



**ENGINEERING GEOLOGICAL FACTORS AFFECTING
SLOPE STABILITY IN SOFT BROWN COAL DEPOSITS
- A SOUTH AUSTRALIAN EXAMPLE**

(VOLUME 2)

BY

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- APPENDIX 6** Borehole location plan

APPENDIX 1

Photographs referred to in Volume I



Plate 3.2

Movement on Tarella Silt Shear Zone for a major failure on the southern side of the Trial Pit. Depth to top of Shear Zone is 16 metres..



Plate 4.1

Aerial view of the Lochiel Trial Pit
looking to the west.



Plate 5.1 Sharp erosional contact between a clean sand facies and a carbonaceous silt facies. Note the large clay gall and piece of wood lying at the base of the sand facies (core diam. = 10 centimetres, top of core to the right).



Plate 5.2 Sharp erosional contact within a section of a clean sand facies (core diameter = 10 centimetres, top of core to the right).



Plate 5.3 Thinly interbedded fine sand and silt at the top of a fining upward cycle in a clean sand facies (core diameter = 10 centimetres, top of core to the right).



Plate 5.4 Example of a SA3 (carbonaceous sand) facies. Typically fine to medium grained sand is mixed with fine detrital carbonaceous matter. Suggests carbonaceous matter is allochthonous.



Plate 5.5 Top of the Darnleigh Park Sand Member exhibiting a large infilled burrow (core diameter = 10 centimetres, top of core to the right).



Plate 5.6 Sharp contact between CN2 (Bottom) and CN1 (core diameter = 10 centimetres, top of core to the right).



Plate 5.7 Top of CN1 - Near vertical extension joint in sandy silt infilled with fine light brown sand (core diameter = 10 centimetres, top of core to the right).



Plate 5.8 Fine white sand infilling bioturbations in the top of H seam



Plate 5.9a GH interseam sediments. Basal 0.8 metres of light brown, very fine grained sand exhibiting intense bioturbation (knife blade is 8 centimetres long, top to the right).



Plate 5.9b As for Plate 5.9a but photo taken on a bedding plane break in a 0.9 metre diameter core.



Plate 5.10

GH interseam sediments - Top of the coarsening upward cycle. Grades from slightly carbonaceous silt at the base to laminated fine white sand and silt at the top. (0.9 metre diameter core).



Plate 5.11

Near vertical extension joint in G seam coal infilled with silty sand (0.9 metre diameter core - see Plate 5.12 for enlargement).



Plate 5.12 G seam coal - Extensional joints infilled with both fine silty sand and fine sandy coal. Note that the silty sand infilling cross cut the coal infilling.



Plate 5.13 FG interseam sediments - Anastomosing beds of fine white sand and highly carbonaceous sand. Photo of vertical section, see Plate 5.14 for photo along a bedding split (knife handle = 7 centimetres, top to the right).



Plate 5.14

FG interseam sediments - photo taken along a bedding split exhibiting the nature of anastomosing bedding and the spacing and presence of near vertical coal infilled extensional joints (0.9 metre diameter core).

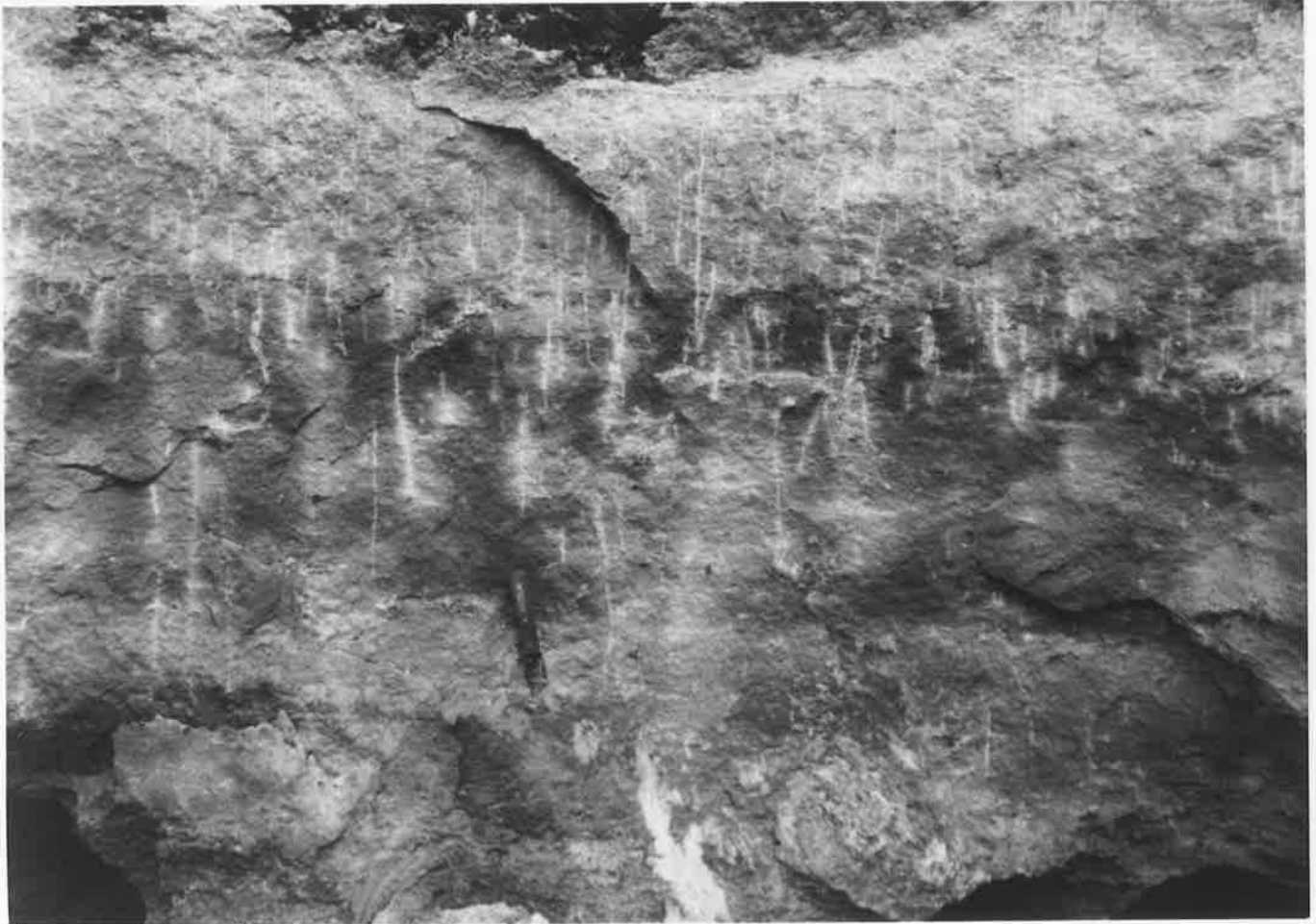


Plate 6.1

WA1 delta front facies in the Trial Pit
- Sectional view exhibiting the
bioturbated nature of the sand (knife
is 15 centimetres).

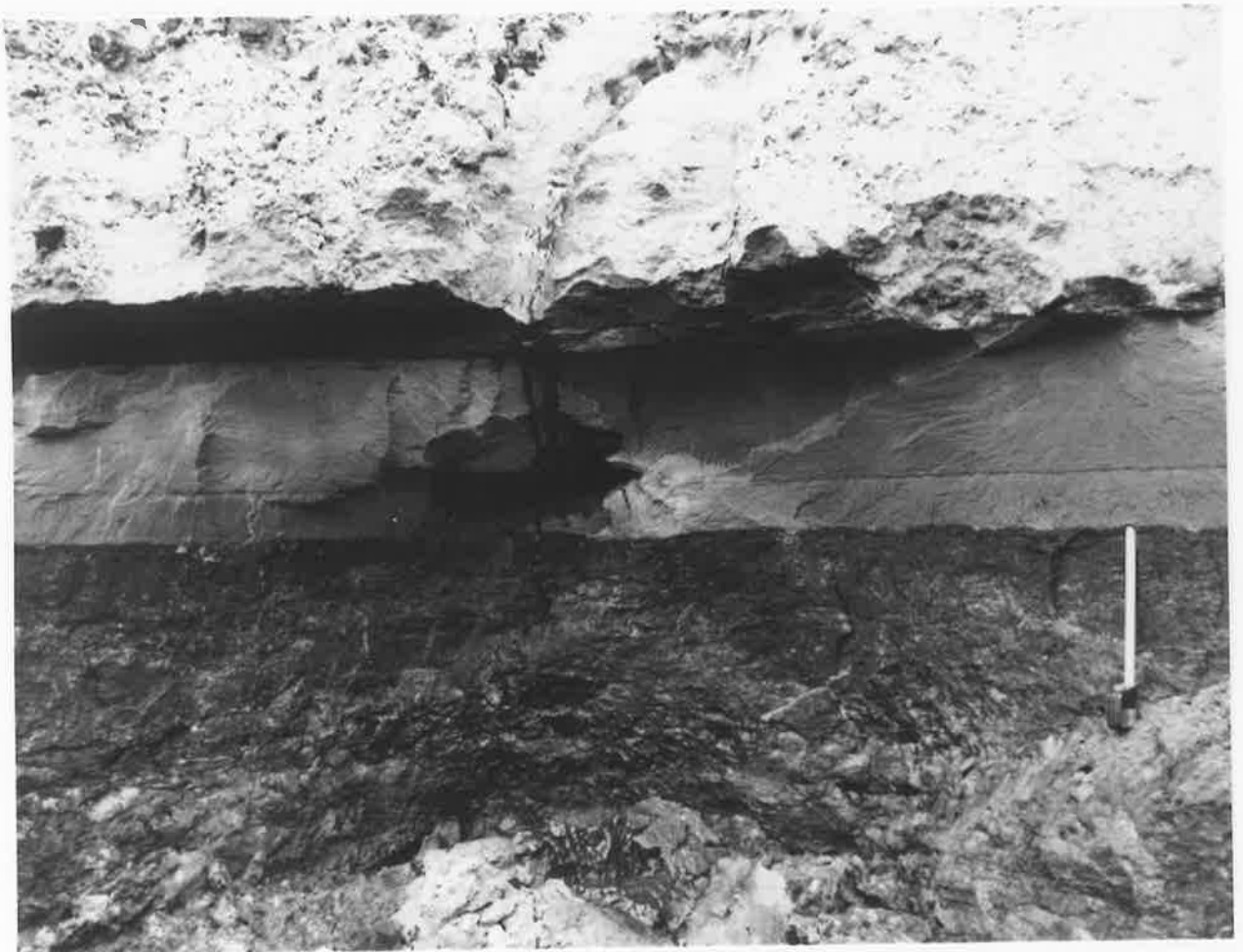


Plate 6.2

Contact between WA1 facies and the top of the F Zone in the Trial Pit. Contact is sharp and slightly irregular and is marked by a change in carbonaceous content. Note also the thin horizontally bedded carbonaceous bed within the WA1 Member (see Plate 6.3 for enlargement). (Tape is open 0.3 metres)



Plate 6.3

Close up of contact between WA1 and F Zone. Note that the contact is marked by a change in carbonaceous content but the grain size of the sand remains about the same either side of the contact. The carbonaceous matter comprises fine detrital matter although larger plant fragments are also present elsewhere.



Plate 6.4

Base of WA1 and top of F Zone - The sheet flood clean sand facies often contain thin, laterally continuous carbonaceous sand beds. These beds appear to infill ripples in the underlying sand.



Plate 6.5

WA1 sheet flood facies - Thin fining upward cycle exhibiting the abundant plant matter contained within the sand.



Plate 6.6

Contact between WA1 and WA7 - The contact is sharp and planar and lined with clay (see Plate 6.7 for enlargement). WA7 intertidal facies exhibits distinct cycles commencing with brecciated carbonaceous silt at the base with flaser bedded fine sand and silt at the top.

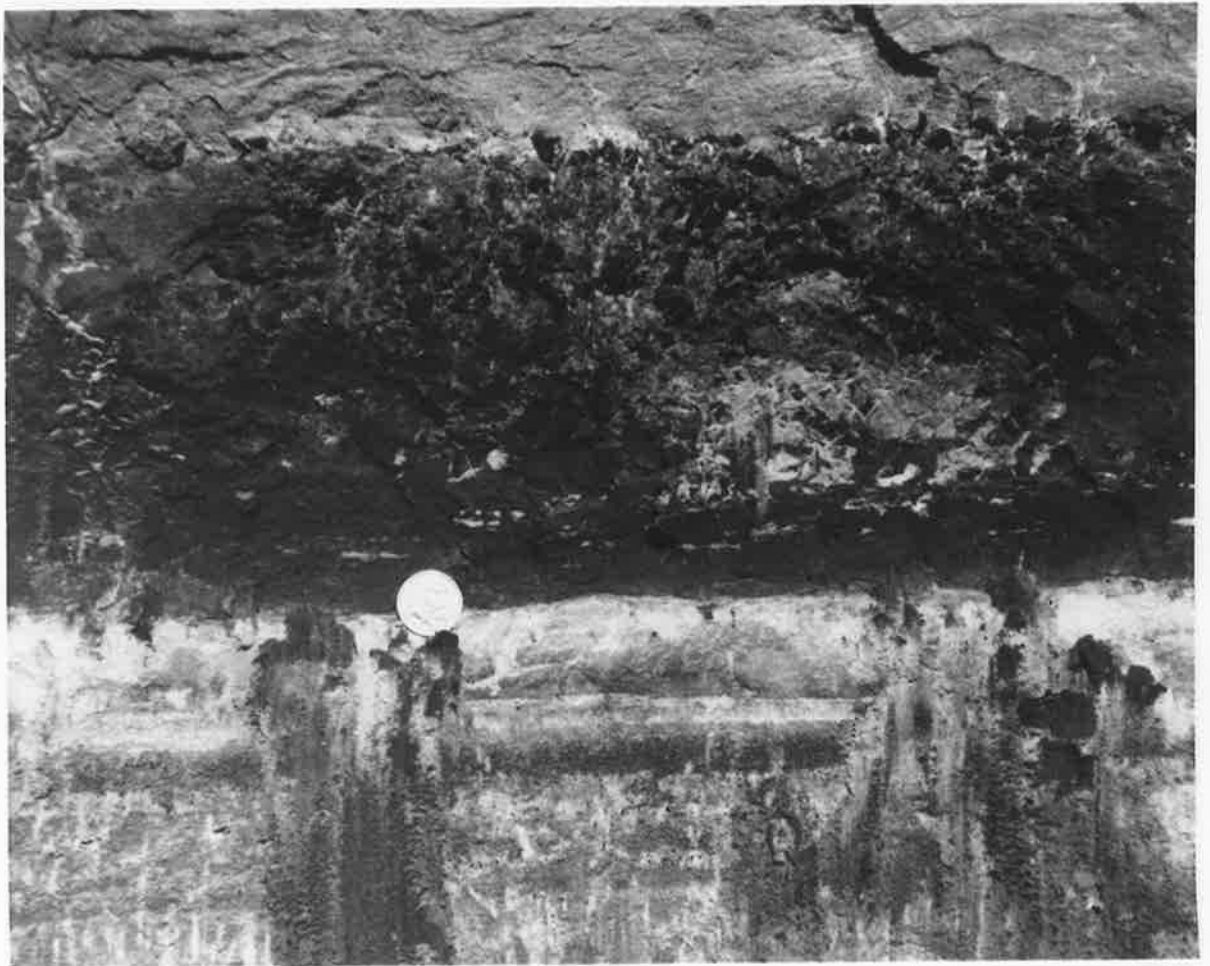


Plate 6.7

Enlargement of the contact between WA1
and WA7.



Plate 6.8

WAS sheet flood facies exhibiting the interbedded cycles and intense bioturbation typical of intertidal environments (knife is 15 centimetres long).

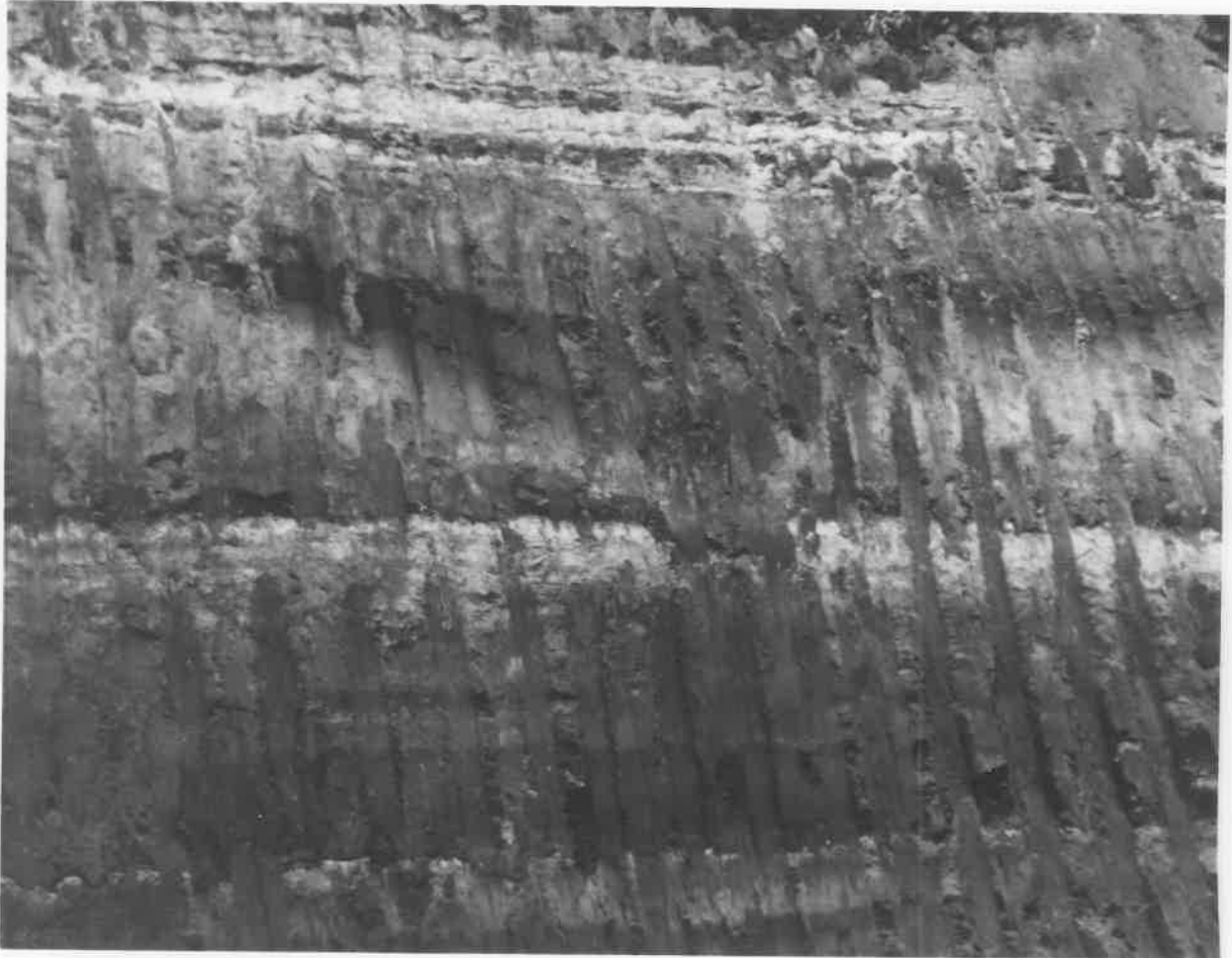


Plate 6.9

WAS Member exhibiting an abandoned fan delta distributary channel infilled with light brown sand (Photo spans 5 metres vertically).



Plate 6.10

WA5 intertidal facies. Exhibit illustrating the sharp contact with WA8 at the base and the well developed flaser bedding characteristic of tidal depositional environments. Plate 6.11 provides an enlargement of the basal contact.

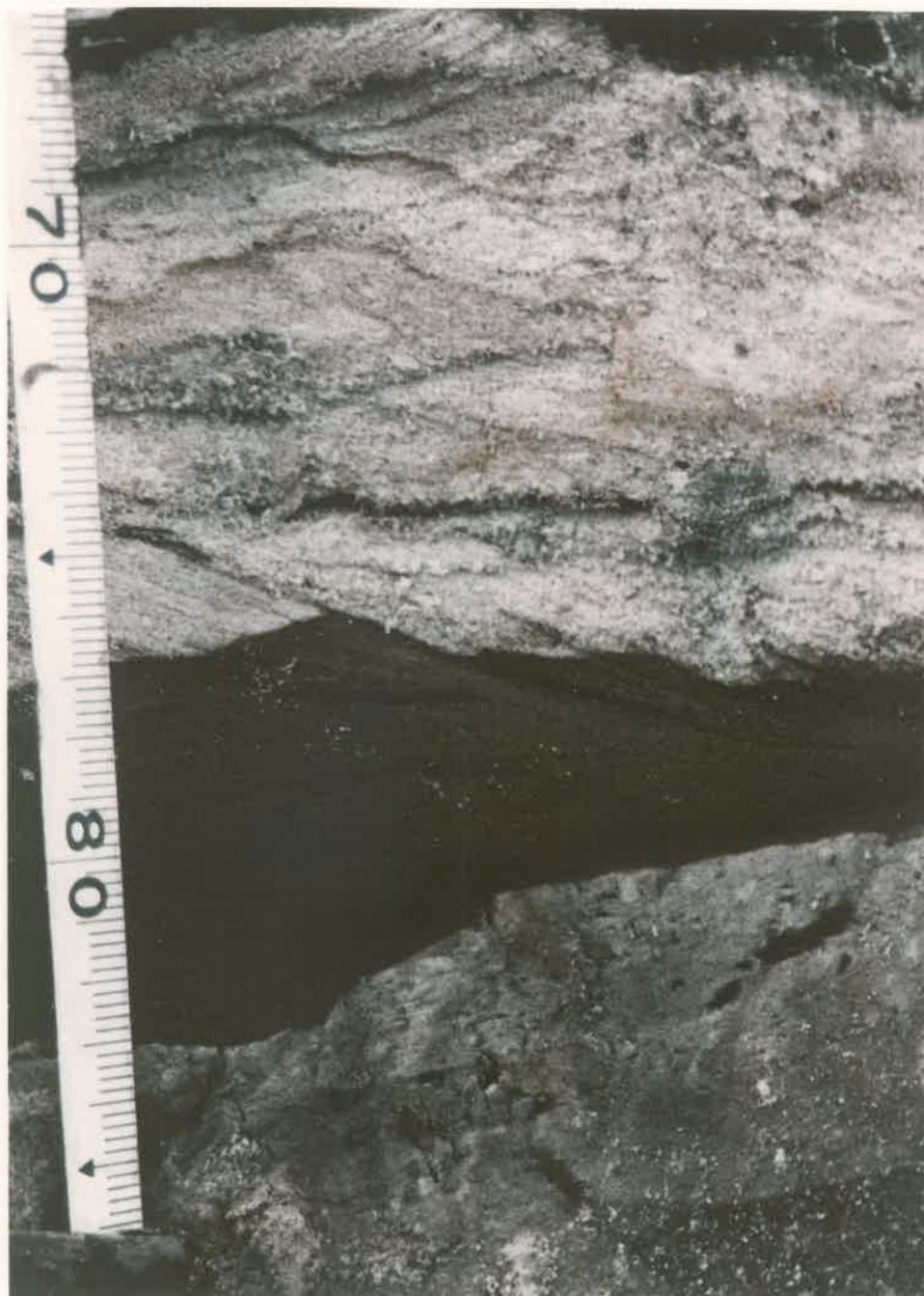


Plate 6.11

Contact between WA8 and WA5 exhibiting the thin bed of highly carbonaceous sand infilling ripples in the underlying WA8.



Plate 6.12

WA5 Member exhibiting flaser, wavy and lenticular bedding in fine grained white sand and carbonaceous sand. This type of bedding is diagnostic of an intertidal depositional environment.



Plate 6.13

Small abandoned distributary channel in WA5 sheet flood sand infilled with highly carbonaceous silt of the WA9 subtidal carbonaceous silt facies.



Plate 6.14

WA5 intertidal facies, sheet flood sand bed exhibiting a large wood fragment. Note also the intense bioturbation. Upper contact is with the WA9 subtidal carbonaceous silt facies.



Plate 6.15

WA5 intertidal facies, sheet flood sand bed exhibiting a small abandoned channel infilled with highly carbonaceous silt of the overlying WA9 subtidal facies.



Plate 6.16

Overview of the contact between the Warrindi Silt (WA9) and the Tarella Silt Formations. The contact is characterised by a gradual decrease in the number and thickness of sand beds. This gradation is over a number of metres indicating a gradual migration of depositional setting associated with a decrease in tectonic activity.



Plate 6.17

WA9 subtidal facies exhibiting a 1.5 centimetre thick light brown silty clay seam. This seam contained a polished shear plane (core diameter = 10 centimetres, top to the right).



Plate 6.18 WA9 subtidal facies exhibiting flaser and lenticular bedded sand within highly carbonaceous silt.



Plate 6.19

WA9 subtidal facies exhibiting elongate
intraformational clay pellets within
highly carbonaceous silt.

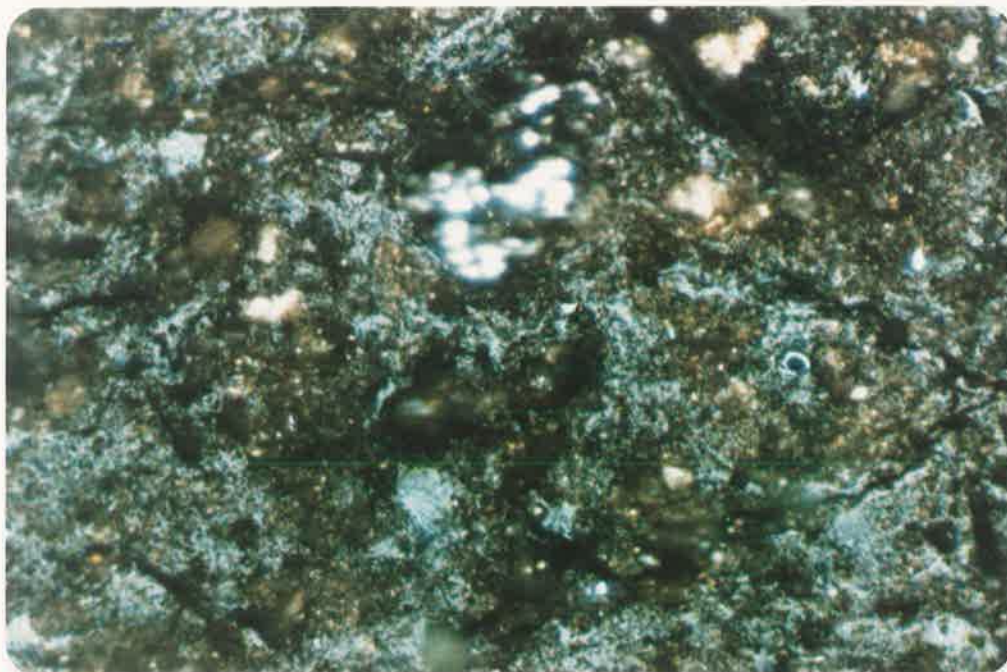


Plate 6.20a Reflected light microscopic view of WA9 subtidal facies showing vitrinite (grey; attrinite and densinite) inertinite (white) exinite (brown) and mineral matter (brown).

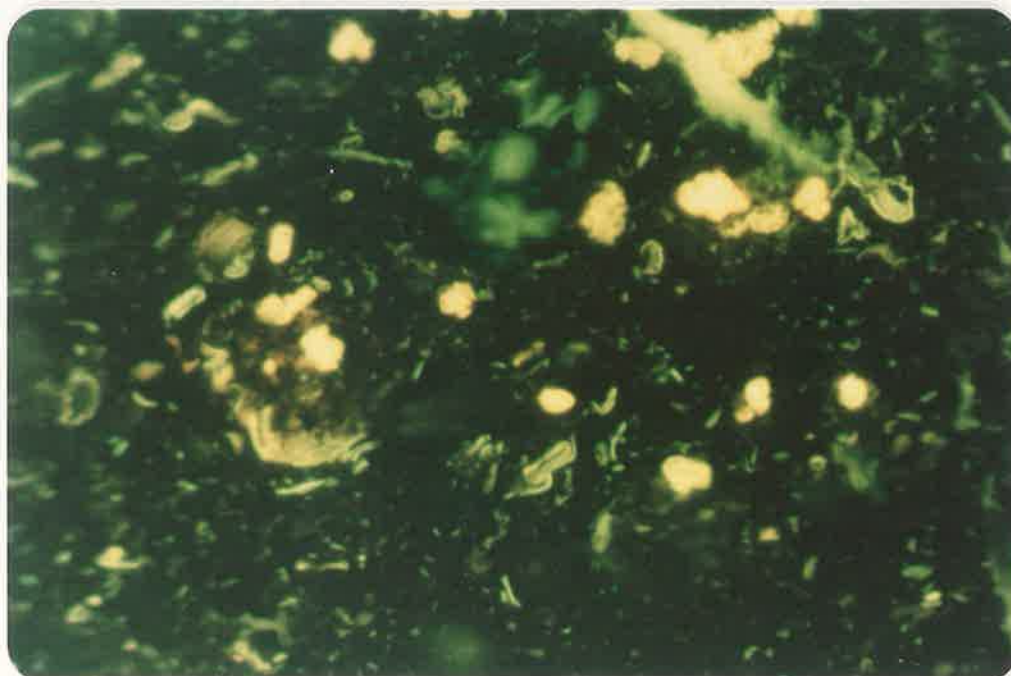


Plate 6.20b As for 6.20a but under fluorescent light. The exinite macerals are more easily distinguished. Exinite macerals include telalginite, liptodetrinite, sporinite and phytoplankton.

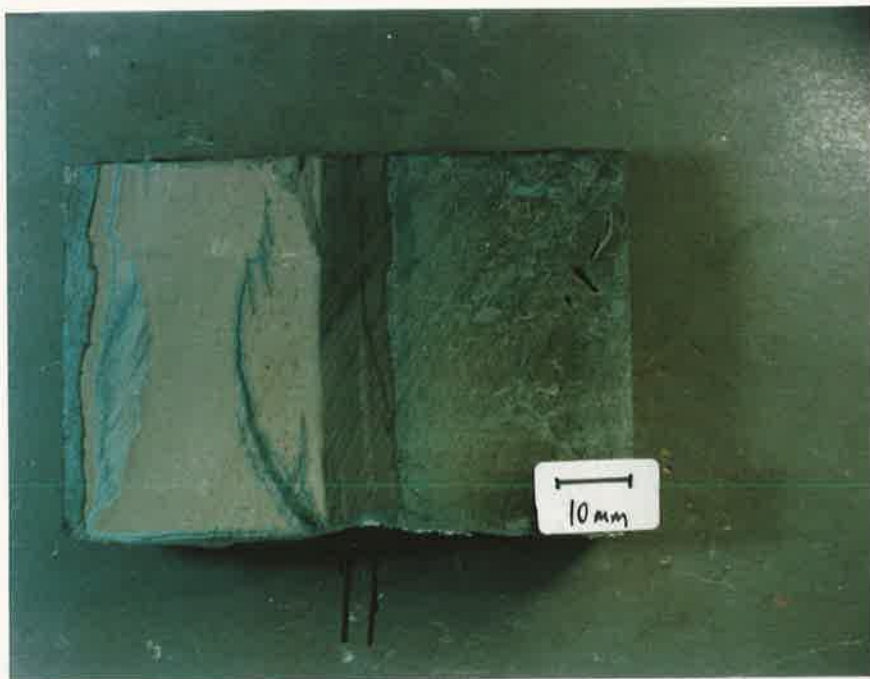


Plate 6.21a WA5 Member macrophoto of core sample.

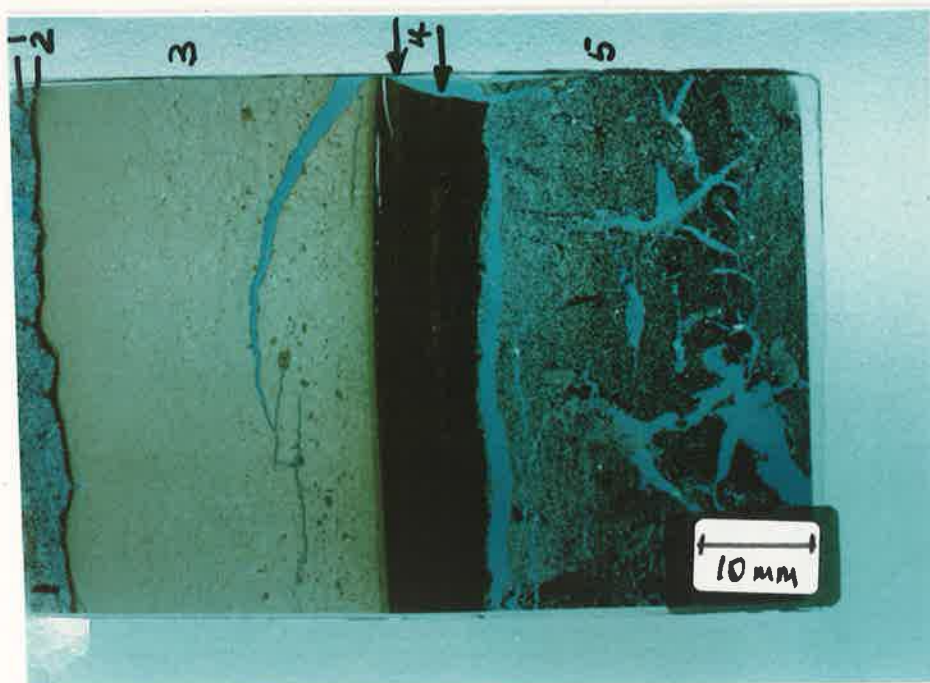


Plate 6.21b Macrophoto of thin section with location of beds described in text.



Plate 6.21e

As for Plate 6.21d but at higher magnification showing detail of the turbulent nature of the shearing along the shear plane within the clay seam.



Plate 6.21f

Xnicols showing highly disturbed clays in the shear plane within the clay seam.



Plate 6.22

Macroview of Gypsum Hill Beds and Hindmarsh clay (both Quaternary in age) and the upper part of the Tarella Silt Formation. The upper part of the Tarella Silt has been subject to weathering and erosion the base of which is marked by a colour change from mottled white to black in the photo. Note also the pink staining at the base of the weathering caused by oxidation of pyrite in the Tarella Silt.



Plate 6.23a Microscopic enlargement of the remains of an arenaceous foraminifera within the Tarella Silt.

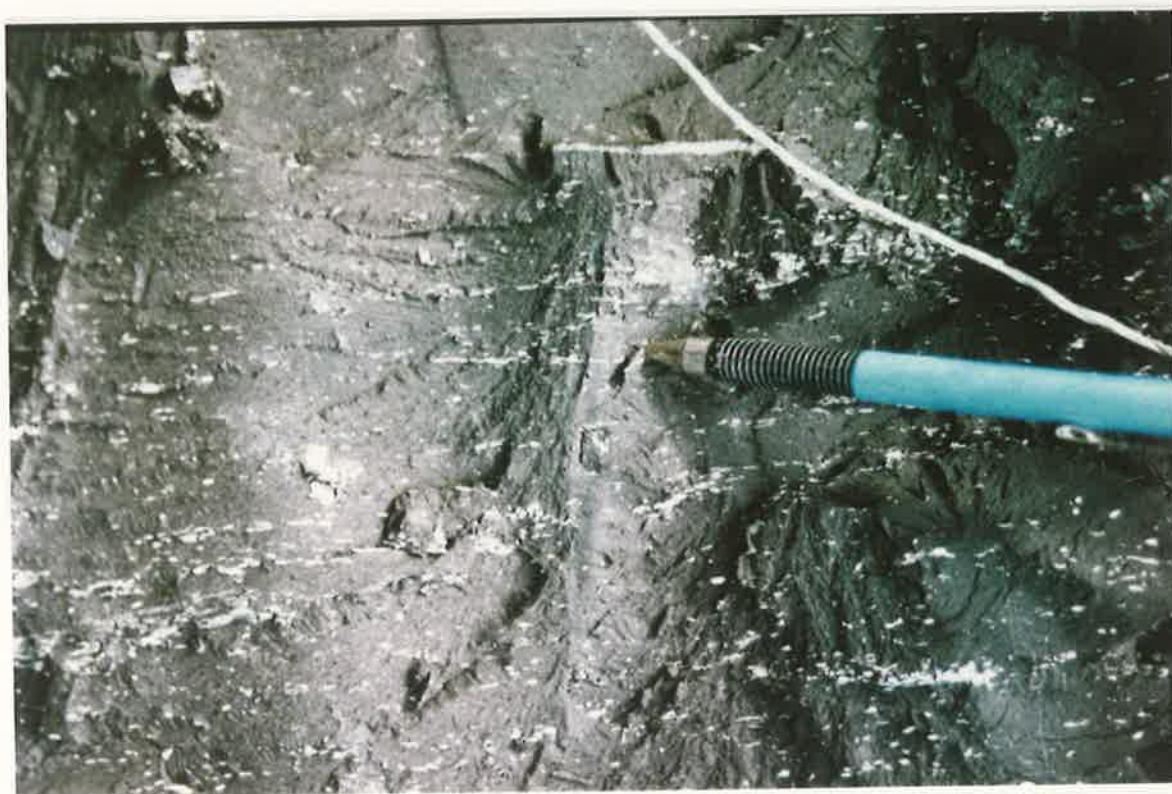


Plate 6.23b Arenaceous foraminifera in the Tarella Silt appear as small, very fine white sand lenses surrounded by highly carbonaceous silt.



Plate 6.24

TL1 Member exhibiting breccia blocks of green, grey, yellow and brown clay in a light grey silty clay matrix (10 cm diameter core).



Plate 6.25

Tarella Silt Formation - Pyrite
infilled joint surface in carbonaceous
silt.



Plate 6.26

Tarella Silt Formation - Pyrite
infilled joint exhibiting the dendritic
nature of the pyrite infilling (width
of photo 15 centimetres).

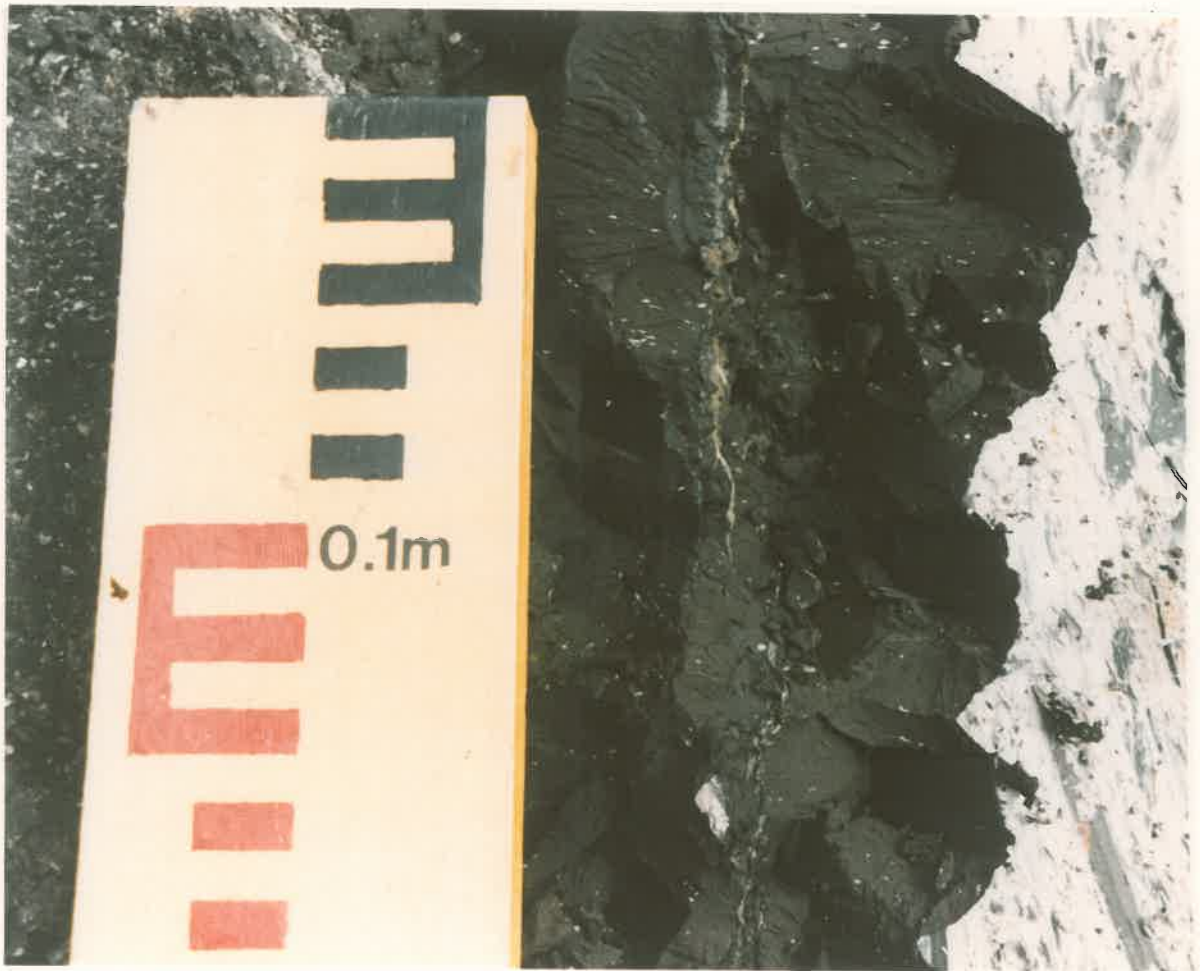


Plate 6.27

Tarella Silt Formation - Sectional view of a pyrite infilled joint exhibiting the irregular nature of the surface.



Plate 6.28

Tarella Silt Formation - Macroview of a sand infilled joint in highly carbonaceous silt.



Plate 6.29

Tarella Silt Formation - Detailed view of the base of a sand infilled joint exhibiting the planar nature of the joint plane.



Plate 6.30

Tarella Silt Formation - Macro cross-sectional view exhibiting the geometry and spacing of non-mineralised extension joints (photo width 15 metres).



Plate 6.31

Tarella Silt - surface of a non-mineralised extension joint exhibiting horizontal rib structures at the base.



Plate 6.32

Tarella Silt Formation -
Non-mineralised extension joint
exhibiting near vertical rib structures
on its surface. Note that the
extension joint terminates on the
principle shear plane at the base.

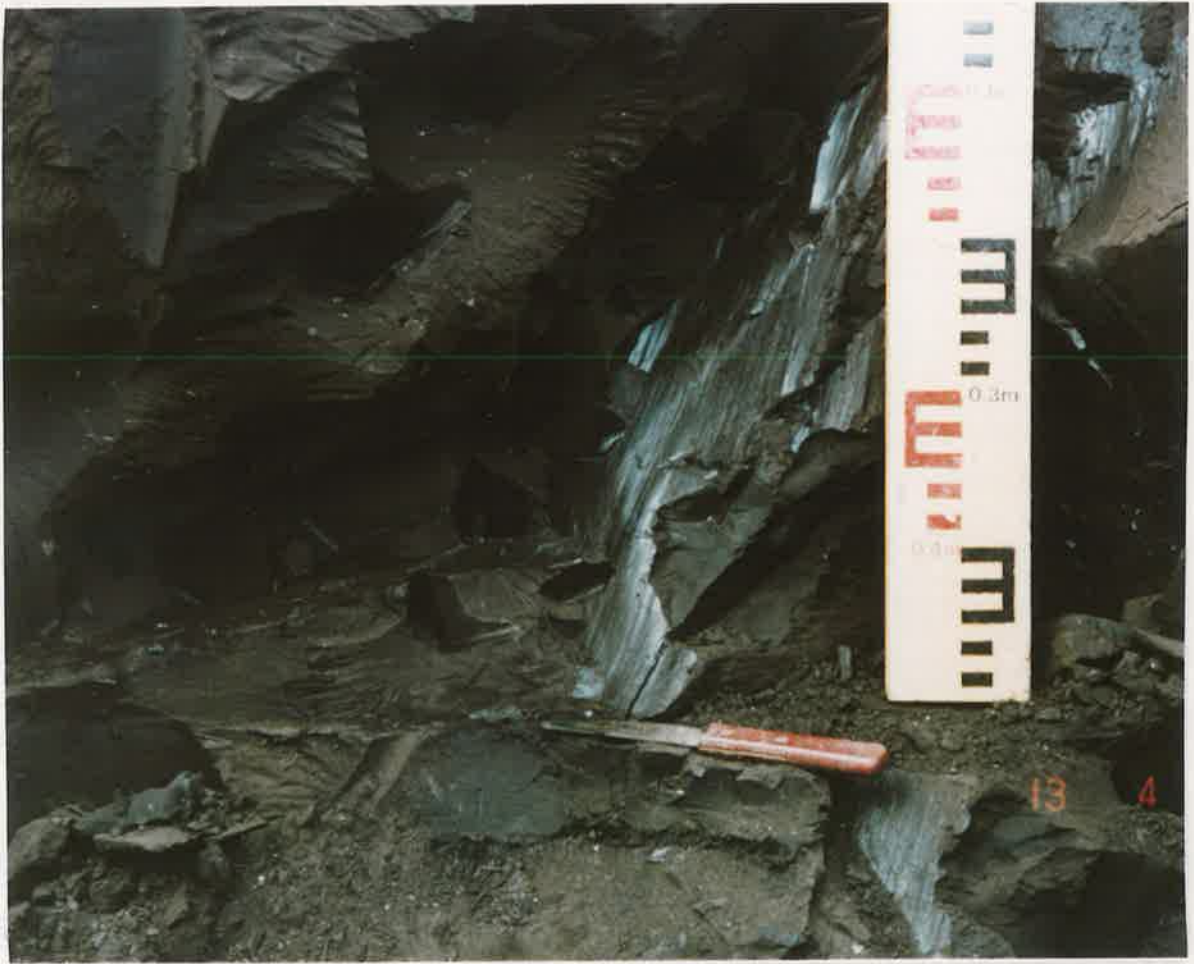


Plate 6.33

Tarella Silt Shear Zone exhibiting the association of other shear joints. The knife is lying on the shear plane and at the base of a conjugate reidel shear. The conjugate reidel shear terminates a reidel shear joint dipping at about 15° and located to the left of the photo.



Plate 6.34

Tarella Silt Shear Zone exhibiting the termination of a near vertical shear plane against the principle shear plane. Also exhibited is striations on the near vertical shear plane and occasional pyrite encrustations on the plane. The near vertical shear joints are often observed to grade upwards into pyrite infilled joints.



Plate 6.35

Tarella Silt Shear Zone exhibiting the relationship with near vertical shear joint. The near vertical shear joint also exhibits a significant curvature close to the principle shear plane. the principle shear plane (the knife lies on this plane) exhibits the multiplanar nature of the near horizontal shear planes.

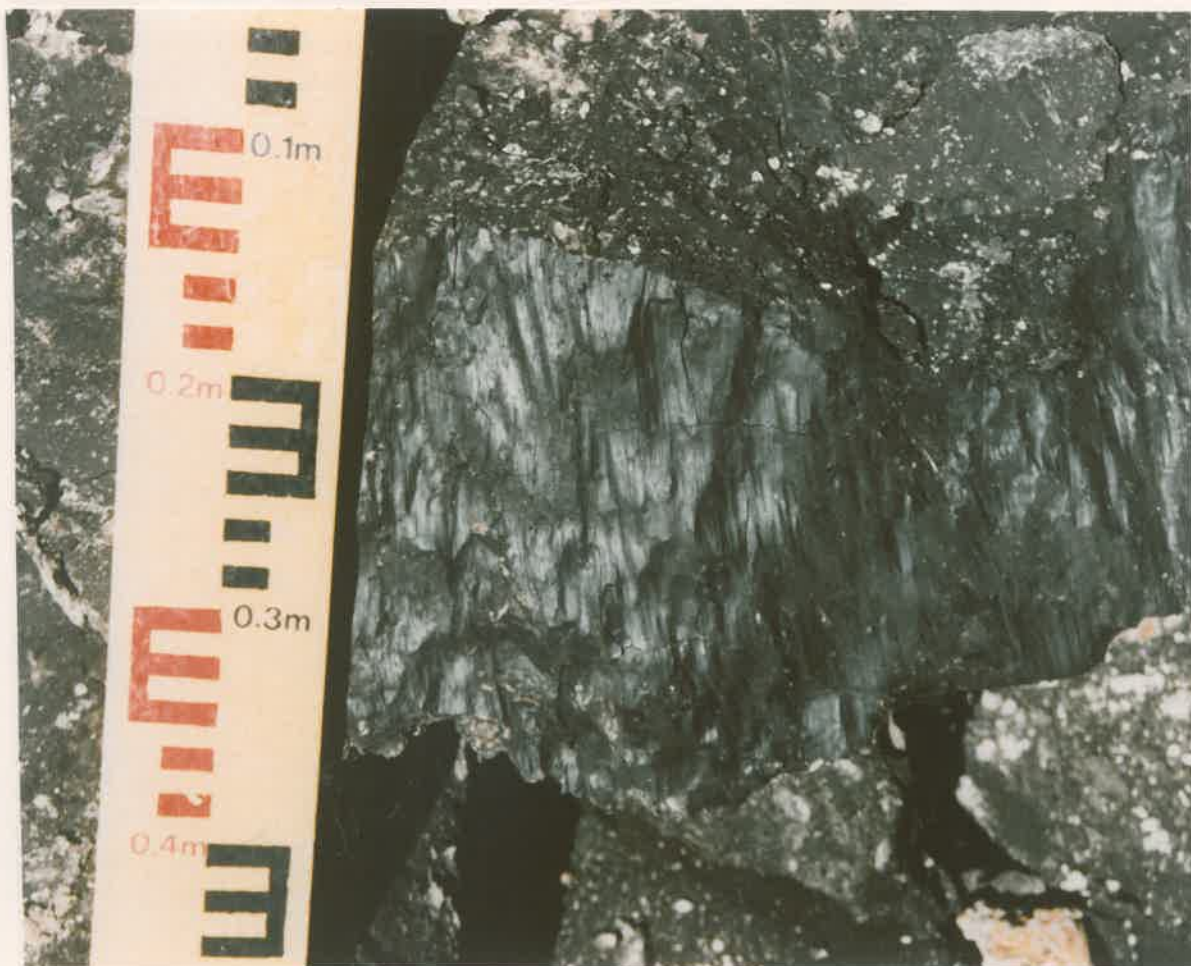


Plate 6.36

Tarella Silt Formation - Top of TL3.
Slickensided and polished shear joint.



Plate 6.37

Tarella Silt Formation - Base of TL3.
Polished and slickensided shear joint
exhibiting rib structures. Core
diameter = 10 centimetres).

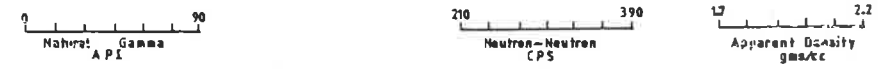
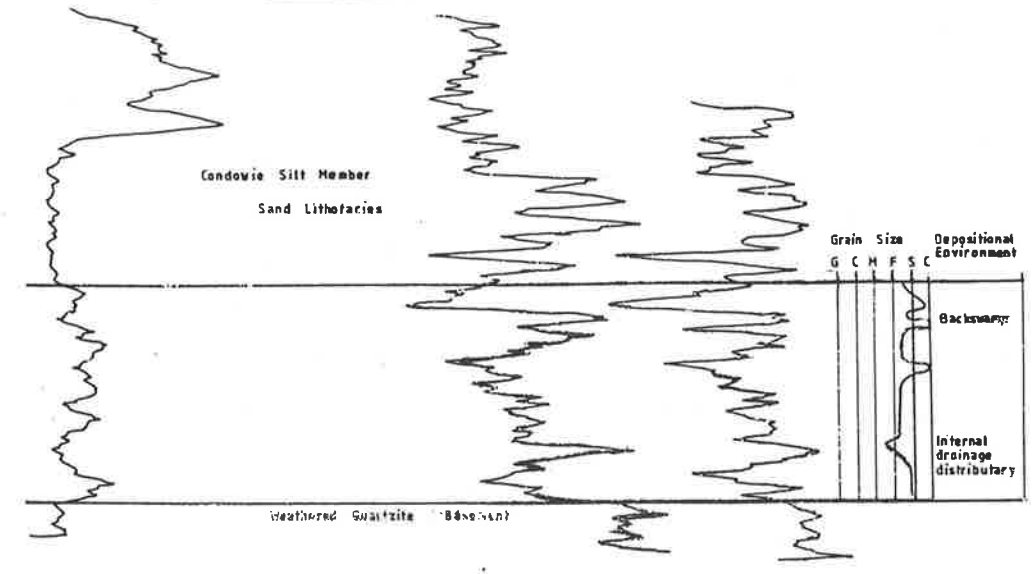


Plate 6.38 Sampling of Tarella Silt Shear Zone or
shear testing.

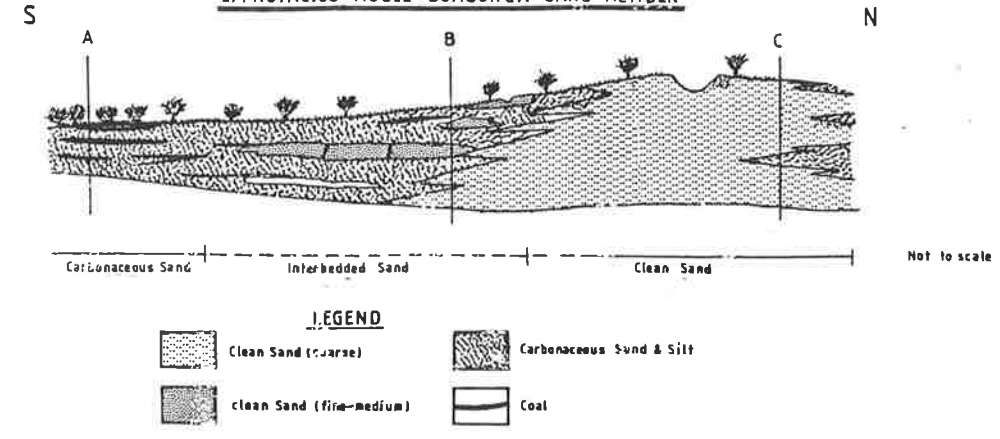
APPENDIX 2

Geophysical log response models for the
Bumbunga Sand Formation.

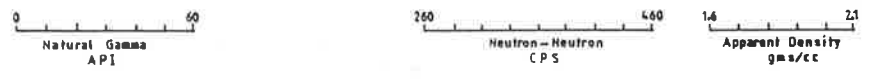
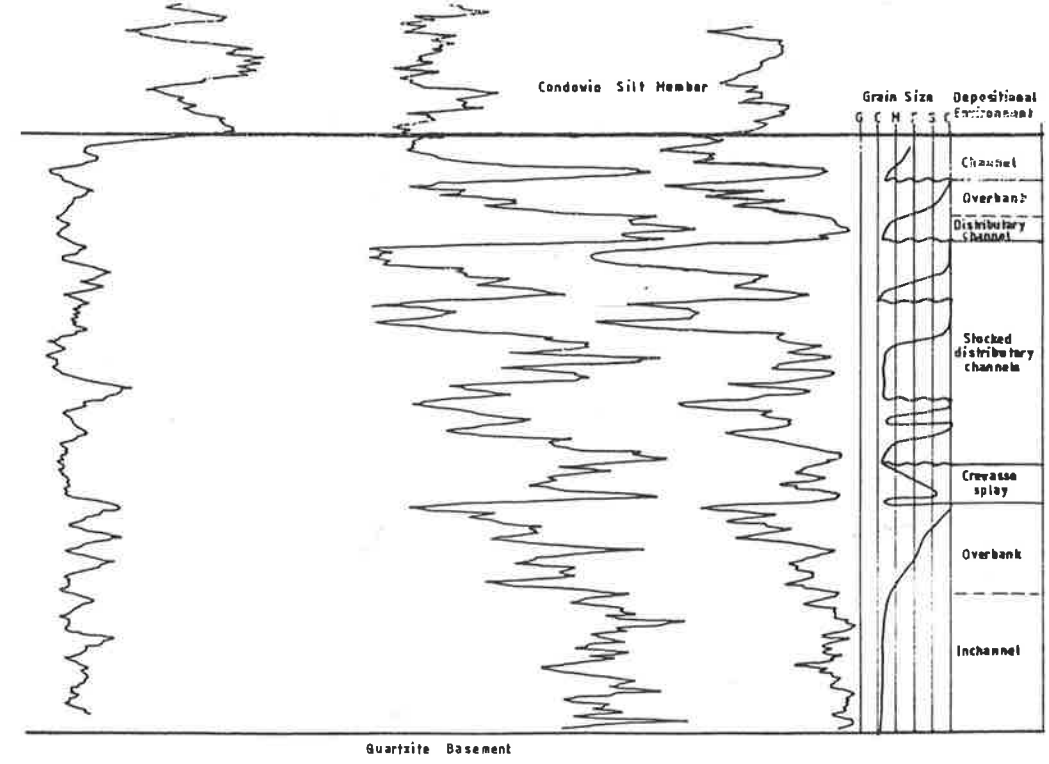
A
GEOPHYSICAL LOG RESPONSE



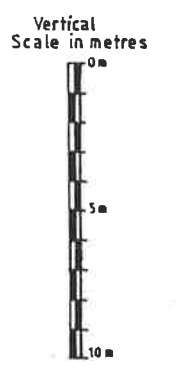
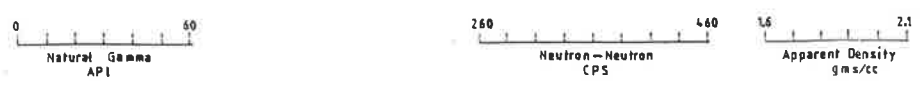
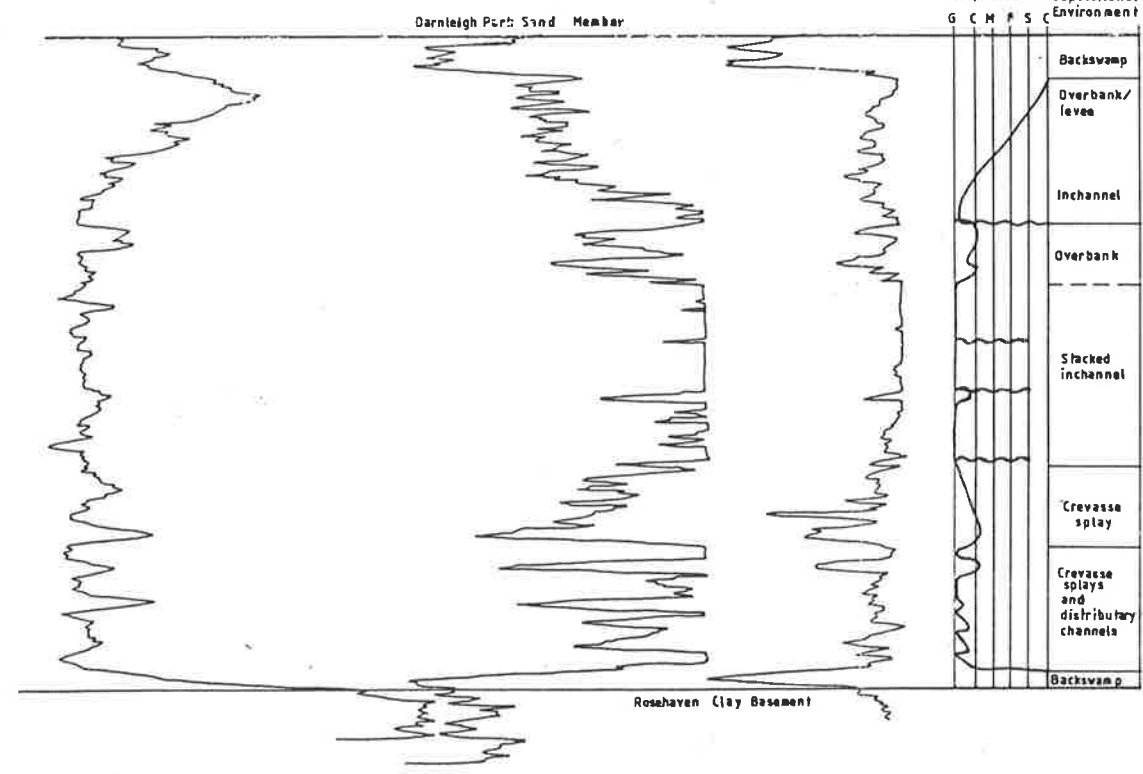
LITHOFACIES MODEL-BUMBUNGA SAND MEMBER



B
GEOPHYSICAL LOG RESPONSE

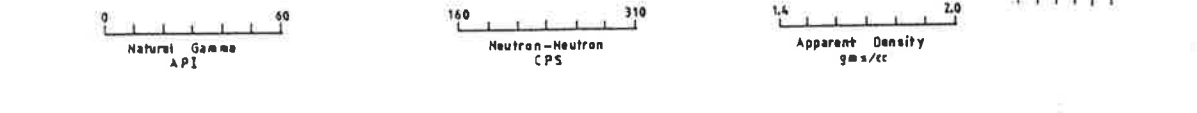
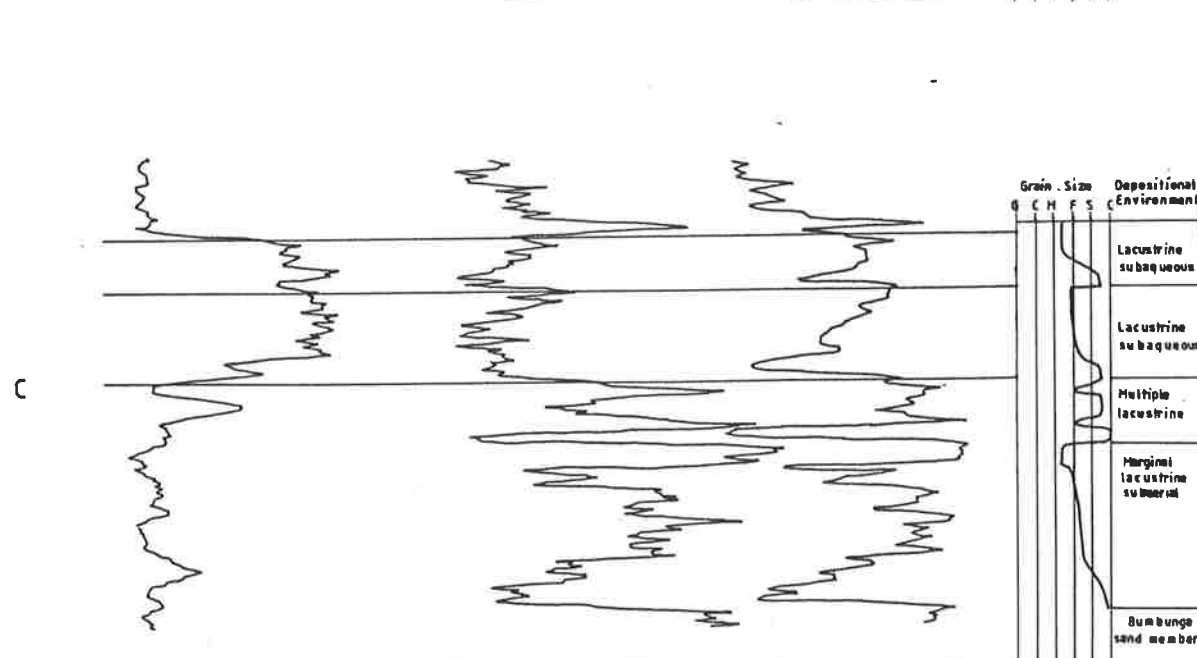
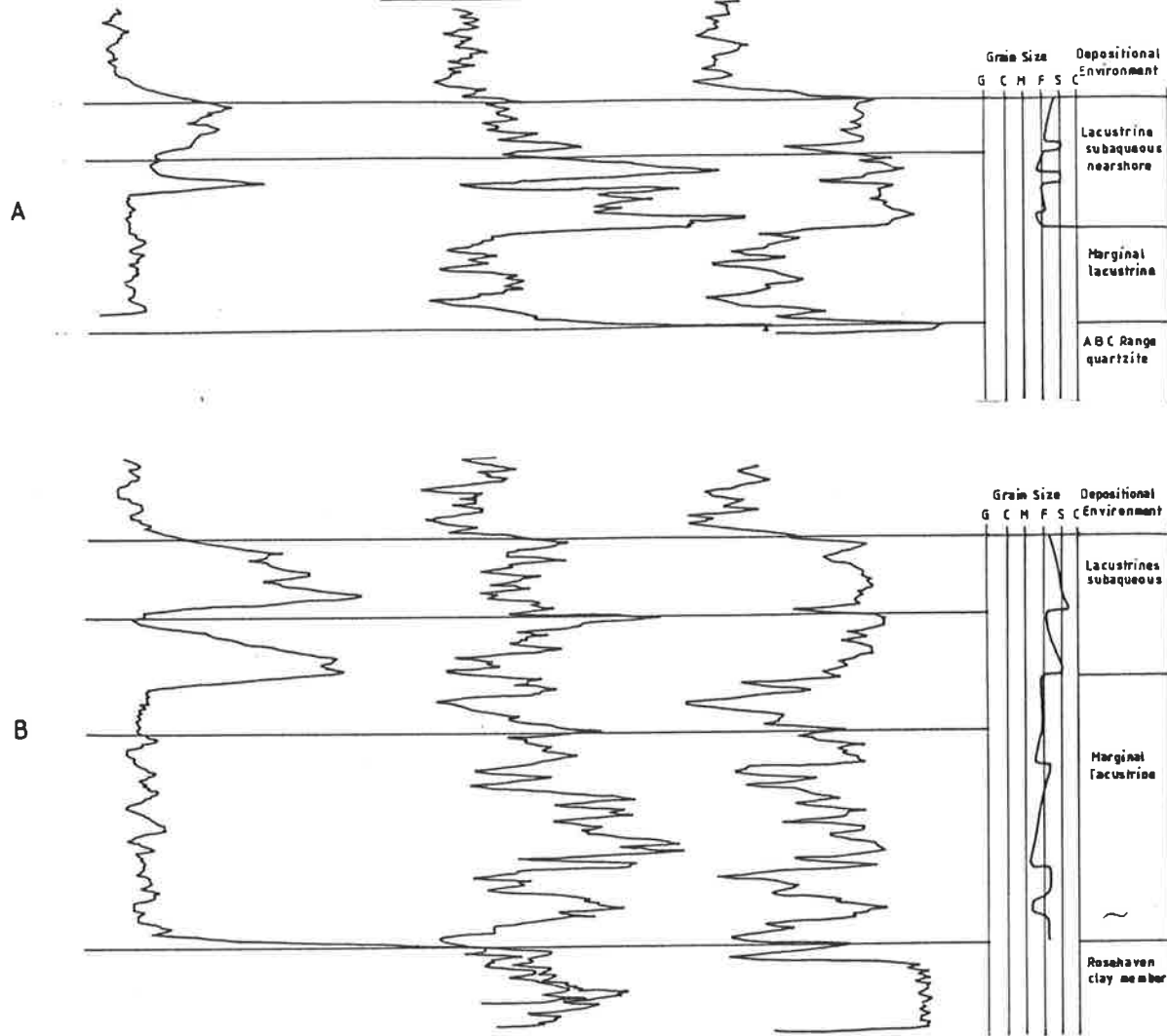


C
GEOPHYSICAL LOG RESPONSE



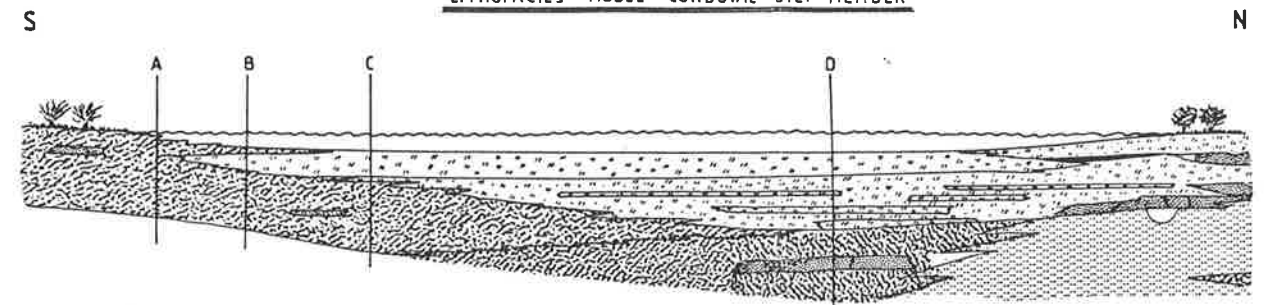
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						CKD.			
						INSP.			
						AUTH.			

G E O P H Y S I C A L L O G R E S P O N S E



0 50 Natural Gamma API
 160 310 Neutron-Neutron CPS
 1.4 2.0 Apparent Density gms/cc

L I T H O F A C I E S M O D E L - C O N D O W I E S I L T M E M B E R

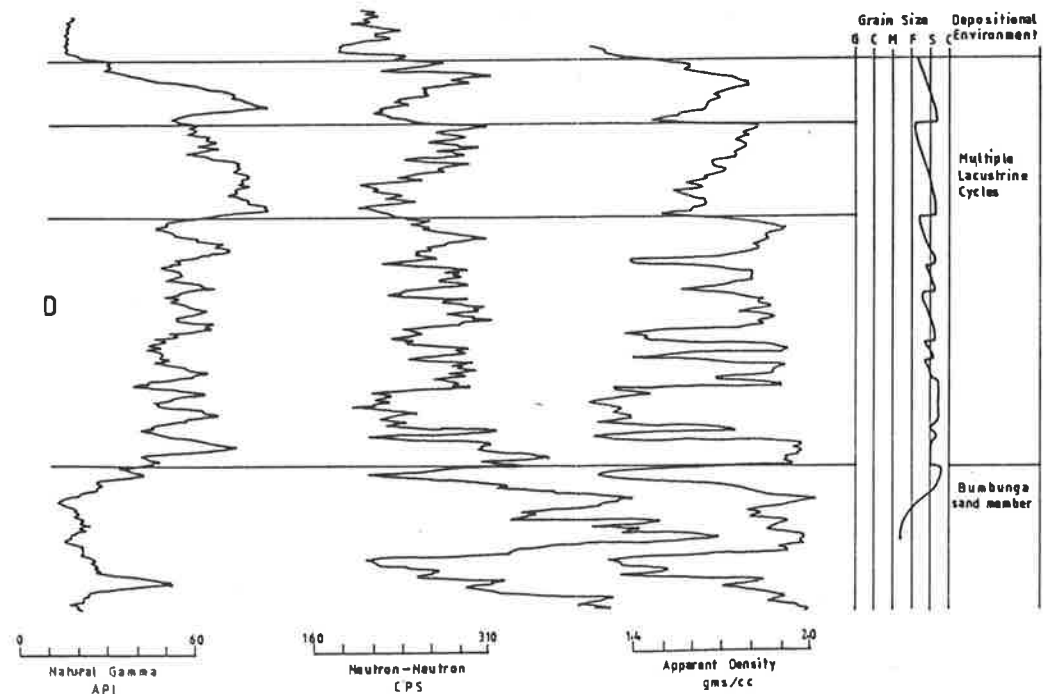


- Bumbunga Sand Clean Sand Facies, BU1
- Bumbunga Sand Interbedded Facies, BU2
- Bumbunga Sand Carbonaceous Facies, BU3
- Condowie Silt carbonaceous Sand Facies, CM 12, CM 22, CM 32
- Condowie Silt Facies, CN 11, CN 21
- Condowie Silt, CM 31

Not to scale

G E O P H Y S I C A L L O G R E S P O N S E

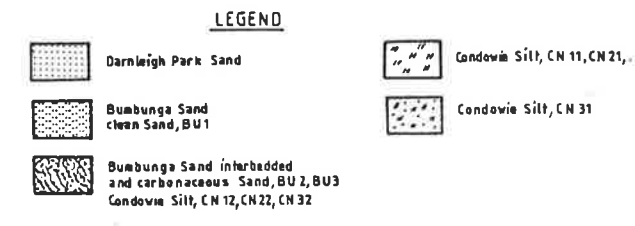
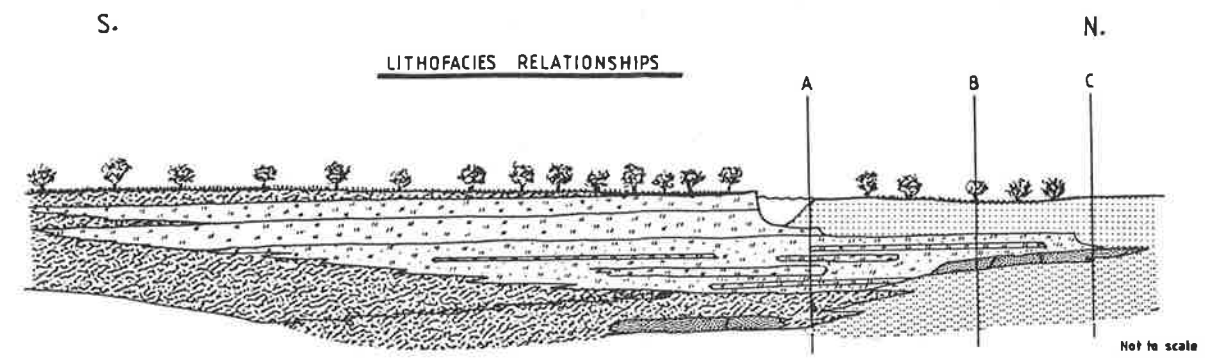
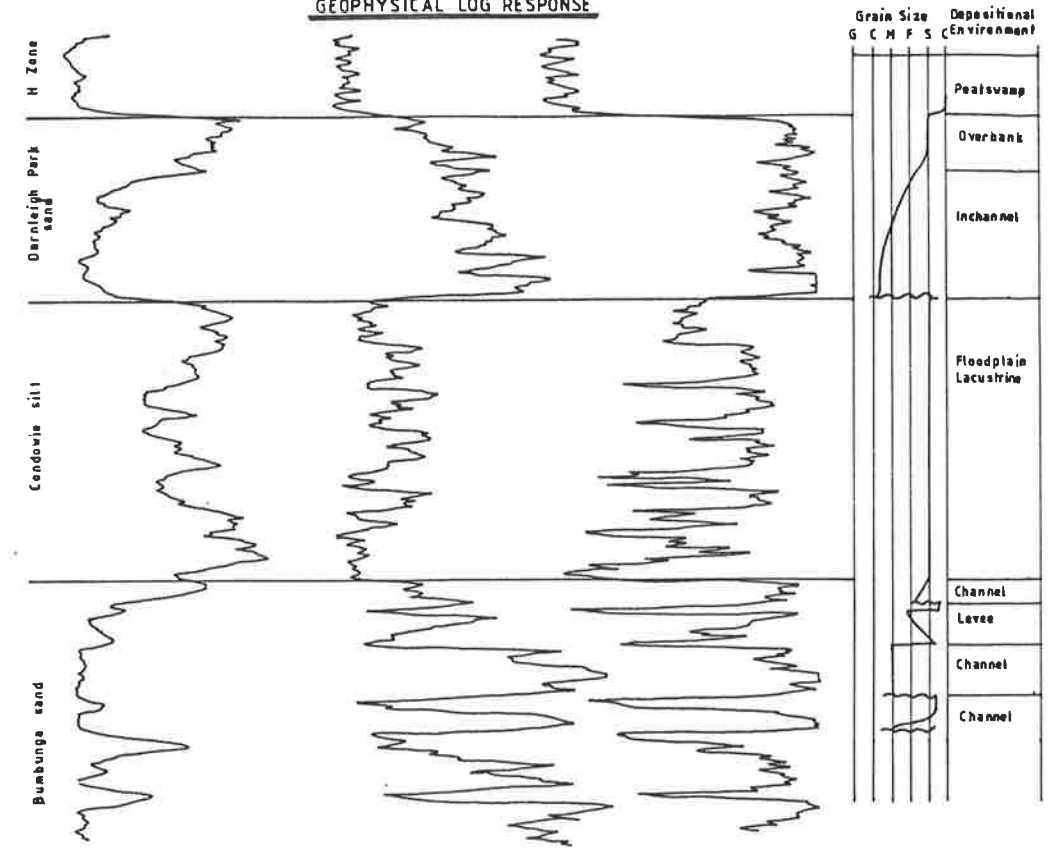
Vertical Scale in metres
 0 m
 5 m
 10 m



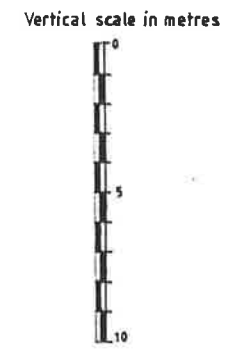
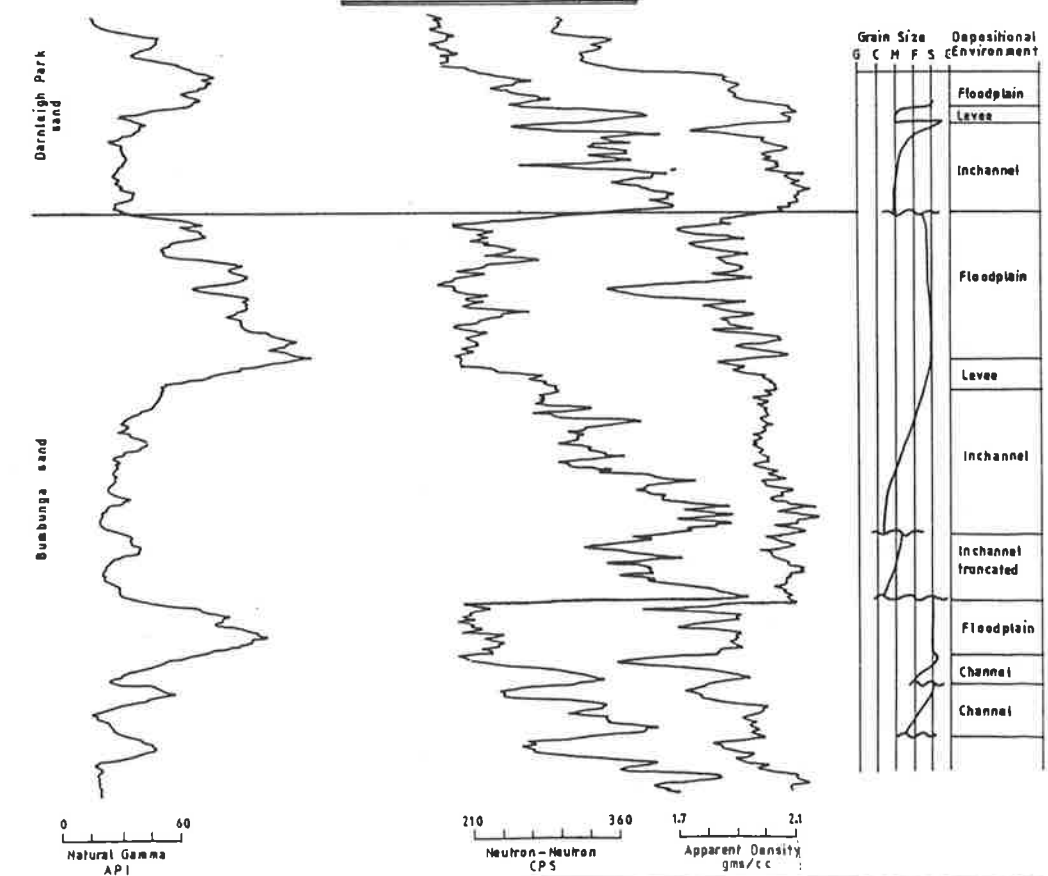
0 50 Natural Gamma API
 160 310 Neutron-Neutron CPS
 1.4 2.0 Apparent Density gms/cc

DRN: <i>H. Hand</i> CKD: INSP: AUTH:		Out 85	THE ELECTRICITY TRUST OF SOUTH AUSTRALIA CONDOWIE SILT MEMBER LITHOFACIES AND GEOPHYSICAL LOG RESPONSE MODELS	SCALE
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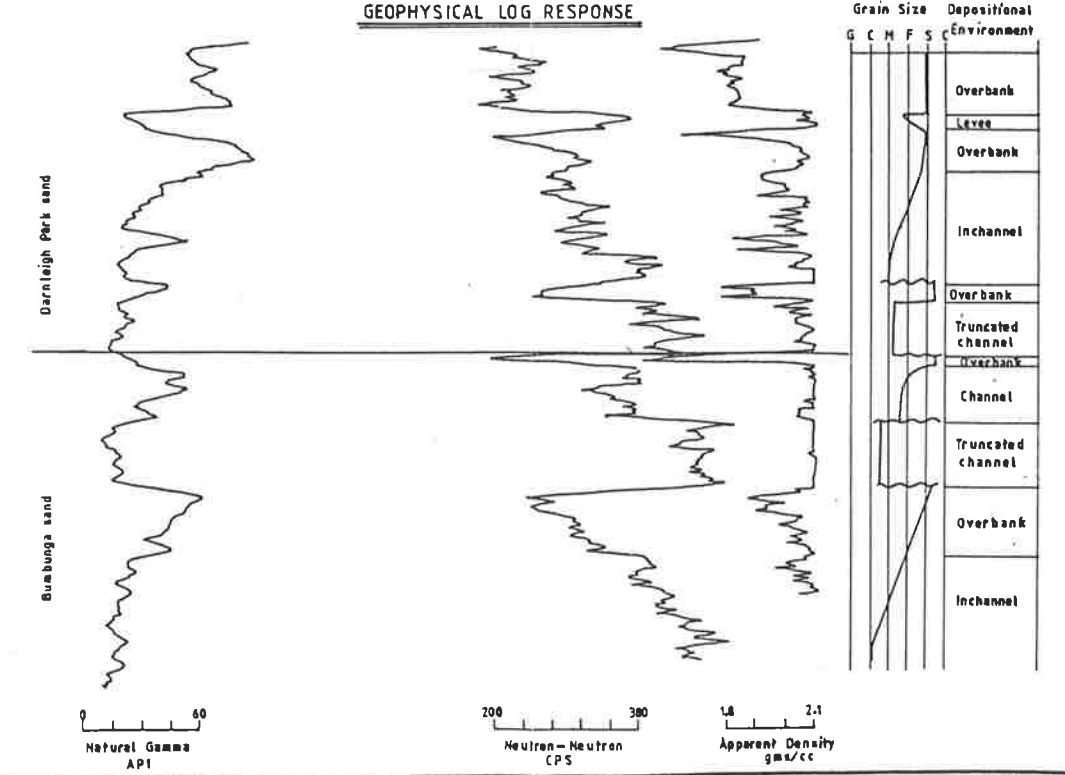
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G E O P H Y S I C A L L O G R E S P O N S E



B
G E O P H Y S I C A L L O G R E S P O N S E

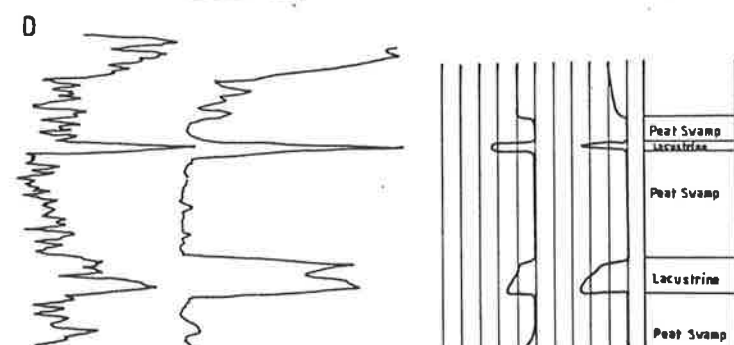
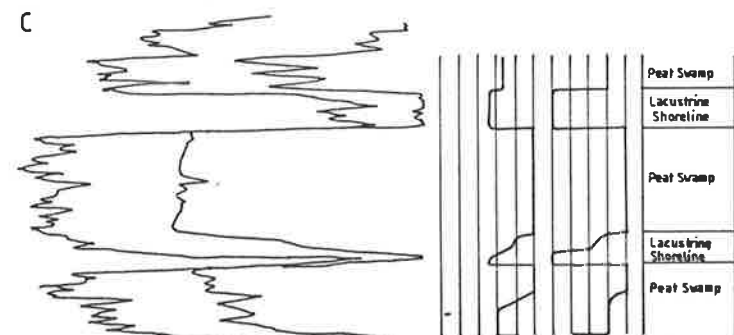
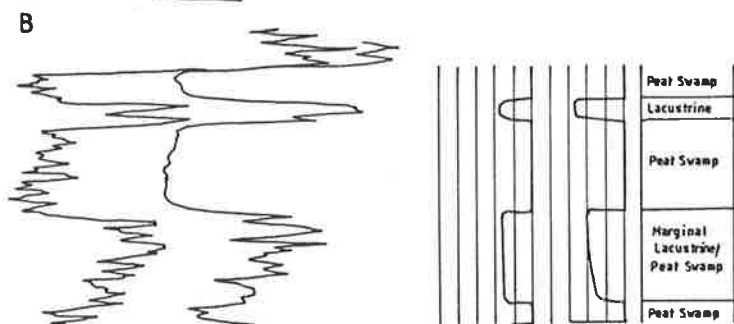


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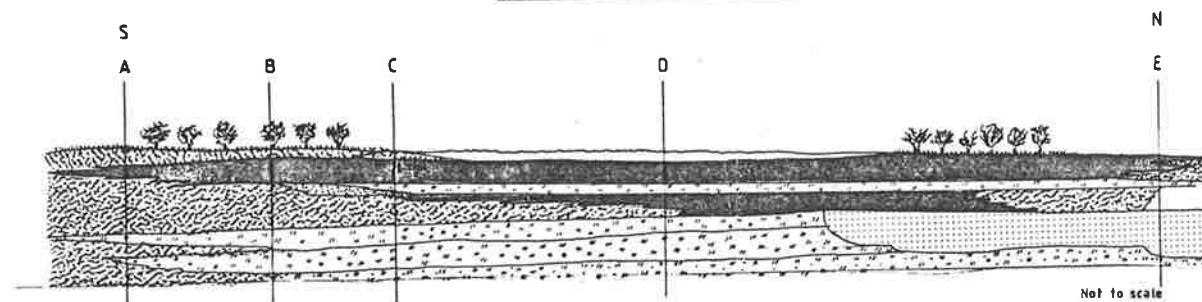


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A
GEOPHYSICAL LOG RESPONSE



LITHOFACIES RELATIONSHIPS



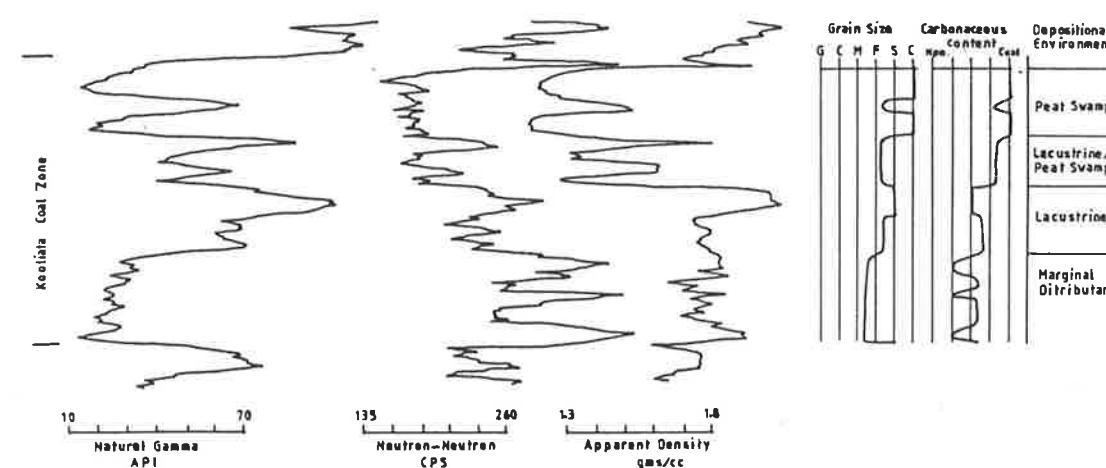
LEGEND

- Coal
- Carbonaceous Sand
CN 12, CN 22, CN 32, M2, G2
- Clean Sand, GH, FG
- Condown Silt, CN 11, CN 21
GH Interburden
- Damleigh Park Sand

Vertical Scale in metres



E
GEOPHYSICAL LOG RESPONSE



0 50
Natural Gamma
API

135 235
Neutron-Neutron
CPS

1.2 1.8
Apparent Density
gms/cc

10 70
Natural Gamma
API

135 260
Neutron-Neutron
CPS

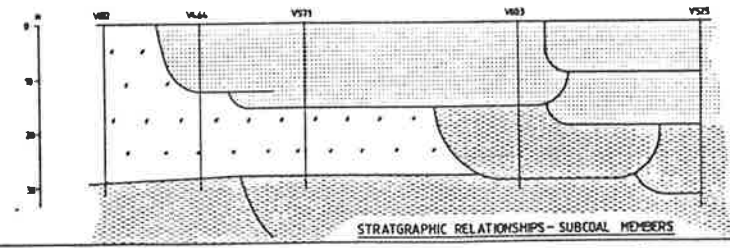
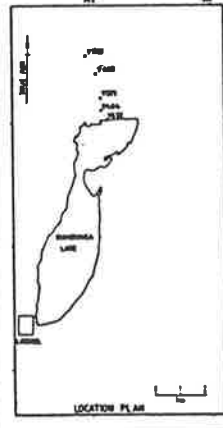
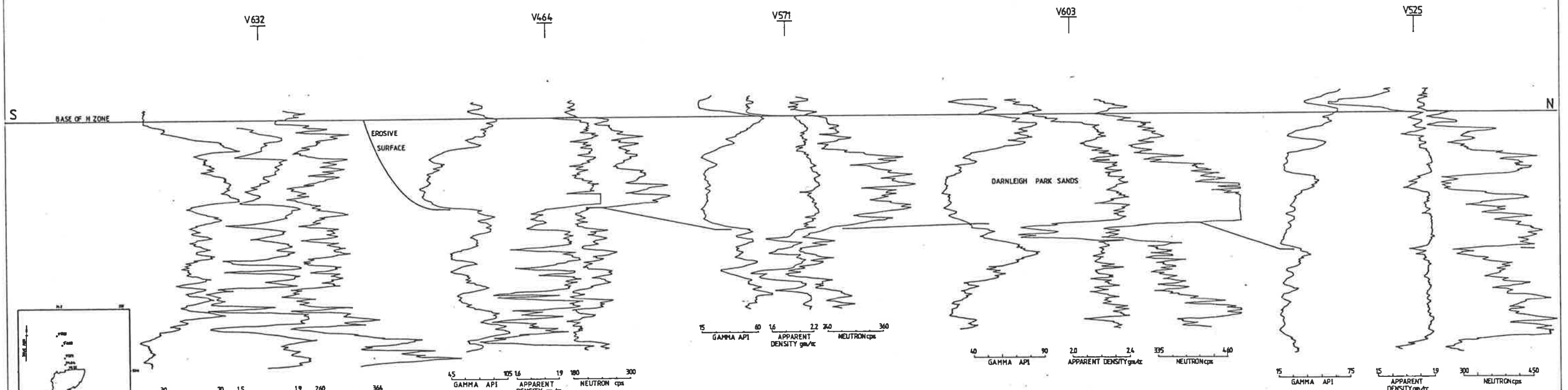
1.3 1.8
Apparent Density
gms/cc

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APPENDIX 3.

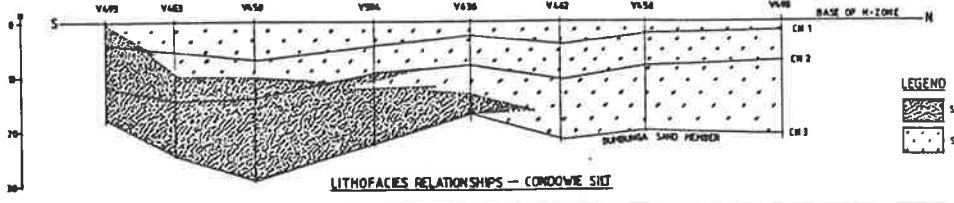
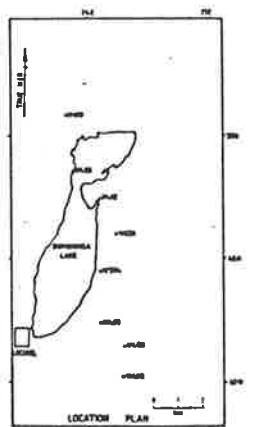
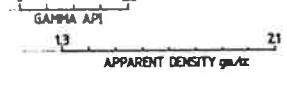
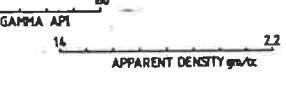
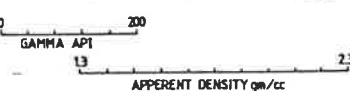
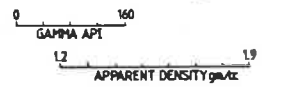
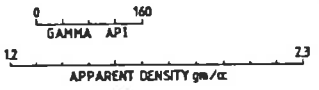
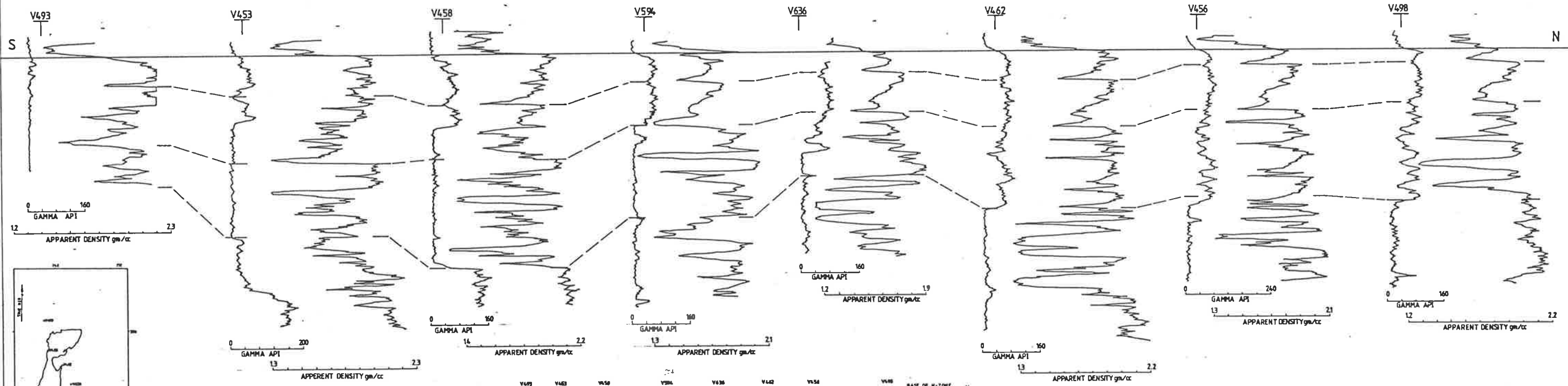
Geophysical and lithological correlation
sections for the Bumbunga Sand Formation.

LATERAL GEOPHYSICAL LOG RESPONSE CORRELATIONS



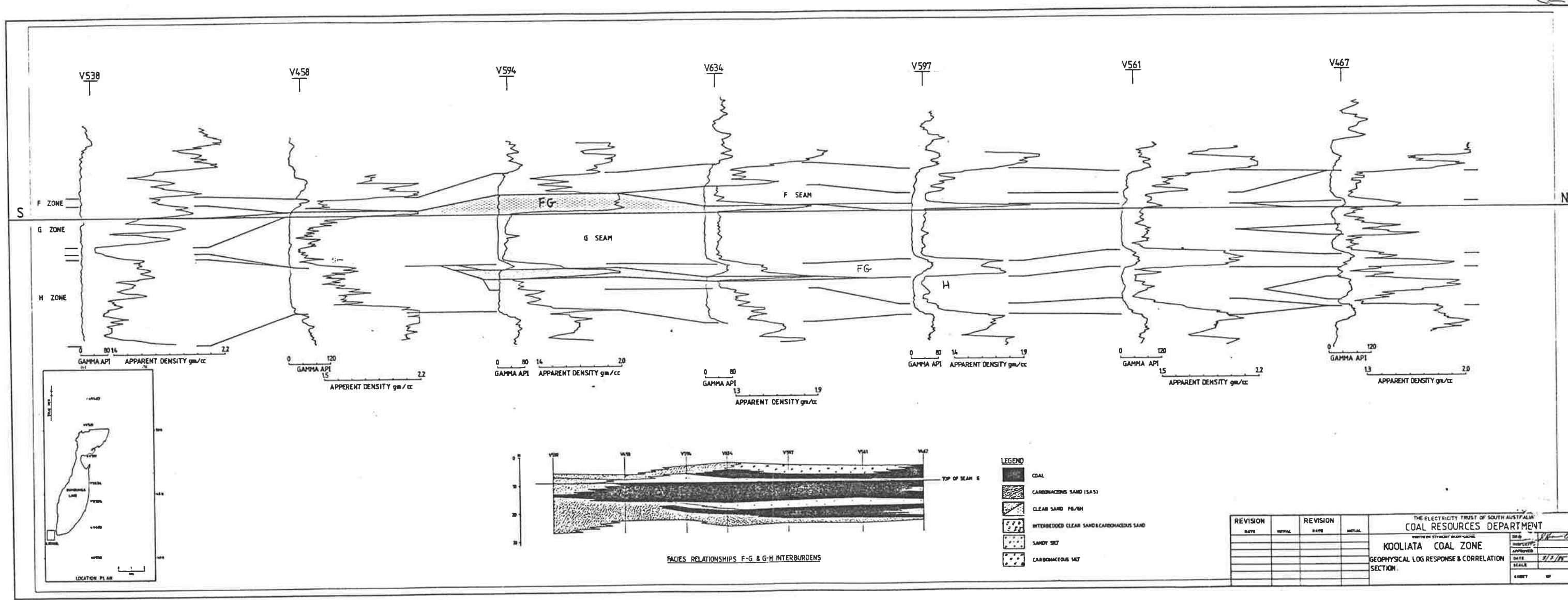
- LEGEND
- DARNLEIGH PARK SAND
 - CONDOVIE SILT
 - BUMBUNGA SAND
 - EROSIIVE FLUVIAL BODIES

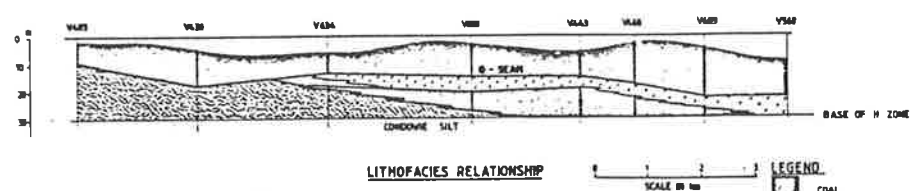
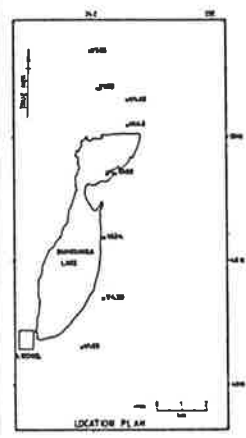
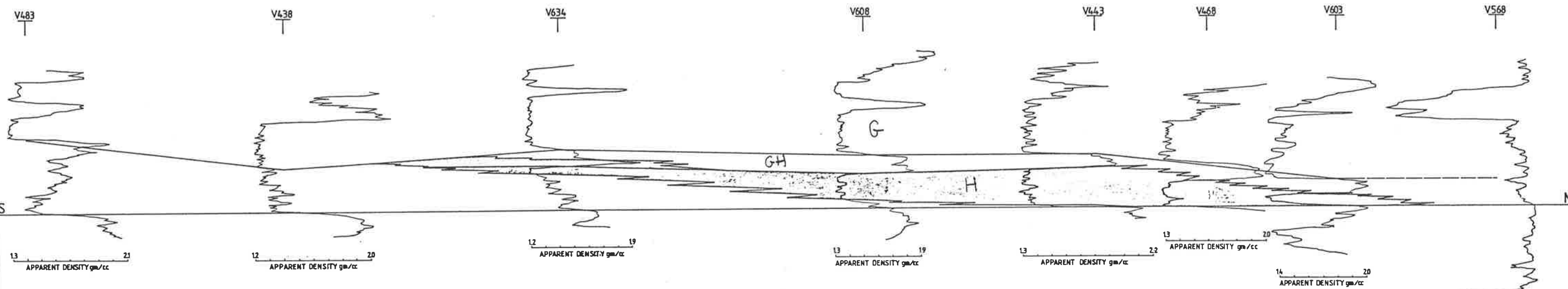
REVISION		REVISION		THE ELECTRICITY TRUST OF SOUTH AUSTRALIA	
DATE	INITIAL	DATE	INITIAL	COAL RESOURCES DEPARTMENT	
				DARNLEIGH PARK SAND	
				LATERAL GEOPHYSICAL LOG RESPONSE CORRELATIONS & STRATIGRAPHIC RELATIONSHIPS OF SUBCOAL MEMBERS	



LEGEND
 SAND LITHOFACIES (CR 1, CR 2, CR 3)
 SILT LITHOFACIES (CR 1, CR 2, CR 3)

REVISION		REVISION		THE ELECTRICITY TRUST OF SOUTH AUSTRALIA COAL RESOURCES DEPARTMENT	
DATE	INITIAL	DATE	INITIAL	BUMBUNGA SAND-CONDOWIE SILT	
				GEOPHYSICAL LOG RESPONSE & CORRELATION SECTION.	
				DATE	24/10/87
				SCALE	
				SHEET	01





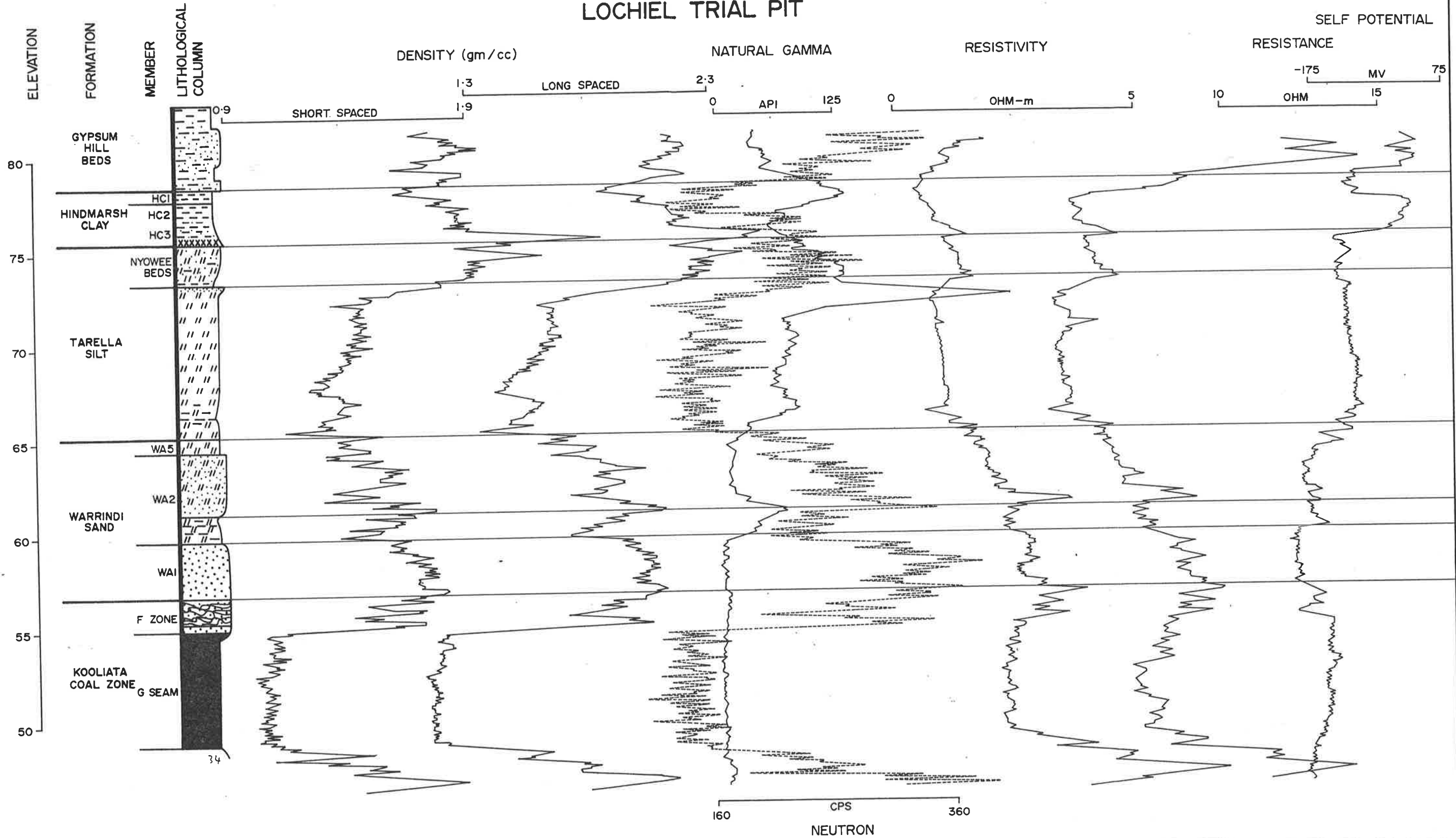
THE ELECTRICITY TRUST OF SOUTH AUSTRALIA				COAL RESOURCES DEPARTMENT			
REVISION	DATE	INITIAL	REVISION	DATE	INITIAL	DR	DATE
						INSPECTED	
						APPROVED	
						DATE	
						SCALE	
						SHEET	OF

H ZONE & G-H INTERBURDEN
 CORRELATION OF DENSITY RE-
 SPONSE & FACIES RELATIONSHIPS

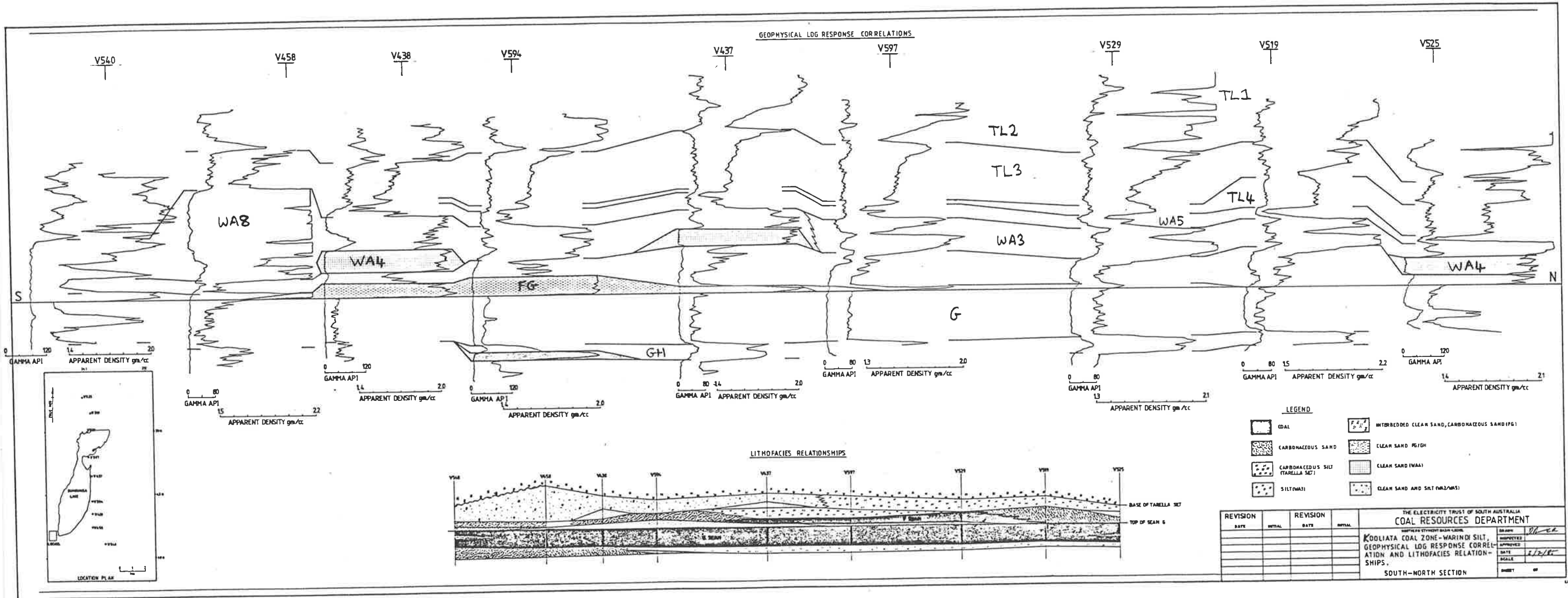
APPENDIX 4.

Geophysical and lithological correlation sections
for the Tarella and Warrindi Silts

GEOPHYSICAL LOG RESPONSES LOCHIEL TRIAL PIT

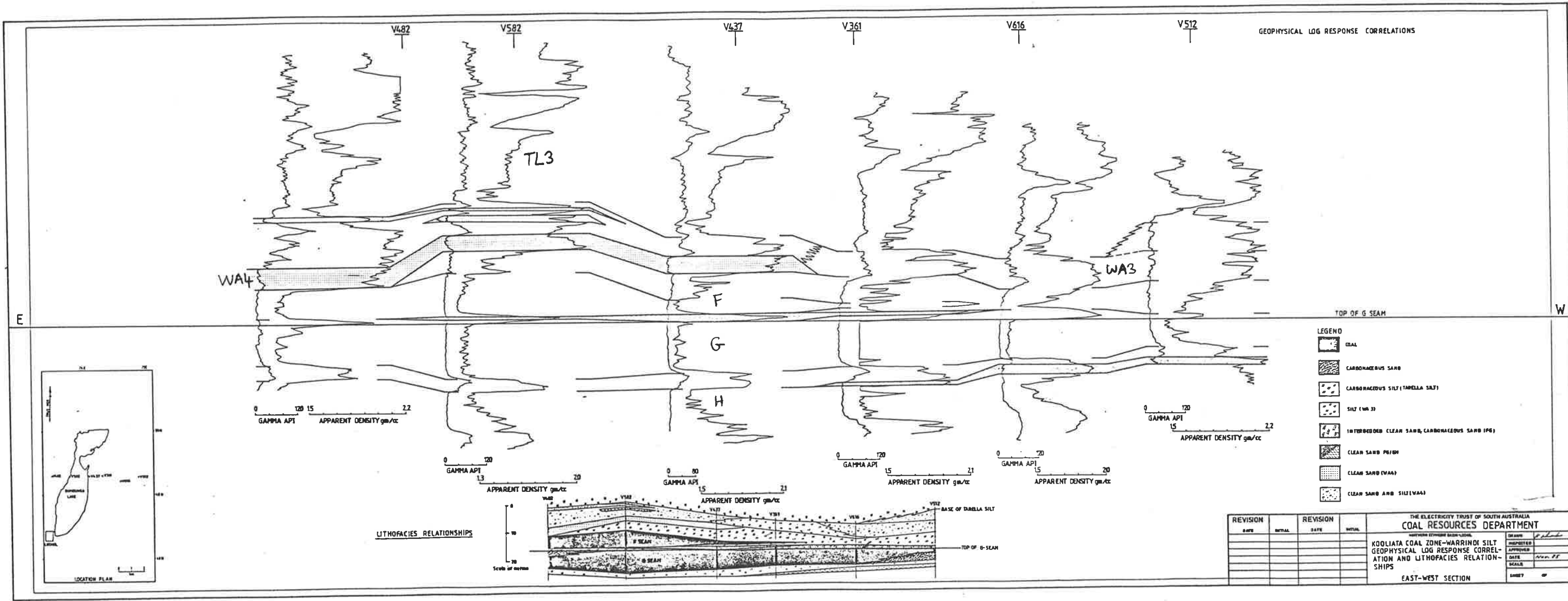


DRN.	EAC		THE ELECTRICITY TRUST OF SOUTH AUSTRALIA COAL RESOURCES DEPARTMENT
CKD.			STRATIGRAPHY AND GEOPHYSICAL LOG RESPONSE.
INSP.			
AUTH.			SCALE :



REVISION		REVISION		THE ELECTRICITY TRUST OF SOUTH AUSTRALIA	
DATE	INITIAL	DATE	INITIAL	COAL RESOURCES DEPARTMENT	
				PROJECT	
				DATE	
				SCALE	
				SHEET	

KOOALIATA COAL ZONE-WARINGHI SILT
GEOPHYSICAL LOG RESPONSE CORRELATION AND LITHOFACIES RELATIONSHIPS.
SOUTH-NORTH SECTION

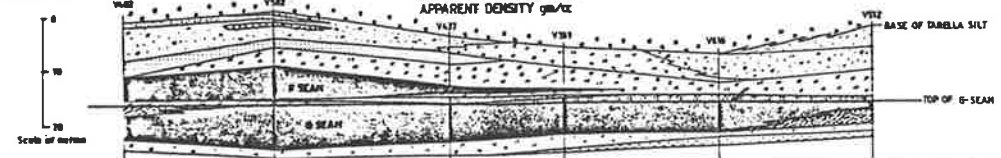


GEOPHYSICAL LOG RESPONSE CORRELATIONS

TOP OF G SEAM

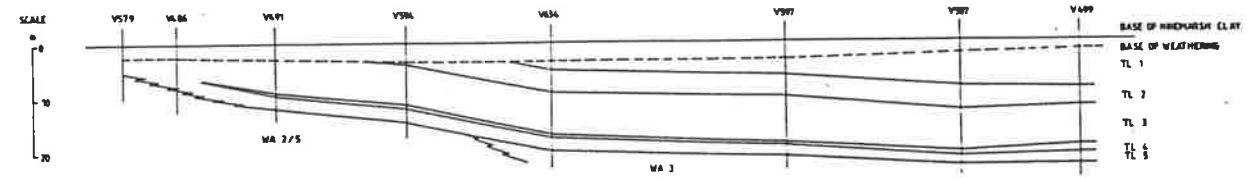
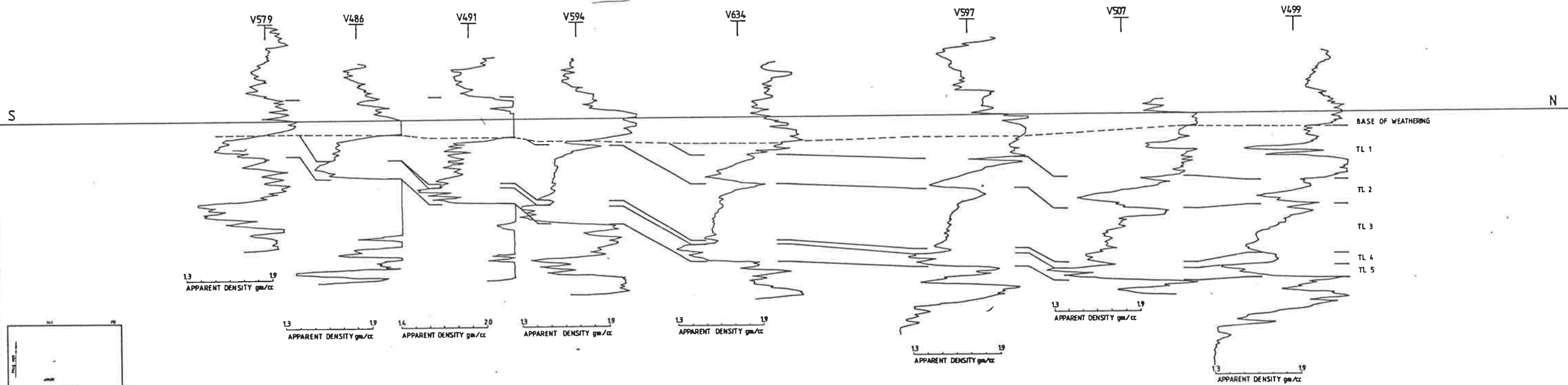
- LEGEND
- IDAL
 - CARBONACEOUS SAND
 - CARBONACEOUS SILT (TABELLA SAJI)
 - SILT (WAS)
 - INTERBEDDED CLEAR SAND, CARBONACEOUS SAND (F6)
 - CLEAR SAND (F6/SH)
 - CLEAR SAND (WAS)
 - CLEAR SAND AND SILT (WAS)

LITHOFACIES RELATIONSHIPS



REVISION		REVISION		THE ELECTRICITY TRUST OF SOUTH AUSTRALIA	
DATE	INITIAL	DATE	INITIAL	COAL RESOURCES DEPARTMENT	
				KOOALIATA COAL ZONE-WARRINDI SILT	
				GEOPHYSICAL LOG RESPONSE CORRELATION AND LITHOFACIES RELATIONSHIPS	
				EAST-WEST SECTION	

GEOPHYSICAL LOG RESPONSE & CORRELATION



TARELLA SILT / WARRINDI SILT RELATIONSHIP & CORRELATIONSHIP

REVISION		REVISION		THE ELECTRICITY TRUST OF SOUTH AUSTRALIA COAL RESOURCES DEPARTMENT	
DATE	INITIAL	DATE	INITIAL	DRIVEN	INSPECTED

TARELLA SILT
GEOPHYSICAL LOG RESPONSE & CORRELATION SECTION.

APPENDIX 5.

Structural analyses for the Tarella Silt

HISTO STATISTICAL ANALYSIS FOR F21

TLBCL

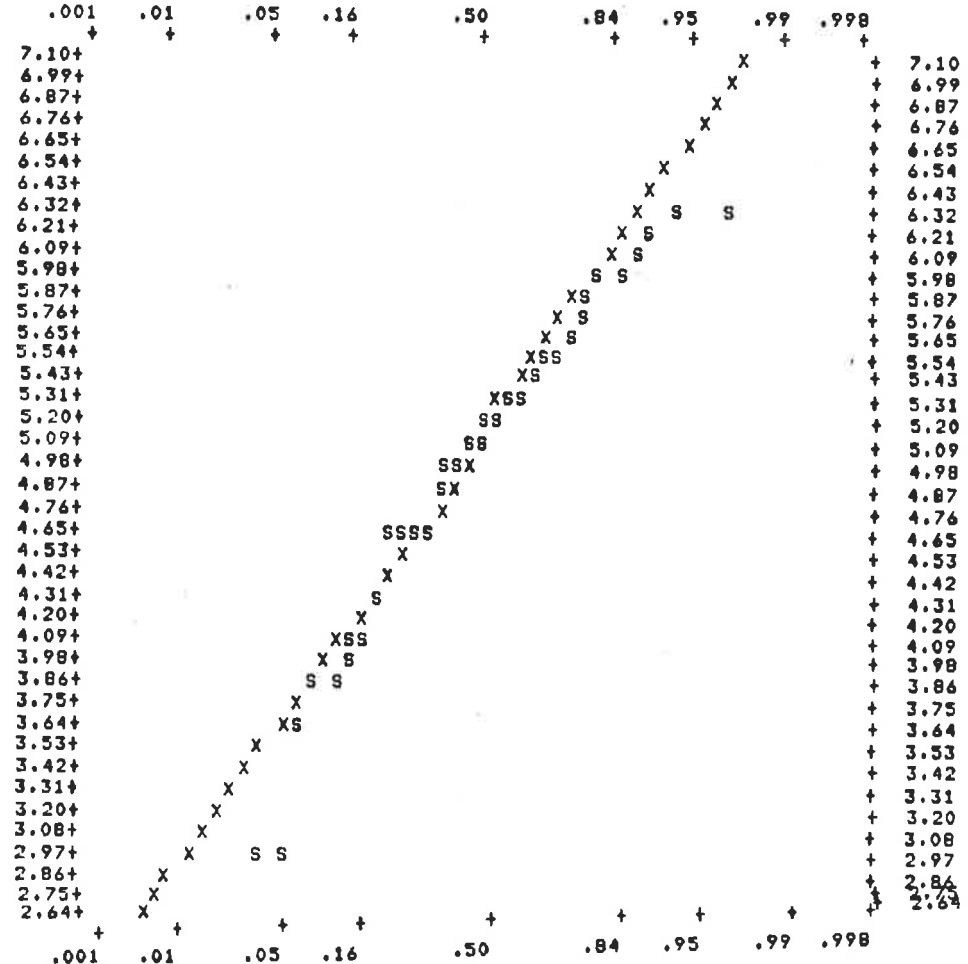
HISTOGRAM

OBSV	RELA	CUML	UPPER	
FREQ	FREQ	FREQ	CELL LIMIT	0
1	0.023	0.023	0.2936E+01	+*****
2	0.045	0.068	0.3233E+01	+*****
0	0.000	0.068	0.3531E+01	+
1	0.023	0.091	0.3828E+01	+*****
3	0.068	0.159	0.4125E+01	+*****
3	0.068	0.227	0.4422E+01	+*****
4	0.091	0.318	0.4719E+01	+*****
5	0.114	0.432	0.5016E+01	+*****
8	0.182	0.614	0.5314E+01	+*****
6	0.136	0.750	0.5611E+01	+*****
3	0.068	0.818	0.5908E+01	+*****
4	0.091	0.909	0.6205E+01	+*****
3	0.068	0.977	0.6502E+01	+*****
0	0.000	0.977	0.6800E+01	+
1	0.023	1.000	INF	+*****

+ 0 + 5 + 10 + 15 + 20

44

TLBCL



Log probability and Histogram of transformed spacing data for open extension joints.

HISTO STATISTICAL ANALYSIS FOR F21

=====

TLBCL

HISTOGRAM

(2

OBSV	RELA	CUML	UPPER																
FREQ	FREQ	FREQ	CELL LIMIT	0															
10	0.227	0.227	0.9360E+02	*****															
11	0.250	0.477	0.1732E+03	*****															
10	0.227	0.705	0.2528E+03	*****															
5	0.114	0.818	0.3324E+03	*****															
3	0.068	0.886	0.4120E+03	*****															
1	0.023	0.909	0.4916E+03	***															
1	0.023	0.932	0.5712E+03	***															
2	0.045	0.977	0.6508E+03	*****															
0	0.000	0.977	0.7304E+03	+															
0	0.000	0.977	0.8100E+03	+															
0	0.000	0.977	0.8896E+03	+															
0	0.000	0.977	0.9692E+03	+															
0	0.000	0.977	0.1049E+04	+															
0	0.000	0.977	0.1128E+04	+															
1	0.023	1.000	INF	***															
44					+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
					0	10	20	30	40										

HISTO STATISTICAL ANALYSIS FOR F21

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SUMMARY STATISTICS FOR UNTRANSFORMED DATA

MEAN	=	0.22495454E+03
VARIANCE	=	0.45246836E+05
STD.DEV.	=	0.21271304E+03
SKEWNESS	=	0.25440242E+01
KURTOSIS	=	0.11617458E+02

FIVE NUMBER SUMMARY

MEDIAN	=	0.1765E+03
25 PERCENT HINGE	=	0.1070E+03
75 PERCENT HINGE	=	0.2780E+03
LOW EXTREME VALUE	=	0.1400E+02
HIGH EXTREME VALUE	=	0.1208E+04

ROBUST ESTIMATORS

BIWEIGHT	=	0.1715E+03
TRIMEAN	=	0.1845E+03
MAD	=	0.8650E+02
HSPREAD	=	0.1710E+03

SUMMARY STATISTICS FOR TRANSFORMED DATA

MEAN	=	0.50380650E+01	
VARIANCE	=	0.88318413E+00	
STD.DEV.	=	0.93977875E+00	
SKEWNESS	=	-0.49711621E+00	
KURTOSIS	=	0.32668967E+01	
MAX VALUE	=	0.70967212E+01	0.12079998E+04
MIN VALUE	=	0.26390574E+01	0.14000001E+02
ALFA	=	0.00000000E+00	
SICHEL-T	=	0.23875275E+03	
16TH PER	=	0.60236961E+02	
50TH PER	=	0.15417140E+03	
84TH PER	=	0.39458862E+03	

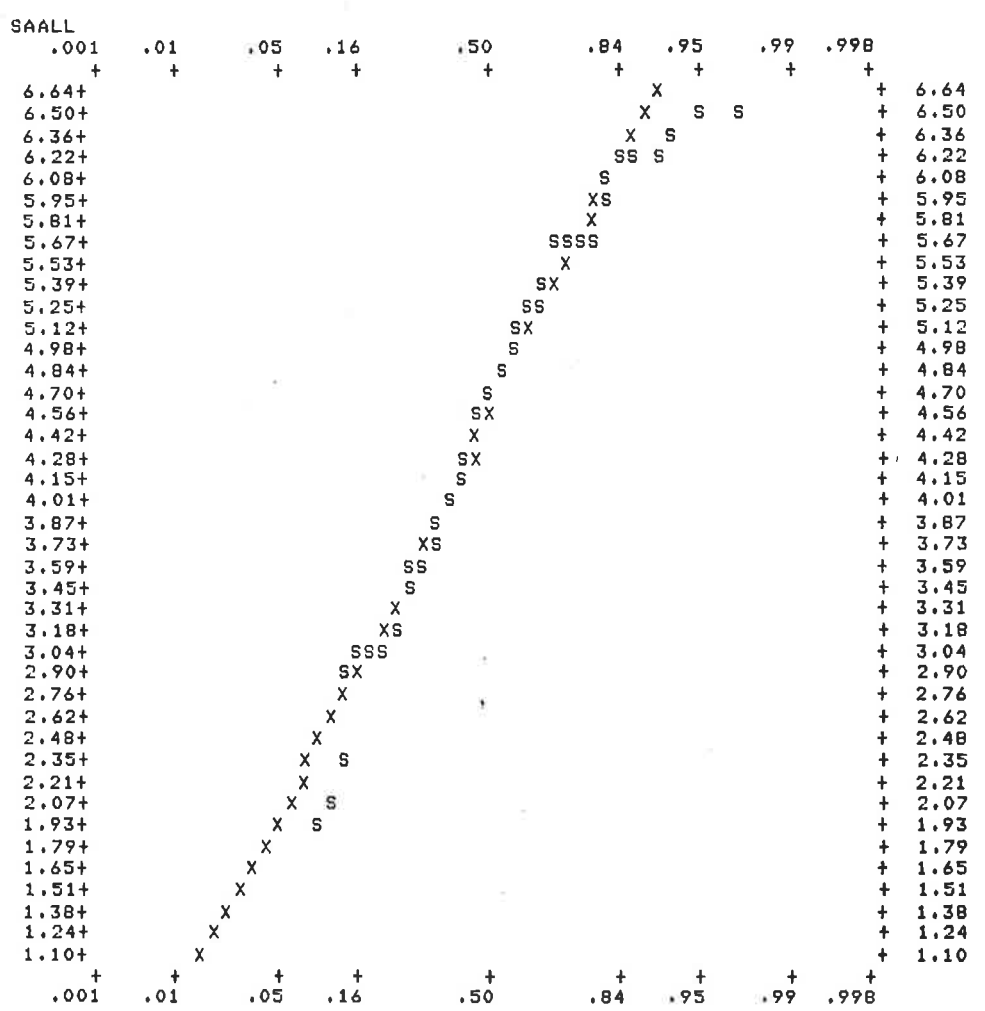
Histogram and statistical summary for spacing of open extension joints.

HISTOGRAM

OBSV FREQ	RELA FREQ	CUML FREQ	UPPER CELL LIMIT	
4	0.078	0.078	0.1468E+01	0
0	0.000	0.078	0.1837E+01	*****
2	0.039	0.118	0.2207E+01	+
1	0.020	0.137	0.2576E+01	*****
1	0.020	0.157	0.2945E+01	*****
5	0.098	0.255	0.3315E+01	*****
4	0.078	0.333	0.3684E+01	*****
3	0.059	0.392	0.4053E+01	*****
3	0.059	0.451	0.4423E+01	*****
6	0.118	0.569	0.4792E+01	*****
4	0.078	0.647	0.5161E+01	*****
4	0.078	0.725	0.5531E+01	*****
5	0.098	0.824	0.5900E+01	*****
2	0.039	0.863	0.6269E+01	*****
7	0.137	1.000	INF	*****

51

HISTO STATISTICAL ANALYSIS FOR ALLSA
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Log probability and Histogram of transformed spacing data for sand infilled joints.

HISTOGRAM

OBSV FREQ	RELA FREQ	CUML FREQ	UPPER CELL LIMIT		
19	0.373	0.373	0.5373E+02	0	
8	0.157	0.529	0.1045E+03	*****	+
5	0.098	0.627	0.1552E+03	*****	+
1	0.020	0.647	0.2059E+03	***	+
4	0.078	0.725	0.2567E+03	*****	+
1	0.020	0.745	0.3074E+03	***	+
4	0.078	0.824	0.3581E+03	*****	+
1	0.020	0.843	0.4089E+03	***	+
0	0.000	0.843	0.4596E+03	+	+
1	0.020	0.863	0.5103E+03	***	+
1	0.020	0.882	0.5611E+03	***	+
3	0.059	0.941	0.6118E+03	*****	+
0	0.000	0.941	0.6625E+03	+	+
0	0.000	0.941	0.7133E+03	+	+
3	0.059	1.000	INF	*****	+
51				+	+

SUMMARY STATISTICS FOR UNTRANSFORMED DATA

MEAN	=	0.19129411E+03
VARIANCE	=	0.47245734E+05
STD.DEV.	=	0.21736084E+03
SKEWNESS	=	0.12910855E+01
KURTOSIS	=	0.35261827E+01

FIVE NUMBER SUMMARY

MEDIAN	=	0.1020E+03
25 PERCENT HINGE	=	0.3500E+02
75 PERCENT HINGE	=	0.3200E+03
LOW EXTREME VALUE	=	0.3000E+01
HIGH EXTREME VALUE	=	0.7640E+03

ROBUST ESTIMATORS

BIWEIGHT	=	0.1503E+03
TRIMEAN	=	0.1398E+03
MAD	=	0.1273E+03
HSPREAD	=	0.2850E+03

SUMMARY STATISTICS FOR TRANSFORMED DATA

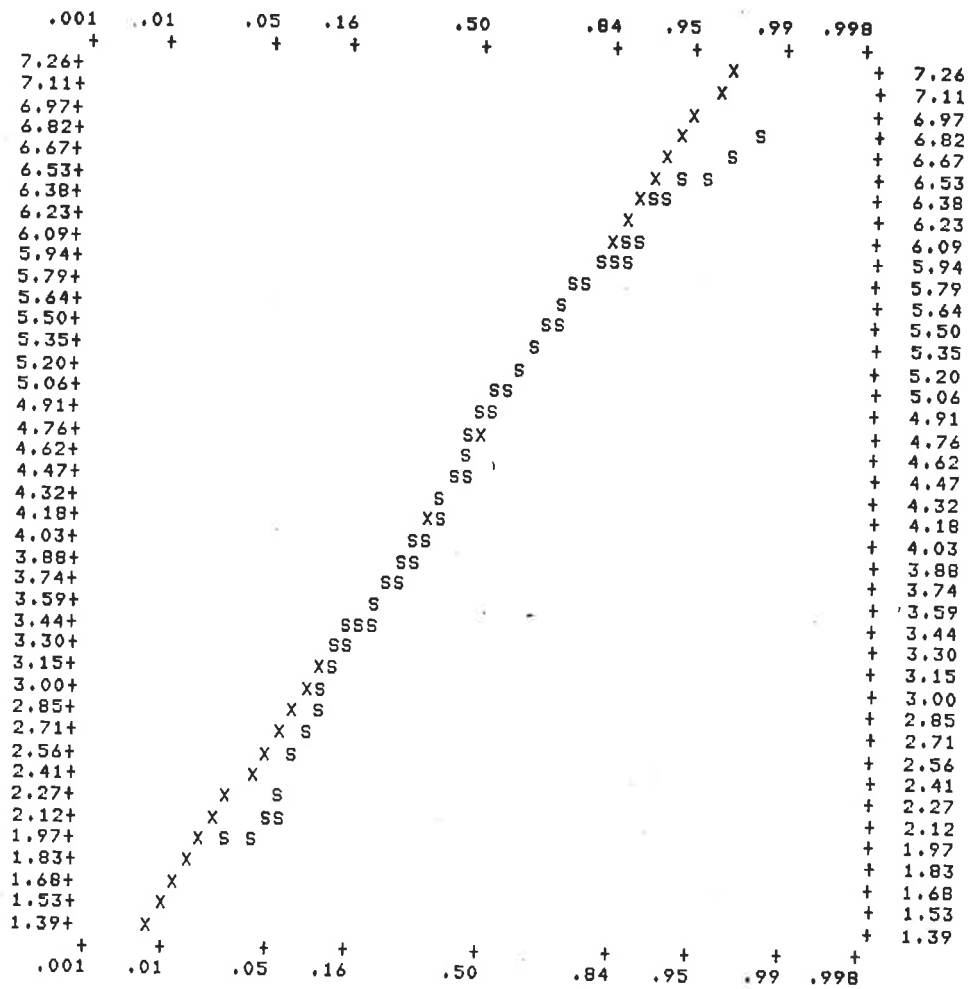
MEAN	=	0.43926249E+01
VARIANCE	=	0.24562883E+01
STD.DEV.	=	0.15672550E+01
SKEWNESS	=	-0.54021710E+00
KURTOSIS	=	0.24993751E+01
MAX VALUE	=	0.66385679E+01 0.76400012E+03
MIN VALUE	=	0.10986123E+01 0.30000000E+01
ALFA	=	0.00000000E+00
SICHEL-T	=	0.26864438E+03
16TH PER	=	0.16867182E+02
50TH PER	=	0.80852364E+02
84TH PER	=	0.38756357E+03

Histogram and statistical summary for spacing of sand infilled joints.

HISTOGRAM

OBSV	RELA	CUML	UPPER	
FREQ	FREQ	FREQ	CELL LIMIT	0
2	0.022	0.022	0.1778E+01	*****
2	0.022	0.045	0.2169E+01	*****
3	0.034	0.079	0.2561E+01	*****
3	0.034	0.112	0.2953E+01	*****
5	0.056	0.169	0.3344E+01	*****
6	0.067	0.236	0.3736E+01	*****
9	0.101	0.337	0.4127E+01	*****
8	0.090	0.427	0.4519E+01	*****
10	0.112	0.539	0.4910E+01	*****
10	0.112	0.652	0.5302E+01	*****
10	0.112	0.764	0.5694E+01	*****
11	0.124	0.888	0.6085E+01	*****
5	0.056	0.944	0.6477E+01	*****
4	0.045	0.989	0.6868E+01	*****
1	0.011	1.000	INF	*****

+ 0 + 2 + 5 + 7 + 10 + 12



Log probability and Histogram of transformed spacing

HISTOGRAM

OBSV	RELA	CUML	UPPER		
FREQ	FREQ	FREQ	CELL LIMIT	0	
40	0.449	0.449	0.9853E+02	*****	+
18	0.202	0.652	0.1931E+03	*****	+
10	0.112	0.764	0.2876E+03	*****	+
7	0.079	0.843	0.3821E+03	*****	+
4	0.045	0.888	0.4767E+03	**	+
2	0.022	0.910	0.5712E+03	+	+
3	0.034	0.944	0.6657E+03	**	+
1	0.011	0.955	0.7603E+03	+	+
1	0.011	0.966	0.8548E+03	+	+
2	0.022	0.989	0.9493E+03	+	+
0	0.000	0.989	0.1044E+04	+	+
0	0.000	0.989	0.1138E+04	+	+
0	0.000	0.989	0.1233E+04	+	+
0	0.000	0.989	0.1327E+04	+	+
1	0.011	1.000	INF	+	+

B9

+ + + + + + + + + +

0 20 40 60 80 100

HISTO STATISTICAL ANALYSIS FOR TLPYL
=====

SUMMARY STATISTICS FOR UNTRANSFORMED DATA

MEAN	=	0.20298877E+03
VARIANCE	=	0.58959828E+05
STD.DEV.	=	0.24281645E+03
SKEWNESS	=	0.23445780E+01
KURTOSIS	=	0.99294729E+01

FIVE NUMBER SUMMARY

MEDIAN	=	0.1140E+03
25 PERCENT HINGE	=	0.4400E+02
75 PERCENT HINGE	=	0.2610E+03
LOW EXTREME VALUE	=	0.4000E+01
HIGH EXTREME VALUE	=	0.1422E+04

ROBUST ESTIMATORS

BIWEIGHT	=	0.1356E+03
TRIMEAN	=	0.1333E+03
MAD	=	0.9860E+02
HSPREAD	=	0.2170E+03

SUMMARY STATISTICS FOR TRANSFORMED DATA

MEAN	=	0.46241288E+01	
VARIANCE	=	0.17112687E+01	
STD.DEV.	=	0.13081547E+01	
SKEWNESS	=	-0.40491268E+00	
KURTOSIS	=	0.26625760E+01	
MAX VALUE	=	0.72598195E+01	0.14219999E+04
MIN VALUE	=	0.13862944E+01	0.40000000E+01
ALFA	=	0.00000000E+00	
SICHEL-T	=	0.23789359E+03	
16TH PER	=	0.27549221E+02	
50TH PER	=	0.10191395E+03	
84TH PER	=	0.37701440E+03	

Histogram and statistical summary for spacing of Pyrite infilled extension joints.

APPENDIX 6.

Borehole Location Plan

