



REPORT

Norwegian GeoTest Sites Project

FACTUAL REPORT - PERMAFROST RESEARCH
SITE

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Project

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Summary

Two benchmark sites are established near Longyearbyen, Svalbard (78°13'N, 15°28'E) for long-term geotechnical testing and evaluation of field investigation methods in perennially frozen soils (i.e. permafrost). These sites, named “Adventdalen” and “UNIS East” based on their location, form part the research infrastructure of the Norwegian GeoTest Sites (NGTS) project. Since 2016, efforts have focused on characterization and instrumentation of the upper 30 m of the soil stratigraphy. This report contains all results from field and laboratory tests related to the NGTS permafrost site available as of the revision date. In situ methods include core drilling, electrical resistivity tomography (ERT), piezocone penetration testing (CPT), and monitoring of the ground thermal regime. Laboratory investigations include index, thermal characteristics, and unconfined compression testing.

Characterization of the Svalbard permafrost sites are summarized in two reports: (1) a factual report (20160154-06-R) and (2) an interpretation report (20160154-07-R). This report, 20160154-06-R, presents a factual summary of laboratory and in situ testing conducted at the sites in the 2016-2018 period. Site specific tests and methods are described in the present report. Standard methods for laboratory and *in situ* tests that apply for all NGTS sites are detailed in the general reports NGTS Report 02 (20160154-02-R) and NGTS Report 03 (20160154-03-R), respectively.

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1 Introduction

This report describes the work conducted at the Svalbard permafrost sites between January 2016 and the revision date as part of Research Council of Norway's (RCN) Norwegian GeoTest Sites (NGTS) infrastructure project. Activities at the permafrost site were coordinated by The University Centre in Svalbard (UNIS) and run in collaboration with SINTEF. The NGTS project has five sites in total. The report will be revised accordingly in the future to provide updates on new activities.

The NGTS project has developed two test sites in Svalbard: Adventdalen and UNIS East. The Adventdalen site is in the Adventdalen valley, ca. 5 km east of the settlement of Longyearbyen. The UNIS East site is immediately east of the University Centre in Svalbard (UNIS). The locations of these sites are indicated in Figure 1. Svalbard is located within the continuous permafrost zone, meaning permafrost is spatially ubiquitous. Saline permafrost is identified at both sites. The high concentration of pore-water solutes results in a freezing point depression and portions of the soil stratigraphy at each site is either unfrozen or plastic frozen at the ambient ground temperatures.

The Svalbard sites are included within the NGTS project to investigate topics including foundation methodology, site investigation techniques, embankment behaviour, and artificial cooling systems in saline marine clays and intermediate permafrost soils. Geotechnics in Svalbard and elsewhere in the Arctic has recently received increased attention due to the potentially adverse effect of climate changes on stability in the short term. Currently, most instances of infrastructure failure can be explained by a lack of knowledge regarding permafrost conditions during the original design. The NGTS permafrost sites will provide opportunity to monitor the response of instrumentation, design solutions, and soil behaviour to climatic changes.

Efforts during the first phase (June 2016 to June 2019) of the NGTS project in Svalbard have been directed towards site characterization. This includes the establishment of necessary site infrastructure for the 20-year operational phase – including ground thermal monitoring instrumentation.

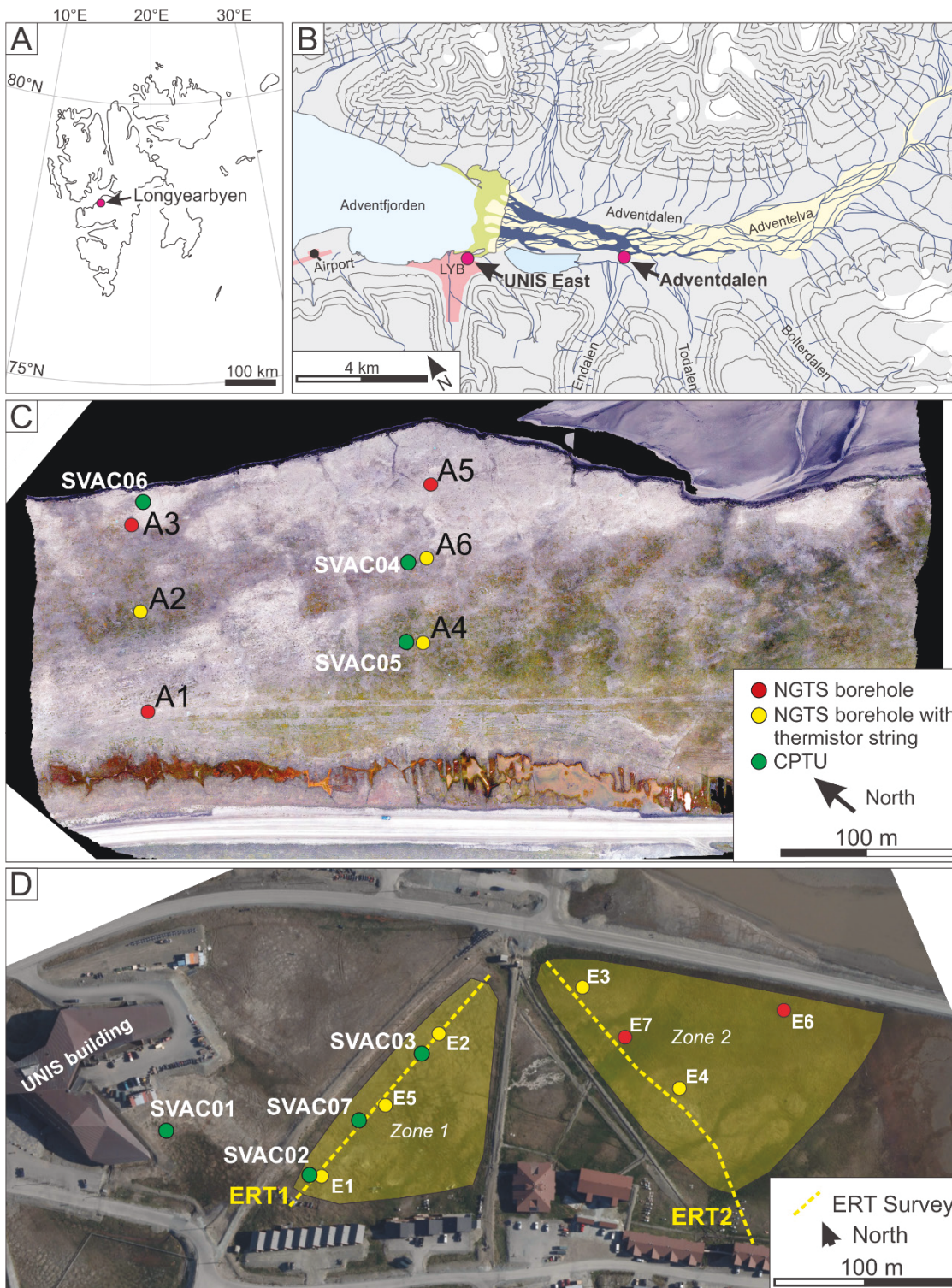


Figure 1. A) Location of Longyearbyen in Svalbard. B) Location of the Adventdalen and UNIS East sites in relation to Longyearbyen (LYB). C) Details of the Adventdalen site. D) Details of the UNIS East site.

2 Permafrost research sites – Longyearbyen, Svalbard

2.1 Site overview and topography

The *Adventdalen site* is in the Adventdalen Valley, ca. 5 km east of Longyearbyen at ca. 6 m a.s.l. (Figure 1). The site measures ca. 400 m x 200 m and is located on an aggrading loess terrace, elevated ca. 3-4 m above the Adventelva River, with ice wedges. The loess cover is 3 m thick and is underlain by fluvial, deltaic, marine, and glacial deposits. Permafrost between 4 m and 60 m depth is primarily ice poor. Ice-enriched, syngeneic permafrost is restricted to the upper 3-4 m of loess. The active-layer thickness is ca. 1 m and the ground temperature recorded at 10 m depth is -5 °C. The depth to bedrock is ca. 60 m.

The *UNIS East site* (Figure 1) is located at 1 to 8 m a.s.l. approximately 100 m southeast of the Svalbard Science Centre (UNIS building in Figure 1). The westernmost area (zone 1) is situated between 5 and 8 m a.s.l. and is routinely used for sampling of fine grained (silty, clayey) soil by UNIS. The area furthest east (zone 2) is situated between ca. 1 and 4 m a.s.l. The site has a total area of ca. 40 000 m².

2.2 Geological setting

The study area was carved in flat-laying Early Cretaceous and Palaeogene sedimentary rocks, mainly sandstones and shales. Maps of the regional geology and Quaternary geology are provided in [Appendix A](#). The high-relief valley flanks shed debris, with colluvial and alluvial-fan deposits blanketing the lower valley-side slopes. Slope processes include solifluction, rockfalls, debris flows, and snow avalanches. The sediments at the valley floor comprise alluvium of the river Adventelva and its tributaries with local aeolian deposits (Bryant, 1982).

2.3 Glacial and sea-level history

Svalbard was glaciated several times during the late Quaternary (Mangerud et al. 1998). The last glaciation culminated during the Last Glacial Maximum, ca. 20 ka (Landvik et al. 2005). During this period, ice streams situated in the fjords and valleys removed most of the sedimentary record from previous interglacial and glacial periods (Elverhøi et al. 1995). Deglaciation commenced ca. 15 ka and proceeded rapidly (Landvik et al. 1998). The study area was ice free by ca. 11.3 ka (Gilbert et al. 2018).

Following deglaciation, sea level in the study region was ca. 62-70 m above present (Lønne 2005). This marine limit demarcates the maximum elevation of unconsolidated marine sediments found on land at present. Relative sea level declined exponentially during the Holocene as rates of isostatic rebound outpaced global eustatic sea-level rise. Contemporary sea level was reached ca. 5 ka (Lønne and Nemeč 2004).

The two sites are located within sediment filled former fjords. Fjords are incised bedrock valleys which are formed during glaciation and afterwards inundated by the sea. These

deponents are scoured by ice flow and accumulate subglacial deposits during glacial periods and are filled principally by fjord-head deltas during deglaciation and in post-glacial time (Corner 2006, Gilbert 2018). The sedimentary and permafrost history of the study area has been described by Gilbert et al. (2018). A typical fjord-valley fill succession consists of a veneer of till overlain by marine deposits, an upwards-coarsening sequence of deltaic sediments, and fluvial deposits. The bulk of the fjord-valley fill is deposited into a saline, marine setting. This is significant as: (i) residual solutes impact freezing behaviour and soil strength after permafrost formation and (ii) all settlements in Svalbard are partially or entirely located below the early Holocene marine limit. The response of saline permafrost to climate change is therefore of regional interest.

2.4 Source material and transport

Stratigraphic soil units represent different sediment sources and depositional environments. Till is present at both sites but only crops up into the upper 30 m of soil stratigraphy at UNIS East (c.f. Gilbert et al. 2018). The till bed was deposited during the last glaciation and likely contains sediment from throughout Svalbard. Stratigraphic units interpreted to reflect deposition in a quiescent marine setting and as part of a fjord-head delta are found at the UNIS East and Adventdalen sites, respectively. These deposits originate from reworked glacial deposits and local bedrock. In both cases most material would have been transported by Adventelva or another fluvial tributary prior to deposition in a saline, fjord environment. Additionally, transport of siliciclastic sediment by wind and biogenic production may have been secondary agent in the fjord environment. The uppermost soil unit in Adventdalen consists of aeolian sands and silts (c.f. Bryant 1982). The uppermost unit at the UNIS East site consists of gravels and sands, believed to be alluvial deposits.

2.5 Permafrost conditions

Permafrost grew downwards into the fjord-valley fill deposits following emergence and land surface stabilization. This type of epigenetic permafrost is characteristically ice poor. In the Adventdalen valley, the onset of permafrost growth coincided with the transition from fluvial to loess deposits (Gilbert et al. 2018). However, it is difficult to exclude the possibility of permafrost forming under shallow channels or bars in the fluvial domain. In either case, permafrost below the marine limit is a Holocene phenomenon. Syngenetic permafrost, enriched with segregated ice, grew upwards in aggrading sedimentary deposits following emergence. Ice-rich permafrost is restricted to the upper few meters of the soil stratigraphy in Adventdalen and it is this zone which is anticipated to undergo the greatest degree of geomorphic change in response to permafrost degradation.

2.6 *In situ* testing and site investigations

Drilling and sampling was conducted during the spring in 2017 and 2018 as the impact of operating machinery on the tundra is lowest when the active layer is frozen and the ground surface is covered in snow. Cone penetration testing was primarily conducted in the interval between August and November. This was because the anchoring system on the Pagani Geotechnical TG63-150 test rig worked best with an unfrozen soil layer of ca. 1 m in thickness. Borehole locations are presented in Table 1. An overview of all *in situ* test locations is presented in [Appendix B](#). A sign will be erected at the Adventdalen site to provide information to the public about the NGTS project.

Table 1. Site information and borehole locations. Casing depth refers to the housings for the thermistor strings.

Location	UNIS site id.	NGTS borehole id.	Longitude	Latitude	Elev. (m a.s.l.)	Borehole depth (m)	Casing depth (m)	Samples
Adventdalen	A1	SVAB01A	78.2009°N	15.8333°E	5	10.0	-	Bag samples
	A2	SVAB02A SVAB02_2A	78.2012°N	15.8350°E	5	27.0	22.7	Bag and core samples
	A3	SVAB03A SVAB03_2A	78.2016°N	15.8364°E	5	30.0	23.0	Bag and core samples
	A4	SVAB04A SVAB04_2A	78.2000°N	15.8389°E	5	30.0	19.5 & 29.0	Bag and core samples
	A5	SVAB05A	78.2005°N	15.8420°E	5	28.0	19.5	Bag and core samples
	A6	SVAB06A	78.2003°N	15.8397°E	5	29.5	29.0	Bag samples
UNIS East	E1	SVAB01E	78.2215°N	15.6580°E	7	30.0	30.0	Bag samples
	E2	SVAB02E	78.2220°N	15.6615°E	6	30.0	30.0	Bag samples
	E3	SVAB03E	78.2218°N	15.6655°E	2	30.0	30.0	Bag samples
	E4	SVAB04E	78.2213°N	15.6661°E	3	30.0	30.0	Bag samples
	E5	SVAB05E	78.2218°N	15.6601°E	6	26.1	26.0	Bag and core samples
	E6	SVAB06E	78.2215°N	15.6659°E	2	12.0	10.0	Bag and core samples
	E7	SVAB07E	78.2214°N	15.6695°E	2	15.7	14.0	Bag and core samples

2.7 Soil descriptions

2.7.1 Adventdalen site

Three soil units are identified in the upper 30 m of the soil stratigraphy at the Adventdalen site. The characteristics of each unit is summarized in Table 2 and images are in Fig. 2. The soil stratigraphy is comprised of a top layer of sandy clayey silt (Unit D3; terrain surface to ca. 4 m depth), followed by ca. 11 m of silty sand (Unit D2) over clay or silty clay (Unit D1; 15 m to 30 m depth).

2.7.2 UNIS East site

The soil stratigraphy at UNIS East consists of a top layer of gravelly, silty, sand (Unit U3; terrain surface to ca. 3 m depth) underlain by ca. 15 m of silty clay (Unit U2) over diamicton (Unit U1; sandy, silty, clay). The soil type, description, and interpretation are included in Table 2.

Table 2. Type, description, and interpretation of soils identified at the NGTS Svalbard sites (see images in Figure 2).

Unit	Soil type	Geological description	Interpretation
D1	Silty CLAY	Laminated to weakly-laminated muds	Deposition from suspended sediment fallout in a prodelta environment
D2	Silty clayey SAND	Interlayered graded sand and silt	Deposition from turbidity currents and sediment fallout on delta front
D3	Sandy clayey SILT	Faintly laminated sandy silt, plant bioturbated	Aeolian deposits on terrace adjacent to river channel
U1	Silty sandy gravelly CLAY	Diamicton with a muddy matrix	Subglacial till or melt-out till
U2	Silty CLAY	Weakly laminated to massive silty mud with shell fragments and scattered gravel clasts, partially homogenized by bioturbation	Deposition by sediment fallout from suspension plumes in a deglaciated fjord. Scattered clasts due to ice rafting
U3	Silty gravelly SAND	Inter layered sand and gravel	

The index testing results from each site are summarized in Fig 3. The borehole locations are indicated in Fig 1. Additional details are available in Gilbert et al. (2019).

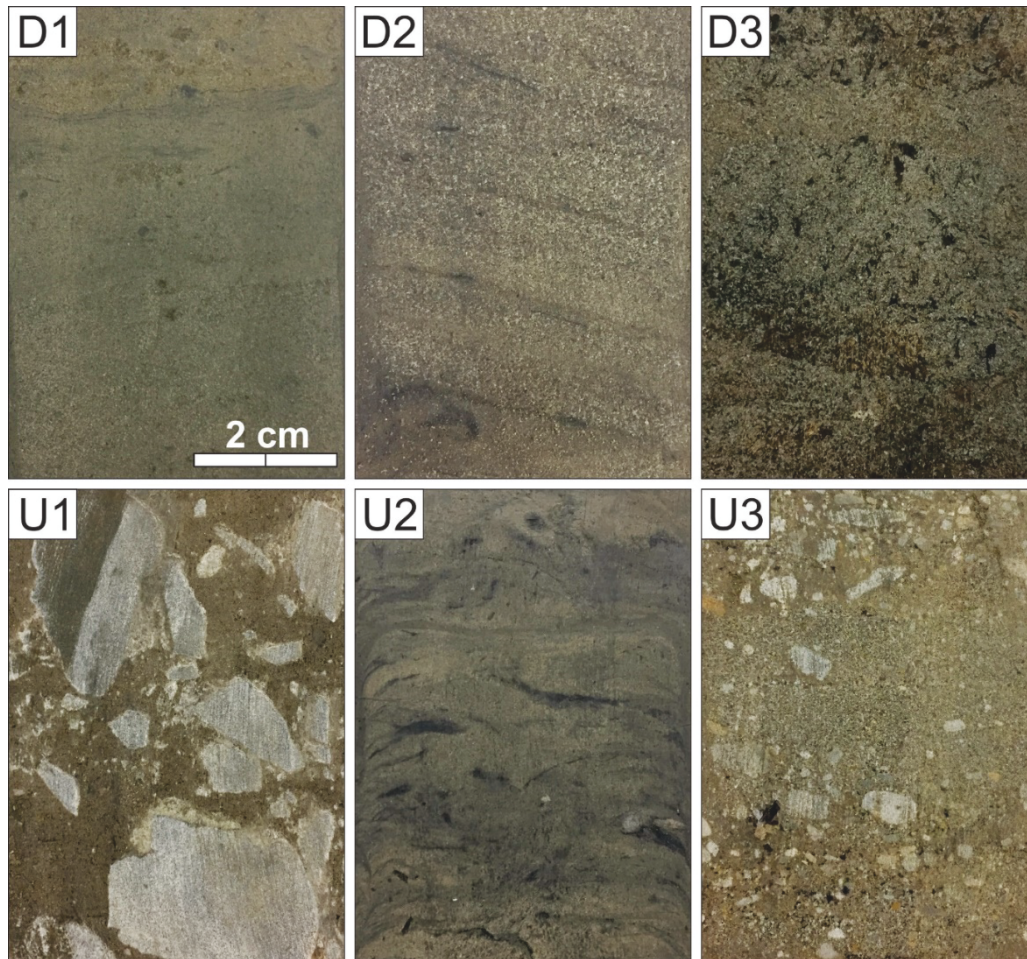


Figure 2. Example images of soil beds at the Adventdalen (D1-D3) and UNIS East (U1-U3) sites. D1) laminated to weakly-laminated muds (ca. 16 – 30 m). D2) interlayered graded sand and silt (4 – 16 m). D3) Silt. U1) Diamicton with muddy matrix. U2) weakly laminated to massive silty mud. U3) interlayered sand and gravel.

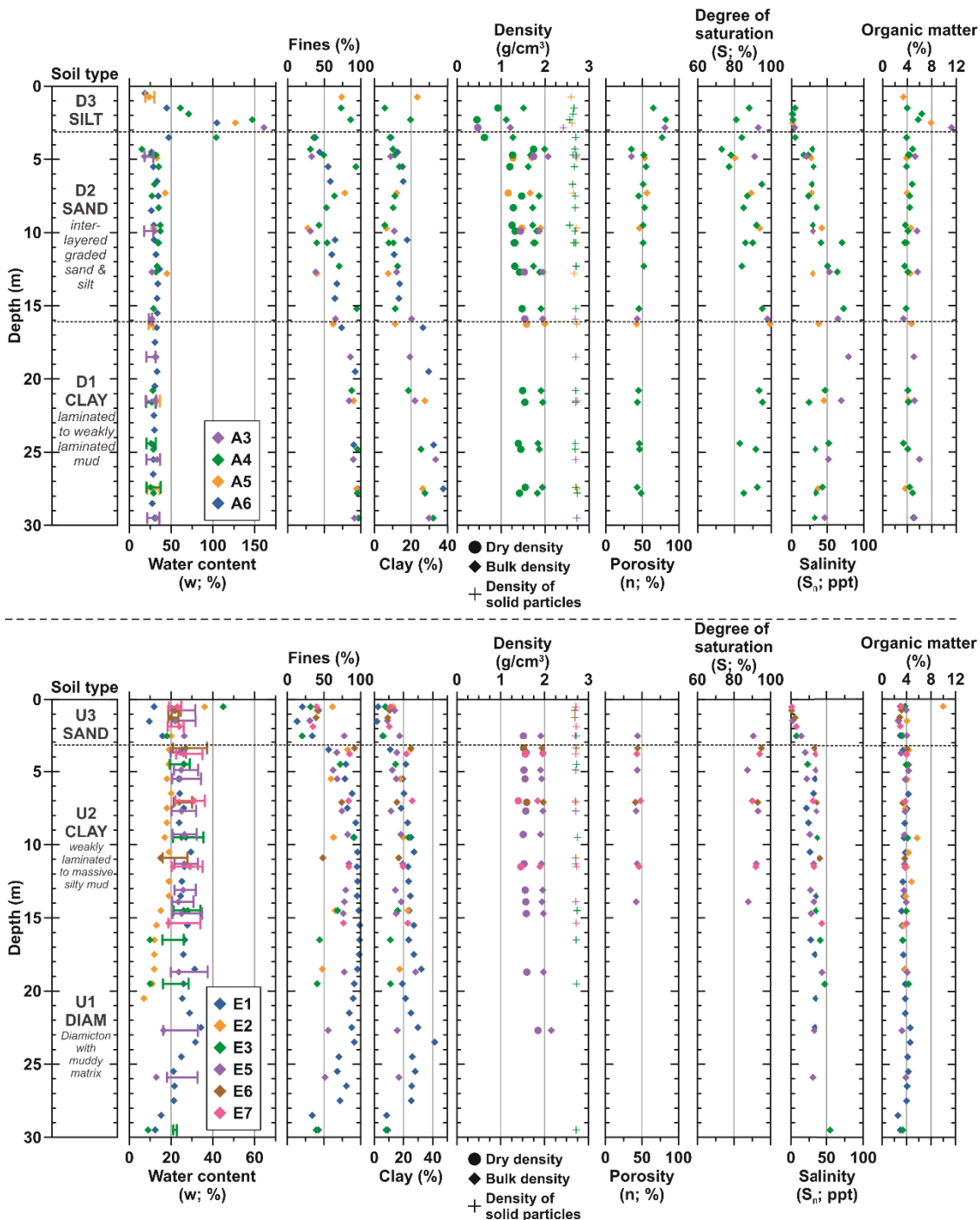


Figure 3. Soil type and index parameters at the Adventdalen (upper row) and UNIS East (lower row) sites. Borehole locations (A1-A6 and E1-E7) are indicated in Figure 1. Note the boundary between U2 and U3 varies at the UNIS East site between borehole locations and is therefore not indicated on this chart.

3 Field testing

Field investigations as part of the site characterization include drilling, core and sample retrieval, casing of boreholes, installation of temperature sensors, piezocone penetration (CPTU) testing, and electrical resistivity tomography (ERT). Samples were retrieved, and casings installed at 13 sites (Figure 1; Table 1).

3.1 Drilling and sampling

Five sampling methods were used to retrieve material for laboratory testing and to install casings for thermistor strings: (1) total sounding, (2) drilling and sampling with a conventional auger, (3) core sampling using a modified CRREL barrel, (4) piston sampling, and (5) down-the-hole (DTH) drill. Method 1-4 were utilized by SINTEF (Fig. 4). DTH drilling was conducted by a third-party contractor (Anleggsdrift AS). Retrieval of core samples of sufficient quality to conduct laboratory testing is often problematic in permafrost environments. The combination of methods above allowed for sample retrieval from the upper 30 m of the soil stratigraphy at both sites, through a variety of soil types.



Figure 4. SINTEF drill rig at the Adventdalen Site in Spring 2017.

3.1.1 Total sounding (TS)

Collection of soil material while conducting total soundings was also possible. The samples from total sounding originate from the depths close to the drilling bit, since all material is transported with compressed air during the drilling (compressed air blows all the material from the tip up to the surface). Drilling with total sounding is also an effective method for making boreholes for deployment of casings for thermistor strings or can be used for making boreholes when thermistor strings are installed without casing. Details of the total sounding is discussed below in section 3.4.

3.1.2 Sampling with conventional auger

A conventional 75 mm auger (1.5 m long) was used, together with the extension bars, for soil sampling. Soil was collected from the auger flights. The auger is normally used to sample through the active layer prior to coring. This is done to avoid damage to the drill crowns on the core barrel in coarse-grained soils. The 75 mm auger is also used to clean the borehole before the deployment of the casing for thermistor string.

Auger sampling was performed between 0 m and 1 m depth and from the bottom of cryopegs 28–30 m. Auguring below the cryopeg zone was complicated by the incursion of saline water from the unfrozen zones and by the deformation of the plastic frozen soils causing contraction of the borehole diameter.

3.1.3 Core sampling

The SINTEF-modified CRREL coring auger for permafrost is presented in Fig. 5. The corer consists of a cutting bit attached to a thick-walled hollow core collecting auger. This type of corer has proven to be efficient in collecting cores in fine grained frozen soils. The inner diameter of the core barrel was 45 mm and samples were typically 400 mm in length. The corer uses durable poly-crystalline diamond composite (PCD) bit inserts. The core barrel is used without drilling fluids which is an advantage in cold climates where additives are used to prevent drilling fluids from freezing.

Core samples were obtained between 1 m and 12–14 m depth at sites in Adventdalen. Coring was challenging in the cryopeg zone. Difficulties were attributed to the unfrozen state of soil and the incursion of water. To resolve this, a steel casing was drilled by Anleggsdrift AS to 3 m below the unfrozen zone (i.e. ca. 20 m depth) around the location A2 (borehole A2-2). This casing was unsuccessful and filled with saline water up to 6 m below the ground surface. Installation of the second casing at the location A4-2 was successful and permitted coring down to 28 m. No cryopegs were detected at the depth 20–30 m.

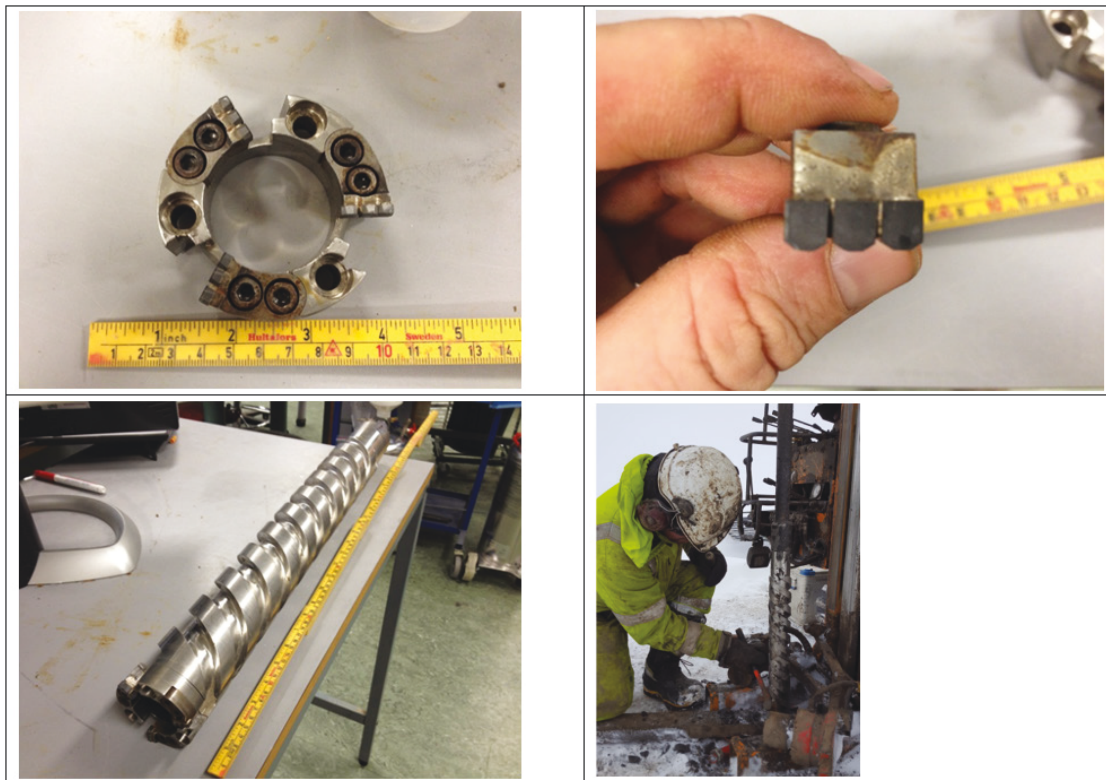


Figure 5. Details of the modified CRREL barrel used by SINTEF.

3.1.4 Piston sampling

A Geonor thin wall, stationary 54 mm piston sampler with cylinders of steel was used to obtain undisturbed samples of unfrozen fine-grained soils in the cryopegs. Typical length of samples is 0.8 m.

The piston sampling has been performed in the zones of unfrozen soil. The depth interval for piston sampling was defined based on total sounding. Auger sampling was first conducted to the desired depth, then the piston sampling was performed. Piston sampling was stopped at the interface of unfrozen layer with frozen soil, practically pushing force was monitored and the piston was pushed (presumably in frozen soil) to the limit when it was about to deform (some of tubes with samples at the bottom of unfrozen zone were slightly deformed).

3.1.5 DTH drilling

Down-the-hole (DTH) drilling was performed by Anleggsdrift AS at both the UNIS East (E1 – E4) and Adventdalen (A4 & A6) sites. Bag samples of the drill cuttings were collected for each 1 m interval. A steel casing ($\text{Ø} = 159 \text{ mm}$) was installed in 3 m lengths during drilling. Sections were fully welded together during operation in the field.

3.1.6 Sample quality

Volume changes and alterations to the soil structure may occur during sampling and can be difficult to identify. Currently there is no quantitative methods for assessing the quality of frozen soil samples. In the laboratory, core alteration, particularly thawing and refreezing can be assessed by looking for disturbances in sedimentary structures or millimetre-scale ice lenses oriented parallel to the core – which would suggest freezing following sampling. Future studies may investigate the possibility of identifying disturbance from x-ray images or CT-scans of frozen sediment cores.

As fieldwork was conducted during the winter and spring, when air temperatures were below 0 °C. Samples were transferred directly to cold storage there was no opportunity for sample thawing. Core samples are of sufficient quality to conduct uniaxial compression tests.

3.1.7 Borehole casing

Borehole casings were used to: (1) stabilize the borehole during core sampling below unfrozen, cryopeg zones and (2) contain thermistor strings – enabling maintenance including sensor replacement. To stabilize the boreholes, steel casings ($\varnothing = 159$ mm) were installed using DTH drilling. This was conducted at E1–E4 locations at UNIS East and A4 and A6 in Adventdalen. At sites where a steel casing had been previously installed, the plastic casing (50 mm) was installed inside at a later stage, and the space between the two casings filled with dry sand. Thermistor strings were installed inside the plastic casing. At the A4 location, SINTEF conducted drilling investigations using the modified CRREL system through the installed casing to retrieve samples from 20 m to 30 m depth.

Plastic casings were also installed directly into boreholes after coring was completed by SINTEF. Boreholes were cleaned with an auger prior to installation. Deepest installation depth was 27 m (E5), in two other locations casing was installed to the depth of 12 m and 16 m (E6–E7). Saline water was observed inside of the casings at E6–E7 following installation.

3.2 Electrical resistivity tomography (ERT)

Two ERT surveys were performed by NGI at the UNIS East site in September 2017. The location of these surveys is presented in Fig 1. The results are summarized below in Section 3.2.1. The electrode spacing was 2 m for both surveys. The profile length was 160 m for ERT1 and 196 m for ERT2. The profile lengths allowed for the tests to penetrate to at least 30 m depth.

3.2.1 ERT survey results

Four layers were identified in the ERT profiles including: (1) bedrock/till, (2) saline plastic frozen silt and clay, (3) frozen sands, and (4) the unfrozen active layer. The transition between bedrock and the till layer is difficult to discern. ERT results are included in [Appendix G](#).

3.3 Cone penetration testing (CPT)

Collaboration with Pagani Geotechnical Equipment provided access to a CPTU test rig (TG63-150; Figure 5). The CPTU test rig records cone-tip load, sleeve resistance, temperature, and pore pressure. Cone penetration testing was performed at the UNIS East site in late August 2018 and initial impressions were that the rig performed well in the permafrost soils. Anchoring the rig is problematic as the piles have difficulty gripping the frozen soil. To date the most successful tests have been conducted during August when the active layer is unfrozen. Testing was conducted at a target rate of penetration of 20 mm s^{-1} . Extension rods of 1 m length were used during testing. The tests were typically discontinued by 15 m depth as the force generated during testing exceeded the strength of the anchors. The application of these parameters in inferring the behavioural characteristics of the permafrost soils on Svalbard is currently being evaluated and preliminary results are presented here. These tests build on previous investigations using CPT in Svalbard (Ladanyi et al. 1995). Seismic cone penetration tests (SCPTU) can also be performed using this rig but have not yet been conducted in Svalbard.

Two cones were used during testing: MKj485 and MKj528. The results of the CPTU investigations are included in [Appendix C](#).

3.4 Total sounding (TS)

Total sounding is traditionally performed by rotating a drill bit into the ground at constant rotation and speed of penetration while recording the soil resistance. In frozen soils, the resistance is too high to facilitate the required penetration rate. A modification to the total sounding procedure has therefore been adopted by SINTEF. The modified total sounding is performed with constant force while logging the penetration rate. Total soundings are used in permafrost areas is to distinguish between soil layering, identify unfrozen zones, and detect the rock surface. The result from the total sounding can also be used to determine which sampling techniques are appropriate.

Total soundings were conducted at the boreholes A1–A3 to ca. 25 m depth. Total soundings were initially conducted to map cryopegs at the Adventdalen site. Cryopegs were identified between 13 m and 16 m depth at all TS locations by the saline soil slurry flushed to the surface upon encountering the unfrozen pockets. Total soundings were stopped at 25 m depth due to the weight of drilling column and concerns that adfreezing could lead to equipment loss. Drill cuttings were collected for each meter and stored in plastic bags. SINTEF conducted one, 25 m total sounding per day.

The identification of unfrozen zones at all sites suggests the size of cryopeg lenses in plane is at least of the order of 100 m, and it may most probably underline the whole field site and exist beyond its boundaries. Unfrozen water content in Adventdalen has previously been inferred from geophysical investigations conducted by Keating et al. (2018). The results of the TS are presented in the SINTEF report entitled: "Geotechnical site investigation, Svalbard Field Report – Permafrost Site – Adventdalen" ([Appendix D](#)).

3.5 Meteorological data

Weather and climate data are available from several stations near to the sites. Currently, official meteorological data can be obtained from the weather and climate station at the Longyearbyen airport. The site is maintained by the [Norwegian Meteorological Institute](#) and data is available through the [Eklima portal](#). Local weather stations in Adventdalen, on Gruvefjellet and at Janssonhaugen are available through the [UNIS webpage](#). Parameters available from these stations include:

- Time of measurement,
- Air pressure,
- Air temperature,
- Wind speed and direction, and
- Precipitation.

Metrological data from Longyearbyen during the first phase of the NGTS project is summarised in Fig. 6.

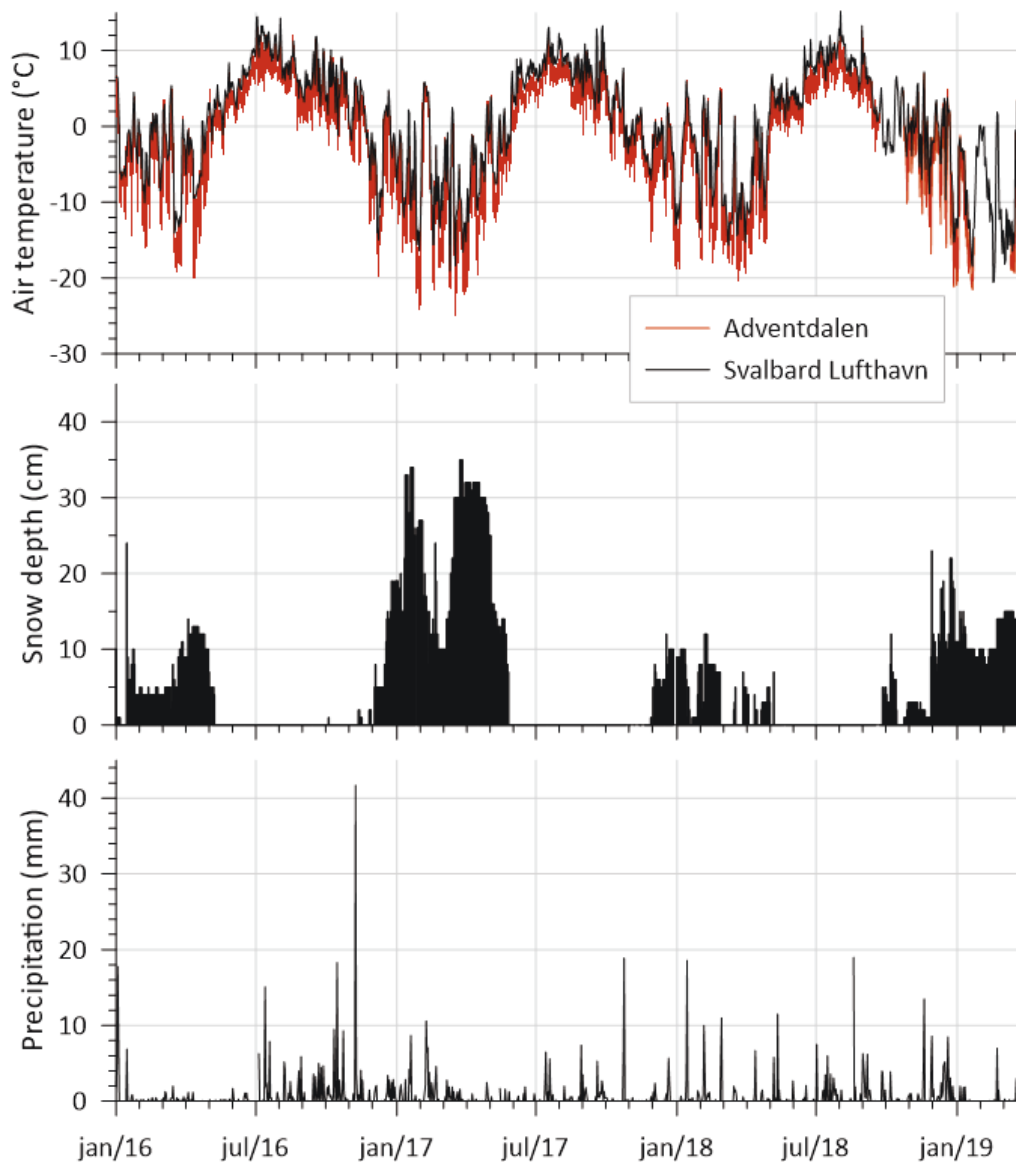


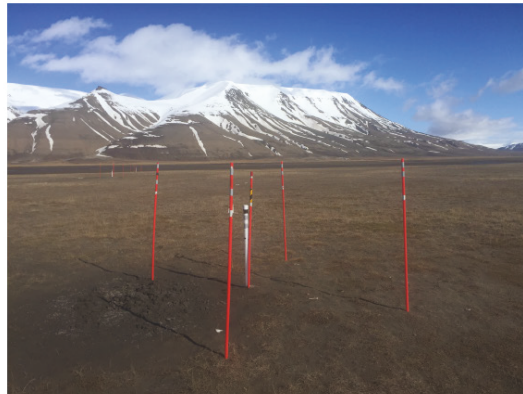
Figure 6. Summary of air temperatures, snow pack, and precipitation (mm w.e.) during the first phase of the NGTS project on Svalbard.

3.6 Ground temperature sensors

Boreholes were cased with plastic pipes ($\varnothing=50$ mm) and instrumented with thermistor strings (GeoPrecision M-Log5W). Ground thermal monitoring allowed for the characterization of permafrost temperatures at each site. This instrumentation will also enable the long-term monitoring of the thermal regime and assessment of the thermal response of permafrost to changes in climate and ground surface conditions over the lifespan of the NGTS project. Instrumentation and field set up is illustrated in Fig. 7.



(a) Thermistor string and recorder



(b) Thermistor installations in Adventdalen

Figure 7. (a) Temperature monitoring instrumentation and (b) field site in Adventdalen.

Currently, five sites at UNIS East (E1 – E5) and two sites in Adventdalen (A4 and A6) are instrumented. Sites A3 and A4 in Adventdalen at E6 and E7 at UNIS East have partially filled with water following installation. It is unclear if the water has intruded from the saline soil pockets at depth or from the surface.

Ground temperatures at the Adventdalen and UNIS East sites are presented in Fig. 8. Ground temperatures at the depth of zero annual amplitude (8 m depth) at the Adventdalen site was ca. $-4.0\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$ while the mean temperature at the base of the borehole (29 m depth) was $-5.5\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$. At the UNIS East site, mean annual ground surface temperatures ranged from $-1.6\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$ (E3) to $-0.4\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$ (E4), illustrating the spatial variability over short distances. Mean annual temperature at the permafrost surface ranged from $-2.8\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$ (E3) to $-2.2\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$ (E1). The depth of zero annual amplitude was encountered at approximately 9 m at all sites where mean temperatures ranged from $-3.7\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$ (E3) to $-3.6\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$ (E4). Temperatures at the base of the boreholes varied between $-3.9\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$ (E3) and $-3.7\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$ (E4).

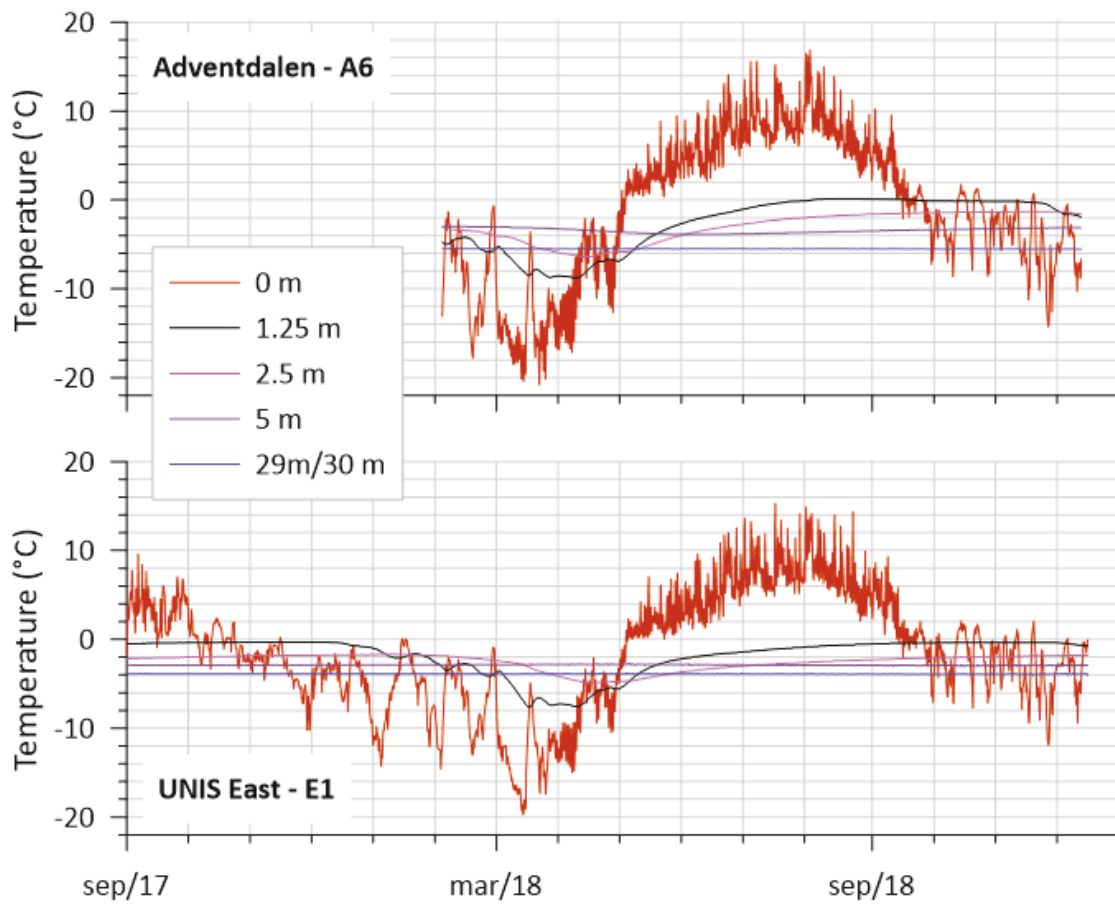


Figure 8. Ground temperatures from thermistor strings at A6 in Adventdalen and E1 at UNIS East.

4 Laboratory results

Following retrieval, samples were stored in a freezer at -18 °C. The samples were later used for determining the index properties.

Approximately 400 m of cores and bag samples were recovered from the 13 boreholes (Table 1). The soil samples were tested at the geotechnical laboratory at UNIS. The results of laboratory testing have included: grain-size distribution by wet sieving and hydrometer methods, water content and Atterberg limits, degree of saturation, dry densities, total (bulk) densities, density of solids, porosity, salinity of pore water, frozen and unfrozen thermal conductivities, and organic content.

Table 3. Overview of laboratory testing.

Parameter	Symbol	Unit	Number of tests	Value
Natural water content	w	%	158	7.0 – 161.0
Bulk density	ρ	kg/m ³	47	1.1 – 2.2
Unit weight	γ	kN/m ³	47	11.0 – 21.1
Dry density	ρ_d	kg/m ³	47	0.5 – 1.9
Density of solid particles	ρ_s	kg/m ³	64	2.4 – 2.8
Unit weight of solid particles	γ_s	kN/m ³	64	23.7 – 27.0
Degree of saturation	S_r	%	37	73.0 – 99.5
Porosity	n	%	37	35.0 – 82.0
Clay, silt, sand, and gravel content	-	%	114	Clay: 1.8 – 41.3 Silt: 11.3 – 83.4 Sand: 1.1 – 77.1 Grvl: 0 – 33.4
Liquid Limit	w _L	%	51	22.8 – 37.4
Plastic Limit	w _p	%	45	15.9 – 23.4
Plasticity index	I _p	%	45	1.7 – 17.6
Salinity	S _n	ppt (‰)	85	1.0 – 79.0
Freezing-point depression	T _f	°C	61	-0.1 – -5.1
Total Organic Carbon	TOC	%	121	2.6 – 11.2
Frozen thermal conductivity	K _f	W/mK	21	1.6 – 3.1
Thawed thermal conductivity	K _t	W/mK	22	1.2 – 1.6

4.1 Classification Tests

Classification tests have been performed in the laboratory to obtain basic soil characteristics of samples.

4.1.1 Natural Water Content

Water contents measured on all sample are presented on the borehole logs in Fig. 3 and the classification test summary table in [Appendix F](#).

4.1.2 Density and Unit Weight

The measured results are presented on the borehole logs in Fig. 3 and the classification test summary table in [Appendix F](#).

4.1.3 Atterberg Limits

The liquid limit, w_L , and the plastic limit, w_p , have been determined on selected samples. The measured w_L and w_p are presented with the plasticity index, $I_p = w_L - w_p$ on the borehole logs in Fig. 3 and in the classification test summary table in [Appendix F](#). Plasticity charts are presented in Fig. 10.

4.1.4 Grain Size Distribution

A combination of wet sieving and hydrometer testing were performed on some selected samples. In the hydrometer test, the hydrometer is inserted in a 1000 mL glass cylinder with suspension at certain time intervals. The device is graduated to read in either specific gravity or grams per litre of suspension. This method is based on Stoke's law.

At the permafrost sites the clay content in the silty soil units ranges from about 2% to ca. 41%.

Numerical values for the clay, silt, sand, and gravel fractions are listed in the classification test summary table in [Appendix F](#). A selection of grain size distribution curves is presented in Fig. 10.

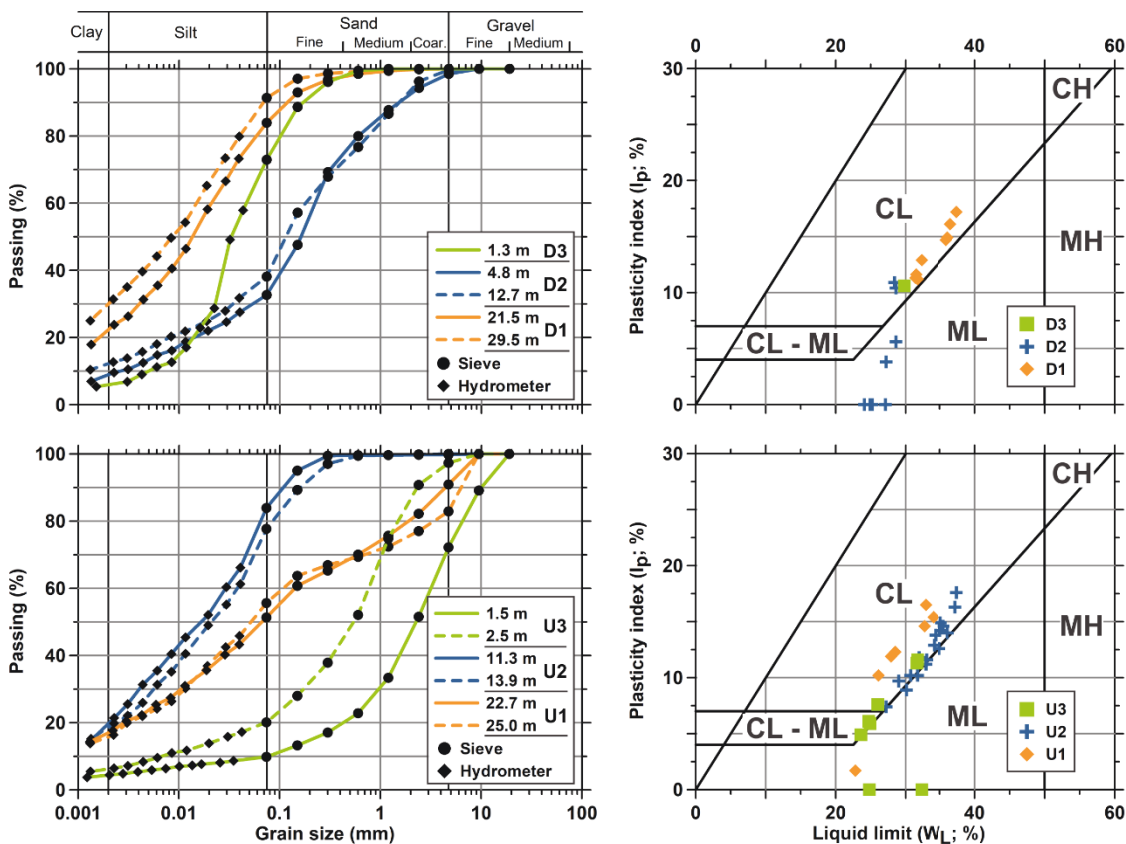


Figure 9. Example grain size distribution curves and plasticity charts for the soil beds at the Adventdalen (Units D1-D3; upper row) and UNIS East (Units U1-U3; bottom row) sites.

4.1.5 Salinity

To aid the understanding of soil and permafrost conditions in the Longyearbyen area the salinity of the pore water in 85 samples has been analysed following ISO 11265.

Results indicate a range in salinity from 1 ppt in U3 and D3 to between 20 ppt and 79 ppt in U1, U2, D1, and D2. Test results are presented in the laboratory summary table in [Appendix F](#).

4.1.6 Soil freezing point depression

To investigate the effect of soil parameters, including salinity, on the state of permafrost soils the freezing point depression was analysed in 61 samples.

The soil freezing point was determined by inserting a temperature probe into a thawed sample and placing the sample in cold storage (-18 °C). The freezing curve was recorded and used to identify the temperature at which the soil began to freeze.

4.1.7 Unit weight of solid particles

The unit weight of solid particles, γ_s , was determined on selected samples. The individual results are presented in the classification test summary table in [Appendix F](#).

The average value of γ_s in the Svalbard soil units is 26.4 kN/m³.

4.1.8 Total Carbon and Total Organic Carbon

Total organic carbon (TOC) tests were performed on selected soil samples. Organic content is found by using the loss of ignition method. The mass loss after drying equals the organic content and is expressed as a percentage of the oven dried mass.

4.1.9 Frozen and thawed thermal conductivity

Thermal properties of soils are determined by using a thermal needle probe following ASTM D5334. The KD2 Pro Thermal Properties Analyzer (Decagon Devices, Inc.) was the instrument used.

5 List of symbols and terms

5.1 General

According to ISO/DIS 19901-8 (E):

a	net area ratio of the cone penetrometer
c_v	coefficient of consolidation
C_s	swelling index (for consolidation tests)
h_{sf}	height of reference point above seafloor
f_s	cone sleeve friction
G_{max}	initial shear modulus
I_l	liquidity index
I_p	plasticity index
i	inclination
K_0	coefficient of earth pressure at rest ($= \sigma'_{h0} / \sigma'_{v0}$)
m_v	coefficient of compressibility
p_0'	in situ vertical effective stress ($= \sigma'_{v0}$)
q_c	cone penetration resistance
q_t	cone penetration resistance corrected for pore water pressure effects
s	vane blade thickness
$s_u = c_u$	undrained (undisturbed) shear strength of soil
s_{uC}	static triaxial compression undrained shear strength
s_{uD}	static DSS undrained shear strength
s_{uF}	static triaxial extension undrained shear strength
s_{ufv}	shear strength by vane testing
$s_{ufv,rem}$	remoulded shear strength by vane testing
$s_{ufv,res}$	residual shear strength by vane testing
S_r	soil sensitivity
u_z	pore pressure
V_p	compression wave velocity
V_s	shear wave velocity
v_{vh}	vertically (v) propagated, horizontally (h) polarized shear wave velocity
ξ	material damping ratio
z	height above seafloor for drilling mode <i>in situ</i> probe zero reference readings
γ'	submerged unit weight of soil
γ_m	material factor
ν	Poisson's ratio
σ	stress
σ'_{v0}	in situ vertical effective stress ($= p_0'$)
σ'_{h0}	in situ horizontal effective stress
ϕ'	effective angle of internal friction

5.2 Units

According to [ISO/DIS 19901-8 \(E\)](#):

Units to be used may vary somewhat from one clause to another based on historical use. For example, a CPT cone cross-sectional area should be given in units of square millimetres (mm²) as used today, and not for example in square metres (m²). However, if there are no special historical reasons for deviating from the units listed below, then the units to be used are:

force	kN
moment	kNm
density	kg/m ³
unit weight	kN/m ³
stress, pressure, strength and stiffness	kPa*
coefficient of permeability	m/s
coefficient of consolidation	m ² /s*
penetration rate CPT	cm/s*

Rate of penetration is reported in mm/s.

Tip resistance, sleeve friction and pore pressure are reported in MPa.

5.3 Abbreviated terms

According to [ISO/DIS 19901-8 \(E\)](#):

BHA	bottom hole assembly
CCV	consolidated constant volume
CD	consolidated drained test
CPT	cone penetration test
CPTU	cone penetration test with pore-pressure measurement
CRS	controlled rate of strain
CT	computerized tomography
CU	consolidated undrained
DS	direct shear (box)
DGPS	differential global positioning system
DSS	direct simple shear
ERP	emergency response plan
FVT	field vane test
GIS	geographical information system
GNSS	global navigation satellite system
HAZID	hazard identification
HAZOP	hazard and operability study
HSE	health, safety and environment
HVAC	heating, ventilation and air conditioning
IL	incremental loading

LAT	lowest astronomical tide
LBL	long baseline
MSL	mean sea level
MSCL	multi-sensory core logging
OCR	over-consolidation ratio
PEP	project execution plan
PPE	personal protective equipment
QA	quality assurance
QC	quality control
RFID	radio-frequency identification
ROP	rate of penetration
ROV	remotely operated vehicle
RS	ring shear
SCPT	seismic CPT
SH	shear waves
SHANSEP	stress history and normalized soil engineering parameters
SIMOPS	simultaneous operations
SOW	scope of work
SRB	sulphate-reducing bacteria
SWL	safe working load
TC	triaxial compression
TE	triaxial extension
TOC	total organic content
UCT	unconfined compression test
USBL	ultra-short baseline
UU	unconsolidated-undrained
WGS	World Geographic System
VSP	vertical seismic profiling
YSR	yield stress ratio

Additional abbreviated terms:

ASTM	American Standard for Testing and Materials
CAD	Consolidated Anisotropic Drained
CAU	Consolidated Anisotropic Undrained
CPT	Cone Penetration Test
CPTU	Cone Penetration Test
CRSC	Constant Rate of Strain Consolidation
DIS	Draft International Standard
ISO	International Organization for Standardization
NGF	Norsk Geoteknisk Forening (Norwegian Geotechnical Society)
NS	Norsk Standard (Norwegian Standard)
PGA	Peak Ground Acceleration
PSV	Pseudo Velocity
UU	Unconsolidated Undrained

Coordinate table abbreviated terms:

ABBR/Group Name	Abbreviation definition Sampler & In situ test	Term in LOCA_ID-HOLE_ID
BH54C	54 mm composite sample borehole (with liner)	B
BH54	54 mm sample borehole (no liner)	B
BH72	72 mm sample borehole (no liner)	B
BH75	75 mm sample borehole (no liner)	B
BHSB	Sherbrooke block sample borehole (large)	B
BHSBm	Mini Sherbrooke block sample borehole	B
BHGPTTr	Gel push Triple tube sampler	B
BHGPS	Gel push Static penetration	B
BHGUS	Gregory Undisturbed Fixed Piston Sample (GUS Sampler, manufactured by Acker Drill Company, PA)	B
BHDM	Dames and Moore Fixed Piston Sampler (DM Sampler, manufactured by GeoMatic, CA)	B
BG	Bag sample (unrelated to a BH)	BG
NA	Attempted test - no results reported	-
SCPTU-DIS	Seismic cone penetration tests with dissipation	C
CPTU-DIS	Cone penetration test with dissipation	C
RCPTU-DIS	Resistivity cone penetration test with dissipation	C
CPTU	Cone penetration test with pore pressure measurements	C
CPT	Cone penetration test without pore pressure measurements	C
RCPTU	Resistivity cone penetration test	C
SCPTU	Seismic cone penetration tests	C
SDMT	Seismic dilatometer test	D
DMT	Dilatometer test	D
ERT	Electrical resistivity tomography	ER
MASW	Multichannel analysis of surface waves	M
SRefra	Seismic refraction	SRR
VSP	vertical seismic profiling	VP
SBP	Self boring pressuremeter test	P
EPCT	Earth pressure cell test (hydraulic, Glötzl)	EP
HFST	Hydraulic fracture stress test	H
FVT	Field vane	V
INC	Inclinometer	I
Piezo	Piezometer (Electric reading)	PI
StandP	Stand pipe	S
THS	Thermistor string	TH
RWS	Rotary weight sounding	RW

ABBR/Group Name	Abbreviation definition Sampler & In situ test	Term in LOCA_ID-HOLE_ID
RCD	Rock control drilling	RC
SS	Simple Sounding	SS
RPS	Rotary pressure sounding	RP
TS	Total sounding	TS
SLU	Slug test	SL
PAC	Pack test	PA
XBseism	Crosshole seismic	XS
XBGPR	Crosshole GPR	XG
XBERT	Crosshole ERT	XE
DBseism	Downhole seismic	DS
DBGPR	Downhole GPR	DG
DBERT	Downhole ERT	DE
GPR	Ground penetrating radar	G
EM	Electromagnetic	E
SP	Self polarisation	SP
SRefle	Seismic reflection	SRL
HYP	Hydraulic piezometer (Manual reading)	HP
PS	Passive seismic	PS
SPLT	Screw-Plate Load Test	SPLT
WS	Weather station	WS

5.4 Classification system

5.4.1 Shear strength of clays or density of sands (ISO 14688-2:2004(E) and NGF (2011))

Undrained shear strength, $s_u = c_u$, of clays (in kPa)		Density index, I_D , of sands (in %)	
Extremely low	<10	Very loose	0 to 15
Very low	10 to 20	Loose	15 to 35
Low	20 to 40	Medium dense	35 to 65
Medium	40 to 75	Dense	65 to 85
High	75 to 150	Very dense	85 to 100
Very high	150 to 300		
Extremely high*)	>300		

*) Materials with shear strength greater than 300 kPa may behave as weak rock. Can be described according to ISO 14689-1

Note: In this report D_r is used for the relative density of sands, i.e. $I_D = D_r$.

5.4.2 Grain size distribution (ISO 14688-1:2002(E) and NGF (2011))

The grain size distribution is presented as percentages of the various grain sizes present in the soil as determined by sieving and sedimentation. The terms used to describe grain sizes are:

Soil fractions	Sub-fractions	Particle size (in mm)
Very coarse soil	Large boulder	> 630
	Boulder	200 to 630
	Cobble	63 to 200
Coarse soil	Gravel	2 to 63
	Coarse gravel	20 to 63
	Medium gravel	6.3 to 20
	Fine gravel	2.0 to 6.3
	Sand	0.063 to 2.0
	Coarse sand	0.63 to 2.0
Fine soil	Medium sand	0.2 to 0.63
	Fine sand	0.063 to 0.2
	Silt	0.002 to 0.063
	Coarse silt	0.02 to 0.063
	Medium silt	0.0063 to 0.02
	Fine silt	0.002 to 0.0063
	Clay	≤ 0.002

5.4.3 Plasticity

The soil classification system used is described in [NGF \(2011\)](#).

Descriptions	I _p (%)
Low plasticity	< 10
Medium plasticity	10 – 20
High plasticity	> 20

5.4.4 Terms characterizing soil structure (NGI standard practice)

PARTING(S)	Horizontal inclusion(s) of different sediment type less than 3 mm thick
SEAM(S)	Horizontal inclusion(s) of different sediment type 3 mm to 75 mm thick
LAYER(S)	Horizontal inclusion(s) of different sediment type greater than 75 mm thick
POCKET(S)	Inclusion of different sediment type that is smaller than the diameter of the sample
BLOCKY	Containing discrete blocks of sediment set in a non-structured matrix

PSEUDO-BLOCKY	Block structures formed by intersecting fissures
PLATY	Containing discrete platelets with one dimension (vertical) limited and less than the other two
SLICKENSIDED	Having (inclined) planes of weakness that are slick and glossy in appearance
FISSURED	Containing small scale discontinuities in sediment fabric
LAMINATED	Composed of thin seams or partings of varying colour and texture
FOLIATED	Containing small scale laminar structure with no colour or textural variations
INTERLAYERED	Composed of alternate layers of different sediment types
WELL GRADED	Having a wide range of grain sizes. Similar to poorly sorted.
POORLY GRADED	Predominantly of one grain size. Similar to well sorted.

6 References

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Appendix A

LOCATION – ADDITIONAL MAPS AND SITE IMAGES

Contents

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A1 Geological map

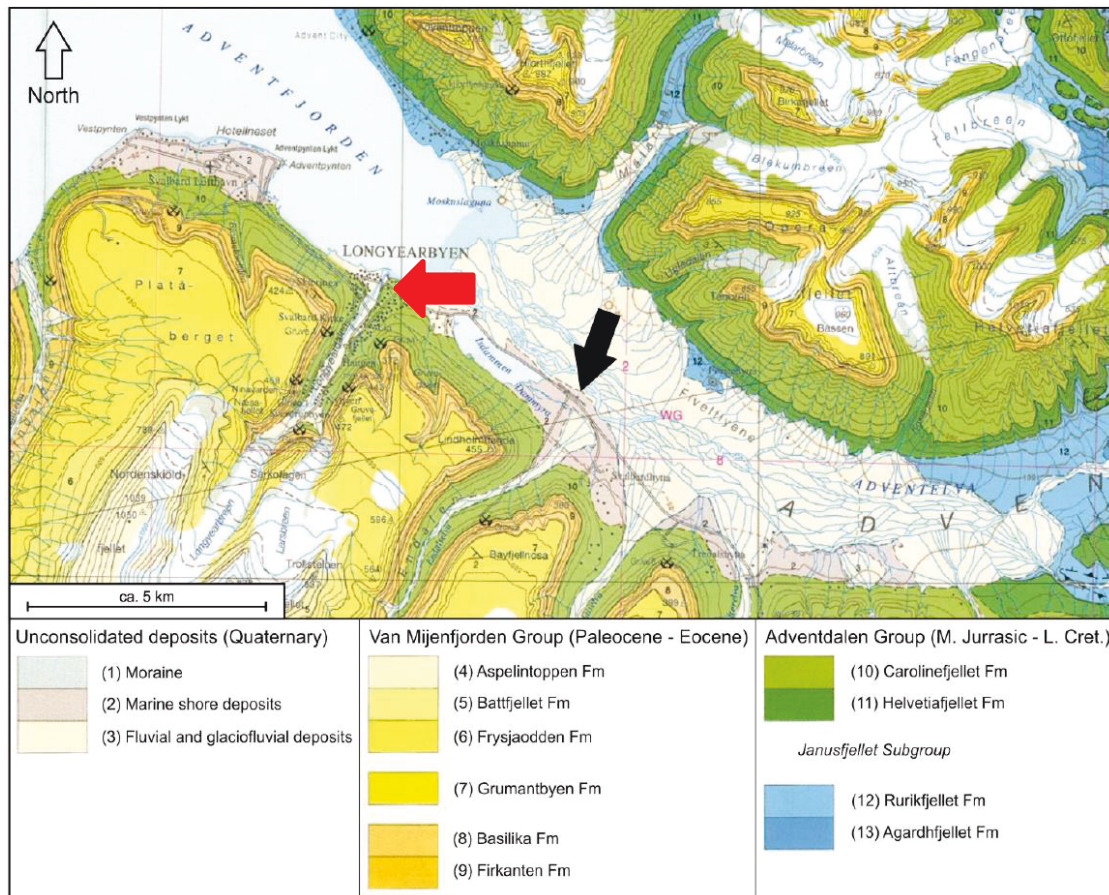


Figure 1. Geological map of the Longyearbyen region. Black arrow indicates the location of the Adventdalen Site. Red arrow indicates the location of the UNIS East site. Modified from Major et al. (2000).

A3 Aerial photo – Longyearbyen 1936



Figure 3. Aerial photo of Longyearbyen taken in 1936. Blue circle indicates the approximate position of the UNIS east site.

A4 Aerial photo – Adventdalen 1936



Figure 4. Aerial photo of Adventdalen taken in 1936 (NP). Adventdalen site indicated by red box.

A5 UNIS East



Zone 1 - Looking north



Looking South



Looking East



Zone 2 in February 2018 – looking North



Looking west

Appendix B

COORDINATE TABLE

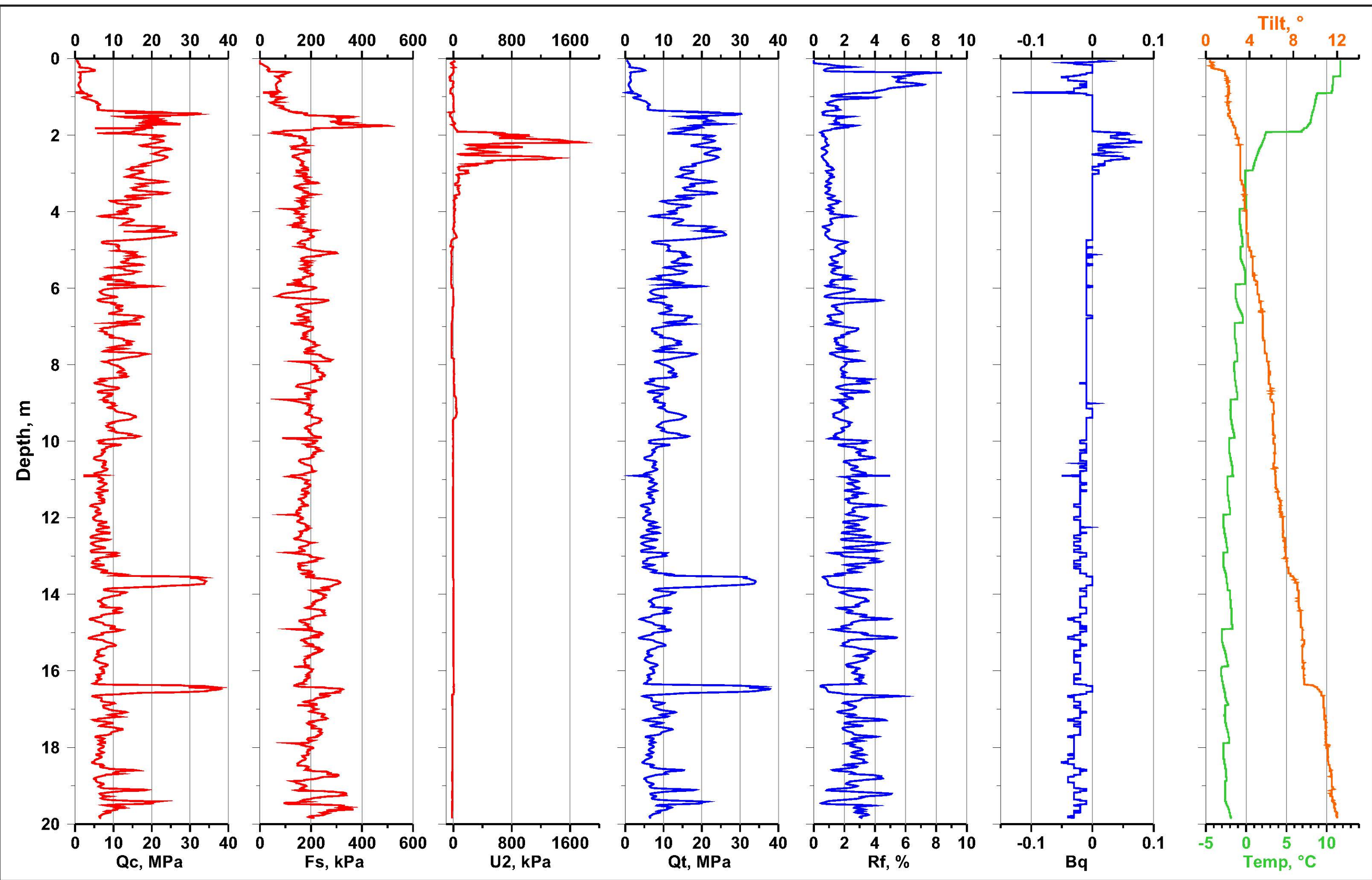
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 PROJ_CLNT NGTS
 PROJ_CONT UNIS
 PROJ_END UNIS



OLD ID	LOCA_ID-HOLE_ID	ABBR	UTM	Datum	CM	Northing	Easting	Elevation surface, NN2000	GPS Equipment ID	HDOP	VDOP	Field Equipment ID	Cone factor (a)	Depth to end of test	Depth to bedrock	DATE
-	-	-	-	-	-	m	m	m	-	m	m	-	-	m	m	YYYY-MM-YY
A1	SVAB01A	BHBG	33X	WGS84		8,680,930	519,020	4						24.6	na	2017-03-31
A2	SVAB02A	BHBG	33X	WGS84		8,680,962	519,061	4				THS		27.0	na	2017-03-31
A2_2	SVAB02_2A	BHBG	33X	WGS84		8,680,962	519,061	4						21.0	na	2018-04-01
A3	SVAB03A	BHBG	33X	WGS84		8 680 997	519,094	4				THS		30.0	na	2017-03-31
A3_2	SVAB03_2A	BHCR	33X	WGS84		8 680 998	519,094	4				THS			na	2017-03-31
A4	SVAB04A	BHCR	33X	WGS84		8,680,830	519,149	4				THS		29.0	na	2017-03-31
A4_2	SVAB04_2A	BHCR	33X	WGS84		8,680,830	519,149	4				THS			na	2018-04-01
A5	SVAB05A	BHCR	33X	WGS84		8,680,883	519,221	4				THS		28.0	na	2017-03-31
A6	SVAB06A	BHCR	33X	WGS84				4				THS		29.5	na	2017-12-07
E1	SVAB01E	BHBG	33X	WGS84		8,683,177	514,995	7				THS		30.0	na	2017-05-31
E2	SVAB02E	BHBG	33X	WGS84		8,683,228	515,074	6				THS		30.0	21.0	2017-05-31
E3	SVAB03E	BHBG	33X	WGS84		8,683,214	515,165	2				THS		30.0	na	2017-05-31
E4	SVAB04E	BHBG	33X	WGS84		8,683,152	515,179	3				THS		30.0	na	2017-05-31
E5	SVAB05E	BHCR	33X	WGS84		8,683,205	515,037	6				THS			26.0	2018-04-01
E6	SVAB06E	BHCR	33X	WGS84		8,683,180	515,174	2				THS			na	2018-04-01
E7	SVAB07E	BHCR	33X	WGS84		8,683,162	515,251	1				THS			na	2018-04-01
A1	SVATS01A	TS	33X	WGS84		8,680,930	519,020	4						24.6		2017-03-31
A2	SVATS02A	TS	33X	WGS84		8,680,962	519,061	4						25.4		2017-03-31
A3	SVATS03A	TS	33X	WGS84		8 680 997	519,094	4						26.0		2017-03-31
180814_unis_01_glg	SVAC01	CPTU	33X	WGS84		8,683,229	514,831	9							na	2018-08-14
180816_uniseast_01_glg	SVAC02	CPTU	33X	WGS84		8,683,180	514,991	7							na	2018-08-16
180818_uniseast2_02_glg	SVAC03	CPTU	33X	WGS84		8,683,222	515,066	6							na	2018-08-18
180825_advenr_03_glg	SVAC04	CPTU	33X	WGS84				4							na	2018-08-25

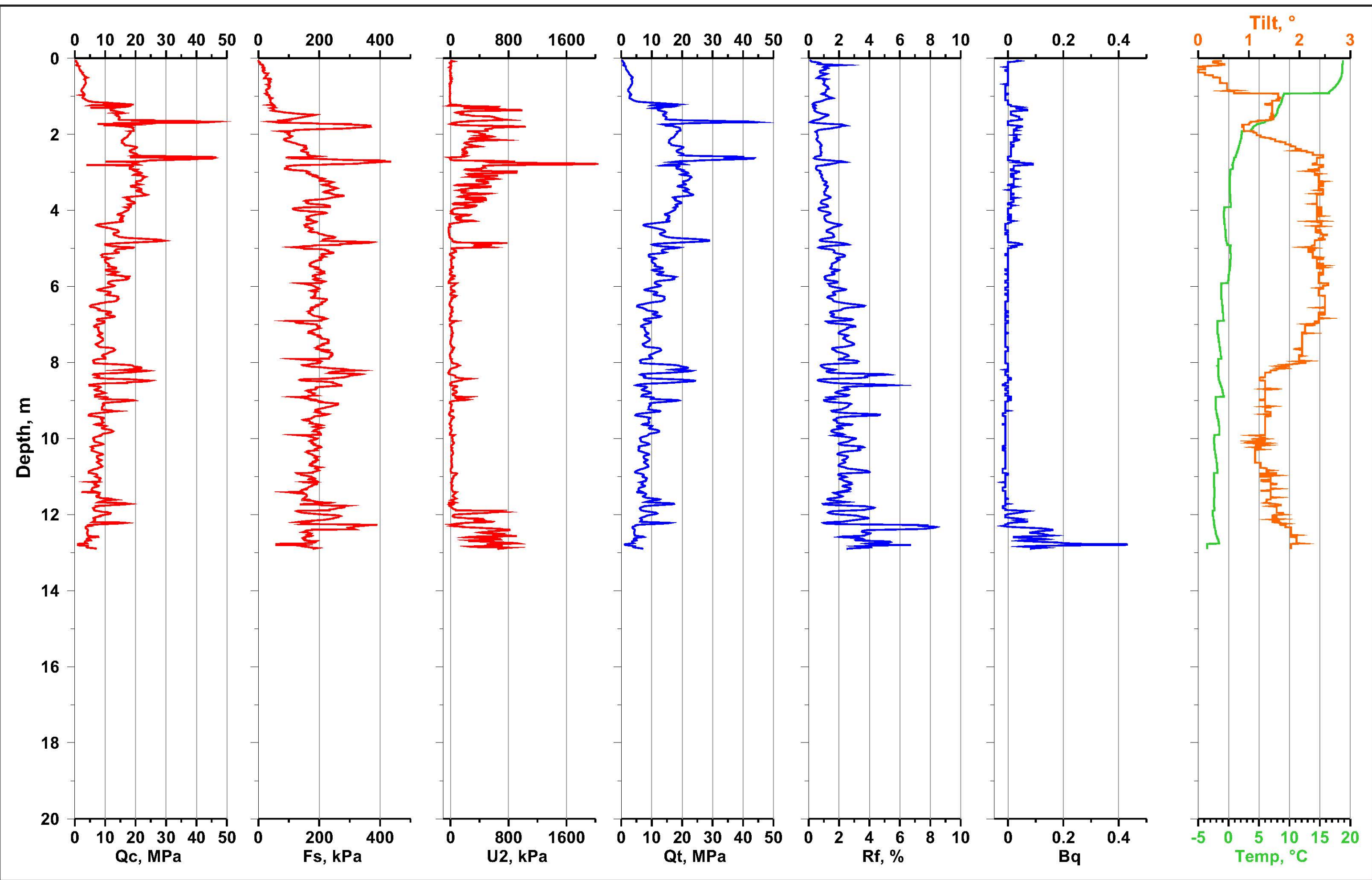
Appendix C

CPTU RESULTS



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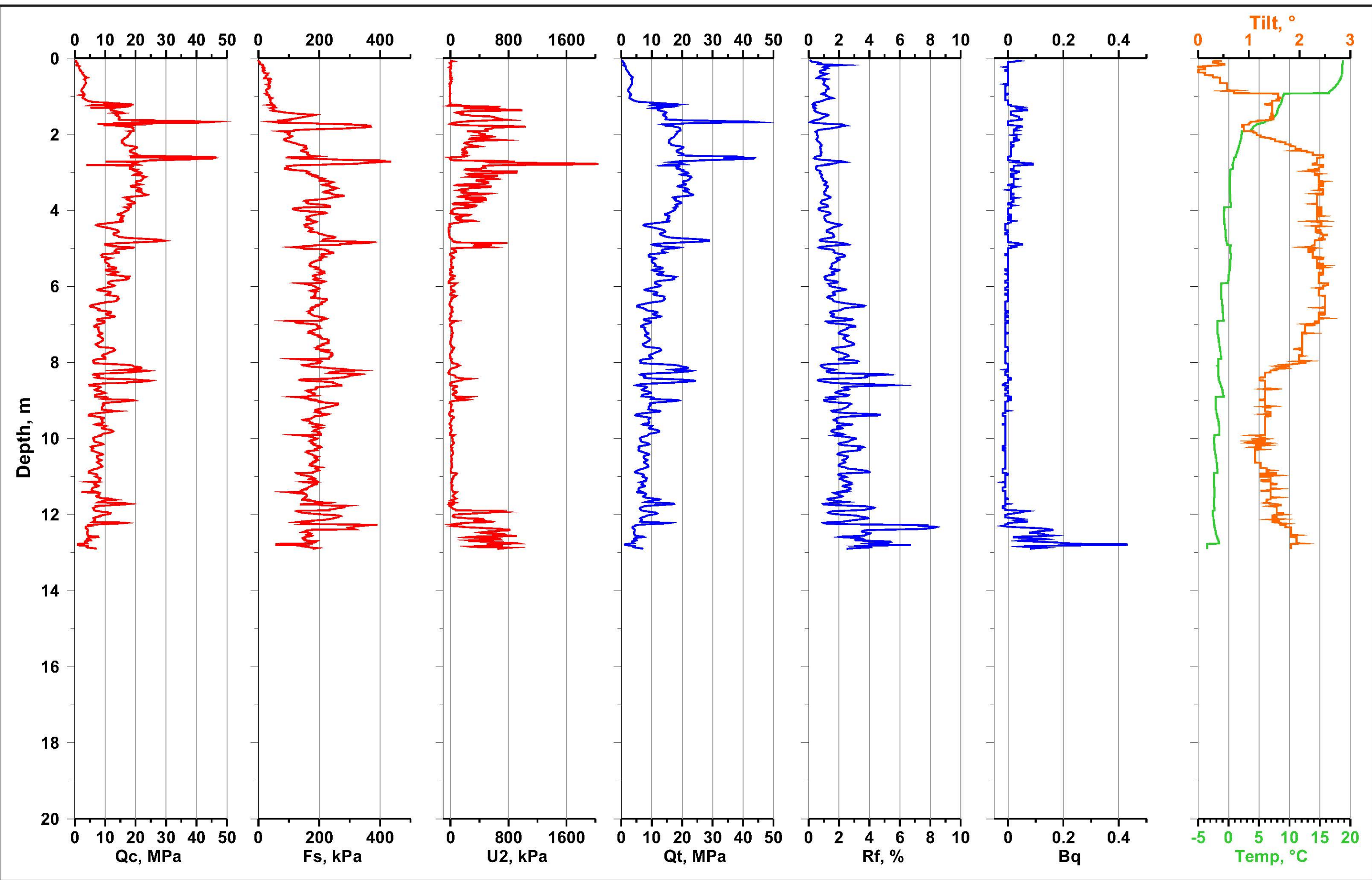




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Lat.: 78° 13.2934' N
 Lon.: 15° 39.4728' E

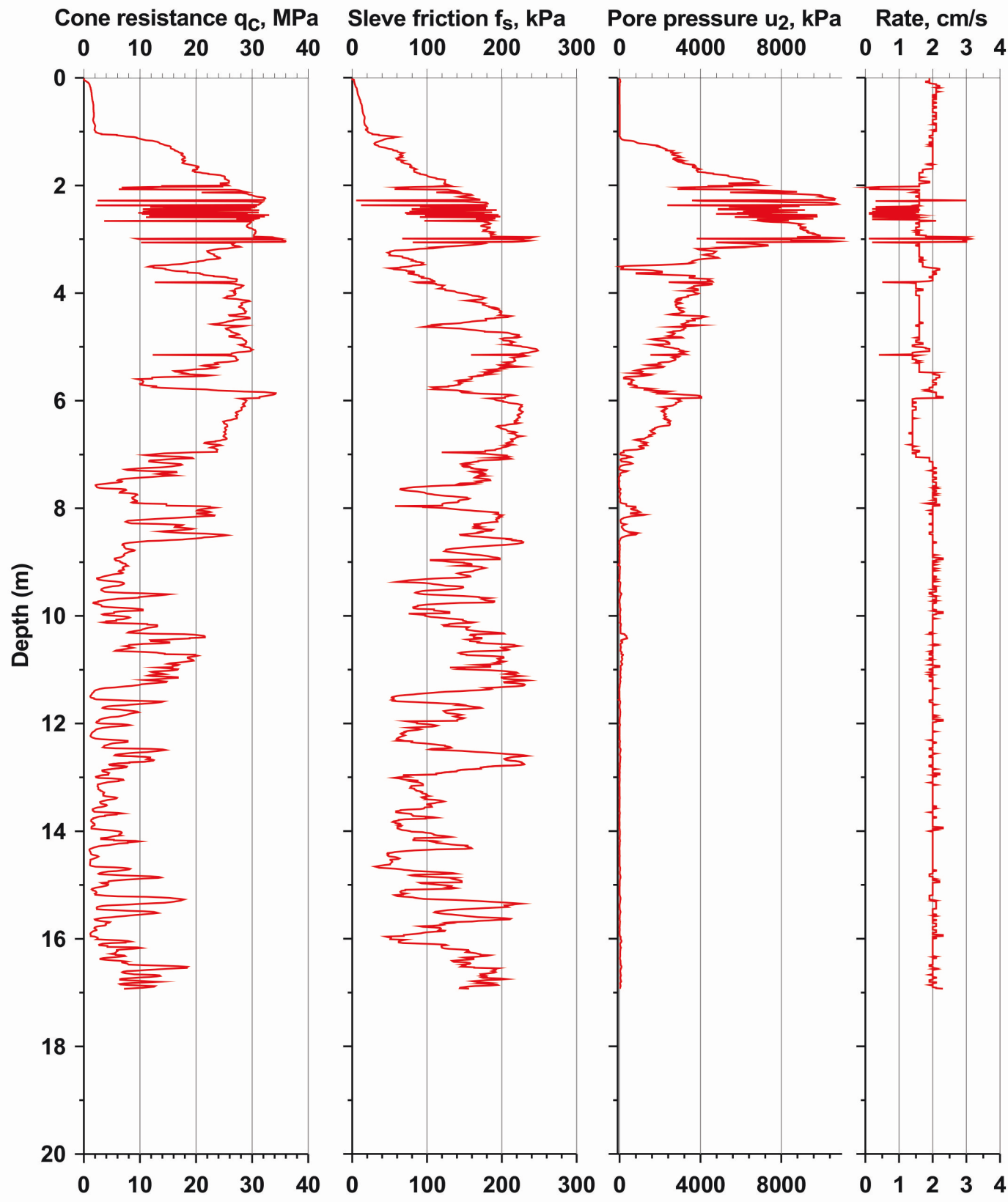




Test date: 2018-08-16
 Test ID: 180816_uniseasr_01_glg

Lat.: 78° 13.2934' N
 Lon.: 15° 39.4728' E





Test date
2018-08-25

Conducted by
GrG

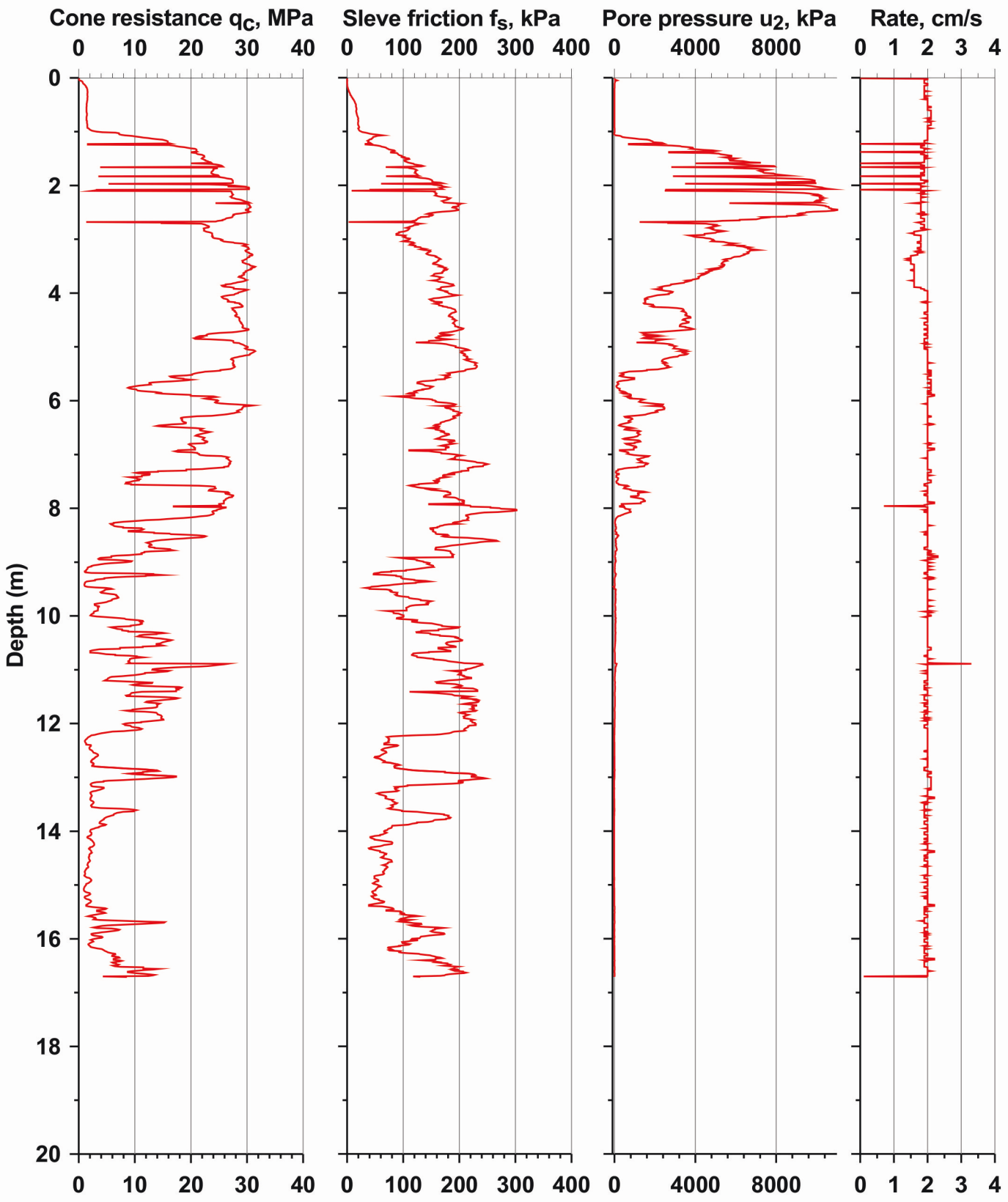
NGTS - Svalbard research site

Test ID: SVAC04
Former test ID: 180825_advenr_03_glg

Description: q_c , f_s , and u_2 from CPTu test, constant rate



Lat.: 78.200245° N
Lon.: 15.840198° E



Test date
2018-08-25
Conducted by
GrG

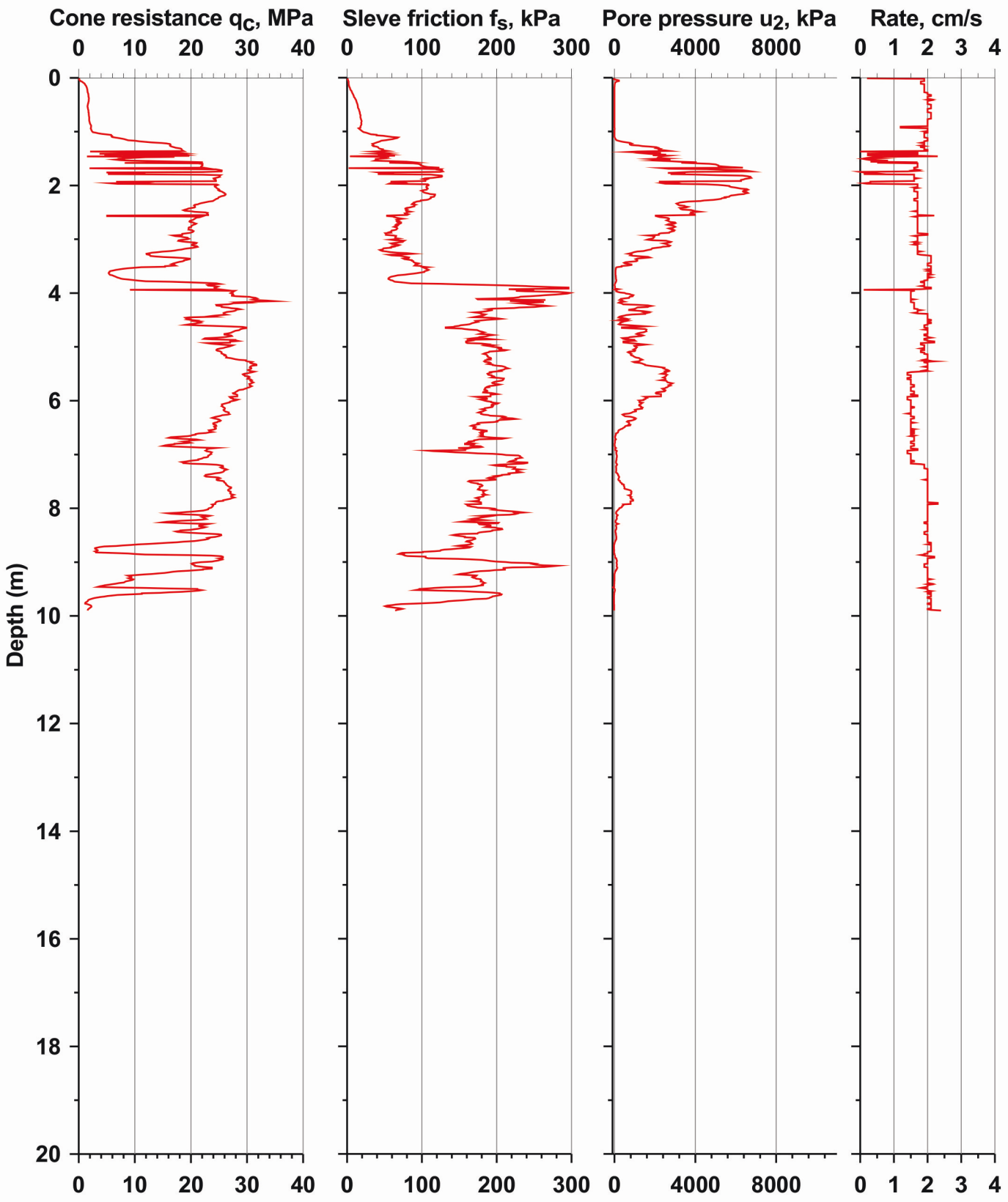
NGTS - Svalbard research site

Test ID: SVAC05
Former test ID: 180825_advent_01_glg

Description: q_c , f_s , and u_2 from CPTu test, constant rate



Lat.: 78.200048° N
Lon.: 15.838705° E



Test date
2018-08-26
Conducted by
GrG

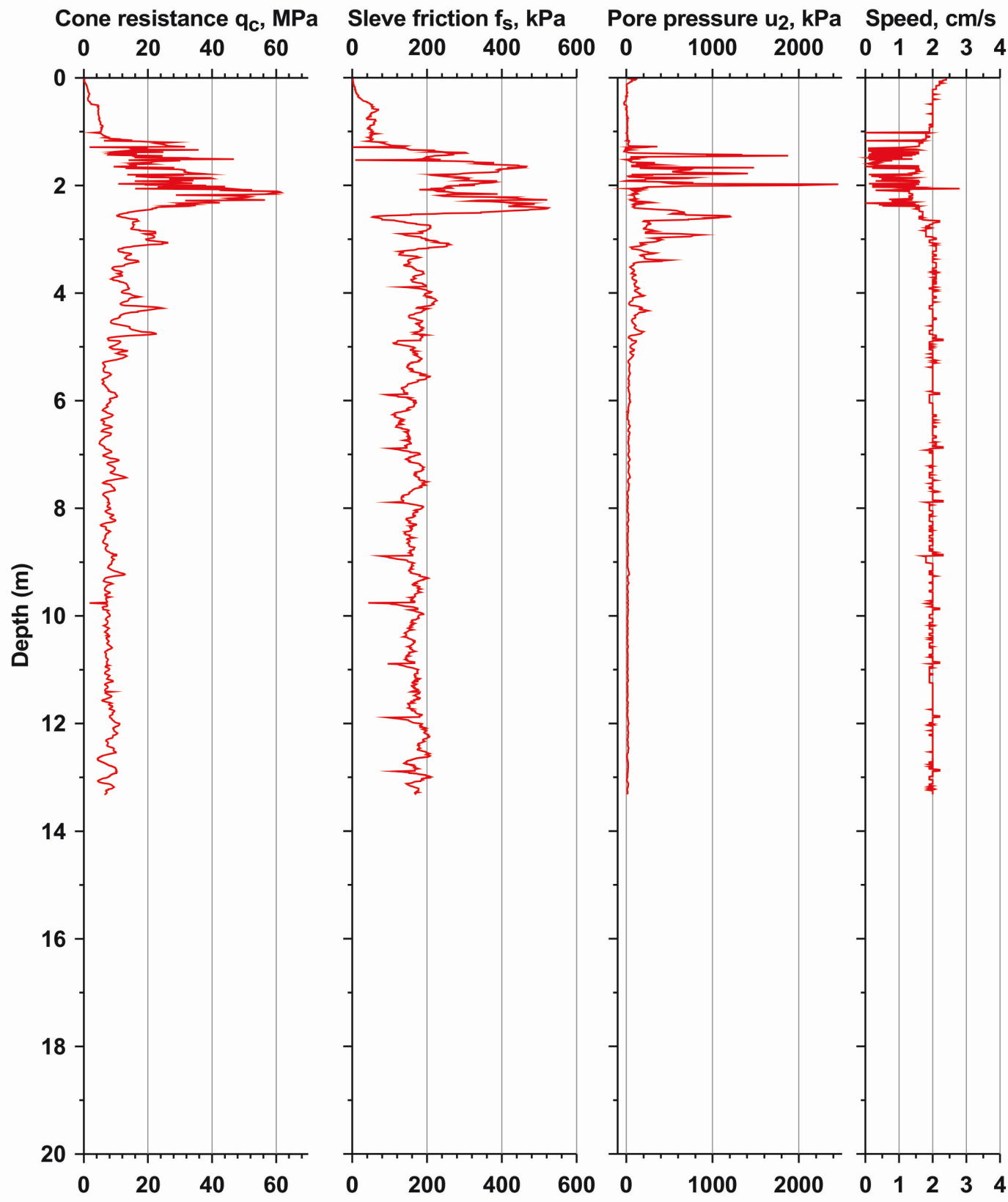
NGTS - Svalbard research site

Test ID: SVAC06
Former test ID: 180826_advent_02_glg

Description: q_c , f_s , and u_2 from CPTu test, constant rate



Lat.: 78.201538° N
Lon.: 15.836863° E



Test date
2018-08-28

Conducted by
GrG

NGTS - Svalbard research site

Test ID: SVAC07
Former test ID: 180828_uniseast_02_glg

Description: q_c , f_s , and u_2 from CPTu test, constant rate



Lat.: 78.22176° N
Lon.: 15.658838° E

Appendix D

TOTAL SOUNDING (TS) AND SAMPLING REPORT
– SINTEF



REPORT

Norwegian GeoTest Sites (NGTS)

GEOTECHNICAL SITE INVESTIGATION, SVALBARD
FIELD REPORT – PERMAFROST SITE - ADVENTDALEN

DOC.NO. bmDokumentnr
REV.NO. bmRevNr / bmDato



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Project

Project title: Norwegian GeoTest Sites (NGTS)
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Field report – Permafrost site - Adventdalen
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Client

Client: Research Council of Norway (RCN)
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Contract reference: RCN project number 245650

for NGTS

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Summary

The NORWEGIAN GEOTEST SITES research infrastructure, with funding from The Research Council of Norway, creates a national research test site facility for geotechnical research.

This report covers the field work on the NGTS Permafrost site performed by SINTEF during the time period March-April 2017 at the Adventdalen site, located in the Longyearbyen area at the old airport/Aurora research station.

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Appendix

Appendix A Total sounding results and sample pictures

Review and reference page

1 Introduction

The NORWEGIAN GEOTEST SITES research infrastructure, with funding from The Research Council of Norway, creates a national research test site facility for geotechnical research. The five national test sites are located in Norway and on Svalbard. The research consortium consists of NGI and NTNU, SINTEF/UNIS and NPRA (Norwegian Public Roads Administration). The research project will develop the five sites as field laboratories for the testing and verification of innovative soil investigation and testing methods, and foundation solutions. These sites cover the soil conditions of soft clay, quick clay, silt, sand and permafrost.

This report covers the field work on the Permafrost site performed by SINTEF during the time period March-April 2017 at the Adventdalen site, located in the Longyearbyen area at the old airport/Aurora research station.

2 Background

The field work performed on Svalbard is covered by the subcontract signed by UNIS and SINTEF. The work comprises:

- i) Site supervision
- ii) Drilling and sampling
- iii) Installation of field instrumentation

Responsible for site supervision: Anatoly Sinitsyn

Drilling and sampling crew: Trond Larsen and Kjartan Følke

Installation of casings: Trond Larsen and Kjartan Følke

3 Field location

The national test site for permafrost is located in the Svalbard Archipelago in the surroundings of Longyearbyen (see *Figure 1*). Four proposed sites comprise the NGTS Permafrost site. An overview of the proposed sites for NGTS Permafrost site is presented in *Figure 2*, these sites are:

- *Adventdalen (1)*
- *Endalen (2)*
- *UNIS East (3)*
- *Longyearbyen Slope (4)*

This report covers field works on the Adventdalen site in March-April 2017. Detailed map of borehole locations is presented in *Figure 3*.



Figure 1 Overview map of the Svalbard Archipelago.

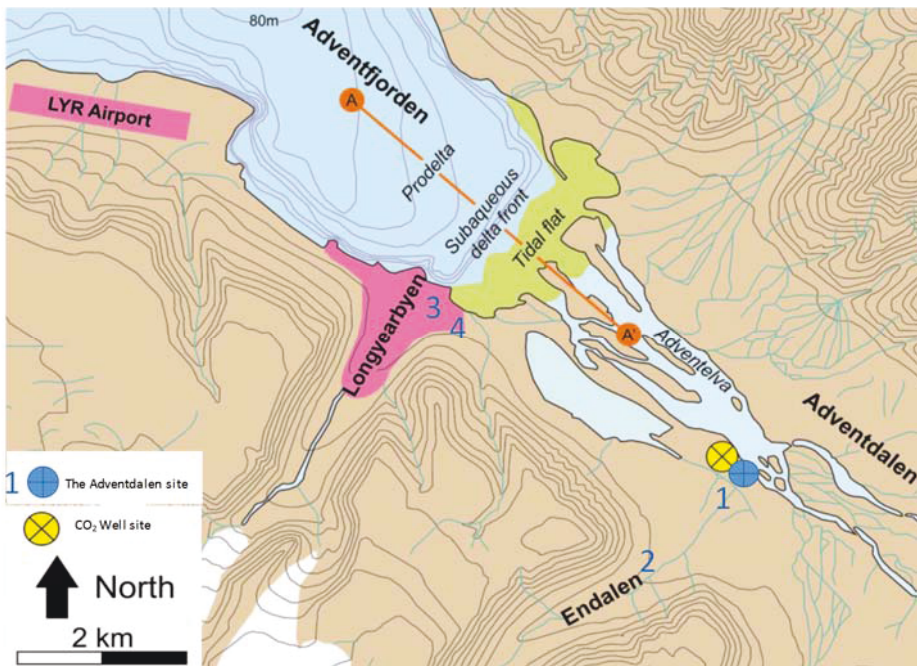


Figure 2 Overview of the Longyearbyen area and proposed sites for NGTS Permafrost site (after [1]).



Figure 3 Detailed map of borehole locations at the NGTS site in Adventdalen.

Specification of the field work:

- Sampling from active layer:
 - Collection of bag samples with normal auger drilling.
- Sampling of permafrost:
 - Debris from total sounding was collected in plastic bags.
 - SINTEF-modified CRREL coring auger.
 - Sampling with 54 mm piston sampler and steel cylinders.
 - Sampling with auger was performed below thick cryopegs and in other challenging ground conditions.
- Installation of casing in boreholes: the boreholes made after total sounding, coring or augering were used for this purpose.

No sampling was performed from the bedrock. Samples were delivered in cold storage facility at UNIS.

4 Methods and equipment

4.1 Drilling rig

Field work is performed with SINTEF's custom built Geotech 504. The drilling rig can be disassembled to make it easy to transport in parts with helicopter if necessary. The drilling rig is equipped for different types of drilling and sounding, cone penetration testing, permafrost coring and conventional piston sampling. The drilling rig in operation in Adventdalen is shown in Figure 4.



Figure 4 The SINTEF drilling rig in operation in Adventdalen.

4.2 Total sounding

The standard method for total soundings, as specified by the Norwegian Road Authorities (NPRA 2014), is performed by rotating a drill bit into the ground at constant rotation and speed of penetration while recording the soil resistance. Increased rotation speed, flushing and drill hammer is used to penetrate hard layers or rocks. In frozen soils, the resistance is too high to facilitate the required penetration rate, i.e. increased rotation is used at all time and valuable information is lost. Based on this, a modification to the total sounding procedure has been developed by SINTEF [3] which allows for obtaining detailed information of the soil profile while maintaining the effectiveness of sounding. The modified total sounding is performed with constant force while logging the penetration rate. Hammering and flushing (in permafrost with air) is performed continuously [4].

4.3 Permafrost coring

The SINTEF-modified CRREL coring auger for permafrost is presented in Figure 5. The corer consists of a cutting bit attached to a thick walled hollow core collecting auger.

This type of corer has proven to be efficient in collecting cores in fine grained frozen soils.

The SINTEF permafrost corer ensures penetration in most materials due to the use of poly-crystalline diamond composite (PCD) bit inserts. These inserts are very durable and can even cut cores in rock. This coring barrel is used without drilling fluids. This is a big advantage when operating in cold climate where environmentally unfriendly additives have to be used in order to prevent the liquids from freezing.



Figure 5 The SINTEF permafrost corer; drill piece (top left), PCD inserts (top right), frost corer assembled (lower left) and sampling in Adventdalen (bottom right).

4.4 Piston sampling

In unfrozen fine-grade soils piston sampling is used to obtain undisturbed samples of soil. SINTEF use the Geonor thin wall, stationary 54 mm piston sampler with cylinders of steel. Typical length of samples is 0,8 m. The piston sampling has been performed in unfrozen zones, typically at 12-17 m below terrain in Adventtdalen.

5 Event log

The event log is presented in Table 1.

Table 1 Event log.

Day	Date	Activity
Wednesday	2017-03-01	Travel to Svalbard.
Thursday	2017-03-02	Project meeting. Preparation and checking equipment for field work.
Friday	2017-03-02	Office work.
Monday	2017-03-06	Location of the drilling rig on the site, check A1-A3 with metal detector.
Tuesday	2017-03-07	Total sounding at A1, collection of bag samples.
Wednesday	2017-03-08	Total sounding at A2, collection of bag samples.
Thursday	2017-03-09	Total sounding at A2, collection of bag samples.
Friday	2017-03-10	Total sounding at A3, collection of bag samples.
Monday	2017-03-13	Total sounding at A3 and A2, collection of bag samples.
Tuesday	2017-03-14	Preparations for coring.
Wednesday	2017-03-15	Coring at A3.
Thursday	2017-03-16	Coring at A3.
Friday	2017-03-17	Office work.
Saturday	2017-03-18	Field work was stopped due to very low air temperatures. Drilling rig did not start.
Monday	2017-03-20	Coring at A3.
Tuesday	2017-03-21	Coring at A3.
Wednesday	2017-03-22	Preparations for 54mm sampling at A3.
Thursday	2017-03-23	Sampling with 54 mm sampler in unfrozen zone of A3.
Friday	2017-03-24	Augering A3 to the depth 30 m after sampling with 54 mm sampler was stopped.
Saturday	2017-03-25	Cleaning (augering) and installation of casing at A3. Casing installed to the depth 23 m.
Sunday	2017-03-26	Cleaning A2 to the depth 30 m, installation of casing down to the depth 22,7 m.
Monday	2017-03-27	Augering and coring at A4.
Tuesday	2017-03-28	Coring at A4.
Wednesday	2017-03-29	Coring at A4.
Thursday	2017-03-30	Coring at A4.
Friday	2017-03-31	Cleaning bore hole A4: 0–14 m, 54 mm sampling from 14 to 17 m. Not much water was observed.
Saturday	2017-04-01	Augering at A4. Installation of casing down to 19.5 m: bore hole was filled up with water up to the ground surface after the casing was installed. Bore hole collapsed due to water flowing into it from 14–17 m depth, hence casing was installed at shallower (19.5 m) than initially planned depth (30 m).
Sunday	2017-04-02	Augering (0 - ca 0.5 m) and coring (ca 0.5–4 m) at A5.
Monday	2017-04-03	Coring at A5.

Tuesday	2017-04-04	Coring and augering at A5.
Wednesday	2017-04-05	Traveling from Svalbard.
Tuesday	2017-04-18	Traveling to Svalbard. Stop for one day in Tromsø due to bad weather.
Wednesday	2017-04-19	Arrival in Svalbard.
Thursday	2017-04-20	Meeting with WP-leader. Continued coring and 54mm sampling at A5.
Friday	2017-04-21	Augering and installation of casing in A5.
Saturday	2017-04-22	Maintenance of drilling rig.
Monday	2017-04-24	Cleaning and packing of drilling rig and equipment.
Tuesday	2017-04-25	Travel from Svalbard.

Note: A1–A5 – borehole locations.

6 Weather conditions

The field work was performed in air temperatures down to $-20\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$ and with windchill effect the temperatures were down to $-30\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$ during fieldwork as seen in *Figure 6*.

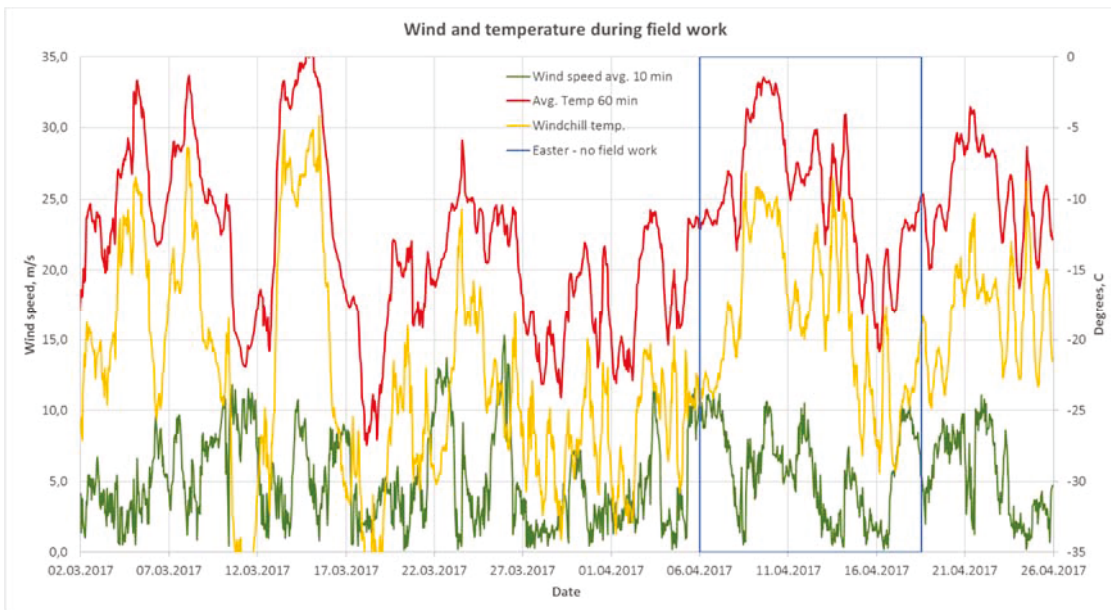


Figure 6 Overview of temperature and wind during the field campaign.

7 Coordinates

The preliminary coordinates for the geotechnical boreholes in Adventdalen site are shown in Table 2. More precise coordinates will be presented when geodetic measurements have been performed with the DGPS.

Table 2 Location of geotechnical boreholes in Adventdalen site.

Place	Borehole	Easting	Northing
Adventdalen site	A1	519020	8680930
Adventdalen site	A2	519060	8680960
Adventdalen site	A3	519090	8681000
Adventdalen site	A4	519150	8680830
Adventdalen site	A5	519220	8680880

8 Total sounding

In the field campaign in Adventdalen site in spring 2017 totally 3 holes with total sounding have been performed. The depths of total soundings are shown in Table 3.

Table 3 Total soundings in Adventdalen site.

Place	Borehole	Sounding depth (m)
Adventdalen	A1	24,6
Adventdalen	A2	25,4
Adventdalen	A3	26,0

The plots of total sounding from holes A1-A3 are shown in Appendix 1.

Cryopegs were discovered during total sounding and drilling in all boreholes, typically at 12-17m depth. Potential presence of cryopegs was not excluded at the preparatory stage of field works, it was however not expected to encounter this permafrost feature in the field.

9 Sampling overview

Cryopegs were encountered at the depth ca 13-16 m in all drilling locations. Presence of cryopegs caused certain effect on sampling rates. Samples were collected with auger, from debris when performing total sounding, with permafrost corer or 54 mm conventional coring with steel cylinders. All samples were properly named, packed (wrapped on plastic and packed in plastic bags) and brought to cold storage at UNIS. Details regarding samples from the different boreholes are shown in Table 4–Table 8. Pictures of samples taken with the permafrost corer are shown in Appendix A.

Table 4 Samples collected in borehole A1.

Depth top	Depth bottom	Sampling method	Sample wrap	Picture
0,0	0,5	Auger	Bag	No
0,5	1,0	Auger	Bag	No
1,0	1,5	Collected from total sounding	Bag	No
2,0	3,0	Collected from total sounding	Bag	No
3,0	4,0	Collected from total sounding	Bag	No
5,0	7,0	Collected from total sounding	Bag	No
Ca 10,0		Collected from total sounding	Bag	No

Table 5 Samples collected in borehole A2.

Depth top	Depth bottom	Sampling method	Sample wrap	Picture
0,0	0,5	Auger	Bag	No
0,5	1,0	Auger	Bag	No
1,0	2,0	Collected from total sounding	Bag	No
2,0	3,0	Collected from total sounding	Bag	No
3,0	4,0	Collected from total sounding	Bag	No
4,0	5,0	Collected from total sounding	Bag	No
5,0	6,0	Collected from total sounding	Bag	No
6,0	7,0	Collected from total sounding	Bag	No
7,0	8,0	Collected from total sounding	Bag	No
8,0	9,0	Collected from total sounding	Bag	No
9,0	10,0	Collected from total sounding	Bag	No
12,0	14,0	Collected from total sounding	Bag	No
26,0	27,0	Auger	Bag	No

Table 6 Samples collected in borehole A3.

Depth top	Depth bottom	Sampling method	Sample name	Sample wrap	Picture
0,0	0,4	Auger		Bag	No
0,4	1,0	Collected from total sounding		Bag	No
1,0	2,0	Collected from total sounding		Bag	No
2,0	3,2	Collected from total sounding		Bag	No
3,2	4,0	Collected from total sounding		Bag	No
4,0	5,0	Collected from total sounding		Bag	No
5,0	6,0	Collected from total sounding		Bag	No
6,0	7,0	Collected from total sounding		Bag	No
7,0	8,0	Collected from total sounding		Bag	No
8,0	9,0	Collected from total sounding		Bag	No
9,0	10,0	Collected from total sounding		Bag	No
10,0	11,0	Collected from total sounding		Bag	No
11,0	12,0	Collected from total sounding		Bag	No
20,0	30,0	Collected from total sounding		Bag	No
0,8	1,2	Permafrost corer	Pr.1	Bag	Yes
1,3	1,7	Permafrost corer	Pr.2	Bag	Yes
1,8	2,2	Permafrost corer	Pr.3	Bag	Yes
2,2	2,7	Permafrost corer	Pr.4	Bag	Yes
2,7	3,0	Permafrost corer	Pr.5	Bag	Yes
3,0	3,4	Permafrost corer	Pr.6	Bag	Yes
3,4	3,8	Permafrost corer	Pr.7	Bag	Yes
3,8	4,2	Permafrost corer	Pr.8	Bag	Yes
4,2	4,6	Permafrost corer	Pr.9	Bag	Yes
4,6	5,0	Permafrost corer	Pr.10	Bag	Yes
5,0	5,4	Permafrost corer	Pr.11	Bag	Yes
5,4	5,8	Permafrost corer	Pr.12	Bag	Yes

5,8	6,2	Permafrost corer	Pr.13	Bag	Yes
6,2	6,6	Permafrost corer	Pr.14	Bag	Yes
6,6	7,0	Permafrost corer	Pr.15	Bag	Yes
7,0	7,4	Permafrost corer	Pr.16	Bag	Yes
7,4	7,8	Permafrost corer	Pr.17	Bag	Yes
7,8	8,2	Permafrost corer	Pr.18	Bag	Yes
8,2	8,6	Permafrost corer	Pr.19	Bag	Yes
8,6	9,0	Permafrost corer	Pr.20	Bag	Yes
9,0	9,4	Permafrost corer	Pr.21	Bag	Yes
9,3	9,7	Permafrost corer	Pr.22	Bag	Yes
9,7	10,1	Permafrost corer	Pr.23	Bag	Yes
10,1	10,5	Permafrost corer	Pr.24	Bag	Yes
10,5	10,9	Permafrost corer	Pr.25	Bag	Yes
10,9	11,3	Permafrost corer	Pr.26	Bag	Yes
11,3	11,7	Permafrost corer	Pr.27	Bag	Yes
11,7	12,1	Permafrost corer	Pr.28	Bag	Yes
12,1	12,5	Permafrost corer	Pr.29	Bag	Yes
12,5	12,9	Permafrost corer	Pr.30	Bag	Yes
12,9	13,3	Permafrost corer	Pr.31	Bag	Yes
13,3	13,7	Permafrost corer	Pr.32	Bag	No
13,7	14,1	Permafrost corer	Pr.33	Bag	Yes
14,5	15,3	54 mm sampler	Prøve 1	Steel cylinder	No
15,5	16,3	54 mm sampler	Prøve 2	Steel cylinder	No
16,3	16,8	54 mm sampler	Prøve 3	Steel cylinder	No
18,0	19,0	Auger		Bag	No
21,0	22,0	Auger		Bag	No
23,0	24,0	Auger		Bag	No
25,0	26,0	Auger		Bag	No
27,0	28,0	Auger		Bag	No
29,0	30,0	Auger		Bag	No

Table 7 Samples collected in borehole A4.

Depth top	Depth bottom	Sampling method	Sample name	Sample wrap	Picture
0,0	1,0	Auger		Bag	No
1,0	1,3	Auger		Bag	No
1,3	1,7	Permafrost corer	Pr.1	Bag	Yes
1,7	2,1	Permafrost corer	Pr.2	Bag	Yes
2,1	2,5	Permafrost corer	Pr.3	Bag	Yes
2,5	2,9	Permafrost corer	Pr.4	Bag	Yes
2,9	3,3	Permafrost corer	Pr.5	Bag	Yes
3,3	3,7	Permafrost corer	Pr.6	Bag	Yes
3,7	4,1	Permafrost corer	Pr.7	Bag	Yes
4,1	4,5	Permafrost corer	Pr.8	Bag (not frozen)	Yes
4,5	4,9	Permafrost corer	Pr.9	Bag (not frozen)	Yes
4,9	5,3	Permafrost corer	Pr.10	Bag	Yes
5,3	5,7	Permafrost corer	Pr.11	Bag	Yes

5,7	6,1	Permafrost corer	Pr.12	Bag	Yes
6,1	6,5	Permafrost corer	Pr.13	Bag	Yes
6,5	6,9	Permafrost corer	Pr.14	Bag	Yes
6,9	7,3	Permafrost corer	Pr.15	Bag	Yes
7,3	7,7	Permafrost corer	Pr.16	Bag	Yes
7,7	8,1	Permafrost corer	Pr.17	Bag	Yes
8,1	8,5	Permafrost corer	Pr.18	Bag	Yes
8,5	8,9	Permafrost corer	Pr.19	Bag	Yes
8,9	9,3	Permafrost corer	Pr.20	Bag	Yes
9,3	9,7	Permafrost corer	Pr.21	Bag	Yes
9,7	10,1	Permafrost corer	Pr.22	Bag	Yes
10,5	10,9	Permafrost corer	Pr.23	Bag	Yes
10,9	11,3	Permafrost corer	Pr.24	Bag	Yes
11,3	11,7	Permafrost corer	Pr.25	Bag	Yes
11,7	12,1	Permafrost corer	Pr.26	Bag	Yes
12,1	12,5	Permafrost corer	Pr.27	Bag	Yes
12,5	12,9	Permafrost corer	Pr.28	Bag	Yes
12,9	13,7	No sample		-	-
Ca 14	Ca 15	54 mm sampler		Steel cylinder	No
Ca 15	Ca 16	54 mm sampler		Steel cylinder	No
Ca 16	Ca 17	54 mm sampler		Steel cylinder	No
26,0	27,0	Auger		Bag	No
28,0	29,0	Auger		Bag	No

Table 8 Samples collected in borehole A5.

Depth top	Depth bottom	Sampling method	Sample name	Sample wrap	Picture
0,0	0,5	Auger	Prøve 1	Bag	No
0,5	1,5	Auger	Prøve 2	Bag	No
1,5	1,9	Permafrost corer	Pr.3	Bag	Yes
1,9	2,3	Permafrost corer	Pr.3	Bag	Yes
2,3	2,7	Permafrost corer	Pr.5	Bag	Yes
2,7	3,1	Permafrost corer	Pr.6	Bag	Yes
3,1	3,5	Permafrost corer	Pr.7	Bag	Yes
3,5	3,9	Permafrost corer	Pr.8	Bag	Yes
3,9	4,3	Permafrost corer	Pr.9	Bag	Yes
4,3	4,7	Permafrost corer	Pr.10	Bag	Yes
4,7	5,1	Permafrost corer	Pr.11	Bag	Yes
5,1	5,5	Permafrost corer	Pr.12	Bag	Yes
5,5	5,9	Permafrost corer	Pr.13	Bag	Yes
5,9	6,3	Permafrost corer	Pr.14	Bag	Yes
6,3	6,7	Permafrost corer	Pr.15	Bag	Yes
6,7	7,1	Permafrost corer	Pr.16	Bag	Yes
7,1	7,5	Permafrost corer	Pr.17	Bag	Yes
7,5	7,9	Permafrost corer	Pr.18	Bag	Yes
7,9	8,3	Permafrost corer	Pr.19	Bag	Yes
8,3	8,7	Permafrost corer	Pr.20	Bag	Yes

8,7	9,1	Permafrost corer	Pr.21	Bag	Yes
9,1	9,5	Permafrost corer	Pr.22 (soft)	Bag	Yes
9,5	9,9	Permafrost corer	Pr.23	Bag	Yes
9,9	10,3	Permafrost corer	Pr.24	Bag	Yes
10,3	10,7	No sample obtained	-	Bag	No
10,7	12,0	Auger		Bag	No
12,2	12,6	Permafrost corer	Pr.24B	Bag	Yes
12,6	13,0	Permafrost corer	Pr.25	Bag	Yes
15,2	16,0	54 mm sampler		Steel cylinder	No
16,0	16,5	54 mm sampler		Steel cylinder	No
19,0	20,0	Auger		Bag	No
21,0	22,0	Auger		Bag	No
23,0	24,0	Auger		Bag	No
25,0	26,0	Auger		Bag	No
26,0	27,0	Auger		Bag	No
27,0	28,0	Auger		Bag	No

10 Installation of casings

In this project thermistors for measuring ground temperature in depth should be installed in casings. The casings consisted of 2m sections of Ø50mm PEHD pipes satisfying DS2119 ([2]) and KIWA certified. Thread tape were used in the threaded coupling between casing sections. The casings were pushed down in the holes A2–A5. Total sounding had been performed in these holes previously, and the holes were cleaned by auger prior to installation of casings. The installed casing depths in boreholes A2–A5 are shown in *Table 9*.

Table 9 Casing depths in Adventdalen.

Place	Borehole	Installation depth (m)
Adventdalen site	A2	22,7
Adventdalen site	A3	23,0
Adventdalen site	A4	19,5
Adventdalen site	A5	19,5

Thermistor strings will be installed by UNIS-personnel.

11 General soil description

The active layer at the site in Adventdalen is supposed to have a thickness of 1 m. This layer was frozen during the field campaign. The sediments above the cryopeg layer consist mainly of silts and sands, which can be seen from total soundings and samples taken with the frost corer. Within the cryopeg layer (13–16m depth) some 54 mm piston samples have been taken. Silts and sands seem also to dominate below the cryopeg layer down to 22–23m depth. Below this depth the sediments seem to be more fine-grained.

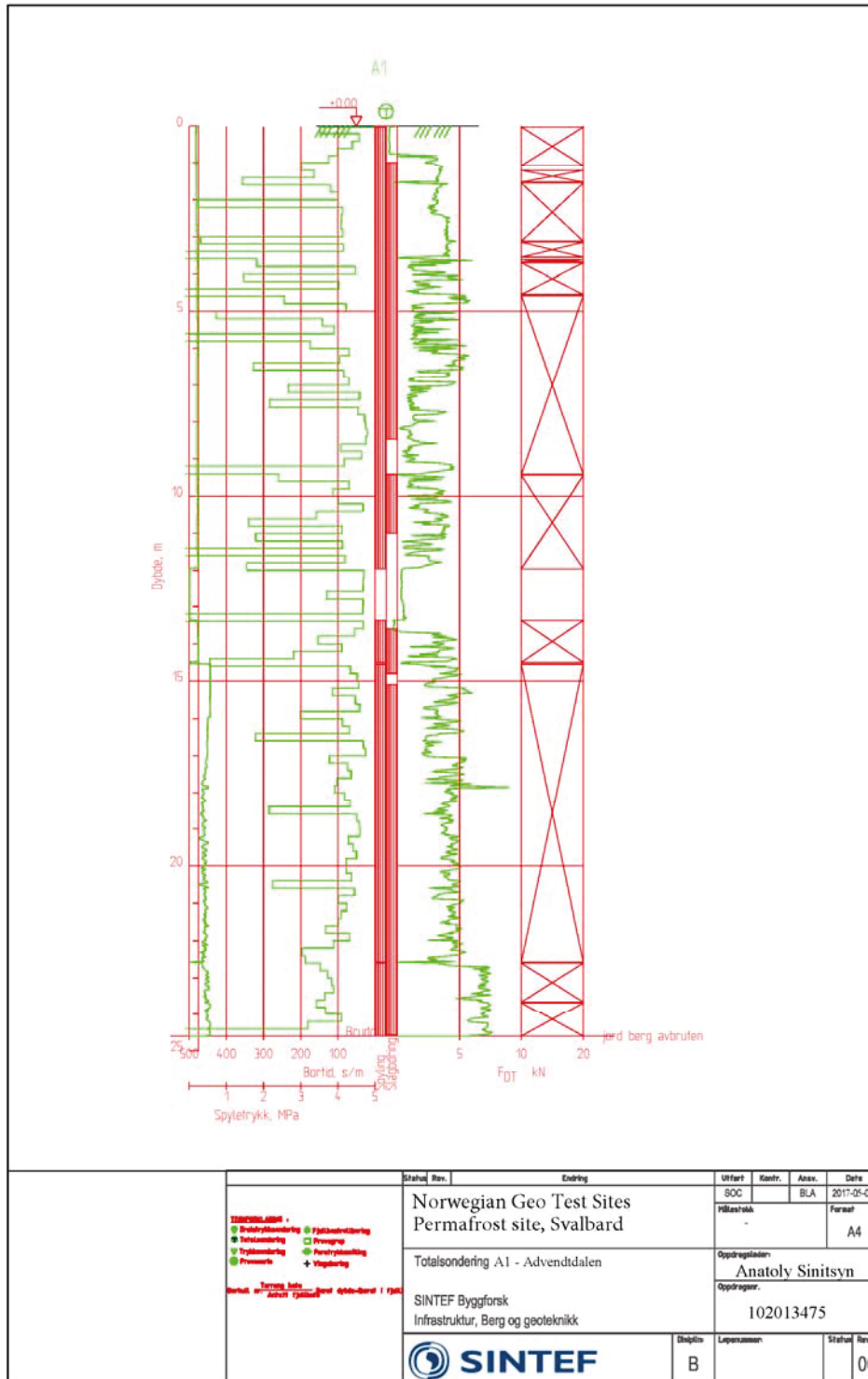
12 References

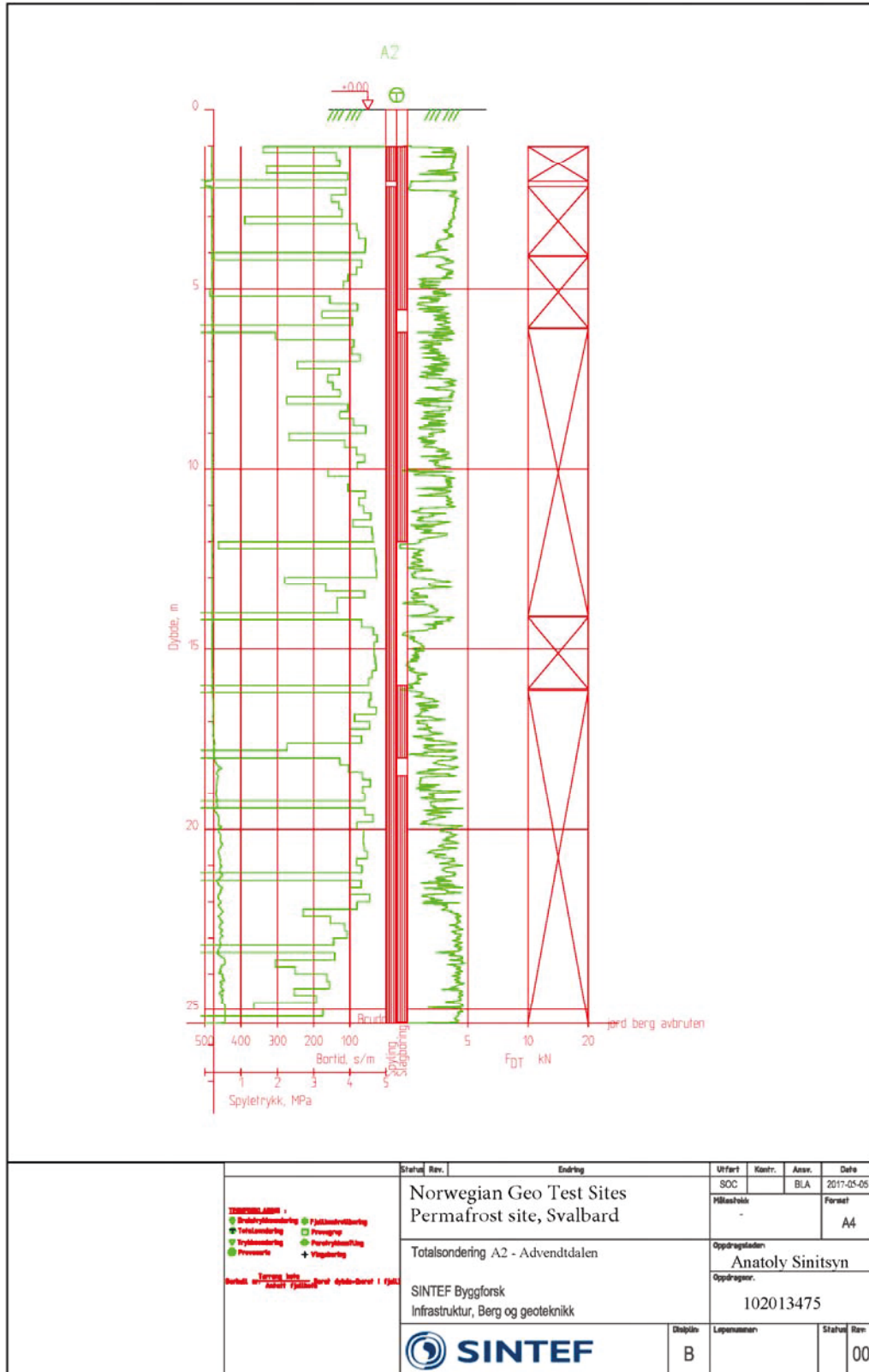
1. Gilbert, G.L., Sedimentology and geocryology of an Arctic fjord head delta (Adventdalen, Svalbard), in Department of Geosciences, Faculty of Mathematics and Natural Sciences. 2014, University of Oslo. p. 133.
2. Van Everdingen, R.O., Multi-Language Glossary of Permafrost and Related Ground-Ice Terms. 1998, International Permafrost Association: The Arctic Institute of North America, The University of Calgary, Calgary, Alberta, Canada T2N 1N4.3. DS 2119 TILLÆG:1989 (withdrawn), *Pressure pipes of polyethylene (PEL, PEM and PEH) for water supply*. p. 4.
3. Finseth, J. and Wold, M., Experiences from geotechnical sampling and sounding in Permafrost. EUCOP 2010, Svalbard, Norway.
4. Husdal, E., The application of modified total sounding techniques in frozen ground, Trondheim, Master Thesis NTNU, June, 2011

Appendix A

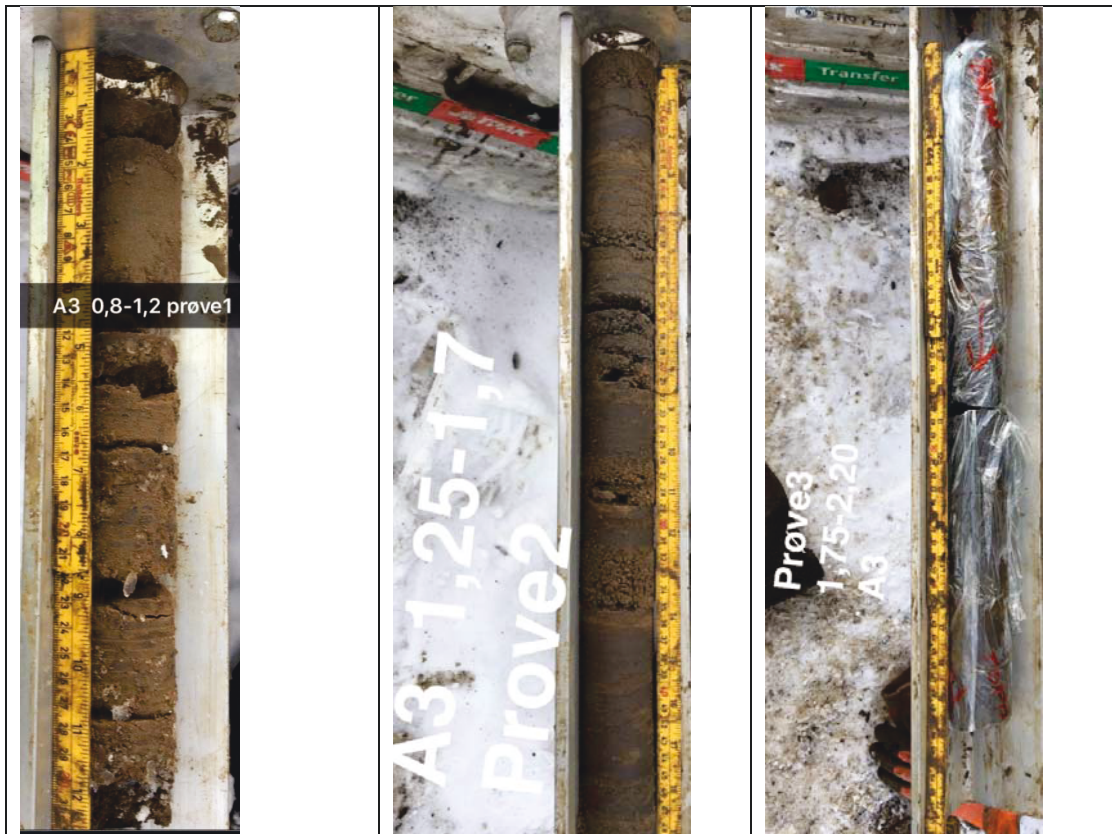
TOTAL SOUNDINGS AND SAMPLE PICTURES

1 Total sounding results



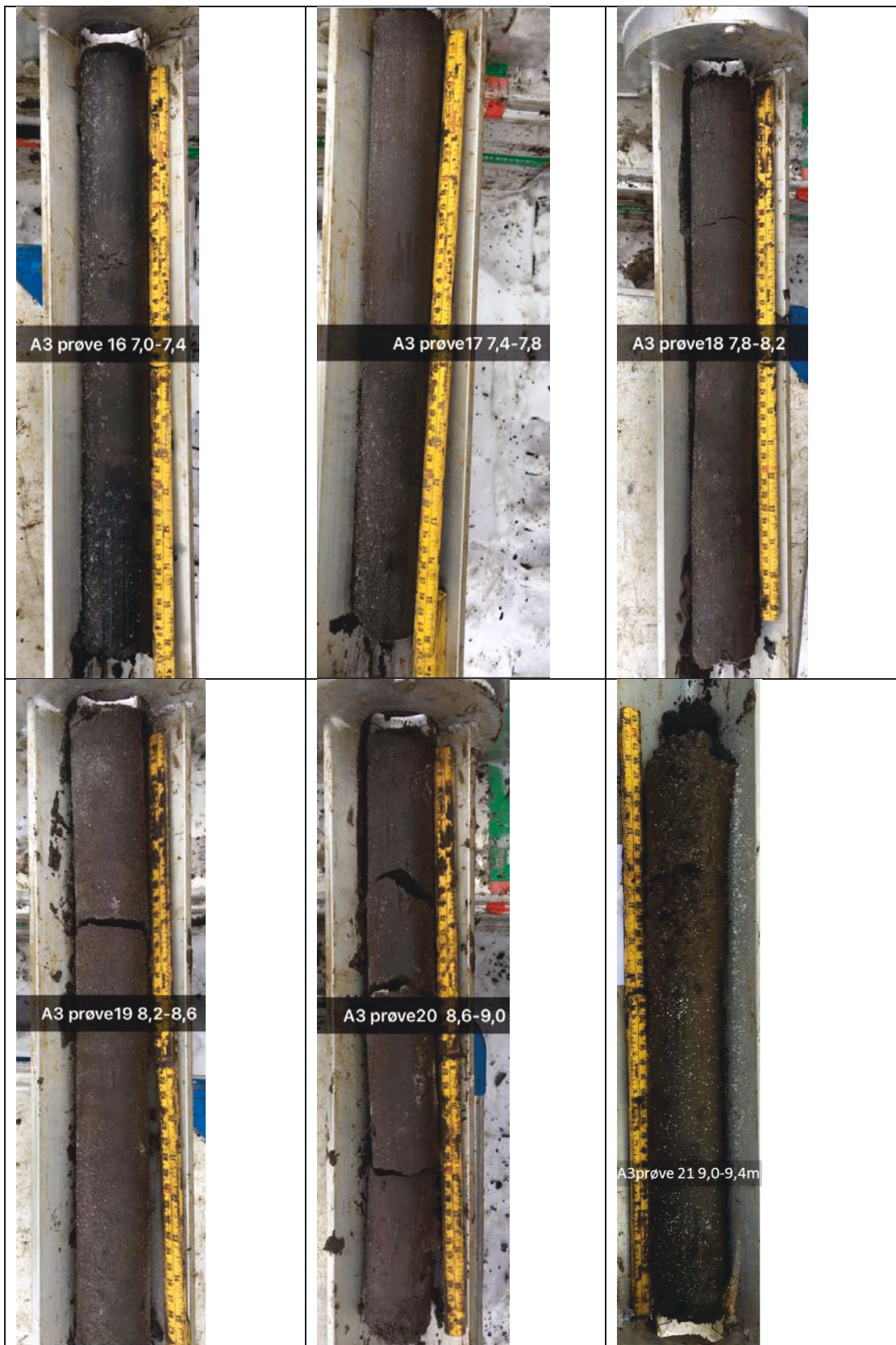


2 Pictures of core samples – borehole A3





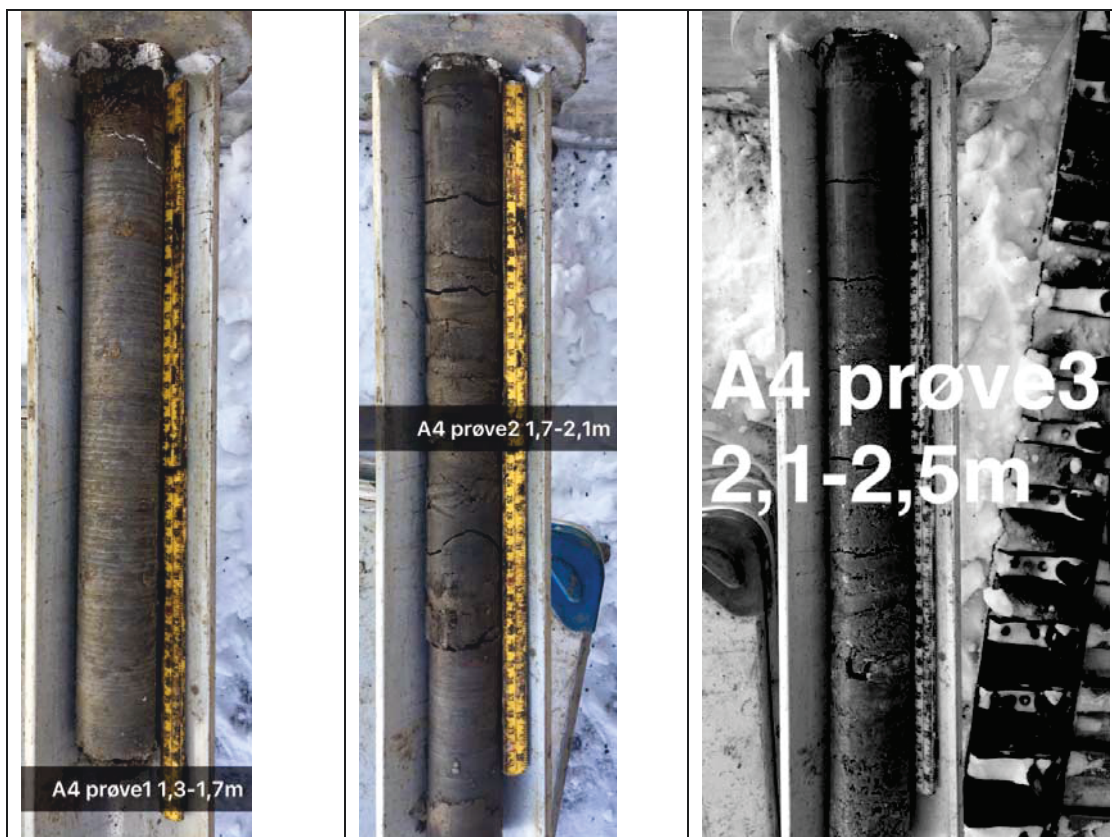


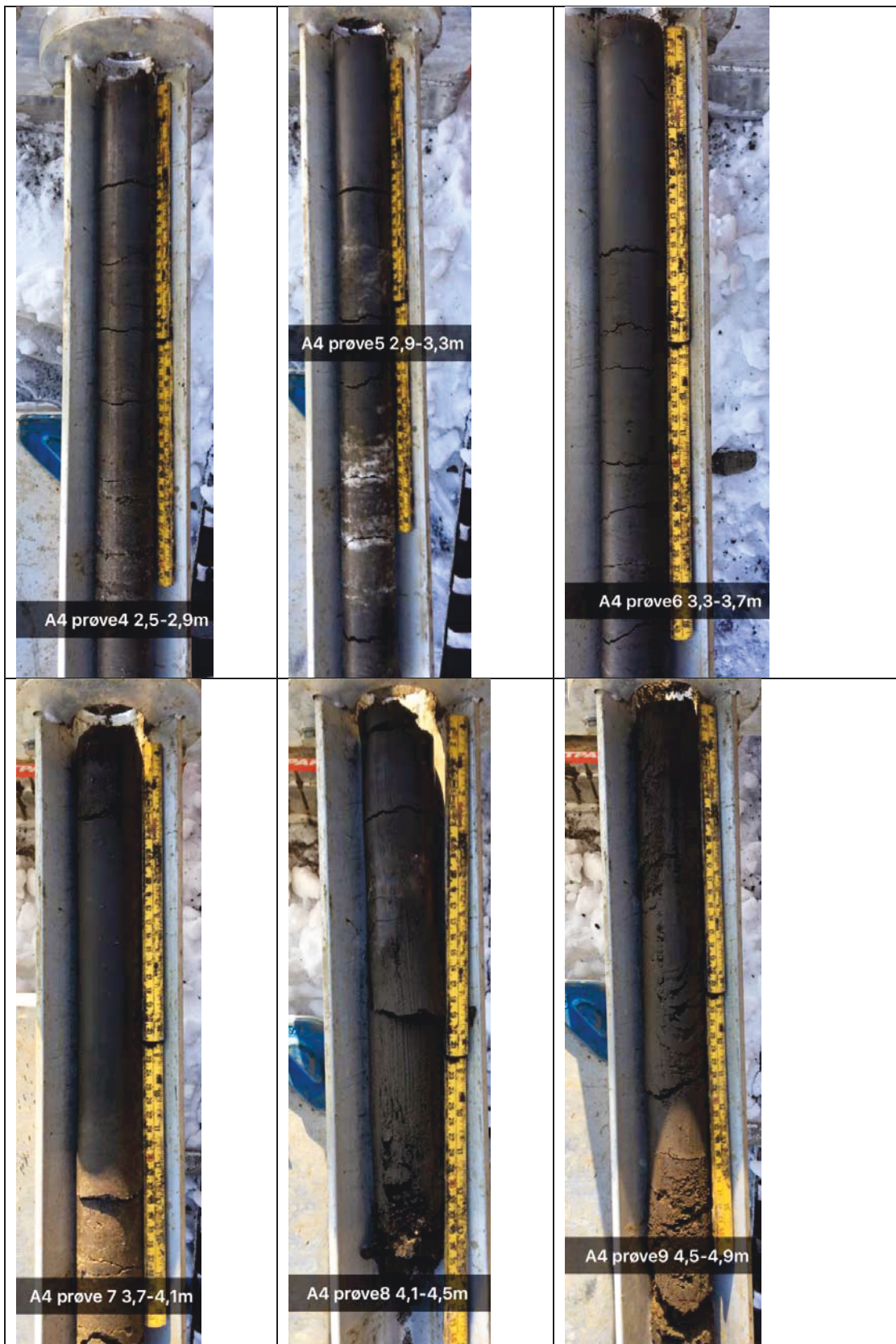


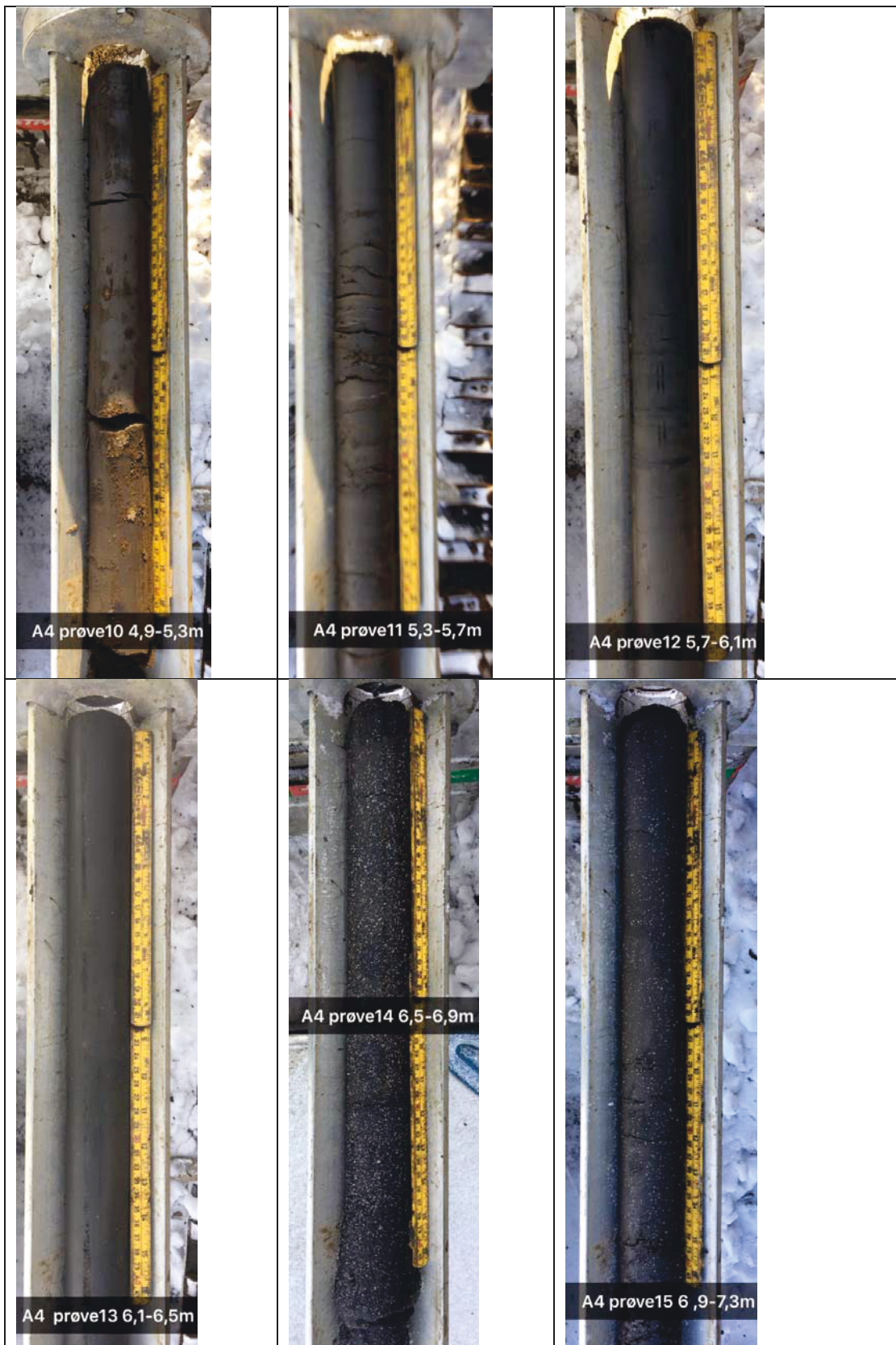


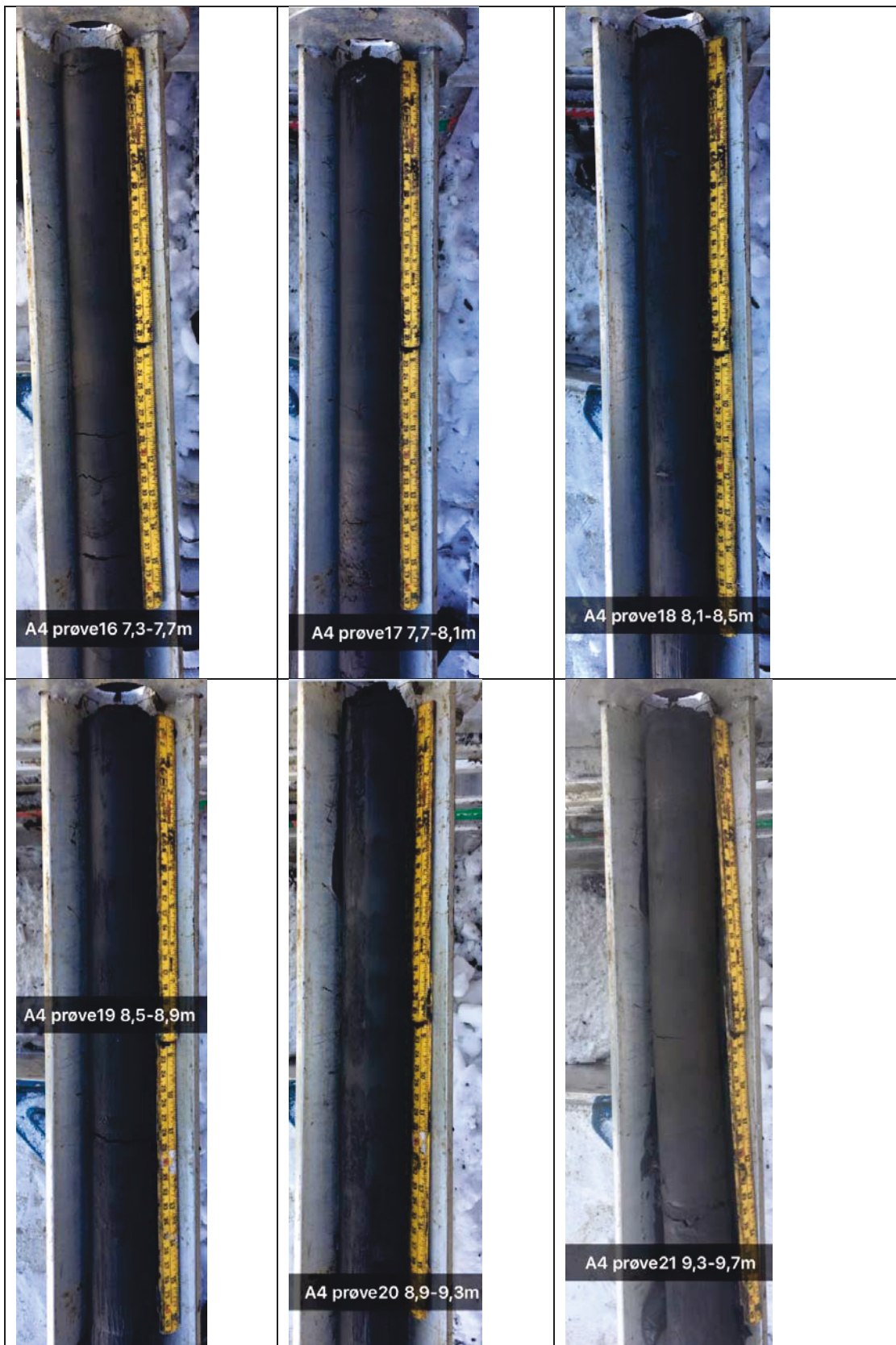


3 Pictures of core samples – borehole A4





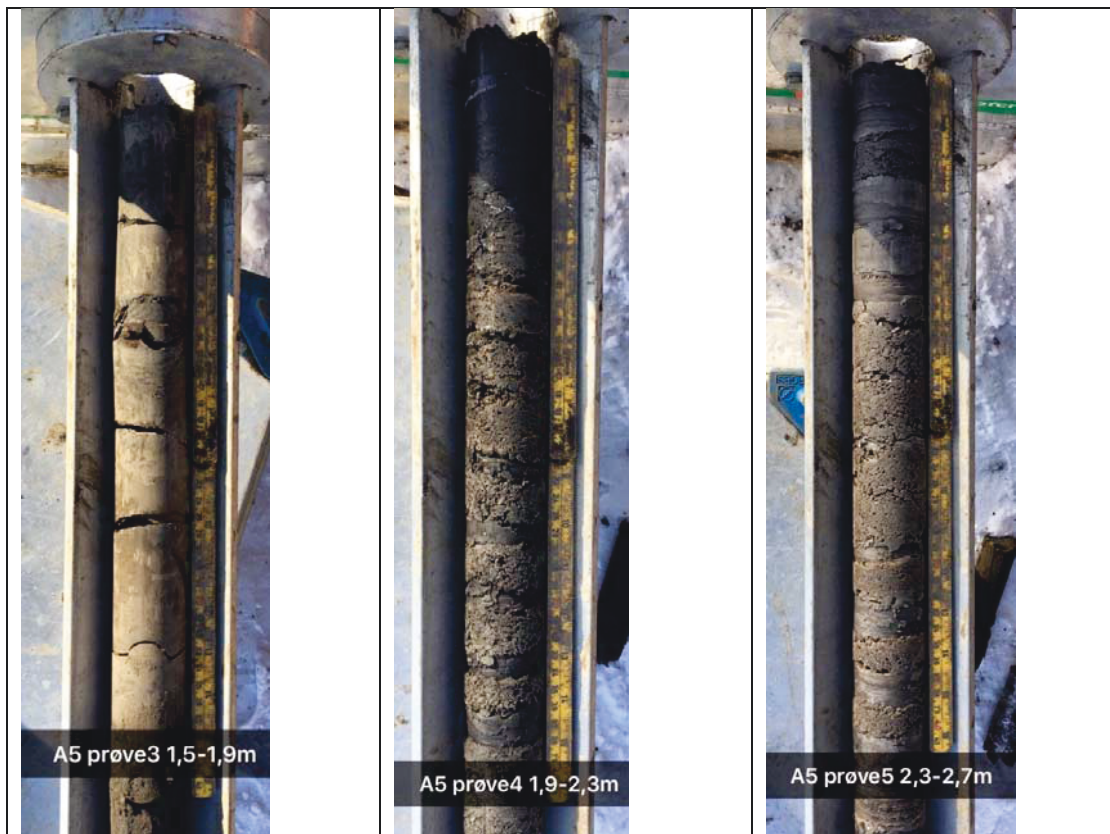


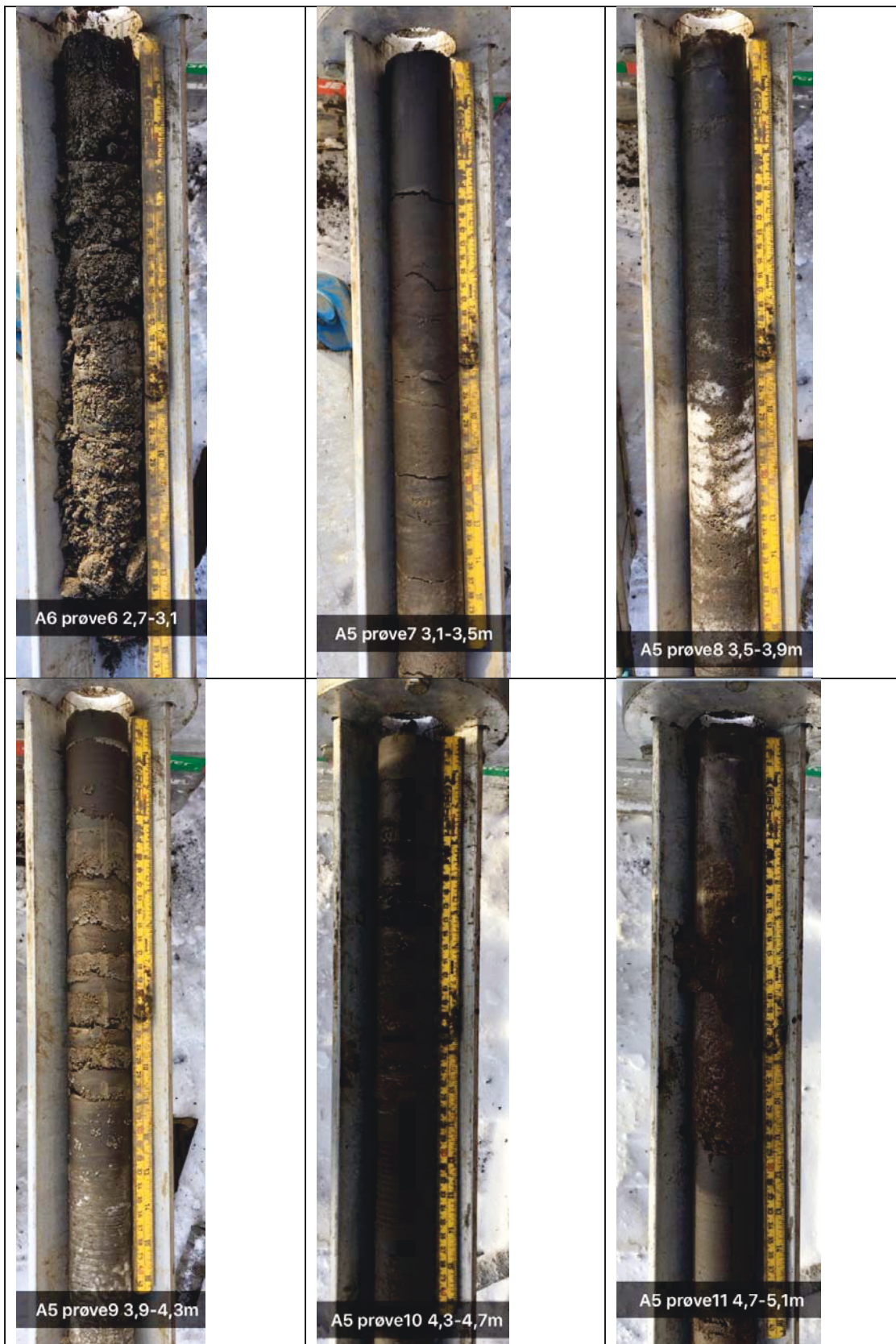


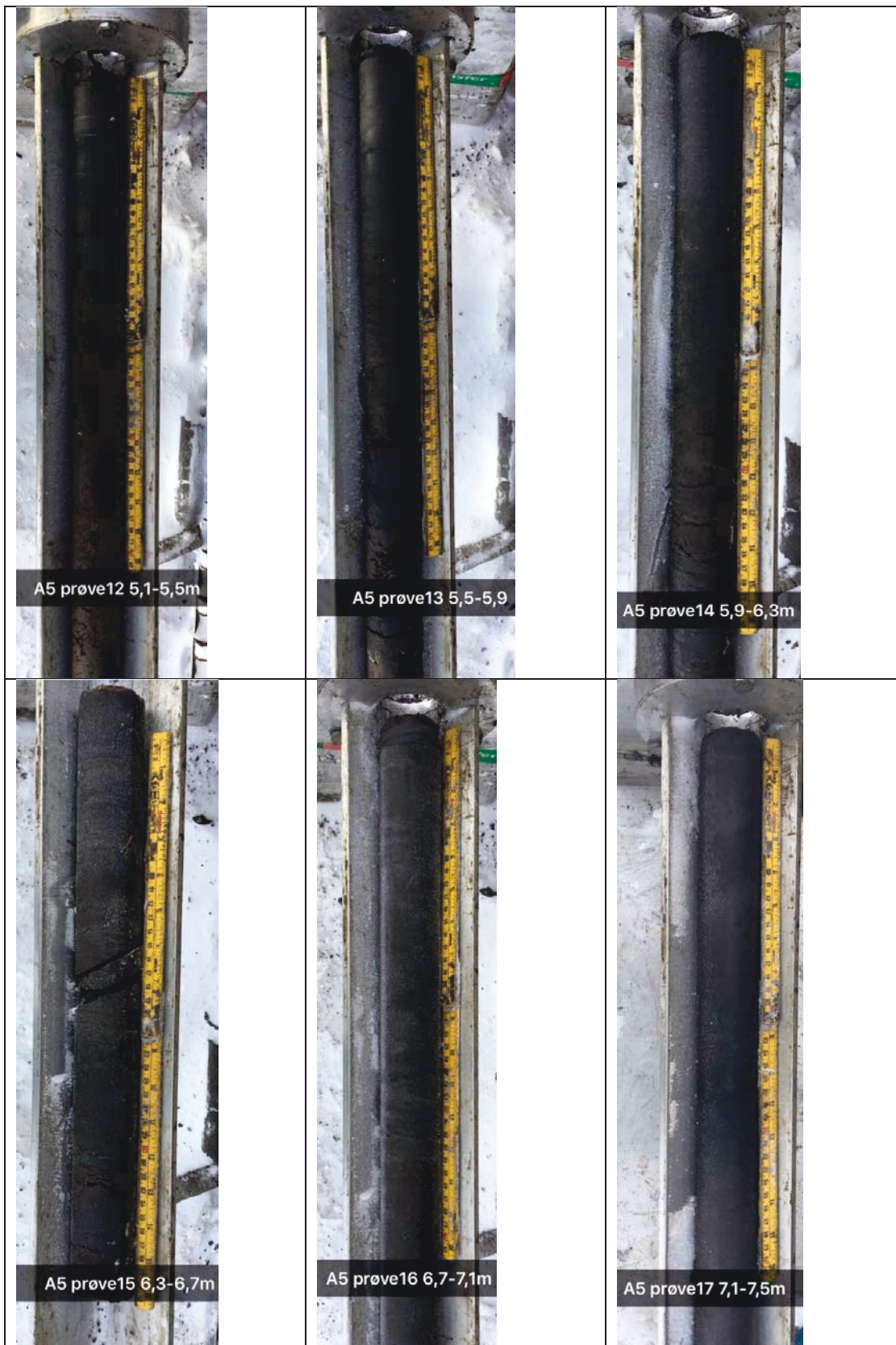


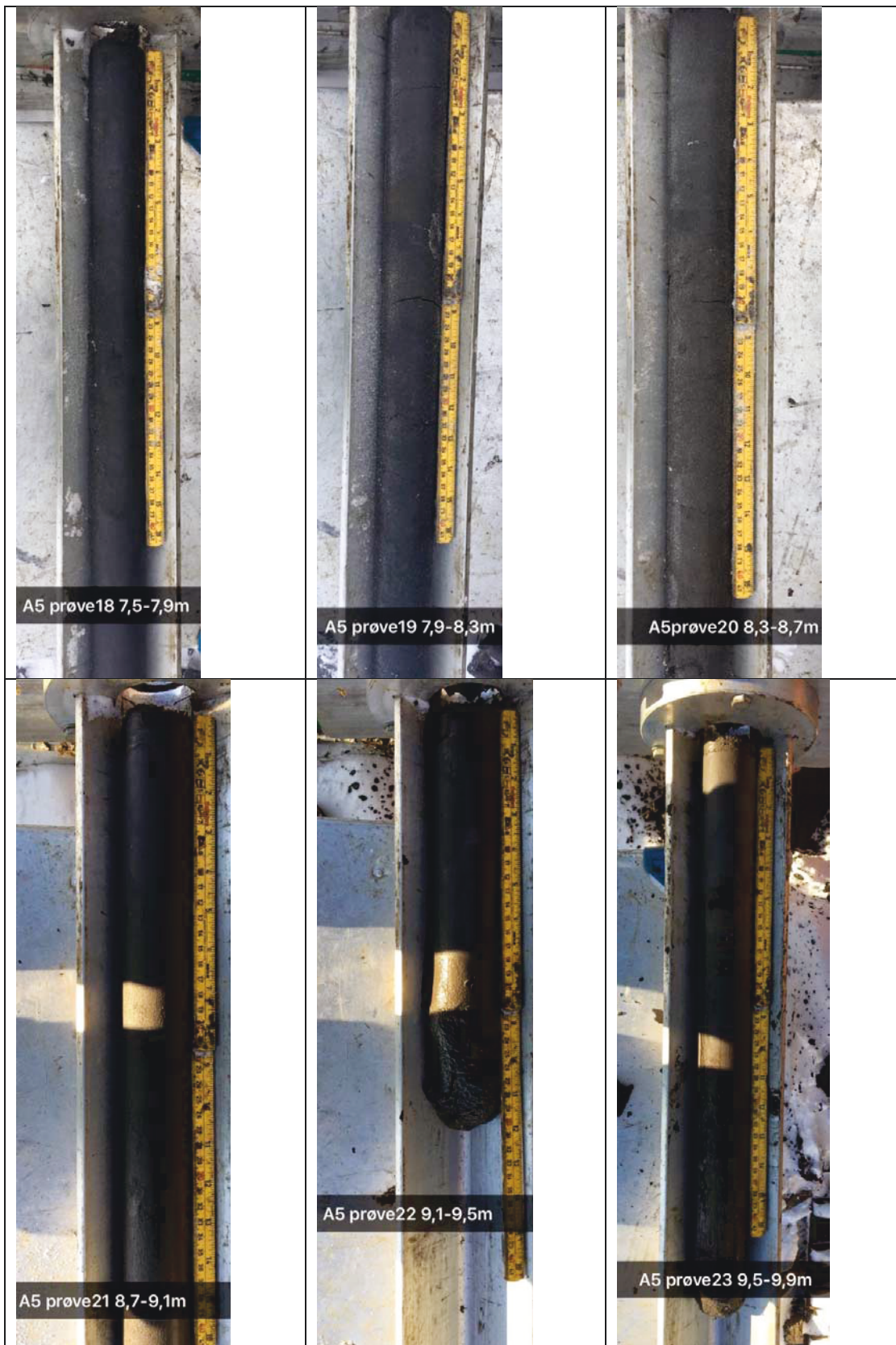


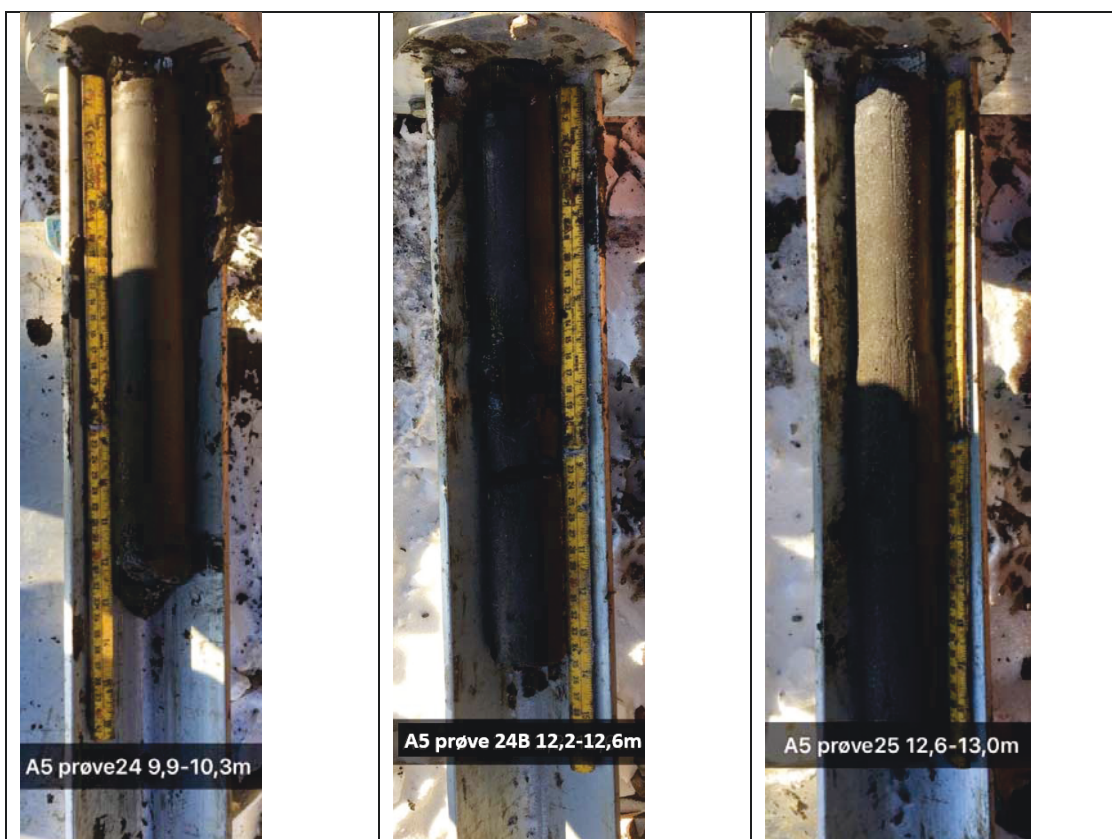
4 Pictures of core samples – borehole A5











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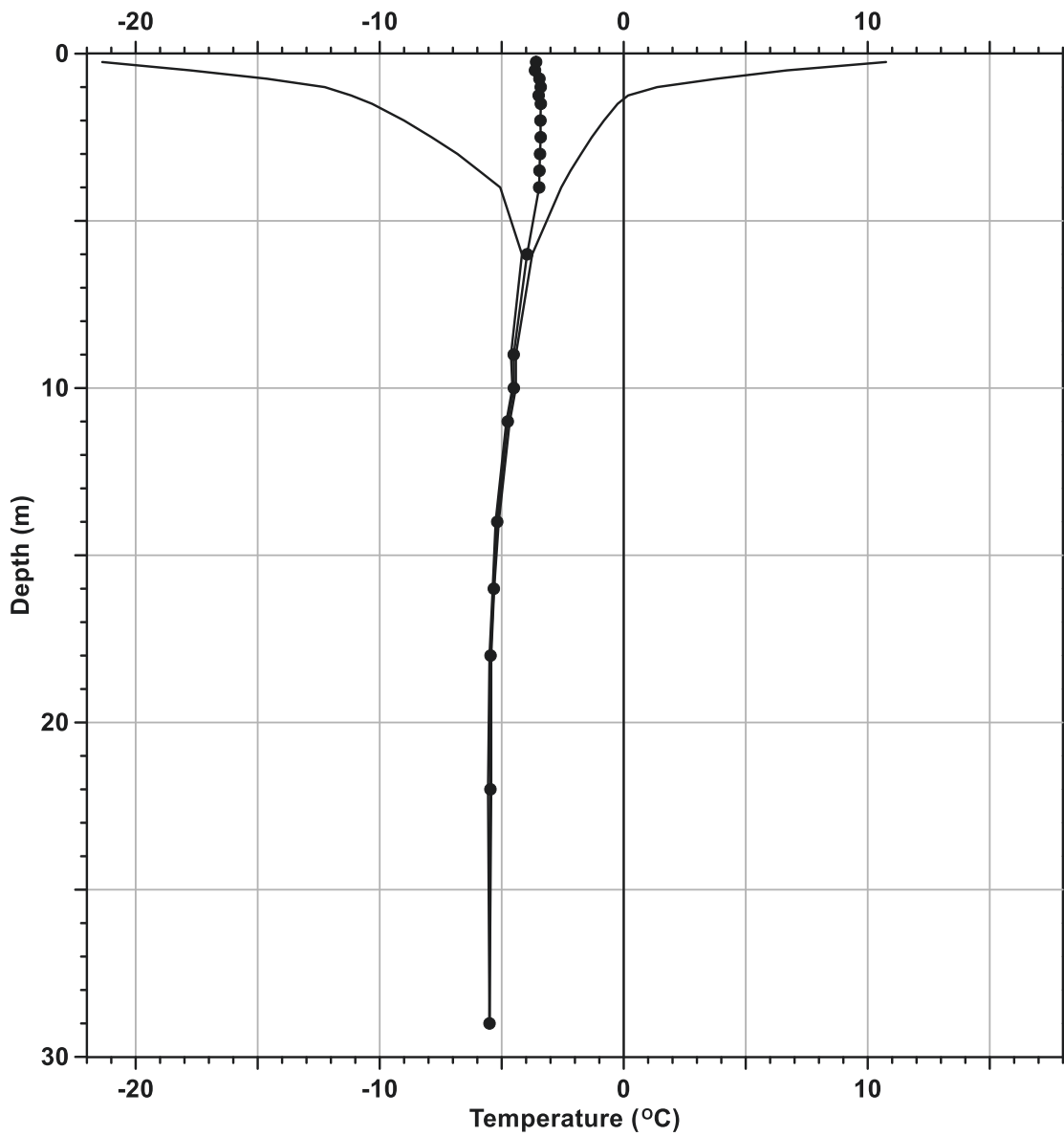
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Kommune/Municipality bmMunicipality	Felt navn/Field name bmFieldName
Sted/Location bmSted	Sted/Location bmLocation
Kartblad/Map bmMap	Felt, blokknr./Field, Block No. bmFieldBlockNo
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Kvalitetssikring i henhold til/Quality assurance according to NS-EN ISO9001					
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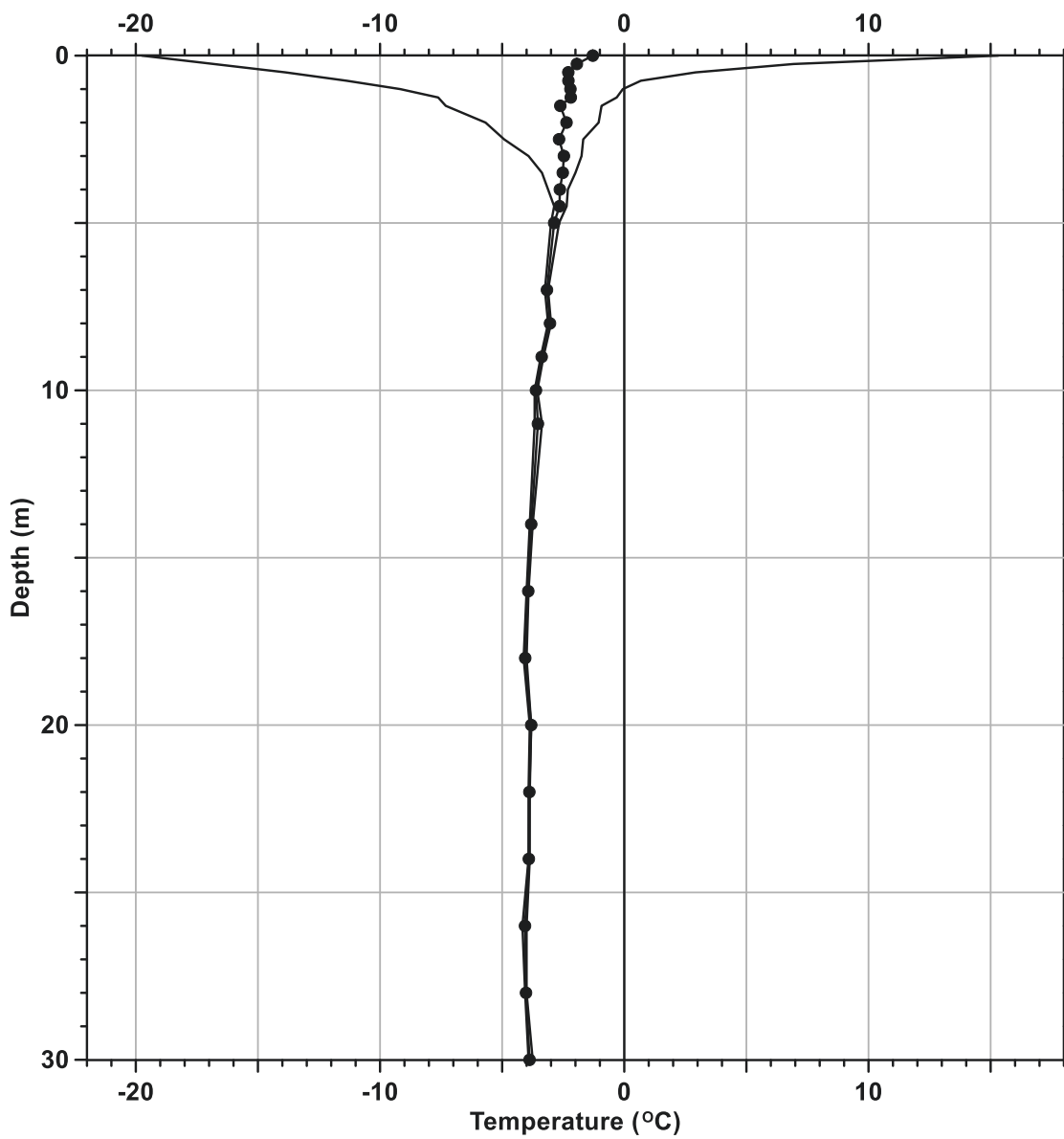
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Appendix E

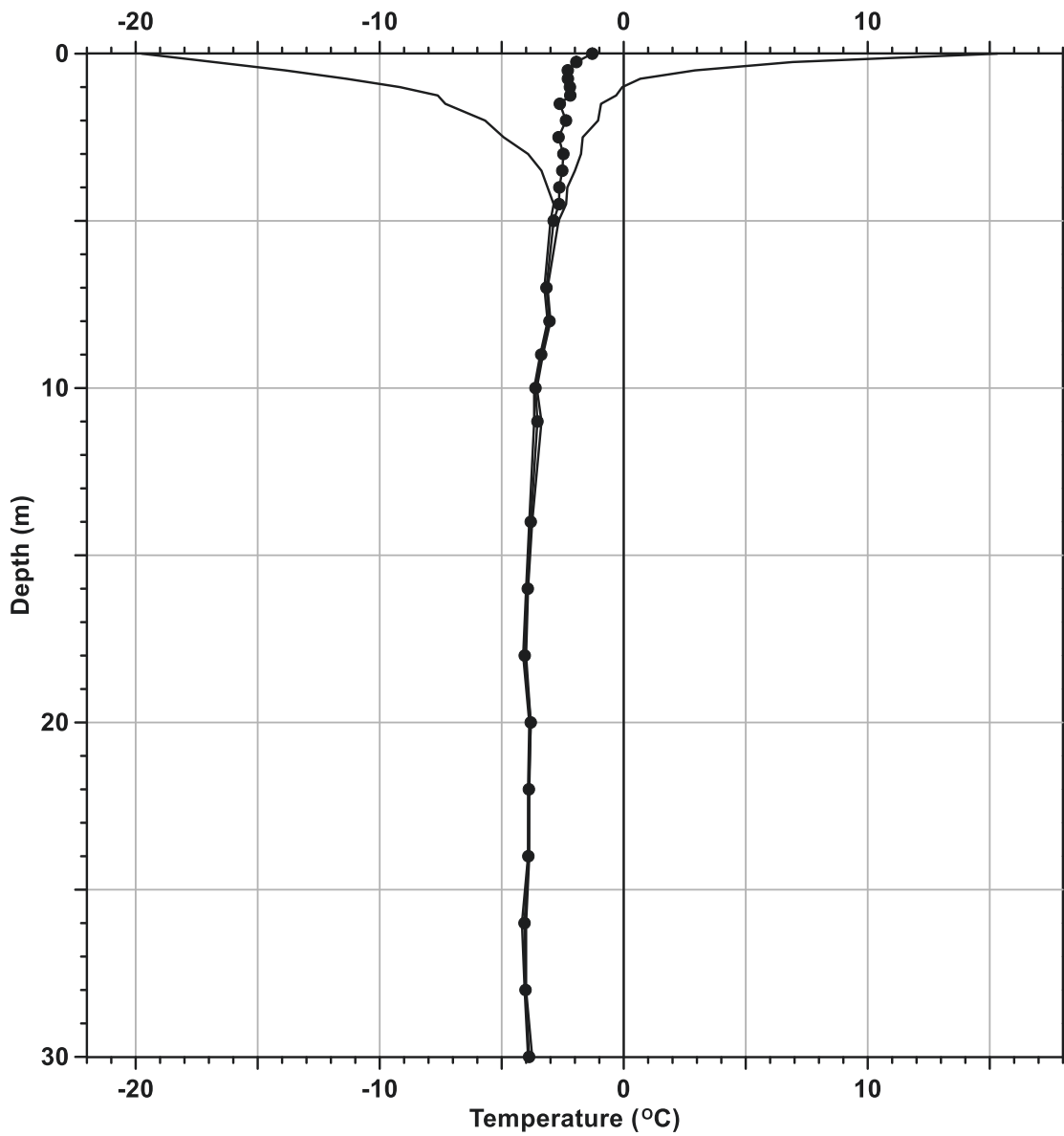
SOIL TEMPERATURES



Annual temperature envelope – Adventdalen (A6).



Annual temperature envelope – UNIS East (E1)



Annual temperature envelope – UNIS East (E4)

Appendix F

CLASSIFICATION TESTS SUMMARY

E6 - SVAB06E	Auger (0.5m)	0.75	22.0				2.69	26.39			0.5	58.2	30.8	10.5	18.6	24.7	6.1	3.2	1.1	-0.1		
	Auger (1.0m)	1.25	20.0				2.69	26.39			4.7	56.0	30.0	9.2	18.7	23.6	4.9	2.9	5.5	-0.3		
	Pr. 4	3.40	27.0	1.94	19.01	1.52	2.72	26.68	95.0	44.0	1.7	6.3	66.9	25.1	20.9	37.2	16.3	4.1	32.3	-2.3	1.7	1.3
	Pr. 8	7.10	24.0	1.97	19.31	1.59	2.71	26.59	93.0	41.0	2.2	23.7	58.7	15.4	21.2	30.1	8.9	3.4	36.0	-2.2	1.9	1.4
	Pr. 13	10.90	15.0				2.71	26.59			15.7	35.8	31.8	16.7	16.0	27.9	11.9	3.7	40.6	-2.6		
E7 - SVAB07E	Auger (0.3m)	0.5	23.0				2.72	26.68			1.5	58.8	28.7	10.9	19.0	24.9	5.9	3.1	1.1	-0.1		
	Auger (1.7m)	1.85	24.0				2.72	26.68			2.1	62.9	24.8	10.3	18.4	26.0	7.6	3.0	7.4	-0.5		
	Pr. 5	3.8	26.0	1.96	19.21	1.56	2.71	26.59	94.0	43.0	0.9	14.0	63.1	22.0	22.4	34.9	12.6	4.0	34.1	-2.0		
	Pr. 10	7	31.0	1.84	18.03	1.40	2.70	26.49	90.0	48.0	0.0	16.3	57.8	25.9	22.1	36.1	14.0	3.8	30.3	-2.0	1.9	1.3
	Pr.14	11.5	29.0	1.89	18.52	1.46	2.73	26.78	92.0	46.0	0.0	16.1	64.2	19.7	20.2	35.1	14.9	3.7	31.6	-2.0	2.3	1.5
Auger (15m)	15.35	19.0				2.72	26.68			1.7	21.4	53.8	23.0	18.6	34.0	15.4	4.0	43.6	-2.6			

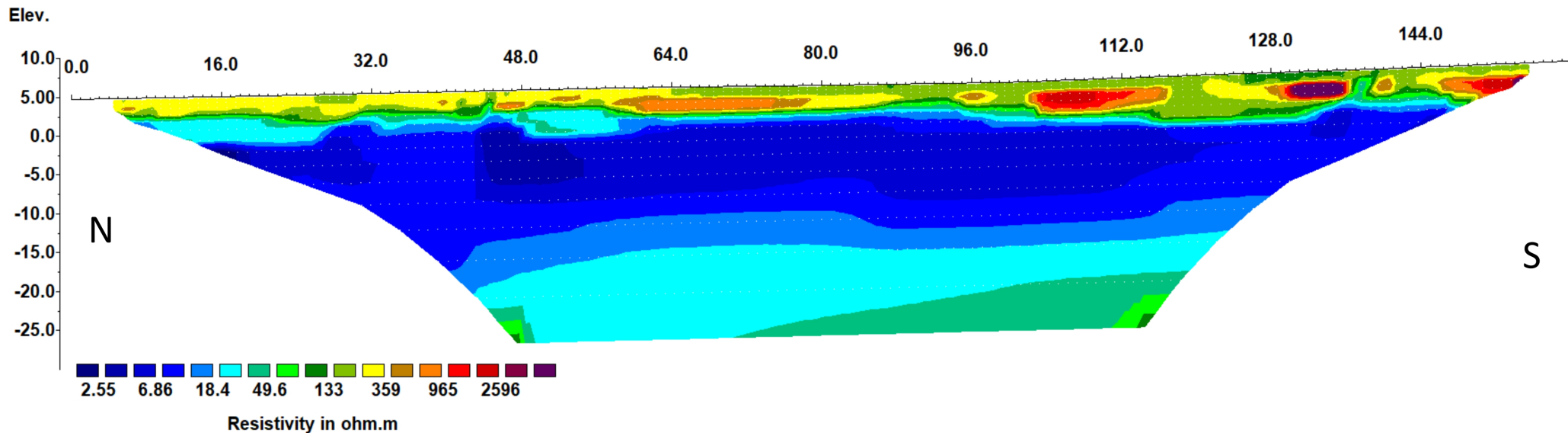
Appendix G

ERT SURVEYS

P:\2016\01\20160154\Leveanseadokumenter\Rapport\20160154-06-R Longyearbyen Factual\Figures\Fig_01_ERT_P1.grf

Model resistivity with topography
Iteration 7 Abs. error = 1.1

GEOTEST SVAL P1 N-S




Horizontal scale is 10.50 pixels per unit spacing

Vertical exaggeration in model section display = 0.83

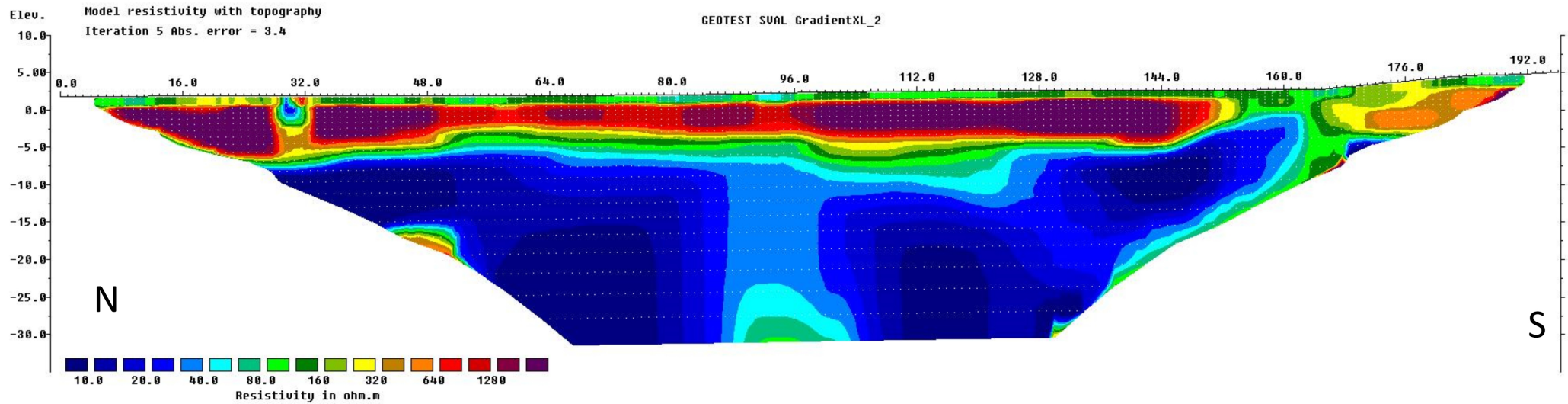
First electrode is located at 0.0 m.

Last electrode is located at 160.0 m. Unit Electrode Spacing = 1.00 m.

Date/Rev.: 2015-01-21/01


NGTS - Svalbard Research Site	Document No. 20160154-06-R	
	Figure No. 01	
Electrical resistivity profile - P1	Date 2019-12-18	Drawn by SBa/GrG
	SVAER01	
		

P:\2016\01\20160154\Levranseadokumenter\Rapport\20160154-06-R Longyearbyen Factual\Figures\Fig_01_ERT_P1.gif



Horizontal scale is 8.50 pixels per unit spacing
Vertical exaggeration in model section display = 0.98
First electrode is located at 0.0 m.
Last electrode is located at 196.0 m. Unit Electrode Spacing = 1.00 m.

Date/Rev.: 2015-01-21/01

NGTS - Svalbard Research Site	Document No. 20160154-06-R	
	Figure No. 01	
Electrical resistivity profile - P2	Date 2019-12-18	Drawn by SBa/GrG
	SVAER02	
		

Appendix H

SAMPLE INVENTORY

C:\Users\graham\ Desktop \1.801_NGTS\Svalbard_Fieldwork\BH\SVAB01A-Samplelist.xlsx\Samplelist

GROUP	SAMP		
HEADING	Sample list		
PROJ_ID	20160154		
PROJ_NAME	National GeoTest Sites (NGTS)		
PROJ_LOC	Svalbard (SVA)	SUBSITE	Adventdalen
PROJ_CLNT	NGTS		
PROJ_CONT	UNIS		
PROJ_ENG	SINTEF	Reach bedrock	NO
LOCA_ID	SVAB01A	Depth to bedrock if reached	
SAMP_TYPE	BHBG		
Full description	Bag sample borehole		
SAMP_DATE	2017-03-17		
LOCA_DRIL	SINTEF		
Temperature	ca. -4	ISO Field classification	NO

SAMP_TOP	SAMP_BASE	SAMP_REF	SAMP_CLASS	Samples in lab	DREM_REM
0	0,5	S1_A1_01		Frozen	Auger
0,5	1	S1_A1_02		Frozen	Auger
1	1,5	S1_A1_03		Frozen	Total sounding
2	3	S1_A1_04		Frozen	Total sounding
3	4	S1_A1_05		Frozen	Total sounding
5	7	S1_A1_06		Frozen	Total sounding
ca. 10	n/a	S1_A1_07		Frozen	Total sounding

National GeoTest Sites (NGTS)	Document No. 20160154-XX-R	
	Figure No. XXX	
	Date 22.05.2018	Drawn by GLG
		

GROUP SAMP
 HEADING Sample list
 PROJ_ID 20160154
 PROJ_NAME National GeoTest Sites (NGTS)
 PROJ_LOC Svalbard (SVA) SUBSITE Adventdalen
 PROJ_CLNT NGTS
 PROJ_CONT UNIS
 PROJ_ENG UNIS Reach bedrock NO
 LOCA_ID SVAB02_2A Depth to bedrock if reached
 SAMP_TYPE BHBG
 Full description Bag sample borehole
 SAMP_DATE 2018-04-10
 LOCA_DRIL Anleggsdrift AS
 Temperature ca. -4 ISO Field classification
 NO

SAMP_TOP	SAMP_BASE	SAMP_REF	SAMP_CLASS	Samples in lab	DREM_REM
0	1	S1_A2.2_01		Frozen	Bag sample
1	2	S1_A2.2_02		Frozen	Bag sample
2	3	S1_A2.2_03		Frozen	Bag sample
3	4	S1_A2.2_04		Frozen	Bag sample
4	5	S1_A2.2_05		Frozen	Bag sample
5	6	S1_A2.2_06		Frozen	Bag sample
6	7	S1_A2.2_07		Frozen	Bag sample
7	8	S1_A2.2_08		Frozen	Bag sample
8	9	S1_A2.2_09		Frozen	Bag sample
9	10	S1_A2.2_10		Frozen	Bag sample
10	11	S1_A2.2_11		Frozen	Bag sample
11	12	S1_A2.2_12		Frozen	Bag sample
12	13	S1_A2.2_13		Frozen	Bag sample
13	14	S1_A2.2_14		Frozen	Bag sample
14	15	S1_A2.2_15		Frozen	Bag sample
15	16	S1_A2.2_16		Frozen	Bag sample
16	17	S1_A2.2_17		Frozen	Bag sample
17	18	S1_A2.2_18		Frozen	Bag sample
18	19	S1_A2.2_19		Frozen	Bag sample
19	20	S1_A2.2_20		Frozen	Bag sample
20	21	S1_A2.2_21		Frozen	Bag sample

National GeoTest Sites (NGTS)

Description
 Sample list
 SVAB02_2A
 BHBG

Document No.
 20160154-XX-R

Figure No.
 XXX

Date
 22.05.2018

Drawn by
 GLG



C:\Users\grahamg\Desktop\1801_NGTS\Svalbard_Fieldwork\BH\SVAB02_2A_Samplelist.xlsx\Samplelist

GROUP SAMP
 HEADING Sample list
 PROJ_ID 20160154
 PROJ_NAME National GeoTest Sites (NGTS)
 PROJ_LOC Svalbard (SVA) SUBSITE Adventdalen
 PROJ_CLNT NGTS
 PROJ_CONT UNIS
 PROJ_ENG SINTEF Reach bedrock NO
 LOCA_ID SVAB02A Depth to bedrock if reached
 SAMP_TYPE BHBG
 Full description Bag sample borehole
 SAMP_DATE 2017-03-18
 LOCA_DRIL SINTEF
 Temperature ca. -4 ISO Field classification
 NO

SAMP_TOP	SAMP_BASE	SAMP_REF	SAMP_CLASS	Samples in lab	DREM_REM
0	0,5	S1_A2_01		Frozen	Auger
0,5	1	S1_A2_02		Frozen	Auger
1	2	S1_A2_03		Frozen	TS
2	3	S1_A2_04		Frozen	TS
3	4	S1_A2_05		Frozen	TS
4	5	S1_A2_06		Frozen	TS
5	6	S1_A2_07		Frozen	TS
6	7	S1_A2_08		Frozen	TS
7	8	S1_A2_09		Frozen	TS
8	9	S1_A2_10		Frozen	TS
9	10	S1_A2_11		Frozen	TS
12	14	S1_A2_12		Frozen	TS
26	27	S1_A2_13		Frozen	Auger

National GeoTest Sites (NGTS)

Description
 Sample list
 SVAB02A
 BHBG

Document No.
 20160154-XX-R

Figure No.
 XXX

Date
 22.05.2018

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GROUP SAMP
 HEADING Sample list
 PROJ_ID 20160154
 PROJ_NAME National GeoTest Sites (NGTS)
 PROJ_LOC Svalbard (SVA) SUBSITE Adventdalen
 PROJ_CLNT NGTS
 PROJ_CONT UNIS
 PROJ_ENG SINTEF Reach bedrock NO
 LOCA_ID SVAB03_2A Depth to bedrock if reached
 SAMP_TYPE BHCR
 Full description CRELL 54 mm sample borehole (no liner)
 SAMP_DATE 2017-03-18
 LOCA_DRIL SINTEF
 Temperature ca. -10 ISO Field classification
 NO

SAMP_TOP	SAMP_BASE	SAMP_REF	SAMP_CLASS	Samples in lab	DREM_REM	NGTS ID
0	0,8				Predrill	
0,8	1,2	Pr.1		Frozen	CRREL	S1_A3.2_01
1,3	1,7	Pr.2		Frozen	CRREL	S1_A3.2_02
1,8	2,2	Pr.3		Frozen	CRREL	S1_A3.2_03
2,2	2,7	Pr.4		Frozen	CRREL	S1_A3.2_04
2,7	3	Pr.5		Frozen	CRREL	S1_A3.2_05
3	3,4	Pr.6		Frozen	CRREL	S1_A3.2_06
3,4	3,8	Pr.7		Frozen	CRREL	S1_A3.2_07
3,8	4,2	Pr.8		Frozen	CRREL	S1_A3.2_08
4,2	4,6	Pr.9		Frozen	CRREL	S1_A3.2_09
4,6	5	Pr.10		Frozen	CRREL	S1_A3.2_10
5	5,4	Pr.11		Frozen	CRREL	S1_A3.2_11
5,4	5,8	Pr.12		Frozen	CRREL	S1_A3.2_12
5,8	6,2	Pr.13		Frozen	CRREL	S1_A3.2_13
6,2	6,6	Pr.14		Frozen	CRREL	S1_A3.2_14
6,6	7	Pr.15		Frozen	CRREL	S1_A3.2_15
7	7,4	Pr.16		Frozen	CRREL	S1_A3.2_16
7,4	7,8	Pr.17		Frozen	CRREL	S1_A3.2_17
7,8	8,2	Pr.18		Frozen	CRREL	S1_A3.2_18
8,2	8,6	Pr.19		Frozen	CRREL	S1_A3.2_19
8,6	9	Pr.20		Frozen	CRREL	S1_A3.2_20
9	9,4	Pr.21		Frozen	CRREL	S1_A3.2_21
9,3	9,7	Pr.22		Frozen	CRREL	S1_A3.2_22
9,7	10,1	Pr.23		Frozen	CRREL	S1_A3.2_23
10,1	10,5	Pr.24		Frozen	CRREL	S1_A3.2_24
10,5	10,9	Pr.25		Frozen	CRREL	S1_A3.2_25
10,9	11,3	Pr.26		Frozen	CRREL	S1_A3.2_26
11,3	11,7	Pr.27		Frozen	CRREL	S1_A3.2_27
11,7	12,1	Pr.28		Frozen	CRREL	S1_A3.2_28
12,1	12,5	Pr.29		Frozen	CRREL	S1_A3.2_29
12,5	12,9	Pr.30		Frozen	CRREL	S1_A3.2_30
12,9	13,3	Pr.31		Frozen	CRREL	S1_A3.2_31
13,3	13,7	Pr.32		Frozen	CRREL	S1_A3.2_32
13,7	14,1	Pr.33		Frozen	CRREL	S1_A3.2_33
14,5	15,3	Prøve 1		Frozen	Sampler	S1_A3.2_34
15,5	16,3	Prøve 2		Frozen	Sampler	S1_A3.2_35
16,3	16,8	Prøve 3		Frozen	Sampler	S1_A3.2_36
18	19			Frozen	Auger	S1_A3.2_37
21	22			Frozen	Auger	S1_A3.2_38
23	24			Frozen	Auger	S1_A3.2_39
25	26			Frozen	Auger	S1_A3.2_40
27	28			Frozen	Auger	S1_A3.2_41
29	30			Frozen	Auger	S1_A3.2_42

National GeoTest Sites (NGTS)

Description
 Sample list
 SVAB03_2A
 BHCR

Document No.
 20160154-XX-R
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 Date
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GROUP SAMP
 HEADING Sample list
 PROJ_ID 20160154
 PROJ_NAME National GeoTest Sites (NGTS)
 PROJ_LOC Svalbard (SVA) SUBSITE Adventdalen
 PROJ_CLNT NGTS
 PROJ_CONT SINTEF
 PROJ_ENG UNIS Reach bedrock NO
 LOCA_ID SVAB03A Depth to bedrock if reached
 SAMP_TYPE BHBG
 Full description Bag sample borehole
 SAMP_DATE 2017-03-12
 LOCA_DRIL SINTEF
 Temperature ca. -4 ISO Field classification
 NO

SAMP_TOP	SAMP_BASE	SAMP_REF	SAMP_CLASS	Samples in lab	DREM_REM
0	0,4	S1_A3.1_01		Frozen	Auger
0,4	1	S1_A3.1_02		Frozen	TS
1	2	S1_A3.1_03		Frozen	TS
2	3,2	S1_A3.1_04		Frozen	TS
3,2	4	S1_A3.1_05		Frozen	TS
4	5	S1_A3.1_06		Frozen	TS
5	6	S1_A3.1_07		Frozen	TS
6	7	S1_A3.1_08		Frozen	TS
7	8	S1_A3.1_09		Frozen	TS
8	9	S1_A3.1_10		Frozen	TS
9	10	S1_A3.1_11		Frozen	TS
10	11	S1_A3.1_12		Frozen	TS
11	12	S1_A3.1_13		Frozen	TS
20	30	S1_A3.1_14		Frozen	TS

National GeoTest Sites (NGTS)

Description
 Sample list
 SVAB03A
 BHBG

Document No.
 20160154-XX-R

Figure No.
 XXX

Date
 22.05.2018

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GROUP SAMP
 HEADING Sample list
 PROJ_ID 20160154
 PROJ_NAME National GeoTest Sites (NGTS)
 PROJ_LOC Svalbard (SVA) SUBSITE Adventdalen
 PROJ_CLNT NGTS
 PROJ_CONT UNIS
 PROJ_ENG SINTEF Reach bedrock NO
 LOCA_ID SVAB04_2A Depth to bedrock if reached
 SAMP_TYPE BHCR
 Full description CRELL 54 mm sample borehole (no liner)
 SAMP_DATE 2018-04-14
 LOCA_DRIL SINTEF
 Temperature ca. -10 ISO Field classification
 NO

SAMP_TOP	SAMP_BASE	SAMP_REF	SAMP_CLASS	Samples in lab	DREM_REM	NGTS ID
0	20				Predrill (Anleggsdrift AS)	
20,2	20,6	Pr.1		Frozen	CRREL	S1_A4.2_1
20,6	21	Pr.2		Frozen	CRREL	S1_A4.2_2
21	21,4	Pr.3		Frozen	CRREL	S1_A4.2_3
21,4	21,8	Pr.4		Frozen	CRREL	S1_A4.2_4
21,8	22,2	Pr.5		Frozen	CRREL	S1_A4.2_5
22,2	22,6	Pr.6		Frozen	CRREL	S1_A4.2_6
24	24,2	Augerprøve		Frozen	Auger	S1_A4.2_7
24,2	24,6	Pr.7		Frozen	CRREL	S1_A4.2_8
24,6	25	Pr.8		Frozen	CRREL	S1_A4.2_9
25	25,4	Pr.9		Frozen	CRREL	S1_A4.2_10
27,2	27,6	Pr.10		Frozen	CRREL	S1_A4.2_11
27,6	28	Pr.11		Frozen	CRREL	S1_A4.2_12
28	29	Augerprøve		Frozen	Auger	S1_A4.2_13
29	30	Augerprøve		Frozen	Auger	S1_A4.2_14

National GeoTest Sites (NGTS)

Description
 Sample list
 SVAB04_2A
 BHCR

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 20160154-XX-R

Figure No.

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GROUP SAMP
 HEADING Sample list
 PROJ_ID 20160154
 PROJ_NAME National GeoTest Sites (NGTS)
 PROJ_LOC Svalbard (SVA) SUBSITE Adventdalen
 PROJ_CLNT NGTS
 PROJ_CONT UNIS
 PROJ_ENG SINTEF Reach bedrock NO
 LOCA_ID SVAB04A Depth to bedrock if reached
 SAMP_TYPE BHCR
 Full description CRELL 54 mm sample borehole (no liner)
 SAMP_DATE 2017-03-29
 LOCA_DRIL SINTEF
 Temperature ca. -10 ISO Field classification
 NO

SAMP_TOP	SAMP_BASE	SAMP_REF	SAMP_CLASS	Samples in lab	DREM_REM	NGTS ID
0	1			Frozen	Auger	S1_A4_01
1	1,3			Frozen	Auger	S1_A4_02
1,3	1,7	Pr.1		Frozen	Corer	S1_A4_03
1,7	2,1	Pr.2		Frozen	Corer	S1_A4_04
2,1	2,5	Pr.3		Frozen	Corer	S1_A4_05
2,5	2,9	Pr.4		Frozen	Corer	S1_A4_06
2,9	3,3	Pr.5		Frozen	Corer	S1_A4_07
3,3	3,7	Pr.6		Frozen	Corer	S1_A4_08
3,7	4,1	Pr.7		Frozen	Corer	S1_A4_09
4,1	4,5	Pr.8		Frozen	Corer	S1_A4_10
4,5	4,9	Pr.9		Frozen	Corer	S1_A4_11
4,9	5,3	Pr.10		Frozen	Corer	S1_A4_12
5,3	5,7	Pr.11		Frozen	Corer	S1_A4_13
5,7	6,1	Pr.12		Frozen	Corer	S1_A4_14
6,1	6,5	Pr.13		Frozen	Corer	S1_A4_15
6,5	6,9	Pr.14		Frozen	Corer	S1_A4_16
6,9	7,3	Pr.15		Frozen	Corer	S1_A4_17
7,3	7,7	Pr.16		Frozen	Corer	S1_A4_18
7,7	8,1	Pr.17		Frozen	Corer	S1_A4_19
8,1	8,5	Pr.18		Frozen	Corer	S1_A4_20
8,5	8,9	Pr.19		Frozen	Corer	S1_A4_21
8,9	9,3	Pr.20		Frozen	Corer	S1_A4_22
9,3	9,7	Pr.21		Frozen	Corer	S1_A4_23
9,7	10,1	Pr.22		Frozen	Corer	S1_A4_24
10,5	10,9	Pr.23		Frozen	Corer	S1_A4_25
10,9	11,3	Pr.24		Frozen	Corer	S1_A4_26
11,3	11,7	Pr.25		Frozen	Corer	S1_A4_27
11,7	12,1	Pr.26		Frozen	Corer	S1_A4_28
12,1	12,5	Pr.27		Frozen	Corer	S1_A4_29
12,5	12,9	Pr.28		Frozen	Corer	S1_A4_30
12,9	13,7			Frozen	No sample	
Ca 14	Ca 15			Frozen	Sampler	S1_A4_31
Ca 15	Ca 16			Frozen	Sampler	S1_A4_32
Ca 16	Ca 17			Frozen	Sampler	S1_A4_33
26	27			Frozen	Auger	S1_A4_34
28	29			Frozen	Auger	S1_A4_35

National GeoTest Sites (NGTS)

Description
 Sample list
 SVAB04A
 BHCR

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GROUP SAMP
 HEADING Sample list
 PROJ_ID 20160154
 PROJ_NAME National GeoTest Sites (NGTS)
 PROJ_LOC Svalbard (SVA) SUBSITE Adventdalen
 PROJ_CLNT NGTS
 PROJ_CONT UNIS
 PROJ_ENG SINTEF Reach bedrock NO
 LOCA_ID SVAB05A Depth to bedrock if reached
 SAMP_TYPE BHCR
 Full description CRELL 54 mm sample borehole (no liner)
 SAMP_DATE 2017-04-10
 LOCA_DRIL SINTEF
 Temperature ca. -10 ISO Field classification
 NO

SAMP_TOP	SAMP_BASE	SAMP_REF	SAMP_CLASS	Samples in lab	DREM_REM	NGTS ID
0	0,5	Prøve 1		Frozen	Auger	S1_A5_01
0,5	1,5	Prøve 2		Frozen	Auger	S1_A5_02
1,5	1,9	Pr.3		Frozen	Corer	S1_A5_03
1,9	2,3	Pr.3		Frozen	Corer	S1_A5_04
2,3	2,7	Pr.5		Frozen	Corer	S1_A5_05
2,7	3,1	Pr.6		Frozen	Corer	S1_A5_06
3,1	3,5	Pr.7		Frozen	Corer	S1_A5_07
3,5	3,9	Pr.8		Frozen	Corer	S1_A5_08
3,9	4,3	Pr.9		Frozen	Corer	S1_A5_09
4,3	4,7	Pr.10		Frozen	Corer	S1_A5_10
4,7	5,1	Pr.11		Frozen	Corer	S1_A5_11
5,1	5,5	Pr.12		Frozen	Corer	S1_A5_12
5,5	5,9	Pr.13		Frozen	Corer	S1_A5_13
5,9	6,3	Pr.14		Frozen	Corer	S1_A5_14
6,3	6,7	Pr.15		Frozen	Corer	S1_A5_15
6,7	7,1	Pr.16		Frozen	Corer	S1_A5_16
7,1	7,5	Pr.17		Frozen	Corer	S1_A5_17
7,5	7,9	Pr.18		Frozen	Corer	S1_A5_18
7,9	8,3	Pr.19		Frozen	Corer	S1_A5_19
8,3	8,7	Pr.20		Frozen	Corer	S1_A5_20
8,7	9,1	Pr.21		Frozen	Corer	S1_A5_21
9,1	9,5	Pr.22 (soft)		Frozen	Corer	S1_A5_22
9,5	9,9	Pr.23		Frozen	Corer	S1_A5_23
9,9	10,3	Pr.24		Frozen	Corer	S1_A5_24
10,3	10,7			Frozen	No sample	S1_A5_25
10,7	12			Frozen	Auger	S1_A5_26
12,2	12,6	Pr.24B		Frozen	Corer	S1_A5_27
12,6	13	Pr.25		Frozen	Corer	S1_A5_28
15,2	16			Frozen	Sampler	S1_A5_29
16	16,5			Frozen	Sampler	S1_A5_30
19	20			Frozen	Auger	S1_A5_31
21	22			Frozen	Auger	S1_A5_32
23	24			Frozen	Auger	S1_A5_33
25	26			Frozen	Auger	S1_A5_34
26	27			Frozen	Auger	S1_A5_35
27	28			Frozen	Auger	S1_A5_36

National GeoTest Sites (NGTS)

Description
 Sample list
 SVAB05A
 BHCR

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GROUP SAMP
 HEADING Sample list
 PROJ_ID 20160154
 PROJ_NAME National GeoTest Sites (NGTS)
 PROJ_LOC Svalbard (SVA) SUBSITE Adventdalen
 PROJ_CLNT NGTS
 PROJ_CONT UNIS
 PROJ_ENG UNIS Reach bedrock NO
 LOCA_ID SVAB06A Depth to bedrock if reached
 SAMP_TYPE BHCR
 Full description CRELL 54 mm sample borehole (no liner)
 SAMP_DATE 2018-12-10
 LOCA_DRIL Anleggsdrift
 Temperature ca. -10 ISO Field classification
 NO

SAMP_TOP	SAMP_BASE	SAMP_REF	SAMP_CLASS	Samples in lab	DREM_REM
0	1	S1_A6_01		Frozen	Auger
1	2	S1_A6_02		Frozen	Auger
2	3	S1_A6_03		Frozen	Auger
3	4	S1_A6_04		Frozen	Auger
4	5	S1_A6_05		Frozen	Auger
5	6	S1_A6_06		Frozen	Auger
6	7	S1_A6_07		Frozen	Auger
7	8	S1_A6_08		Frozen	Auger
8	9	S1_A6_09		Frozen	Auger
9	10	S1_A6_10		Frozen	Auger
10	11	S1_A6_11		Frozen	Auger
11	12	S1_A6_12		Frozen	Auger
12	13	S1_A6_13		Frozen	Auger
13	14	S1_A6_14		Frozen	Auger
14	15	S1_A6_15		Frozen	Auger
15	16	S1_A6_16		Frozen	Auger
16	17	S1_A6_17		Frozen	Auger
17	18	S1_A6_18		Frozen	Auger
18	19	S1_A6_19		Frozen	Auger
19	20	S1_A6_20		Frozen	Auger
20	21	S1_A6_21		Frozen	Auger
21	22	S1_A6_22		Frozen	Auger
22	23	S1_A6_23		Frozen	Auger
23	24	S1_A6_24		Frozen	Auger
24	25	S1_A6_25		Frozen	Auger
25	26	S1_A6_26		Frozen	Auger
26	27	S1_A6_27		Frozen	Auger
27	28	S1_A6_28		Frozen	Auger
28	29	S1_A6_29		Frozen	Auger
29	29,5	S1_A6_30		Frozen	Auger

National GeoTest Sites (NGTS)

Description
 Sample list
 SVAB06A
 BHCR

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GROUP SAMP
 HEADING Sample list
 PROJ_ID 20160154
 PROJ_NAME National GeoTest Sites (NGTS)
 PROJ_LOC Svalbard (SVA) SUBSITE UNIS East
 PROJ_CLNT NGTS BH_COOR 33X 514995, 8683177
 PROJ_CONT UNIS
 PROJ_ENG UNIS Reach bedrock NO
 LOCA_ID SVAB01E Depth to bedrock if reached m
 SAMP_TYPE BHBG
 Full description Bag sample borehole
 SAMP_DATE XX.05.2017
 LOCA_DRIL Anleggsdrift AS
 Temperature -10 ISO Field classification
 NO

SAMP_TOP	SAMP_BASE	SAMP_REF	SAMP_CLASS	Samples in lab	DREM_REM
0	1	S3_E1_01		Frozen	
1	2	S3_E1_02		Frozen	
2	3	S3_E1_03		Frozen	
3	4	S3_E1_04		Frozen	
4	5	S3_E1_05		Frozen	
5	6	S3_E1_06		Frozen	
6	7	S3_E1_07		Frozen	
7	8	S3_E1_08		Frozen	
8	9	S3_E1_09		Frozen	
9	10	S3_E1_10		Frozen	
10	11	S3_E1_11		Frozen	
11	12	S3_E1_12		Frozen	
12	13	S3_E1_13		Frozen	
13	14	S3_E1_14		Frozen	
14	15	S3_E1_15		Frozen	
15	16	S3_E1_16		Frozen	
16	17	S3_E1_17		Frozen	
17	18	S3_E1_18		Frozen	
18	19	S3_E1_19		Frozen	
19	20	S3_E1_20		Frozen	
20	21	S3_E1_21		Frozen	
21	22	S3_E1_22		Frozen	
22	23	S3_E1_23		Frozen	
23	24	S3_E1_24		Frozen	
24	25	S3_E1_25		Frozen	
25	26	S3_E1_26		Frozen	
26	27	S3_E1_27		Frozen	
27	28	S3_E1_28		Frozen	
28	29	S3_E1_29		Frozen	
29	30	S3_E1_30		Frozen	

National GeoTest Sites (NGTS)

Description
 Sample list
 SVAB01E
 BHBG

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NGTS

GROUP SAMP
 HEADING Sample list
 PROJ_ID 20160154
 PROJ_NAME National GeoTest Sites (NGTS)
 PROJ_LOC Svalbard (SVA) SUBSITE UNIS East
 PROJ_CLNT NGTS BH_COOR 33X 515074, 8683228
 PROJ_CONT UNIS
 PROJ_ENG UNIS Reach bedrock YES
 LOCA_ID SVAB02E Depth to bedrock if reached 21 m
 SAMP_TYPE BHBG
 Full description Bag sample borehole
 SAMP_DATE XX.05.2017
 LOCA_DRIL Anleggsdrift AS
 Temperature -10 ISO Field classification
 NO

SAMP_TOP	SAMP_BASE	SAMP_REF	SAMP_CLASS	Samples in lab	DREM_REM
0	1	S3_E2_01	Gravels	Frozen	
1	2	S3_E2_02	Gravels	Frozen	
2	3	S3_E2_03	Gravels	Frozen	
3	4	S3_E2_04	Gravels	Frozen	
4	5	S3_E2_05	Sand/silt	Frozen	
5	6	S3_E2_06	Sand/silt	Frozen	
6	7	S3_E2_07	Sand/silt	Frozen	
7	8	S3_E2_08	Sand/silt	Frozen	
8	9	S3_E2_09	Sand/silt	Frozen	
9	10	S3_E2_10	Sand/silt	Frozen	
10	11	S3_E2_11	Sand/silt	Frozen	
11	12	S3_E2_12	Sand/silt	Frozen	
12	13	S3_E2_13	Sand/silt	Frozen	
13	14	S3_E2_14	Sand/silt	Frozen	
14	15	S3_E2_15	Sand/silt	Frozen	
15	16	S3_E2_16	Sand/silt	Frozen	
16	17	S3_E2_17	Sand/silt	Frozen	
17	18	S3_E2_18	Sand/silt	Frozen	
18	19	S3_E2_19	Sand/silt	Frozen	
19	20	S3_E2_20	Sand/silt	Frozen	
20	21	S3_E2_21	Sand/silt	Frozen	
21	22	S3_E2_22	drock fragmer	Frozen	
22	23	S3_E2_23	drock fragmer	Frozen	
23	24	S3_E2_24	drock fragmer	Frozen	
24	25	S3_E2_25	drock fragmer	Frozen	
25	26	S3_E2_26	drock fragmer	Frozen	
26	27	S3_E2_27	drock fragmer	Frozen	
27	28	S3_E2_28	drock fragmer	Frozen	
28	29	S3_E2_29	drock fragmer	Frozen	
29	30	S3_E2_30	drock fragmer	Frozen	

National GeoTest Sites (NGTS)

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 Sample list
 SVAB02E
 BHBG

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GROUP SAMP
 HEADING Sample list
 PROJ_ID 20160154
 PROJ_NAME National GeoTest Sites (NGTS)
 PROJ_LOC Svalbard (SVA) SUBSITE UNIS East
 PROJ_CLNT NGTS BH_COOR 33X 515165, 8683214
 PROJ_CONT UNIS
 PROJ_ENG UNIS Reach bedrock NO
 LOCA_ID SVAB03E Depth to bedrock if reached m
 SAMP_TYPE BHBG
 Full description Bag sample borehole
 SAMP_DATE XX.05.2017
 LOCA_DRIL Anleggsdrift AS
 Temperature -10 ISO Field classification
 NO

SAMP_TOP	SAMP_BASE	SAMP_REF	SAMP_CLASS	Samples in lab	DREM_REM
0	1	S3_E3_01		Frozen	
1	2	S3_E3_02		Frozen	
2	3	S3_E3_03		Frozen	
3	4	S3_E3_04		Frozen	
4	5	S3_E3_05		Frozen	
5	6	S3_E3_06		Frozen	
6	7	S3_E3_07		Frozen	
7	8	S3_E3_08		Frozen	
8	9	S3_E3_09		Frozen	
9	10	S3_E3_10		Frozen	
10	11	S3_E3_11		Frozen	
11	12	S3_E3_12		Frozen	
12	13	S3_E3_13		Frozen	
13	14	S3_E3_14		Frozen	
14	15	S3_E3_15		Frozen	
15	16	S3_E3_16		Frozen	
16	17	S3_E3_17		Frozen	
17	18	S3_E3_18		Frozen	
18	19	S3_E3_19		Frozen	
19	20	S3_E3_20		Frozen	
20	21	S3_E3_21		Frozen	
21	22	S3_E3_22		Frozen	
22	23	S3_E3_23		Frozen	
23	24	S3_E3_24		Frozen	
24	25	S3_E3_25		Frozen	
25	26	S3_E3_26		Frozen	
26	27	S3_E3_27		Frozen	
27	28	S3_E3_28		Frozen	
28	29	S3_E3_29		Frozen	
29	30	S3_E3_30		Frozen	

National GeoTest Sites (NGTS)

Description
 Sample list
 SVAB03E
 BHBG

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NGTS

GROUP SAMP
 HEADING Sample list
 PROJ_ID 20160154
 PROJ_NAME National GeoTest Sites (NGTS)
 PROJ_LOC Svalbard (SVA) SUBSITE UNIS East
 PROJ_CLNT NGTS BH_COOR 33X 515179, 8683152
 PROJ_CONT UNIS
 PROJ_ENG UNIS Reach bedrock NO
 LOCA_ID SVAB04E Depth to bedrock if reached m
 SAMP_TYPE BHBG
 Full description Bag sample borehole
 SAMP_DATE XX.05.2017
 LOCA_DRIL Anleggsdrift AS
 Temperature -10 ISO Field classification
 NO

SAMP_TOP	SAMP_BASE	SAMP_REF	SAMP_CLASS	Samples in lab	DREM_REM
0	1	S3_E4_01		Frozen	
1	2	S3_E4_02		Frozen	
2	3	S3_E4_03		Frozen	
3	4	S3_E4_04		Frozen	
4	5	S3_E4_05		Frozen	
5	6	S3_E4_06		Frozen	
6	7	S3_E4_07		Frozen	
7	8	S3_E4_08		Frozen	
8	9	S3_E4_09		Frozen	
9	10	S3_E4_10		Frozen	
10	11	S3_E4_11		Frozen	
11	12	S3_E4_12		Frozen	
12	13	S3_E4_13		Frozen	
13	14	S3_E4_14		Frozen	
14	15	S3_E4_15		Frozen	
15	16	S3_E4_16		Frozen	
16	17	S3_E4_17		Frozen	
17	18	S3_E4_18		Frozen	
18	19	S3_E4_19		Frozen	
19	20	S3_E4_20		Frozen	
20	21	S3_E4_21		Frozen	
21	22	S3_E4_22		Frozen	
22	23	S3_E4_23		Frozen	
23	24	S3_E4_24		Frozen	
24	25	S3_E4_25		Frozen	
25	26	S3_E4_26		Frozen	
26	27	S3_E4_27		Frozen	
27	28	S3_E4_28		Frozen	
28	29	S3_E4_29		Frozen	
29	30	S3_E4_30		Frozen	

National GeoTest Sites (NGTS)

Description
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 SVAB04E
 BHBG

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NGTS


GROUP SAMP
 HEADING Sample list
 PROJ_ID 20160154
 PROJ_NAME National GeoTest Sites (NGTS)
 PROJ_LOC Svalbard (SVA) SUBSITE UNIS East
 PROJ_CLNT NGTS
 PROJ_CONT UNIS
 PROJ_ENG SINTEF Reach bedrock NO
 LOCA_ID SVAB05E Depth to bedrock if reached m
 SAMP_TYPE BHCR
 Full description CRELL 54 mm sample borehole (no liner)
 SAMP_DATE 2018-04-17
 LOCA_DRIL SINTEF
 Temperature ca. -4 ISO Field classification
 NO

SAMP_TOP	SAMP_BASE	SAMP_REF	SAMP_CLASS	Samples in lab	DREM_REM	NGTS ID
0	0.5			Frozen	Predrill	
0.5	1.0	Auger prøve		Frozen	Auger	S3_E5_01
1.0	1.9	Auger prøve		Frozen	Auger	S3_E5_02
1.9	2.3	Pr.1		Frozen	CRREL	S3_E5_03
2.3	2.7	Pr.2		Frozen	CRREL	S3_E5_04
2.7	3.1	Pr.3		Frozen	CRREL	S3_E5_05
3.1	3.5	Pr.4		Frozen	CRREL	S3_E5_06
3.5	3.9	Pr.5		Frozen	CRREL	S3_E5_07
3.9	4.3	Pr.6		Frozen	CRREL	S3_E5_08
4.3	4.7	Pr.7		Frozen	CRREL	S3_E5_09
4.7	5.1	Pr.8		Frozen	CRREL	S3_E5_10
5.1	5.5	Pr.9		Frozen	CRREL	S3_E5_11
5.5	5.9	Pr.10		Frozen	CRREL	S3_E5_12
5.9	6.3	Pr.11		Frozen	CRREL	S3_E5_13
6.3	6.7	Pr.12		Frozen	CRREL	S3_E5_14
6.7	7.1	Pr.13		Frozen	CRREL	S3_E5_15
7.1	7.5	Pr.14		Frozen	CRREL	S3_E5_16
7.5	7.9	Pr.15		Frozen	CRREL	S3_E5_17
7.9	8.3	Pr.16		Frozen	CRREL	S3_E5_18
8.3	8.7	Pr.17		Frozen	CRREL	S3_E5_19
8.7	9.1	Pr.18		Frozen	CRREL	S3_E5_20
9.1	9.5	Pr.19		Frozen	CRREL	S3_E5_21
9.5	9.9	Pr.20		Frozen	CRREL	S3_E5_22
9.9	10.3	Pr.21		Frozen	CRREL	S3_E5_23
10.3	10.7	Pr.22		Frozen	CRREL	S3_E5_24
10.7	11.1	Pr.23		Frozen	CRREL	S3_E5_25
11.1	11.5	Pr.24		Frozen	CRREL	S3_E5_26
11.5	11.9	Pr.25		Frozen	CRREL	S3_E5_27
11.9	12.3	Pr.26		Frozen	CRREL	S3_E5_28
12.3	12.7	Pr.27		Frozen	CRREL	S3_E5_29
12.9	13.3	Pr.28		Frozen	CRREL	S3_E5_30
13.3	13.7	Pr.29		Frozen	CRREL	S3_E5_31
13.7	14.1	Pr.30		Frozen	CRREL	S3_E5_32
14.1	14.5	Pr.31		Frozen	CRREL	S3_E5_33
14.5	14.9	Pr.32		Frozen	CRREL	S3_E5_34
14.9	15.3	Pr.33		Frozen	CRREL	S3_E5_35
15.3	15.7	Pr.34		Frozen	CRREL	S3_E5_36
17.7	18.1	Pr.35		Frozen	CRREL	S3_E5_37
18.1	18.5	Pr.36		Frozen	CRREL	S3_E5_38
18.5	18.9	Pr.37		Frozen	CRREL	S3_E5_39
18.9	19.3	Pr.38		Frozen	CRREL	S3_E5_40
19.3	19.7	Pr.39		Frozen	CRREL	S3_E5_41
19.7	20.1	Pr.40		Frozen	CRREL	S3_E5_42
21.5	21.7	Auger prøve		Frozen	Auger	S3_E5_43
21.7	22.1	Pr.41		Frozen	CRREL	S3_E5_44
22.1	22.5	Pr.42		Frozen	CRREL	S3_E5_45
22.5	22.9	Pr.43		Frozen	CRREL	S3_E5_46
23.5	23.7	Auger prøve		Frozen	Auger	S3_E5_47
25.0	25.3	Auger prøve		Frozen	Auger	S3_E5_48
25.7	26.1	Auger prøve		Frozen	Auger	S3_E5_49

National GeoTest Sites (NGTS)

Description
 Sample list
 SVAB05E
 BHCR

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C:\Users\grohamp\Desktop\1801_NGTS\Svalbard_Fieldwork\BH\Uploaded\SVAB05E-Samplelist.xlsx Sample list

GROUP SAMP
 HEADING Sample list
 PROJ_ID 20160154
 PROJ_NAME National GeoTest Sites (NGTS)
 PROJ_LOC Svalbard (SVA) SUBSITE UNIS East
 PROJ_CLNT NGTS
 PROJ_CONT UNIS
 PROJ_ENG SINTEF Reach bedrock NO
 LOCA_ID SVAB06E Depth to bedrock if reached m
 SAMP_TYPE BHCR
 Full description CRELL 54 mm sample borehole (no liner)
 SAMP_DATE 2018-04-22
 LOCA_DRIL SINTEF
 Temperature ca. -4 ISO Field classification
 NO

SAMP_TOP	SAMP_BASE	SAMP_REF	SAMP_CLASS	Samples in lab	DREM_REM	NGTS ID
					Predrill	
0.5	1.0	Augerprøve		Frozen	Auger	S3_E6_01
1.0	1.5	Augerprøve		Frozen	Auger	S3_E6_02
2.0	2.4	Pr.1		Frozen	CRREL	S3_E6_03
2.4	2.8	Pr.2		Frozen	CRREL	S3_E6_04
2.8	3.2	Pr.3		Frozen	CRREL	S3_E6_05
3.2	3.6	Pr.4		Frozen	CRREL	S3_E6_06
5.4	5.7	Augerprøve		Frozen	Auger	S3_E6_07
5.7	6.1	Pr.5		Frozen	CRREL	S3_E6_08
6.1	6.5	Pr.6		Frozen	CRREL	S3_E6_09
6.5	6.9	Pr.7		Frozen	CRREL	S3_E6_10
6.9	7.3	Pr.8		Frozen	CRREL	S3_E6_11
7.3	7.7	Pr.9		Frozen	CRREL	S3_E6_12
9.3	9.7	Augerprøve		Frozen	Auger	S3_E6_13
9.7	10.1	Pr.10		Frozen	CRREL	S3_E6_14
10.1	10.4	Pr.11		Frozen	CRREL	S3_E6_15
10.4	10.7	Pr.12		Frozen	CRREL	S3_E6_16
10.7	11.1	Pr.13		Frozen	CRREL	S3_E6_17
11.1	12.0	Augerprøve		Frozen	Auger	S3_E6_18

National GeoTest Sites (NGTS)

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GROUP SAMP
 HEADING Sample list
 PROJ_ID 20160154
 PROJ_NAME National GeoTest Sites (NGTS)
 PROJ_LOC Svalbard (SVA) SUBSITE UNIS East
 PROJ_CLNT NGTS
 PROJ_CONT UNIS
 PROJ_ENG SINTEF Reach bedrock NO
 LOCA_ID SVAB07E Depth to bedrock if reached m
 SAMP_TYPE BHCR
 Full description CRELL 54 mm sample borehole (no liner)
 SAMP_DATE 2018-04-23
 LOCA_DRIL SINTEF
 Temperature ca. -5 ISO Field classification NO

SAMP_TOP	SAMP_BASE	SAMP_REF	SAMP_CLASS	Samples in lab	DREM_REM	NGTS ID
0	0.3				Predrill	
0.3	0.7	Augerprøve	Frozen	Auger		S3_E7_01
1.1	1.4	Augerprøve	Frozen	Auger		S3_E7_02
1.7	2.0	Augerprøve	Frozen	Auger		S3_E7_03
2.0	2.4	Pr.1	Frozen	CRREL		S3_E7_04
2.4	2.8	Pr.2	Frozen	CRREL		S3_E7_05
2.8	3.2	Pr.3	Frozen	CRREL		S3_E7_06
3.2	3.6	Pr.4	Frozen	CRREL		S3_E7_07
3.6	4.0	Pr.5	Frozen	CRREL		S3_E7_08
5.5	6.0	Augerprøve	Frozen	Auger		S3_E7_09
6.0	6.4	Pr.6	Frozen	CRREL		S3_E7_10
6.4	6.8	Pr.7	Frozen	CRREL		S3_E7_11
6.8	7.2	Pr.8	Frozen	CRREL		S3_E7_12
7.2	7.6	Pr.9	Frozen	CRREL		S3_E7_13
7.6	8.0	Pr.10	Frozen	CRREL		S3_E7_14
8.5	9.0	Augerprøve	Frozen	Auger		S3_E7_15
9.5	10.0	Augerprøve	Frozen	Auger		S3_E7_16
10.1	10.5	Pr.11	Frozen	CRREL		S3_E7_17
10.5	10.9	Pr.12	Frozen	CRREL		S3_E7_18
10.9	11.3	Pr.13	Frozen	CRREL		S3_E7_19
11.3	11.7	Pr.14	Frozen	CRREL		S3_E7_20
13.5	14.0	Augerprøve	Frozen	Auger		S3_E7_21
14.5	15.0	Augerprøve	Frozen	Auger		S3_E7_22
15.0	15.7	Augerprøve	Frozen	Auger		S3_E7_23

National GeoTest Sites (NGTS)

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