1 GENERAL

1.1 CROSS REFERENCES

General
Conform to the Preliminaries.
Conform to the Environmental Management section of the Invitation to Tender document.

Related worksections
Conform to associated worksections as follows: >Demolition, Piling, Concrete

1.2 INTERPRETATION

Definitions
General: To AS 1348.
Description and classification of soils: To AS 1726.
Bad ground: Ground unsuitable for the purposes of the works, including fill liable to subsidence, ground containing cavities, faults or fissures, ground contaminated by harmful substances and ground which is or becomes soft, wet or unstable.
Discrepancy: A difference between contract information about the site and conditions encountered on the site, including but not limited to discrepancies concerning
- the nature or quantity of the material to be excavated or placed;
- existing site levels; and
- services or other obstructions beneath the site surface.
Line of influence: A line extending downward and outward from the bottom edge of a footing, slab or pavement and defining the extent of foundation material having influence on the stability or support of the footings, slab or pavement.
Rock: Monolithic material with volume greater than 0.5 m$^3$ which cannot be removed until broken up either by explosives or by rippers or percussion tools.
Subgrade: The trimmed or prepared portion of the formation on which the pavement or slab is constructed.

1.3 SITE INVESTIGATION

Geotechnical Report
The site investigation report provided is for information only. The geotechnical information and information on contaminants given is information on the nature of the ground at each tested part. It is not a complete description of conditions existing at or below ground level.

Notice
If the following are encountered, give notice immediately and obtain instructions before carrying out any further work in the affected area:
- Bad ground.
- Discrepancies.
- Rock.
- Springs, seepages.
- Topsoil > 100 mm deep.

Archaeological Report
The site archaeological survey report is for information only. The information on significant features is with regard to the nature of remnants at each tested part. It is not a complete description of conditions on the site.

Historical Artefacts
This site has been classified a site of significant historical significance, and a detail excavation and investigation of the site has been carried out prior to new works commencing on site. As all items of historical importance may not have been found during the initial investigation works, the Contractor must notify the Principal immediately of any items of historical importance, coins, fossil or indigenous remains or other antiques that may be uncovered during excavation.
Do not damage such items and remove them and hand them over as directed by the Principal. Such items shall remain the property of the Principal.
2 QUALITY

2.1 INSPECTION
Witness points
Give sufficient notice so that inspection may be made of the following:
- Items to be measured as listed in Records of measurement.
- Areas to be cleared and/or stripped of topsoil.
- Areas stripped of topsoil.
- Excavation completed to contract levels or founding material.
- Subgrade before placing sub-base, base, working base, filter fabric or membrane, as applicable.
- Filter fabric in place before backfilling.
- Base completed to contract levels.
- Stockpiled topsoil before spreading.

Hold points > refer to Preliminaries Clause 6.4 Archaeological Monitoring

2.2 TESTS
Geotechnical testing authority
General: Use an independent testing laboratory certified for this work by an organisation accredited by JAS-ANZ.

Testing
Compaction (density): Test for compliance.
Retesting: Rework and retest areas which do not achieve the required density, until that density is achieved.

Field density
Field dry density: To AS 1289.5.3.1, AS 1289.5.3.2, AS 1289.5.3.5 or AS 1289.5.8.1. If using AS 1289.5.8.1 calibrate the surface moisture-density gauge in accordance with AS 1289.5.8.4 before use.
Varying: Do not vary the test procedure for a given soil type.
Density index: To AS 1289.5.6.1.

Reference density
Standard maximum dry density: To AS 1289.5.1.1.
Modified maximum dry density: To AS 1289.5.2.1.
Minimum and maximum dry density, cohesionless soil: To AS 1289.5.5.1.
Hilf density ratio and moisture variation: To AS 1289.5.7.1.
Varying: Do not vary the test procedure for a given soil type.
Sampling: Follow the recommendations in AS 3798 clause 7.4.
Moisture curing of samples: Allow adequate curing times, or make appropriate allowances for poorly-conditioned compaction curves.
California bearing ratio: Sample and test to AS 1289.6.1.1, AS 1289.6.1.2 or AS 1289.6.1.3, as appropriate.

Field density test locations
Fill: Test the areas of fill which are to support non-spanning concrete ground slabs, roads and paved areas, and areas of uncertain compaction.

Field density test frequency
Site area > 1500 m²: At least
- 1 test per layer or 200 mm thickness per material type per 2500 m²; or
- 1 test per 500 m² distributed evenly throughout full depth and area; or
- 3 tests per visit;

whichever requires the most tests.
Site area 500 – 1500 m²: At least
- 1 test per layer or 200 mm thickness per 1000 m²; or
- 1 test per 200 m² distributed evenly throughout full depth and area; or
- 1 test per allotment per layer;

whichever requires the most tests.
Site area < 500 m²: At least
- 1 test per layer or 200 mm thickness per 500 m²; or
- 1 test per 100 m² distributed evenly throughout full depth and area; or
- 3 tests per visit;
whichever requires the most tests. Confined operations: 1 test per 2 layers per 50 m².

2.3 SAMPLES

General
Submit samples of the following:
- Each type of filter fabric.
- Each type of imported fill.

Samples of imported fill schedule

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Fill type</th>
<th>Number of samples</th>
<th>Size</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Stabilised Recycled Aggregate</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>5 kg</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

2.4 SUBMISSIONS

Design
Calculations: Submit calculations to show that proposed excavations and temporary supports, including where applicable supports for adjacent structures, will be stable and safe.

Tests
Imported fill: Submit certification or test results which establish the compliance of imported fill with the contract.

Materials
Submit details of materials proposed, including the following:
- Sources of imported fill.

Execution
Submit the methods and equipment proposed for the groundworks, including the following:
- Excavation methods, stages, clearances, batters and temporary supports.
- Stockpiles and borrow pits.
- Placing and compaction methods and stages.
- Methodology for compliance with the Preliminaries clause 6.4 Archaeological Monitoring

3 MATERIALS AND COMPONENTS

3.1 FILL

Fill material
General: Inorganic, non-perishable material.
Sulfur content: Do not provide filling with sulfur content exceeding 0.5% within 500 mm of cement bound elements (for example concrete structures or masonry) unless such elements are protected by impermeable membranes or equivalent means.

Structural fill
Excluded materials:
- organic soils;
- materials contaminated through past site usage;
- materials which contain substances which can be dissolved or leached out, or which undergo volume change or loss of strength when disturbed and exposed to moisture;
- silts or silt-like materials;
- fill containing wood, metal, plastic, boulders or other deleterious material.
Clays of high plasticity: not to be used
Material containing large particles after compaction: not to be used
Overwet materials: not to be used
Gravels or rock fill which leave voids: submit for approval
Saline soils: not to be used
Carbonate soils: not to be used
Demolition rubble: not to be used other than recycled concrete aggregates
Sources
Provide fill imported on to the site from suitable sources unless the fill type can be provided from
- spoil recovered from the excavations; or
- borrow material from designated borrow pits.

Fill types
General fill:
- Recycled or reclaimed concrete aggregates or approved equivalent material
- Well graded material maximum part

General fill: Well graded material, maximum particle size 75 mm, plasticity index ≤ 55%.

Select fill: Granular material complying with the following:
- Particle size: 75 mm maximum.
- Proportion passing 0.075 mm sieve: 25% maximum.
- Plasticity index: ≥ 2%, ≤ 15%.
- Hardcore: Graded hard material capable of being compacted to an even stable surface.
- Particle size: 120 mm maximum.
- Proportion exceeding particle size of 50 mm: 75% minimum.

Embankment fill: Graded material for road embankments with maximum particle size determined by location and layer thickness, but in any case not exceeding two-thirds of the compacted layer thickness.

Hand-packed hardcore: Hardcore packed by hand to an even surface before compaction.

Subsoil filter
Subsoil filter: Coarse sand or crushed stone graded to the Subsoil grading table.

Subsoil grading table

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sieve aperture (mm)</th>
<th>Percentage passing (by mass)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Fine filter</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>26.5</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19.0</td>
<td>90 - 100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9.5</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.75</td>
<td>80 - 100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.36</td>
<td>65 - 90</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.18</td>
<td>10 - 30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0.60</td>
<td>0 - 2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0.30</td>
<td>7 - 16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0.15</td>
<td>0 - 4</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Fill subgrades
Provide material in the top 150 mm which has a maximum particle size of 75 mm.

3.2 FILTER FABRIC

Material
Type: Polymeric fabric formed from a plastic yarn composed of at least 85% by weight of propylene, ethylene, amide or vinylidenechloride and containing stabilisers or inhibitors to make the filaments resistant to deterioration due to ultraviolet light.

Identification and marking: To AS 3705.

Protection
Provide heavy duty protective covering. Store clear of the ground and out of direct sunlight. During installation do not expose the filter fabric to sunlight for more than 14 days.

4 EXCAVATING

4.1 TOLERANCES

Surfaces
Finish groundworks to reasonably smooth and uniform surfaces conforming to the required tolerances.
Subgrades

General: The tolerances in the Subgrade tolerances table apply to finished subgrade levels unless overridden by the specific requirements (including tolerances) for finished surface levels and thicknesses of covering materials.

- Absolute level tolerance: Maximum deviation from design level.
- Relative level tolerance: Maximum deviation from a 3 m straight edge laid anywhere on each plane surface.

**Subgrade tolerances table**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Item</th>
<th>Absolute</th>
<th>Relative</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Cut subgrade in earth and fill subgrade</td>
<td>+ 0</td>
<td>20 mm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cut subgrade in rock</td>
<td>+ 0</td>
<td>Unspecified</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Other groundworks

Groundworks supporting construction: As for subgrade
Other ground surfaces: As for subgrade
Batters: As for subgrade

4.2 **ARCHEOLOGY**

General

Carry out earthworks in accordance with the requirements of the Archaeological Report. Refer to Preliminaries Clause 6.4 Archaeological Monitoring.

4.3 **STRIPPING**

General

Extent: Areas to be cut and areas to be filled and areas to be occupied by structures, pavements, embankments and the like.

Materials to be stripped:
- Soils not suited to support loads or to be incorporated in fills.
- Topsoils, where unsuitable and where needed for subsequent revegetation.

Maximum depth: 100 mm.

All stripped material is to be taken off-site as spoil.

4.4 **EXCAVATION**

Extent

Site surface: Excavate over the site to give correct levels and profiles as the basis for construction, paving, filling and landscaping. Make allowance for compaction or settlement.

Footings: Excavate for footings, pits, wells and shafts, to the required sizes and depths. Confirm that bearing capacity is adequate.

Existing footings

If excavation is required below the line of influence of an existing footing, use methods which maintain the support of the footing and ensure that the structure and finishes supported by the footing are not damaged.

Proof rolling

Extent: Proof roll excavations for pavements, filling and non-spanning slabs on ground to determine the extent of any bad ground.

Proof rolling method:
- Roller type and size: refer to VicRoads specification
- Number of passes: refer to VicRoads specification
- Settlement limit (mm): refer to VicRoads specification

4.5 **EXPLOSIVES**

General

Do not use explosives.

4.6 **SUBGRADES AFFECTED BY MOISTURE**

General

Where the subgrade is unable to support construction equipment, or it is not possible to compact the overlying pavement only because of a high moisture content, perform one or more of the following:

- Allow the subgrade to dry until it will support equipment and allow compaction.
TIVOLI CARPARK SITE DEVELOPMENT, 218-242 LITTLE COLLINS STREET, MELBOURNE

CONTRACT NUMBER 59/3/8228A

EARTHWORK

- Scarify the subgrade to a depth of 150 mm, work as necessary to accelerate drying, and recompact when the moisture content is satisfactory.
- Excavate the wet material and remove to spoil, and backfill excavated areas.

4.7 BEARING SURFACES

General
Provide even plane bearing surfaces for loadbearing elements including footings. Step to accommodate level changes. Make the steps to the appropriate courses if supporting masonry.

Deterioration
If the bearing surface deteriorates because of water or other cause, excavate further to a sound surface before placing the loadbearing element.

4.8 REINSTATEMENT OF EXCAVATION

General
Where excavation exceeds the required depth, or deteriorates, reinstate to the correct depth, level and bearing value.

Particular
Below or within the “line of influence” of footings, beams, or other structural elements: Concrete of strength equal to the structural element, minimum 15 MPa.

Below slabs or pavements: Provide selected filling compacted to the specified density. In cut subgrades if the over excavation is less than 100 mm, do not backfill, but make good by increasing the thickness of the layer above. Backfill rock depressions and over excavation of subsoil drains using coarse subsoil filter.

Line of influence
Angle from horizontal: 45 degrees unless noted otherwise

4.9 SUPPORTING EXCAVATIONS

Removal of supports
Remove temporary supports progressively as backfilling proceeds.

Voids
Guard against the formation of voids outside sheeting or sheet piling if used. Fill and compact voids to a dry density similar to that of the surrounding material.

4.10 ADJACENT STRUCTURES

Temporary supports
General: Provide supports to adjacent structures where necessary, sufficient to prevent damage arising from the works.

Lateral supports: Provide lateral support using shoring.

Vertical supports: Provide vertical support where necessary using piling or underpinning or both.

Permanent supports
If permanent supports for adjacent structures are necessary and are not described, give notice and obtain instructions.

Encroachments
If encroachments from adjacent structures are encountered and are not shown on the drawings, give notice and obtain instructions.

4.11 ROCK BOLTING

General
Provide proprietary high strength steel bars or tubes anchored into holes drilled in the rock and tensioned against plates bearing on the rock face to provide temporary or permanent support for the rock face.

Protection
Protect permanent rock bolts by grouting the drilled hole with cement grout after tensioning the rock bolt. Protect the bearing plate and the exposed portion of rock bolt and anchorage with a protective coating or by embedment in concrete.

5 PLACING AND COMPACTION

5.1 PREPARATION FOR FILLING

General
Prepare the ground surface before placing fill (including topsoil fill), ground slabs or load bearing elements. Shape to assist drainage. Remove materials which will inhibit or prevent satisfactory placement of fill layers, loose material, debris and organic matter. Compact the ground exposed after stripping to achieve the required density of overlying fill, if any.
Benching
If fill is to be placed on a surface which slopes more than 1:4, bench the surface to form a key for the fill. As each of layer of fill is placed, cut the existing ground surface progressively to form a series of horizontal steps > 1 m in width and > 100 mm deep. Recompact the excavated material as part of the filling. Shape to provide free drainage.

Under earth mounds
Cultivate the ground to a depth of 200 mm before mound formation.

Under slabs, paving and embankments
Compact the ground to achieve the densities specified for these locations. If necessary loosen the ground to a depth of > 200 mm and adjust the moisture content before compaction to a density consistent with subsequent filling.

Rock ledges
Remove overhanging rock ledges.

Drainage during construction
Ensure excavations are dewatered at all times.

FILTER FABRIC
Preparation
Before placing the filter fabric trim the ground to a smooth surface free from cavities and projecting rocks.

Placing
Lay the fabric flat, but not stretched tight, and secure it with anchor pins. Overlap joints 300 mm minimum.

PLACING FILL
General
Layers: Place fill in near-horizontal layers of uniform thickness, deposited systematically across the fill area.
Extent: Place and compact fill to the designated dimensions, levels, grades, and cross sections so that the surface is always self draining.
Edges: At junctions of fill and existing surfaces, do not feather the edges.
Mix: Place fill in a uniform mixture.
Previous fill: Before placing subsequent fill layers, ensure that previously accepted layers still conform to requirements, including moisture content.

Placing at structures
General: Place and compact fill in layers simultaneously on both sides of structures, culverts and pipelines to avoid differential loading. Carefully place first layers of fill over the top of structures.
Concrete: Do not place fill against concrete until the concrete has been in place for fourteen days.

Depth of fill to be placed over pipes or culverts (mm): 600

Moisture content
Adjustment: Where necessary to achieve the required density or moisture content or both, adjust the moisture content of the fill before compaction. Ensure the moisture distribution is uniform, and avoid saturation at the specified density.

Required moisture content during placing (%): > OMC + 1%

Rain: If rain is likely, crown the placed fill, seal using plant with rubber tyres or smooth wheels, and grade to prevent ponding.

Pre-compaction: To areas to be filled, layers of fill and materials < 150 mm below permanent subgrade material in cuttings.

Test rolling timing: Immediately after pre-compaction.

Test rolling acceptance criteria: > refer to vicroads specification

COMPACTING FILL
Tolerances
Finish the surface to the required level, grade and shape within the following tolerances:
- Under slabs and loadbearing elements: + 0, - 25 mm.
- Other ground surfaces: ± 50 mm, provided the area remains free draining and matches adjacent construction where required. Provide smoothness as normally produced by a scraper blade.

Density
General: Compact each layer of fill to the required depth and density, as a systematic construction operation. Shape surfaces to provide drainage and prevent ponding.

Exposed ground surface: After stripping, compact to at least 150 mm deep.

Maximum rock and lump size in layer after compaction: 2/3 compacted layer thickness.

Fill batter faces: Either compact separately, or overfill and cut back. Form roughened surfaces to the faces.
Protection
Protect the works from damage due to compaction operations. Where necessary, limit the size of compaction equipment or compact by hand. Commence compacting each layer at the structure and proceed away from it.

Moisture content
Adjust the moisture content of fill during compaction within the range of 85 - 115% of the optimum moisture content determined by AS 1289.5.1.1 or AS 1289.5.2.1 as appropriate, in order to achieve the required density.

Minimum relative compaction table

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Location</th>
<th>Cohesive soils.</th>
<th>Cohesionless soils.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Minimum dry density ratio (standard compaction) to AS 1289.5.1.1 (std) or AS 1289.5.2.1 (mod)</td>
<td>Minimum density index to AS 1289.5.6.1</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Commercial:</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Fills to support minor loadings incl. floor loadings &lt; 20 kPa and isolated pad or strip footings &lt; 100 kPa.</td>
<td>98 std</td>
<td>70</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pavements:</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Fill to support pavements</td>
<td>95 std</td>
<td>65</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Subgrade to 300 mm deep</td>
<td>98 std</td>
<td>80</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Sub-base courses</td>
<td>95 mod</td>
<td>n.a.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Base course, heavily loaded</td>
<td>98 mod</td>
<td>n.a.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Base course, other</td>
<td>95 mod</td>
<td>n.a.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

5.5 GRADING

External areas
Grade to give falls away from buildings, minimum 1:100.

Subfloor areas
General: Grade the ground surface under suspended floors to drain ground or surface water away from buildings without ponding.

6 BARRIERS AND MEMBRANES

6.1 PENETRATION AND PERIMETER TERMITE PROTECTION

Cross References
Refer to and make allowance for the contractual and constructional details noted in the specifications and drawings.

Refer to:
MCC  Section A  Preliminaries
Engineering  Section  Demolition
Engineering  Section  Earthworks
Engineering  Section  Services Trenching
Engineering  Section  Concrete

Standard
All new work shall be protected from termite attack in accordance with the current edition of AS 3660.1 Section 6.

Install a combination of mesh and cast concrete elements (Insitu and precast) to form a continuous barrier.

Quality Control
System Installer: all work shall be undertaken by an installer accredited by the barrier manufacturer.

Inspections: give sufficient notice, progressively, to enable the Superintendent to inspect completed sections of the barrier prior to concealment by backfilling, building out, etc.

Materials and Components
Provide stainless steel marine grade mesh protection of the following type:
Type of mesh: Woven were from a fine wire loom
Composition of wire: Stainless steel grade 316 to AS 1449
Diameter of wire: Minimum 0.18mm
Maximum aperture size: 0.66mm x 0.45mm

Installation
Comply with AS 3660.1 and provide protection at the following locations:
- At floor slab edges where finished external ground surface is less than 75mm below slab level.
- At all conduit, pipe and other penetrations through internal floor slabs laid on ground.
- At all such penetrations through basement retaining walls.
- At all construction joints between internal ground slabs or between discontinuous pours of such slabs.
- At all similar discontinuities in retaining walls.

Care must be exercised at all times to prevent damage to waterproofing membranes and barriers. Pipe penetration collars shall be fitted within floor slabs and within or inside retaining walls – to allow for future fit-out of basement B2 areas.
Basement B3 floor does not require protection of penetrations.

Joint Protection Strips
Vertical butt joints between basement precast retaining walls shall be fitted with full height strips of 9mm 200mm wide compressed fibre cement (cfc), placed symmetrically over the joints, fixed and sealed to the panels with 2 pack, termite proof, epoxy adhesive.

Warranty
Provide a written warranty in the Principal’s name against termite penetration and any and all defects in materials and installation for a period of 5 years from the date of Practical Completion.

6.3 TANKING
Provide tanking membrane to all in-ground retaining walls, excluding drained ‘wet’ walls to north, south and west and including sub-road pavements in accordance with details shown on the drawings.
Where adjoining building tanking is uncovered or disturbed make good with compatible system. Refer to “Roofing” Section for membranes to roof slabs and gutters formed in concrete structures as detailed and to tanked planter boxes.

Tanking Membrane
The tanking membrane shall be 1.0mm thick medium duty butyl synthetic rubber waterproof membrane from an approved manufacturer laid in accordance with the manufacturer’s recommendations. Form turn-ups at abutting vertical surfaces where applicable with angle fillets to fully support membrane and fully adhere to substrate with recommended adhesive. Top of membrane on wall surfaces shall be turned into approved type reglets cast into concrete substrate, built into masonry bed joints or lapped with edge separator strips.
Provide all reglets, flashings, seals and other associated works as detailed and/or as required. Lap and seal all joints including lapping over sub-floor moisture barriers at slab perimeters as appropriate and ensure that the completed installation is waterproof.

Base Surfaces
Ensure that the base surfaces are correctly prepared, clean and dry to ensure that they are in suitable condition for application of waterproof membrane system.

Specialist Subcontractor
The membrane and associated materials to complete the tanking systems shall be prepared, installed and finished by an approved specialist subcontractor recommended by the Manufacturer/Supplier of the tanking material.

Protection
Over the outer face of all tanking to vertical faces secure in place a protective layer of 25mm thick foam styrene protective sheeting in such a manner as to prevent damage from further works. The sheets shall be cut to the various shapes and profiles to suit the locations and all joints shall be closely butted to completely cover the tanking membrane.
Where noted on the details provide concrete blinding as protection to horizontal sub-road membranes. Blinding shall be 50mm thick 20 grade concrete, trowelled off to suit requirements of overlaying pavements.

Warranty
Furnish to the Proprietor a written warranty which guarantees the tanking installations against the occurrence of defects in materials, workmanship and performance during the warranty period in accordance with the requirements of the Contract.
The warranty period shall commence at the date of Practical Completion of the Contract and shall be maintained current for a period of not less than twenty (20) years.

6.4 WATERPROOF UNDERLAY
For details of basement floor slab waterproofing refer to ‘CONCRETE INSITU’ section.
6.5 BASEMENT WALL DRAINAGE
For details of vertical sub-ground water-collectors to be installed in conjunction with termite protection strips and underlay membrane refer to Civil Engineering Specifications.

7 COMPLETION

7.1 COMPLETION Records
Certified records of measurement: Submit a certified copy of the agreed records of measurement.

Construction records
General: Submit the following:
- Surveying results for ground movements and standpipe measurements
- Site visit record; and
- Earthworks summary report, or Daily geotechnical reports.

Content: At least the following:
- The areas in which fill is placed.
- Levels after stripping.
- Location of any trees or large shrubs that may have been removed.
- Materials exposed after stripping and the criteria upon which the decision to cease stripping was made.
- Levels after completion of the filling.
- Types of fill materials in various zones.
- Location and level of each compliance test, together with test results. State if a test is a retest of an area which was previously rejected.
- Action taken where testing indicated that the specified criteria had not been met.
- Any areas where fill material or compaction was to be of a greater or lesser standard than elsewhere on site.

Format: To AS 3798 Appendix C.

Temporary works
Temporary supports: Remove temporary supports to adjacent structures at completion.