

DEPARTMENT OF BUILDING UNIVERSITI TEKNOLOGI MARA (PERAK)

EARTHWORK AND PILING WORKS

Prepared by:

NIK AHMAD BAKRI BIN MOHD IBURADI 2016454824

DEPARTMENT OF BUILDING

FACULTY OF ARCHITECTURE, PLANNING AND SURVEYING UNIVERSITI TEKNOLOGI MARA

(PERAK)

DECEMBER 2018

by

NIK AHMAD BAKRI BIN MOHD IBURADI 20165454824

EARTHWORK AND PILING WORKS

accepted in partial fulfillment of the requirement for obtaining the Diploma In Building.

Report Supervisor : Dr. Wan Abdullah Bin Wah Alwi

Practical Training Coordinator : En. Muhammad Naim Bin Mahyuddin.

Programme Coordinator : Dr. Dzulkarnaen Bin Ismail

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STUDENT'S DECLARATION

I hereby declare that this report is my own work, except for extract and summaries for which the original references are stated herein, prepared during a practical training session that I underwent at NH ARIES SDN BHD for duration of 14 weeks starting from 3 September 2018 and ended on 7 December 2018. It is submitted as one of the prerequisite requirements of DBG307 and accepted as a partial fulfillment of the requirements for obtaining the Diploma in Building.

Name : NIK AHMAD BAKRI BIN MOHD IBURADI

UiTM ID No : 2016454824

Date : 7 December 2018

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

Bismillahirohmanirohim,

On this opportunity, I would like thanked to all staff of NH Aries sdn bhd that involved in project Pejabat Kesihatan Daerah Jeli for their advice, guidance and help throughtout the period of my practical training. First and foremost, with great pleasure I would like to thank to En. Nasrul Hakim Bin Kamarulzaman, my project manager and also my boss for giving this gold opportunity to me to conduct my practical training in his company and site project. Also, I will not get much knowledge during my practical training period without help from a very professional and sporting team that comprising of Cik Nor Zahiriah bt Zakeri, En. Mohd Shidki bin Ali, En. Mohd Nordin bin Abdullah and Cik Norazlin binti Abdullah. They had taught me a lot and develop my understanding, knowledge and the theory involved in earthwork, structures and buildings. It is an honour for me to have this gold opportunity to cooperate with this amazing team.

Next, not forgotten to thanks to all lecturers in UiTM cawangan Seri Iskandar for teaching our "ANAK BANGSA" and supply to us knowledge to face the challenge in the future, also special thanks to lecturers that involved in practical training. To Dr Wan Abdullah Wan Alwi, Supervising Lecturer, En. Muhammad Naim Mahyuddin, Practical Training Coordinator, Dr Ida Nianti Binti Mohd Zin, Programme

Last but not least, to my beloved parent, special thanks from them for supporting me over the years and keep motivate, sacrificed and supporting me from behind. Without my parent, I will not able to reach this stage.

Thank you.

ABSTRACT

Earthwork would involve the removal of overburden to reach structurally capable earth or soil, excavation for basements and other underground structures, and to make structural fills to support floors. Also the piling works need to be done to act as a steady support for structures built on top of it. The objective of this report is to explain how the earthwork and piling work has been done at site Pejabat Kesihatan Daerah Jeli, Kelantan.

CONTENTS		PAG	E NO
Acknowledge	ements		i
Abstract			ii
Contents			iii
List of Tables	,		iv
List of Figure	S		V
CHAPTER	1.0	INTRODUCTION	
	1.1	Background and Scope of Study	1
	1.2	Objectives	
	1.3	Methods of Study	2
CHAPTER	2.0	COMPANY BACKGROUND	
	2.1	Introduction of Company	3
	2.2	Company Profile	4
	2.3	Organization Chart	5
	2.4	List of Project	6
		2.4.1 Completed Projects	
		2.4.2 Project in Progress	
CHAPTER	3.0	CASE STUDY (EARTHWORK AND PILING	WORK)
	3.1	Introduction to Case Study	7
	3.2	Earthwork	9
	3.3	Piling Works	20
CHAPTER	4.0	CONCLUSION	
	4.1	Conclusion	41
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REFERENCES

APPENDICES

LIST OF TABLES

Table 2.1	list of completed projects and on-going project by NH	
	ARIES SDN BHD	5
Table 2.2	Table of machineries involved in earthwork at site PKD	
	Jeli	6

LIST OF FIGURES

Figure 1.1	Surrounding area of site PKD Jeli	1
Figure 1.1	Organizational chart	5
Figure 3.1	Site location plan	7
Figure 3.2	site location based on google maps	8
Figure 3.3	Example of Cut and Fill Method	9
Figure 3.4	Surveyor taking read on RL level	10
Figure 3.5	Peg level that has been marked by surveyor	11
Figure 3.6	Current RL that had been marked by surveyor	11
Figure 3.6	Disposal topsoil at filling area	12
Figure 3.8	Dump soil at filling area	12
Figure 3.9	Compacting filling area	13
Figure 3.10	Conduct FDT test	13
Figure 3.11	Site condition after rain	17
Figure 3.12	Machineries cannot being operate due to bad site condition	17
Figure 3.13	Machine breakdown	18
Figure 3.14	Mechanic repair bulldozer	18
Figure 3.15	Hydraulic static pile driver	21
Figure 3.16	Placing long boat at ground	22
Figure 3.17	Placing main body	23
Figure 3.18	Installing supporting legs	23
Figure 3.19	Placing the short boat	24
Figure 3.20	Installing short boat under the machine	24
Figure 3 21	Installing crossheam	25

Figure 3.22	220kva generator placed on machine	26
Figure 3.23	Counterweight beam and F-counterweight	26
Figure 3.24	Lifting counterweight beam	27
Figure 3.25	Placing counterweight beam	27
Figure 3.26	Lifting F-counterweight	28
Figure 3.27	Placing F-counterweight	28
Figure 3.28	Pile machine moving to piling point	30
Figure 3.29	Centering spirit level bubble	31
Figure 3.30	Markings the piles	32
Figure 3.31	Lifting piles	32
Figure 3.32	Positioning the pile to the point	33
Figure 3.33	Checking pile stable using spirit level.	34
Figure 3.34	Jacked in pile	34
Figure 3.35	Jointed extension piles	35
Figure 3.36	Welding extension pile.	36
Figure 3.37	Paint bitumen on pile	36
Figure 3.38	Grinder used to cut piles.	37
Figure 3.39	Cutting pile	37
Figure 3.40	Example record piling	38
Figure 3.41	Precast pile API arrived at site	39
Figure 3.42	Tag on piles	40

CHAPTER 1.0

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background and Scope of Study

This practical training report has been made base on observation that I has made throughout the period of my practical training at site project of Pejabat Kesihatan Daerah Jeli, Kelantan. This report will focus on earthwork and piling work. In period I doing my practical training I had studies the method of conducting earthwork also the machineries that has been used for conducting earthwork. While for the piling work, I can identify the type of machine and knew the procedure of piling and methods that had used for this project.



Figure 1.1 Surrounding area of site PKD Jeli

1.2 Objective

- To identify the method that carried out to conduct the earthwork (site clearing) and machineries involved in earthwork.
- To explain the piling work including the installation, type of piling machine, work procedure and area piling.

1.3 Method of Study

1. Observation -

I observed the situation at site record all the observation by written a note, and taking picture. I do the observation all time in period of my practical training.

2. Interview -

I do have conduct an interview with my supervisor, site engineer and project manager. First, I do interview with my supervisor at time I doing observation. Second, I do interview my site engineer when I checking site drawings, and ask her for more explain about the drawings. Finally, I interview project manager when I doing my work and ask him for information.

3. Document review-

I refer to construction drawing about the earthwork plan, site diary, monthly progress report and picture that supervisor have.

CHAPTER 2.0

COMPANY BACKGROUND

2.1 Introduction of company

NH ARIES SDN BHD is a contractor company that have experience in construction field about 11 years. They have completed various of projects, most of the project that they had completed is inside Kelantan. The status of this company is Bumiputera company and already registered with Lembaga Pembangunan Industri Pembinaan Malaysia, Ministry of Financial and had a Sijil Perolehan Kerja Kerajaan.

Date of incorporation is 31st August 2007. NH ARIES SDN BHD lead by Mr Nasrul Hadi Bin Kamarulzaman that had over 5 years experience in Construction, Engineering, Consultant and Manufacturing office operation within fast-paced environments and Quality Management System. Ability to lead employees, familiar with aspects of daily business operations including: Human Resources and Administration, Safety & Health Management, ISO 9001:2008 QMS, Personnel, Contract Negotiation, Payroll, and numerous administrative functions.

2.2 Company Profile

Corporate Name

NH ARIES SDN BHD

Registration No.

787182-W

Date of Incorporation

31st August 2007

Shareholders / BOD

Nasrul Hadi bin Kamaruzaman (58%)

Khairul Hafizan bin Mohd Zahari (02%)

Mohd Nasir bin Ismail (40%)

Authorised Capital

RM 10,000,000.00

Paid-up Capital

RM 5,000,000.00

Registered Address

PT1987-A, Tingkat Bawah

Bandar Baru Bukit Bunga

17510 Tanah Merah, Kelantan Darul Naim

Tel/Fax

Branch Address

No. 38, Tingkat Bawah, Jalan 2A/27A

Seksyen 1, Wangsa Maju

53300 Kuala Lumpur

Tel/Fax

Email

nh.aries@yahoo.com

Main Financing Bank

Bank Muamalat Malaysia Berhad

Affin Islamic Bank Berhad

Company Secretary

UKKB Management

No. 2002A, Bangunan AAC, Tingkat 1

Jalan Sultan Yahya Petra

15100 Kota Bharu, Kelantan Darul Naim

Corporate Auditor

Wan Nazir & Co

Legal Advisor

Messr Noraini Rosnita & Co

322, 3rd Floor, FAS Business Avenue

Jalan Perbandaran Kelana Jaya

47301 Petaling Jaya, Selangor Darul Ehsan

Company Status

Bumiputera

Registration

Sijil Perolehan Kerja Kerajaan

Lembaga Pembangunan Industri Pembinaan

Kementerian Kewangan Malaysia

2.3 Organizational Chart



Figure 2.1 Organizational chart

Administration

Razwa Nasuha Binti Muhamad Fadzlullah

Idris Bin Abd Rahman

Norshidki Bin Ali

Nur Hidayah binti Kamaruzaman

Technical

Nor Zahiriah Binti Zakeri

Mohd Aniq bin Hamdan

Siti Nor Lida Binti Mustapha

Haris bin Mat Jusoh

Mohd Marzudi bin Mat Jusoh

Amirol Ariff bin Azlam

Shahrul Azuan bin Muhamad Nor

Sales & Operation

Wan Mohd Nor Shaliman Bin Wan Ali

Mohd Nordin Bin Abdullah

2.4 List of Project

2.4.1 Completed Projects

No	Project Name / Project Description	Client	Amount Contract (RM)	Year Completed
1	Membina Dan Menyiapkan Sebuah Bangunan Perpustakaan Desa Desa Satu (1) Tingkat Serta Kerja-kerja Berkaitan Di Kg Gemang, Jeli, Kelantan	JKR Jeli	179,005.00 VO 11,912.36	2007
2	Menaiktaraf Dan Membaikpulih Masjid Bandar Jeli Serta Kerja-kerja Berkaitan Di Jeli, Kelantan	JPPK	940,000.00	2008
3	Menaiktaraf / Membina Semula Gerai / Kedai Sedia Ada Bersebelahan Pasar Jeli, Majlis Daerah Jeli (MDJ), Jeli, Kelantan	JPPK	1,754,300.00	2009
4	Menaiktaraf Dewan MDJ (Dewan Belora) Jeli, Majlis Daerah Jeli Jeli, Kelantan	JPPK	493,410.00	2009
5	Kerja-kerja Menaiktaraf Masjid Batu 11 Serta Kerja-kerja Berkaitan di Tanah Merah, Kelantan	FAU Arkitek	800,000.00	2009
6	Projek Menaiktaraf Kemudahan Pelancongan Di Pintu Masuk CIQ Bukit Bunga, Tanah Merah Kelantan Darul Naim	KPL	1,349,169.00	2013
7	Cadangan Ubahsuai Dan Bina Semula Masjid Besar Ayer Lanas Jeli, Kelantan Darul Naim	FAU Arkitek	1,500,000.00	2013
8	Cadangan Ubahsuai Dan Naiktaraf Bangunan Sekolah Menengah Sri Murni, Hulu Langat, Selangor Darul Ehsan	PD Sdn Bhd	7,610,030.00	2013
9	Pejabat Kesihatan Daerah Jeli, Kelantan	JKR	15,993,459.14	Ongoing

Table 2.4.1 list of completed projects and on-going project by NH ARIES SDN BHD

CHAPTER 3.0

CASE STUDY (EARTHWORK AND PILING WORKS AT BLOCK PEJABAT KESIHATAN)

3.1 Introduction to case study

Pejabat Kesihtan Daerah Jeli is a project by Ministry of Health (Malaysia), which is government project. Tender for this project issued by Jabatan Kerja Raya (JKR). This project that worth RM16 Million is among the Mega project that had be conducted in Jeli, Kelantan. The project started on 13 May 2018 and expected the completion date is 11 January 2020. Since the site still on early stage so the activities on site is just earthwork then piling works at block pejabat kesihatan.

The location of the site is near to highway Jeli- Gerik, the latitude and longitude for the site location is 5.704846, 101.847268. The site surrounding by government office such as RISDA and Jabatan Pertanian, also near to villager house, school and Zink Factory. Even the current site location is rubber tree farm. The current activities carried out at the site are earthworks and piling work at block Pejabat Kesihatan Daerah.

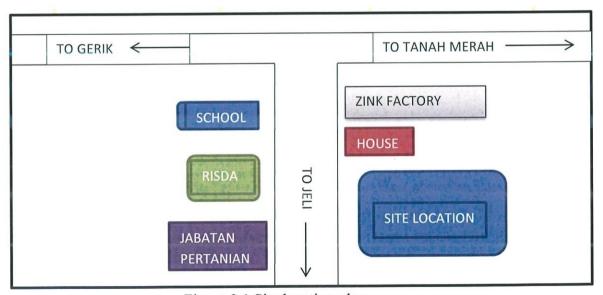


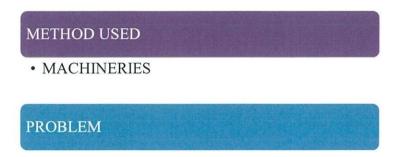
Figure 3.1 Site location plan



Figure 3.2 site location based on google maps

Source: www.google.com/maps

3.2 Earthwork (formatting the platform level to 90.00m)



3.2.1 Method used (REFER APPENDIX A,B,C,D,E,F)

For the site of Project Pejabat Kesihatan Daerah Jeli, the area of the site is hilly. The site area needed to be flat to perform a construction at that area. So the method that had been used for this site is "Cut and Fill". The contractor will refer to 90.00m to set the platform level as stated on drawing that has been given by JKR.

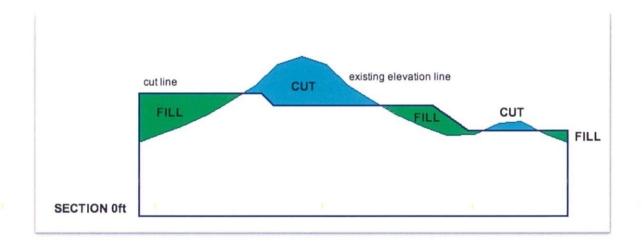


Figure 3.3 Example of Cut and Fill Method

Source: Google Image

To get 90.00m platform level, contractor will hire a surveyor to mark the RL 90.00m platform level. The surveyor will take read start from the nearest Temporary Bench Mark (TBM) to the site area. For this site situation, the nearest TBM is located at front of Sekolah Menengah Agama Nahdatul Ulum which is the RL = 82.614m. The distance between site location and the school location is not too far/long.

After taking read from the TBM, surveyor will mark pegs as many as requested by contractor then the surveyor will mark on the pegs the current RL. So the contractor will refer to the pegs that had be mark by the surveyor to create the RL = 90.00m platform.

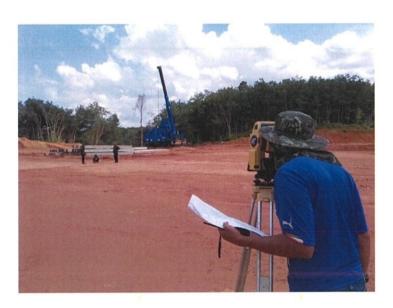


Figure 3.4 Surveyor taking read on RL level



Figure 3.5 Peg level that has been marked by surveyor



Figure 3.6 Current RL that had been marked by surveyor

Next, to start filling works, the area will be clear from any bush and disposal the topsoil. Then, the filling work can start which every layer cannot exceed 300mm after compact with roller compacter. The Field Density Test (FDT) needed to be conduct on every layer. To comfirmed the filling area strength are able to hold building load that will be build on that area.



Figure 3.7 Disposal topsoil at filling area



Figure 3.8 Dump soil at filling area



Figure 3.9 Compacting filling area



Figure 3.10 Conduct FDT test

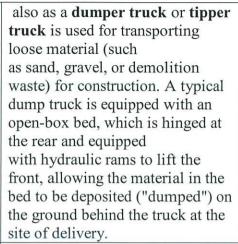
3.2.2 Machineries

To clearing the site and making the RL= 90.00m platform there will have machineries that involved, it impossible to make it without machineries. So many machinery that has being used to conducted this work. Below are the machineries that involved in earthwork at site Pejabat Kesihatan Daerah Jeli (PKD Jeli):

Machine	Function
	A bulldozer is a crawler equipped with a substantial metal plate used to push large quantities of soil, sand, rubble, or other such material during construction or conversion work and typically equipped at the rear with a claw-like device to loosen densely compacted materials.
Bulldozer	Excavators are heavy construction equipment consisting of a boom, dipper, bucket and cab on a rotating platform known as the "house". The house sits atop an undercarriage with tracks or wheels. In PKD site it being used for excavated soil and put it on tipper lorry. Also used for making slope.
Roller Compactor	A road roller is a compactor type engineering vehicle used to compact soil in the construction of foundations. Similar rollers are used also at landfills or in agriculture.



Tipper Lorry



This machine has similar function as bulldozer. But, this machine can only make it in small quantities not large as bulldozer can do.



Back pusher

Table 3.2.1 Table of machineries involved in earthwork at site PKD Jeli

3.2.3 Problems

Every site will facing the problem while doing any work no matter on earthwork or structure work.



3.2.3.1 Weather and site condition

Weather may affect the work. This is because we can't expect the weather to be fine all time. If rain at site could cause the work at site delayed. Tipper lorry can't operate on rainy day, if they moving on rainy day it may cause them to stucked.

Raining day will cause the site condition stagnant with rain water and the soil at site became too soft and harming the machineries such as tipper lorry.



Figure 3.11 Site condition after rain



Figure 3.12 Machineries cannot being operate due to bad site condition

3.2.3.2 Machineries

Machineries problem also can affect the work progress. At site PKD Jeli, all the machineries are rented. So if any machine breakdown contractor need to wait until the mechanic of rental machine to came to fix the machine. If the machine having a simple problem, probability to machine operate again on same day are high. But, if machine having a critical problem it will take time to mechanic to fix the machine. The factors that cause the machine breakdown are not service on time, old machine and unskilled operator.



Figure 3.13 Machine breakdown



Figure 3.14 Mechanic repair bulldozer

3.2.3.3 Workers Health

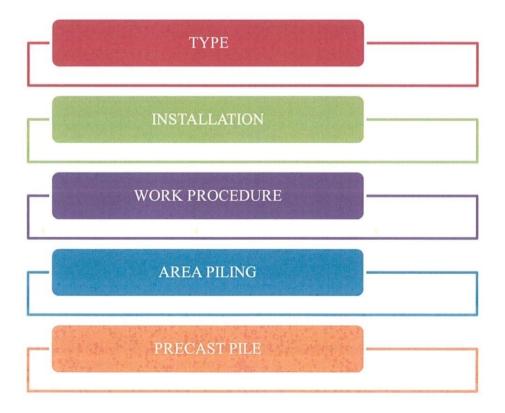
Workers health is one of the factors that have to be considered. Without sufficient workers, the site progress cannot move smoothly. Because workers is the key to make works at site running smoothly. As example if excavator operator is not fit to work, that mean one excavator can't operate that day. As contractor we cannot force workers to work if the not in good condition or unfit.

3.3 Piling Work at Block A Pejabat Kesihatan Daerah. REFER APPENDIX

For the piling works contractor has appointed Kelpile Sdn Bhd as sub-con to handling the piling works at PKD Jeli site. This site currently has 103 piling points, which per point will be jack-in pile 12m with extension 6m so total depth pile will be jacked in is 18m (12m+6m).

At site Pejabat Kesihatan Daerah Jeli, there are 12 buildings will be build. Total building that need to piling is one, Block A Pejabat Kesihatan Daerah Jeli. Block A is a double- storey building and the biggest building in this site. This building location is really at the middle of this site area.

The reason why piling is conducted is to ensure strong foundations and prevent the risk of any future subsidence or ground movement.



3.3.1 Type

Piling machine type that had been used for this site is jacked in piling or hydraulic static pile driver. Meanwhile, the model for this pile machine is ZYC600B-B Pile driver. A machine imported from China.

The factor of choosing this type of pile machine is site location is near to home of villagers, government offices, school and hospital.

The benefits of jacked in piling are this machine will not make noisy sound like hammer pile drive. With this type of pile machine, it can guarantee that the peace of surrounding people will not affect. Next, jacked in pile machine can drive a pile faster than other type of piling machine. Finally, it can save budget because this machine also could conduct the Maintain Load Test (MLT).



Figure 3.15 Hydraulic static pile driver

3.3.2 Installation

First and foremost, this Jack-In pile machine came from Kuantan site. This machine has been transport by loader truck and total truck that involved to transporting this machine is 6-unit of truck.

To lifting and installing this machine components one mobile crane 45 tan used. Firstly, a pair of long boat being setting up at ground to give support to the machine to stand.



Figure 3.16 Placing long boat at ground

Next, after placing the long boat, main body of machine will be install by the loader truck that bring main body be at inside between the long boat to connect the main body and long boat.



Figure 3.17 Placing main body

Then the supporting legs will be installed, the supporting legs function as to lifting and descending the machine also to move the machine forward and backward. There is 4 unit of supporting legs will be installed.

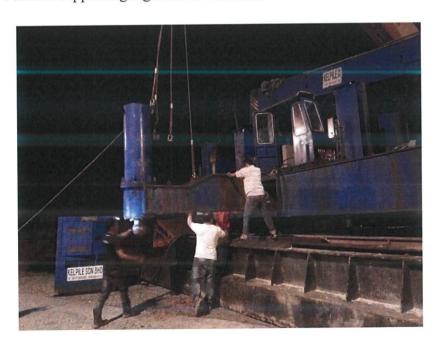


Figure 3.18 Installing supporting legs

After that, a pair of short boat will be installed under the machine. To installing the short boat, mobile crane will just placing the short boat at front and back of the machine then the machine will moving forward to make sure the short boat be under the machine and the short boat will be installed.



Figure 3.19 Placing the short boat



Figure 3.20 installing short boat under the machine

-

Settle the critical parts, next is installing the other components of the machine. This machine is powered by an generator, a 220kva generator has be apply to the machine to give electrical power to machine. The next component is a pair of crossbeam for pile driving. This component will be installed at middle of the machine. Started at this part the component will be lift by the machine crane and no more mobile crane needed.



Figure 3.21 Installing crossbeam



Figure 3.22 220kva generator placed on machine

The final components are side piling counterweight beam and counterweight. There are two types of counterweight, F- counterweight and square counterweight. But for this machine, only F- counterweight used. Counterweight used to increase the load of the machine and to give a pressure when driving a pile. All counterweight beam and F-counterweight will be place at side of machine.



Figure 3.23 Counterweight beam and F-counterweight



Figure 3.24 Lifting counterweight beam



Figure 3.25 Placing counterweight beam

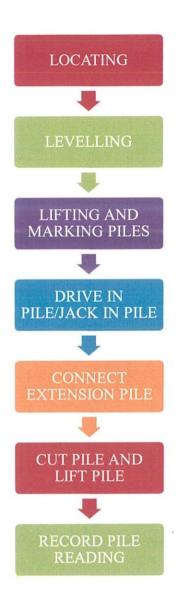


Figure 3.26 Lifting F-counterweight



Figure 3.27 Placing F-counterweight

3.3.3 Work procedure



3.3.3.1 Locating

First thing to do before start the piling works is locating the points. Usually pile machine operate will double marking on pile point to prevent the point lost after being stepped by machine. Operator's usually marking the point using welding rod.

Then, the machine will move to the piling point until locating the exact position of piles to be driven in.



Figure 3.28 Pile machine moving to piling point

3.3.3.2 Levelling

In order to drive piles vertically, the operator will stable the machine. Operator will refer to the spirit level on the machine, operators will stable the machine until the spirit level shows 0 for all direction or the bubble being at centre of the spirit level.



Figure 3.29 Centering spirit level bubble

3.3.3.3 Lifting pile and marking piles

Lifting the pile will be conducted by pile machine crane. Piles will tied up using wire rod, the crane will lift the piles to the pile clamping box. Before the piles lifting by crane operator will mark the distance to take the reading on how depth piles being driven in.



Figure 3.30 Markings the piles



Figure 3.31 Lifting piles

3.3.3.4 Drive in pile/ Jack in pile

After pile putting the pile into pile clamp box, operator will clamp the pile. Then operator will make sure the pile starter be exact to the point. The pile will jack in to the point a bit. The operator's will check the pile whether the pile has been straight vertically using spirit level. Then, if the pile has being confirmed operator will continue jack in pile until done.

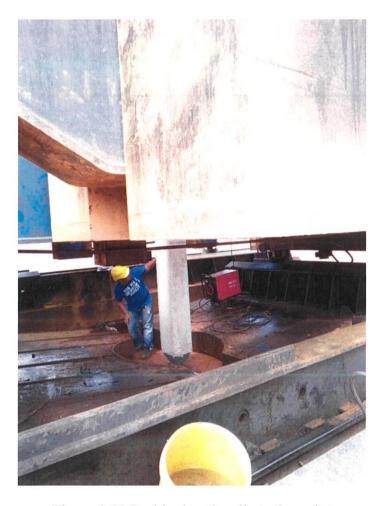


Figure 3.32 Positioning the pile to the point

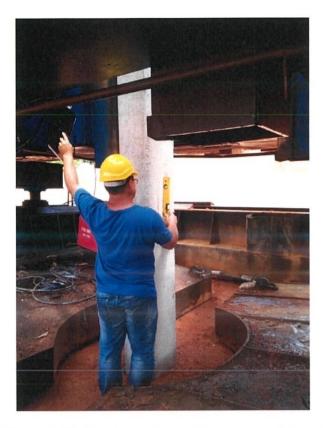


Figure 3.33 Checking pile stable using spirit level



Figure 3.34 Jacked in pile

3.3.3.5 Connect extension pile

Done jacked in starter pile (12m pile), operator will join the extension pile (6m pile). The extension pile will be connected to the starter pile, operator will make sure the steel bar from the extension pile inserted to the hole on top of starter pile. To make sure the extension pile be in straight line same as the starter. Then operator's will welding at steel part of the pile to make sure the extension pile attached to starter pile. Finally, the operator will paint bitumen on welded area.



Figure 3.35 Jointed extension piles

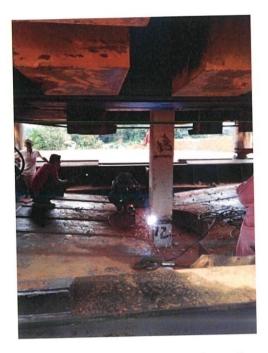


Figure 3.36 Welding extension pile



Figure 3.37 Paint bitumen on pile

3.3.3.6 Cut and lift pile

If the pile jacked in not reaching the 18m even jacked in with extra pressure, so operator will cut the pile. The pile will be cut and crane will lift it out from the machine. The pile will be cut using a grinder.



Figure 3.38 Grinder used to cut piles



Figure 3.39 Cutting pile

3.3.3.7 Record pile reading

While pile jacked in operator will taking read and fill the reading into a form. Then, mark a line using graf paper at piles. There are 3 lines that will be taken first line is after the finish jacked in pile, second line is taken while machine jack in and maintain the pressure at 10 second, third line taken after no pressure pressing pile.

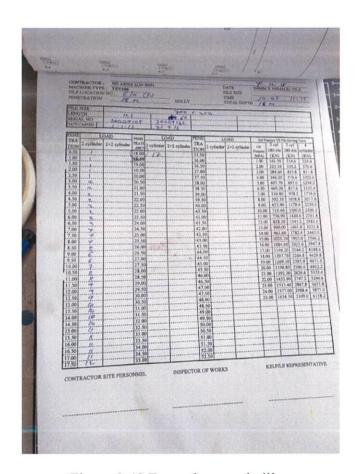


Figure 3.40 Example record piling

3.3.4 Area piling (REFER APPENDIX G)

Area of piling conducted is only at Block A Pejabat Kesihatan Daerah Jeli. Total piling point at Block A is 103 point.

3.3.5 Precast Pile

The precast pile is taken from API. The stock came from API Factory at Besut, Terengganu. API is the leading precast manufacturer with a mission to provide total customer satisfaction through timely delivery, quality products and highest level of services.

API has factories throughout Malaysia including Amanjaya, Rawang, Rasa, Ulu Yam, Besut and Kulai. Their factories are incorporated with innovative and high-tech production system which enable them to produce high quality and durable precast concrete products through rigid quality control and strict monitoring system.



Figure 3.41 Precast pile API arrived at site



Figure 3.42 Tag on piles

CHAPTER 4.0

CONCLUSION

4.1 Conclusion

Earthwork is the process that involving excavate, transported, filling and compacted the surface of the earth at another location. There are five main process in earth that are excavate, transportation, filling and compacting that must be conduct at needed area such as hilly area.

Next, pile are often used because adequate bearing capacity cannot be found at shallow enough depths to support the structural loads. It is important to understand that piles get support from both end bearing and skin friction. The proportion of carrying capacity generated by either end bearing or skin friction depends on the soil conditions. Piles can be used to support various different types of structural load.

After these work done, then the others structural work may be start. It mean these earthwork and piling works are important before starting the structural work.

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Website

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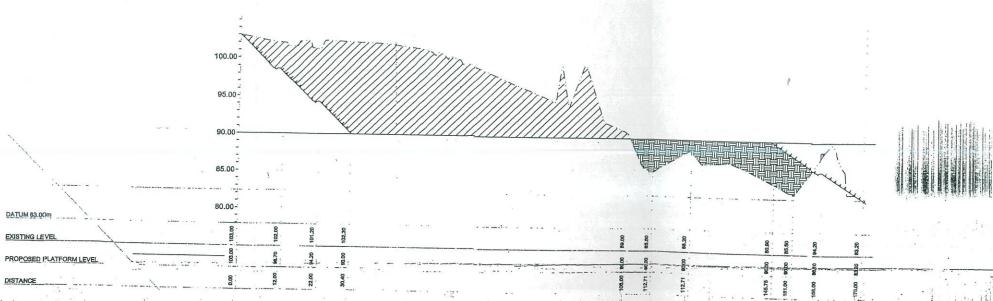
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Davisson, M.T. (1972), "High-Capacity Piles." *Proceedings of Lecture Series on Innovations in Foundation Construction*, Chicago, IL,

APPENDICES

100.00 95.00 -90.00 85.00 80.00 EXISTING LEVEL PROPOSED PLATFORM LEVE 11.55 HORIZONTAL SCALE 1:500 VERTICAL SCALE 1:250

KERATAN 5



HORIZONTAL SCALE 1:500 VERTICAL SCALE 1:250

KERATAN 6

	1 41	
NO.	SYMBOL	DESCRIPTION
1	1	Close Turfing
2	%	Contour Line
3		Fill
4		Cutting
5	~	Berm Drain / Toe Drain

LUKISAN PEMBINAAN

1:100 H.F. E.Blindan

- ALL SILT TRAP, EARTHDRAINS AND PERMETER EARTHDYKES SHALL BE TEMPORA. AND REMOVAD/BUCKFILLED AFTER EARTHWORKS ARE COMPLETED AND PROPER DRAINAGE CHISTRUCTED.

- ALL GRADIENT FOR CUT SLOPE SHALL BE A MINIMUM OF 1:1.5 AND FILL SLOPE SHALL BE A MINIMUM OF 1:2 UNLESS OTHERWISE SHOWN IN THE DRAWING.
- . ALL RUBBISH, STRUCTURE AND TEMPORARY BUILDING DEMOUSHED ON SITE SHALL BE CRITED OFF SITE UNLESS OTHERWISE INSTRUCTED BY S.O.
- ACTUAL WASH TROUGH LOCATION(S) SHALL BE DECIDED BY S.O.
- 6. ALL OPEN AVEA SHALL BE SPOT TURFED LINLESS OTHERWISE STATED.
- PROCTOR TEST (4.5 KG RAINER) SHALL BE CARRIED OUT ON ALL BACKFILLING MATERIAL.
- 15. COMPACTION 1F BACKFILLING MATERIAL SHALL BE AS FOLLOWS:
 UNDER ROAD AND DRAIN 93% OF DRY DENSITY
 BULDING AREA 90% OF DRY DENSITY
 OPEN AREA 90% OF DRY DENSITY

Huruf Petunjuk	Pindoen	Tarien	Tondo Tongon
			*
		-	

Pangabohok Palonggon/Pamilik : PIHAK KAII MENGESAHKAN PELAN YANG DIKEMUKAKAN ADALAH MENGIKUT KEHENDAK DAN KEPERLUAN BRIF PROJEK. KEMENTERIAN KESIHATAN MALAYSIA

Nomo/Tandatangan

Cop Rasmi Jabatan



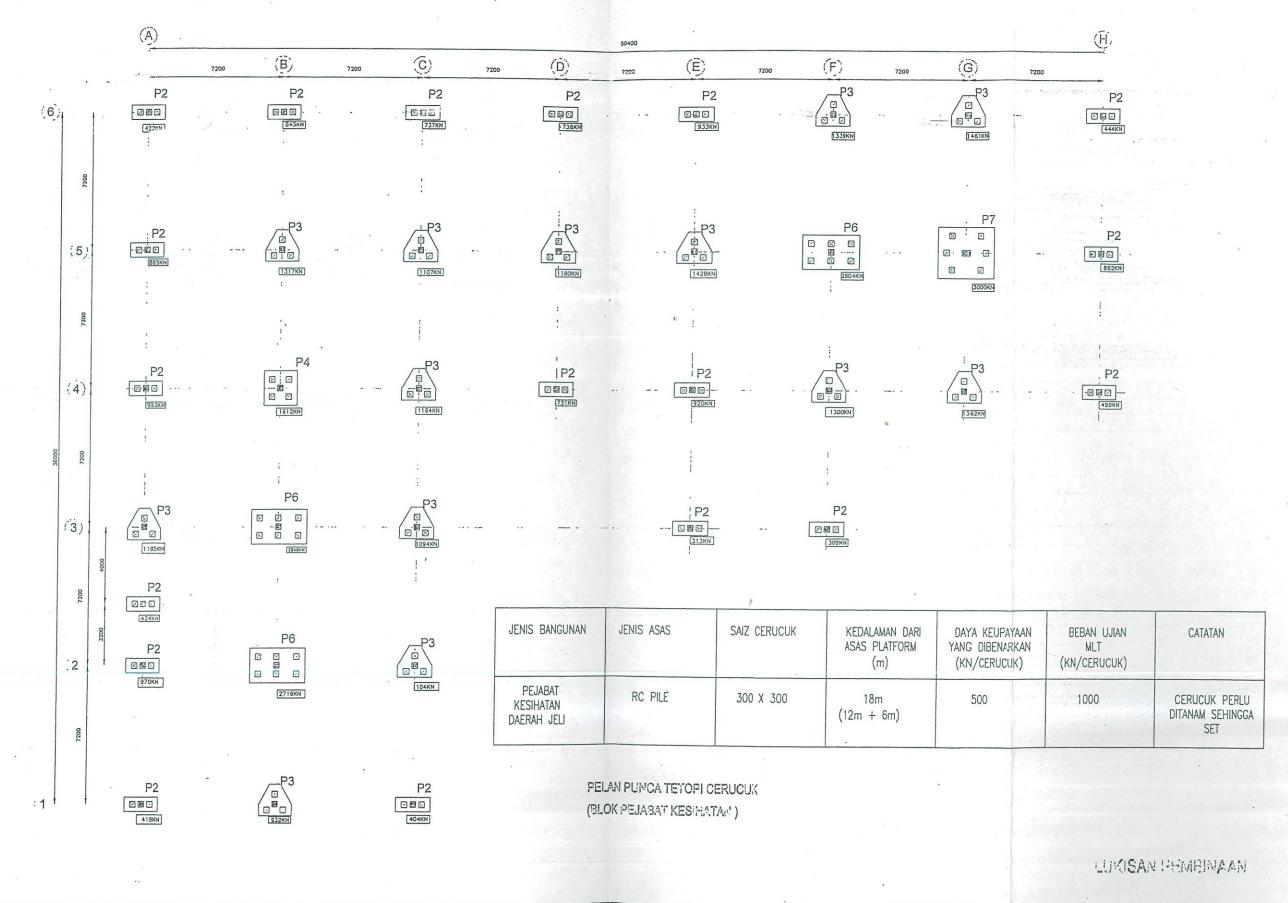
BAHAGAN REKABENTUK SIVIL & STRUKTUR) IBU PEJABAT JKR KELANTAN

PEJABAT KESIMATAN DAERAH JELI KELANTAN.

Tojuk Lukison :

BUTIRAN KERATAN 5 \$ 6

Ukuren 1:500 Tarikh : Jun 2017





BAHAGIAN REKABENTUK (SIVIL & STRUKTUR) JABATAN KERJA RAYA KELANTAN

> TINGKAT 3 BLOK B , JABATAN KERJA RAYA NEGERI KELANTAN, 15050 JALAN KUALA KRAI, KOTA BHARU . KELANTAN.

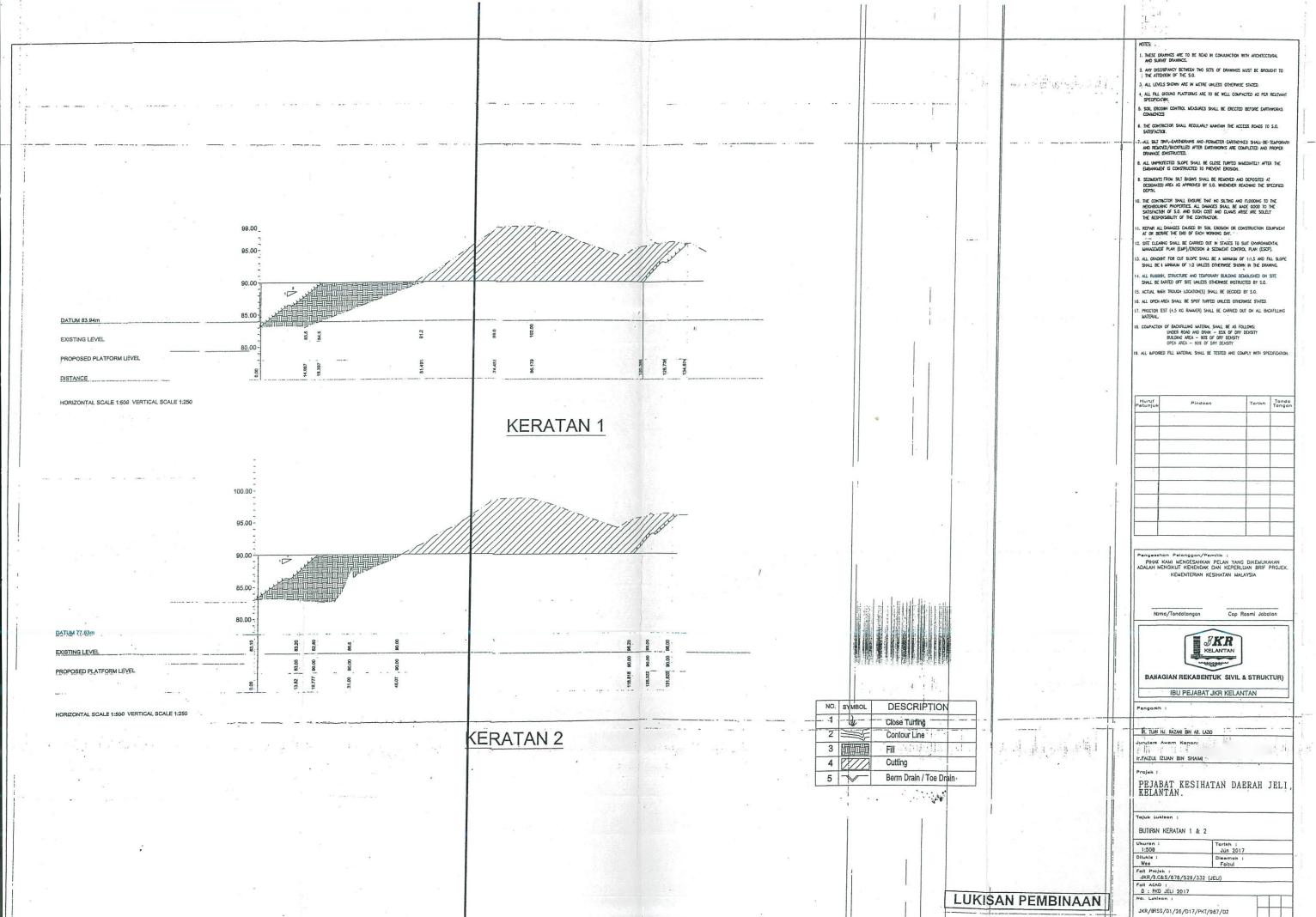
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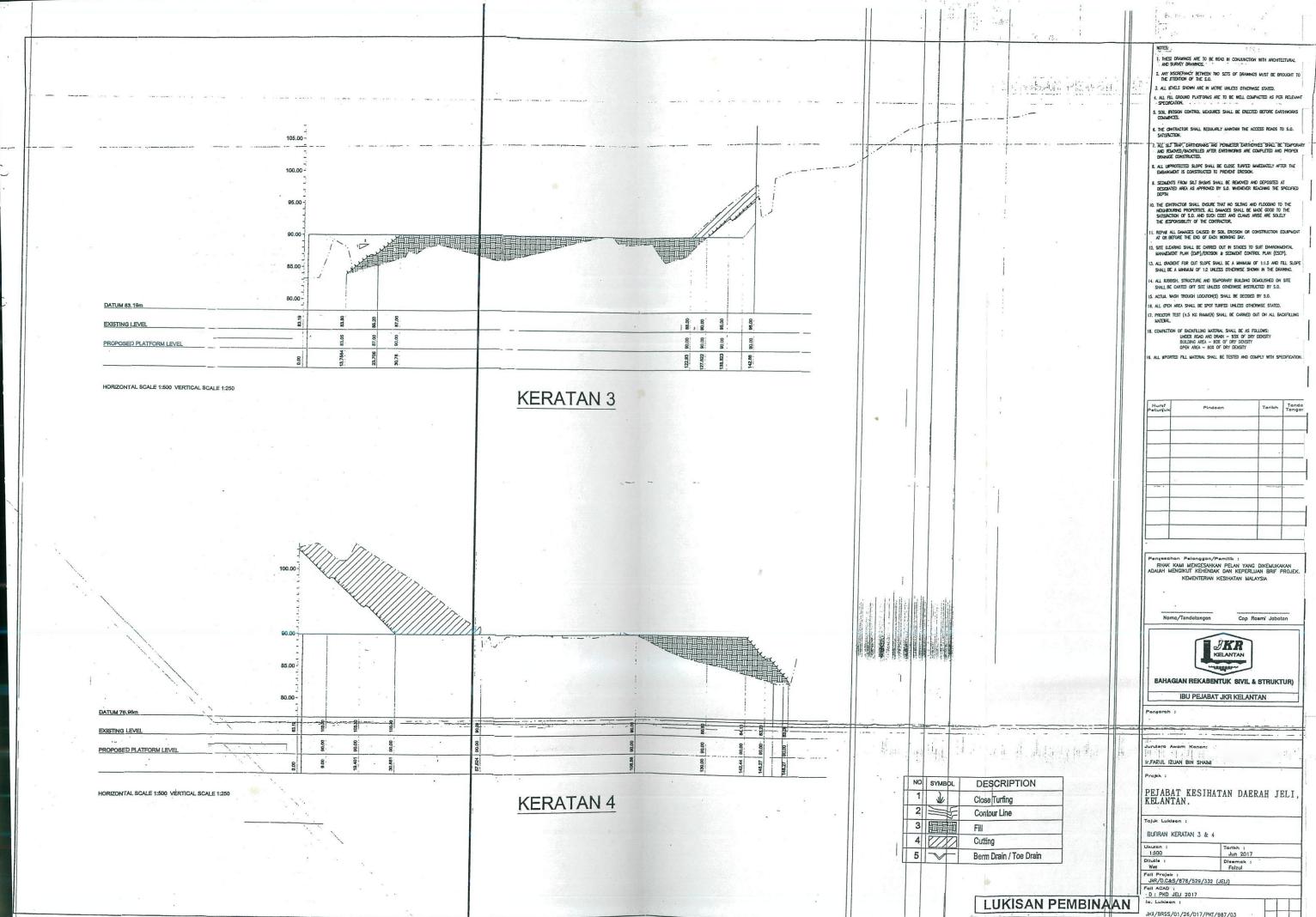
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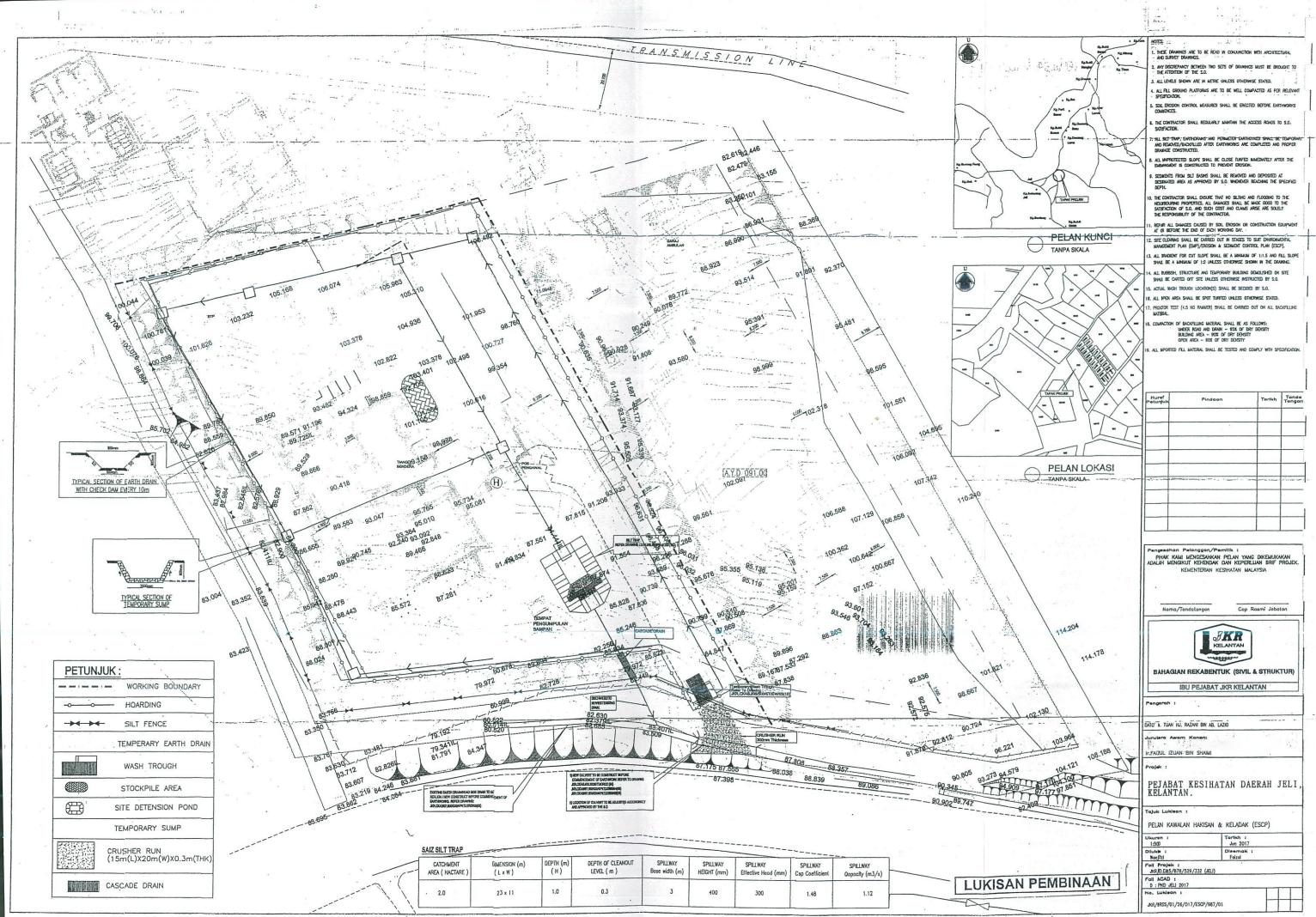
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JKR.D.C&S/878/529/332(JELI)
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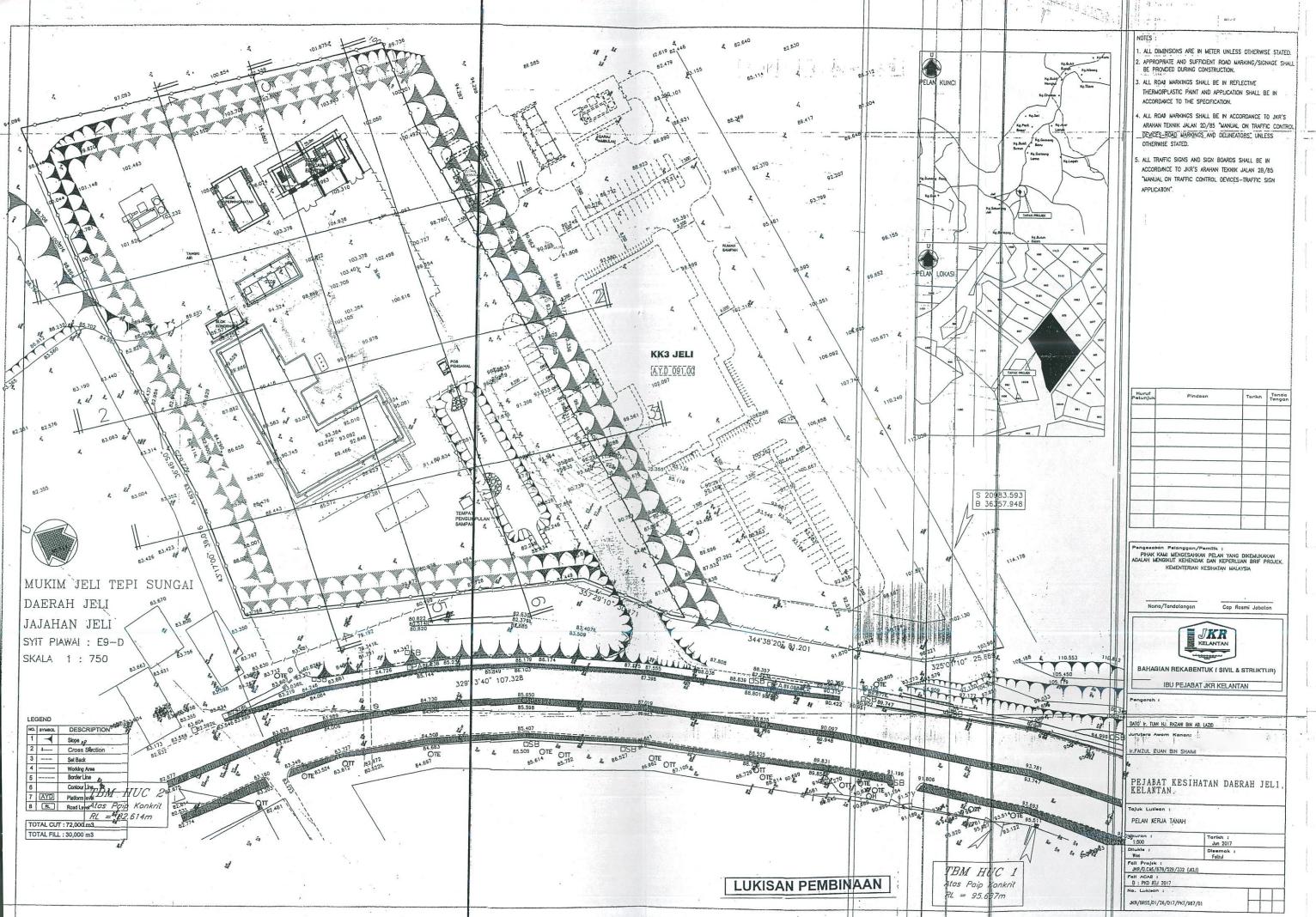
CADANGAN MEH BIR'A DAW MENYIAPKAN PEJABAT KESIHATAN DAERAH JELI , KELANTAN DARULI VIJA TANIK : PELAN TETOPI CERUCOK

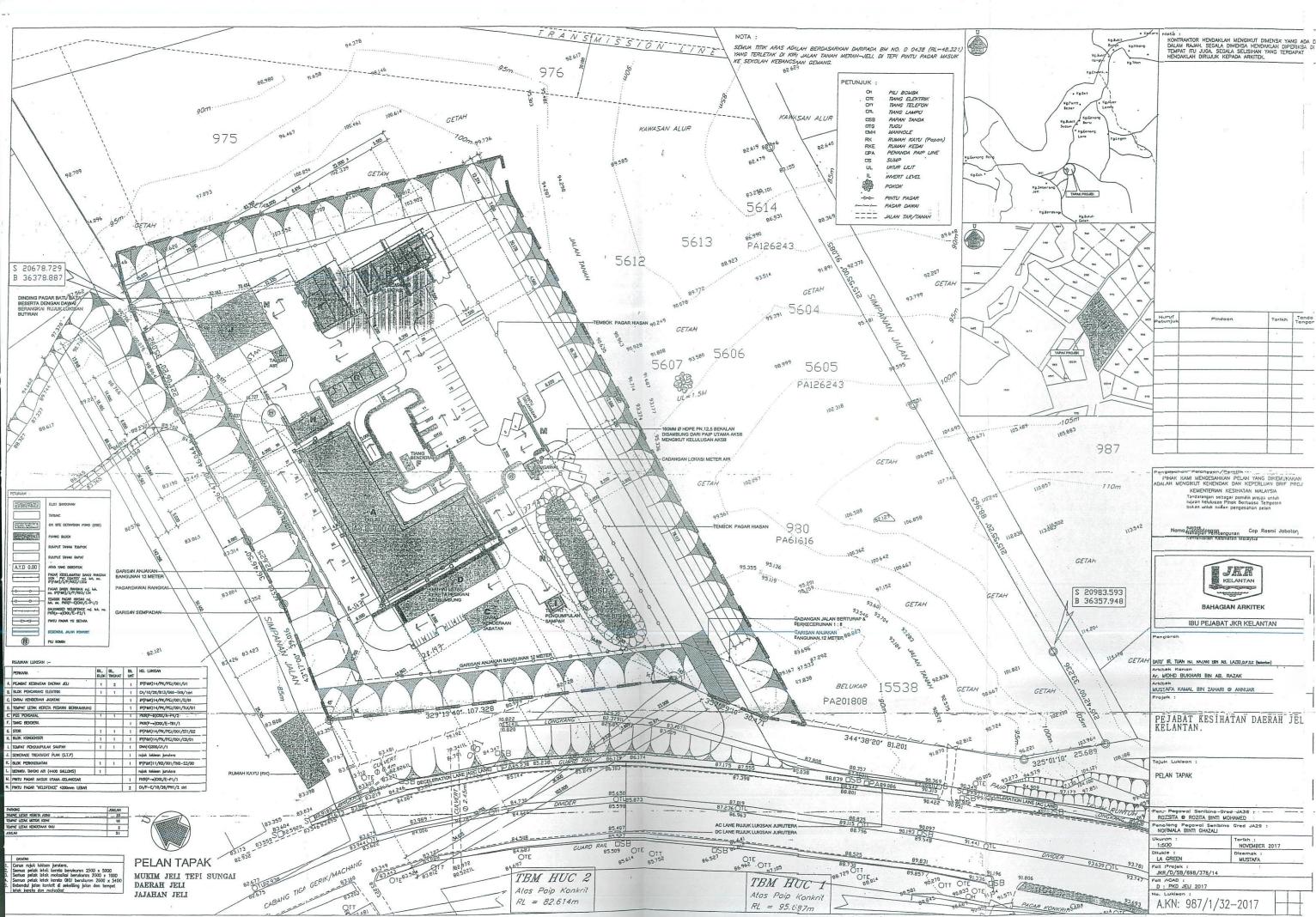
No. LUKISAN : JKR / BRSS / 01/26/D17/TCBP/987/03











PRINSIP CITRA SERVICES DC1b CLIENT (CA 0198721-D) CONSULTANTS Section : CONTRACTOR Location: Offset: FIELD DENSITY TEST Tested by: (Sand Replacement Test) Date Tested : Description of Soil: Maximum Dry Density: Mg/m₃ Depth of Hole Excavated : 150mm Optimum Moisture Content: Bulk Density of Calibrating Sand (P3): Mg/m_3 Chainage: Layer: Ogl.(M): Wt. Of Soil from Hole (W3) Wt. Of Sand before Pouring (S1) Wt. Of Sand after Pouring (S4) Wt. Sand in Cone (S_2) Wt. Sand in Hole ($Sb=S_1-S_4-S_2$) 3ulk Density $P = W3 \times P3$ Mg/m3 MOISTURE CONTENT Container No. : Vt. of Wet Soil + Container (M2) 9 /t. of Dry Soil + Container (M3) 9 /t. of Container (M1) 9 /t. of Moisture C1=(M2 - M3) 9 't. of Dry Soil C2=(M3 - M1) oisture Content $W = C1 \times 100$ 9 y Density Pd = (100*P) Mg/m₃ (100 + W)mpaction (Pd/MDD x 100) % ecification Requirements % TRef. No.

ted By:

Passed

Failed

Results:

[No.

narks:

%

KELPILE SDN BHD

PROJECT:	JACKED IN PILII PEJABAT KESIHATAN DAERAH JELI	NG RECORD	* 6
CONTRACTOR: MACHINE TYPE PILE LOCATION PENETRATION	YZY600	DATE PILE SIZE TIME TOTAL DEPTH	: 300MM X 300MM RC PILE
PILE SIZE			
LENGTH			
SERIAL NO			
DATE CASTED			
PRNEI			

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TION	2 of much)	2 cylinde	2+2 cylinder	TRA		1	Oil	2 cyl	S Pile Drivi	
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2.50		20.			37.00			3.00	284.60	335.2	570.
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CONTRACTOR SITE PERSONNEL	INSPECTOR OF	WORKS	KELPILE REPI	RESENTATION
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