Soil Augering almost anyone can do it

by
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Two techniques:

1. Soil augers – regular, mud and sand

2. Soil core sampler – slide hammer

Soil augers

Regular

Mud

Sand

GSC Northern owns auger kit with multiple auger types and extensions

Suitable for sandy and
fine-grained sediments

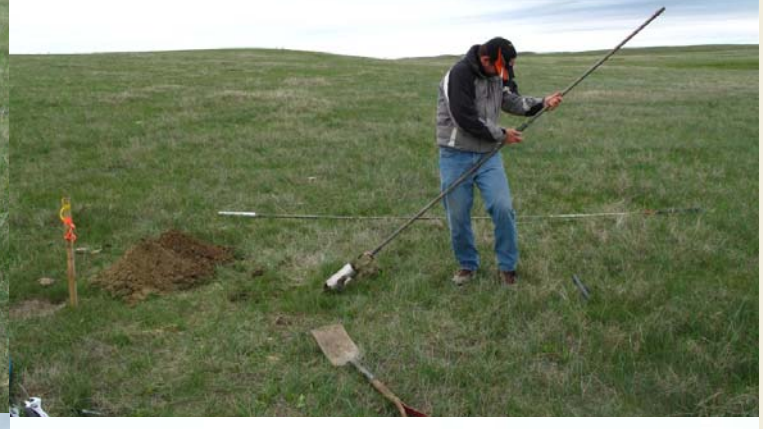
Ideal where exposures
are absent

Can penetrate wet and
saturated silts and clays

Good alternative if vibra-coring
is not viable

One-to-two persons

Quick-connect or threaded options



Very portable

5-metre depths (and more) feasible

Lacustrine sediments
Buried soil
Wet sand
Aeolian sediments
Dry soil and sand
Moist sand

Hand augering summary:

Advantages

- Very portable
- Fast
- Excellent depths and recovery (~100%)
-Good for obtaining basic stratigraphy
- Good for bulk sampling (e.g. moisture content, grain size, munsell, radiocarbon dating)

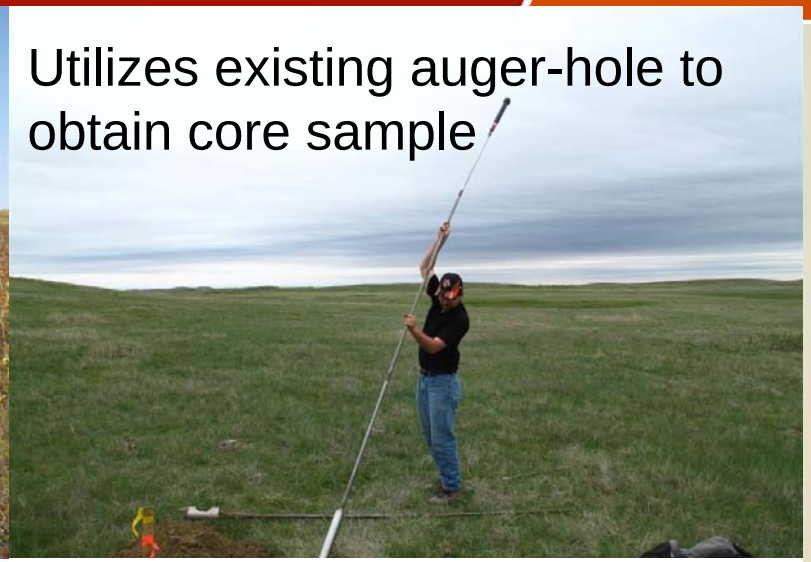
Dis-advantages

- Disturbed samples
- Coring will terminate in weakly-consolidated saturated sediments
- Difficult in very dry, loose sediment

Slide hammer - soil core sampler

GSC Northern does not own a sampler (as far as I know)

Short, undisturbed samples are ideal for optical dating


Utilizes existing auger-hole to obtain core sample

Slide-hammer for coring

T-bar for extraction

Ideal methodology is to combine auger sampling and slide-hammer coring

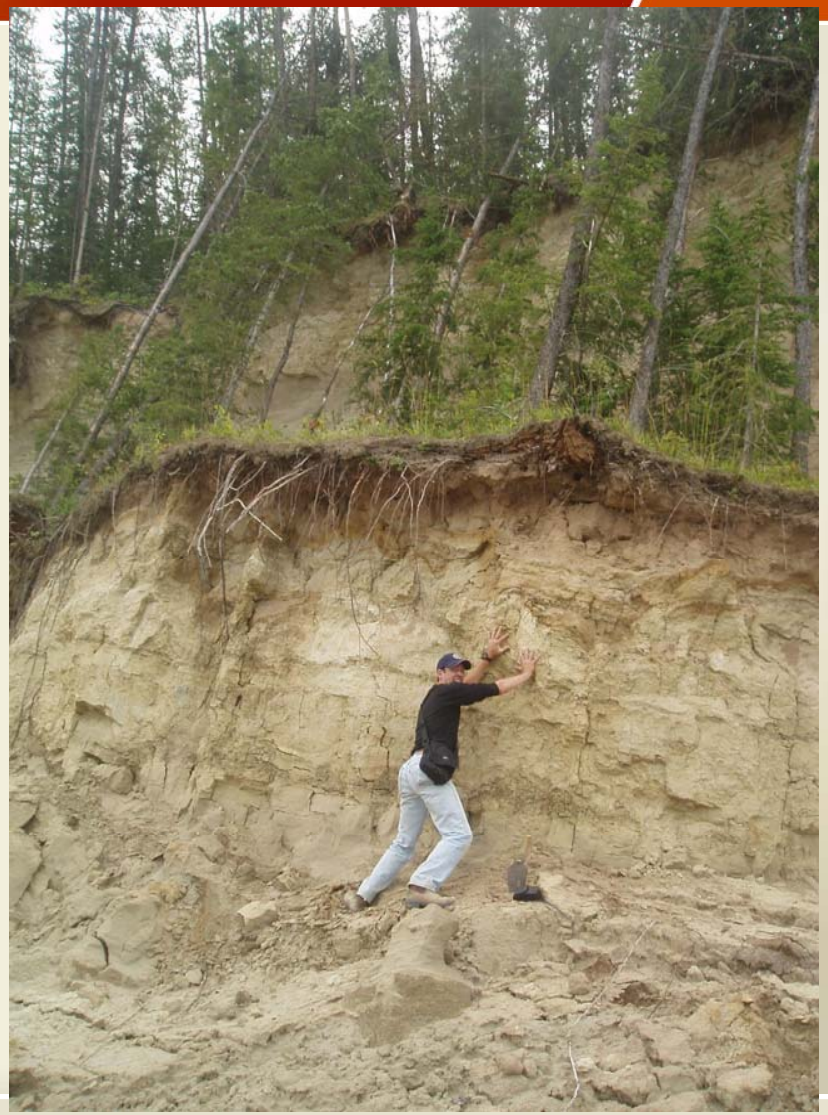
Slide-hammer coring summary:

Advantages

- Very portable
- Fast
- Excellent depths and recovery (~100%)
-Good for obtaining basic stratigraphy
-Good for undisturbed sampling
-Ideal for opitcal dating
-Can be used vertically or horizontally (for sampling sections)
-Excellent when combined with hand augering

Dis-advantages

-Coring will terminate in weakly-consolidated saturated sediments
- Difficult in very dry, loose sediment
-Can be difficult to extract undisturbed sample from tube

Footnote: option available for a split-tube sampler

For further assistance
contact Stephen Wolfe