中九龍幹線通訊

Central Kowloon Route Newsletter

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通告 Message

在今期通訊，我們介紹中九龍幹線土地勘測工作及馬頭角地區的特色。

We will introduce the ground investigation works for CKR as well as the local characteristics in Ma Tau Kok.

中九龍幹線土地勘測工作

我們自2008年3月展開了中九龍幹線土地勘測工作後，土地勘測現已接近90%完成，並預計於下個月完成所有勘測工作。在過往多個月，我們沿着中九龍幹線走線，在油麻地、何文田、土瓜灣、馬頭角、九龍灣水域以及啓德等地區，共鑽探了超過80個陸上及海上鑽孔。

參考鑽探抽取的樣本及測試結果，我們便能準確地知道中九龍幹線沿線的地質資料，包括接近地面軟土層的厚度及地底堅硬石層的位置等。

Ground Investigation Works for CKR

Since the commencement of ground investigation works of the project in March 2008, almost 90% of the works have been completed. The remaining works are anticipated to be completed by end of next month. In the past months, we carried out the drilling works along the CKR alignment at Yau Ma Tei, Homantin, To Kwa Wan, Ma Tau Kok , Kowloon Bay waters, Kai Tak area, etc. Over 80 land and marine drillholes have been completed.

With reference to the samples and testing results, we can identity more accurately the geological profiles along the CKR, which includes the thickness of the soft materials and the profiles for the bedrock.

以下是中九龍幹線土地勘測工作的一些發現以及地底鑽探工程的小知識：

工程進度:

已完成80個鑽孔，預計餘下12個鑽孔的鑽探工作將會在5月中完成。

最深的鑽孔：

最深的鑽孔位於馬頭圍配水庫遊樂場附近，鑽探深度約130米，石層深度約於地下26米，而九龍幹線隧道的深度，約於地下125米。中九龍幹線與地面的距離是相當深的。

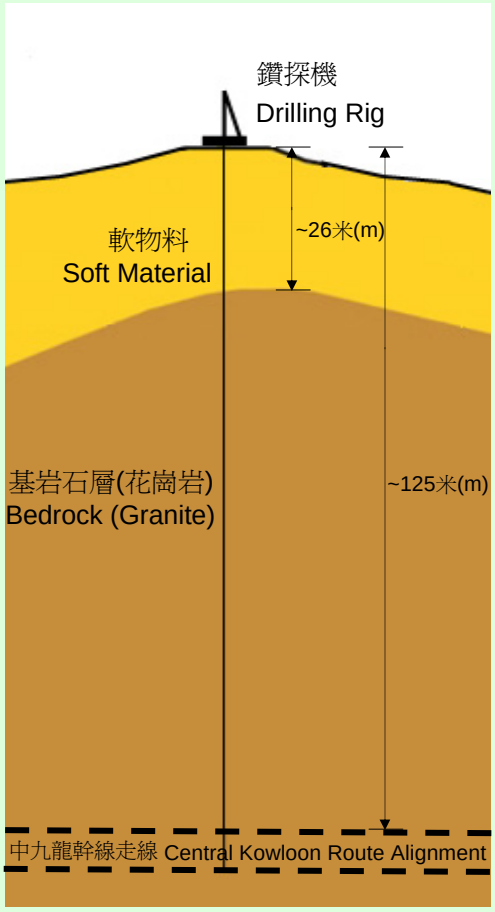
Some of the findings for the ground investigation works for CKR and basic information for ground investigation works are described as follows:

Progress of works:

We have completed 80 nos. of drillholes and anticipated that the remaining 12 nos. of drillholes will be completed by mid May.

The deepest drillhole：

The deepest drillhole is located beside Ma Tau Wai Service Reservoir Playground with drilling depth of approximately 130m. The bed rock is about 26m below ground and the CKR tunnel will be located about 125m below ground which is far away from the ground level.



岩石和泥土的分別

在進行土地勘測工作時，工程人員會記錄取得樣本的各樣特徵，亦會鑑別樣本的級別。根據土木工程拓展署出版的岩土指南第三冊，岩土是依照特徵、風化程度和堅硬度分爲六個級別。第一至第三級代表岩土仍保存原來岩石的結構及硬度，未經風化而分裂或崩解。第四至第六級就是通稱爲泥土的岩土層。所謂泥土，其實是岩石因長年累月的自然風化而分解及分裂後形成的散塊甚至碎屑。正因爲泥土是岩石外層分解而成，土地勘測時岩石層通常在泥土層之下發現。

Rock and Soil – What is the difference?

When ground investigation is carried out, the engineering staff takes note of the characteristics of the sample obtained and classify the sample. According the Geoguide 3 – guides to Soil and Rock Descriptions published by Civil Engineering and Development Department, rock materials are classified into 6 grades based on characteristics, degree of decomposition and material strength. Grades I to III are used to define rock materials that still retain a rock texture and fabric and its rock hardness, not having decomposed by weathering. Grades IV to VI describes what is commonly know as soil. Soil materials are in fact rock that has been weathered naturally to such an extent that it decomposes and disintegrates into fragments or particles. It is because soil is formed from disintegration of the outer layer of rock , we often find a rock layer below a soil layer during ground investigation.

泥土樣本　Soil samples

岩石樣本　Rock Sample

土地勘測工程的進行情況
Process of Ground Investigation Works

架設圍板及臨時圍欄以減少對行人的影響
Erection of hoardings or temporary railings to minimise impacts on the pedestrians

架設告示板提供工程資料
Erection of notice boards with works details

循環再用鑽探用水，減少排放
Recycling of drilling water to minimise discharge