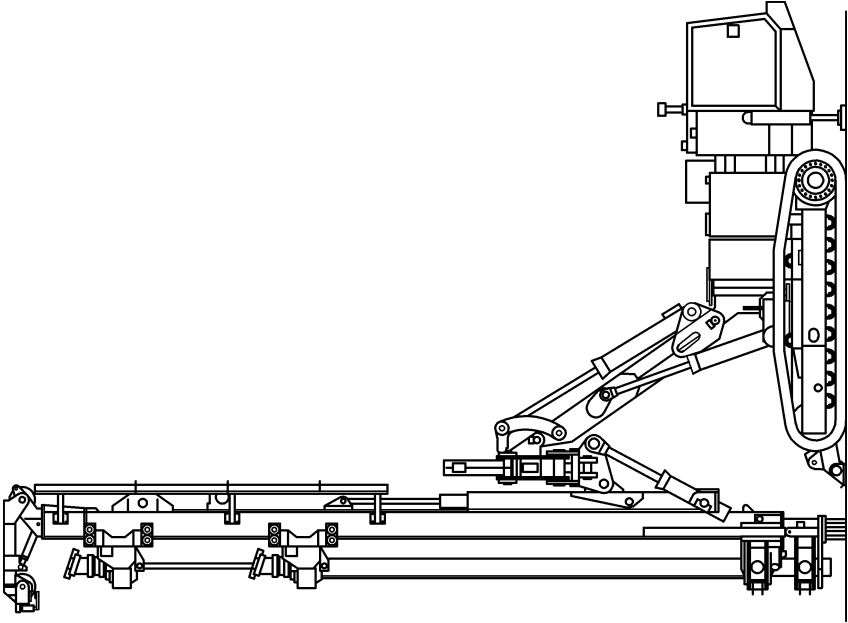
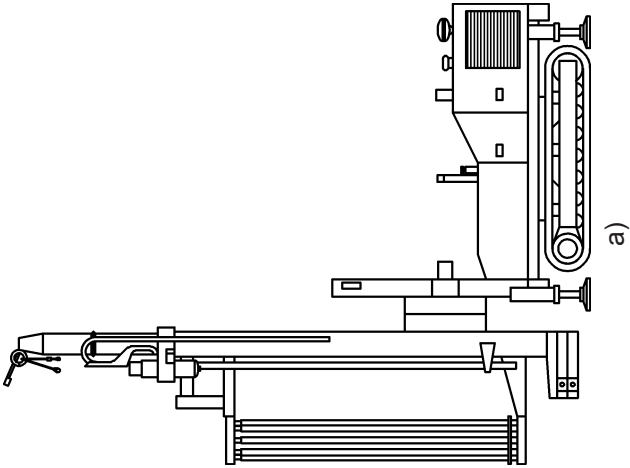
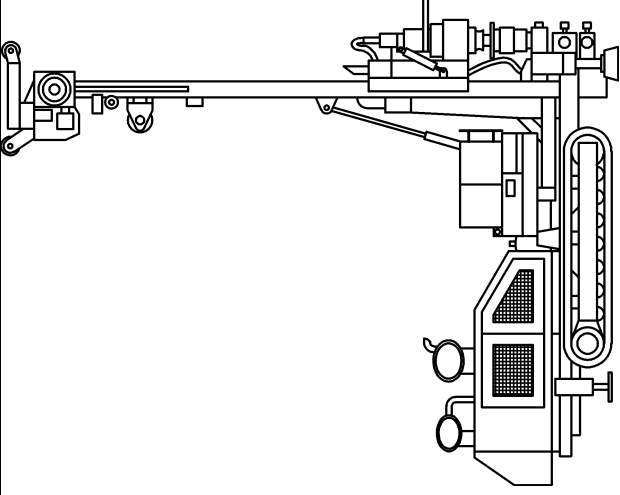
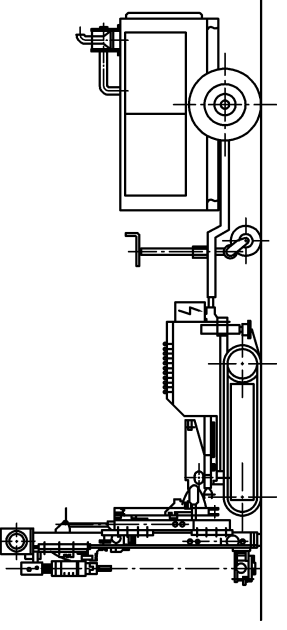
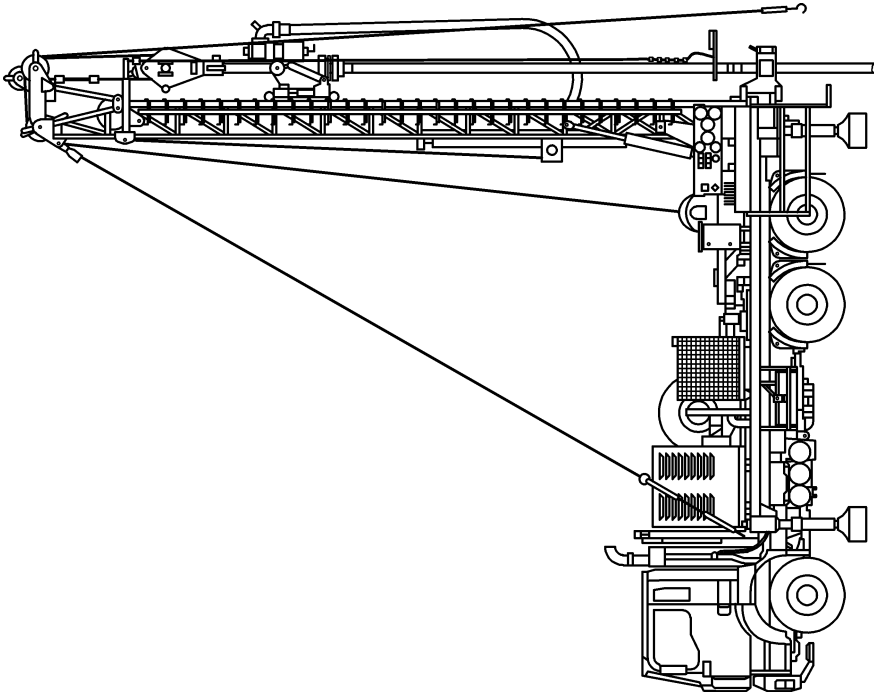
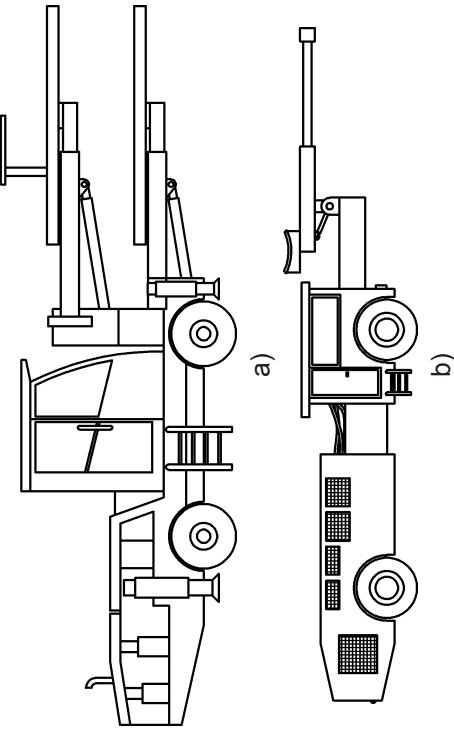
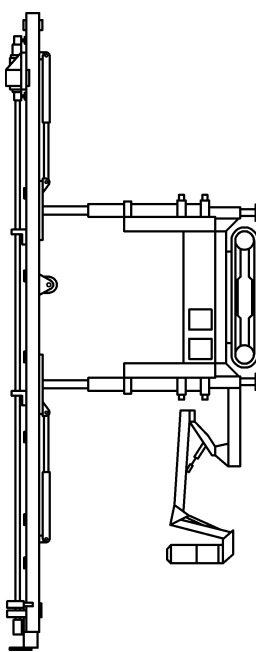
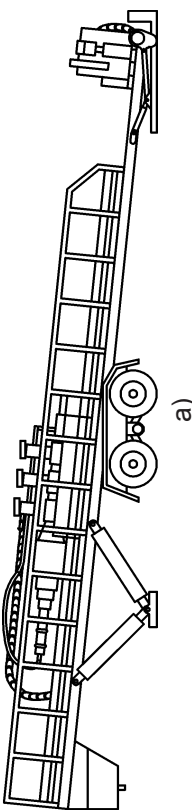


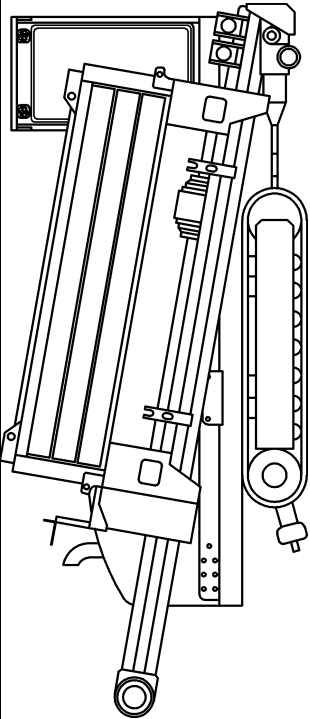
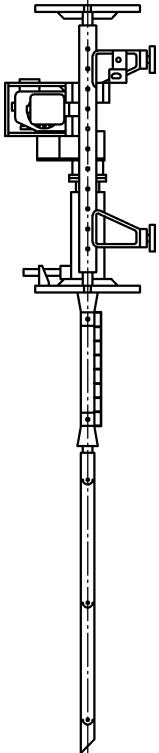
	Equipment	Description	Picture	Part number of this standard
A.2.4	Double head drilling systems	Used for several applications where two different stems are running (one inside the other).	 Figure A.4	1 and 2 or 4

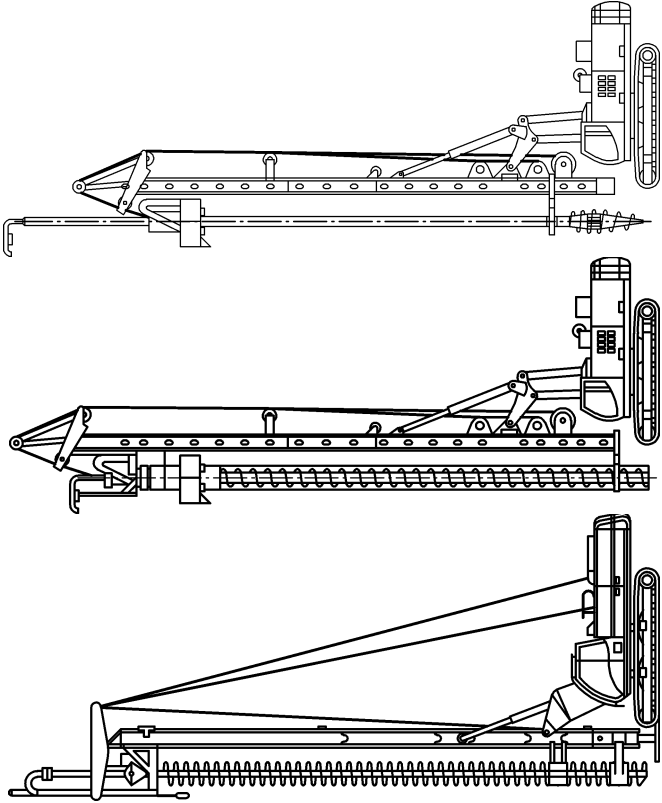
	Equipment	Description	Picture	Part number of this standard
A.2.5	Exploration/ soil investigation drill rig	Equipment for drilling boreholes, smaller diameters to explore/take samples in soil or rock, or install tubes, or perform in situ tests. The rod change and storage may be mechanized.		1, 4 and 7

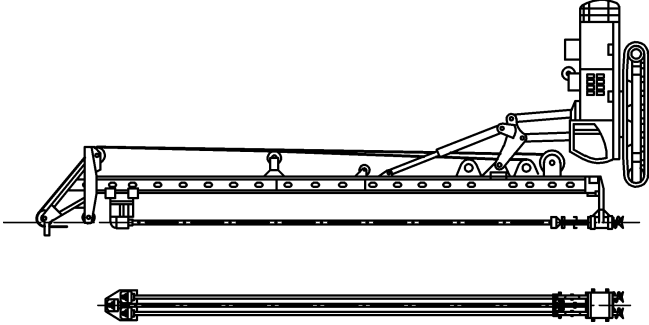
	Equipment	Description	Picture	Part number of this standard
			 b) Figure A.5	
A.2.6	Micro pile drill rig	Used for drilling and/ or foundation applications (might be specially designed for application in low headrooms). Rigs can be driven by direct power of diesel engine, or electric motor. Some rigs use separate power packs with long hydraulic hoses or electric cables.	 Figure A.6	1 and 2 or 4

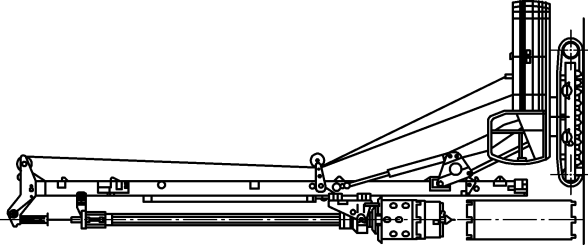
	Equipment	Description	Picture	Part number of this standard
A.2.7	Truck mounted drill rig	To be used for exploration, water well, geothermal applications, piling, etc. Upper structure fixed or rotating.	 Figure A.7	1, 2 and 4

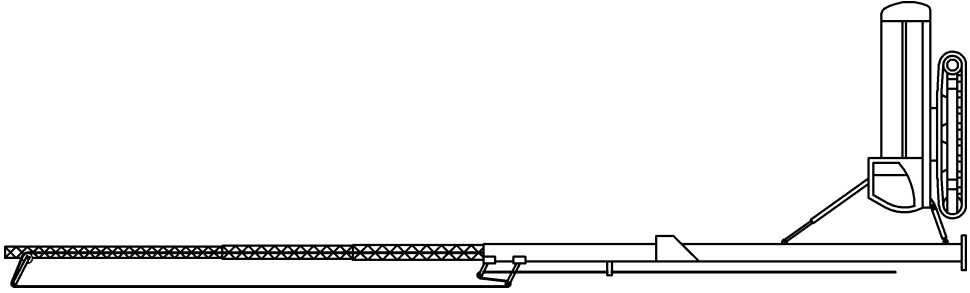
	Equipment	Description	Picture	Part number of this standard
A.2.8	Underground drill rig	A machine for drilling blastholes, rockbolting or anchoring in tunnels, mines or similar underground structures. It can be fitted with one or more feed beams and a boom mounted platform. Most of these machines are rubber-tyred. Low-profile and extra low-profile drilling rigs are designed to make it safer and more economical to extract valuable ores from reefs and seams as low as 1,1 meters. Most of these machines are rubber-tyred.	 Figure A.8	1 and 2 1 and 2
A.2.9	Pre-armouring underground drill rig	Pre-armouring drill rigs specifically designed for and solely intended to be used underground. These machines are typically designed for advanced roof and side wall ground reinforcement, e.g. pre-armouring, fore-poling, spiling etc., in a horizontal or almost horizontal orientation. The machine may be fitted with one or more feed beams and a boom mounted elevating working platform. Reinforcement bar loader may be present depending on the reinforcement technology.	 Figure A.9	1 and 2
A.2.10	Horizontal directional drill rig HDD	For drilling horizontal or almost horizontal boreholes. The drill string can be steered to drill underneath roads, canals, buildings, etc.	 a)	1 and 3

	Equipment	Description	Picture	Part number of this standard
			 Figure A.10	
A.2.11	Horizontal shaft drill rig	To be used in shafts or tunnels for HDD techniques.	 Figure A.11	1 and 3

	Equipment	Description	Picture	Part number of this standard
A.2.12	Drilling rig for rotary drilling A Continuous flight Auger (CFA) B Twin rotary drive drill C Soil displacement drilling	With rotary and auger with hollow stem. With double rotating rotary for auger inside a casing which rotate both in opposite direction. With rotary and stem with at the end two flights in different directions (left and right screwed). Or a special pile shoe with tapered screw flight.	 Figure A.12	1 and 2 or 4

	Equipment	Description	Picture	Part number of this standard
A.2.13	Soil mixing equipment	Rotary drill rig with one or more hollow drill stems. At the end of the stem, wings for mixing soil with additives as cement, lime, chemicals or mixtures.	 Figure A.13	1 and 4

	Equipment	Description	Picture	Part number of this standard
A.2.14	Kelly drill rigs	Rig fitted with rotary, auger or bucket tools are to be used, with or without casings. Leader not supported to the ground. Commonly used for large diameter piles.	 Figure A.14	1 and 4

	Equipment	Description	Picture	Part number of this standard
A.2.15	Soil injection drill rig	To install tubes for injection of grout or cement, or direct injection by the injection lance. Can be used for jet-grouting.	 Figure A.15	1 and 2