

Taking all known variations and risks in consideration it should have led to deep and safe cut off level of wooden piles in Turku. According todays knowledge these should be:

1,0 m	Seasonal and annual variations of ground water level
0,6 m	Safety margin for short term ground water observations
0,4 m	Oxygen free depth from ground water level
<u>0,5 m</u>	Rise of earth crust because of clacier in 100 years
2,5 m	Totally
1,0 m	Average ground water level lowering in Turku in 25 years because of poor control
3,5 m	All together

Altogether this is considerably more than accepted 0,2m. Noticing only some of above mentioned things in design would have saved many houses against the risks of decaying wooden piles. So bad design and poor control have caused danger of decaying wooden piles for 400 houses in central area of Turku. This means serious economical losses for many thousands of inhabitants of Turku, who have unlucky bought their flats on decaying wooden piles. Cost of that can be even 500 Euros pro squaremeter of flat in most difficult cases.

References:

- /1/ Finnish Association of Civil Engineers. Code of Practice for Foundation Engineering. RIL 121-1988. Helsinki. 1988.
- /2/ Lille, W.O. Perustusrakennuksista Teollisuuskouluja varten. Turun teollisuuskoulu. 1901.