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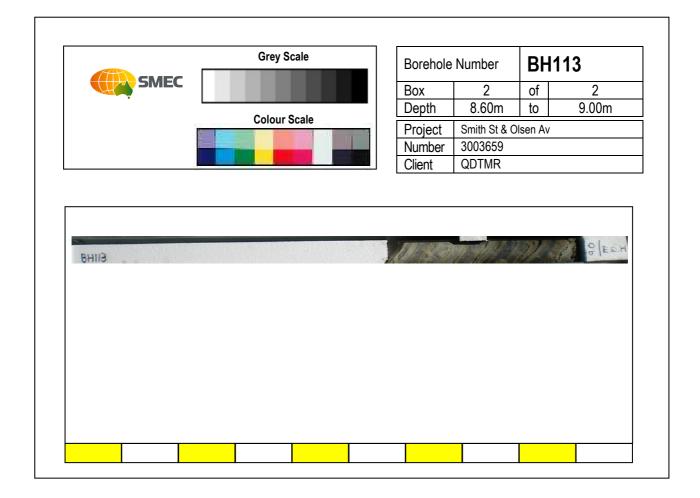
Client:		,	-	; 40 year	EC								Borehole No: BH113 Sheet No: 1 OF 2 Project No: 3003659				
Proje Feat	ect: ure:		ith O	lsen			Des	ign Geoteo	h Inves	stiga	tion Co-ordinates System: UTM Zone 56 Easting: 536362.2m E Northing: 6906761.3m S	Α	urface F ngle fro irection	m Horz: 90			
	DR	ILLIN	G				TES	STING			SUBSTANCE			1			
	F	Rate								R	Description		/cor				
		Medium Slow	Water	Sample	Depth (m)	Depth/RL	Type	Sample or Field Test	Graphic Log	USC Symbol	Soil Type: density/consistency, grain size/plasticity, colour, particle shape/secondary components, minor constituents, moisture, origin, additional observations.	Moisture	Consistency/ Density	Other Observations			
1	2 3	4 5	6	7	8	9 17.85	10	11	12	13	14 Clayey SILT: Firm to stiff, low plasticity, pale brown, some gravel,	15	16	17			
					-						trace of sand, tree root, dry to moist, possible fill.	D	F				
					-					CL		м	St				
		i			-	0.90 16.95						_					
<u>ں</u>					1	10.90	UC	639 kPa		сн	Silty CLAY: Hard, high plasticity, grey mottled red-brown, moist, natural.		н				
ATC					-	1.50						м					
					-	16.35 <i>1.70</i> 16.15	s	5,8,13		CL	Clayey SILT: Stiff to very stiff, pale orange-brown, trace of fine sand, trace of rootlets, moist, residual.]	St VSt				
					2-	10.15		N=21			SILTSTONE: Extremely low strength, extremely weathered, grey orange pale brown, some rootlets.						
					-												
					_	2.50						_					
					_	15.35	s	8,18,30/ 128mm N*=53			White pale grey and orange thinly laminated, some low strength fragments.						
MD					3-		$\left - \right $										
+	+					3.20					Refer to Geotechnical Log of Cored Drillhole						
					-												
					-												
					4—												
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					9												
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					_												
					-												
otes	(Instr	ument	ation	etc):													
ontr	actor:	G	GeoDri	II							Commenced: 10/08/11			Logged By: ME/BD			
quip	ment:	н	lydrop	ower	Scout						Completed: 10/08/11			Checked By: AR			

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Pro Fea		e: on:	QI Sn Re	DTN hith	Olse			d Design Geotech Investigation Co-c	ordina	ntes S	Sys	E	E: 5	363	62.2 761	<u>2</u> .3	6			Angle f	e RL (m): 17.85 f rom Horz: 90 on: n/a
	DRII		IG	_				SUBSTANCE							TE	ST	-				DEFECTS
					(m	٦L		Description	Weat	thering	3		imat reng					ractu cing			Description
Method	Water	TCR %	RQD %	Ľ	Depth (m)	Depth/RL	Graphic Log	ROCK TYPE, mineralogy, grain size, colour, fabric, etc.		~ ~					Type	Result		10 3	00	Depth	Type, Orientation, Spacing, Coating, Planarity, Rough Thickness.
ž 1	2	Ĕ 3	ž 4	5	<u>й</u> 6	ă 7	<u>دق</u> 8	9		≦≶£1 10	핏믹	17 _	ı ≥ ⊐ 11	ΗЩ	F 12	Ř 13	20	100	1000	15	16
	-	Ū			<u> </u>			~							12	10				10	
					- - 1 - - - - - - - - - - -			Refer to Geotechnical log of Non-cored Drillhole													
		100	0	3.4	3—	<u>3.20</u> 14.65 3.40		Start Coring at 3.20m METASILTSTONE: pale orange brown, extremely													
					-	14.45		low strength to very low strength, extremely weathered (remoulds to Silty CLAY)												3.44 3.48	Be, 55, Vn, Cl, Pl, Ro J, 75, Vn, Cl, Un, Sm
		100	0		_			Poliated, low strength, highly tractured, highly weathered.												3.80	Be, 60, Vn, Cl, Pl, Sm
				4.2	4-	4.20														3.98 4.06	Be, 55, St, Fe, Pl, Sm Be, 40, St, Fe, St, Sm
					-	13.65		Slightly fractured.									[4.28	Be, 40, Vn, Cy, Dis, Sm
		52	18		-	4.65 13.20			┥┩												
				5.1	- -	5.05	X	CORE LOSS (4.65m to 5.05m)													
				<u>J.1</u>	5-	12.80		Slightly fractured.	1												
					-	5.60														5.33 5.52	Be, 50, Ct, Cy, Un, Sm J, 60, Vn, Cl, Un, Sm
		100	43		-	5.60 12.25		Medium strength, moderately weathered.	1 ท											5.60	J, 40, Vn, Cl, Un, Ro
					6-	6.00 11.85		ARGILLITE: Predominately dark grey with pale												5.83 5.94 5.98	J, 30, Vn, Cy, Pl, Sm J, 30, In, Cy, Pl, Sm J, 30, In, Cy, Pl, Ro J, 30, Vn, Cl, Cu, Ro
		\vdash		6.2	-			grey-brown laminations, slightly fractured, medium strength to low strength, moderately												6.04 6.18	J, 30, Vn, Cl, Cu, Ro J, 50, St, Fe, Pl, Sm
					-			weathered to slightly weathered.												6.48	Be, 40, St, Fe, Pl, Sm
					_		• •													6.77 6.86	Be, 40, St, Fe, Pl, Sm Be, 40, St, Fe, Pl, Sm
		100	43		7—		•													6.98	J, 45, Vn, Cl, Pl, Sm
					-															7.23 7.38	Be, 45, St, Fe, Pl, Sm J, 45, Ct, Cy, Pl, Ro
				7.7	_	7.70														7.49-7.55 7.68	FZ, In, Cy J, 40, St, Cl, St, Sm
					_	10.15	•	Medium strength.												7.70	Be, 45, St, Fe, Pl, Sm
					8-															8.05	Be, 50, St, Fe, Pl, Sm
		100	69		-																
					-															8.60	Be, 45, St, Fe, Pl, Sm
				9.0	-9		•		┼┼┦											8.95 8.96-9.00	Be, 45, St, Fe, Cu, Sm CZ
					_			Hole discontinued at 9.00m													
					_																
					-																
ot	es (In	stru	mer	tatio	on etc):									<u> </u>						
_	tract			Geo[0	nmenc	od:	1	0/08	0/11								Logged By: ME/B

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	Grey Scale	Borehole	Number	BH	113
SMEC		Box	1	of	2
	Colour Scale	Depth	3.20m	to	8.60m
1		Project	Smith St & O	lsen Av	
		Number	3003659		
		Client	QDTMR		
BHII3 N	THE REAL PROPERTY IN O THE	Color Color			CORE LOSS
CORE LOSS					CORE LOSS
CARE			t in the second se		
CALLE					





NOTES RELATING TO GEOTECHNICAL REPORTS AND SITE INVESTIGATION LOGS

GEOTECHNICAL REPORTS AND SITE INVESTIGATION LOGS

Geotechnical reports/logs are prepared by qualified personnel on the information supplied or obtained and are based on current engineering standards of interpretation and analysis.

Information may be gained from limited subsurface testing, surface observations, previous work, and is supplemented by knowledge of the local geology and experience of the range of properties that may exhibited by the materials present. For this reason, geotechnical reports should be regarded as interpretative rather than factual documents, limited to some extent by the scope of information on which they rely.

Where the report/log has been prepared for a specific purpose (e.g. design of a three-storey building), the information and interpretation may not be appropriate if the design is changed (e.g. a twenty-storey building). In such cases, the report/log and the sufficiency of the existing work should be reviewed by SMEC in the light of the new proposal.

Every care is taken with the report/log content; however, it is not always possible to anticipate or assume responsibility for the following conditions:

- Unexpected variations in ground conditions. The potential for this depends on the amount of investigative work undertaken.
- Changes in policy or interpretation by statutory authorities
- The actions of contractors responding to commercial pressures

If these occur, SMEC would be pleased to resolve the matter through further investigation, analysis or advice.

UNFORESEEN CONDITIONS

Should conditions encountered on site differ markedly from those anticipated from the information contained in the report/log, SMEC should be notified immediately. Early identification of site anomalies generally results in any problems being more readily resolved and allows re-interpretation and assessment of the implications for future work.

SUBSURFACE INFORMATION

Logs of a borehole, recovered core, test pit, excavated face, or cone penetration test are an engineering and/or geological interpretation of the subsurface conditions. The reliability of the logged information depends on the drilling/testing method, sampling/observation spacing's and the ground conditions. It is not always possible or economic to obtain continuous high-quality data. It should also be recognised that the volume of material observed or tested is only a fraction of the total subsurface profile.

Interpretation of subsurface information and application to design and construction must take into consideration the spacing of the test locations, the frequency of observations and testing, and the possibility that geological boundaries may vary between observation points.

Groundwater observations and measurements outside of specially designed and constructed piezometers should be treated with care for the following reasons:

- In low permeability soils groundwater may not seep into an excavation or bore in the short time it is left open.
- A localised perched water table may not represent the true water table.
- Groundwater levels vary according to rainfall events or season.
- Some drilling and testing procedures mask or prevent groundwater inflow.

The installation of piezometers and long-term monitoring of groundwater levels may be required to adequately identify groundwater conditions.