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GEOTECHNICAL LOG OF NON-CORE DRILLHOLE

BH109 Borehole No: Sheet No: 1 OF 2

Project No: 3003659

Client: **QDTMR**

Smith Olsen Detailed Design Geotech Investigation Co-ordinates System: UTM Zone 56 Project: Feature:

Easting: 535346.4m E Northing: 6906923.5m S

Surface RL (m): 28.29 Angle from Horz: 90
Direction: n/a

OC				fer L	UCal	UIIF	lall	TEC	TINC			Northing: 6906923.5m S		irection:	n/a	
		ואכ	LLIN	ا				IES	STING		_	SUBSTANCE				
Method	Support	Fast	ate Wols	Water	Sample	Depth (m)	Depth/RL	Туре	Sample or Field Test	Graphic Log	USC Symbol	Description Soil Type: density/consistency, grain size/plasticity, colour, particle shape/secondary components, minor constituents, moisture, origin, additional observations.	Moisture	Consistency/ Density	Other Obse	rvations
1	2	3	4 5	6	7	8	9 28.29	10	11	12	13	14 Silty GPAVEL: Loose hale brown fine to medium weathered	15	16	17	
		ļį	į			-	20.20				GM	Silty GRAVEL: Loose, pale brown, fine to medium weathered siltstone gravel, possible natural, dry.				
G						-	0.60				0			L		
ATC	Casing					_	27.69					Pale orange.	- D			
	ပိ					1-	0.90 27.29 27.29 1.20					Medium dense, pale brown.	-	MD		
					SPT	_	1.20	S	10,11,11 N=22			Pale brown mottled pale grey, organic rootlets.	-	IVID		
		ļį	į			-	1.50				CL	Silty CLAY: Very stiff, low plasticity, red, possible extremely weathered siltstone.				
					SPT	-	26.79	s	7,10,12 N=22			Silty CLAY: Very stiff, high plasticity, grey mottled orange with iron staining, moist, residual.				
						2-			IN=ZZ							
WD		H									СН		М	VSt		
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		Ī	İ			3-						Refer to Geotechnical Log of Cored Drillhole				
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tes	s (In	stru	men	tation	etc):											
nt	ract	or:	[Drillsu	re							Commenced: 08/08/11			Logged By:	ME/BD
		nt:		Jacro :	250 Tr	ook Di	~					Completed: 08/08/11			Checked By:	AR



GEOTECHNICAL INVESTIGATIONS LOG

BH109 Borehole No: Sheet No: 2 OF 2

Project No: 3003659

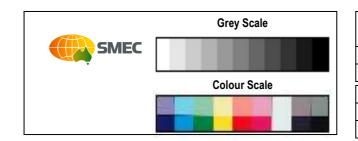
Client: **QDTMR**

Project: Smith Olsen Detailed Design Geotech Investigation Co-ordinates System: UTM Zone 56 Feature:

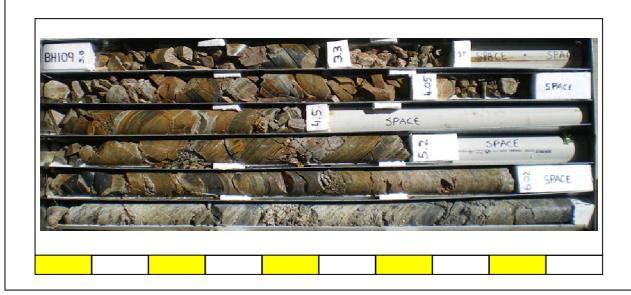
E: 535346.4

Surface RL (m): 28.29 Angle from Horz: 90

Lo	catio	n:	Re	efer	Loca	ation	Plan							N: 6	692		;				Direction	on: n/a	
	DRII							SUBSTANCE								ΓES						DEFECTS	
					٦	,		Description	We	ath	erin	g		timat				Fra Spac	actur			Description	
Method	Water	TCR %	RQD %	Lift	Depth (m)	Depth/RL	Graphic Log	ROCK TYPE, mineralogy, grain size, colour, fabric, etc.	A SE	MW	SW FS	£ .		reng 」≥ □	出 5	able -	esult) 30	00	Depth	Type, Orientation, Spacing, Infilling Coating, Planarity, Roughness, Thickness.	
1	2	3		5	6	7	8	9		10)			11	1		13		14		15	16	
- - - - -								Refer to Geotechnical log of Non-cored Drillhole															-
- - - - -		100	0	3.3	-3 -3 4	3.00 25.29 3.30 24.99 24.84 4.05 24.14		Start Coring at 3.00m METASILTSTONE: Pale grey, some iron staining in defects, thinly laminated, 40°, highly fractured, high strength, moderately to highly weathered. Fragmented, medium strength, highly weathered. Highly fractured. Fragmented. Thinly bedded, pale orange-grey, fractured.													3.10 3.72-3.90 4.00 4.28	J, 55, Vn, Cl, Pl, Sm J, 90, St, Fe, Un, Ro J, 85, Vn, Cl, Pl, Sm J, 50, Vn, Cl, Pl, Sm	
אשקכ , ,		100		5.2	5— 5— - - -	5.80 22.49		Thinly laminated, pale grey and dark grey.													4.88 4.89 4.95-5.05 5.15-5.28 5.30 5.31 5.60 5.61	J. 57, Vn, Cl, Pl, Sm J. 60, Vn, Fe, Pl, Sm FZ, Fe, Ir J. St, Fe, Un, Sm J. 45, In, Cy, Pl, Ro, 5mm J. 55, St, Fe, Pl, Ro Be, 47, Vn, Fe, Pl, Sm J. 55, Vn, Fe, Pl, Sm	-
- - -		100	18	7.1	- - - 7—																6.50-6.60	SZ, 45, Cl	-
Note Con Bas								Hole discontinued at 7.10m															
Note	es (In	stru	imei	ntatio	on etc):									 						1		
Con	tract			Drills		Track	Ric	Com			d:		08/0									Logged By: Checked By:	ME/BD AR
∟qu	ipme is of c		rintic					Com ations are given on explanatory notes	ipiet	eu:		(JU/U	U/II								Greekeu by:	ΔIX



Borehole	Number	BH109								
Box	1	of	1							
Depth	3.0m	to	7.1m							
Project	Smith St & Olsen Av									
Number	3003659									
Client	QDTMR									





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.