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GEOTECHNICAL LOG OF NON-CORE DRILLHOLE

BH115 Borehole No: Sheet No: 1 OF 2

Project No: 3003659

Client: **QDTMR**

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

Easting: 536559.9m E

Surface RL (m): 14.45 Angle from Horz: 90

	position: Refer Location Plan DRILLING TESTING							TES	TING			Northing: 6906710.4m S SUBSTANCE				
\top			ate								ō	Description		cy/		
Method	Support		Slow	Water	Sample	Depth (m)	Depth/RL	Туре	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 Obse	ervations
			4 5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12 ××××	13	14	15	16	17	
ATC						- - - 1—	14.45		40.47.40			Gravelly CLAY: Very stiff, low to medium plasticity, pale orange grey-brown and pale grey, fine to coarse sub angular gravel, some silt, trace of organic material, moist, fill.				
					SPT	2—		S	12,17,13 N=30		CL			VSt		
						3	3.00				CI	Silty CLAY: Stiff to very stiff, medium plasticity, pale brown some orange, thin piece of rusted metal, moist, fill.		St VSt		
					SPT	-	4.50 9.95	S	3,7,9 N=16			Silty SAND: Medium dense, fine to medium grained, trace of clay fines, moist, natural.	М			
OW.			 			5-	5.50 8.95				SM	Silty CLAY: Very stiff, medium plasticity, grey, some fine sand, trace of fine Quartz fragments, possible residual.	-	MD		
>					SPT	6	5.80 8.65	S	6,11,11 N=22		СН	of fine Quartz fragments, possible residual. Sandy CLAY: Hard, medium to high plasticity, grey to dark grey, fine to coarse sand, and fine to medium gravel sized Quartz gravel, residual.	-	VSt		
					SPT	7	7.00	S	8,17,20 N=37			Grey, medium to coarse sand, Quartz content increasing.		н		
						9-	8.50 5.95					SILTSTONE: Extremely low strength very low strength in parts, extremely weathered, brown-grey, some orange (remoulds to low plasticity Gravelly CLAY).				
tes	(Ins	stru	men	tatio	n etc):											
ntra				Geo[Commenced: 25/07/11			Logged By:	ME/BD
uipr	mer	nt:		Hydro	power	Scout						Completed: 25/07/11			Checked By:	AR



GEOTECHNICAL LOG OF NON-CORE DRILLHOLE

BH115 **Borehole No:** Sheet No: 2 OF 2

Project No: 3003659

Client: QDTMR

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

Easting: 536559.9m E

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

_OCa		DRILLIN	IG				TES	STING			SUBSTANCE			
Method	Support	Fast Medium at Slow	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 Observations
1	2			7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
WD					- - - -	11.00					SILTSTONE: Extremely low strength very low strength in parts, extremely weathered, brown-grey, some orange (remoulds to low plasticity Gravelly CLAY). (continued)			
					-	3.45					Very low strength low to medium strength in parts, dark grey some dark green, thinly laminated. Borehole discontinued at 11.02m			
					12— -									
					13— -									
					14									
					15—									
					16—									
					- 17- -									
					- 18 -									
					19— -									
otes	s (In	strumen	tation	etc):	-									
	racto		GeoDr								Commenced: 25/07/11			Logged By: ME/BD
JIIII	auti	∵									20/01/11			Logged Dy. IVI⊏/DD



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.