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GEOTECHNICAL LOG OF NON-CORE DRILLHOLE

Borehole No: BH117

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: 536995.9m E

Location: Refer Location Plan Northing: 6906671.6m S

Surface RL (m): 19.37

Angle from Horz: 90

Direction: n/a

DRILLING						TESTING				SUBSTANCE						
Method	Support	Rate	Rate	Rate	Water	Sample	Depth (m)	Depth/RL	Type	Sample or Field Test	Graphic Log	USC Symbol	Description	Moisture	Consistency/Density	Other Observations
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
ATC							19.37	0.30					ASPHALT			
							19.07						Silty GRAVEL: Dense, medium to coarse gravel, grey, dry, road base.	D		
							1.00	18.37	S	4,9,10 N=19		GM	Clayey SILT: Very stiff, low to medium plasticity, pale orange and pale grey, some low to very low strength highly weathered to extremely weathered medium siltstone gravel, moist, fill.		VSt	
							1.50	17.87	S	3,4,6 N=10		ML	Silty CLAY: Stiff, low to medium plasticity, pale orange pale grey and pale orange-red, trace of fine sand, some fine to medium weathered siltstone gravel, high silt content, moist, fill.			
							2.00	17.37	S	4,5,5 N=10		CI	Some medium to high plasticity grey and brown-grey pockets, less siltstone gravel.		St	
							3.50	15.87	S	4,6,8 N=14		CH	Stiff to very stiff.	M	St VSt	
							4.00	15.37	S	5,6,5 N=11		CH	Stiff, mottled grey orange brown, some weathered siltstone gravel.		St	
							5.00	14.37	S	3,6,9 N=15		CH	Silty CLAY: Stiff to very stiff, medium to high plasticity, mottled orange-brown grey-brown yellow-brown, trace of decomposed wood fibres, moist, fill.			
							6.40	12.97	S	4,6,11 N=17		CL	Sandy CLAY: Stiff to very stiff, low plasticity, grey to dark grey, with silt and some organic material, wet, natural, alluvium.		St VSt	
							7.00	12.37	S			CH	Silty CLAY: Stiff to very stiff, high plasticity, grey some orange, some dark brown rootlets, trace of fine sand, wet, alluvium.	W		
							8.00	11.37	S	5,6,9 N=15		CH	Silty CLAY: Stiff to very stiff, medium to high plasticity, pale grey trace of orange, some fine sand, trace of organic material, moist, residual.	M		
							9.00	10.37	S	6,8,10 N=18			METASILTSTONE: Extremely low strength, extremely weathered, pale grey stained orange, some quartz interbeds (remoulds to very stiff medium to low plasticity Silty CLAY some sand).			
							10.00									

Notes (Instrumentation etc):

Contractor: GeoDrill

Commenced: 27/07/11

Logged By: ME/BD

Equipment: Hydropower Scout

Completed: 27/07/11

Checked By: AR

Basis of description and details of abbreviations are given on explanatory notes



GEOTECHNICAL LOG OF NON-CORE DRILLHOLE

Borehole No: BH117

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Project No: 3003659

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Feature: **Easting:** 536995.9m E

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1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
						SPT	9.37	S	20,30,30/ 105mm N*= 72			Pale grey stained orange and dark red, no quartz.				
							10.50									
						SPT	8.87	S	14,20,30/ 140mm N*= 52			Tending to very low strength in parts, pale grey.				
							11.00									
						SPT	8.37	S	16,30,30/ 70mm N*= 94			Trace of iron staining .				
							11.50									
						SPT	7.87	S	29,30/ 95mm N*= 94			Very low strength to extremely low strength, pale grey stained orange.				
							12.00									
							7.37						Pale grey banded red and orange.			
							13						Borehole discontinued at 12.45m			
							14									
							15									
							16									
							17									
							18									
							19									

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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.