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				; 40 yes	<b>EC</b>			GEOTI	ECHN	ICA	AL LOG OF NON-CORE DRILLHOLE	s	Borehole Sheet No Project N	<b>b:</b> 1 OF 2
lient: roject eatur ocatio	t: e:	Sm		lsen			Des	ign Geotec	h Inves	tiga	tion <b>Co-ordinates System:</b> UTM Zone 56 <b>Easting:</b> 535171.3m E <b>Northing:</b> 6906946.4m S	Α	urface F ngle fro irection	<b>m Horz:</b> 90
	DRII	LIN	G				TES	STING			SUBSTANCE			
Method Support		ate Slow	Water	Sample	Depth (m)	Depth/RL	Type	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	3 ·	4 5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
ATC				SPT	-	49.78 40.63	s	14,24,24 N=48		GМ	ASPHALT Silty GRAVEL: Dense to very dense, medium gravel, grey silt, dry, road base, fill.	D	D	
	$\downarrow$	+			1-	39.88 1.10				СН	Silty CLAY: Hard, medium to high plasticity, pale brown and yellow, some angular gravel, moist, possible subgrade fill or insitu weathered/residual rock.	м	Н	
											Refer to Geotechnical Log of Cored Drillhole			
otes (Ir	nstru	ment	ation	etc):										
											• · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·			
ontract uipme	ent:	Н		ower	Scout			are given on e			Commenced: 19/07/11   Completed: 19/07/11			Logged By: ME/BD Checked By: AR

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Pro	ent: oject	t:	Q	orthouring 4		- 2000	etaileo	d Design Geotech Investigation Co-	orc	lina	ate	es S	yst				Zon 71.3		i			Surf	ace	<b>RL (m):</b> 40.78 rom Horz: 90
			R	efer	Loca	ation	Plan										946					Dire		
	DRI		١G					SUBSTANCE									TE	ST					0	DEFECTS
					Ê	-		Description	1	Vea	the	ering			mat engl				F Spa	ract cing	ure (mm)			Description
	Water	TCR %	RQD %	Lift	Depth (m)	Depth/RL	Graphic Log	ROCK TYPE, mineralogy, grain size, colour, fabric, etc.	~	3	23	S H		_	_	тт	Type	Result		10	300	Dept	h	Type, Orientation, Spacing, Int Coating, Planarity, Roughne Thickness.
=	2	<b>⊢</b> 3	4	5	6	7	8	9	ú	11:	⊇ີ ທີ 10				∑ 1 11		12	13	20	100	0 1000	15		16
					_																			
					-			Refer to Geotechnical log of Non-cored Drillhole																
					- 1	1.10		Start Coring at 1.10m																
		100	33		-	39.68		METASILTSTONE: Grey with iron staining, medium strength, moderately weathered,			ľ		Ħ											
				1.4	-	1.40 39.38		possible boulder in fill. CORE LOSS (1.40m to 2.30m)	-1															
					_		V	•																
		30	0		2-		/																	
					-	2.30 38.48		SAND: Loose, fine to coarse grained, grading	+															
				2.7	-	2.57 328:70		coarse with depth. GRAVEL: Fine to coarse (angular	-															
				$\left  \right $	-	38.08	$\Lambda$	Metasiltstone/Metasandstone), possible fall in some pieces of plaster from casing seal.																
					3-		/	CORE LOSS (2.70m to 4.17m)																
		0	0		-																			
					_		/																	
_				4.0	4—																			
					-	4.17 36.61		METASILTSTONE: Grey-brown, fractured, medium strength, moderately weathered to highly	+											H		4.33		J, 56, In, Cy, Pl, Ro, 1-2mm
		63	15	4.7	-	4.70		weathered.														4.41 4.58		Be, 45, St, Fe, Un, Sm J, 45, Vn, Cl, Pl, Ro
-		100	0	-4.1	-	36.08		Medium strength to high strength.	1	Π												4.60-4.8	10	CZ Be, 55, Vn, Cl, Pl, Ro
+				5.1	5-			Hole discontinued at 5.10m	+			$\parallel$	$\parallel$	_		$\square$	-		$\parallel$		+	4.99 5.02	-	Be, 45, St, Fe, Pl, Ro J, 55, St, Fe, Un, Ro
					_																			
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					6-																			
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					-																			
ot	es (Ir	nstru	me	ntatio	on etc	):				· · · ·		-	<u></u>											
or	tract	or.		Geo	Drill			Cor	mm	0.00	ed.		10	9/07/	44									Logged By: ME/BD

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	Grey Scale	Borehole	Number	BH1	06
SMEC	Colour Scale	Box Depth Project	1 1.1m Smith St & 0	of to Disen Av	1 5.1m
		Number Client	3003659 QDTMR		
11-		CORE	LOSS		
CORELOSS			WASH	BORING	
CORELOIS	WASH BORING.		WASH	BORINA	04
	WASH BORING.		WASH St		
		E.O.H	1		
		E.O.H	5		

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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.