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# **GEOTECHNICAL LOG OF NON-CORE DRILLHOLE**

Borehole No: BH120
Sheet No: 1 OF 2

3003659

Project No:

Client: QDTMR

 Project:
 Smith Olsen Detailed Design Geotech Investigation
 Co-ordinates System: UTM Zone 56
 Surface RL (m):
 19.63

 Feature:
 Easting: 537097.1m E
 Angle from Horz:
 90

 Location:
 Refer Location Plan
 Northing: 6906767.8m S
 Direction:
 n/a

DDII I I	efer L	Joan	01111	uii	TEC	TING			Northing: 6906767.8m S		irection	
DRILLI	NG				IES	TING		_	SUBSTANCE			T
Support Support Fast Medium	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
2 3 4 5		7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16 F	17
ATC		SPT	1—	19.63 <i>0.20</i> 19.43	S	2,3,5 N=8		GC	TOPSOIL:  Clayey GRAVEL: Loose, medium gravel, dark brown and grey-brown clay fines, some organic material, trace of fine sand, fill.		St L	SPT Spoon sampler blocked l gravel thus little sample return
-		SPT	2 - - -	2.00 17.63	S	4,9,11 N=20			Silty CLAY: Very stiff, high plasticity, red-brown mottled pale grey, moist, residual.	- M		
		U50	3	4.00	PP	290 kPa		СН			VSt	
		SPT	5-	15.63	S PP	5,9,12 N=21 340 kPa			SILTSTONE: Extremely low strength, extremely weathered, pale grey yellow-orange and red, (remoulds to very stiff high plasticity silty CLAY).			
MM		SPT	6	6.00 13.63	S	10,14,17 N=31			Predominantly pale grey some pale yellow (remoulds to stiff high plasticity Silty CLAY).			
		U50	7	8.00	PP	200 kPa						
		SPT	9-	11.63	S	4,7,8 N=15			Predominantly pale grey some red and yellow-orange and red, (remoulds to stiff high plasticity Silty CLAY).			
otes (Instrume		etc):	- - -	10.00		255 N U						
ontractor:	GeoDr	III	Scout						<b>Commenced:</b> 17/07/11			Logged By: ME/BD



Location: Refer Location Plan

# **GEOTECHNICAL LOG OF NON-CORE DRILLHOLE**

Borehole No: BH120 Sheet No: 2 OF 2

**Project No:** 3003659

Client: QDTMR

**Project:** Smith Olsen Detailed Design Geotech Investigation **Co-ordinates System:** UTM Zone 56 **Feature: Easting:** 537097.1m E

**Easting:** 537097.1m E **Northing:** 6906767.8m S

Surface RL (m): 19.63 Angle from Horz: 90 Direction: n/a

			ILLI	Т						STING		-	SUBSTANCE		>	
Method	Support	Fast	Rate Medium	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
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9 9.63	10	11	12	13	14  Trace of yellow orange and red (remoulds to very stiff high plasticity	15	16	17
WD			İ			SPT	-	5.00	s	7,10,12 N=22			Silty CLAY).			
				+			_						Borehole discontinued at 10.45m			
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ote	s (Ir	nsti	ume	nta	tion	etc):					1					
onf	ract	tor.		Ge	eoDri	II							Commenced: 17/07/11			Logged By: ME/BD
							Scout						Completed: 17/07/11			33 ,

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



### 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.