REPORT

TO

MOORE THEOLOGICAL COLLEGE

ON

GEOTECHNICAL INVESTIGATION

FOR

PROPOSED RE-DEVELOPMENT

AT

BETWEEN KING STREET AND CARILLON AVENUE
NEWTOWN, NSW

10 March 2008
Ref: 21871VTrpt

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TABLE OF CONTENTS

TABLE A: SUMMARY OF LABORATORY TEST RESULTS

TABLE B: SUMMARY OF POINT LOAD STRENGTH INDEX TEST RESULTS

BOREHOLE LOGS 1 TO 14 INCLUSIVE

ROCK CORE PHOTOGRAPHS

FIGURE 1: BOREHOLE LOCATION PLAN

FIGURES 2A, 2B, 2C: GRAPHICAL BOREHOLE SUMMARIES

VIBRATION EMISSION DESIGN GOALS SHEET

REPORT EXPLANATION NOTES

APPENDIX

1 INTRODUCTION

This report presents the results of a geotechnical investigation for the proposed re-development of the Moore Theological Site between King Street and Carillon Avenue, Newtown, NSW. The investigation was commissioned by Ms Cindy Ch'ng of Allen Jack + Cottier (Architects) on behalf of Moore Theological College, on the basis of our proposal, Ref: P15060VTFax. Preliminary geotechnical results were emailed to Mr Mark Louw of Allen Jack + Cottier on 22 February 2008. This report presents the final results of the investigation and formally confirms and amplifies the preliminary faxed information.

Jeffery and Katauskas Pty Ltd have previously undertaken geotechnical investigations at the sites of existing buildings at 13A-19 King Street (Report Ref. 9188JV/ms, dated 30 November 1992) and at 23-27 King Street (Report Ref. 6982J/vm, issued on 17 August 1989), and for proposed townhouses at 2 and 4 Little Queens Street (Report Ref. 12931Wrpt/a of 3 December 1997). A copy of the factual information from each of these reports and a sheet defining the rock description on the logs are contained in the Appendix to this report. These investigations comprised 6 hand auger boreholes to depths between 1.2m and 1.8m, and 3 drill rig boreholes, augered to depths of 4.5m or 7.5m below ground surface at that time. The subsurface profile generally consisted of shallow clay fill and very stiff to hard residual clays of high plasticity, with weathered shale between 1.5m and 2.0m in the three rig boreholes.

We understand that the proposed development will involve demolition of numerous buildings and site improvements to allow construction of new three to five storey buildings throughout the site. Basement car parks with one or possibly two below ground levels are likely to be constructed in three areas. Several buildings along the King Street frontage and at the north-east corner of Carillon Avenue and Little Queen Street are to be retained; some of these are heritage listed buildings. Other details of the development were not available at the time of report preparation. Structural loads have not been determined or supplied but we expect that some moderate to high loads would apply for the development.

The scope of this investigation was limited to obtaining geotechnical information on subsurface conditions at fourteen locations as a basis for general comments and recommendations on subgrade preparation, excavation and earthworks, retaining walls, footings, floor slabs, pavements and soil aggressivity. The generalised recommendations are of limited scope and will require review and possible amplification once more exact development details, such as earthworks levels, final floor levels, structural loads etc. are finalised.

A summary of the principal geotechnical issues for the proposed development are presented in Section 4.1.

2 INVESTIGATION PROCEDURE

The fieldwork included the auger drilling of 14 boreholes using crawler mounted JK250 or truck mounted JK350 drilling rigs, to depths ranging from 3.8m to 7.5m below existing surface levels. BHs 7, 10, 12 and 13 were extended by rotary diamond coring techniques, using an NMLC triple tube core barrel with water flush, to termination at depths between 7.0m and 10.33m. Prior to drilling, all test locations were checked by a specialist sub-contractor for buried services using electronic detection equipment, after referring to Dial Before You Dig services drawings. The borehole locations, which are shown on the attached Figure 1 were set out by taped measurements from surface features. The location of the boreholes was partly dictated by access constraints imposed by existing site developments.

The apparent compaction of the fill and strength of the subsurface soils was assessed from Standard Penetration Test (SPT) 'N' values supplemented by hand penetrometer readings on recovered split tube clayey samples. The strength of the weathered rock was assessed from observations of the auger penetration resistance using a tungsten carbide (TC) bit, together with examination of the recovered rock cuttings and subsequent laboratory moisture content tests. The strength of the cored bedrock was assessed by examination of the recovered rock core and subsequent correlation with the results of rock strength testing.

Monitoring for groundwater was carried out in the boreholes during and on completion of individual boreholes. No longer term monitoring of groundwater levels has been carried out.

Our geoscientist, Mr Geoff Fletcher, set out the borehole locations, nominated the sampling and testing, and prepared the borehole logs. The surface levels, as shown on the borehole logs, were interpolated from the spot levels shown on the supplied survey plan (Project Surveyors Drawings 15995-18565-1 and 3), and as such, should be considered as approximate. The datum is Australian Height Datum (AHD). The borehole logs are included with this report, together with a Standard Set of Notes, which describes the methods and procedures employed in the investigation and their limitations and the logging terms and symbols used.

Selected disturbed samples were recovered from the site and returned to Soil Test Services (STS), a NATA registered laboratory, for moisture content, Atterberg Limit, linear shrinkage, and soil pH tests. The test results are summarised in the attached Table A. The rock core was also returned to STS, where it was photographed and selected sections of core subjected to Point Load Strength Index Tests ($I_{S(50)}$). The core photographs are attached opposite the relevant borehole log and the Point Load Strength Index tests are indicated on the borehole logs and are summarised in Table B.

3 RESULTS OF INVESTIGATION

3.1 Site Description

The Moore Theological College is located within a relatively large site, bounded to the north by Carillon Avenue and by King Street to the east and south. The site extends to the west of Little Queen Street, where it is bounded by existing buildings in the neighbouring sites (53-57 King Street, 91-93 Campbell Street, and 50 Carillon Avenue). Other college properties further to the west and to the north-east of Carillon Avenue may also be incorporated into the re-development. Little Queen Street and Campbell Street sub-divide the college site into three separate areas. The topography consists of undulating hilly to relatively flat terrain. The area has been substantially modified by previous earthworks to form cut and fill platforms for the buildings and roads.

We recommend that the following summary of our observations should be read in conjunction with Figure 1, which shows the locations of the existing roads, buildings, and some other site features throughout the re-development site area.

The site is located near the crest and on the north-west side of a hill, which generally slopes down to the west and north-west north at about 5° to 7°. The detail survey indicates that ground surface levels fall across the site from around RL 44m at its south-west frontage on King Street to about RL 32m at its north-west frontage on Carillon Avenue. The King Street frontage falls to the east to about RL 42m at its intersection with Carillon Avenue. Carillon Avenue falls away to the west.

At the time of investigation, the site contained numerous, mainly two storey, brick and rendered terraces, townhouses, retail and workshop buildings, three storey brick college buildings in its north-east end, and a few single storey residential style buildings. The buildings generally appear to be in a fair to good condition, although some are in a poor, cracked condition. Landscaped and grassed areas are locally supported, in places, by masonry block, brick and rendered retaining walls between 0.5m and 2m in height. The paths and driveways are surfaced with asphaltic concrete (AC), concrete, brick pavers or gravel. A variety of trees are scattered throughout the site area and along Carillon Avenue.

Nos. 53-57 King Street is occupied by a five storey commercial and residential building built on the common boundary. Nos 91-93 Campbell Street consists of a three storey block of rendered units. No. 50 Carillon Avenue contains a weatherboard cottage on its northern side and an AC paved carpark on its southern side.

3.2 Subsurface Conditions

Reference should be made to the borehole logs for specific details of the significantly variable subsurface conditions encountered at each test location. Graphical summaries of the borehole information are presented in Figures 2A, 2B and 2C.

In general terms, the boreholes encountered existing pavements, topsoil/fill, shallow, and in places, moderately deep fill over residual silty clays, which grade into weathered bedrock at depths between 1.4m and 4.4m below existing levels. The more pertinent details of the encountered variable subsurface conditions are presented in the following.

Existing Pavements: Brick pavers, 90mm thick, were at the surface of BH3. Concrete, between 140mm and 200mm thick, was encountered from ground surface in BHs 10, 12 and 13.

Topsoil/Fill: The topsoil/fill consisted of sandy gravel, silty sand, or silty clay of low to high plasticity. The fill contained varying amounts of gravel, sand, building rubble (brick, concrete and charcoal fragments), and root fibres. Based on the SPT tests and our observations, the fill was assessed to be variably compacted, mainly in the poorly to moderately compacted range. The fill was encountered to depths between 0.3m and 1.6m below existing levels, increasing to 2.4m depth in BH4. The topsoil/fill overlies silty clays.

Silty Clays: The residual silty clays were of medium to high plasticity with varying sizes and proportions of ironstone and shale gravel. The silty clays were predominantly of very stiff to hard strength, with moisture contents generally greater than the plastic limit, and in places, stiff at the base of the existing fill. The silty clays graded into shale or siltstone.

Interbeddded Silty Clay and Shale: The residual clays were interbedded with extremely weathered shale at 1.4m depth in BH9, at 1.3m in BH10, and at 1.85m in BH13.

Weathered Siltstone Bedrock: The siltstone was encountered at 1.4m depth in BH11 covering the underlying weathered shale bedrock. The siltstone was extremely weathered becoming distinctly weathered and of medium strength to 5.0m depth.

Weathered Shale Bedrock: The shale was generally on first contact, extremely to distinctly weathered. Poor quality (extremely low or extremely low to very low strength) shale was generally penetrated at 1.4m in BH12, 2.8m in BH8, 2.9m in BH14, 4.3m in BH6, and at a common depth of 4.4m in BH4 and BH5. In BH2, the shale was initially of very low to low strength but with extremely low strength bands. Low strength or stronger shale was intersected at depths ranging from 1.6m to 6.6m and contained extremely weathered bands in places. Iron indurated bands were generally distributed through the shale profile of extremely low to low strength. Reasonable quality medium to high strength shale was encountered at 4.8m in BH1, 4.8m in BH12, and at 8.5m in BH13.

The rock was cored from 3.8m in BH7, 4.35m in BH10, 5.62m in BH12 and 5.85m in BH13. Defects within the cored rock included some extremely weathered seams or clay seams (between 5mm and 70mm thick), or bedding planes, fractured bands, and some (25° to 90°) joints. The core loss zones are inferred to be extremely weathered seams or fractured bands.

Groundwater: Groundwater seepage was measured at 4.2m in BH6 just above the shale during drilling, and in the shale at 5.2m in BH1, at 5.5m in BH9 and BH14, and at 6.5m in BH6 on completion of drilling. BHs 2, 3, 4, 7, 8, 10, 11, 12 and 13 were 'dry' both during and on completion of auger drilling. The groundwater was re-measured at 4.8m in BH1 and at 1.2m in BH6 (at the base of the fill) up to 4 hours after drilling completion. The groundwater was not measured after coring as the introduction of water during coring obscures groundwater measurements and is unlikely to be the groundwater level. No long term groundwater monitoring was carried out.

3.3 Laboratory Test Results

The moisture content tests on samples of the rock correlated well with our field assessment of rock strength. The approximate Unconfined Compressive Strengths (UCS) of the rock core, as shown on Table B, varied significantly from less than 1MPa to 24MPa for the shale, with an average of about 8MPa.

The soil pH tests result indicated that the silty clay fill and silty clay samples were slightly acidic with pH values between 5.2 and 5.7, which indicates that some measures should be taken to protect buried concrete in contact with these soils.

4 COMMENTS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

4.1 Summary of Principal Geotechnical Issues and Further Work

Based on the results of this limited subsurface investigation carried out, the principal geotechnical issues for the development are summarized to be as follows:

- The existing fill is generally variably compacted. We are unaware of records that document the manner of placement, compaction specification, and control of the fill. Hence, the fill is considered to be "uncontrolled". The site would generally be classified as Class "P" in accordance with AS2870. This fill should not be relied upon to provide foundation support to footings and on-ground floor slabs unless it is fully re-compacted (or replaced) to an engineering specification in a controlled manner (refer to Sections 4.2.3 and 4.2.4).
- The proposed development will presumably involve substantial changes to the site including demolition of the existing buildings, retaining walls and other structures, pavements, and excavations of substantial volumes of soil and rock. Good engineering design, construction and maintenance practices should be adopted to maintain stability to adjoining buildings and structures during excavation and in the long term, as well as reducing the risk of vibration damage to adjoining buildings and structures during excavation.
- The groundwater levels were observed generally within the shale at depths between 4.2m and 6.5m during and on completion of auger drilling. These groundwater levels are below the likely bulk excavations for the single level (3m deep) basements but may rise during wet periods. If two basement levels are proposed, groundwater inflow should be anticipated through defects in the shale. The shallowest groundwater level was recorded at 1.2m in BH6 at the base of the fill, four hours after completion of drilling. Hence, excavations deeper than about 1.2m may have groundwater seepage issues in the vicinity of this borehole. We recommend the installation of slotted PVC pipes in

additional boreholes to allow further and longer term monitoring of groundwater levels.

- Any proposed lightly loaded structures may be supported on footings founded below the existing fill, either fully within the residual silty clays, or fully within the shale bedrock; we prefer the latter foundation. Any structure founded within the clays should be isolated from structures with footings founded in the bedrock. Proposed buildings of moderate to high loads should be founded on the underlying shale bedrock. Where bedrock is exposed or at shallow depth after site earthworks, pad or strip footings may be used, but piles will be required where the depth to rock is deeper than about 1.5m.
- The proposed pavements may be constructed on an uncontrolled fill subgrade, provided it is prepared and proof rolled as detailed in Section 4.2.3. However, even following proof rolling, and treatment as required, of the fill there will still be a risk of poor pavement performance due to the underlying uncontrolled fill. The only way to reduce such risks would be to excavate and replace the uncontrolled fill below the pavement area.

Further comments on the above and other issues are provided within the following sections of this report. A summary of additional geotechnical work recommended are provided in Section 5. Although only a limited subsurface investigation was completed, we believe sufficient information has been gained to be reasonably confident as to subsurface conditions. However, it will be essential during excavation and construction works that regular geotechnical inspections be commissioned to check initial assumptions about excavation and foundation conditions and possible variations that may occur between inspected and tested locations and to provide further relevant geotechnical advice. Irregular or 'milestone' inspections by a geotechnical engineer are often not adequate for excavation, shoring and foundation works. It is recommended that the Client be made aware of the need to commission a geotechnical engineer for regular frequent inspections. The comments provided in this report should be reviewed following these inspections. A meeting of the design team may be of benefit in order to discuss the geotechnical issues and solutions in more detail.

4.2 Earthworks

4.2.1 Subgrade Preparation and Excavation

Should any large trees require removal, we recommend they be removed well in advance of construction to allow for readjustment of the moisture content of the highly plasticity (reactive) silty clay subsoil. Removal of any large trees should also include the removal of the tree stumps.

Following this, subgrade preparation for the proposed building areas will require clearance of any other vegetation followed by stripping of root affected topsoil. These materials may be stockpiled or taken off-site as they are not suitable for re-use as engineered fill.

Where floor slab support is required, the existing fill should also be excavated at least 2m beyond the perimeter of the slab, if possible, and re-compacted to form a properly compacted, engineered fill (refer to Sections 4.2.3 and 4.2.4).

Excavation and re-compaction of the fill would not be required where slabs are to be fully suspended and do not rely on the fill for support.

Any remaining existing fill may be left in place below proposed pavements on the condition that the subgrade is proof rolled and appropriately treated. However, there is a chance that some settlement may still occur under pavements bearing on the existing fill, even after it is treated by proof rolling.

The soils can be readily excavated by a small to medium size excavator, a front end loader or dozer. Excavation in extremely low to low strength shale can normally be achieved using either a Caterpillar D7 dozer or equivalent, with some light to medium ripping, or by a ripping hook fitted to medium to large excavators. Much of this material can probably also be excavated using a large bucket excavator. However, localised stronger iron indurated or ironstone bands/zones were encountered in the poorer quality shale, which will require the use of heavier specialised equipment (eg rock hammers or larger dozers or heavy ripping). Excavation through the high strength shale of medium to high strength will be more difficult, requiring large rock saws in combination with heavy ripping using at least a Caterpillar D10 or similar dozers. A generous allowance should be made for rock hammer assistance to the ripping. Hydraulic rock breaking equipment would also be required for detailed excavations such as footings or services.

The excavatability of the rock and the selection of appropriate excavation equipment have been assessed on the basis of the rock core strength and limited information on the nature and inclination of rock defects. Assessment of excavation characteristics and productivity is not an exact science and contractors must make their own evaluation based on experience with specific equipment, preferably after inspection of the rock cores (we only store these for one month after the formal report is issued unless other arrangements are made). The ease with which excavation of rock is achieved depends upon the equipment used, the skill and experience of the operator and the characteristics of the rock. The contractor must make his own judgement on all of these factors.

The use of heavy rock breakers will cause noise and vibrations. Depending on the locations of buildings and other structures in relation to the excavations, electronic vibration monitoring (i.e. measurement of peak particle velocities) may be required during the period of excavation. As an initial guide, we recommend that peak particle velocities should not exceed those recommended on the attached Vibration

Emission Design Goals sheet for buildings in good condition or for heritage buildings. This limit of vibrations should be reviewed once more definite details of the excavation and development staging are known to confirm that they are still suitable. By monitoring vibrations in this way, it will allow some freedom to the excavation contractor in the equipment he adopts, so that a balance can be made between productivity and vibration reduction.

Vibrations induced by excavations can be reduced by alternative methods such as the following.

- Start the rock excavation away from likely critical areas.
- Maintain rock hammer orientation into the face and enlarge excavation by breaking small wedges off faces.
- Operate hammers in short bursts only, to prevent amplification of vibrations.
- Use smaller equipment (offset by a loss in productivity and economy and greater duration of the nuisance).
- Excavate a cut off trench around the site to reduce vibrations from excavation activities; this can be done progressively with the rock saw.
- Use line drilling, especially along excavation boundaries, to aid breaking and trimming.

As a very general guide, we have found on other sites that grinders or rock saws are typically required within about 5m to 10m of the buildings and structures. However the distance is very dependent on specific rock characteristics at each site, the equipment used and the condition of adjoining buildings and, therefore, vibration monitoring is essential.

In addition, we recommend that only excavation contractors with appropriate insurances and experience on similar projects be used. The contractor should also be provided with a copy of this report to make his own judgement on the most appropriate excavation equipment.

4.2.2 Excavation Batters

The excavations in the sandy fill may be cut temporarily to a safe batter no steeper than 1 Vertical (V) in 1.5 Horizontal (H). The silty clay fill in at least a moderately compacted state, silty clay of at least very stiff strength and extremely low to very low strength shale may be battered at 1V in 1H. Low strength shale may be cut at 1V in 0.75H; batters in stronger rock are discussed in the following.

Surcharge loadings (footings, vehicles, etc) should not be within the zone of influence of the excavation. As a guide, surcharge loadings should be no closer than 2H from the top of any batter or the face of any excavation (including footing excavations), where H is the vertical height of the batter or depth of the excavation in the fill, silty clay and low strength or weaker shale.

Flatter batters may be required where groundwater seepage is encountered. Where possible, water should be drained away from batter slopes and prevented from discharging over batter faces.

Permanent batters would need to be flatter (that is, no steeper than 1V in 2H) and protected from erosion by vegetation or other means.

Good quality shale of at least medium strength may possibly be cut to a temporary batter of about 1V in 0.25H or slightly steeper and the face left temporarily unsupported. However, some allowance should be made for the potential larger scale instability (eg. continuous joints, etc) that occasionally exists within shale bedrock. These continuous joints can be as flat as 40° to 50° and run in north-west/south-east or north-east/south-west directions. Should these joints exist, flatter batters (possibly of the order of 1V in 1H or flatter) or large capacity rock anchors can be required; the cost of the latter would be relatively high and delays to the excavation process with consequential cost implications would occur.

The stability of battered cuts or near vertical cuts, even in good quality, medium strength or stronger shale bedrock, must be subject to confirmation by an inspection by a geotechnical engineer. No excavation face should be allowed to advance more than 1.5m vertically between inspections and the excavation should be staged or stepped so that a whole face is not excavated 1.5m vertically between visits. If adverse defects are identified by the geotechnical engineer during the inspections, then stabilisation or flatter batters will be required. If there are only occasional bedding and joint defects in the medium strength rock, the face may only require protection by dowels, mesh and shotcrete or the permanent basement walls. The extent of shotcrete to temporarily protect the rock faces prior to construction of the permanent walls should be confirmed during the geotechnical inspections. Stabilisation may also require the use of rock bolts, mesh and/or shotcrete protection to support the large blocks or other rock face areas. It would be unusual to complete such an excavation without some form of support being required to the rock faces, though this may take forms other than rock bolting.

The retaining walls would then be constructed at the toe of the temporary batters or vertical cuts and subsequent backfilling undertaken. Caution will be required during backfilling to prevent over compaction adjacent to retaining walls and thereby causing excessive forces on the walls.

Where these batter slopes cannot be accommodated, or are not preferred, then the vertical excavation in soils and weathered shale of extremely low to low strength will need to be supported by appropriate shoring systems or properly engineered retaining walls (e.g. soldier pile walls or contiguous pile walls), with due allowance for the slope of the ground behind the walls. Any necessary vertical support system will need to be installed prior to excavation. We recommend that the vertical support system either be anchored or propped. This is discussed further in Section 4.4.

4.2.3 Fill Earthworks

Following excavation to the proposed design levels, the exposed soil subgrade should be proof rolled using a 5 tonne dead weight smooth drum vibratory roller under the supervision of an experienced earthworks superintendent, geotechnician or geotechnical engineer to check for any unstable areas. Proof rolling would not be required below floor slabs, which are to be fully suspended and do not rely on the underlying subgrade for support. During proof-rolling care should be taken to avoid vibration damage to any neighbouring structures or services or improvements. The vibrations should be monitored and the vibrations may need to be reduced or ceased if there is a risk of damage. Where unstable areas are encountered the area should be locally excavated down to a sound base and replaced with engineered fill as detailed in Section 4.2.4.

If 'dry' conditions prevail at the time of construction, the clayey subgrade may become desiccated or have shrinkage cracks prior to sealing with sub-base or base materials. If this occurs then the subgrade must be watered and rolled until the cracks disappear.

We recommend that reference be made to AS2870 for drainage and vegetation precautions on reactive sites.

4.2.4 Engineered Fill

Engineered fill should preferably comprise well-graded granular material (ripped or crushed shale or sandstone), free of deleterious substances and having a maximum particle size of 75mm. The silty sand fill may be re-used, however, the silty clay fill and silty clays are less desirable but may be re-used provided unsuitable ('over-wet' and 'over-size') material and any deleterious material is excluded. The well-graded granular fill for backfilling excavations or for raising site levels should be compacted in layers of not greater than 200mm loose thickness, to a density between 98% and 102% of Standard Maximum Dry Density (SMDD). Clayey fill should be compacted to a similar density but within ±2% of Standard Optimum Moisture Content (SOMC). However, it would be wise to have a capping layer of better quality imported fill over the silty clay fill. The use of clay materials for engineered fill will entail more rigorous earthworks supervision and compaction control.

All platform fill or filled road embankments should either be retained or battered to a slope of compacted fill of no steeper than 1V in 2H to prevent instability. Further more detailed geotechnical assessment may be required where fill is to be in excess of 2m to 3m in depth or where fill is to be placed on 'steep' batters. The fill should also be 'keyed in' the existing side batters. All engineered fill areas should be over-filled and compacted and then the loose outer face of the fill should be cut back so that only well-compacted fill remains. We recommend a horizontal compacted fill platform extend beyond the building/pavement periphery by at least 2m. All exposed fill should be protected from erosion by quickly establishing a grass cover.

Density testing should be carried out at not less than the frequencies given in AS3798. At least Level 2 testing (but Level 1 where fill is to support building footings or movement-sensitive floor slabs/pavements) of earthworks should be carried out in accordance with AS3798. Preferably, the geotechnical testing authority should be engaged directly on behalf of the client and not as part of the earthworks contract. We can complete these tests if you wish to commission us.

The earthworks recommendations provided here should be complemented by reference to AS3798.

4.3 Groundwater and Drainage

We expect that localised seepage may possibly occur into the excavations along the soil/bedrock boundary and along existing defects, such as bedding planes and joints, which we surmise exist in the rock. Localised seepage may also occur through the fill or permeable gravelly layers in the clay, especially during and following periods of heavy rainfall. We anticipate that seepage would be controllable using conventional sump and pump techniques.

Complete and permanent drainage and appropriate waterproofing are recommended for the walls and floors close to or in contact with the excavated areas.

If basement excavations are proposed, some under-floor drainage will be required for on-ground slabs constructed over the shale, though this should be reviewed following after inspection of the completed excavation. The drains should incorporate a sump and gravity or an automatic pump-out system for discharge of collected seepage to the stormwater system.

The silty clay subgrade is likely to soften with an increase in moisture content. Therefore, good and effective site drainage should be provided both during construction and for long term site maintenance. Earthworks platforms should be graded to maintain cross-falls during construction. The principal aim of the drainage is to promote run-off and reduce ponding. A poorly drained clay subgrade will also become untrafficable when wet. We recommend that if soil 'softening' occurs, the subgrade be over-excavated to below the depth of moisture 'softening' and that the excavated material be replaced with engineered fill, compacted as specified in Section 4.2.4.

4.4 Shoring Systems and Retaining Walls

A suitable method of retention to support vertical cuts, prior to bulk excavation, would be bored cast in-situ or augered, grout injected (CFA), soldier pile walls with infill panels where movement is not of concern, or alternatively, contiguous pile walls. Construction of the contiguous pile walls should be of high quality, taking the uttermost care to prevent soil loss through gaps that may occur between the piles as this would add to the possibility of settlement occurring outside the excavation. Such gaps should be rectified without delay, such as by mass concrete infill.

Conventional driven sheet-pile walls would not be suitable as there is a need to minimise noise and avoid ground vibration damage to the neighbouring buildings.

We advise that cantilevered walls may be used for supporting retained heights of around 3m to 4m and only where some higher lateral and vertical movements of adjoining ground can be tolerated. If greater height walls are required, or, where only minimal movements can be tolerated, then anchored or propped walls would normally be required.

The piles of the shoring walls should be suitably embedded below the base of the excavation. Props or anchors will also be needed to restrain the upper sections of the walls and these must be installed progressively and immediately once the propping point has been uncovered, and prior to excavation adjacent to neighbouring structures and sensitive services which are located within the 2H zone of influence of the excavation perimeter (discussed in Section 4.2.2).

Drilling of rock sockets will be difficult through the iron indurated bands and medium to high strength rock requiring the use of heavy drilling rigs equipped with rock augers and a coring bucket. Some groundwater inflow is expected into bored pile footings and we expect that this inflow will be controllable by conventional pumping methods. Alternatively, concrete may be poured using tremie methods.

4.4.1 Retaining Wall Design Parameters

Design of the retaining walls may be on the basis of an 'active' lateral pressure coefficient, K_a, of at least 0.35 for the fill, clayey soils, extremely low, and extremely low to very low strength shale, provided some deflection is tolerable. The K value may be reduced to about 0.2 for shale of at least low strength rock. Subject to geotechnical inspection, no K values need to be taken into account for the shale of at least medium strength. Approximate bulk unit weights of 20kN/m^3 for the soils and 21-22kN/m^3 for extremely low to low strength rock may be adopted. Walls which are to be subsequently propped by the permanent structure (e.g. by the upper ground floor slab) should be designed based on a higher lateral pressure coefficient, K, of at least 0.6 (or about 0.4 for low strength shale). These coefficients assume almost horizontal ground surfaces behind the crest of the walls.

For propped or anchored walls, we recommend the use of a trapezoidal lateral earth pressure of at least 4H (kPa), where H is the retained height in metres in the soils and shale. For propped or anchored walls in areas, which are highly sensitive to lateral movement (such as adjacent to neighbouring building footings located within 2H metres of the excavation), a greater trapezoidal lateral earth pressure of at least 8H (kPa) should be used. These 4H and 8H pressures should be assumed to be uniform over the central 50% of the full, retained height in the soils and shale. Alternatively, more sophisticated computer based shoring design (such as Wallap) generally results in cost savings compared to designs based on simplified assumptions regarding earth pressure distributions. These detailed numerical analyses can model the progressively anchored or propped shoring walls as they are constructed. The lateral earth pressure coefficients nominated for the cantilever wall may be adopted to confirm the minimum depth of embedment of the wall toe and the likely order of magnitude of wall movements during the various phases of construction when using Wallap.

The recommended lateral earth pressure coefficients and trapezoidal pressures assume almost horizontal ground surfaces behind the crest of the walls. If inclined backfill surfaces are to be designed, then the above factors would have to be increased or the inclined section of backfill should be taken as a surcharge load in the design.

Applicable hydrostatic pressures should be added to the lateral earth pressures, unless specific measures are taken to introduce complete and permanent drainage of the ground behind the walls. Any surcharge affecting the walls (e.g. footings, retaining walls and their backfill, the ground slope behind the wall, etc.) should also be taken into account in design.

Anchors may be designed for an allowable bond stress of 350kPa for shale bedrock of at least low strength. All ground anchors should be proof tested to 1.3 times the working load under the supervision of an experienced engineer independent of the anchor contractor. Anchors must be bonded behind a 45° line drawn upwards from the base of the excavation. Anchor group interaction must also be taken into account. Permanent anchors should have appropriate corrosion provisions.

4.4.2 Excavation Induced Movements

It is inevitable that the excavation will induce movements of the adjacent ground that falls within the area of influence of the excavation.

Lateral and horizontal movements could occur within about 2H back from the anchored wall. With a less rigid support system, excavation induced movements should be expected to be of a higher order. Settlements may also be caused by the wall construction itself (e.g. loss of ground during anchor drilling, etc).

As excavation of the rock progresses, the rock mass will also tend to move inwards towards the excavation along bedding planes, clay seams, etc. as it is stress relieved. With increasing depth of excavation, the bed undergoing excavation will also drag overlying beds with it as the lower bed moves towards the excavation. The extent of movement will depend on the strength of the rock between the bedding planes and the spacing of joints or other defects. As the beds move inwards, joints, etc. will start opening behind the excavated face and any structures on or in the rock also move. These stress-relief movements will decrease away from the excavated face, however, their magnitude will increase as the depth of excavation increases.

Experience with excavations in residual clay and weathered shale indicates that lateral and vertical ground movements of around 2 to 5mm/m of excavation depth may occur, mostly as a result of stress relief, depending on the rigidity and construction practice of the shoring system.

It may not be practicable to prevent significant vertical and lateral ground displacements immediately beyond the limits of the excavation, so the effects of the inevitable excavation induced movements on the adjoining buildings and structures and also on the permanent structure should be assessed.

The objective with properly engineered retaining walls is to keep the adjacent ground movements within tolerable limits. The actual wall movements are highly dependent on the construction sequence, detailing and quality of installation and should be assessed by the structural engineer for the system to be adopted. Hence, any existing adjoining structures, or buried services, which fall within the area of influence of the excavations, should be assessed for risks of damage due to excavation-induced movements and whether underpinning is required. The underpinning should be designed for lateral earth pressures, any surcharge loadings and hydrostatic pressures.

The risk of architectural or structural damage to adjoining buildings and structures will depend on their sensitivity to horizontal and vertical deformations, structural load, type and founding elevations of the floor slabs and footings and foundation conditions. All these factors should be carefully investigated and evaluated prior to excavation commencing.

In addition, we recommend that an excavation/retention methodology be prepared prior to bulk excavation commencing. The methodology must include but not be limited to proposed excavation, retention and underpinning techniques, the proposed excavation equipment, excavation/retention/underpinning sequencing, geotechnical inspection intervals or hold points, vibration monitoring procedures, monitor locations, monitor types, contingency plans in case of non-compliance. Preferably, this methodology should be shown on the structural engineer's drawings. The excavation/retention/underpinning methodology should be reviewed and approved by the geotechnical engineer.

4.5 Footing Design

Building and retaining wall footings should be uniformly founded on either silty clay of at least very stiff strength or uniformly on the shale to limit the potential for differential settlements. Any structure founded within engineered fill or clays should be isolated from structures with footings founded in the bedrock.

4.5.1 Footings on Engineered Fill and Natural Clays

The recommendations given in the following assume that the existing fill will be re-compacted or replaced with engineered fill in accordance to recommendations provided in Sections 4.2.3 and 4.2.4.

The residual silty clays have a high potential for shrink-swell reactive movement. If any footings are founded in the residual silty clays, we recommend that they should be designed to cater for shrink-swell movements equivalent to those experienced on a "Class H" site (i.e. about 40mm-70mm free surface movements). If existing trees are to be removed or if the site is to be filled with reactive clays (eg. excavated from elsewhere on-site), the effect of the readjustment in soil moisture in the underlying clays should be carefully assessed. Should any large trees require removal, we recommend they be removed well in advance of construction to allow for readjustment of the moisture content of the highly reactive silty clay subsoil. Removal of any large trees should also include the removal of the tree stumps.

Shallow footings, including the edge and internal beams of stiffened raft slabs, founded within natural clay of at least very stiff strength may be designed for an allowable bearing pressure of 200kPa for an embedment of at least 0.9m (or deeper to suit the type of structure in accordance with AS2870) below the surrounding ground surface. A similar bearing pressure may also be adopted for footings founded in a building platform consisting of properly and uniformly compacted engineered fill prepared and compacted in accordance with the procedures outlined in Section 4.2 and under Level 1 geotechnical supervision. The footing embedment in the engineered filled platform should generally be not less than 0.7m. However, the effects of reactive movements and the latter footing embedment depth should be reviewed if on-site or reactive clay materials are used as fill or if less than 1m of granular fill covers the underlying natural silty clays. Reference should also be made to AS2870 for design, construction, performance criteria and maintenance precautions on reactive clay sites.

Flexible and movement tolerant forms of construction should be adopted. Attention is drawn to other precautionary, site and foundation maintenance measures outlined in AS2870.

4.5.2 Footings on Bedrock

The building and retaining walls may also be supported by strip or pad footings, or bored, cast in-situ piles or augered, grout injected piles founded in the underlying siltstone and shale bedrock. A possible further pile alternative could be steel screw piles, which could have similar working bearing pressures to a grout injected pile. However, the working bearing pressure is dependent on the pile diameter and embedment depth as well as the strength/stiffness of the pile itself. Consideration should be given to long term corrosion and advice should be sought from the manufacturer. Also it is important to ensure that steel screw piles can penetrate to achieve an adequate embedment into the weathered shale.

Strip and pad footings or bored piles or augered, grout injected (CFA) piles may be designed for maximum allowable working bearing pressures for the siltstone and shale given in Table 1. Rock sockets in piled footings below the indicative founding levels specified above may be designed for a safe adhesion value of 10% of the appropriate safe bearing pressure under compressive vertical loading. Two-thirds of these adhesion values may be adopted in uplift. These adhesion values assume excavation is not carried out within the zone of influence of the footing. The bearing and adhesion values assume footing bases have been cleaned of loosened or softened materials and sockets are free of smeared material (a special roughening tool is normally required to achieve this in bored piers).

For footings fully embedded into the underlying bedrock below the lowest building floor level, an allowable lateral stress in the rock socket equal to one third of the allowable bearing pressure may be adopted. These passive resistance values assume excavation is not carried within the zone of influence of the wall toe and the rock does not contain unfavourable defects etc. The upper 0.3m depth of the socket should not be taken into account to allow for disturbance effects during excavation.

Table 1 – Footing Bearing Pressures and Depth

Borehole Number	Depth (in metres) below existing ground level for Safe Bearing Pressure of 700kPa	Depth (in metres) below existing ground level for Safe Bearing Pressure of 1500kPa	Depth (in metres) below existing ground level for Safe Bearing Pressure of 3500kPa
1	2.4	5.0	(5.0)
2	3.7	3.7	(5.5)
3	2.3	5.0	(5.0)
4	4.7	5.3	(5.3)
5	5.0	6.7	(6.7)
6	5.0	6.5	(6.5)
7	2.5	5.2	5.6
8	3.5	4.1	(4.1)
9	2.8	2.8	(2.8)
10	3.9	5.9	6.4
11	1.7	6.9	(6.9)
12	1.7	5.1	5.1
13	3.9	8.2	8.2
14	3.8	5.3	(5.3)
9188JV/5	2.2	3.7	(4.3)
12931W/1	1.8	6.3	(6.3)
12931W/2	2.3	3.3	(6.3)

Note - The bracketed founding depths for the higher bearing value of 3500kPa are likely to be appropriate for the low to medium strength or stronger rock; however, additional proving would be required in diamond cored boreholes, with rock strength testing of the recovered cores.

Where footings are founded close to the top of a rock face, the allowable bearing pressure below these footings will need to be carefully assessed. The safe bearing pressure would need to take into account rock strength, the inclination of the rock face, jointing and the influence of clay seams as well as the magnitude and inclination of the applied loadings.

If the designer wishes to adopt the limit state design methods, such as in the Piling Code, AS2159-1995, then the ultimate values of end bearing pressure may be estimated by multiplying the above recommended allowable bearing and lateral stress values by Factors of Safety of 3. A Factor of Safety of 2 should be applied to the shaft adhesion values. We recommend that the ultimate values be multiplied by a geotechnical strength reduction factor, Φ_g, of 0.5. Higher reduction factors may be adopted but these will depend on the intensity and type of proving of the footings and their foundation. An appropriate load factor should also be applied to the proposed footing loadings.

The rock bearing pressures given in Table 1 are based on a serviceability criteria of deflections at the footing base/pile toe of less than or equal to 1% of the least footing dimension (or pile diameter). Footing settlements may be estimated using the Elastic Moduli given in Table 2.

Table 2 – Elastic Moduli for Footings in Rock

Strata	Bulk Unit Weight (kN/m^3)	Poisson's Ratio	Elastic Modulus (MPa)
Shale – extremely low to very low strength with iron indurated bands	22	0.25	100 – 150
Shale – low strength	23	0.25	400 – 500
Shale – low to medium strength	23	0.2	500 – 700
Shale – medium or medium to high strength	23	0.2	1000 – 2000

Footings on rock can also be designed using 'Limit State Design' principles as detailed in the paper "Foundation on Sandstone and Shale in the Sydney Region' by Pells, Mostyn and Walker, Australian Geomechanics, Number 33, Part 3, December 1998 (Pages 17-29). It must be emphasised that the use of limit state design to adopt relatively high bearing pressures (above the serviceability criteria described above) is not currently standard practice, and there is an increased risk of inadequate footing performance.

For earthquake design (in accordance with AS1170.4), we recommend an acceleration coefficient of 0.08 and a site factor of 0.67 for buildings founded fully on shale bedrock of low strength or stronger.

If construction proceeds during a relatively 'dry' period, the beams between piles should be designed to withstand potential uplift pressures associated with possible subsequent swell of the clay fill or silty clay subgrade as it 'wets up'. Alternatively, the beams should be underlain with void formers or similar (at least 70mm thick) to minimise the impact of uplift pressures. A degree of uplift protection can be achieved by tyning/loosing the soil below the ground beams for say 120mm depth.

4.5.3 Footing Construction

In order to minimise potential problems, we recommend that a pre-construction meeting be held so that all parties involved understand the proposed footing design and construction requirements and how to identify the weathered rock materials at the indicative founding levels so as to minimise over-drilling of the piles during construction.

If bored or augered grout piles are to be socketed into the shale/siltstone then we recommend that heavy drilling rigs with rock augers be used to drill the piles. Heavy drill rigs with coring buckets may be required for drilling through medium strength or stronger rock or through the iron indurated bands.

Some groundwater seepage can be expected during the construction of piers and we recommend that trials should be undertaken to confirm piers can be successfully constructed at the site, otherwise augered, grout injected piles should be used. Piers should be dewatered (by conventional pumping methods) prior to concreting or the concrete may be poured using tremie methods.

All footings should be drilled, cleaned, inspected and poured with minimal delay, on the same day or the base of the footing should be protected by a concrete blinding layer after cleaning of loose spoil and inspection. Water should be prevented from ponding in the base of footings as this will tend to soften the foundation material, resulting in further excavation and cleaning being required.

In addition to inspection, the shale foundation may also need to be spoon tested or cored in boreholes if footings are designed using a safe bearing pressure of 3.5MPa. This testing is to confirm that seams or defects present below the founding levels are within tolerable limits. The presence of such seams would require a reduction in allowable bearing capacity or an increase in footing depth. The amount of testing should be addressed when structural design is more advanced.

The initial stages of footing excavation/drilling, particularly if bored piles are adopted, should be inspected by a geotechnical engineer/engineering geologist to ascertain that the recommended foundation material has been reached and to check initial assumptions about foundation conditions and possible variations that may occur between borehole locations. The need for further inspections can be assessed following the initial visit.

4.6 Basement Floor Slab

On-ground floor slabs may be constructed over the shale and no special treatment is required other than the removal of loose and softened material. Areas, which have to be built-up to infill low points in the excavations should be filled with properly compacted sub-base material.

Although we expect that some under-floor drainage will be required, this should be reviewed following further monitoring of groundwater seepage during and on completion of the excavations. The under-floor drainage (such as perimeter drains and/or a free draining gravel bed) should be installed with sumps for gravity or automatic pumped discharge of groundwater. If under-floor drainage is not installed, then the on-ground floor slab may be subjected to uplift pressures from the groundwater; this may require additional mass or ground anchors.

The basement floor slab, where subject to traffic loadings, should have a sub-base layer of at least 100mm thickness of crushed rock to RTA QA specification 3051 (1994) unbound base material (or equivalent good quality durable fine crushed rock) which is compacted to at least 100%SMDD.

4.7 Floor Slabs and Pavements

The on-ground floor slab for the buildings and pavements may be founded on the engineered fill or the proof rolled clayey subgrade on condition that the subgrade is prepared in accordance to the recommendations provided in Section 4.2. The design of pavements will depend on subgrade preparation, subgrade drainage, the nature and composition of new fill imported to the site, as well as vehicle loadings and use.

Lightly loaded pavements may tentatively be designed using a lower bound characteristic CBR value of 2.5% or a coefficient of subgrade reaction of 20kPa/mm (750mm plate) or a long term Young's modulus of 10MPa for the proof rolled and treated clay subgrade. These preliminary design values should be confirmed by CBR tests once initial earthworks design is complete and by inspection and testing during construction.

On-ground floor slabs should be incorporated in a stiffened slab or raft footing system designed to allow for movements in the underlying fill or silty clays, which will generally have a high shrink/swell potential. Slabs constructed over the treated fill or clay subgrade must be isolated from slab sections founded on the shale.

For flexible pavements, in-situ lime stabilisation of the clayey subgrade could be undertaken to reduce total pavement thickness. Alternatively, an appropriate select fill layer comprising good quality well-graded granular material may be used below the pavement.

Improvement of the subgrade CBR design value and consequent reduction of the crushed rock pavement thickness may be achieved by stabilising the clay subgrade with lime to a minimum depth of say 200mm to 300mm. To determine the optimum lime addition rate to achieve the beneficial effect desired, laboratory tests should be carried out. However, an indicative proportion to achieve a CBR of 6% would probably be the addition of 4% of quick lime by dry weight of the clay. The lime must be thoroughly mixed with the clay using specialist blending machines and then compacted to not less than 98% SMDD at ±2% of SOMC.

Only contractors experienced with lime stabilisation should be used. We note that use of lime close to pedestrian and adjacent building areas is generally not preferred unless an acceptable method of dust suppression can be adopted.

Concrete pavements and on-ground floor slabs subject to traffic loadings should be supported on a sub-base layer of RTA Specification 3051 unbound or equivalent good quality crushed rock, compacted to a density of at least 100% SMDD.

Concrete pavements should be provided with effective shear connection at joints by using dowels or keys. Concrete pavements should preferentially be used in areas where heavy vehicles manoeuvre such as garbage bin and truck unloading areas.

Subsoil drains should generally be provided on the uphill side and along the perimeter of pavements, with inverts not less than 0.3m below clay subgrade level. The drainage trench should be excavated with a longitudinal fall to appropriate discharge points so as to minimise the risk of water ponding. The pavement subgrade should be graded to promote water flow or infiltration towards subsoil drains.

4.8 Soil Aggression

The soil chemical tests have revealed slightly acidic subsoil conditions (pH values of 5.2, 5.3 and 5.7). The designer is referred to the guidelines given in the Cement and Concrete Association Technical Note 57 for appropriate precautionary measures. This document recommends the use of denser concrete mixes to reduce leaching of the cement matrix and additional protection for concrete exposed to soil with a pH value between 4.5 and 5.5. As the pH is relatively low, we recommend that the cover to steel reinforcement be at least 50mm.

5 SUMMARY OF FURTHER GEOTECHNICAL WORK

Excavation and retention recommendations provided in this report should be complemented by reference to the Code of Practice Excavation Work, Cat. No. 312 by WorkCover NSW.

As detailed in this report, further geotechnical work is recommended as follows:

- Assessment of the effects of excavation on the nearby building footings and whether underpinning is required.

- Quantitative monitoring of transmitted vibrations during rock excavation using rock hammers.
- Assessment of groundwater inflow to confirm drainage requirements following excavation. We also recommend the installation of slotted PVC pipes in boreholes to allow further and longer term monitoring of groundwater levels.
- Inspection of the excavations to confirm batters and rock face treatment for cuts in the medium or higher strength rock.
- Inspection of footing excavations to ascertain that the recommended foundation has been reached and to check initial assumptions regarding foundation conditions and possible variations that may occur.
- Inspect proof rolling of fill/silty clay subgrade to detect soft spots requiring treatment.
- Carry out laboratory CBR testing of silty clay subgrade parameters for pavement design.
- Carry out laboratory tests to establish the optimum lime addition rates for pavement/floor slab subgrades.
- This investigation has been limited to boreholes spread throughout site and where access permitted. Additional boreholes may need to be drilled to address particular design issues once design work is commenced and to provide a better coverage across the proposed building and to confirm the variation in depth to rock, and rock quality, especially if bored piers are adopted. For example, where it is proposed to adopt the 3.5MPa bearing pressure, additional cored boreholes may be required.

We recommend that Jeffery & Katauskas Pty Ltd view the proposed earthworks and structural drawings and section details in order to confirm they are within the guidelines of this report.

6 GENERAL COMMENTS

The recommendations presented in this report include specific issues to be addressed during the construction phase of the project. As an example, special treatment of soft spots may be required as a result of their discovery during proof-rolling, etc. In the event that any of the construction phase recommendations presented in this report are not implemented, the general recommendations may become inapplicable and Jeffery and Katauskas Pty Ltd accept no responsibility whatsoever for the performance of the structure where recommendations are not implemented in full and properly tested, inspected and documented.

The long-term successful performance of floor slabs and pavements is dependent on the satisfactory completion of the earthworks. In order to achieve this, the quality assurance program should not be limited to routine compaction density testing only. Other critical factors associated with the earthworks may include subgrade preparation, selection of fill materials, control of moisture content and drainage, etc. The satisfactory control and assessment of these items may require judgement from an experienced engineer. Such judgement often cannot be made by a technician who may not have formal engineering qualifications and experience. In order to identify potential problems, we recommend that a pre-construction meeting be held so that all parties involved understand the earthworks requirements and potential difficulties. This meeting should clearly define the lines of communication and responsibility.

Occasionally, the subsurface conditions between the completed boreholes may be found to be different (or may be interpreted to be different) from those expected. Variation can also occur with groundwater conditions, especially after climatic changes. If such differences appear to exist, we recommend that you immediately contact this office.

This report provides advice on geotechnical aspects for the proposed civil and structural design. As part of the documentation stage of this project, Contract Documents and Specifications may be prepared based on our report. However, there may be design features we are not aware of or have not commented on for a variety of reasons. The designers should satisfy themselves that all the necessary advice has been obtained. If required, we could be commissioned to review the geotechnical aspects of contract documents to confirm the intent of our recommendations has been correctly implemented.

The offsite disposal of soil will most likely require classification in accordance with the Department of Environment & Conservation (NSW) guidelines as inert, solid, industrial or hazardous waste. We can complete the necessary classification and testing if you wish to commission us. As testing requires about seven days to complete, allowance should be made for such testing in the construction program unless testing is completed prior to construction. If contamination is found to be present then substantial further testing and delays should be expected. We strongly recommend this issue be addressed prior to commencement of excavation on site.

If there is any change in the proposed development described in this report then all recommendations should be reviewed.

This report has been prepared for the particular project described and no responsibility is accepted for the use of any part of this report in any other context or for any other purpose. Copyright in this report is the property of Jeffery and Katauskas Pty Ltd. We have used a degree of care, skill and diligence normally exercised by consulting engineers in similar circumstances and locality. No other warranty expressed or implied is made or intended. Subject to payment of all fees due for the investigation, the client alone shall have a licence to use this report. The report shall not be reproduced except in full.

Should you have any queries regarding this report, please do not hesitate to contact the undersigned.

Tony Walker
Associate

QA Review by:

Fernando Vega
Senior Associate
For and on behalf of
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SOIL TEST SERVICES
ABN 43 002 145 173

Ref No:21871VT
Table A: Page 1 of 1

TABLE A
SUMMARY OF LABORATORY TEST RESULTS

AS 1289	**TEST METHOD**	**2.1.1**	**3.1.2**	**3.2.1**	**3.3.1**	**3.4.1**	**4.3.1**
BOREHOLE NUMBER	**DEPTH m**	**MOISTURE CONTENT %**	**LIQUID LIMIT %**	**PLASTIC LIMIT %**	**PLASTICITY INDEX %**	**LINEAR SHRINKAGE %**	**pH TEST**
1	0.50-0.95	24.0	70	23	47	16.0	5.3
1	5.50-5.70	7.1					
2	5.50-6.00	10.2					
3	5.50-6.00	10.3					
4	4.50-4.90	14.3					
5	4.50-4.85	9.9					
6	5.50-6.00	9.4					
7	2.50-3.00	7.7					
8	5.50-6.00	9.5					
9	0.50-0.95						5.7
9	4.00-4.50	8.3					
9	5.50-6.00	8.6					
10	3.80-4.10	12.6					
11	0.50-0.95	17.7	58	21	37	14.0	
11	7.20-7.50	4.0					
12	5.10-5.60	8.7					
13	0.50-0.95	19.7	55	18	37	13.5	
13	4.00-4.50	9.2					
14	0.50-0.95						5.2
14	5.50-6.00	8.3					

Notes:
- The test sample for liquid and plastic limit was oven-dried & dry-sieved
- The linear shrinkage mould was 125mm
- Refer to appropriate notes for soil description

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SOIL TEST SERVICES
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Ref No: 21871VT
Table B: Page 1 of 1

TABLE B
SUMMARY OF POINT LOAD STRENGTH INDEX TEST RESULTS

BOREHOLE NUMBER	DEPTH m	$I_{S(50)}$ MPa	ESTIMATED UNCONFINED COMPRESSIVE STRENGTH (MPa)
7	5.61-5.64	0.3	6
	5.67-5.69	0.1	2
	5.77-5.81	0.3	6
	5.90-5.93	0.2	4
	6.72-6.76	0.2	4
10	5.09-5.13	0.2	4
	5.91-5.94	0.3	6
	6.46-6.49	0.2	4
	6.72-6.75	0.6	12
12	5.73-5.76	0.9	18
	6.09-6.12	0.6	12
	6.78-6.82	0.3	6
	7.72-7.75	0.4	8
	8.24-8.27	0.3	6
	8.47-8.49	0.7	14
13	5.88-5.91	0.1	2
	6.04-6.07	0.05	<1
	6.86-6.89	0.2	4
	7.06-7.10	0.04	<1
	7.69-7.72	0.1	2
	8.68-8.71	0.5	10
	9.68-9.72	0.8	16
	9.86-9.92	1.2	24
	10.24-10.28	1.0	20

NOTES:

1. In the above table testing was completed in the Axial direction.
2. The above strength tests were completed at the 'as received' moisture content.
3. Test Method: RTA T223.
4. The Estimated Unconfined Compressive Strength was calculated from the point load Strength Index by the following approximate relationship and rounded off to the nearest whole number :
   U.C.S. = 20 $I_{S(50)}$

Jeffery and Katauskas Pty Ltd
CONSULTING GEOTECHNICAL AND ENVIRONMENTAL ENGINEERS

BOREHOLE LOG

Borehole No.
1
1/1

Client: MOORE THEOLOGICAL COLLEGE
Project: PROPOSED REDEVELOPMENT
Location: KING STREET AND CARILLON AVENUE, NEWTOWN, NSW

Job No. 21871VT
Date: 29-1-08
Method: SPIRAL AUGER
JK250
R.L. Surface: ≈ 41.5m
Datum: AHD
Logged/Checked by: G.F./

Groundwater Record	SAMPLES ES	U50	DB	DS	Field Tests	Depth (m)	Graphic Log	Unified Classification	DESCRIPTION	Moisture Condition/ Weathering	Strength/ Rel. Density	Hand Penetrometer Readings (kPa.)	Remarks
						0			FILL: Sandy gravel, fine to coarse grained, grey and brown, with fine to medium grained concrete fragments.	D MC>PL			APPEARS POORLY TO MODERATELY COMPACTED
				■	N = 11 5,6,5			CL	FILL: Silty clay, medium plasticity, brown, with fine to medium grained gravel and sand.	MC>PL	VSt- H	440 290 390	
						1			SILTY CLAY: high plasticity, light brown mottled red brown, with fine to medium grained ironstone gravel.				
				■	N > 15 8,15/ 150mm REFUSAL				SILTY CLAY: medium plasticity, light grey, with occasional red brown and fine to medium grained ironstone gravel.			330 430 >600	
						2			SILTY CLAY: medium plasticity, light grey, with occasional tree roots.				
				■		3		-	SHALE: grey, with XW bands.	DW	L	-	LOW 'TC' BIT RESISTANCE WITH VERY LOW BANDS
				■		4				XW-DW	EL-VL		
AFTER 1.5 HRS						5			SHALE: dark grey.	DW	M		MODERATE RESISTANCE
ON COMPLETION				■							M-H		MODERATE TO HIGH RESISTANCE
						6			END OF BOREHOLE AT 5.7m				'TC' BIT REFUSAL
						7							

Jeffery and Katauskas Pty Ltd
CONSULTING GEOTECHNICAL AND ENVIRONMENTAL ENGINEERS

BOREHOLE LOG

Borehole No.
2
1/1

Client: MOORE THEOLOGICAL COLLEGE
Project: PROPOSED REDEVELOPMENT
Location: KING STREET AND CARILLON AVENUE, NEWTOWN, NSW

Job No. 21871VT
Date: 29-1-08
Method: SPIRAL AUGER
JK250
Logged/Checked by: G.F./
R.L. Surface: ≈ 38.2m
Datum: AHD

Groundwater Record	SAMPLES ES	SAMPLES U50	SAMPLES DB	SAMPLES DS	Field Tests	Depth (m)	Graphic Log	Unified Classification	DESCRIPTION	Moisture Condition/ Weathering	Strength/ Rel. Density	Hand Penetrometer Readings (kPa.)	Remarks
DRY ON COMPLETION & AFTER 1 HR						0			FILL: Sandy gravel, fine to coarse grained, light brown and grey.	D			APPEARS POORLY TO MODERATELY COMPACTED
									FILL: Silty clay, low to medium plasticity, brown, with fine to medium grained gravel.	MC≤PL			
					N = 8 3,4,4			CL-CH	SILTY CLAY: medium to high plasticity, light grey, mottled orange brown and red brown.	MC>PL	VSt	- 280 320 310	
					SPT 20/100mm REFUSAL	1 2			SILTY CLAY: medium plasticity, light grey, with red brown and orange brown, fine to medium grained ironstone gravel, and EL-VL strength shale bands.		VSt H		
					SPT 10/100mm REFUSAL	3						440 400	
						4 5		-	SHALE: brown and grey, with iron indurated and XW bands.	DW	VL-L	-	LOW 'TC' BIT RESISTANCE WITH VERY LOW BANDS
									SHALE: grey and brown, with iron indurated bands.		L		LOW TO MODERATE RESISTANCE
						6			END OF BOREHOLE AT 6.0m				
						7							

Jeffery and Katauskas Pty Ltd
CONSULTING GEOTECHNICAL AND ENVIRONMENTAL ENGINEERS

BOREHOLE LOG

Borehole No.
3
1/1

Client: MOORE THEOLOGICAL COLLEGE
Project: PROPOSED REDEVELOPMENT
Location: KING STREET AND CARILLON AVENUE, NEWTOWN, NSW

Job No. 21871VT
Date: 29-1-08
Method: SPIRAL AUGER
JK250
R.L. Surface: ≈ 40.3m
Datum: AHD
Logged/Checked by: G.F./

Groundwater Record	SAMPLES ES	U50	DB	DS	Field Tests	Depth (m)	Graphic Log	Unified Classification	DESCRIPTION	Moisture Condition/ Weathering	Strength/ Rel. Density	Hand Penetrometer Readings (kPa.)	Remarks
DRY ON COMPLETION						0			BRICK PAVERS: 90mm.t				
								-	FILL: Silty sand, fine to medium grained, grey and brown.	D	-	-	APPEARS MODERATELY COMPACTED
				■	N = 9 4,5,4				FILL: Silty clay, medium plasticity, brown and light brown, with fine to medium grained gravel, root fibres and charcoal fragments.	MC>PL			
						1		CL	SILTY CLAY: medium plasticity, light brown and red brown.	MC>PL	VSt	370 310	
				■	N > 24 11,14, 10/50mm REFUSAL				SILTY CLAY: medium plasticity, light grey, with fine to medium grained ironstone gravel.				POSSIBLY XW SHALE
				■		2		-	SHALE: grey and brown, with iron indurated XW bands.	DW	L	-	LOW 'TC' BIT RESISTANCE WITH VERY LOW BANDS
						3							
				■		4							
									SHALE: grey and brown, with iron indurated bands.		L-M		LOW RESISTANCE WITH MODERATE BANDS
						5							
				■									LOW TO MODERATE RESISTANCE
						6			END OF BOREHOLE AT 6.0m				
						7							

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BOREHOLE LOG

Borehole No.
4
1/1

Client: MOORE THEOLOGICAL COLLEGE
Project: PROPOSED REDEVELOPMENT
Location: KING STREET AND CARILLON AVENUE, NEWTOWN, NSW

Job No. 21871VT
Date: 29-1-08
Method: SPIRAL AUGER
JK250
R.L. Surface: ≈ 34.1m
Datum: AHD
Logged/Checked by: G.F./

Groundwater Record	SAMPLES ES	SAMPLES U50	SAMPLES DB	SAMPLES DS	Field Tests	Depth (m)	Graphic Log	Unified Classification	DESCRIPTION	Moisture Condition/ Weathering	Strength/ Rel. Density	Hand Penetrometer Readings (kPa.)	Remarks
DRY ON COMPLETION						0	▨		FILL: Sandy gravel, fine to medium grained, light brown and grey, igneous gravel.	D MC>PL			APPEARS MODERATELY COMPACTED
				■	N = 12 4,6,6		▨		FILL: Silty clay, medium plasticity, brown, with fine to medium grained gravel.	MC>PL			
						1	▨	CL	FILL: Silty clay, medium to high plasticity, light brown, red brown and light grey, with fine to medium grained gravel, charcoal fragments and root fibres.	MC>PL	H	-	
				■	N = 22 6,8,14	2	▧		SILTY CLAY: medium plasticity, light grey, with red brown and orange brown, fine to medium grained ironstone gravel.			550 450 >600	
				■	N = 29 7,13,16	3 4	▧					>600 530	
				■	N > 36 12,18, 18/100mm REFUSAL		▤	-	SHALE: grey, with iron indurated bands.	XW	EL	-	
				■		5	▤		SHALE: dark grey, with iron indurated bands.	DW	L-M		MODERATE 'TC' BIT RESISTANCE
						6 7			END OF BOREHOLE AT 6.0m				

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BOREHOLE LOG

Borehole No.
5
1/2

Client: MOORE THEOLOGICAL COLLEGE
Project: PROPOSED REDEVELOPMENT
Location: KING STREET AND CARILLON AVENUE, NEWTOWN, NSW

Job No. 21871VT
Date: 29-1-08
Method: SPIRAL AUGER JK250
Logged/Checked by: G.F./
R.L. Surface: ≈ 37.3m
Datum: AHD

Groundwater Record	SAMPLES ES	SAMPLES U50	SAMPLES DB	SAMPLES DS	Field Tests	Depth (m)	Graphic Log	Unified Classification	DESCRIPTION	Moisture Condition/ Weathering	Strength/ Rel. Density	Hand Penetrometer Readings (kPa.)	Remarks
DRY ON COMPLETION						0	▨		FILL: Sandy gravel, fine to medium grained, light brown and grey.	D			APPEARS MODERATELY COMPACTED
				■	SPT 10/50mm REFUSAL	1	▨		FILL: Silty clay, low to medium plasticity, brown, with fine to coarse grained gravel, with brick and concrete fragments.	MC≤PL			PARTIAL BOREHOLE COLLAPSE AT 1.5m DEPTH
						2	▧	CL	SILTY CLAY: medium plasticity, light grey, light brown and orange brown, with fine to medium grained ironstone gravel.	MC>PL	(St)	-	
				■	SPT 15/150mm REFUSAL	3 4	▧		SILTY CLAY: medium plasticity, light grey, with red brown, fine to medium grained ironstone gravel bands.		H	>600	
				■	N > 28 11,14, 14/100mm REFUSAL	5	▤	-	SHALE: light grey and grey, with iron indurated bands.	XW	EL	-	
▼ AFTER 3.5 HRS				■		6	▤		SHALE: grey and brown, with iron indurated bands and XW bands.	DW	L	-	LOW TO MODERATE 'TC' BIT RESISTANCE WITH VERY LOW BANDS
						7	▤		SHALE: grey and brown, with iron indurated bands.				LOW RESISTANCE WITH MODERATE BANDS

BOREHOLE LOG

Borehole No.
5
2/2

Client: MOORE THEOLOGICAL COLLEGE
Project: PROPOSED REDEVELOPMENT
Location: KING STREET AND CARILLON AVENUE, NEWTOWN, NSW

Job No. 21871VT
Date: 29-1-08
Method: SPIRAL AUGER JK250
R.L. Surface: ≈ 37.3m
Datum: AHD
Logged/Checked by: G.F./

Groundwater Record	SAMPLES ES	SAMPLES U50	SAMPLES DB	SAMPLES DS	Field Tests	Depth (m)	Graphic Log	Unified Classification	DESCRIPTION	Moisture Condition/ Weathering	Strength/ Rel. Density	Hand Penetrometer Readings (kPa.)	Remarks
				■			▨		SHALE: grey and brown, with iron indurated bands.	DW	L		
									END OF BOREHOLE AT 7.50m				
						8							
						9							
						10							
						11							
						12							
						13							
						14							

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BOREHOLE LOG

Borehole No.
6
1/2

Client: MOORE THEOLOGICAL COLLEGE
Project: PROPOSED REDEVELOPMENT
Location: KING STREET AND CARILLON AVENUE, NEWTOWN, NSW

Job No. 21871VT
Date: 29-1-08
Method: SPIRAL AUGER JK250
R.L. Surface: ≈ 34.0m
Datum: AHD
Logged/Checked by: G.F./

Groundwater Record	SAMPLES ES	SAMPLES U50	SAMPLES DB	SAMPLES DS	Field Tests	Depth (m)	Graphic Log	Unified Classification	DESCRIPTION	Moisture Condition/ Weathering	Strength/ Rel. Density	Hand Penetrometer Readings (kPa.)	Remarks
						0			FILL: Sandy gravel, fine to medium grained, light brown and grey.	D			
									FILL: Silty sand, fine to medium grained, grey and brown, with fine to medium grained gravel.	M			APPEARS POORLY COMPACTED
AFTER 4 HRS				■	N = 4 2,2,2	1			FILL: Silty clay, medium plasticity, dark brown, with fine to medium grained gravel and charcoal fragments.	MC>PL			
				■	N = 14 4,7,7			CL-CH	SILTY CLAY: medium to high plasticity, light brown, orange brown and grey, with fine to medium grained ironstone gravel and root fibres.	MC>PL	(St)	-	POSSIBLY FILL
						2			SILTY CLAY: medium to high plasticity, red brown, light grey and orange brown, with fine to medium grained ironstone gravel.	MC>PL	VSt	210 300 200	
				■	N = 25 9,12,13	3 4			SILTY CLAY: medium plasticity, light grey and red brown, with fine to medium grained ironstone gravel bands.		VSt -H	370 470 330	
▶				■	N > 20 13,20/ 150mm REFUSAL	5		-	SHALE: grey, with iron indurated bands.	XW	EL	-	
				■		6			SHALE: dark grey, with iron indurated and XW bands.	DW	L		LOW TO MODERATE 'TC' BIT RESISTANCE WITH VERY LOW BANDS
ON COMPLETION						7			SHALE: dark grey, with iron indurated bands.				LOW RESISTANCE WITH MODERATE BANDS

BOREHOLE LOG

Borehole No.
6
2/2

Client: MOORE THEOLOGICAL COLLEGE
Project: PROPOSED REDEVELOPMENT
Location: KING STREET AND CARILLON AVENUE, NEWTOWN, NSW

Job No. 21871VT
Date: 29-1-08
Method: SPIRAL AUGER
JK250
R.L. Surface: ≈ 34.0m
Datum: AHD
Logged/Checked by: G.F./

Groundwater Record	SAMPLES ES	U50	DB	DS	Field Tests	Depth (m)	Graphic Log	Unified Classification	DESCRIPTION	Moisture Condition/ Weathering	Strength/ Rel. Density	Hand Penetrometer Readings (kPa.)	Remarks
				▨			▨		SHALE: dark grey, with iron indurated bands.	DW	L		LOW RESISTANCE WITH MODERATE BANDS
									END OF BOREHOLE AT 7.5m				
						8							
						9							
						10							
						11							
						12							
						13							
						14							

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BOREHOLE LOG

Borehole No.
7
1/2

Client: MOORE THEOLOGICAL COLLEGE
Project: PROPOSED REDEVELOPMENT
Location: KING STREET AND CARILLON AVENUE, NEWTOWN, NSW

Job No. 21871VT
Date: 31-1-08
Method: SPIRAL AUGER JK250
R.L. Surface: ≈ 41.6m
Datum: AHD
Logged/Checked by: G.F./

Groundwater Record	SAMPLES ES	SAMPLES U50	SAMPLES DB	SAMPLES DS	Field Tests	Depth (m)	Graphic Log	Unified Classification	DESCRIPTION	Moisture Condition/ Weathering	Strength/ Rel. Density	Hand Penetrometer Readings (kPa.)	Remarks
DRY ON COMPLETION OF AUGERING						0	▩		FILL: Silty clay, low to medium plasticity, brown and grey, with root fibres, fine to medium grained gravel, brick fragments and a trace of fine to medium grained sand.	MC≥PL			GRASS COVER
				■	N = 4 2,2,2		▩						APPEARS POORLY COMPACTED
						1	▩		FILL: Silty clay, medium to high plasticity, light brown, light grey and orange brown, with fine to medium grained gravel and glass fragments.	MC > PL			
							▨	CL-CH	SILTY CLAY: medium to high plasticity, light grey, orange brown and light brown, with fine to medium grained ironstone gravel.	MC > PL	VSt	-	
				■	N = 9 3,4,5		▨					220 230 270	
						2	▨						
							☰	-	SHALE: grey and brown, with iron indurated and XW bands.	DW	L	-	LOW 'TC' BIT RESISTANCE WITH VERY LOW BANDS
				■			☰						
						3	☰						
				■			☰						
									REFER TO CORED BOREHOLE LOG				
						4							
						5							
						6							
						7							

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JOB NO 21871VT BH7 START CORING AT 3.80 m
CORE
4
LOSS 0.49m
CORE LOSS 0.34m
5
6
7
END OF BH AT 7.25m

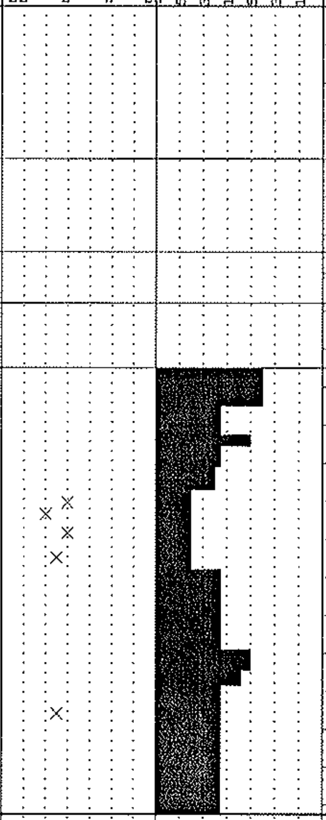
CORED BOREHOLE LOG

Borehole No.
7
2/2

Client: MOORE THEOLOGICAL COLLEGE
Project: PROPOSED REDEVELOPMENT
Location: KING STREET AND CARILLON AVENUE, NEWTOWN, NSW

Job No. 21871VT
Core Size: NMLC
R.L. Surface: ≈ 41.6m
Date: 31-1-08
Inclination: VERTICAL
Datum: AHD
Drill Type: JK250
Bearing: -
Logged/Checked by: G.F./

Water Loss/Level	Barrel Lift	Depth (m)	Graphic Log	CORE DESCRIPTION Rock Type, grain characteristics, colour, structure, minor components.	Weathering	Strength	POINT LOAD STRENGTH INDEX $I_s(50)$ EL VL L M H VH EH	DEFECT DETAILS: DEFECT SPACING (mm) 500 300 100 50 30 10	DEFECT DETAILS: DESCRIPTION Type, inclination, thickness, planarity, roughness, coating. Specific	General
		3		START CORING AT 3.80m						
FULL RET-URN		4		CORE LOSS 0.49m						
				SHALE: grey, with iron indurated and clay bands.	XW-DW	EL-VL			- FRAGMENTED	
				CORE LOSS 0.34m						
		5 6 7		SHALE: grey and brown, with iron indurated bands.	DW	L-M			- J, 40-60°, P, S - J, 40-60°, P, S - FRACTURED ZONE, 40mm.t - CS, 10mm.t - CS, 5mm.t - XWS, 50mm.t - J, 60-80°, P, S - J, 40-50°, P, R - J, 70-85°, P, S - J, 80-85°, P, S - CS, 40mm.t - J, 70-80°, P, S - J, 80-85°, P, S - FRACTURED ZONE, 30mm.t - J, 50-60°, P, S	
		8 9		END OF BOREHOLE AT 7.25m						



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Borehole No.
8
1/1

BOREHOLE LOG

Client: MOORE THEOLOGICAL COLLEGE
Project: PROPOSED REDEVELOPMENT
Location: KING STREET AND CARILLON AVENUE, NEWTOWN, NSW

Job No. 21871VT
Date: 30-1-08
Method: SPIRAL AUGER JK250
Logged/Checked by: G.F./
R.L. Surface: ≈ 39.3m
Datum: AHD

Groundwater Record	SAMPLES ES	SAMPLES U50	SAMPLES DB	SAMPLES DS	Field Tests	Depth (m)	Graphic Log	Unified Classification	DESCRIPTION	Moisture Condition/ Weathering	Strength/ Rel. Density	Hand Penetrometer Readings (kPa.)	Remarks
DRY ON COMPLETION						0	▩		FILL: Silty clay, low to medium plasticity, brown, with fine to medium grained gravel, root fibres and a trace of fine to medium grained sand.	MC≥PL			GRASS COVER
							▨	CL-CH	SILTY CLAY: medium to high plasticity, light grey mottled orange brown and red brown, with fine to medium grained ironstone gravel.	MC>PL	H	-	
				■	N = 10 4,4,6		▨					440 440 520	
						1	▨						
				■	N = 27 10,12,15		▨					420 540 540	
						2	▨						
							▤	-	SHALE: grey and brown, with iron indurated and XW bands.	XW	EL	-	
				■	SPT 14/150mm REFUSAL	3	▤						
							▤		SHALE: grey and brown, with iron indurated bands.	DW	L		LOW 'TC' BIT RESISTANCE WITH VERY LOW AND MODERATE BANDS
				■		4	▤						
						5	▤				L-M		MODERATE RESISTANCE
				■			▤						
						6			END OF BOREHOLE AT 6.0m				
						7							

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BOREHOLE LOG

Borehole No.
9
1/1

Client: MOORE THEOLOGICAL COLLEGE
Project: PROPOSED REDEVELOPMENT
Location: KING STREET AND CARILLON AVENUE, NEWTOWN, NSW

Job No. 21871VT
Date: 30-1-08
Method: SPIRAL AUGER JK250
R.L. Surface: ≈ 43.1m
Datum: AHD
Logged/Checked by: W.W./G.F./

Groundwater Record	SAMPLES ES	U50	DB	DS	Field Tests	Depth (m)	Graphic Log	Unified Classification	DESCRIPTION	Moisture Condition/ Weathering	Strength/ Rel. Density	Hand Penetrometer Readings (kPa.)	Remarks
						0			FILL: Silty clay, medium to high plasticity, red brown and dark grey, with root fibres, fine to medium grained gravel and a trace of fine to medium grained sand.	MC > PL			GRASS COVER
					N = 8 4,4,4	1		CL-CH	SILTY CLAY: medium to high plasticity, orange brown and light grey, with fine to medium ironstone gravel.	MC > PL	VSt	- 270 390 260	
					N > 26 19,7/ 10mm REFUSAL	2		-	INTERBEDDED SILTY CLAY: medium plasticity, light grey mottled orange brown, with fine to medium grained ironstone gravel and SHALE: grey, with iron indurated bands.	MC > PL/ XW	VSt/ EL	-	LOW TO MODERATE 'TC' BIT RESISTANCE
▼ ON COMPLETION						3 4 5		-	SHALE: dark grey, with iron indurated band.	DW	L	-	MODERATE RESISTANCE
						6 7			END OF BOREHOLE AT 6.0m				

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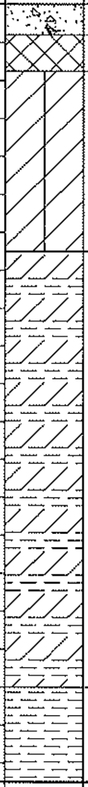
BOREHOLE LOG

Borehole No.
10
1/2

Client: MOORE THEOLOGICAL COLLEGE
Project: PROPOSED REDEVELOPMENT
Location: KING STREET AND CARILLON AVENUE, NEWTOWN, NSW

Job No. 21871VT
Date: 31-1-08
Method: SPIRAL AUGER
JK250
Logged/Checked by: G.F./
R.L. Surface: ≈ 42.8m
Datum: AHD



Groundwater Record	SAMPLES ES	U50	DB	DS	Field Tests	Depth (m)	Graphic Log	Unified Classification	DESCRIPTION	Moisture Condition/ Weathering	Strength/ Rel. Density	Hand Penetrometer Readings (kPa.)	Remarks
DRY ON COMPLETION OF AUGER-ING						0			CONCRETE: 160mm.t				
								-	FILL: Sandy gravel, fine to medium grained, brown.	D	-	-	
				■	N = 5 3,2,3	1		CL-CH	SILTY CLAY: medium to high plasticity, light grey mottled brown and orange brown, with fine to medium grained ironstone gravel.	MC>PL	VSt	- 360 250 290	
				■ ■	N = 14 5,7,7 N = 7 2,2,5	2 3		-	INTERBEDDED SILTY CLAY: low to medium plasticity, light grey, with fine to medium grained ironstone gravel and SHALE: light grey, with iron indurated bands.	MC<PL/ XW	(St) /EL	-	VERY LOW 'TC' BIT RESISTANCE WITH LOW BANDS
				■				-	SHALE: grey and brown, with iron indurated bands.	DW	L-M	-	MODERATE RESISTANCE
						4					H		MODERATE TO HIGH RESISTANCE
						5 6 7			REFER TO CORED BOREHOLE LOG				CASING REAMED INTO SHALE FROM 4.1m TO 4.35m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JOB NO 21871VT BH10 START CORING AT 4.35m
4
CORE LOSS 0.21m
5
CORE LOSS 0.26m
6
7
END AT 7.00m

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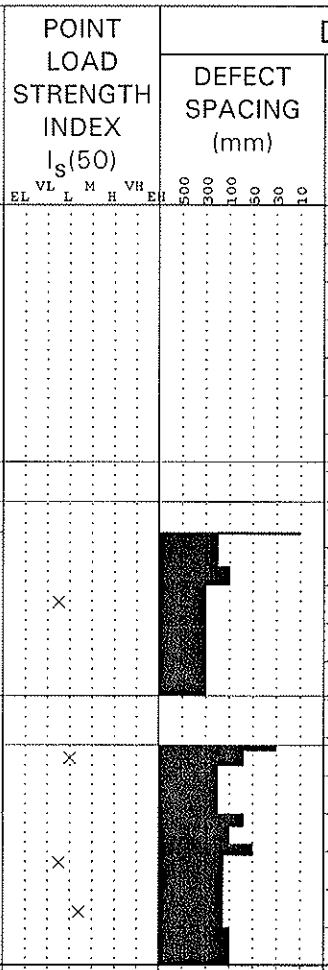
CORED BOREHOLE LOG

Borehole No.
10
2/2

Client: MOORE THEOLOGICAL COLLEGE
Project: PROPOSED REDEVELOPMENT
Location: KING STREET AND CARILLON AVENUE, NEWTOWN, NSW

Job No. 21871VT
Core Size: NMLC
R.L. Surface: ≈ 42.8m
Date: 31-1-08
Inclination: VERTICAL
Datum: AHD
Drill Type: JK250
Bearing: -
Logged/Checked by: G.F./



Water Loss/Level	Barrel Lift	Depth (m)	Graphic Log	CORE DESCRIPTION Rock Type, grain characteristics, colour, structure, minor components.	Weathering	Strength	DEFECT DETAILS DESCRIPTION Type, inclination, thickness, planarity, roughness, coating. Specific	General
		3 4		START CORING AT 4.35m				
FULL RET-URN				CORE LOSS 0.21m				
				SILTY CLAY: medium plasticity, light grey.	MC>PL	VSt		
		5		SHALE: grey and brown, with iron indurated bands.	DW	L	- J, 40-50°, P, S - J, 70-80°, P, S - CS, 5mm.t - J, 70-80°, P, S	
				CORE LOSS 0.26m				
		6		SHALE: grey and brown, with iron indurated bands.	DW	L	- XWS, 15mm.t - Cr/XWS, 10mm.t - CS, 30mm.t	
				SHALE: dark grey, with iron indurated bands.		L-M	- XWS, 50mm.t - XWS, 15mm.t - J, 60-70°, P, S - J, 60-70°, P, S - J, 70-80°, P, S - J, 70-80°, P, S - J, 50-60°, P, S	
		7		END OF BOREHOLE AT 7.0m				
		8						
		9						

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BOREHOLE LOG

Borehole No.
11
1/2

Client: MOORE THEOLOGICAL COLLEGE
Project: PROPOSED REDEVELOPMENT
Location: KING STREET AND CARILLON AVENUE, NEWTOWN, NSW

Job No. 21871VT
Date: 30-1-08
Method: SPIRAL AUGER JK250
Logged/Checked by: G.F./
R.L. Surface: ≈ 43.1m
Datum: AHD

Groundwater Record	SAMPLES ES	U50	DB	DS	Field Tests	Depth (m)	Graphic Log	Unified Classification	DESCRIPTION	Moisture Condition/ Weathering	Strength/ Rel. Density	Hand Penetrometer Readings (kPa.)	Remarks
DRY ON COMPLETION						0			TOPSOIL/FILL: Clayey silt, low plasticity, light brown.				GRASS COVER
								CH	SILTY CLAY: high plasticity, light grey mottled orange brown, with root fibres and fine to medium grained ironstone gravel.	MC<PL	H	-	
				■	N = 14 5,7,7							>600	
						1							
				■	SPT 10/20mm REFUSAL			-	SILTSTONE: light grey, with iron indurated bands.	XW	EL	-	
										DW	M		MODERATE RESISTANCE WITH HIGH BANDS
						2							
				■		3							
				■		4							
						5		-	SHALE: grey, with iron indurated and L strength bands.	XW-DW	EL-VL	-	VERY LOW 'TC' BIT RESISTANCE WITH LOW BANDS
				■		6							
									SHALE: dark grey.	DW	M		MODERATE RESISTANCE
						7							

BOREHOLE LOG

Borehole No.
11
2/2

Client: MOORE THEOLOGICAL COLLEGE
Project: PROPOSED REDEVELOPMENT
Location: KING STREET AND CARILLON AVENUE, NEWTOWN, NSW

Job No. 21871VT
Date: 30-1-08
Method: SPIRAL AUGER
JK250
Logged/Checked by: G.F./
R.L. Surface: ≈ 43.1m
Datum: AHD

Groundwater Record	SAMPLES				Field Tests	Depth (m)	Graphic Log	Unified Classification	DESCRIPTION	Moisture Condition/ Weathering	Strength/ Rel. Density	Hand Penetrometer Readings (kPa.)	Remarks
	ES	U50	DB	DS									
				■					SHALE: dark grey.	DW	M H		MODERATE RESISTANCE HIGH RESISTANCE
									END OF BOREHOLE AT 7.5m				
						8							
						9							
						10							
						11							
						12							
						13							
						14							

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BOREHOLE LOG

Borehole No.
12
1/2

Client: MOORE THEOLOGICAL COLLEGE
Project: PROPOSED REDEVELOPMENT
Location: KING STREET AND CARILLON AVENUE, NEWTOWN, NSW

Job No. 21871VT
Date: 30-1-08
Method: SPIRAL AUGER JK350
R.L. Surface: ≈ 42.4m
Datum: AHD
Logged/Checked by: G.F./

Groundwater Record	SAMPLES				Field Tests	Depth (m)	Graphic Log	Unified Classification	DESCRIPTION	Moisture Condition/ Weathering	Strength/ Rel. Density	Hand Penetrometer Readings (kPa.)	Remarks
	ES	U50	DB	DS									
DRY ON COMPLETION OF AUGER - ING						0			CONCRETE: 200mm.t				
								-	FILL: Sandy gravel, fine to medium grained, brown and grey.	-	-	-	
						1		CL	SILTY CLAY: medium plasticity, light grey mottled orange brown and red brown, with fine to medium grained ironstone gravel.	MC>PL	(VSt)	-	
					SPT 15/20mm REFUSAL			-	SHALE: grey and brown, with iron indurated bands and XW bands.	XW	EL	-	
						2				DW	L		LOW 'TC' BIT RESISTANCE WITH VERY LOW BANDS
				■		3							
				■		4							
				■		5			as above, but without XW bands.		M		MODERATE RESISTANCE
						6			REFER TO CORED BOREHOLE LOG				
						7							


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CONSULTING GEOTECHNICAL AND ENVIRONMENTAL ENGINEERS
JOB NO: 21871VT , BH 12 , START CORING AT 5.62m
5
6
7
8
END AT 8.59m

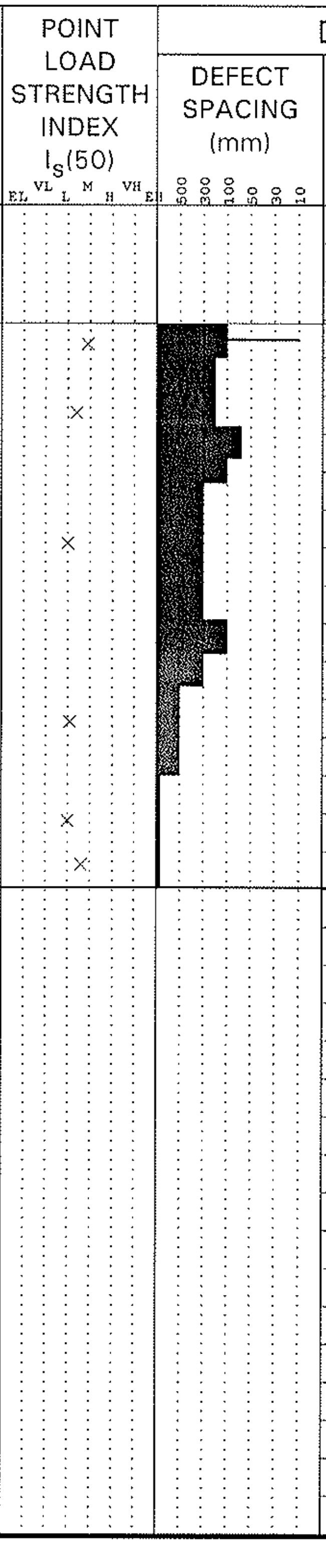
CORED BOREHOLE LOG

Borehole No.
12
2/2

Client: MOORE THEOLOGICAL COLLEGE
Project: PROPOSED REDEVELOPMENT
Location: KING STREET AND CARILLON AVENUE, NEWTOWN, NSW

Job No. 21871VT
Core Size: NMLC
R.L. Surface: ≈ 42.4m
Date: 30-1-08
Inclination: VERTICAL
Datum: AHD
Drill Type: JK250
Bearing: -
Logged/Checked by: G.F./

Water Loss/Level	Barrel Lift	Depth (m)	Graphic Log	CORE DESCRIPTION Rock Type, grain characteristics, colour, structure, minor components.	Weathering	Strength
		5		START CORING AT 5.62m		
		6 7 8		SHALE: dark grey, with light grey laminae, bedded at 0-5°.	DW	M
		9 10 11		END OF BOREHOLE AT 8.59m		



DEFECT DETAILS

DESCRIPTION
Type, inclination, thickness, planarity, roughness, coating.

Specific

- XWS, 5mm.t
- XWS, 5mm.t
- J, 40-50°, P, S
- CS, 40mm.t
- XWS, 5mm.t
- XWS, 5mm.t
- XWS, 40mm.t
- XWS, 5mm.t
- J, 85-90°, P, S
- J, 30-40°, P, S
- HEALED JOINT
- J, 40-50°, P, S

General

Jeffery and Katauskas Pty Ltd
CONSULTING GEOTECHNICAL AND ENVIRONMENTAL ENGINEERS

BOREHOLE LOG

Borehole No.
13
1/2

Client: MOORE THEOLOGICAL COLLEGE
Project: PROPOSED REDEVELOPMENT
Location: KING STREET AND CARILLON AVENUE, NEWTOWN, NSW

Job No. 21871VT
Date: 30-1-08
Method: SPIRAL AUGER
JK350
R.L. Surface: ≈ 37.7m
Datum: AHD
Logged/Checked by: G.F./

Groundwater Record	SAMPLES ES	SAMPLES U50	SAMPLES DB	SAMPLES DS	Field Tests	Depth (m)	Graphic Log	Unified Classification	DESCRIPTION	Moisture Condition/ Weathering	Strength/ Rel. Density	Hand Penetrometer Readings (kPa.)	Remarks
DRY ON COMPLETION OF AUGERING						0			CONCRETE: 140mm.t				
								-	FILL: Sandy gravel, fine to medium grained, brown and grey, igneous gravel.	M	-	-	
					N = 14 4,6,8			CH	SILTY CLAY: high plasticity, light grey mottled red brown and orange brown, with fine to medium grained ironstone gravel.	MC>PL	VSt-H	- 330 340 430	
					N = 42 16,19,23	1		CL	SILTY CLAY: medium plasticity, light grey, with fine to medium grained ironstone gravel.				
					N > 36 15,21, 15/50mm REFUSAL	2 3		-	INTERBEDDED SILTY CLAY: medium plasticity, light grey, with fine to medium grained ironstone gravel, and SHALE: grey, with iron indurated bands.	MC>PL/ XW	H/EL	-	NO RESISTANCE WITH LOW BANDS
						4		-	SHALE: brown and grey, with iron indurated bands.	DW	L		LOW 'TC' BIT RESISTANCE WITH VERY LOW AND MODERATE BANDS
						5			SHALE: dark grey and brown, with iron indurated bands.	DW	L-M		MODERATE RESISTANCE
						6 7			REFER TO CORED BOREHOLE LOG				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JOB NO 21871VT BH13 START CORING AT 5.85 m
5
6
CORE LOSS 0.72 m
7
CORE LOSS 0.32 m
8
9
10
END OF BH AT 10.33 m

Jeffery and Katauskas Pty Ltd
CONSULTING GEOTECHNICAL AND ENVIRONMENTAL ENGINEERS

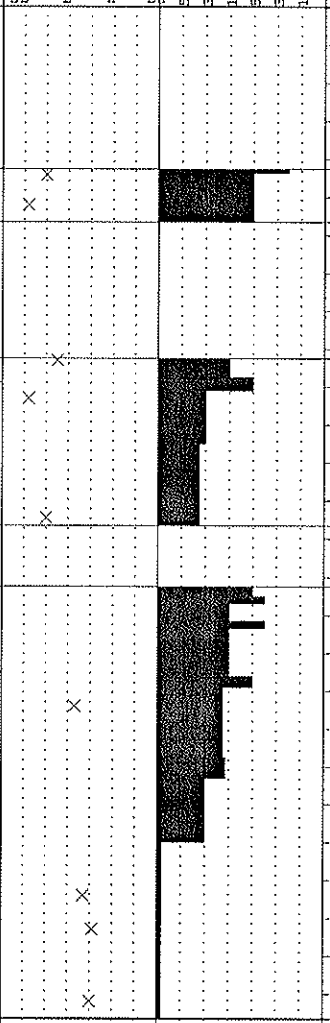
CORED BOREHOLE LOG

Borehole No.
13
2/2

Client: MOORE THEOLOGICAL COLLEGE
Project: PROPOSED REDEVELOPMENT
Location: KING STREET AND CARILLON AVENUE, NEWTOWN, NSW

Job No. 21871VT
Date: 30-1-08
Drill Type: JK250
Core Size: NMLC
Inclination: VERTICAL
Bearing: -
R.L. Surface: ≈ 37.7m
Datum: AHD
Logged/Checked by: G.F./

Water Loss/Level	Barrel Lift	Depth (m)	Graphic Log	CORE DESCRIPTION Rock Type, grain characteristics, colour, structure, minor components.	Weathering	Strength	POINT LOAD STRENGTH INDEX $I_s(50)$ EL VL L M H VH EH	DEFECT SPACING (mm) 500 300 100 50 30 10	DEFECT DETAILS DESCRIPTION Type, inclination, thickness, planarity, roughness, coating. Specific	General
		5		START CORING AT 5.85m						
FULL RETURN		6		SHALE: grey, with iron indurated bands.	XW	EL-VL			- FRACTURED ZONE, 15mm.t - CS, 70mm.t - FRACTURED ZONE, 60mm.t - CS, 35mm.t	
70% RETURN				CORE LOSS 0.72m						
		7		SHALE: grey, with iron indurated bands.	XW DW	EL VL-L			- J, 50-60°, P, S - CS, 40mm.t - J, 30-70°, Un, S - J, 70-80°, P, S	
50% RETURN		8		CORE LOSS 0.32m						
				SHALE: grey, with iron indurated bands.	DW	L-M			- J, 30-40°, P, S - J, 50-70°, P, S - J, 80-85°, P, S - J, 45°, P, S - 2xJ, 25-35°, P, S	
		9		SHALE: grey, with light grey laminae, bedded at 0-20°.		M			- J, 40-50°, P, S - J, 30-80°, P, S - J, 50-60°, P, S - J, 30-40°, P, S - J, 30°, P, S - J, 85-90°, P, S	
		10				M-H				
		11		END OF BOREHOLE AT 10.33m						



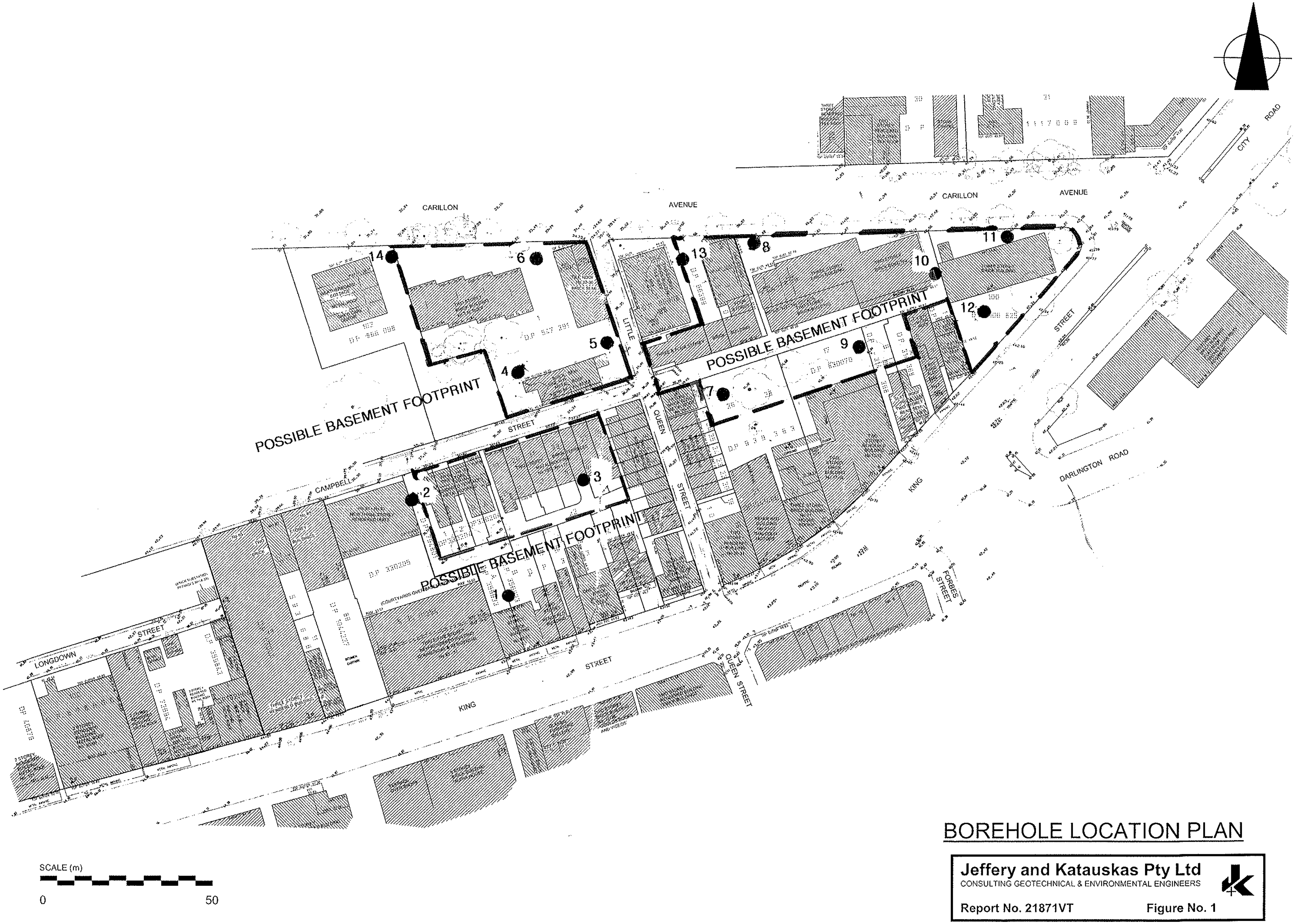
BOREHOLE LOG

Borehole No.
14
1/1

Client: MOORE THEOLOGICAL COLLEGE
Project: PROPOSED REDEVELOPMENT
Location: KING STREET AND CARILLON AVENUE, NEWTOWN, NSW

Job No. 21871VT
Date: 29-1-08
Method: SPIRAL AUGER JK350
R.L. Surface: ≈ 32.1m
Datum: AHD
Logged/Checked by: G.F./

Groundwater Record	SAMPLES ES	SAMPLES U50	SAMPLES DB	SAMPLES DS	Field Tests	Depth (m)	Graphic Log	Unified Classification	DESCRIPTION	Moisture Condition/ Weathering	Strength/ Rel. Density	Hand Penetrometer Readings (kPa.)	Remarks
				■	N = 7 4,3,4	0 1			FILL: Silty clay, low to medium plasticity, dark brown, with fine to medium grained gravel, brick, concrete and charcoal fragments, a trace of root fibres and fine to medium grained sand.	MC≥PL			APPEARS POORLY TO MODERATELY COMPACTED
				■	N = 13 4,6,7	2		CL-CH	SILTY CLAY: medium to high plasticity, light grey mottled red brown and orange brown, with fine to medium grained ironstone gravel.	MC>PL	VSt	- 340 300 240	
				■	N = 35 12,15,20	3		-	SHALE: light grey, with iron indurated bands.	XW	EL	- >600 >600 >600	
				■		4			SHALE: grey and brown, with iron indurated bands and XW bands.	DW	L		LOW 'TC' BIT RESISTANCE WITH VERY LOW BANDS
▼ ON COMPLETION				■		5			SHALE: dark grey, with iron indurated bands.	DW	L-M		LOW TO MODERATE RESISTANCE
						6 7			END OF BOREHOLE AT 6.0m				



BOREHOLE LOCATION PLAN

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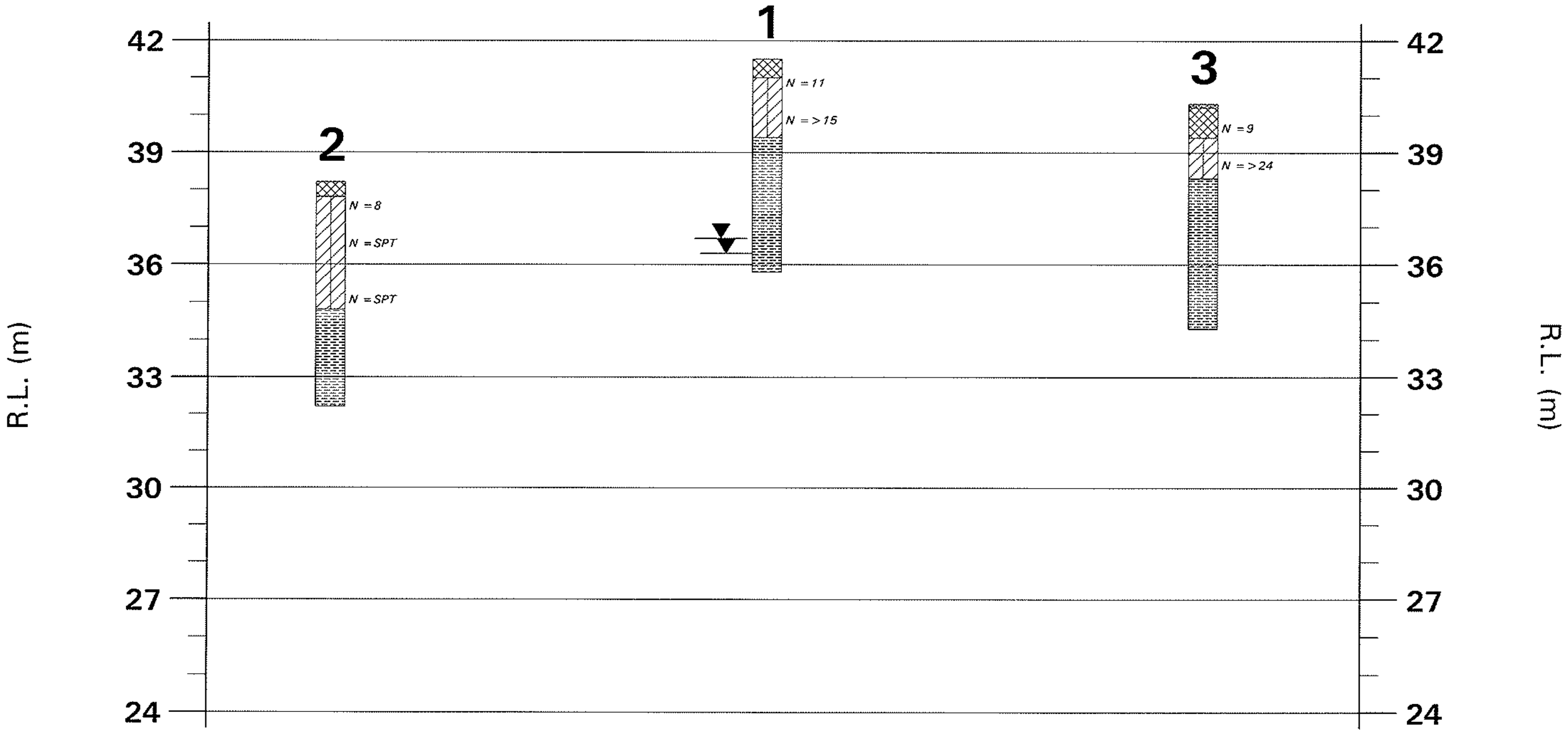
Report No. 21871VT **Figure No. 1**

GRAPHICAL BOREHOLE SUMMARY



▩ Fill
▨ Silty Clay
▤ Shale
▦ Brick
▼ Observed water level
N SPT "N" VALUE
Nc SOLID CONE BLOW COUNTS PER 150mm

NOTE: REFER TO BOREHOLE LOGS

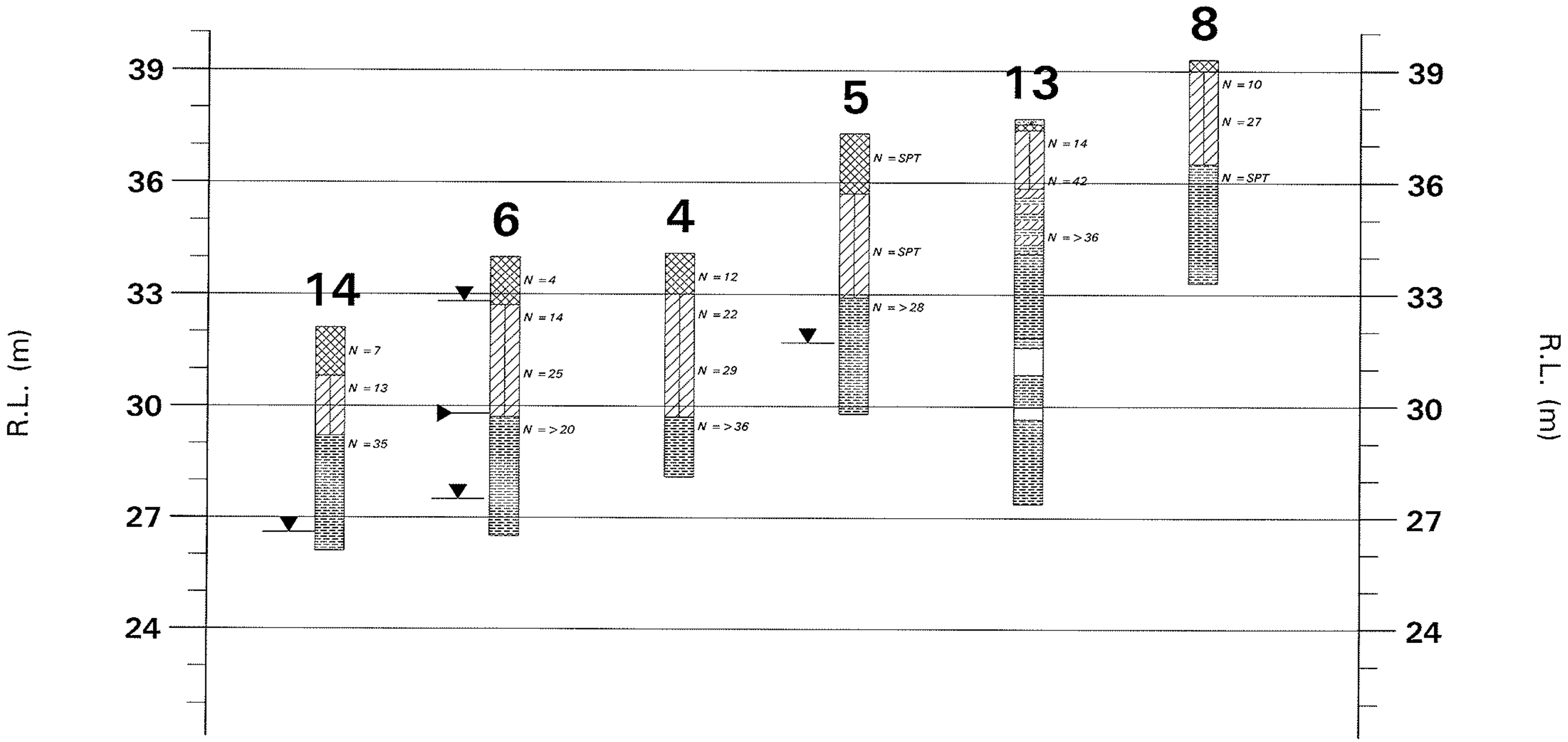
Scale: 1 : 150 (vert) ; NTS (horiz)

Jeffery and Katauskas Pty Ltd

Job No.: 21871VT

Figure No.: 2A

GRAPHICAL BOREHOLE SUMMARY



▩ Fill

▨ Silty Clay

▤ Shale

☐ Core Loss/ Empty

▦ Concrete

▨ Interbedded Shale and Clay

▼ Observed water level

▶ Groundwater seepage level

N SPT "N" VALUE

Nc SOLID CONE BLOW COUNTS PER 150mm

NOTE: REFER TO BOREHOLE LOGS

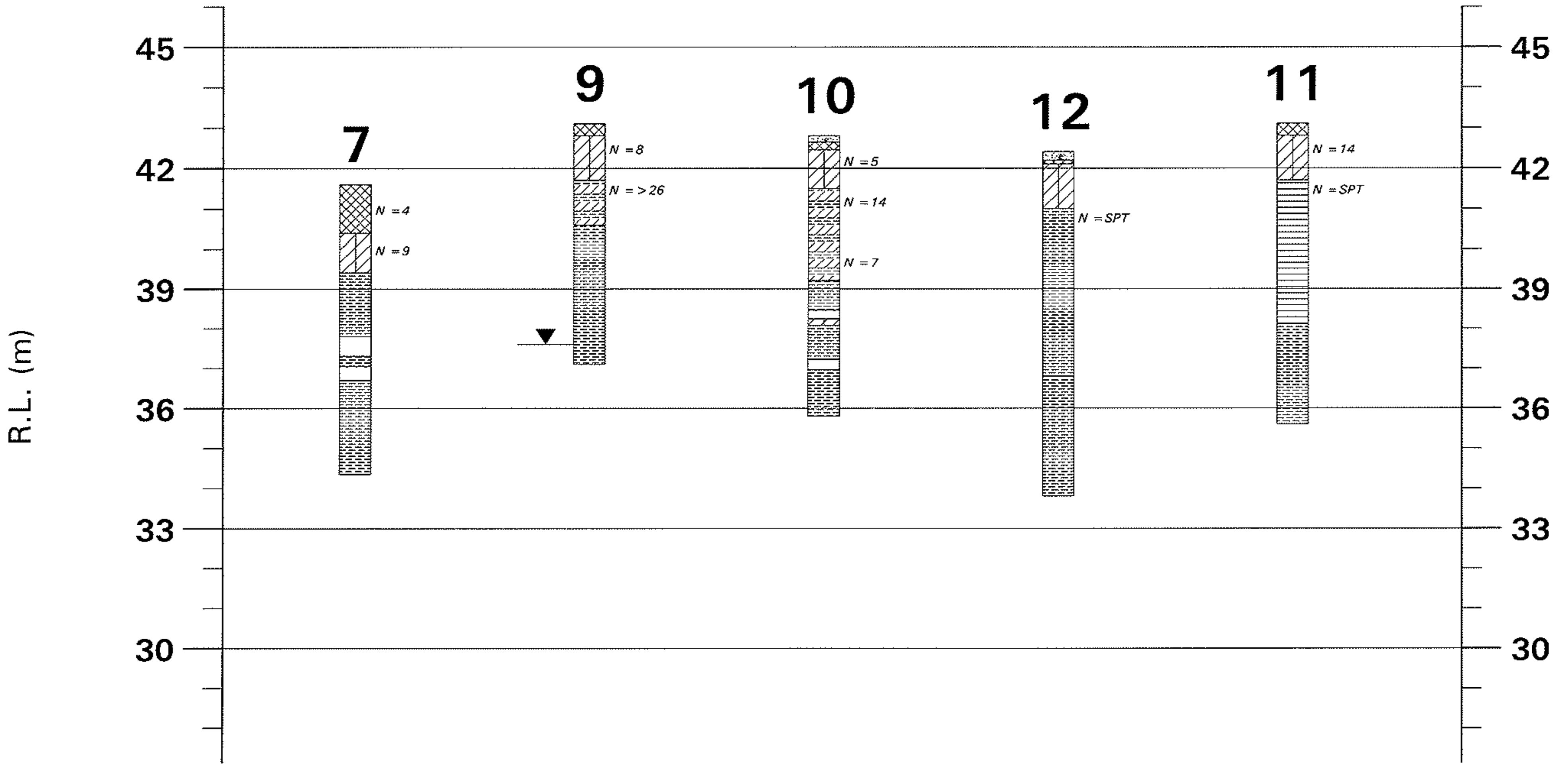
Scale: 1 : 150 (vert) ; NTS (horiz)

Jeffery and Katauskas Pty Ltd

Job No.: 21871VT

Figure No.: 2B

GRAPHICAL BOREHOLE SUMMARY



☐	Core Loss/ Empty	▨	Silty Clay	☰	Siltstone, Mudstone, Claystone	Nc	SOLID CONE BLOW COUNTS PER 150mm
▤	Shale	▨	Interbedded Shale and Clay	▼	Observed water level		
▩	Fill	▦	Concrete	N	SPT "N" VALUE		

NOTE: REFER TO BOREHOLE LOGS

Scale: 1 : 150 (vert) ; NTS (horiz)

Jeffery and Katauskas Pty Ltd

Job No.: 21871VT

Figure No.: 2C

VIBRATION EMISSION DESIGN GOALS

German Standard DIN 4150 – Part 3: 1986 provides guideline levels of vibration velocity for evaluating the effects of vibration in structures. The limits presented in this standard are generally recognised to be conservative.

The DIN 4150 values (maximum levels measured in any direction at the foundation, OR, maximum levels measured in (x) or (y) horizontal directions, in the plane of the uppermost floor), are summarised in Table 1 below.

It should be noted that peak vibration velocities higher than the minimum figures in Table 1 for low frequencies may be quite "safe", depending on the frequency content of the vibration and the actual condition of the structure.

It should also be noted that these levels are "safe limits", up to which no damage due to vibration effects has been observed for the particular class of building. "Damage" is defined by DIN 4150 to include even minor non-structural effects such as superficial cracking in cement render, the enlargement of cracks already present, and the separation of partitions or intermediate walls from load bearing walls. Should damage be observed at vibration levels lower than the "safe limits" then it may be attributed to other causes. DIN 4150 also states that when vibration levels higher than the "safe limits" are present, it does not necessarily follow that damage will occur. Values given are only a broad guide.

Table 1 DIN 4150 – Structural Damage – Safe Limits for Building Vibration

Group	Type of Structure	Peak Vibration Velocity in mm/s			
		At Foundation Level At a Frequency of			Plane of Floor of Uppermost Storey
		Less than 10 Hz	10 Hz to 50 Hz	50 Hz to 100 Hz	All Frequencies
1	Buildings used for commercial purposes, industrial buildings and buildings of similar design.	20	20 to 40	40 to 50	40
2	Dwellings and buildings of similar design and/or use.	5	5 to 15	15 to 20	15
3	Structures that because of their particular sensitivity to vibration, do not correspond to those listed in Group 1 and 2 and have intrinsic value (eg buildings that are under a preservation order).	3	3 to 8	8 to 10	8

Note: For frequencies above 100 Hz, the higher values in the 50 Hz to 100 Hz column should be used.

REPORT EXPLANATION NOTES

INTRODUCTION

These notes have been provided to amplify the geotechnical report in regard to classification methods, field procedures and certain matters relating to the Comments and Recommendations section. Not all notes are necessarily relevant to all reports.

The ground is a product of continuing natural and man-made processes and therefore exhibits a variety of characteristics and properties which vary from place to place and can change with time. Geotechnical engineering involves gathering and assimilating limited facts about these characteristics and properties in order to understand or predict the behaviour of the ground on a particular site under certain conditions. This report may contain such facts obtained by inspection, excavation, probing, sampling, testing or other means of investigation. If so, they are directly relevant only to the ground at the place where and time when the investigation was carried out.

DESCRIPTION AND CLASSIFICATION METHODS

The methods of description and classification of soils and rocks used in this report are based on Australian Standard 1726, the SAA Site Investigation Code. In general, descriptions cover the following properties – soil or rock type, colour, structure, strength or density, and inclusions. Identification and classification of soil and rock involves judgement and the Company infers accuracy only to the extent that is common in current geotechnical practice.

Soil types are described according to the predominating particle size and behaviour as set out in the attached Unified Soil Classification Table qualified by the grading of other particles present (eg sandy clay) as set out below:

Soil Classification	Particle Size
Clay	less than 0.002mm
Silt	0.002 to 0.06mm
Sand	0.06 to 2mm
Gravel	2 to 60mm

Non-cohesive soils are classified on the basis of relative density, generally from the results of Standard Penetration Test (SPT) as below:

Relative Density	SPT 'N' Value (blows/300mm)
Very loose	less than 4
Loose	4 – 10
Medium dense	10 – 30
Dense	30 – 50
Very Dense	greater than 50

Cohesive soils are classified on the basis of strength (consistency) either by use of hand penetrometer, laboratory testing or engineering examination. The strength terms are defined as follows.

Classification	Unconfined Compressive Strength kPa
Very Soft	less than 25
Soft	25 – 50
Firm	50 – 100
Stiff	100 – 200
Very Stiff	200 – 400
Hard	Greater than 400
Friable	Strength not attainable – soil crumbles

Rock types are classified by their geological names, together with descriptive terms regarding weathering, strength, defects, etc. Where relevant, further information regarding rock classification is given in the text of the report. In the Sydney Basin, 'Shale' is used to describe thinly bedded to laminated siltstone.

SAMPLING

Sampling is carried out during drilling or from other excavations to allow engineering examination (and laboratory testing where required) of the soil or rock.

Disturbed samples taken during drilling provide information on plasticity, grain size, colour, moisture content, minor constituents and, depending upon the degree of disturbance, some information on strength and structure. Bulk samples are similar but of greater volume required for some test procedures.

Undisturbed samples are taken by pushing a thin-walled sample tube, usually 50mm diameter (known as a U50), into the soil and withdrawing it with a sample of the soil contained in a relatively undisturbed state. Such samples yield information on structure and strength, and are necessary for laboratory determination of shear strength and compressibility. Undisturbed sampling is generally effective only in cohesive soils.

Details of the type and method of sampling used are given on the attached logs.

INVESTIGATION METHODS

The following is a brief summary of investigation methods currently adopted by the Company and some comments on their use and application. All except test pits, hand auger drilling and portable dynamic cone penetrometers require the use of a mechanical drilling rig which is commonly mounted on a truck chassis.

Test Pits: These are normally excavated with a backhoe or a tracked excavator, allowing close examination of the insitu soils if it is safe to descend into the pit. The depth of penetration is limited to about 3m for a backhoe and up to 6m for an excavator. Limitations of test pits are the problems associated with disturbance and difficulty of reinstatement and the consequent effects on close-by structures. Care must be taken if construction is to be carried out near test pit locations to either properly recompact the backfill during construction or to design and construct the structure so as not to be adversely affected by poorly compacted backfill at the test pit location.

Hand Auger Drilling: A borehole of 50mm to 100mm diameter is advanced by manually operated equipment. Premature refusal of the hand augers can occur on a variety of materials such as hard clay, gravel or ironstone, and does not necessarily indicate rock level.

Continuous Spiral Flight Augers: The borehole is advanced using 75mm to 115mm diameter continuous spiral flight augers, which are withdrawn at intervals to allow sampling and insitu testing. This is a relatively economical means of drilling in clays and in sands above the water table. Samples are returned to the surface by the flights or may be collected after withdrawal of the auger flights, but they can be very disturbed and layers may become mixed. Information from the auger sampling (as distinct from specific sampling by SPTs or undisturbed samples) is of relatively lower reliability due to mixing or softening of samples by groundwater, or uncertainties as to the original depth of the samples. Augering below the groundwater table is of even lesser reliability than augering above the water table.

Rock Augering: Use can be made of a Tungsten Carbide (TC) bit for auger drilling into rock to indicate rock quality and continuity by variation in drilling resistance and from examination of recovered rock fragments. This method of investigation is quick and relatively inexpensive but provides only an indication of the likely rock strength and predicted values may be in error by a strength order. Where rock strengths may have a significant impact on construction feasibility or costs, then further investigation by means of cored boreholes may be warranted.

Wash Boring: The borehole is usually advanced by a rotary bit, with water being pumped down the drill rods and returned up the annulus, carrying the drill cuttings. Only major changes in stratification can be determined from the cuttings, together with some information from "feel" and rate of penetration.

Mud Stabilised Drilling: Either Wash Boring or Continuous Core Drilling can use drilling mud as a circulating fluid to stabilise the borehole. The term 'mud' encompasses a range of products ranging from bentonite to polymers such as Revert or Biogel. The mud tends to mask the cuttings and reliable identification is only possible from intermittent intact sampling (eg from SPT and U50 samples) or from rock coring, etc.

Continuous Core Drilling: A continuous core sample is obtained using a diamond tipped core barrel. Provided full core recovery is achieved (which is not always possible in very low strength rocks and granular soils), this technique provides a very reliable (but relatively expensive) method of investigation. In rocks, an NMLC triple tube core barrel, which gives a core of about 50mm diameter, is usually used with water flush. The length of core recovered is compared to the length drilled and any length not recovered is shown as CORE LOSS. The location of losses are determined on site by the supervising engineer; where the location is uncertain, the loss is placed at the top end of the drill run.

Standard Penetration Tests: Standard Penetration Tests (SPT) are used mainly in non-cohesive soils, but can also be used in cohesive soils as a means of indicating density or strength and also of obtaining a relatively undisturbed sample. The test procedure is described in Australian Standard 1289, "Methods of Testing Soils for Engineering Purposes" – Test F3.1.

The test is carried out in a borehole by driving a 50mm diameter split sample tube with a tapered shoe, under the impact of a 63kg hammer with a free fall of 760mm. It is normal for the tube to be driven in three successive 150mm increments and the 'N' value is taken as the number of blows for the last 300mm. In dense sands, very hard clays or weak rock, the full 450mm penetration may not be practicable and the test is discontinued.

The test results are reported in the following form:

- In the case where full penetration is obtained with successive blow counts for each 150mm of, say, 4, 6 and 7 blows, as

  N = 13
  4, 6, 7

- In a case where the test is discontinued short of full penetration, say after 15 blows for the first 150mm and 30 blows for the next 40mm, as

  N>30
  15, 30/40mm

The results of the test can be related empirically to the engineering properties of the soil.

Occasionally, the drop hammer is used to drive 50mm diameter thin walled sample tubes (U50) in clays. In such circumstances, the test results are shown on the borehole logs in brackets.

A modification to the SPT test is where the same driving system is used with a solid 60° tipped steel cone of the same diameter as the SPT hollow sampler. The solid cone can be continuously driven for some distance in soft clays or loose sands, or may be used where damage would otherwise occur to the SPT. The results of this Solid Cone Penetration Test (SCPT) are shown as "N_c" on the borehole logs, together with the number of blows per 150mm penetration.

Static Cone Penetrometer Testing and Interpretation: Cone penetrometer testing (sometimes referred to as a Dutch Cone) described in this report has been carried out using an Electronic Friction Cone Penetrometer (EFCP). The test is described in Australian Standard 1289, Test F5.1.

In the tests, a 35mm diameter rod with a conical tip is pushed continuously into the soil, the reaction being provided by a specially designed truck or rig which is fitted with an hydraulic ram system. Measurements are made of the end bearing resistance on the cone and the frictional resistance on a separate 134mm long sleeve, immediately behind the cone. Transducers in the tip of the assembly are electrically connected by wires passing through the centre of the push rods to an amplifier and recorder unit mounted on the control truck.

As penetration occurs (at a rate of approximately 20mm per second) the information is output as incremental digital records every 10mm. The results given in this report have been plotted from the digital data.

The information provided on the charts comprise:

- Cone resistance – the actual end bearing force divided by the cross sectional area of the cone – expressed in MPa.
- Sleeve friction – the frictional force on the sleeve divided by the surface area – expressed in kPa.
- Friction ratio – the ratio of sleeve friction to cone resistance, expressed as a percentage.

The ratios of the sleeve resistance to cone resistance will vary with the type of soil encountered, with higher relative friction in clays than in sands. Friction ratios of 1% to 2% are commonly encountered in sands and occasionally very soft clays, rising to 4% to 10% in stiff clays and peats. Soil descriptions based on cone resistance and friction ratios are only inferred and must not be considered as exact.

Correlations between EFCP and SPT values can be developed for both sands and clays but may be site specific.

Interpretation of EFCP values can be made to empirically derive modulus or compressibility values to allow calculation of foundation settlements.

Stratification can be inferred from the cone and friction traces and from experience and information from nearby boreholes etc. Where shown, this information is presented for general guidance, but must be regarded as interpretive. The test method provides a continuous profile of engineering properties but, where precise information on soil classification is required, direct drilling and sampling may be preferable.

Portable Dynamic Cone Penetrometers: Portable Dynamic Cone Penetrometer (DCP) tests are carried out by driving a rod into the ground with a sliding hammer and counting the blows for successive 100mm increments of penetration.

Two relatively similar tests are used:

- Cone penetrometer (commonly known as the Scala Penetrometer) – a 16mm rod with a 20mm diameter cone end is driven with a 9kg hammer dropping 510mm (AS1289, Test F3.2). The test was developed initially for pavement subgrade investigations, and correlations of the test results with California Bearing Ratio have been published by various Road Authorities.
- Perth sand penetrometer – a 16mm diameter flat ended rod is driven with a 9kg hammer, dropping 600mm (AS1289, Test F3.3). This test was developed for testing the density of sands (originating in Perth) and is mainly used in granular soils and filling.

LOGS

The borehole or test pit logs presented herein are an engineering and/or geological interpretation of the subsurface conditions, and their reliability will depend to some extent on the frequency of sampling and the method of drilling or excavation. Ideally, continuous undisturbed sampling or core drilling will enable the most reliable assessment, but is not always practicable or possible to justify on economic grounds. In any case, the boreholes or test pits represent only a very small sample of the total subsurface conditions.

The attached explanatory notes define the terms and symbols used in preparation of the logs.

Interpretation of the information shown on the logs, and its application to design and construction, should therefore take into account the spacing of boreholes or test pits, the method of drilling or excavation, the frequency of sampling and testing and the possibility of other than "straight line" variations between the boreholes or test pits. Subsurface conditions between boreholes or test pits may vary significantly from conditions encountered at the borehole or test pit locations.

GROUNDWATER

Where groundwater levels are measured in boreholes, there are several potential problems:

- Although groundwater may be present, in low permeability soils it may enter the hole slowly or perhaps not at all during the time it is left open.
- A localised perched water table may lead to an erroneous indication of the true water table.
- Water table levels will vary from time to time with seasons or recent weather changes and may not be the same at the time of construction.
- The use of water or mud as a drilling fluid will mask any groundwater inflow. Water has to be blown out of the hole and drilling mud must be washed out of the hole or 'reverted' chemically if water observations are to be made.

More reliable measurements can be made by installing standpipes which are read after stabilising at intervals ranging from several days to perhaps weeks for low permeability soils. Piezometers, sealed in a particular stratum, may be advisable in low permeability soils or where there may be interference from perched water tables or surface water.

FILL

The presence of fill materials can often be determined only by the inclusion of foreign objects (eg bricks, steel etc) or by distinctly unusual colour, texture or fabric. Identification of the extent of fill materials will also depend on investigation methods and frequency. Where natural soils similar to those at the site are used for fill, it may be difficult with limited testing and sampling to reliably determine the extent of the fill.

The presence of fill materials is usually regarded with caution as the possible variation in density, strength and material type is much greater than with natural soil deposits. Consequently, there is an increased risk of adverse engineering characteristics or behaviour. If the volume and quality of fill is of importance to a project, then frequent test pit excavations are preferable to boreholes.

LABORATORY TESTING

Laboratory testing is normally carried out in accordance with Australian Standard 1289 *'Methods of Testing Soil for Engineering Purposes'*. Details of the test procedure used are given on the individual report forms.

ENGINEERING REPORTS

Engineering reports are prepared by qualified personnel and are based on the information obtained and on current engineering standards of interpretation and analysis. Where the report has been prepared for a specific design proposal (eg. a three storey building) the information and interpretation may not be relevant if the design proposal is changed (eg to a twenty storey building). If this happens, the company will be pleased to review the report and the sufficiency of the investigation work.

Every care is taken with the report as it relates to interpretation of subsurface conditions, discussion of geotechnical aspects and recommendations or suggestions for design and construction. However, the Company cannot always anticipate or assume responsibility for:

- Unexpected variations in ground conditions – the potential for this will be partially dependent on borehole spacing and sampling frequency as well as investigation technique.
- Changes in policy or interpretation of policy by statutory authorities.
- The actions of persons or contractors responding to commercial pressures.

If these occur, the company will be pleased to assist with investigation or advice to resolve any problems occurring.

SITE ANOMALIES

In the event that conditions encountered on site during construction appear to vary from those which were expected from the information contained in the report, the company requests that it immediately be notified. Most problems are much more readily resolved when conditions are exposed that at some later stage, well after the event.

REPRODUCTION OF INFORMATION FOR CONTRACTUAL PURPOSES

Attention is drawn to the document *'Guidelines for the Provision of Geotechnical Information in Tender Documents'*, published by the Institution of Engineers, Australia. Where information obtained from this investigation is provided for tendering purposes, it is recommended that all information, including the written report and discussion, be made available. In circumstances where the discussion or comments section is not relevant to the contractual situation, it may be appropriate to prepare a specially edited document. The company would be pleased to assist in this regard and/or to make additional report copies available for contract purposes at a nominal charge.

Copyright in all documents (such as drawings, borehole or test pit logs, reports and specifications) provided by the Company shall remain the property of Jeffery and Katauskas Pty Ltd. Subject to the payment of all fees due, the Client alone shall have a licence to use the documents provided for the sole purpose of completing the project to which they relate. License to use the documents may be revoked without notice if the Client is in breach of any objection to make a payment to us.

REVIEW OF DESIGN

Where major civil or structural developments are proposed or where only a limited investigation has been completed or where the geotechnical conditions/ constraints are quite complex, it is prudent to have a joint design review which involves a senior geotechnical engineer.

SITE INSPECTION

The company will always be pleased to provide engineering inspection services for geotechnical aspects of work to which this report is related.

Requirements could range from:

i) a site visit to confirm that conditions exposed are no worse than those interpreted, to
ii) a visit to assist the contractor or other site personnel in identifying various soil/rock types such as appropriate footing or pier founding depths, or
iii) full time engineering presence on site.

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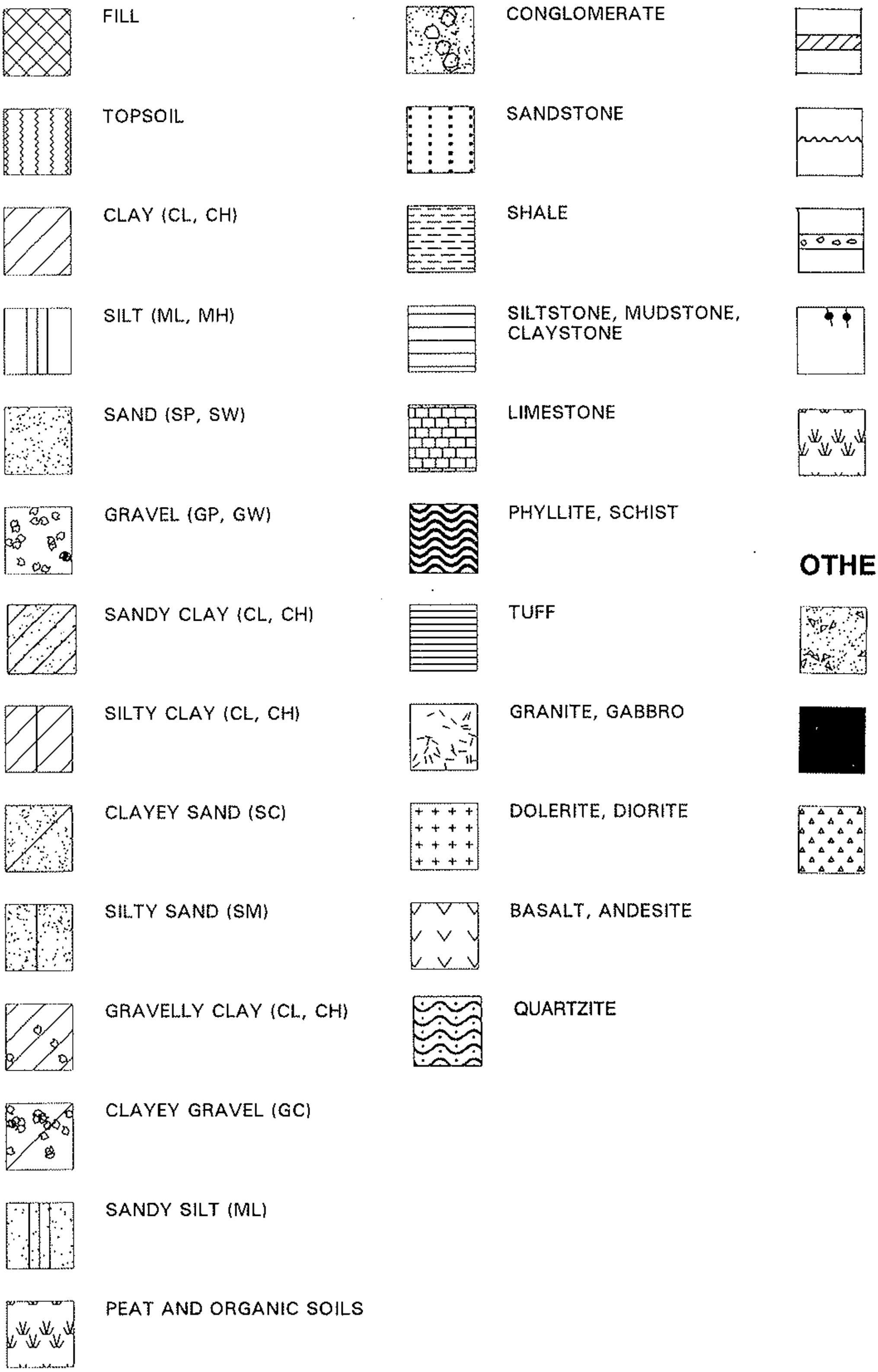
GRAPHIC LOG SYMBOLS FOR SOILS AND ROCKS



SOIL

- FILL
- TOPSOIL
- CLAY (CL, CH)
- SILT (ML, MH)
- SAND (SP, SW)
- GRAVEL (GP, GW)
- SANDY CLAY (CL, CH)
- SILTY CLAY (CL, CH)
- CLAYEY SAND (SC)
- SILTY SAND (SM)
- GRAVELLY CLAY (CL, CH)
- CLAYEY GRAVEL (GC)
- SANDY SILT (ML)
- PEAT AND ORGANIC SOILS

ROCK

- CONGLOMERATE
- SANDSTONE
- SHALE
- SILTSTONE, MUDSTONE, CLAYSTONE
- LIMESTONE
- PHYLLITE, SCHIST
- TUFF
- GRANITE, GABBRO
- DOLERITE, DIORITE
- BASALT, ANDESITE
- QUARTZITE

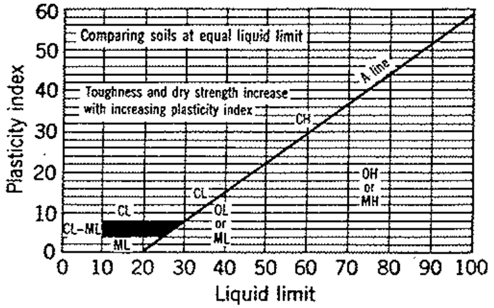
DEFECTS AND INCLUSIONS

- CLAY SEAM
- SHEARED OR CRUSHED SEAM
- BRECCIATED OR SHATTERED SEAM/ZONE
- IRONSTONE GRAVEL
- ORGANIC MATERIAL

OTHER MATERIALS

- CONCRETE
- BITUMINOUS CONCRETE, COAL
- COLLUVIUM

UNIFIED SOIL CLASSIFICATION TABLE

<table>
<tr><th colspan="7">Field Identification Procedures
(Excluding particles larger than 75 µm and basing fractions on estimated weights)</th><th>Group Symbols[a]</th><th>Typical Names</th><th>Information Required for Describing Soils</th><th colspan="4">Laboratory Classification Criteria</th></tr>
<tr><td rowspan="8">Coarse-grained soils
More than half of material is *larger* than 75 µm sieve size[b]</td><td rowspan="16">(The 75 µm sieve size is about the smallest particle visible to naked eye)</td><td rowspan="4">Gravels
More than half of coarse fraction is larger than 4 mm sieve size</td><td rowspan="2">Clean gravels (little or no fines)</td><td colspan="3">Wide range in grain size and substantial amounts of all intermediate particle sizes</td><td>*GW*</td><td>Well graded gravels, gravel-sand mixtures, little or no fines</td><td rowspan="8">Give typical name; indicate approximate percentages of sand and gravel; maximum size; angularity, surface condition, and hardness of the coarse grains; local or geologic name and other pertinent descriptive information; and symbols in parentheses
For undisturbed soils add information on stratification, degree of compactness, cementation, moisture conditions and drainage characteristics
Example:
Silty sand, gravelly; about 20% hard, angular gravel particles 12 mm maximum size; rounded and subangular sand grains coarse to fine, about 15% non-plastic fines with low dry strength; well compacted and moist in place; alluvial sand; (*SM*)</td><td rowspan="17">Use grain size curve in identifying the fractions as given under field identification</td><td rowspan="8">Determine percentages of gravel and sand from grain size curve
Depending on percentage of fines (fraction smaller than 75 µm sieve size) coarse grained soils are classified as follows:
Less than 5% *GW, GP, SW, SP*
More than 12% *GM, GC, SM, SC*
5% to 12% *Borderline* cases requiring use of dual symbols</td><td colspan="2">$C_U = \frac{D_{60}}{D_{10}}$ Greater than 4
$C_C = \frac{(D_{30})^2}{D_{10} \times D_{60}}$ Between 1 and 3</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="3">Predominantly one size or a range of sizes with some intermediate sizes missing</td><td>*GP*</td><td>Poorly graded gravels, gravel-sand mixtures, little or no fines</td><td colspan="2">Not meeting all gradation requirements for *GW*</td></tr>
<tr><td rowspan="2">Gravels with fines (appreciable amount of fines)</td><td colspan="3">Nonplastic fines (for identification procedures see *ML* below)</td><td>*GM*</td><td>Silty gravels, poorly graded gravel-sand-silt mixtures</td><td>Atterberg limits below "A" line, or *PI* less than 4</td><td rowspan="2">Above "A" line with *PI* between 4 and 7 are *borderline* cases requiring use of dual symbols</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="3">Plastic fines (for identification procedures, see *CL* below)</td><td>*GC*</td><td>Clayey gravels, poorly graded gravel-sand-clay mixtures</td><td>Atterberg limits above "A" line, with *PI* greater than 7</td></tr>
<tr><td rowspan="4">Sands
More than half of coarse fraction is smaller than 4 mm sieve size</td><td rowspan="2">Clean sands (little or no fines)</td><td colspan="3">Wide range in grain sizes and substantial amounts of all intermediate particle sizes</td><td>*SW*</td><td>Well graded sands, gravelly sands, little or no fines</td><td colspan="2">$C_U = \frac{D_{60}}{D_{10}}$ Greater than 6
$C_C = \frac{(D_{30})^2}{D_{10} \times D_{60}}$ Between 1 and 3</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="3">Predominantly one size or a range of sizes with some intermediate sizes missing</td><td>*SP*</td><td>Poorly graded sands, gravelly sands, little or no fines</td><td colspan="2">Not meeting all gradation requirements for *SW*</td></tr>
<tr><td rowspan="2">Sands with fines (appreciable amount of fines)</td><td colspan="3">Nonplastic fines (for identification procedures, see *ML* below)</td><td>*SM*</td><td>Silty sands, poorly graded sand-silt mixtures</td><td>Atterberg limits below "A" line or *PI* less than 5</td><td rowspan="2">Above "A" line with *PI* between 4 and 7 are *borderline* cases requiring use of dual symbols</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="3">Plastic fines (for identification procedures, see *CL* below)</td><td>*SC*</td><td>Clayey sands, poorly graded sand-clay mixtures</td><td>Atterberg limits below "A" line with *PI* greater than 7</td></tr>
<tr><td rowspan="8">Fine-grained soils
More than half of material is *smaller* than 75 µm sieve size</td><td colspan="5">Identification Procedures on Fraction Smaller than 380 µm Sieve Size</td><td rowspan="2"></td><td rowspan="2"></td><td rowspan="2"></td><td colspan="3" rowspan="9">
Plasticity chart
for laboratory classification of fine grained soils</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="2" rowspan="4">Silts and clays liquid limit less than 50</td><td>Dry Strength (crushing characteristics)</td><td>Dilatancy (reaction to shaking)</td><td>Toughness (consistency near plastic limit)</td></tr>
<tr><td>None to slight</td><td>Quick to slow</td><td>None</td><td>*ML*</td><td>Inorganic silts and very fine sands, rock flour, silty or clayey fine sands with slight plasticity</td><td rowspan="7">Give typical name; indicate degree and character of plasticity, amount and maximum size of coarse grains; colour in wet condition, odour if any, local or geologic name, and other pertinent descriptive information, and symbol in parentheses
For undisturbed soils add information on structure, stratification, consistency in undisturbed and remoulded states, moisture and drainage conditions
Example:
Clayey silt, brown; slightly plastic; small percentage of fine sand; numerous vertical root holes; firm and dry in place; loess; (*ML*)</td></tr>
<tr><td>Medium to high</td><td>None to very slow</td><td>Medium</td><td>*CL*</td><td>Inorganic clays of low to medium plasticity, gravelly clays, sandy clays, silty clays, lean clays</td></tr>
<tr><td>Slight to medium</td><td>Slow</td><td>Slight</td><td>*OL*</td><td>Organic silts and organic silt-clays of low plasticity</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="2" rowspan="3">Silts and clays liquid limit greater than 50</td><td>Slight to medium</td><td>Slow to none</td><td>Slight to medium</td><td>*MH*</td><td>Inorganic silts, micaceous or diatomaceous fine sandy or silty soils, elastic silts</td></tr>
<tr><td>High to very high</td><td>None</td><td>High</td><td>*CH*</td><td>Inorganic clays of high plasticity, fat clays</td></tr>
<tr><td>Medium to high</td><td>None to very slow</td><td>Slight to medium</td><td>*OH*</td><td>Organic clays of medium to high plasticity</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="4">Highly Organic Soils</td><td colspan="3">Readily identified by colour, odour, spongy feel and frequently by fibrous texture</td><td>*Pt*</td><td>Peat and other highly organic soils</td></tr>
</table>

NOTE: 1) Soils possessing characteristics of two groups are designated by combinations of group symbols (e.g. GW-GC, well graded gravel-sand mixture with clay fines).

2) Soils with liquid limits of the order of 35 to 50 may be visually classified as being of medium plasticity.

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LOG SYMBOLS

LOG COLUMN	SYMBOL	DEFINITION		
Groundwater Record	—⊤—	Standing water level. Time delay following completion of drilling may be shown.		
	—C—	Extent of borehole collapse shortly after drilling.		
	▶—	Groundwater seepage into borehole or excavation noted during drilling or excavation.		
Samples	ES	Soil sample taken over depth indicated, for environmental analysis.		
	U50	Undisturbed 50mm diameter tube sample taken over depth indicated.		
	DB	Bulk disturbed sample taken over depth indicated.		
	DS	Small disturbed bag sample taken over depth indicated.		
	ASB	Soil sample taken over depth indicated, for asbestos screening.		
	ASS	Soil sample taken over depth indicated, for acid sulfate soil analysis.		
	SAL	Soil sample taken over depth indicated, for salinity analysis.		
Field Tests	N = 17 4, 7, 10	Standard Penetration Test (SPT) performed between depths indicated by lines. Individual figures show blows per 150mm penetration. 'R' as noted below.		
	N_c = 5 7 3R	Solid Cone Penetration Test (SCPT) performed between depths indicated by lines. Individual figures show blows per 150mm penetration for 60 degree solid cone driven by SPT hammer. 'R' refers to apparent hammer refusal within the corresponding 150mm depth increment.		
	VNS = 25	Vane shear reading in kPa of Undrained Shear Strength.		
	PID = 100	Photoionisation detector reading in ppm (Soil sample headspace test).		
Moisture Condition (Cohesive Soils)	MC>PL	Moisture content estimated to be greater than plastic limit.		
	MC≈PL	Moisture content estimated to be approximately equal to plastic limit.		
	MC<PL	Moisture content estimated to be less than plastic limit.		
(Cohesionless Soils)	D	DRY - runs freely through fingers.		
	M	MOIST - does not run freely but no free water visible on soil surface.		
	W	WET - free water visible on soil surface.		
Strength (Consistency) Cohesive Soils	VS	VERY SOFT - Unconfined compressive strength less than 25kPa		
	S	SOFT - Unconfined compressive strength 25-50kPa		
	F	FIRM - Unconfined compressive strength 50-100kPa		
	St	STIFF - Unconfined compressive strength 100-200kPa		
	VSt	VERY STIFF - Unconfined compressive strength 200-400kPa		
	H	HARD - Unconfined compressive strength greater than 400kPa		
	( )	Bracketed symbol indicates estimated consistency based on tactile examination or other tests.		
Density Index/ Relative Density (Cohesionless Soils)			**Density Index (I_D) Range (%)**	**SPT 'N' Value Range (Blows/300mm)**
	VL	Very Loose	<15	0-4
	L	Loose	15-35	4-10
	MD	Medium Dense	35-65	10-30
	D	Dense	65-85	30-50
	VD	Very Dense	>85	>50
	( )	Bracketed symbol indicates estimated density based on ease of drilling or other tests.		
Hand Penetrometer Readings	300 250	Numbers indicate individual test results in kPa on representative undisturbed material unless noted otherwise.		
Remarks	'V' bit	Hardened steel 'V' shaped bit.		
	'TC' bit	Tungsten carbide wing bit.		
	T 60	Penetration of auger string in mm under static load of rig applied by drill head hydraulics without rotation of augers.		

Ref: Standard Sheets/Log Symbols
November 2007

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LOG SYMBOLS

ROCK MATERIAL WEATHERING CLASSIFICATION

TERM	SYMBOL	DEFINITION
Residual Soil	RS	Soil developed on extremely weathered rock; the mass structure and substance fabric are no longer evident; there is a large change in volume but the soil has not been significantly transported.
Extremely weathered rock	XW	Rock is weathered to such an extent that it has "soil" properties, ie it either disintegrates or can be remoulded, in water.
Distinctly weathered rock	DW	Rock strength usually changed by weathering. The rock may be highly discoloured, usually by ironstaining. Porosity may be increased by leaching, or may be decreased due to deposition of weathering products in pores.
Slightly weathered rock	SW	Rock is slightly discoloured but shows little or no change of strength from fresh rock.
Fresh rock	FR	Rock shows no sign of decomposition or staining.

ROCK STRENGTH

Rock strength is defined by the Point Load Strength Index (Is 50) and refers to the strength of the rock substance in the direction normal to the bedding. The test procedure is described by the International Journal of Rock Mechanics, Mining, Science and Geomechanics. Abstract Volume 22, No 2, 1985.

TERM	SYMBOL	Is (50) MPa	FIELD GUIDE
Extremely Low:	EL		Easily remoulded by hand to a material with soil properties.
		0.03	
Very Low:	VL		May be crumbled in the hand. Sandstone is "sugary" and friable.
		0.1	
Low:	L		A piece of core 150mm long x 50mm dia. may be broken by hand and easily scored with a knife. Sharp edges of core may be friable and break during handling.
		0.3	
Medium Strength:	M		A piece of core 150mm long x 50mm dia. can be broken by hand with difficulty. Readily scored with knife.
		1	
High:	H		A piece of core 150mm long x 50mm dia. core cannot be broken by hand, can be slightly scratched or scored with knife; rock rings under hammer.
		3	
Very High:	VH		A piece of core 150mm long x 50mm dia. may be broken with hand-held pick after more than one blow. Cannot be scratched with pen knife; rock rings under hammer.
		10	
Extremely High:	EH		A piece of core 150mm long x 50mm dia. is very difficult to break with hand-held hammer. Rings when struck with a hammer.

ABBREVIATIONS USED IN DEFECT DESCRIPTION

ABBREVIATION	DESCRIPTION	NOTES
Be	Bedding Plane Parting	Defect orientations measured relative to the normal to the long core axis (ie relative to horizontal for vertical holes)
CS	Clay Seam	
J	Joint	
P	Planar	
Un	Undulating	
S	Smooth	
R	Rough	
IS	Ironstained	
XWS	Extremely Weathered Seam	
Cr	Crushed Seam	
60t	Thickness of defect in millimetres	

Ref: Standard Sheets/Log Symbols
November 2007

APPENDIX

Ref: 6982J/jf

TABLE A

SUMMARY OF LABORATORY TEST RESULTS

AS1289 Test Method		B1.1	C1.2	C2.2	C3.1	C4.1
Borehole Number	Sample Depth (m)	Insitu Moisture Content %	Liquid Limit %	Plastic Limit %	Plasticity Index %	Linear Shrinkage %
1	0.6 - 0.8	26.5				
1	1.0 - 1.2	29.0	58	21	37	13
2	1.2 - 1.4	21.0				

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Borehole No. 1

BOREHOLE LOG

Client: TAYLOR THOMSON WHITTING PTY. LTD.
Project: MOORE COLLEGE. LECTURE ROOM ADDITIONS
Location: 23 - 27 KING STREET, NEWTOWN. N.S.W.

Job No. 6982 J
Method: HAND AUGER
Date: 8 - 8 - 89

Groundwater record	Samples	Field Tests	Depth (m.)	Graphic Log	Unified Classification	DESCRIPTION	Moisture Condition	Consistency/ Rel. Density	Hand Penetrometer Readings kPa.	Remarks
DRY ON COMPLETION.	DS.	Scala test per 100mm 1 2 5 1		▩		FILL: Clayey sand, fine to medium grained, brownish grey.	M			
	DS	4 5 4 3 5		▩		FILL: Sandy clay, medium to high plasticity, brownish grey with some gravel and a trace of slag.	MC > PL			
	DS	6 8 12 15	1	▨	CH.	CLAY: high plasticity, light grey mottled orange brown.	MC >PL	Vst.		HAND AUGER REFUSAL.
		8/150mm AND BOUNCING.				END OF BOREHOLE AT 1·3m.				
			2							
			3							
			4							
			5							
			6							

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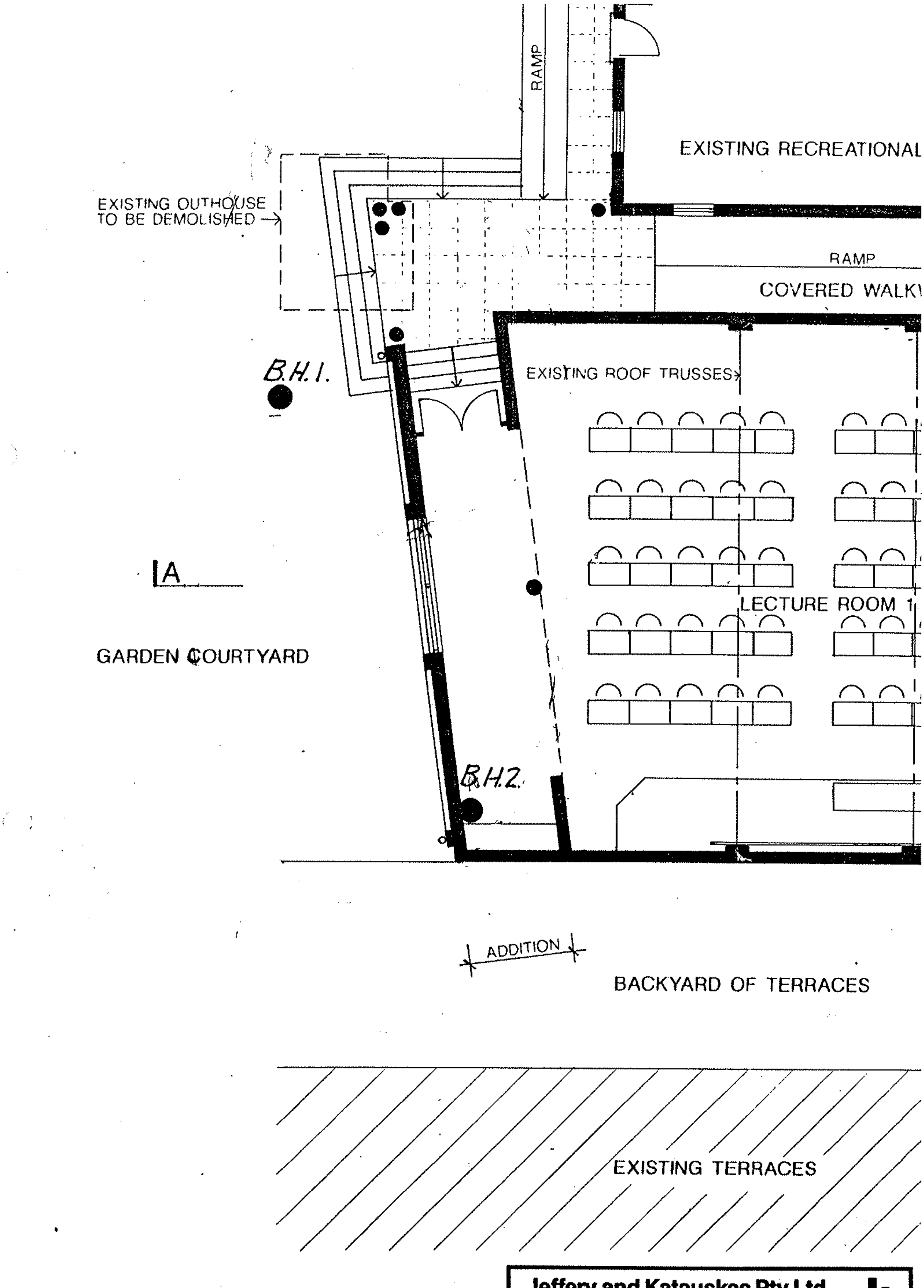
Borehole No.
2

BOREHOLE LOG

Client: TAYLOR THOMSON WHITTING PTY. LTD.
Project: MOORE COLLEGE. LECTURE ROOM ADDITIONS
Location: 23 - 27 KING STREET, NEWTOWN. N.S.W.

Job No. 6982 J
Method: HAND AUGER
Date: 8 - 8 - 89

Groundwater record	Samples	Field Tests	Depth (m.)	Graphic Log	Unified Classification	DESCRIPTION	Moisture Condition	Consistency/ Rel. Density	Hand Penetrometer Readings kPa.	Remarks
DRY ON COMPLETION.	DS	Scala tests per 100mm 1 1 1 2 4 4 8 6 6 7 6 6 4 5 5 6 4 4 4/20mm AND BOUNCING.		▩		FILL: Sand, fine to medium grained, brownish grey with some clay lumps.	D-M			
	DS		1	▩		FILL: Sandy clay/Clayey sand, low plasticity, clay, fine to medium grained sand, brownish grey with some ripped Sandstone.	MC< PL			
	DS			▧	CH	CLAY: high plasticity, light grey mottled yellow brown.	MC>PL	VSt.		HAND AUGER REFUSAL
						END OF BOREHOLE AT 1·4m.				
			2							
			3							
			4							
			5							
			6							



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Report No. 6982J Figure No. 1.

TABLE A
SUMMARY OF LABORATORY TEST RESULTS

AS 1289	TEST METHOD	B1.1	C1.2	C2.1	C3.1	C4.1
BOREHOLE NUMBER	SAMPLE DEPTH m	MOISTURE CONTENT %	LIQUID LIMIT %	PLASTIC LIMIT %	PLASTICITY INDEX %	LINEAR SHRINKAGE %
BH 5	0.80 - 1.25	24.0	69	24	45	15
BH 5	1.90 - 2.10	11.2				
BH 5	2.90 - 3.10	15.1				

16.11.92
Authorised Signature

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Borehole No. 1

BOREHOLE LOG

Client: TAYLOR THOMSON WHITTING PTY. LTD

Project: LECTURE HALL

Location: MOORE THEOLOGICAL COLLEGE, 1 KING STREET, NEWTOWN N.S.W

Job No. 9188JV Method: HAND AUGER

Date: 6-11-92

Groundwater record	Samples	Field Tests	Depth (m.)	Graphic Log	Unified Classification	DESCRIPTION	Moisture Condition	Consistency/ Rel. Density	Hand Penetrometer Readings kPa.	Remarks
▼ ON COMPLETION	DS	REFER TO SCALA SHEET		▩		FILL/TOPSOIL: Silty clay, medium plasticity, with a trace of Sandstone gravel & fine roots.	MC>PL			GRASS COVER APPEARS POORLY COMPACTED
	DS		1	▨	CH	CLAY: high plasticity, grey brown & red.	MC>PL	V. St.		RESIDUAL HAND AUGER
						END OF BOREHOLE AT 1·4m.				REFUSAL
			2							
			3							
			4							
			5							
			6							

Logged by : P. Wright. Chkd. by :

Jeffery and Katauskas Pty Ltd
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BOREHOLE LOG

Borehole No. 2

Client: TAYLOR THOMSON WHITTING PTY. LTD.
Project: LECTURE HALL
Location: MOORE THEOLOGICAL COLLEGE, 1 KING STREET, NEWTOWN. N.S.W

Job No. 9188JV Method: HAND AUGER
Date: 6-11-92

Groundwater record	Samples	Field Tests	Depth (m.)	Graphic Log	Unified Classification	DESCRIPTION	Moisture Condition	Consistency/ Rel. Density	Hand Penetrometer Readings kPa.	Remarks
DRY ON COMPLETION	DS	REFER TO SCALA SHEET		▩		FILL/TOPSOIL: Silty clay, low to medium plasticity dark brown with traces of sand, sandstone gravel & fine roots.	MC>PL			APPEARS POORLY COMPACTED
	DS		1	▨	CH	CLAY: high plasticity, grey brown & red, with some ironstone gravel.	MC÷PL	V.St.		RESIDUAL HAND AUGER REFUSAL
						END OF BOREHOLE AT 1.2m.				
			2							
			3							
			4							
			5							
			6							

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Borehole No. 3

BOREHOLE LOG

Client: TAYLOR THOMSON WHITTING PTY. LTD.
Project: LECTURE HALL
Location: MOORE THEOLOGICAL COLLEGE, 1 KING STREET, NEWTOWN. N.S.W

Job No. 9188JV Method: HAND AUGER
Date: 6-11-92

Groundwater record	Samples	Field Tests	Depth (m.)	Graphic Log	Unified Classification	DESCRIPTION	Moisture Condition	Consistency/ Rel. Density	Hand Penetrometer Readings kPa.	Remarks
RY ON COMPLETION & AFTER 1½ HRS	DS	REFER TO SCALA SHEET		▩		ASPHALTIC CONCRETE: 30mm t over FILL: Silty clay low to medium plasticity, grey brown with traces of sand, ash & gravel. as above, but with some brick fragments.	MC<PL			APPEARS MODERATELY TO WELL COMPACTED
	DS DS		1	▨	CH	CLAY: high plasticity, grey brown. as above, but grey brown & red with some ironstone gravel. END OF BOREHOLE AT 1.4m.	MC>PL	V. st.		RESIDUAL HAND AUGER REFUSAL.
			2							
			3							
			4							
			5							
			6							

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Borehole No. 4

BOREHOLE LOG

Client: TAYLOR THOMSON WHITTING PTY. LTD.
Project: LECTURE HALL
Location: MOORE THEOLOGICAL COLLEGE, 1 KING STREET, NEWTOWN N.S.W

Job No. 9188JV
Method: HAND AUGER
Date: 6-11-92

Groundwater record	Samples	Field Tests	Depth (m.)	Graphic Log	Unified Classification	DESCRIPTION	Moisture Condition	Consistency/ Rel. Density	Hand Penetrometer Readings kPa.	Remarks
RY ON COMPL-ETION & AFTER 2 HRS	DS	REFER TO SCALA SHEET		░ ▩		CONCRETE SLAB: 120mm.t. over FILL: Clay, high plasticity, brown & dark brown.	MC>PL			APPEARS POORLY COMPACTED
	DS DS		1	▨	CH	CLAY: high plasticity, grey brown with a trace of ironstone gravel.	MC>PL MC<PL	(St.) V. St. - H		RESIDUAL
			2 3 4 5 6			END OF BOREHOLE AT 1.8m.				HAND AUGER REFUSAL

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Borehole No. 5

BOREHOLE LOG

Client: TAYLOR THOMSON WHITTING PTY. LTD.
Project: LECTURE HALL
Location: MOORE THEOLOGICAL COLLEGE, 1 KING STREET, NEWTOWN. N.S.W

Job No. 9188JV
Date: 6-11-92
Method: SPIRAL AUGER
JACRO RIG

Groundwater record	Samples	Field Tests	Depth (m.)	Graphic Log	Unified Classification	DESCRIPTION	Moisture Condition	Consistency/ Rel. Density	Hand Penetrometer Readings kPa.	Remarks
Y ON COMPLETION	DS	REFER TO SCALA SHEET				CONCRETE SLAB: 40mm.t. over FILL: Clay, high plasticity, brown & grey, with traces of crushed rock & shale gravel & brick fragments.	MC>PL			APPEARS POORLY COMPACTED
	DS	N=26 3, 7, 19	1		CH	CLAY: high plasticity, grey brown, with some ironstone gravel.	MC≈PL	V. St.	200 230 280	RESIDUAL
	DS					as above, but with bands of shale, light grey, moderately weathered, weak to medium strong.		(H)		
	DS DS		2			SHALE: light grey, with red bands, highly weathered, weak to medium strong, with iron-indurated bands.				LOW TO MODERATE "TC" BIT RESISTANCE LOW RESISTANCE
AFTER 4 HRS	DS	N>30 18, 12/50mm. REFUSAL	3			as above, but grey brown, highly to extremely weathered, very to extremely weak.				
	DS					as above, but extremely weathered, extremely weak.				LOW TO MODERATE RESISTANCE
			4			SHALE: grey, moderately weathered, weak to medium strong.				MODERATE RESISTANCE
						as above, but dark grey, moderately weathered, medium strong				
			5			END OF BOREHOLE AT 4.5m.				
			6							

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SCALA PENETRATION TEST RESULTS

Client: TAYLOR THOMSON WHITTING PTY. LTD.
Project: LECTURE HALL
Location: MOORE THEOLOGICAL COLLEGE, 1 KING STREET, NEWTOWN.

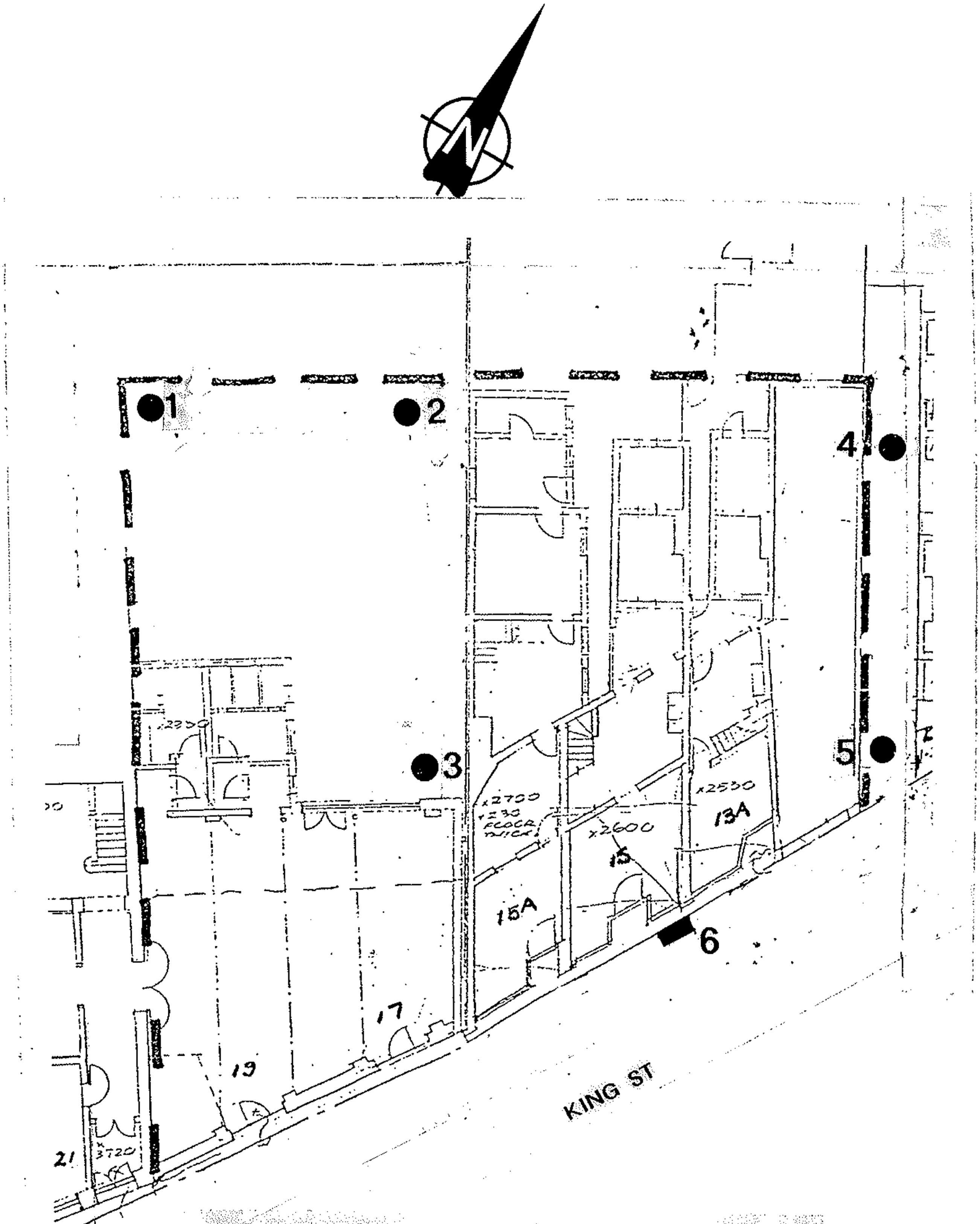
Job No.: 9188JV
Date: 6 - 11 - 92
Tested By: P. W.

Hammer Weight & Drop: 9kg/510mm
Rod Diameter: 16mm
Point Diameter: 20mm

Number of Blows per 100mm Penetration

Depth (mm) \ Test Location	1	2	3	4	5		
0 - 100	1	1	EXCAVATED		EXCAVATED		
100 - 200	2	1	1	EXCAVATED			
200 - 300	1		2		1		
300 - 400	1	3	5	1	1		
400 - 500	2	4	4	1	1		
500 - 600	3	5	4	1	1		
600 - 700	1	5	4	1	2		
700 - 800	4	5	3	3	2		
800 - 900	3	7	4	5	4		
900 - 1000	4	5	5	5	6		
1000 - 1100	5	5	4	9	26		
1100 - 1200	7	6	4	12	28		
1200 - 1300	8	30/70mm. REFUSAL	9	15	END		
1300 - 1400	23		30/60 mm. REFUSAL	22			
1400 - 1500	REFUSAL			25/60mm.			
1500 - 1600				EXCAVATED			
1600 - 1700							
1700 - 1800				32			
1800 - 1900				END			
1900 - 2000							
2000 - 2100							
2100 - 2200							
2200 - 2300							
2300 - 2400							
2400 - 2500							
2500 - 2600							
2600 - 2700							
2700 - 2800							
2800 - 2900							
2900 - 3000							

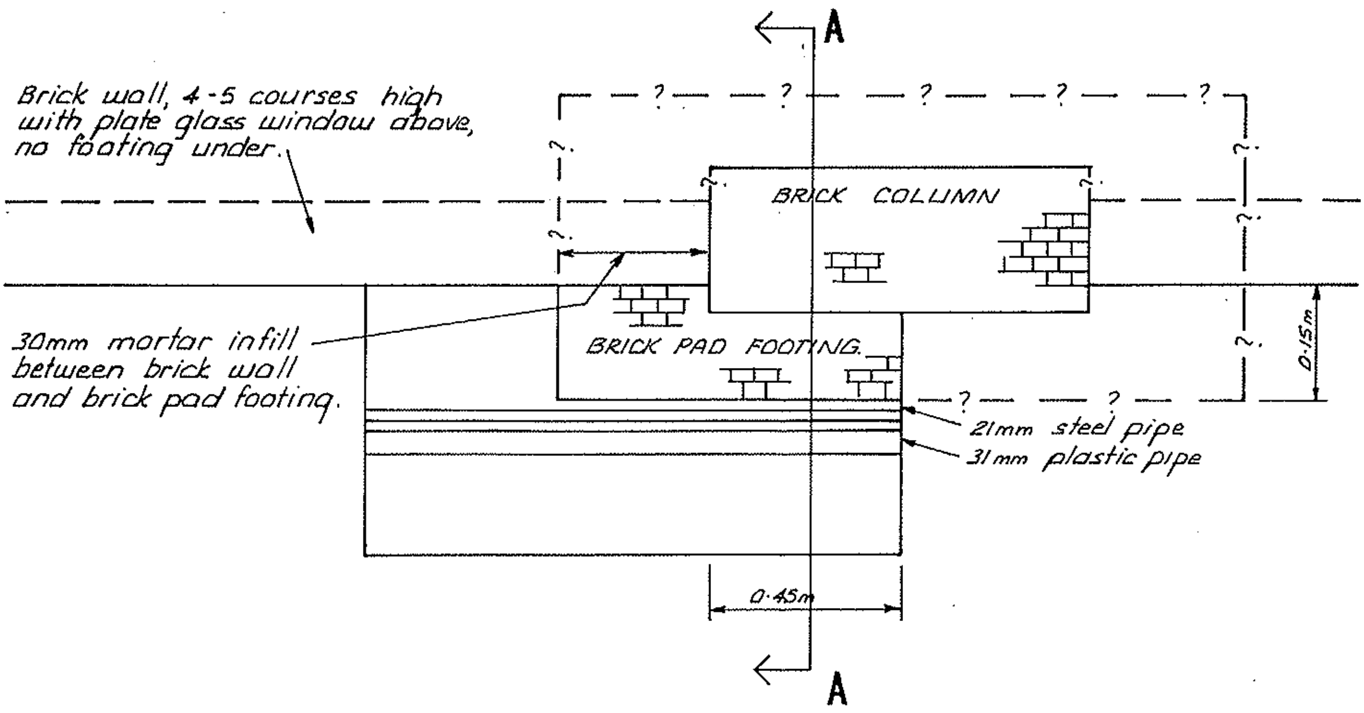
Remarks:



BOREHOLE, SCALA AND TEST PIT LOCATION PLAN

SCALE
0 5m

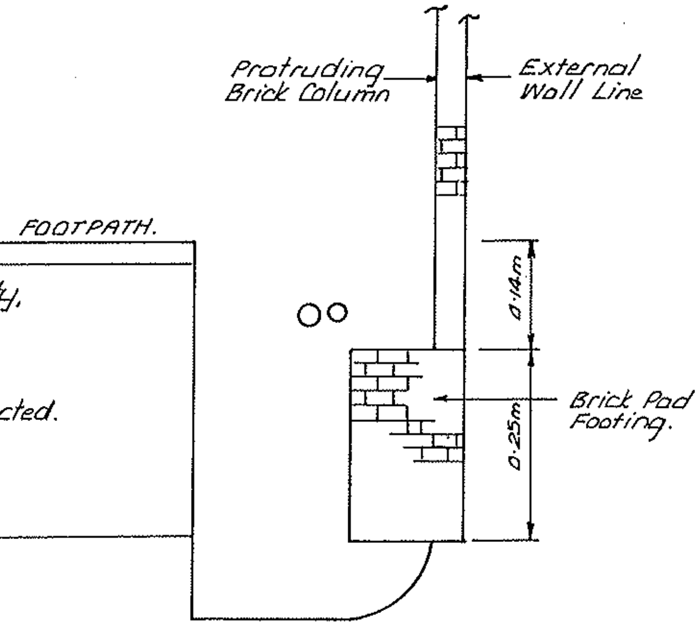
Jeffery and Katauskas Pty Ltd
Report No. 9188JV Figure No. 1



PLAN

DEPTH(m)	DESCRIPTION
0·00 - 0·03	Asphaltic Concrete
0·03 - 0·4	FILL: Clay, medium plasticity, various colours with asphaltic concrete fragments. MC > PL. Appears poorly compacted.
0·4 - 0·5	CLAY: CH. high plasticity, yellow brown with some ironstone gravel MC>PL, very stiff.

END OF TEST PIT AT 0·5m.



SECTION A-A

TEST PIT NO 6

SCALE 0 0.1 0.2 0.3 0.4m

Jeffery and Katauskas Pty Ltd

Report No. 9188JV Figure No. 2

Ref No : 12931W
Table A: Page 1 of 1

TABLE A
SUMMARY OF LABORATORY SOIL CLASSIFICATION TEST RESULTS

AS 1289	TEST METHOD	2.1.1	3.1.2	3.2.1	3.3.1	3.4.1	4.3.1
BOREHOLE NUMBER	SAMPLE DEPTH m	MOISTURE CONTENT %	LIQUID LIMIT %	PLASTIC LIMIT %	PLASTICITY INDEX %	LINEAR SHRINKAGE %	pH
BH 1	0.50 - 0.95	27.0	76	22	54	16½	
BH 1	2.60 - 2.80	9.3*					
BH 1	4.20 - 4.40	10.5*					
BH 2	0.10 - 0.30	17.5					
BH 2	0.50 - 0.80						5.7
BH 2	1.50 - 1.80	33.0					
BH 2	1.80 - 1.90	15.8					
BH 2	2.80 - 3.00	7.9*					

NOTE: * Denotes non standard test sample mass - rock chips only (Not NATA endorsed).

Jeffery and Katauskas Pty Ltd
39 BUFFALO ROAD GLADESVILLE NSW 2111
LAB No. 1327

6/11/97
Authorised Signature

This laboratory is registered by the National Association of Testing Authorities, Australia. The test(s) reported herein have been performed in accordance with the terms of registration. This document shall not be reproduced except in full without the prior approval of the laboratory.

TABLE B SUMMARY OF SOIL SULPHATE TEST

ETRS
A Commitment to Quality

ETRS Pty Ltd
A.C.N. 006 353 046
1 Egerton Street
PO Box 6124
Silverwater NSW 2128
Sydney Australia
Fax (02) 9647 2341
Phone (02) 9647 1077

REPORT NUMBER: NA97-1431

DATE RECEIVED: 06 November 1997

Jeffrey And Katauskas Pty Ltd
39 Buffalo Road
GLADESVILLE NSW 2111

ORDER NUMBER: Chain - of - Custody Record 06 November 1997

CLIENT CONTACT: Ms F Toetoe

DESCRIPTION: Analysis of one (1) soil sample identified Jeffrey & Katauskas 12931W, BH 2 1.3-1.5. Analysed "as received".

TEST METHOD: Sulphate in soils by AS 1289 D2.1 - 1977 for extraction and APHA 4500 SO_4^2E for analysis.

TEST RESULT: Measurement in mg/Kg, dry weight.

Test	**BH 2** **1.3-1.5**
Sulphate	<50

NOTE: (a) Sample will be disposed of thirty days after issue of this report unless otherwise notified.

Dr Rama Bhat
Manager Environmental Services
11/11/97

NATA

BOREHOLE LOG

Borehole No. 1 1/2

Client: MOORE COLLEGE
Project: PROPOSED TOWNHOUSE DEVELOPMENT
Location: 2–4 LITTLE QUEEN STREET, NEWTOWN. NSW

Job No. 12931W
Date: 24–10–97
Method: SPIRAL AUGER BCD 350
R.L. Surface: 41.30m
Datum: AHD
Logged/Checked by: S.E./BFW

Groundwater Record	SAMPLES ES U50 DB DS	Field Tests	Depth (m)	Graphic Log	Unified Classification	DESCRIPTION	Moisture Condition/ Weathering	Strength/ Rel. Density	Hand Penetrometer Readings (kPa.)	Remarks
			0			FILL: Silty clay, medium to high plasticity, dark brown, with fine rootlets and a trace of ash.	MC<PL			GRASS COVER
		N = 10 4,5,5	1		CH	SILTY CLAY: high plasticity, pale grey with pale brown mottling.	MC>PL	H	460 420 520	–
		N > 8 8/20mm BOUNCING	2		–	SHALE: light grey, grey and brown, with interbedded shaly clay bands.	XW	VL		VERY LOW 'TC' BIT RESISTANCE
AFTER 1.5 HRS			3 4 5			SHALE: dark grey and brown.				
			6 7			SHALE: dark grey.	DW–SW	M		LOW TO MODERATE RESISTANCE

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BOREHOLE LOG

Borehole No.
1
2/2

Client: MOORE COLLEGE
Project: PROPOSED TOWNHOUSE DEVELOPMENT
Location: 2-4 LITTLE QUEEN STREET, NEWTOWN. NSW

Job No. 12931W
Method: SPIRAL AUGER
BCD 350
R.L. Surface: 41.30m
Date: 24-10-97
Datum: AHD
Logged/Checked by: S.E./

Groundwater Record	SAMPLES				Field Tests	Depth (m)	Graphic Log	Unified Classification	DESCRIPTION	Moisture Condition/ Weathering	Strength/ Rel. Density	Hand Penetrometer Readings (kPa.)	Remarks
	ES	U50	DB	DS									
						7	▤		SHALE: dark grey.	DW	M		LOW TO MODERATE RESISTANCE
									END OF BOREHOLE AT 7.5m				PIEZOMETER INSTALLED
						8							
						9							
						10							
						11							
						12							
						13							

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BOREHOLE LOG

Borehole No. 2 1/2

Client: MOORE COLLEGE
Project: PROPOSED TOWNHOUSE DEVELOPMENT
Location: 2-4 LITTLE QUEEN STREET, NEWTOWN. NSW

Job No. 12931W
Date: 24-10-97
Method: SPIRAL AUGER BCD 350
R.L. Surface: 41.26m
Datum: AHD
Logged/Checked by: S.E./BPW

Groundwater Record	SAMPLES (ES, U50, DB, DS)	Field Tests	Depth (m)	Graphic Log	Unified Classification	DESCRIPTION	Moisture Condition/ Weathering	Strength/ Rel. Density	Hand Penetrometer Readings (kPa.)	Remarks
DRY ON COMPLETION			0			CONCRETE PAVEMENT: 100mm.t.				REINFORCEMENT 6mm.t., 75mm FROM SURFACE
		N = 5 2,2,3				FILL: Silty clay, medium to high plasticity, dark brown, with a trace of ash and fine ironstone gravel.	MC<PL		220 250 300	APPEARS POORLY COMPACTED
			1		CH	SILTY CLAY: high plasticity, mottled pale grey and orange brown.	MC>PL	VSt		–
		N > 40 10,20, 20/ 100mm					MC<PL	H	250 300 >600	
			2		–	SHALE: brown, with iron indurated bands and clay bands.	XW	VL	–	VERY LOW 'TC' BIT RESISTANCE WITH MODERATE BANDS
			3			SHALE: dark grey and brown.	DW	L		LOW RESISTANCE
			4							
			5							
▼ AFTER 1/2 HR										
			6			SHALE: dark grey.	DW-SW	M-H		MODERATE RESISTANCE
			7							

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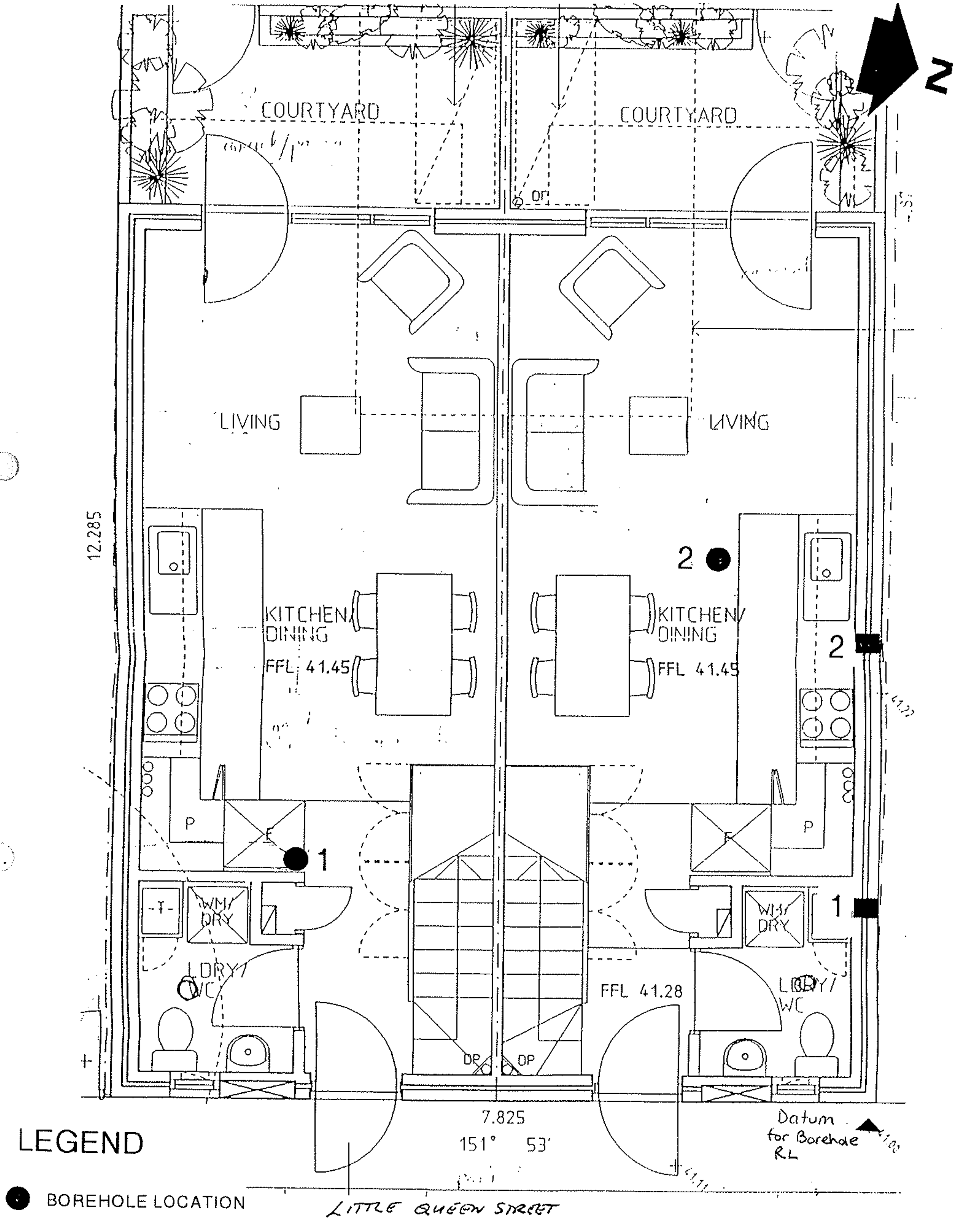
BOREHOLE LOG

Borehole No.
2
2/2

Client: MOORE COLLEGE
Project: PROPOSED TOWNHOUSE DEVELOPMENT
Location: 2-4 LITTLE QUEEN STREET, NEWTOWN. NSW

Job No. 12931W
Date: 24-10-97
Method: SPIRAL AUGER
BCD 350
R.L. Surface: 41.26m
Datum: AHD
Logged/Checked by: S.E./

Groundwater Record	SAMPLES ES	U50	DB	DS	Field Tests	Depth (m)	Graphic Log	Unified Classification	DESCRIPTION	Moisture Condition/ Weathering	Strength/ Rel. Density	Hand Penetrometer Readings (kPa.)	Remarks
				■		7			SHALE: dark grey.	DW-SW	M		MODERATE RESISTANCE
									END OF BOREHOLE AT 7.5m				
						8							
						9							
						10							
						11							
						12							
						13							



BOREHOLE AND TESTPIT LOCATION PLAN

SCALE

0 2.0m

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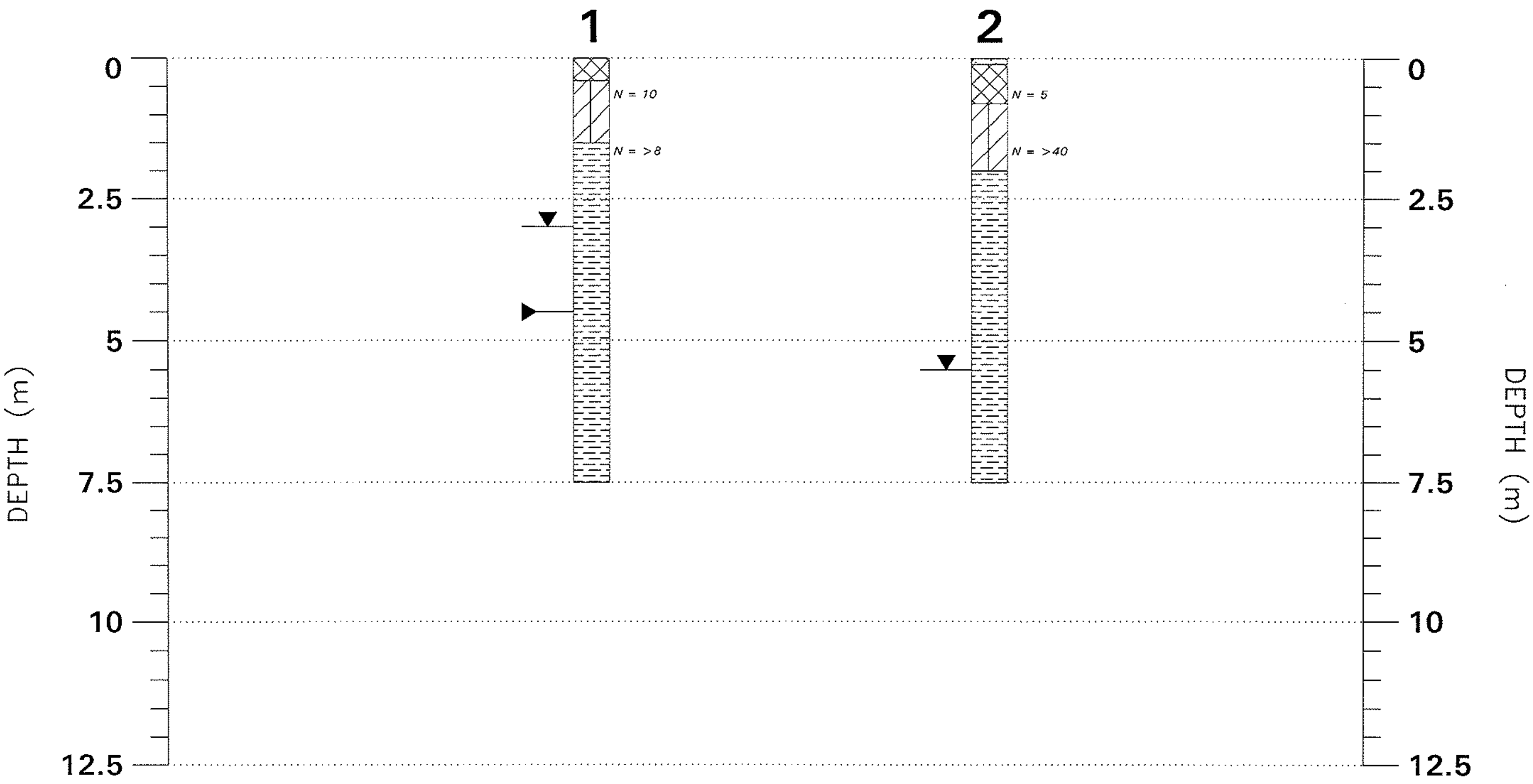
Report No. 12931W Figure No. 1

GRAPHICAL BOREHOLE SUMMARY



Strata symbols

▩ FILL

▨ SILTY CLAY

▤ SHALE

▒ CONCRETE

Misc. Symbols

▼ Standing water level

▶ Groundwater seepage level

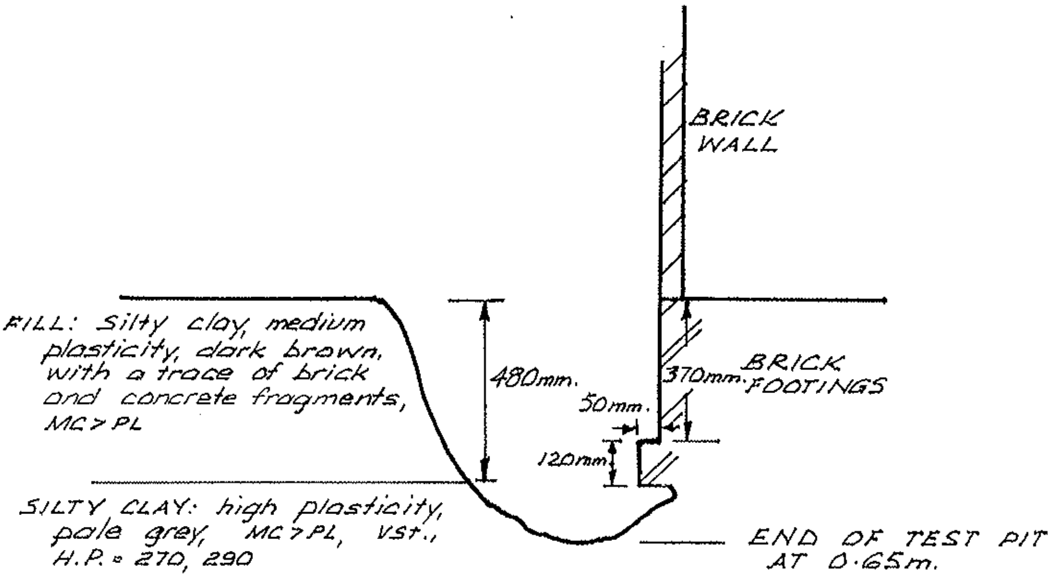
ABBREVIATIONS

N	SPT "N" VALUE
Nc	SOLID CONE BLOW COUNTS PER 150mm

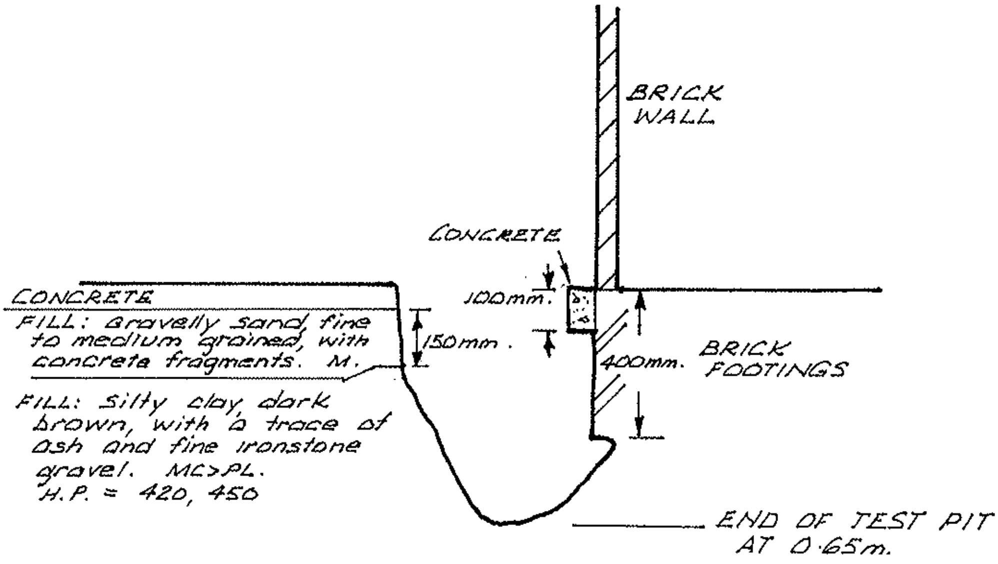
Scale: 1 : 100 (vert) ; NTS (horiz)

Jeffery and Katauskas Pty Ltd

Job No.: 12931W **Figure No.:** 2



TEST PIT 1



TEST PIT 2

TEST PIT CROSS-SECTIONAL SKETCHES

SCALE:
0 1m.

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Report No. 12931W Figure No. 3

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LOG SYMBOLS – CORED BOREHOLE

DEGREE OF WEATHERING

TERM	SYMBOL	DEFINITION
Extremely Weathered	EW	Rock substance affected by weathering to the extent that the rock exhibits soil properties - i.e. it can be remoulded and can be classified according to the Unified Classification System, but the texture of the original rock is still evident.
Highly Weathered	HW	Rock substance affected by weathering to the extent that limonite staining or bleaching affects the whole of the rock substance and other signs of chemical or physical decomposition are evident. Porosity and strength may be increased or decrease compared to the fresh rock usually as a result of iron leaching or deposition. The colour and strength of the original fresh rock substance is no longer recognisable.
Moderately Weathered	MW	Rock substance affected by weathering to the extent that staining extends throughout the whole of the rock substance and the original colour of the fresh rock is no longer recognisable.
Slightly Weathered	SW	Rock substance affected by weathering to the extent that partial staining or discolouration of the rock substance usually by limonite has taken place. The colour and texture of the fresh rock is recognisable.
Fresh	Fr	Rock substance unaffected by weathering.

ROCK STRENGTH

Rock strength is defined by the Point Load Strength Index (Is 50) and refers to the strength of the rock substance is the direction normal to the bedding. The test procedure is described by the International Society of Rock Mechanics (Reference).

TERM	Is (50) MPa	FIELD GUIDE	SYMBOL
Extremely Weak:	0.03	Easily remoulded by hand to a material with soil properties.	EW
Very. Weak:	0.1	May be crumbled in the hand. Sandstone is "sugary" and friable.	VW
Weak:	0.3	A piece of core 150 mm long x 50 mm dia. may be broken by hand and easily scored with a knife. Sharp edges of core may be friable and break during handling.	W
Medium Strong:	1	A piece of core 150 mm long x 50 mm dia. can be broken by hand with considerable difficulty. Readily scored with knife.	MS
Strong:	3	A piece of core 150 mm long x 50 mm dia. core cannot be broken by unaided hands, can be slightly scratched or scored with knife.	S
Very Strong:	10	A piece of core 150 mm long x 50 mm dia. may be broken readily with hand held hammer. Cannot be scratched with pen knife.	VS
Extremely Strong:		A piece of core 150 mm long x 50 mm dia. is difficult to break with hand held hammer. Rings when struck with a hammer.	ES

DEGREE OF FRACTURING

This classification applies to diamond drill cores and referes to the spacing of all types of natural fractures along which the core is discontinuous. These include bedding plane partings, joints and other rock defects, but exclude known artifical fractures such as drilling breaks.

TERM	DESCRIPTION
Fragmented	The core is comprised primarily of fragments of length less than 20 mm, and mostly of width less than the core diameter.
Highly Fractured:	Core lengths are generally less than 20 mm–40 mm with occasional fragments.
Fractured:	Core lengths are mainly 30 mm-100 mm with occasional shorter and longer section.
Slightly Fractured:	Core lengths are generally 300 mm–1000 mm with occasional longer sections and occasional sections of 100 mm–300 mm.
Unbroken:	The core does not contain any fracture.