

ATTACHMENT A3
BOREHOLE BH HQ1 LOGS, PHOTOS AND EXPLANATION SHEETS



**EXPLANATION SHEET
BOREHOLE LOG**

Method

Symbol	Diameter (mm)
Auger Screwing	Variable
Auger Drilling	Variable
NMLC	51.9
BQ	36.5
NQ	47.6
HQ	63.5
PQ	85.0
Dry-Plug	N/A
Percussion	Variable
X	Excavator
BH	Backhoe

Water

Symbol	Level Type
C	Complete Water Loss
I	Water Inflow
L	Water Level
P	Partial Water Loss

Support

- Unsupported / No Support
- Supported

Testing

Symbol	Term
UCS	Unconfined Compressive Strength
TX	Triaxial Test
DS	Direct Shear Test
PS	Particle Size Distribution
BT	Brazilian Test
DT	Direct Tensile
PT	Petrographical Sample
MH	Material Hardness (undifferentiated)
SD	Slake Durability
PD	Porosity/Density
PE	Permeability Test
U50	Undisturbed Sample 50mm diameter
D	Disturbed Sample
Bs	Bulk Sample
Is50 (A)	Point Load Axially Tested
Is50 (D)	Point Load Diametrically Tested

Penetration

Code	Description
1	No resistance
2	Moderate Resistance
3	Refusal

NON-COHESIVE SOILS are described in terms of density, colour, with comments on minor constituents or special features. Density (density index) is generally based on standard penetration testing (AS1289 Test F3.1), or other forms of penetration testing. Terms used in describing density are set out below:

<u>Term</u>	<u>Density Index blows/300mm</u>	<u>SPT "N" Values</u>
Very Loose	Less than 15%	Less than 5
Loose	15-35%	5-10
Medium Dense	35-65%	10-30
Dense	65-85%	30-50

Soil Consistency/Density

Symbol	Term
VS	Very soft
S	Soft
F	Firm
ST	Stiff
VST	Very Stiff
H	Hard
Fb	Friable
VL	Very Loose
L	Loose
MD	Medium Dense
D	Dense
VD	Very Dense

Symbol	Term
D	Dry
M	Moist
W	Wet
Wp	Wet at plastic limit

Soil Moisture



COHESIVE SOILS are described in terms of undrained shear strength (consistency), colour and structure with comments on minor constituents or apparent special features. Consistency is measured by hand penetrometer or determined by laboratory testing or estimated from experience. Classification in terms of undrained shear strength (consistency) is as follows:

Symbol	Term	Abbreviation	Guide For Field	Shear Strength	Unconfined Compressive Strength
S0	Very Soft	VS	Easily penetrated several centimetres by fist.	less than 12 kPa	less than 25 kPa
S1	Soft	S	Easily penetrated several centimetres by thumb. Can be moulded by light finger pressure.	12-25 kPa	25-50
S2	Firm	F	Can be penetrated by thumb with moderate effort. Can be moulded by strong finger pressure.	25-50 kPa	50-100
S3	Stiff	St	Readily indented by thumb.	50-100 kPa	100-200
S4	Very Stiff	Vst	Readily indented by thumbnail.	100-200 kPa	200-400
S5	Hard	H	Indented with difficulty by thumbnail	greater than 200 kPa	greater than 400 kPa

Unified Soil Classification (USC)

Major Divisions			Group Symbols	Typical Names
Coarse-Grained Soils More than 50% coarser than 0.075mm	Gravels (more than 50% coarser than 2mm)	Clean Gravels	GW	Well-graded gravels and gravel-sand mixtures, little or no fines.
			GP	Poorly graded gravels and gravel-sand mixtures, little or no fines.
		Gravels With Fines	GM	Silty gravels, gravel-sand-silt mixtures.
			GC	Clayey gravels, gravel-sand-clay mixtures.
	Sands (more than 50% of coarse fraction finer than 2mm)	Clean Sands	SW	Well-graded sands and gravelly sands, little or no fines.
			SP	Poorly graded sands and gravelly sands, little or no fines.
		Sand With Fines	SM	Silty sands, sand-silt mixture.
			SC	Clayey sands, sand-clay mixtures.
Fine-Grained Soils 50% or more finer than 0.075mm	Silts and Clays Liquid limit 50% or less	ML	Inorganic silts, very fine sands, rock flour silty or clayey fine sands.	
		CL	Inorganic clays of low to medium plasticity, gravelly clays, sandy clays, silty clays, lean clays.	
		OL	Organic silts and silty clays of low plasticity.	
	Silts and Clays Liquid limit greater than 50%	MH	Inorganic silts, micaceous or diatomaceous fine sands or silts, elastic silts.	
		CH	Inorganic clays of high plasticity, fat clays.	
		OH	Organic clays of medium to high plasticity.	
Highly Organic Soils			PT	Peat etc.

Weathering

Symbol	Term	Description
FR	Fresh	Rock substance unaffected by weathering.
SW	Slightly Weathered	Rock substance affected by weathering to the extent that partial staining or partial discolouration of the rock substance usually by limonite has taken place. The colour and texture of the fresh rock is recognisable; strength properties are essentially those of the fresh rock substance.
MW	Moderately Weathered	Rock substance affected by weathering to the extent staining extends throughout whole of the rock substance and the original colour of the fresh rock is no longer recognisable.
HW	Highly Weathered	Rock substance affected by weathering to the extent that limonite staining or bleaching affects the whole of the rock substance and signs of chemical or physical decomposition of individual minerals are usually evident. Porosity and strength may be increased or decreased when compared to the fresh rock substance, usually as a result of the leaching or deposition of iron. The colour and strength of the original fresh rock substance is no longer recognisable.
EW	Extremely Weathered	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 Soil Classification System, but the texture of the original rock is still evident.

Graphic Log/Core loss

	} core recovered (hatching indicates material)
	} no core recovered

RQD

RQD = $\frac{\text{cumulative length of core pieces} > 10\text{cm (m)}}{\text{rock mass unit length (m)}} \times 100\%$

RQD Class (%)	Rock Quality Description
0 - 25	very poor
25 - 50	poor
50 - 75	fair
75 - 90	good
90 - 100	excellent

Strength

Based on AS1726-1993 'Geotechnical site investigations' and CANMET 'Pit Slope Manual' (1977).

Symbol	Description for Field Estimation	Approximate Strength Classification		
		Consistency	C _u (kPa)	UCS (MPa)
Soil				
S0	Easily penetrated several centimetres by fist	Very soft	≤ 12	≤ 0.025
S1	Easily penetrated several centimetres by thumb. Can be moulded by light finger pressure.	Soft	12-25	0.025-0.05
S2	Can be penetrated by thumb with moderate effort. Can be moulded by strong finger pressure.	Firm	25-50	0.05-0.1
S3	Readily indented by thumb.	Stiff	50-100	0.1-0.2
S4	Readily indented by thumbnail	Very Stiff	100-200	0.2-0.4
S5	Indented with difficulty by thumbnail	Hard	200-350	0.4-0.7
Rock				
R0	Thumbnail easily scratches; gentle blow with geological pick leaves deep impression.	Extremely Low		0.7-1.5
R1	Can be peeled by a pocket knife. Crumbles under firm blows with geological pick.	Very Low		1.5-3.0
R2	Can be peeled by a pocket knife with difficulty; shallow indentation made by firm blow of geological pick.	Low		3.0-10
R3	Cannot be scraped or peeled with a pocket knife; specimen can be fractured with single firm blow of hammer end of geological pick.	Medium		10-25
R4	Specimen requires more than one blow with hammer end of geological pick to fracture.	High		25-80
R5	Specimen requires many blows of hammer end of geological pick to fracture.	Very High		>80

Defect Description

Order of description: type, inclination, shape, roughness, infill type, infill thickness, number

Defect type

Symbol	Description
CL	Clay Seam
FL	Fault - fracture along which displacement is recognisable.
SR	Shear - a fracture along which movement has taken place but no displacement is recognisable. Evidence for movement may be slickensides, polishing and/or clay gouge.
SH	Sheared Zone - zone of multiple closely spaced fracture planes with roughly parallel planar boundaries usually forming blocks of lenticular or wedge shaped intact material. Fractures are typically smooth, polished or slickensided; and curved.
BG	Bedding parting - arrangement in layers of mineral grains or crystals parallel to surface of deposition along which a continuous observable parting occurs.
BSH	Bedding plane shear - a shear formed along a bedding plane
JN	Joint - a single fracture across which rock has little or no tensile strength and is not obviously related to rock fabric.
CN	Contact - surface between two lithologies.
SC	Schistosity - plane formed by the preferred orientation of the constituent minerals in a parallel arrangement in a coarse grained rock which has undergone regional metamorphism (schist).
CV	Cleavage - plane of mechanical fracture in a rock normally sufficiently closely spaced to form parallel-sided slices.
FO	Foliation
CZ	Crushed Zone - zone with roughly parallel, planar boundaries (commonly slickensided) containing disoriented usually angular rock fragments of variable size often in a soil matrix.
VN	Vein - fracture in which a tabular or sheet-like body of minerals have been intruded.
DK	Dyke - Igneous intrusion - often weathered and altered to a clay like substance.
DZ	Decomposed Zone - zone of any shape but commonly with parallel planar boundaries containing moderately to gradational boundaries into fresher rock.
FR	Fracture
FZ	Fractured Zone - a zone of closely spaced defects (mainly joints, bedding, cleavage and/or schistosity) comprised of core lengths in the order of 50mm or less.
DI	Drilling Induced Fracture - Fracture caused by drilling. Usually smooth (if core has spun) or irregular/serrated (if rock has broken in tension).

Inclination

For specific defects, the orientation of each individual defect is noted in degrees from the core axis. If the orientation cannot be measured, a dash (-) is used.

Shape

Symbol		Description
PL	Planar	Forms a continuous plane without variation in orientation.
CU	Curved	Has a gradual change in orientation.
UN	Undulating	Has a wavy surface shape.
ST	Stepped	Has one or more well defined steps
IR	Irregular	Many changes of orientation.
SE	Serrated	Saw-tooth like appearance

Roughness

Symbol		Description
Ro1	Slickensided or polished	Very smooth, reflects light.
Ro2	Smooth	Roughness not detected with finger.
Ro3	Defined ridges	Sandpaper feel (fine to medium sandpaper).
Ro4	Small steps	Sandpaper feel (medium to coarse sandpaper).
Ro5	Very rough	Very well defined ridges and/or steps.

Infill Type

Symbol	Description
KL	Clean
CA	Calcite
CB	Carbonaceous material
CH	Chlorite
CT	Carbonate
FE	Iron oxide
LM	Limonite
QZ	Quartz
MG	Manganese
SU	Sulphides
SE	Sericite
RF	Rock fragments
PY	Pyrite
g	gravelly -
s	sandy -
z	silty -
c	clayey -
G	Gravel
S	Sand
Z	Silt
CL	Clay
HE	Haematite

Note: Lower case letters are used as prefixes

Infill Thickness

Where infilling is present, the thickness of infill is recorded using the following convention:

ST Iron oxide staining of less than 1mm
 VN Veneer coating of less than 1mm

If the infilling is greater than 1mm, the actual thickness of infill is recorded in millimeters.

If infill is not present, a dash (-) is recorded

Number

Number of defects with similar characteristics.

Standard Lithological Symbols



Fill



No Core



Gravel



Sand



Silt



Clay



Topsoil



Peat



Coal



Conglomerate



Breccia



Sandstone



Shale



Mudstone



Laminite



Coarse Grained Igneous Rock



Fine Grained Igneous Rock



Coarse Grained Metamorphic Rock



Fine Grained Metamorphic Rock



Photo A2-1: BH HQ1 – 3m to 7m



Photo A2-2: BH HQ1 – 7m to 11m



Photo A2-3: BH HQ1 – 11m to 15m



Photo A2-4: BH HQ1 – 15m to 19m



Photo A2-5: BH HQ1 – 19m to 23m



Photo A2-6: BH HQ1 – 23m to 27m



Photo A2-7: BH HQ1 – 27m to 28.4m



Photo A2-8: BH HQ1 – 28m to 32m



Photo A2-9: BH HQ1 – 32m to 36m



Photo A2-10: BH HQ1 – 36m to 40m



Photo A2-11: BH HQ1 – 40m to 44m



Photo A2-12: BH HQ1 – 44m to 48m



Photo A2-13: BH HQ1 – 48m to 52m



Photo A2-14: BH HQ1 – 52m to 56m



Photo A2-15: BH HQ1 – 56m to 60m



Photo A2-16: BH HQ1 – 60m to 64m

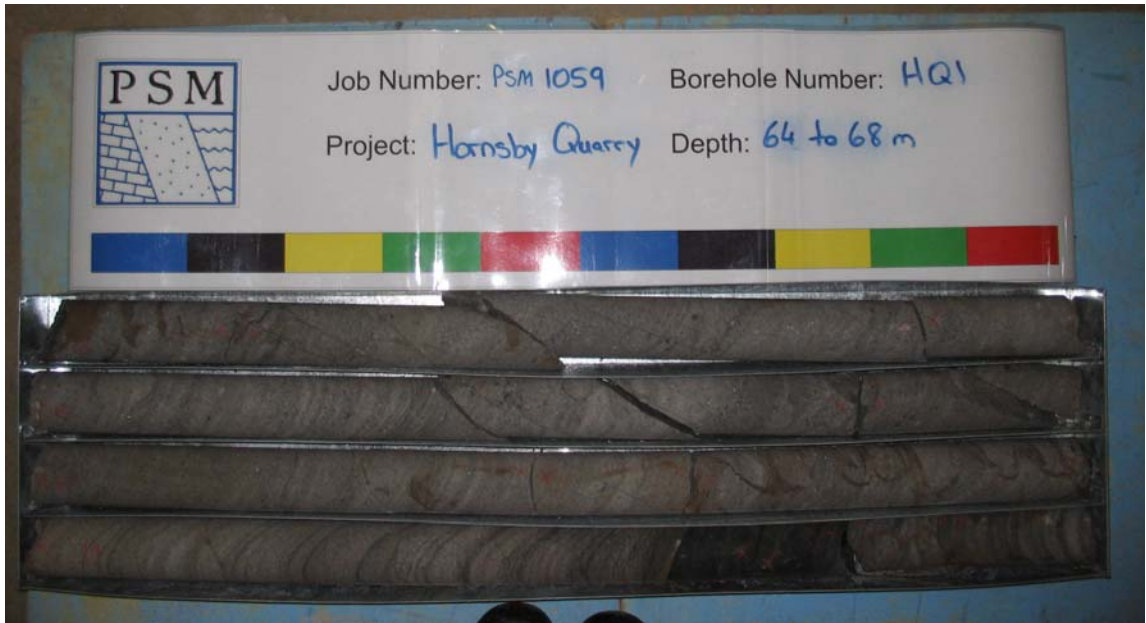


Photo A2-17: BH HQ1 – 64m to 68m



Photo A2-18: BH HQ1 – 68m to 72m

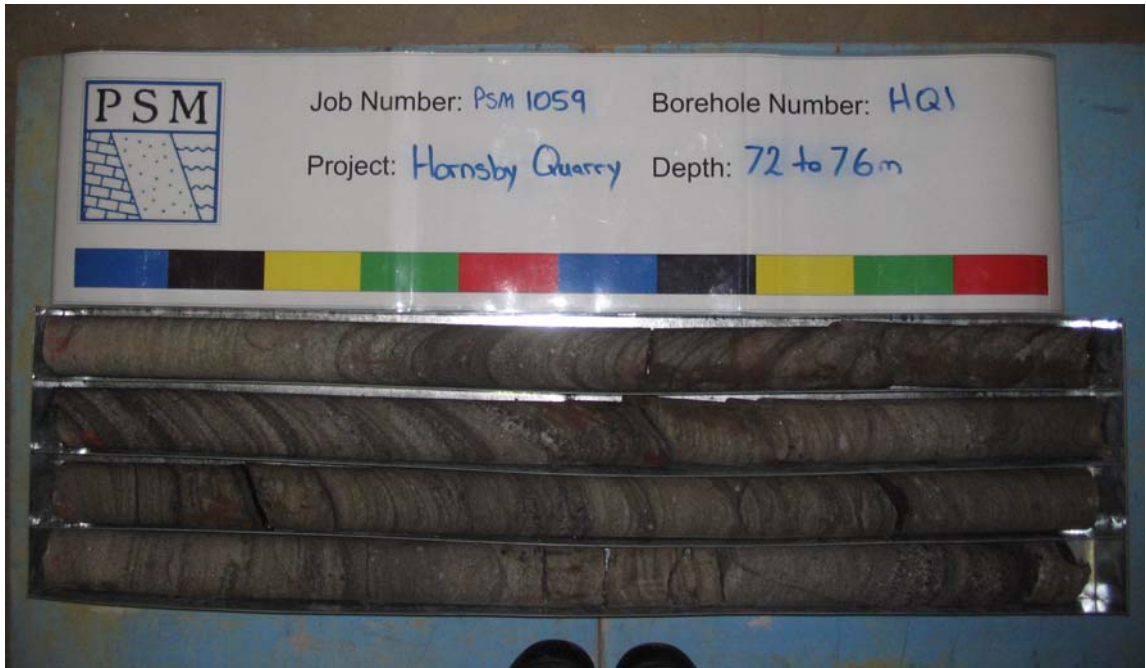


Photo A2-19: BH HQ1 – 72m to 76m



Photo A2-20: BH HQ1 – 76m to 80m



Photo A2-21: BH HQ1 – 80m to 84m



Photo A2-22: BH HQ1 – 84m to 88m



Photo A2-23: BH HQ1 – 88m to 90.65m



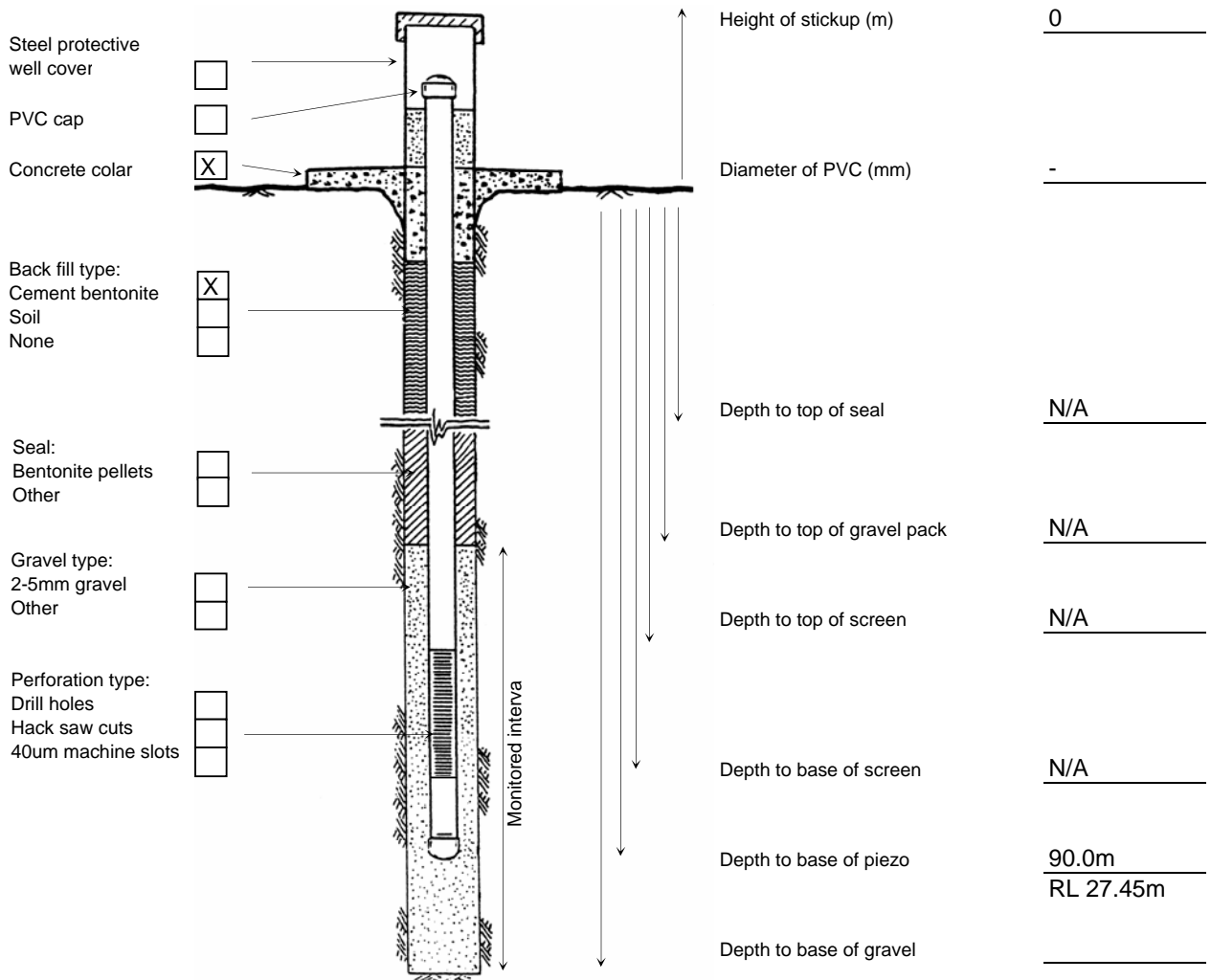
PIEZOMETER CONSTRUCTION RECORD

HOLE NUMBER: BH HQ1
PIEZOMETER: Vibrating Wire Piezometer Model 1200/700
COLLAR EASTING: 322916.2
COLLAR NORTHING: 6269635.9
COLLAR RL(m): 105.4
DATUM: AHD

DRILLING CONTRACTOR: McDermotts
RIG: -
DEPTH OF HOLE (m): 90.65m
BOREHOLE INCLINATION: 60°
PIEZO INSTALLATION DATE: 17-18/11/06
SUPERVISED BY: RS/BC

Tick boxes

Complete dimensions if appropriate



COMMENTS Vibrating wire piezometer fully erased in bentonite-cement grout and buried below gravel road. Wires run to edge of road, in a trench, approximately 100mm-150mm below surface and are then hidden in long grass in labeled waterproof container (see attached photos).



Location of Piezometer BH HQ1