GEOTECHNICS PTY LTD
CONSULTING GEOTECHNICAL ENGINEERS

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December 16, 2024
Project No. 30060/1998
Report No. 24/3670
MH/ms

SUMMARY SHEET

Client: MOJO Homes
Address: Lot 113, 22 Pyramid Avenue, Padstow
Reference: 652354/016/01

SITE CLASSIFICATION	P/H1	AS2870-2011
WIND CLASSIFICATION	N1	AS4055-2021
EXPOSURE CLASSIFICATION	A1	AS2870-2011

This summary sheet must be read in conjunction with the full report.

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December 16, 2024
Project No. 30060/1998
Report No. 24/3670
MH/ms

SITE INVESTIGATION REPORT

Client: MOJO Homes
Address: Lot 113, 22 Pyramid Avenue, Padstow
Proposed Development: Residential dwelling

Site Description

Approx. area (m^2): 490
Approx. fall: 2 metres to the northeast, good site drainage
Vegetation: Grass, shrubs and trees
Improvements: Existing dwelling

Geology, Fieldwork Details and Subsurface Conditions

The Sydney geological series sheet at a scale of 1:100,000 shows the site is underlain by Triassic Age Ashfield shale of the Wianamatta Group. Rocks within this formation comprise of shale and laminite.

Two boreholes were drilled and two Dynamic Cone penetrometer (DCP) tests were carried out on November 14, 2024 at the locations shown on Drawing No. 24/3670. Restricted site access dictated the borehole locations. ***Because there was no access for the drilling rig, both boreholes were drilled using a hand auger.*** The subsurface conditions encountered are shown on the attached borehole logs. Explanation sheets and notes relating to geotechnical reports are also attached.

When assessing the subsurface conditions across a site from a limited number of boreholes, there is the possibility that variations may occur between test locations. The data derived from the site investigation programme are extrapolated across the site to form a geological model and an engineering opinion is rendered about overall subsurface conditions and their likely behaviour regarding the proposed development. The actual condition at the site may differ from those inferred, since no subsurface exploration programme, no matter how comprehensive, can reveal all subsurface details and anomalies.

The subsurface conditions consist of topsoil and fill overlying natural silty clays. The topsoil and fill are present to a depth of 0.4 metres. Very stiff with depth, natural silty clays underlie the topsoil and fill to the depth of hand auger refusal, 0.8 metres.

No groundwater was observed in the boreholes during the fieldwork.

Wind Classification

The classification given below has been prepared to assist the designer in accordance with the guidelines set out in AS4055-2021 "Wind loads for housing". This assessment has been undertaken and verified using a commercially available software CHECKWINDv7.3.7 by Revolutio. Final designs should be verified by an experienced qualified structural engineer to accurately determine the appropriate Wind Classifications in accordance with the Building Code of Australia.

Region	A
Terrain Category	TC3
Topographic Classification	T1
Shielding	FS
Rating	**N1**

Laboratory Testing

The sample collected for shrink swell testing was unsuitable. Experience has shown that at times, the shrink swell index can be estimated by dividing the soil Plasticity Index (PI) by a factor of 10. The soil tested at this site has a PI of 39% which implies the shrink swell index is 3.9% per ΔpF.

Site Classification

The classification has been prepared in accordance with the guidelines set out in the "Residential Slabs and Footings" Code, AS2870 - 2011.

Because there are trees and an existing dwelling present, abnormal moisture conditions (AMC) prevail at the site. (Refer to Section 1.3.3 of AS2870).

Due to the AMC, the site is classified a *Problem Site (P).* However, provided the recommendations given below are adopted, the site may be re-classified *highly Reactive (H1).* After cutting and filling the classification remains unchanged.

Foundation design and construction consistent with this classification shall be adopted as specified in the above referenced standard and in accordance with the following design details.

Foundation Design and Construction

Pad and/or strip footings founded in the natural soils below any topsoil and fill, may be proportioned using an allowable bearing pressure of 100 kPa. The minimum depth of founding must comply with the requirements of AS2870. In order to overcome the presence of trees, the foundations should be designed in accordance with the procedures given in Appendices H and CH of AS2870-2011.

Piers founded in very stiff natural silty clays may be proportioned using an allowable end bearing pressure of 300 kPa, provided their depth to diameter ratio exceeds a value of 4. An allowable adhesion value of 20 kPa may be adopted for the portion of the shaft below a depth of 0.5 metres.

To ensure the bearing values given can be achieved, care should be taken to ensure the base of the excavations is free of all loose material prior to concreting. To this end, it is recommended that all excavations be concreted as soon as possible, preferably immediately after excavating, cleaning, inspecting and approval. Pier excavations should not be left open overnight. The possibility of groundwater inflow needs to be considered when drilling the piers and pouring concrete.

The site is considered suitable for slab on ground construction provided due regard is given to the ground surface slope.

During foundation construction, should the subsurface conditions vary to those inferred in this report, a suitably experienced geotechnical engineer should review the design and recommendations given above to determine if any alterations are required.

Soil Aggressiveness

The exposure classification for the concrete has been determined for the onsite soils. The exposure classification is obtained from Tables 5.1 and 5.2 of AS2870-2011. In regards to the electrical conductivity, the laboratory test results have been multiplied by the appropriate factor to convert the results to EC_e.

Detailed test reports are attached and summarised below, together with the exposure classification.

Sample No.	Electrical Conductivity (dS/m)		pH	Sulfate (ppm)	Exposure Classification
	$EC_{1:5}$	EC_e			
S1/1998	0.027	0.3	6.2	270	A1

The minimum concrete strength and reinforcement cover required for the various exposure classifications are given in Tables 5.3 and 5.4 of AS2870-2011 (see attached).

Additional Comments

Attention is drawn to Appendix B of AS2870 - 2011 regarding the need to properly maintain the foundations. Surface drainage should be provided to avoid the possibility of water ponding near the building and the finished ground surface should fall at least 50 mm over a distance of one metre away from the building.

The above classification has been made assuming that all footings will bear weathered bedrock. Prior to the placement of any filling the existing surface should be stripped of all vegetation and topsoil.

If excavations for rainwater or detention tanks are to be made within 6 metres of the building foundations, advice should be sought regarding their effect on the foundations.

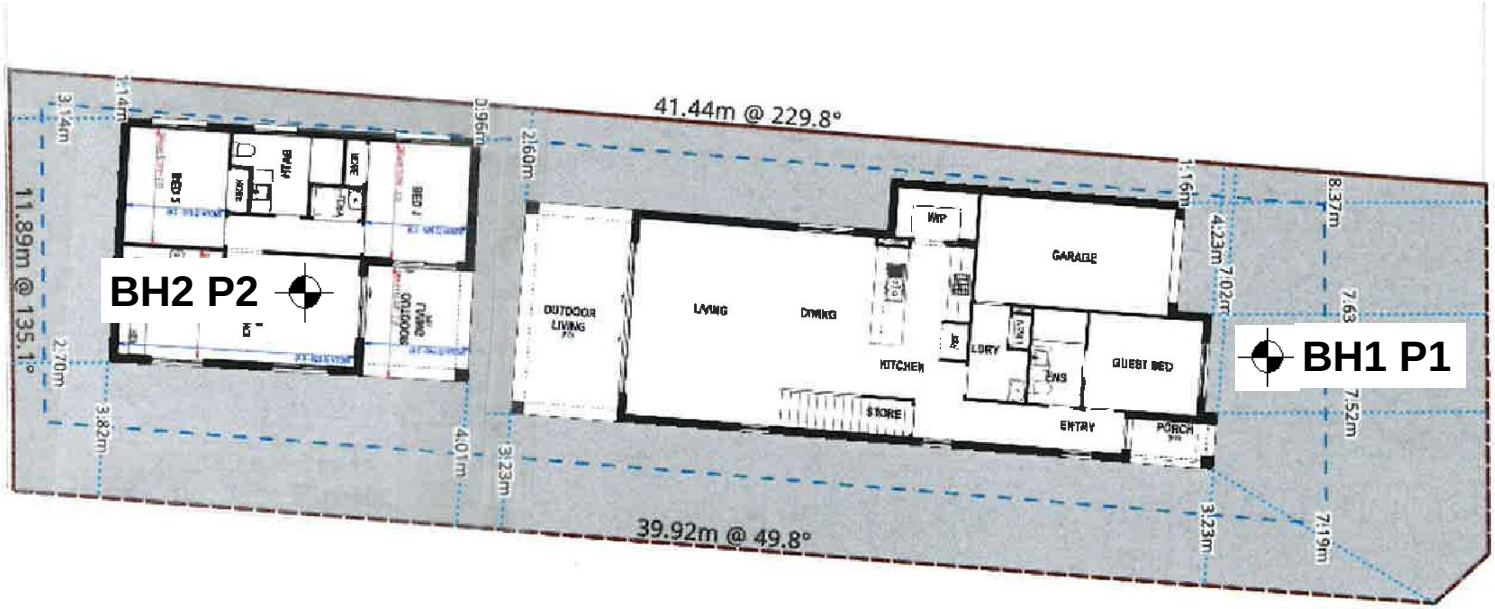
Placing absorption trenches on the high side of the property may create abnormal moisture conditions for the foundations (Refer to Section 1.3.3 of AS2870). This could have a negative effect on the foundation performance and more than likely alter the site classification provided above.

This report has been prepared assuming that no trees other than those noted will be present on the site. If future tree planting is planned, eg. there is a landscaping plan, their effect on the foundation performance must be considered.

This report has been prepared assuming the site development will be limited to one or two storey residential buildings. The information and interpretation may not be relevant if the design proposal changes (e.g. to a five-storey building involving major cuts during the site preparation). If changes occur, we would be pleased to review the report and advise on the adequacy of the investigation.

Yours faithfully,

Masoud Haghparast
Senior Geotechnical Engineer
STS Geotechnics Pty Limited



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Borehole and Penetrometer Locations

Client:	MOJO Homes	**Project NO.**	30060/1998	**Date:**	November 14, 2024
Site Address:	Lot 113, 22 Pyramid Avenue, Padstow	**Drawing NO.**	24/3670	**Scale:**	Unknown
Work:	Site Investigation	**Revision NO.**	1		

Important Information

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INTRODUCTION

These notes have been provided to outline the methodology and limitations inherent in geotechnical reporting. The issues discussed are not relevant to all reports and further advice should be sought if there are any queries regarding any advice or report. When copies of reports are made, they should be reproduced in full.

GEOTECHNICAL REPORTS

Geotechnical reports are prepared by qualified personnel on the information supplied or obtained and are based on current engineering standards of interpretation and analysis.

Information may be gained from limited subsurface testing, surface observations, previous work and is supplemented by knowledge of the local geology and experience of the range of properties that may be exhibited by the materials present. For this reason, geotechnical reports should be regarded as interpretative rather than factual documents, limited to some extent by the scope of information on which they rely.

Where the report has been prepared for a specific purpose (eg. design of a three-storey building), the information and interpretation may not be appropriate if the design is changed (eg. a twenty storey building). In such cases, the report and the sufficiency of the existing work should be reviewed by STS Geotechnics Pty Limited in the light of the new proposal.

Every care is taken with the report content, however, it is not always possible to anticipate or assume responsibility for the following conditions:

- Unexpected variations in ground conditions. The potential for this depends on the amount of investigative work undertaken.
- Changes in policy or interpretation by statutory authorities.
- The actions of contractors responding to commercial pressures.

If these occur, STS Geotechnics Pty Limited would be pleased to resolve the matter through further investigation, analysis or advice.

UNFORSEEN CONDITIONS

Should conditions encountered on site differ markedly from those anticipated from the information contained in the report, STS Geotechnics Pty Limited should be notified immediately. Early identification of site anomalies generally results in any problems being more readily resolved and allows re-interpretation and assessment of the implications for future work.

SUBSURFACE CONDITIONS

Logs of a borehole, recovered core, test pit, excavated face or cone penetration test are an engineering and/or geological interpretation of the subsurface conditions. The reliability of the logged information depends on the drilling/testing method, sampling and/or observation spacings and the ground conditions. It is not always possible or economic to obtain continuous high quality data. It should also be recognised that the volume or material observed or tested is only a fraction of the total subsurface profile.

Interpretation of subsurface information and application to design and construction must take into consideration the spacing of the test locations, the frequency of observations and testing, and the possibility that geological boundaries may vary between observation points.

Groundwater observations and measurements outside of specially designed and constructed piezometers should be treated with care for the following reasons:

- In low permeability soils groundwater may not seep into an excavation or bore in the short time it is left open.
- A localised perched water table may not represent the true water table.
- Groundwater levels vary according to rainfall events or season.
- Some drilling and testing procedures mask or prevent groundwater inflow.

The installation of piezometers and long term monitoring of groundwater levels may be required to adequately identify groundwater conditions.

SUPPLY OF GETEOECHNICAL INFORMATION OR TENDERING PURPOSES

It is recommended tenderers are provided with as much geological and geotechnical information that is available and that where there are uncertainties regarding the ground conditions, prospective tenders should be provided with comments discussing the range of likely conditions in addition to the investigation data.

Exposure Classification and Concrete Requirements

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TABLE 5.1 FROM AS2870-2011

EXPOSURE CLASSIFICATION FOR CONCRETE IN SALINE SOILS

Saturated Extract Electrical Conductivity (EC_c), dS/m	Exposure Classification
<4	A1
4-8	A2
8-16	B1
>16	B2

NOTES:

1. Guidance on concrete in saline environments can be found in CCAA T56.

2. Exposure classifications are from AS3600.

3. The currently accepted method of determining the salinity level of the soil is by measuring the extract electrical conductivity (EC) of a soil and water mixture in deciSiemens per metre (dS/m) and using conversion factors that allow for the soil texture to determine the saturated extract electrical conductivity (EC_e).

4. The division between a non-saline and saline soil is generally regarded as an EC_e value of 4 dS/m, therefore no increase in the minimum concrete strength is required below this value.

TABLE 5.2 FROM AS2870-2011

EXPOSURE CLASSIFICATION FOR CONCRETE IN SULFATE SOILS

Exposure Conditions			Exposure Classification	
Sulfates (expressed as SO_4)*		pH	Soil Conditions A†	Soil Conditions B‡
In Soil ppm	In Groundwater ppm			
<5000	<1000	>5.5	A2	A1
5000-10 000	1000-3000	4.5-5.5	B1	A2
10 000-20 000	3000-10 000	4-4.5	B2	B1
>20 000	>10 000	<4	C2	B2

* Approximately 100 ppm SO_4 = 80 ppm SO_3.

† Soil conditions A – high permeability soils (eg. Sands and gravels) that are in groundwater.

‡ Soil conditions B – low permeability soils (eg. Silts and clays) or all soils have groundwater.

Exposure Classification and Concrete Requirements

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TABLE 5.3 FROM AS2870-2011

MINIMUM DESIGN CHARACTERISTIC STRENGTH (f'_c) AND CURING REQUIREMENTS FOR CONCRETE

Exposure Classification	Minimum f'_c MPa	Minimum Initial Curing Requirement
A1	20	Cure continuously for at least 3 days
A2	25	
B1	32	Cure continuously for at least 7 days
B2	40	
C1	≥50	
C2	≥50	

TABLE 5.4 – FROM AS2870-2011

MINIMUM REINFORCEMENT COVER FOR CONCRETE

Exposure Classification	Minimum Cover in Saline Soils* (mm)	Minimum Cover in Sulfate Soils† (mm)
A1	See Clause 5.3.2	40
A2	45	50
B1	50	60
B2	55	65
C1	‡	70
C2	‡	85

* Where a damp-proofing membrane is installed, the minimum reinforcement cover in saline soils may be reduced to 30 mm.

† Where a damp-proofing membrane is installed, the minimum reinforcement cover in sulfate soils may be reduced by 10 mm.

‡ Saline soils have a maximum exposure classification of B2 as per Table 5.1.

GEOTECHNICAL LOG - NON CORE BOREHOLE

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Client: MOJO Homes
Project: Lot 113, 22 Pyramid Avenue, Padstow
Location: Refer to Drawing No. 24/3670

Project Number: 30060/1998
Date : November 14, 2024
Logged: MB Checked By: MT

BOREHOLE NO.: BH1

Sheet 1 of 1

WATER TABLE	SAMPLES	DEPTH (m)	DESCRIPTION OF DRILLED PRODUCT Soil Name, grain size /plasticity, colour; secondary constituents (Inc. Description) , minor constituents including other remarks	SYMBOL	CONSISTENCY (cohesive soils) or RELATIVE DENSITY (sands and gravels)	MOISTURE
			TOPSOIL: SILTY CLAY: low plasticity, dark brown, with rootlets	CL	-	<PL
	S1		FILL: SILTY CLAY: medium plasticity, brown, with gravel	CI	-	<PL
		0.5	SILTY CLAY: low to medium plasticity, orange brown mottled grey and yellow brown, trace of gravel	CL/CI	VERY STIFF	<PL
	D					
		1.0	HAND AUGER REFUSAL AT 0.8 M			
		1.5				
		2.0				
		2.5				

D - disturbed sample
U - undisturbed tube sample
B - bulk sample
WT - level of water table or free water
N - Standard Penetration Test (SPT)
S - jar sample

NOTES: See explanation sheets for meaning of all descriptive terms and symbols

Contractor: STS
Equipment: Christie
Hole Diameter (mm): 100
Angle from Vertical (o): 0
Drill Bit: Spiral

GEOTECHNICAL LOG - NON CORE BOREHOLE

GEOTECHNICS PTY LTD
CONSULTING GEOTECHNICAL ENGINEERS

Client: MOJO Homes
Project: Lot 113, 22 Pyramid Avenue, Padstow
Location: Refer to Drawing No. 24/3670

Project Number: 30060/1998
Date : November 14, 2024
Logged: MB Checked By: MT

BOREHOLE NO.: BH2

Sheet 1 of 1

WATER TABLE	SAMPLES	DEPTH (m)	DESCRIPTION OF DRILLED PRODUCT Soil Name, grain size /plasticity, colour; secondary constituents (Inc. Description) , minor constituents including other remarks	SYMBOL	CONSISTENCY (cohesive soils) or RELATIVE DENSITY (sands and gravels)	MOISTURE
			FILL: SILTY CLAY: low plasticity, brown, with gravel	SM	-	<PL
		0.5	SILTY CLAY: medium plasticity, orange brown, trace of gravel	SM	VERY STIFF	=PL
		1.0	HAND AUGER REFUSAL AT 0.8 M			
		1.5				
		2.0				
		2.5				

D - disturbed sample
U - undisturbed tube sample
B - bulk sample
WT - level of water table or free water
N - Standard Penetration Test (SPT)
S - jar sample

NOTES: See explanation sheets for meaning of all descriptive terms and symbols

Contractor: STS
Equipment: Christie
Hole Diameter (mm): 100
Angle from Vertical (o): 0
Drill Bit: Spiral

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NATA Accredited for Compliance with ISO/IEC 17025 - Testing No. 2750

Dynamic Cone Penetrometer Test Report

Project: Lot 113, 22 Pyramid Avenue, Padstow
Client: MOJO Homes
Address: 62 Norwest Boulevard, Baulkham Hills
Test Method: AS 1289.6.3.2

Project No.: 30060/1998
Report No.: 24/3669
Report Date: 23/11/2024
Page: 1 of 1

Site No.	P1	P2				
Location	Refer to Drawing No. 24/3670	Refer to Drawing No. 24/3670				
Date Tested	14/11/2024	14/11/2024				
Starting Level	Surface Level	Surface Level				
Depth (m)	Penetration Resistance (blows / 150mm)					
0.00 - 0.15	3	23+				
0.15 - 0.30	8	*				
0.30 - 0.45	4	*				
0.45 - 0.60	13	8				
0.60 - 0.75	14	11				
0.75 - 0.90	Discontinued	16				
0.90 - 1.05		23+				
1.05 - 1.20		Discontinued				
1.20 - 1.35						
1.35 - 1.50						
1.50 - 1.65						
1.65 - 1.80						
1.80 - 1.95						
1.95 - 2.10						
2.10 - 2.25						
2.25 - 2.40						
2.40 - 2.55						
2.55 - 2.70						
2.70 - 2.85						
2.85 - 3.00						
3.00 - 3.15						
3.15 - 3.30						
3.30 - 3.45						
3.45 - 3.60						
3.60 - 3.75						

Remarks: * Pre drilled prior to testing

Approved Signatory..... .....

Technician: MB

Mrigesh Tamang

STS GEOTECHNICS PTY LTD
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Atterberg Limits and Linear Shrinkage Report

Project: LOT 113, 22 PYRAMID AVENUE, PADSTOW — Project No.: 30060/9349D

Client: MOJO HOMES — Report No.: 24/3910

Address: PO Box 7994, Baulkham Hills 2153 — Report Date: 12/12/2024

Test Method: AS1289.3.1.2,3.2.1,3.4.1,2.1.1 — Page: 1 of 1

Sampling Procedure: AS 1289.1.2.1 Clause 6.5.3 - Power Auger Drilling (Not covered under NATA Scope of Accreditation)

STS / Sample No.	1998/1					
Sample Location	BH1					
Material Description	Gravelly Silty CLAY; brown, trace of rootlets					
Depth (m)	0.6-0.8					
Sample Date	14/11/2024					
Sample History	Air Dried					
Method of Preparation	Dry Sieved					
Liquid Limit (%)	**69**					
Plastic Limit (%)	**30**					
Plasticity Index	**39**					
Linear Shrinkage (%)	**16**					
Mould Size (mm)	149.78					
Crumbing	N					
Curling	N					

Remarks:

Approved Signatory..... .....

Technician: DS — Mrigesh Tamang

CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS

Work Order	: **ES2437419**	Page	: 1 of 2
Client	: **STS Geotechnics**	Laboratory	: Environmental Division Sydney
Contact	: ENQUIRES STS	Contact	: Customer Services ES
Address	: Unit 14/1 Cowpasture Place Wetherill Park 2164	Address	: 277-289 Woodpark Road Smithfield NSW Australia 2164
Telephone	: ----	Telephone	: +61-2-8784 8555
Project	: 30055, 30060, 32920	Date Samples Received	: 15-Nov-2024 13:20
Order number	: 2024-455	Date Analysis Commenced	: 19-Nov-2024
C-O-C number	: ----	Issue Date	: 21-Nov-2024 16:02
Sampler	: MB		
Site	: ----		
Quote number	: EN/222		
No. of samples received	: 4		
No. of samples analysed	: 4		

Accreditation No. 825
Accredited for compliance with
ISO/IEC 17025 - Testing

This report supersedes any previous report(s) with this reference. Results apply to the sample(s) as submitted, unless the sampling was conducted by ALS. This document shall not be reproduced, except in full.

This Certificate of Analysis contains the following information:

- General Comments
- Analytical Results

Additional information pertinent to this report will be found in the following separate attachments: Quality Control Report, QA/QC Compliance Assessment to assist with Quality Review and Sample Receipt Notification.

Signatories

This document has been electronically signed by the authorized signatories below. Electronic signing is carried out in compliance with procedures specified in 21 CFR Part 11.

Signatories	*Position*	*Accreditation Category*
Ankit Joshi	Senior Chemist - Inorganics	Sydney Inorganics, Smithfield, NSW

General Comments

The analytical procedures used by ALS have been developed from established internationally recognised procedures such as those published by the USEPA, APHA, AS and NEPM. In house developed procedures are fully validated and are often at the client request.

Where moisture determination has been performed, results are reported on a dry weight basis.

Where a reported less than (<) result is higher than the LOR, this may be due to primary sample extract/digestate dilution and/or insufficient sample for analysis.

Where the LOR of a reported result differs from standard LOR, this may be due to high moisture content, insufficient sample (reduced weight employed) or matrix interference.

When sampling time information is not provided by the client, sampling dates are shown without a time component. In these instances, the time component has been assumed by the laboratory for processing purposes.

Where a result is required to meet compliance limits the associated uncertainty must be considered. Refer to the ALS Contract for details.

Key : CAS Number = CAS registry number from database maintained by Chemical Abstracts Services. The Chemical Abstracts Service is a division of the American Chemical Society.
LOR = Limit of reporting
^ = This result is computed from individual analyte detections at or above the level of reporting
ø = ALS is not NATA accredited for these tests.
~ = Indicates an estimated value.

- ED045G: The presence of Thiocyanate, Thiosulfate and Sulfite can positively contribute to the chloride result, thereby may bias results higher than expected. Results should be scrutinised accordingly.

Analytical Results

Sub-Matrix: SOIL (Matrix: SOIL)			Sample ID	30055/9917	30055/9919	30060/1998	32920/S1	----
			Sampling date / time	14-Nov-2024 00:00	14-Nov-2024 00:00	14-Nov-2024 00:00	15-Nov-2024 00:00	----
Compound	CAS Number	LOR	Unit	ES2437419-001	ES2437419-002	ES2437419-003	ES2437419-004	--------
				Result	Result	Result	Result	----
EA002: pH 1:5 (Soils)								
pH Value	----	0.1	pH Unit	**5.4**	**6.5**	**6.2**	**6.2**	**----**
EA010: Conductivity (1:5)								
Electrical Conductivity @ 25°C	----	1	µS/cm	**68**	**35**	**27**	**260**	**----**
EA055: Moisture Content (Dried @ 105-110°C)								
Moisture Content	----	0.1	%	**9.4**	**9.7**	**14.2**	**12.4**	**----**
ED040S : Soluble Sulfate by ICPAES								
Sulfate as SO4 2-	14808-79-8	10	mg/kg	<10	**50**	**270**	**100**	**----**
ED045G: Chloride by Discrete Analyser								
Chloride	16887-00-6	10	mg/kg	**----**	**----**	**----**	**540**	**----**

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EXPLANATION OF NOTES, ABBREVIATIONS & TERMS USED ON BOREHOLE AND TEST PIT LOGS

DRILLING/EXCAVATION METHOD

HA	Hand Auger	**ADH**	Hollow Auger	**NQ**	Diamond Core - 47 mm
DT	Diatube Coring	**RT**	Rotary Tricone bit	**NMLC**	Diamond Core - 52 mm
NDD	Non-destructive digging	**RAB**	Rotary Air Blast	**HQ**	Diamond Core - 63 mm
AD*	Auger Drilling	**RC**	Reverse Circulation	**HMLC**	Diamond Core - 63 mm
***V**	V-Bit	**PT**	Push Tube	**EX**	Tracked Hydraulic Excavator
***T**	TC-Bit, e.g. AD/T	**WB**	Washbore	**HAND**	Excavated by Hand Methods

PENETRATION RESISTANCE

L	**Low Resistance**	Rapid penetration/ excavation possible with little effort from equipment used.
M	**Medium Resistance**	Penetration/ excavation possible at an acceptable rate with moderate effort from equipment used.
H	**High Resistance**	Penetration/ excavation is possible but at a slow rate and requires significant effort from equipment used.
R	**Refusal/Practical Refusal**	No further progress possible without risk of damage or unacceptable wear to equipment used.

These assessments are subjective and are dependent on many factors, including equipment power and weight, condition of excavation or drilling tools and experience of the operator.

WATER

Standing Water Level **Partial water loss**

Water Seepage **Complete Water Loss**

GWNO	GROUNDWATER NOT OBSERVED - Observation of groundwater, whether present or not, was not possible due to drilling water, surface seepage or cave-in of the borehole/ test pit.
GWNE	GROUNDWATER NOT ENCOUNTERED - Borehole/ test pit was dry soon after excavation. However, groundwater could be present in less permeable strata. Inflow may have been observed had the borehole/ test pit been left open for a longer period.

SAMPLING AND TESTING

SPT	Standard Penetration Testing to AS1289.6.3.3 2004
4,7,11 N=18	4,7,11 = Blows per 150mm. N = Blows per 300mm penetration following a 150mm seating drive
30/80mm	Where practical refusal occurs, the blows and penetration for that interval are reported, N is not reported
RW	Penetration occurred under the rod weight only, N<1
HW	Penetration occurred under the hammer and rod weight only, N<1
HB	Hammer double bouncing on anvil, N is not reported
Sampling	
S1	Jar sample – number indicates sample number
D	Disturbed Sample
B	Bulk disturbed Sample
U50	Thin walled tube sample - number indicates nominal sample diameter in millimetres
Testing	
PP	Pocket Penetrometer test expressed as instrument reading in kPa
DCP	Dynamic Cone Penetrometer (AS1289.6.3.1 1997)
PSP	Perth Sand Penetrometer (AS1289.6.3.2 1997)

GEOLOGICAL BOUNDARIES

———— = Observed Boundary (Position known)

– – – – – – – – – – = Observed Boundary (Position approximate)

– –?– –?– –?– – = Boundary (Interpreted or inferred)

ROCK CORE RECOVERY

TCR =Total Core Recovery (%)

$$= \frac{Length\ of\ core\ recovered}{Length\ of\ core\ run} \times 100$$

RQD = Rock Quality Designation (%)

$$= \frac{\sum Axial\ lengths\ of\ core > 100mm}{Length\ of\ core\ run} \times 100$$

METHOD OF SOIL DESCRIPTION USED ON BOREHOLE AND TEST PIT LOGS

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FILL

COUBLES or BOULDERS

GRAVEL (GP or GW)

ORGANIC SOILS (OL, OH or Pt)

SILT (ML or MH)

CLAY (CL, CI or CH)

SAND (SP or SW)

Combinations of these basic symbols may be used to indicate mixed materials such as sandy clay

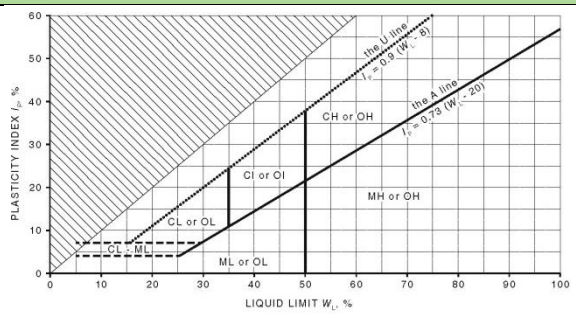
CLASSIFICATION AND INFERRED STRATIGRAPHY

Soil is broadly classified and described in Borehole and Test Pit Logs using the preferred method given in AS 1726:2017, Section 6.1 – Soil description and classification.

PARTICLE SIZE CHARACTERISTICS

Fraction	Components	Sub Division	Size mm
Oversize	BOULDERS		>200
	COBBLES		63 to 200
Coarse grained soil	GRAVEL	Coarse	19 to 63
		Medium	6.7 to 19
		Fine	2.36 to 6.7
	SAND	Coarse	0.6 to 2.36
		Medium	0.21 to 0.6
		Fine	0.075 to 0.21
Fine grained soil	SILT		0.002 to 0.075
	CLAY		<0.002

PLASTICITY PROPERTIES



GROUP SYMBOLS

Major Divisions		Symbol	Description
COARSE GRAINED SOILS More than 65% of soil excluding oversize fraction is greater than 0.075mm	GRAVEL More than 50% of coarse fraction is >2.36mm	GW	Well graded gravel and gravel-sand mixtures, little or no fines, no dry strength.
		GP	Poorly graded gravel and gravel-sand mixtures, little or no fines, no dry strength.
		GM	Silty gravel, gravel-sand-silt mixtures, zero to medium dry strength.
		GC	Clayey gravel, gravel-sand-clay mixtures, medium to high dry strength.
	SAND More than 50% of coarse fraction is <2.36 mm	SW	Well graded sand and gravelly sand, little or no fines, no dry strength.
		SP	Poorly graded sand and gravelly sand, little or no fines, no dry strength.
		SM	Silty sand, sand-silt mixtures, zero to medium dry strength.
		SC	Clayey sand, sandy-clay mixtures, medium to high dry strength.
FINE GRAINED SOILS More than 35% of soil excluding oversized fraction is less than 0.075mm	Liquid Limit less < 50%	ML	Inorganic silts of low plasticity, very fine sands, rock flour, silty or clayey fine sands, zero to medium dry strength.
		CL, CI	Inorganic clays of low to medium plasticity, gravelly clays, sandy clays, silty clays, medium to high dry strength.
		OL	Organic silts and organic silty clays of low plasticity, low to medium dry strength.
	Liquid Limit > than 50%	MH	Inorganic silts of high plasticity, high to very high dry strength.
		CH	Inorganic clays of high plasticity, high to very high dry strength.
		OH	Organic clays of medium to high plasticity, medium to high dry strength.
Highly Organic soil		PT	Peat muck and other highly organic soils.

MOISTURE CONDITION

Symbol	Term	Description
D	Dry	Non- cohesive and free running.
M	Moist	Soils feel cool, darkened in colour. Soil tends to stick together.
W	Wet	Soils feel cool, darkened in colour. Soil tends to stick together, free water forms when handling.

Moisture content of cohesive soils shall be described in relation to plastic limit (PL) or liquid limit (LL) for soils with higher moisture content as follows: Moist, dry of plastic limit (w < PL); Moist, near plastic limit ($w \approx$ PL); Moist, wet of plastic limit (w < PL); Wet, near liquid limit ($w \approx$ LL), Wet, wet of liquid limit (w > LL),

CONSISTENCY

Symbol	Term	Undrained Shear Strength (kPa)	SPT "N" #
VS	Very Soft	≤ 12	≤ 2
S	Soft	>12 to ≤ 25	>2 to ≤ 4
F	Firm	>25 to ≤ 50	>4 to 8
St	Stiff	>50 to ≤ 100	>8 to 15
VSt	Very Stiff	>100 to ≤ 200	>15 to 30
H	Hard	>200	>30
Fr	Friable	-	

DENSITY

Symbol	Term	Density Index %	SPT "N" #
VL	Very Loose	≤ 15	0 to 4
L	Loose	>15 to ≤ 35	4 to 10
MD	Medium Dense	>35 to ≤ 65	10 to 30
D	Dense	>65 to ≤ 85	30 to 50
VD	Very Dense	>85	Above 50

In the absence of test results, consistency and density may be assessed from correlations with the observed behaviour of the material. # SPT correlations are not stated in AS1726:2017, and may be subject to corrections for overburden pressure, moisture content of the soil, and equipment type.

MINOR COMPONENTS

Term	Assessment Guide	Proportion by Mass
Add 'Trace'	Presence just detectable by feel or eye but soil properties little or no different to general properties of primary component	Coarse grained soils: ≤ 5% Fine grained soil: ≤ 15%
Add 'With'	Presence easily detectable by feel or eye but soil properties little or no different to general properties of primary component	Coarse grained soils: 5 - 12% Fine grained soil: 15 - 30%
Prefix soil name	Presence easily detectable by feel or eye in conjunction with the general properties of primary component	Coarse grained soils: >12% Fine grained soil: >30%

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TERMS FOR ROCK MATERIAL STRENGTH AND WEATHERING

CLASSIFICATION AND INFERRED STRATIGRAPHY

Rock is broadly classified and described in Borehole and Test Pit Logs using the preferred method given in AS1726 – 2017, Section 6.2 – Rock identification, description and classification.

ROCK MATERIAL STRENGTH CLASSIFICATION

Symbol	Term	Point Load Index, $Is_{(50)}$ (MPa) #	Field Guide
VL	Very Low	0.03 to 0.1	Material crumbles under firm blows with sharp end of pick; can be peeled with knife; too hard to cut a triaxial sample by hand. Pieces up to 30 mm can be broken by finger pressure.
L	Low	0.1 to 0.3	Easily scored with a knife; indentations 1 mm to 3 mm show in the specimen with firm blows of pick point; has dull sound under hammer. A piece of core 150 mm long by 50 mm diameter may be broken by hand. Sharp edges of core may be friable and break during handling.
M	Medium	0.3 to 1	Readily scored with a knife; a piece of core 150 mm long by 50 mm diameter can be broken by hand with difficulty.
H	High	1 to 3	A piece of core 150 mm long by 50 mm diameter cannot be broken by hand but can be broken with pick with a single firm blow; rock rings under hammer.
VH	Very High	3 to 10	Hand specimen breaks with pick after more than one blow; rock rings under hammer.
EH	Extremely High	>10	Specimen requires many blows with geological pick to break through intact material; rock rings under hammer.

 # Rock Strength Test Results

▼ Point Load Strength Index, $Is_{(50)}$, Axial test (MPa)

● Point Load Strength Index, $Is_{(50)}$, Diametral test (MPa)

Relationship between rock strength test result ($Is_{(50)}$) and unconfined compressive strength (UCS) will vary with rock type and strength, and should be determined on a site-specific basis. However UCS is typically 20 x $Is_{(50)}$.

ROCK MATERIAL WEATHERING CLASSIFICATION

Symbol		Term	Field Guide
RS		Residual Soil	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.
XW		Extremely Weathered	Rock is weathered to such an extent that it has soil properties - i.e. it either disintegrates or can be remoulded, in water.
DW	HW	Distinctly Weathered	Rock strength usually changed by weathering. The rock may be highly discoloured, usually by iron staining. Porosity may be increased by leaching, or may be decreased due to deposition of weathering products in pores. In some environments it is convenient to subdivide into Highly Weathered and Moderately Weathered, with the degree of alteration typically less for MW.
	MW		
SW		Slightly Weathered	Rock slightly discoloured but shows little or no change of strength relative to fresh rock.
FR		Fresh	Rock shows no sign of decomposition or staining.

ABBREVIATIONS AND DESCRIPTIONS FOR ROCK MATERIAL AND DEFECTS

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CLASSIFICATION AND INFERRED STRATIGRAPHY

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DETAILED ROCK DEFECT SPACING

Bedding Thickness*
(Spacing between bedding partings)

Term	Spacing (mm)
Thinly laminated	<6
Laminated	6 – 20
Very thinly bedded	20 – 60
Thinly bedded	60 – 200
Medium bedded	200 – 600
Thickly bedded	600 – 2,000
Very thickly bedded	> 2,000

ABBREVIATIONS AND DESCRIPTIONS FOR DEFECT TYPES

Defect Type	Abbr.	Description
Joint	JT	Surface of a fracture or parting, formed without displacement, across which the rock has little or no tensile strength. May be closed or filled by air, water or soil or rock substance, which acts as cement.
Bedding Parting	BP	Surface of fracture or parting, across which the rock has little or no tensile strength, parallel or sub-parallel to layering/ bedding. Bedding refers to the layering or stratification of a rock, indicating orientation during deposition, resulting in planar anisotropy in the rock material.
Contact	CO	The surface between two types or ages of rock.
Sheared Surface	SSU	A near planar, curved or undulating surface which is usually smooth, polished or slickensided.
Sheared Seam/ Zone (Fault)	SS/SZ	Seam or zone with roughly parallel almost planar boundaries of rock substance cut by closely spaced (often <50 mm) parallel and usually smooth or slickensided joints or cleavage planes.
Crushed Seam/ Zone (Fault)	CS/CZ	Seam or zone composed of disoriented usually angular fragments of the host rock substance, with roughly parallel near-planar boundaries. The brecciated fragments may be of clay, silt, sand or gravel sizes or mixtures of these.
Extremely Weathered Seam/ Zone	XWS/XWZ	Seam of soil substance, often with gradational boundaries, formed by weathering of the rock material in places.
Infilled Seam	IS	Seam of soil substance, usually clay or clayey, with very distinct roughly parallel boundaries, formed by soil migrating into joint or open cavity.
Vein	VN	Distinct sheet-like body of minerals crystallised within rock through typically open-space filling or crack-seal growth.

NOTE: Defects size of <100mm SS, CS and XWS. Defects size of >100mm SZ, CZ and XWZ.

ABBREVIATIONS AND DESCRIPTIONS FOR DEFECT SHAPE AND ROUGHNESS

Shape	Abbr.	Description	Roughness	Abbr.	Description
Planar	PR	Consistent orientation	Polished	POL	Shiny smooth surface
Curved	CU	Gradual change in orientation	Slickensided	SL	Grooved or striated surface, usually polished
Undulating	UN	Wavy surface	Smooth	SM	Smooth to touch. Few or no surface irregularities
Stepped	ST	One or more well defined steps	Rough	RO	Many small surface irregularities (amplitude generally <1mm). Feels like fine to coarse sandpaper
Irregular	IR	Many sharp changes in orientation	Very Rough	VR	Many large surface irregularities, amplitude generally >1mm. Feels like very coarse sandpaper

Orientation: **Vertical Boreholes –** The dip (inclination from horizontal) of the defect.
Inclined Boreholes – The inclination is measured as the acute angle to the core axis.

ABBREVIATIONS AND DESCRIPTIONS FOR DEFECT COATING

Coating	Abbr.	Description
Clean	CN	No visible coating or infilling
Stain	SN	No visible coating but surfaces are discoloured by staining, often limonite (orange-brown)
Veneer	VNR	A visible coating of soil or mineral substance, usually too thin to measure (< 1 mm); may be patchy

DEFECT APERTURE

Aperture	Abbr.	Description
Closed	CL	Closed.
Open	OP	Without any infill material.
Infilled	-	Soil or rock i.e. clay, silt, talc, pyrite, quartz, etc.