GEOTECHNICAL REPORT

1-3 Emerald Street and 6-8 Troy Street, Emu Plains NSW

Midson Group Pty Ltd – February 2023



DOCUMENT CONTROL

GEOTECHNICAL REPORT

1-3 Emerald Street and 6-8 Troy Street, Emu Plains NSW 2750

PREPARED FOR

The Uniting Church in Australia Property Trust For Uniting (NSW.ACT) C/- Onofrio Marzulli Midson Group Pty Ltd Suite 7, 33 Alexandra Street, Hunters Hill NSW 2110

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1. INTRODUCTION

Geo-Logix Pty Ltd (Geo-Logix) was engaged by Midson Group Pty Ltd to conduct a geotechnical investigation of the property located at 1-3 Emerald Street and 6-8 Troy Street, Emu Plains NSW (Figure 1). Geo-Logix understands that The Uniting Church in Australia Property Trust plan to construct a proposed aged care facility at the site, with a proposed basement. The proposed basement design is provided in Attachment A. Information requested by NSW Water in relation to site dewatering has been provided in Section 5.2 of this report.

1.1 Objectives and Scope of Work

During a previous investigation by Douglas Partners (DP) in 2022, refusal was encountered on river gravels at 5 to 8 metres below grade (mbg). The objective of Geo-Logix's investigation was to provide additional information on the gravel layer and underlying bedrock. To satisfy the above objectives Geo-Logix completed the following scope of work:

- Visual appraisal of the site conditions and locality;
- Review of the geological maps for the area;
- Review of the previous geotechnical report and groundwater monitoring report by DP;
- Drilling of six test bores, BH201 to BH206, to shale bedrock by sonic core drilling;
- Conversion of one boring to a groundwater monitoring well to 5 mbg;
- Gauging of groundwater levels in the existing groundwater wells and newly installed groundwater well;
- Logging of the borings in accordance with the Unified Soil Classification System (USCS);
- Backfilling of borings with onsite soils and compacted on completion; and
- Provision of this report detailing the results of the above investigation, recommendations for design and construction of the proposed extension.

The Geo-Logix field investigation was conducted in January 2023.



2. SITE INFORMATION

Site Information	Details
Address	1-3 Emerald Street and 6-8 Troy Street, Emu Plains NSW 2750
Lot and Deposited Plan (DP)	Lot 10, DP 1242243
Approximate Area	14,958 m ²
Coordinates	Lat: 33.754007 S Long: 150.658429 E
Site Description	The site is bound by Emerald Street in the east, Great Western Hwy in the north and Troy Street in the west. The site consists of a church and retirement village. There are some residential properties in the east of the site and Darcy Smith Oval further beyond. There is a commercial centre north of the site with the Great Western Highway and residential properties beyond. There is a public school south of the site with residential properties beyond. West of the site are residential properties.
Topography and Elevation	The site topography is slightly sloping towards north-east. Site elevation ranges from 27 to 30 mAHD. Regionally there is a gentle slope east towards Nepean River.
Geology	Cainozoic era, Quaternary period, Cranebook formation with gravel, sand, silt and clay. (1:100,000 Penrith Geological Map - Geological Survey of NSW, 2000).
Regional Hydrogeology	Groundwater is expected to follow regional topography and flow east towards Nepean River.

3. METHOD OF INVESTIGATION

3.1 Investigation Methods

Geotechnical fieldwork was undertaken on 4 and 10-12 January 2023 by Geo-Logix.

Prior to undertaking the borings, each location was scanned for underground services and utilities by an independent utility locator and cross-checked with the results of a 'Dial Before You Dig' (DBYD) search.

Bores BH201 to BH206 were completed by Geo-Logix utilising a sonic core equipped drill rig. At the completion of drilling, boring BH204 was converted to a groundwater monitoring well in accordance with Minimum Construction Requirements for Water Bores in Australia (NUDLC, 2020). The remaining test bores were reinstated with soil cuttings and compacted.

At location BH204, the groundwater well was constructed of Class 18 50mm PVC pipe with slotted PVC casing 3 m in length installed from the base of the well. A sand filter pack extended from the base of the borings to 0.5 m above the top of the slotted PVC casing and was sealed with 1.0 m of hydrated bentonite pellets above the sand pack. A cement grout was used to seal the borehole annulus to surface. Soil Bore Logs and construction details are presented in the attached boring logs (Attachment B).

The groundwater in BH204 was left to stabilised for 48 hours prior to gauging the water level. Using an oil/water interface probe, stabilised groundwater levels were measured in existing groundwater wells BH100, an unmarked well northeast of the marked location of well BH102, and well BH204. Groundwater well BH102 could not be located during the investigation.



4. SITE GEOLOGY AND HYDROGEOLOGY

As described in the DP report, onsite soils comprise a thin layer of surface fill, typically less than 1 m in thickness with localised areas of deeper fill underlain by alluvial soils. The existing fill is considered uncontrolled.

The underlying alluvial soils are predominantly sandy with clayey/silty interlayers present, and with gravel alluvium with cobbles encountered at a depth of approximately 6 mbg across the site. The alluvial sands and gravels are considered medium dense.

The gravel alluvium extends to a weathered shale bedrock at approximately 19 to 20 mbg.

During drilling, groundwater inflow was typically observed at 7 to 9 m below grade in the gravel layer. Stabilised groundwater was measured in the onsite wells at the following depths by DP and Geo-Logix.

	Depth to water (mbg)				
Groundwater weil	DP, March 2022	DP, 6–10 April	GX, Jan 2023		
BH100	1.3	1.5–3.8	3.4		
BH102	2.3	1.5–3.8	Not located		
Unknown Well	n/a	n/a	3.7		
BH204	n/a	n/a	4.2		

Based on the encountered geology, the groundwater is considered to exist as an unconfined aquifer The aquifer level appears to be very susceptible to fluctuations in elevation due to rainfall. DP measured hydraulic conductivity as 1.7×10^{-6} to 5.1×10^{-8} m/s.

5. DISCUSSION

5.1 Excavations

It is expected that onsite soils within the expected depth of excavation will generally be excavatable by excavator. Groundwater management, batter and shoring of excavations are discussed in the following sections. The base elevation of the basement excavation is expected to be approximately 24.050 mAHD.

5.2 Groundwater Inflow

During previous investigations, groundwater has been encountered within the depth of exploration.

As noted by DP, if construction is undertaken during relatively dry weather, it is expected that there will be little to no groundwater infiltration to the basement excavation. However, due to the nature of the unconfined aquifer and potential groundwater fluctuations, it is recommended that the development be designed with a tanked basement, accounting for potential uplift conditions due to elevated groundwater.

The maximum estimated groundwater inflow to the basement excavation is approximately 370 m³/day, though experience indicates that estimated maximum inflows very rarely occur. The use of cut-off walls would also be expected to significantly reduce this figure. Geo-Logix assumes maximum flows might occur 10% of the time during excavation and construction, which is a reasonably conservative assumption.

Geo-Logix understands that approximately 6 months is allowed for construction of the tanked basement. Based on this timeframe, the volume of extracted groundwater is not expected to exceed 6,700 m³.



Depending on encountered conditions, it is expected that groundwater dewatering may be accomplished by spearpoint or using sump and pump methods. If using spearpoint methods, predrilling may be required for spearpoint installation. Via either method it is expected that groundwater will be pumped to onsite storage. Groundwater may be reinjected to the aquifer on site, outside of the proposed basement excavations.

Where reinsertion is not achievable due to extraction volumes or other reasons, the groundwater may be pumped to an onsite holding tank. Dewatering flows are to be measured using a propeller or mag meter with total dewatering volumes recorded daily.

5.3 Batter Slopes and Shoring

Batter Slopes

Excavations must be designed and constructed in a stable manner. The sides of the excavation should be shored or battered so as to maintain stability of both the excavation sides and bottom. Assuming that excavations are undertaken prior to any other construction works, and provided all surcharge loads, including plant and stockpiled material are kept well clear of the top of the batters, minimum batter slopes are recommended as 1.5H:1V for temporary batters within the dry, natural clays and sands for batters of up to 3 m high and 2H:1V for permanent batters.

Permanent batters should be protected from erosion by vegetation or other measures and designed with adequate surface and subsurface drainage. For batters taller than 3 m, localised assessment of batter slopes is recommended.

Stormwater runoff should be directed away from the tops of batters by use of berm drains. Where runoff must be directed down the face of a batter, the batter drains/chutes should be lined to prevent erosion. A properly installed silt fence should be used at the base of batter slopes to prevent offsite migration of sediment. Scouring of excavation faces due to runoff should be repaired prior to further works within the excavation(s). All permanent batters should be protected from erosion by vegetation or other measures and designed with adequate surface and subsurface drainage.

Earth Retention and Shoring

The contractor is solely responsible for temporary excavation design and should evaluate the soil exposed in the excavations as part of the contractor's safety procedures. In no case should slope height, slope inclination, or excavation depth, including utility trench depth, exceed those specified in local, state, and national safety regulations.

The following earth pressure coefficients are recommended for use in design of temporary and permanent retaining structures:

	Bulk	Poisson's	Earth Pressure Coefficients			Cohesion	Friction	Elastic	
Retained Material	Density (kN/m³)	Ratio, v	At rest (K₀)	Active (K _a)	Passive (K _p)	c' (kPa)	Angle <i>Φ</i> ' (°)	Modulus, E' (MPa)	
Fill	18	0.3	0.60	0.40	2.4	0	25	10	
Onsite Clay (CL)	19	0.4	0.60	0.40	2.4	5	25	18	
Alluvial Sand and Gravel (SP, SC, GP, GC)	20	0.2	0.60	0.30	3.0	2	33	30	

The 'at rest' earth pressure coefficient (K_0) is suitable for retaining structures where anchors or other methods restrain retaining wall movement or where significant movements cannot be tolerated (rigid wall).



A uniform or trapezoidal earth pressure distribution should be adopted. It should be noted that shoring which is designed for this 'at rest' coefficient will still undergo some lateral movements.

The active earth pressure coefficient (K_a) is suitable for retaining structures allowing movement of the top such as cantilevered pile walls. For these structures the pressure acting on the wall can be estimated on the basis of a triangular earth pressure distribution.

The passive earth pressure coefficient (K_p) is suitable for the calculation of resisting forces at the toe of concrete, reinforced stone, or masonry walls.

Any surcharge affecting the walls (e.g. traffic, construction loads, adjacent footings, inclined backfill surface, etc.) should be allowed in the design using the appropriate earth pressure coefficient from above.

Design of all retaining structures should be undertaken in accordance with AS4678-2002. Furthermore, the design of any retaining structures should make allowance for all applicable surcharge loadings including construction activities around the perimeter of the excavation, traffic loadings and adjacent buildings. Consideration should be given to the possibility of a hydrostatic pressure due to build-up of water behind the wall (e.g. from broken services), unless permanent subsurface drainage can be provided.

Recommended Shoring Methods for the Basement Excavation

It is expected that a cut-off wall shoring method will be desired to limit potential groundwater inflow to the proposed basement excavations.

Appropriate shoring methods for the basement excavation are expected to limited by the underlying alluvial cobbles. While cobbles were not generally encountered within the expected depth of excavation, approximately 4 mbg, their presence below approximately 6 mbg is expected to limit the used of sheet piles or other driven piles, as well cased piers. Shoring may either incorporate bracing of shallower piles/piers or may be completed using Continuous Flight Auger (CFA) piles where concrete is pumped as the hollow stem auger is withdrawn.

5.4 Construction Induced Vibrations

Onsite fill, native soils and weathered shale are expected to be readily excavatable using excavators or backhoes; so long as percussive piling or excavation methods are not used, construction induced vibrations are not expected to be an issue.

If percussive piling is used, consideration must be given to possible construction induced ground vibration. Construction induced ground vibration is unlikely to be an issue at the site unless heavy impact tools are required for excavation. The use of other techniques which do not involve impact (e.g. rock saws), although less productive, would reduce or possibly eliminate risks of damage due to vibrations.

If adopting a rock hammer or similar, onsite guidance by a vibration specialist is recommended during the early part of excavation. This should include vibration characterisation trials that are used to define vibration levels for the selected equipment.

Peak Particle Velocity (PPV) is usually the adopted measure of ground vibration and the safe limits depend on the sensitivity of the adjoining structures and services. There are a number of Australian and overseas publications that provide vibration velocity guideline levels (or safe limits) including:

- Australian Standard AS2187.2-2006 Explosives Storage and use Use of explosives Appendix J: Ground Vibrations and Airblast Overpressure;
- DIN 4150 Part 3 1999. Effects if Vibration on Structures;



- Department of Environment and Conservation NSW, 2006. Assessing Vibration: a technical guideline;
- British Standard BS 7385-1:1990. Evaluation and measurement for vibration in buildings. Guide for measurement of vibrations and evaluation of their effects on buildings;
- British Standard BS 7385-2:1993. Evaluation and measurement for vibration in buildings. Guide to damage levels from groundborne vibration.

The most appropriate guidelines levels for the proposed excavation work are provided in AS2187.2-2006, which refers to guideline values from BS7385-2 for the prevention of minor or cosmetic damage occurring in structures from ground vibration. Additionally, the guideline levels provided in DIN 4150 Part 3 is considered an appropriate source for guideline levels.

Ideally, safe limits should be determined by a specialist vibration consultant. However, as a preliminary guide, and considering the above guidelines and the type of adjoining structures present, Geo-Logix recommend a maximum PPV of 10 mm/sec (measured at the foundations of adjoining structures) to prevent cosmetic and structural damage.

Geo-Logix notes human discomfort levels caused by vibration are typically less than the levels that are likely to cause cosmetic or structural damage to structures. Therefore, neighbours may lodge complaints before any cosmetic or structural damage occurs.

Regardless of excavation, retention or foundation methods, Geo-Logix recommends dilapidation surveys be carried out on neighbouring buildings prior to construction to confirm that the construction works are not causing damage. These surveys should be agreed to, and the report signed, by the owners of the adjacent building prior to work commencing.

5.5 Basement Foundations

Geo-Logix recommends that footings be founded on a consistent medium to minimise any potential differential settlements. However, depending on the building loads and whether the structures are designed to be relatively flexible, this may not be significant.

Shallow Foundations

Assuming an allowable settlement of 25 mm high level pad footings for the proposed basement may be designed based on an allowable bearing capacity of 250 kPa.

Geo-Logix recommend that foundation subgrade surfaces be observed and tested by a geotechnical engineer using Dynamic Cone Penetrometer (DCP) testing equipment or other satisfactory methods prior to steel or concrete placement. Any unsatisfactory soil detected during this evaluation should be undercut as directed by the geotechnical engineer. Footing excavations should be protected from surface water runoff; if water is allowed to accumulate within a footing excavation and soften the bearing soils, the deficient soils should be removed from the excavation prior to concrete placement.

Deep Foundations

Allowable bearing pressure and adhesion for deep foundations including cased bored or CFA piles are summarised in the following table.



Bearing Stratum	Top of Strata (mbg)	Allowable Bearing Pressure (MPa)*	Allowable Adhesion/Skin Friction (kPa)**	Young's Modulus, Es (MPa)	Estimated Settlement
Alluvial Clays/Sands			20		
Alluvial Gravels	8	1,000	20	15	1% of Footing Width or Pier Base
Weathered Shale (Class IV-V)	19	700	35	50	1% of Footing Width or Pier Base
Fresh Shale (Class III+)	21	2,000	35	200	1% of Footing Width or Pier Base

*To assure bearing capacity, piers should be embedded a minimum of 1.5 pier diameters into the bearing stratum. **For pier foundations only, not applicable for footings. Shaft resistance should be ignored for the top 1.5 pile diameters. Adhesion in shale assumes a clean socket of roughness R2 or better.

The bearing stratum should be verified prior to the placement of rebar or concrete. Pier borings should be filled on the same day as drilling. Pier borings should be dewatered immediately prior to placement of concrete. If required dewatering for pier borings may be accomplished by sump pump. Uncased bored piers are not recommend due to expected borehole collapse.

All footing systems should be designed and constructed in accordance with the recommendations contained in AS 2870-2011 and/or AS 2159-2009 by a suitably qualified and experienced structural engineer.

5.6 Earthquake Design

Structural design for earthquake loads should be carried out in accordance with the relevant provisions in AS1170.4–2007. Based on the subsurface profile encountered at the base elevation of the proposed excavation, and with reference to Tables 3.2 and 4.1 of AS1170.4, the site subsoil class is considered to be C_e (shallow soil site) with a hazard factor (Z) of 0.08.



6. LIMITATIONS

This report should be read in full, and no executive summary, conclusion or other section of the report may be used or relied on in isolation or taken as representative of the report as a whole. No responsibility is accepted by Geo-Logix, and any duty of care that may arise but for this statement is excluded, in relation to any use of any part of this report other than on this basis.

This report has been prepared for the sole benefit of and use by the Client. No other person may rely on the report for any purpose whatsoever except with Geo-Logix' express written consent. Any duty of care to third parties that would or may arise in respect of persons other than the Client, but for this statement, is excluded.

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This report is based on the available project information and the subsurface information obtained by Geo-Logix. If there are any revisions to the plans for this project or if deviations from the subsurface conditions noted in this report are encountered during construction, Geo-Logix should be notified immediately to determine if there are consequences to the recommendations provided in this report. If Geo-Logix is not retained to perform these functions, Geo-Logix cannot be responsible for the impact of those conditions on the performance of the project.

Unless otherwise expressly stated, Geo-Logix has assumed that the information and data contained in previous reports carried out by others and reviewed in preparation of this report are completely accurate and has not sought independently to verify the accuracy of the information or data.

Where laboratory tests have been carried out by others on Geo-Logix' behalf, the tests are reproduced in this report on the assumption that the tests are accurate. Geo-Logix has not sought independently to verify the accuracy of those tests and assumes no responsibility in respect of them.

The geotechnical engineer warrants that the findings, recommendations, specifications, or professional advice contained herein have been made in accordance with generally accepted professional geotechnical engineering practices in the local area at the time of this report. No other warranties are implied or expressed.

This report has been prepared for the specific application to the proposed development as described in the report. After the plans and specifications for the project are more complete the geotechnical engineer should be provided with the opportunity to review the final design plans and specifications to assess whether our engineering recommendations have been properly incorporated into the design documents. At that time, it may be necessary to submit supplementary recommendations.



7. REFERENCES

Australian Standard (2007) AS1170.4–2007 Structural design actions – Earthquake actions in Australia, Standards Australia.

Australian Standard (2007) AS3798–2007 Guidelines on earthworks for commercial and residential developments, Standards Australia.

Australian Standard (2009) AS2159–2009 Piling Design and Installation, Standards Australia.

Australian Standard (2009) AS3600–2009 Concrete Structures, Standards Australia.

Australian Standard (2011) AS2870–2011 Residential slabs and footings, Standards Australia.

Bowles, J. E. (1996) Foundation Analysis and Design, 5th Edition, Mc-Graw Hill, Inc. New York.

Pells et al (1998) *Foundations on Sandstone and Shale in the Sydney Region*, Australian Geomechanics Society, 1998.

FIGURES





Geo-Logix

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SITE MAP

Geotechnical Investigaiton 1-3 Emerald St and 6-8 Troy St, Emu Plains NSW

Figure 2

ATTACHMENT A







	ALL SETOUT TO ARCHITECT'S DRAWINGS. DIMENSIONS TO BE VERIFIED WITH ARCHITECT AND BUILDER BEFORE COMMENCING SHOP DRAWINGS OR SITE WORK. NORTHROP ACCEPTS NO RESPONSIBILITY FOR THE USABILITY, COMPLETENESS OR SCALE OF DRAWINGS TRANSFERRED ELECTRONICALLY.	NORTHROP Wollongong	PROJECT UNITING EDINGL
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ATTACHMENT B



Geo-Logix Pty Ltd Building Q2, Level 3 Unit 2309 / 4 Daydream Street Warriewood NSW 2102 www.geo-logix.com.au

Project Number:	2201080
Hole Depth:	21.00 m
Date Started:	12/01/2023
Date Completed:	12/01/2023

Project Name:	Geotechnical Investigation
Location / Site:	1-3 Emerald Street, Emu Plains NSW
Client:	Midson Group Pty Ltd
Contractor:	Numac Drilling
Method:	Track mounted sonic coring equipped drilling

Method	Water Level	Depth (mBGL)	Material Type	USCS Symbol	Graphic Log	Material Description	Moisture	Observations / Comments
СС	2	0.15				CONCRETE.	dry	
		1.00	Fill	F		moderately compacted.		
		_				Clayey SAND- brownish yellow / dark yellowish orange (10YR 6/6), 40% clay, 60% sand, medium dense.	damp	
		_2		SC				
		-						
		3.00				Clayey SAND with Gravel- yellowish brown / moderate yellowish brown (10YR 5/4),	moist	
		-		sc		20% clay, 45% sand, 35% gravel, medium dense, cobbles (60-100mm).		
.com.au Drilling	p	4.00			r K			
Sonic D			ıral	0.0		Sandy GRAVEL with Clay- white / yellowish grey (5Y 8/1), 10% clay, 40% sand, 50% gravel, loose, cobbles (60-200mm).	moist	
e at www		-	Natu	GP				
Irie white		5.00				Sandy CLAY with Gravel- pale olive / dusky yellow (5Y 6/4), 40% clay, 35% sand, 25% gravel, medium plasticity, firm, cobbles (60-200mm).	moist	
vn by lau		-		CL				
M - drav		6.00				Clayey SAND- very pale brown / greyish orange (10YR 7/4), 40% clay, 60% sand,	moist	
:48:21 A		-				medium dense.		
0/23 11		7		SC				
SDT 2/1								
SPJ GL.(
s v2.G	Abbrev	/iation	s:		ŀ. <i>/:/</i> ·	Abandonment Method - Backfill with	soil and co	npact
J PLAIN	Hydroca H High M Med	arbon O 1 lium	dour	S D	ample Ty Distur Undis	ype Strength Testing Additional Comments: bed SPT Standard Penetration Test turbed DCP Dynamic Cone Penetrometer		
1 I Z Z Z Z	Low Z Zero)		B R C	Bulk Repre Contin	PP Pocket Penetrometer sentative Water Levels		
Q J Jar V Encountered Groundwater Asb Asbestos Image: Constraint of the stabilised Groundwater Stabilised Groundwater								
L0G202	R	U	N	A	Ð	Log Drawn By: Laurie White Logged By: Thara Polas	sery	Date: 12/01/2023

2201080 EMU PLA	H High M Medium L Low Z Zero	D Disturbed U Undisturbed B Bulk R Representative C Continuous J Jar Asb Asbestos	SPT Standard Penetration Test DCP Dynamic Cone Penetrometer PP Pocket Penetrometer Water Levels Encountered Groundwater Image: Stabilised Groundwater Stabilised Groundwater	Additional Commen	IS:	
123						
0620	DE LA	Log D	Drawn By: Laurie White	Logged By:	Thara Polassery	Date: 12/01/2023
GLLG			Contact: laurie.white@reumad.com.au	Checked By:	Alyson Bannister	Date: 09/02/2023



Geo-Logix Pty Ltd Building Q2, Level 3 Unit 2309 / 4 Daydream Street Warriewood NSW 2102 www.geo-logix.com.au

Project Number:	2201080
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Method:	Track mounted sonic coring equipped drilling

Method	Water Level	Depth (mBGL)	Material Type	USCS Symbol	Graphic Log	Material Description		Moisture	Observations / Comments
		9.00		sc		Clayey SAND- very pale brown / greyish orange (10YR 7/4), 409 medium dense.	o clay, 60% sand,	moist	
		_ 10.00		SP		Gravely SAND with Clay- pinkish grey / greyish orange pink (5 60% sand, 30% gravel, medium dense, cobbles (60-200mm).	(ĸ //2), 10% clay,	wet	
		11		GC		Clayey Sandy GKAVEL- greyish red (5R 4/2), 20% clay, 30% s loose, cobbles (80-200mm).	na, 50% gravel,	wet	
: www.reumad.com.au Sonic Drilling			Natural			Sandy GRAVEL with Clay- medium grey (N5), 10% clay, 40% s loose, cobbles (60-200mm). Sandy layer at 12-13m.	and, 60% gravel,	wet	
<u>1 - drawn by laurie white at</u>		<u>1</u> 3		GP					
.GDT 2/10/23 11:48:22 AM									
INS V2.GPJ GL	Abbreviations: Abandonment Method: Backfill with soil and compact.								
23 2201080 EMU PLAI	ydroca High I Med Low Zerc	arbon C n dium o	dour	S D U B R C J A	ample Ty Disturl Undist Bulk Repre Contin Jar sb Asbes	pe Strength Testing Additio bed SPT Standard Penetration Test Additio urbed DCP Dynamic Cone Penetrometer P PP Pocket Penetrometer P uous ✓ Encountered Groundwater 0S ✓ Stabilised Groundwater	al Comments:		
GLOG20	Log Drawn By: Laurie White Logged By: Thara Polassery Date: 12/01/2023 Contact: laurie.white@reumad.com.au Checked By: Alyson Bannister Date: 09/02/2023							Date: 12/01/2023 Date: 09/02/2023	



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Method:	Track mounted sonic coring equipped drilling

Method	Water Level	Depth (mBGL)	Material Type	USCS Symbol	Graphic Log	Material Description	Moisture	Observations / Comments	
ad.com.au Sonic Drilling		17 18 19 20.00	Natural	GP	<u>ૢૢૢૢૢૢૢૢૢૢૢૢૢૢૢૢૢૢૢૢૢૢૢૢૢૢૢૢૢૢૢૢૢૢૢૢૢ</u>	Sandy GRAVEL with Clay- medium grey (N5), 10% clay, 4 loose, cobbles (60-200mm).	0% sand, 60% gravel,	wet	Top of rock at 20m based on drilling
e at www.reum		-							resistance. Rock between 20 & 21m, presence of shale.
J PLAINS V2.GPJ GL.GDT 2/10/23 11:48:22 AM - drawn by laurie white ミエチ シー	bbrev High Medi	22 23 	s:	s D U	ample Ty Disturu	Terminated at 21.000 m on rock. pe Strength Testing A ped SPT Standard Penetration Test urbed DCP Dramit Cone Penetrometer	bandonment Method: Backfill w dditional Comments:	th soil and cou	npact.
M Medium U Undisturbed DCP Dynamic Cone Penetrometer L Low B Bulk PP Pocket Penetrometer Z Zero R Representative J Jar Asb Asbestos ♀ Log Drawn By: Laurie White Logged By: Contract. Invariant with @rourned come or						PP Pocket Penetrometer Water Levels Stabilised Groundwater Log Drawn By: Laurie White Contact: Jaurie white@reumad.com.au	Logged By: Thara Pola	Issery	Date: 12/01/2023



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Project Number:	2201080
Hole Depth:	19.00 m
Date Started:	11/01/2023
Date Completed:	11/01/2023

Project Name:	Geotechnical Investigation
Location / Site:	1-3 Emerald Street, Emu Plains NSW
Client:	Midson Group Pty Ltd
Contractor:	Numac Drilling
Method:	Track mounted sonic coring equipped drilling

Method	Water Level	Depth (mBGL)	Material Type	USCS Symbol	Graphic Log	Material Description	Moisture	Observations / Comments
		0.50		F		FILL- light reddish brown / light brown (5YR 6/4), 10% clay, 60% sand, 30% gravel, well compacted.	damp	
			Ē	F		FILL- very dark brown / dusky yellowish brown (10YR 2/2) and very light grey (N8), 20% clay, 40% sand, 40% gravel, well compacted.	damp	Crushed pavement material (60-100mm).
		3.00		CL		CLAY with Sand- red / moderate reddish brown (10R 4/6), 80% clay, 20% sand, medium plasticity, very stiff.	damp	
com.au Drilling		4.00		CL		CLAY with Sand- light red / moderate reddish orange (10R 6/6), 80% clay, 20% sand, medium plasticity, very stiff.	damp	
GL.GDT 2/10/23 11:48:24 AM - drawn by laurie white at www.reumad.c Sonic E		- 5.00	Iral	sc		Clayey SAND with Gravel- reddish grey / pale brown (5YR 5/2), 30% clay, 40% sand, 30% gravel, medium dense.	damp	
		-	Natu	GC		Clayey Sandy GRAVEL- white (N9) and yellowish red / light brown (5YR 5/6), 20% clay, 30% sand, 50% gravel, loose, cobbles (60-90mm).	damp	
		7		GP		Sandy GRAVEL with Clay- light reddish brown / light brown (5YR 6/4), 10% clay, 40% sand, 50% gravel, loose.	damp	
V2.GP		8.00						
	Abbreviations: Abbandonment Method: Backfill with soil and compact. Hydrocarbon Odour Sample Type Strength Testing Additional Comments: H High D Disturbed SPT Standard Penetration Test							

2201080 EMU PL	H High M Medium L Low Z Zero	D Disturbed U Undisturbed B Bulk R Representative C Continuous J Jar Asb Asbestos	SPT DCP PP Water V	Standard Penetration Test Dynamic Cone Penetrometer Pocket Penetrometer Levels Encountered Groundwater Stabilised Groundwater				
123								
062(DE DE DA MA	Log E	Drawn	By: Laurie White	Logged By:	Thara Polassery	Date:	11/01/2023
GLL	U-U-U-U -U-U-U		Cont	act: laurie.white@reumad.com.au	Checked By:	Alyson Bannister	Date:	09/02/2023



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Project Number:	2201080
Hole Depth:	19.00 m
Date Started:	11/01/2023
Date Completed:	11/01/2023

Project Name:	Geotechnical Investigation
Location / Site:	1-3 Emerald Street, Emu Plains NSW
Client:	Midson Group Pty Ltd
Contractor:	Numac Drilling
Method:	Track mounted sonic coring equipped drilling

Method	Water Level	Depth (mBGL)	Material Type	USCS Symbol	Graphic Log	Material Description	Moisture	Observations / Comments
		-		CL		Sandy CLAY with Gravel- dark greyish brown / dark yellowish brown (10YR 4/2), 40% clay, 35% sand, 25% gravel, medium plasticity, very stiff, cobbles (60-100mr boulders (<400mm).	moist ı),	
	<u> </u>	10		GP	૾ૢૢૢૢૢૢૢૢૢૢૢૢૢૢૢૢૢૢૢૢૢૢૢૢૢૢૢૢૢૢૢૢૢૢૢૢૢ	Sandy GRAVEL with Clay- very pale brown / greyish orange (10YR 7/4), 10% cla 40% sand, 50% gravel, loose, cobbles (60-100mm).	y, wet	
om.au rilling	-		ral	GP		Sandy GRAVEL with Clay- medium grey (N5), 10% clay, 40% sand, 50% gravel, loose, clay lense 11-11.2m, cobbles (60mm).	wet	
aurie white at www.reumad.c Sonic D	<u>12.00</u>	Natu	sc		Clayey SAND with Gravel - pinkish grey / greyish orange pink (5YR 7/2), 20% cla 70% sand, 10% gravel, medium dense.	y, wet		
J GL.GDT 2/10/23 11:48:25 AM - drawn by l		14 15		GP	ŢŢŢŢŢŢŢŢŢŢŢŢŢŢŢŢŢŢŢŢŢŢŢŢŢŢŢŢŢŢŢŢŢŢŢŢŢŢ	Sandy GRAVEL with Clay- medium light grey (N6), 10% clay, 40% sand, 50% gravel, loose, clay lense 11-11.2m, cobbles (60mm).	wet	
23 2201080 EMU PLAINS V2.GPJ	Abbreviations: Abandonment Method: Backfill with soil and compact. Hydrocarbon Odour Sample Type Strength Testing Additional Comments: H High D Disturbed SPT Standard Penetrometer M Medium U Undisturbed DCP Dynamic Cone Penetrometer L Low B Bulk PP Z Zero R Representative C Continuous J J Jar Jar Abbrevise Stabilised Groundwater Asb Asbestos Stabilised Groundwater							
BLLOG20:	Log Drawn By: Laurie White Logged By: Thara Polassery Date: 11/01/2023 Contact: laurie.white@reumad.com.au Checked By: Alyson Bannister Date: 09/02/2023							



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Project Number:	2201080
Hole Depth:	19.00 m
Date Started:	11/01/2023
Date Completed:	11/01/2023

Project Name:	Geotechnical Investigation
Location / Site:	1-3 Emerald Street, Emu Plains NSW
Client:	Midson Group Pty Ltd
Contractor:	Numac Drilling
Method:	Track mounted sonic coring equipped drilling

Method	Water Level	Depth (mBGL)	Material Type	USCS Symbol	Graphic Log	Material Description		Moisture	Observations / Comments
	2					Sandy GRAVEL with Clay- medium light grey (N6), 10% of gravel, loose, clay lense 11-11.2m, cobbles (60mm). Sandy lenses 16.4-16.7m, pebbles & cobbles.	lay, 40% sand, 50%	wet	
Sonic Drill		18 	Natural	GP		Light brownish gray / pale yellowish brown (10YR 6/2) from	17.5m.		
		15				Terminated at 19.000 m on rock.			
ı.au		F							
nad.com		20							
ww.reun		-							
ite at w		21							
aurie wh									
wn by la		F							
M - drav		_22							
l8:25 AI									
23 11:4									
T 2/10/		3							
GL.GD		-							
2.GPJ		24							
Abbreviations: Sample Type Strength Testing Hydrocarbon Odour D Disturbed SPT H High D Disturbed DCP L Low B Bulk PP Z Zero R Representative J Jar Image: Continuous J Jar Image: Continuous Stab Asbestos Strength Testing						ype Strength Testing y bed SPT Standard Penetration Test y turbed DCP Dynamic Cone Penetrometer y p Pocket Penetrometer y uous V Encountered Groundwater toos V Stabilised Groundwater	bandonment Method: Backfill w dditional Comments:	th soil and cor	npact.
0G202	2 f	-1			ſ.	Log Drawn By: Laurie White	Logged By: Thara Pola	ssery	Date: 11/01/2023
E C		F	V			Contact: laurie.white@reumad.com.au	Checked By: Alyson Ba	nnister	Date: 09/02/2023



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Project Number:	2201080
Hole Depth:	19.30 m
Date Started:	11/01/2023
Date Completed:	11/01/2023

Project Name:	Geotechnical Investigation
Location / Site:	1-3 Emerald Street, Emu Plains NSW
Client:	Midson Group Pty Ltd
Contractor:	Numac Drilling
Method:	Track mounted sonic coring equipped drilling

Method	Water Level	Depth (mBGL)	Material Type	USCS Symbol	Graphic Log	Material Description		Moisture	Observations / Comments	
				F		FILL- greyish red (5R 4/2), 40% clay, 60% sand, moderately of	compacted.	damp		
		<u>0.50</u>	Fill	F		FILL- brownish yellow (10YR 6/8), 60% clay, 40% sand, medi moderately compacted.	um plasticity,	damp		
		2.00		CL		Sandy CLAY- light red / moderate reddish orange (10R 6/6), medium plasticity, very stiff.	60% clay, 40% sand,	damp		
eat www.reumad.com.au Sonic Drilling		<u>-</u> _4	00 GC			Clayey GRAVEL with Sand- pale olive / dusky yellow (5Y 6/4 sand, 40% gravel, dense.	I), 40% clay, 20%	damp		
Irawn by laurie white			- - -	Natu	GP		Sandy GRAVEL with Clay- very pale brown / greyish orange 40% sand, 50% gravel, loose, cobbles (60-100mm).	(10YR 7/4), 10% clay,	damp	
GPJ GL GDT 2/10/23 11:48:27 AM - 0 0 00 1 1 48:27 AM - 0 0 00 1 1 48:27 AM - 0 0 0 0 0 1 1 48:27 AM - 0 0 0 0 0 1 1 48:27 AM - 0 0 0 0 0 1 1 48:27 AM - 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 48:27 AM - 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 48:27 AM - 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0				SC		Clayey SAND with Gravel- yellow / pale yellowish orange (10 50% sand, 20% gravel, medium dense, cobbles (60-100mm).)YR 8/6), 30% clay,	wet		
23 2201080 EMU PLAINS V2.	Abbreviations: Abandonment Method: Backfill with soil and compact. Hydrocarbon Odour Sample Type Strength Testing Additional Comments: H High D D bisturbed SPT Standard Penetration Test Additional Comments: M Medium U Undisturbed DCP Dynamic Cone Penetrometer P L Low B Bulk PP Pocket Penetrometer Z Zero R Representative C Continuous J Jar V Encountered Groundwater Asb Asbestos V Stabilised Groundwater									
1-LOG20:	R	1	M	A	Þ	Log Drawn By: Laurie White	Logged By: Thara Polasser	ry ter	Date: 11/01/2023 Date: 09/02/2023	





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Project Number:	2201080
Hole Depth:	19.30 m
Date Started:	11/01/2023
Date Completed:	11/01/2023

Project Name:	Geotechnical Investigation
Location / Site:	1-3 Emerald Street, Emu Plains NSW
Client:	Midson Group Pty Ltd
Contractor:	Numac Drilling
Method:	Track mounted sonic coring equipped drilling

Method	Water Level	Depth (mBGL)	Material Type	USCS Symbol	Graphic Log	Material Description		Moisture	Observations / Comments
		_		GP		Sandy GRAVEL with Clay- reddish grey / pale brown (5Y) sand, 50% gravel, medium dense, cobbles (60-100mm).	R 5/2), 10% clay, 40%	wet	
	9.00 GC GC						ge (10YR 7/4), 20% clay,	wet	
		<u>10.50</u> 11.00		CL		Sandy CLAY- brownish yellow / dark yellowish orange (10 sand, 10% gravel, firm.	YR 6/6), 50% clay, 40%	wet	
om.au rilling		<u>- 11.00</u>		GP		Sandy GRAVEL with Clay- pale olive / dusky yellow (5Y 6 50% gravel, loose, cobbles / boulders (100-300mm).	5/4), 10% clay, 40% sand,	wet	
8:27 AM - drawn by laurie white at www.reumad. Sonic		 14	Nat			no recovery.			
T 2/10/23 11:48	15.00 SAND with Clay & Gravel- brownish yellow / dark yellowish orange (10YR 6/6), SP 10% clay. 80% sand. 10% gravel. medium dense.					SAND with Clay & Gravel- brownish yellow / dark yellowis 10% clay, 80% sand, 10% gravel, medium dense.	sh orange (10YR 6/6),	wet	
15.50 15.50 Image: Sector of the sector of						Sandy GRAVEL with Clay- pinkish grey / greyish orange 20% sand, 70% gravel, loose.	wet		
23 2201080 EMU PLAINS V2.(Abbreviations: Abandonment Method: Backfill with soil and compact. Hydrocarbon Odour Sample Type Strength Testing Additional Comments: H High D Disturbed SPT Standard Penetration Test M Medium U Undisturbed DCP Dynamic Cone Penetrometer L Low B Bulk PP Pocket Penetrometer Z Zero R Representative C Continuous Encountered Groundwater J Jar J Jar Stabilised Groundwater								
GLLOG202	Log Drawn By: Laurie White Logged By: Thara Polassery Date: 11/01/2023 Contact: laurie.white@reumad.com.au Checked By: Alyson Bannister Date: 09/02/2023								



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Project Number:	2201080
Hole Depth:	19.30 m
Date Started:	11/01/2023
Date Completed:	11/01/2023

Project Name:	Geotechnical Investigation
Location / Site:	1-3 Emerald Street, Emu Plains NSW
Client:	Midson Group Pty Ltd
Contractor:	Numac Drilling
Method:	Track mounted sonic coring equipped drilling

Method	Water Level	Depth (mBGL)	Material Type	USCS Symbol	Graphic Log	Material Description		Moisture	Observations / Comments
		16 50		GP	0.00	Sandy GRAVEL with Clay- pinkish grey / greyish orange pin 20% sand, 70% gravel, loose.	ık (5YR 7/2), 10% clay,	wet	
	,	_17		GP		Sandy GRAVEL with Clay- medium grey (N5), 10% clay, 40 loose, cobbles / boulders (100-400mm).	% sand, 50% gravel,	wet	
Sonic Drillin		<u>17.50</u> 	Natural	GC		Clayey Sandy GRAVEL- yellowish red / light brown (5YR 5/6 sand, 45% gravel, loose, rock pieces present.	i), 30% clay, 35%	wet	
		19.00		CL		Weathered Shale sampled as CLAY with Sand & Gravel- light grey (N7) 60% clay, 20% sand 20% gravel	medium plasticity	wet	
GDT 2/10/23 11:48:28 AM - drawn by laurie white at www.reumad.com.au		20 				A gravel- light grey (N7), 60% day, 20% sand, 20% gravel, hard. Terminated at 19.300 m due to collapsing cobbles.			
23 2201080 EMU PLAINS V2.GPJ GL.C	Abbreviations: Abandonment Method: Backfill with soil and compact. Hydrocarbon Odour Sample Type Strength Testing Additional Comments: H High D Disturbed SPT Standard Penetration Test Additional Comments: L Low B Bulk PP Pocket Penetrometer Z Zero R Representative Encountered Groundwater J Jar Jar Stabilised Groundwater Stabilised Groundwater Stabilised Groundwater Stabilised Groundwater						npact.		
Log Drawn By: Laurie White Logged By: Contact: laurie.white@reumad.com.au Checked By:					Þ	Log Drawn By: Laurie White Contact: laurie.white@reumad.com.au	Logged By: Thara Pol Checked By: Alyson Ba	assery nnister	Date: 11/01/2023 Date: 09/02/2023



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Project Number:	2201080
Hole Depth:	19.50 m
Date Started:	10/01/2023
Date Completed:	10/01/2023

Project Name:	Geotechnical Investigation
Location / Site:	1-3 Emerald Street, Emu Plains NSW
Client:	Midson Group Pty Ltd
Contractor:	Numac Drilling
Method:	Track mounted sonic coring equipped drilling

Method	Water Level	Depth (mBGL)	Material Type	USCS Symbol	Graphic Log	Material Description	Moisture	Observations / Comments	Well Details	Well Construction
					××××	FILL light grow (vollowich grow (5V 7/2) 10% day 20% cond 60% growol woll	damp			at.
		1 1.40	Fill	F		compacted.	uanp	1.00		entonite Grout Ga
		 2.70		SC		Clayey SAND- yellow / pale yellowish orange (10YR 8/6), 40% clay, 60% sand, medium dense.	damp	1.50		ā
		3				CLAY with Sand- yellow / pale yellowish orange (10YR 8/6), mottled light grey (N7), 70% clay, 30% sand, medium plasticity, stiff.	damp			Sand
e at www.reumad.com.au Sonic Drilling		4	Natural	CL		Sand at 3.5m, pale yellow / greyish yellow (5Y 8/4). Very stiff at 4m, fine gravel.				Screen
:30 AM - drawn by laurie whit		6.50	-	SC		Clayey SAND - yellowish brown / moderate yellowish brown (10YR 5/4), 20% clay, 80% sand, medium dense, coarse sand.	wet	5.10		Bentonite
0/23 11:48	∇	7.00		sc		Clayey SAND - brownish yellow / dark yellowish orange (10YR 6/6), 40% clay, 60% sand, medium dense.	moist			Backfill
2.GPJ GL.GDT 2/1		8.00		sc		Clayey SAND- light grey (N7), 20% clay, 80% sand, medium dense. Cobbles from 7.5m.	wet			
2201080 EMU PLAINS V. N T = T = T	I Hig Media Media Low Zen	viatior arbon (h dium v o	ns: Ddour	S D U B R C J A	ample Ty Distur Undist Bulk Repre Contir Jar sb Asbes	Abandonment Method: Backfill wit Additional Comments: Additional Comments: bed SPT Standard Penetrometer DCP Dynamic Cone Penetrometer P PP Pocket Penetrometer P sentative Water Levels Encountered Groundwater tos Image: Stabilised Groundwater	h soil and coi	npact.		

20						
	Log Drawn By:	Laurie White	Logged By:	Thara Polassery	Date:	10/01/2023
	Contact:	laurie.white@reumad.com.au	Checked By:	Alyson Bannister	Date:	09/02/2023



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Project Number:	2201080
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Date Started:	10/01/2023
Date Completed:	10/01/2023

Project Name:	Geotechnical Investigation
Location / Site:	1-3 Emerald Street, Emu Plains NSW
Client:	Midson Group Pty Ltd
Contractor:	Numac Drilling
Method:	Track mounted sonic coring equipped drilling

Method	Water Level	Depth (mBGL)	Material Type	USCS Symbol	Graphic Log	Material Description		Moisture	Observations	s / Comments	Well Details	Well Construction
				GC		Clayey SAND & GRAVEL- yellowish brown / moderate yellowish b 20% clay, 40% sand, 40% gravel, medium dense.	own (10YR 5/4),	wet				
		9		GP		Sandy GRAVEL- greyish red (5R 4/2), 40% sand, 60% gravel, loos	e.	wet				
		9.30 9.50		SP		Gravelly SAND- very pale brown / greyish orange (10YR 7/4), 60%	sand, 40%	wet				××××
om.au Drilling		_10 _ _11 _	ıral	SP		Gravel, medium dense. Gravelly SAND with Clay- greyish black (N2), 10% clay, 60% san medium dense.	l, 30% gravel,	_/ wet				<u>¢fill</u>
at www.reumad.co Sonic D			Natu	sc		Clayey SAND- weak red / greyish red (10R 4/2), 20% clay, 80% sa dense.	nd, medium	wet				Back
11:48:30 AM - drawn by laurie white		<u>13.00</u>		GP		Sandy GRAVEL with Clay- light grey (N7), 10% clay, 40% sand, 5	0% gravel, loose.	wet				*****
.GPJ GL.GDT 2/10/23		15										· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·
23 2201080 EMU PLAINS V2.	bbrev ydroca High Mec Low Zero	viation arbon C lium	is:)dour	S D U B R C J A	ample Ty Disturi Undist Bulk Repre Contin Jar sb Asbes	pe Strength Testing Abandomm bed SPT Standard Penetration Test Additional brbed DCP Dynamic Cone Penetrometer P penetrometer PP Pocket Penetrometer P sentative Water Levels Encountered Groundwater tos ✓ Stabilised Groundwater	ant Method: Backfill Comments:	with soil and co	mpact.			
-0G202	e fi	1	N	A	D-	Log Drawn By: Laurie White Logge	d By: Thara Po	lassery	Date:	10/01/2023		
E U	. 6		•			Contact: laurie.white@reumad.com.au Checke	d By: Alyson B	annister	Date:	09/02/2023		



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Project Number:	2201080
Hole Depth:	19.50 m
Date Started:	10/01/2023
Date Completed:	10/01/2023

Project Name:	Geotechnical Investigation
Location / Site:	1-3 Emerald Street, Emu Plains NSW
Client:	Midson Group Pty Ltd
Contractor:	Numac Drilling
Method:	Track mounted sonic coring equipped drilling

Method	Water Level	Depth (mBGL)	Material Type	USCS Symbol	Graphic Log	Material Description		Moisture	Observations / Comments	Well Details	Well Construction
Sonic Drilling			Natural	GP	57. 67. 07. 07. 07. 07. 07. 07. 07. 07. 07. 0	Sandy GRAVEL with Clay- light grey (N7), 10% clay, 40% sand, 50% grav	rel, loose.	wet		-	Backfill
.GPJ GL.GDT 2/10/23 11:48:30 AM - drawn by laurie white at www.reumad.com.au		20 				Terminated at 19.500 m on rock.					
23 2201080 EMU PLAINS V	Nbbrev lydroca High Mec Low Zero	viation arbon C lium	ns: Ddour	S D U B R C J A	ample Ty Distur Undis Bulk Repre Contin Jar sb Asbes	ype Strength Testing Abandonment Method tred SPT Standard Penetration Test Additional Comments: sturbed DCP Dynamic Cone Penetrometer P P Pocket Penetrometer P seentative muous Image: Comment State Sta	: Backfill with	soil and cor	npact.		
GLOG20	R	l	N	A	Þ	Log Drawn By: Laurie White Logged By: Contact: laurie.white@reumad.com.au Checked By:	Thara Polas Alyson Banr	sery nister	Date: 10/01/2023 Date: 09/02/2023		



GLL

Geo-Logix Pty Ltd Building Q2, Level 3 Unit 2309 / 4 Daydream Street Warriewood NSW 2102 www.geo-logix.com.au

Project Number:	2201080
Hole Depth:	19.20 m
Date Started:	10/01/2023
Date Completed:	10/01/2023

Project Name:	Geotechnical Investigation
Location / Site:	1-3 Emerald Street, Emu Plains NSW
Client:	Midson Group Pty Ltd
Contractor:	Numac Drilling
Method:	Track mounted sonic coring equipped drilling

Method	Water Level Depth (mBGL)	Material Type	USCS Symbol	Graphic Log	Material Description	Moisture	Observations / Comments
	1	in T	F		FILL- very pale brown / greyish orange (10YR 7/4), 10% clay, 60% sand, 30% gravel, well compacted.	damp	
	2	0	CL		CLAY with Sand- red / moderate reddish brown (10R 4/6), 70% clay, 30% sand, medium plasticity, very stiff.	damp	
a D		0	CL		CLAY with Sand- brownish yellow / dark yellowish orange (10YR 6/6), 70% clay, 30% sand, medium plasticity, firm.	damp	
reumad.com.a Sonic Drillin	4		sc		Clayey SAND- yellow / pale yellowish orange (10YR 8/6), 20% clay, 80% sand, medium dense.	damp	
drawn by laurie white at www.	5	s Natural	CL		CLAY with Sand- yellowish brown / moderate yellowish brown (10YR 5/4), 80% clay, 20% sand, medium plasticity, firm.	damp	
/23 11:48:33 AM - (-	0	sc		SAND with Clay- yellow / pale yellowish orange (10YR 8/6), 10% clay, 90% sand, medium dense.	moist	
GDT 2/10	7.5	0	SP		Gravelly SAND with Clay - very pale brown / greyish orange (10YR 7/4), 10% clay, 50% sand, 40% gravel, medium dense, cobbles.	moist	
GPJ GL.(8		sc		SAND with Clay- yellow / pale yellowish orange (10YR 8/6), 10% clay, 90% sand, medium dense.	moist	
Abb Hvdr	Abbreviations: Hydrocarbon Odour Sample Type Strength Testing Additional Commants						

Hydrocarbon Odour H High M Medium L Low Z Zero	Sample Type D Disturbed U Undisturbed B Bulk R Representative C Continuous J Jar Asb Asbestos	Strength Testing SPT Standard Penetration Test DCP Dynamic Cone Penetrometer PP Pocket Penetrometer Water Levels	Additional Comments:	
223				
	Log [Drawn By: Laurie White	Logged By: Thara Polassery	Date: 10/01/2023
		Contact: laurie.white@reumad.com.au	Checked By: Alyson Bannister	Date: 09/02/2023



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Project Number:	2201080
Hole Depth:	19.20 m
Date Started:	10/01/2023
Date Completed:	10/01/2023

Project Name:	Geotechnical Investigation
Location / Site:	1-3 Emerald Street, Emu Plains NSW
Client:	Midson Group Pty Ltd
Contractor:	Numac Drilling
Method:	Track mounted sonic coring equipped drilling

Mathod	Method Water I evel	Vatel Level Depth (mBGL)	Material Type	USCS Symbol	Graphic Log	Material Description		Moisture	Observations / Comments
		7 0.50		sc		SAND with Clay- yellow / pale yellowish orange (10YR 8 medium dense.	%/6), 10% clay, 90% sand,	moist	
		8.50				Sandy GRAVEL with Clay- weak red / greyish red (10R 50% gravel, loose, cobbles (60-100mm).	4/2), 10% clay, 40% sand,	wet	
		9			000				
		-		GP	0.000 0.000 0.000				
		_10			0000 0000				
		_			00000 00000				
		11.00	<u>'</u>	SP	<u>م</u> م. ()	Gravelly SAND with Clay- brownish yellow (10YR 6/8), gravel, medium dense, cobbles (60-100mm).	10% clay, 50% sand, 40%	wet	
n.au	6	_ 11.70	_		0.0	Gravelly SAND with Clay, light gray (N7) 10% clay, 50	% sand 40% gravel	wet	
mad.com	Image: Second					medium dense.	/o sanu, 40 % graver,	wei	
www.rer	0	_							
e white at									
n by lauri		-			0 0				
AM - draw		<u>1</u> 4							
:48:33 /		<u>14.50</u>	2			Clavov Gravelly SAND reddish grav / pale brown (5VP	5/2) 20% day 50% sand	wet	
/23 11		15.00		SP		30% gravel, medium dense.	5/2), 20% clay, 50% sand,	wei	
DT 2/10	- SP SO Sand, 40% gravel, medium dense, pebbles, cobbles (60-100mm).					Gravelly SAND with Clay- brownish yellow / dark yellow clay, 50% sand, 40% gravel, medium dense, pebbles, co	ish orange (10YR 6/6), 10% bbles (60-100mm).	wet	
PJ GL.G									
S V2.G	Abbr	16	15'	I	r		Abandonment Method: Backfill with	soil and cor	npact
IU PLAIN.	Hydro H H M M	igh Iedium	.g. Odour	S D U	ample Ty Distur Undist	Strength Testing bed SPT Standard Penetration Test burbed DCP Dynamic Cone Penetrometer DD Detroit Detroit Detroit	Additional Comments:		
380 EM	L LO Z Z	ow ero		B R C	Bulk Repre Contir	sentative Water Levels Vuous Variante Comparison Comparison Comparison Variante Comparison Comparison Comparison Variante Comparison Comparison Comparison Variante Comparison Comparison Variante Comparison Comparison Variante Varian			
3 2201				J	Jar sb Asbes	tos Ž Stabilised Groundwater			
G2028		6- O			6	Log Drawn Bv: Laurie White	Logged By: Thara Polas	serv	Date: 10/01/2023
GLLO	Contact: laurie.white@reumad.com.au				P	Contact: laurie.white@reumad.com.au	Checked By: Alyson Banr	nister	Date: 09/02/2023



Geo-Logix Pty Ltd Building Q2, Level 3 Unit 2309 / 4 Daydream Street Warriewood NSW 2102 www.geo-logix.com.au

Project Number:	2201080
Hole Depth:	19.20 m
Date Started:	10/01/2023
Date Completed:	10/01/2023

Project Name:	Geotechnical Investigation
Location / Site:	1-3 Emerald Street, Emu Plains NSW
Client:	Midson Group Pty Ltd
Contractor:	Numac Drilling
Method:	Track mounted sonic coring equipped drilling

	Method	water Level Depth (mBGL)	Material Type	USCS Symbol	Graphic Log	Material Description	Moisture	Observations / Comments
		-		SP		Gravelly SAND with Clay - brownish yellow / dark yellowish orange (10YR 6/6), 10% clay, 50% sand, 40% gravel, medium dense, pebbles, cobbles (60-100mm).	wet	
	Bill 17.00 Division Bill - Bill Bill - - Bill -					Gravelly SAND with Clay - light reddish brown / light brown (5YR 6/4), 10% clay, 50% sand, 40% gravel, medium dense, cobbles / boulders (100-300mm).	wet	
		- 19	<u>-</u>	SP		Weathered Shale sampled as Clayey Gravelly SAND- medium dark grey (N4), 20% clay, 50% sand, 30% gravel, medium dense.	moist	
		-			w	Terminated at 19.200 m on rock.		
com.au		20						
eumad.								
at www.i		-						
e white a		21						
by laurie		-						
drawn								
33 AM -								
11:48:		-						
2/10/23		23						
L.GDT		-						
GPJ G								
3 2201080 EMU PLAINS V2	Abbreviations: Sample Type Strength Testing H High D Disturbed SPT Standard Penetration Test M Medium U Undisturbed DCP Dynamic Cone Penetrometer L Low B Bulk P Pocket Penetrometer Z Zero R Representative Water Levels J Jar Image: Conditional Stabling Groundwater Stabilised Groundwater Stabilised Groundwater					Vpe Strength Testing Abandonment Method: Backfill w bed SPT Standard Penetration Test Additional Comments: burbed DCP Dynamic Cone Penetrometer P P Pocket Penetrometer P puous Vater Levels Encountered Groundwater toos Vater Groundwater Stabilised Groundwater	ith soil and co	mpact.
-0G202	R	6-0		A	D-	Log Drawn By: Laurie White Logged By: Thara Pol	issery	Date: 10/01/2023
ULC.			•			Contact: laurie.white@reumad.com.au Checked By: Alyson Ba	nnister	Date: 09/02/2023



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Project Number:	2201080
Hole Depth:	17.80 m
Date Started:	11/01/2023
Date Completed:	11/01/2023

Project Name:	Geotechnical Investigation
Location / Site:	1-3 Emerald Street, Emu Plains NSW
Client:	Midson Group Pty Ltd
Contractor:	Numac Drilling
Method:	Track mounted sonic coring equipped drilling

Method	Water Level	Depth (mBGL)	Material Type	USCS Symbol	Graphic Log	Material Description		Moisture	Observations / Comments
				F		FILL- 60% clay, 30% sand, 10% gravel, medium plasticity	, moderately compacted.	damp	
		0.80					00%		
		_1	E			FILL- light reddish brown / light brown (5YR 6/4), 50% cla medium plasticity, moderately compacted.	y, 20% sand, 30% gravel,	damp	
		-		F					
		2.00				CLAY with Sand- moderate red (5R 4/6), 80% clay, 20%	sand, medium plasticity,	damp	
		-		CL		firm.			
		3.00				CIAV with Sand light rad / moderate raddich grange (10	D 6/6) 200/ alour 200/	moint	
						sand, medium plasticity, firm.	R 0/0), 00% clay, 20%	moist	
com.au Drilling		4							
.reumad. Sonic									
e at www		_	ral	CL					
urie whit			Natu						
awn by la		-							
AM - dr	Ā	6.00				Clayey SAND- light red / moderate reddish orange (10R 6	6/6), 40% clay, 60% sand,	wet	
11:48:36		-		sc		Sand layers at 6.5mm (200mm).			
2/10/23		7.00				Sandy GRAVEL with Clay- yellowish brown / moderate y	ellowish brown (10YR 5/4),	wet	
3L.GDT		7.50		GP		10% clay, 40% sand, 50% gravel, loose, cobbles (60-100) Sandy GRAVEL with Clay- very pale brown / very pale of	mm). range (10YR 8/2), 10%	moist	
/2.GPJ (8		GP		clay, 30% sand, 60% gravel, loose, cobbles.	- 、 //		
23 2201080 EMU PLAINS V	Abbreviations: Abbreviations: Abareviations: Abandonment Method: Backfill with soil and compact. Hydrocarbon Odour Sample Type Strength Testing Additional Comments: H High D Disturbed SPT M Medium U Undisturbed OCP L Low B Bulk PP Z Zero R Representative Water Levels J Jar Incountered Groundwater Abbit Asb Asbestos Stabilised Groundwater								
-LOG202	R.	l	ł	A	Ð	Log Drawn By: Laurie White	Logged By: Thara Polass	sery	Date: 11/01/2023
Contact: laurie.white@reumad.com.au					Contact: laurie.white@reumad.com.au	Checked By: Alyson Bann	ister	Date: 09/02/2023	



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Contractor:	Numac Drilling
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Method	Water Level	Depth (mBGL)	Material Type	USCS Symbol	Graphic Log	Material Description	Moisture	Observations / Comments
					101 (J			
		9			0.0.0.0.0.0.0.0.0.0.0.0.0.0.0.00.00.00.	Sandy GRAVEL with Clay- very pale brown / very pale orange (10YR 8/2), 10% clay, 30% sand, 60% gravel, loose, cobbles.	moist	
		10		GP				
2 0	ņ	11		GP		Sandy GRAVEL with Clay - very pale brown / greyish orange (10YR 7/4), 10% clay, 40% sand, 50% gravel, loose, cobbles (60-100mm).	wet	
umad.com.a		<u>12.00</u>	Natural			Gravelly SAND with Clay - very pale brown / greyish orange (10YR 7/4), 10% clay, 50% sand 40% gravel medium dense cobbles (60-100mm)	wet	
vn by laurie white at www.reur So	5	_ _13 _		SP				
36 AM - dra		<u>1</u> 4						
SL.GDT 2/10/23 11:48:3		<u>14.50</u> _15 _	-	GP		Sandy GRAVEL with Clay- medium grey (N5), 10% clay, 40% sand, 50% gravel, loose, cobbles (60-100mm).	wet	
V2.GPJ		16						
3 2201080 EMU PLAINS	Abbreviations: Hydrocarbon Odour H High M Medium L Low Z Zero		Sample Type Strength Testing Abandonment Method: Backfill with soil and compact. D Disturbed SPT Standard Penetration Test Additional Comments: U Undisturbed DCP Dynamic Cone Penetrometer Additional Comments: B Buik PP Pocket Penetrometer Presentative R Representative Water Levels Encountered Groundwater J Jar ✓ Encountered Groundwater					

0				
	Log Drawn By: Laurie White	Logged By:	Thara Polassery	Date: 11/01/2023
	Contact: laurie.white@reumad.com.au	Checked By:	Alyson Bannister	Date: 09/02/2023



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	Method	Water Level Depth (mBGL)	Material Type	USCS Symbol	Graphic Log	Material Description		Moisture	Observations / Comments
ing		_		GP		Sandy GRAVEL with Clay- medium grey (N5), 10% clay loose, cobbles (60-100mm).	, 40% sand, 50% gravel,	wet	
: (17.0	Vatura			Construct AV days group / begunnish group /EVD 4/4) COV	alow 400% cound medium	moint	
Ċ	202	-	C	CL		plasticity, very stiff.	day, 40% sand, medium	moist	
┢		18			[]]]]	Terminated at 17.800 m			
						on rock.			
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urie whi									
n by la		-							
l - draw		22							
:36 AN									
3 11:48		-							
2/10/23		_23							
L.GDT		-							
3PJ G		24							
3 2201080 EMU PLAINS V2.	Abbreviations: Strength Testing Hydrocarbon Odour Sample Type Strength Testing M Medium D Disturbed SPT Standard Penetration Test M Medium U Undisturbed DCP Dynamic Cone Penetrometer L Low B Bulk PP Pocket Penetrometer Z Zero R Representative Water Levels C C Continuous Tencountered Groundwater J Jar T Stabilised Groundwater				ample Ty Disturi Undisi Bulk Repre Contir Jar sb Asbes	pe Strength Testing bed SPT Standard Penetration Test urbed DCP Dynamic Cone Penetrometer pP Pooket Penetrometer uous ✓ Encountered Groundwater tos ✓ Stabilised Groundwater	Abandonment Method: Backfill wi Additional Comments:	h soil and cor	npact.
06202	R	1:1	IN	4 4	(i)	Log Drawn By: Laurie White	Logged By: Thara Pola	ssery	Date: 11/01/2023
GLL	Contact: laurie.white@reumad.com.au		Checked By: Alyson Bar	nister	Date: 09/02/2023				

GEO-LOGIX PTY LTD

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