

GEOTECHNICAL REPORT



Hills Marketplace Extension
287 Mona Vale Road
Terrey Hills NSW, 2084

Hills Marketplace, November 2023



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 287 Mona Vale Road,
 Terrey Hills NSW, 2084

PREPARED FOR

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 Terrey Hills NSW 2084

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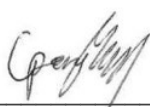
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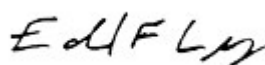
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Attachment B: Bore Logs

Attachment C: Core Photographs

Attachment D: Laboratory Reports

1. INTRODUCTION

Geo-Logix Pty Ltd (Geo-Logix) was engaged by Mainbrace Pty Ltd on behalf of Hills Marketplace to conduct a geotechnical investigation of the property located at 287 Mona Vale Road, Terrey Hills NSW 2084 (Figure 1). The area of investigation comprised approximately 20,120 m² and is currently occupied by the Hills Marketplace retail and restaurant building and various other structures on site.

Geo-Logix understand that Hills Marketplace propose to upgrade and extend the existing central building with additional retail space, carparking and access roads (Attachment A).

1.1 Objectives and Scope of Work

The objective of the geotechnical investigation was to provide an assessment of subsurface conditions to assist with planning of the proposed centre upgrade.

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;
- Drilling of seven test borings to 4.5–8.0 mbg or refusal on rock with truck mounted drill rig (BH1–BH7);
- Performance of Standard Penetrometer Tests (SPT) within each boring at regular intervals to assess the relative density and/or consistency of the subsurface soils and to obtain representative soil samples;
- Logging of the borings in accordance with the Unified Soil Classification System (USCS);
- Collection of representative soil samples for selective geotechnical and chemical laboratory testing;
- 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 on 15 and 16 November 2021.

2. SITE INFORMATION

2.1 Site Identification and Description

The area of investigation comprises approximately 20,120 m² and is currently occupied by the Hills Marketplace, 287 Mona Vale Road, Terrey Hills (Figure 2). The following site descriptions are based on observations made during Geo-Logix's site investigation in November 2021.

The property comprises of a retail centre in the east of the property, two sheds for retail and storage in the northern corner and a residential house adjacent to the western boundary of the property. Landscaped garden areas and a stormwater retention dam are situated in the southern portion of the site. Remaining space is largely sealed with asphalt and concrete driveways with parking areas adjacent to most buildings.

2.2 Topography

The area of investigation was relatively flat with an elevation of approximately 195 mAHD and sloped gently toward the stormwater retention dam in the southwest. Moderate onsite relief was observed in the vicinity of the stormwater retention dam. The dam wall was about 3 m in height.

Regionally the site is on a broad ridge running from northeast to southwest and sloping gently to southwest.

2.3 Regional Geology

Review of the NSW 1:100,000 Sydney Map (Geological Survey of NSW, 1983) indicates the site is situated on Triassic age Hawkesbury Sandstone of the Narrabeen Group, comprising medium to coarse grained sandstone with minor shale and claystone lenses.

2.4 Regional Hydrology

Geo-Logix understands that prior to development, a water course ran through site and that groundwater inflow occurred during construction of the existing basement. It is expected that groundwater would follow the natural topography of the previous water course and generally flow to the southwest.

3. METHOD OF INVESTIGATION

3.1 Investigation Methods

Geotechnical fieldwork was undertaken on 15 and 16 November 2021 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 BH1 to BH7 were completed by Geo-Logix utilising a truck mounted drill rig equipped with solid stem augers with a "V" shaped hardened steel bit (V-bit) to V-bit refusal. Drilling was then continued using a wing shaped bit with Tungsten Carbide cutting teeth (TC-bit) to TC-bit refusal in all borings. At the completion of drilling, the test bores were reinstated with soil cuttings and compacted.

Bores MW1 to MW3 were completed as above to TC-Bit refusal and then continued by NMLC rock core to 13 mbg. At locations MW1 to MW3 groundwater monitoring wells were installed in accordance with Minimum Construction Requirements for Water Bores in Australia, Edition 4 (NUDLC, 2020). Stabilised water levels were measured after a minimum of 48 hours.

In bores BH1 to BH7 SPTs were completed at regular intervals to provide representative samples of the subsurface and blow counts indicative of the soil/rock strength.

Encountered soils were logged in accordance with the Unified Soil Classification System (USCS). The boring logs, including SPT results and well construction details, are presented in Attachment B. Photographs of rock cores are presented in Attachment C.

Representative soil samples were submitted to Eurofins Environment Testing Australia Pty Ltd (Eurofins) and Macquarie Geotech for selective characterisation and chemical tests.

4. SITE GEOLOGY AND HYDROGEOLOGY

4.1 Surface and Subsurface Conditions

The following sections contain a summarised account of the site surface and subsurface. For detailed descriptions of individual locations please refer to the attached boring logs.

Filling

Fill soils to 1.8 m thick were encountered during investigation. These primarily comprised clayey sand with gravel. The fill appeared poorly to moderately compacted.

Soils and Rock

The underlying natural soil typically comprised moderate pale brown and pale orange, damp to moist, moderately dense clay Sand (SC), transitioning to Sandstone bedrock between 2.4 to 3.8 mbg. The strength of the encountered sandstone increased with depth. Upper sandstone strata typically appeared weathered with poor cementing and significant clay seams. Sandstone considered equivalent to Pell Class III or better was observed at depths below approximately 9 to 11 mbg with a typical top of stratum elevation of 175 mAHD.

4.2 Groundwater

Groundwater was encountered between 4.5 mbg and 5.0 mbg in most locations. Near to the dam, groundwater was shallower at 2.0 to 4.0 mbg.

5. LABORATORY RESULTS

Representative samples of soil were collected during the fieldwork and submitted to Eurofins and Macquarie Geotechnical for laboratory testing. Tests included:

- Atterberg Limits and Linear Shrinkage tests to assess the plasticity and reactivity of specific soil samples to assist with classification and description;
- Standard Maximum Dry Density (MDD), Optimum Moisture Content (OMC) and California Bearing Ratio (CBR) testing to assist with pavement and slab design;
- Aggressivity testing (electrical conductivity, sulphate, chloride and pH) to assess the exposure classification of the soil with respect to buried structural concrete and/or exposed steel; and
- Unconfined Compressive Strength (UCS) and Point Load Strength tests to assist with the determination of rock strength and rippability.

The laboratory test results are presented in Attachment D. A summary of the results is provided in the following sections.

5.1 USCS Classification Testing

Bulk soil samples were collected from locations BH1, BH3 and BH4 between 0.5–1.5 mbg and submitted for laboratory analysis to Macquarie for NATA accredited Atterberg Limits and Linear Shrinkage tests. The

sample was selected to confirm the USCS field classification of fill and natural soils across the site. Linear Shrinkage testing was completed to facilitate calculation of the free surface movement of the onsite soils for site classification in accordance with AS2870-2011. A summary of the results is provided in the following table.

Location/ Depth (m)	Sample Description	Liquid Limit (%)	Plasticity Index (%)	Linear Shrinkage (%)	Material Finer than		
					2.0 mm (%)	500 µm (%)	63 µm (%)
BH1/1.0-1.5	Clayey Sand	24	15	3.5	--	--	--
BH1/1.1-1.5	Clayey Sand	29	17	--	--	--	--
BH1/2.0-2.6	Clayey Sand	26	12	4.0	--	--	--
BH1/3.5-3.6	Weathered Sandstone	25	12	--	--	--	--
BH3/1.0-1.5	Clayey Sand	15	0	1.0	--	--	--
BH4/0.5-1.0	Clayey Sand Fill	28	11	5.0	--	--	--
BH7/1.2	Clayey Sand	--	--	--	97.7	87	17
BH7/2.6-2.9	Sand with Clay	--	--	--	96.6	73	8.4
BH7/4.0	Clayey Sand	--	--	--	99.9	89.9	27

-- not analysed

The potential for surface movement based on the reactivity of the soil to changes in moisture is discussed in Section 6.6.

5.2 Californian Bearing Ratio (CBR)

Bulk soil samples were collected from locations BH1, BH3 and BH4 between 0.5–1.5 mbg and submitted for laboratory analysis to determine a CBR value for use in pavement design. The sample was submitted to Macquarie for NATA accredited testing of the CBR.

The CBR samples were remoulded in the laboratory and compacted to 100% standard maximum dry density (SMDD) at optimum moisture content (OMC). Prior to testing, the samples were soaked for four days under a surcharge load of 4.5 kg. The soaked CBR values are provided in the following table.

Location/ Depth (m)	Sample Description	SMDD (t/m ³)	OMC (%)	CBR Value (%)	Swell After Soaking (%)
BH1/1.0-1.5	Clayey Sand	2.00	10.0	25	0.0
BH3/1.0-1.5	Clayey Sand	1.9	11.6	35	0.0
BH4/0.5-1.0	Clayey Sand Fill	1.80	15.1	12	0.2

Pavement design based on these CBR results is discussed in Section 6.8.

5.3 Exposure Classification Tests

Selected soil profile samples were submitted to Eurofins for NATA accredited testing of pH, sulphate, chloride and electrical conductivity to determine the exposure classification (or aggressiveness/

corrosiveness potential of the soil) with respect to buried steel and/or concrete. The samples were selected as representative of onsite soils in which foundations were expected.

To determine the aggressiveness of the soil and water environment on concrete or steel, the chemical test results are compared to Tables 6.1 and 6.3 from Section 6 of the Australian Standard AS2159 – 2009. This section provides assessment criteria to assess the ‘exposure classification’ for a concrete or steel pile. The Standard has two classes of soil conditions:

- Type A – high permeability soils below groundwater; and
- Type B – low permeability soils and all soils above groundwater.

Based on the chemical testing results, the Standard provides a range of ‘exposure classifications’ from non-aggressive to very severe. For the range of chemical conditions in the soil surrounding the structure, the condition leading to the most severe aggressive conditions is adopted. A summary of the soil results is provided in the following table.

Location/ Depth (m)	Soil Condition	Electrical Conductivity (EC) (dS/m)	Soil Texture Factor	Extract Electrical Conductivity (EC _e) (dS/m)	Electrical Resistivity (Ω·cm)	pH	Chloride (mg/kg)	Sulphate (mg/kg)
BH4/1.3-1.5	B	0.012	17	0.20	83,000	5.5	< 10	< 10
BH4/2.6	B	0.029	17	0.49	34,000	6.5	< 10	< 10
BH4/3.7	A	0.027	17	0.46	37,000	6.6	< 10	16

The potential aggressivity of an environment towards concrete and steel is dependent on the sulphate, chloride and pH levels of the soil. Soil aggressivity is discussed in Section 6.9. Site Salinity is discussed in Section 6.10.

5.4 Uniaxial Compressive Strength and Point Load Strength Index Tests

To assess the strength of the encountered bedrock, representative samples of recovered rock core were collected from boreholes MW1, MW2 and MW3 and submitted to Macquarie Geotech for NATA accredited testing of Uniaxial Compressive Strength (UCS) and Point Load Strength Index $I_{s(50)}$ to facilitate the assessment of bearing capacity and excavatability of the rock.

Two samples from boreholes MW1 and MW2 at the proposed foundation level for the proposed development were selected for UCS testing. For UCS testing, each rock core sample was cut to a height/diameter ratio of between 2 and 3, and then loaded axially into a compression machine. Compression was applied uniaxially at a constant rate until failure occurs and the failure load recorded.

Point load tests were conducted from each rock core at approximately 1 m intervals. All point load tests were conducted in the diametral and axial directions. Axial results are considered of higher importance as foundation loads are expected to be in a similar direction.

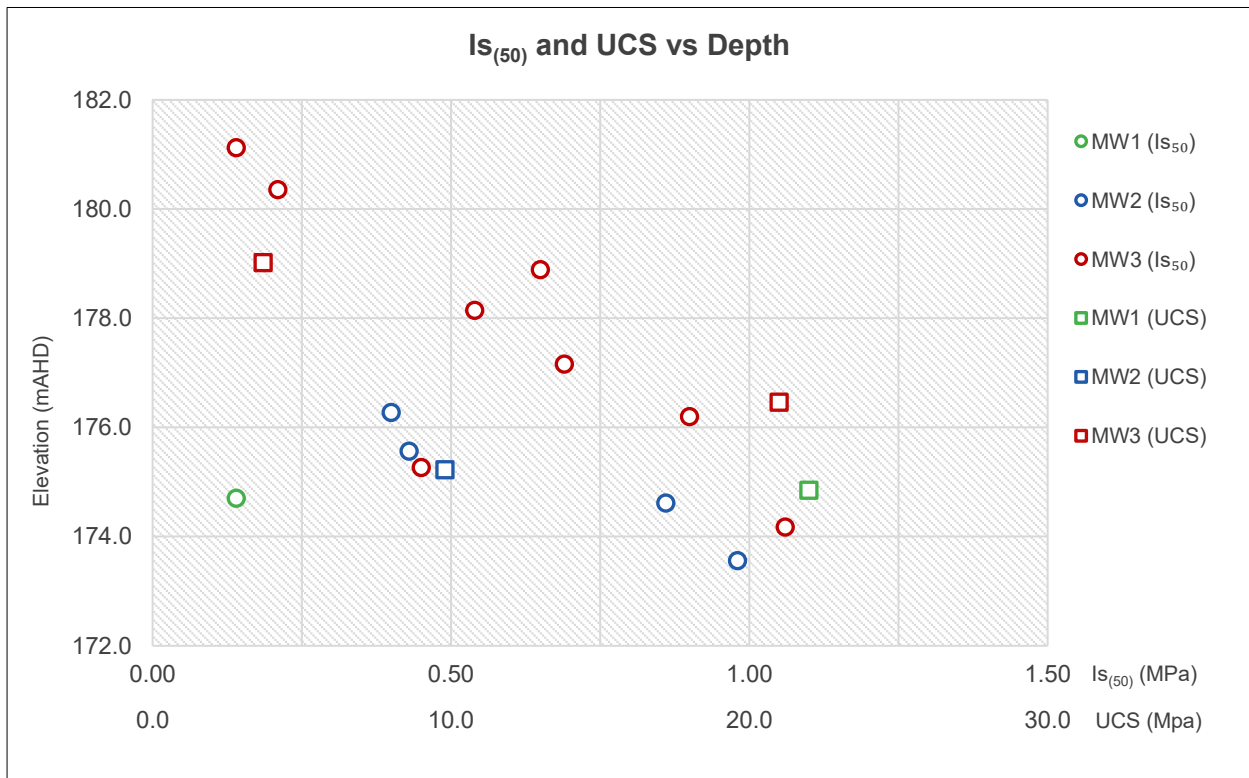
A summary of the tests results from samples submitted by Geo-Logix is provided in the following table and chart.

Borehole	Depth (mbg)	Elevation (mAHD)	Axial $I_{s(50)}$ (MPa)	Estimated UCS* ($I_{s(50)} \times 20$)	UCS (MPa)
MW1	12.40–12.60	174.95–174.75	--	--	22
MW1	12.60–12.70	174.75–174.65	0.14	2.8	--

Borehole	Depth (mbg)	Elevation (mAHD)	Axial $I_{s(50)}$ (MPa)	Estimated UCS* ($I_{s(50)} \times 20$)	UCS (MPa)
MW2	9.73–9.84	176.33–176.22	0.40	8.0	--
MW2	10.45–10.55	175.61–175.51	0.43	8.6	--
MW2	10.73–10.95	175.33–175.11	--	--	9.8
MW2	11.40–11.50	174.66–174.56	0.86	17.2	--
MW2	12.45–12.55	173.61–173.51	0.98	19.6	--
MW3	5.48–5.60	181.18–181.06	0.14	2.8	--
MW3	6.25–6.36	180.41–180.3	0.21	4.2	--
MW3	7.57–7.72	179.09–178.94	--	--	3.7
MW3	7.73–7.81	178.93–178.85	0.65	13.0	--
MW3	8.46–8.57	178.2–178.09	0.54	10.8	--
MW3	9.45–9.56	177.21–177.1	0.69	13.8	--
MW3	10.10–10.30	176.56–176.36	--	--	21
MW3	10.42–10.51	176.24–176.15	0.90	18.0	--
MW3	11.34–11.45	175.32–175.21	0.45	9.0	--
MW3	12.44–12.54	174.22–174.12	1.06	21.2	--

* Estimated UCS based on multiplication of Axial $I_{s(50)}$ by a correlation factor of 20.

-- Not tested.



The excavatability of rock is discussed in Section 6.2. Allowable bearing capacities of foundations on rock are discussed in Section 6.7.

6. DISCUSSION

6.1 Earthworks

The subject site should be prepared in accordance with AS 3798-2009 Section 6.1 and filled in accordance with AS 3798-2009 Section 6.2.

Initial Site Preparation

Initially surface features including pavements and building foundations should be stripped from the site, in an area extending at least 1.5 m laterally beyond any planned structures or improvements.

Utilities should be located and rerouted as necessary and any abandoned pipes or utility conduits should be removed or filled with grout. Utility trench excavations must be cut to competent bearing soils and backfilled with properly compacted structural fill.

Dam

The on-site dam should be dewatered and dam sediments dried prior to earthworks. The sediments may be disposed off-site or blended with onsite clayey Sand and/or crushed rock for reuse as fill. A blending ratio of 1:8 is considered appropriate. Contaminant levels in dam sediment should be assessed prior to re-use.

Structural Filling

Where the above site preparation procedures create excavations below the proposed final grade, the excavations should be backfilled with properly compacted structural fill. Materials selected for use as structural fill should not contain organic matter, waste construction debris, or deleterious materials. Fill materials should be granular material or should be of low or medium plasticity. Existing onsite fill meeting the above criteria may be used as structural fill. Under no circumstances should topsoil or other organic-laden soils be placed as fill beneath or within 1.5 horizontal metres of buildings, pavements or other structural areas.

Once final grade is reached in cut areas, and prior to fill placement in areas of the site that will receive new fill, the subgrade should be evaluated by a geotechnical engineer or their representative. Following subgrade evaluation, the exposed subgrade should be test-rolled in accordance with AS 3798-2009. Any unstable areas failing the evaluation or test-roll should be excavated to the depth of competent bearing material and filled in accordance with the general site fill placement methodology outlined below.

Fill materials should be placed in individual lifts of 300 mm or less loose measurement and compacted using a sheep's foot roller for cohesive soils and a smooth drum roller for cohesionless soils. Fill should be compacted to a minimum of 98% of standard compaction with a moisture content within $\pm 2\%$ of the optimum moisture content.

Test rolling and fill placement is to be undertaken under Level 1 Supervision or Level 2 Inspection and Testing.

6.2 Excavations

It is expected that on-site soils and rock within the expected depth of excavation will generally be excavatable using large equipment (i.e., excavators greater than 25 tonne). Localised assistance by ripping or rock hammer may be required during excavation. Groundwater management, batter and shoring of excavations are discussed in the following sections.

6.3 Groundwater Inflow

Shallow groundwater was encountered on-site primarily in the area surrounding the existing dam at approximately 2 mbg. While it is expected that groundwater levels will be depressed following draining of the dam, waterlogged soil may remain and groundwater inflow into excavations may occur. Depending on utilised excavation methods and the extent of groundwater inflow experienced, groundwater may be managed either using drainage ditches and sump/pump methods for battered excavations. Alternately, if sheet pile or secant pile shoring is used, spear point relief wells may be more suitable. An experienced dewatering contractor should be consulted to determine if spearpoint wells are likely to be successful in the on-site geology.

Test pitting of proposed excavation areas prior to general excavation is recommended to gauge potential groundwater inflow.

If permanent drainage systems are required, these should allow for water collection of seepage and flows from joints, with sumps and pumps suitably sized to dispose of the water in accordance with council and EPA regulations. Based on iron banding observed in the rock profile groundwater is expected to have significant concentrations of iron which will precipitate as iron oxide/hydroxide sludge. This should be taken into account when designing drainage lines and pump-out systems through provision for maintenance to remove the sludge incorporated into the design.

6.4 Batter Slopes and Shoring

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 1H:1V for temporary batters 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 2 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. 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.

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:

Retained Material	Bulk Density (kN/m ³)	Earth Pressure Coefficients			Ultimate Passive Pressure (kPa)	Ultimate Anchor Bond Stress (kPa)
		At rest (K_0)	Active (K_a)	Passive (K_p)		
Fill	21	0.55	0.40	2.75		
Onsite Clayey Sand (SC)	21	0.50	0.35	3.00		
Weathered Sandstone	23	0.35	0.22	4.50		300
Medium to High Strength Sandstone	25	0.0*	0.0*	--	4,000	1,000

-- Not applicable.

*This value assumes no adverse jointing.

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. Passive resistance for piles founded in rock below the base of the excavation (including allowance for service or footing excavations) may be based on a preliminary ultimate passive restraint equal to 4,000 kPa in medium strength or better sandstone. A factor of safety must be applied to these ultimate values to limit the amount of wall movement that is required to mobilise the passive resistance. The top 0.5 m of the rock socket should be ignored in calculations to account for defects and tolerance.

For anchored or propped walls, where minor movements can be tolerated e.g. where there are no movement sensitive structures or buried services within 2H of the excavation, we recommend the use of a trapezoidal earth pressure distribution of 6H (kPa) for the soil and Class IV/V bedrock, where H is the retained height in metres. These pressures should be assumed to be uniform over the central 50% of the support system. For the shotcrete infill panel design, a trapezoidal earth pressure distribution and a lateral earth pressure of 4H (kPa) can be adopted for the soil and Class IV/V bedrock.

For anchored or propped walls, supporting areas sensitive to lateral movement e.g. where there are movement sensitive structures or buried service present within 2H of the excavation, a trapezoidal earth pressure distribution of 8H (kPa) should be adopted for the soil profile and Class IV/V bedrock, where H is the retained height in metres. These pressures should be assumed to be uniform over the central 50% of the support system. For the shotcrete infill panel design, a trapezoidal earth pressure distribution and a lateral earth pressure of 6H (kPa) can be adopted for the soil and Class IV/V bedrock.

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.

Temporary anchors for retaining walls may be preliminarily designed based on ultimate bond stresses of 300 and 1,000 kPa for Class IV-V Sandstone and Class III Sandstone respectively.

Testing should be carried out to confirm the anchor capacities. Anchors should have their bond lengths behind a projected 45° line from the bulk excavation level and should provide sufficient force to resist the movement of a wedge of rock. The frictional resistance of the wedge along the joint may be calculated assuming an angle of friction of 20°.

The design of temporary and permanent support will need to consider the possibility that 45° joints in the shale and laminites will daylight near the base of the excavation leading to large wedges of rock requiring support by the temporary and permanent retaining structures. Sufficient anchoring of the shoring wall should be undertaken to prevent movements along 45° joints.

Finally, computer aided analysis may be carried out to assess potential ground movements based on different wall designs and construction sequence, so as to control deflections to within tolerable limits. It is also considered prudent to carry out surveys before and after installation to measure the actual movement of the wall or soil.

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.

6.5 Construction Induced Vibrations

Onsite fill, native soils and weathered sandstone 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 excavation equipment (e.g. rock hammer) 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, on-site 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 of 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.

The PPV limits of 10 mm/sec are expected to be achievable if rock breaker equipment or other excavation methods are restricted as indicated in the following table:

Distance from Adjoining structure (m)	Maximum Peak Particle Velocity 10 mm/sec*	
	Equipment	Operating Limit (% of Maximum Capacity)
1.5 to 2.5	300 kg rock hammer	50
2.5 to 5.0	300 kg rock hammer	100
	or 600 kg rock hammer	50
5.0 to 10.0	600 kg rock hammer	100
	Or 900 kg rock hammer	50

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.

6.6 Site Classification

Considering the depth of existing onsite fill, the appropriate site classification for surface structures founded on fill is Class 'P' in accordance with AS2870-2011.

Based on Linear Shrinkage testing results, for structures with foundations in the onsite natural soils, the appropriate site classification is considered to be equivalent to Class 'S' with a characteristic free surface movement (y_s) of 0–20 mm with changes in moisture (AS2870-2011).

Geo-Logix notes that this site classification has not included the effects of trees, poor site drainage, leaking plumbing, and exceptionally wet or dry moisture conditions.

6.7 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. Existing on-site fill is not generally considered to be a suitable founding medium.

Provided new structural fill is placed in a controlled manner as advised in Section 5.1, native on-site soils and new structural fill are expected to be capable of supporting shallow footings. Assuming an allowable settlement of 25 mm shallow footings in soil may be designed based on an allowable bearing capacity of 100 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.

Allowable bearing pressure and adhesion for deep foundations including bored piers founded on rock are summarised in the following table.

Bearing Stratum	Typical Top of Stratum Elevation (mAHD)	Allowable Bearing Pressure (MPa)	Allowable Adhesion (kPa)*	Young's Modulus, Es (MPa)	Estimated Settlement
Class IV-V Sandstone	182.5	1,000	50	100	1% of Footing Width or Pier Base
Class III or better Sandstone	175	3,500	175	350	1% of Footing Width or Pier Base

*For pier foundations only, not applicable for footings. 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.

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.

6.8 Ground Slabs and Pavements

Slab and pavement designs are based on the California Bearing Ratio (CBR) and modulus of the subgrade materials encountered after any excavation or re-grading has taken place. The principal aim of the subgrade preparation is to provide a uniform foundation over the entire slab/pavement formation which will not give rise to unevenness in the slab/pavement surface under the design loads. The final subgrade, following the earthworks recommended in Section 5.1, may comprise natural soil or well compacted structural fill provided the material performs satisfactorily under test-rolling as detailed in AS3798-2007. Other than current pavement subgrades, existing on-site fill is not considered suitable for use as pavement subgrade unless excavated and reinstated as new structural fill.

Based on Laboratory results and Geo-Logix's experience with similar soil and provided the final subgrade performs under test-rolling and is compacted to at least 98% standard compaction, design of pavements and slabs-on-grade placed on onsite residual soils may be based on a CBR of 12%.

In order to provide uniform support beneath any proposed floor slab-on-grade, Geo-Logix recommends that floor slabs be underlain by a minimum of 100 mm of free-draining (a maximum particle size of 19 mm with less than 5 percent material passing the 75 μ m sieve), well graded gravel or crushed rock base course.

Exterior slabs and pavements should be isolated from the building. These slabs should be reinforced to function as independent units. Movement of these slabs should not be transmitted to the building foundation or superstructure.

6.9 Aggressivity/Exposure Classification

Based on the preliminary exposure classification test results, and in accordance with AS3600-2009 and AS2159-2009, steel and concrete structures in contact with fill, natural soils and rock should be designed based on no less than mildly aggressive, A2, exposure.

6.10 Salinity Risk

Soil salinity risk is based on extract electrical conductivity (EC_e). Based on laboratory testing of the selected samples, on-site soils do not appear to be saline (Department of Land and Water Conservation NSW, 2002).

6.11 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, 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.

7. 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.

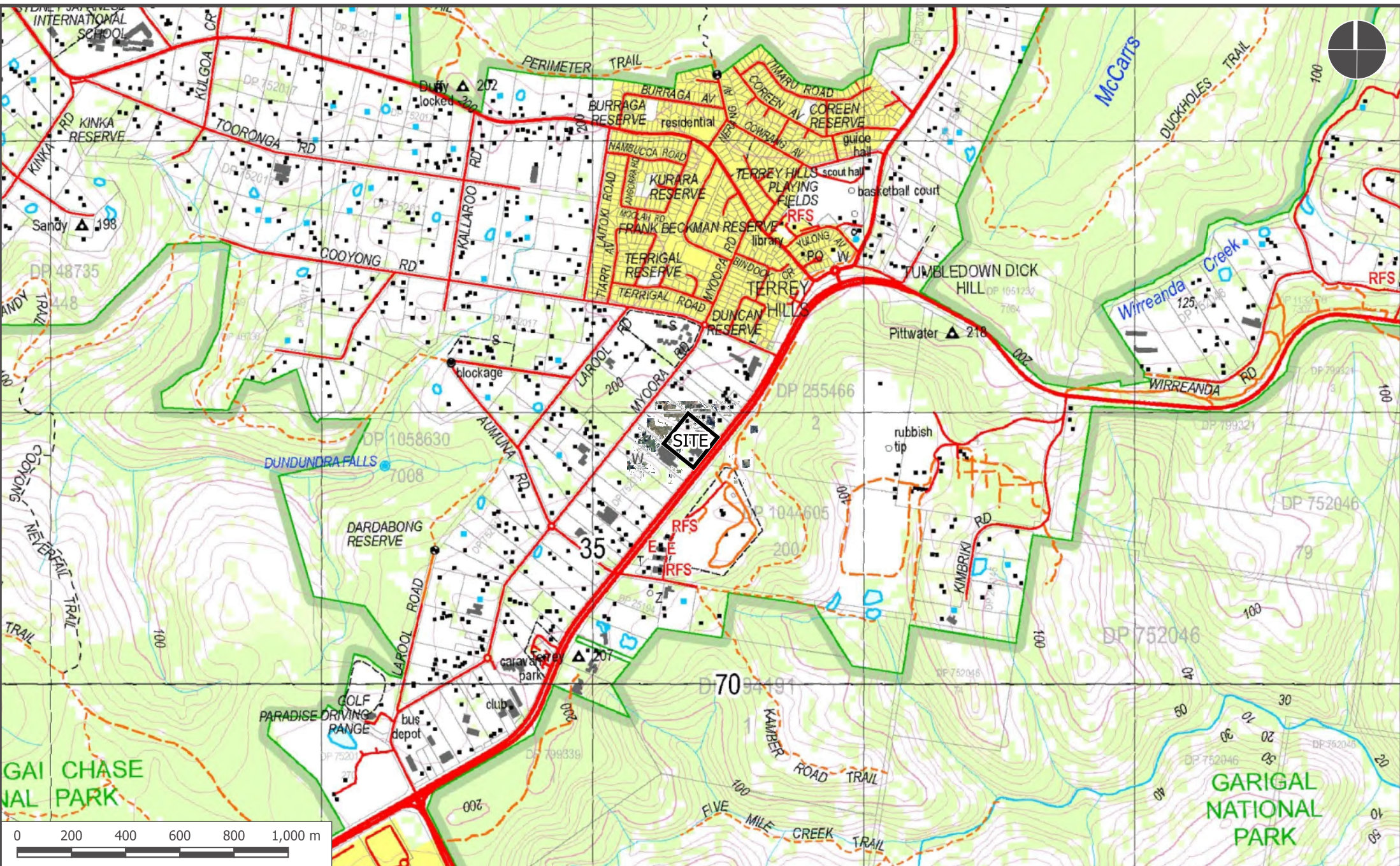
The geotechnical engineer warrants that the findings, recommendations, specifications, or professional advice contained herein have been made in accordance with generally accepted professional geotechnical engineering practices in the local area at the time of this report. No other warranties are implied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

8. 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.
- Department of Land and Water Conservation NSW (2002) *Site Investigations for Urban Salinity*.
- Pells et al (1998) *Foundations on Sandstone and Shale in the Sydney Region*, Australian Geomechanics Society, 1998.
- WaterNSW (2021) All Groundwater Map, <https://realtimedata.waternsw.com.au/water.stm>. Accessed December 2021.

FIGURES



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SITE LOCATION




Geotechnical Investigation
 287 Mona Vale Road, Terrey Hills NSW 2084

Project No. 2101129



Figure 1



KEY

-  Site boundary
-  Borehole Locations
-  Cored Borehole/Monitoring Well Locations

0 5 10 15 20 25 m

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SITE MAP

Geotechnical Investigaiton
287 Mona Vale Road, Terrey Hills NSW 2094

Project No. 2101129

Figure 2

ATTACHMENT A

DEVELOPMENT APPLICATION

All dimensions to be checked on site, written dimensions only to be used. Do not scale from drawings. Copyright of the design shown herein is retained by the Architect. Written authority is required for any reproduction.



LEGEND

- PROPOSED NEW WORKS / EXTENSIONS
- PROPOSED NEW INTERNAL WORKS / ALTERATIONS
- EXISTING BUILDING

CAR PARKING

MOTOCYCLE	3
STANDARD PARKING	168
DISABLED PARKING	6
TRUCK PARKING	5
TOTAL	182

1 PROPOSED GROUND LEVEL - OVERALL SITE
1:300



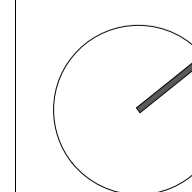
HILLS MARKET PLACE
287 MONA VALE ROAD, TERREY HILLS, NSW 2084

ISSUE	DATE	DESCRIPTION
6	24.05.23	ISSUED FOR D.A
7	09.06.23	ISSUED FOR D.A
8	06.11.23	RFI RESPONSE

PROPOSED OVERALL SITE PLAN

A02-01 DA - 8

1:300 @ A1
1:600 @ A3



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DEVELOPMENT APPLICATION

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NEW SCHEME LANDSCAPE AREA SCHEDULE

ZONES	AREA
ZONE 1 - LANDSCAPE	5091.5 m ²
ZONE 2 - LANDSCAPE	64.6 m ²
ZONE 3 - LANDSCAPE	2861.8 m ²
ZONE 4 - LANDSCAPE	1201.1 m ²
ZONE 5 - LANDSCAPE	77.9 m ²
ZONE 6 - LANDSCAPE	678.9 m ²
ZONE 12 - LANDSCAPE	210.9 m ²
ZONE 23 - LANDSCAPE	83.7 m ²
ZONE 24 - LANDSCAPE	19.9 m ²
ZONE 25 - LANDSCAPE	18.2 m ²
ZONE 26 - LANDSCAPE	5.2 m ²
ZONE 27 - LANDSCAPE	31.5 m ²
ZONE 28 - LANDSCAPE	9.7 m ²
GRAND TOTAL	10354.9 m ²

NEW SCHEME PERMEABLE LANDSCAPE AREA SCHEDULE

ZONES	AREA
ZONE 7 - PERMEABLE PARKING	920.2 m ²
ZONE 8 - PERMEABLE PARKING	59.0 m ²
ZONE 8A - PERMEABLE PARKING	285.8 m ²
ZONE 9 - PERMEABLE WALKWAY	46.4 m ²
ZONE 10 - PERMEABLE WALKWAY	102.0 m ²
ZONE 11 - PERMEABLE PARKING	145.9 m ²
ZONE 13 - PERMEABLE PARKING	87.4 m ²
ZONE 15 - PERMEABLE PARKING	72.6 m ²
ZONE 19 - PERMEABLE PARKING	120.8 m ²
ZONE 21 - PERMEABLE OSD TANK BELOW	150.0 m ²
GRAND TOTAL	1990.0 m ²

NEW SCHEME HARDSCAPE AREA SCHEDULE

ZONES	AREA
ZONE 15 - ROAD/ NON-PERMEABLE PARKING	3780.1 m ²
ZONE 20 - BUILDING/ NON-PERMEABLE	3833.1 m ²
ZONE 22 - PATIO HARDSCAPE	43.4 m ²
GRAND TOTAL	7656.6 m ²

SITE AREA = 20,000 SQM (ROUNDED)
GREEN RATIO = 61.72%

CAR PARKING

MOTORCYCLE	3
STANDARD PARKING	168
DISABLED PARKING	6
TRUCK PARKING	5
TOTAL	182

NEW SCHEME CAR PARKING SCHEDULE - STANDARD PARKING

TYPE	QUANTITY
EX BASEMENT LEVEL	
CAR 5400 x 2600	39
EX FLOWER SHOP LEVEL	
CAR 5400 x 2600	82
CAR 5400 x 2700	47
GRAND TOTAL	168

NEW SCHEME CAR PARKING SCHEDULE - DISABLED PARKING

TYPE	QUANTITY
EX FLOWER SHOP LEVEL	
DISABLED 5400 x 2600	2
DISABLED 5400 x 2700	4
GRAND TOTAL	6

MOTORCYCLE SCHEDULE

TYPE	QUANTITY
EX BASEMENT LEVEL	
MC 1200 x 2500	1
EX FLOWER SHOP LEVEL	
MC 1200 x 2500	2
GRAND TOTAL	3

TRUCK PARKING SCHEDULE

TYPE	QUANTITY
EX FLOWER SHOP LEVEL	
MRV 8800 x 3500	2
SRV 6400 x 3500	3
GRAND TOTAL	5

NOTES:

1. Permeable soft landscape cover over OSD tank. OSD volume estimated at 300 cubic metres. Assumed no rainwater tanks provision for proposed development.

2. Exterior hardstand concrete plinth over services fixtures are based on preliminary engineers' estimates.

1 GREEN RATIO - GROUND LEVEL PLAN
1:300



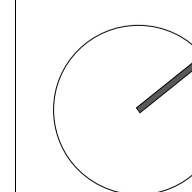
HILLS MARKET PLACE
287 MONA VALE ROAD, TERREY HILLS, NSW 2084

ISSUE	DATE	DESCRIPTION
5	24.05.23	ISSUED FOR D.A
6	16.06.23	ISSUED FOR D.A
7	06.11.23	RFI RESPONSE

GREEN RATIO & PARKING ANALYSIS

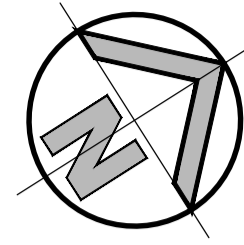
A100-20 DA - 7

1:300 @ A1
1:600 @ A3



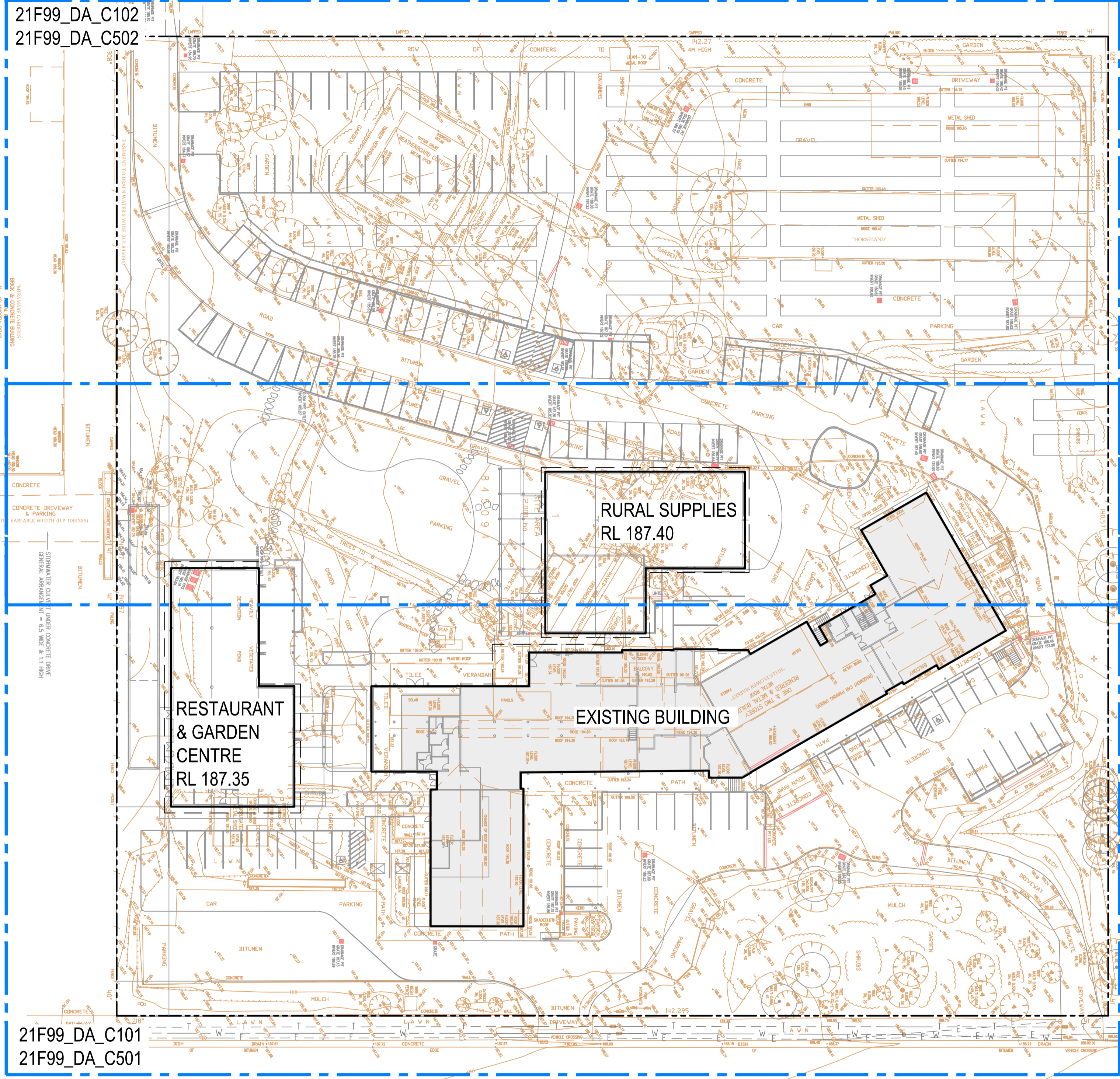
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21F99_DA_C502

21F99_DA_C101
21F99_DA_C501



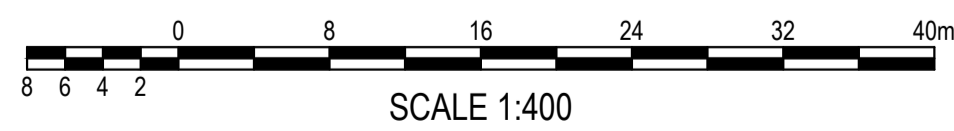
MONA VALE ROAD

GENERAL ARRANGEMENT PLAN

SCALE: 1:400

LEGEND

- EXISTING BOUNDARY
- EXTENT OF WORKS
- PROPOSED JUNCTION PITS
- PROPOSED SURFACE INLET PITS
- PROPOSED LINTEL ON GRADE & SAG PITS
- PROPOSED PIT TAG
- LINE LETTER
- PIT NUMBER
- STORMWATER UPSTREAM INVERT RL
- STORMWATER PIPE DIAMETER & CLASS
- STORMWATER PIPE LENGTH
- STORMWATER PIPE GRADE
- STORMWATER DOWNSTREAM INVERT RL
- EXISTING STORMWATER PIPE
- PROPOSED STORMWATER PIPE
- EXISTING STORMWATER PIPE TO BE DEMOLISHED
- EXISTING CONTOURS
- PROPOSED CONTOURS
- PROPOSED SPOT LEVEL
- PROPOSED RIDGE LINE
- PROPOSED VALLEY LINE
- EXISTING ELECTRICAL MAINS LINE
- EXISTING GAS LINE
- EXISTING SEWER LINE
- EXISTING TELSTRA LINES
- EXISTING WATER LINE
- EXISTING PITS
- PROPOSED BATTER LINE
- PROPOSED RETAINING WALL



SCALE 1:400

FOR DA ONLY

<p>SURVEY INFORMATION SURVEYED BY BEE&LETHBRIDGE DATUM: A.H.D. ORIGIN OF LEVELS: PM 50080 RL 199.895</p>	07	ISSUED FOR DA ONLY	MP	MM	11.04.2023							<p>Client HILLS MARKETPLACE PTY LTD.</p> <p>Architect BN</p>	<p>Suite 2.01 828 Pacific Highway Gordon NSW 2072</p> <p>Telephone +61 2 9417 8400</p> <p>Facsimile +61 2 9417 8337</p> <p>Email email@hhconsult.com.au</p> <p>Web www.henryandhymas.com.au</p>	<p>Project THE HILLS MARKETPLACE 287 MONA VALE ROAD, TERREY HILLS, NSW 2084</p> <p>Title GENERAL ARRANGEMENT PLAN</p>	Drawn S.Chen	Designed M.Mishevski	Date OCT 2022	
	06	ISSUED FOR DA ONLY	MP	MM	04.04.2023										Checked A.Francis	Approved A.Francis	Scale @A1 1:400	
	04	ISSUED FOR PRELIMINARY	MP	MM	25.11.2022													
	03	ISSUED FOR PRELIMINARY	MP	MM	21.11.2022													
	02	ISSUED FOR PRELIMINARY	MB	MM	09.11.2022													
	01	ISSUED FOR PRELIMINARY	SC	MM	20.10.2022													
	08	ISSUED FOR DA ONLY	MB	MM	21.11.2023													
		AMENDMENT	DRAWN	DESIGNED	DATE	REVISION												

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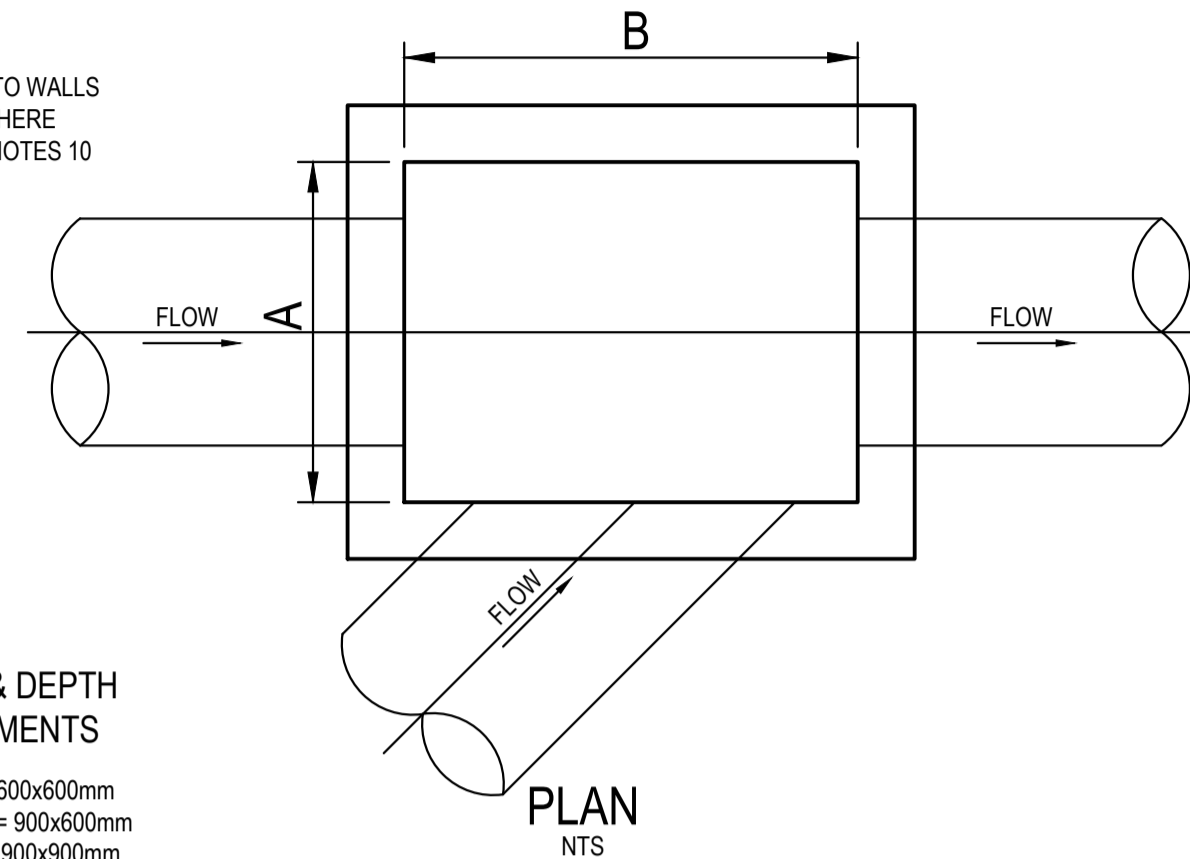
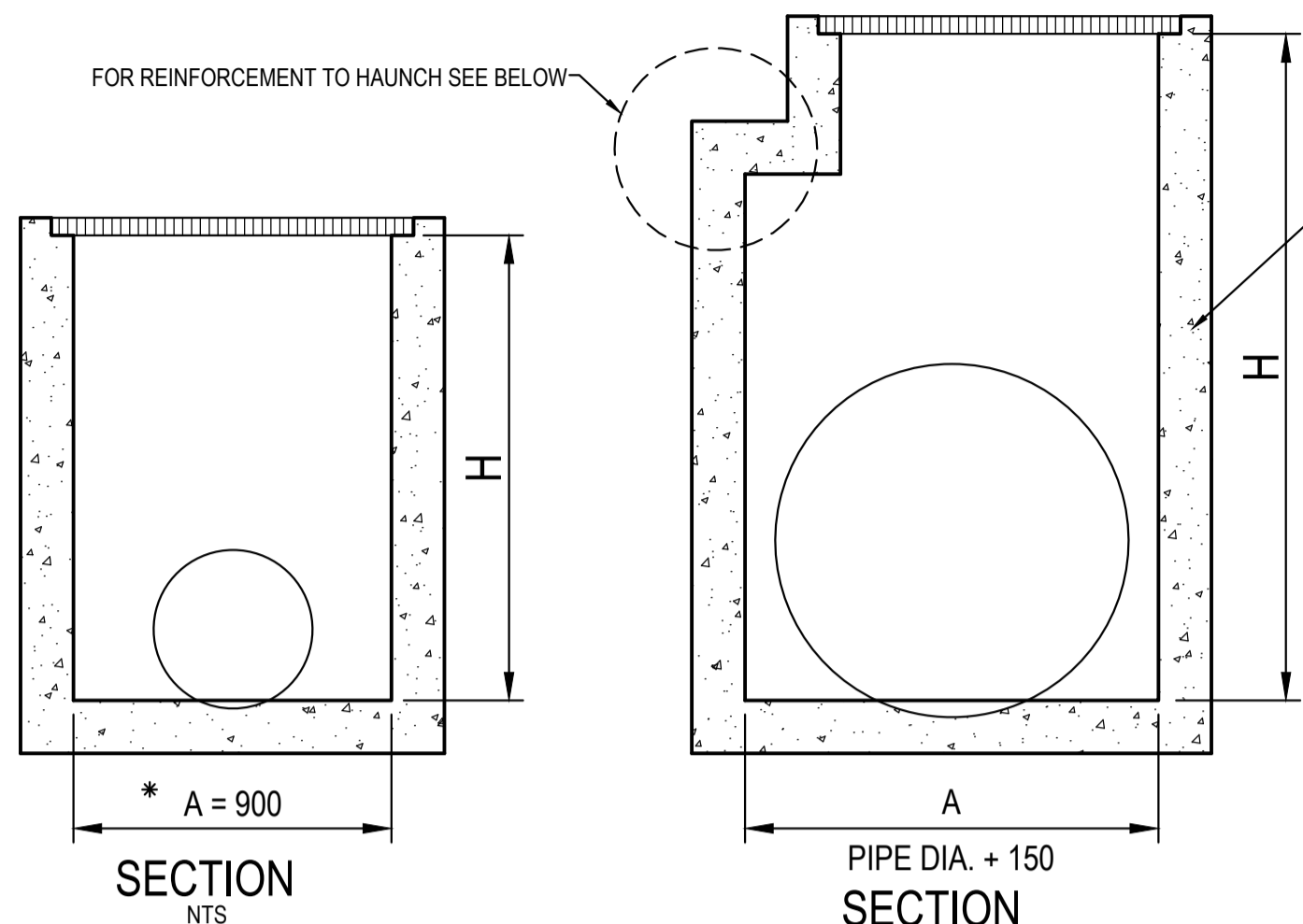
21F99_DA_C100 08

TYPICAL PIT CHAMBER SIZES

IT IS THE CONTRACTORS RESPONSIBILITY TO SELECT PIT CHAMBER SIZE WITH REGARDS TO PIPE SIZE, DEPTH TO INVERT AND SKEW ANGLE. REFER SKETCHES BELOW.

- 1 SELECT PIT CHAMBER USING THE STEPS BELOW.
- 2 SELECT PIT CHAMBER SIZE DEPENDING ON THE PIPE DIAMETERS.
- 3 CHECK PIT CHAMBER SIZE TO SATISFY DEPTH TO INVERT REQUIREMENTS.
- CHECK PIT CHAMBER DIMENSIONS TO SATISFY THE SKEW ANGLE IN THE TABLE.

FOR B = 600mm - MAX. SIDE ENTRY PIPE AT 45° SKEW = 225mm
 FOR B = 900mm - MAX. SIDE ENTRY PIPE AT 45° SKEW = 375mm
 FOR B = 1200mm - MAX. SIDE ENTRY PIPE AT 45° SKEW = 600mm
 FOR B = 1500mm - MAX. SIDE ENTRY PIPE AT 45° SKEW = 825mm
 FOR B = 1900mm - MAX. SIDE ENTRY PIPE AT 45° SKEW = 1050mm



2 PIT SIZE & DEPTH REQUIREMENTS

H = 0-900mm - AxB = 600x600mm
 H = 900-1200mm - AxB = 900x600mm
 H = >1200mm - AxB = 900x900mm

3 PIT CHAMBER FOR SIDE ENTRY ON SKEW

*A = 600 FOR PIPES UP TO 375 DIA.

1 PIT CHAMBER DIMENSIONS FOR PIPES UP TO 600 DIA.

1 PIT CHAMBER FOR PIPES GREATER THAN 600 DIA.

SIEVE SIZE (MM)	WEIGHT PASING (%)
75.0	100
9.5	100 TO 50
2.36	100 TO 30
0.60	50 TO 15
0.075	25 TO 0

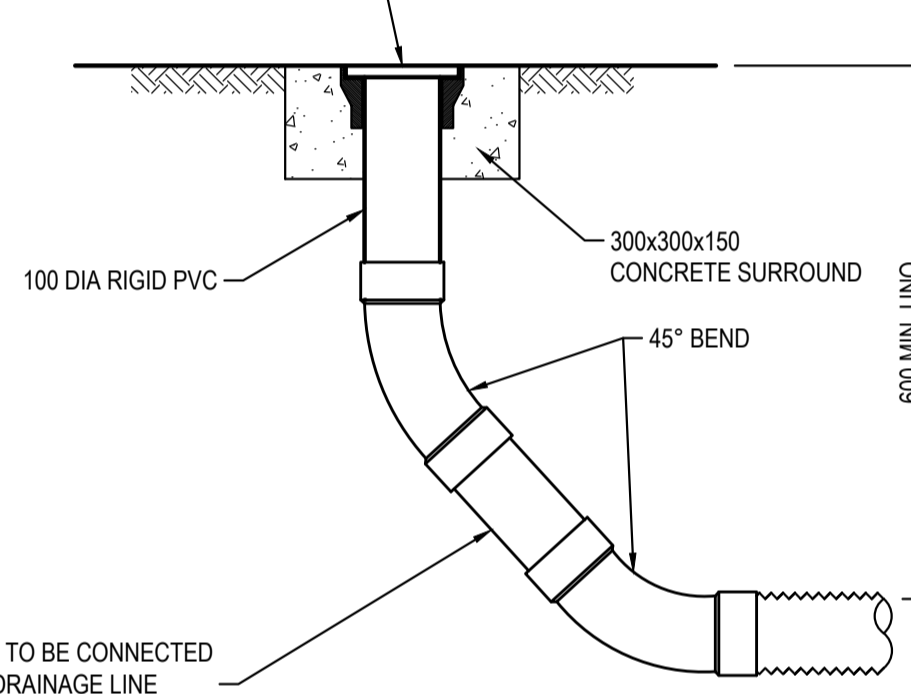
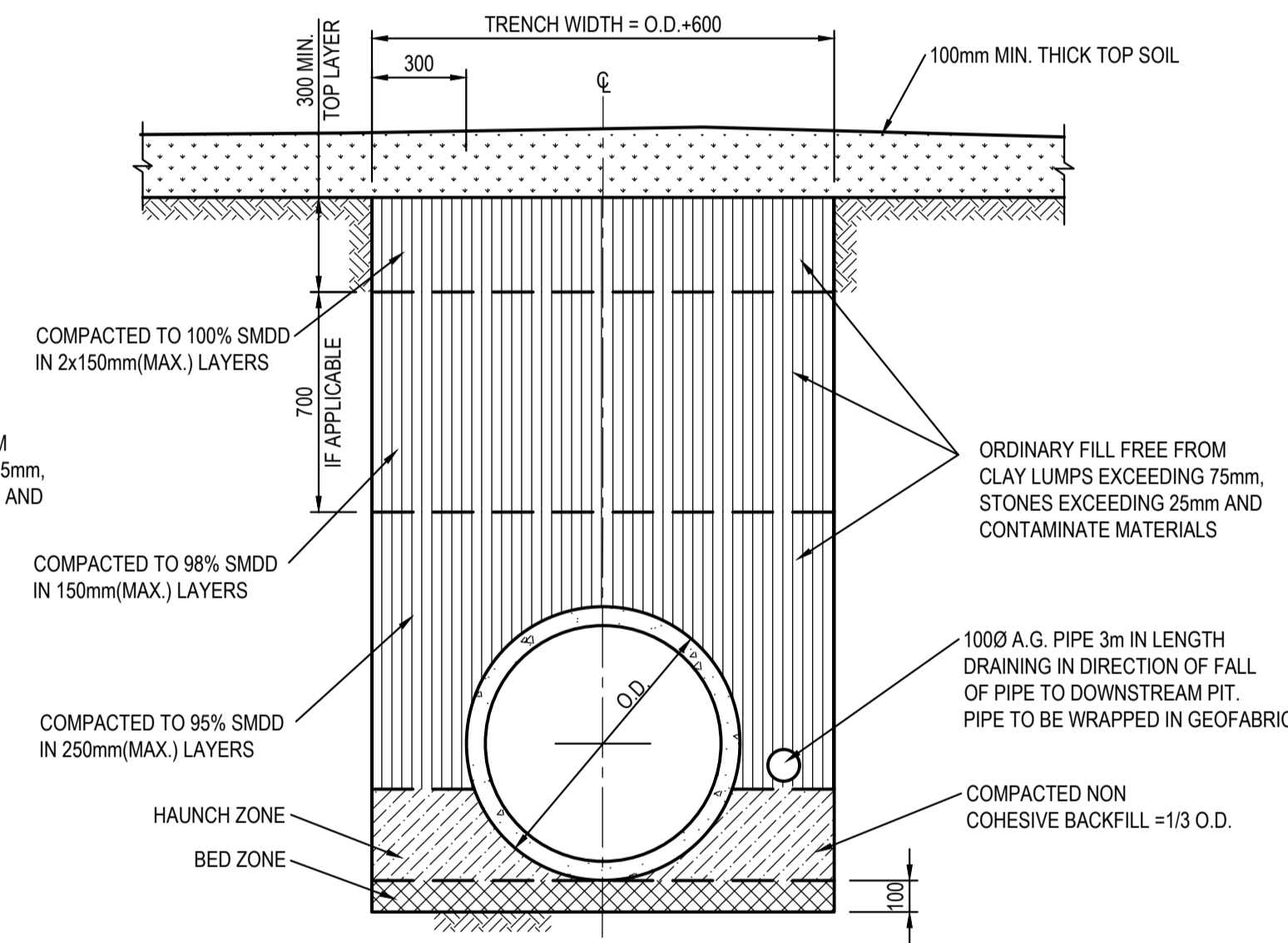
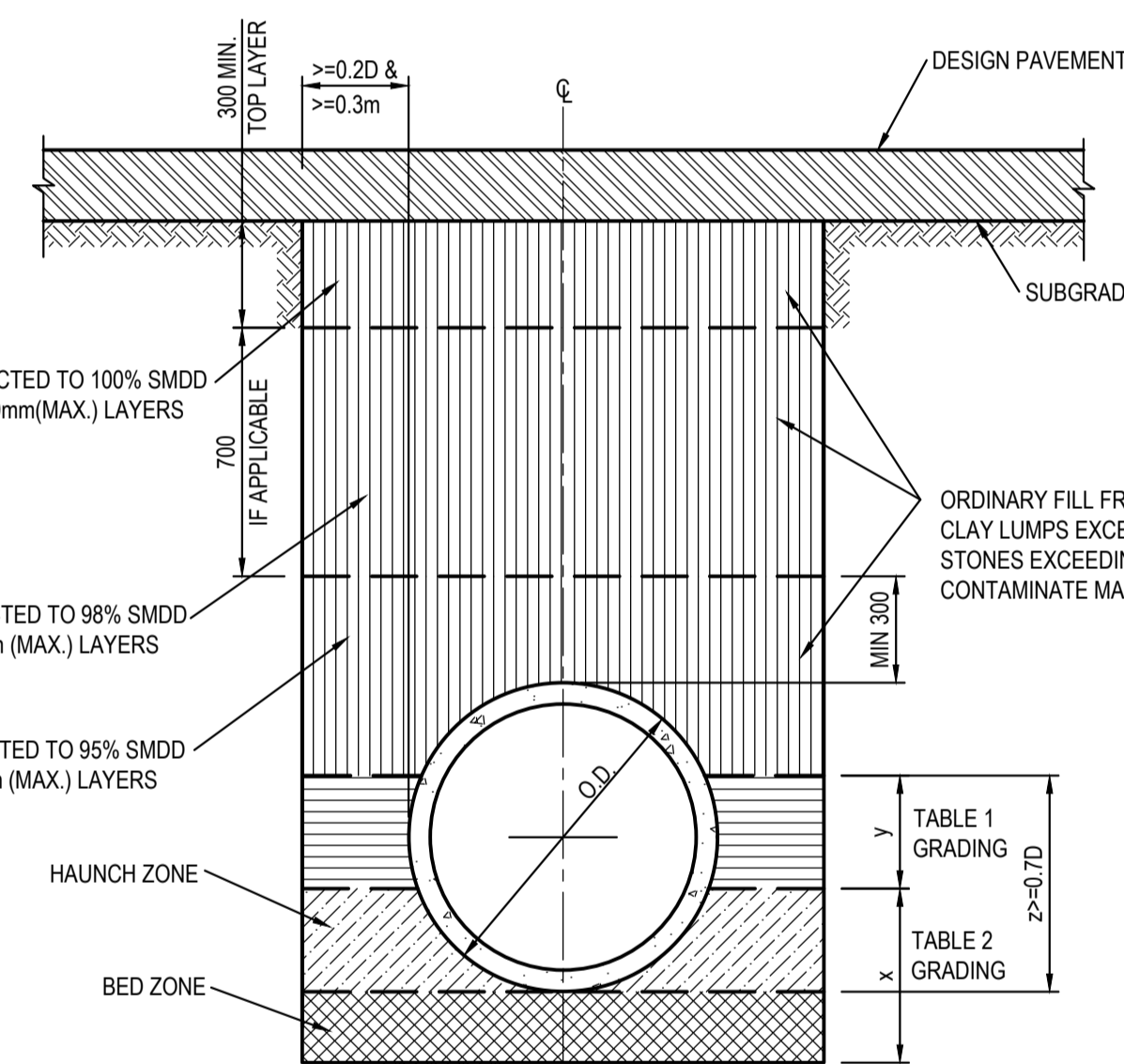
SIEVE SIZE (MM)	WEIGHT PASING (%)
19.0	100
2.36	100 TO 50
0.60	90 TO 20
0.30	60 TO 10
0.15	25 TO 0
0.075	10 TO 0

SUPPORT TYPE	BED ZONE X	HAUNCH ZONE Y	BED AND HAUNCH ZONES COMPACTION	MAX BEDDING FACTOR
HS1		0.1D	50	2.0
HS2	100 IF D<=1500, OR 150 IF D>=1500	0.3D	60	2.5
HS3		0.3D	70	4.0

LIGHT DUTY IN LANDSCAPED AND PEDESTRIAN AREAS HEAVY DUTY IN VEHICULAR PAVEMENTS. AIR TIGHT CAST IRON OR BRASS SCREW OR BOLT DOWN CAP.

PIT LID SCHEDULE

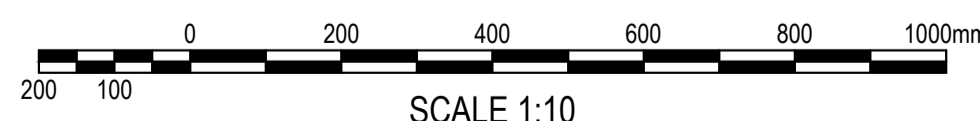
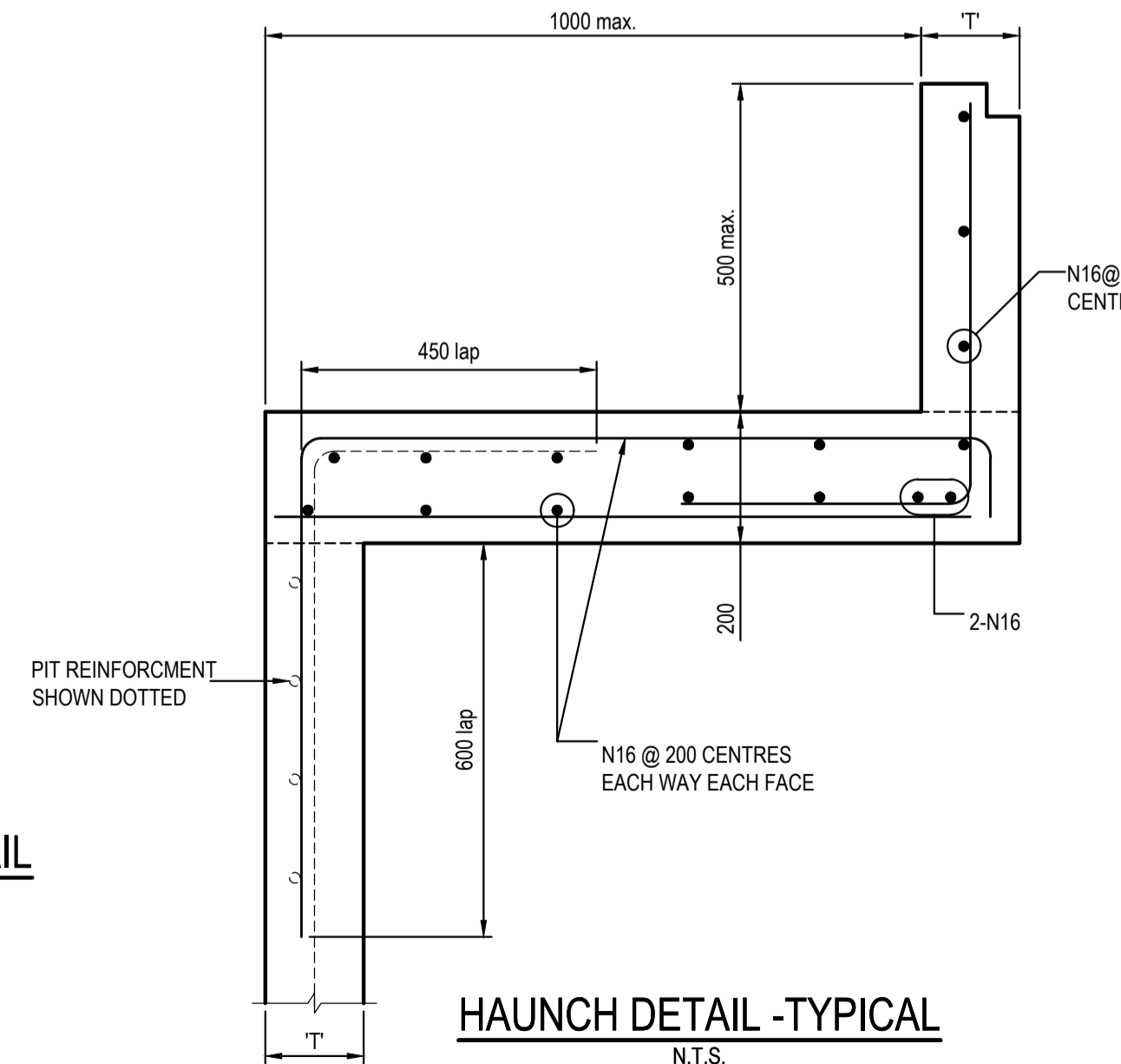
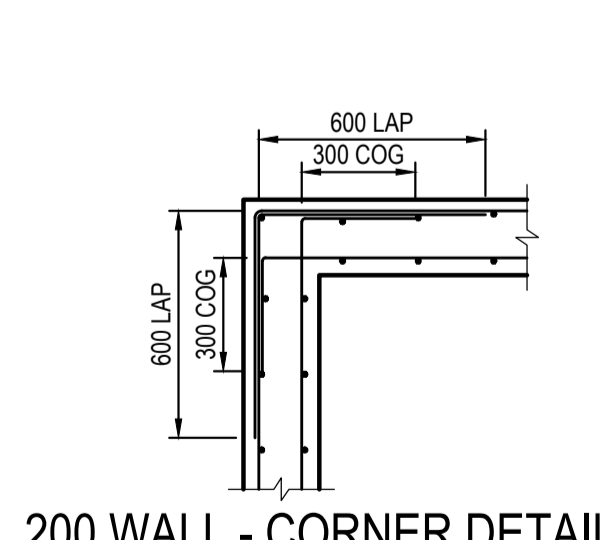
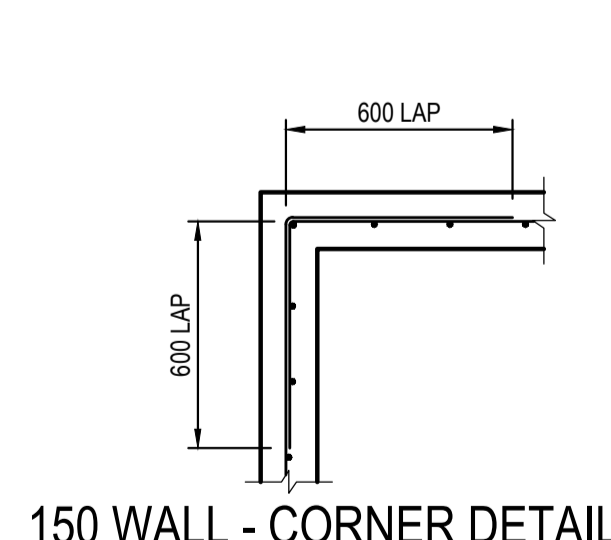
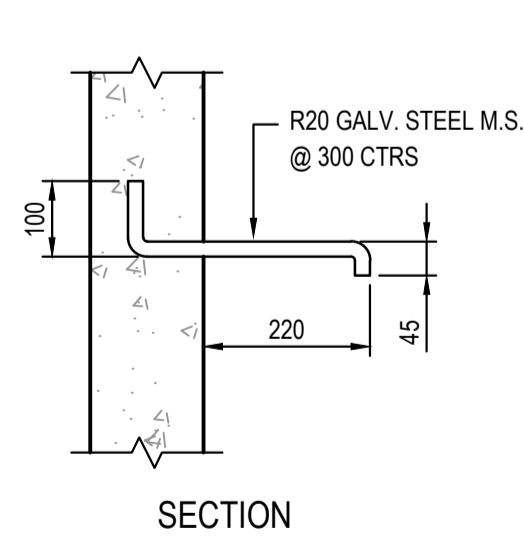
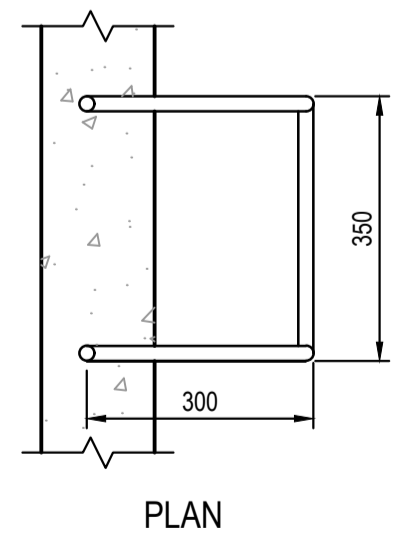
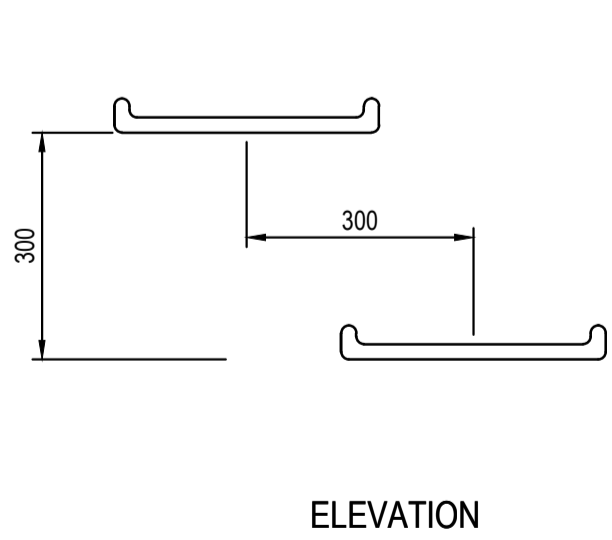
PIT/STRUCTURE NUMBER	DESCRIPTION
A-1 B-1 D-1 D-2 D-3	PROPOSED INLET PIT WITH 900x900 HINGED LIGHT DUTY GRATED CLASS "B" IN ACCORDANCE WITH WOLLONGONG CITY COUNCIL REQUIREMENTS.
C-2	PROPOSED 1.2m KERB INLET PIT WITH 900x450 INLET GRATE HEAVY DUTY CLASS "D" IN ACCORDANCE WITH WOLLONGONG CITY COUNCIL REQUIREMENTS.
C-1	PROPOSED JUNCTION PIT WITH 1200x1200 HEAVY DUTY SEALED LID CLASS "D" IN ACCORDANCE WITH WOLLONGONG CITY COUNCIL REQUIREMENTS.
EX-1 EX-2 EX-3 EX-4 EX-5	EXISTING PIT TO BE RETAINED.



DRAINAGE NOTES:

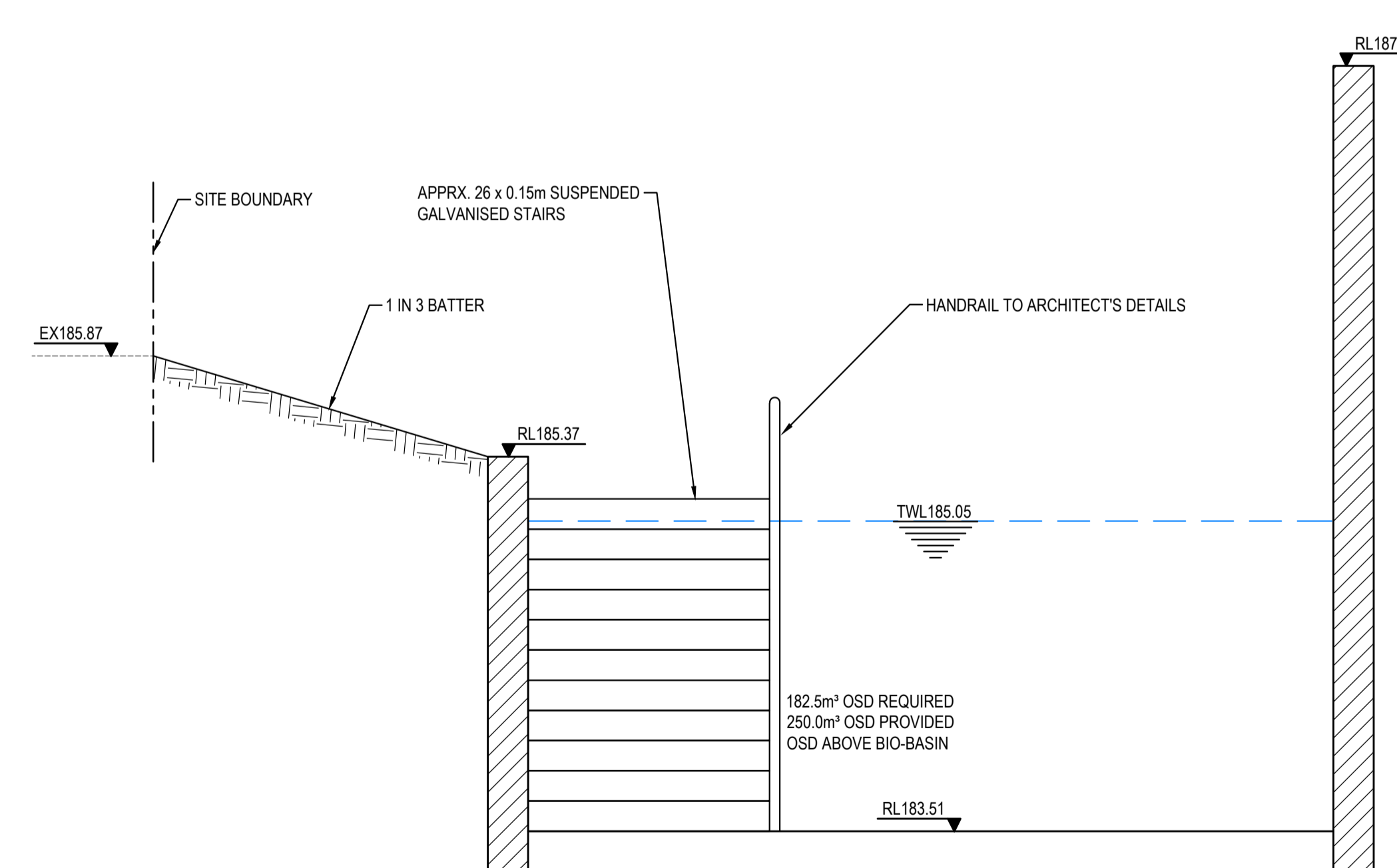
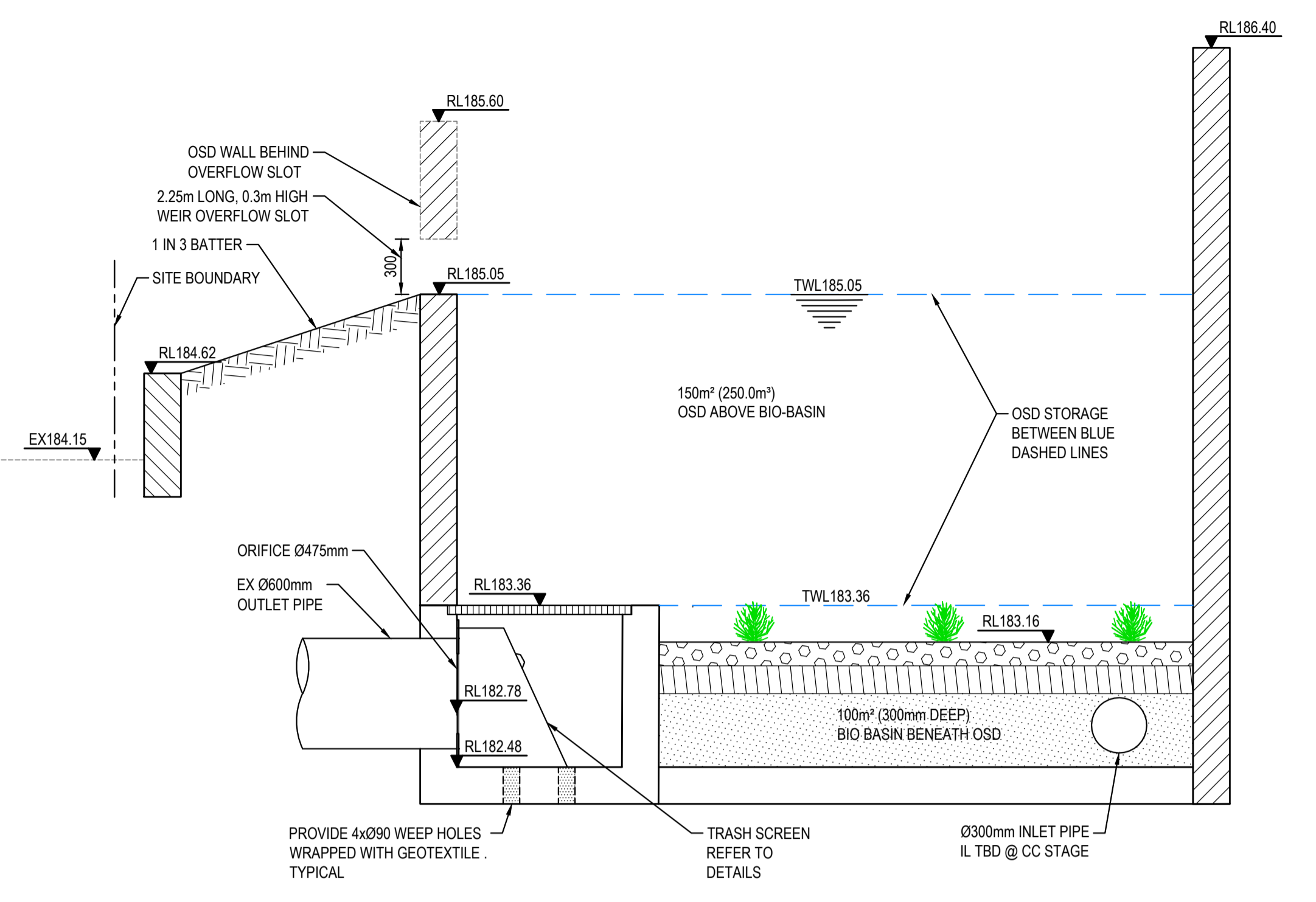
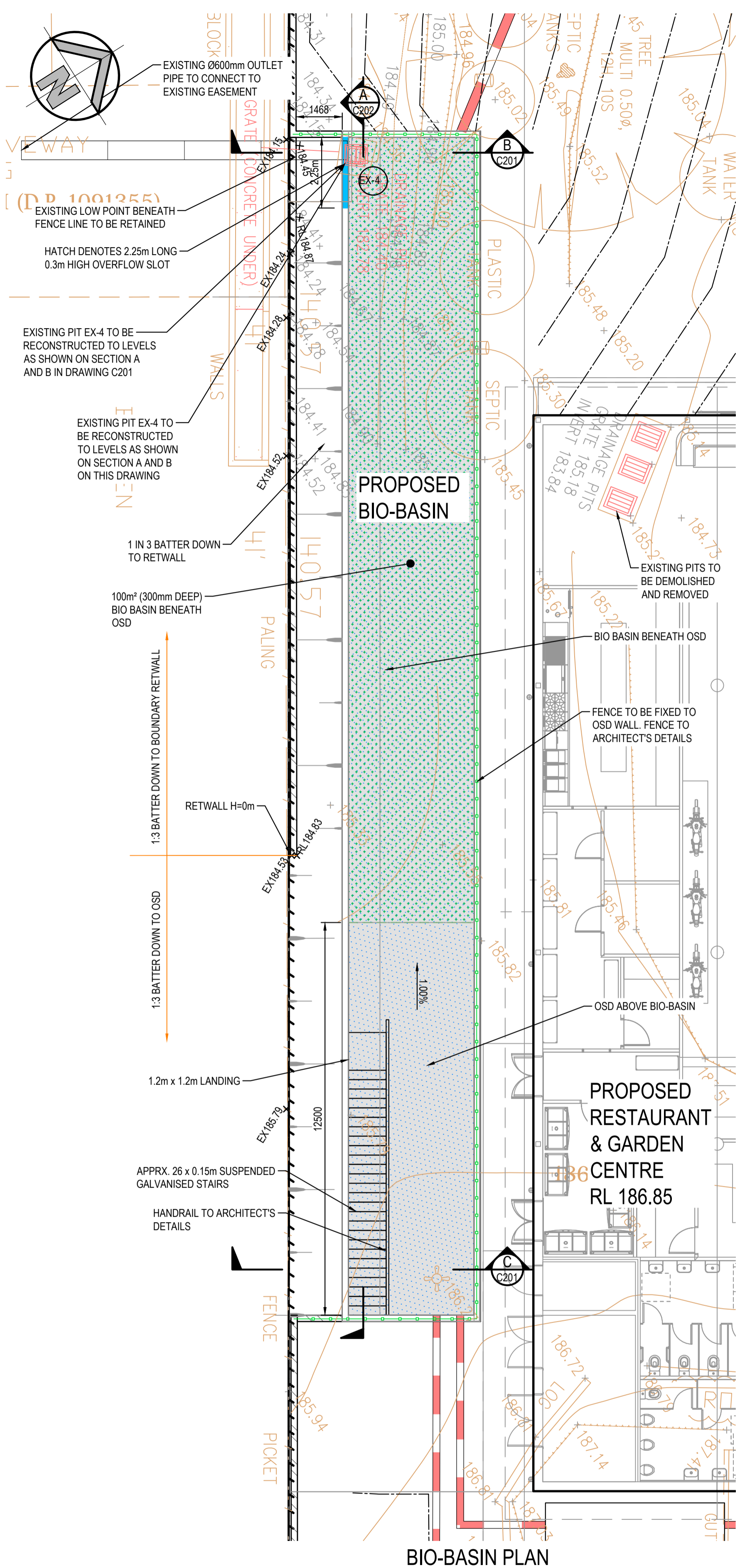
- ALL STORMWATER WORK TO COMPLY WITH AS 3500 PART 3.
- CONTRACTOR SHALL BE RESPONSIBLE FOR MAINTAINING THE MINIMUM COVER OF 600mm ON ALL PITS.
- PROTECTION OF PIPES DUE TO LOADS EXCEEDING W7 WHEEL LOAD SHALL BE THE CONTRACTOR'S RESPONSIBILITY.
- BEDDING TYPE SHALL BE TYPE H2 FOR RCP. WHERE NECESSARY THE OVERLAY ZONE SHALL BE REDUCED TO ACCOMMODATE PAVEMENT REQUIREMENTS. REFER TO THIS DRAWING FOR DETAILS.
- MINIMUM COVER OVER EXISTING PIPES FOR PROTECTION DURING CONSTRUCTION SHALL BE 800mm.
- NO CONSTRUCTION LOADS SHALL BE APPLIED TO PLASTIC PIPES.
- FINISHED SURFACE LEVELS SHOWN ON LAYOUT PLAN DRGS TAKE PRECEDENCE OVER DESIGN DRAINAGE SURFACE LEVELS.
- ALL PIPES UP TO AND INCLUDING 300 DIA. SHALL BE SOLVENT OR RUBBER RING JOINTED PVC CLASS SH PIPE TO AS1260. ALL OTHER PIPES TO BE RCP USING CLASS 2 RUBBER RING JOINTED PIPE. HARDIES FRC PIPE MAY BE USED IN LIEU OF RCP IF DESIRED IN GROUND. ALL AERIAL PIPES TO BE PVC CLASS SH.
- ALL PITS IN NON TRAFFICABLE AREAS TO BE PREFABRICATED POLYESTER CONCRETE "POLYCRETE" WITH "LIGHT DUTY" CLASS B GALV. MILD STEEL GRATING AND FRAME. ALL PITS IN TRAFFICABLE AREAS (CLASS "D" LOADING MAX) TO HAVE 150mm THICK CONCRETE WALLS AND BASE CAST IN-SITU Fc=32 MPa, REINFORCED WITH N12-200 BOTH LOADING WAYS CENTRALLY PLACE. U.N.O. ON SEPARATE DESIGN DRAWINGS IN THIS SET. GALV. MILD STEEL GRATING AND FRAME TO SUIT DESIGN LOADING. PRECAST PITS, RECTANGULAR OR CIRCULAR IN SHAPE, MAY BE USED IN LIEU AND SHALL COMPLY WITH RELEVANT AUSTRALIAN STANDARDS.
- ALL PITS, GRATINGS AND FRAMES SHALL BE INSTALLED IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE MANUFACTURERS SPECIFICATION AND TO BE IN ACCORDANCE WITH AS3500.3 AND AS3996.
- PIT CHAMBER DIMENSIONS ARE TO BE SELECTED TO SATISFY THE FOLLOWING:
 - PIPE SIZE
 - DEPTH TO INVERT
 - SKEW ANGLE
 REFER TYPICAL PIT CHAMBER DETAILS BELOW
 IF PIT LID SIZE IS SMALLER THAN THE PIT CHAMBER SIZE THEN THE PIT LID IS TO BE CONSTRUCTED ON THE CORNER OF THE PIT CHAMBER WITH THE STEP IRONS DIRECTLY BELOW. ALTERNATIVELY THE PIT LID TO BE USED, IS TO BE THE SAME SIZE AS THE PIT CHAMBER.
- FOR PIPE SIZES GREATER THAN Ø300mm, PIT FLOOR IS TO BE BENCHED TO FACILITATE FLOW.
- GALVANISED STEP IRONS SHALL BE PROVIDED AT 300 CTS FOR PITS HAVING A DEPTH EXCEEDING 1200mm. SUBSOIL DRAINAGE PIPE SHALL BE PROVIDED IN PIPE TRENCHES ADJACENT TO INLET PIPES. (MINIMUM LENGTH 3m).
- ALL SUBSOIL PIPES SHALL BE 100mm SLOTTED PVC IN A FILTER SOCK, UNO, WITH 3m INSTALLED UPSTREAM OF ALL PITS.
- ALL PIPEWORK SHALL HAVE MINIMUM DIAMETER 100.
- MINIMUM GRADE FOR ROOFWATER DRAINAGE LINES SHALL BE 1%.
- ALL PIPE JUNCTIONS AND TAPER UP TO AND INCLUDING 300 DIA. SHALL BE VIA PURPOSE MADE FITTINGS.
- ALL ROOF DRAINAGE TO BE INSTALLED IN ACCORDANCE WITH AS3500, PART 3. TESTING TO BE UNDERTAKEN AND REPORTS PROVIDED TO THE SUPERINTENDENT.
- LOCATION OF THE DIRECT DOWN PIPE CONNECTIONS MAY VARY ON SITE TO SUIT SITE CONDITIONS, WHERE CONNECTION SHOWN ON LONG SECTIONS CHAINAGES ARE INDICATIVE ONLY.
- PITS IN EXCESS OF 1.5 m DEEP TO HAVE WALL AND FLOOR THICKNESS INCREASED TO 200mm. REINFORCED WITH N12@200 CTS CENTRALLY PLACED BOTH WAYS THROUGHOUT U.N.O. ON SEPARATE DESIGN DRAWINGS IN THIS SET. IF DEPTH EXCEEDS 5m CONTACT ENGINEER.
- SUBSOIL DRAINAGE LINES FOR LANDSCAPE AREA NOT SHOWN ON THESE DRAWINGS. REFER TO LANDSCAPING PLANS FOR DETAILS.
- ALL STORMWATER PITS TO HAVE Ø100 uPVC SLOTTED SUBSOIL PIPES CONNECTED TO THEM. THESE SUBSOILS TO EXTEND 3m UPSTREAM OF THE PIT AT A MINIMUM GRADE.

NOTE: TYPE HS2 TO BE USED AS A TYPICAL SUPPORT FOR TRENCHES UNDER ROADWAY UNLESS SPECIFIED SEPERATELY

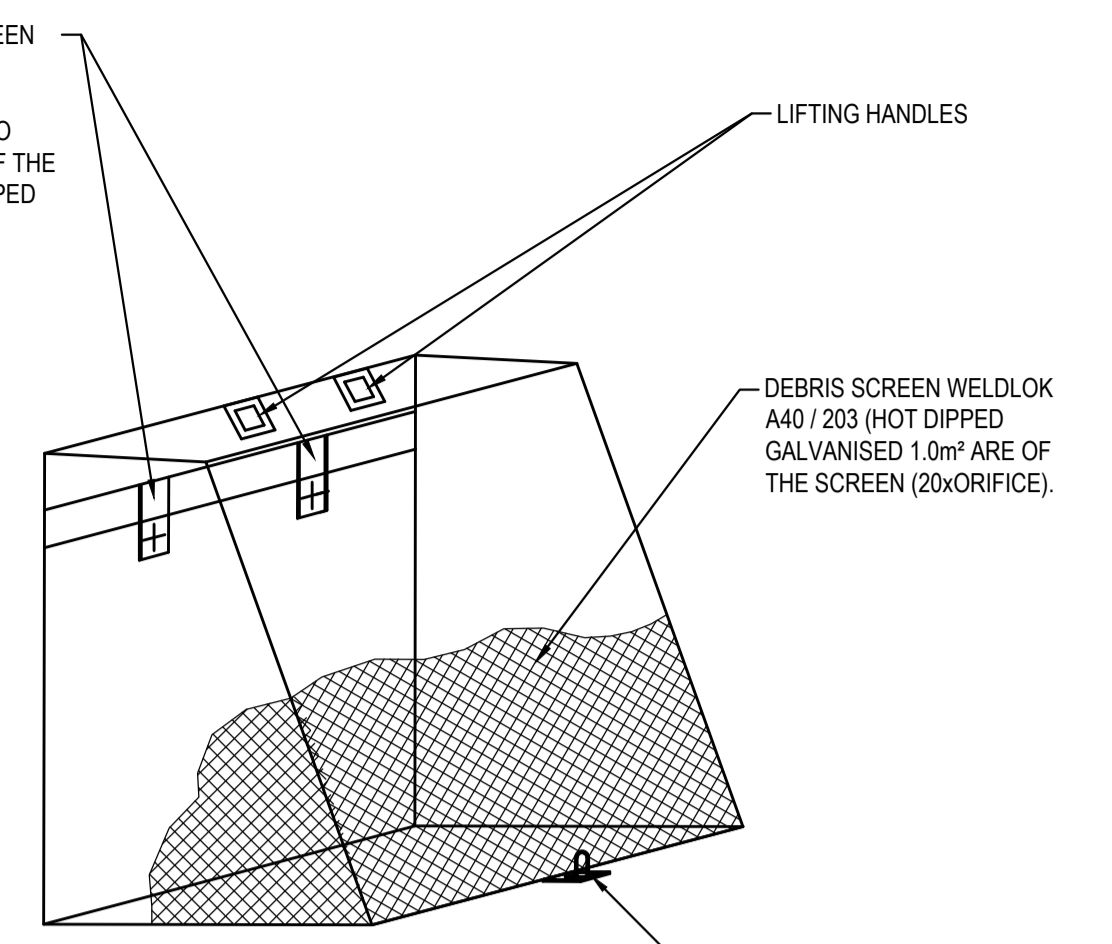


FOR DA ONLY

<p>SURVEY INFORMATION SURVEYED BY BEE&LETHBRIDGE DATUM: A.H.D. ORIGIN OF LEVELS: PM 50080 RL 199.895</p>	<p>03 ISSUED FOR DA ONLY MP MM 04.04.2023</p>	<p>02 ISSUED FOR DA ONLY MB MM 19.12.2022</p>	<p>01 ISSUED FOR PRELIMINARY SC MM 20.10.2022</p>	<p>REVISION AMENDMENT DRAWN DESIGNED DATE REVISION AMENDMENT DRAWN DESIGNED DATE</p>	<p>Client: HILLS MARKETPLACE PTY LTD. Surveyor: BN</p>	<p>Suite 2.01 828 Pacific Highway Gordon NSW 2072</p>	<p>Telephone: +61 2 9417 8400 Facsimile: +61 2 9417 8337 Email: email@hhconsult.com.au Web: www.henryandhymas.com.au</p>		<p>Project: THE HILLS MARKETPLACE 287 MONA VALE ROAD, TERREY HILLS, NSW 2084</p>	<p>Drawn: S.Chen Checked: A.Francis</p>	<p>Designed: M.Mishevski Approved: A.Francis</p>	<p>Date: OCT 2022 Scale: @A1 N.T.S.</p>	<p>Drawing number: 21F99_DA_C200 Revision: 03</p>
	<p>This drawing and design remains the property of Henry & Hymas and may not be copied in whole or in part without the prior written approval of Henry & Hymas.</p>												

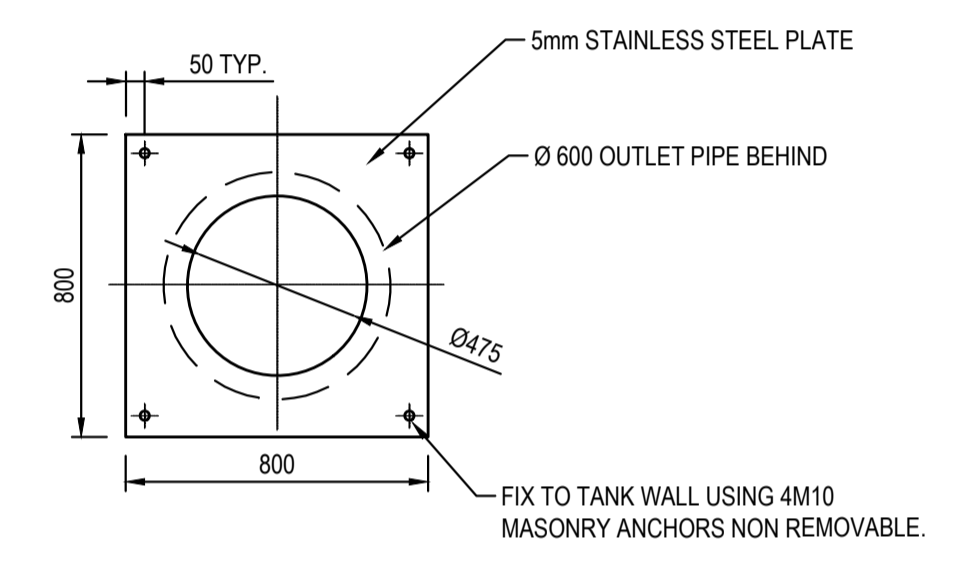


100x16 MOUNTING BAR WITH BRACKETS. SCREEN TO BE ATTACHED (GENERALLY ON A SLIDING MECHANISM) TO THE WALL, BUT SHOULD BE REMOVABLE (WITHOUT THE USE OF TOOLS) TO PERMIT CLEANSING AND EASY INSPECTION OF THE OUTLET CONTROL. ALL STEEL TO BE HOT DIPPED GALVANISED.



DANGER
CONFINED SPACE
NO ENTRY WITHOUT
CONFINED SPACE
TRAINING

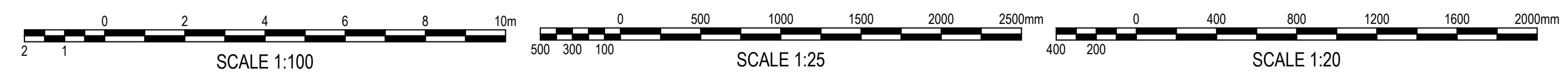
- A) A CONFINED SPACE DANGER SIGN SHALL BE POSITIONED IN A LOCATION SUCH THAT IT IS CLEARLY VISIBLE TO PERSONS PROPOSING TO ENTER THE BELOW GROUND TANKS/ CONFINED SPACE AT ALL ACCESS POINTS OF THE TANK/ CONFINED SPACE.
- B) SIGN TO BE MINIMUM DIMENSIONS: 250mm x 180mm ENTRIES I.E. GRATES, MANHOLES
- C) SIGN SHALL BE MANUFACTURED FROM COLOUR BONDED METAL OR POLYPROPYLENE
- D) SIGN SHALL BE AFFIXED TO A SURFACE WITH SCREWS AT EACH CORNER.



ON-SITE DETENTION DESIGN SUMMARY

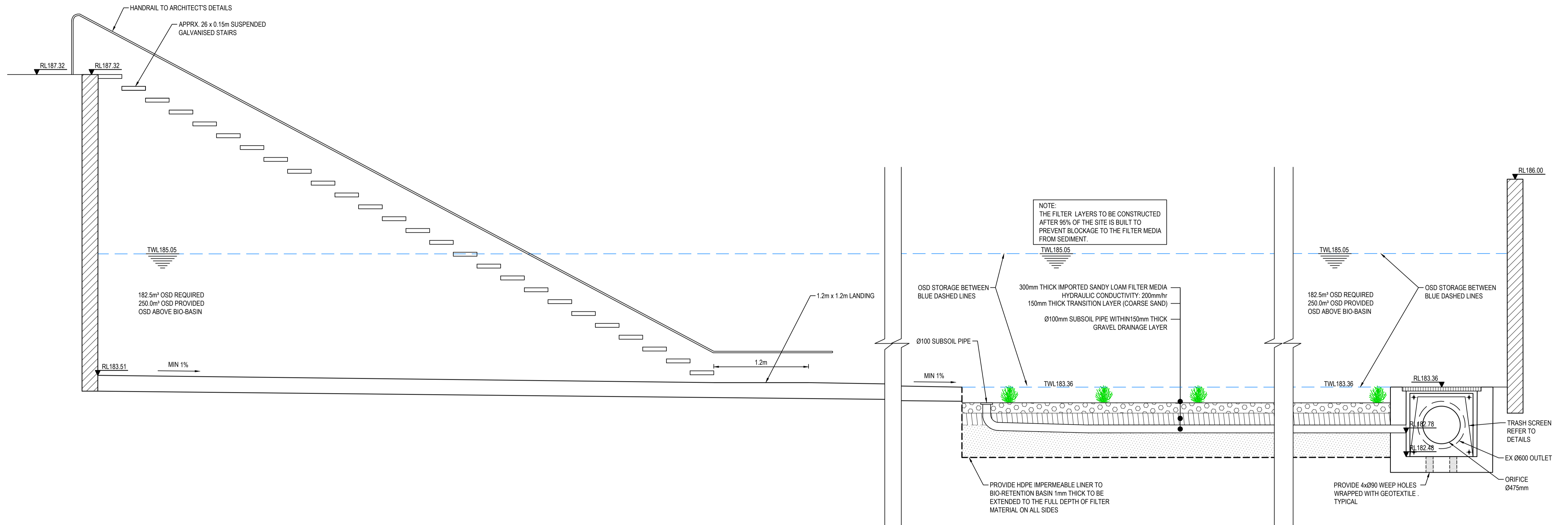
A DRAINS MODEL HAS BEEN PREPARED TO DETERMINE THE PRE-DEVELOPMENT AND POST-DEVELOPMENT STORMWATER RUNOFF. REFER TO SUMMARY TABLE.

YR	PRE-DEVELOPMENT (L/s)	POST-DEVELOPMENT (L/s)
5	404	402
10	532	472
20	659	532
50	825	613
100	971	680

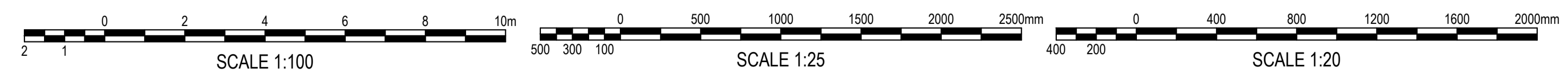


FOR DA ONLY


SURVEY INFORMATION SURVEYED BY BEE&LETHBRIDGE DATUM A.H.D. ORIGIN OF LEVELS: PM 50080 RL 199.895	06 ISSUED FOR DA ONLY 05 ISSUED FOR DA ONLY 04 ISSUED FOR PRELIMINARY 03 ISSUED FOR PRELIMINARY 02 ISSUED FOR PRELIMINARY 01 ISSUED FOR PRELIMINARY	SC MM 17.11.2023 MB MM 19.12.2022 MP MM 25.11.2022 MP MM 21.11.2022 MB MM 09.11.2022 SC MM 20.10.2022	Client HILLS MARKETPLACE PTY LTD. Architect BN	Suite 2.01 828 Pacific Highway Gordon NSW 2072 Telephone +61 2 9417 8400 Facsimile +61 2 9417 8337 Email email@hhconsult.com.au Web www.henryandhymas.com.au	Project THE HILLS MARKETPLACE 287 MONA VALE ROAD, TERREY HILLS, NSW 2084 Title BIO-BASIN PLAN, SECTIONS AND DETAILS	Drawn S.Chen Checked A.Francis	Designed M.Mishevski Approved A.Francis	Date OCT 2022 Scale @A1 AS NOTED	Drawing number 21F99_DA_C201	Revision 06
	REVISION AMENDMENT DRAWN DESIGNED DATE	Client HILLS MARKETPLACE PTY LTD. Architect BN	This drawing and design remains the property of Henry & Hymas and may not be copied in whole or in part without the prior written approval of Henry & Hymas.	Project THE HILLS MARKETPLACE 287 MONA VALE ROAD, TERREY HILLS, NSW 2084 Title BIO-BASIN PLAN, SECTIONS AND DETAILS	Drawing number 21F99_DA_C201	Revision 06				

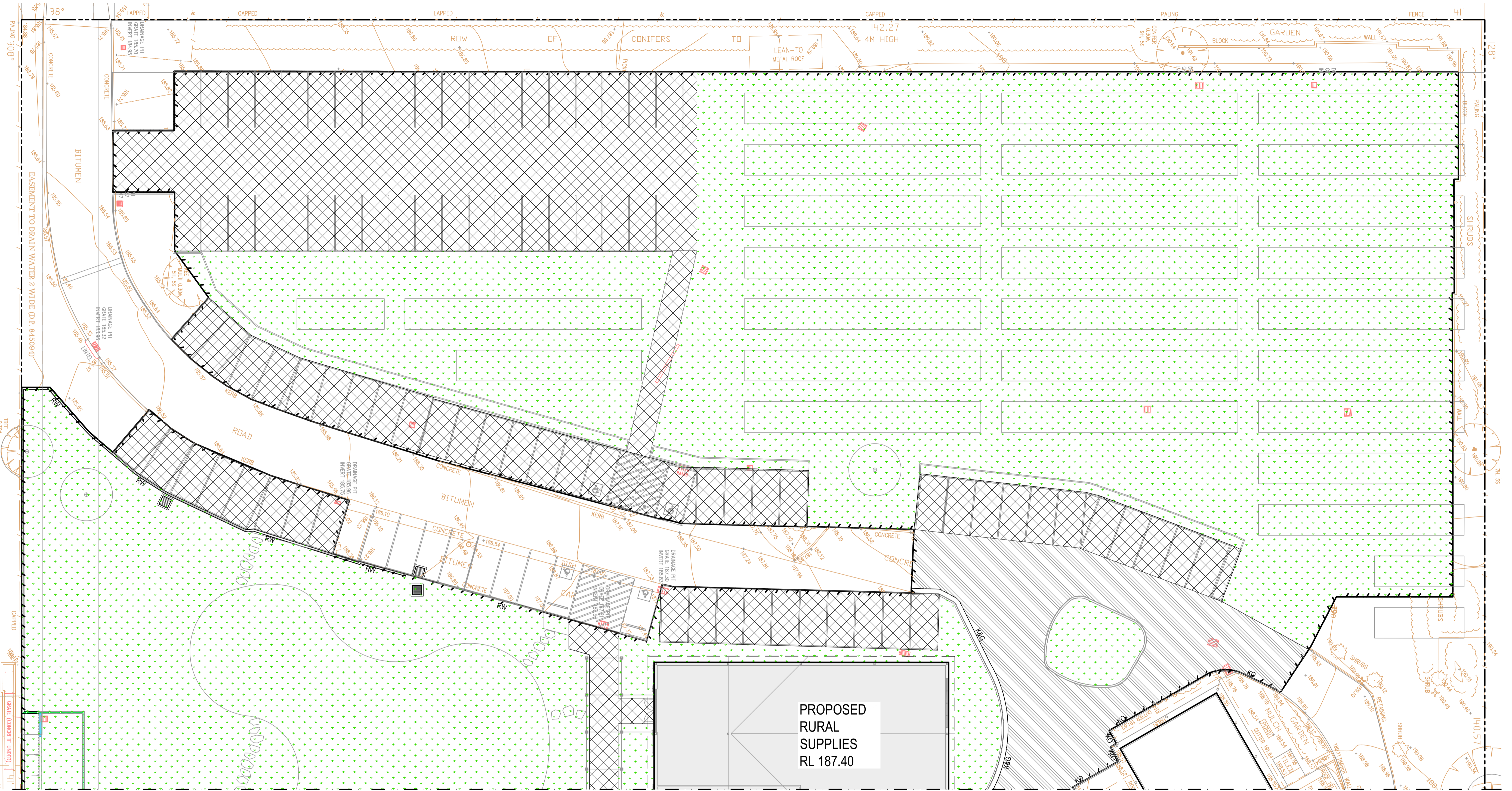
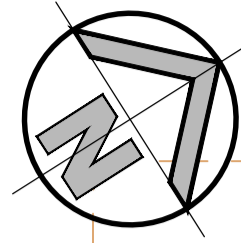


SECTION A
SCALE: 1:25



FOR DA ONLY

SURVEY INFORMATION SURVEYED BY BEE&LETHBRIDGE DATUM: A.H.D. <small>ORIGIN OF LEVELS: PM 50080 RL 199.895</small>					Client HILLS MARKETPLACE PTY LTD.	Suite 2.01 828 Pacific Highway Gordon NSW 2072 	Telephone +61 2 9417 8400 Facsimile +61 2 9417 8337 Email email@hhconsult.com.au Web www.henryandhymas.com.au	Project THE HILLS MARKETPLACE 287 MONA VALE ROAD, TERREY HILLS, NSW 2084 Title BIO-BASIN PLAN, SECTIONS AND DETAILS	Drawn S.Chen	Designed M.Mishevski	Date OCT 2022
	05 ISSUED FOR DA ONLY	SC MM	17.11.2023	This drawing and design remains the property of Henry & Hymas and may not be copied in whole or in part without the prior written approval of Henry & Hymas.					Checked A.Francis	Approved A.Francis	Scale @A1 AS NOTED
REVISION AMENDMENT DRAWN DESIGNED DATE REVISION AMENDMENT DRAWN DESIGNED DATE								Drawing number 21F99_DA_C202	Revisions 01		



REFER TO DWG 21F99_DA_C501 FOR CONTINUATION

PAVEMENT & JOINTING PLAN

SCALE: 1:200

LEGEND

- EXISTING BOUNDARY
- - - LIMIT OF WORKS
- PROPOSED JUNCTION PITS
- PROPOSED SURFACE INLET PITS
- PROPOSED LINTEL ONGRADE & SAG PITS
- RW PROPOSED RETAINING WALL
- K&G PROPOSED KERB & GUTTER
- KO PROPOSED KERB ONLY
- PROPOSED TRIMMER BARS
- PROPOSED CORNER REINFORCEMENT BARS
- EXISTING STORMWATER PITS
- SC PROPOSED SAW CUT JOINT
- IJ PROPOSED ISOLATION JOINT
- TEJ PROPOSED THICKENED EDGE JOINT
- DEJ PROPOSED DOWELED EXPANSION JOINT



SCALE 1:200

PAVEMENT TYPE 1
FLEXIBLE PAVEMENT

- 40mm THICK AC10
- 150m DGB20
- 100m DGS40
- COMPACTED SUBGRADE MIN. CBR 8%

PAVEMENT TYPE 2
FOOTPATH PAVEMENT

- 100mm 20MPa CONCRETE
- 100mm DGB20 COMPACTED TO 98% SMDD
- COMPACTED SUBGRADE TO 100% SDD ASSUMED CBR OF 3%

PAVEMENT TYPE 3
PROPOSED PERMEABLE PAVEMENT (TO MANUFACTURER DETAIL)

LANDSCAPE AREA
PROPOSED LANDSCAPE

PROPOSED BUILDING
PROPOSED BUILDING (TO STRUCTURAL ENGINEER'S DETAIL)

FOR DA ONLY

SURVEY INFORMATION
SURVEYED BY
BEE&LETHBRIDGE
DATUM A.H.D.
ORIGIN OF LEVELS: PM 50080 RL 199.895

REVISION	AMENDMENT	DRAWN	DESIGNED	DATE	REVISION	AMENDMENT	DRAWN	DESIGNED	DATE
06	ISSUED FOR DA ONLY	MP	MM	21.11.2023					
05	ISSUED FOR DA ONLY	MP	MM	11.04.2023					
04	ISSUED FOR DA ONLY	MP	MM	04.04.2023					
03	ISSUED FOR DA ONLY	MB	MM	19.12.2022					
02	ISSUED FOR PRELIMINARY	MP	MM	25.11.2022					
01	ISSUED FOR PRELIMINARY	MP	MM	21.11.2022					

Client
HILLS MARKETPLACE PTY LTD.

Architect
BN

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Project
THE HILLS MARKETPLACE
287 MONA VALE ROAD, TERREY HILLS, NSW 2084

Title
PAVEMENT PLAN & JOINTING PLAN
SHEET 2 OF 2

Drawn	Designed	Date
S.Chen	M.Mishevski	OCT 2022
Checked	Approved	Scale
A.Francis	A.Francis	1:200
Drawing number	Revision	
21F99_DA_C502	06	

ATTACHMENT B



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

Project Number: **2101129**
Hole Depth: **7.50 m**
Date Started: **16/11/2021**
Date Completed: **16/11/2021**

Project Name: **Detailed Site Investigation**
Location / Site: **287 Mona Vale Road, Terrey Hills NSW**
Client: **Hills Marketplace**
Contractor: **Fico Group Pty Limited**
Method: **Solid Flight Auger (Truck mounted)**

Method	Water Level	Depth (mBGL)	Sample Type	HC Odour	Sample ID	Material Type	USCS Symbol	Graphic Log	Material Description	Moisture	Tests	Observations / Comments		
											SPT			
SFA (V-bit)			D	Z	BH1/0.5-0.6	Fill	F		FILL - dark reddish brown / moderate brown (5YR 3/4), 30% clay, 30% sand, 40% gravel, low plasticity, moderately compacted.	damp		SPT refusal at 2.65m (from 4th blow count in second 150mm advancement).		
		1.10	R	Z	BH1/1.1-1.5	CL		Silty CLAY - very pale brown / very pale orange (10YR 8/2) and brownish yellow / dark yellowish orange (10YR 6/6), 60% clay, 40% sand, low plasticity, stiff.	damp	5,3,5 N=8				
			D	Z	BH1/1.5-1.6									
		2.65	R	Z	BH1/2.5-2.6					6.ref.				
			D	Z	BH1/3.5-3.6	Natural		SANDSTONE - very pale brown / greyish orange (10YR 7/4), low resistance.	damp					
			D	Z	BH1/4.5-4.6									
		4.70												
		4.90				CL		CLAY - very pale brown / greyish orange (10YR 7/4).	moist to wet		Clay seam.			
								SANDSTONE - very pale brown / greyish orange (10YR 7/4), moderate resistance.	damp					
		6.20						SANDSTONE - very pale brown / very pale orange (10YR 8/2), high resistance.	damp		Increasing auger resistance with depth.			
							Terminated at 7.50 m TC-bit refusal.							

GLLOG2021 2101129 TERREY HILLS V2.GPJ GL.GDT 12/20/21 9:12:29 AM - drawn by laurie white at www.reumad.com.au

Abbreviations:

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
 Encountered Groundwater
 Stabilised Groundwater

Abandonment Method: Backfill with soil and compact.

Additional Comments: SPT hammer type: Donut hammer.



Log Drawn By: **Laurie White**
Contact: laurie.white@reumad.com.au

Logged By: **Caden Pengelly**
Checked By: **Ted Lilly**

Date: **16/11/2021**
Date: **17/12/2021**



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

Project Number: **2101129**
Hole Depth: **8.00 m**
Date Started: **15/11/2021**
Date Completed: **15/11/2021**

Project Name: **Detailed Site Investigation**
Location / Site: **287 Mona Vale Road, Terrey Hills NSW**
Client: **Hills Marketplace**
Contractor: **Fico Group Pty Limited**
Method: **Solid Flight Auger (Truck mounted)**

Method	Water Level	Depth (mBGL)	Sample Type	HC Odour	Sample ID	Material Type	USCS Symbol	Graphic Log	Material Description	Moisture	Tests	Observations / Comments
											SPT	
SFA (V-bit)		0.90	D	Z	BH2/0.4-0.6	Fill	F		FILL - dark greyish brown / dark yellowish brown (10YR 4/2), 40% clay, 30% sand, 30% gravel, moderately compacted.	damp		V-bit refusal at 2.4m. Apparent seams 50-200mm in thickness based on drilling resistance.
		2.40	R D	Z Z	BH2/1.2-1.5 BH2/1.4-1.6	Natural	SC		Clayey SAND - very pale brown / greyish orange (10YR 7/4), 20% clay, 80% sand, loose.	damp	2,2,2 N=4	
											SANDSTONE - very pale brown / very pale orange (10YR 8/2) and brownish yellow / dark yellowish orange (10YR 6/6).	
									Moderate resistance from 4.8m.		20+/ 50mm	
SFA (TC-bit)		6.00						SANDSTONE - moderate resistance.				
									Terminated at 8.00 m Target depth.			

GLLOG2021 2101129 TERREY HILLS V2.GPJ GL.GDT 12/20/21 9:12:31 AM - drawn by laurie white at www.reumad.com.au

Abbreviations:

Hydrocarbon Odour
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M Medium
L Low
Z Zero

Sample Type
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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
 Encountered Groundwater
 Stabilised Groundwater

Abandonment Method: Backfill with soil and compact.

Additional Comments: SPT hammer type: Donut hammer.



Log Drawn By: **Laurie White**
Contact: laurie.white@reumad.com.au

Logged By: **Caden Pengelly**
Checked By: **Ted Lilly**

Date: **15/11/2021**
Date: **17/12/2021**



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Project Number: **2101129**
Hole Depth: **4.50 m**
Date Started: **16/11/2021**
Date Completed: **16/11/2021**

Project Name: **Detailed Site Investigation**
Location / Site: **287 Mona Vale Road, Terrey Hills NSW**
Client: **Hills Marketplace**
Contractor: **Fico Group Pty Limited**
Method: **Solid Flight Auger (Truck mounted)**

Method	Water Level	Depth (mBGL)	Sample Type	HC Odour	Sample ID	Material Type	USCS Symbol	Graphic Log	Material Description	Moisture	Tests	Observations / Comments
											SPT	
			D	Z	BH3/0.5-0.6	Fill	F		FILL - dark reddish brown / moderate brown (5YR 3/4), 30% clay, 40% sand, 30% gravel, moderately compacted.	damp		
SFA (V-bit)		1.10	R	Z	BH3/1.0-1.4	Natural	SC		Clayey SAND - very pale brown / greyish orange (10YR 7/4) and light brownish grey / pale yellowish brown (10YR 6/2), 30% clay, 70% sand, loose.	moist	2,1,1 N=2	V-bit & SPT refusal at 2.8m.
			D	Z	BH3/1.0-1.5							
		1.80	D	Z	BH3/1.5-1.6							
SFA (TC-bit)		2.00	R	Z	BH3/2.5-2.6	Natural	SC		Clayey SAND - pinkish white / greyish orange pink (10R 8/2) and brownish yellow / dark yellowish orange (10YR 6/6), 20% clay, 80% sand, loose.	wet	3,7,ref.	V-bit & SPT refusal at 2.8m.
			D	Z	BH3/3.5-3.6							
									Weathered SANDSTONE - pinkish white / greyish orange pink (10R 8/2), consistent profile with minor clay lenses.	moist to wet		
									Terminated at 4.50 m			

GLLOG2021 2101129 TERREY HILLS V2.GPJ GL.GDT 12/20/21 9:12:32 AM - drawn by laurie white at www.reumad.com.au

Abbreviations:

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
 Encountered Groundwater
 Stabilised Groundwater

Abandonment Method: Backfill with soil and compact.

Additional Comments: SPT hammer type: Donut hammer.



Log Drawn By: **Laurie White**
Contact: laurie.white@reumad.com.au

Logged By: **Caden Pengelly**
Checked By: **Ted Lilly**

Date: **16/11/2021**
Date: **17/12/2021**



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www.geo-logix.com.au

Project Number: **2101129**
Hole Depth: **4.20 m**
Date Started: **15/11/2021**
Date Completed: **15/11/2021**

Project Name: **Detailed Site Investigation**
Location / Site: **287 Mona Vale Road, Terrey Hills NSW**
Client: **Hills Marketplace**
Contractor: **Fico Group Pty Limited**
Method: **Solid Flight Auger (Truck mounted)**

Method	Water Level	Depth (mBGL)	Sample Type	HC Odour	Sample ID	Material Type	USCS Symbol	Graphic Log	Material Description	Moisture	Tests	Observations / Comments
											SPT	
			D	Z	BH4/0.5	Fill			FILL - dark reddish brown / moderate brown (5YR 3/4), 40% clay, 40% sand, 20% gravel, moderately compacted.	damp		
		1.30	R	Z	BH4/1.3-1.5	SC			Clayey SAND - very pale brown / greyish orange (10YR 7/4), 30% clay, 70% sand, loose.	moist	5,6,3 N=9	
		2.00				SC			Clayey SAND - brownish yellow / dark yellowish orange (10YR 6/6) and light red / moderate reddish orange (10R 6/6), 40% clay, 60% sand, loose.	wet		
		2.60	R	Z	BH4/2.6	Natural			Sandy CLAY - pinkish white / greyish orange pink (10R 8/2) and light red / moderate reddish orange (10R 6/6), 65% clay, 35% sand, firm.	wet	2,2,6 N=8	
		3.80	D	Z	BH4/3.7	CL			SANDSTONE.		20+/ 100mm	V-bit refusal at 3.8m.
									Terminated at 4.20 m TC-bit refusal.			

GLLOG2021 2101129 TERREY HILLS V2.GPJ GL.GDT 12/20/21 9:12:33 AM - drawn by laurie white at www.reumad.com.au

Abbreviations:

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
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PP Pocket Penetrometer

Water Levels
 Encountered Groundwater
 Stabilised Groundwater

Abandonment Method: Backfill with soil and compact.

Additional Comments: SPT hammer type: Donut hammer.



Log Drawn By: **Laurie White**
Contact: laurie.white@reumad.com.au

Logged By: **Caden Pengelly**
Checked By: **Ted Lilly**

Date: **15/11/2021**
Date: **17/12/2021**



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Warriewood NSW 2102
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Project Number: **2101129**
Hole Depth: **3.70 m**
Date Started: **15/11/2021**
Date Completed: **15/11/2021**

Project Name: **Detailed Site Investigation**
Location / Site: **287 Mona Vale Road, Terrey Hills NSW**
Client: **Hills Marketplace**
Contractor: **Fico Group Pty Limited**
Method: **Solid Flight Auger (Truck mounted)**

Method	Water Level	Depth (mBGL)	Sample Type	HC Odour	Sample ID	Material Type	USCS Symbol	Graphic Log	Material Description	Moisture	Tests	Observations / Comments
											SPT	
SFA (V-bit)		0.90	D	Z	BH5/0.5	Fill	F		FILL - dark reddish brown / moderate brown (5YR 3/4), 50% clay, 10% silt, 30% sand, 10% gravel, poorly compacted.	damp		V-bit refusal at 3.2m.
		1.80				Fill	F		FILL - light brownish grey / pale yellowish brown (10YR 6/2), 70% clay, 30% sand, low plasticity, moderately compacted.	damp	3,3,4 N=7	
		3.20				Natural	CL		Sandy CLAY - very pale brown / very pale orange (10YR 8/2), 60% clay, 40% sand, low plasticity, firm.	damp to moist	3,3,3 N=6	
									SANDSTONE.			
SFA (TC-bit)								Terminated at 3.70 m TC-bit refusal.				

GLLOG2021 2101129 TERREY HILLS V2.GPJ GL.GDT 12/20/21 9:12:34 AM - drawn by laurie white at www.reumad.com.au

Abbreviations:

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
 Encountered Groundwater
 Stabilised Groundwater

Abandonment Method: Backfill with soil and compact.

Additional Comments: SPT hammer type: Donut hammer.
Boring noted to be much drier than BH4 & BH7, no encountered standing water, however wet clay.



Log Drawn By: **Laurie White**
Contact: laurie.white@reumad.com.au

Logged By: **Caden Pengelly**
Checked By: **Ted Lilly**

Date: **15/11/2021**
Date: **17/12/2021**



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Unit 2309 / 4 Daydream Street
Warriewood NSW 2102
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Project Number: **2101129**
Hole Depth: **4.50 m**
Date Started: **16/11/2021**
Date Completed: **16/11/2021**

Project Name: **Detailed Site Investigation**
Location / Site: **287 Mona Vale Road, Terrey Hills NSW**
Client: **Hills Marketplace**
Contractor: **Fico Group Pty Limited**
Method: **Solid Flight Auger (Truck mounted)**

Method	Water Level	Depth (mBGL)	Sample Type	HC Odour	Sample ID	Material Type	USCS Symbol	Graphic Log	Material Description	Moisture	Tests	Observations / Comments
											SPT	
SFA (TC-bit)		0.40	D	Z	BH6/0.5-0.7	Fill	F		FILL - dark reddish brown / moderate brown (5YR 3/4), 20% clay, 40% sand, 40% gravel, well compacted.	damp		TC-bit required for fill.
		1.10							FILL - dark reddish brown / moderate brown (5YR 3/4), 40% clay, 40% sand, 20% gravel, moderately compacted.	damp		
SFA (V-bit)		2.10	R	Z	BH6/1.1-1.3	Natural	CL		CLAY with Sand & Silt - brownish yellow / dark yellowish orange (10YR 6/6) and light red / moderate reddish orange (10R 6/6), 50% clay, 20% silt, 30% sand, medium plasticity, firm.	damp	5,4,2 N=7	
		3.40							Sandy CLAY - pinkish white / greyish orange pink (10R 8/2) and light red / moderate reddish orange (10R 6/6), 60% clay, 40% sand, low plasticity, stiff.	damp	3,5,6 N=11	
SFA (TC-bit)		4							Extremely Weathered SANDSTONE - very pale brown / very pale orange (10YR 8/2) and brownish yellow / dark yellowish orange (10YR 6/6).	moist to wet	20+/ 150mm	SPT refusal at 4.15m.
Terminated at 4.50 m												

GLLOG2021 2101129 TERREY HILLS V2.GPJ GL.GDT 12/20/21 9:12:36 AM - drawn by laurie white at www.reumad.com.au

Abbreviations:

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
 Encountered Groundwater
 Stabilised Groundwater

Abandonment Method: Backfill with soil and compact.

Additional Comments: SPT hammer type: Donut hammer.



Log Drawn By: **Laurie White**
Contact: laurie.white@reumad.com.au

Logged By: **Caden Pengelly**
Checked By: **Ted Lilly**

Date: **16/11/2021**
Date: **17/12/2021**



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Project Number: **2101129**
Hole Depth: **6.70 m**
Date Started: **15/11/2021**
Date Completed: **15/11/2021**

Project Name: **Detailed Site Investigation**
Location / Site: **287 Mona Vale Road, Terrey Hills NSW**
Client: **Hills Marketplace**
Contractor: **Fico Group Pty Limited**
Method: **Solid Flight Auger (Truck mounted)**

Method	Water Level	Depth (mBGL)	Sample Type	HC Odour	Sample ID	Material Type	USCS Symbol	Graphic Log	Material Description	Moisture	Tests	Observations / Comments
											SPT	
SFA (V-bit)			D	Z	BH7/0.5	Fill	F		FILL - very dark brown / dusky yellowish brown (10YR 2/2), 30% clay, 50% sand, 20% gravel, medium dense.	damp		V-bit refusal at 4.8m.
		1.10	R	Z	BH7/1.2	Natural	SC		Clayey SAND - very pale brown / greyish orange (10YR 7/4), 15% clay, 85% sand, loose.	damp	4,2,2 N=4	
		2.00					SC		Clayey SAND - light red / moderate reddish orange (10R 6/6) and brownish yellow / dark yellowish orange (10YR 6/6), 15% clay, 85% sand, medium dense.	moist		
		2.40	R	Z	BH7/2.6-2.9	SP		SAND with Clay - pinkish white / greyish orange pink (10R 8/2) and light red / moderate reddish orange (10R 6/6), 10% clay, 90% sand, loose.	moist	2,3,4 N=7		
		3.50	R	Z	BH7/4.0	SC		Clayey SAND - very pale brown / very pale orange (10YR 8/2), 25% clay, 75% sand, medium dense.	moist to wet	5,7,7 N=14		
SFA (TC-bit)		4.80						Weathered SANDSTONE - with clay seams, low resistance.				
		6.20						Weathered SANDSTONE - moderate resistance.				
		7						Terminated at 6.70 m TC-bit practicable refusal.				

GLLOG2021 2101129 TERREY HILLS V2.GPJ GL.GDT 12/20/21 9:12:37 AM - drawn by laurie white at www.reumad.com.au

Abbreviations:

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
 Encountered Groundwater
 Stabilised Groundwater

Abandonment Method: Backfill with soil and compact.

Additional Comments: SPT hammer type: Donut hammer.



Log Drawn By: **Laurie White**
Contact: laurie.white@reumad.com.au

Logged By: **Caden Pengelly**
Checked By: **Ted Lilly**

Date: **15/11/2021**
Date: **17/12/2021**

MONITORING WELL LOG: MW1



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www.geo-logix.com.au

Project Number: **2101029**
Hole Depth: **13.00 m**
Date Started: **04/04/2022**
Date Completed: **04/04/2022**

Project Name: **Geotechnical Report**
Location / Site: **287 Mona Vale Rd, Terrey Hills NSW**
Client: **Hills Marketplace**
Contractor: **Fico Group Pty Limited**
Method: **Auger, Core (Truck mounted Geoprobe)**

Method	Water Level	Depth (mBGL)	RL	Sample Type	Sample ID	Material Type	USCS Symbol	Graphic Log	Material Description	Moisture	SPT	Run / RQD%	Defect Spacing (mm)				Observations / Comments <i>Defect Description (Type, Inclination, Planarity, Roughness, Coating)</i>	Well Details	Well Construction
													20	60	200	600			
SFA (V-bit)		4.5	183				SC		Clayey SAND- pinkish white / greyish orange pink (10R 8/2), 40% clay, 60% sand, medium dense. <i>(continued)</i>	wet						V-bit refusal at 4.5m. Switch to TC-bit.			
SFA (TC-bit)		5	182			Natural			Weathered SANDSTONE- pinkish white / greyish orange pink (10R 8/2), low drilling resistance (Class IV-V).	wet									
		6	181																
		7	180																
		8																	

Notes Monitoring Well installed in separate bore adjacent to primary bore.

Abbreviations		Sample Type		Strength Testing		Rock Weathering		Defect Descriptors Type		Inclination	Planarity	Roughness	Coating
H High	D Disturbed	SPT Standard Penetration Test	XW Extremely Weathered	MB Mechanical Break	#° Degrees	PL Planar	VR Very Rough	CN Clean					
M Medium	U Undisturbed	DCP Dynamic Cone Penetrometer	HW Highly Weathered	JT Joint		CU Curved	RO Rough	SN Stained					
L Low	B Bulk	PP Pocket Penetrometer	MW Moderately Weathered	PT Parting		UN Undulating	SO Smooth	VN Veneer					
Z Zero	R Representative		SW Slightly Weathered	FZ Fractured Zone		ST Stepped	SL Slickensided	CO Coating					
	C Continuous		FR Fresh	SZ Shear Zone		IR Irregular							
	Encountered Groundwater		Stabilised Groundwater	SS Shear Surface									
				SM Seam									
				CS Crushed Seam									

GL CH MOI SAM SPT RQD SPAC DEF MW 2022 2101029 TERREY HILLS V2.GPJ GL.GDT 5/6/22 9:41:03 AM - drawn by laurie white at www.reumad.com.au



Log Drawn By: **Laurie White**
Contact: laurie.white@reumad.com.au

Logged By: **Tiffany Mabbott**
Checked By: **Ted Lilly**

Date: **04/04/2022**
Date: **05/05/2022**



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Project Number: **2101029**
Hole Depth: **13.00 m**
Date Started: **04/04/2022**
Date Completed: **04/04/2022**

Project Name: **Geotechnical Report**
Location / Site: **287 Mona Vale Rd, Terrey Hills NSW**
Client: **Hills Marketplace**
Contractor: **Fico Group Pty Limited**
Method: **Auger, Core (Truck mounted Geoprobe)**

Method	Water Level	Depth (mBGL)	RL	Sample Type	Sample ID	Material Type	USCS Symbol	Graphic Log	Material Description	Moisture	SPT	Run / RQD%	Defect Spacing (mm)	Observations / Comments <i>Defect Description (Type, Inclination, Planarity, Roughness, Coating)</i>	Well Details	Well Construction
NMLC Coring			175			Natural			SANDSTONE- (Class III). (continued)			Run1 2.000m RQD 41%		SM, 5°, PL, VR, CO SM, 5°, PL, VR, CO JT, 5°, PL, VR, CO JT, 0°, PL, SO, CN		
			13						Terminated at 13.00 m							
			174													
			14													
			173													
			15													
			172													
			16													

Notes Monitoring Well installed in separate bore adjacent to primary bore.

Abbreviations

Hydrocarbon Odour
H High
M Medium
L Low
Z Zero

Sample Type
D Disturbed
U Undisturbed
B Bulk
R Representative
C Continuous

Strength Testing
SPT Standard Penetration Test
DCP Dynamic Cone Penetrometer
PP Pocket Penetrometer

Rock Weathering
XW Extremely Weathered
HW Highly Weathered
MW Moderately Weathered
SW Slightly Weathered
FR Fresh

Defect Descriptors

Type
MB Mechanical Break
JT Joint
PT Parting
FZ Fractured Zone
SZ Shear Zone
SS Shear Surface
SM Seam
CS Crushed Seam

Inclination
#° Degrees

Planarity
PL Planar
CU Curved
UN Undulating
ST Stepped
IR Irregular

Roughness
VR Very Rough
RO Rough
SO Smooth
SL Slickensided

Coating
CN Clean
SN Stained
VN Veneer
CO Coating



Encountered Groundwater



Stabilised Groundwater

GL CH MOI SAM SPT RQD SPAC DEF MW 2022 2101029 TERREY HILLS V2.GPJ GL.GDT 5/6/22 9:41:05 AM - drawn by laurie white at www.reumad.com.au



Log Drawn By: **Laurie White**
Contact: laurie.white@reumad.com.au

Logged By: **Tiffany Mabbott**
Checked By: **Ted Lilly**

Date: **04/04/2022**
Date: **05/05/2022**

MONITORING WELL LOG: MW2



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Project Number: **2101029**
Hole Depth: **13.00 m**
Date Started: **04/04/2022**
Date Completed: **04/04/2022**

Project Name: **Geotechnical Report**
Location / Site: **287 Mona Vale Rd, Terrey Hills NSW**
Client: **Hills Marketplace**
Contractor: **Fico Group Pty Limited**
Method: **Auger, Core (Truck mounted Geoprobe)**

Method	Water Level	Depth (mBGL)	RL	Sample Type	Sample ID	Material Type	USCS Symbol	Graphic Log	Material Description	Moisture	SPT	Run / RQD%	Defect Spacing (mm)	Observations / Comments	Well Details	Well Construction
													20 60 200 600 2000	<i>Defect Description (Type, Inclination, Planarity, Roughness, Coating)</i>		
			178					X	CORE LOSS. (continued)							
		8.309						X	CORE LOSS.							
			177					X	CORE LOSS.							
		9						X	CORE LOSS.							
		9.108						X	CORE LOSS.							
			176			Natural		.	SANDSTONE- pale red (10R 6/2), low strength. red / moderate reddish brown (10R 4/6). moderate red (5R 5/4). pinkish white / greyish orange pink (10R 8/2).				clay seam FZ, 0°, IR, VR JT, 0°, PL, RO clay seam JT, 30°, PL, RO clay seam FZ, 30°, PL, VR MB, 0°, PL, RO			
		10						.	CORE LOSS.							
		10.31						.	SANDSTONE- pinkish white / greyish orange pink (10R 8/2), moderate strength (Class III).							
		10.324						.	CORE LOSS.							
			175					.	light red / moderate reddish orange (10R 6/6). pink / moderate orange pink (5YR 8/4).					MB, 0°, PL, RO JT, 15°, PL, RO clay seam MB, 0°, PL, VR		
		11						.								
		12						.								

Notes Monitoring Well installed in separate bore adjacent to primary bore.

Abbreviations

<p>Hydrocarbon Odour</p> <p>H High M Medium L Low Z Zero</p>	<p>Sample Type</p> <p>D Disturbed U Undisturbed B Bulk R Representative C Continuous</p>	<p>Strength Testing</p> <p>SPT Standard Penetration Test DCP Dynamic Cone Penetrometer PP Pocket Penetrometer</p>	<p>Rock Weathering</p> <p>XW Extremely Weathered HW Highly Weathered MW Moderately Weathered SW Slightly Weathered FR Fresh</p>	<p>Defect Descriptors Type</p> <p>MB Mechanical Break JT Joint PT Parting FZ Fractured Zone SZ Shear Zone SS Shear Surface SM Seam CS Crushed Seam</p>	<p>Inclination</p> <p>#° Degrees</p>	<p>Planarity</p> <p>PL Planar CU Curved UN Undulating ST Stepped IR Irregular</p>	<p>Roughness</p> <p>VR Very Rough RO Rough SO Smooth SL Slickensided</p>	<p>Coating</p> <p>CN Clean SN Stained VN Veneer CO Coating</p>
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Encountered Groundwater



Stabilised Groundwater

GL CH MOI SAM SPT RQD SPAC DEF MW 2022 2101029 TERREY HILLS V2.GPJ GL.GDT 5/6/22 9:41:12 AM - drawn by laurie white at www.reumad.com.au



Log Drawn By: **Laurie White**
Contact: laurie.white@reumad.com.au

Logged By: **Tiffany Mabbott**
Checked By: **Ted Lilly**

Date: **04/04/2022**
Date: **05/05/2022**

MONITORING WELL LOG: MW2



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www.geo-logix.com.au

Project Number: **2101029**
Hole Depth: **13.00 m**
Date Started: **04/04/2022**
Date Completed: **04/04/2022**

Project Name: **Geotechnical Report**
Location / Site: **287 Mona Vale Rd, Terrey Hills NSW**
Client: **Hills Marketplace**
Contractor: **Fico Group Pty Limited**
Method: **Auger, Core (Truck mounted Geoprobe)**

Method	Water Level	Depth (mBGL)	RL	Sample Type	Sample ID	Material Type	USCS Symbol	Graphic Log	Material Description	Moisture	SPT	Run / RQD%	Defect Spacing (mm)				Observations / Comments <i>Defect Description (Type, Inclination, Planarity, Roughness, Coating)</i>	Well Details	Well Construction
													20	60	200	600			
NMLC Coring			174			Natural			SANDSTONE - pinkish white / greyish orange pink (10R 8/2), moderate strength (Class III). <i>(continued)</i> light red / moderate reddish orange (10R 6/6). SANDSTONE - pink / moderate orange pink (5YR 8/4), medium strength.							— JT, 15°, PL, RO			
		12.32																	
			173						Terminated at 13.00 m										
			14																
			172																
			15																
			171																
			16																

Notes Monitoring Well installed in separate bore adjacent to primary bore.

Abbreviations

Hydrocarbon Odour	Sample Type	Strength Testing	Rock Weathering	Defect Descriptors Type	Inclination	Planarity	Roughness	Coating
H High	D Disturbed	SPT Standard Penetration Test	XW Extremely Weathered	MB Mechanical Break	#° Degrees	PL Planar	VR Very Rough	CN Clean
M Medium	U Undisturbed	DCP Dynamic Cone Penetrometer	HW Highly Weathered	JT Joint		CU Curved	RO Rough	SN Stained
L Low	B Bulk	PP Pocket Penetrometer	MW Moderately Weathered	PT Parting		UN Undulating	SO Smooth	VN Veneer
Z Zero	R Representative		SW Slightly Weathered	FZ Fractured Zone		ST Stepped	SL Slickensided	CO Coating
	C Continuous		FR Fresh	SZ Shear Zone		IR Irregular		



Encountered Groundwater



Stabilised Groundwater



Log Drawn By: **Laurie White**
Contact: laurie.white@reumad.com.au

Logged By: **Tiffany Mabbott**
Checked By: **Ted Lilly**

Date: **04/04/2022**
Date: **05/05/2022**

GL CH MOI SAM SPT RQD SPAC DEF MW 2022 2101029 TERREY HILLS V2.GPJ GL.GDT 5/6/22 9:41:13 AM - drawn by laurie white at www.reumad.com.au

MONITORING WELL LOG: MW3



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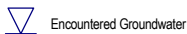
Project Number: **2101029**
Hole Depth: **13.29 m**
Date Started: **04/04/2022**
Date Completed: **04/04/2022**

Project Name: **Geotechnical Report**
Location / Site: **287 Mona Vale Rd, Terrey Hills NSW**
Client: **Hills Marketplace**
Contractor: **Fico Group Pty Limited**
Method: **Auger, Core (Truck mounted Geoprobe)**

Method	Water Level	Depth (mBGL)	RL	Sample Type	Sample ID	Material Type	USCS Symbol	Graphic Log	Material Description	Moisture	SPT	Run / RQD%	Defect Spacing (mm)				Observations / Comments <i>Defect Description (Type, Inclination, Planarity, Roughness, Coating)</i>	Well Details	Well Construction
													20	60	200	600			
SFA (TC-bit)		4.2							Weathered SANDSTONE- (Class IV-V).(continued)							TC-bit refusal at 4.2m. Starting coring.			
		5.36							SANDSTONE- very pale brown / greyish orange (10YR 7/4), poorly cemented.						46% recovery, no core taken				
NIMLC Coring		5.36				Natural			SANDSTONE- pale red / moderate orange pink (10YR 7/4), low strength.						— MB, 0°, PL, RO				
		7.91							SANDSTONE- pinkish white (5R 8/2).						— JT, 0°, PL, VR, SN — MB, 0°, UN, RO				
		7.91							CORE LOSS.						— conglomerate bedding				
		8							CORE LOSS.						— clay seam — JT, 0°, PL, RO, CN				
		8							CORE LOSS.						— core loss				

Notes Monitoring Well installed in separate bore adjacent to primary bore.

Abbreviations		Sample Type		Strength Testing		Rock Weathering		Defect Descriptors Type		Inclination	Planarity	Roughness	Coating
H High	D Disturbed	SPT Standard Penetration Test	XW Extremely Weathered	MB Mechanical Break	#° Degrees	PL Planar	VR Very Rough	CN Clean					
M Medium	U Undisturbed	DCP Dynamic Cone Penetrometer	HW Highly Weathered	JT Joint		CU Curved	RO Rough	SN Stained					
L Low	B Bulk	PP Pocket Penetrometer	MW Moderately Weathered	PT Parting		UN Undulating	SO Smooth	VN Veneer					
Z Zero	R Representative		SW Slightly Weathered	FZ Fractured Zone		ST Stepped	SL Slickensided	CO Coating					
	C Continuous		FR Fresh	SZ Shear Zone		IR Irregular							
				SS Shear Surface									
				SM Seam									
				CS Crushed Seam									



GL CH MOI SAM SPT RQD SPAC DEF MW 2022 2101029 TERREY HILLS V2.GPJ GL.GDT 5/6/22 9:41:20 AM - drawn by laurie white at www.reumad.com.au



Log Drawn By: **Laurie White**
Contact: laurie.white@reumad.com.au

Logged By: **Tiffany Mabbott**
Checked By: **Ted Lilly**

Date: **04/04/2022**
Date: **05/05/2022**



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www.geo-logix.com.au

Project Number: **2101029**
Hole Depth: **13.29 m**
Date Started: **04/04/2022**
Date Completed: **04/04/2022**

Project Name: **Geotechnical Report**
Location / Site: **287 Mona Vale Rd, Terrey Hills NSW**
Client: **Hills Marketplace**
Contractor: **Fico Group Pty Limited**
Method: **Auger, Core (Truck mounted Geoprobe)**

Method	Water Level	Depth (mBGL)	RL	Sample Type	Sample ID	Material Type	USCS Symbol	Graphic Log	Material Description	Moisture	SPT	Run / RQD%	Defect Spacing (mm)				Observations / Comments <i>Defect Description (Type, Inclination, Planarity, Roughness, Coating)</i>	Well Details	Well Construction
													20	60	200	600			
NIMLC Coring			174			Natural			SANDSTONE- pinkish white (5R 8/2), medium strength (Class III). <i>(continued)</i>							JT, 0°, PL, RO JT, 0°, PL, RO JT, 0°, PL, VR JT, 0°, PL, RO			
			13						pale red (10R 6/2).							clay seam JT, 20°, PL, RO MB, 0°, PL, RO MB, 0°, UN, RO			
			173						Terminated at 13.29 m										
			172																
			15																
			171																
			16																

Notes Monitoring Well installed in separate bore adjacent to primary bore.

Abbreviations

Hydrocarbon Odour
H High
M Medium
L Low
Z Zero

Sample Type
D Disturbed
U Undisturbed
B Bulk
R Representative
C Continuous

Strength Testing
SPT Standard Penetration Test
DCP Dynamic Cone Penetrometer
PP Pocket Penetrometer

Rock Weathering
XW Extremely Weathered
HW Highly Weathered
MW Moderately Weathered
SW Slightly Weathered
FR Fresh

Defect Descriptors

Type
MB Mechanical Break
JT Joint
PT Parting
FZ Fractured Zone
SZ Shear Zone
SS Shear Surface
SM Seam
CS Crushed Seam

Inclination
#° Degrees

Planarity
PL Planar
CU Curved
UN Undulating
ST Stepped
IR Irregular

Roughness
VR Very Rough
RO Rough
SO Smooth
SL Slickensided

Coating
CN Clean
SN Stained
VN Veneer
CO Coating



Encountered Groundwater



Stabilised Groundwater

GL CH MOI SAM SPT RQD SPAC DEF MW 2022 2101029 TERREY HILLS V2.GPJ GL.GDT 5/6/22 9:41:22 AM - drawn by laurie white at www.reumad.com.au



Log Drawn By: **Laurie White**
Contact: laurie.white@reumad.com.au

Logged By: **Tiffany Mabbott**
Checked By: **Ted Lilly**

Date: **04/04/2022**
Date: **05/05/2022**

ATTACHMENT C



Core Photographs

Geotechnical Report

Hills Marketplace
287 Mona Vale Road,
Terrey Hills NSW, 2084



Borehole MW1 – NMLC coring completed from 11.00 to 13.00 mbg.

Core Photographs

Geotechnical Report

Hills Marketplace
287 Mona Vale Road,
Terrey Hills NSW, 2084



Borehole MW2 – NMLC coring completed from 7.30 to 13.00 mbg.

Core Photographs

Geotechnical Report

Hills Marketplace
 287 Mona Vale Road,
 Terrey Hills NSW, 2084



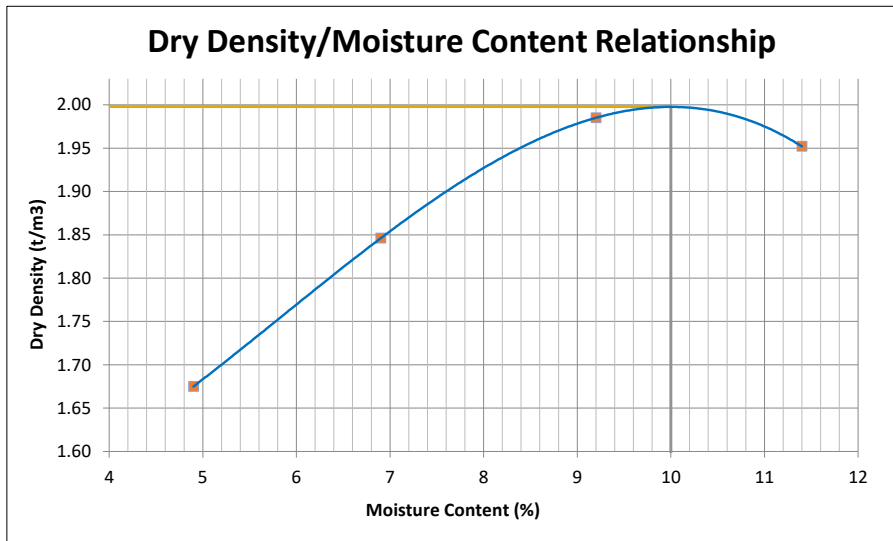
Borehole MW3 – NMLC coring completed from 5.36 to 13.29 mbg.

ATTACHMENT D

DRY DENSITY / OPTIMUM MOISTURE CONTENT REPORT



Client	Geo-Logix Pty Ltd	Source	BH1 1.0-1.5m
Address	Building Q2, Level 3, 2309/4 Daydream St, Warriewood, NSW 2102	Sample Description	Clayey SAND
Project	Terrey Hills (2101129)	Report No	S72805-MDD
Job No	S21421-	Sample No	S72805

Test Procedure	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> AS1289.5.1.1 Dry Density / Moisture Content Relationship - Standard Compaction <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> AS1289.2.1.1 Moisture Content - Oven Drying Method (Standard Method)		
Sampling	Sampled by Client - results apply to the sample as received	Date Sampled	16/11/2021
Preparation	Prepared in accordance with the test method	Date Tested	25/11/2021



Maximum Dry Density (t/m³)	1.998
Optimum Moisture Content (%)	10.0
Oversize Retained on 19mm sieve (%)	0.0
Oversize Retained on 37.5mm sieve (%)	0.0
Curing Time	49 hrs
Liquid Limit Determination	Technician Assessment

Notes

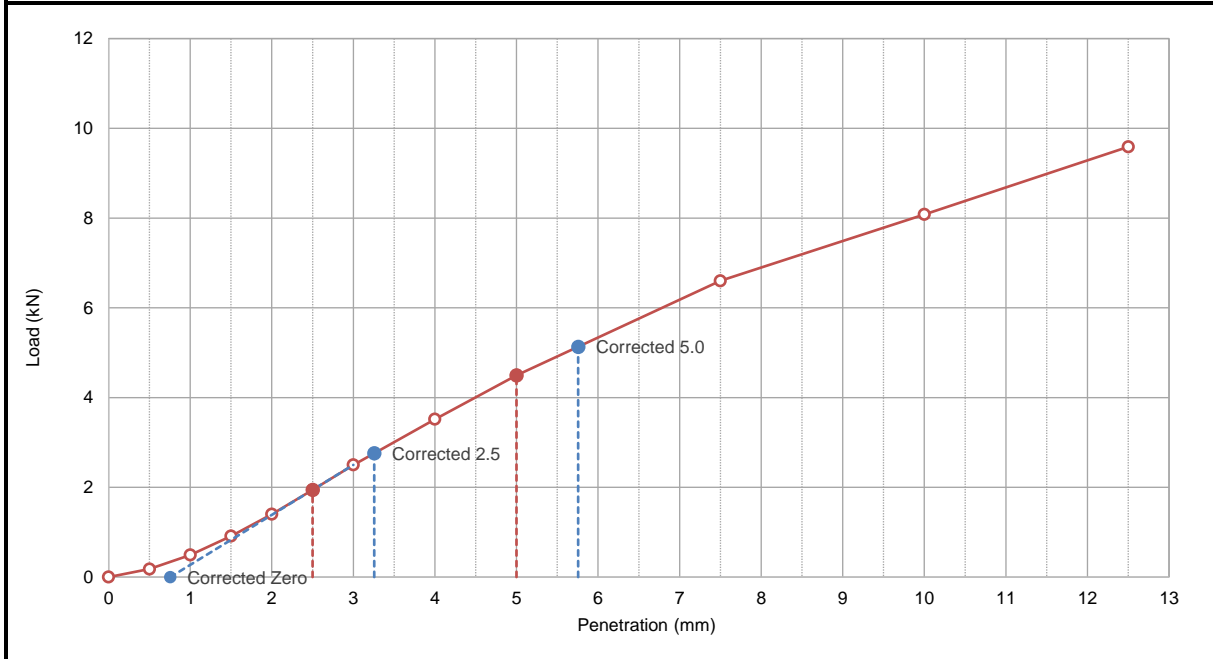
	Accredited for compliance with ISO/IEC 17025 - Testing. The results of the tests, calibrations and/or measurements included in this document are traceable to Australian/national standards. This document shall not be reproduced, except in full. Results relate only to the samples tested. NATA Accredited Laboratory Number: 14874	Authorised Signatory:  <hr style="width: 100px; margin: 0 auto;"/> Chris Lloyd	Date: 4/12/2021
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CALIFORNIA BEARING RATIO REPORT

Client	Geo-Logix Pty Ltd	Source	BH1 1.0-1.5m
Address	Building Q2, Level 3, 2309/4 Daydream St, Warriewood, NSW 2102	Sample Description	Clayey SAND
Project	Terrey Hills (2101129)	Report No.	S72805-CBR
Job No.	S21421-	Sample No.	S72805

Test Procedure	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> AS 1289.6.1.1 <input type="checkbox"/> RMS T117 <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> AS 1289.5.1.1 <input type="checkbox"/> RMS T111 <input type="checkbox"/> AS 1289.5.2.1 <input type="checkbox"/> RMS T112 <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> AS 1289.2.1.1 <input type="checkbox"/> RMS T120	California Bearing Ratio Dry Density / Moisture Content Relationship - Standard Compaction Dry Density / Moisture Content Relationship - Modified Compaction Moisture Content - Oven Drying Method (Standard Method)
Sampling	Sampled by Client - results apply to the sample as received	Date Sampled 16/11/2021
Preparation	Prepared in accordance with the test method	Date Tested 3/12/2021



Preparation & Specification	Density & Moisture	Achieved	Target
Retained on 19.0mm Sieve (%)	0		
Method of Establishing Plasticity Level	Technician Assessment		
Sample Curing Time (hrs)	24 hrs		
Compaction Hammer Used	Standard		
Surcharge Mass Applied (kg)	4.5		
Period of Soaking (Days)	4		
Maximum Dry Density - MDD (t/m ³)	2.00		
Optimum Moisture Content - OMC (%)	10.0		
	Lab Moisture Ratio - LMR (%)	101.0	100.0
	Lab Density Ratio - LDR (%)	99.5	100.0
	Dry Density - At Compaction (t/m ³)	1.98	2.00
	Dry Density - After Soaking (t/m ³)	1.98	
	Specimen Swell (%)	0.0	
	Moisture Content - At Compaction (%)	10.1	
	Moisture Content - Top 30mm (%)	11.4	
	Moisture Content - Remainder (%)	9.9	

Material CBR Value (%): 25 at a penetration of 5.0 mm

Notes

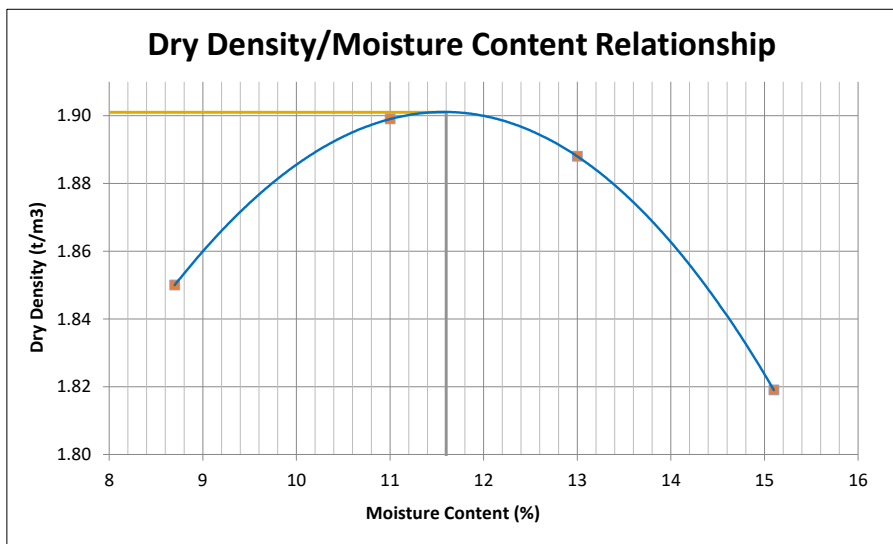
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DRY DENSITY / OPTIMUM MOISTURE CONTENT REPORT

Client	Geo-Logix Pty Ltd	Source	BH3 1.0-1.5m
Address	Building Q2, Level 3, 2309/4 Daydream St, Warriewood, NSW 2102	Sample Description	Silty SAND
Project	Terrey Hills (2101129)	Report No	S72806-MDD
Job No	S21421-	Sample No	S72806

Test Procedure	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> AS1289.5.1.1 Dry Density / Moisture Content Relationship - Standard Compaction <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> AS1289.2.1.1 Moisture Content - Oven Drying Method (Standard Method)		
Sampling	Sampled by Client - results apply to the sample as received	Date Sampled	16/11/2021
Preparation	Prepared in accordance with the test method	Date Tested	25/11/2021



Maximum Dry Density (t/m³)	1.901
Optimum Moisture Content (%)	11.6
Oversize Retained on 19mm sieve (%)	0.0
Oversize Retained on 37.5mm sieve (%)	0.0
Curing Time	49 hrs
Liquid Limit Determination	Technician Assessment

Notes

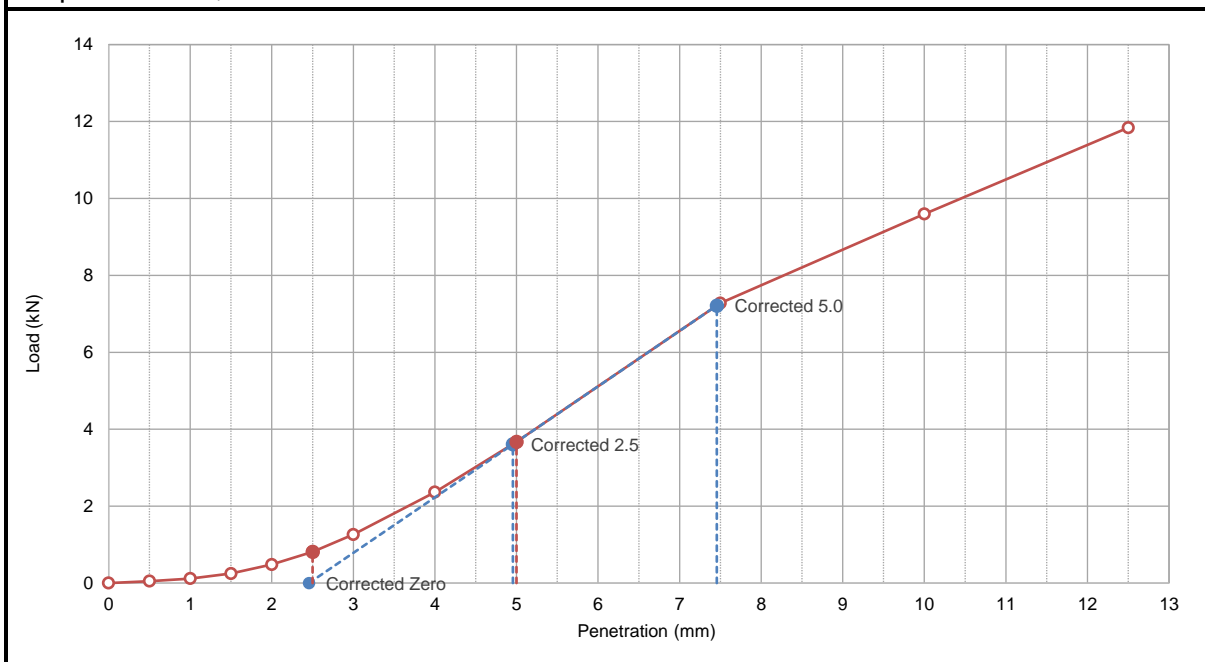
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CALIFORNIA BEARING RATIO REPORT

Client	Geo-Logix Pty Ltd	Source	BH3 1.0-1.5m
Address	Building Q2, Level 3, 2309/4 Daydream St, Warriewood, NSW 2102	Sample Description	Silty SAND
Project	Terrey Hills (2101129)	Report No.	S72806-CBR
Job No.	S21421-	Sample No.	S72806

Test Procedure	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> AS 1289.6.1.1 <input type="checkbox"/> RMS T117 <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> AS 1289.5.1.1 <input type="checkbox"/> RMS T111 <input type="checkbox"/> AS 1289.5.2.1 <input type="checkbox"/> RMS T112 <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> AS 1289.2.1.1 <input type="checkbox"/> RMS T120	California Bearing Ratio Dry Density / Moisture Content Relationship - Standard Compaction Dry Density / Moisture Content Relationship - Modified Compaction Moisture Content - Oven Drying Method (Standard Method)
Sampling	Sampled by Client - results apply to the sample as received	Date Sampled 16/11/2021
Preparation	Prepared in accordance with the test method	Date Tested 3/12/2021



Preparation & Specification	Density & Moisture	Achieved	Target
Retained on 19.0mm Sieve (%)	0		
Method of Establishing Plasticity Level	Technician Assessment		
Sample Curing Time (hrs)	24 hrs		
Compaction Hammer Used	Standard		
Surcharge Mass Applied (kg)	4.5		
Period of Soaking (Days)	4		
Maximum Dry Density - MDD (t/m ³)	1.90		
Optimum Moisture Content - OMC (%)	11.6		
	Lab Moisture Ratio - LMR (%)	97.0	100.0
	Lab Density Ratio - LDR (%)	100.0	100.0
	Dry Density - At Compaction (t/m ³)	1.90	1.90
	Dry Density - After Soaking (t/m ³)	1.90	
	Specimen Swell (%)	0.0	
	Moisture Content - At Compaction (%)	11.3	
	Moisture Content - Top 30mm (%)	12.1	
	Moisture Content - Remainder (%)	11.5	

Material CBR Value (%): 35 at a penetration of 5.0 mm

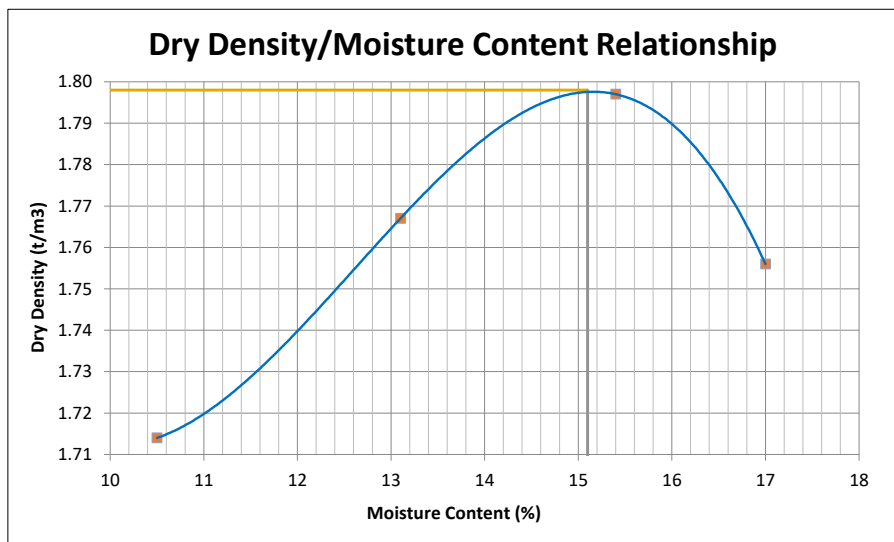
Notes

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DRY DENSITY / OPTIMUM MOISTURE CONTENT REPORT



Client	Geo-Logix Pty Ltd	Source	BH4 0.5-1.0m
Address	Building Q2, Level 3, 2309/4 Daydream St, Warriewood, NSW 2102	Sample Description	Gravelly CLAY
Project	Terrey Hills (2101129)	Report No	S72807-MDD
Job No	S21421-	Sample No	S72807

Test Procedure	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> AS1289.5.1.1 Dry Density / Moisture Content Relationship - Standard Compaction <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> AS1289.2.1.1 Moisture Content - Oven Drying Method (Standard Method)		
Sampling	Sampled by Client - results apply to the sample as received	Date Sampled	15/11/2021
Preparation	Prepared in accordance with the test method	Date Tested	29/11/2021



Maximum Dry Density (t/m³)	1.798
Optimum Moisture Content (%)	15.1
Oversize Retained on 19mm sieve (%)	2.5
Oversize Retained on 37.5mm sieve (%)	1.4
Curing Time	125 hrs
Liquid Limit Determination	Technician Assessment

Notes

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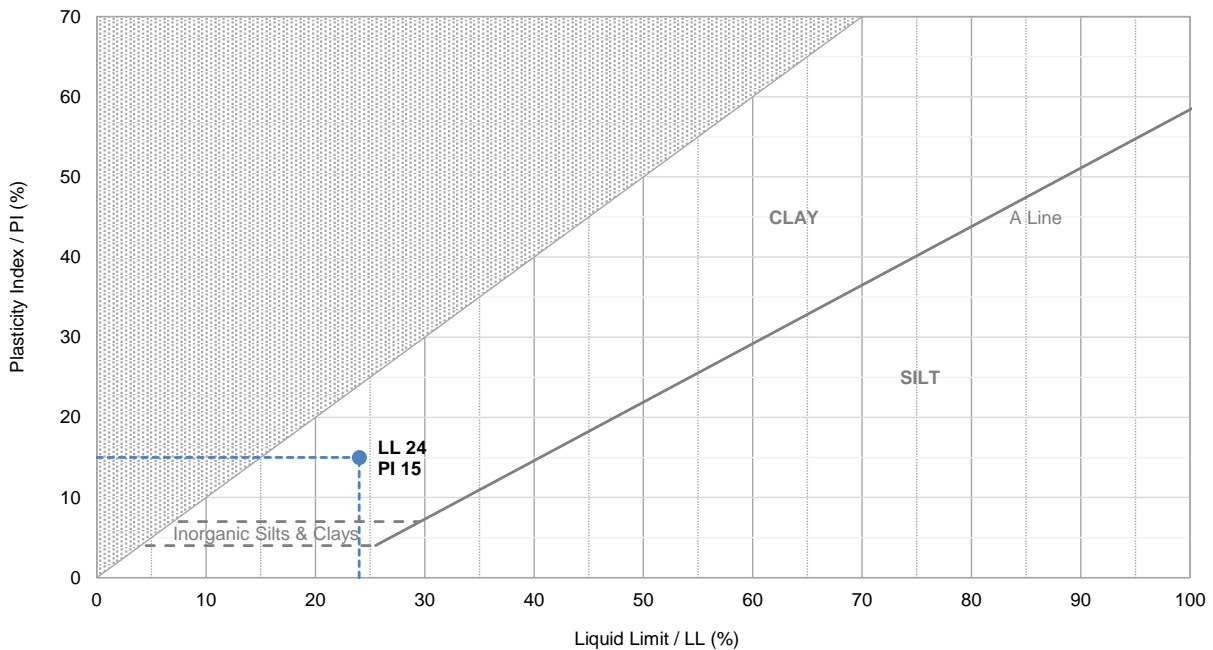
	<p style="font-size: x-small;">Macquarie Geotechnical U7/8 10 Bradford Street Alexandria NSW 2015</p>
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SOIL CLASSIFICATION REPORT

Client	Geo-Logix Pty Ltd	Source	BH1 1.0-1.5m
Address	Building Q2, Level 3, 2309/4 Daydream St, Warriewood, NSW 2102	Sample Description	Clayey SAND
Project	Terrey Hills (2101129)	Report No.	S72805-PI
Job No.	S21421-	Lab No.	S72805

Test Procedure	<input type="checkbox"/> AS1289 3.1.1 Liquid Limit - Four point Casagrande method <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> AS1289 3.1.2 Liquid Limit - One point Casagrande method <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> AS1289 3.2.1 Plastic Limit - Standard method <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> AS1289 3.3.1 Calculation of the Plasticity Index <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> AS1289 3.4.1 Linear Shrinkage - Standard method	
Sampling	Sampled by Client - results apply to the sample as received	Date Sampled 16/11/2021
Preparation	Prepared in accordance with the test method	Date Tested 3/12/2021

Plasticity Chart for Classification of Fine-Grained Soils
AS 1726:2017 Clause 6.1.6 (Figure 5)



Preparation	Results
Method of Preparation	Liquid Limit / LL (%)
History of the Sample	Plastic Limit (%)
	Plasticity Index / PI (%)
	Linear Shrinkage (%)
	Condition upon Drying

Dry Sieved	24
Air Dried	9
	15
	3.5
	Linear

Notes



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8/12/2021

Date:



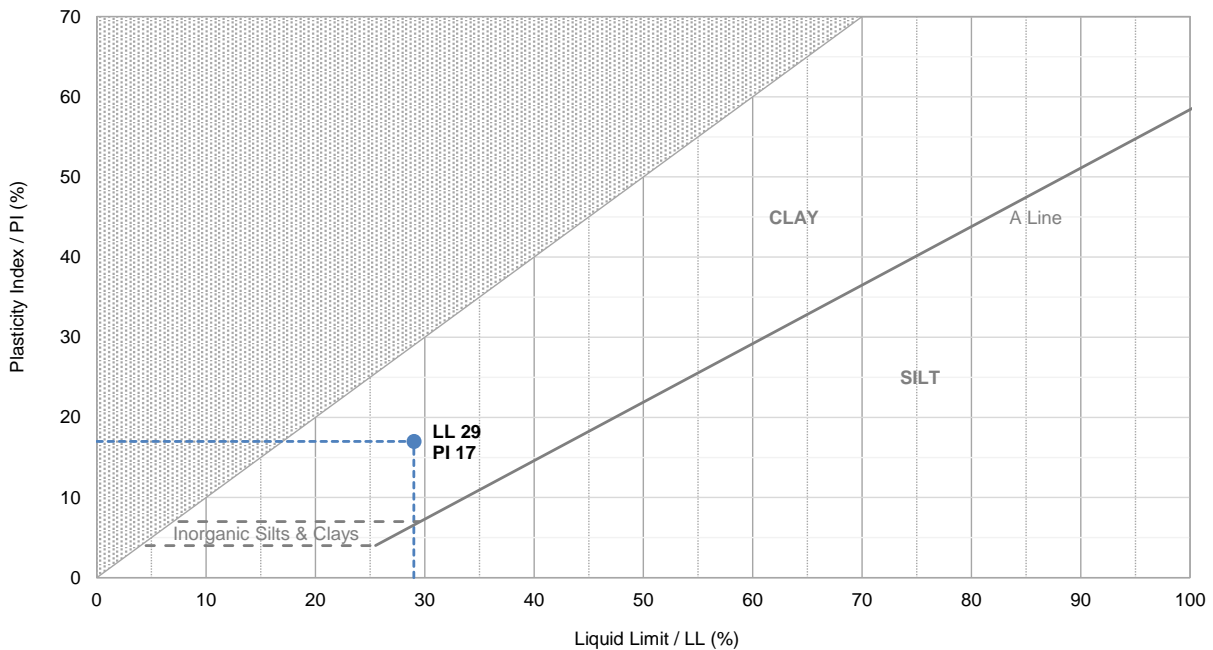
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Alexandria NSW 2015

SOIL CLASSIFICATION REPORT

Client	Geo-Logix Pty Ltd	Source	BH1 1.1-1.5m
Address	Building Q2, Level 3, 2309/4 Daydream St, Warriewood, NSW 2102	Sample Description	Sandy CLAY
Project	Terrey Hills (2101129)	Report No.	S72804-PI
Job No.	S21421-	Lab No.	S72804

Test Procedure	<input type="checkbox"/> AS1289 3.1.1 Liquid Limit - Four point Casagrande method <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> AS1289 3.1.2 Liquid Limit - One point Casagrande method <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> AS1289 3.2.1 Plastic Limit - Standard method <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> AS1289 3.3.1 Calculation of the Plasticity Index <input type="checkbox"/> AS1289 3.4.1 Linear Shrinkage - Standard method	
Sampling	Sampled by Client - results apply to the sample as received	Date Sampled
Preparation	Prepared in accordance with the test method	Date Tested

Plasticity Chart for Classification of Fine-Grained Soils
AS 1726:2017 Clause 6.1.6 (Figure 5)



Preparation	Results
Method of Preparation	Liquid Limit / LL (%)
History of the Sample	Plastic Limit (%)
	Plasticity Index / PI (%)
	Linear Shrinkage (%)
	Condition upon Drying

Notes



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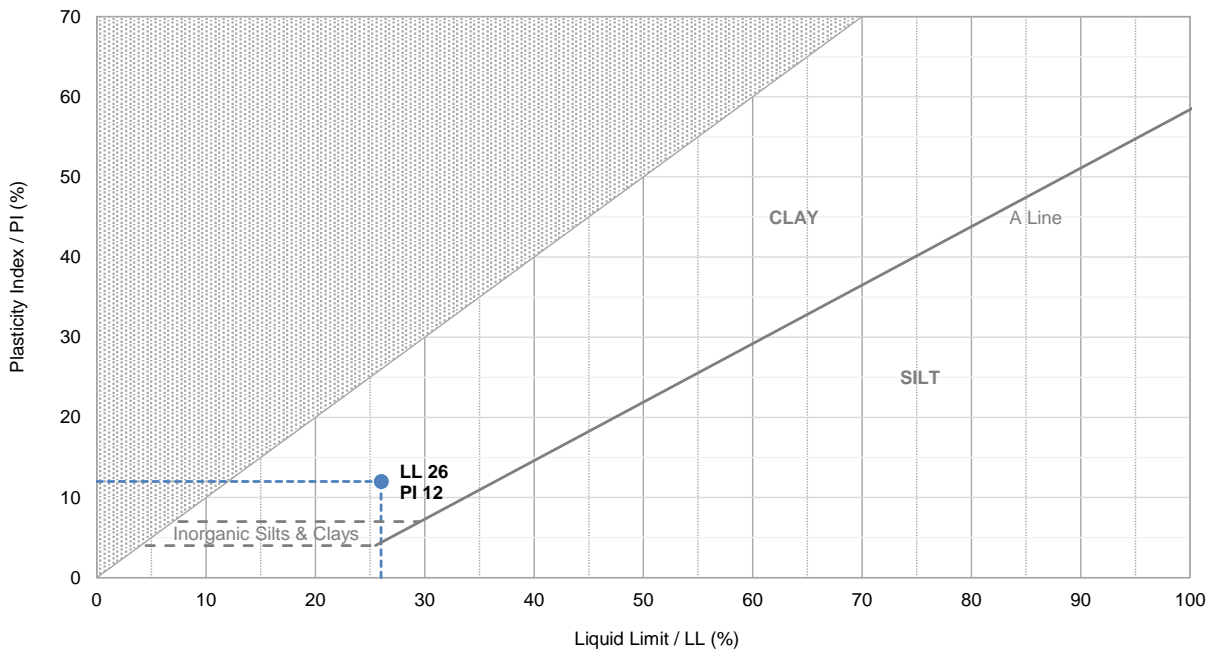
SOIL CLASSIFICATION REPORT

Client	Geo-Logix Pty Ltd	Source	BH1 2.5-2.6m
Address	Building Q2, Level 3, 2309/4 Daydream St, Warriewood, NSW 2102	Sample Description	Clayey SAND
Project	Terrey Hills (2101129)	Report No.	S72802-PI
Job No.	S21421-	Lab No.	S72802

Test Procedure	<input type="checkbox"/> AS1289 3.1.1 Liquid Limit - Four point Casagrande method <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> AS1289 3.1.2 Liquid Limit - One point Casagrande method <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> AS1289 3.2.1 Plastic Limit - Standard method <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> AS1289 3.3.1 Calculation of the Plasticity Index <input type="checkbox"/> AS1289 3.4.1 Linear Shrinkage - Standard method	
Sampling	Sampled by Client - results apply to the sample as received	Date Sampled 16/11/2021
Preparation	Prepared in accordance with the test method	Date Tested 3/12/2021

Plasticity Chart for Classification of Fine-Grained Soils

AS 1726:2017 Clause 6.1.6 (Figure 5)



Preparation	Results
Method of Preparation	Dry Sieved
History of the Sample	Air Dried
	Liquid Limit / LL (%) 26
	Plastic Limit (%) 14
	Plasticity Index / PI (%) 12
	Linear Shrinkage (%) 4.0
	Condition upon Drying Linear

Notes



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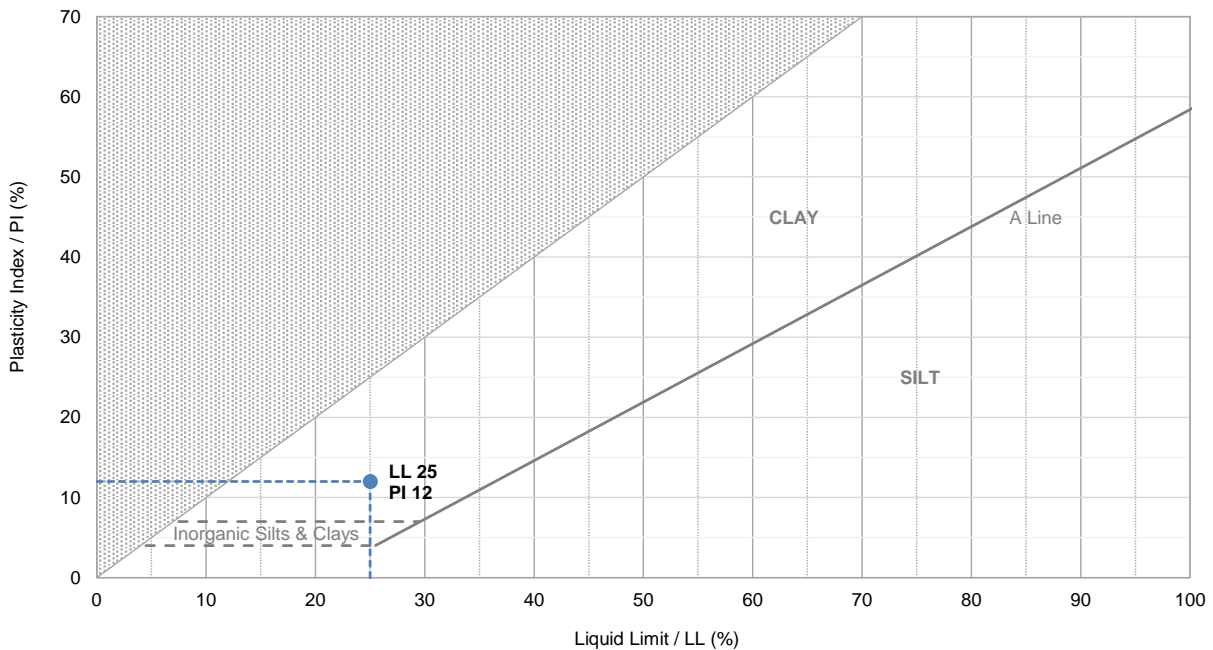
SOIL CLASSIFICATION REPORT

Client	Geo-Logix Pty Ltd	Source	BH1 3.5-3.6m
Address	Building Q2, Level 3, 2309/4 Daydream St, Warriewood, NSW 2102	Sample Description	Sandy CLAY
Project	Terrey Hills (2101129)	Report No.	S72803-PI
Job No.	S21421-	Lab No.	S72803

Test Procedure	<input type="checkbox"/> AS1289 3.1.1 Liquid Limit - Four point Casagrande method <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> AS1289 3.1.2 Liquid Limit - One point Casagrande method <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> AS1289 3.2.1 Plastic Limit - Standard method <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> AS1289 3.3.1 Calculation of the Plasticity Index <input type="checkbox"/> AS1289 3.4.1 Linear Shrinkage - Standard method		
Sampling	Sampled by Client - results apply to the sample as received	Date Sampled	16/11/2021
Preparation	Prepared in accordance with the test method	Date Tested	6/12/2021

Plasticity Chart for Classification of Fine-Grained Soils

AS 1726:2017 Clause 6.1.6 (Figure 5)



Preparation	Results	
Method of Preparation	Dry Sieved	
History of the Sample	Air Dried	
	Liquid Limit / LL (%)	25
	Plastic Limit (%)	13
	Plasticity Index / PI (%)	12
	Linear Shrinkage (%)	-
	Condition upon Drying	N/A

Notes



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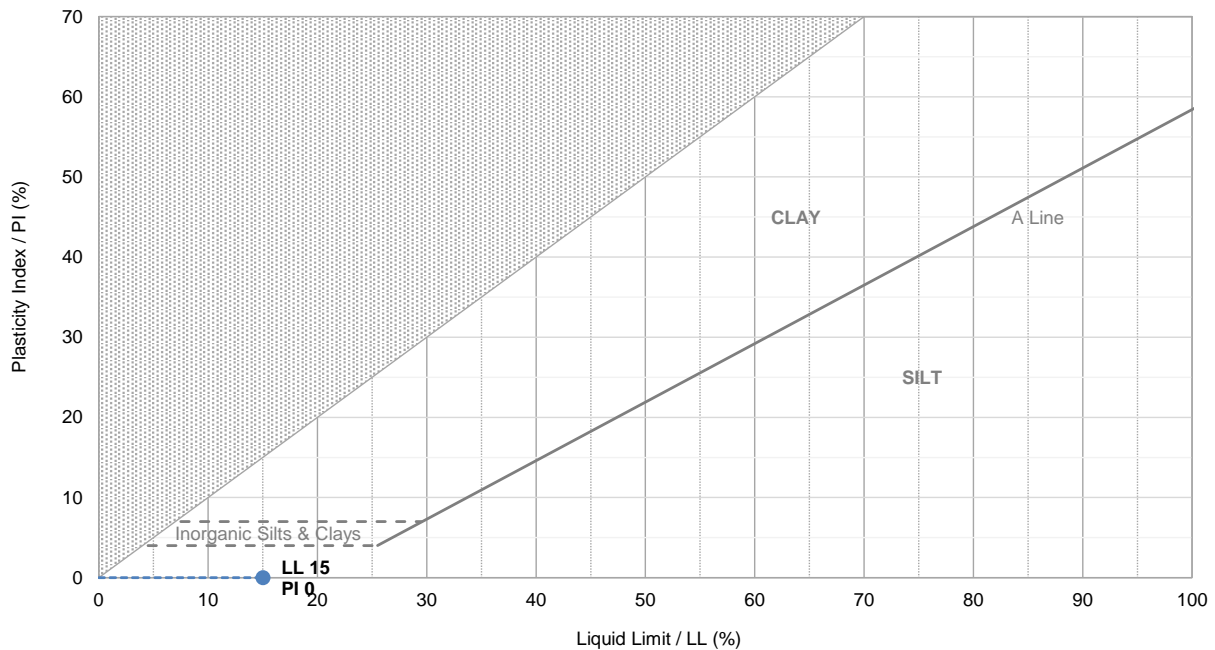
SOIL CLASSIFICATION REPORT

Client	Geo-Logix Pty Ltd	Source	BH3 1.0-1.5m
Address	Building Q2, Level 3, 2309/4 Daydream St, Warriewood, NSW 2102	Sample Description	Silty SAND
Project	Terrey Hills (2101129)	Report No.	S72806-PI
Job No.	S21421-	Lab No.	S72806

Test Procedure	<input type="checkbox"/> AS1289 3.1.1 Liquid Limit - Four point Casagrande method <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> AS1289 3.1.2 Liquid Limit - One point Casagrande method <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> AS1289 3.2.1 Plastic Limit - Standard method <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> AS1289 3.3.1 Calculation of the Plasticity Index <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> AS1289 3.4.1 Linear Shrinkage - Standard method	
Sampling	Sampled by Client - results apply to the sample as received	Date Sampled 16/11/2021
Preparation	Prepared in accordance with the test method	Date Tested 3/12/2021

Plasticity Chart for Classification of Fine-Grained Soils

AS 1726:2017 Clause 6.1.6 (Figure 5)



Preparation	Results
Method of Preparation	Dry Sieved
History of the Sample	Air Dried
	Liquid Limit / LL (%) 15
	Plastic Limit (%) 15
	Plasticity Index / PI (%) 0
	Linear Shrinkage (%) 1.0
	Condition upon Drying Linear

Notes



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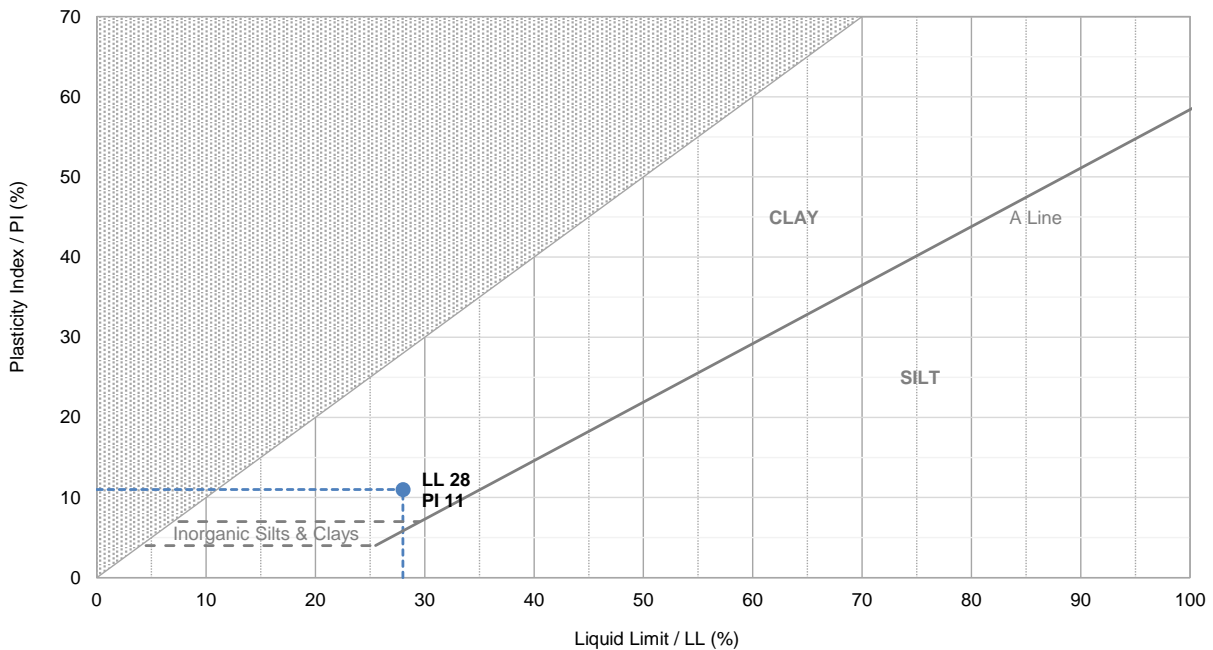
Macquarie Geotechnical
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 Alexandria NSW 2015

SOIL CLASSIFICATION REPORT

Client	Geo-Logix Pty Ltd	Source	BH4 0.5-1.0m
Address	Building Q2, Level 3, 2309/4 Daydream St, Warriewood, NSW 2102	Sample Description	Gravelly CLAY
Project	Terrey Hills (2101129)	Report No.	S72807-PI
Job No.	S21421-	Lab No.	S72807

Test Procedure	<input type="checkbox"/> AS1289 3.1.1 Liquid Limit - Four point Casagrande method <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> AS1289 3.1.2 Liquid Limit - One point Casagrande method <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> AS1289 3.2.1 Plastic Limit - Standard method <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> AS1289 3.3.1 Calculation of the Plasticity Index <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> AS1289 3.4.1 Linear Shrinkage - Standard method		
Sampling	Sampled by Client - results apply to the sample as received	Date Sampled	15/11/2021
Preparation	Prepared in accordance with the test method	Date Tested	3/12/2021

Plasticity Chart for Classification of Fine-Grained Soils
AS 1726:2017 Clause 6.1.6 (Figure 5)



Preparation	Results	
Method of Preparation	Dry Sieved	
History of the Sample	Air Dried	
	Liquid Limit / LL (%)	28
	Plastic Limit (%)	17
	Plasticity Index / PI (%)	11
	Linear Shrinkage (%)	5.0
	Condition upon Drying	Linear

Notes



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Authorised Signatory:

Chris Lloyd

8/12/2021

Date:



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U7/8 10 Bradford Street
Alexandria NSW 2015

Geo-Logix P/L
 Bld Q2 Level 3, 2309/4 Daydream St
 Warriewood
 NSW 2102



NATA Accredited
Accreditation Number 1261
Site Number 18217

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 NATA is a signatory to the ILAC Mutual Recognition
 Arrangement for the mutual recognition of the
 equivalence of testing, medical testing, calibration,
 inspection, proficiency testing scheme providers and
 reference materials producers reports and certificates.

Attention: Ted Lilly

Report 843357-S
 Project name TERREY HILLS
 Project ID 2101129
 Received Date Nov 17, 2021

Client Sample ID			BH4/1.3-1.5	BH4/2.6	BH4/3.7	BH7/1.2
Sample Matrix			Soil	Soil	Soil	Soil
Eurofins Sample No.			S21-No53817	S21-No53818	S21-No53819	S21-No53826
Date Sampled			Nov 16, 2021	Nov 16, 2021	Nov 16, 2021	Nov 16, 2021
Test/Reference	LOR	Unit				
Chloride	10	mg/kg	< 10	< 10	< 10	-
Conductivity (1:5 aqueous extract at 25°C as rec.)	10	uS/cm	12	29	27	-
pH (1:5 Aqueous extract at 25°C as rec.)	0.1	pH Units	5.7	6.5	6.5	-
Resistivity*	0.5	ohm.m	810	340	370	-
Sulphate (as SO4)	10	mg/kg	< 10	< 10	16	-
% Moisture	1	%	11	17	20	12
Particle Size by Sieve analysis*						
<63 Micron	0.1	% w/w	-	-	-	17
>2000 Micron	0.1	% w/w	-	-	-	2.3
1000-2000 Micron	0.1	% w/w	-	-	-	1.0
125-250 Micron	0.1	% w/w	-	-	-	30
250-500 Micron	0.1	% w/w	-	-	-	34
500-1000 Micron	0.1	% w/w	-	-	-	10
63-125 Micron	0.1	% w/w	-	-	-	5.9

Client Sample ID			BH7/2.6-2.9	BH7/4.0
Sample Matrix			Soil	Soil
Eurofins Sample No.			S21-No53827	S21-No53828
Date Sampled			Nov 16, 2021	Nov 16, 2021
Test/Reference	LOR	Unit		
% Moisture	1	%	16	15
Particle Size by Sieve analysis*				
<63 Micron	0.1	% w/w	8.4	27
>2000 Micron	0.1	% w/w	3.4	0.1
1000-2000 Micron	0.1	% w/w	0.8	0.2
125-250 Micron	0.1	% w/w	24	30
250-500 Micron	0.1	% w/w	34	24
500-1000 Micron	0.1	% w/w	23	9.9
63-125 Micron	0.1	% w/w	7.5	9.2

Sample History

Where samples are submitted/analysed over several days, the last date of extraction is reported.

If the date and time of sampling are not provided, the Laboratory will not be responsible for compromised results should testing be performed outside the recommended holding time.

Description	Testing Site	Extracted	Holding Time
Chloride - Method: In-house method LTM-INO-4270 Anions by Ion Chromatography	Sydney	Nov 25, 2021	28 Days
Conductivity (1:5 aqueous extract at 25°C as rec.) - Method: LTM-INO-4030 Conductivity	Sydney	Nov 25, 2021	7 Days
pH (1:5 Aqueous extract at 25°C as rec.) - Method: LTM-GEN-7090 pH by ISE	Sydney	Nov 25, 2021	7 Days
Sulphate (as SO ₄) - Method: In-house method LTM-INO-4270 Sulphate by Ion Chromatograph	Sydney	Nov 25, 2021	28 Days
% Moisture - Method: LTM-GEN-7080 Moisture	Sydney	Nov 23, 2021	14 Days
Particle Size by Sieve analysis* - Method: AS1289.C6.1-1977 Determination of Particle Size by Sieving	Melbourne	Dec 04, 2021	28 Days

Company Name: Geo-Logix P/L
Address: Bld Q2 Level 3, 2309/4 Daydream St
Warriewood
NSW 2102

Project Name: TERREY HILLS
Project ID: 2101129

Order No.:
Report #: 843357
Phone: 02 9979 1722
Fax: 02 9979 1222

Received: Nov 17, 2021 1:22 PM
Due: Nov 24, 2021
Priority: 5 Day
Contact Name: Ted Lilly

Eurofins Analytical Services Manager : Ursula Long

Sample Detail						CANCELLED	HOLD	Particle Size by Sieve analysis*	Aggressivity Soil Set	Moisture Set
Melbourne Laboratory - NATA # 1261 Site # 1254								X		
Sydney Laboratory - NATA # 1261 Site # 18217						X	X		X	X
Brisbane Laboratory - NATA # 1261 Site # 20794										
Mayfield Laboratory - NATA # 1261 Site # 25079										
Perth Laboratory - NATA # 2377 Site # 2370										
External Laboratory										
No	Sample ID	Sample Date	Sampling Time	Matrix	LAB ID					
1	BH1/0.5-0.6	Nov 16, 2021		Soil	S21-No53809		X			
2	BH1/1.5-1.6	Nov 16, 2021		Soil	S21-No53810		X			
3	BH1/4.5-4.6	Nov 16, 2021		Soil	S21-No53811		X			
4	BH3/0.5-0.6	Nov 16, 2021		Soil	S21-No53812		X			
5	BH3/1.5-1.6	Nov 16, 2021		Soil	S21-No53813		X			
6	BH3/2.5-2.6	Nov 16, 2021		Soil	S21-No53814		X			
7	BH3/3.5-3.6	Nov 16, 2021		Soil	S21-No53815		X			
8	BH4/0.5	Nov 16, 2021		Soil	S21-No53816		X			
9	BH4/1.3-1.5	Nov 16, 2021		Soil	S21-No53817				X	X

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Melbourne Laboratory - NATA # 1261 Site # 1254								X		
Sydney Laboratory - NATA # 1261 Site # 18217						X	X		X	X
Brisbane Laboratory - NATA # 1261 Site # 20794										
Mayfield Laboratory - NATA # 1261 Site # 25079										
Perth Laboratory - NATA # 2377 Site # 2370										
External Laboratory										
10	BH4/2.6	Nov 16, 2021		Soil	S21-No53818				X	X
11	BH4/3.7	Nov 16, 2021		Soil	S21-No53819				X	X
12	BH5/0.5	Nov 16, 2021		Soil	S21-No53820		X			
13	BH2/0.4-0.6	Nov 16, 2021		Soil	S21-No53821		X			
14	BH2/1.2-1.5	Nov 16, 2021		Soil	S21-No53822		X			
15	BH6/0.5-0.7	Nov 16, 2021		Soil	S21-No53823		X			
16	BH6/1.1-1.3	Nov 16, 2021		Soil	S21-No53824	X				
17	BH7/0.5	Nov 16, 2021		Soil	S21-No53825		X			
18	BH7/1.2	Nov 16, 2021		Soil	S21-No53826			X		X
19	BH7/2.6-2.9	Nov 16, 2021		Soil	S21-No53827			X		X
20	BH7/4.0	Nov 16, 2021		Soil	S21-No53828			X		X

Company Name: Geo-Logix P/L
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Melbourne Laboratory - NATA # 1261 Site # 1254			X		
Sydney Laboratory - NATA # 1261 Site # 18217	X	X		X	X
Brisbane Laboratory - NATA # 1261 Site # 20794					
Mayfield Laboratory - NATA # 1261 Site # 25079					
Perth Laboratory - NATA # 2377 Site # 2370					
External Laboratory					
Test Counts	1	13	3	3	6

Internal Quality Control Review and Glossary

General

1. Laboratory QC results for Method Blanks, Duplicates, Matrix Spikes, and Laboratory Control Samples follows guidelines delineated in the National Environment Protection (Assessment of Site Contamination) Measure 1999, as amended May 2013 and are included in this QC report where applicable. Additional QC data may be available on request.
2. All soil/sediment/solid results are reported on a dry basis, unless otherwise stated.
3. All biota/food results are reported on a wet weight basis on the edible portion, unless otherwise stated.
4. Actual LORs are matrix dependant. Quoted LORs may be raised where sample extracts are diluted due to interferences.
5. Results are uncorrected for matrix spikes or surrogate recoveries except for PFAS compounds.
6. SVOC analysis on waters are performed on homogenised, unfiltered samples, unless noted otherwise.
7. Samples were analysed on an 'as received' basis.
8. Information identified on this report with blue colour, indicates data provided by customer, that may have an impact on the results.
9. This report replaces any interim results previously issued.

Holding Times

Please refer to 'Sample Preservation and Container Guide' for holding times (QS3001).

For samples received on the last day of holding time, notification of testing requirements should have been received at least 6 hours prior to sample receipt deadlines as stated on the SRA.

If the Laboratory did not receive the information in the required timeframe, and regardless of any other integrity issues, suitably qualified results may still be reported.

Holding times apply from the date of sampling, therefore compliance to these may be outside the laboratory's control.

For VOCs containing vinyl chloride, styrene and 2-chloroethyl vinyl ether the holding time is 7 days however for all other VOCs such as BTEX or C6-10 TRH then the holding time is 14 days.

Units

mg/kg: milligrams per kilogram

mg/L: milligrams per litre

ug/L: micrograms per litre

ppm: Parts per million

ppb: Parts per billion

%: Percentage

org/100mL: Organisms per 100 millilitres

NTU: Nephelometric Turbidity Units

MPN/100mL: Most Probable Number of organisms per 100 millilitres

Terms

Dry	Where a moisture has been determined on a solid sample the result is expressed on a dry basis.
LOR	Limit of Reporting.
SPIKE	Addition of the analyte to the sample and reported as percentage recovery.
RPD	Relative Percent Difference between two Duplicate pieces of analysis.
LCS	Laboratory Control Sample - reported as percent recovery.
CRM	Certified Reference Material - reported as percent recovery.
Method Blank	In the case of solid samples these are performed on laboratory certified clean sands and in the case of water samples these are performed on de-ionised water.
Surr - Surrogate	The addition of a like compound to the analyte target and reported as percentage recovery.
Duplicate	A second piece of analysis from the same sample and reported in the same units as the result to show comparison.
USEPA	United States Environmental Protection Agency
APHA	American Public Health Association
TCLP	Toxicity Characteristic Leaching Procedure
COC	Chain of Custody
SRA	Sample Receipt Advice
QSM	US Department of Defense Quality Systems Manual Version
CP	Client Parent - QC was performed on samples pertaining to this report
NCP	Non-Client Parent - QC performed on samples not pertaining to this report, QC is representative of the sequence or batch that client samples were analysed within.
TEQ	Toxic Equivalency Quotient
WA DWER	Sum of PFBA, PFPeA, PFHxA, PFHpA, PFOA, PFBS, PFHxS, PFOS, 6:2 FTSA, 8:2 FTSA

QC - Acceptance Criteria

The acceptance criteria should be used as a guide only and may be different when site specific Sampling Analysis and Quality Plan (SAQP) have been implemented

RPD Duplicates: Global RPD Duplicates Acceptance Criteria is 30% however the following acceptance guidelines are equally applicable:

Results <10 times the LOR : No Limit

Results between 10-20 times the LOR : RPD must lie between 0-50%

Results >20 times the LOR : RPD must lie between 0-30%

NOTE: pH duplicates are reported as a range not as RPD

Surrogate Recoveries: Recoveries must lie between 20-130% Phenols & 50-150% PFASs..

PFAS field samples that contain surrogate recoveries in excess of the QC limit designated in QSM where no positive PFAS results have been reported have been reviewed and no data was affected.

QC Data General Comments

1. Where a result is reported as a less than (<), higher than the nominated LOR, this is due to either matrix interference, extract dilution required due to interferences or contaminant levels within the sample, high moisture content or insufficient sample provided.
2. Duplicate data shown within this report that states the word "BATCH" is a Batch Duplicate from outside of your sample batch, but within the laboratory sample batch at a 1:10 ratio. The Parent and Duplicate data shown is not data from your samples.
3. pH and Free Chlorine analysed in the laboratory - Analysis on this test must begin within 30 minutes of sampling. Therefore, laboratory analysis is unlikely to be completed within holding time. Analysis will begin as soon as possible after sample receipt.
4. Recovery Data (Spikes & Surrogates) - where chromatographic interference does not allow the determination of recovery the term "INT" appears against that analyte.
5. For Matrix Spikes and LCS results a dash "-" in the report means that the specific analyte was not added to the QC sample.
6. Duplicate RPDs are calculated from raw analytical data thus it is possible to have two sets of data.

Quality Control Results

Test				Units	Result 1		Acceptance Limits	Pass Limits	Qualifying Code
Method Blank									
Chloride				mg/kg	< 10		10	Pass	
Conductivity (1:5 aqueous extract at 25°C as rec.)				uS/cm	< 10		10	Pass	
Sulphate (as SO4)				mg/kg	< 10		10	Pass	
LCS - % Recovery									
Chloride				%	101		70-130	Pass	
Conductivity (1:5 aqueous extract at 25°C as rec.)				%	98		70-130	Pass	
Resistivity*				%	98		70-130	Pass	
Sulphate (as SO4)				%	103		70-130	Pass	
Test	Lab Sample ID	QA Source	Units	Result 1			Acceptance Limits	Pass Limits	Qualifying Code
Duplicate									
					Result 1	Result 2	RPD		
Conductivity (1:5 aqueous extract at 25°C as rec.)	S21-No41042	NCP	uS/cm	110	110	2.8	30%	Pass	
pH (1:5 Aqueous extract at 25°C as rec.)	S21-No41042	NCP	pH Units	6.0	6.0	<1	30%	Pass	
Resistivity*	S21-No41042	NCP	ohm.m	94	91	2.8	30%	Pass	
Duplicate									
					Result 1	Result 2	RPD		
% Moisture	S21-No53826	CP	%	12	12	2.0	30%	Pass	

Comments**Sample Integrity**

Custody Seals Intact (if used)	N/A
Attempt to Chill was evident	Yes
Sample correctly preserved	Yes
Appropriate sample containers have been used	Yes
Sample containers for volatile analysis received with minimal headspace	Yes
Samples received within HoldingTime	Yes
Some samples have been subcontracted	No

Authorised by:

Emma Beesley	Analytical Services Manager
Charl Du Preez	Senior Analyst-Inorganic (NSW)
Scott Beddoes	Senior Analyst-Inorganic (VIC)



Glenn Jackson
General Manager

Final Report – this report replaces any previously issued Report

- Indicates Not Requested

* Indicates NATA accreditation does not cover the performance of this service

Measurement uncertainty of test data is available on request or please [click here](#).

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POINT LOAD STRENGTH INDEX REPORT

Client	Geo-Logix Pty Ltd	Moisture Content Condition	As received
Address	Building Q2, Level 3, 2309/4 Daydream St, Warriewood, NSW 2102	Storage History	Core boxes
Project	Terry Hills (2101129)	Report #	S76618-PL
Job #	S21598-1	Test Date	21/04/2022

Test Procedure	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> AS4133 4.1	Rock strength tests - Determination of point load strength index
Sampling	Sampled by Client - results apply to the sample as received	Date Sampled 5/04/2022
Preparation	Prepared in accordance with the test method	

Sample Number	Sample Source	Sample Description	Test Type	Average Width (mm)	Platen Separation (mm)	Failure Load (kN)	Point Load Index Is (MPa)	Point Load Index Is(50) (MPa)	Failure Mode
S76618	MW2 9.73-9.84m	Sandstone	Diametral	-	49.0	0.54	0.22	0.22	2
			Axial	51.6	35.0	0.93	0.40	0.40	1
S76619	MW2 10.45-10.55m	Sandstone	Diametral	-	50.0	0.82	0.33	0.33	1
			Axial	51.3	44.0	1.21	0.42	0.43	1
S76620	MW2 11.40-11.50m	Sandstone	Diametral	-	50.0	1.50	0.60	0.60	1
			Axial	51.2	45.0	2.43	0.83	0.86	1
S76621	MW2 12.45-12.55m	Sandstone	Diametral	-	50.0	1.93	0.77	0.77	1
			Axial	51.9	42.0	2.65	0.95	0.98	1
S76622	MW1 12.60-12.70m	Sandstone	Diametral	-	50.0	0.25	0.10	0.10	1
			Axial	51.5	46.0	0.41	0.14	0.14	1
S76623	MW3 5.48-5.60m	Sandstone	Diametral	-	50.0	0.31	0.12	0.12	1
			Axial	51.8	36.0	0.34	0.14	0.14	1
S76624	MW3 6.25-6.36m	Sandstone	Diametral	-	49.0	0.41	0.17	0.17	1
			Axial	51.6	40.0	0.55	0.21	0.21	1
S76625	MW3 7.73-7.81m	Sandstone	Diametral	-	49.0	1.61	0.67	0.66	1
			Axial	51.8	46.0	1.90	0.63	0.65	1
S76626	MW3 8.46-8.57m	Sandstone	Diametral	-	50.0	0.43	0.17	0.17	1
			Axial	51.7	34.0	1.24	0.55	0.54	1
S76627	MW3 9.45-9.56m	Sandstone	Diametral	-	50.0	0.63	0.25	0.25	1
			Axial	51.4	36.0	1.64	0.70	0.69	1

<p>Failure Modes</p> <p>1 - Fracture through fabric of specimen oblique to bedding, not influenced by weak planes.</p> <p>2 - Fracture along bedding.</p> <p>3 - Fracture influenced by pre-existing plane, microfracture, vein or chemical alteration.</p> <p>4 - Chip or partial fracture.</p>	<p>Notes</p>
---	---------------------

	<p>Accredited for compliance with ISO/IEC 17025 - Testing.</p> <p>The results of the tests, calibrations and/or measurements included in this document are traceable to Australian/national standards. This document shall not be reproduced, except in full. Results relate only to the samples tested.</p> <p>NATA Accredited Laboratory Number: 14874</p>	<p>Authorised Signatory:</p> <p style="text-align: center;"></p> <p style="text-align: center;">Chris Lloyd</p>
		<p>28/04/2022</p> <p>Date</p>

	<p>Macquarie Geotechnical 14 Carter St Lidcombe NSW 2141</p>
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POINT LOAD STRENGTH INDEX REPORT

Client	Geo-Logix Pty Ltd	Moisture Content Condition	As received
Address	Building Q2, Level 3, 2309/4 Daydream St, Warriewood, NSW 2102	Storage History	Core boxes
Project	Terry Hills (2101129)	Report #	S76628-PL
Job #	S21598-1	Test Date	21/04/2022



Test Procedure AS4133 4.1 Rock strength tests - Determination of point load strength index

Sampling Sampled by Client - results apply to the sample as received **Date Sampled** 4/04/2022

Preparation Prepared in accordance with the test method

Sample Number	Sample Source	Sample Description	Test Type	Average Width (mm)	Platen Separation (mm)	Failure Load (kN)	Point Load Index Is (MPa)	Point Load Index Is(50) (MPa)	Failure Mode
S76628	MW3 10.42-10.51m	Sandstone	Diametral	-	50.0	1.31	0.52	0.52	1
			Axial	51.7	43.0	2.48	0.88	0.90	1
S76629	MW3 11.34-11.45m	Sandstone	Diametral	-	49.0	0.94	0.39	0.39	1
			Axial	51.6	45.0	1.29	0.44	0.45	1
S76630	MW3 12.44-12.54m	Sandstone	Diametral	-	49.0	2.20	0.92	0.91	1
			Axial	51.9	43.0	2.92	1.03	1.06	1

<p>Failure Modes</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1 - Fracture through fabric of specimen oblique to bedding, not influenced by weak planes. 2 - Fracture along bedding. 3 - Fracture influenced by pre-existing plane, microfracture, vein or chemical alteration. 4 - Chip or partial fracture. 	<p>Notes</p>
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---	---	-------------------------------

	<p>Macquarie Geotechnical 14 Carter St Lidcombe NSW 2141</p>
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Uniaxial Compressive Strength

Client	Geo-Logix Pty Ltd	Sample Source	MW1 12.40-12.60m
Address	Building Q2, Level 3, 2309/4 Daydream St, Warriewood, NSW 2102	Sample Description	Sandstone
Project	Terry Hills (2101129)	Report No.	S76616-UCS
Job No.	S21598-1	Lab No.	S76616
Test Procedure	AS 4133.4.2.2 Determination of uniaxial compressive strength-Rock strength less than 50 MPa		
Testing Machine	Matest 2000 kN Compression Machine	Sample Curing	-
Sampling Method	Sampled by Client - results apply to the sample as received	Date Sampled	6/04/2022
Storage History	Core Box	Storage Environment	Sealed at as received moisture condition



Uniaxial Compressive Strength 22 MPa

Date Tested: 26/04/2022	Moisture Content: 8.0 %
Specimen Height: 146.8 mm	Duration of Test: 667 seconds
Average Specimen Diameter: 51.8 mm	Rate of Displacement: < 0.1 mm/min
Failure Type: Mixed mode	
Other Pertinent Observations:	

Notes



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NATA Accredited Laboratory Number: 14874

Authorised Signatory Date

28/04/2022

Jacob Lloyd



Macquarie Geotechnical
 14 Carter St
 Lidcombe NSW 2141

Uniaxial Compressive Strength

Client	Geo-Logix Pty Ltd	Sample Source	MW2 10.73-10.95m
Address	Building Q2, Level 3, 2309/4 Daydream St, Warriewood, NSW 2102	Sample Description	Sandstone
Project	Terry Hills (2101129)	Report No.	S76617-UCS
Job No.	S21598-1	Lab No.	S76617
Test Procedure	AS 4133.4.2.2 Determination of uniaxial compressive strength-Rock strength less than 50 MPa		
Testing Machine	Matest 2000 kN Compression Machine	Sample Curing	-
Sampling Method	Sampled by Client - results apply to the sample as received	Date Sampled	5/04/2022
Storage History	Core Box	Storage Environment	Sealed at as received moisture condition



Uniaxial Compressive Strength 9.8 MPa

Date Tested: 26/04/2022	Moisture Content: 10.5 %
Specimen Height: 147.1 mm	Duration of Test: 641 seconds
Average Specimen Diameter: 51.4 mm	Rate of Displacement: < 0.1 mm/min
Failure Type: Single shear plane	
Other Pertinent Observations:	

Notes



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Authorised Signatory Date

28/04/2022

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 14 Carter St
 Lidcombe NSW 2141

Uniaxial Compressive Strength

Client	Geo-Logix Pty Ltd	Sample Source	MW3 7.57-7.72m
Address	Building Q2, Level 3, 2309/4 Daydream St, Warriewood, NSW 2102	Sample Description	Sandstone
Project	Terry Hills (2101129)	Report No.	S76631-UCS
Job No.	S21598-1	Lab No.	S76631
Test Procedure	AS 4133.4.2.2 Determination of uniaxial compressive strength-Rock strength less than 50 MPa		
Testing Machine	Matest 2000 kN Compression Machine	Sample Curing	-
Sampling Method	Sampled by Client - results apply to the sample as received	Date Sampled	4/04/2022
Storage History	Core Box	Storage Environment	Sealed at as received moisture condition



Uniaxial Compressive Strength 3.7 MPa

Date Tested: 26/04/2022	Moisture Content: 11.2 %
Specimen Height: 139.8 mm	Duration of Test: 628 seconds
Average Specimen Diameter: 50.9 mm	Rate of Displacement: < 0.1 mm/min
Failure Type: Mixed mode	
Other Pertinent Observations:	

Notes



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Authorised Signatory Date

28/04/2022

Jacob Lloyd



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 14 Carter St
 Lidcombe NSW 2141

Uniaxial Compressive Strength

Client	Geo-Logix Pty Ltd	Sample Source	MW3 10.10-10.30m
Address	Building Q2, Level 3, 2309/4 Daydream St, Warriewood, NSW 2102	Sample Description	Sandstone
Project	Terry Hills (2101129)	Report No.	S76632-UCS
Job No.	S21598-1	Lab No.	S76632
Test Procedure	AS 4133.4.2.2 Determination of uniaxial compressive strength-Rock strength less than 50 MPa		
Testing Machine	Matest 2000 kN Compression Machine	Sample Curing	-
Sampling Method	Sampled by Client - results apply to the sample as received	Date Sampled	4/04/2022
Storage History	Core Box	Storage Environment	Sealed at as received moisture condition



Uniaxial Compressive Strength 21 MPa

Date Tested: 26/04/2022	Moisture Content: 7.9 %
Specimen Height: 146.8 mm	Duration of Test: 662 seconds
Average Specimen Diameter: 51.7 mm	Rate of Displacement: < 0.1 mm/min
Failure Type: Single shear plane	
Other Pertinent Observations:	

Notes



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NATA Accredited Laboratory Number: 14874

Authorised Signatory Date

28/04/2022

Jacob Lloyd



Macquarie Geotechnical
 14 Carter St
 Lidcombe NSW 2141

A solid blue vertical bar runs down the left side of the page. At the bottom left, there is a stylized logo consisting of overlapping blue geometric shapes, resembling a large letter 'G' or a similar symbol.

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