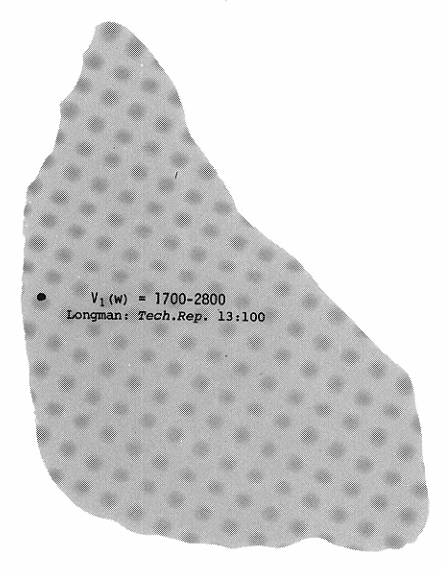


Class 4/8 boundary position approximate

Bridge site Courtoys Pt
Geology: Tech. Rep. 7:90
Tech. Rep. #1121

Thin bedded ss, minor jd
V₁ = 2850-3600
V₂ = 1700
V₃ = 3600
c = 0.30
k = 1.98 x 10¹⁰ Pa
E = 2.4 x 10¹⁰ Pa
t_{water} = 11
t_{clay} = 15
7/4



Heavy black alluvial soil, 3 metre thick, on gravels/on clays

Gravel deposited on old high river terrace

Soft decomposed basalt

Gravel beds may represent old high level terrace deposits

The gravels/boulder beds do not appear to occur further south than indicated

t_{clay} = 3

V₁ = 660
V₂ = 1100

alluvium/clay

J_f = 10
J_f = 6

Fractured clays
Stevenson: Tech. Rep. 16

V₁(soil) = 300
V₁(sw) = 500
V₁(r) = 1400
Depth of uncompacted cover av. 5 m

Scorificaceous weathered basalt

J_f = 15
Much (fayertine derived from dolerite weathering

Much outcrop
Thin soils generally

Tb = 0.3

Bedlam walls:
Stevenson: Tech. Rep. 12:116

Tb = 0.3

sf

Area with potential for good future quarry sites. Away from sight of current development (1970-71) but must be maintained so if to be so used

Variable but thin soils. Much outcrop

Position of class 1/7 boundary approximate due to limited exposure common occurrence of dolerite boulder beds adjacent to it

dol boulders in clay
t_{clay} = 4
The boulder deposits probably represent old landslides

Moonah basin:
Sediments predominantly clay stone with some sandstone, which have never been loaded by more than the equivalent of 25 m of their own weight. Point loadings in excess of this may cause settling. $\sigma_v = 1.2 \times 2.0$
Clays are overlain by boulder beds (probably old landslides) along the margins of the basin

Class 7/1 boundary position approximate

dol boulders in clay
Thickness of boulder beds variable but commonly 5 m
Boulders of classes 1, 5 in clay
t_{clay} > 25

Areas of thick dolerite-derived clays. Shrinkage and settlement problems: See Jennings: Tech. Rep. 10:15

It is possible that the clays and boulder beds extend further southward than indicated

dol boulders in clay
t_{clay} = 4 m

soft, bedded ss
soft ss and gravel
t_{clay} = 3
7/6

LL = 24
PI = 6

WT = 2

Massive columnar basalt interbedded with sediments

V₁ = 2900
V₂ = 1610
V₃ = 2780
c = 0.25
k = 1.27 x 10¹⁰ Pa
E = 1.07 x 10¹⁰ Pa

New Town coal basin:
Many pits once worked, now filled. Excessive compaction problems possible. Exact location of workings now unknown.
Class 4 materials, particularly where coal or shales are present, readily decompose on atmospheric exposure to a puggy mass. The associated ss become friable and soft

Class 3/5 boundary position very approximate due to no outcrop

Highway cutting shows nature of weathering of dolerite of this grain size and composition. Note that the weathering is mainly surficial with some deeper zones. Even so block falls in clines of intense rainfall occur. Joint frequency is variable (2-20) and cuttings in this material should not be higher or steeper without tending

LL = 51, PI = 22
cl

Previous course of river. See Hobart 10 sheet for complete path

V₁ = 7500
V₂ = 3500
V₃ = 7500
c = 0.82
k = 10.54 x 10¹⁰ Pa
E = 11.2 x 10¹⁰ Pa

Medium to coarse grained dolerite. Much outcrop. Soils generally very thin

weathering of rock in quarry only surface coating. Difference in weathering as compared to road cutting, its due to floor substrate, less jointing

dol talus

q dol 10

ss

FA

FA

ss

q dol

trav

p

nd

nd

nd

nd

nd

nd

nd

nd

nd

nd

nd

nd

nd

medium to coarse-grained dolerite

Thin but variable soil

cliffs ss

trav

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