

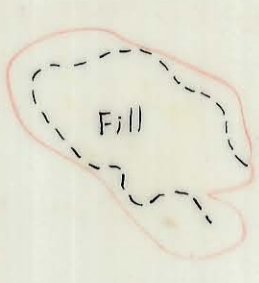
class 8/8 boundary position approximate

ss>sh

Fz

Heavy black alluvial soil, meta-thick on gravels / on clays.

Gravels deposited on old high river terrace



V₁(w)=1700-2300
Longman: Tech. Rept. 13, p. 100

Bridge site: Gourlay's Pt.
Jennings: Tech. Rept. 7, p. 90
Tech. Rept. 8, p. 121

Fine bedded ss, minor md.

$V_1 = 2550 - 2660$
 $V_2 = 1700$
 $V_3 = 3600$
 $\sigma = 0.30$
 $k = 1.95 \times 10^{-6} \text{ nt/m}^2$
 $E = 2.4 \times 10^6 \text{ nt/m}^2$

$x \cdot t_2 = 43$
 $t_1 = 46$
 $t_2 = 15$

Gravel beds may represent old high level terrace deposits.

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

soft decomposed basalt

$v_1 = 660$
 $v_2 = 1100$

$\beta_1 = 10$

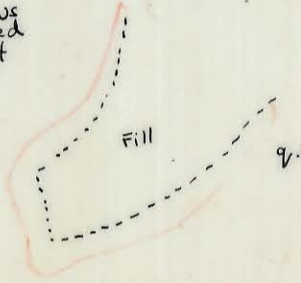
p.dol
 $\beta_2 = 6$

Fractured clays
Stevenson: Tech. Rept. 16

V₁(P₀₁) = 300
V₁(w) = 500
V₁(P) = 1400
Depth uncompact cover av. 5m.

scoriaceous weathered basalt

alluvium



g. dol.

g. dol.

$\beta_1 = 5$
Much fracture derived from dolomite weathering.

Much outcrop. Thin soils generally

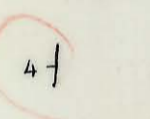
Tb=0.3

Variable but thin soils. Much outcrop.

Position of class 8/7 boundary approximate due to (1) lack of exposure, (2) common occurrence of dol. boulder beds adjacent to it.

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

Bedlam wells: Stevenson: Tech. Rept. 12 p. 116



Dol boulders in clay
 $\beta_2 > 4$
The boulder deposits probably represent old landslides.

Moonah basin: Subaqueous pseudomorph claystone 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 settlement. clays are overlain by boulder beds (probably old landslides) along the margins of the basin.

class 7/5 boundary position approximate.

Dol boulders in clay
Thickness of boulder beds variable but commonly > 5m.
Boulders of classes 1/5 in clay.

Areas of thick dolomite derived clays. Shrinkage and settlement problems: See Jennings: Tech. Rept. 10, p. 83.

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

soft bedded ss
 $\beta_2 > 100$
LL=24
PI=6

soft ss and gravel
 $\beta_2 = 3$

massive columnar basalt interbedded with sediments
V₁ = 2900
V₂ = 1610
V₃ = 2780
 $\sigma = 0.25$
 $k = 1.27 \times 10^{-6} \text{ nt/m}^2$
 $E = 1.87 \times 10^6 \text{ nt/m}^2$

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 gummy mass. The associated ss become friable and soft.

class 8/6 boundary position very approximate due to no outcrop.

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

LL=51, PI=22
cl

Previous course of river. See map, Hobart NW for complete path.

medium-coarse grained dolomite. Much outcrop. Soils generally very thin.
V₁ = 7500
V₂ = 3820
V₃ = 7500
 $\sigma = 0.32$
 $k = 10.54 \times 10^{-6} \text{ nt/m}^2$
 $E = 11.2 \times 10^6 \text{ nt/m}^2$

