

25 November 2019

То	Memorandum dated 5 September 2019				
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Subject	Cover Page to Memorandum dated 5 September 2019	Job no.	41 32235		

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5 September 2019

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1 Scope and purpose

The purpose of this memo is to present the findings of the review of the existing shear strength test data for the roller-compacted concrete (RCC) lift joints, provide recommendations for design shear strengths to be adopted for the stability analyses of the dam, and present recommendations on any further work to be done to achieve greater confidence in the results.

The information used in this review is as follows:

- Stability analyses and associated assumptions as presented in the 2016 SunWater dam safety review.¹
- RCC testing as presented in the 2016 SunWater report on geotechnical investigations.²
- RCC test result data provided by
 by USB on 25/10/2018
- RCC test data from samples obtained as part of the 2019 geotechnical investigations
- Powerpoint presentation of photos and Excel core logs of the 2006 post-construction investigation
 borehole provided by
 of Entura by email on 31/7/2019

A key reference in this assessment is the ANCOLD guideline on design of concrete gravity dams³.

2 Summary of previous shear strength assumptions

2.1 Original design assumptions (BDA, 2004)

BDA (2004) ⁴ gives the shear strength parameters used in the design of the dam as follows:

- Without bedding mix
 - Cohesion 325 kPa
 - Friction angle 40.4°

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¹ SUNWATER LIMITED, 2016, Paradise Dam – Dam Safety Review – Revise Report 2016, SunWater, Brisbane.

² SUNWATER LIMITED, 2016, Paradise Dam - Geotechnical Investigations of Primary, Secondary and Tertiary Spillway Foundations, SunWater, Brisbane.

³ AUSTRALIAN NATIONAL COMMITTEE ON LARGE DAMS (ANCOLD), 2013, *Guidelines on Design Criteria for Concrete Gravity Dams*, ANCOLD.

⁴ BURNETT DAM ALLIANCE (BDA), 2004, Burnett River Dam – Detail Design Report, BDA.

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- With bedding mix
 - Cohesion 2,400 kPa
 - Friction angle 42.0°

It is noted that these values appear to have been based on a Lift Joint Quality Index (LJQI) of "good". For a LJQI of "poor", the shear strength parameters would be:

- Without bedding mix (untreated)
 - Cohesion 250 kPa
 - Friction angle 35.0°
- With bedding mix
 - Cohesion 2,000 kPa
 - Friction angle 38.7°

It is understood that the Alliance adopted a shear strength of 250 kPa cohesion and 35° friction based on a poor LJQI. No testing was undertaken to confirm that this was achieved. It is understood that this was based on recommendations from BDA's RCC consultant, as published in Schrader (1999).⁵.

Acceptance criteria adopted for sliding were 3.0, 2.0 and 1.3 for normal, unusual and extreme load cases.

2.2 Adopted parameters for dam safety review stability analyses

The shear strength parameters adopted for the stability analyses undertaken as part of the SunWater dam safety review are as follows:

- Base case (peak shear strength) 50 kPa cohesion and 47° friction
- Sensitivity (residual shear strength) 0 kPa cohesion and 41° friction

It is noted that a comment is made in the dam safety review report that the shear strength was increased by 2-3° to account for the large scale asperities on the lift joint. Further comment on this is provided below.

It is understood that the acceptance criteria used in this assessment were as listed in Table 6.1 of ANCOLD (2013) for "well defined" peak and residual strengths, as follows:

- Peak shear strength 2.0, 1.5 and 1.3 for normal, unusual and extreme load cases
- Residual shear strength -1.5, 1.3 and 1.1 for normal, unusual and extreme load cases

⁵ SCHRADER, E.K., 1999, "Shear strength and lift joint quality of RCC" in *Hydropower & Dams*, issue no 1.

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3 Evaluation of 2015 RCC shear strength testing data

3.1 Shear strength assessment

3.1.1 Overview of samples

As part of the investigations reported in the 2016 SunWater report on geotechnical investigations, a programme of laboratory shear strength testing was undertaken on RCC lift joint samples taken from two vertical boreholes drilled from crest of the left abutment (DD600) and secondary spillway (DD601), and four horizontal cores from the downstream face of the primary spillway. The location of the vertical boreholes are shown on Figure 3.1.



Figure 3.1 Borehole locations for lift joint shear testing samples

Photos of the lift joints samples taken from the vertical boreholes are included in Figure 3.2 and Figure 3.3. Photos of the horizontally-cored samples have been extracted from the Technical Review Panel report included in Appendix K of the SunWater CRA report (see Attachment 1). These cores were taken from the toe of Monoliths F and G. The locations of all the holes in the downstream face primary spillway are not known. The sample from Monolith G is the only one that was tested and the laboratory certificate records this as being from Ch 340.

The laboratory test certificates are included in Attachment 2.

3.1.2 ANCOLD approach

In assessing the shear strengths to be used for design, it is important to understand the basis of the ANCOLD guidelines in terms of acceptance criteria. The guidelines state that the dam should be analysed using both peak and residual strengths and compared against the relevant acceptance criteria. The guidelines also set out different acceptance criteria for situations where the parameters are "well defined" or "not well defined". ANCOLD states that parameters are "well defined" when "a sufficient number of tests have been done on concrete core from the dam and lift surface to give the strength parameters with reasonable certainty". It goes on to say that "strength parameters adopted for analyses should be exceeded by about 80% of the test data".

With reference to Figure 3.4, the peak shear strength is the peak strength achieved on a bonded lift joint or through intact concrete and is achieved at small displacements. The sliding shear strength is the peak strength achieved on an unbonded lift joint and the residual strength is the lowest strength achieved at large displacements on lift joints that were originally either bonded or unbonded. Also, it

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is important to note that the strength envelope is typically curved with higher friction angles at low confining stresses, and approaching residual at high confining stresses.



Figure 3.2 Core photos for DD600 test samples



Figure 3.3 Core photos for DD601 test samples



Figure 3.4 Shear strength terminology based on EPRI (1992).6

⁶ ELECTRIC POWER RESEARCH INSTITUTE (EPRI), 1992, *Uplift Pressures, Shear Strengths and Tensile Strengths for Stability Analysis of Concrete Gravity Dams (Vol 1)*, EPRI, Palo Alto, CA.

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A summary of the laboratory testing is included in Table 3.1. As summarised in this table, there typically appears to be minimal difference between peak and residual strength. Also, it is noted that assessment of the borehole logs and core photographs from holes through the RCC indicate that it is common for lift joints to be unbonded (80-90% of lift joints unbonded in DD600 and DD601) and therefore the sliding friction strength or residual strength is considered appropriate and cohesion should not be included.

.,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,	stress	Snear stress	Cohesion (kPa)	Friction angle (°)	Comments	
Peak	101.3 201.5 398.8	167.3 257.8 455.9	65.3	44.3	Tested over three stages to obtain peak then reset to test residual strength	
Residual	101.3 201.5 398.8	137.2 220.3 431.4	28.2	45.2	over three stages. No comments provided on test certificate.	
Residual	540 885 1400	212 251 342	0	15	Particle size:shear plane ratio significantly less than preferred 12:1 resulting in disturbance and particle reorientation between test stages.	
"Peak"	540 885 1400	470 550 365			The above comment on particle size:shear plane ratio applies to these results also.	
					Although not reported, the peak shear stresses from each stage have been read off the plot to give an indication of the peak strength. Noted that Stage 3 does not show a significant difference between peak and residual.	
Peak	228.0 460.8 693.2	155.5 346.5 487.0	4.4	35.1	Tested over three stages to obtain peak then reset to test residual strength	
Residual	228.0 460.8 693.2	182.9 361.8 536.7	10.2	37.2	over three stages. Noted that peak strength is lower than residual. No comments provided on test certificate.	
	Peak Residual "Peak" Peak	stressPeak101.3 201.5 398.8Residual101.3 201.5 398.8Residual540 885 1400"Peak"540 885 1400Peak228.0 460.8 693.2Residual228.0 460.8 693.2	stress stress Peak 101.3 201.5 398.8 167.3 257.8 398.8 Residual 101.3 201.5 220.3 398.8 137.2 220.3 398.8 Residual 540 885 1400 212 342 "Peak" 540 885 1400 470 365 Peak 540 885 1400 470 365 Peak 540 885 1400 470 365 Peak 540 885 1400 470 365 Residual 540 885 1400 470 365 Residual 228.0 460.8 693.2 155.5 487.0 Residual 228.0 487.0 182.9 361.8 693.2 Residual 228.0 460.8 693.2 182.9 361.8	stress stress (kPa) Peak 101.3 201.5 398.8 167.3 257.8 398.8 65.3 Residual 101.3 201.5 201.5 398.8 137.2 220.3 431.4 28.2 Residual 540 885 1400 212 251 342 0 "Peak" 540 885 1400 470 365	stress stress (kPa) angle (°) Peak 101.3 167.3 65.3 44.3 201.5 257.8 398.8 455.9 45.2 Residual 101.3 137.2 28.2 45.2 Residual 101.3 212 0 15 Residual 540 212 0 15 885 251 1400 342 15 "Peak" 540 470 550 1400 365 "Peak" 540 470 550 1400 365 1400 365 Peak 228.0 155.5 4.4 35.1 1400 365 1400 35.1 Peak 228.0 155.5 4.4 35.1 35.1 35.1 Residual 228.0 155.5 4.4 35.1 35.1 Residual 228.0 182.9 10.2 37.2 460.8 361.8 361.8 536.7 35.1	

Table 3.1 Summary of 2015 laboratory testing

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Sample ID	Туре	Normal stress	Shear stress	Cohesion (kPa)	Friction angle (°)	Comments
DD601/24.8	Residual	540 885 1400	445 747 1022	0	37.5	No peak evident on plots of shear stress against displacement.
						No comments provided on test certificate.
Ch340/1	Peak	300	326	0	47.4	No significant difference
	Residual	300	306 322 317	0 0 0	45.6 47.0 46.6	noted between peak and residual.
Ch340/2	Peak	600	503	0	40.0	No significant difference
	Residual	600	526 518 539	0 0 0	41.2 40.8 41.9	noted between peak and residual
Ch340/3	Peak	900	1054	0	49.5	Reduction in strength
	Residual	900	669 556 663	0 0 0	36.6 31.7 36.4	from peak to residual

The data was further analysed by estimating the secant shear strength for every stage tested. For DD600/12.2, the "peak" values were used in this assessment. The median and 20th percentile (ie "well defined") shear strength was then determined from the data set as summarised in Table 3.2. In calculating this, the average of the results from each stage of the tests on the horizontal cores was used rather than each value to avoid skewing the result. In effect, one result was adopted per sample per stage.

Data set	Median shear strength	20 th percentile shear strength
All results	40.2	36.1
Filtered for normal stress of 200-600 kPa	41.0	38.3

Table 3.2 Summary of derived shear strength results – ANCOLD approach – 2015 testing

All the normal/shear stress pairs are plotted in Figure 3.5 together with the interpreted median and 20th percentile shear strength envelope. This has been presented for all results, as well as filtered to show only the results for a normal stress range of 200-600 kPa which covers the expected range of normal stresses. This stress range was selected as being representative of the effective normal stress expected under the main sections of the dam. A plot of normal stress against secant friction angle is also provided in Figure 3.6. It is evident from this plot that the adopted design shear strength



is strongly influenced by the test results on samples from sample DD601/23.3m. It is noted however that there is no basis to discount these results on the basis of the information available.



Figure 3.5 RCC lift joint shear strength – Plot of all normal and shear stress pairs and interpreted strength envelopes – ANCOLD approach – 2015 testing

A limitation of this approach is that it assumes that the distribution of the sample strength results truly reflects the distribution of the actual strength. This is unlikely to be the case, especially given the small number of results available. The statistical assessment presented below takes into account this uncertainty.

3.1.3 Statistical assessment approach

An alternative approach was also considered to derive a shear strength based on a statistical assessment of the sample results. This was undertaken by establishing confidence limits such that there was a certain probability that the actual strength was greater than the selected strength. This is different to the approach described in Section 3.1.2 as this method takes into account the variability in the sample results rather than accepting that the sample results truly reflect the distribution. In this case, a confidence level of 97.5% was adopted.

The following describes the process followed for this assessment:

- 1. A line of best fit was adopted for the data set.
- 2. For each test, an expected value of shear strength was calculated based on the trend line for each normal stress.

Memorandum 70 60 50 Secant friction angle (°) 40 0 0 30 Horizontal core 0 20 DD600 0 DD601 -Median (200-500kPa normal) 10 - · - 20th percentile (200-500kPa normal) 0 200 400 600 0 800 1000 1200 1400 1600 Normal stress (kPa)

Figure 3.6 RCC lift joint shear strength – Plot of normal stress against secant friction angle – ANCOLD approach – 2015 testing

- 3. The shear strength result from the test was then normalised by dividing by the expected value from Point 2.
- 4. The standard deviation and the standard error of the normalised values were calculated.
- 5. Obtain the t value for the adopted confidence level.
- 6. Calculate the 97.5% CL value of shear strength as:

$$\tau_{97.5\%CL} = (c + \sigma_N \tan \phi)_{mean} \cdot \left(1 - t \frac{\sigma}{\sqrt{n}}\right)$$

or:

$$c_{97.5\% CL}=c_{mean}.\left(1-trac{\sigma}{\sqrt{n}}
ight)$$
 and $an\phi_{97.5\% CL}= an\phi_{mean}.\left(1-trac{\sigma}{\sqrt{n}}
ight)$

This method was applied to produce a design shear strength based on cohesion and friction and also considering a friction only strength. As with the approach in Section 3.1.2, a strength was derived using all the test data and also by filtering to the representative stress range of 200 to 600 kPa. It is noted that the shear strength result of 365 kPa for the 1400 kPa normal stress for sample DD600/12.2 was excluded from the assessment given the comments on particle size potentially affecting the result.

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The results from this assessment are summarised in Table 3.3. The results for the stress range of 200 to 600 kPa are plotted on Figure 3.7 together with the results from the ANCOLD approach.

Stress range	Cohesion and friction		Friction only
	c (kPa)	φ (°)	φ (°)
All results	70.4	33.0	34.8
200-600 kPa	62.6	33.5	36.7

 Table 3.3
 Summary of derived shear strength results – Statistical assessment – 2015 testing



Figure 3.7 Comparison of results from two approaches – ANCOLD approach – 2015 testing

From comparison with the actual shear strength test results, it is considered that the friction only strength of 36.7° is more representative of the results, and that the c and ϕ result appears to overestimate the shear strength at lower stresses. A bilinear strength envelope is considered appropriate to account for the curved nature of the envelope. For normal stresses above 600 kPa, a strength approximately 28° is recommended. A cohesion intercept of approximately 130 kPa would apply above normal stresses of 600 kPa.

3.2 Assessment of RCC lift joint quality based on 2015 cored holes

For boreholes DD600 and DD601, borehole imaging was undertaken by RAAX. An assessment was undertaken of the core photos against the RAAX images to assess whether the retrieved core as





shown by the core photos was representative of the insitu conditions. The report on the imaging noted that there were difficulties with turbidity of the water in the borehole despite attempts to treat with a flocculating agent. A comparison was undertaken for 1-15 m depth in DD600 (images lacking clarity below about 10 m) and 1-9 m depth in DD601. This side-by-side comparison is included in Attachment 3. It is noted that the alignment of the core photos and the RAAX imagery is approximate only.

From the limited comparison possible, it appears that the condition of the core is generally representative of the insitu conditions within the RCC although the breakage of the core may be greater than in the hole. In most locations, breaks, or boney/broken section in the core appear to correspond with inferred defects in the RAAX imagery. It is likely that the action of coring the vertical holes may have resulted in shearing of previously intact lift joints.

The SunWater dam safety review report notes that only about 20% of lift joints in DD600 were bonded and in DD601, this was only about 10%.

3.3 Review of 2014-15 TRP comments on lift joint shear strength

The lift joint shear strength was discussed during the Technical Review Panel meetings held as part of the safety review and CRA. The following points are noted in terms of chronology:

- The horizontal cored holes were drilled on 2 December 2014.
- An inspection of the horizontal cores was undertaken by **Exercise** (a member of the TRP) on 15 December 2014 and a letter report dated 30 December 2014 was provided to SunWater.
- Boreholes DD600 and DD601 were drilled in May 2015.
- It is understood that the last TRP meeting was held in late August 2015 and only the laboratory test results of the tests on the horizontal core samples would have been available.
- The testing on samples from DD600 and DD601 was undertaken in November-December 2015.

The December 2014 letter report by makes the following comments:

- The downstream face conventional concrete was of good quality, but the RCC immediately behind the facing was of poor quality and broke up on drilling indicating "that it was not well-compacted and looked as though it may have dried out quite quickly".
- The concrete facing was 1-1.7 m thick, the poor quality RCC was 0.5-0.6 m thick and thereafter the cores could be extracted intact.
- In the good RCC, three of the samples (G1B/2.25-2.75 & 2.75-3.20 and F3B/1.7-2.31) showed good aggregate-to-aggregate contact with a comment in relation to G1B that:

With the bonding effect that is there, I am sure that we would have some "intact" strength present, in other words, some "cohesion" component when we represent the effective shear strength as the "Mohr" straight line function by a friction value, φ ', and a cohesion factor, c'.

• The fourth sample (F3B/2.31-2.77) "separated easily along the layer boundary surface". It is commented that from his experience, the reviewer considers this is representative of a "local area that had dried somewhat before the next layer was placed" and "that such can happen over some





small areas, but in general the surface would be as suggested by the core sample from 1.70 m to 2.31 m in Hole F3B".

- The RCC on either side of the layer appeared to very good with "no concerns about the shear strength of the intact RCC".
- For Sample F3B/2.31-2.77, the interpretation from observations is that the surface would have a peak strength of at least 45° but comments that "I realise that there were some lower results, possibly down to 38° or even a bit lower, but to me the RCC surface in Photographs 11-13 is better than 40°".
- A peak shear strength of 200-300 kPa cohesion and 45° friction is advocated for bonded lift joints.
- It is also commented that where bedding mix was used on lift joints, the bonding effect would be better.

Subsequent to this letter report, the TRP report from the August 2015 meeting includes the following comments, noting that the report is dated 15 December 2015:

• Presumably after observing the logs and core photos from DD600 to DD603 which were drilled in May 2015, the following was noted:

Now that we know about the lack of quality in the RCC layer boundaries in the secondary spillway, we will need to be very conscious about these weaknesses elsewhere. Even so, we should also be mindful of the results of the horizontal cored holes that were done by SunWater in December 2014. Over a length of nearly 4 m in one hole we went from poor to very good quality joint conditions. In other words, we need to remember that the drill holes only pick up spot points for us to check the quality.

- In relation to the shear strength, it is commented that "over a full width of a section we should have a strength of at least 45° and a first time slide strength of close enough to the same value".
- In relation to the secondary spillway, the following is noted:

Perhaps the really disappointing aspect from the secondary spillway drilling is that, if the holes were in fact drilled into the RCC that had been treated with bedding mix, generally near the upstream face, then the results of the drilling have not been able to show the improvement that the original designers probably would have hoped for.

In the reporting from the TRP from the August 2015, it is noted that there is no mention of the higher shear strengths previously suggested in the December 2014 letter report. The December 2015 TRP report appears to suggest a friction only shear strength of 45° and no cohesion. The reason for the change is not clearly stated, but it is inferred that this is in response to viewing the core from DD600 to DD603 and reviewing the test results on the horizontal core.

A key point to note is that it is understood that the TRP would only have seen the testing on the horizontal core and did not have the opportunity to review the later shear strength testing on samples from DD600 and DD601.

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4 Evaluation of 2019 RCC shear strength testing data

4.1 Testing approach

4.1.1 Overview of samples

The samples for the 2019 testing of the shear strength of the lift joints were taken from horizontal cores extracted from the downstream face of the secondary spillway and left abutment. These cores were obtained as part of the 2019 geotechnical investigations which were part of the preliminary design phase of the Dam Improvement Project. The focus was on these locations as it was easier to centre the hole on a lift joint as the lift joints were generally visible on the downstream face of these sections. The downstream face of the primary spillway is faced with reinforced concrete which covers the RCC.

Based on core photographs, samples were selected and shipped to the Trilab laboratory in Geebung. Two visits to the laboratory took place to view the core, select samples and agree the process for testing.

Based on the two visits to the laboratory, a listing of the samples observed and comments on their suitability for testing is included in Table 4.1 and Table 4.2. The sample ID is "RCC-X/Y.Y-Z.Z" where X is the dam monolith reference, and "Y.Y-Z.Z" is the depth of the sample from the collar of the hole. The colour coding in the table is included to show those samples that have already been tested (green), those not considered suitable for testing (red) and those considered suitable but not yet tested (unshaded). Testing on the three samples listed in Table 4.2 is currently underway with results expected early September 2019.

Sample ID	Comments	Photo	Suitability for testing
RCC-B/ 0-1.1	 Bonded lift joint Sample from downstream face Conventional concrete fillet evident at upstream face Poorly compacted material outside of conventional concrete zone 	RCC-B. Og Sursementer of the service of the servic	Not suitable as result will be heavily influenced by the conventional concrete fillet at the downstream face Possibly use as a trial sample to assess sample preparation and testing approach

Table 4.1 Description of 2019 RCC core samples – 25/6/2019 laboratory visit



Sample ID	Comments	Photo	Suitability for testing
RCC-B/ 1.1-2.4	 Bonded lift joint Lift joint about 50 mm from bottom of sample 		Suitable for direct shear testing – three samples selected
RCC-B/ 2.4-3.5	 PVC casing incorrectly labelled as "RCC-B Run 4 4.6-5.0m". Label should be "RCC-B Run 4 <u>2.4-3.5m</u>" Bonded lift joint Minor honey- combing/loss of aggregate along lift joint 	ACCES	Suitable for direct shear testing if required – sample locations not selected
RCC-B/ 3.5-4.5	Bonded lift joint	KIL 'B RAI @ Silvestin	Suitable for direct shear testing if required – sample locations not yet selected
RCC-B/ 4 .6-5.0	 Bonded lift joint Honeycombing/loss of aggregate along lift joint See Table 4.2 	BCC-B RUN (B) BCC-B	Suitable for direct shear testing if required — sample locations not yet selected
RCC-N/ 3.3-4.2	No lift joint in sample	RCC-N RANG 3.94m-42m	Suitable for density and compressive strength

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Sample ID	Comments	Photo	Suitability for testing
RCC-N/ 4.2-5.0	No lift joint in sample	RCC-N RUN D 4.2-50m	Suitable for density and compressive strength
RCC-Q/ 1.8-2.3	 Bonded lift joint Lift joint about 30 mm from bottom of sample 	Ree-QA	Sample "RCC-Q/3.9- 4.95" selected given greater thickness of sample below lift joint
RCC-Q/ 2.5-3.3	 Bonded lift joint Significant segregation along lower part of upper lift Lift joint about 30 mm from bottom of sample 	RLC-Q RUNS 2.5-3.3m	Sample "RCC-Q/3.9- 4.95" selected given greater thickness of sample below lift joint
RCC-Q/ 3.9- 4.95	 Bonded lift joint Lift joint about 40- 45 mm from bottom of sample 	RCC-CS RUNG 39-4-95m	Selected for direct shear testing – three samples to be selected Considered to be the best option from Mono Q samples, ie the greatest depth below the lift joint
RCC-S/ 2.3-3.3	 Bonded lift joint Significant segregation along lower part of upper lift Friable material along base of upper lift joint 	RCS RUPE 23.3%	Selected for testing – possibly triaxial rather than direct shear with lift joint orientated at about 65° to the horizontal As discussed at meeting 18/7/2019, undertake direct shear test

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Sample ID	Comments	Photo	Suitability for testing
RCC-S/ 4.2-4.9	• Similar to RCC- S/2.3-3.3 but less segregation and better quality	RCC-S RUN (6) 4.2-4.9m	Possibly suitable for direct shear testing

Table 4.2 Description of 2019 RCC core samples – 18/7/2019 laboratory visit

Sample ID	Comments	Photo	Suitability for testing
RCC-B/ 4.5-5.0	 Previously reviewed as noted in Table 4.1 and sample was bonded Cause of debonding not known, eg degradation on exposure or physical disturbance Now considered as debonded lift joint Some loose particles on lift joint 	Photo from 18/7/2019: Photo from 25/6/2019:	Selected for direct shear testing – at least two samples to be selected
RCC-P/ 1.5-2.0	Bonded lift jointMinor segregation noted		Selected for direct shear testing – three samples to be selected
RCC-S/ 1.3-1.9	Bonded lift jointMinor segregation noted	Res Of The Party o	Selected for direct shear testing – three samples to be selected

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4.1.2 Proposed testing methodology

The direct shear testing is being undertaken in accordance with ASTM D5607.⁷ at Trilab's Gebung laboratory using their 300 mm GCTS Direct Shear Testing System. It was necessary to fabricate inserts for the testing apparatus to allow multiple samples to be prepared in advance and to expedite the testing.

The apparatus and the ASTM standard allow the testing to be undertaken either submerged or unsubmerged. There appears to be no clear guidance available on the effects of this and which alternative should be selected. It is considered that undertaking the testing submerged will possibly yield a lower shear strength and that this may have a greater effect on the residual testing than for the peak strength. For this programme of testing, the testing was undertaken submerged as this may be more representative of lift joints within the dam, especially in the lower part of the structure.

The intent of the testing was to obtain as much information from each of the samples obtained. The methodology for the direct shear testing of the samples with intact lift joints is proposed as follows:

- · Select three samples from each section of core to be tested and prepare as required
- Normal stresses recommended for testing are 200 kPa (σ_n -1), 500 kPa (σ_n -2) and 1,000 kPa (σ_n -3)
- Sample 1 from each section of core is to be tested as follows:
 - Test at σ_n -1 to obtain "peak bonded" shear strength and stop test as soon as failure is achieved
 - Test at normal stress of σn-1 to obtain "peak unbonded" shear strength and stop test as soon as failure is achieved
 - Test at normal stress of σ_n -2 to obtain "peak unbonded" shear strength and stop test as soon as failure is achieved
 - Test at normal stress of σ_n -3 to obtain "peak unbonded" shear strength and stop test as soon as failure is achieved
 - Test at normal stress of σ_n -1 to obtain "residual" shear strength
 - Reset the sample or reverse the direction of shearing and retest at normal stress of σn-1 to obtain check on "residual" shear strength
 - Test at normal stress of σ_n -2 to obtain "residual" shear strength
 - Reset the sample or reverse the direction of shearing and retest at normal stress of σn-2 to obtain check on "residual" shear strength
 - Test at normal stress of σ_n -3 to obtain "residual" shear strength
 - Reset the sample or reverse the direction of shearing and retest at the same normal stress as the "peak bonded" test above to obtain check on "residual" shear strength
- Sample 2 from each section of core is to be tested as follows:
 - Test at σ_n -2 to obtain "peak bonded" shear strength and stop test as soon as failure is achieved
 - Undertake tests for "peak unbonded" and "residual" shear strength as listed for Sample 1
- Sample 3 from each section of core is to be tested as follows:

⁷ ASTM, 2016, Standard Test Method for Performing Laboratory Direct Shear Strength Tests of Rock Specimens Under Constant Normal Force, West Conshohocken, PA.

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- Test at σ_n -3 to obtain "peak bonded" shear strength and stop test as soon as failure is achieved
- Undertake tests for "peak unbonded" and "residual" shear strength as listed for Sample 1

In addition to the testing, the following are also required for all test samples:

- Photographs of all samples before cutting, before casting into the moulds, and before and after testing
- Photographs of the lift joint/failure surface after each stage of testing (where possible)
- · Profiles of the lift joint/failure surface after each stage of testing
- Comment on the condition of the joint/failure surface after each stage (where possible) and whether the surfaces appear to more smooth cement mortar, coarse aggregate or other
- Density of all samples before testing

4.2 Shear strength assessment

The assessment of the shear strength was generally undertaken using the same approach as outlined in Sections 3.1.2 and 3.1.3. At this stage, only test results on the samples highlighted in green in Table 4.1 have been included in this assessment. The test certificates are included in Attachment 4.

Initially, an assessment was undertaken using only the 2019 test results to assess their statistical similarity against the 2015 data. The data was then combined for the assessment of the shear strength noting that all the data from the 2015 testing was essentially residual strengths.

The 2019 testing yielded "peak bonded", "peak unbonded" and "residual unbonded" strengths and these are presented in Figure 4.1 to Figure 4.3, respectively, noting that the trendline included on each of these figures is a mean best fit only. The statistical assessment is discussed below.

The data was assessed using the statistical approach presented in Section 3.1.3. The data was grouped as "peak bonded", "peak unbonded" and "residual unbonded" to give an assessed strength for each. This assessment focussed on the normal stress range of 200-600 kPa given this is the expected range of normal stress for the maximum height section. The results of this assessment are summarised in Table 4.3 and plotted in Figure 4.4 noting that the "peak bonded" and "peak unbonded" results are based on the 2019 testing only and the "residual unbonded" results are based on the combined 2015 and 2019 testing.

Table 4.3 Summary of derived shear strength results – Statistical approach – 2019 testing

Parameter	Cohesion and friction		
	c (kPa)	φ (°)	
"Peak bonded" – 200-600 kPa	97	36.0	
"Peak unbonded" – 200-600 kPa	145	36.0	
"Residual unbonded" – 200-600 kPa – c & ϕ	65	33.4	
"Residual unbonded" – 200-600 kPa – ∳ only	0	39.3	

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Figure 4.1 2019 "peak bonded" shear strength results



Figure 4.2 2019 "peak unbonded" shear strength results

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Figure 4.3 2019 "residual unbonded" shear strength results

It is noted that the interpreted "peak bonded" strength based on the statistical approach is lower than the interpreted strength for the "peak unbonded" case. This is due to the limited number of samples and the spread of the data for the "peak bonded" case which increases the standard error and therefore reduces the statistical assessment of the strength.

4.3 Revised assessment of RCC lift joint quality based on 2019 cored holes

The assessed strength of the lift joints is heavily dependent on the quality of the joint, especially whether it is debonded or segregated. The areal extent of debonding or segregation is also critical. As part of the 2019 geotechnical investigations, four holes were cored within one monolith with the aim of assessing lift joint quality across the monolith. A 90 m deep vertical borehole (labelled PD-04) was already proposed in Monolith Q at about Ch 704.6. Three additional shallower vertical holes were drilled in the same monolith to assess the areal variability in the lift joint quality. The holes used in the assessment of the lift joint quality variability are listed in Table 4.4.

In addition to the core logs and photographs, optical and acoustic televiewer (OTV and ATV) data was also obtained. Based on this information, each lift joint in the four boreholes was classified as follows:

- Bonded
 - Logged as intact joint and no break in retrieved core; OR
 - Looks to be clean break in core photos but no clearly discernible joint in OTV/ATV and break considered to be caused by drilling





Figure 4.4 RCC lift joint shear strength – Plot of all normal and shear stress pairs and interpreted strength envelopes – Statistical approach – 2015 & 2019 testing

Borehole ID	Chainage	Offset from upstream face (m)
PD-04	704.6	2.4
PD-10	708.5	5.0
PD-11	725.0	5.0
PD-12	725.2	2.5

Table 4.4 Boreholes for lift joint quality assessment

- Segregated
 - Core photo shows broken/voided section, often logged as "crushed"; AND
 - Evidence of segregated/voided section in OTV/ATV log
- Debonded
 - Joint noted on logs; AND
 - Joint able to be identified in OTV/ATV log but no evidence of segregation

The assessment of the lift joint quality in the four boreholes based on the core logs, core photographs and OTV/ATV data is provided side-by-side in Figure 4.5. Bonded joints are marked green,

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debonded as orange, and segregated as red. It is noted that there is an inherent potential error of \pm 50-100 mm on the depths recorded on the logs and core photographs.



Figure 4.5 Summary of lift joint quality assessment in Monolith Q

The following points are provided as a summary of this assessment:

- Some interpretation is required in this assessment.
- Approximately 60% of the lift joints across the four holes were categorised as either debonded or segregated.
- The debonding and segregation appears to be worse in a depth range from about 2.5 m to 4 m.
- About 10 of the 24 lifts encountered had joints in at least three of the four holes categorised as debonded or segregated.
- Given the inherent error in the recorded depth of joints, it is possible that there are more joints where all four holes are debonded.

Based on this assessment, it is considered that there is a high likelihood of debonded or segregated zones extending across lift joints.

5 Review of 2006 post-construction cored hole

In early 2006, the Alliance undertook an investigation of the completed dam by coring an inclined borehole from the crest of Monolith L and angled at 60° to the horizontal towards Monolith K. The borehole passed through the monolith joint into Monolith K. The location of the cored hole is shown in Figure 5.1. The core obtained from this investigation was approximately 146 mm diameter. The age of the RCC at the time of coring was 6-12 months depending on the level of the lift. The

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information available for this review was a Powerpoint presentation containing photos of the setup and recovered core and Excel core logs, both prepared by the Alliance.



Figure 5.1 Photograph of setup for 2006 investigation borehole

Key points to note from this investigations are as follows:

- 108 lifts were encountered in the borehole
- The breakdown of the logging of the lift joints was as follows:
 - Good bond 10%
 - Broken by drilling 12%
 - No bond 78%
- Unbonded joints were typically smooth
- · Segregation was commonly evident in core photos
- · The only testing undertaken was for compressive and tensile strength
- · No shear strength testing was undertaken

Selected examples of lift joints from the core photos provided are included in Figure 5.2.

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Bonded lift joint - Run 11 - Layers 83 & 84 - ~57.5 mAHD





Unbonded lift joint – Run 11 – Top of Layer 82 – ~57.2 mAHD



Unbonded lift joint – Run 11 – Base of Layer 83 – ~57.2 mAHD



Unbonded lift joint – Run 13 – Top of Layer 67 – ~52.5 mAHD

Unbonded lift joint – Run 13 – Base of Layer 68 – ~52.5 mAHD



Segregated zone - Run 2 - Layer 140 - ~75.2 mAHD

Figure 5.2 Examples of lift joints from core photos of 2006 post-construction borehole

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6 Conclusions

It is considered likely that there are widespread zones of debonding and segregation on the lift joints. These joint surfaces are likely to have a smooth rolled top surface with no mechanical interlock of aggregate and minimal bond across the lift joint. The investigations undertaken by BDA in 2006, Sunwater in 2014-15, and now in 2019 indicate that of the order of 60-90% of lift joints are unbonded.

Given the likely smooth nature of the joint surface, the peak unbonded values from the testing are not considered appropriate and residual strengths, ie for a smooth surface, should be adopted. It is also noted that the 2015 testing on debonded samples showed minimal difference in strength between peak and residual. There may be zones within the dam that are bonded due to greater application of bedding mix, eg along the upstream face. It is not considered appropriate to adopt a weighted average strength to rely in part on the cohesion that may be available in these bonded sections. This is due to the strain incompatibility in mobilising the cohesion in the bonded part and the frictional strength over the remainder at the same displacement.

On the basis of this assessment, it is recommended that a lift joint shear strength of 39.3° and no cohesion should be used for the stability analysis of the dam monoliths for normal stresses up to 600 kPa with a bilinear envelope above this with a strength of 170 kPa and 28°.

It is also not considered appropriate to include an allowance for large scale asperities. For example, an increase of 3° would require asperities with an amplitude of approximately 100 mm over a wavelength of about 4 m which is not considered realistic given the level of control typically associated with placement of RCC lifts.

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ATTACHMENT 1 – PHOTOGRAPHS OF 2014 HORIZONTALLY CORED SAMPLES FROM PRIMARY SPILLWAY TOE



Photograph 1 – Hole G1B (2.75 m to 3.20) – Core at 3.20 m end.



Photograph 2 – Hole G1B (2.75 m to 3.20) – Central section of core closer to 3.20 m end.



Photograph 3 – Hole G1B (2.75 m to 3.20) – Central section closer to 2.75 m end.



Photograph 4 – Hole G1B (2.75 m to 3.20) – Core at 2.75 m end.



Photograph 5 – Hole G1B (2.25 m to 2.75) – Core at 2.75 m end.

GI-BI Topi 2.25 m 2.75

Photograph 6 – Hole G1B (2.25 m to 2.75) – Core over central section of core.



Photograph 7 – Hole G1B (2.25 m to 2.75) – Core at 2.25 m end.



Photograph 8 – Hole F1B (1.7 m to 2.31) – Core at 2.31 m end.



Photograph 9 – Hole F1B (1.7 m to 2.31) – Core over central section.


Photograph 10 – Hole F1B (1.7 m to 2.31) – Core at 1.7 m end.



Photograph 11 Hole F1B (2.31 m to 2.77) – Core at 2.31 m end.



Photograph 12 Hole F1B (2.31 m to 2.77) – Two halves of core towards the 2.77 m end.



Photograph 13 Hole F1B (2.31 m to 2.77) – Two halves of core towards the 2.77 m end, viewed from the innermost end of the hole.



Memorandum

ATTACHMENT 2 - LABORATORY TEST CERTIFICATES - 2015 TESTING

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Report on **Direct Shear Strength Test of Rock**

Test Method ASTM D 3080 Direct shear test of soils



Department of Transport and Main Roads Materials Services - Brisbane 35 Butterfield Street Herston Q 4006

Client	SunWater Limited Level 10, 179 Turbot Street, Brisbane QLD 4000		
Project	Paradise Dam RCC Core Testing		
Purchase Order number	5700084604		
Sender's number	G1-B1		
Sample location	Ch. 340 2nd step above apron slab (near D/S toe of spillway)		
Sample description	ø142 mm x 130 mm RCC core (Cored hoizontally through lift joint)		
Date sampled	2/12/2014		
Article number	GS15/124A		
Date tested	27/05/2015		
Test Parameters			
Specimen Length (mm)	130		
Specimen Diameter (mm)	142		
Horizontal Displacement * (mm/min)	0.1		
Normal Stress (kPa)	300		
Loading Orientation	Vertical		
Shear Stress Results (kPa)			
Peak shear	326		
Residual shear - run 1	306		
Residual shear - run 2	322		
Residual shear - run 3	317		



Lower half of specimen after test

Sample supplied by client. Tested as received. Specimen inundated prior to shearing. Specimen tested along lift Remarks joint. *For Peak Shear Stress, specimen sheared at 0.1 mm/minute and Residual Shear Stress, specimen sheared at 1 mm/minute.



Report number 31656 Date 10/06/2015

Department of Transport and Main Roads Materials Services - Brisbane 35 Butterfield Street Herston Q 4006



Report on Direct Shear Strength Test of Rock

Client SunWater Limited

Article number GS15/124A



Report No: 31656 Date Reported: 10/06/2015

Report on Direct Shear Strength Test of Rock

Test Method ASTM D 3080 Direct shear test of soils



Department of Transport and Main Roads Materials Services - Brisbane 35 Butterfield Street Herston Q 4006

Client	SunWater Limited
	Level 10, 179 Turbot Street, Brisbane QLD 4000
Project	Paradise Dam RCC Core Testing
Purchase Order number	5700084604
Sender's number	G1-B1
Sample location	Ch. 340 2nd step above apron slab (near D/S toe of spillway)
Sample description	ø142 mm x 130 mm RCC core (Cored hoizontally through lift joint)
Date sampled	2/12/2014
Article number	GS15/124B
Date tested	20/05/2015
Test Parameters	
Specimen Length (mm)	130
Specimen Diameter (mm)	142
Horizontal Displacement * (mm/min)	0.1
Normal Stress (kPa)	600
Loading Orientation	Vertical
Shear Stress Results (kPa)	
Peak shear	503
Residual shear - run 1	526
Residual shear - run 2	518
Residual shear - run 3	539



Lower half of specimen after test

Remarks Sample supplied by client. Tested as received. Specimen inundated prior to shearing. Specimen tested along lift joint. *For Peak Shear Stress, specimen sheared at 0.1 mm/minute and Residual Shear Stress, specimen sheared at 1 mm/minute.



Report number 31657 Date 10/06/2015 Department of Transport and Main Roads Materials Services - Brisbane 35 Butterfield Street Herston Q 4006



Report on Direct Shear Strength Test of Rock

Client SunWater Limited

Article number GS15/124B



Client Details: SunWater Limited

Level 10, 179 Turbot Street, Brisbane QLD 4000



Report No: 31657 Date Reported: 10/06/2015

Report on Direct Shear Strength Test of Rock

Test Method ASTM D 3080 Direct shear test of soils



Department of Transport and Main Roads Materials Services - Brisbane 35 Butterfield Street Herston Q 4006

Client	SunWater Limited		
	Level 10, 179 Turbot Street, Brisbane QLD 4000		
Project	Paradise Dam RCC Core Testing		
Purchase Order number	5700084604		
Sender's number	G1-B1		
Sample location	Ch. 340 2nd step above apron slab (near D/S toe of spillway)		
Sample description	o142 mm x 130 mm RCC core (Cored hoizontally through lift joint)		
Date sampled	2/12/2014		
Article number	GS15/124C		
Date tested	14/05/2015		
Test Parameters			
Specimen Length (mm)	130		
Specimen Diameter (mm)	142		
Horizontal Displacement * (mm/min)	0.1		
Normal Stress (kPa)	900		
Loading Orientation	Vertical		
Shear Stress Results (kPa)			
Peak shear	1054		
Residual shear - run 1	669		
Residual shear - run 2	556		
Residual shear - run 3	663		



Lower half of specimen after test

Remarks Sample supplied by client. Tested as received. Specimen inundated prior to shearing. Specimen tested along lift joint. *For Peak Shear Stress, specimen sheared at 0.1 mm/minute and Residual Shear Stress, specimen sheared at 1 mm/minute.



Report number 31658 Date 10/06/2015 Department of Transport and Main Roads Materials Services - Brisbane 35 Butterfield Street Herston Q 4006



Report on Direct Shear Strength Test of Rock

Client SunWater Limited

Article number GS15/124C



Report No: 31658 **Date Reported:** 10/06/2015

Page 2 of 2

DIRECT SHEAR TEST REPORT **TEST METHOD ASTM D 3080**

PROJECT: Paradise Dam Phase 3 Investigation SAMPLE No.: PAA1/DD600 PROJECT No.: -

CLIENT: SunWater DATES TESTED: 3/12/2015 LOCATION: DD600 **DEPTH:** @~12.2m

SAMPLE DESCRIPTION: RCC lift joint

APPARATUS: 100 mm diameter by 175 mm high

PREPARATION OF SPECIMEN: 83 mm diameter by 175mm high specimen sectioned from RCC drill core RATE OF DISPLACEMENT: 1mm/minute to test lift joint.

TYPE OF TEST: Inundated, Consolidated, Drained, Multi-stage, Residual Direct Shear

STAGE NUMBER	APPLIED NORMAL STRESS (kPa)	SHEAR STRESS (KPa)
1	540	212
2	885	251
3	1400	342

Residual Cohesion C' 0 kPa (See remarks) Residual Angle of Friction ϕ ' 15.0° (See Remarks)







DIRECT SHEAR TEST REPORT TEST METHOD ASTM D 3080

PROJECT : Paradise Dam Phase 3 Investigation

SAMPLE No. : PAA1/DD600 @ ~12.2m



PAA1/DD600 Lift Joint at ~12.2 m Before Test





Top of Specimen After Test

Base of Specimen After Test

 Remarks:

 Client Details:
 SunWater

 179 Turbot St, Brisbane, Qld





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		DIRECT SHEAR		PORT	
Test Method: ASTM D5607					
Star	ndard Test Method for Pe	erforming Laboratory Direct Shear Stre	ength Tests of Roo	k Specimens Under Co	onstant Normal Force
Client	SunWater Limit	ted		Report No.	15110196- DS
Project	Paradise Dam	RCC Core Testing		Tost Data	16/11/2015
, ,		5		Report Date	20/11/2015
Client ID	PAA1/DD600			Depth (m)	10 20
Description			Sampl	e Type Single i	ndividual specimen - 3
				Stages.	
		Sample I	Details		
Stage 1					
Sample Depth (m))	10.2			
Specimen Shape		Circle			
Specimen Dimens	sions (mm)	83.1			
Initial Moisture Co	ontent (%)	3.3			
Initial Wet Density	ν(t/m ³)	2.44			
Dry Density(t/m ³)		2.37			
Rate of Strain (mn	n/min)	0.05			
<u>Notes/Remarks:</u>					
Graph not to scale	e	Sample	e/s supplied by	the client	Page 1 of 7 REP15701
			Autho	rised Signatory	<u>^</u>
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document are traceable to Australian/National Standards.				ACCREDITED FOR TECHNICAL COMPETENCE	
Tested at Trilab Brisbane Laboratory					
The results of calib	prations and tests perf	ormed apply only to the specific ir	nstrument or sar	nple at the time of te	Laboratory No. 9926 st unless otherwise clearly stated.

Reference should be made to Trilab's "Standard Terms and Conditions of Business" for further details. Trilab Pty Ltd ABN 25 065 630 506 ACCURATE QUALITY RESULTS FOR TOMORROW'S ENGINEERING



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Tested at Trilab Brisbane Laboratory

DIRECT SHEAR TEST REPORT TEST METHOD ASTM D 3080

PROJECT: Paradise Dam Phase 3 Investigation **SAMPLE No.:** PAA1/DD601 **PROJECT No.:** -

SAMPLE DESCRIPTION: RCC lift joint

CLIENT: SunWaterDATES TESTED:3/12/2015LOCATION: DD601DEPTH: @~24.8 m

APPARATUS: 100 mm diameter by 175 mm high

 PREPARATION OF SPECIMEN:
 83 mm diameter by 175mm high specimen sectioned from RCC drill core to test lift joint.

 RATE OF DISPLACEMENT:
 1mm/minute

TYPE OF TEST: Inundated, Consolidated, Drained, Multi-stage, Residual Direct Shear

STAGE NUMBER	APPLIED NORMAL STRESS (kPa)	SHEAR STRESS (KPa)
1	540	445
2	885	747
3	1400	1022

Residual Cohesion C' 0 kPa (See remarks) **Residual Angle of Friction** ϕ' 37.5° (See Remarks)





 Variations to Method:
 Determination and supply of Cohesion Intercept & Internal Angle of Friction results

 are not required by this test method and have been supplied at the request of the client.

 Client Details:
 SunWater

 179 Turbot St, Brisbane, Old
 Checked By:

 Date Reported:
 8-Dec-2015



DIRECT SHEAR TEST REPORT TEST METHOD ASTM D 3080

PROJECT : Paradise Dam Phase 3 Investigation

SAMPLE No. : PAA1/DD601 @ ~24.8 m



PAA1/DD601 Lift Joint at ~24.8 m Before Test





Top of Specimen After Test

Base of Specimen After Test

Remarks:Client Details:SunWater179 Turbot St, Brisbane, Old





Perth 2 Kimmer Place, Queens Park WA 6107 Ph: +61 8 9258 8323

		DIRECT SHEAR T	FST REPORT	
		Test Method: AS	STM D5607	
St	andard Test Method for Pe	erforming Laboratory Direct Shear Strer	ngth Tests of Rock Specimens Under Co	Distant Normal Force
Client	Sunwaler Lini	leu	Report No.	15110197-05
Project	Paradisa Dam	PCC Coro Tosting		
Project	Falause Dall	RCC Core resulig	Test Date	18/11/2015
			Report Date	20/11/2015
Client ID	PAA1/DD601		Depth (m)	23.32
Description	1		Stages	
		Sample D	etails	
Stage 1				
Sample Depth (r	n)	23.32		
Specimen Shape	e	Circle		
Specimen Dimer	nsions (mm)	83.1		
Initial Moisture C	Content (%)	4.5		
Initial Wet Densi	ty(t/m ³)	2.49		
Dry Density(t/m ³)	2.38		
Rate of Strain (m	nm/min)	0.05		
Niete - /D				
Notes/Remarks:				
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			Authorised Signatory	$\mathbf{\wedge}$
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document are traceable to Australian/National Standards.			ACCREDITED FOR TECHNICAL COMPETENCE	
	Tested at Trilab Brisbar	ne Laboratory	A second se	
The results of ca	librations and tests per	ormed apply only to the specific ins	strument or sample at the time of te	Laboratory No. 9926 est unless otherwise clearly stated.

Reference should be made to Trilab's "Standard Terms and Conditions of Business" for further details. Trilab Pty Ltd ABN 25 065 630 506 ACCURATE QUALITY RESULTS FOR TOMORROW'S ENGINEERING



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DIRECT SHEAR TEST REPORT Test Method: ASTM D5607				
Client	SunWater Limited	ing Laboratory Direct Shear Strength Tests o	Report No.	stant Normal Force 15110197- DS
		After Photo		
+				
				A COL
	CLIENT:	SunWater Limited	1	
	PROJECT:	Testing	AFTER TE	ST
	LAB SAMPLE No.	15110197	DATE: (9/11/15	
	BOREHOLE:	PAA1/DD601	DEPTH: 23.32	
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document	t are traceable to Australian/Na	ational Standards.		ACCREDITED FOR TECHNICAL COMPETENCE
	Tested at Trilab Brisbane Lab	poratory		Laboratory No. 9926



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ATTACHMENT 3 – COMPARISON OF RAAX IMAGERY AND CORE PHOTOS – 2015 BOREHOLES

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ATTACHMENT 4 - LABORATORY TEST CERTIFICATES - 2019 TESTING

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	0	DIRECT SHI	EAR TEST R	EPORT						
ASTM D5607 -	Standard Te	est Method for Performing Labo	ratory Direct Shear Si Normal Force	rengtn Tests of Rock	Specimens Under Constant					
Client	SMEC A	ustralia Pty Ltd	19070508- DS							
				Workorder No	0006228					
Address	Level 6,	480 St Pauls Tce Fortitu	ide Valley QLD	Test Date	31/07/2019					
	4006		Report Date 2/							
Project	Paradise	e Dam Geotechnical Inves	stigation							
Client ID	RCC-B - Bonded Lift Joint Depth (m) 1.49-1.64									
Description	Image: market system Sample Type Single individual concrete core specimen - INTACT.									
		SA	MPLE DETAILS							
		Specimen Conditi	on As Re	eceived						
		Specimen Dimen	sions (mm) 144.99	*144.79						
		Rate of Strain (m	m/min) 0.	100						
		Initial Moisture Co	ontent (%) 3	5.1						
		Initial Wet Density	/(t/m ³) 2	48						
Note: We	et Density as	per AS1012.12.2-1998 is not covere	ed by NATA terms of acc	reditation and is provide	ed for information only.					
		TE	ST RESULTS							
		RES	IDUAL RESULTS							
Residual Unbor	ided Shear	Angle (°) 32.8	Residual Cohe	Jnbonded 55.1 sion (kPa)	R ² 0.998					
		Displacement (mm)	Constant Norr	nal Stress (kPa)	Corrected Shear Stress (kPa)					
200 kPa		10.00	19	99.5	201.5					
500 kPa	500 kPa		50	00.5	372.8					
1000 kPa		37.99	10	01.1	701.6					
		Р	EAK RESULTS							
Peak Unbor	ided Shear	Angle (°) 30.7	Peak Unbonded	Cohesion (kPa) 198.0	R ² 0.995					
		Displacement (mm)	Constant Norr	nal Stress (kPa)	Corrected Shear Stress (kPa)					
200 kPa		2.80	20	00.6	300.2					
500 kPa	500 kPa 4.66			00.8	521.8					
1000 kPa		5.45	10	00.6	781.4					
		Displacement (mm)	Constant Norr	nal Stress (kPa)	Corrected Shear Stress (kDa)					
200 kPa		2.29	20	00.6	293.8					
otes/Remarks:										
	Note: San	nple tested under constant nor	nal stress, area corre Sample/s supplied b	ection based on squa by the client	re sample equation. Page 1 of 8 REP074					
Accredited The results of the t document	d for complian ests, calibratio are traceable	ce with ISO/IEC 17025 - Testing. ons, and/or measurements included in to Australian/National Standards.	n this	Authariand Cimustan/						

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Sample/s supplied by the client

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Graph not to scale





Page 5 of 8 REP07401

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	• • •=		DIRECT SH	EAR TE	ST RI	EPORT	•				
ASTM D5607 -	Standard Te	est Method	for Performing Labo	oratory Direct	Shear St	rength Test	s of Rock S	Specimens Under Constant			
Client	SMEC A	19070509- DS									
			rder No	0006228							
Address	Level 6,	480 St F	Pauls Tce Fortit	ude Valley	QLD	Test D	ate	1/08/2019			
	4006 Report Date 2/08/2019										
Project	Paradise	e Dam G	eotechnical Inve	stigation							
Client ID	RCC-B - Bonded Lift JointDepth (m) 1.64-1.79										
Description	scription - Sample Type Single individual concrete core specimen - INTACT.										
			SA	MPLE DETA	LS						
		i									
			Specimen Condit	tion	As Re	ceived					
			Specimen Dimen	isions (mm)	145.40'	*144.94					
			Rate of Strain (m	m/min)	0.1	00					
			Initial Moisture C	ontent (%)	3.	.1					
			Initial Wet Densit	y(t/m ³)	2.4	48					
Note: We	et Density as	per AS1012	12.2-1998 is not cover	ed by NATA teri	ns of acci	reditation and	d is provided	l for information only.			
			TE	ST RESUL	TS						
			RES	SIDUAL RESU	LTS						
Residual Unbor	ided Shear	Angle (°)	36.3	Re	sidual U Cohes	Inbonded sion (kPa)	31.4	R ² 0.999			
		Dis	placement (mm)	Cor	stant Norm	al Stress (kPa)		Corrected Shear Stress (kPa)			
200 kPa			16.00		20	1.0		185.0			
500 kPa	500 kPa				49	9.6		385.5			
1000 kPa	1000 kPa				99	9.0		768.4			
			F	PEAK RESULT	s						
Peak Unbor	ided Shear	Angle (°)	36.8	Peak Uni	onded	Cohesion (kPa)	60.4	R ² 1.000			
		Dis	placement (mm)	Cor	stant Norm	al Stress (kPa)		Corrected Shear Stress (kPa)			
500 kPa			3.41		50	0.0		434.0			
200 kPa	200 kPa				19	9.6		209.9			
1000 kPa			5.29	ACT STRENG	100 TH	00.4		808.7			
		Dis	splacement (mm)	Cor	stant Norm	al Stress (kPa)		Corrected Shear Stress (kPa)			
500 kPa	500 kPa 2.18 500.0						528.7				
<u>lotes/Remarks:</u>	Note: San	nple tested	under constant nor	mal stress, ar Sample/s su	ea corre pplied b	ction based y the client	d on square	e sample equation. Page 1 of 8 REP0740			
Accredited The results of the t document	d for complian ests, calibratio are traceable	ce with ISO/l ons, and/or n to Australiar	EC 17025 - Testing. neasurements included i /National Standards.	n this	ſ	utheriand C					

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 Note: Sample tested under constant normal stress, area correction based on square sample equation.

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 Sample/s supplied by the client
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	Standard T	of Mother			ST R		of Book O	incoimono Undos Constant			
ASTM D5607 -	Standard Te	est wethod	Tor Performing Labo	Normal Force	onear St	rengtn Tests	S OT KOCK S	pecimens Under Constant			
Client	SMEC Australia Pty Ltd Repo						No.	19070510- DS			
	Worko							0006228			
Address	Level 6,	480 St F	Pauls Tce Fortitu	ide Valley	QLD	Test Da	ate	0/01/1900			
	4006		Date	7/08/2019							
Project	Paradise	e Dam G	eotechnical Inves	stigation							
Client ID	RCC-B - Bonded Lift Joint Depth (m) 1.79-1.94										
Description	cription - Sample Type Single individual concrete core specimen - INTACT.										
			SA	MPLE DETA	ILS						
		1									
			Specimen Conditi	on	As Re	ceived					
			Specimen Dimens	sions (mm)	148.53	*144.70					
			Rate of Strain (m	m/min)	0.1	00					
			Initial Moisture Co	ontent (%)	3	.1					
			Initial Wet Density	/(t/m ³)	2.	50					
Note: We	et Density as	per AS1012	.12.2-1998 is not covere	ed by NATA ter	ms of acc	reditation and	l is provided	l for information only.			
			TE	ST RESUL	TS						
			RES	IDUAL RESU	LTS						
Residual Unbor	ided Shear	Angle (°)	34.0	Re	sidual L Cohes	Inbonded sion (kPa)	13.0	R ² 0.999			
		Dis	splacement (mm)	Cor	nstant Norm	al Stress (kPa)		Corrected Shear Stress (kPa)			
200 kPa			13.99		20	0.5		148.4			
500 kPa	500 kPa				49	9.7		349.1			
1000 kPa	1000 kPa				100)2.4		674.8			
			Р	EAK RESULT	S						
Peak Unbor	ided Shear	Angle (°)	40.7	Peak Uni	bonded	Cohesion (kPa)	48.6	R ² 0.997			
		Dis	splacement (mm)	Cor	nstant Norm	nal Stress (kPa)		Corrected Shear Stress (kPa)			
1000 kPa			4.10		100	0.0		921.4			
200 kPa		4.26 199.8				240.2					
500 kPa			5.92	ACT STOCH	50	0.1		447.8			
		ייט	in I		nstant Norm	al Stress (kPa)	r	Corrected Shear Strass (kPa)			
1000 kPa	1000 kPa 4.10 1000.0						921.4				
Notes/Remarks:			-	1		-					
	Note: San	nple tested	under constant norr	nal stress, ar Sample/s st	rea corre upplied b	ection based by the client	l on square	e sample equation. Page 1 of 8 REP07407			
Accredited The results of the t document	d for complian ests, calibratio are traceable	ice with ISO/ ons, and/or n to Australiar	IEC 17025 - Testing. neasurements included ir /National Standards.	n this							

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Note: Sample tested under constant normal stress, area correction based on square sample equation.Graph not to scaleSample/s supplied by the clientPage 5 of 8REP07401

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ACCURATE QUALITY RESULTS FOR TOMORROW'S ENGINEERING



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ASTM D5607 -	Standard Te	est Method	DIRECT SHE	EAR TE	ST R Shear St	EPORT rength Tests of R	ock S	pecimens Under Constant		
Client	SMEC 4	Australia F	l Ptv I td	Normal Force		Report No		19070511- DS		
Unon										
Adroco		190 St D	No	0006228						
Address	4006	400 SI P		ide valley	QLD	Test Date		26/07/2019		
						Report Date	е	29/07/2019		
Project	Paradise	e Dam Ge	otechnical Inves	stigation						
Client ID	RCC-Q - Bonded Lift JointDepth (m) 4.10-4.25									
Description	-				Samp	ole Type Singl speci	e in imer	dividual concrete core n - INTACT.		
			SAI	MPLE DETA	ILS					
		г								
			Specimen Conditi	ion	As Re	ceived				
			Specimen Dimens	sions (mm)	136.83	*144.73				
			Rate of Strain (mr	m/min)	0.1	00				
			Initial Moisture Co	ontent (%)	4	.9				
			Initial Wet Density	y(t/m³)	2.4	49				
Note: W	et Density as	per AS1012.	12.2-1998 is not covere	ed by NATA ter	ms of acc	reditationand is pro	videa	for information only.		
			TE	ST RESUL	TS					
			RES	IDUAL RESU	LTS					
Residual Unbor	ided Shear	Angle (°)	42.9	Re	sidual U Cohes	Inbonded 72.5 sion (kPa)	5	R ² 0.998		
		Dis	placement (mm)	Cor	nstant Norm	al Stress (kPa)		Corrected Shear Stress (kPa)		
200 kPa			19.00		19	9.7		283.8		
500 kPa			22.00	501.0				543.0		
1000 kPa			32.99		99	9.5		999.8		
			PI	EAK RESULT	S					
Peak Unbor	ided Shear	Angle (°)	51.7	Peak Uni	onded	Cohesion (kPa) 206.	.0	R ² 1.000		
		Dis	placement (mm)	Cor	nstant Norm	al Stress (kPa)		Corrected Shear Stress (kPa)		
200 kPa			2.06		19	8.6		454.5		
500 kPa	500 kPa 3.81 500.5					845.7				
1000 kPa			6.14		99	9.8		1471.3		
		Dist	INT.	ACT STRENG	5TH	al Stragg (LD=)	Т	Corrected Chase Object (UD-)		
200 kPa		Dis	1 82	Cor	ISTANT INORM	ai otress (KPa) 8 6	-+	530 2		
otes/Remarks:		1	1.02	1	13	v.v		000.Z		
<u></u>	Note: San	nple tested	under constant norr	mal stress, ar Sample/s st	ea corre	ction based on so y the client	quare	e sample equation. Page 1 of 8 REP074		
Accredited The results of the t document	d for complian ests, calibratio are traceable	nce with ISO/II ons, and/or m to Australian/	EC 17025 - Testing. easurements included ir /National Standards.	n this						

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 Note: Sample tested under constant normal stress, area correction based on square sample equation.

 Graph not to scale
 Sample/s supplied by the client
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 REP07401

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ASTM D5607 -	Standard Te	est Method	DIRECT SHE for Performing Labor		ST R Shear St	EPOR rength Test	C s of Rock S	Specimens Under Constant			
Client		ustralia	Pty I td	Normal Force		Donor	t No	10070512 DS			
Client	SIVIEC P	usualla	t NO.	19070512-05							
Aslahasas		400 04 0	0006228								
Address	4006	480 SI F	auis i ce Fortitu	ide valley	QLD	Test D	ate	29/07/2019			
	1000					Repor	t Date	30/07/2019			
Project	Paradise	e Dam G	eotechnical Inves	tigation							
Client ID	D RCC-Q - Bonded Lift Joint Depth (m) 4.44-4.59										
Description - Sample Type Single individual concrete core specimen - INTACT.											
			SAI	MPLE DETA	LS						
			[
			Specimen Conditi	on	As Re	ceived					
			Specimen Dimens	sions (mm)	145.97	*145.02					
			Rate of Strain (mr	n/min)	0.1	00					
			Initial Moisture Co	ntent (%)	4	.9					
			Initial Wet Density	v(t/m³)	2.	49					
Note: W	et Density as	per AS1012	.12.2-1998 is not covere	d by NATA ter	ms of acc	reditationan	d is provided	l for information only.			
			TES	ST RESUL	TS						
			RES	IDUAL RESU	LTS						
Residual Unbor	ided Shear	Angle (°)	31.5	Re	sidual U Cohes	Inbonded sion (kPa)	71.2	R ² 0.990			
		Dis	splacement (mm)	Con	istant Norm	al Stress (kPa))	Corrected Shear Stress (kPa)			
200 kPa			19.98		19	9.4		198.0			
500 kPa			26.00	500.3				339.1			
1000 kPa	1000 kPa		36.00	999.4				685.8			
			PI	EAK RESULT	S						
Peak Unbor	ided Shear	Angle (°)	44.7	Peak Unt	onded	Cohesion (kPa)	376.8	R ² 0.996			
		Dis	splacement (mm)	Con	stant Norm	al Stress (kPa))	Corrected Shear Stress (kPa)			
500 kPa			3.08		50	0.4		829.4			
200 kPa	200 kPa			3.62 200.4				601.3			
1000 kPa			6.00		100	0.8		1382.1			
		D:	INT	ACT STRENG	i I H	al Stross (kD-)		Corrected Shear Stress (I/Da)			
500 kPa	500 kPa 3.50 500 4)	834 4					
otes/Remarks:		<u> </u>	0.00	<u> </u>	00	v. 1					
<u></u>	Note: San	nple tested	under constant norr	nal stress, ar Sample/s su	ea corre	ction base y the client	d on squar	e sample equation. Page 1 of 8 REP0740			
Accredited The results of the t document	d for complian ests, calibratio are traceable	ice with ISO/ ons, and/or n to Australiar	IEC 17025 - Testing. neasurements included in /National Standards.	this							

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Graph not to scale Sample tested under constant hormal stress, and concerton based on square sample equation. Page 5 of 8 REP07401

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	04an d1 T	at Mother 1				EPORT	-				
ASTM D5607 -	Standard Te	est Method	tor Performing Labo	ratory Direct	Shear St	rength Test	s of Rock S	pecimens Under Constant			
Client	SMEC A	ustralia l	Pty Ltd			Report	t No.	19070513- DS			
				Worko	rder No	0006228					
Address	Level 6,	480 St F	auls Tce Fortitu	ude Valley	QLD	Test D	ate	30/07/2019			
	4006					Report	t Date	31/07/2019			
Project	Paradise	e Dam G	eotechnical Inve	stigation							
Client ID	RCC-Q - Bonded Lift Joint Depth (m) 4.72-4.87										
Description	ription - Sample Type Single individual concrete conspecimen - INTACT.										
			SA	MPLE DETA	LS						
			Specimen Condit	ion	As Re	ceived					
			Specimen Dimen	sions (mm)	147.94'	*145.57					
			Rate of Strain (m	m/min)	0.1	00					
			Initial Moisture Content (%) 4 9								
Note: W	Note: Wet Density as per AS1012.12.2-1998 is not covered by NATA terms of accreditationand is provided for information only.										
			TE	ST RESUL	тѕ						
			DEG								
RESIDUAL RESULTS											
Residual Unbor	ided Shear	Angle (°)	46.8		Cohes	sion (kPa)	33.1	R ² 0.956			
		Dis	placement (mm)	Con	stant Norm	al Stress (kPa)		Corrected Shear Stress (kPa)			
200 kPa	200 kPa			0 199.5				248.9			
500 kPa			26.00 500.0					561.8			
1000 kPa			37.00		100)1.0		1259.3			
			Р	EAK RESULT	S						
Peak Unbon	Peak Unbonded Shear Angle (°)		50.4 Peak Unbonde			Cohesion (kPa)	123.0	R ² 0.997			
		Dis	placement (mm)	Con	stant Norm	al Stress (kPa)		Corrected Shear Stress (kPa)			
1000 kPa			4.94		99	9.8		1349.4			
200 kPa			5.09			9.3		391.4			
500 kPa			6.51	ACT STRENG	50 ⁻	1.2		685.9			
		Dis	placement (mm)	Con	stant Norm	al Stress (kPa)		Corrected Shear Stress (kPa)			
1000 kPa	1000 kPa			999.8				1349.4			
lotes/Remarks:	Note: Sam	nple tested	under constant nor	mal stress, ar	ea corre	ction based	d on square	e sample equation.			
Accredited The results of the t document	d for complian ests, calibratio are traceable	ce with ISO/I ons, and/or m to Australian	EC 17025 - Testing. leasurements included in /National Standards.	n this							

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Note: Sample tested under constant normal stress, area correction based on square sample equation.Graph not to scaleSample/s supplied by the clientPage 5 of 8REP07401

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DIRECT SHEAR TEST REPORT ASTM D5607 - Standard Test Method for Performing Laboratory Direct Shear Strength Tests of Rock Specimens Under Constant Normal Force SMEC Australia Pty Ltd 19070513- DS Client Report No. 19070513 4.72-4.87~ EXPLORATION www.sandvikgeo.com Notes/Remarks:

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			DIRECT SHE	EAR TE	ST R	EPORT	•				
ASTM D5607 -	Standard Te	est Method	for Performing Labor	ratory Direct Normal Force	Shear St	rength Tests	s of Rock S	pecimens Under Constant			
Client	SMEC A	ustralia	Pty Ltd			Report	No.	19070514- DS			
						Worko	rder No	0006228			
Address	Level 6,	480 St F	Pauls Tce Fortitu	ide Valley	QLD	Test Da	ate	6/08/2019			
	4006					Report	Date	10/08/2019			
Project	Paradise	e Dam G	eotechnical Inves	tigation							
Client ID	RCC-S - Bonded Lift Joint Depth (m) 2.40-2.55										
Description	ition - Sample Type Single individual concrete of specimen - INTACT.										
			SAI	MPLE DETA	ILS						
			Specimen Conditi	on	As Re	ceived					
			Specimen Dimens	sions (mm)	150.83	*143.55					
			Rate of Strain (mm/min) 0.100								
			Initial Moisture Co	ntent (%)							
			Initial Wet Density	v(t/m ³)	2.4	45					
Note: We	et Density as	per AS1012	.12.2-1998 is not covere	d by NATA ter	ms of acc	reditation and	l is provideo	for information only.			
			TE	ST RESUL	TS						
			RES	IDUAL RESU	LTS						
Residual Unbor	ided Shear	Angle (°)	29.2	Re	sidual U Cohes	Inbonded sion (kPa)	82.0	R ² 0.994			
		Dis	splacement (mm)	Cor	nstant Norm	al Stress (kPa)		Corrected Shear Stress (kPa)			
200 kPa			18.00			193.6					
500 kPa	500 kPa				50	0.3		395.7			
1000 kPa			44.00		100	0.5		629.0			
			PI	EAK RESULT	S						
Peak Unbon	Peak Unbonded Shear Angle (°)		35.4 Peak Unit		bonded Cohesion (kPa) 103.1			R ² 0.999			
		Dis	splacement (mm)	Cor	nstant Norm	al Stress (kPa)		Corrected Shear Stress (kPa)			
200 kPa			3.46		20	0.3		236.4			
500 kPa	500 kPa			4.99				471.6			
1000 kPa			6.77	ACT STRENG	100 5TH	00.7		807.7			
		Dis	splacement (mm)	Cor	nstant Norm	al Stress (kPa)		Corrected Shear Stress (kPa)			
200 kPa	200 kPa 3.46				20	0.3		236.4			
Notes/Remarks:	•										
	Note: Sam	ple tested	under constant norr	nal stress, ar Sample/s st	ea corre	ction based y the client	l on square	e sample equation. Page 1 of 8 REP07401			
Accredited The results of the to document	d for complian ests, calibratio are traceable	ce with ISO/I ons, and/or m to Australian	EC 17025 - Testing. leasurements included in /National Standards.	this							

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Graph not to scale Sample to be and to both the both and both based on base

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			DIRECT SH	EAR TE	ST R	EPORT					
ASTM D5607 -	Standard Te	est Method	for Performing Labo	oratory Direct Normal Force	Shear St	rength Tests	of Rock S	pecimens Under Constant			
Client	SMEC A	ustralia F	Pty Ltd			Report	No.	19070515- DS			
						Workor	der No	0006228			
Address	Level 6,	480 St P	auls Tce Fortit	ude Valley	QLD	Test Da	te	7/08/2019			
	4006					Report	Date	10/08/2019			
Project	Paradise	e Dam Ge	eotechnical Inve	stigation							
Client ID	RCC-S - Bonded Lift Joint Depth (m) 2.70-2.85										
Description	escription - Sample Type Single individual concrete concr										
			SA	MPLE DETA	ILS						
		_									
			Specimen Condit	tion	As Re	ceived					
			Specimen Dimen	isions (mm)	147.93	*144.33					
			Rate of Strain (mm/min) 0.100								
			Initial Moisture C	ontent (%)	3	.7					
			Initial Wet Densit	v(t/m ³)	2.	59					
Note: We	et Density as	per AS1012.	12.2-1998 is not cover	ed by NATA ter	ms of acc	reditation and	is provided	for information only.			
			TE	ST RESUL	TS						
			RE	SIDUAL RESU	LTS						
Residual Unbor	nded Shear	Angle (°)	36.0	Re	sidual L Cohes	Inbonded sion (kPa)	102.9	R ² 0.993			
		Dis	placement (mm)	Cor	nstant Norm	al Stress (kPa)		Corrected Shear Stress (kPa)			
200 kPa	200 kPa				20	0.1		277.5			
500 kPa			24.00		50	1.4		457.9			
1000 kPa			38.00		99	9.9		847.9			
				•							
			F	PEAK RESULT	S						
Peak Unbor	nded Shear	Angle (°)	39.8	Peak Unl	oonded	Cohesion (kPa)	201.8	R ² 0.996			
		Dis	placement (mm)	Cor	nstant Norm	al Stress (kPa)		Corrected Shear Stress (kPa)			
500 kPa			2.85		50	0.3		654.2			
200 kPa			4.08			0.3		346.1			
1000 kPa			9.00	LACT STREND	100 • TH)2.0		1022.5			
		Dis	placement (mm)	Cor	nstant Norm	al Stress (kPa)		Corrected Shear Stress (kPa)			
500 kPa	500 kPa 2.85				50	0.3		654.2			
lotes/Remarks:											
	Note: Sam	nple tested	under constant nor	mal stress, ai Sample/s st	rea corre upplied b	ction based y the client	on square	e sample equation. Page 1 of 8 REP0740			
Accredited The results of the t document	d for compliand ests, calibratio are traceable	ce with ISO/II ons, and/or m to Australian/	EC 17025 - Testing. easurements included in National Standards.	n this							

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 Note: Sample tested under constant normal stress, area correction based on square sample equation.

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		[DIRECT SHE	EAR TE	ST R	EPORT					
ASTM D5607 -	Standard Te	st Method f	or Performing Labor	atory Direct	Shear St	rength Tests	s of Rock S	pecimens Under Constant			
Client	SMEC A	ustralia F	Pty Ltd			Report	No.	19070516- DS			
						Worko	rder No	0006228			
Address Level 6, 480 St			Pauls Tce Fortitude Valley(Test Da	ate	8/08/2019			
	4006					Report	Date	10/08/2019			
Project	Paradise	e Dam Ge	otechnical Inves	tigation							
Client ID	RCC-S - Bonded Lift Joint Depth (m) 3.00-3.15										
Description	Sample Type Single individual concrete specimen - INTACT.										
			SAM	MPLE DETA	ILS						
		_									
			Specimen Conditi	on	As Re	ceived					
			Specimen Dimens	ions (mm)	151.29	*144.09					
			Rate of Strain (mm/min) 0.100								
			Initial Moisture Content (%) 3.7								
			Initial Wet Density	r(t/m ³)	2.4	43					
Note: We	et Density as	per AS1012.1	2.2-1998 is not covere	d by NATA ter	ms of acc	reditation and	l is provided	for information only.			
			TES	ST RESUL	TS						
			RES	IDUAL RESU	LTS						
Residual Unbor	ided Shear	Angle (°)	29.7	Re	sidual U Cohes	Inbonded sion (kPa)	91.3	R ² 0.992			
		Disp	lacement (mm)	Cor	nstant Norm	al Stress (kPa)		Corrected Shear Stress (kPa)			
200 kPa	200 kPa				19		202.4				
500 kPa			29.99		50	0.3		381.5			
1000 kPa			42.00		99	8.9		625.3			
			PI	EAK RESULT	S						
Peak Unbor	Peak Unbonded Shear Angle (°)		43.1 Peak Uni		bonded Cohesion (kPa) 92.1			R ² 0.995			
		Disp	lacement (mm)	Cor	nstant Norm	al Stress (kPa)		Corrected Shear Stress (kPa)			
1000 kPa			7.40		1000.1			1042.7			
200 kPa	200 kPa			7.52				305.6			
500 kPa			8.84		50	0.2		516.8			
		Disr	lacement (mm)	Cor	Istant Norm	al Stress (kPa)		Corrected Shear Stress (kPa)			
1000 kPa	1000 kPa 6.03			001	100)0.1		1174.9			
Notes/Remarks:				-			A				
	Note: Sam	ple tested	under constant norn	nal stress, ar Sample/s su	ea corre pplied b	ction based y the client	on square	e sample equation. Page 1 of 8 REP07401			
Accredited The results of the to document	d for compliand ests, calibratio are traceable	ce with ISO/IE ns, and/or me to Australian/I	C 17025 - Testing. asurements included in National Standards.	this							

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