

Two further proposed dam sites, Great Forester River.

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The Rivers and Water Supply Commission dam sites described in this report are additional to those dealt with in Unpublished Report 1973/46 (Moore, 1973).

Site 4. Old Causeway, Great Forester River [EQ430594].

This site is located at the boundary of the two marine terraces that form the Waterhouse coastal plain. The flood plain of the Forester River has been incised down to 8-10 m below the upper terrace level. The marine terraces are composed of unconsolidated sand with subordinate clay of Quaternary age. The Recent alluvial sediments of the Forester river flood plain are similar to those of the marine terraces but contain a higher percentage of organic material. Deeply weathered granodiorite underlies the unconsolidated sand of the abutment areas and the alluvium of the flood plain. This weathered granodiorite is exposed at the southern abutment where it is completely decomposed and forms a clay layer below Quaternary sand. The depth to unweathered granite along the centre line of the proposed dam and at the northern abutment has been calculated as 5-7 m from seismic data.

The unconsolidated sand of the marine terraces and flood plain of the Great Forester river would appear to be prone to leakage but the granodiorite and clay derived from granodiorite are impervious. (C)*

Site 8. Hanging Dog Hill [EQ517430].

This site is located near the confluence of the Parrs and Merrivale Creeks, north of Hanging Dog Hill. Both abutments are located in Tertiary gravel, sand and clay. A thin layer of alluvial sand and gravel overlies Tertiary sediment along the centre line of the proposed dam site.

From drilling carried out in the area the Tertiary sediments appear to be composed dominantly of clays with subordinate sand and gravel. The thickness of Tertiary sediment in this region appears to be in the order of 10-15 m. The Tertiary clays grade lithologically into deeply weathered kaolinized clays and quartz grains showing a granitic texture and then to deeply weathered or 'rotten' granite. Little ground water was produced from two bores in the vicinity of this dam site. If the superficial surface gravel and sand at this site were removed then there would probably be very little leakage. This conclusion would require further investigation by pump testing from several drill holes along the centre line of the proposed dam. (B)*

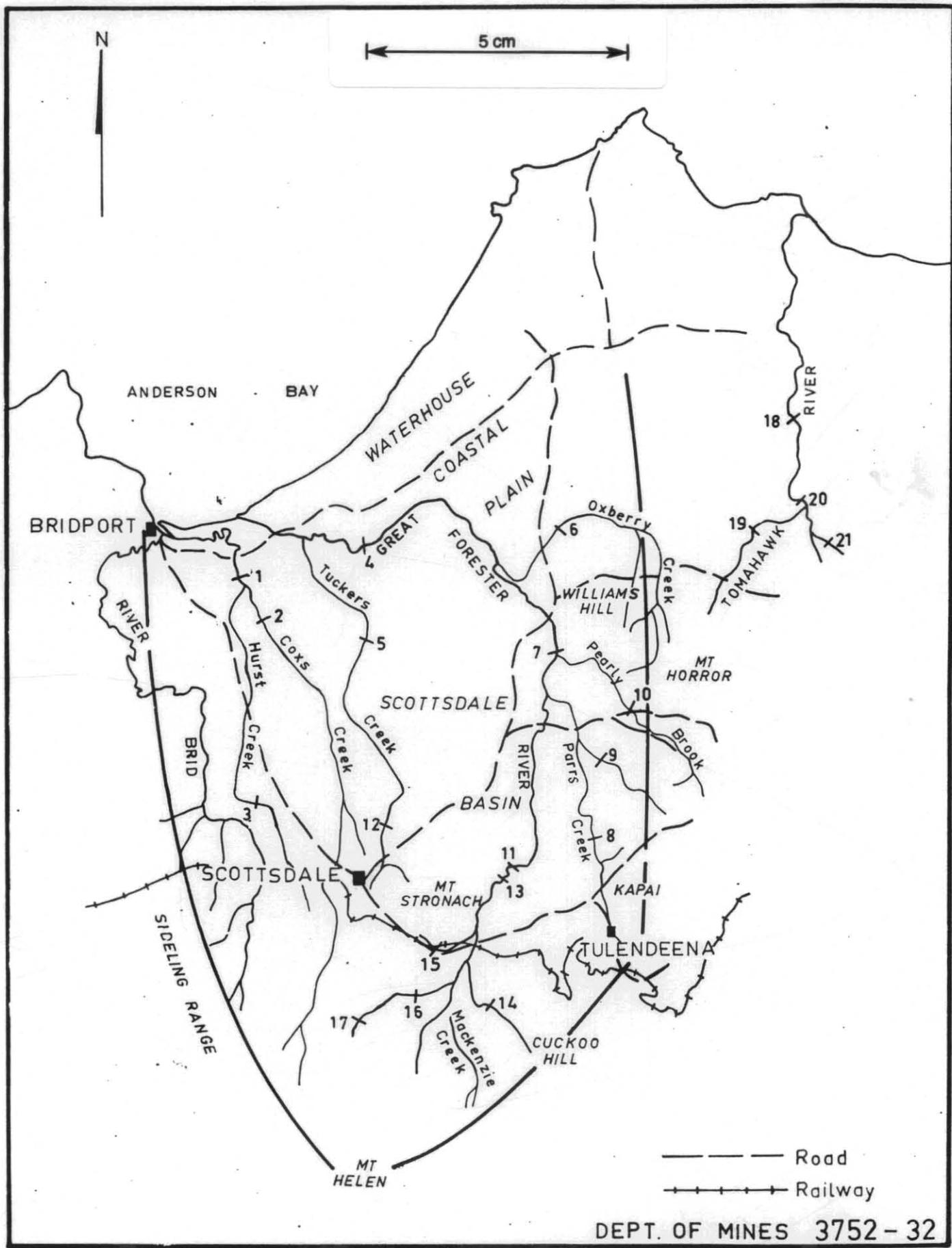
REFERENCE

MOORE, W.R. 1973. Geological report on the Great Forester River and Tomahawk River dam sites 101-121. *Unpubl.Rep.Dep.Mines Tasm.* 1973/46.

*Dam site classification:

- (B) Requires further geological, and, or, geophysical investigation.
- (C) Geologically unsuitable.

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**POSSIBLE DAM SITES (1-21) —
 GREAT FORESTER AND TOMAHAWK RIVERS**

DEPARTMENT OF MINES — TASMANIA

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