

Design Note

101 Albert Street EDQ Coordination

Project Name: 101 Albert Street
Project No: 22131
Document No: RBG-DN-S-002

PLANS AND DOCUMENTS
referred to in the PDA
DEVELOPMENT APPROVAL



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S01	Draft Issue	N. Doyle	M. Avery		26/05/2023
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Abbreviations and Terminology

The following abbreviations and terminology are used within this Design Note.

ETABS	3D Lateral Stability Analysis Software.
RAPT	2D Concrete Analysis Software.
PT	Post tensioned concrete slabs or beams use high-strength steel strands that are stressed to compress the slab or beam.
CRR	Cross River Rail
IStructE	The Institution of Structural Engineers is a professional body for structural engineering based in the United Kingdom
EDQ	Economic Development Queensland is a government body overseeing development of priority development areas.

1.0 Purpose

The purpose of this documents is to outline the fundamental characteristics of the 101 Albert Street commercial building structure and to communicate on and close out the questions raised by EDQ's independent structural engineer Arup.

2.0 Overview

Header and title info are content controls which automatically update common fields through the document. Please update header section above.

2.1 Building Characteristics

101 Albert Street (Project) is a 39 storey plus 3 basements, commercial and mix-use building on Albert Street in Brisbane CBD. The Project site is positioned adjacent to the CRR caverns, the structural concept design offsets the building's mass inboard of the Albert Street site frontage, towards 110 Mary Street, to minimize vertical and lateral loading on the CRR structures in-line with their project requirements.

The approximate building stack:

- Ground level is set at approximately RL4.6
- Below ground (3 Basements) \approx 9.6 m
- Above ground to upper commercial floor L37 (37 Storeys) \approx 167.43 m with 3.85 m typical floor to floors
- Approximately 180.53 m to top of crown from ground level
- Total building height approximately 190.53 m to top of crown from top of footing.
- **H/500 Ratio:** Above Footing Level = 381 mm and above Ground Level = 361 mm.
- **Plan Dimensions:** Typical commercial floor Length (Parallel to Albert) = 57.1 m and Width (Perpendicular to Albert) = 33.1 m. Aspect = 1.73.

The building is narrower in the north-south direction perpendicular to Albert Street. Figure 1 and Figure 2 indicate the typical floor plan and building elevation respectively.

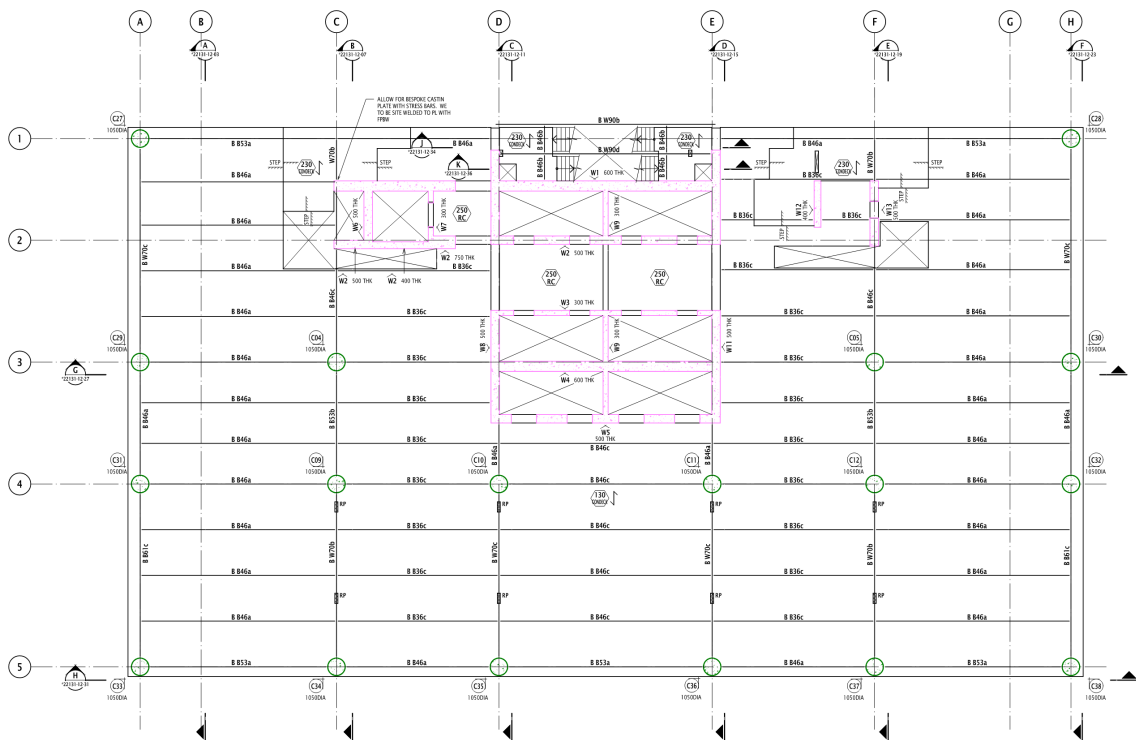


Figure 1: Typical Floor Plan

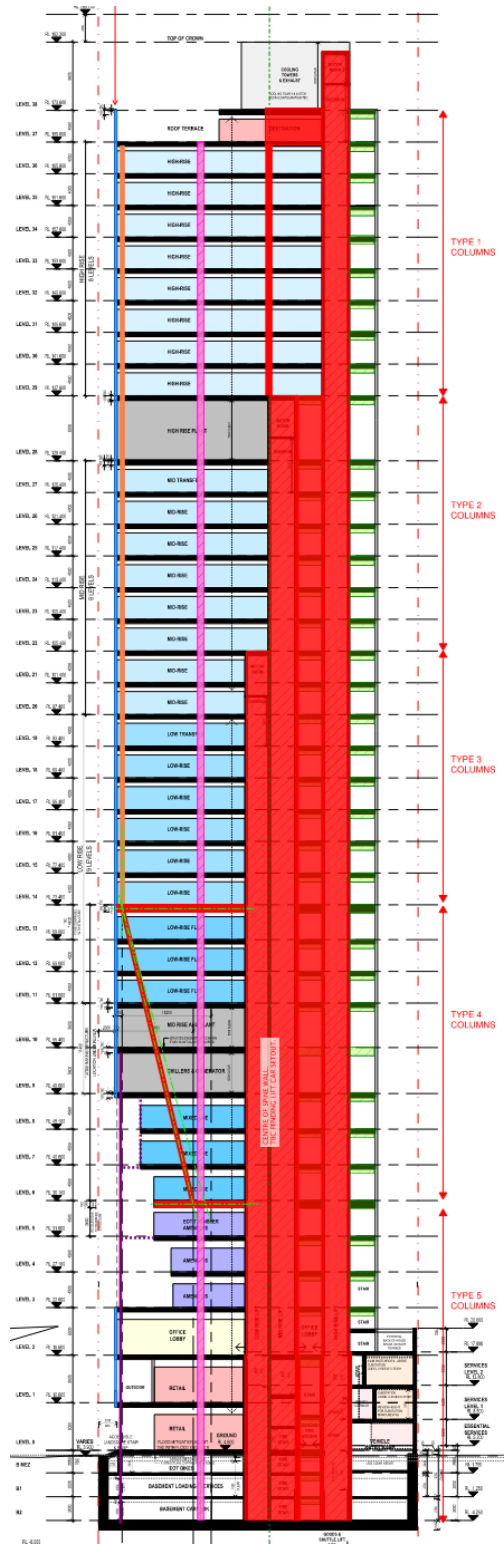


Figure 2: Typical Building Elevations Perpendicular to Albert Street

2.2 Structure

The primary structural elements of the building are summarised as follows:

Element	Description
Foundations	Core and tower columns on pile caps and large diameter bored piers. Piles socketed into high strength rock. Podium and basement only columns within the extent of the maximum excavation RL-8 on isolated pad and raft footings.
Gravity Load Resisting System	Columns – typically concrete filled steel tubes above ground level and conventional reinforced concrete below ground level. A significant column transfer occurs between L06 and L14 over which some columns rake. Core – traditional reinforced concrete.
Lateral Load Resisting System	Cantilever reinforced concrete core. The core is offset to the north of the site and is therefore considered a side core. Modules of the core drop off at L10, L14 and L29 in line with tenant lifting and lateral demands. The stair core module cantilevers of the external face of the core above L2. Two outrigger walls at the roof plant level connect the Sky-rise module to internal columns.
Floor Plates	Floor plates primarily consist of concrete slabs on composite steel beams. Concrete slabs are formed with condeck metal decking and are typically in the order of 130 mm to 150 mm thick.

2.3 Analysis Register

The following is a summary of the different analysis techniques used:

Design Aspect	Technique/Software	Comments
Column Design	In House Software and ETABS	Analysis undertaken for RC Columns and Concrete filled steel tubes
Floor plate Design	CompPanel, Compos, OASYS GSA	Analysis undertaken for Composite Slab floor. OASYS GSA for footfall vibration.
Lateral Stability Design	ETABS	Serviceability and ultimate state models for assessing wall stresses, building lateral displacements and axial shortening of columns and core. Construction staging and time dependent material properties are considered for permanent loads.

3.0 EDQ and Arup Queries

As requested in the EDQ meeting minutes (101 Albert Street – Engineering Further Issues Key Notes and Actions dated 2 May), RBG have developed this Technical Note to address and close out key structural questions raised by Arup as listed in the spreadsheet ('230508 Arup review summary'). The structural questions required to be closed out include Items

B5.10, BA.3, BA.9 to BA.11. To do this RBG has extracted and summarised key analysis information below for each item. Analysis results are based on Schematic Design level models and documentation and further design development is underway.

3.1 Building Lateral and Vertical Loads

The building vertical and lateral foundation loads determined through Schematic Design Phase were compiled and issued to the Geotechnical Engineer EDG for use in the Cavern Assessment Modelling and Report. Please refer to **Appendix A** for shoring wall, tower and core foundation loads.

3.2 Lateral Displacements (B5.10)

Due to the side positioned core, the structure naturally tends to lean towards Albert Street under gravity loading. The elastic movement from permanent loads is also magnified by creep which increases the lean. The lateral displacement under gravity must be combined with the displacements from lateral loading (wind, seismic, robustness) when checking against the lateral deflection criteria defined for the Project.

Figure 3 and Figure 4 summarise the building displacements under the vertical and key lateral loading cases. Due to the small lateral displacements from seismic loading this has not been shown. For wind the lateral deflection criteria of $H/500$ or 381 mm at the top of the building (Above footing level) is plotted for comparison. In the 'X' direction (parallel to Albert Street) of the core there is evidently no concern with achieving the defined deflection limit. In the 'Y' direction (perpendicular to Albert Street) the combined deflection parallels the limit line however is typically approximately 50mm under at all levels.



Figure 3: Building Lateral Displacements in X Direction (E-W)

Graph Legend Commentary – [01A] Total G based on no staging and linear material properties; [01B] Total G based on floor-by-floor staging and linear material properties; [01C] Total G based on floor-by-floor staging and nonlinear material properties; [02] Total Q based on no staging and linear material properties; [03] AS1170 Wind Loads and linear material properties.

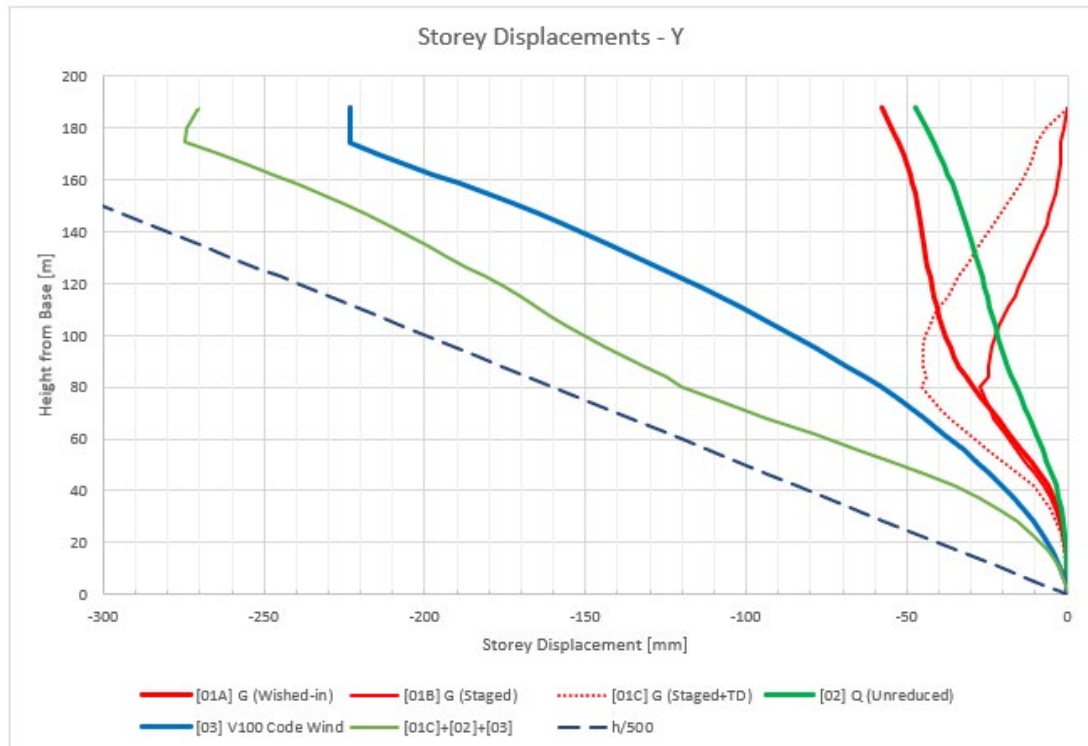


Figure 4: Building Lateral Displacement in Y Direction (N-S)

Individual storey drifts from wind also need to be computed and compared to the $H/500$ limit as between approximately RL+40 and RL+80 the slope of the combined deflection line is greater than the limit line. It's worth noting however the following conservative aspects of these plots:

1. Basic floor by floor construction sequencing adopted.
2. SDL applied at the time as self-weight, while in reality it will be applied significantly later.
3. The total live load is included in the combined deflection without a combination factor or live load reduction.
4. Wind displacements are based on code calculations. Assessment of the preliminary loads provided by the wind consultant indicate the actual loads are approximately 10% lower.
5. Wind displacements are also based on V100 wind speeds but could be reduced to V50.
6. Core stiffness has been reduced by 30% despite stress plots indicating very little cracking even at foundation level as discussed in Section 3.3.

The maximum inter-storey drift based on combination 01C+02+Wind Y at V50, between RL+40 and RL+80 is approximately $h/470$. Approximately 50% of this drift is due to the dead load of which a component will occur prior to façade install. With refined modelling of the items outlined above and wind tunnel loads it is expected this inter-storey drift will comply with the lateral deflection limit of $h/500$.

3.3 Rear Core Wall Performance (BA.3)

In a side core building the rear wall of the core, or the wall that is displaced closer to the boundary, inevitably supports less gravity load than that of the internal walls. To the contrary there is little to no change in the tension forces under lateral loading (i.e. wind, seismic,

robustness) between the rear and internal walls and the net effect is that there is typically a large tension force that needs to be considered by the rear wall at ultimate limit states. There may also be high tension stresses at serviceability level loads resulting in cracking, softening of the core and magnified lateral displacements of the structure.

To offset some of the impact of the side core extensive coordination was undertaken to achieve a “T” shape core arrangement with the larger flange located to the rear of the core which compliments the material strengths of concrete and steel. Additionally, the rear stair core module is cantilevered off the rear of the core to minimise unbalanced gravity loading and to reduce the tension forces in the rear wall. The rear wall was although thickened to 600mm to reduce the vertical stress (but not force).

Conservatively taking the concrete tensile stress limit before cracking in the rear wall as $0.36 \cdot \sqrt{50} \approx 2.5 \text{MPa}$, the rear wall concrete tension capacity before cracking is approximately 1,500kN/m. Figure 5 and Figure 6 summarise the core wall stresses based on the current state of modelling, and indicate that while tension stresses do prevail, they are within a reasonable range and will not significantly reduce the stiffness of the core. These plots are based on ultimate loading and under service level loads there is little to no tension behind the core beyond the concrete capacity before cracking.

The left-hand side figure is the rear wall elevation viewed from Albert Street. The central figure is the 3D view of the core viewed from the rear. The right-hand side figure is the 3D view of the core viewed from Albert Street.

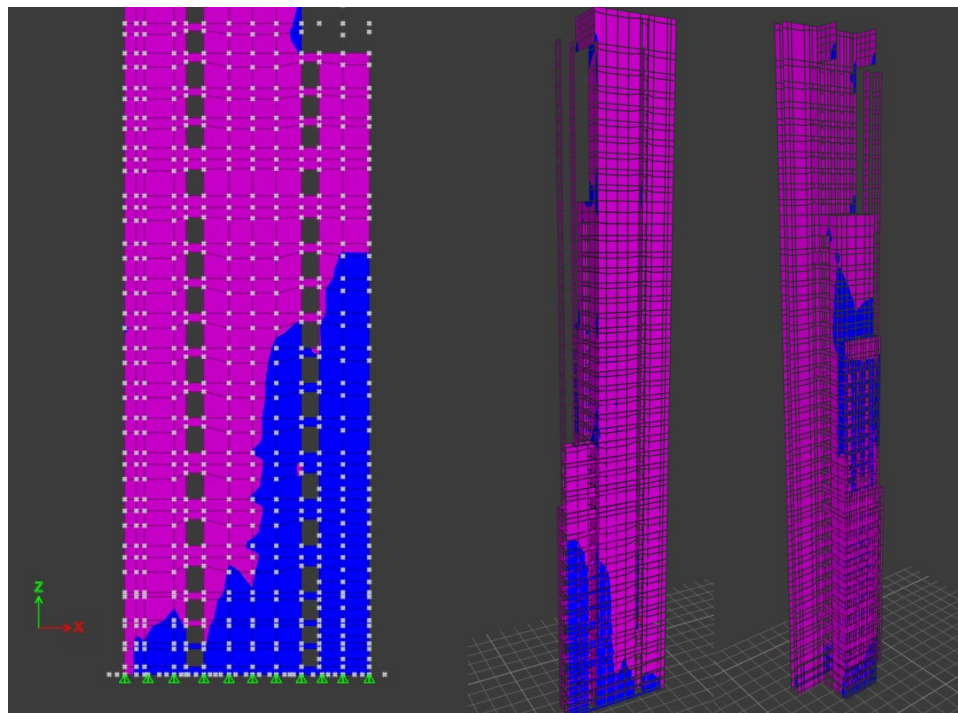


Figure 5: Core Wall Stress 0.9G+WU (Blue >1.0MPa, Magenta <1.0MPa)

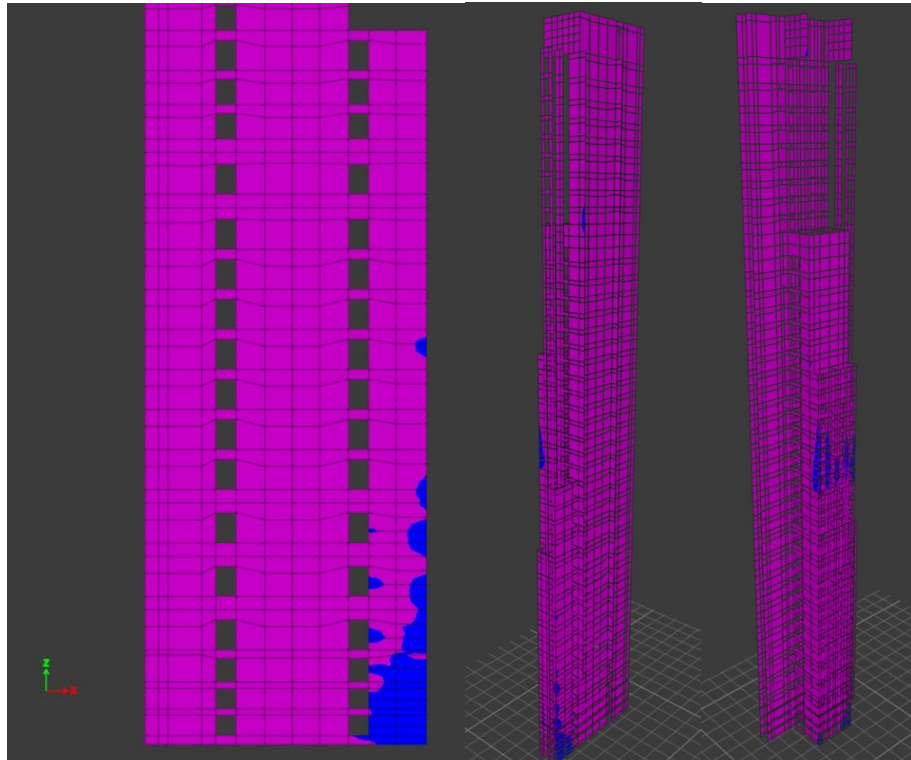


Figure 6: Core Wall Stress 0.9G+WU (Blue >2.5MPa, Magenta <2.5MPa)

3.4 Floor Vibrations (BA.9) (Work in Progress)

RBG are currently in the process of developing the typical Mid-rise commercial floor footfall vibration model using OASYS GSA to assess the response of the typical office levels. The criteria for these levels defined in the Structural Design Criteria Report is RF8. The initial results from the analysis are shown below with the peak response factor of 7.70 noting these preliminary results need to be verified.

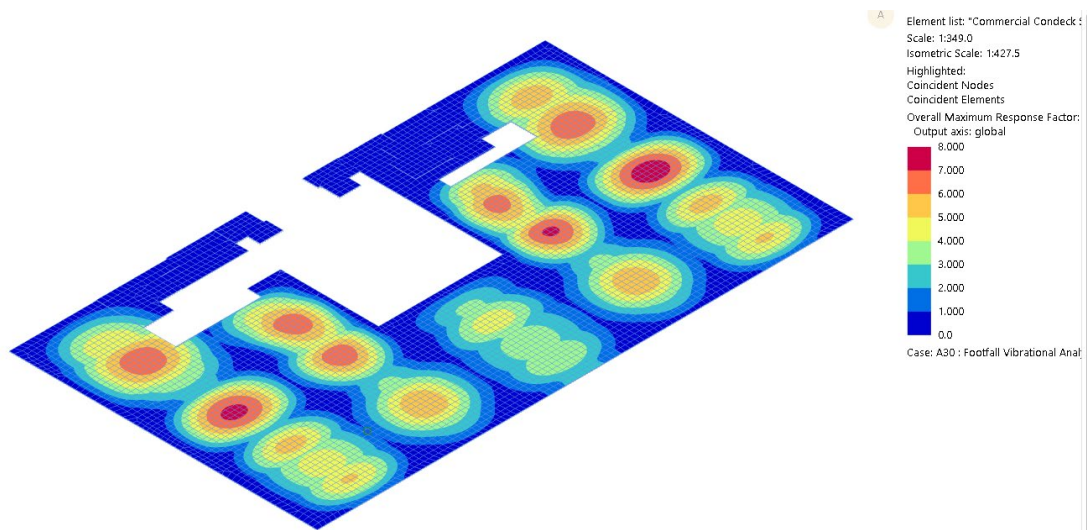


Figure 7: Typical Mid-rise Commercial Floor Response Factor Plot

3.5 Wall Forces/Stresses (BA.10)

Figure 8 to Figure 11 summarise the key core actions based on the current state of the lateral model. The disturbances seen in the shear plots between 40m and 80m above base are a result of the raking columns and the diaphragm levels. The sudden increment in shear approximately represents the total in-plane force to be resisted by the diaphragm at each level. In the 'X' direction (parallel to Albert Street) these forces are benign. In the 'Y' direction (perpendicular to Albert Street) there is approximately 20MN from G and 10MN from Q generated in the core. In the same direction there is a net loss in wind shear from the core over the raking column extent, indicating the raking columns will be participating in the lateral system and supporting wind load between the diaphragm levels.

The jumps in magnitude seen in the moment diagrams are a result of the various core modules dropping away up the tower. This causes the pier centroid to suddenly move a large distance while the net centre of vertical load remains relatively unchanged.

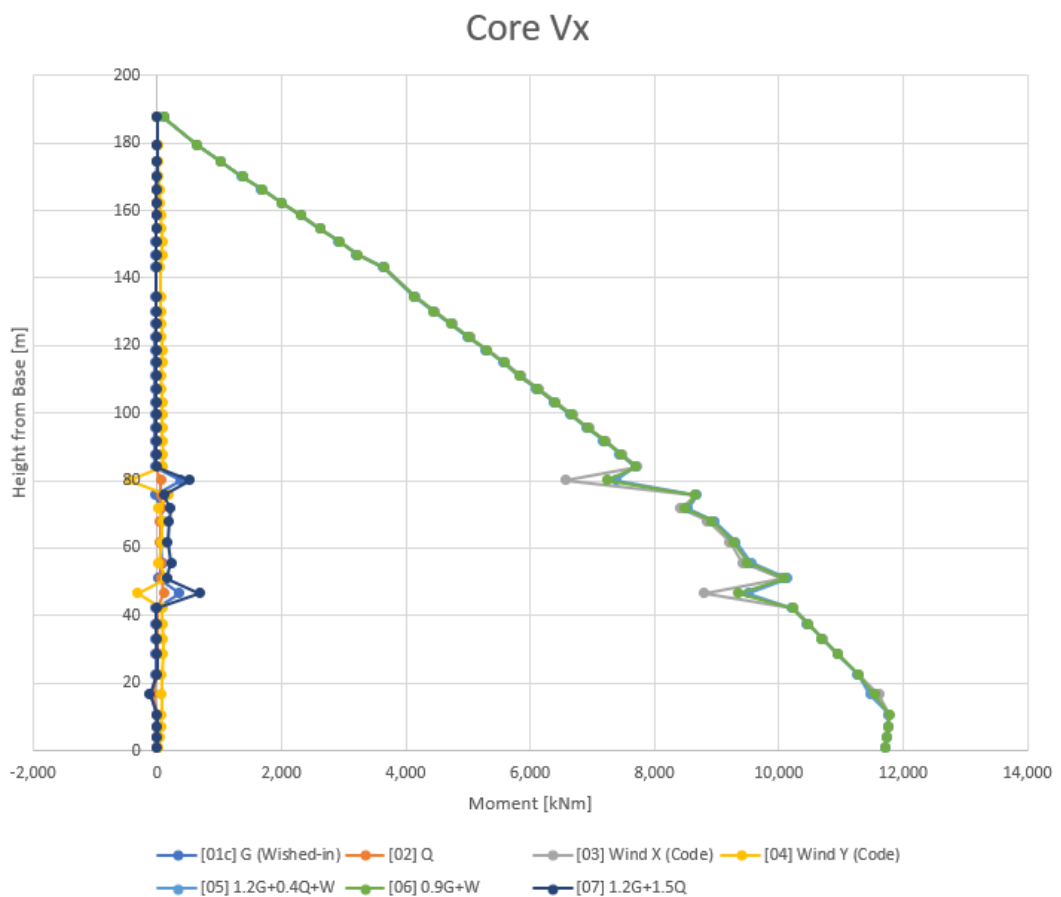


Figure 8: Core Shear in X Direction (E-W)

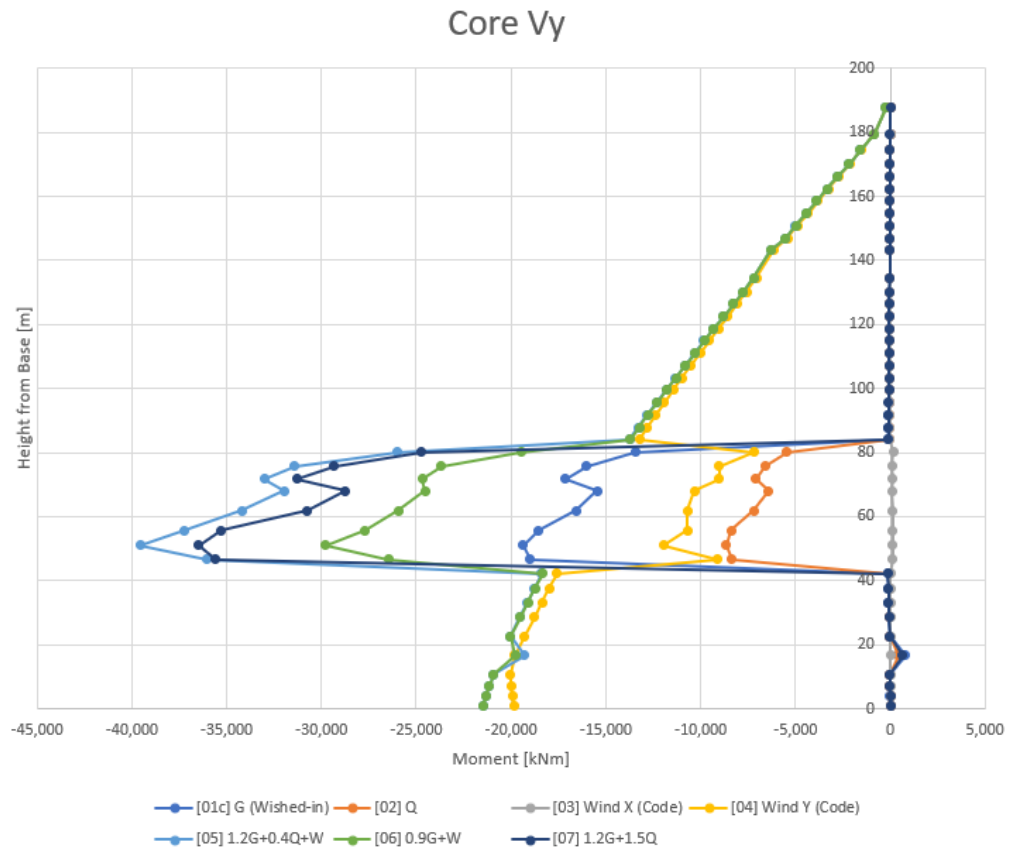


Figure 9: Core Shear in Y Direction (N-S)

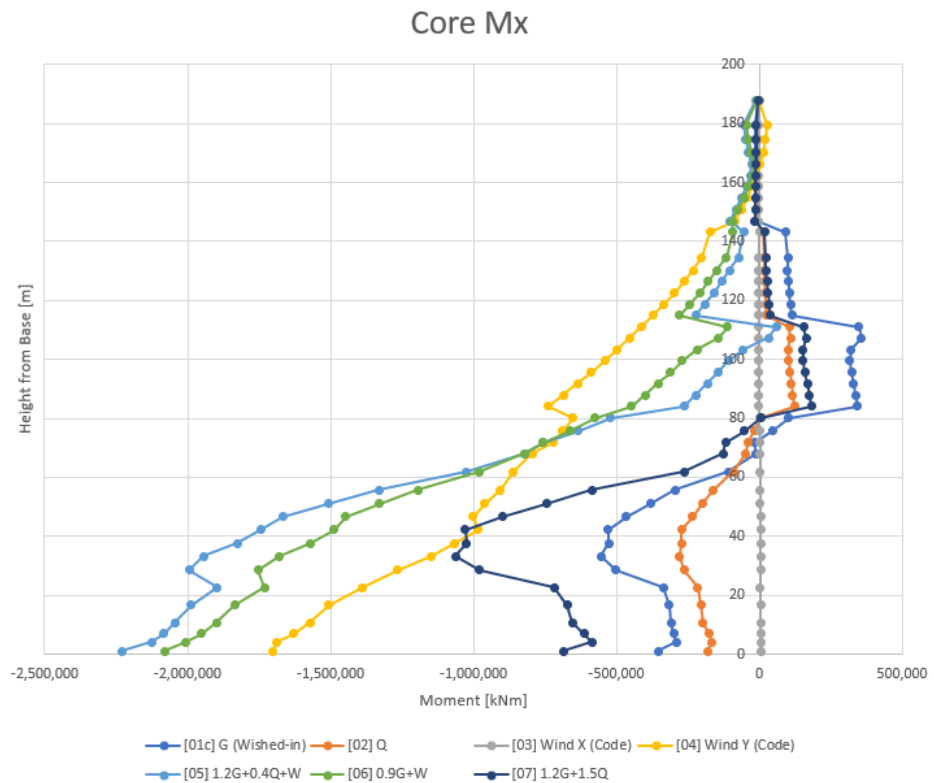


Figure 10: Core Moment About X Axis (Mx)

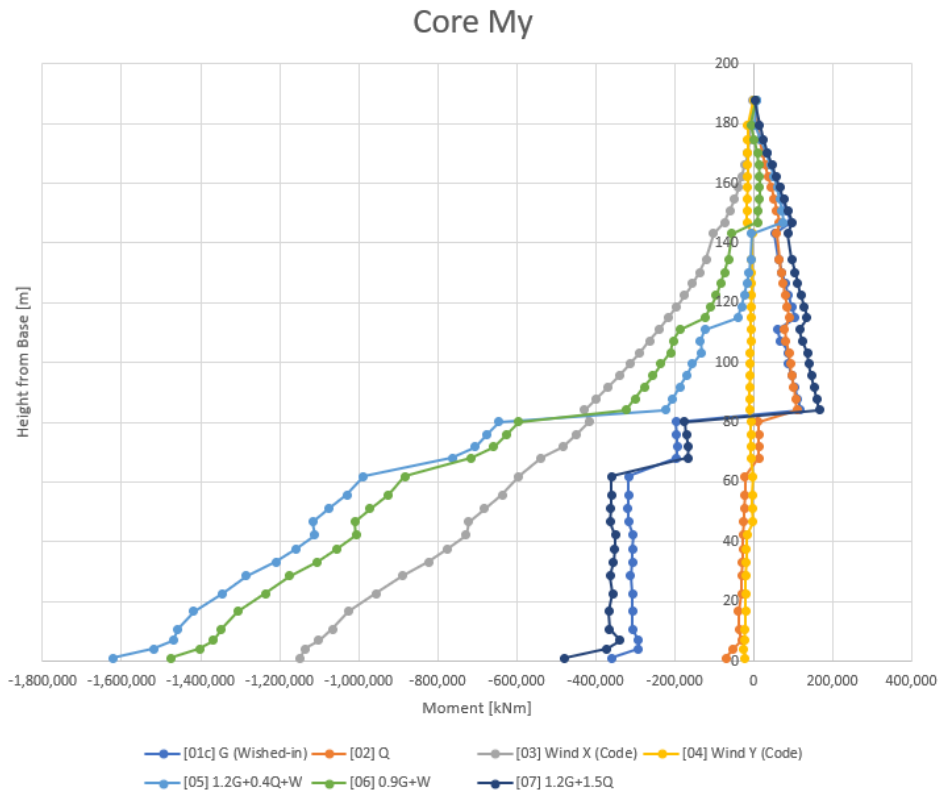


Figure 11: Core Moment About Y Axis (My)

3.6 Basement Shoring and Retention Wall (BA.11)

During the Schematic Design Phase, the initial focus was to confirm the adequacy of the primary lateral stability system by modelling the core only and ignoring the basement shoring and retention walls. The initial lateral loads provided to EDG for the initial Cavern Assessment Modelling and Report were based on this assumption.

Now that the structural design has been sufficiently developed and to understand the interaction between the core and shoring and retention walls, the shoring and retention walls have been incorporated into the lateral stability model. This includes modelling the soldier piles and infill shotcrete panels for the height of the basement walls. Wind loads based on received wind tunnel results have also been incorporated along with updated building loads.

The shoring and retention walls typically extend through alluvium and residual soils with soldier piles typically socketing into residual soil or low strength rock and the infill shotcrete panels terminating in residual soil. Based on this condition EDG estimated a first pass shoring pile stiffness of approximately 200-300MN/m and 250MN/m was adopted in the lateral model for all shoring wall piles. Shoring walls were assumed uncracked, i.e. 100% in-plane stiffness with no consideration of articulation from joints. Revised vertical and lateral loads for core piles and the new shoring piles were then extracted and provided back to EDG for use in the Cavern Assessment Model. From this EDG provided updated Analysis Group 1 results as summarised in the EDG Cavern Assessment Update attached in [Appendix B](#). Results from the revised analysis show the latest change in vertical and horizontal cavern liner displacements and change in cavern liner normal stresses to be less than the initial results. Other model refinements (e.g. wind tunnel results, storey heights, diaphragm levels) will also have contributed to this.

From this first iteration of the Cavern Assessment including shoring walls, EDG calculated more accurate vertical springs for the bases of the piles – summarised in Figure 12. The lateral model was updated to align and the latest shoring wall loads for Group 2 and 3 are presented in Figure 13 tables. Given the proximity of Group 2 and 3 to the Cavern this load check iteration has been limited to Group 2 and 3 shoring walls at this time. Overall these loads are similar the assessment performed by EDG based on 250MN/m springs everywhere and so the outcome of the Cavern Assessment isn't expected to change. As the project develops and the lateral model is updated to reflect design development, the Cavern Assessment will be performed again to ensure the project remains within the outlined performance criteria.

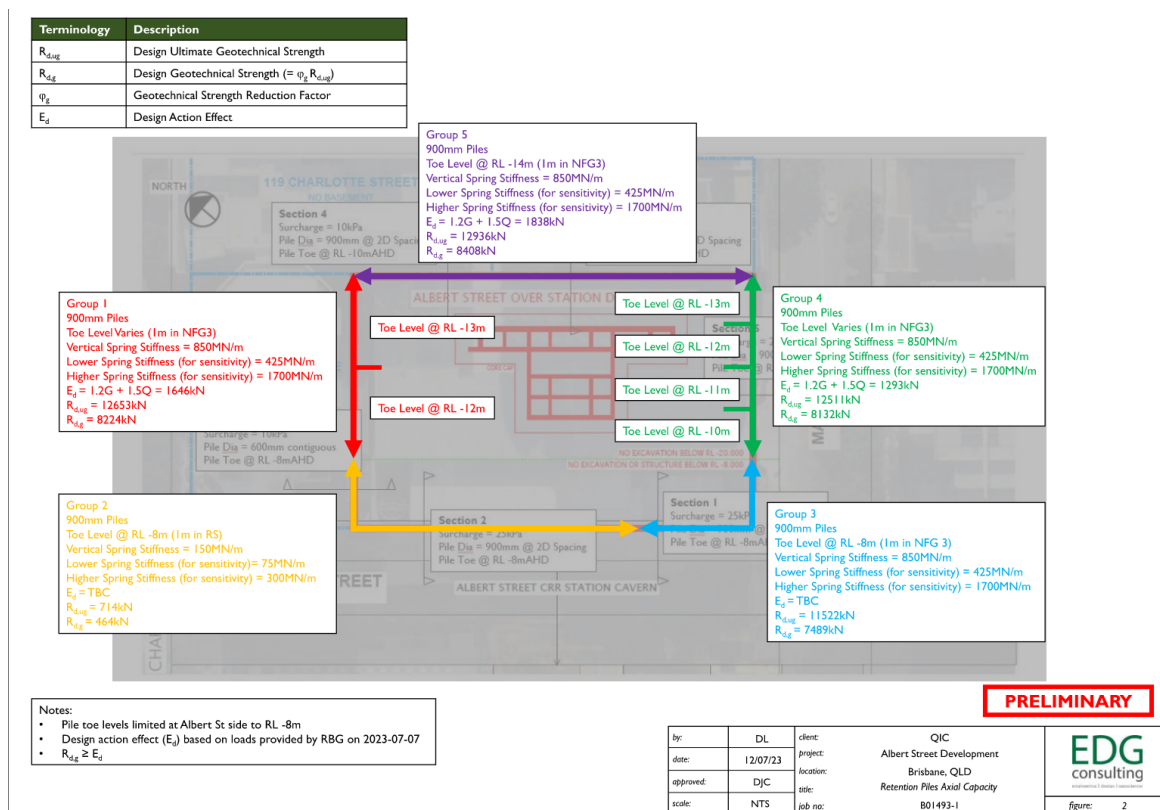


Figure 12: EDG Pile Stiffness Assessment from B01493-1AL report

F _z [kN]	0: Total G (Wished-in)		0: RWDI_25 (01-24 Envelope)		0: EQSpecY+0.3EQSpecX	
	Min	Max	Min	Max	Min	Max
SW - West 1	-1020	-1020	-1180	950	-890	890
SW - East 1	-2000	-2000	-2200	1790	-1630	1630
SW - South 1	-5140	-5140	-2440	1990	-1810	1810
SW - South 2	-2850	-2850	-1940	1590	-1400	1400

V _{IP} [kN]	0: Total G (Wished-in)		0: RWDI_25 (01-24 Envelope)		0: EQSpecY+0.3EQSpecX	
	Min	Max	Min	Max	Min	Max
SW - West 1	-70	-70	-330	290	-340	340
SW - East 1	-220	-220	-1210	1000	-1310	1310
SW - South 1	130	130	-650	590	-750	750
SW - South 2	-20	-20	-770	690	-1020	1020

V _{oop} [kN]	0: Total G (Wished-in)		0: RWDI_25 (01-24 Envelope)		0: EQSpecY+0.3EQSpecX	
	Min	Max	Min	Max	Min	Max
SW - West 1	10	10	-40	40	-50	50
SW - East 1	-20	-20	-80	90	-120	120
SW - South 1	0	0	-160	140	-190	190
SW - South 2	-40	-40	-230	190	-270	270

M _{IP} [kNm]	0: Total G (Wished-in)		0: RWDI_25 (01-24 Envelope)		0: EQSpecY+0.3EQSpecX	
	Min	Max	Min	Max	Min	Max
SW - West 1	-520	-520	-1080	890	-860	860
SW - East 1	-210	-210	-2240	1810	-1870	1870
SW - South 1	-6450	-6450	-27670	22210	-20990	20990
SW - South 2	-1050	-1050	-2440	2870	-2080	2080

M _{oop} [kNm]	0: Total G (Wished-in)		0: RWDI_25 (01-24 Envelope)		0: EQSpecY+0.3EQSpecX	
	Min	Max	Min	Max	Min	Max
SW - West 1	10	10	-40	40	-50	50
SW - East 1	-20	-20	-80	90	-120	120
SW - South 1	0	0	-160	140	-190	190
SW - South 2	-40	-40	-230	190	-270	270

Figure 13: Shoring wall forces based on EDG estimated vertical springs. With reference to Figure 12, only Group 2 and Group 3 are included. The southern shoring wall has been broken at the boundary of Groups 2 and 3.

4.0 Summary

We believe the analysis results shown and discussed above demonstrate the proposed structural systems for 101 Albert Street are performing well and in accordance with the Project Design Criteria Report and Principal Project Requirements. The level of analysis undertaken at this stage will keep being development during the remainder of the DD design phase and beyond into Construction documentation stage.

Appendix A Preliminary Corebox Bored Pier Load Summary

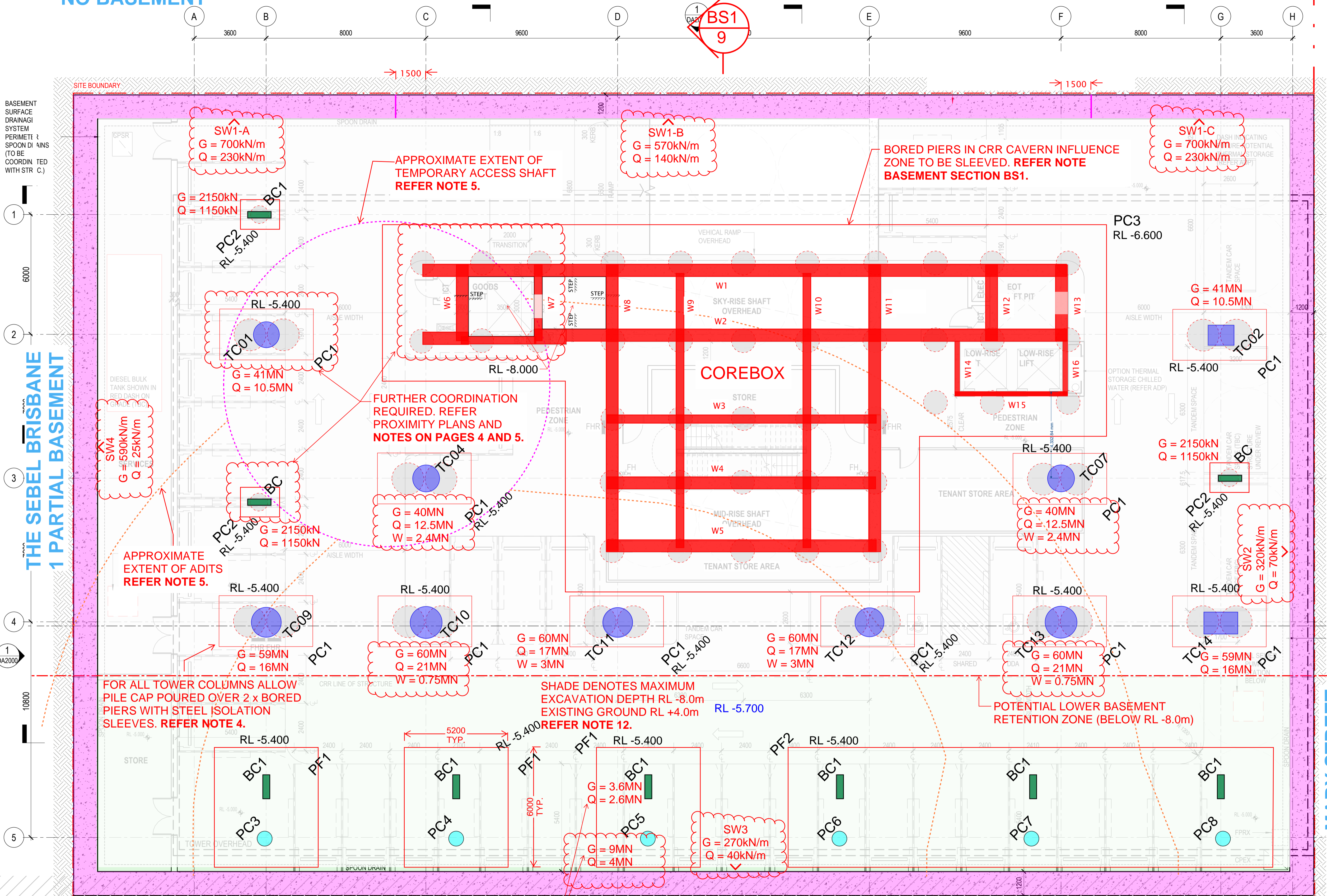
THE FOLLOWING INFORMATION IS BASED UPON A PARTIALLY HYDROSTATIC BASEMENT STRATEGY WITH HYDROSTATIC WALLS AND DRAINED BASEMENT B2 SLAB. TO BE CONFIRMED BY GEOTECHNICAL ENGINEER. REFER SCHEMATIC REPORT 22131S-RBG-ZZ-XX-RP-ST-00003 FOR MORE DETAILS.

LEGEND:

- SW denotes SHORING WALL WITH A THICKNESS PROVISION OF 1200mm TO ALLOW FOR OUT OF POSITION, VERTICALITY, GUIDE WALL, CAPPING BEAM AND PILE DIAMETER/WALL THICKNESS. ALLOW 900mm DIAMETER SOLDIERS AT 1.8m CENTRES WITH SHOTCRETE INFILL PANELS (THK TBC).
- TC DENOTES TOWER COLUMN
- PC DENOTES PODIUM COLUMN
- BC DENOTES BASEMENT COLUMN
- PF DENOTES PAD FOOTING
- PC DENOTES PILE CAP
- BP DENOTES BORED PIER

NOTES:

1. PILE CAPS TO BE POURED ON COMPRESSIBLE MATERIAL RMAX GEOFOAM OR SIMILAR OUTSIDE OF THE BORED PIER EXTENTS TO CONTROL LOAD DISTRIBUTION INTO THE BORED PIERS.
2. BORED PIERS TO BE SOCKETED INTO VERY HIGH STRENGTH ROCK NFG1. STEEL ISOLATION SLEEVES TO EXTEND 1m BELOW THE 1:1 CRR INFLUENCE LINE.
3. BORED PIER SIZES AND SOCKET LENGTHS INTO NFG2/NFG1, AS FOLLOWS:
CORE BOX (REFER GA) - 1200DIA + 8m SOCKET
TOWER COLUMNS - TWIN 1600DIA + 10m SOCKET
4. NOT ALL EXISTING IN-GROUND STRUCTURE HAS BEEN SHOWN FOR CLARITY. FURTHER COORDINATION REQUIRED TO RESOLVE CLASHES BETWEEN NEW AND EXISTING IN-GROUND STRUCTURE.
5. CONFIRMATION REQUIRED ON METHODOLOGY AND MATERIAL TO BE USED TO FILL ADITS AND ACCESS SHAFT.
6. SHEET PILING MAY BE REQUIRED SUBJECT TO GEOTECHNICAL ENGINEER REVIEW.
7. THE FOOTING DESIGN CONSIDERS PERMANENT CONDITION ONLY WITH NO ALLOWANCE CURRENTLY MADE FOR TEMPORARY WORKS LOADS, TOP-DOWN CONSTRUCTION METHODOLOGY, STAGED CONSTRUCTION ETC. ADDITIONAL PROVISION TO BE MADE BY CONTRACTOR.
8. BORED PIERS TO COLUMNS AND COREBOX MAY BE INSTALLED FROM GROUND LEVEL PROVIDED ADDITIONAL PROVISIONS ARE MADE AS PER NOTE 7. THE CURRENT DESIGN DOES NOT ALLOW FOR BORED PIER OUT OF POSITION ASSOCIATED WITH THE PRIOR AND THIS WOULD NEED TO BE REVIEWED AS PART OF THE TEMPORARY WORKS PACKAGE. ALLOW FOR A PILING MAT AS PER GEOTECHNICAL REQUIREMENTS.
9. ALLOW FOR COST ASSOCIATED WITH TEMPERATURE MONITORING AND CONTROL TO PILE CAPS DEEPER THAN 1m. THIS MIGHT INCLUDE THERMOCOUPERS, INSULATION, ICE TO THE CONCRETE MIX ETC.
10. PAD FOOTINGS TO BE FOUND ON LOW STRENGTH ROCK WITH MINIMUM 1MPa ALLOWABLE END BEARING CAPACITY. PROVIDE MASS CONCRETE BELOW FOOTING AS REQUIRED TO REACH LOW STRENGTH ROCK TO MAXIMUM DEPTH OF RL-8.
11. EXTENT OF NEW INGROUND SERVICES TO BE CONFIRMED. PAD FOOTINGS TO BE DEEPENED AS REQUIRED TO EXTEND BELOW INFLUENCE ZONE. REFER TO COVER NOTES ON PAGE 1.
12. ALLOW FOR 1500mm THK RAFT TO EXTENT OF MAXIMUM EXCAVATION DEPTH RL -8.0m INCASE ADDITIONAL DISTRIBUTION OF VERTICAL LOAD FROM THE PODIUM AND BASEMENT COLUMNS IS REQUIRED TO ACHIEVE CRR CAVERN DESIGN CRITERIA. SUBJECT TO GEOTECHNICAL ANALYSIS.



RL -5.400 DENOTES APPROXIMATE TOP OF FOOTING
RL -5.700 DENOTES BULK EXCAVATION

SCALE: 1:200 @ A3

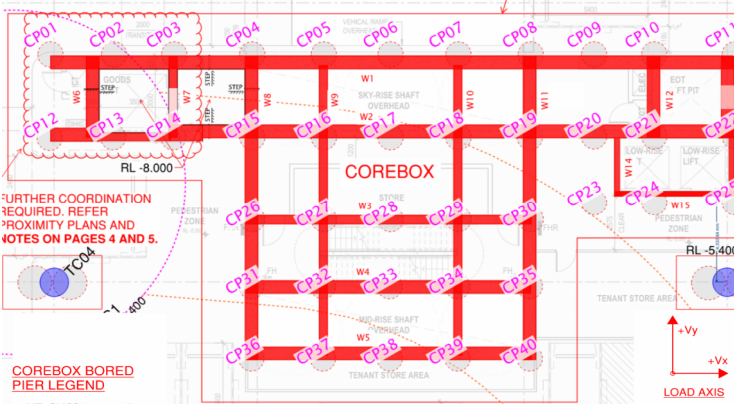
Robert Bird Group BRISBANE OFFICE: Robert Bird Group Pty Ltd Level 1, 480 St Pauls Terrace Fortitude Valley QLD 4006 Ph: (07) 3319 2777 ACN 010 580 248	DRAWING TITLE: FOUNDATION PLAN	DESIGNED BY: MJ	DATE: 30/11/22
	PROJECT: ALBERT ST OSD	CHECKED BY:	PROJECT NO: 22131
	CLIENT: QIC	DRAWING NO S01-01	REVISION: P04

ALBERT STREET

FOOTING SCHEDULE				
MARK	WIDTH	LENGTH	DEPTH	f'c
	mm	mm	mm	(MPa)
PC1	2000	4500	2500	80
PC2	1500	2000	1200	50
PC3	REFER GA		3000	80
PF1	5200	6000	1500	50
PF2	24400	6000	1500	50

COREBOX BORED PIER LOADS																															
Pile	0: Total G (Staged)						0: Total Q						EQ(Response Spectrum)						0: Wind Envelope						0: Robustness Envelope						
	Pmax [kN]	Pmin [kN]	Vmax [kN]	Vmin [kN]	Vmax [kN]	Vmin [kN]	Pmax [kN]	Pmin [kN]	Vmax [kN]	Vmin [kN]	Vmax [kN]	Vmin [kN]	Pmax [kN]	Pmin [kN]	Vmax [kN]	Vmin [kN]	Pmax [kN]	Pmin [kN]	Vmax [kN]	Vmin [kN]	Vmax [kN]	Vmin [kN]	Pmax [kN]	Pmin [kN]	Vmax [kN]	Vmin [kN]	Vmax [kN]	Vmin [kN]			
CP01	7844	0	581	-202	244	0	1491	0	94	0	30	0	6693	-6693	1149	-1149	660	-660	10142	-10142	1325	-1325	680	-680	5132	-5132	784	-784	250	-250	
CP02	16120	0	490	-3	50	-202	3224	0	37	0	-26	0	14889	-14889	1557	-1557	1692	-1692	24050	-24050	1369	-1369	1888	-1888	11322	-11322	446	-446	684	-684	
CP03	12201	0	3	-79	169	0	2439	0	0	-31	3	0	10484	-10484	2090	-2090	843	-843	20780	-20780	1364	-1364	971	-971	9559	-9559	302	-302	402	-402	
CP04	13817	0	407	-6	92	-386	2701	0	77	0	-74	11224	-11224	2525	-2525	1771	-1771	22208	-22208	1987	-1987	2192	-2192	11692	-11692	410	-410	987	-987		
CP05	12288	0	135	-33	84	-349	2331	0	33	0	-76	9767	-9767	3019	-3019	1019	-1019	21054	-21054	1903	-1903	1276	-1276	11717	-11717	294	-294	699	-699		
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CP07	11818	0	23	-291	83	-319	2258	0	0	-45	0	10002	-10002	2940	-2940	910	-910	21043	-21043	2084	-2084	1098	-1098	12188	-12188	337	-337	673	-673		
CP08	10402	0	6	-516	61	-361	2025	0	0	-90	0	10140	-10140	2432	-2432	1450	-1450	19314	-19314	2155	-2155	1781	-1781	10008	-10008	586	-586	856	-856		
CP09	4900	0	84	0	128	0	925	0	27	0	4	8555	-8555	1720	-1720	793	-793	11254	-11254	1066	-1066	332	-332	5155	-5155	59	-59	156	-156		
CP10	8830	0	0	-505	157	0	1822	0	0	-82	9	12075	-12075	2163	-2163	787	-787	21382	-21382	1545	-1545	821	-821	10063	-10063	296	-296	299	-299		
CP11	9831	0	294	-358	264	-122	1884	0	0	-75	0	13639	-13639	1551	-1551	2265	-2265	20285	-20285	1911	-1911	2479	-2479	9606	-9606	735	-735	899	-899		
CP12	9487	0	853	-47	0	-136	1894	0	198	0	17	6755	-6755	1147	-1147	683	-683	4843	-4843	722	-722	603	-603	4118	-4118	683	-683	303	-303		
CP13	17933	0	492	0	237	-129	4379	0	88	0	105	13984	-13984	745	-745	1654	-1654	10739	-10739	447	-447	1431	-1431	8409	-8409	564	-564	455	-455		
CP14	12907	0	34	-68	0	-166	3028	0	0	-25	16	6079	-6079	1019	-1019	828	-828	4988	-4988	606	-606	790	-790	2915	-2915	534	-534	303	-303		
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CP18	10795	0	0	-30	0	-230	2630	0	-1	-62	0	2288	-2288	416	-416	948	-948	5342	-5342	166	-166	615	-615	2385	-2385	237	-237	380	-380		
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CP24	4580	0	0	-132	0	-88	1160	0	-13	-25	0	4262	-4262	452	-452	395	-395	4811	-4811	210	-210	269	-269	1743	-1743	231	-231	103	-103		
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CP28	4620	0	4	-1	9	-3	1148	0	2	0	2	515	-515	330	-330	330	-330	264	-264	182	-182	49	-49	58	-58	203	-203	48	-48		
CP29	11335	0	0	-71	24	-358	3304	0	0	-14	0	3109	-3109	324	-324	958	-958	3734	-3734	186	-186	186	-186	520	-520	1913	-1913	194	-194		
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CP31	23500	0	1159	-174	150	0	6980	0	-14	-14	12319	-12319	1742	-1742	2604	-2604	22448	-22448	2027	-2027	2027	-2027	2611	-2611	10112	-10112	866	-866	1005	-1005	
CP32	23911	0	506	0	64	-10	7730	0	161	0	-15	8984	-8984	2506	-2506	1518	-1518	21582	-21582	1817	-1817	1453	-1453	11493	-11493	1173	-1173	758	-758		
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CP34	23289	0	0	-543	75	0	7406	0	-24	-158	0	8663	-8663	2508	-2508	1301	-1301	21981	-21981	1994	-1994	1130	-1130	11382	-11382	1158	-1158	700	-700		
CP35	20307	0	117	-1129	130	0	6492	0	0	-391	0	12084	-12084	1731	-1731	2164	-2164	22790	-22790	2135	-2135	2041	-2041	10253	-10253	921	-921	804	-804		
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CP37	18662	0	275	0	749	-53	6033	0	61	0	236	11373	-11373	1467	-1467	1107	-1107	24716	-24716	1070	-1070	1612	-1612	14209	-14209	601	-601	914	-914		
CP38	9864	0	0	-35	0	-113	3026	0	0	-7	0	5081	-5081	1608	-1608	132	-132	12223	-12223	1181	-1181	194	-194	7102	-7102	723	-723	142	-142		
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CP40	13797	0	178	-294	1024	-67	4206	0	0	-122	332	6719	-6719	1108	-1108	1433	-1433	18649	-18649	1293	-1293	2046	-2046	10398	-10398	556	-556	1249	-1249		

- NOTES:
- (+P) DENOTES VERTICAL LOAD IN SAME DIRECTION AS GRAVITY
(-P) DENOTES VERTICAL LOAD IN OPPOSITE DIRECTION AS GRAVITY (TENSION)
 - WIND LOADS SHOWN ARE ULTIMATE. APPLY 0.64 FACTOR TO CONVERT TO PERMISSIBLE.
 - SEISMIC (EQ) LOADS SHOWN ARE ULTIMATE. APPLY 0.5 FACTOR TO CONVERT TO PERMISSIBLE.
 - WIND AND SEISMIC LOADS ARE FULLY REVERSIBLE.
 - ALLOW A CONTINGENCY FACTOR OF 1.1 ON ALL LOADS FOR FUTURE CHANGES.



Appendix B Cavern Assessment Update

Package / Issue:	Cavern Assessment Update	Doc Ref:	B01493-IAN
		Version:	A
Location:	Brisbane, QLD	Date:	21 July 2023
Distribution:	Mark Avery, Nicholas Doyle		
Prepared:	Darron Lee	Reviewed:	David Cunliffe
Attachments:	Appendix A – Design Loads Appendix B – Finite Element Outputs		
References:			

1 Background

EDG has previously issued a cavern assessment report ref. B01493-IAE, which considered the loads provided by Robert Bird Group (RBG) dated 30 November 2022. Robert Bird Group (RBG) has since provided EDG with an updated set of loads dated 5 July 2023, and requested EDG to revise the cavern assessment considering the updated loads. It is understood that the updated set of loads provided by RBG dated 5 July 2023 considers the spring stiffness values provided by EDG and the updated wind actions from wind tunnel testing.

2 Basis of Assessment

Our finite element model considered the following:

- All soil and rock parameters, ground model as previously documented in ref. B01493-IAE.
- Design Loads provided by RBG dated 5 July 2023 (included as Appendix A).
- Design Action Effect of $1.1(G+Q+0.5E+0.64W)$, where G = dead load, Q = live load, E = earthquake load, W = wind load. For the wind load combinations, RBG has requested EDG to consider load case RWDI_11 (wind load in x direction) and RWDI_01 (wind load in y direction).

3 Attachments

Appendix A – Design Loads provided by RBG 5 July 2023

Appendix B – Finite Element Outputs of Cavern Assessment

For comparison purposes, we have included both the results considering the updated loads dated 5 July 2023, and the superseded loads dated 30 November 2022 (as per our previous report ref. B01493-IAE), in the plots of Appendix B.

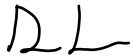
4 Commentary

We assess that the calculated vertical and horizontal distortions associated with the updated building loads dated 5 July 2023 are within the calculated values from the CRR PSTR Load Cases 1 to 7, and are smaller than those previously calculated from the previous building loads dated 30 November 2022.

Calculated cavern lining normal stresses from the updated building loads were within those calculated from Load cases 1 to 7, however locally spike at the cavern corner closest to the applied load. This is considered to be an artefact of the preliminary modelling and not representative of the lining stress. This will be further addressed in subsequent design stages.

We consider that the analysis outcomes indicate that predicted effects associated with the updated building loads dated 5 July 2023 are within the effects associated with the PSTR design load cases.

For and on behalf of EDG Consulting Pty Ltd



Darron Lee
Senior Engineer

Ground conditions and the natural environment often present the highest potential risks to project construction and operation. Helping our clients manage their geotechnical risk is fundamental to the role of EDG. We have prepared these notes to assist our clients to understand the information we provide and to help them to manage their risk. Where there is uncertainty about the site, project or geotechnical conditions, contact EDG for assistance.

Scope of Services

The information provided in this document is based on the scope of services defined in the client's agreement with EDG Consulting Pty Ltd (EDG). In undertaking the work, EDG has relied on information provided by the client and other individuals and organisations. Unless stated in the document, EDG has not verified the accuracy of that information and does not accept responsibility for the conclusions, recommendations or designs developed based on that information should it be incorrect, misrepresented or withheld.

Unless specifically stated to the contrary, this document does not cover geo-environmental issues, which require significantly different equipment, techniques and personnel. A geo-environmental specialist should be engaged to provide such advice.

The document is based on specific project details

The information provided in this document is relevant to the subject site and project only. The document has been prepared based on the specific details and requirements of your project and may not be relevant if any changes to the project occur. Should changes occur, must review the report to identify if and how such changes will affect the conclusions, recommendations or designs provided. EDG accepts no responsibility if the client elects not to consult in the event of changes to the project.

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Should you choose to engage an alternative party for advice based on the information in the document, it must be understood that the alternative party will be less familiar with the site conditions and basis of information provided, and there is a potential for misinterpretation. EDG will not be held liable in any way from such misinterpretation.

EDG will not be liable to update or revise the document to take into account information any events or circumstances or facts occurring or becoming apparent after the date of the report.

All site conditions cannot be identified

The scope of work undertaken represents a professional assessment of the information cited to develop a basic geotechnical model of the site based on EDG's understanding of the client's risk profile. In some cases, increasing the frequency of investigations and/or sampling, or considering alternative investigation techniques may improve the interpretation, but may not identify all relevant subsurface conditions at the site.

The document presents an interpretation

Geotechnical information is an interpretation of conditions evident based on a limited number of facts established during a site investigation. Engineering logs are an interpretation of observations of samples and test results at discrete locations in the subsurface profile. A geotechnical model is an interpretation of site conditions, developed using information from discrete locations on the site and an understanding of geological processes. Interpreted conditions at and between investigation locations may be different to those inferred on the engineering logs and geotechnical model. The client must consider how variations in conditions could affect the project and seek advice to reduce risk if it is unacceptable to the client.

Conditions can change

The geotechnical information provided is based on the conditions observed at the time of the investigation. Such conditions may be time dependent and subject to external influences. Many things could influence the site conditions, including geological processes, variation in groundwater or surface water levels, other natural cycles and influence from human activities (on this site or nearby sites). Specific advice should be sought if conditions on site change from those observed at the time the report was prepared.

How to deal with different site conditions

The sub-surface conditions on the site may not be as inferred in this report. Geotechnical uncertainties can be managed throughout the project life cycle, but particularly during construction.

Knowledge of site conditions must be further developed as the ground is exposed during construction and/or operation. It is essential that the client implements the nominated design and construction requirements, including observation, interpretation and assessment of the exposed conditions during construction and operation using skilled staff familiar with the design assumptions and assumed geotechnical conditions, or engaging EDG to undertake this role on your behalf.

Appendix A

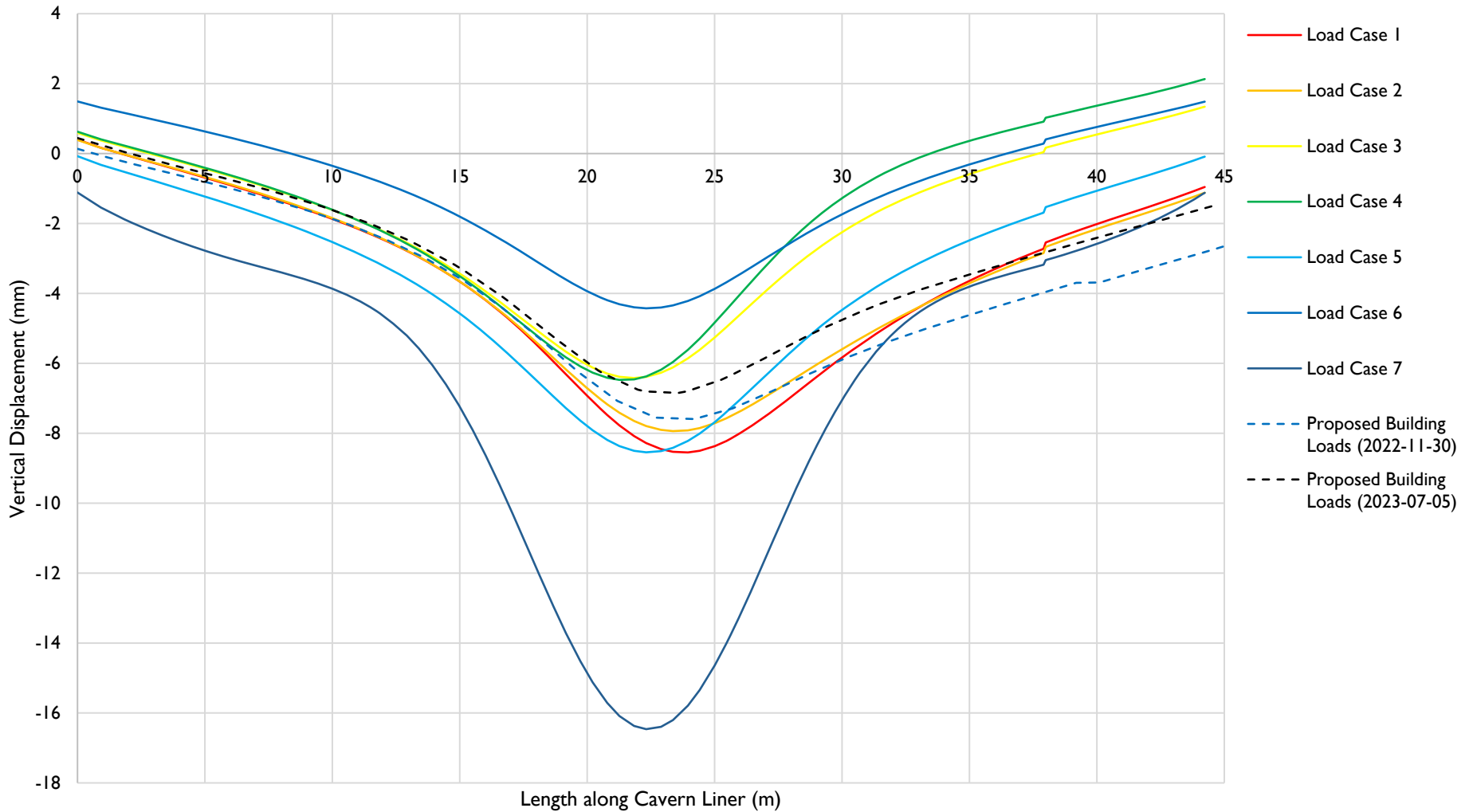
Loading Provided by RBG 5 July 2023

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18194	2.60	37.00	North SW	15	-9	962	9	6	416	-22	-8	-38	1	-16	395	-25	-38	526	43	54	-569	-21	-24	-139	-52	-68	-343
18201	4.60	37.00	North SW	14	-12	965	8	2	422	-21	-7	-35	2	-14	354	-23	-33	469	40	46	-506	-21	-21	-124	-50	-58	-300
18208	6.60	37.00	North SW	14	-13	970	7	2	428	-20	-6	-31	3	-12	316	-21	-28	417	37	40	-449	-21	-18	-109	-48	-52	-262
18215	8.60	37.00	North SW	12	-10	977	7	3	435	-19	-5	-26	4	-11	280	-19	-26	371	34	37	-397	-20	-17	-96	-45	-48	-228
18222	10.60	37.00	North SW	11	-8	978	6	3	439	-18	-4	-20	5	-10	247	-16	-23	329	31	32	-351	-20	-15	-83	-43	-44	-201
18230	14.60	37.00	North SW	9	-9	978	4	1	442	-16	-3	-6	8	-8	188	-10	-16	258	23	23	-275	-19	-11	-61	-37	-34	-166
18237	16.60	37.00	North SW	8	-9	979	3	1	442	-15	-2	3	9	-7	162	-7	-14	229	20	20	-245	-18	-9	-50	-34	-30	-151
18244	18.60	37.00	North SW	7	-9	977	3	1	442	-14	-2	12	11	-6	138	-4	-13	203	16	17	-220	-18	-7	-40	-31	-27	-139
18251	20.60	37.00	North SW	5	-10	976	2	0	440	-13	-2	23	12	-5	116	-1	-11	182	12	15	-200	-17	-6	-30	-28	-24	-130
18258	22.60	37.00	North SW	4	-11	972	1	0	438	-12	-3	34	13	-5	95	2	-10	165	9	14	-184	-17	-4	-20	-26	-21	-122
18265	24.60	37.00	North SW	3	-11	970	0	0	436	-11	-3	47	15	-5	77	5	-10	151	5	13	-173	-17	-3	-11	-23	-20	-117
18272	26.60	37.00	North SW	1	-11	966	0	0	432	-10	-3	60	16	-5	60	7	-10	140	2	12	-165	-17	-2	-7	-22	-18	-114
18279	28.60	37.00	North SW	0	-11	959	-1	-1	427	-10	-4	75	17	-5	44	10	-10	133	-2	12	-161	-17	-1	-14	-21	-18	-113
18286	30.60	37.00	North SW	-1	-11	954	-2	-1	422	-9	-5	90	19	-5	30	13	-11	129	-5	12	-162	-17	-2	-22	-22	-20	-115
18293	32.60	37.00	North SW	-3	-10	945	-3	0	416	-8	-5	107	20	-5	18	16	-12	127	-8	13	-166	-17	-3	-32	-24	-22	-120
18300	34.60	37.00	North SW	-4	-10	938	-3	0	410	-7	-6	125	21	-6	7	19	-13	129	-11	14	-173	-17	-4	-41	-26	-25	-127
18307	36.60	37.00	North SW	-6	-10	927	-4	0	402	-6	-7	145	23	-7	-3	21	-15	134	-14	15	-184	-17	-6	-51	-29	-29	-140
18314	38.60	37.00	North SW	-7	-9	917	-5	0	394	-5	-9	165	24	-8	-12	24	-18	142	-18	18	-198	-17	-8	-61	-31	-33	-155
18321	40.60	37.00	North SW	-8	-9	905	-6	1	384	-4	-10	187	26	-10	-19	27	-21	153	-21	21	-216	-18	-9	-71	-34	-37	-172
18329	44.60	37.00	North SW	-11	-8	881	-7	1	363	-2	-14	236	29	-14	-29	33	-29	186	-27	29	-263	-19	-13	-91	-39	-49	-213
18336	46.60	37.00	North SW	-12	-9	866	-8	1	350	-2	-16	263	30	-17	-32	35	-33	207	-30	33	-293	-19	-15	-100	-41	-55	-237
18343	48.60	37.00	North SW	-14	-8	844	-9	1	334	-1	-17	292	32	-19	-33	38	-37	232	-32	37	-327	-19	-17	-110	-43	-59	-264
18350	50.60	37.00	North SW	-15	-5	822	-10	3	317	-1	-19	323	33	-22	-32	40	-44	263	-35	43	-367	-20	-19	-121	-45	-67	-296
18357	52.60	37.00	North SW	-16	1	798	-10	5	299	0	-22	356	34	-28	-29	42	-53	298	-36	52	-412	-20	-23	-131	-47	-79	-335
18364	54.60	37.00	North SW	-17	7	767	-11	8	279	0	-25	389	35	-34	-23	42	-62	337	-37	62	-462	-20	-26	-142	-48	-91	-379

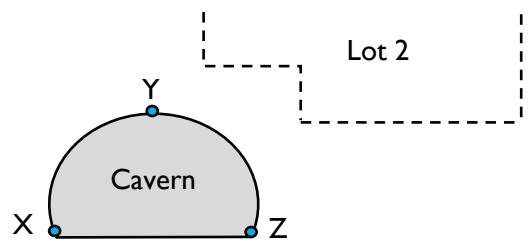
Appendix B

Finite Element Outputs of Cavern Assessment

Analysis Group I (Ia) - Total Vertical Displacement on Cavern Liner



Point X
Point Y
Point Z



by:	DL
date:	21/07/2023
approved:	DJC
scale:	NTS

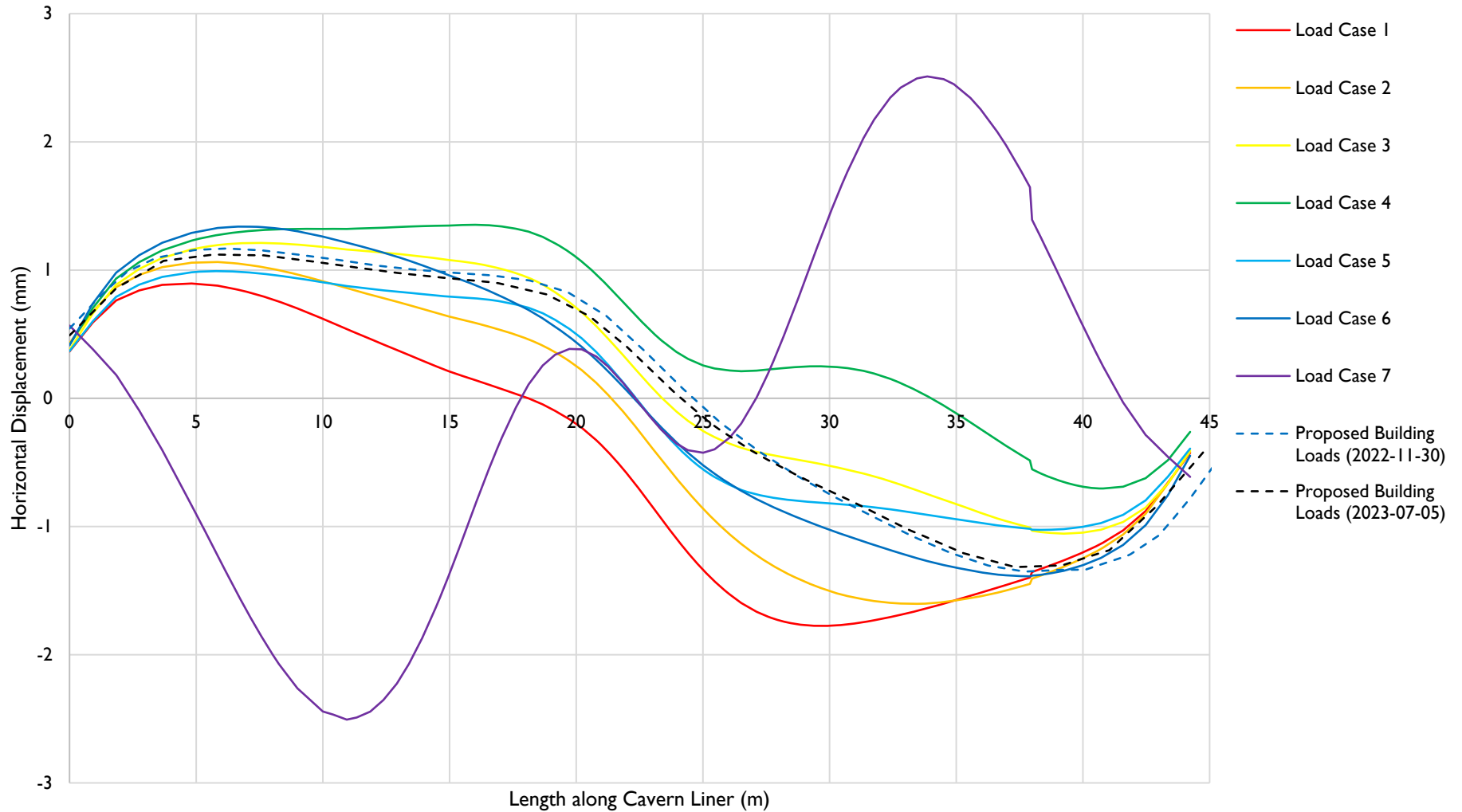
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project:	Albert Street Development
location:	Brisbane
title:	Finite Element Outputs
job no:	B01493-1



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figure: Ia

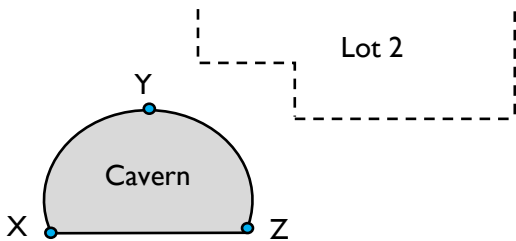
Analysis Group I (Ib) - Total Horizontal Displacement on Cavern Liner



Point X

Point Y

Point Z



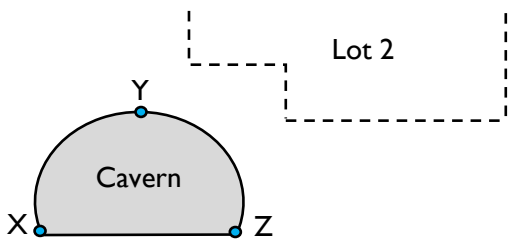
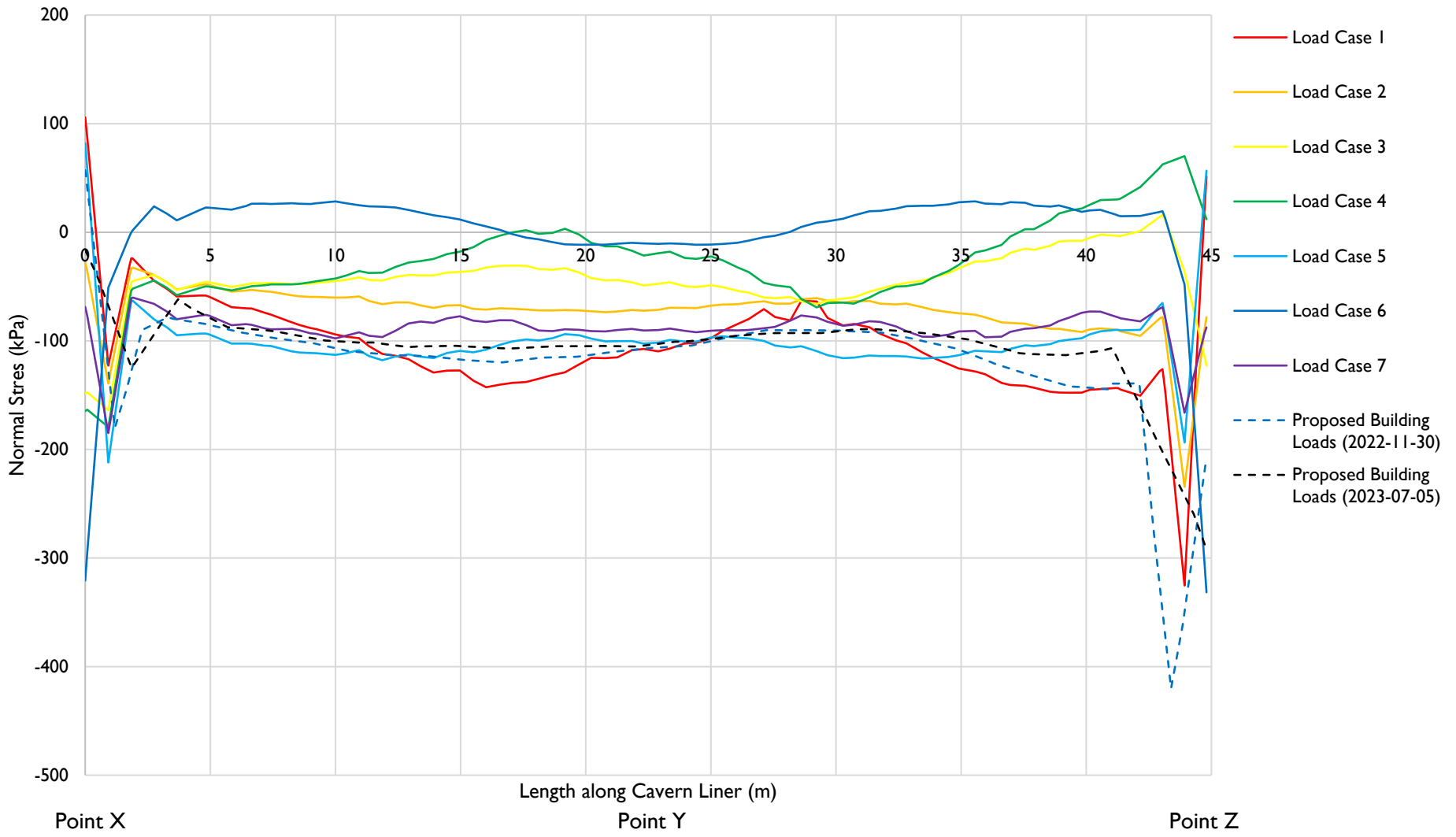
by:	DL
date:	21/07/2023
approved:	DJC
scale:	NTS

client:	RCP
project:	Albert Street Development
location:	Brisbane
title:	Finite Element Outputs
job no:	B01493-1



figure: 1b

Analysis Group I (Ic) - Total Normal Stress on Cavern Liner



by:	DL
date:	21/07/2023
approved:	DJC
scale:	NTS

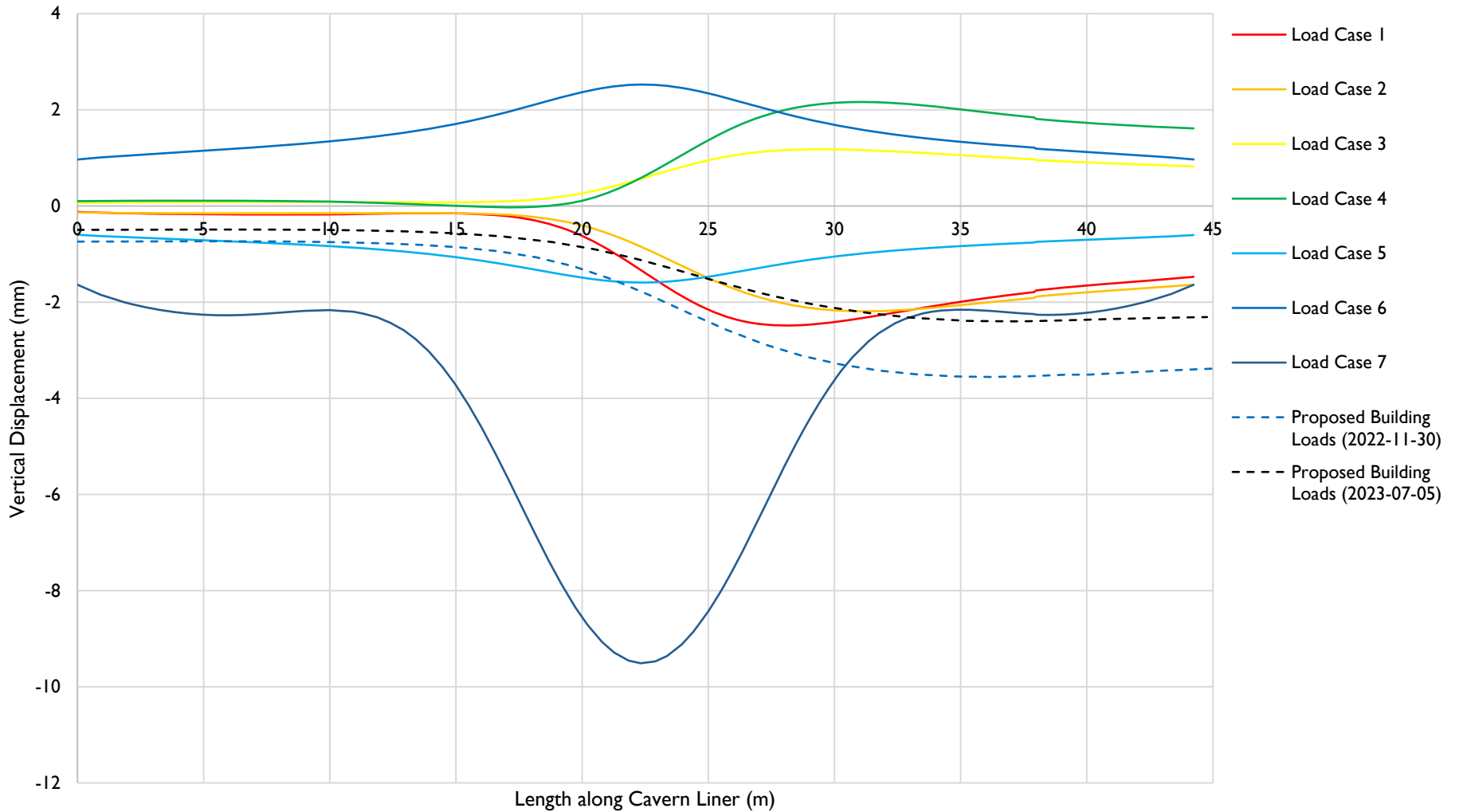
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location:	Brisbane
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job no:	B01493-1



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figure:	Ic
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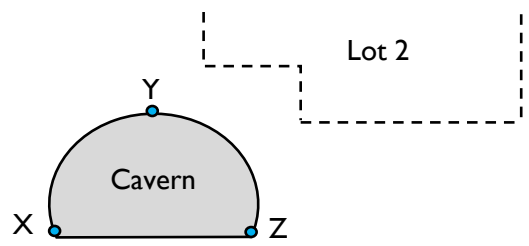
Analysis Group I (1d) - Change in Vertical Displacement on Cavern Liner



Point X

Point Y

Point Z



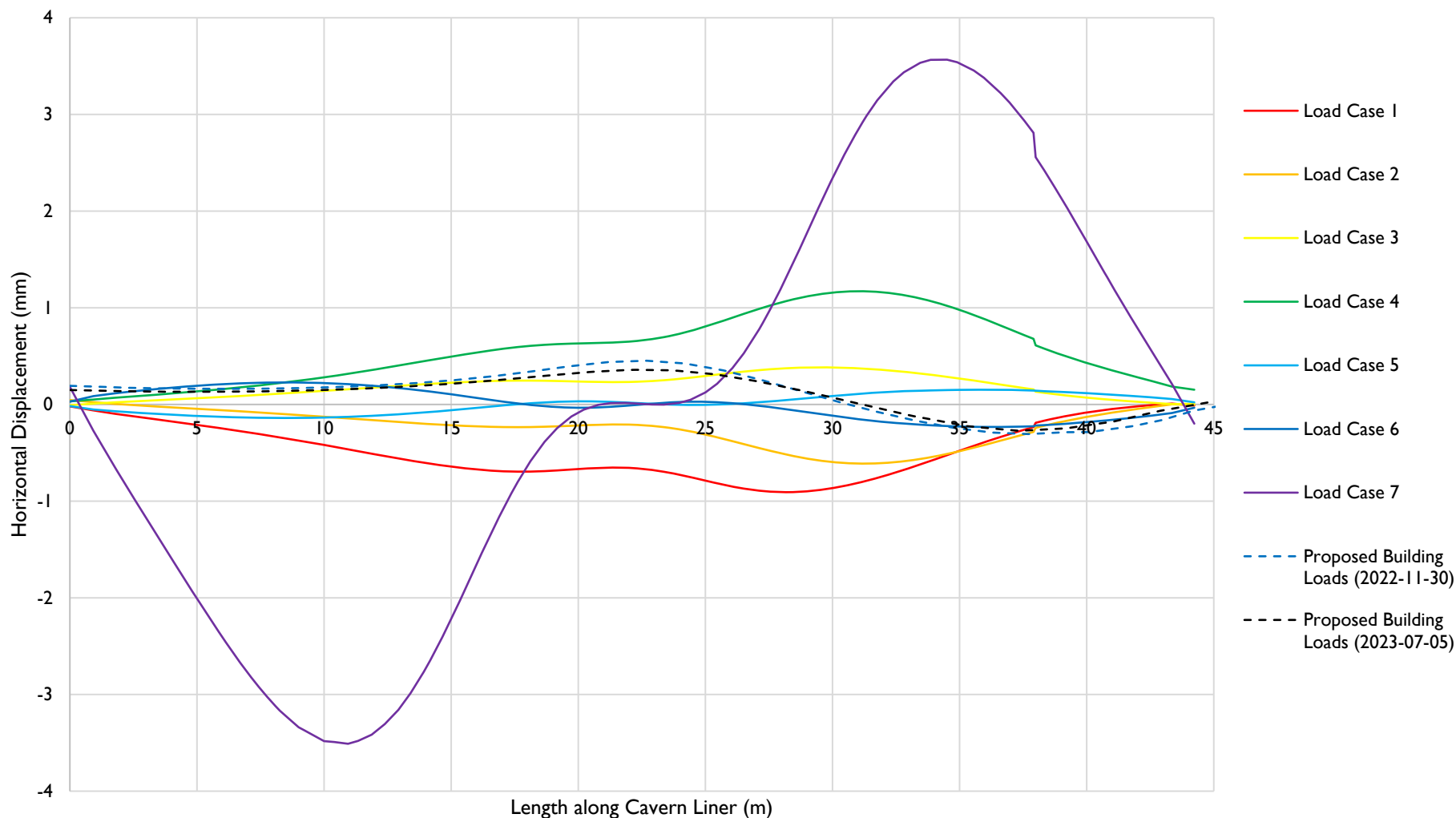
by:	DL
date:	25/05/2023
approved:	DJC
scale:	NTS

client:	RCP
project:	Albert Street Development
location:	Brisbane
title:	Finite Element Outputs
job no:	B01493-1



figure: 1d

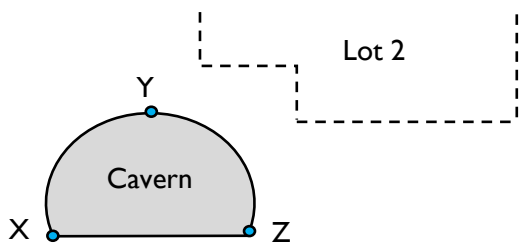
Analysis Group I (1e) - Change in Horizontal Displacement on Cavern Liner



Point X

Point Y

Point Z



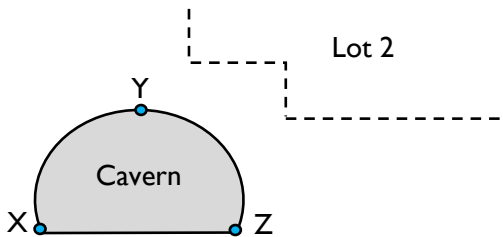
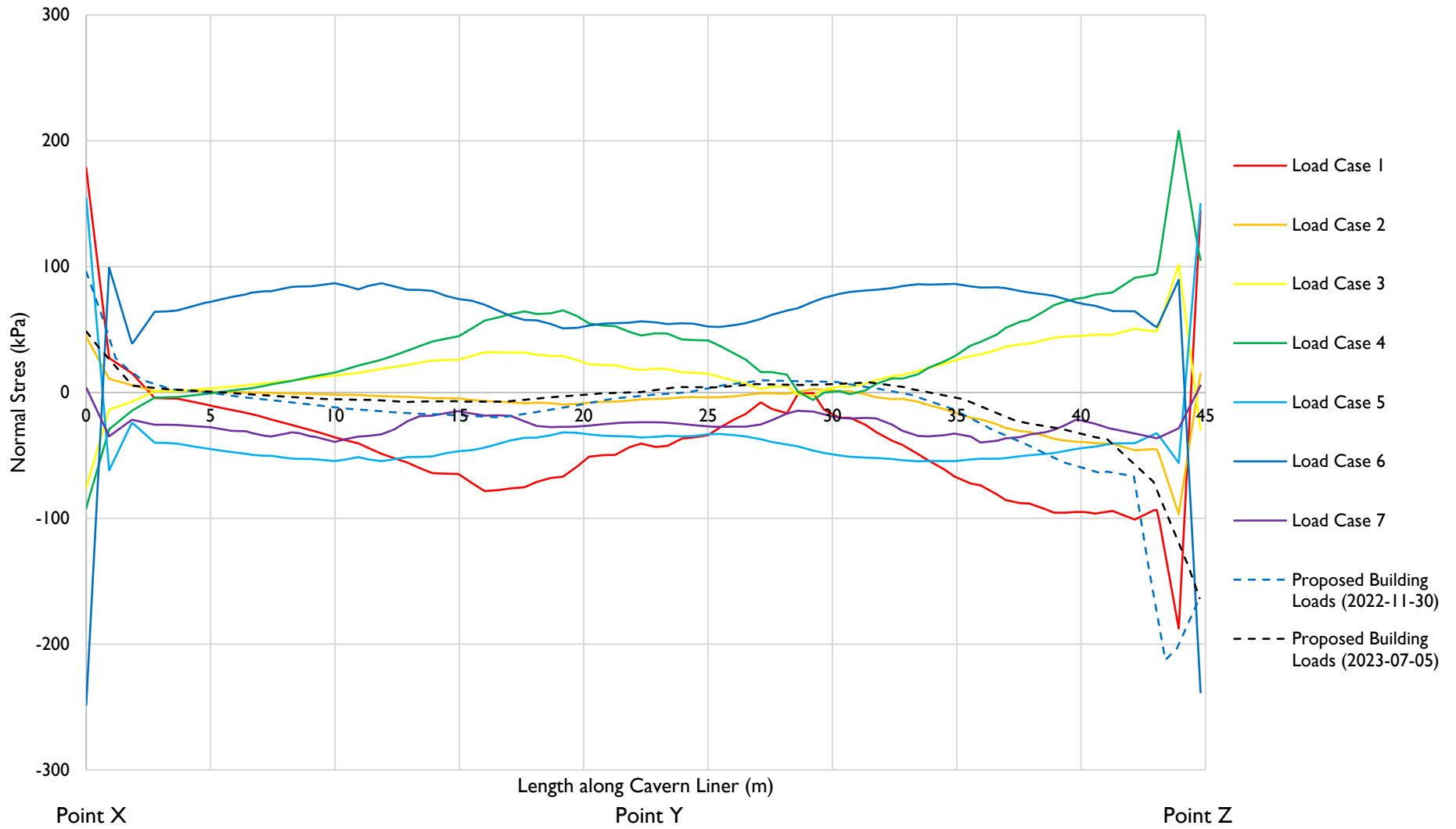
by:	DL
date:	25/05/2023
approved:	DJC
scale:	NTS

client:	RCP
project:	Albert Street Development
location:	Brisbane
title:	Finite Element Outputs
job no:	B01493-1



figure: 1e

Analysis Group I (If) - Change in Normal Stress on Cavern Liner



by:	DL
date:	25/05/2023
approved:	DJC
scale:	NTS

client:	RCP
project:	Albert Street Development
location:	Brisbane
title:	Finite Element Outputs
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figure: If