# GEOTECHNICAL REPORT

# GEOTECHNICAL SITE INVESTIGATION FOR THE PROPOSED NEW DEVELOPMENT OF ERF 12403, KNYSNA



# 27 JANUARY 2015

Prepared for: JAZZ SPIRIT 130 (PTY) LTD PO BOX 479 KNYSNA SOUTH AFRICA

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Ref No: 2014\Marike Vreken Town Planners\Report\Geotechnical Report 27.1.2015 Rev 0

#### Report review history:

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0	27.1.2015	AN	

#### Authors qualifications and affiliations:

Iain Paton is a professional engineering geologist with 15 years' experience in the mining, energy and construction industries and is registered with the South African Council for Natural and Scientific Professions (Pr Sci Nat # 400236/07), the South African Institute of Engineering and Environmental Geologists (SAIEG), the Geotechnical Division of the South African Institute of Civil Engineering (SAICE) and the Institute of Municipal Engineering of South Africa (IMESA).

#### Declaration of independence:

The author of this report is independent professional consultant with no vested interest in the project, other than remuneration for work associated with the compilation of this report.

#### General limitations:

- 1. The investigation has been conducted in accordance with generally accepted engineering practice, and the opinions and conclusions expressed in the report are made in good faith based on the information at hand at the time of the investigation.
- 2. The contents of this report are valid as of the date of preparation. However, changes in the condition of the site can occur over time as a result or either natural processes or human activity. In addition, advancements in the practice of geotechnical engineering and changes in applicable practice codes may affect the validity of this report. Consequently, this report should not be relied upon after an eclipsed period of one year without a review by this firm for verification of validity. This warranty is in lieu of all other warranties, either expressed or implied.
- 3. Unless otherwise stated, the investigation did not include any specialist studies, including but not limited to the evaluation or assessment of any potential environmental hazards or groundwater contamination that may be present.
- 4. The investigation is conducted within the constraints of the budget and time and therefore limited information was available. Although the confidence in the information is reasonably high, some variation in the geotechnical conditions should be expected during and after construction. The nature and extent of variations across the site may not become evident until construction. If variations then become apparent this could affect the proposed project, and it may be necessary to re-evaluate recommendations in this report. Therefore, it is recommend that Outeniqua Geotechnical Services is retained to provide specialist geotechnical engineering services during construction in order to observe compliance with the design concepts, specifications and recommendations and to allow design changes in the event that subsurface conditions differ from those anticipated prior to the start of construction. Any significant deviation from the expected geotechnical conditions should be brought to the author's attention for further investigation.
- 5. The assessment and interpretation of the geotechnical information and the design of structures and services and the management of risk is the responsibility of the appointed engineer.

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## 1. Introduction

## 1.1 Background information

A new mixed-use development is proposed on Erf 12403 Knysna, consisting of residential, commercial and retail spaces (see locality map in **Figure 1**). A preliminary geotechnical site investigation was carried out on the site in 2005 by Siyakhula Lab. Amongst other findings, this initial investigation encountered a sawdust dump on the site and, following several other specialist investigations, a follow-up geotechnical investigation was commissioned by the developers (this report) to determine the present geotechnical conditions and the extent and expected volumes of sawdust presently on the site.

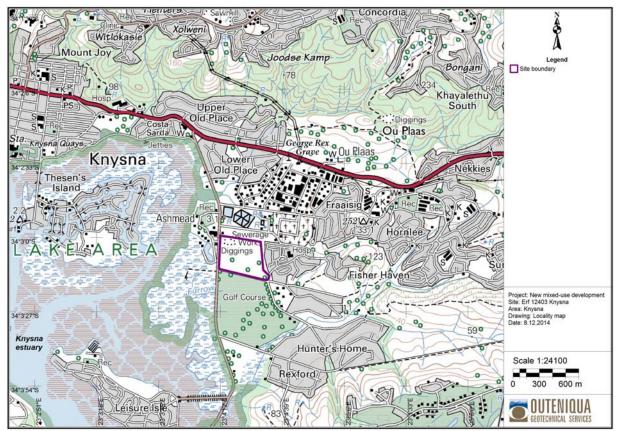


Figure 1: Locality map

## 1.2 Terms of reference

The scope of works is to conduct a geotechnical site investigation for the proposed development, with special focus on the presence of a possible sawdust dump.

The proposed methodology is as follows:

- Review all available information on the geology and geotechnical nature of the site;
- Conduct a subsurface investigation, consisting of 17 test pits (using a TLB), insitu penetration tests and laboratory tests;
- Delineate any uncontrolled fill and estimate the volume thereof;

• Compile a concise report providing all relevant information gained from the investigation and recommendations for the design of the proposed civil infrastructure and structures.

## 1.3 Information available

The following reports were available for perusal:

- Preliminary Geotechnical Report by Siyakhula Lab, dated 18 October 2005;
- "Potential impact of sawdust dump on a natural wetland, Knysna" by Allanson Associates, dated 13 July 1995;
- "George Rex Development: Groundwater Assessment" by WSP, dated September 2006.

The following maps and plans were available for reference purposes and are reproduced in the report:

- Digital raster geological map of the area;
- Digital aerial photo imagery from Google Earth and the Directorate of Surveys & Mapping;
- Digital topo-cadastral data sets obtained from the Directorate of Surveys & Mapping.

## 1.4 Site description

The site is located along George Rex Drive in Knysna which is a causeway that was constructed many decades along the edge of the Knysna estuary (see **Figure 2**). The site is 19.5Ha in extent and is characterised by fairly flat terrain (<1:100) which drains very slowly in a south and westerly direction into the Knysna estuary. Surface ponding of rainwater was noted in many areas which restricted access across site with machinery. Approximately 7Ha of the site consists of a permanent marsh/wetland and the central portion of the site is usually dry and covered by grass and scattered alien trees. The site is vacant with the exception of one derelict small house (see **Figure 3**).



Figure 2: Aerial photo of site



Figure 3: View across site towards the south (note small dwelling in centre)

## 2. Methods of investigation

## 2.1 Preliminary studies

A desk study of available information was conducted prior to the subsurface investigation. This exercise included a review of maps, plans and existing reports on the

geotechnical and physical nature of the site. A site walkover survey was also undertaken to validate the available data and collect additional information pertaining surface processes, topography and site accessibility.

## 2.2 Subsurface investigation

The subsurface nature of the site was investigated using the following methods:

- Seventeen test pits were excavated in a semi-random pattern across the site with a TLB/Backhoe to an approximate depth of 2m. The test pits were logged, photographed and sampled according to standard methods. Refer to **Appendix 2** for details.
- Laboratory tests were conducted on selected soil samples taken from test pits. Refer to **Appendix 3** for details.
- Dynamic Cone Penetrometer (DCP) tests were conducted from natural ground level (NGL) at all test pit positions. Refer to **Appendix 4**.

## 3. Results of the investigation

#### 3.1 Geology

The site is underlain by alluvial and estuarine deposits of Quaternary age (see **Figure 4**). These deposits are associated with the Knysna estuary and are typically unconsolidated sandy soils with variable amounts of silt and clay and occasional marine invertebrate shells. These Quaternary deposits overlie conglomerate, sandstone and siltstone of the Uitenhage Group and/or quartzitic sandstone of the Table Mountain Group at unknown depths, but which are exposed on the hills surrounding the Knysna Basin.

34100 34205 3405 3405 3405 3405 3405 3405 3405 34	re Landing Strip Thesen's Island Breition Breiti		Legend Site location
	Allevial valler deposits Alleviale vallei-afsettings rxeo gunes and gune ock Gevestigde duine en duingesteente	····	Project: New mixed-use development
Enon and similar younger deposits Enon en soortgelyke jonger afsettings	Conglomerzie, szadstose, ulitatose, clay Konglomerzat, szadstose, silástee, klei	Ke	Site: Erf 12403 Knysna Area: Knysna Drawing: Geological map Date: 8.12.2014
Baviaanskloof	Feldspathic sandstone Veldspatiese sandsteen	56	000.0.12.2014
Kouga	Whitsh.wathering quarts sandstone, medium to coarse grained, quartitile, foldapathic near top, profusely cross-bedded, subordinate shale Witherig-verwerende kwartssandstoen, middel- tot grofkorretrig, kwartsities, veldspalies naby bokant, sterk kruisgelaapd, ondergevakties skalie	Sk	Scale 1:80170
Tchando	Brownish-weathering sandstone, fine to cearse grained; shale Bruinerig-verwerende sandstoen, hm- tot großkorrefrig: skalie	St	0 0.5 1 1.5 2 2.5 km
Cedarberg	Shale, arenaceous shale Skalie, sanderige skalie	Or	
Peninsula	Whitsh-weathering quartz sandstone, medium to coarse grained, quartzitic and massive Witterig- verwerende kwartssandsteen, middel- tot großkerreirig, kwartsities en massief	Op	GEOTECHNICAL SERVICES

Figure 4: Geological map

#### 3.2 Geotechnical data

#### 3.2.1 Soil types

The typical insitu soil profile encountered in the test pits is recorded as follows:

- 0-400mm: Moist to very moist, dark brown, loose, intact, CLAYEY SILTY FINE SAND, transported colluvium (topsoil organic rich);
- 400-1000mm: Moist, light brown mottled light red orange, loose-medium dense, intact, slightly SILTY FINE SAND, transported fine alluvium;
- 1000-1500mm: Very moist, light-dark grey, medium dense, intact, SAND, transported (estuarine/alluvium);
- >1500mm: Wet, dark grey, medium dense, intact, SAND, transported (estuarine – some shells present).

DCP tests indicate variable levels of consistency but there is a general trend of improvement with depth, although one or two results indicate loose soil with low bearing capacity down to 1.4m. The water table can also negatively affect the DCP results and this should be taken into consideration when analyzing the results. Nevertheless, compaction of the founding medium will definitely be required to reduce settlement.

There is a small isolated heap of superficial sawdust on the site, as indicated on the geotechnical map (**Figure 5**) at TP8. The estimated area of the heap is 400m<sup>2</sup> and the average thickness is estimated at 500mm, therefore the insitu volume (excluding bulking) is estimated at 200m<sup>3</sup>. This material is unsuitable for engineering purposes and should ideally be removed or spread very thinly (<100mm thick) out across the site.

Environmental input is recommended.

There is also a heap of fill material indicated on the geotechnical map at TP11 which appears to be a mix of soil & sawdust. This heap is estimated to be 2400m<sup>2</sup> with an average thickness of 1m, therefore the insitu volume (excluding bulking) is estimated at 2400m<sup>3</sup>. It is estimated that 50% of this fill can be selected out for general fill purposes during construction, but will require further testing.

There is a large heap of imported fill soil indicated on the geotechnical map near TP17 which appears to be mainly soil (possibly imported from excavations at the Knysna Mall in about 2003). This heap is estimated to be 9400m<sup>2</sup> with an average thickness of 2m, therefore the insitu volume (excluding bulking) is estimated at 18800m<sup>3</sup>. It is estimated that 80% of this fill can be selected out for general fill purposes during construction. Large blocks of concrete may have to be crushed or used as rock fill.



Figure 5: Geotechnical map

#### 3.2.2 Groundwater

The permanent (fluctuating) water table was encountered at a depth range of 1.4m-2.0m below natural ground level (NGL). The water table level measurements in test pits indicate slight variations across the site with an average depth of 1.6m below ground surface, as indicated in **Table 1**. The sidewalls of the test pits caved in due to the saturated sand which has no cohesion.

Test position	Water table depth
TP1	1.8
TP2	1.6
TP3	1.5
TP4	1.5
TP5	1.1
TP6	1.5
TP7	1.8
TP8	1.6
TP9	1.5
TP10	1.6
TP11	2.0
TP12	1.8
TP13	1.6
TP14	1.4
TP15	1.5
TP16	1.6
TP17	-
AVE	1.6

 Table 1: Water table levels recorded in test pits (in meters)

#### 3.2.3 Laboratory test results on soil

Samples of soil types were collected from test pits for Foundation Indicator tests to classify the soils in terms of grading, Atterberg limits, moisture content and potential expansivity. The results are summarised in **Table 2**.

Test Pit	Sample Depth	Att	erberg L	imits	01	Silt	Sand	Gravel	MC *	USC**	PE***
No	(mm)	ΡΙ	LL	LS	Clay	Clay Silt		Graver	WC "	DSC **	PE
TP2	250-800	4	17	2	25	64	10	1	19.3	CL-ML	LOW
TP4	300- 1500	NP	NP	0	13	28	59	0	22.3	SM	LOW
TP7	400- 1400	NP	NP	0	14	50	36	0	16.9	ML	LOW
TP9	0-400	5	27	3	18	37	45	0	39.9	ML	LOW

 Table 2: Summary of results of Foundation Indicator tests

\*Moisture Content \*\*Universal Soil Classification \*\*\*Potential Expansivity

The tests indicate that the soils are generally not too problematic but are fine grained and can be classified according to the USC system under the following categories:

CL-ML – Clayey silts of low plasticity; SM – Silty sands with non-plastic fines; ML – Silts or silty fine sands of low plasticity.

The soils generally display low potential expansiveness and the predicted heave is negligible.

A representative sample of surficial soil was collected at TP14 for Mod. AASHTO density, CBR and Indicator tests to determine the subgrade potential for road-building purposes. A representative sample was also taken at TP17 of the fill stockpile to determine the suitability of this material for selected filling purposes. A summary of the results is shown in **Table 3**.

Test	Sample			CBR at			Swell (%)		Swell	Swell	Swell	Swell	Swell	Swell	Swell	Swell	Swell	PI		MDD/	TRH14
Pit No	Depth (mm)	100 %	<b>98%</b>	<b>9</b> 5%	<b>93</b> %	90%			(%)	) GM	ОМС	Class									
TP14	0-300	28	23	17	12	6	0.91	SP	0.86	1852/11.6	G10										
TP17	0-2100	8	7	6	5	4	1.09	NP	1.52	2116/9.1	G10										

 Table 3: Summary of Mod/CBR/Indicator test results

The tests indicate that the roadbed quality is marginal (borderline G10/G9) and will tend to become saturated, soft and muddy in wet periods. The fill from the stockpile is also marginal quality with an unusually low CBR value. Further tests may prove better material further into the stockpile as visually it appears promising as a source of fill material.

#### 4. Recommendations

#### 4.1 Earthworks and Foundations

The soil types are potentially compressible under load (estimated S1 category) and will require good compaction to safely carry even single storey masonry structures. The recommended foundation system is reinforced shallow strip foundations or light rafts on insitu sands, compacted to minimum 95% Mod. AASHTO density, with bearing pressures limited to 100kPa. Foundations with heavier loads (e.g. triple storey buildings or bridges) may involve piling or engineered soil rafts and specialist geotechnical input is recommended. It is recommended that initial compaction of the entire site is undertaken during earthworks phase with a heavy padfoot roller to prove soft spots and improve the density of the upper soil layers.

Structural filling material under floor slabs should be imported G7 and compacted to a minimum of 95% of the Mod AASHTO density, or as directed by the engineer. Floor slabs should be lightly reinforced.

The following additional recommendations are provided:

- Strip all organic and foreign material (rubbish and rubble) over footprint areas.
- No structures should be placed on uncontrolled fill.

- Uncontrolled fill should be carted to spoil or recompacted as directed by the engineer.
- Localised depressions requiring filling should be filled with suitable local or imported material and compacted to the same degree and level as the surrounding density.
- Do not try to compact saturated soil. Rather rip and dry or remove and replace.
- Foundation trenches should be inspected by the engineer to approve founding conditions, such as soil types, density and moisture levels.
- Due to the low-lying nature of the site, it is recommended that floor levels should be raised to prevent flooding and damp problems associated with a shallow water table.

#### 4.2 Roads and services

The *in situ* roadbed is a marginal quality (borderline G9-10) and allowance should be made in the design for a selected layer. The following recommendations are provided for the preparation of the subgrade:

- Cut roadbed to line and level;
- Proof roll (minimum 5 passes with a 10ton roller) to identify soft areas;
- Scarify and compact to 93% of Mod. AASHTO density, or remove soft or wet soil and reinstate with imported G7 quality material, or suitably drier *in situ* soil;
- Compact roadbed to a minimum depth of 150 mm to 93% of Mod. AASHTO density. Recommended moisture content during rolling is optimum moisture content (OMC) minus 2-3%.

The road layerworks recommendations are provided in **Table 4** as a guide for the design of internal, lightly trafficked roads.

Pipe bedding and backfill materials for buried pipes should consist of free-draining, noncohesive granular material graded between 0.6 and 19mm. Pipe cradle material should be selected and placed in accordance with SABS1200LB.

Layer	Material	Thickness	Required Compaction
Roadbed	<i>In situ</i> soil G9/10	150mm	93% Mod AASHTO
Selected Subgrade	Imported G7	150mm	93% Mod AASHTO
Subbase	Imported G5	150mm	95% Mod AASHTO
Base	Imported G4/2	150mm	98% Mod AASHTO
Seal	Cape Seal	13/19mm	TBD by engineer
	OR		
Roadbed	<i>In situ</i> soil G9/10	150mm	93% Mod AASHTO
Selected Subgrade	Imported G7	150mm	93% Mod AASHTO
Subbase	Imported G5	150mm	95% Mod AASHTO
Bedding	Clean bedding sand	20mm	100% Mod AASHTO
Paving	Interlocking concrete pavers	60/80mm	-

 Table 4: Road layerworks recommendations

## 5. Site drainage

The soil has a medium to low permeability and persistent rainfall will tend to pond on surface (see **Figure 6**). Effective storm water systems will therefore be required to accommodate flood events recurring every 10 years. A well-planned road layout can significantly reduce stormwater system costs. Raised barrier kerbs, mountable or semi-mountable kerbs or open side drains (swales) along roads are recommended in order to evacuate storm water. Regularly spaced inlets are recommended to prevent storm water from overtopping kerbs and flowing into adjacent properties. Subsoil drains along roads are not deemed necessary.



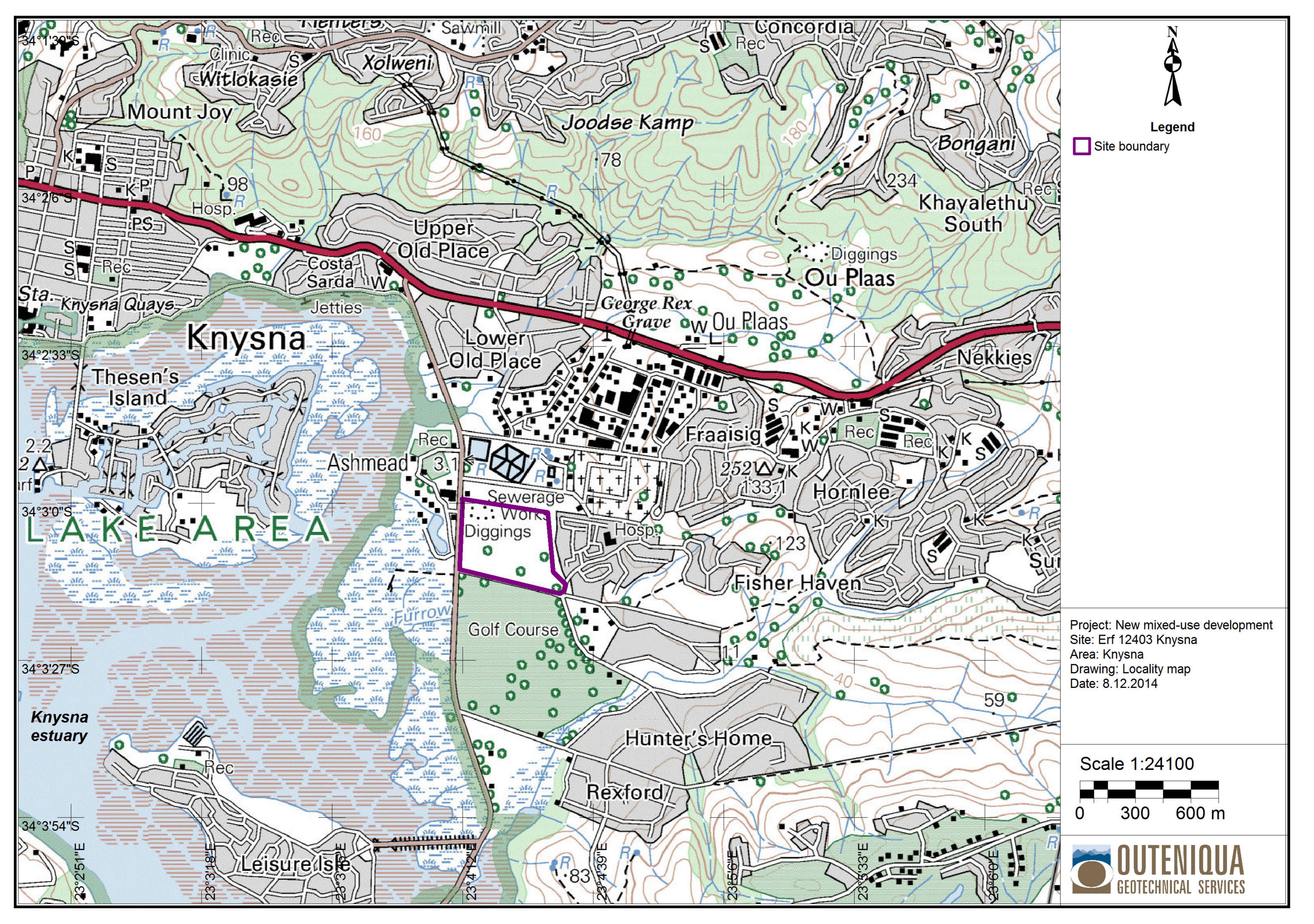
Figure 6: Photo of standing water on site after rains

## 6. Conclusions

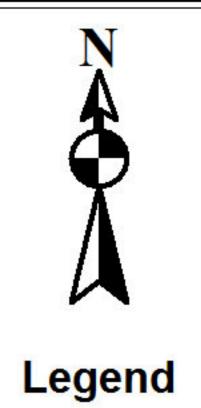
The site investigation indicates that the geology and geotechnical nature of the site is generally considered suitable for the proposed development and that no insurmountable geotechnical constraints are expected to impact on the project feasibility. Recommendations based on the findings of the investigation are provided for consideration by the design engineers.

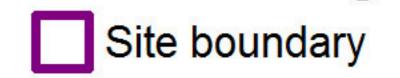
Appendix 1

Maps

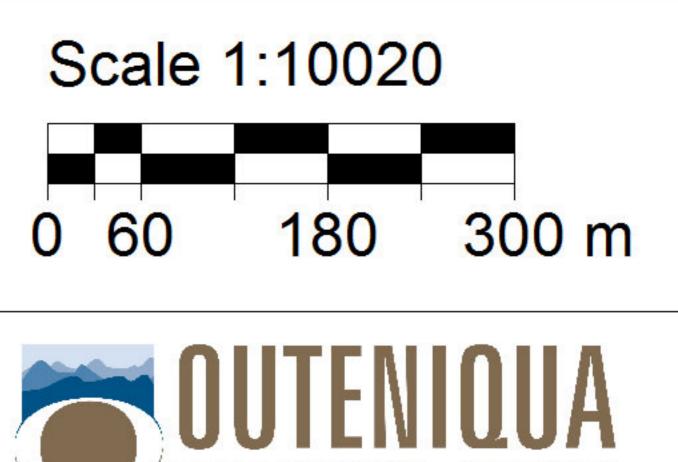




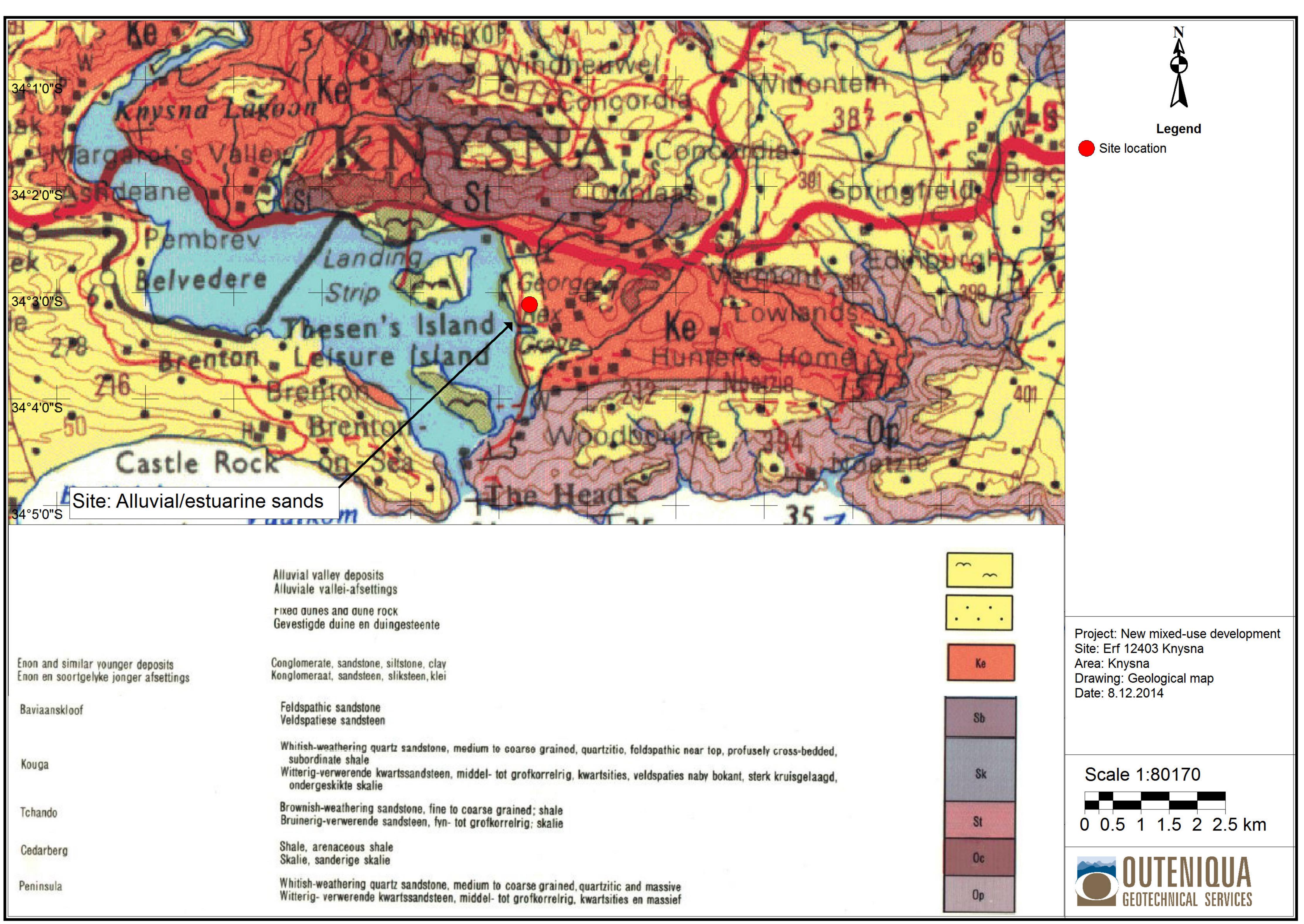




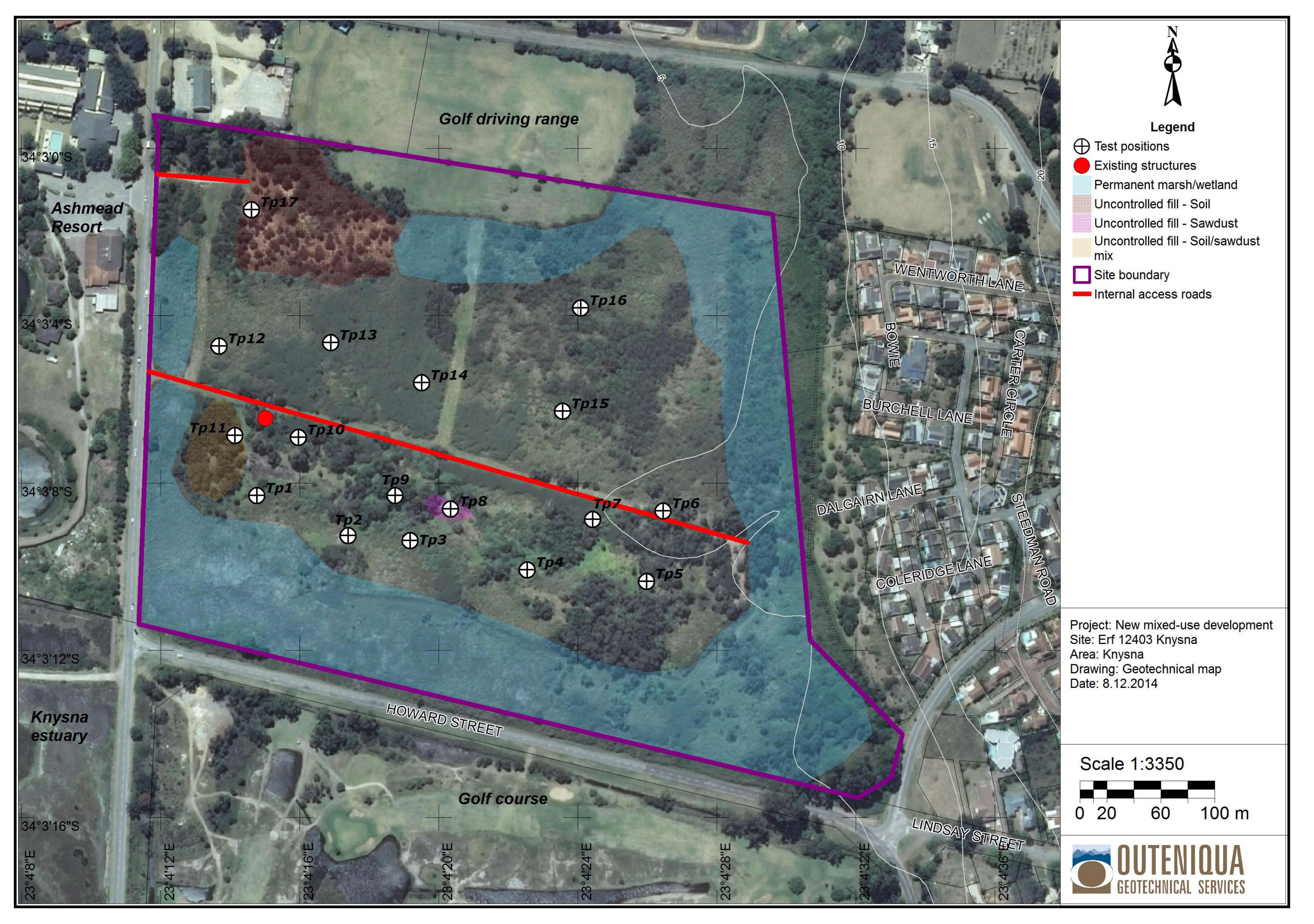
Project: New mixed-use development Site: Erf 12403 Knysna Area: Knysna Drawing: Aerial photo map Date: 8.12.2014



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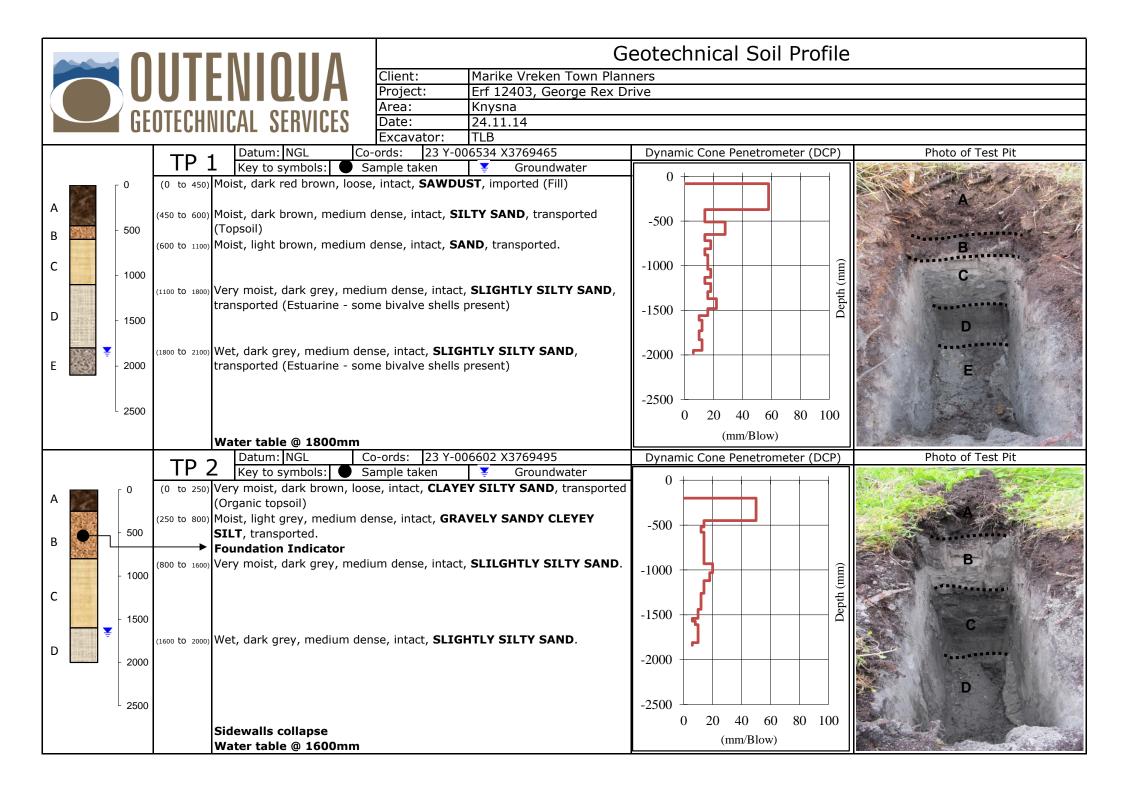


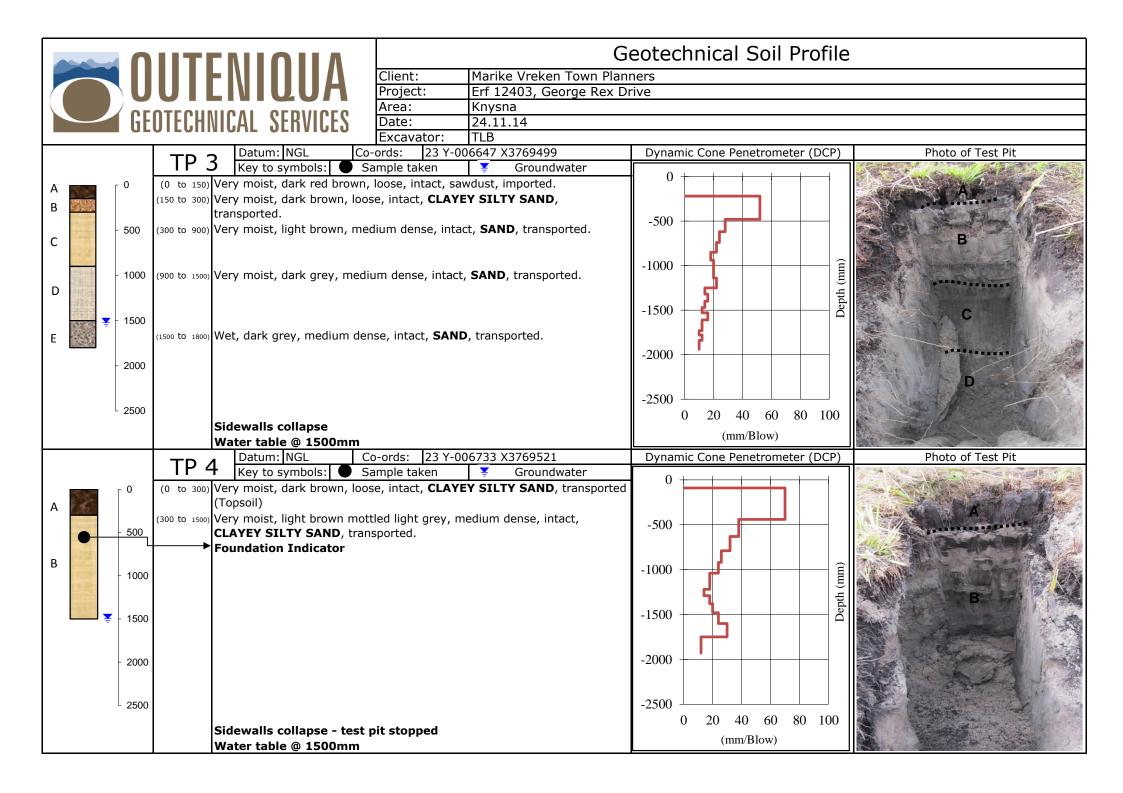


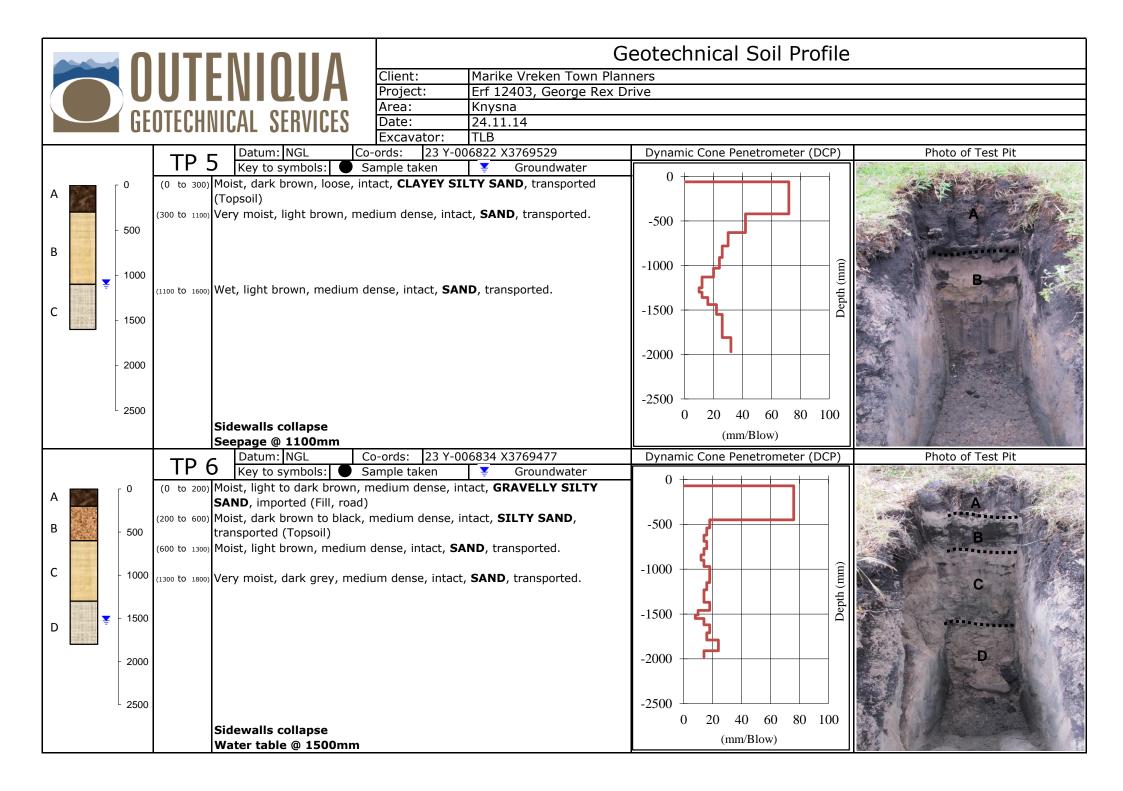


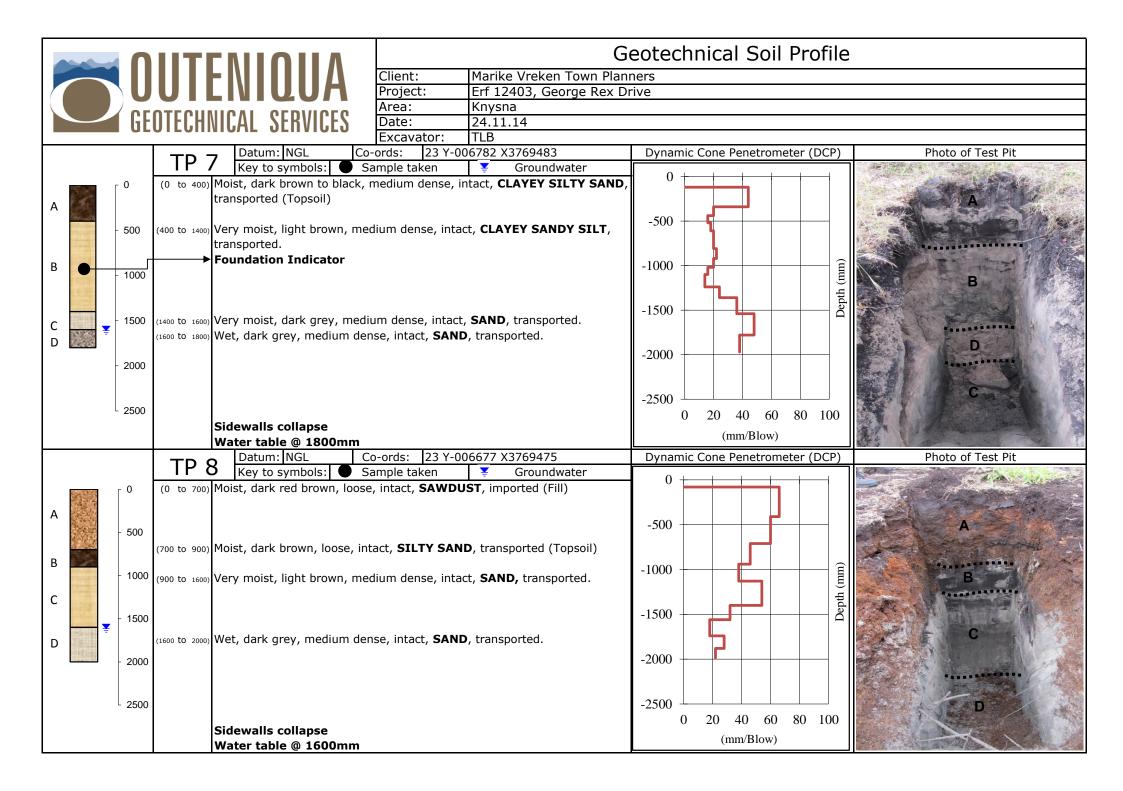
Appendix 2

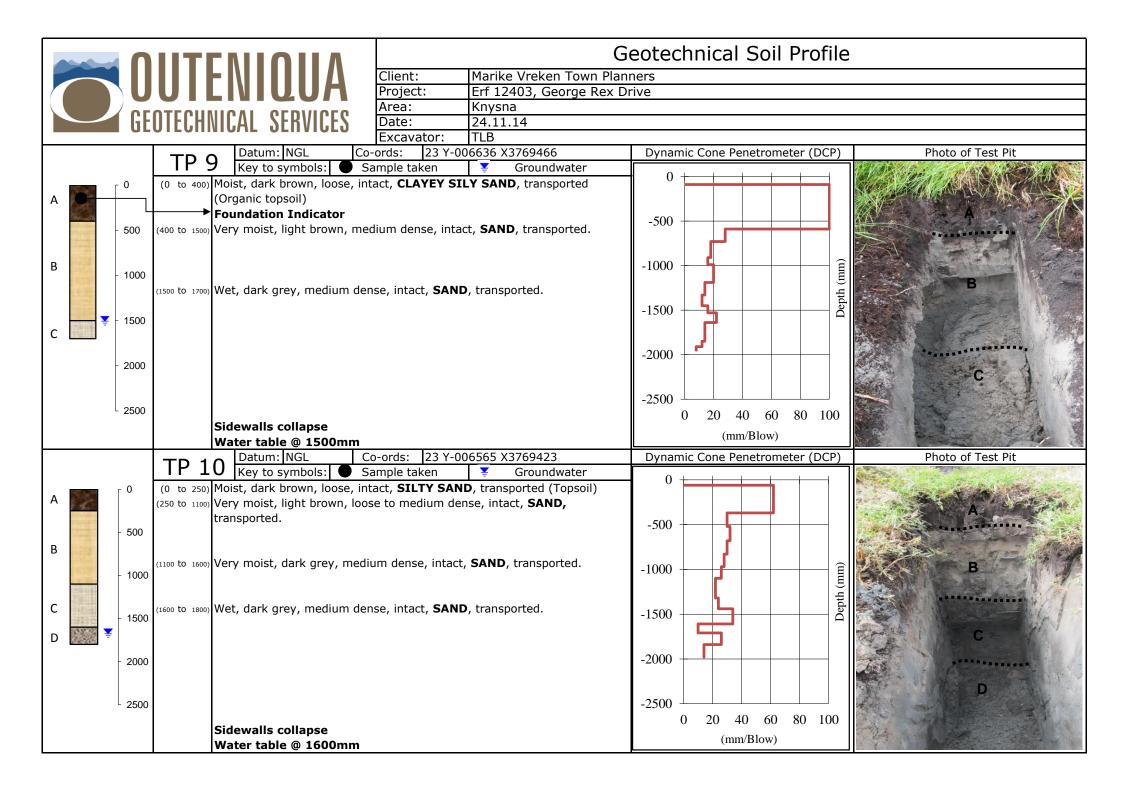
Test pit profiles

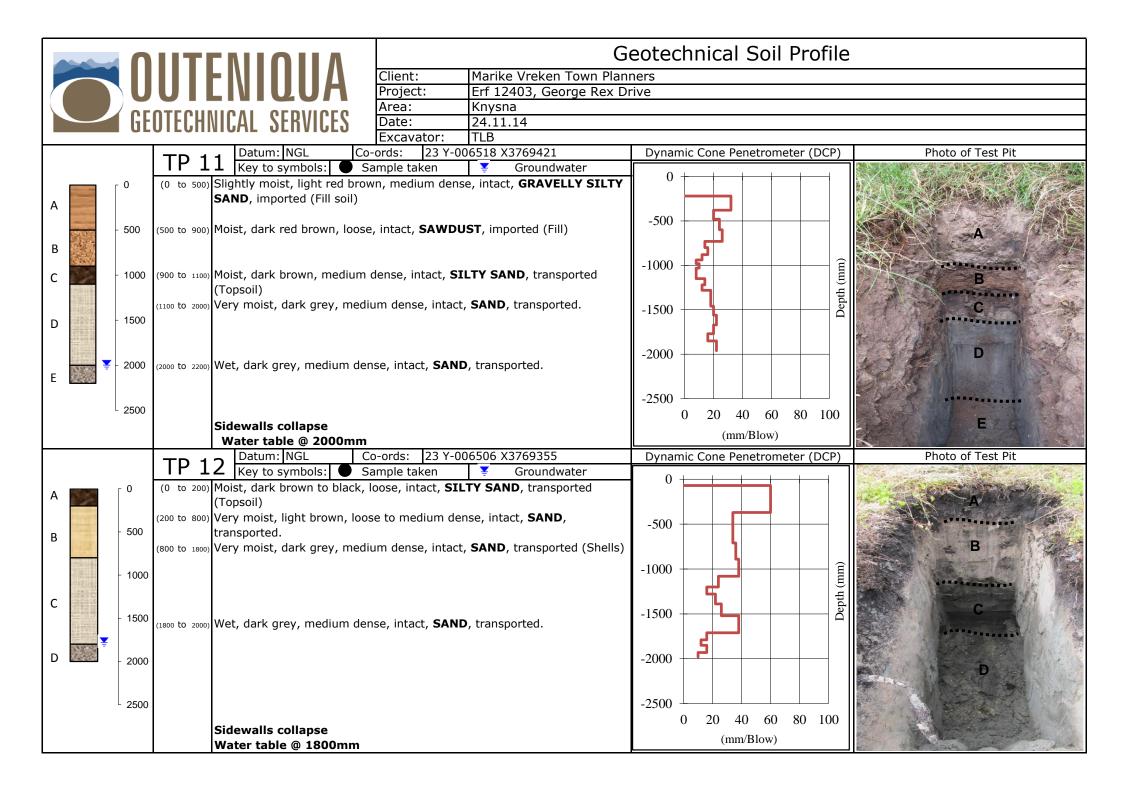


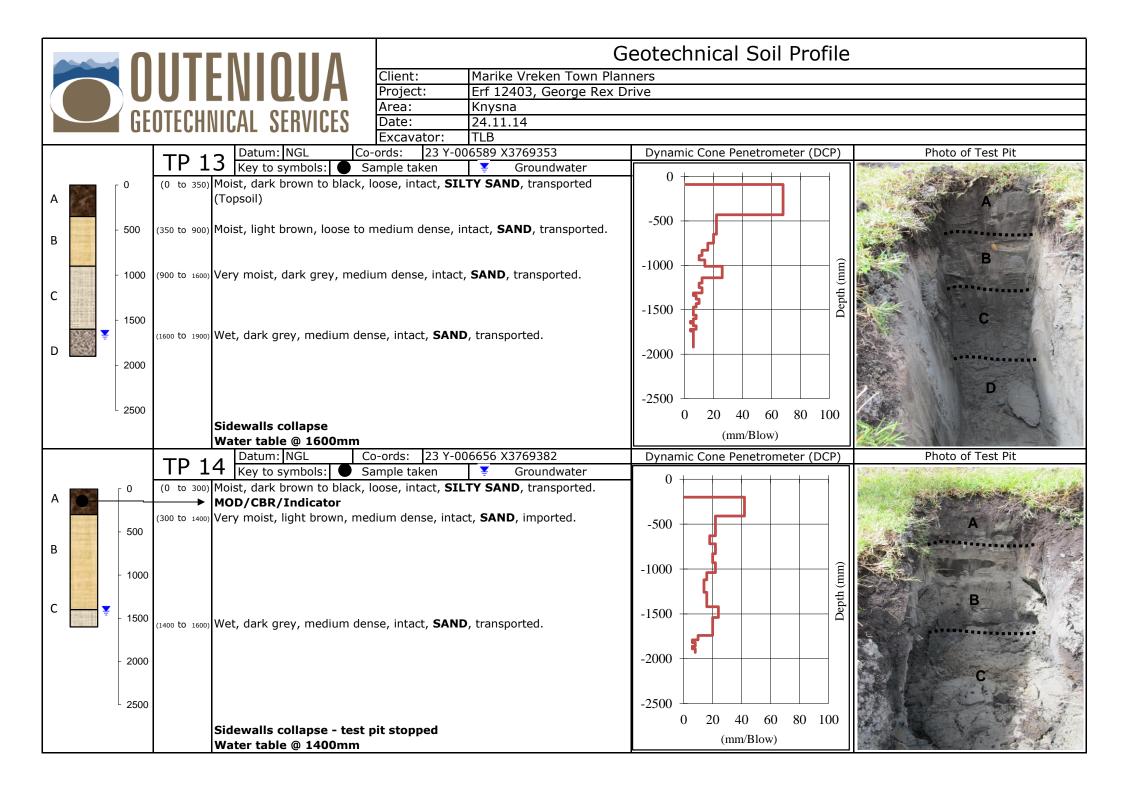


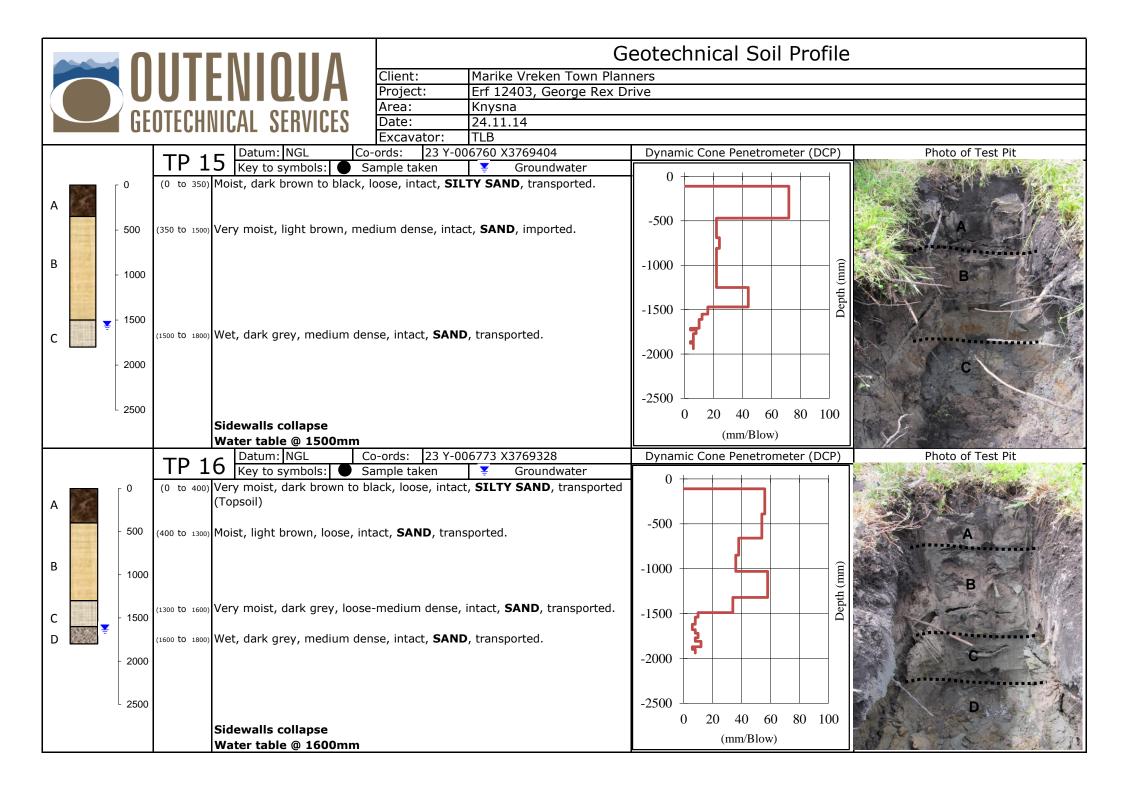












0 (0 to 2100) Slightly moist, light to dark	Client:Marike Vreken Town PlantProject:Erf 12403, George Rex DrArea:KnysnaDate:24.11.14Excavator:TLB•ords:23 Y-006530 X3769255ample taken¥ Groundwater	Dynamic Cone Penetrometer (DCP)	Photo of Test Pit
Profile taken of slot into f	ill heap	(mm/Blow)	

Appendix 3

Lab test data



Registration No. 95/07742/07

6 Mirrorball Street, George : PO Box 3186, George Industria, 6536

Tel: 044 8743274 : Fax: 044 8745779 : e-mail: llewelyn@outeniqualab.co.za

	Marike Vreken Town Planners	Project :	Erf 12403 - George Rex Drive - Knysna
Customer :	PO Box 479	Date Received :	09/12/14
Customer.	Knysna	Date Reported :	12/01/15
	6570	Req. Number :	3880/14
Attention :	Andries Fourie	No. of Pages :	1/5

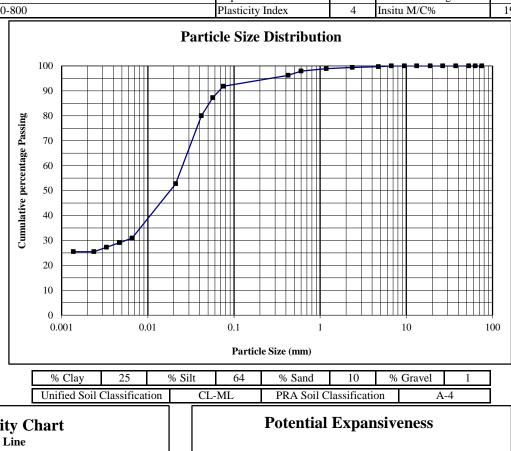
#### <u>TEST REPORT</u>

## FOUNDATION INDICATOR - (TMH 1 Method A1(a), A2, A3, A4, A5) & (ASTM Method D422)

Material Description:	Light Grey Yellow Clayey Silt	Sample Number:		58674	
Position:	TP2	Liquid Limit	17	Linear Shrinkage	2
Depth:	250-800	Plasticity Index	4	Insitu M/C%	19.3

Sieve Size(mm)	% Passing	
75.0	100	
63.0	100	
53.0	100	
37.5	100	
26.5	100	
19.0	100	
13.2	100	
9.5	100	
6.7	100	
4.75	100	
2.36	99	
1.18	99	
0.600	98	
0.425	96	
0.075	92	
0.0568	87	
0.0418	80	
0.0210	53	
0.0066	31	
0.0047	29	
0.0033	27	
0.0024	25	
0.0014	25	

DUTENIQUA



40

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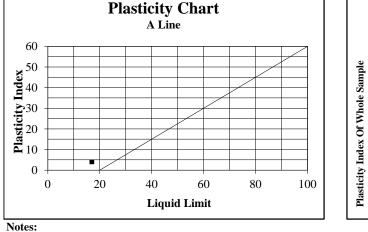
20

10

0

0

LOW



· Specimens delivered to Outeniqua Lab in good order.

80

60

ERY HIGH

LOW

40

**Clay Fraction Of Whole Sample** 

HIGH

MEDIUM

20

L Heathcote (Director) For Outeniqua Lab (Pty) Ltd.

1. Sampling falls outside the scope of Outeniqua Lab's SANAS accreditation.

2. The test results are reported with an approximate 95% level of confidence.

3. This report (with attachments) is the correct record of all measurements made, and may not be reproduced other than with full written approval from the Technical Director of Outeniqua Lab (Pty) Ltd.

4. Results reported in this Test Report relate only to the items tested and are an indication only of the sample provided and/or taken.

5. Measuring Equipment, traceable to National Standards is used where applicable.



OUTENIQUA LAB (Pty) Ltd Materials Testing Laboratory Registration No. 95/07742/07

6 Mirrorball Street, George : PO Box 3186, George Industria, 6536

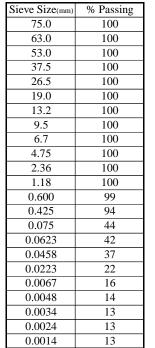
Tel: 044 8743274 : Fax: 044 8745779 : e-mail: llewelyn@outeniqualab.co.za

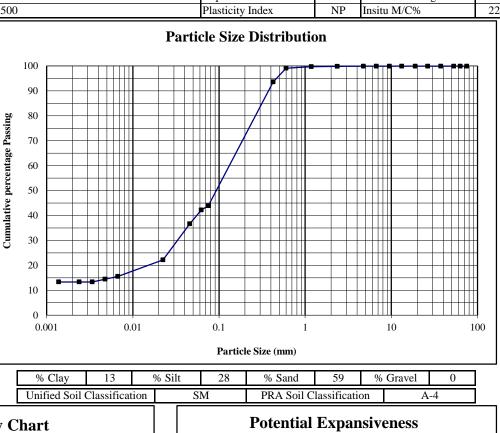
	Marike Vreken Town Planners	Project :	Erf 12403 - George Rex Drive - Knysna
Customer :	PO Box 479	Date Received :	09/12/14
Customer.	Knysna	Date Reported :	12/01/15
	6570	Req. Number :	3880/14
Attention :	Andries Fourie	No. of Pages :	2/5

#### TEST REPORT

## FOUNDATION INDICATOR - (TMH 1 Method A1(a), A2, A3, A4, A5) & (ASTM Method D422)

Material Description:	Light Brown-Light Grey Silty Sand	Sample Number:	58675		
Position:	TP4	Liquid Limit	NP	Linear Shrinkage	0
Depth:	300-1500	Plasticity Index	NP	Insitu M/C%	22.3





40

30

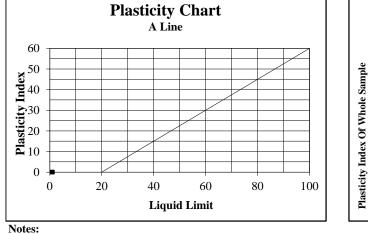
20

10

0

0

LOW



• Specimens delivered to Outeniqua Lab in good order.

80

60

VERY HIGH

LOW

40

**Clay Fraction Of Whole Sample** 

HIGH

MEDIUM

20

L Heathcote (Director) For Outeniqua Lab (Pty) Ltd.

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# OUTENIQUA LAB (Pty) Ltd Materials Testing Laboratory

Registration No. 95/07742/07

6 Mirrorball Street, George : PO Box 3186, George Industria, 6536

Tel: 044 8743274 : Fax: 044 8745779 : e-mail: llewelyn@outeniqualab.co.za

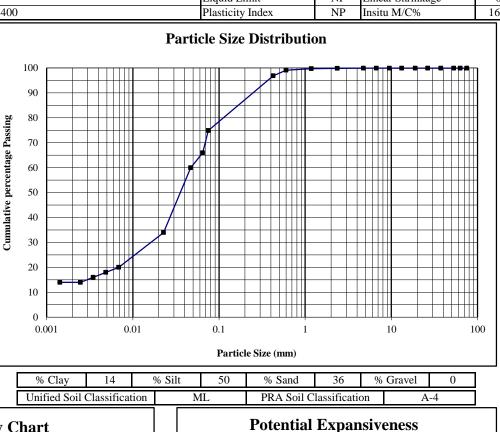
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	PO Box 479	Date Received :	09/12/14
	Knysna	Date Reported :	12/01/15
	6570	Req. Number :	3880/14
Attention :	Andries Fourie	No. of Pages :	3/5

#### <u>TEST REPORT</u>

#### FOUNDATION INDICATOR - (TMH 1 Method A1(a),A2,A3,A4,A5) & (ASTM Method D422)

Material Description:	Light Brown Sandy Silt	Sample Number:	58676		
Position:	TP7	Liquid Limit	NP	Linear Shrinkage	0
Depth:	400-1400	Plasticity Index	NP	Insitu M/C%	16.9

Sieve Size(mm)	% Passing
75.0	100
63.0	100
53.0	100
37.5	100
26.5	100
19.0	100
13.2	100
9.5	100
6.7	100
4.75	100
2.36	100
1.18	100
0.600	99
0.425	97
0.075	75
0.0647	66
0.0468	60
0.0228	34
0.0069	20
0.0049	18
0.0035	16
0.0025	14
0.0014	14



40

30

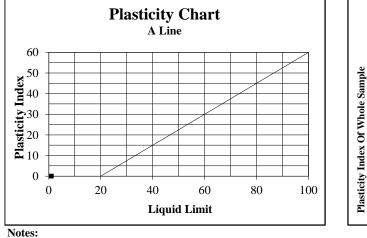
20

10

0

0

LOW



· Specimens delivered to Outeniqua Lab in good order.

80

60

ERY HIGH

LOW

40

**Clay Fraction Of Whole Sample** 

HIGH

MEDIUM

20

L Heathcote (Director) For Outeniqua Lab (Pty) Ltd.

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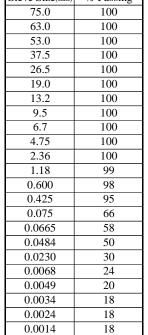
Tel: 044 8743274 : Fax: 044 8745779 : e-mail: llewelyn@outeniqualab.co.za

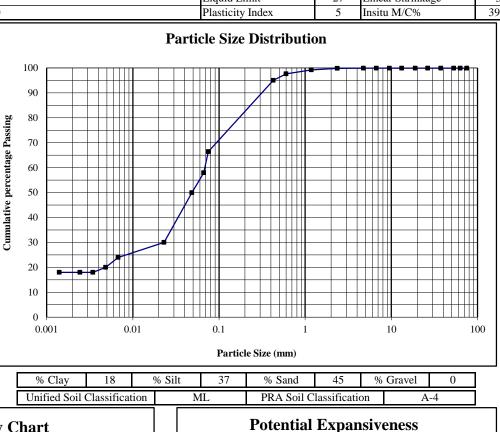
	Marike Vreken Town Planners	Project :	Erf 12403 - George Rex Drive - Knysna
Customer :	PO Box 479	Date Received :	09/12/14
Customer.	Knysna	Date Reported :	12/01/15
	6570	Req. Number :	3880/14
Attention :	Andries Fourie	No. of Pages :	4/5

#### TEST REPORT

### FOUNDATION INDICATOR - (TMH 1 Method A1(a), A2, A3, A4, A5) & (ASTM Method D422)

Sieve Size(mm) % Passing Particle Size Distribution						
Depth:		0-400	Plasticity Index	5	Insitu M/C%	39.9
Position:		TP9	Liquid Limit	27	Linear Shrinkage	3
Material Dese	cription:	Dark Brown Clayey Silty Sand	Sample Number:	58677		





40

30

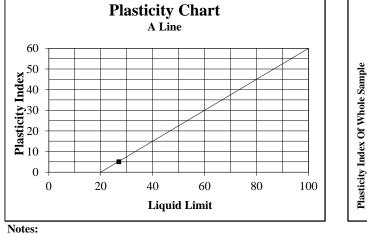
20

10

0

0

LOW



• Specimens delivered to Outeniqua Lab in good order.

80

60

VERY HIGH

LOW

40

**Clay Fraction Of Whole Sample** 

HIGH

MEDIUM

20

L Heathcote (Director) For Outeniqua Lab (Pty) Ltd.

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-	Outeniqua Lab (Pty) Ltd.					1.conoc			
	Materials Testing I	Laboratory						Sallas	
N.	Registration No. 95/07742/07							Testing Laboratory	
IITENI	6 Mirrorball Street, Georg								
LAB	Tel: 044 8743274 : Fax	: 044 8745779 :	e-mail: llewe	elyn@	outeniqualab.co.za			<u>T0347</u>	
	Marike Vreken Town Pla	inners			Project :	Erf 12403	3 - Ge	eorge Rex Drive - Knysna	
Custom	PO Box 479				Date Received :	09/12/14			
usion	Knysna				Date Reported :	12/01/15			
	6570				Req. Number :				
Attentio	on : Andries Fourie				No. of Pages :	5/5			
					EPORT				
	<u>CALIFORNI</u>	A BEARING	RATIO -	(TN	IH 1 Method A	1(a),A2.	,A3,	<u>A4,A5,A7,A8)</u>	
		Material I	ndicators					58678	
-	ple Position (SV)	TP14	Spec.	uo	TP17	Spec.	uo	Sieve Analysis	
-	th (mm)	0-300	G10 -	Opinion	0-2100	G10 -	Opinion		
Sam	ple No	58678	TRH 14	o	58679	TRH 14	OF	80	
s	Colour Soil Type Classification	Trial			Trial I			<b>50</b> 70	
Materials	Colour	Dark Brow			Dark Red (				
Iato	Soil Type	Silty	Sand		Gravelley Claye	y Silty Sar	nd		
2	d Classification	In-S	Situ		In-Situ				
Max	. Stone size in hole (mm)							■ 0.0 0.1 1.0 10.0 100.0 Sieve Size	
	75.0 mm	100			100			Sieve Size	
	63.0 mm	100			100			CBR Chart	
Passing	53.0 mm	100			100			100.0	
issi	37.5 mm	100			85				
$^{\circ}$ Pa	26.5 mm	100			83			(%)	
age	19.0 mm	100			80				
Percentage	13.2 mm	100			79				
erc	4.75 mm	99			73			1.0	
Р	2.00 mm	98			69			90 92 94 96 98 100 102 Compaction (%)	
	0.425 mm	94			57				
	0.075 mm	21.9		G	22.6			58679	
C			il Mortar &	: Cor		1	1	Sieve Analysis	
	ding Modulus rse Sand <2.0 >0.425	0.86			1.52				
	rse Sand <2.0 >0.425 ed. <0.250 >0.150				16.5				
	ilt <0.250 >0.150	73.6			50.6 32.9			Du 70	
	id Limit (%)	SP	_						
	ticity Index (%)	SP			NP				
	ear Shrinkage (%)	0.5	-		0.0				
Line	tai Shiriikage (70)		R / Density	Rela			I	Sieve Size	
	Max Dry Density (kg/m <sup>3</sup> )	1852	, Density	IVCIG	2116		1		
0	Opt Moisture Content (%)	11.6			9.1		+	CBR Chart	
MOD	Mould Moisture Con. (%)	11.3	+ +		9.4				
N	@100% Mod AASHTO	100.1			100.0		1		
	Swell (%)	0.91	≤1.5	$\checkmark$	1.09	≤1.5	$\checkmark$	CBR (%)	
В	100% NRB	95.5			95.5		1	1 ˘ ┝ - ┝ - ┝ - ┝ - ┝ - ┡ - ┡ - ┡	
NRB	Swell (%)	1.06			1.25		1		
	100% Proctor	91.5			91.9		1	1.0 + + + + + + + + + + + + + + + + + + +	
Proc	Swell (%)	1.13			1.37		1	Compaction (%)	
	@ 100% Mod AASHTO	28			8	1	1	• <u>58678</u> = <u>58679</u>	
	@ 98% Mod AASHTO	23			7	1	1	Wearing Course Graph	
CBR	@ 95% Mod AASHTO	17			6		1	550.0	
C I	@ 93% Mod AASHTO	12			5		1	3450.0 - Slippery 400.0 -	
	@ 90% Mod AASHTO	6	≥3	*	4	≥3	*	350.0 - Good 800.0 - (May be Dusty)	
Ι	nsitu Moisture Content (%)							250.0 Erodible Ravels	
			Soil Classific	catio	n			Good 300.0 - Good 300.0 - Bavels and Corrucates	
L	TRH 14	G10			G10			0.0 Bavels and Corrugates	
	PRA System	A-2-4			A-2-4			0 4 8 12 16 20 24 28 32 36 40 44 48	
	Unified System	SM			SM			Grading Coefficient (Gc)	

• Specimens delivered to Outeniqua Lab in good order.



L Heathcote (Director) For Outeniqua Lab (Pty) Ltd Technical Signatory

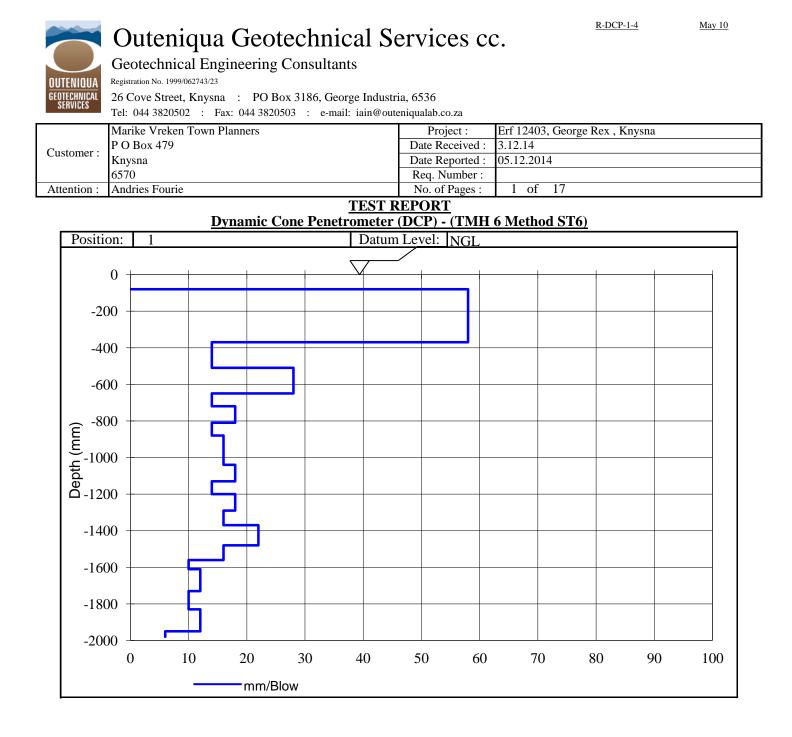
1. Opinions and interpretations expressed herein are outside the scope of SANAS accreditation.

2. The opinion durat a interpretation of the direct comparison between the quoted specification and the single test sample results obtained. The compliant (×) and uncertain (\*) opinion indicators are based on an approximate 95% level of confidence with reference to SAMM GUIDANCE 1, Issue 2 : 20 June 2007 Section 2.

level of confidence with reference to SAMM GUIDANCE 1, Issue 2: 20 June 2007 Section 2.
3. The uncertain (\*) indicates that the test result is either equal to or is above / below the specified limit by a margin less than the measurement uncertainty; it is therefore not possible to state compliant (<) or non compliant (×) based on a 95% level of confidence with reference to SAMM GUIDANCE 1, Issue 2: 20 June 2007 Section 2.</li>
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6. While every care is taken to ensure the correctness of all tests and reports, neither Outeniqua Lab nor its employees shall be liable in any way whatever for any error made in the execution or reporting of tests or any erroneous conclusions drawn therefrom or for any consequence thereof.

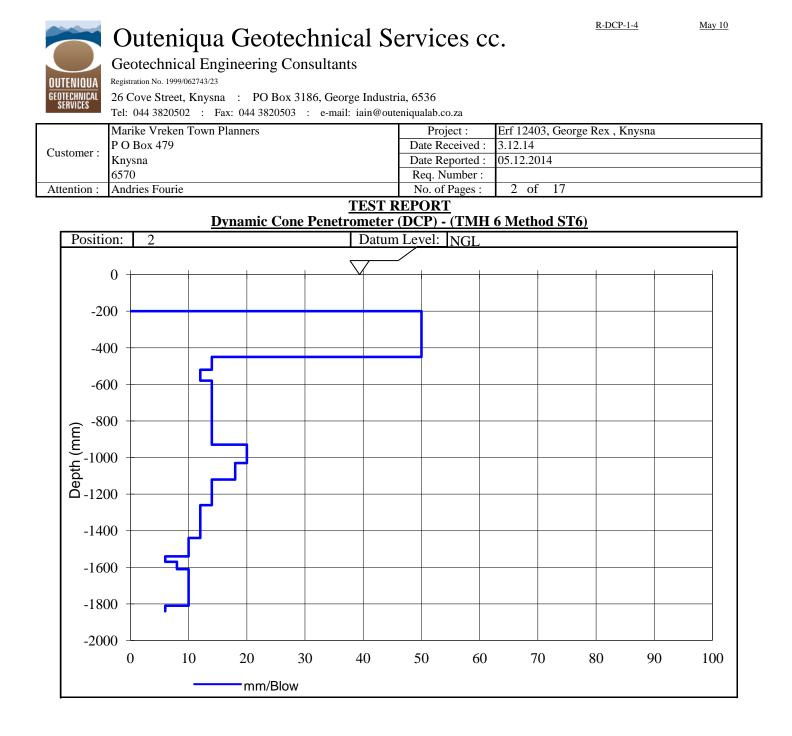
Appendix 4

DCP test data



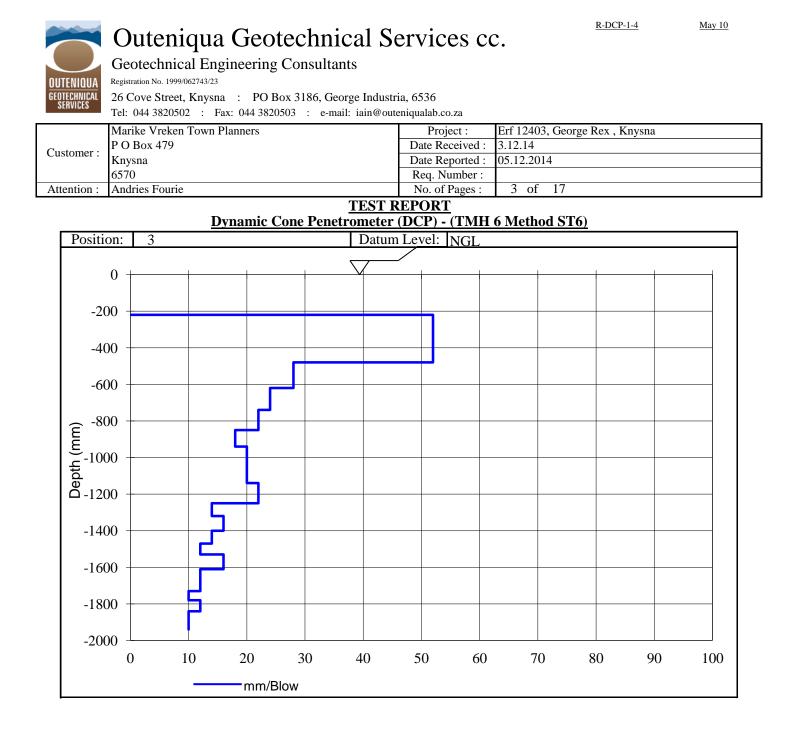
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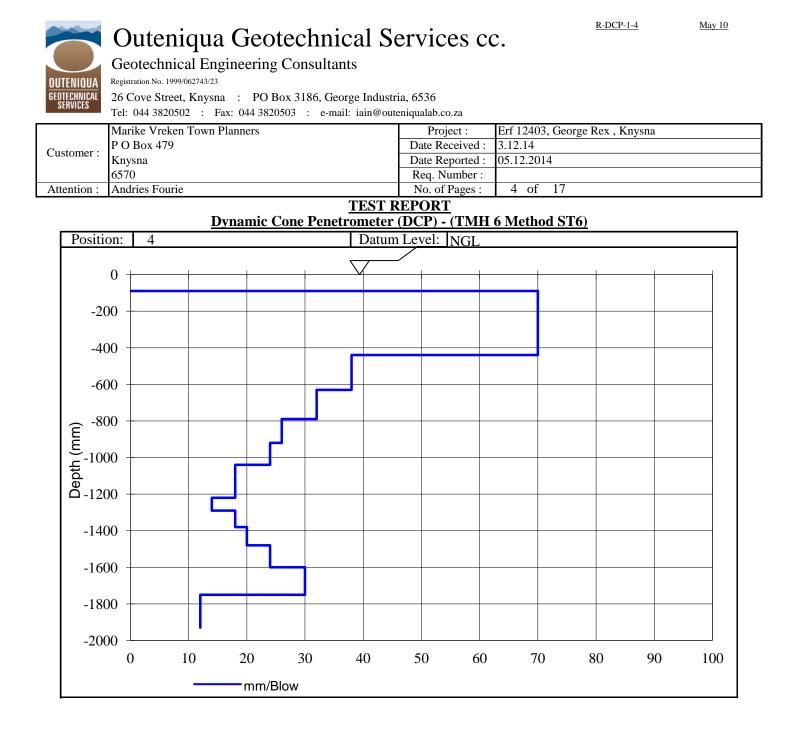
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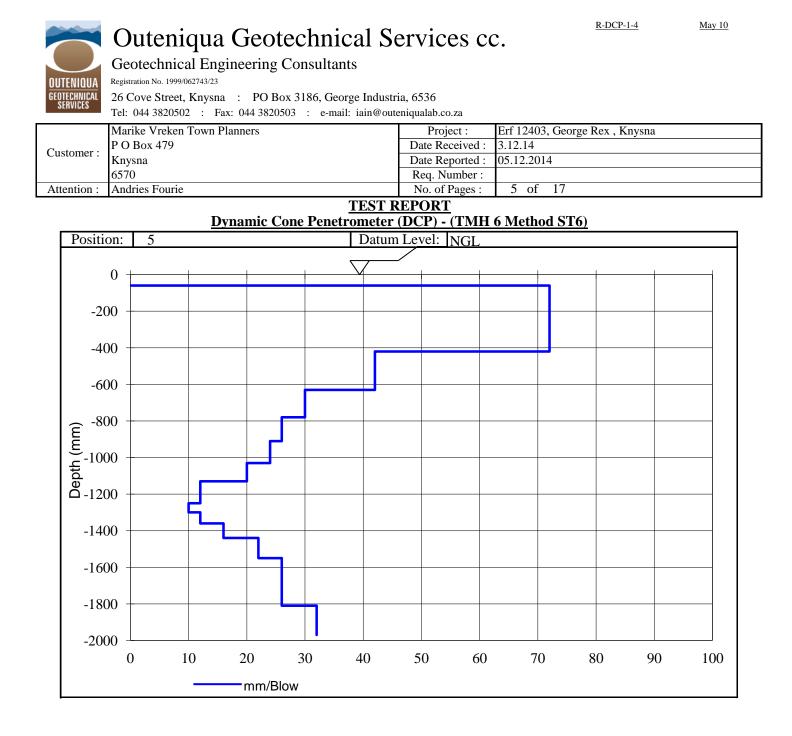
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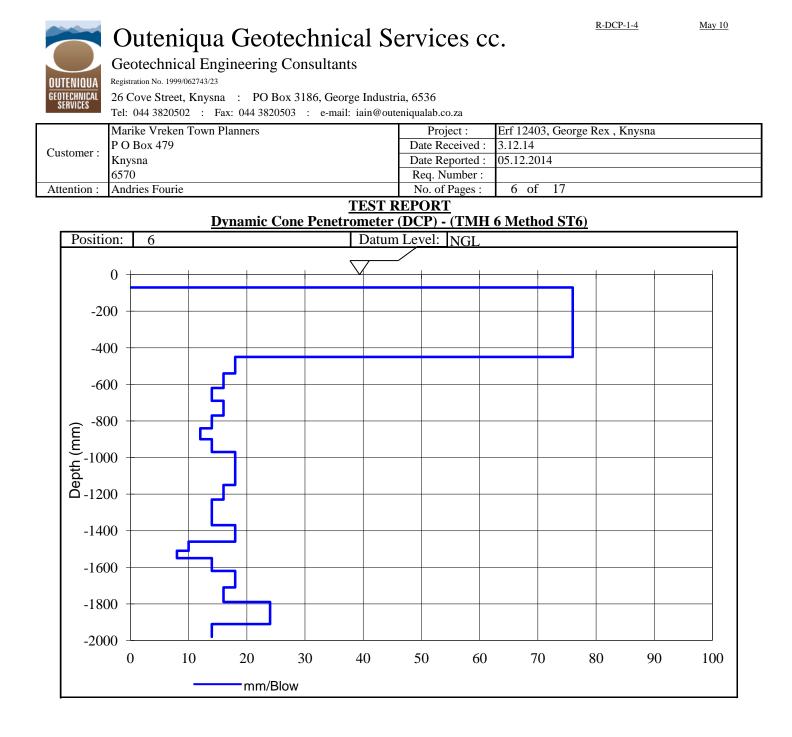
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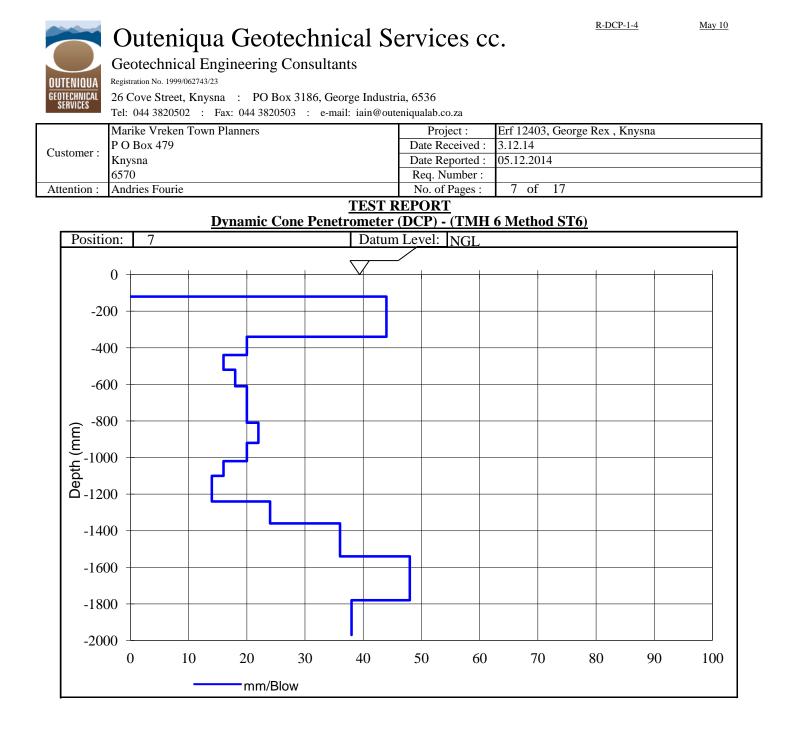
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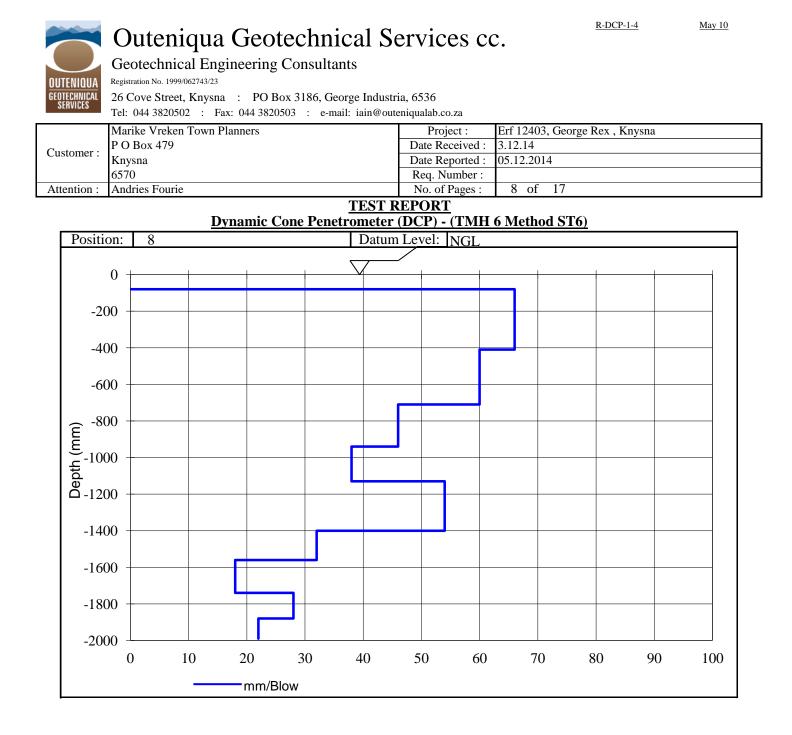
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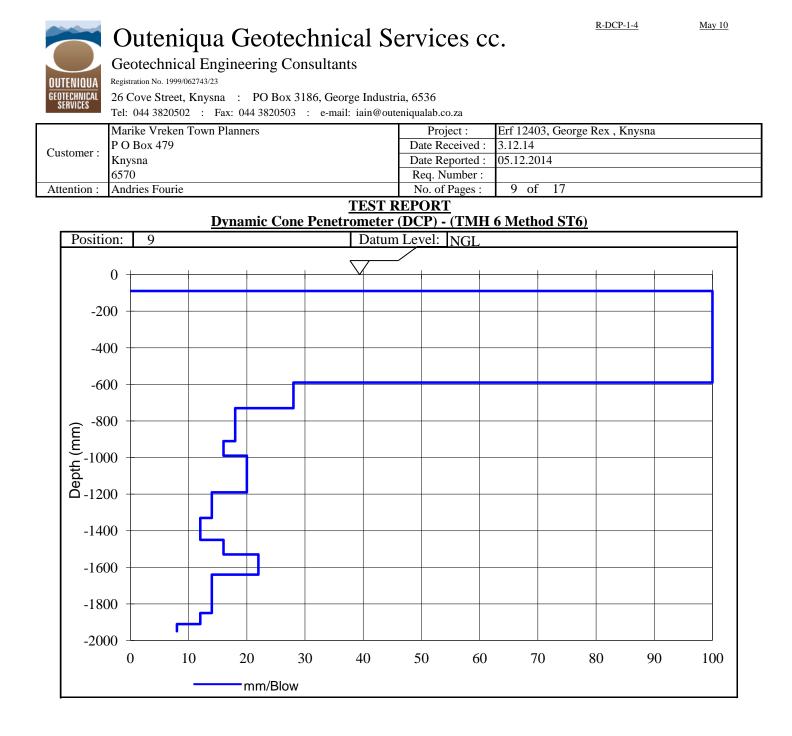
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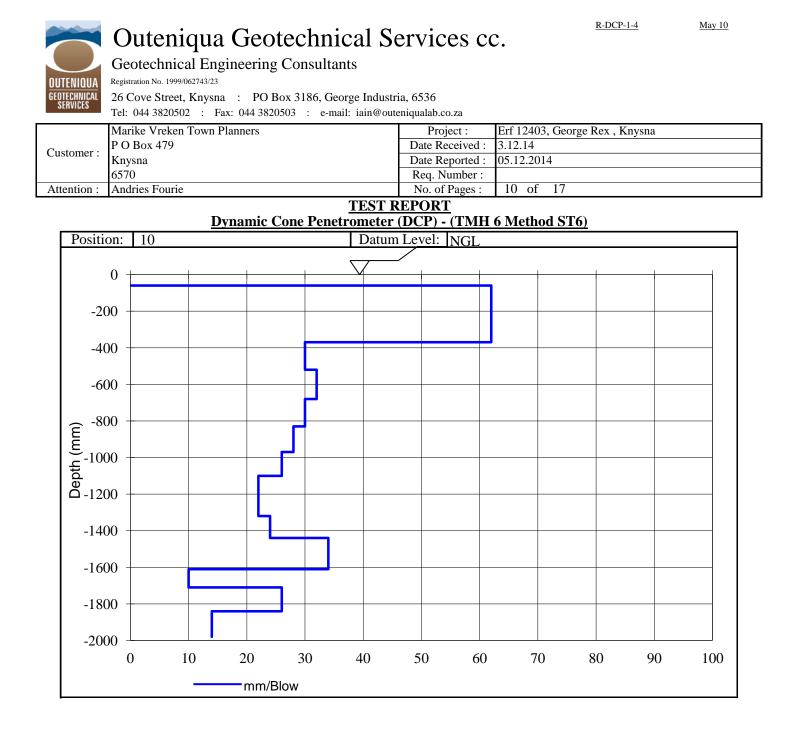
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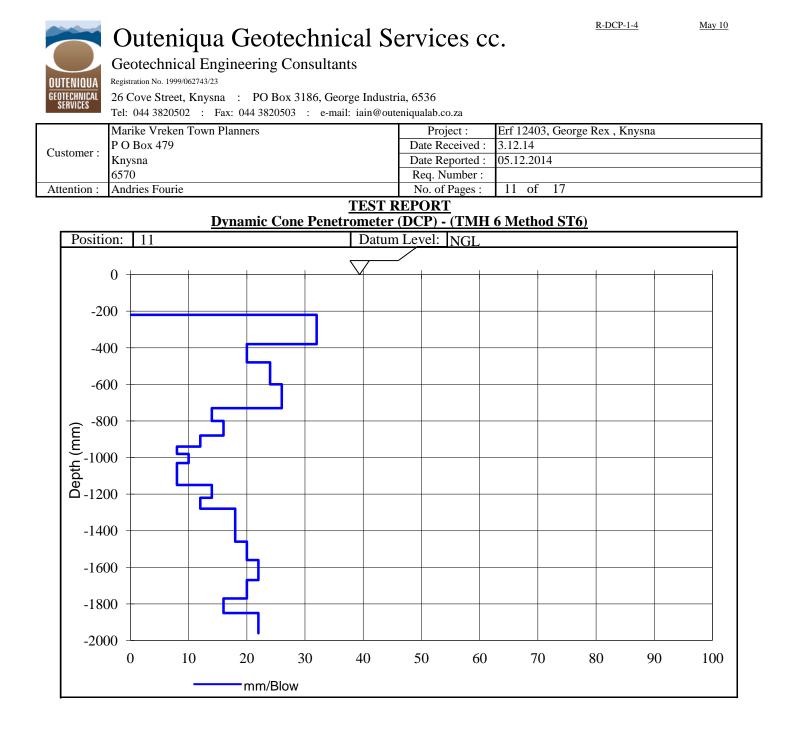
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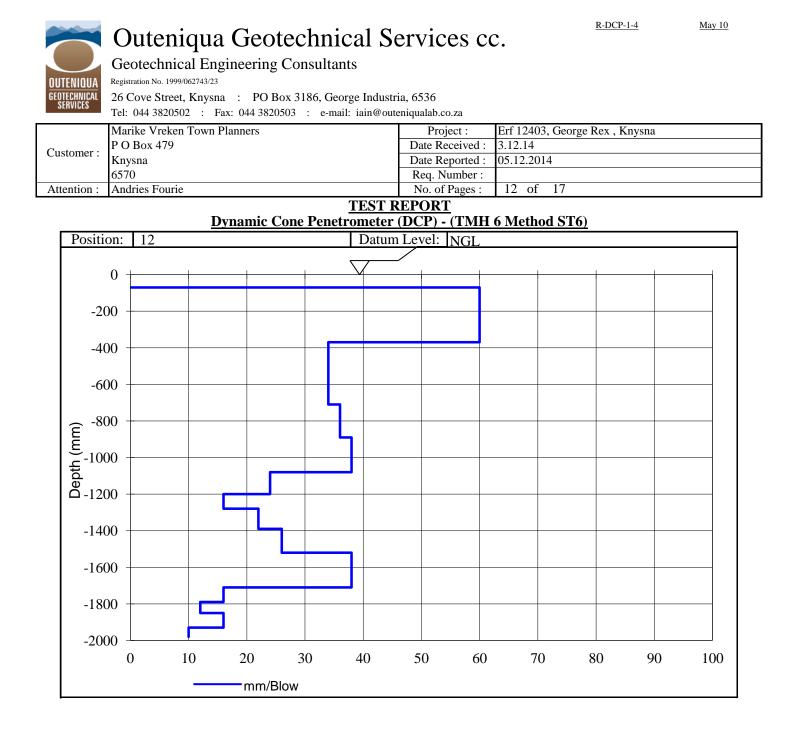
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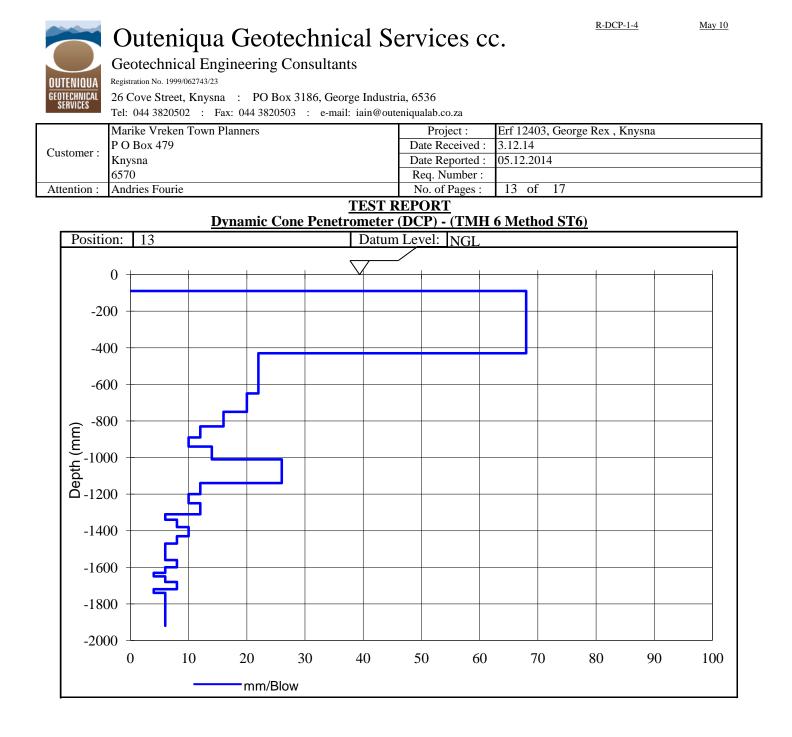
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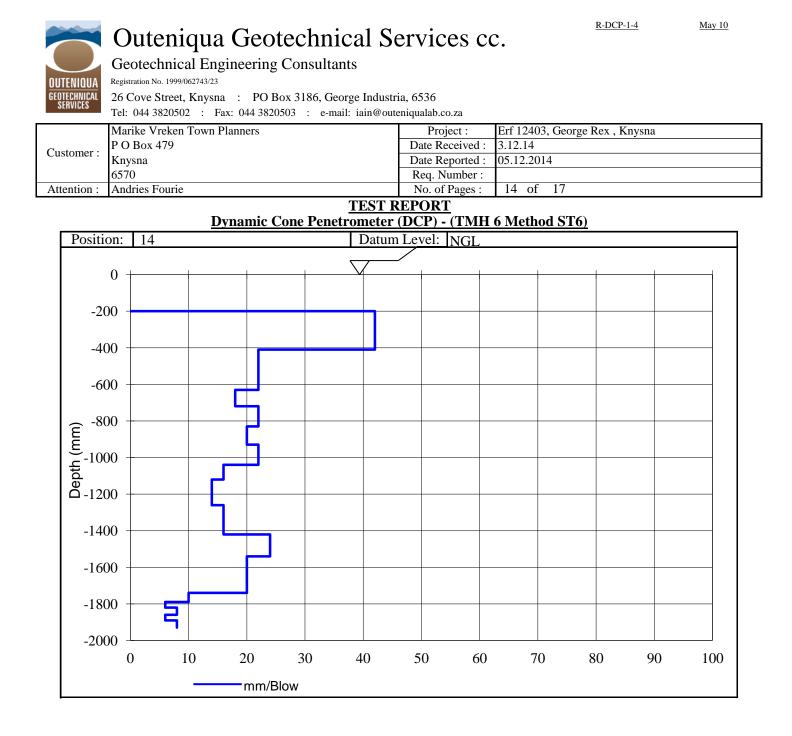
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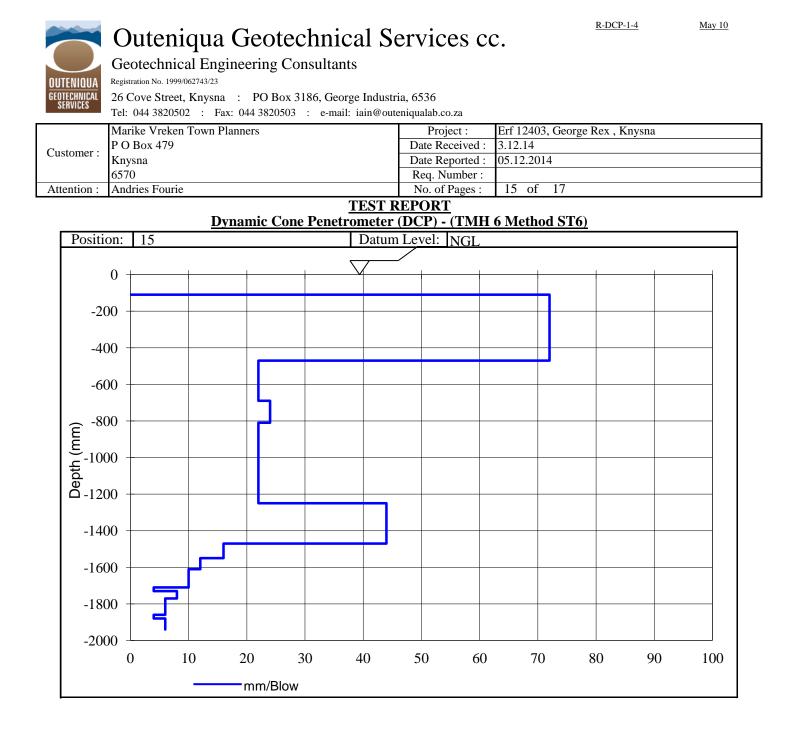
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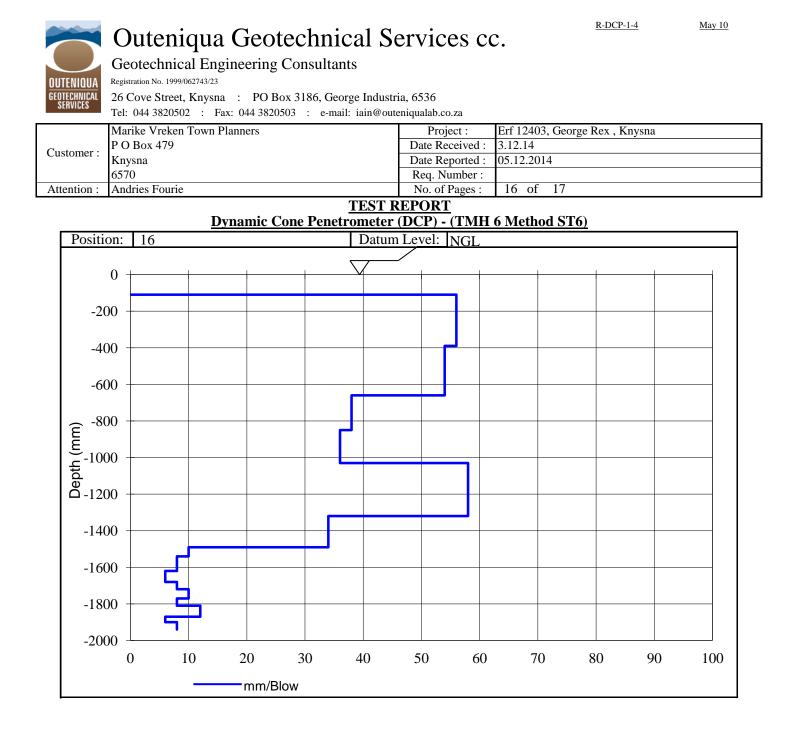
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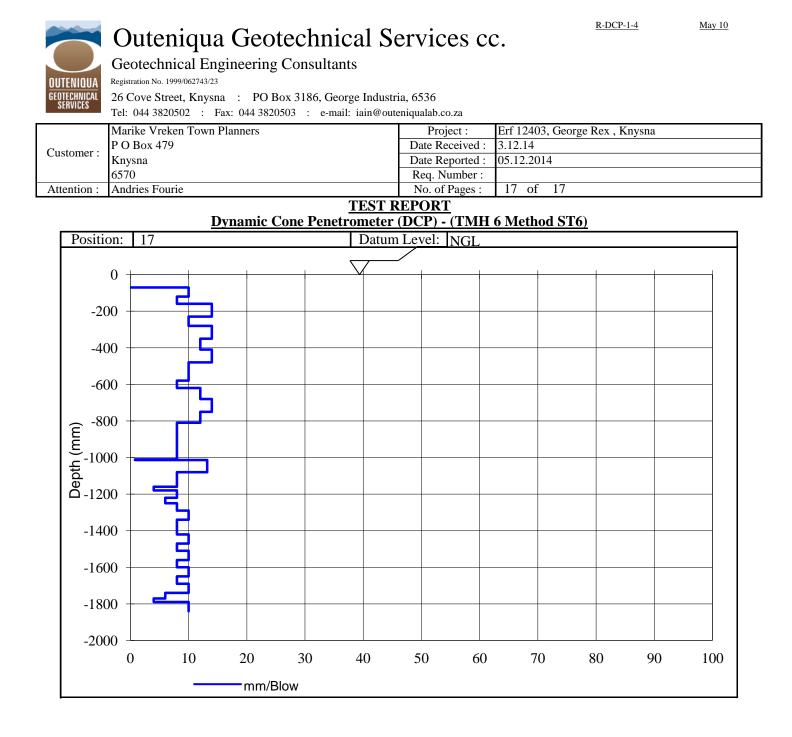
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