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DIGITALLY VERIFIED RECORD

REPORT ON GEOTECHNICAL INVESTIGATION FOR THE PROPOSED CONSTRUCTION OF APARTMENT BUILDING (S+5) AT SF NO 480/1FP, WARD NO P(16), BLOCK NO 8, TELUNGUPALAYAM VILLAGE, COIMBATORE NORTH TALUK, COIMBATORE

REPORT NO : AGIS/C-629/22 Dt: 26.02.2022

CLIENTS :
MR R. MURTHI
M/S MRM CONSTRUCTION
NO 16, THAVASI NAGR, KOILMEDU
VELLANDIPALAYAM (P.T)
COIMBATORE-641025

ALZUM GEOCIVIL INTEGRATED SERVICES
Experts in all types of Structures

18,4th Street, Periannan Nagar, Thadagam Road
Coimbatore – 641 025
alzumgeocivil@gmail.com

Phone No: 0422 - 2405406

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REPORT ON GEOTECHNICAL INVESTIGATION FOR THE PROPOSED CONSTRUCTION OF APARTMENT BUILDING (S+5) AT SF NO 480/1FP, WARD NO P(16), BLOCK NO 8, TELUNGUPALAYAM VILLAGE, COIMBATORE NORTH TALUK, COIMBATORE

1.0 GENERAL

The Client has requested for testing services for suitable foundation based on soil investigation for the Proposed Construction of Apartment Building (S+5) at SF NO 480/1FP, Ward No P(16), Block no 8, Telungupalayam Village, Coimbatore North Taluk, Coimbatore. Geotechnical investigation for the above proposed construction was carried out by Alzum Geocivil Integrated Services, Coimbatore, on 23/02/22.

The scope of work includes identification of the depth of foundation, evaluation of safe bearing capacity to be adopted in the design of foundation system, selection of suitable type of foundation and other detrimental effects of the soil by conducting Field investigation and Laboratory investigation.

Three trial pits were made up to hard stratum covering the entire area of the proposed building. Standard Penetration Test (SPT) was planned to assess the soil parameters to achieve the scope of investigation. The location of the trial pits was decided as per codal requirements and in consultation with the client. The topography of the site is generally plain.

2.0 SOIL PROFILE

Three trial pits were made and soil profile is discussed below.

2.1 TP01

The pit was excavated upto 1.80m depth. Filled up soil exists at top for a thickness of about 0.30m. Below Filled up soil, Brown clay occurs. The thickness of Brown clay is 0.60m. Brown clay is underlain by Yellowish brown Silty sand with gravel and it continued upto the depth of 1.80m. The soil profile is shown in annexure II.

thickness of Brown clay is 0.30m. Brown clay is underlain by Yellowish brown Silty sand with gravel and it continued upto the depth of 1.80m. The soil profile is shown in annexure II.

2.3 TP03

The pit was excavated upto 1.80m depth. Filled up soil exists at top for a thickness of about 0.60m. Below Filled up soil, Brown clay occurs. The thickness of Brown clay is 0.30m. Brown clay is underlain by Yellowish brown Silty sand with gravel and it continued upto the depth of 1.80m. The soil profile is shown in annexure II.

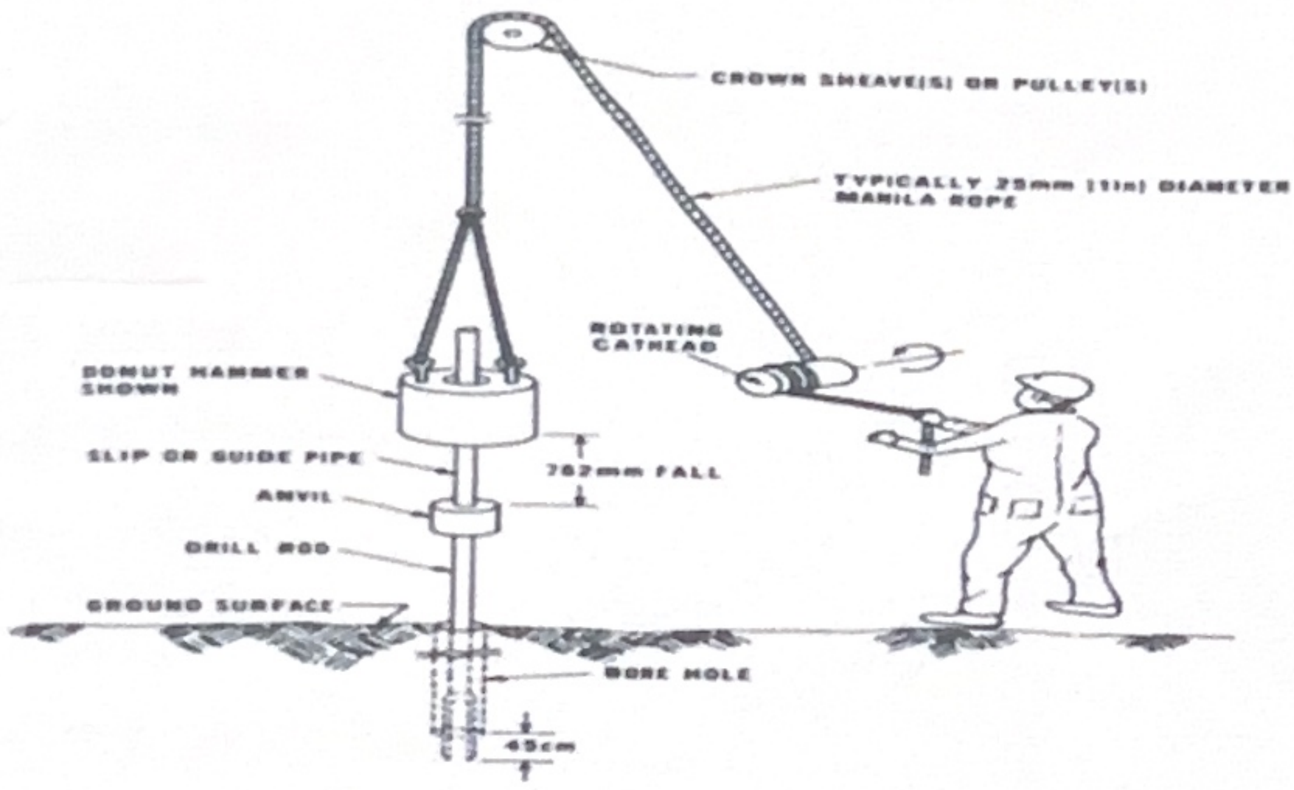
3.0 FIELD INVESTIGATIONS

All the trial pits namely TP01, TP02 and TP03 were examined with simple tools over respective depths of 1.80m. After examining the trial pits, it was decided to conduct Standard Penetration Test (SPT) in the Trial pits namely TP01 and TP02. Representative soil samples were collected at the test levels and analyzed in the Geotechnical Engg of laboratory. Location of the test pits are shown in Annexure I.

3.1 STANDARD PENETRATION TEST

Standard penetration test was performed in accordance with IS:2131-1981, It is the most commonly used in-situ test. This test measures the resistance of the split-spoon sampler, when it is driven into the soil, at the bottom of a borehole under standard conditions. The result of the SPT is termed as the N-Value of the soil. The N value is the number of blows required to achieve 300mm penetration into the soil by the split spoon sampler. This value indicated the Relative density for a coarse grained soil and consistency for fine grained soils. The guidelines of the standard penetration test are taken from IS:2131-1981. The split spoon sampler is merged with the drill rod and lowered to the botoom of the drilled borehole. The falling through a 750mm guide rod, it is ensured that maximum amount of dynamic energy is transferred to the sampler. The number of blows required to achieve each of 150mm penetration is recorded for an overall penetration of 450mm. The initial 150mm penetration is referred to as seating drive and the blows required for this penetration is

neglected in the calculation of N value as the soil in this stage falls under the disturbed zone. The total number of blows required for the second and third 150mm of penetration is termed as 'N' value. The N value thus observed will be subjected to two corrections namely correction due to dilatancy and correction due to overburden.



3.1.1 SPT 1 (Trial Pit 1)

Standard Penetration Test was conducted in Trial Pit 1 at 1.80m depth on Yellowish brown Silty sand with gravel. The N Value obtained is greater than 50. The penetration for 50 blows is only 6cm, beyond which refusal for penetration was observed.

3.1.2 SPT 2 (Trial Pit 2)

Standard Penetration Test was conducted in Trial Pit 1 at 1.80m depth on Yellowish brown Silty sand with gravel. The N Value obtained is greater than 50. The penetration for 50 blows is only 7 cm, beyond which refusal for penetration was observed.

4.0 LABORATARY TESTS

The operations to be performed in the laboratory depend upon the type of the nature of data required for the problem at hand. In case of cohesion less material, like sand, the laboratory tests are usually minimum and the design parameters are worked out from field test data such as form SPT- N value, Core resistance and plate load test data. In the case of cohesive soils, the programme of laboratory testing can vary from carrying out simple tests such as

unconfined tests to comprehensive study of soil behaviour using Triaxial shear tests and consolidation tests.

Following laboratory tests are conducted.

For cohesion less, soil

- Specific gravity
- Sieve analysis
- Direct shear test

For cohesive soil

- Specific gravity
- Natural moisture content
- Atterberg's limits
- Sieve Analysis
- Unconfined compression test
- Consolidation test
- Triaxial test

The field record is shown in Annexure III, results of the laboratory tests are shown in Annexure IV and the results of particle size distribution is shown in Annexure V.

5.0 FOUNDATION ANALYSIS

The Bearing Capacity of soil is calculated using the N value obtained from the standard penetration test. It is worked out based on the shear stress failure criterion and settlement criterion, by taking the N value as 50.

5.1 BASED ON SHEAR STRENGTH FAILURE CRITERION

The safe bearing capacity based on shear failure is worked out empirically by the following equation,

Safe bearing capacity (SBC) = $q = 0.314N^2B.Rw2 + 0.943\ (100 + N2)\ Df.\ Rw1$

N	: SPT N value
Df	: Depth of foundation in m
B	: Breadth of the foundation (taken as 2.0m)
Rw1& Rw2	: Water table correction

5.2 BASED ON SETTLEMENT CRITERION

The safe bearing capacity based on settlement failure is worked out by the following equation.

The safe bearing capacity, by

$$q = 1.36\ (N\text{-}3 \left(\frac{B + 0.3}{2 \times B}\right)^2 \times S.Rd.\ Rw1$$

Where,

B: Breadth of the footing (taken as 2.0m)

R: Water table correction factor (For the worst case, taken as 0.5)

Rd: Depth factor (taken as 1.2)

S: Permissible settlement in mm

The calculations of allowable net safe bearing capacity are shown under Annexure VI.

6.0 DISCUSSIONS

The first layer is of Filled up soil. The second layer is of Brown clay. The third layer is Yellowish brown Silty sand with gravel. It is non plastic. The N value obtained on this layer is greater than 50. The brown clay has a differential free swell value of 40%. The foundation can well be rested at 2.00m depth on Silty sand with Gravel. Water table factors are considered in evaluating the bearing capacity. The Silty sand appears to continue for considerable depth as could be observed from the nearby borewell drilled.

7.0 RECOMMENDATIONS

7.1 DEPTH OF FOUNDATION

a) The minimum Depth of foundation shall be taken as 2.00m from the existing ground level so as to rest the foundation on Silty sand with Gravel.

b) The stiffness of the soil increases with increase in depth.

7.2 ALLOWABLE NET SAFE BEARING CAPACITY

a) The engineering properties of soil and SPT N value are considered for the evaluation of safe bearing capacity.

b) The allowable bearing capacity of soil shall be taken as 300 kN/m^2 in the foundation design.

7.3 TYPE OF FOUNDATION

a) The type of foundation depends upon the founding strata, loading intensity at the foundation level and configuration at loading points.

b) Framed structure with Isolated footing shall be provided for the proposed structure.

c) The size of the foundation shall be decided by the design engineer, based on the allowable bearing capacity recommended

8.0 PRECAUTIONS

a) Entire report should be studied before implementing the recommendations.

b) Loose pockets of soil/ weathered / fissured and fractured rock if encountered shall be removed and backfilled with concrete. A leveling course of concrete of M20 grade shall be laid and construction of foundations can be taken up subsequently.

c) Any utility pipelines shall not be rested on the Clay soil, which is found to be medium expansive.

9.0 LIMITATIONS

a) The soil investigation has been carried out at locations in the site chosen by the clients so as to represent the entire site. The recommendations provided in this report are hence valid only for these test locations. However, if there is any change in sub soil conditions and properties at places between or beyond chosen test locations, Geocivil Integrated Services may be contacted for further advice.

b) With passage of time, the recommendations may vary due to manmade and naturals environment changes

For Alzum Geocivil Integrated Services

Dr.P.D. Arumairaj, M.E., Ph.D.,
FIGS., FIE, C.Eng., MIEEE., MISTE
Principal Consultant
Professor of Civil Engg (Retd)
Govt College of Technology, Coimbatore.

10.0 REFERENCES

LIST OF IS CODE

LABORATORY TESTS

1. IS 2720 (Part 1) – 1983 : Preparations of soil samples
2. IS 2720 (Part 2) – 1983 : Determination of Water Content
3. IS 2720 (Part 4) – 1983 : Grain Size Analysis
4. IS 2720 (Part 5) – 1983 : Atterberg's Limits
5. IS 2720 (Part 11) – 1983 : Determination of shear strength parameters using Triaxial Shear apparatus

FIELD INVESTIGATIONS

1. IS 1498 - 1970 : Classification and Identification of soils for General Engineering Purposes
2. IS 1892 – 1979 : Code of practice for Subsurface Investigation of Foundations
3. IS 2131 – 1981 : Method for Standard Penetration Test for Soil
4. IS 2132 – 1986 : Code for practice for Thin Walled Tube Sampling of Soil
5. IS 6403 – 2004 : Determination of Bearing Capacity of Shallow Foundation
6. IS 2911-(part1/sec-2)-2010 : Design of Construction of Pile foundation
7. IS 8009 (Part-1) 1976 : Calculations of settlements of foundation

ANNEXURE-I

LOCATION



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N
SOUTH FACE

CLIENT: PROPOSED PLAN FOR THAVASI NAGAR APARTMENT

PROJECT: PROPOSED APARTMENT PLAN

TITLE: SCHEME - TYPICAL FLOOR PLAN

AREA DETAIL	SQ.FT
AREA OF THE SITE	[illegible] SQ.FT
AREA OF A BLOCK	[illegible] SQ.FT
AREA OF B BLOCK	[illegible] SQ.FT
AREA OF C BLOCK	[illegible] SQ.FT
AREA OF CORRIDOR, STAIR & LIFT	[illegible] SQ.FT
OTS	[illegible] SQ.FT
TOTAL AREA	[illegible] SQ.FT

REVISIONS

REF.	DESCRIPTION	BY	DATE

DRAWING DETAIL

DRAWN BY	KP
CHECK BY	VJ
APPROVED BY	VJ
DATE	21-Feb-22
SCALE	NTS

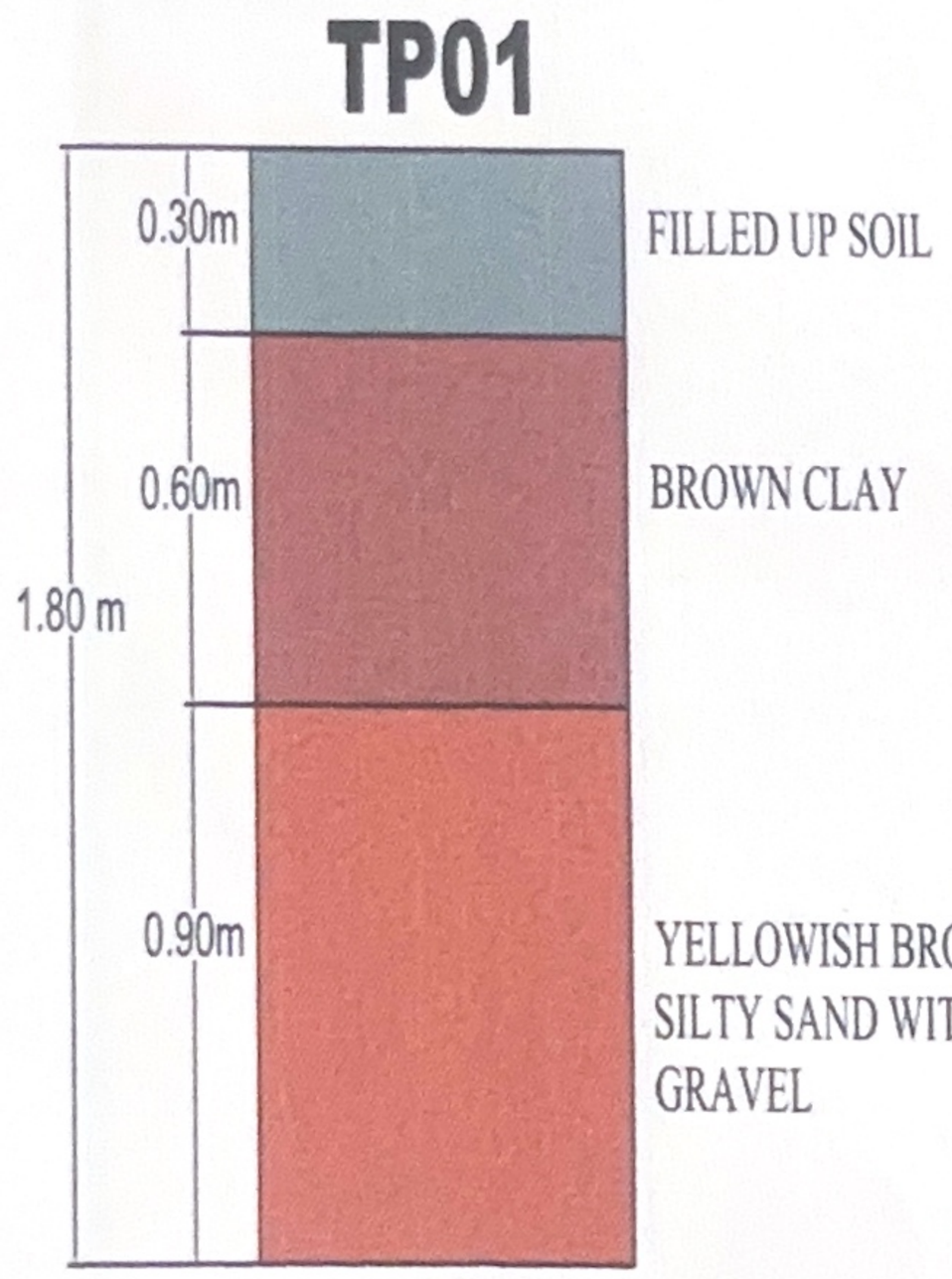
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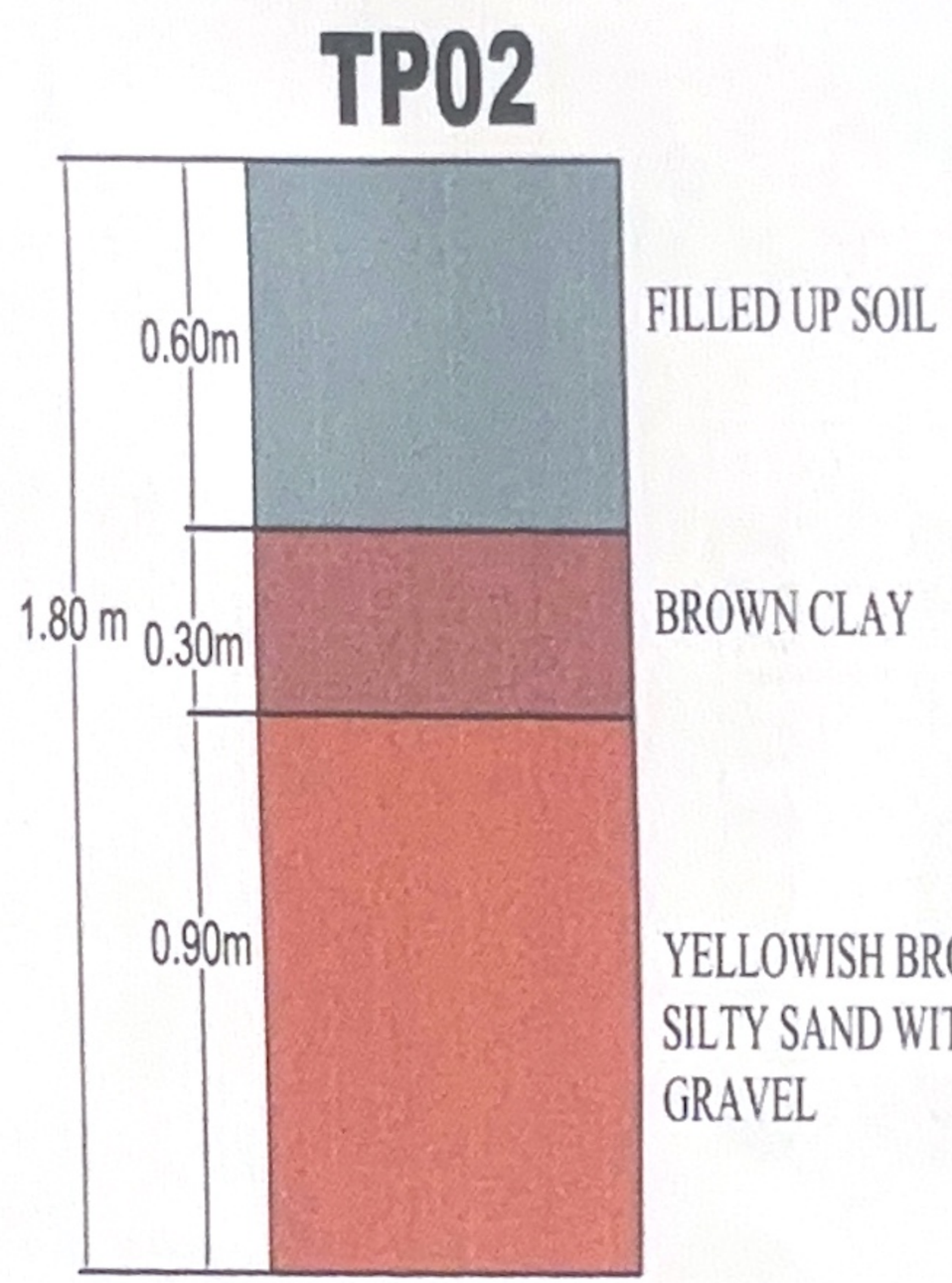
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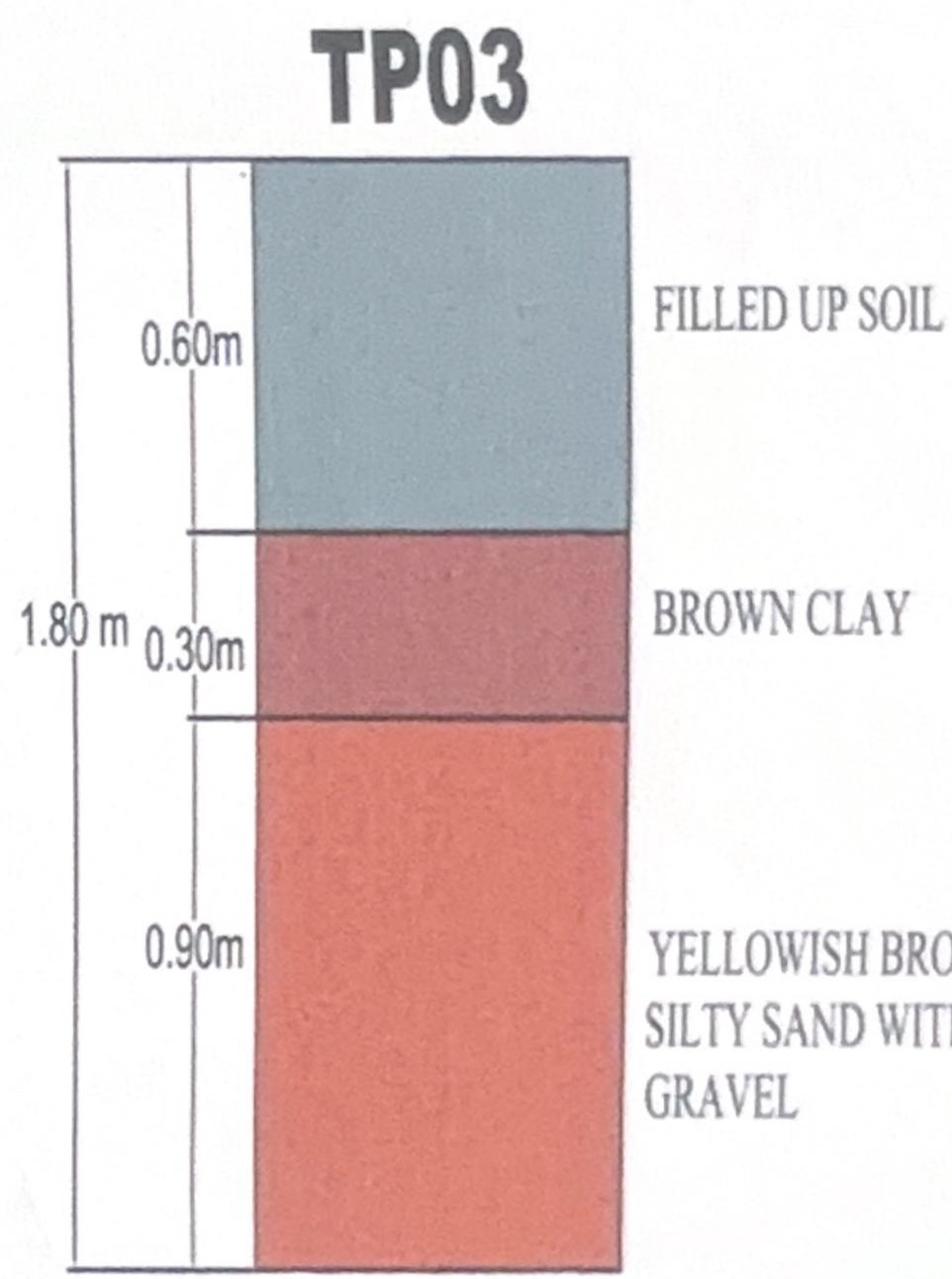
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ANNEXURE-II

SOIL PROFILE


TP01
0.30m
FILLED UP SOIL
0.60m
BROWN CLAY
1.80 m
0.90m
YELLOWISH BROWN
SILTY SAND WITH
GRAVEL


TP02
0.60m
FILLED UP SOIL
1.80 m
0.30m
BROWN CLAY
0.90m
YELLOWISH BROWN
SILTY SAND WITH
GRAVEL


TP03
0.60m
FILLED UP SOIL
1.80 m
0.30m
BROWN CLAY
0.90m
YELLOWISH BROWN
SILTY SAND WITH
GRAVEL

ANNEXURE – III

FIELD RECORD

Ref: AGIS/CBE/2021-22/C – 629/DOC 001 REV 0																
Name of Work:	**REPORT ON GEOTECHNICAL INVESTIGATION FOR THE PROPOSED CONSTRUCTION OF APARTMENT BUILDING (S+5) AT SF NO 480/1FP, WARD NO P(16), Block no 8, TELUNGUPALAYAM VILLAGE, COIMBATORE NORTH TALUK, COIMBATORE**															
Soil Investigation done by:	ALZUM GEOCIVIL INTEGRATED SERVICES, CBE	**Type of Exploration:** Open exploration									Date of Commencement					23.02.2022
		Ground Water Level: NIL									Date of Completion					23.02.2022
Trial Pit No: 1	TP 01	Thickness of layer (m)	Type of testing	`Standard penetration test data							Bed Level					
Location:	Mentioned on site plan			N – Value- Depth of penetration							Chainage					
Depth below G.L.(R.L)	Soil Profile	Description of Soil			1st15cm	2nd 15cm	3rd 15cm	For last 30cm/ observed N' value			Relative density / Consistency	Graphical representation of penetration resistance				
												10	20	30	40	50
0.30		Filled up soil	0.30	-	-	-	-	-								
0.90		Brown clay	0.60	-	-	-	-	-								
1.80		Yellowish brown silty sand with gravel	0.90	SPT	7	25	50/6	>50								

Ref: AGIS/CBE/2021-22/C – 629/DOC 001 REV 0

Name of Work:	**REPORT ON GEOTECHNICAL INVESTIGATION FOR THE PROPOSED CONSTRUCTION OF APARTMENT BUILDING (S+5) AT SF NO 480/1FP, WARD NO P(16), Block no 8, TELUNGUPALAYAM VILLAGE, COIMBATORE NORTH TALUK, COIMBATORE**																	
Soil Investigation done by:	ALZUM GEOCIVIL INTEGRATED SERVICES, CBE	**Type of Exploration:** Open exploration											Date of Commencement					23.02.2022
		Ground Water Level: NIL											Date of Completion					23.02.2022
Trial Pit No: 2	TP 02	Thickness of layer (m)	Type of testing	`Standard penetration test data									Bed Level					
Location:	Mentioned on site plan												Chainage					
Depth below G.L.(R.L)	Soil Profile	Description of Soil			N – Value- Depth of penetration								Relative density / Consistency	Graphical representation of penetration resistance				
					1st15cm	2nd 15cm	3rd 15cm	For last 30cm/ observed N' value						10	20	30	40	50
0.60		Filled up soil	0.60	-	-	-	-	-										
0.90		Brown clay	0.30	-	-	-	-	-										
1.80		Yellowish brown silty sand with gravel	0.90	SPT	15	50/7	-	>50										

ANNEXURE IV

LAB TEST RESULTS

Ref: AGIS/CBE/2021-22/C-629/DOC 001 REV 0

Name of work	**REPORT ON GEOTECHNICAL INVESTIGATION FOR THE PROPOSED CONSTRUCTION OF APARTMENT BUILDING (S+5) AT SF NO 480/1FP, WARD NO P(16), Block no 8, TELUNGUPALAYAM VILLAGE, COIMBATORE NORTH TALUK, COIMBATORE**

Soil Investigation done by: ALZUM GEOCIVIL INTEGRATED SERVICES, CBE	**Bore hole id** TP-01	**Location:** Mentioned on Site Plan	**Ground Water Level: NOT MET**	**Work Commenced On**	25.02.2021
				Work Completed On	25.02.2021

SOIL PROFILE AND DEPTH IN METRES	DEPTH OF SAMPLING	IS SOIL CLASSIFICATION	NATURAL WET DENSITY (kN/m³)	NATURAL MOISTURE CONTENT %	INDEX TEST			SIEVE ANALYSIS			SPECIFIC GRAVITY	SHEAR TEST		STANDARD PENETRATION TEST		Rock Parameters		
					LIQUID LIMIT %	PLASTIC LIMIT %	PLASTICITY INDEX %	GRAVEL %	SAND %	SILT & CLAY %		COHESION C kN/m²	ANGLE OF INTERNAL FRICTION ⁰	DEPTH OF TESTING m	OBSERVED N VALUE	Core Recovery	RQD	Free swell, %
	0.30	-	-	-	-			-	-	-	-	-	-	0.30	-	-	-	-
	0.90	-	-	-	-			-	-	-	-	-	-	0.90	-	-	-	40
	1.80	SM	18.33	15.0	Non-Plastic			23.46	62.31	14.23	2.69	-	-	1.80	>50	-	-	0

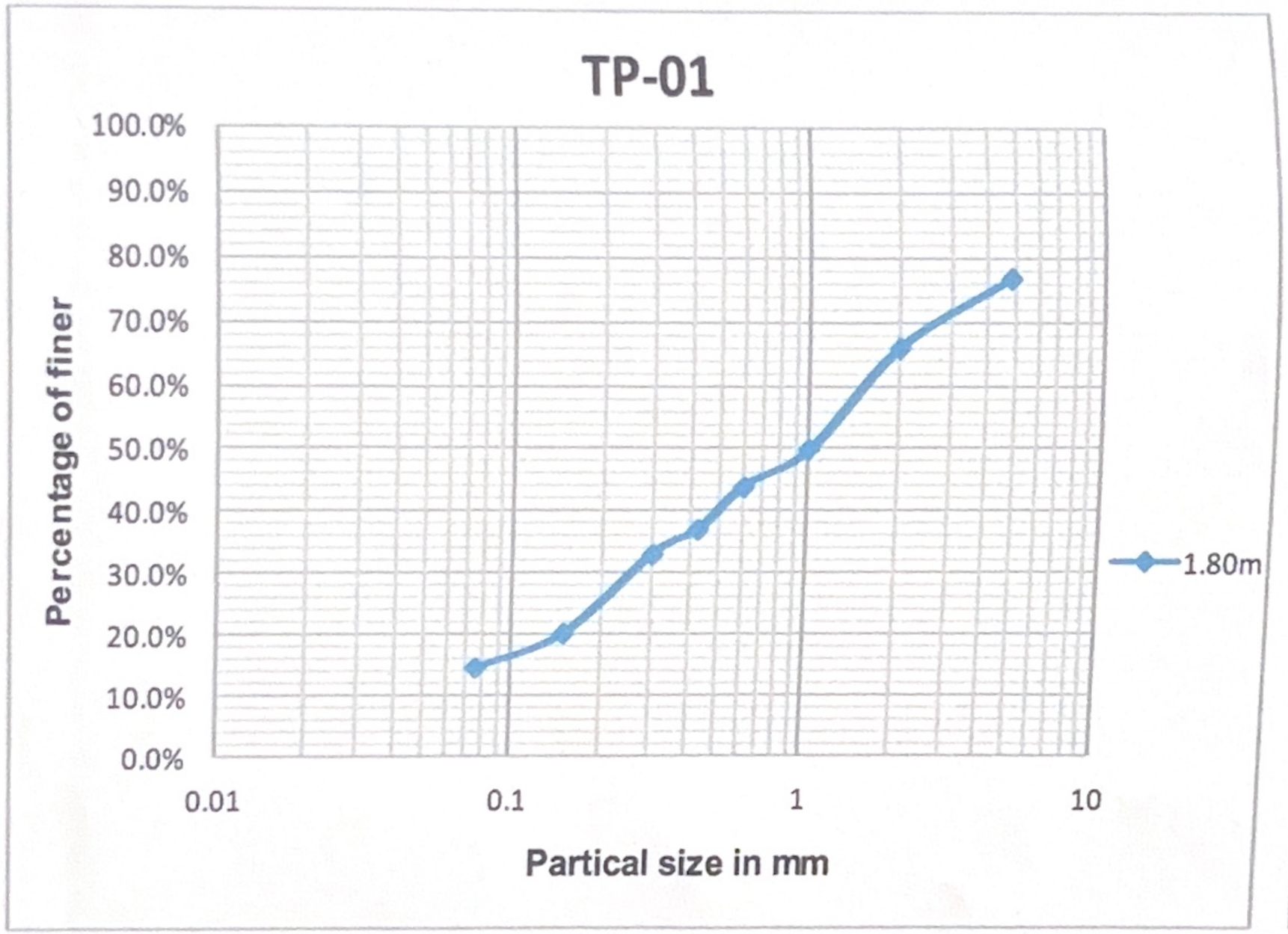
Name of work	REPORT ON GEOTECHNICAL INVESTIGATION FOR THE PROPOSED CONSTRUCTION OF APARTMENT BUILDING (S+5) AT SF NO 480/1FP, WARD NO P(16), Block no 8, TELUNGUPALAYAM VILLAGE, COIMBATORE NORTH TALUK, COIMBATORE

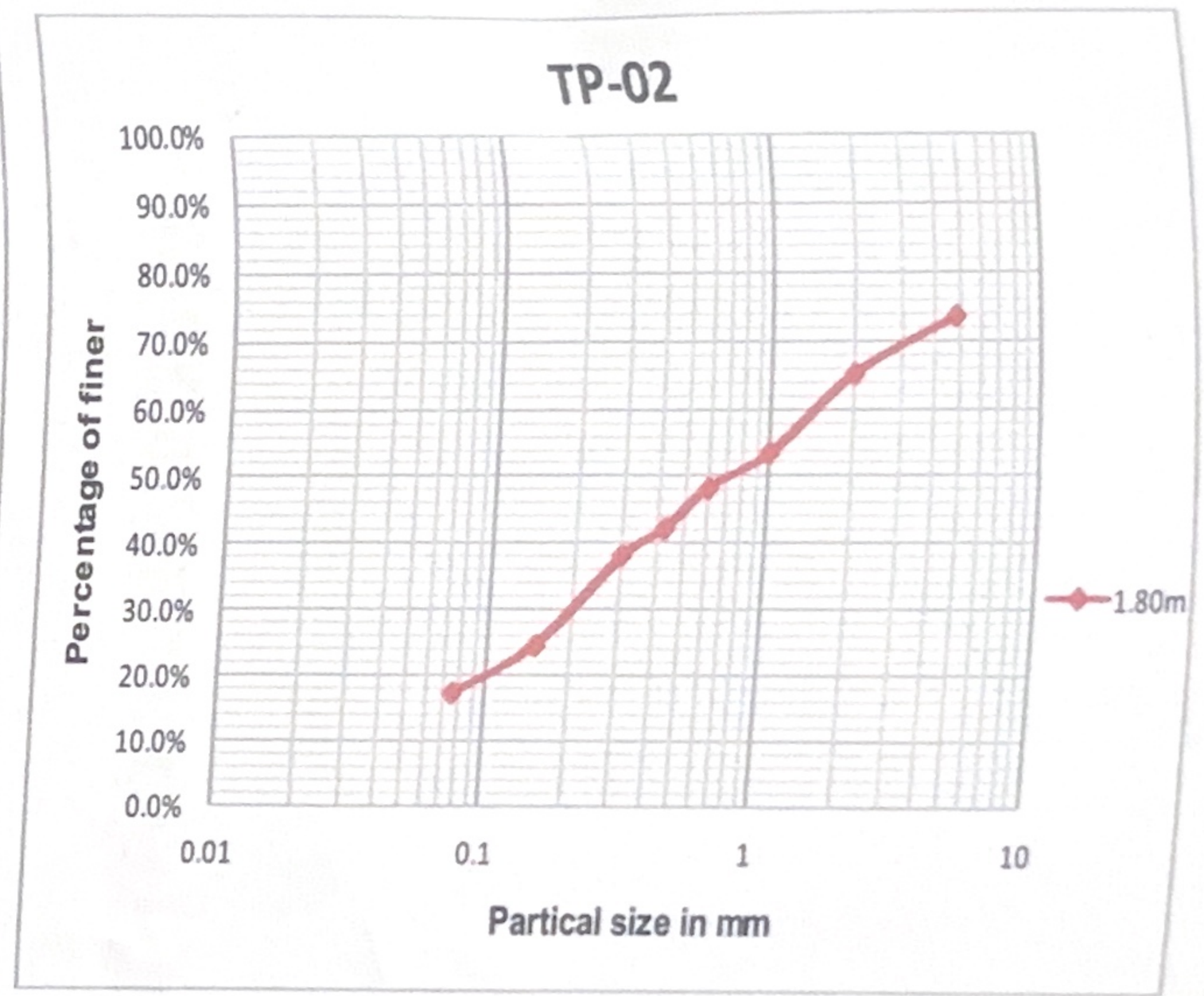
Soil Investigation done by: ALZUM GEOCIVIL INTEGRATED SERVICES, CBE	Bore hole id TP-02	Location: Mentioned on Site Plan	Ground Water Level: NOT MET	Work Commenced On	25.02.2021
				Work Completed On	25.02.2021

SOIL PROFILE AND DEPTH IN METRES	DEPTH OF SAMPLING	IS SOIL CLASSIFICATION	NATURAL WET DENSITY (kN/m³)	NATURAL MOISTURE CONTENT %	INDEX TEST			SIEVE ANALYSIS			SPECIFIC GRAVITY	SHEAR TEST		STANDARD PENETRATION TEST		Rock Parameters		
					LIQUID LIMIT %	PLASTIC LIMIT %	PLASTICITY INDEX %	GRAVEL %	SAND %	SILT & CLAY %		COHESION C kN/m²	ANGLE OF INTERNAL FRICTION °	DEPTH OF TESTING m	OBSERVED N VALUE	Core Recovery	RQD	Free swell, %
	0.60	-	-	-	-			-	-	-	-	-	-	0.60	-	-	-	-
	0.90	-	-	-	-			-	-	-	-	-	-	0.90	-	-	-	40
	1.80	SM	18.12	12.0	Non-Plastic			26.51	56.28	17.21	2.69	-	-	1.80	>50	-	-	0

ANNEXURE – V

SIEVE ANALYSIS RESULTS


TP-01
100.0%
90.0%
80.0%
70.0%
60.0%
50.0%
40.0%
30.0%
20.0%
10.0%
0.0%
Percentage of finer
0.01
0.1
1
10
Partical size in mm
1.80m

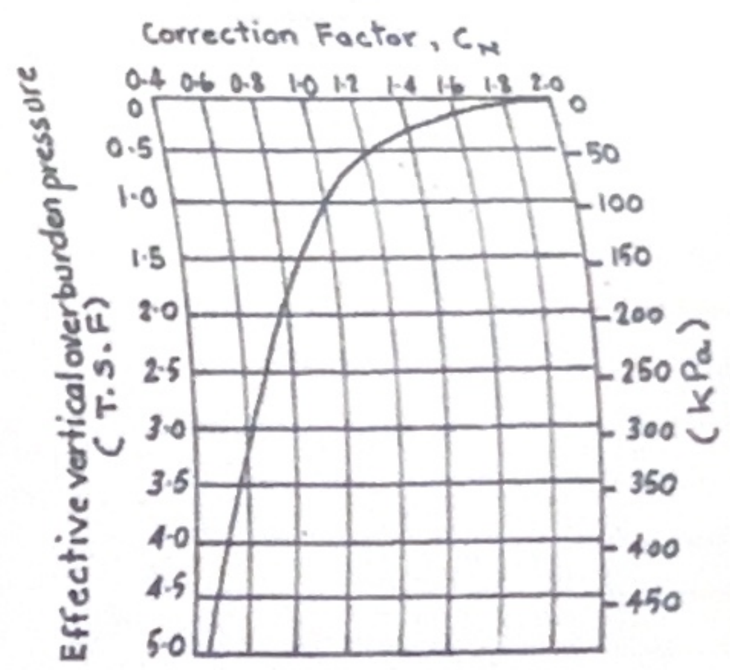

TP-02
100.0%
90.0%
80.0%
70.0%
60.0%
50.0%
40.0%
30.0%
20.0%
10.0%
0.0%
Percentage of finer
0.01
0.1
1
10
Partical size in mm
1.80m

ANNEXURE – VI

SAFE BEARING CAPACITY

Allowable bearing capacity calculation

Width of the footing, B	=	2 m
Depth of foundation, Df	=	2 m
Unit weight of soil	=	17 kN/m^3
Submergible unt wt	=	7 kN/m^3
Avg. observed N value	=	50
Eff. overburden pressure at foundation level	=	14 kN/m^3
Overburden correction factor	=	1.3
N value after overburden corretion, N'	=	50
Depth of GWT	=	0 m
Dialtancy corretion, N''	=	NA
Factor of Safety	=	3
Rw1	=	0.5
Rw2	=	0.5
Ultimate Bearing capacity based on shear	=	$0.314xN'^2xBxRw1+0.943x(100+N'^2)xDfxRw2$
	=	3236.8 KN/m^2
Safe bearing capacity based on shear	=	1078.93 KN/m^2
Safe bearing capacity based on settlement	=	$1.36x(N'-3)x((B+0.3)/2B)^2xSxRdxRw)$
Settlement for Sand	=	25 mm
Depth factor, Rd	=	1+Df/B <2
Rd	=	1.2 Say
Water table factor, Rw	=	0.5+0.5(Dw/B) 0.5<Rw<1
Rw	=	0.5 Since GWT is below 0m from EGL
Qs	=	317.003 kN/m^2 For 25mm controlled Settlement
Allowable Bearing Pressure at Df depth is	=	**300** kN/m^2



ANNEXURE – VII

WORKING PHOTOS

THE LANDLENS SUITE

Eight ways to know a piece of land before you pay for it.

This report covers one part of the picture. These cover the rest, drawn from the same government records, for any property in Tamil Nadu.

LandLens One
Ask anything about a property and get an answer grounded in live government records, with the sources shown.
/landlens/one

Verify My Land
Every record check run on one property and returned as a single report.
/landlens/verify-my-land

Legal Opinion
An advocate's written opinion on the title, built on the records we pull for it.
/landlens

One Map
Every layer on one map: the parcel, its boundary, zoning, water bodies and what sits around it.
/landlens/one/map

PriceMap
What land actually changed hands for around this plot, taken from the registered deeds.
/landlens/pricemap

Build Scope
What you are allowed to build here: floor space, height, coverage and setbacks.
/landlens/build-scope

Property Tracker
Watch a property and hear about it when something new is registered against it.
/landlens/property-tracker

Deal Room
Run the transaction in one place: documents, stamping, signatures and the parties.
/landlens/deal-room

FREE TOOLS · NO ACCOUNT NEEDED

Twenty-four checks you can run yourself, at no cost.

Records and verification

The registers themselves, read for you.

- Encumbrance Certificate
- Patta and Chitta
- Field Measurement Sketch
- EC Analyzer
- Bank charge check
- Court case search
- Seller background check
- Approval check by survey

Value and duty

What it is worth and what it costs to register.

- Guideline value by street
- Guideline value by survey
- Stamp duty and registration fees
- Capital gains
- Floor space index
- Area unit converter

Zoning and land use

What the plan says can happen on this land.

- Land use zone finder
- CMDA land use check
- Coastal regulation zone
- Master plan check
- Water bodies finder
- Airport height clearance

Registers and directories

Who holds it, and which office keeps the record.

- Find your registering office
- Temple property check
- Waqf property check
- RERA register

Every free tool
/tools

Services we run for you
/services

The LandLens suite
/landlens/one

Verified RealEstate™

Every claim in this document traces back to a government record.

- Legal opinions, due diligence and title verification
- Building plan, layout and sub-division approvals
- Completion and occupancy certificates, regularisation
- Escrow, negotiation and NRI property management
- Land survey, soil testing, architecture and construction

Verified RealEstate
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