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CONSULTANTS	**GEO MINES ENGINEERS PVT. LTD.** **GEOTECHNICAL ENGINEERING DIVISION,** **#96, 3rd FLOOR, VELLALAR STREET,** **MOGAPPAIR WEST, CHENNAI-600037** **Ph. No. 98413 16631, 9840157478** **Email: geomines@gmail.com, gmepl77@gmail.com** **Website: www.geominesengineers.com**
CLIENT	**Mr. MAHIN HUSSAIN, CHENNAI**
PROJECT	**PROPOSED CONSTRUCTION OF RESIDENTIAL BULDING (STILT+05) AT #5, 54TH STREET, 9TH AVENUE, ASHOK NAGAR, CHENNAI-600083**
BUILDER	**KAAVIYA PROPERTIES PVT. LTD.**
TITLE	**GEOTECHNICAL INVESTIGATION REPORT**

Dr. R. Venkata Krishnaiah M.E., Ph.D.,
Geotechnical Expert
Regd. No. GTE/19/07/032
No. 7/4, Munavar Avenue,
4th Street, Pallavaram, Chennai -43

For Geo Mines Engineers Pvt Ltd

Director

GEOMINES ENGINEERS (P) LTD. GMEPL Chennai

REV.	DATE	REPORT NUMBER	PREP. BY
0	08-08-2023	GMEPL/Mr. MAHIN HUSSAIN/256/2023-24	

Geo Mines Engineers Pvt. Ltd., Chennai
Geotech. Eng. Division

Mr. Mahin Hussain, Chennai

DISCLAIMER

We've been asked to look into the ground and identify and quantify everything that mother nature has put there and predict how those materials will react to construction and long-term performance of a facility - and we may fall short of this lofty goal.

We have made reasonable and prudent conclusions but a cloud of uncertainty inherently looms over the project as per the pre and post facilities laid and their elemental behaviour on the mother soil.

Also, the variable nature of soil strata and it's varying characteristics may make the recommended foundation system disqualify and hence it's recommended that special care shall be taken by the owner during and after the construction is complete and during the run period of the building.



CONTENTS

	SEC. NO.		PAGE NO.
		REPORT COVER PAGE	I
		CONTENTS	I
CHAPTER-1		**INTRODUCTION**	
	1.0	Preamble	1
	1.1	Scope of Work	1
	1.2	Structure of the Report	1
CHAPTER-2		**INVESTIGATION METHODOLOGY & TEST RESULTS**	
	2.0	Field Testing	2
	2.1	Preamble	2
	2.2	Equipment Used and Method of Drilling	2
	2.2.1	Equipment Used	2
	2.2.2	Method of Drilling	2
	2.3	In-situ Strength Tests	2
	2.3.1	Standard Penetration Tests	2
	2.4	Collection of Samples	2
	2.4.1	Disturbed Soil Samples	2
	2.4.2	Ground Water	3
	2.5	Summary of Field Work	3
	2.6	Laboratory Testing	3
	2.6.1	Coarse Grained Soil Samples	3
	2.6.1.1	Grain Size Analysis Tests	3
	2.6.2	Fine Grained Soil Samples	3
	2.6.2.1	Index Property & Free Swell Tests	3
	2.6.3	Chemical Analysis Tests	3
	2.6.3.1	Water Samples	3
FIGURES	2.0	Site Plan representing the locations of Field investigation points	4
	2.1	Soil Profile at BH-01 Location	5
	2.2	Soil Profile at BH-02 Location	6
TABLES	2.1	Laboratory Test Results on the Soil Samples collected from BH-01 Location	7
	2.2	Laboratory Test Results on the Soil Samples collected from BH-02 Location	8
	2.3	Chemical Analysis Test Results on the Water Samples collected from borehole Location	9
CHAPTER-3		**SUB-SURFACE STRATIFICATION**	
	3.0	Preamble	10
	3.1	Sub surface Stratification	10
	3.1.1	Soil Profile at BH-01 Location	10
	3.1.1	Soil Profile at BH-02 Location	11-12

CHAPTER-4		**FOUNDATION SYSTEM**	
	4.0	Preamble	13
	4.1	Bearing Strata Characteristics	13
	4.2	Foundation System	14
	4.2.1	Deep Foundation System-12.00m Long Bored Cast-in-Situ Friction cum End Bearing Piles	14
CHAPTER-5		**RECOMMENDATIONS**	15
ANNEXURE		Design of Deep Foundation System (BH-01)	16-17

CHAPTER-1

INTRODUCTION

1.0 Preamble

Mr. Mahin Hussain, Chennai proposed to construct a **Residential Building (Stilt+05) at #5, 54th Street, 9th Avenue, Ashok Nagar, Chennai-600083.**

For the purpose of designing the foundations, the responsibility of carrying out suitable soil investigations was entrusted to **M/s. Geo Mines ENGINEERS, Chennai.**

This report contains the field and laboratory test results along with Design computations and recommendations for suitable foundation systems.

1.1 Scope of Work

- Sinking Two Standard Soil investigation bore holes of 150mm diameter up to depth of 12.00m below existing ground level as directed by the engineer-in-charge.
- Conducting Standard Penetration Test (SPT) at regular depth intervals.
- Collection of Split Spoon Samples or Disturbed Soil Samples
- Collection of water samples from each bore hole.
- Conducting relevant laboratory test results.

1.2 Structure of the Report

- Contents
- Introduction
- Investigation Methodology & Test Results
- Figures & Tables
- Sub-Surface Stratification
- Foundation Systems
- Recommendations
- Annexure (Design Computations)

CHAPTER-2

INVESTIGATION METHODOLOGY & TEST RESULTS

2.0 Field Testing:

2.1 Preamble:

Two standard soil investigation boreholes were put. The equipment used and the methodology adopted to carry out the fieldwork is described below.

2.2 Equipment Used and Method of Drilling:

2.2.1 Equipment Used

The equipment used for performing the drilling operations was a Calyx Rotary Drill Rig with direct mud circulation technique. The drill mud used was made out of Sodium Bentonite.

2.2.2 Methodology of drilling

In the soil strata, the drilling operations were carried out using special drill bits and cutters coupled with direct mud circulation.

2.3 In-Situ Strength Tests:

2.3.1 Standard Penetration Test:

Standard penetration tests were conducted at the borehole location, in accordance with IS: 2131. The tests were conducted at every change of strata up to the depth of termination of the borehole as directed by the engineer-in-charge.

2.4. Collection of Samples:

2.4.1 Disturbed Soil Samples

The SPT-samples collected were used as disturbed soil samples. These samples were used for visual and physical identification and for conducting laboratory classification tests as per I.S.1498-1970.

2.4.2 Ground Water

For conducting suitable chemical tests, the ground water samples were collected from the respective boreholes.

2.5 Summary of Field Work

The locations of the boreholes are shown in site plan given in Fig. 2.0. The soil profiles obtained at each location is shown in Figs. 2.1 & 2.2.

2.6 Laboratory Testing:

2.6.1 Coarse Grained Samples:

2.6.1.1 Grain size Analysis Tests:

On the coarse-grained soil samples, grain size distribution tests were conducted as per I.S.2720 (Part 4)-1985, to know the gradation characteristics and to classify them. These results are presented in Tables 2.1 & 2.2.

2.6.2 Fine Grained Samples:

2.6.2.1 Index Property – Free Swell Tests:

Atterberg Limits were carried out on fine grained soil samples to evaluate the limits of different consistency states. Generally Liquid limits, Plastic limits and Shrinkage Limits tests were conducted as per I.S.2720 (Part-5)-1985 and I.S.2720 (Part 6)-1972. On such type of soil strata encountered at the investigation locations, such tests were conducted and the test results are presented in Tables 2.1 & 2.2.

2.6.3 Chemical Analysis Tests:

2.6.3.1 Water Samples:

On representative water samples, chemical analysis tests were conducted to estimate pH, Chlorides and Sulphates. These results are presented in Table-2.3.

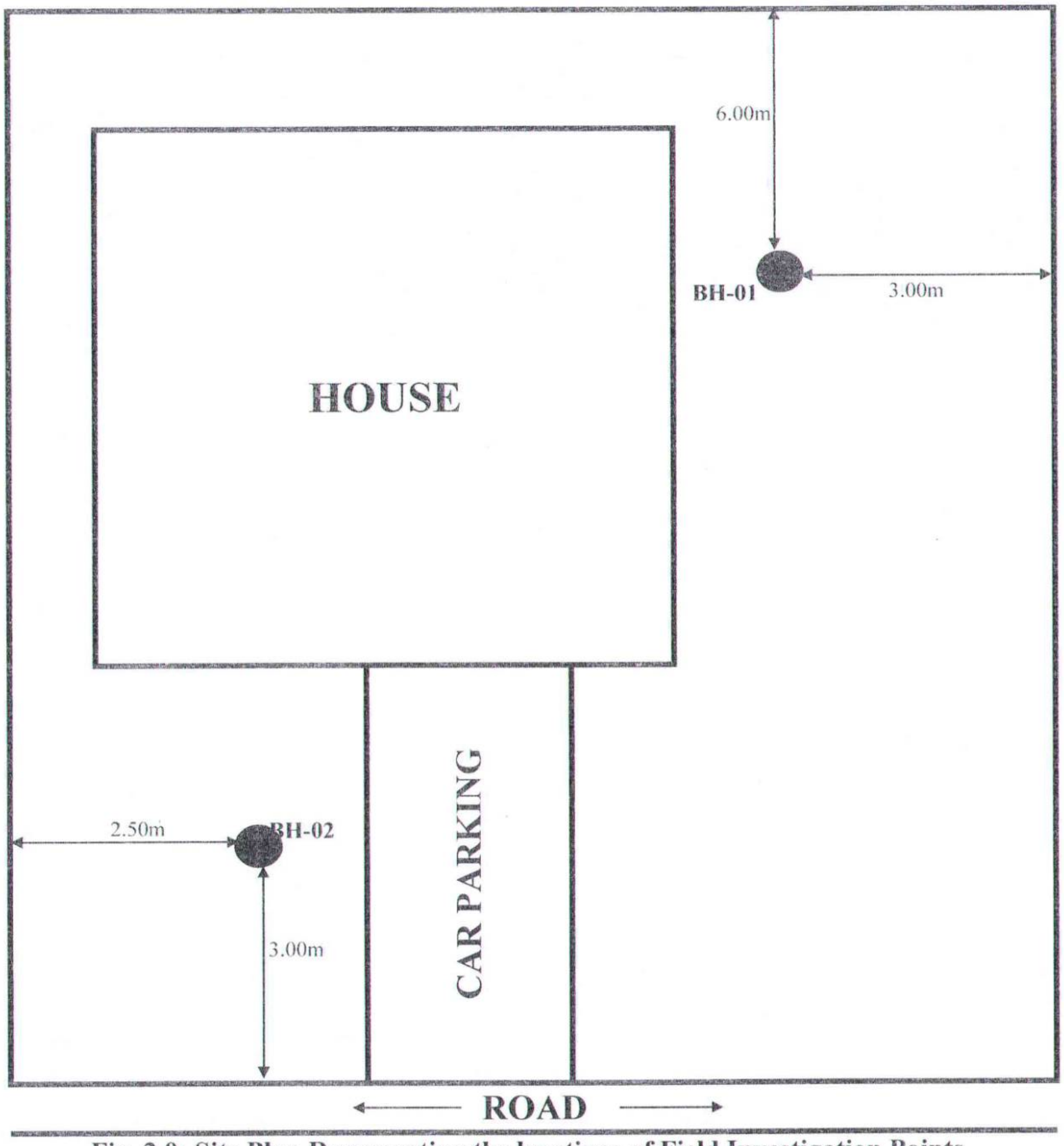


Fig. 2.0: Site Plan Representing the locations of Field Investigation Points

Project : Proposed Construction of Residential Building (Stilt+05) at #5, 54th Street, 9th Avenue, Ashok Nagar, Chennai-600083

Location: BH-01

Started On : 06/08/2023; Ended On : 06/08/2023 G.W.T: 1.50m below existing ground level

R.L of Layer (m)	G.W.T. (m)	Soil Profile	Engineering Description of Soil	Depth of SPT below E.G.L (m)	SPT - Details 0-15 cm	15-30 cm	30-45 cm	N-Value	Graphical Representation of N-Value 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9	Relative Density/Consistency	Type of Sample
G.W.T 1.80	↓		Brownish Very Stiff Silty Clay	1.50	4	6	11	17		V.Stiff	SS
4.00			Brownish Loose Silty Fine Sand	3.00	3	5	8	13		Loose	SS
5.50			Blackish Stiff Silty Clay	4.50	2	5	6	11		Stiff	SS
8.00			Greyish Loose Silty Clayey Fine Sand	6.00 7.50	5 3	7 4	7 6	14 10		Loose Loose	SS SS
9.50			Greyish Medium Stiff Silty Clay	9.00	2	4	4	8		M.Stiff	SS
11.00			Greyish Stiff Silty Clay	10.00	4	4	7	11		Stiff	SS
12.20			Weathered Rock	12.00	SPT Hammer Rebounded					V.Dense	SS

Bore Hole Terminated at a depth of 12.20m below the existing grou

Fig. 2.1 Soil Profile at BH-01 Location

Project : Proposed Construction of Residential Building (Stilt+05) at #5, 54th Street, 9th Avenue, Ashok Nagar, Chennai-600083

Location: BH-02

Started On : 05/08/2023; Ended On : 05/08/2023 G.W.T: 2.00m below existing ground level

R.L of Layer (m)	G.W.T. (m)	Soil Profile	Engineering Description of Soil	Depth of SPT below E.G.L (m)	SPT - Details 0-15 cm	15-30 cm	30-45 cm	N-Value	ical Representation o 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9	Relative Density/Consistency	Type of Sample
1.80			Brownish Stiff Silty Clay	1.50	6	6	9	15		Stiff	SS
G.W.T 4.00			Brownish Loose Silty Fine Sand	3.00	2	4	5	9		Loose	SS
6.50			Brownish Medium Dense Silty Fine Sand	4.50	4	5	11	16		M.Dense	SS
8.00			Brownish Loose Silty Fine Sand	6.00	5	7	11	18		M.Dense	SS
9.50			Greyish to Greenish Stiff Silty Clay	7.50	3	6	7	13		Loose	SS
11.00			Greyish to Greenish Very Stiff Silty Clay	9.00	6	5	7	12		Stiff	SS
12.20			Weathered Rock	10.00	4	6	11	17		V.Stiff	SS
				12.00	SPT Hammer Rebounded					V.Dense	SS

Bore Hole Terminated at a depth of 12.20m below the existing grou

Fig. 2.2 Soil Profile at BH-02 Location

Table 2.1: Laboratory Test Results on the Soil Samples Collected from BH-01

Depth of Sample below E.G.L. (m)	SPT of Sample	Type of Sample	Engineering Description of Soil	NMC(%)	Natural Density (g/cc)	Clay					Relative Density/ Consistency	Sieve Analysis						IS-Classification
						LL (%)	PL (%)	PI	I_c	FS		Gravel (%)	Coarse (%)	Medium (%)	Fine (%)	Silt (%)	Clay (%)	
0.00 to 1.80	17	SS	Silty Clay	28	1.8	46	31	15	1.20	4	V.Stiff	0	0	0	0	23	77	CI
1.80 to 4.00	13	SS	Silty Fine Sand	-	1.5	-	-	-	-	-	Loose	0	0	6	74	20	0	SM
4.00 to 5.50	11	SS	Silty Clay	32	1.7	61	24	37	0.78	-	Stiff	0	0	0	0	19	81	CH
5.50 to 8.00	12	SS	Silty Clayey Fine Sand	-	1.5	-	-	-	-	-	Loose	0	0	0	68	15	17	SM
8.00 to 9.50	8	SS	Silty Clay	36	1.6	65	26	39	0.74	-	M.Stiff	0	0	0	0	18	82	CH
9.50 to 11.00	11	SS	Silty Clay	33	1.7	61	25	36	0.78	-	Stiff	0	0	0	0	22	78	CH
11.00 to 12.20	>100	SS	Weathered Rock	-	2.0	-	-	-	-	-	V.Dense	37	17	22	18	6	0	SDR

Table 2.2: Laboratory Test Results on the Soil Samples Collected from BH-02

Depth of Sample below E.G.L. (m)	SPT of Sample	Type of Sample	Engineering Description of Soil	NMC(%)	Natural Density (g/cc)	Clay					Relative Density/ Consistency	Sieve Analysis						IS-Classification
						LL (%)	PL (%)	PI	I_c	FS		Gravel (%)	Coarse (%)	Medium (%)	Fine (%)	Silt (%)	Clay (%)	
0.00 to 1.80	15	SS	Silty Clay	27	1.7	48	28	20	1.05	6	Stiff	0	0	0	0	21	79	CI
1.80 to 4.00	9	SS	Silty Fine Sand	-	1.5	-	-	-	-	-	Loose	0	0	8	71	21	0	SM
4.00 to 6.50	17	SS	Silty Fine Sand	-	1.6	-	-	-	-	-	M.Dense	0	0	0	78	22	0	SM
6.50 to 8.00	13	SS	Silty Fine Sand	-	1.5	-	-	-	-	-	Loose	0	0	4	75	21	0	SM
8.00 to 9.50	12	SS	Silty Clay	29	1.7	54	25	29	0.86	-	Stiff	0	0	0	0	20	80	CH
9.50 to 11.00	17	SS	Silty Clay	26	1.8	46	28	18	1.11	-	V.Stiff	0	0	0	0	22	78	CI
11.00 to 12.20	>100	SS	Weathered Rock	-	2.0	-	-	-	-	-	V.Dense	36	21	13	22	8	0	SDR

Table 2.3: Chemical Analysis Results conducted on Water Samples collected from BH-01 & BH-02

Location	Depth of Sample below E.G.L. (m)	pH	Chlorides (ppm)	Sulphates (ppm)
BH-01	3.00	6.88	301.48	138.93
BH-02	3.00	6.87	309.61	142.92

CHAPTER-3

SUB-SURFACE STRATIFICATION

3.0 Preamble

The sub surface stratification at borehole locations, with respect to foundation/geotechnical engineering application are derived based on the visual identification, laboratory classification tests and field in-situ strength tests. Further, the strength parameters are estimated based on the in-situ strength test results as per the following correlation.

* **For Coarse Grained Samples, Ref. Fig.1, IS: 6403 to estimate Angle of Shearing Resistance.**
* **For Fine Grained Samples, Ref. Terzaghi & Peck, 1948, to estimate Unconfined Compressive Strength.**

3.1 Sub Surface Stratification:

3.1.1 Soil Profile at BH-01 Location

(At BH-01 Location, as presented in Site plan)

* **Layer-1 (from E.G.L to 1.80m depth)**

Type of Strata	Silty Clay
Colour	Brownish
Thickness of Layer	1.80m
SPT of the layer	17
Consistency	Very Stiff
Un-drained Cohesion, Cu	113.33kPa

* **Layer-2 (from 1.80m to 4.00m depth)**

Type of Strata	Silty Fine Sand
Colour	Brownish
Thickness of Layer	2.20m
SPT of the layer	13
Relative Density	Loose
Angle of Shearing Resistance, ϕ	30.90^0

* **Layer-3 (from 4.00m to 5.50m depth)**

Type of Strata	Silty Clay
Colour	Blackish
Thickness of Layer	1.50m
SPT of the layer	11
Consistency	Stiff
Un-drained Cohesion, Cu	73.33kPa

* **Layer-4 (from 5.50m to 8.00m depth)**	
Type of Strata	Silty Clayey Fine Sand
Colour	Greyish
Thickness of Layer	2.50m
SPT of the layer	12
Relative Density	Loose
Angle of Shearing Resistance, ϕ	30.60^0
* **Layer-5 (from 8.00m to 9.50m depth)**	
Type of Strata	Silty Clay
Colour	Greyish
Thickness of Layer	1.50m
SPT of the layer	08
Consistency	Medium Stiff
Un-drained Cohesion, Cu	53.33kPa
* **Layer-6 (from 9.50m to 11.00m depth)**	
Type of Strata	Silty Clay
Colour	Greyish
Thickness of Layer	1.50m
SPT of the layer	11
Consistency	Stiff
Un-drained Cohesion, Cu	73.33kPa
* **Layer-7 (from 11.00m to 12.20m depth)**	
Type of Strata	Weathered Rock
Colour	-
Thickness of Layer	1.20m
SPT of the layer	>100
Relative Density	Very Dense
Angle of Shearing Resistance, ϕ	42.50^0

Ground Water

Ground water table was encountered at a depth of 1.50m below the existing ground level during the second week of August 2023.

3.1.2 Soil Profile at BH-02 Location
(At BH-02 Location, as presented in Site plan)

* **Layer-1 (from E.G.L to 1.80m depth)**	
Type of Strata	Silty Clay
Colour	Brownish
Thickness of Layer	1.80m
SPT of the layer	15
Consistency	Stiff
Un-drained Cohesion, Cu	100.00kPa
* **Layer-2 (from 1.80m to 4.00m depth)**	
Type of Strata	Silty Fine Sand
Colour	Brownish
Thickness of Layer	2.20m
SPT of the layer	09
Relative Density	Loose
Angle of Shearing Resistance, ϕ	29.80^0

* **Layer-3 (from 4.00m to 6.50m depth)**	
Type of Strata	Silty Fine Sand
Colour	Brownish
Thickness of Layer	2.50m
SPT of the layer	17
Relative Density	Medium Dense
Angle of Shearing Resistance, ϕ	32.10^0
* **Layer-4 (from 6.50m to 8.00m depth)**	
Type of Strata	Silty Fine Sand
Colour	Brownish
Thickness of Layer	1.50m
SPT of the layer	13
Relative Density	Loose
Angle of Shearing Resistance, ϕ	30.90^0
* **Layer-5 (from 8.00m to 9.50m depth)**	
Type of Strata	Silty Clay
Colour	Greyish to Greenish
Thickness of Layer	1.50m
SPT of the layer	12
Consistency	Medium Stiff
Un-drained Cohesion, Cu	80.00kPa
* **Layer-6 (from 9.50m to 11.00m depth)**	
Type of Strata	Silty Clay
Colour	Greyish to Greenish
Thickness of Layer	1.50m
SPT of the layer	17
Consistency	Very Stiff
Un-drained Cohesion, Cu	113.33kPa
* **Layer-7 (from 11.00m to 12.20m depth)**	
Type of Strata	Weathered Rock
Colour	-
Thickness of Layer	1.20m
SPT of the layer	>100
Relative Density	Very Dense
Angle of Shearing Resistance, ϕ	42.50^0

Ground Water

Ground water table was encountered at a depth of 2.00m below the existing ground level during the first week of August 2023.

CHAPTER-4

FOUNDATION SYSTEM

4.0 Preamble

The foundation system design is an interface between super structure and the sub soil bearing strata characteristics. A sound foundation system should be safe against bearing strata shear response under the super structure load intensity. Similarly, the stability of the foundation system is governed by the bearing strata deformation response under the super structure load intensity. In addition, as a combined system of super structure and foundation, the overall stability is also governed by the super structure arrangement.

Considering the above aspects of foundation design, the suitable type of foundation system with respect to the sub soil conditions encountered at the borehole locations is presented in the subsequent sections.

4.1 Bearing Strata Characteristics

From field investigations, it can be observed that the sub-soil strata encountered at shallow depths are weak from both shear strength characteristics and deformation considerations to act as bearing strata for proposed impending loads from structure.

However, the refusal strata (SPT>60) encountered in the form of Weathered Rock below a maximum depth of 11.00m from existing ground level can be considered as good end bearing strata for proposed impending column loads.

Considering the above, suitable foundation system is presented below.

4.2 Foundation System

4.2.1 Deep Foundation System-12.00m Long Bored Cast-in-Situ Friction cum End Bearing Piles

Considering the weak shear strength characteristics of the sub-soil strata encountered at shallow depths, deep foundation system consisting of 12.00m long bored cast-in-situ Friction cum End Bearing Piles can be adopted.

Piles shall be drilled through DMC (direct mud circulation) technique.

For four different diameters, the safe load carrying capacities of 12.00m long bored cast-in-situ Friction cum End Bearing Piles are computed and presented below which can be adopted for foundation design purposes.

S. No	Type of Installation of Pile	Type of Pile Head Group	Length of Pile below Existing Ground Level (m)	Diameter of Pile (mm)	Safe Load Carrying Capacity (MT)	Safe Pull Out Capacity (MT)
1	Bored Cast-in-Situ	Fixed	12.00	400	45	15
2				450	50	17
3				500	55	19
4				550	60	21

The computations of safe load carrying capacity for 400mm diameter and 12.00m long bored cast-in-situ Friction cum End Bearing pile are annexed to this report.

CHAPTER5

CONCLUSIONS & RECOMMENDATIONS

1. Deep Foundation system presented in Clause 4.2.1; Chapter-IV can be adopted for foundation design purposes.
2. *Care shall be taken so that the ultimate end bearing soil strata are none other than recommended "Weathered Rock" type. The same shall be reaffirmed by our Geotechnical Engineer during foundation laying works are under progress.*
3. Suitable pile load tests (as per I.S: 2911, part-IV) shall be performed to confirm the presented **theoretical** safe load carrying capacities and arrive at the **design/allowable** load carrying capacity of piles under considerations. (**Mandatory**).
4. Pile cap can be located over 0.30m thick well compacted ground replaced CNS (Cohesive Non-Swelling) soil surface.
5. Piles shall be grouped according to the column design load requirements.
6. Final Allowable load carrying capacities of piles shall be limited to their structural capacities.

General

7. **CNS can be well graded coarse-grained M-Sand or quarry dust or clean river sand or sand: gravels mix (1:2) or fly-ash**.
8. As the chlorides and sulphates present in the collected water samples are within the permissible limits, no special steel or cement is recommended to be used for foundation construction purposes.

For Geo Mines Engineers Pvt Ltd

Director

Dr. R. Venkata Krishnaiah M.E., Ph.D.,
Geotechnical Expert
Regd. No. GTE/19/07/032
No. 7/4, Munavar Avenue,
4th Street, Pallavaram, Chennai -43

DESIGN OF PILE FOUNDATION (Ref. BH-01)

Refer, IS:2911(Part I/Sec 2)-1979, Reaffirmed 1997

1.0 Type of Installation of Pile — **Bored Cast in Situ**

1.1 Geometrical Data

Assumed Diameter of pile(D):	**400.0**	mm
Assumed R.L of E.G.L:	0.000	m
Length of pile below E.G.L.(l) :	**12.000**	m
R.L. of Bot. of Pile	-12.00	m

1.2 Design of Pile for Vertical Compression

1.2.1 Computation of Skin Resistance:

1.21.1 **Layer-I**

Type of Strata:	Silty Clay	
Average SPT of the strata,N:	17	
Bulk Density of the strata,γ:	18	kN/m^3
Undrained Cohesion, Cu:	113.33	kPa
R.L of top of Strata:	0.00	m
R.L of bottom of Strata:	-1.80	m
Average Thickness of Strata,I_c:	1.80	m
Effective overburden pressure over the top of strata,σ_{top}:	0.00	kN/m^2
Effective overburden pressure over the bottom of strata,σ_{bottom}:	14.40	kN/m^2
Effective overburden pressure at the middle of the strata,σ_{middle}:	7.20	kN/m^2
Adhesion Factor, α:	0.40	
Skin Resistance of the pile,q_s:	102.54	kN

(q_s:α*Cu*pi()*d*Ic)

1.2.1.2 **Layer-II**

Type of Strata:	Silty Fine Sand	
Average SPT of the strata,N:	13	
Bulk Density of the strata,γ:	15	kN/m^3
Angle of Shearing Resistance,ϕ:	30.9	Deg.
R.L of top of Strata:	-1.80	m
R.L of bottom of Strata:	-4.00	m
Average Thickness of Strata,I_c:	2.20	m
Effective overburden pressure over the top of strata,σ_{top}:	14.40	kN/m^2
Effective overburden pressure over the bottom of strata,σ_{bottom}:	25.40	kN/m^2
Effective overburden pressure at the middle of the strata,σ_{middle}:	19.90	kN/m^2
Coeff. Of Earth Pressure, k:	1.00	
Skin Resistance of the pile,q_s:	32.93	kN

(q_s:σ*k*tanϕ*pi()*d*Ic)

1.2.1.3 **Layer-III**

Type of Strata:	Silty Clay	
Average SPT of the strata,N:	11	
Bulk Density of the strata,γ:	17	kN/m^3
Undrained Cohesion, Cu:	73.33	kPa
R.L of top of Strata:	-4.00	m
R.L of bottom of Strata:	-5.50	m

Average Thickness of Strata, I_c:	1.50	m
Effective overburden pressure over the top of strata, σ_{top}:	25.40	kN/m^2
Effective overburden pressure over the bottom of strata, σ_{bottom}:	35.90	kN/m^2
Effective overburden pressure at the middle of the strata, σ_{middle}:	30.65	kN/m^2
Adhesion Factor, α:	0.40	
Skin Resistance of the pile, q_s:	55.29	kN
(q_s:α*Cu*pi()*d*Ic)		

1.2.1.4 **Layer-IV**

Type of Strata:	Silty Clayey Fine Sand	
Average SPT of the strata,N:	12	
Bulk Density of the strata, γ:	15	kN/m^3
Angle of Shearing Resistance, ϕ:	30.6	Deg.
R.L of top of Strata:	-5.50	m
R.L of bottom of Strata:	-8.00	m
Average Thickness of Strata, I_c:	2.50	m
Effective overburden pressure over the top of strata, σ_{top}:	35.90	kN/m^2
Effective overburden pressure over the bottom of strata, σ_{bottom}:	48.40	kN/m^2
Effective overburden pressure at the middle of the strata, σ_{middle}:	42.15	kN/m^2
Coeff. Of Earth Pressure, k:	1.00	
Skin Resistance of the pile, q_s:	78.31	kN
(q_s:σ*k*tanϕ*pi()*d*Ic)		

1.2.1.5 **Layer-V**

Type of Strata:	Silty Clay	
Average SPT of the strata,N:	8	
Bulk Density of the strata, γ:	16	kN/m^3
Undrained Cohesion, Cu:	53.33	kPa
R.L of top of Strata:	-8.00	m
R.L of bottom of Strata:	-9.50	m
Average Thickness of Strata, I_c:	1.50	m
Effective overburden pressure over the top of strata, σ_{top}:	48.40	kN/m^2
Effective overburden pressure over the bottom of strata, σ_{bottom}:	57.40	kN/m^2
Effective overburden pressure at the middle of the strata, σ_{middle}:	52.90	kN/m^2
Adhesion Factor, α:	0.60	
Skin Resistance of the pile, q_s:	60.32	kN
(q_s:α*Cu*pi()*d*Ic)		

1.2.1.6 **Layer-VI**

Type of Strata:	Silty Clay	
Average SPT of the strata,N:	11	
Bulk Density of the strata, γ:	17	kN/m^3
Undrained Cohesion, Cu:	73.33	kPa
R.L of top of Strata:	-9.50	m
R.L of bottom of Strata:	-11.00	m
Average Thickness of Strata, I_c:	1.50	m
Effective overburden pressure over the top of strata, σ_{top}:	57.40	kN/m^2
Effective overburden pressure over the bottom of strata, σ_{bottom}:	67.90	kN/m^2

Effective overburden pressure at the middle of the strata, σ_{middle}:	62.65	kN/m^2
Adhesion Factor, α:	0.40	
Skin Resistance of the pile, q_s:	55.29	kN
(q_s:α*Cu*pi()*d*Ic)		
Ultimate Skin Resistance, q_s:	**384.68**	**kN**

1.2.2 Computation of End Bearing Resistance:

Type of Bearing Strata	Weathered Rock	
Cross-Sectional Area of pile, Ap:	0.126	m^2
R.L of bottom of pile:	-12.00	
Minimum SPT-value of the Bearing Strata	60	
Angle of Shear Resistance, ϕ:	42.50	Deg.
Effective Overburden Pressure, q:	28.00	kPa
Bearing Capacity Factor(Nq)	220.00	
Ultimate End Bearing Resistance (Qp)	**774.1**	**kN**
(Qp=Ap*q*Nq)		

1.3.0	**Ultimate Load Carrying Capacity (Qu=Qs+Q_p)**	**1158.8**	**kN**
	Safe Load Carrying Capacity (Qsafe =Qu/2.50)	**463.5**	**kN**
	However, limit Q_{safe} to the structural capacity of pile:	**450.0**	**kN**

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
3/350/2 Mettukuppam,
OMR Thoraipakkam,
Chennai 600 097, India
hello@verified.realestate
+91 9996 12 9996

Prepared from the registers named on the page each finding sits on. Where a register could not be read, this document says so in its place rather than leaving the gap to be read as a clean result.