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SOIL EXPLORATION AND FOUNDATION REPORT

FOR THE PROPOSED BUILDING

AT

DOOR NO. 36/34

WEST CIRCULAR ROAD

MANDAVELI

CHENNAI

PROJECT NO. TJE/002107/2021

T.J.ENGINEERS

SOIL EXPLORATION AND FOUNDATION DESIGN DIVISION
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EXPLORATION REPORT

PROJECT NO. TJE/002107/2021

1.INTRODUCTION:

M/S BEAVER CONSTRUCTION COMPANY has proposed to construct a Stilt Floor + Five Floors Building at Door No. 36/34, West Circular Road, Mandaveli, Chennai-600 028. The work was entrusted to T.J. Engineers by the promoters**.** The location is shown in Fig No.1. The object of the soil exploration work done is to determine the soil properties of the proposed area and to arrive at a most suitable type of foundation system for the proposed structure.

2.0 SCOPE OF WORK

The Scope of Work includes the following

Boreholes

- Drilling of borehole at the proposed borehole locations as per the direction of the client.
- Collection of disturbed and undisturbed soil samples and carrying out the relevant laboratory test on soils.
- Conducting of standard penetration test (SPT) within the borehole at every 1.50m depth interval or as required.
- Collection of soil sample from bore hole.
- Preparation of geotechnical investigation Report.

3.0. LOCATION & NUMBER OF BORE HOLES

For this purpose two bore holes were bored up to maximum depth of 30.00m below existing ground level. The bore hole location is shown in Fig No.1 and bore log details

are given in Fig No. 2&3. The bore holes were terminated in the Very Dense Sandy Gravel-(Slate) layer.

4.0. GEOTECHNICAL INVESTIGATIONS

4.1. Filed Investigations of Boreholes

Rotary drilling boring technique was adopted for boring in this area. The Standard penetration tests were conducted at change of layers and at specified intervals, commencing the test at 1.50m below the existing ground level. The relative density of different soil layers obtained from the N-Values are given in the Fig No. 2&3. Disturbed and un disturbed samples were collected from all the layers for visual observation, classification tests and strength characteristics of the soil layers.

Standard Penetration Test (SPT)

Standard Penetration Tests were conducted using a split spoon sampler, as per relevant codal provision (IS: 2131 – 1981). The SPT is generally conducted in sandy and completely weathered rock strata till 45 cm penetration with number of blows recorded for every 15 cm penetration. The number of blows required for first 15 cm in neglected. The blows for last 30 cm penetration or refusal 'N' value of 100 whichever is earlier is taken as the 'N' value. In the clayey strata, when driving of sampling tube is not possible, SPT was conducted to know the consistency of the soil strata and to retrieve the disturbed soil sample. The soil samples obtained in the split spoon sampler are carefully packed in polythene bags for testing in the laboratory. The SPT values obtained at every 1.50m interval are given in the bore logs.

4.2. Grain Size Analysis

Combined sieve and hydrometer analyses were conducted on the various samples collected. The results are given in Table-1. Based on the proportion of the different soil constituents, the soil is classified.

4.3. Laboratory Tests for Borehole samples

The following laboratory tests were conducted on collected Soil Samples.

I. Moisture Content as per IS: 2720 (Part 2)

II. Specific Gravity as per IS: 2720 (Part 2)

III. Sieve Analysis as per IS: 2720 (Part 4)

IV. Hydrometer Analysis as per IS: 2720 (Part 4)

V. Liquid Limit as per IS: 2720 (Part 5)

VI. Plastic Limit as per IS: 2720 (Part 5)

VII. Swelling Index as per IS: 2720 (Part 40)

5.0. BORE LOG DATA

The Summary of bore hole log data for BH-01 & BH-02 is given in Fig-2&3. Bore hole location is given in Fig.1.

6.0. LABORATORY TEST RESULTS

The laboratory test results of boreholes samples are presented in Table-1 and Table-2.

7.0. GROUND WATER TABLE

The ground water table was encountered at the **depth of 2.00m**, below the existing ground level at the time of soil exploration.

8.0. SUB SOIL PROFILE

From the visual identification from field test results, it is concluding that the sub soil is basically made-up of seven distinctive layers.

i. Filled Up Soil 0.00m to 1.20m

ii. Medium Stiff to Stiff Sandy Silty Clay, 1.20m to 4.30m SPT's N= 8-10

iii. Medium Stiff Sandy Silty Clay, 4.30m to 5.80m SPT's N= 6-7

iv. Medium Dense to Very Dense Silty Sand, 5.80m to 23.60m SPT's N= 20->100

v. Medium Dense to Dense Silty Sand, 23.60m to 28.70m SPT's N= 16-32

vi. Very Dense Silty Gravelly Sand, 28.70m to 29.50m SPT's N= >100

vii. Very Dense Sandy Gravel, 29.50 to 30.00m SPT's N= >100

The soil profile details are presented in the Bore logs, in Fig. 2&3.

9.0 FOUNDATION ANALYSIS

From the bore log data at the top from 0.00m to 1.20m Filled Up Soil layer is present. From 1.20m to 5.80m medium stiff to stiff Sandy Silty Clay layer is present, this layer has got swelling character. From 5.80m to 23.60m medium dense to very dense Silty Sand layer is present. From 23.60m to 28.70m medium dense to dense Silty Sand layer is present. From 28.70m to 29.50m very dense Silty Gravelly Sand layer is present. Below 29.50m very dense Sandy Gravel (Slate) layer is seen, this layer is fair to rest pile foundation for heavy loaded structure.

The layer up to 5.50m is the critical zone for open foundation system for light loaded structure, within the critical zone medium stiff Clayey layer is present and it has got swelling character. For structure with column positions are symmetrical and short span

open foundation of **Isolated Footing** can be adopted. For light loaded structure with column positions are not symmetrical, long span sensitive for differential settlement open foundation of **Continues Strip Raft foundation** or **Raft Foundation** can be adopted. The open foundation can be placed at the minimum **depth of 2.10m** below the existing ground level. The existing ground level was same as the road level at the time of soil investigation. The SBC at 2.10m depth has been worked out and given below.

For heavy loaded structure, if the SBC is not sufficient for the expected loading intensity, it is advisable to provide deep foundation of pile foundations. The pile foundation can be Bored Cast in situ pile. The pile foundation should be terminated at the minimum **depth of 31.00m** below existing ground level. The pile should be anchored into the very dense Sandy Gravel (Slate Rock) layer for minimum of 1.50m depth.

9.1. COMPUTATION OF THE SAFE BEARING CAPACITY AT 2.10m DEPTH

Based on the standard penetration test value the ultimate net bearing capacity (q_u) could be calculated from the following formula.

$q_u = 1.2\ C\ Nc + \gamma\ Df\ Nq$

The minimum observed N-Value is taken as 7 from Fig. 2&3.

The corresponding bearing capacity factors are,

$Nc = 5.7$

$N_q = 1$

Where,

C = Un drained shear strength = 3.59 t/m^2

γ = Unit weight of the soil = 1.50 t/m^3

γ' = Submerged unit weight of the soil = 0.50 t/m^3

D_f = Depth of footing = 2.10 m

D_f = Depth of water table = 2.00 m

Substitute all the above values in the formula,

$q_u = 1.2 \times 3.59 \times 5.7 + 1.50 \times 2.10 \times 1$

$= 24.55 + 3.15 = 27.70\ t/m^2$

Safe bearing capacity could be considered with a factor of safety of 2.5

Hence, safe bearing capacity $q_s = 27.70/2.50 = 11.08\ t/m^2$. Say 11.00 t/m^2.

Therefore, safe bearing capacity of the soil at 2.10m depth is 11.00 t/m^2

9.2. SETTLEMENT ANALYSIS FOR THE LOADING INTENSITY OF 11.00 t/m^2

LAYER -1, SANDY SILTY CLAY

The Consolidation Settlement of the Clay layer can be calculated using the following formula.

$$S_1 = (C_c / 1 + e_0)\, H \quad \text{Log}_{10}\,(\sigma'_0 + \Delta\sigma / \sigma'_0)$$

Where

C_c = Coefficient of compression index
= 0.33

e_0 = The initial void ratio
= 1.70

H =The thickness of the compressible clay layer
= 3.40m

σ'_0 = The original effective over burden pressure at the centre of the clay layer
= 3.90 t/m^2

$\Delta\sigma$ = The stress increases at the centre of the clay layer due to foundation loads (or) pressure
= 0.477 t/m^2

S_1 = (0.33 /1+1.70) 3.40 Log_{10} (3.90 + 0.477 /3.90)
= 0.122 x 3.40 x 0.050
= 0.02078m x10^{-3}
= 20.78mm

TOTAL SETTLEMENT

= S_1
= 20.78mm < 50mm

The maximum allowable settlement as per IS: 1904-1986 for R.C.C structure with Isolated footing foundation is 50mm- 75mm.**The settlement is within the permissible limit**. **Hence it is Safe**

9.3. LOAD CARRYING CAPACITY OF THE CONVENTIONAL PILE

Based on the standard penetration test value the ultimate load carrying capacity (q_u) could be calculated from the following formula.

$$\mathbf{Qu = Qb + Qs}$$

Qs = Ultimate unit skin friction on an individual layer

$$= Ks\ \sigma'_{vo} \tan\delta\ \ \pi D L$$

Where

Ks = Co-efficient of horizontal soil stress = 0.471

σ'_{vo} = average effective overburden pressure = 15.125 t/m^2

δ = angle of wall friction = 32

D = Dia meter of pile = 0.40m

L = Length of individual layer = 1.50 m

= 0.471 x 15.125 x 0.624 x 3.14 x 0.40 x 1.50

= 8.374 t

$q_b = Nq\ \sigma'_{vo}\ Ab$

where

Nq = Bearing Capacity Factor = 90

σ'_{vo} = effective overburden pressure at the toe = 15.50 t/m^2

Ab = Cross sectional area at the base

D = Dia of Pile = 0.40m

= 90 x 15.50 x 3.14 x 0.40^2 /4

= 175.212 t

$$\mathbf{Qu = Qb + Qs}$$

$$= 175.212 + 8.374 = 183.586 \text{ t}$$

Q safe = Qu/F.S = 183.586/2.5 = 73.434 say 73.00 t

The safe load carrying capacity for five different diameter of piles for the **depth of 31.00m** are worked and are given below.

Dia of Pile	Depth of Pile	Safe Load (Tones)
400mm	**31.00m**	**73**
450mm	**31.00m**	**92**
500mm	**31.00m**	**114**
600mm	**31.00m**	**163**
750mm	**31.00m**	**255**

The above safe loads are provisional and shall be confirmed by conducting pile load test as per the guide line laid down in IS: 2911 (Part: IV).

10.0. CONCLUSIONS

1. Soil in the shallow depth is fair to adopt open foundation system for light loaded structure.
2. For light loaded structure with column positions are symmetrical and short span open foundation of **Isolated Footing** can be adopted. For light loaded structure with column positions are not symmetrical, long span sensitive for differential settlement open foundation of **Continues Strip Raft foundation** or **Raft Foundation** can be adopted.
3. The open foundation can be placed at the **minimum depth of 2.10m** below the existing ground level. The existing ground level was same as the road level at the time of soil investigation.
4. The Safe Bearing Capacity **(SBC) of the soil at 2.10m depth is 11.00 t/m ^{2}**.
5. The minimum width of footing should be maintained as 1.00m to avoid any punching shear failure and to achieve suggested SBC.
6. All the foundation should rest on 100 mm thick 1:4:8 concrete mat, over 100mm thick river sand layer.
7. The shallow foundation should rest on natural un disturbed layer.
8. **If open foundation of Isolated footing foundation provided** it advisable to make the structure as rigid as possible by providing continues Plinth Beam connecting column on both direction, continues Sill Slab at sill level and continues Lintel Beam.
9. For heavy loaded structure, if the SBC is not sufficient for the expected loading intensity, it is advisable to provide deep foundation of pile foundations. The pile foundation can be Bored Cast in situ pile. The pile foundation should be terminated at the minimum **depth of 31.00m** below existing ground level. The pile should be

anchored into the very dense Sandy Gravel (Disintegrated Rock) layer for minimum of 1.00m depth.

10. The load carrying capacity for five different diameter of pile for the minimum **depth of 31.00m** is worked out and given below.

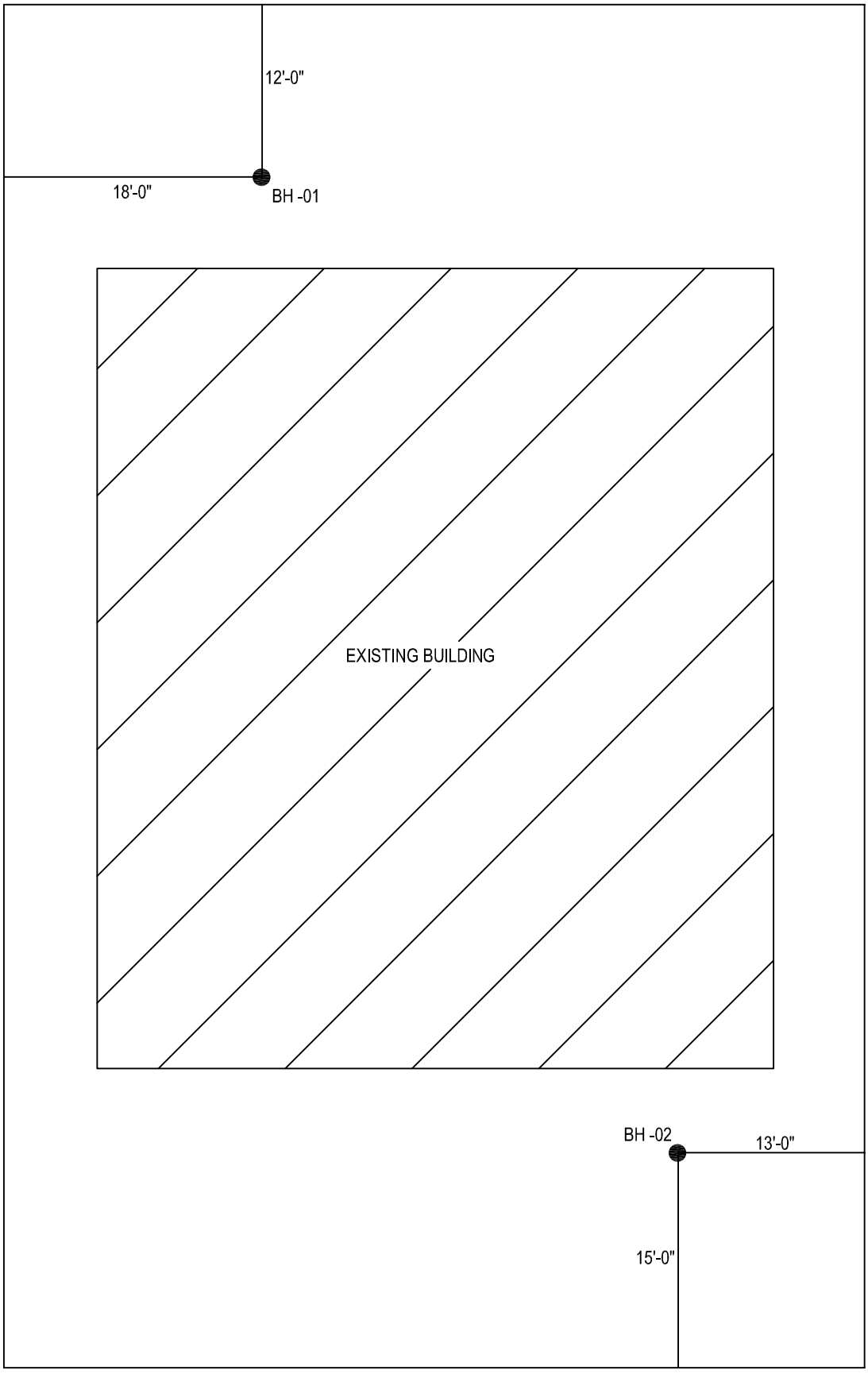
Dia of Pile	Depth of Pile	Safe Load (Tones)
400mm	**31.00m**	**73**
450mm	**31.00m**	**92**
500mm	**31.00m**	**114**
600mm	**31.00m**	**163**
750mm	**31.00m**	**255**

The above safe loads are provisional and shall be confirmed by conducting pile load test as per the guide line laid down in IS: 2911 (Part: IV)

11. Proper precaution should be taken while boring the pile against sliding of bore hole, by maintaining the proper dense bentonite slurry or providing temporary casing or permanent casing and pile concreting should be done as soon as boring is over.
12. The bore hole should be flushed properly before laying concrete.
13. The pile boring should be done with Percussion drilling or Hydraulic Rotary Drilling with DMC method.
14. For foundation design, **Stress due to any eccentricity, stress due to horizontal force** should be considered, and **stability** should be checked.
15. All suggested foundation recommendations and precautions should be adopted while undertaking the design aspects and construction activities.

For T.J. Engineers

08 - 12- 2021



NOT TO SCALE

CLIENT:-	PROJECT:-		
M/S BEAVER CONSTRUCTION COMPANY CHENNAI.	PROPOSED BUILDING AT DOOR NO. 36/34, WEST CIRCULAR ROAD, MANDAVELI, CHENNAI-600 028.	SITE PLAN FIG.1	T.J. ENGINEERS soil investigation and foundation design division T.J. HOUSE PLOT NO. 4, ANNA NAGAR, 1ST STREET, VELACHERY, CHENNAI-42. tjengineers@yahoo.com tjengineers1998@gmail.com OFF: 044-42334194

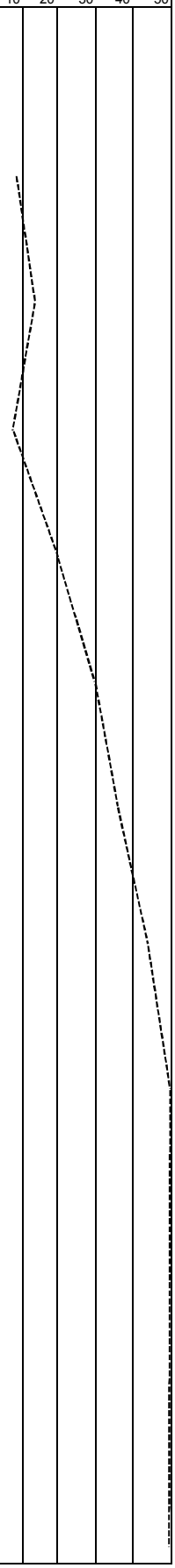
BORE LOG

PROJECT : **Proposed Building at Door No. 36/34, West Circular Road, Mandaveli, Chennai-600 028.**
BORE HOLE NO : **B.H:01**
TYPE OF BORING : **Rotary Drilling**

DATE OF COMMENCEMENT: **29 - 11 - 2021**
DATE OF COMPLETION : **01 - 12 - 2021**
G.W.L : **2.00m**

Depth below G.L	Soil profile	Description of soil	Thickness of layer	Depth at witch samples are collected D.S	Depth at witch samples are collected U.D.S	Standard penetration testdata: Depth at witch test is conducted	N-Value	Relative density/ Consistency
0.00		**Filled Up Soil**	1.20					
1.00				1.20		1.50	8	Medium Stiff
2.00								
3.00		**Sandy Silty Clay-SSLC1** **(Grayish Brown)**	3.10			3.00	13	Stiff
4.00				4.30				
5.00		**Sandy Silty Clay-SSLC2** **(Dark Gray)**		5.50		4.50	7	Medium Stiff
6.00						6.00	20	Medium Dense
7.00								
8.00						7.50	29	Medium Dense
9.00						9.00	36	Dense
10.00								
11.00						10.50	43	Dense
12.00		**Silty Sand-SLS1** **(Whitish Yellowish Brown)**	18.10			12.00	51	Very Dense
13.00								
14.00						13.50	58	Very Dense
15.00						15.00	65	Very Dense
16.00						16.50	>100	Very Dense

Graphical representation of penetration resistance



Remark: All Dimensions in meters

End of Boring

FIG: 2

cont....

BORE LOG

PROJECT : **Proposed Building at Door No. 36/34, West Circular Road, Mandaveli, Chennai-600 028.**
BORE HOLE NO : **B.H:01**
TYPE OF BORING : **Rotary Drilling**

DATE OF COMMENCEMENT: **29 - 11 - 2021**
DATE OF COMPLETION : **01 - 12 - 2021**
G.W.L : **2.00m**

Depth below G.L	Soil profile	Description of soil	Thickness of layer	Depth at witch samples are collected D.S	Depth at witch samples are collected U.D.S	Standard penetration testdata: Depth at witch test is conducted	N-Value	Relative density/ Consistency
17.00								
18.00						18.00	>100	Very Dense
19.00								
20.00		**Silty Sand-SLS1** **(Whitish Yellowish Brown)**				20.00	>100	Very Dense
21.00						21.50	>100	Very Dense
22.00								
23.00						23.00	>100	Very Dense
				23.60				
24.00								
25.00						25.00	16	Medium Dense
26.00		**Silty Sand-SLS2** **(Grayish Yellowish Whitish Brown)**	5.10			26.50	23	Medium Dense
27.00								
28.00						28.00	32	Dense
				28.70				
29.00		**Silty Gravelly Sand-SLGS1** **(Grayish Whitish Yellowish Brown)**	0.80			29.00	>100	Very Dense
				29.50				
30.00		**Sandy Gravel-SG1** **(Slate)** **(Greenish Brown)**				30.00	>100	Very Dense
31.00								

Graphical representation of penetration resistance: 10 20 30 40 50

Remark: All Dimensions in meters
End of Boring

FIG: 2

BORE LOG

PROJECT : **Proposed Building at Door No. 36/34, West Circular Road, Mandaveli, Chennai-600 028.**
BORE HOLE NO : **B.H:02**
TYPE OF BORING : **Rotary Drilling**

DATE OF COMMENCEMENT: **30 - 11 - 2021**
DATE OF COMPLETION : **30 - 11 - 2021**
G.W.L : **2.00m**

Depth below G.L	Soil profile	Description of soil	Thickness of layer	Depth at witch samples are collected		Standard penetration testdata			Graphical representation of penetration resistance
				D.S	U.D.S	Depth at witch test is conducted	N-Value	Relative density/ Consistency	10 20 30 40 50
0.00		**Filled Up Soil**	0.80	0.80					
1.00						1.50	9	Stiff	
2.00		**Sandy Silty Clay-SSLC1**	3.50						
		(Brown)							
3.00						3.00	10	Stiff	
4.00				4.30					
		Sandy Silty Clay-SSLC2				4.50	6	Medium Stiff	
5.00		**(Dark Gray)**	1.50	5.80					
6.00						6.00	31	Dense	
7.00									
		Silty Sand-SLS1				7.50	40	Dense	
8.00		**(Whitish Yellowish Brown)**							
9.00						9.00	53	Very Dense	
10.00									
10.50						10.50	59	Very Dense	
11.00									
12.00									
13.00									
14.00									
15.00									
16.00									

Remark: All Dimensions in meters
End of Boring

FIG: 3

Project: Proposed Building at Door No. 36/34, West Circular Road, Mandaveli, Chennai-600 028.

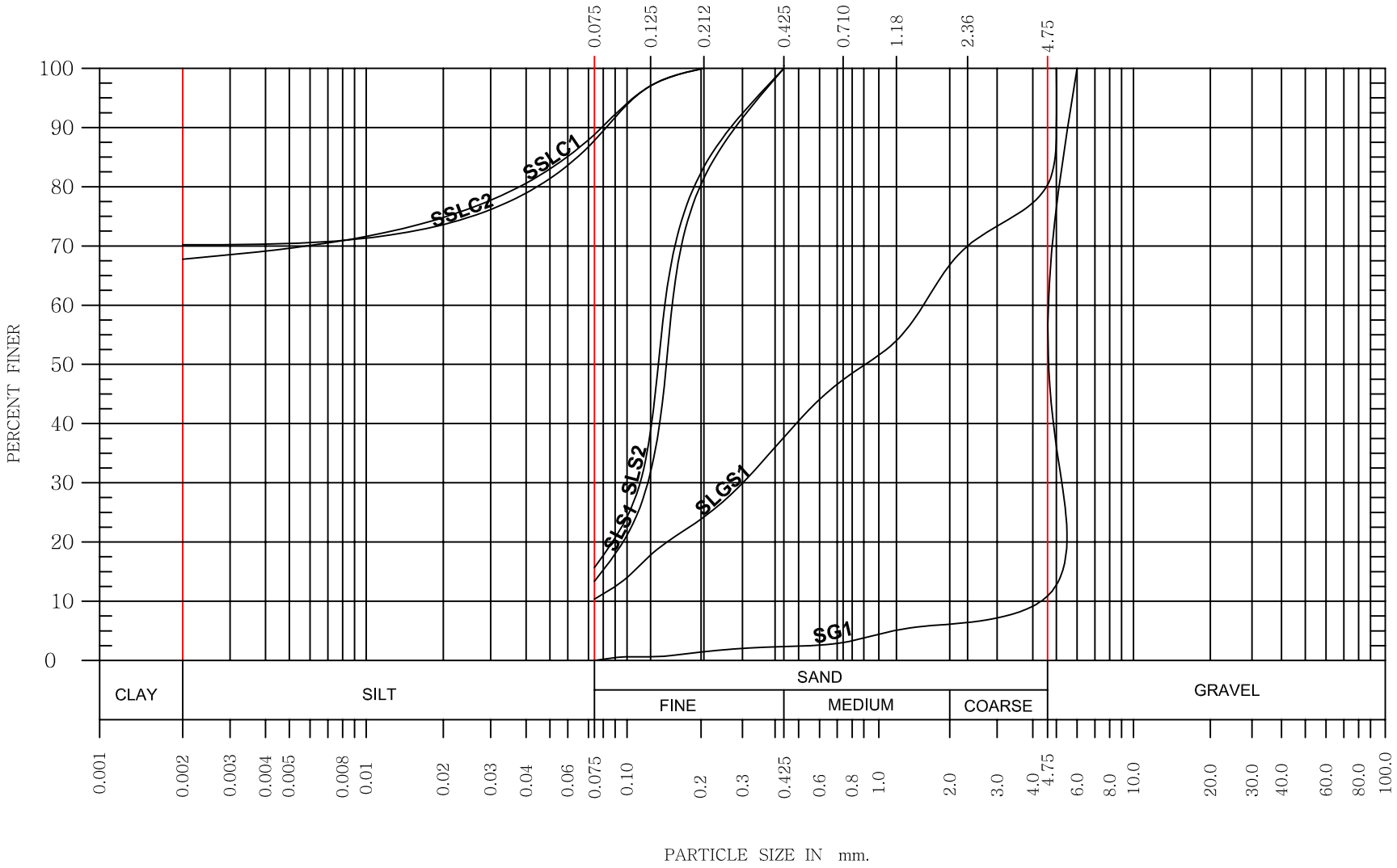


FIG. 4 GRAIN SIZE DISTRIBUTION CURVE-BH-01

Project: Proposed Building at Door No. 36/34, West Circular Road, Mandaveli, Chennai-600 028.

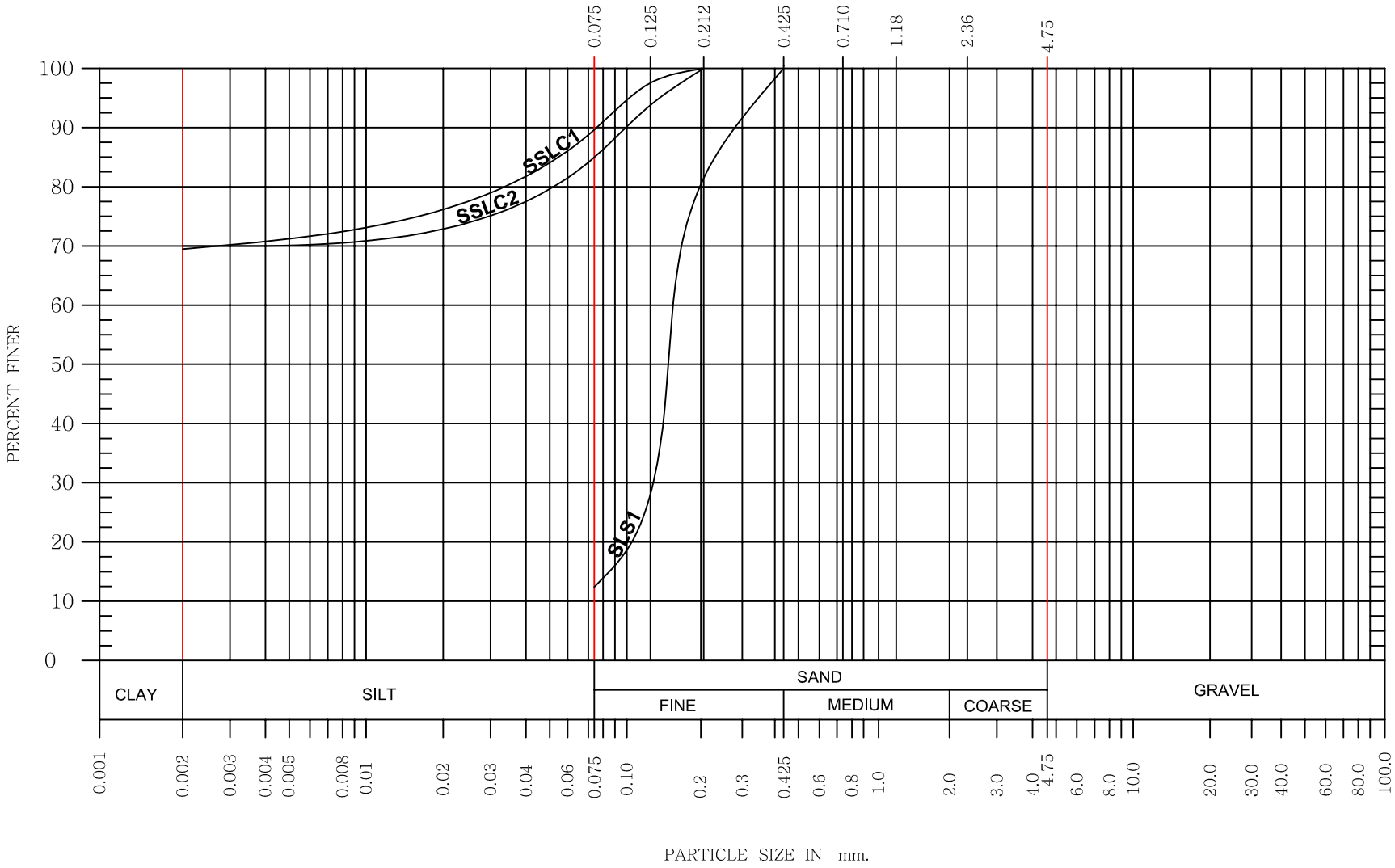


FIG. 5 GRAIN SIZE DISTRIBUTION CURVE-BH-02

LABORATARY TEST RESULTS

TABLE-1

B.H No	Layer thickness	Soil classification	Depth of sample collected		SP. gravity	%of free swell	Grain size distribution				Remarks
			DS / SPT	UDS			Clay	Silt	Sand	Gravel	
	m		m	m		%	%	%	%	%	
1	0.00 - 1.20	Filled Up Soil	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_
	1.20 - 4.30	Sandy Silty Clay-SSLC1	1.50	_	2.65	39	67	21	12	0	_
	4.30 - 5.50	Sandy Silty Clay-SSLC2	4.50	_	2.65	41	71	16	13	0	_
	5.50 - 23.60	Silty Sand-SLS1	6.00	_	2.63	_	0	14	86	0	_
	23.60 - 28.70	Silty Sand-SLS2	25.00	_	2.65	_	0	16	84	0	_
	28.70 - 29.50	Silty Gravelly Sand-SLGS1	29.00	_	2.64	_	0	11	70	19	_
	29.50 - 30.00	Sandy Gravel-SG1 (Slate)	30.00	_	2.63	_	0	0	12	88	_
2	0.00 - 0.80	Filled Up Soil	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_
	0.80 - 4.30	Sandy Silty Clay-SSLC1	1.50	_	2.63	38	69	20	11	0	_
	4.30 - 5.80	Sandy Silty Clay-SSLC2	4.50	_	2.64	42	70	16	14	0	_
	5.80 - 10.50	Silty Sand-SLS1	10.50	_	2.63	_	0	0	13	87	_

LABORATARY TEST RESULTS

TABLE -2

B.H No	Layer thickness	Soil classification	Depth of sample collected		LL	PL	Bulk density	Consolidation Parameters		Shear Strength Parmeters		Remarks
			DS / SPT	UDS				e_o	Cc	Cu	Ø	
	m		m	m	%	%	t/m^3			t/m^2	degree	
1	0.00 - 1.20	Filled Up Soil	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_
	1.20 - 4.30	Sandy Silty Clay-SSLC1	1.50	_	65	22	1.50	1.65	0.32	4.10	_	_
	4.30 - 5.50	Sandy Silty Clay-SSLC2	4.50	_	70	26	1.50	1.70	0.33	3.59	_	_
	5.50 - 23.60	Silty Sand-SLS1	6.00	_	_	_	1.56	_	_	_	34	_
	23.60 - 28.70	Silty Sand-SLS2	25.00	_	_	_	1.55	_	_	_	36	_
	28.70 - 29.50	Silty Gravelly Sand-SLGS1	29.00	_	_	_	1.58	_	_	_	38	_
	29.50 - 30.00	Sandy Gravel-SG1 (Slate)	30.00	_	_	_	1.61	_	_	_	40	_
2	0.00 - 0.80	Filled Up Soil	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_
	0.80 - 4.30	Sandy Silty Clay-SSLC1	1.50	_	67	23	1.51	1.65	0.32	4.68	_	_
	4.30 - 5.80	Sandy Silty Clay-SSLC2	4.50	_	69	26	1.50	1.70	0.33	3.12	_	_
	5.80 - 10.50	Silty Sand-SLS1	10.50	_	_	_	1.55	_	_	_	35	_

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
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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

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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.