PHASE 1 GEOTECHNICAL REPORT

PROPOSED NEW DEVELOPMENT ON ERF 21028 & 21029 GEORGE, WESTERN CAPE (THE VILLAGE RIDGE)

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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 recommended 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.

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Outeniqua Geotechnical Services Outeniqua Geotechnical Services was appointed by the Power Group to undertake a Phase 1 geotechnical site investigation for a proposed residential development on Erf 210289 & 21029, George in the Western Cape Province (The Village Ridge), which is located approximately 1km west of the town centre of George.

The site investigation involved a desk-top study of existing geotechnical data, a walk over survey of the site and detailed subsurface investigation. The subsurface investigation including the excavation of test pits with a TLB/Back-actor to a maximum depth of 2.5m or refusal. Test pits were profiled in accordance with standard methods, and samples of various soil horizons were collected for laboratory tests. Insitu DCP penetration tests were conducted from ground level next to each test pit.

The topography of the area is characterised by gently sloping terrain, which drains south east into the Camfersdrift River. The site was vacant at the time of the investigation and was covered in long grass.

According to the geological map of the area, the area is underlain granitic rock of the Maalgaten Suite.

The investigations revealed that the general soil profile recorded in test pits consists of one or more horizons of transported silty sand (colluvium/topsoil), which is underlain by pedogenic ferricrete gravel (nodules), which is in turn underlain by residual clay, silt and/or clayey sand/gravel (variable) derived from the insitu weathering of the Maalgaten Suite granite. The soils are generally dense/stiff at normal shallow founding depths but are considered slightly compressible and/or collapsible. Lab tests indicate that the residual soils (silt/clay) are potentially active, with estimated total heave of up to 15mm. The residential site classification for the entire site is H1/C1.

The recommended foundation system for the proposed single/double storey structures is reinforced strip foundations or light rafts at a nominal founding depth of 600mm below NGL on well compacted insitu soil with bearing pressure limited to 100kPa.

In terms of the general geological stability and geotechnical conditions, the site is deemed to be suitable for development with precautions taken for the expected geotechnical constraints, for which recommendations are provided.

Table of Contents

1.	Introduc	ction and terms of reference	1
2.	Informa	tion available	2
3.	Nature o	of the investigation	2
4.	Site des	cription	2
5.	Geology	······································	4
6.	Geotech	nnical Evaluation	5
6	o.1 Eng	gineering and material characteristics5	
	6.1.1	Topography, slopes and vegetation cover5	
	6.1.2	Soil types and rock6	
	6.1.3	Grading, Atterberg limits and potential expansiveness7	
	6.1.4	Moisture/density relationship and CBR8	
	6.1.5	Compressibility, collapse potential and bearing capacity8	
	6.1.6	Swell / heave9	
	6.1.7	Soil moisture, permeability and drainage9	
	6.1.8	Existing structures	
6	o.2 Slo	pe stability and erosion10	
6	.3 Exc	avation classification with respect to services10	
6	o.4 Imp	pact of the geotechnical character of the site on residential developments 10	
7.	Site clas	ssification	12
8.	Foundat	ion recommendations and solutions	13
8	3.1 Ear	thworks and structural foundations	
8	3.2 Roa	ad pavements	
9.	Storm v	vater drainage recommendations	14
10.	Special	precautionary measures	15
11.	Conclus	ions	15

List of appendices

Appendix 1 – Maps Appendix 2 - Soil profiles Appendix 3 - Lab tests Appendix 4 - DCP tests

1. Introduction and terms of reference

Outeniqua Geotechnical Services Outeniqua Geotechnical Services was appointed by the Power Group to undertake a Phase 1 geotechnical site investigation for a proposed residential development (The Village Ridge) on Erf 210289 & 21029 George in the Western Cape Province (see locality map in **Figure 1**). The site is located approximately 1km west of the town centre of George.

The physical and geotechnical nature of the site was investigated for the civil engineering design and project planning process, and the investigation was carried out in general accordance with SANS 634.

The general purpose of the investigation was to:

- Describe the location, topography and geology of the proposed site.
- Investigate and describe the soil types and expected founding conditions for new structures.
- Highlight any problem soils, slope stability or drainage issues.
- Estimate the bearing capacity, settlement and/or swell potential of the soil.
- Classify the excavations in terms of SABS 1200D.
- Determine the suitability of the site for housing purposes and make recommendations for the design of earthworks, foundations and engineering services.
- Classify the site in terms of the residential site designations under SANS10400-H for project enrolment purposes with the NHBRC.



Figure 1: Locality map of site

2. Information available

The following maps and plans were available for reference purposes and may be reproduced in this report:

- Digital topo-cadastral and aerial photography data, obtained from the National Geospatial Information Department.
- 1:250 000 Geological map of the area, obtained from the Council for Geoscience.
- 1:1000000 Seismic Hazard Map of SA, obtained from the Council for Geoscience.
- Site development plan, produced by Power Construction.

3. Nature of the investigation

The site investigation involved a desk-top study of existing geotechnical data, a walk over survey of the site, and a detailed subsurface investigation.

The subsurface investigation involved conducting a total of 4 test pits with a TLB/Backactor to a maximum depth of 2.5m in order to determine the geology, soil & groundwater conditions on the site. The number of test pits was determined primarily by the size of the site, in accordance with SANS 634, the expected complexity of the geology, and access across the site. The number of test positions was deemed sufficient in order to classify the soil conditions with a high degree of confidence.

Test pits were profiled according to the standard MCCSSO method, and samples of various soil horizons were collected for laboratory tests at a SANAS accredited laboratory. Insitu DCP penetration tests were conducted from ground level next to each test pit.

Soil samples were taken for the following lab tests to determine the engineering characteristics of the soil:

- Indicator tests (TMH1 and ASTM) to determine gradings, Atterberg limits and potential expansiveness (tested at Outeniqua Lab in George);
- MOD/CBR/Indicator tests (SANS 3001) to determine the compaction/strength properties (tested at Outeniqua Lab in George);
- Handheld Dynamic Cone Penetrometer (DCP) tests (TMH6 ST6) to determine soil consistency and bearing capacity (tested on site).

The confidence in the information gained from the investigation is high as it generally concurs with expected conditions and information gained from previous site investigations in the area. Further investigations are not deemed necessary at this stage of the project.

4. Site description

The site consists of the consolidation of two erven (21028 & 20129), with a combined extent of 4.6Ha. The topography of the site is characterised by gently sloping terrain with slight undulations, which drains south east into the Camfersdrift River. The site was vacant at the time of the investigation and was covered in long grass (see **Figures 2-5**).

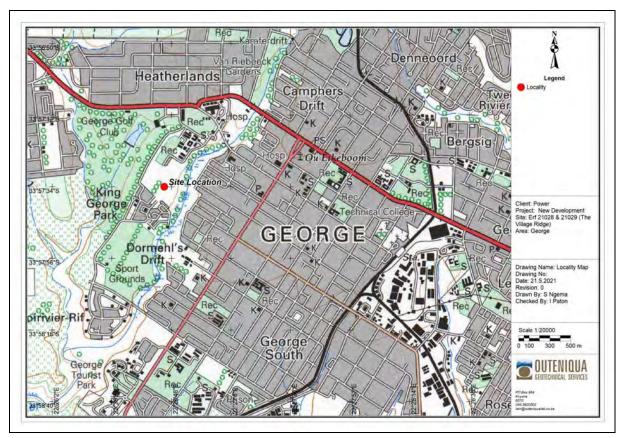


Figure 2: Topographical map of the site

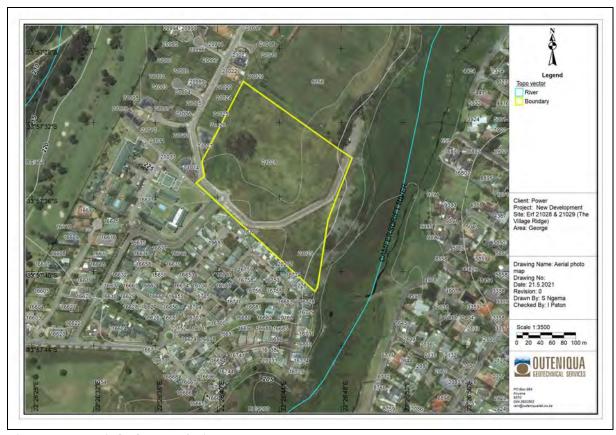


Figure 3: Aerial photo of site



Figure 4: Typical topography and vegetation looking south towards Erf 21029



Figure 5: Typical topography and vegetation looking North towards Erf 21028

5. Geology

According to the official geological maps, the site is underlain by granite of the Maalgaten Suite of the George pluton (**Figure 6**). The George pluton consists of several granitic bodies that were intruded into older country rocks of the Kaaimans Group of meta-sediments during the Cambrian era (~525 million years ago). Younger meta-sedimentary rocks of the Peninsula Formation (Table Mountain group) occur to the north of the George area.

The George pluton has been subjected to intense deformation, similar to that of the older country rocks of the Kaaimans Formation and typically exhibit strong penetrative planar and linear fabrics (structural features). In some places the granite has been intensely sheared, mainly along its margins. There are no major geological faults in the immediate vicinity of the site, and there is a low risk of seismic activity in the area (max peak horizontal ground acceleration 0.05g).

The Maalgaten granite is the most voluminous lithological unit of the George pluton which underlies most of the George area. The granite rock is poorly exposed in the George area and is typically covered by a thick soil overburden including colluvium, alluvium and residual saprolite.

The geology of the general area is generally considered macro stable for urban development purposes with due consideration given to potential geotechnical constraints on a site-level.

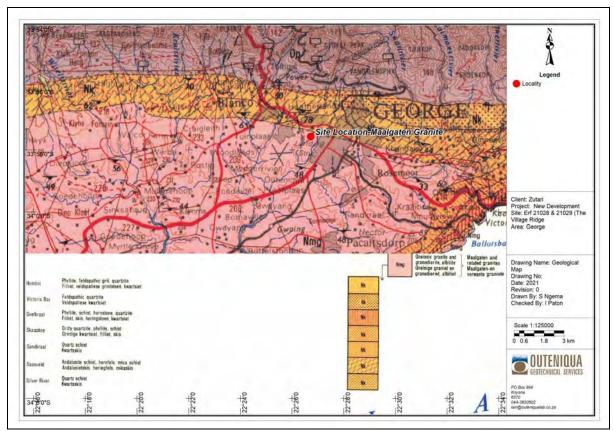


Figure 6: Geological map

- 6. Geotechnical Evaluation
- 6.1 Engineering and material characteristics
- 6.1.1 Topography, slopes and vegetation cover

Results of the investigation

The site is broadly characterised by gently sloping terrain, which drains to the southeast into the Camfersdrift river, which flows adjacent to the site. The northern portion of the site (Erf 21028) is slightly uneven with some hummocky ground which indicates some sporadic historical minor dumping or slightly uneven filling (See **Figure 7**). The natural vegetation predominantly consists of long grass.

Effect on the proposed development

Site clearance and earthworks operations, including construction of roads and services will have to shape the slightly variable surface topography of the site to create suitable platforms for the proposed houses, but this shouldn't severely affect cost of the earthworks. Minimal bush clearing will be required.





Figure 7: Typical hummocky topography and vegetation looking North across Erf 21028

6.1.2 Soil types and rock

Results of the investigation

The general soil profile recorded in test pits consists of a mantle of transported silty sand (colluvium/topsoil), which is underlain by pedogenic ferricrete gravel (nodules), which is in turn underlain by residual clay, silt and/or clayey sand/gravel (variable) derived from the insitu weathering of the Maalgaten Suite Granite. Bedrock was not encountered in any of the test positions and is not expected to affect foundations or earthworks. Although not encountered in any of the test pits at the time of the investigation, some sporadic superficial fill soil and rubble/rubbish (P) can be expected across the entire site (max expected 1m thick). A summary of the test pit data and the thickness of the different soil horizons is provided in **Table 1**.

The residual soils are cohesive and considered potentially slightly active (assume medium level), with total potential heave likely to be less than 15mm – H1 Category. No other horizons are active, and the conditions will only improve with depth. All soils are potentially slightly compressible and collapsible with total maximum settlement of 10mm (C1). DCP test were slightly variable, but generally indicate stiff/dense soils at normal shallow founding depths.

Table 1: Summary of soil horizons recorded in test pits (in mm)

Test pos. No.	Imported (fill) soil	Transported soil	Pedogenic	Residual soil	Rock	Total depth of test pit	Refusal?
TP1	-	1400	200	400	-	2000	No
TP2	-	1200	500	300	-	2000	No
TP3	-	1100	400	5000	-	2000	No
TP4	-	1000	200	800	-	2000	No

Effect on the proposed development

Fine-grained soils are moisture sensitive and potentially compressible and/or collapsible under increasing moisture content. Clayey soils may be active and are also not ideal for use as natural fill materials. Uncontrolled fill will require attention. The geotechnical

properties of the soil types are discussed in further detail below, and recommendations are presented in Chapter 8.

6.1.3 Grading, Atterberg limits and potential expansiveness

Results of the investigation

Representative samples of different soil horizons were collected for Indicator tests in order to determine the index properties of the soil and evaluate their potential activity and suitability as a founding medium. A summary of the results of the tests are shown in Table 2. The tests indicate that the soils are grouped into the following categories according to the Universal Soil Classification system:

CL – Inorganic clays of low to medium plasticity, gravelly, sandy and silty clays.

ML – Silty soils of high plasticity.

SM - Silty Sand mixtures.

GC - Clayey gravels.

GM – Silty gravels.

The tests indicate that the total clay & silt contents range from 16 to 93%, plasticity indices range from zero (Non-plastic - NP) to 11 (medium), and liquid limits up to 23%. Generally, the tests indicate that the soils are moderately problematic in terms of dimensional stability, with potential expansiveness low to medium in all samples.

Table 2: Grading and Atterberg limits test results summary

	Sample	Att	terberg Lii	mits	Particle A	nalysis (%)		USC
	Depth (mm)	PI	LL	LS	Clay & Silt	Fine & Coarse Sand	MC*	***
TP1	140-800	SP	SP	0.5	57	43	6.0	ML
TP1	800-1400	NP	NP	0	55	45	3.7	SM
TP1	1600-2000	11	11	5.5	62	38	7.2	GC
TP2	200-900	SP	SP	0.5	93	7	6.6	ML
TP2	900-1200	SP	SP	0.5	55	45	4.2	ML
TP2	1200-1400	NP	NP	0	57	43	3.7	GM
TP2	1400-1700	6	23	23	46	54	7.0	GM-GC
TP3	1100-1500	9	21	5	56	44	12.2	CL
TP3	1500-2000	14	28	7	56	66	12.2	CL
TP4	500-1000	NP	NP	0	46	54	5.2	GM
TP4	1000-1200	SP	SP	0.5	59	41	4.0	GM
TP4	1200-1400	6	19	3	16	84	7.4	SM-SC

Notes: 1 Moisture content

2 Potential expansiveness (Skempton's activity chart) 3 Unified Soil Classification System

Effect on the proposed development

Conventional improved/modified foundation systems are envisaged to cater for the expected soil movements, including reinforced strip foundations or light rafts. Compaction of founding medium will mitigate differential settlement. Bulk earthworks to create platforms may require treatment of poor-quality insitu soils and/or imported selected fill to make up shortfalls. Recommendations are provided in **Chapter 8**.

6.1.4 Moisture/density relationship and CBR

Results of the investigation

Representative soil samples were collected for Mod. AASHTO density, CBR and Road Indicator tests in order to determine the moisture-density relationship, compaction and CBR properties for road subgrade and/or general filling purposes. The results of the tests are summarized in **Table 3**.

Table 3: CBR test results summary

Test	Sample			CBR at			Swell	ΡI	CM	MDD/	TRH
Pit No	Depth (mm)	100 %	98%	95%	93%	90%	(%)	(%)	GM	ОМС	14 Class
TP1	140-800	12	11	10	9	9	0.54	SP	0.46	1773/10.3	<g10< td=""></g10<>
TP1	800-1400	47	30	15	9	5	0	NP	0.76	1961/6.0	G9
TP2	1200-1400	23	19	15	12	9	0	NP	1.98	2430/6.8	G8
TP2	1400-1700	4	3	2	2	1	0	6	2.04	2385/2.04	<g10< td=""></g10<>
TP3	1100-1500	4	4	4	4	3	3	9	0.57	2322/7	<g10< td=""></g10<>
TP3	1500-2000	4	3	1	1	0	2.04	14	0.67	1940/12	<g10< td=""></g10<>
TP4	1000-1200	23	16	13	11	4	0.15	SP	1.41	2552/5.7	G8
TP4	1200-2000	18	14	10	8	5	0.31	6	1.13	2042/10.2	G9

The test results indicate generally marginal to poor quality insitu soils, which display typically low CBR values and moderate to high plasticity/swell.

Effect on the proposed development

Imported materials will be required, including selected subgrade material (SSG), subbase, base course for roads and selected granular material for pipe cradles, platforms and retaining walls. Recommendations for earthworks and roads are given in **Chapter 8**.

6.1.5 Compressibility, collapse potential and bearing capacity

Results of the investigation

No undisturbed samples were possible due to the friable and fractured nature of the cohesive soils. DCP tests generally indicated a gravelly, stiff soil cohesive (clayey) soil. No major bearing capacity issues were detected in these tests, but cohesive soils are moisture sensitive and compressibility, settlement potential and bearing capacity are functions of shear strength and moisture content, which can vary over time. All soils are considered slightly compressible and/or collapsible (C1 category).

Effect on the proposed development

Improved/modified foundation systems will be required to accommodate the expected soil movements. Foundation recommendations are discussed in more detail in **Chapter 8**.

6.1.6 Swell / heave

Results of the investigation

Test results indicate variable clay content, with low to high PI, resulting in low to medium total potential expansiveness (H-H1 Category).

Effect on the proposed development

Improved/modified foundations are envisaged for the site to cater for potential heave.

6.1.7 Soil moisture, permeability and drainage

Results of the investigation

The site is located in an area with a typically wet, temperate climate (Weinert N-value \sim 1-2) with all-year rain and average monthly minimum winter temperatures of 9°C and maximum summer temperatures of 25°C. Heavy rainfall events of up to 100mm in a 24hour period occur infrequently. Perched water tables were not encountered in any of the test pits at the time of the investigation but can be expected within the ferricrete gravel horizon and a pure sandy horizon at an average depth of 0.7m. This is caused by infiltration of rainwater which percolates into the upper soil layers and rests on the underlying relatively impermeable clay. In winter perched water tables may rise to surface in low lying or flat areas due to the low permeability of the clayey residual stratum. The overall soil permeability is low.

The ground surface is quite uneven in some areas with localized depressions with poor drainage. Subsequent visits to site indicate the ground can be significantly soggy during wet periods. There is an existing pond on site which has since been overgrown with weeds and a drainage trench with drains from the pond (see **Figure 8**).

Effect on the proposed development

The design of stormwater systems should take into account the location and topography of the site and the low soil permeability which can lead to high volumes of run-off and periodic surface flooding. Stormwater systems will be required to collect, control, divert and discharge run-off in suitable locations into natural water courses. Site drainage recommendations are provided in Chapter 9.



Figure 8: Aerial photo of the pond feature encountered on site

6.1.8 Existing structures

Results of the investigation

The site is currently vacant and there are no existing structures on the site requiring demolition/relocation.

Effect on the proposed development

No special measures are required to relocate residents and demolish existing informal structures.

6.2 Slope stability and erosion

The natural slope gradient of the site is gentle to moderate and there were no signs of any macro instability at the time of the investigation. Temporary shallow excavations (<1m deep) are likely to be generally stable at near vertical angles for short periods, but permanent excavations/slopes exceeding 35° will require retaining walls. Erosion is unlikely to be a significant issue on the site, but contractors must take normal precautions to minimise erosion.

6.3 Excavation classification with respect to services

All excavations to 3m are classified as "Soft" in terms of SABS1200D.

6.4 Impact of the geotechnical character of the site on residential developments

The applicable geotechnical subsidy variations are tabulated in **Table 4**.

Table 4: Site specific geotechnical subsidy variations

		eotechnicai su	bsidy variations	Amaliaabla	Communit
Geotechnical Conditions	Category or type	Criteria	Precautionary measures	Applicable areas	Comment
Seepage / groundwater	Category 1	Permanent or perched water tables less than 1.0m below ground surface	Subsurface drainage/improved damp-proofing measures to houses, service trenches to be dewatered during construction	ALL	
	Category 2	Permanent or perched water tables more than 1m but less than 1.5m below ground level	Service trenches to be dewatered during construction	N/A	
Erodability of soil	Category 1	High risk (Erodability index 1-8)	Retaining walls & earthworks to reduce slopes & surface drainage	N/A	
	Category 2	Medium risk (Erodability index 9-15)	Retaining walls & earthworks to reduce slopes	N/A	
Hard excavation	Category 1	Hard rock excavation to a depth of 1.5m	Additional cost of trench and foundation excavation	N/A	
	Category 2	Boulder excavation to a depth of 1.5m	Additional cost of trench, foundation and road excavation	Y N/A	
Dolomite	Category 1	Risk class 1&2 (Dolomite area class D2)	Additional cost of foundations	N/A	
	Category 2	Risk class 3&4 (Dolomite area class D3)	Additional cost of foundations	N/A	
Expansive Clays	Category 1	H1	Foundation design, building procedures and precautionary measures: Modified normal	Yes	
	Category 2	H2	Foundation design, building procedures and precautionary measures: Stiffened raft	No	
	Category 3	Н3	Foundation design, building procedures and precautionary measures: Cellular rafts/piles	No	
Compressible and Collapsible soils	Category 1	C1	Foundation design, building procedures and precautionary measures: Modified normal	Yes	
	Category 2	C2	Foundation design, building procedures and precautionary measures: Light or heavy raft	No	
Compressible soils	Category 1	S1	Foundation design, building procedures and precautionary measures: Modified normal	No	

Geotechnical Conditions	Category or type	Criteria	Precautionary measures	Applicable areas	Comment
	Category 2	S2	Foundation design, building procedures and precautionary measures: Light or heavy raft	No	
Mining subsidence	Category 1	Old undermining to a depth of between 90- 240m below surface where stope closure has ceased	Additional cost of foundations: Compaction below footings or raft	No	
	Category 2	Old undermining to a depth of between 90- 240m below surface where total extraction has taken place	Additional cost of foundations: additional earthworks or soil reinforcement	No	
Seismic activity	Category 1	Mining induced seismic activity > 100cm/s ²	Additional cost of foundations: Stiffened strip footings or raft	No	
	Category 2	Natural seismic activity > 100cm/s ²	Additional cost of foundations: Stiffened strip footings or raft	No	
Topography	Category 1	Average ground slope flatter than 1:20	Increase depth of sewer & provision of pump station	No	
	Category 2	Average ground slope of between 1:11 and 1:20	Terracing for houses & additional earthworks to roads & storm water control measures	40% of site	*Estimated
	Category 3	Average ground slope of between 1:7.5 and 1:10	Terracing for houses & additional earthworks to roads & storm water control measures	60% of site	*Estimated
	Category 4	Average ground slope of between 1:5 and 1:7.4	Terracing for houses & additional earthworks to roads & storm water control measures	No	
	Category 5	Average ground slope steeper than 1:5	Terracing for houses & additional earthworks to roads & storm water control measures	No	
SCCCA	Southern Cape Coastal Condensati on Area	Area subjected to severe condensation conditions	Plaster and paint on all external walls & 6.4mm gypsum plasterboard ceilings & 80mm thick glass fibre insulation	Yes	
Location of development site		Site more than 20km from major centres	Additional cost of transportation	No	

7. Site classification

The site has been broadly mapped into distinguishable terrains according to SANS10400-H soil classifications assigned in **Table 5**, and the mapping is illustrated in **Figure 9**.

Table 5: Geotechnical terrain mapping

Terrain Unit	Geotechnical Constraint	Expected movement (mm)	NHBRC Site Classification
	Potentially compressible soil	5-10	C1
Terrain 1	Potentially expansive	7.5-15	H1
	Uncontrolled fill/disturbed ground		Р



Figure 9: Geotechnical terrain map

8. Foundation recommendations and solutions

8.1 Earthworks and structural foundations

Earthworks should be designed and conducted in accordance with SABS 1200D, COLTO 3300 or any site-specific specifications provided by the engineer. Foundations should be designed and constructed in accordance with the NHBRC Home Builders Manual, SANS 10400-H and/or as specified by the structural engineer.

If any uncontrolled fill material is uncovered, such as rubble, plastic, etc., it should be completely removed from house platforms or treated as per the engineers instructions. Some bulk earthworks and possibly low retaining walls may be required to create level platforms on sites where slopes exceed 1:10. In cut to fill operations, all organic matter should be removed from the footprint area before bulk earthworks. The insitu soils may not be suitable for use in bulk fills, unless the material is approved by the engineer and can be effectively compacted to the specified level.

The recommended foundation system for the proposed single storey structures is reinforced strip foundations on well compacted insitu soils at a nominal founding depth of

600mm below GL with design bearing pressures limited to 100kPa. Alternative suitable methods include light rafts on compacted/engineered platforms. All founding mediums should be compacted with a roller or trench rammer to achieve a minimum of 93% of the Mod. AASHTO density (<30mm/blow of DCP).

8.2 Road pavements

Access roads should be constructed in accordance with SABS 1200, COLTO, TRH4, TRH14, The Red Book or other applicable specifications and standards, or as directed by the engineer.

Test results indicate that the insitu soil is typically poor-quality material and improvement of the subgrade is recommended with lower and upper SSG layers included in the design of roads at the engineer's discretion.

General preparation of the roadbed should include the following:

- Cut to line and level.
- Compact to 90% MDD. Recommended moisture content before rolling is optimum moisture content (OMC) minus 2%.
- Remove any incompressible or wet soil and reinstate with G9 material or as directed by the engineer.

Table 6 serves as a guideline (to be checked by the engineer) for the design of a Category C flexible pavement in a wet region with a design life of 15 years with traffic loading of less than 3×10^6 E80s over 20 years (as per TRH4).

Table 6: Road layerworks recommendations (Cat C in wet climate)

			,	
Layer	Material	Thickness mm	Required Compaction	
Seal	HMA or Cape Seal	TBD by engineer		
Base	Imported G2/3	150	100% MDD	
Subbase	Imported G5/C4	150	95% MDD	
USSG	Imported G7	150	93% MDD	
LSSG	Imported G7/9	150	90% MDD	
	OR			
Seal	n/a	n/a	n/a	
Base	Interlocking cement pavers	80	n/a	
Subbase	Imported G5/C4	150	95% MDD	
USSG	Imported G7	150	93% MDD	
LSSG	Imported G7/9	150	93% MDD	

9. Storm water drainage recommendations

The design and construction of storm water drainage should be carried out in accordance with SABS 1200LE, COLTO, The Red Book or other applicable standards, or as directed by the engineer.

Minor flood events can be handled with kerb inlets and underground pipes, which discharge at suitable points into existing stormwater network or natural drainage lines,

as directed by the engineer. Stormwater from major flood events can be contained within the road prism but should not overflow into adjacent erven. Well-designed access roads with sufficient level difference from the adjacent property, and adequate side drains and culverts is recommended. Subsoil drains are not envisaged along roads as the subgrade is generally well drained.

The ponding of storm water around the exterior of houses can be avoided by shaping the ground levels around the exterior to create a fall away from the house and constructing a 1m wide a concrete apron with a 10% fall away from the house. This will also assist in minimizing erosion around the house. The finished floor level of all houses should be a minimum of 150mm above final ground level to prevent flooding.

10. Special precautionary measures

The following special measures are recommended as a precaution:

- A geotechnical specialist should be involved in earthworks and the construction of foundations to assist the engineer with quality control.
- Compaction control testing is essential during construction.

11. Conclusions

The site is generally suitable for residential development purposes, but there are some geotechnical constraints which may have an impact on the engineering design, and some preliminary recommendations are provided for consideration by the civil and structural engineers.

The ponding of storm water around the exterior of houses can be avoided by shaping the ground levels around the exterior to create a fall away from the house and constructing a 1m wide a concrete apron with a 10% fall away from the house. This will also assist in minimizing erosion around the house. The finished floor level of all houses should be a minimum of 150mm above final ground level to prevent flooding.

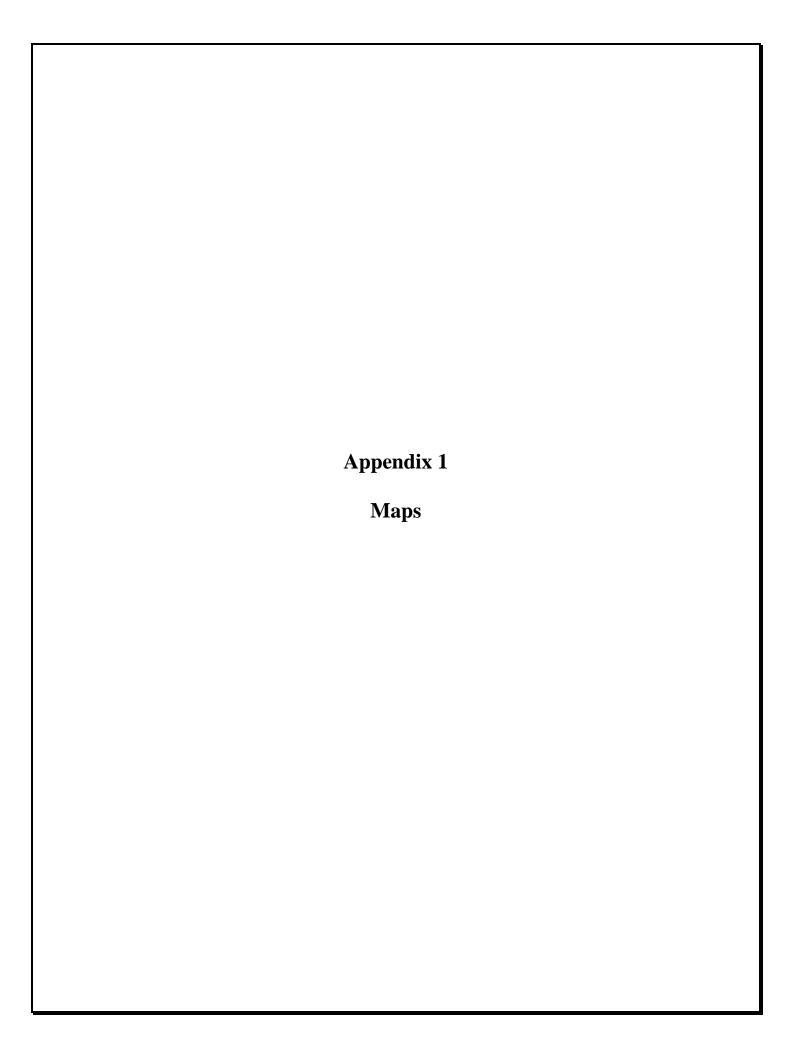
10. Special precautionary measures

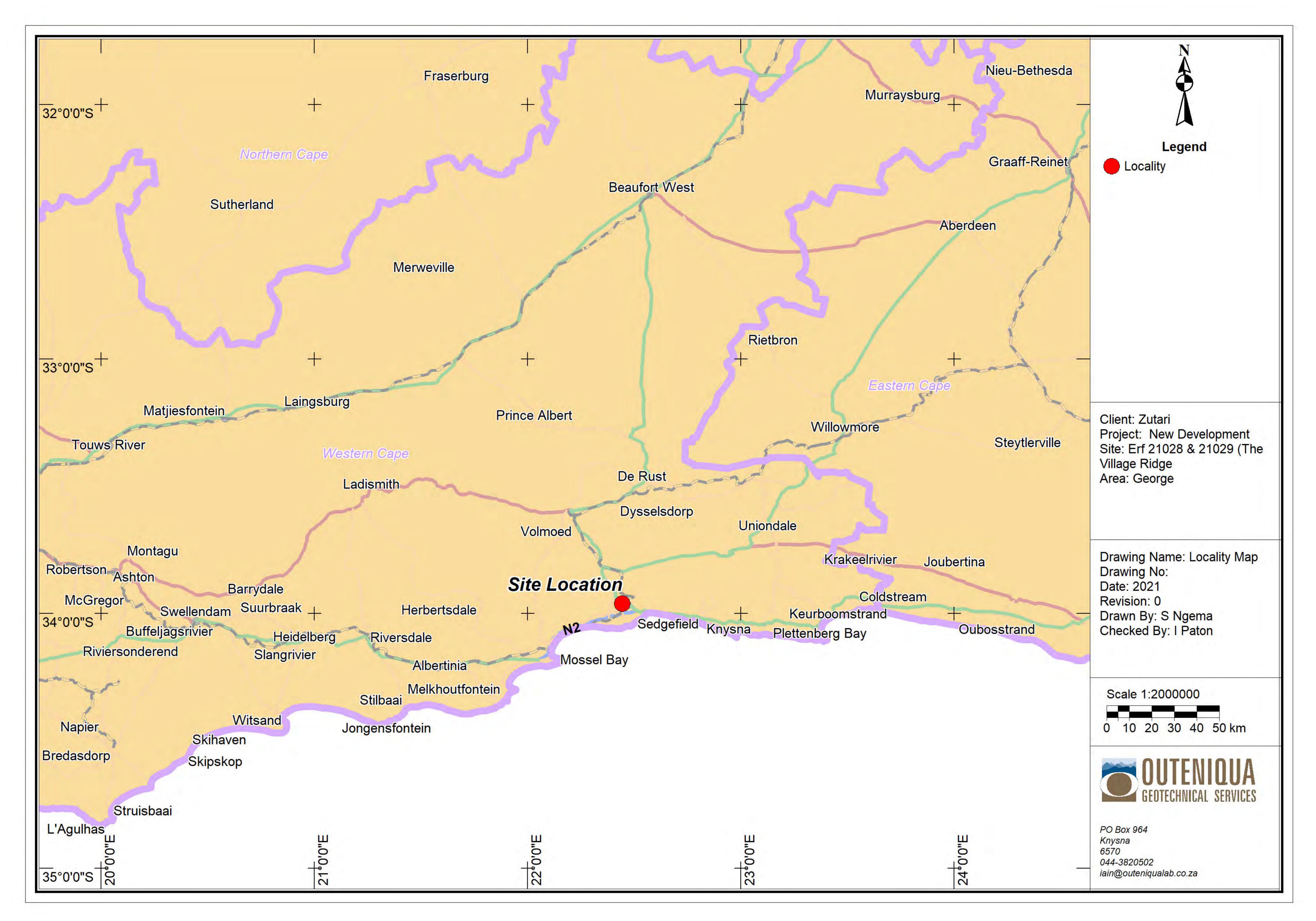
The following special measures are recommended as a precaution:

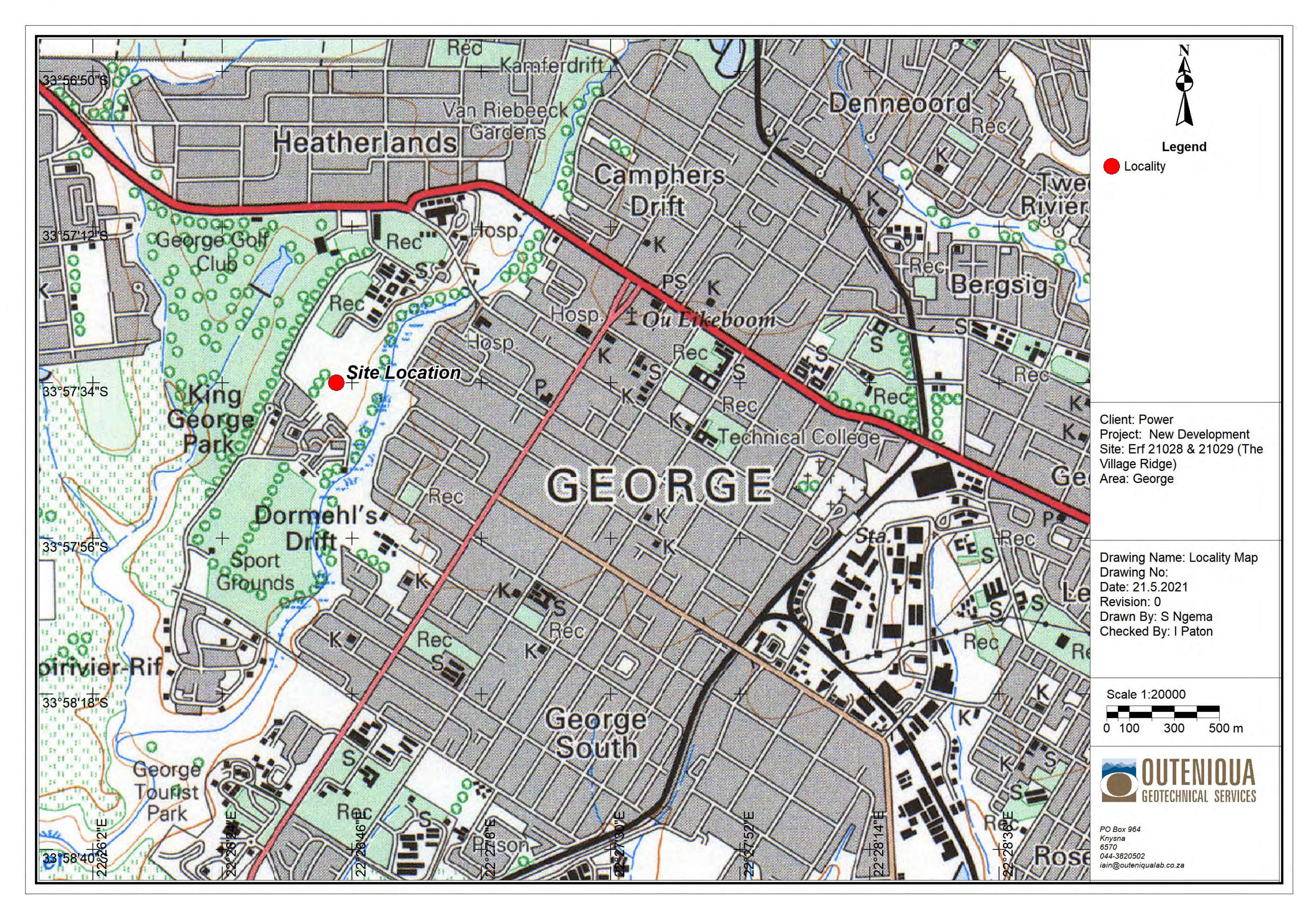
- A geotechnical specialist should be involved in earthworks and the construction of foundations to assist the engineer with quality control.
- Compaction control testing is essential during construction.

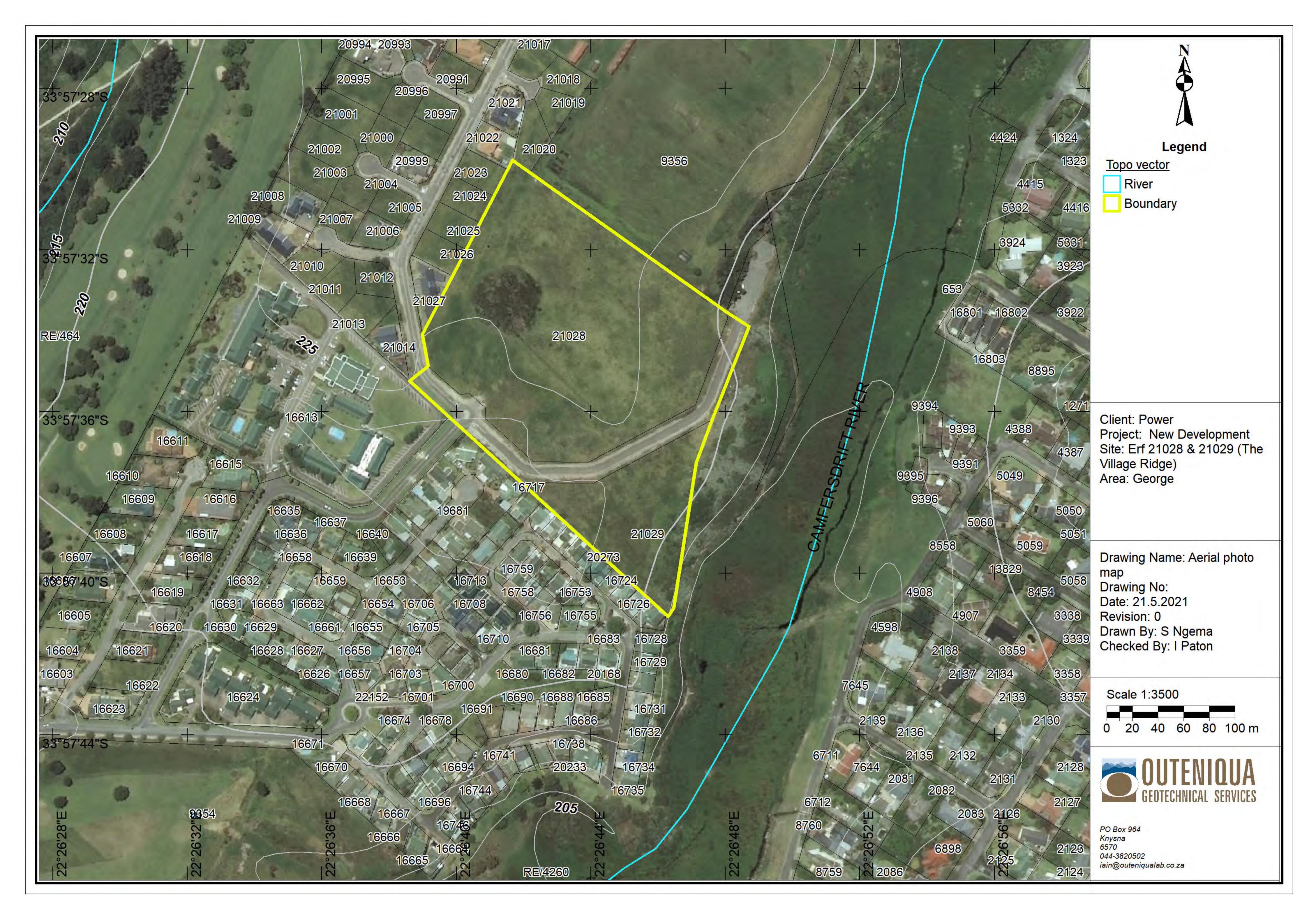
11. Conclusions

The site is generally suitable for residential development purposes, but there are some geotechnical constraints which may have an impact on the engineering design, and some preliminary recommendations are provided for consideration by the civil and structural engineers.

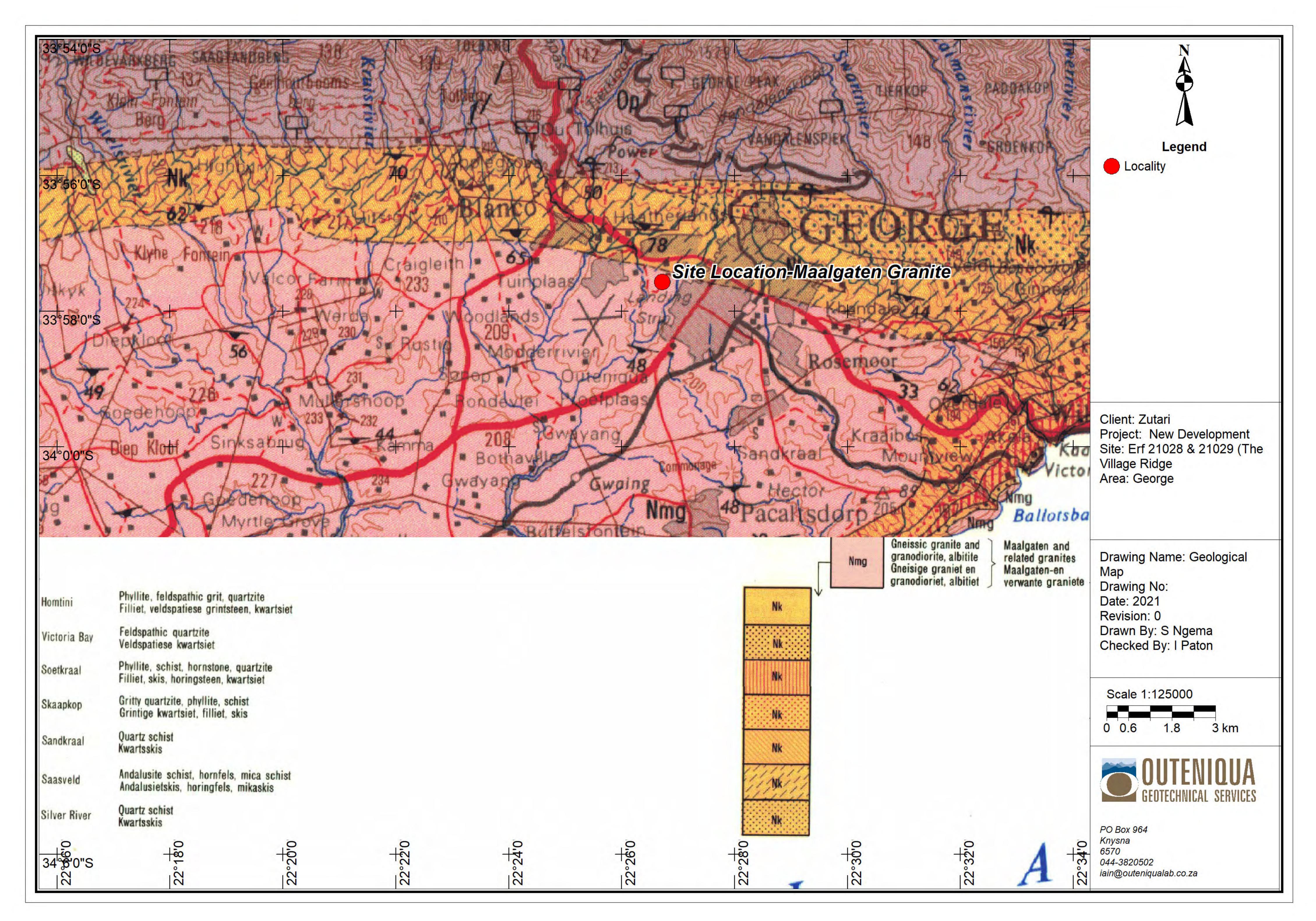




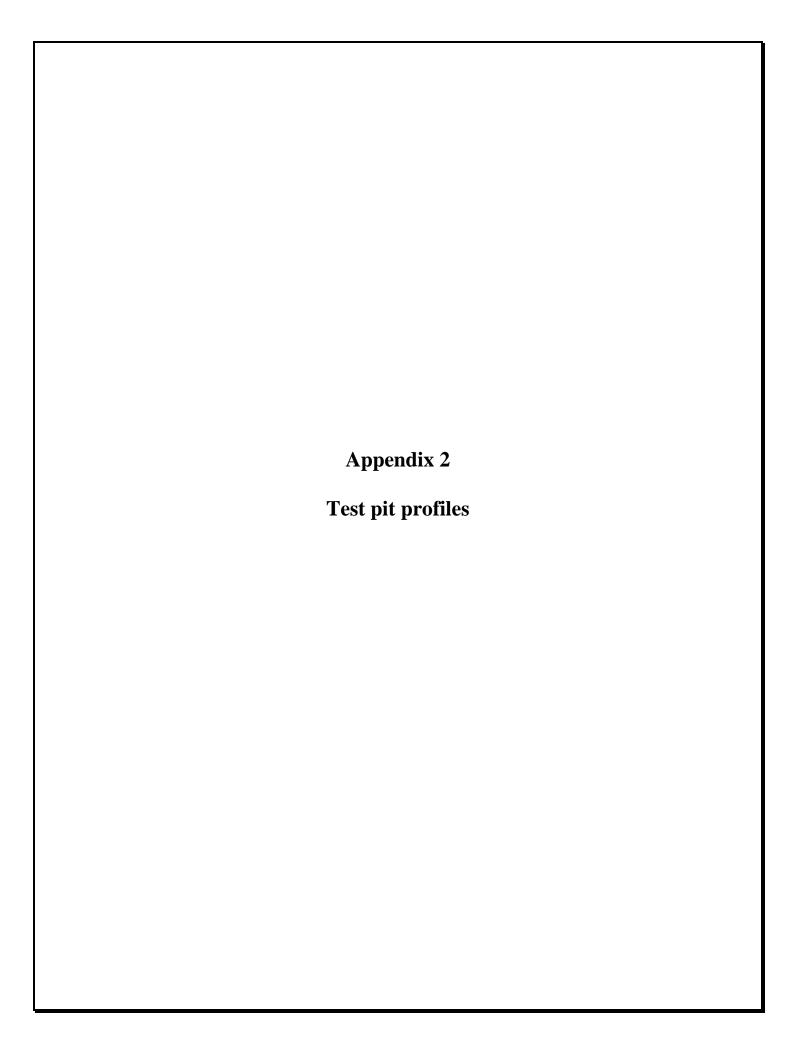




.7200-	m wide			CHECKED	
29051	722ml	217m 216m	150 8	ZUT	AD
29050		2. 2. 7.15m	214m 211m	IMPACT. ENGIN	
290	049			CLIENT	
012	29048	218m		POV	VER
8	290AT		Zin Maria		OUP
05 29006	29046 29046		211m	A 15/10/2020 FOR APPROVAL	S A
29007 FR	29005	\ X	0.051		
29010 29009		29044	210m	SCALE SIZE 1:500 A1	FOR APPRO
2905	Roads & OCC	29043	ZYZW /	DRAWN A VAN WYK DESIGNED	NOT FOR CONST
29025 29026	29027	29042		G COETZEE REVIEWED M BOTHA	AC KEYSER ECSA-200670
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29031 29030	29029	09E 29040		7/II I /	CF.
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Registration No. 95/07742/07

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

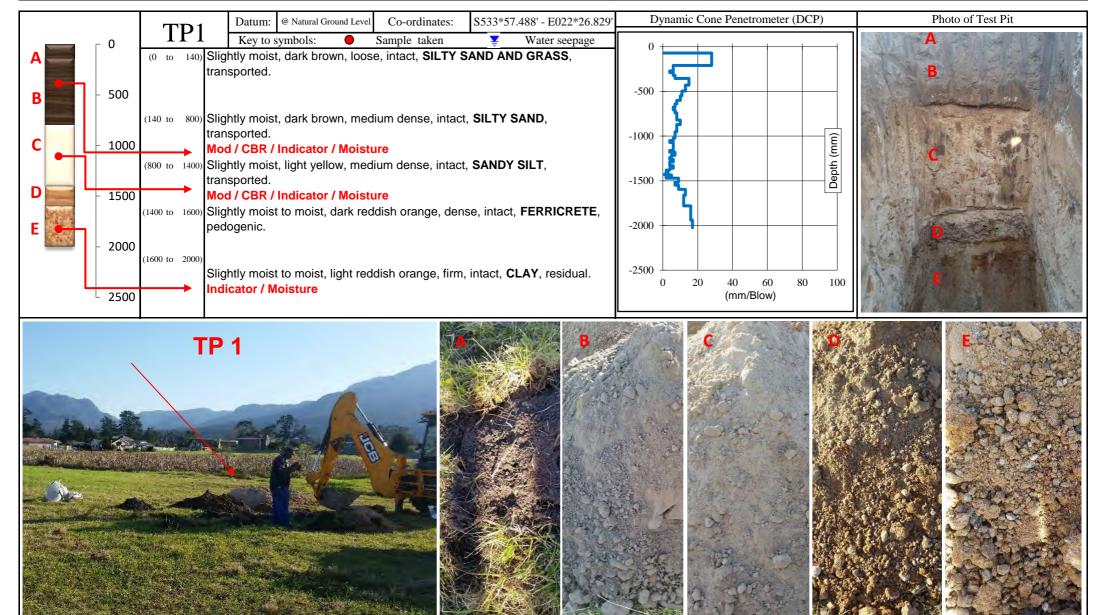
 $Tel: \ 044\ 8743274 \quad : \quad Fax: \ 044\ 8745779 \quad : \quad e-mail: \ llewelyn@outeniqualab.co.za$

R-PROF-1-5 Dec-14 Aurecon
65 York Street

George 6530

Project: Erf 21028 & 21029 - Village Ridge Estate - George

Date Reported: 15/06/18



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Registration No. 95/07742/07

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R-PROF-1-5 Dec-14

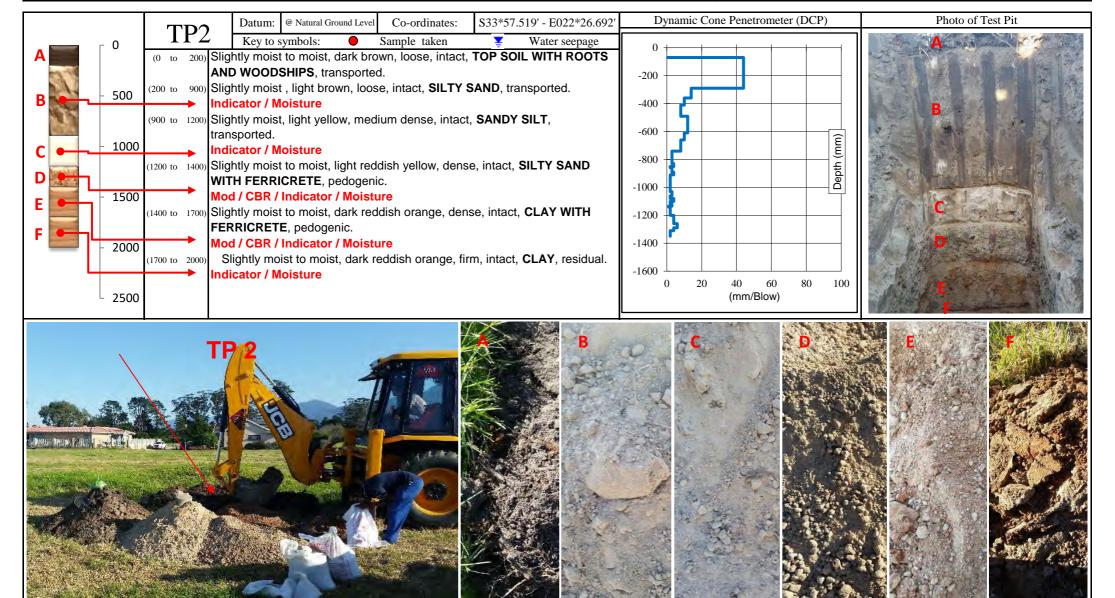
Aurecon 65 York Street Customer:

George

6530

Project: Erf 21028 & 21029 - Village Ridge Estate - George

Date Reported: 15/06/18



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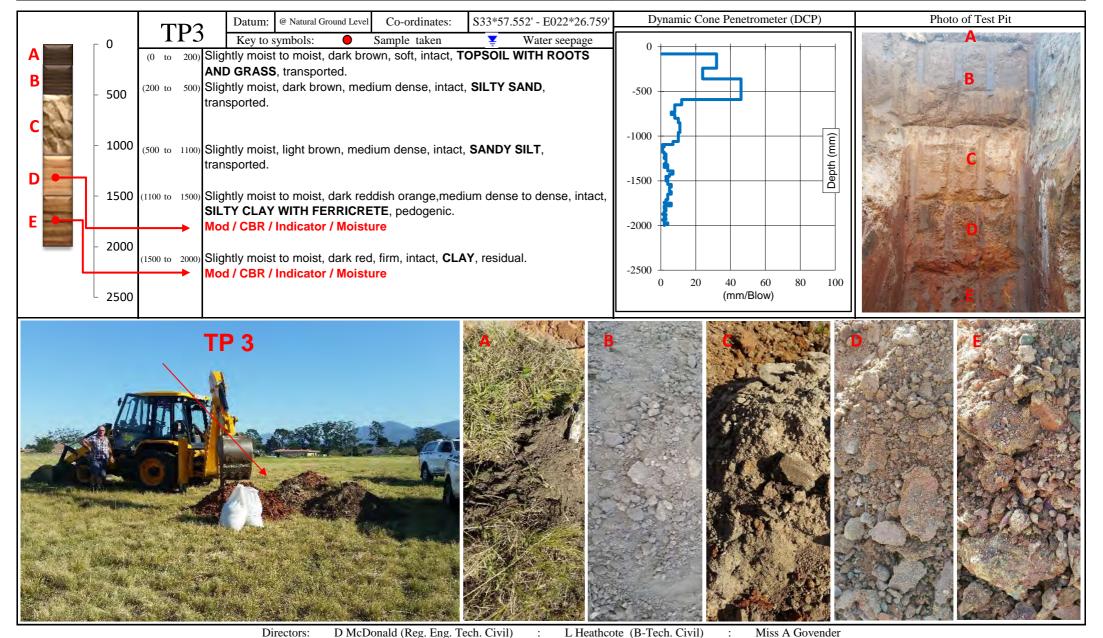
Tel: 044 8743274 : Fax: 044 8745779 : e-mail: llewelyn@outeniqualab.co.za

R-PROF-1-5 Dec-14 Aurecon
65 York Street

George 6530

Project: Erf 21028 & 21029 - Village Ridge Estate - George

Date Reported: 15/06/18



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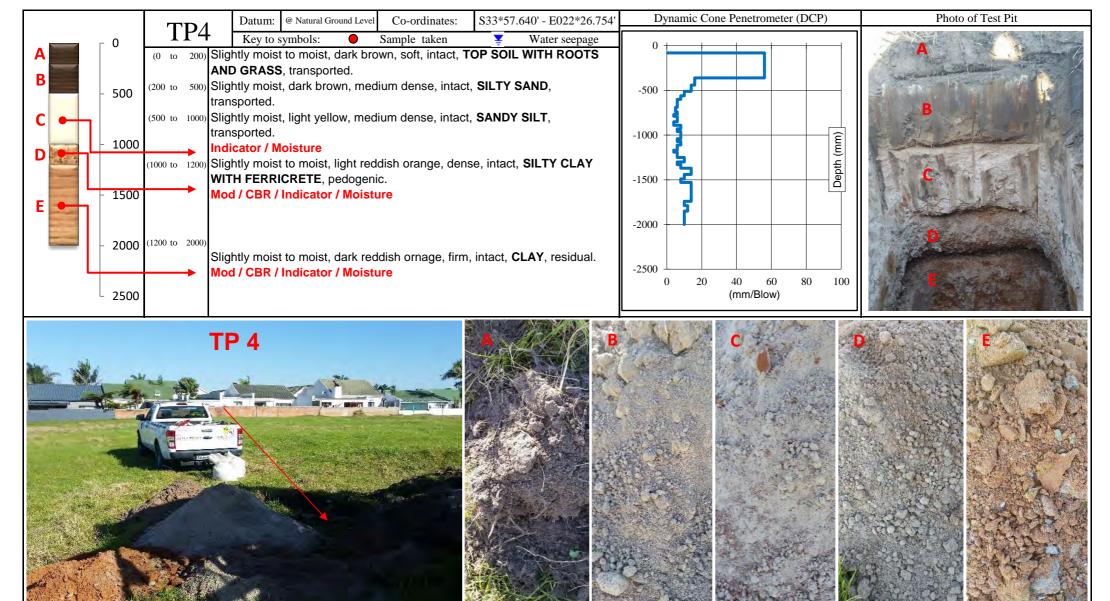
R-PROF-1-5 Dec-14 Aurecon 65 York Street

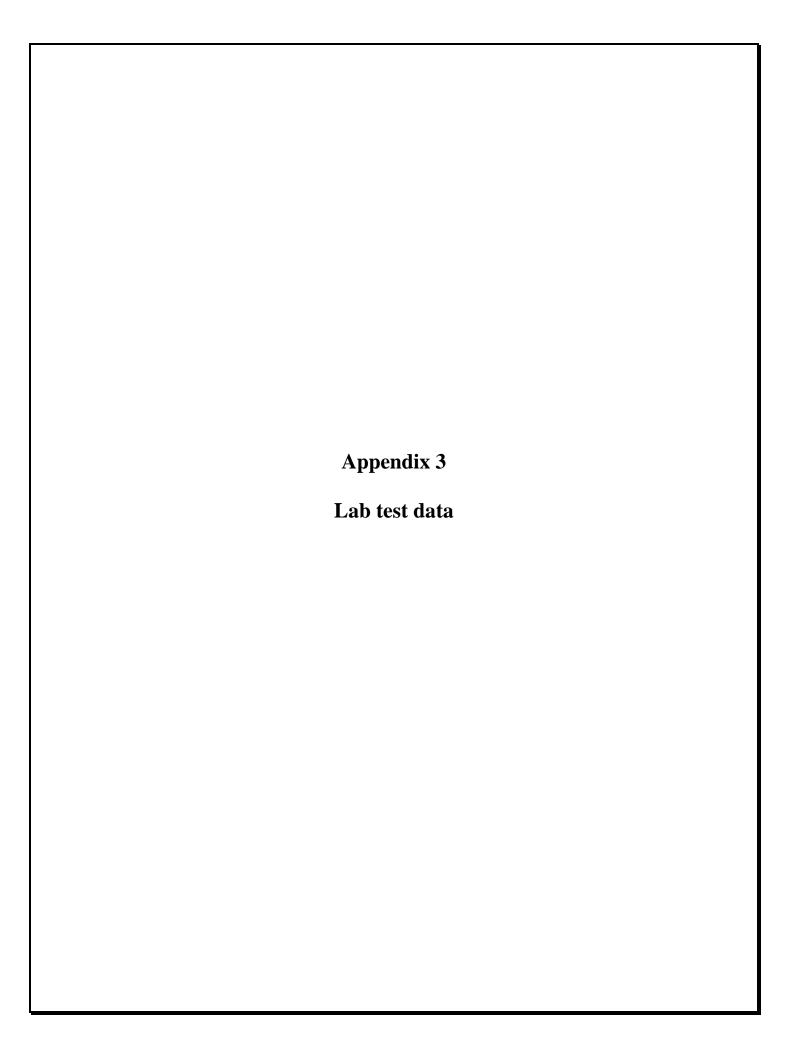
Customer: George

6530

Project: Erf 21028 & 21029 - Village Ridge Estate - George

Date Reported: 15/06/18





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	Aurecon	Project :	Erf 21028 & Erf 21029 - Village Ridge Estate - George
	65 York Street	Date Received :	14/06/18
Customer.	George	Date Reported :	03/07/18
	6530	Req. Number :	2024/18
Attention :	Garvin Coetzee	No. of Pages:	2/8

TEST REPORT CALIFORNIA BEARING RATIO - (SANS 3001 Method GR1 GR5 GR10 GR20 GR30 GR40)

	CALIFORNIA BEARING RATIO - (SANS 3001 Method GR1,GR5,GR10,GR20,GR30,GR40)						
			laterial Indic	ators	T.	71243	
	nple Position (SV)	TP 1 - Layer 5	COLTO:			Sieve Analysis	
	oth (mm)	1600-2000	Not			100	
San	nple No	71243	Classified			8 60 5 80	
8	Source Colour Soil Type Classification	In-Sit				& 60	
Materials	[편 Colour	Light Reddish	•			96 40 20 20	
ate	୍ଥିତ Soil Type	Clay				5 20	
		Existir	ng			o	
Max	k. Stone size in hole (mm)		u			0.0 0.1 1.0 10.0 100.0 Sieve Size	
	75.0mm	100	Opinion			Sieve Size	
_	63.0mm	100	ŏ			CBR Chart	
Passing	50.0mm	100				10	
ass	37.5mm	100					
۵	28.0mm	100				CBR (%)	
Percentage	20.0mm	100				8	
) jr	14.0mm	97					
l Se	5.00mm	80				1	
Pe	2.00mm	67				0 2 Compaction (%)	
	0.425mm	60				,	
	0.075mm	41.5		L			
0	dia a Mandada a		l Mortar & C	onstants		Sieve Analysis	
	ding Modulus	1.31				I I	
	arse Sand (%) e Sand (%)	10				80 B 60 B 40 B 70 B 70 B 70 B 70 B 70 B 70 B 7	
	& Clay (%)	28 62				<u>60</u> 80 80 80 80 80 80 80 80 80 80 80 80 80	
	a Ciay (%) uid Limit (%)	23				1 ag 40 40 40	
	sticity Index (%)	11				_ _ 20	
	ear Shrinkage (%)	5.5				0.0 0.1 1.0 10.0 100.0	
LIIIC	sai Sililikage (78)		R / Density Re	lationshin		Sieve Size	
	Max Dry Density (kg/m³)	l Obi	(/ Delisity it				
	Opt Moisture Content (%)					CBR Chart	
MOD	Mould Moisture Con. (%)						
2	@100% Mod AASHTO					(%)	
	Swell (%)					CBR	
В	100% NRB						
NRB	Swell (%)						
၁	100% Proctor					0 2	
Proc	Swell (%)					Compaction (%)	
	@ 100% Mod AASHTO					• 71243	
~	@ 98% Mod AASHTO					Wearing Course Graph (TRH 20)	
Ω	@ 95% Mod AASHTO					550	
ပ	@ 93% Mod AASHTO					9 450 - Slippery 5 400 -	
	@ 90% Mod AASHTO					9 350 - Goc- (May be Dusty)	
In	situ Moisture Content (%)	7.2				250 - Erodible (May be Edsty) 200 - Materials Ravels 150 - Good	
			tion Achieve	By The Material		E 100	
	COLTO:	Not Classified				0	
	AASTHO System	A-6				0 4 8 12 16 20 24 28 32 36 40 44 48 Grading Coefficient (Gc)	
	Unified System	GC				Grading Coefficient (GC)	

- · Specimens sampled by Outeniqua Lab according to sampling Plan TMH 5 Methods MB1 or MC1.
- Specimens sampled by Waldo McClune
- The weather conditions were such that there was no detrimental effect on the sample/s taken.



Llewelyn Heathcote

Technical Signatory

For Outeniqua Lab (Pty) Ltd.

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	Aurecon	Project :	Erf 21028 & Erf 21029 - Village Ridge Estate - George
Customer:	65 York Street	Date Received :	14/06/18
Customer.	George	Date Reported :	
	6530	Req. Number :	2024/18
Attention :	Garvin Coetzee	No. of Pages:	3/8

TEST REPORT CALIFORNIA BEARING RATIO - (SANS 3001 Method GR1.GR5.GR10.GR20.GR30.GR40)

	CALIFORNIA BEARING RATIO - (SANS 3001 Method GR1,GR5,GR10,GR20,GR30,GR40) Material Indicators 71244							
<u>_</u>	I D '// (0) 0	71244						
Sample Position (SV)		TP 2 - Layer 2	COLTO	:	TP 2 - Layer 3	COLTO:	Sieve Analysis	
Depth (mm)		200-900	Not		900-1200	Not	100	
San	nple No	71244	Classifie	ed	71245	Classified	g 60 is 80	
<u>8</u>	Source Colour Soil Type Classification	In-Sit			In-Sit		g 60	
eris	Colour	Light Brown			Light Ye		40 40 40 40 40 40 40 40 40 40 40 40 40 4	
late	Soil Type	Silty Sa			Sandy		5 20 	
		Existin	ng		Existin	ng	<u> </u>	
Max	x. Stone size in hole (mm)			on		uo	0.0 0.1 1.0 10.0 100.0 Sieve Size	
	75.0mm	100		Opinion	100	Opinion	Sieve Size	
	63.0mm	100		ŏ	100	ŏ	CBR Chart	
i.i	50.0mm	100			100		10	
Passing	37.5mm	100			100			
	28.0mm	100			100		CBR (%)	
Percentage	20.0mm	100			100] 8	
ints	14.0mm	98			100] [
5	5.00mm	92			99		1	
Pe	2.00mm	88			99		0 2 Compaction (%)	
	0.425mm	85			97			
	0.075mm	82.3			53.8		71245	
_			l Mortar &	Co		I	Sieve Analysis	
	ding Modulus	0.45			0.51		50 50 50 50 50 50 50 50 50 50 50 50 50 5	
	rse Sand (%)	4			2		sign 80	
	Sand (%)	3			44		8 60 H	
	& Clay (%)	93			55		Por central de	
	uid Limit (%)	SP			SP		20	
	sticity Index (%)	SP			SP		_ 0	
Line	ear Shrinkage (%)	0.5	/ Donoity	Da	0.5		0.0 0.1 1.0 10.0 100.0 Sieve Size	
	Max Dry Density (kg/m³)	CBr	t / Density	Re	lationship			
	Opt Moisture Content (%)						CBR Chart	
MOD	Mould Moisture Con. (%)						10	
Ž	@100% Mod AASHTO						9	
	Swell (%)						CBR (%)	
m	100% NRB						⁰	
NRB	Swell (%)						-	
رک	100% Proctor						1 0 2	
Proc	Swell (%)						Compaction (%)	
	@ 100% Mod AASHTO						• 71244 • 71245	
	@ 98% Mod AASHTO							
BR	@ 95% Mod AASHTO						Wearing Course Graph (TRH 20)	
CB	@ 93% Mod AASHTO						(a) 500 - Slippery	
	@ 90% Mod AASHTO						# 400 - Good Good	
In	situ Moisture Content (%)	6.6			4.2		250 - Erodible (May be Dusty) Erodible Ravels	
			ion Achie	ved	By The Material	<u> </u>	200 1 Materials Good Good	
	COLTO:	Not Classified			Not Classified		S 50 Ravels and Corrugates	
	AASTHO System	A-4			A-4		0 4 8 12 16 20 24 28 32 36 40 44 48	
	Unified System	MH			ML		Grading Coefficient (Gc)	
	•							

- · Specimens sampled by Outeniqua Lab according to sampling Plan TMH 5 Methods MB1 or MC1.
- Specimens sampled by Waldo McClune
- The weather conditions were such that there was no detrimental effect on the sample/s taken.



Llewelyn Heathcote

Technical Signatory

For Outeniqua Lab (Pty) Ltd.

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

	Aurecon	Project :	Erf 21028 & Erf 21029 - Village Ridge Estate - George
('untomor:	65 York Street	Date Received :	14/06/18
Custoffier.	George	Date Reported :	03/07/18
	6530	Req. Number :	2024/18
Attention:	Garvin Coetzee	No. of Pages :	7/8

TEST REPORT CALIFORNIA BEARING RATIO - (SANS 3001 Method GR1,GR5,GR10,GR20,GR30,GR40)

	CALIFORNIA BEARING RATIO - (SANS 3001 Method GR1,GR5,GR10,GR20,GR30,GR40)								
	Material Indicators							71251	
	nple Position (SV)	TP 4 - Layer 3	COLTO:		TP 4 - Layer 4	COLT) :	Sieve Analysis	
	oth (mm)	500-1000	Not		1000-1200	G8 SS	G	100	
San	nple No	71251	Classifi	ed	71252			8 60 is 80	
als.	Source Colour Soil Type Classification	In-Sit			In-Si			g 60	
erisi	Colour	Light Yellow			Light Reddis			9 40 40	
/at	Soil Type	Sandy			Silty Clay with)	96 40 20 20 20 40	
		Existin	ng		Existi	ng		0	
Max	c. Stone size in hole (mm)			on			on	0.0 0.1 1.0 10.0 100.0 Sieve Size	
	75.0mm	100		Opinion	100		Opinion		
D	63.0mm	100		Ō	100		ō	CBR Chart	
Si	50.0mm	100			100			10	
Percentage Passing	37.5mm	100			100				
<u>ا</u> م	28.0mm	100			96	1		CBR (%)	
age	20.0mm	100			90	1		8	
3ut	14.0mm	96			84				
1 20	5.00mm	72			70			1 1	
Pe	2.00mm	50			64			0 2 Compaction (%)	
	0.425mm	44			57	ļ		74050	
	0.075mm	23.0	I Mauta:: 1	0.0-	37.8			71252	
Gro	ding Modulus		l Mortar 8	x C0		0.75 0.70	✓	Sieve Analysis	
	ding Modulus rse Sand (%)	1.84 12			1.41 11	0.75 - 2.70	v	I I I I I I I I I I I I I I I I I I I	
	e Sand (%)	42			30			gri 80	
	& Clay (%)	46			59			8 60 60	
	uid Limit (%)	NP			SP			- Be 40	
Plac	sticity Index (%)	NP			SP	≤ 12	✓	20	
	ear Shrinkage (%)	0.0			0.5	- 14	Ļ	0.0 0.1 1.0 10.0 100.0	
-1116	our criminage (70)		? / Density	v Re	lationship	l .	1	Sieve Size	
	Max Dry Density (kg/m³)	OBI	, Densit	, 116	2552				
	Opt Moisture Content (%)				5.7	 		CBR Chart	
MOD	Mould Moisture Con. (%)				5.9				
≥	@100% Mod AASHTO				100.0			8	
	Swell (%)				0.05	≤ 1.5	✓	MBO MBO	
В	100% NRB				95.6	1		`	
NRB	Swell (%)				0.08				
Proc	100% Proctor				91.2			90 92 94 96 98 100 102	
Pre	Swell (%)				0.15	1		Compaction (%)	
	@ 100% Mod AASHTO				23			• 71251 ■ 71252	
	@ 98% Mod AASHTO				20			Wearing Course Graph (TRH 20)	
CBR	@ 95% Mod AASHTO				16			550	
٦	@ 93% Mod AASHTO				13	≥ 10		9 450 - Sippery	
	@ 90% Mod AASHTO				11			350 - Good 300 - (May be Dusty)	
In	situ Moisture Content (%)	5.2			4.0	<u> </u>		250 - Erodible (May be Dusty) 200 - Materials Ravels	
	· ,	Soil Classificat	ion Achie	eved	By The Material			10	
	COLTO:	Not Classified			G8 SSG			Ravels and Corrugates	
	AASTHO System	A-1-b / A-2-4			A-4			0 4 8 12 16 20 24 28 32 36 40 44 48	
	Unified System	GM			GM			Grading Coefficient (Gc)	

- Specimens sampled by Outeniqua Lab according to sampling Plan TMH 5 Methods MB1 or MC1.
- Specimens sampled by Waldo McClune
- The weather conditions were such that there was no detrimental effect on the sample/s taken.

Llewelyn Heathcote

Technical Signatory

For Outeniqua Lab (Pty) Ltd.

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Customor	Aurecon	Project :	Erf 21028 & Erf 21029 - Village Ridge Estate - George
	65 York Street	Date Received :	14/06/18
Customer.	George	Date Reported :	26/06/18
	6530	Req. Number :	2024/18
Attention:	Garvin Coetzee	No. of Pages:	1/8

TEST REPORT CALIFORNIA BEARING RATIO - (SANS 3001 Method GR1,GR5,GR10,GR20,GR30,GR40)

	CALIFORNIA BEARING RATIO - (SANS 3001 Method GR1,GR5,GR10,GR20,GR30,GR40)							
<u>_</u>	Material Indicators							71241
Sample Position (SV)		TP 1 - Layer 2	COLTC):	TP 1 - Layer 3	COLTO:		Sieve Analysis
Depth (mm)		140-800	Not		800-1400	G9		100
San	nple No	71241	Classific	ed	71242	Subgra	de	8 60 8 80
8	Source Colour Soil Type Classification	In-Sit			In-Sit			g 60
erisi	Colour	Dark Brown			Light Ye			20 C C C C C C C C C C C C C C C C C C C
late	Soil Type	Silty Sa			Sandy			ğ ₂₀
		Existin	ng		Existir	ng		<u> </u>
Max	c. Stone size in hole (mm)			on			on	0.0 0.1 1.0 10.0 100.0 Sieve Size
	75.0mm	100		Opinion	100		Opinion	Sieve Size
	63.0mm	100		ŏ	100		ŏ	CBR Chart
Passing	50.0mm	100			100			100
ass	37.5mm	100			100			
ä	28.0mm	100			100			CBR (%)
) de	20.0mm	100			100			l iii 'i' l
Percentage	14.0mm	100			98			
Se S	5.00mm	100			92			1
Pel	2.00mm	100			89			90 92 94 96 98 100 102 Compaction (%)
	0.425mm	98			85			
	0.075mm	56.6			49.1			71242
			l Mortar 8	k Co				Sieve Analysis
	ding Modulus	0.46			0.76	0.75 - 2.70	✓	100
	arse Sand (%)	1			4			40 40 40 40 40 40 40 40 40 40 40 40 40 4
	e Sand (%)	42			41			g 60
	& Clay (%)	57			55			8 40 40 40 40 40 40 40 40 40 40 40 40 40
	uid Limit (%)	SP			NP			20
	sticity Index (%)	SP			NP	≤ 12	✓	
Line	ear Shrinkage (%)	0.5			0.0			0.0 0.1 1.0 10.0 100.0 Sieve Size
	D D :: (1 / 3)		? / Density	/ Re	lationship			
	Max Dry Density (kg/m³)	1883			1961			CBR Chart
MOD	Opt Moisture Content (%)	10.3			6.0			100
ĭ	Mould Moisture Con. (%)	10.0			6.2			
	@100% Mod AASHTO	100.0			100.0			\$ NO
	Swell (%)	0.54			0.00	≤ 1.5	✓	MO MO
NRB	100% NRB	96.0			95.8			
Z	Swell (%)	0.61			0.00			90 92 94 96 98 100 102
Proc	100% Proctor	91.9			91.2			Compaction (%)
<u> </u>	Swell (%) @ 100% Mod AASHTO	0.75			0.00			● 71241 ■ 71242
	@ 98% Mod AASHTO	12 11			47 30			71241▼71242
쏬	@ 95% Mod AASHTO	10			15			Wearing Course Graph (TRH 20)
3	@ 93% Mod AASHTO	9			9	≥ 7	*	
	@ 90% Mod AASHTO	9			5	<u> </u>	1	50 400 - Good
In	situ Moisture Content (%)	6.0			3.7			2 300 - GOOD (May be Dusty) - Erodible (May be Dusty) - Ravels
⊢'''	Sita MOISTALE CONTENT (70)		ion Achie	VPC	By The Material			9 200 - Materials Good Raveis
	COLTO:	Not Classified	IOII ACIIIC	, v c u	G9 Subgrade			Good Silppery Si
	AASTHO System	A-4			A-4			0 4 8 12 16 20 24 28 32 36 40 44 48
	Unified System	MH			SM			Grading Coefficient (Gc)
	orinica dysterri	IVII I			CIVI	1		

- · Specimens sampled by Outeniqua Lab according to sampling Plan TMH 5 Methods MB1 or MC1.
- Specimens sampled by Waldo McClune
- The weather conditions were such that there was no detrimental effect on the sample/s taken.



Llewelyn Heathcote

Technical Signatory

For Outeniqua Lab (Pty) Ltd.

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Customor	Aurecon	Project :	Erf 21028 & Erf 21029 - Village Ridge Estate - George
		Date Received :	14/06/18
Custoffier.	George	Date Reported :	26/06/18
	6530	Req. Number :	2024/18
Attention:	Garvin Coetzee	No. of Pages :	4/8

TEST REPORT CALIFORNIA BEARING RATIO - (SANS 3001 Method GR1,GR5,GR10,GR20,GR30,GR40)

	OREN ORRINA BEAR		/laterial In		tors	•	71246
San	nple Position (SV)	TP 2 - Layer 4	COLT		TP 2 - Layer 5	COLTO:	
	oth (mm)	1200-1400	1		1400-1700	Not	Sieve Analysis
	nple No	71246	G8 SS	G	71247	Classified	I I
-	Source	In-Sit	<u> </u>		In-Sit		ge 60 si
as	Source Colour Soil Type Classification		n Yellow				a 60
ē	.d. Coloui	•			Light Reddish Orange		40 40 40 H
<u>a</u>	Soil Type	Silty Sand with		е	Clay with Fe		Pacenta do la desenta de la desenta de la dela dela dela dela dela dela de
		Existir	ng		Existin	ng	0
Max	c. Stone size in hole (mm)			on		on	0.0 0.1 1.0 10.0 100.0 Sieve Size
	75.0mm	100		Opinion	100	Opinion	
_ D	63.0mm	100		O	100	Ō	CBR Chart
Passing	50.0mm	100			100		100
ass	37.5mm	100			100		
۵	28.0mm	99			100		(%) ¥ 10
age	20.0mm	97			98		j iš i i j
nta	14.0mm	89			96		
Percentage	5.00mm	58			69		1
Per	2.00mm	42			43		90 92 94 96 98 100 102 Compaction (%)
	0.425mm	37			33		,
	0.075mm	23.5			19.7		71247
		Soi	il Mortar 8	& Co	nstants		Sieve Analysis
	ding Modulus	1.98	0.75 - 2.70	✓	2.04		100
Coa	rse Sand (%)	11			23		Por ent and a second a second and a second a
Fine	e Sand (%)	33			32		8 60 60 60 60 60 60 60 60 60 60 60 60 60
Silt	& Clay (%)	57			46		986 ¥ 40
Liqu	uid Limit (%)	NP			23		20
Plas	sticity Index (%)	NP	≤ 12	✓	6		0
Line	ear Shrinkage (%)	0.0			3.0		0.0 0.1 1.0 10.0 100.0
		CBF	R / Density	y Re	lationship	<u> </u>	Sieve Size
	Max Dry Density (kg/m ³)	2430			2385		CBR Chart
۵	Opt Moisture Content (%)	6.8			8.6		10 DEN GRIEN
MOD	Mould Moisture Con. (%)	7.0			8.9		
-	@100% Mod AASHTO	100.0			100.0		8
	Swell (%)	0.00	≤ 1.5	√	0.00		CBR (%)
m	100% NRB	95.5			95.1		
NRB	Swell (%)	0.00			0.00		1 , _ _
Š	100% Proctor	91.1			92.1		90 92 94 96 98 100 102
Proc	Swell (%)	0.00			0.00		Compaction (%)
	@ 100% Mod AASHTO	23			4		71246■ 71247
١	@ 98% Mod AASHTO	19			3		Wassian Carry C. J. (TDUCT)
BR	@ 95% Mod AASHTO	15			2		Wearing Course Graph (TRH 20)
ပ	@ 93% Mod AASHTO	12	≥ 10	*	2		9 450 - Slippery
	@ 90% Mod AASHTO	9			1		## 400 - Good Good
In	situ Moisture Content (%)	3.7			4.0		2 300 - (May be Dusty) - Ravels
	Soil Classification Achieved By The Material						화 200 1 Wellerland Good
	COLTO:	G8 SSG			Not Classified		E 100 - Ravels and Corrugates
	AASTHO System	A-1-b / A-2-4			A-1-b / A-2-4		0 4 8 12 16 20 24 28 32 36 40 44 48
	Unified System	GM			GM-GC		Grading Coefficient (Gc)
Щ_	Jimod Cystoni	JIVI	<u> </u>		5.11.50		

- Specimens sampled by Outeniqua Lab according to sampling Plan TMH 5 Methods MB1 or MC1.
- Specimens sampled by Waldo McClune
- The weather conditions were such that there was no detrimental effect on the sample/s taken.

Llewelyn Heathcote

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For Outeniqua Lab (Pty) Ltd.

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	Aurecon	Project :	Erf 21028 & Erf 21029 - Village Ridge Estate - George
	65 York Street	Date Received :	14/06/18
Customer.	George	Date Reported :	26/06/18
	6530	Req. Number :	2024/18
Attention :	Garvin Coetzee	No. of Pages:	6/8

TEST REPORT CALIFORNIA BEARING RATIO - (SANS 3001 Method GR1 GR5 GR10 GR20 GR30 GR40)

	CALIFORNIA BEARING RATIO - (SANS 3001 Method GR1,GR5,GR10,GR20,GR30,GR40) Material Indicators 71249								
		71249							
	nple Position (SV)	TP 3 - Layer 4	COLTO:	TP 3 - Layer 5	COLTO:	Sieve Analysis			
	oth (mm)	1100-1500	Not	1500-2000	Not	100			
San	nple No	71249	Classified	71250	Classified	Passing 80 80 80 80 80 80 80 80 80 80 80 80 80			
<u>s</u>	Source Colour Soil Type Classification	In-Sit		In-Sit		8 60			
Materials	Colour Colour	Dark Reddish	•	Dark R	Red	96 40			
ate	୍ଥିତ Soil Type	Silty Clay with	Ferricrete	Clay	/	40 de			
≥	Classification	Existir	ng	Existir	ng	° -			
Max	c. Stone size in hole (mm)		no		no	0.0 0.1 1.0 10.0 100.0 Sieve Size			
	75.0mm	100	Opinion	100	Opinion	Sieve Size			
	63.0mm	100	до	100	Ö	CBR Chart			
Passing	50.0mm	100		100		10			
ass	37.5mm	100		100					
ď	28.0mm	100		99		CBR (%)			
Percentage	20.0mm	100		99] 8			
) Tit	14.0mm	99		98					
5	5.00mm	82		93		1 1 1 1 1 1			
Pe	2.00mm	63		89		90 92 94 96 98 100 102 Compaction (%)			
	0.425mm	57		85		. , ,			
	0.075mm	35.7		58.9		71250			
_			I Mortar & Co		1	Sieve Analysis			
	ding Modulus	1.44		0.67		9 100 m			
	rse Sand (%)	10		5		. is 80			
	Sand (%)	34		29		8 60 H			
	& Clay (%)	56		66		Per cent add 6			
	uid Limit (%)	21 9		28 14		20			
	sticity Index (%) ear Shrinkage (%)	5.0		7.0		0.0 0.1 1.0 10.0 100.0			
LITTE	ear Sillinkage (76)		R / Density Re			0.0 0.1 1.0 10.0 100.0 Sieve Size			
	Max Dry Density (kg/m³)	2322	7 Delisity Ne	1940					
	Opt Moisture Content (%)	7.0		12.4		CBR Chart			
MOD	Mould Moisture Con. (%)	7.2		12.1					
≥	@100% Mod AASHTO	100.0		100.0		8			
	Swell (%)	0.08		1.02		85 1 E E E E E E E E E E E E E E E E E E			
В	100% NRB	95.6		95.6		0			
NRB	Swell (%)	0.15		1.28					
၁	100% Proctor	91.9		92.4		92 94 96 98 100 102			
Proc	Swell (%)	0.21		2.04		Compaction (%)			
	@ 100% Mod AASHTO	4		4		• 71249 ■ 71250			
~	@ 98% Mod AASHTO	4		3		Wearing Course Graph (TRH 20)			
B	@ 95% Mod AASHTO	4		1		550			
ပ	@ 93% Mod AASHTO	3		1		8 450 - Silppery			
	@ 90% Mod AASHTO	3		0		350 - Good (May be Dustan)			
In	situ Moisture Content (%)	6.5		12.2		250 - Erodible (Way be 503) 200 - Materials Ravels \$\frac{\text{V}}{2}\$ 150 - Good			
			ion Achieved	By The Material		_ E 100			
	COLTO:	Not Classified		Not Classified		0 +			
	AASTHO System	A-4		A-6		0 4 8 12 16 20 24 28 32 36 40 44 48			
	Unified System	GC		CL		Grading Coefficient (Gc)			

- · Specimens sampled by Outeniqua Lab according to sampling Plan TMH 5 Methods MB1 or MC1.
- Specimens sampled by Waldo McClune
- The weather conditions were such that there was no detrimental effect on the sample/s taken.

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	Aurecon	Project :	Erf 21028 & Erf 21029 - Village Ridge Estate - George
	65 York Street	Date Received :	14/06/18
Customer.	George	Date Reported :	26/06/18
	6530	Req. Number :	2024/18
Attention :	Garvin Coetzee	No. of Pages:	8/8

TEST REPORT CALIFORNIA BEARING RATIO - (SANS 3001 Method GR1,GR5,GR10,GR20,GR30,GR40)

	CALIFORNIA BLAN	71253					
San	nple Position (SV)	TP 4 - Layer 5	Material In		I		
	oth (mm)	1200-2000	G9	<i>)</i> .			Sieve Analysis
Sample No		71253	Subgra	40			
Jan	Source	In-Sit		ue			Bo 80 80 60 60 640 60 60 60 60 60 60 60 60 60 60 60 60 60
als	Source Colour Soil Type Classification	Dark Reddish					g 60
ëri	.d. Coloui		•				gg 40 //////////////////////////////////
Mai	Soil Type	Clay					20
_	Classification	Existir	ng			Г	0
Max	c. Stone size in hole (mm)	100		Opinion			0.0 0.1 1.0 10.0 100.0 Sieve Size
	75.0mm	100		ρi			
б	63.0mm	100		0			CBR Chart
Sin	50.0mm	100					100
Passing	37.5mm	100					
ω π	28.0mm	100					CBR (%)
Percentage	20.0mm	100					l e
ent	14.0mm	100					
Š	5.00mm	94					90 92 94 96 98 100 102
Pe	2.00mm	88					90 92 94 96 98 100 102 Compaction (%)
	0.425mm	84					
-	0.075mm	14.4	I Mautau (
Cro	ding Modulus		il Mortar 8	<u> </u>	nstants		Sieve Analysis
	arse Sand (%)	1.13 4	0.75 - 2.70	· ·			
	e Sand (%)	80					- Se
	& Clay (%)	16					<u>a</u> 60
	uid Limit (%)	19					40
	sticity Index (%)	6	≤ 12	√			20
	ear Shrinkage (%)	3.0	> 1Z	•			0.0 0.1 1.0 10.0 100.0
LITTE	sai Ollilikage (70)		? / Density	, Re	l lationship		Sieve Size
	Max Dry Density (kg/m³)	2042	(/ Density	y INC			
	Opt Moisture Content (%)	10.2					CBR Chart
MOD	Mould Moisture Con. (%)	10.2					
≥	@100% Mod AASHTO	100.0					(%
	Swell (%)	0.31	≤ 1.5	√			CBR (%)
В	100% NRB	95.5					
NR	Swell (%)	0.59					1 , [
	100% Proctor	91.1					0 2
Proc	Swell (%)	0.69					Compaction (%)
	@ 100% Mod AASHTO	18					• 71253 •
	@ 98% Mod AASHTO	14					Wearing Course Court (TRU CC)
BR	@ 95% Mod AASHTO	10					Wearing Course Graph (TRH 20)
ပ	@ 93% Mod AASHTO	8	≥ 7	*			9 450 Slippery 5 400 -
	@ 90% Mod AASHTO	5					D 350 - Good (May be Dusty)
In	situ Moisture Content (%)	7.4			By The Material		© 250 - Erodible (May be Dusty) © 250 - Materials Ravels
	· /		Sippery Sipp				
	COLTO:	G9 Subgrade					So - Ravels and Corrugates
	AASTHO System	A-2-4					0 4 8 12 16 20 24 28 32 36 40 44 48
	Unified System	SM-SC					Grading Coefficient (Gc)

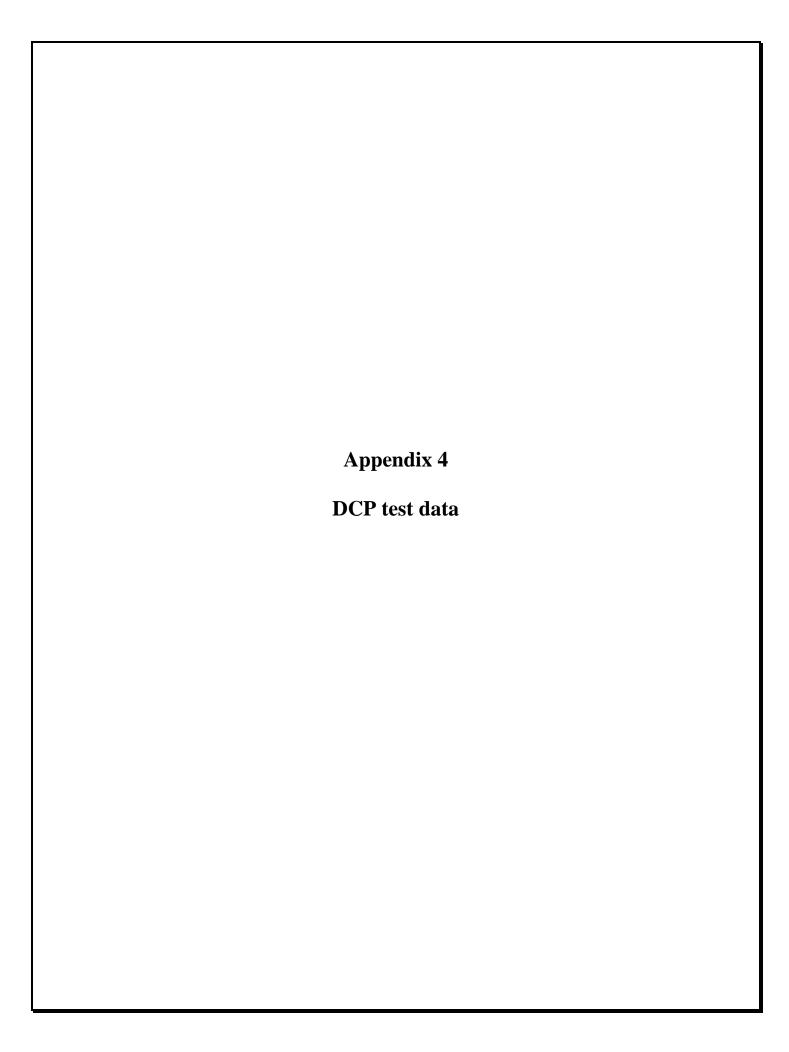
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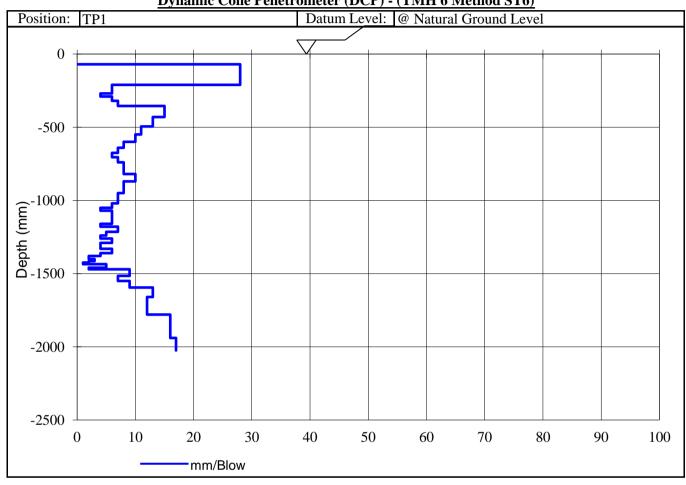
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T0347

Customer:	Aurecon	Project:	Erf 21028 & 21029 - Village Ridge Estate - George
	65 York Street	Date Received:	14/06/18
	George	Date Reported:	15/06/18
	6530	Req. Number:	2024/18
Attention:	Garvin Coetzee	No. of Pages:	1 of 4

TEST REPORT Dynamic Cone Penetrometer (DCP) - (TMH 6 Method ST6)





Notes:

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

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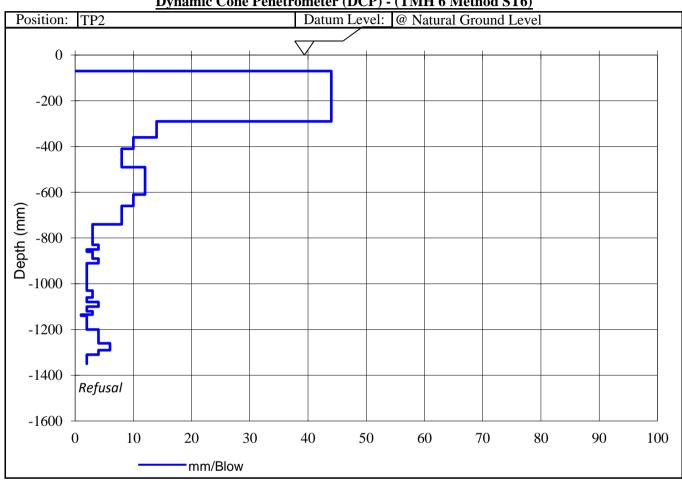
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	65 York Street	Date Received:	14/06/18
	George	Date Reported:	15/06/18
	6530	Req. Number:	2024/18
Attention:	Garvin Coetzee	No. of Pages:	2 of 4

TEST REPORT **Dynamic Cone Penetrometer (DCP) - (TMH 6 Method ST6)**





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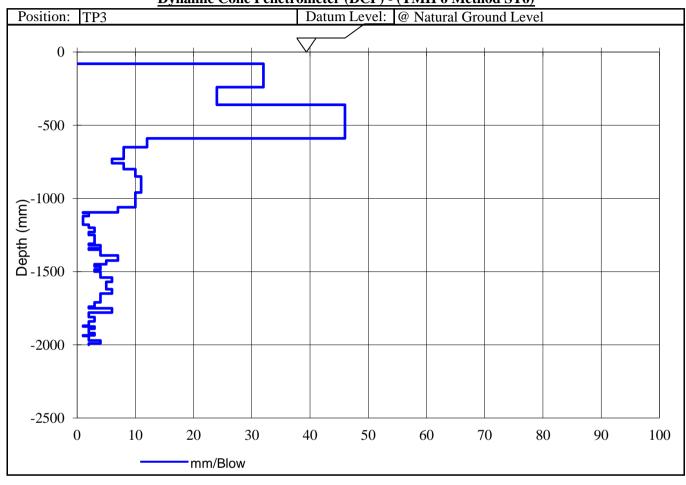
R-DCP-1-5

T0347

Dec-14

Customer:	Aurecon	Project:	Erf 21028 & 21029 - Village Ridge Estate - George
	65 York Street	Date Received:	14/06/18
	George	Date Reported:	15/06/18
	6530	Req. Number:	2024/18
Attention:	Garvin Coetzee	No. of Pages:	3 of 4

TEST REPORT **Dynamic Cone Penetrometer (DCP) - (TMH 6 Method ST6)**





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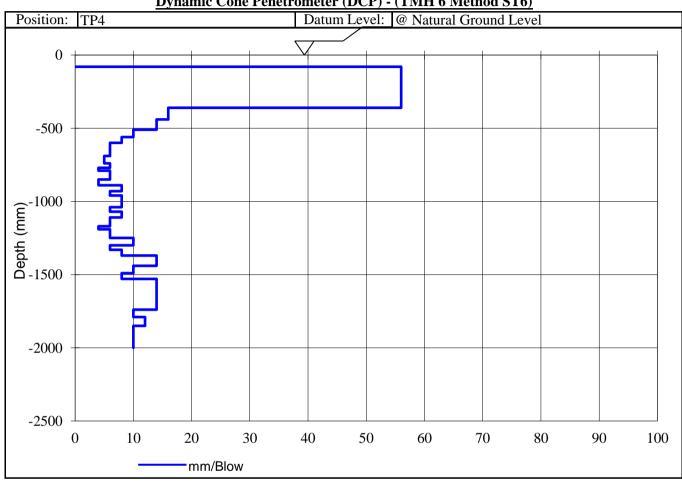
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	6530	Req. Number:	2024/18
Attention:	Garvin Coetzee	No. of Pages:	4 of 4

TEST REPORT **Dynamic Cone Penetrometer (DCP) - (TMH 6 Method ST6)**





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