



Advisory and Consulting

GEOTECHNICAL INVESTIGATION REPORT
FOR THE PROPOSED NEW IKAGENG
POLICE STATION IN NORTHWEST, SOUTH
AFRICA.

LC012-23. R01

19 JULY 2023

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THE PROPOSED NEW IKAGENG POLICE
STATION IN NORTHWEST
SOUTH AFRICA.**

LC012-23. R01

19 JULY 2023

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TABLE OF ABBREVIATIONS

<i>AASHTO</i>	American Association of State Highway and Transportation
<i>begl</i>	Below existing ground level
<i>CBR</i>	California Bearing Ratio
<i>DCP</i>	Dynamic Cone Penetrometer Test
<i>E</i>	East
<i>GM</i>	grading modulus
<i>IMC</i>	insitu moisture content
<i>kN/m²</i>	kilonewtons per metre square
<i>kPa</i>	Kilopascals
<i>LL</i>	liquid limit
<i>LS</i>	linear shrinkage
<i>Luhlaza</i>	Luhlaza Advisory and Consulting Pty Ltd
<i>m</i>	metre (s)
<i>MDD</i>	maximum dry density
<i>mm</i>	Millimetre
<i>Mpa</i>	MegaPascal
<i>mS/m</i>	Millisiemens per meter
<i>No.</i>	Number
<i>N</i>	North
<i>OMC</i>	optimum moisture content
<i>PI</i>	plasticity index
<i>SANS</i>	South African National Standards
<i>S</i>	South
<i>TLB</i>	Tractor Loader Backhoe
<i>TP</i>	Test Pits
<i>TRH</i>	Technical Recommendations for Highways (1985)

1 TERMS OF AGREEMENT AND SCOPE OF SERVICES

Luhlaza Advisory and Consulting (Pty) Ltd was requested by Ukuza Consulting (Pty) Ltd to carry out a geotechnical investigation for the proposed new police station at Ikageng in North West Province.

Luhlaza has carried out the following:

- a) A site reconnaissance survey.
- b) Excavation of inspection pits dug to 3.0m using a TLB machine.
- c) Dynamic cone penetration tests to 3.0m.
- d) Laboratory testing of soil and rock samples.
- e) Prepare a geotechnical report.

The geotechnical report referenced LC012-23.R01 provides the results of the site investigation as well as foundation, slope stability, excavatability, earthworks, groundwater seepage, stormwater drainage and material usage and NHBRC Classification.

2 CODES OF PRACTICE AND STANDARDS

The field investigation and the report were carried out in accordance with the current level of geotechnical standards practiced by professionals in South Africa.

The document referenced for use is "*Site Investigation Code of Practice, 1st Edition, South African Institution of Civil Engineering – Geotechnical Division, January 2010*".

The nature of geotechnical engineering is such that variations in soil conditions may occur even where sites seem to be consistent. It is essential that all important development stages, including but not limited to excavations, be inspected by a competent person who is suitably skilled and experienced because construction may disclose deviations from what is detailed here. This is to ensure that conditions at variance with those predicted do not occur and to undertake an interpretation of the facts supplied in this report.

It is possible that certain indications of ground stability, contamination, or groundwater levels were latent or otherwise not visible. Opinions are based on what was visible at the time the investigation was conducted.

3 INFORMATION SOURCES

The following maps and plans were available and were used in this report.

- a) A regional geological map titled “2626 West Rand”, prepared by the Council for Geoscience to a scale of 1:250 000,
- b) Low-resolution satellite imagery sourced from Google Earth (2023).

4 DESCRIPTION OF THE STUDY AREA

The project area (Proposed Police Station) is situated in Ikageng which is approximately 12 km southwest of Potchefstroom in the Northwest Province (Figure 1). It is located within the Dr Kenneth Kaunda District Municipality. The project area is approximately 3.12 hectares, and it is covered by grass and shrubs (Figure 2). The site can be accessed via the N14 and Mogolodi Street. The central coordinates of the site are [26.739135°S;27.015390°E].

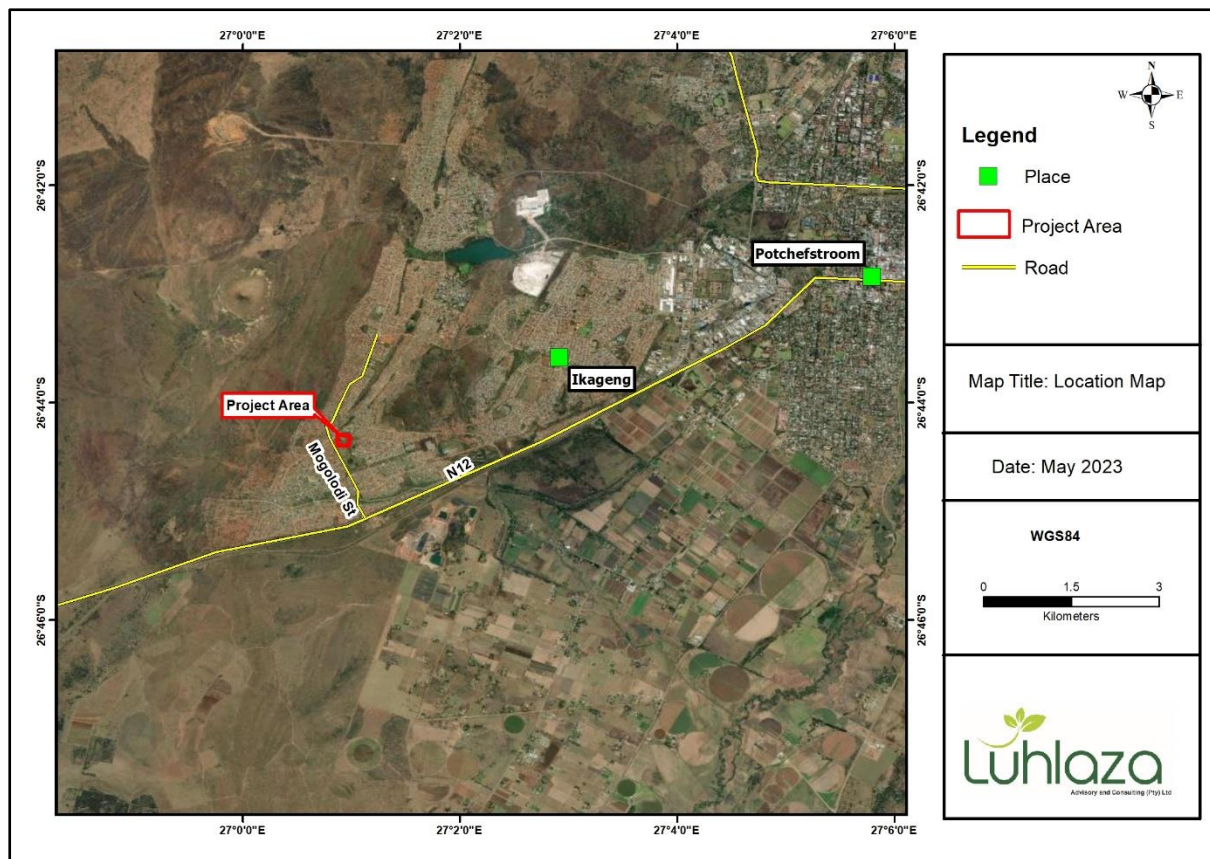


Figure 1: Location Map of the proposed Police Station depicted by the red on the Map.



Figure 2: General site condition, with (A) showing TLB excavation and (B) showing a general site view with bushes and grass.

5 INVESTIGATION ACTIVITIES

The site investigation was carried out from the 5th to the 6th of May 2023, which included:

- Excavation of test pits using a TLB excavation tools.
- Dynamic Cone Penetrometer (DCP) testing.
- Collection of soil and rock samples for laboratory testing.

5.1 Test Pitting and Profiling

Twenty-four test pits (TP01 to TP24) were excavated at preselected points as indicated in Figure 3. The different soil horizons encountered in the test pits were described using the moisture, color, consistency, structure, soil type and origin (MCCSSO classification system), standard descriptors. The test pits were excavated into the weathered bedrock to an approximate depth ranging from 1.4m to 3.0m below existing ground level (begl) (Table 1).

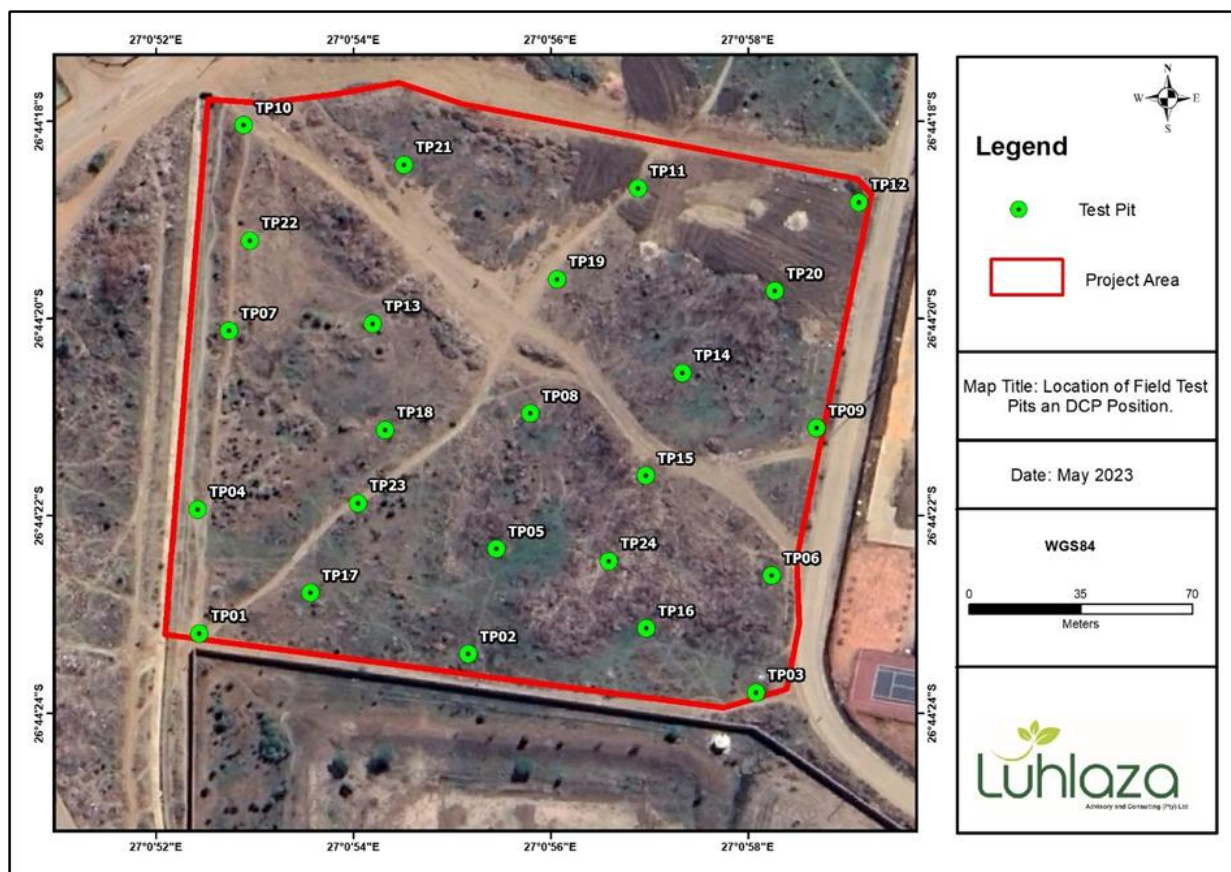


Figure 3: Location of the Field Test Pit and DCP relative to the proposed site.

Table 1: Summary of the Test Pit and DCP Positions.

TP	Latitude (South)	Longitude (East)	Elevation (mamsl)	Depth of TP (m begl)	Depth of DCP (m begl)
01 (DCP01)	26.739775°	27.014566°	1381	1.5	1.5
02 (DCP02)	26.739833°	27.015324°	1384	1.6	0.8
03 (DCP03)	26.739941°	27.016136°	1386	1.9	0.7
04 (DCP04)	26.739426°	27.014562°	1381	1.9	1.2
05 (DCP05)	26.739537°	27.015403°	1379	1.6	1.5
06 (DCP06)	26.739612°	27.016180°	1380	2.1	0.6
07 (DCP07)	26.738923°	27.014650°	1380	2.7	1.8
08 (DCP08)	26.739156°	27.015499°	1381	1.5	1.6
09 (DCP09)	26.739197°	27.016306°	1382	1.8	0.7
10 (DCP10)	26.738345°	27.014691°	1389	3	0.6
11 (DCP11)	26.738523°	27.015803°	1380	1.5	0.7
12 (DCP12)	26.738562°	27.016426°	1387	2.2	1.5
13 (DCP13)	26.738903°	27.015055°	1376	1.6	0.7
14 (DCP14)	26.739042°	27.015928°	1381	1.8	0.7
15 (DCP15)	26.739331°	27.015824°	1375	2.6	1.7
16 (DCP16)	26.739761°	27.015826°	1382	1.9	0.5
17 (DCP17)	26.739661°	27.014879°	1382	1.4	0.8
18 (DCP18)	26.739202°	27.015090°	1372	1.7	1.7
19 (DCP19)	26.738778°	27.015575°	1382	1.5	0.8
20 (DCP20)	26.738811°	27.016188°	1382	2	1
21 (DCP21)	26.738456°	27.015143°	1384	2.1	1.2
22 (DCP22)	26.738669°	27.014709°	1387	2	0.7
23 (DCP23)	26.739408°	27.015013°	1382	1.6	0.4
24 (DCP23)	26.739572°	27.015720°	1390	1.7	0.8

The test pits were profiled in accordance with the South African Geoterminology Guidelines (Brink and Bruin, 2002). The test pit profiles are provided in Appendix A.

5.2 DCP Testing

A DCP test is carried out in order to determine the consistency of the respective soil horizons (Figure 4). At each test pit a DCP test was conducted in close proximity. In total twenty-four DCP tests were conducted at preselected points (Table 1).



Figure 4: DCP testing conducted on site at TP08.

The DCP tests extended to an approximate depth ranging from 0.4 to 1.8m. The DCP test results are provided in Appendix B.

The co-ordinates of the test pits and DCP's were recorded using the handheld GPS device "Garmin GPS Map 62". Table 1 provides a summary of the test pit and DCP positions.

6 GENERAL GEOLOGY OF THE SITE

The geological map “2626 West Rand” (1:250 000; Figure 5), illustrates that the project area is underlain by shale of the Timeball Hill Formation of the Pretoria Group which forms part of the Transvaal Supergroup.

Based on the geology map of the area, the project area is not subject to the formation of sinkholes and subsidence due to the presence of water-soluble rock types (such as dolomite or limestone). The project area is therefore classified as ‘non-dolomitic.’

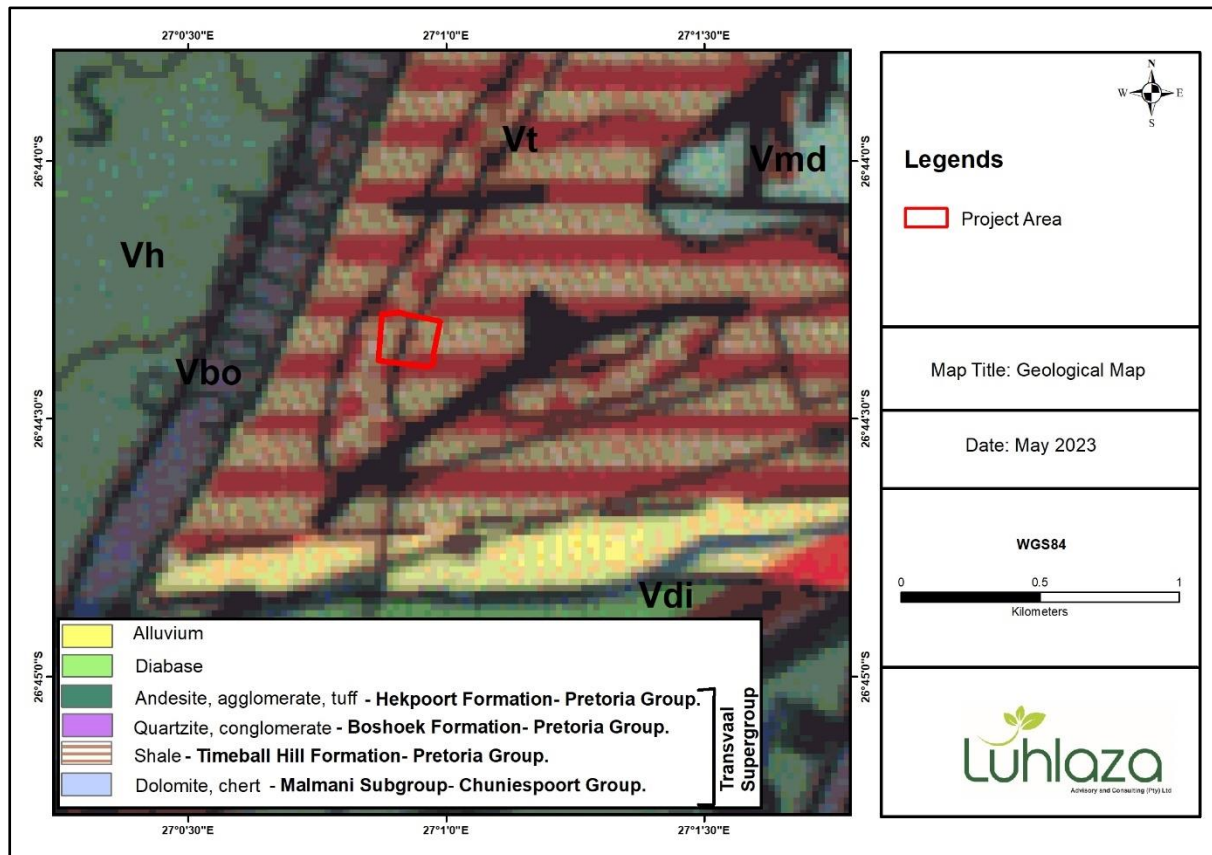


Figure 5: Geology Map of the area “2626 West Rand” highlighted in red, Scale 1:250 000.

The available geological information does not indicate any geological structures (i.e., faults) in the direct vicinity of the project area. As such there is no impact of any geological anomalies in the investigation area.

7 TOPOGRAPHY

The topography of the investigated area (Figure 6) is generally characterized by a gentle slope with a minimum and maximum elevations of 1376m and 1377m above mean sea level (AMSL) respectively.



Figure 6: A topographical cross section site from west-east direction Google Earth Maps.

8 INVESTIGATION RESULTS

8.1 Soil Profiles

The test pit positions investigated (Figure 7 and Table 3) comprised of fill, colluvium, residual mudrock, residual quartzite, weathered quartzite, and weathered mudrock. The material profiled, is briefly discussed below, and summarized in Table 2.

- a) **Fill** – Material may be described as slightly moist, dark brown to black, loose to dense, medium grained, clayey SAND with roots and plastics. The fill material was encountered in test pits TP01, TP04, TP07 – TP08, TP11 – TP12, TP14, TP20 and TP24 and extended to an approximate depth ranging from 0m to 0.9m begl. (Refer to test pit profiles for detailed descriptions at Appendix “A”).

- b) **Colluvium** – Material may be described as slightly moist, dark brown, medium dense to dense, intact, fine to medium grained, clayey SAND with cobbles and roots. The colluvium material was encountered in test pits TP02 – TP03, TP05 – TP06, TP08 – TP10, TP13 and TP15 – TP23 and extended to an approximate depth ranging from 0m to 1.1m begl. (Refer to test pit profiles for detailed descriptions at Appendix “A”).
- c) **Residual Quartzite** – Material may be described as slightly moist, light reddish brown, dense to very dense, intact, fine to medium grained, silty SAND. The residual material was encountered in TP01, TP04, TP07, TP11 – TP12 and TP20, and it extended to an approximate depth ranging from 0.2m to 1.7m begl. (Refer to test pit profiles for detailed descriptions at Appendix “A”).
- d) **Residual Mudrock** – Material may be described as slightly moist, dark reddish brown, very stiff, intact, fine grained, CLAY. The residual material was encountered in TP02 – TP03, TP05 – TP06, TP08 – TP10, TP13 – TP19 and TP21 – TP24, and it extended to an approximate depth ranging from 0.2m to 2.0m begl. (Refer to test pit profiles for detailed descriptions at Appendix “A”).
- e) **Weathered Quartzite** – The weathered soft to medium hard rock can be described as light yellowish brown speckled white mottled black, highly to moderately weathered, medium grained, highly fractured, soft to medium hard rock - quartzite. The soft to medium hard rock was encountered in test pits TP01, TP03 – TP04, TP07, TP09 – TP12, TP15 – TP16 and TP20 – TP21 and extended to an approximate depth ranging from 0.8m to 3.0m begl. (Refer to test pit profiles for detailed descriptions at Appendix “A”).
- f) **Weathered Mudrock** – The weathered soft rock can be described as maroon to olive green, highly weathered, fine grained, highly fractured, soft rock - mudrock. The soft rock was encountered in TP03, TP05 – TP06, TP08 – TP10, TP13 – TP19 and TP21 – TP24 and extended to an approximate depth ranging from 0.6m to 2.9m begl. (Refer to test pit profiles for detailed descriptions at Appendix “A”).

The general soil profiles encountered across the site are depicted in Figure 7.

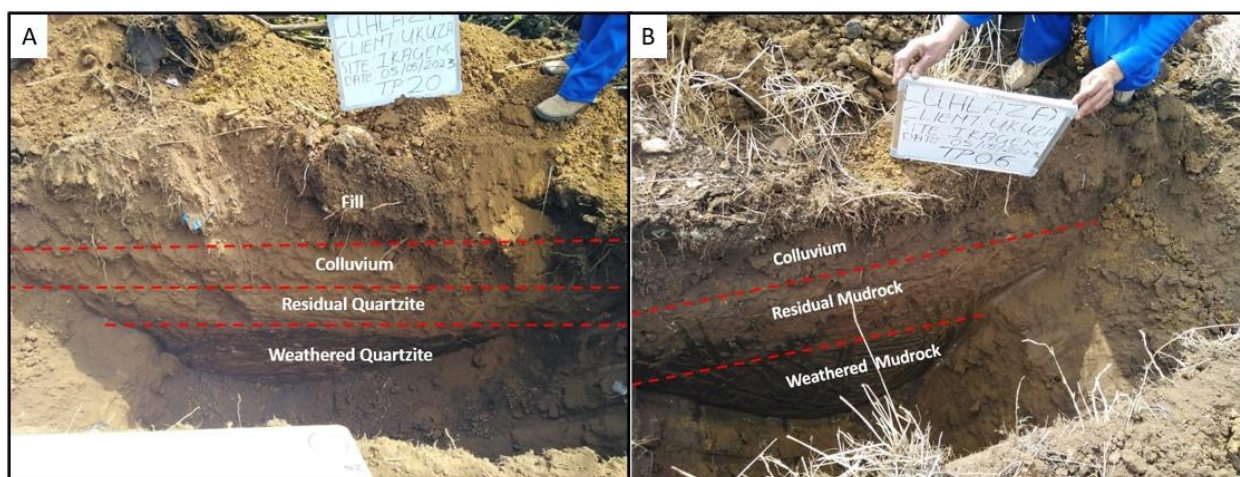


Figure 7: Soil Profile **A** showing materials encountered in TP20 and **B** showing materials encountered in TP06.

Table 2: Summary of the depths of the various layers encountered during profiling.

Test Pit	Latitude (South)	Longitude (East)	Elevation (mamsl)	Fill	Colluvium	Residual Quartzite	Weathered Quartzite	Residual Mudrock	Weathered Mudrock	Depth of Test Pit
TP01	26.739775°	27.014566°	1381	0 - 0.2	-	0.2 - 1.1	1.1 - 1.5	-	-	1.5
TP02	26.739833°	27.015324°	1384	-	0 - 0.5	-	-	0.5 - 1.3	-	1.6
TP03	26.739941°	27.016136°	1386	-	0 - 0.5	-	1.7 - 1.9	0.5 - 1.1	1.1 - 1.7	1.9
TP04	26.739426°	27.014562°	1381	0 - 0.6	-	0.6 - 1.5	1.5 - 1.9	-	-	1.9
TP05	26.739537°	27.015403°	1379	-	0 - 0.4	-	-	0.4 - 0.9	0.9 - 1.6	1.6
TP06	26.739612°	27.016180°	1380	-	0 - 0.4	-	-	0.4 - 1.7	1.7 - 2.1	2.1
TP07	26.738923°	27.014650°	1380	0 - 0.6	-	0.6 - 0.8	0.8 - 2.7	-	-	2.7
TP08	26.739156°	27.015499°	1381	0 - 0.2	0.2 - 0.4	-	-	0.4 - 0.9	0.9 - 1.5	1.5
TP09	26.739197°	27.016306°	1382	-	0 - 0.4	-	1.6 - 1.8	0.4 - 1.3	1.3 - 1.6	1.8
TP10	26.738345°	27.014691°	1389	-	0 - 0.6	-	2.9 - 3	0.6 - 2	2 - 2.9	3
TP11	26.738523°	27.015803°	1380	0 - 0.4	-	0.4 - 1.2	1.2 - 1.5	-	-	1.5
TP12	26.738562°	27.016426°	1387	0 - 0.8	-	0.8 - 1.6	1.6 - 2.2	-	-	2.2
TP13	26.738903°	27.015055°	1376	-	0 - 0.6	-	-	0.6 - 1.1	1.1 - 1.6	1.6
TP14	26.739042°	27.015928°	1381	0 - 0.7	-	-	-	0.7 - 1.5	1.5 - 1.8	1.8
TP15	26.739331°	27.015824°	1375	-	0 - 0.3	-	1.6 - 2.6	0.3 - 0.9	0.9 - 1.6	2.6
TP16	26.739761°	27.015826°	1382	-	0 - 0.3	-	1.6 - 1.9	0.3 - 0.9	0.9 - 1.6	1.9
TP17	26.739661°	27.014879°	1382	-	0 - 0.2	-	-	0.2 - 0.7	0.7 - 1.4	1.4
TP18	26.739202°	27.015090°	1372	-	0 - 0.9	-	-	0.4 - 1.4	1.4 - 1.7	1.7
TP19	26.738778°	27.015575°	1382	-	0 - 0.5	-	-	0.5 - 0.9	0.9 - 1.5	1.5
TP20	26.738811°	27.016188°	1382	0 - 0.9	0.9 - 1.1	1.1 - 1.7	1.7 - 2	-	-	2
TP21	26.738456°	27.015143°	1384	-	0 - 0.5	-	1.6 - 2.1	0.5 - 0.7	0.7 - 1.6	2.1
TP22	26.738669°	27.014709°	1378	-	0 - 0.5	-	-	0.5 - 0.8	0.8 - 2	2
TP23	26.739408°	27.015013°	1382	-	0 - 0.4	-	-	0.4 - 0.6	0.6 - 1.6	1.6
TP24	26.739572°	27.015720°	1390	0 - 0.6	-	-	-	0.6 - 1.2	1.2 - 1.7	1.7

8.2 DCP Test Results

The results of the DCP tests are displayed graphically in (Appendix B). DCP tests were planned but due to the stiffness of the material encountered on site, premature refusal was encountered. The DCP test results have been summarized for the fill, transported materials (colluvium), residual quartzite residual mudrock, weathered quartzite and weathered mudrock rocks (Table 3). The DCP test results were correlated with the consistency described during test pit soil profiling.

The area is underlain by fill, transported materials (colluvium), residual quartzite, residual mudrock, weathered quartzite and weathered mudrock. There is no undrained strength for sandy material, however, this can be correlated to the friction angle of sand assuming a cohesion of zero. The shear strength of the soil based on the results from the DCP are summarized in Table 3.

Table 3: Summary of DCP Results.

DCP	Soil Horizon	Depth of DCP (m begl)	mm per blow (min – max)	Inferred Consistency	Shear Strength (°)	Shear Strength (kPa)
DCP01	Fill	0 - 0.2	2 - 3	Loose	30°	-
	Residual Quartzite	0.2 - 1.1	2 - 8	Loose - medium dense	30 - 35°	-
	Weathered Quartzite	1.1 - 1.5	7 - 23	Medium dense - dense	34 - 38°	-
DCP02	Colluvium	0 - 0.5	5 - 22	Medium dense - dense	32 - 38°	-
	Residual Mudrock	0.5 - 0.7	20 - 24	Stiff - very stiff	-	38 - 150
	Weathered Mudrock	0.7 - 0.8	24 - 28	Very stiff	-	150
DCP03	Colluvium	0 - 0.5	3 - 20	Loose - dense	30 - 38°	-
	Residual Mudrock	0.5 - 0.7	24 - 29	Very stiff	-	150
DCP04	Colluvium	0 - 0.6	5 - 13	Medium dense - dense	32 - 37°	-
	Residual Quartzite	0.6 - 1.2	13 - 25	Dense - very dense	37 - 38°	-
DCP05	Colluvium	0 - 0.4	2 - 9	Loose - medium dense	30 - 35°	-
	Residual Mudrock	0.4 - 0.9	10 - 13	Stiff	-	85 - 100
	Weathered Mudrock	0.9 - 1.5	11 - 26	Stiff - very stiff	-	90 - 150
DCP06	Colluvium	0 - 0.4	4 - 24	Medium dense - dense	30 - 38°	-
	Residual Mudrock	0.5 - 0.6	24 - 28	Very stiff	-	150
DCP07	Fill	0 - 0.6	5 - 16	Medium dense - dense	32 - 37°	-
	Residual Quartzite	0.6 - 0.8	16 - 18	Dense	37°	-
	Weathered Quartzite	0.8 - 1.8	13 - 24	Dense	37 - 38°	-
DCP08	Fill	0 - 0.2	1 - 2	Very loose - loose	29 - 30°	-
	Colluvium	0.2 - 0.4	1 - 13	Very loose - dense	29 - 37°	-
	Residual Mudrock	0.4 - 0.9	5 - 12	Firm	-	36 - 65
	Weathered Mudrock	0.9 - 1.6	5 - 20	Firm - very stiff	-	40 - 150
DCP09	Colluvium	0 - 0.4	4 - 14	Medium dense - dense	30 - 37°	-
	Residual Mudrock	0.4 - 0.7	16 - 23	Stiff - very stiff	-	130 - 150
DCP10	Colluvium	0 - 0.6	13 - 28	Dense - very dense	37 - 38°	-
DCP11	Fill	0 - 0.4	3 - 16	Loose - dense	30 - 38°	-
	Residual Quartzite	0.4 - 0.7	24 - 26	Dense - very dense	38°	-
DCP12	Fill	0 - 0.8	2 - 8	Loose - medium dense	30 - 35°	-
	Residual Quartzite	0.8 - 1.5	6 - 24	Medium dense - dense	34 - 38°	-
DCP13	Colluvium	0 - 0.6	2 - 11	Loose - medium dense	30 - 36°	-
	Residual Mudrock	0.6 - 0.7	11 - 12	Stiff	-	90 - 100
DCP14	Fill	0 - 0.7	2 - 12	Loose - dense	30 - 36°	-
DCP15	Colluvium	0 - 0.3	2 - 7	Loose - medium dense	30 - 34°	-
	Residual Mudrock	0.3 - 0.9	5 - 9	Firm - stiff	-	34 - 75
	Weathered Mudrock	0.9 - 1.6	5 - 15	Firm - stiff	-	40 - 125
	Weathered Quartzite	1.7	23	Dense	38°	-
DCP16	Colluvium	0 - 0.3	10 - 19	Medium dense - dense	36 - 37°	-
	Residual Mudrock	0.3 - 0.5	24 - 28	Very stiff	-	150
DCP17	Colluvium	0 - 0.2	3 - 6	Loose - medium dense	30 - 33°	-
	Residual Mudrock	0.2 - 0.7	9 - 18	Stiff	-	75 - 150
	Weathered Mudrock	0.7 - 0.8	17 - 24	Stiff	-	140 - 150
DCP18	Colluvium	0 - 0.9	3 - 24	Loose - dense	30 - 38°	-
	Residual Mudrock	0.9 - 1.4	24	Stiff	-	150
	Weathered Mudrock	1.4 - 1.7	24	Stiff	-	150
DCP19	Colluvium	0 - 0.5	4 - 22	Loose - dense	30 - 38°	-
	Residual Mudrock	0.5 - 0.8	21 - 26	Stiff - very stiff	-	150
DCP20	Fill	0 - 0.9	6 - 26	Medium dense - dense	32 - 38°	-
	Colluvium	0.9 - 1.0	26 - 27	Very dense	38°	-
DCP21	Colluvium	0 - 0.5	4 - 18	Medium dense - dense	30 - 37°	-
	Residual Mudrock	0.5 - 0.7	20 - 21	Very stiff	-	150
	Weathered Mudrock	0.7 - 1.2	20 - 27	Very stiff	-	150
DCP22	Colluvium	0 - 0.5	14 - 20	Dense	37 - 38°	-
	Residual Mudrock	0.5 - 0.7	28	Very Stiff	-	150
DCP23	Colluvium	0 - 0.4	2 - 25	Loose - dense	30 - 38°	-
DCP24	Fill	0 - 0.6	2 - 17	Loose - dense	30 - 32°	-
	Residual Mudrock	0.6 - 0.8	17 - 24	Very stiff	-	37 - 150

9 GROUNDWATER

During the investigation, groundwater seepage was not encountered in all the test pits excavated on site. The groundwater activity is generally expected across the entire site on an intermittent / periodic basis and is also likely to fluctuate as a result of seasonal rainfall patterns.

10 SOIL LABORATORY RESULTS

The following tests were carried out on insitu soil samples to determine the engineering properties:

- a) Foundation Indicators (Grading Analyses, Atterberg Limits Determination)
- b) Road Indicators (Grading Analyses, Atterberg Limits Determination)
- c) Maximum Dry Density and Optimum Moisture Content (MDD)
- d) California Bearing Ratio (CBR)
- e) Natural Moisture Content
- f) Ph and Electric Conductivity
- g) Double odometer

Table 4: Summary of Laboratory Results.

TP No.	Depth (m)	Description	Particle Size %				Atterberg Limits %			Heave Potential	GM	Moisture (%)	Compaction			Consolidation				CBR					Soil Classification		Ph-Value	Electrical Conductivity (mS/m)					
			Clay	Silt	Fines (clay + silt)	Sand	Gravel	LL	PI				LS	MC(OMC) (%)	MDD (kg/m3)	%Swell	NMC		Soaked		100	98	97	95	93	90			USC	H.R.B			
																	DD (kg/m3)	MC (%)	Void Ratio (%)	DD (kg/m3)											MC (%)	Void Ratio (%)	
COLLUVIUM																																	
TP20	0.9 - 1.1	Clayey Sand	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	14.2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
RESIDUAL MUDROCK																																	
TP02	0.5 - 0.7	Sandy Clay	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.2	17.2	1687	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	4	3	2	2	1	-	-	-	6.6	12
TP03	0.5 - 1.1	Sandy Clay	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	15.4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
TP06	0.4 - 1.7	Sandy Clay	35.5	23.9	59.4	36.5	4.1	36	16	8	Low	0.49	14.6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	CL	A-6 (8)	-	-	
TP10	0.6 - 2.0	Sandy Clay	43.2	23.2	66.4	28.7	4.9	41	20	10	Low	0.47	15.8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	CL	A-7-6 (11)	-	-	
TP13	0.6 - 1.1	Sandy Clay	41.5	26.1	67.6	29.4	3.1	44	18	9.5	Low	0.41	16.8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	CL	A-7-6 (11)	-	-	
TP14	0.7 - 1.5	Sandy Clay	33.3	23.7	57	37.4	5.7	45	15	7.5	Low	0.53	14.8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	ML	A-7-5 (8)	-	-	
TP16	0.3 - 0.9	Sandy Clay	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	15.6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
TP17	0.2 - 0.7	Sandy Clay	38.5	20.9	59.4	38.4	2.1	42	17	8	Low	0.44	17.8	16.1	1758	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	CL	A-7-6 (9)	-	-	
TP17	0.2 - 0.8	Sandy Clay	-	-	45	25	31	34	16	7.5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	CL	A-6	-	-	
TP24	0.6 - 1.2	Sandy Clay	26.3	26.3	52.6	44.5	2.9	37	12	6.5	Low	0.52	12.8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	ML	A-6 (6)	7.0	21	
RESIDUAL QUARTZITE																																	
TP04	0.6 - 1.5	Sandy Clay	-	-	59	32	9	32	16	7	-	1.59	-	12.4	1812	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	CS	A-6	-	-	
TP06	0.6 - 0.8	Clayey Sand	25.8	23.9	49.7	44.4	5.9	32	12	6	Low	0.68	14.2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	CL	A-6 (5)	-	-	
TP07	0.6 - 0.8	Sandy Clay	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	14.2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
WEATHERED MUDROCK																																	
TP05	0.9 - 1.6	Soft Rock	42.8	24	66.8	29	4.2	52	22	11	Medium	0.35	15.7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	MH	A-7-5(15)	-	-	
TP06	1.7 - 2.1	Soft Rock	-	-	80	16	4	42	20	10	-	-	-	18	1747	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	CL	A-7-6	-	-	
TP09	1.3 - 1.6	Soft Rock	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	15.7	1759	1.3	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	1	1	1	-	-	6.9	14	
TP15	0.9 - 1.6	Soft Rock	41	25.8	66.8	29.6	3.6	48	18	9	Low	0.44	16.3	-	-	-	1594	20.1	0.764	1517	23.4	0.853	-	-	-	-	-	-	ML	A-7-5 (11)	7.6	16	
TP18	1.4 - 1.7	Soft Rock	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	16.6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6.75	25	
TP19	0.9 - 1.5	Soft Rock	-	-	67	27	6	35	14	6.5	-	-	-	16.4	1748	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	CL	A-6	-	-	
TP22	0.8 - 2.0	Soft Rock	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	17.3	1709	0.3	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2	2	2	1	1	-	-	-	-	
TP23	0.6 - 1.6	Soft Rock	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	15.1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7.04	12	
WEATHERED QUARTZITE																																	
TP11	1.2 - 1.5	Soft Rock	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12.9	1941	0.1	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	1	1	1	1	0	-	-	-	-	
TP21	1.6 - 2.1	Soft Rock	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6.89	3	

LL - Liquid Limit GM - Grading Modulus PI - Plasticity Index
G8 - COLTO Classification LS - Linear Shrinkage A-4 - AASHTO Classification
USC - Unified Soil Classification CBR - California Bearing Ratio ML - CL - Silt/Clay of low Plasticity.

Based on the table 4 above, the results indicate the following:

For more accurate identification and classification purposes, particle size distribution and Atterberg Limits tests we carried out. The results indicate that in general the colluvium, residual mudrock, residual quartzite and weathered quartzite material on site are of low plasticity. While the weathered mudrock is of medium plasticity. This indicates that the potential expansiveness of material on site is therefore low to medium with a low to medium grading modulus. The materials on site are therefore heaving in nature and compressible based on their clay percentage and liquid limit (LL) values which ranges between 32 – 52%.

Atterberg limits test results indicate that the residual mudrock, residual quartzite, weathered mudrock and weathered quartzite can be problematic in terms of expansiveness and compressibility if saturated under load.

Unified Soil Classification systems classified the residual mudrock as clay and silt of low plasticity (CL – ML) and the residual quartzite as sandy clay and clay of low plasticity (CS – CL). While it classified the weathered mudrock as clay and silt of low plasticity and silt of high plasticity (CL - ML and MH). The AASHTO classification systems classified the residual mudrock, residual quartzite and weathered mudrock material as moderately compressible (A-6, A-7-5 and A-7-6). This material is regarded as poor subgrade material.

The compaction test indicates that the residual mudrock has a maximum dry density ranging between 1687 – 1758kg/m³ at an optimum moisture content ranging between 16.1–17.2% and the residual quartzite has a maximum dry density of 1812kg/m³ at an optimum moisture content of 12.4%. While the weathered mudrock has a maximum dry density ranging between 1709 – 1759kg/m³ at an optimum moisture content ranging between 15.7–17.3% and weathered quartzite has a maximum dry density of 1941kg/m³ at an optimum moisture content of 12.9%. Hence the material on site indicates a very poor CBR with values of 1–2% at 95% and 1–2% at 93% MOD AASHTO.

The aim of the oedometer test was to determine the stiffness of the soil sample subjected to different loads. The double oedometer consolidation test indicates that the material in TP15 has a moderate insitu dry density ranging between 1594–1517kg/m³, high insitu moisture content ranging between 20.1–23.4% and a high insitu void ratio ranging between 0.764–0.853%. Thus, this indicates that the material is expected to compress when subjected to foundation load.

The electrical conductivity and the acidity of the soil influences the aggressiveness of the soil towards buried metallic and cementirerous objects. The material on site indicates that the residual mudrock has pH values ranging between 6.6–7.0 and an electrical conductivity ranging between 12–21mS.m⁻¹. The weathered mudrock has pH values ranging between 6.75–7.04 and an electrical conductivity ranging between 12 - 25mS.m⁻¹. While the weathered quartzite has a pH value of 6.89 and an electrical conductivity of 3mS.m⁻¹. This indicates that the materials in the area are slightly acidic and mildly corrosive to corrosive. Therefore, the materials in the area are regarded as aggressive and will corrode the metallic and cementirerous objects (Refer to Table 5 and 6).

Table 5: Guideline values for interpretation of soil conductivity (Duligal, E., 1996. Significance of Soil Resistivity on Corrosivity. Unpublished report compiled for Africon).

Soil Conductivity (mS/m)	Degree of Corrosiveness
More than 50	Extremely corrosive
25 – 50	Very corrosive
20 – 25	Corrosive
21 – 25	Mildy corrosive
Less than 10	Not generally corrosive

Table 6: Interpretation of conductivity tests (Duligal, E., 1996. Significance of Soil Resistivity on Corrosivity. Unpublished report compiled for Africon).

pH	Degree of Acidity
< 4.0	Extremely acidic
4 - 5.4	Strongly acidic
5.5 - 6.4	Moderately Acidic
6.5 - 7.0	Slightly Acidic
7.1 - 7.4	Slightly Alkaline
7.5 - 8.5	Moderately Alkaline
>8.4	Strongly Alkaline

The laboratory results are included as Appendix C.

11 DISCUSSION

11.1 Proposed Development

Information supplied to Luhlaza by the Ukuza Consulting (Pty) Ltd indicates that a new police station is proposed for the site.

Detailed designs of the structures are not known at this stage and it is recommended that this be discussed with a geotechnical specialist once finalized.

11.2 Site Stability

No signs of inherent ground instability such as slip scars, tension cracks or major sloughing of the mantle of transported soils were evident during the fieldwork. In addition, no known landslides were noted to occur on the site at the time of the investigation.

During the site geotechnical investigation, the embankments of test pits were generally stable, but Luhlaza recommend that all excavations exceeding 1.5m in depth should be stabilized by means of a 1:2 slope (1.0m vertical should have a side slope of 2.0m horizontal) to ensure slope stability during development phase as per SANS 1200.

It is imperative that all excavations are regularly (daily) inspected and approved by a geotechnical practitioner to detect any potentially unstable areas during the construction phase. The recommendations given in this report should be followed for the stability assessment to be valid.

11.3 General Earthworks

Earthwork activities will need to be carried out strictly in accordance with the current SANS 1200 guidelines to ensure safe working procedures and maintain stability of the site.

Where possible, the lowering of ground levels is to be avoided to reduce the risk of encountering problematic shallow groundwater seepage. Where this is not feasible, allowance is to be made for suitable subsoil drainage to engineer's detail. Placement of fill layers should be undertaken in layers not exceeding 150mm thick. When placed loose and compacted using

suitable compaction plant to achieve 93% of Modified AASHTO maximum dry density. (Engineer may opt for 95% or 98% Modified AASHTO, depending on the proposed designs). If natural ground slopes are steeper than 9 degrees, the fill must be benched into the slope.

Terraces should be graded to direct water away from the fill edges, and small earth bands should be constructed along the crests of fills, to prevent overtopping and erosion of fill embankment slopes.

Acceptance and process density control testing of placed fill material should be undertaken at regular intervals during fill construction as part of process and acceptance quality assurance monitoring.

Regardless of the foundation solutions, an open excavation is likely to be formed to construct the proposed structure. Vertical sidewalls of this excavation are likely to be unstable and will need to be battered back to at least 26° or shored. It is strongly advised that adequate measures be implemented as collapsing sidewalls was observed during the investigation.

It should be noted that the presence of mudrock in the soil horizons when exposed to air, may become brittle in nature. As such this layer should not be let exposed to the natural elements for more than a day.

Steeper batters can be considered but will need to be inspected and approved by the geotechnical professional on site during construction. Alternatively, excavations will require shoring to engineer's detail particularly where there is groundwater seepage.

Cut and fill slopes should not exceed the recommended slope batters given in TRH9 and TRH10 i.e. cut and fill batters of 26° (1 Vertical in 2 horizontal) in soils. Where excavations intersect or approach the water table, the sidewalls will tend to become unstable and need to be drained and laterally supported or battered back at slopes of the order of 1v in 5h.

Workers should not enter any excavations deeper than 1.5m that are not shored or battered back as described above, as sidewalls in the low strength soils resembling those encountered on site will be prone to collapse. All excavations must be inspected daily by a competent person and records must be kept. It remains the responsibility of the Contractor/Developer to comply with the current requirements of the Occupational Health and Safety Act.

11.4 The Trenchability/Excavatability on Site

The excavations have been assessed based on SANS 1200D (Refer to Table 10), DA and DB (Latest version). Based on the results of the field investigation, it is inferred that the subsurface material encountered in TP01 – TP24 classifies as soft to intermediate excavation down to the final depths of the tests pits (Table 7). Machinery such as TLB can be used on soft to intermediate excavation. (TP and DCP results, and Appendix D).

Table 7: Classification of Material for Machinery Excavation (SANS 1200 D).

CLASSIFICATION	DESCRIPTION
Soft	Material which can be efficient removed by a back-acting excavator of fly wheel power > 0,10Kw for each mm of tined bucket width.
Intermediate	Material which can be removed by a back-acting excavator having fly wheel power > 0,10kW for each mm of tined-bucket width or with the use of pneumatic tools before removal by a machine capable of removing material.
Hard Rock	Material cannot be removed without blasting or wedging and splitting.

Due to likely geological variations, it is also possible that hard excavations may be encountered at a shallower depth. Therefore, a contingency amount is recommended in the construction budget.

11.5 Classification of Material and Recommended Usage

The subgrade materials underlying the existing site have been classified in terms of their suitability for use in construction based on the field observations and laboratory testing in accordance with the proposed design.

The residual mudrock material classifies as A-6 to A-7-6 which can be classified as poor subgrade material and poor subbase material and not suitable for use as base course in roads pavement layers.

The residual quartzite material classifies as A-6 which can be classified as poor subgrade material and poor subbase material and not suitable for use as base course in roads pavement layers.

The weathered mudrock material classifies as A-6 to A-7-6 which can be classified as poor subgrade material and poor subbase material and not suitable for use as base course in roads pavement layers.

Material such as G5/G6 or better quality will need to be imported to the site.

It must be noted that limited samples were extracted for laboratory testing, hence it is recommended that additional testing be carried out on site during construction to confirm the material quality and volumes available.

The above should be used as a guideline only and should be confirmed by further testing on site during construction as part of process and acceptance control monitoring, prior to the material being considered for use in construction.

11.6 General Subgrade layer works Guidelines.

The design of the pavement layer works has not been finalised at the time of this report and should be discussed with Luhlaza Advisory and Consulting (Pty) Ltd when available.

The following is a general guideline:

- If materials that are considered to be poor in quality are encountered on site, the material will need to be undercut and replaced by suitable granular material meeting the design engineer's requirements.
- Soils that meet the design engineer's requirements maybe ripped to the specified depth and recompact to 93% Modified AASHTO maximum dry density to $\pm 2\%$ Optimum Moisture Content (OMC).
- Should the subgrade comprise weathered bedrock, it is recommended that the weathered bedrock be ripped to a minimum depth as prescribed by the engineer and recompact to at least 93 % Modified AASHTO dry density.

- The pavement formation layer for the proposed roads and parking areas should be designed taking into account anticipated traffic loads, volumes and design life of the parking area and roads.

The COLTO and SANRAL documents are good guidelines to assist with the design of pavements.

11.7 Founding Characteristics of the Site

According to the test pit excavations, the founding conditions encountered on site are inferred to comprise the following:

- a) Soils capable of compressional / consolidation movements which may result in significant differential settlement.
- b) Soils that are potentially expansive and compressible by nature.
- c) Rock was encountered at depths in the range of 0.4m to 3.0m begl for test pits.

11.8 NHBRC Class Designation

The following Table extracted from the Home Building Manual (HBM) of the National Home Builders Registration Council (NHBRC) is used to guide the engineer with the soil properties and expected differential movements beneath the site.

According to guidelines provided in Part 1, Section 2, Table 1 of the HBM of the NHBRC, the following site classes are given for the site:

- **P (Colluvium/Fill)** – Areas underlain by colluvium and fill material.
- **H2/S2** – Areas that are underlain by residual mudrock and residual quartzite.

Then the area is classified as **P/H2/S2**.

Accordingly, the parameters as set down by the NHBRC are given in Table 8 and Figure 8.

Table 8: Residential Site Class Designations (NHBRC HBM, Part 1, Section 2, Table 1).

TYPICAL FOUNDING MATERIAL	CHARACTER OF FOUNDING MATERIAL	EXPECTED RANGE OF TOTAL SOIL MOVEMENTS (mm)	ASSUMED DIFFERENTIAL MOVEMENT (% OF TOTAL)	SITE CLASS
Rock (excluding mud rocks which may exhibit swelling to some depth)	STABLE	NEGLIGIBLE	-	R
Fine grained soils with moderate to very high plasticity (clays, silty clays, clayey silts and sandy clays)	EXPANSIVE SOILS	<7,5 7,5-15 15 - 30 >30	50% 50% 50% 50%	H H1 H2 H3
Silty sands, sands, sandy and gravelly soils	COMPRESSIBLE AND POTENTIALLY COLLAPSIBLE SOILS	<5 5-10 >10	75% 75% 75%	C C1 C2
Fine grained soils (clayey silts and clayey sands of low plasticity), sands, sandy and gravelly soils	COMPRESSIBLE SOILS	<10 10-20 >20	50% 50% 50%	S S1 S2
Contaminated soils, Controlled fill, Dolomitic areas, Landslip, Landfill, Marshy areas Mine waste fill, mining subsidence Reclaimed areas, Uncontrolled fill, Very soft silts/silty clays	VARIABLE	VARIABLE		P

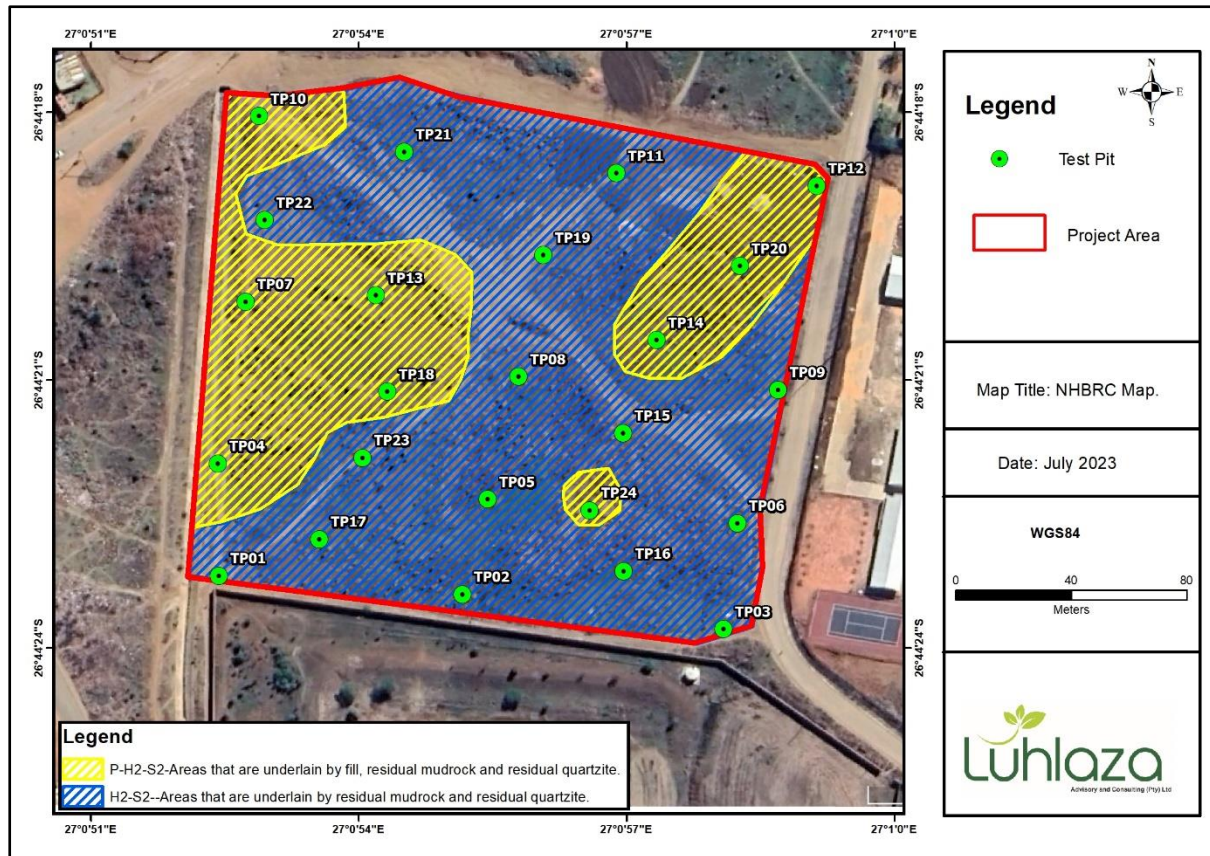


Figure 8: Map showing the different site classes according to NHBRC.

11.9 Foundation Recommendations for Structures

Based on the results of the geotechnical investigation, it is concluded that the suitable foundation option available for the site is the raft foundation on weathered mudrock and quartzite.

11.9.1 Raft Foundation on Weathered Rock

All foundations should be taken down through the in-situ material and placed on the weathered soft rock where an approximate net allowable bearing pressures between 100 kPa (100 kN/m²) to 150 kPa (150 kN/m²) is considered applicable. However, mudrock are known to breakdown when exposed to atmospheric conditions, it is then recommended that the foundation base should be cleaned immediately, and the foundation should be reinforced to resist some heave. Total settlement is likely to be between 15mm and 30mm with differential settlement taken as 50%.

It is a requirement that all foundations are inspected and approved by a geotechnical specialist such as Luhlaza Advisory and Consulting (Pty) Ltd.

All foundations will need to be designed strictly to engineer's detail and adequately reinforced taking into consideration the founding conditions of the site.

A provision for possible movements between floors and walls should be allowed for in the design e.g. provision of construction joints and use of appropriate softboard between walls and floors as per structural engineer's detail. All brickwork and foundations will need to be reinforced to resist heave repetition. The use of movement joints should also be considered.

Therefore, it must be noted that the above foundation recommendations are based on the results of the field investigation. Thus, the above is only to guide the engineers with preliminary design.

11.10 Drainage and Stormwater Guidelines

To maintain stability of the site, it is important to control the movement of both surface and groundwater. Adequate drainage measures need to be implemented to prevent any ponding occurring within the site during and post construction.

On all road curves, the outer shoulder should be lined with upright kerbs to deflect water runoff back into the road stormwater system. Experience with the erodible soils indicates that unlined dish (half round) drains adjacent to the roads are virtually ineffective and will soon give way to the formation of large and deep dongas (erosion gully). Subsequent damage of road prisms may be expected.

The need for subsoil drainage will have to be assessed on site during construction in consultation with the geotechnical professional.

Owing to the highly erodible nature of the in-situ soils on-site if subject to poor stormwater runoff controls, due caution is permanently required to prevent slope damage and property maintenance arising from erosion due to uncontrolled runoff of surface water, particularly during periods of heavy rain.

All stormwater issues arising from the roof and paved areas are to be piped to either discharge off-site into a municipal stormwater connection facility, if available. If this is not available, the feasibility of piping all stormwater from the completed development into an on-site stormwater subsoil percolation disposal system to engineer's detail is to be confirmed in consultation with the geotechnical professional as part of a supplementary geotechnical investigation.

As good practice, to limit maintenance and to promote foundation stability, the finished ground surfaces should be graded away from the structures to facilitate drainage of surface water runoff rapidly and effectively away from the building perimeter.

12 CONCLUDING COMMENTS

This geotechnical report provides a summary of the subsurface conditions and provides recommendations for foundation design for the proposed new police station at Ikageng, North West Province.

The site is underlain by subsoil comprising of fill, colluvium, residual quartzite, residual mudrock, weathered mudrock and weathered quartzite of the Pretoria Group of the Transvaal Supergroup.

Groundwater seepage was not encountered in all the test pits excavated on site. However, it is generally expected across the entire site on an intermittent / periodic basis and is also likely to fluctuate as a result of seasonal rainfall patterns. Therefore, it is advised that a contingency plan be developed to manage the groundwater risk at the site. The engineer's drainage design should account for this to prevent any issues that may arise.

Earthwork activities will need to be carried out strictly in accordance with the current SANS 1200 guidelines to ensure safe working procedures and maintain stability of the site.

Trenchability and excavability comments are provided in Section 11.4. In general, soft to intermediate excavations are possible down to final depths of the test pits.

Foundation solutions are discussed in Section 11.7 to 11.9.

13 REFERENCES

Brink, A. B. & Bruin, R. M., 2002. Guidelines for Soil and Rock Logging in South Africa. s.l., Association of Engineering Geologists, South African Institute Civil Engineering - Geotechnical Division, and South Africa Institute for Engineering and Environmental Geologists, p. 47.
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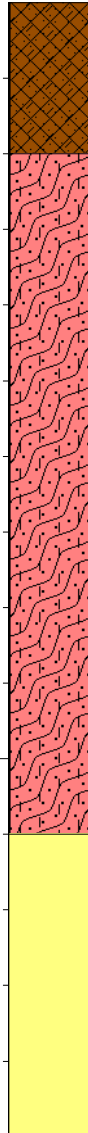
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Appendix A: Test Pits

Scale
1:10



0.00

Slightly moist, dark brown, loose, intact, fine grained, clayey SAND with roots- FILL.

0.20

Slightly moist, light reddish brown, intact, loose to medium dense, medium grained, silty SAND- RESIDUAL QUARTZITE.

1.10

Light yellowish brown speckled white mottled black, moderately weathered, medium grained, moderately fractured, hard rock, FERRUGENISED QUARTZITE- TIMEBALL HILL FM - PRETORIA GROUP - TRANSVAAL SUPERGROUP.

1.50

NOTES

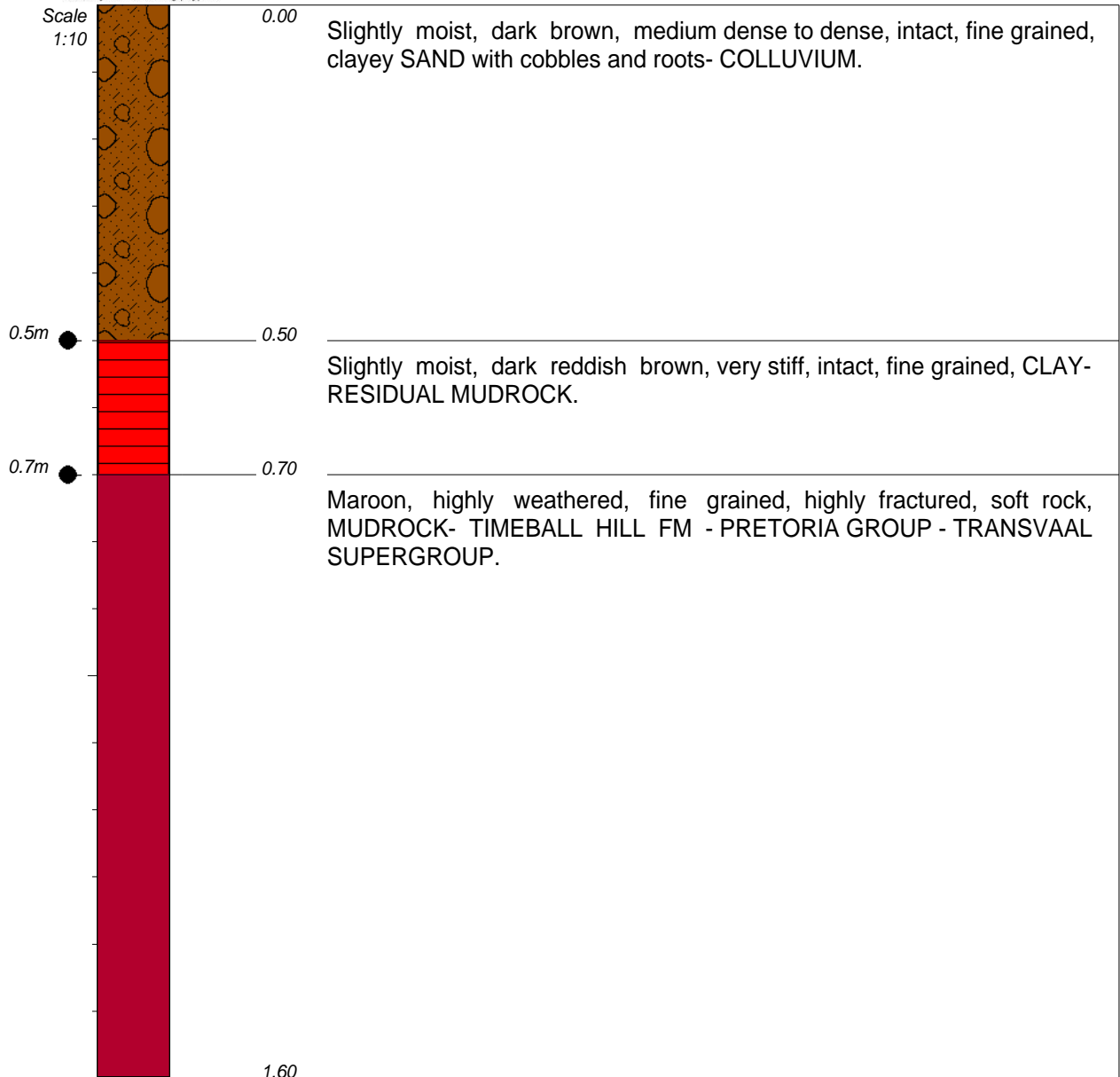
- 1) End of hole at 1.5m.
- 2) Bedrock Refusal at 1.5m.
- 3) No groundwater seepage encountered.
- 4) No sample bags taken.
- 5) Side walls stable.

CONTRACTOR :
MACHINE : TLB Excavation
DRILLED BY :
PROFIED BY : Queen (Checked by Mbulungeni)
TYPE SET BY : Queen
SETUP FILE : STANDARD.SET

INCLINATION : Vertical
DIAM :
DATE :
DATE : 05 May 2023
DATE : 15/05/2023 09:58
TEXT : ..Logs\IkagengSiteLogs.TXT

ELEVATION : 1381m
X-COORD : 27.014566°
Y-COORD : 26.739775°

HOLE No: TP01



NOTES

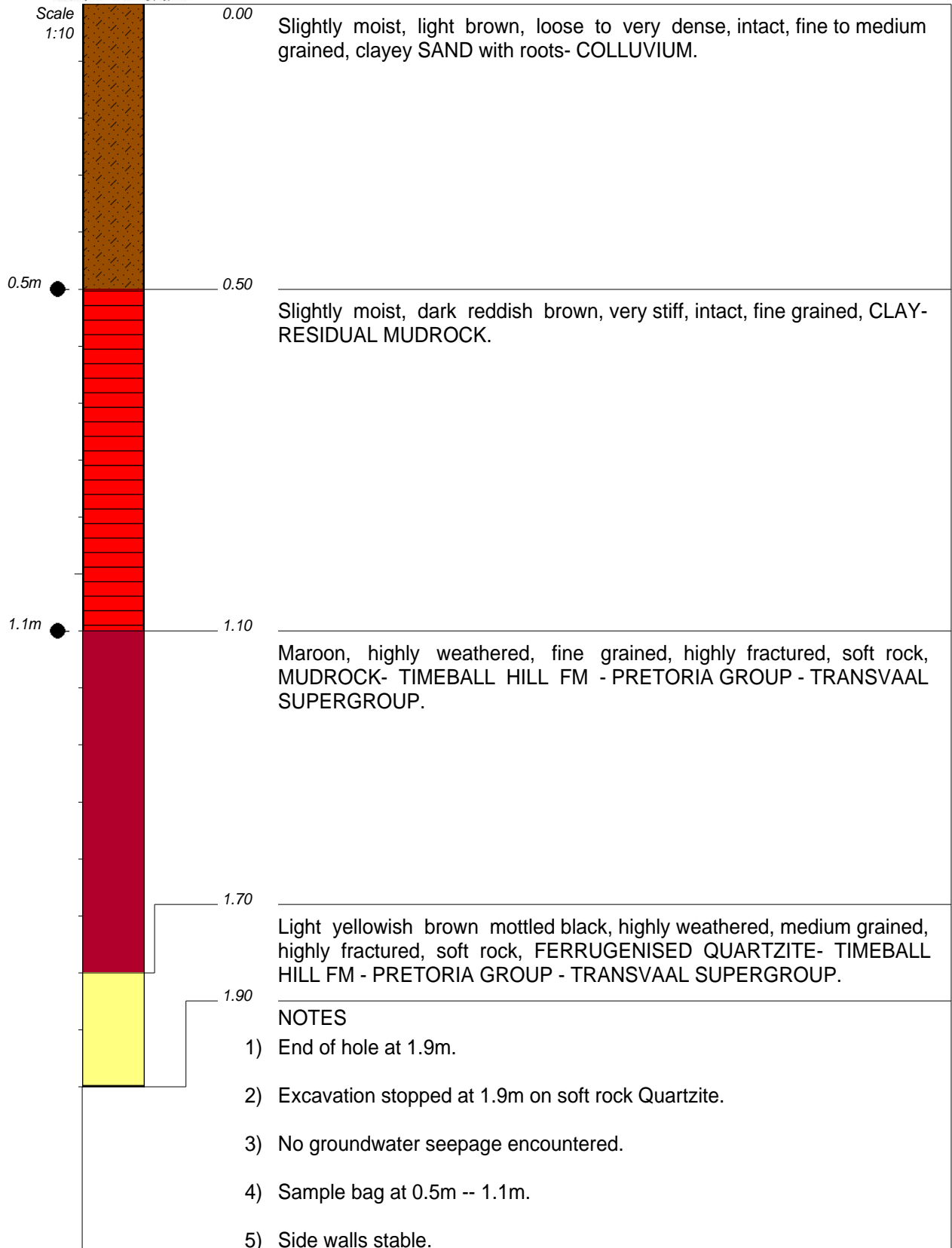
- 1) End of hole at 1.6m.
- 2) Excavation stopped at 1.6m on soft rock Mudrock.
- 3) No groundwater seepage encountered.
- 4) Sample bags at 0.5m -- 0.7m.
- 5) Side walls stable.

CONTRACTOR :
MACHINE : TLB Excavation
DRILLED BY :
PROFILED BY : Queen (Checked by Mbulungeni)
TYPE SET BY : Queen
SETUP FILE : STANDARD.SET

INCLINATION : Vertical
DIAM :
DATE :
DATE : 05 May 2023
DATE : 15/05/2023 09:58
TEXT : ..Logs\IkagengSiteLogs.TXT

ELEVATION : 1384m
X-COORD : 27.015324°
Y-COORD : 26.739833°

HOLE No: TP02

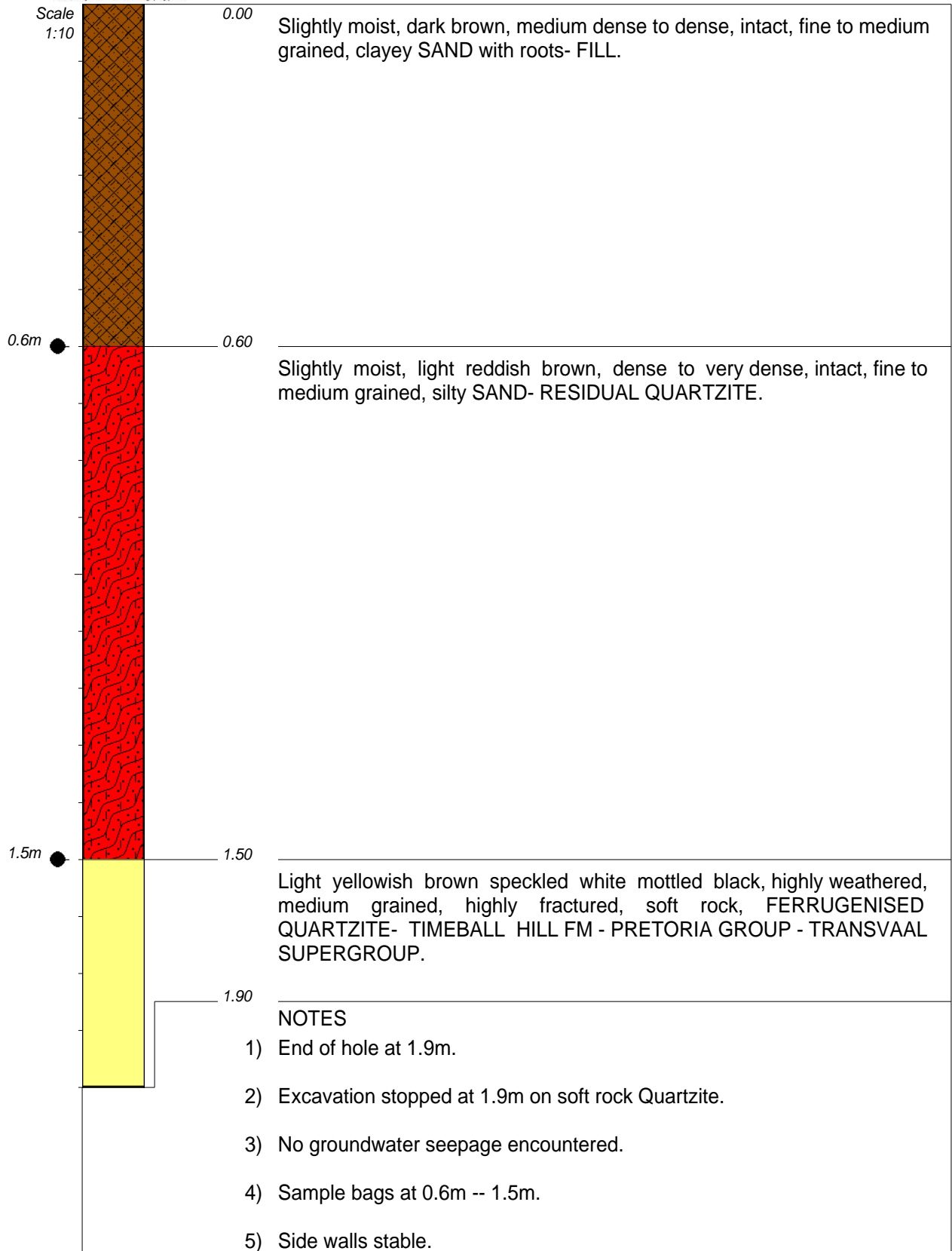


CONTRACTOR :
MACHINE : TLB Excavation
DRILLED BY :
PROFIED BY : Queen (Checked by Mbulungeni)
TYPE SET BY : Queen
SETUP FILE : STANDARD.SET

INCLINATION : Vertical
DIAM :
DATE :
DATE : 05 May 2023
DATE : 15/05/2023 09:58
TEXT : ..Logs\IkagengSiteLogs.TXT

ELEVATION : 1386m
X-COORD : 27.016136°
Y-COORD : 26.739941°

HOLE No: TP03

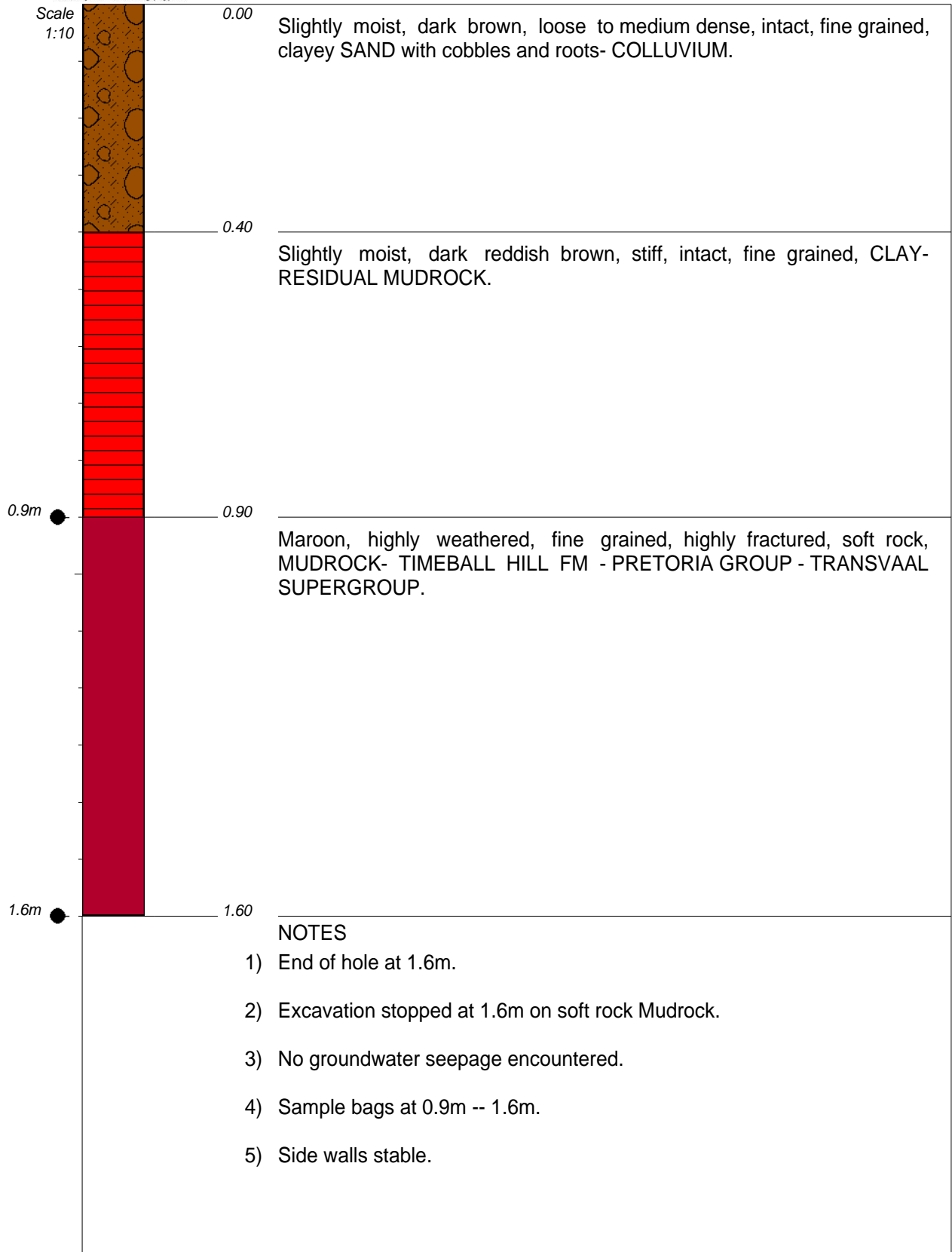


CONTRACTOR :
MACHINE : TLB Excavation
DRILLED BY :
PROFIED BY : Queen (Checked by Mbulungeni)
TYPE SET BY : Queen
SETUP FILE : STANDARD.SET

INCLINATION : Vertical
DIAM :
DATE :
DATE : 05 May 2023
DATE : 15/05/2023 09:58
TEXT : ..Logs\IkagengSiteLogs.TXT

ELEVATION : 1381m
X-COORD : 27.014562°
Y-COORD : 26.739426°

HOLE No: TP04

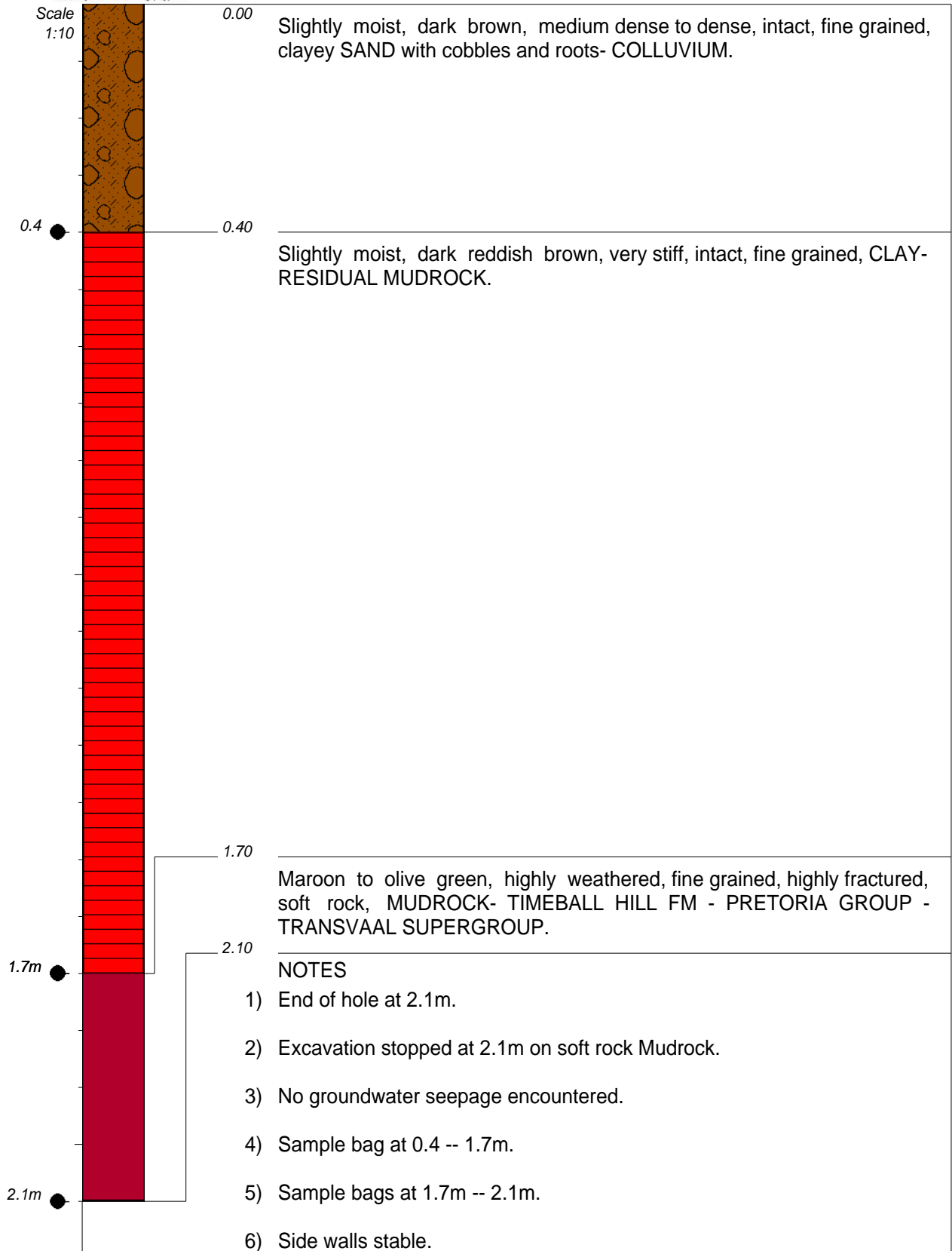


CONTRACTOR :
MACHINE : TLB Excavation
DRILLED BY :
PROFILED BY : Queen (Checked by Mbulungeni)
TYPE SET BY : Queen
SETUP FILE : STANDARD.SET

INCLINATION : Vertical
DIAM :
DATE :
DATE : 05 May 2023
DATE : 15/05/2023 09:58
TEXT : ..Logs\IkagengSiteLogs.TXT

ELEVATION : 1379m
X-COORD : 27.015403°
Y-COORD : 26.739537°

HOLE No: TP05

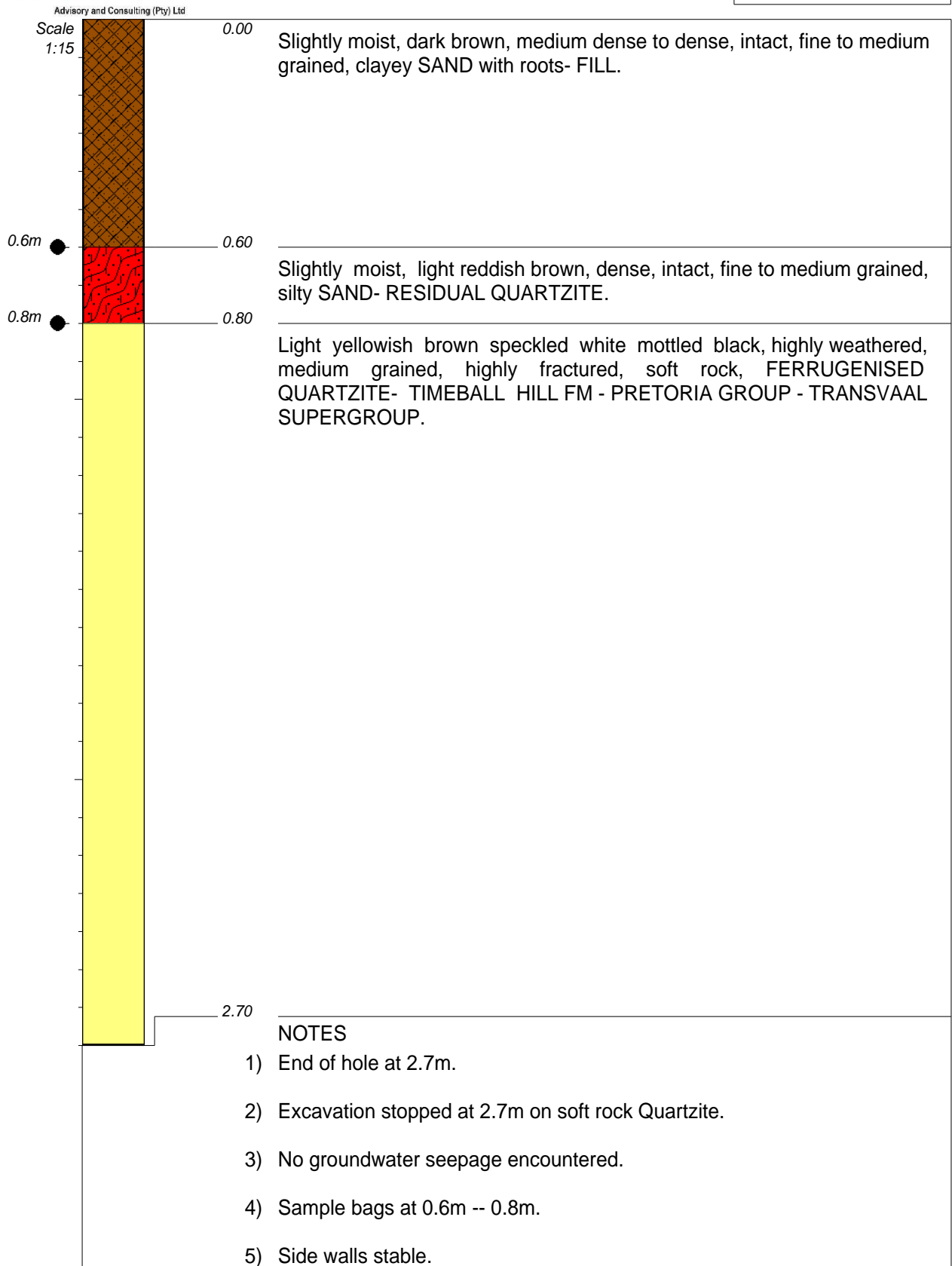


CONTRACTOR :
MACHINE : TLB Excavation
DRILLED BY :
PROFILED BY : Queen (Checked by Mbulungeni)
TYPE SET BY : Queen
SETUP FILE : STANDARD.SET

INCLINATION : Vertical
DIAM :
DATE :
DATE : 05 May 2023
DATE : 15/05/2023 09:58
TEXT : ..Logs\IkagengSiteLogs.TXT

ELEVATION : 1380m
X-COORD : 27.016180°
Y-COORD : 26.739612°

HOLE No: TP06

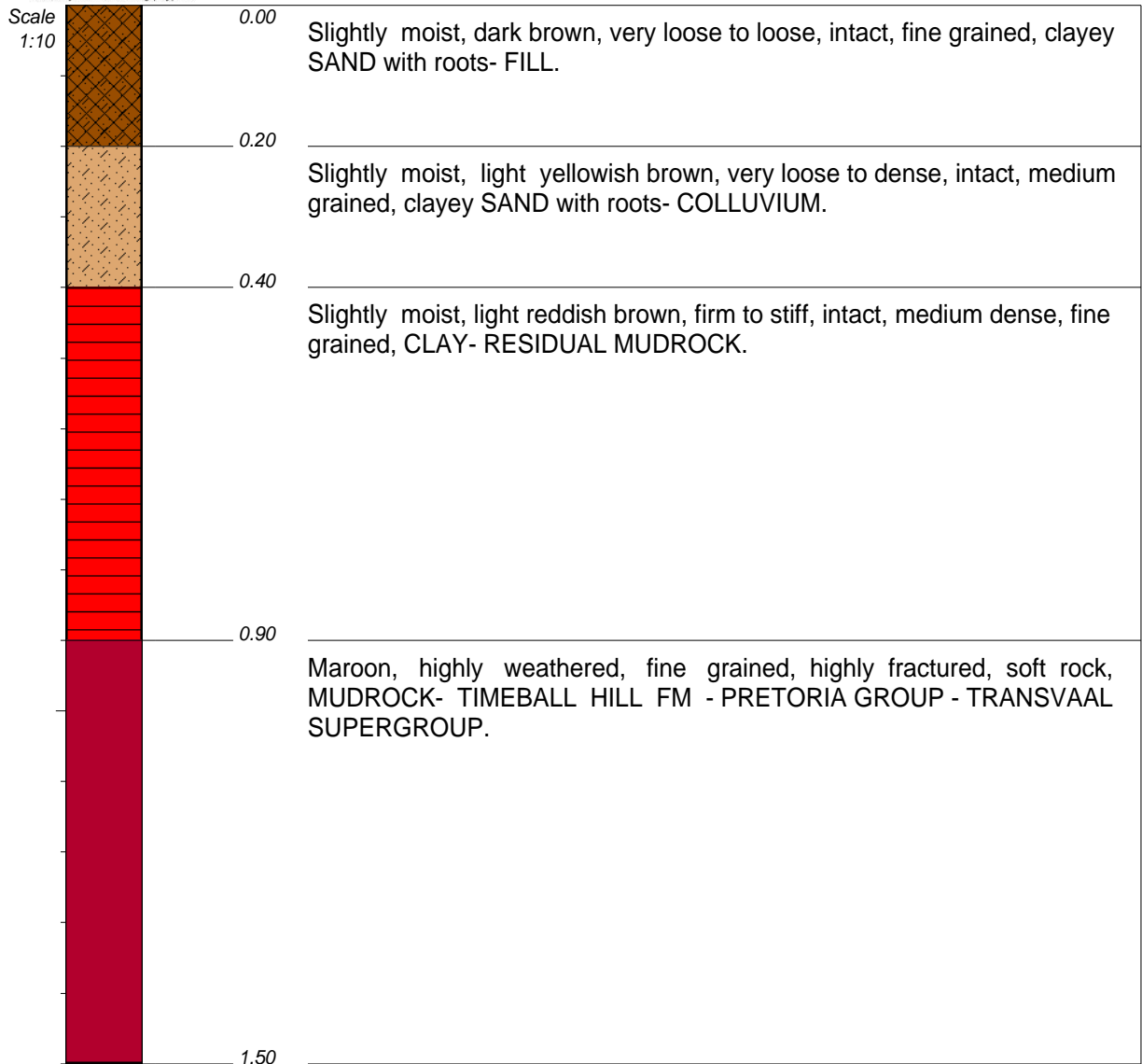


CONTRACTOR :
MACHINE : TLB Excavation
DRILLED BY :
PROFIED BY : Queen (Checked by Mbulungeni)
TYPE SET BY : Queen
SETUP FILE : STANDARD.SET

INCLINATION : Vertical
DIAM :
DATE :
DATE : 05 May 2023
DATE : 15/05/2023 09:58
TEXT : ..Logs\IkagengSiteLogs.TXT

ELEVATION : 1380m
X-COORD : 27.014650°
Y-COORD : 26.738923°

HOLE No: TP07



NOTES

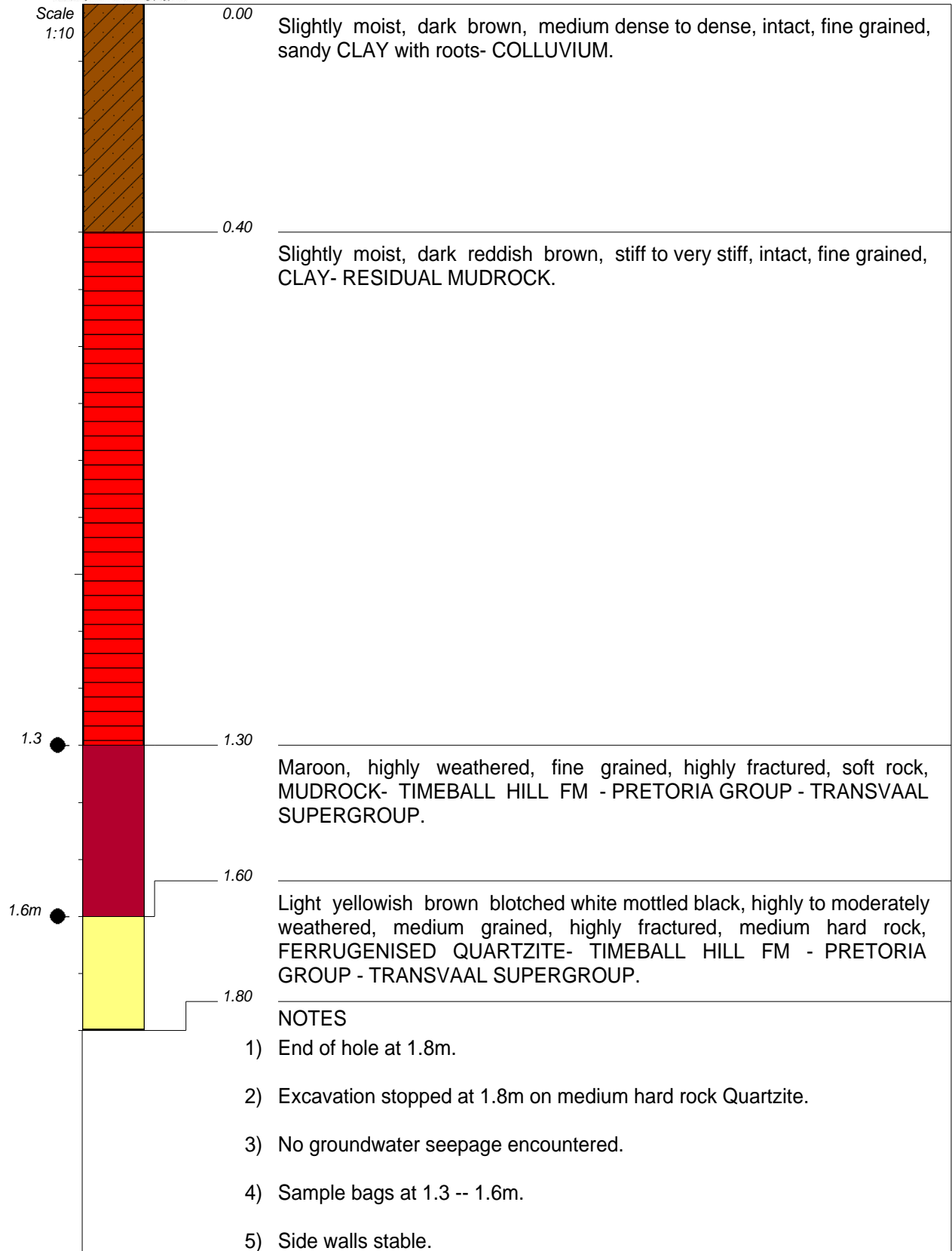
- 1) End of hole at 1.5m.
- 2) Excavation stopped at 1.5m on soft rock Mudrock.
- 3) No groundwater seepage encountered.
- 4) No sample taken.
- 5) Side walls stable.

CONTRACTOR :
MACHINE : TLB Excavation
DRILLED BY :
PROFILED BY : Queen (Checked by Mbulungeni)
TYPE SET BY : Queen
SETUP FILE : STANDARD.SET

INCLINATION : Vertical
DIAM :
DATE :
DATE : 05 May 2023
DATE : 15/05/2023 09:58
TEXT : ..Logs\IkagengSiteLogs.TXT

ELEVATION : 1381m
X-COORD : 27.015499°
Y-COORD : 26.739156°

HOLE No: TP08

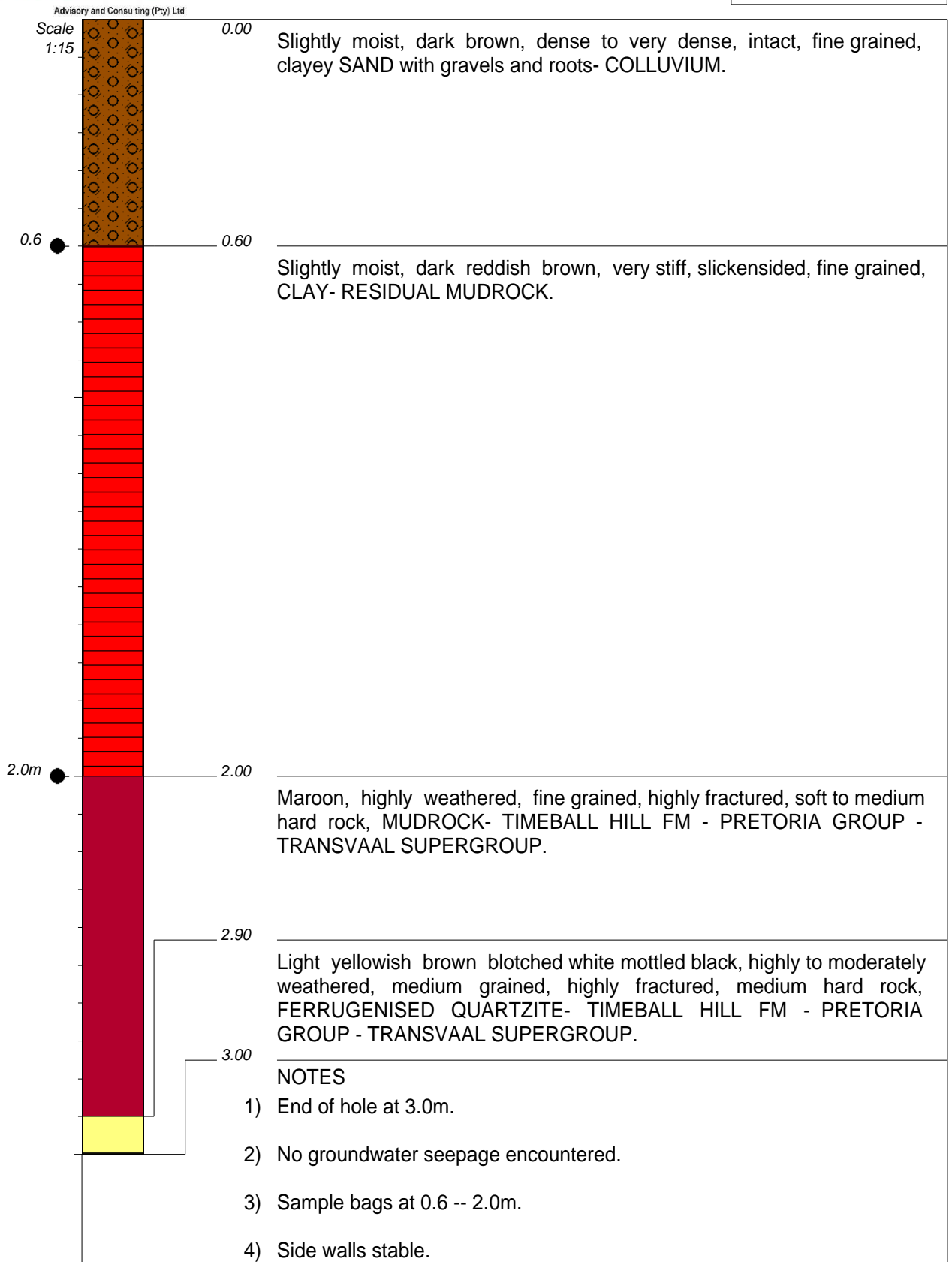


CONTRACTOR :
MACHINE : TLB Excavation
DRILLED BY :
PROFIED BY : Queen (Checked by Mbulungeni)
TYPE SET BY : Queen
SETUP FILE : STANDARD.SET

INCLINATION : Vertical
DIAM :
DATE :
DATE : 05 May 2023
DATE : 15/05/2023 09:58
TEXT : ..Logs\IkagengSiteLogs.TXT

ELEVATION : 1382m
X-COORD : 27.016306°
Y-COORD : 26.739197°

HOLE No: TP09

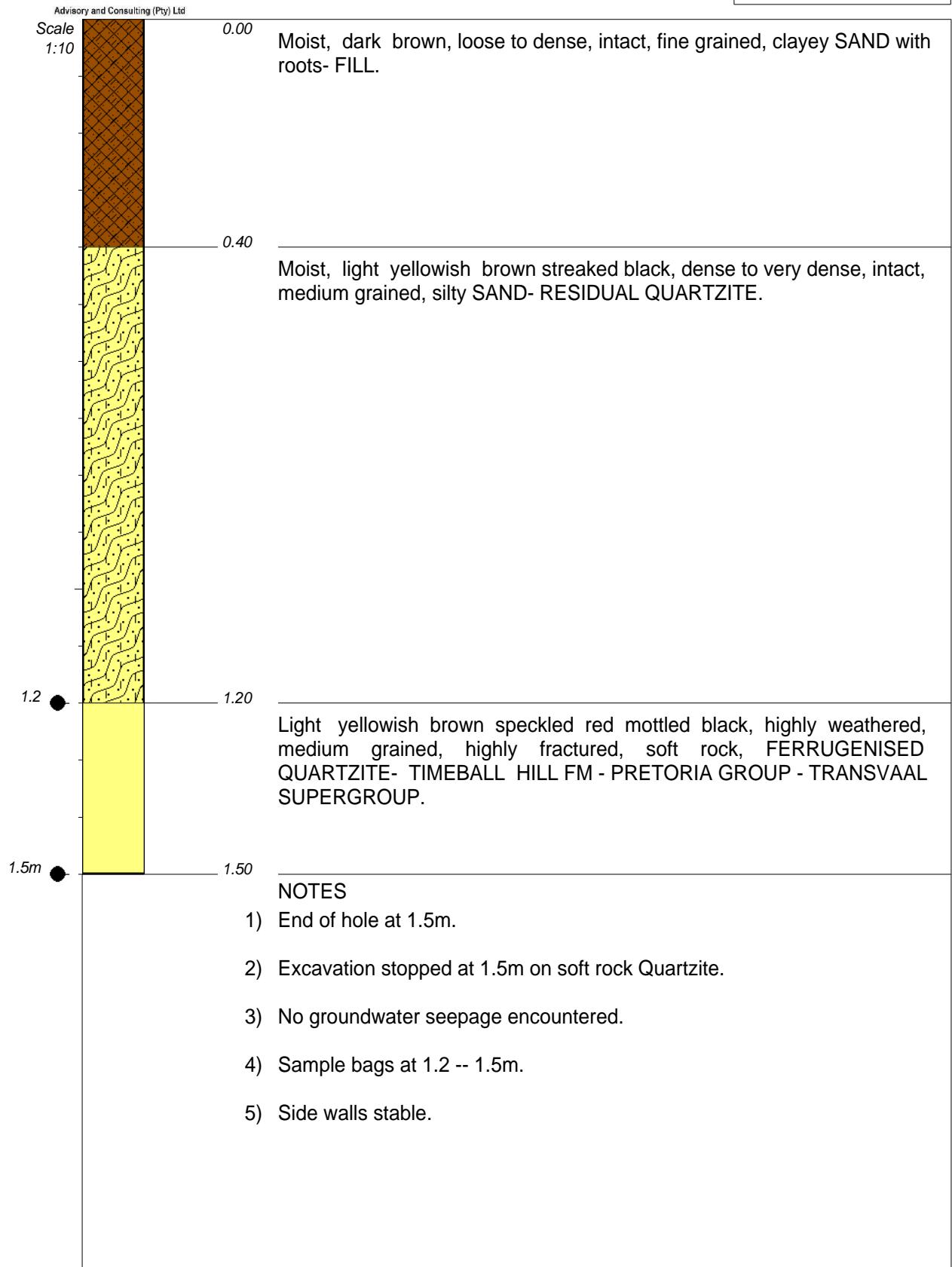


CONTRACTOR :
MACHINE : TLB Excavation
DRILLED BY :
PROFIED BY : Queen (Checked by Mbulungeni)
TYPE SET BY : Queen
SETUP FILE : STANDARD.SET

INCLINATION : Vertical
DIAM :
DATE :
DATE : 05 May 2023
DATE : 15/05/2023 09:58
TEXT : ..Logs\IkagengSiteLogs.TXT

ELEVATION : 1389m
X-COORD : 27.014691°
Y-COORD : 26.738345°

HOLE No: TP10

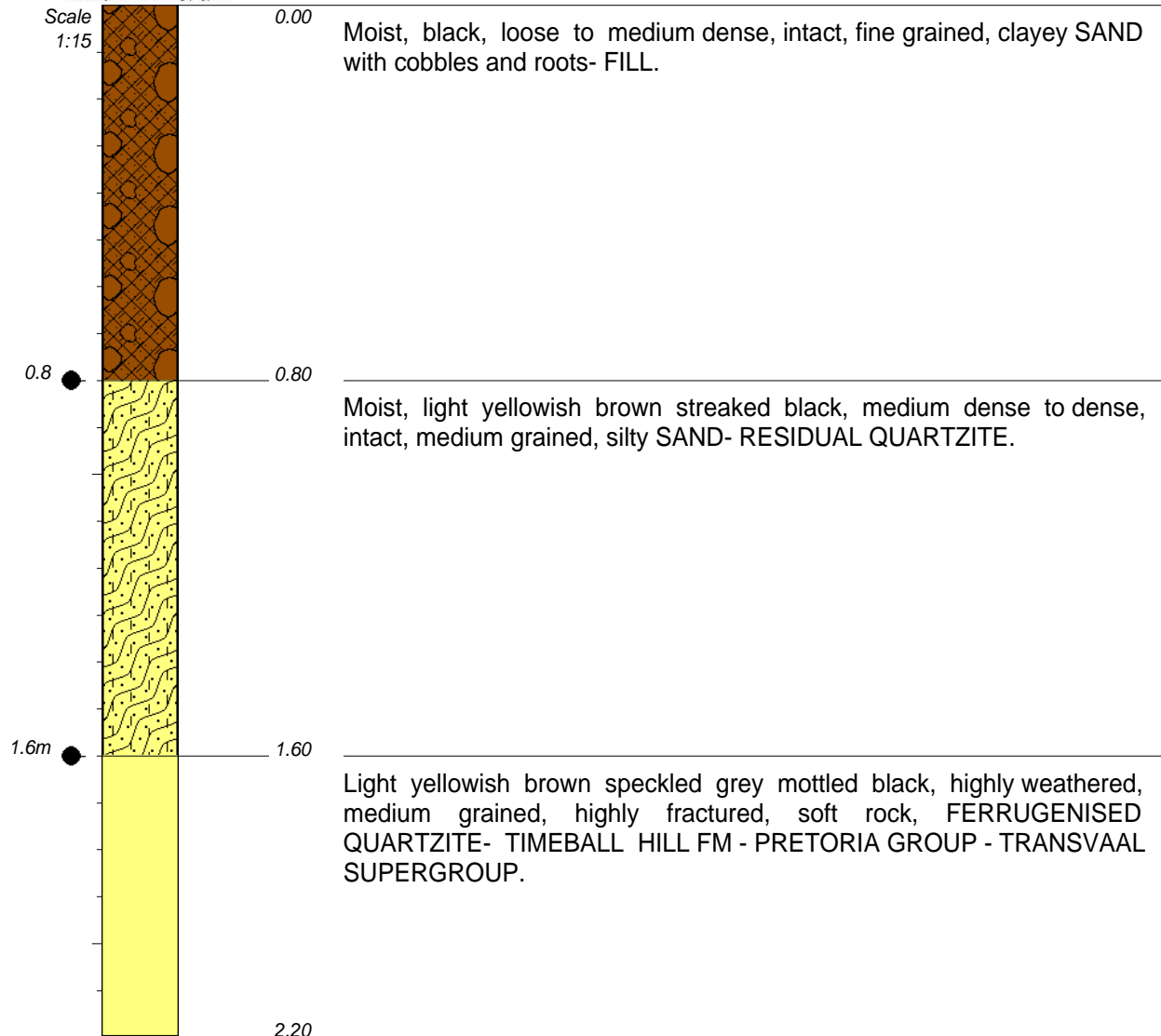


CONTRACTOR :
MACHINE : TLB Excavation
DRILLED BY :
PROFIED BY : Queen (Checked by Mbulungeni)
TYPE SET BY : Queen
SETUP FILE : STANDARD.SET

INCLINATION : Vertical
DIAM :
DATE :
DATE : 05 May 2023
DATE : 15/05/2023 09:58
TEXT : ..Logs\IkagengSiteLogs.TXT

ELEVATION : 1380m
X-COORD : 27.015803°
Y-COORD : 26.738523°

HOLE No: TP11



NOTES

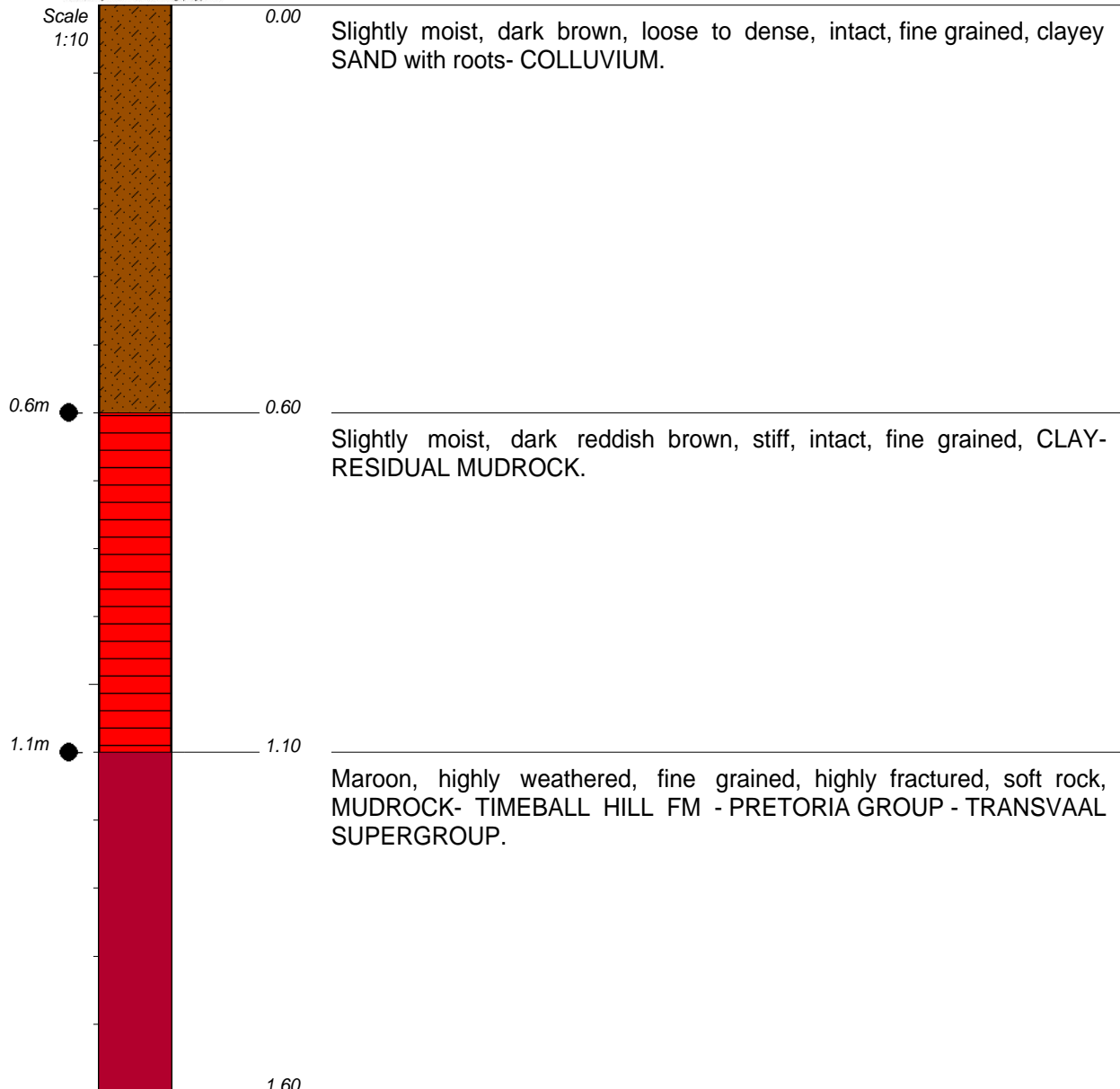
- 1) End of hole at 2.2m.
- 2) Excavation stopped at 2.2m on soft rock Quartzite.
- 3) No groundwater seepage encountered.
- 4) Sample bags at 0.8 -- 1.6m.
- 5) Side walls stable.

CONTRACTOR :
MACHINE : TLB Excavation
DRILLED BY :
PROFIED BY : Queen (Checked by Mbulungeni)
TYPE SET BY : Queen
SETUP FILE : STANDARD.SET

INCLINATION : Vertical
DIAM :
DATE :
DATE : 05 May 2023
DATE : 15/05/2023 09:58
TEXT : ..Logs\IkagengSiteLogs.TXT

ELEVATION : 1387m
X-COORD : 27.016426°
Y-COORD : 26.738562°

HOLE No: TP12



NOTES

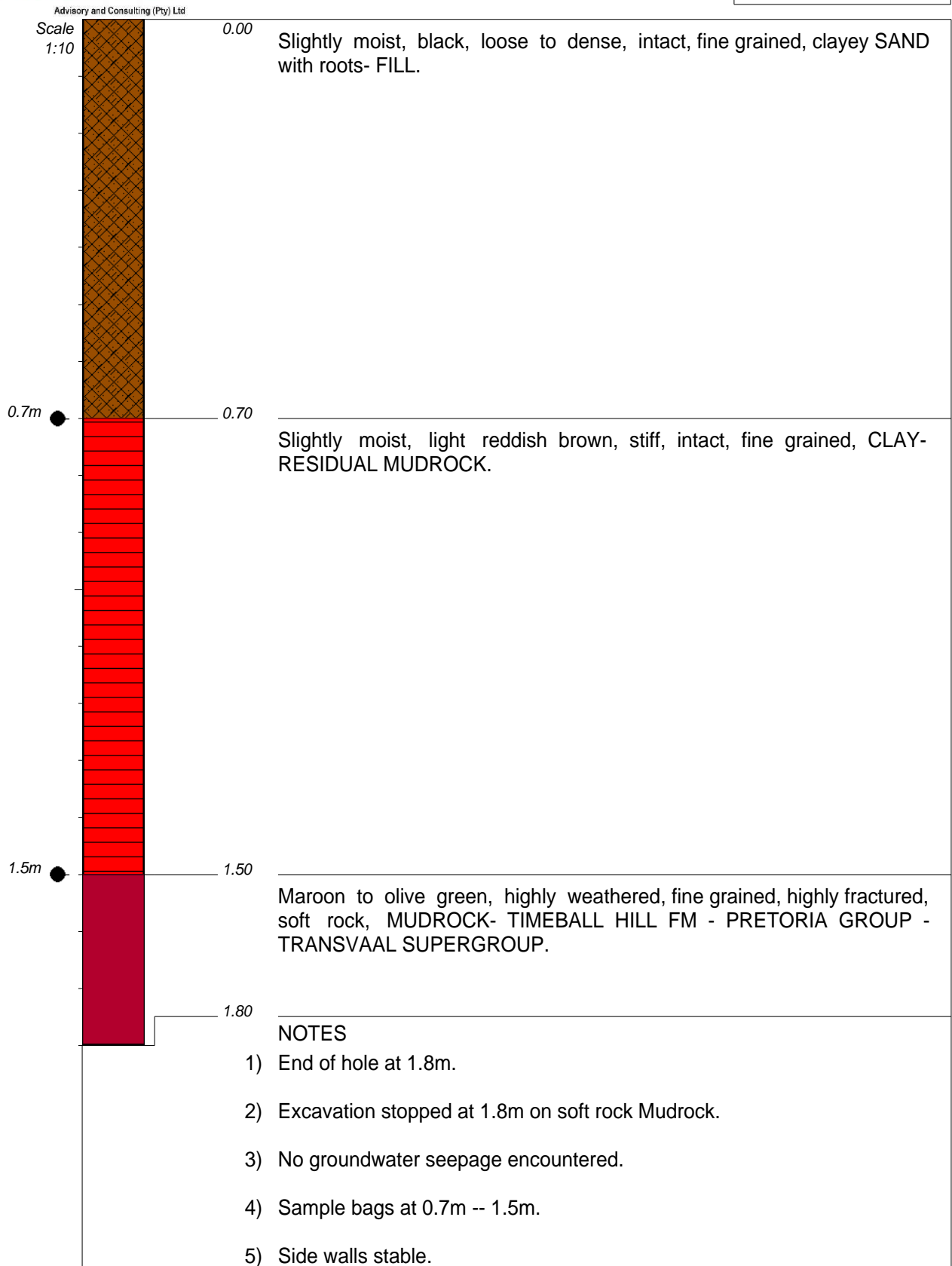
- 1) End of hole at 1.6m.
- 2) Excavation stopped at 1.6m on soft rock Mudrock.
- 3) No groundwater seepage encountered.
- 4) Sample bags at 0.6m -- 1.1m.
- 5) Side walls stable.

CONTRACTOR :
MACHINE : TLB Excavation
DRILLED BY :
PROFIED BY : Queen (Checked by Mbulungeni)
TYPE SET BY : Queen
SETUP FILE : STANDARD.SET

INCLINATION : Vertical
DIAM :
DATE :
DATE : 05 May 2023
DATE : 15/05/2023 09:58
TEXT : ..Logs\IkagengSiteLogs.TXT

ELEVATION : 1376m
X-COORD : 27.015055°
Y-COORD : 26.738903°

HOLE No: TP13

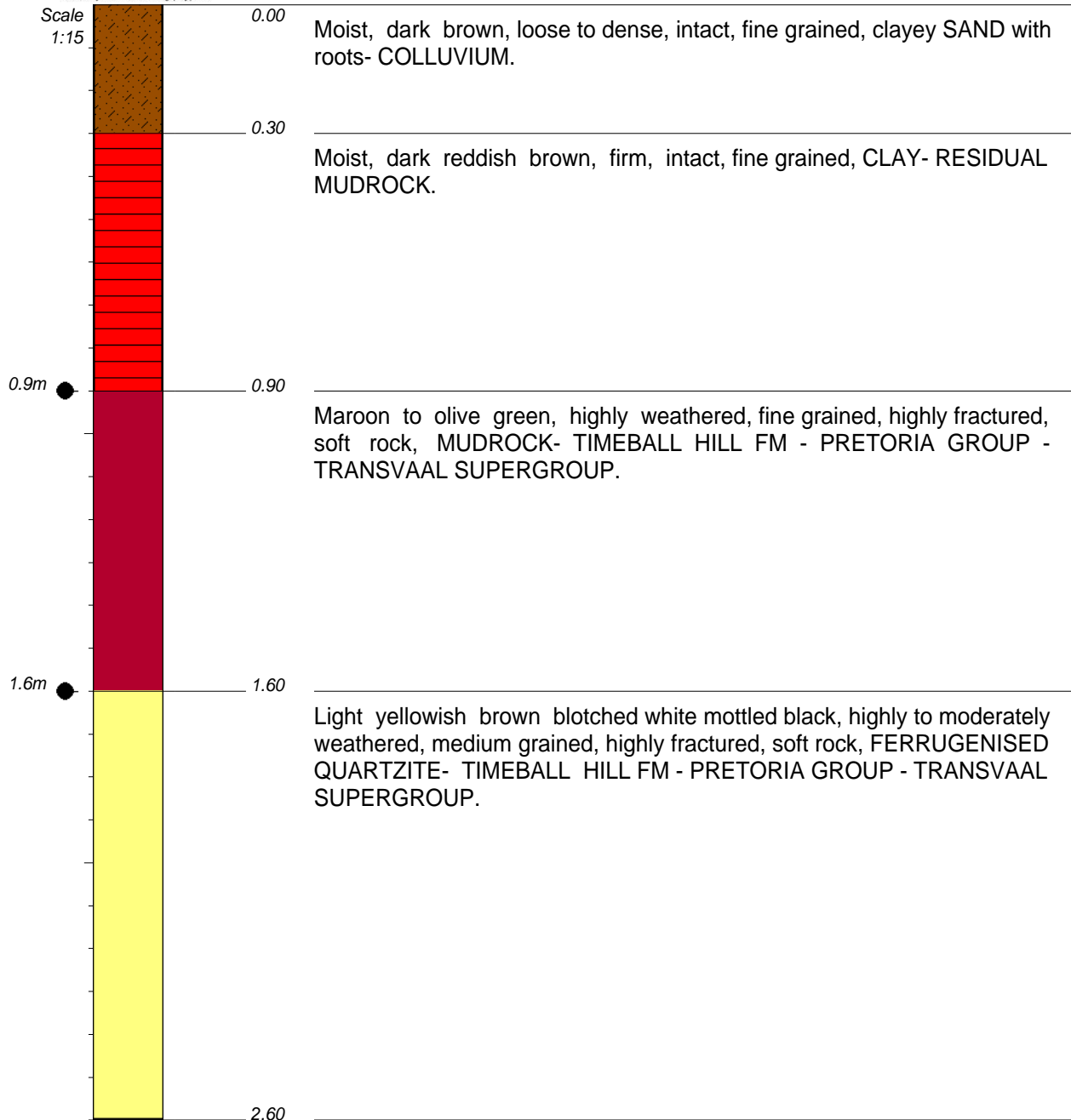


CONTRACTOR :
MACHINE : TLB Excavation
DRILLED BY :
PROFIED BY : Queen (Checked by Mbulungeni)
TYPE SET BY : Queen
SETUP FILE : STANDARD.SET

INCLINATION : Vertical
DIAM :
DATE :
DATE : 05 May 2023
DATE : 15/05/2023 09:58
TEXT : ..Logs\IkagengSiteLogs.TXT

ELEVATION : 1381m
X-COORD : 27.015928°
Y-COORD : 26.739042°

HOLE No: TP14



NOTES

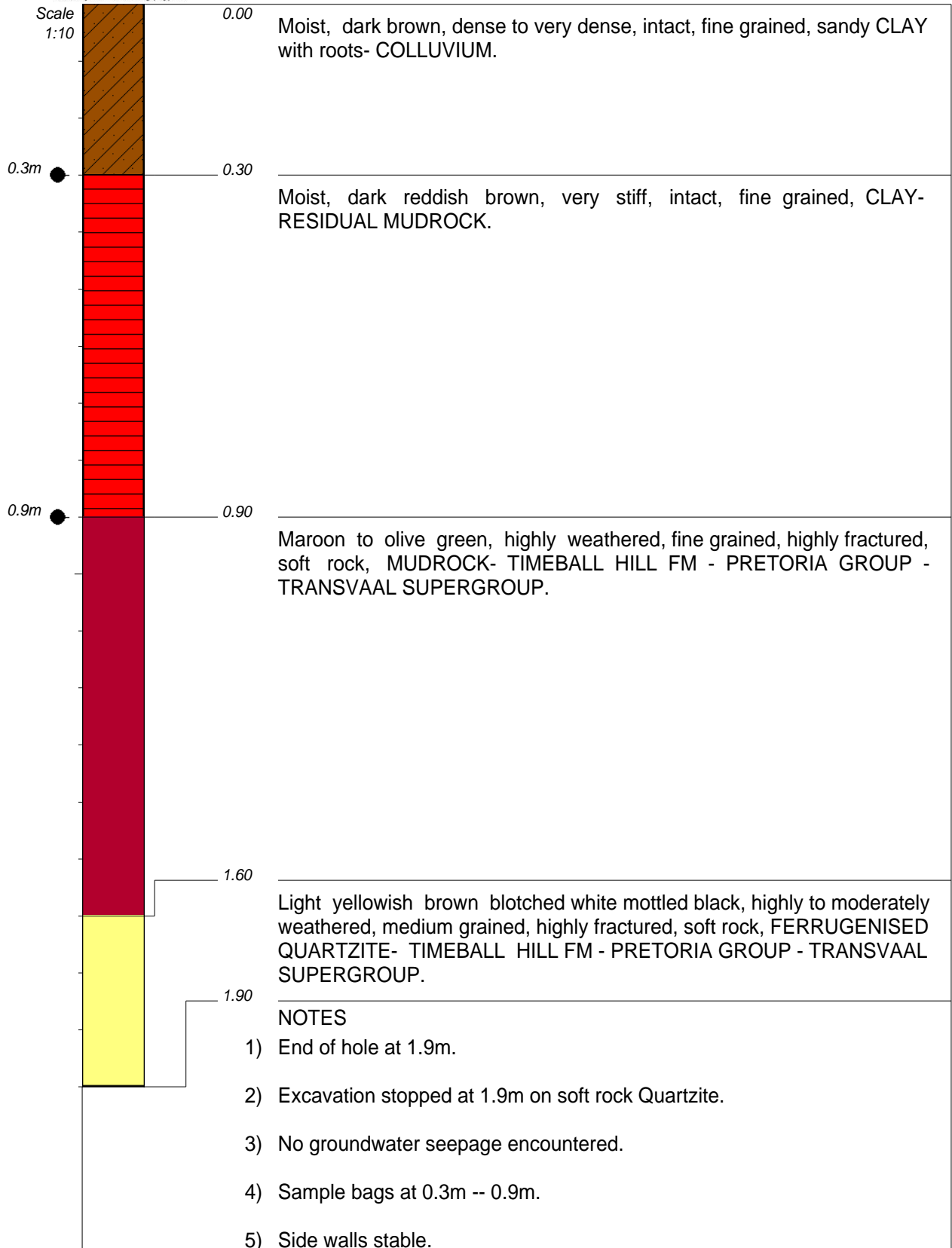
- 1) End of hole at 2.6m.
- 2) Excavation stopped at 2.6m on soft rock Quartzite.
- 3) No groundwater seepage encountered.
- 4) Sample bags at 0.9m -- 1.6m.
- 5) Side walls stable.

CONTRACTOR :
MACHINE : TLB Excavation
DRILLED BY :
PROFIED BY : Queen (Checked by Mbulungeni)
TYPE SET BY : Queen
SETUP FILE : STANDARD.SET

INCLINATION : Vertical
DIAM :
DATE :
DATE : 05 May 2023
DATE : 15/05/2023 09:58
TEXT : ..Logs\IkagengSiteLogs.TXT

ELEVATION : 1375m
X-COORD : 27.015824°
Y-COORD : 26.739331°

HOLE No: TP15

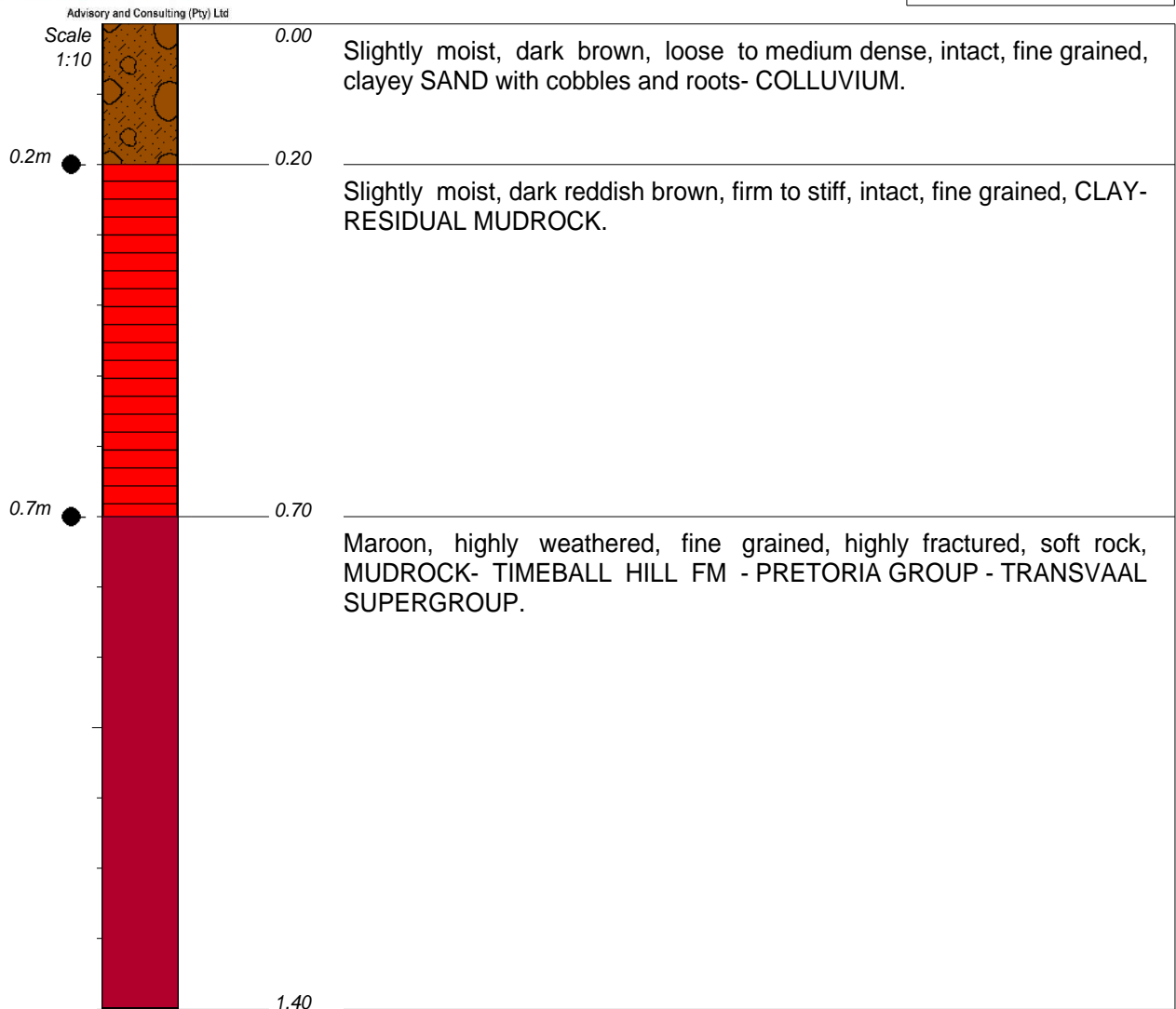


CONTRACTOR :
MACHINE : TLB Excavation
DRILLED BY :
PROFIED BY : Queen (Checked by Mbulungeni)
TYPE SET BY : Queen
SETUP FILE : STANDARD.SET

INCLINATION : Vertical
DIAM :
DATE :
DATE : 05 May 2023
DATE : 15/05/2023 09:58
TEXT : ..Logs\IkagengSiteLogs.TXT

ELEVATION : 1382m
X-COORD : 27.015826°
Y-COORD : 26.739761°

HOLE No: TP16



NOTES

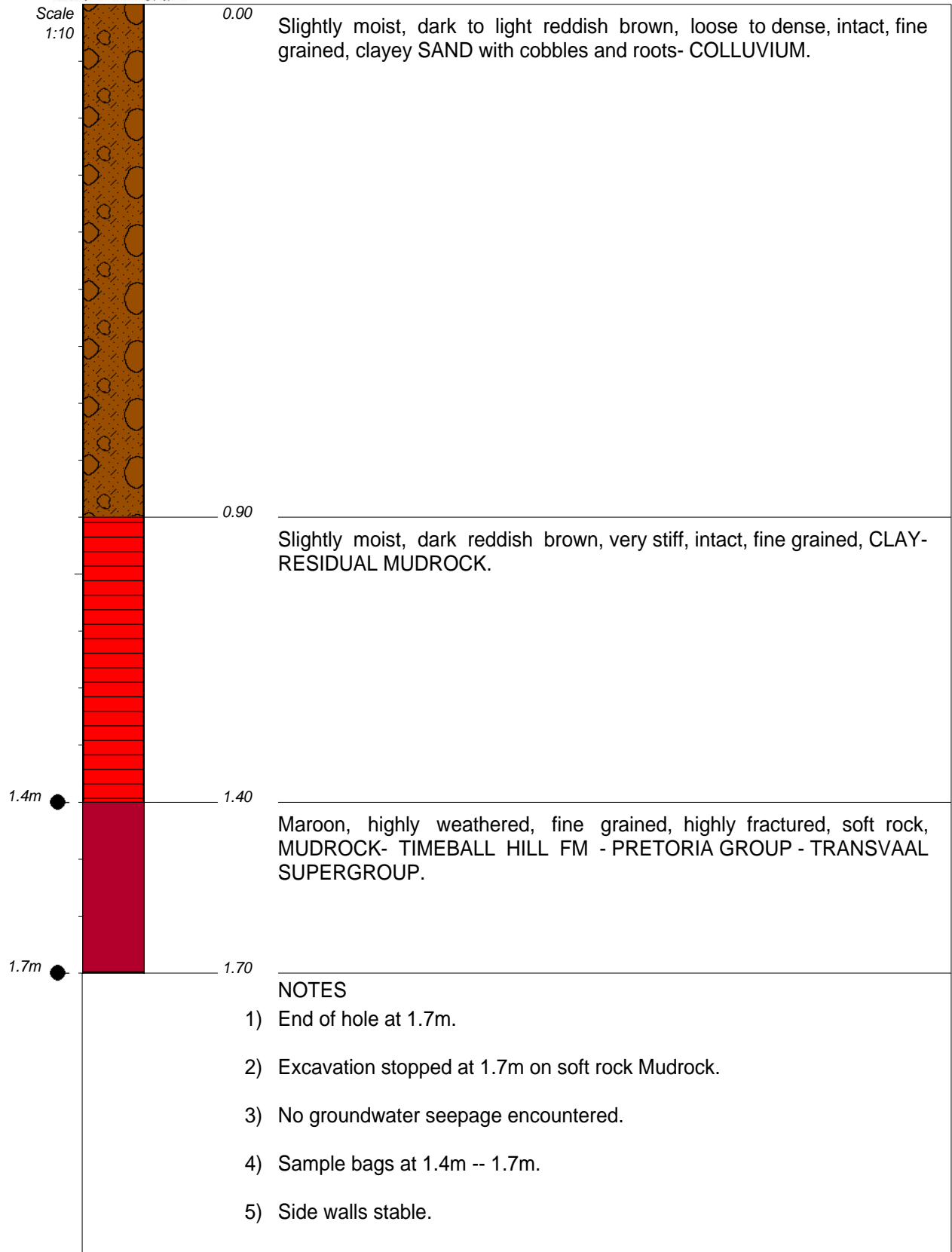
- 1) End of hole at 1.4m.
- 2) Excavation stopped at 1.4m on soft rock Mudrock.
- 3) No groundwater seepage encountered.
- 4) Sample bags at 0.2m -- 0.7m.
- 5) Side walls stable.

CONTRACTOR :
MACHINE : TLB Excavation
DRILLED BY :
PROFIED BY : Queen (Checked by Mbulungeni)
TYPE SET BY : Queen
SETUP FILE : STANDARD.SET

INCLINATION : Vertical
DIAM :
DATE :
DATE : 05 May 2023
DATE : 15/05/2023 09:58
TEXT : ..Logs\IkagengSiteLogs.TXT

ELEVATION : 1382m
X-COORD : 27.014879°
Y-COORD : 26.739661°

HOLE No: TP17

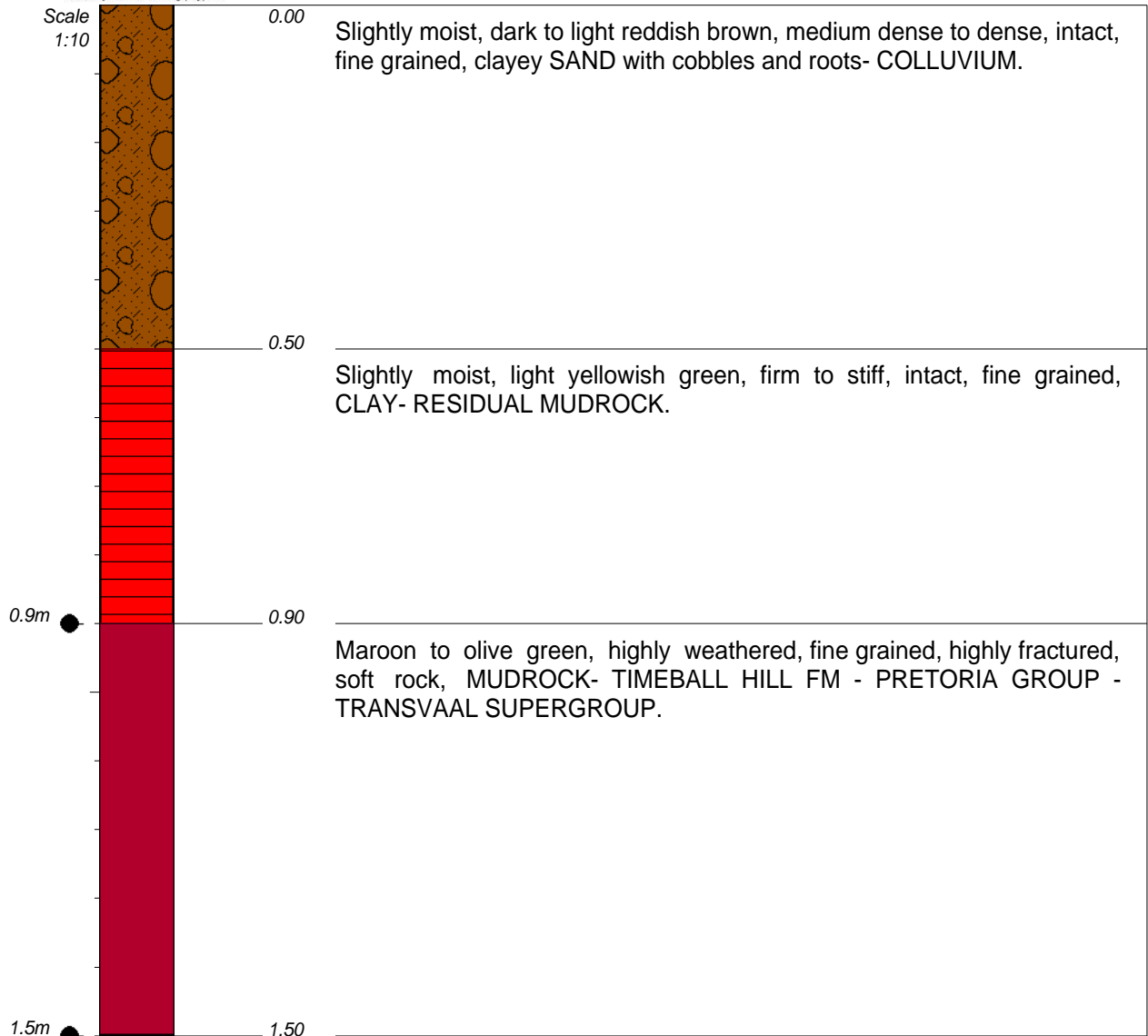


CONTRACTOR :
MACHINE : TLB Excavation
DRILLED BY :
PROFIED BY : Queen (Checked by Mbulungeni)
TYPE SET BY : Queen
SETUP FILE : STANDARD.SET

INCLINATION : Vertical
DIAM :
DATE :
DATE : 05 May 2023
DATE : 15/05/2023 09:58
TEXT : ..Logs\IkagengSiteLogs.TXT

ELEVATION : 1372m
X-COORD : 27.015090°
Y-COORD : 26.739202°

HOLE No: TP18



NOTES

- 1) End of hole at 1.5m.
- 2) Excavation stopped at 1.5m on soft rock Mudrock.
- 3) No groundwater seepage encountered.
- 4) Sample bags at 0.9m -- 1.5m.
- 5) Side walls stable.

CONTRACTOR :
MACHINE : TLB Excavation
DRILLED BY :
PROFILED BY : Queen (Checked by Mbulungeni)
TYPE SET BY : Queen
SETUP FILE : STANDARD.SET

INCLINATION : Vertical
DIAM :
DATE :
DATE : 05 May 2023
DATE : 15/05/2023 09:58
TEXT : ..Logs\IkagengSiteLogs.TXT

ELEVATION : 1382m
X-COORD : 27.015575°
Y-COORD : 26.738778°

HOLE No: TP19

Advisory and Consulting (Pty) Ltd

Scale
1:10

0.00

Slightly moist, light brown, medium dense to very dense, intact, fine to medium grained, clayey SAND with roots and plastics- FILL.

0.9

0.90

Slightly moist, dark to light reddish brown, very dense, intact, fine grained, clayey SAND with cobbles and roots- COLLUVIUM.

1.1m

1.10

Slightly moist, light reddish brown, medium dense, intact, medium grained, silty SAND- RESIDUAL QUARTZITE.

1.70

Light yellowish brown speckled grey mottled black, highly weathered, medium grained, highly fractured, soft rock, FERRUGENISED QUARTZITE- TIMEBALL HILL FM - PRETORIA GROUP - TRANSVAAL SUPERGROUP.

2.00

NOTES

- 1) End of hole at 2.0m.
- 2) Excavation stopped at 2.0m on soft rock Quartzite.
- 3) No groundwater seepage encountered.
- 4) Sample bags at 0.9 -- 1.1m.
- 5) Side walls stable.

CONTRACTOR :
MACHINE : TLB Excavation
DRILLED BY :
PROFILED BY : Queen (Checked by Mbulungeni)
TYPE SET BY : Queen
SETUP FILE : STANDARD.SET

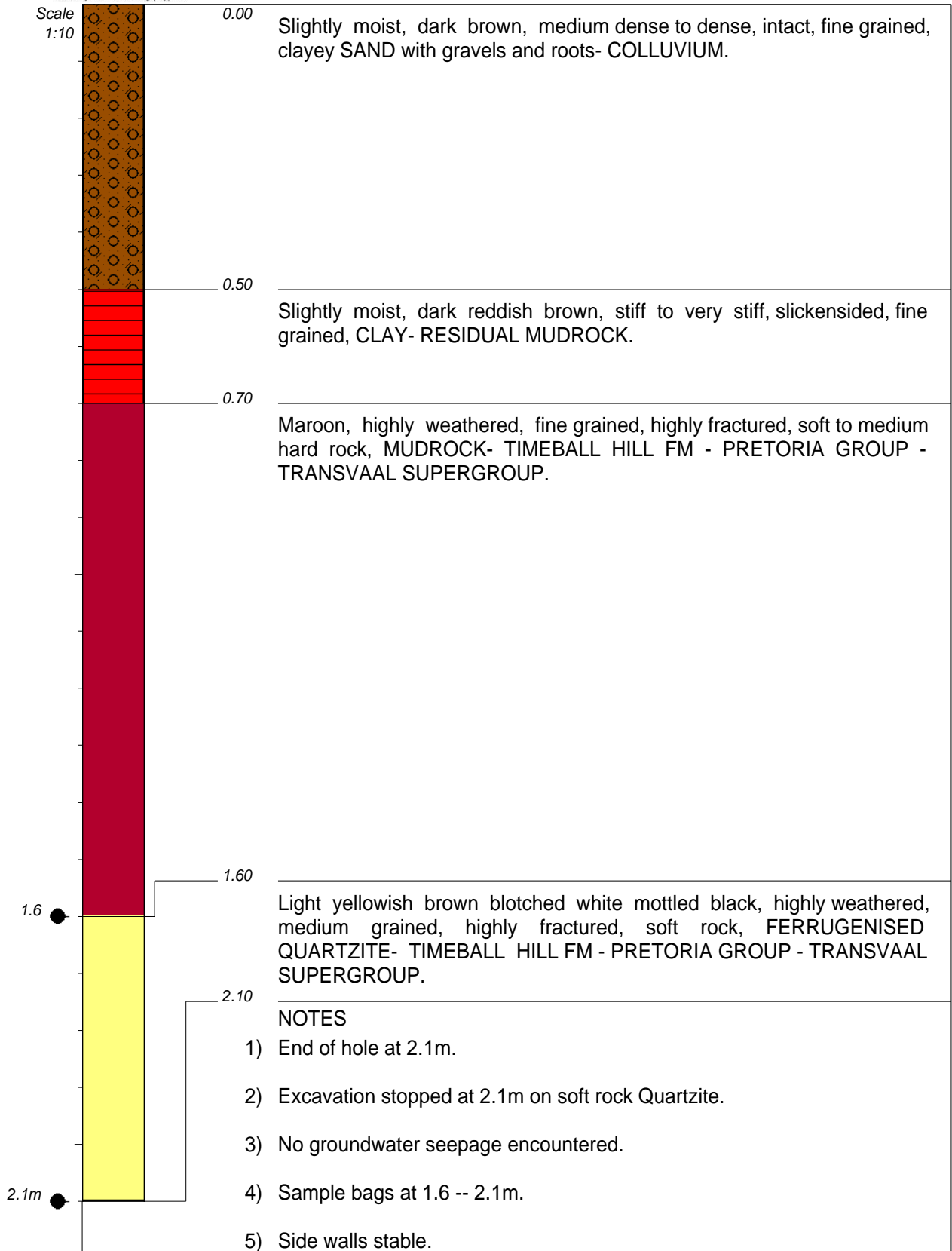
INCLINATION : Vertical
DIAM :
DATE :
DATE : 05 May 2023
DATE : 15/05/2023 09:58
TEXT : ..Logs\IkagengSiteLogs.TXT

ELEVATION : 1382m
X-COORD : 27.016188°
Y-COORD : 26.738811°

HOLE No: TP20

Advisory and Consulting (Pty) Ltd

Scale
1:10

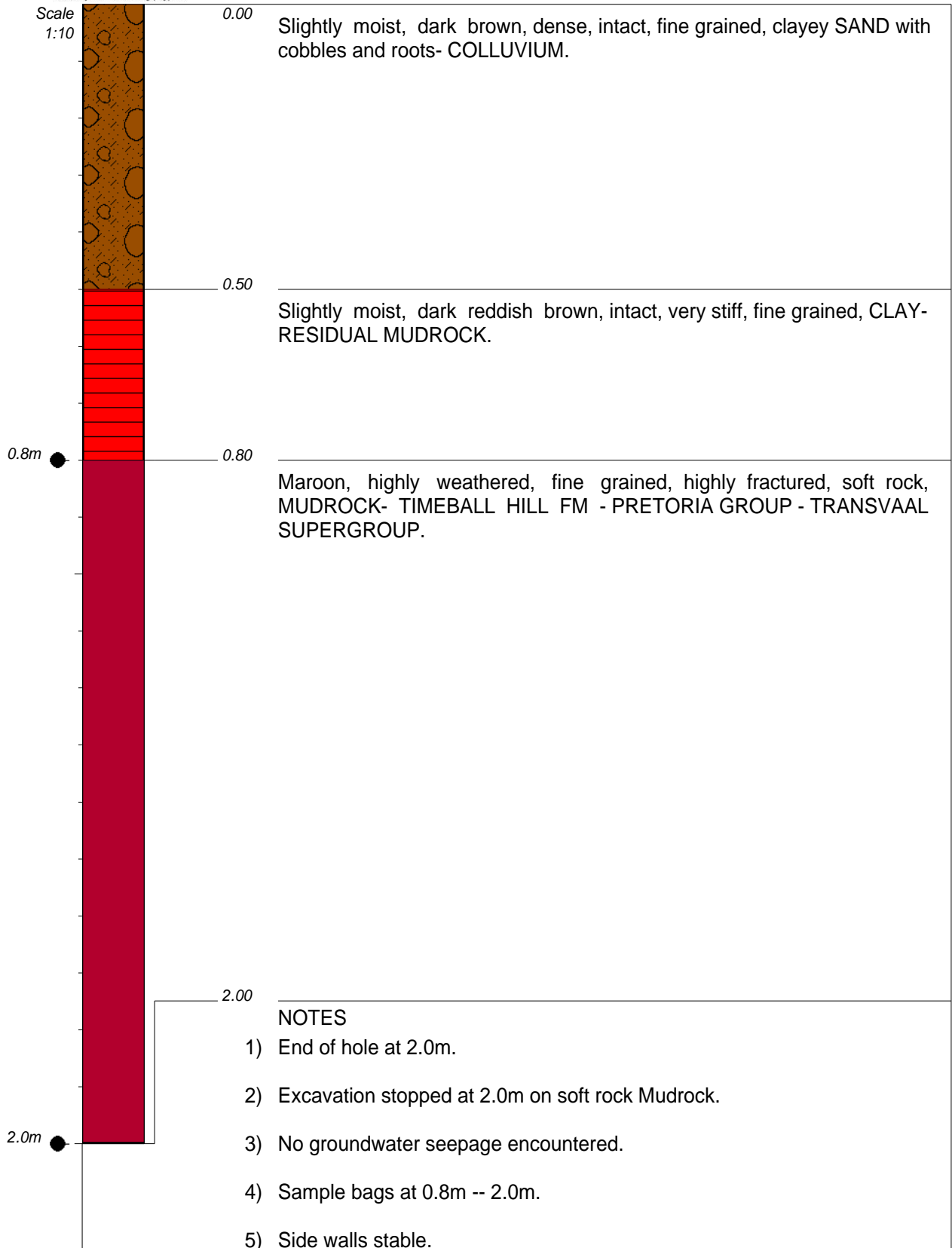


CONTRACTOR :
MACHINE : TLB Excavation
DRILLED BY :
PROFIED BY : Queen (Checked by Mbulungeni)
TYPE SET BY : Queen
SETUP FILE : STANDARD.SET

INCLINATION : Vertical
DIAM :
DATE :
DATE : 05 May 2023
DATE : 15/05/2023 09:58
TEXT : ..Logs\IkagengSiteLogs.TXT

ELEVATION : 1384m
X-COORD : 27.015143°
Y-COORD : 26.738456°

HOLE No: TP21

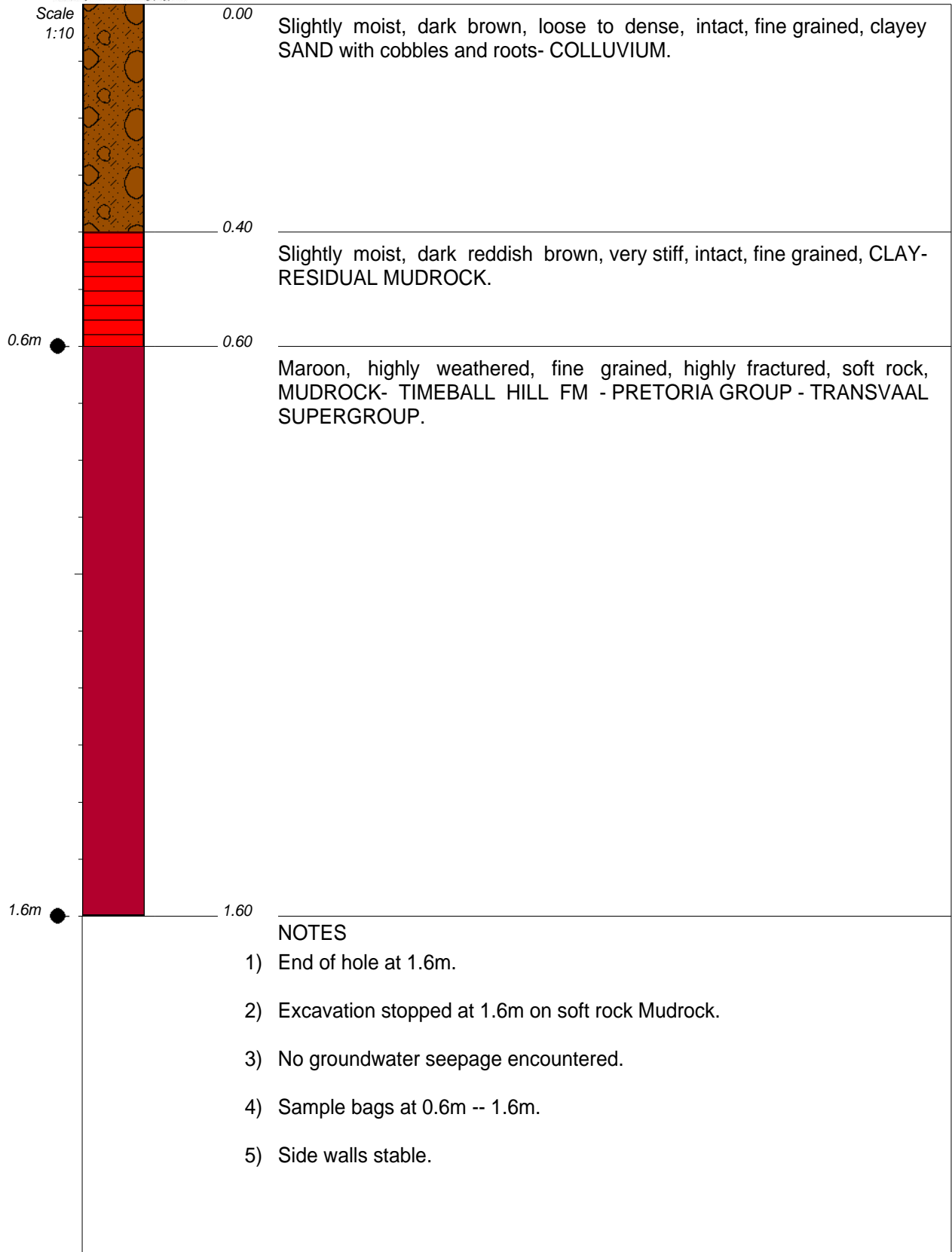


CONTRACTOR :
MACHINE : TLB Excavation
DRILLED BY :
PROFIED BY : Queen (Checked by Mbulungeni)
TYPE SET BY : Queen
SETUP FILE : STANDARD.SET

INCLINATION : Vertical
DIAM :
DATE :
DATE : 05 May 2023
DATE : 15/05/2023 09:58
TEXT : ..Logs\IkagengSiteLogs.TXT

ELEVATION : 1378m
X-COORD : 27.014709°
Y-COORD : 26.738669°

HOLE No: TP22

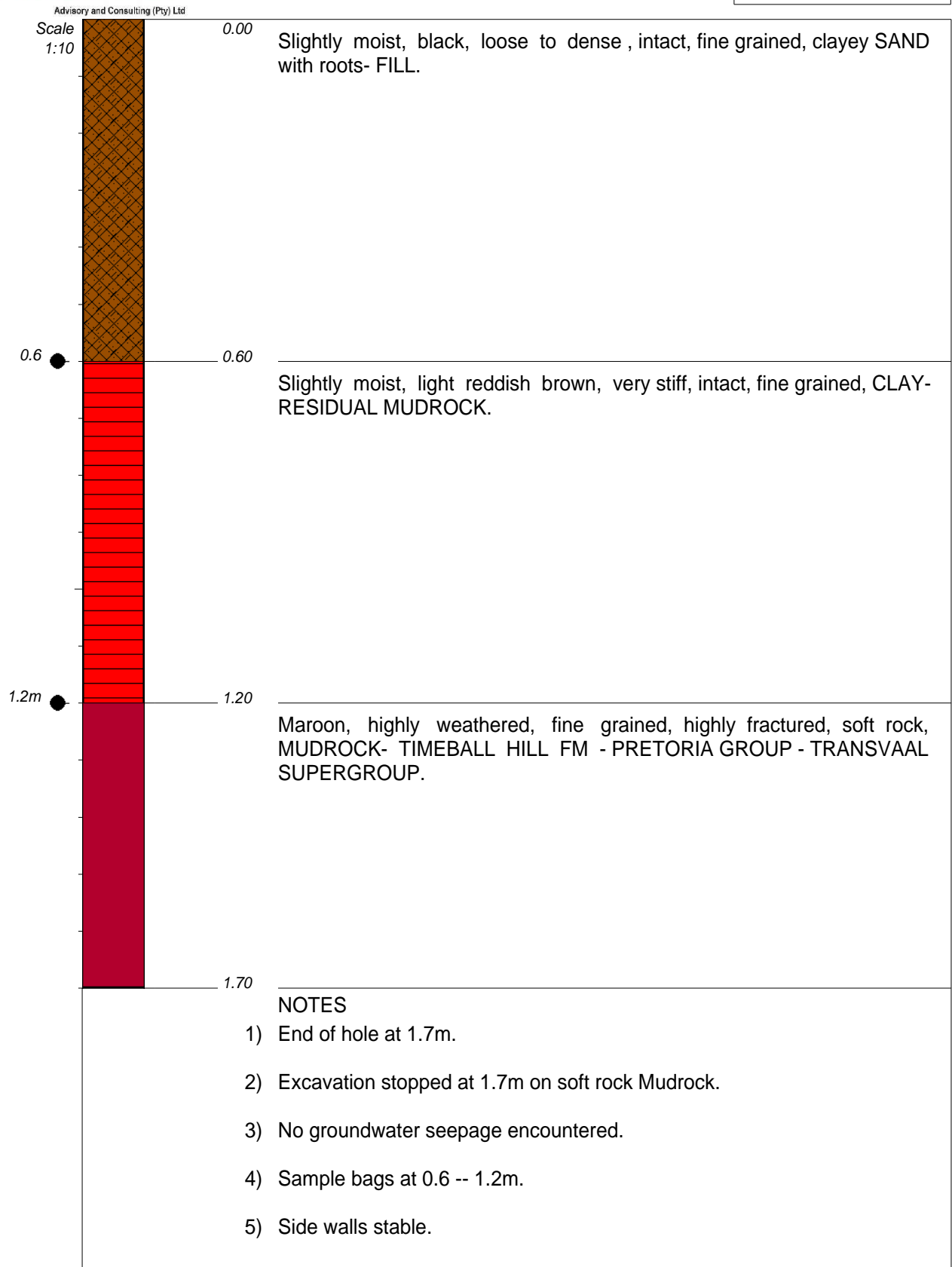


CONTRACTOR :
MACHINE : TLB Excavation
DRILLED BY :
PROFIED BY : Queen (Checked by Mbulungeni)
TYPE SET BY : Queen
SETUP FILE : STANDARD.SET

INCLINATION : Vertical
DIAM :
DATE :
DATE : 05 May 2023
DATE : 15/05/2023 09:58
TEXT : ..Logs\IkagengSiteLogs.TXT

ELEVATION : 1382m
X-COORD : 27.015013°
Y-COORD : 26.739408°

HOLE No: TP23



CONTRACTOR :
MACHINE : TLB Excavation
DRILLED BY :
PROFIED BY : Queen (Checked by Mbulungeni)
TYPE SET BY : Queen
SETUP FILE : STANDARD.SET

INCLINATION : Vertical
DIAM :
DATE :
DATE : 05 May 2023
DATE : 15/05/2023 09:58
TEXT : ..Logs\IkagengSiteLogs.TXT

ELEVATION : 1390m
X-COORD : 27.015720°
Y-COORD : 26.739572°

HOLE No: TP24

Name ●

	GRAVELS	{SA02}
	SAND	{SA04}
	SANDY	{SA05}
	SILTY	{SA07}
	CLAY	{SA08}
	CLAYEY	{SA09}
	MUDROCK	{SA12}
	QUARTZITE	{SA15}
	FILL	{SA32}
	DISTURBED SAMPLE	{SA38}
	ROOTS	{SA40}
	COBBLES	{SA58}

CONTRACTOR :
MACHINE :
DRILLED BY :
PROFILED BY :

TYPE SET BY : Queen
SETUP FILE : STANDARD.SET

INCLINATION :
DIAM :
DATE :
DATE :

DATE : 15/05/2023 09:58
TEXT : ..Logs\IkagengSiteLogs.TXT

ELEVATION :
X-COORD :
Y-COORD :

LEGEND
SUMMARY OF SYMBOLS

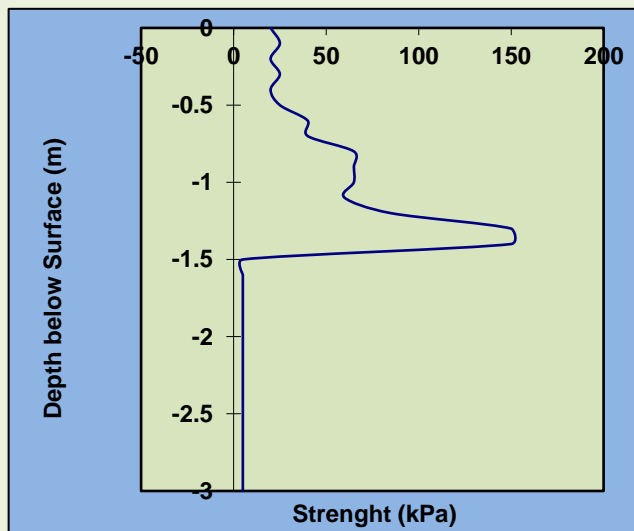
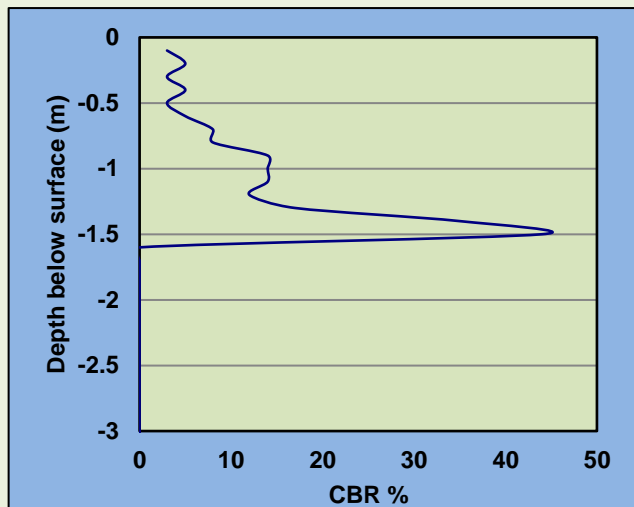
Appendix B: DCP

Client Name
Reference:
Project:
Date:
DCP No.:
Final Depth:

Ukuza
LC012-23
Ikageng Geotechnical Investigation
05-May-23
TP 1
1.5 m

The shear strength values are based on empirical calculations and should be used as a guide only

Depth (m)	Blows/0.1m	Inferred Consistency	Shear Strength
0			
0.1	2	Loose	30 deg
0.2	3	Loose	30 deg
0.3	2	Loose	30 deg
0.4	3	Loose	30 deg
0.5	2	Loose	30 deg
0.6	3	Loose	30 deg
0.7	5	Med.Dense	32 deg
0.8	5	Med.Dense	32 deg
0.9	8	Med.Dense	35 deg
1	8	Med.Dense	35 deg
1.1	8	Med.Dense	35 deg
1.2	7	Med.Dense	34 deg
1.3	10	Med.Dense	36 deg
1.4	19	Dense	37 deg
1.5	23	Dense	38 deg
REF			



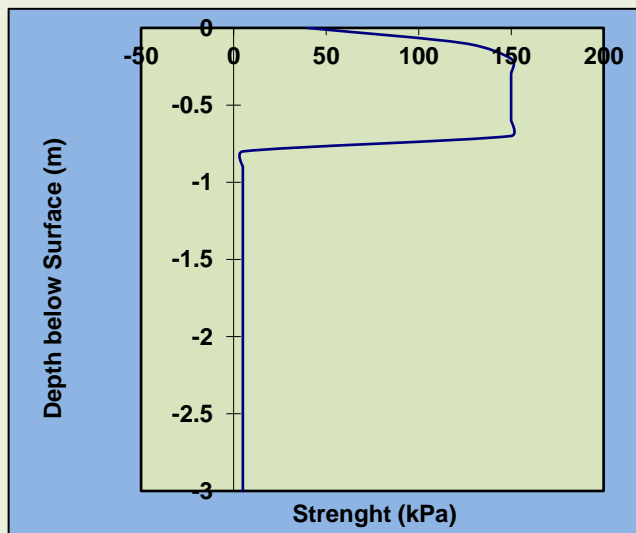
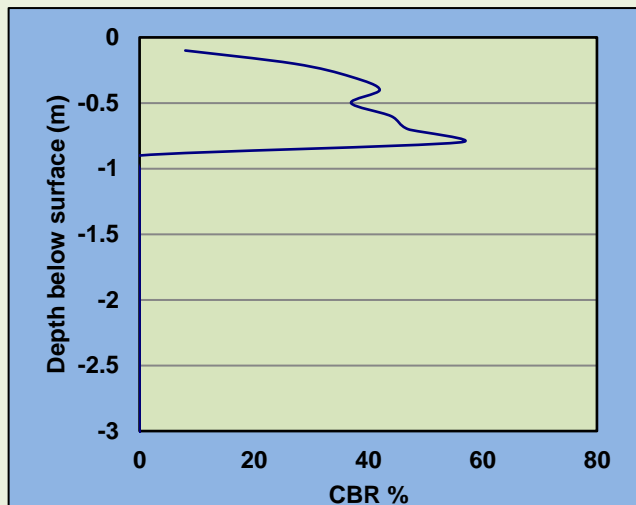
The results shown here are based on calculations using the DCP test. These are classified as indicative values and need to be verified by other testing methods.

Client Name
Reference:
Project:
Date:
DCP No.:
Final Depth:

Ukuza
LC012-23
Ikageng Geotechnical Investigation
05-May-23
TP 2
0.8 m

The shear strength values are based on empirical calculations and should be used as a guide only

Depth (m)	Blows/0.1m	Inferred Consistency	Shear Strength
0			
0.1	5	Med.Dense	32 deg
0.2	15	Dense	37 deg
0.3	20	Dense	38 deg
0.4	22	Dense	38 deg
0.5	20	Dense	38 deg
0.6	23	Very Stiff	150 kPa
0.7	24	Very Stiff	150 kPa
0.8	28	Very Stiff	150 kPa
	REF		



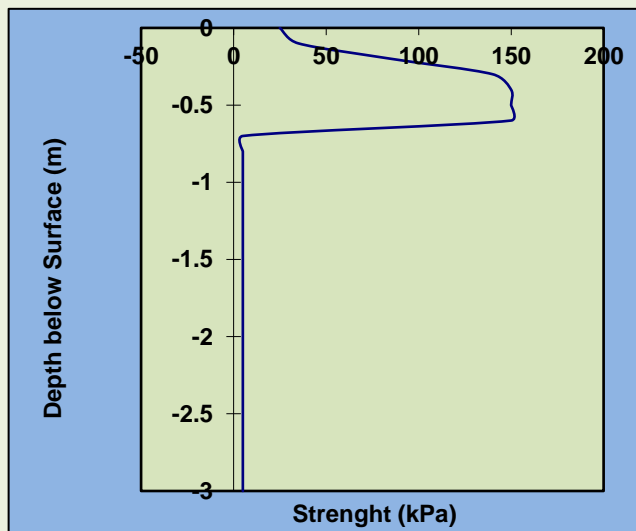
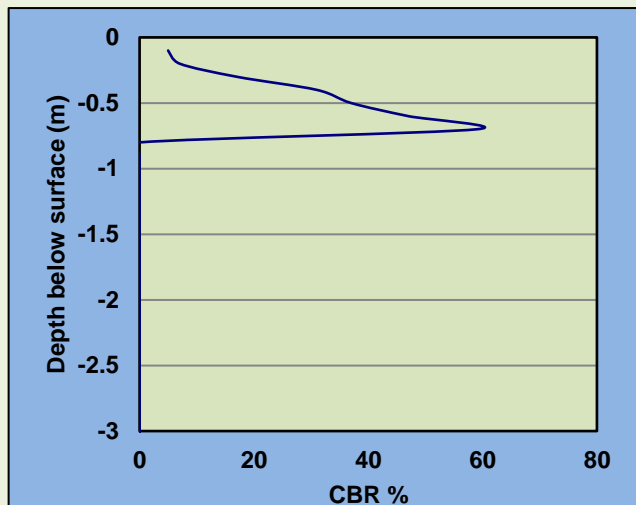
The results shown here are based on calculations using the DCP test. These are classified as indicative values and need to be verified by other testing methods.

Client Name
Reference:
Project:
Date:
DCP No.:
Final Depth:

Ukuza
LC012-23
Ikageng Geotechnical Investigation
05-May-23
TP 3
0.7 m

The shear strength values are based on empirical calculations and should be used as a guide only

Depth (m)	Blows/0.1m	Inferred Consistency	Shear Strength
0			
0.1	3	Loose	30 deg
0.2	4	Med.Dense	30 deg
0.3	10	Med.Dense	36 deg
0.4	17	Dense	37 deg
0.5	20	Dense	38 deg
0.6	24	Very Stiff	150 kPa
0.7	29	Very Stiff	150 kPa
	REF		



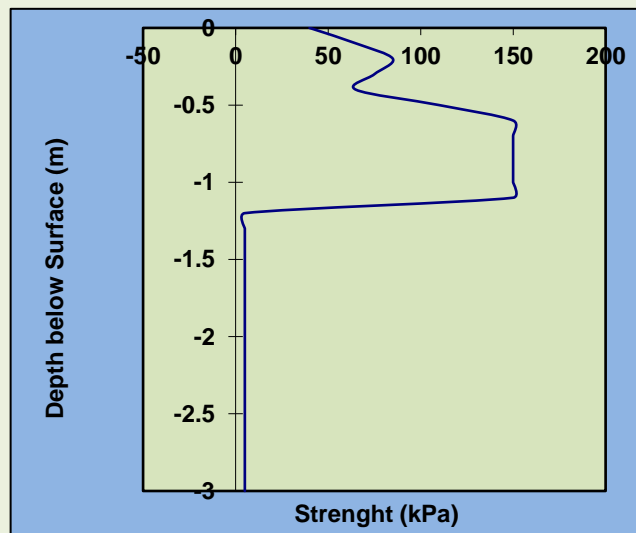
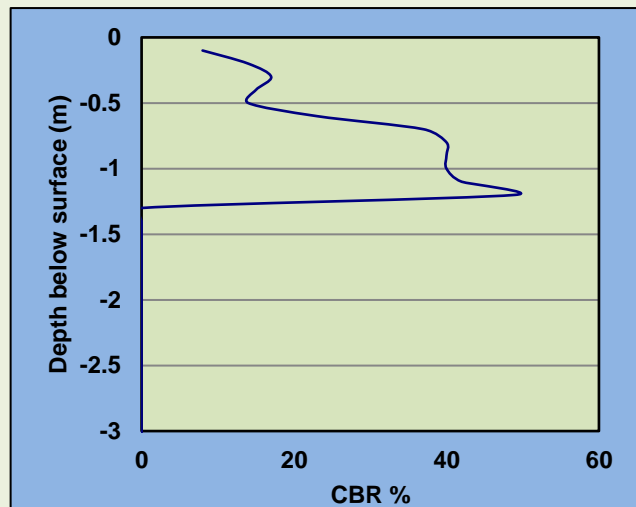
The results shown here are based on calculations using the DCP test. These are classified as indicative values and need to be verified by other testing methods.

Client Name
Reference:
Project:
Date:
DCP No.:
Final Depth:

Ukuza
LC012-23
Ikageng Geotechnical Investigation
05-May-23
TP 4
1.2 m

The shear strength values are based on empirical calculations and should be used as a guide only

Depth (m)	Blows/0.1m	Inferred Consistency	Shear Strength
0			
0.1	5	Med.Dense	32 deg
0.2	8	Med.Dense	35 deg
0.3	10	Med.Dense	36 deg
0.4	9	Med.Dense	35 deg
0.5	8	Med.Dense	35 deg
0.6	13	Dense	37 deg
0.7	20	Dense	38 deg
0.8	21	Dense	38 deg
0.9	21	Dense	38 deg
1	21	Dense	38 deg
1.1	22	Dense	38 deg
1.2	25	Very Dense	38 deg
	REF		



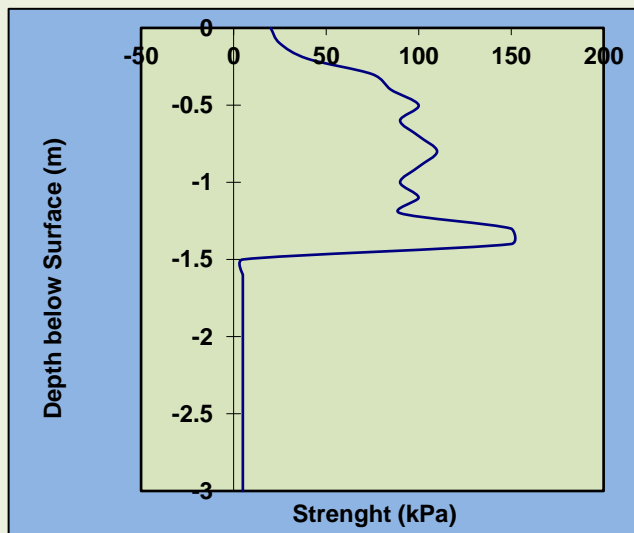
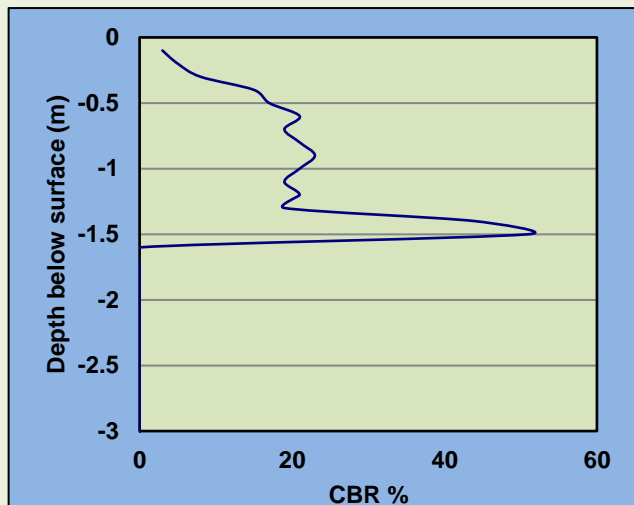
The results shown here are based on calculations using the DCP test. These are classified as indicative values and need to be verified by other testing methods.

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TP 5
1.5 m

The shear strength values are based on empirical calculations and should be used as a guide only

Depth (m)	Blows/0.1m	Inferred Consistency	Shear Strength
0			
0.1	2	Loose	30 deg
0.2	3	Loose	30 deg
0.3	5	Med.Dense	32 deg
0.4	9	Med.Dense	35 deg
0.5	10	Stiff	85 kPa
0.6	12	Stiff	100 kPa
0.7	11	Stiff	90 kPa
0.8	12	Stiff	100 kPa
0.9	13	Stiff	110 kPa
1	12	Stiff	100 kPa
1.1	11	Stiff	90 kPa
1.2	12	Stiff	100 kPa
1.3	11	Stiff	90 kPa
1.4	23	Very Stiff	150 kPa
1.5	26	Very Stiff	150 kPa
	REF		



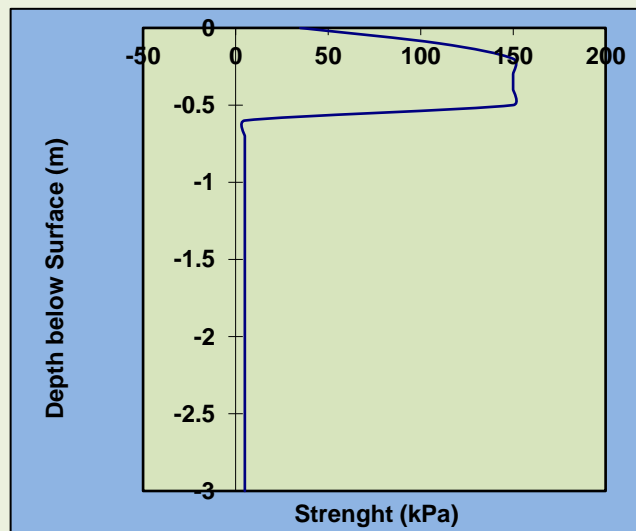
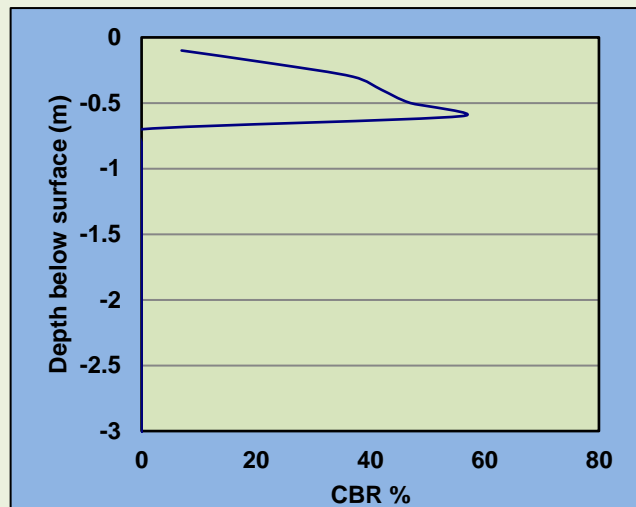
The results shown here are based on calculations using the DCP test. These are classified as indicative values and need to be verified by other testing methods.

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TP 6
0.6 m

The shear strength values are based on empirical calculations and should be used as a guide only

Depth (m)	Blows/0.1m	Inferred Consistency	Shear Strength
0			
0.1	4	Med.Dense	30 deg
0.2	13	Dense	37 deg
0.3	20	Dense	38 deg
0.4	22	Dense	38 deg
0.5	24	Very Stiff	150 kPa
0.6	28	Very Stiff	150 kPa
	REF		



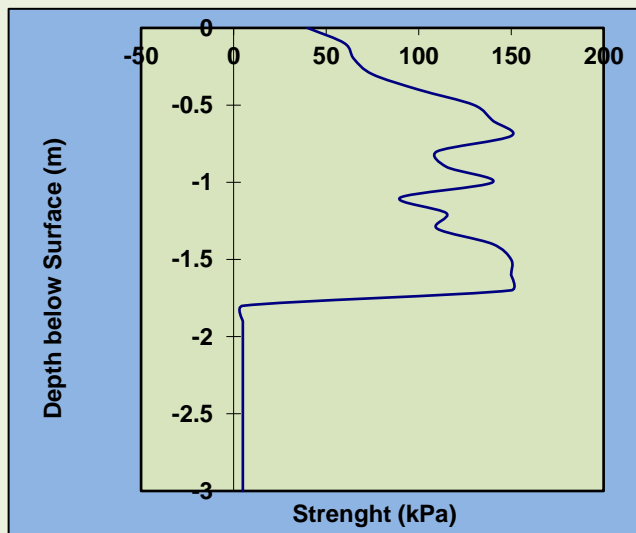
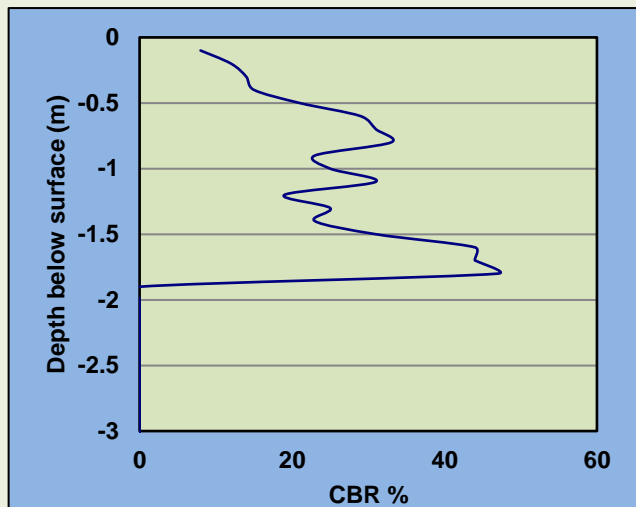
The results shown here are based on calculations using the DCP test. These are classified as indicative values and need to be verified by other testing methods.

Client Name
Reference:
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TP 7
1.8 m

The shear strength values are based on empirical calculations and should be used as a guide only

Depth (m)	Blows/0.1m	Inferred Consistency	Shear Strength
0			
0.1	5	Med.Dense	32 deg
0.2	7	Med.Dense	34 deg
0.3	8	Med.Dense	35 deg
0.4	9	Med.Dense	35 deg
0.5	12	Dense	36 deg
0.6	16	Dense	37 deg
0.7	17	Dense	37 deg
0.8	18	Dense	37 deg
0.9	13	Dense	37 deg
1	14	Dense	37 deg
1.1	17	Dense	37 deg
1.2	11	Dense	36 deg
1.3	14	Dense	37 deg
1.4	13	Dense	37 deg
1.5	17	Dense	37 deg
1.6	23	Dense	38 deg
1.7	23	Dense	38 deg
1.8	24	Dense	38 deg
REF			



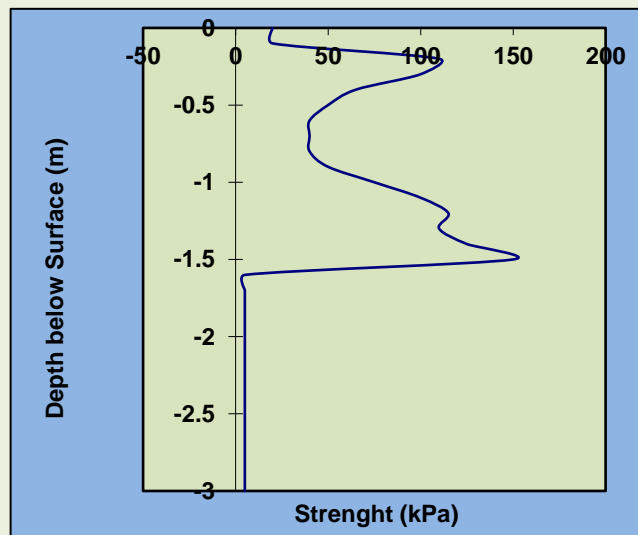
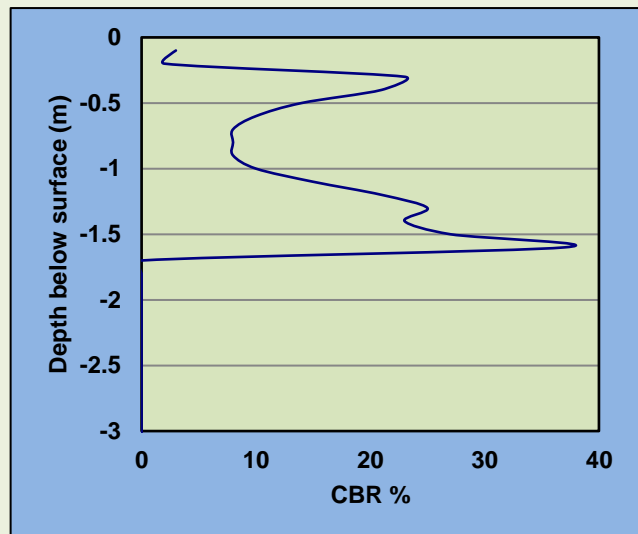
The results shown here are based on calculations using the DCP test. These are classified as indicative values and need to be verified by other testing methods.

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Reference:
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TP 8
1.6 m

The shear strength values are based on empirical calculations and should be used as a guide only

Depth (m)	Blows/0.1m	Inferred Consistency	Shear Strength
0			
0.1	2	Loose	30 deg
0.2	1	Very Loose	29 deg
0.3	13	Dense	37 deg
0.4	12	Dense	36 deg
0.5	8	Firm	65 kPa
0.6	6	Firm	50 kPa
0.7	5	Firm	40 kPa
0.8	5	Firm	40 kPa
0.9	5	Firm	40 kPa
1	6	Firm	50 kPa
1.1	9	Stiff	75 kPa
1.2	12	Stiff	100 kPa
1.3	14	Stiff	115 kPa
1.4	13	Stiff	110 kPa
1.5	15	Stiff	125 kPa
1.6	20	Very Stiff	150 kPa
REF			



The results shown here are based on calculations using the DCP test. These are classified as indicative values and need to be verified by other testing methods.

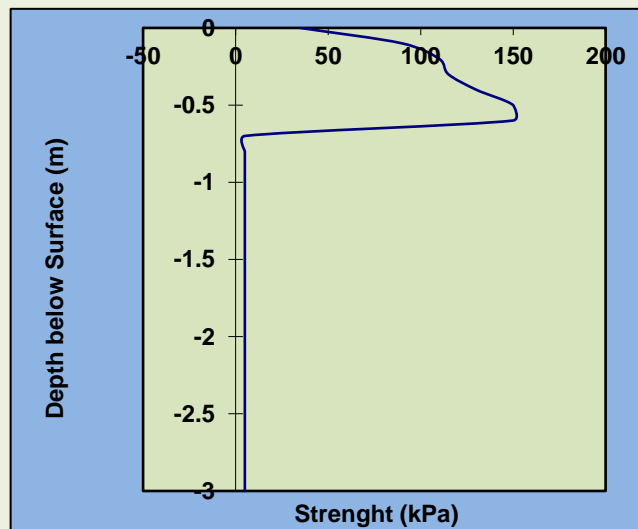
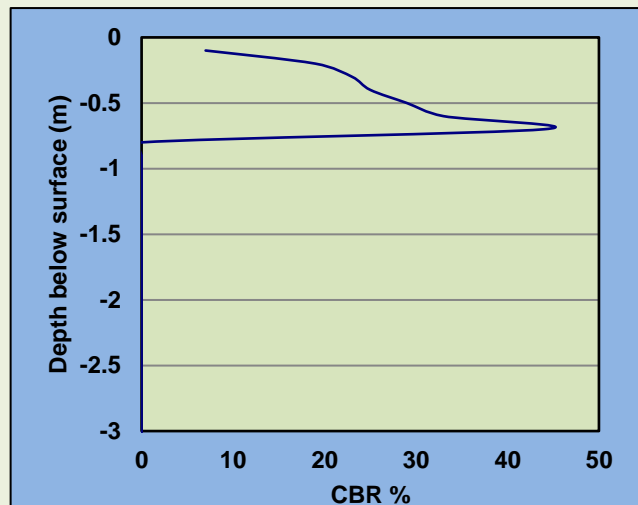
Client Name
Reference:
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05-May-23
TP 9
0.7 m

The shear strength values are based on empirical calculations and should be used as a guide only

Depth (m)	Blows/0.1m	Inferred Consistency	Shear Strength
0			
0.1	4	Med.Dense	30 deg
0.2	11	Dense	36 deg
0.3	13	Dense	37 deg
0.4	14	Dense	37 deg
0.5	16	Stiff	130 kPa
0.6	18	Stiff	150 kPa
0.7	23	Very Stiff	150 kPa
	REF		

REF



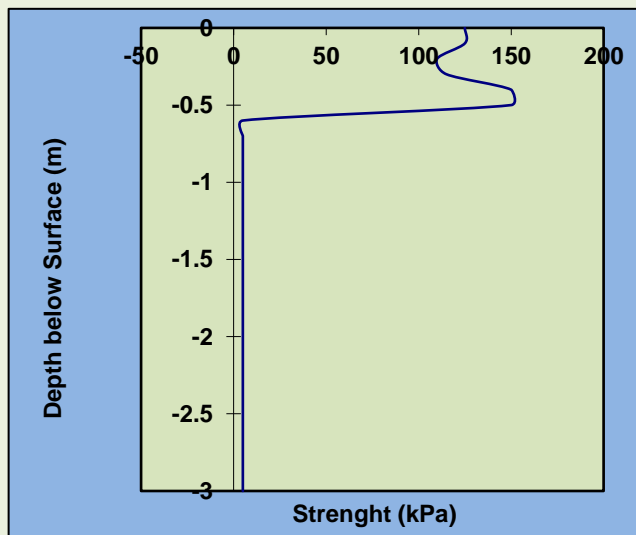
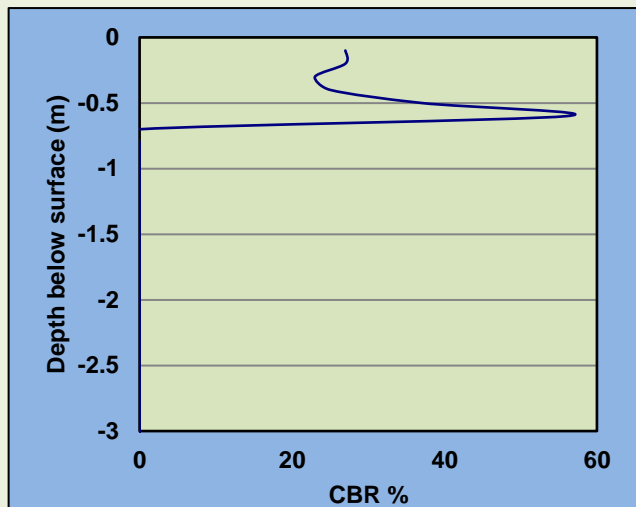
The results shown here are based on calculations using the DCP test. These are classified as indicative values and need to be verified by other testing methods.

Client Name
Reference:
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TP 10
0.6 m

The shear strength values are based on empirical calculations and should be used as a guide only

Depth (m)	Blows/0.1m	Inferred Consistency	Shear Strength
0			
0.1	15	Dense	37 deg
0.2	15	Dense	37 deg
0.3	13	Dense	37 deg
0.4	14	Dense	37 deg
0.5	20	Dense	38 deg
0.6	28	Very Dense	38 deg
	REF		



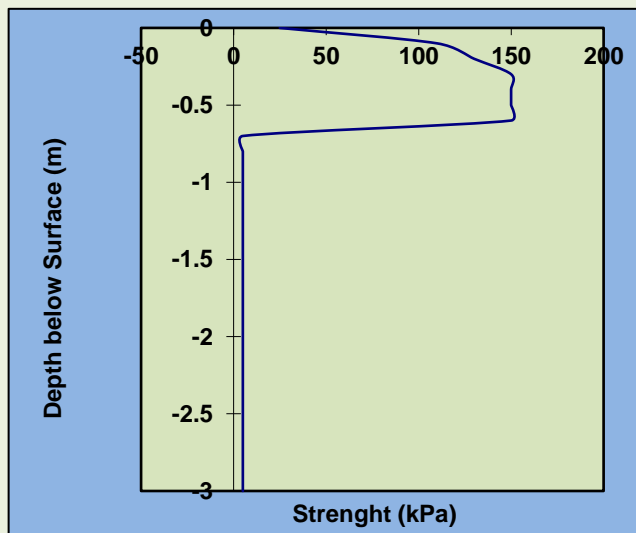
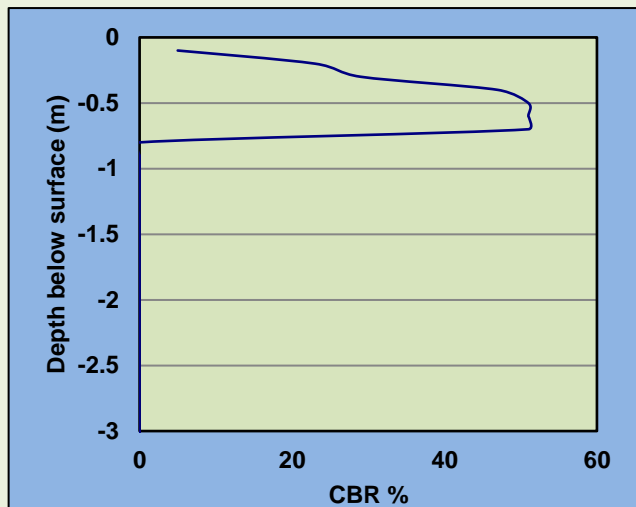
The results shown here are based on calculations using the DCP test. These are classified as indicative values and need to be verified by other testing methods.

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Reference:
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TP 11
0.7 m

The shear strength values are based on empirical calculations and should be used as a guide only

Depth (m)	Blows/0.1m	Inferred Consistency	Shear Strength
0			
0.1	3	Loose	30 deg
0.2	13	Dense	37 deg
0.3	16	Dense	37 deg
0.4	24	Dense	38 deg
0.5	26	Very Dense	38 deg
0.6	26	Very Dense	38 deg
0.7	26	Very Dense	38 deg
	REF		



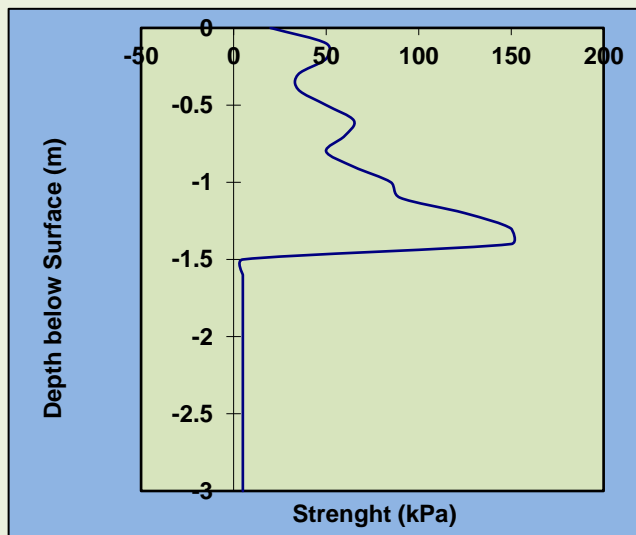
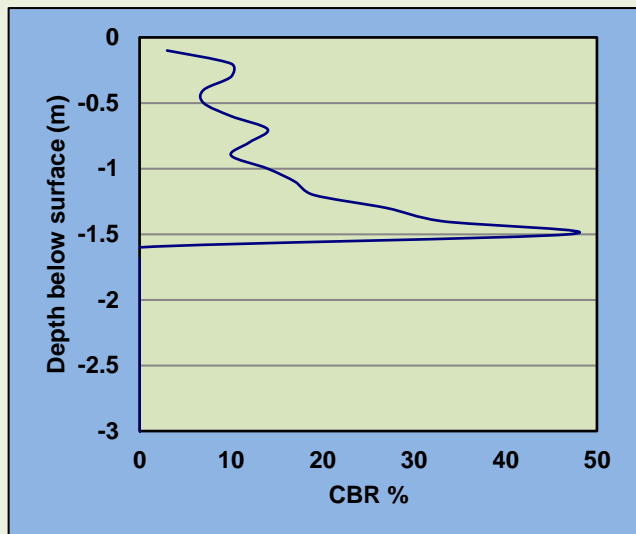
The results shown here are based on calculations using the DCP test. These are classified as indicative values and need to be verified by other testing methods.

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Reference:
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05-May-23
TP 12
1.5 m

The shear strength values are based on empirical calculations and should be used as a guide only

Depth (m)	Blows/0.1m	Inferred Consistency	Shear Strength
0			
0.1	2	Loose	30 deg
0.2	6	Med.Dense	33 deg
0.3	6	Med.Dense	33 deg
0.4	4	Med.Dense	30 deg
0.5	4	Med.Dense	30 deg
0.6	6	Med.Dense	33 deg
0.7	8	Med.Dense	35 deg
0.8	7	Med.Dense	34 deg
0.9	6	Med.Dense	33 deg
1	8	Med.Dense	35 deg
1.1	10	Med.Dense	36 deg
1.2	11	Dense	36 deg
1.3	15	Dense	37 deg
1.4	18	Dense	37 deg
1.5	24	Dense	38 deg
REF			



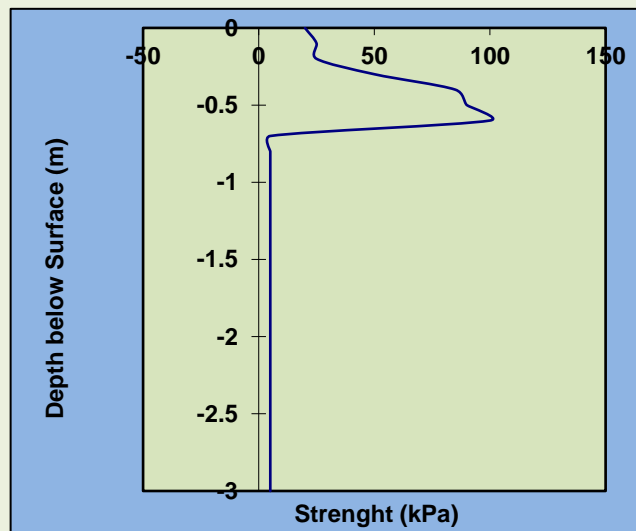
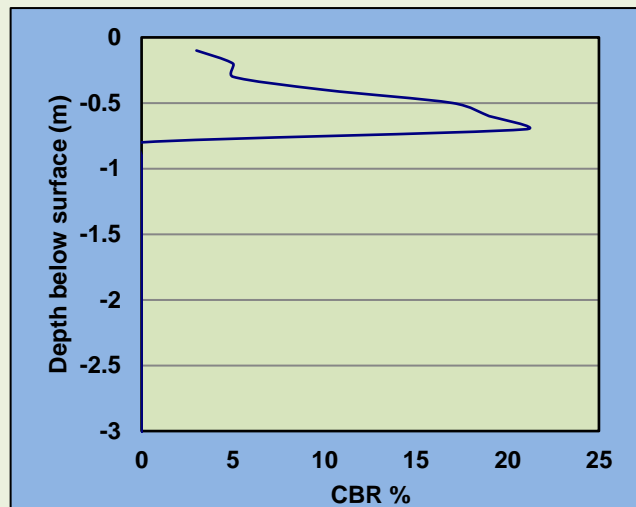
The results shown here are based on calculations using the DCP test. These are classified as indicative values and need to be verified by other testing methods.

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Reference:
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TP 13
0.7 m

The shear strength values are based on empirical calculations and should be used as a guide only

Depth (m)	Blows/0.1m	Inferred Consistency	Shear Strength
0			
0.1	2	Loose	30 deg
0.2	3	Loose	30 deg
0.3	3	Loose	30 deg
0.4	6	Med.Dense	33 deg
0.5	10	Med.Dense	36 deg
0.6	11	Stiff	90 kPa
0.7	12	Stiff	100 kPa
	REF		



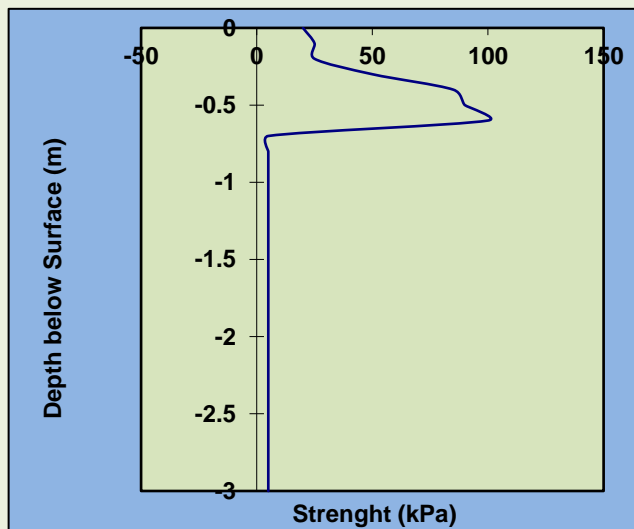
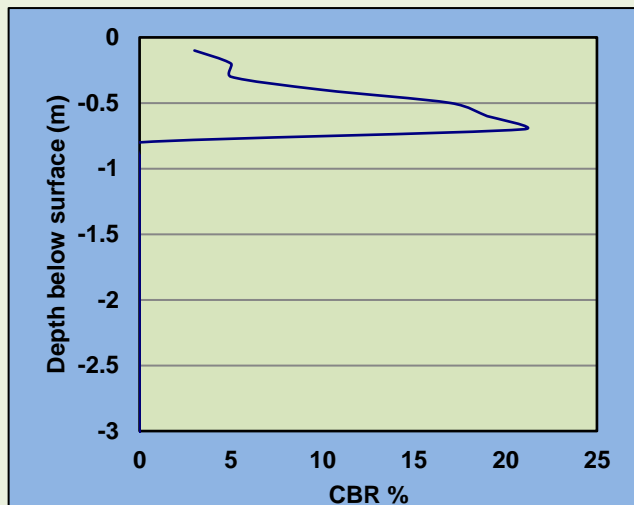
The results shown here are based on calculations using the DCP test. These are classified as indicative values and need to be verified by other testing methods.

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TP 14
0.7 m

The shear strength values are based on empirical calculations and should be used as a guide only

Depth (m)	Blows/0.1m	Inferred Consistency	Shear Strength
0			
0.1	2	Loose	30 deg
0.2	3	Loose	30 deg
0.3	3	Loose	30 deg
0.4	6	Med.Dense	33 deg
0.5	10	Med.Dense	36 deg
0.6	11	Dense	36 deg
0.7	12	Dense	36 deg
	REF		



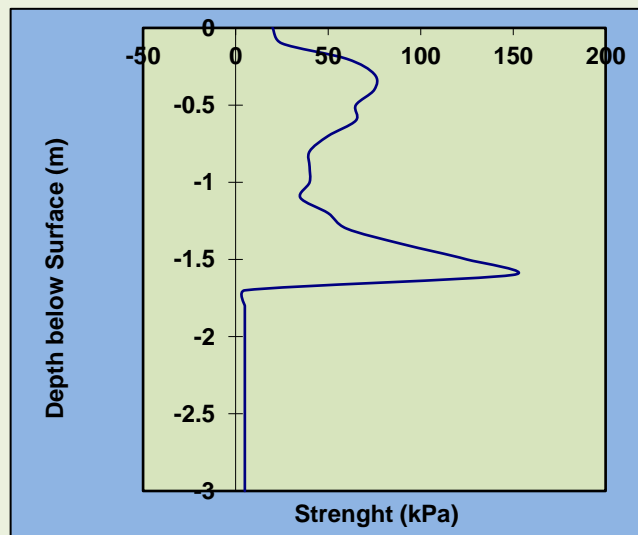
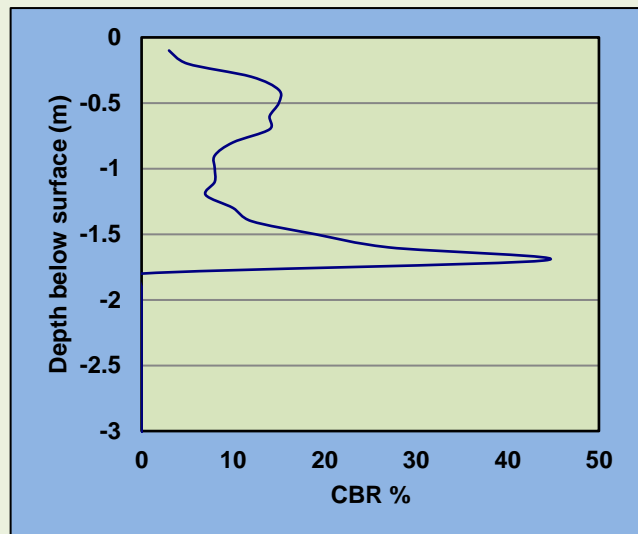
The results shown here are based on calculations using the DCP test. These are classified as indicative values and need to be verified by other testing methods.

Client Name
Reference:
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TP 15
1.7 m

The shear strength values are based on empirical calculations and should be used as a guide only

Depth (m)	Blows/0.1m	Inferred Consistency	Shear Strength
0			
0.1	2	Loose	30 deg
0.2	3	Loose	30 deg
0.3	7	Med.Dense	34 deg
0.4	9	Stiff	75 kPa
0.5	9	Stiff	75 kPa
0.6	8	Firm	65 kPa
0.7	8	Firm	65 kPa
0.8	6	Firm	50 kPa
0.9	5	Firm	40 kPa
1	5	Firm	40 kPa
1.1	5	Firm	40 kPa
1.2	4	Soft	35 kPa
1.3	6	Firm	50 kPa
1.4	7	Firm	60 kPa
1.5	11	Stiff	90 kPa
1.6	15	Stiff	125 kPa
1.7	23	Dense	38 deg
REF			



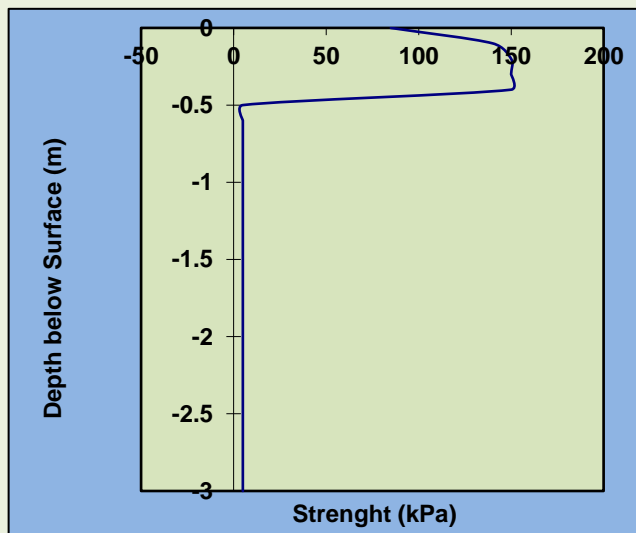
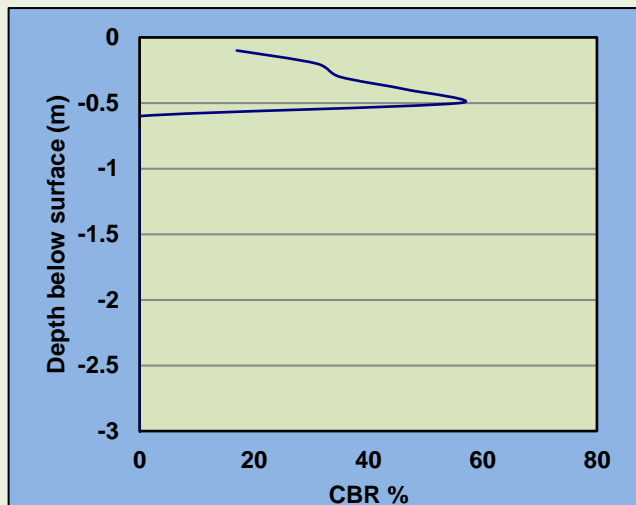
The results shown here are based on calculations using the DCP test. These are classified as indicative values and need to be verified by other testing methods.

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TP 16
0.5 m

The shear strength values are based on empirical calculations and should be used as a guide only

Depth (m)	Blows/0.1m	Inferred Consistency	Shear Strength
0			
0.1	10	Med.Dense	36 deg
0.2	17	Dense	37 deg
0.3	19	Dense	37 deg
0.4	24	Very Stiff	150 kPa
0.5	28	Very Stiff	150 kPa
	REF		



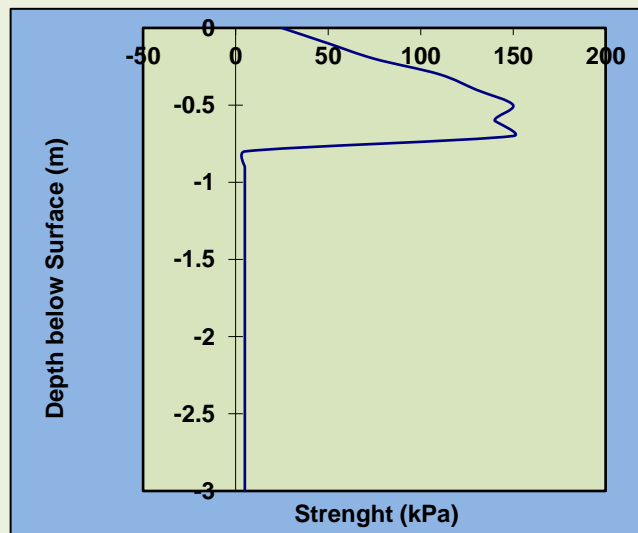
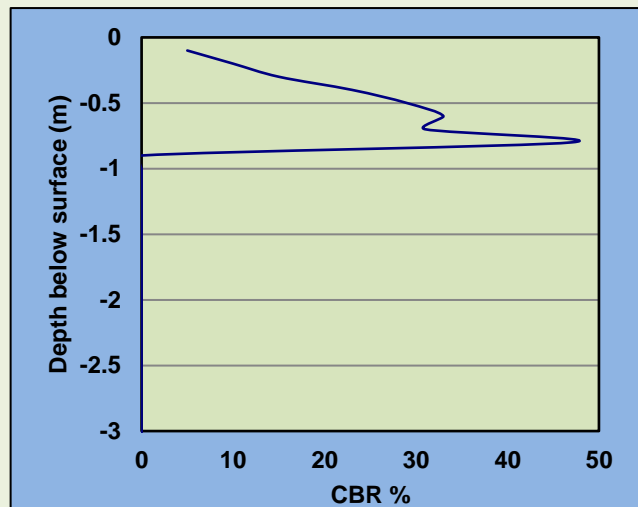
The results shown here are based on calculations using the DCP test. These are classified as indicative values and need to be verified by other testing methods.

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TP 17
0.8 m

The shear strength values are based on empirical calculations and should be used as a guide only

Depth (m)	Blows/0.1m	Inferred Consistency	Shear Strength
0			
0.1	3	Loose	30 deg
0.2	6	Med.Dense	33 deg
0.3	9	Stiff	75 kPa
0.4	13	Stiff	110 kPa
0.5	16	Stiff	130 kPa
0.6	18	Stiff	150 kPa
0.7	17	Stiff	140 kPa
0.8	24	Very Stiff	150 kPa
	REF		



The results shown here are based on calculations using the DCP test. These are classified as indicative values and need to be verified by other testing methods.

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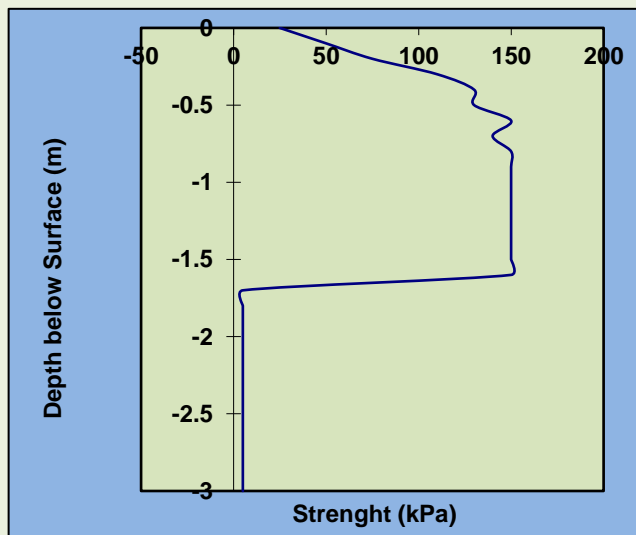
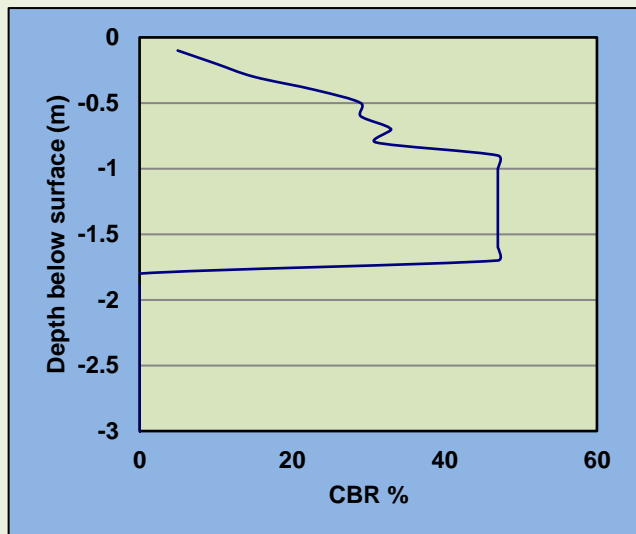
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TP 18

1.7 m

The shear strength values are based on empirical calculations and should be used as a guide only

Depth (m)	Blows/0.1m	Inferred Consistency	Shear Strength
0			
0.1	3	Loose	30 deg
0.2	6	Med.Dense	33 deg
0.3	9	Med.Dense	35 deg
0.4	13	Dense	37 deg
0.5	16	Dense	37 deg
0.6	16	Dense	37 deg
0.7	18	Dense	37 deg
0.8	17	Dense	37 deg
0.9	24	Dense	38 deg
1	24	Very Stiff	150 kPa
1.1	24	Very Stiff	150 kPa
1.2	24	Very Stiff	150 kPa
1.3	24	Very Stiff	150 kPa
1.4	24	Very Stiff	150 kPa
1.5	24	Very Stiff	150 kPa
1.6	24	Very Stiff	150 kPa
1.7	24	Very Stiff	150 kPa
	REF		



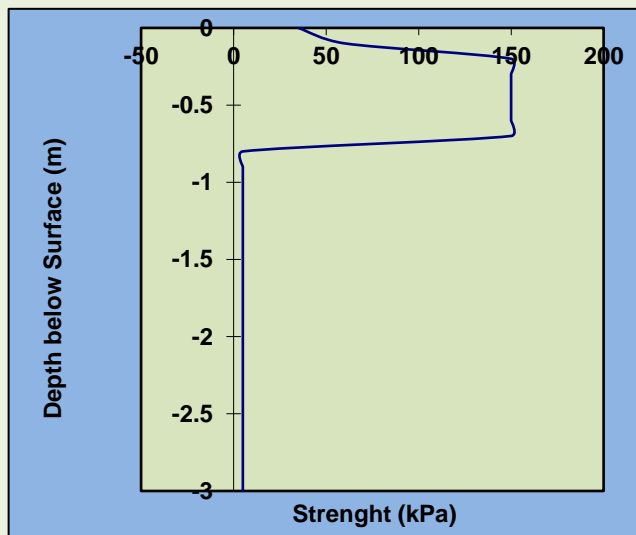
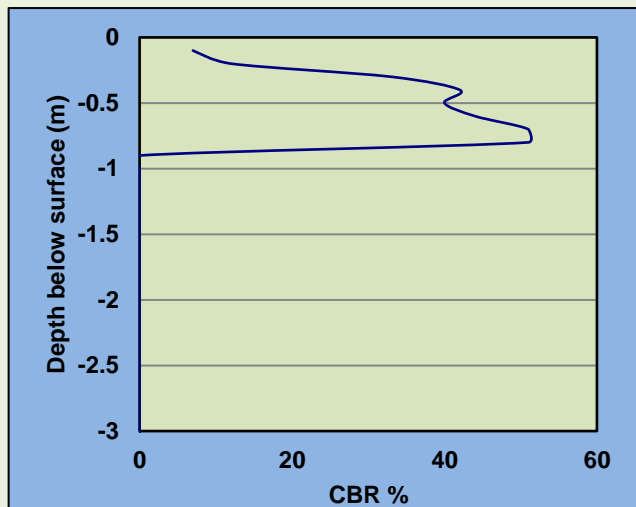
The results shown here are based on calculations using the DCP test. These are classified as indicative values and need to be verified by other testing methods.

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TP 19
0.8 m

The shear strength values are based on empirical calculations and should be used as a guide only

Depth (m)	Blows/0.1m	Inferred Consistency	Shear Strength
0			
0.1	4	Med.Dense	30 deg
0.2	7	Med.Dense	34 deg
0.3	18	Dense	37 deg
0.4	22	Dense	38 deg
0.5	21	Dense	38 deg
0.6	23	Very Stiff	150 kPa
0.7	26	Very Stiff	150 kPa
0.8	26	Very Stiff	150 kPa
	REF		



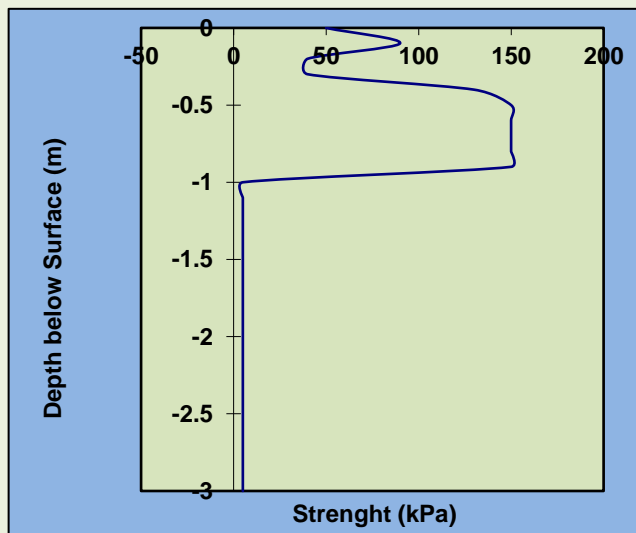
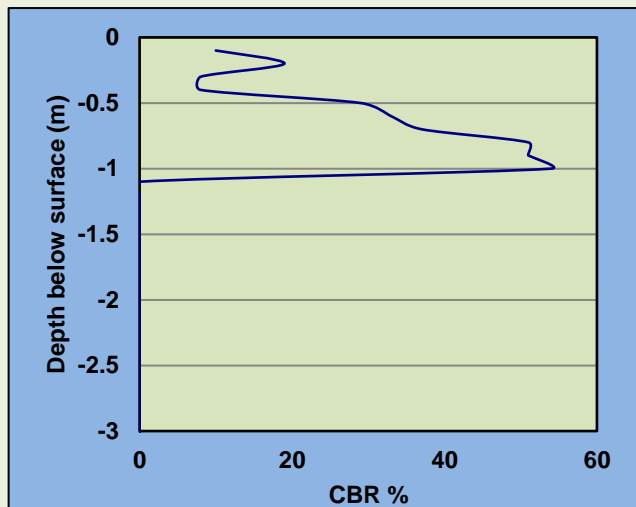
The results shown here are based on calculations using the DCP test. These are classified as indicative values and need to be verified by other testing methods.

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TP 20
1 m

The shear strength values are based on empirical calculations and should be used as a guide only

Depth (m)	Blows/0.1m	Inferred Consistency	Shear Strength
0			
0.1	6	Med.Dense	33 deg
0.2	11	Dense	36 deg
0.3	5	Med.Dense	32 deg
0.4	5	Med.Dense	32 deg
0.5	16	Dense	37 deg
0.6	18	Dense	37 deg
0.7	20	Dense	38 deg
0.8	26	Very Dense	38 deg
0.9	26	Very Dense	38 deg
1	27	Very Dense	38 deg
	REF		



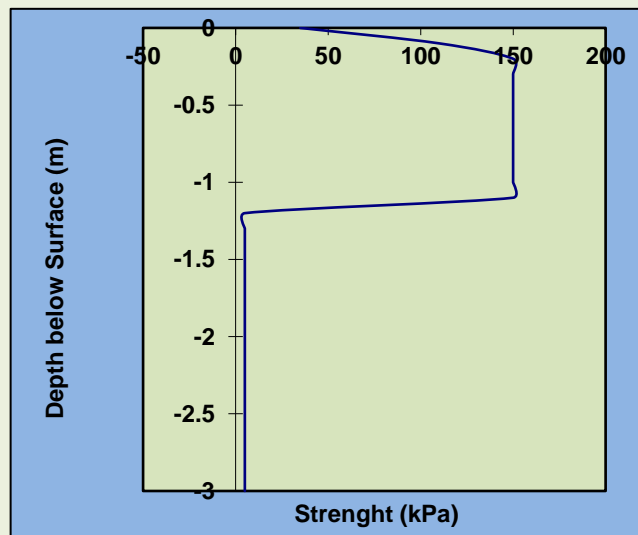
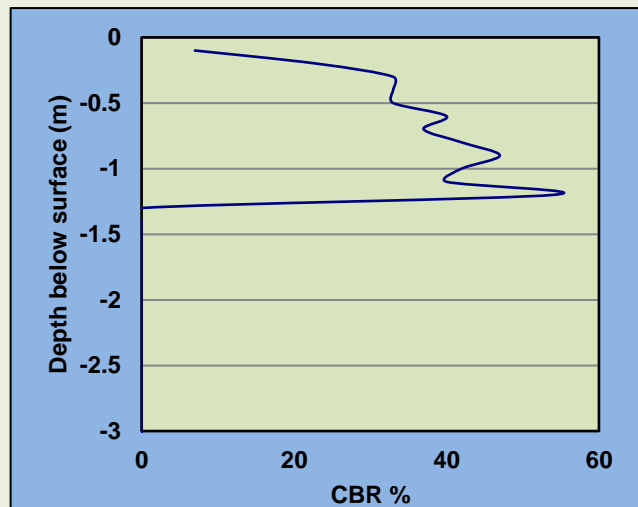
The results shown here are based on calculations using the DCP test. These are classified as indicative values and need to be verified by other testing methods.

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TP 21
1.2 m

The shear strength values are based on empirical calculations and should be used as a guide only

Depth (m)	Blows/0.1m	Inferred Consistency	Shear Strength
0			
0.1	4	Med.Dense	30 deg
0.2	13	Dense	37 deg
0.3	18	Dense	37 deg
0.4	18	Dense	37 deg
0.5	18	Dense	37 deg
0.6	21	Very Stiff	150 kPa
0.7	20	Very Stiff	150 kPa
0.8	22	Very Stiff	150 kPa
0.9	24	Very Stiff	150 kPa
1	22	Very Stiff	150 kPa
1.1	21	Very Stiff	150 kPa
1.2	27	Very Stiff	150 kPa
	REF		



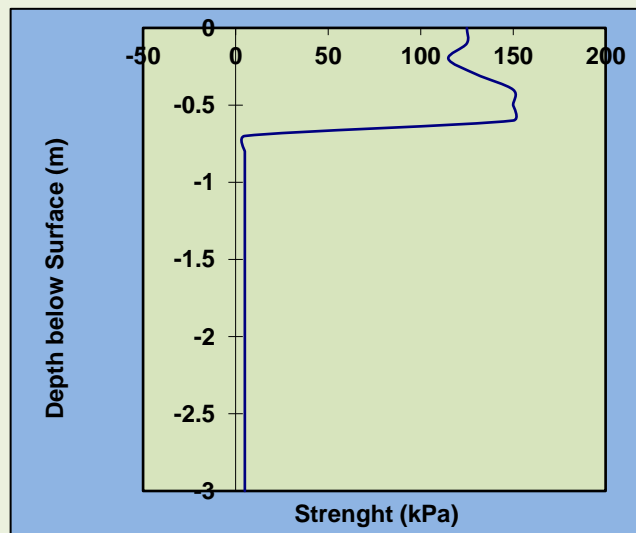
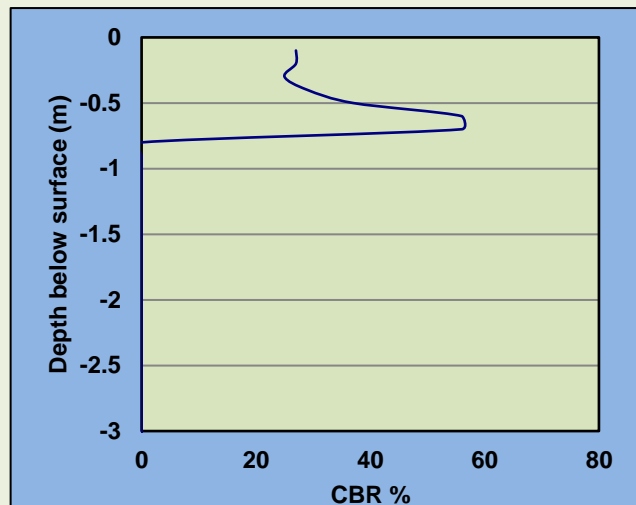
The results shown here are based on calculations using the DCP test. These are classified as indicative values and need to be verified by other testing methods.

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Reference:
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Ukuza
LC012-23
Ikageng Geotechnical Investigation
05-May-23
TP 22
0.7 m

The shear strength values are based on empirical calculations and should be used as a guide only

Depth (m)	Blows/0.1m	Inferred Consistency	Shear Strength
0			
0.1	15	Dense	37 deg
0.2	15	Dense	37 deg
0.3	14	Dense	37 deg
0.4	16	Dense	37 deg
0.5	20	Dense	38 deg
0.6	28	Very Stiff	150 kPa
0.7	28	Very Stiff	150 kPa
	REF		



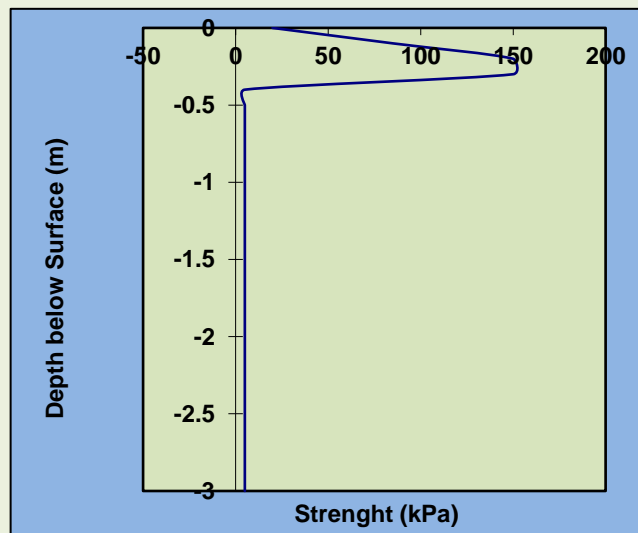
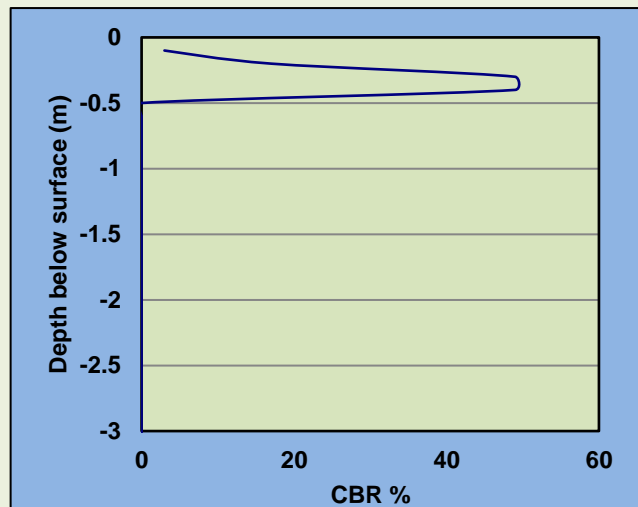
The results shown here are based on calculations using the DCP test. These are classified as indicative values and need to be verified by other testing methods.

Client Name
Reference:
Project:
Date:
DCP No.:
Final Depth:

Ukuza
LC012-23
Ikageng Geotechnical Investigation
05-May-23
TP 23
0.4 m

The shear strength values are based on empirical calculations and should be used as a guide only

Depth (m)	Blows/0.1m	Inferred Consistency	Shear Strength
0			
0.1	2	Loose	30 deg
0.2	10	Med.Dense	36 deg
0.3	25	Very Dense	38 deg
0.4	25	Dense	38 deg
	REF		



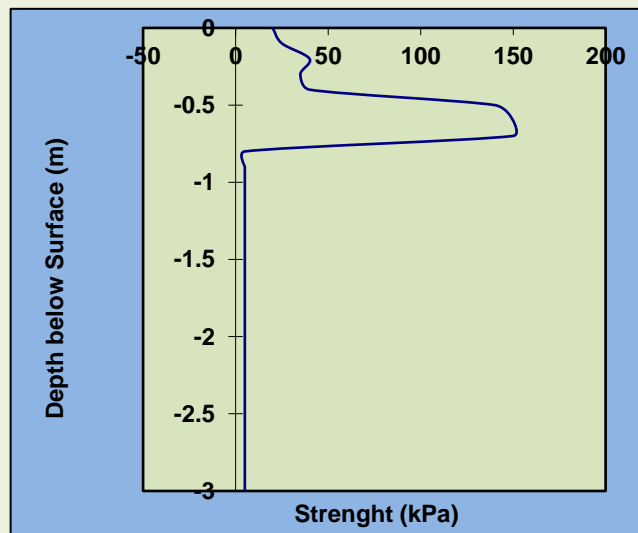
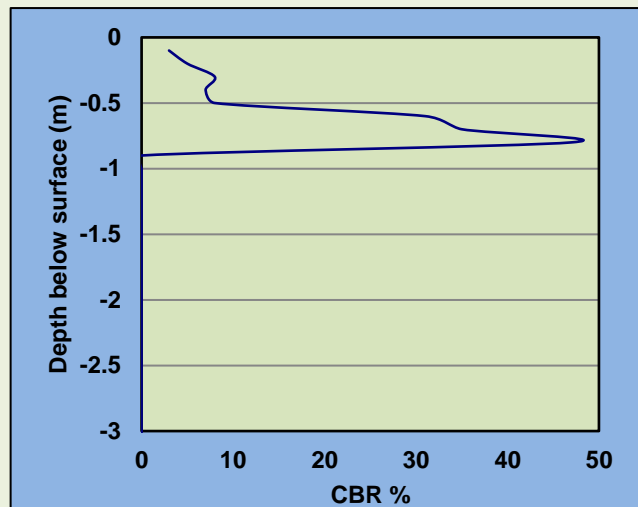
The results shown here are based on calculations using the DCP test. These are classified as indicative values and need to be verified by other testing methods.

Client Name
Reference:
Project:
Date:
DCP No.:
Final Depth:

Ukuza
LC012-23
Ikageng Geotechnical Investigation
05-May-23
TP 24
0.8 m

The shear strength values are based on empirical calculations and should be used as a guide only

Depth (m)	Blows/0.1m	Inferred Consistency	Shear Strength
0			
0.1	2	Loose	30 deg
0.2	3	Loose	30 deg
0.3	5	Med.Dense	32 deg
0.4	4	Med.Dense	30 deg
0.5	5	Med.Dense	32 deg
0.6	17	Dense	37 deg
0.7	19	Very Stiff	150 kPa
0.8	24	Very Stiff	150 kPa
	REF		



The results shown here are based on calculations using the DCP test. These are classified as indicative values and need to be verified by other testing methods.

Appendix C: Laboratory Results

Luhlaza Consulting and Advisory (PTY) Ltd

Blairgowrie Plaza Office Park,

Cnr Conrad & Susman Street,

Office 128 & 126, Level One,

Randburg,

2194. Fax + 27 865452720/ Cell +27 72 598 8809 / Mbulungeni@luhlazaconsulting.co.za

Attention: Mbulungeni Ramudzuli

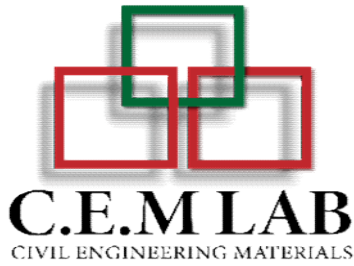
Ikageng: C968

Moisture / pH / Conductivity

Sample ID	Depth(m)	Moisture	pH	Conductivity (s/m)
TP02	0.5 – 0.7		6.60	0.012
TP03	0.5 - 1.1	15.4		
TP05	0.9 - 1.6	15.7		
TP07	0.6 - 0.8	14.2		
TP09	1.3 – 1.6		6.90	0.014
TP12	0.8 – 1.6		6.90	0.013
TP15	0.9 - 1.6	16.3	7.60	0.016
TP16	0.3 - 0.9	15.6		
TP18	1.4 - 1.7	16.6	6.75	0.025
TP20	0.9 - 1.1	14.2		
TP21	1.6 – 2.1		6.89	0.030
TP23	0.6 - 1.6	15.1	7.04	0.012
TP24	0.6 – 1.2		7.00	0.021



Martinus Schwartz (Reporting)



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Unit B1
Middelburg
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Business Reg No: 2019/410066/07

GRAVEL, SOIL AND SAND TEST REPORT : Maximum Dry Density & OMC				SANS 3001 Method GR30	
Client:	Luhlaza Consulting and Advisory (PTY) Ltd		Date Sampled:	-	
Address:	Blairgowrie Plaza Office Park		Date Received:	09-May-23	
Contract:	Ikageng		Date Tested :	13-May-23	
Description:	TP06: 1.7 - 2.1		Sample No:	C968-1	
Doc No.	CL0004	Rev	1	Date updated	26/07/2022
Maximum dry density =			1747	kg/m³	
Optimum moisture content =			18.0	%	
Preparation method used:			Scalping		
	1	2	3	4	5
Wet Density	1976	2023	2061	2060	2047
Moisture Content	16.0	17.0	18.0	19.0	20.4
Dry Density	1703	1729	1747	1731	1700

The graph plots Dry Density (kg/m³) on the y-axis (ranging from 1690 to 1750) against % Moisture on the x-axis (ranging from 15.0 to 21.0). Five data points are plotted, corresponding to the test results in the table above. A smooth curve is drawn through these points, with the peak (Maximum Dry Density) highlighted at 18.0% moisture and 1747 kg/m³.

% Moisture	Dry Density (kg/m³)
16.0	1703
17.0	1729
18.0	1747
19.0	1731
20.4	1700

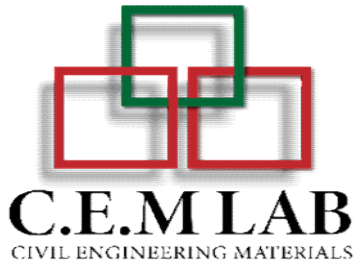
REMARKS *

Please note that this sample was compacted with 55 blows per layer to achieve the Maximum Dry Density

Date Issued: 2023/06/28 Technical signatory (Name) :

Martinus Schwartz (Reporting)

Signature:

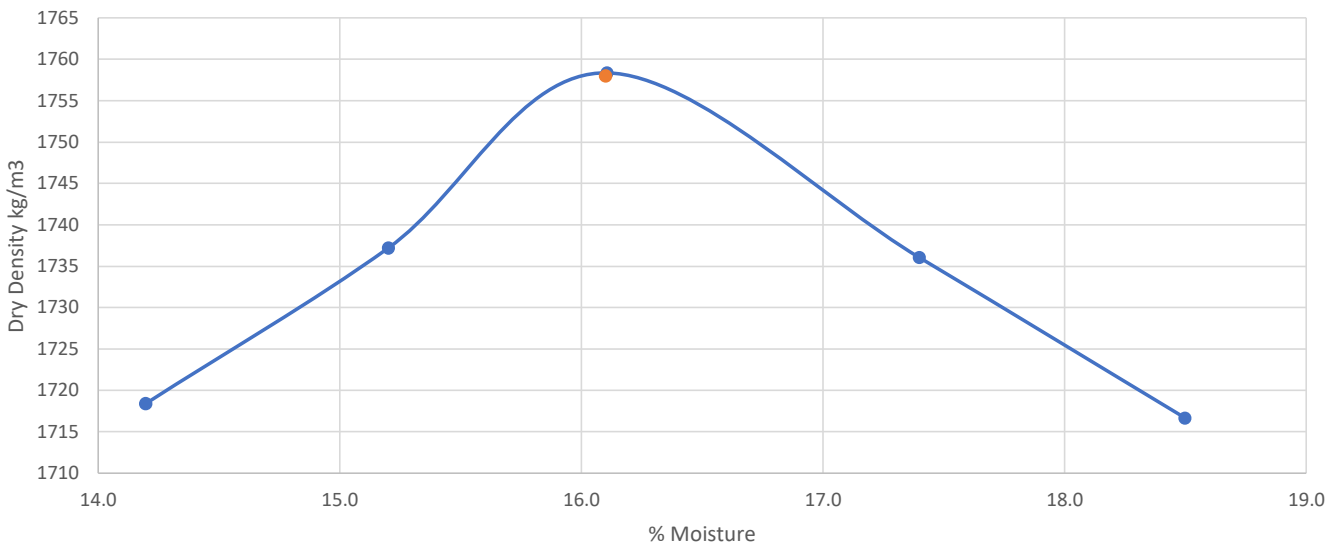


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Business Reg No: 2019/410066/07

GRAVEL, SOIL AND SAND TEST REPORT : Maximum Dry Density & OMC				SANS 3001 Method GR30	
Client:	Luhlaza Consulting and Advisory (PTY) Ltd		Date Sampled:	-	
Address:	Blairgowrie Plaza Office Park		Date Received:	09-May-23	
Contract:	Ikageng		Date Tested :	13-May-23	
Description:	TP17: 0.2 - 0.7		Sample No:	C968-2	
Doc No.	CL0004	Rev	1	Date updated	26/07/2022
Maximum dry density =			1758	kg/m³	
Optimum moisture content =			16.1	%	
Preparation method used:			Scalping		
	1	2	3	4	5
Wet Density	1962	2001	2042	2038	2034
Moisture Content	14.2	15.2	16.1	17.4	18.5
Dry Density	1718	1737	1758	1736	1717



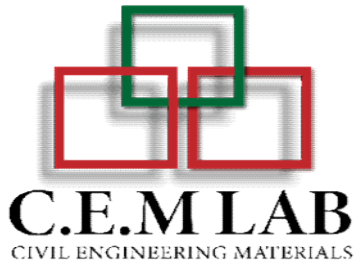
REMARKS *

Please note that this sample was compacted with 55 blows per layer to achieve the Maximum Dry Density

Date Issued: 2023/06/28 Technical signatory (Name) :

Martinus Schwartz (Reporting)

Signature:

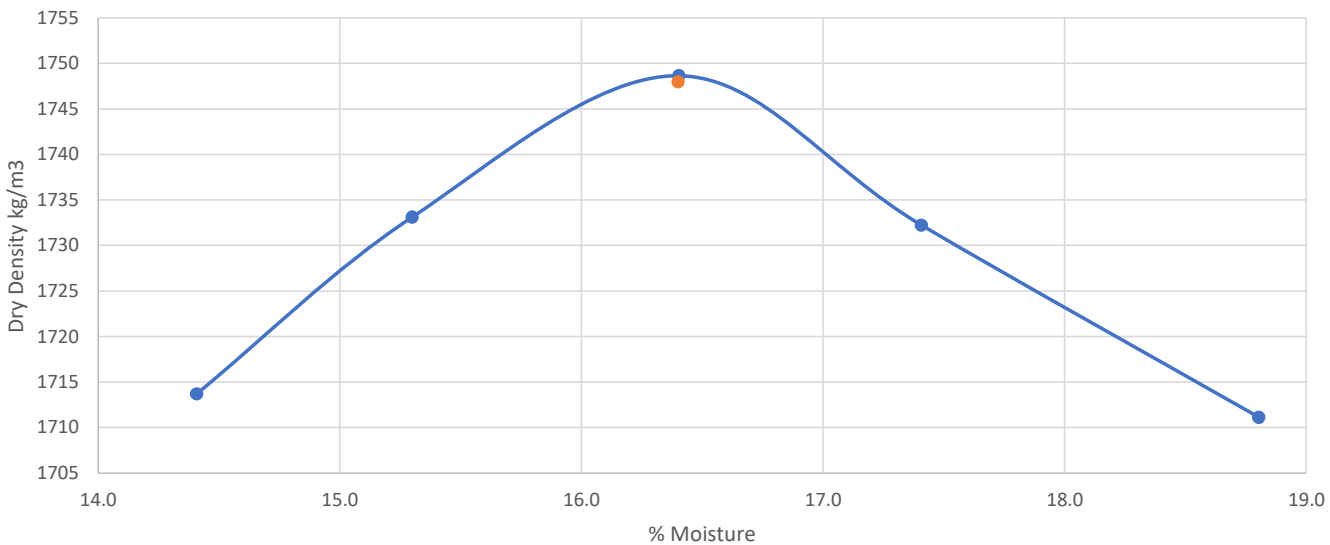


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Business Reg No: 2019/410066/07

GRAVEL, SOIL AND SAND TEST REPORT : Maximum Dry Density & OMC				SANS 3001 Method GR30	
Client:	Luhlaza Consulting and Advisory (PTY) Ltd		Date Sampled:	-	
Address:	Blairgowrie Plaza Office Park		Date Received:	09-May-23	
Contract:	Ikageng		Date Tested :	13-May-23	
Description:	TP19: 0.9 - 1.5		Sample No:	C968-3	
Doc No.	CL0004	Rev	1	Date updated	26/07/2022
Maximum dry density =			1748	kg/m³	
Optimum moisture content =			16.4	%	
Preparation method used:			Scalping		
	1	2	3	4	5
Wet Density	1961	1998	2035	2034	2033
Moisture Content	14.4	15.3	16.4	17.4	18.8
Dry Density	1714	1733	1749	1732	1711



REMARKS *

Please note that this sample was compacted with 55 blows per layer to achieve the Maximum Dry Density

Date Issued: 2023/06/28 Technical signatory (Name) :

Martinus Schwartz (Reporting)

Signature:

GRAVEL, SOIL AND SAND TEST REPORT

SANS 3001 Methods
GR1, GR5, GR10, GR20,
GR30 & GR40

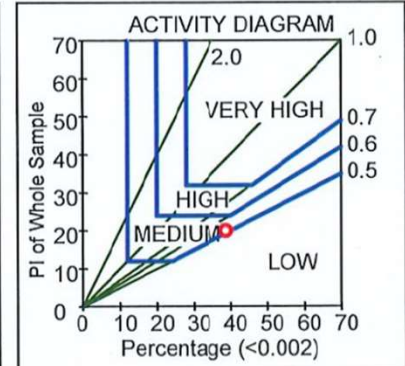
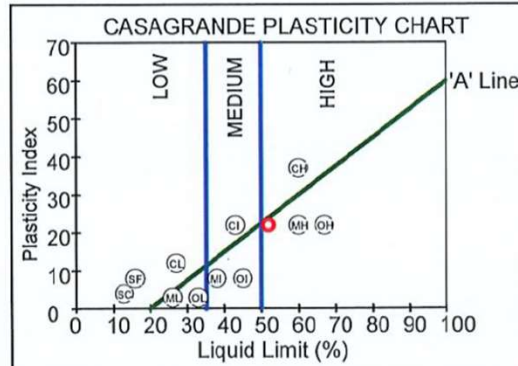
Doc No. CL0001	Rev 1	Date updated 26/07/2022	
Client : Luhlaza		Doc No: C968-4(i)	Date Sampled : -
Address: Blairgowrie Plaza Office Park			Date Received: 09-May-23
Contract : Ikageng			Date Tested : 18-May-23
Description : TP05			

Sample No	C968-4
Depth (m)	0.9 - 1.6

FOUNDATION INDICATOR (ASTM: D422)

Material Description : DK BR SILTY CLAY

	Clay (%)	Silt (%)	Sand (%)	Gravel (%)	Classification
Jennings	42.8	24.0	29.0	4.2	SANDY CLAY
Astm	42.8	35.5	20.2	1.5	SILTY CLAY
British Standard	39.2	28.4	28.2	4.2	SILTY CLAY



Sample No.	: L4524
Hole No.	: TP05
Depth	: 900-1600
Liquid Limit (%)	: 52
Plasticity Index	: 22
Linear Shrinkage (%)	: 11.0
PI of Whole Sample	: 20
P.R.A. Classification	: A-7-5(15)
Unified Soil Classification	: MH
Activity	: 0.51
Heave Classification	: MEDIUM
Grading Modulus	: 0.35
Percentage (<0.002)	: 39.0
Moisture Content (%)	: 17.4

PARTICLE SIZE DISTRIBUTION



Sieve Size (mm)	0.0015	0.0020	0.0036	0.0050	0.0060	0.0075	0.0100	0.0150	0.0200	0.0260	0.0400	0.0500	0.0600	0.0750	0.1500	0.2500	0.4250	2.0000	4.7500	13.200	19.000	26.500	37.500	53.000	63.000	75.000
% Pass. Sieve	38	39	42	43	43	46	50	56	59	62	66	67	68	78	86	89	91	96	98	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
JENN	CLAY		SILT				SAND										GRAVEL									
ASTM	CLAY		SILT				FINE SAND				MEDIUM SAND		COARSE SAND	GRAVEL												
BS	CLAY	FINE SILT		MEDIUM SILT		COARSE SILT		FINE SAND		MEDIUM SAND		COARSE SAND		FINE GRAVEL		MEDIUM GRAVEL		COARSE GRAVEL								

Date Issued: 2023/06/28 Technical signatory (Name): Martinus Schwartz (Reporting) Signature: 

GRAVEL, SOIL AND SAND TEST REPORT

SANS 3001 Methods
GR1, GR5, GR10, GR20,
GR30 & GR40

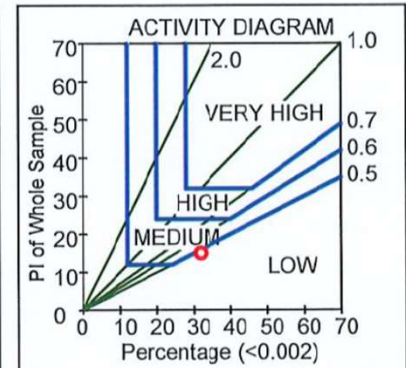
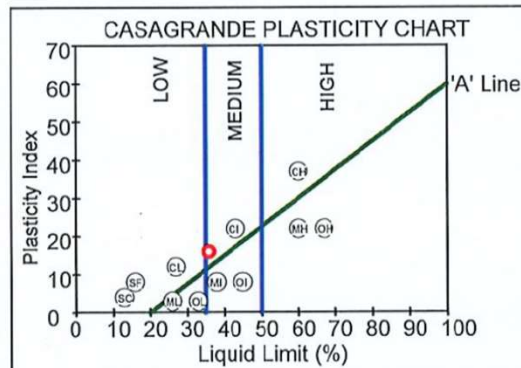
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Client : Luhlaza		Doc No: C968-5(i)	Date Sampled : -
Address: Blairgowrie Plaza Office Park			Date Recieved: 09-May-23
Contract : Ikageng			Date Tested : 18-May-23
Description : TP06			

Sample No	C968-5
Depth (m)	0.4 - 1.7

FOUNDATION INDICATOR (ASTM: D422)

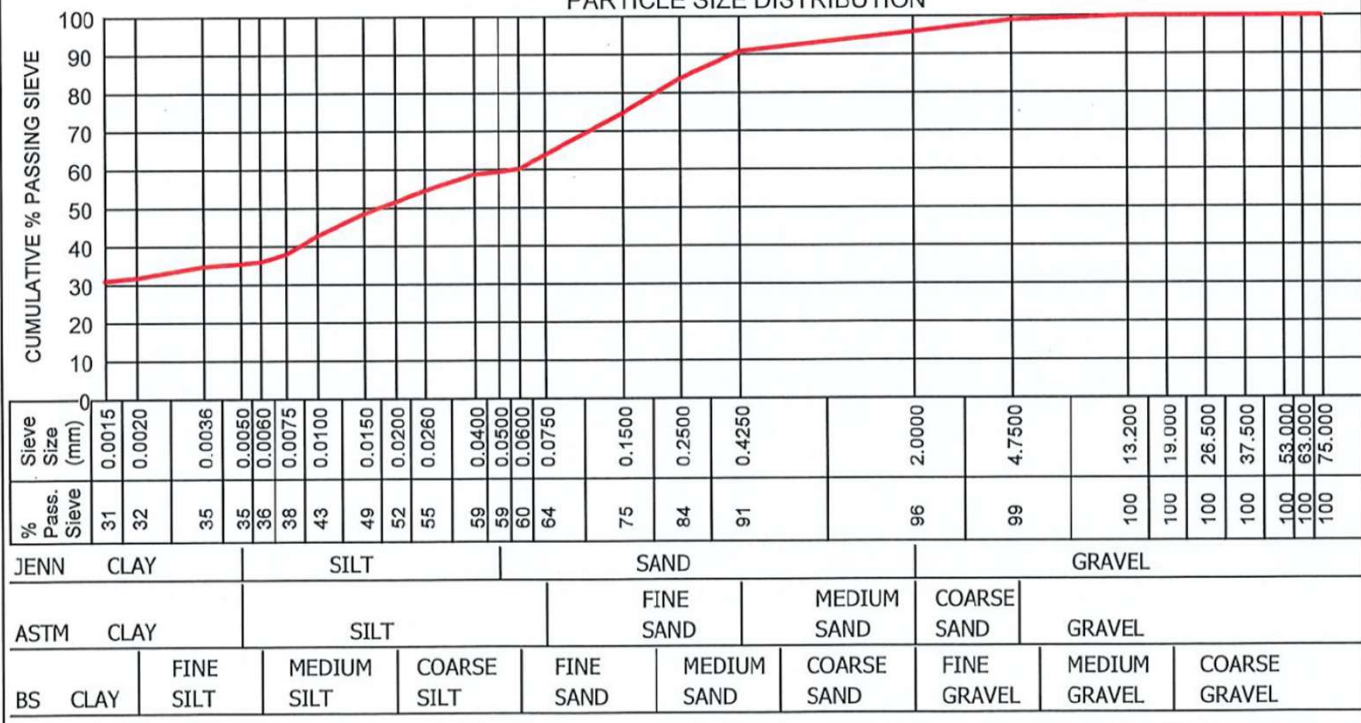
Material Description : DK BR SANDY CLAY

	Clay (%)	Silt (%)	Sand (%)	Gravel (%)	Classification
Jennings	35.5	23.9	36.5	4.1	SANDY CLAY
Astm	35.5	28.2	35.2	1.1	SANDY CLAY
British Standard	31.8	28.3	35.8	4.1	SANDY CLAY



Sample No.	: L4525
Hole No.	: TP06
Depth	: 400-1700
Liquid Limit (%)	: 36
Plasticity Index	: 16
Linear Shrinkage (%)	: 8.0
PI of Whole Sample	: 15
P.R.A. Classification	: A-6(8)
Unified Soil Classificati	: CL
Activity	: 0.47
Heave Classification	: LOW
Grading Modulus	: 0.49
Percentage (<0.002)	: 32.0
Moisture Content (%)	: 14.6

PARTICLE SIZE DISTRIBUTION



Date Issued: 2023/06/28 Technical signatory (Name) : Martinus Schwartz (Reporting) Signature: 

GRAVEL, SOIL AND SAND TEST REPORT

SANS 3001 Methods
GR1, GR5, GR10, GR20,
GR30 & GR40

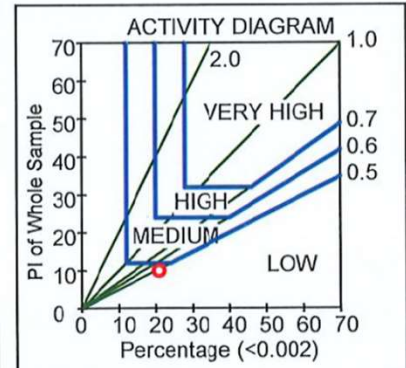
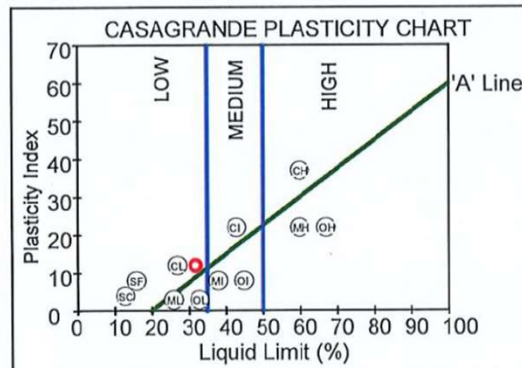
Doc No. CL0001	Rev 1	Date updated 26/07/2022	
Client : Luhlaza		Doc No: C968-6(i)	Date Sampled : -
Address: Blairgowrie Plaza Office Park			Date Received: 09-May-23
Contract : Ikageng			Date Tested : 18-May-23
Description : TP07			

Sample No	C968-6
Depth (m)	0.6 - 0.8

FOUNDATION INDICATOR (ASTM: D422)

Material Description : DK BR CLAYEY SAND

	Clay (%)	Silt (%)	Sand (%)	Gravel (%)	Classification
Jennings	25.8	23.9	44.4	5.9	CLAYEY SAND
Astm	25.8	28.0	43.5	2.7	CLAYEY SAND
British Standard	20.9	29.5	43.7	5.9	CLAYEY SAND



Sample No.	: L4526
Hole No.	: TP07
Depth	: 600-800
Liquid Limit (%)	: 32
Plasticity Index	: 12
Linear Shrinkage (%)	: 6.0
PI of Whole Sample	: 10
P.R.A. Classification	: A-6(5)
Unified Soil Classification	: CL
Activity	: 0.48
Heave Classification	: LOW
Grading Modulus	: 0.68
Percentage (<0.002)	: 21.0
Moisture Content (%)	: 14.2

PARTICLE SIZE DISTRIBUTION



Sieve Size (mm)	0.075	0.150	0.300	0.600	1.180	2.000	4.750	7.500	15.000	30.000	60.000	75.000
% Pass. Sieve	20	21	24	26	27	30	34	40	42	45	49	50
JENN	CLAY		SILT		SAND		GRAVEL					
ASTM	CLAY		SILT		FINE SAND	MEDIUM SAND	COARSE SAND	GRAVEL				
BS	CLAY	FINE SILT	MEDIUM SILT	COARSE SILT	FINE SAND	MEDIUM SAND	COARSE SAND	FINE GRAVEL	MEDIUM GRAVEL	COARSE GRAVEL		

Date Issued: 2023/06/28 Technical signatory (Name): Martinus Schwartz (Reporting) Signature: 

GRAVEL, SOIL AND SAND TEST REPORT

SANS 3001 Methods
GR1, GR5, GR10, GR20,
GR30 & GR40

Doc No. CL0001	Rev 1	Date updated 26/07/2022	
Client : Luhlaza		Doc No: C968-7(i)	Date Sampled : -
Address: Blairgowrie Plaza Office Park			Date Received: 09-May-23
Contract : Ikageng			Date Tested : 18-May-23
Description : TP10			

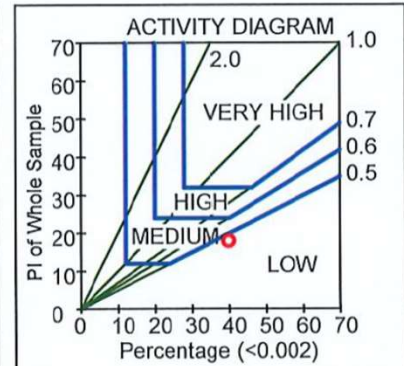
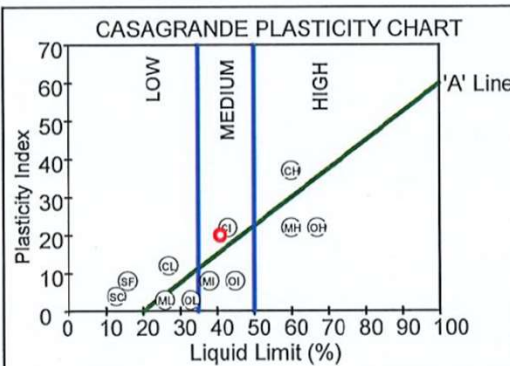
Sample No	C968-7
Depth (m)	0.6 - 2.0

FOUNDATION INDICATOR (ASTM: D422)

Material Description : DK YL BR SILTY CLAY

	Clay (%)	Silt (%)	Sand (%)	Gravel (%)	Classification
Jennings	43.2	23.2	28.7	4.9	SANDY CLAY
Astm	43.2	27.2	28.1	1.5	SILTY CLAY
British Standard	39.7	27.4	28.0	4.9	SILTY CLAY

Sample No. : L4527
Hole No. : TP10
Depth : 600 - 2000
Liquid Limit (%) : 41
Plasticity Index : 20
Linear Shrinkage (%) : 10.0
PI of Whole Sample : 18
P.R.A. Classification : A-7-6(11)
Unified Soil Classification: CL
Activity : 0.45
Heave Classification : LOW
Grading Modulus : 0.47
Percentage (<0.002) : 40.0
Moisture Content (%) : 15.8



PARTICLE SIZE DISTRIBUTION



Sieve Size (mm)	0.0015	0.0020		0.0036	0.0050	0.0060	0.0075	0.0100		0.0150	0.0200	0.0250		0.0400	0.0500	0.0600	0.0750		0.1500		0.2500		0.4250		2.0000		4.7500		13.200	19.000	26.500	37.500	53.000	63.000	75.000	
% Pass. Sieve	39	40		42	43	44	46	51		56	59	62		66	66	67	70		77		84		88		95		98		100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
JENN	CLAY			SILT				SAND										GRAVEL																		
ASTM	CLAY			SILT						FINE SAND				MEDIUM SAND			COARSE SAND	GRAVEL																		
BS	CLAY	FINE SILT		MEDIUM SILT		COARSE SILT		FINE SAND		MEDIUM SAND		COARSE SAND		FINE GRAVEL		MEDIUM GRAVEL		COARSE GRAVEL																		

Date Issued: 2023/06/28 Technical signatory (Name) : Martinus Schwartz (Reporting) Signature: 

C968-7 FL.xlsx 2023/06/28

GRAVEL, SOIL AND SAND TEST REPORT

SANS 3001 Methods
GR1, GR5, GR10, GR20,
GR30 & GR40

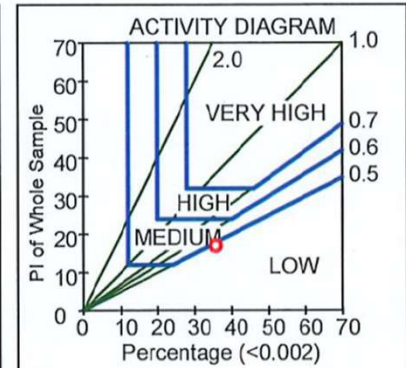
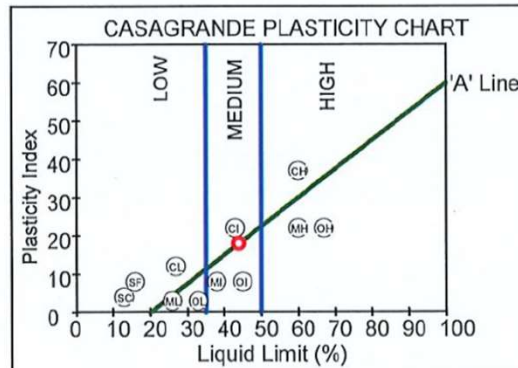
Doc No. CL0001	Rev 1	Date updated 26/07/2022	
Client : Luhlaza		Doc No: C968-8(i)	Date Sampled : -
Address: Blairgowrie Plaza Office Park			Date Received: 09-May-23
Contract : Ikageng			Date Tested : 18-May-23
Description : TP13			

Sample No	C968-8
Depth (m)	0.6 - 1.1

FOUNDATION INDICATOR (ASTM: D422)

Material Description : DK BR SILTY CLAY

	Clay (%)	Silt (%)	Sand (%)	Gravel (%)	Classification
Jennings	41.5	26.1	29.4	3.1	SANDY CLAY
Astm	41.5	28.5	28.9	1.2	SILTY CLAY
British Standard	35.9	32.4	28.6	3.1	SILTY CLAY



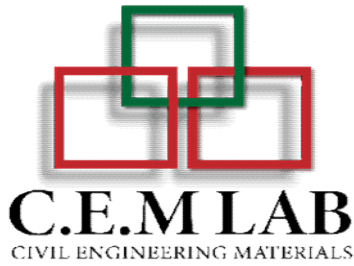
Sample No.	: L4528
Hole No.	: TP13
Depth	: 600 - 1100
Liquid Limit (%)	: 44
Plasticity Index	: 18
Linear Shrinkage (%)	: 9.5
PI of Whole Sample	: 17
P.R.A. Classification	: A-7-6(11)
Unified Soil Classification	: CL
Activity	: 0.47
Heave Classification	: LOW
Grading Modulus	: 0.41
Percentage (<0.002)	: 36.0
Moisture Content (%)	: 16.8

PARTICLE SIZE DISTRIBUTION



Sieve Size (mm)	0.0015	0.0020		0.0036	0.0050	0.0060	0.0075	0.0100	0.0150	0.0200	0.0260		0.0400	0.0500	0.0600	0.0750		0.1500	0.2500	0.4250		2.0000		4.7500		13.200	19.000	26.500	37.500	53.000	63.000	75.000
% Pass. Sieve	35	36		39	41	43	46	51	57	60	63		67	68	68	70		79	86	92		97		99		100	100	100	100	100	100	100
JENN	CLAY		SILT				SAND										GRAVEL															
ASTM	CLAY		SILT				FINE SAND				MEDIUM SAND		COARSE SAND	GRAVEL																		
BS	CLAY	FINE SILT	MEDIUM SILT	COARSE SILT	FINE SAND	MEDIUM SAND	COARSE SAND	FINE GRAVEL	MEDIUM GRAVEL	COARSE GRAVEL																						

Date Issued: 2023/06/28 Technical signatory (Name): Martinus Schwartz (Reporting) Signature: 



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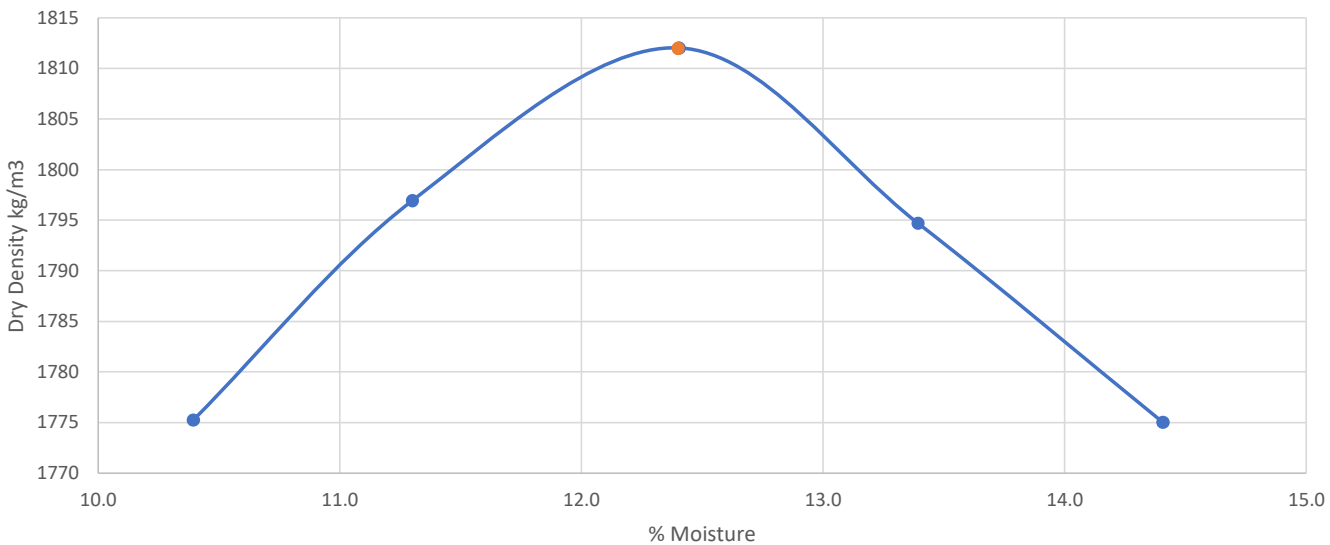
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Business Reg No: 2019/410066/07

GRAVEL, SOIL AND SAND TEST REPORT : Maximum Dry Density & OMC				SANS 3001 Method GR30	
Client:	Luhlaza Consulting and Advisory (PTY) Ltd		Date Sampled:	-	
Address:	Blairgowrie Plaza Office Park		Date Received:	09-May-23	
Contract:	Ikageng		Date Tested :	13-May-23	
Description:	TP04: 0.6 - 1.5		Sample No:	C968-9	
Doc No.	CL0004	Rev	1	Date updated	26/07/2022
Maximum dry density =			1812	kg/m³	
Optimum moisture content =			12.4	%	
Preparation method used:			Scalping		
	1	2	3	4	5
Wet Density	1960	2000	2037	2035	2031
Moisture Content	10.4	11.3	12.4	13.4	14.4
Dry Density	1775	1797	1812	1795	1775



REMARKS *

Please note that this sample was compacted with 55 blows per layer to achieve the Maximum Dry Density

Date Issued: 2023/06/28 Technical signatory (Name) :

Martinus Schwartz (Reporting)

Signature:

GRAVEL, SOIL AND SAND TEST REPORT

SANS 3001 Methods
GR1, GR5, GR10, GR20,
GR30 & GR40

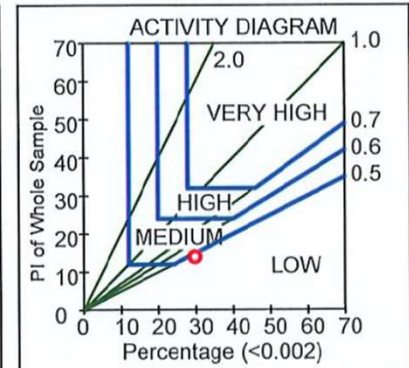
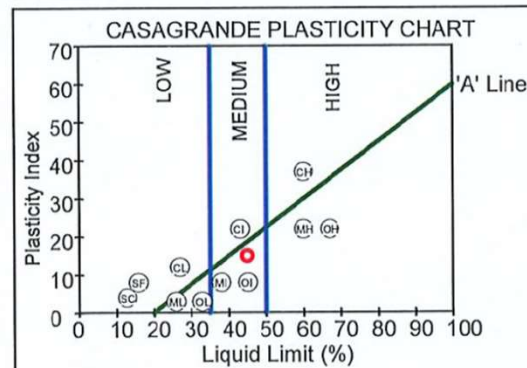
Doc No. CL0001	Rev 1	Date updated 26/07/2022	
Client : Luhlaza		Doc No: C968-10(i)	Date Sampled : -
Address: Blairgowrie Plaza Office Park			Date Received: 09-May-23
Contract : Ikageng			Date Tested : 18-May-23
Description : TP14			

Sample No	C968-10
Depth (m)	0.7 - 1.5

FOUNDATION INDICATOR (ASTM: D422)

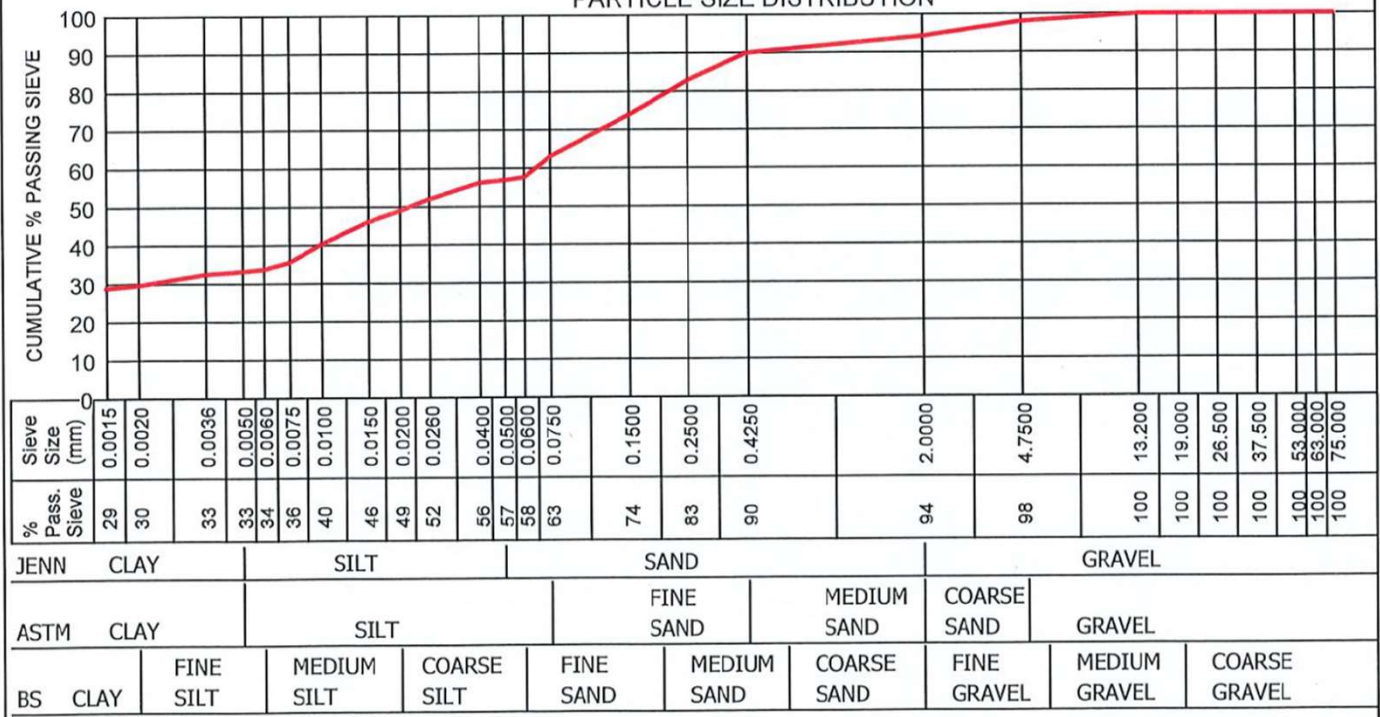
Material Description : DK BR SANDY CLAY

	Clay (%)	Silt (%)	Sand (%)	Gravel (%)	Classification
Jennings	33.3	23.7	37.4	5.7	SANDY CLAY
Astm	33.3	29.7	35.1	1.9	SANDY CLAY
British Standard	29.7	28.0	36.6	5.7	SANDY CLAY



Sample No. : L4529
Hole No. : TP14
Depth : 700-1500
Liquid Limit (%) : 45
Plasticity Index : 15
Linear Shrinkage (%) : 7.5
PI of Whole Sample : 14
P.R.A. Classification : A-7-5(8)
Unified Soil Classificati: ML
Activity : 0.47
Heave Classification : LOW
Grading Modulus : 0.53
Percentage (<0.002) : 30.0
Moisture Content (%) : 14.8

PARTICLE SIZE DISTRIBUTION



Date Issued: 2023/06/28 Technical signatory (Name) : **Martinus Schwartz (Reporting)** Signature: 

GRAVEL, SOIL AND SAND TEST REPORT

SANS 3001 Methods
GR1, GR5, GR10, GR20,
GR30 & GR40

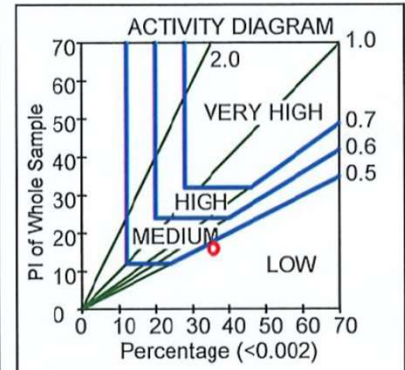
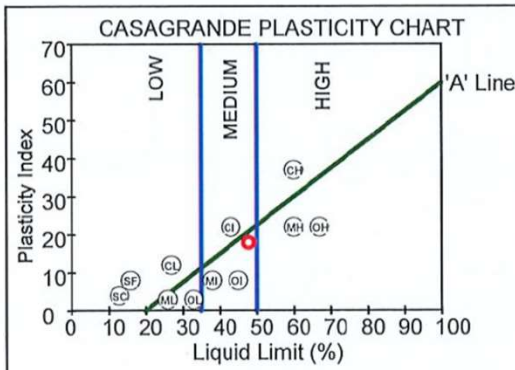
Doc No. CL0001	Rev 1	Date updated 26/07/2022	
Client : Luhlaza		Doc No: C968-11(i)	Date Sampled : -
Address: Blairgowrie Plaza Office Park			Date Received: 09-May-23
Contract : Ikageng			Date Tested : 18-May-23
Description : TP15			

Sample No	C968-11
Depth (m)	0.9 - 1.6

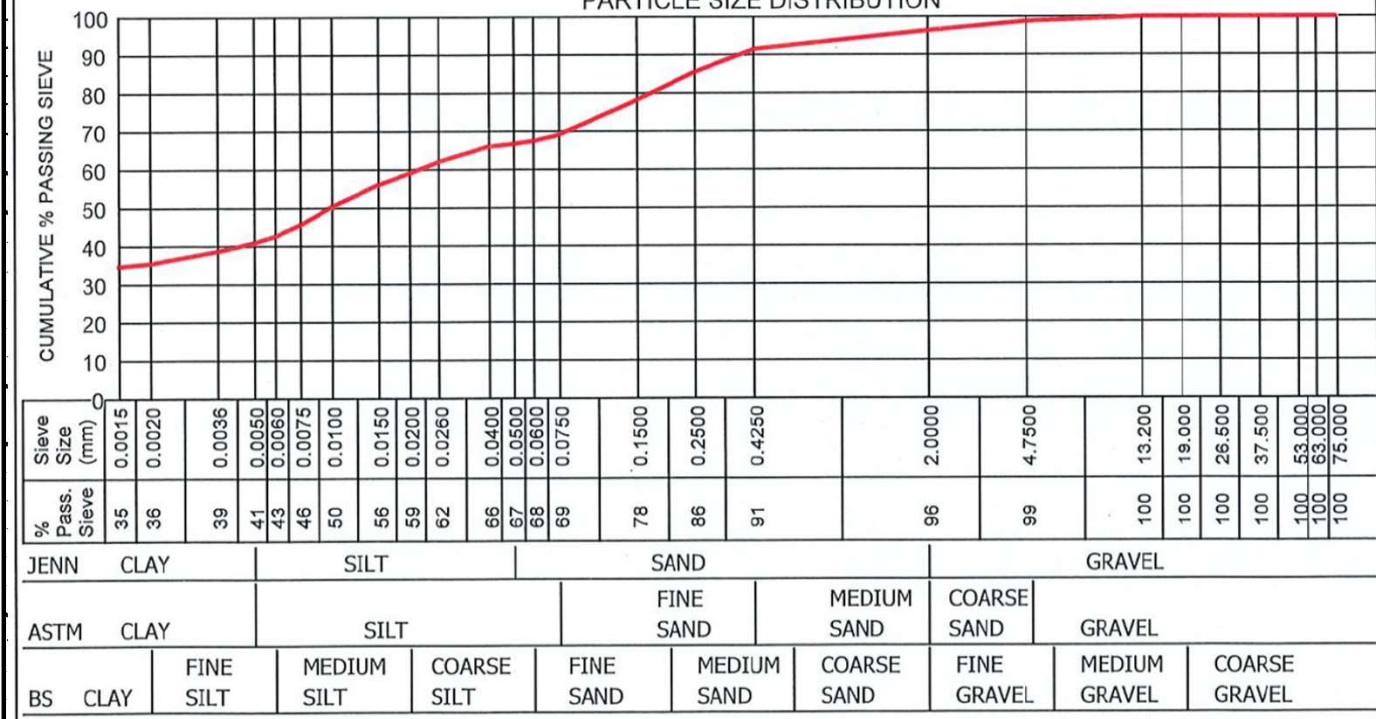
FOUNDATION INDICATOR (ASTM: D422)

Sample No.	: L4530
Hole No.	: TP15
Depth	: 900-1600
Liquid Limit (%)	: 48
Plasticity Index	: 18
Linear Shrinkage (%)	: 9.0
PI of Whole Sample	: 16
P.R.A. Classification	: A-7-5(11)
Unified Soil Classificati	: ML
Activity	: 0.44
Heave Classification	: LOW
Grading Modulus	: 0.44
Percentage (<0.002)	: 36.0
Moisture Content (%)	: 17.7

Material Description : DK BR SILTY CLAY					
	Clay (%)	Silt (%)	Sand (%)	Gravel (%)	Classification
Jennings	41.0	25.8	29.6	3.6	SANDY CLAY
Astm	41.0	28.1	29.6	1.3	SILTY CLAY
British Standard	35.5	32.1	28.8	3.6	SILTY CLAY



PARTICLE SIZE DISTRIBUTION



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Double Oedometer

BS 1377 Part 5

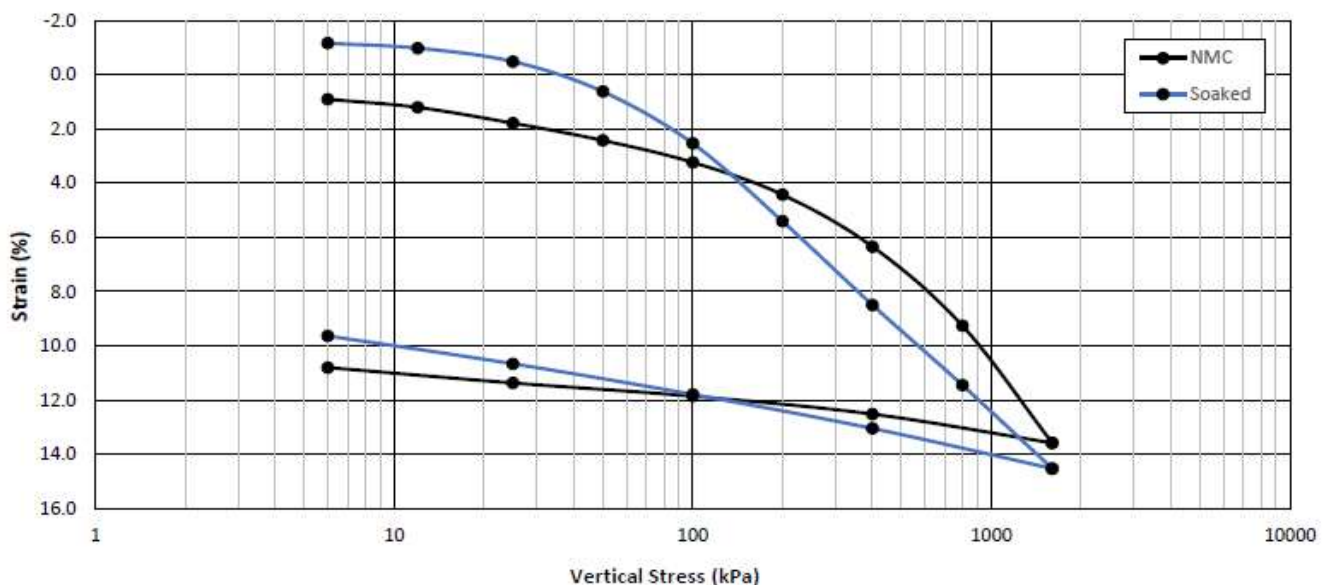
Doc No. CL0001	Rev 1	Date updated 26/07/2022	
Client : Luhla		Doc No: C968-22-A(i)	Date Sampled : -
Address: Blairgowrie Plaza Office Park			Date Recieved: 09-May-23
Contract : Ikageng			Completed: 14-Jul-23
Description : TP15			
Sample No	C968-22-A		
Depth (m)	0.9 - 1.6		

DOUBLE OEDOMETER

Sample Info	Unit	NMC	Soaked	Test Remarks:
Test Specimen Height	mm	25.4	25.4	Undisturbed
Moisture Content	Initial	20.7	20.9	
	Final	20.1	23.4	
Dry Density	kg/m ³	1594	1517	
Void Ratio	-	0.764	0.853	
Degree of Saturation	%	76.1	68.8	
Relative Density (SG)	-	2.811		Determined

Vertical Stress Applied:		kPa	6	12	25	50	100	200	400	800	1600	400	100	25	6
Load applied for:		Hrs	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	3	3	3	3
Specimen Height	NMC	mm	25.17	25.09	24.94	24.78	24.58	24.28	23.79	23.05	21.95	22.22	22.39	22.51	22.66
	Soaked	mm	25.69	25.65	25.52	25.24	24.76	24.03	23.24	22.49	21.71	22.09	22.41	22.69	22.95
Total Strain	NMC	%	0.91	1.21	1.79	2.43	3.23	4.43	6.34	9.25	13.57	12.51	11.85	11.36	10.80
	Soaked	%	-1.15	-0.97	-0.48	0.63	2.54	5.41	8.49	11.44	14.52	13.04	11.79	10.66	9.63
Void Ratio	NMC	-	0.748	0.742	0.732	0.721	0.707	0.686	0.652	0.601	0.524	0.543	0.555	0.563	0.573
	Soaked	-	0.875	0.871	0.862	0.842	0.806	0.753	0.696	0.641	0.584	0.612	0.635	0.656	0.675
Mv (1/Mpa)	NMC	-	-	0.504	0.453	0.259	0.166	0.123	0.100	0.078	0.060	0.010	0.025	0.074	0.337
	Soaked	-	-	0.298	0.376	0.441	0.384	0.295	0.163	0.081	0.043	0.014	0.048	0.171	0.605

Strain vs Log Stress



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C968-22A Double Oed.xlsx 2023/07/17

Double Oedometer

BS 1377 Part 5

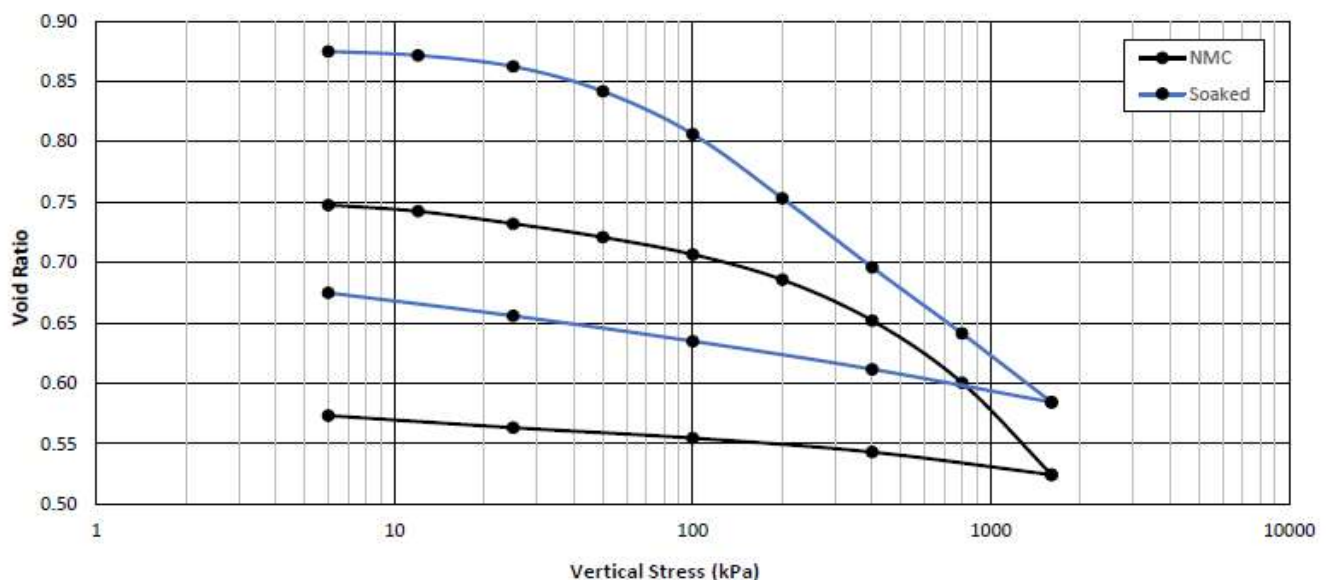
Doc No. CL0001	Rev 1	Date updated 26/07/2022	
Client : Luhla		Doc No: C968-22-B(i)	Date Sampled : -
Address: Blairgowrie Plaza Office Park			Date Recieved: 09-May-23
Contract : Ikageng			Completed: 14-Jul-23
Description : TP15			
Sample No	C968-22-B		
Depth (m)	0.9 - 1.6		

DOUBLE OEDOMETER

Sample Info	Unit	NMC	Soaked	Test Remarks:
Test Specimen Height	mm	25.4	25.4	Undisturbed
Moisture Content	Initial	20.7	20.9	
	Final	20.1	23.4	
Dry Density	kg/m ³	1594	1517	
Void Ratio	-	0.764	0.853	
Degree of Saturation	%	76.1	68.8	
Relative Density (SG)	-	2.811		Determined

Vertical Stress Applied:		kPa	6	12	25	50	100	200	400	800	1600	400	100	25	6
Load applied for:		Hrs	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	3	3	3	3
Specimen Height	NMC	mm	25.17	25.09	24.94	24.78	24.58	24.28	23.79	23.05	21.95	22.22	22.39	22.51	22.66
	Soaked	mm	25.69	25.65	25.52	25.24	24.76	24.03	23.24	22.49	21.71	22.09	22.41	22.69	22.95
Total Strain	NMC	%	0.91	1.21	1.79	2.43	3.23	4.43	6.34	9.25	13.57	12.51	11.85	11.36	10.80
	Soaked	%	-1.15	-0.97	-0.48	0.63	2.54	5.41	8.49	11.44	14.52	13.04	11.79	10.66	9.63
Void Ratio	NMC	-	0.748	0.742	0.732	0.721	0.707	0.686	0.652	0.601	0.524	0.543	0.555	0.563	0.573
	Soaked	-	0.875	0.871	0.862	0.842	0.806	0.753	0.696	0.641	0.584	0.612	0.635	0.656	0.675
Mv (1/Mpa)	NMC	-	-	0.504	0.453	0.259	0.166	0.123	0.100	0.078	0.060	0.010	0.025	0.074	0.337
	Soaked	-	-	0.298	0.376	0.441	0.384	0.295	0.163	0.081	0.043	0.014	0.048	0.171	0.605

Void Ratio vs Log Stress



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C968-22B Double Oed.xlsx 2023/07/17

Appendix D: Field Test Pit Photographs

TP01



TP02



TP03



TP04



TP05



TP06



TP07



TP08



TP09



TP10



TP12



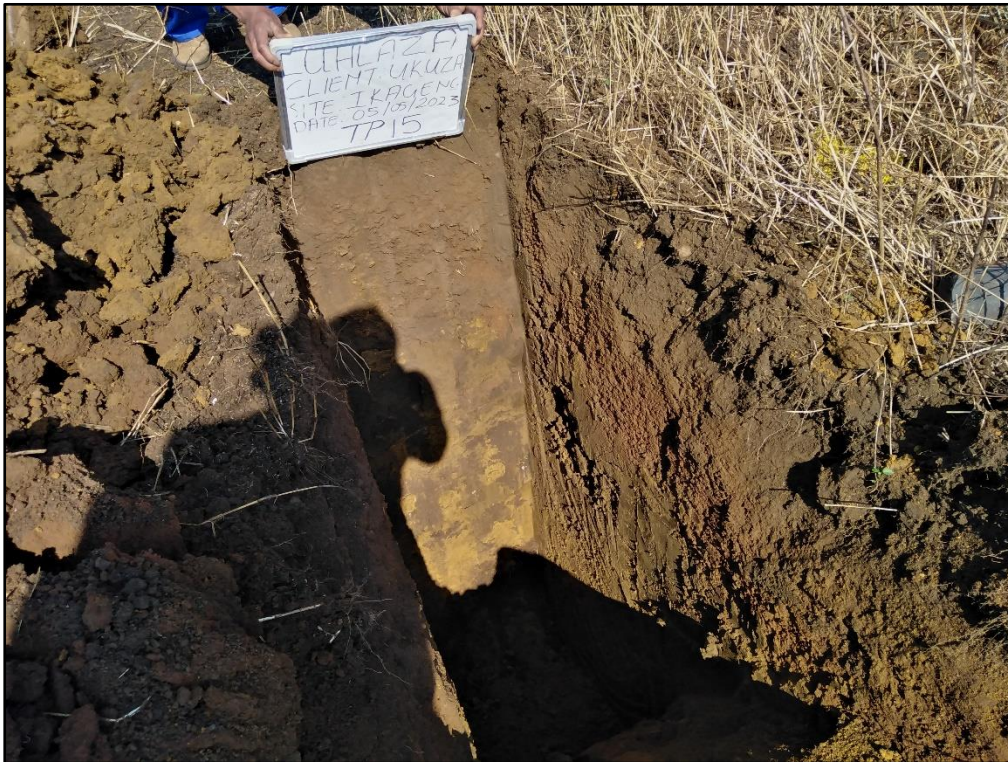
TP13



TP14



TP15



TP16



TP17



TP18



TP19



TP20



TP21



TP22



TP23



TP24



Appendix E: Summary of Standard Soil and Rock Profile Description Terminology

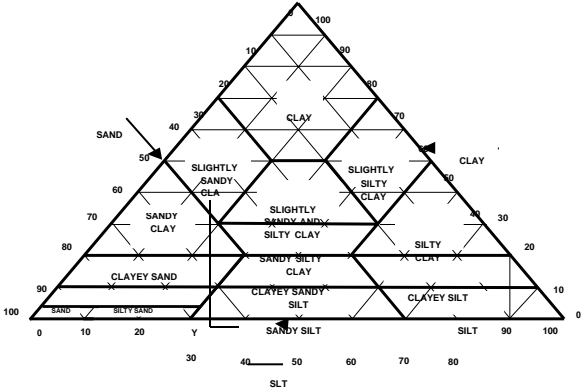
SUMMARY OF SOIL STANDARD AND ROCK PROFILE DESCRIPTION

TERMINOLOGY

STANDARD DESCRIPTIONS USED IN SOIL PROFILING

1. MOISTURE CONDITION		2. COLOUR	
Term	Description	The Predominant colours or colour combinations are described including secondary coloration described as banded, streaked, blotched, mottled, speckled or stained.	
Dry			
Slightly moist	Requires addition of water to reach optimum moisture content for compaction		
Moist	Near optimum content		
Very Moist	Requires drying to attain optimum content		
Wet	Fully saturated and generally below water table		
3. CONSISTENCY			
3.1 Non-Cohesive Soils		3.2 Cohesive Soils	
Term	Description	Term	Description
Very Loose	Crumbles very easily when scraped with geological pick	Very soft	Easily penetrated by thumb. Sharp end of pick can be pushed in 30 - 40mm. Easily moulded by fingers.
Loose	Small resistance to penetration by sharp end of geological pick	Soft	Pick head can easily be pushed into the shaft of handle. Moulded by fingers with some pressure.
Medium Dense	Considerable resistance to penetration by sharp end of geological pick	Firm	Indented by thumb with effort. Sharp end of pick can be pushed in up to 10mm. Can just be penetrated with an ordinary spade.
Dense	Very high resistance to penetration to sharp end of geological pick. Requires many blows of hand pick for excavation.	Stiff	Penetrated by thumbnail. Slight indentation produced by pushing pick point into soil. Cannot be moulded by fingers. Requires hand pick for excavation.
Very Dense	High resistance to repeated blows of geological pick. Requires power tools for excavation	Very Stiff	Indented by thumbnail. Slight indentation produced by blow of pick point. Requires power tools for excavation.
4. STRUCTURE		5. SOIL TYPE	
		5.1 Particle Size	
Term	Description	Term	Size (mm)
Intact	Absence of fissures or joints	Boulder	>200
Fissured	Presence of closed joints	Pebbles	60 – 200
Shattered	Presence of closely spaced air filled joints giving cubical fragments	Gravel	60 – 2
Micro shattered	Small scale shattering with shattered fragments the size of sand grains	Sand	2 – 0,06
Slickensided	Polished planar surfaces representing shear movement in soil	Silt	0,06 – 0,002
Bedded Foliated	Many residual soils show structures of parent rock.	Clay	<0,002

6. ORIGIN		5.2 Soil Classification
6.1 Transported Soils		
Term	Agency of Transportation	
Colluvium	Gravity deposits	
Talus	Scree or coarse colluvium	
Hillwash	Fine colluvium	
Alluvial	River deposits	
Aeolian	Wind deposits	
Littoral	Beach deposits	
Estuarine	Tidal – river deposits	
Lacustrine	Lake deposits	
6.2 Residual soils		
These are products of in situ weathering of rocks and are described as e.g. Residual Shale		
6.3 Pedocretes		
Formed in transported and residual soils etc. calcrete, silcrete, manganocrete and ferricrete.		

		
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SUMMARY OF DESCRIPTIONS USED IN ROCK CORE LOGGING

1. WEATHERING				
Term	Symbol	Diagnostic Features		
Residual Soil	W5	Rock is discoloured and completely changed to a soil in which original rock fabric is completely destroyed. There is a large change in volume.		
Completely Weathered	W5	Rock is discoloured and changed to a soil but original fabric is mainly preserved. There may be occasional small corestones.		
Highly Weathered	W4	Rock is discoloured, discontinuities may be open and have discoloured surfaces, and the original fabric of the rock near the discontinuities may be altered; alteration penetrates deeply inwards, but corestones are still present.		
Moderately Weathered	W3	Rock is discoloured, discontinuities may be open and will have discoloured surfaces with alteration starting to penetrate inwards, intact rock is noticeably weaker than the fresh rock.		
Slightly Weathered	W2	Rock may be slightly discoloured, particularly adjacent to discontinuities, which may be open and will have slightly discoloured surfaces, the intact rock is not noticeably weaker than the fresh rock.		
Unweathered	W1	Parent rock showing no discolouration, loss of strength or any other weathering effects.		
2. HARDNESS			3. COLOUR	
Classification	Field Test	Compressive Strength Range MPa	The predominant colours or colour combination are described including secondary colouration described as banded, streaked, blotched, mottled,	
Extremely Soft Rock	Easily peeled with a knife	<1		
Very Soft Rock	Can be peeled with a knife. Material crumbles under firm blows with the sharp end of a geological pick.	1 to 3		
Soft Rock	Can be scraped with a knife, indentation of 2 to 4 mm with firm blows of the pick point.	3 to 10		
Medium Hard Rock	Cannot be scraped or peeled with a knife. Hand held specimen breaks with firm blows of the pick.	10 to 25		
Hard Rock	Point load tests must be carried out in order to distinguish between these classifications	25 - 70		
Very Hard Rock	These results may be verified by uniaxial compressive strength tests on selected samples.	70 - 200		
Extremely Hard Rock		>200		
4. FABRIC				
4.1 Grain Size		4.2 Discontinuity Spacing		
Term	Size (mm)	Description for: Bedding, foliation, laminations	Spacing (mm)	Descriptions for joints, faults, etc.
Very Coarse	>2,0	Very Thickly Bedded	> 2000	Very Widely

Coarse	0,6 – 2,0	Thickly Bedded	600 – 2000	Widely
Medium	0,2 – 0,6	Medium Bedded	200 – 600	Medium
Fine	0,06 – 0,2	Thinly Bedded	60 – 200	Closely
Very Fine	< 0,06	Laminated	3 – 60	Very closely
		Thinly Laminated	<3	
5. ROCK NAME			6. STRATIGRAPHIC LAYER	
Classified in terms of origin:			Identification of rock type in terms of stratigraphic layers.	
IGNEOUS	Granite, Diorite, Gabbro, Syenite, , Dolerite, Trachyte, Andesite, Basalt.			
METAMORPHIC	Slate, Felsite, Gneiss, Schist, Quartzite			
SEDIMENTARY	Shale, Siltstone, Siltstone, Sandstone, Dolomite, Conglomerate, Tillite, Limestone.			