### **REPORT ON**

### **GEOTECHNICAL INVESTIGATIONS**

FOR THE PROPOSED

## High School Rajendranagar At Deohaliya, Block - Ramgarh, Dist. Kaimur

Your Letter No.- BSEIDC/TECH/1960/2018-1369 Dated - 02.03.2021 [SI. No. 8]

Submitted to The Chief Engineer **BSEIDC**, Patna

March, 2021



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## High School Rajendranagar at Deohaliya, Block - Ramgarh, Dist. Kaimur



Bihar Foundation Consultants 403, Ganga Darshan Apartment, Patna-10 [A Unit : Baidyanath Foundation Consultants Pvt. Ltd.]

# PN -210315

### CONTENTS

<u>SI.No.</u>	Description	Page No.
1	Introduction	1
2	Field Work	1
3	Laboratory Test	2
4	Presentation of Test Results	2
5	Soil Stratification	2
6	Foundation Analysis	2
7	Recommendations	3-4

### Appendix

### [Containing Figures and Tables]

- A. Bore Holes Location Map
- B. Field Test Observations & Laboratory Test Results
- C. Graph of Grain size Analysis
- D. Triaxial shear / Direct shear strength test curves
- E. `e-log p' Curves from Consolidation Tests
- F. Sample calculation of pile
- G. Copy of Work Oder

### 1. INTRODUCTION

The subsoil investigations reported herein were taken up (vide W.O. No. BSEIDC/Tech/1960/2018-1369 Dated – 02.03.2021

#### [Serial No. 8]

to find out the nature of subsoil at the site of the proposed construction and to recommend the capacity and type of its foundation. After certain tests on the soil, as detailed below, the desired recommendations have been made on **page 3-4** of this Report.

#### 2. FIELD WORK

The fieldwork consisted of sinking bore holes, collecting soil samples and conducting the necessary field tests.

#### 2.1. Boring

Taking guidance from IS: 1892, 150 mm diameter bore holes were sunk at locations shown in the bore hole location map.

#### 2.2 Sampling

#### 2.2.1 Undisturbed Soil Samples

Open drive samplers of 100-mm diameter and about 450-mm length were used for obtaining undisturbed samples of cohesive soils. The collection, sealing, labeling and transportation of the samples to the laboratory were done as per the IS guide-lines.

### 2.2.2 Disturbed Soil Samples

Disturbed soil samples were collected at suitable intervals of depth (not more than 2.5 m) and at all depths of change in the nature of the subsoil. These samples were sealed in polythene bags with proper identification labels.

#### 2.3 Field Tests

### 2.3.1 Standard Penetration Tests (SPT)

These tests were conducted as per IS: 2131 – 1963. The depth interval between two consecutive tests was 1 to 1.5 m. The tests were located in between the levels at which undisturbed soil samples were collected.

#### 3. LABORATORY TESTS

Some or all of the following laboratory tests, as necessary, were done on the collected soil samples. Representative soil samples were selected for this from the different soil strata encountered during boring. The tests were performed as per the relevant Indian Standard Codes of Practice.

- (a) Natural moisture content
- (b) Bulk density
- (c) Grain size analysis (using sieves and / or hydrometer)
- (d) Specific gravity of soil solids
- (e) Atterberg's limit tests (liquid, plastic and shrinkage limits)
- (f) Shear Tests :
  - [I] Triaxial compression test (unconsolidated undrained), generally for fine- grained soils
  - [II] Unconfined compression tests, only on cohesive soils
  - [III] Direct shear tests, generally for coarse-grained soils
- (g) Other tests as and when required.

#### 4. PRESENTATION OF TEST RESULTS

The field and laboratory test are given in the Appendix B.

#### 5. SOIL STRATIFICATION

The results of field tests in three bore hole sunk at the site [vide Location Sketch in App. A] and the results of laboratory tests conducted on the collected soil samples indicate that the soil stratification at the site is as describe below.

The sub soil in all 3 BH's is sandy silty clay / silty clay [type CL/CI] in various sequences and different depths up to the investigated depth of 10.5 m bgl.

Ground water table was struck at about 4.50 m to 4.60 m depth below GL in March, 2021. It is subject to seasonal variations.

#### 6. FOUNDATION ANALYSIS

The safe capacity of foundation of any type and size may be determined on the basis of the soil data given in this Report by using the standard methods of foundation design and following the relevant Indian Standard Codes.

#### 7. RECOMMENDATIONS

The design of the foundation for the proposed structure depends on the nature of both [a] the subsoil and [b] the structure.

The sub soil in all 3 BH's is sandy silty clay / silty clay [type CL/CI] in various sequences and different depths up to the investigated depth of 10.5 m bgl.

Ground water table was struck at about 4.50 m to 4.60 m depth below GL in March, 2021. It is subject to seasonal variations.

Hence,

- 1. The proposed structure may be provided with shallow foundation at a depth of 1.5 m or more.
- 2. Alternatively, U/R piles of lengths 4.0 m to 8.0 m may be used with stem diameters of 0.25 m, 0.30 m and 0.40 m and bulb diameters equal to 2 times the stem diameter.

By way of example, the values of safe capacities of

(1) Shallow foundations and (2) Single or double bulbed u/r piles of the above mentioned sizes and depths have been calculated (vide Samples of Calculations in Appendix F) and are tabulated below.

Depth (m)	Width (m)	Net allowa	ble bearing pressure	(t/m²) for	Maximum expected
Deptir (iii)		Strip footing	Square footing	Raft footing	settlement (mm)
	2.0	7.4	13.0		75
1.5	3.0	5.2	9.2		75
	10.0			7.3	100
	2.0	8.7	15.1		75
2.0	3.0	6.0	10.5		75
	10.0			7.7	100
	2.0	10.1	16.5		75
2.5	3.0	6.7	11.8		75
	10.0			8.2	100
	2.0	11.5	18.0		75
3.0	3.0	7.5	13.2		75
	10.0			8.7	100
	2.0	12.8	20.0*		75
3.5	3.0	8.3	14.5		75
	10.0			9.2	100
	2.0	14.2	20.0*		75
4.0	3.0	9.1	15.9		75
	10.0			9.6	100
	2.0	15.7	20.0*		75
4.5	3.0	9.9	17.4		75
	10.0			10.2	100

 Table 1: Allowable Net Bearing Pressures [ qna ] and Settlements Expected [s]

\*The calculated values are 20.0 (t/m<sup>2</sup>) or more, but for the sake of safety they have been limited to 20.0 (t/m<sup>2</sup>).

#### Table 2. Safe Capacities of U/R Piles [Factor of safety = 2.5]

Pile length	<b>Safe Pile Capacity [tonnes]</b> (subject to checking for slender ness ratio)										
below pile Cap	Stem diameter (m)										
(m)	0	.25	0	.30	0.40						
	One bulb	Two bulbs	One bulb	Two bulbs 🧹	One bulb	Two bulbs					
4.0	6.2	7.8	8.4	10.7	13.8	17.9					
6.0	8.9	10.7	11.9	14.5	19.0	23.5					
8.0	11.9	14.1	15.6	18.7	24.2	29.8					

#### [Bulb diameter = 2.0 times the shaft diameter]

\*For a preliminary checking of the slenderness ratio, the modulus of subgrade reaction (k) may be estimated from the following empirical relation given in IS: 2950-1981 (Second Revision) Table 1.  $k (kN/m^3) = 240 c$ , where  $c (kN/m^2)$  is the value of cohesion of the soil at the concerned depth.

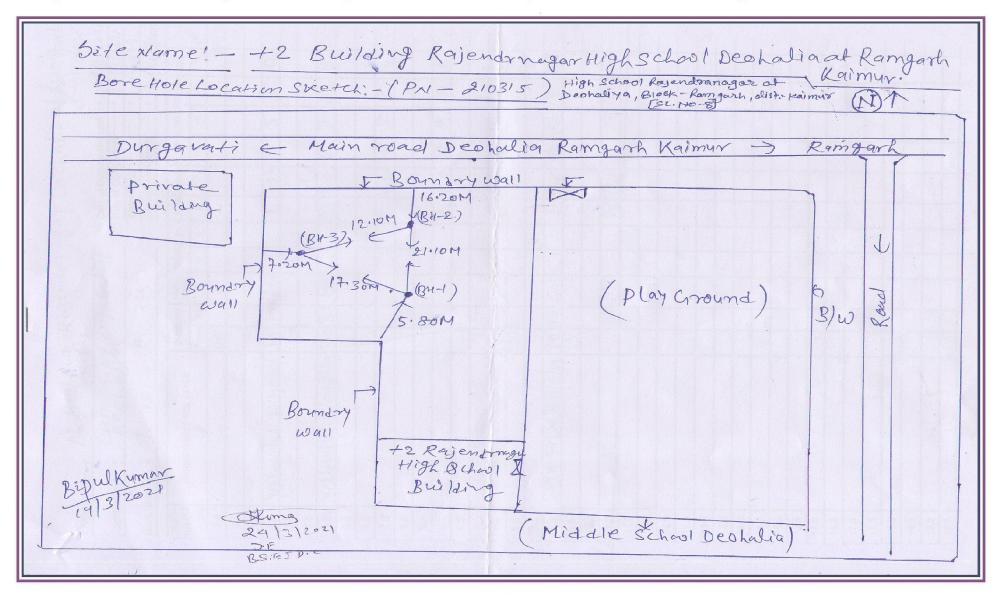
#### Notes :

- 1. If a subsoil condition much different from those reported herein is met with during foundation trenching or piling, suitable steps should be taken.
- 2. If concreting of piles is to be done below water table, DMC and tremie method should be adopted.
- 3. If u/r piles are provided, care should be taken to ensure proper formation of bulbs.
- 4. Shallow foundations or pile caps should be isolated from the surrounding expansive soil by layers of compacted local sand.
- 5. As per the provisions of the IS Code, an appropriate number of piles must be subjected to routine load tests to check the veracity of the above recommended values of the safe capacities of piles.

For Bihar Foundation Consultants

(Prof. C.N. Sinha, Dr.-Ing., FIE) Chief Consultant.

### High School Rajendranagar at Deohaliya, Block - Ramgarh, Dist. Kaimur



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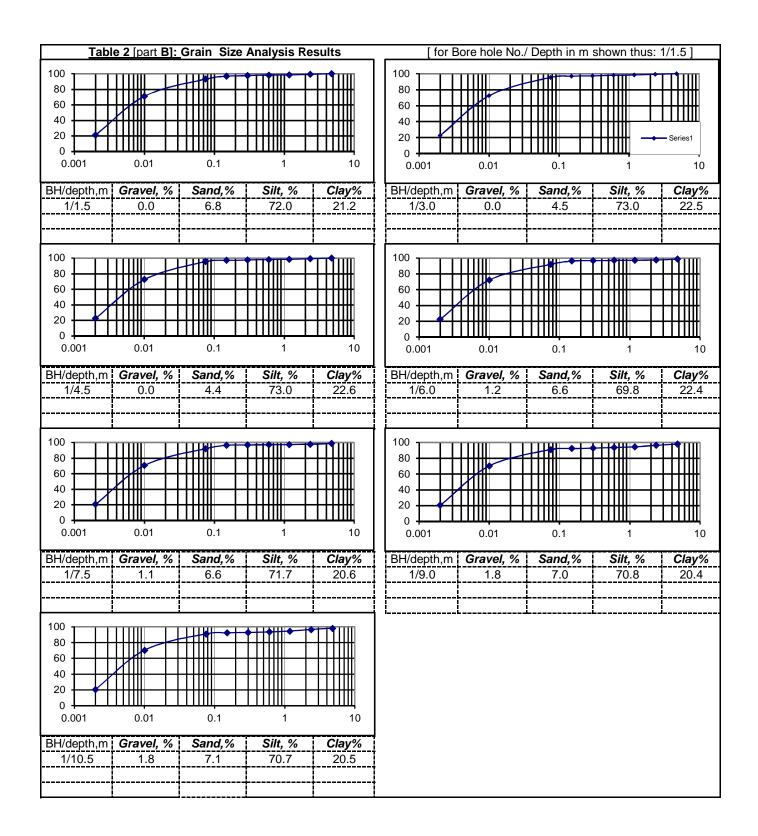
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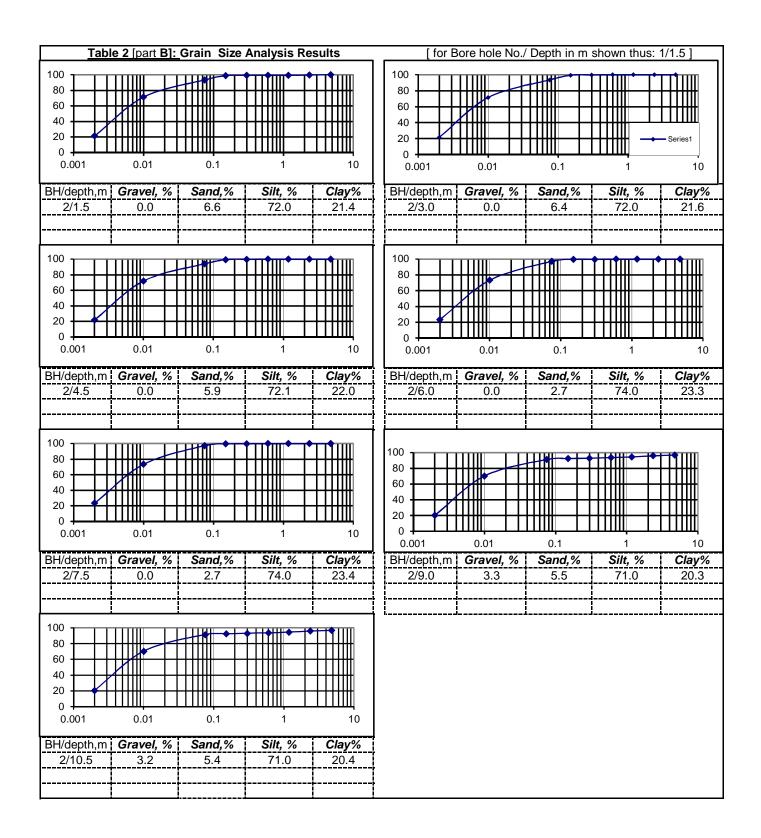
**Appendix** - A

NAME O	F WORK	C : Sub soil	Investigation for C/O				BORING	FINISH DA	TE : 18.0	3.2021		WATER 1	TABLE	: 4.60 m b	gl				
High Sc	hool R	ajendranaga	ar at Deohaliya, Block - Ramgarh, Dist. K	aimur			BORING	METHOD	Rotary										
BORE H	OLE NO	. : 1	Site Incharge - Bipul Kumar				TERMINA	TION DEF	PTH : 10.5	m		RECORD	ON	: 18.03.2	2021				
Depth Below GL (m)		SPT 'N' Value observation	Visual Description of Soil with IS Classification	Dept	th(m)	(m)		t	Plasticity Indix,%	Bulk Density (gm/cm3)	Natural Moisture Content (%)	avity	st	Shear Te	-	Compression Index (C <sub>c</sub> )			
Belo	le No.					Jess (	Limit	c Limi	city II	Densit	al Moi	fic Gr	of Te	sion, 12 )	n Anç	ressio			
Depth	Sample	Obsr.		from	to	Thickness (m)	Liquid Limit	Plastic Limit	Plasti	Bulk D	Natura (%)	Specific Gravity	Type of Test	Cohesion, kg/cm2 )	Friction Angle, f°	Comp			
1.0				0.0															
1.5	S1	10					31.3	20.7	10.6	2.00	26.0	2.70		0.48	5.0				
2.5																			
3.0	S2	15								2.01	25.2	2.69		0.63	5.1				
4.0						9.0													
4.5	S3	16	Yellowish silty clay, CL				9.0	33.6	23.1	10.5	2.02	24.7	2.70		0.65	5.1	0.134		
5.5			Tenowish Sity Clay, CL					9.0	9.0	9.0	9.0								
6.0	S4	18								2.02	24.7	2.70		0.69	5.2				
7.0																			
7.5	S5	21					32.9	23.4	9.5	2.03	24.3	2.70		0.75	5.2				
8.5																			
9.0	S6	23			9.0					2.03	24.2	2.70		0.79	5.3				
10.0			Greyish silty clay, CL			1.5													
10.5	S7	27	Oregisti siity diay, OL		10.5	1.5				2.04	23.5	2.70		0.87	5.3				

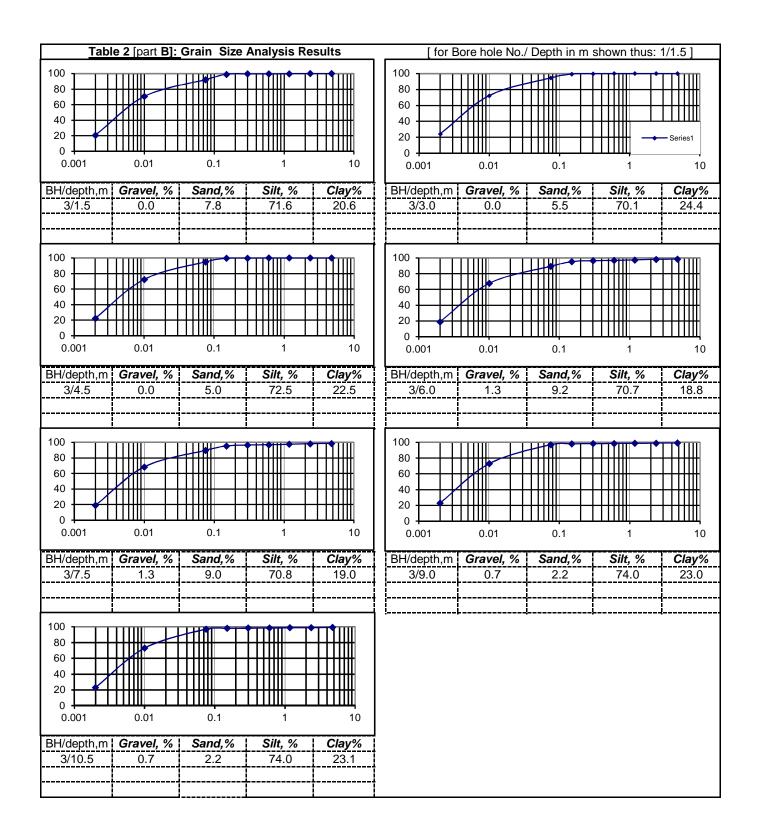
NAME O	F WORK	: Sub soil Ir	nvestigation for C/O				BORING	FINISH D	ATE : 18.	03.2021		WATER <sup>-</sup>	TABLE	: 4.50 m b	gl	
High Sc	hool Ra	ijendranaga	r at Deohaliya, Block - Ramgarh, Dist. Kai	mur			BORING	METHOD	: Rotary							
BORE HO	OLE NO.	: 2	Site Incharge - Bipul Kumar				TERMINA	TION DE	PTH : 10.	5 m		RECORD ON : 18.03.2021		2021		
/ GL (m)		SPT 'N' Value observation	lue		th(m)	(μ			dix,%	Bulk Density (gm/cm3)	Natural Moisture Content (%)	vity		Shear Te		Compression Index (C <sub>o</sub> )
Depth Below GL (m)	S Obsr.		from to		Thickness (m)	Liquid Limit	Plastic Limit	Plasticity Indix,%	ulk Densit)	atural Mois 5)	Specific Gravity	Type of Test	Cohesion, c kg/cm2 )	Friction Angle, f°	ompressio	
ă	s	Obsr.		from	to	È	Ĕ	ЫЧ	H	BI	ž%	у. Х	Ê	ನ ಸ್ಥ	Fr F	Ŭ
1.0				0.0												
1.5	S1	9								1.99	26.6	2.70		0.44	5.0	
2.5																
3.0	S2	11	Yellowish silty clay, Cl			6.0	36.3	23.6	12.7	2.01	25.5	2.70		0.51	5.1	
4.0						0.0										
4.5	S3	22							2.03	24.2	2.70		0.77	5.2	0.129	
5.5																
6.0	S4	25			6.0		34.9	23.5	11.4	2.03	24.1	2.70		0.83	5.3	
7.0				6.0												
7.5	S5	26	Yellowish silty clay, CL			3.0				2.04	23.6	2.70		0.85	5.3	
8.5			with grits			0.0										
9.0	S6	30			9.0		32.4	20.9	11.5	2.05	22.9	2.70		0.93	5.3	
10.0			- Greyish silty clay, CL -			15										
10.5	S7	32			1.5	1.5				2.05	22.8	2.70		0.97	5.3	

NAME O	F WORK	: Sub soil In	vestigation for C/O				BORING	FINISH D	9.03.2021		WATER	TABLE	: 4.50 m k	bgl		
High Sc	hool Ra	jendranagar	at Deohaliya, Block - Ramgarh, Dist. Kair	nur			BORING	METHOD	D : Rotary							
BORE H	OLE NO. :	: 3	Site Incharge - Bipul Kumar				TERMIN	ATION DE	EPTH : 1	0.5 m		RECORD ON : 19.03.2021		.2021		
L (m)		SPT 'N' Value		Dept	th(m)				%	m/cm3)	e Content			Shear Te	-	ndex (C <sub>c</sub> )
Depth Below GL (m)	Sample No.	observation	Visual Description of Soil with IS Classification				Liquid Limit	Plastic Limit	Plasticity Indix,%	Bulk Density (gm/cm3)	Natural Moisture Content (%)	Specific Gravity	Type of Test	Cohesion, c ( kg/cm2 )	Friction Angle, f °	Compression Index (C <sub>c</sub> )
Dep	San	Obsr.		from	to	Thickness (m)	Liqu	Plas	Plas	Bulk	Natı (%)	Spe	Тур	Coh kg/c	Fric f°	Con
1.0				0.0												
1.5	S1	9					27.5	19.7	7.8	1.99	26.6	2.70		0.44	5.0	
2.5			Yellowish silty clay, CL			4.5										
3.0	S2	11				1.0				2.01	25.5	2.70		0.51	5.1	0.139
4.0																
4.5	S3	14			4.5		34.1	23.0	11.1	2.01	25.3	2.70		0.61	5.1	0.136
5.5				4.5												
6.0	S4	20	Yellowish sandy silty clay, CL			3.0				2.02	24.6	2.69		0.73	5.2	
7.0			with grits			0.0										
7.5	S5	22			7.5					2.03	24.2	2.70		0.77	5.2	
8.5			Yellowish silty clay, Cl			1.5										
9.0	S6	26			9.0	1.5				2.04	23.6	2.70		0.85	5.3	
10.0			Greyish silty clay, Cl			1.5										
10.5	S7	29	Creyion silly blay, Cr		10.5	1.5	35.4	20.5	14.9							

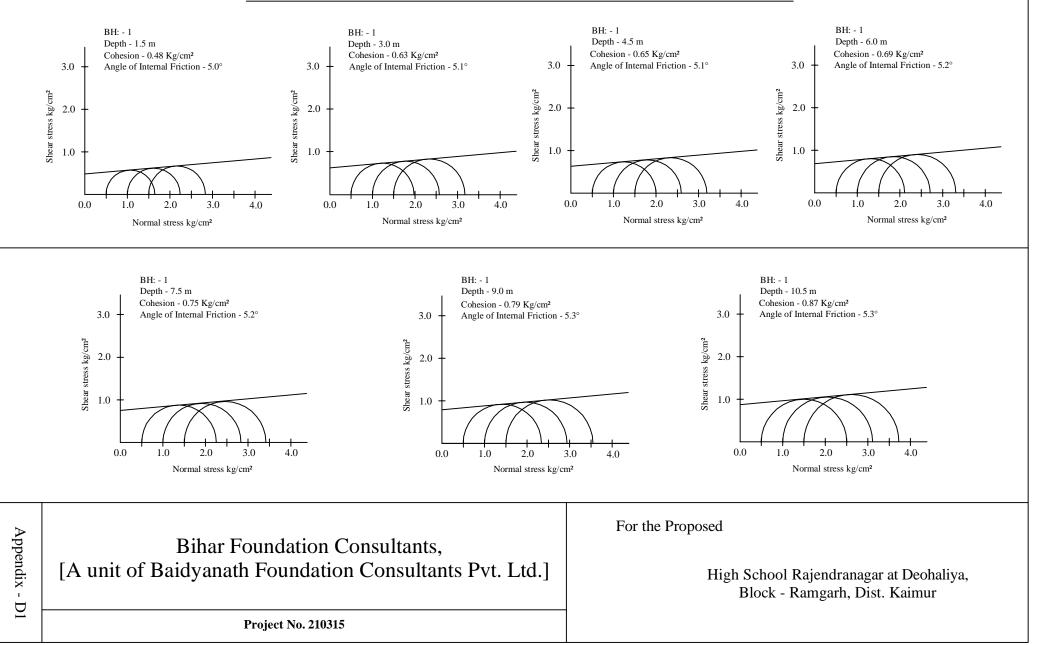




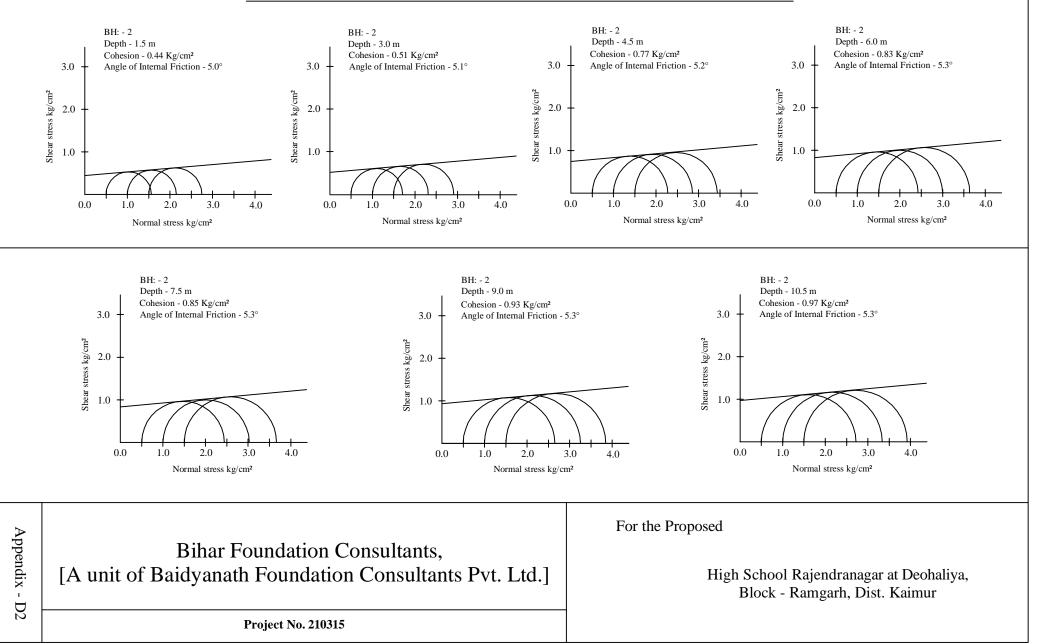
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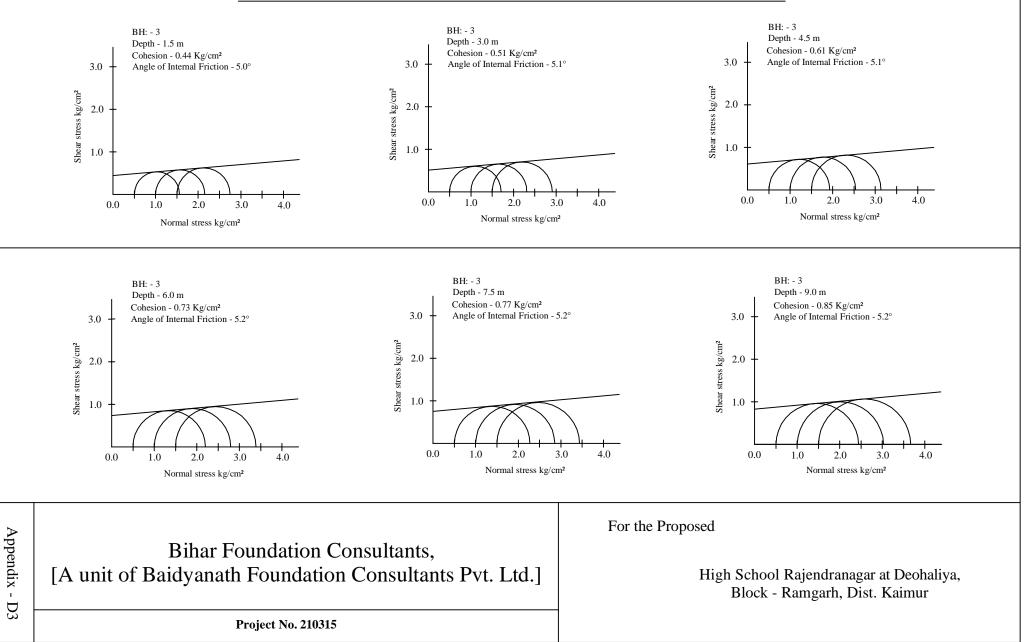
## TRIAXIAL / DIRECT SHEAR TEST PLOTS

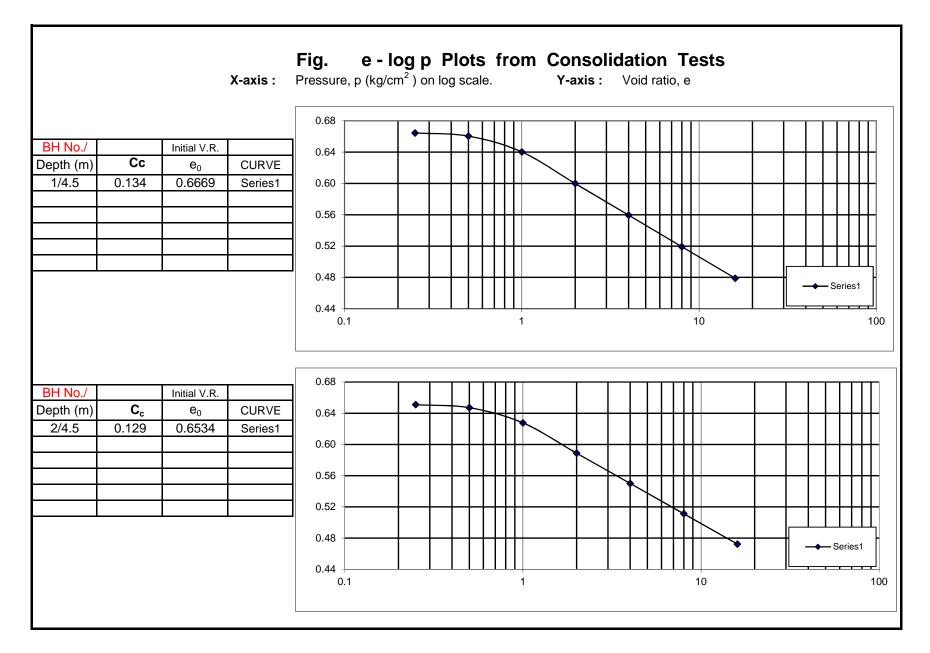


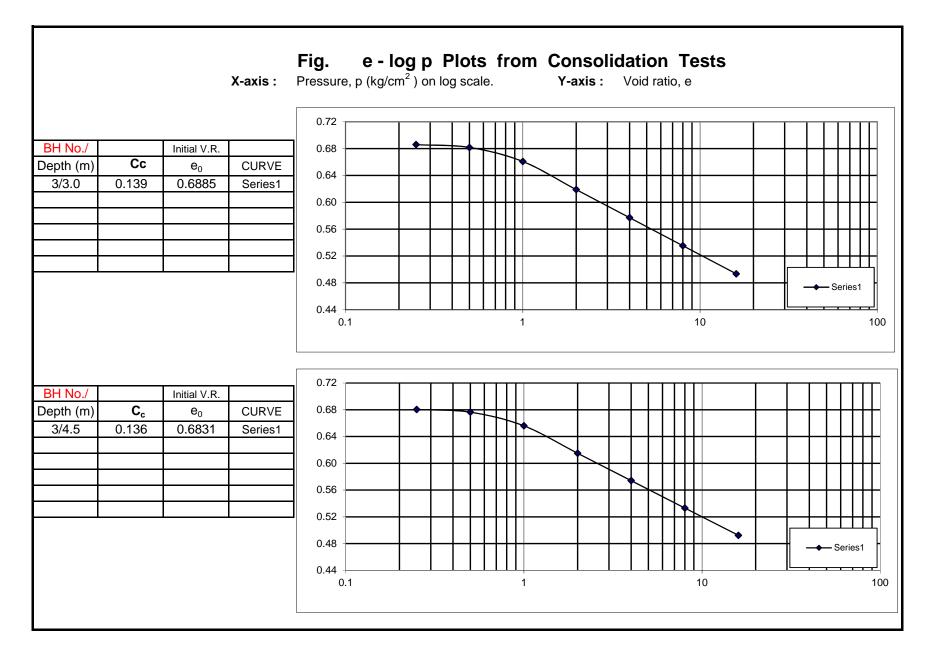
## TRIAXIAL / DIRECT SHEAR TEST PLOTS



## TRIAXIAL / DIRECT SHEAR TEST PLOTS







#### SAMPLE CALCULATION OF BEARING CAPACITY OF SHALLOW FOUNDATION

The determination of the net safe bearing capacity, qns, is done on the basis of the shear failure criterion after dividing the value of the **net ultimate bearing capacity**  $q_{nf}$ , calculated as described below, by a suitable factor of safety. The net soil pressure, q s, for a given permissible settlement is then calculated as explained in the next section. The lower of the two values,  $q_{ns}$  and  $q_s$ , thus determined is taken as the allowable bearing capacity of the soil.

#### 1. Shear Failure Criterion :

The **net ultimate bearing capacity**  $q_{nf}$  (t/m<sup>2</sup>) of a shallow foundation of breadth B (m) and depth D (m) is given as per IS:6403-1981 (Sec.5.1.2) by the following equation :

 $q_{nf} \ = \ c \ N_c \ \ s_c \ \ d_c \ \ I_c \ \ + \ \ q \ (N_q \ \ - 1) \ s_q \ \ d_q \ \ \ I_q \ \ + \ \ 0.5 \ \gamma \ B \ N_\gamma \ \ s_\gamma \ \ d_\gamma \ \ I_\gamma \ w$ 

where  $c = cohesion (t/m^2)$ 

 $\gamma$  = unit weight of subsoil (t/m<sup>3</sup>) [submerged unit weight,  $\gamma$ ', is taken where so applicable]

q = effective surcharge  $(t/m^2) = \gamma D$ 

 $N_c$ ,  $N_\gamma$ ,  $N_q$  = bearing capacity factors, which are functions of  $\phi$ , the angle of internal friction of the soil.

 $d_c, d_q, d_{\gamma} = depth factors$   $I_c, I_q, I_{\gamma} = inclination factors$ related to cohesion, surcharge and density of subsoil respectively  $d_c$ ,  $d_q$ ,  $d_{\gamma}$  = depth factors

= water table factor (= 0.5 to 1.0) depending on the depth, D<sub>w</sub> of water table [vide Table below]. W

The bearing capacity factors (N's) are functions of  $\phi$ , the angle of internal friction of the soil. The values of these factors are found for general shear failure by referring to standard tables. If subsoil conditions are such as to lead to local shear failure, the values of these factors are found for a reduced value of angle of internal friction ( $\phi$ ') given by the equation : tan  $\phi' = 0.67$  tan  $\phi$ . The value of cohesion is also reduced to c' = 0.67 c.

Sc =	1.3	1+0.2B/L	. 1	d <sub>c</sub> =	1+ 0.2 (Nf	) <sup>0.5</sup> D/ B		D <sub>w</sub> at	G.L.	Fou'dn.Level
s <sub>q</sub> =	1.2	1+0.2B/L	. 1	$d_q = d_\gamma =$	1	for	f<10°	w =	0.5	1
s <sub>g</sub> =	0.8//0.6	1-0.4B/L	1	$d_q = d_\gamma =$	1+0.1(Nf)	) <sup>0.5</sup> D/ B	f>10°	In	terpolation	between
FOR	sq.// O	Rect.	STRIP	$I_c, I_q, I_\gamma =$	= 1 for vertica	l load		th	ese values	is linear.

The values of the other factors in the above equation for usual conditions are as tabulated below :

In the present case, the representative values of cohesion  $\bigcirc$  and angle of internal friction ( $\phi$ ) may be obtained from the soil data given earlier. Full submergence of the soil has been assumed. The safe bearing capacity,  $q_{ns}$  has been obtained by dividing  $q_{nf}$  by a safety factor, 3.

One example of calculation of safe bearing capacity for a certain shape, depth and width of a footing is given in Table A on the next page. The net safe bearing capacity for the footing is entered in the last column of Table A. Calculations for other depths and widths of footings are done similarly.

The value of net safe bearing capacity  $(q_{ns})$  calculated for each set of values of B and D is used for calculating the consolidation settlement s as explained in Sec. 2 below.

#### 2. Settlement Criterion for Foundation on cohesive soil.

As per IS:8009(Part I)-1976, Sec. 9.2.2.2, the settlement s (in mm) is given by the equation :

 $s = [1000 \text{ H } C_c \log (1 + \Delta p/p_o)]/(1 + e_o) \lambda$ 

H = thickness (in m) of the compressible layer where

 $C_c$  = compression index of the soil

 $e_0$  = initial void ratio at mid-height of compressible soil layer = its m/c (m) x sp. Gravity

- $p_0$  = initial effective pressure at mid-height of the layer (t/m<sup>2</sup>)
- $\Delta p$  = pressure increment at the mid-height of the layer due to the foundation (t/m<sup>2</sup>).
- $\lambda$  = correction factor

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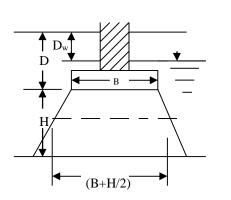
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If there are different layers with different compression indices and void ratios, s is calculated for each one of these and then added together to get the settlement.

The pressure increment at any plane due to the footing load may be calculated by assuming the dispersion of load at a slope of 1 horizontal to 2 vertical. Hence the load applied over a width B of a foundation (vide the Fig. below) is spread at a depth H/2 below it over a width (B + H/2).

A correction factor  $\lambda = 0.80$  is used as per IS Code to find the corrected settlement. If this value of corrected s is within the permissible limit specified in the Code, the corresponding value of  $q_{ns}$  is also the net allowable bearing capacity  $q_{na}$ . If not, trials give the desirued value of  $q_{na}$ . One example of this settlement analysis is given below the **Table B** in Sec. 3.

If  $D_w > (D+1.5 \text{ B/2})$ ,  $p_0 = g (D+1.5 \text{ B/2}) t/m^2$ , otherwise,  $p_0 = g D_w + (g - 1) (D - D_w + H/2) t/m^2$ 



 $\begin{array}{l} D_{w\,e\,depth\,\,of\,\,water\,\,table\,\,below\,\,ground\,\,level\,.}\\ D\,\,=\,\,depth\,\,of\,\,foundation\\ B\,\,=\,\,breadth\,\,of\,\,foundation\\ H\,\,=\,\,1.5\,\,x\,\,B\,\,=\,\,thickness\,\,of\,\,compressible\,\,soil\,\,layer\,\,in\\ the\,\,zone\,\,of\,\,influence\,\,of\,\,the\,\,loaded\,\,foundation.\\ Breadth\,\,of\,\,the\,\,influence\,\,zone\,\,at\,\,the\,\,mid-plane\,\,of\,\,the\\ compressible\,\,layer,\,\,of\,\,\,thickness\,\,H\,\,=\,\,(B\,+\,H/2\,\,).\\ In\,\,case\,\,of\,\,a\,\,\,rectangular\,\,or\,\,square\,\,footing\,\,a\,\,similar\\ dispersion\,\,of\,\,load\,\,takes\,\,place\,\,along\,\,the\,\,other\,\,side\,\,of\\ footing. \end{array}$ 

#### 3. SAMPLE CALCULATION

<b>Table A</b>	Calculation of Net Safe Bearing Capacity

Shape of			F.S.=	γ, t/r	m <sup>3</sup> =	C =	<b>\$</b> =	Nc =	Nq =	Ν <sub>γ</sub> =
Found	Foundation: STRIP		3	1.99		4.4	5.0	6.49	1.57	0.45
			dq =			I				
D [m]	B [m]	dc	dg	С	q	Term	Term	Term	qnf	qnf /F
1.5	2	1.16	1	4.4	1.493	33.23	0.85	0.45	34.53	11.51

The net safe bearing capacity for the footing is to be seen in the last column of the above Table A. This value is checked for settlement as shown below.

 Table B
 Calculation of Settlement

		Gs							
m =	0.266	=	2.7	eo =	0.7182	Cc =	0.139	Dw =	0
		qnf					S	λs	
Depth	Width	/F	ро	Н	Dp	log (1+	[mm]	mm	Remarks
D [m]	B [m]	t/m <sup>2</sup>	t/m <sup>2</sup>	m	t/m <sup>2</sup>	D <b>p/po)</b>	mm	mm	
1.5	2.0	11.5	3.0	3.0	6.6	0.5	123.1	98.4	Not OK
1.5	2.0	7.4	3.0	3.0	4.2	0.4	93.3	74.7	OK

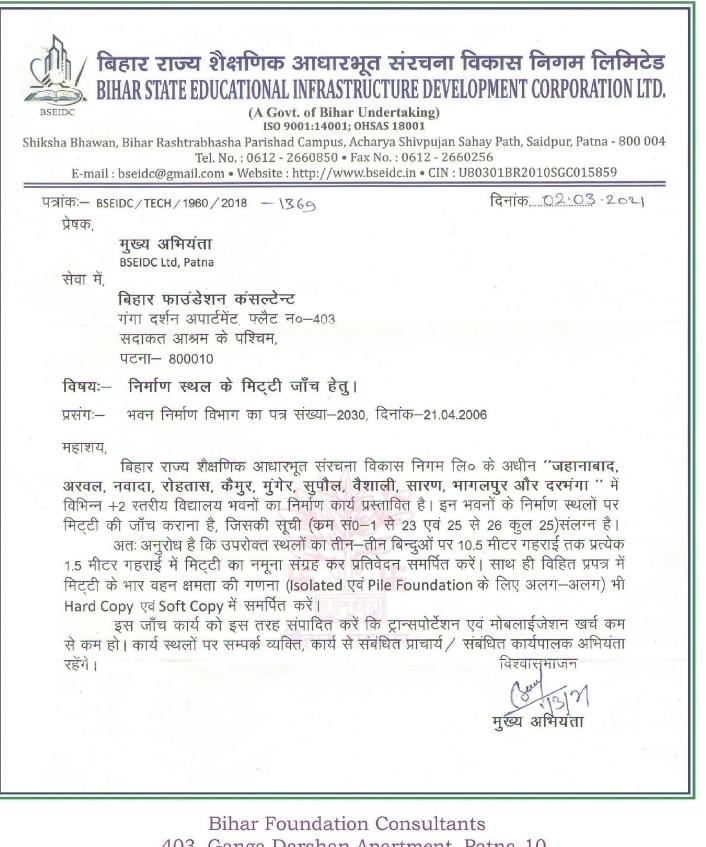
Hence the **net allowable bearing pressure** for a strip footing of width 2.0 m and depth 1.5 m below ground level will be 7.4 t/m<sup>2</sup>.

The calculations for footings of other sizes and depths are done similarly

#### Calculations of Capacity of U\R Pile for the proposed High School Rajendranagar at Deohaliya, Block - Ramgarh, Dist. Kaimur

U/R	Dile Cer	pacity Calcula	tion				Datam	Du	No of bulbo p	00	
U/R	Plie Ca	pacity Calcula	ation			L	D,stem		No.of bulbs,n=	<b>Qs</b> 6.2	
	0	An No an I		[0 5]4 0 00 1		4.0	0.25	0.50	1 2		
	Qu =	Ap Nc cp+		[0.5]As ca+	A S.Ca	4.0	0.25	0.50		7.8	
where	Ap =	area of base	•	pi D <sup>2</sup> /4		6.0	0.25	0.50	1	8.9	
		area of annul		pi Du²/4 - A		6.0	0.25	0.50	2	10.7	
			= pi D(L- 1.5 (n-1	,	,	8.0	0.25	0.50	1	11.9	
	As' =	area of cyl. b	et.bulbs=	pi Du 1.5(n	-1) Du	8.0	0.25	0.50	2	14.1	
aver.coh.											
at base			0.55) to (L+ 0.45)								
at bulbs, o		• •	).55- 1.5 Du) to (L	,							
on stem, c	a over	depth 0 -(L- 1	.5 Du) & (L-0.55)								
cyl. Bet. Bulbs,	ca'		Bulb dia =	2	x shaft dia						
Factor of saf	fety =	2.50									
L	D	Du	No.of bulbs, n=	Ар	Aa	As	As'	ср	c'a	са	ca'
m	m	m		m²	m²	m <sup>2</sup>	m²	t/m <sup>2</sup>	t/m <sup>2</sup>	t/m <sup>2</sup>	t/m <sup>2</sup>
4.0	0.25	0.50	1	0.05	0.15	2.32	0.00	5.70	5.70	4.70	
4.0	0.25	0.50	2	0.05	0.15	1.73	1.18	5.70	5.70	4.70	4.60
6.0	0.25	0.50	1	0.05	0.15	3.89	0.00	6.90	6.90	5.20	
6.0	0.25	0.50	2	0.05	0.15	3.30	1.18	6.90	6.90	5.20	5.10
8.0	0.25	0.50	1	0.05	0.15	5.46	0.00	7.60	7.60	6.00	
8.0	0.25	0.50	2	0.05	0.15	4.87	1.18	7.60	7.60	6.00	6.10
L	D	Du	No.of bulbs, n=	ApNc cp	AaNc ca'	[0.5]As ca	As' ca'	Qu	Qs		
m	m	m		t	t	t	t	t	t		
4.0	0.25	0.50	1	2.52	7.55	5.44	0.00	15.52	6.2		
4.0	0.25	0.50	2	2.52	7.55	4.06	5.42	19.55	7.8		
6.0	0.25	0.50	1	3.05	9.14	10.11	0.00	22.30	8.9		
6.0	0.25	0.50	2	3.05	9.14	8.58	6.01	26.78	10.7		
8.0	0.25	0.50	1	3.36	10.07	16.38	0.00	29.81	11.9		
8.0	0.25	0.50	2	3.36	10.07	14.61	7.19	35.23	14.1		

### High School Rajendranagar at Deohaliya, Block - Ramgarh, Dist. Kaimur



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PN -210315

# Appendix - G1

## High School Rajendranagar at Deohaliya, Block - Ramgarh, Dist. Kaimur

	Biha	ir State Educatio	onal Infrastrucure Develop	÷ '	Ltd.
	1		List of Schools for Soil Test	*	
Sl.No.	District	Block	Name of Vidyalay	Letter no. & Date of A/A	Name & Mobile no of Executive Engineer
1	Jehanabad	Ratni Faridpur	High School, Rakasiya Dyaichak	11/भवन 08- 02/2018-176 dt. 26.02.2020	Sri Binod Ranjan, 9661863636
2	Arwal	Kurtha	Govt. High School, Kurtha		Sri Binod Ranjan, 9661863636
3	Nawada	Hisua	High School, Pacharha		Sri Binod Ranjan, 9661863636
4	Rohtas	Chenari	Gangotri Project High School, Chenari	11/वि11-48/2018 - 207 dt. 18.03.2020	Sri Ranvijay Kumar Sinha 9934961293
5	Kaimur	Durgawati	High School, Dhanechha	11/अवन 08-01/2017- 217 dt. 20.03.2020	Sri Ranvijay Kumar Sinha 9934961293
6	Kaimur	Durgawati	Shatruharan High School, Kalyanpur		Sri Ranvijay Kumar Sinha 9934961293
7	Kaimur	Ramgarh	High School, Ramgarh		Sri Ranvijay Kumar Sinha 9934961293
8	Kaimur	Ramgarh	High School Rajendranagar, Deohaliya		Sri Ranvijay Kumar Sinha, 9934961293
9	Kaimur	Nuaon	Ramayan singh High School, Banka Bahuaara		Sri Ranvijay Kumar Sinha, 9934961293
10	Kaimur	Nuaon	Sarvodya High School, Guriyan		Sri Ranvijay Kumar Sinha, 9934961293
11	Supaul	Chhatapur	Govt. Lalit Narayan Vidya Mandir, Balua Bazar		Sri Satish Prasad, 9523226037
12	Munger	Dharhara	Bapu Peaveshika High School, Sundarpur	11/वि11-05/2019 - 219 dt. 20.03.2020 and 11/वि11- 05/2019 -118 dt. 18.02.2021	Sri Surendra Kumar, 7903912972
13	Munger	Khargpur	Gandhi Memorial High School, Muzaffarganj		Sri Surendra Kumar, 7903912972
14	Munger	Khargpur	Inter High School, Lohachi		Sri Surendra Kumar, 7903912972
15	Munger	Jamalpur	Sardar Patel High School, Hanspuri		Sri Surendra Kumar, 7903912972

**Bihar Foundation Consultants** 

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# PN -210315

# Appendix - G2