

UNIT-1



SITE INVESTIGATION







- 1. Selection of the type and the depth of foundation suitable for a given structure.
- 2. Evaluation of the load-bearing capacity of the foundation.
- 3. Estimation of the probable settlement of a structure.
- 4. Determination of potential foundation problems (for example, expansive soil, collapsible soil, sanitary landfill, and so on).
- 5. Establishment of ground water table.
- 6. Prediction of lateral earth pressure for structures like retaining walls, sheet pile bulkheads, and braced cuts.
- 7. Establishment of construction methods for changing subsoil conditions. 19CET307-FOUNDATION ENGINEERING/P.S.Venkatanarayanan/AP/CE



Steps Of Subsurface ExplorationProgram









- Assembly of all available information on dimensions, column spacing, type and use of the structure, basement requirements, and any special architectural considerations of the proposed building.
- For bridges the soil engineer should have access to type and span lengths as well as pier loadings.



Reconnaissance of the area









Reconnaissance of the area:

- •This may be in the form of a field trip to thesite which can reveal information on the type and behavior of adjacent structures such as cracks, noticeable sags, and possibly sticking doors and windows.
 - •The type of local existing structure may influence, to a considerable extent, the exploration program and the best foundation type for the proposed adjacent structure.





A detailed site investigation:

- •Where the preliminary site investigation has established the feasibility of the project, a more detailed exploration
- program is undertaken.
- •The preliminary borings and data are used as a basis for locating additional borings, which should be confirmatory in nature, and determining the additional samples required.