# SHEET OF DESCRIPTION Nº 16

Profile N°:P2Vegetation:Little developed RecruPhysiography - form:Slope (U.C.27)Slope:2-5 %Typology of the soil:Hardened colluvionné altered ferrallitic soil (6.22 IV)

Description

00 - 18: "Dark reddish brown " into wet (5 YR 3/4), argilo-sandy, little gravillonnaire, (5 - 15 % of ferruginous and quartzose fine gravels), structure polyhedric subangulaire, very porous, not very compact, very many fine, very fine, average and coarse roots.

18 - 48: "Reddish brown " (5 YR 4/4), argito-sandy, fairly gravillonnaire (30 - 50 % of ferruginous and quartzose fine gravels), structure polyhedric subangulaire, very porous, compact, very many very fine, fine and average roots.

48 - 93: "Yellowish red " into wet, (5 YR 4/6), little gravillonnaire (15 - 30% of ferruginous and quartzose fine gravels), structure polyhedric subangulaire, porous, compact, many fine roots and very fines.

> 93: CARAPACE.

Physicochemical results

[	Horizon	Particle size (% of weight dried with the air)					Acidity		Hydrodynamic Characteristic			stie
	(cm)	Clay Silt	fine Silt	Large. Sand	Fine Sand	Coarse Sand	pII Water	pH Kcl	pF 2,5	pF 4,2	Available Water	C.E.E
-	00-18	40.4	7.5	5.2	19.3	28.0	4.8	3.8	24.5	17.1	7.4	20
Ì	18 - 48	47.5	19.9	3.8	10.1	28.3	-17-	3.8	28.2	20.2	8.0	26
	48 - 93	57.5	12.5	3.0	9.5	17.3	4.6	3.8	35.6	23.2		28

Rorizon	Organic Matter			PHOSPHORUS ppm		Cation Exchangeable Meq/100 G of Soil			Complexes Absorbent				
(cm)	M.O (%)	C (%)	N (°∕°°)	C/N	Assim	Tota	Ca**	Mg <sup>++</sup>	K⁺	Na <sup>+</sup>	T (C.E)	S	V (S/T)
00-18	2,34	1,36	1,12	12,1	14,8	266	0,92	0,82	0,08	0,10	7,84	1,92	24,5
18-48	1,48	0,86	0,98	8,8	7,2	174	0,78	0,64	0,06	0,10	6,40	1,58	24,7
48-93	1,17	0,68	0,70	9,7	3,4	133	0,66	0,64	0,06	0,10	7,85	1,46	18,6

#### L.3 Water Quality Analysis

#### L.3.1 Scope of Analysis

#### (1) Purpose of the Water Quality Analyses

The water quality analyses was carried out to grasp the present conditions of water quality of the river water as well as the groundwater in the Study Area. The analyses were conducted for the samples taken in the rainy and in the dry seasons to compare each other.

#### (2) Sampling

The sampling was carried out on June 24, 1998 for the rainy season and on January 1, 1999 for the dry season as stated below.

# 1) 1st Sampling on June 24, 1998 for the Rainy Season

The sampling was made considering only the surface water of the San-Pédro river, and the following five (5) sites were selected for sampling.

- The reservoir of the San-Pédro dam
- The site just upstream of the junction with the Kre river, where the intake weir construction was proposed as an alternative
- The existing pumping station site for the irrigation of the San-Pédro Paddy Irrigation Project
- The SODECI pumping station site for supplying municipal water to the San-Pédro city
- The bridge of the San-Pédro Soubré national road

Three samples were taken at each site, and the above locations are indicated in Fig. L.3.1.

2) 2nd Sampling on January 12, 1999 for the Dry Season The sampling were carried out at three (3) sites for surface water of the San-Pédro river and at five (5) existing shallow wells for groundwater. Three (3) samples were collected at each site as stated below.

- (a) Surface Water of the San-Pédro River
- Fahé (reservoir of the San-Pédro dam)
   Sample No.1: Water collected on the water surface
   Sample No.2: Water collected at 2m depth from the water surface
   Sample No.3: Water collected at 4m depth from the water surface
- Bridge of the San-Pédro Soubré national road
   Sample No.1: Water collected at 8m depth from the bridge
   Sample No.2: Water collected at 10m depth from the bridge
   Sample No.3: Water collected at bottom of 12m depth from the bridge
   (The water level was at 8m depth from the bridge.)
- SODECI pumping station
   Sample No.1: Water collected at 6m depth from the tower top
   Sample No.2: Water collected at 7m depth from the tower top
   Sample No.3: Water collected at bottom of 8m depth from the tower top
   (The water level in the well was at 6m depth from the tower top.)
- (b) Groundwater of the Existing Shallow Wells

Cpt. Colonel Djoropo

Sample No.1: Water collected at 5m depth (water surface)

Sample No.2: Water collected at 6m depth

Sample No.3: Water collected at 7m depth

(The water level in the well was at 5m depth.)

Campus I Sample No.1: Water collected at 2m depth Sample No.2: Water collected at 3m depth Sample No.3: Water collected at bottom of 4m depth (The water level in the well was at 2m depth.) Grand Gabo Sample No.1: Water collected at 2m depth Sample No.2: Water collected at 4m depth Sample No.3: Water collected at bottom of 5.80m depth (The water level in the well was at 2m depth.) Campus II (Soro) Sample No.1: Water collected at 7m depth Sample No.2: Water collected at 7.75m depth Sample No.3: Water collected at bottom of 8.50m depth (The water level in the well was at 7m depth.) Campus II (Ali) Sample No.1: Water collected at 3m depth Sample No.2: Water collected at 4m depth Sample No.3: Water collected at bottom of 5m depth (The water level in the well was at 3m depth.)

#### (3) Parameters for Analyses

The following parameters were considered for the laboratory analyses.

•	Physical Properties:	Color in unit Pt, Turbidity (NTU), Conductivity, pH, and Total Disolved Solid (TDS)
-	<b>Biological Ppoperties:</b>	Total Coliform bacteria (44°C/48h), and General bacteria (37°C)
-	Chemical Properties:	Disolved Oxygen (DO), Hardness (total CaCO <sub>3</sub> ), Sodium (Na), Magnesium (Mg), Aluminium (Al), Potassium (K), Fluoride (F), Calcium (Ca), Manganese (Mn), Iron (Fe), Boron (B), Ammonia (NH <sub>4</sub> ), Nitrate (NO <sub>3</sub> <sup>-</sup> ), Nitrite (NO <sub>2</sub> <sup>-</sup> ), Chloride (Cl <sup>-</sup> ), and Sulfate (SO <sub>4</sub> <sup>-</sup> )

#### L.3.2 Results of Analysis

The observed values for surface water of the San-Pédro river and the groundwater in the existing shallow wells in the Study Area are presented in Table L.3.1.

#### L.3.3 Findings and Evaluation

(1) Suitability of Water

#### 1) Drinking Water

According to the physico-chemical and bacteriological results obtained, the river water needs a preliminary water treatment before its consumption due to the following reasons:

- The presence of a high amount of total germs (more than 10 germs/m1). The maximum value admitted by the CEE recommendation was 10 germs/m1.
- The acidity of water is very high for the sites No.2 to 6 with a pH between 4.8 and 5.9, OMS recommended a pH between 6.5 and 8.5. The conductive relatively weak because lower than 100 US/cm (water lightly mineralize).
- The conductivity is relatively weak, less than 100  $\mu$ S/cm (water is less mineralized).
- The high residue of iron for the sites No.1, 2, 3, 4, 7 and 8 (0.60 to 1.60); the maximum value amitted recommended by the OMS is at 0.3 mg/l.
- With the exception of site No.1, the water turbidity, in general, is high (6 to 38 NTU); The limite value according to OMS recommendation is at 5 NTU.

#### 2) Irrigation Water Supply

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From the agricultural viewpoint, Sodium/Natrium is an element of alkaline and alkalino-soiled bases playing a role in maintaining the soil permeability for irrigation. For this reason, we often use a coefficient equal to the percentage of Sodium for fixing its maximum limite at 60% based on the appliciation of the following formula.

% Na=((Na + K)\*100) /( Ca + Mg + (Na + K))

 The following table offers the values of Na % for the differents samples subjected to the present analysis.

Site	Sample	Na %	Site	Sample	Na %
	1	61.9		-[	84.7
SI	2	60.7	S5	2	84.3
	3	67.2		3	84.5
	1	79.1		11	73.5
<b>\$2</b>	2	92.9	S6	2	31.3
	3	93.8		3	73.8
······	<u>                                       </u>	77.2	···· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	<u>                                      </u>	65.9
S3	2	90.3	S7	2	66.9
	3	91.5		3	85.8
	1	82.4	· · · _ · _ · _ · _ · _ · _ · _ · _ · _	<u> </u>	63.4
S1	2	85.4	<b>S</b> 8	2	69.8
	3	85.6		3	70.0

In the whole, the figures are more than 60 %.

#### (2) Samples of San-Pédro Bridge

Regarding the samples of San-Pédro Bridge, the figures of some parameters (especially the conductivity,the total solids, the water turbility, Sodium, Magnesium, Calcium, Chlorine and Sulfates) are higher in river bottom than on river surface; this would explain by the accumulation of minerals in the sampling from river bottom.

		SODECI Pumping	Bridge of the San Pedro
Parameter	San-Pédro Dam (Fahé)	Station	- Soubré National Road
Color	3	43.0	95
Turbidity	4	11 to 13	8 to 12
Conductivity	90	108 to 124	129.9 to 3710.0
PH	6.80	7.0	7.0
Total Solids - TDS	91	108 to 124	130 to 3700
Coliforms, Thermo-tolerant	0	0	0
Mesophil Bacterial Germ	> 150	> 150	> 150
Dissolved Oxygen	5	5 to 6	3.8 to 7.0
Water Crudity	19	19.2 to 26	24.5 to 286.5
Sodium	5.40 to 6.90	8.8 to 10.6	11.3 to 440
Magnesium	2.40	2.5 to 2.6	2.8 to 54.0
Aluminium	< 0.50	< 0.50	< 0.50
Potassium	4.10 to 4.80	4.50 to 5.10	4.20 to 36.10
Flour	< 0.01	< 0.01	< 0.01
Calcium	3.30 to 3.70	3.40 to 6.10	4.80 to 24.60
Manganese	< 0.05	< 0.05	< 0.05
Iron	0.90 to 1.20	1.3 to 1.6	1.20 to 1.50
Borium	< 0.02	< 0.02	< 0.02
Ammonium	0.14 to 0.18	0.18 to 0.20	0.14 to 0.30
Nitrat	1.14	0.83 to 0.96	1.92 to 2.05
Nitrite	< 0.01	0.01	0,16
Chlorine	6.00 to 14.20	7.10 to 13.50	17.75 to 1192.8
Sulfate	11.20 to 12.70	55.70 to 67.00	62.10 to 115.70

# (3) Comparison of Analysis Results for 3 Sampling Sites of San-Pédro River

In general, the parameter figures obtained in San-Pédro river were observed increasing from the dam site to the bridge of national road, or from upstream to downstream. The streaming towards the river mouth where sediments and marine salts are found high would have an influence on these figures.

# (4) Comparison of Results Dry and Rainy Seasons in San-Pédro River

San-Pédro I	Dam (Fahé)	SODECI Pur	ping Station	Bridge of the Soubré Nat	
SP	SS	SP	SS	SP	SS
> 80	5	> 80	45		
28	4	34	13.0		12.0
75	91	79.9	124.3		129.9
6	6.60	6.3	7.0		6.8
74	91	80	124		130.0
0	0	0	0	0	0
>300	>150	>300	>150	>300	> 150
	5.0	5.5	5.8	5.5	7.0
	19.1	5.5	26.1	5.87	24.5
	5.75	5.1	10.6	5.46	11.3
	2.35	1.98	2.60	1.98	2.8
		<0.05	<0.05	<0.05	<0.05
		4.50	4.50	4.50	4.20
	1	<0.01	<0.01	< 0.01	<0.01
		2.2	6.10	2.35	5.20
	1	<0.05	<0.05	< 0.05	<0.05
	1	2.15	1.30	2 20	1.20
			<0.02	<0.02	< 0.02
			0.18	0.27	0.14
			0.96	3.98	1.92
			0.01	<0.01	0.16
	1		1	5.90	17.75
	1				62.10
	SP > 80 28 75 6 74	$\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	$\begin{array}{ c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c$	$\begin{array}{c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c $	$\begin{array}{ c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c$

- **1** 

Note: SP: Rainy season SS: Dry season

This table shows that, for the samples collected on water surface, no general tendency of variation in increases or decreases of the figures measured in the 2 periods of samplings.

# L.4 Geodetic Survey

### L.4.1 Scope of Investigation

(1) In-situ Test

- 1) Along the Irrigation Canal
- 15 Tests performed by dynamic penetrometer between 5 and 9m deep, of which 2 have been kept for refusal checking : these tests were based on the standard of NFP94-114 of december 1990.
- 15 Borings by hand auger (H.A) at 5m deep, associated with the aforementioned Tests

2) In the Borrowed Sites

- 3 Wells (manual operation) of 1.5m deep
- 2 Borings by hand auger (H.A) of 2.60m and 2.80m deep

The boring sites selected for the tests are indicated in Fig. L.4.1.

(2) Laboratory Tests

20 soil-samples were taken from the borings for the following tests:

Tests	Standards
Granulometric Analysis	NFP 040 of October 93
Natural water Content	NFP 94-050 of October 91
Limits of Atterberg	NFP94-051 of March 93
Specific weight of Grains	NFP94-054 of October 91

5 soil-samples were subjected to the following tests:

Tests	Standards
Modified proctor	NFP 94 093 of December 93
Consolidated straight Cutting	NFP 94 071 of August 94
Simple compressing	Method of LCPC Test
Tests of permeability	Method of LCPC Test

#### L.4.2 Results of the Survey

(1) Borings along Irrigation Canals

The obtained soil sections from the borings along the Irrigation Canal and the corresponding penetrometrical graphics are shown in Fig. L.4.2.

### 1) Nature of the Soils

The borings of GS 1 to GS 5 showed the existence of clay or clayey sand under a layer

of about 0.10m - 0.20m depth of vegetable soil. Sporadically the following kinds of soils were found:

- Clean sand or a little clayey sand from the borings : GS1 (3.50/5.00), GS2 (1.50/5.00), GS3 (2.50/5.00), GS5 (1.00/1.80), GS8 (3.10/5.00), GS9 (0.10/1.50 and 3.00/5.00), GS14 (1.95/3.30)
- Peat soil from the borings GS10 GS10 from 3.95m to 4.20m. The boring was stopped at 4.20m depth in this kind of soil.

The groundwater layer was found from 2m depth of the land level except for the borings GS5 (2.10m), GV6 (1.30m) GS9 (0.30m) and GS14 (1.50m). The groundwater layer was found from 5m depth for the borings GS12 and GS15. The characteristics of soils found in the survey are notified in Fig. L.4.3. The different natures of soils with reasons for choosing tested samples are notified as follows:

Boring	Nature of soil at 0 to 5 m	Tested sample	Classification LCPC for the tested sample
GS 1	0.10 m of vegetable soil 3.40 m of clay 1.50 m of clean sand	I sample of clay which compaction is weaker than the soil in depth was taken at 0.90 to 2.10 m	At
GS 2	0.10 m of vegetable soil 1.10 m of clayey sand 0.30 m of clay 1.50 m of clean sand	1 sample of very weak top soil was taken at 0.10 to 1.20 m for checking the supporting property in land filling	SL.
GS 3	0.10 m of vegetable soil 2.40 m clay 1.50 m of sand a bit clayey	I sample of clay with a relatively weak compaction was taken at 0.10 to 1.90 m	At
<b>GS</b> 4	0.10 m of vegetable soil 4.90 m clay	I sample of clay of a relatively weak compaction was taken at 1.75 to 2.75 m	At
GS 5	0 20 m vegetable soil 0.80 m clayey sand 0.80 m of clean sand 3.20 m of clay	2 samples of two relatively weak top soil types were taken for checking the supporting property in land filling - 0.20/1.00 clayey sand - 1.00/1.50 clean sand	SL Sm
GS 6	0.10 m of vegetable soil 0.90 m of clay 0.30 m of clayey sand 2.90 m of clayey	1 sample of clayey sand was taken at 1.00 to 1.30 for checking its sand-witch nature in the clays	SL
GS 7	0.30 m of vegetable soil 4.70 m of soil	I sample of reddish clay was taken at depth between 1 and 3.15 m for more Important thickness	AP
GS 8	0.20 m vegetable soil 1.70 m of sandy clay 1.20 m of clayey sand 1.90 m of clayey sand	<ul> <li>2 samples of different natures were taken at:</li> <li>1.00 to 1.90 m (sandy clay)</li> <li>1.90 to 3.10 m (clayey, sand) for checking the supporting property</li> </ul>	АР \$Л
GS 9	0.10 m of vegetable soil 1.40 m of sand a bit clayey 1.50 m of clayey sand 2 m of sand a bit clayey	I sample of clayey sand was taken between 1.50 and 3 m for the granulometry of soil between two horizons of homogenous soils	SΛ
GS 10	0.10 m of vegetable soil 3.85 m of clay 0.25 m of alluvial pit	I sample of clay with a relatively weak compaction was taken between 1.30 and 3 m	

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#### Soil Characteristics

Boring	Nature of soil at 0 to 5 m	Tested sample	Classification LCPC for the tested sample
68 H	0.10 m of vegetable sand 1.50 m of clay 0.60 m clayey sand 2.80 m of clay	1 sample of clay was taken at 1.20/1.60 m: Weak top soils for checking its supporting property in land filling	At
GS 12	0.10 m of vegetable soil 1.90 m of clayey lateritic sa 0.90 m of clay 2.10 m of clayey sand	nd I sample of clayey lateritic sond was taken between 0.10 and 2 m to analyze the granulometry (compact soil)	SΛ
GS 13	0.10 m of vegetable soil 1.10 m of clay 0.80 m claycy sand 3.00 m of clay	1 sample of clayey sand was taken at 1.20 to 2 m, between two levels of clay for checking in granulometry	GЛ
GS 14 0.10 m of vegetable soil 1.85 m of sandy clay 1.35 m of clean sand 0.30 m of clayey sand		2 samples of two types of soils found in this boring: - 0.90/1.95 m (sandy clay) weak top soil - 1.95/3.00 m (clean sand)	At SA
GS 15	0.15 m of vegetable soil 1.05 m of clayey sand 1.80 m of clay 2.00 m of clayey sand	1 sample of clayey sand was taken between 0.80 and 1.20 m: Very weak top soil for checking its supporting property	
	ings of the symbols used in the class	sitication LCPC	
At 1.p		p : Clay, a little plastic l.t : Loam, very pla A : Clayey gravel GL : Loam gravel	ISUN.
Gb		m : Clean gravel in uneven form Sb : Clean sand in a	even form
Sm		I, : Alluvium sand SA : Clayey sand	

#### **Soil Characteristics**

2) Resistances to the Dynamic Penetration

Results from the dynamic penetration tests showed a graphic pointing out the dynamic resistance Rp of the tested soils according to their depths. The apparatus used in the tests is a heavy dynamic penetrometer of BORRO type with a drop hammer (heavy weight) of 50 kg of weight. The obtained graphics are notified in Fig. L.4.2. The compaction evaluation of the soils based on the resistance ranges is generally carried out as follows:

-	Rp < 20 bars:	little compact soils
-	20 < Rp < 50 bars:	fairly compact soils
-	50 < Rp < 100 bars:	compact soils
-	Rp > 100 bars:	very compact soils

For the embankment, the acceptable constraint for foundation with a safety coefficient of 1.5 is generally applied as Rp/10. However, in general, the acceptable constraint (qa) to be made under a superficial foundation is between 1/20 and 1/15 of the resistance figure btained on the dynamic penetrometer.

The following table shows, as indicators, the figures of acceptable constraints (qa) under embankment and superficial foundation conditions of construction works at different points of borings.

	Results of Dynamic F		Par Portagal Para Jation of
Boring	Compaction	For Embankment	For Superficial Foundation of Construction Works
GS 1	<ul> <li>from 0 to 2 m : a little compact soils</li> <li>from 2 to 3m: average compact soils</li> <li>from 3 to 5.5 m compact soils</li> </ul>	Cteaning 0.50m qa = 0.1 MPa	Excavation bottom at 2.50m qa = 0.1 MPa
GS 2	<ul> <li>form 0 to 1.25 m: a little compact soils</li> <li>from 1.25 to 3 m: average compact soils</li> <li>from 3 to 5 m: a little compact soils</li> </ul>	Cteaning 0.50m qa = 0.1 MPa	Excavation bottom at .1.50m qa = 0.1 Mpa
<u>683</u>	<ul> <li>from 0 to 2.50 m: a little compact soils</li> <li>from 2.50 to 5 m: average compact soils</li> </ul>	Cleaning 0.10m qa = 0.1 Mpa	Excavation bottom at 1.50m qa = 0.05 Mpa
GS 4	<ul> <li>from 0 to 2.50m ; a little compact soils</li> <li>from 2.50 to 3.50 m; average compact soils</li> <li>from 3.50 to 5m; compact soils</li> </ul>	Cleaning 0.50m qa = 0.2 Mpa	Excavation bottom at 1m qa = 0.1 Mpa
GS 5	<ul> <li>from 0 to 0.75m : a little compact soils</li> <li>from 0.75 to 2 m: average compact soils</li> <li>from 2 to 3.50m: compact soils</li> <li>from 3.50 to 5.5m: average compact soils</li> </ul>	Cleaning 0.75m qa = 0.2 Mpa	Excavation bottom at 1m qa = 0.1 Mpa
GS 6	<ul> <li>from 0 to 2.50m : a little compact soils</li> <li>from 2.50 to 3 m: average compact soils</li> <li>from 3 to 5m: compact soils</li> </ul>	Cleaning 0.50m qa = 0.1 Mpa	Excavation bottom at 1m qa = 0.05 Mpa
GS 7	<ul> <li>from 0 to 1m : a little compact soils</li> <li>from 1 to 4 m: average compact soils</li> <li>from 4 to 5.50m: compact soils</li> </ul>	Cleaning 0.50m qa = 0.1 Mpa	Excavation bottom at 1m qa = 0.07 Mpa
GS 8	<ul> <li>from 0 to 2m : a little compact soils</li> <li>from 2 to 5.50 m: average compact soils</li> <li>from 5.50 to 7m: a little compact soils</li> <li>from 7 to 8 m: average compact soils</li> </ul>	Cleaning 0.50m qa = 0.1 Mpa	Excavation bottom at 1m qa = 0.1 Mpa
GS 9	<ul> <li>from 0 to 1m : a little compact soils</li> <li>from 1 to 2 m: average compact soils</li> <li>from 2 to 5.50m: compact soils</li> </ul>	Cleaning 0.50m qa = 0.2 Mpa	Excavation bottom at 1m qa = 0.1 Mpa
GS 10	<ul> <li>from 0 to 3m average compact soils</li> <li>from 3 to 5.50 m: a little compact soils</li> <li>from 5.50 to 7m: average compact soils</li> <li>from 7 to 8.50m: compact soil</li> </ul>	Cleaning 0.75m qa = 0.2 Mpa	Excavation bottom at 1m qa = 0.1 Mpa
GS H	<ul> <li>from 0 to 1m : a little compact soils</li> <li>from 1 to 2 m: average compact soils</li> <li>from 2 to 3.50m: a little compact soils</li> <li>from 3.50 to 4.50m: average compact soils</li> <li>from 4.50 to 5.50m: compact soil</li> </ul>	Cleaning 0.50m qa = 0.1 Mpa	Excavation bottom at 1m qa = 0.1 Mpa
GS 12	<ul> <li>from 3 to 4m: compact soils</li> <li>from 4 to 9m: average compact soil</li> </ul>	Cteaning 0.10m qa = 0.2 Mpa	Excavation bottom at 1m qa = 0.2 Mpa
GS 13	<ul> <li>from 3 to 5m: compact soils</li> </ul>	Cleaning 0.1m qa = 0.1 Mpa	Excavation bottom at 1.5m qa = 0.1 Mpa
GS 14	<ul> <li>from 0 to 1.25m : a little compact soils</li> <li>from 1.25 to 3 m (refusal): compact soils</li> </ul>	Cleaning 0.50m qa = 0.1 Mpa	Excavation bottom at 1.25m qa = 0.1 Mpa
GS 15	<ul> <li>from 0 to 1m : a little compact soils</li> <li>from 1 to 1.50m: average compact soils</li> <li>from 1.50 to 5.50m: compact soils</li> </ul>	Cleaning 0.75m qa = 0.1 Mpa	Excavation bottom at 1.50m qa = 0.2 Mpa

# **Results of Dynamic Penetoration Tests**

# (2) Tests on Borrowed Materials

The boring sections in the borrowed sites are reported in Fig. L.4.2. The materials found in these sites are, globally speaking, clayey sand and or sandy clays. The vegetable top soil is about 0.10m to 0.20m depth.

The results of laboratory tests on the materials (tests of identification and modified proctor test on the materials, mechanical tests and permeability test on the materials compacted by 95% of the OPM) are presented below.

	PE 1	PE 1	PE 1	PE 2	PE 2	PE 3	Pe 3	PE 3
Parameters	0.50 m	1.00 m	1.50 m	0.50 m	1.50 m	0.50 m	1.0 m	1.50 m
1. Description								
Nature	Sandy Clay	Sandy Ciay	Clayey Sand	Clayey Sand	Sandy Clay	Sandy Clay	Sandy Clay	Sandy Clay
Color	Brownish	Brownish	Redish	Greyish	Yellowish	Yellowish	Yellowish	Redish
Consistency	Very Consistent	Very Consistent	Very Consistent	Consistent	Very Consistent	Consistent		Very Consistent
2. Physical Properties								
Water Content W %	26	20	24	19	13	35		36
Specific Gravity of Grains ys	2.55	2.59	2.50	2.57	2.61	2.59	2.59	2.60
Atterberg Limits							ļ	1
WI	60	59	61	44	42	60	ļ	62
Wp	32	41	38	18	18	35		40
19	28	18	23	26	24	25		22
Grain Size Analysis % < 80 $\mu$	54	53	33	27	23	61		75
3. Mechanical Properties						t		
Sharing Resistivity								
Internal Friction (degree)		26	37	26	35			34
Cohesion (Mpa)		0.04	0.01	0.04	0.01			0.01
Compression Resistivity Rc (Mp3)		0.16	0.36	0.25	0.16			0.47
4. Permeability		1				<u> </u>		1
K (cm/s)		1.12 x 10 <sup>-2</sup>	7,72 x 10 <sup>3</sup>	1.14 x 10 <sup>-2</sup>	3.67 x 10 <sup>2</sup>			9.2 x 10
5. Properties for Compaction	[			T		·····	1	1
$\gamma d_{OPM} (T/m^3)$	1.66	1.63	1.67	1.97	20.2		1.56	1.59
W %OPM	22.6	24.7	24.7	9.8	9.1		24.6	22.5

#### Results of Laboratory Tests

According the results obtained, for an implementation in embankment by compacting, the characteristics of compaction are weak in the borings PE1 and PE3 where the following characteristics are noted:

-	yd OPM:	1.56 to 1.67
-	W % OPM:	22.5 to 24.7

1

On the contrary, the results of the boring PE2 could be suitable to  $\gamma d$  OPM equal to 1.97 or 2.02 and W % OPM equal to 9.8 or 9.1.

For the materials to be used in structures of dykes for irrigation canals, the borrowed lateritic clay or lateritic gravel very clayey are recommended.

Table L.3.1 Results of Water Quality Analysis - River Water - (1/2)

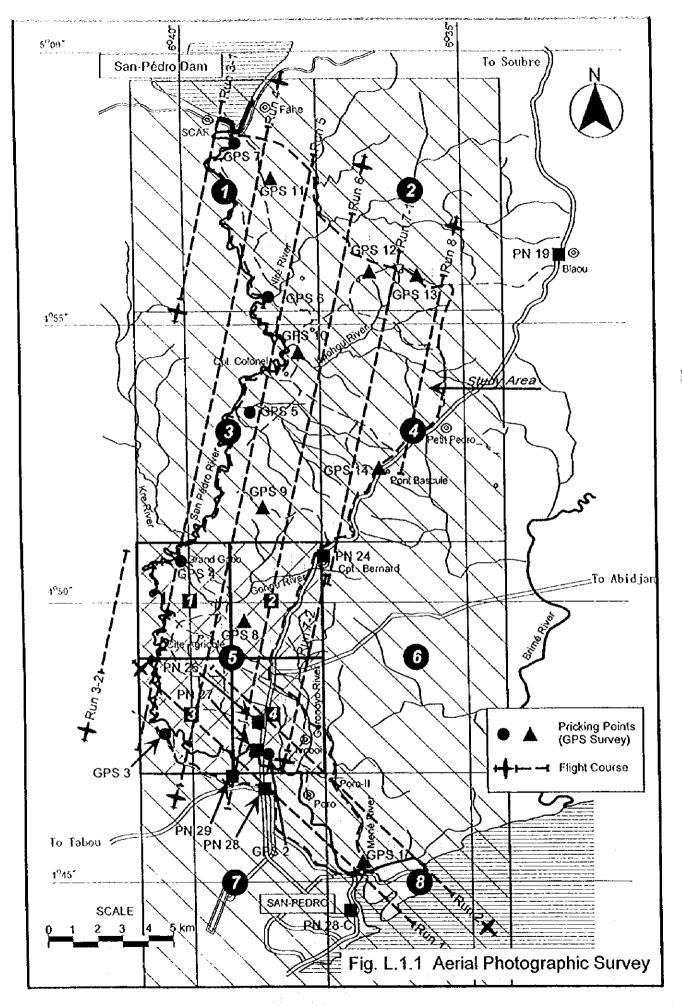
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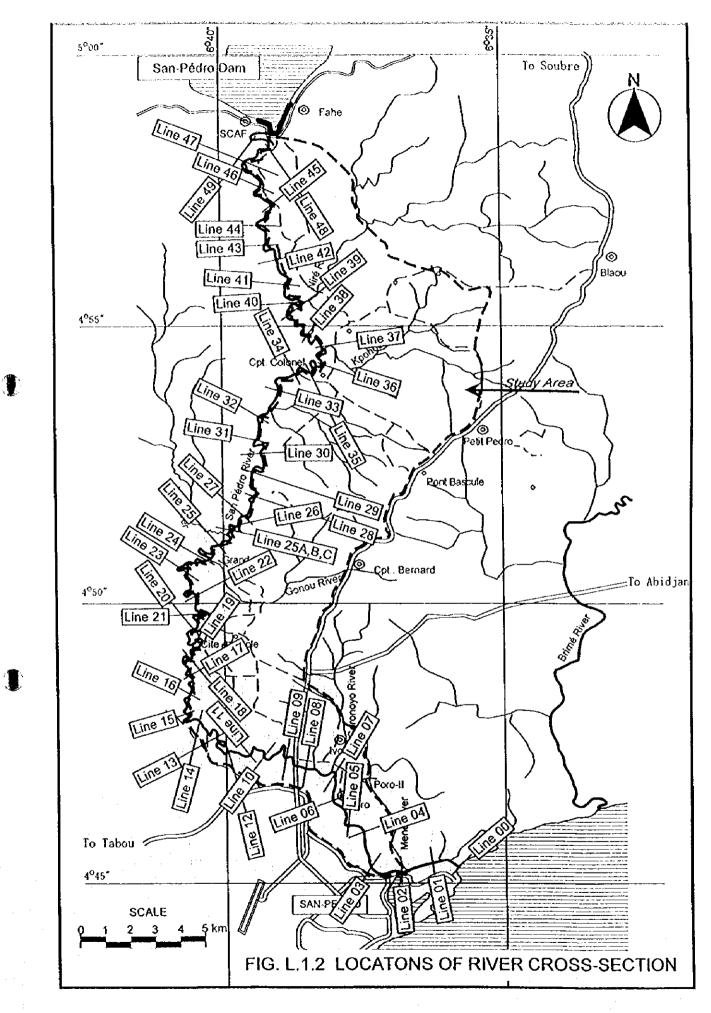
Table L.3.1 Results of Water Quality Analysis - Well Water - (2/2)

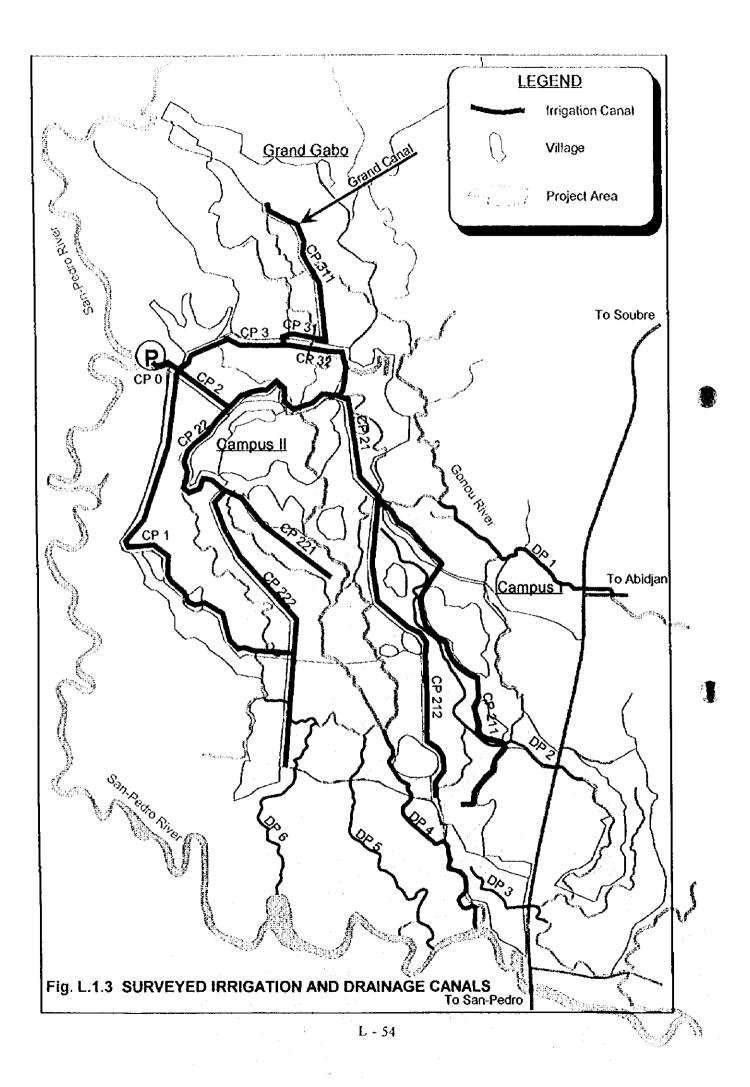
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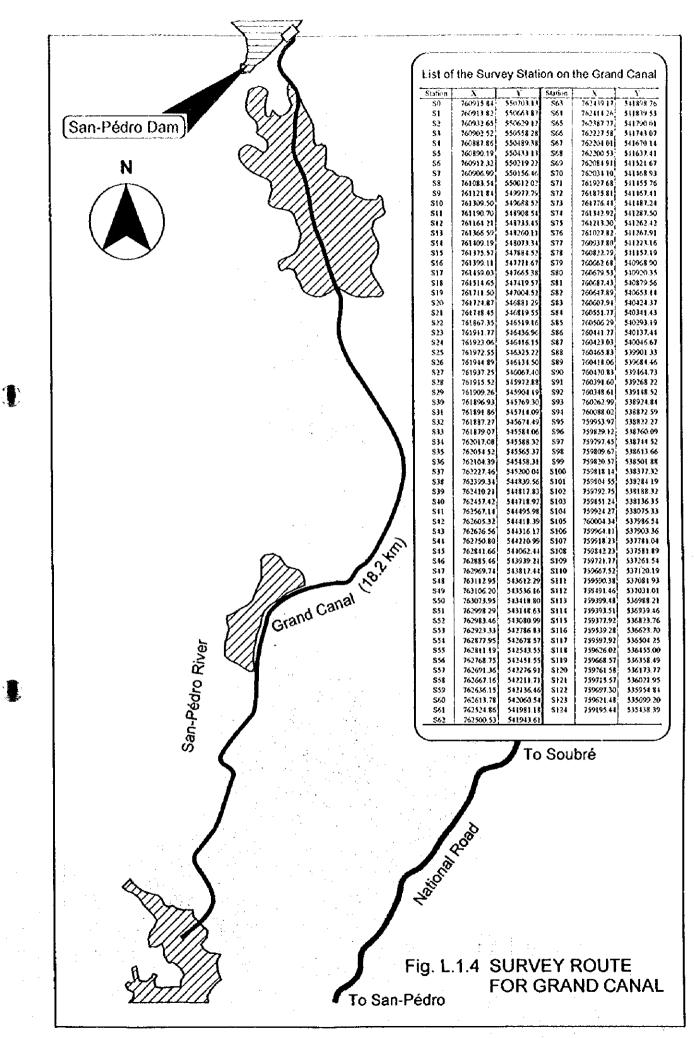
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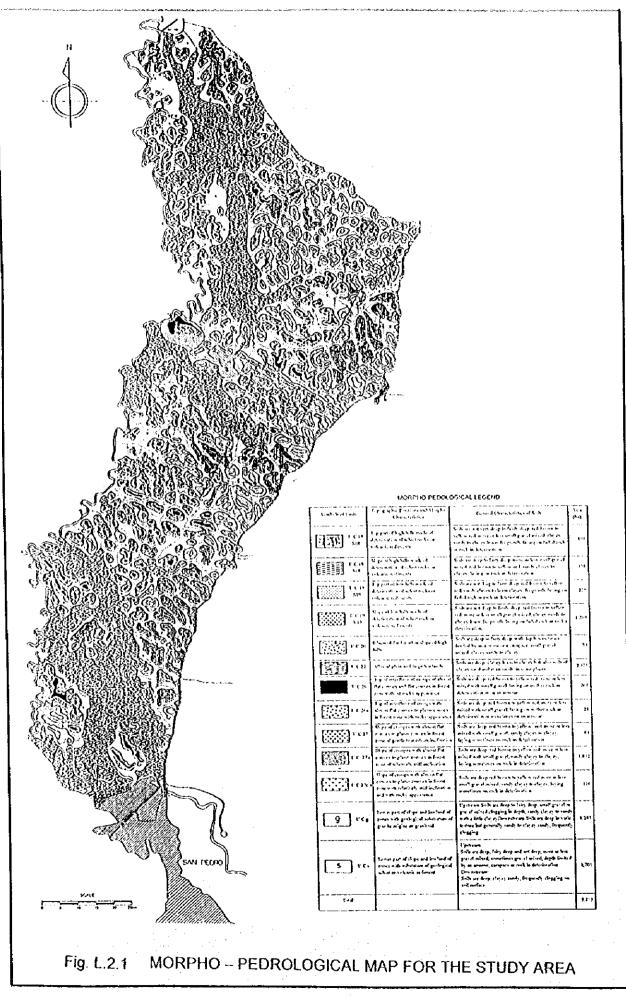
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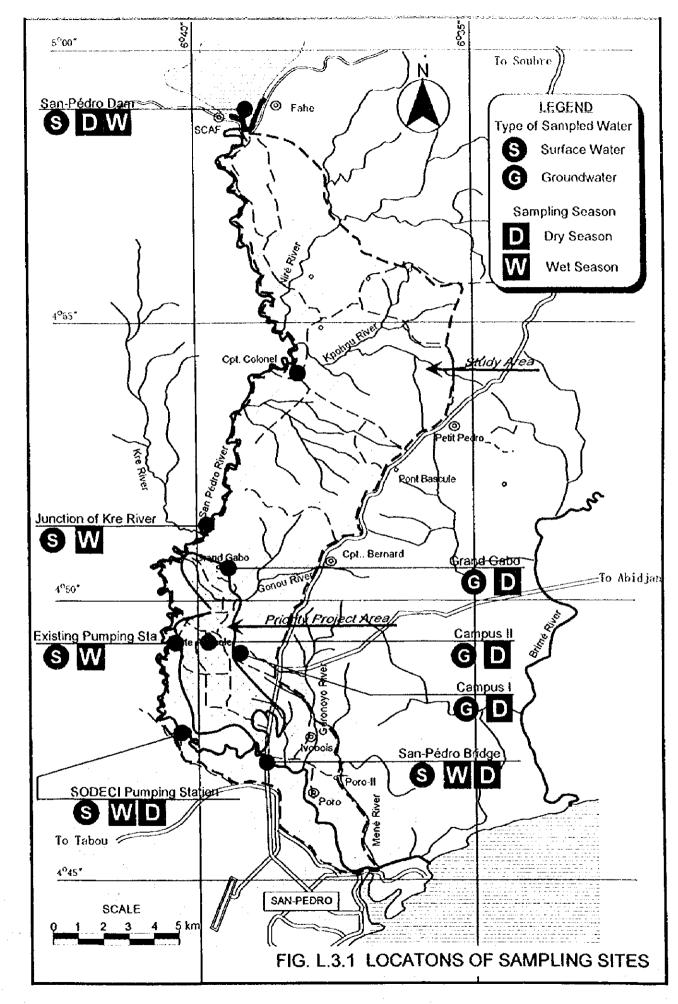




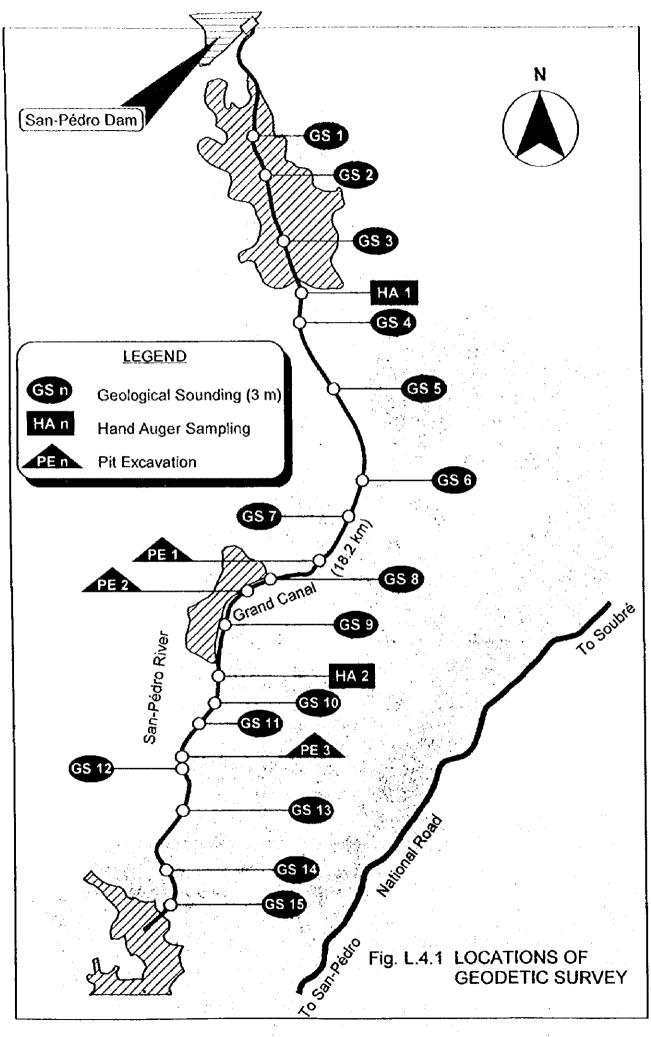












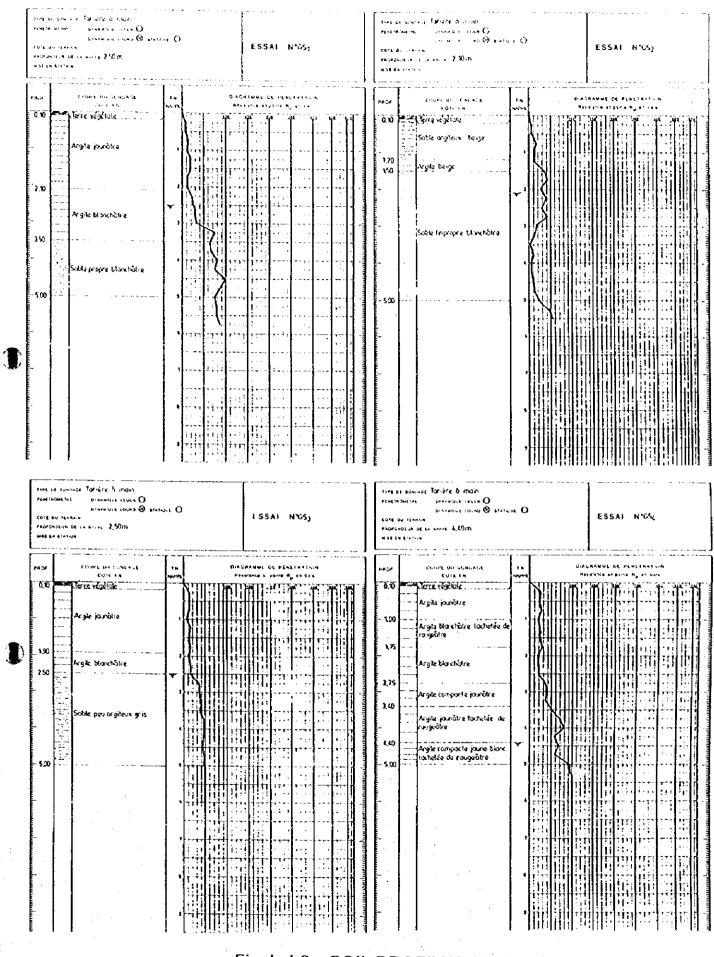
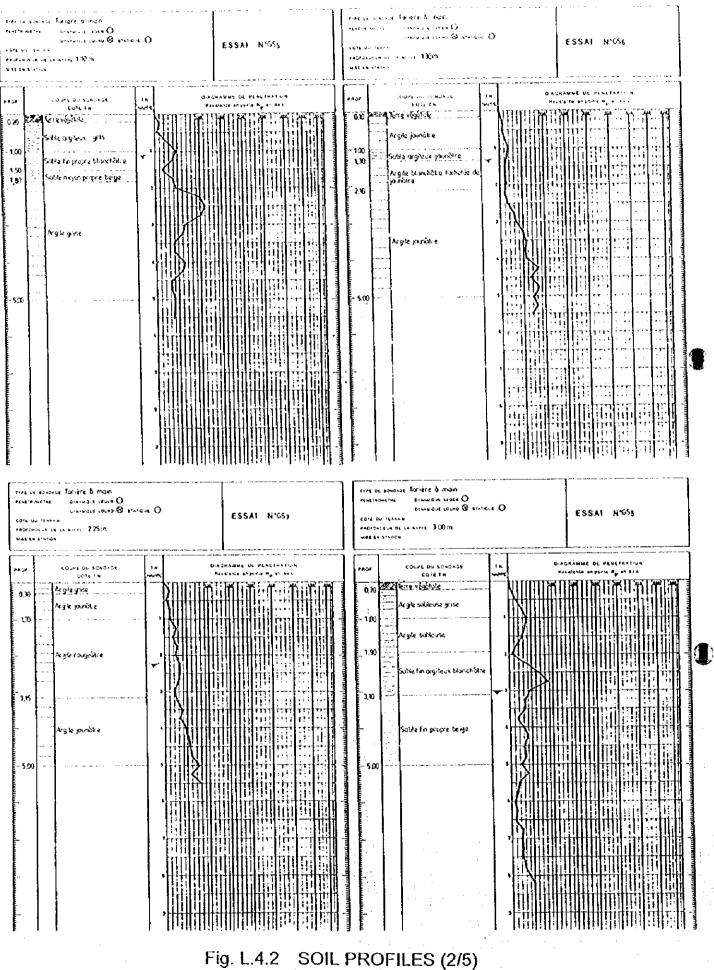
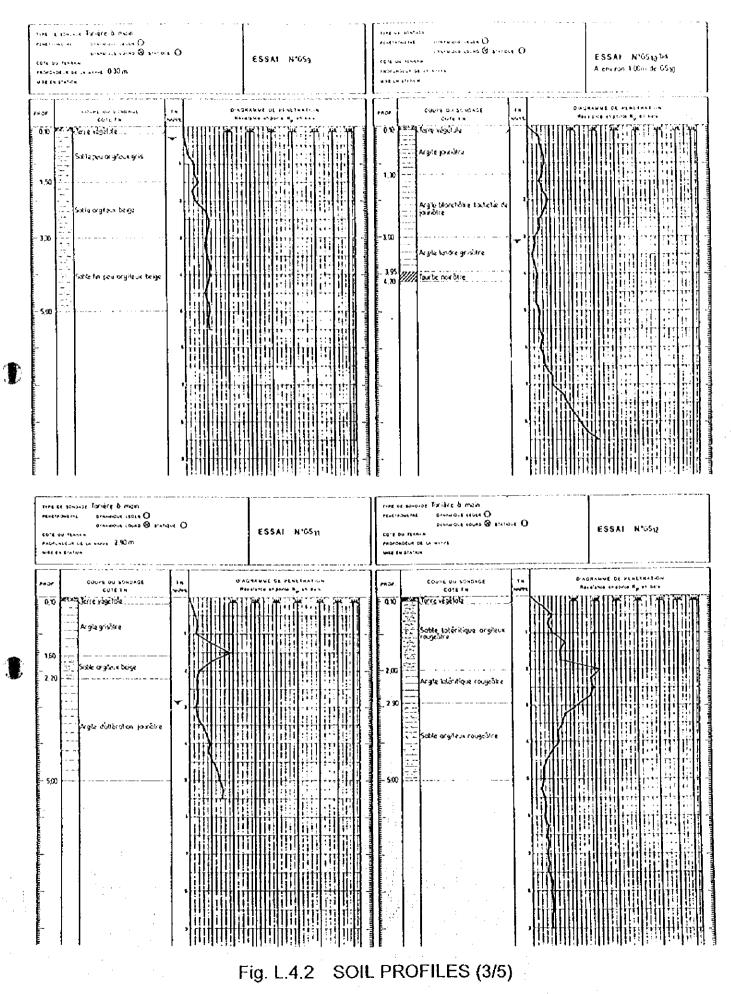
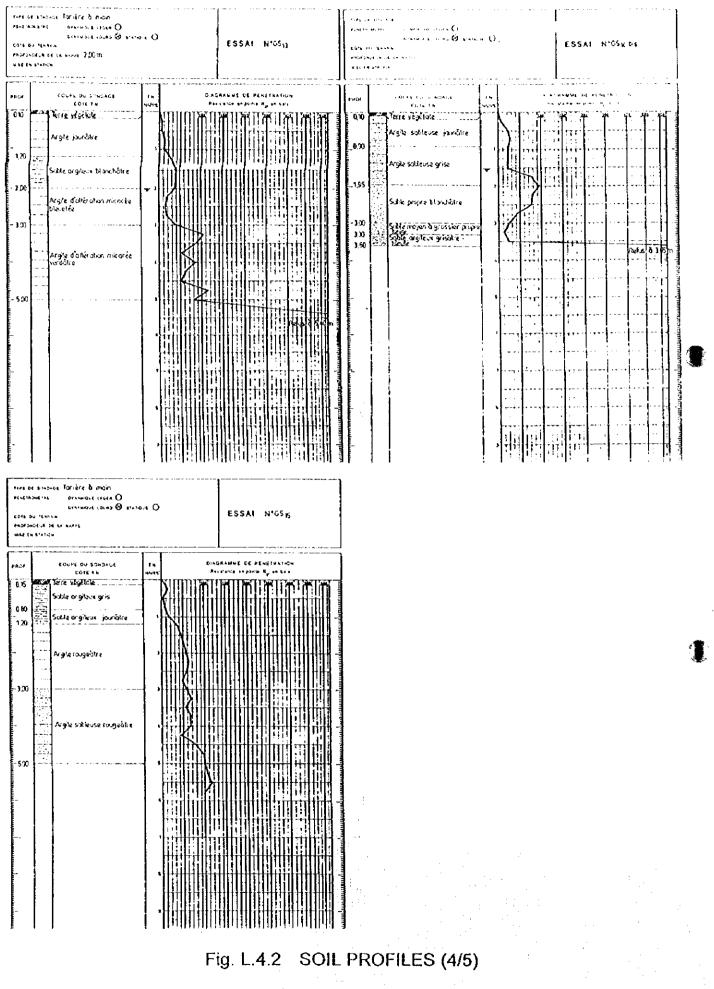


Fig. L.4.2 SOIL PROFILES (1/5)







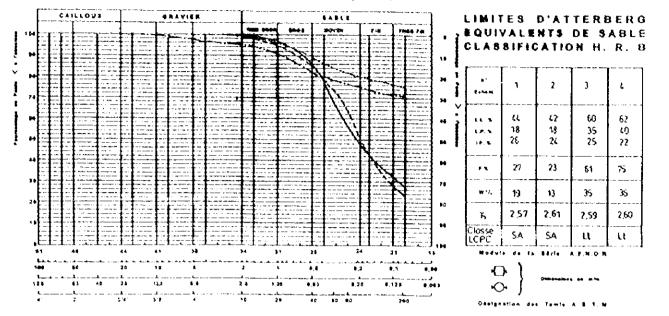
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# Fig. L.4.2 SOIL PROFILES (5/5) L - 63 · · ·

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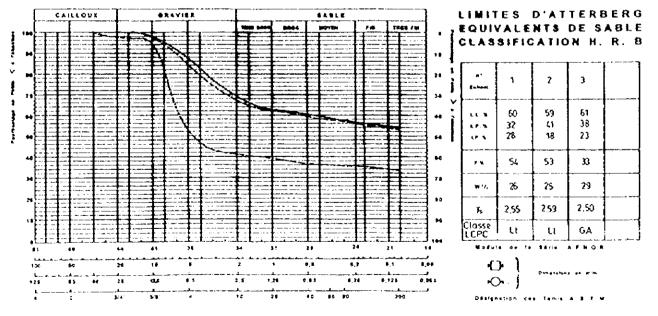
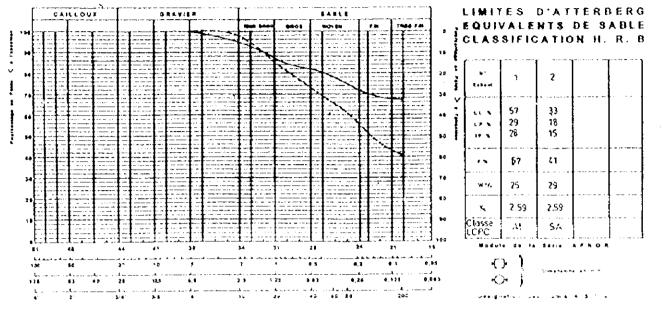


Fig. L.4.3 SOIL PROPERTIES (1/4)

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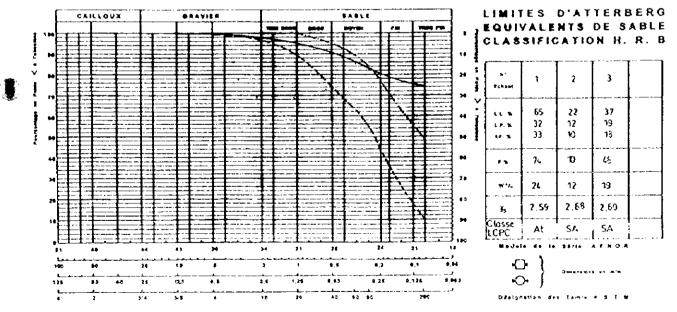
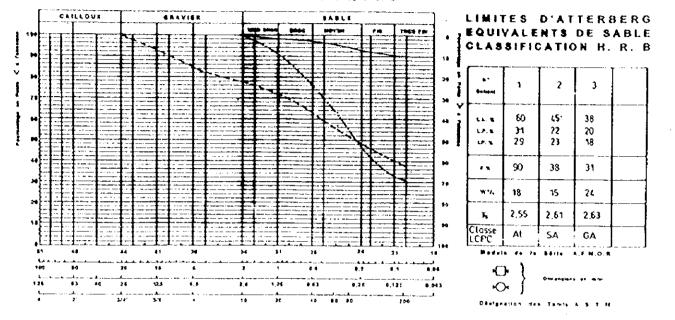


Fig. L.4.3 SOIL PROPERTIES (2/4)

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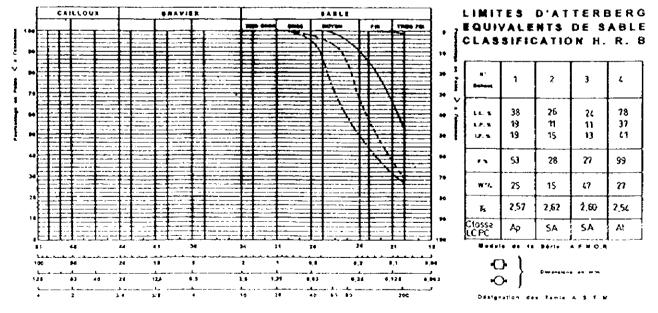
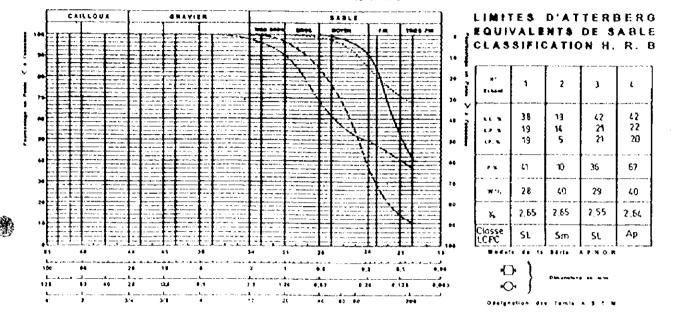


Fig. L.4.3 SOIL PROPERTIES (3/4)

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# ANALYSES GRANULOMETRIQUES



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#### ANALYSES GRANULOMETRIQUES

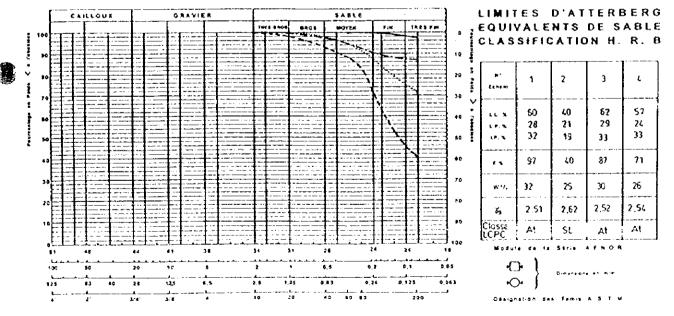


Fig. L.4.3 SOIL PROPERTIES (4/4)

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N.

