

Bemalingsadvies

Onderwerp:
Kabeltracé PV Het Kruis
Nederweert-Eind

Projectnummer:
A1092024

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1.0

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29 augustus 2024

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Gecontroleerd door:
ing.

Aan:
Dhr.

Kopieën aan:
-

Bijlagen:
3

**Kenmerk
opdrachtgever:**
-

WATT Infra
t.a.v. dhr.
Zwaanstraat 31-D
5651 CA Eindhoven

Aanleiding

Nabij Nederweert-Eind wordt een kabel aangelegd voor het project *PV Het Kruis*. Voor de werkzaamheden wordt de grondwaterstand tijdelijk verlaagd, mits noodzakelijk. Het onttrekken en het lozen van grondwater dient hierbij getoetst te worden conform de eisen van het Waterschap Limburg. Hierbij dient inzichtelijk te zijn welk type bemaling geïnstalleerd dient te worden, wat de verwachte debieten zijn, de verlagingen in de omgeving en de daarbij behorende mogelijke negatieve effecten.



Figuur 1 – Met rood is het tracé gearceerd.

Inhoudsopgave

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1.0 Inleiding

De kabel wordt aangelegd tussen de Vennendijk te Ospel (ca. X=188.049, Y=369.793) en de Hoeven te Nederweert-Eind (ca. X=185.160, Y=367.418). Het tracé heeft een lengte van ca. 5,5 kilometer. De sleufdiepte bedraagt ca. 0,9-1,5 meter minus maaiveld. De sleufbreedte op sleufbodem bedraagt ca. 0,50 meter. Hierbij dient de freatische grondwaterstand, zonder grondwaterkerende constructies, tijdelijk verlaagd te worden. Mits noodzakelijk. Ter hoogte van het inkoopstation is de ontgravingsdiepte 2,0 meter minus maaiveld.

De realisatie van het project is gedurende de periode van 27 september 2024 van het jaar 2024 tot 31 januari 2025 (<6 maanden).

Voor de onttrekking dienen de mogelijke negatieve effecten inzichtelijk gemaakt te worden.

Het doel van deze rapportage is;

- het verkrijgen van inzicht in de te onttrekken hoeveelheden grondwater;
- het verkrijgen van inzicht in de invloedssfeer;
- het verkrijgen van inzicht in de effecten van de voorgenomen bemaling op de omgeving;
- het verkrijgen van inzicht voor de op te stellen bemaling en monitoring.

Gehanteerde brongegevens;

- [1] Tekening tracé, d.d. 11 juli 2024.
- [2] Regionale bodemopbouw, REGIS II.2 [geraadpleegd in augustus 2024]
- [3] DINOloket [geraadpleegd in augustus 2024]
- [4] Maaiveldhoogtes, AHN4 [geraadpleegd in augustus 2024]
- [5] Grondwatertools [geraadpleegd in augustus 2024]
- [6] Kaarten Provincie [geraadpleegd in augustus 2024]
- [7] Bodemloket [geraadpleegd in augustus 2024]
- [8] Kaarten Waterschap Limburg [geraadpleegd in augustus 2024]
- [9] Geotechnisch onderzoek Solarpark, Geobest, kenmerk: P57719-R001-V2-ATH, d.d. 12 juni 2024.

2.0 Maatvoeringen

De werkzaamheden waar mogelijk grondwater een raakvlak wordt:

- Open sleuf over een lengte van ca. 5,5 kilometer per kabeltrek.
- Inkoopstation (ca. 10x10 meter).

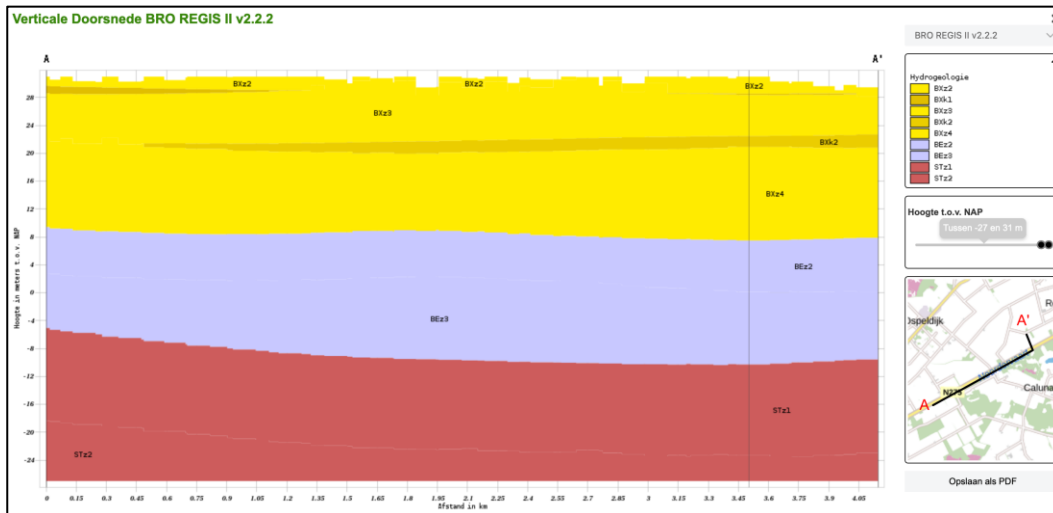
Onderstaande de verschillende aanlegdieptes:

- 0,9-1,5 meter minus maaiveld t.b.v. kabeltrek.
- De sleufbreedte op sleufbodem bedraagt ca. 0,50 meter.
- 2,0 meter minus maaiveld t.b.v. inkoopstation.

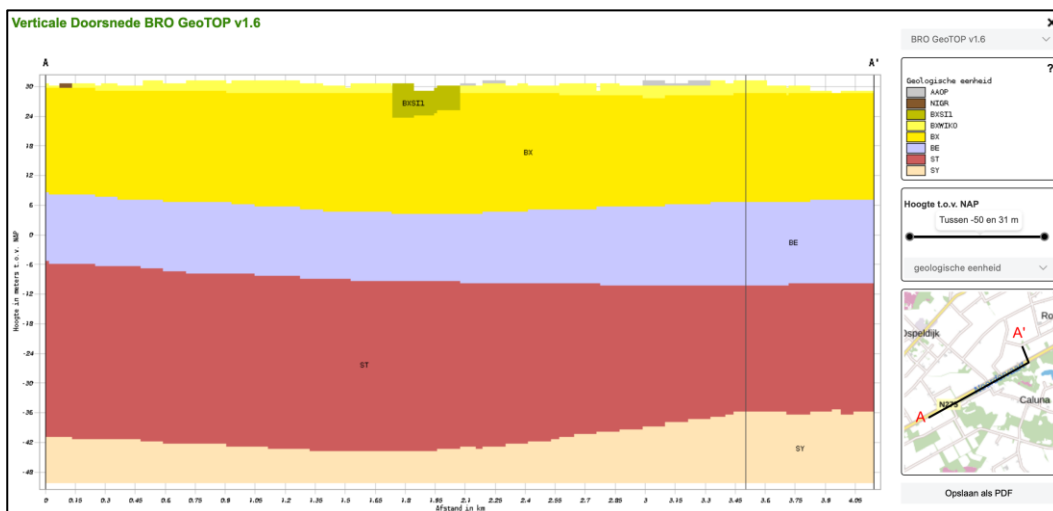
3.0 Bodemopbouw en grondwaterstanden

Op basis van regionale gegevens van REGIS II.2 en de boorstaten/sonderingen in de omgeving is een schematische bodemopbouw opgesteld.

De bodemopbouw bestaat uit Holocene afzettingen en de formatie van Bortel met matig fijn zand. Deze laag heeft een beperkte doorlatendheid.



Figuur 2 – Lengteprofiel REGIS II v2.2.2.



Figuur 3 – Lengteprofiel GeoTOP.

Onderwerp:
Kabeltracé PV Het Kruis
Nederweert-Eind

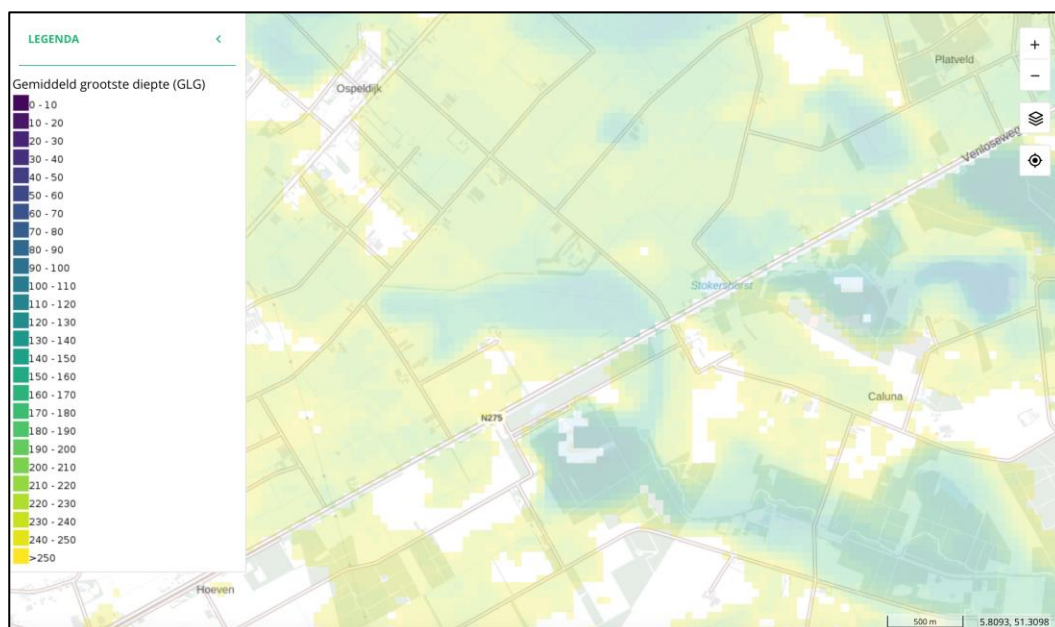
Projectnummer:
A1092024

Tabel 1 - Bodemopbouw op basis van REGIS II.2 [2].

Model: Landelijk model REGIS II.2					
Locatie (x,y): 188049,369793					
naam	top (M t.o.v. NAP)	basis (M t.o.v. NAP)	kD (m2/dag)	kh (m/dag)	c (dagen)
Formatie van Bortel, tweede zandige hydrogeologische eenheid	28,82	27,68	5,2	5,5	
Formatie van Bortel, derde zandige hydrogeologische eenheid	27,68	22,71	26	5,2	
Formatie van Bortel, tweede kleiige hydrogeologische eenheid	22,71	20,87			270
Formatie van Bortel, vierde zandige hydrogeologische eenheid	20,87	7,83	64	4,9	
Formatie van Beegden, tweede zandige hydrogeologische eenheid	7,83	0,02	640	82	
Formatie van Beegden, derde zandige hydrogeologische eenheid	0,02	-9,63	1100	120	
Formatie van Sterksel, eerste zandige hydrogeologische eenheid	-9,63	-22,91	930	70	
Formatie van Sterksel, tweede zandige hydrogeologische eenheid	-22,91	-34,85	840	70	
Formatie van Stramproy, eerste kleiige hydrogeologische eenheid	-34,85	-39,99			160
Model: Landelijk model REGIS II.2					
Locatie (x,y): 185160,367418					
naam	top (M t.o.v. NAP)	basis (M t.o.v. NAP)	kD (m2/dag)	kh (m/dag)	c (dagen)
Formatie van Bortel, tweede zandige hydrogeologische eenheid	30,59	29,66	-10000	4,1	
Formatie van Bortel, eerste kleiige hydrogeologische eenheid	29,66	28,53			150
Formatie van Bortel, derde zandige hydrogeologische eenheid	28,53	21,97	27	4,2	
Formatie van Bortel, vierde zandige hydrogeologische eenheid	21,97	9,23	56	4,4	
Formatie van Beegden, tweede zandige hydrogeologische eenheid	9,23	2,87	280	43	
Formatie van Beegden, derde zandige hydrogeologische eenheid	2,87	-5,11	560	70	
Formatie van Sterksel, eerste zandige hydrogeologische eenheid	-5,11	-18,19	750	57	
Formatie van Sterksel, tweede zandige hydrogeologische eenheid	-18,19	-40,59	1400	63	
Formatie van Stramproy, eerste kleiige hydrogeologische eenheid	-40,59	-45,35			160



Figuur 4 – GHG t.o.v. maaiveld in cm.



Figuur 5 – GLG t.o.v. maaiveld in cm.

De GHG bedraagt 0,5-0,8 meter minus maaiveld en de GLG bedraagt ca. 1,5 tot meer dan 2,5 meter minus maaiveld. Ter hoogte van het inkoopstation bedraagt de GLG meer dan 2,5 meter minus maaiveld.

LamersWater BV

Onderwerp:

Kabeltracé PV Het Kruis
Nederweert-Eind

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A1092024

4.0 Debieten en waterbezwaren

De bemaling vindt plaats in een freatisch zandpakket, lokaal mogelijk doorsneden klei-/leemlagen. Hierbij is geen sprake van een spanningsbemaling a.g.v. de filterstelling. De modelberekening is uitgevoerd met MicroFEM en gecontroleerd met de formule van Thiem. De onvolkomenheid van de bemaling is berekend met Forchheimer.

De volgende parameters zijn gehanteerd t.h.v. de sleuven:

- Maaiveld: +29,0/+31,0 mNAP.
- Verlaging grondwaterstand maximaal tot 1,8 m-mv t.h.v. de sleuf.
- GHG: 0,5 m-mv ter hoogte van de sleuf.
- GLG: 1,5 m-mv ter hoogte van de sleuf.
- Verlaging [m] bij GHG: max. <1,3 meter.
- Verlaging [m] bij GLG: max. <0,3 meter.
- Horizontale doorlatendheid: 5-10 m/d.
- Tijd: Stationair aangehouden i.v.m. worst-case. De beoogde duur is <6 maanden.
- Open sleuf over een lengte van ca. 750 meter kabeltrek;
- Langs een groot deel van het tracé ligt de Noordervaart. Weerstand waterbodem op 1 dag gesteld (GWZ2016, Bot). Peil ca. +31,5/+31,7 mNAP.
- Lengte onttrekkingsfilters: <8 meter

Tabel 2 – Debieten aan grondwater [m³/uur] filterbemaling

	Opstart	Stationair
GHG	<80 m³/uur	<70 m³/uur
GLG	<80 m³/uur	<70 m³/uur

Tabel 3 - Verlaging freatische grondwaterstand onder GLG-condities

Verlaging in meters	0,20	0,10	0,05
Afstand in meters	0-30	0-50	0-64

Tabel 4 - Verlaging freatische grondwaterstand onder GHG-condities

Verlaging in meters	1,00	0,50	0,25	0,10	0,05
Afstand in meters	12	38	68	91	106

De volgende parameters zijn gehanteerd t.h.v. het inkoopstation:

- Maaiveld: +29,0/+30,0 mNAP.
- Verlaging grondwaterstand maximaal tot 2,3 m-mv.
- GHG: 0,5 m-mv ter hoogte van de sleuf.
- GLG: >2,5 m-mv ter hoogte van de sleuf.
- Verlaging [m] bij GHG: max. 1,8 meter.
- Verlaging [m] bij GLG: NVT
- Horizontale doorlatendheid: 5-10 m/d.
- Tijd: Stationair aangehouden i.v.m. worst-case. De beoogde duur is <6 maanden.
- Lengte onttrekkingsfilters: <8 meter

Tabel 5 – Debieten aan grondwater [m³/uur] filterbemaling

	Opstart	Stationair
GHG	<100 m³/uur	<100 m³/uur
GLG	<100 m³/uur	<100 m³/uur

Tabel 6 - Verlaging freatische grondwaterstand onder GHG-condities

Verlaging in meters	1,50	1,00	0,50	0,20	0,10	0,05
Afstand in meters	2	10	37	70	100	120

Nb. Er kan gekozen worden om d.m.v. slechts open bemaling te werken (klokpompen met drains), waarbij preventief aangehouden dient te worden dat de grondwaterstand maximaal 0,5 meter verlaagd kan worden a.g.v. onder andere het afkalven van de taluds. Deze werkmethode is bewerkelijk, maar reduceert het debiet en beperkt de invloedssfeer. Vooralsnog wordt geadviseerd voor de aanvraag richting het Waterschap de maximale debieten aan te houden. Bovenstaande werkmethode betreft dan een optimalisatie binnen de kaders van de aanvraag.

5.0 Effecten op de omgeving

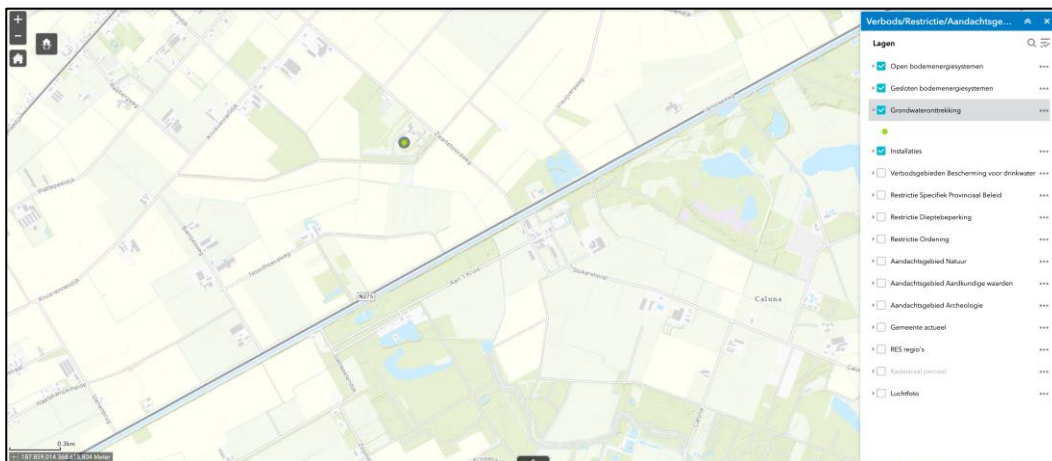
Het onttrekken van grondwater kan effecten op de omgeving veroorzaken. De onderstaande effecten zijn afzonderlijk benaderd. Nb. Naast dat bij GLG-condities slechts kortstondig en zeer beperkt tot geen bemaling benodigd is. Er treden dan ook nauwelijks tot geen verlagingen op tot onder de GLG buiten de werkgrenzen. Geadviseerd wordt dan ook, om door middel van proefsleuven of peilbuizen de noodzaak tot bemaling actueel te bepalen.

Grondwaterverontreinigingen

Binnen het invloedsgebied zijn geen mobiele grondwaterverontreinigingen bekend. Aangenomen wordt dat de grondwaterkwaliteit sterke overeenkomst heeft met de kwaliteit van het oppervlaktewater, gezien het voorkomen van onder andere de Noordervaart en de beperkte ontgravingsdiepte en duur.

Overige grondwateronttrekkingen

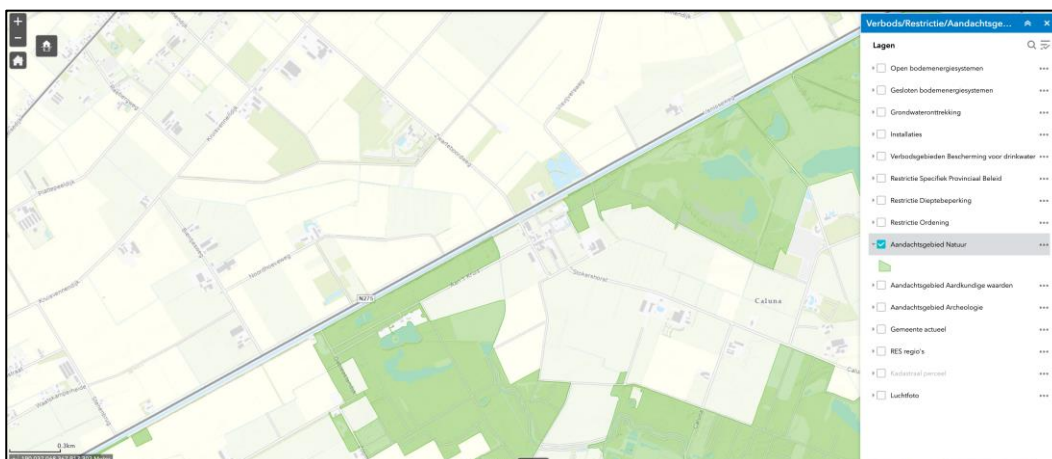
Binnen de relevante invloedssfeer zijn geen overige grondwateronttrekkingen aanwezig.



Figuur 6 – De enige geregistreerde onttrekking bevindt zich buiten de berekende invloedssfeer.

Verdroging, natuurwaarden en landbouwdepressie

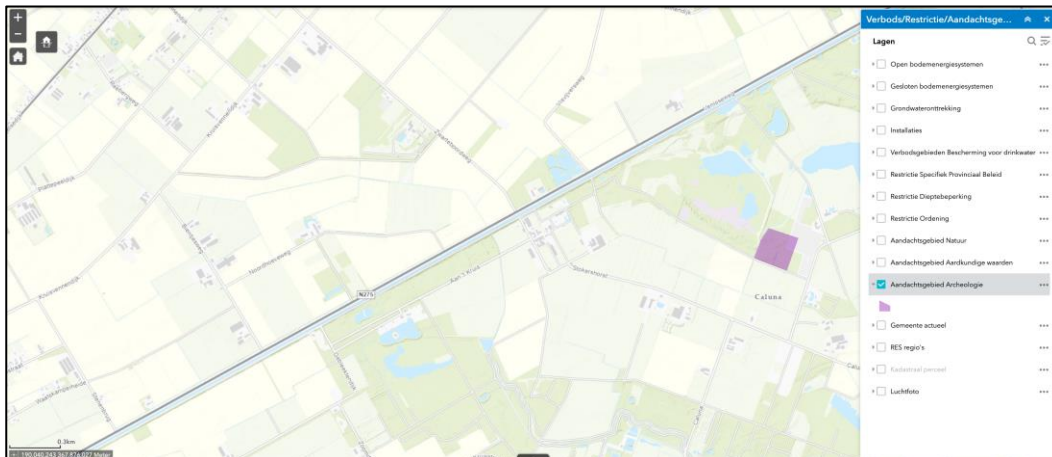
Effecten als gevolg van de bemalingswerkzaamheden op landbouw en natuur worden niet verwacht. Doordat nauwelijks tot geen verlagingen tot onder de GLG worden gerealiseerd i.c.m. de korte duur. Desondanks bevinden de werkzaamheden zich wel deels in een aandachtsgebied voor natuur (Kruisvennen o.a.).



Figuur 7 – Locatie bevindt zich deels in een beschermd/aandachtsgebied.

Archeologie

Binnen de relevante invloedssfeer zijn geen aandachtsgebieden bekend.



Figuur 8 – Er bevinden zich geen archeologische waarden binnen de berekende invloedssfeer.

Grondwater gerelateerde zetting

Door grondwaterstandverlagingen kunnen cohesieve grondsoorten als klei, leem en veen worden samengedrukt, hetgeen zettingen in de omgeving van de bemaling kan veroorzaken. Hierbij kan worden gedacht aan maaiveldzakkingen en mogelijk ook zetting (en deformatie) van op staal gefundeerde panden en (ondergrondse) infrastructuur. Dit is met name het geval wanneer de grondwaterstand een lange periode wordt verlaagd tot beneden de in het verleden opgetreden lage grondwaterstand. Zetting is namelijk tijdsafhankelijk. De primaire zetting vindt plaats in de eerste periode van de verlaging ca. de eerste 7 tot 100 dagen. De eindzetting wordt bereikt na 10 jaar.

In de NEN 9997-1+C1:2017 staat het volgende vermeld met betrekking tot de grenswaarden voor constructieve vervorming en verplaatsing van fundaties:

“De maximum toegelaten relatieve rotatie van constructies in open skeletbouw, skeletbouw met wanden, dragende wanden of doorgaande metselwerkwanden is waarschijnlijk niet hetzelfde maar varieert waarschijnlijk tussen ongeveer 1:200 en 1:300, om het ontstaan van een bruikbaarheidsgrenstoestand in de constructie te voorkomen. Voor veel constructies is een maximum relatieve rotatie van 1:500 toelaatbaar. De relatieve rotatie die waarschijnlijk leidt tot een uiterste grenstoestand bedraagt ongeveer 1:150.”

“Voor normale constructies met afzonderlijke funderingen zijn totale zettingen tot 50 mm in het algemeen toelaatbaar. Grotere zettingen kunnen toelaatbaar zijn mits de relatieve rotaties binnen aanvaardbare grenzen blijven en mits de totale zetting geen problemen geeft met huisaansluitingen van nutsleidingen, of leidt tot scheefstand enz.”

De verwachte zetting a.g.v. tijdelijke bemalingswerkzaamheden wordt niet betiteld als potentiële veroorzaker van schade vanuit een hoekverdraaiing of totaalzetting. Onder de gemiddeld laagste grondwaterstand wordt namelijk nauwelijks tot geen bemaling uitgevoerd.

6.0 Lozing grondwater

Conform de landelijke voorkeursvolgorde dient eerst het grondwater terug in de bodem gebracht te worden, daarna op het oppervlaktewater of hemelwaterriool en als laatste het vuilwaterriool geloosd te worden. Een retourbemaling is gezien de beperkte omvang van de onttrekking en de locaties niet het meest milieubewust. Het grondwater wordt dan ook geloosd op nabijgelegen watergangen. Deze lijken afdoende aanwezig nabij het tracé. De lozing wordt minimaal uitgevoerd met een zandvang en een watermeter. De noodzaak tot ontijzing is vooralsnog onbekend.

7.0 Wet- en regelgeving onttrekking

De onttrekking valt onder het gezag van het Waterschap Limburg.

Rekening dient gehouden te worden met de volgende voorwaarden;

1) Grondwateronttrekking tot 10 m³/uur.

a) Voor grondwateronttrekking tot 10 m³/uur geldt een melding- en zorgplicht mits:

- i) Niet wordt onttrokken binnen een bufferzone verdroogde natuurgebieden.
- ii) Niet wordt onttrokken dieper dan 5 m beneden NAP binnen het gebied van Venloschol.
- iii) Niet wordt onttrokken dieper dan 20 m beneden NAP binnen het gebied van boringsvrijzone Roerdalslenk I.
- iv) Niet wordt onttrokken dieper dan 30 m beneden NAP binnen het gebied van boringsvrijzone Roerdalslenk II.
- v) Niet wordt onttrokken dieper dan 80 m beneden NAP binnen het gebied van boringsvrijzone Roerdalslenk III.
- vi) Niet wordt onttrokken binnen het gebied van boringsvrijzone Roerdalslenk IV.

b) Vergunningplicht indien niet wordt voldaan aan bovenstaande punten.

2) Grondwateronttrekking t.b.v. bronbemaling of bodemsanering.

a) Voor grondwateronttrekking tot 100 m³/uur geldt een melding- en zorgplicht mits:

- i) Niet meer wordt onttrokken dan 50.000 m³/maand.
- ii) De onttrekking niet langer duurt dan 6 maanden.
- iii) Niet wordt onttrokken binnen een bufferzone verdroogde natuurgebieden.**
- iv) Niet wordt onttrokken dieper dan 5 m beneden NAP binnen het gebied van Venloschol.

Op basis van eerste gesprekken met het Waterschap Limburg wordt aangenomen dat de bemaling vergunningsplichtig is, doordat grondwater wordt onttrokken binnen een natuurgebied.

8.0 Monitoring

De uitstroomvoorziening dient voorzien te zijn van een watermeter. De watermeter dient recent geijkt te zijn en aangesloten te zijn conform de richtlijnen. Werkdagelijks dienen de watermeterstanden geregistreerd te worden. De registratie bestaat uit: watermeternummer, watermeterstand, datum en tijd (eventueel een vermenigvuldigingsfactor, x10). Wisselingen van een watermeter dienen geregistreerd te worden.

De geregistreeerde gegevens dienen verzameld te worden in een logboek, welke ten alle tijden inzichtelijk is voor directie en bevoegd gezag.

Voorstel is om bij iedere 100 meter tracé een peilbuis te plaatsen (extra onttrekkingsfilter). Deze peilbuis kan tijdens de werkzaamheden de maximale verlaging controleren.

Monitoren grondwaterstand

- Tijdens een actieve bemaling dient minimaal dagelijks (werkdagen) de grondwaterstand gemonitord te worden.
- Alle peilbuizen worden twee weken na de beëindiging van de graafwerkzaamheden tweemaal ingemeten. Nb. Dit is niet benodigd bij slechts toepassing van open bemaling, aangezien niet dieper kan worden verlaagd dan het niveau van de open bemaling.

Monitoren lozing

- Lozingspunt dient gecontroleerd te worden op verstopping en verkleuring (nb. ijzergehalte is onbekend).
- Lozingspunt dient veilig afgewerkt te zijn.
- De zandvang dient op de juiste wijze aangesloten te zijn waarbij de stroomvertraging zand kan afvangen. Doorslaan dient voorkomen te worden.
- Bemonsterd dient te worden a.d.h.v. de lozingsnormen.

9.0 Conclusie aanbevelingen

1. De onttrekking en lozing zijn vergunningsplichtig bij het Waterschap Limburg.
2. Onder GLG-condities hoeft nauwelijks tot niet bemalen te worden.
3. Zettingen worden niet verwacht, omdat de bemaling geen significante verlagingen realiseert, welke lager zijn dan de gemiddeld laagste grondwaterstand.
4. Het te verwachten stationaire debiet wordt berekend onder de 70 m³/uur. Het waterbezwaar wordt op minder dan 40.000 m³ geraamd per maand en minder dan 200.000 m³ in totaal.
5. De bemaling wordt uitgevoerd met verticale onttrekkingsfilters, ondersteund door open bemaling. Eventueel verdiept aangebracht. Nb. Optimalisaties zijn uiteraard mogelijk.
6. De onttrekkingsfilters hebben een maximale lengte van 8 meter. Nb. Optimalisaties zijn uiteraard mogelijk.
7. De verlaging van de grondwaterstand kan gemonitord worden met een extra onttrekkingsfilter.
8. Het grondwater wordt geloosd op nabijgelegen watergangen.
9. Vooraf dient de opzet van de bemaling uitgewerkt te worden op een technische tekening (beknopt bemalingsplan). Deze opzet wordt uitgewerkt door de uitvoerende partij (bemaler). Hierbij dient voor alle partijen duidelijk te zijn waar de onttrekking geïnstalleerd wordt, de pompen met watermeters geplaatst worden, de locatie van een zandvang, de afvoerleidingen en het lozingspunt.

10.0 Slot

Deze voorliggende rapportage dient als onderbouwing voor de aanvraag in het kader van de Omgevingswet. Indien er vragen zijn betreffende de inhoud van deze rapportage gelieve contact met ons op te nemen.

Met vriendelijke groet,

LamersWater B.V.

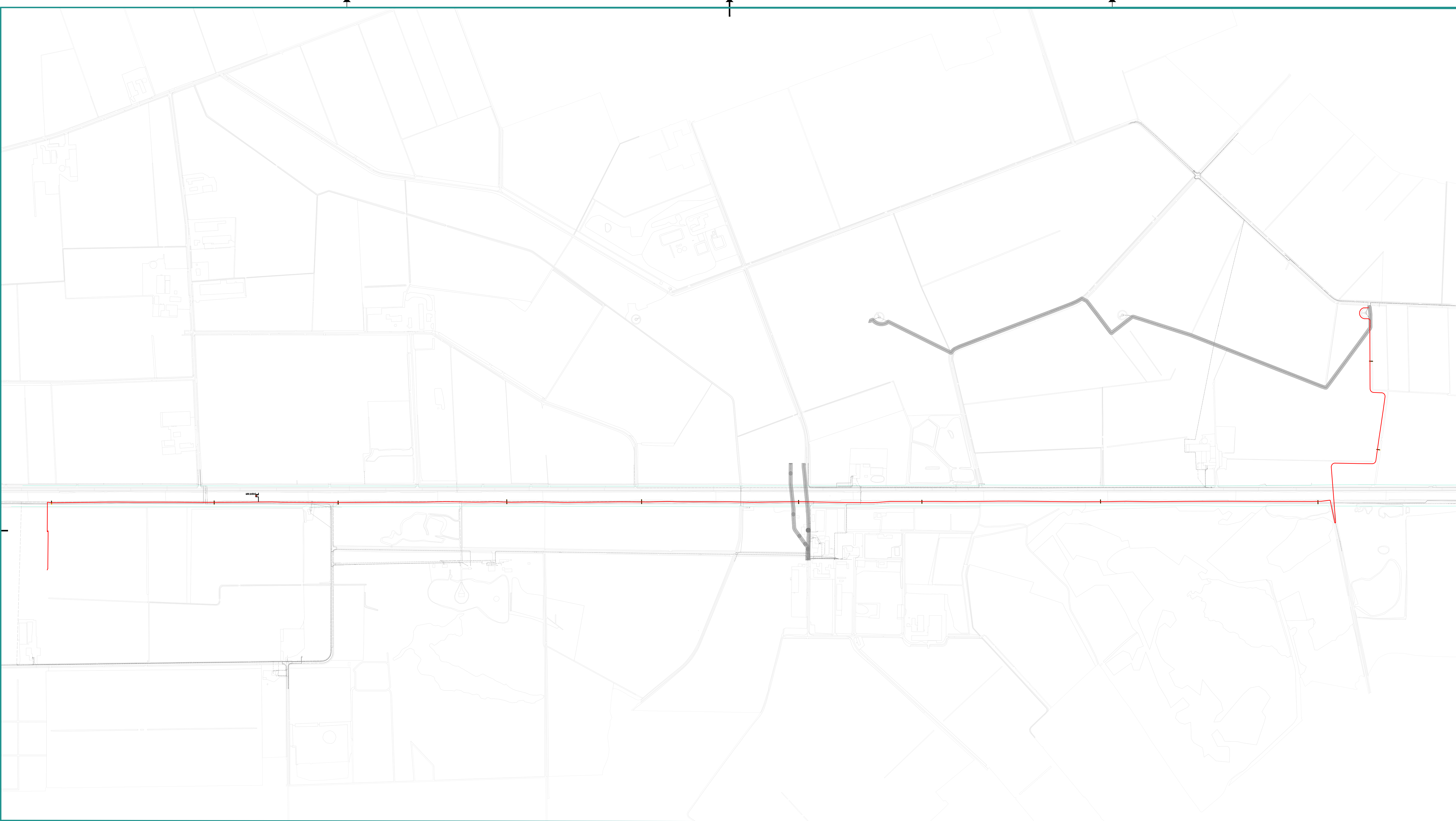
Industrieweg 24
6662 PA te Elst

Onderwerp:

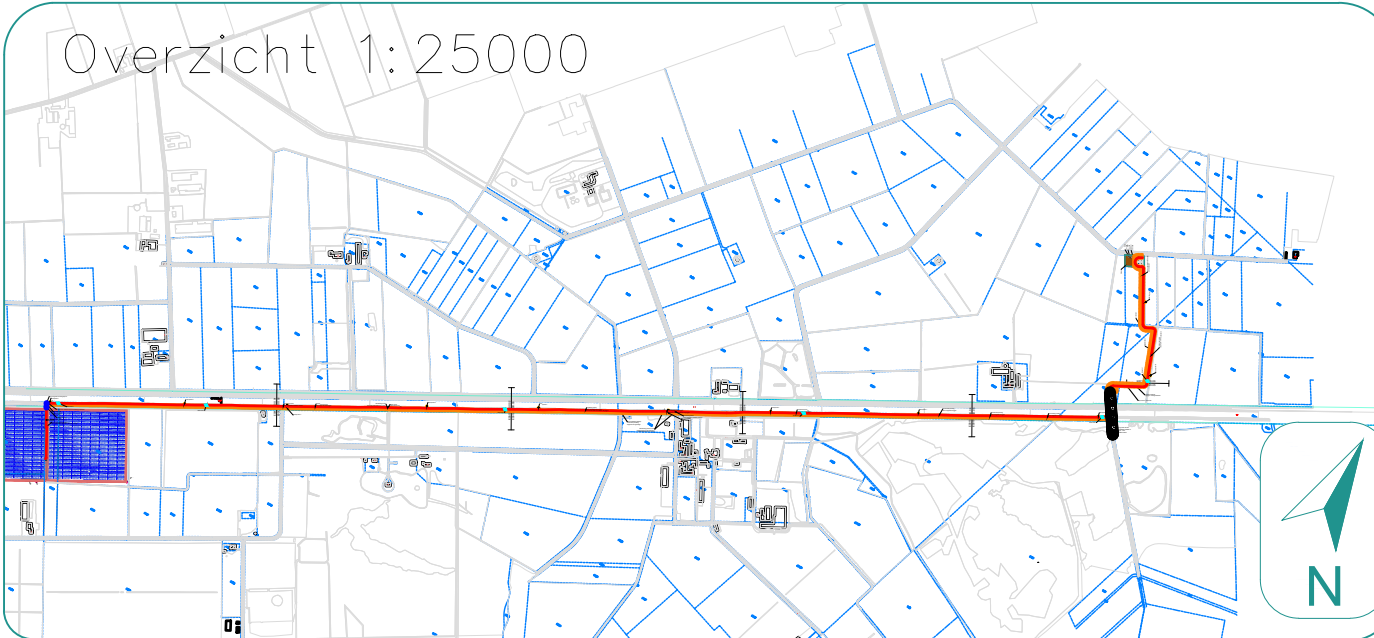
Kabeltracé PV Het Kruis
Nederweert-Eind

Projectnummer:

A1092024



Basislegenda KLIC		Legenda kabeltracé	
	Perceelsgrenzen		Hartlijn nieuwe verbinding
	Rioolleidingen— pers/vrijverval		Hartlijn alternatief tracé
	Data/ telekom		
	Laagspanningskabels		
	Middenspanningskabels		
	Hoogspanningskabels		
	Waterleiding		
	Gasleiding lage druk		
	Gasleiding hoge druk		



- Onderleggers:
- BGT topography, d.d. 03-03-2024
 - KLIC Oriëntatieverzoek 2400043982_1 & 2400043983_1, d.d. 26-03-2024
 - B01 tekeningnummer: 24_30030-01B-B01-DTS-P
 - KRUI_23024_010_DWG_R00_Zonnepark Het Kruis: geen goede geolocation

Opdrachtgever:
KiesZon

Projectbeschrijving:
Connectie Zonnepark het kruis naa rinkoopstation
windmolenpar Nederweert-eind

Ospel, Limburg
Uitvoerend ontwerp

Tekeningnummer: Overzichtstekening

Versie: v1.0

WATT INFRA
INNOVATIE - ENGINEERING - REALISATIE

Project:	Zonnepark Het Kruis		
Projectnummer:	E00194		
Schaal:	1:5000		
Formaat:	A1		
Aantal bladen:	6	Bladnummer:	
Getekend door:	Op: 11-07-2024		
Gecontroleerd door:	Op: 11-07-2024		
Platdatum:	11-07-2024		
Documentsoort:	Uitvoerend ontwerp		



Kruis_U0_v01.dwg

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Bestandslocatie: C:\\Users\\

Onderwerp:

Kabeltracé PV Het Kruis
Nederweert-Eind

Projectnummer:

A1092024

**Solarpark Het Kruis,
Nederweert-Eind (the
Netherlands)**
Geotechnical assessment

Client Yellow Step Solar B.V.

Report number P57719-R001-V2-ATH

Status Definitive

Report date June 12th 2024

Authorization	Name	Signature
Author	BSc.	
Verification	BSc.	



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1 INTRODUCTION

For the realization of the solar park Het Kruis, Nederweert-Eind (the Netherlands), Geobest B.V. has been commissioned by Yellow Step Solar B.V. The assignment concerns the execution of geotechnical and environmental soil investigation, the execution of environmental laboratory tests and the preparation of geotechnical advice.

The project location (Open Street Map) is presented in Figure 1-1.



Figure 1-1: Project location (Open Street Map).

The project location (Google Earth) is presented in Figure 1-2.



Figure 1-2: Project location (Google Earth).

1.1 Project description

The client intends to create a solar park between the Noordervaart and Gebleektendijk. The current terrain is undeveloped and serves an agricultural function. The surface area of the terrain is approximately 130,000 square meters.

The project location with the project outlines is presented in Figure 1-3.



Figure 1-3: Project location with project outlines.

This advisory report consists of the foundation advice for the table structure(s) based on the pile loads and a Pradecon C90 profile. An assumption has been made for the loads of the substation(s).



2 BASIS FOR DESIGN

2.1 Codes and regulations

The following rules and regulations have been used for this design report:

- [1] NEN 9997-1+C2:2017, Geotechnical design of structures - Part 1: General rules, November 2017;
- [2] CUR 2003-7 Determination of Geotechnical Parameters; 1st edition, October 2003;
- [3] DIN50929-3, Corrosion of metals – Corrosion likelihood of metallic materials when subject to corrosion from the outside – Part 3: Buried and underwater pipelines and structural components, March 2018.

2.2 Supplied information

The commissioner has supplied the following information:

- [4] KRUI_23024S_Zonnepark Het Kruis – 000_OVZ – S07
- [5] NEDERWEERT-EIND-24.049-Piles ULS loads-v0_3H6
- [6] NEDERWEERT-EIND-24.049-Piles ULS loads-v0_6H6

2.3 Additional information

Multiple publicly available internet databases contain relevant information regarding the state of the soil and the history of the project location. For this project the following (Dutch) sources are used:

- [7] Overview of site elevations from 'Actueel Hoogtebestand Nederland (AHN)' (www.ahn.nl);
- [8] Soil investigation database 'DINOloket' (NITG-TNO) (www.dinoloket.nl);
- [9] Digitalized historic maps from 'het Topografische Bureau' (www.topotijdreis.nl);
- [10] Land subsidence data from 'Actuele Bodemdalingsskaart Nederland' (www.bodemdalingskaart.nl).

2.4 Reports

For the project, the following advisory reports have been prepared earlier:

- [11] Geosonda, *Project*: Solar Park Het Kruis, *Subject*: Report Geotechnisch bodemonderzoek, *Client*: Geobest B.V., *Project number*: 2400683, *Document number*: 2400683, *Revision*: Definitive, *Report date*: April 30, 2024



3 GEOTECHNICAL DATA

3.1 Soil investigation

The soil investigation consists of Cone Penetration Tests (hereon after mentioned with the abbreviation 'CPT') and manual drillings (hereon after mentioned with the abbreviation 'MD'). The locations of the executed CPTs are presented in Figure 3-1 and Figure 3-2.



Figure 3-1: Soil investigation locations.



Figure 3-2: Soil investigation CPT103, near the Vennendijk.

The results of the CPTs are included in Appendix 1.

The results of the MD are included in Appendix 2.

3.1.1 Cone penetration tests

Geosonda executed the cone penetration tests on 22 till 24 April 2024. The soil investigation was carried out under assignment number 2400683.

For the table construction(s), 71 CPTs have been carried out to a depth of approximately ground level -5,0 m. For the transformer station(s) 3 CPTs have been carried out to a depth of approximately ground level -15,0 m (maximum NAP +15,0 m). In addition to the cone resistance (q_c), the local friction (f_s) was measured. The friction number (R_f) has been calculated from the local friction and the cone resistance.

3.1.2 Manual drillings

Geosonda carried out the manual drillings on 23 December 2023. The soil investigation was carried out under assignment number 2400683.

1 manual drilling has been carried out to a depth of approximately ground level -3,0 m. For all the manual drillings every half meter of drilling a disturbed soil sample was taken.

3.2 Surface level

The surface (ground) level at the site for CPTs and MDs varies from NAP +30.17 m to NAP +31.13 m.



Based on the Current Height File Netherlands (Actueel Hoogtebestand Nederland with the Dutch abbreviation 'AHN', [5]), the surface (ground) level at the project location was derived. A view of the ground level at the project site is shown in Figure 3-3.

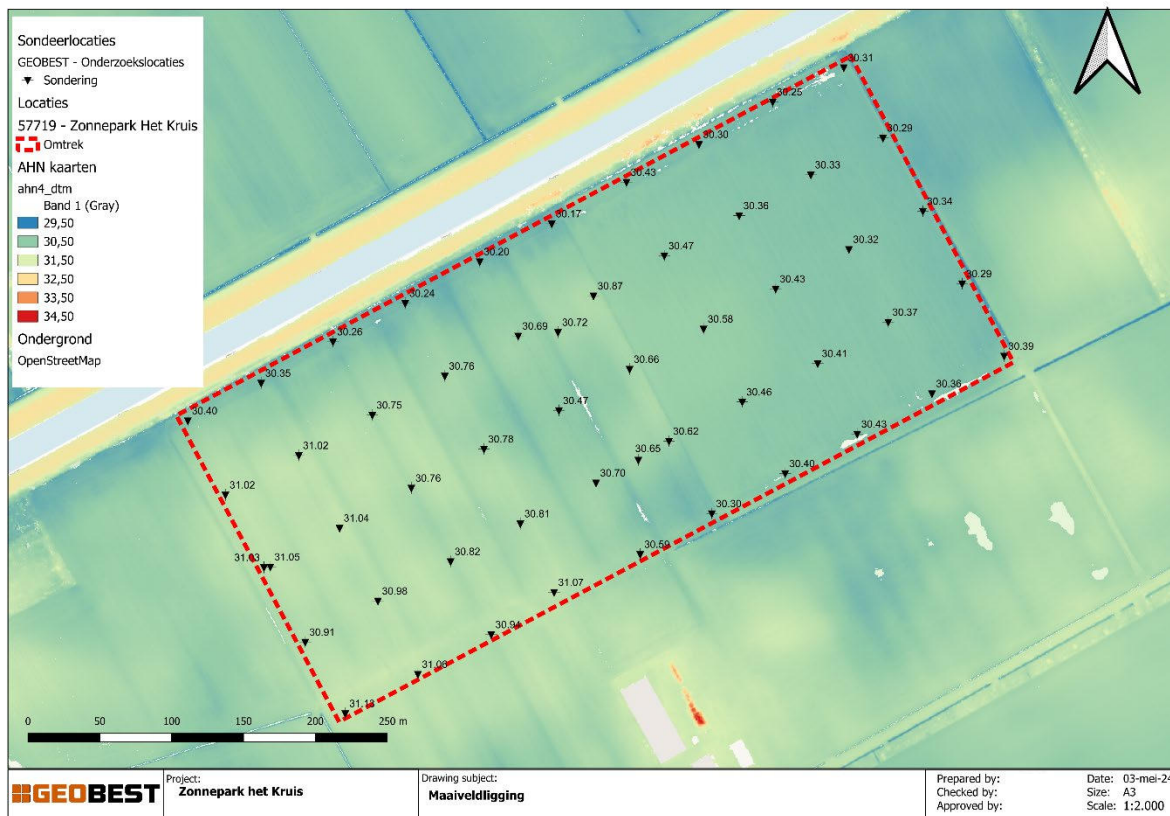


Figure 3-3: Surface level.

The surface level from the AHN corresponds to the measurements of the soil investigation.

3.3 Geotechnical soil profile

Based on the soil investigation results the following geotechnical profile was compiled:

- The CPT and MD investigations shows a homogeneous toplayer of sand with a very slight content of silt till NAP +8,0 m. The measured cone resistance varies from 0,5 MPa to 14,0 MPa.
- At a depth of circa NAP +29,0 m a cohesive layer with a thickness of circa 1,0 m is encountered. The measured cone resistance varies from 0,5 MPa to 1,5 MPa.
- A starum consisting of sand is found at a depth of NAP +28,0 m to a depth of NAP +26,0 m. The measured cone resistance varies from 3,0 MPa to 30 MPa

3.4 Phreatic groundwater level

The phreatic groundwater level during the soil survey was found at surface level -1,80 m.

It is noted that this measured groundwater level is only for a moment and that under the influence of tension water, layer build-up, local conditions and seasonal factors, the value of this can vary considerably.



In the surrounding of the project monitoring wells are located. These are available in DINOloket, [8]. The locations of the monitoring are presented in Figure 3-4.



Figure 3-4: Monitoring wells.

The relevant measurement data of the monitoring wells is presented in Figure 3-5. The measurements presented are the groundwater level relative to the surface level near the wells in meters.

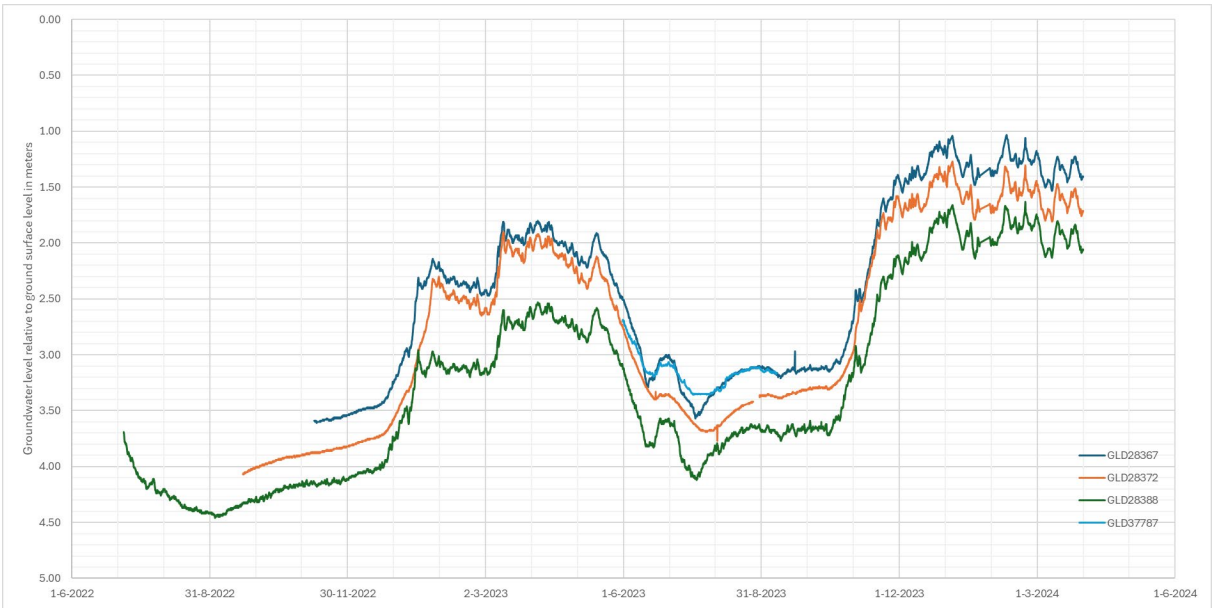


Figure 3-5: Monitoring results water table.



4 FOUNDATION ADVICE TABLE STRUCTURE(S)

4.1 General

In view of the project data and the structure and composition of the subsoil, we can agree from a geotechnical point of view with the choice of a foundation on vibrated or rammed steel profiles.

The calculation values of the maximum vertical pile tensile and compressive resistance have been carried out for steel profiles and are based on the geotechnical norm NEN 9997-1+C2:2017 'Geotechnisch ontwerp van constructies'.

4.2 Dimensioning

For calculation value of the maximum carrying capacity and testing of the UGT type B according to paragraph 7.6 of NEN 99971+C2:2017, the following principles have been used:

- the project is placed in reliability class 1 (RC1);
- the foundation is considered as a non-rigid foundation element;
- the load-bearing capacity of the steel profiles is calculated in relation to the ground level;
- the load-bearing capacity of the steel profiles is calculated on the basis of the shaft friction;
- the load-bearing capacity is calculated with the positive shaft friction from ground level to the intended pile point level;
- the load-bearing capacity of the steel profiles is calculated excluding the point resistance;
- The load-bearing capacity of the steel profiles are calculated as the maximum of the f_s -method and q_c -method;
- for the project no pile loads have been calculated. When the pile loads are available they will be summarize in Table 4-1;

Table 4-1: Summary of pile loads table constructions.

Summary of pile loads table constructions.				
Location [-]	Comp. $F_{c;d}$ [kN]	Tension $F_{t;d}$ [kN]	Horizontal $F_{h;d}$ [kN]	Moment M_d [kNm]
Two pile table – outer pile	5.47	1.06	0.18 (0.13)	0.06 (0.05)
Two pile table – inner pile	6.40	2.49	1.17 (0.86)	0.20 (0.15)
Three pile table – inner pile	5.78	1.94	0.15 (0.11)	0.30 (0.22)
Three pile table – central pile	12.41	4.07	1.12 (0.84)	0.53 (0.40)
Three pile table – outer pile	4.96	1.33	0.94 (0.70)	1.00 (0.75)

() the values given in parentheses refer to the loads in the Usability Limit State (BGT, SLS).

- the calculations were carried out with a ξ_4 value of 1,0 in accordance with table A.10a of NEN 9997-1+C2:2017 (non-rigid construction, ≥ 10 CPTs present). This principle is up for debate in future revisions of the geotechnical assessment and versions of the report;
- The following pile class factors have been used:
 - Steel profile:
 - $\alpha_s = 0,006$;
 - $\alpha_t = 0,004$.
- The partial material factor for the load-bearing capacity of a pile, calculated by probing in the f_s -method, is $\gamma_t = 1,15$ for pressure-loaded piles;
- The partial material factor for the load-bearing capacity of a pile, calculated from probing in the q_c -method, is $\gamma_t = 1,20$ for pressure-loaded piles;



- The partial material factor for the load-bearing capacity of a pile, calculated by probing in the f_s -method, is $\gamma_{s,t} = 1,25$ for tensile-loaded piles;
- The partial material factor for the load-bearing capacity of a pile, calculated from probing in the q_c -method, is $\gamma_{s,t} = 1,35$ for tensile loads;
- The load-bearing capacity is calculated for steel profiles type C-90 (dimensions 90x46,5x18 mm); sections of the profile is shown in Figure 4-1.

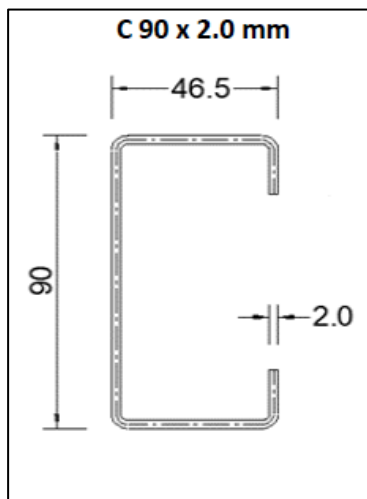


Figure 4-1: Cross section C90 profile.

4.3 Vertical bearing capacity

Based on the principles in section 4.2, the maximum bearing capacity of the f_s - and q_c -method has been calculated. The bearing capacity is calculated in relation to the ground level. By applying the pile class and material factors and correlation factor, the net pile tensile and compressive resistance were calculated.

The design values for the net pile tensile resistance, $R_{t,net;d}$, is presented per CPTs in figure 4-2.

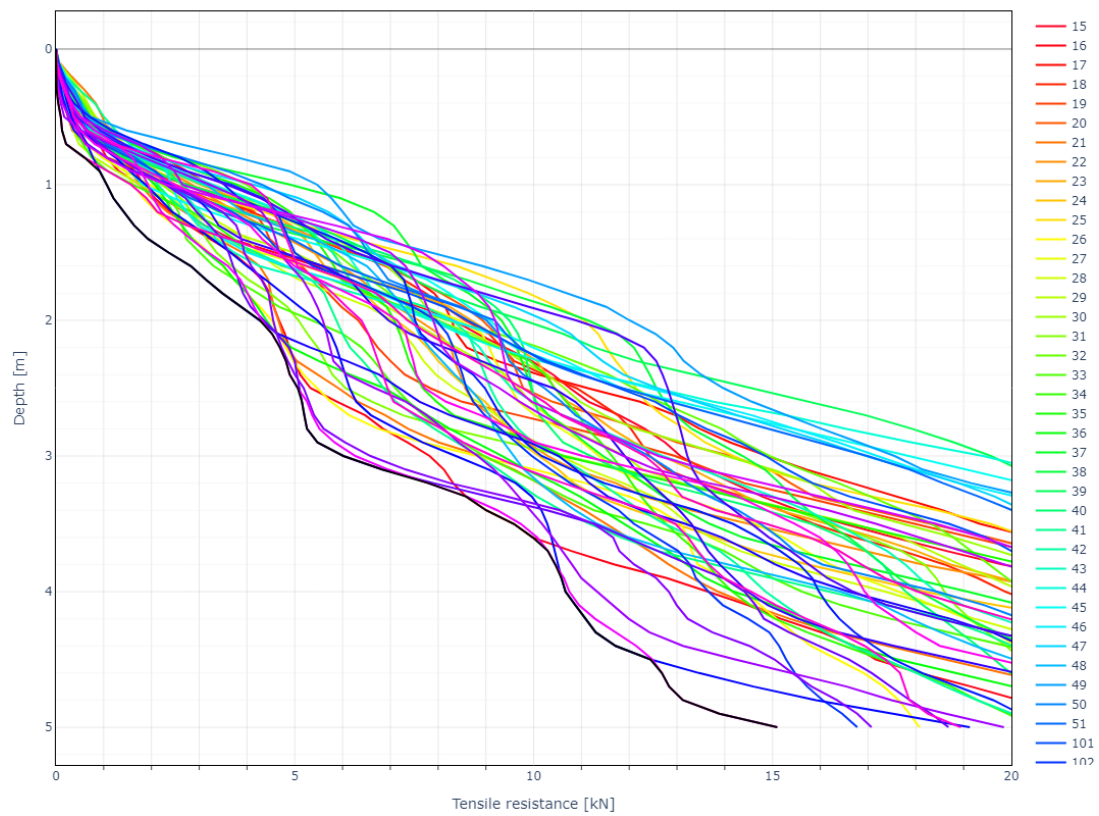


Figure 4-2: Design values of the net pile tensile resistance, $R_{t,net;d}$, per CPT for profile C-90.

The design values for the net pile compression resistance, $R_{c,net;d}$, is presented per CPTs in Figure 4-3.

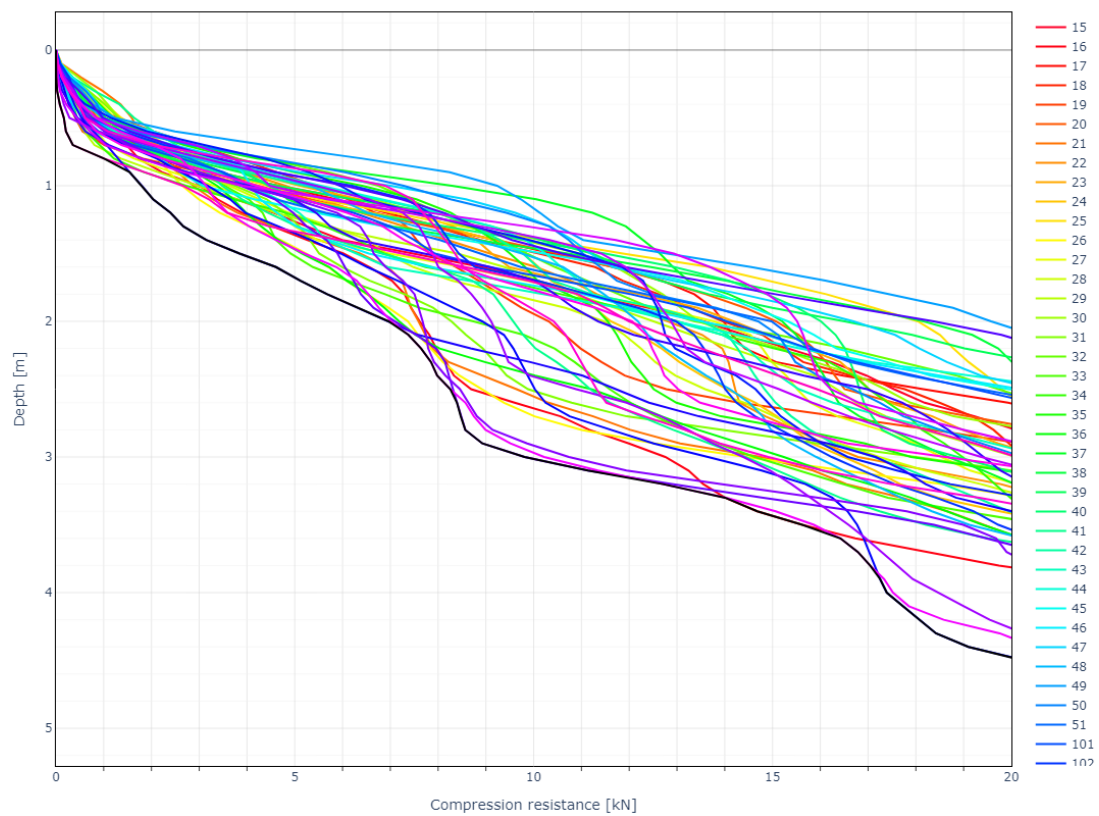


Figure 4-3: Design values of the net pile compression resistance, $R_{c,net;d}$, per CPT for profile C-90.



The stated design values of the net pile tensile and compressive resistance ($R_{t;net;d}$ en $R_{c;net;d}$) refer to the calculation values of the maximum pile tensile resistance or the maximum pile compressive resistance that can be derived from the foundation basis by the pile head at pile head level. The structural strength of the piles must be assessed separately by a structural engineer.

Based on the interpretation of the soil investigation it can be concluded that, although no real outliers are encountered, the bearing capacity still significantly varies between the depths of 2,0 to 4,0 m. Therefore, to prevent that the governing CPT leads to high ramming depths all over the project site a differentiation in two subareas has been made. This differentiation is visually presented in Figure 4-4.



Figure 4-4: Division in sub-areas

Based on the loads acting upon the structure and the calculated bearing capacity for the C90 profile the minimum required ramming depth was determined and is presented in Table 4-2.

Table 4-2: Summary bearing capacity assuming C90 profiles.

Sub-area	Pile location	Acting loads		Pile length L [m]	Bearing capacity	
		Compression $F_{c;d}$ [kN]	Tensile $F_{t;d}$ [kN]		Compression $R_{c;net;d}$ [kN]	Tensile $R_{t;net;d}$ [kN]
1 - North	Two pile table – outer pile	5.47	1.06	1.8	5.57	3.41
	Two pile table – inner pile	6.40	2.49	2.0	6.87	4.21
	Three pile table – inner pile	5.78	1.94	1.9	6.2	3.80
	Three pile table – central pile	12.41	4.07	3.2	12.45	7.63
	Three pile table – outer pile	4.96	1.33	1.7	5.03	3.09



Sub-area	Pile location	Acting loads		Pile length	Bearing capacity	
		Compression	Tensile		Compression	Tensile
		$F_{c;d}$ [kN]	$F_{t;d}$ [kN]		$R_{c;net;d}$ [kN]	$R_{t;net;d}$ [kN]
2 - South	Two pile table – outer pile	5.47	1.06	1.7	5.96	3.66
	Two pile table – inner pile	6.40	2.49	1.8	6.76	4.14
	Three pile table – inner pile	5.78	1.94	1.7	5.96	3.66
	Three pile table – central pile	12.41	4.07	2.8	13.03	7.99
	Three pile table – outer pile	4.96	1.33	1.6	5.32	3.26

Based on the derived ramming depths, it can be concluded that the Pradecon C90 is proves an applicable solution in all subareas and all acting loads. However, the application of the C90 profiles necessitates long pile lengths for the central piles of the 'three pile table'. To reduce the ramming depth the choice can be made to use large profiles unfortunately, a Pradecon C120 profile will not result in a meaningful reduction of the pile length. Therefore it is advised to use Pradecon C196 profiles. The ramming depths assuming a C196 profile are presented in the table Table 4-3.

Table 4-3: Summary bearing capacity assuming C196 profile.

Sub-area	Pile location	Acting loads		Pile length	Bearing capacity	
		Compression	Tensile		Compression	Tensile
		$F_{c;d}$ [kN]	$F_{t;d}$ [kN]		$R_{c;net;d}$ [kN]	$R_{t;net;d}$ [kN]
1 - North	Three pile table – central pile	12.41	4.07	1.8	12.47	7.65
2 - South	Three pile table – central pile	12.41	4.07	2.0	12.68	7.78

4.4 The behaviour of laterally loaded profiles

The behaviour of the piles under horizontal loading has been calculated using the 'single pile' module of Deltares software, program D-Sheet Piling (version 23.1, Build 1.40517), based on the occurring characteristic loads (BGT loads).

The following assumptions have been used when considering horizontally loaded profiles:

- the analysis has been carried out for a horizontally loaded profile, type C90;
- C90 profiles are used with a steel thickness of 2.0 mm;
- the steel profiles are considered with an elastic modulus of $E = 210 \text{ kN/mm}^2$;
- C90 steel profiles are assumed to have a yield strength of $f_y = 390 \text{ N/mm}^2$;
- profile C90, $t_w = 2.00 \text{ mm}$:
 - Resistance moment, W :
 - $W_y = 11.60 \text{ cm}^3$;
 - $W_z = 4.47 \text{ cm}^3$;
 - Stiffness, I :
 - $I_y = 49.96 \text{ cm}^4$;
 - $I_z = 11.60 \text{ cm}^4$;
 - Flexural stiffness, EI :
 - $EI_y = 105.00 \text{ kNm}^2$;
 - $EI_z = 24.00 \text{ kNm}^2$;



- the profiles are subjected to combined horizontal loading and moment. The loads are summarized in Table 4-1;
- the loads act in the direction of the Y-axis;
- the profiles are considered in the direction of the Y-axis;
- for the width of the C90 profiles, an effective width of 46.5 mm is used;
- ground level is taken as the average ground level of all research locations, NAP +30.3 m;
- the phreatic groundwater level is set at the Average High Groundwater Level at NAP +29.1 m;
- the top level of the table structure is derived at 1.1 m to a maximum of 2.1 m relative to ground level;
- The deformation requirement for the steel profiles is set at 15% of the profile length;
- For C90, the profile length is 90 mm, so the deformation requirement is 13.50 mm;
- The analysis of horizontally loaded piles is conducted based on one critical soil structure;
- The analysis of horizontally loaded piles is performed using soil parameters based on Ménard;
- The structure is considered with a pile head that can freely translate and rotate ('hinged').

The calculation results of the behaviour of a single horizontally loaded, 'hinged' profile have been summarized in tabular form in Table 4-4.

Table 4-4: Horizontal deformation at pile head level

Location [-]	Pile type [-]	Minimum Ramming depth [m]	Profile tip level above surface level [surface level +m]	deformation [mm]	Allowable deformation [mm]	Check [-]
Two pile table – outer pile	C90	1.7	1.5	1.0	13.5	OK
Two pile table – inner pile	C90	1.8	2.1	8.2	13.5	OK
Three pile table – inner pile	C90	1.7	2.1	3.8	13.5	OK
Three pile table – central pile	C90	2.8	1.6	10.6	13.5	OK
Three pile table – outer pile	C90	1.6	1.1	12.1	13.5	OK

The check (OK versus NOT OK) is based on the deformation being smaller or larger than the allowed deformation. The allowed deformation is derived from the assumed rule of 15% of the profile length.

4.5 Corrosivity analysis

To estimate the likelihood of corrosion of hot-dip galvanized steels the same criteria can be used as for ungalvanized steels according to 6.1, document [3] (for the determination of ungalvanized steel more criteria are applied). Corrosion generally converts the galvanizing layer into a substance that acts as a protective coating. The quality of such coating can be assessed using the total rating B_D according to the following equation:

$$B_D = Z_2 + Z_4 + Z_5 + Z_6 + Z_7$$

In this is:

- B_D is the total rating, dimensionless;
- Z_2 is the specific electrical soil resistivity, Ω m;
- Z_4 is the pH value, dimensionless;
- Z_5 is the buffer capacity (alkalinity $K_{s\ 4,3}$), in mmol/kg;
- Z_6 is the buffer capacity (acidity $K_{B\ 7,0}$), in mmol/kg;
- Z_7 is the sulfate-reducing bacteria, in mg/kg

The environmental laboratory test results are summarised in Table 4-5.



Table 4-5: Environmental laboratory test results.

Top sample [Surface level -m]	Bottom sample [Surface level -m]	Specific electrical soil resistivity [Ωm]	pH value for 50 % water content [-]	Buffer capacity		Sulfide content [mg/kg]
				Alkalinity Acidity up to pH = 4,3 [mmol/kg]	Acidity Alkalinity up to pH = 7,0 [mmol/kg]	
0,0	0,5	145	6.1	1.60	7.00	4.10
0,5	1,0	222	6.9	1.30	1.40	3.60
1,0	1,5	164	5.3	1.00	15.00	2.70
1,5	2,0	189	5.9	1.00	5.00	1.70
2,0	2,5	357	6.2	0.90	4.00	1.00
2,5	3,0	357	5.6	0.90	1.90	1.30

The environmental laboratory test results are included in Appendix 5.

a

For every criteria a rating can be derived. De rating is presented in ‘*Table 2 – Information relating to the assessment of soil*’ in the DIN 50929-3:2018-03. The rating of each criteria, per soil layer, is presented in Table 4-6. For criteria Z2 and Z7 the values have been converted in correspondence to the dimensions in the DIN [3].

Table 4-6: Rating of coatings in hot-dip galvanized steels.

Top sample [Surface level - m]	Bottom sample [Surface level - m]	Z ₂ [-]	Z ₄ [-]	Z ₅ [-]	Z ₆ [-]	Z ₇ [-]	B _D [-]	Rating of coatings in hot-dip galvanized steels [-]
0,0	0,5	0	0	0	-4	0	-4	Good
0,5	1,0	2	0	0	0	0	2	Very good
1,0	1,5	0	-1	0	-6	0	-7	Satisfactory
1,5	2,0	0	0	0	-2	0	-2	Good
2,0	2,5	2	0	0	-2	0	0	Very good
2,5	3,0	2	0	0	0	0	2	Very good

The rating for coating in hot-dip galvanize coatings is ‘Satisfactory’.



5 FOUNDATION DESIGN SUBSTATION(S)

5.1 General

Given the project data and the structure and the composition of the subsoil, we can agree from a geotechnical point of view with a choice for a shallow foundation (strip or slab) at the location of CPT 103. With regards of possible large (uneven) settlement at the location of CPT 101 and 102 we advise a piled foundation on close-ended steel piles at those sites, provided some pile driving vibrations and noise nuisance are permitted in the (immediate) environment.

The calculations of the design values of the maximum vertical bearing capacity are executed for shallow foundations as well as close-ended steel piles. These calculations are based on the Dutch geotechnical standard NEN 9997-1:2017 '*Geotechnical design of structures – Part 1: General rules*'.

5.2 Dimensioning piled foundations

For the calculation of the calculation value of the maximum bearing capacity and testing of the UGT type B according to paragraph 7.6 of NEN 9997-1+C2:2017 the following principles have been used:

- the project is placed in reliability class 1 (RC1);
- the foundation is understood as a non-rigid foundation element;
- the pile head level is presumed at surface level (conservative);
- the pile load is not specified. The pile load of $F_{c;d}$ 75 à 100 kN/pile (Service Limit State, SLS);
- the calculations were carried out with ξ_3 a value 1,39 from tabel A.10a of NEN 9997-1+C2:2017 (non-rigid construction, ≥ 1 probing present);
- The following pile class factors have been used:
 - Close-ended steel piles:
 - $\alpha_p = 0,70$
 - $\alpha_s = 0,01$
 - $\beta = 0,89$
 - $s = 1,00$
- The phreatic ground water level is assumed at -1,2 m below the surface level;
- For the compressive bearing capacity calculations, the occurrence of negative skin friction along the pile from pile head level to the minimum of NAP +28,0 m. A partial factor of $\gamma_{f,nk} = 1,00$ has been used to determine the design load of the negative skin friction;
- For the compressive bearing capacity calculation positive shaft friction has been taken into account from the minim level of NAP +28,0 m till the pile tip level;
- The partial material γ factor for the load-bearing capacity of a pile, calculated on the basis of CPT's is $\gamma_t = 1,20$;
- The load-bearing capacity calculations have been carried out for piles with a cross section of $\varnothing_{\text{shaft}} / \varnothing_{\text{point}}$ 168/ 180 mm, 219/ 231 mm, and 273/ 285 mm.

5.3 Dimensioning shallow foundations

For the calculation of the calculation value of the maximum bearing capacity and testing of the UGT type B according to paragraph 7.6 of NEN 9997-1+C2:2017 the following principles have been used:

- the project is placed in reliability class 1 (RC1);
- the construction level of the foundation is assumed to be at ground level (approximately NAP +30,65 m);
- the ground water table is assumed at 0,6 m below ground level (approximately NAP +29,45 m);
- the loads act purely centrally on the foundation;
- there are no horizontal loads or bending moments acting upon the foundation;
- a horizontal surface has been assumed;
- the following partial material factors have been used:
 - unit weight $\gamma_r = 1,10$



- angle of internal friction $\gamma_{\phi'} = 1,15$
- cohesion $\gamma_c = 1,60$
- undrained shear strength $\gamma_{cu} = 1,35$

5.4 Vertical bearing capacity piled foundation

The calculations were carried out with the D-Foundations program (Model Bearing Piles (EC7-NL) v23.1) of Deltares Geosystems. The CUR rule was used for the soil classification.

Based on the principles in section 5.2, the carrying capacity has been calculated. By applying the shaft friction trajectories, pile class and material factors and correlation factor, the net pile compression resistance was calculated.

The calculation value of the net pile compressive resistance, $R_{c;net;d}$, of various pile point level is summarized for steel tubular piles in Table 5-1.

Table 5-1: Summary bearing capacity steel tubular piles

Pile tip level [NAP + m]	Design values for the net pile compression resistance $R_{c;net;d}$, Close ended steel pipe piles		
	$\varnothing_{shaft}/\varnothing_{tip}$ 168/ 180 mm [kN]	$\varnothing_{shaft}/\varnothing_{tip}$ 219/ 231 mm [kN]	$\varnothing_{shaft}/\varnothing_{tip}$ 273/ 285 mm [kN]
CPT 101			
27,5	83	128	175
27,0	98	142	201
26,5	115	168	232
26,0	150	226	296
CPT 102			
27,5	-	-	-
27,0	-	-	77
26,5	-	73	102
26,0	68	103	147
25,5	108	157	224
25,0	130	188	261

The mentioned design values of the net pile compression ($R_{c;net;d}$) relate to the design values of the maximum pile compression resistance that can be derived from the soil by the pile at pile head level. The structural strength of the piles must be assessed separately by a structural engineer.

An example of the calculation is included in Appendix 3.

5.5 Vertical bearing capacity shallow foundation

When placing the transformer station directly on the surface level we advise to execute a soil improvement with a thickness of at least 0,3 m. the soil improvement consists of excavating the top layer of soil and replace it with sand that will be compacted. If the construction level of the transformer stations lies below ground level a soil improvement most likely won't be necessary. In those cases it is recommended to verify the compaction of the soil. In the cases that loose sand is present it is advised to execute the same soil improvement as described hereabove.

Based on the executed soil investigation a toplayer of loose to medium dense sand is found followed by some cohesive material consisting of silt. The calculation value of the bearing capacity as function of



foundation dimensions as well as embedment depth. The results are presented in table Table 5-2 and Table 5-3 .

Table 5-2: Indicative design values vertical bearing capacity slab foundations, embedment depth relative to ground level

CPT 103 - Bearing capacity slab foundation R_d [kN] (drained, general shear failure)			
Dimensions [m x m]	Embedment depth		
	0,0 m	0,4 m	0,8 m
2.0 x 3.0	519	1123	1728
2.5 x 3.0	776	1606	2435
3.0 x 3.0	1068	2152	3235
2.0 x 4.0	735	1495	2255
2.5 x 4.0	1121	2151	3182
3.0 x 4.0	1576	2908	4240

Table 5-3: Indicative design values vertical bearing capacity strip foundations, embedment depth relative to ground level

CPT 103 - Bearing capacity strip foundation R_d [kN/m'] (drained, general shear failure)			
Strip width [m]	Embedment depth		
	0,0 m	0,4 m	0,8 m
0.30	8	32	55
0.40	14	45	76
0.50	20	59	98
0.60	27	73	120
0.70	34	87	141
0.80	42	102	163

With regards to the slab and strip, no significant cohesive layers are expected to be present within the influence depth of the foundations. The requirements given for the case a as defined in the NEN 9997-1 6.5.2.2 (h) are met. A drained calculation is sufficient.

An important assumption for the application of the tables as shown above is that solely a purely centrally acting vertical load is applied on the foundation. A lower bearing capacity will be calculated when horizontal or bending moments are acting upon the foundation.

5.6 Pile head settlements

The expected maximum pile head settlements of *compression* piles in the serviceability state (under the maximum characteristic pile *compression* loads) are approximately 5 to 15 mm. Dependent upon the soil profile the maximum differential settlements may reach up to approximately 10 mm, assuming practically equal pile compression loads.

The real occurring settlements and differential settlements of compression piles (and risings and differential risings in case of tensile piles) are among others dependent of the actual location, the actual applied pile dimension(s) and the actual pile loads occurring.

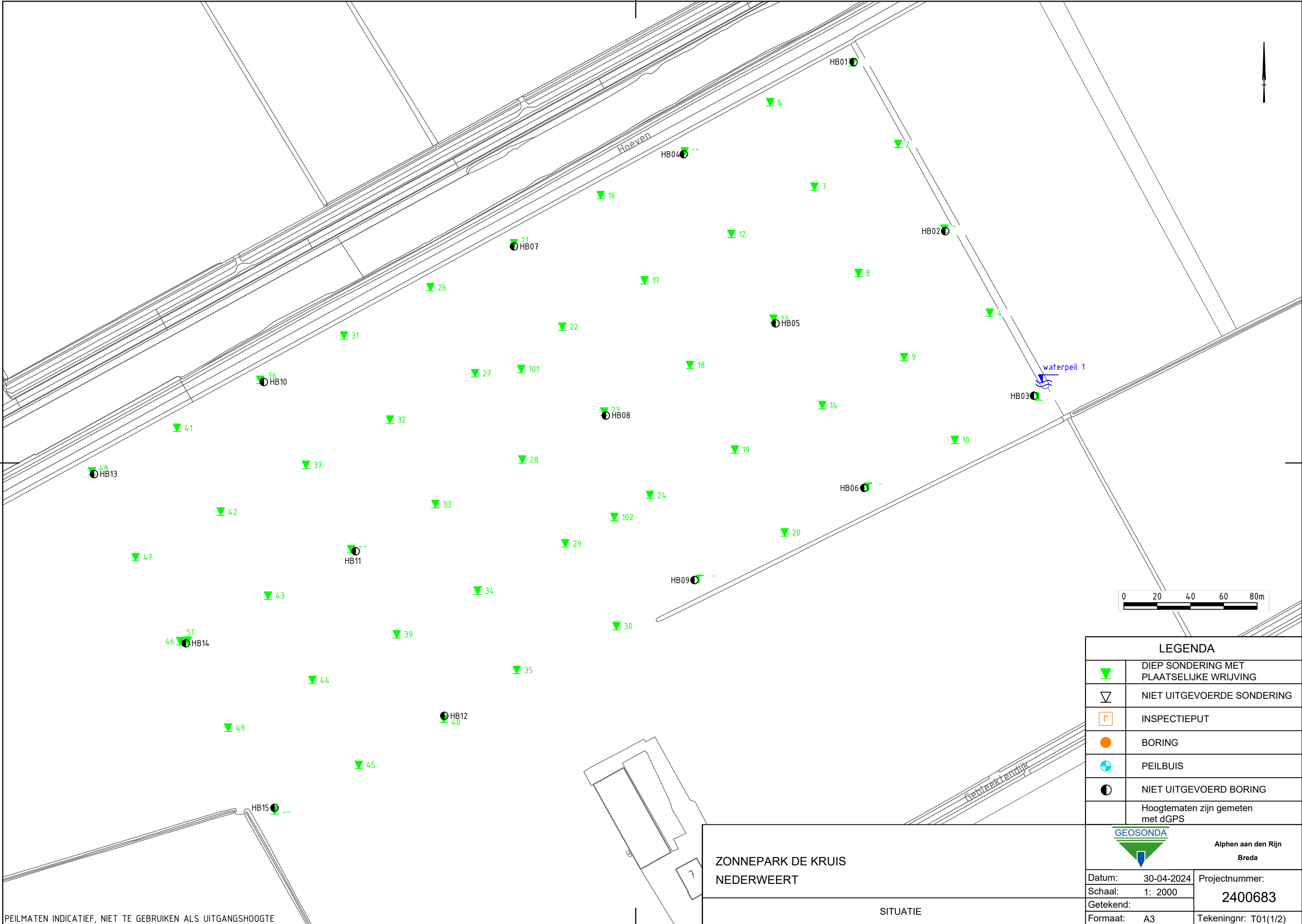
5.7 Settlements

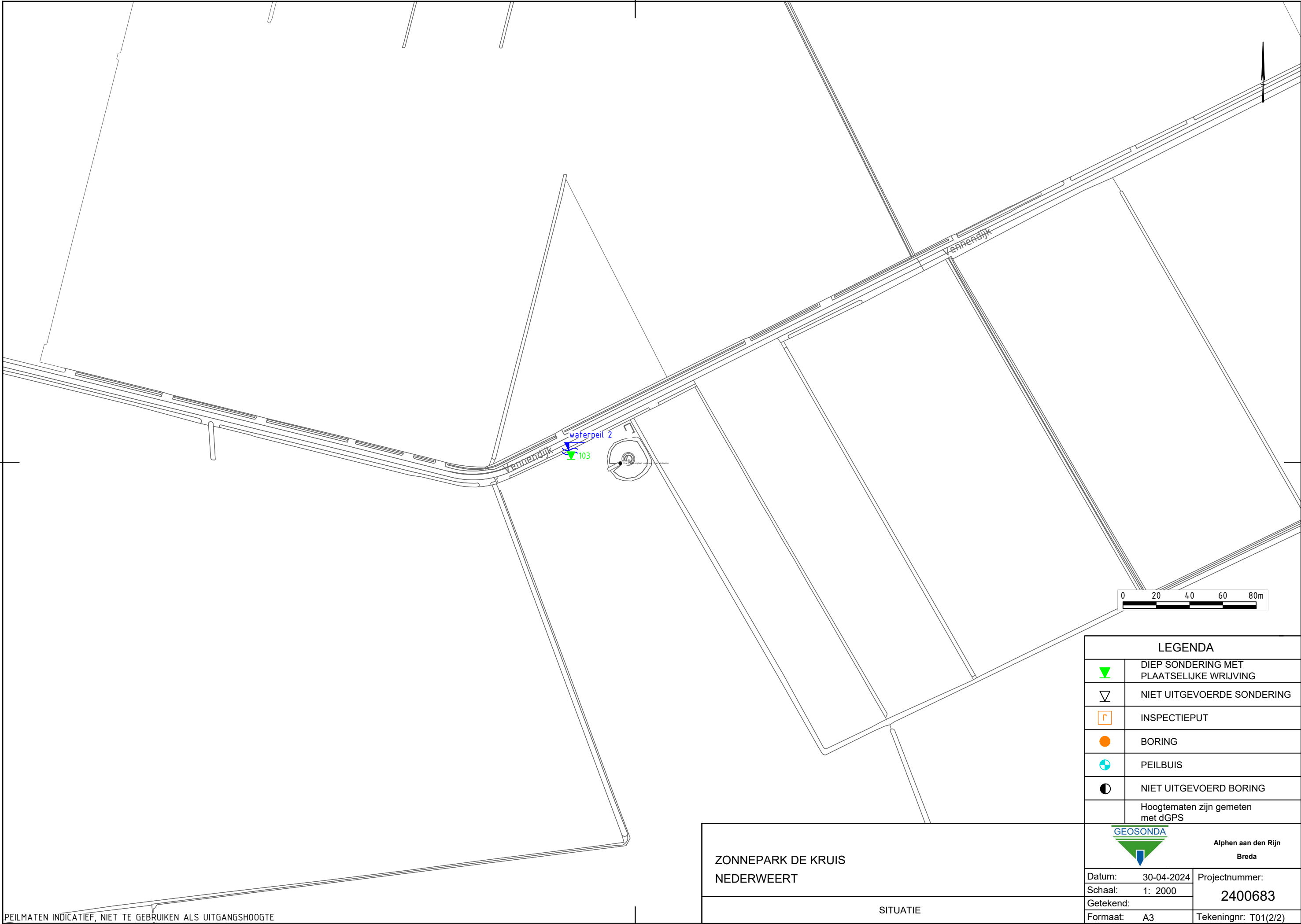
Due to the predominantly sandy soil structure found near CPT 103 no significant consolidation settlements are to be expected. From a practical perspective it is to be advised to take into account a small instantaneous settlement of approximately 5 to 15 mm with a maximum differential settlement of



10 mm. The real occurring settlements and differential settlements are among others dependent of the actual location, the actual dimensions of the foundations, the acting loads and load distribution.

Appendix 1 Results soil investigation, Cone Penetration Tests





PEILMATEN INDICATIEF, NIET TE GEBRUIKEN ALS UITGANGSHOOGTE

ZONNEPARK DE KRUIS
NEDERWEERT

SITUATIE

LEGENDA		
	DIEP SONDERING MET PLAATSELIJKE WRIJVING	
	NIET UITGEVOERDE SONDERING	
	INSPECTIEPUT	
	BORING	
	PEILBUIS	
	NIET UITGEVOERD BORING	
Hoogtematen zijn gemeten met dGPS		
		Alphen aan den Rijn Breda
Datum:	30-04-2024	Projectnummer: 2400683
Schaal:	1: 2000	
Getekend:		
Formaat:	A3	
		Tekeningnr: T01(2/2)



Alphen a/d Rijn
Breda

Project : ZONNEPARK DE KRUIS
Locatie : NEDERWEERT
Projectnr. : 2400683

COÖRDINATEN TABEL

Nummer	X-RD	Y-RD	Z-NAP
waterpeil 1	185442,33	367488,32	29,61
waterpeil 2	187970,02	369771,24	28,55
conplaat onderaan trap w	188000,89	369763,53	30,41
1	185328,29	367680,37	30,31
2	185355,56	367631,49	30,29
3	185383,35	367580,65	30,34
4	185410,62	367530,26	30,29
5	185439,90	367479,97	30,39
6	185278,79	367656,55	30,25
7	185305,34	367605,92	30,33
8	185331,89	367554,11	30,32
9	185359,21	367503,58	30,37
10	185389,64	367453,89	30,36
11	185227,49	367627,05	30,30
12	185255,49	367577,55	30,36
13	185280,85	367526,64	30,43
14	185310,12	367474,79	30,41
15	185337,61	367425,84	30,43
16	185177,03	367600,78	30,43
17	185203,38	367549,67	30,47
18	185230,68	367498,84	30,58
19	185257,62	367448,12	30,46
20	185287,49	367398,38	30,40
21	185124,98	367571,92	30,17
22	185154,05	367521,85	30,87
23	185179,19	367470,87	30,66
24	185206,62	367420,90	30,62
25	185236,43	367370,53	30,30
26	185074,88	367545,58	30,20
27	185101,65	367493,93	30,69
28	185129,99	367442,17	30,47
29	185155,82	367391,89	30,70
30	185186,56	367342,25	30,59
31	185023,00	367516,61	30,24
32	185050,58	367466,12	30,76
33	185077,86	367415,41	30,78
34	185103,16	367363,55	30,81
35	185126,64	367315,89	31,07
36	184972,74	367489,95	30,26
37	185000,14	367438,99	30,75
38	185027,28	367388,30	30,76
39	185054,62	367337,27	30,82
40	185082,90	367286,49	30,94

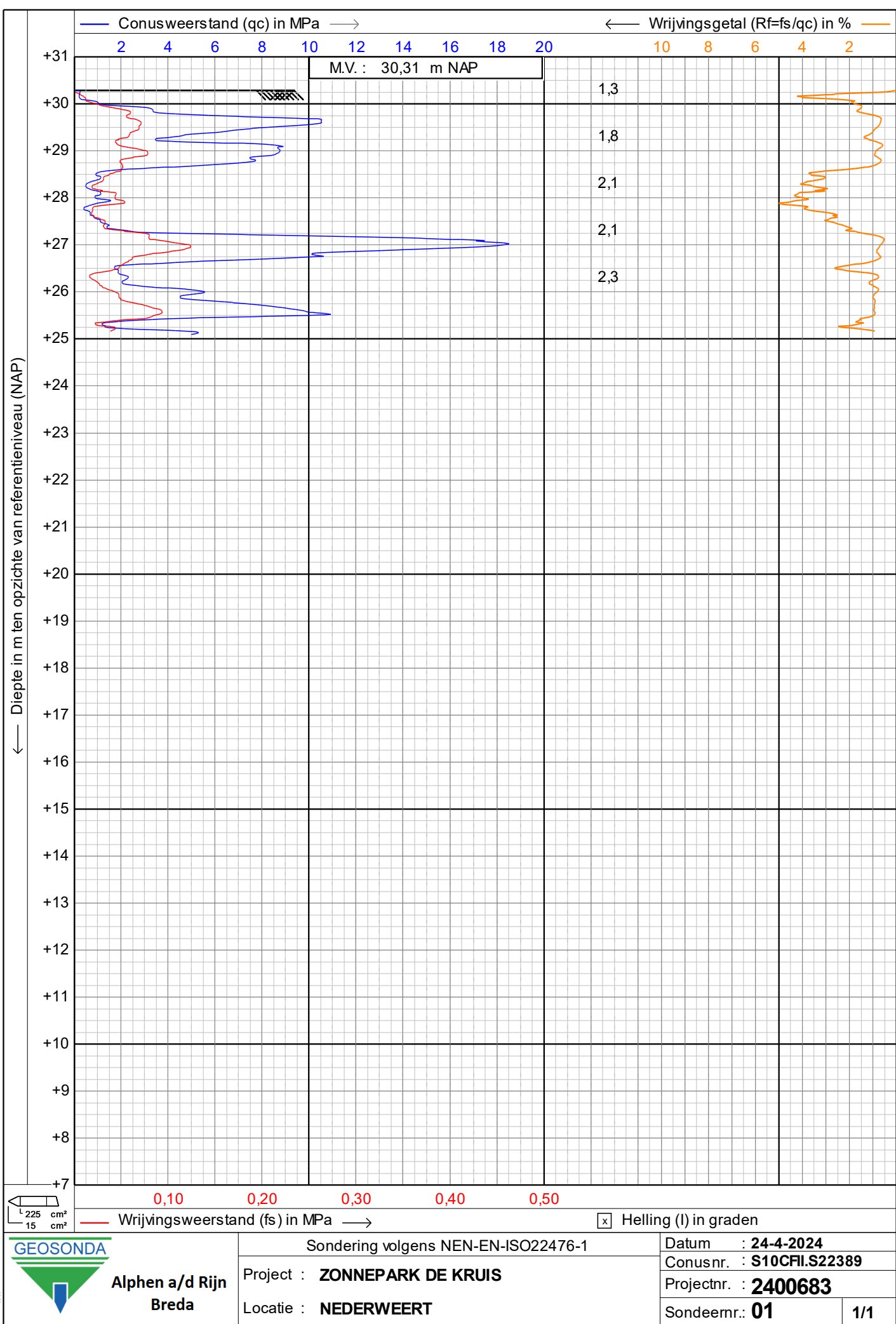


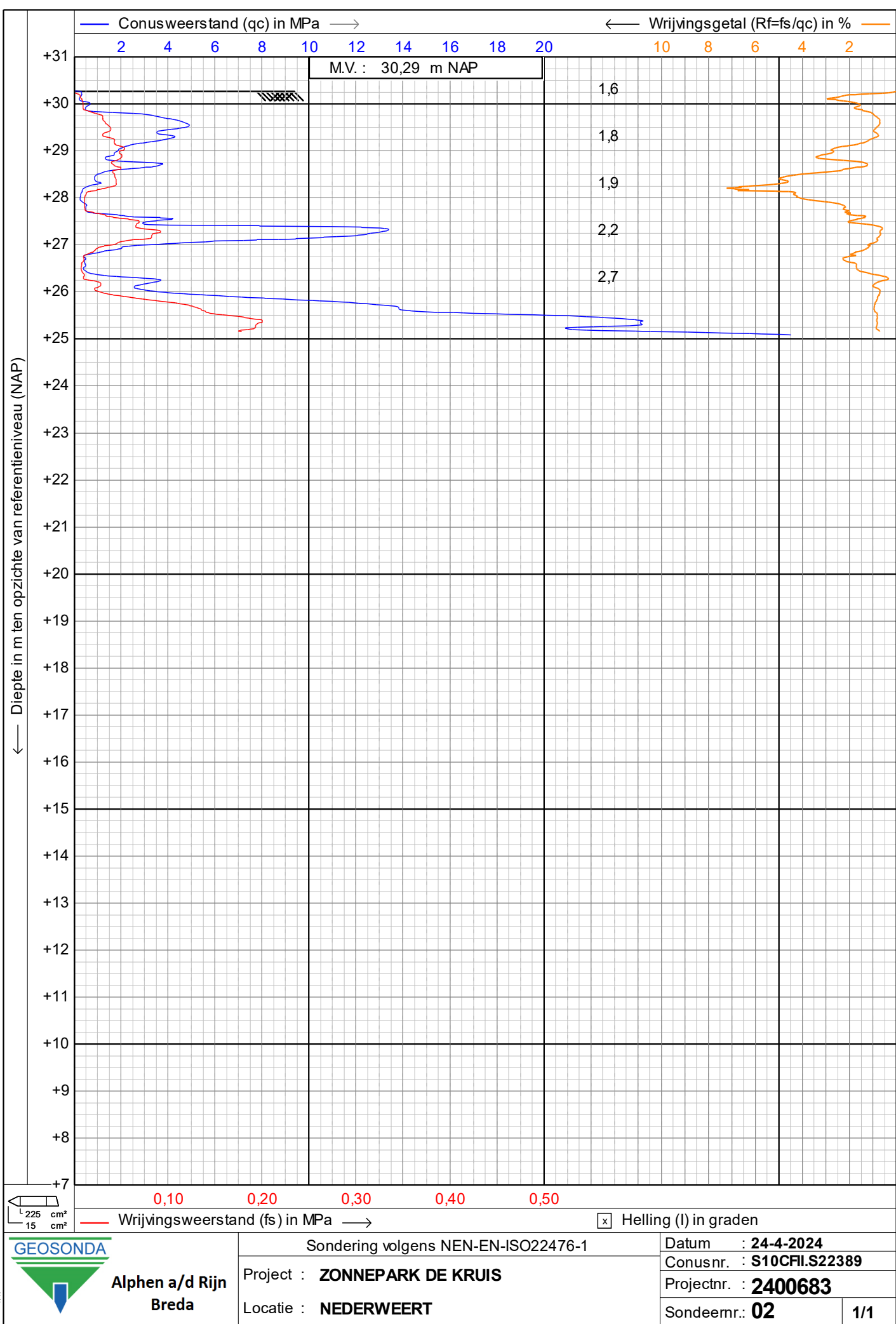
Alphen a/d Rijn
Breda

Project : ZONNEPARK DE KRUIS
Locatie : NEDERWEERT
Projectnr. : 2400683

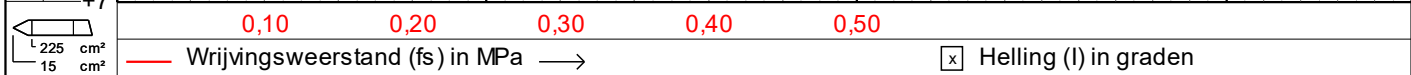
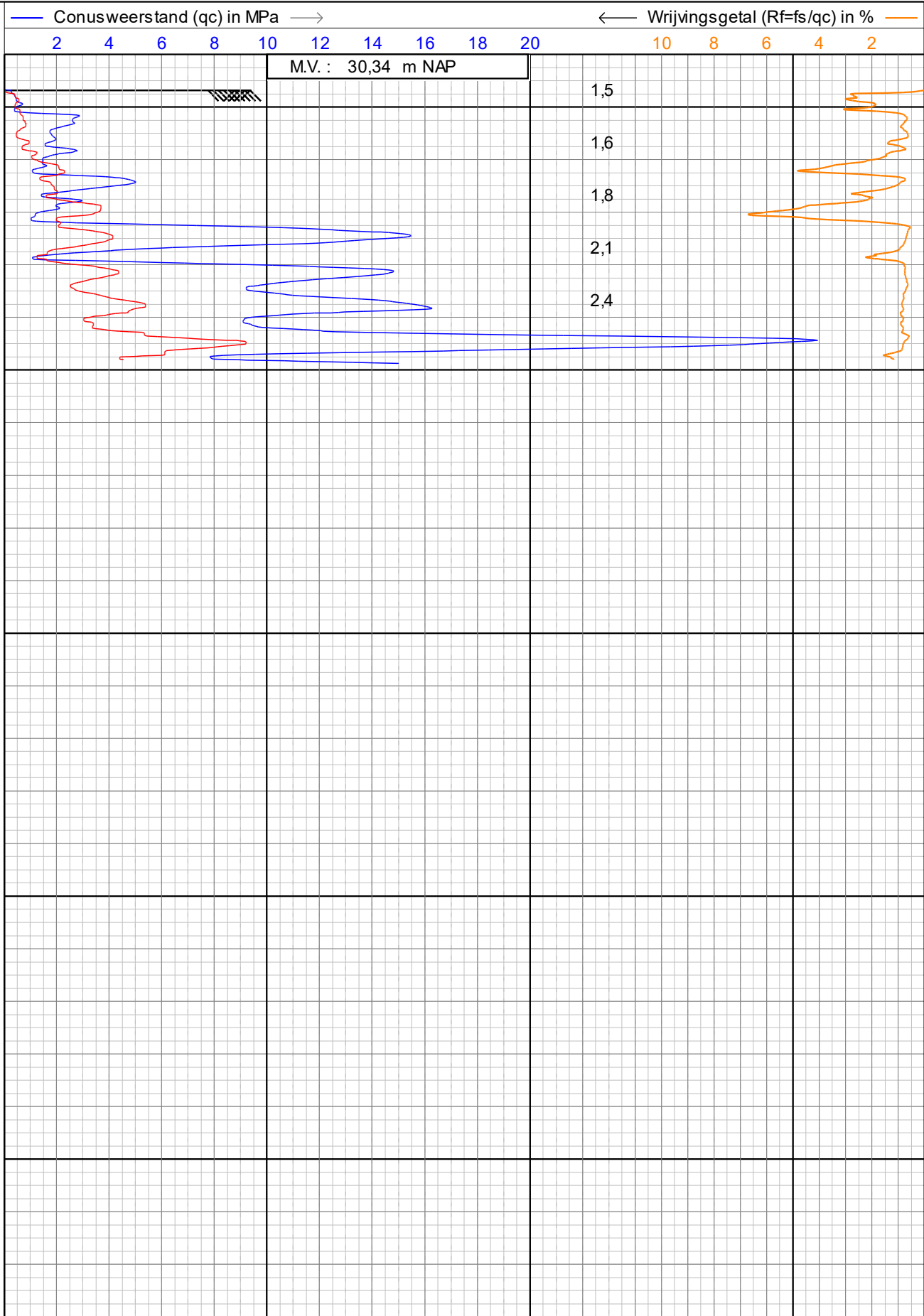
COÖRDINATEN TABEL

Nummer	X-RD	Y-RD	Z-NAP
41	184922,74	367461,19	30,35
42	184948,97	367410,93	31,02
43	184977,33	367360,49	31,04
44	185004,02	367309,86	30,98
45	185031,84	367258,91	31,06
46	184924,69	367333,16	31,03
47	184897,89	367383,52	31,02
48	184871,70	367435,07	30,40
49	184953,42	367281,26	30,91
50	184981,28	367231,67	31,13
51	184929,12	367333,51	31,05
101	185129,36	367496,51	30,72
102	185185,28	367407,73	30,65
103	187971,40	369768,12	29,32

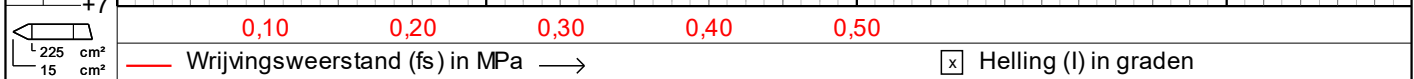
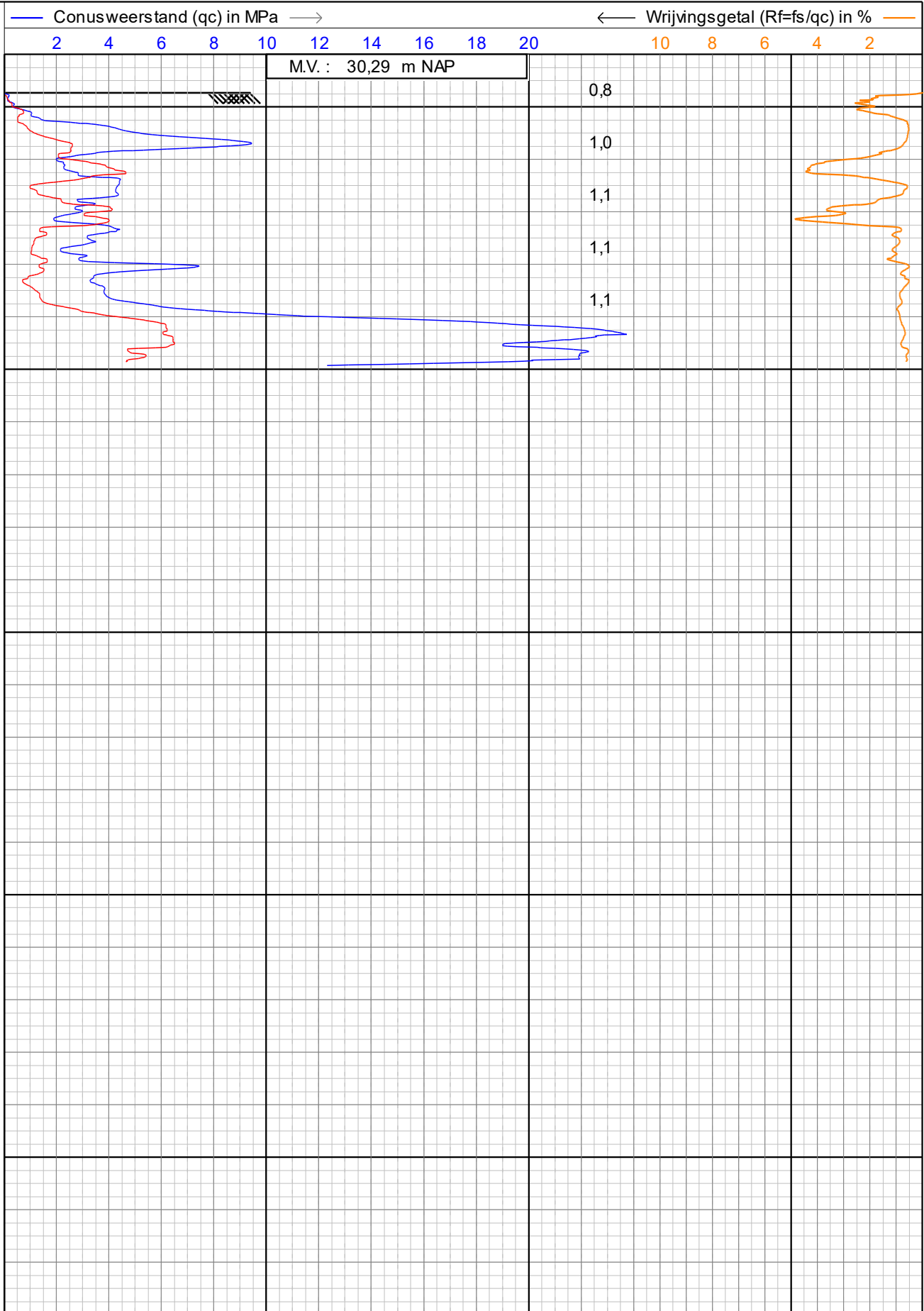




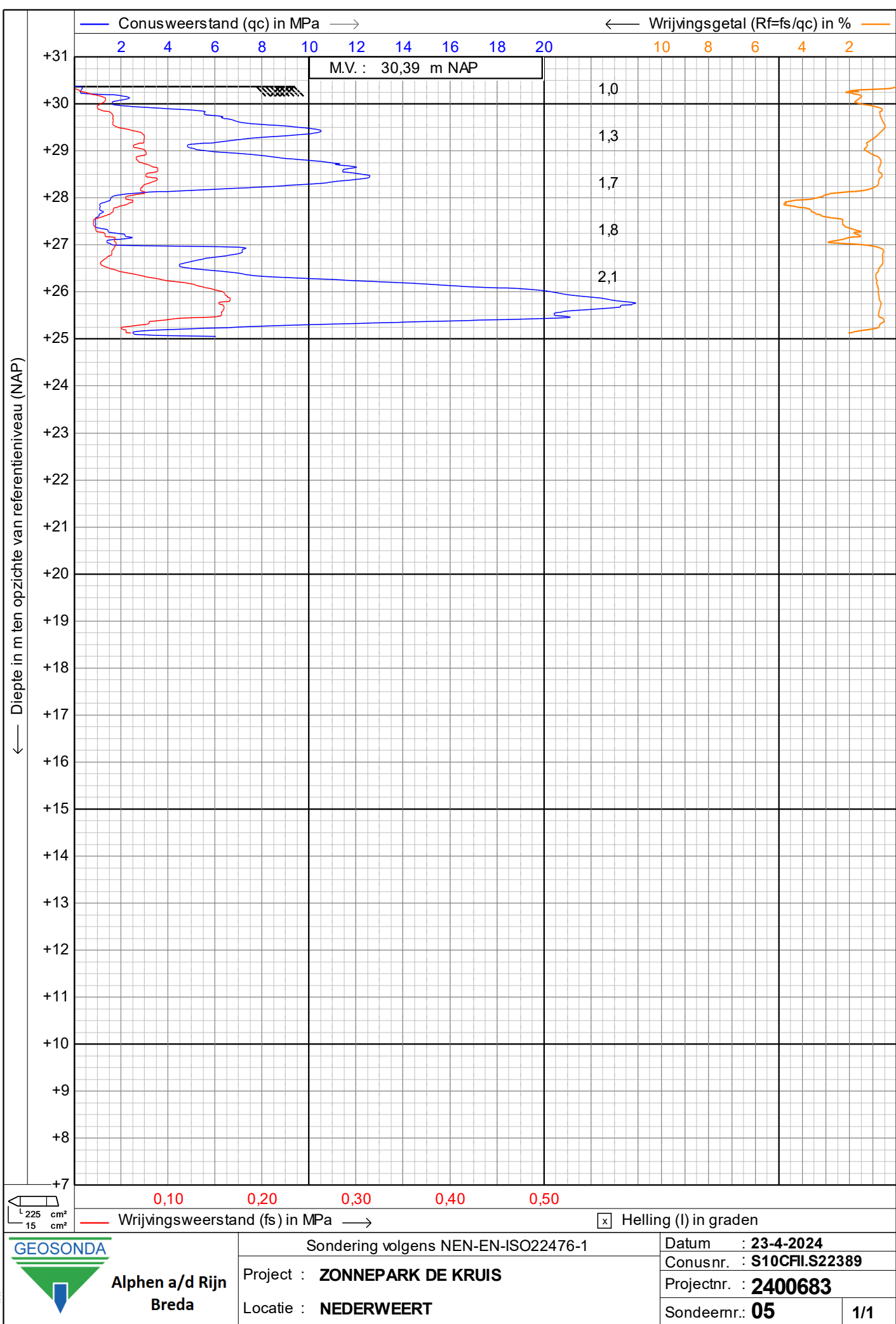
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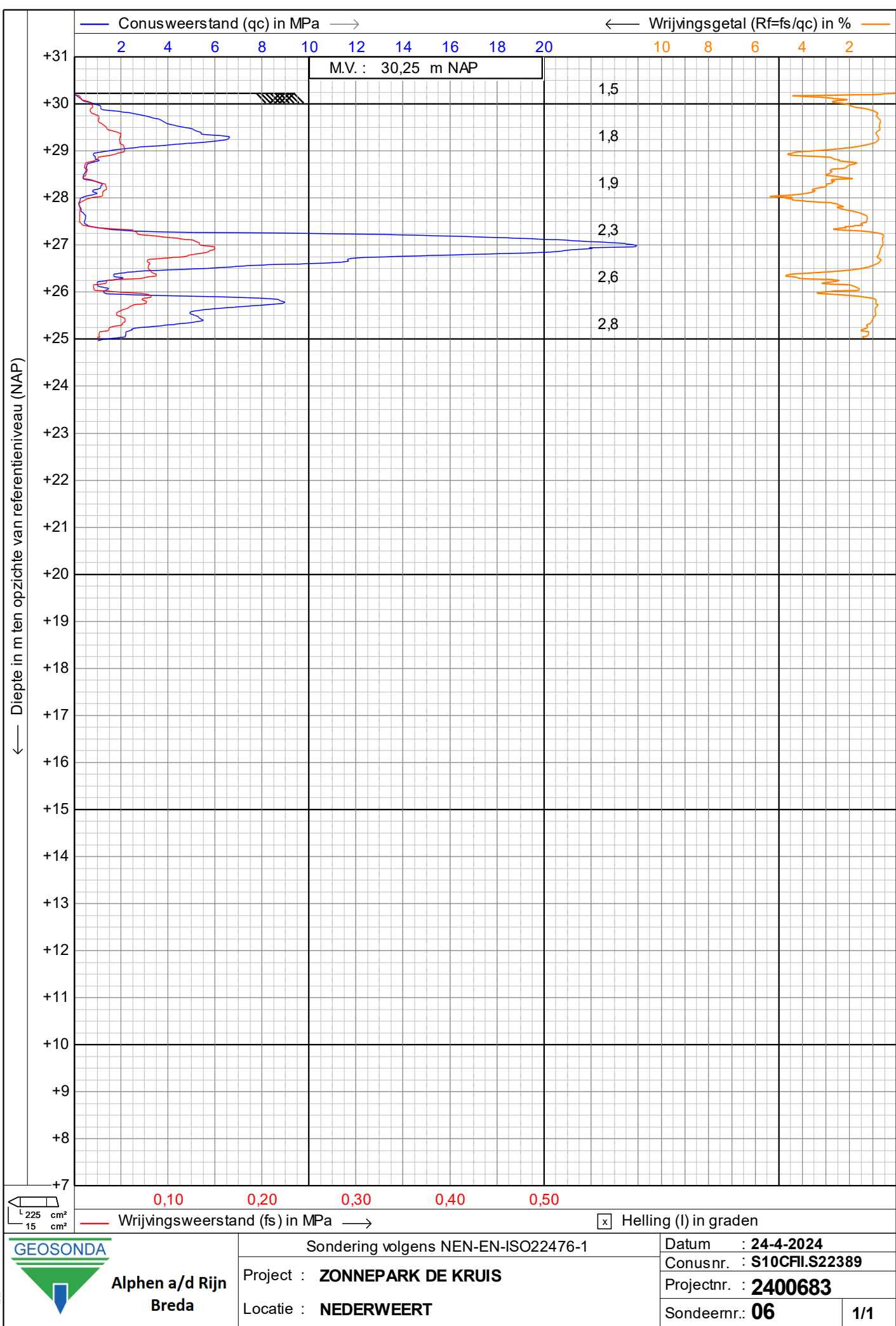


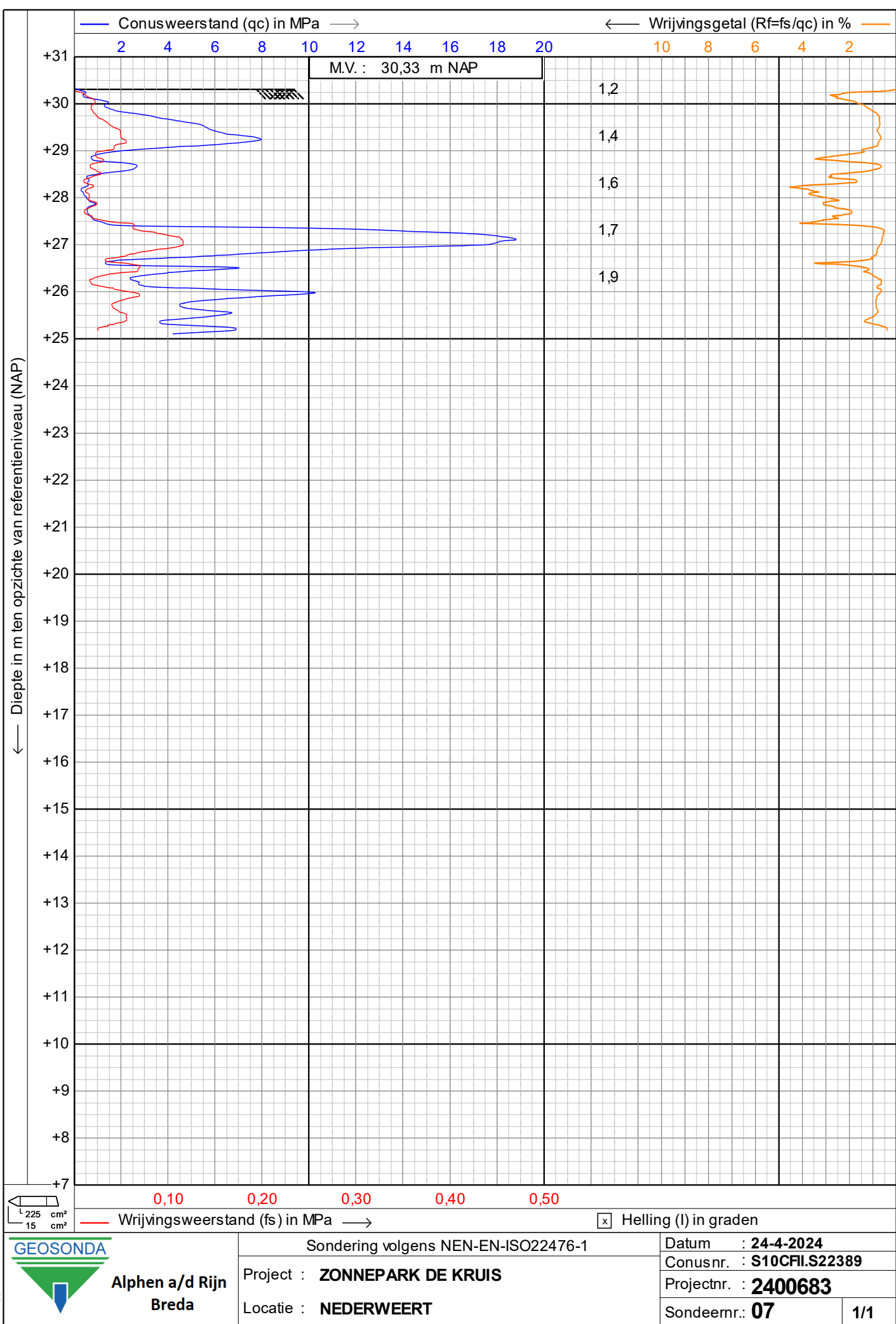
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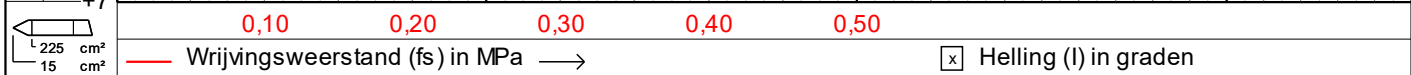
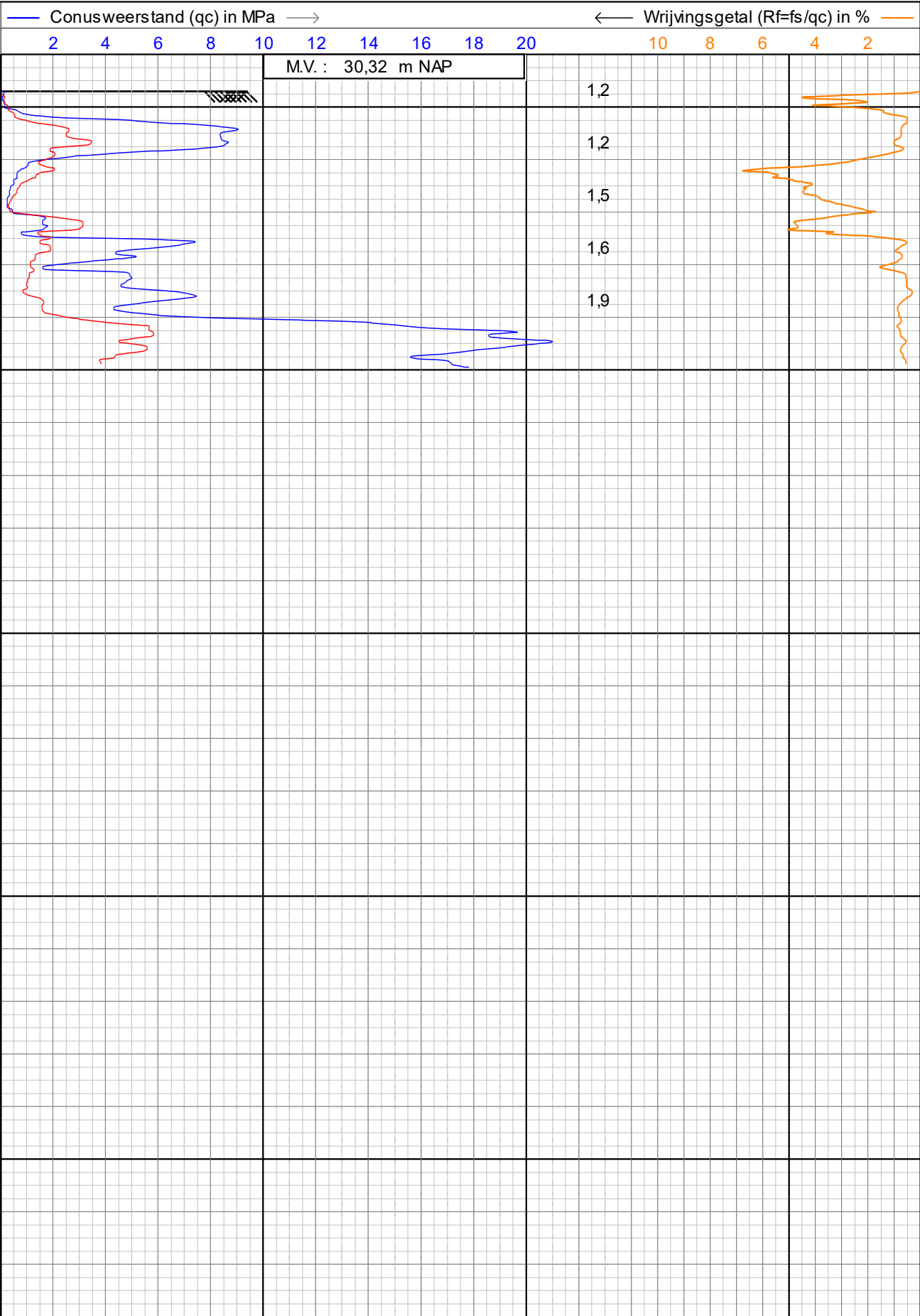
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	Project : ZONNEPARK DE KRUIS		Conusnr. : S10CFIL.S22389	
	Locatie : NEDERWEERT		Projectnr. : 2400683	
			Sondeernr.: 04	1/1

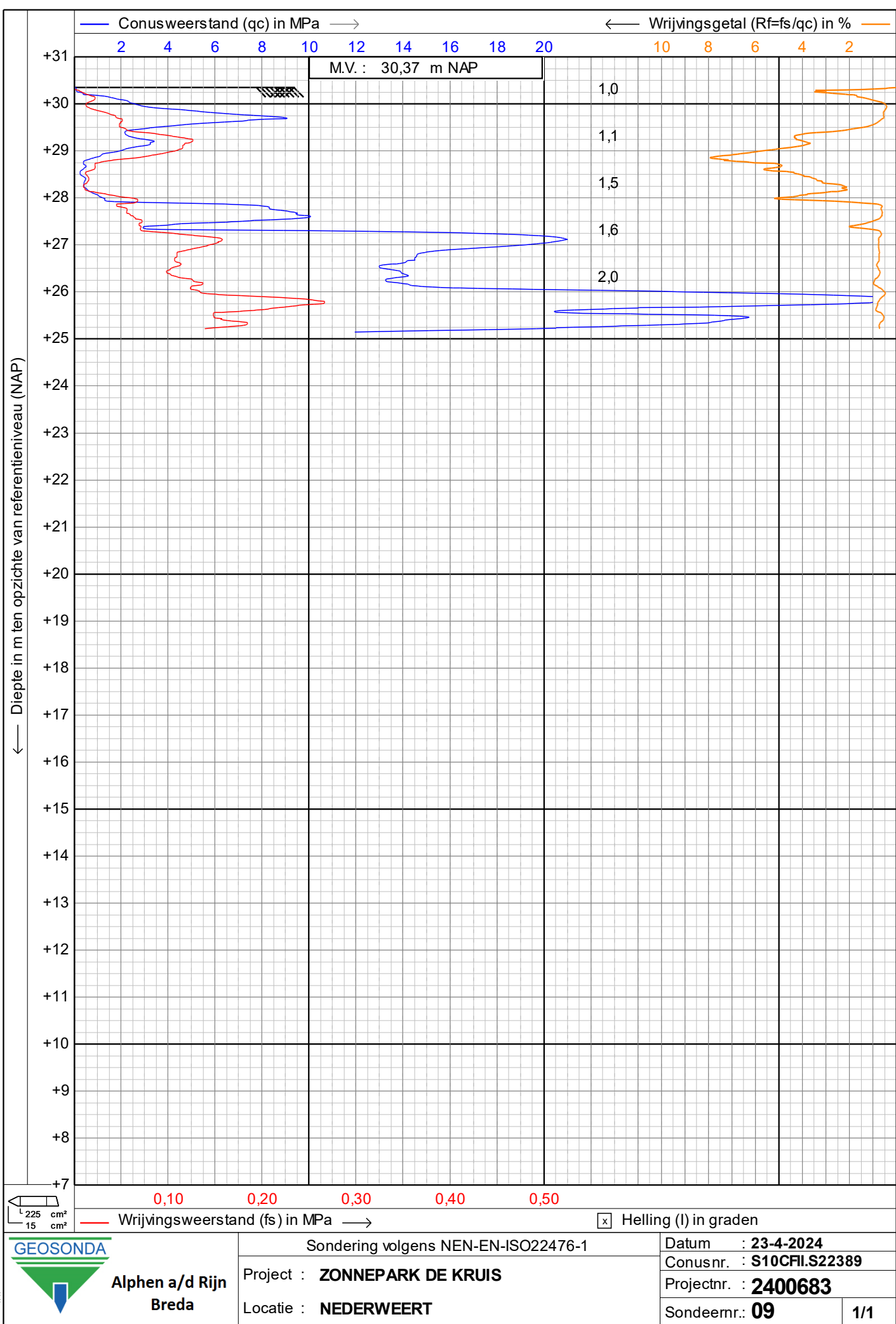




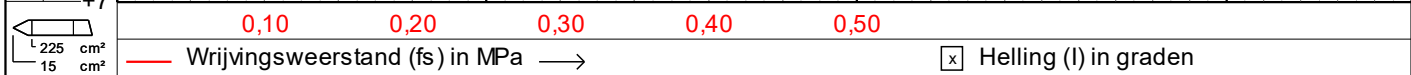
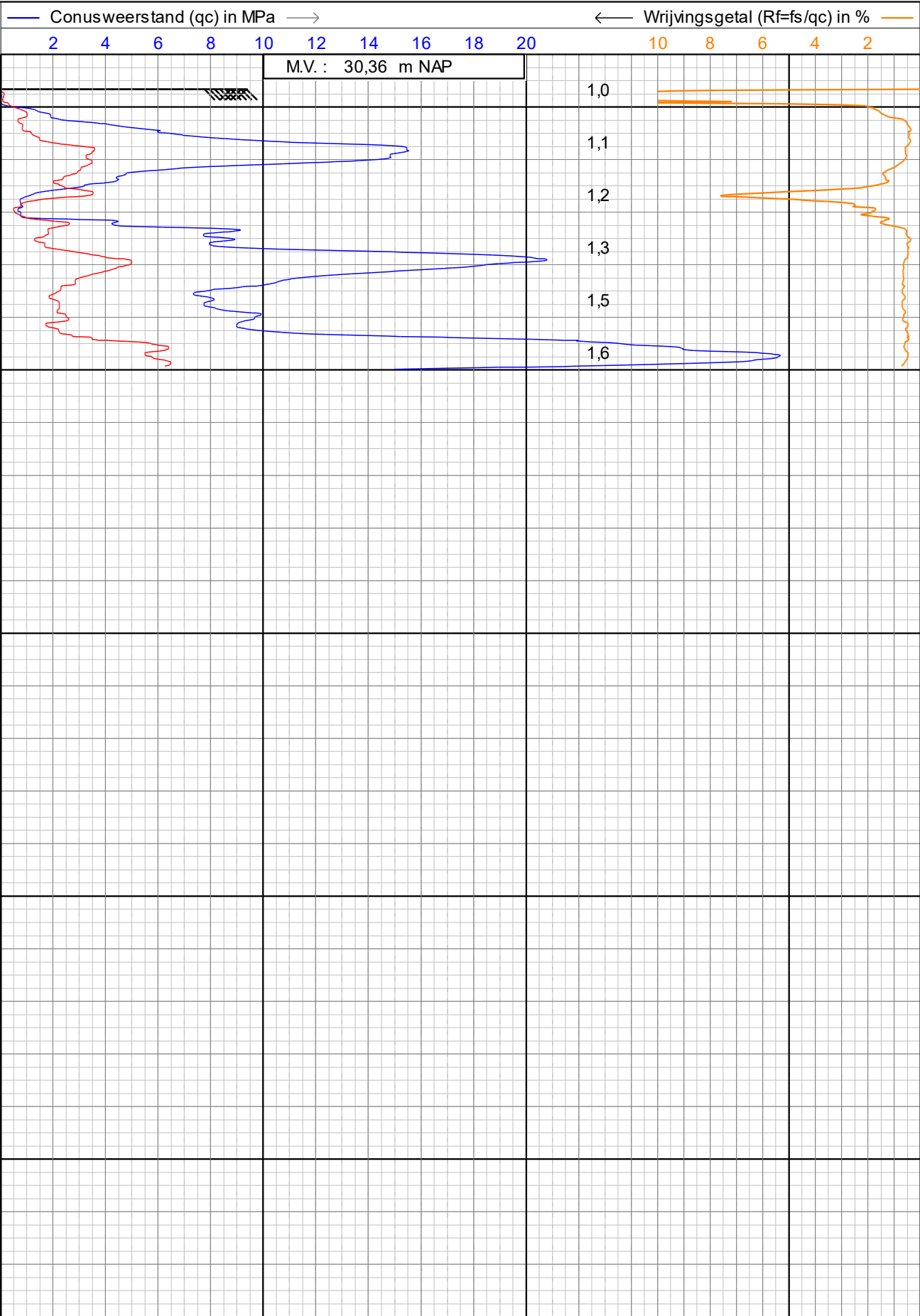


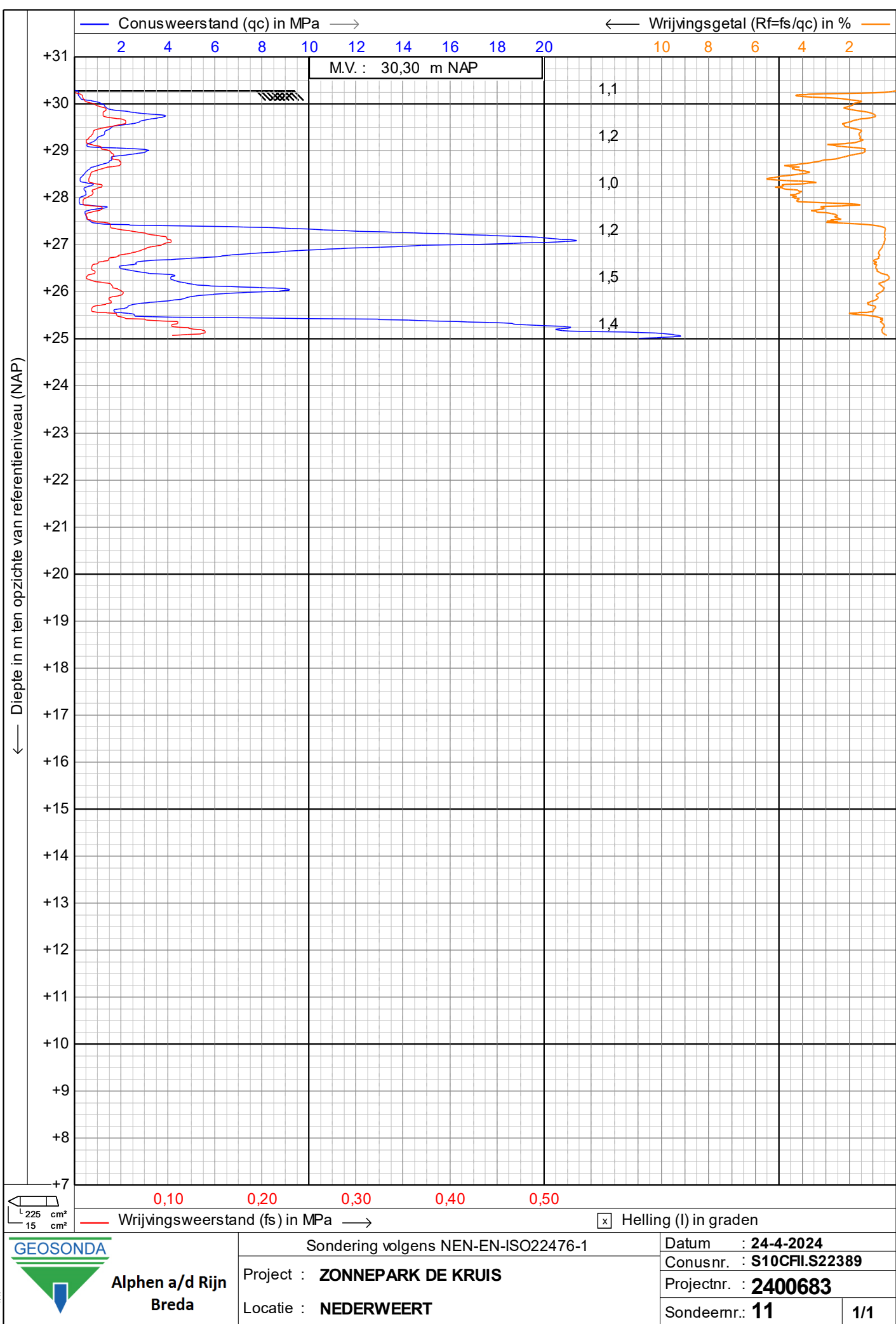
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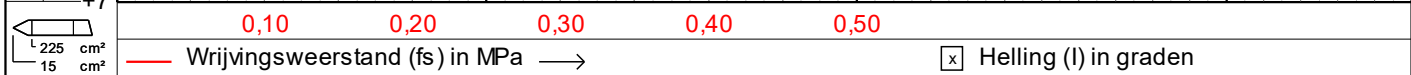
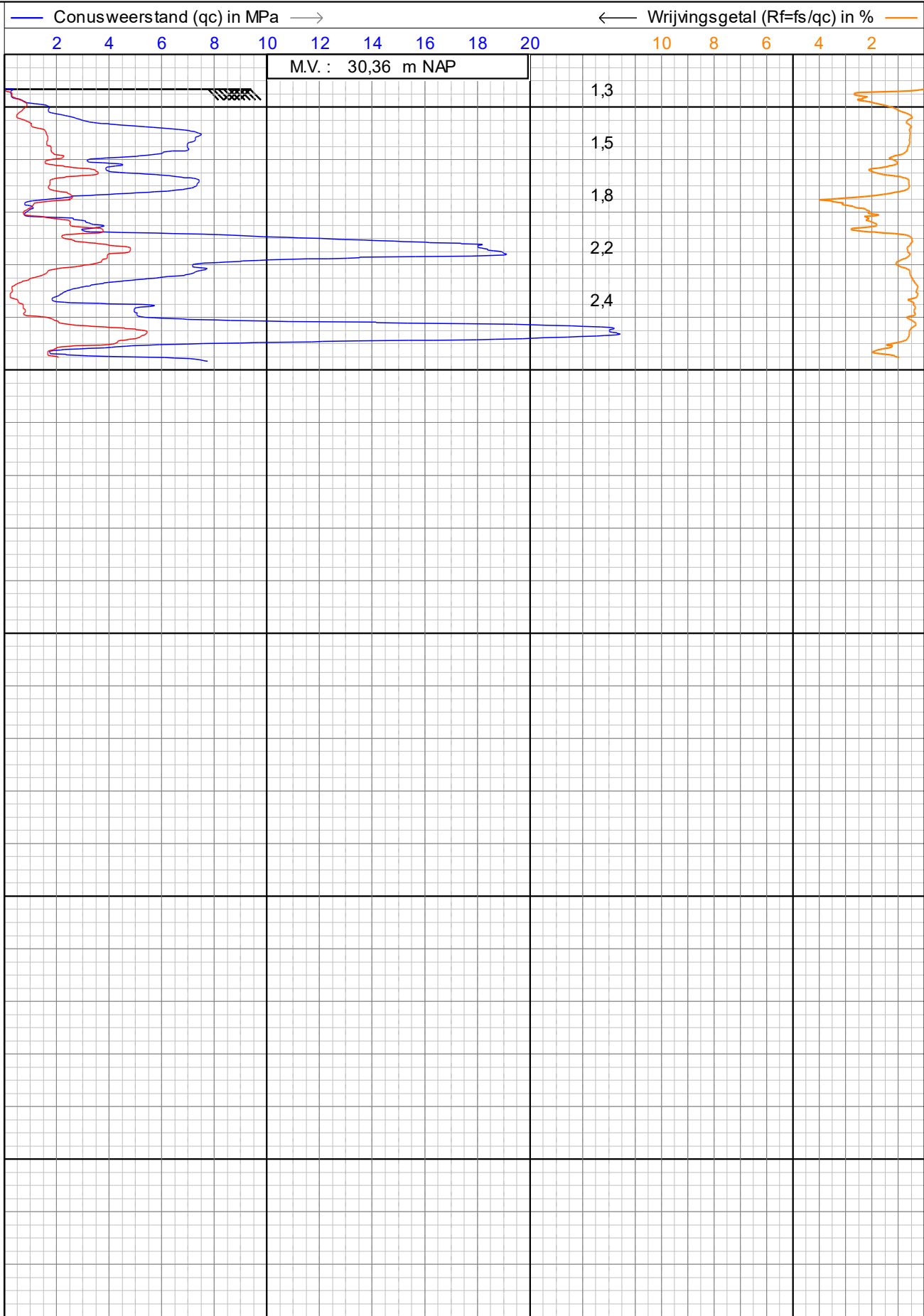


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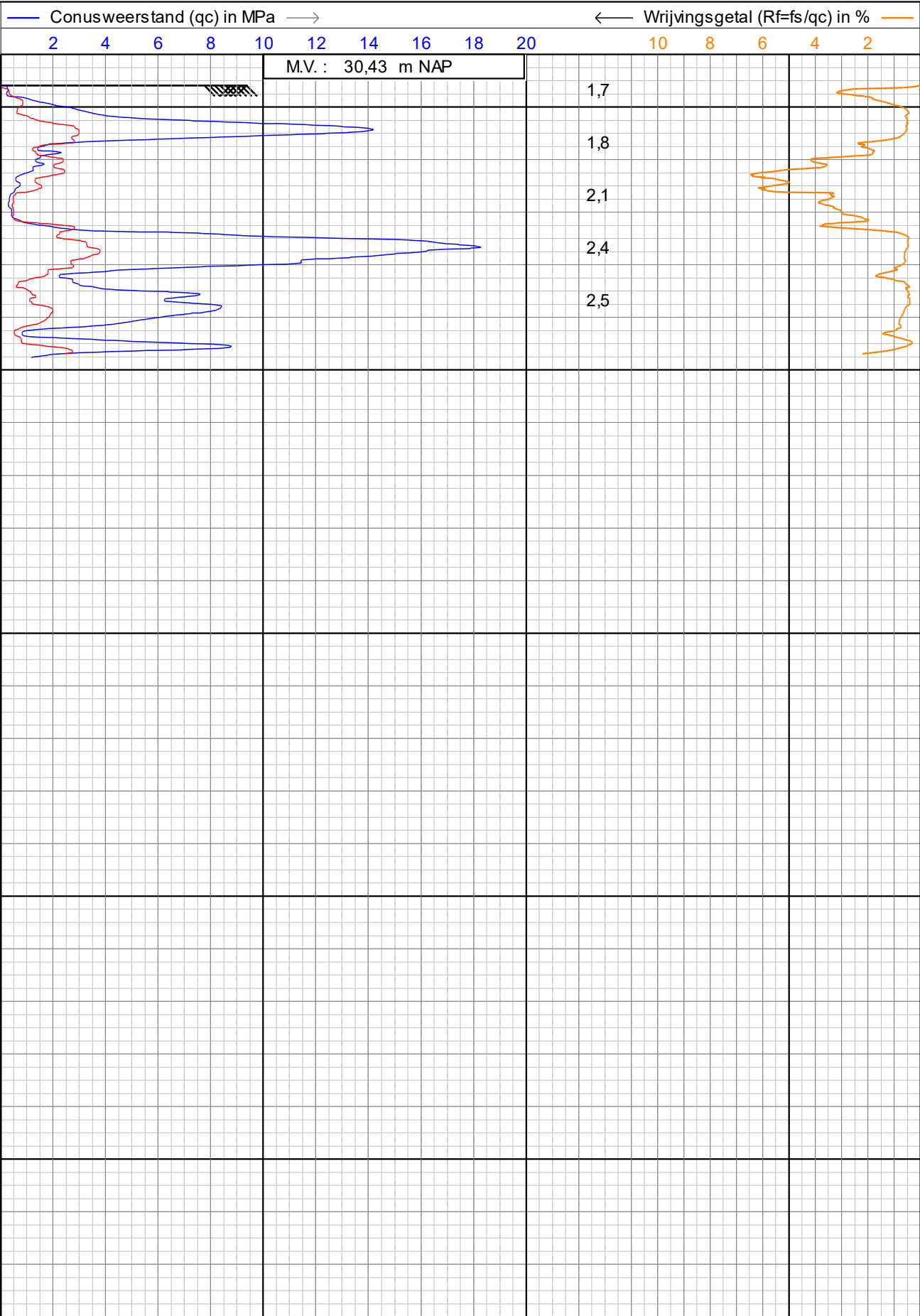




← Diepte in m ten opzichte van referentieniveau (NAP)



← Diepte in m ten opzichte van referentieniveau (NAP)



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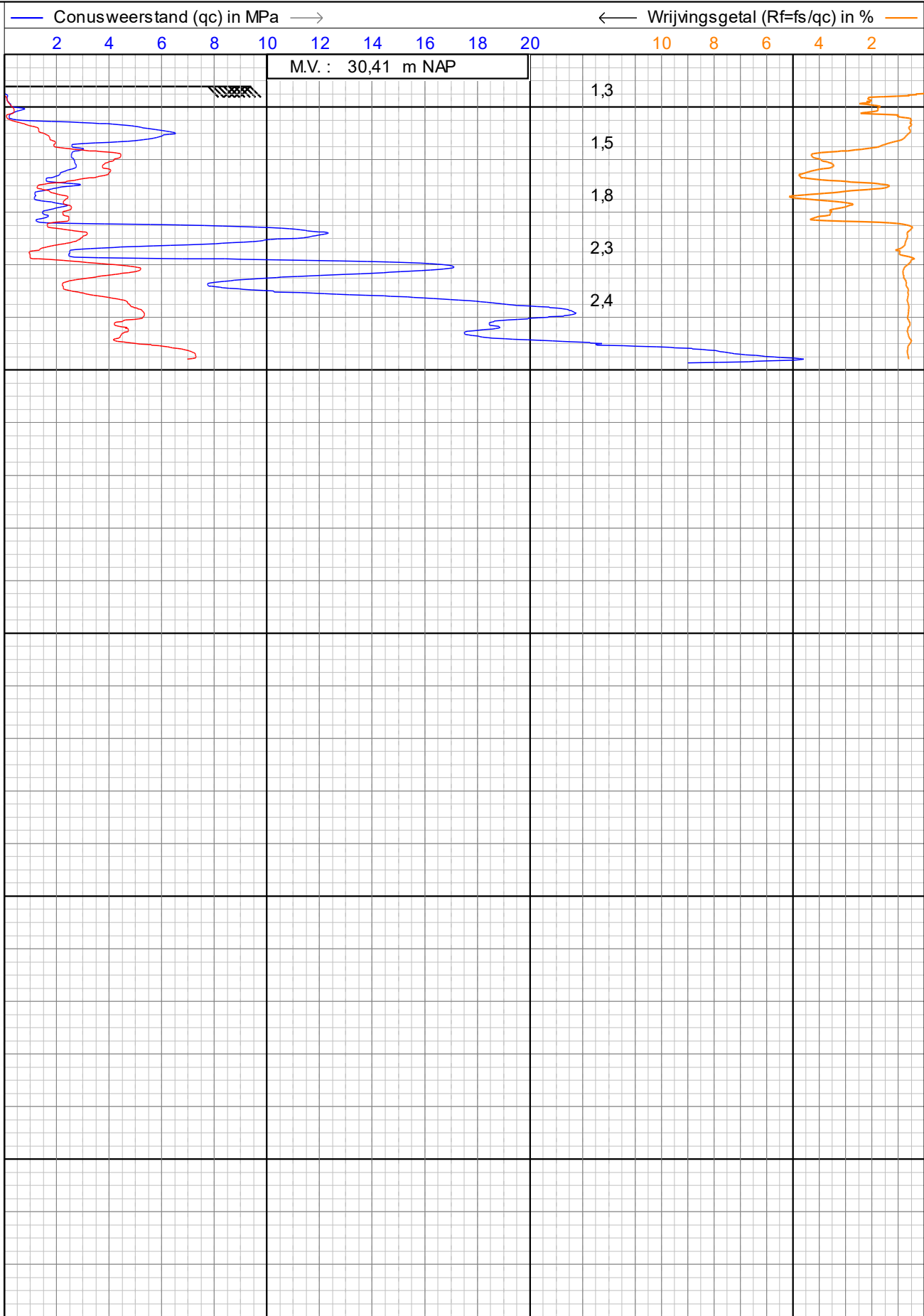
Project : **ZONNEPARK DE KRUIS**

Locatie : **NEDERWEERT**

Datum : **24-4-2024**
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Projectnr. : **2400683**
Sondeernr.: **13**

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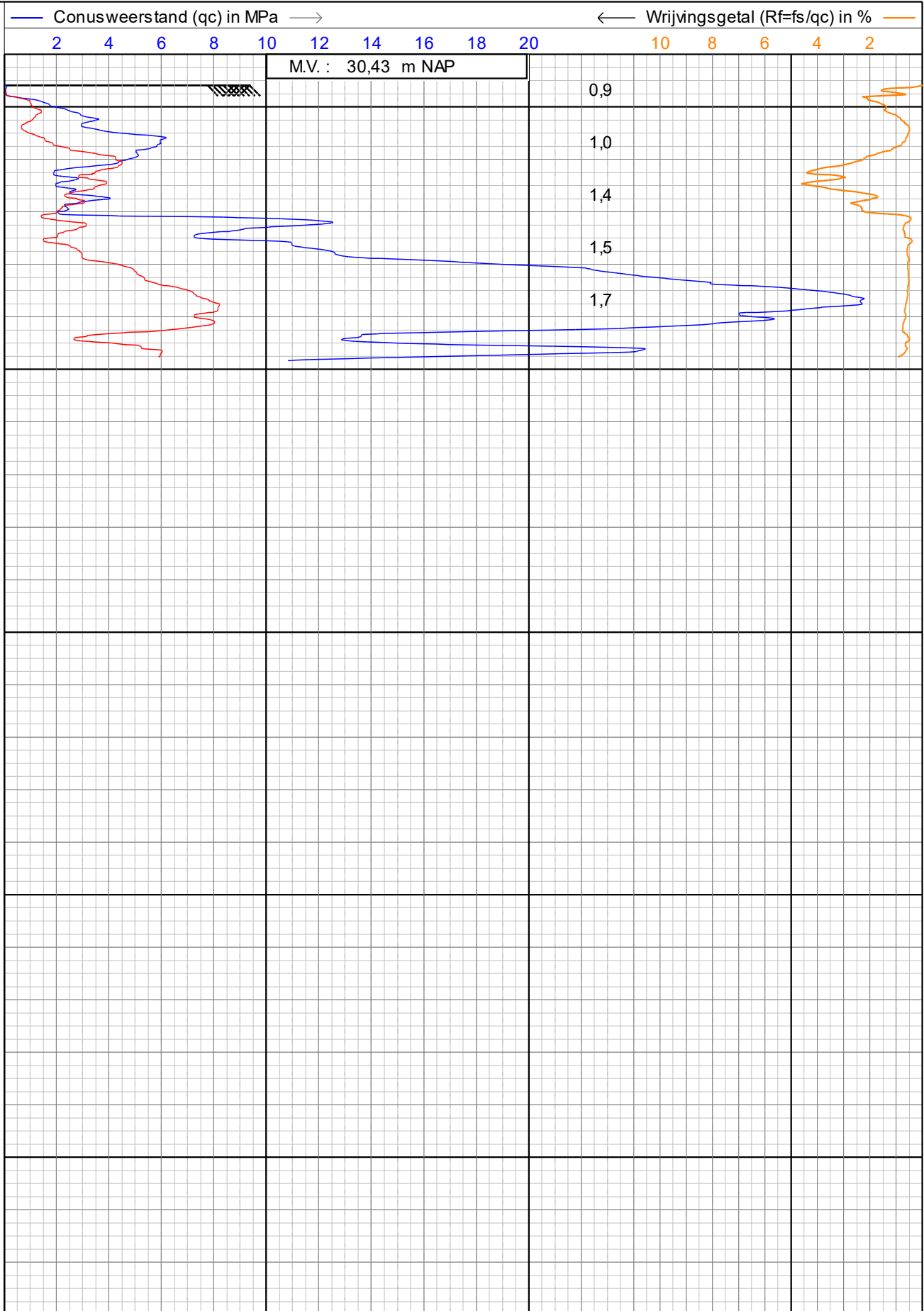
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← 225 cm² / 15 cm² 0,10 0,20 0,30 0,40 0,50 ☒ Helling (I) in graden

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	Locatie : NEDERWEERT		Projectnr. : 2400683	
			Sondeernr.: 14	1/1

← Diepte in m ten opzichte van referentieniveau (NAP)



225 cm²
15 cm²

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Sondering volgens NEN-EN-ISO22476-1

Project : **ZONNEPARK DE KRUIS**

Locatie : **NEDERWEERT**

Datum : **23-4-2024**

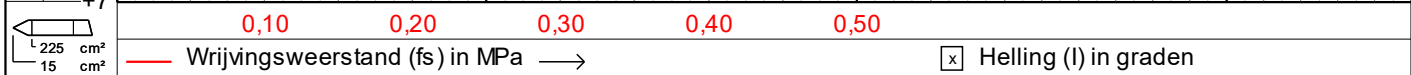
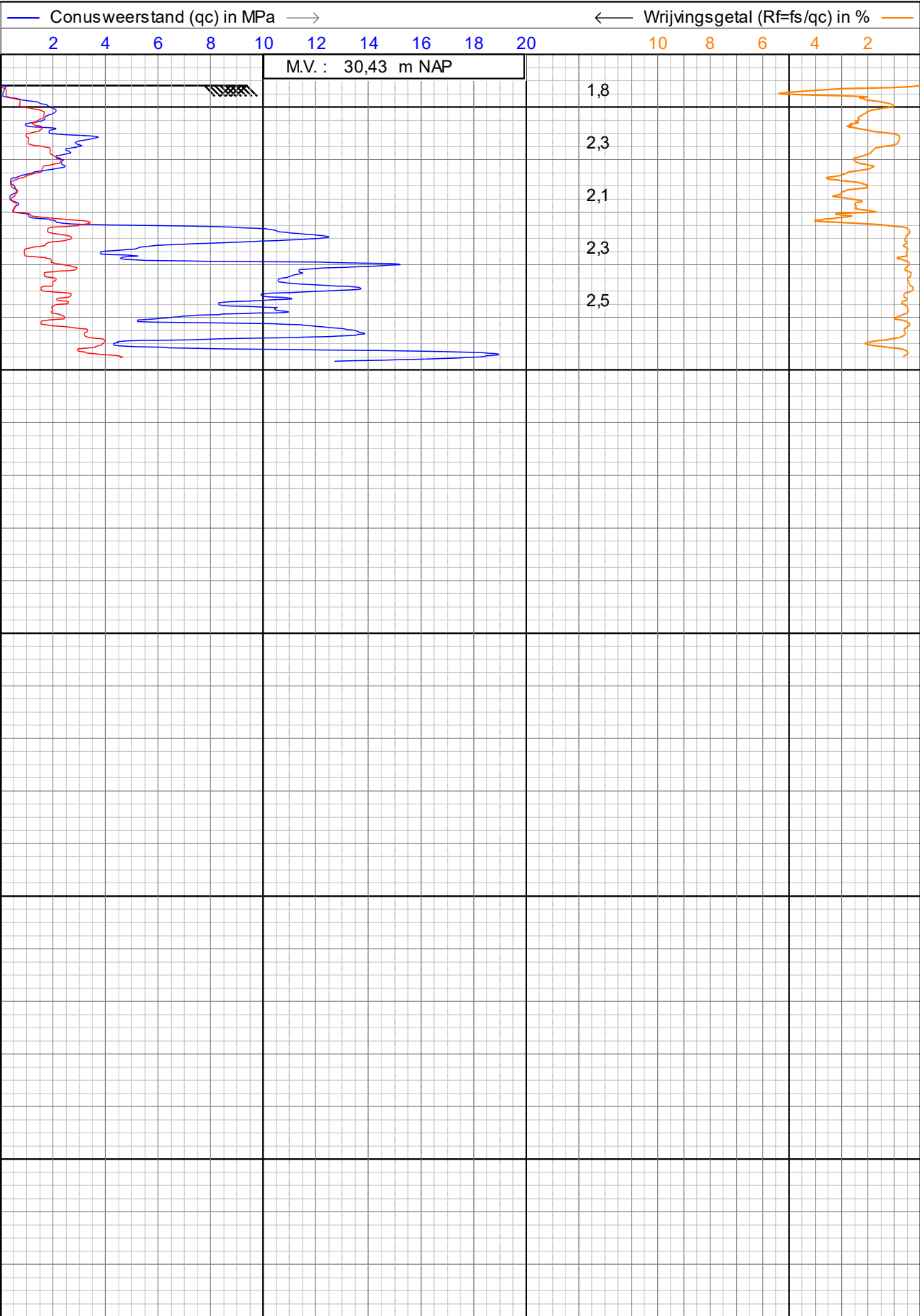
Conusnr. : **S10CFIL.S22389**

Projectnr. : **2400683**

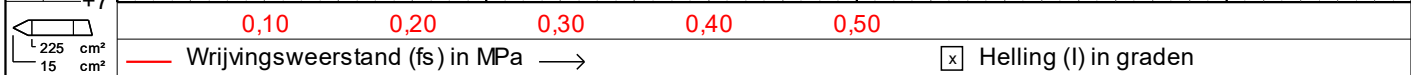
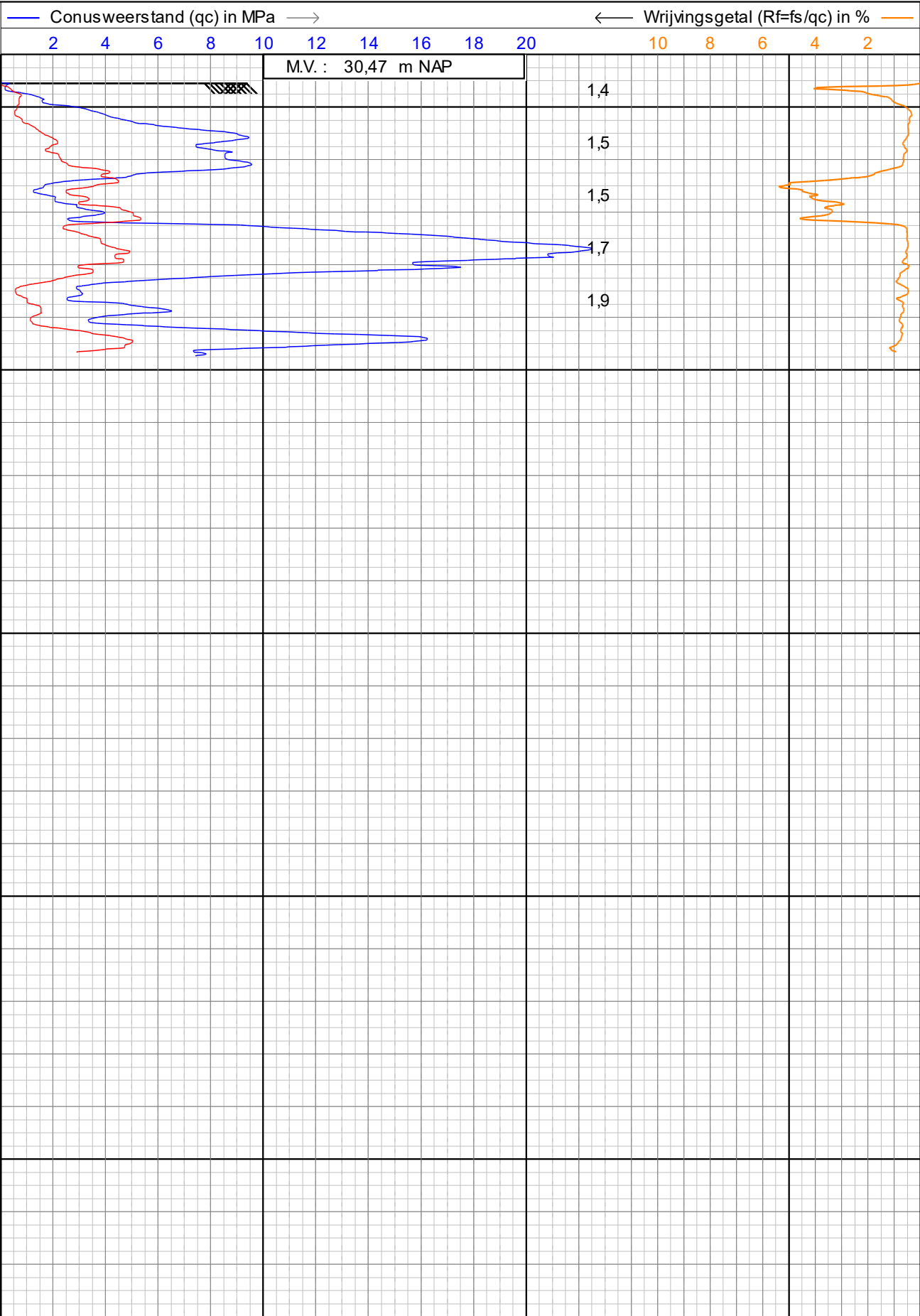
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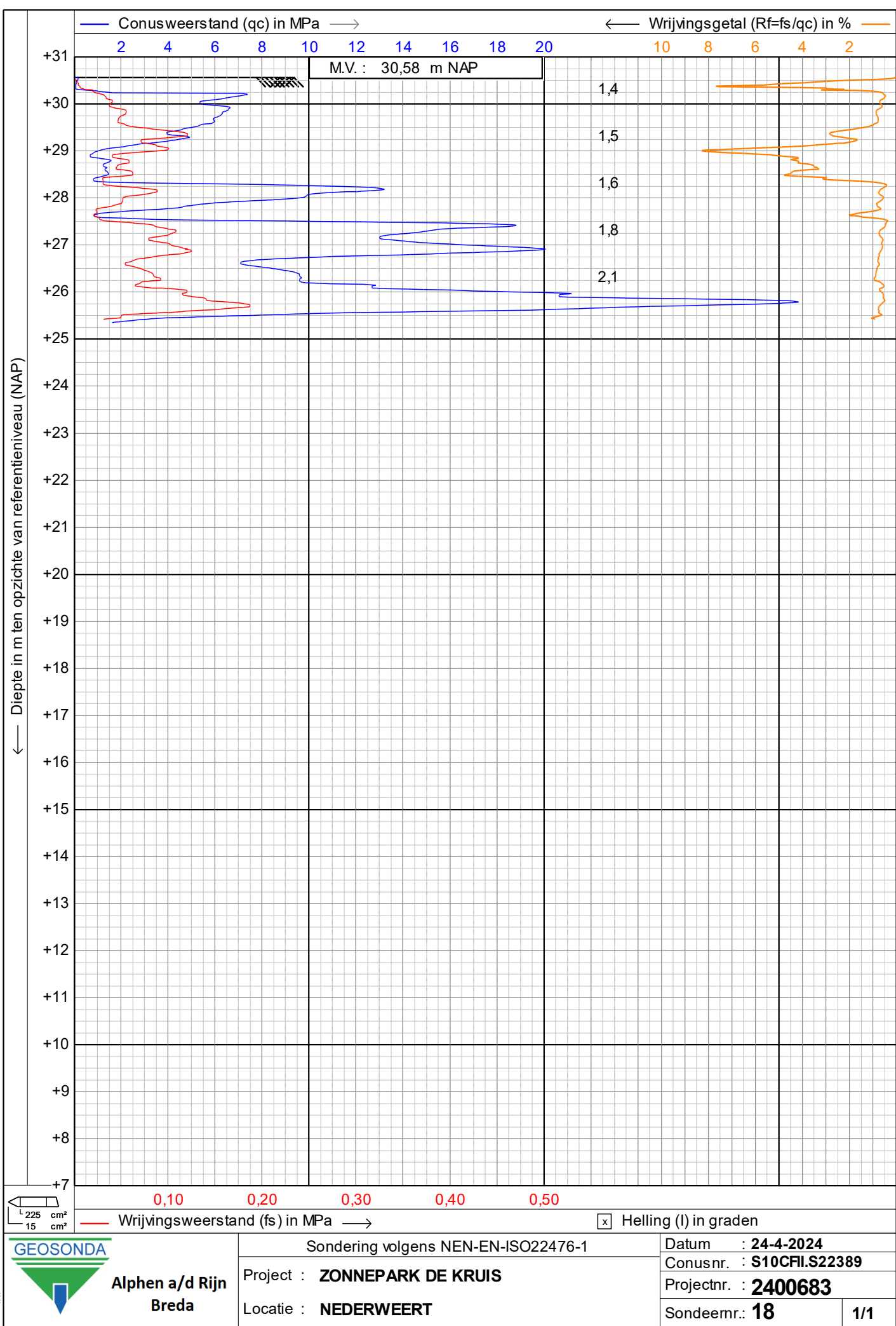
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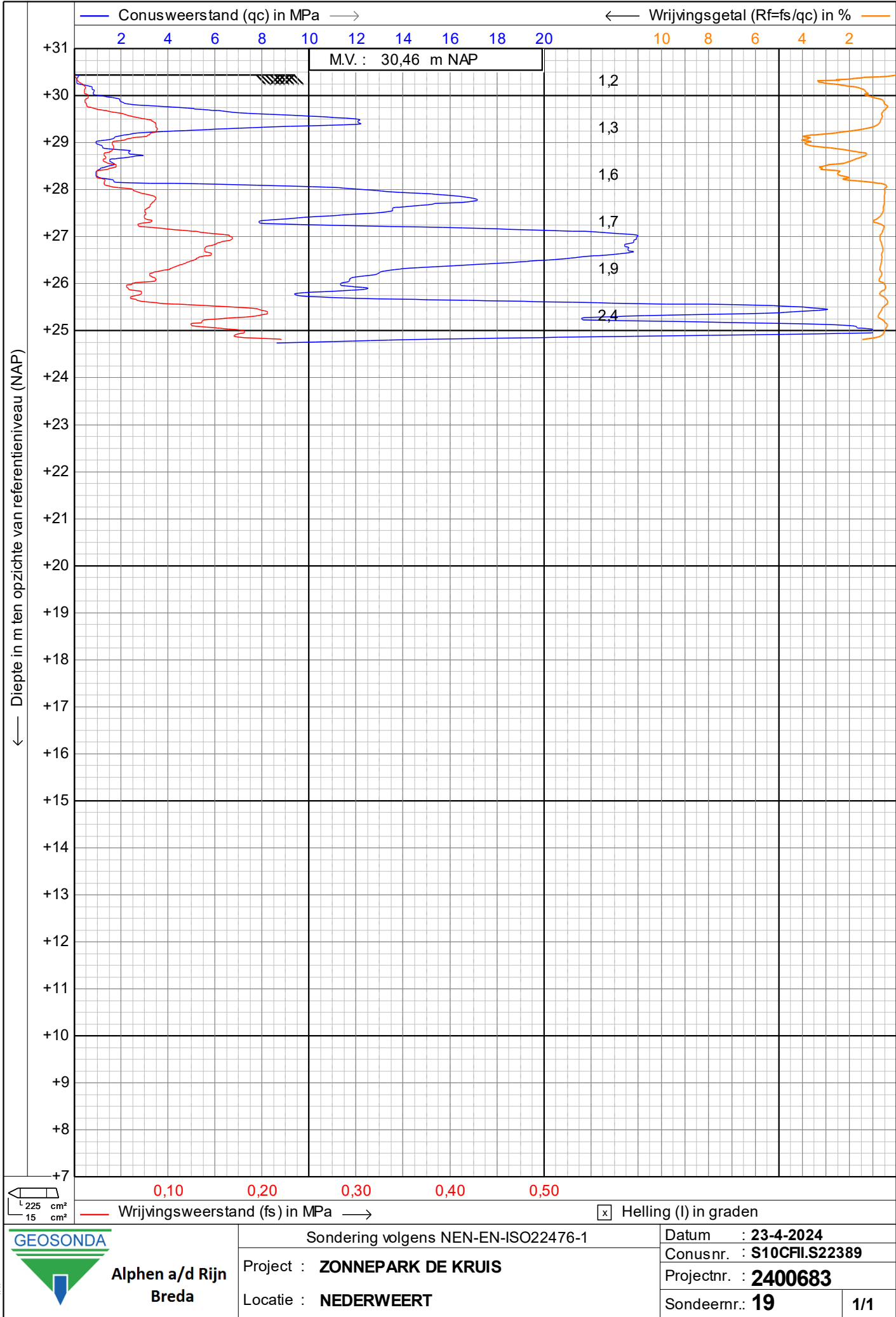
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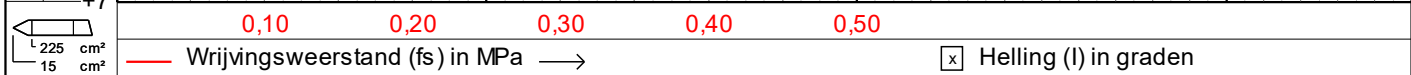
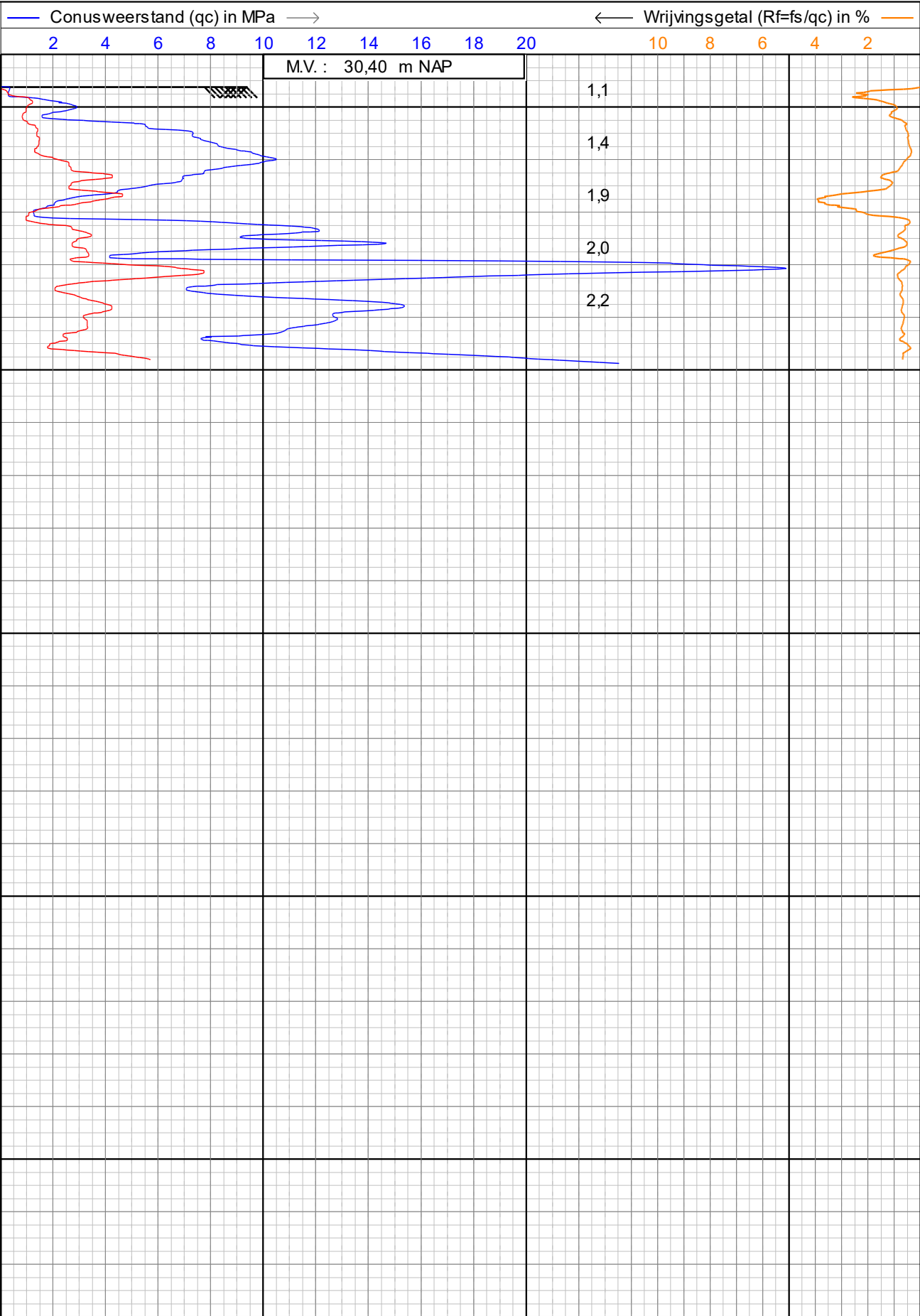
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← Diepte in m ten opzichte van referentieniveau (NAP)



Alphen a/d Rijn
Breda

Sondering volgens NEN-EN-ISO22476-1

Project : **ZONNEPARK DE KRUIS**

Locatie : **NEDERWEERT**

Datum : **23-4-2024**

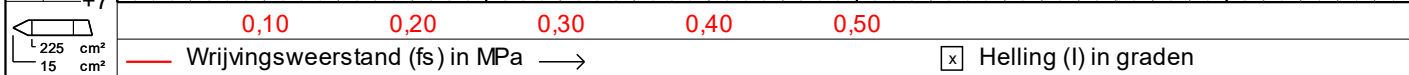
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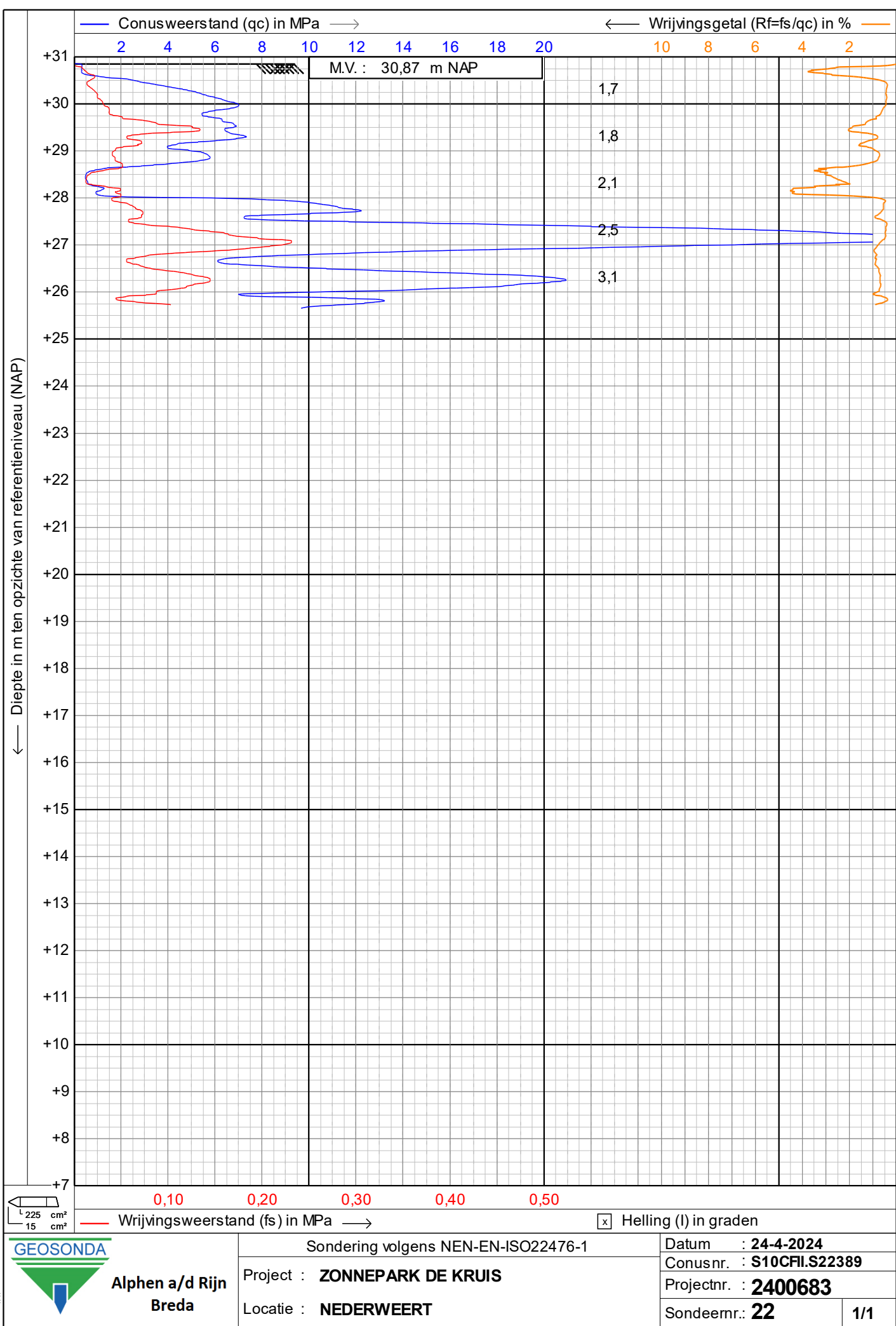
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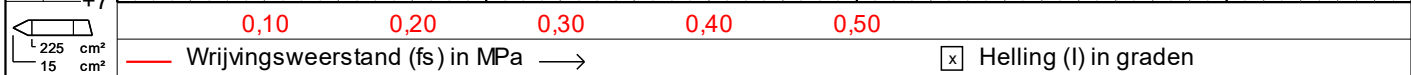
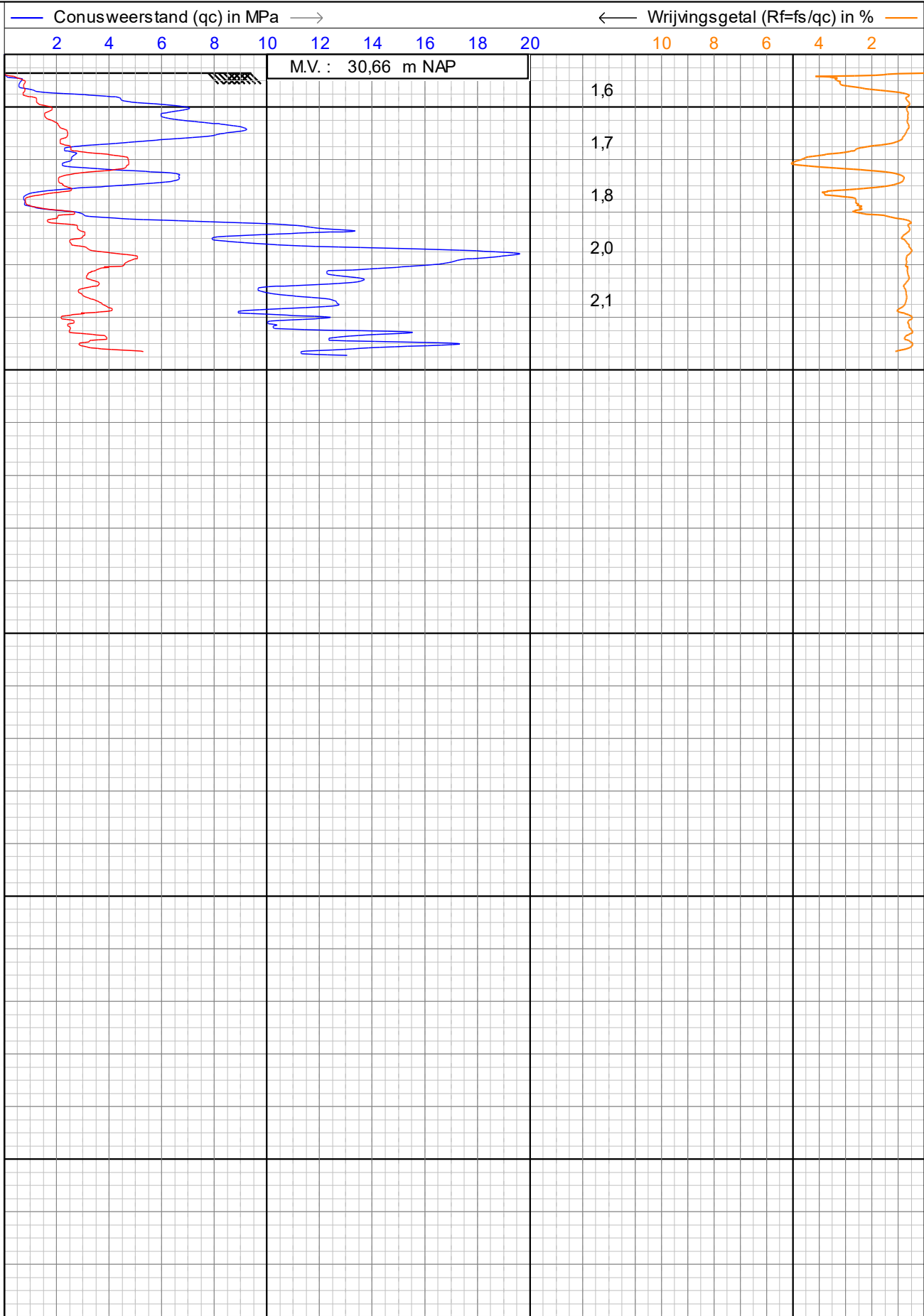
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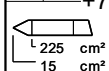
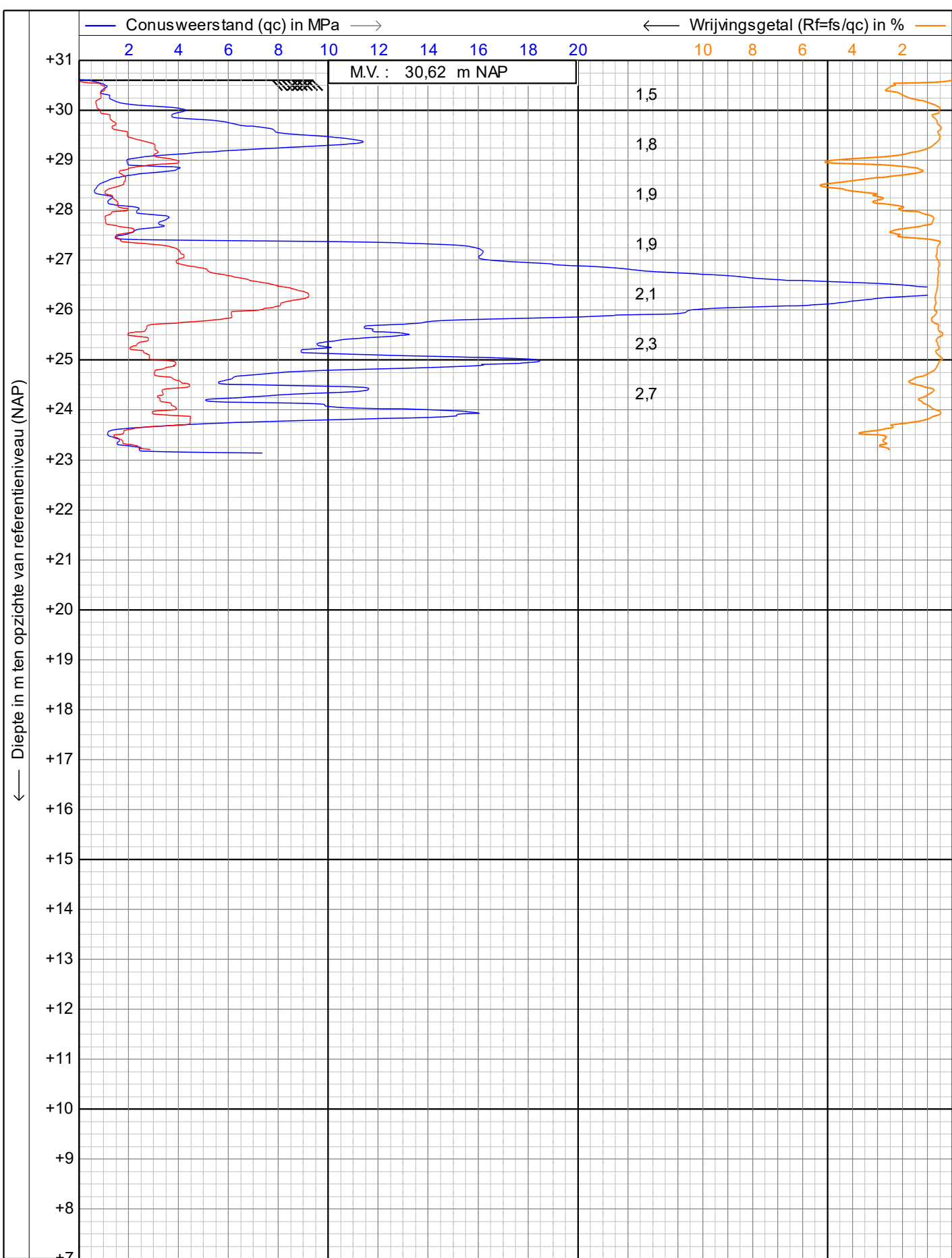
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← Diepte in m ten opzichte van referentieniveau (NAP)





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Project : **ZONNEPARK DE KRUIS**

Locatie : **NEDERWEERT**

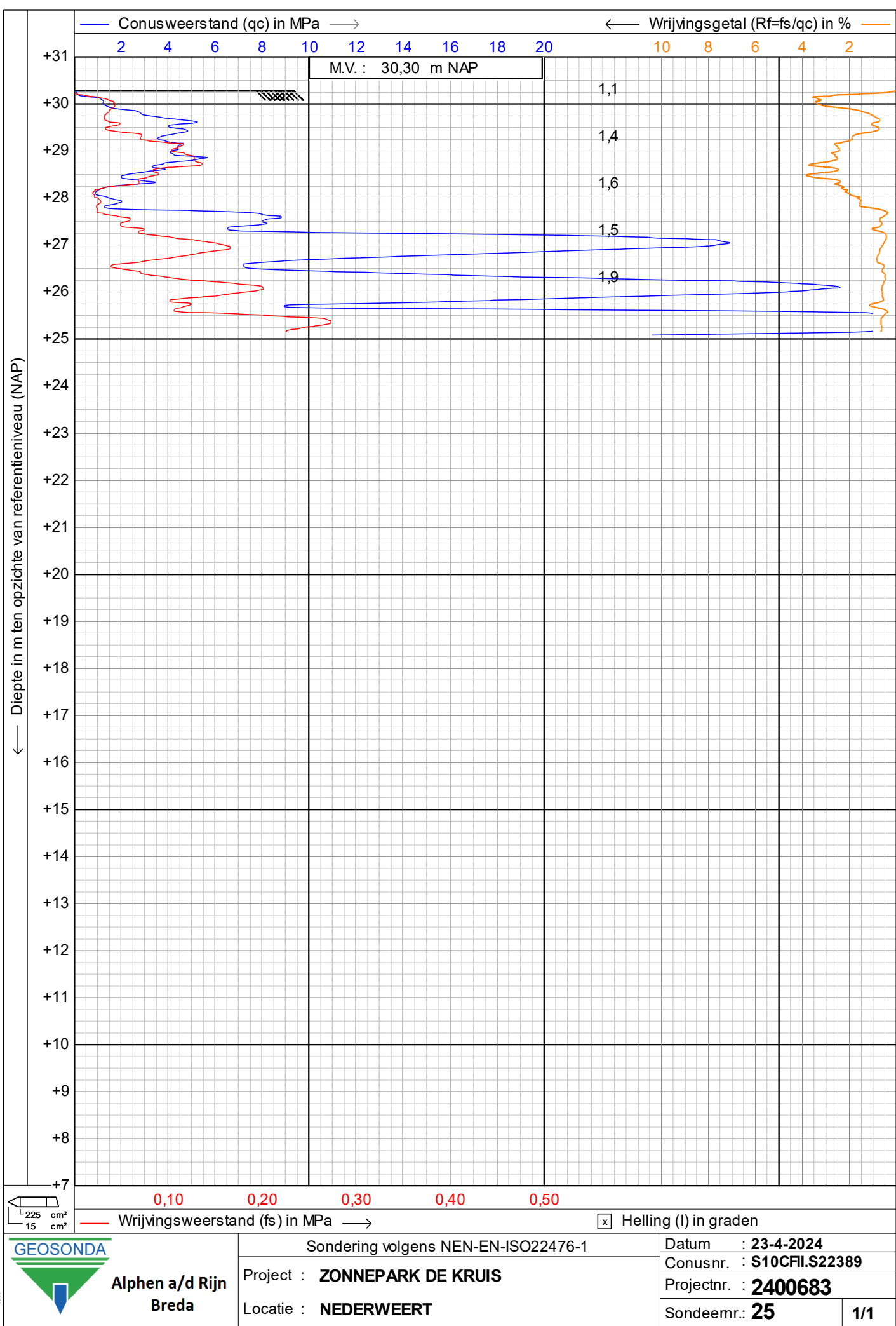
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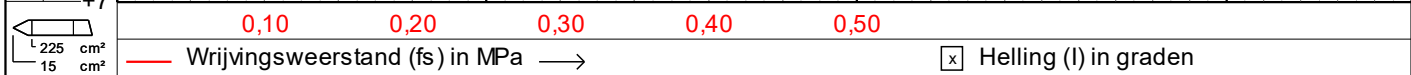
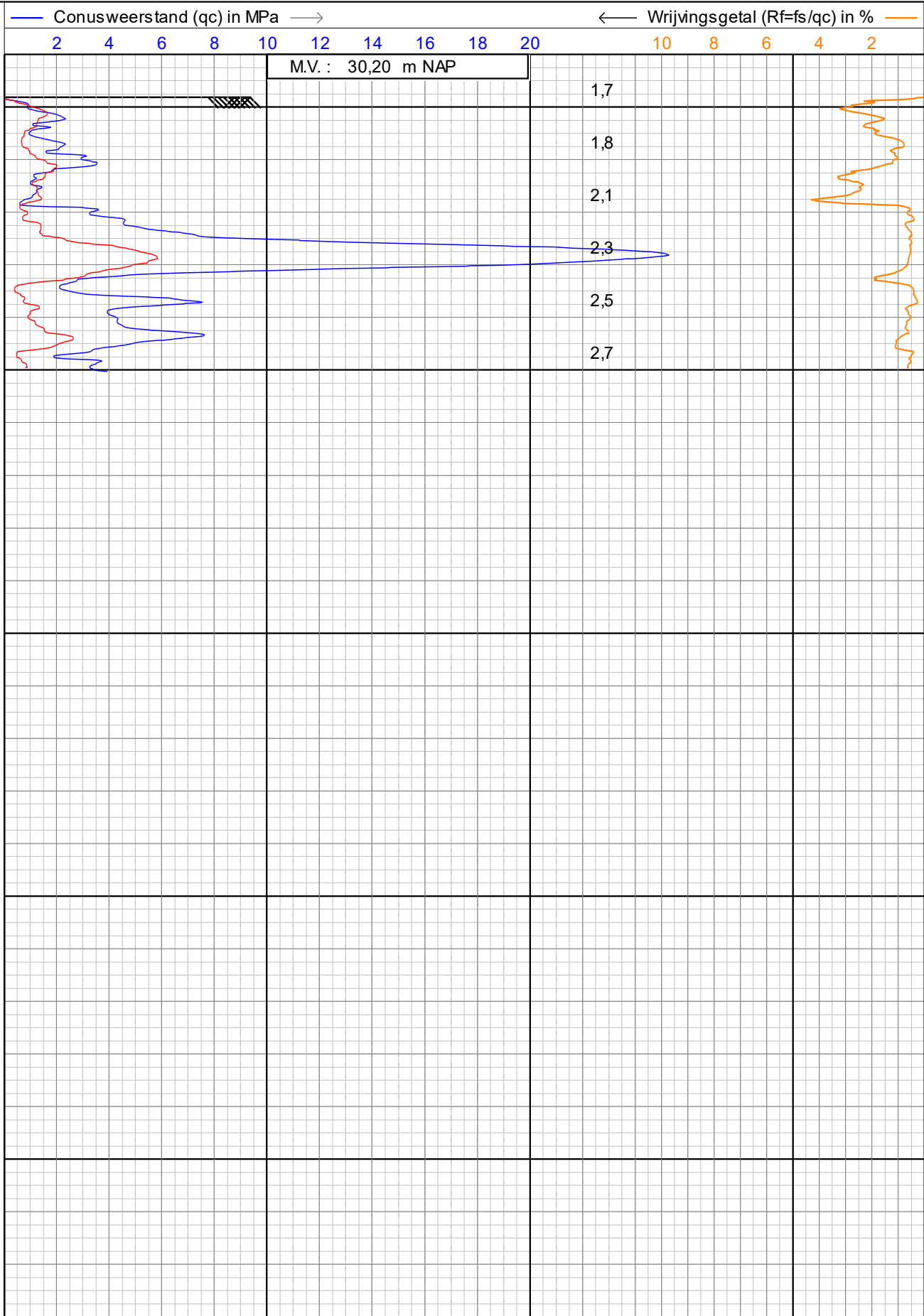
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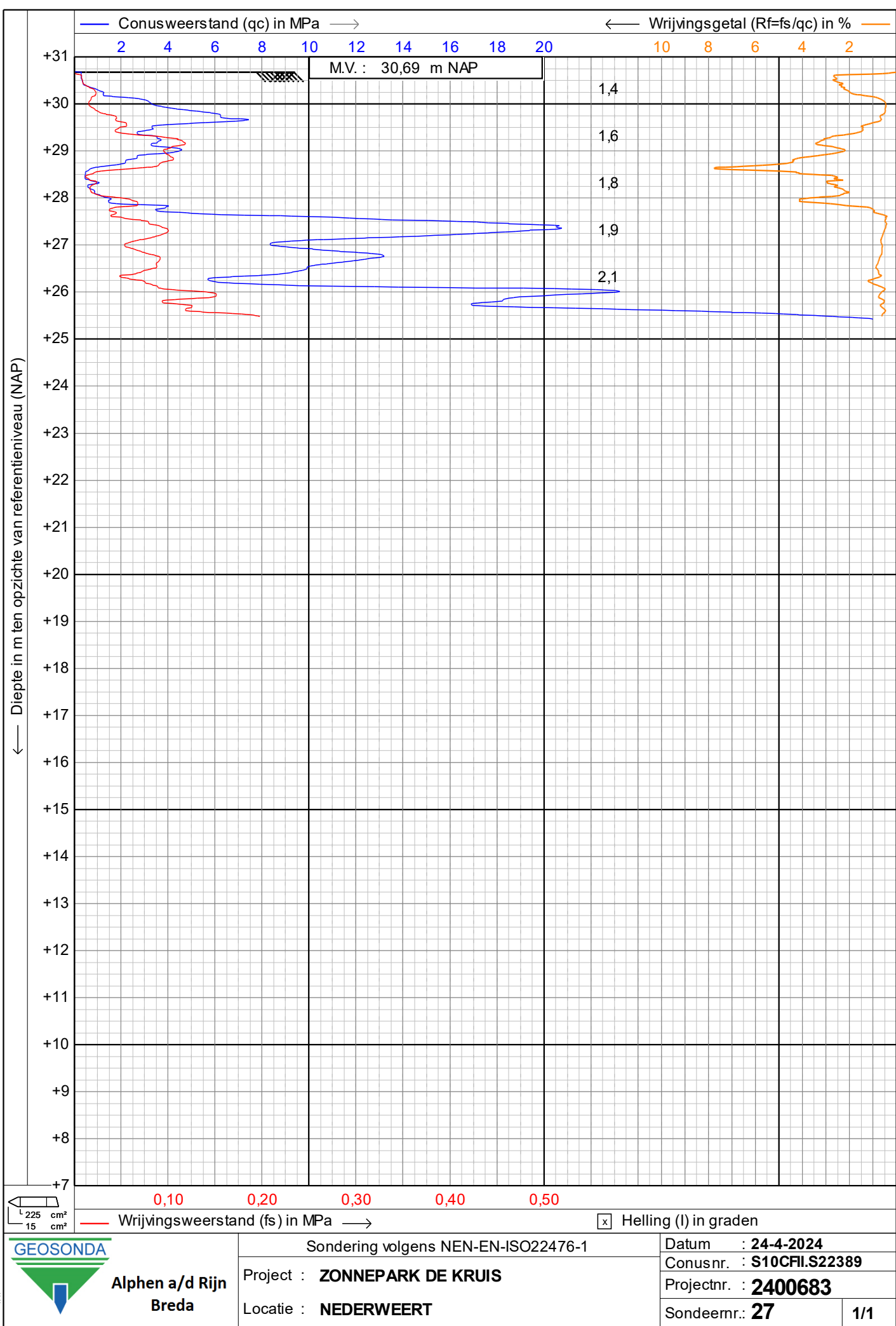
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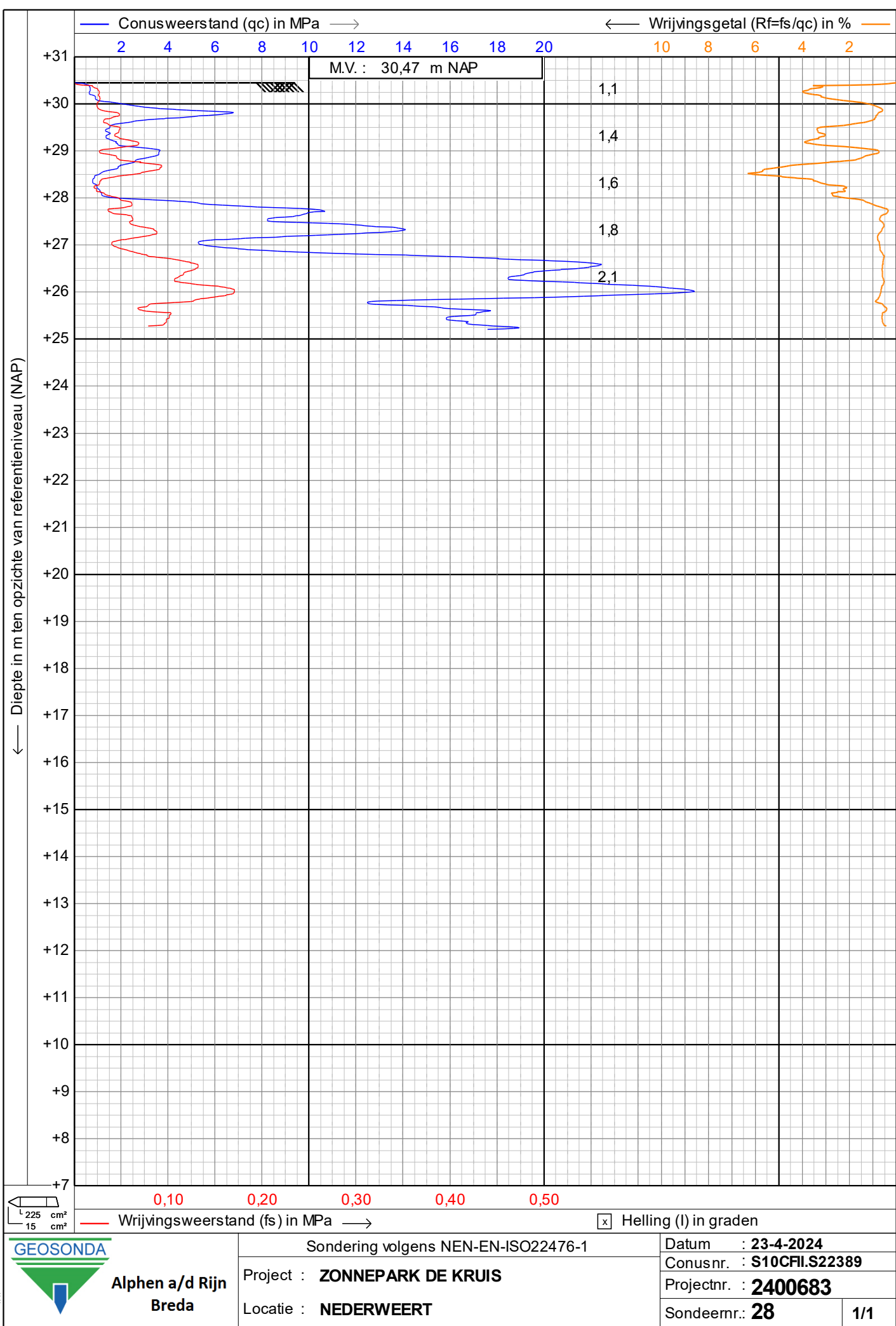


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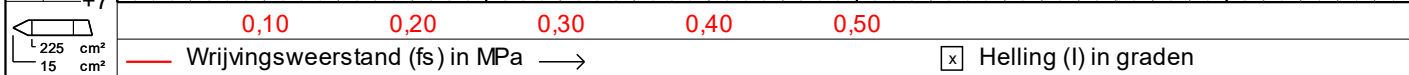
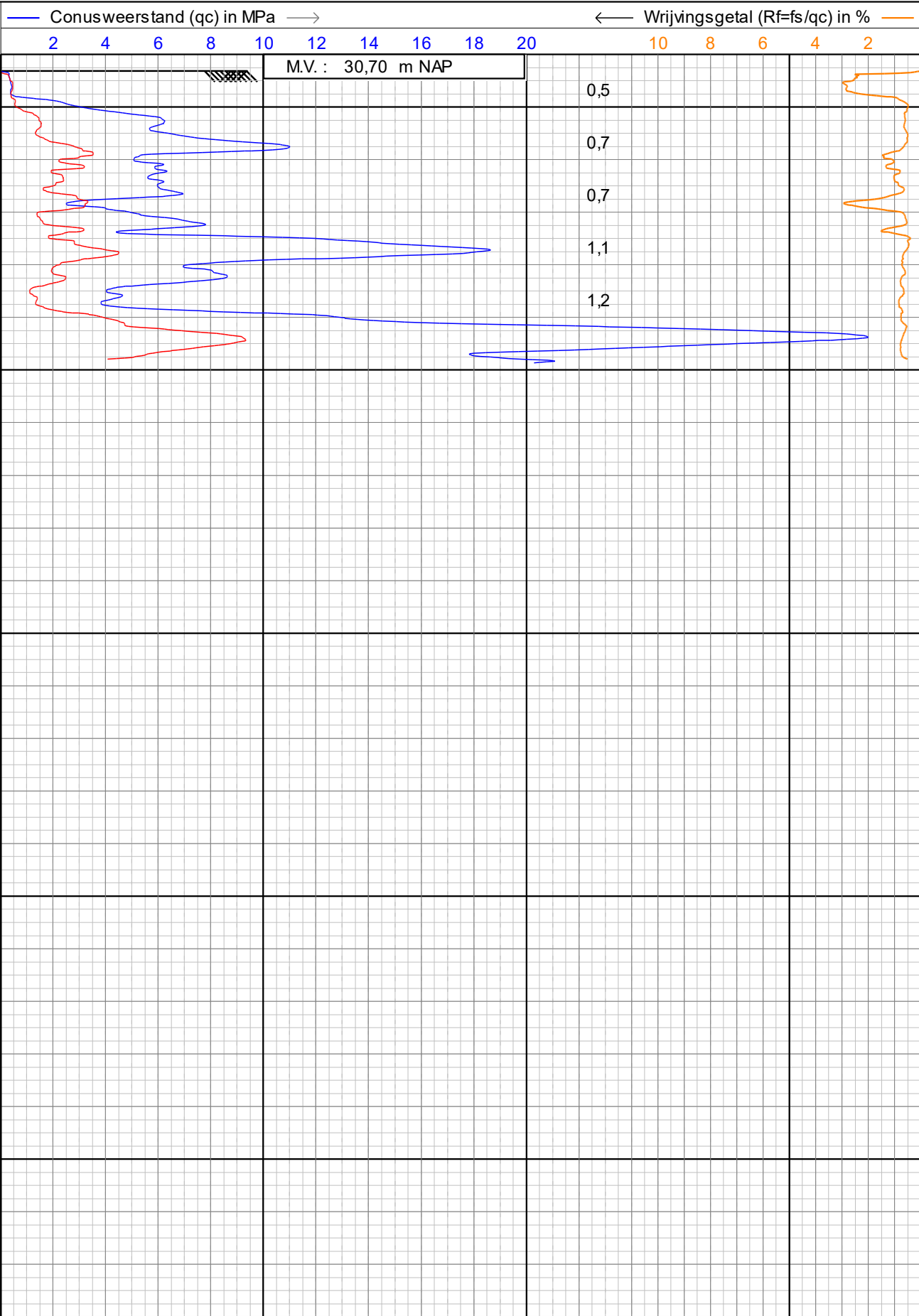


 Alphen a/d Rijn Breda	Sondering volgens NEN-EN-ISO22476-1		Datum : 24-4-2024	
	Project : ZONNEPARK DE KRUIS		Conusnr. : S10CFIL.S22389	
	Locatie : NEDERWEERT		Projectnr. : 2400683	
			Sondeernr.: 26	1/1



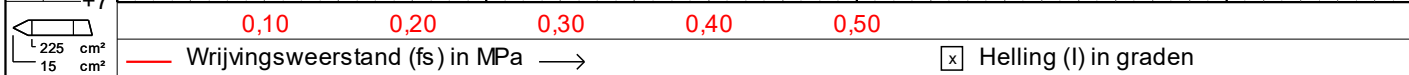
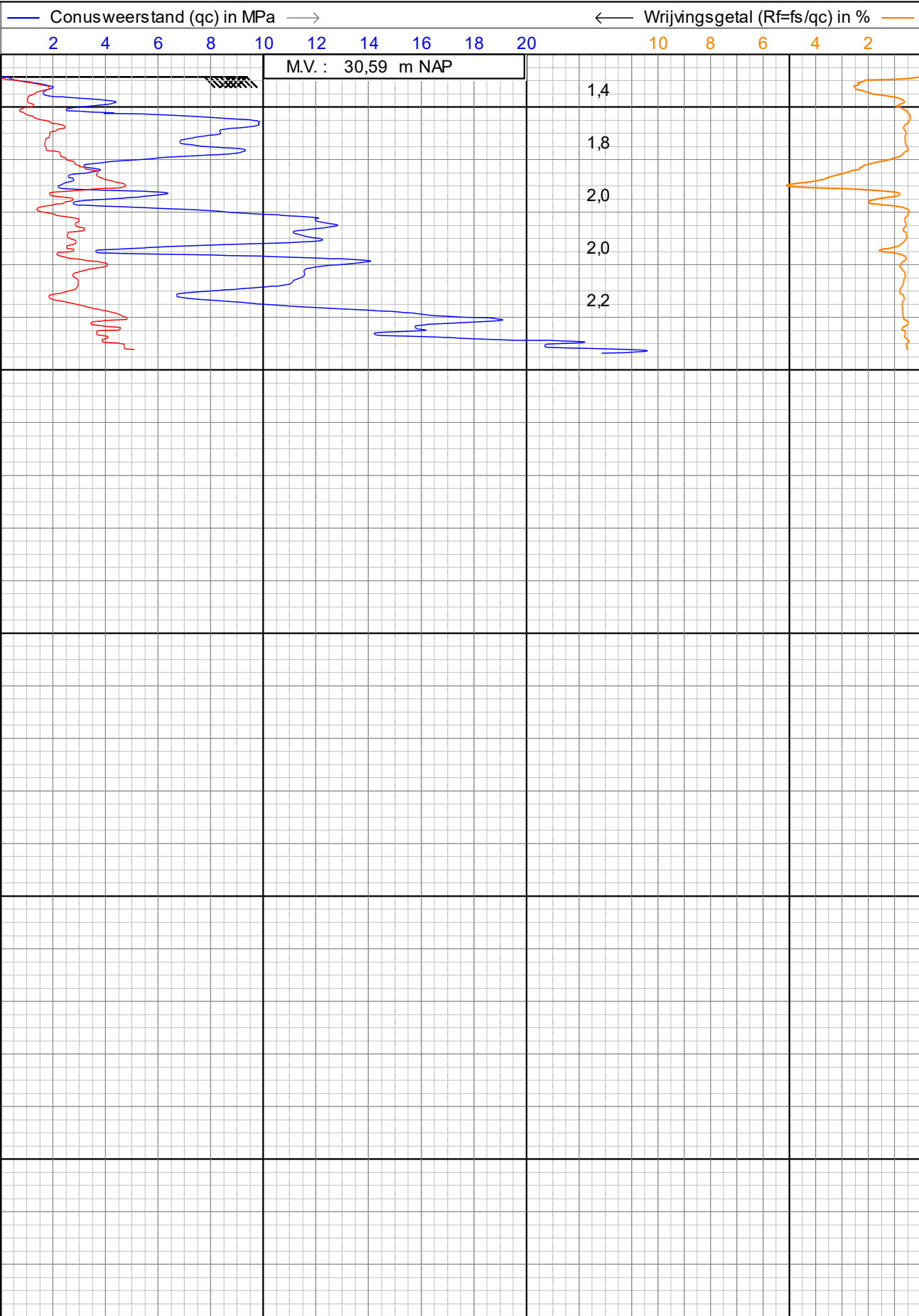


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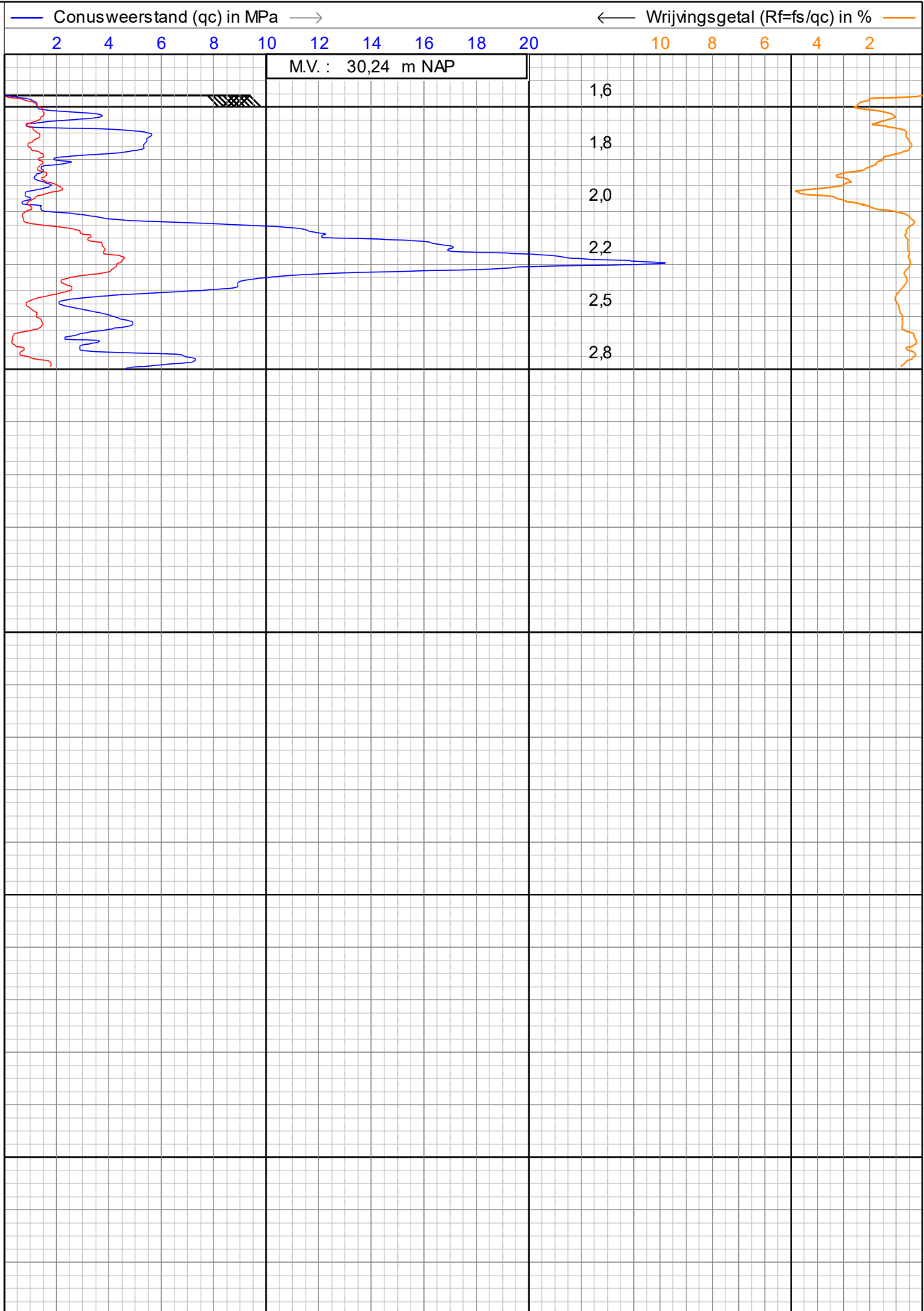


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	Project : ZONNEPARK DE KRUIS		Conusnr. : S10CFIL.S22389	
	Locatie : NEDERWEERT		Projectnr. : 2400683	
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← Diepte in m ten opzichte van referentieniveau (NAP)



← Diepte in m ten opzichte van referentieniveau (NAP)



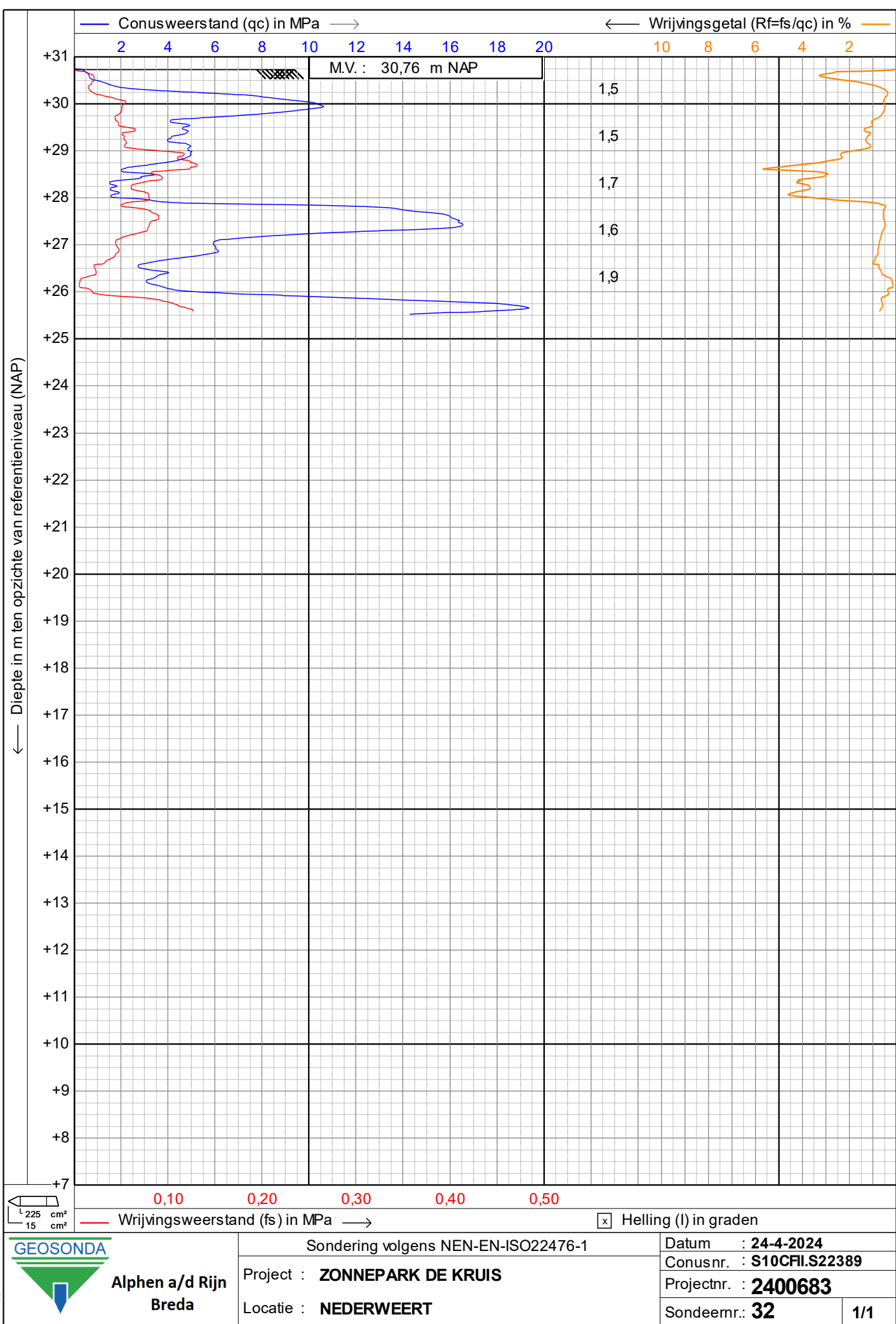
Alphen a/d Rijn
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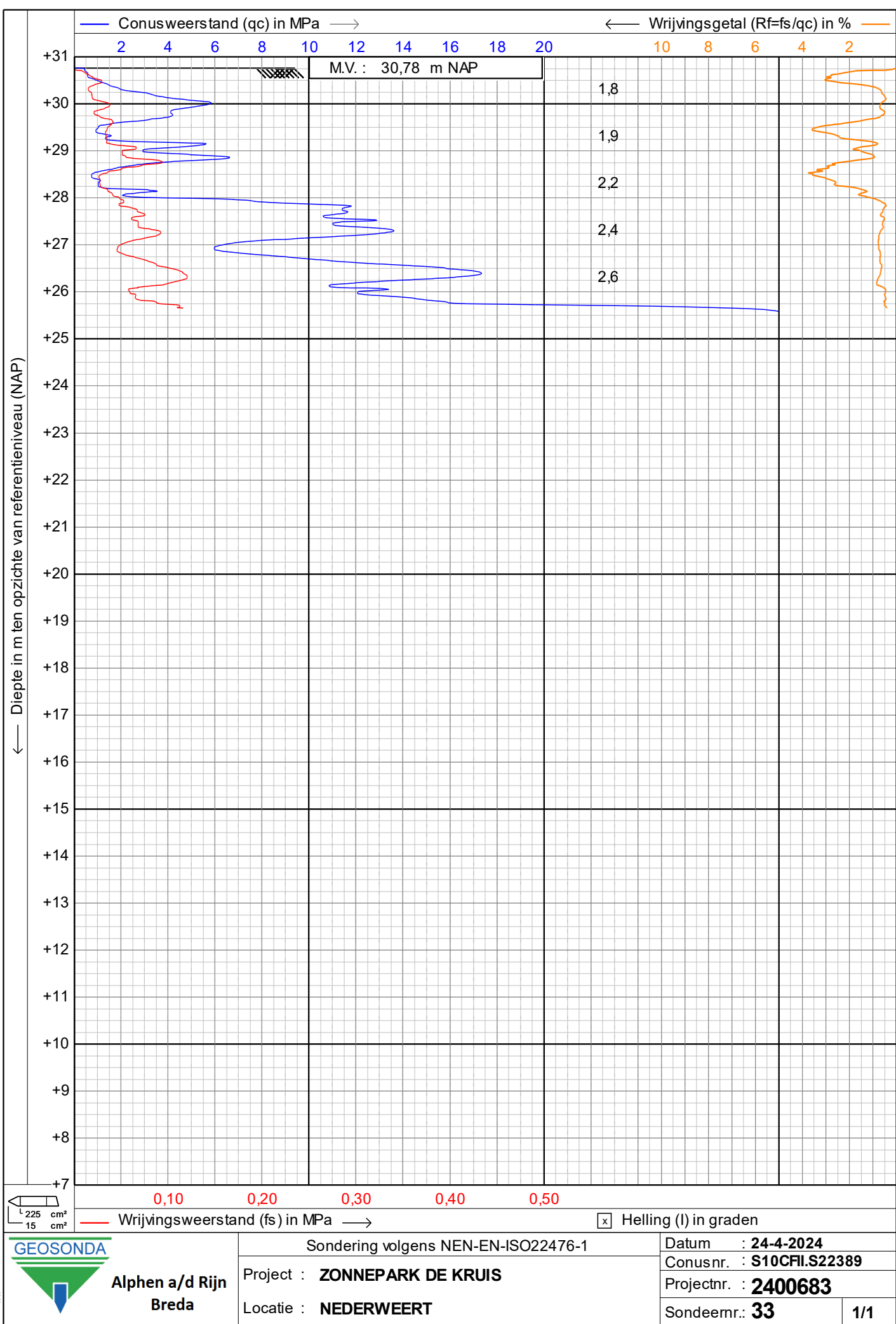
Sondering volgens NEN-EN-ISO22476-1

Project : **ZONNEPARK DE KRUIS**

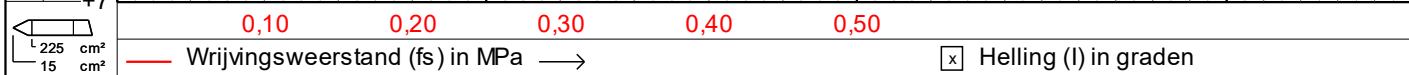
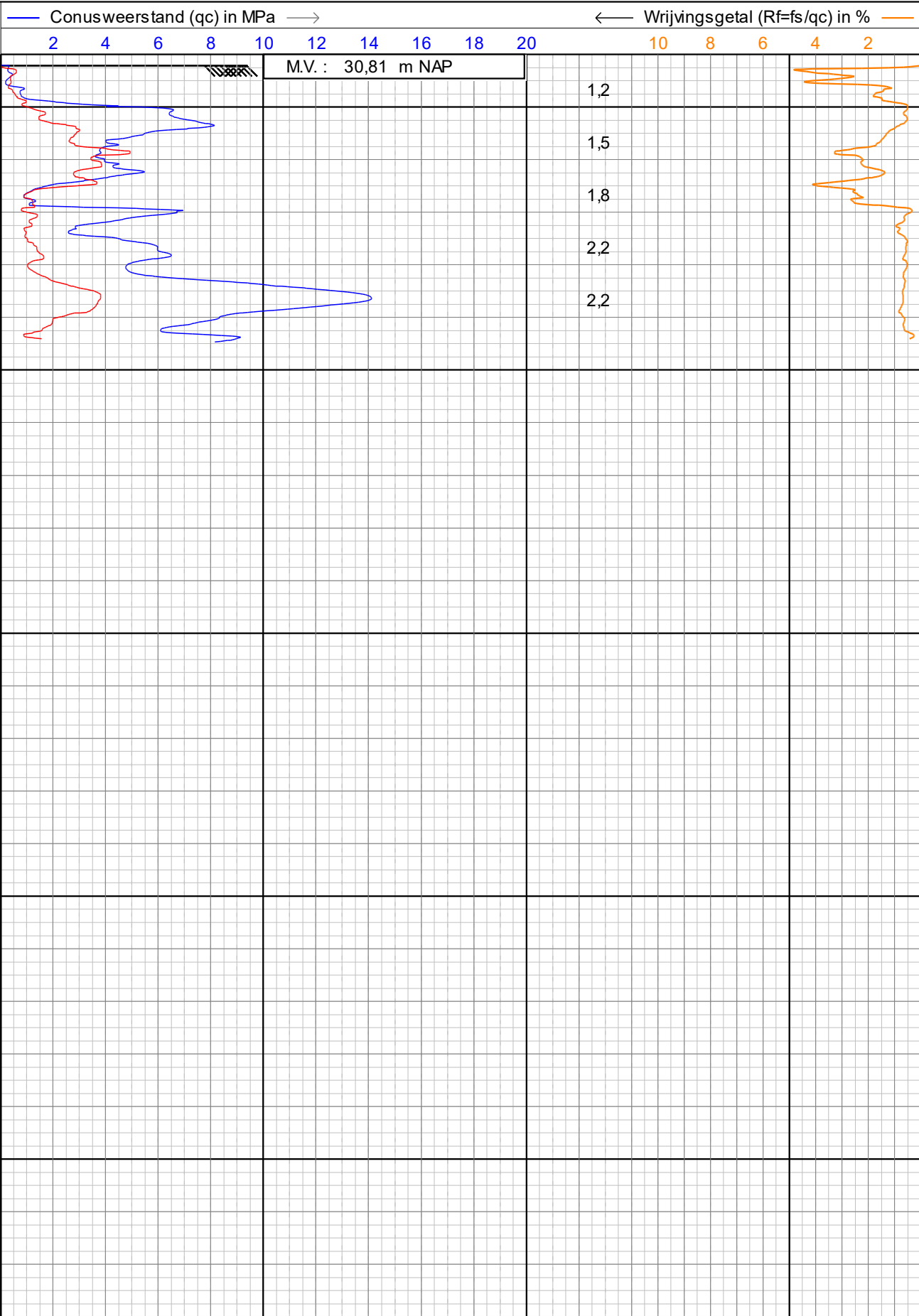
Locatie : **NEDERWEERT**

Datum : **24-4-2024**
Conusnr. : **S10CFIL.S22389**
Projectnr. : **2400683**
Sondeernr.: **31**





← Diepte in m ten opzichte van referentieniveau (NAP)



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Sondering volgens NEN-EN-ISO22476-1

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Locatie : **NEDERWEERT**

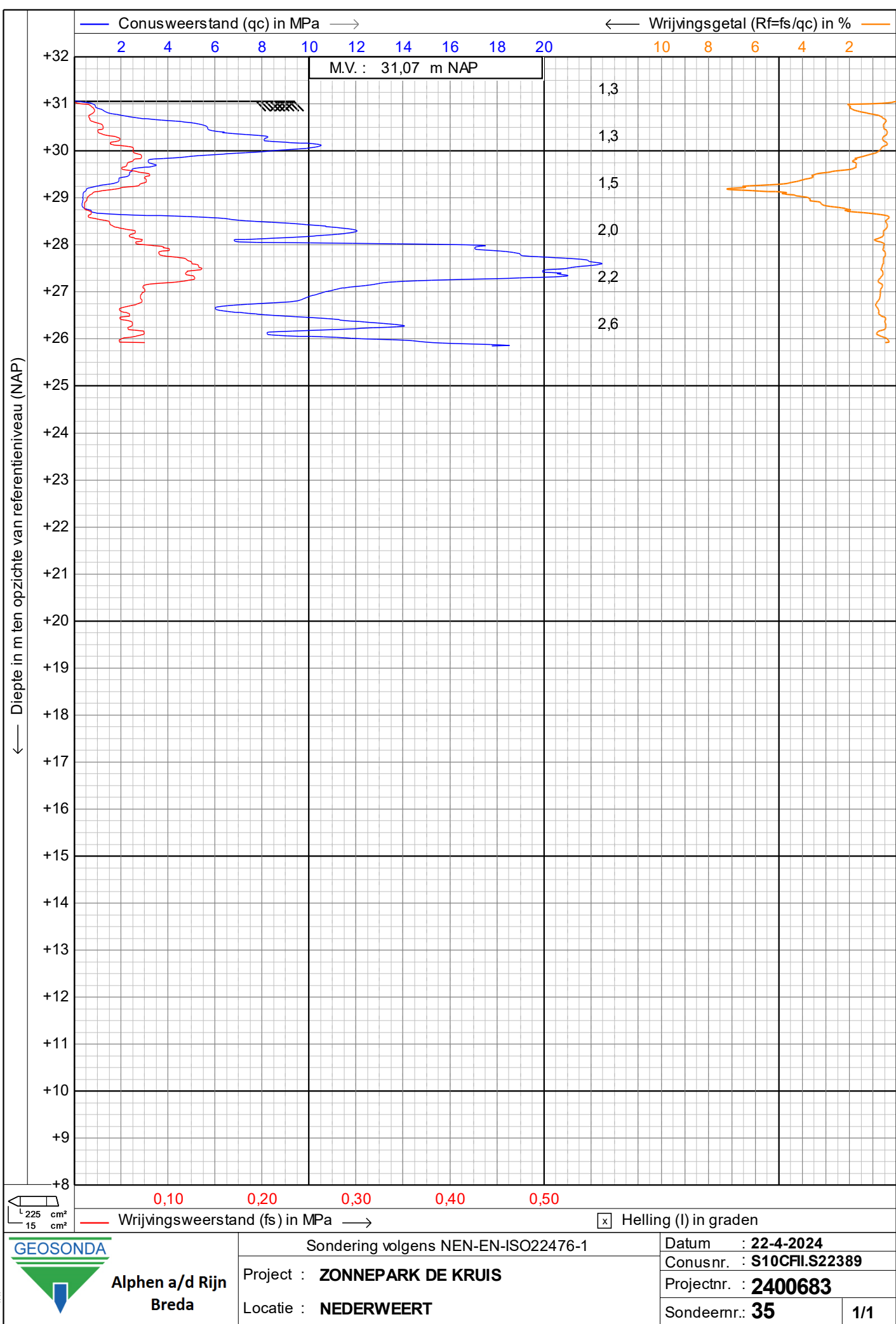
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Conusnr. : **S10CFILS22389**

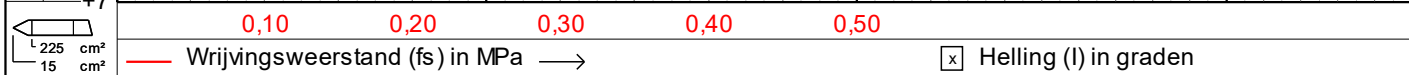
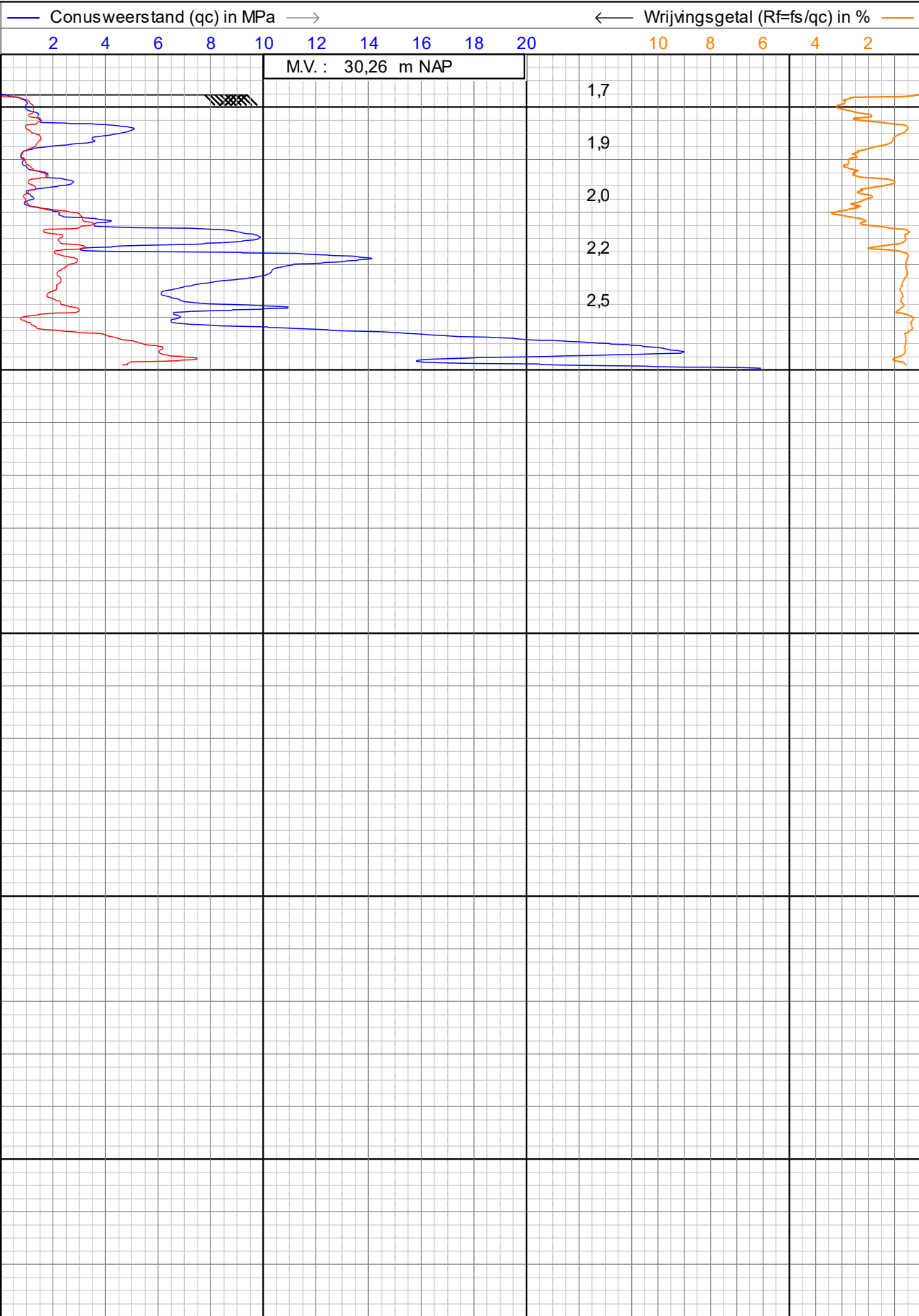
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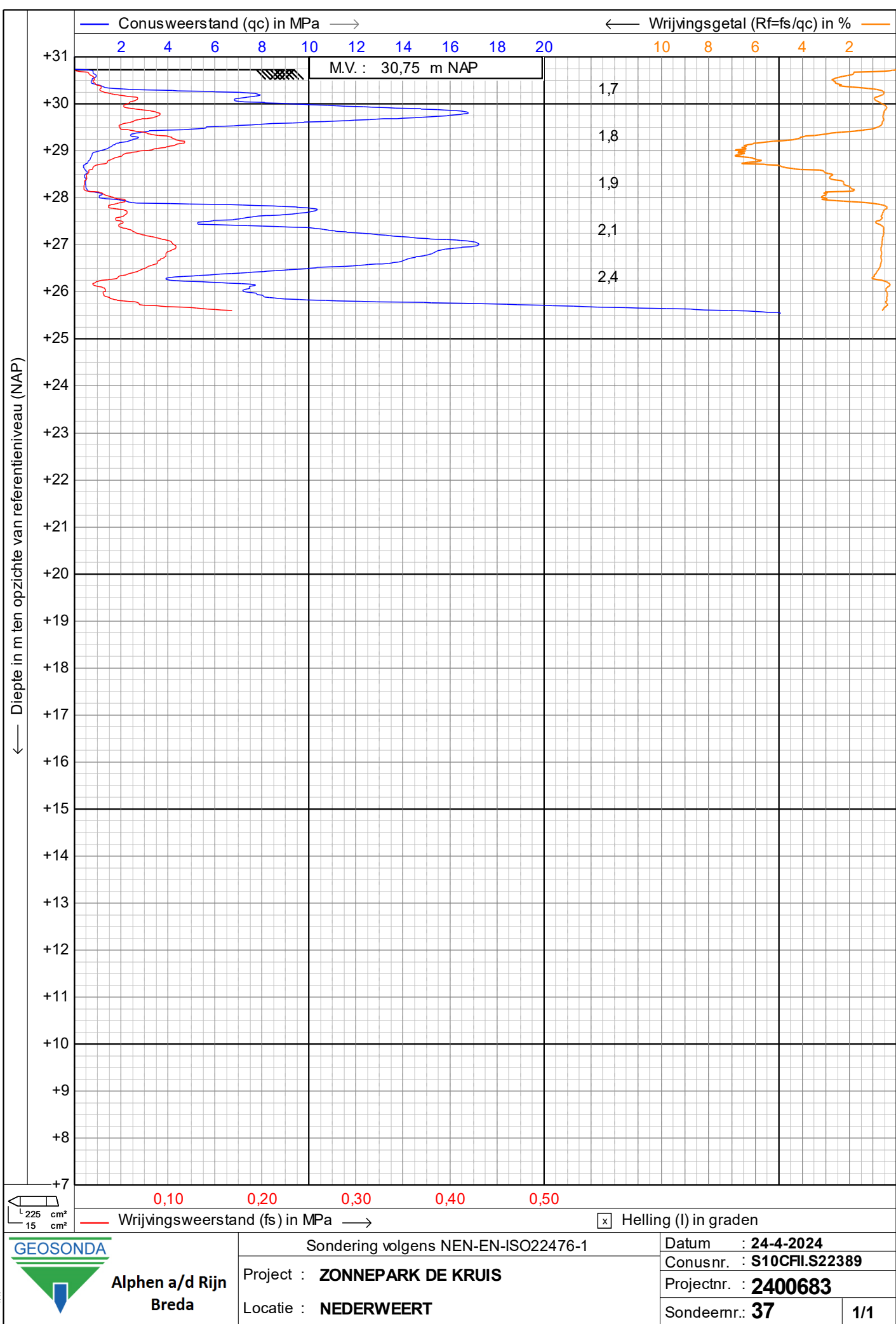
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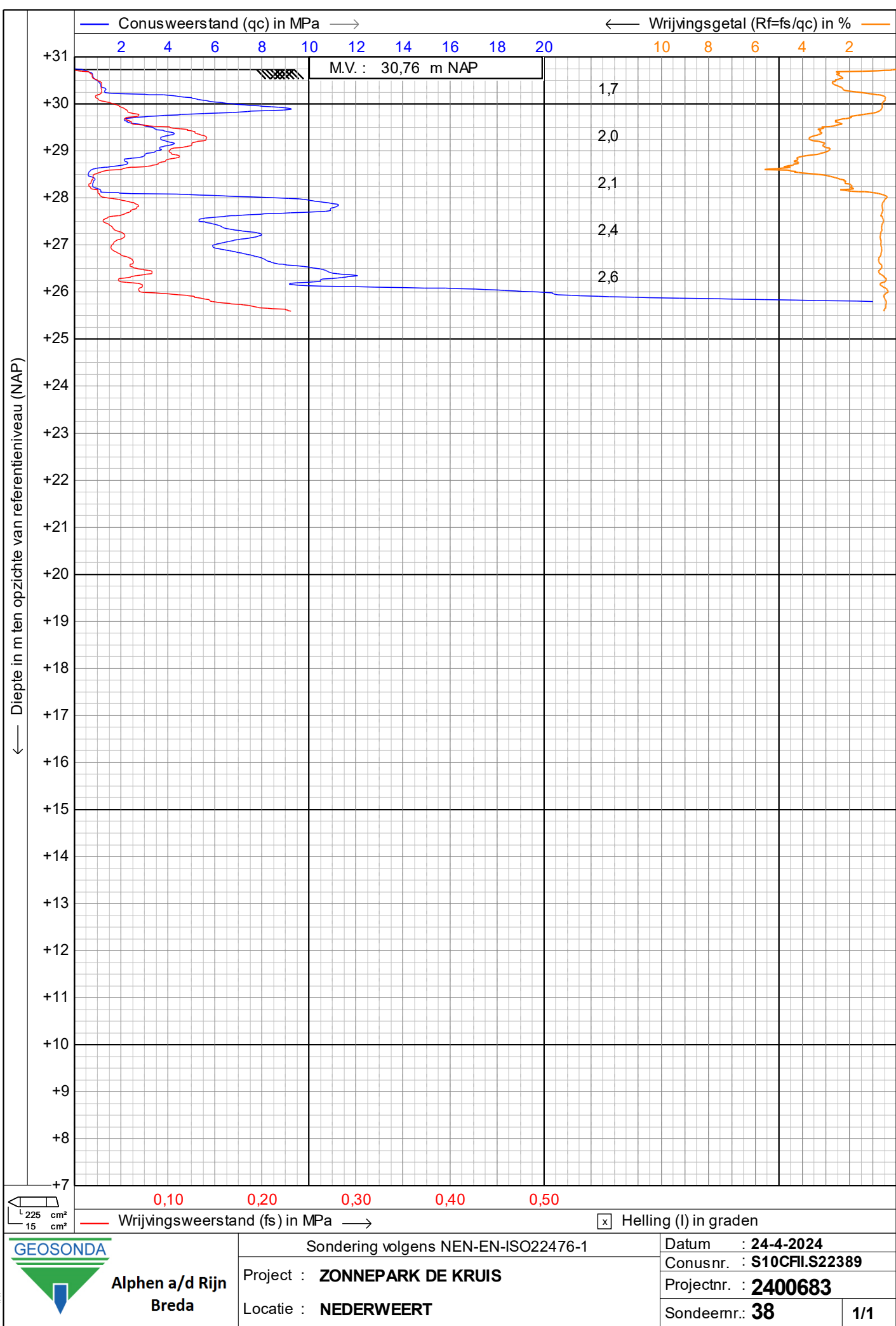
1/1



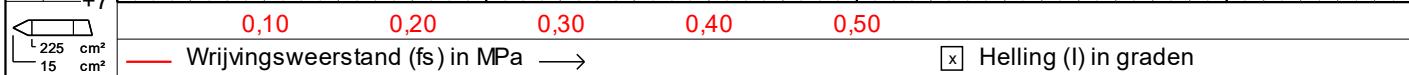
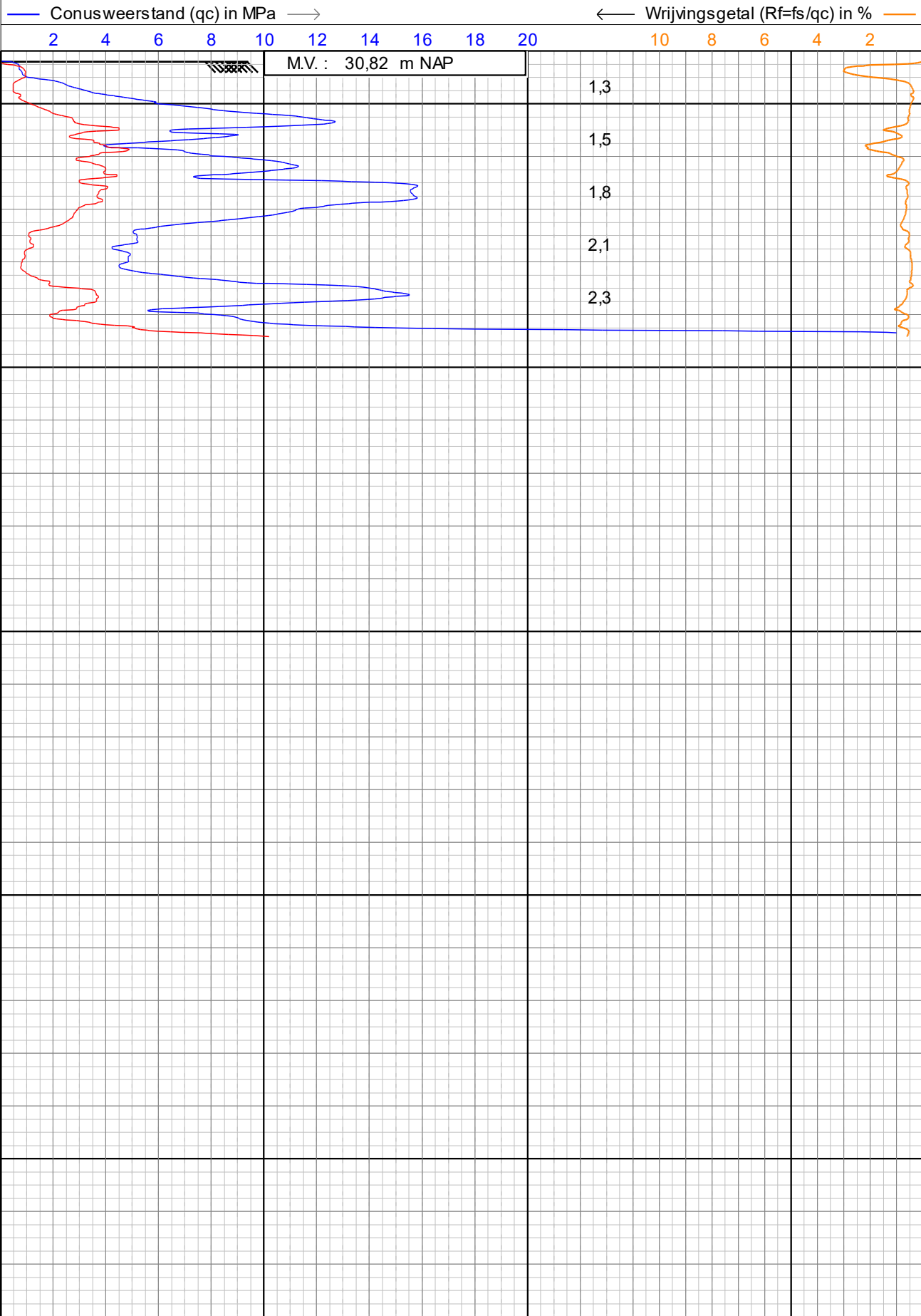
← Diepte in m ten opzichte van referentieniveau (NAP)







← Diepte in m ten opzichte van referentieniveau (NAP)



Alphen a/d Rijn
Breda

Sondering volgens NEN-EN-ISO22476-1

Project : **ZONNEPARK DE KRUIS**

Locatie : **NEDERWEERT**

Datum : **23-4-2024**

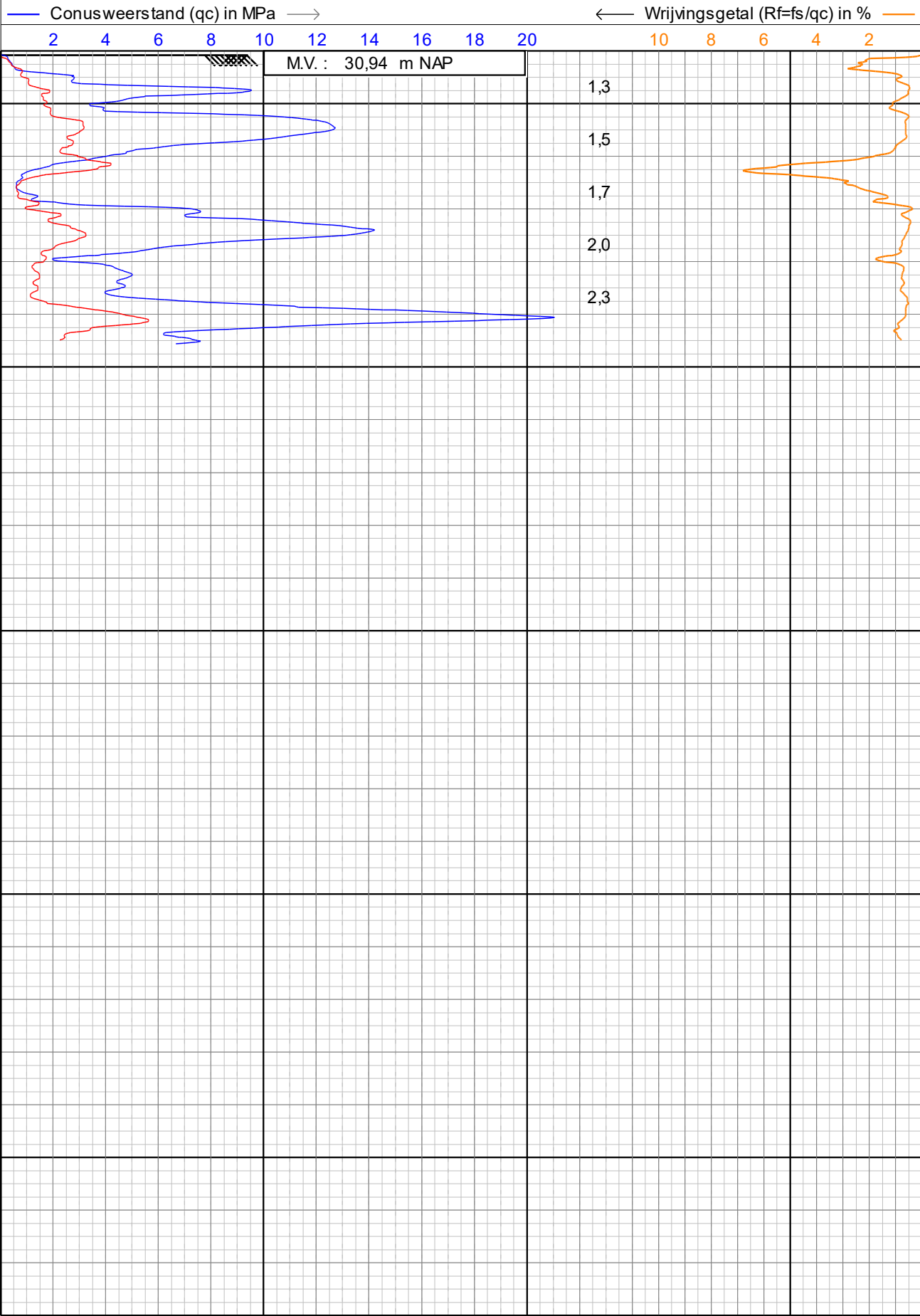
Conusnr. : **S10CFILS22389**

Projectnr. : **2400683**

Sondeernr.: **39**

1/1

← Diepte in m ten opzichte van referentieniveau (NAP)



Alphen a/d Rijn
Breda

Sondering volgens NEN-EN-ISO22476-1

Project : **ZONNEPARK DE KRUIS**

Locatie : **NEDERWEERT**

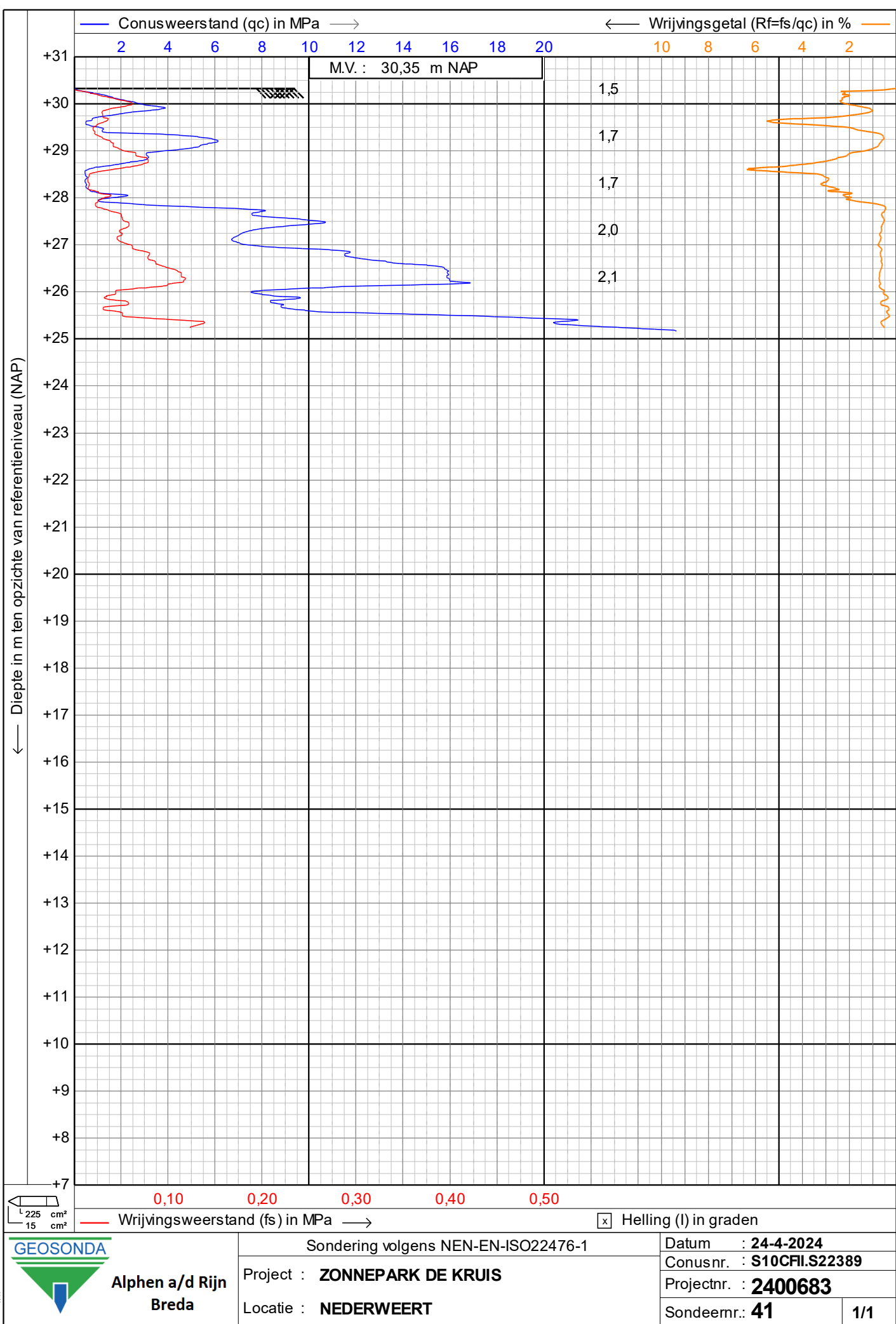
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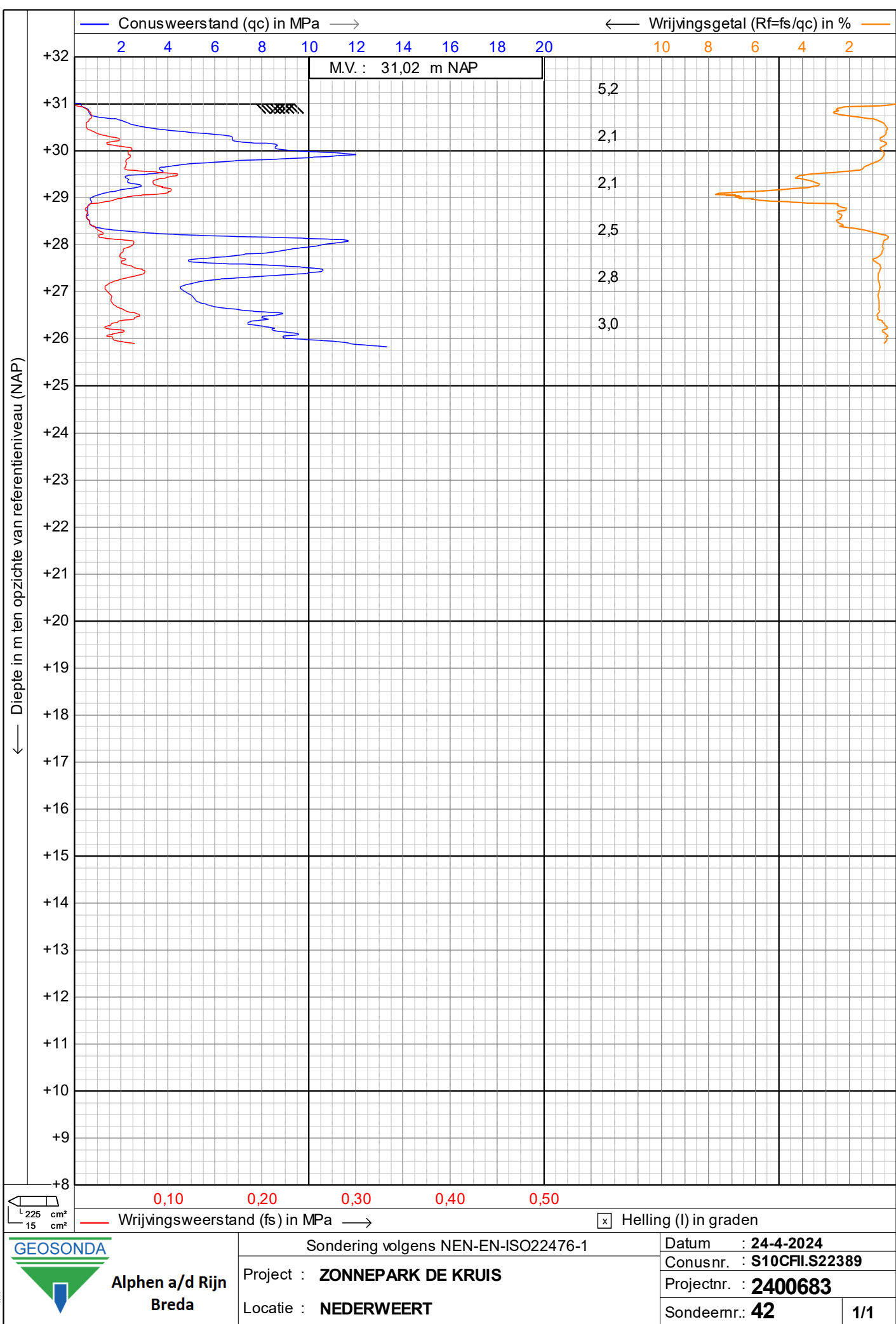
Conusnr. : **S10CFILS22389**

Projectnr. : **2400683**

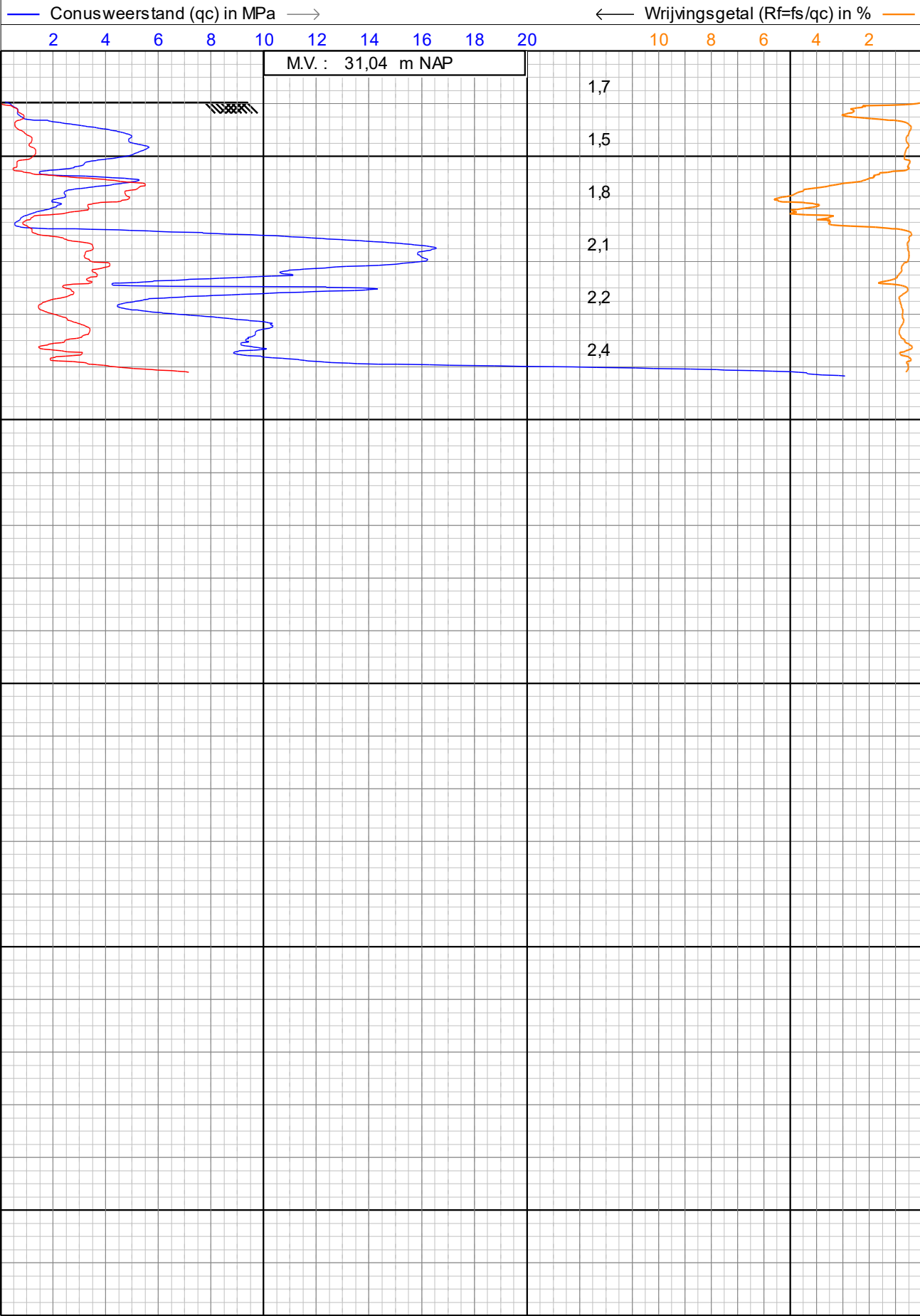
Sondeernr.: **40**

1/1

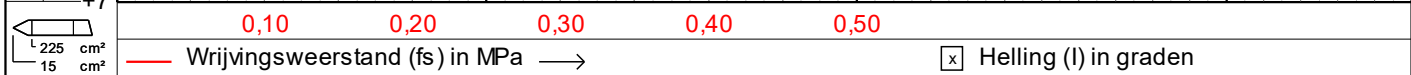
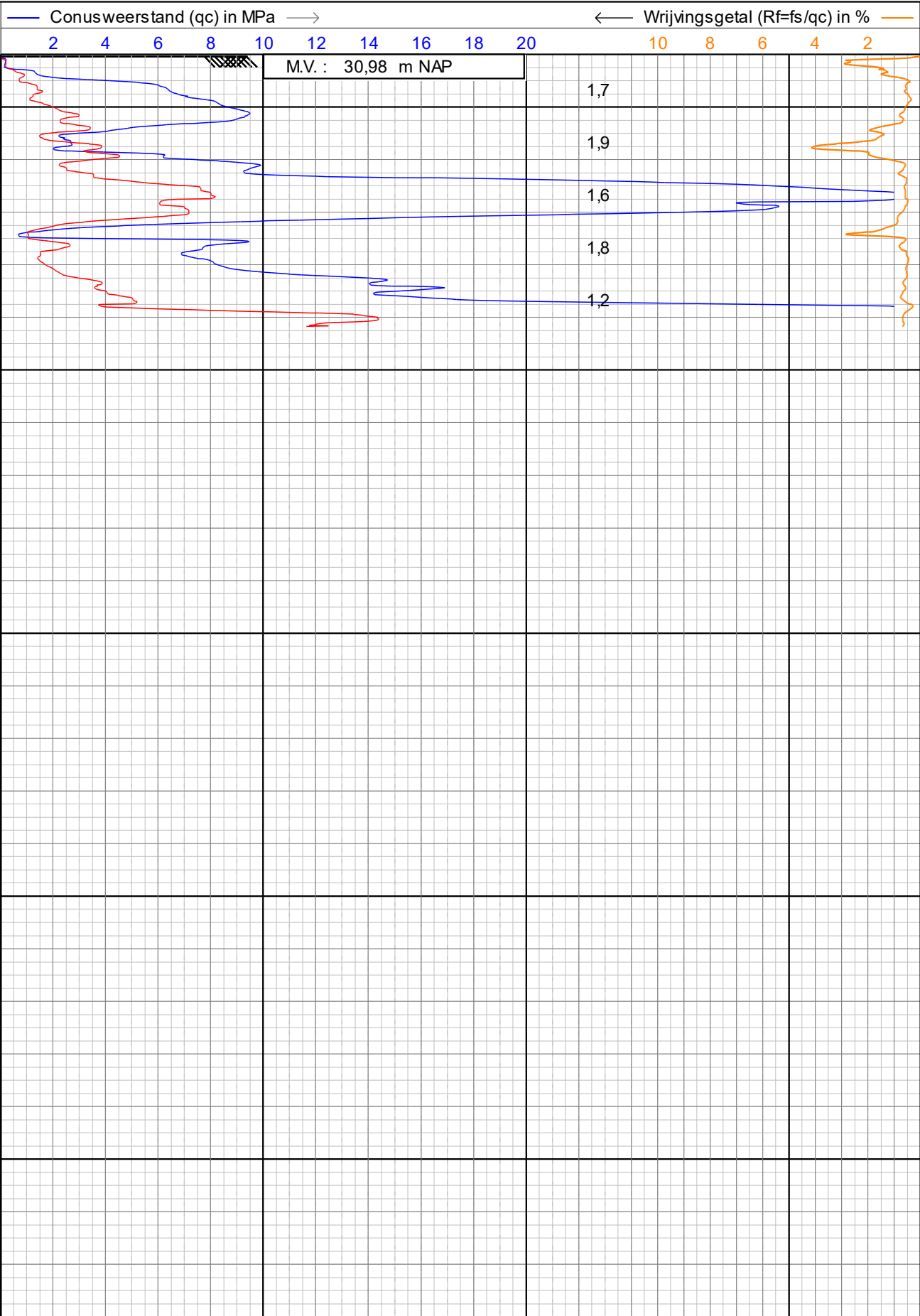




← Diepte in m ten opzichte van referentieniveau (NAP)



← Diepte in m ten opzichte van referentieniveau (NAP)



Alphen a/d Rijn
Breda

Sondering volgens NEN-EN-ISO22476-1

Project : **ZONNEPARK DE KRUIS**

Locatie : **NEDERWEERT**

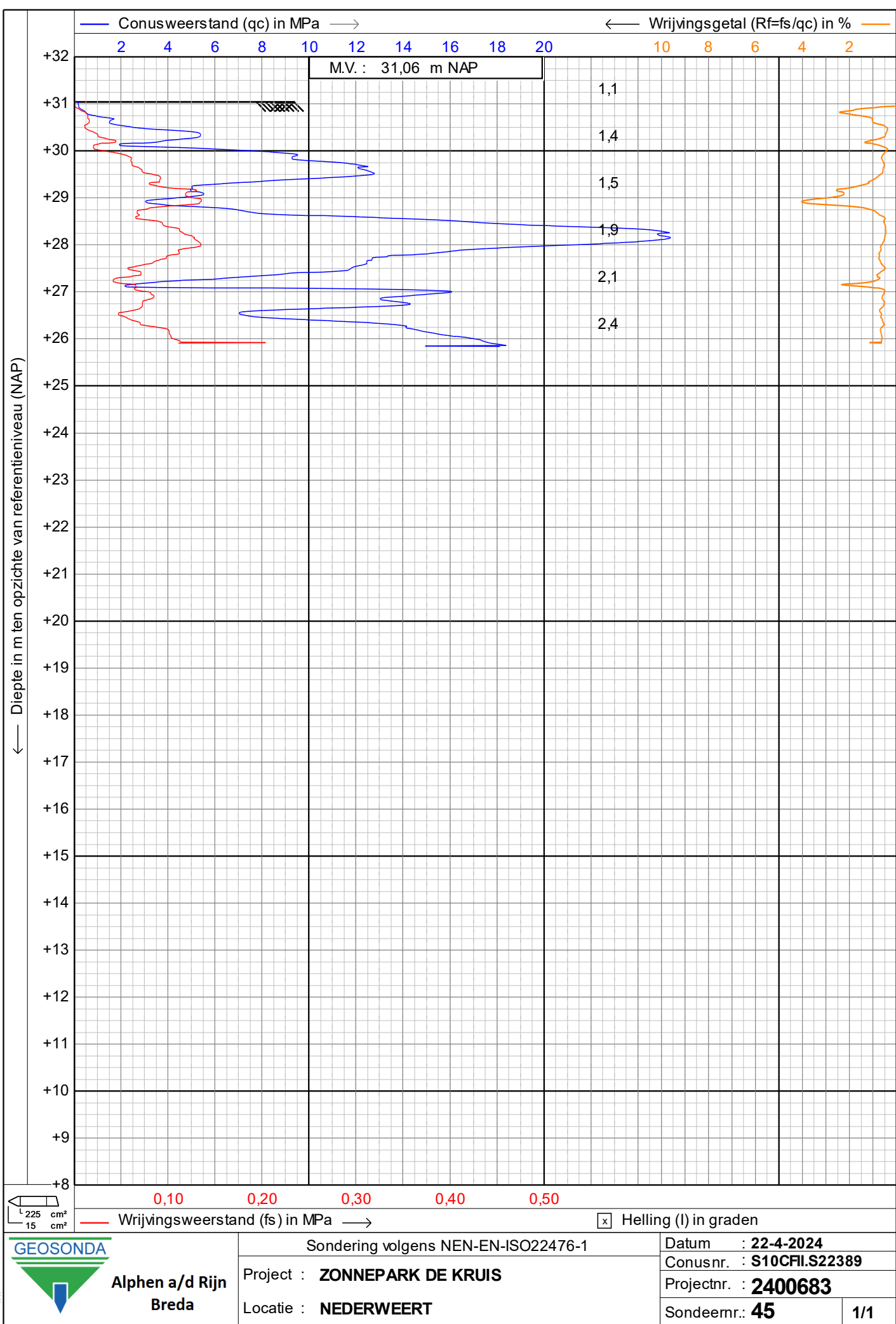
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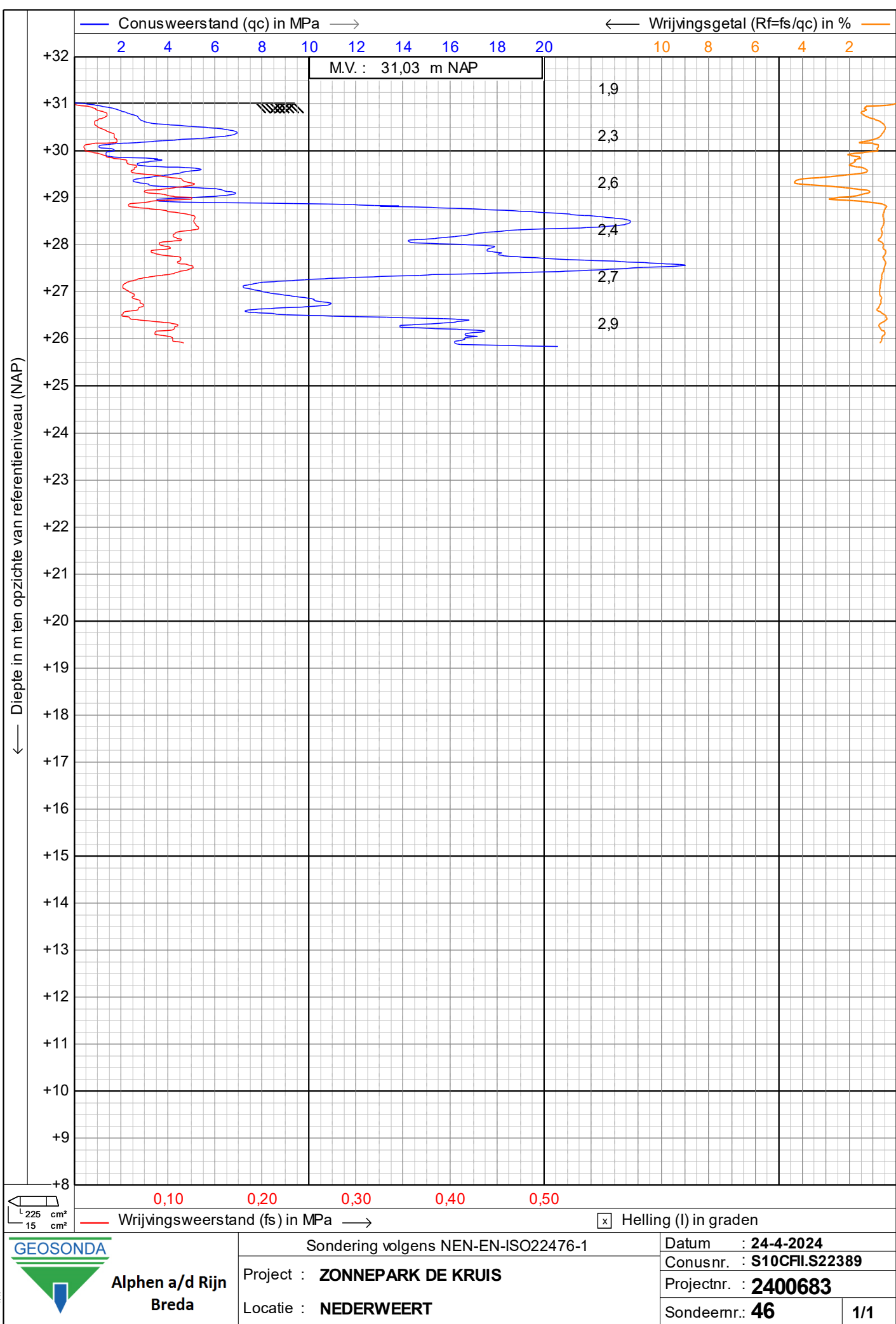
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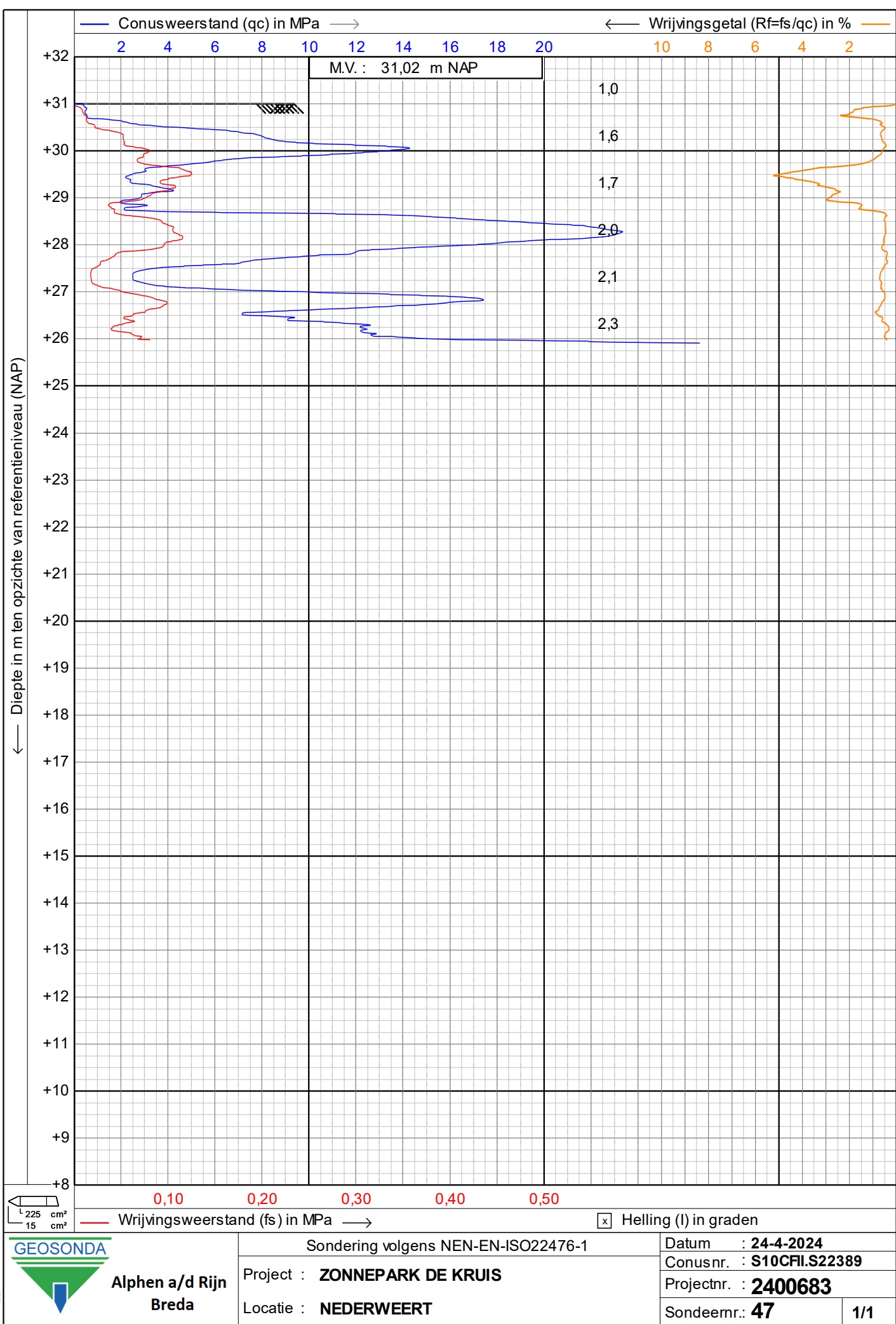
Projectnr. : **2400683**

Sondeernr.: **44**

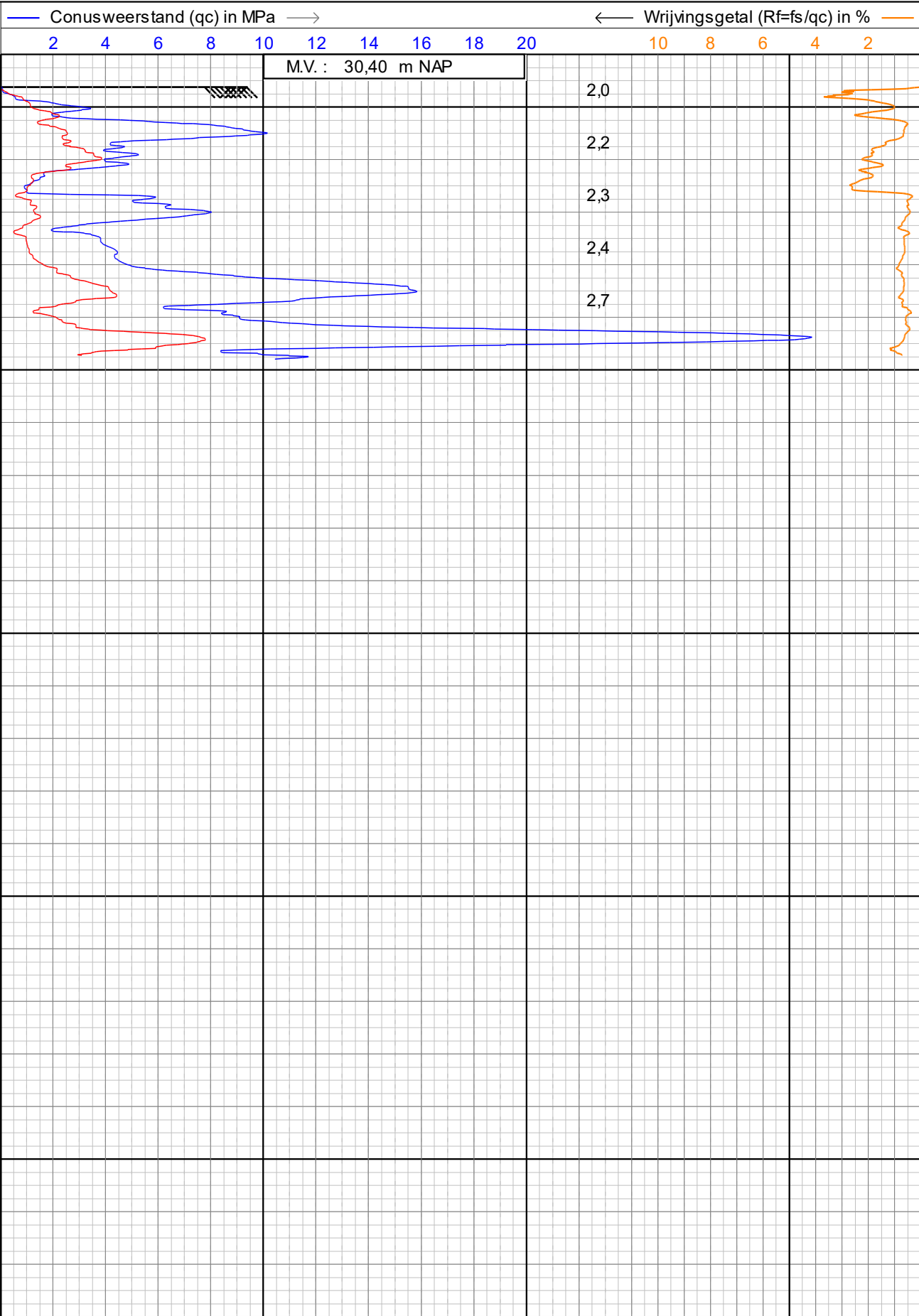
1/1

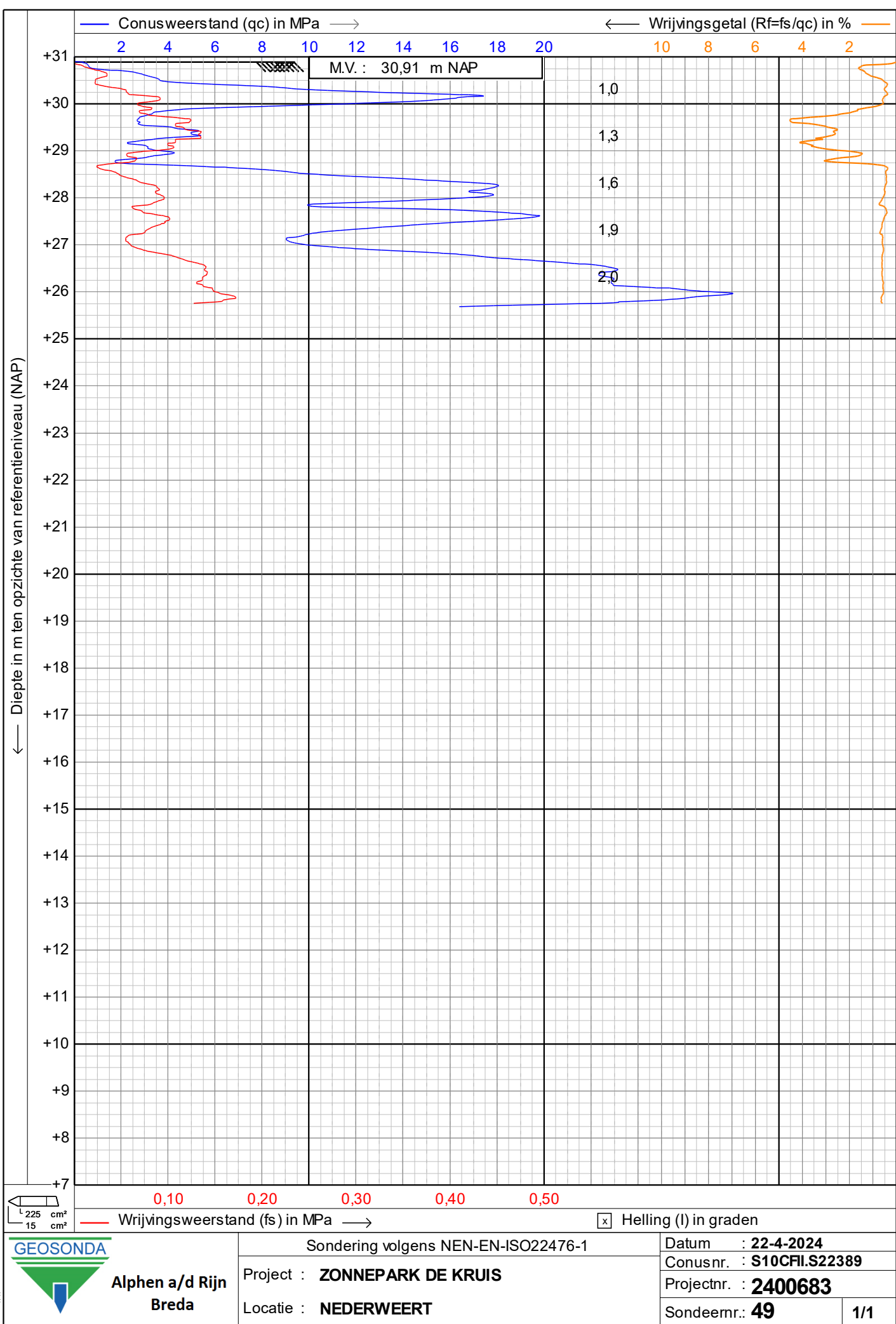




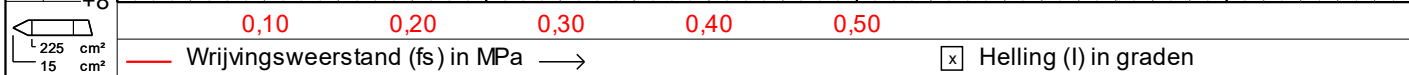
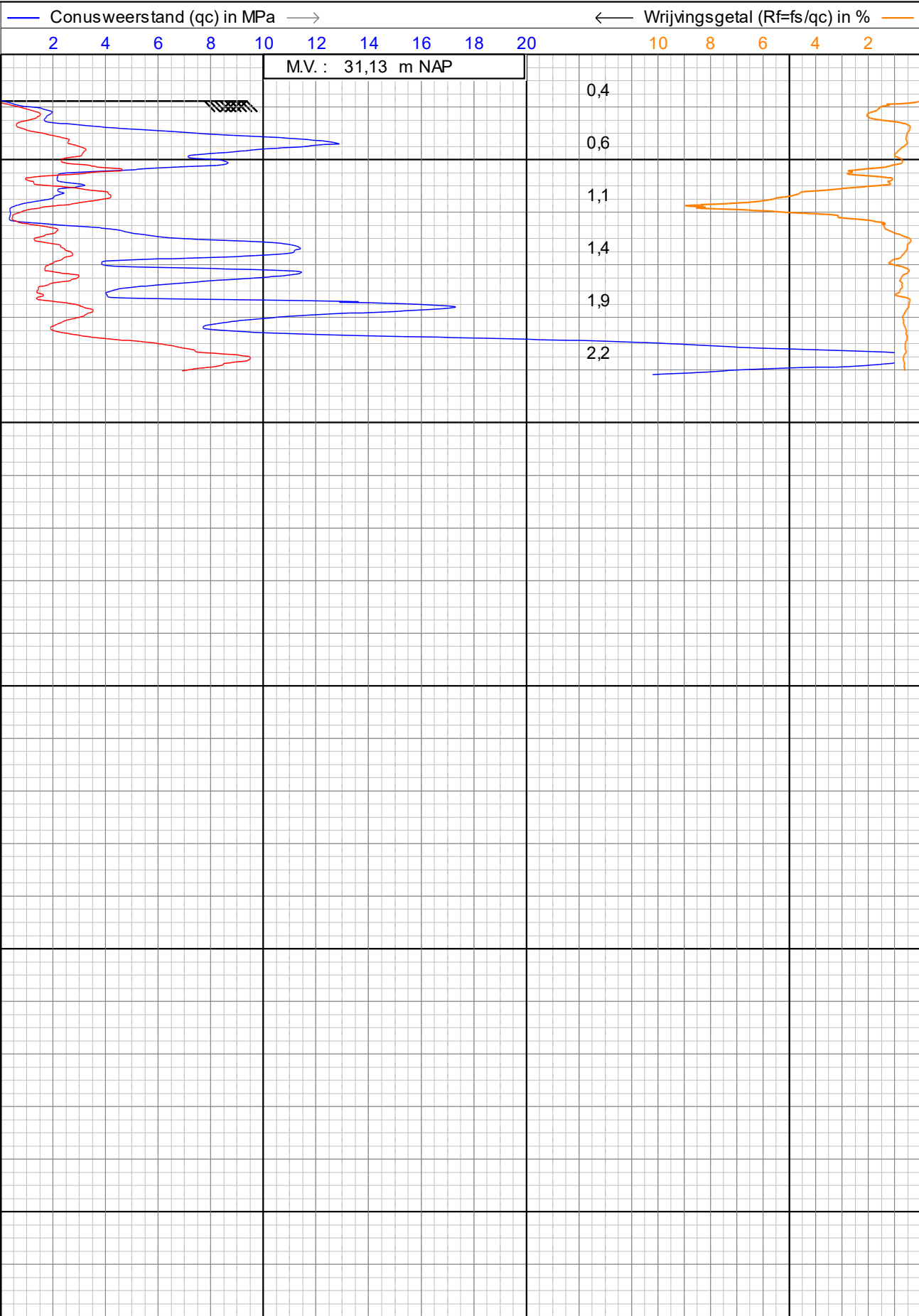


← Diepte in m ten opzichte van referentieniveau (NAP)

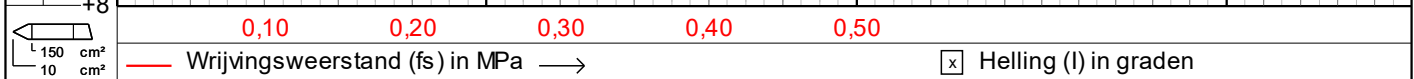
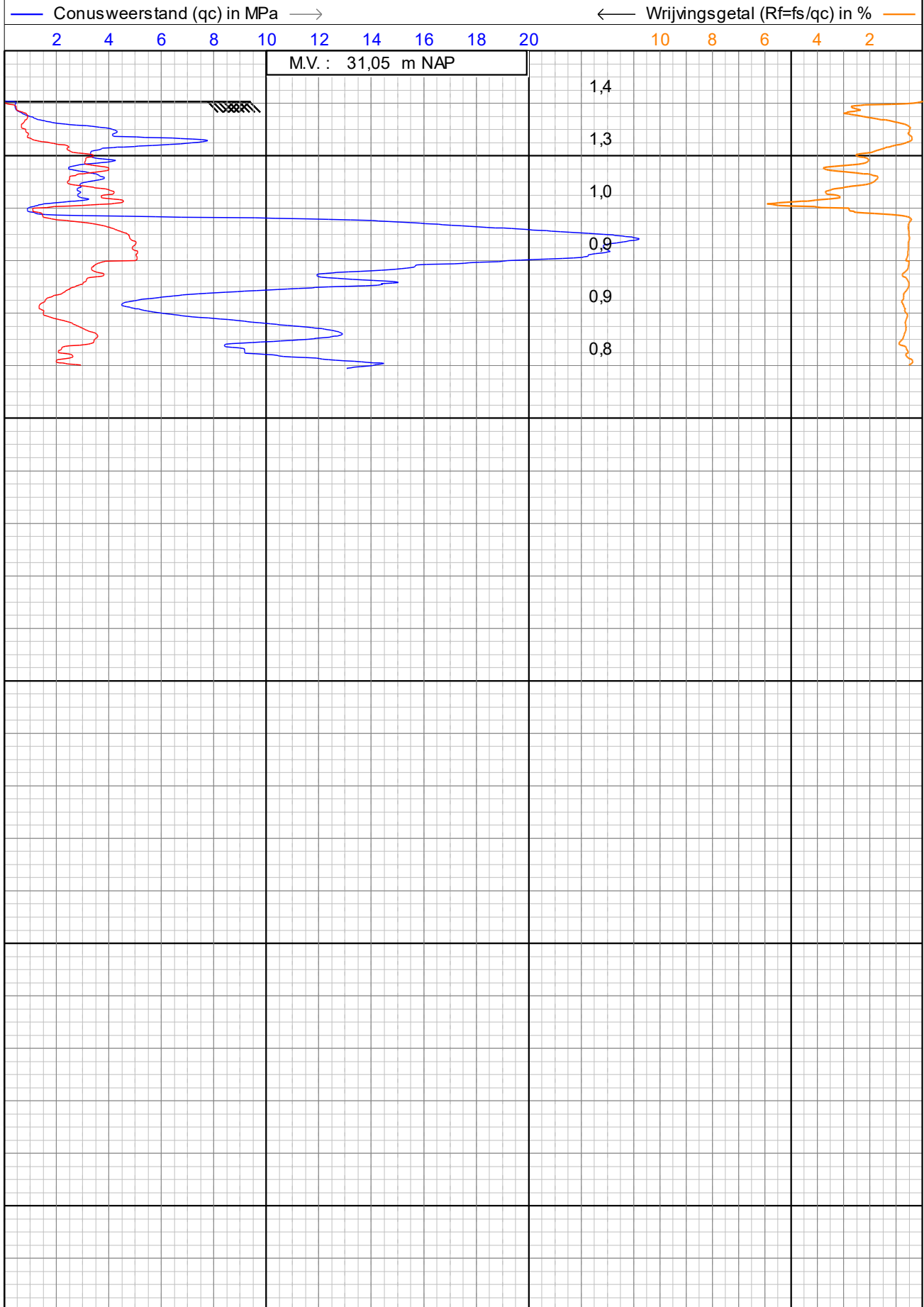




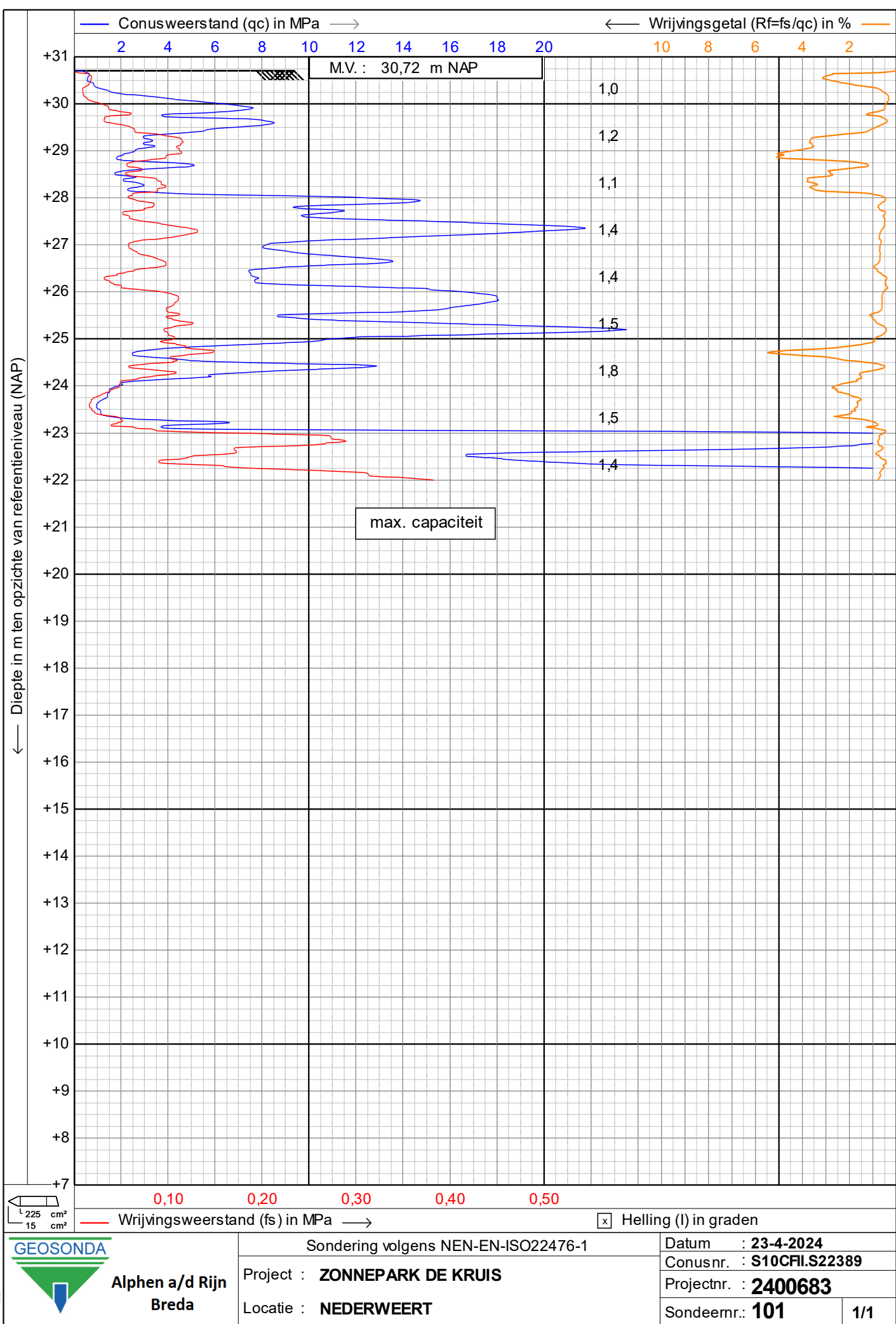
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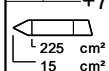
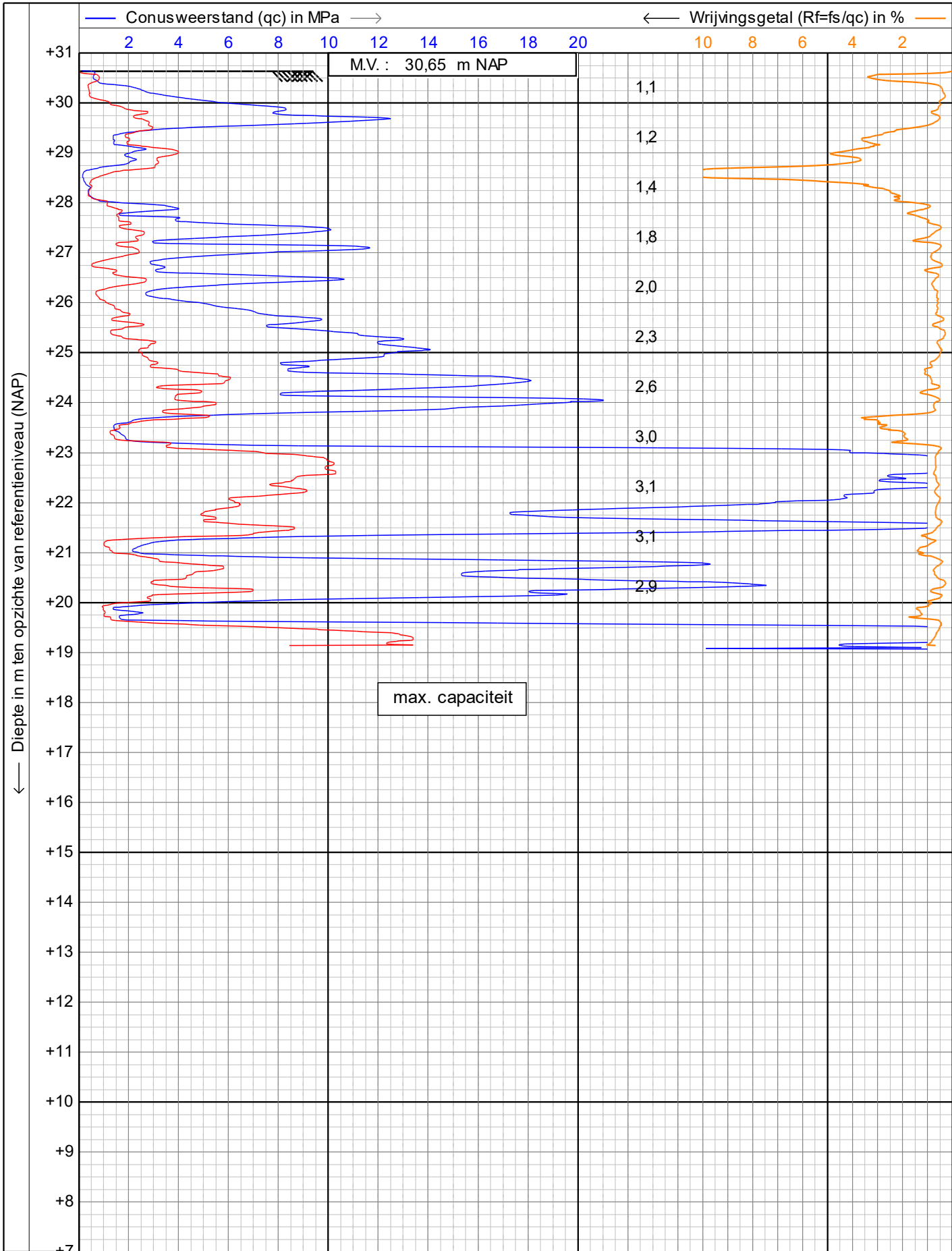


← Diepte in m ten opzichte van referentieniveau (NAP)



 Alphen a/d Rijn Breda	Sondering volgens NEN-EN-ISO22476-1		Datum : 24-4-2024	
	Project : ZONNEPARK DE KRUIS		Conusnr. : S10CFIL.S22389	
	Locatie : NEDERWEERT		Projectnr. : 2400683	
			Sondeernr.: 51	1/1





GEOSONDA

Alphen a/d Rijn
Breda

Sondering volgens NEN-EN-ISO22476-1

Project : **ZONNEPARK DE KRUIS**

Locatie : **NEDERWEERT**

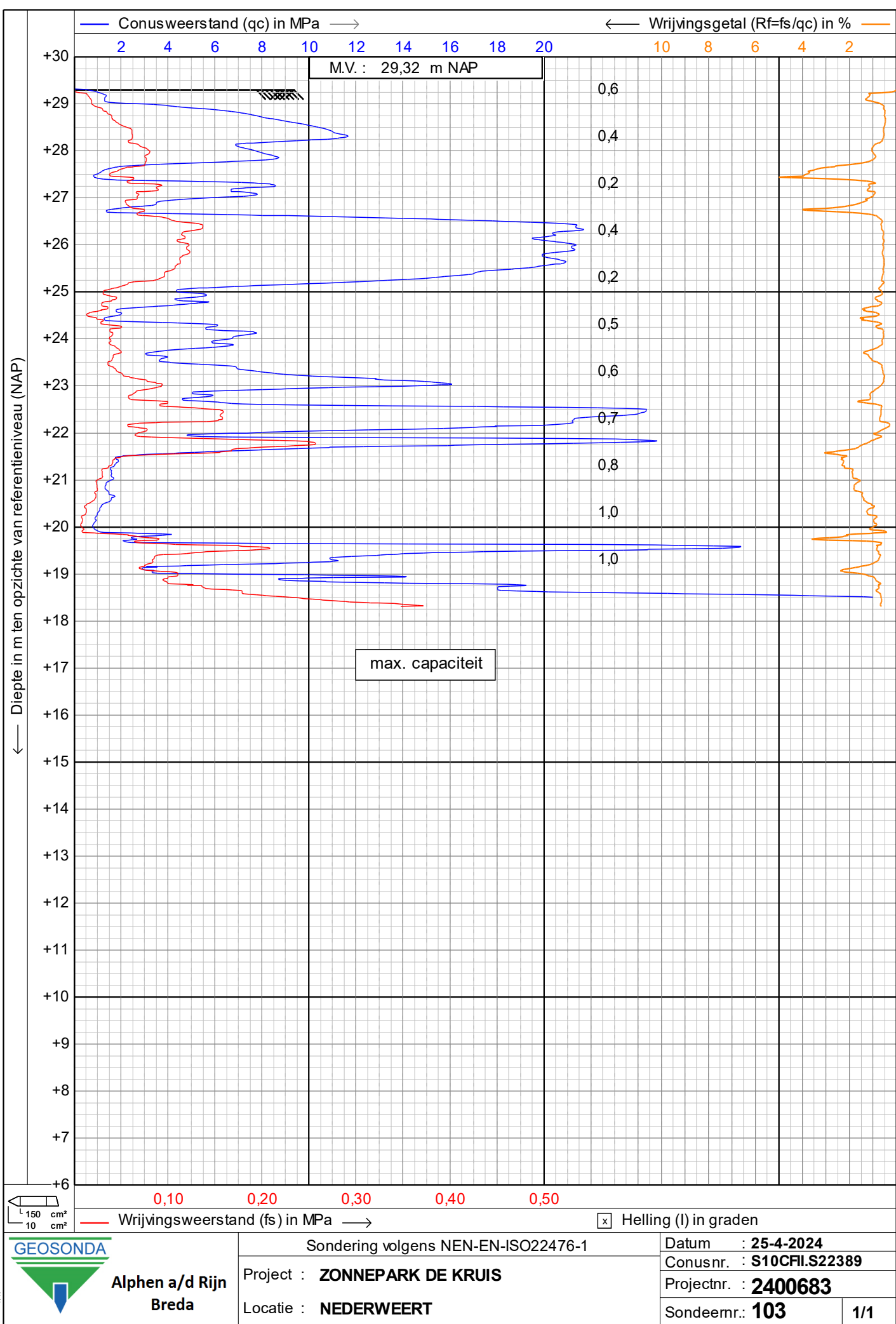
Datum : **23-4-2024**

Conusnr. : **S10CFILS22389**

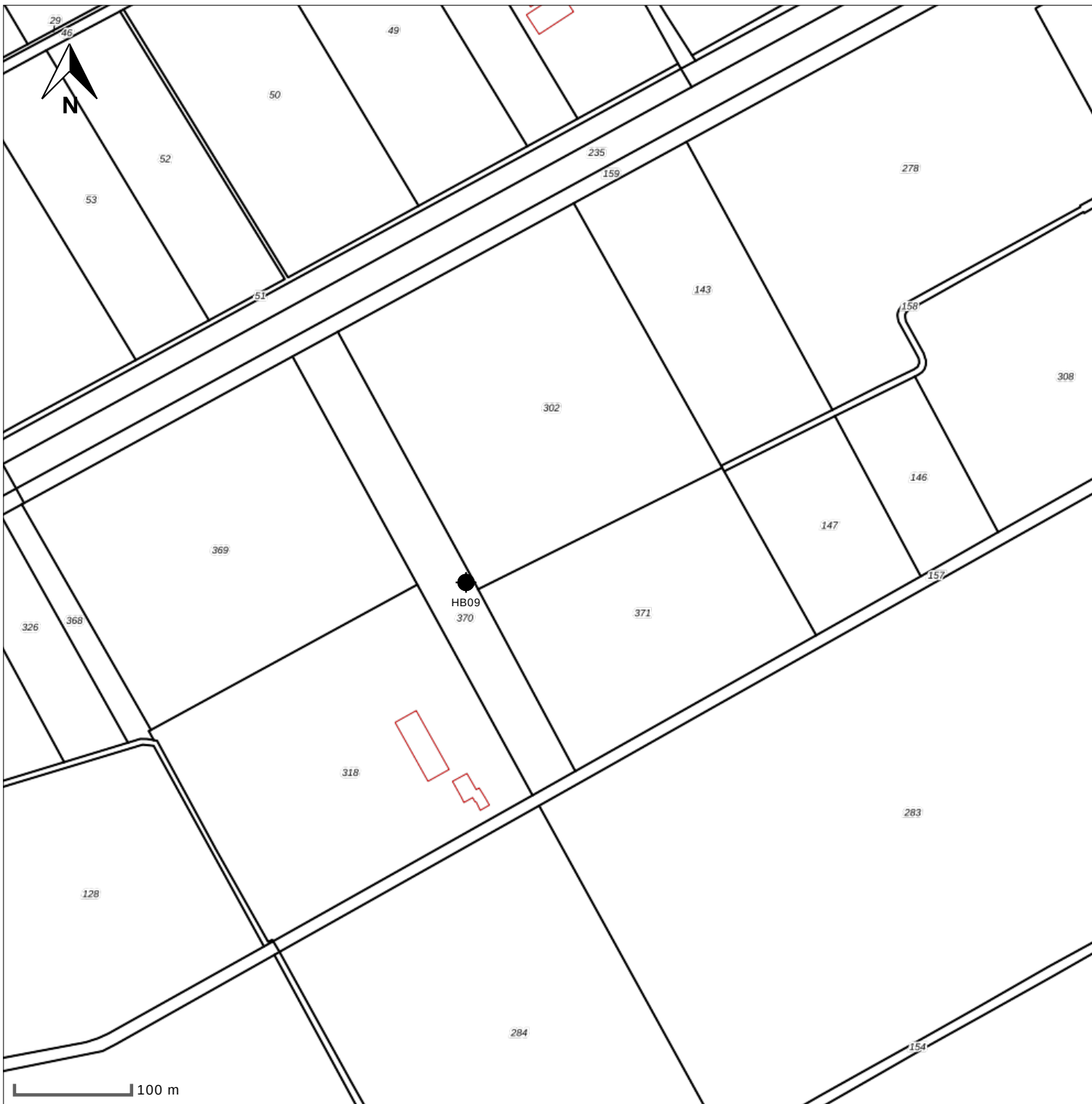
Projectnr. : **2400683**

Sondeernr.: **102**

1/1



Appendix 2 Results soil investigation, Manual Drillings.



situatie tekening

onderzoek
ZONNEPARK NEDERWEERT

projectcode
2400683

datum
23-05-2024

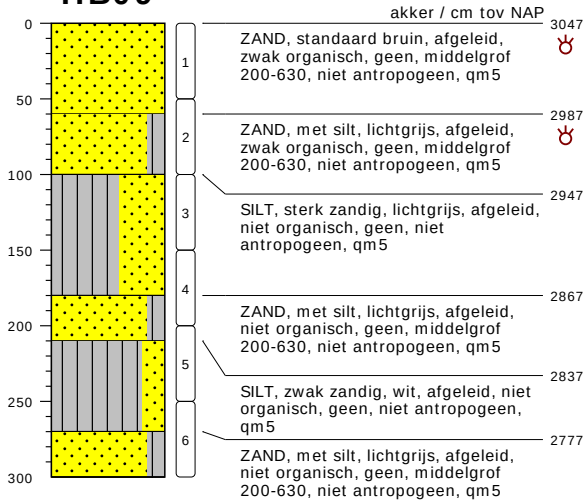
schaal
1:5.000 op A4

paraaf

legenda

-  peilbuis
-  boring < 0.5m
-  boring < 1m
-  boring < 1.5m
-  boring < 2m
-  boring >= 2m
-  inspectiegat
-  sleuf
-  slib
-  depot
-  overigen

HB09



type **grondboring**
 datum **23-05-2024**
 boormeester
 x **185233.21**
 y **367368.28**
 bemonsteringsprocedure **ISO22475d1v2006**
 beschrijfkwaliteit **klasse3**
 beschrijfflocatie **veld**
 beschrijfprocedure **ISO14688d1v2019c2020**
 boorprocedure **SIKB2001vanafV6.0**
 type maaiveld **grasland**
 tijdelijke verbuizing **nee**

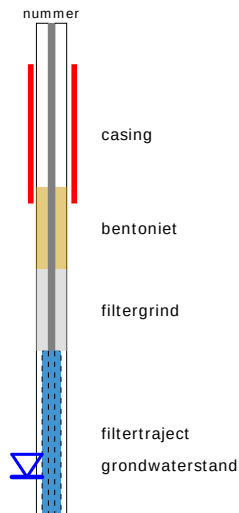
2747

bodemprofielen schaal 1:50

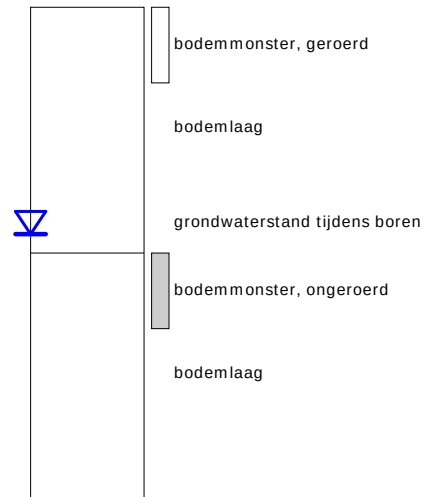
onderzoek **ZONNEPARK NEDERWEERT**
 projectcode **2400683**
 getekend conform **NEN-EN-ISO 14688**
 kader aanlevering **publiekeTaak**
 kader inwinning **verkennendOnderzoek**
 kaderstellende procedure **EN1997d2v2007**
 vakgebied **geotechniek**



PEILBUIS



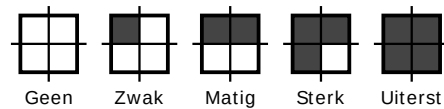
BORING



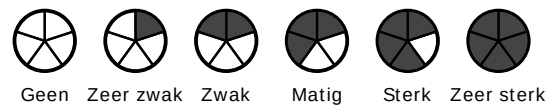
GRONDSOORTEN



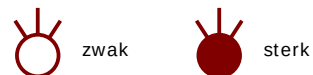
OLIE OP WATER REACTIE



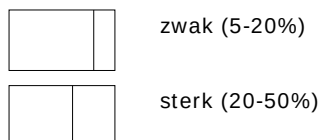
GEUR INTENSITEIT



ORGANISCHE STOF



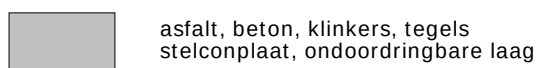
SECUNDAIRE FRACTIES



GRADATIE ZAND

grof (0,63-2mm)
middelgrof (0,2-0,63mm)
fijn (0,063-0,2 mm)

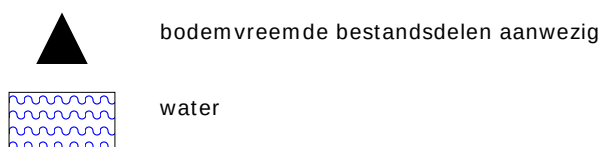
VERHARDINGEN



GRADATIE GRIND

f = fijn (2-5.6 mm)
mg = matig grof (5.6-16 mm)
zg = zeer grof (16-63 mm)

OVERIG



BESCHRIJVING BODEMLAAG

pid = foto ionisatie detector
bv = bodemvocht
ow = olie op water
tb = tertiaire bestanddelen
di = disperse inhomogeniteit
cf = consistentie fijn

diepte aanduidingen links op de y-as zijn in cm onder maaiveld
diepte aanduidingen rechts van het profiel zijn in cm boven NAP

Appendix 3 Calculation results piled foundation, Close-ended steel pipe piles

Report for D-Foundations 23.1

Design and Verification according to Eurocode 7 of Bearing/Tension Piles and Shallow Foundations
Developed by Deltares



Company: Geobest B.V.

Date of report: 31-5-2024

Time of report: 15:13:14

Report with version: 23.1.1.40340

Date of calculation: 31-5-2024

Time of calculation: 14:23:16

Calculated with version: 23.1.1.40340

File name: P57719_Druk_Inwendig geheide stalen buispaal_V0.00

Project identification:

D-Foundations P57719_Druk_Inwendig geheide stalen buispaal_V0.00

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2 Input Data

2.1 General Input Data

Model Bearing Piles (EC7-NL)

2.2 General Report Data

Geotechnical consultant :

Design engineer superstructure :

Principal :

Title 1 :

Title 2 :

Title 3 :

D-Foundations P57719_Druk_Inwendig geheide stalen buispaal_V0.00

Number of project :

Location of project :

2.3 Application Area Model Bearing Piles

The verifications performed by the model BEARING PILES of D-FOUNDATIONS concern pile foundations on which axial static or quasi-static loads cause pressures in the piles. The calculations of pile forces and pile displacements are based on Cone Penetration Tests. Possible rise of (tension-)piles and horizontal displacements of piles and/or pile groups are not taken into account.

2.4 Superstructure

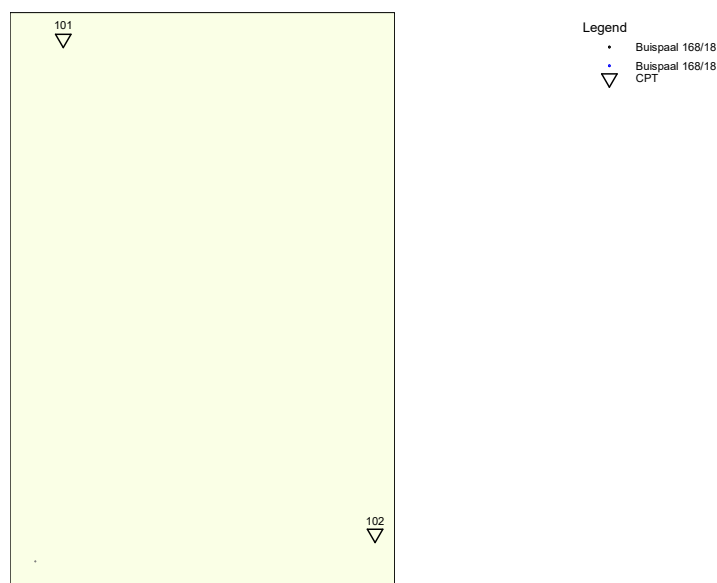
Rigidity of the superstructure : Non-Rigid

2.5 General CPT Data

Number of CPT's : 2

Timing of CPT's : Excavation - CPT - Install

2.5.1 View of CPT's in Foundation Plan



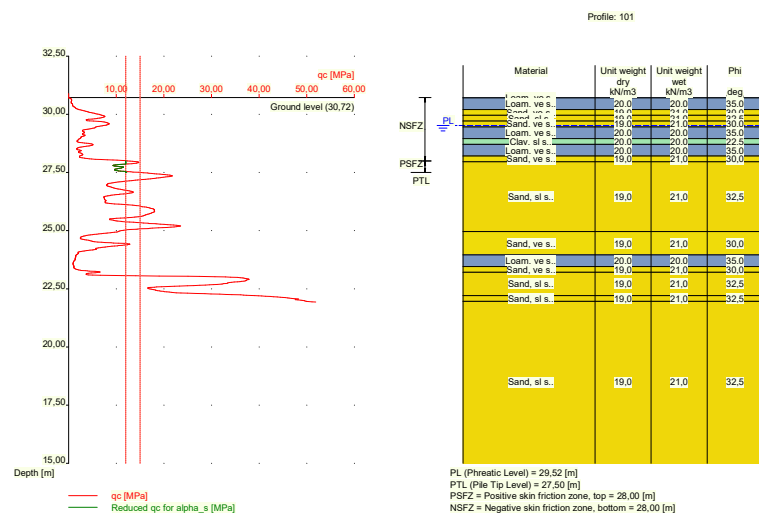
Name CPT	Pile tip level [m R.L.]	Top of pos. friction zone [m R.L.]	Bottom of neg. friction zone [m R.L.]	X-coor- dinate [m]	Y-coor- dinate [m]
101	27,50	28,00	28,00	185129,36	367496,51
102	27,50	28,00	28,00	185185,28	367407,73

2.6 Soil Data

Number of soil profiles (= number of CPT's) : 2

2.6.1 Soil Profile 101

Belonging to CPT 101
 Surface level in [m. reference level] : 30,72
 Phreatic level in [m. reference level] : 29,52
 Pile tip level in [m. reference level] : 27,50
 Top of positive skin friction zone in [m. reference level] : 28,00
 Bottom of negative skin friction zone in [m. reference level] : 28,00
 OCR-value foundation layer : 1,00
 Expected groundlevel settlement in [m] : 0,11
 Number of layers in profile : 16

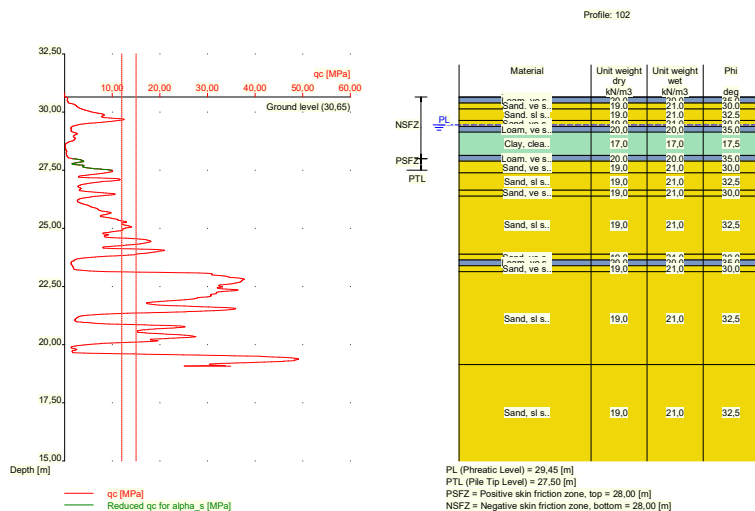


Number layer	Top layer [m R.L.]	Gamma [kN/m ³]	Gamma;sat [kN/m ³]	Phi [deg]	Soil Type	Median (Sand/Gravel) [mm]
1	30,720	20,00	20,00	35,00	Loam	--
2	30,710	20,00	20,00	35,00	Loam	--
3	30,210	19,00	21,00	30,00	Sand	0,200
4	29,960	19,00	21,00	32,50	Sand	0,200
5	29,710	19,00	21,00	30,00	Sand	0,200
6	29,460	20,00	20,00	35,00	Loam	--
7	28,960	20,00	20,00	22,50	Clay	--
8	28,710	20,00	20,00	35,00	Loam	--
9	28,210	19,00	21,00	30,00	Sand	0,200
10	27,960	19,00	21,00	32,50	Sand	0,200
11	24,960	19,00	21,00	30,00	Sand	0,200

Number layer	Top layer [m R.L.]	Gamma [kN/m3]	Gamma;sat [kN/m3]	Phi [deg]	Soil Type	Median (Sand/Gravel) [mm]
12	23,960	20,00	20,00	35,00	Loam	--
13	23,460	19,00	21,00	30,00	Sand	0,200
14	23,210	19,00	21,00	32,50	Sand	0,200
15	22,210	19,00	21,00	32,50	Sand	0,200
16	21,960	19,00	21,00	32,50	Sand	0,200

2.6.2 Soil Profile 102

Belonging to CPT	102
Surface level in [m. reference level] :	30,65
Phreatic level in [m. reference level] :	29,45
Pile tip level in [m. reference level] :	27,50
Top of positive skin friction zone in [m. reference level] :	28,00
Bottom of negative skin friction zone in [m. reference level] :	28,00
OCR-value foundation layer :	1,00
Expected groundlevel settlement in [m] :	0,11
Number of layers in profile :	17



Number layer	Top layer [m R.L.]	Gamma [kN/m3]	Gamma;sat [kN/m3]	Phi [deg]	Soil Type	Median (Sand/Gravel) [mm]
1	30,650	20,00	20,00	35,00	Loam	--
2	30,640	20,00	20,00	35,00	Loam	--
3	30,390	19,00	21,00	30,00	Sand	0,200
4	30,140	19,00	21,00	32,50	Sand	0,200
5	29,640	19,00	21,00	30,00	Sand	0,200
6	29,390	20,00	20,00	35,00	Loam	--
7	29,140	17,00	17,00	17,50	Clay	--
8	28,140	20,00	20,00	35,00	Loam	--
9	27,890	19,00	21,00	30,00	Sand	0,200
10	27,390	19,00	21,00	32,50	Sand	0,200
11	26,640	19,00	21,00	30,00	Sand	0,200
12	26,390	19,00	21,00	32,50	Sand	0,200
13	23,890	19,00	21,00	30,00	Sand	0,200

Number layer	Top layer [m R.L.]	Gamma [kN/m3]	Gamma;sat [kN/m3]	Phi [deg]	Soil Type	Median (Sand/Gravel) [mm]
14	23,640	20,00	20,00	35,00	Loam	--
15	23,390	19,00	21,00	30,00	Sand	0,200
16	23,140	19,00	21,00	32,50	Sand	0,200
17	19,140	19,00	21,00	32,50	Sand	0,200

2.7 Pile Types

2.7.1 Pile type : Buispaal 168/180

Pile type : User defined (vibrating)

Note: This user defined pile type is considered not to be of a in place formed type.

Hence the characteristic value of the friction angle at the pile shaft (δ) will be taken as $0.75 \cdot \phi$.

Pile type for determination of execution factor α_s in sand/gravel:

Closed-ended steel pipe pile

Pile type for determination of execution factor α_s in clay/loam/peat:

α_s clay/loam/peat according to table 7.d, art. 7.6.2.3 (i)

NEN 9997-1+C2:2017

Note : α_s depends on the soiltype and relative depth.

Pile type for determination of pile class factor α_p :

Closed-ended steel pipe pile

Pile type for use in load/settlement curves :

Materialtype for pile :

Slip layer :

Pile shape :

beta (Shape factor) according to figure 7.i, NEN 9997-1+C2:2017.

s (factor for influence of the shape of the crosssection of the pile base) according to NEN 9997-1+C2:2017.

Pile dimensions :

Diameter at tip [m] : 0,180

Diameter shaft [m] : 0,168

Effective height enlarged base [m] : 0,000

2.7.2 Pile type : Buispaal 219/231

Pile type : User defined (vibrating)

Note: This user defined pile type is considered not to be of a in place formed type.

Hence the characteristic value of the friction angle at the pile shaft (δ) will be taken as $0.75 \cdot \phi$.

Pile type for determination of execution factor α_s in sand/gravel:

Closed-ended steel pipe pile

Pile type for determination of execution factor α_s in clay/loam/peat:

α_s clay/loam/peat according to table 7.d, art. 7.6.2.3 (i)

NEN 9997-1+C2:2017

Note : α_s depends on the soiltype and relative depth.

Pile type for determination of pile class factor α_p :

Closed-ended steel pipe pile

Pile type for use in load/settlement curves :

Materialtype for pile :

Slip layer :

Pile shape :

beta (Shape factor) according to figure 7.i, NEN 9997-1+C2:2017.

s (factor for influence of the shape of the crosssection of the pile base) according to NEN 9997-1+C2:2017.

Pile dimensions :

Diameter at tip [m] :	0,231
Diameter shaft [m] :	0,219
Effective height enlarged base [m] :	0,000

2.7.3 Pile type : Buispaal 273/285

Pile type : User defined (vibrating)

Note: This user defined pile type is considered not to be of a in place formed type.

Hence the characteristic value of the friction angle at the pile shaft (δ) will be taken as $0.75 \cdot \phi$.

Pile type for determination of execution factor α_s in sand/gravel:

Closed-ended steel pipe pile

Pile type for determination of execution factor α_s in clay/loam/peat:

α_s clay/loam/peat according to table 7.d, art. 7.6.2.3 (i)

NEN 9997-1+C2:2017

Note : α_s depends on the soiltype and relative depth.

Pile type for determination of pile class factor α_p :

Closed-ended steel pipe pile

Pile type for use in load/settlement curves :

1

Materialtype for pile :

Concrete

Slip layer :

None

Pile shape :

Round pile with lost tip

β (Shape factor) according to figure 7.i, NEN 9997-1+C2:2017.

s (factor for influence of the shape of the crosssection of the pile base) according to NEN 9997-1+C2:2017.

Pile dimensions :

Diameter at tip [m] :	0,285
Diameter shaft [m] :	0,273
Effective height enlarged base [m] :	0,000

2.8 Foundation Plan

Number of piles : 1

Number of collaborating piles* : 1

* : 0 = not defined, 1 = non rigid superstructure, >1 = rigid superstructure

2.8.1 View of Foundation Plan

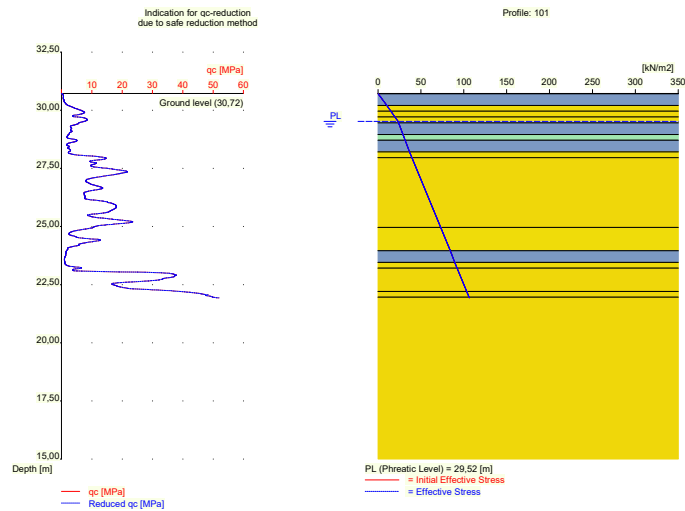


Pile nr/name	X-coordinate [m]	Y-coordinate [m]	Fc;d (EQU/STR/GEO) [kN]	Fc;d (SLS) [kN]	P0 [kN/m2]	Pile head level [m R.L.]
1: Paal	185124,36	367402,73	0,00	0,00	0,00	30,80

2.9 Excavation Data

Excavation level in [m. reference level] :
Reduction model :

30,72
Safe (NEN)



2.10 Overruled Parameters

User defined Factor xi3 [-] : 1,39
 User defined Factor xi4 [-] : 1,39

2.11 Model Options

Suppress pile group (for negative skin friction)
 Create intermediate results file
 Use reduction for continuous flight auger piles (standard)
 Use the influence of excavations (standard).

2.12 Model Options

Selected pile types :

- Buispaal 168/180
- Buispaal 219/231
- Buispaal 273/285

Selected profiles :

- 101
- 102

Trajectory

- begin [m] : 27,50
- end [m] : 25,00
- interval [m] : 0,50

3 Bearing Piles (EC7-NL): Results Preliminary Design, Indication Bearing Capacity

3.1 Errors and Warnings

Warning : The factor ξ_3 (NEN 9997-1+C2:2017) is user defined. Evidence to support this from the NEN deviating value has to be provided.

Warning : The factor ξ_4 (NEN 9997-1+C2:2017) is user defined. Evidence to support this from the NEN deviating value has to be provided.

The warning just below concerns at least one of the used soil profiles.

Warning : The positive skin friction zone contains compressible layers. The demands set by article 7.6.1.1 b are not met. A calculation of interaction is required to show that given schematization is valid.

The calculated pile settlement as mentioned in the report should be adapted based on that calculation.

3.2 Remarks

When checking the survey and testing of soil according to NEN 9997-1+C2:2017 art. 3.2.3 section (e), the program uses the provided CPT test level. It does NOT take into account possible different pile tip levels. When different pile tip levels are used in this calculation, the user itself must check for possibly required additional survey and testing of soil.

Note : The calculations performed are based on a single pile for limit state EQU/STR/GEO (= ultimate limit state). Due to the nature of preliminary design, a single pile is always assumed. A possible pileplan is disregarded when using the preliminary design option. Hence a non rigid superstructure is assumed and pile group effects are not considered.

3.3 Calculation Parameters

3.3.1 Pile Factors

gamma;b (NEN 9997-1+C2:2017, table A.6 A.7 A.8, Limit State EQU/STR/GEO) :	1,20
gamma;b (NEN 9997-1+C2:2017, table A.6 A.7 A.8, the Serviceability Limit State) :	1,00
gamma;s (NEN 9997-1+C2:2017, table A.6 A.7 A.8, Limit State EQU/STR/GEO) :	1,20
gamma;s (NEN 9997-1+C2:2017, table A.6 A.7 A.8, the Serviceability Limit State) :	1,00
ξ_3 (user defined) :	1,39
ξ_4 (user defined) :	1,39

3.3.2 Pile type : Buispaal 168/180

Pile type : User defined (vibrating)

Note: This user defined pile type is considered not to be of a in place formed type.

Hence the characteristic value of the friction angle at the pile shaft (δ) will be taken as $0.75 \cdot \phi$.

Pile type for determination of execution factor α_s in sand/gravel:

Closed-ended steel pipe pile

Pile type for determination of execution factor α_s in clay/loam/peat:

α_s clay/loam/peat according to table 7.d, art. 7.6.2.3 (i)

NEN 9997-1+C2:2017

Note : α_s depends on the soiltype and relative depth.

Pile type for determination of pile class factor α_p :

Closed-ended steel pipe pile

Pile type for use in load/settlement curves :

1

Materialtype for pile :

Concrete

Slip layer :

None

Pile shape : Round pile with lost tip
 beta (Shape factor: figure 7.i, NEN 9997-1+C2:2017 art. 7.6.2.3(g) : Pile tip) : 0,89
 s (NEN 9997-1+C2:2017 art. 7.6.2.3(h) : factor for the influence of the shape of the crosssection of the pile base) : 1,00

Pile dimensions :
 Diameter at tip [m] : 0,180
 Diameter shaft [m] : 0,168
 Effective height enlarged base [m] : 0,000

Number/Name CPT	Alpha_s Sand/ Gravel	Alpha_s Clay/Loam Peat	Alpha_p
1:101	0,0100	--	0,7000
2:102	0,0100	0,0250	0,7000

3.3.3 Pile type : Buispaal 219/231

Pile type : User defined (vibrating)
 Note: This user defined pile type is considered not to be of a in place formed type.
 Hence the characteristic value of the friction angle at the pile shaft (delta) will be taken as $0.75 * \phi$.

Pile type for determination of execution factor alpha_s in sand/gravel:
 Closed-ended steel pipe pile

Pile type for determination of execution factor alpha_s in clay/loam/peat:
 alpha_s clay/loam/peat according to table 7.d, art. 7.6.2.3 (i)
 NEN 9997-1+C2:2017
 Note : alpha_s depends on the soiltype and relative depth.

Pile type for determination of pile class factor alpha_p :
 Closed-ended steel pipe pile

Pile type for use in load/settlement curves : 1
 Materialtype for pile : Concrete
 Slip layer : None
 Pile shape : Round pile with lost tip
 beta (Shape factor: figure 7.i, NEN 9997-1+C2:2017 art. 7.6.2.3(g) : Pile tip) : 0,89
 s (NEN 9997-1+C2:2017 art. 7.6.2.3(h) : factor for the influence of the shape of the crosssection of the pile base) : 1,00

Pile dimensions :
 Diameter at tip [m] : 0,231
 Diameter shaft [m] : 0,219
 Effective height enlarged base [m] : 0,000

Number/Name CPT	Alpha_s Sand/ Gravel	Alpha_s Clay/Loam Peat	Alpha_p
1:101	0,0100	--	0,7000
2:102	0,0100	0,0250	0,7000

3.3.4 Pile type : Buispaal 273/285

Pile type : User defined (vibrating)
 Note: This user defined pile type is considered not to be of a in place formed type.
 Hence the characteristic value of the friction angle at the pile shaft (delta) will be taken as $0.75 * \phi$.

Pile type for determination of execution factor alpha_s in sand/gravel:
 Closed-ended steel pipe pile

Pile type for determination of execution factor alpha_s in clay/loam/peat:

alpha_s clay/loam/peat according to table 7.d, art. 7.6.2.3 (i)

NEN 9997-1+C2:2017

Note : alpha_s depends on the soiltype and relative depth.

Pile type for determination of pile class factor alpha_p :

Closed-ended steel pipe pile

Pile type for use in load/settlement curves :

Materialtype for pile :

Slip layer :

Pile shape :

beta (Shape factor: figure 7.i, NEN 9997-1+C2:2017

art. 7.6.2.3(g) : Pile tip) :

s (NEN 9997-1+C2:2017 art. 7.6.2.3(h) : factor for

the influence of the shape of the crosssection of the pile base) :

1

Concrete

None

Round pile with lost tip

0,90

1,00

Pile dimensions :

Diameter at tip [m] :

Diameter shaft [m] :

Effective heigth enlarged base [m] :

0,285

0,273

0,000

Number/Name CPT	Alpha_s Sand/ Gravel	Alpha_s Clay/Loam Peat	Alpha_p
1:101	0,0100	--	0,7000
2:102	0,0100	0,0250	0,7000

3.4 Results Bearing Forces for Pile type : Buispaal 168/180

Number/Name CPT	Level [m R.L.]	Rb;cal;max [kN]	Rs;cal;max [kN]	Rc;cal;max [kN]	Rc;d [kN]	F;nsf;k [kN]	Fnsf;d [kN]	Rc;net;d [kN]
1:101	27.50	122	29	151	91	8	8	83
1:101	27.00	118	59	177	106	8	8	98
1:101	26.50	119	86	205	123	8	8	115
1:101	26.00	154	110	264	158	8	8	150
1:101	25.50	94	141	235	141	8	8	133
1:101	25.00	51	171	222	133	8	8	125
2:102	27.50	46	14	60	36	7	7	29
2:102	27.00	42	34	76	46	7	7	39
2:102	26.50	51	46	97	58	7	7	51
2:102	26.00	66	59	125	75	7	7	68
2:102	25.50	112	79	191	115	7	7	108
2:102	25.00	120	109	229	137	7	7	130

* Rc;net;d = Rc;d - Fnsf;d

3.5 Results Bearing Forces for Pile type : Buispaal 219/231

Number/Name CPT	Level [m R.L.]	Rb;cal;max [kN]	Rs;cal;max [kN]	Rc;cal;max [kN]	Rc;d [kN]	F;nsf;k [kN]	Fnsf;d [kN]	Rc;net;d [kN]
1:101	27.50	194	38	232	139	11	11	128
1:101	27.00	178	77	255	153	11	11	142
1:101	26.50	186	112	298	179	11	11	168
1:101	26.00	253	143	396	237	11	11	226
1:101	25.50	121	183	304	182	11	11	171
1:101	25.00	85	223	308	185	11	11	174
2:102	27.50	69	18	87	52	10	10	42
2:102	27.00	64	45	109	65	10	10	55
2:102	26.50	79	60	139	83	10	10	73
2:102	26.00	112	77	189	113	10	10	103
2:102	25.50	176	103	279	167	10	10	157
2:102	25.00	188	142	330	198	10	10	188

* $R_{c;net;d} = R_{c;d} - F_{nsf;d}$

3.6 Results Bearing Forces for Pile type : Buispaal 273/285

Number/Name CPT	Level [m R.L.]	$R_{b;cal;max}$ [kN]	$R_{s;cal;max}$ [kN]	$R_{c;cal;max}$ [kN]	$R_{c;d}$ [kN]	$F_{nsf;k}$ [kN]	$F_{nsf;d}$ [kN]	$R_{c;net;d}$ [kN]
1:101	27.50	266	47	313	188	13	13	175
1:101	27.00	261	96	357	214	13	13	201
1:101	26.50	268	140	408	245	13	13	232
1:101	26.00	337	178	515	309	13	13	296
1:101	25.50	184	229	413	248	13	13	235
1:101	25.00	100	278	378	227	13	13	214
2:102	27.50	104	22	126	76	12	12	64
2:102	27.00	93	56	149	89	12	12	77
2:102	26.50	115	75	190	114	12	12	102
2:102	26.00	169	96	265	159	12	12	147
2:102	25.50	266	128	394	236	12	12	224
2:102	25.00	279	177	456	273	12	12	261

* $R_{c;net;d} = R_{c;d} - F_{nsf;d}$

3.7 Summary Net Bearing Capacity in kN

Number/Name CPT	Groundlevel [m R.L.]	Level [m R.L.]	Buispaal 168/.. $R_{c;net;d}$ [kN]	Buispaal 219/.. $R_{c;net;d}$ [kN]	Buispaal 273/.. $R_{c;net;d}$ [kN]
1:101	30,72	27,50	83,00	128,00	175,00
1:101	30,72	27,00	98,00	142,00	201,00
1:101	30,72	26,50	115,00	168,00	232,00
1:101	30,72	26,00	150,00	226,00	296,00
1:101	30,72	25,50	133,00	171,00	235,00
1:101	30,72	25,00	125,00	174,00	214,00
2:102	30,65	27,50	29,00	42,00	64,00
2:102	30,65	27,00	39,00	55,00	77,00
2:102	30,65	26,50	51,00	73,00	102,00
2:102	30,65	26,00	68,00	103,00	147,00
2:102	30,65	25,50	108,00	157,00	224,00
2:102	30,65	25,00	130,00	188,00	261,00

End of Report

Appendix 4 Calculation results bearing capacity shallow foundation

FUNDERINGEN OP STAAL, GEDRAINEERD

Versie	4.2
Versiedatum	14 oktober 2021
Printdatum	31 mei 2024

Partiële factoren						
Rekenwaarde						
Mv.hoogte	[NAP + m]	29.30	$\gamma_{m,\gamma} =$	1.10	Overstaande rechthoekszijde	[m]
Fund.niveau	[NAP + m]	28.50	$\gamma_{m,\varphi} =$	1.15	Aanliggende rechthoekszijde	[m]
					Schuine zijde	[m]
Gw.stand	[NAP + m]	28.10	$\gamma_{m,c} =$	1.60	Hoek van het maaiveld	[°]

KARAKTERISTIEKE GRONDEIGENSCHAPPEN						
b.k. laag [NAP + m]	o.k. laag [NAP + m]	laagdikte [m]	γ_k [kN/m³]	$\gamma_{\text{sat};k}$ [kN/m³]	φ'_k [°]	c'_k [kN/m²]
29.30	28.50	0.80	17.0	19.0		
28.50	28.10	0.40	17.0	19.0	30.0	0.0
28.10	27.75	0.35	17.0	19.0	30.0	0.0
27.75	27.40	0.35	19.0	19.0	27.5	0.0
27.40	26.80	0.60	17.0	19.0	30.0	0.0
26.80	26.60	0.20	19.0	19.0	27.5	0.0
26.60			18.0	20.0	32.5	0.0

REKENWAARDEN GRONDEIGENSCH.				
γ_d [kN/m³]	$\gamma_{sat,d}$ [kN/m³]	$\sigma'_{v,z,d}$ [kN/m²]	φ'_d [°]	c'_d [kN/m²]
15.45		12.36		
15.45	17.27	18.55	26.66	0.00
	17.27	21.09	26.66	0.00
	17.27	23.64	24.35	0.00
	17.27	28.00	26.66	0.00
	17.27	29.45	24.35	0.00
	18.18		28.99	0.00

H_d	0.00	[kN]	Hoek belasting	90.00	[°]
V_d	100.00	[kN]			

[illegible]

Appendix 5 Results laboratory investigation

TO BE ADDED ON A LATER DATE



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Geobest B.V.
Herr
Marconiweg 2
4131 PD Vianen
NETHERLANDS

Business Unit: Environmental services

Your contact:

Extension:

Email:

Report

Report No.: CAL24-043743-1

Date: 11.06.2024

Order No.: CAL-08542-24

Order: Analysis of soil samples

i.A.

Scientific Consultant Environment
Chemotechnikerin

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Managing Director:

HRB 1953 AG Steinfurt

Sample information

Sample No.	24-070007-07
Designation	HB 09.1
Sample type	Universal solid
Project-No.:	CAL-23-0149
Project:	ENV_01_10
Sampling by	client
Sample container	1x BG
Number of containers	1
Date of receipt	31.05.2024
Start of analysis	31.05.2024
End of analysis	11.06.2024

Sample preparation according to DIN 50929-3

	24-070007-07	Unit	Matrix	Method	eL
Fraction > 5 mm	<1	g	OS	DIN 19747 (2009-07)	AL
4:1 Eluate	05.06.2024			DVGW GW 9 (2011-09) Anhang B, Modul 3	AL
Hydrochloric acid extract	05.06.2024			DVGW GW 9 (2011-09) Anhang B, Modul 4	AL

Measurement parameters according to DIN 50929-3

In 4:1 eluate

	24-070007-07	Unit	Matrix	Method	eL
Conductivity [25°C]	69	µS/cm	EL 4:1	DIN EN 27888 (1993-11)	AL
pH-value before titration	6,62		EL 4:1	DIN 38409-7 (2005-12)	AL
Acid capacity pH 4,3, dissolved	0,312	mmol/l	EL 4:1	DIN 38409-7 (2005-12)	AL
Titration temperature (acid 4,3)	21,59	°C	EL 4:1	DIN 38409-7 (2005-12)	AL
Chloride (Cl)	1,8	mg/l	EL 4:1	DIN EN ISO 10304-1 mod. (2009-07)	AL
Sulfate (SO ₄)	4,2	mg/l	EL 4:1	DIN EN ISO 10304-1 mod. (2009-07)	AL

In the hydrochloric extract

	24-070007-07	Unit	Matrix	Method	eL
Sulfur, HCl-soluble	2.080	µg/l	SalzsAu sz	DIN ISO 22036 mod. (2009-06)	AL

Criteria according to DIN 4030-2, DIN 50929-3

	24-070007-07	Unit	Matrix	Method	eL
Sulfide (S)	4,1	mg/kg	AD	DIN 4030-2 mod. (2008-06)	AL

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Criteria according to DIN 50929-3

	24-070007-07	Unit	Matrix	Method	eL
Drainable components	51	%mas	DM <5	DIN 50929-3 (2018-03)	*
Specific electrical resistivity 25°C, dissolved	145	Ohm · m	EL 4:1	Berechnung aus LF gem. DIN EN 27888 (1993-11)	AL
Water content (105°C)	23,1	%mas	OS <5	DIN EN 15934 (2012-11) A	AL
pH value (50 % slurry)	6,1		OS <5	DIN EN 15933 mod. (2012-11)	AL
Acid capacity pH 4,3, dissolved	1,6	mmol/kg	DM <5	Berechnung aus SK4,3 gem. DIN 38409-7 (2005-12)	AL
Base capacity pH 7,0	7	mmol/kg	DM <5	DVGW GW 9 (2011-09) Anhang B, Modul 5	AL
Sulfate, HCl-soluble	0,81	mmol/kg	DM <5	Berechnung aus S gem. DIN ISO 22036 mod. (2009-06)	AL
Neutral salts (Cl + 2*SO ₄), dissolved incl. 1/2 LOQ	0,7	mmol/kg	DM <5	Berechnung aus Messung gem. DIN EN ISO 10304-1 mod. (2009-07)	AL

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Managing Director:

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Sample information

Sample No.	24-070007-08
Designation	HB 09.2
Sample type	Universal solid
Project-No.:	CAL-23-0149
Project:	ENV_01_10
Sampling by	client
Sample container	1x BG
Number of containers	1
Date of receipt	31.05.2024
Start of analysis	31.05.2024
End of analysis	11.06.2024

Sample preparation according to DIN 50929-3

	24-070007-08	Unit	Matrix	Method	eL
Fraction > 5 mm	<1	g	OS	DIN 19747 (2009-07)	AL
4:1 Eluate	06.06.2024			DVGW GW 9 (2011-09) Anhang B, Modul 3	AL
Hydrochloric acid extract	05.06.2024			DVGW GW 9 (2011-09) Anhang B, Modul 4	AL

Measurement parameters according to DIN 50929-3**In 4:1 eluate**

	24-070007-08	Unit	Matrix	Method	eL
Conductivity [25°C]	45	µS/cm	EL 4:1	DIN EN 27888 (1993-11)	AL
pH-value before titration	6,72		EL 4:1	DIN 38409-7 (2005-12)	AL
Acid capacity pH 4,3, dissolved	0,27	mmol/l	EL 4:1	DIN 38409-7 (2005-12)	AL
Titration temperature (acid 4,3)	21,66	°C	EL 4:1	DIN 38409-7 (2005-12)	AL
Chloride (Cl)	1,8	mg/l	EL 4:1	DIN EN ISO 10304-1 mod. (2009-07)	AL
Sulfate (SO ₄)	2,8	mg/l	EL 4:1	DIN EN ISO 10304-1 mod. (2009-07)	AL

In the hydrochloric extract

	24-070007-08	Unit	Matrix	Method	eL
Sulfur, HCl-soluble	4.580	µg/l	SalzsAu sz	DIN ISO 22036 mod. (2009-06)	AL

Criteria according to DIN 4030-2, DIN 50929-3

	24-070007-08	Unit	Matrix	Method	eL
Sulfide (S)	3,6	mg/kg	AD	DIN 4030-2 mod. (2008-06)	AL

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Criteria according to DIN 50929-3

	24-070007-08	Unit	Matrix	Method	eL
Drainable components	31	%mas	DM <5	DIN 50929-3 (2018-03)	*
Specific electrical resistivity 25°C, dissolved	224	Ohm · m	EL 4:1	Berechnung aus LF gem. DIN EN 27888 (1993-11)	AL
Water content (105°C)	16,1	%mas	OS <5	DIN EN 15934 (2012-11) A	AL
pH value (50 % slurry)	6,9		OS <5	DIN EN 15933 mod. (2012-11)	AL
Acid capacity pH 4,3, dissolved	1,3	mmol/kg	DM <5	Berechnung aus SK4,3 gem. DIN 38409-7 (2005-12)	AL
Base capacity pH 7,0	1,4	mmol/kg	DM <5	DVGW GW 9 (2011-09) Anhang B, Modul 5	AL
Sulfate, HCl-soluble	1,60	mmol/kg	DM <5	Berechnung aus S gem. DIN ISO 22036 mod. (2009-06)	AL
Neutral salts (Cl + 2*SO ₄), dissolved incl. 1/2 LOQ	0,5	mmol/kg	DM <5	Berechnung aus Messung gem. DIN EN ISO 10304-1 mod. (2009-07)	AL

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Sample information

Sample No.	24-070007-09
Designation	HB 09.3
Sample type	Universal solid
Project-No.:	CAL-23-0149
Project:	ENV_01_10
Sampling by	client
Sample container	1x BG
Number of containers	1
Date of receipt	31.05.2024
Start of analysis	31.05.2024
End of analysis	11.06.2024

Sample preparation according to DIN 50929-3

	24-070007-09	Unit	Matrix	Method	eL
Fraction > 5 mm	<1	g	OS	DIN 19747 (2009-07)	AL
4:1 Eluate	05.06.2024			DVGW GW 9 (2011-09) Anhang B, Modul 3	AL
Hydrochloric acid extract	05.06.2024			DVGW GW 9 (2011-09) Anhang B, Modul 4	AL

Measurement parameters according to DIN 50929-3**In 4:1 eluate**

	24-070007-09	Unit	Matrix	Method	eL
Conductivity [25°C]	61	µS/cm	EL 4:1	DIN EN 27888 (1993-11)	AL
pH-value before titration	5,88		EL 4:1	DIN 38409-7 (2005-12)	AL
Acid capacity pH 4,3, dissolved	<0,2	mmol/l	EL 4:1	DIN 38409-7 (2005-12)	AL
Titration temperature (acid 4,3)	21,76	°C	EL 4:1	DIN 38409-7 (2005-12)	AL
Chloride (Cl)	1,9	mg/l	EL 4:1	DIN EN ISO 10304-1 mod. (2009-07)	AL
Sulfate (SO ₄)	12	mg/l	EL 4:1	DIN EN ISO 10304-1 mod. (2009-07)	AL

In the hydrochloric extract

	24-070007-09	Unit	Matrix	Method	eL
Sulfur, HCl-soluble	2.810	µg/l	SalzsAu sz	DIN ISO 22036 mod. (2009-06)	AL

Criteria according to DIN 4030-2, DIN 50929-3

	24-070007-09	Unit	Matrix	Method	eL
Sulfide (S)	2,7	mg/kg	AD	DIN 4030-2 mod. (2008-06)	AL

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Criteria according to DIN 50929-3

	24-070007-09	Unit	Matrix	Method	eL
Drainable components	91	%mas	DM <5	DIN 50929-3 (2018-03)	*
Specific electrical resistivity 25°C, dissolved	164	Ohm · m	EL 4:1	Berechnung aus LF gem. DIN EN 27888 (1993-11)	AL
Water content (105°C)	16,3	%mas	OS <5	DIN EN 15934 (2012-11) A	AL
pH value (50 % slurry)	5,3		OS <5	DIN EN 15933 mod. (2012-11)	AL
Acid capacity pH 4,3, dissolved	<1,0	mmol/kg	DM <5	Berechnung aus SK4,3 gem. DIN 38409-7 (2005-12)	AL
Base capacity pH 7,0	15	mmol/kg	DM <5	DVGW GW 9 (2011-09) Anhang B, Modul 5	AL
Sulfate, HCl-soluble	0,98	mmol/kg	DM <5	Berechnung aus S gem. DIN ISO 22036 mod. (2009-06)	AL
Neutral salts (Cl + 2*SO ₄), dissolved incl. 1/2 LOQ	1,4	mmol/kg	DM <5	Berechnung aus Messung gem. DIN EN ISO 10304-1 mod. (2009-07)	AL

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Sample information

Sample No.	24-070007-10
Designation	HB 09.4
Sample type	Universal solid
Project-No.:	CAL-23-0149
Project:	ENV_01_10
Sampling by	client
Sample container	1x BG
Number of containers	1
Date of receipt	31.05.2024
Start of analysis	31.05.2024
End of analysis	11.06.2024

Sample preparation according to DIN 50929-3

	24-070007-10	Unit	Matrix	Method	eL
Fraction > 5 mm	<1	g	OS	DIN 19747 (2009-07)	AL
4:1 Eluate	06.06.2024			DVGW GW 9 (2011-09) Anhang B, Modul 3	AL
Hydrochloric acid extract	05.06.2024			DVGW GW 9 (2011-09) Anhang B, Modul 4	AL

Measurement parameters according to DIN 50929-3**In 4:1 eluate**

	24-070007-10	Unit	Matrix	Method	eL
Conductivity [25°C]	53	µS/cm	EL 4:1	DIN EN 27888 (1993-11)	AL
pH-value before titration	6,51		EL 4:1	DIN 38409-7 (2005-12)	AL
Acid capacity pH 4,3, dissolved	<0,2	mmol/l	EL 4:1	DIN 38409-7 (2005-12)	AL
Titration temperature (acid 4,3)	22,06	°C	EL 4:1	DIN 38409-7 (2005-12)	AL
Chloride (Cl)	2,2	mg/l	EL 4:1	DIN EN ISO 10304-1 mod. (2009-07)	AL
Sulfate (SO ₄)	8,4	mg/l	EL 4:1	DIN EN ISO 10304-1 mod. (2009-07)	AL

In the hydrochloric extract

	24-070007-10	Unit	Matrix	Method	eL
Sulfur, HCl-soluble	2.720	µg/l	SalzsAu sz	DIN ISO 22036 mod. (2009-06)	AL

Criteria according to DIN 4030-2, DIN 50929-3

	24-070007-10	Unit	Matrix	Method	eL
Sulfide (S)	1,7	mg/kg	AD	DIN 4030-2 mod. (2008-06)	AL

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Criteria according to DIN 50929-3

	24-070007-10	Unit	Matrix	Method	eL
Drainable components	67	%mas	DM <5	DIN 50929-3 (2018-03)	*
Specific electrical resistivity 25°C, dissolved	190	Ohm · m	EL 4:1	Berechnung aus LF gem. DIN EN 27888 (1993-11)	AL
Water content (105°C)	16,2	%mas	OS <5	DIN EN 15934 (2012-11) A	AL
pH value (50 % slurry)	5,9		OS <5	DIN EN 15933 mod. (2012-11)	AL
Acid capacity pH 4,3, dissolved	<1,0	mmol/kg	DM <5	Berechnung aus SK4,3 gem. DIN 38409-7 (2005-12)	AL
Base capacity pH 7,0	5	mmol/kg	DM <5	DVGW GW 9 (2011-09) Anhang B, Modul 5	AL
Sulfate, HCl-soluble	0,93	mmol/kg	DM <5	Berechnung aus S gem. DIN ISO 22036 mod. (2009-06)	AL
Neutral salts (Cl + 2*SO ₄), dissolved incl. 1/2 LOQ	1,1	mmol/kg	DM <5	Berechnung aus Messung gem. DIN EN ISO 10304-1 mod. (2009-07)	AL

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Sample information

Sample No.	24-070007-11
Designation	HB 09.5
Sample type	Universal solid
Project-No.:	CAL-23-0149
Project:	ENV_01_10
Sampling by	client
Sample container	1x BG
Number of containers	1
Date of receipt	31.05.2024
Start of analysis	31.05.2024
End of analysis	11.06.2024

Sample preparation according to DIN 50929-3

	24-070007-11	Unit	Matrix	Method	eL
Fraction > 5 mm	<1	g	OS	DIN 19747 (2009-07)	AL
4:1 Eluate	05.06.2024			DVGW GW 9 (2011-09) Anhang B, Modul 3	AL
Hydrochloric acid extract	05.06.2024			DVGW GW 9 (2011-09) Anhang B, Modul 4	AL

Measurement parameters according to DIN 50929-3***In 4:1 eluate***

	24-070007-11	Unit	Matrix	Method	eL
Conductivity [25°C]	28	µS/cm	EL 4:1	DIN EN 27888 (1993-11)	AL
pH-value before titration	6,67		EL 4:1	DIN 38409-7 (2005-12)	AL
Acid capacity pH 4,3, dissolved	<0,2	mmol/l	EL 4:1	DIN 38409-7 (2005-12)	AL
Titration temperature (acid 4,3)	21,07	°C	EL 4:1	DIN 38409-7 (2005-12)	AL
Chloride (Cl)	2,0	mg/l	EL 4:1	DIN EN ISO 10304-1 mod. (2009-07)	AL
Sulfate (SO ₄)	8,1	mg/l	EL 4:1	DIN EN ISO 10304-1 mod. (2009-07)	AL

In the hydrochloric extract

	24-070007-11	Unit	Matrix	Method	eL
Sulfur, HCl-soluble	1.900	µg/l	SalzsAu sz	DIN ISO 22036 mod. (2009-06)	AL

Criteria according to DIN 4030-2, DIN 50929-3

	24-070007-11	Unit	Matrix	Method	eL
Sulfide (S)	<1	mg/kg	AD	DIN 4030-2 mod. (2008-06)	AL

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Criteria according to DIN 50929-3

	24-070007-11	Unit	Matrix	Method	eL
Drainable components	47	%mas	DM <5	DIN 50929-3 (2018-03)	*
Specific electrical resistivity 25°C, dissolved	356	Ohm · m	EL 4:1	Berechnung aus LF gem. DIN EN 27888 (1993-11)	AL
Water content (105°C)	10,5	%mas	OS <5	DIN EN 15934 (2012-11) A	AL
pH value (50 % slurry)	6,2		OS <5	DIN EN 15933 mod. (2012-11)	AL
Acid capacity pH 4,3, dissolved	<0,9	mmol/kg	DM <5	Berechnung aus SK4,3 gem. DIN 38409-7 (2005-12)	AL
Base capacity pH 7,0	4	mmol/kg	DM <5	DVGW GW 9 (2011-09) Anhang B, Modul 5	AL
Sulfate, HCl-soluble	0,61	mmol/kg	DM <5	Berechnung aus S gem. DIN ISO 22036 mod. (2009-06)	AL
Neutral salts (Cl + 2*SO ₄), dissolved incl. 1/2 LOQ	1,0	mmol/kg	DM <5	Berechnung aus Messung gem. DIN EN ISO 10304-1 mod. (2009-07)	AL

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**Sample information**

Sample No.	24-070007-12
Designation	HB 09.6
Sample type	Universal solid
Project-No.:	CAL-23-0149
Project:	ENV_01_10
Sampling by	client
Sample container	1x BG
Number of containers	1
Date of receipt	31.05.2024
Start of analysis	31.05.2024
End of analysis	11.06.2024

Sample preparation according to DIN 50929-3

	24-070007-12	Unit	Matrix	Method	eL
Fraction > 5 mm	<1	g	OS	DIN 19747 (2009-07)	AL
4:1 Eluate	05.06.2024			DVGW GW 9 (2011-09) Anhang B, Modul 3	AL
Hydrochloric acid extract	05.06.2024			DVGW GW 9 (2011-09) Anhang B, Modul 4	AL

Measurement parameters according to DIN 50929-3**In 4:1 eluate**

	24-070007-12	Unit	Matrix	Method	eL
Conductivity [25°C]	28	µS/cm	EL 4:1	DIN EN 27888 (1993-11)	AL
pH-value before titration	6,8		EL 4:1	DIN 38409-7 (2005-12)	AL
Acid capacity pH 4,3, dissolved	<0,2	mmol/l	EL 4:1	DIN 38409-7 (2005-12)	AL
Titration temperature (acid 4,3)	20,88	°C	EL 4:1	DIN 38409-7 (2005-12)	AL
Chloride (Cl)	2,3	mg/l	EL 4:1	DIN EN ISO 10304-1 mod. (2009-07)	AL
Sulfate (SO ₄)	7,9	mg/l	EL 4:1	DIN EN ISO 10304-1 mod. (2009-07)	AL

In the hydrochloric extract

	24-070007-12	Unit	Matrix	Method	eL
Sulfur, HCl-soluble	1.080	µg/l	SalzsAu sz	DIN ISO 22036 mod. (2009-06)	AL

Criteria according to DIN 4030-2, DIN 50929-3

	24-070007-12	Unit	Matrix	Method	eL
Sulfide (S)	1,3	mg/kg	AD	DIN 4030-2 mod. (2008-06)	AL

Criteria according to DIN 50929-3

	24-070007-12	Unit	Matrix	Method	eL
Drainable components	40	%mas	DM <5	DIN 50929-3 (2018-03)	*
Specific electrical resistivity 25°C, dissolved	362	Ohm · m	EL 4:1	Berechnung aus LF gem. DIN EN 27888 (1993-11)	AL
Water content (105°C)	12,4	%mas	OS <5	DIN EN 15934 (2012-11) A	AL
pH value (50 % slurry)	5,6		OS <5	DIN EN 15933 mod. (2012-11)	AL
Acid capacity pH 4,3, dissolved	<0,9	mmol/kg	DM <5	Berechnung aus SK4,3 gem. DIN 38409-7 (2005-12)	AL
Base capacity pH 7,0	1,9	mmol/kg	DM <5	DVGW GW 9 (2011-09) Anhang B, Modul 5	AL
Sulfate, HCl-soluble	0,36	mmol/kg	DM <5	Berechnung aus S gem. DIN ISO 22036 mod. (2009-06)	AL
Neutral salts (Cl + 2*SO ₄), dissolved incl. 1/2 LOQ	1,1	mmol/kg	DM <5	Berechnung aus Messung gem. DIN EN ISO 10304-1 mod. (2009-07)	AL

Standard

DIN EN 15933 mod. (2012-11)

DIN 4030-2 mod. (2008-06)

DIN ISO 22036 mod. (2009-06)

Modification

Determination in 10:1 slurry from < 5mm fraction of original substance

Digestion: Hydrochloric acid/tin chloride mixture (18% HCl, 1% Sn(II)Cl) + zinc powder & subsequent electrochemical determination according to DIN 38405-27
Determination from the hydrochloric acid extract according to DVGW GW 9: 2011-09, Annex B, Module 4

Legend

eL	executing Location	OS	Original substance	EL 4:1	Eluate with water-solid ratio 4:1
Salzsäure	Hydrochloric acid extract	AD	Air dried	DM <5	Dry matter of the <5mm fraction
sz				*	business partner
OS <5	Original substance of the <5mm fraction	AL	Altenberge	n. a.	not analyzed (chemical), not evaluable (microbiological)
n. n.	not detected (chemical), not detectable (microbiological)	n. b.	not definable		

BIJLAGE III – Vormvrije MER-beoordelingsnotitie

De onttrekking is vergunningsplichtig. De effecten op de omgeving zijn minimaal. Conform “Bijlage III EU richtlijn milieu beoordeling projecten” wordt de beoordelingsnotitie als checklist afgewerkt in plaats van een rapportage. Voor de onderbouwende rapportage wordt het bemalingsadvies aangehouden.

1. Kenmerken van de projecten

Bij de kenmerken van de projecten moet in het bijzonder in overweging worden genomen:

- de omvang van het project
De omvang is zeer beperkt per locatie. Een verdere detaillering staat beschreven in het bemalingsadvies.
- de cumulatie met andere projecten
Andere onttrekkingen of ontgravingen in de omgeving zijn niet bekend.
- gebruik van natuurlijke hulpbronnen
Dit betreft grondwater, welke geloosd wordt op het oppervlaktewater.
- de productie van afvalstoffen
Afvalstoffen zoals verpakkingen en dergelijke worden verzameld in een container.
- verontreiniging en hinder
Geluidshinder van draaiende pompen is beperkt. De pomp en/of aggregaten zijn geluid gedempt.
- het risico van zware ongevallen en/of rampen, waaronder rampen door klimaatverandering
Niet van toepassing.
- risico's voor de menselijke gezondheid
Emissies worden beperkt verwacht. Overige gezondheidsrisico's zijn zeer beperkt/niet noemenswaardig.

2. Plaats van de projecten

Bij de mate van kwetsbaarheid van het milieu in de gebieden waarop de projecten van invloed kunnen zijn moet in het bijzonder in overweging worden genomen:

- het bestaande grondgebruik
Zie bijgesloten bemalingsadvies. Gebruik blijft ongewijzigd.
- relatieve rijkdom aan en de kwaliteit en het regeneratievermogen van de natuurlijke hulpbronnen van het gebied
Het onttrokken grondwater wordt geloosd op het oppervlaktewater, welke in het grote watersysteem op korte afstand zal infiltreren.
- Het opnamevermogen van het natuurlijke milieu, met in het bijzonder aandacht voor de volgende typen gebieden:
 - wetlands
Geen hinder.
 - kustgebieden
Niet van toepassing.

- o berg- en bosgebieden

Geen hinder.

- o reservaten en natuurparken

Geen hinder.

- o gebieden die in de wetgeving van lidstaten zijn aangeduid of door die wetgeving worden beschermd; speciale beschermingszones door de lidstaten aangewezen volgens Richtlijn 79/409/EEG (= Vogelrichtlijn) en Richtlijn 92/43/EEG (= Habitatrichtlijn)

Geen hinder.

- o gebieden waar de milieukwaliteitsnormen al niet worden nagekomen

Geen hinder.

- o gebieden met een hoge bevolkingsdichtheid

Niet van toepassing.

- o landschappen van historisch, cultureel of archeologisch belang

Oxidatie van archeologische objecten wordt niet verwacht.

3. Kenmerken van het potentiële effect

Bij de potentiële aanzienlijke effecten van het project moeten in samenhang met de criteria van de punten 1 en 2 in het bijzonder in overweging worden genomen:

- de orde van grootte en het ruimtelijk bereik van de effecten (bijvoorbeeld geografisch gebied en omvang van de bevolking die getroffen kan worden)

Binnen de invloedsferen worden geen noemenswaardige effecten verwacht.

- de aard van het effect

Niet van toepassing.

- het grensoverschrijdend karakter van het effect

Niet van toepassing.

- de intensiteit en de complexiteit van het effect

Eenvoudige uitvoering.

- de waarschijnlijkheid van het effect

Geen negatief effect.

- de verwachte aanvang, de duur, de frequentie en de omkeerbaarheid van het effect

Een tijdelijke verlaging gedurende onttrekking. De grondwaterstand zal zich direct herstellen na het beëindigen van de bemaling.

- de cumulatie van effecten met de effecten van andere projecten

Niet van toepassing.

- de mogelijkheid om de effecten doeltreffend te verminderen

Niet van toepassing.