SW VILJOEN BOERDERY (PTY) LTD

CONSTRUCTION OF DASBERG DAM

PRELIMINARY DESIGN REPORT

Date: February 2017

Ref: T650

J. VAN BREDA, Pr Eng (Approved Professional Person)

VAN BREDA & ASSOCIATES

6 Cestrum Rd, Durbanville, 7550 Tel/ Fax: (021)9751399 Email: jvbreda@mweb.co.za

TABLE OF CONTENTS

1	INTI	RODUCTION	Page 1		
	1.1 G	General	Page 1		
	1.2 P	urpose of report	Page 1		
	1.3 V	Vater licence	Page 1		
	1.4 D	Page 1			
	1.5 D	Page 1			
	1.6 N	Page 1			
	1.7 P	ublic Safety	Page 2		
2	EMB	SANKMENT	Page 2		
	2.1	Geology	Page 2		
	2.2	Foundation	Page 2		
	2.3	Material	Page 2		
	2.4	Filters	Page 3		
	2.5	Compaction	Page 4		
	2.6	Stability analysis	Page 4		
	2.7	Slope protection	Page 4		
	2.8	Monitoring instruments	Page 4		
3	OUT	LET WORKS	Page 4		
4	HYD	PROLOGY	Page 4		
5	SPIL	LWAY	Page 5		
6	QUALITY CONTROLPag				
7	SUM	MARY	Page 6		
8	LIST	OF APPENDICES	Page 6		

1. INTRODUCTION

1.1 General

The proposed Dasberg Dam is situated in the Sonderend River catchment on Ptn 5 of the farm Van Der Wattskraal 399, district of Swellendam ±13 km east of Riviersonderend in the Western Cape Province. The location plan is included in Appendix A. The dam provides water for irrigation. The dam serves as an instream storage dam for water pumped from the Sonderend River.

1.2 Purpose of report

The purpose of this report is to form part of the Environmental and Water Licence applications.

1.3 Water licence and Environmental Authority

Water licence include taking of 'new' water, transferral and storing of water – detail in WULA done by Sarel Bester Engineers. An **environmental authority** is also required.

1.4 Dam safety

The reservoir is subject to the dam safety legislation in terms of Chapter 12 of the National Water Act. The dam is likely to be classified as a Category II, medium size work with a significant hazard potential rating.

1.5 Design and construction team

Mr J van Breda, Pr Eng of Van Breda & Associates is the Approved Professional Person for the design and quality control during construction

 $168\,000\,\mathrm{m}^3$

The construction will be undertaken by a contractor.

1.6 Main features

Volume earthfill

RL 63,5 m
RL 62,5 m
RL 47 m
RL 44 m
19,5 m
535 m
4 m
1:3
1:2
$625\ 000\ \mathrm{m}^3$
8,8 ha

Type of spillway Uncontrolled open channel on the left bank

Spillway width 1 n

Spillway return channel Excavated channel with a firm shale bed

Outlet works A 315 mm dia uPVC pressure conduit under the

embankment, cast in reinforced concrete and founded on

firm formation

Downstream control A 300 mm dia gate valve

Upstream control Floating intake
Construction period Q2 2018 to Q3 2018

The cross-sections and details are shown on the design drawings (Appendix B).

1.7 Public Safety

1.7.1 Evaluation of existing development that can be affected by the dam

There are no developments other than the N2 national road 1,6km d/s in the 2,7km reach below the dam before it joins the significant Sonderend Rivier (Appendix A).

1.7.2 Precautions and measures to ensure public safety

An Operation and Maintenance Manual and Emergency Plan will be compiled in conjunction with the Swellendam Municipality.

2 EMBANKMENT

2.1 Geology

The site is located on shale, mudstone and siltstone of the Bokkeveld Group.

2.2 Foundation

The site is covered by a thin layer of clayey gravelly topsoil (< 0,3 m thick), which lies directly on a horizon of up to 2m thick of decomposed in situ, residual clay derived from advanced weathering of the shale, which in turn grades down to decomposed Bokkeveld shale.

Ten trail holes were excavated along and near the centreline of the embankment. Refer to drawing V&A T650/1 (Appendix B). A generalized description of the materials based on the profiles and the expected core trench excavation line, are shown on drawing V&A T650/2 (Appendix B).

2.3 Material

Eight trial holes were dug in and around the basin at positions indicated on drawing V&A T650/1 (Appendix B). Samples were taken from these holes for analysis. The shell will be constructed with the coarse fraction. No strength parameter tests were carried out on the latter. The strength properties of this material were obtained from the publication *A guide to practical Geotechnical Engineering in Southern Africa*.

The Geo-Technical Laboratory Somerset West tested the material samples. A range of tests was carried out to determine the properties of the material and its suitability for earth fill. The properties of the different materials, as determined by the laboratory tests and the above-mentioned publication, are summarised in Table 2-1.

Table 2-1: Soil properties

	204	206 (O)	206 (B)	207	216	217
CLAY CONTENT (%<0,002)	6	16	13	16	4	20
LIQUID LIMIT (%)	32	18	NP	37	29	21
PLASTICITY INDEX (%)	9	3	NP	12	7	5
LINEAR SHRINKAGE (%)	6	3	NP	6,5	5,5	3,5
DISPERSIVITY: SCS (%)	81	54	60	41	54	43
PERMEABILITY (m/s) [%Proctor]	1,3x10 ⁻⁶ [98]	2,3x10 ⁻⁶ [98]	2,6x10 ⁻⁷ [98]	2,7x10 ⁻¹⁰ [98]	2,3x10 ⁻⁹ [98]	4,5x10 ⁻⁷ [98]
MAXIMUM DRY DENSITY (kg/m³)	1745	2140	2100	1840	2005	1975
OPTIMUM MOISTURE (%)	16,0	8,0	8,2	14,0	10,2	9,4
COHESION (kPa)		0	0		0	0
ANGLE OF FRICTION (°)		35	35		35	35
ТҮРЕ	SHELL	SHELL	SHELL	CORE	CORE/ SHELL	SHELL

Suitable filter sand is available on the property. The gravel for the strip drains will be obtained from commercial sources.

2.4 Drainage filters

A 0,3m wide vertical chimney drain is provided between the core and the downstream shell to protect the core against any possible erosion damage, especially in the event of a concentrated leak as well as to improve the stability of the downstream slope.

Strip drains intercept the flow to minimize the possibility of saturated conditions at the downstream toe and at the lower parts of the embankment.

2.5 Compaction

Zone I (core) shall be compacted to a minimum of 98% to 100% of the Standard Proctor maximum dry density at optimum moisture content to counter any possibility of long term seepage. Zone I shall be compacted to a minimum of 98% of the Standard Proctor maximum dry density at optimum moisture content.

All filter material shall be compacted to at least 95% of the Proctor density at optimum moisture content.

2.6 Slope stability analysis

The slopes of the embankment were analysed. The factors of safety were evaluated for various possible slip surfaces applying the following load cases and combinations of soil properties:

- Downstream slope with reservoir at full supply level;
- Upstream slope with reservoir at full supply level; and
- Upstream slope after rapid drawdown from full supply to lowest drawdown level has taken place.

The results are listed in Table 2-2.

Table 2-2: Maximum Section: Results of slope stability analysis

Load Case	Factor of	safety
	Required	Achieved
D/S slope at FSL	1,5	1,5
U/S slope at FSL	1,5	2,2
U/S slope after rapid drawdown	1,2	1,6

2.7 Slope protection

The outer layer of the shell is formed of coarse general fill material to protect the slopes against erosion and the washing out of the fines fraction. Suitable rip-rap will be placed on the upstream slope as wave protection.

2.8 Monitoring instruments

No monitoring instruments will be installed inside the embankment. Settlement markers on the crest and a pressure gauge on the outlet pipe will be installed.

3. OUTLET WORKS

The reservoir is provided with a 315 mm dia class 6 uPVC outlet pipe. A floating intake will be fitted to the upstream end of the pipe. The outlet under the embankment is founded on firm formation and encased in reinforced concrete. The outlet terminates with a 300 mm gate valve on the downstream end. A scour for emptying the dam will be fitted to the valve.

4. HYDROLOGY

The catchment of the reservoir is limited to the local hills. The properties are as follow:

Location: 20° 02' 54,2" E 34° 07' 49,9" S

Area: 0,5 km² MAP: 350 mm

Time of concentration Tc: 0,11 hr (use 0,25 hr)

Francou-Rodier "K": 5

The flood calculations are based on TR137 (Kovacs, 1988) and HRU 1/72 (Midgley et al, 1972). The results are summarised in Table 2-1.

Table 4-1: Unrouted flood discharges (m³/s)

Return Period (years)	TR137	HRU 1/72
100	-	4
RMF_5	n/a (A<<10km²)	-
PMF	-	27

The HRU 1/72 results were accepted as the TR137 method is not suitable for small catchments. Based on the hazard potential of the dam, the recommended design discharge (RDD) is based on the one in hundred year flood of 4 m 3 /s.

The safety evaluation discharge (SED) of 19 m³/s is based on the PMF. A fraction of 0,7 is used.

5. **SPILLWAY**

An uncontrolled open channel emergency spillway $1\,\mathrm{m}$ wide is proposed on the left bank. The freeboard of the spillway is $1,0\,\mathrm{m}$.

Flood retention is simulated with the dimensionless unit hydrograph theory according to HRU 1/72. The results are listed in Table 5-1 and the hydrographs are shown in Appendix D.

Table 5-1: Flood discharges Q (m³/s)

Spillway properties		RDF (1:100)	SEF (0,7 PMF)	Max capacity
d=1,0m; w=1m & side slope Z=2	Qin	4	19	58
	Qout	0,04	0,54	3,7
	Н	0,08	0,38	1,0

Limited scour of the firm shale bed of the spillway return channel can be expected.

6. **QUALITY CONTROL**

6.1 Earthworks

Quality control measures during the construction period consist of compaction control tests. The following tests will be carried out by the soil laboratory:

(a) Embankment (Zone I & II) Compaction tests will be done on the materials of both zones for every 3 000 m³ placed in layers of 300 mm.

(b) Concrete

Concrete quality control includes the approval of materials and mix designs.

6.2 **Specifications**

The following standardized specifications are applicable to the construction:

SABS 1200 AD General (small dams)
SABS 1200 DE Small Earth Dams

7. SUMMARY

No major problems are expected during the construction of the embankment, outlet pipe and spillway.

8. LIST OF APPENDICES

Appendix A: Locality maps

Appendix B: Design drawings

Appendix C: Area Capacity Curve

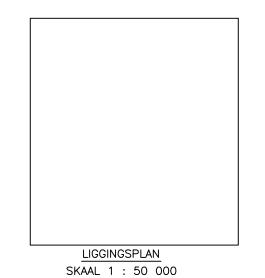
J VAN BREDA Pr. Eng Approved Professional Person

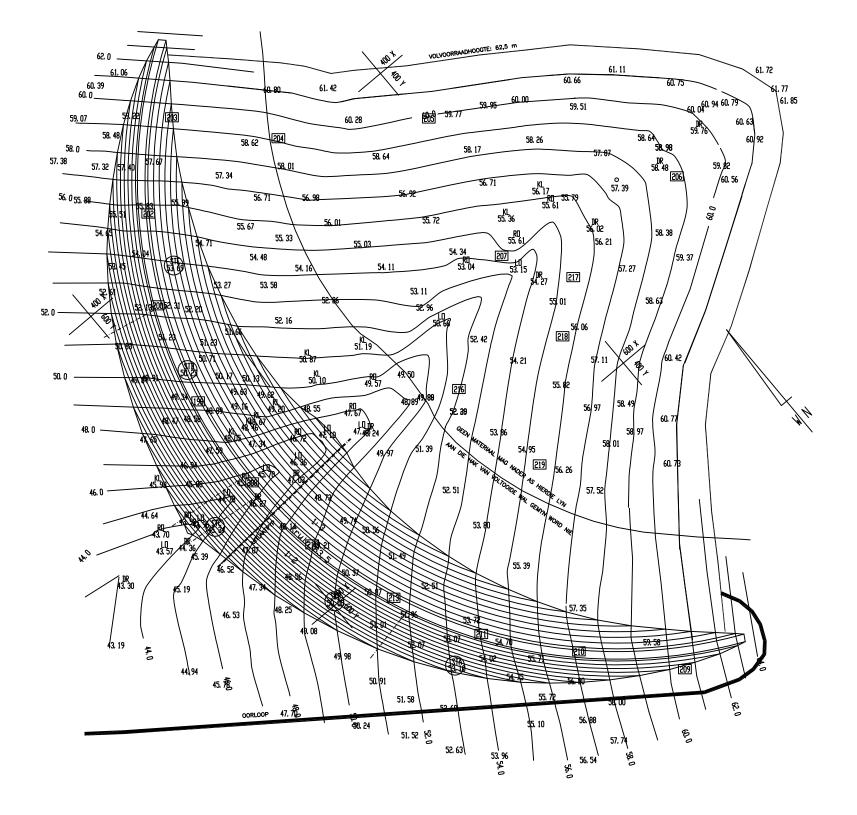
7 February 2017

APPENDIX A LOCALITY MAPS



APPENDIX B DESIGN DRAWINGS





WALUITLEG SKAAL 1 : 1000

225 Toetsgate

Versakkingsbakens

----- Dreinuitlate

VAN BREDA & ASSOSIATE RAADGEWENDE INGENIEURS TEL: (021)9751399

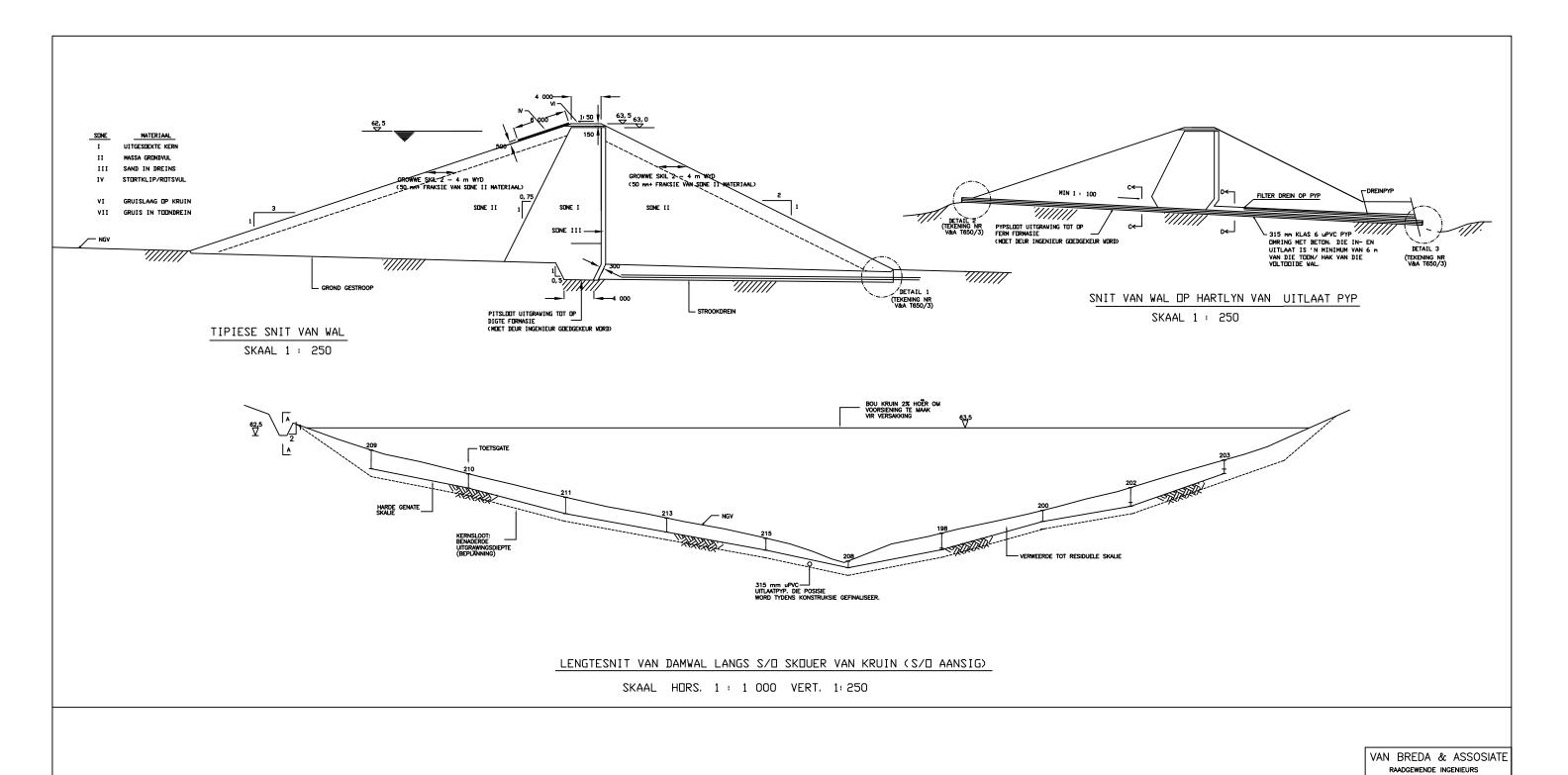
SW VILJOEN BOERDERY (EDMS) BPK

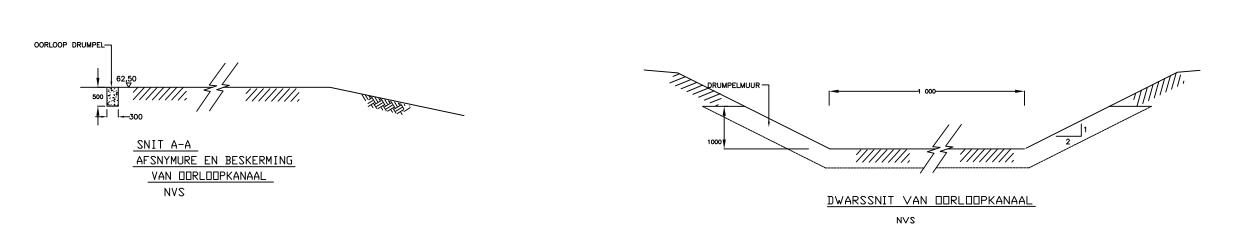
DASBERG-DAM Liggingsplan, Eienskappe Kontoeropmeting en uitleg

INGENIEUR

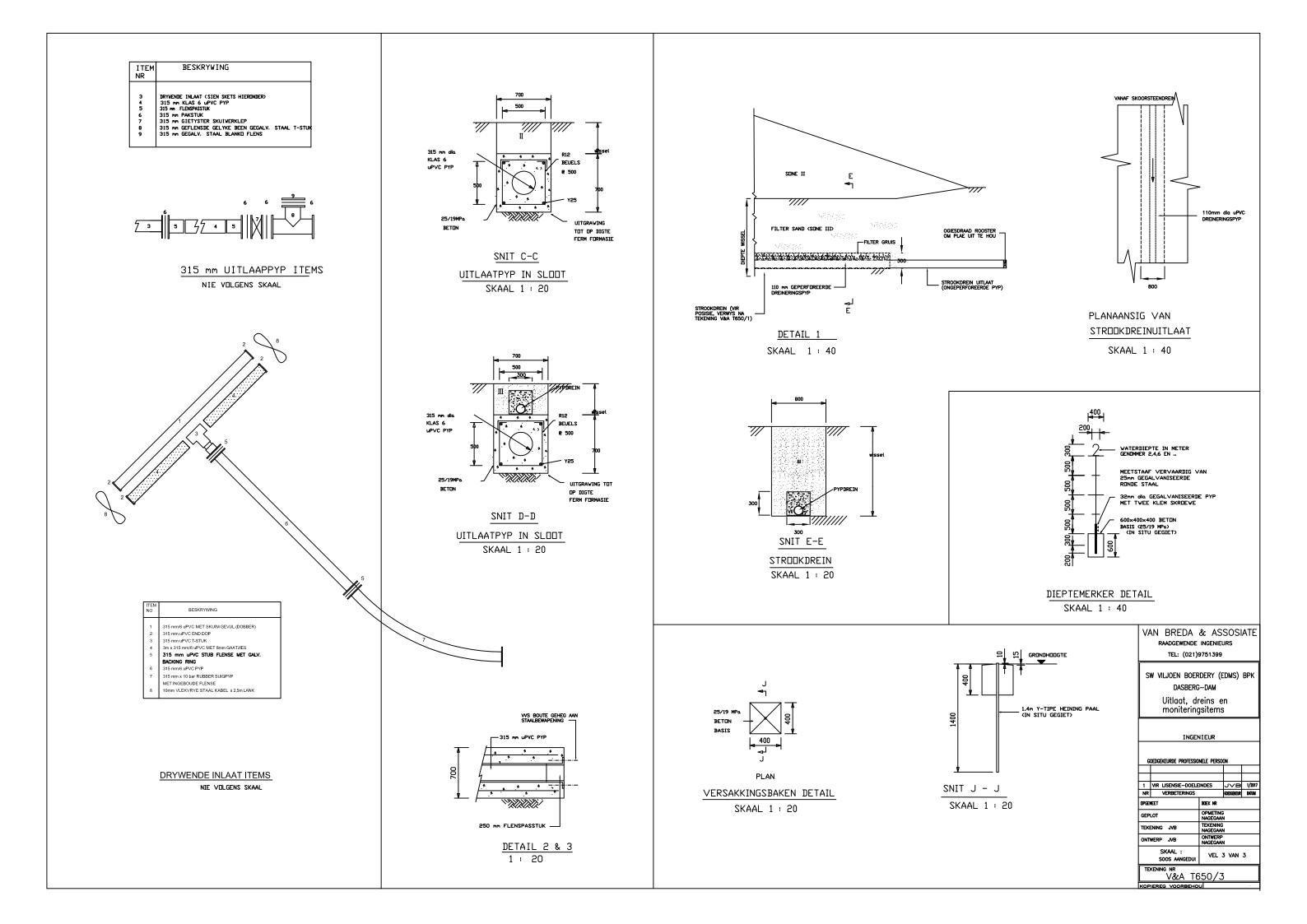
NR VERBETERINGS TEKENING JVB ONTWERP JVB

SKAAL : SOOS AANGEDUI VEL 1 VAN 3 TEKENING NR V&A T650/1





SW VILJOEN BOERDERY (EDMS) BPK DASBERG-DAM Snitte van wal en oorloop					
	INGENIEUR				
	GOEDGEKEURDE PROFESSIONELE PERSOON				
1	VIR LISENSIE-DOELEINDE	•	JVB	1/2017	
NR			COEDGENEUR	DATUM	
UDIE	KEET	BOEK NR			
-		OPMETING NAGEGAAN			
GEP	LOT				
GEP	LOT ENING JVB				
GEP		NAGEGAAN TEKENING	1		
GEP	ENING JVB	NAGEGAAN TEKENING NAGEGAAN ONTWERP NAGEGAAN	1	3	
GEP TEK	ENING JVB WERP JVB SKAAL: SOOS AANGEDUI	NAGEGAAN TEKENING NAGEGAAN ONTWERP NAGEGAAN	i i van	3	



APPENDIX C AREA CAPACITY CURVE

7 700000 10 000009 500000 ω Dam Basin Properties (7-02-2017) Area T650: DASBERG 400000 Capacity (m3) Area (ha) Capacity 300000 200000 2 100000 0 60.0 (m) leved Level (m) 58.0 (m) 68.0 (m) 68.0 (m) 69.0 (m) 6 63.0 62.0 61.0 48.0