



February 2017

## REPORT ON

### Foundation Investigation Merivale Road Overpass Bridge Widening Structure 3-47 Highway 417 W.P. 4058-01-00

**Submitted to:**

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Ottawa, Ontario  
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REPORT



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## **FOUNDATION REPORT MERIVALE ROAD OVERPASS BRIDGE WIDENING**

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**PART A**

**FOUNDATION INVESTIGATION REPORT  
MERIVALE ROAD OVERPASS BRIDGE WIDENING  
STRUCTURE SITE 3-47  
HIGHWAY 417  
W.P. 4058-01-00**



### 1.0 INTRODUCTION

Golder Associates Ltd. (Golder) has been retained by MMM Group Limited (MMM) on behalf of the Ministry of Transportation, Ontario (MTO) to carry out foundation investigations associated with the rehabilitation of five bridges on Highway 417 in the City of Ottawa. The section of Highway 417 included in this assignment (W.P. 4058-01-00) extends from Maitland Avenue to Island Park Drive.

Foundation investigation services were required for the following components under W.P. 4058-01-00:

- Bridge widenings at Clyde Avenue, Carling Avenue Eastbound (EB), Kirkwood Avenue, Carling Avenue Westbound (WB), and Merivale Road.
- Eighteen retaining walls, including both new walls as well as replacement of some existing walls.

The bridge widenings at Clyde Avenue, Carling Avenue EB, Kirkwood Avenue and Carling Avenue WB were constructed in 2008, 2010, and 2013 under separate bridge rehabilitation contracts. Rehabilitation of the Merivale Road Structure and construction of the retaining walls is part of the remaining work under W.P. 4058-01-00.

This report addresses the proposed widening of the bridge over Merivale Road including the bridge retaining walls and approach embankment widening. A separate report addresses the retaining walls located outside of the bridge approaches.

The terms of reference for the original scope of work are outlined in the MTO's Request for Proposal (RFP) dated January 2005. The work was carried out in accordance with Golder's Quality Control Plan for this project dated December 7, 2005.



## **2.0 SITE DESCRIPTION**

The Merivale Road bridge is an overpass structure for Highway 417 and is located within a commercial area of Ottawa.

Merivale Road is a two lane road with an urban cross-section and sidewalks on both sides. The surrounding land on either side of Highway 417 is relatively flat and level.

The existing bridge is a rigid frame concrete structure supported on piles founded on bedrock. The bridge consists of two separate bridges (one for each of the eastbound and westbound lanes of Highway 417) with the two abutments separated by a 25 mm joint.

It is understood that the abutment stem walls are in good condition with spalls and delaminations covering less than 1 percent of the exposed face. From a foundation perspective, the existing bridge is performing adequately.

The existing approach embankments are 4 to 5 m high relative to the surrounding ground surface, with 2H:1V side slopes. At the present time the highway profile at the approaches does not seem to indicate that significant differential settlement of the roadway relative to the bridge has occurred, although the maintenance history at this location is not currently known.

There are numerous utilities in the area of the bridge structure, including (but not limited to) a 2,100 mm diameter storm sewer tunnel in the rock to the west of the bridge which crosses under the southwest abutment footing, an 1,800 mm diameter storm sewer located east of the structure, a 1,050 mm sanitary sewer and a number of hydro ducts (to be relocated) beneath Merivale Road, and a decommissioned 1,220 mm diameter watermain in the area of the south abutment.

A previous investigation was conducted for the design of the existing bridge by McRostie & Associates for MTO in 1958. The results of that investigation are contained in the report titled "Report on Foundation Investigation at Ottawa Queensway and Merivale Rd., Bridge No. 36, to Deleuw, Cather and Company of Canada Limited" (Geocres No. 58-F-229-C).



### 3.0 INVESTIGATION PROCEDURES

The field work for this subsurface investigation was carried out on May 10 and 11, 2006. On those days, two boreholes (Boreholes 06-17 and 06-18) were put down at the locations shown on Drawing 1. The boreholes were drilled near or at the approximate locations of the ends of the proposed abutment widenings. The boreholes were advanced using a truck mounted drill rig supplied and operated by Marathon Drilling Company Ltd. of Ottawa, Ontario. The boreholes were advanced to depths of 11.6 and 10.2 m below present ground surface.

Samples of the overburden were obtained at 0.6 to 1.2 m intervals of depth using 50 mm outside diameter split-spoon samplers in accordance with the Standard Penetration Test (SPT) procedure. The bedrock was cored for depths of 3.5 and 3.0 m, after practical refusal to augering had been reached. One standpipe was installed (in Borehole 06-18) to monitor the groundwater level at the site. The standpipe consists of 20 mm outside diameter HDPE tubing with a 0.6 m long slotted tip. The boreholes were backfilled with bentonite mixed with soil cuttings. The site conditions were restored following completion of the field work.

The field work was supervised on a full time basis by members of Golder's staff who located the boreholes in the field, directed the drilling, sampling, and in situ testing operations, and logged the boreholes. The soil and bedrock samples were identified in the field, placed in labelled containers and transported to Golder Associates' laboratory in Ottawa for further examination, and to Golder Associates' laboratory in Mississauga for testing. Index and classification tests consisting of water content determinations, Atterberg Limit testing, and grain size distribution analyses were carried out on selected soil samples.

The groundwater level was measured in the standpipe in Borehole 06-18 on June 12, 2006, about one month after completion of drilling.

The borehole locations were determined by Golder relative to existing site features. The borehole elevations were determined by MMM from a digital terrain model based on the locations provided by Golder. The borehole locations, including MTM NAD83 northing and easting coordinates and ground surface elevations referenced to geodetic datum, are summarized in the following table and are shown on Drawing 1 in Appendix A.

Borehole Number	Borehole Location	MTM NAD83 Northing (m)	MTM NAD83 Easting (m)	Ground Surface Elevation (m)
06-17	South-west abutment	5027932.3	364740.8	74.1
06-18	South-east abutment	5027945.9	364749.6	73.7



## 4.0 SITE GEOLOGY AND STRATIGRAPHY

### 4.1 Regional Geological Conditions

The study area for this assignment lies within the minor physiographic region known as the Ottawa Valley Clay Plain, as delineated in *The Physiography of Southern Ontario*<sup>1</sup> that lies within the major physiographic region of the Ottawa-St. Lawrence Lowland.

The Ottawa Valley Clay Plain region is characterized by relatively thick deposits of sensitive marine clay, silt and silty clay that were deposited within the Champlain Sea basin. These deposits, known as the Champlain Sea clay or Leda clay, overlie relatively thin, commonly reworked glacial till and glaciofluvial deposits, that in turn overlie bedrock.<sup>2</sup> This region is underlain by a series of sedimentary rocks, consisting of sandstones, dolostones, limestones and shales that are, in turn, underlain by igneous and metamorphic bedrock of the Precambrian Shield.

### 4.2 Site Stratigraphy

As part of the subsurface investigation at this site, two boreholes were advanced within or near the limits of the foundation elements for the proposed widening of the Merivale Road bridge. The borehole locations are shown on Drawing 1 in Appendix A. Soil stratigraphy sections projected along the highway centreline and across the abutment foundation areas are shown on Drawing 2 in Appendix A.

The detailed subsurface soil, bedrock, and groundwater conditions encountered in the boreholes and the results of the in-situ and laboratory testing are given on the Record of Borehole sheets in Appendix B and on Figures 1 to 3 in Appendix C. The stratigraphic boundaries shown on the borehole records are inferred from non-continuous sampling and, therefore, represent transitions between soil types rather than exact planes of geological change. Subsoil conditions will vary between and beyond the borehole locations.

Six boreholes had been previously advanced at the present bridge abutment locations on behalf of the Ministry in 1958, as previously noted, (Geocres No. 58-F-229-C) and the Record of Borehole sheets from that investigation are also attached in Appendix D.

Golder Associates carried out an investigation in the area of this site, the results of which are included in a report to MMM titled "Foundation Investigation and Design, Retaining Walls, Maitland Ave to Island Park Drive, Highway 417, W.P. 4058-01-00" dated January 2008 (report number 05-1121-210-2000-6). Borehole location plans, select record of boreholes sheets (i.e., BH 06-141 and 06-143A), and the results of two consolidation tests from the previous investigation are presented in Appendix F, and are used herein solely to describe the silty clay conditions. The two relevant boreholes are located about 140 and 50 m to the west and east of the Merivale bridge structure, respectively. Very similar ground conditions were encountered and the results of the consolidation testing on the silty clay deposit are representative of the silty clay deposit located at the Merivale overpass structure.

In summary, the soils encountered during the current investigation within the limits of the widening consist of topsoil and fill materials extending to depths of about 1.2 to 1.3 m, underlain by some 5.5 to 6 m of clay, over 1.3 m of glacial till at Borehole 06-17, with the overburden extending to depths of about 7.2 to 8.1 m. These overburden materials are underlain by limestone bedrock.

<sup>1</sup> Chapman, L.J. and D.F. Putnam. *The Physiography of Southern Ontario*, Ontario Geological Survey Special Volume 2, Third Edition, 1984. Accompanied by Map P.2715, Scale 1:600,000.

<sup>2</sup> Belanger, J.R. "Urban Geology of Canada's National Capital Area", in *Urban Geology of Canadian Cities*, Geological Association of Canada Special Paper 42, Ed. P.F. Karrow and O.L. White, 1998.





## FOUNDATION REPORT MERIVALE ROAD OVERPASS BRIDGE WIDENING

A more detailed description of the subsurface conditions encountered in the boreholes is provided in the following sections. In the following discussion, emphasis is placed on the subsurface conditions indicated in the boreholes from the present investigation. The Geocres information, which reflects conditions prior to construction of the existing bridge, is referenced only in regard to the bedrock surface elevation.

### 4.2.1 Fill

Topsoil (fill) exists at the ground surface at both Boreholes 06-17 and 06-18 and is about 0.1 and 0.3 m thick, respectively.

Fill materials associated with previous uses of the site and roadway construction underlies the topsoil at both boreholes.

The fill materials at Boreholes 06-17 and 06-18 extend to depths of about 1.0 and 1.2 m, respectively, below ground surface. At Borehole 06-18, the upper 0.2 m of fill is composed of sand with some gravel. The remaining fill materials at both boreholes are composed of silty clay with traces of sand or gravel. An SPT "N" value of 9 blows per 0.3 m of penetration was measured in the silty clay fill at Borehole 06-18.

### 4.2.2 Topsoil

A buried layer of topsoil, about 0.3 m thick, was also encountered beneath the fill materials at Borehole 06-17 at a depth of about 1.0 m.

### 4.2.3 Silty Clay to Clay

The buried topsoil layer at Borehole 06-17 and the fill materials at Borehole 06-18 are underlain by a deposit of silty clay to clay, which is about 5.5 and 6.0 m thick (including a thin sand layer at Borehole 06-18), respectively. The upper portion of the deposit has been weathered to depths below the clay surface of about 2.3 and 2.4 m to a grey-brown colour. Measured SPT "N" values in this weathered zone ranged from 1 to 15 blows per 0.3 m of penetration. These test results indicate that the weathered portion of the deposit has a stiff to very stiff consistency.

The results of Atterberg limit testing on one selected sample of the weathered portion of the deposit indicate a plasticity index of 52 percent and a liquid limit of 79 percent. These results, shown on the plasticity chart on Figure 1, confirm that this material is a clay of high plasticity. The measured natural water contents of two samples of the weathered silty clay to clay were 51 and 61 percent.

The silty clay to clay below the depth of weathering at both boreholes is grey in colour and extends to depths of about 6.8 and 7.2 m below ground surface. In situ vane testing carried out within this unweathered deposit measured undrained shear strengths generally ranging between 42 and 61 kPa. These test results indicate that the unweathered silty clay to clay has a firm to stiff consistency. In situ vane testing carried out on remoulded grey silty clay to clay gave undrained shear strengths ranging from 5 to 10 kPa, reflecting a sensitive material (sensitivities ranging from 6 to 8).

The results of a grain size distribution test carried out on a sample of the unweathered silty clay from Borehole 06-17 are shown on Figure 2.

The results of Atterberg limit testing on two selected samples of the unweathered silty clay to clay indicate plasticity index values of 28 and 37 percent and liquid limit values of 48 and 58 percent. These results, also shown on the plasticity chart on Figure 3, confirm that this material is a silty clay to clay of intermediate to high plasticity. The measured natural water content of the unweathered silty clay ranged from 55 to 61 percent, which is generally in excess of the measured liquid limit.



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The results of two oedometer consolidation tests carried out on samples from nearby boreholes (06-141 and 06-143A) which bracket the Merivale Road site indicate the clay deposit is preconsolidated by about 75 to 125 kPa above the existing overburden pressure. The results of the oedometer consolidation tests are shown in Appendix F.

A summary of the measured engineering properties of the silty clay to clay with depth is presented on Figure 4, which includes the measured undrained shear strengths, natural water contents and Atterberg limits.

### 4.2.4 Sand

A thin layer of sand, about 0.2 m thick, separates the weathered silty clay and the unweathered clay at Borehole 06-18 at a depth of about 3.5 m.

### 4.2.5 Silty Sand to Sandy Silt Till

A deposit of glacial till was encountered below the unweathered silty clay in Borehole 06-17. The surface of this till deposit was encountered at about elevation 67.3 m in this borehole (at a depth below ground surface of about 6.8 m) and the glacial till deposit is about 1.3 m thick.

The deposit was not encountered in Borehole 06-18.

Based on local experience and observations of the drilling resistance, the glacial till consists of a heterogeneous mixture of gravel, cobbles, and boulders in a matrix of silty sand to sandy silt, with a trace of clay. Rotary diamond drilling techniques were required to penetrate the boulders in the till.

### 4.2.6 Limestone Bedrock

The bedrock encountered at the abutment widenings consists of limestone with thin shale interbeds.

The following table summarizes the bedrock surface depths and elevations as encountered at the locations of Boreholes 06-17 and 06-18, and as encountered at the previous boreholes 1 to 6. The bedrock was cored in all eight of these boreholes.

Borehole Location	Borehole Number	Ground Surface Elevation (m)	Depth to Bedrock (m)	Bedrock Surface Elevation (m)
West Abutment	06-17	74.1	8.1	66.0
	6	75.2	8.7	66.5
	4	74.5	8.9	65.6
	2	73.3	8.4	64.9
East Abutment	06-18	73.7	7.2	66.5
	5	73.5	6.9	66.6
	3	74.5	8.5	66.0
	1	73.6	8.6	65.0



## FOUNDATION REPORT MERIVALE ROAD OVERPASS BRIDGE WIDENING

The limestone bedrock at the site is a member of the Gull River Formation; it is medium-strong and thinly to medium-bedded. Thin shale interbeds were also present in the rock core. Rock Quality Designation (RQD) values measured on recovered bedrock core samples typically ranged from about 25 to 94 percent, generally increasing with depth. The lowest RQD values were recorded for the upper 0.5 and 1.5 m in Boreholes 06-17 and 06-18, respectively. The discontinuities observed in the rock core are typically horizontal to sub-horizontal, associated with the bedding planes, although some vertical fracturing was noted. A description of some of the terms used in the description of the bedrock samples from this site is provided on the *Lithological and Geotechnical Rock Description Terminology* sheet which precedes the Record of Borehole sheets included with this report.

### 4.3 Groundwater Conditions

A piezometer was installed in Borehole 06-18, sealed within the bedrock. The water level measured in that piezometer is summarized in the following table:

Borehole Number	Borehole Location	Date	Depth (m)	Elevation (m)
06-18	East abutment	June 12, 2006	3.0	70.7

It should be expected that the groundwater levels will fluctuate seasonally.



## FOUNDATION REPORT MERIVALE ROAD OVERPASS BRIDGE WIDENING

### 5.0 CLOSURE

The report was prepared by Ms. Kim Lesage, P.Eng., under the direction of the Project Manager, Mr. Michael Cunningham, P.Eng. This report was reviewed by Mr. Fintan J. Heffernan, P.Eng, the designated MTO contact for this project.

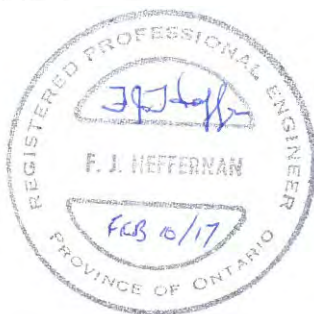
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WC/KSL/MIC/FJH/ob

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# **APPENDIX A**

**Drawing 1 – Merivale Road, Borehole Locations**

**Drawing 2 – Merivale Road, Soil Strata**

METRIC  
DIMENSIONS ARE IN METRES  
AND/OR MILLIMETRES  
UNLESS OTHERWISE SHOWN

HWY. 417

WP No. WP 4058-01-00

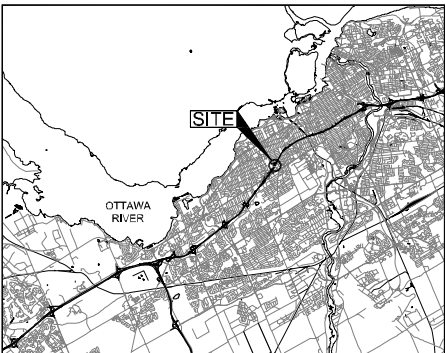
MERIVALE ROAD  
BOREHOLE LOCATIONS



SHEET



Golder Associates Ltd.  
OTTAWA, ONTARIO, CANADA



KEY PLAN

LEGEND

- Borehole - Current Golder Associates Ltd. Investigation
- Borehole - Previous MTO Investigation Goecres No. 58-F-229-C
- Location of cross-section

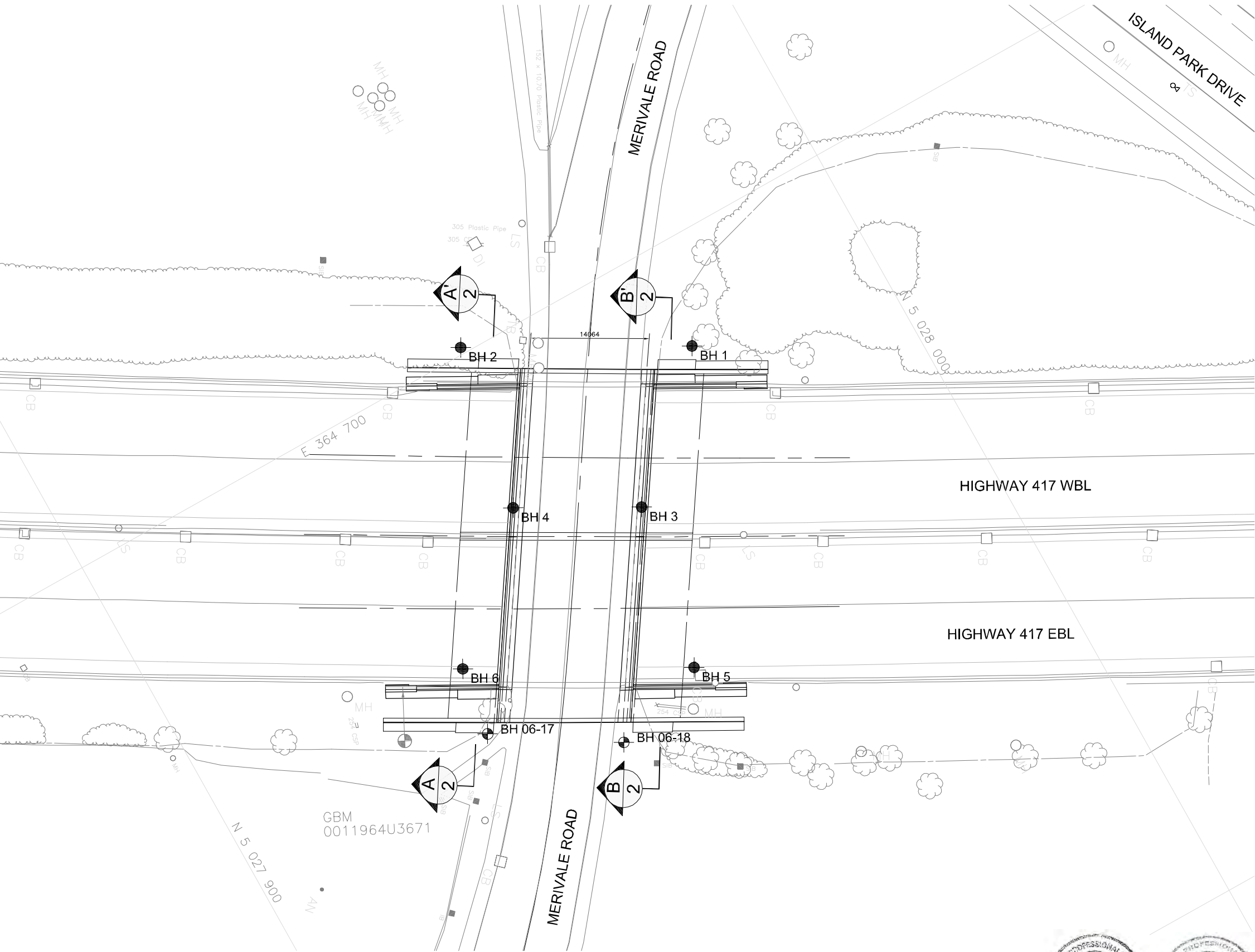
No.	ELEVATION	LOCATION	
		NORTHING	EASTING
06-17	74.1	5027932.3	364740.8
06-18	73.7	5027945.9	364749.6
1	73.6	5027975.0	364716.5
2	73.3	5027952.0	364701.6
3	74.5	5027959.6	364729.2
4	74.5	5027946.8	364720.9
5	73.5	5027954.4	364748.5
6	75.2	5027931.3	364733.6

NOTES

This drawing is for subsurface information only. Any surface details are for conceptual illustration. The boundaries between soil strata have been established only at borehole locations. Between Boreholes the boundaries are assumed from geological evidence. Base plan provided in electronic format by McCormick Rankin Corporation

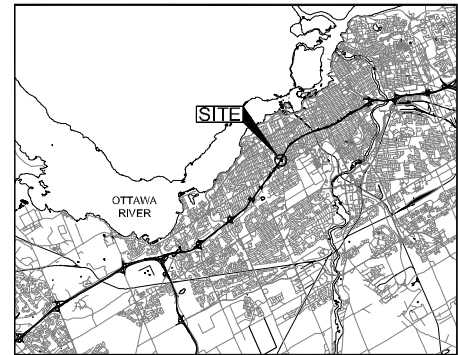
NO.	DATE	BY	REVISION

Geocres No. 31G5-271			
HWY. 417	PROJECT NO. 05-1120-210-2000		DIST. EASTERN
SUBM'D. W.C.	CHKD. K.S.L.	DATE: SEPTEMBER 2006	SITE:
DRAWN: J.M.	CHKD. W.C.	APPD. F.J.H.	DWG. 1








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KEY PLAN

LEGEND

-  Borehole – Current Golder Associates Ltd. Investigation
-  Borehole – Previous MTO Investigation Goecres No. 58-F-229-C
-  Seal
-  Piezometer
- N Standard Penetration Test value
- 16 Blows/0.3m unless otherwise stated (Std. Pen. Test, 475 j/blow)
- 100% Rock Quality Designation (RQD)
-  WL in piezometer, measured on June 12, 2006

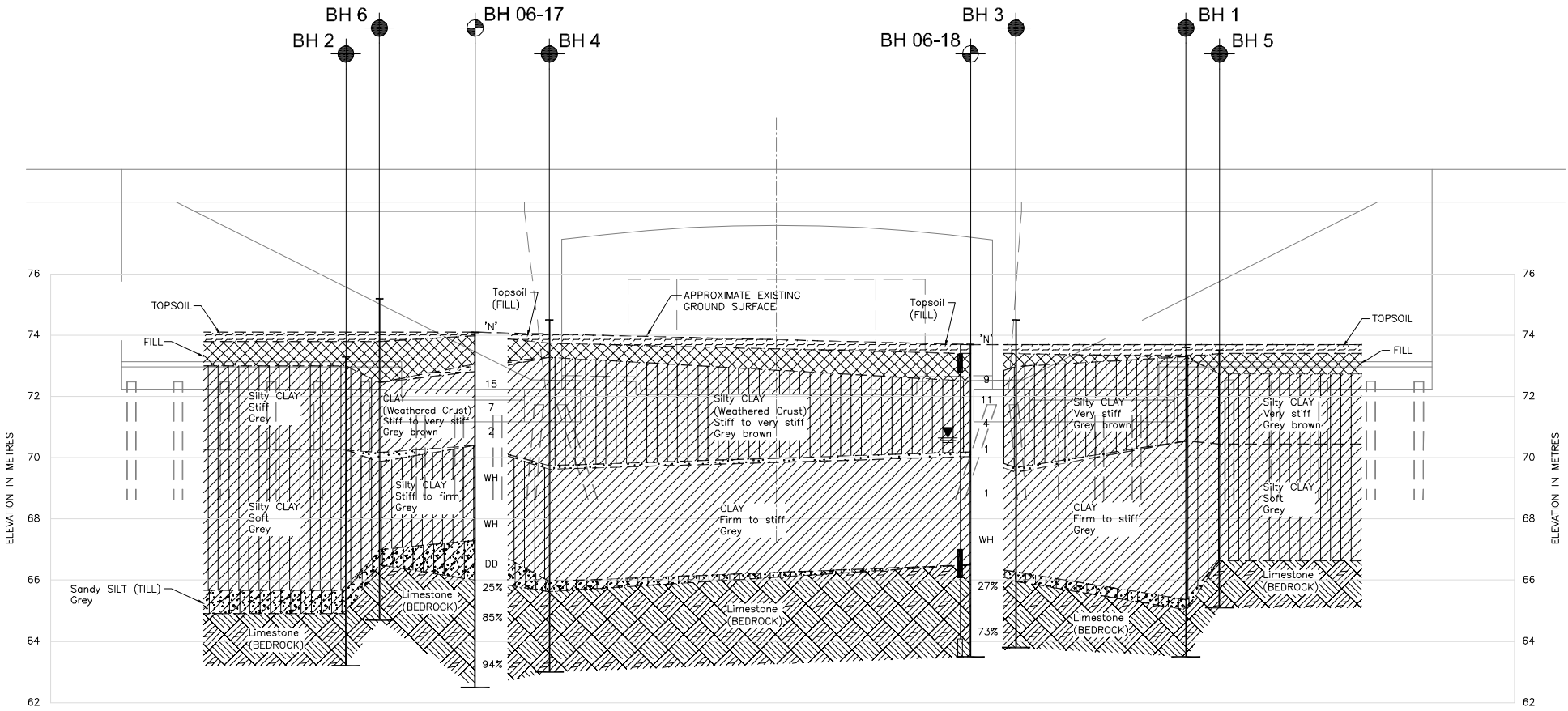
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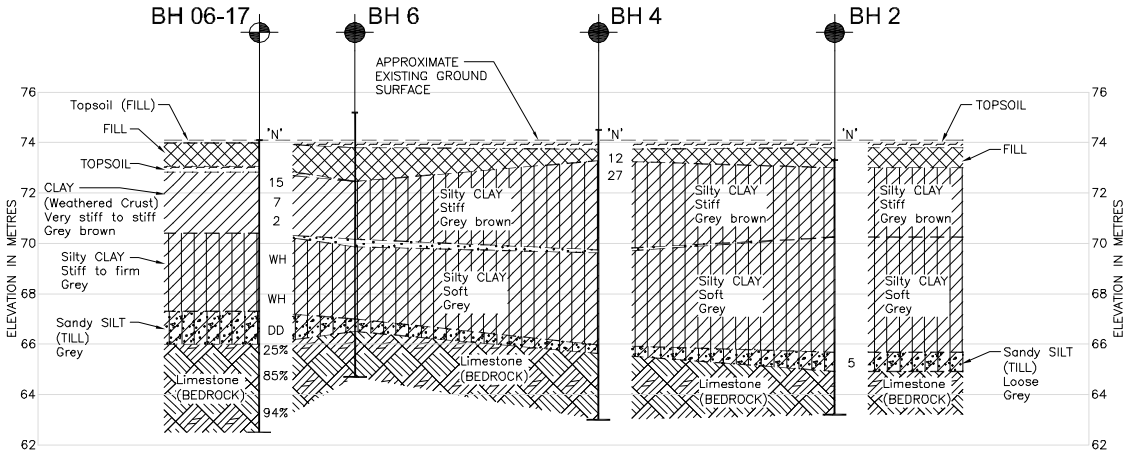
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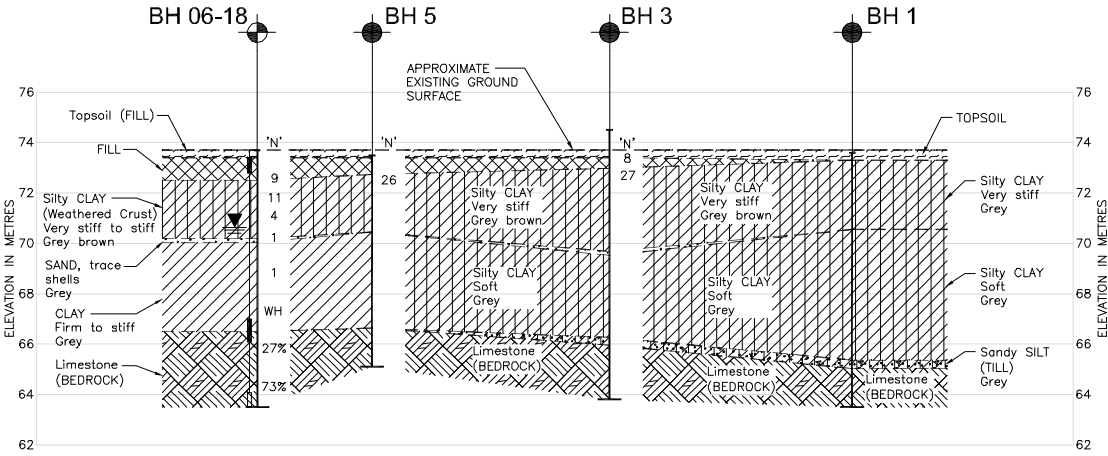
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HWY. 417	PROJECT NO. 05-1120-210-2000	DIST. EASTERN	
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DRAWN: J.M.	CHKD. W.C.	APPD. F.J.H.	DWG. 2



PROFILE ALONG Q HIGHWAY 417



SECTION A-A'



SECTION B-B'





# **APPENDIX B**

**Lists of Abbreviations and Symbols**

**Lithological and Geotechnical Rock Description Terminology**

**Records of Boreholes 06-17 to 06-18**





## LIST OF SYMBOLS

Unless otherwise stated, the symbols employed in the report are as follows:

### I. GENERAL

$\pi$	3.1416
$\ln x$ ,	natural logarithm of x
$\log_{10}$	x or log x, logarithm of x to base 10
g	acceleration due to gravity
t	time
FoS	factor of safety

### II. STRESS AND STRAIN

$\gamma$	shear strain
$\Delta$	change in, e.g. in stress: $\Delta \sigma$
$\varepsilon$	linear strain
$\varepsilon_v$	volumetric strain
$\eta$	coefficient of viscosity
$\nu$	Poisson's ratio
$\sigma$	total stress
$\sigma'$	effective stress ( $\sigma' = \sigma - u$ )
$\sigma'_{vo}$	initial effective overburden stress
$\sigma_1, \sigma_2, \sigma_3$	principal stress (major, intermediate, minor)
$\sigma_{oct}$	mean stress or octahedral stress $= (\sigma_1 + \sigma_2 + \sigma_3)/3$
$\tau$	shear stress
u	porewater pressure
E	modulus of deformation
G	shear modulus of deformation
K	bulk modulus of compressibility

### III. SOIL PROPERTIES

<b>(a)</b>	<b>Index Properties</b>
$\rho(\gamma)$	bulk density (bulk unit weight)*
$\rho_d(\gamma_d)$	dry density (dry unit weight)
$\rho_w(\gamma_w)$	density (unit weight) of water
$\rho_s(\gamma_s)$	density (unit weight) of solid particles
$\gamma'$	unit weight of submerged soil ( $\gamma' = \gamma - \gamma_w$ )
$D_R$	relative density (specific gravity) of solid particles ( $D_R = \rho_s / \rho_w$ ) (formerly $G_s$ )
e	void ratio
n	porosity
S	degree of saturation

### (a) Index Properties (continued)

w	water content
$w_l$ or LL	liquid limit
$w_p$ or PL	plastic limit
$I_p$ or PI	plasticity index = $(w_l - w_p)$
$w_s$	shrinkage limit
$I_L$	liquidity index = $(w - w_p) / I_p$
$I_C$	consistency index = $(w_l - w) / I_p$
$e_{max}$	void ratio in loosest state
$e_{min}$	void ratio in densest state
$I_D$	density index = $(e_{max} - e) / (e_{max} - e_{min})$ (formerly relative density)

### (b) Hydraulic Properties

h	hydraulic head or potential
q	rate of flow
v	velocity of flow
i	hydraulic gradient
k	hydraulic conductivity (coefficient of permeability)
j	seepage force per unit volume

### (c) Consolidation (one-dimensional)

$C_c$	compression index (normally consolidated range)
$C_r$	recompression index (over-consolidated range)
$C_s$	swelling index
$C_\alpha$	secondary compression index
$m_v$	coefficient of volume change
$C_v$	coefficient of consolidation (vertical direction)
$C_h$	coefficient of consolidation (horizontal direction)
$T_v$	time factor (vertical direction)
U	degree of consolidation
$\sigma'_p$	pre-consolidation stress
OCR	over-consolidation ratio = $\sigma'_p / \sigma'_{vo}$

### (d) Shear Strength

$\tau_p, \tau_r$	peak and residual shear strength
$\phi'$	effective angle of internal friction
$\delta$	angle of interface friction
$\mu$	coefficient of friction = $\tan \delta$
$c'$	effective cohesion
$c_u, s_u$	undrained shear strength ( $\phi = 0$ analysis)
p	mean total stress $(\sigma_1 + \sigma_3)/2$
$p'$	mean effective stress $(\sigma'_1 + \sigma'_3)/2$
q	$(\sigma_1 - \sigma_3)/2$ or $(\sigma'_1 - \sigma'_3)/2$
$q_u$	compressive strength $(\sigma_1 - \sigma_3)$
$S_t$	sensitivity

\* Density symbol is  $\rho$ . Unit weight symbol is  $\gamma$  where  $\gamma = \rho g$  (i.e. mass density multiplied by acceleration due to gravity)

Notes: 1  
2

$$\tau = c' + \sigma' \tan \phi'$$
$$\text{shear strength} = (\text{compressive strength})/2$$



## LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

The abbreviations commonly employed on Records of Boreholes, on figures and in the text of the report are as follows:

### I. SAMPLE TYPE

AS	Auger sample
BS	Block sample
CS	Chunk sample
DS	Denison type sample
FS	Foil sample
RC	Rock core
SC	Soil core
SS	Split-spoon
ST	Slotted tube
TO	Thin-walled, open
TP	Thin-walled, piston
WS	Wash sample

### II. PENETRATION RESISTANCE

#### Standard Penetration Resistance (SPT), N:

The number of blows by a 63.5 kg. (140 lb.) hammer dropped 760 mm (30 in.) required to drive a 50 mm (2 in.) drive open sampler for a distance of 300 mm (12 in.)

#### Dynamic Cone Penetration Resistance; $N_d$ :

The number of blows by a 63.5 kg (140 lb.) hammer dropped 760 mm (30 in.) to drive uncased a 50 mm (2 in.) diameter, 60° cone attached to "A" size drill rods for a distance of 300 mm (12 in.).

**PH:** Sampler advanced by hydraulic pressure

**PM:** Sampler advanced by manual pressure

**WH:** Sampler advanced by static weight of hammer

**WR:** Sampler advanced by weight of sampler and rod

#### Piezo-Cone Penetration Test (CPT)

A electronic cone penetrometer with a 60° conical tip and a project end area of 10 cm<sup>2</sup> pushed through ground at a penetration rate of 2 cm/s. Measurements of tip resistance ( $Q_t$ ), porewater pressure (PWP) and friction along a sleeve are recorded electronically at 25 mm penetration intervals.

### III. SOIL DESCRIPTION

#### (a) Non-Cohesive (Cohesionless) Soils

Density Index	N
Relative Density	Blows/300 mm or Blows/ft
Very loose	0 to 4
Loose	4 to 10
Compact	10 to 30
Dense	30 to 50
Very dense	over 50

#### (b) Cohesive Soils Consistency

	$C_u, S_u$	
	kPa	psf
Very soft	0 to 12	0 to 250
Soft	12 to 25	250 to 500
Firm	25 to 50	500 to 1,000
Stiff	50 to 100	1,000 to 2,000
Very stiff	100 to 200	2,000 to 4,000
Hard	over 200	over 4,000

### IV. SOIL TESTS

w	water content
$w_p$	plastic limit
$w_l$	liquid limit
C	consolidation (oedometer) test
CHEM	chemical analysis (refer to text)
CID	consolidated isotropically drained triaxial test <sup>1</sup>
CIU	consolidated isotropically undrained triaxial test with porewater pressure measurement <sup>1</sup>
$D_R$	relative density (specific gravity, $G_s$ )
DS	direct shear test
M	sieve analysis for particle size
MH	combined sieve and hydrometer (H) analysis
MPC	Modified Proctor compaction test
SPC	Standard Proctor compaction test
OC	organic content test
$SO_4$	concentration of water-soluble sulphates
UC	unconfined compression test
UU	unconsolidated undrained triaxial test
V	field vane (LV-laboratory vane test)
$\gamma$	unit weight

**Note:** 1 Tests which are anisotropically consolidated prior to shear are shown as CAD, CAU.

### V. MINOR SOIL CONSTITUENTS

Per cent by Weight	Modifier	Example
0 to 5	Trace	Trace sand
5 to 12	Trace to Some (or Little)	Trace to some sand
12 to 20	Some	Some sand
20 to 30	(ey) or (y)	Sandy
over 30	And (non-cohesive (cohesionless)) or With (cohesive)	Sand and Gravel Silty Clay with sand / Clayey Silt with sand



## LITHOLOGICAL AND GEOTECHNICAL ROCK DESCRIPTION TERMINOLOGY

### WEATHERINGS STATE

**Fresh:** no visible sign of weathering

**Faintly weathered:** weathering limited to the surface of major discontinuities.

**Slightly weathered:** penetrative weathering developed on open discontinuity surfaces but only slight weathering of rock material.

**Moderately weathered:** weathering extends throughout the rock mass but the rock material is not friable.

**Highly weathered:** weathering extends throughout rock mass and the rock material is partly friable.

**Completely weathered:** rock is wholly decomposed and in a friable condition but the rock and structure are preserved.

### BEDDING THICKNESS

Description	Bedding Plane Spacing
Very thickly bedded	Greater than 2 m
Thickly bedded	0.6 m to 2 m
Medium bedded	0.2 m to 0.6 m
Thinly bedded	60 mm to 0.2 m
Very thinly bedded	20 mm to 60 mm
Laminated	6 mm to 20 mm
Thinly laminated	Less than 6 mm

### JOINT OR FOLIATION SPACING

Description	Spacing
Very wide	Greater than 3 m
Wide	1 m to 3 m
Moderately close	0.3 m to 1 m
Close	50 mm to 300 mm
Very close	Less than 50 mm

### GRAIN SIZE

Term	Size*
Very Coarse Grained	Greater than 60 mm
Coarse Grained	2 mm to 60 mm
Medium Grained	60 microns to 2 mm
Fine Grained	2 microns to 60 microns
Very Fine Grained	Less than 2 microns

Note: \* Grains greater than 60 microns diameter are visible to the naked eye.

### CORE CONDITION

#### Total Core Recovery (TCR)

The percentage of solid drill core recovered regardless of quality or length, measured relative to the length of the total core run.

#### Solid Core Recovery (SCR)

The percentage of solid drill core, regardless of length, recovered at full diameter, measured relative to the length of the total core run.

#### Rock Quality Designation (RQD)

The percentage of solid drill core, greater than 100 mm length, recovered at full diameter, measured relative to the length of the total core run. RQD varied from 0% for completely broken core to 100% for core in solid sticks.

### DISCONTINUITY DATA

#### Fracture Index

A count of the number of discontinuities (physical separations) in the rock core, including both naturally occurring fractures and mechanically induced breaks caused by drilling.

#### Dip with Respect to Core Axis

The angle of the discontinuity relative to the axis (length) of the core. In a vertical borehole a discontinuity with a 90° angle is horizontal.

#### Description and Notes

An abbreviation description of the discontinuities, whether naturally occurring separations such as fractures, bedding planes and foliation planes or mechanically induced features caused by drilling such as ground or shattered core and mechanically separated bedding or foliation surfaces. Additional information concerning the nature of fracture surfaces and infillings are also noted.

#### Abbreviations

JN Joint	PL Planar
FLT Fault	CU Curved
SH Shear	UN Undulating
VN Vein	IR Irregular
FR Fracture	K Slickensided
SY Stylolite	PO Polished
BD Bedding	SM Smooth
FO Foliation	SR Slightly Rough
CO Contact	RO Rough
AXJ Axial Joint	VR Very Rough
KV Karstic Void	
MB Mechanical Break	

PROJECT		RECORD OF BOREHOLE		No 06-17		SHEET 1 OF 1		METRIC							
G.W.P. 05-1120-210-2000		LOCATION		N 5027932.3; E 364740.8		ORIGINATED BY		D.J.S.							
DIST Eastern HWY		BOREHOLE TYPE		Power Auger 108 mm I.D. Hollow Stem Auger		COMPILED BY		J.M.							
DATUM Geodetic		DATE		May 11, 2006		CHECKED BY		M.I.C.							
SOIL PROFILE			SAMPLES			GROUND WATER CONDITIONS	ELEVATION SCALE	DYNAMIC CONE PENETRATION RESISTANCE PLOT			PLASTIC LIMIT W <sub>p</sub>	NATURAL MOISTURE CONTENT W	LIQUID LIMIT W <sub>L</sub>	UNIT WEIGHT γ	REMARKS & GRAIN SIZE DISTRIBUTION (%)
ELEV DEPTH	DESCRIPTION	STRAT PLOT	NUMBER	TYPE	"N" VALUES			SHEAR STRENGTH kPa							
74.1	GROUND SURFACE														
0.0	Topsoil (FILL)														
0.1	Silty clay, trace gravel (FILL)														
	Grey brown														
73.1	TOPSOIL														
1.3	CLAY (Weathered Crust)														
	Very stiff to stiff		1	SS	15										
	Grey brown														
	Moist to wet														
			2	SS	7										
			3	SS	2										
70.4	Silty CLAY														
3.7	Stiff to firm														
	Grey														
	Wet														
			4	SS	WH										
			5	SS	WH										
67.3	Sandy SILT, some gravel, trace clay with cobbles and boulders (TILL)														
6.8	Grey														
	Wet														
			6	NQ RC	DD										
66.0	Limestone with thin shale interbed (BEDROCK)														
8.1	Slightly weathered to fresh														
	Grey														
	Medium strong														
	Bedrock cored between 8.1m														
	11.6m depth. For bedrock coring details refer to Record of Drillhole 06-17.														
			7	NQ RC	DD										
			8	NQ RC	DD										
			9	NQ RC	DD										
62.5	End of Borehole														
11.6															

PROJECT: 05-1120-210-2000

**RECORD OF DRILLHOLE: 06-17**

SHEET 1 OF 1

LOCATION: N 5027932.3; E 364740.8

DRILLING DATE: May 11, 2006

DATUM: Geodetic

INCLINATION: -90° AZIMUTH: ---

DRILL RIG: CME 55

DRILLING CONTRACTOR: Marathon Drilling

DEPTH SCALE METRES	DRILLING RECORD	DESCRIPTION	SYMBOLIC LOG	ELEV. DEPTH (m)	RUN No.	PENETRATION RATE (mm/min)	FLUSH	COLOUR % RETURN	FR/FX-FRACTURE F-FAULT		SM-SMOOTH		FL-FLEXURED		BC-BROKEN CORE		DIAMETRAL POINT LOAD INDEX (MPa)	NOTES WATER LEVELS INSTRUMENTATION		
									CL-CLEAVAGE		J-JOINT		R-ROUGH		UE-UNEVEN				MB-MECH. BREAK	
									SH-SHEAR		P-POLISHED		ST-STEPPED		W-WAVY				B-BEDDING	
									VN-VEIN		S-SLICKENSIDED		PL-PLANAR		C-CURVED					
RECOVERY		R.Q.D. %		FRACT. INDEX PER 0.3		DISCONTINUITY DATA		HYDRAULIC CONDUCTIVITY												
TOTAL CORE %		SOLID CORE %				TYPE AND SURFACE DESCRIPTION		K, cm/sec												
80 60 40 20		80 60 40 20		80 60 40 20		5 10 15 20		DIP w.r.t. CORE AXIS		10 <sup>-6</sup> 10 <sup>-5</sup> 10 <sup>-4</sup> 10 <sup>-3</sup>		2 4 6								
		ROCK SURFACE		66.00																
		Limestone with occasional thin shale interbed (BEDROCK) Slightly weathered to fresh Grey Medium strong		8.10	1															
9	Rotary Drill NQ Core				2															
10					3															
11																				
12		End of Drillhole		62.50 11.60																
13																				
14																				
15																				
16																				
17																				
18																				
19																				
20																				
21																				
22																				
23																				

DEPTH SCALE

1 : 75



LOGGED: D.J.S.

CHECKED: W.C.

MIS-RCK 001 05-1120-210-5000-ROCK GPJ GAL-MISS GDT 02/10/17 JM

PROJECT 05-1120-210-2000		RECORD OF BOREHOLE No 06-18				SHEET 1 OF 1		METRIC							
G.W.P. 4058-01-00		LOCATION N 5027945.9; E 364749.6				ORIGINATED BY D.G.									
DIST Eastern HWY		BOREHOLE TYPE Power Auger 108 mm I.D. Hollow Stem Auger				COMPILED BY J.M.									
DATUM Geodetic		DATE May 10, 2006				CHECKED BY M.I.C.									
SOIL PROFILE			SAMPLES			GROUND WATER CONDITIONS	ELEVATION SCALE	DYNAMIC CONE PENETRATION RESISTANCE PLOT			PLASTIC LIMIT W <sub>p</sub>	NATURAL MOISTURE CONTENT W	LIQUID LIMIT W <sub>L</sub>	UNIT WEIGHT γ	REMARKS & GRAIN SIZE DISTRIBUTION (%)
ELEV DEPTH	DESCRIPTION	STRAT PLOT	NUMBER	TYPE	"N" VALUES			SHEAR STRENGTH kPa							
73.7	GROUND SURFACE							20 40 60 80 100							
73.4	Topsoil (FILL)							20 40 60 80 100							
0.5	Sand, some gravel (FILL) Brown Moist		1	A.S.			73								
72.5	Silty clay, trace sand (FILL) Grey brown Moist		2/3	SS	9		72								
1.2	Silty CLAY (Weathered Crust) Stiff to very stiff Grey brown Moist to wet		4	SS	11		71								
			5	SS	4		70								
70.2			6/7	SS	1		69								
3.7	SAND, trace shells Grey Wet CLAY Firm to stiff Grey Wet		8	SS	1		68								
			9	SS	WH		67								
66.5							66								
7.2	Limestone with thin shale interbeds (BEDROCK) Fresh Grey Medium strong  Bedrock cored between 7.2m 10.2m depth. For bedrock coring details refer to Record of Drillhole 06-18.		10	NQ RC	DD		65								
			11	NQ RC	DD		64								
63.5															
10.2	End of Borehole  Note: Water level in standpipe at 3.0m depth below ground surface on June 12, 2006														

PROJECT: 05-1120-210-2000

**RECORD OF DRILLHOLE: 06-18**

SHEET 1 OF 1

LOCATION: N 5027945.9; E 364749.6

DRILLING DATE: May 10, 2006

DATUM: Geodetic

INCLINATION: -90° AZIMUTH: ---

DRILL RIG: CME 75

DRILLING CONTRACTOR: Marathon Drilling

DEPTH SCALE METRES	DRILLING RECORD	DESCRIPTION	SYMBOLIC LOG	ELEV. DEPTH (m)	RUN No.	PENETRATION RATE (mm)	FLUSH	COLOUR % RETURN	FR/FX-FRACTURE F-FAULT			SM-SMOOTH			FL-FLEXURED			BC-BROKEN CORE			NOTES WATER LEVELS INSTRUMENTATION			
									CL-CLEAVAGE			J-JOINT			R-ROUGH			UE-UNEVEN				MB-MECH. BREAK		
									SH-SHEAR			P-POLISHED			ST-STEPPED			W-WAVY				B-BEDDING		
									VN-VEIN			S-SLICKENSIDED			PL-PLANAR			C-CURVED						
RECOVERY		R.Q.D. %	FRACT. INDEX PER 0.3	DISCONTINUITY DATA		HYDRAULIC CONDUCTIVITY			DIAMETRAL POINT LOAD INDEX (MPa)															
TOTAL CORE %	SOLID CORE %			DIP w.r.t. CORE AXIS	TYPE AND SURFACE DESCRIPTION	10 <sup>-6</sup>	10 <sup>-5</sup>	10 <sup>-4</sup>																
		ROCK SURFACE		66.50																				
8	Rotary Drill NG Core	Limestone with thin shale interbeds (BEDROCK) Fresh Grey Medium strong		7.20	1																			
9																								
10																								
		End of Drillhole		63.50 10.20	2																			
11																								
12																								
13																								
14																								
15																								
16																								
17																								
18																								
19																								
20																								
21																								
22																								

DEPTH SCALE

1 : 75



LOGGED: D.G.

CHECKED: W.C.

MIS-RCK 001 05-1120-210-5000-ROCK GPJ GAL-MISS GDT 02/10/17 JM



## **APPENDIX C**

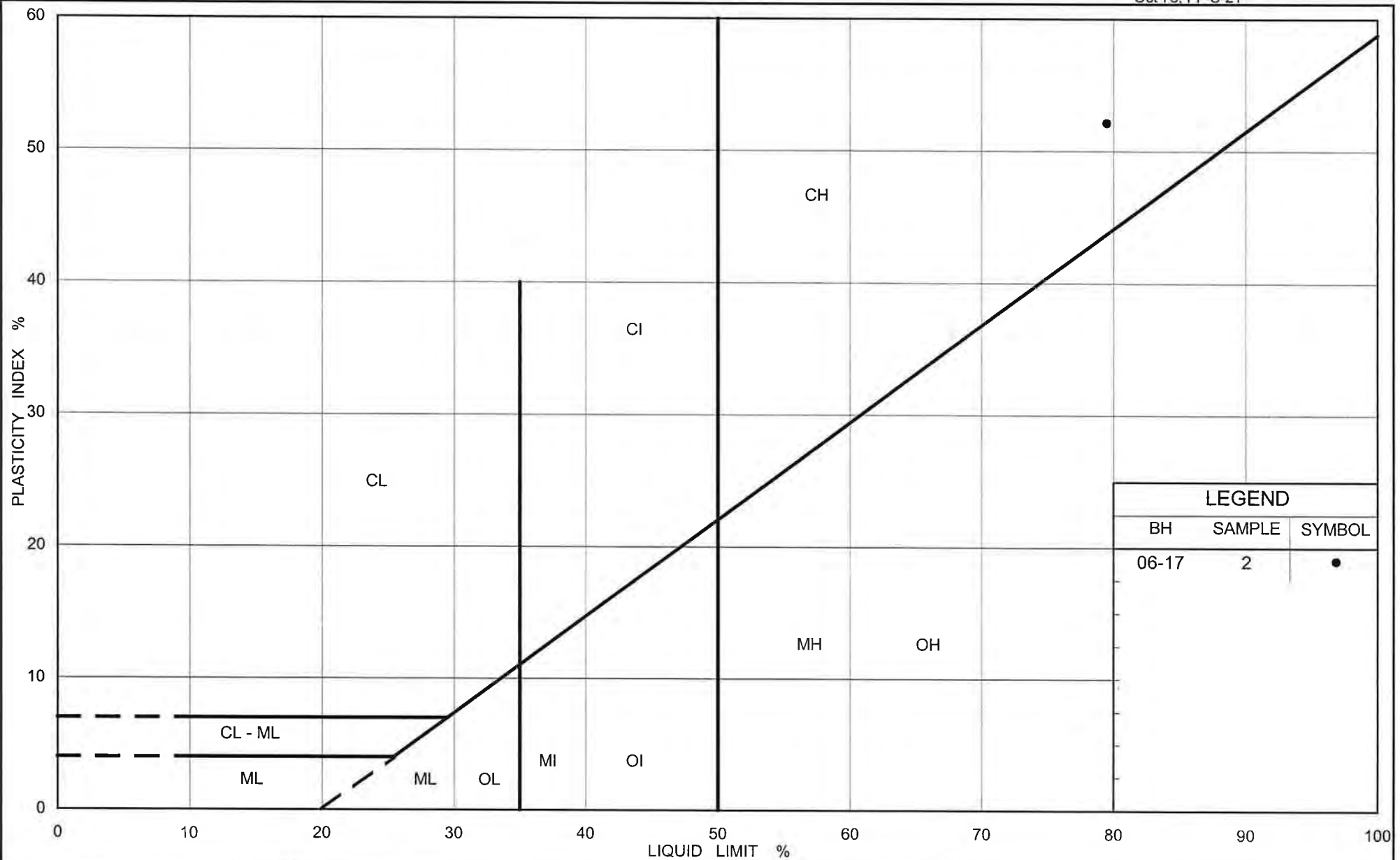
**Figure 1 – Plasticity Chart – Weathered Clay**

**Figure 2 – Grain Size Distribution Test Results – Silty Clay**

**Figure 3 – Plasticity Chart – Clay to Silty Clay**

**Figure 4 – Summary of Engineering Properties – Silty Clay to Clay**





Ministry of Transportation

Ontario

# PLASTICITY CHART Weathered Clay

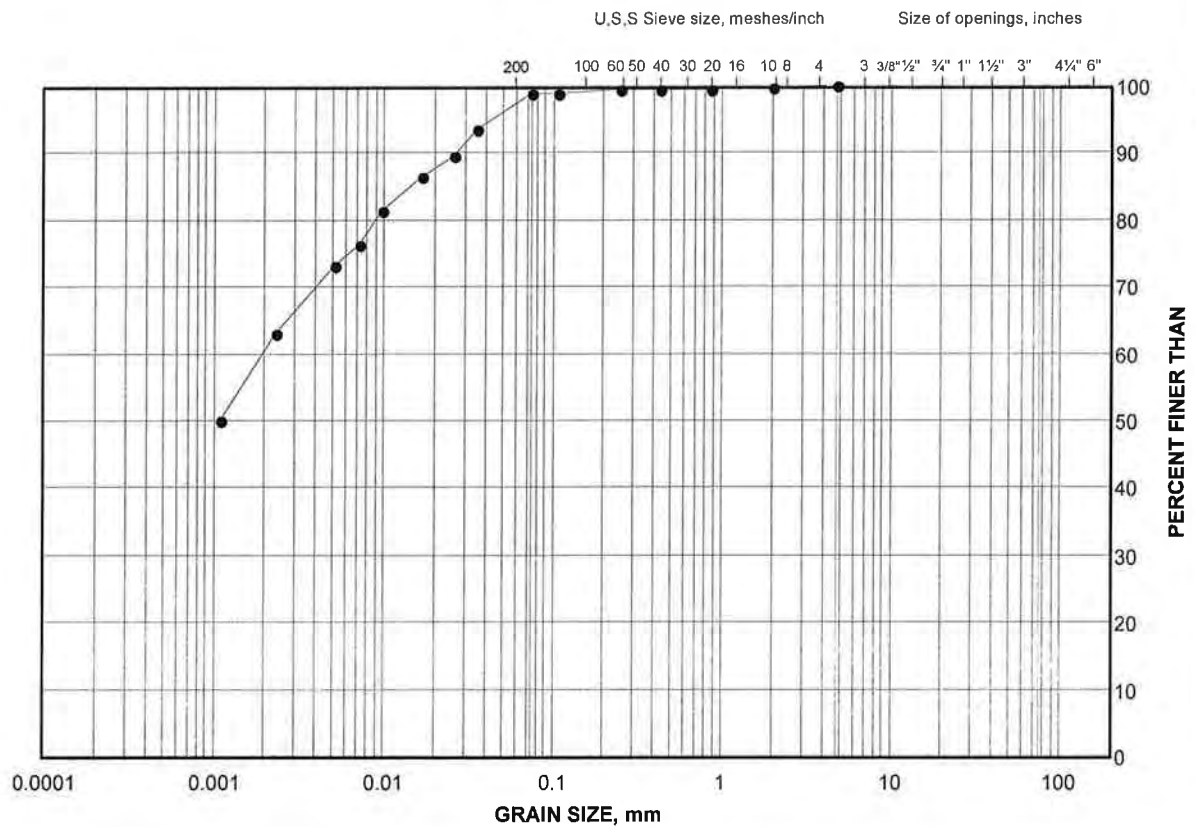
FIG No. 1

Project No. 05-1120-210 - 2700 2000

# GRAIN SIZE DISTRIBUTION

## Silty Clay

FIGURE 2



### LEGEND

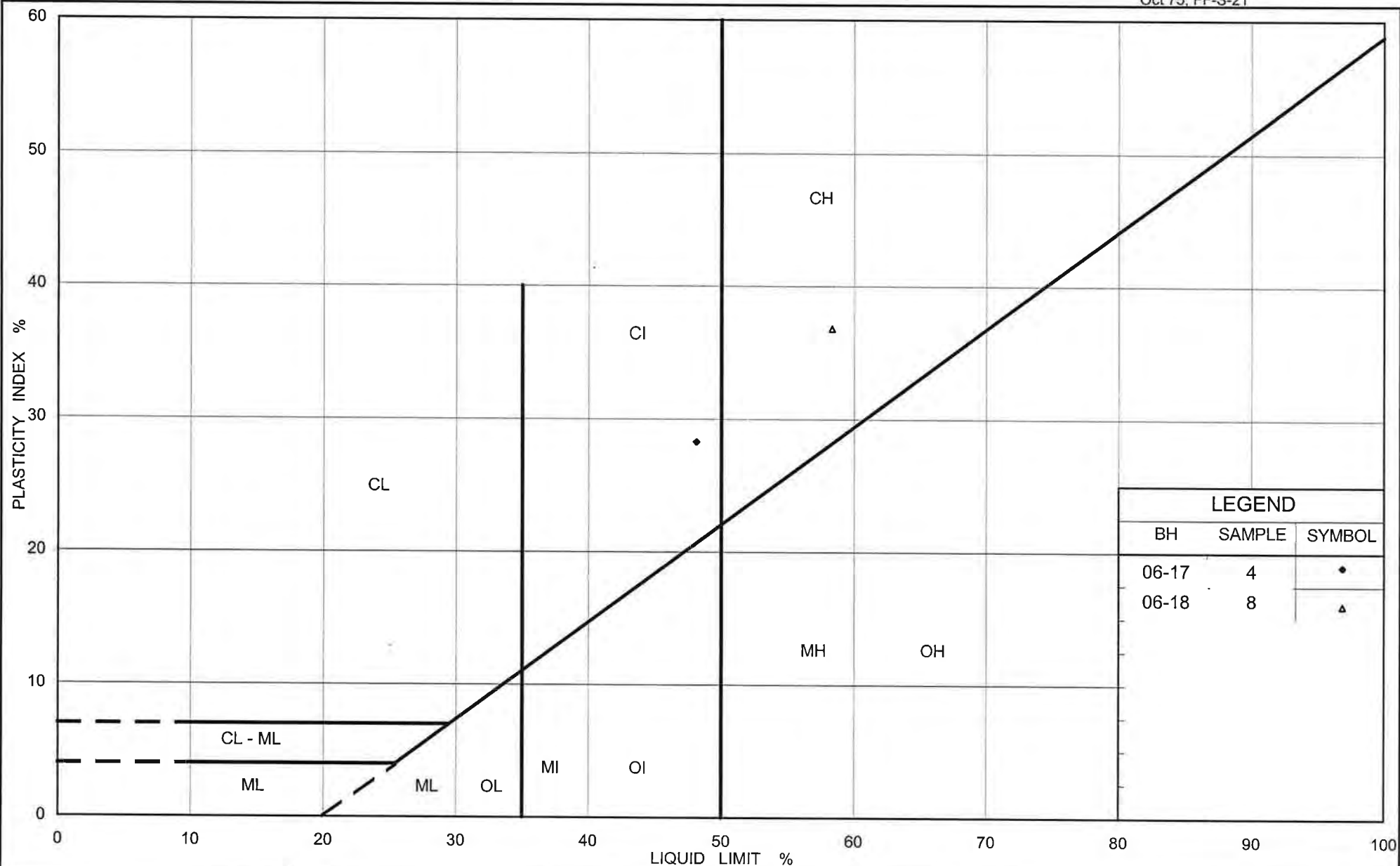
SYMBOL	BOREHOLE	SAMPLE	DEPTH(m)
•	06-17	4	4.4-5.0

Project Number: 05-1120-210

Checked By: \_\_\_\_\_

**Golder Associates**

Date: 08-Jun-06



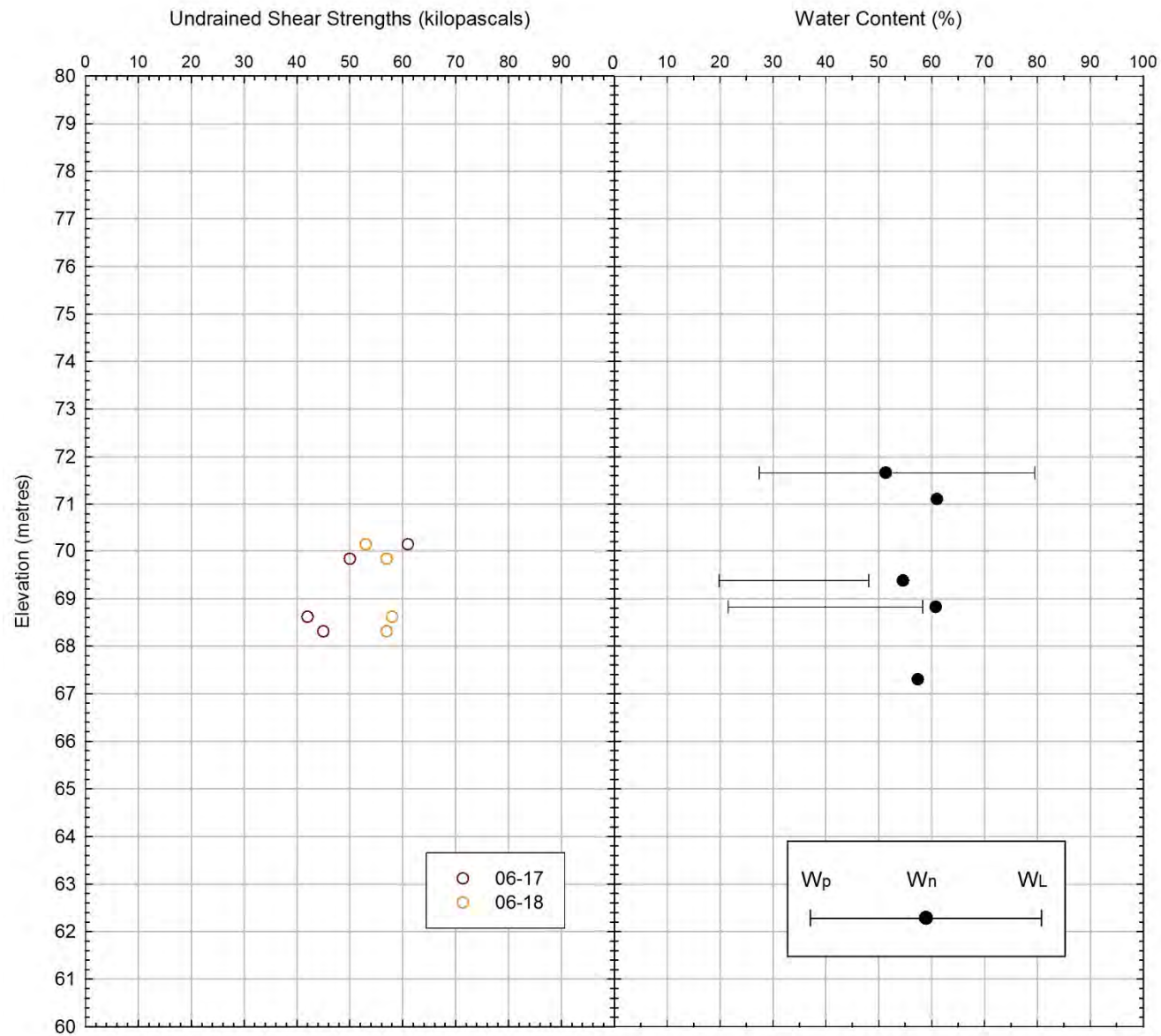
Ministry of Transportation

Ontario

# PLASTICITY CHART Clay to Silty Clay

FIG No. 3

Project No. 05-1120-210 - 2700-2000



**Summary of Engineering Properties**

**Silty Clay to Clay**

Project No.	05-1120-210
Drawn:	WAM
Date:	2/8/2017
Checked:	KSL
Review:	WC

**Figure 4**



# **APPENDIX D**

## **Records of Previous Boreholes 1 to 6 (Geocres No. 58-F-229-C)**











# McROSTIE & ASSOCIATES

## CONSULTING ENGINEERS

### OTTAWA CANADA

#### SOIL PROFILE AND SUMMARY OF LABORATORY TESTS

QWY, MERIVALE RD.

ELEVATION OF GROUND SURFACE (ZERO DEPTH) 244.3'REMARKS See plate #2 FOR MECHANICAL ANALYSIS SEE

HOLE No.

4

PLATES 8, 29

DATE

UNCONFINED COMPRESSIVE STRENGTH KIPS/FT. <sup>2</sup>	SMALL SCALE PENETROMETER KIPS/FT. <sup>2</sup>	STANDARD PENETRATION BLOWS/FT.	SAMPLE NUMBER	DESCRIPTION OF SOIL	DEPTH IN FEET	ELEVATION	PENETRATION TEST	
							.....LB. HAMMER	NO CASING
							.....INCH DROP	.....INCH DIA. ROD
							BLOWS PER FOOT	
				GROUND SURFACE				
					0'	244.3		
				FILL				
		12	4-1				○	
					4.0'			
		27	4-2	HARD BROWNISH GRAY CLAY WITH			OVERNIGHT ○ WATER LEVEL	
							5.9'	
3.7	8.9-7.8 R-20		4-3	A LITTLE SILT			○	
					10'	234.3		
2.1	4.0-3.5 2.6 R-0.4		4-4	STIFF SILTY BROWNISH GRAY CLAY			○	
	1.9-2.1				12.5'			
1.2	2.5-0.8 R-0.0		4-5	MEDIUM SOFT BROWNISH GRAY CLAY WITH			○	
	3.0-1.3				15.0'			
	1.8-0.7				15.8'			
0.8	3.1-1.8 R-0.0		4-6	SOFT TO MEDIUM SOFT GRAY SILTY CLAY WITH TRACES OF SAND			○	
	1.5-1.0				17.5'			
1.1	1.8-1.8 1.5 R-0.0		4-7	MEDIUM SOFT GRAY SILTY CLAY WITH TRACES OF SAND	20.0	224.3	○	
	1.6-1.5							
1.8	0.8-1.0 1.3-1.5 R-0.0		4-8	MEDIUM SOFT GRAY SILTY CLAY WITH			○○	
				SANDY SILT LAYERS AND A FEW STONES	25.0			
			4-9	GRAY SILTY CLAY			○	
				WITH A LITTLE SAND	28.0			
				LOOSE TILL	29.1			
				SHALEY LIMESTONE (CORE RECOVERY 62%)	30.0	214.3		
					31.4			
				SHALEY LIMESTONE (CORE RECOVERY 81%)				
					37.7	206.6		
				BOTTOM OF HOLE				

REINFORCED = R

% WATER CONTENT

○ MOISTURE CONTENT

PLATE

5

# McROSTIE & ASSOCIATES

## CONSULTING ENGINEERS

### OTTAWA CANADA

#### SOIL PROFILE AND SUMMARY OF FIELD AND LABORATORY TESTS

QWY &amp; MERIVALE RD.

ELEVATION OF GROUND SURFACE (ZERO DEPTH) 240.9 DATE NOV. 5 198

HOLE NO.

REMARKS See: plate #2, for MECH ANALYSIS SAMPLES 5-4, 5-7

5

see PLATES 10, 11.

UNCONFINED COMPRESSIVE STRENGTH KIPS/FT. <sup>2</sup>	SMALL SCALE PENETROMETER KIPS/FT. <sup>2</sup>	STANDARD PENETRATION BLOWS/FT.	SAMPLE NUMBER	DESCRIPTION OF SOIL	DEPTH IN FEET	ELEVATION	PROBING OR VANE TEST	
							.....LB. HAMMER .....INCH DROP	NO CASING .....INCH DIA. ROD
							BLOWS PER FOOT OR	SHEAR STRENGTH IN KIPS PER FT. <sup>2</sup>
				GROUND SURFACE				
					0	240.9		
				FILL				
					25'			OVERNIGHT WATER LEVEL
			26 5-1	HARD BROWNISH GRAY CLAY				
2.7	7.5-7.1 5.2-R-2.2		5-2	VERY STIFF BROWNISH GRAY CLAY WITH SOME SILT	5.0'			
1.4	2.8-4.0 2.5-R-0.1		5-3	STIFF BROWNISH GRAY CLAY WITH SOME SILT	7.5'			
1.2	1.5-2.1 1.3-R-0.0		5-4	MEDIUM SOFT BROWNISH GRAY SILTY CLAY WITH SOME SAND & SAND DOCKETS & SAND LAYERS	10'	230.9		
1.4	0.7-1.1 1.1-1.8 1.1-R-0.0		5-5	MEDIUM SOFT				
1.4	1.1-0.9 1.1-1.5 R-0.0		5-6	GRAY SILTY CLAY				
1.2	1.3-1.4 R-0.0		5-7					
0.5	1.4-0.8 0.7-0.6 R-0.0		5-8	SOFT FISSURED GRAY SILTY CLAY AND SILT IN LAYERS	20'	220.9		
				SHALEY LIMESTONE DROP (CORE RECOVERY 93%)	27.5'	213.4		
				BOTTOM OF HOLE				

0 20 40 60 80 100

% WATER CONTENT

NATURAL ○

LIQUID LIMIT □

PLASTIC LIMIT △

PLATE

6





# **APPENDIX F**

**Drawings 9B and 10 (Report Number 05-1120210-6)**

**Record of Borehole 06-141**

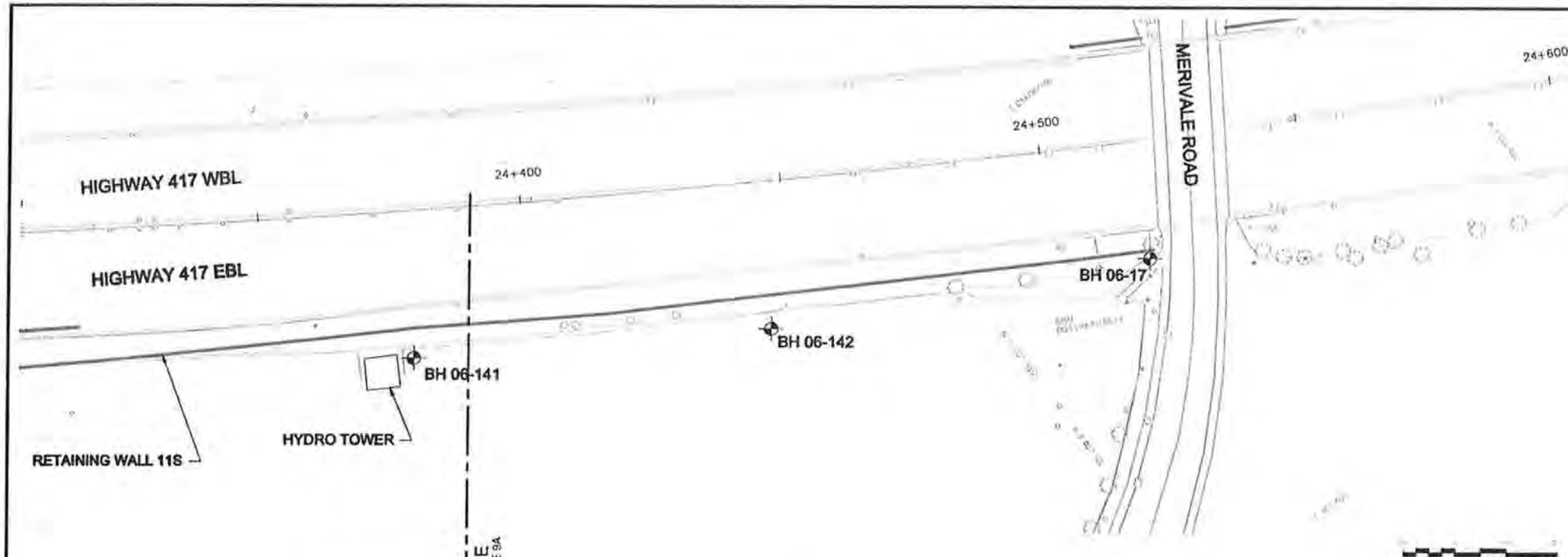
**Consolidation Test Results – BH 06-141**

**Record of Borehole 06-143**

**Record of Borehole 06-143A**

**Consolidation Test Results – BH 06-143A**





HWY. 417

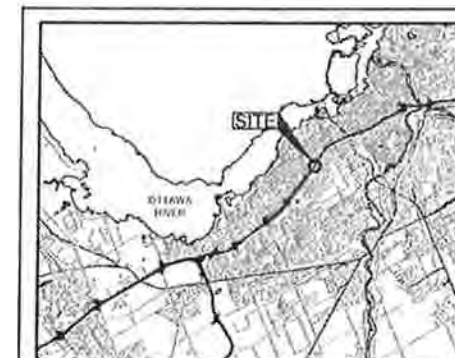
WP No. WP 4058-01-00

**HIGHWAY 417  
RETAINING WALL 11S  
PLAN AND PROFILE**





SHEET  
2 of 2



**Golder Associates Ltd.**  
OTTAWA, ONTARIO, CANADA



### LEGEND

-  Borehole — Current Golden Associates Ltd.  
Investigation
-  Seal  
Piezometer
- N Standard Penetration Test value
- 16 Blows/0.3m unless otherwise stated  
(Std. Pen. Test, 475 j/blow)
- 100% Rock Quality Designation (RQD)
-  WL in piezometer
-  WL upon completion of drilling

No.	ELEVATION	LOCATION	
		NORTHING	EASTING
06-138	76.2	5027626.2	364561.4
06-139	75.1	5027686.0	364585.5
06-140	74.3	5027733.3	364607.9
06-141	74.7	5027807.7	364671.7
06-142	74.7	5027865.9	364708.2
06-17	74.1	5027932.3	364740.8

## NOTES

**NOTES**

This drawing is for subsurface information only. Any surface details are for conceptual illustration.

The boundaries between soil strata have been established only at borehole locations. Between Boreholes the boundaries are assumed from geological evidence.

Base plan provided in electronic format by McCormick Rankin Corporation

PROFILE ALONG RETAINING WALL 11S

**METRIC**  
DIMENSIONS ARE IN METRES  
AND/OR MILLIMETRES  
UNLESS OTHERWISE SHOWN

NO.	DATE	BY	REVISION	

Geocres No. 3165-218

HWY. 417		PROJECT NO. 05-1120-210-2000		DIST.
SUBM'D. W.C.	CHKD. M.I.C.	DATE: OCTOBER 2006	SITE:	
DRAWN: J.W.	CHKD. W.C.	APPD.	DWG. 98	



PROJECT 05-1120-210-2000

**RECORD OF BOREHOLE No 06-141**

1 OF 1

**METRIC**

W.P. 4058-01-00

LOCATION N 5027807.7; E 364671.7

ORIGINATED BY D.G.

DIST HWY 417

BOREHOLE TYPE Power Auger 108 mm I.D. Hollow Stem Auger

COMPILED BY J.M.

DATUM Geodetic

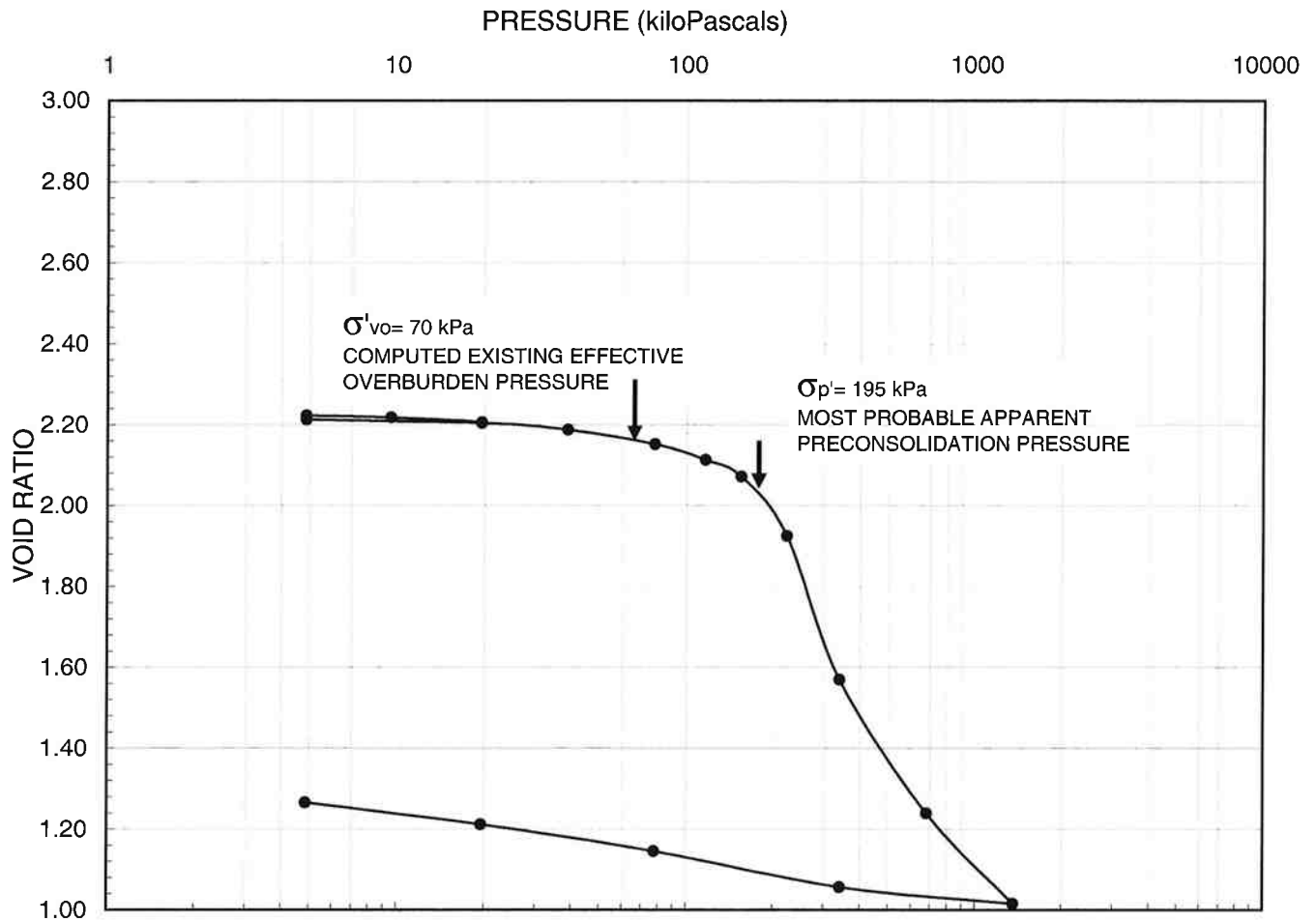
DATE Aug. 3, 2006

CHECKED BY M.I.C.

SOIL PROFILE			SAMPLES			GROUND WATER CONDITIONS	ELEVATION SCALE	DYNAMIC CONE PENETRATION RESISTANCE PLOT		PLASTIC LIMIT NATURAL MOISTURE CONTENT LIQUID LIMIT			UNIT WEIGHT $\gamma$	REMARKS & GRAIN SIZE DISTRIBUTION (%)
ELEV DEPTH	DESCRIPTION	STRAT PLOT	NUMBER	TYPE	"N" VALUES			20 40 60 80 100	20 40 60 80 100	W <sub>p</sub>	W	W <sub>L</sub>		
74.7	GROUND SURFACE													
0.0	ASPHALTIC CONCRETE													
0.2	Medium gravel (BASE)													
	Brown Silty clay (FILL)													
74.1	Grey brown TOPSOIL													
0.7	Silty CLAY (Weathered Crust)						74							
	Stiff Grey brown Moist		1	SS	12									
			2	SS	8		73							
			3	SS	3		72							
71.4														
3.4	Silty CLAY						71							
	Firm to stiff Grey Moist to wet		4	SS	1									
			5	TP	WH		70							
			6	SS	WH		69							
67.1							68							
7.6	Sandy SILT, some gravel, trace clay with cobbles and boulders (TILL)													
	Very loose Grey Wet		7	SS	1		67							
66.5														
8.2	End of Borehole													
	Note: Water level in open borehole at 4.6m depth below ground surface upon completion of drilling													

MISS\_MTO 05-1120-210-8000 GPJ ON MOT GDT 4/10/07

+<sup>3</sup>, ×<sup>3</sup>: Numbers refer to Sensitivity      ○ 3% STRAIN AT FAILURE



#### LEGEND

Borehole: 06-141	$w_l = 73.4\%$	$S_o = 95\%$
Sample: 5	$w_l = 44.0\%$	$C_c = 1.95$
Depth (m): 4.90	$w_l = 58.1\%$	$C_r = 0.012$
	$w_p = 28.8\%$	



SCALE	AS SHOWN	TITLE
DATE	10/10/07	
DESIGN	NA	
CADD	NA	
CHECK		

### CONSOLIDATION TEST RESULTS

FILE No. Consolidation summary

PROJECT No. 0 REV. 0

REVIEW

Retaining Wall 11S

FIGURE

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PROJECT 05-1120-210-2000

**RECORD OF BOREHOLE No 06-143**

1 OF 1

**METRIC**

W.P. 4058-01-00

LOCATION N 5027983.9; E 364775.9

ORIGINATED BY D.J.S.

DIST HWY 417

BOREHOLE TYPE Power Auger 108 mm I.D. Hollow Stem Auger

COMPILED BY J.M.

DATUM Geodetic

DATE July 4, 2006

CHECKED BY M.I.C.

SOIL PROFILE			SAMPLES			GROUND WATER CONDITIONS	ELEVATION SCALE	DYNAMIC CONE PENETRATION RESISTANCE PLOT		PLASTIC LIMIT W <sub>p</sub>	NATURAL MOISTURE CONTENT W	LIQUID LIMIT W <sub>L</sub>	UNIT WEIGHT γ kN/m <sup>3</sup>	REMARKS & GRAIN SIZE DISTRIBUTION (%) GR SA SI CL
ELEV DEPTH	DESCRIPTION	STRAT PLOT	NUMBER	TYPE	"N" VALUES			SHEAR STRENGTH kPa						
73.4	GROUND SURFACE							20 40 60 80 100	20 40 60 80 100	25 50 75				
0.0	Sand and gravel (FILL)													
73.2	Brown													
72.9	Silty clay, trace gravel (FILL)													
	Grey brown													
	TOPSOIL													
72.6	Sandy SILT													
0.8	Light brown													
	Moist													
	Silty CLAY (Weathered Crust)		1	SS	8									
	Very stiff													
	Grey brown													
	Moist to wet													
			2	SS	7									
70.7			3	SS	2									
2.7	Silty CLAY, some sand (Weathered Crust)													
70.4	Stiff													
3.1	Grey brown													
	Wet													
	Silty CLAY (Weathered Crust)		4	SS	WH									
	Firm													
69.7	Grey brown													
3.7	Wet													
	Silty CLAY													
	Firm													
	Grey													
	Wet													
			5	TP	PH									
67.9														
5.6	Sandy SILT, some gravel and clay (TILL)													
	Grey													
67.3	Wet													
6.1	End of Borehole Auger Refusal													
	Note: Water level in well screen at 3.0m depth below ground surface on Aug. 22, 2006.													

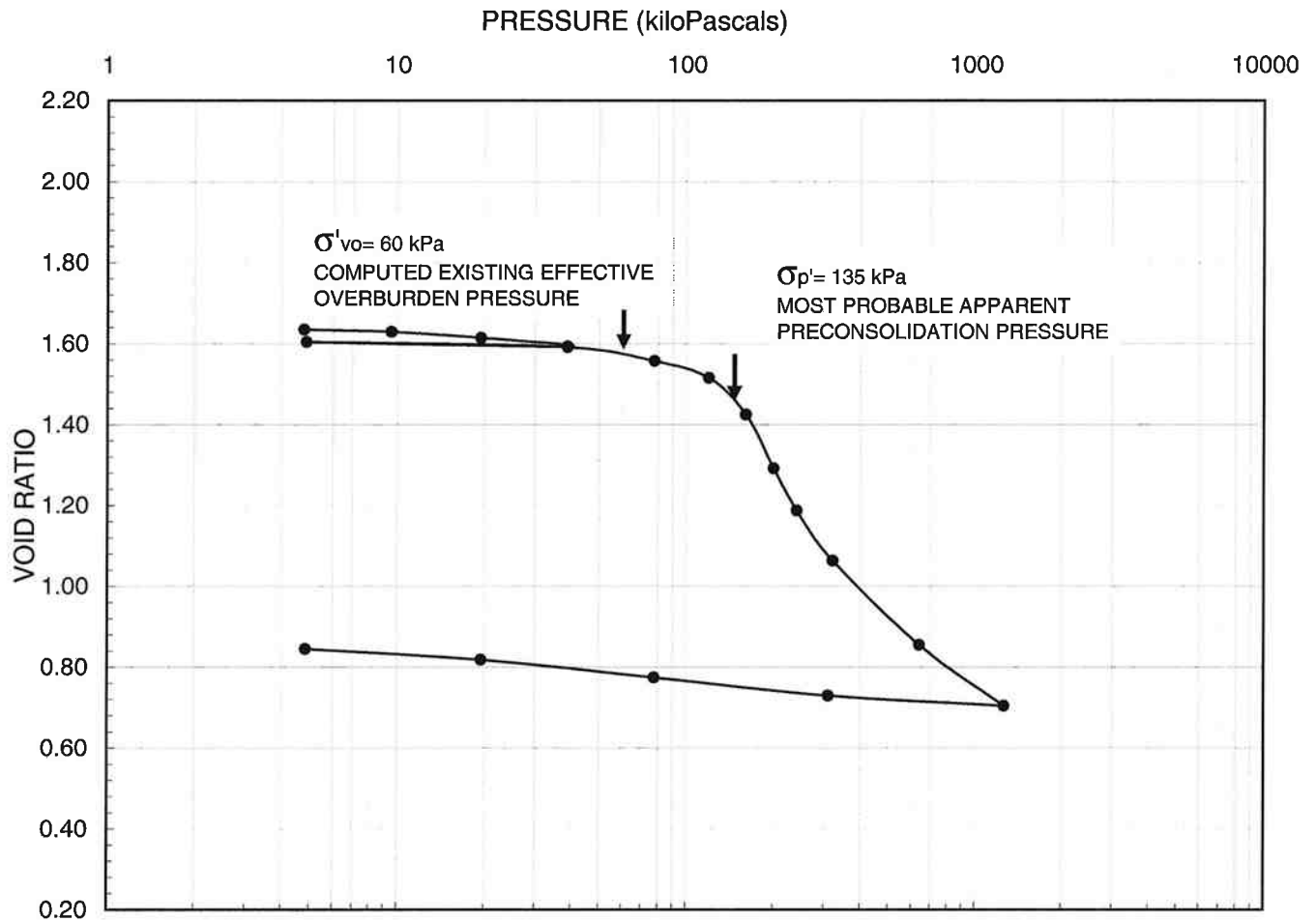
MISS\_MTO 05-1120-210-6000 GPJ ON MOT GDT 4/10/07

+ <sup>3</sup>, × <sup>3</sup>: Numbers refer to Sensitivity

○ <sup>3</sup>% STRAIN AT FAILURE

PROJECT <u>05-1120-210-2000</u>		<b>RECORD OF BOREHOLE</b>		<b>No 06-143A</b>	<b>1 OF 1</b>	<b>METRIC</b>
W.P. <u>4058-01-00</u>	LOCATION <u>N 5027980 8; E 364776 0</u>	ORIGINATED BY <u>J.A.S.</u>				
DIST <u>          </u> HWY <u>417</u>	BOREHOLE TYPE <u>Power Auger 108 mm I.D. Hollow Stem Auger</u>	COMPILED BY <u>J.M.</u>				
DATUM <u>Geodetic</u>	DATE <u>Feb. 2, 2007</u>	CHECKED BY <u>MIC</u>				

SOIL PROFILE		SAMPLES			GROUND WATER CONDITIONS	ELEVATION SCALE	DYNAMIC CONE PENETRATION RESISTANCE PLOT	PLASTIC LIMIT W <sub>p</sub>	NATURAL MOISTURE CONTENT W	LIQUID LIMIT W <sub>L</sub>	UNIT WEIGHT γ kN/m <sup>3</sup>	REMARKS & GRAIN SIZE DISTRIBUTION (%) GR SA SI CL
ELEV DEPTH	DESCRIPTION	STRAT PLOT	NUMBER	TYPE			"N" VALUES					
73.4 0.0	GROUND SURFACE See Record of Borehole 06-143 for soil description.											



#### LEGEND

Borehole: 06-143A	$w_i = 58.6\%$	$S_o = 100\%$
Sample: 1	$w_f = 32.1\%$	$C_c = 1.38$
Depth (m): 3.9m	$w_l = 57.1\%$	$C_r = 0.013$
	$w_p = 21.6\%$	



SCALE	AS SHOWN
DATE	10/10/07
DESIGN	NA
CADD	NA

TITLE

### CONSOLIDATION TEST RESULTS

FILE No. Consolidation summary

CHECK

PROJECT No. 0 REV. 0

REVIEW

Retaining Wall 12S

FIGURE

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As a global, employee-owned organisation with over 50 years of experience, Golder Associates is driven by our purpose to engineer earth's development while preserving earth's integrity. We deliver solutions that help our clients achieve their sustainable development goals by providing a wide range of independent consulting, design and construction services in our specialist areas of earth, environment and energy.

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