



April 21, 2014

MICROPILE FOUNDATION DESIGN REPORT

DESIGN OF MICROPILE FOUNDATIONS FOR LITTLE EAST RIVER BRIDGES
NO. 1 TO 4 AND RAGGED CREEK BRIDGE, SITE NOS. 44-174 TO 44-178
HIGHWAY 592
MINISTRY OF TRANSPORTATION, ONTARIO
GWP 5265-07-00

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REPORT



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PART A

SUMMARY OF SUBSURFACE CONDITIONS

**LITTLE EAST RIVER BRIDGES NO. 1 TO 4 AND RAGGED CREEK BRIDGE,
SITE NOs. 44-174 TO 44-178**

HIGHWAY 592

MINISTRY OF TRANSPORTATION, ONTARIO

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1.0 INTRODUCTION

Golder Associates Ltd. (Golder) has been retained by Morrison Hershfield Limited (MH) on behalf of the Ministry of Transportation, Ontario (MTO) to provide foundation engineering services associated with the design of the micropile foundation systems for the replacement of Little East River Bridges No. 1 to No. 4 (Sites No. 44-174 to 44-177) and Ragged Creek Bridge (Site No. 44-178) on Highway 592.

Based on the General Arrangement (GA) drawings provided by MH on November 6, 2013 for Little East River Bridges No. 1 to 4 and on August 23, 2013 for Ragged Creek Bridge, the proposed bridges will consist of single-span, pre-cast girder structures with a span length of 12.6 m.

This report provides a summary of the subsurface conditions encountered at each bridge site.

2.0 SITE DESCRIPTION

The five bridge sites are located along Highway 592 crossing Little East River and Ragged Creek in the Township of Perry, Ontario. The detailed site description is presented in the following Foundation Investigation and Design Reports (FIDRs).

- Ministry of Transportation, Ontario. 2013a. Foundation Investigation and Design Report, Little East River Bridge No. 1, Site No. 44-174, Highway 592 – Replacement of Six Structures, GWP 5265-07-00; WP 5265-07-01, Geocres No. 31E-330, prepared by Golder Associates Ltd.
- Ministry of Transportation, Ontario. 2013b. Foundation Investigation and Design Report, Little East River Bridge No. 2, Site No. 44-175, Highway 592 – Replacement of Six Structures, GWP 5265-07-00; WP 5266-07-01, Geocres No. 31E-331, prepared by Golder Associates Ltd.
- Ministry of Transportation, Ontario. 2013c. Foundation Investigation and Design Report, Little East River Bridge No. 3, Site No. 44-176, Highway 592 – Replacement of Six Structures, GWP 5265-07-00; WP 5267-07-01, Geocres No. 31E-332, prepared by Golder Associates Ltd.
- Ministry of Transportation, Ontario. 2013d. Foundation Investigation and Design Report, Little East River Bridge No. 4, Site No. 44-177, Highway 592 – Replacement of Six Structures, GWP 5265-07-00; WP 5268-07-01, Geocres No. 31E-333, prepared by Golder Associates Ltd.
- Ministry of Transportation, Ontario. 2013e. Foundation Investigation and Design Report, Ragged Creek Bridge, Site No. 44-178, Highway 592 – Replacement of Six Structures, GWP 5265-07-00; WP 5269-07-01, Geocres No. 31E-334, prepared by Golder Associates Ltd.

In general, the topography along Highway 592 consists of rolling terrain, with the lower elevation areas occupied by lakes, low-lying swamps containing areas of standing water and sparsely to densely populated tree covered areas. Land use in some areas consists of residential/recreational communities. The existing bridges are single-span rigid frame structures with span lengths of 6.1 m. The bridge sites and associated approach embankments are situated on relatively flat, sparsely treed areas, surrounded by residential/recreational properties to the north and south.



3.0 INVESTIGATION PROCEDURES

The foundation investigation field work for the proposed bridge structures was carried out between April 29 and June 6, 2013. The detailed investigation procedure and the results of the investigation are presented in the respective FIDRs (MTO, 2013a to 2013e) for each site.

A total of 21 boreholes and three Dynamic Cone Penetration Tests (DCPTs) were advanced at the location of the proposed bridge foundation footprints and approach embankments. A summary of the respective boreholes advanced at each bridge site is presented below.

Bridge Site	Number of Boreholes	Number of DCPTs
Little East River Bridge No. 1	5	0
Little East River Bridge No. 2	4	0
Little East River Bridge No. 3	4	1
Little East River Bridge No. 4	4	1
Ragged Creek Bridge	4	1

The Borehole Locations and Soil Strata drawing for each of the bridge sites is included in Appendix A. The Record of Borehole and Drillhole sheets and laboratory testing results carried out on selected soil samples and bedrock cores for each investigated area are included in the respective FIDRs (MTO, 2013a to 2013e).

In addition to the laboratory testing carried out on soil samples and bedrock cores, groundwater samples were collected by MH during the foundation investigation and were submitted for analytical testing for parameters associated with corrosion aggressiveness (i.e. pH, sulphate, chloride and electrical resistivity). The results of the analytical testing are included in Appendix B.

4.0 SUMMARY OF SUBSURFACE CONDITIONS

The detailed subsurface soil and groundwater conditions as encountered in the boreholes advanced during the foundation investigations are presented in Part A of the FIDRs (MTO, 2013a to 2013e) for each site.

The following sections provide brief descriptions of the subsurface conditions at each bridge site.

4.1 Little East River Bridge No. 1

The as-drilled borehole locations and the soil stratigraphy for this site are shown on Drawing A1 in Appendix A.

A layer of asphalt between about 25 mm and 90 mm thick was encountered at the ground surface at the proposed abutment locations.

A 2.2 m to 3.7 m thick fill deposit comprised of sand and gravel to gravelly sand to sand was encountered below the asphalt layer. Pieces of wood were encountered within the fill deposit at the location of the north abutment and are inferred to be remnants of a corduroy roadbed. Standard Penetration Testing (SPT) 'N'-values in the fill deposit at the abutment locations generally range from 6 blows to 20 blows per 0.3 m of penetration, indicating a loose to compact relative density.



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A 0.8 m thick layer of organic sand was encountered underlying the fill deposit at the proposed north abutment. An SPT 'N'-value of 5 blows per 0.3 m of penetration was measured within this layer, indicating a loose relative density.

The organic sand is underlain by a 2.6 m thick deposit of silt and sand. The SPT 'N'-values measured within this deposit range from 4 blows to 8 blows per 0.3 m of penetration, indicating a loose relative density.

A 1.3 to 2.6 m thick clayey silt deposit was encountered underlying the silt and sand deposit and organic sand at the south and north abutment, respectively. The SPT 'N'-values measured within this deposit range from 3 blows to 7 blows per 0.3 m of penetration, suggesting a soft to firm consistency.

The clayey silt deposit is in turn underlain by a deep deposit of sand and gravel to sandy gravel with a thickness of up to 19.2 m to the termination depth of drilling. Inference from a DCPT advanced at the location of the south abutment suggests that the sand and gravel to sandy gravel deposit extends to a depth of at least 25.4 m below ground surface. Cobbles and boulders were encountered at various depths throughout this deposit with boulder sizes up to about 0.7 m thick. The SPT 'N'-values measured within the sand and gravel to sandy gravel deposit typically range from 16 blows to 36 blows per 0.3 m of penetration, suggesting a compact to dense relative density.

During the drilling operations at the abutments, artesian groundwater conditions were noted when advancing the casing between depths of about 5.2 m and 22.3 m below ground surface. The groundwater levels measured in the open boreholes upon completion of drilling range from about 1.0 m below ground surface to 0.8 m above ground surface. A standpipe piezometer installed at the north approach embankment and screened within the sand and gravel to sandy gravel deposit measured a groundwater level at about 0.1 m above ground surface prior to decommissioning.

4.2 Little East River Bridge No. 2

The as-drilled borehole locations and the soil stratigraphy for this site are shown on Drawing A2 in Appendix A.

A layer of asphalt between about 30 mm to 40 mm thick was encountered at the ground surface at the proposed abutment locations.

A 2.2 m to 3.0 m thick fill deposit comprised of sand to sand and gravel was encountered below the asphalt layer. The SPT 'N'-values measured within the fill deposit range from 4 blows to 20 blows per 0.3 m of penetration, indicating a very loose to compact relative density.

An upper deposit of sand and gravel was encountered below the fill deposit and contains a 2.1 m thick layer of silt to clayey silt in the borehole at the south abutment. The thickness of the overall sand and gravel deposit is between 5.8 m and 6.5 m. Cobbles and boulders were encountered within the lower portions of this deposit, between the depths of about 7.4 m and 8.5 m below ground surface. The SPT 'N'-values measured within the overall sand and gravel deposit generally range from 3 blows to 70 blows per 0.3 m of penetration, indicating a very loose to dense relative density.

The upper sand and gravel deposit is underlain by a 8.3 m to 12.2 m thick deposit of silt and sand to sand. Cobbles were encountered between the depths of 19.5 m and 20.9 m below ground surface in the borehole at the south abutment. The SPT 'N'-values measured within the silt and sand to sand deposit range from 5 blows to 18 blows per 0.3 m of penetration, indicating a loose to compact relative density.



A 7.3 m thick lower deposit of sand and gravel was encountered below the silt and sand to sand deposit at the proposed north abutment. Cobbles and boulders were encountered between the depths of 19.4 m and 21.3 m as well as between 21.7 m and 24.4 m below ground surface. SPT 'N'-values of 17 blows and 54 blows per 0.3 m of penetration were measured within this deposit, indicating a compact to very dense relative density.

Granitic gneiss bedrock was encountered in the borehole at the proposed south abutment underlying the silt and sand to sand deposit and confirmed by bedrock coring. The bedrock surface was encountered at a depth of about 20.9 m below ground surface.

The groundwater level measured in the open boreholes upon completion of drilling ranges from about 2.1 m to 2.2 m below ground surface. A standpipe piezometer installed at the north abutment and screened within the upper sand and gravel deposit measured a groundwater level at between about 2.0 m and 2.7 m below ground surface prior to decommissioning.

4.3 Little East River Bridge No. 3

The as-drilled borehole locations and the soil stratigraphy for this site are shown on Drawing A3 in Appendix A.

A layer of asphalt between 25 mm to 50 mm thick was encountered at the ground surface at the proposed abutment. A 0.5 m thick layer of asphalt fragments were encountered below the asphalt at the south abutment.

A 1.7 m to 3.0 m thick fill deposit comprised of sand and gravel to silt and sand was encountered below the layer of asphalt/asphalt fragments. The SPT 'N'-values measured within the fill deposit range from 4 blows to 41 blows per 0.3 m of penetration, indicating a very loose to dense relative density.

A 2.6 m to 3.4 m thick deposit of organic sand was encountered underlying the fill deposit at the location of the proposed abutments. The SPT 'N'-values measured within this deposit range from 3 blows to 5 blows per 0.3 m of penetration, indicating a very loose to loose relative density.

The organic sand is underlain by a 6.1 m to 6.9 m thick deposit of silt. At the south abutment, the silt deposit is underlain by a 1.6 m thick pocket of gravelly sand at a depth of 11.7 m below ground surface. The SPT 'N'-values measured within the silt deposit and sand pocket range from 0 blows (weight of hammer) to 6 blows per 0.3 m of penetration, indicating a very loose to loose relative density.

A 2.3 m to 3.8 m thick clayey silt with sand deposit was encountered below the silt deposit at the abutments. The SPT 'N'-values measured within this deposit range from 0 blows (weight of hammer) to 8 blows per 0.3 m of penetration, suggesting a very soft to firm consistency.

The clayey silt with sand deposit is in turn underlain by a deep deposit of gravelly sandy silt to sand and gravel with thicknesses ranging from about 14 m to 16.3 m to the termination depth of drilling. Inference from a DCPT advanced at the location of the south abutment suggests that the gravelly sandy silt to sand and gravel deposit extends to a depth of at least 32.1 m. Cobbles and boulders were encountered at various depths throughout this deposit with boulder sizes up to 0.5 m thick.

The groundwater levels measured in the open boreholes upon completion of drilling range from about 1.3 m to 2.3 m below ground surface. A standpipe piezometer installed at the south abutment and screened within the organic sand deposit measured a groundwater levels between about 1.9 m and 2.4 m below ground surface prior to decommissioning.



4.4 Little East River Bridge No. 4

The as-drilled borehole locations and the soil stratigraphy for this site are shown on Drawing A4 in Appendix A.

A layer of asphalt/asphalt fragments between about 300 mm to 460 mm thick was encountered at the ground surface at the proposed abutment locations.

A 0.9 m to 1.2 m thick fill deposit comprised of sand and gravel to sand was encountered below the layer of asphalt/asphalt fragment. The SPT 'N'-values measured within the fill deposit are 9 blows and 10 blows per 0.3 m of penetration, indicating a loose relative density.

At the north abutment, a 1.6 m thick pocket of organic silt was encountered underlying the fill deposit. The SPT 'N'-values measured within the organic silt pocket are 2 blows and 3 blows per 0.3 m of penetration, indicating a very loose relative density.

A deep deposit of silt to sand was encountered underlying the fill deposit at the south abutment and the organic silt at the north abutment. In general, the silt to sand deposit is comprised of an upper portion of silt and sand to silty sand to a depth of 1.3 m below ground surface and a lower portion of silt to sandy silt. The thickness of the silt to sand deposit ranges from 20.8 m to 21.7 m. The SPT 'N'-values measured within the overall silt to sand deposit range from 0 blows (weight of hammer) to 26 blows per 0.3 m of penetration, indicating a very loose to compact relative density. The silty sand to silt and sand upper portion of the deposit may be described as very loose to loose and the silt to sandy silt lower portion of the deposit may be described as very loose to compact.

The silt to sand deposit is underlain by a deposit of sand and gravel with thicknesses ranging from about 7.3 m to 7.9 m to the termination depth of drilling. Inference from a DCPT advanced at the north abutment suggests that the sand and gravel deposit extends to a depth of at least 38 m below ground surface. Cobbles were encountered within the silt to sandy silt deposit at the south abutment between depths of 26.5 m and 27.4 m below ground surface. The SPT 'N'-values measured within the deposit range from about 12 blows to 34 blows per 0.3 m of penetration, indicating a compact to dense relative density.

The groundwater levels measured in the open boreholes upon completion of drilling range from about 1.2 m to 1.6 m below ground surface. A standpipe piezometer installed at the south abutment and screened within the silt to sand deposit measured a groundwater level between about 1.5 m and 2.2 m below ground surface prior to decommissioning.

4.5 Ragged Creek Bridge

The as-drilled borehole locations and the soil stratigraphy for this site are shown on Drawing A5 in Appendix A.

A layer of asphalt between about 75 mm to 480 mm thick was encountered at the ground surface at the proposed abutment locations.

A 1.7 m to 2.1 m thick fill deposit comprised of sand and gravel to sand was encountered underlying the asphalt. The SPT 'N'-values measured within the fill deposit generally range from 2 blows to 15 blows per 0.3 m of penetration, indicating a very loose to compact relative density, with SPT 'N'-values up to 27 m blows per 0.3 m of penetration recorded within the upper portion of the fill immediately underlying the asphalt layer, indicating a compact relative density.



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The fill deposit is underlain by a 0.8 m to 1.5 m thick deposit of organic silt. The SPT 'N'-values measured within this deposit range from 2 blows to 4 blows per 0.3 m of penetration, indicating a very loose relative density.

A deep deposit comprised of silt to sand was encountered underlying the organic silt deposit with thicknesses ranging from about 27.4 m to 28.1 m to the termination depth of drilling. Inference from a DCPT advanced at the location of the north abutment suggests that the silt to sand deposit extends to a depth of at least 32 m below ground surface. The SPT 'N'-values measured within the silt to sand deposit range from 1 blow to 20 blows per 0.3 m of penetration, indicating a very loose to compact relative density.

The groundwater levels measured in the open boreholes upon completion of drilling range from about 1.7 m to 1.8 m below ground surface. A standpipe piezometer installed at the south abutment and screened within the silt to sand deposit measured a groundwater between about 1.8 m and 2.0 m below ground surface prior to decommissioning.

5.0 CLOSURE

This report was prepared by Mr. Matt Soderman, E.I.T., and was reviewed by Mr. Christopher Ng, P.Eng., a geotechnical engineer and Associate with Golder. Mr. Jorge M. A. Costa, P.Eng., Golder's Designated MTO Contact for this project and Principal with Golder, conducted an independent quality control review of the report.



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PART B

MICROPILE FOUNDATION DESIGN REPORT

**LITTLE EAST RIVER BRIDGES NO. 1 TO 4 AND RAGGED CREEK BRIDGE,
SITE NOs. 44-174 TO 44-178**

HIGHWAY 592

MINISTRY OF TRANSPORTATION, ONTARIO

GWP 5265-07-00



6.0 DISCUSSION AND ENGINEERING RECOMMENDATIONS

This section of the report provides engineering micropile foundation design recommendations for the proposed Little East River Bridges No. 1 to No. 4 (Sites Nos. 44-174 to 44-177) and Ragged Creek Bridge (Site No. 44-178) on Highway 592. The recommendations have been developed based on the results of the factual geotechnical data obtained from the boreholes advanced during the foundation investigation at each bridge site (as summarized in Sections 3.0 and 4.0) and discussions with Morrison Hershfield (MH) and a micropile installation contractor during the design process.

6.1 General

It is understood that the proposed bridges at each site will consist of single-span, pre-cast girder structures with a span length of 12.6 m. Soil bonded micropiles have been selected as the preferred foundation alternative for the support of the structures for the following reasons:

- Ease of construction given the subsurface soil and groundwater conditions;
- Potential for least disturbance to the existing adjacent structures during construction;
- Bedrock was not encountered to the termination depths of the majority of the boreholes drilled;
- Presence of cobbles and boulders within the sand and gravel deposits;
- High groundwater level and/or artesian conditions relative to the excavation to the underside of the pile cap;
- Narrow right-of-way available to allow for stage construction; and,
- Presence of an overhead Hydro line along the highway,

Based on the layout details shown on the General Arrangement (GA) drawings, a total of 32 micropiles (two rows of eight micropiles at each abutment) are required to provide support for each structure and all micropiles are proposed to be installed vertically.

6.2 Design Method

The micropile design was carried out in accordance with the FHWA/NHI Micropile Design and Construction Reference Manual, Publication No. FHWA NHI-05-039 (FHWA/NHI, 2005). The geotechnical/foundation aspects of the foundation design were evaluated using the Canadian Foundation Engineering Manual, 4th Edition (CFEM, 2006).

6.3 Types of Micropile

There are two main types of micropiles: solid central reinforcing bar micropiles and hollow-core central reinforcing bar micropiles. The solid bar micropile system is typically constructed by advancing a hole into the overburden and/or bedrock using a steel casing and down-the-hole (DTH) hammer attached to control drill rods. Upon completion of drilling to the design tip depth, the DTH hammer and drill rods are removed from the casing and a solid steel reinforcing bar is lowered to the bottom of the borehole and grouted in place as the casing is



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raised up to the length required to achieve the design axial capacity and satisfy requirements for lateral capacity, if needed. The hollow-core bar micropile system is typically constructed by drilling a hollow steel bar with a sacrificial drill bit into the overburden, and of itself serves as the drill-string during drilling, and is grouted in place as the drilling advances by flushing grout through the hollow bar. A casing may also be installed either before or after this process to address structural requirements for lateral capacity, if needed.

Given the presence of very loose to compact non-cohesive deposits and high groundwater level and/or artesian conditions at the bridge sites, there are risks associated with base heave and potential loss of ground during the drilling of hole for micropile installation. Following several discussions with MH and a micropile contractor to consider the risk for base heave/ground loss and the practicality of construction of the different types of micropiles at these sites, hollow-core bar micropiles are considered the preferred micropile type for the support of the structures given their ease of construction and potential for least disturbance to foundation soils.

The advantages, disadvantages, relative costs and risks/consequences of the different types of micropiles as applicable to the conditions at these sites are summarized in Table 1.

6.4 Basis for Micropile Design

6.4.1 Design Loads

The following design loads (per micropile) have been provided by MH:

Site	Factored Axial Design Load at Ultimate Limits State (ULS) per Micropile
Little East River Bridge No. 1	450 kN
Little East River Bridge No. 2	480 kN
Little East River Bridge No. 3	450 kN
Little East River Bridge No. 4	400 kN
Ragged Creek Bridge	410 kN

6.4.2 Micropile Section Detail

Various micropile sections considered for analyses are comprised of the following components:

Steel Casing	
Size	Grade
273 mm OD x 13.8 mm (10-3/4" x 0.545")	F _y = 552 MPa (80 ksi)
273 mm OD x 16.5 mm (10-3/4" x 0.625")	F _y = 552 MPa (80 ksi)



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Central Reinforcing Bar		
Type of Central Bar	Size	Grade
Solid Bar	57 mm (#18, 2-1/4")	$F_y = 520$ MPa (75 ksi)
Hollow-Core Bar	73 mm OD, 56 mm ID (73/56)	$F_y = 555$ MPa (80 ksi)
Hollow-Core Bar	103 mm OD, 78 mm ID (103/78)	$F_y = 572$ MPa (83 ksi)

Final Structural Grout
$f'_c = 30$ MPa
$f'_c = 35$ MPa

Following the structural evaluation/analysis of the micropile group behaviour under the design axial, lateral and moment combinations as carried out by MH, the following micropile design was selected:

Component	Properties
Steel Casing	API-N80 (threaded) 273 mm OD x 13.8 mm (10-3/4" x 0.545") $F_y = 552$ MPa (80 ksi) 1.6 mm casing section loss (per side) to be considered due to corrosion potential
Central Reinforcing Bar	Con-Tech Systems CTS/TITAN Bar 103/78 (or equivalent) $F_y = 572$ MPa (83 ksi)
Final Structural Grout	Water/Cement ratio (by weight) < 0.45 $f'_c = 35$ MPa
Uncased Length	175 mm diameter drill bit An enlargement factor of 1.5 and 1.4 is assumed as the bond zone (D_b) for non-cohesive soil and cohesive soil, respectively.

6.4.3 Grout-to-Ground Bond Ultimate Strength

The following grout-to-ground bond ultimate strengths, α_{bond} , were selected based on Table 5-3 in FHWA NHI-05-039 for Type B micropiles (pressure grouted through casing) which are understood to be applicable to hollow bar flush grouted micropiles (Type E).

Site	Soil Type	Elevation		Grout-to-Ground Bond Ultimate Strength, α_{bond}
		From	To	
Little East River Bridge No. 1	Compact to Very Dense Sand and Gravel	314.3 m	297.1 m	240 kPa
Little East River Bridge No. 2	Loose to Dense Sand and Gravel	319.3 m	317.7 m	180 kPa
	Loose to Compact Sand	317.7 m	302.1 m	120 kPa
Little East River Bridge No. 3	Very Loose to Loose Silt to Very Soft to Firm Clayey Silt	320.5 m	309.1 m	35 kPa
	Compact to Dense Sand and Gravel	309.1 m	294.1 m	180 kPa



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Site	Soil Type	Elevation		Grout-to-Ground Bond Ultimate Strength, α_{bond}
		From	To	
Little East River Bridge No. 4	Very Loose Silt and Sand	320.5 m	315.0 m	90 kPa
	Compact Silt and Sand	315.0 m	304.1 m	180 kPa
Ragged Creek Bridge	Very Loose to Compact Silt to Sand	315.1 m	293.4 m	120 kPa

6.4.4 Length of Micropiles

Using the design loads, micropile material properties and grout-to-ground bond ultimate strengths as described in Sections 6.4.1 through 6.4.3, the procedures outlined in FHWA NHI-05-039 were followed to establish the required lengths for the micropiles to satisfy the geotechnical design requirement for a Factor of Safety of 2.5, as outlined below. It is noted that a Factor of Safety of 2.5 has been selected for the geotechnical design of the micropiles at these sites given the variable subsurface conditions, the fact that micropiles will be soil bonded and given the uncertainties associated with the actual bond zone diameter created by the 175 mm diameter bit.

Site	Elevation of Underside of Pile Cap / Tremie Plug	Cased Length ¹ / Casing Tip Elevation	Uncased Length / Micropile Tip Elevation	Total Length of Micropile Below Tremie Plug
Little East River Bridge No. 1	319.3 m / 317.8 m	4.5 m / 313.3 m	5.7 m / 307.6 m	10.2 m
Little East River Bridge No. 2	322.7 m / 321.5 m	3.5 m / 318.0 m	12.0 m / 306.0 m	15.5 m
Little East River Bridge No. 3	322.2 m / 321.0 m	3.5 m / 317.5 m	15.0 m / 302.5 m	18.5 m
Little East River Bridge No. 4	325.2 m / 324.0 m	3.0 m / 321.0 m	10.0 m / 311.0 m	13.0 m
Ragged Creek	316.7 m / 315.5 m	3.0 m / 312.5 m	10.5 m / 302.0 m	13.5 m

Note: 1. Minimum cased length to be confirmed by structural analysis.

Given the method for which the micropiles will be installed, the diameter of the uncased length/bond zone is estimated to be between about 245 mm and 263 mm (i.e. 1.4 to 1.5 times the diameter of drill bit). Based on the GA drawings provided by MH, given that the pile cap is in firm contact with the ground and that the minimum spacing between the piles in the micropile group is greater than three micropile diameters (i.e. $s > 3D_b$) and considering that the micropiles will be bonded into non-cohesive soils, a reduction factor on the factored geotechnical axial resistance at Ultimate Limits States (ULS) for group effects is not required.

If the minimum cased lengths indicated above are modified based on the results of the structural assessment, the total length of the micropile will increase as the uncased length must remain unchanged to satisfy the geotechnical design requirements.



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The geotechnical reaction at Serviceability Limits States (SLS) for 25 mm of settlement will be greater than or equal to the factored geotechnical axial resistance at ULS; the SLS conditions does not apply.

6.4.5 Recommendations for Lateral Micropile Analysis

The P-y curves to be used by MH for the assessment of the micropile group(s) under the combined design loads (i.e. including axial loads, lateral loads and bending moments) are provided in Table C1 and in Figures C1 to C5, inclusive, in Appendix C. The P-y curves were generated using the commercially available program LPILE Plus (version 5.0) developed by Ensoft Inc. The soil parameters and geotechnical model used in the analysis are presented below.

Soil Type	Elevation		Bulk Unit Weight, γ	Undrained Shear Strength, s_u	Strain Factor, ε_{50}	Effective Angle of Internal Friction, ϕ	P-y Modulus ¹	LPILE Soil Model
	From	To						
Little East River Bridge No. 1 – South Abutment								
Loose to Compact Silt and Sand	317.8 m	316.9 m	18 kN/ m ³	--	--	30°	10,000 kPa/m	API Sand – O'Neill
Soft to Firm Clayey Silt	316.9 m	314.3 m	17 kN/ m ³	25 kPa	0.02	--	--	API Clay – O'Neill
Compact to Dense Sand and Gravel	Below 314.3 m		20 kN/ m ³	--	--	34°	20,000 kPa/m	API Sand – O'Neill
Little East River Bridge No. 1 – North Abutment								
Compact to Dense Sand and Gravel	Below 317.8 m		20 kN/ m ³	--	--	34°	20,000 kPa/m	API Sand – O'Neill
Little East River Bridge No. 2 – South Abutment								
Very loose Silt	321.5 m	320.8 m	17 kN/ m ³	--	--	27°	3,500 kPa/m	API Sand – O'Neill
Stiff Clayey Silt	320.8 m	319.9 m	17 kN/ m ³	30 kPa	0.01	--	--	API Clay – O'Neill
Loose to Compact Sand to Sand and Gravel	320.8 m	305.5 m	20 kN/ m ³	--	--	32°	15,000 kPa/m	API Sand – O'Neill
Little East River Bridge No. 2 – North Abutment								
Loose to Compact Sand to Sand and Gravel	321.5 m	309.4 m	20 kN/ m ³	--	--	32°	15,000 kPa/m	API Sand – O'Neill
Compact to Dense Sand and Gravel	Below 309.4 m		20 kN/ m ³	--	--	34°	20,000 kPa/m	API Sand – O'Neill
Little East River Bridge No. 3 – South and North Abutment								
Loose Organic Sand	321.0 m	320.5 m	16 kN/ m ³	--	--	27°	1,000 kPa/m	API Sand – O'Neill
Very Loose to Loose Silt to Gravelly Sand	320.5 m	313.6 m	17 kN/ m ³	--	--	28°	3,500 kPa/m	API Sand – O'Neill
Firm Clayey Silt with Sand	313.6 m	309.1 m	18 kN/ m ³	25 kPa	0.02	--	--	API Clay – O'Neill
Compact to Dense Sand and Gravel	Below 309.1 m		20 kN/ m ³	--	--	34°	20,000 kPa/m	API Sand – O'Neill



MICROPILE FOUNDATION DESIGN REPORT HIGHWAY 592; GWP 5265-07-00

Soil Type	Elevation		Bulk Unit Weight, γ	Undrained Shear Strength, s_u	Strain Factor, ε_{50}	Effective Angle of Internal Friction, ϕ	P-y Modulus ¹	LPILE Soil Model
	From	To						
Little East River Bridge No. 4 – South and North Abutment								
Very Loose Silt to Sand	324.0 m	315.0 m	19 kN/ m ³	--	--	29°	5,000 kPa/m	API Sand – O'Neill
Compact Silt to Sand	315.0 m	304.1 m	19 kN/ m ³	--	--	32°	15,000 kPa/m	API Sand – O'Neill
Compact to Dense Sand and Gravel	Below 304.1 m		20 kN/ m ³	--	--	34°	20,000 kPa/m	API Sand – O'Neill
Ragged Creek Bridge – South and North Abutment								
Very Loose to Loose Silt to Sand	315.5 m	295.0 m	18 kN/ m ³	--	--	28°	3,500 kPa/m	API Sand – O'Neill
Compact Silt to Sand	Below 295.0 m		19 kN/ m ³	--	--	32°	15,000 kPa/m	API Sand – O'Neill

Note: 1. For non-cohesive soils below groundwater table.

It should be noted that micropile behaviour in a group configuration is influenced by the spacing between the individual pile elements. The pile-soil-pile interaction can result in the lateral capacity of a pile group being less than the sum of the lateral capacities of the individual piles comprising the group (i.e. group efficiency of less than 1), depending on the pile spacing relative to the orientation of the loading.

Based on the GA drawing, the proposed spacing between the micropiles varies between 1,200 mm and 1,700 mm (center-to-center) in the same row of micropiles, as shown on Figure 2. The proposed centre-to-centre spacing between the front and back row of micropiles is 1,000 mm. For lateral loads applied perpendicular and parallel to axis of the bridge structure, the P-y curves representing the lateral resistance of the soils as presented on Figures C1 to C5, inclusive, should be modified to account for the pile spacing in the group configuration (i.e. $s < 6D_b$). If the proposed micropile geometry, spacing or arrangement of the micropiles is revised, modifications to the P-y curves will be required.

For lateral loads applied perpendicular to axis of the bridge structure, the P-y curves representing the lateral resistance of the soils should be modified according to the 'p-multipliers' (P_m) provided below.

Pile Row	Multiplier, P_m
Front Row ¹	0.8
Second Row	0.4
Third and Subsequent Rows	0.3

Note: 1. The front row is the furthest row in the pile group from the application of the lateral load (see Figure 3)

The micropiles should be designed so that bending moments are negligible within the uncased length of the lower section of the micropile. In this regard, the cased length(s) indicated in Section 6.4.4 are minimums and may have to be modified based on the structural assessment and design requirements. The P-y curves presented on Figures C1 to C5, inclusive, are therefore only provided for the cased section.



6.5 Design and Installation Considerations

6.5.1 Corrosion Protection Requirements

Samples of the groundwater were collected at each site by MH during the foundation investigation and were submitted for analytical testing (i.e. pH, sulphate, chloride, electrical conductivity and resistivity). The analytical test results are included in Appendix B and are summarized below:

Site / Sample Number	pH	Sulphate (mg/L or ppm)	Chloride (mg/L or ppm)	Electrical Conductivity $\mu\text{S}/\text{cm}$	Electrical Resistivity $\text{ohm}\cdot\text{cm}$
Little East River Bridge No. 1 (Sample 1)	6.43	7.9	60.3	304 ^a	3290 ^b
Little East River Bridge No. 2 (Sample 3)	7.68	33.4	319	1550	645
Little East River Bridge No. 3 (Sample 4)	5.69	<1.0	475	1540	649
Little East River Bridge No. 4 (Sample 5)	7.01	0.27	3.26	210	4760
Ragged Creek Bridge (Sample 6)	6.98	19.3	69.6	405	2470

Note: a. Electrical conductivity is a measured field parameter (by MH) from water sample from spring outlet pipe.

b. Resistivity is calculated (by MH) from electrical conductivity.

Based on the test results and guidelines provided in FHWA NHI-05-039, the water samples from Little East River Bridges No. 2 and 3 and Ragged Creek Bridge are classified as having a strong corrosion potential. As a result, in accordance with Section 5.14 of FHWA NHI-05-039, a minimum steel section loss of 1.6 mm per side of the micropile casing is required and has been included in the foundation design. The structural assessment and design should also take this into consideration. Corrosion protection of the central bar is typically afforded by epoxy coating combined with grout cover. Therefore, proper centering of the central bar by means of centralizers will be required during construction to ensure uniform grout cover around the central bar.

6.5.2 Buckling

Assessments of the potential for buckling along the cased length of the micropile at each bridge were carried out and the results are presented below.

Site	Unsupported Length ¹	Design Load	Critical Buckling Load, P_{cr}	Soil Modulus, E_s , Along Unsupported Length	Limiting Lateral Reaction Soil Modulus, E_s^{LIMIT}
Little East River Bridge No. 1	4.5 m	450 kN	18,000 kN	5 MPa	0.45 MPa
Little East River Bridge No. 2	3.5 m	480 kN	19,500 kN	2 MPa	0.45 MPa
Little East River Bridge No. 3	3.5 m	450 kN	19,500 kN	3 MPa	0.45 MPa



MICROPILE FOUNDATION DESIGN REPORT HIGHWAY 592; GWP 5265-07-00

Site	Unsupported Length ¹	Design Load	Critical Buckling Load, P_{cr}	Soil Modulus, E_s , Along Unsupported Length	Limiting Lateral Reaction Soil Modulus, E_s^{LIMIT}
Little East River Bridge No. 4	3.0 m	400 kN	22,500 kN	3 MPa	0.45 MPa
Ragged Creek Bridge	3.0 m	410 kN	22,500 kN	3 MPa	0.45 MPa

Note: 1. Unsupported length is conservatively assumed to be equal to the cased length.

Given that that the critical buckling load is greater than the design load and that the limiting lateral reaction soil modulus is less than the assumed elastic modulus of soils, the geotechnical capacity and structural strength of the micropile will control the micropile capacity and therefore, buckling does not need to be considered further for the micropile design.

6.5.3 Combined Axial Compression and Bending of Cased Length

Additional compressive loads (i.e. above the axial compression design load) due to the combination of lateral loads and/or bending moments imposed on the pile group(s) will need to be considered in the evaluation of the structural capacity of the cased section of the micropiles. It is understood that MH will evaluate the effects of these additional stresses on the structural capacity of the micropiles as part of the lateral pile group analysis. It should be noted that if there are any additional compressive stresses that increase the compression loads above those indicated in Section 6.4.1, the geotechnical axial resistance of the micropile will need to be re-evaluated.

6.5.1 Recommendations for Micropile Connection at Pile Cap

The connection between the top of the micropiles and the pile caps should be designed to transfer compression loads as well as any lateral loads and bending moments, as necessary. It is recommended that the casings and hollow core central reinforcing bars be extended into the pile cap to accommodate the load and moment transfer in a manner similar to that illustrated on Figure 4. It is understood that the required dimensions and thicknesses of embedment and bearing plate will be determined by MH.

6.6 Micropile Installation/Technical Specification

All micropiles should be installed in accordance with the Non-Standard Special Provision (NSSP) "Technical Specification for Grouted Micropiles" included in Appendix D. This NSSP was developed for this project in accordance with the guidelines recommended by the Deep Foundation Institute (DFI, 2004), the Federal Highway Administration and the National Highway Institute (FHWA-NHI, 2005) and prepared following the Ontario Provincial Standard (OPS) format.



7.0 CLOSURE

This report was prepared by Mr. Christopher Ng, P.Eng., a geotechnical engineer and Associate with Golder, and was reviewed by Mr. J. Paul Dittrich, P.Eng., a senior geotechnical engineer and Principal with Golder. Mr. Jorge M. A. Costa, P.Eng., Golder's Designated MTO Contact for this project and a Principal with Golder, conducted an independent quality control review of the report.



MICROPILE FOUNDATION DESIGN REPORT HIGHWAY 592; GWP 5265-07-00

Report Signature Page



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CN/JPD/JMAC/

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Canadian Geotechnical Society. 2006. Canadian Foundation Engineering Manual – 4th Edition.

Deep Foundation Institute (DFI). 2011. Guide to Drafting Specification for High Capacity Drilled and Grouted Micropiles for Structural Support. Prepared by the Joint Micropile Committee of the Deep Foundation Institute and ADSC: The International Association of Foundation Drilling.

Federal Highway Administration – National Highway Institute (FHWA/NHI), 2005. Micropile Design and Construction Reference Manual. Publication No. FHWA NHI-05-039.

Ministry of Transportation, Ontario. 2013a. Foundation Investigation and Design Report, Little East River Bridge No. 1, Site No. 44-174, Highway 592 – Replacement of Six Structures, GWP 5265-07-00; WP 5265-07-01, Geocres No. 31E-330, prepared by Golder Associates Ltd.

Ministry of Transportation, Ontario. 2013b. Foundation Investigation and Design Report, Little East River Bridge No. 2, Site No. 44-175, Highway 592 – Replacement of Six Structures, GWP 5265-07-00; WP 5266-07-01, Geocres No. 31E-331, prepared by Golder Associates Ltd.

Ministry of Transportation, Ontario. 2013c. Foundation Investigation and Design Report, Little East River Bridge No. 3, Site No. 44-176, Highway 592 – Replacement of Six Structures, GWP 5265-07-00; WP 5267-07-01, Geocres No. 31E-332, prepared by Golder Associates Ltd.

Ministry of Transportation, Ontario. 2013d. Foundation Investigation and Design Report, Little East River Bridge No. 4, Site No. 44-177, Highway 592 – Replacement of Six Structures, GWP 5265-07-00; WP 5268-07-01, Geocres No. 31E-333, prepared by Golder Associates Ltd.

Ministry of Transportation, Ontario. 2013e. Foundation Investigation and Design Report, Ragged Creek Bridge, Site No. 44-178, Highway 592 – Replacement of Six Structures, GWP 5265-07-00; WP 5269-07-01, Geocres No. 31E-334, prepared by Golder Associates Ltd.

Commercial Software:

LPile Plus (Version 5.0) by Ensoft Inc.



TABLES



MICROPILE FOUNDATION DESIGN REPORT

HIGHWAY 592; GWP 5265-07-00

Table 1: Evaluation of Micropile Alternatives

Foundation Option	Rank	Advantages	Disadvantages	Relative Costs	Risks / Consequences
Hollow-Core Central Reinforcing Bar Micropiles	1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Hollow bar serves dual function as the drilling string during micropile installation and central bar reinforcement upon completion of drilling. ■ Continuous grout flush through hollow bar while drilling stabilizes the hole and eliminates the need for casing advancement to the tip of micropile. ■ Allows for simultaneous drilling and grouting of micropiles eliminating the need to 'trip' in and out of hole. ■ Higher rate of production than solid central bar micropile installation. ■ Actual diameter of bond zone may be much larger than diameter of drill bit depending on soil type and extent of grout permeation into foundation soil(s). ■ High groundwater levels and non-cohesive overburden deposits are more suited to hollow-core bar installation in terms of minimizing ground disturbance. ■ Cobbles and boulder can be penetrated provided that appropriate drill bits are used. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Diameter of the micropile bond zone is not precisely known and limited to the relatively small diameter of the drill bit plus the adjacent grouted soil zone of the hole. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Higher material cost for hollow bar system. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Eliminates potential for base heave and ground loss during micropile installation; lower risk of disturbance to adjacent structures. ■ Shorter construction period as compared to solid central bar micropile installation.



MICROPILE FOUNDATION DESIGN REPORT

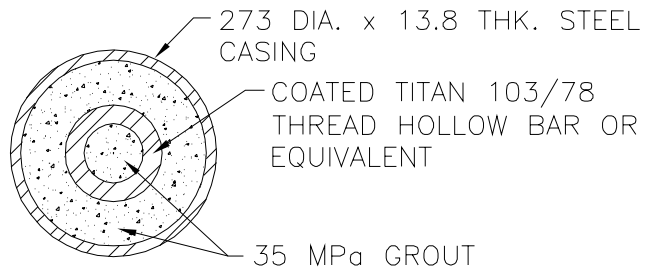
HIGHWAY 592; GWP 5265-07-00

Table 1: Evaluation of Micropile Alternatives

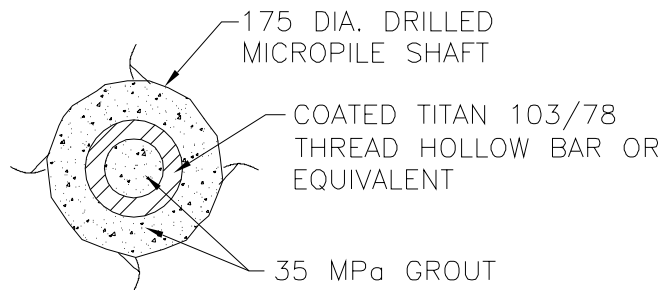
Foundation Option	Rank	Advantages	Disadvantages	Relative Costs	Risks / Consequences
Solid Central Reinforcing Bar Micropiles	2	<ul style="list-style-type: none">■ More commonly used than hollow-core bar micropiles.■ Diameter of bond zone is known and is typically larger than that of a hollow-core bar and can be up to 300 mm in diameter.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">■ Drilling mud will be required to balance groundwater pressures and minimize basal heave and ground loss.■ Requires casing advancement during drilling to full depth of micropile and the partial removal of casing after the installation of central bar and grouting.■ Down-the-hole (DTH) hammer drilling to penetrate cobbles and boulders present in the overburden may disturb grout in adjacent micropiles.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">■ Higher labour cost due to the construction sequence.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">■ Potential for unbalanced head in casing during removal of drill string and DTH hammer may result in base heave, possible loss of ground and potential settlement of adjacent structure(s).■ Longer construction period due to the construction sequence for micropiles and the provision for partial curing of micropiles prior to the use of down-the-hole hammer in adjacent locations.



FIGURES




CASED MICROPILE
1:10



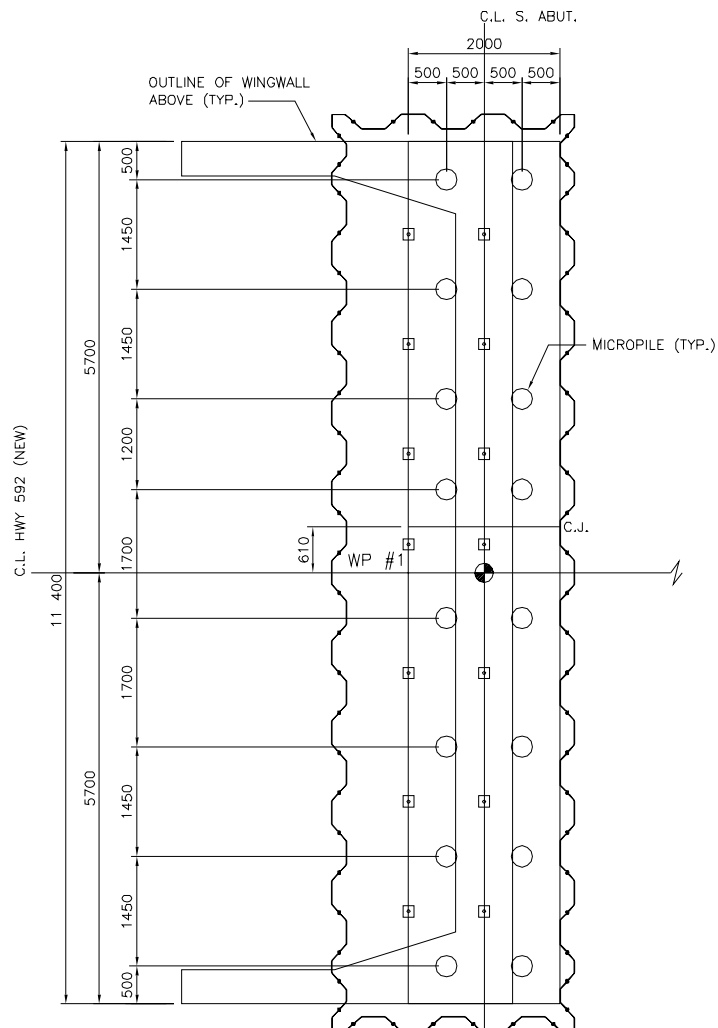
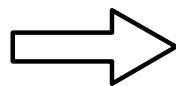
UNCASED MICROPILE
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PLOT DATE: March 12, 2014
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 Mississauga, Ontario, Canada	SCALE	AS SHOWN	MICROPILE SECTION DETAILS	
	DATE	Mar. 2014		
	DESIGN			
	CAD	JFC		
FILE No. FIGURE 1 (Section Details).dwg	CHECK	CN	HIGHWAY 592	
PROJECT No. 11-1111-0149	REV. A	REVIEW JPD/JMAC		
				FIGURE 1

PLOT DATE: December 18, 2013
FILENAME: T:\Projects\2011\11-1111-0149 (MH, Huntsville)\-MA- Micropile Design\FIGURE 2 (Lateral Loading).dwg

Lateral Load Parallel to Axis of Bridge Structure
Modifications to the P-y curves are necessary



Lateral Load Perpendicular to Axis of Bridge Structure
Modifications to the P-y curves are necessary



REFERENCES:

1. PLAN OBTAINED FROM DIGITAL FILE PROVIDED BY MORRISON HERSHFIELD FILE No. 094.dwg, RECEIVED DECEMBER 4, 2013.



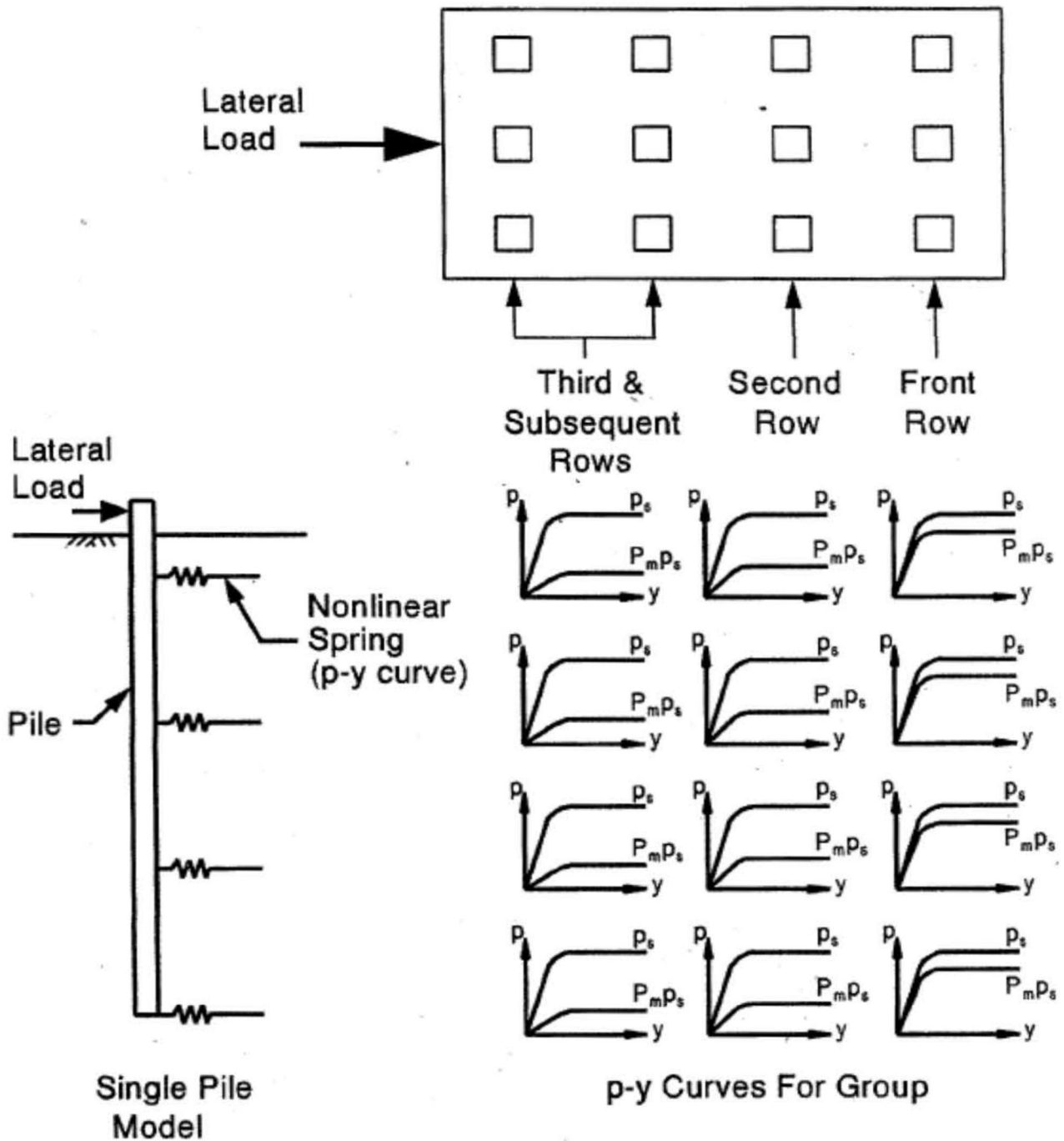
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DATE	Dec. 2013
DESIGN	
CAD	JFC
CHECK	CN
REVIEW	JPD/JMAC

SCHEMATIC OF PILE GROUP LATERAL LOADING DIRECTION

HIGHWAY 592

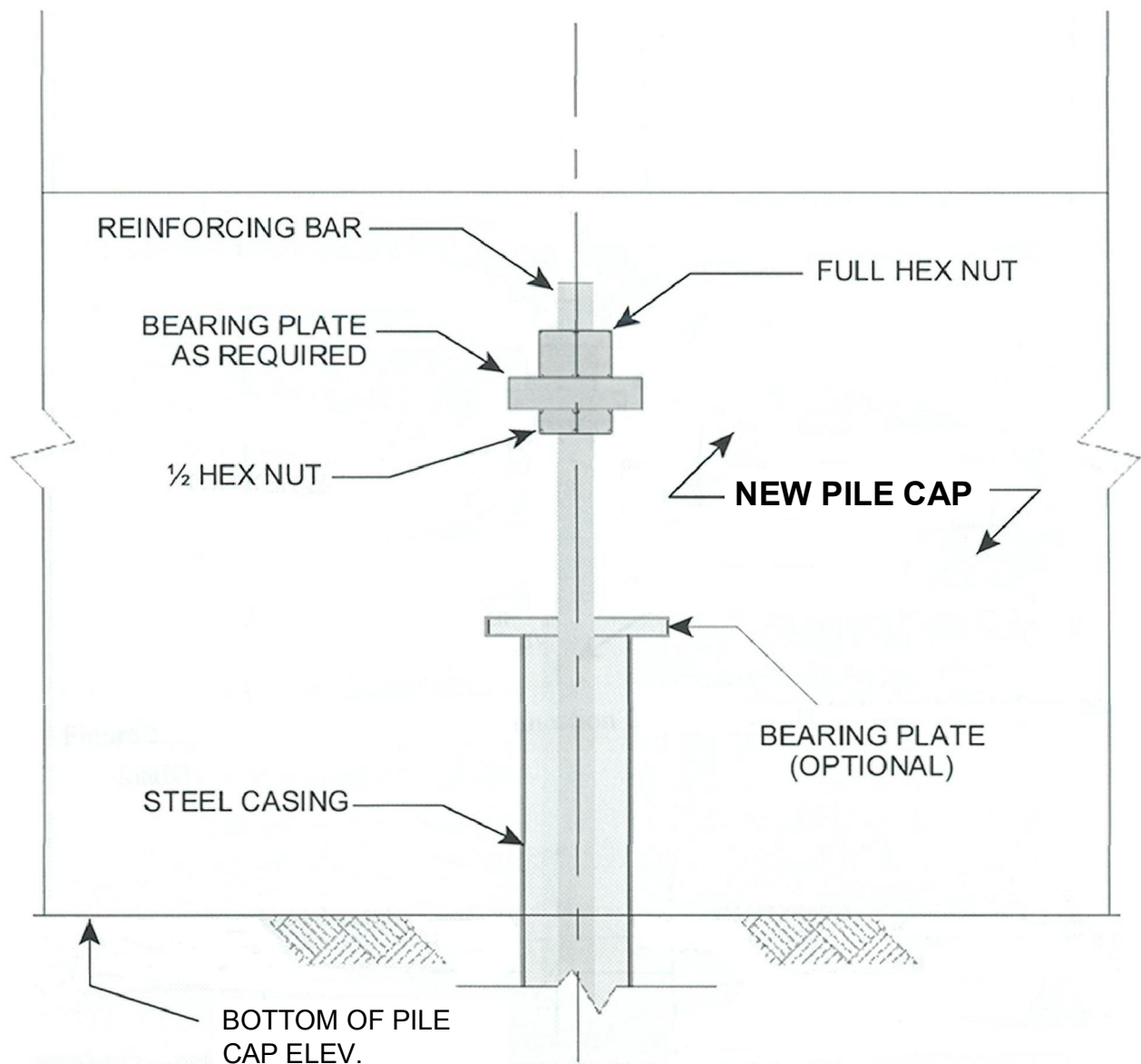
FIGURE

2



(ADAPTED FROM FHWA/NHI 2005, FIGURE 5-21)

PLOT DATE: December 18, 2013
FILENAME: T:\Projects\2011\11-1111-0149 (MH, Huntsville)\-MA- Micropile Design\FIGURE 4 (Connection).dwg



(ADAPTED FROM FHWA/NHI 2005, FIGURE 5-12)



SCALE	AS SHOWN
DATE	Dec. 2013
DESIGN	
CAD	JFC
CHECK	CN
REVIEW	JPD/JMAC

TITLE	
SCHEMATIC OF MICROPILE CONNECTION DETAIL	
HIGHWAY 592	FIGURE 4

FILE No. FIGURE 4 (Connection).dwg

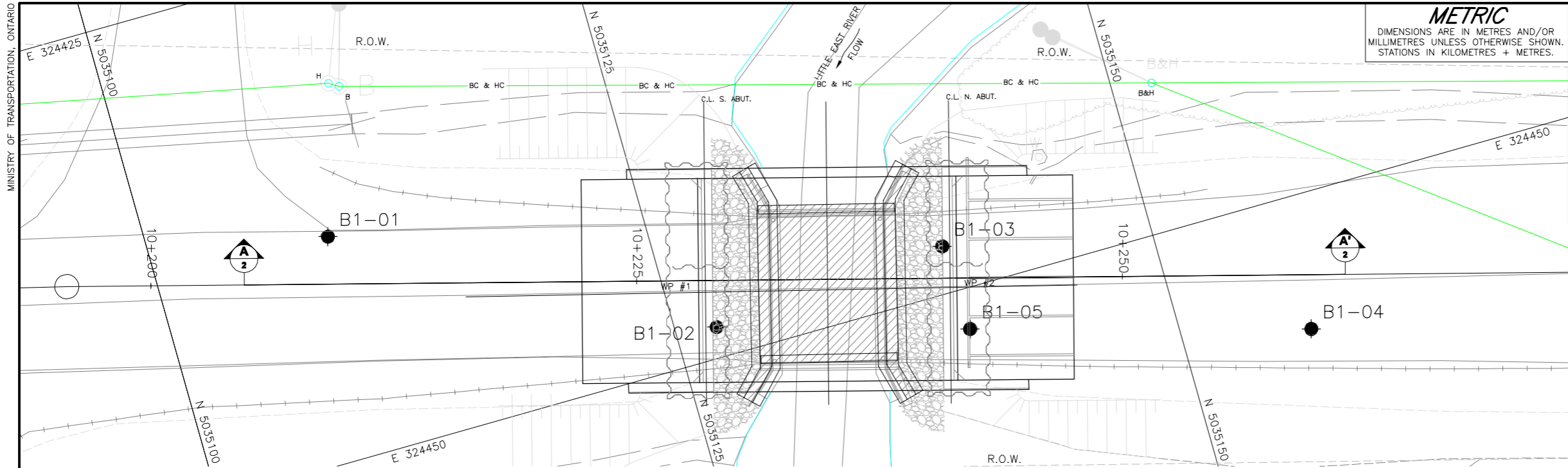
PROJECT No. 11-1111-0149

REV. A



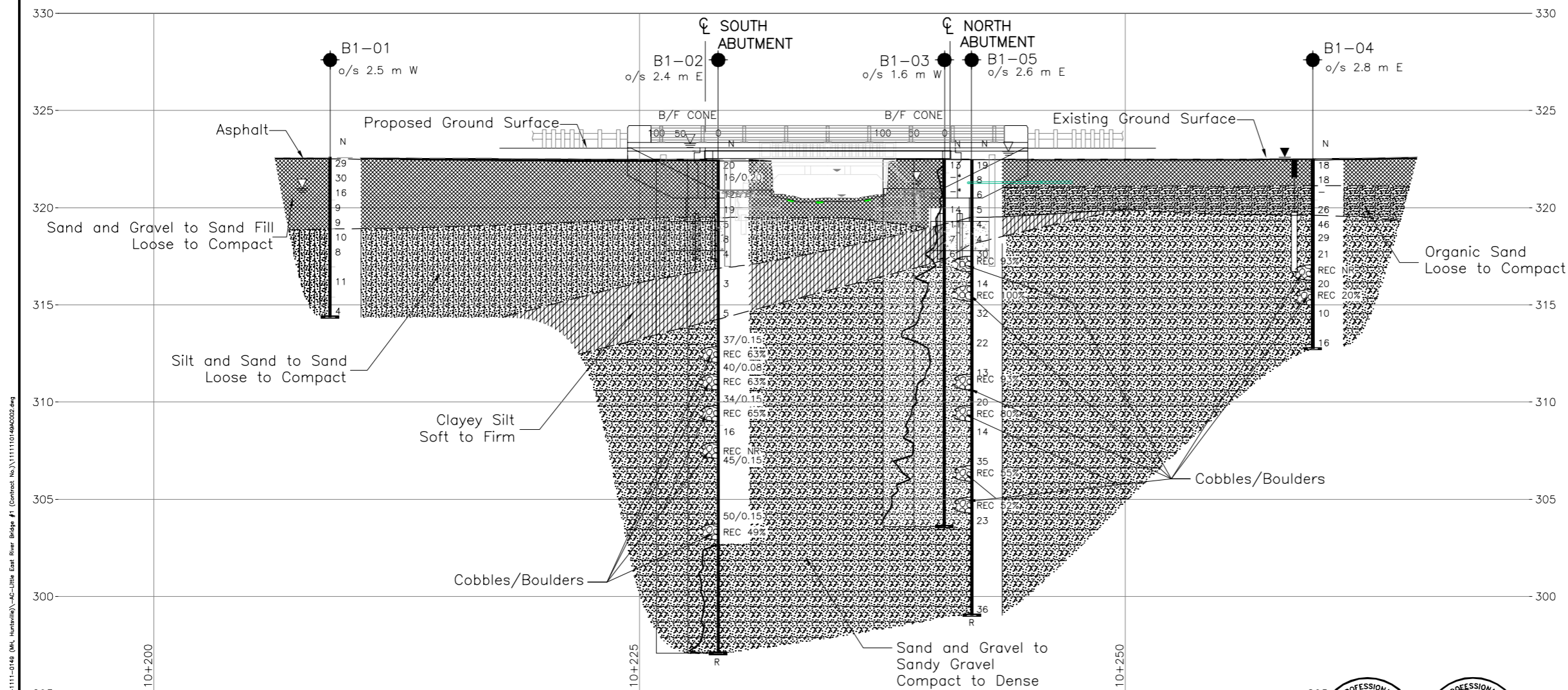
APPENDIX A

Borehole Locations and Soil Strata Drawings – Little East River Bridges No. 1 to 4 and Ragged Creek Bridge



PLAN

SCALE
2.5 0 2.5 5 m



A-A'
2

CENTRELINE PROFILE

SCALE
2.5 0 2.5 5 m

CONT No. 2014-5125
WP No. 5265-07-01

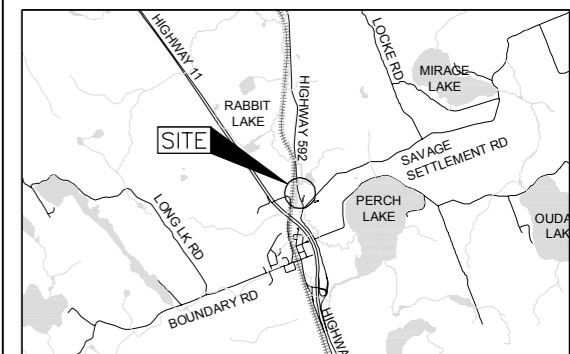
HIGHWAY 592
LITTLE EAST RIVER BRIDGE #1
BOREHOLE LOCATIONS AND SOIL STRATA



SHEET



Golder Associates Ltd.
MISSISSAUGA, ONTARIO, CANADA



KEY PLAN

SCALE
1.2 0 1.2 2.4 km

LEGEND

- Borehole - Current Investigation
- Seal
- Piezometer
- N Standard Penetration Test Value
- 16 Blows/0.3m unless otherwise stated (Std. Pen. Test, 475 j/blow)
- REC Total core recovery
- WL in piezometer, measured on May 14, 2013
- WL upon completion of drilling
- R Refusal

BOREHOLE CO-ORDINATES

No.	ELEVATION	NORTHING	EASTING
B1-01	322.6	5035109.1	324438.5
B1-02	322.5	5035127.1	324448.4
B1-03	322.5	5035139.4	324447.6
B1-04	322.5	5035156.5	324456.9
B1-05	322.5	5035139.6	324452.1

NOTES

This drawing is for subsurface information only. The proposed structure details/works are shown for illustration purposes only and may not be consistent with the final design configuration as shown elsewhere in the Contracts Documents.

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

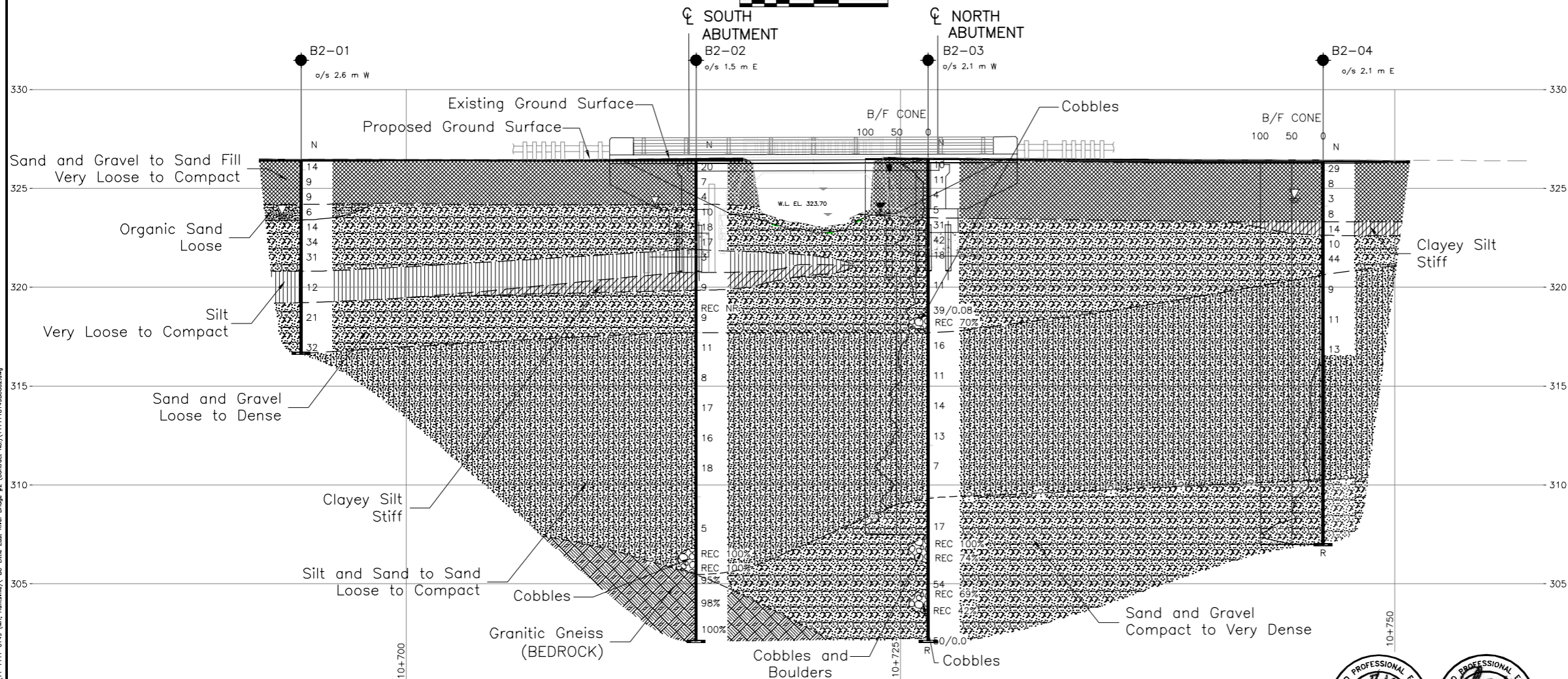
The complete Foundation Investigation and Design Report for this project and other related documents may be examined at the Materials Engineering and Research Office, Downsview. Information contained in this report and related documents is specifically excluded in accordance with Section GC 2.01 of OPS General Conditions.

REFERENCE

Base plans provided in digital format by MH, drawing file nos. X1114246_44-174_44-175_44-176align.dwg, x1114246_44177align.dwg, x1114246_44178_44166align.dwg and X1114246_44-174_44-175_44-176base.dwg, x1114246_44177base.dwg and x1114246_44178_44166base.dwg, received June 11, 2013 and General Arrangement Plan and Profile file no. 44174-01.dwg, received November 07, 2013.

NO.	DATE	BY	REVISION
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HWY. 592		PROJECT NO. 11-1111-0149	
SUBM'D. AV	CHKD. TVA	DATE: Dec. 2013	SITE: 44-174
DRAWN: JFC	CHKD.	APPD. CN/JMAC	DWG. 2





CENTRELINE PROFILE



METRIC
DIMENSIONS ARE IN METRES AND/OR
MILLIMETRES UNLESS OTHERWISE SHOWN.
STATIONS IN KILOMETRES + METRES.

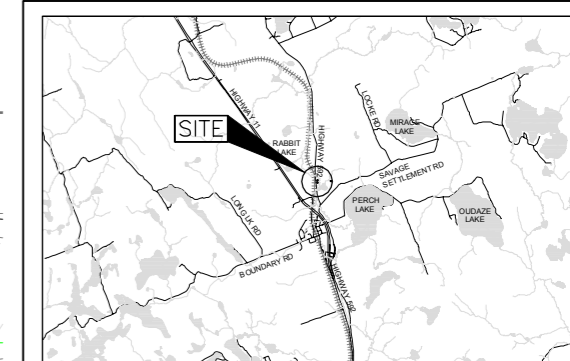
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WP No. 5266-07-01



HIGHWAY 592
LITTLE EAST RIVER BRIDGE #2
BOREHOLE LOCATIONS AND SOIL STRATA



Golder Associates Ltd.
MISSISSAUGA, ONTARIO, CANADA








KEY PLAN

SCALE



LEGEND

- | | |
|---|--|
|  | Borehole — Current 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) |
| REC | Total core recovery |
|  | WL in piezometer, measured on June 26, 2013 |
|  | WL upon completion of drilling |
| R | Refusal |

BOREHOLE CO-ORDINATES

No.	ELEVATION	NORTHING	EASTING
B2-01	326.4	5035575.8	324374.4
B2-02	326.4	5035596.1	324376.8
B2-03	326.5	5035607.5	324372.2
B2-04	326.3	5035627.7	324374.7

NOTES

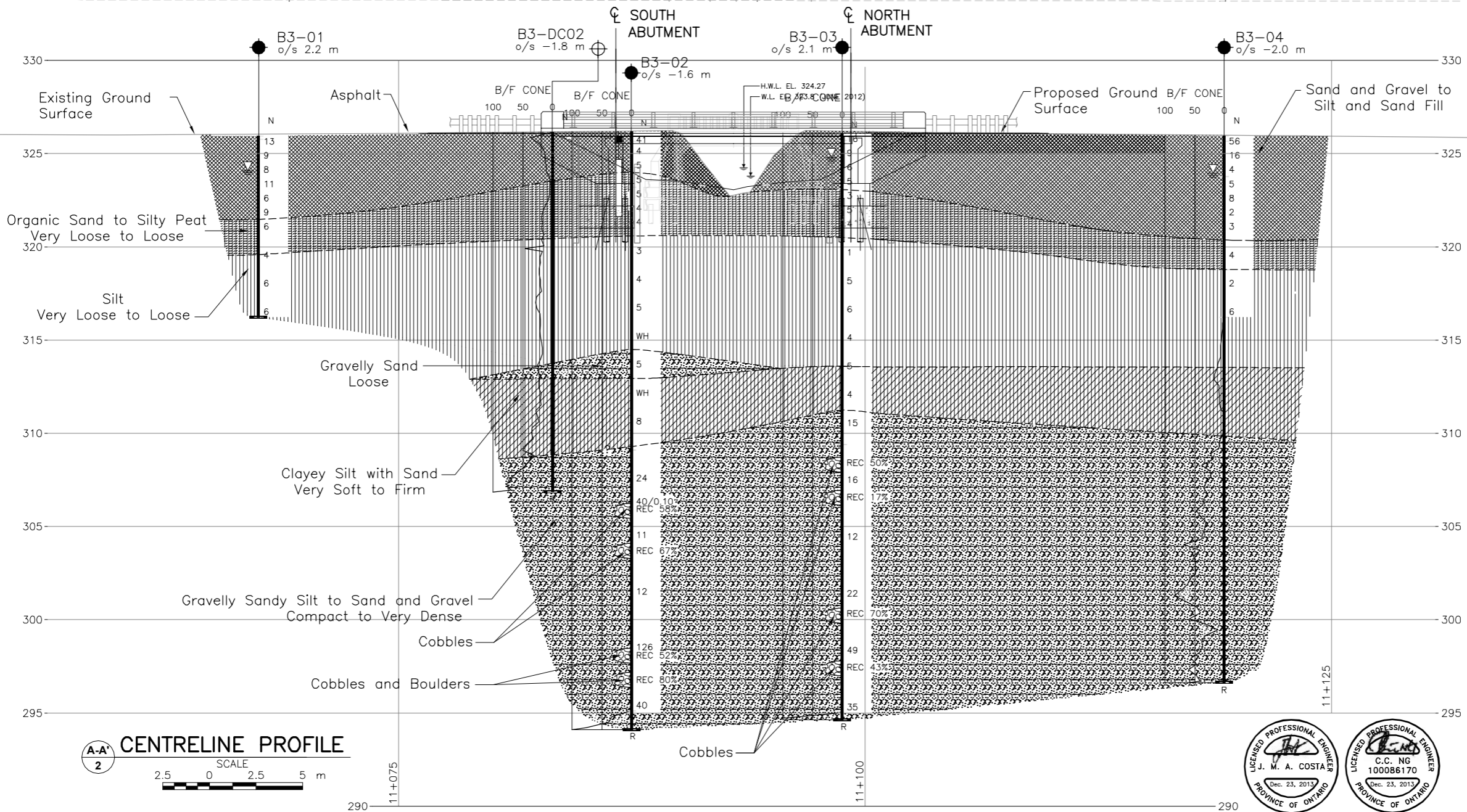
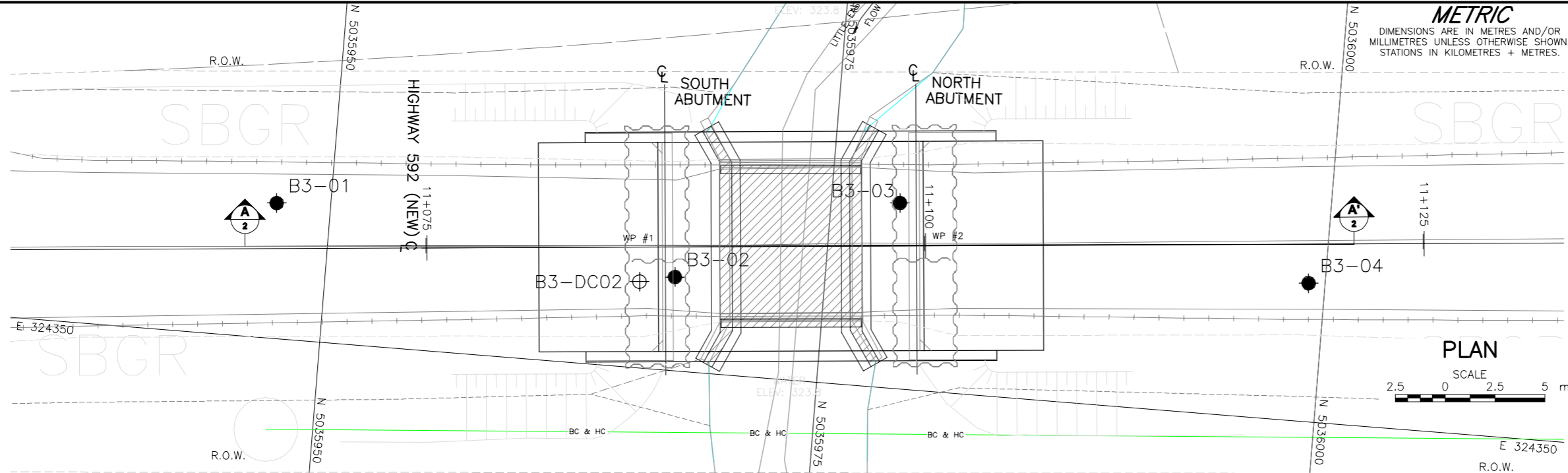
This drawing is for subsurface information only. The proposed structure details/works are shown for illustration purposes only and may not be consistent with the final design configuration as shown elsewhere in the Contracts Documents.

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

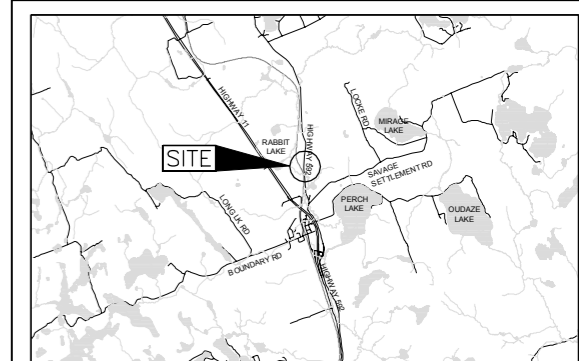
The complete Foundation Investigation and Design Report for this project and other related documents may be examined at the Materials Engineering and Research Office, Downsview. Information contained in this report and related documents is specifically excluded in accordance with Section GC 2.01 of OPS General Conditions.

REFERENCE

Base plans prepared in digital format by MH, drawing file nos.
X1114246_44-174_44-175_44-176align.dwg, x1114246_44177align.dwg,
x1114246_44178_44166align.dwg and
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and x1114246_44178_44166base.dwg, received June 11, 2013 and
General Arrangement Plan and Profile file no. 44175-01.dwg, received
November 7, 2013.

CONT No. 2014-5125
WP No. 5267-07-01HIGHWAY 592
LITTLE EAST RIVER BRIDGE #3
BOREHOLE LOCATIONS AND SOIL STRATA

SHEET

Golder Associates Ltd.
MISSISSAUGA, ONTARIO, CANADA

KEY PLAN

SCALE
0 2 4 km

LEGEND

- Borehole - Current Investigation
- ⊕ Dynamic Cone Penetration Test
- Seal
- Piezometer
- N Standard Penetration Test Value
- 16 Blows/0.3m unless otherwise stated (Std. Pen. Test, 475 j/blow)
- REC Recovery
- WL in piezometer, measured on June 26, 2013
- WL upon completion of drilling
- R Refusal

BOREHOLE CO-ORDINATES

No.	ELEVATION	NORTHING	EASTING
B3-01	326.0	5035947.3	324343.2
B3-02	326.2	5035967.5	324345.3
B3-03	326.1	5035978.4	324340.7
B3-04	326.0	5035999.2	324343.1
B3-DC02	326.2	5035965.7	324345.7

NOTES

This drawing is for subsurface information only. The proposed structure details/works are shown for illustration purposes only and may not be consistent with the final design configuration as shown elsewhere in the Contracts Documents.

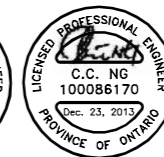
The boundaries between soil strata have been established only at borehole locations. Between boreholes the boundaries are assumed from geological evidence.

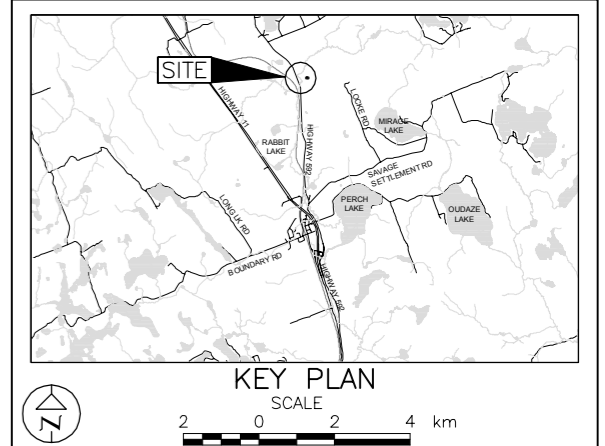
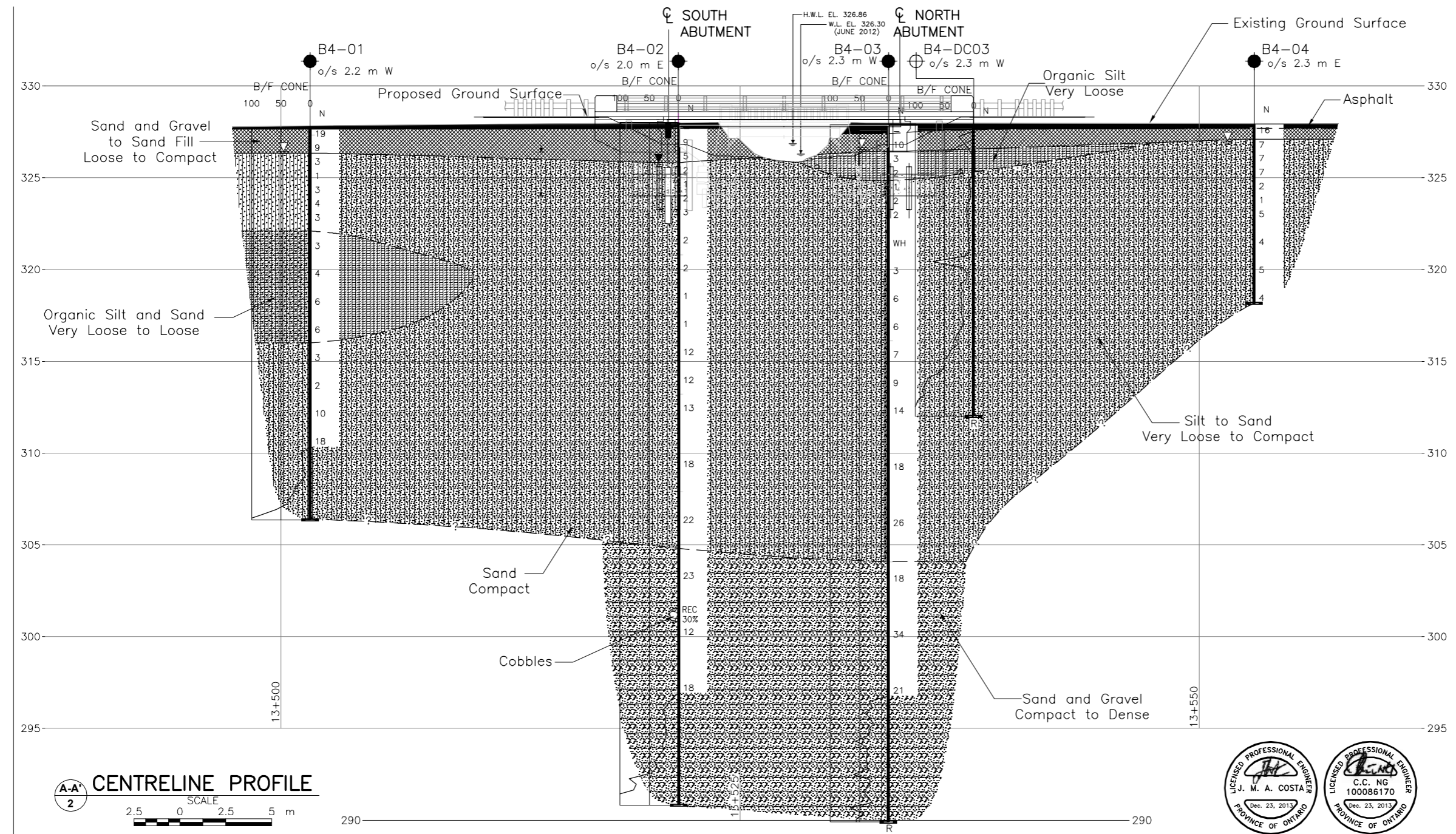
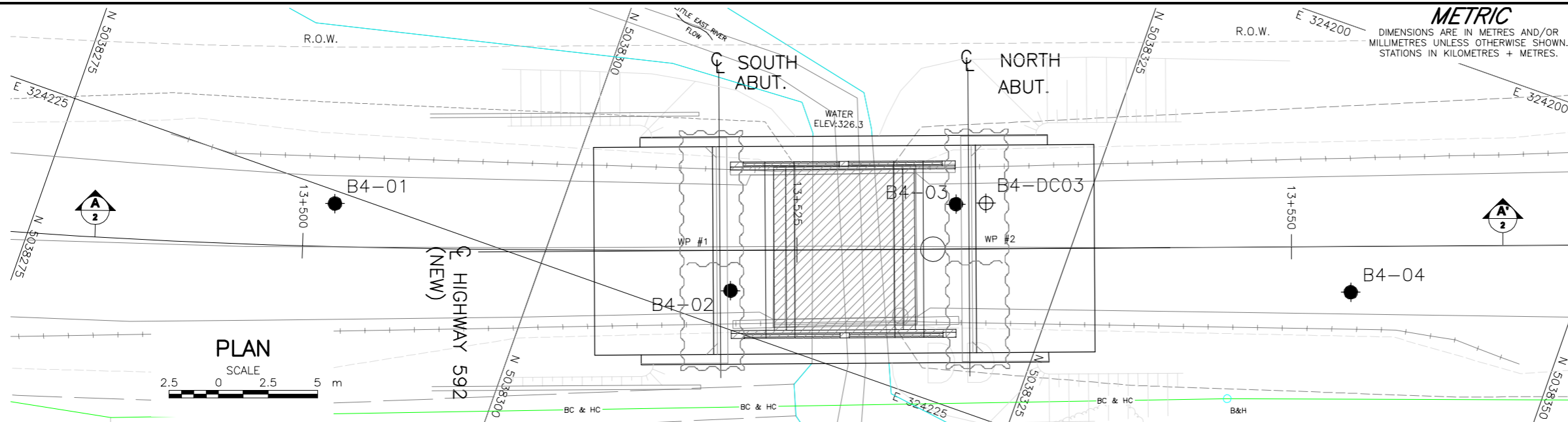
The complete Foundation Investigation and Design Report for this project and other related documents may be examined at the Materials Engineering and Research Office, Downsview. Information contained in this report and related documents is specifically excluded in accordance with Section GC 2.01 of OPS General Conditions.







REFERENCE

Base plans provided in digital format by MH, drawing file nos. X1114246_44-174_44-175_44-176align.dwg, x1114246_44177align.dwg, x1114246_44178_44166align.dwg and x1114246_44-174_44-175_44-176base.dwg, x1114246_44177base.dwg and x1114246_44178_44166base.dwg, received June 11, 2013 and General Arrangement file Plan and Profile no. 44176-01.dwg, received November 7, 2013.

NO.	DATE	BY	REVISION
Geocres No. 31E-332			
HWY. 592			PROJECT NO. 11-1111-0149 DIST.
SUBM'D. AV	CHKD. CN	DATE: Dec. 2013	SITE: 44-176
DRAWN: JFC	CHKD. TVA	APPD.	DWG. 2





LEGEND	
	Borehole – Current Investigation
	Dynamic Cone Penetration Test
	Seal
	Piezometer
N	Standard Penetration Test Value
16	Blows/0.3m unless otherwise stated (Std. Pen. Test, 475 j/blow)
REC	Total core recovery
	WL in piezometer, measured on June 26, 2013
	WL upon completion of drilling
R	Refusal

BOREHOLE CO-ORDINATES			
No.	ELEVATION	NORTHING	EASTING
B4-01	327.7	5038289.2	324225.6
B4-02	328.0	5038309.5	324223.1
B4-03	327.9	5038318.8	324215.2
B4-04	327.9	5038339.1	324212.7
B4-DC03	327.9	5038320.2	324214.6

NOTES

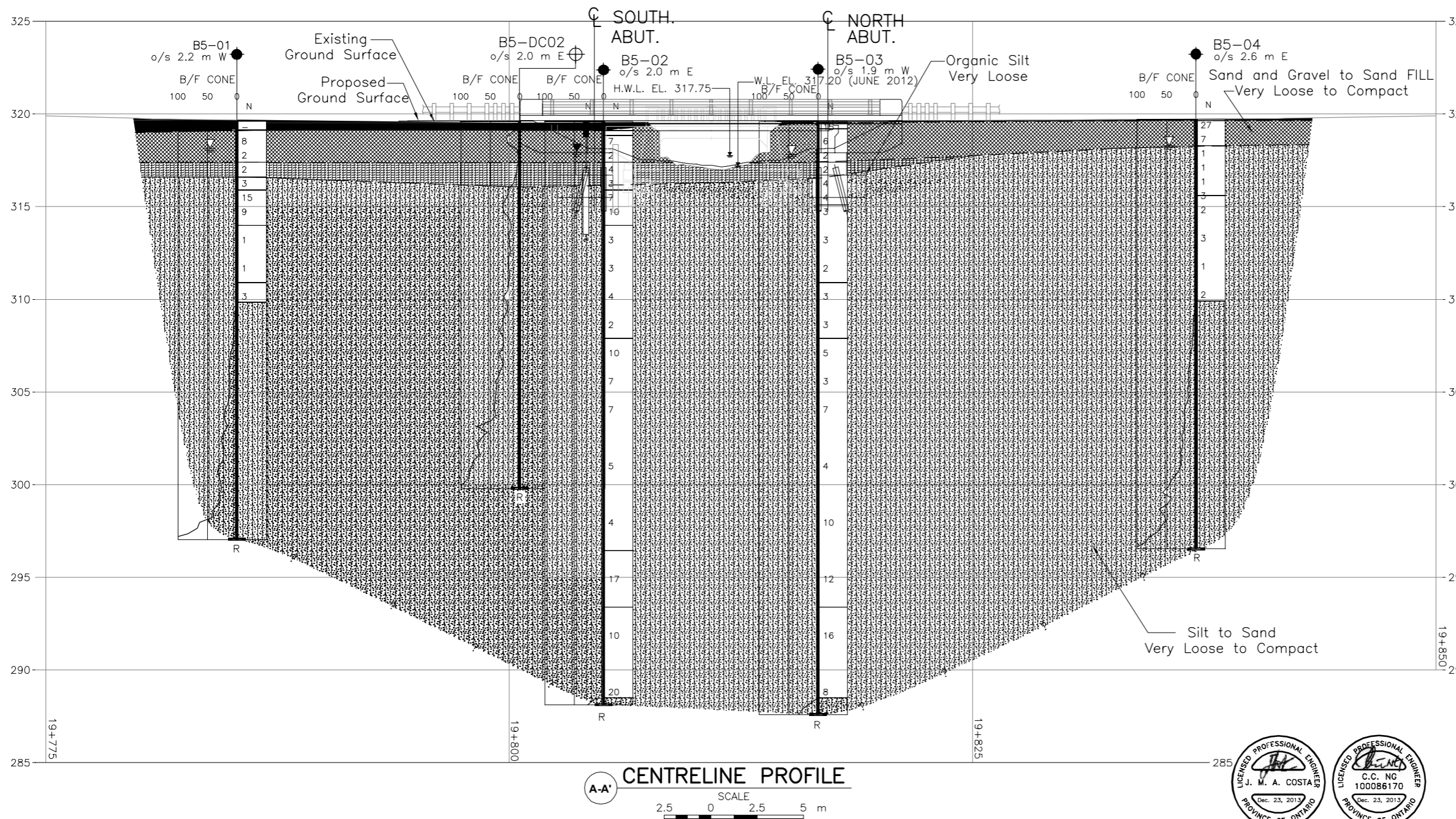
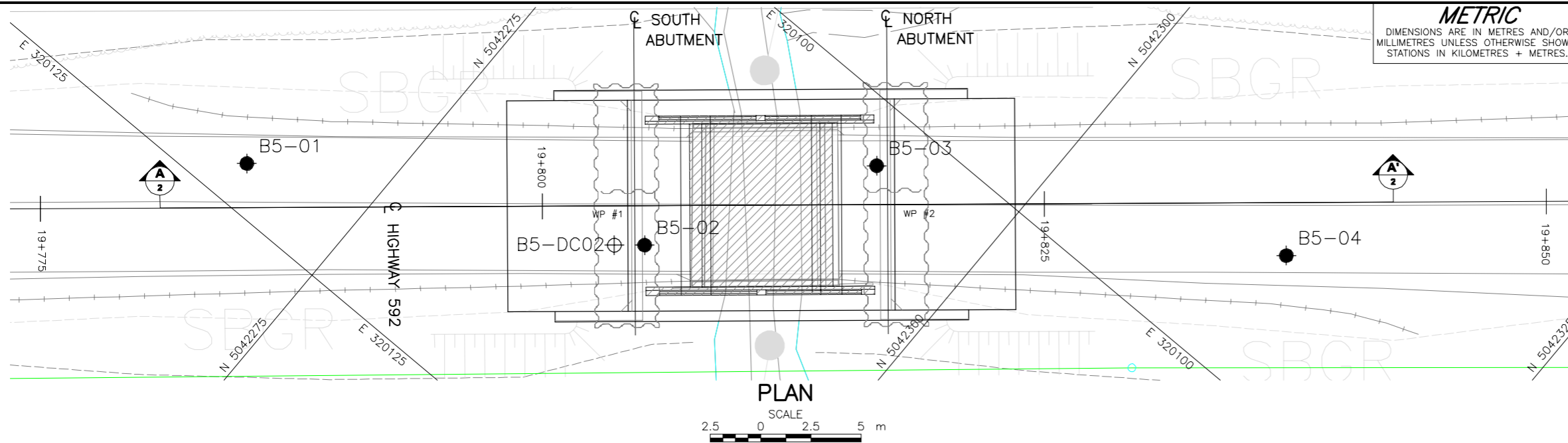
This drawing is for subsurface information only. The proposed structure details/works are shown for illustration purposes only and may not be consistent with the final design configuration as shown elsewhere in the Contracts Documents.

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

The complete Foundation Investigation and Design Report for this project and other related documents may be examined at the Materials Engineering and Research Office, Downsview. Information contained in this report and related documents is specifically excluded in accordance with Section GC 2.01 of OPS General Conditions.

REFERENCE

Base plans provided in digital format by MH, drawing file nos.
 x1114246_44-174-44-175_44-176align.dwg, x1114246_44177align.dwg,
 x1114246_44178_44166align.dwg and
 x1114246_44-174_44-175_44-176base.dwg, x1114246_44177base.dwg
 and x1114246_44178_44166base.dwg, received June 11, 2013 and
 General Arrangement Plan and Profile file no. 44177-01.dwg, received
 November 7, 2013.



METRIC
 DIMENSIONS ARE IN METRES AND/OR
 MILLIMETRES UNLESS OTHERWISE SHOWN.
 STATIONS IN KILOMETRES + METRES.

CONT No.
 WP No. 5269-07-01

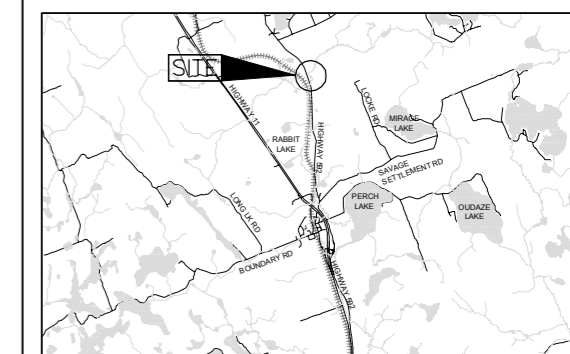


HIGHWAY 592
 RAGGED CREEK BRIDGE
 BOREHOLE LOCATIONS AND SOIL STRATA

SHEET



Golder Associates Ltd.
 MISSISSAUGA, ONTARIO, CANADA



LEGEND

- Borehole - Current Investigation
- ⊕ Dynamic Cone Penetration Test
- ⬮ Seal
- ⬮ Piezometer
- N Standard Penetration Test Value
- 16 Blows/0.3m unless otherwise stated
(Std. Pen. Test, 475 j/blow)
- ≡ WL in piezometer, measured on June 21, 2013
- ≡ WL upon completion of drilling
- R Refusal

BOREHOLE CO-ORDINATES

No.	ELEVATION	NORTHING	EASTING
B5-01	319.6	5042269.0	320122.8
B5-02	319.6	5042286.8	320113.2
B5-03	319.6	5042293.1	320102.8
B5-04	319.7	5042311.6	320093.1
B5-DC02	319.6	5042285.6	320114.2

NOTES

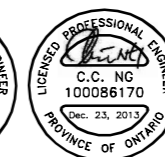
This drawing is for subsurface information only. The proposed structure details/works are shown for illustration purposes only and may not be consistent with the final design configuration as shown elsewhere in the Contracts Documents.

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

The complete Foundation Investigation and Design Report for this project and other related documents may be examined at the Materials Engineering and Research Office, Downsview. Information contained in this report and related documents is specifically excluded in accordance with Section GC 2.01 of OPS General Conditions.

REFERENCE

Base plans provided in digital format by MH, drawing file nos. X1114246_44-174_44-175_44-176align.dwg, x1114246_44177align.dwg, x1114246_44178_44166align.dwg and X1114246_44-174_44-175_44-176base.dwg, x1114246_44177base.dwg and x1114246_44178_44166base.dwg, received June 11, 2013 and General Arrangement Plan and Profile file no. 44178-01.dwg, received August 26, 2013.



NO.	DATE	BY	REVISION
Geocres No. 31E-334			
HWY. 592	PROJECT NO. 11-1111-0149		DIST.
SUBM'D. AV	CHKD. CN	DATE: Jan. 2014	SITE: 44-178
DRAWN: JFC	CHKD. TVA	APPD.	DWG. 2



APPENDIX B

Analytical Laboratory Test Results

**CLIENT NAME: MORRISON HERSHFIELD
2440 DON REID DRIVE
OTTAWA, ON K1H1E1
(613) 739-2910**

ATTENTION TO: Adel Chowdhury

PROJECT NO: 1114246

AGAT WORK ORDER: 13T730457

MICROBIOLOGY ANALYSIS REVIEWED BY: Inesa Alizarchyk, Inorganic Lab Supervisor

WATER ANALYSIS REVIEWED BY: Sofka Pehlyova, Senior Analyst

DATE REPORTED: Jun 30, 2013

PAGES (INCLUDING COVER): 7

VERSION*: 1

Should you require any information regarding this analysis please contact your client services representative at (905) 712-5100

***NOTES**

All samples will be disposed of within 30 days following analysis. Please contact the lab if you require additional sample storage time.



AGAT Laboratories

Certificate of Analysis

AGAT WORK ORDER: 13T730457

PROJECT NO: 1114246

5835 COOPERS AVENUE
MISSISSAUGA, ONTARIO
CANADA L4Z 1Y2
TEL (905)712-5100
FAX (905)712-5122
<http://www.agatlabs.com>

CLIENT NAME: MORRISON HERSHFIELD

ATTENTION TO: Adel Chowdhury

Microbiological Analysis (water)

DATE RECEIVED: 2013-06-24

DATE REPORTED: 2013-06-30

SAMPLE DESCRIPTION: Sample 1

SAMPLE TYPE: Water

DATE SAMPLED: 6/19/2013

Parameter	Unit	G / S	RDL	4499821
Escherichia coli	CFU/100mL	0	1	ND
Total Coliforms	CFU/100mL	0	1	ND
Heterotrophic Plate Count	CFU/1mL		10	ND

Comments: RDL - Reported Detection Limit; G / S - Guideline / Standard: Refers to SDWA - Microbiology
4499821 ND - Not Detected.
Sample analysis performed past holding time. Review data with discretion.

Certified By:



AGAT Laboratories

Certificate of Analysis

AGAT WORK ORDER: 13T730457

PROJECT NO: 1114246

5835 COOPERS AVENUE
MISSISSAUGA, ONTARIO
CANADA L4Z 1Y2
TEL (905)712-5100
FAX (905)712-5122
<http://www.agatlabs.com>

CLIENT NAME: MORRISON HERSHFELD

ATTENTION TO: Adel Chowdhury

Inorganic Chemistry (Water)

DATE RECEIVED: 2013-06-24

DATE REPORTED: 2013-06-30

		SAMPLE DESCRIPTION:		Sample 1
		SAMPLE TYPE:		Water
		DATE SAMPLED:		6/19/2013
Parameter	Unit	G / S	RDL	4499821
pH	pH Units		NA	6.43
Total Hardness (as CaCO ₃)	mg/L		10	45
Alkalinity (as CaCO ₃)	mg/L		5	24
Fluoride	mg/L		0.05	<0.05
Chloride	mg/L		0.10	60.3
Nitrate as N	mg/L		0.05	1.00
Nitrite as N	mg/L		0.05	<0.05
Sulphate	mg/L		0.10	7.88
Turbidity	NTU		0.5	<0.5

Comments: RDL - Reported Detection Limit; G / S - Guideline / Standard

Certified By:

Sofra Pehlyra



AGAT Laboratories

Certificate of Analysis

AGAT WORK ORDER: 13T730457

PROJECT NO: 1114246

5835 COOPERS AVENUE
MISSISSAUGA, ONTARIO
CANADA L4Z 1Y2
TEL (905)712-5100
FAX (905)712-5122
<http://www.agatlabs.com>

CLIENT NAME: MORRISON HERSHFIELD

ATTENTION TO: Adel Chowdhury

pH, Resistivity, EC, SO4 & Cl (Water)

DATE RECEIVED: 2013-06-24

DATE REPORTED: 2013-06-30

		SAMPLE DESCRIPTION:		Sample 2		Sample 3		Sample 4		Sample 5		Sample 6	
		SAMPLE TYPE:		Water		Water		Water		Water		Water	
		DATE SAMPLED:		6/19/2013		6/19/2013		6/19/2013		6/19/2013		6/19/2013	
Parameter	Unit	G / S	RDL	4499823	RDL	4499835	4499838	RDL	4499840	4499843			
Electrical Conductivity	uS/cm		2	484	2	1550	1540	2	210	405			
Resistivity	ohms.cm			2070		645	649		4760	2470			
pH	pH Units		NA	6.57	NA	7.68	5.69	NA	7.01	6.98			
Chloride	mg/L		0.50	111	1.0	319	475	0.10	3.26	69.6			
Sulphate	mg/L		0.10	26.1	1.0	33.4	<1.0	0.10	0.27	19.3			

Comments: RDL - Reported Detection Limit; G / S - Guideline / Standard

Certified By:

Sofra Pehlyra

Quality Assurance

CLIENT NAME: MORRISON HERSHFELD

AGAT WORK ORDER: 13T730457

PROJECT NO: 1114246

ATTENTION TO: Adel Chowdhury

Microbiology Analysis

RPT Date: Jun 30, 2013			DUPLICATE				REFERENCE MATERIAL			METHOD BLANK SPIKE			MATRIX SPIKE		
PARAMETER	Batch	Sample Id	Dup #1	Dup #2	RPD	Method Blank	Measured Value	Acceptable Limits		Recovery	Acceptable Limits		Recovery	Acceptable Limits	
								Lower	Upper		Lower	Upper		Lower	Upper

Microbiological Analysis (water)

Escherichia coli	1	4499821	ND	ND	NA	< 1	NA			NA			NA		
Total Coliforms	1	4499821	ND	ND	NA	< 1	NA			NA			NA		
Heterotrophic Plate Count	1	4499821	ND	ND	NA	< 10	NA			NA			NA		

Comments: ND - Not Detected, ; NA - % RPD Not Applicable

NA - Not Applicable

Certified By:



Quality Assurance

CLIENT NAME: MORRISON HERSHFELD

AGAT WORK ORDER: 13T730457

PROJECT NO: 1114246

ATTENTION TO: Adel Chowdhury

Water Analysis															
RPT Date: Jun 30, 2013			DUPLICATE			Method Blank	REFERENCE MATERIAL			METHOD BLANK SPIKE			MATRIX SPIKE		
PARAMETER	Batch	Sample Id	Dup #1	Dup #2	RPD		Measured Value	Acceptable Limits		Recovery	Acceptable Limits		Recovery	Acceptable Limits	
								Lower	Upper		Lower	Upper		Lower	Upper
Inorganic Chemistry (Water)															
pH	4499129		7.32	7.52	2.7%	NA	97%	90%	110%	NA			NA		
Alkalinity (as CaCO3)	4499129		309	312	0.9%	< 5	96%	80%	120%	NA			NA		
Fluoride	4496096		<0.25	<0.25	0.0%	< 0.05	95%	90%	110%	90%	90%	110%	102%	80%	120%
Chloride	4496096		43.4	42.9	1.1%	< 0.10	91%	90%	110%	94%	90%	110%	96%	80%	120%
Nitrate as N	4496096		<0.25	<0.25	0.0%	< 0.05	93%	90%	110%	96%	90%	110%	97%	80%	120%
Nitrite as N	4496096		<0.25	<0.25	0.0%	< 0.05	NA	90%	110%	103%	90%	110%	108%	80%	120%
Sulphate	4496096		249	250	0.2%	< 0.10	92%	90%	110%	98%	90%	110%	92%	80%	120%
Turbidity	1		2.8	2.6	7.4%	< 0.5	99%	90%	110%	NA			NA		

Comments: Turbidity Analysis: Sample was submitted and analyzed past holding time. The result should be reviewed with discretion.

pH, Resistivity, EC, SO₄ & Cl (Water)

Electrical Conductivity	4499129		877	878	0.1%	< 2	103%	80%	120%	NA			NA		
-------------------------	---------	--	-----	-----	------	-----	------	-----	------	----	--	--	----	--	--

Comments: NA signifies Not Applicable.

Certified By:



Method Summary

CLIENT NAME: MORRISON HERSHFIELD

AGAT WORK ORDER: 13T730457

PROJECT NO: 1114246

ATTENTION TO: Adel Chowdhury

PARAMETER	AGAT S.O.P	LITERATURE REFERENCE	ANALYTICAL TECHNIQUE
Microbiology Analysis			
Escherichia coli	MIC-93-7010	EPA 1604	Membrane Filtration
Total Coliforms	MIC-93-7010	EPA 1604	Membrane Filtration
Heterotrophic Plate Count	MIC-93-7020	SM 9215C	Spread Plate
Water Analysis			
pH	INOR-93-6000	SM 4500-H+ B	PC TITRATE
Total Hardness (as CaCO ₃)	MET-93-6105	EPA SW-846 6010C & 200.7	ICP/OES
Alkalinity (as CaCO ₃)	INOR-93-6000	SM 2320 B	PC TITRATE
Fluoride	INOR-93-6004	SM 4110 B	ION CHROMATOGRAPH
Chloride	INOR-93-6004	SM 4110 B	ION CHROMATOGRAPH
Nitrate as N	INOR-93-6004	SM 4110 B	ION CHROMATOGRAPH
Nitrite as N	INOR-93-6004	SM 4110 B	ION CHROMATOGRAPH
Sulphate	INOR-93-6004	SM 4110 B	ION CHROMATOGRAPH
Turbidity	INOR-93-6044	SM 2130 B	NEPHELOMETER
Electrical Conductivity	INOR-93-6000	SM 2510 B	PC TITRATE
Resistivity		SM 2510 B	EC METER
pH	INOR-93-6000	SM 4500-H+ B	PC TITRATE
Chloride	INOR-93-6004	SM 4110 B	ION CHROMATOGRAPH
Sulphate	INOR-93-6004	SM 4110 B	ION CHROMATOGRAPH



AGAT

Laboratories

SR-8

5835 Coopers Avenue
Mississauga, ON
L4Z 1Y2

www.agatlabs.com • webeath.agatlabs.com

P: 905.712.5100 • F: 905.712.5122 • TF: 800.856.6261

Chain of Custody Record

Client Information

Company: Morrison Hershfield
Contact: Adel Chowdhury
Address: 2440 Don Reid Dr
Ottawa, ON
Phone: 613-668-6248 Fax: _____
Project: 1114246 PO: _____
AGAT Quotation #: 27358

Please note, if quotation number is not provided,
client will be billed full price for analysis.

Regulatory Requirements

☐ Regulation 153/04
(reg. 511 Amend.)

Table _____
Indicate one

- ☐ Ind/Com
☐ Res/Park
☐ Agriculture

Soil Texture (check one)

- ☐ Coarse ☐ Fine

☐ Sewer Use

Region _____
Indicate one

- ☐ Sanitary
☐ Storm

☐ Regulation 558

☐ CCME

☐ Other (specify) _____

☐ Prov. Water Quality
Objectives (PWQO)

☐ None

Is this a drinking water sample?

(potable water intended for human consumption)

- ☐ Yes ☐ No

If "Yes", please use the
Drinking Water Chain of Custody Form

Is this submission for a Record of Site Condition?

- ☐ Yes ☐ No

Invoice To

Same: Yes ☒ No ☐

Company: _____
Contact: _____
Address: _____

Legend Matrix

GW Ground Water **O** Oil
SW Surface Water **P** Paint
SD Sediment **S** Soil

Report Information – reports to be sent to:

1. Name: Adel Chowdhury
Email: AChowdhury@morrisonhershfield.ca
2. Name: _____
Email: _____

Sample Identification	Date Sampled	Time Sampled	Sample Matrix	# of Containers	Comments Site/Sample Information	Metals and Inorganics	Metal Scan	Hydride Forming Metals	Client Custom Metals	ORPs: <input type="checkbox"/> B-HWS <input type="checkbox"/> Cl- <input type="checkbox"/> CN- <input type="checkbox"/> EC <input type="checkbox"/> FOC <input type="checkbox"/> Cr+6 <input type="checkbox"/> SAR <input type="checkbox"/> NO ₃ /NO ₂ <input type="checkbox"/> N- Total <input type="checkbox"/> Hg <input type="checkbox"/> pH	Nutrients: <input type="checkbox"/> TP <input type="checkbox"/> NH ₃ <input type="checkbox"/> TKN <input type="checkbox"/> NO ₃ <input type="checkbox"/> NO ₂ <input type="checkbox"/> NO ₃ /NO ₂	VOC: <input type="checkbox"/> VOC <input type="checkbox"/> THM <input type="checkbox"/> BTEX	CCME Fractions 1 to 4	ABNs	PAHs	Chlorophenols	PCBs	Organochlorine Pesticides	TCLP Metals/Inorganics	Sewer Use	
Sample 1	June 19			3																	
Sample 2	June 19			2																	
Sample 3	June 20			2																	
Sample 4	"			2																	
Sample 5	"			2																	
Sample 6	"			2																	

Resis-Cond, Sulphide
pH
Furles, Alkal, Hardness
Microbiol's

Samples Relinquished By (Print Name and Sign):

Adel Chowdhury 21/6/13 3:29 PM

Samples Relinquished By (Print Name and Sign):

Date/Time

Date/Time

Samples Received By (Print Name and Sign):

Shazmin June 20/2013

Samples Received By (Print Name and Sign):

Date/Time

June 21/13 3:30 PM

Date/Time

Pink Copy - Client

Yellow Copy - AGAT

White Copy- AGAT

Page 1 of 1

Nº: 193022

10:00 AM



APPENDIX C

P-y Curves for Lateral Analysis



APPENDIX D

Non-Standard Special Provision – Technical Specification for Grouted Micropiles

SUPPLY EQUIPMENT FOR INSTALLING MICROPILES – Item No.
PRE-PRODUCTION MICROPILE – Item No.
PRODUCTION MICROPILE – Item No.
PRODUCTION MICROPILE TESTING – Item No.
GROUT FOR MICROPILES – Item No.

Non-Standard Special Provision

April 2014

1.0 SCOPE

This Special Provision covers the requirements for the installation and testing of grout flush, hollow bar micropiles for five (5) replacement bridge structures (Little East River Bridges No. 1 to 4 and Ragged Creek Bridge) on Highway 592 in the Township of Perry, Ontario.

1.01 Qualifications of the Contractor

The minimum pre-qualification requirements of the micropile Contractor are specified as follows:

- i. The Contractor shall be fully experienced in all aspects of grout flush, hollow bar micropile construction and with the execution of pile load tests. The Contractor shall demonstrate that he has successfully completed at least three grout flush, hollow bar micropile (3) projects in the previous five (5) years of similar scope, complexity and size.
- ii. The micropile superintendent, micropile project manager and the foreman driller and grout operators responsible for installation of the micropile system must have micropile installation experience on at least three (3) successfully completed grout flush, hollow bar micropile projects over the past five (5) years. The Contractor shall provide resumes of key personnel who will be present full time on site (and will be substantially involved) and who will each have at least five (5) years of relevant experience. The personnel include the Quality Verification Engineer.
- iii. The micropile work shall be carried out in whole by a specialist Contractor having the qualifications stated above.

2.0 REFERENCES

This Special Provision refers to the following standards, specifications or publications:

Ontario Provincial Standard Specifications, General and Construction:

OPSS 180	Management of Excess Material
OPSS 903	Deep Foundation
OPSS.PROV 904	Concrete Structures
OPSS 905	Steel Reinforcement for Concrete
OPSS 906	Structural Steel for Bridges

Ontario Provincial Standard Specifications, Material:

OPSS.PROV 1002	Aggregates – Concrete
OPSS 1301	Cementing Materials
OPSS 1302	Water
OPSS 1303	Admixtures for Concrete

OPSS.PROV 1350	Concrete – Materials and Production
OPSS 1440	Steel Reinforcement for Concrete
OPSS 1442	Epoxy Coated Reinforcing Steel Bars for Concrete
OPSS 1840	Non-Pressure Polyethylene (PE) Plastic Pipe Products

Canadian Standards Association Standards, CSA:

A23.1-04/A23.2-09	Concrete Materials and Methods of Concrete Construction/Methods of Test and Standard Practice for Concrete
A283-06	Qualification Code for Concrete Testing Laboratories
G30.18-09	Billet-Steel Bars for Concrete Reinforcement
G40.20-98/G40.21-04	General Requirements for Rolled or Welded Structural Quality Steel/Structural Quality Steels
W59-03(R2008)	Welded Steel Construction (Metal Arc Welding)

American Society for Testing and Materials Standards, ASTM:

A722/A722M-07	Uncoated High-Strength Bar for Prestressing Concrete
A252-10	Standard Specification for Welded and Seamless Steel Pipe Piles
C144-11	Standard Specification for Aggregate for Masonry Mortar
D1143M-07	Standard Test for Piles Under Static Axial Compressive Load
D1784-11	Standard Specification for Rigid Poly (Vinyl Chloride) (PVC) Compounds and Chlorinated Poly (Vinyl Chloride) (CPVC) Compounds
D3689-07	Standard Test Methods for Deep Foundations Under Static Axial Tensile Load
D4380-84 (2006)	Standard Test Method for Density of Bentonite Slurries

American Welding Society (AWS):

D1.1/D1.1M:2004	Structural Welding Code - Steel
D1.4:2005	Structural Welding Code – Reinforcing Steel

American Society of Civil Engineers (ASCE):

ASCE 20-96	Standard Guidelines for the Design and Installation of Pile Foundations
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International Organization for Standardization/International Electrotechnical Committee, ISO/IEC

DIS-17025:2005	General Requirements for the Competence of the Testing and Calibration Laboratories
----------------	---

Others:

Post Tensioning Institute Publications – Recommendations for Prestressed Rock and Soil Anchors – 2004.
Canadian Foundation Engineering Manual (CFEM), 4th Edition.
Federal Highway Administration Publication No. FHWA NHI-05-039: Micropile Design and Construction Reference Manual, December 2005 (FHWA 2005).

3.0 DEFINITIONS

For the purposes of this Non-Standard Special Provision, the following definitions apply:

Admixture means a substance added to the grout to either control bleed and/or shrinkage, improve flowability, reduce water content, retard setting time, or resist washout.

Alignment Load (AL) means a nominal load applied to a micropile during testing to keep the testing equipment correctly positioned.

Apparent Free Micropile Length means the length of micropile that is not bonded to the surrounding ground, as calculated from the elastic movement data during testing.

Bond Length means the length of the micropile that is bonded to the ground and capable of transferring the applied axial loads to the surrounding soil or rock.

Bond-Breaker means a sleeve placed over the reinforcement steel to prevent load transfer.

Casing means a steel pipe introduced during the drilling process to temporarily stabilize the drill hole and/or permanently reinforce the pile.

Centralizer means a device used to centrally locate the reinforcing element(s) within the casing and/or drillhole to ensure that minimum grout cover is provided.

Central Bar or Central Steel means steel reinforcing bars (solid or hollow-core) or pipes used to strengthen or stiffen the pile, excluding any left-in drill rod or casing.

Coupler means a device used to transmit load from one partial length of reinforcement to another.

Creep Movement means the movement that occurs during the creep test of a micropile under a constant load.

Design Engineer means the Engineer retained by the Contractor who produces the Working Drawings and designs the pile load test system(s).

Design Checking Engineer means the Engineer retained by the Contractor who checks the Working Drawings and the design of the pile load test system(s).

Design Load (DL) means the anticipated final maximum service load in the micropile. The design load includes appropriate factors to ensure that the overall structure has adequate capacity for its intended use.

Duplex Drilling means a drilling system involving the simultaneous rotation and advancement of (inner) drill rod and (outer) drill casing in which the cuttings from the inner drill rod exit the borehole via the annulus between the rod and the casing.

Elastic Movement means the recoverable movement measured during a micropile load test.

Encapsulation means a corrugated or deformed tube protecting the reinforcing steel against corrosion.

Engineer means a professional engineer, licensed by Professional Engineers, Ontario to practice in the Province of Ontario.

Flush Grout means a suitably thin Portland cement based grout that is injected through the micropile hollow-core central reinforcing bar during drilling.

Free (Unbonded) Length means the designed length of the micropile that is not bonded to the surrounding ground or grout during testing.

Low Mobility Grout means a low slump grout with a mix design that typically contains sand or a suitable admixture (thixotropic agent) in order to control its travel from its point of injection.

Micropile means a bored, cast-in-place pile containing steel reinforcement, designed to accept load (axial, bending or lateral) directly, and transfer it to an appropriate bearing stratum.

Maximum Test Load (TL) means the maximum load to which the micropile is subjected during testing.

Overburden means a non-lithified material, natural or placed, which normally requires cased drilling methods to provide an open drillhole to underlying strata.

Post-Grouting means the injection of additional grout into the load transfer length of a micropile after the primary grout has set.

Pre-Production Micropile means a sacrificial micropile that is not part of the final foundation system and is subjected to load testing to verify the design and installation procedures.

Primary/Structural Grout means a Portland cement based grout that is injected into the micropile hole prior to, during or after the installation of the reinforcement to provide the load transfer to the surrounding ground along the micropile and affords a degree of corrosion protection when the micropile is in compression.

Production Micropile means a micropile that forms part of the final foundation support system to a structure.

Proof Load Test means the incremental loading of a production micropile, recording the total movement at each increment.

Quality Verification Engineer (QVE) means an engineer who has a minimum of five (5) years experience in the field of design and/or installation of micropiling or alternatively has demonstrated expertise by providing satisfactory quality verification services for the work at a minimum of two (2) projects of similar scope to the Contract. The Quality Verification Engineer shall be retained by the Contractor to certify that the work is in general conformance with the Contract Documents and to issue Certificate(s) of Conformance.

Reinforcement Steel means the steel component(s) of the micropile which accepts and/or resists applied loadings. This includes the hollow-core central reinforcing bar and the permanent steel casing on this project.

Residual Movement means the non-elastic (non-recoverable) movement of a micropile measured during load testing.

Rotary Percussive Duplex (Concentric) means a drilling system involving the simultaneous rotation, percussion and advancement of an (inner) drill rod and an (outer) drill casing in which the cuttings from the inner drill rod exit the borehole via the annulus between rod and casing.

Rotary Percussive Duplex (Eccentric or Lost Crown) means a drilling system involving the simultaneous rotation, percussion and advancement of an (inner) drill rod combined with an eccentric underreaming bit and an (outer) drill casing in which the cuttings from the inner drill rod exit the borehole via the annulus between rod and casing. Previously called the Overburden Drilling Eccentric (ODEX) System.

Sheathing means a smooth or corrugated piping or tubing that protects the reinforcing steel against corrosion.

Spacer means a device used to separate elements of a multiple-element steel bar reinforcement.

Tremie Grouting means the placing of grout in a borehole via a grout pipe introduced to the bottom of the hole.

Ultimate Grout-To-Ground Bond Value means the estimated ultimate geotechnical unit grout-to-ground bond strength selected for use in design.

Verification Load Test means a pile load test performed to verify the design of the pile system and the construction methods proposed, prior to installation of production piles.

4.0 DESIGN AND SUBMISSION REQUIREMENTS

4.01 Design Requirements

The Contractor shall be responsible for the design of the pile load testing set-up including the reaction system(s), the reaction piles/ground anchors and all loading frame connections.

The reaction piles/ground anchors and the reaction system(s) shall be designed to safely withstand the applied loads specified in the Contract Documents.

The design assumptions of the reaction piles/ground anchors, the reaction system(s) and all loading frame connections shall accurately represent the subsurface conditions prevalent at the site.

Except as specified herein, the reaction piles/ground anchors shall be designed in accordance with the design recommendations of the Post Tensioning Institute Recommendations for Prestressed Rock and Soil Anchors (2004).

4.02 Submission Requirements

4.02.01 Site Survey

One (1) week prior to commencing any work associated with the micropile operation, the Contractor shall submit to the Contract Administrator, a condition survey of property and structures that may be affected by the work. The survey shall include, but not be limited to, the locations and conditions of adjacent properties, buildings, underground structures, utility services and structures such as bridges at or adjacent to the site.

4.02.02 Working Drawings

At least three (3) weeks prior to the commencement of the micropile operations, the Contractor shall submit three (3) copies of the Working Drawings to the Contract Administrator for information purposes only. These Working Drawings shall bear the seal and signature of the Design and Checking Engineers.

Information to be shown on the Working Drawings shall describe and illustrate the complete details of the micropile installations for each stage of construction (including traffic staging), as well as the micropile testing equipment, test set-up, and reaction system(s) for the pre-production and production test micropile(s). The information on the Working Drawings shall include the following:

- a) Plans, Elevations and Sections (at each of the south and north abutments)
 - i. micropile spacing
 - ii. orientation
 - iii. minimum total micropile length
 - iv. casing plunge length
 - v. uncased bond length
 - vi. design load
 - vii. a unique identification number for each micropile
 - viii. micropile components and details
- b) Materials

- i. physical properties of reinforcement steel (central bar and casing)
- ii. physical properties of pile top attachment
- iii. bond length grout materials and mix proportions
- iv. corrosion protection material physical/mechanical properties

c) Micropile Installation

- i. construction methods
- ii. work restrictions
- iii. schedule of major equipment resources
- iv. sequence of pile installation and coordination of work
- v. procedures for monitoring micropile installation
- vi. type, number and location of pre-production load tests
- vii. method of evaluation of load test results

d) Micropile Construction Details

- i. Detailed description of the proposed construction procedures.
- ii. Method of drilling the micropile holes and maintaining the stability of the holes, through artesian conditions, during the micropile installation.
- iii. Method to be employed to penetrate the overburden, including cobbles and boulders, during the micropile installation.
- iv. Detailed description of the drilling equipment and materials including drill bit/auger diameter and lengths, casing diameter and lengths, flush type, slurry materials or other materials to facilitate the construction of the micropile hole.
- v. Method of verifying the lengths of micropile holes.
- vi. Detailed description of the grout mixing procedure and the method of grout installation and placement. The description shall include the grout pressures and details of the grout mix design(s).

e) All design assumptions, loads, parameters and bond stresses used for the micropile load tests.

f) Testing records and evaluation when testing has been completed to assess bond stress and micropile movement.

4.02.03 Mill Certificates

The Contractor shall submit to the Contract Administrator at the time of delivery to the job site, one (1) copy of the certified mill test reports, indicating that the steel meets the requirements for the appropriate standards for casing and central bar reinforcement, plates and shapes. The ultimate strength, yield strength, elongation, and material properties composition shall be included. For steel pipe used as permanent casing, or core steel, the Contractor shall submit a minimum of two (2) representative coupon tests or mill certifications on each load delivered to the project.

Where mill test certificates originate from a mill outside Canada or the United States of America, the Contractor shall have the information on the mill certificate verified by testing by a Canadian laboratory. The laboratory shall be accredited by a Canadian National Accreditation Body to comply with the requirements of ISO/IEC 17025 for the specific tests or type of tests required by the material standard specified on the mill test certificate. The mill test certificates shall be stamped with the name of the Canadian testing laboratory and appropriate wording stating that the material conforms to the specified material requirements. The stamp shall include the appropriate material specification number, the date and the signature of an authorized officer of the Canadian testing laboratory.

One copy of the stress-strain curves representative of the lots to be used shall be submitted to the Contract Administrator together with the mill test certificates detailed in OPSS 1440.

4.02.04 Grout

The Contractor shall submit to the Contract Administrator a suitable, site specific grout mix design(s), including details of all materials to be incorporated, and the procedure for mixing and placing the grout. This submittal shall include certified test results verifying the acceptability of the proposed mix design(s). The acceptability of the mixes will be further verified on site prior to production.

4.02.05 Installation Records

The Contractor shall submit micropile installation records, signed by the Quality Verification Engineer, to the Contract Administrator, within three (3) business days after each pile installation (including all test piles and production piles) is completed. The installation records shall include the following information:

- a) Pile identification number and location;
- b) Pile drilling duration, including date of installation and start and finish time;
- c) Pile drilling observations, including nature of and variation in cuttings return, penetration rates for each 0.5 m of penetration, presence of cobbles or boulders or obstructions or voids, connections between holes;
- d) Information on depth of drilling and soil types encountered, including description of strata, depth to water, etc.;
- e) Sequence of installation;
- f) Inclination and direction;
- g) Final tip elevation;
- h) Casing tip elevation;
- i) Cut-off elevation;
- j) Length and diameters of all components;
- k) Bar length, spacers/coupler details;
- l) Casing length, joint location details;
- m) Description of unusual installation behaviour, conditions, voids, high grout takes;
- n) Any deviations from the intended parameters, exceptions and “unusual” events;
- o) Grout pressures attained, where applicable;
- p) Grout mix proportions;
- q) Grout quantities pumped, including depths where larger than normal grout takes occur;
- r) Pile materials and dimensions;
- s) Micropile test records, analysis and details;
- t) As-built drawings showing the location of the piles, their depth and inclination, and details of their composition shall be submitted within thirty (30) calendar days of each pier completion.

4.02.06 Micropile Load Testing

The Contractor shall submit to the Contract Administrator details of the micropile load testing, three (3) weeks prior to construction. The details shall include the following:

- a) Detailed description of the proposed load testing procedures.
- b) Shop drawings and structural calculations for the design of the pile load testing, including reaction system(s). The structural calculations shall confirm that the materials will meet the specified load and movement criteria.

- c) Detailed plans for the set-up method proposed for testing the pre-production and production micropiles including all necessary drawings and details to clearly describe the test method, means for providing reaction, equipment proposed including independent reference beams for measuring micropile head movement. Special attention shall be paid to ensuring safety and providing adequate structural stability of the reaction piles/ground anchors and loading frame connections.
- d) Calibration reports for each test jack, pressure gauge, and master pressure gauge to be used. The calibration tests shall have been performed by an independent testing laboratory and tests shall have been performed within one (1) year of the date submitted. Testing shall not commence until the Contract Administrator has approved the jack, pressure gauge and master pressure gauge calculations.

4.02.07 Quality Control

4.02.07.01 Interim Inspections During Installation of Micropiles

The Quality Verification Engineer shall carry out Interim Inspections of the:

- a) drilling and casing installation (including cleanliness of casing); and,
- b) drilling and grouting with hollow-core central bar reinforcement steel (including depth, diameter and length of penetration).

The above shall be carried out for each individual micropile to verify that the works are constructed in general conformance with the Contract Documents and Working Drawings.

4.02.07.02 Certificate of Conformance

4.02.07.02.01 Pre-Production Micropile Tests

The Contractor shall submit, to the Contract Administrator, a Certificate of Conformance sealed, signed and dated by the Quality Verification Engineer (QVE) upon completion of all of the pre-production micropile testing. The certificate shall state that the pre-production micropiles have been installed and tested in general conformance with the Contract Documents and Working Drawings.

4.02.07.02.02 Production Micropile Tests

The Contractor shall submit, to the Contract Administrator, a Certificate of Conformance sealed, signed and dated by the Quality Verification Engineer (QVE) upon completion of each production micropile test. The certificate shall state that the production micropile has been installed and tested in general conformance with the Contract Documents and Working Drawings.

4.02.07.02.03 Production Micropiles

The Contractor shall submit, to the Contract Administrator, a Certificate of Conformance upon completion of all of the micropile installations. The certificate shall be sealed, signed and dated by the QVE. The certificate shall state that all of the production micropiles have been supplied and installed in general conformance with the Contract Documents and Working Drawings.

4.02.08 As-Constructed Drawings

As-constructed drawings shall be submitted to the Contract Administrator in a reproducible format prior to final acceptance of the work.

The as-constructed drawings shall be dated and bear the seal and signature of the Quality Verification Engineer.

5.0 MATERIALS

5.01 Water

Water for mixing grout shall be according to OPSS 1302.

5.02 Admixtures

Admixtures shall be according to OPSS 1303. Admixtures which control bleed, improve or control flowability, reduce water content, and retard set may be used in the grout only if the admixture manufacturer certifies that their use will not affect the required properties of the grout. Expansive admixtures shall only be added to the grout used for filling sealed encapsulations (if used). Accelerators and admixtures with chlorides shall not be permitted. Admixtures shall be compatible with the grout and mixed in accordance with the manufacturer's recommendations.

5.03 Cement

All cement shall be Type GU General Use hydraulic cement conforming to OPSS 1301.

5.04 Fillers

Inert fillers, such as sand, may be used in the grout in special situations (e.g., presence of large voids in the ground) to limit grout take and travel and only if the QVE certifies that their use will not affect the required properties of the grout.

5.05 Grout

The grout mix materials and procedures for placement and testing shall conform to OPSS 1301, OPSS 1302, OPSS 1303, OPSS 1350 and CSA A23.2-1B.

The Contractor shall provide a stable, homogenous neat cement grout or a sand-cement grout. The grout shall be free of any lumps and not contain any evidence of poor or incomplete mixing. The grout shall be mixed to the supplier's specification. The water/cement grout ratio of the thin/flush grout (by weight) shall not exceed 0.90. The water/cement ratio of the structural grout (by weight) shall not exceed 0.45. The structural grout shall have the following physical properties:

- a) A minimum compressive strength of 25 MPa at 7 Days.
- b) A minimum compressive strength of 35 MPa at 28 Days.
- c) No segregation and a bleed of less than 2% when allowed to stand for 1 hour.

5.06 Reinforcement Steel

5.06.01 Central Bar

The central bar reinforcement steel shall be continuously threaded Titan Hollow Bar or approved equivalent, according to OPSS 1440 with minimum yield strength of 572 MPa.

5.06.02 Couplers

Couplers for the central bar reinforcement steel shall be as specified by the supplier of the central bar and shall develop at least 100% of the guaranteed minimum ultimate strength of the central bar.

5.06.03 Casing

The steel casing shall meet the requirements of ASTM A252-10, Grade 3 with minimum yield strength of 552 MPa.

New “Structural Grade” (a.k.a. “Mill Secondary”) steel pipe meeting the above but without Mill Certification is acceptable for use as permanent casing provided it is free from defects (dents, cracks, tears) and is accompanied by two (2) coupon tests per truckload confirming it meets the above requirements.

All casing joints shall be threaded or comprised of full penetration field welds. The casing joints shall develop at least the required compressive, tensile and/or bending strength used in the design of the micropile.

5.07 Plates and Shapes

Structural steel plates and shapes for pile top attachments shall be according to OPSS 906 Grade 300W.

5.08 Centralizers and Spacers

Centralizers shall be fabricated from schedule PVC pipe or tube, steel, or material that is non-detrimental to the reinforcement steel. Wood shall not be used.

6.0 EQUIPMENT

6.01 General

All equipment for the installation, testing and monitoring of the pre-production (verification) and production micropiles shall be suitable for the intended purposes and capable of working on the site under the prevailing access and clearance conditions.

The equipment used shall be capable of installing and grouting the micropiles to the prescribed depths or elevations without damage to the pile materials or to the adjacent structures.

6.02 Grouting Equipment

All grout mixers, pumps and hoses shall be of an adequate capacity and shall be sized to enable the grout to be pumped in one continuous operation, while keeping the grout in constant agitation prior to pumping, and to allow continuous grouting of an individual micropile with the final structural grout within one (1) hour.

A high speed, high shear, colloidal grout mixer with a gauge to measure the quantity of water discharged into the mixer shall be used. A paddle mixer is not acceptable.

The grout pump(s) shall be equipped with a pressure gauge to monitor grout pressures of at least 1 MPa or twice the actual grouting pressures used, whichever is greater.

6.03 Micropile Testing Equipment

The equipment shall be capable of loading the test piles to the maximum specified test load (TL) within the rated capacity.

The equipment shall be capable of loading the pile in increments so that the load on the pile can be increased or decreased in accordance with the test procedures outlined in the Contract Documents.

Dial gauges shall have at least a 75 mm travel and longer gauge stems or sufficient gauge blocks shall be provided to allow for greater travel where required. Gauges shall have precision of at least 0.02 mm.

Dial gauges shall allow the measurement of total micropile movement at every load increment to be read to the nearest 0.02 mm increment. The gauge shall have sufficient travel to record the total pile movement at Test Load without the need to reset at an interim point.

Loading equipment shall be calibrated within an accuracy of $\pm 2\%$ immediately prior to use.

Current calibration curves, dated and bearing the seal and signature of an Engineer shall be provided for all gauges and jacks.

7.0 CONSTRUCTION

7.01 General

The Contractor shall be responsible for the material, fabrication, installation, testing and monitoring of the test micropiles and the production micropiles. In addition, for non-Owner designed reaction piles/ground anchors, the Contractor shall be responsible for design parameters and the design of the reaction piles/ground anchors.

The Contractor's attention is specifically drawn to the following details:

- a) The drilling, grouting and micropile installation will be carried out immediately adjacent to the existing bridge abutments on Highway 592. The Contractor is alerted to the limited available working space within each construction staging of the replacement bridge structure as well as the presence of overhead Hydro line(s) within the right-of-way. The Contractor shall select construction techniques that will prevent settlement or heave of the existing structure during construction.
- b) The Contractor is alerted that micropiles will be installed through cohesionless overburden soils containing cobble and boulder nests at Little East River Bridges No. 1 to No. 4 and may be present within these deposits at the Ragged Creek Bridge. Boulders up to 0.7 m in size were encountered during the foundation investigation. The factual information contained in the foundation investigation reports (that are available as specified elsewhere in the Contract) provide information on the subsurface conditions at the sites.

The Contractor is also alerted that artesian groundwater conditions were encountered during the foundation investigation at Little East River Bridge No. 1 and that the cohesionless soils at all sites, subjected to conditions of unbalanced hydrostatic head, will result in basal heave and soil cave in.

The Contractor shall select drilling and grouting methods and be prepared with suitable equipment and procedures (including the use of hollow-core central steel reinforcement bars, with sacrificial drill bits, to allow the simultaneous drilling and injection of grout during installation of the micropiles) to penetrate through the overburden soils containing cobbles and boulders, prevent basal heave and soil cave in and surface ground movement at the adjacent bridge structures so as to avoid causing an unacceptable level of disturbance as defined elsewhere in the Contract Documents.

The Contractor shall not proceed with the installation of production micropiles until the satisfactory completion of the pre-production load tests and until approval has been given by the Contract Administrator.

The Contractor shall control all drilling fluids, grout, water and drill cuttings during micropile installation and upon completion of the micropile installations shall clean up, and off-site dispose of all excess fluids and cuttings in accordance with the requirements of OPSS 180.

The Contractor shall comply with all environmental provisions as specified elsewhere in the Contract Documents.

7.02 Subsurface Conditions

A Foundation Investigation Report that describes the subsurface conditions at each bridge site for the project is available, as specified elsewhere in the Contract Documents. The Ministry warrants that the information provided in the Foundation Investigation Report can be relied upon with the following limitations and exceptions:

- a) Any interpretation of data or opinions expressed in the reports is not warranted.
- b) Although the raw measured data presented is warranted, the Contractor must satisfy itself as to the sufficiency of the information presented for the intended construction purpose and obtain any updating or additional information as required to facilitate the deep foundation works.

The Contractor is alerted that the micropiles will be installed through cohesionless overburden soils containing cobble and boulder nests at Little East River Bridges No. 1 to No. 4 and may be present within these deposits at the Ragged Creek Bridge. Boulders up to 0.7 m in size were encountered during the foundation investigation. The factual information contained in the Foundation Investigation Reports (that is available as specified elsewhere in the Contract Documents) provide information on the subsurface conditions at each site. Further, artesian groundwater conditions were encountered during the Foundation Investigation at Little East River Bridge No. 1.

7.03 Transportation, Handling, Storage

Casings and central bar reinforcement shall be transported, stored and handled in such a manner that damage and distortion is prevented and that the strength and integrity are maintained.

All materials, including cement, additives for grout and pile reinforcement steel (central bar and casing) shall be stored off-ground, under cover and protected against moisture and directly from the elements.

Lifting of any casings and bar reinforcement shall not cause excessive bending.

7.04 Installation of Micropiles

7.04.01 General

The Contractor shall install the micropiles in accordance with the diameter, orientation and length specified in the Contract Documents and as detailed on the Working Drawings.

The micropile installation technique shall be such that it is consistent with the geotechnical, logistical, environmental, and load carrying conditions of the project.

The micropiles will be installed in close proximity to each other near the foundation of the existing bridge structures. The Contractor shall carry out the drilling and grouting works in such a manner to prevent any damage to previously installed micropiles, to prevent any loss of ground, and to prevent ground movement at the existing bridge structures. The Contractor shall monitor movements of the existing structure during the installation of the micropiles from commencement and continue through to the end of substantial completion of the Contract. The Contractor shall adopt established method(s) of monitoring such as the use of monitoring pins or electronic devices, and record and report movements and readings in general on a weekly basis, and more frequently on a daily basis during active drilling and grouting operations, with copies forwarded to the Contract

Administrator. Where movements of 25mm are observed, the Contractor shall stop work and re-evaluate and modify the micropile installation and grouting method prior to continuing work.

The available working space is limited. The Contractor shall inspect the work area to ensure that adequate access and headroom are available for the proposed equipment and procedures for the micropile installation work.

7.04.02 Drilling

The Contractor shall employ drilling equipment and methods suitable for drilling through the anticipated subsurface conditions to be encountered and cause no damage or disruption to these conditions or any overlying or adjacent structure or service. The Contractor shall use steel casing during drilling and installation. Drilling shall be conducted under full head of water. Bentonite slurries to stabilize the holes are not permitted.

The upper cased sections of the micropiles shall be drilled using duplex drilling techniques with the cuttings returning up the inside of the casing. The lower uncased sections of the micropiles shall be installed using the hollow-core central reinforcing bars with sacrificial drill bits that allow the simultaneous drilling and injection of grout.

Drilling shall be conducted in a manner that does not result in significant loss of ground beyond the hole diameter. Disposed cuttings from the upper cased sections of the micropiles shall not exceed 110% of the theoretical borehole volume based on the outside diameter of the casing. Disposed cutting from the micropile installation/grouting process shall be collected at top of the upper cased sections of the micropiles to minimize the amount of chipping/cleaning required before the construction of the pile cap.

The Contractor shall determine and schedule all installation techniques such that there will be no interconnection or damage to previously installed micropiles.

7.04.03 Reinforcement Steel

7.04.03.01 General

Pile reinforcement steel (central bar and permanent casing) shall be installed as specified in the Contract Documents and detailed on the stamped Working Drawings.

7.04.03.02 Placement

The Contractor shall be responsible for determining the number of centering devices required. As a minimum, centralizers shall be provided at 3 m centre maximum spacing on the central bar reinforcement. The uppermost centralizer shall be located a maximum of 1.5 m from the top of the micropile. Centralizers shall permit the free flow of grout without misalignment of the reinforcement.

All pile top elevations shall be checked and adjusted to ensure all installed micropiles are installed to the planned elevations.

7.04.03.03 Connections

The pile reinforcement steel connections (splices and joints) shall be constructed to develop the required design strength of the pile section. The central bar reinforcement steel connections (splices) shall be constructed using mechanical connectors only. The casing connections shall be constructed using either mechanical connectors (e.g., threaded joints) or full penetration field welds.

The proposed pile splice/connection details shall be submitted to the Contract Administrator, for information purposes only, prior to use.

Reinforcement steel central bar connections shall not be in the same plane as casing connections/splices.

Secure lengths of casing and reinforcement steel central bar shall be joined in proper alignments and in such a manner that causes no eccentricity between the axes of the two joined lengths or the angle between them.

7.04.04 Grouting

7.04.04.01 General

The grout shall be installed as specified in the Contract Documents and as detailed on the stamped Working Drawings.

The Contractor shall provide systems and equipment to measure the grout quality, quantity and pumping pressure during the grouting operations.

During advancement of the hollow-core central reinforcement bar (with sacrificial drill bit), the Contractor shall continuously flush the hole using the thin flush grout. Flushing with water is not permitted.

Upon completion of drilling of the uncased section of the micropile to the design tip elevation, the Contractor shall inject the final structural grout from the lowest point of the drill hole until clean, pure structural grout flows from the top of the micropile (to be verified by specific gravity testing with a Baroid mud balance).

Subsequent to completion of grouting, all installation operations associated with completion of the micropile must ensure complete continuity of the grout column. The use of compressed air to directly pressurize the fluid grout is not permissible. The grout pressures and grout take volumes shall be controlled for each stage of each pile to prevent excessive heave or fracturing in the foundation soils or existing bridge structures. The entire micropile shall be grouted to the design cut-off level.

The grout within the micropiles shall be permitted to attain the minimum design strength prior to being loaded.

Any micropiles not installed according to the specifications shall be replaced, or otherwise remediated appropriately. The cost of replacement and any required foundation modifications are to be carried out at no additional cost to the Owner.

If necessary, the Contractor shall undertake cold weather protection requirements, preparation and protection in accordance with CSA CAN3-A23.1. The temperature of the grout during mixing and pumping shall be maintained between 10°C and 30°C.

7.04.04.02 Quality of Grout Mixture

7.04.04.02.01 General

Any grout mixture showing evidence of dampness, lumps, harden pieces, or contamination shall not be incorporated into the work.

The Contractor shall be responsible for testing of bleed, preparation and initial storage of grout cubes for determination of compressive strength, and delivery of the grout cubes to a testing laboratory designated by the Owner.

The Contractor shall employ staff from a testing company certified according to CSA A283 – Certification for Additional Tests 1B, by an organization accredited by the Standards Council of Canada, to carry out testing for bleed, making and curing of grout cubes and early strength determination.

Making of grout cubes for compressive strength test and testing of bleeding, shall be done on a level, vibration free surface.

The Contractor shall perform and record specific gravity testing using a Baroid mud balance following ASTM D4380-84 on the grout utilized for each and every micropile.

7.04.04.02.02 Bleed Requirements

The testing for bleed of the grout shall be according to CSA A23.2-1B.

Prior to the grouting operation, in the presence of the Quality Verification Engineer and the Contract Administrator, a trial batch shall be mixed and the grout tested for bleed, to ensure that the grout meets the requirements specified in the Contract Documents. The trial batch of grout shall not be used in the actual grouting operation unless it meets the requirements for bleed as specified herein.

During the grouting operation, bleeding measurements shall be performed on the grout sampled at the mixer. The measurements shall be performed and recorded at least once a day and as requested by the Contract Administrator.

The bleed test results shall be submitted to the Contract Administrator in writing at the end of each working day. The test results that indicate the grout is not meeting the requirements of the Contract Documents shall be reported immediately to the Contract Administrator and the grouting operation halted until the cause of the problem is identified and corrected.

7.04.04.02.03 Strength Requirements

Grout cubes shall be prepared as follows on site from the grout pumped into the micropile:

- a) Three (3) sets of grout cubes, consisting of three (3) cubes each, shall be made each day the grouting operations are carried out.
- b) The grout cubes shall be prepared and stored according to CSA A23.2-1B, and shall not be moved prior to demoulding.
- c) The grout cubes shall be demoulded and transported to the laboratory within 24 hours \pm 4 hours.
- d) The grout cubes shall be transported in a sealed white opaque plastic bag containing at least 250 mL of water and maintained at a temperature between 15°C and 25°C.
- e) Compressive strength testing shall be carried out on the grout cubes according to CSA A23.2-1B at 3, 7 and 28 days and the test results provided to the Contract Administrator.
- f) The Contractor shall prepare and test additional grout cubes to determine when the grout has attained a compressive strength of 25 MPa.

7.05 Tolerances

The allowable tolerances are as follows:

- a) Centreline of the installed micropiles shall not be more than 75 mm from that shown on the Contract Drawings.
- b) Micropile hole alignment shall be within 2% of the total-length plan alignment.
- c) Top elevation of micropiles shall be within +25 mm or -50 mm of maximum of the vertical design elevation.
- d) Centreline of central bar reinforcement shall not be more than 19 mm from centerline of micropile casing.

7.06 Testing of Micropiles

7.06.01 General

Verification load tests shall be carried out on pre-production test micropile(s) and proof load tests shall be carried out on selected production micropiles. The micropile load testing shall be carried out according to the Working Drawings and as specified herein.

The Contractor shall provide to the Contract Administrator a minimum of three (3) Working Days notice of when the load tests will be carried out. The load tests shall be conducted at a time mutually acceptable to the Contractor and Contract Administrator.

The maximum load in the reaction piles/ground anchors shall not exceed 80% of the guaranteed minimum ultimate tensile strength of the central bar reinforcement.

The testing shall not be performed until after the grout in the micropiles (or reaction piles/ground anchors) has reached a minimum 7 days unconfined compressive strength of 25 MPa.

The load tests shall be closely monitored for the duration of the test by the Quality Verification Engineer and the test results recorded and submitted to the Contract Administrator.

7.06.02 Reaction System

The reaction system(s) for the pre-production and production micropile load tests shall be designed by the Contractor and shall be installed as detailed on the Working Drawings.

The Contractor shall determine the number of reaction piles (or ground anchors) required for proper execution of the axial compression load tests. The reaction piles or ground anchors shall be located no closer than 2 m to the micropile to be tested under axial compression conditions.

The Contractor shall make provisions, as appropriate and necessary, to ensure safety and structural stability of the reaction piles, ground anchors and their connection to the load frame and load apparatus.

7.06.03 Reference System, Testing Equipment and Procedures

The layout of the reference systems and testing equipment required for testing shall be as detailed on the Working Drawings and as specified herein.

The Contractor shall supply a suitable means for providing independent reference beams for measuring micropile head movement, jack, electronic load cell, dial gauges or electronic displacement transducers, anchor extension, and any other hardware necessary to carry out the load tests. A minimum of three (3) dial gauges or electronic displacement transducers and piano wire, is required. Dial gauges or displacement transducers shall have an accuracy of ± 0.0254 mm (0.001 in). Load cells shall have an accuracy of $\pm 2\%$ of the maximum test

load. The calibration curve between the jack pressure and the load shall be submitted to the Contract Administrator for information purposes.

All reference beams shall be independently supported with the support firmly embedded in the ground at a distance of not less than 2.5 m from the reaction system. Reference beams shall be sufficiently rigid to support instrumentation such that variations in readings do not occur.

All gauges, scales and reference points attached to the micropile (or reaction piles/ground anchors) shall be mounted so as to prevent movement relative to the micropile (or reaction piles/ground anchors) during the test.

The jacks shall be secured (with chains or other protective housing(s)) to provide adequate protection to personnel in the event of breakage of the micropile, ground anchor or loading system.

The Contractor shall perform the micropile load tests according to ASTM D-1143 and ASTM D-3689, superseded where applicable by the procedures specified in this Special Provision, and indicate the minimum following information:

- a) Type and accuracy of apparatus for measuring load.
- b) Type and accuracy of apparatus for applying load.
- c) Type and accuracy of apparatus for measuring the micropile displacement.
- d) Type and capacity of reaction load system, including sealed Working Drawings.
- e) Hydraulic jack calibration report.

7.06.04 Pre-Production Micropile Load Tests

7.06.04.01 General

The Contractor shall perform pre-production load axial compression tests on sacrificial micropiles to verify the design assumptions and the appropriateness of the proposed construction procedures, prior to installation of production micropiles. In the pre-production axial compression micropile test, the micropile shall be subjected to an axial compressive load equal to 2.5 times the factored geotechnical axial resistance at Ultimate Limit States (ULS); but not necessarily to failure.

For the purposes of the pre-production axial compression load test, ground anchors or micropiles will be used to provide the tensile reaction.

After completion of the axial compression load test on the sacrificial micropiles, both of the ground anchors (reaction piles) shall be tested in tension to failure (if possible) so that the ultimate grout-to-ground bond can be assessed for design verification purposes.

The pre-production sacrificial micropile load tests with dead weight, or reaction piles/ground anchors shall be designed, constructed and tested by the Contractor and, based on the load test results, the design verified by the Contract Administrator prior to approval being given to the Contractor to start installation of the production micropiles. Approval to start production micropiles shall be given no later than three (3) Working Days after completion of all of the pre-production load tests.

7.06.04.02**Installation of Pre-Production Sacrificial Test Micropiles**

The Contractor shall install five (5) micropile pre-production load test sections (consisting of one (1) central micropile and two (2) reaction piles/ground anchors) at the following sites:

- Little East River Bridge No. 1;
- Little East River Bridge No. 2;
- Little East River Bridge No. 3;
- Little East River Bridge No. 4; and,
- Ragged Creek Bridge.

The pre-production test piles and reaction piles will be installed near, but a minimum of 5 m away from, the proposed micropile group cap at locations selected by the Contract Administrator. Due to the variable subsurface conditions, the pre-production test piles are to be installed on the south side of the following bridge structures:

- Little East River Bridge No. 1;
- Little East River Bridge No. 2; and,
- Little East River Bridge No. 3.

The Contractor shall install and test one (1) micropile under axial compressive loading and both reaction piles under axial tensile loading at each test section location.

The Contractor shall employ the drilling and grouting methods, casing and other reinforcement details, and depth of embedment for the test micropiles identical to those to install the production micropiles, except where specified otherwise by the Contract Administrator. In this regard, the upper portion of the pre-production test micropile, down to approximately the same elevation as the underside of the tremie plug is to be free from the overburden soils by bond-breaker or other suitable method. The underside of the tremie plug at each of the test location is as follows:

- Little East River Bridge No. 1 – Elevation 317.8 m;
- Little East River Bridge No. 2 – Elevation 321.5 m;
- Little East River Bridge No. 3 – Elevation 321.0 m;
- Little East River Bridge No. 4 – Elevation 324.0 m; and,
- Ragged Creek Bridge – Elevation 315.5 m;

The details of the test pile set-up area (including any excavation, over-drilling and/or bond-breaker) shall be submitted to the Contract Administrator for information purposes only.

The Quality Verification Engineer shall be responsible for logging the holes for the pre-production micropiles to be tested and for the associated reaction piles (ground anchors). The subsurface conditions in terms of stratigraphy at the test locations are required for proper interpretations of the load test results. The Contractor shall also make provisions, as appropriate, to facilitate the Contract Administrator in carrying out his own logging of the holes for the pre-production sacrificial micropiles and the associated reaction piles.

Upon completion of the sacrificial, pre-production micropile load tests, and prior to demobilization from the site, the test section area is to be restored to near original conditions as per the direction of the Contract Administrator.

7.06.04.03**Test Procedures and Measurement**

The Contractor shall load the tested micropile(s) to a minimum of 250% of the design load (DL) (i.e., 2.5 DL). The jack shall be positioned at the beginning of the tests such that unloading and repositioning of the jack during the test will not be required. The Contractor shall apply an Alignment Load (AL) to the piles prior to setting the movement recording devices. This Alignment Load shall be no more than 10% of the Design Load (i.e., 0.1 DL); dial gauges shall be zeroed at the first setting of the AL.

The Contractor shall carry out the axial compression load test by loading the micropile and recording the micropile head movement according to the load increments presented in Table 1. The axial design load and maximum axial test load (TL) for each of the sites shall be as follows:

- Little East River Bridge No. 2 – DL = 450 kN, TL = 1,125 kN;
- Little East River Bridge No. 2 – DL = 480 kN, TL = 1,200 kN;
- Little East River Bridge No. 3 – DL = 450 kN, TL = 1,125 kN;
- Little East River Bridge No. 4 – DL = 400 kN, TL = 1,000 kN; and,
- Ragged Creek Bridge – DL = 410 kN, TL = 1,025 kN.

The Contractor shall maintain each load increment minimum duration indicated in Table 1 or until the settlement rate is less than 1 mm/log cycle of time.

Table 1
Axial Micropile Compression Load Test Increments

Load	Minimum Hold Time (Minutes)
AL	-
0.15 DL	2.5
0.30 DL	2.5
0.50 DL	10
AL	10
0.15 DL	1
0.45 DL	1
0.60 DL	2.5
0.70 DL	2.5
0.80 DL	10
0.90 DL	10
1.00 DL	30
AL	10
0.15 DL	1
1.00 DL	1
1.15 DL	2.5
1.30 DL	2.5
1.50 DL	10
AL	10
0.25 DL	2.5
0.50 DL	2.5
0.75 DL	2.5
1.00 DL	10
1.25 DL	2.5
1.50 DL	2.5
1.75 DL	10
2.00 DL	60

Load	Minimum Hold Time (Minutes)
1.50 DL	5
1.00 DL	5
0.50 DL	5
AL	10
0.25 DL	2.5
0.50 DL	2.5
0.75 DL	2.5
1.00 DL	10
1.25 DL	2.5
1.50 DL	2.5
1.75 DL	10
2.00 DL	10
2.25 DL	10
2.50 DL	60
2.00 DL	5
1.50 DL	5
1.00 DL	5
0.50 DL	5
AL	10

AL = Alignment Load

DL = Design Load

TL = maximum test load = 2.5 DL unless failure occurs at a lower load increment

The Contractor shall carry out an axial tension load test on each of the reaction piles (ground anchors) following the completion of the pre-production micropile axial compression load test. The tension load tests shall be carried out in a manner to induce uplift failure of the reaction piles (ground anchor) to enable assessment of the ultimate value of the grout-to-ground bond.

Construction and installation procedures used for the grouted section of the tested reaction piles (ground anchors) shall be identical to those used for the grout-to-ground section of the pre-production and production micropiles and the grouted section shall be between or below the following elevations:

- Little East River Bridge No. 1 – below Elevation 313.3 m;
- Little East River Bridge No. 2 – between Elevations 317.7 m and 309.4 m;
- Little East River Bridge No. 3 – below Elevation 309.1 m;
- Little East River Bridge No. 4 – below Elevation 321.0 m; and,
- Ragged Creek Bridge – below Elevation 312.5 m.

The load increments and hold times for the uplift/axial tension load test shall be as shown in Table 2.

Table 2
Axial Reaction Pile (Ground Anchor) Tension Load Test Increments

Load	Minimum Hold Time (Minutes)
AL	-
0.15 TL	2.5
0.25 TL	2.5
AL	1

Load	Minimum Hold Time (Minutes)
0.15 TL	2.5
0.30 TL	2.5
0.50 TL	2.5
AL	1
0.15 TL	2.5
0.45 TL	2.5
0.60 TL	2.5
0.75 TL	2.5
AL	1
0.15 TL	2.5
0.45 TL	2.5
0.75 TL	2.5
0.90 TL	5.0
1.00 TL	5.0
0.75 TL	5.0
0.50 TL	5.0
0.25 TL	5.0
AL	5.0

AL = Alignment Load

TL = Maximum Test Load estimated to cause failure

The movement of the test pile (or reaction pile/ground anchor) shall be measured at each load increment. The load hold period shall be started as soon as the test load is applied. The pile movement shall be measured and recorded, with respect to a fixed reference, at 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 and 10 minutes, and at 10 minute increments thereafter (if applicable). For durations longer than 60 minutes, readings shall be taken at 30 minute intervals (if applicable).

7.06.04.04 Design Acceptance Criteria for Pre-Production Load Tests

The acceptance criteria for micropile pre-production load tests are:

- Sustaining the axial compression design load (1.0 DL) with no more than 25 mm total vertical movement at the top of the pile, as measured relative to the top of the pile prior to the start of testing. If an Alignment Load is used, then the allowable movement will be reduced by multiplying by a factor of $(DL-AL)/DL$.
- Creep rate at the end of the 2.5 DL increment on axial test micropiles not greater than 1 mm/log cycle time from 1 to 10 minutes or 2 mm/log cycle time from 6 to 60 minutes and having a linear or decreasing creep rate.
- Failure does not occur at the 2.5 DL axial load where failure is defined as the slope of the applied load versus deflection (at end of load increment) curve exceeding 0.15 mm/kN.
- Overall micropile alignment of all test micropiles within 2% of vertical. This is required given the close spacing of the micropiles to avoid interaction between or intersection of micropiles at depth.
- The above is under the assumption that the test piles have been installed in accordance with the specifications and drawings to a proper standard of care.

7.06.05 Production Micropile Load Tests and Target Criteria

7.06.05.01**General**

The Contractor shall carry out proof load tests (under axial compression conditions) on a minimum of one (1) production micropile at each abutment at each bridge site (i.e. a minimum of 10 proof load tests). The Contractor shall submit to the Contract Administrator a proposal recommending the production micropile(s) to be selected for testing, however, the final selection will be up to Contract Administrator.

The selected micropiles for proof testing will be tested no sooner than 7 days after installation to allow the grout to reach sufficient strength. It is noted that the use of adjacent vertical micropiles as reaction anchors is acceptable, provided that the minimum spacing requirements between the reaction piles and the test pile (as defined in Section 7.06.02) can be satisfied. The reaction system, including any reaction anchors, if necessary, is to be entirely designed by the Contractor and submitted to the Contract Administrator for information purposes.

The Contractor shall set-up the reaction frame and load test set-up, complete with jacks, load cells and gauges in a manner similar to the pre-production load tests. The Contractor shall repair any previously installed production micropiles that may have been damaged during the course of proof load testing to the approval of the Contract Administrator and at no cost to the Owner.

The Contractor shall carry out proof load testing in axial compression and loading in increments to 1.6 DL as shown in Table 3.

Table 3
Axial Production Micropile Load Test Increments

Load	Minimum Hold Time (Minutes)
AL	-
0.15 DL	2.5
0.30 DL	2.5
0.45 DL	2.5
0.60 DL	2.5
0.75 DL	2.5
0.85 DL	10*
0.95 DL	10*
1.00 DL	10*
1.30 DL	10*
1.60 DL	10*
1.00 DL	4
0.75 DL	4
0.50 DL	4
0.25 DL	4
AL	4

AL = Alignment Load

DL = Design Load as indicated in Section 7.06.04.03

* Hold until acceptance criterion for creep movement is satisfied as specified in Section 7.06.05.02 of this specification.

7.06.05.02**Target Criteria for Production Load Tests**

The target criteria for proof load tests shall be as follows:

- a) Total vertical movement at the top of the micropile shall not be greater than 25 mm (at 1.0 DL), as measured relative to the top of the micropile prior to the start of testing.
- b) Creep rate at the end of the 1.00 DL and 1.60 DL load increments shall not be greater than 1 mm/log cycle of time.
- c) Failure does not occur where failure is defined as the slope of the applied load versus deflection (at the end of load increments 1.00 DL and 1.60 DL) curve exceeding 0.15 mm/kN.
- d) Overall micropile alignment of all production micropiles is within 2% of vertical.

7.07 Management of Excess Material

Management of excess material shall be according to OPSS 180.

7.08 As-Constructed Drawings

As-constructed drawings shall be prepared by the Contractor for Owner designed installations as follows:

- a) For all work incorporated in the completed structure that required the submission of Working Drawings.
- b) For all changes from the original Contract requirements.

The as-constructed drawings shall be submitted to the Contract Administrator in a reproducible format prior to final acceptance of the work.

The as-constructed drawings shall be dated and bear the seal and signature of the Quality Verification Engineer.

8.0 MEASUREMENT FOR PAYMENT

8.1 Pre-Production Micropile Testing

A count will be made of the number of pre-production micropiles that are load tested and satisfy the Contract requirements.

8.2 Production Micropile

Measurement will be made in metres of the micropiling left in place after cut-off.

8.3 Grouting

Measurement will be made in cubic metres of grout pumped into the subsurface during the installation of the micropiles.

8.4 Production Micropile Testing

A count will be made of the number of production micropiles that are load tested and satisfy the Contract requirements.

9.0 BASIS FOR PAYMENT

9.1 Supply Equipment for Installing Micropiles – Item

Payment at the Contract price for the above items shall be full compensation for all labour, equipment and material required to do the work.

It will be assumed, for payment purposes, that 20% of the work under this item has been completed when the satisfactory performance of the equipment has been demonstrated to the Contract Administrator by the installation of one (1) pre-production micropile and one (1) production micropile. The remaining 80% will be paid on the satisfactory completion of the installation.

9.2 Grout for Micropiles – Item

Payment at the Contract price for the above items shall be full compensation for all Labour, Equipment and Material required to do the work.

9.3 Pre-Production Micropile – Item

Payment at the Contract price for the above items shall be full compensation for all labour, load testing, equipment and material required to do the work.

No payment will be made for micropiles that fail the load test.

For pre-production micropiles that fail the load test, payment for any additional work directed by the Contract Administrator shall be made as Extra Work.

No payment will be made for additional work for pre-production micropiles that fail to meet the Design Acceptance Criteria for Pre-Production Load Tests.

9.4 Production Micropile – Item

Payment at the Contract price for the above items shall be full compensation for all labour, equipment and material required to do the work.

9.5 Production Micropile Testing – Item

Payment at the Contract price for the above tender item shall be full compensation for all labour, equipment and materials required to do the work.

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