



**THURBER** ENGINEERING LTD.

**FINAL**  
**FOUNDATION INVESTIGATION AND DESIGN REPORT**  
**STRUCTURE REPLACEMENT**  
**HIGHWAY 417 NICHOLAS STREET UNDERPASS (SITE #3-224)**  
**OTTAWA, ONTARIO**

**GWP 4048-11-00**

Geocres No.: 31G5-289

Report to:

**WSP Canada**

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**PART 1. FACTUAL INFORMATION**

**1 INTRODUCTION**

This section of the report presents the factual findings obtained from a foundation investigation completed for the proposed structure replacement of the Highway 417 Underpass at Nicholas Street within the City of Ottawa. Thurber Engineering Limited (Thurber) carried out the current investigation as a sub-consultant to WSP Canada (WSP) under G.W.P. 4048-11-00. This work was initially included as part of the 2011 Ottawa Queensway widening project which extended from Nicholas Street to the OR 174 split.

The purpose of this investigation was to explore the subsurface conditions at the site and, based on the data obtained, to provide a borehole location plan, records of boreholes, stratigraphic profile, laboratory test results and a written description of the subsurface conditions. A model of the subsurface conditions influencing design and construction was developed during the current investigation.

Six foundation investigation reports were obtained from the online Geocres library and reviewed in preparation of this report are as follows:

Preliminary Foundation Investigation Report for Nicholas St. Underpass, Ottawa Queensway Br. #28, District #9, W.P. 954-59, dated January 30, 1961. [Geocres 31G05-002]

Preliminary Site Investigation, Proposed Queensway – Nicholas Street Interchange, Bridges 38, 39, 40 and 41, Ottawa, Ontario, dated December 1963. [Geocres 31G05-056]

Route Borings, Proposed Stage IV Interchange, Ottawa Queensway – Bridge 38, W.P. 949-59-3, Ottawa, Ontario, dated April 1964. [Geocres 31G05-061]

Site Investigation, Proposed Canal Road Bridge No. 38, Stage IV Interchange, Ottawa Queensway, W.P. 954-59, Ottawa, Ontario, dated March 1964. [Geocres 31G05-062]

Preliminary Foundation Report for Proposed Structure Sites, Hwy. #417 (Ottawa Extension), Ottawa Queensway (at Nicholas Street), Easterly to Alta Vista Drive, District No. 9 (Ottawa), W.J. 69-F-34 – W.P. 13-68, dated November 4, 1969. [Geocres 31G05-112]

**FINAL**

Foundation Investigation and Design Report, Retaining Walls and Noise Barrier Walls, Highway 417 Widening, Nicholas Street to O.R. 174, Ottawa, Ontario, G.W.P. 4091-07-00 and 4320-06-00, dated August 24, 2012. [Geocres 31G5-250]

A review of these documents indicated that due to significant modifications to the area since the investigations were carried out, most available data provided only background information. However, five boreholes extracted from Reports 31G05-056, 31G05-062 and 31G-250 have been included in this document and indicate that the site is generally underlain by granular fill overlying a cohesive deposit of native silty clay to clayey silt over a non-cohesive silt to sand over glacial till. Shale bedrock was encountered at elevations ranging from 44.9 to 45.8 m within the depth of investigation. Groundwater was reported at elevations ranging from 55.7 to 57.5 m.

## **2 SITE DESCRIPTION**

The existing bridge consists of three spans and was built in 1966. The bridge has two southbound lanes and two northbound lanes (only one is currently in use) divided with a raised median. It is approximately 22 m wide and approximately 77m long with a general north to south alignment and a road surface elevation of approximately 66.5 m.

At the location of the bridge (Linear Highway Referencing System Base Point: 49389, Offset: 0.00), Highway 417 is a six-lane divided highway. The bridge also spans the N-E ramp. Concrete jersey barrier guiderails are present on both sides of the highway in the vicinity of the bridge as well as between the eastbound and westbound lanes as a concrete median. The land adjacent to the highway is occupied by apartment buildings, single family dwellings and commercial use. The 2016 AADT traffic volumes on Highway 417 are understood to be 169,700 and 169,500, west and east of Nicholas Street, respectively.

Historical GA drawings of the existing structure show the abutment and pier structures supported on 12 BP53 steel H-pile foundations extending to bedrock (W.P. 954-59 Drawing D5474-1, dated January 1965). No obvious signs of settlement or instability of the structure foundations were observed during the investigation. The embankments in the vicinity of the structure are sloped at 2H:1V with manicured grass vegetation. At the time of the investigation, no obvious signs of instability or erosion of the embankments were noted.

Select photographs showing the existing conditions in the area of the existing underpass are included in Appendix D for reference.

## **3 SITE INVESTIGATION AND FIELD TESTING**

The site investigation and field testing program was carried out between October 12<sup>th</sup> to 25<sup>th</sup>, 2017. The field investigation consisted of advancing six boreholes identified as 17-01 through 17-06. The drilling was carried out using a track mounted CME 550 drill rig. Prior to commencement of drilling, utility clearances were obtained in the vicinity of the borehole locations. Although no boreholes were drilled on the roadway, traffic protection services were utilized to mobilize and demobilize the drilling equipment to and from the borehole locations. This included various shoulder and lane closures.

Soil samples were obtained at selected intervals using a split spoon sampler in conjunction with Standard Penetration Testing (SPT). In-situ vane shear testing was completed in the cohesive soil deposits using an MTO 'N' sized vane. One Thin Walled (Shelby) Tube sample of clay was retrieved from each Borehole (except from 17-06) to obtain a relatively undisturbed soil sample for further laboratory testing. The boreholes were drilled and sampled to depths ranging from 15.1 to 22.1 m (elev. 40.6 to 48.0 m) below the existing ground surface. Bedrock was encountered and cored in Boreholes 17-02, 17-03, 17-04 and 17-05.

The drilling and sampling operations were supervised on a full-time basis by a member of Thurber's technical staff. The drilling supervisor logged the boreholes and processed the recovered soil samples for transport for further laboratory examination and testing.

A vibrating wire piezometer was installed in Borehole 17-04 with its sensor tip at a depth of 16.4 m (elev. 46.2 m) to allow for measurements of the groundwater level after completion of drilling. Following completion of the field investigation, the vibrating wire piezometer will be decommissioned. The boreholes were backfilled in general accordance with MOEE requirements (O.Reg. 903).

The approximate borehole locations are shown on the Borehole Location and Soil Strata Drawing included in Appendix A. The coordinates and elevation of the boreholes are provided on this drawing and on the individual Record of Borehole sheets.

Multi-Channel Analysis of Surface Waves (MASW) testing was carried out by Geophysics GPR International Inc. on October 30, 2017. The results from the field investigation are provided in Appendix B. The MASW testing was completed on the north side of Highway 417 near parallel to the highway alignment. The approximate location of the MASW testing is included on Drawing 1 of Appendix A.

#### **4 LABORATORY TESTING**

The recovered soil samples were subjected to visual identification and to natural moisture content determination. Selected samples were also subjected to gradation analysis (hydrometer and/or sieve) and Atterberg Limit testing. Three samples of soil recovered from within Boreholes 17-02, 17-03 and 17-05 were selected and submitted for analytical testing of corrosivity parameters and sulphate content. Two samples of waste fill material recovered within Boreholes 17-05 and 17-06 were selected and submitted for organic content testing. Selected waste fill samples recovered within Boreholes 17-04 and 17-5 were also submitted for gradation analysis and natural moisture content determination. One sample of the bedrock from Borehole 17-04 was selected and submitted for unconfined compressive strength testing. One consolidation test was carried out on a relatively undisturbed clay sample from within Borehole 17-01. All rock cores were photographed and their total core recovery (TCR), solid core recovery (SCR) and rock quality designation (RQD) were determined.

The results of the geotechnical tests are summarized on the Record of Borehole sheets included in Appendix B and all laboratory test results from the field investigation are provided in Appendix C.

## 5 DESCRIPTION OF SUBSURFACE CONDITIONS

Details of the encountered soil stratigraphy are presented on the Record of Borehole sheets included in Appendix B and the Borehole Location and Soil Strata drawing included in Appendix A. A general description of the stratigraphy, based on the conditions encountered in the boreholes from the current investigation and on historical boreholes in the vicinity of the site, is given in the following paragraphs. However, the factual data presented on the Record of Borehole sheets takes precedence over this general description for interpretation of the site conditions. It must be recognized that the soil and groundwater conditions may vary between and beyond borehole locations.

In general terms, the site was found to be underlain by a thin layer of silty sand with organics at surface. The surficial material north of Highway 417 was generally underlain by granular fill over a non-cohesive silt and cohesive native clay deposit over a layer of silt to sand over glacial till over bedrock. The surficial material south of Highway 417 was generally underlain by granular fill over a fill with waste debris over a cohesive native clay deposit over a silt layer over glacial till over bedrock.

### 5.1 Fill Material

#### 5.1.1 Fill: Silty Sand

All Boreholes encountered a layer of silty sand with organics at ground surface with a thickness of 100 mm to 300 mm. Recorded moisture contents ranged from 16 to 37%.

#### 5.1.2 Fill: Silty Sand to Sand

Below the surficial organic silty sand in all boreholes was a layer of fill consisting of sand to silty sand with various amounts of gravel. Waste debris, such as coal, wood fragments, ash, glass, plastic and tar, was also encountered throughout the fill material in most boreholes. The fill was 1.4 to 5.2 m thick with the base elevation of the fill at 55.8 to 59.4 m.

The SPT tests conducted in the fill gave N-values typically ranging from 1 to 40 blows indicating a relative density of very loose to dense.

Recorded moisture contents ranged from 4 to 105% within the fill. The results of grain size analyses conducted on seven samples of the fill materials are summarized below and are illustrated on Figures C1 and C2 in Appendix C.

Soil Particle	Percentage (%)
Gravel	1 – 40
Sand	52 – 95
Silt	4 – 16
Clay	

#### 5.1.3 Fill: Clay

Below the granular fill in Borehole 17-05 was a layer of fill consisting of cohesive clay with silty sand. Waste material, such as coal, wood fragments, ash, glass and plastic, was also



encountered throughout this fill material. This clay fill was 1.7 m thick with the base elevation at 57.7 m.

The SPT tests conducted in the fill gave N-values typically ranging from 4 to 13 blows indicating a firm to stiff consistency.

No moisture contents were retrieved from this layer due to the presence of possible contamination. The result of a grain size analysis conducted on one sample of the material indicated 2% gravel, 44% sand, 33% silt and 21% clay and is illustrated on Figure C3 in Appendix C.

Atterberg Limit testing was completed on one sample of the clay fill material. The results are summarized on the Record of Borehole sheets in Appendix B and the Atterberg Limit graph is included in Figure C12 of Appendix C. The laboratory results were a Liquid Limit of 31%, a Plasticity Limit of 19% and a Plasticity Index of 12%, which indicate that the clay fill has low plasticity (CL).

#### 5.1.4 Waste Fill

Boreholes 17-04, 17-05 and 17-06 drilled in the vicinity of the proposed south abutment and approach encountered a layer of fill material consisting of debris such as coal, tar, wood fragments and ash intermixed with silty sand with traces of gravel below the fill described above. The waste layer ranged in thickness from 1.9 to 3.1 m with a base elevation of 55.3 to 55.7 m.

Recorded moisture contents ranged between 41 and 56%. The results of grain size analyses conducted on two composite samples of the waste fill are summarized below and are provided in Figure C4 Appendix C.

Soil Particle	Percentage (%)
Gravel	6 – 7
Sand	65 – 71
Silt	23 – 28
Clay	

The organic content of this layer was measured and ranged from 15 to 24 %.

## 5.2 Silty Clay

A thin deposit of silty clay with sand pockets and a thickness of only 300 mm was encountered below the sand fill at Borehole 17-03. The recorded moisture content was 37%.

A single SPT test conducted in this silty clay gave an N-value of 9 blows indicating a stiff consistency for the layer.

## 5.3 Silty Sand and Sand

A layer of sand with silt to silty sand was encountered below the fill material in Borehole 17-02 and below the thin silty clay deposit in Borehole 17-03. Traces of gravel were also encountered in this layer at Borehole 17-02. It is noted that organics and frequent wood

fragments were identified below 3.0 m in Borehole 17-03. A thickness of 0.4 to 2.5 m and an underside depth of 4.3 to 4.6 m (elev. 55.2 to 55.4 m) were recorded for this layer.

The SPT tests conducted in this sand gave N-values typically ranging from 2 to 9 blows indicating a relative density of very loose to loose. A single SPT N-value of over 100 blows for 152 mm was noted within Borehole 17-03, which indicated a very dense pocket containing wood fragments within the native sand deposit.

Recorded moisture contents typically ranged from 22 to 59%. A single moisture content as high as 77% was observed in Borehole 17-03. The large range in moisture content can be attributed to the variable presence of organic material encountered in this deposit and the presence of a low permeability layer directly below the sand. The result of a grain size analysis conducted on one sample of the native sand was 0% gravel, 89% sand, 11% silt and clay and is illustrated on Figure C5 in Appendix C.

#### **5.4 Silt (MH)**

A thin layer of silt with sand was encountered below the fill material in Borehole 17-01. A thickness of 0.9 m and an underside depth of 6.2 m (elev. 55.6 m) were recorded for this layer.

The SPT tests conducted in this silt gave N-values typically ranging from 2 to 3 blows indicating a relative density of very loose.

The moisture content of the samples tested ranged from 56 to 78%. The result of a grain size analysis conducted on one sample of the native silt was 0% gravel, 22% sand, 36% silt and 42% clay and is illustrated on Figure C6 in Appendix C.

Atterberg Limit testing was also completed on one sample of the native silt deposit. The result is summarized on the Record of Borehole sheets in Appendix B and the Atterberg Limit graph on Figure C13 of Appendix C. The laboratory results yielded a Liquid Limit of 72%, a Plastic Limit of 39% and a Plasticity Index of 33%, which indicates that the silt is highly plastic (MH).

#### **5.5 Clay**

A native deposit of clay with occasional sand seams was encountered directly below the silt deposit (described in Section 5.4) in Borehole 17-01, below the sand deposits in Boreholes 17-02 and 17-03 and below the waste fill material in Boreholes 17-04, 17-05 and 17-06. The clay deposit had a thickness ranging from 2.6 to 3.8 m, reaching an underside depth of 7.6 to 10.7 m (elevation of 51.9 to 53.0 m). The SPT N-values ranged from 1 to 12 blows. Field vane tests were performed within the deposit and recorded undrained shear strengths ranging from 47 to 106 kPa indicating a general consistency of stiff to very stiff. Remolded field vane testing in this deposit yielded sensitivity values ranging from 3 to 10 indicating medium sensitivity to extra sensitive (CFEM 2010, errata).

The moisture content of the samples tested ranged from 32 to 59%. The results of grain size analyses conducted on seven samples of the native clay are summarized below and are illustrated on Figures C7 and C8 in Appendix C.

Soil Particle	Percentage (%)
Gravel	0 – 1
Sand	1 – 5
Silt	43 – 67
Clay	32 – 56

Atterberg Limit testing was completed on seven samples of the native clay deposit. The results are summarized on the Record of Borehole sheets in Appendix B and the Atterberg Limit graphs are included in Figure C14 and C15 of Appendix C. The laboratory results are summarized below and indicate that the clay is of low to intermediate plasticity (CL - CI).

Parameter	Value
Liquid Limit	27 – 49
Plastic Limit	17 – 22
Plasticity Index	9 – 28

The consolidation test results that was carried out on a sample retrieved from Borehole 17-01 at a depth of approximately 7.9 m (elev. 54.0 m) are presented in Appendix C and are summarized below. The table below is supplemented with consolidation results from historic reports.

Parameter	BH17-01 Sample 10	BH1* Sample 7	BH1* Sample 9	BH2* Sample 7
Elevation	53.9 m	60.0 m	53.9 m	54.6 m
w	36.7%	28.0%	40.5%	39.5%
e <sub>o</sub>	1.015	0.754	1.273	0.923
p <sub>o</sub> '	150 kPa	105 kPa	115 kPa	110 kPa
p <sub>c</sub> '	270 kPa	305 kPa	295 kPa	485 kPa
C <sub>c</sub>	0.33	0.269	0.642	0.536
C <sub>r</sub>	0.032	0.014	0.057	0.049
c <sub>v</sub>	0.613 mm <sup>2</sup> /s	0.43 mm <sup>2</sup> /s	0.22 mm <sup>2</sup> /s	0.108 mm <sup>2</sup> /s
c <sub>vr</sub>	0.826 mm <sup>2</sup> /s	-	-	-

\*From Geocres Report No. 31G05-056

## 5.6 Silt to Sandy Silt (ML)

A deposit of silt to sandy silt with varying amounts of gravel was encountered below the clay deposit in all boreholes. The silt deposit ranged in thickness from 1.6 to 3.4 m with an underside depth of 9.2 to 13.4 m (elev. 49.2 to 50.4 m).

The SPT N-values ranged from WH to 9 blows indicating a relative density of very loose to loose.

The moisture content of the samples tested ranged from 7 to 28%. The results of grain size analyses conducted on seven samples of the silt are summarized below and are illustrated on Figure C9 and C10 in Appendix C.

Soil Particle	Percentage (%)
Gravel	0 – 26
Sand	1 – 38
Silt	30 – 90
Clay	5 – 9

Atterberg Limit testing was attempted on six samples of the native silt to sandy silt deposit. The results are summarized on the Record of Borehole sheets in Appendix B and the Atterberg Limit graphs are included in Figure C16 of Appendix C. The laboratory result for one sample in Borehole 17-01 is summarized below. The remaining five tests indicated that the silt is generally non-plastic.

Parameter	Value
Liquid Limit	10
Plastic Limit	9
Plasticity Index	1

## 5.7 Glacial Till: Silty Sand (SM)

Glacial till consisting of a silty sand with varying amounts of gravel and occasional sand beds was encountered below the silt deposit in all boreholes. The till contained occasional to frequent occurrences of cobbles, most notably in the lower part of the deposit. Boreholes 17-01 and 17-06 were terminated within this layer at final depths of 15.1 m (elev. 46.8 and 48.0 m). The glacial till deposit was fully penetrated in all remaining boreholes and the total thickness ranged from 3.7 to 6.0 m with an underside depth of 14.8 to 18.4 m (elev. 44.4 to 45.4 m).

The SPT N-values ranged from 2 to 63 blows indicating a relative density of very loose to very dense. Higher SPT N-values may indicate the presence of cobbles and boulders throughout the glacial till deposit. One high SPT N-value of 100 blows for 203 mm penetration in Borehole 17-02 indicates sample refusal at the bedrock surface rather than the density of the glacial till.

The moisture content of the samples tested ranged from 4 to 28%. The results of grain size analyses conducted on six samples of the glacial till are summarized below and are illustrated on Figure C11 in Appendix C.

Soil Particle	Percentage (%)	
Gravel	6 – 31	
Sand	27 – 54	
Silt	53	19 – 34
Clay	14	

Atterberg Limit testing was attempted on one sample of the glacial till deposit. The laboratory results indicate that the material is non-plastic.

It should be noted that glacial tills inherently contain cobbles and boulders throughout their deposit.

## 5.8 Bedrock

Shale bedrock was encountered within Boreholes 17-02 to 17-05, inclusive. The bedrock surface ranges from elevation 44.4 to 45.4 m and is summarized in the table below:

Location	Borehole No.	Depth Below Existing Ground Surface (m)	Bedrock Surface Elevation (m)
Northern Abutment	17-02	15.1	44.8
Southern Pier	17-03	14.8	44.7
Southern Abutment - West	17-04	17.1	45.4
Southern Abutment - East	17-05	18.4	44.4

The Total Core Recovery (TCR) was consistently 100%, the Solid Core Recovery (SCR) ranged from 69 to 100% and the Rock Quality Designation (RQD) ranged from 40 to 90%. Based on the RQD values, the bedrock below a surficial weathered zone is classified as poor to good quality.

The unconfined compressive strength of the Shale Bedrock was measured to be 54.7 MPa from a core sample in Borehole 17-04, indicating strong bedrock. The results are included in Appendix C.

## 5.9 Groundwater

At the completion of drilling, a vibrating wire piezometer was installed in Borehole 17-04 with its sensor tip at a depth of 16.4 m (elev. 46.2 m) to allow for measurements of the groundwater level. The groundwater level was measured at approximately 10.4 m (elev. 52.2 m) on November 27<sup>th</sup>, 2017 and March 22, 2018. The groundwater level in the historic GEOCREC boreholes ranged from elevation 55.7 to 57.5 m.

It is noted that the OC Transpo line, approximately 150 m east of the Nicholas Interchange, was constructed in a cut section after the historic boreholes were drilled. The top of pavement has an elevation of approximately 54 m which will, at least partially, control groundwater levels in the area. These observations are considered short term and it should be noted that the groundwater level at the time of construction may be higher and seasonal fluctuations of the groundwater level are to be expected. In particular, the groundwater

level may be at a higher elevation after periods of significant and/or prolonged precipitation events.

#### 5.10 Analytical Testing

Three samples of soil were submitted to Paracel Laboratories in Ottawa, Ontario for analysis of pH, water soluble sulphate and chloride concentrations and resistivity. The analysis results are included in Appendix C and are summarized in the table below:

Borehole	Sample	Depth (m)	Sulphate (µg/g)	pH ( - )	Resistivity (Ohm-cm)	Chloride (µg/g)
17-02	SS3	1.5 – 2.1	487	7.46	1930	23
17-03	SS3B	1.8 – 2.1	87	7.60	750	838
17-05	SS3	1.5 – 2.1	<5	7.55	16200	<5

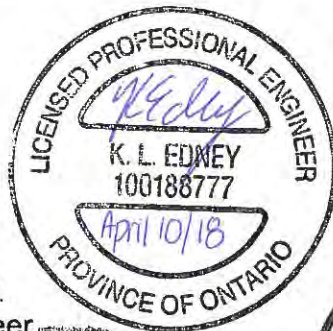


## 6 MISCELLANEOUS

Borehole locations were selected by Thurber relative to existing site features and the anticipated foundation locations. The as-drilled locations and ground surface elevation were measured by Thurber following completion of the field program and reference Benchmark 001196530407 provided by WSP.

George Downing Estate Drilling Ltd. of Hawksbury, Ontario supplied and operated the drilling equipment to conduct the drilling, soil sampling, in-situ testing, vibrating wire piezometer installation and borehole decommissioning of the on-road boreholes. The field investigation was supervised on a full-time basis by Miss Katya Edney, P.Eng. of Thurber. Overall supervision of the investigation program was provided by Mr. Stephen Peters, P.Eng. MASW testing was completed by Geophysics GPR International Inc of Longueuil, Quebec.

Routine geotechnical laboratory testing was completed by Thurber's laboratory in Ottawa, Ontario, however, selected routine geotechnical laboratory testing on the waste fill samples was completed by Stantec and Eurofins Laboratories in Ottawa, Ontario. Analytical testing was completed by Paracel Laboratories in Ottawa, Ontario. Advanced geotechnical laboratory testing (consolidation testing and unconfined compressive strength testing) was carried out by Stantec laboratories. Interpretation of the factual data and preparation of this report were carried out by Miss Katya Edney, P.Eng. and Mr. Stephen Peters P.Eng. The report was reviewed by Dr. Fred Griffiths, P.Eng. and Dr. P.K. Chatterji, P.Eng. a Designated Principal Contact for MTO Foundation Projects.



Katya Edney, P.Eng.  
Geotechnical Engineer



Dr. Fred Griffiths, P.Eng.  
Senior Associate  
Senior Geotechnical Engineer



Dr. P.K. Chatterji, P.Eng.  
Review Principal  
Senior Geotechnical Engineer

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STRUCTURE REPLACEMENT  
HIGHWAY 417 NICHOLAS STREET UNDERPASS (SITE #3-224)  
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GWP 4048-11-00

Geocres No.: 31G5-284

**PART 2. ENGINEERING DISCUSSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS**

**7 GENERAL**

This section of the report presents interpretation of the factual data in Part 1 of this report for the proposed structure replacement of the Highway 417 Underpass at Nicholas Street within the City of Ottawa. Geotechnical assessment and recommendations are provided to assist the design team in designing a suitable foundation for the proposed replacement bridge.

This foundation investigation and design report with the interpretation and recommendations are intended for the use of the Ministry of Transportation and shall not be used or relied upon for any other purposes or by any other parties including the construction or design-build contractor. The construction or design-build contractor must make their own interpretation based on the factual data in Part 1 of the report. Where comments are made on construction, they are provided only to highlight those aspects which could affect the design of the project. Contractors must make their own interpretation of the factual information provided as it may affect equipment selection, proposed construction methods and scheduling.

The existing bridge consists of three spans and is understood to have been built in 1966. The bridge has two southbound lanes and one northbound lane and a raised median. The existing structure is approximately 22 m wide and the total span is approximately 77 m long with a general north to south alignment and a road surface elevation of approximately 65 m. The abutments and piers were designed to be supported on vertical and battered H-piles bearing on bedrock.

The following sections address the foundation aspects of the new bridge. The discussions and recommendations presented in this report are based on the information provided by WSP and on the factual data obtained during the course of the investigation.

**7.1 Proposed Structure**

Based on a preliminary General Arrangement (GA) drawing dated August 2017, it is understood that the existing bridge structure will be replaced on a new alignment approximately 45 m west of the existing alignment. The centerline of the approach embankments will be built approximately 4.0 and 8.0 m above the existing grades at the south and north approaches, respectively.

**FINAL**



The structural design shown on the General Arrangement (GA) drawing consists of steel box girders with 2-spans and a total length of approximately 87.3 m. The base of the abutments are shown at approximate elevation 62.0 and 60.5 m for the north and south abutments, respectively. Concrete wingwalls will support the approach embankment backfill.

As part of the Nicholas Street Underpass Bridge replacement, it is understood that there are proposed modifications to the slope of the W-N Ramp of the Nicholas Interchange adjacent to Lees Avenue. An e-mail provided by WSP dated September 8, 2017 discussed the options for design. Further design recommendations are provided in this report.

## 7.2 Applicable Codes and Design Considerations

The geotechnical assessment presented below has been prepared based on the available data regarding the proposed foundations and existing ground conditions and in accordance with the Canadian Highway Bridge Design Code (CHBDC), version CSA S6-14. A memo to MTO Bridge Office from WSP dated March 23, 2018 outlined assumptions that were made for structural design to supplement the Code. These assumptions include:

- Load combination of kinematic and inertia loadings
- An exemption of Clause 6.17.3.1 of the CHBDC

In accordance with CHBDC CSA S6-14, the analysis and design of structures takes into consideration the importance of the structure and the consequence associated with exceeding limit states. The importance category and consequence classification are defined by the Regulatory Authority, which in this case is the Ministry of Transportation, Ontario (MTO).

It is understood that MTO has designated this structure as follows:

**Table 7-1: Bridge Structure Classification**

Criteria	Classification	CHBDC Section
Importance Category	Major-Route Bridge	4.4.2
Consequence Classification	Typical Consequence	6.5.1

Based on the above, a consequence factor ( $\Psi$ ) of 1.0, as per Table 6.1 of the CHBDC, has been used in assessing factored geotechnical resistances. If the consequence classification changes, the geotechnical assessment and recommendations will need to be reviewed and revised.

As per Section 6.5.3.2 of the CHBDC, the degree of site and prediction model understanding is considered "Typical Understanding".

## 8 SEISMIC CONSIDERATIONS

### 8.1 Spectral and Peak Acceleration Hazard Values

The seismic hazard data for the CHBDC is based on the fifth-generation seismic model developed by the Geological Survey of Canada (GSC). Seismic hazard data for this site has been obtained from the GSC's seismic hazard calculator. The data includes peak

ground acceleration (PGA), peak ground velocity (PGV), and the 5% damped spectral response acceleration values ( $S_a(T)$ ) for the reference ground condition (Site Class C) for a range of periods ( $T$ ) and for a range of return periods including the 475-year, 975-year and 2475-year events. The GSC seismic hazard calculation data sheet for this site is presented in Appendix F.

The site coefficients used to determine the design spectral acceleration and displacement values are a function of the Site Class and the peak ground acceleration (PGA). The Site Class C equivalent  $PGA_{ref}$  value for this site with a 2% probability of exceedance in 50 years (2475-year event) is 0.281g. This value is to be scaled by the  $F(PGA)$  as outlined in Section 10.3.2.

## 8.2 Seismic Site Classification

The Site Class was assessed, in part, based on the harmonic mean of the shear wave velocity within the upper 30 m,  $V_{s30}$ , measured during the geophysical investigation using Multi-Channel Analysis of Surface Waves (MASW). The results of the seismic testing conducted in the vicinity of the north abutment indicate that the average  $V_{s30}$  for the project site is 390 m/s (a copy of the results is provided in Appendix B). It is noted that the MASW testing undertaken near the north abutment did not capture the anticipated ground response of the waste fill present near the south abutment. The seismic site classification based on the MASW testing corresponds to a Site Class C ( $V_s = 360$  to 760 m/s). **However, the saturated and loose non-cohesive soils present below the clay and extending across the site are likely to liquefy during the design seismic event (see Section 8.4).** Therefore, the structure should be designed based on a site-specific response. Additional discussion is presented in the following section.

## 8.3 Seismic Site-Specific Response Analyses

One dimensional site-specific response analyses (SSRA) were completed using the program Deepsoil to determine the 5% damped spectral acceleration ( $S_a$ ) at a depth corresponding to the base of the abutments for earthquakes with a return period of 2,475, 975 and 475 years. The layers forming the analyzed soil column are characterized by thickness, total mass density, shear wave velocity ( $V_s$ ) and shear modulus degradation and damping ratio curves, which depend on soil type. Ground motion time histories from past earthquakes were scaled to match the uniform hazard associated with 2%, 5% and 10% probabilities of exceedance in 50 years, which corresponds to 2,475, 975 and 475-year return periods, respectively.

Figures 1 to 3 in Appendix F show the recommended site-specific response spectrum for the site for earthquakes with 2,475, 975 and 475 year return periods, respectively. For comparison purposes, the code based response spectra for Site Class A, B, C, D and E are also plotted. A summary of the site-specific response spectrums for the three earthquake return periods is presented in Table 8-1.

**Table 8-1: Site Specific Response Spectra Envelopes for**

Period, T (s)	Spectral Acceleration, Sa (g)		
	475-Year (Figure 3*)	975-Year (Figure 2*)	2475-Year (Figure 1*)
10	0.002	0.003	0.004
5	0.005	0.006	0.009
2	0.01	0.02	0.03
1	0.03	0.05	0.07
0.7	0.05	0.08	0.15
0.5	0.08	0.14	0.20
0.35	0.20	0.35	0.68
0.25	0.62	0.93	1.40
0.01	0.62	0.93	1.40

Note: (\*) figures provided in Appendix F

As shown on Figure 1, significant amplification of the spectral acceleration due to the presence of the waste material is estimated if the period of interest of the replacement structure is less than 0.4 seconds. If the period of the structure is greater than 0.4 seconds, the importance of the presence of the waste material is significantly reduced.

If the natural period of the structure is assessed to be less than 0.4 seconds, the Structural Engineer should determine if the bridge could be designed with Sa values provided in Figure 1. If the structure has a period of less than 0.4 seconds and cannot be designed based on parameters provided in Figure 1, consideration should be given to increasing the pile/caisson size.

Additionally, a cost assessment could be completed taking into consideration the replacement of the waste material in the vicinity of the south abutment with engineered fill to reduce the design spectral acceleration values shown in Figures 1 to 3 (Appendix F). However, It is anticipated that the cost implications of soil replacement will be high due to the environmental quality of the material and the potential need to install roadway protection near the existing bridge and embankment.

#### **8.4 Seismic Liquefaction Assessment**

The potential for liquefaction has been assessed in accordance with CHBDC Section 4.6.6.1.

Preliminary assessment indicates that the cohesive material at this site is not liquefiable. However, sensitive clays with a natural water content that exceeds the liquid limit or a sensitivity greater than 7 are generally assumed to have a post-seismic residual strength equal to the remoulded strength of the soil (which is significantly low for the clay at this site). Site specific cyclic testing of the clay is not available at this site however, based on the laboratory testing conducted on clays with the same geologic origin at other locations in the

Ottawa region the post cyclic shear strength (seismically reduced undrained shear strength) of the clay is anticipated to be about 75% of its undisturbed undrained shear strength.

The assessment of the potential liquefaction of non-cohesive soils is generally conducted based on SPT and CPT tests and shear wave velocity measurements. Liquefaction assessment of the saturated non-cohesive soils encountered below the clay indicates that the very loose to loose sandy silt to silt will likely be liquefiable for an earthquake with a return period of 2,475 years (Figure 5 in Appendix F). The approximate zones of potential liquefaction at each of the structure elements are as follows:

- **North Abutment:** 1.9 m to 3.4 m thick layer of very loose to compact saturated silt to silt and sand which was encountered in Boreholes 17-01 and 17-02 at Elevation 53.0 m and 52.1 m, respectively.
- **Pier:** 1.6 m thick layer of saturated non-plastic silt which was encountered in Borehole 17-03 at about Elevation 51.9 m.
- **South Abutment:** 2.3 m to 3.0 m thick layer of very loose to loose saturated non-plastic silt which was encountered in Boreholes 17-04 to 17-06 at Elevation 51.9 m to 52.8 m.

The results of the analysis indicate that the subsurface soils at the site will likely not liquefy under earthquakes with a return period of 475 or 975 years (Figure 5 in Appendix F).

The General Arrangement (GA) drawings provided by WSP proposed the use of integral abutments for the replacement bridge. However, Section 6.17.3.1 of the CHBDC indicates that integral abutments shall not be used where the soil is susceptible to liquefaction. As indicated in Section 7.2, WSP has submitted a memo to MTO Bridge Office with justification for an exemption to this clause.

## 8.5 Seismic Ground Deformation Assessment

An evaluation of the potential for lateral displacement was completed utilizing limit equilibrium methods. The results of pseudo-static (seismic) slope stability analysis using Slope/W with reduced shear strength of the soils at the site indicates that the factor of safety against instability immediately following an earthquake with a return period of 2,475 years is greater than 1.1 (Figure 6 in Appendix F). Therefore, a flow slide (i.e., very large deformations) is not anticipated at the site after an earthquake with a return period of 2,475 years. However, some liquefaction-induced permanent deformation is expected during the 2,475-year earthquake.

The potential magnitude of lateral deformation was evaluated to be as much as 12 mm using limit equilibrium and Newmark methods. Liquefied and reduced strength parameters were used to estimate a yield acceleration (Figure 7 of Appendix F). The yield acceleration was used to estimate lateral displacements using the rigorous Newmark method. Time histories for the rigorous Newmark analysis were output from the site-specific response analysis discussed in Section 8.3. the results of the analysis indicate that there is potential for lateral displacement in the longitudinal direction. The potential for lateral displacement in the transverse direction is considered to be negligible.

Post-liquefaction settlements were estimated in the very loose to loose layers near the abutments and pier using Figure C4.29a of the CHBDC. Vertical settlements of 60 mm to 150 mm are anticipated in the liquefied layer based on estimated volumetric strains

correlated from CSR and corrected standard penetration values. This will induce downdrag loads on deep foundations.

## **9 STRUCTURE FOUNDATIONS**

### **9.1 Foundation Type**

The results of the field and laboratory investigation with reference to historical data indicate that the soil stratigraphy consists of fill material, localized waste deposits, and native sandy material over a clay deposit over a silt and glacial till on bedrock.

Key elevations are as follows:

- Existing ground surface at the proposed pier 59.5 m
- Existing ground surface at the proposed abutments 60.0 to 61.8 m
- Surface of glacial till deposit 49.2 to 50.4 m
- Surface of bedrock where cored (Boreholes 17-02 to 17-05) 44.4 to 45.4 m

The clay across the site ranges in thickness from 2.6 to 3.8 m and can generally be characterized as medium sensitivity to extra sensitive with intermediate to high plasticity (see Section 5.5). The clay is generally stiff to very stiff with strength increasing gradually with depth. There is a risk of differential settlement if the bridge abutments and pier were to be supported on the clay stratum. Therefore, from a geotechnical perspective, it is not recommended to support the foundation loads associated with the proposed abutments and piers with spread footing foundation bearing on the clay stratum.

The glacial till deposit generally consisted of silty sand with gravel and occasional cobbles and boulders.

Based on the soil stratigraphy, proximity of sound bedrock and anticipated structural loads, deep foundations driven or founded into bedrock are recommended at this site for the abutment and pier locations.

The slenderness of the deep foundation element becomes relevant when taking into consideration the lateral demands due to seismic events. Therefore, the following deep foundation alternatives were considered feasible, with a comparison of the technical advantages and disadvantages presented in Appendix E:

1. Steel H-piles
2. Caissons (drilled shaft piles)

### **9.2 Deep Foundations – Steel Piles**

Due to the anticipated length of the piles, it is recommended that steel pile design use H-piles driven to refusal on shale bedrock. It is anticipated that HP 310x110 and HP 360x132 piles sections could be used to support the abutment foundations.

### 9.2.1 Axial Compression

Steel HP 310x110 and 360x132 piles driven to practical refusal on shale bedrock may be designed with a factored geotechnical ULS resistance for axial compression of 2,000 and 2,400 kN, respectively. The geotechnical resistance was evaluated with respect to the methods outlined in the CFEM, 2010. The structural resistance of the pile under static and seismic conditions must be checked by a structural engineer. The factored geotechnical resistance at SLS will not govern steel piles bearing on bedrock. Likewise, H-piles founded on bedrock will not experience differential settlement. The static *axial* capacities presented can be used for seismic analysis, however lateral capacities will be reduced during a seismic event as discussed further in Section 9.2.4.

The factored geotechnical resistances include the following factors:

- Consequence factor ( $\Psi$ ) of 1.0
- Geotechnical resistance factors (CHBDC Table 6.2) of  $\phi_{gu} = 0.4$  (static analysis; typical degree of understanding)

The estimated pile tip elevations for piles end bearing on bedrock are summarized in Table 9-1.

**Table 9-1: Estimated Pile Tip Elevations**

<b>Foundation Element</b>	<b>Proposed Underside of Abutment Elevation (m)</b>	<b>Estimated Pile Tip Elevation (m)</b>
North Abutment	62.0	44.4
South Abutment	60.5	44.1

The geotechnical axial resistance was selected assuming that the piles meet refusal in the sound shale bedrock. Some pile penetration into the bedrock is anticipated. Static or dynamic load testing should be carried out to confirm pile capacity during construction.

### 9.2.2 Axial Tension

Steel piles (Grade 350W steel) at this site may be designed on the basis of the following factored geotechnical resistances for axial tension:

**Table 9-2 Capacities of H-Piles founded on Bedrock**

Location	Pile Size	Pile Length (m)	Factored Geotechnical Resistance at ULS (kN) (Axial Tension)	
			Static ( $\phi_{gu}=0.3$ )	Seismic ( $\phi_{gu}=1.0$ ) *
North Abutment	HP 310 x 110	17.2	300	1,000
	HP 360 x 132		340	1,150
South Abutment	HP 310 x 110	16.1	275	920
	HP 360 x 132		320	1,500

NOTE (\*): The factored geotechnical resistance at ULS under seismic conditions must not exceed the structural resistance of the pile section.

It is noted that there is no substantial variation in the tensile resistances between the north and south abutments as the soil stratigraphy and pile lengths are similar.

The factored geotechnical resistances in tension include the following factors:

- Consequence factor ( $\Psi$ ) of 1.0
- Geotechnical resistance factors (CHBDC Table 6.2):
  - $\phi_{gu} = 0.3$  (static analysis; typical degree of understanding)
  - $\phi_{gu} = 1.0$  (seismic analysis)

### 9.2.3 Abutment Type

The subsurface conditions at this site are considered suitable for semi-integral or conventional type abutment design. The use of piles at the abutments allows for the design of an integral abutment structure provided that an exemption is granted by MTO (see Section 7.2) and the piles can adequately resist the lateral loads (see Section 9.2.4).

The integral abutment design would require that the piles possess flexibility in the upper 3 m of the pile length. To provide the required flexibility, the upper 3 m of the piles should be surrounded by a column of loose sand as specified by the integral abutment design requirements. A corrugated steel pipe (CSP) may be used to contain the sand and provide separation from the waste materials present on site. Piles should be driven first before placing the sand backfill in the CSP. A 600 mm diameter CSP is frequently used for this application. It is noted that the abutments are to be perched within the approach fills, however, the CSPs will extend below the base of the approach fills.

An NSSP has been provided in Appendix I outlining the gradation requirements for the sand backfill to be used in the CSP.

### 9.2.4 Lateral Deflection

Piles can be installed with a batter to resist lateral loads. During a seismic event, a battered pile foundation may become too rigid therefore resistance to lateral movement of a vertical pile will be provided by the passive earth pressure developed on the face of the pile embedded in the foundation soils using p-y curves.

The p-y curves for static and seismic conditions are shown in Appendix H to allow for the calculation of the ultimate lateral capacity of an individual pile. A suitable reduction factor should be applied to these ultimate values in accordance with Table 6.2 of the CHBDC.

Where lateral spacing between an adjacent pile or another structural element is less than four equivalent pile diameters, the lateral resistance will need to be reduced based on the center-to-center spacing. The reduction factors to be used can be obtained from Figures C6.11.3(r), C6.11.3(s) and C6.11.3(t) of the CHBDC.

The response of the pile foundation under inertial loading should be checked using both static and “seismically reduced” lateral load transfer (p-y) curves. Both sets of curves were generated using appropriate soil models in the commercially available LPILE software. The “seismically reduced strength” p-y curves represent either liquefied soil conditions (e.g., for very loose to loose silt/sand) or reduced strength conditions (for clay) depending on the anticipated soil behaviour. These reduced curves were developed using soft clay Matlock p-y models as recommended in CalTrans’ publication “*Guidelines on Foundation Loading and Deformation due to Liquefaction Induced Lateral Spreading*” dated October 2013. In this method, the equivalent residual strength of the liquefied soil is represented by modeling the layer with an undrained shear strength of the soft clay. The residual strengths were produced using the Kramer and Wang method. Additional p-y curves can be provided for evaluation of alternate pile sizes, if required.

The liquefaction-induced permanent deformations (see Section 8.5) during an earthquake with a return period of 2,475 years will induce kinematic loading on the deep foundations at the abutments and pier. Kinematic loading during earthquakes with return periods of 475 and 975 years is expected to be negligible.

The estimated lateral displacement for both abutments is anticipated to be up to 12 mm (see Section 8.5); it is anticipated that the pier will also experience a similar level of deformation. The estimated lateral displacement profile is provided in Figure 8 in Appendix F in graphical format. The deep foundations will need to be designed to resist this loading and can be evaluated in a structural model using the p-y curves for the seismic load case and imposing the displacement profile.

If the H-piles for the abutments cannot resist the kinematic loading, consideration should be given to increasing the number of piles or increasing the strength of the piles using concrete encasement or larger piles. Concrete encasement could comprise H-piles installed in 600 mm diameter pre-drilled holes which are filled with structural concrete from about Elevation 47 m to the underside the abutment stem.

To eliminate kinematic loading, it would be necessary to conduct ground improvement below the approach embankments, which will be challenging at this site due to the presence of waste and highly sensitive clay overlying the liquefiable layers. Therefore, it is considered preferable to design the foundations to resist kinematic loads.

The lateral subgrade reaction of the abutment can be assessed based on the values provided in Section 10.3.



#### 9.2.5 Pile Installation

Driven piles must be installed in accordance with OPSS.PROV 903.

Piles are to be driven to refusal on bedrock. Cobbles were noted near the base of the glacial till deposit. Pile tips should be protected from damage during driving. The tips of all piles must be protected with a driving shoe from an approved manufacturer such as Titus Steel (standard H-Point) or approved equivalent. Some pile penetration into the bedrock is anticipated. Static or dynamic load testing should be carried out to confirm pile capacity during construction.

It is recommended that a settlement and vibration monitoring program be implemented during pile driving operations for the existing structure and adjacent buried utilities. The monitoring program should consist of survey targets at each foundation element with baseline readings taken prior to initiation of construction. Readings should be taken daily during the time of construction of the new pile/caisson foundation elements.

#### 9.2.6 Downdrag

Piles will need to be designed to include downdrag loads in response to settlement induced by liquefaction (see Section 8.5) from the design earthquake. The current CHBDC is not clear on the load combination and factors to be used for this case. We recommend that the pile foundations be designed such that the structural capacity of the pile be greater than unfactored dead load plus unfactored downdrag load. Post-liquefaction negative skin friction values should be taken as 50% of the pre-liquefaction skin friction as per Rollins et al (2018).

The new alignment of Nicholas Street will result in placement of fill in order of 4 to 8 m high at the abutments to meet the proposed road elevation. To reduce the possibility of imposing downdrag forces on the piles, it is recommended that the approach fills be substantially constructed in advance of the pile installation to allow for a preload period.

If preloading can not be completed, the piles will need to be designed to carry the additional static downdrag loads developed along the length of the piles embedded in the silty clay layer due to consolidation under the weight of additional fill placement. The unfactored downdrag load of 400 kN and 550 kN are estimated for HP 310x110 and HP360x132, respectively. This downdrag load should be multiplied by a load factor of 1.25 (Table 3.3, CHBDC) as per CHBDC Commentary Clause 6.11.4.10 to obtain a factored downdrag load. In accordance with Section 6.11.4.10 of the CHBDC and Clause C6.11.4.10 of the Commentary, in the structural design of a pile, the factored downdrag load should be added to the factored permanent loads to assess the effects of downdrag. In geotechnical analysis of downdrag, live load effects should not be considered.

The neutral plane for both static and seismic downdrag calculations can be taken as the top of the till layer which is at approximate elevation 50 m.

#### 9.2.7 Frost Protection

The frost penetration depth at this site is 1.8 m as per OPSD 3090.101. Accordingly, a minimum of 1.8 m of earth cover, or equivalent insulation, must be provided above the base of the pile caps to serve as frost protection.

### 9.3 Deep Foundations – Caissons

#### 9.3.1 Axial Compression

Caissons with a diameter of 1500 mm are feasible at this site. It is recommended that the design use rock socketed caissons with a minimum socket length of twice the caisson diameter (3.0 m) into sound bedrock to support the foundations. The actual socket length required should be determined based on the required lateral capacity (see Section 9.3.3), moment capacity requirements and seismic analysis. A deeper socket length may therefore be required based on the structural analysis.

The shale bedrock surface is at elevation of 44.7 in Borehole 17-03 drilled near the pier and was measured to have an unconfined compressive strength of approximately 55 MPa. Shale bedrock inherently contains hard interbeds that could interfere with socket drilling. An NSSP to alert the Contractor is provided. Below a surficial weathered zone of the bedrock, the Rock Quality Designation (RQD) results also classified the rock as good quality.

Rock socketed caissons at this site may be designed based on the factored ULS geotechnical resistances for axial compression and tension provided in the Table 9-3. The factored geotechnical resistance at SLS will not govern caisson socketed into bedrock. Likewise, caissons socketed into bedrock will not experience differential settlement. The static *axial* capacities presented can be used for seismic analysis, however lateral capacities will be reduced during a seismic event as discussed further in Section 9.3.3

**Table 9-3 Capacities of Rock Socketed Caisson**

Location	Caisson Diameter (m)	Minimum Socket Length (m)	Factored Geotechnical Resistance at ULS (kN) (Axial Compression)	Factored Geotechnical Resistance at ULS (kN) (Axial Tension)
			Static ( $\phi_{gu}=0.4$ )	Static ( $\phi_{gu}=0.3$ )
North Abutment	1.5	3.0	10,000	3,000
Pier	1.5	3.0	10,000	3,000
South Abutment	1.5	3.0	10,000	3,000

#### 9.3.2 Caisson Installation

Caisson installation must be in accordance with OPSS 903.

The caisson drilling equipment supplied by the Contractor must be capable of advancing through the existing soils and penetrating or pushing aside potential obstructions. Augering/coring equipment must be able to penetrate shale bedrock with frequent hard interbeds.

Construction of caissons will require use of slurry methods or a water filled steel liner advanced into the bedrock surface to support the sidewalls, minimize groundwater inflow and enable machine-cleaning of the socket base. After the liner is installed, the bedrock socket must be advanced to found the caisson in sound bedrock with a minimum embedment length as recommended in Section 9.3.1.

Caisson concrete should be placed within 8 hours of excavation to minimize softening of the shale bedrock in the socket.

An NSSP notifying the Contractor of the specific subsurface conditions and installation requirements at this site should be included in the contract documents. Suggested wording is presented in Appendix I. Selection of the type of equipment and method of installation is the responsibility of the Contractor.

### 9.3.3 Lateral Deflection

The lateral resistance provided by the soils above the bedrock may be calculated using p-y curves. The p-y curves for static and seismic conditions are shown in Appendix H to allow for the calculation of the ultimate lateral capacity of an individual caisson. A similar approach as outlined in Section 9.2.4 if followed for the caisson design to calculate the “seismically reduced” lateral load transfer (p-y) curves which are provided in Appendix H.

A suitable reduction factor should be applied to these ultimate values in accordance with Table 6.2 of the CHBDC.

The ultimate passive resistance force that can be mobilized by the embedded portion of a caisson socketed within sound bedrock is constant with depth and for a 1.5 m diameter caisson can be taken as 4,500 kN/m length of caisson into sound bedrock. A minimum weathered thickness of 0.3 m at the surface of the bedrock should be used in design. A suitable reduction factor should be applied to this ultimate value in accordance with Table 6.2 of the CHBDC.

Where lateral spacing between an adjacent caisson or another structural element is less than four equivalent pile diameters, the lateral resistance will need to be reduced based on the center-to-center spacing. The reduction factors to be used can be obtained from Figures C6.11.3(r), C6.11.3(s) and C6.11.3(t) of the CHBDC.

### 9.3.4 Downdrag

Downdrag may be calculated as outlined in Section 9.2.6 using an unfactored downdrag load of 1,700 kN for a 1.5 m diameter caisson. The application of downdrag and the appropriate load factors should follow the recommendations provided in Section 9.2.6.

## 10 APPROACH EMBANKMENTS

The proposed centerline profile requires the placement of new fill approximately 4 m and 8 m high to construct the south and north approach embankments respectively. The proposed embankment construction would also result in a widening of the approach embankments in order to maintain the platform width at the top and the existing embankment side slope geometry (2H:1V). The embankments should be constructed using OPSS Select Subgrade Material (SSM) or Granular B Type I.

Prior to placement of fill, the topsoil should be stripped. In areas without excavations for foundation construction, it has been assumed that the existing fill and waste fill will remain in place for economic reasons.

Where newly placed embankment fill is placed against existing embankment slopes or on a sloping ground surface steeper than 3H:1V, benching of the fill existing slope should be carried out in accordance with OPSD 208.010.

### **10.1 Assessment of Settlement**

An assessment of the estimated short term and time dependent settlement from construction of the proposed approach fills was carried out using the Rocscience Settle<sup>3D</sup> modelling software. The design pre-consolidation pressure profile has been derived from the oedometer tests as well as correlations with the undrained shear strength and plasticity. Compression characteristics have been modelled using  $C_c$ ,  $C_r$ ,  $c_v$  and  $c_{vr}$  values from the current oedometer test results (see Section 5.5 for values).

The settlement analyses indicate that approximately 100 to 130 mm of settlement is expected in the soils underlying the abutments of which 80-90 mm is elastic settlement and remaining settlement is recompression settlement. Majority of the recompression settlement is expected to occur relatively quick with only 15 mm expected to occur after completion of construction. The predicted settlement values reflect the maximum embankment height, after the approach embankment construction, of 8 m as well as the distribution of fill and fill height. Since the estimated settlements can be mitigated with preloading alone, no further mitigation measures are considered necessary.

The compression of the granular fill materials under the self-weight is estimated to be 0.5% of the embankment height. For the proposed centerline grade raise of 4 to 8 m, the expected embankment compression is in the order of 20 to 40 mm. The embankment compression should be substantially completed with 6 months following completion of fill placement. It is recommended that paving be delayed for 2 months following completion of fill placement.

The estimated settlement of the approach embankments at the abutments meets the MTO Guidelines for post construction settlement criteria as summarized below if paving occurs at least 2 months after completion of fill placement:

- 25 mm within 20 m behind bridge abutment
- 50 mm from 20 to 50 m from the bridge abutment
- 100 mm for greater than 50 m from the bridge abutment

The settlement predictions in this report have been carried out based on a field and laboratory program and on assumptions based on our experience with other embankments founded on similar soils. Notwithstanding the care taken in predicting the embankment performance, the settlement values observed in the field could vary from the predictions. This is due to the degree of variability of the soil properties along the embankment alignment. The presence of waste fill adds uncertainty to the prediction of the performance of the embankment proposed in this project. Therefore, the results of the settlement analysis should be used to assess the most likely performance of the embankments.

It is recommended that a settlement monitoring program of the approach fills be initiated after substantial completion of fill has been placed. The monitoring program should consist of a survey target placed directly behind the new abutments and three additional points at 10 m intervals behind each new abutment. Readings should be taken weekly for a duration of 2 months following completion of the fill placement. During construction, the Contract Administrator should employ experienced geotechnical staff to observe foundation performance related to construction activities and to assess the settlement monitoring results.

Post-liquefaction settlements were estimated (see Section 8.5) in the very loose to loose layers near the abutments and pier using Figure C4.29(a) of the CHBDC. Vertical settlements of 60 to 150 mm are anticipated in the liquefied layer. Post-liquefaction settlements will induce downdrag on the piles/caissons (see Sections 9.2.6 and 9.3.4).

## 10.2 Assessment of Global Stability

The global stability under static and seismic loading conditions for the proposed approach embankments constructed using OPSS Select Subgrade Material or Granular B Type I with 2H:1V side slopes was evaluated using GeoStudio 2012 Slope/W software for limit equilibrium analysis. Input parameters for undrained analysis are based on the in-situ shear vane test results. Typical outputs are presented in Appendix G.

The following additional parameters were used in the analysis:

- A traffic surcharge load as per Section 6.12.5 of the CHBDC
- A seismic horizontal loading 0.141 equal to  $\frac{1}{2}$  of the PGA value (0.281g) was used for seismic analysis
- Proposed embankment side slope geometry (2H:1V)

**Table 10-1: Global Stability Analysis Results – Approach Embankments Constructed with Granular Fill**

Location	Factor of Safety		
	Static Conditions		Seismic Conditions
	Undrained	Drained	
North Approach	1.4	1.4	1.0
South Approach	1.3	1.3	1.0

The factor of safety meets the target value of 1.3 under static conditions and 1.0 under seismic condition for both the north and south approach fills.

## 10.3 Lateral Earth Pressures

The lateral earth pressures parameters provided in Table 10-2 and Table 10-3 are based on the assumption that the backfill is fully drained so that there are no unbalanced hydrostatic pressures. If adequate drainage cannot be confirmed, the potential for buildup of hydrostatic pressures should be considered in design.

### 10.3.1 Static Lateral Earth Pressure Coefficients

Lateral earth pressures acting on structures should be computed in accordance with the CHBDC but generally are given by the following expression:

$$\sigma_h = K * (\gamma * d + q)$$

where:

- $\sigma_h$  = horizontal pressure on the wall at depth d (kPa)
- K = earth pressure coefficient (see table below)
- $\gamma$  = unit weight of retained soil (adjusted for groundwater level)
- d = depth below top of fill where pressure is computed (m)
- q = stress from any surcharge (kPa)

A lateral earth pressure due to backfill compaction should be added to the calculated lateral earth pressure in accordance with Clause 6.12.3 of the CHBDC. Typical earth pressure coefficients for backfill are shown in Table 10-2.

**Table 10-2: Earth Pressure Coefficients**

Condition	Earth Pressure Coefficient (K)					
	OPSS Granular A or OPSS Granular B Type II $\phi = 35^\circ, \gamma = 22.8 \text{ kN/m}^3$		OPSS Granular B Type I $\phi = 32^\circ, \gamma = 21.2 \text{ kN/m}^3$		OPSS SSM and Existing Sand Fill $\phi = 30^\circ, \gamma = 21.0 \text{ kN/m}^3$	
	Horizontal Surface Behind Wall	Sloping Surface Behind Wall (2H:1V)	Horizontal Surface Behind Wall	Sloping Surface Behind Wall (2H:1V)	Horizontal Surface Behind Wall	Sloping Surface Behind Wall (2H:1V)
Active, $K_A$ (Yielding Wall)	0.27	0.39	0.31	0.47	0.33	0.54
At Rest, $K_O$ (Non-Yielding Wall)	0.43	-	0.47	-	0.50	-
Passive, $K_P$ (Movement towards Soil Mass)	3.7	-	3.3	-	3.0	-
Soil Group(*)	"medium dense sand"		"loose to medium dense sand"		"loose sand"	

Note: (\*) Figure C6.16 of the Commentary to the CHBDC.

The use of a material with a high friction angle and low active earth pressure coefficient (Granular A or Granular B Type II) is preferred as it results in lower earth pressures acting on the abutment and walls.

For rigid structures, it is recommended that at-rest horizontal lateral earth pressures be used for design. Active pressures should be used for the design of unrestrained walls. The parameters in the table correspond to full mobilization of active and passive earth pressure and require certain relative movements between the wall and adjacent soil to produce these conditions. The values used in design can be assessed from Figure C6.16 of the

Commentary to the CHBDC using the soil group designate as outlined in Table 10-2. Where ground surfaces are sloped behind the walls, the corresponding coefficients should be used.

The factored lateral subgrade reaction ( $k_s$ ) and ultimate unfactored lateral resistance ( $p_{ult}$ ) for backfill behind the abutment and wingwalls can be calculated *per meter width* with the following equations.

$$\begin{aligned} k_s &= \phi_{gu} * 2000 * d && \text{(per meter width)} \\ p_{ult} &= K_p * \gamma * d && \text{(per meter width)} \end{aligned}$$

where:

$$\begin{aligned} k_s &= \text{factored lateral subgrade reaction on wall at depth } d \text{ (kPa/m)} \\ p_{ult} &= \text{ultimate unfactored ultimate lateral resistance at depth } d \text{ (kPa)} \\ \phi_{gu} &= 0.5 \text{ (CHBDC, Table 6.2)} \\ d &= \text{depth below top of fill where pressure is computed (m)} \\ \gamma &= \text{unit weight of retained soil (kN/m}^3\text{)} \end{aligned}$$

At the base of the 5.5 m abutment wall, the factored lateral subgrade reaction for Granular B Type I, as a minimum, backfill behind the abutment can be calculated to be 5,500 kPa/m. The ultimate unfactored resistance of the backfill for which no further strength increase is obtained, using the soil parameters provided in Table 10-2, is in the order of 365 kPa at the base of the 5.5 m abutment wall. A similar calculation can be completed for a different backfill soil type and wall height.

### 10.3.2 Combined Static and Seismic Lateral Earth Pressure Parameters

In accordance with Clause 4.6.5 of the CHBDC (S6-14), a structure should be designed using dynamic earth pressure coefficient that incorporate the effects of earthquake loading. The following recommendations are as per Section C4.6.5 of the Commentary of the CHBDC which states that seismically induced lateral soil pressures may be calculated using Mononobe-Okabe Method with:

- $k_h = \frac{1}{2} * F(PGA) * PGA$ , for structures that allow 25 to 50 mm of movement, and
- $k_h = F(PGA) * PGA$ , for non-yielding walls

The ratio of wall movement to wall height required to mobilize the active conditions would be approximately 0.002 for a yielding structure with respect to the assessment of seismically induced lateral earth pressures.

The coefficients of horizontal earth pressure for seismic loading presented in Table 10-3 may be used. The provided earth pressure coefficients are for a **Seismic Site Class C**,  $PGA_{ref}$  with a 2% probability of exceedance in 50 years (2475-year event) of 0.281g (Geological Survey of Canada – Fifth Generation) and a  $F(PGA)$  of 1.0 as per Table 4.8 of the CHBDC (S6-14 update No. 1, April 2016).

**Table 10-3. Dynamic Earth Pressure Coefficients, Site Class C**

Condition	Earth Pressure Coefficient (K)			
	OPSS Granular A or OPSS Granular B Type II $\phi = 35^\circ, \gamma = 22.8 \text{ kN/m}^3$		OPSS Granular B Type I $\phi = 32^\circ, \gamma = 21.2 \text{ kN/m}^3$	
	Horizontal Surface Behind Wall	Slope Surface Behind Wall (2H:1V)	Horizontal Surface Behind Wall	Slope Surface Behind Wall (2H:1V)
Active, $K_{AE}$ Yielding Wall	0.35	0.63	0.40	0.78
Active, $K_{AE}$ Non-Yielding Wall	0.46	1.04	0.51	1.24

The coefficients of horizontal earth pressure for seismic loading presented in Table 10-4 may be used. The provided earth pressure coefficients are based on a **Seismic Site Class F**, PGA with a 2% probability of exceedance in 50 years of 0.281g (Geological Survey of Canada – Fifth Generation) and a F(PGA) of 3.025 based on a site-specific analysis.

**Table 10-4. Dynamic Earth Pressure Coefficients, Site Class F**

Condition	Earth Pressure Coefficient (K)			
	OPSS Granular A or OPSS Granular B Type II $\phi = 35^\circ, \gamma = 22.8 \text{ kN/m}^3$		OPSS Granular B Type I $\phi = 32^\circ, \gamma = 21.2 \text{ kN/m}^3$	
	Horizontal Surface Behind Wall	Slope Surface Behind Wall (2H:1V)	Horizontal Surface Behind Wall	Slope Surface Behind Wall (2H:1V)
Active, $K_{AE}$ Yielding Wall	0.61	1.67	0.68	1.99
Active, $K_{AE}$ Non-Yielding Wall	-	-	-	-

The total pressure due to combined static and seismic loads acting at a specific depth below the top of the wall may be determined using the following equation that includes consideration of material properties and the soils profile.

$$\sigma_h = K * \gamma * d + (K_{AE} - K_A) * \gamma * (H - d)$$

where:

- $\sigma_h$  = lateral earth pressure at depth d (kPa)
- d = depth below the top of the wall (m)
- K = static earth pressure coefficient  
( $K_a$  for yielding walls,  $K_o$  for non-yielding walls)
- $\gamma$  = unit weight of retained soil (adjusted for groundwater level)
- $K_{AE}$  = combined static and seismic earth pressure coefficient
- H = total height of the wall (m)



The factored lateral subgrade reaction ( $k_s$ ) and ultimate unfactored lateral resistance ( $p_{ult}$ ) for backfill behind the abutment and wingwalls can be calculated *per meter width* with the following equations.

$$\begin{aligned} k_{s(seis)} &= (\phi_{gu} + \phi_{gu(BC)}) * 2000 * d && \text{(per meter width)} \\ p_{ult} &= K_p * \gamma * d && \text{(per meter width)} \end{aligned}$$

where:

$$\begin{aligned} k_{s(seis)} &= \text{seismic factored lateral subgrade reaction on wall at depth } d \text{ (kPa/m)} \\ \phi_{gu(BC)} &= 0.2 \text{ for force based analysis (BC supplement to CHBDC)} \\ \phi_{gu(BC)} &= 0.5 \text{ for performance based analysis (BC supplement to CHBDC)} \end{aligned}$$

At the base of the 5.5 m abutment wall, the factored lateral subgrade reaction for Granular B Type I, as a minimum, backfill behind the abutment can be calculated to be 7,700 kPa/m and 11,000 kPa/m for seismic-force based and seismic-performance based analysis, respectively. The ultimate unfactored resistance of the backfill for which no further strength increase, using the soil parameters provided in Table 10-2, is in the order of 365 kPa at the base of the 5.5 m abutment wall. A similar calculation can be completed for a different backfill soil type and wall height.

#### 10.4 Approach Slab

Settlement will occur below the approach slab, therefore full contact is not to be expected. A maximum of 1/3 of the approach slab area could be incorporated into the frictional resistance design of the abutment. The horizontal resistance against sliding between the cast-in-place approach slab and the granular abutment backfill can be computed assuming the following factored ultimate coefficients of friction:

Case	Factored Coefficient of Friction
Static	0.360
Seismic – Force Based	0.450
Seismic – Performance Based	0.450

### 11 RETAINING WALL FOUNDATIONS

It is understood that the elevation of the W-N ramp of the Nicholas Street Interchange is to increase to approximately elev. 64.0 m from it's existing elevation of approximately 60.8 m at Station 10+170. It is indicated that the existing 40 m long retaining wall structure at this location is to be replaced with a new retaining wall structure with a proposed total length of 50 m. An RSS retaining wall or conventional concrete retaining wall is considered feasible.

An RSS wall is considered to have a foundation base width determined by the width of the reinforced mass. In addition, RSS walls frequently have a small footing to support the facing

material. The following geotechnical resistance values, for vertical concentric loading, can be used in the design for a facing supported footing as wide as 1 m:

- Factored Geotechnical Resistance at ULS of 300 kPa
- Geotechnical Resistance at SLS of 115 kPa

Design of internal stability of an RSS wall should be carried out by the proprietary designer/supplier. The entire block of reinforced earth must be designed against various modes of failure including, but not limited to, sliding and overturning.

The retaining wall at this site shall be founded on an engineered fill pad consisting of Granular 'A' material with a minimum thickness of 0.5 m. The foundation should be constructed in the dry. An RSS wall should be constructed in accordance with MTO RSS Design Guidelines manual. The following geotechnical resistance values are recommended for an RSS or conventional concrete retaining wall design at this site:

- Factored Geotechnical Resistance at ULS of 300 kPa
- Geotechnical Resistance at SLS of 115 kPa

The recommended values presented above are for an assumed 2.5 m base width and for vertical concentric loads only. Effects of load eccentricity and inclination need to be considered. The SLS value provided is based on 25 mm of settlement.

The embedment of an RSS retaining wall should follow the recommendation provided in the most recent version of MTO's *RSS Design Guidelines* manual. The Geometry, Appearance and Performance of an RSS wall shall follow the requirements outlined in the manual.

The base of a concrete retaining wall should be founded below the depth of frost (see Section 9.2.7).

## 12 CEMENT TYPE AND CORROSION POTENTIAL

Analytical tests were completed to determine the potential for degradation of the concrete in the presence of soluble sulphates and the potential for corrosion of exposed steel. The concentration of soluble sulphate provides an indication of the degree of sulphate attack that is expected for concrete in contact with soil and groundwater at the site. Soluble sulphate concentrations less than 1000 µg/g generally indicate that a low degree of sulphate attack is expected for concrete in contact with soil and groundwater. Type GU Portland Cement should therefore be suitable for use in concrete at this site.

The pH, resistivity and chloride concentration provide an indication of the degree of corrosiveness of the sub-surface environment. The tests results provided in Section 5.10 may be used to aid in the selection of coatings and corrosion protection systems for buried steel objects. The soil resistivity results indicate the soil is mildly to very corrosive.

With a 75 year design life, the minimum design loss for corrosion for each surface in contact with soil/water should be: 0.9 mm loss within the soils below the waste, 2.25 mm within the waste and 1.7 mm in the fill above the waste (reference to Table 4-1 from "EN 1993-5 (2007)"). Section 3.1.3 of the 2016 MTO Structural Manual should also be referenced for

additional corrosion requirements for the length of pile within the 3 m encased in a corrugated steel pile for the integral abutment.

### **13 CONSTRUCTION CONSIDERATIONS**

#### **13.1 Excavation**

All excavations must be conducted in accordance with the requirements of the Occupational Health & Safety Act & Regulations (OHSA) for Construction Projects. The non-waste fills above the water level at the site should be classified as Type 3 in accordance with OHSA. The cohesionless soils below the water table and all waste fill should be classified as Type 4.

Open excavations and caisson drilling may encounter layers of waste fill. The Contractor should be made aware of these conditions so that an appropriate handling and disposal plan can be instituted.

Subgrade preparation and placement of the backfill and pile caps must be carried out in the dry.

Selection of the equipment and methodology to excavate and prepare the founding surface is the responsibility of the Contractor.

#### **13.2 Temporary Protection Systems**

Roadway protection, where needed, should be supplied in accordance with OPSS 539 and designed for Performance Level 2. The protection system should be designed by a licenced Professional Engineer experienced in design of shoring with consideration of adjacent traffic loads and any sloping retained surfaces.

It is the Contractors responsibility to select a suitable roadway protection system based on their evaluation of the data presented in Part 1 of this report. A braced excavation or system of rakers may be required.

#### **13.3 Groundwater and Surface Water Control**

All excavations for foundations must be dewatered prior to the placement of concrete, as per OPSS 902 and Special Provision (SP) No. FOUN0003, dated March 8, 2018.

The deepest open excavation anticipated for this project is to approximate elevation 57.2 m for the caisson cap at the pier. Groundwater was observed as high as at elevation 57.5 m. It is anticipated that temporary protection system (TPS) will be required to complete the excavation for the caisson installations. It is recommended that the TPS also be designed as a water tight enclosure.

The Contractor must be prepared to control the groundwater and surface water flow at the site to permit construction in a dry and stable excavation. Water from either surface flow and/or groundwater must be diverted away from the excavation at all times. Groundwater perched within the embankment fill and, surface runoff will tend to seep into, and accumulate in proposed excavations. Temporary groundwater and surface water control

measures will be required to remain operational during construction until the pile caps are installed and backfilled.

The design of any dewatering system that may be required is the responsibility of the Contractor. The Contract Documents must alert them to this responsibility and to design the system in accordance with SP No. FOUN0003.

The Dewatering Systems Designer Fill-in information for SP No. FOUN0003 are as follows:

Design Storm Return Period	Preconstruction Survey Distance
*	**
Where required, fill-in information will be provided in the Hydraulic Report	N/A

In accordance with SP FOUN0003, the dewatering system is to be designed in accordance with OPSS.PROV 517 and SP 517F01; Amendment to OPSS 517, July 2017.

The Table A Fill-ins for SP 517F01 are as follows:

IDF Curve Location	Latitude: 46.18885°		Longitude: -82.80792°			
Temporary Flow Passage Systems						
Site Name / Station Reference	Minimum Return Period (Years)	Return Period Flow Estimates (m³/s)				Design Engineer Requirements (Note 1)
		2 Year	5 Year	10 Year	25 Year	
**	***	****	****	****	****	*****
Site #3-224, Highway 417 Nicholas Street Underpass	Where required, fill-in information will be provided in the Hydraulic Report					
Dewatering Systems						
Site Name / Station Reference		Preconstruction Survey Distance (Note 2) (m)		Design Engineer Requirements (Note 1)		
**		*****		*****		
Site #3-224, Highway 417 Nicholas Street Underpass		N/A		Yes		
Note: 1. “Yes” means the design Engineer and design-checking Engineer shall have a minimum of 5 years of experience in designing systems of similar nature and scope to the required work. “No” means a minimum experience level is not required for the design Engineer and design-checking Engineer. 2. “N/A” indicates a preconstruction survey is not required.						

The Contract Documents must alert them to this responsibility and the need to engage a dewatering specialist. In addition, waste material was observed in the boreholes; groundwater quality may have been impacted and could affect disposal requirements.

### **13.4 Erosion Protection**

Based on the subsurface conditions encountered at the drilled locations through the embankment at this site the existing fill soils are considered to have low susceptibility to erosion as per the Wischmeier Nomograph.

Slope protection and drainage measures will be required to ensure the long-term surficial stability of the embankment slopes. Slope vegetation should be established as soon as possible after completion of the embankment fills in order to control surficial erosion in general accordance with OPSS.PROV 804. The contractor should provide silt fences and erosion control blankets, as required, throughout the duration of the construction to prevent silt/sediments from running off the site as per OPSS 805. Road side ditches are expected to provide an adequate level of long term surface drainage.

### **13.5 Construction Concerns**

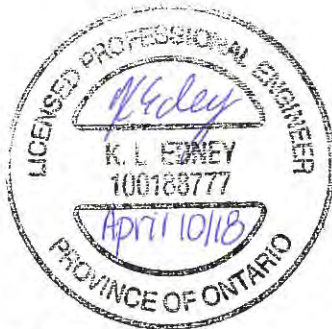
Potential construction concerns include, but are not necessarily limited to, the following:

- Waste fill was encountered in the boreholes and will need to be properly handled and disposed. Excavated waste fill should not be reused or placed on site. Groundwater may also have been impacted and may require special disposal. The extent of waste is not known.
- Cobbles and boulders, or other obstructions may be encountered within the fill and glacial till deposits. Recommended wording for an NSSP alerting the Contractor to this condition and the requirement to use appropriate equipment and techniques to penetrate the obstructions is provided in Appendix I.
- Confirmation that the granular backfill is adequately placed and compacted to specifications.
- The potential for encountering debris within the existing waste / fill material during excavation or pile driving
- The potential for encountering hard interbeds in the shale bedrock during excavation for caisson installation
- The Contractor's selection of construction equipment and methodology should include assessment of the capability of the subgrade soils to support the proposed construction equipment and any temporary structures or fill (i.e. as a pad for crane support). Site conditions may limit the type of equipment suitable for use. The design and safety of any temporary works is the responsibility of the Contractor. Recommended wording for an NSSP addressing this issue is provided in Appendix I.

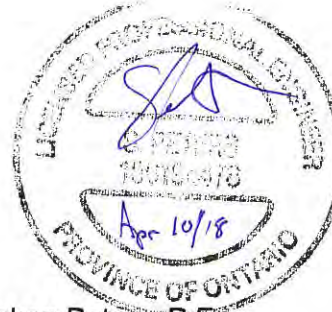
The successful performance of the construction of this structure will depend largely upon good workmanship and quality control during construction. Observation of the excavation and backfilling operations will be required as per MTO SP No. 109S12, amendment to OPSS 902 during construction to confirm that the foundation recommendations are correctly implemented and material specifications are met.

## 14 CLOSURE

Engineering analysis and preparation of this report was completed Katya Edney, P.Eng. and Stephen Peters, P.Eng. The report was reviewed by Dr. Fred Griffiths, P.Eng. and Dr. P.K. Chatterji, P.Eng., the Designated Principal Contact for MTO Foundations Projects.



Katya Edney, P.Eng.  
Geotechnical Engineer



Stephen Peters, P.Eng.  
Geotechnical Engineer



Dr. Fred Griffiths, P.Eng.  
Senior Associate  
Senior Geotechnical Engineer



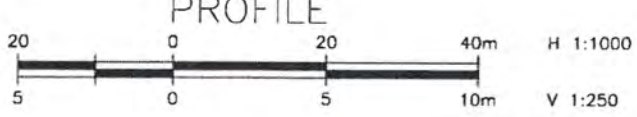
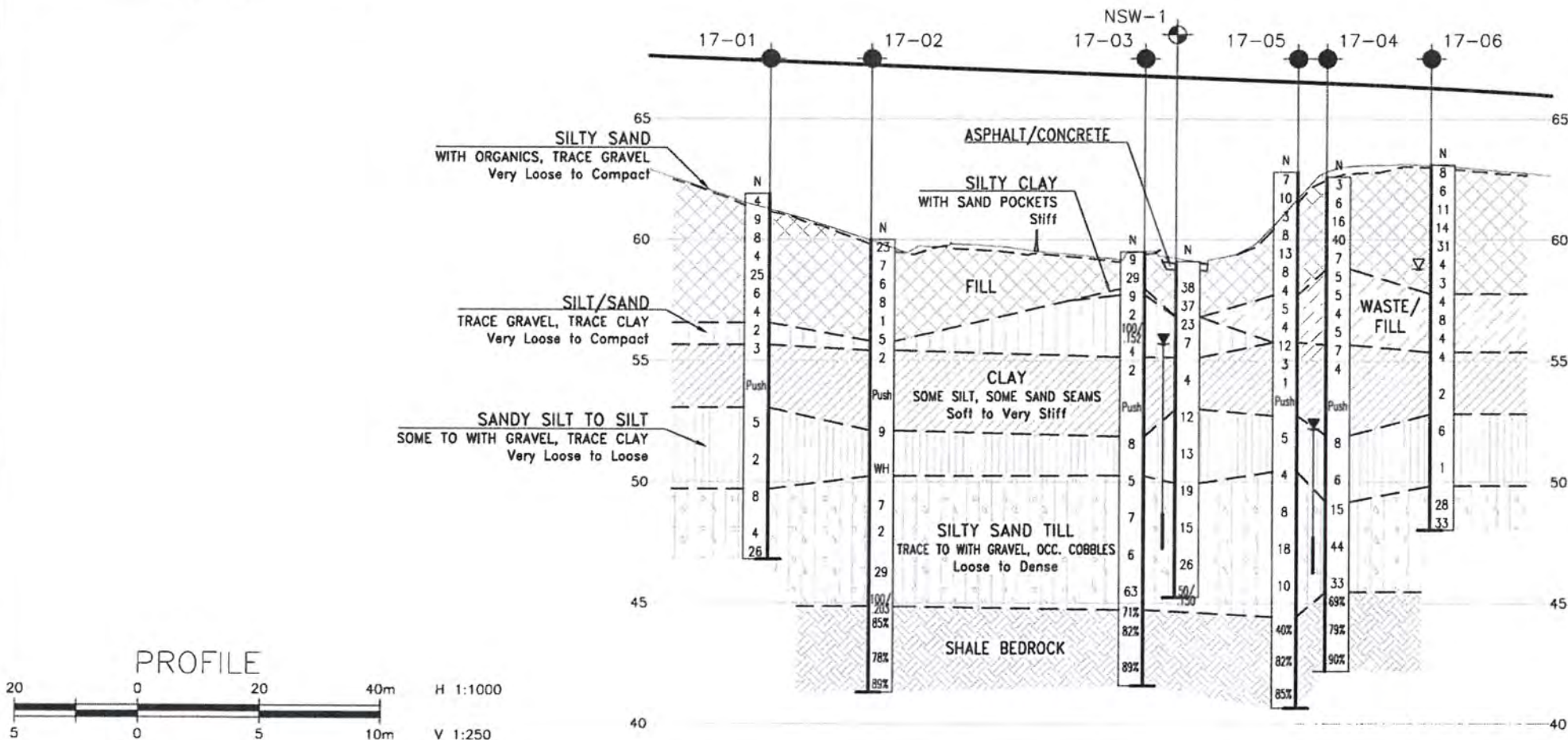
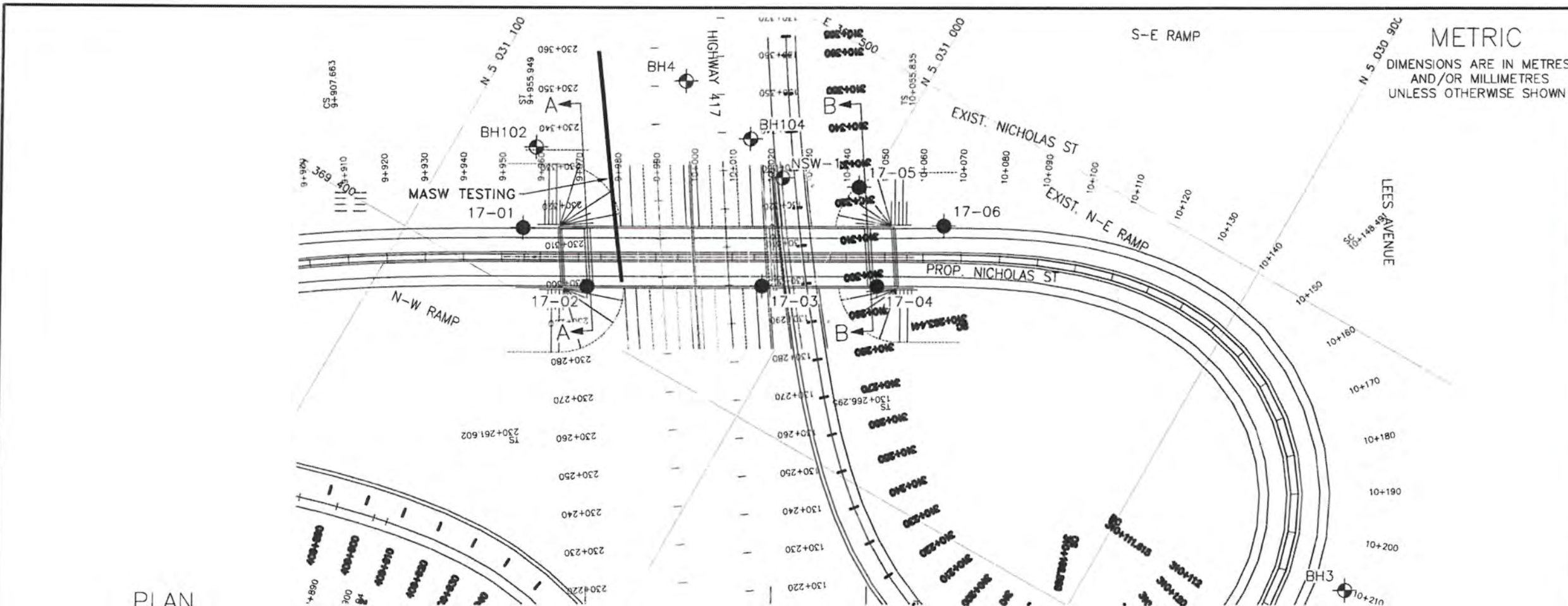
Dr. P.K. Chatterji, P.Eng.  
MTO Review Principal  
Senior Geotechnical Engineer

STRUCTURE REPLACEMENT  
HIGHWAY 417 NICHOLAS STREET UNDERPASS (SITE #3-224)

**Appendix A.**

**Borehole Location Plan and Stratigraphic Drawings**





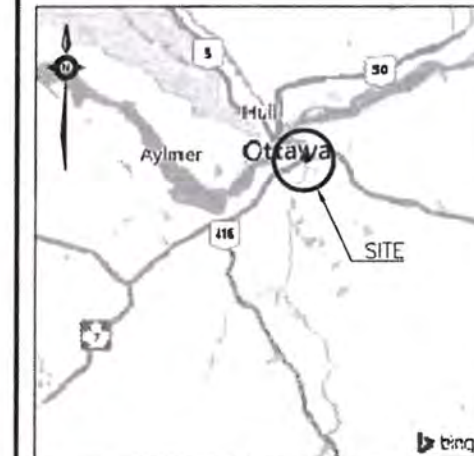
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DIMENSIONS ARE IN METRES  
AND/OR MILLIMETRES  
UNLESS OTHERWISE SHOWN

CONT No  
GWP No 4048-11-00

HIGHWAY 417  
NICHOLAS STREET INTERCHANGE  
STRUCTURE REPLACEMENT  
BOREHOLE LOCATIONS AND SOIL STRATA



THURBER ENGINEERING LTD.



KEYPLAN

LEGEND

- ◆ Borehole (Current Investigation)
- ◊ Borehole (Previous Investigation)
- N Blows /0.3m (Std Pen Test, 475J/blow)
- CONE Blows /0.3m (60° Cone, 475J/blow)
- PH Pressure, Hydraulic
- W Water Level
- HA Head Artesian Water
- PI Piezometer
- 90% Rock Quality Designation (RQD)
- A/R Auger Refusal

NO	ELEVATION	NORTHING	EASTING
17-01	61.9	5 031 073.0	369 415.0
17-02	60.0	5 031 050.8	369 410.0
17-03	59.5	5 031 011.3	369 432.6
17-04	62.6	5 030 985.0	369 447.5
17-05	62.8	5 031 002.0	369 467.7
17-06	63.1	5 030 977.7	369 469.8
BH102	60.4	5 031 080.6	369 434.9
BH104	61.7	5 031 033.1	369 464.4
BH3	58.4	5 030 759.7	369 537.4
BH4	61.6	5 031 055.4	369 469.2
NSW-1	59.1	5 031 020.7	369 459.8

-NOTES-

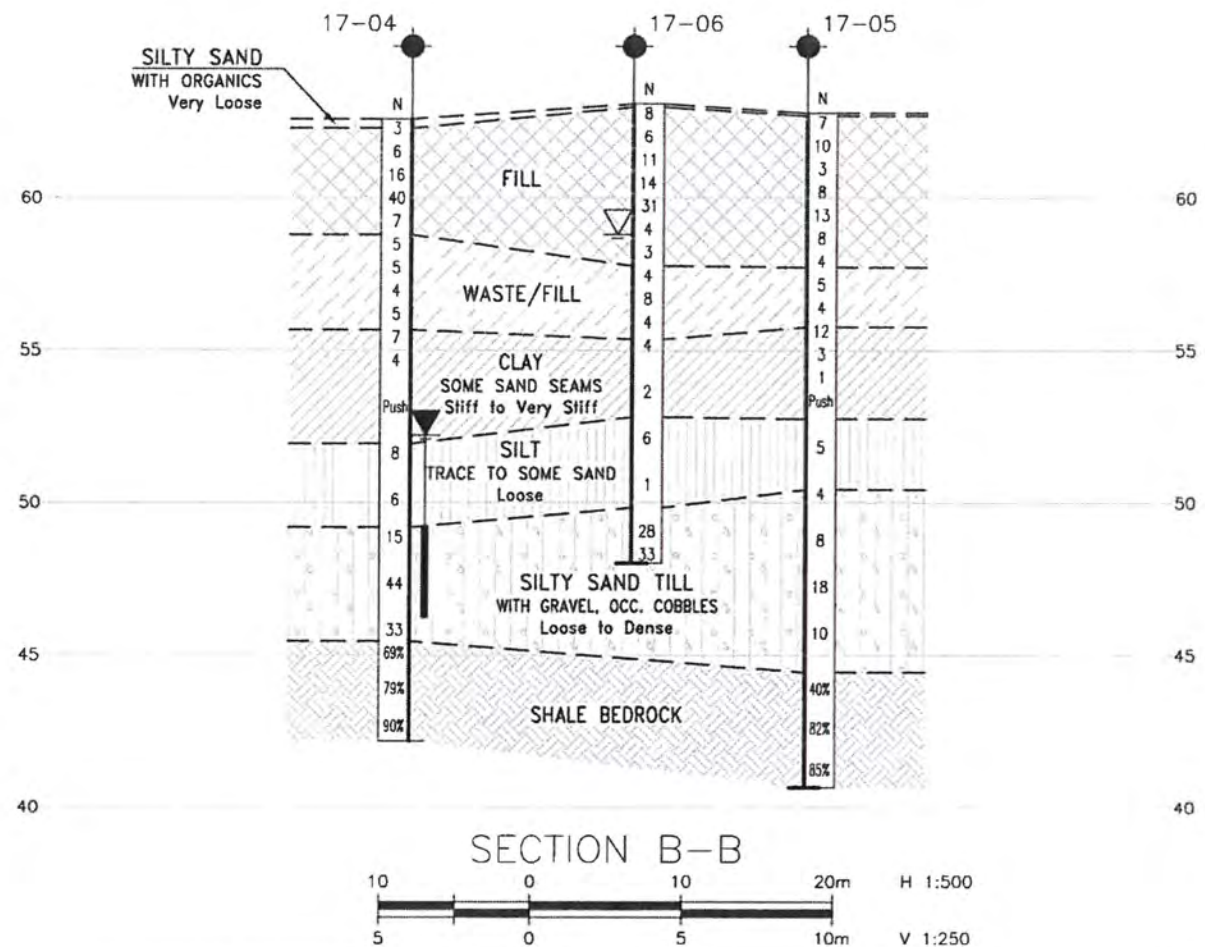
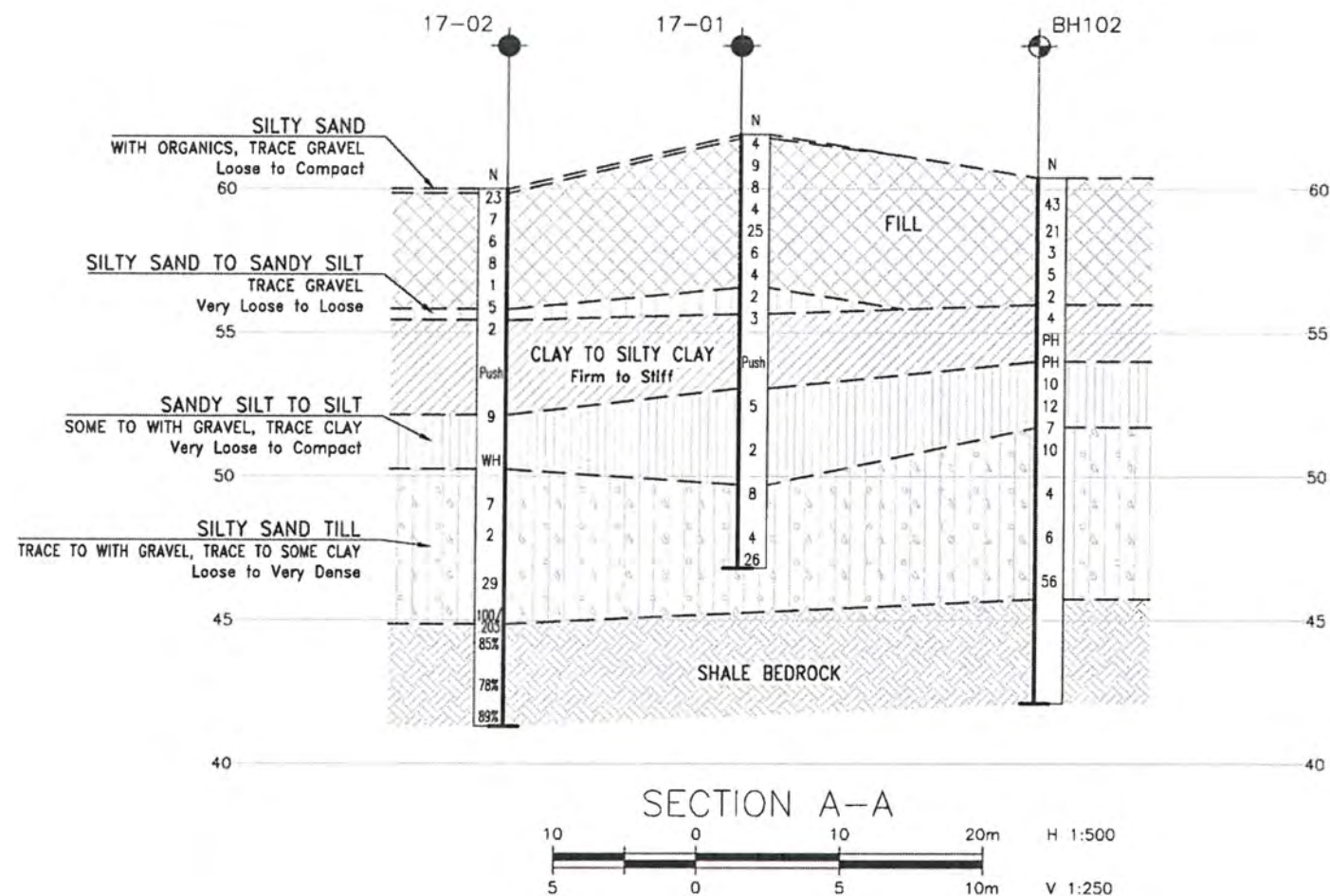
- The boundaries between soil strata have been established only at Borehole locations. Between Boreholes the boundaries are assumed from geological evidence.
- This drawing is for subsurface information only. Surface details and features are for conceptual illustration.
- Coordinate system is MTM NAD 83, Zone 9.

GEOCREs No. 31G5-284



REVISIONS	DATE	BY	DESCRIPTION
DESIGN	KE	CHK -	CODE
DRAWN	MFA	CHK KE	SITE
			LOAD
			STRUCT
			DWG 1
			DATE MAR 2018





METRIC  
DIMENSIONS ARE IN METRES  
AND/OR MILLIMETRES  
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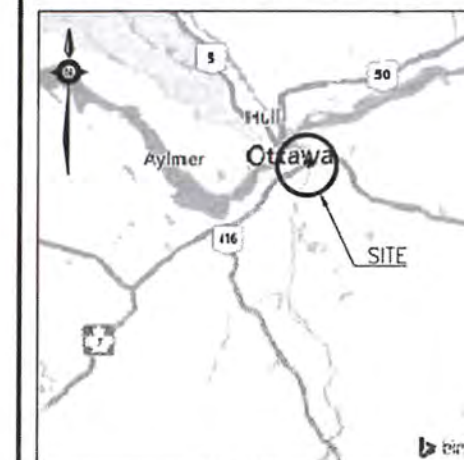
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GWP No 4048-11-00

HIGHWAY 417  
NICHOLAS STREET INTERCHANGE  
STRUCTURE REPLACEMENT  
BOREHOLE LOCATIONS AND SOIL STRATA

SHEET



THURBER ENGINEERING LTD.



KEYPLAN

# LEGEND

- Borehole (Current Investigation)
- Borehole (Previous Investigation)
- N Blows /0.3m (Std Pen Test, 475J/blow)
- CONE Blows /0.3m (60° Cone, 475J/blow)
- PH Pressure, Hydraulic
- W Water Level
- HA Head Artesian Water
- PH Piezometer
- 90% Rock Quality Designation (RQD)
- A/R Auger Refusal

NO	ELEVATION	NORTHING	EASTING
17-01	61.9	5 031 073.0	369 415.0
17-02	60.0	5 031 050.8	369 410.0
17-03	59.5	5 031 011.3	369 432.6
17-04	62.6	5 030 985.0	369 447.5
17-05	62.8	5 031 002.0	369 467.7
17-06	63.1	5 030 977.7	369 469.8
BH102	60.4	5 031 080.6	369 434.9
BH104	61.7	5 031 033.1	369 464.4
BH3	58.4	5 030 759.7	369 537.4
BH4	61.6	5 031 055.4	369 469.2
NSW-1	59.1	5 031 020.7	369 459.8

# NOTES

- The boundaries between soil strata have been established only at Borehole locations. Between Boreholes the boundaries are assumed from geological evidence.
- This drawing is for subsurface information only. Surface details and features are for conceptual illustration.
- Coordinate system is MTM NAD 83, Zone 9.

GEOCRES No. 31G5-284



REVISIONS	DATE	BY	DESCRIPTION
DESIGN KE	CHK -	CODE	LOAD
DRAWN MFA	CHK KE	SITE	STRUCT
			DWG 2

STRUCTURE REPLACEMENT  
HIGHWAY 417 NICHOLAS STREET UNDERPASS (SITE #3-224)

**Appendix B.**

**Record of Borehole Sheets and Field Testing**



## **SYMBOLS, ABBREVIATIONS AND TERMS USED ON TEST HOLE RECORDS**

### **TERMINOLOGY DESCRIBING COMMON SOIL GENESIS**

Topsoil	mixture of soil and humus capable of supporting vegetative growth
Peat	mixture of fragments of decayed organic matter
Till	unstratified glacial deposit which may include particles ranging in sizes from clay to boulder
Fill	material below the surface identified as placed by humans (excluding buried services)

### **TERMINOLOGY DESCRIBING SOIL STRUCTURE:**

Desiccated	having visible signs of weathering by oxidization of clay materials, shrinkage cracks, etc.
Fissured	having cracks, and hence a blocky structure
Varved	composed of alternating layers of silt and clay
Stratified	composed of alternating successions of different soil types, e.g. silt and sand
Layer	> 75 mm in thickness
Seam	2 mm to 75 mm in thickness
Parting	< 2 mm in thickness

### **RECOVERY:**

For soil samples, the recovery is recorded as the length of the soil sample recovered.

### **N-VALUE:**

Numbers in this column are the field results of the Standard Penetration Test: the number of blows of a 63.5 kg hammer falling 0.76 m, required to drive a 50 mm O.D. split spoon sampler 0.3 m into undisturbed soil. For samples where insufficient penetration was achieved and N-value cannot be presented, the number of blows are reported over the sampler penetration in millimetres (e.g. 50/75).

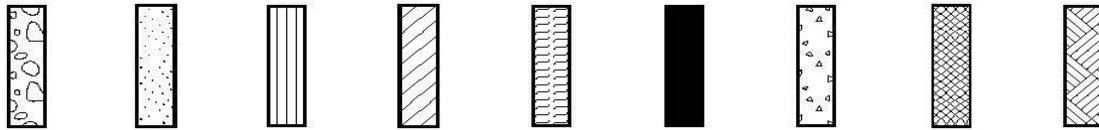
### **DYNAMIC CONE PENETRATION TEST (DCPT):**

Dynamic cone penetration tests are performed using a standard 60 degree apex cone connected to an "A" size drill rods with the same standard fall height and weight as the Standard Penetration Test. The DCPT value is the number of blows of the hammer required to drive the cone 0.3 m into the soil. The DCPT is used as a probe to assess soil variability.



### STRATA PLOT:

Strata plots symbolize the soil and bedrock description. They are combinations of the following basic symbols. The dimensions within the strata symbols are not indicative of the particle size, layer thickness, etc.



Boulders  
Cobbles  
Gravel      Sand      Silt      Clay      Organics      Asphalt      Concrete      Fill      Bedrock

### TEXTURING CLASSIFICATION OF SOILS

Classification	Particle Size
Boulders	Greater than 200 mm
Cobbles	75 – 200 mm
Gravel	4.75 – 75 mm
Sand	0.075 – 4.75 mm
Silt	0.002 – 0.075 mm
Clay	Less than 0.002 mm

### TERMS DESCRIBING CONSISTENCY (COHESIVE SOILS ONLY)

Descriptive Term	Undrained Shear Strength (kPa)
Very Soft	12 or less
Soft	12 – 25
Firm	25 – 50
Stiff	50 – 100
Very Stiff	100 – 200
Hard	Greater than 200

NOTE: Clay sensitivity is defined as the ratio of the undisturbed strength over the remolded strength.

### SAMPLE TYPES

SS	Split spoon samples
ST	Shelby tube or thin wall tube
DP	Direct push sample
PS	Piston sample
BS	Bulk sample
WS	Wash sample
HQ, NQ, BQ etc.	Rock core sample obtained with the use of standard size diamond coring equipment

### TERMS DESCRIBING CONSISTENCY (COHESIONLESS SOILS ONLY)

Descriptive Term	SPT "N" Value
Very Loose	Less than 4
Loose	4 – 10
Compact	10 – 30
Dense	30 – 50
Very Dense	Greater than 50

### MODIFIED UNIFIED SOIL CLASSIFICATION

Major Divisions		Group Symbol	Typical Description
COARSE GRAINED SOIL	GRAVEL AND GRAVELLY SOILS	GW	Well-graded gravels or gravel-sand mixtures, little or no fines.
		GP	Poorly-graded gravels or gravel-sand mixtures, little or no fines.
		GM	Silty gravels, gravel-sand-silt mixtures.
		GC	Clayey gravels, gravel-sand-clay mixtures.
	SAND AND SANDY SOILS	SW	Well-graded sands or gravelly sands, little or no fines.
		SP	Poorly-graded sands or gravelly sands, little or no fines.
		SM	Silty sands, sand-silt mixtures.
		SC	Clayey sands, sand-clay mixtures.
FINE GRAINED SOILS	SILT AND CLAY SOILS $W_L < 35\%$	ML	Inorganic silts, very fine sands, rock flour, silty or clayey fine sands or clayey silts with slight plasticity.
		CL	Inorganic clays of low to medium plasticity, gravelly clays, sandy clays, silty clays, lean clays.
		OL	Organic silts and organic silty-clays of low plasticity.
	SILT AND CLAY SOILS $35\% < W_L < 50\%$	MI	Inorganic compressible fine sandy silt with clay of medium plasticity, clayey silts.
		CI	Inorganic clays of medium plasticity, silty clays.
		OI	Organic silty clays of medium plasticity.
	SILT AND CLAY SOILS $W_L > 50\%$	MH	Inorganic silts, micaceous or diatomaceous fine sandy of silty soils, elastic silts.
		CH	Inorganic clays of high plasticity, fat clays.
		OH	Organic clays of high plasticity, organic silts.
HIGHLY ORGANIC SOILS		Pt	Peat and other organic soils.

Note -  $W_L$  = Liquid Limit





## EXPLANATION OF ROCK LOGGING TERMS

### ROCK WEATHERING CLASSIFICATION

Fresh (FR)	No visible signs of weathering.
Fresh Jointed (FJ)	Weathering limited to surface of major discontinuities.
Slightly Weathered (SW)	Penetrative weathering developed on open discontinuity surfaces, but only slight weathering of rock materials.
Moderately Weathered (MW)	Weathering extends throughout the rock mass, but the rock material is not friable.
Highly Weathered (HW)	Weathering extends throughout the rock mass and the rock is partly friable.
Completely Weathered (CW)	Rock is wholly decomposed and in a friable condition, but the rock texture and structures are preserved.

### TERMS

Total Core Recovery: (TCR)	Core recovered as a percentage of total core run length.
Solid Core Recovery: (SCR)	Percent ratio of solid core of full cylindrical shape recovered. Expressed with respect to the total length of core run.
Rock Quality Designation: (RQD)	Total length of sound core recovered in pieces 0.1 m in length or larger, as a percentage of total core length
Unconfined Compressive Strength: (UCS)	Axial stress required to break the specimen.
Fracture Index: (FI)	Frequency of natural fractures per 0.3 m of core run.

### DISCONTINUITY SPACING

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

### STRENGTH CLASSIFICATION

Rock Strength	Approximate Uniaxial Compressive Strength (MPa)
Extremely Strong	Greater than 250
Very Strong	100 – 250
Strong	50 – 100
Medium Strong	25 – 50
Weak	5 – 25
Very Weak	1 – 5
Extremely Weak	0.25 – 1

# RECORD OF BOREHOLE No 17-01

1 OF 2

METRIC

GWP# 4048-11-00 LOCATION Nicholas Street Interchange - MTM z10: N 369 415.0 E 5 031 073.0 ORIGINATED BY KE  
HWY 417 BOREHOLE TYPE Hollow Stem Augers COMPILED BY KE  
DATUM Geodetic DATE 2017.10.23 - 2017.10.25 CHECKED BY FG

SOIL PROFILE			SAMPLES			GROUND WATER CONDITIONS	ELEVATION SCALE	DYNAMIC CONE PENETRATION RESISTANCE PLOT		PLASTIC LIMIT      NATURAL MOISTURE CONTENT      LIQUID LIMIT			UNIT WEIGHT  $\gamma$  kN/m <sup>3</sup>	REMARKS & GRAIN SIZE DISTRIBUTION (%)
ELEV DEPTH	DESCRIPTION	STRAT PLOT	NUMBER	TYPE	"N" VALUES			SHEAR STRENGTH kPa		WATER CONTENT (%)				
61.9							20 40 60 80 100	20 40 60						
0.0							20 40 60 80 100	20 40 60						
0.1	<b>SILTY SAND</b> trace gravel, with organics Loose Brown <b>FILL</b>		1	SS	4									
	<b>SILTY SAND</b> trace gravel trace WASTE: brick, coal, organics, wood fragments, ash Loose to compact Brown <b>FILL</b>		2	SS	9									9 76 15 (SI+CL)
			3	SS	8									
			4	SS	4									
			5	SS	25									
			6	SS	6									
57.3														
4.6	<b>SAND</b> with gravel - frequent wood fragments Loose Brown-black <b>FILL</b>	7	SS	4										
56.5														
5.3	<b>SILT (MH)</b> with sand, trace gravel with wood fragments Very loose Grey-brown	8	SS	2									0 22 36 42	
55.6	- 150 mm sand seam at 6.1 m													
6.2	<b>CLAY (CI to CL)</b> Stiff Grey	9	SS	3									1 1 45 53	
	- Becoming sandy below 7.0 m													
													0 2 62 36	
													OED: e <sub>o</sub> = 1.015 C <sub>c</sub> = 0.33 C <sub>r</sub> = 0.032	
53.0														
8.8	<b>SANDY SILT (ML)</b> some gravel Very loose to loose Grey													
				</										

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+<sup>3</sup>, ×<sup>3</sup>: Numbers refer to Sensitivity  
20  
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(%) STRAIN AT FAILURE

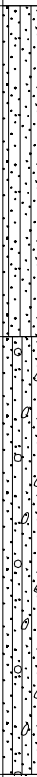
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# RECORD OF BOREHOLE No 17-01

2 OF 2

METRIC

GWP# 4048-11-00 LOCATION Nicholas Street Interchange - MTM z10: N 369 415.0 E 5 031 073.0 ORIGINATED BY KE  
 HWY 417 BOREHOLE TYPE Hollow Stem Augers COMPILED BY KE  
 DATUM Geodetic DATE 2017.10.23 - 2017.10.25 CHECKED BY FG

SOIL PROFILE			SAMPLES			GROUND WATER CONDITIONS	ELEVATION SCALE	DYNAMIC CONE PENETRATION RESISTANCE PLOT				PLASTIC LIMIT W <sub>p</sub>	NATURAL MOISTURE CONTENT W	LIQUID LIMIT W <sub>L</sub>	UNIT WEIGHT $\gamma$  kN/m <sup>3</sup>	REMARKS & GRAIN SIZE DISTRIBUTION (%)				
ELEV DEPTH	DESCRIPTION	STRAT PLOT	NUMBER	TYPE	"N" VALUES			SHEAR STRENGTH kPa ○ UNCONFINED      + FIELD VANE ● QUICK TRIAXIAL    × LAB VANE									WATER CONTENT (%)			
	Continued From Previous Page							20	40	60	80	100		20	40	60	GR	SA	SI	CL
	<b>SANDY SILT (ML)</b> some gravel Very loose Grey		12	SS	2		51										14	38	39	9
49.7							50													
12.2	<b>SILTY SAND (SM)</b> trace gravel <b>(Glacial Till)</b> Loose to compact Grey		13	SS	8		49													
			14	SS	4		48													
			15	SS	26		47											6	27	53
46.8	- 100 mm coarse grained sand bed at 14.6 m																non-plastic			
15.1	- 100 mm fine grained sand bed at 14.9 m																			
	End of Borehole																			

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# RECORD OF BOREHOLE No 17-02

1 OF 2

METRIC

GWP# 4048-11-00 LOCATION Nicholas Street Interchange - MTM z10: N 369 410.0 E 5 031 050.8 ORIGINATED BY KE  
HWY 417 BOREHOLE TYPE Hollow Stem Augers / NW Casing / NQ Core COMPILED BY KE  
DATUM Geodetic DATE 2017.10.19 - 2017.10.23 CHECKED BY FG

SOIL PROFILE			SAMPLES			GROUND WATER CONDITIONS	ELEVATION SCALE	DYNAMIC CONE PENETRATION RESISTANCE PLOT				UNIT WEIGHT  $\gamma$ kN/m <sup>3</sup>	REMARKS & GRAIN SIZE DISTRIBUTION (%)
ELEV DEPTH	DESCRIPTION	STRAT PLOT	NUMBER	TYPE	"N" VALUES			SHEAR STRENGTH kPa					
								20 40 60 80 100					
60.0													
0.0													
0.2	<div><div>SILTY SAND with organics Compact Brown FILL</div><div>SAND with silt and gravel with WASTE: brick, coal, organics, wood fragments, ash, glass Very loose to compact Brown FILL</div></div>		1	SS	23								40 52 8 (SI+CL)
			2	SS	7		59						
			3	SS	6		58						
			4	SS	8		57						
	becoming brown-black at 3.0 m		5	SS	1		56						24 64 12 (SI+CL)
55.8			6	SS	5		55						
4.2	<div>SILTY SAND trace gravel Loose</div>						54						
55.4	Dark brown						53						
4.6	<div>CLAY (Cl) Stiff Grey</div>		7	SS	2		52						0 4 44 52
			8	ST	Push		51						
							50						
52.1			9	SS	9		49						
7.9	<div>SILT Loose Grey</div>						48						
51.3							47						
8.7	<div>SANDY SILT with gravel Very loose Grey</div>						46						
			10	SS	WH		45						26 36 30 8 non-plastic
50.2							44						
9.8	SILTY SAND (SM) (Glacial Till)						43						

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

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(%) STRAIN AT FAILURE

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## METRIC

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

# RECORD OF BOREHOLE No 17-03

1 OF 2

METRIC

GWP# 4048-11-00 LOCATION Nicholas Street Interchange - MTM z10: N 369 432.6 E 5 031 011.3 ORIGINATED BY KE  
HWY 417 BOREHOLE TYPE Hollow Stem Augers / NW Casing / NQ Core COMPILED BY KE  
DATUM Geodetic DATE 2017.10.16 - 2017.10.16 CHECKED BY FG

SOIL PROFILE			SAMPLES			GROUND WATER CONDITIONS	ELEVATION SCALE	DYNAMIC CONE PENETRATION RESISTANCE PLOT			UNIT WEIGHT  γ  kN/m <sup>3</sup>	REMARKS & GRAIN SIZE DISTRIBUTION (%)  GR SA SI CL
ELEV DEPTH	DESCRIPTION	STRAT PLOT	NUMBER	TYPE	"N" VALUES			SHEAR STRENGTH kPa				
								○ UNCONFINED ● QUICK TRIAXIAL	+ FIELD VANE × LAB VANE	WATER CONTENT (%) W P      W      W L		
59.5						20 40 60 80 100						
0.0						20 40 60 80 100						
0.1	<b>SILTY SAND</b> with organics Loose Brown <b>FILL</b>		1	SS	9		59					
	<b>SAND</b> Loose to compact Brown <b>FILL</b> - 200 mm grey sand with gravel layer at 0.8m		2	SS	29							
58.0							58					
1.5	<b>SILTY CLAY</b> with sand pockets Stiff		3	SS	9							
57.8	Grey-brown											
1.8	poorly graded <b>SAND (SP-SM)</b> with silt Loose to very loose Brown		4	SS	2		57					
	- Very dense oranics and frequent wood fragments below 3.0m		5	SS	100/ 152mm		56					
			6	SS	4							
55.2							55					
4.3	<b>CLAY (CI)</b> Stiff Grey		7	SS	2							
			8	ST	Push		54					
51.9							53					
7.6	<b>SILT</b> Loose Grey		9	SS	8		52					
							51					
50.3												
9.2	<b>SILTY SAND (SM)</b> with gravel (Glacial Till) Loose Grey		10	SS	5		50					

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

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(%) STRAIN AT FAILURE

# RECORD OF BOREHOLE No 17-03

2 OF 2

METRIC

GWP# 4048-11-00 LOCATION Nicholas Street Interchange - MTM z10: N 369 432.6 E 5 031 011.3 ORIGINATED BY KE  
 HWY 417 BOREHOLE TYPE Hollow Stem Augers / NW Casing / NQ Core COMPILED BY KE  
 DATUM Geodetic DATE 2017.10.16 - 2017.10.16 CHECKED BY FG

SOIL PROFILE			SAMPLES			GROUND WATER CONDITIONS	ELEVATION SCALE	DYNAMIC CONE PENETRATION RESISTANCE PLOT				PLASTIC LIMIT  W <sub>p</sub>	NATURAL MOISTURE CONTENT  W	LIQUID LIMIT  W <sub>L</sub>	UNIT WEIGHT  γ  kN/m <sup>3</sup>	REMARKS & GRAIN SIZE DISTRIBUTION (%)  GR SA SI CL				
ELEV DEPTH	DESCRIPTION	STRAT PLOT	NUMBER	TYPE	"N" VALUES			SHEAR STRENGTH kPa									WATER CONTENT (%)			
								○ UNCONFINED    + FIELD VANE ● QUICK TRIAXIAL    × LAB VANE												
								20 40 60 80 100									20 40 60			
	Continued From Previous Page																			
	<b>SILTY SAND (SM)</b> with gravel <b>(Glacial Till)</b> Loose to very dense Grey		11	SS	7		49									31 40 29 (SI+CL)				
							48													
			12	SS	6		47													
							46													
	- occasional cobbles below 14.3 m		13	SS	63		45													
44.8																				
14.8	<b>BEDROCK</b> Shale Fresh Laminated to thinly bedded Strong Fine grained Dark grey		1	RUN			44									RUN #1 TCR=100% SCR=71% RQD=71%				
			2	RUN			43									RUN #2 TCR=100% SCR=93% RQD=82%				
			3	RUN			42									RUN #3 TCR=100% SCR=95% RQD=89%				
41.6																				
17.9	End of Borehole																			

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## METRIC

[illegible]

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

# RECORD OF BOREHOLE No 17-04

2 OF 3

METRIC

GWP# 4048-11-00 LOCATION Nicholas Street Interchange - MTM z10: N 369 447.5 E 5 030 985.0 ORIGINATED BY KE  
 HWY 417 BOREHOLE TYPE Hollow Stem Augers / NW Casing / NQ Core COMPILED BY KE  
 DATUM Geodetic DATE 2017.10.17 - 2017.10.18 CHECKED BY FG

SOIL PROFILE			SAMPLES			GROUND WATER CONDITIONS	ELEVATION SCALE	DYNAMIC CONE PENETRATION RESISTANCE PLOT		PLASTIC LIMIT      NATURAL MOISTURE CONTENT      LIQUID LIMIT			UNIT WEIGHT  $\gamma$  kN/m <sup>3</sup>	REMARKS & GRAIN SIZE DISTRIBUTION (%)			
ELEV DEPTH	DESCRIPTION	STRAT PLOT	NUMBER	TYPE	"N" VALUES			SHEAR STRENGTH kPa							W P      W      W L		
	Continued From Previous Page							20 40 60 80 100									
51.9	CLAY Stiff Grey								4.0 +								
10.7	SILT some sand Loose Grey		13	SS	8		52										
							51										
			14	SS	6		50							4 11 80 5 non-plastic			
49.2							49										
13.4	SILTY SAND (SM) with gravel (Galcial Till) Compact to dense Grey		15	SS	15		48							20 46 34 (SH+CL)			
							47										
			16	SS	44		46										
			17	SS	33		45										
45.4							44										
17.1	-occasional cobbles and boulders						43										
	BEDROCK Shale with calcite veins Fresh Strong Laminated to thinly bedded Fine grained Dark grey		1	RUN			42							RUN #1 TCR=100% SCR=69% RQD=69%			
			2	RUN			41							RUN #2 TCR=100% SCR=79% RQD=79%			
			3	RUN			40							RUN #3 TCR=100% SCR=100% RQD=90%			

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

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(%) STRAIN AT FAILURE

# RECORD OF BOREHOLE No 17-04

3 OF 3

METRIC

GWP# 4048-11-00 LOCATION Nicholas Street Interchange - MTM z10: N 369 447.5 E 5 030 985.0 ORIGINATED BY KE  
 HWY 417 BOREHOLE TYPE Hollow Stem Augers / NW Casing / NQ Core COMPILED BY KE  
 DATUM Geodetic DATE 2017.10.17 - 2017.10.18 CHECKED BY FG

SOIL PROFILE			SAMPLES			GROUND WATER CONDITIONS	ELEVATION SCALE	DYNAMIC CONE PENETRATION RESISTANCE PLOT				PLASTIC LIMIT W <sub>P</sub>	NATURAL MOISTURE CONTENT W	LIQUID LIMIT W <sub>L</sub>	UNIT WEIGHT  γ  kN/m <sup>3</sup>	REMARKS & GRAIN SIZE DISTRIBUTION (%)  GR SA SI CL
ELEV DEPTH	DESCRIPTION	STRAT PLOT	NUMBER	TYPE	"N" VALUES			SHEAR STRENGTH kPa ○ UNCONFINED      + FIELD VANE ● QUICK TRIAXIAL    × LAB VANE								
	Continued From Previous Page															
42.2	<b>BEDROCK</b> Shale with calcite veins Fresh Laminated to thinly bedded Strong Fine grained Dark grey															
20.4	End of Borehole VWP installed with tip at 16.4 mbgs Water Level on March 22, 2018 Depth 10.4 m Elevation 52.2															

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## METRIC

[illegible]

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



## METRIC

ELEV DEPTH	SOIL PROFILE		SAMPLES		GROUND WATER CONDITIONS	ELEVATION SCALE	DYNAMIC CONE PENETRATION RESISTANCE PLOT	PLASTIC LIMIT	NATURAL MOISTURE CONTENT	LIQUID LIMIT	UNIT  WEIGHT  $\gamma$	REMARKS & GRAIN SIZE DISTRIBUTION (%)
	DESCRIPTION	STRAT PLOT	NUMBER	TYPE			"N" VALUES		W <sub>P</sub>	W		
	Continued From Previous Page						SHEAR STRENGTH kPa ○ UNCONFINED + FIELD VANE ● QUICK TRIAXIAL × LAB VANE	WATER CONTENT (%)			kN/m <sup>3</sup>	GR SA SI CL
							20    40    60    80    100 20    40    60    80    100	20	40	60		

[illegible]

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


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# RECORD OF BOREHOLE No 17-05

3 OF 3

METRIC

GWP# 4048-11-00 LOCATION Nicholas Street Interchange - MTM z10: N 369 467.7 E 5 031 002.0 ORIGINATED BY KE  
 HWY 417 BOREHOLE TYPE Hollow Stem Augers / NW Casing / NQ Core COMPILED BY KE  
 DATUM Geodetic DATE 2017.10.12 - 2017.10.13 CHECKED BY FG

SOIL PROFILE			SAMPLES			GROUND WATER CONDITIONS	ELEVATION SCALE	DYNAMIC CONE PENETRATION RESISTANCE PLOT				PLASTIC LIMIT      NATURAL MOISTURE      LIQUID CONTENT      LIMIT			UNIT WEIGHT  γ  kN/m <sup>3</sup>	REMARKS & GRAIN SIZE DISTRIBUTION (%)	
ELEV DEPTH	DESCRIPTION	STRAT PLOT	NUMBER	TYPE	"N" VALUES			SHEAR STRENGTH kPa				WATER CONTENT (%)					
								20   40   60   80   100	W P      W      W L								
Continued From Previous Page																	
40.6 22.1	<b>BEDROCK</b> Shale Fresh Strong Laminated to thinly bedded Fine grained Moderately Bedded Black		2	RUN			42										RUN #2 TCR=100% SCR=100% RQD=82%
			3	RUN			41										RUN #3 TCR=100% SCR=98% RQD=85%
	End of Borehole																

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# RECORD OF BOREHOLE No 17-06

1 OF 2

METRIC

GWP# 4048-11-00 LOCATION Nicholas Street Interchange - MTM z10: N 369 469.8 E 5 030 977.7 ORIGINATED BY KE  
 HWY 417 BOREHOLE TYPE Hollow Stem Augers COMPILED BY KE  
 DATUM Geodetic DATE 2017.10.15 - 2017.10.15 CHECKED BY FG

SOIL PROFILE			SAMPLES			GROUND WATER CONDITIONS	ELEVATION SCALE	DYNAMIC CONE PENETRATION RESISTANCE PLOT				PLASTIC LIMIT      NATURAL MOISTURE CONTENT      LIQUID LIMIT			UNIT WEIGHT  $\gamma$  kN/m <sup>3</sup>	REMARKS & GRAIN SIZE DISTRIBUTION (%)					
ELEV DEPTH	DESCRIPTION	STRAT PLOT	NUMBER	TYPE	"N" VALUES			SHEAR STRENGTH kPa				WATER CONTENT (%)				GR	SA	SI	CL		
								20	40	60	80	100	W <sub>P</sub>	W						W <sub>L</sub>	
63.1																					
0.0																					
0.1	<b>SILTY SAND</b> with organics Very loose Black <b>FILL</b>		1	SS	8																
	<b>SAND</b> with silt with <b>WASTE</b> : coal, organics, ash, glass, brick, tar Loose to dense Brown-black <b>FILL</b>		2	SS	6																
			3	SS	11												4	88	8 (SI+CL)		
			4	SS	14																
			5	SS	31																
			6	SS	4																
			7	SS	3																
57.7																					
5.3	<b>SILTY SAND</b> trace gravel with coal, tar, brick, plastic Loose Black <b>WASTE / FILL</b>		8	SS	4													6	71	23 (SI+CL)	
			9	SS	8																
			10	SS	4																
55.3																					
7.7	<b>CLAY (CL)</b> trace sand seams Stiff Grey		11	SS	4																
			12	SS	2													0	1	67	32

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









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(%) STRAIN AT FAILURE

## METRIC

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

## METRIC

SOIL PROFILE			SAMPLES			GROUND WATER CONDITIONS	DYNAMIC CONE PENETRATION RESISTANCE PLOT			UNIT WEIGHT  γ  kN/m <sup>3</sup>	REMARKS & GRAIN SIZE DISTRIBUTION (%) GR SA SI CL	
ELEV DEPTH	DESCRIPTION	STRAT PLOT	NUMBER	TYPE	"N" VALUES		SHEAR STRENGTH kPa					WATER CONTENT (%)
							20	40	60			
59.1												
0.0	ASPHALT: (75mm)											
0.1	CONCRETE: (350mm)		1	GS								
58.7												
0.4	SAND, trace to some gravel, trace silt Dense Brown Dry (FILL)		2	SS	38							
			3	SS	37							
56.8												
2.3	SAND, some silt, trace gravel, trace clay Compact Brown Dry		4	SS	23							
56.1												
3.0	SAND, medium to coarse grained Loose Grey Wet		5	SS	7							
55.1												
4.0	Silty CLAY, trace sand Soft Grey		6	SS	4							
53.0												
6.1	SILT, trace to some sand, trace clay Compact Grey Wet		7	SS	12							
			8	SS	13							
50.0												
9.1	Silty SAND, trace to some gravel, trace to some clay Compact Grey Wet (FILL)		9	SS	19							

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

(%) STRAIN AT FAILURE

RECORD OF BOREHOLE No NSW-1

2 OF 2

METRIC

W P 4091-07-00 LOCATION N 5 031 020 7 E 369 459 8 ORIGINATED BY GA  
HWY 417 BOREHOLE TYPE Hollow Stem Augers COMPILED BY AN  
DATUM Geodetic DATE 2012 04 30 - 2012 05 01 CHECKED BY LRB

SOIL PROFILE		SAMPLES			GROUND WATER CONDITIONS	ELEVATION SCALE	DYNAMIC CONE PENETRATION RESISTANCE PLOT		PLASTIC LIMIT w <sub>p</sub>	NATURAL MOISTURE CONTENT w	LIQUID LIMIT w <sub>L</sub>	UNIT WEIGHT γ kN/m <sup>3</sup>	REMARKS & GRAIN SIZE DISTRIBUTION (%) GR SA SI CL
ELEV DEPTH	DESCRIPTION	STRAT PLOT	NUMBER	TYPE			"N" VALUES	SHEAR STRENGTH kPa					
	Continued From Previous Page												
	Silty SAND, trace to some gravel, trace to some clay Compact Grey Wet (TILL)		10	SS	15								10 53 27 10
			11	SS	26								
45.2													
13.9	END OF BOREHOLE AT 13.9m UPON AUGER REFUSAL ON PROBABLE BEDROCK BOREHOLE OPEN TO 13.9m AND WATER LEVEL AT 3.3m UPON COMPLETION Piezometer installation consists of 19mm diameter Schedule 40 PVC pipe with a 1.52m slotted screen  WATER LEVEL READINGS: DATE DEPTH (m) ELEV (m) May 02/12 3.4 55.7 May 03/12 3.4 55.7		12	SS	50/	0.150							

## RECORD OF BOREHOLE 3

LOCATION SEE FIGURE 1

BORING DATE MAY 25-28, 1963

DATUM

GEODETIC

BOREHOLE TYPE POWER AUGER &amp; WASH BORING

BOREHOLE DIAMETER

4.5" Bx 4" Ax CASING

SAMPLER HAMMER WEIGHT 140 LB. DROP 30 INCHES

PEN. TEST HAMMER WEIGHT 140 LB. DROP 30 INCHES

SOIL PROFILE		SAMPLES		ELEVATION SCALE	DYNAMIC PENETRATION RESISTANCE BLOWS / FOOT .....					COEFFICIENT OF PERMEABILITY K, CM. / SEC.				LAB. TESTING	PIEZOMETER INSTALLATION		
ELEV. DEPTH	DESCRIPTION	STRAT. PLOT	NUMBER		TYPE	BLOWS / FT.						WATER CONTENT, PERCENT					
							SHEAR STRENGTH C, LB. / SQ. FT. + RAT. V.    P. PEN. V.    Q 500   1000   1500   2000   2500					P    W    LL 10   20   30   40					
101.6	GROUND LEVEL														GROUND LEVEL		
100.0	LOOSE DARK BROWN SILTY SAND TO CLAYEY SILT, GLASS AND WOOD FRAGMENTS (FILL)		1	S											CEMENT SEAL		
185.3			2	S											M.H.		
183.3			3	S													
	STIFF TO VERY STIFF EX. W. W. CLAY ELEV. 180.0; SILTY CLAY TRACE OF FINE SAND AND OCCASIONAL FINE GRAVEL		4	S											PLASTIC TUBING		
			5	S													
			6	S													
			7	S													
			8	S													
122.5			9	S													
120.0	INTERM. SPEC. SAND-SILT, SILTY FINE SAND, TRACE OF CLAY		10	S											PIEZOMETER		
			11	S													
151.0			12	S													
147.5	DENSE TO VERY DENSE GRAVEL, COBBLES AND BOULDER IN SANDY SILT MATHIA (TILL)		13	S													
			14	S													
144.3			15	S													
151.0	SOUND DARK GREY SHALE BEDROCK, OCCASIONAL THIN LIMESTONE BEAMS		16	S													
			17	S													
126.3																	
125.3	END OF HOLE														W.L. IN PIEZOMETER AT ELEV. 153.6 JUNE 15, 1963		

VERTICAL SCALE  
1 INCH TO 10'-0"

GOLDER &amp; ASSOCIATES

DRAWN J.A.  
CHECKED JYW.L. IN PIEZOMETER  
AT ELEV. 183.6  
JUNE 15, 1963



## RECORD OF BOREHOLE 4

LOCATION SEE FIGURE 1

BORING DATE JUNE 3-5, 1963

DATUM GEODETIC

BOREHOLE TYPE


WASH BORING

BOREHOLE DIAMETER

NX, EX, AX CASING

SAMPLER HAMMER WEIGHT 141 LB. DROP 30 INCHES

PEN. TEST HAMMER WEIGHT 140 LB. DROP 30 INCHES

SOIL PROFILE		SAMPLES		ELEVATION SCALE	DYNAMIC PENETRATION RESISTANCE BLOWS / FOOT					COEFFICIENT OF PERMEABILITY K, CM. / SEC.			LAB. TESTING	PIEZOMETER INSTALLATION		
ELEV. DEPTH	DESCRIPTION	STRAT. PLOT	NUMBER		TYPE	BLOWS / FT.						WATER CONTENT, PERCENT				
							SHEAR STRENGTH C. LB. / SQ. FT. + - VANE, $\Phi$ - REM. V. 500 1000 1500 2000 2500					$P_L$ $W$ $L_L$				
202.1	GROUND LEVEL				210											
	CONTACT FLOWN SANDY GRAVEL WITH TRACE OF SILT (FILL)				200											
184.3	CONTACT FINE SAND TRACE OF SILT AND GRAVEL				190											
181.1																
173.5	STIFF GREY SILTY CLAY TO CLAYEY SILT, TRACE OF SAND, OCCASIONAL FINE GRAVEL				180											
172.8																
24.5																
	CONTACT FINE SILTY FINE SAND TO SAND WITH SOME SILT AND TRACE GRAVEL				170											
152.3																
43.8	DENSE GREY SAND WITH SILT - TRACE OF SILT (TIL-2)				160											
148.1																
54.9	SOUND DARK GREY SHALE BEDROCK				150											
141.0																
61.1	END OF HOLE				140											
					130											

VERTICAL SCALE  
1 INCH TO 10'-0"

GOLDER &amp; ASSOCIATES

DRAWN J.A.  
CHECKED *xy*W.L. IN PIEZOMETER  
AT ELEV. 187.9  
JUNE 15, 1963GROUND LEVEL  
CEMENT SEAL

PLASTIC TUBING

BENTONITE SEAL

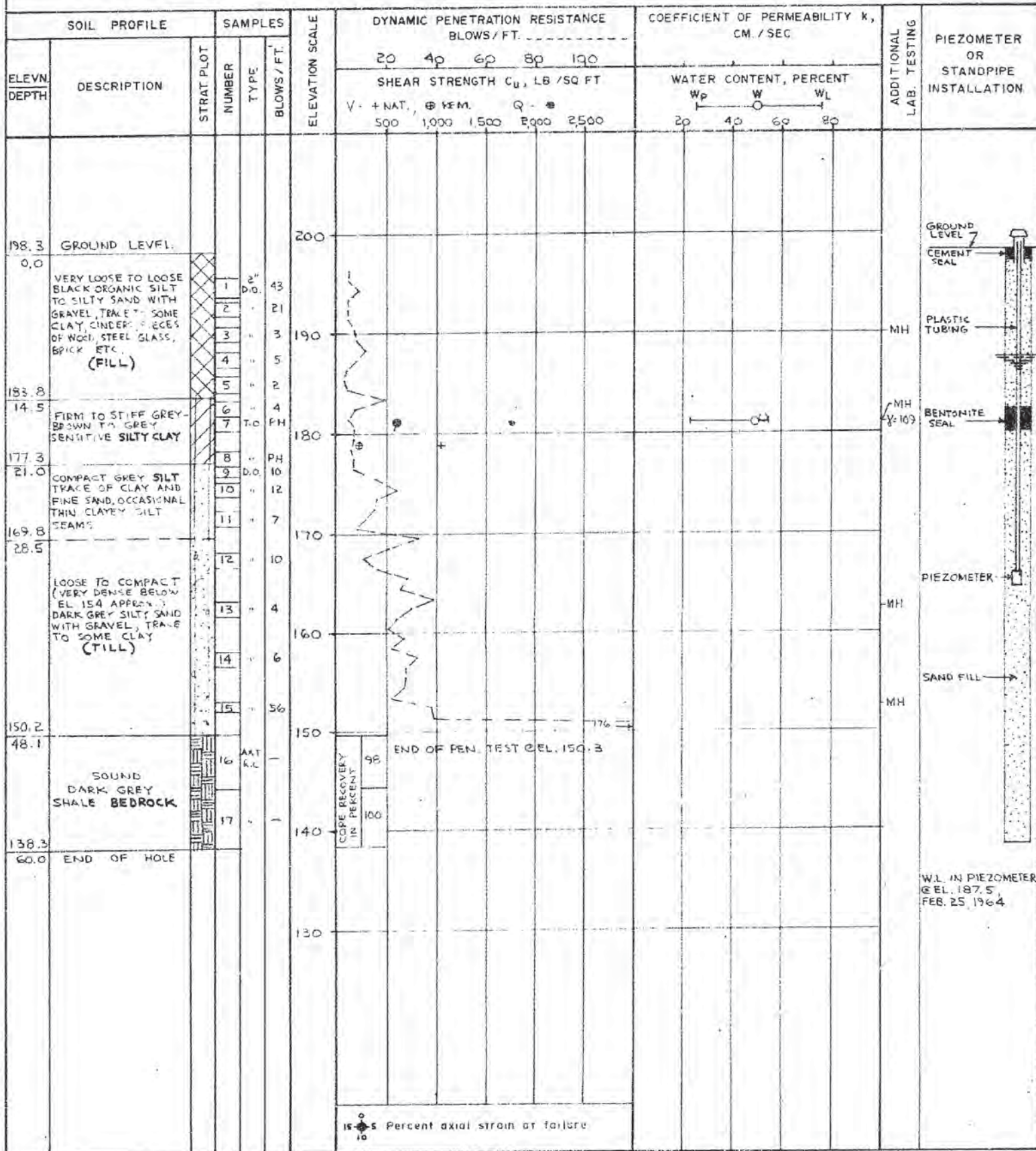
PIEZOMETER

MH SAND FILL



# RECORD OF BOREHOLE 102

LOCATION See Figure 1 BORING DATE JAN. 27-30, 1964 DATUM GEODETIC  
 BOREHOLE TYPE POWER AUGER & WASH BORING BOREHOLE DIAMETER 4.5" # 8X CASING  
 SAMPLER HAMMER WEIGHT 140 LB. DROP 30 INCHES PEN. TEST HAMMER WEIGHT 140 LB. DROP 30 INCHES



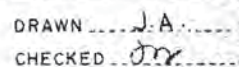
VERTICAL SCALE  
1 INCH TO 10'-0"

GOLDER & ASSOCIATES

DRAWN J.A.  
CHECKED J.A.



LOCATION	See Figure 1	BORING DATE	JAN. 29-31, 1964	DATUM	GEODETIC
BOREHOLE TYPE	POWER AUGER & WASH BORING	BOREHOLE DIAMETER	4.5" & BX CASING		
SAMPLER HAMMER WEIGHT 140 LB.	DROP 30 INCHES	PEN. TEST HAMMER WEIGHT 140 LB.	DROP 30 INCHES		





**GEOPHYSICS GPR INTERNATIONAL INC.**

100 – 2545 Delorimier Street    Tel. : (450) 679-2400  
Longueuil (Québec)    Fax : (514) 521-4128  
Canada J4K 3P7    info@geophysicsgpr.com  
www.geophysicsgpr.com

November 10<sup>th</sup>, 2017

Transmitted by email: [CMurray@thurber.ca](mailto:CMurray@thurber.ca)

Our Ref.: GPR-17-00157

Mr. Christopher Murray, M.Sc.  
Geotechnical Engineer in Training  
Thurber Engineering Ltd.  
104, 2460 Lancaster Road  
Ottawa (ON) K1B 4S5

**Subject: Shear-Wave Velocity Sounding, Nicholas Street, Ottawa (ON)**

Dear Sir,

Geophysics GPR International Inc. has been requested by Thurber Engineering Ltd. to carry out seismic shear wave surveys at the Highway 417 Nicholas Street underpass, in Ottawa (ON). The geophysical investigations used the Multi-channel Analysis of Surface Waves (MASW) and the Extended SPatial AutoCorrelation (ESPAC). From the subsequent results, the  $\bar{V}_{S30}$  value was calculated to identify the Site Class.

The surveys were carried out in the evening of October 30<sup>th</sup>, by Mr. Sofiane Boulila and Mr. André Beaudoin, Sr. Tech. The Figure 1 shows the regional location of the site and the Figure 2 illustrates the location of the seismic spreads. Both figures are presented in Appendix.

The following paragraphs briefly describe the survey design, the principles of the test methods, and the results in graphic and table format.

## MASW PRINCIPLE

The *Multi-channel Analysis of Surface Waves* (MASW) and the *Extended SPatial AutoCorrelation* (ESPAC or MAM for *Microtremors Array Method*) are seismic methods used to evaluate the shear wave velocities of subsurface materials through the analysis of the dispersion properties of the Rayleigh surface waves (“ground roll”). The MASW is considered an “active” method, as the seismic signal is induced at known location and time in the geophones spread axis. Conversely, the ESPAC is considered a “passive” method, using the low frequency “noises” produced far away. The method can also be used with “active” seismic source records. The ESPAC method allows deeper  $V_s$  soundings, but generally with a lower resolution for the surface portion. Its dispersion curve can then be merged with the higher frequency one from the MASW to calculate a more complete inversion. The dispersion properties are measured as a change in phase velocity with frequency. Surface wave energy will decay exponentially with depth. Lower frequency surface waves will travel deeper and thus be more influenced by deeper velocity layering than the shallow higher frequency waves. The inversion of the Rayleigh wave dispersion curve yields a shear wave ( $V_s$ ) velocity depth profile (sounding). Figure 3 outlines the basic field operating procedure for the MASW method.

Figure 4 illustrates an example of one of the MASW/ESPAC records, the corresponding spectrogram analysis and resulting 1D  $V_s$  model.

More detailed descriptions of the methods are presented in *Shear Wave Velocity Measurement Guidelines for Canadian Seismic Site Characterization in Soil and Rock*, Hunter, J.A., Crow, H.L., et al., Geological Surveys of Canada, General Information Product 110, 2015.



## **INTERPRETATION METHOD**

The main processing sequence involved data inspection; spectral analysis ("phase shift" for MASW, and cross-correlation for ESPAC); picking the fundamental mode of the dispersion curves; and 1D modelling and inversion of the MASW and ESPAC shot records using the SeisImagerSW™ software. The data modeling and inversions used a non-linear least square algorithm.

In theory, all the shot records for a given seismic spread should produce a similar shear-wave velocity profile. In practice, however, differences can arise due to energy dissipation, localized surface seismic velocities variations, and/or dipping of overburden layers or rock. In general the precision of the calculated seismic shear wave velocities ( $V_s$ ) is of the order of 15% or better.

## **SURVEY DESIGN**

The seismic sounding was carried out on the North side of the Highway 417 Nicholas Street underpass. The geophone spacing for the main spread was of 3 metres, which means that the total length of a 24 geophones spread was 69 metres. A second shorter seismic spread, with geophone spacing of 1 metre, was dedicated to the near surface materials.

The shear wave depth soundings can be considered as the average of the bulk area within the geophone spread, especially for its central half-length.

The seismic records were realized with a seismograph Terraloc MK6 (from ABEM Instrument), and the geophones were 4.5 Hz. An 18 pounds sledgehammer was used as the energy source with impacts being recorded off both ends of the seismic spreads.

The seismic records counted 4096 data, sampled at 1000  $\mu$ s for the MASW, and 50  $\mu$ s for the seismic refraction method. The records included a pre-trig portion of 10 ms. A stacking procedure was also used to improve the Signal / Noise ratio for the seismic records.



## RESULTS

The calculated  $V_s$  results from MASW are illustrated at Figure 5, and they are also presented at the Table 1.

The  $\bar{V}_{s30}$  value results from the harmonic mean of the shear wave velocities, from the surface to 30 metres deep. It is calculated by dividing the total depth of interest (30 metres) by the sum of the time spent in each velocity layer from the surface up to 30 metres. This value reflects an equivalent homogeneous single layer response.

The calculated  $\bar{V}_{s30}$  value for the actual site is 389.8 m/s, corresponding to the Site Class "C". However, low seismic velocities were calculated for the unconsolidated materials, from the surface to approximately 5 metres deep.





## CONCLUSION

Seismic surveys were carried out with the MASW and ESPAC analysis methods to calculate the  $\bar{V}_{S30}$  value for the Site Class determination. The surveyed site was located on the North side of the Highway 417 Nicholas Street underpass, in Ottawa (ON).

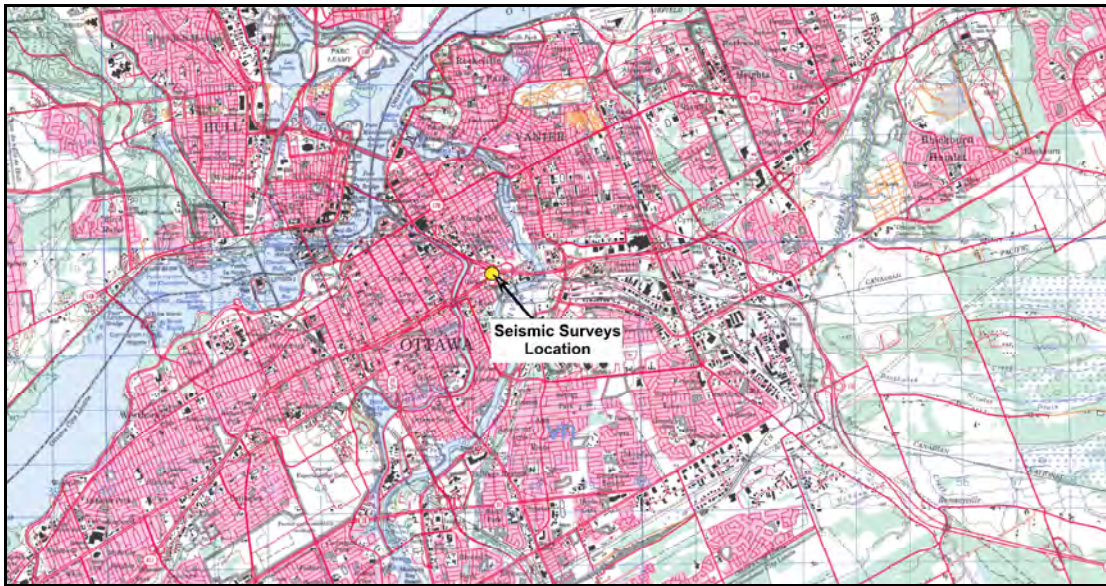
The  $\bar{V}_{S30}$  value of the actual site is 390 m/s. Considering this value (determined through the MASW and the ESPAC methods), Table 4.1.8.4.A of the CNBC, and the Building Code, O. Reg. 332/12, the investigated site presents a Site Class “C” ( $360 < \bar{V}_{S30} \leq 760$  m/s). Nevertheless, some low seismic velocities were calculated for the unconsolidated materials, from the surface to approximately 5 metres deep. A geotechnical assessment for the potential of liquefaction could be required for these low seismic velocities unconsolidated materials.

It must be noted that other geotechnical information gleaned on site; including the presence of liquefiable soils, soft clays, high moisture content etc. can supersede the Site Classification provided in this report based on the  $\bar{V}_{S30}$  value.

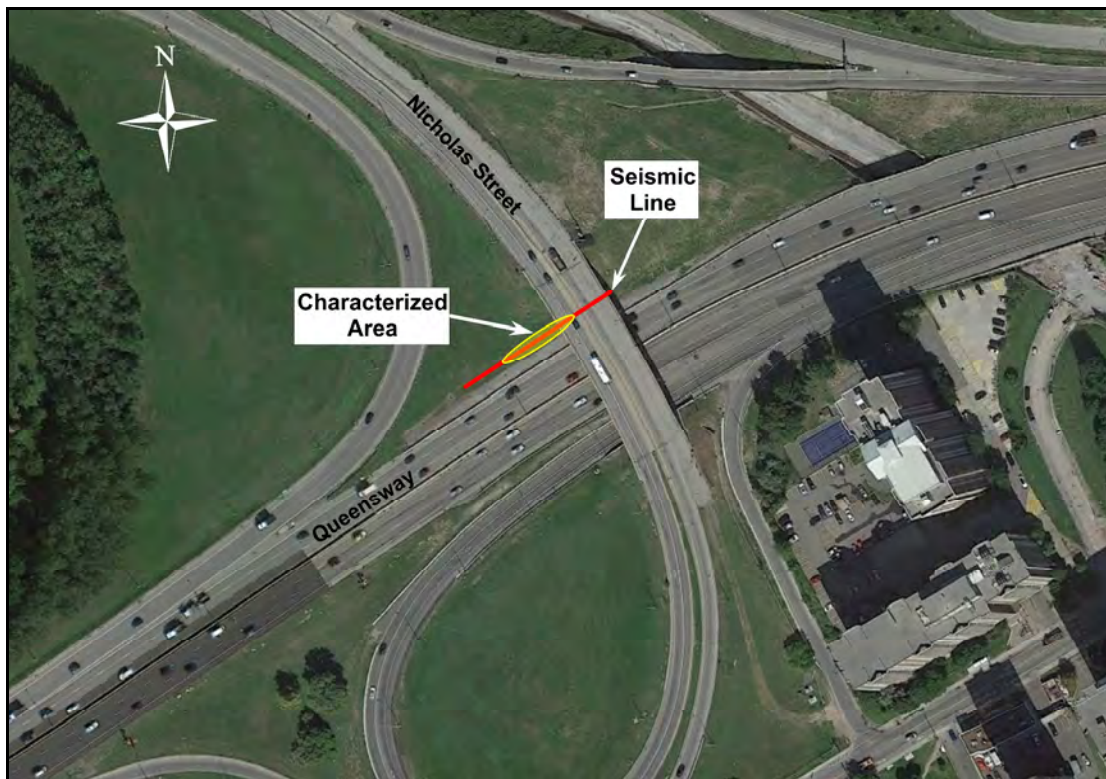
The  $V_s$  values calculated are representative of the in situ materials, and were not corrected for the total and effective stresses.

Jean-Luc Arsenault, M.A.Sc., P.Eng.  
Project Manager





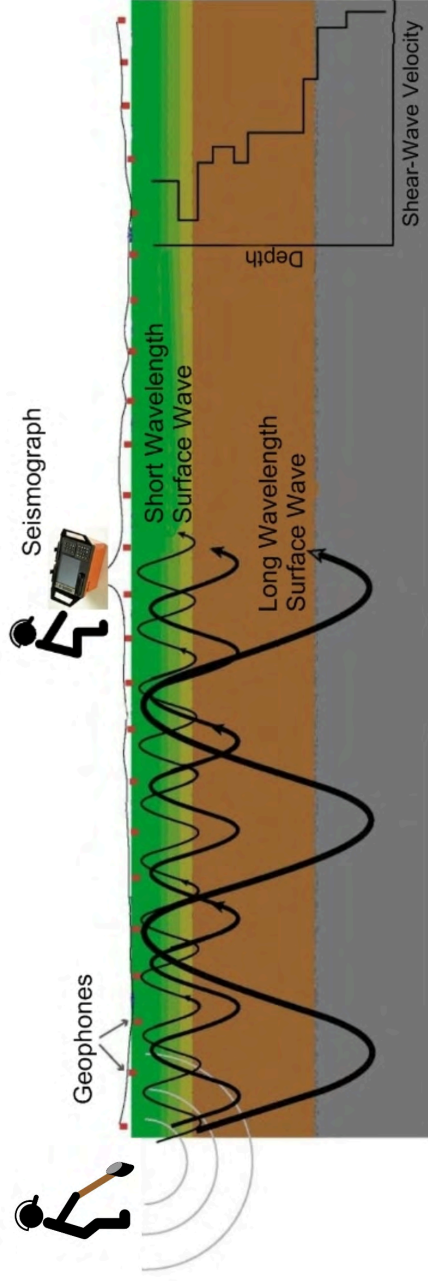
**Figure 1: Regional location of the Site**  
(source: topographic map 31 G/05)



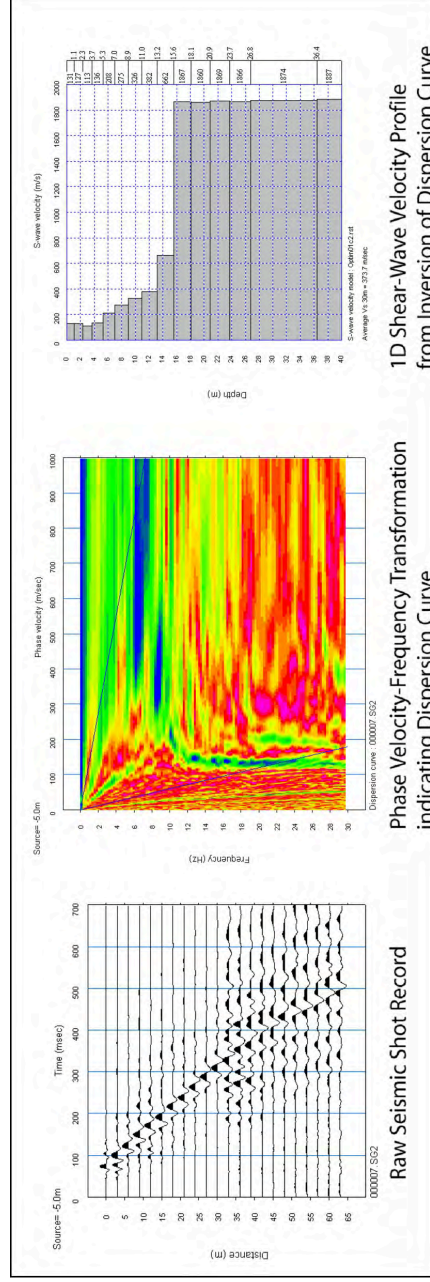
**Figure 2: Location of the seismic spreads**  
(source : Google Earth™)



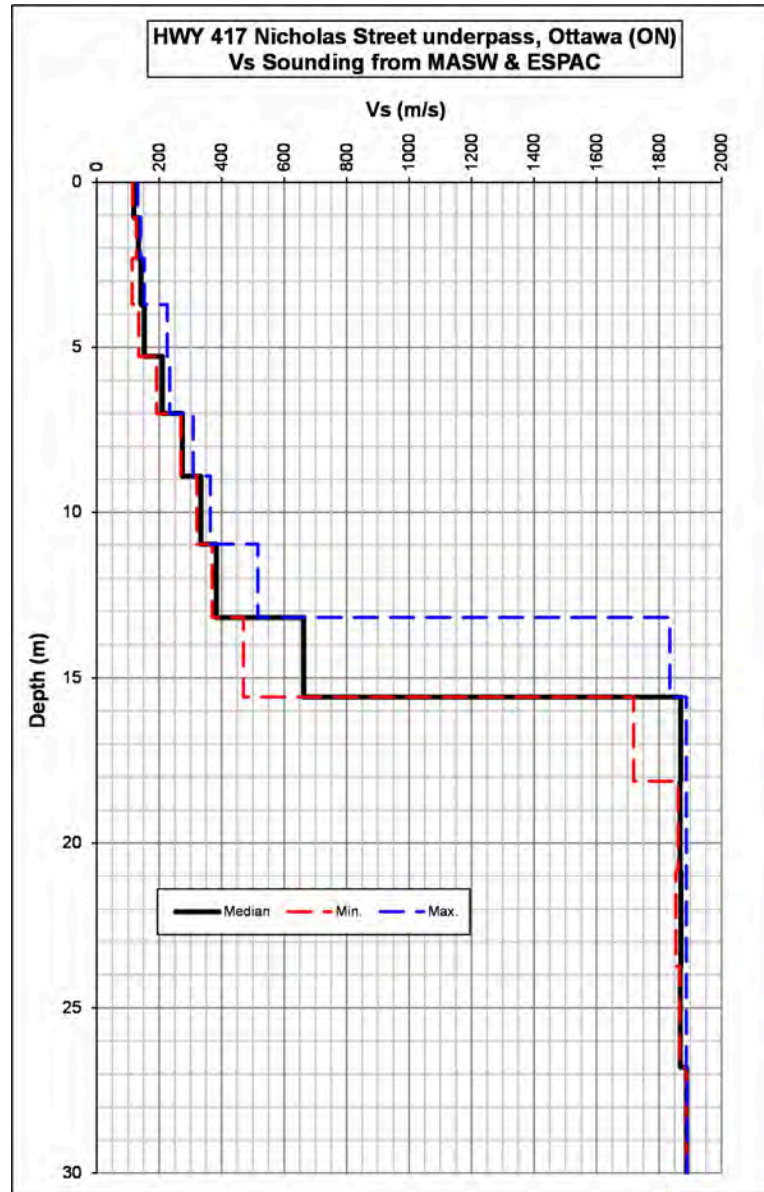




**Figure 3: MASW Field Operating Principle**



**Figure 4: Example of a MASW/ESPAC Record, Phase Velocity - Frequency Curve and resulting 1D Shear Wave Velocity Model**



**Figure 5: Vs Sounding from MASW and ESPAC**



**TABLE 1**  
**V<sub>S30</sub> Calculation for the Site Class**

Depth	Vs			Thickness	Cumulative Thickness	Delay for Med. Vs	Cumulative Delay	Avg. Vs at given Depth
	Min.	Median	Max.					
(m)	(m/s)	(m/s)	(m/s)	(m)	(m)	(s)	(s)	(m/s)
<b>0</b>	<b>114.7</b>	<b>118.3</b>	<b>131.2</b>					
1.07	<b>126.7</b>	<b>133.6</b>	<b>140.6</b>	1.07	1.07	0.009049	0.009049	118.3
2.31	<b>113.2</b>	<b>141.7</b>	<b>152.6</b>	1.24	2.31	0.009255	0.018304	126.0
3.71	<b>134.5</b>	<b>152.3</b>	225.7	1.40	3.71	0.009886	0.028190	131.5
5.27	<b>191.4</b>	209.8	233.3	1.57	5.27	0.010285	0.038475	137.1
7.01	268.9	273.9	309.0	1.73	7.01	0.008249	0.046725	149.9
8.90	320.4	333.3	363.2	1.90	8.90	0.006921	0.053646	165.9
10.96	369.3	383.1	516.1	2.06	10.96	0.006181	0.059827	183.2
13.19	469.5	662.7	1834.7	2.23	13.19	0.005808	0.065635	200.9
15.58	1718.6	1869.1	1887.5	2.39	15.58	0.003606	0.069242	225.0
18.13	1861.0	1867.5	1887.5	2.56	18.13	0.001367	0.070609	256.8
20.85	1853.7	1869.9	1887.5	2.72	20.85	0.001457	0.072065	289.3
23.74	1866.5	1867.8	1887.5	2.89	23.74	0.001543	0.073608	322.5
26.79	1873.8	1874.8	1887.5	3.05	26.79	0.001632	0.075241	356.0
<b>30</b>	1873.8	1874.8	1887.5	3.21	30.00	0.001715	0.076955	389.8

<b>V<sub>S30</sub> (m/s)</b>	<b>389.8</b>
<b>Site Class</b>	<b>C<sup>(1)</sup></b>

<sup>(1)</sup> : Conditional to geotechnical assessment results for the low seismic velocities materials.



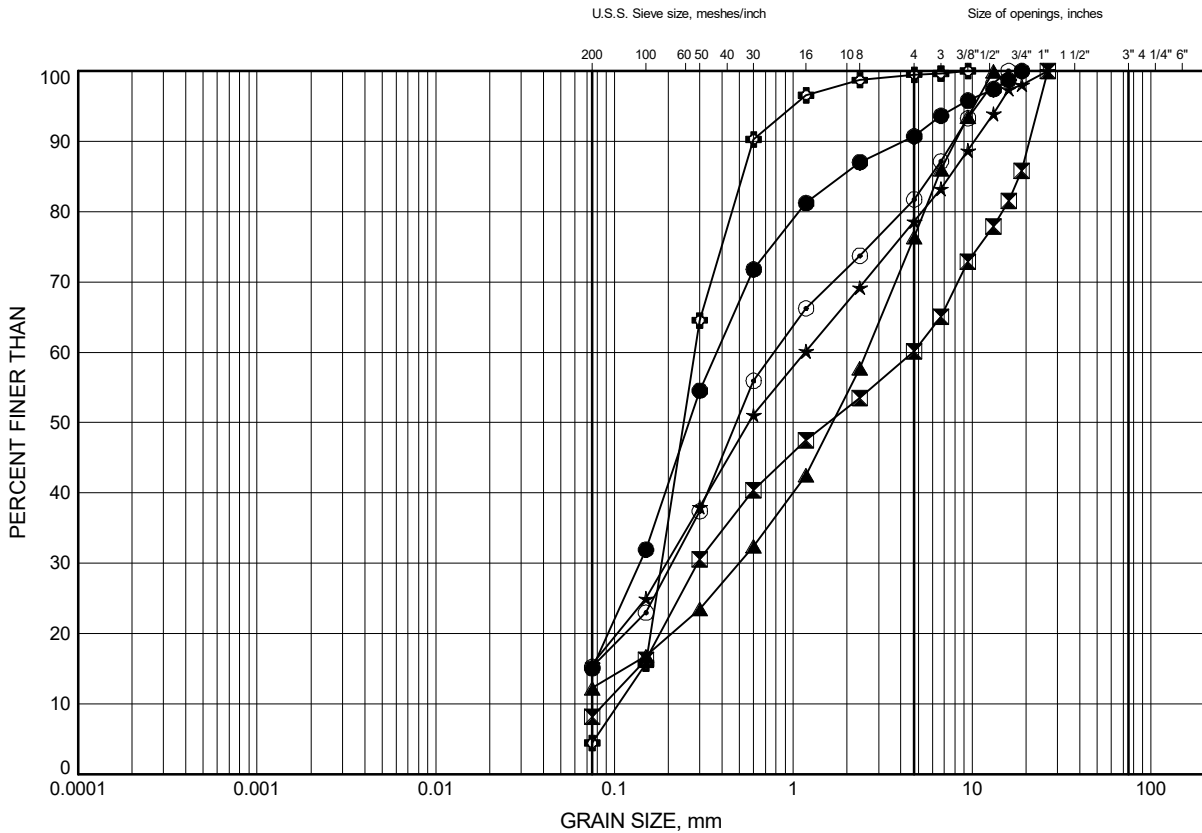
STRUCTURE REPLACEMENT  
HIGHWAY 417 NICHOLAS STREET UNDERPASS (SITE #3-224)

**Appendix C.**

**Laboratory Testing**

## GRAIN SIZE DISTRIBUTION

## Silty Sand to Sand Fill



SILT and CLAY	FINE	MEDIUM	COARSE	FINE	COARSE	COBBLE SIZE
FINE GRAINED	SAND			GRAVEL		

## LEGEND

SYMBOL	BOREHOLE	DEPTH (m)	ELEV. (m)
●	17-01	1.07	60.80
⊠	17-02	0.53	59.44
▲	17-02	3.35	56.62
★	17-04	1.83	60.76
⊙	17-04	3.35	59.24
⊕	17-05	1.07	61.70

Date .. March 2018 .....

GWP# .. 4048-11-00 .....

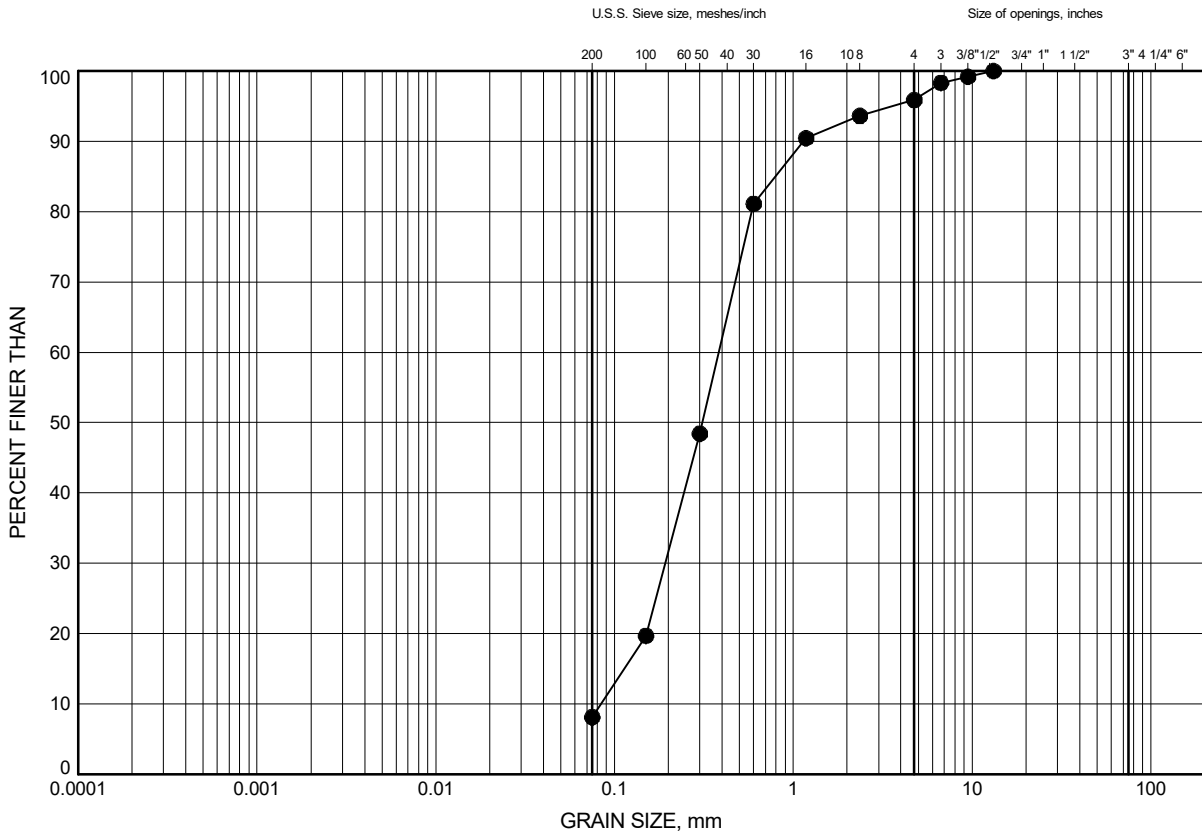


Prep'd ..... KE .....

Chkd. .... FG .....

## GRAIN SIZE DISTRIBUTION

## Silty Sand to Sand Fill



SILT and CLAY	FINE	MEDIUM	COARSE	FINE	COARSE	COBBLE SIZE
FINE GRAINED	SAND			GRAVEL		

## LEGEND

SYMBOL	BOREHOLE	DEPTH (m)	ELEV. (m)
●	17-06	1.83	61.24

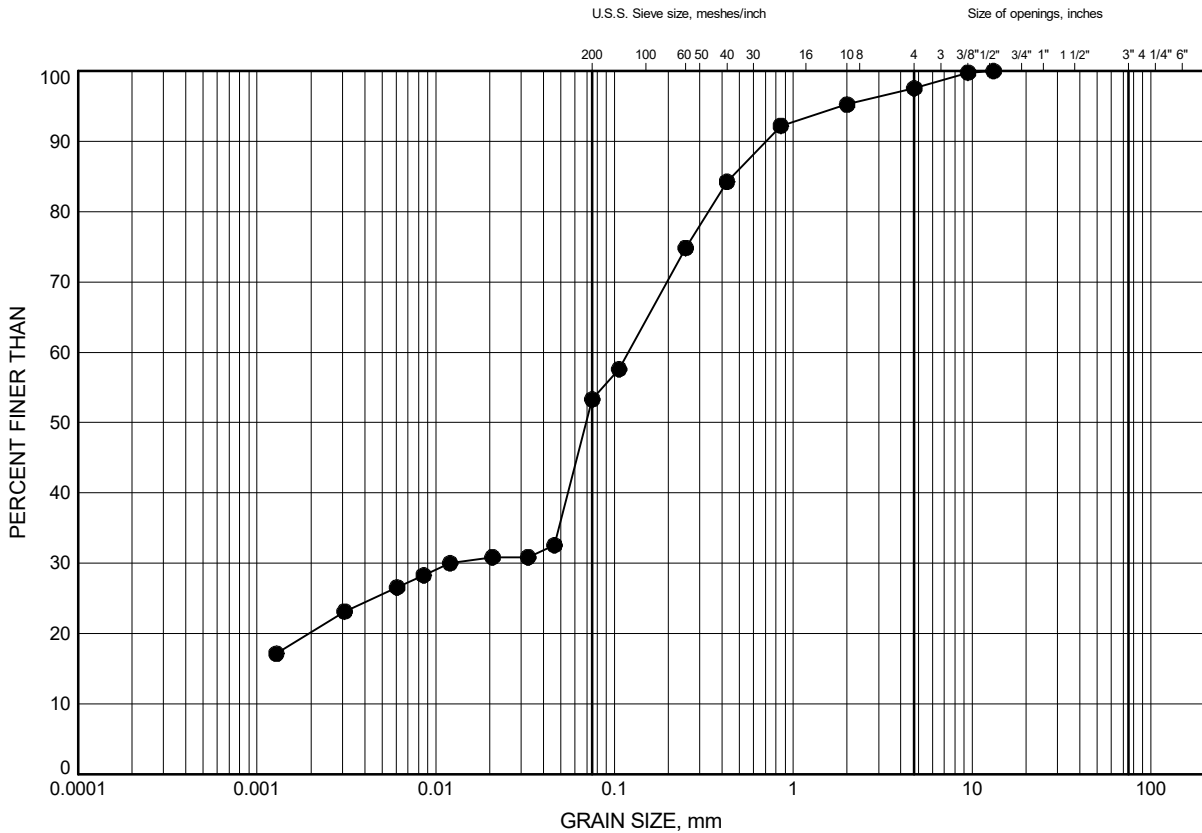
Date March 2018GWP# 4048-11-00Prep'd KEChkd. FG

# Nicholas Street Interchange Structure Replacement

## GRAIN SIZE DISTRIBUTION

FIGURE C3

### Clay Fill



SILT and CLAY	FINE	MEDIUM	COARSE	FINE	COARSE	COBBLE SIZE
FINE GRAINED	SAND			GRAVEL		

### LEGEND

SYMBOL	BOREHOLE	DEPTH (m)	ELEV. (m)
●	17-05	3.52	59.25

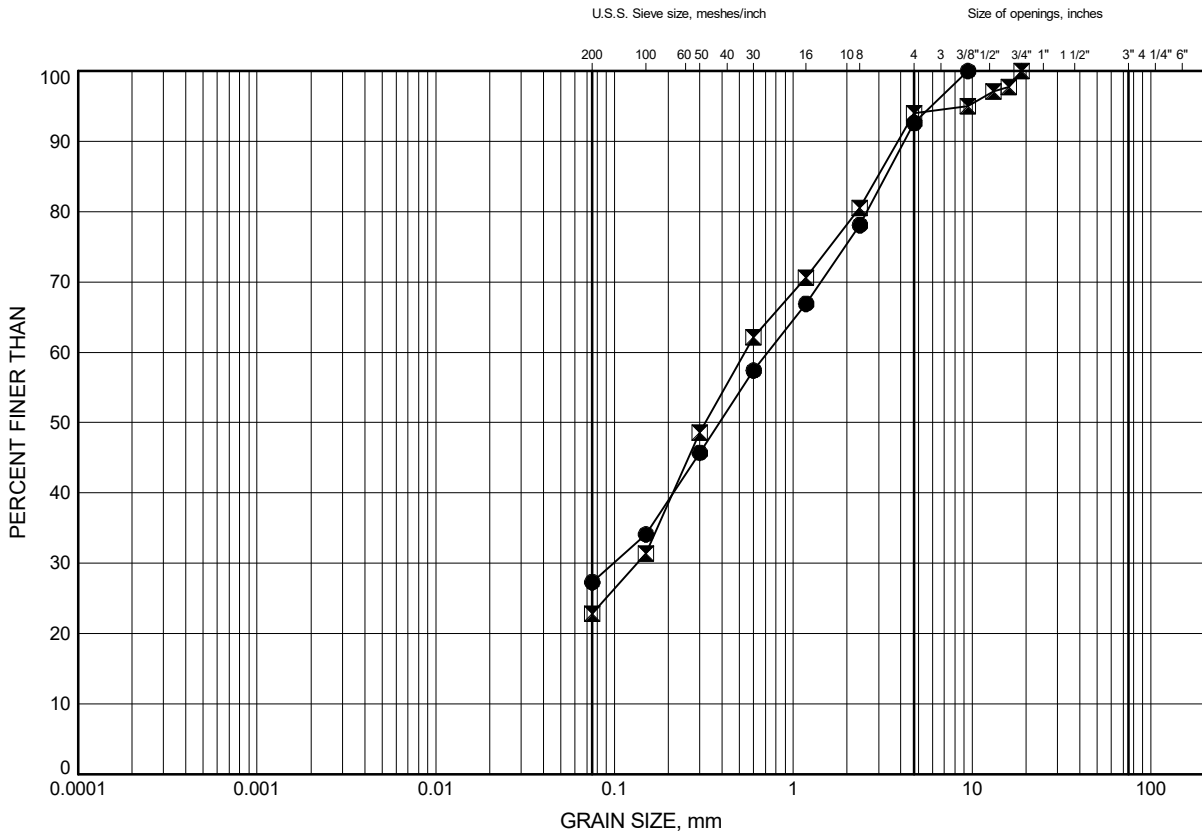
Date March 2018  
GWP# 4048-11-00



Prep'd KE  
Chkd. FG

# GRAIN SIZE DISTRIBUTION

## Waste Fill



SILT and CLAY	FINE	MEDIUM	COARSE	FINE	COARSE	COBBLE SIZE
FINE GRAINED	SAND			GRAVEL		

## LEGEND

SYMBOL	BOREHOLE	DEPTH (m)	ELEV. (m)
●	17-04	6.02	56.57
⊠	17-06	6.02	57.05

Date March 2018

GWP# 4048-11-00



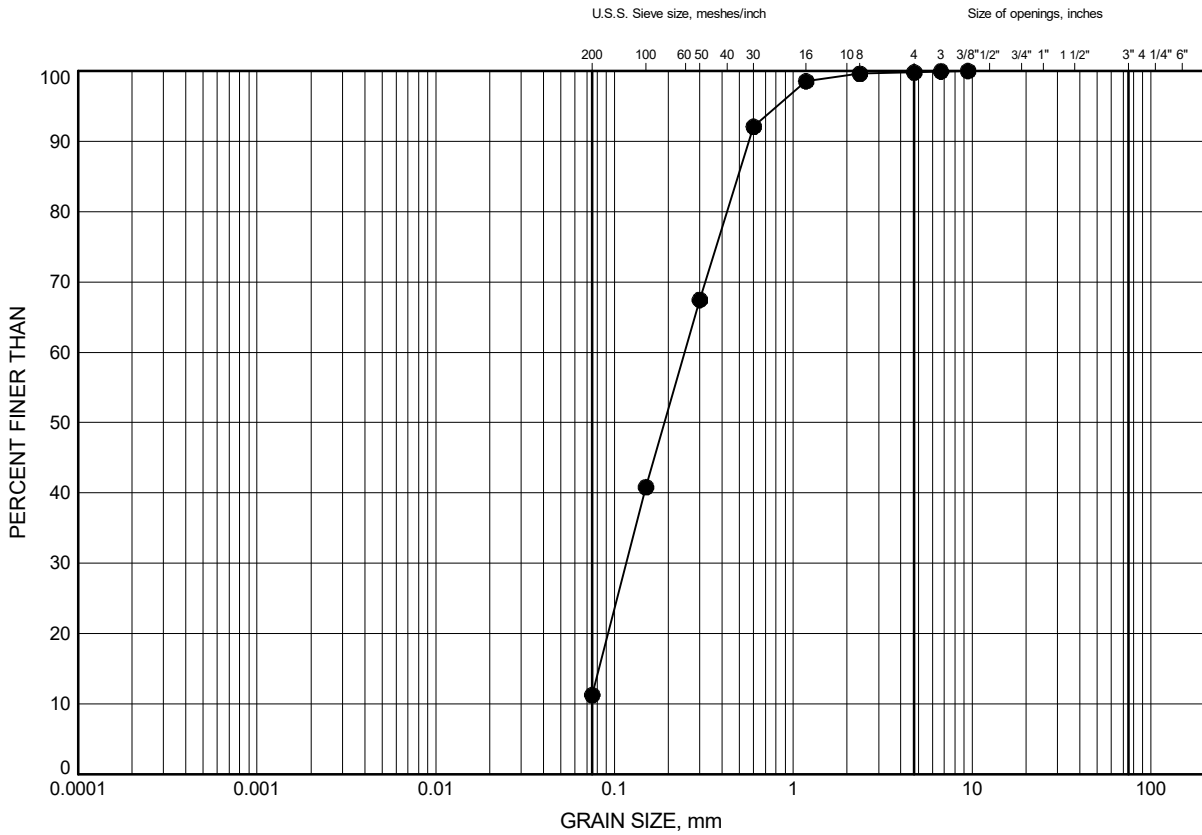
Prep'd KE

Chkd. FG



## GRAIN SIZE DISTRIBUTION

## Sand



SILT and CLAY	FINE	MEDIUM	COARSE	FINE	COARSE	COBBLE SIZE
FINE GRAINED	SAND			GRAVEL		

## LEGEND

SYMBOL	BOREHOLE	DEPTH (m)	ELEV. (m)
●	17-03	2.59	56.95

Date .. March 2018 .....

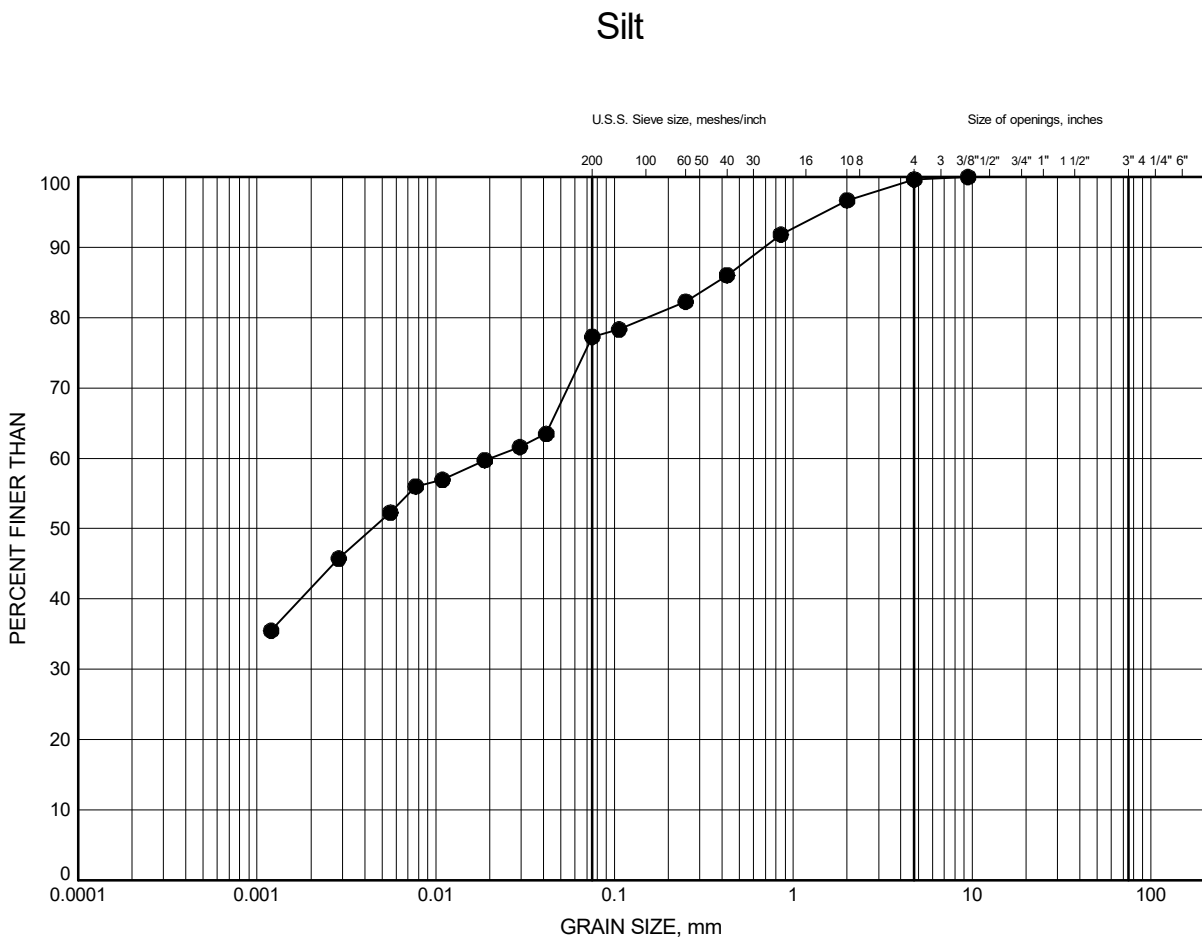
GWP# .. 4048-11-00 .....



Prep'd ..... KE .....

Chkd. .... FG .....

## GRAIN SIZE DISTRIBUTION



SILT and CLAY	FINE	MEDIUM	COARSE	FINE	COARSE	COBBLE SIZE
FINE GRAINED	SAND			GRAVEL		

## LEGEND

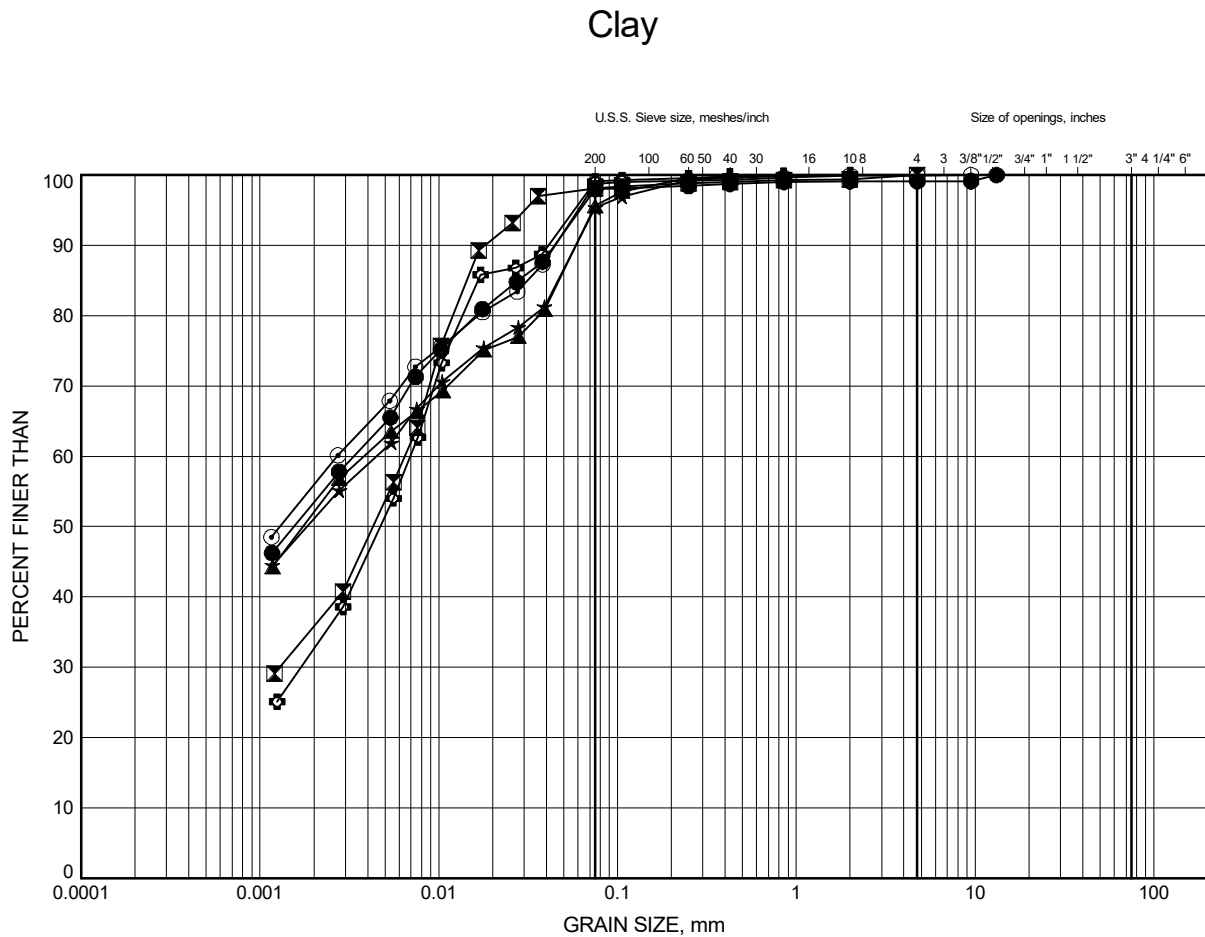
SYMBOL	BOREHOLE	DEPTH (m)	ELEV. (m)
●	17-01	5.64	56.23

Date March 2018GWP# 4048-11-00Prep'd KEChkd. FG

# Nicholas Street Interchange Structure Replacement

## GRAIN SIZE DISTRIBUTION

FIGURE C7



SILT and CLAY	FINE	MEDIUM	COARSE	FINE	COARSE	COBBLE SIZE
FINE GRAINED	SAND			GRAVEL		

### LEGEND

SYMBOL	BOREHOLE	DEPTH (m)	ELEV. (m)
●	17-01	6.48	55.39
⊠	17-01	7.62	54.25
▲	17-02	4.88	55.09
★	17-03	4.88	54.66
⊙	17-04	7.92	54.67
⊕	17-05	8.69	54.08

Date March 2018

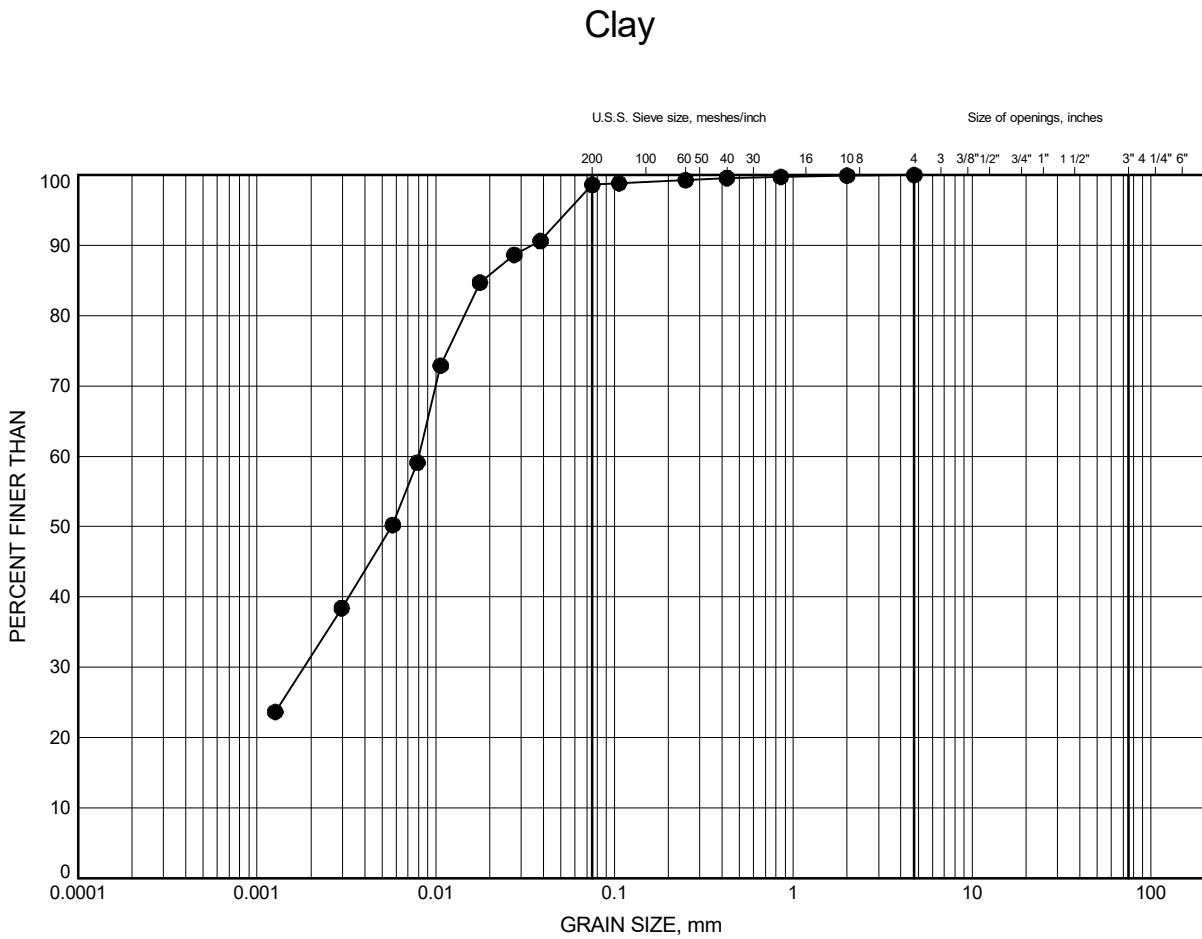
GWP# 4048-11-00



Prep'd KE

Chkd. FG

## GRAIN SIZE DISTRIBUTION



## LEGEND

SYMBOL	BOREHOLE	DEPTH (m)	ELEV. (m)
●	17-06	9.45	53.62

Date .. March 2018 .....

GWP# .. 4048-11-00 .....



Prep'd ..... KE .....

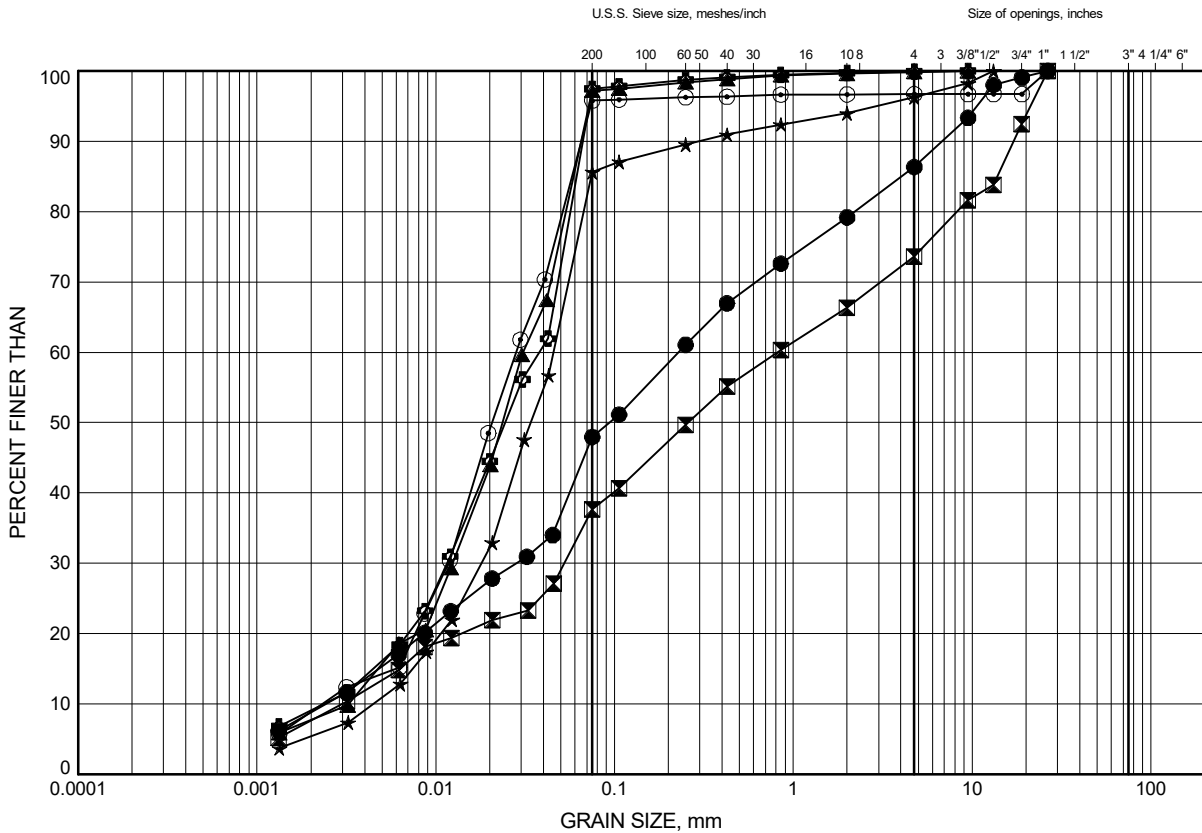
Chkd. .... FG .....

# Nicholas Street Interchange Structure Replacement

## GRAIN SIZE DISTRIBUTION

FIGURE C9

### Silt to Sandy Silt



SILT and CLAY	FINE	MEDIUM	COARSE	FINE	COARSE	COBBLE SIZE
FINE GRAINED	SAND			GRAVEL		

### LEGEND

SYMBOL	BOREHOLE	DEPTH (m)	ELEV. (m)
●	17-01	10.97	50.90
⊠	17-02	9.45	50.52
▲	17-03	7.92	51.62
★	17-04	12.50	50.09
⊙	17-05	10.97	51.80
⊕	17-06	10.97	52.10

Date March 2018

GWP# 4048-11-00

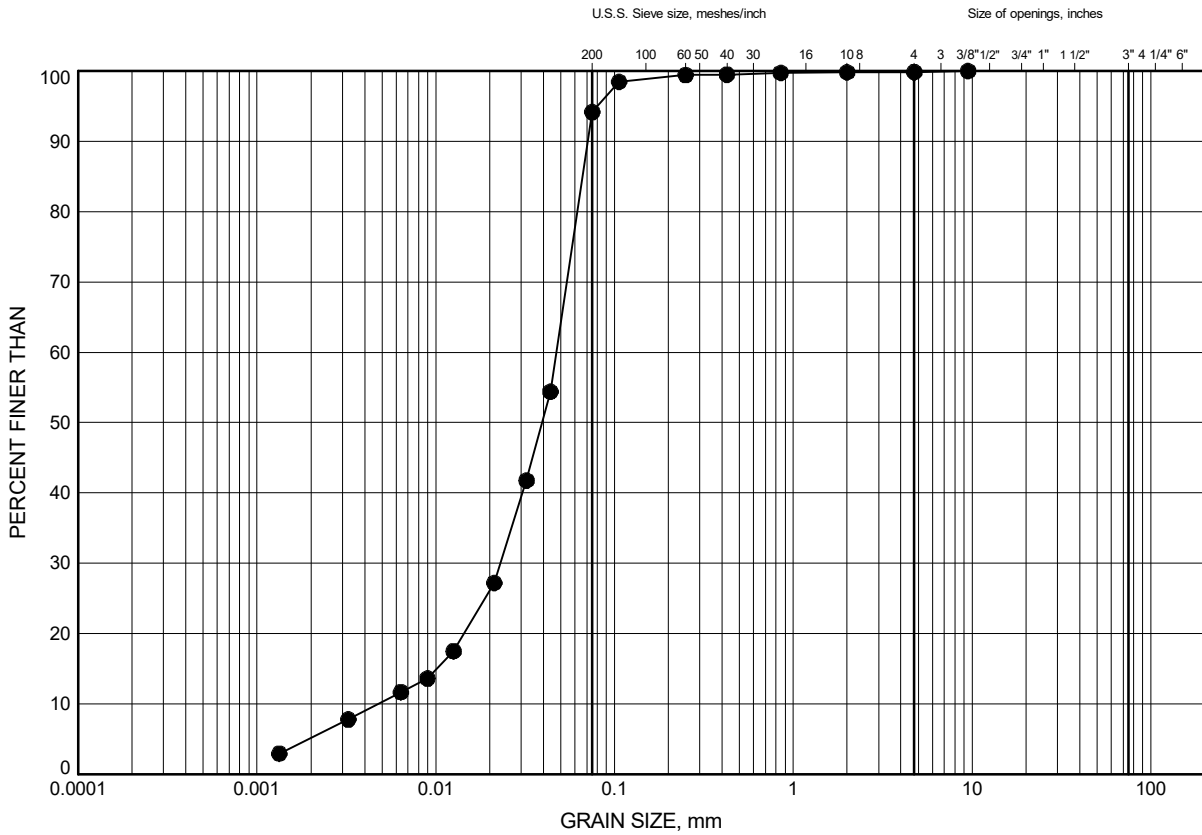


Prep'd KE

Chkd. FG

## GRAIN SIZE DISTRIBUTION

## Silt to Sandy Silt



SILT and CLAY	FINE	MEDIUM	COARSE	FINE	COARSE	COBBLE SIZE
FINE GRAINED	SAND			GRAVEL		

## LEGEND

SYMBOL	BOREHOLE	DEPTH (m)	ELEV. (m)
●	17-06	12.50	50.57

Date .. March 2018 .....

GWP# .. 4048-11-00 .....



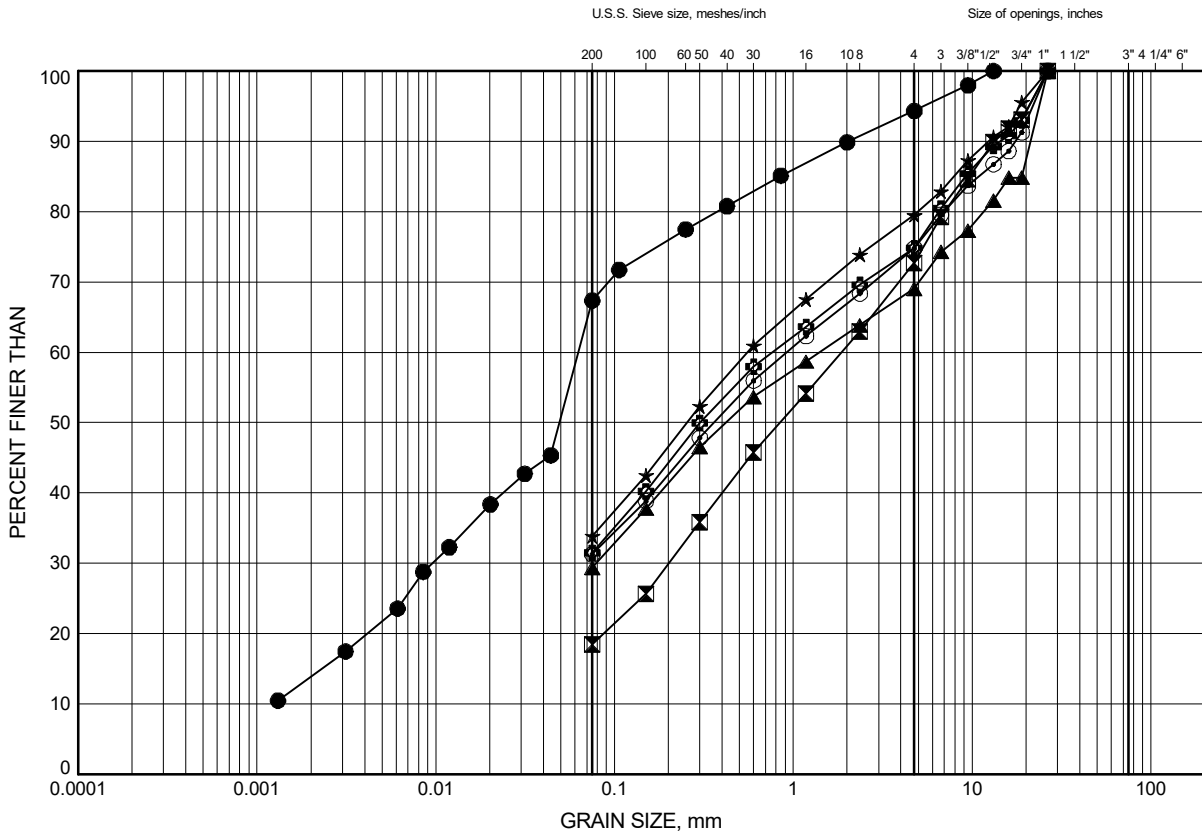
Prep'd ..... KE .....

Chkd. .... FG .....

Nicholas Street Interchange Structure Replacement  
**GRAIN SIZE DISTRIBUTION**

FIGURE C11

**Silty Sand Till**



SILT and CLAY	FINE	MEDIUM	COARSE	FINE	COARSE	COBBLE SIZE
FINE GRAINED	SAND			GRAVEL		

**LEGEND**

SYMBOL	BOREHOLE	DEPTH (m)	ELEV. (m)
●	17-01	14.78	47.09
⊠	17-02	13.72	46.25
▲	17-03	10.97	48.57
★	17-04	13.72	48.87
⊙	17-05	14.02	48.75
⊕	17-06	14.78	48.29

Date March 2018  
 GWP# 4048-11-00

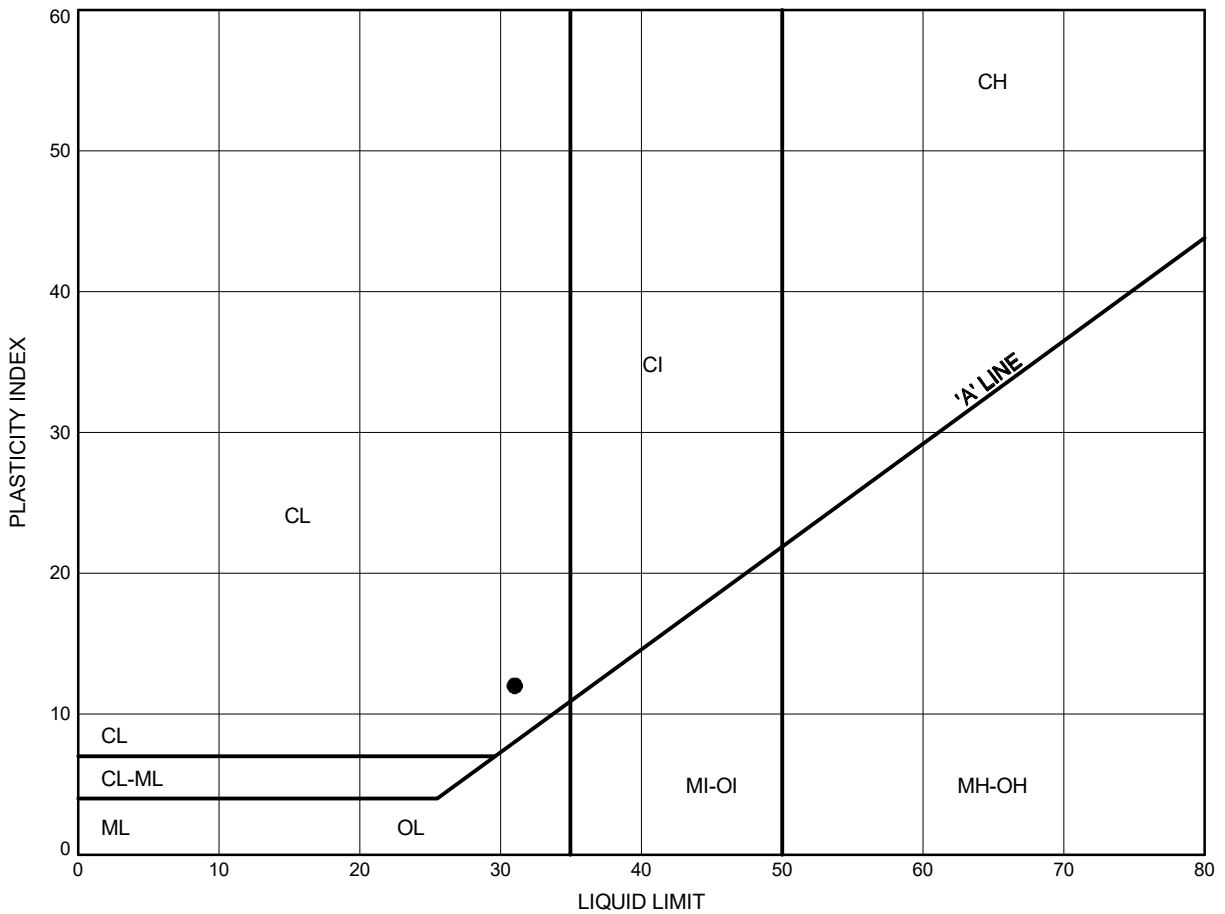


Prep'd KE  
 Chkd. FG

Nicholas Street Interchange Structure Replacement  
**ATTERBERG LIMITS TEST RESULTS**

FIGURE C12

Clay Fill



**LEGEND**

SYMBOL	BOREHOLE	DEPTH (m)	ELEV. (m)
●	17-05	3.52	59.25

Date March 2018  
 GWP# 4048-11-00

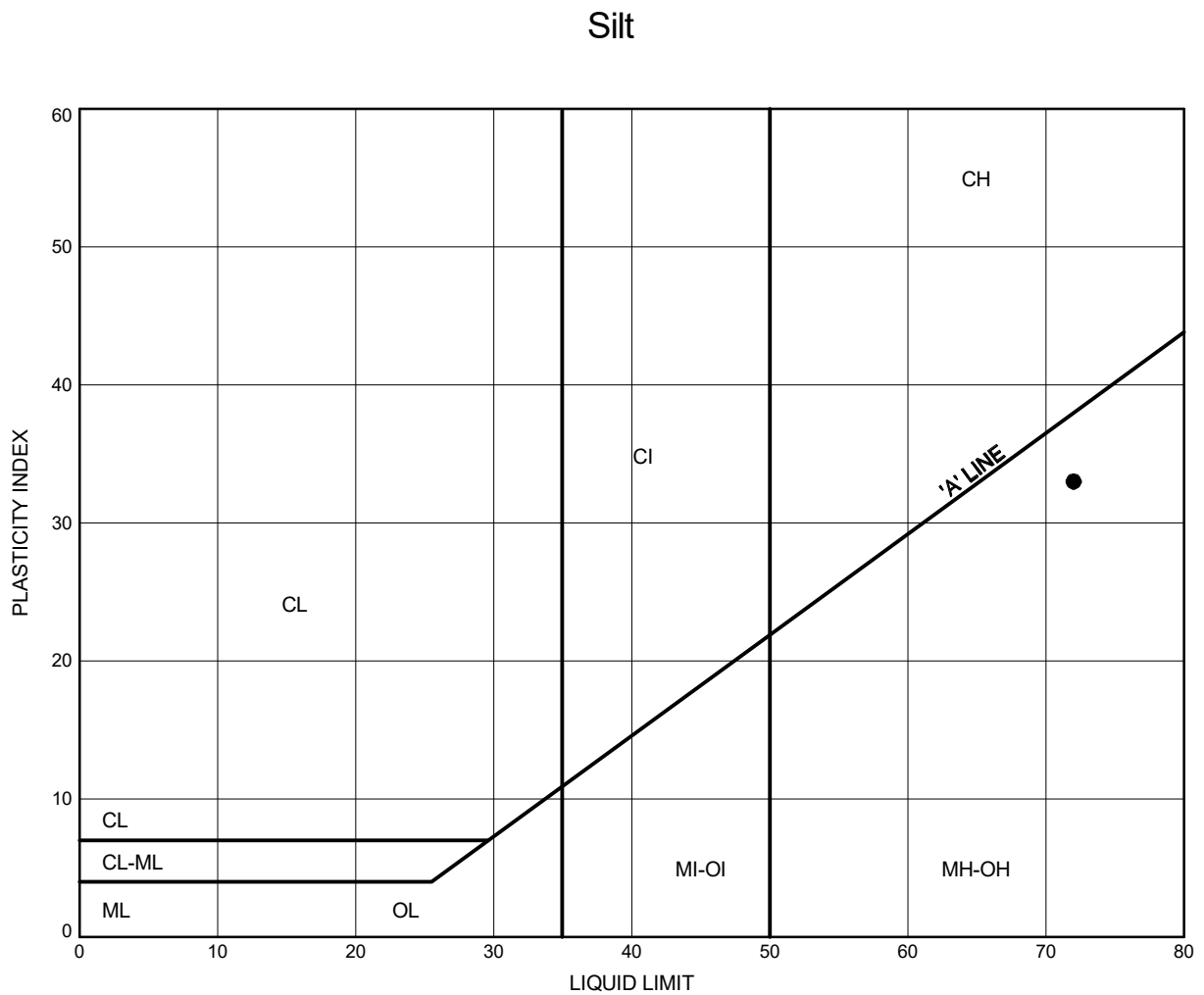


Prep'd KE  
 Chkd. FG



Nicholas Street Interchange Structure Replacement  
**ATTERBERG LIMITS TEST RESULTS**

FIGURE C13



**LEGEND**

SYMBOL	BOREHOLE	DEPTH (m)	ELEV. (m)
●	17-01	5.64	56.23

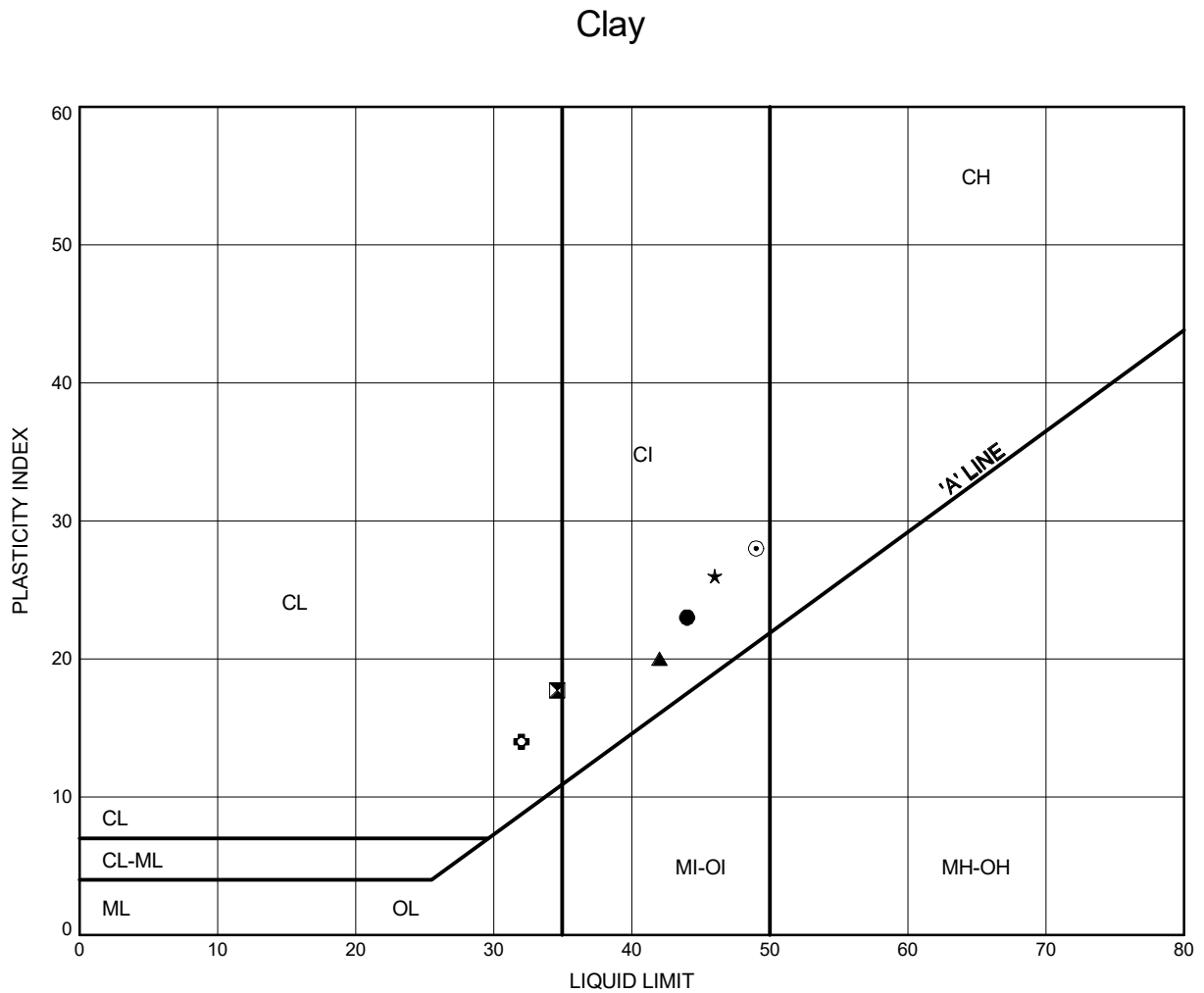
Date March 2018  
 GWP# 4048-11-00



Prep'd KE  
 Chkd. FG

Nicholas Street Interchange Structure Replacement  
**ATTERBERG LIMITS TEST RESULTS**

FIGURE C14



**LEGEND**

SYMBOL	BOREHOLE	DEPTH (m)	ELEV. (m)
●	17-01	6.48	55.39
⊠	17-01	7.92	53.95
▲	17-02	4.88	55.09
★	17-03	4.88	54.66
⊙	17-04	7.92	54.67
⊕	17-05	8.69	54.08

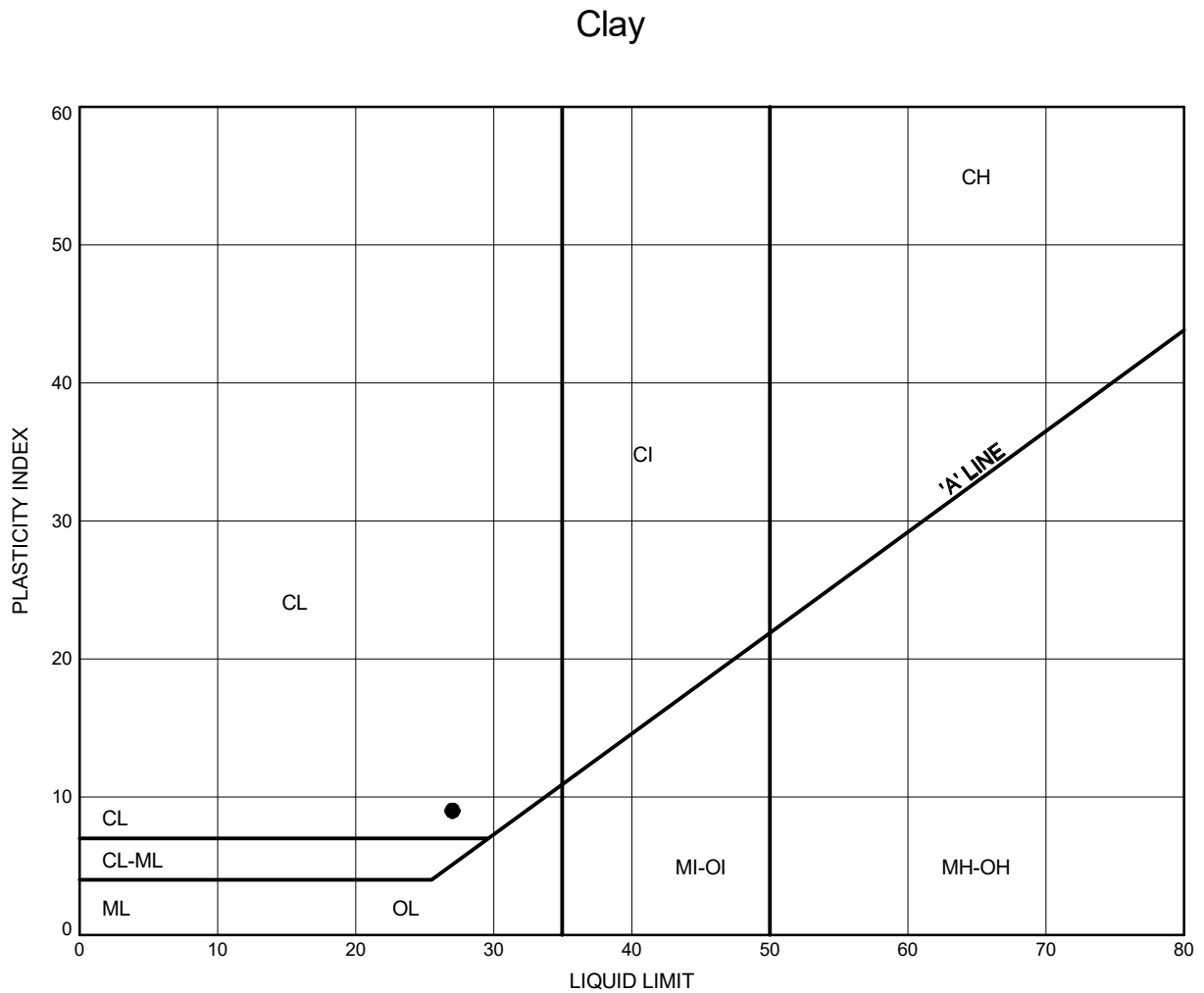
Date March 2018  
 GWP# 4048-11-00



Prep'd KE  
 Chkd. FG

Nicholas Street Interchange Structure Replacement  
**ATTERBERG LIMITS TEST RESULTS**

FIGURE C15



**LEGEND**

SYMBOL	BOREHOLE	DEPTH (m)	ELEV. (m)
●	17-06	9.45	53.62

Date March 2018  
 GWP# 4048-11-00

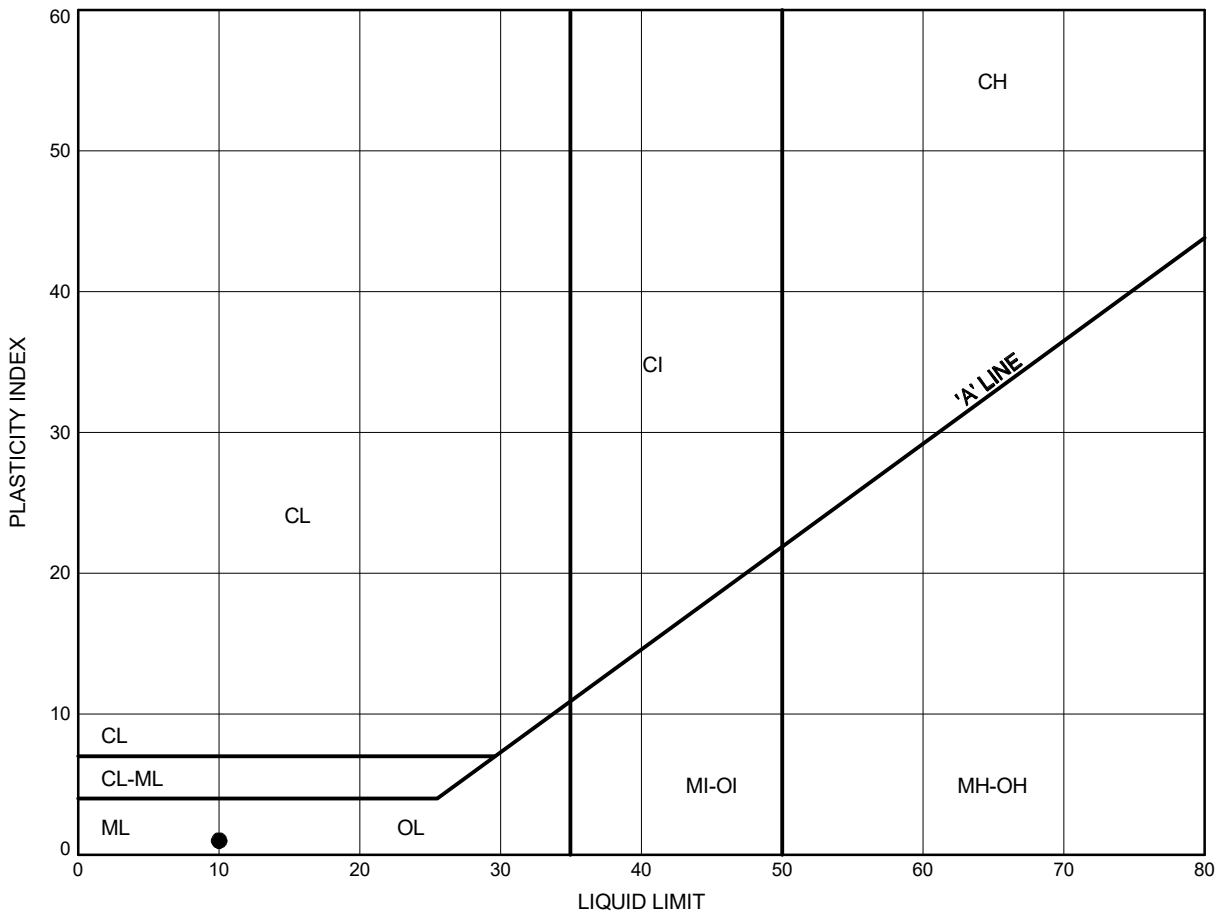


Prep'd KE  
 Chkd. FG

Nicholas Street Interchange Structure Replacement  
**ATTERBERG LIMITS TEST RESULTS**

FIGURE C16

Silt to Sandy Silt



**LEGEND**

SYMBOL	BOREHOLE	DEPTH (m)	ELEV. (m)
●	17-01	10.97	50.90

Date March 2018  
 GWP# 4048-11-00



Prep'd KE  
 Chkd. FG

**Borehole 17-02**  
Runs 1 to 3  
Elevation 41.3 to 44.8 m



**Borehole 17-03**  
**Runs 1 to 3**  
**Elevation 41.6 to 44.8 m**



**Foundation Investigation**  
**Highway 417 Nicholas St. Underpass**  
**(Site #3-224)**  
**Ottawa, Ontario**

**GWP: 4048-11-00**  
**Project No.: 17532**

**Borehole 17-04**  
Runs 1 to 3  
Elevation 42.2 to 45.5 m



Foundation Investigation  
Highway 417 Nicholas St. Underpass  
(Site #3-224)  
Ottawa, Ontario

GWP: 4048-11-00  
Project No.: 17532



**Borehole 17-05**  
**Runs 1 to 3**  
**Elevation 40.6 to 44.4 m**



**Foundation Investigation**  
**Highway 417 Nicholas St. Underpass**  
**(Site #3-224)**  
**Ottawa, Ontario**

**GWP: 4048-11-00**  
**Project No.: 17532**



**Stantec**

**Stantec Consulting Ltd**  
100A&B-2781 Lancaster Rd  
Ottawa, ON K1B 1A7  
Tel: (613) 738-6075  
Fax: (613) 722-2799

November 10, 2017  
File: 122410864

**Attention: Thurber Engineering Ltd., File #17532**

**Reference: ASTM D7012, Method C, Unconfined Compressive Strength of Intact Rock Core**

The table below summarizes one rock core unconfined compressive strength results.

Location	Sample Depth	Compressive Strength (MPa)	Description of Break
BH17-04	64'5"-64'11"	54.7	No well-formed cones, vertical cracks through core (SHALE)

Sincerely,

**Stantec Consulting Ltd**

*Brian Prevost*

Brian Prevost  
Laboratory Supervisor  
Tel: 613-738-6075  
[brian.prevost@stantec.com](mailto:brian.prevost@stantec.com)



**Stantec Consulting Ltd.**  
400 - 1331 Clyde Avenue, Ottawa ON K2C 3G4

November 8, 2017  
File: 122410864

**Attention: Katya Edney, P. Eng.**  
Thurber Engineering Ltd.  
104 – 2460 Lancaster Road  
Ottawa, Ontario, Canada, K1B 4S5  
Tel: 613-274-2121  
E-mail: kedney@thurber.ca

Dear Mrs. Edney,

**Reference: Consolidation Test Results for HWY 417 Project, Thurber Consulting Ltd.,  
File #17532: BH 17-01, ST 10, sampled on October 25, 2017**

This letter presents the results of one-dimensional consolidation test carried out on the above referenced sample in accordance with ASTM D2435/D2435M - 11. The test results are provided in the attached tables and figures.

This letter provides test results only and does not constitute any interpretation or engineering recommendations with respect to material suitability or specification compliance.

We trust the information presented herein meets your present requirements. Should you have any questions or require additional information, please do not hesitate to contact us.

Regards,

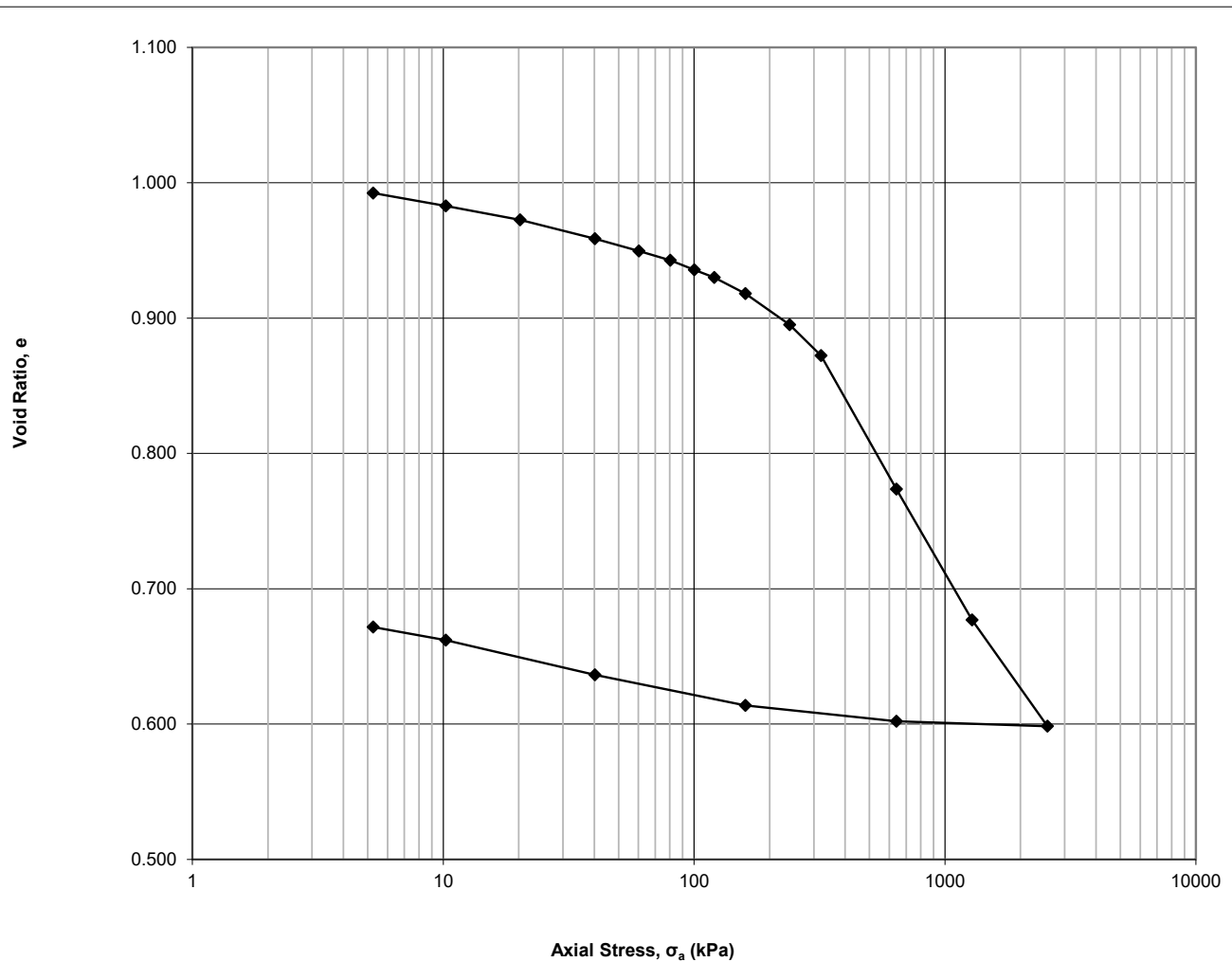
**STANTEC CONSULTING LTD.**

A handwritten signature in blue ink, appearing to read "Ramy Saadeldin", written over a horizontal line.

Ramy Saadeldin, Ph.D., P.Eng.  
Geotechnical Engineering  
Phone: (613) 738-6047  
Fax: (613) 722-2799  
Ramy.Saadeldin@stantec.com

Project  
Project No.  
Borehole No.  
Sample No.  
Sample Depth

Thurber Engineering, File# 17532  
122410864  
BH 17-01  
ST 10  
25-27 ft.



**One-Dimensional Consolidation Test using Incremental Loading**  
ASTM D2435/D2435M - 11

**Specimen Details**

Project Name	Thurber Engineering, File# 17532
Project Location	HWY 417, Ottawa-Ontario
Borehole	BH 17-01
Sample No.	ST 10
Depth	25-27 ft.
Sample Date	October 25, 2017
Test Number	One
Technician Name	Daniel Boateng

**Soil Description & Classification**

CL- Silt and Clay, Trace Sand, Grey, Fissured, Moist	
Specific Gravity of Solids	2.755
Liquid Limit %	35
Plastic Limit %	17
Plasticity Index %	18
Average water content of trimmings %	37
<b>Additional Notes (information source, occurrence and size of large isolated particles etc.)</b>	
A piece of gravel retained on 13.2mm sieve and trace sand observed in upper two inches of extruded sample	

**Initial Specimen Conditions**

Height	mm	20.00
Diameter	mm	50.00
Area	mm <sup>2</sup>	1963
Volume	mm <sup>3</sup>	39270
Mass	g	73.39
Dry Mass	g	53.68
Density	Mg/m <sup>3</sup>	1.869
Dry Density	Mg/m <sup>3</sup>	1.367
Water Content	%	36.72
Degree of Saturation	%	99.6
Height of Solids	mm	9.92
Initial Void Ratio		1.015

**Final Specimen Conditions**

Water Content	%	26.64
Final Void Ratio		0.672

7-Nov-17  
7-Nov-17

Date:  
Date:

D. Boateng  
R. Hache

Checked by:  
Approved by:

V:\01216\active\laboratory\_standing\_offers\2017 L

Filename:

## One-Dimensional Consolidation Test using Incremental Loading

### ASTM D2435/D2435M - 11

**Specimen Details**

Project Name	Thurber Engineering, File# 17532
Project Location	HWY 417, Ottawa-Ontario
Borehole	BH 17-01
Sample No.	ST 10
Depth	25-27 ft.
Sample Date	October 25, 2017
Test Number	One
Technician Name	Daniel Boateng

**Test Procedure**

Date Started	November 3, 2017
Date Finished	November 5, 2017
Machine Number	Frame D
Cell Number	D
Ring Number	D
Trimming Procedure	Turntable
Moisture Condition	Inundated
Axial Stress at Inundation kPa	5
Water Used	Distilled
Test Method	B
Interpretation Procedure for $c_v$	2

**All Departures from Outlined ASTM D2435/D2435M-11 Procedure**

--

**Calculations**

Load Increment	Increment Duration min	Axial Stress $\sigma_a$ kPa	Corrected Deformation $\Delta H$ mm	Specimen Height H mm	Axial Strain $\epsilon_a$ %	Void Ratio e
Seating	0.0	5	0.0000	20.0000	0.00	1.015
1	9.8	5	0.2287	19.7713	1.14	0.992
2	14.8	10	0.3242	19.6758	1.62	0.983
3	16.5	20	0.4252	19.5748	2.13	0.973
4	16.5	40	0.5632	19.4368	2.82	0.959
5	23.3	60	0.6534	19.3466	3.27	0.950
6	19.8	80	0.7223	19.2777	3.61	0.943
7	28.3	100	0.7925	19.2075	3.96	0.936
8	19.8	120	0.8476	19.1524	4.24	0.930
9	29.8	160	0.9656	19.0344	4.83	0.918
10	46.3	240	1.1937	18.8063	5.97	0.895
11	53.0	320	1.4210	18.5790	7.11	0.872
12	86.3	640	2.4002	17.5998	12.00	0.774
13	61.3	1280	3.3595	16.6405	16.80	0.677
14	53.0	2560	4.1381	15.8619	20.69	0.598
15	10.0	640	4.1008	15.8992	20.50	0.602
16	14.8	160	3.9859	16.0141	19.93	0.614
17	24.8	40	3.7604	16.2396	18.80	0.636
18	49.8	10	3.5061	16.4939	17.53	0.662
19	41.5	5	3.4109	16.5891	17.05	0.672

## One-Dimensional Consolidation Test using Incremental Loading

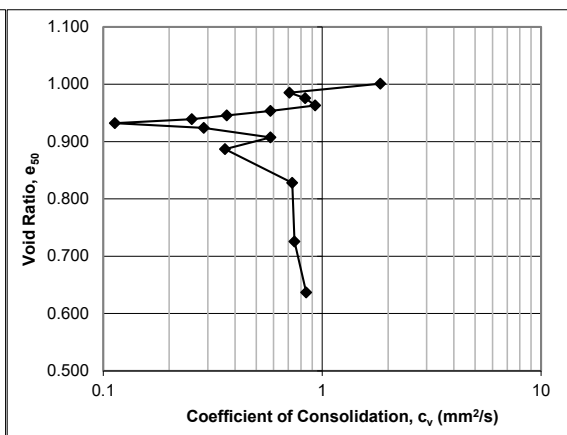
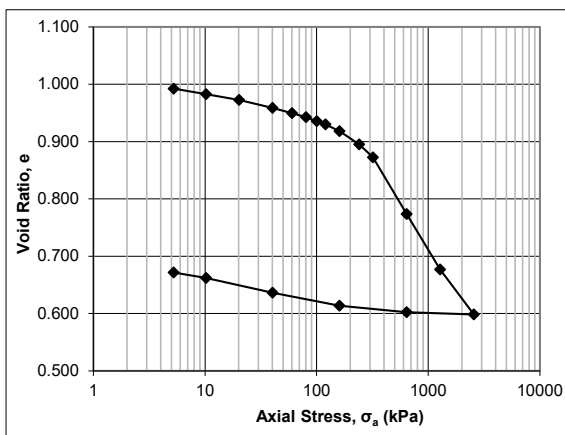
### ASTM D2435/D2435M - 11

**Specimen Details**

Project Name	Thurber Engineering, File# 17532
Project Location	HWY 417, Ottawa-Ontario
Borehole	BH 17-01
Sample No.	ST 10
Depth	25-27 ft.
Sample Date	October 25, 2017
Test Number	One
Technician Name	Daniel Boateng

**Calculations**

Load Increment	Axial Stress $\sigma_a$ , average kPa	Calculated using Interpretation Procedure 2				Interpretation Procedure 1		Interpretation Procedure 2	
		Corrected Deformation $\Delta H_{50}$ mm	Specimen Height $H_{50}$ mm	Axial Strain $\epsilon_{a,50}$ %	Void Ratio $e_{50}$	Time $t_{50}$ sec	Coeff. Consol. $c_v$ mm <sup>2</sup> /s	Time $t_{90}$ sec	Coeff. Consol. $c_v$ mm <sup>2</sup> /s
Seating	3								
1	5	0.1428	19.8572	0.71	1.001			45	1.85E+00
2	8	0.2983	19.7017	1.49	0.985			116	7.10E-01
3	15	0.3950	19.6050	1.98	0.976			97	8.38E-01
4	30	0.5216	19.4784	2.61	0.963			87	9.29E-01
5	50	0.6165	19.3835	3.08	0.953			137	5.80E-01
6	70	0.6920	19.3080	3.46	0.946			216	3.66E-01
7	90	0.7575	19.2425	3.79	0.939			310	2.54E-01
8	110	0.8248	19.1752	4.12	0.932			690	1.13E-01
9	140	0.9102	19.0898	4.55	0.924			268	2.88E-01
10	200	1.0715	18.9285	5.36	0.907			131	5.81E-01
11	280	1.2768	18.7232	6.38	0.887			207	3.60E-01
12	480	1.8618	18.1382	9.31	0.828			95	7.31E-01
13	960	2.8737	17.1263	14.37	0.726			83	7.48E-01
14	1920	3.7584	16.2416	18.79	0.637			66	8.46E-01
15	1600	4.1060	15.8940	20.53	0.602				
16	400	4.0097	15.9903	20.05	0.611				
17	100	3.8266	16.1734	19.13	0.630				
18	25	3.6067	16.3933	18.03	0.652				
19	8	3.5020	16.4980	17.51	0.663				







Project No.: 122410864

Project Name: Thurber Eng., File# 17532

Photo Log

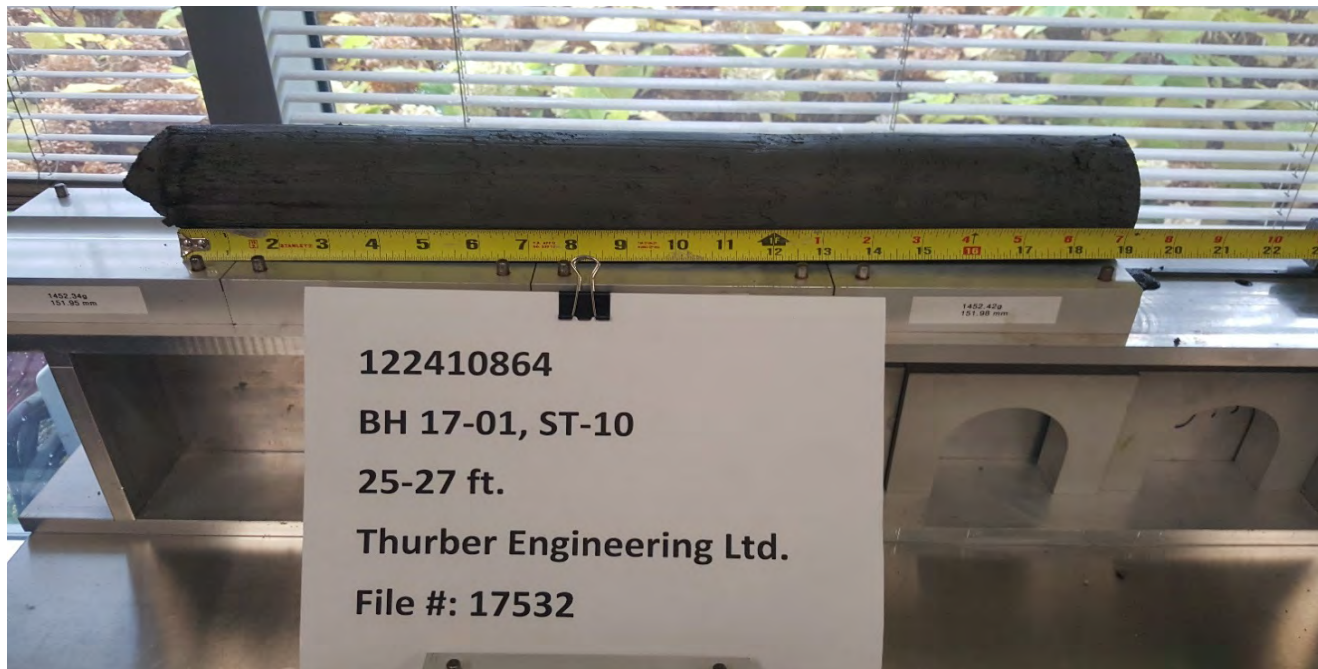


Photo No.:

1

Borehole: BH 17-01, ST 10

Depth: 25 – 27 ft.

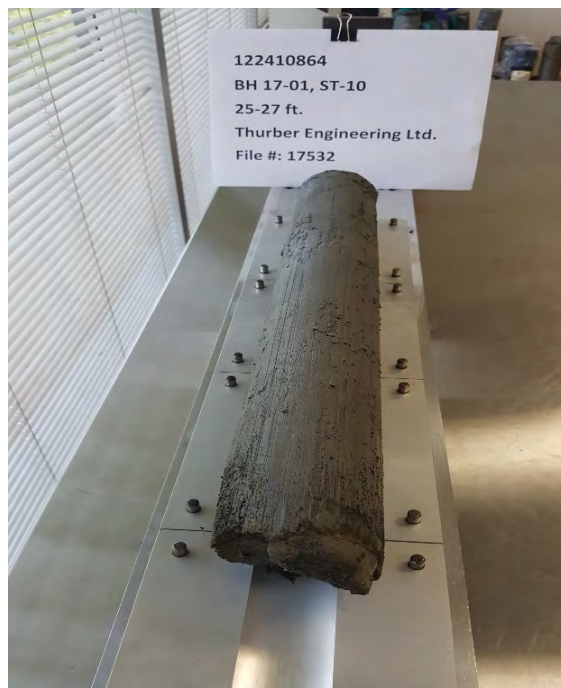


Photo No.:

2

Borehole: BH 17-01, ST 10

Depth: 25 – 27 ft.



Project No.: 122410864

Project Name: Thurber Eng., File# 17532

Photo Log



Photo No.:

3

Borehole: BH 17-01, ST 10

Depth: 25 – 27 ft.



Photo No.:

4

Borehole: BH 17-01, ST 10

Depth: 25 – 27 ft.

## Certificate of Analysis

**Thurber Engineering Ltd.**

2460 Lancaster Rd, Suite 104  
Ottawa, ON K1B4S5  
Attn: Stephen Peters

Client PO: 17532  
Project: Hwy 417 Nicholas St. Interchange  
Custody: 38411

Report Date: 24-Oct-2017  
Order Date: 23-Oct-2017

**Order #: 1743104**

This Certificate of Analysis contains analytical data applicable to the following samples as submitted:

Paracel ID	Client ID
1743104-01	17-02 SS#3 (5-7')
1743104-02	17-03 SS#3B (5.83-7')
1743104-03	17-05 SS#3 (5-7')

Approved By:



Mark Foto, M.Sc.  
Lab Supervisor

Certificate of Analysis  
Client: Thurber Engineering Ltd.  
Client PO: 17532

Report Date: 24-Oct-2017

Order Date: 23-Oct-2017

Project Description: Hwy 417 Nicholas St. Interchange

### Analysis Summary Table

Analysis	Method Reference/Description	Extraction Date	Analysis Date
Anions	EPA 300.1 - IC, water extraction	24-Oct-17	24-Oct-17
Conductivity	MOE E3138 - probe @25 °C, water ext	24-Oct-17	24-Oct-17
pH, soil	EPA 150.1 - pH probe @ 25 °C, CaCl buffered ext.	23-Oct-17	24-Oct-17
Resistivity	EPA 120.1 - probe, water extraction	24-Oct-17	24-Oct-17
Solids, %	Gravimetric, calculation	24-Oct-17	24-Oct-17



Certificate of Analysis  
**Client: Thurber Engineering Ltd.**  
**Client PO: 17532**

Report Date: 24-Oct-2017

Order Date: 23-Oct-2017

**Project Description: Hwy 417 Nicholas St. Interchange**

<b>Client ID:</b>	17-02 SS#3 (5-7')	17-03 SS#3B (5.83-7')	17-05 SS#3 (5-7')	-
<b>Sample Date:</b>	19-Oct-17	15-Oct-17	12-Oct-17	-
<b>Sample ID:</b>	1743104-01	1743104-02	1743104-03	-
<b>MDL/Units</b>	Soil	Soil	Soil	-

#### Physical Characteristics

% Solids	0.1 % by Wt.	82.0	82.8	95.0	-
----------	--------------	------	------	------	---

#### General Inorganics

Conductivity	5 uS/cm	518	1330	62	-
pH	0.05 pH Units	7.46	7.60	7.55	-
Resistivity	0.10 Ohm.m	19.3	7.50	162	-

#### Anions

Chloride	5 ug/g dry	23	838	<5	-
Sulphate	5 ug/g dry	487	87	<5	-

Certificate of Analysis  
Client: Thurber Engineering Ltd.  
Client PO: 17532

Report Date: 24-Oct-2017

Order Date: 23-Oct-2017

Project Description: Hwy 417 Nicholas St. Interchange

### Method Quality Control: Blank

Analyte	Result	Reporting Limit	Units	Source Result	%REC	%REC Limit	RPD	RPD Limit	Notes
<b>Anions</b>									
Chloride	ND	5	ug/g						
Sulphate	ND	5	ug/g						
<b>General Inorganics</b>									
Conductivity	ND	5	uS/cm						
Resistivity	ND	0.10	Ohm.m						

Certificate of Analysis  
**Client: Thurber Engineering Ltd.**  
**Client PO: 17532**

Report Date: 24-Oct-2017

Order Date: 23-Oct-2017

**Project Description: Hwy 417 Nicholas St. Interchange**

### Method Quality Control: Duplicate

Analyte	Result	Reporting Limit	Units	Source Result	%REC	%REC Limit	RPD	RPD Limit	Notes
<b>General Inorganics</b>									
Conductivity	173	5	uS/cm	177			2.1	6.2	
pH	8.13	0.05	pH Units	8.13			0.0	10	
Resistivity	57.7	0.10	Ohm.m	56.5			2.1	20	
<b>Physical Characteristics</b>									
% Solids	75.2	0.1	% by Wt.	75.5			0.3	25	



Certificate of Analysis  
Client: Thurber Engineering Ltd.  
Client PO: 17532

Report Date: 24-Oct-2017

Order Date: 23-Oct-2017

Project Description: Hwy 417 Nicholas St. Interchange

### Method Quality Control: Spike

Analyte	Result	Reporting Limit	Units	Source Result	%REC	%REC Limit	RPD	RPD Limit	Notes
<b>Anions</b>									
Chloride	104	5	ug/g		104	78-113			
Sulphate	108	5	ug/g		108	78-111			

Certificate of Analysis  
Client: Thurber Engineering Ltd.  
Client PO: 17532

Report Date: 24-Oct-2017

Order Date: 23-Oct-2017

Project Description: Hwy 417 Nicholas St. Interchange

**Qualifier Notes:**

None

**Sample Data Revisions**

None

**Work Order Revisions / Comments:**

None

**Other Report Notes:**

n/a: not applicable

ND: Not Detected

MDL: Method Detection Limit

Source Result: Data used as source for matrix and duplicate samples

%REC: Percent recovery.

RPD: Relative percent difference.

Soil results are reported on a dry weight basis when the units are denoted with 'dry'.

Where %Solids is reported, moisture loss includes the loss of volatile hydrocarbons.

STRUCTURE REPLACEMENT  
HIGHWAY 417 NICHOLAS STREET UNDERPASS (SITE #3-224)

**Appendix D.**  
**Site Photographs**

STRUCTURE REPLACEMENT  
HIGHWAY 417 NICHOLAS STREET UNDERPASS (SITE #3-224)



**Photo 1. Looking east along Highway 417 at southern proposed abutment.**



**Photo 2. Looking west along Highway 417.**



STRUCTURE REPLACEMENT  
HIGHWAY 417 NICHOLAS STREET UNDERPASS (SITE #3-224)



**Photo 3. Looking east along Highway 417 at existing Nicholas St. Underpass.**



**Photo 4. Looking north at northern proposed approach.**

STRUCTURE REPLACEMENT  
HIGHWAY 417 NICHOLAS STREET UNDERPASS (SITE #3-224)

**Appendix E.**  
**Foundation Comparison**

**Comparison of Deep Foundation Alternatives**

<b>Comment</b>	<b>Steel Piles (H-Piles, Pipe Piles)</b>	<b>Caissons (Socketed into Bedrock)</b>
<b><i>Advantages</i></b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Higher geotechnical capacity than spread footings</li> <li>- Quick installation procedure</li> <li>- Likely requires less concrete than spread footings or caissons</li> <li>- Can provide frost protection by insulation</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- High axial and lateral resistance</li> <li>- Construction can continue in winter weather conditions</li> <li>- Reduces magnitude of excavations and limits dewatering requirements</li> </ul>
<b><i>Disadvantages</i></b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Higher unit cost than spread footings</li> <li>- has potential to encounter obstructions in the existing fill and glacial till material</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Higher unit cost than spread footings</li> <li>- Requires local availability of concrete</li> <li>- Specialized installation measures such as equipment, liners and drilling mud will be required</li> <li>- Potential difficulty in cleaning and inspecting base</li> <li>- has potential to encounter obstructions in the existing fill and glacial till material</li> </ul>
<b><i>Risks / Consequences</i></b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Difficulty advancing through obstructions</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Difficulty in advancing through obstructions</li> <li>- Waste fill to dispose of. Possibility of impacted groundwater</li> </ul>
<b><i>Relative Cost</i></b>	Moderate to High	High
	<b>Recommended for Abutments (H-Piles)</b>	<b>Recommended for Pier</b>



**Appendix F.**

**GSC Seismic Hazard Calculation,  
Preliminary Site-Specific Response Spectra,  
Liquefaction Triggering Analysis,  
Seismic Limit Equilibrium Analyses,  
Lateral Displacement Profile**

# 2015 National Building Code Seismic Hazard Calculation

INFORMATION: Eastern Canada English (613) 995-5548 français (613) 995-0600 Facsimile (613) 992-8836  
Western Canada English (250) 363-6500 Facsimile (250) 363-6565

November 15, 2017

Site: 45.4164 N, 75.6738 W User File Reference: HWY 417 - Ottawa, ON

Requested by: Nicholas Street Underpass, Thurber Engineering Ltd.

**National Building Code ground motions: 2% probability of exceedance in 50 years (0.000404 per annum)**

Sa(0.05)	Sa(0.1)	<b>Sa(0.2)</b>	Sa(0.3)	<b>Sa(0.5)</b>	<b>Sa(1.0)</b>	<b>Sa(2.0)</b>	<b>Sa(5.0)</b>	<b>Sa(10.0)</b>	<b>PGA (g)</b>	<b>PGV (m/s)</b>
0.447	0.523	<b>0.439</b>	0.334	<b>0.237</b>	<b>0.118</b>	<b>0.056</b>	<b>0.015</b>	<b>0.0054</b>	<b>0.281</b>	<b>0.197</b>

**Notes.** Spectral ( $S_a(T)$ , where  $T$  is the period in seconds) and peak ground acceleration (PGA) values are given in units of  $g$  ( $9.81 \text{ m/s}^2$ ). Peak ground velocity is given in  $\text{m/s}$ . Values are for "firm ground" (NBCC 2015 Site Class C, average shear wave velocity  $450 \text{ m/s}$ ). NBCC2015 and CSAS6-14 values are specified in **bold** font. Three additional periods are provided - their use is discussed in the NBCC2015 Commentary. Only 2 significant figures are to be used. *These values have been interpolated from a 10-km-spaced grid of points. Depending on the gradient of the nearby points, values at this location calculated directly from the hazard program may vary. More than 95 percent of interpolated values are within 2 percent of the directly calculated values.*

Ground motions for other probabilities:

Probability of exceedance per annum	0.010	0.0021	0.001
Probability of exceedance in 50 years	40%	10%	5%
Sa(0.05)	0.044	0.149	0.247
Sa(0.1)	0.061	0.187	0.300
Sa(0.2)	0.055	0.161	0.255
Sa(0.3)	0.044	0.124	0.195
Sa(0.5)	0.031	0.088	0.139
Sa(1.0)	0.015	0.044	0.070
Sa(2.0)	0.0061	0.021	0.033
Sa(5.0)	0.0012	0.0047	0.0081
Sa(10.0)	0.0006	0.0019	0.0032
PGA	0.033	0.102	0.163
PGV	0.021	0.068	0.111

## References

**National Building Code of Canada 2015 NRCC no. 56190;**  
**Appendix C:** Table C-3, Seismic Design Data for Selected Locations in Canada

**User's Guide - NBC 2015, Structural Commentaries NRCC no. xxxxxx** (in preparation)  
**Commentary J:** Design for Seismic Effects

**Geological Survey of Canada Open File 7893** Fifth Generation Seismic Hazard Model for Canada: Grid values of mean hazard to be used with the 2015 National Building Code of Canada

See the websites [www.EarthquakesCanada.ca](http://www.EarthquakesCanada.ca) and [www.nationalcodes.ca](http://www.nationalcodes.ca) for more information

Aussi disponible en français



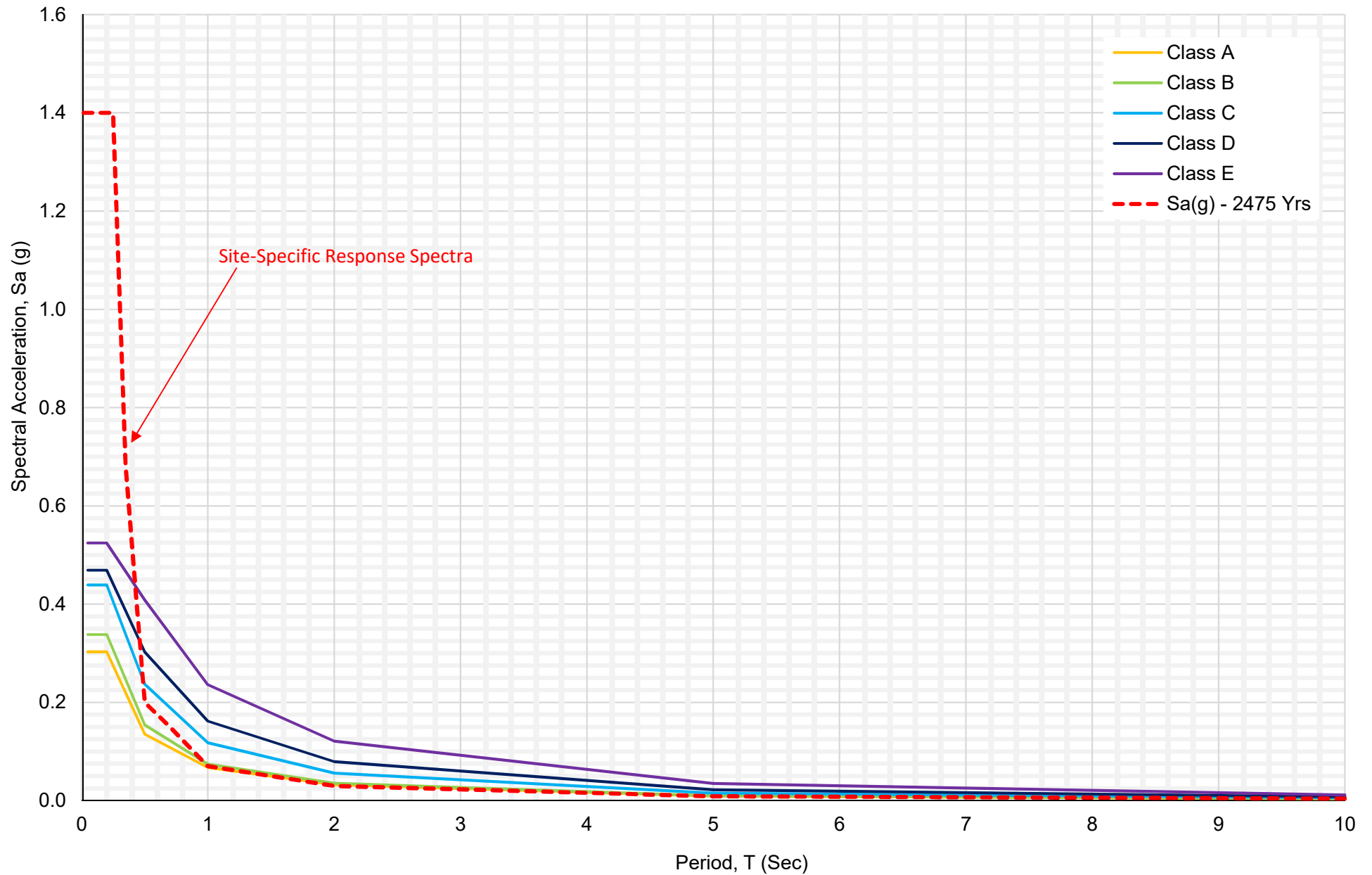
Natural Resources  
Canada

Ressources naturelles  
Canada



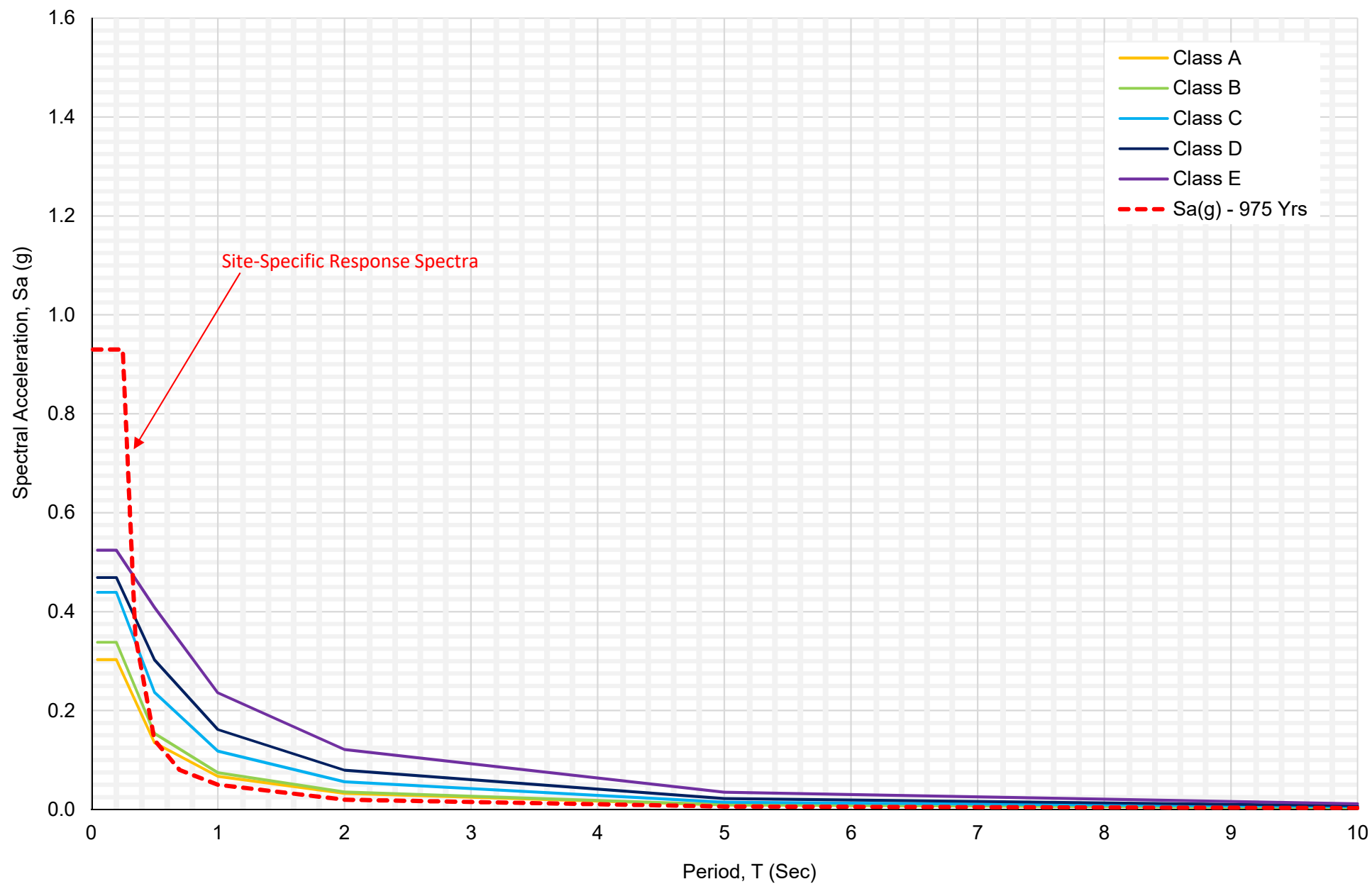


**Figure 1: Preliminary Site-Specific Response Spectra Without Removing the Waste  
Highway 417 Nicholas Street Underpass - Site #3-224 (1:2475 year)**



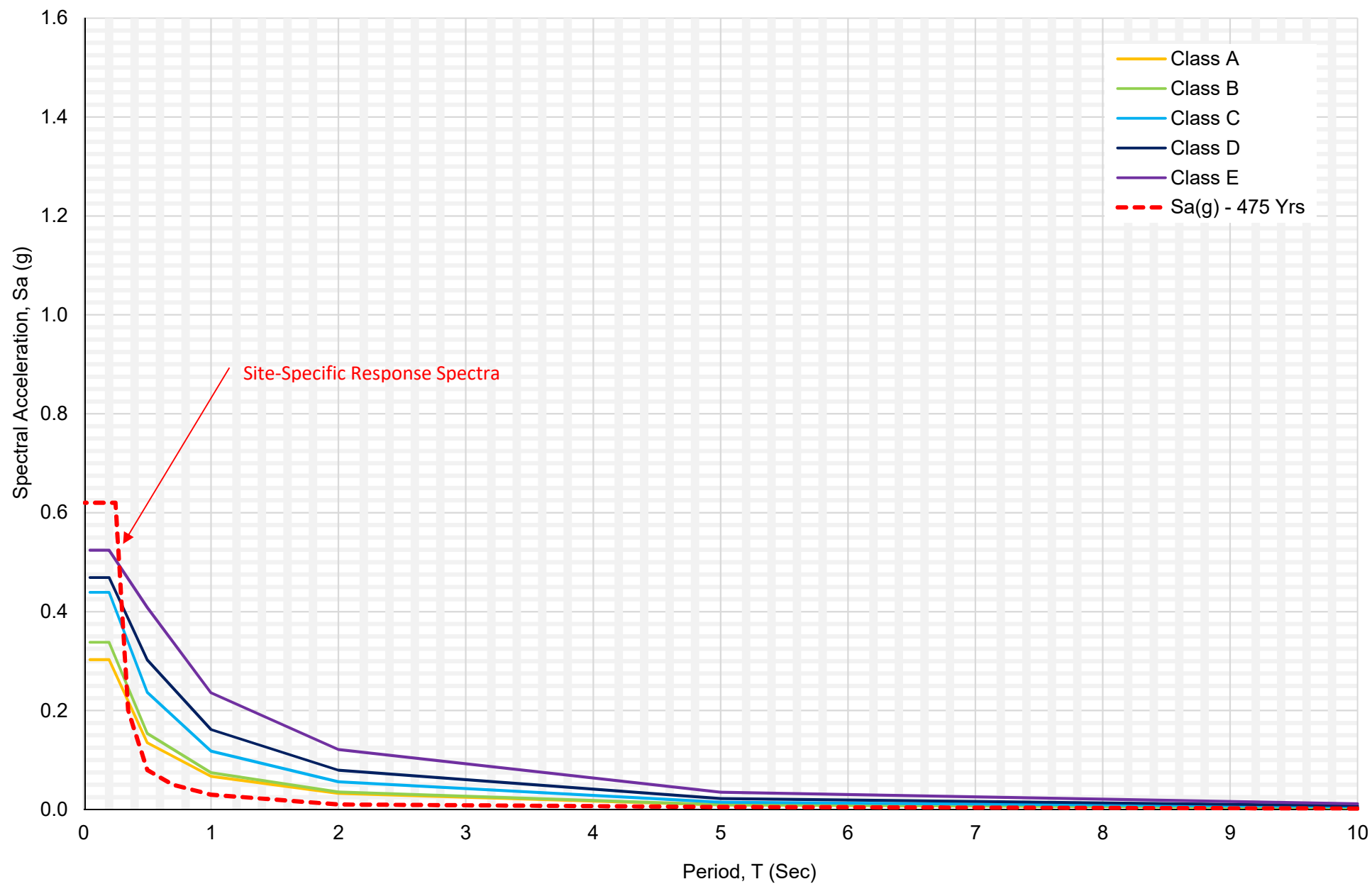


**Figure 2: Preliminary Site-Specific Response Spectra Without Removing the Waste  
Highway 417 Nicholas Street Underpass - Site #3-224 (1:975 year)**



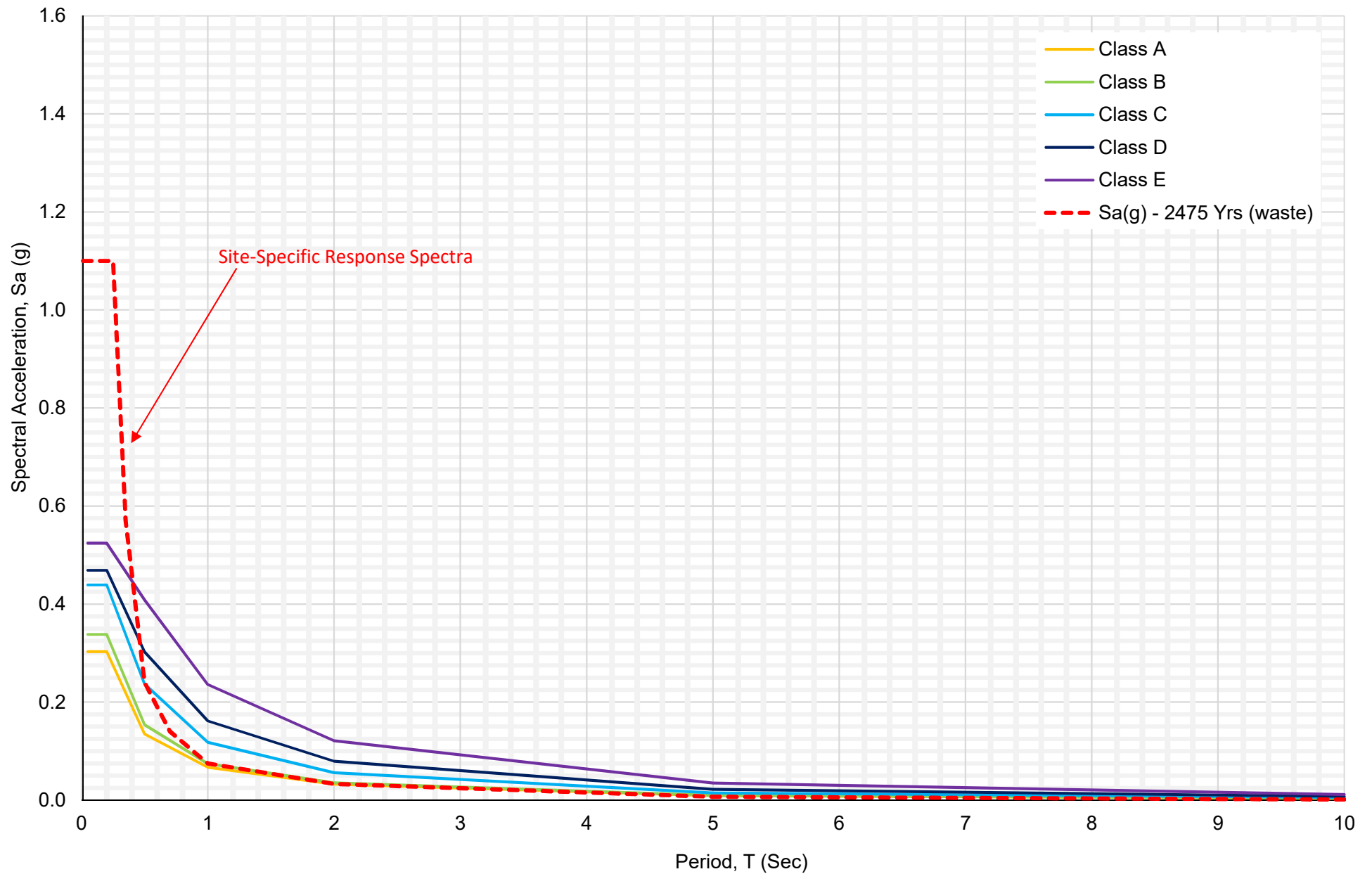


**Figure 3: Preliminary Site-Specific Response Spectra Without Removing Waste  
Highway 417 Nicholas Street Underpass - Site #3-224 (1:475 year)**

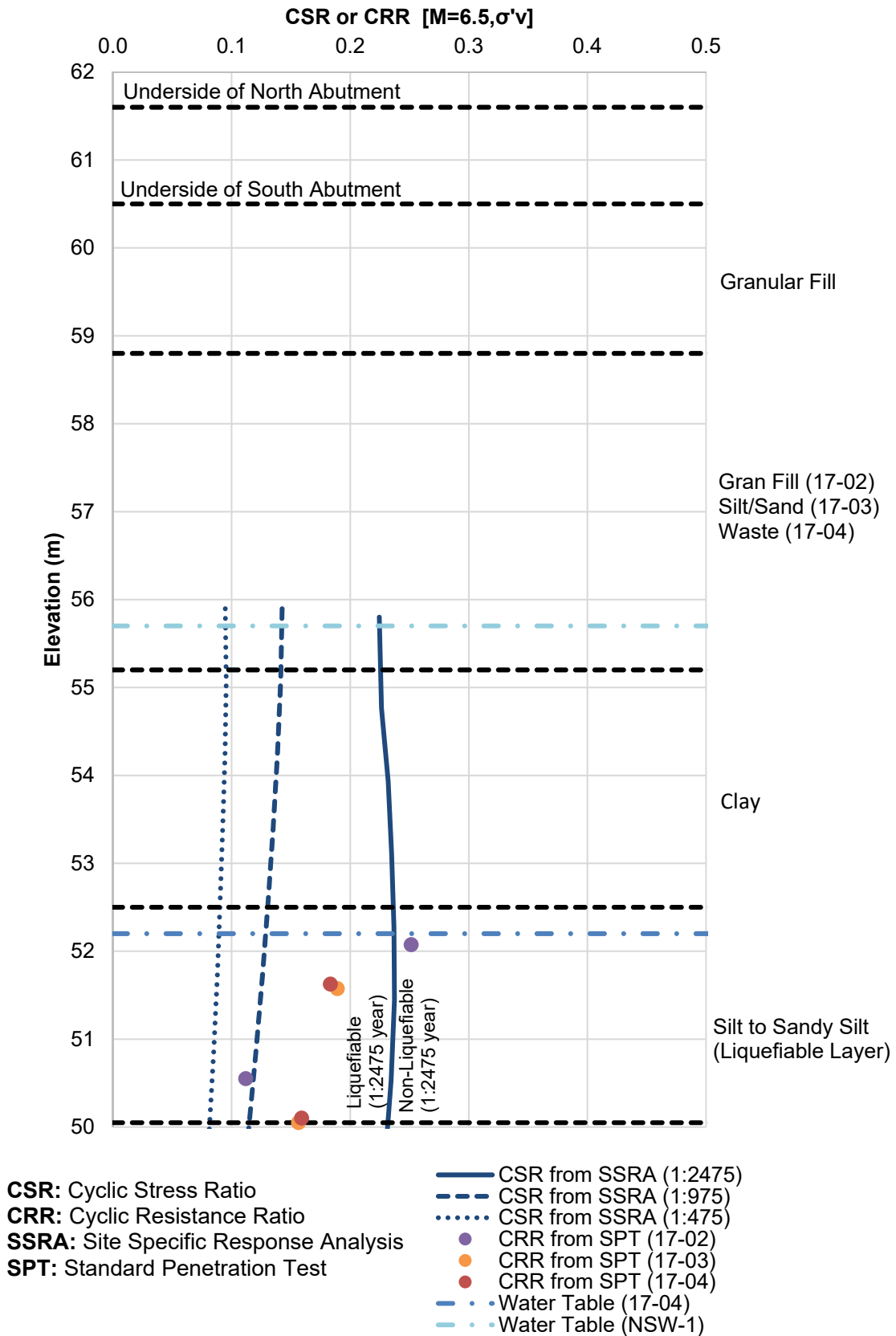




**Figure 4: Preliminary Site-Specific Response Spectra after Replacement of Waste at South Abutment  
Highway 417 Nicholas Street Underpass - Site #3-224 (1:2475 year)**



**FIGURE 5**  
**Liquefaction Triggering Analysis**  
**Highway 417 Nicholas Street Underpass**  
**Ottawa, ON**



Title: HWY 417 - Nicholas St. Underpass  
Comments: Embankment Stability Assessment  
Name: SA1.41 - South Abutment - Seismic (kx=0) - Flow Slide

Method: Morgenstern-Price, Half-Sine  
Minimum Slip Surface Depth: 1.52 m  
PWP Conditions Source: Piezometric Line  
Seismic: H\0 V\0  
Slip Surface Center: (42.539354, 68.276043) w/ Radius: 20.479894 m  
FoS Contours: 1.1 to 2.1, ++0.1

FILL (New)	21.2 kN/m <sup>3</sup>	0 kPa	34 °	
FILL (Existing)	20 kN/m <sup>3</sup>	0 kPa	30 °	
SILT	18 kN/m <sup>3</sup>	0 kPa	28 °	0 kPa 0 °
Silty SAND (TILL)	21 kN/m <sup>3</sup>	0 kPa	38 °	
WASTE	19 kN/m <sup>3</sup>	0 kPa	29 °	
BEDROCK				
SILT (Seismic - Tau/Sig=0.08)	18 kN/m <sup>3</sup>	0.08	0 kPa	
CLAY_1 (Seismic TSA Su*0.75)	18.34 kN/m <sup>3</sup>	56 kPa	0 °	

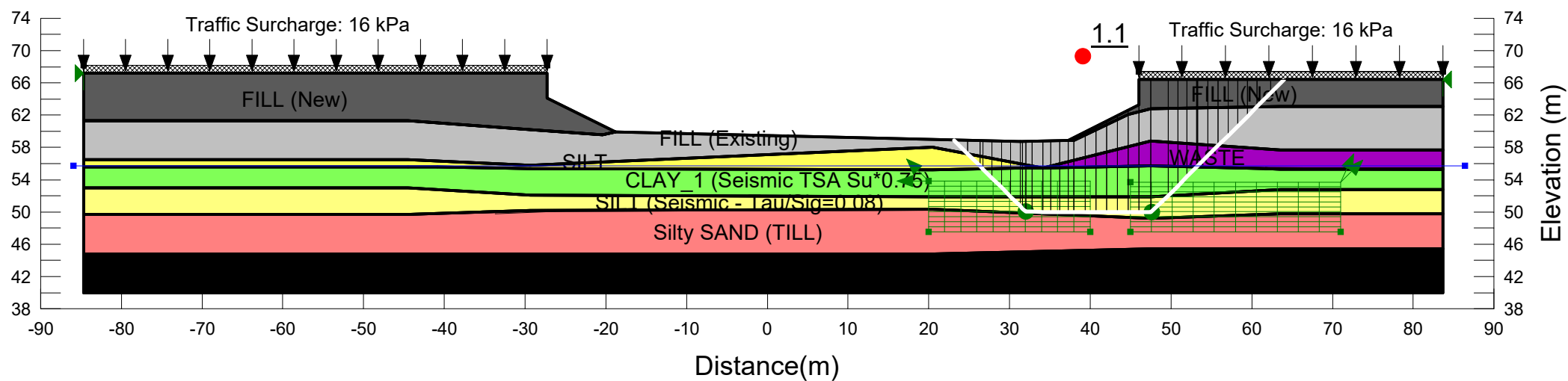


Figure 6



Title: HWY 417 - Nicholas St. Underpass  
Comments: Embankment Stability Assessment  
Name: SA1.51 - South Abutment - Seismic (kx=ay) - Yield

Method: Morgenstern-Price, Half-Sine  
Minimum Slip Surface Depth: 1.52 m  
PWP Conditions Source: Piezometric Line  
Seismic: H\ 0.07 V\ 0  
Slip Surface Center: (44.643812, 68.251503) w/ Radius: 24.250643 m  
FoS Contours: 1.0 to 2.0, ++0.1

FILL (New)	21.2 kN/m <sup>3</sup>	0 kPa	34 °	
FILL (Existing)	20 kN/m <sup>3</sup>	0 kPa	30 °	
SILT	18 kN/m <sup>3</sup>	0 kPa	28 °	0 kPa 0 °
Silty SAND (TILL)	21 kN/m <sup>3</sup>	0 kPa	38 °	
WASTE	19 kN/m <sup>3</sup>	0 kPa	29 °	
BEDROCK				
SILT (Seismic - Tau/Sig=0.08)	18 kN/m <sup>3</sup>	0.08	0 kPa	
CLAY_1 (Seismic TSA Su*0.75)	18.34 kN/m <sup>3</sup>	56 kPa	0 °	

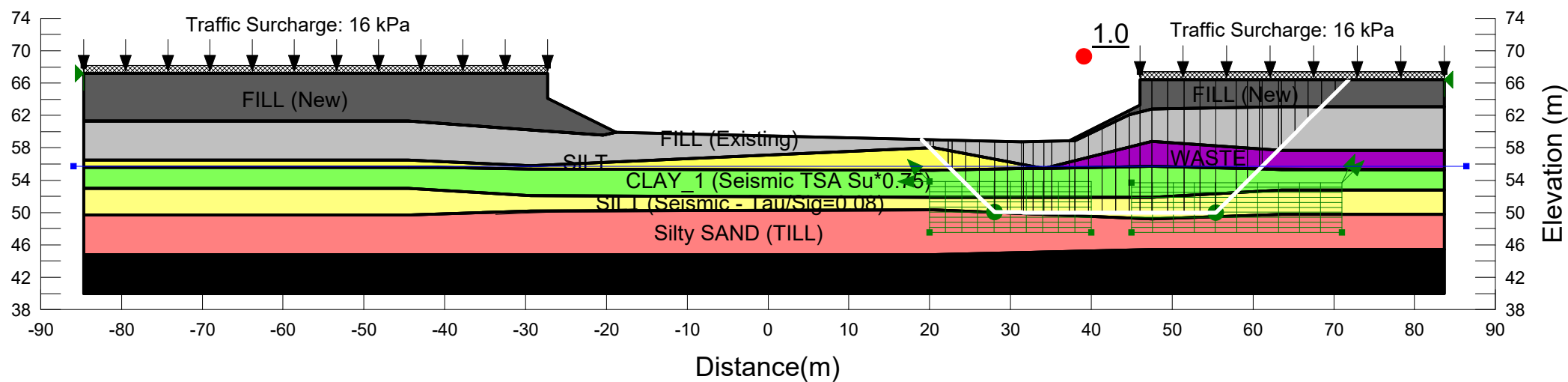
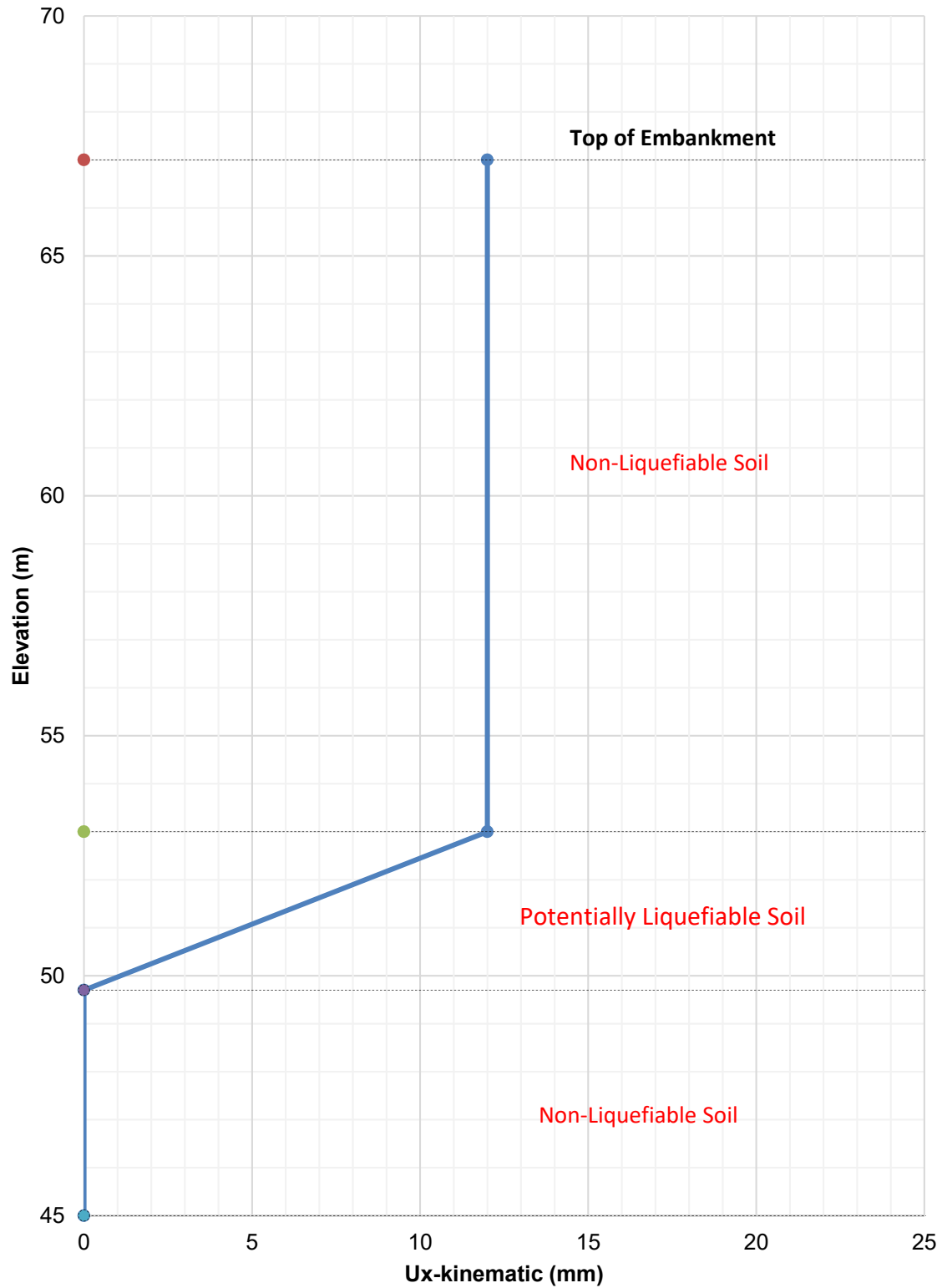


Figure 7



**FIGURE 8**  
**Lateral Displacement Profile from Newmark Analysis**  
**Highway 417 Nicholas Street Underpass**  
**Ottawa, ON**

**Liquefaction Induced Soil Displacement Profile for Both Abutments**



**Appendix G.**

**Slope Stability Analysis**

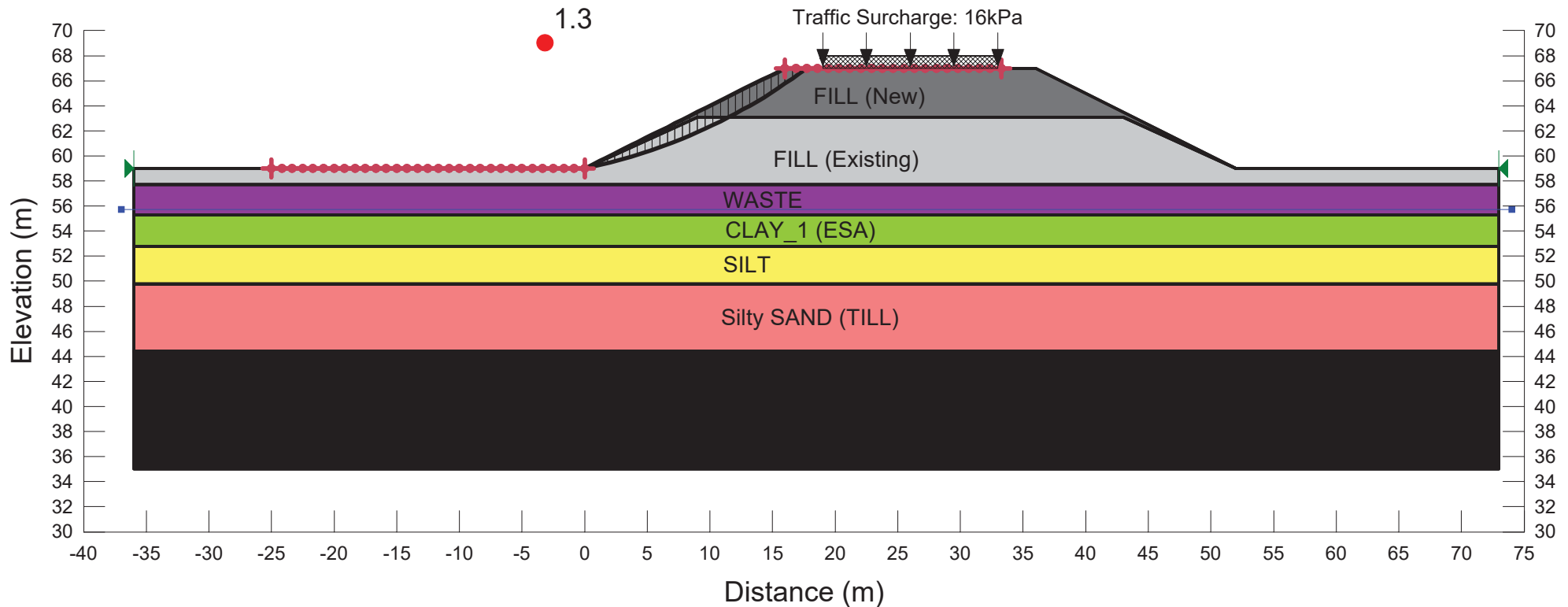
# Title: HWY 417 - Nicholas St. Underpass

## Comments: Embankment Stability Assessment

### Name: South - Drained Static

Method: Morgenstern-Price, Half-Sine  
 Minimum Slip Surface Depth: 1.52 m  
 PWP Conditions Source: Piezometric Line  
 Seismic: H\ 0 V\ 0  
 Slip Surface Center: (-9.1356888, 102.87581) w/ Radius: 44.816823 m  
 FoS Contours: 1.2 to 2.2, ++0.1

FILL (New)	21.2 kN/m <sup>3</sup>	0 kPa	32 °	
FILL (Existing)	20 kN/m <sup>3</sup>	0 kPa	30 °	
SILT	18 kN/m <sup>3</sup>	0 kPa	28 °	0 kPa 0 °
CLAY_1 (ESA)	18.34 kN/m <sup>3</sup>	0 kPa	27 °	
Silty SAND (TILL)	21 kN/m <sup>3</sup>	0 kPa	38 °	
WASTE	19 kN/m <sup>3</sup>	0 kPa	29 °	
BEDROCK				



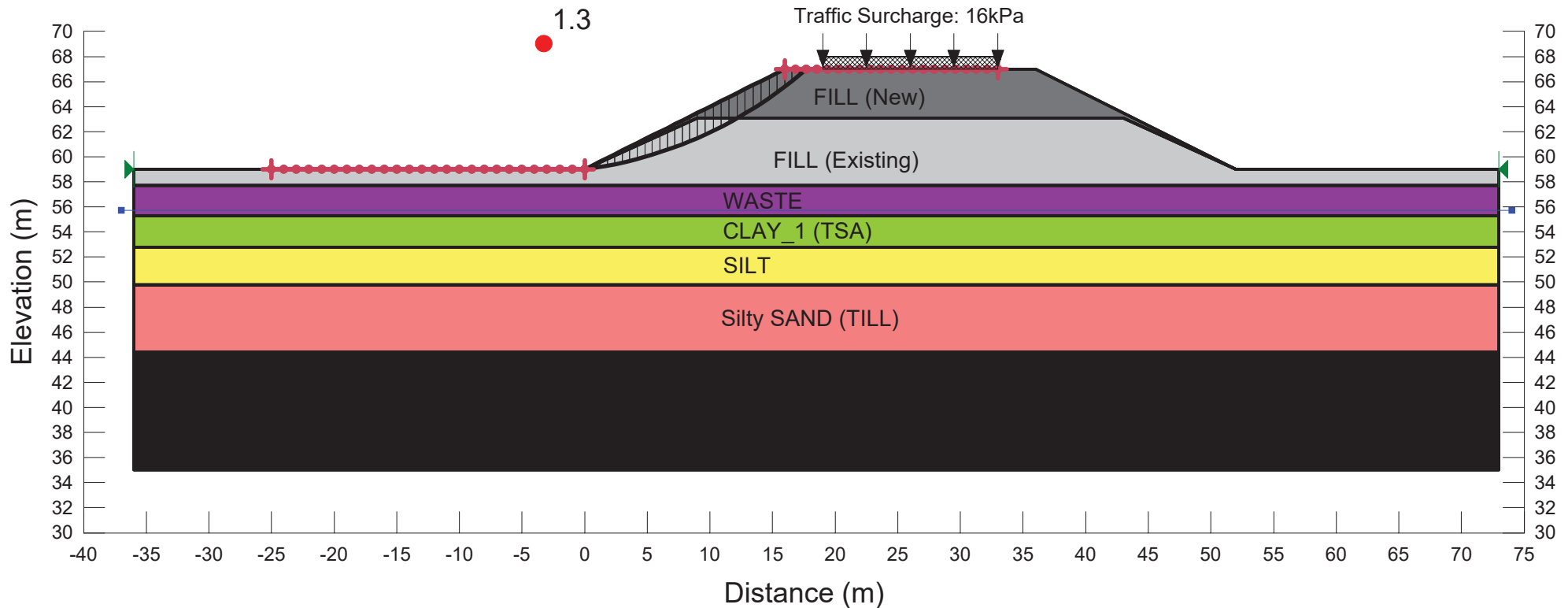
# Title: HWY 417 - Nicholas St. Underpass

## Comments: Embankment Stability Assessment

### Name: South - Undrained Static

Method: Morgenstern-Price, Half-Sine  
 Minimum Slip Surface Depth: 1.52 m  
 PWP Conditions Source: Piezometric Line  
 Seismic: H\ 0 V\ 0  
 Slip Surface Center: (-4.3263216, 92.151333) w/ Radius: 33.432438 m  
 FoS Contours: 1.2 to 2.2, ++0.1

FILL (New)	21.2 kN/m <sup>3</sup>	0 kPa	32 °	
FILL (Existing)	20 kN/m <sup>3</sup>	0 kPa	30 °	
SILT	18 kN/m <sup>3</sup>	0 kPa	28 °	0 kPa 0 °
CLAY_1 (TSA)	18.34 kN/m <sup>3</sup>	75 kPa	0 °	
Silty SAND (TILL)	21 kN/m <sup>3</sup>	0 kPa	38 °	
WASTE	19 kN/m <sup>3</sup>	0 kPa	29 °	
BEDROCK				



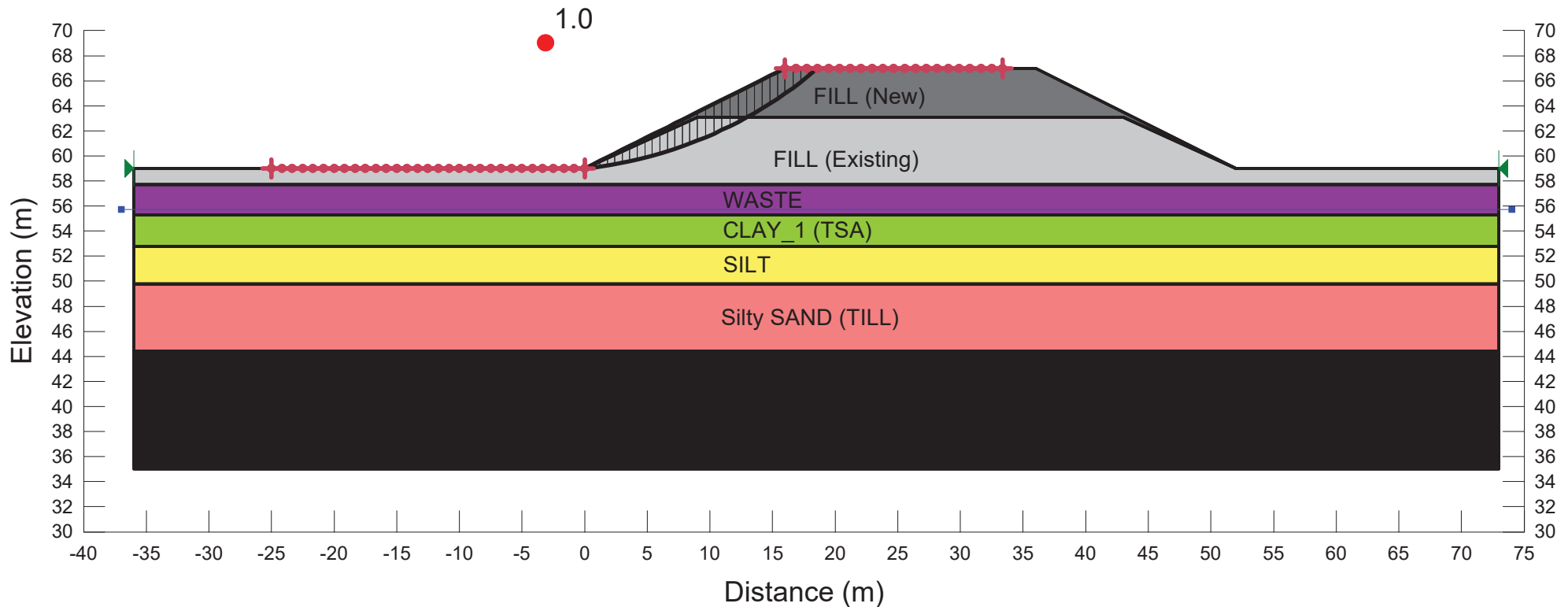
# Title: HWY 417 - Nicholas St. Underpass

## Comments: Embankment Stability Assessment

### Name: South - Undrained Dynamic

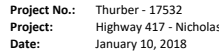
Method: Morgenstern-Price, Half-Sine  
 Minimum Slip Surface Depth: 1.52 m  
 PWP Conditions Source: Piezometric Line  
 Seismic: H\ 0.141 V\ 0  
 Slip Surface Center: (-3.5985588, 93.004913) w/ Radius: 34.194791 m  
 FoS Contours: 0.9 to 1.9, ++0.1

FILL (New)	21.2 kN/m <sup>3</sup>	0 kPa	32 °	
FILL (Existing)	20 kN/m <sup>3</sup>	0 kPa	30 °	
SILT	18 kN/m <sup>3</sup>	0 kPa	28 °	0 kPa 0 °
CLAY_1 (TSA)	18.34 kN/m <sup>3</sup>	75 kPa	0 °	
Silty SAND (TILL)	21 kN/m <sup>3</sup>	0 kPa	38 °	
WASTE	19 kN/m <sup>3</sup>	0 kPa	29 °	
BEDROCK				

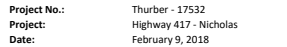


**Appendix H.**

**Pile Analysis – P-Y Curves**

[illegible][illegible][illegible][illegible]



[illegible][illegible]

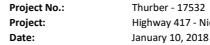
PP 630132

North Abutment

Depth Below Elevation 61.6m (underside of abutment)

	0.1		0.5		1		1.5		2		2.5		3		3.5		4		4.5		5		5.5		6		6.5		7		7.5		8		8.5		9		9.5		10		10.5		11		11.5		12		13		14		15		16																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																											
	y (m)	P (kN/m)	y (m)	P (kN/m)	y (m)	P (kN/m)	y (m)	P (kN/m)	y (m)	P (kN/m)	y (m)	P (kN/m)	y (m)	P (kN/m)	y (m)	P (kN/m)	y (m)	P (kN/m)	y (m)	P (kN/m)	y (m)	P (kN/m)	y (m)	P (kN/m)	y (m)	P (kN/m)	y (m)	P (kN/m)	y (m)	P (kN/m)	y (m)	P (kN/m)	y (m)	P (kN/m)	y (m)	P (kN/m)	y (m)	P (kN/m)	y (m)	P (kN/m)	y (m)	P (kN/m)	y (m)	P (kN/m)	y (m)	P (kN/m)	y (m)	P (kN/m)	y (m)	P (kN/m)	y (m)	P (kN/m)	y (m)	P (kN/m)	y (m)	P (kN/m)	y (m)	P (kN/m)	y (m)	P (kN/m)	y (m)	P (kN/m)	y (m)	P (kN/m)	y (m)	P (kN/m)	y (m)	P (kN/m)	y (m)	P (kN/m)	y (m)	P (kN/m)	y (m)	P (kN/m)	y (m)	P (kN/m)	y (m)	P (kN/m)	y (m)	P (kN/m)	y (m)	P (kN/m)	y (m)	P (kN/m)	y (m)	P (kN/m)	y (m)	P (kN/m)	y (m)	P (kN/m)	y (m)	P (kN/m)	y (m)	P (kN/m)	y (m)	P (kN/m)	y (m)	P (kN/m)	y (m)	P (kN/m)	y (m)	P (kN/m)	y (m)	P (kN/m)	y (m)	P (kN/m)	y (m)	P (kN/m)	y (m)	P (kN/m)	y (m)	P (kN/m)	y (m)	P (kN/m)	y (m)	P (kN/m)	y (m)	P (kN/m)	y (m)	P (kN/m)	y (m)	P (kN/m)	y (m)	P (kN/m)	y (m)	P (kN/m)	y (m)	P (kN/m)	y (m)	P (kN/m)	y (m)	P (kN/m)	y (m)	P (kN/m)	y (m)	P (kN/m)	y (m)	P (kN/m)	y (m)	P (kN/m)	y (m)	P (kN/m)	y (m)	P (kN/m)	y (m)	P (kN/m)	y (m)	P (kN/m)	y (m)	P (kN/m)	y (m)	P (kN/m)	y (m)	P (kN/m)	y (m)	P (kN/m)	y (m)	P (kN/m)	y (m)	P (kN/m)	y (m)	P (kN/m)	y (m)	P (kN/m)	y (m)	P (kN/m)	y (m)	P (kN/m)	y (m)	P (kN/m)	y (m)	P (kN/m)	y (m)	P (kN/m)	y (m)	P (kN/m)	y (m)	P (kN/m)	y (m)	P (kN/m)	y (m)	P (kN/m)	y (m)	P (kN/m)	y (m)	P (kN/m)	y (m)	P (kN/m)	y (m)	P (kN/m)	y (m)	P (kN/m)	y (m)	P (kN/m)	y (m)	P (kN/m)	y (m)	P (kN/m)	y (m)	P (kN/m)	y (m)	P (kN/m)	y (m)	P (kN/m)	y (m)	P (kN/m)	y (m)	P (kN/m)	y (m)	P (kN/m)	y (m)	P (kN/m)	y (m)	P (kN/m)	y (m)	P (kN/m)	y (m)	P (kN/m)	y (m)	P (kN/m)	y (m)	P (kN/m)	y (m)	P (kN/m)	y (m)	P (kN/m)	y (m)	P (kN/m)	y (m)	P (kN/m)	y (m)	P (kN/m)	y (m)	P (kN/m)	y (m)	P (kN/m)	y (m)	P (kN/m)	y (m)	P (kN/m)	y (m)	P (kN/m)	y (m)	P (kN/m)	y (m)	P (kN/m)	y (m)	P (kN/m)	y (m)	P (kN/m)	y (m)	P (kN/m)	y (m)	P (kN/m)	y (m)	P (kN/m)	y (m)	P (kN/m)	y (m)	P (kN/m)	y (m)	P (kN/m)	y (m)	P (kN/m)	y (m)	P (kN/m)	y (m)	P (kN/m)	y (m)	P (kN/m)	y (m)	P (kN/m)	y (m)	P (kN/m)	y (m)	P (kN/m)	y (m)	P (kN/m)	y (m)	P (kN/m)	y (m)	P (kN/m)	y (m)	P (kN/m)	y (m)	P (kN/m)	y (m)	P (kN/m)	y (m)	P (kN/m)	y (m)	P (kN/m)	y (m)	P (kN/m)	y (m)	P (kN/m)	y (m)	P (kN/m)	y (m)	P (kN/m)	y (m)	P (kN/m)	y (m)	P (kN/m)	y (m)	P (kN/m)	y (m)	P (kN/m)	y (m)	P (kN/m)	y (m)	P (kN/m)	y (m)	P (kN/m)	y (m)	P (kN/m)	y (m)	P (kN/m)	y (m)	P (kN/m)	y (m)	P (kN/m)	y (m)	P (kN/m)	y (m)	P (kN/m)	y (m)	P (kN/m)	y (m)	P (kN/m)	y (m)	P (kN/m)	y (m)	P (kN/m)	y (m)	P (kN/m)	y (m)	P (kN/m)	y (m)	P (kN/m)	y (m)	P (kN/m)	y (m)	P (kN/m)	y (m)	P (kN/m)	y (m)	P (kN/m)	y (m)	P (kN/m)	y (m)	P (kN/m)	y (m)	P (kN/m)	y (m)	P (kN/m)	y (m)	P (kN/m)	y (m)	P (kN/m)	y (m)	P (kN/m)	y (m)	P (kN/m)	y (m)	P (kN/m)	y (m)	P (kN/m)	y (m)	P (kN/m)	y (m)	P (kN/m)	y (m)	P (kN/m)	y (m)	P (kN/m)	y (m)	P (kN/m)	y (m)	P (kN/m)	y (m)	P (kN/m)	y (m)	P (kN/m)	y (m)	P (kN/m)	y (m)	P (kN/m)	y (m)	P (kN/m)	y (m)	P (kN/m)	y (m)	P (kN/m)	y (m)	P (kN/m)	y (m)	P (kN/m)	y (m)	P (kN/m)	y (m)	P (kN/m)	y (m)	P (kN/m)	y (m)	P (kN/m)	y (m)	P (kN/m)	y (m)	P (kN/m)	y (m)	P (kN/m)	y (m)	P (kN/m)	y (m)	P (kN/m)	y (m)	P (kN/m)	y (m)	P (kN/m)	y (m)	P (kN/m)	y (m)	P (kN/m)	y (m)	P (kN/m)	y (m)	P (kN/m)	y (m)	P (kN/m)	y (m)	P (kN/m)	y (m)	P (kN/m)	y (m)	P (kN/m)	y (m)	P (kN/m)	y (m)	P (kN/m)	y (m)	P (kN/m)	y (m)	P (kN/m)	y (m)	P (kN/m)	y (m)	P (kN/m)	y (m)	P (kN/m)	y (m)	P (kN/m)	y (m)	P (kN/m)	y (m)	P (kN/m)	y (m)	P (kN/m)	y (m)	P (kN/m)	y (m)	P (kN/m)	y (m)	P (kN/m)	y (m)	P (kN/m)	y (m)	P (kN/m)	y (m)	P (kN/m)	y (m)	P (kN/m)	y (m)	P (kN/m)	y (m)	P (kN/m)	y (m)	P (kN/m)	y (m)	P (kN/m)	y (m)	P (kN/m)	y (m)	P (kN/m)	y (m)	P (kN/m)	y (m)	P (kN/m)	y (m)	P (kN/m)	y (m)	P (kN/m)	y (m)	P (kN/m)	y (m)	P (kN/m)	y (m)	P (kN/m)	y (m)	P (kN/m)	y (m)	P (kN/m)	y (m)	P (kN/m)	y (m)	P (kN/m)	y (m)	P (kN/m)	y (m)	P (kN/m)	y (m)	P (kN/m)	y (m)	P (kN/m)	y (m)	P (kN/m)	y (m)	P (kN/m)	y (m)	P (kN/m)	y (m)	P (kN/m)	y (m)	P (kN/m)	y (m)	P (kN/m)	y (m)	P (kN/m)	y (m)	P (kN/m)	y (m)	P (kN/m)	y (m)	P (kN/m)	y (m)	P (kN/m)	y (m)	P (kN/m)	y (m)	P (kN/m)	y (m)	P (kN/m)	y (m)	P (kN/m)	y (m)	P (kN/m)	y (m)	P (kN/m)	y (m)	P (kN/m)	y (m)	P (kN/m)	y (m)	P (kN/m)	y (m)	P (kN/m)	y (m)	P (kN/m)	y (m)	P (kN/m)	y (m)	P (kN/m)	y (m)	P (kN/m)	y (m)	P (kN/m)	y (m)	P (kN/m)	y (m)	P (kN/m)	y (m)	P (kN/m)	y (m)	P (kN/m)	y (m)	P (kN/m)	y (m)	P (kN/m)	y (m)	P (kN/m)	y (m)	P (kN/m)	y (m)	P (kN/m)	y (m)	P (kN/m)	y (m)	P (kN/m)	y (m)	P (kN/m)	y (m)	P (kN/m)	y (m)	P (kN/m)	y (m)	P (kN/m)	y (m)	P (kN/m)	y (m)	P (kN/m)	y (m)	P (kN/m)	y (m)	P (kN/m)	y (m)	P (kN/m)	y (m)	P (kN/m)	y (m)	P (kN/m)	y (m)	P (kN/m)	y (m)	P (kN/m)	y (m)	P (kN/m)	y (m)	P (kN/m)	y (m)	P (kN/m)	y (m)	P (kN/m)	y (m)	P (kN/m)	y (m)	P (kN/m)	y (m)	P (kN/m)	y (m)	P (kN/m)	y (m)	P (kN/m)	y (m)	P (kN/m)	y (m)	P (kN/m)	y (m)	P (kN/m)	y (m)	P (kN/m)	y (m)	P (kN/m)	y (m)	P (kN/m)	y (m)	P (kN/m)	y (m)	P (kN/m)	y (m)	P (kN/m)	y (m)	P (kN/m)	y (m)	P (kN/m)	y (m)	P (kN/m)	y (m)	P (kN/m)	y (m)	P (kN/m)	y (m)	P (kN/m)	y (m)	P (kN/m)	y (m)	P (kN/m)	y (m)	P (kN/m)	y (m)	P (kN/m)	y (m)	P (kN/m)	y (m)	P (kN/m)	y (m)	P (kN/m)	y (m)	P (kN/m)	y (m)	P (kN/m)	y (m)	P (kN/m)	y (m)	P (kN/m)	y (m)	P (kN/m)	y (m)	P (kN/m)	y (m)	P (kN/m)	y (m)	P (kN/m)	y (m)	P (kN/m)	y (m)	P (kN/m)	y (m)	P (kN/m)	y (m)	P (kN/m)	y (m)	P (kN/m)	y (m)	P (kN/m)	y (m)	P (kN/m)	y (m)	P (kN/m)	y (m)	P (kN/m)	y (m)	P (kN/m)	y (m)	P (kN/m)	y (m)	P (kN/m)	y (m)	P (kN/m)	y (m)	P (kN/m)	y (m)	P (kN/m)	y (m)	P (kN/m)	y (m)	P (kN/m)	y (m)	P (kN/m)	y (m)	P (kN/m)	y (m)	P (kN/m)	y (m)	P (kN/m)	y (m)	P (kN/m)	y (m)	P (kN/m)	y (m)	P (kN/m)

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STRUCTURE REPLACEMENT  
HIGHWAY 417 NICHOLAS STREET UNDERPASS (SITE #3-224)

**Appendix I.**

**List of Special Provisions and OPSS Documents Referenced in this Report**

STRUCTURE REPLACEMENT  
HIGHWAY 417 NICHOLAS STREET UNDERPASS (SITE #3-224)

1. The following Special Provisions and OPSS Documents are referenced in this report:

OPSS.PROV 206	Construction Specification for Grading
OPSD 3090.101	Foundation, Frost Penetration Depths for Southern Ontario
OPSS.PROV 501	Construction Specification for Compacting
OPSS.PROV 517	Construction Specification for Dewatering of Pipeline, Utility and Associated Structure Excavation
OPSS.PROV 804	Construction Specification for Seed and Cover
OPSS 805	Construction Specification for Temporary erosion and Sediment Control Measures
OPSS 902	Construction Specification for Excavating and Backfilling Structures
OPSS 903	Construction Specification for Deep Foundations
OPSS.PROV 1010	Material Specification for Aggregates Base, Subbase, Select Subgrade, and Backfill Material
OPSS.PROV 1205	Material Specification for Clay Seal
OPSS 1860	Material Specification for Geotextile
OPSD 208.010	Benching of Earth Slopes

Special Provision 109S12	Amendment to OPSS 902, March 2018
Special Provision 517F01	Amendment to OPSS 517, July 2017
Special Provision Foun0003	Dewatering Structure Excavations, March 2018

2. Suggested text for a NSSP on “Integral Abutment CSP Sand Backfill”

The sand backfill used within the CSP to provide the required flexibility for the piles in the integral abutment design shall meet the following gradation envelope.

Note piles should be driven first before placing the sand backfill in the CSP.

**Integral Abutment Sand Backfill Grading**

<b>MTO Sieve Designation</b>	<b>Percent Passing (%)</b>
#10	100
#30	80 – 100
#40	40 – 80
#60	5 – 25
#100	0 – 6

STRUCTURE REPLACEMENT  
HIGHWAY 417 NICHOLAS STREET UNDERPASS (SITE #3-224)

3. Suggested text for an NSSP on "Construction of Caissons"

The bedrock consists of shale bedrock with very hard interbeds. The strength and hardness of this rock must be taken into account when selecting equipment to advance the caisson into rock. Equipment supplied to construct rock sockets must be capable of excavating the bedrock to the specified socket dimensions without disturbing or fracturing the bedrock forming the sidewalls and base of the socket. Blasting to facilitate the removal of bedrock is not permitted.

4. Suggested text for a NSSP on "Pile Obstructions"

Pile driving at the site may be impeded by obstructions within the existing fill and glacial till (i.e. cobbles, boulders and/or hard layers).

5. Suggested text for a NSSP on "Installation of Temporary Protection System"

Vibratory equipment is not permitted for installation or removal of temporary protection systems

6. Suggested text for a NSSP on "Use of Heavy Construction Equipment"

The use of heavy construction equipment and in particular heavy lift cranes may be required during removal of the existing and erection of the new bridge. The impact of the heavy equipment loads on the existing embankment, the expanded polystyrene, the native soft to firm soils clay underlying the embankment and the existing bridge foundations must be considered during selection of the methodology and equipment employed for construction.

Prior to commencement of construction, the Contractor shall retain a Geotechnical Consultant to assess the impact of the proposed equipment loads and methodology, and determine requirements and/or restrictions necessary to safely support the loads. All Foundation Engineering services required for this project shall be performed by consultant(s) listed as accepted under the MTO's RAQS for providing services under the specialty of Geotechnical (Structures and Embankments) - High Complexity.

The assessment shall include, but not be limited to, the following:

- Determining appropriate setbacks for heavy equipment from the bridge abutments and existing foundations;
- Determining the permissible ground pressure that may be applied to the foundation soils by the equipment; and
- Providing recommendations for crane pad design to distribute the crane loads without causing foundation failure.

The Contractor shall submit the findings of the geotechnical assessment and details of the proposed equipment and construction methodology to the Contract Administrator for information purposes a minimum of two weeks prior to the start of construction.