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MEMORANDUM

TO: Mr. J. McAllister,
Regional Bridge Planning Supvr.,
Northern Region,
North Bay, Ontario.

FROM: Foundations Office,
Design Services Branch,
Central Bldg., Downsview.

ATTENTION: DATE: September 30, 1971.

OUR FILE REF. IN REPLY TO OCT 4 1971

SUBJECT:

31 L - 9

FOUNDATION INVESTIGATION REPORT
For
Proposed Crossing of Hwy. #654
And South River at Nipissing
District #13 (North Bay)
W.O. 71-11046 -- W.P. 24-69-01
CONT 72-88 site 44-18

31 L - 9

GEOCRE5 No.

Attached please find our complete foundation investigation report for the above-mentioned project. The report supersedes our original report #62-F-103.

We believe you will find the factual data and the recommendations in the report sufficient for your purposes. Should any queries arise, please contact this Office.

A. G. Stermac

A. G. Stermac,
PRINCIPAL FOUNDATION ENGINEER.

AGS/ao
Attach.

cc: Messrs. B. R. Davis
A. Radkowski
A. Rutka
H. McArthur
G. E. French
B. J. Giroux
R. Northwood
J. Harris
G. A. Wong
B. A. Singh

Foundations Files
Documents

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FOUNDATION INVESTIGATION REPORT
For
Proposed Crossing of Hwy. #654
And South River at Nipissing
District #13 (North Bay)
W.O. 71-11046 -- W.P. 24-69-01

1. INTRODUCTION:

A request for a foundation investigation at the site of the proposed new South River Bridge at Nipissing, was received from the Bridge Office in a memo dated July 31, 1962. A field investigation was subsequently carried out by this Section to determine the subsoil conditions existing at the site of the new structure. The results of this investigation, together with laboratory findings, and recommendations pertaining to the design of the proposed structure foundations were contained in Foundation Report #62-F-103.

In July 1971 additional borings were carried out at the site. These were deemed necessary due to some changes in the original proposals for the new structure. The results of this additional field work have been combined with the original work into a new report which is as follows:

2. DESCRIPTION OF THE SITE:

The site is located in the Village of Nipissing which lies on the south shore of Lake Nipissing. The topography is of a rolling nature with occasional knobs resulting from bedrock outcrops. The South River flows from east to west at this point and is roughly 90' wide and 10' deep. The water level of the river at the time of the field investigation, was about 20' below the average surrounding ground level. The river banks are covered with grass, bush and a few trees.

2. DESCRIPTION OF THE SITE: (cont'd) ...

The existing bridge is a single lane, three span steel and concrete structure, in generally poor condition. The pier footings have been undercut by erosion. The new bridge will be located some 50' to the east of the existing one.

The soil in this area is of fluvial origin, being predominantly fine sand.

3. FIELD INVESTIGATION PROCEDURE:

A total of 10 borings and 5 dynamic cone penetration tests was carried out at the site. Boring was achieved by means of conventional diamond drilling equipment adapted for soil sampling purposes. Samples were recovered by means of a 2" O.D. split spoon driven into the soil with a driving energy of 350 ft.-lbs. per blow. Rock cores were obtained by means of an AXT core barrel. Dynamic cone penetration tests were carried out using an energy of 350 ft.-lbs. per blow to advance the cone. The locations and elevations of all boreholes are shown on the accompanying Drawing #71-11046A. In addition to the actual borings two X sections were surveyed at Sta. 363+90 and 364+00 where bedrock was outcropping. These are shown on Sections C-C and D-D respectively of Drawing #71-11046A.

Samples were classified in the field before being transported to the laboratory. A careful visual examination of the samples was subsequently carried out in the laboratory as a result of which it was decided that further testing was unnecessary.

4. SOIL TYPES & SOIL CONDITIONS:

Subsoil at the site was found to consist of deposits of silty fine sand, silty clay and sand and gravel, overlying granite bedrock. The boundaries of the different deposits are shown on the accompanying borelog sheets in the Appendix of this report. The estimated stratigraphical cross sections of Drawing #71-11046A are based upon this information. From ground level downwards, the various soil types encountered are as follows:

4. SOIL TYPES & SOIL CONDITIONS: (cont'd) ...

4.1) Silty Fine Sand:

The material from this deposit consists predominantly of fine sand with a small percentage of particles within the silt and clay range. The depth of the deposit varies from about 10' in B.H. #1 to about 35' in B.H. #8. Standard penetration tests gave an average 'N' value of about 5 blows per foot, showing the material to be in a loose state.

4.2) Silty Clay:

A deposit of silty clay with a very soft consistency was found to underlie the silty sand layer described above. On the north side of the river, a depth of only about 3' was observed whilst on the south side, the thickness ranged from 8' to 17'. Traces of organics were observed within the deposit on the south side, only.

4.3) Sand & Gravel:

A compact deposit of fine to coarse sand and gravel was observed to underlie the silty clay stratum. The deposit averaged about four feet in thickness. Standard penetration tests gave 'N' values ranging from 13 to 34 blows per foot.

4.4) Granite Bedrock:

Bedrock at the site was found to consist of granite gneiss, with the upper contact varying between elevations 605.0 and 647.0. Variation of the upper contact observed in adjacent borings, showed the surface to be sloping erratically with slopes as steep as 2:1. In all borings other than #9 and #12, the rock was found to be generally sound. In B.H.'s 9 and 11, extensive fissuring and weathering was noted in the rock cores.

) Groundwater:

During both periods of field investigation the water level in the river varied between elevation 646.9 and elevation 649.4. Water levels within the overburden ranged from elevation 646.5 to elevation 656.2.

5. DISCUSSION & RECOMMENDATIONS:

5.1) General:

It is proposed to construct a new three-span bridge at this location. The new Centre Line will be located about 50' east of the existing one. On the north approach, shallow cuts and fills up to about 10' will be required. Subsoil at the site consists of deposits of loose silty sand, soft silty clay and compact sand and gravel underlain by granite gneiss bedrock. Depths to bedrock ranged from zero to about 70' below ground level.

5.2) Structure Foundations:

The investigation has shown the subsoil at this location to be in a loose condition and unsuitable for the support of spread footings from an economical viewpoint. It is therefore recommended that piled foundations be used to support the proposed structure except for the north pier which should be founded directly on bedrock. For estimating purposes, bedrock elevation may be interpolated or extrapolated from the sections shown on the accompanying Drawing #71-11046A. The design loads to be used will be dependent on the pile sections adopted and may be as high as 95 tons in the case of 12 BP @ 74 steel 'H' piles. Because of the sloping nature of the bedrock surface, the piles for the north abutment should be keyed into the bedrock to prevent sliding of the pile tips. In the case of steel 'H' piles, a method of chiseling the pile into the bedrock until a satisfactory contact area is achieved, should be adopted. Oslo points may be fitted for this purpose. The procedure to be followed is outlined in Geotechnique, Vol. VII, page 73, 1957, and also in our Foundation Report #61-F-117.

If pile caps are formed below the ground or river water level, a dewatering scheme will be necessary. If sheeting is used for this, it should be driven to a depth below the footing base equal to the height of the prevailing water level above it. The abutments should be constructed within the approach fills with the slopes protected where necessary, by rip-rap.

5. DISCUSSION & RECOMMENDATIONS: (cont'd) ...

5.2) Structure Foundations: (cont'd) ...

The south pier will be founded on relatively short piles driven through loose to compact sand. If scour is considered to be a problem here, it is recommended that the pier cap be surrounded by sufficient rip-rap to prevent scour occurring. This point should be checked with the Hydrology Engineer.

All pile caps should have a minimum of 6 ft. cover for frost protection.

With regard to the north pier footing, the surface of the bedrock varies from elevation 643.7 to elevation 641.2 from the north to the south edge of the footing respectively. The water level in the river is controlled by a series of dams operated by Ontario Hydro and during the period of investigation varied from elevation 646.9 to elevation 649.4. Hence, there could be in the order of 10 feet of water existing above the base of the footing at the time of construction. Due to the badly fractured nature of the granite gneiss bedrock there will be a problem dewatering the working area within the confines of the cofferdam. This condition may be corrected by pouring tremie concrete over the working area to a height equivalent to 0.45 the height of water above the base of the footing. Design loads for this footing may be up to 20 t.s.f. for footings founded 2 ft. or more below the surface of the bedrock.

5.3) Structure Approaches:

No stability problems are anticipated with regard to the proposed cuts and fills provided standard 2:1 slopes are adopted. Topsoil stripping should be carried out in accordance with D.H.O. standards.

6. MISCELLANEOUS:

The field work was carried out during the period of August 24 - 28, 1962, under the supervision of Mr. I. Holubec, and during July 16 - 28, 1971, under the supervision of Mr. G. Allen.

6. MISCELLANEOUS: (cont'd) ...

Equipment used was owned and operated by F. E. Johnston Drilling Co., Ltd. in 1962, and by Canadian Longyear Ltd. in 1971.

This report was prepared by Mr. G. Allen and Mr. K. G. Selby.

September, 1971.

APPENDIX I

DEPARTMENT OF HIGHWAYS- ONTARIO
MATERIALS & TESTING OFFICE

RECORD OF BOREHOLE No. 1

FOUNDATION SECTION

JOB 71-11046

LOCATION Sta. 363 + 38 o/s 23rd Rt.

ORIGINATED BY HS

W.P. 24-69-01

BORING DATE August 24, 1962

COMPILED BY HS

DATUM Geodetic

BOREHOLE TYPE Washboring

CHECKED BY

SOIL PROFILE			SAMPLES			ELEV. SCALE	DYNAMIC PENETRATION RESISTANCE BLOWS / FOOT					LIQUID LIMIT — w_L PLASTIC LIMIT — w_P WATER CONTENT — w			BULK DENSITY γ P.C.F.	REMARKS
ELEV. DEPTH	DESCRIPTION	STRAT. PLOT	NUMBER	TYPE	BLOWS / FOOT		20	40	60	80	100	SHEAR STRENGTH P.S.F. ○ UNCONFINED + FIELD VANE ● QUICK TRIAXIAL x LAB. VANE				
657.0	Ground Level															
0.0	Silt, Fine Sand Loose		1	SS	11	650										
647.0	Silty Clay Very Soft		2	SS	1											
644.0	Silty Sand with some coarse sand & gravel.		3	SS	22	640										
639.7	Compact															
17.3	End of Borehole Probable Bedrock					630										

650.5

WL from
observation
in borehole

FOUNDATION SECTION

ORIGINATED BY HS

COMPILED BY PS

CHECKED BY

[illegible]

FOUNDATION SECTION

CHECKED BY

[illegible]

FOUNDATION SECTION

ORIGINATED BY HS

COMPILED BY HS

CHECKED BY

[illegible]

DEPARTMENT OF HIGHWAYS- ONTARIO
MATERIALS & TESTING OFFICE

RECORD OF BOREHOLE No. 5

FOUNDATION SECTION

JOB 71-11046

LOCATION Sta. 365 + 01 o/s 19' Rt.

ORIGINATED BY HS

W.P. 24-69-01




BORING DATE August 27, 1962

COMPILED BY HS

DATUM Geodetic

BOREHOLE TYPE Washboring

CHECKED BY

SOIL PROFILE			SAMPLES			ELEV. SCALE	DYNAMIC PENETRATION RESISTANCE					LIQUID LIMIT ——— w_L PLASTIC LIMIT ——— w_p WATER CONTENT ——— w			BULK DENSITY γ P.C.F.	REMARKS	
ELEV. DEPTH	DESCRIPTION	STRAT. PLOT	NUMBER	TYPE	BLOWS / FOOT		BLOWS / FOOT					SHEAR STRENGTH P.S.F.					WATER CONTENT %
							20	40	60	80	100	○ UNCONFINED ● QUICK TRIAXIAL	+ FIELD VANE x LAB. VANE				
655.5	Ground Level																
0.0	Silty Fine Sand Loose		1	SS	7	650											
641			2	SS	7												
14.5	Silty Clay with traces of organics Soft to Firm		3	SS	3	640			+ 5.0								
			4	SS	1				+ 7.0								
628.0			5	SS	15	630											
27.5	Bedrock (Granite)		6	RC					Refusal								
623.5																	
32.0	End of Borehole					620											

646.5

WL from observation in borehole

646.5
WL from
observation
in borehole

Refusal

FOUNDATION SECTION

ORIGINATED BY HS

COMPILED BY HS

CHECKED BY

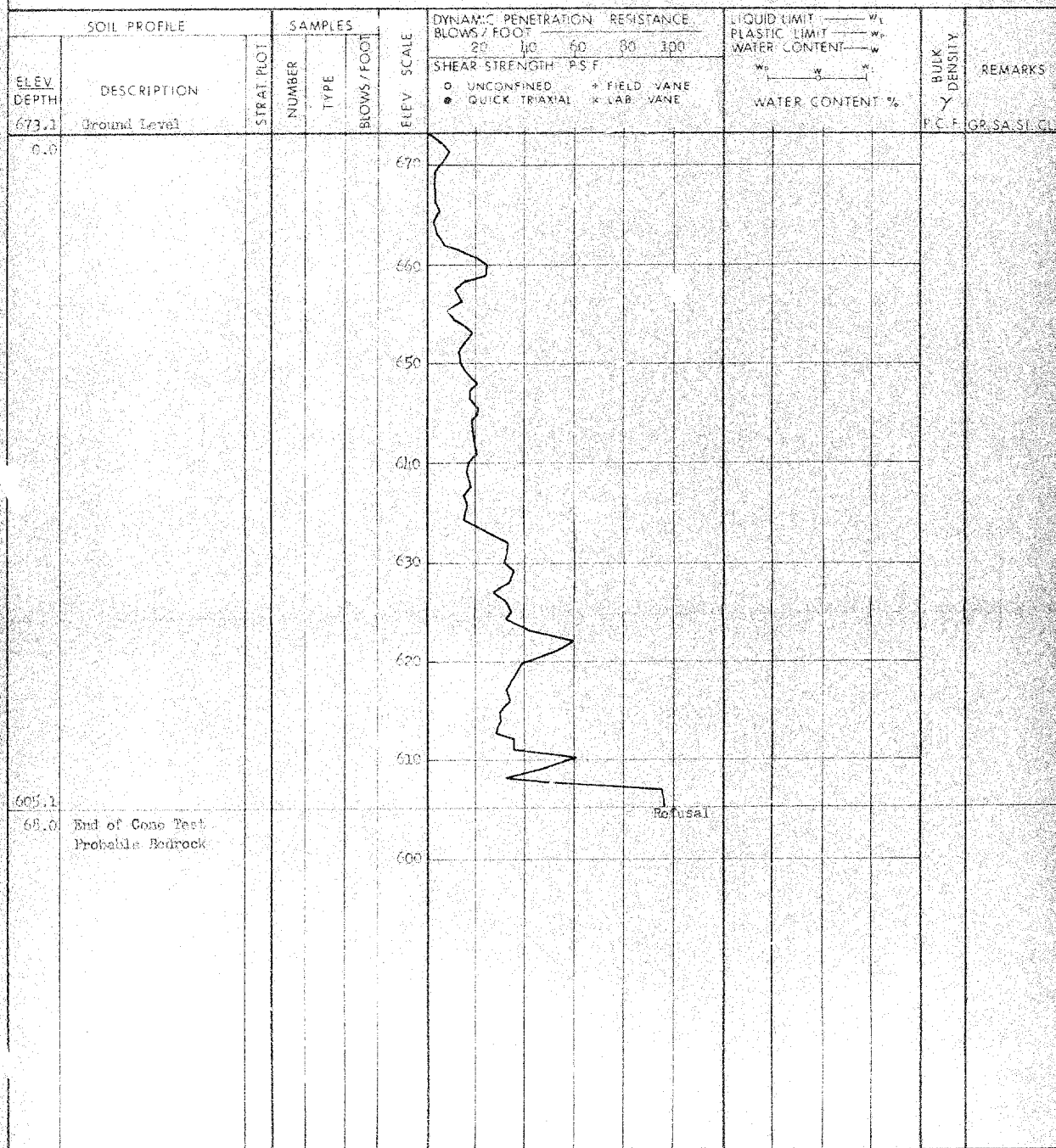
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DEPARTMENT OF HIGHWAYS- ONTARIO
MATERIALS & TESTING OFFICE

RECORD OF BOREHOLE No. 7

FOUNDATION SECTION

JOB 73-11046 LOCATION Sta. 365 + 69 o/s 101 Rd. ORIGINATED BY RS
 W.P. 24-69-01 BORING DATE August 28, 1968 COMPILED BY HS
 DATUM Geodetic BOREHOLE TYPE Dynamic Cone Test CHECKED BY _____



DEPARTMENT OF HIGHWAYS- ONTARIO MATERIALS & TESTING OFFICE				RECORD OF BOREHOLE No. 8				FOUNDATION SECTION				
JOB 71-11046		LOCATION Sta. 365 + 69 o/s 16' L.S.		ORIGINATED BY HS								
W.P. 24-69-01		BORING DATE August 28, 1962		COMPILED BY HS								
DATUM Geodetic		BOREHOLE TYPE Washboring		CHECKED BY								
SOIL PROFILE		SAMPLES			DYNAMIC PENETRATION RESISTANCE BLOWS / FOOT				LIQUID LIMIT — W _L PLASTIC LIMIT — W _P WATER CONTENT — W _c		BULK DENSITY Y	REMARKS
ELEV. DEPTH	DESCRIPTION	STRAT. PLOT	NUMBER	TYPE	BLOWS/FOOT	ELEV. SCALE	SHEAR STRENGTH P.S.F.		WATER CONTENT %			
675.7	Ground Level							<input type="radio"/> UNCONFINED <input type="radio"/> FIELD VANE <input checked="" type="radio"/> QUICK TRIAXIAL <input checked="" type="radio"/> LAB. VANE				
0.0												
	Silty Fine Sand		1	SS	2	670						
	Very Loose to Compact		2	SS	11							
			3	SS	11	660						
			4	SS	1							
			5	SS	12	650						
			6	SS	11							
640.2			7	SS	4	640						
35.5	Clayey silt with traces of organics		8	SS	2							
631.7			9	SS	13	630						
44.0	Silty Fine sand to silt.		10	SS	13							
	Compact		11	SS	5	620						
620.2	Silty clay & silt.		12	SS	3							
55.5	Stratified		13	SS	18	610						
613.2	Soft to Firm		14	SS	34							
62.5	Silty Fine Sand		15	SS	>100							
607.7	Compact											
63.0	Sand and Gravel											
605.2	Dense to Very Dense											
70.5	End of Borehole Probable Bedrock											

FOUNDATION SECTION

CHECKED BY 

SOIL PROFILE			SAMPLES			DYNAMIC PENETRATION RESISTANCE		LIQUID LIMIT — w_L				BULK DENSITY γ P.C.F.	REMARKS	
ELEV. DEPTH	DESCRIPTION	STRAT. PLOT	NUMBER	TYPE	BLOWS / FOOT	ELEV. SCALE	BLOWS / FOOT	PLASTIC LIMIT — w_p	WATER CONTENT — w	WATER CONTENT %				
						SHEAR STRENGTH P.S.F.		WATER CONTENT %						
						○ UNCONFINED + FIELD VANE ● QUICK TRIAXIAL x LAB. VANE		w_p — w — w_L						
648.3	 Variation in W.L. during boring					640								
647.0														
1.3	Water													
641.2	Granite Gneiss Badly Fractured		1	BX	50%	630								
7.1			2	AXT	55%									
629.2			AXT	90%										
19.1	End of Borehole					620								

FOUNDATION SECTION

ORIGINATED BY GA
COMPILED BY GA
CHECKED BY AL

[illegible]

FOUNDATION SECTION

ORIGINATED BY GA

COMPILED BY GA

CHECKED BY

SOIL PROFILE			SAMPLES			ELEV. SCALE	DYNAMIC PENETRATION RESISTANCE		LIQUID LIMIT — w_L PLASTIC LIMIT — w_p WATER CONTENT — w			BULK DENSITY γ P.C.F.	REMARKS
ELEV. DEPTH	DESCRIPTION	STRAT. PLOT	NUMBER	TYPE	BLOWS / FOOT		SHEAR STRENGTH P.S.F.		WATER CONTENT %				
							○ UNCONFINED ● QUICK TRIAXIAL	+ FIELD VANE x LAB. VANE					
549.3	Variation in WL during boring												
548.7	0.6												
	Water					640							
537.0													
12.3	Sand & Gravel Loose to Compact		1	SS	6								
529.8			2	SS	21	630							
19.5	Granite Gneiss Badly Fractured		3	AXT	83%								
			4	AXT	88%								
			5	AXT	75%								
518.8			6	AXT	90%	620							
30.5	End of Borehole												
						610							

FOUNDATION SECTION

JOB 71-11046

LOCATION Sta. 364 + 14 o/s 15' Rt.

ORIGINATED BY CA

W.P. 24-69-01

BORING DATE July 28, 1971

COMPILED BY GA

DATUM Geodetic

BOREHOLE TYPE Drill BX Casing

CHECKED BY 

SOIL PROFILE			SAMPLES			ELEV. SCALE	DYNAMIC PENETRATION RESISTANCE		LIQUID LIMIT — w_L		BULK DENSITY γ	REMARKS	
ELEV. DEPTH	DESCRIPTION	STRAT. PLT	NUMBER	TYPE	BLOWS / FOOT		BLOWS / FOOT		PLASTIC LIMIT — w_p				WATER CONTENT — w
						SHEAR STRENGTH P.S.F.		+ FIELD VANE		w_p — w — w_L		WATER CONTENT %	
						○ UNCONFINED		x LAB. VANE					
						● QUICK TRIAXIAL							
650.3	Variation in WL during boring DATUM												
0.0	648.3 647.9 Water												
643.7													
6.6													
	Granite Gneiss Badly fractured		1	AXT	60%	640							
			2	AXT	74%								
630.5			3	AXT	83%								
19.8	End of Borehole					630							

ABBREVIATIONS USED IN THIS REPORT

PENETRATION RESISTANCE

STANDARD PENETRATION RESISTANCE 'N' - THE NUMBER OF BLOWS REQUIRED TO ADVANCE A STANDARD SPLIT SPOON SAMPLER 12 INCHES INTO THE SUBSOIL, DRIVEN BY MEANS OF A 140 POUND HAMMER FALLING FREELY A DISTANCE OF 30 INCHES.

DYNAMIC PENETRATION RESISTANCE - THE NUMBER OF BLOWS REQUIRED TO ADVANCE A 2 INCH, 60 DEGREE CONE, FITTED TO THE END OF DRILL RODS, 12 INCHES INTO THE SUBSOIL, THE DRIVING ENERGY BEING 350 FOOT POUNDS PER BLOW.

DESCRIPTION OF SOIL

THE CONSISTENCY OF COHESIVE SOILS AND THE RELATIVE DENSITY OR DENSENESS OF COHESIONLESS SOILS ARE DESCRIBED IN THE FOLLOWING TERMS:-

<u>CONSISTENCY</u>	<u>'N' BLOWS / FT.</u>	<u>c LB. / SQ. FT.</u>	<u>DENSENESS</u>	<u>'N' BLOWS / FT.</u>
VERY SOFT	0 - 2	0 - 250	VERY LOOSE	0 - 4
SOFT	2 - 4	250 - 500	LOOSE	4 - 10
FIRM	4 - 8	500 - 1000	COMPACT	10 - 30
STIFF	8 - 15	1000 - 2000	DENSE	30 - 50
VERY STIFF	15 - 30	2000 - 4000	VERY DENSE	> 50
HARD	> 30	> 4000		

TYPE OF SAMPLE

S.S	SPLIT SPOON	T.W.	THINWALL OPEN
W.S.	WASHED SAMPLE	T.P.	THINWALL PISTON
S.B.	SCRAPER BUCKET SAMPLE	O.S.	OESTERBERG SAMPLE
A.S.	AUGER SAMPLE	F.S.	FOIL SAMPLE
C.S.	CHUNK SAMPLE	R.C.	ROCK CORE
S.T.	SLOTTED TUBE SAMPLE		
	P.H. SAMPLE ADVANCED HYDRAULICALLY		
	P.M. SAMPLE ADVANCED MANUALLY		

SOIL TESTS

Qu	UNCONFINED COMPRESSION	L.V.	LABORATORY VANE
Q	UNDRAINED TRIAXIAL	F.V.	FIELD VANE
Qcu	CONSOLIDATED UNDRAINED TRIAXIAL	C	CONSOLIDATION
Qd	DRAINED TRIAXIAL	S	SENSITIVITY

ABBREVIATIONS USED IN THIS REPORT

SOIL PROPERTIES

γ	UNIT WEIGHT OF SOIL (BULK DENSITY)
γ_s	UNIT WEIGHT OF SOLID PARTICLES
γ_w	UNIT WEIGHT OF WATER
γ_d	UNIT DRY WEIGHT OF SOIL (DRY DENSITY)
γ'	UNIT WEIGHT OF SUBMERGED SOIL
G	SPECIFIC GRAVITY OF SOLID PARTICLES $G = \frac{\gamma_s}{\gamma_w}$
e	VOID RATIO
n	POROSITY
w	WATER CONTENT
S_r	DEGREE OF SATURATION
w_L	LIQUID LIMIT
w_p	PLASTIC LIMIT
I_p	PLASTICITY INDEX
s	SHRINKAGE LIMIT
I_L	LIQUIDITY INDEX = $\frac{w - w_p}{I_p}$
I_C	CONSISTENCY INDEX = $\frac{w_L - w}{I_p}$
e_{max}	VOID RATIO IN LOOSEST STATE
e_{min}	VOID RATIO IN DENSEST STATE
I_D	DENSITY INDEX = $\frac{e_{max} - e}{e_{max} - e_{min}}$
	RELATIVE DENSITY D_r IS ALSO USED
h	HYDRAULIC HEAD OR POTENTIAL
q	RATE OF DISCHARGE
v	VELOCITY OF FLOW
i	HYDRAULIC GRADIENT
k	COEFFICIENT OF PERMEABILITY
j	SEEPAGE FORCE PER UNIT VOLUME
m_v	COEFFICIENT OF VOLUME CHANGE = $\frac{-\Delta e}{(1+e)\Delta\sigma}$
c_v	COEFFICIENT OF CONSOLIDATION
C_c	COMPRESSION INDEX = $\frac{\Delta e}{\Delta \log_{10} \sigma}$
T_v	TIME FACTOR = $\frac{c_v t}{d^2}$ (d, DRAINAGE PATH)
U	DEGREE OF CONSOLIDATION
τ_f	SHEAR STRENGTH
c'	EFFECTIVE COHESION INTERCEPT
ϕ'	EFFECTIVE ANGLE OF SHEARING RESISTANCE, OR FRICTION
c_u	APPARENT COHESION
ϕ_u	APPARENT ANGLE OF SHEARING RESISTANCE, OR FRICTION
μ	COEFFICIENT OF FRICTION
S_t	SENSITIVITY

GENERAL

π	= 3.1416
e	BASE OF NATURAL LOGARITHMS 2.7183
$\log_e a$ OR $\ln a$	NATURAL LOGARITHM OF a
$\log_{10} a$ OR $\log a$	LOGARITHM OF a TO BASE 10
t	TIME
g	ACCELERATION DUE TO GRAVITY
V	VOLUME
W	WEIGHT
M	MOMENT
F	FACTOR OF SAFETY

STRESS AND STRAIN

u	PORE PRESSURE
σ	NORMAL STRESS
$\bar{\sigma}$	NORMAL EFFECTIVE STRESS ($\bar{\sigma}$ IS ALSO USED)
τ	SHEAR STRESS
ϵ	LINEAR STRAIN
γ	SHEAR STRAIN
ν	POISSON'S RATIO (μ IS ALSO USED)
E	MODULUS OF LINEAR DEFORMATION (YOUNG'S MODULUS)
G	MODULUS OF SHEAR DEFORMATION
K	MODULUS OF COMPRESSIBILITY
η	COEFFICIENT OF VISCOSITY

EARTH PRESSURE

d	DISTANCE FROM TOP OF WALL TO POINT OF APPLICATION OF PRESSURE
δ	ANGLE OF WALL FRICTION
K	DIMENSIONLESS COEFFICIENT TO BE USED WITH VARIOUS SUFFIXES IN EXPRESSIONS REFERRING TO NORMAL STRESS ON WALLS
K_o	COEFFICIENT OF EARTH PRESSURE AT REST

FOUNDATIONS

B	BREADTH OF FOUNDATION
L	LENGTH OF FOUNDATION
D	DEPTH OF FOUNDATION BENEATH GROUND
N	DIMENSIONLESS COEFFICIENT USED WITH A SUFFIX APPLYING TO SPECIFIC GRAVITY, DEPTH AND COHESION ETC. IN THE FORMULA FOR BEARING CAPACITY
k_s	MODULUS OF SUBGRADE REACTION

SLOPES

H	VERTICAL HEIGHT OF SLOPE
D	DEPTH BELOW TOE OF SLOPE TO HARD STRATUM
β	ANGLE OF SLOPE TO HORIZONTAL

DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION AND COMMUNICATIONS

MEMORANDUM

TO: Mr. A. Stermac,
Principal Foundation Engineer,
Room 107, Lab. Bldg.

FROM: Structural Office,
West Building,
Downsview.

ATTENTION:

DATE: November 25, 1971.

OUR FILE REF.

IN REPLY TO

SUBJECT:

71-11246
South River Bridge @ Nipissing Village,
W.P. #24-59-02, Site #44-18,
Hwy. No. Sec. Rd. 654, District #13

Attached herewith we are submitting the final
bridge drawings which show the foundation design for
this structure.

Kindly give us your comments at your earliest
convenience.


C.S. Grebski,
Structural Design Engineer.

CSG:sr
Attach.

c.c. Foundation Office

P. 30 71

no comments.

A. L. B.

W. L. B.

MEMORANDUM

TO: Mr. K. Selby,
Sup. Foundation Engineer.

FROM: K. W. Ingham

ATTENTION:

DATE: September 28, 1971

OUR FILE REF.

IN REPLY TO

SUBJECT:

Foundation Investigation 71-¹¹⁻⁰⁴⁶~~11059~~, South River
Bridge - Nipissing

The following is a brief description of the rock-cones obtained from each borehole.

Hole No. 1

Bedrock at 641.2

641.2 to 633.2: granite gneiss; generally fresh with occasional weathered sections; moderately fractured 641.2 to 637.7, badly fractured 637.7 to 633.2.

633.2 to 626.5: granite gneiss; alternating fresh and badly weathered sections; badly fractured throughout; appears fresh below this level.

Hole No. 2

Bedrock at 631.1

631.1 - 628.9: diorite boulder.

628.9 - 625.8: granite gneiss; badly weathered and fractured throughout.

625.8 - 620.8: granite gneiss; fresh; moderately fractured.

Hole No. 3

Bedrock at 629.8

629.8 - 618.8: granite gneiss; fresh, moderately fractured throughout.

Hole No. 4

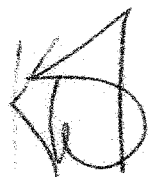
Bedrock at 643.7

643.7 - 638.0: granite gneiss; alternating fresh and weathered sections; badly fractured throughout, probably loose in the upper 1.0 ft.

638.0 - 631.8: granite gneiss; badly weathered; badly fractured.

631.8 - 630.5: granite gneiss; moderately weathered, fresh in the lower 0.3 ft.; moderate fracture pattern.

The irregularity of weathering and consequent differential hardness combined with extensive fracturing may have given rise to the abnormality. *abnormally poor recovery.*



KWI:mv

K. W. Ingham,
Geologist.

MEMORANDUM

To: Mr. A. G. Stermac,
Principal Foundation Engineer,
Downsview.

FROM: Bridge Planning,
North Bay.

ATTENTION:

DATE: May 6, 1971.

OUR FILE REF.

IN REPLY TO

SUBJECT:

Re: W. P. 24-69-01 Site 44-18
South River Bridge at Nipissing
Sec. Rd. #654 District # 13

W. P. 249-66 Site 44-123
Magnetewan River at Katrine
Hwy. #11 District # 11

71-11-46

Attached are two prints of preliminary plans D-7040-PI and D-7032-PI for each of the above structures. Further foundation investigation is required at both crossings.

71-11-46 1) South River at Nipissing: A total of four further boreholes is required; two holes at each pier to determine the location of bedrock.

71-11-47 2) Magnetewan River: A total of twelve boreholes has been suggested by the designer. I think only those boreholes on either side of Hwy. #11 should be considered. These should be adequate to give accurate bedrock locations.

I have discussed, with Mr. Saint, the stability problem in filling the existing crossing at Katrine and am forwarding, with this letter, a plan and profile showing the location of the boreholes he has suggested.

I would suggest that the South River work be done first as the location of the structure may depend on the location of the bedrock at the site.

JCMcA/bn
encl.

c. c. - E. Saint

J. C. McAllister
J. C. McAllister,
Regional Bridge
Planning Supervisor.

Mr. A. M. Toye,
Bridge Engr.,
Bridge Division.

Attn: Mr. K.L. Kleinsteinber,
Mun. Bridge Liaison Engr.

Mr. A. G. Stermac,
Principal Foundation Engr.,
Foundation Section,
Materials & Research Division.
October 4, 1962.

Re: D.H.O. FOUNDATION INVESTIGATION REPORT -
Proposed Crossing at South River and
Township Road at Nipissing, Lot 13,
Con. X, Twp. of Nipissing, District of
Parry Sound (District #13) -
W.J. 62-F-103 -- W.O. 34-62-91.

Attached, we are forwarding to you, our detailed
foundation investigation report dealing with existing
subsoil conditions at the above structure site.

We believe you will find the factual data and
recommendations contained therein, adequate for your
future design work. Should there be any queries con-
cerning this project, please feel free to contact our
Office

KYL/MaeF
Attach.

cc: Messrs. A. M. Toye (3)
J. P. Howard
J. H. Cock
E. R. Saint
A. Watt

Foundations Office /
Gen. Files.

syf
K. Y. Lo,
SUPERVISING FOUNDATION ENGR.
For:

A. G. Stermac,
PRINCIPAL FOUNDATION ENGR.

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 - 5.3) Structure Approaches.
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-

FOUNDATION INVESTIGATION

For

Proposed Crossing at South River
and Township Road at Nipissing,
Lot 13, Con. X, Twp. of Nipissing,
District of Parry Sound (Dist. #13)
W.J. 62-F-103 -- W.O. 34-62-91.

1. INTRODUCTION:

A request for a foundation investigation at the site of the proposed new South River Bridge at Nipissing, was received from the Bridge Office in a memo dated July 31, 1962. A field investigation was subsequently carried out by this Section to determine the subsoil conditions existing at the site of the new structure. The results of this investigation, together with laboratory findings, and recommendations pertaining to the design of the proposed structure foundations are contained in the following paragraphs of this report.

2. DESCRIPTION OF THE SITE:

The site is located in the Village of Nipissing which lies on the south shore of Lake Nipissing. The topography is of a rolling nature with occasional knobs resulting from bedrock outcrops. The South River flows from east to west at this point and is roughly 90' wide and 10' deep. The water level of the river at the time of the field investigation, was about 20' below the average surrounding ground level. The river banks are covered with grass, bush and a few trees.

cont'd. /2 ...

2. DESCRIPTION OF THE SITE: (cont'd.) ...

The existing bridge is a single lane, three span steel and concrete structure, in generally poor condition. The pier footings have been undercut by erosion. The new bridge will be located some 50' to the east of the existing one.

The soil in this area is of fluvial origin, being predominantly fine sand.

3. FIELD INVESTIGATION PROCEDURE:

A total of 6 borings and 5 dynamic cone penetration tests was carried out at the site. Boring was achieved by means of conventional diamond drilling equipment adapted for soil sampling purposes. Samples were recovered by means of a 2" O.D. split spoon driven into the soil with a driving energy of 350 ft.-lbs. per blow. Rock cores were obtained by means of an AXI core barrel. Dynamic cone penetration tests were carried out using an energy of 350 ft.-lbs. per blow to advance the cone. The locations and elevations of all boreholes are shown on the accompanying drawing #62-F-103A.

Samples were classified in the field before being transported to the laboratory. A careful visual examination of the samples was subsequently carried out in the laboratory as a result of which it was decided that further testing was unnecessary.

cont'd. /3 ...

4. SOIL TYPES & SOIL CONDITIONS:

Subsoil at the site was found to consist of deposits of silty fine sand, silty clay and sand and gravel, overlying granite bedrock. The boundaries of the different deposits are shown on the accompanying borelog sheets in the appendix of this report. The estimated stratigraphical cross sections of Drawing #62-F-103A are based upon this information. From ground level downwards, the various soil types encountered are as follows:-

4.1) Silty Fine Sand:

The material from this deposit consists predominantly of fine sand with a small percentage of particles within the silt and clay range. The depth of the deposit varies from about 10' in B.H. #1 to about 35' in B.H. #8. Standard penetration tests gave an average 'N' value of about 5 blows per foot, showing the material to be in a loose state.

4.2) Silty Clay:

A deposit of silty clay with a very soft consistency was found to underlie the silty sand layer described above. On the north side of the river, a depth of only about 3' was observed whilst on the south side, the thickness ranged from 8' to 17'. Traces of organics were observed within the deposit on the south side, only.

cont'd. /4 ...

4. SOIL TYPES & SOIL CONDITIONS: (cont'd.) ...

4.3) Sand & Gravel.

A compact deposit of fine to coarse sand and gravel was observed to underlie the silty clay stratum. The deposit averaged about four feet in thickness. Standard penetration tests gave 'N' values ranging from 13 to 34 blows per foot.

4.4) Granite Bedrock:

Bedrock at the site was found to consist of sound granite gneiss, with the upper contact varying between elevations 605.0 and 640.0. Variation of the upper contact observed in adjacent borings, showed the surface to be sloping erratically with slopes as high as 2:1.

5. DISCUSSION & RECOMMENDATIONS:

5.1) General:

It is proposed to construct a new three span bridge at this location. The new Centre Line will be located about 50' east of the existing one. On the north approach, fills in the order of 18' will be required. On the south approach, shallow cuts and fills up to about 10' will be required. Subsoil at the site consists of deposits of loose silty sand, soft silty clay and compact sand and gravel underlain by granite gneiss bedrock. Depths to bedrock ranged from 10' to about 70' below ground level.

cont'd. /5 ...

5. DISCUSSION & RECOMMENDATIONS: (cont'd.) ...

5.2) Structure Foundation:

The investigation has shown the subsoil at this location to be in a loose condition with a structural value inadequate for the support of spread footings. It is therefore recommended that piled foundations be used to support the proposed structure. Piles should be driven to bedrock. For estimating purposes, bedrock elevation may be interpolated or extrapolated from the sections shown on the accompanying Drawing #62-F-103A. The design loads to be used will be dependent on the pile sections adopted and may be as high as 75 tons in the case of 12 BP at 74 steel 'H' piles. Either steel 'H' piles or steel tube piles may be used. The final choice should be based on economical considerations.

Driving through the overburden should be relatively easy and only slight lateral deflections of the piles should occur. Because of the sloping nature of the bedrock surface, the piles should be keyed into the bedrock to prevent sliding of the pile tips. In the case of steel tube piles, a suggested method is as follows: The piles should be driven open ended to the bedrock and jetted out clean. A four-foot deep hole of suitable diameter should then be drilled into the bedrock, into which can be inserted a six-foot long dowel bar. The pile should then be filled with concrete properly compacted. In the case of steel 'H' piles, a method of chiseling the pile into the bedrock until a satisfactory contact area is achieved, should be adopted. Oslo points

cont'd. /6 ...

5. DISCUSSION & RECOMMENDATIONS: (cont'd.) ...

5.2) Structure Foundations: (cont'd.) ...

may be fitted for this purpose. The procedure to be followed is outlined in Geotechnique, Vol. VII, page 73, 1957, and also in our Foundation Report #61-F-117.

Timber piles at this location are not recommended for the following reasons:-

(1) The danger of structural damage during driving immediately on contact with the bedrock; and

(2) the difficulty of obtaining a satisfactory key into the rock.

If pile caps are formed below the water level, a dewatering scheme will be necessary. If sheeting is used for this, it should be driven to a depth below the footing base equal to the height of the prevailing water level above it. This problem can be avoided at the pier locations by designing the piles as columns and capping them at the deck level. The abutments should be constructed within the approach fills with the slopes protected where necessary, by rip-rap.

5.3) Structure Approaches:

No stability problems are anticipated with regard to the proposed cuts and fills provided standard 2:1 slopes are adopted. Topsoil stripping should be carried out in accordance with D.H.O. standards.

cont'd. /7 ...

6. SUMMARY:

A field investigation at the site of the proposed new bridge over the South River at Nipissing is reported.

Subsoil at the site consists of deposits of loose silty sand, soft silty clay and compact sand and gravel underlain by granite bedrock. Depth to bedrock ranges from 10' to 70' below ground level.

Piled foundations are recommended. A method of keying the piles into the bedrock is described in Section 5.2. Either steel 'H' piles or steel tube piles may be used. The final choice should be based on economy.

No stability problems are anticipated with regard to the proposed bridge approaches.

7. MISCELLANEOUS:

The field work was carried out during the period 24th - 28th August, 1962, under the supervision of Mr. I. Holubec. This report was written by Mr. K. Selby of the Foundation Section.

Equipment used was owned and operated by F.E. Johnston Drilling Co., Ltd.

October 1962.

DEPARTMENT OF HIGHWAYS - ONTARIO
MATERIALS & RESEARCH DIVISION

RECORD OF BOREHOLE NO. 1

FOUNDATION SECTION

JOB 62-F-103 LOCATION Sta. 14+82.35' Rte. of Q ORIGINATED BY H.S.
W.P. H.O. 34-62-91 BORING DATE Aug. 24, 1962. COMPILED BY H.S.
DATUM 657.0 BOREHOLE TYPE Washboring CHECKED BY K.S.

SOIL PROFILE			SAMPLES			DYNAMIC PENETRATION RESISTANCE BLOWS / FOOT					LIQUID LIMIT — *L PLASTIC LIMIT — *P WATER CONTENT — *W *P — *L WATER CONTENT %			BULK DENSITY Y P.C.F.	REMARKS
ELEV. DEPTH	DESCRIPTION	STRAT. PLOT	NUMBER	TYPE	BLOWS / FOOT	ELEV. SCALE	20	40	60	80	100				
657.0	Groundlevel					657									
	Silty fine sand- Loose		1	SS	4										WL from observation in borehole = 650.5 6.5
647.0						647									
10.0	Silty clay Very soft		2	SS	1										
644.0															
13.0	Silty sand with some coarse sand and gravel														
639.7	Compact		3	SS	22										
17.3	Probable Bedrock End of borehole					637									

For 5"

DEPARTMENT OF HIGHWAYS - ONTARIO
MATERIALS & RESEARCH DIVISION

RECORD OF BOREHOLE NO. 1A

FOUNDATION SECTION

JOB 62-F-103 LOCATION Sta. 14+82 55' Rt. of E ORIGINATED BY H.S.
 W.P. E.O. 34-62-94 BORING DATE Aug. 24, 1962. COMPILED BY H.S.
 DATUM 656.5 BOREHOLE TYPE Dynamic Cone Penetration Test CHECKED BY A.S.

SOIL PROFILE		SAMPLES		DYNAMIC PENETRATION RESISTANCE		LIQUID LIMIT — WL PLASTIC LIMIT — WP WATER CONTENT — W		BULK DENSITY P.C.F.	REMARKS
ELEV DEPTH	DESCRIPTION	STRAT PLOT	NUMBER TYPE	BLOWS / FOOT	ELEV SCALE	SHEAR STRENGTH P.S.F.			
656.5 0.0	Groundlevel								
					650				
					640				
631.8 24.7	Probable Bedrock				630				

For 8" (Refusal)

DEPARTMENT OF HIGHWAYS - ONTARIO
MATERIALS & RESEARCH DIVISION

RECORD OF BOREHOLE NO. 2

FOUNDATION SECTION

JOB <u>62-F-103</u>	LOCATION <u>Sta. 1482 72' Rt. of E</u>	ORIGINATED BY <u>H.S.</u>
W.P. <u>W.O. 34-62-91</u>	BORING DATE <u>Aug. 24, 1962.</u>	COMPILED BY <u>H.S.</u>
DATUM <u>656.1</u>	BOREHOLE TYPE <u>Washboring</u>	CHECKED BY <u>K.S.</u>

SOIL PROFILE			SAMPLES		DYNAMIC PENETRATION RESISTANCE BLOWS / FOOT		LIQUID LIMIT — WL PLASTIC LIMIT — WP WATER CONTENT — W		BULK DENSITY P.C.F.	REMARKS
ELEV. DEPTH	DESCRIPTION	STRAT. PLOT	NUMBER	TYPE	BLOWS / FOOT	ELEV. SCALE	WATER CONTENT %			
656.1 0.0	Groundlevel									
	Silty fine sand Loose					650				WL from observations in borehole = 649.6 6.5
						640				
637.1 19.0										
635.1 21.0	Silty clay very soft									
632.7	Silty sand with some coarse sand & gravel compact.									
631.4	Bedrock (Granite)		1	RC		630				
			2	RC						
626.6										
29.5	End of borehole					620				

DEPARTMENT OF HIGHWAYS - ONTARIO
MATERIALS & RESEARCH DIVISION

RECORD OF BOREHOLE NO. 3

FOUNDATION SECTION

JOB 62-F-103 LOCATION Sta. 14+56 42' Ht. of G ORIGINATED BY H.S.
W.P. H.O. 34-62-91 BORING DATE Aug. 23, 1962 COMPILED BY H.S.
DATUM 655.9 BOREHOLE TYPE Washboring CHECKED BY K.S.

SOIL PROFILE		SAMPLES			ELEV SCALE	DYNAMIC PENETRATION RESISTANCE BLOWS / FOOT		LIQUID LIMIT ——— WL PLASTIC LIMIT ——— WP WATER CONTENT ——— W		BULK DENSITY P.O.F.	REMARKS
ELEV. DEPTH	DESCRIPTION	STRAT. PLOT	NUMBER	TYPE		BLOWS / FOOT	SHEAR STRENGTH P.S.F.		WATER CONTENT % WP ——— WS ——— WL		
655.9 0.0	Groundlevel Silty fine sand Very loose to loose		1	SS	5	650					WL from observations in borehole y 648.9 7.0
			2	SS	3						
645.7			3	SS	10						
10.2	Bedrock (Granite)		4	RC		640					
640.2			5	RC							
15.7	End of borehole										

DEPARTMENT OF HIGHWAYS - ONTARIO MATERIALS & RESEARCH DIVISION		RECORD OF BOREHOLE NO. 4		FOUNDATION SECTION
JOB <u>62-F-103</u>	LOCATION <u>Sta. 14/64 70' Rt. of C</u>	ORIGINATED BY <u>H.S.</u>		
W.P. <u>W.O. 34-62-91</u>	BORING DATE <u>Aug. 23, 1962</u>	COMPILED BY <u>H.S.</u>		
DATUM <u>656.7</u>	BOREHOLE TYPE <u>Washboring</u>	CHECKED BY <u>K.S.</u>		

SOIL PROFILE		SAMPLES			ELEV. SCALE	DYNAMIC PENETRATION RESISTANCE BLOWS / FOOT	LIQUID LIMIT — WL PLASTIC LIMIT — WP WATER CONTENT — W SHEAR STRENGTH P.S.F.	WATER CONTENT % WP — W — WL	BULK DENSITY P.C.F.	REMARKS
ELEV. DEPTH	DESCRIPTION	STRAT. PLOT	NUMBER	TYPE						
656.7 0.0	Groundlevel									
	Silty fine sand Very loose to loose.		1	SS	5	650				WL from observation in borehole ▽ 649.3 7.4
			2	SS	2					
			3	SS	3					
			4	SS	1					
639.2 17.5	Sand and gravel Compact					640				
			5	SS	16					
634.5 22.2	Bedrock (Granite)					630				
			6	RC						
629.7 27.0	End of borehole					620				

DEPARTMENT OF HIGHWAYS - ONTARIO
MATERIALS & RESEARCH DIVISION

RECORD OF BOREHOLE NO. 6

FOUNDATION SECTION

JOE 62-P-103

LOCATION 13/23 70' Rt. of E

ORIGINATED BY H.S.

W F W.O. 34-62-91

BORING DATE Aug. 27, 1962.

COMPILED BY H. S.

DATUM 656.2

BOREHOLE TYPE Dynamic Cone Penetration Test

CHECKED BY E.S.

[illegible]

SOIL PROFILE			SAMPLES	DYNAMIC PENETRATION RESISTANCE BLOWS / FOOT	LIQUID LIMIT ——— WL	PLASTIC LIMIT ——— WP	WATER CONTENT ——— W	BULK DENSITY	REMARKS
ELEV DEPTH	DESCRIPTION	STRAT. PLOT	NUMBER	TYPE	BLOWS / FOOT			P.C.F.	
67.2 0.0	Groundlevel								
			1	SS	2				
			2	SS	14				
	Silty fine sar		3	SS	11				
	Very loose to compact.		4	SS	1				
			5	SS	12				
			6	SS	4				
640.2 35.5	Clayey silt with traces of organics		7	SS	4				
	Very loose		8	SS	2				
621.7 44.9	Silty fine sand to silt-compact.		9	SS	13				
			10	SS	13				
620.2 55.5	Silty clay and silt stratified Soft		11	SS	5				
			12	SS	3				
613.2 62.5	Silty fine sand Compact		13	SS	18				
607.7 68.0	Sand and gravel Dense to very dense.		14	SS	34				
605.2 70.5	Probable Bedrock End of Bedrock.		15	SS	>100				
						Refusal			

MEMORANDUM

Bridge Division

FROM: J. C. McAllister

TO: Mr. A. Stermac,
Principal Foundations Engr.,
Room 107, Lab. Building,
DOWNSVIEW.

DATE: July 31, 1962

OUR FILE REF.

IN REPLY TO

SUBJECT: Work Order 365-61-101, (X)
South River Bridge,
Lot 13, Con I,
Township of Nipissing.

A foundation investigation is required for the above crossing.

Attached please find two prints of site plan E 4120-1 showing the proposed alignment and grade. The structure here will probably be three spans having a total length of approximately 230'.

In discussing this work with you some months ago a cost of approximately \$1,500.00 was quoted for the work. This should be adhered to if possible and the cost applied to the above Municipal Roads Work Order.

J. C. McAllister

JCMca:dd

J. C. McAllister,
for S. McCombie,
Bridge Planning Engineer.

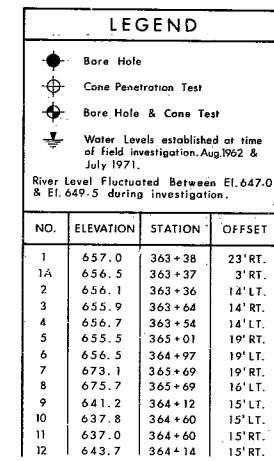
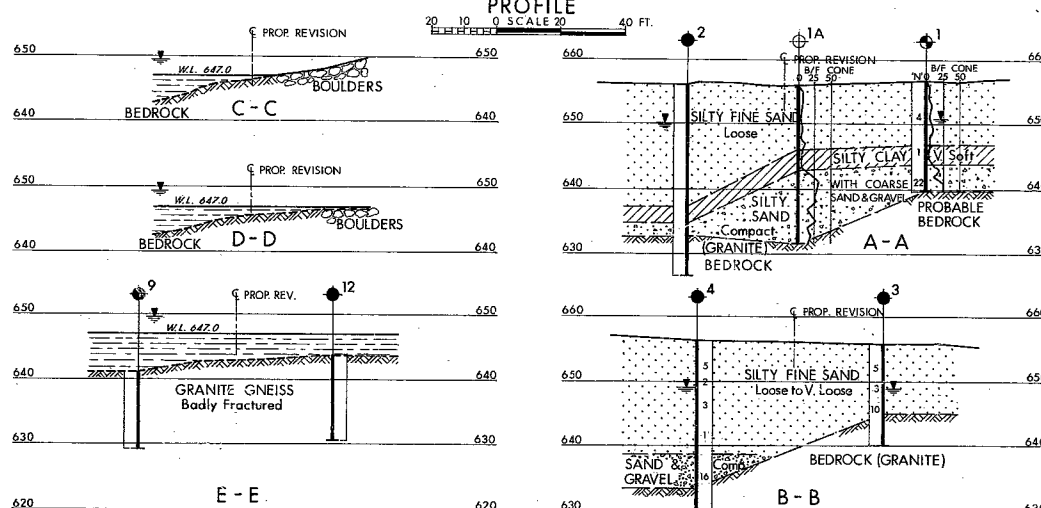
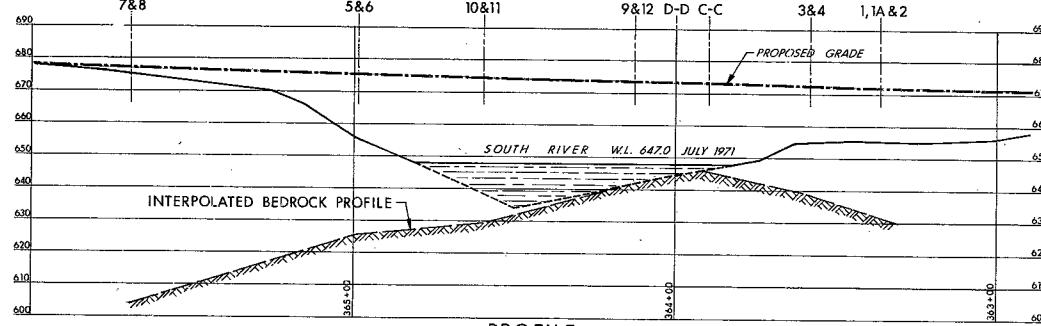
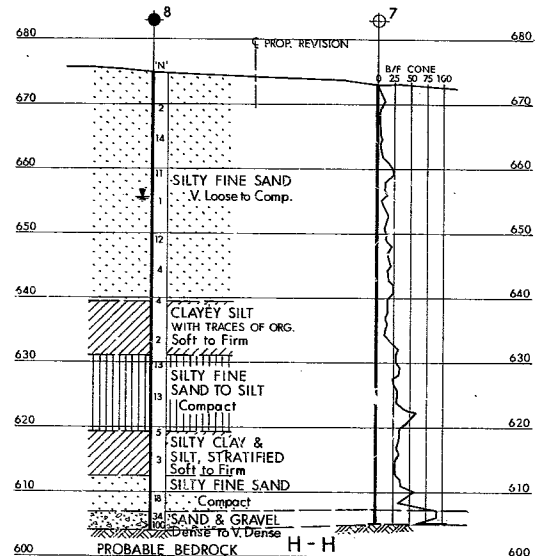
CONT. 72-88

HWY. 654 &

SOUTH RI. AT

NIPISSING

31L-9



— NOTE —

The boundaries between soil strata have been established only at Bore Hole locations. Between Bore Holes the boundaries are assumed from geological evidence and may be subject to considerable error.

REVISIONS	DATE	BY	DESCRIPTION

DATE	BY	DESCRIPTION
		SUPERCEDES DWG. No. 62-F-103 A

DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION & COMMUNICATION
DESIGN SERVICES BRANCH — FOUNDATION OFFICE

SOUTH RIVER

HIGHWAY NO. 654 DIST. NO. 1
CO. DIST. BARRY SOUND

TWP. NIPISSING LOT _____ CON. _____

BORE HOLE LOCATIONS & SOIL STRAT			
SUBMD. G. A.	CHECKED <i>WJS</i>	W.P. NO. 24 - 69 - 01	DRAWING NO.

DRAWN S.R.	CHECKED <i>[initials]</i>	JOB NO. 71 - 11046	71 - 11046
DATE SEP. 21, 1971		SITE NO.	BRIDGE DRAWING NO.

APPROVED <i>W. J. ...</i>	CONT. NO.
PRINCIPAL FOUNDATION ENGINEER	

GEOCREG NO. 31L-9