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W.P. No. 41-66-19/20

CONT. No. 78-66

W. O. No. _____

STR. SITE No. 19-535

HWY. No. _____

LOCATION Hwy 402 and Hwy 2
Interchange

OVERSIZE DRAWINGS TO BE INCLUDED WITH THIS REPORT. 5

REMARKS: documents to be unfolded
before microfilming
photos included



PETO MacCALLUM LTD.

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CONSULTING GEOTECHNICAL, INSPECTION & TESTING ENGINEERS

Phone (416) 789-4105

May 8, 1975

MAY - 9 1975

Job. No. 75 F 56

Ministry of Transportation and
Communications, Ontario
West Building
1201 Wilson Avenue
Downsview, Ontario M3M 1J8

Attention: Mr. A. Rutka, P. Eng.
Manager, Geotechnical office

Dear Sir:

Re: Foundation Investigation Report
Hwy. 402 and Hwy. 2 Interchange
Line A WP 41-66-19/20

We are pleased to present our report on the foundation investigation carried out for the proposed Hwy. 402 and Hwy. 2 interchange structures.

The attached report provides complete details of the work carried out, the soils and groundwater conditions encountered and specific recommendations for design and construction from geotechnical considerations.

For convenience, for emphasis and for clarity, a synopsis has been included as a preface to the report, outlining the important recommendations.



We trust that this report is complete within our terms of reference. We are available for further consultation as required. We thank you for the opportunity to be of service to the Ontario Ministry of Transportation and Communications.

Yours very truly,

PETO MacCALLUM LTD.

CFF/mj

C. F. Freeman, P. Eng.
Chief Engineer



SYNOPSIS

The results of an investigation carried out at the site of the existing Hwy. 2 and proposed Hwy. 402 interchange are reported.

The site is underlain by deltaic sands, silts and gravels to an average depth of 25 feet below which firm to stiff silty clays and very stiff to hard glacial silty clay tills are encountered with increasing depth. Dolomite bedrock is interpreted from geological reports at depths greater than 100 feet.

A seasonally variable perched water condition is present in the surficial granulars. Sub-artesian water appears to emanate below depths of 45 feet, under heads in excess of 30 feet.

Recommendations are made for founding the proposed bridge structures on spread footings at about an elevation 690±. Minimal problems are anticipated in the construction of these.

As an alternative driven friction piles approximately 40 feet long refusing in the glacial till stratum at about elevation 660± are recommended. Anticipated capacities will be of the order of 30 Tons per pile.

Minimal problems are anticipated in the construction of approach embankments. Slopes of 2 horizontal to 1 vertical are recommended.

If the proposed bridge spans are continuous pile foundations are recommended. For simply supported spans economics will govern the choice between spread footings and pile foundations.



1.0 INTRODUCTION:

Existing Highway 2 and proposed Highway 402 cross approximately $\frac{1}{2}$ mile south west of Delaware, Ontario. The purpose of this investigation is to evaluate the soil conditions at the site and give suitable recommendations for the design and construction of the proposed bridges and associated approach embankments. Peto MacCallum Ltd., were retained as geotechnical engineering consultants for the project by letter of confirmation dated April 17, 1975 from the Ontario Ministry of Transportation and Communications, Geotechnical office.

2.0 FIELD WORK:

Field work for this investigation was carried out during the period April 9 and April 17, 1975 inclusive. A total of 20 boreholes were laid out on either side of the line 'A' for the proposed two bridges. Soil borings were carried out using track mounted Mobil B38 and CME 55 drill rigs equipped with continuous flight augers. Standard penetration and dynamic cone penetration tests were carried out. A maximum depth of 71.5 feet was reached to evaluate the sub-surface conditions.

The locations of the boreholes and dynamic penetration tests, together with inferred soil stratigraphy are shown on the appended drawings 1 and 2. Detailed logs of each borehole are given on the appended borehole logs.



The samples obtained during the investigation were returned to the Toronto laboratory for examination and testing. Results of the visual classification tests are considered in the preparation of the borehole logs.

All elevations in the report are referred to the geodetic datum using N8W on the N.E. root of 2.5' Pine 316' Rt. of station 560 + 12 off Hwy. 2 provided by M.T.C. London with T.B.M. elevation 701.73.

3.0 LABORATORY TESTING:

Besides determining the laboratory water content of all the recovered samples a limited number of identification and classification tests were conducted. These are comprised of laboratory gradings on the granular soils and Atterberg limits tests on the cohesive soils. Quick Triaxial compression tests in the laboratory were carried out to determine the shear strengths profile. In addition two consolidation tests were carried out to determine the settlement characteristics of the clayey stratum. Laboratory tests results are appended.

4.0 SITE AND GEOLOGY:

The site of the proposed interchange is located approximately 14 miles S.W. of London, Ontario on Hwy. 2 and approximately 0.5 miles S.W. of the junction of Hwys. 2 and 81. The site is located west of the Thames River. Though there are low ridges present in the area especially along the banks of the river, the topography in the area of



the proposed interchange is generally flat. Surficially the soil is comprised of sandy loam and land usage is agriculture.

The area is located in the Caredoc Sand Plains physiographic region. The sands and silts encountered at shallow depths were laid in a deltaic environment over the lacustrine clays of glacial Lake Whittlesey.

From known geological records drift thickness is more than 100 feet and bedrock is a brown dolomite of Norfolk formation belonging to the middle Devonian age.

5.0 SOIL PARTICULARS:

The following soil strata were encountered at the site.

5.1 TOPSOIL:

Topsoil was encountered in all the boreholes with the exception of boreholes 4, 13 and 18 located off Hwy. 2. It is a dark brown sandy silt with some organic content. The thickness of the top soil layer is between 6 inches and 9 inches approximately.

5.2 FILL:

Fill was encountered in boreholes 4, 13 and 18 located on the west shoulder of Hwy. 2. The fill consists of a mixture of brown silty sand and gravel with traces of organic matter. The relative density varies from loose to compact. ('N' values in the standard penetration test vary from a low of 4 to



a high of 14). Water content varies from 8 percent to 15 percent. Fill thickness varies from 1.5 feet in borehole 18 to 5.7 feet in borehole 4.

5.3 SURFICIAL GRANULAR DEPOSITS:

These deposits are believed to have been laid under a deltaic environment associated with the early Thames River. They extend down to depths ranging from 16 feet to 24 feet on the average, except in borehole 1 where they extend down to 30 feet. They are encountered underlying top soil or fill as the case may be. They are generally loose to compact and contain perched water, the level of which is seasonally variable. Within these deposits the following distinctive layers are recognized.

5.3.1 Sandy Silt:

This is a thin discontinuous layer occurring at shallow depths and comprised of brown fine sand and sandy silt with traces of organic matter. The relative density is rated as loose to compact. ('N' values range from 5 to 14). The water content is in the range of 20 to 25 percent.

5.3.2 Sand:

This also can be classified as a surficial stratum. This deposit is brown in colour. Surficially the texture is fine, but becomes coarse and gravelly with depth. The relative density is loose to compact ('N' values range from 5 to 30). The water content has an average value of 10 percent. Higher values recorded are attributed to silt seams. Samples below depths of 7 feet are noted to be generally saturated.



5.3.3 Gravel:

This deposit occurs underlying the surficial sand. The colour is brown and silt and sand contents are variable. In many instances the transition is gradual. Because of the layering of sands and fine gravels in this stratum it is difficult to distinctly identify the stratigraphic change with the surficial sand. The relative density of this deposit can be rated as loose to compact. The average water content is around 10 percent, although higher values are recorded in some instances due to an increased silt content.

5.3.4 Silt:

This is a discontinuous layer occurring between the surficial sands and gravels and the underlying lacustrine clays. It is grey in colour and generally it is in a loose to compact state. ('N' values vary from 8 to 18), with the exception of borehole 16 where an 'N' value of 27 blows per foot is registered. The silt stratum is stratified with layers of fine sand and seams of silty clay. Natural water content is in the order of 25 percent.

Typical grading curves for the granular soils are appended.

5.4 SILTY CLAY:

Underlying the surficial granular deposits described in the previous section a grey silty clay layer was encountered in all the boreholes with the exception of borehole 6. This stratum occurs between depths of 16 to 24 feet (average elevation 675±) and terminates at depths of 22 to 35 feet, (average elevation 665±).



Boreholes 1, 8 and 16 terminated in this deposit.

This grey silty clay is varved with seams of silt and fine sand. The consistency varies from firm to stiff ('N' values range from 6 to 28) and the water contents are wetter than the plastic limit. (LL = 28 to 44 percent, PL = 18 to 21 percent, W = 20 to 30 percent). The variations are attributable to varying silt contents.

Laboratory 'quick' triaxial tests gave shear strength values ranging from 843 p.s.f. to 2866 p.s.f. with an average common value of the order of 1500 p.s.f. Two consolidation tests were conducted on samples from this stratum. Pre-consolidation pressures inferred are 2.7 and 2.9 k.s.f. indicating that the silty clay stratum is lightly overconsolidated.

5.5 SILTY CLAY TILL:

This grey glacial silty clay till is encountered underlying the silty clay described in section 5.4 excepting in borehole 6 where it directly underlies the surficial granulars described in section 5.3.

The consistency of this till varies from stiff to hard. ('N' values range from 11 to 51). Laboratory shear strength values measured from 'quick' triaxial tests vary from 1510 p.s.f. to 5083 p.s.f. with an average value in the order of 2600 p.s.f. This till has a low plasticity (LL = 27 percent, PL = 14 percent) and the insitu water contents (15 to 20 percent) are wetter than the plastic limit.

Within this till, thick (8 to 14 feet) discontinuous layers of very dense ('N' values ranging from 66 to more than 100) sandy silt are noted distinctly



in boreholes 3, 5 and 6. In borehole 7, this stratum is encountered immediately underlying the silty clay deposit described in section 5.4 and extends down to the terminal depth of the borehole.

It is likely that these sandy silts are of glacio-fluvial origin deposited during inter-glacial stages.

6.0 GROUND WATER:

Particulars of the groundwater conditions encountered during drilling are recorded on the appended borehole logs to which reference is made.

A perched water condition exists in the surficial granular soils at depths ranging from 6 to 11 feet below existing grade corresponding to elevations of 691 to 686. This water level is considered to be seasonally fluctuating in the order of 2 to 3 feet. As intermittent thaw was taking place at the time of the investigation the water levels recorded are perhaps seasonal highs.

In addition to the perched water described above, ground water under sub-artesian pressure appears to emanate below depths of 45 feet. This condition was noted in boreholes 3, 4, 17, 18 and 20. The water level in a standpipe installed in borehole 3 to a depth of 50 feet rose to approximately 2.8 feet below present grade.

It is likely that some of this water is trapped in the dense sandy silt seams within the till. Existing water well logs from the Ontario Ministry of the Environment are interpreted to give variable conditions



at depth on the occurrence of ground water. It is likely that the Thames River to the east of the site controls the ground water conditions in the area to some extent.

Water samples recovered from the boreholes were tested in the laboratory. The pH values recorded were 7.4 and 7.6 and a sulphate content of 30 p.p.m. These values indicate negligible sulphate attack on foundation concrete.

7.0 DISCUSSION:

7.1 GENERAL:

Proposed Hwy. 40th will have four lanes, two in each direction. Proposed interchange will consist of two separate parallel bridges. Anticipated maximum clear spans will be about 80 feet, with an angle of skew of about 17 degrees.

Approach embankments on either side will be about 20 feet high and longer than 500 feet.

7.2 FOUNDATION SELECTION AND DESIGN:

Because reasonably competent soils are present at the site to depths of 50 feet, foundations in the overburden are recommended. Deep foundations to bedrock are not considered as the depths will be greater than 100 feet and no special advantage will be derived.



7.2.1 Spread Footings:

Spread footings located above the water table at elevation 690 are feasible. The average 'N' value in the standard penetration test is about 10 for the sands and gravel. Some of the lower values recorded are attributable to the seasonal changes in water level. We are of the opinion that during dry weather the perched water level is likely to be slightly lower and it will be possible to apply compactive effort to increase the relative density of the sand stratum to some extent.

We recommend using a net bearing pressure of 3 k.s.f. at elevation 690± subject to inspection. Assuming that the approximate width of the footing will be a maximum of 15 feet or less anticipated total settlement will be in the range of 1 to 1.5 inches. Recommended frost cover requirement is 6 feet.

In recommending the allowable bearing capacity due consideration has been given to avoid overloading the firm to stiff silty clay stratum underlying the surficial granulars and inducing unacceptable long term settlements. Under the recommended bearing pressures we are of the opinion that more than 50 percent of the settlements will occur during construction and long term settlements will be in the order of $\frac{1}{2}$ to $\frac{3}{4}$ inch maximum.

7.2.2 Friction Piles:

As an alternative pile foundations merit consideration. Driven displacement piles are likely to refuse at approximate elevation 660±. Thus the anticipated pile lengths will be in the order of 40 feet.



Anticipated capacity per pile will be in the order 30 Tons.

Both closed end steel tube piles filled with concrete and precast concrete piles may be considered. Steel 'H' piles will penetrate to greater depths and are not recommended. Design capacity is arrived at by using end bearing capacity and frictional capacity. The value is compatible with the pile driving formulae available.

A summary of soil parameters for a simplified soils profile for computations of pile capacity are given in appendix A at the back of this report.

It is noted that ground water under sub-artesian pressure is present below the 45 feet depth. It is unlikely that apparent refusal to driven piles by pore pressure buildup will be attained at a higher than anticipated elevation based on the dynamic cone penetration tests. Besides free draining granular materials will be in contact for a large portion of the pile length. Any requirements for redriving should be based on the performance of the test piles.

The actual working capacity of the piles however, should be established by two full scale load tests, one carried out at the west abutments and the other at the east abutments. The tests should be carried out to at least twice the design load. Pile capacities during installation may be estimated using the Hiley Formula as per M.T.C. DD-1219 April 1965.

Recommended minimum spacing between piles is 3 feet in the short direction. Assuming that the anticipated loads will be less than 2400 kips per pier or abutment.



We are of the opinion that an adequate factor of safety (greater than 3) is available for group action. Anticipated group settlement is in the range of 1 to 1.5 inches. However as the piles will be terminating in the very stiff to hard glacial silty clay till, long term settlements are likely to be less than 1 inch.

7.2.3 Bored Caissons or Piers:

Though bored caissons or piers taken into the dense silty clay till are feasible designed for friction and end bearing, we do not favour their use due to the ground water conditions requiring liners and pumping and uncertainty of successful bellling in the dense sandy silt seams within the till.

Besides the presence of sub-artesian water in the till stratum will likely create difficulties during installation. Hence the design of these caissons is not looked into any further.

7.3 CONSTRUCTION

The following comments are pertinent to the construction of the bridges and approaches.

7.3.1 Abutments and Piers:

Construction of the abutments and piers as required will not present any unusual problems either using spread footings or piles. The footings or pile caps will be located above the perched water table. Any localized lowering of water table can be handled by sump pumps.



We recommend inspection of the footing beds and compaction by vibratory or other means prior to forming footings. Any soft spots should be sub-excavated and made good with compact granular. After the footing beds are exposed and inspected we recommend pouring a skim coat of concrete if any delay is anticipated in pouring the entire footing.

The excavations will be relatively shallow and will be in granular materials. Construction slopes of $1\frac{1}{2}$ horizontal to 1 vertical may be anticipated.

Assuming that granular materials are available locally in the area and will be used as backfill behind abutments and compacted we recommend the following parameters for designing the retaining structures.

Bulk unit weight = 135 p.c.f.

Co-efficient of active earth pressure $K_a = 0.3$

Angle of internal friction between soil and wall = 32 degrees.

7.3.2 Approach Embankments:

To meet the grade of the proposed structure approach fills approximately 20 feet high will be required on either side.

Prior to placing the fill we recommend excavating the top soil layer for later reuse as a base for the sod for embankment. We recommend inspecting the exposed fine sands and silts and removing or compacting any soft spots as required.



Assuming that locally available sands will be used for embankment construction we do not anticipate any slope or base stability problems, using embankment slopes of 2 horizontal to 1 vertical. A safety factor greater than 1.3 is available. Considering the presence of soft silty clay stratum underneath the embankment at depth, total anticipated settlement will be in the range of 3 to 4 inches. Long term settlements will be in the order of 1 inch.

As the underlying soils are lightly overconsolidated we do not anticipate negative skin friction loads requiring special attention or lateral movements of the bridge abutments if pile foundations are used.

A large portion of the pile length will be in granular materials.

The proposed crossing is on land and requires only standard erosion protection measures such as seeding/sodding, toe drains etc., no special problems are recognized on the site.

7.4 RECOMMENDATIONS:

Based on the soils conditions at the site we are of the opinion that the choice between spread footings and driven friction cum end bearing piles is to be made on other considerations.

If the proposed structure is comprised of continuous spans then pile foundations are recommended; due to lower anticipated differential settlements compared with spread footings.



For simply supported spans, the choice will be made based on economical factors, considering the types of foundations for other proposed bridges in the area, availability of pile driving equipment and materials.

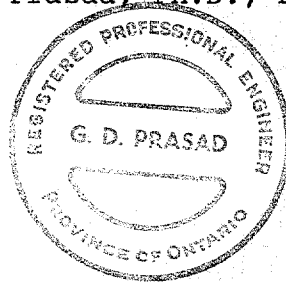
If the costs are comparable we favour friction cum end bearing piles as foundations for the bridges.

PETO MacCALLUM LTD.

G. D. Prasad

GDP/mj

G. D. Prasad, Ph.D., P.Eng.

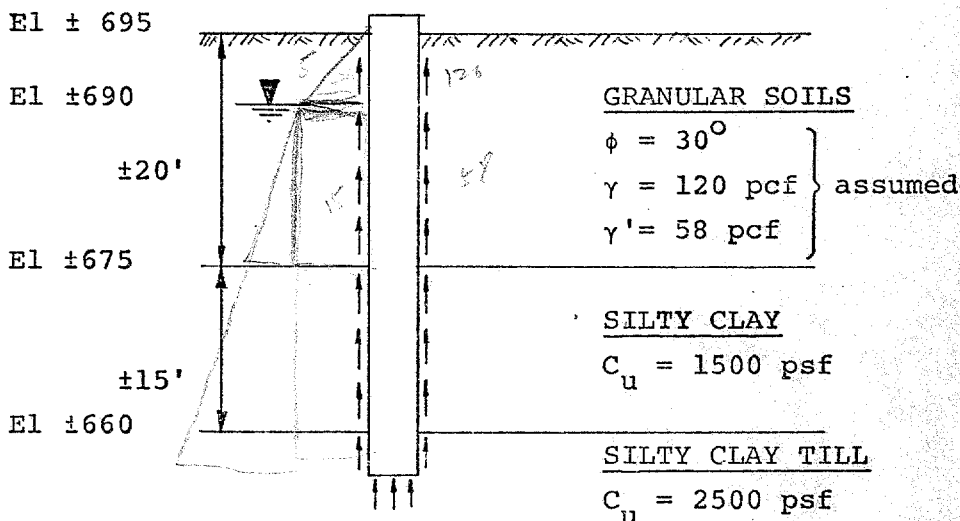


APPENDIX A



SIMPLIFIED SOILS PROFILE FOR DESIGN PURPOSES

AND DESIGN OF 12" DIAM. CLOSED END STEEL PILE



TOTAL PILE CAPACITY $P =$ Skin friction in granular Soils $P_1 +$
 Adhesion in silty clay $P_2 +$
 Adhesion in silty clay till $P_3 +$
 End bearing P_4

Skin Friction in granular soils $P_1 = K_s \times \tan \delta \times$ average
vertical effective stress \times area
subject to friction.

$$K_s = 0.5$$

$$\delta = 2/3\phi \text{ i.e. } 20^\circ \quad \frac{1}{2} \gamma H_1^2 \quad \gamma \cdot h_2$$

$$P_1 = 0.5 \times 0.365 \times \left(\frac{1}{2} \times 120 \times 5 \times 5 + 120 \times 5 \times 15 + \frac{1}{2} \times 58 \times 15 \times 15 \right) \times 3$$

$$P_1 \approx 9.0 \text{ kips.}$$

Adhesion in silty clay $P_2 = C_a \times$ area subject to adhesion.

$$C_a = C_u \text{ (Tomlinson)}$$

$$P_2 = 1500 \times 3 \times 15$$

$$P_2 \approx 67.0 \text{ kips}$$



Adhesion in silty clay till $P_3 = C_a \times \text{area subject to adhesion}$

Assume $C_a = 0.8 C_u$ in till due to remolding

Take $C_a = 2000$ psf

Assume penetration in till = 5 ft.

$$P_3 = 2000 \times 3 \times 5 = 30.0 \text{ kips}$$

End bearing in the till $P_4 = \text{end bearing pressure} \times \text{base area}$

$$P_4 = (CN_c + \gamma D) \text{ base area}$$

$$P_4 = (2500 \times 9 + 120 \times 5 + 58 \times 35) \times 0.78$$

$$P_4 = 21.0 \text{ kips}$$

$$\text{Total pile capacity} = 9.0 + 67.0 + 30.0 + 21.0 = 128 \text{ kips}$$

The anticipated load per pile is 60 kips.

Therefore the available safety factor is

$$\frac{128}{60} > 2$$

M.T.C. Pile Driving - Ref. No. DD-1219 - April 65

Using a Delmag D12 hammer, $W=1.38$ Tons

Weight = 12" steel tube pile at 28 lbs/ft., 40 ft.

long plus helmet 0.25 ton gives $P = 0.81$ ton

$$\frac{P}{W} = \frac{0.81}{1.38} = 0.585$$

Assuming a set of 2 blows per inch and a rebound of 0.5 inch:

Estimated ultimate capacity = 220 kips

Safe working capacity = 60 kips

Measured set and rebound in the field will indicate the actual capacity achieved.

"QUICK" TRIAXIAL COMPRESSION TEST RESULTS

B.H.#	Sa.#	Depth Ft.	Natural Water Content%	Unit Weight p.c.f. Wet Dry	Void Ratio	Degree of Saturation %	Cell Pressure P.S.I.	Failure Strain%	Shear Strength p.s.f.	Remarks
3	8	25.0	26.4	126.6 100.2	0.68	100	23.0	20.0	1360	clay Stiff gr. si.
4	10	35.0	16.2	138.0 118.8	0.41	100	30.0	20.0	5083	Hard gr. si. cl.
5	5	20.0	31.6	120.8 91.8	0.83	100	19.0	4.5	843	Firm gr. si. cl.
7	6	24.0	24.7	135.7 108.8	0.54	100	22.0	20.0	1260	Stiff, gr. si. clay
8	5	20.0	26.6	125.5 99.4	0.69	100	18.0	6.0	1325	Stiff, gr. si. clay
9	5	19.0	28.3	128.0 99.8	0.68	100	17.0	14.0	1102	" " clay
9	6	24.0	19.4	134.1 112.3	0.50	100	22.0	20.0	1520	Stiff, gr. si. cl.
10	8	25.0	18.6	137.0 115.5	0.46	100	22.0	7.0	2866	V. stiff gr. si. till
11	9	30.0	19.7	134.8 112.6	0.49	100	25.0	20.0	1918	Stiff, gr. si. clay
12	7	20.0	29.4	126.0 97.5	0.73	100	18.0	19.0	1440	Stiff, gr. si. clay
12	8	25.0	17.7	134.0 113.6	0.48	100	22.0	20.0	1510	Stiff, gr. si. cl.
13	8	30.0	24.2	126.0 101.2	0.66	100	28.0	11.0	2010	V. stiff, gr. si. till
13	10	35.0	18.3	137.5 116.6	0.45	100	32.0	18.0	2040	V. stiff, gr. si. clay
14	7	25.0	23.0	134.8 109.6	0.53	100	22.0	20.0	1540	Stiff, gr. si. cl.
15	6	29.0	26.4	128.8 101.9	0.65	100	27.0	15.0	1116	" " " clay
17	7	30.0	20.0	134.6 112.2	0.50	100	27.0	20.0	1400	" " "
18	10	35.0	15.6	139.6 120.8	0.39	100	30.0	20.0	3263	V. stiff, gr. si. cl. till
19	6	25.0	30.5	126.0 96.0	0.75	100	22.0	18.0	1200	Stiff, gr. si. clay
20	6	20.0	30.4	112.5 91.5	0.84	100	18.0	5.0	1920	" " "
20	8	30.0	17.1	137.7 117.5	0.43	100	25.0	20.0	3088	V. stiff, gr. si. cl. til.

Job No. 75 F 56

ATTERBERG LIMIT TEST RESULTS

Borehole No.	Sample No.	Depth	Natural Water Content %	Liquid Limit	Plastic Limit	Plasticity Index	Remarks
5	5	20'-22"	31.6	44.0	21.0	23.0	Silty clay of low plasticity
12	8	25'-26'6"	18.2	27.0	14.0	13.0	Silty clay till of low plasticity
17	7	30'-31'6"	21.4	28.0	14.0	14.0	Silty clay of low plasticity
20	6	20'-22'	30.4	34.0	18.0	16.0	Silty clay of low plasticity

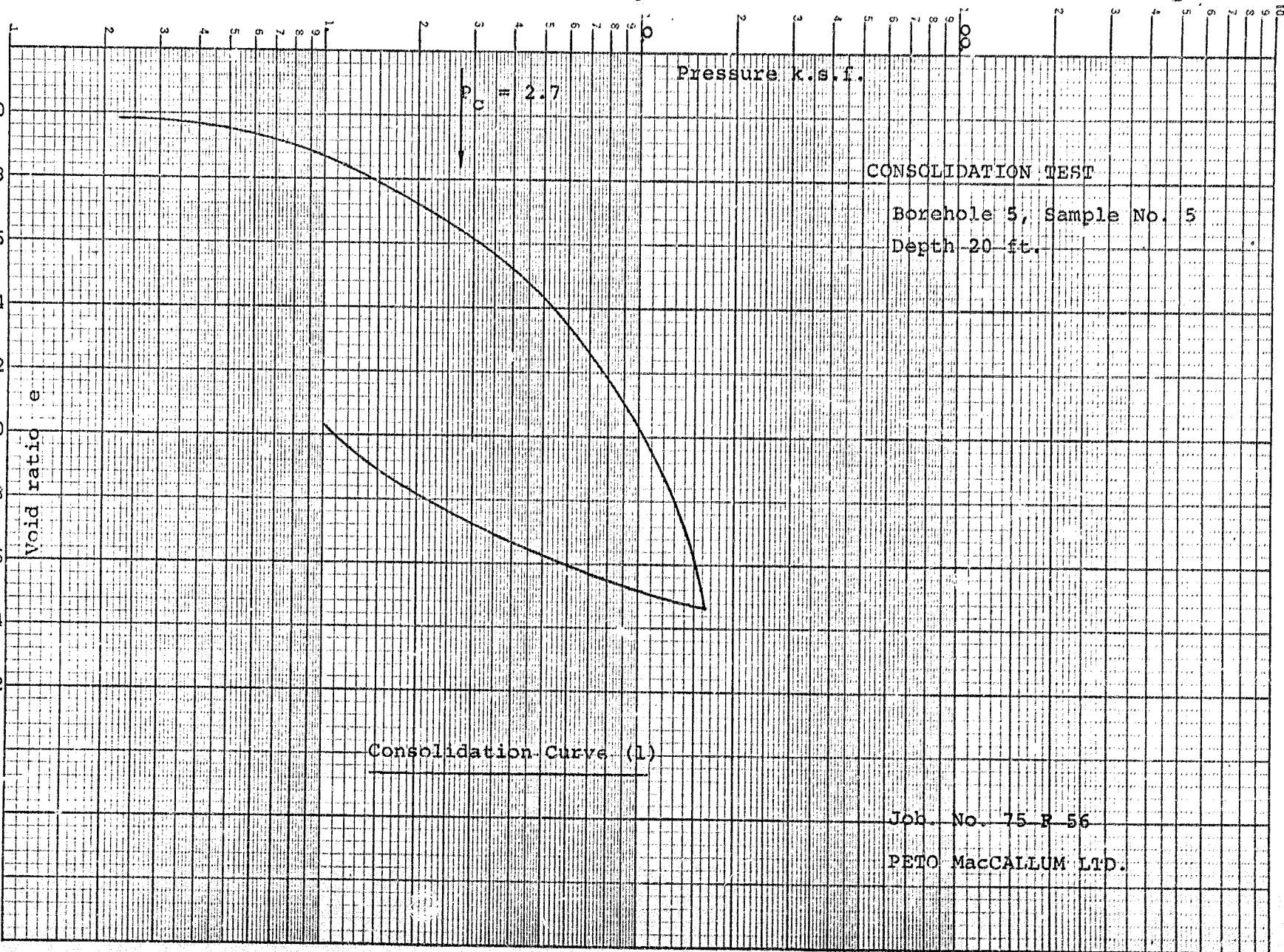


Job No. 75 F 56

p.H. VALUE AND SULPHATE CONTENTS OF WATER SAMPLES

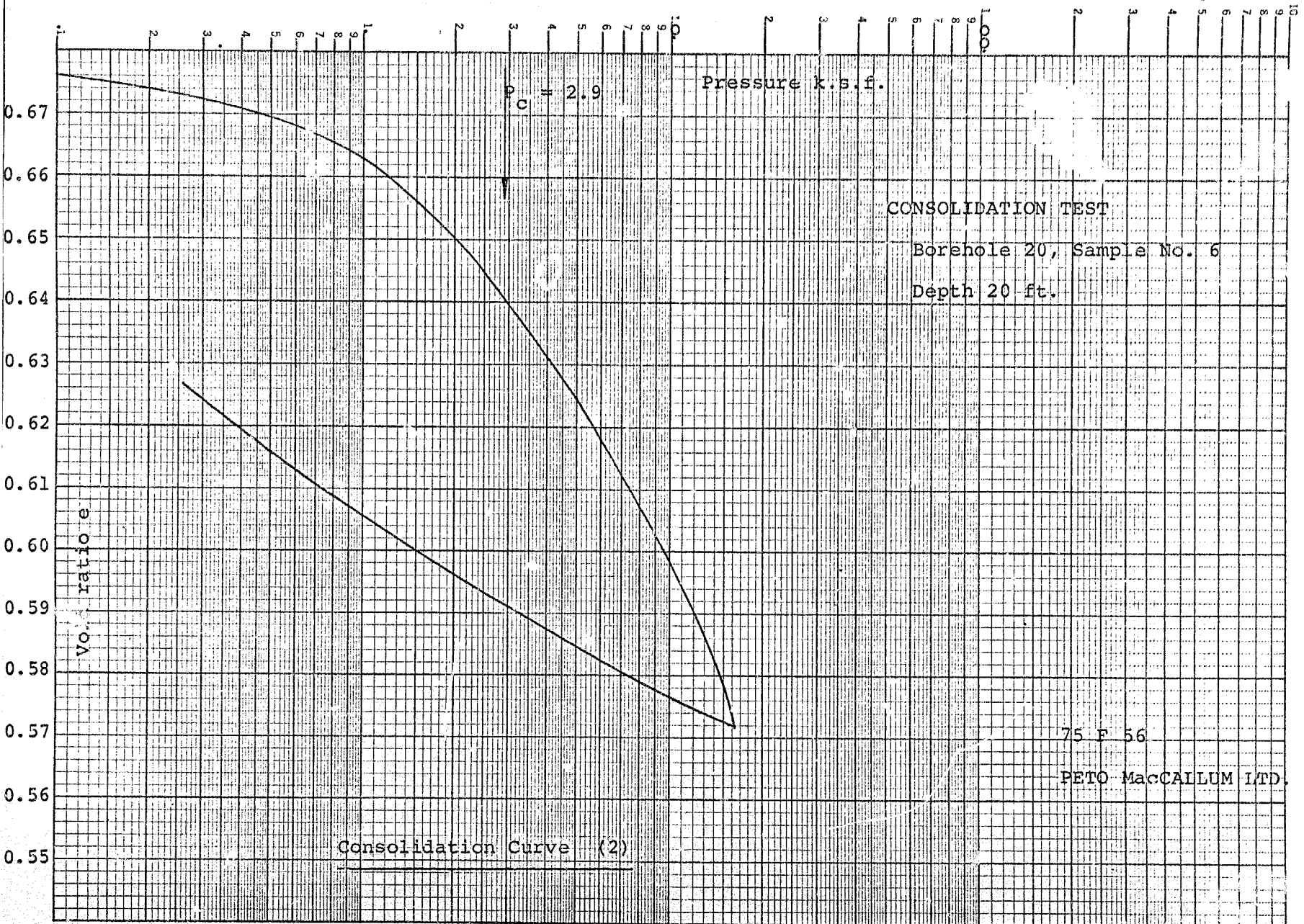
B.H. #	Depth	p.H. Value	Sulphate Content p.p.m. as SO ₄	Relative Degree of Sulphate Attack on Concrete
8	Water	7.4	30	Negligible
13	Water	7.6	30	Negligible
18	Water	7.4	30	Negligible





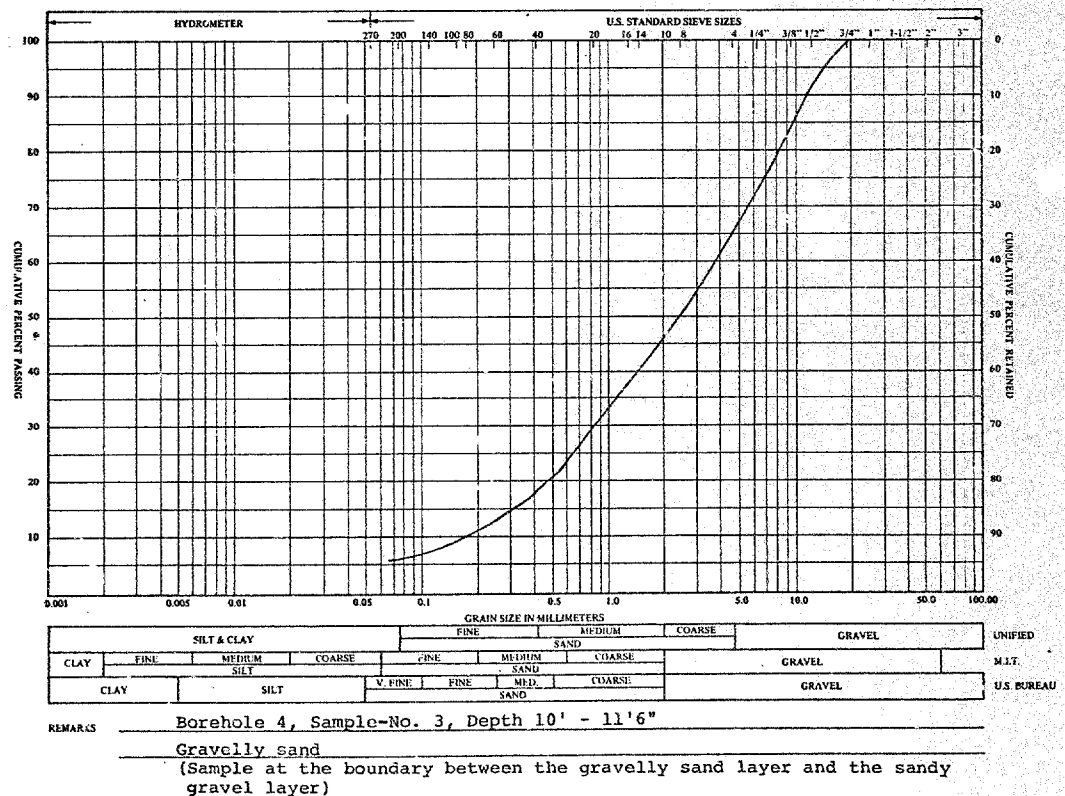
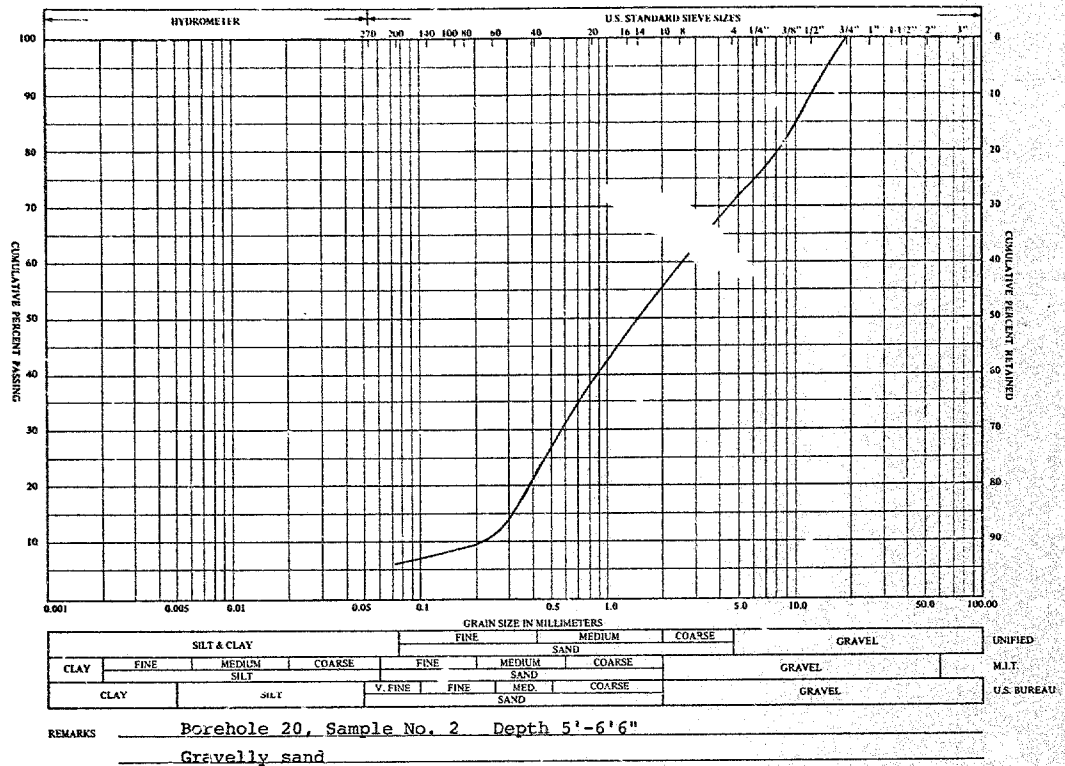
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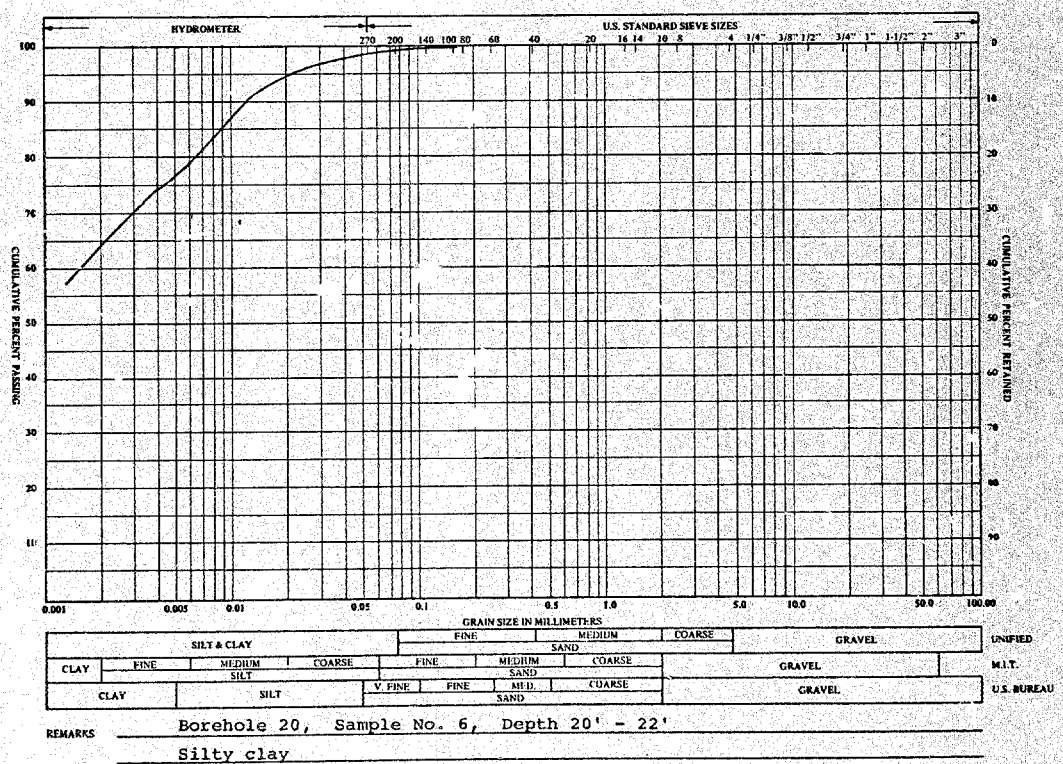
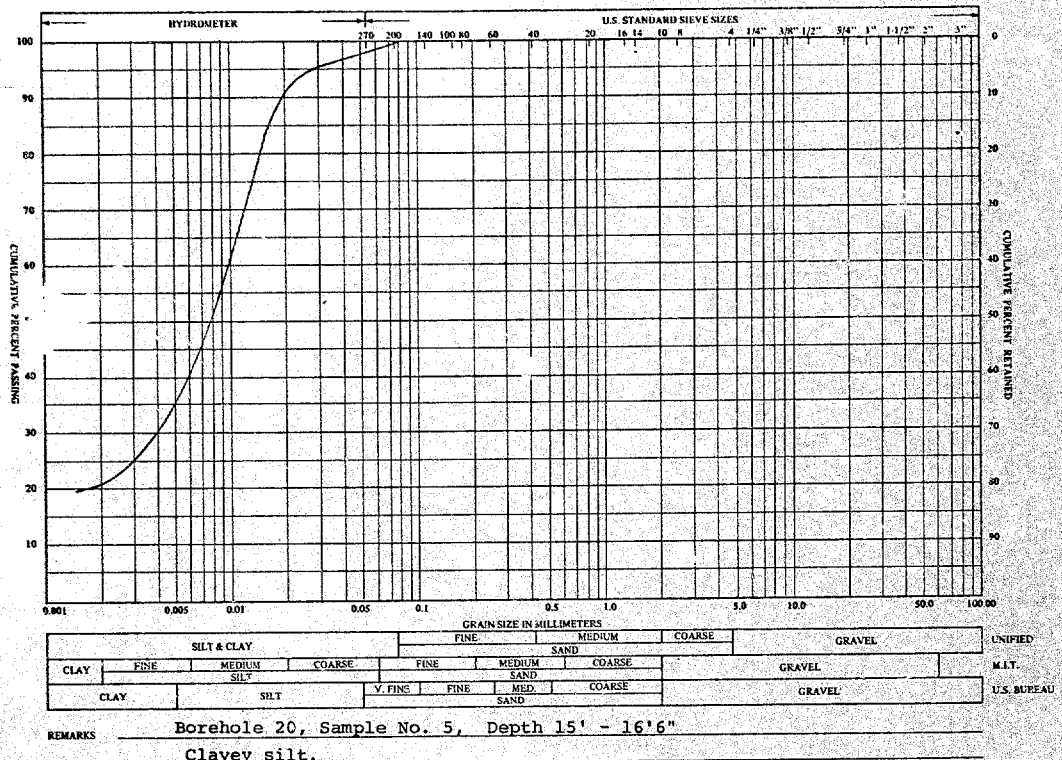


PARTICLE SIZE DISTRIBUTION CHART



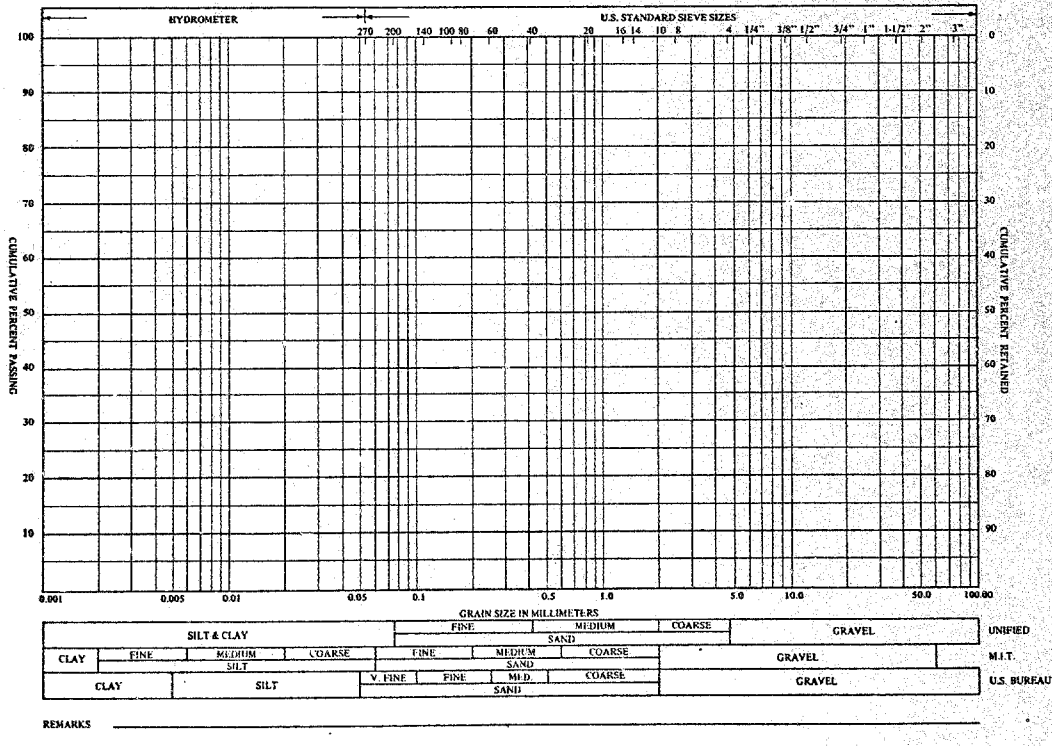
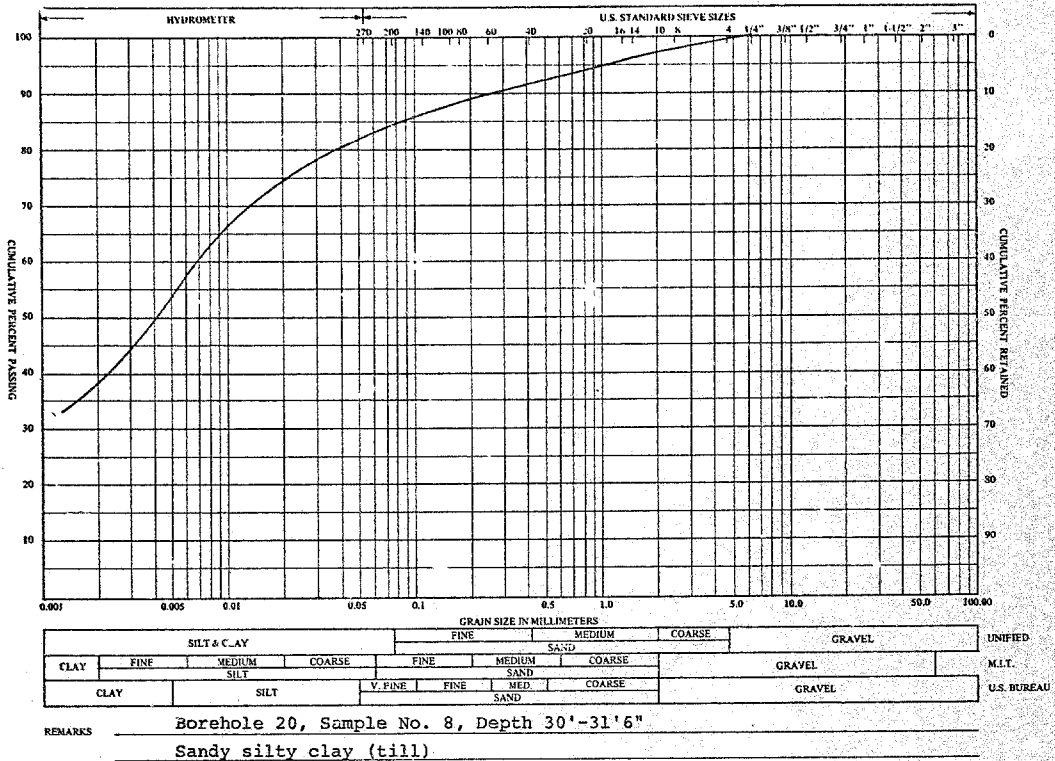


PARTICLE SIZE DISTRIBUTION CHART

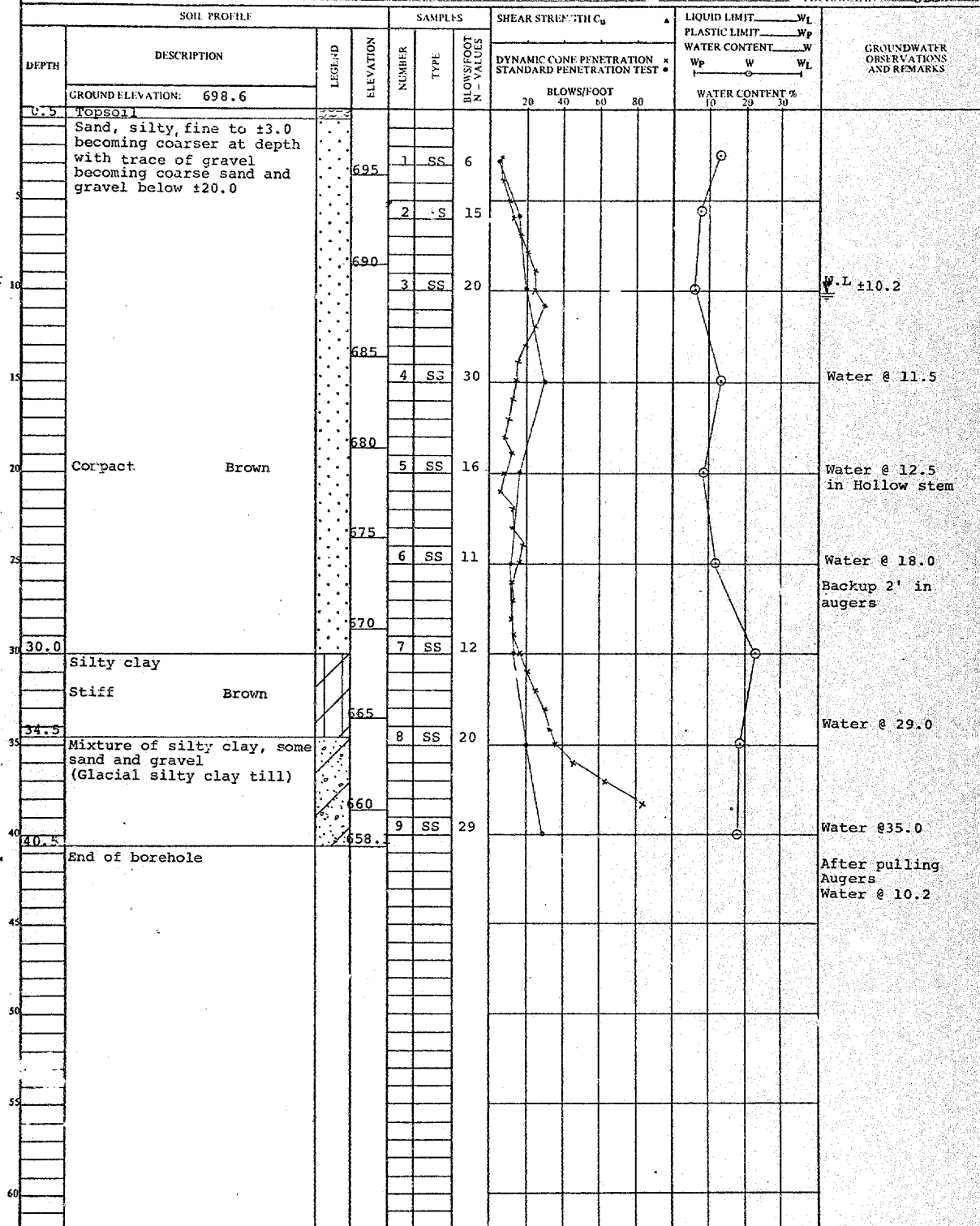




PARTICLE SIZE DISTRIBUTION CHART



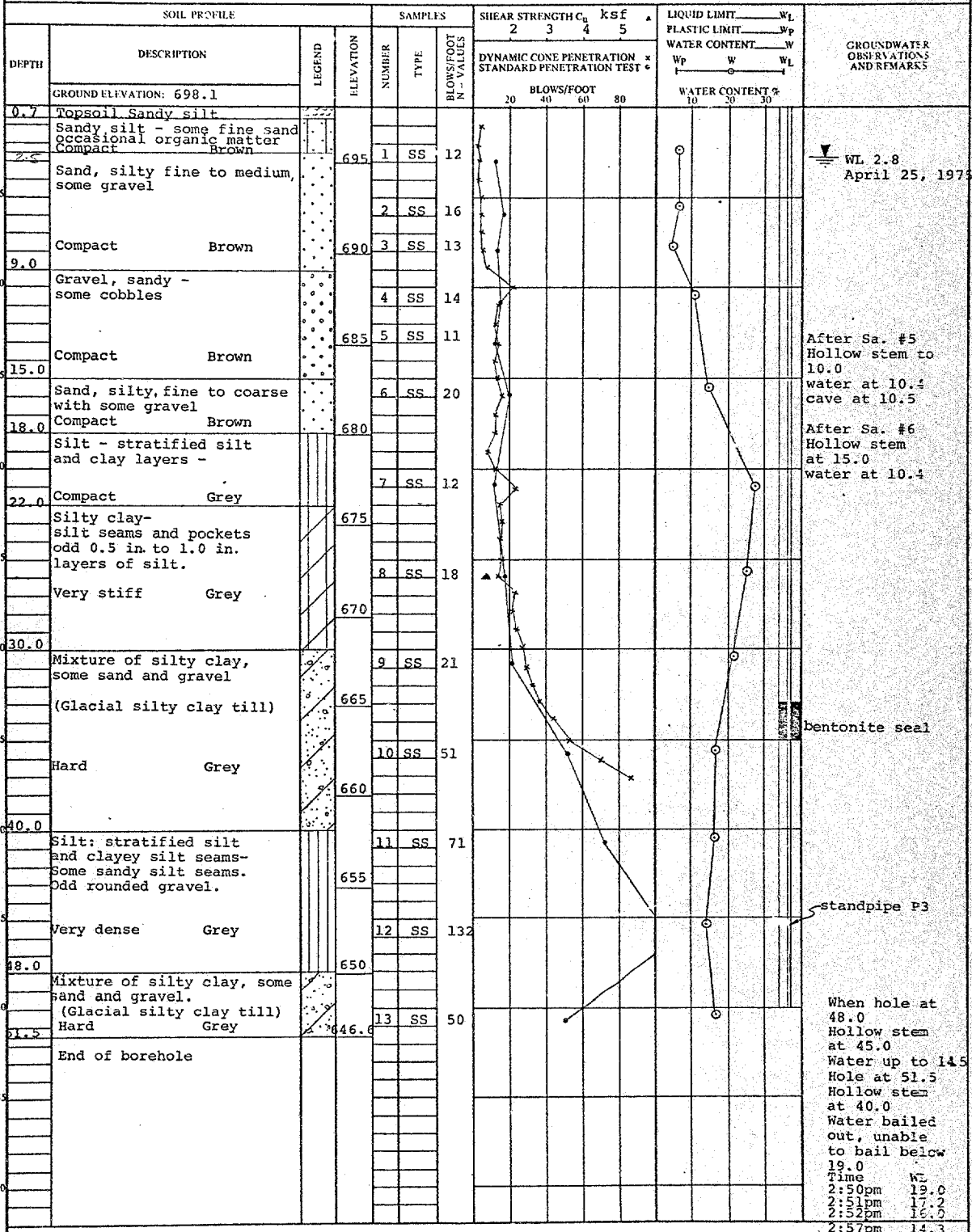
JOB NAME Proposed Crossing at King's Hwy. 2 & Proposed King's Hwy. 402 - Line 'A' JOB No. 75 P 56
LOCATION Station 609 + 92 o/s 62' Lt. C Line 'A' BORING DATE April 15, 1975 ENGINEER GDP/MB
BORING METHOD Hollow Stem Auger & Cone Test TECHNICIAN JBS



NOTES:

CHECKED BY KK

JOB NAME Proposed Crossing at King's Hwy.2 and Proposed King's Hwy.402 Line 'A' JOB No. 75 F 56
LOCATION Sta. 610 + 80 o/s 94' Lt. C Line 'A' BORING DATE April 14, 1975 ENGINEER GDP/MB
BORING METHOD Hollow Stem Augers & Cone Test TECHNICIAN WJ



NOTES:

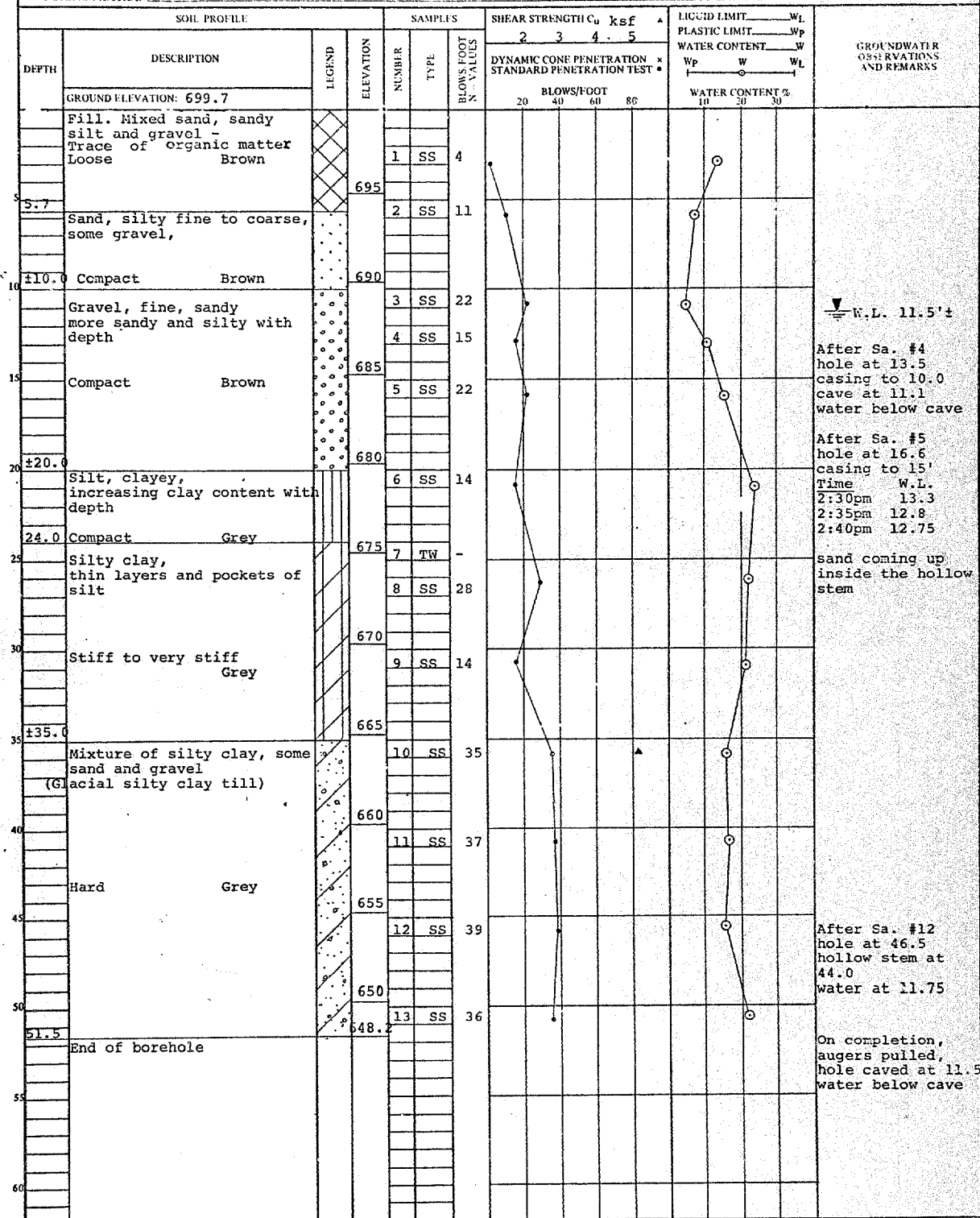
CHECKED BY: K



JOB NAME Proposed Crossing at King's Hwy. 2 & Proposed King's Hwy. 402 Line 'A' JOB No. 75 F. 56

LOCATION Sta. 611 + 17 o/s 89' Lt. C Line 'A' BORING DATE April 9, 1975 ENGINEER GDP/MB

BORING METHOD Hollow Stem Augers & Cone Test TECHNICIAN W.J.



NOTES:

CHECKED BY: *WJ*



JOB NAME Proposed Crossing at King's Hwy.2 & Proposed King's Hwy.402 - Line 'A' JOB No. 75 P 56

LOCATION Station 612 + 00 o/s 82 Lt. C Line 'A' BORING DATE April 11, 1975 ENGINEER GDP/MB

BORING METHOD 7" Hollow Stem 6.3" Solid Auger TECHNICIAN JBS

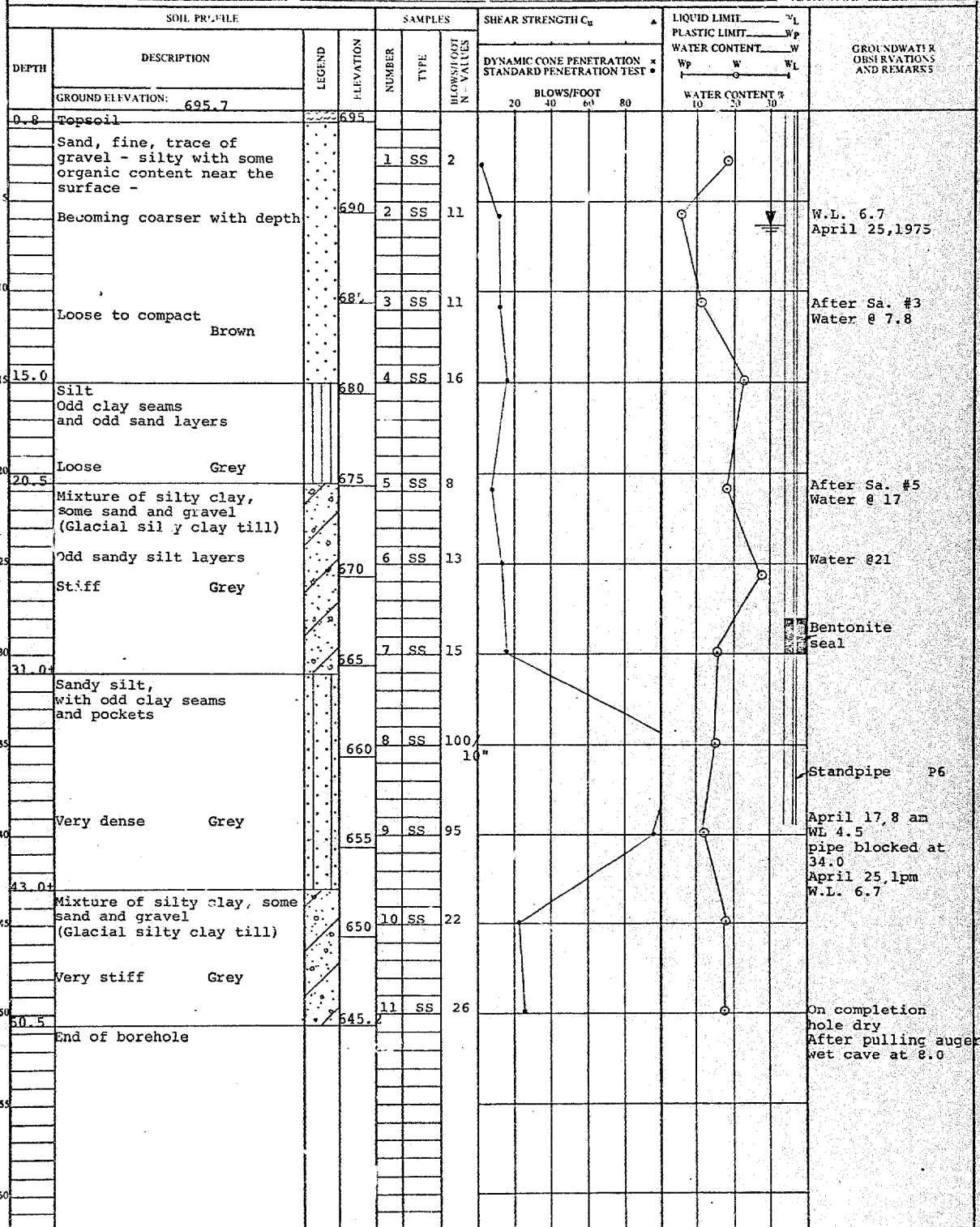
SOIL PROFILE				SAMPLES			SHEAR STRENGTH C_u ksf				LIQUID LIMIT W_L			GROUNDWATER OBSERVATIONS AND REMARKS
DEPTH	DESCRIPTION	LEGEND	ELEVATION	NUMBER	TYPE	BLOWS/FOOT N - VALUES	2	3	4	5	PLASTIC LIMIT W_p			
							DYNAMIC CONE PENETRATION * STANDARD PENETRATION TEST *				WATER CONTENT %			
							BLOWS/FOOT				W_p	W	W_L	
							20 40 60 80							
GROUND ELEVATION: 696.0														
0.7	Topsoil													
	Sand, silty near the top medium to coarse		695	1	SS	4								
				2	SS	8								
	Loose to compact Brown		690											W.L. 8'± (assumed)
			685	3	SS	13								After Sa. #3 Water @ 8.0
16.2	Silt, with odd clay layers		680	4	SS	13								After Sa. #4 Water @ 12.0
18.0	Compact Grey													
	Silty clay with occasional silt seams													
			675	5	TW									
				6	SS	9								
	Stiff Grey		670	7	SS	10								After Sa. #6 Water @ 18.2
														Water @ 21
30.5	Mixture of silty clay, some sand and gravel (Glacial silty clay till)		665	8	SS	20								
35.0	Very stiff Grey													
	Sandy silt with odd clay layers and seams		660	9	SS	91								Augers to 40' dry After 1½ hr. water @ 34'
	Very dense Grey		655	10	SS	66								
			650	11	SS	95								After Sa. #11 water @ 44'
49.0	Mixture of silty clay, sand gravel (Glacial silty clay till) Hard Grey		645	12	SS	62								B.H. dry
51.5	End of borehole		644.5											

NOTES:

CHECKED BY: KK



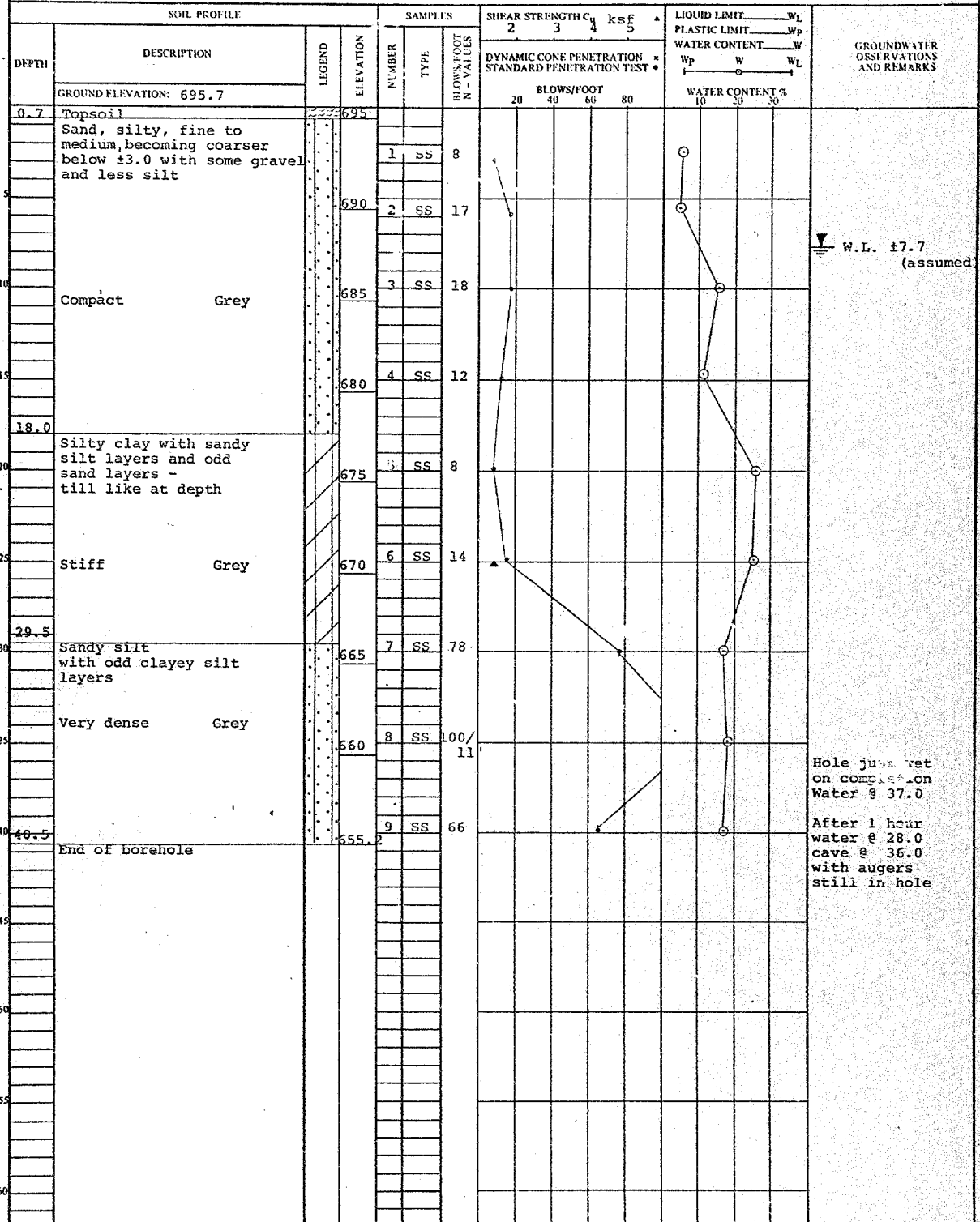
JOB NAME Proposed Crossing at King's Hwy.2 & Proposed King's Hwy.402 - Line 'A' JOB No. 75 F 56
LOCATION Sta. 612 + 50 o/s 80' Lt. C Line 'A' BORING DATE April 12, 1975 ENGINEER GDP/MB
BORING METHOD Hollow Stem Auger TECHNICIAN JBS



NOTES: Standpipe 6A installed at Sta. 612 + 60 o/s 80' Lt.

CHECKED BY KK

JOB NAME Proposed Crossing at King's Hwy. 2 & Proposed King's Hwy. 402 - Line 'A' JOB No. 75 F 56
 LOCATION Station 612 + 65 o/s 53' Lt. C Line 'A' BORING DATE April 14, 1975 ENGINEER GDP/NB
 BORING METHOD Hollow Stem Auger TECHNICIAN JBS



NOTES:

CHECKED BY: KK



JOB NAME Proposed Crossing at King's Hwy.2 and Proposed King's Hwy.402 Line 'A' JOB No. 75 F 56
LOCATION Station 613 + 65 o/s 50' Lt. of Line 'A' BORING DATE April 10, 1975 ENGINEER GDP/MB
BORING METHOD Hollow Stem Auger TECHNICIAN JBS

SOIL PROFILE				SAMPLES			SHEAR STRENGTH C_u ksf				LIQUID LIMIT W_L			GROUNDWATER OBSERVATIONS AND REMARKS
DEPTH	DESCRIPTION	LEGEND	ELEVATION	NUMBER	TYPE	BLOWS/FOOT N - VALUES	2	3	4	5	PLASTIC LIMIT W_p			
							DYNAMIC CONE PENETRATION STANDARD PENETRATION TEST				WATER CONTENT %			
							BLOWS/FOOT				W_p	W	W_L	
	GROUND ELEVATION: 695.8						20	40	60	80	10	20	30	
0.7	Topsoil, sandy silt		695											
	Sandy silt with fine sand													
4.7	Loose Brown			1	SS	6								
	Sand, medium to coarse some silt and fine sand seams		690	2	SS	18								
7.0	Compact Brown													
	Gravel, sandy													
11.0	Compact Brown		685	3	SS	12								
	Silt, clayey some clay layers and seams													
	Compact Grey		680	4	SS	18								
17.5	Silty clay													
	Silt seams and pockets some pebble		675	5	TW									
				6	SS	13								
	Stiff Grey		670	7	SS	13								
31.5	End of borehole		664.8	8	SS	21								

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W.L. at 8.3
April 25, 1975

Piezometer P8
April 14, 1975
water at 7.5

After sa. #3
water at 7.5

After Sa. #6
water at 7.1

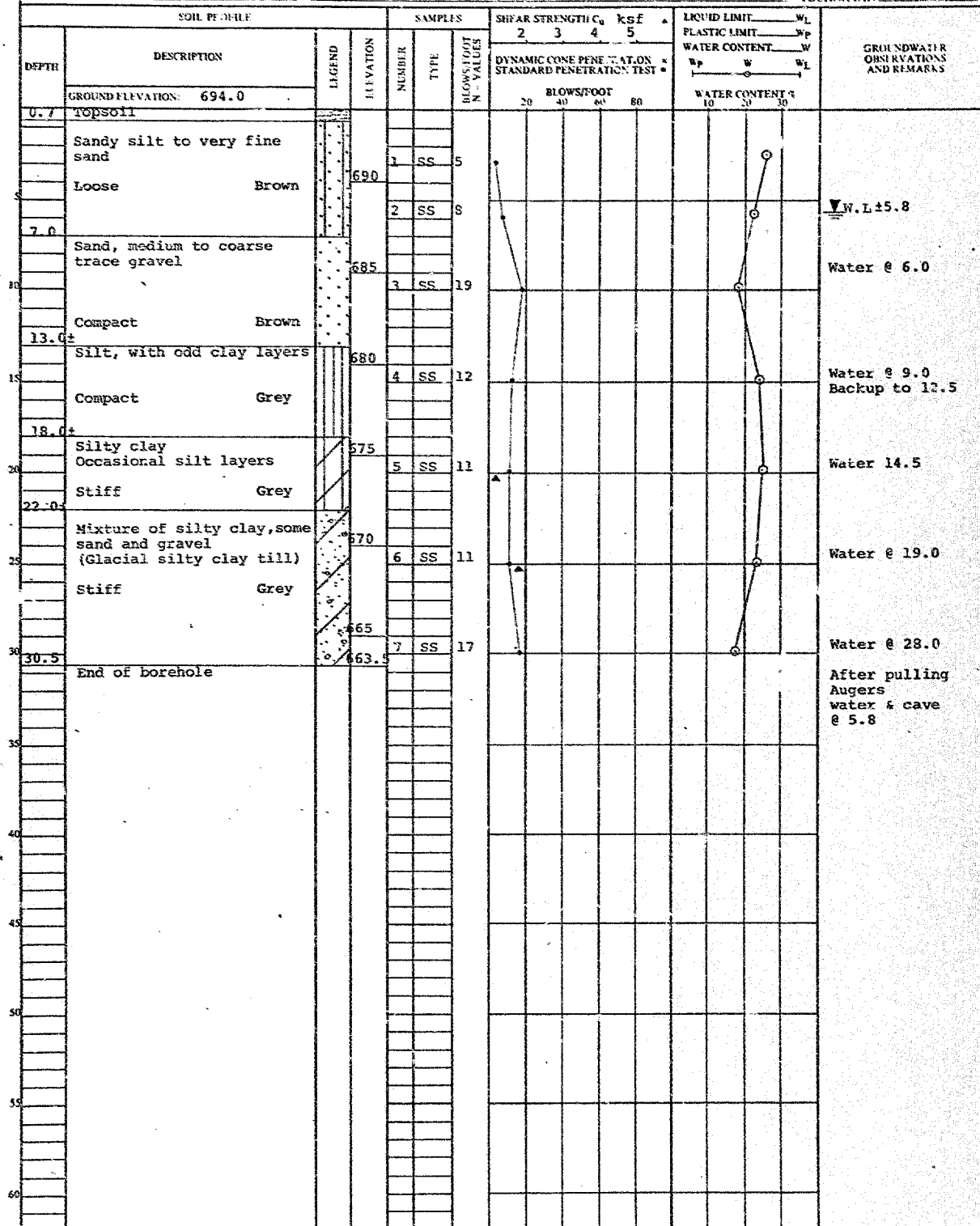
On completion,
after pulling
augers to 26.5
water at 27.0
After pulling
auger to 13.0
water at 7.5

NOTES:

CHECKED BY: KK



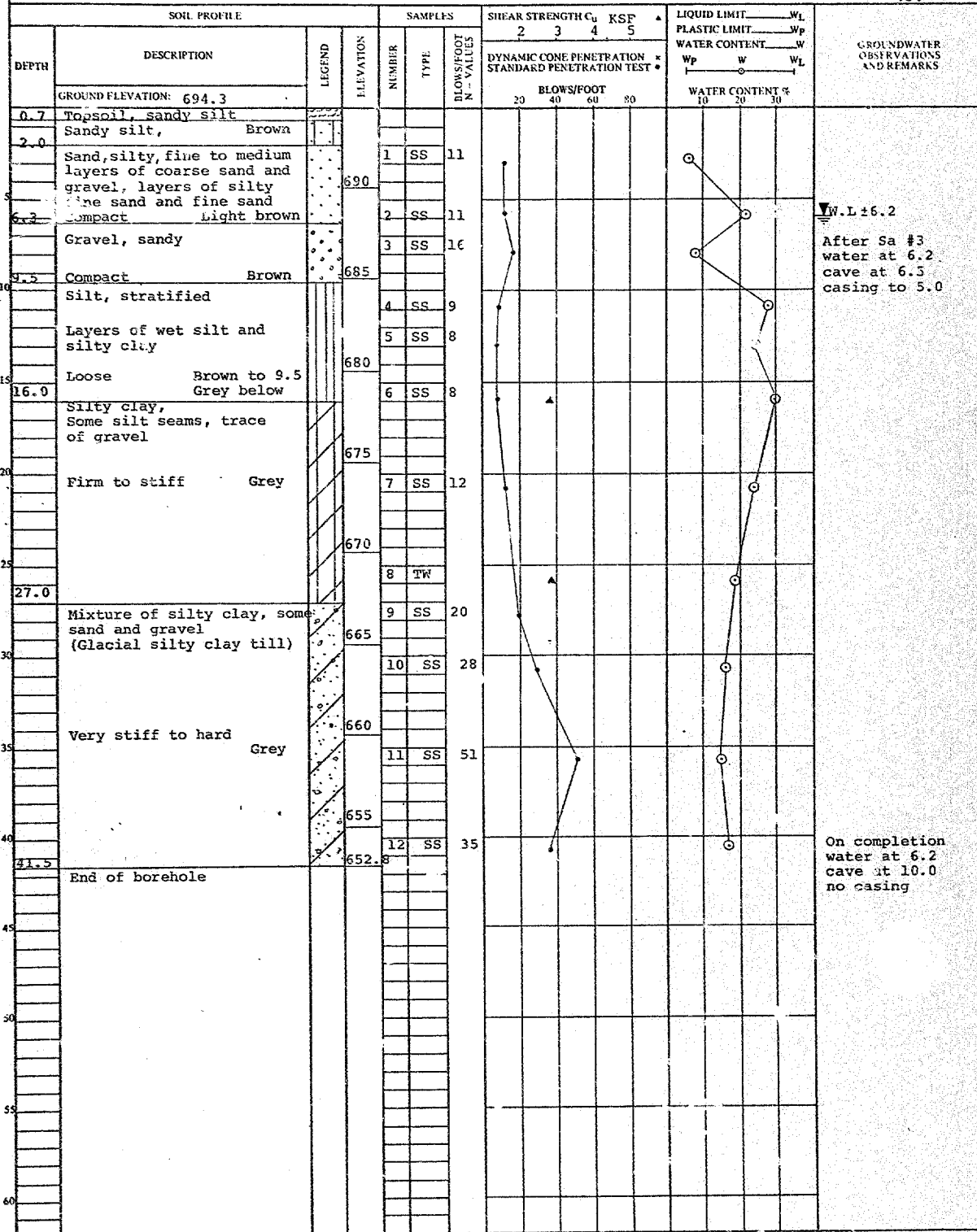
JOB NAME Proposed Crossing at Kings Hwy.2 and Proposed King's Hwy.402 Line 'A' JOB No. 75 F 56
LOCATION Station 613 + 65 o/s 66' Rt. 2 Line 'A' BORING DATE April 14, 1975 ENGINEER GDE/CMB
BORING METHOD Hollow Stem Auger TECHNICIAN JBS



NOTES:

CHECKED BY: KK

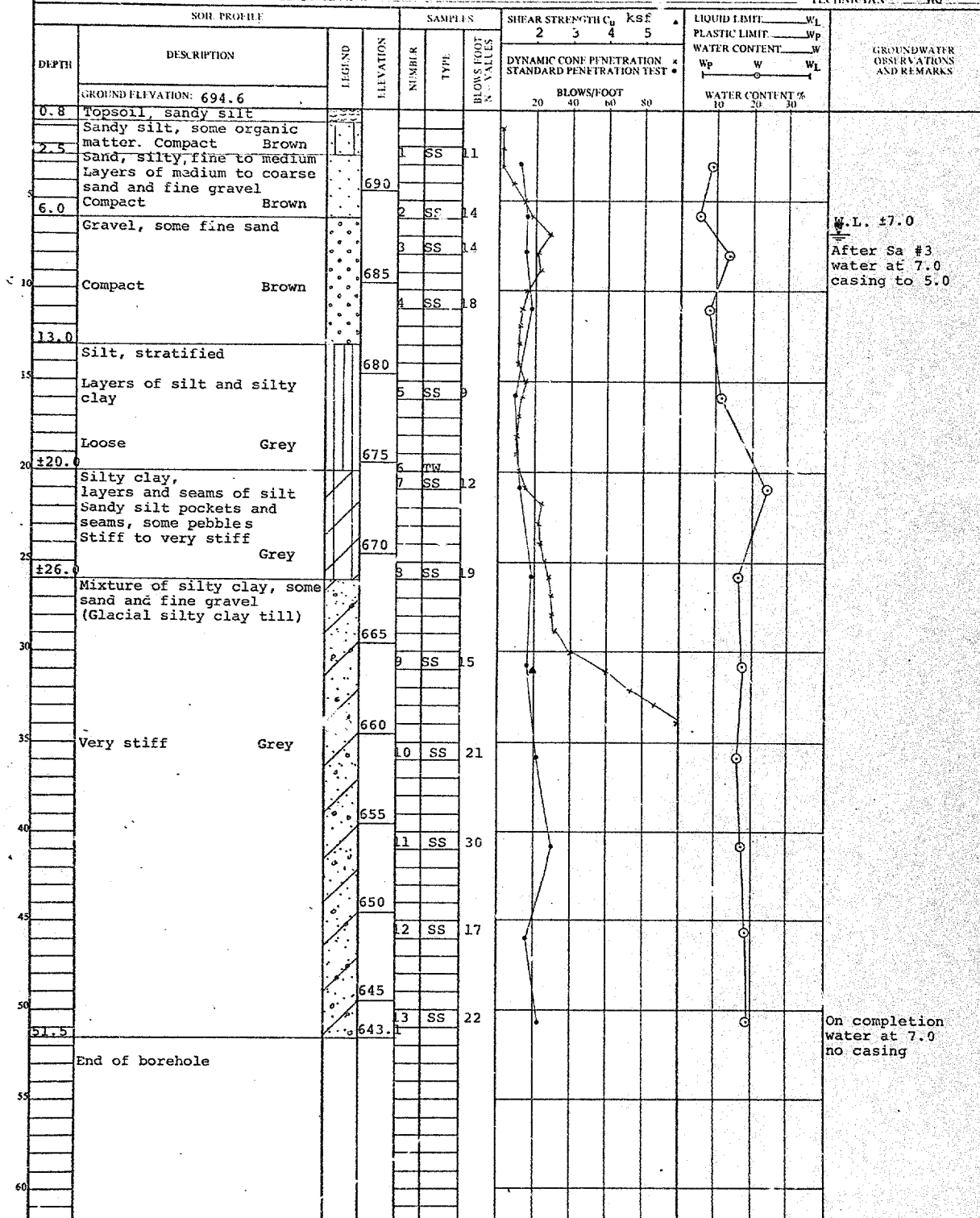
JOB NAME Proposed Crossing at King's Hwy.2 and Proposed King's Hwy.402 Line 'A' JOB No. 75 F 56
LOCATION Sta. 612 + 65 o/s 64' Rt. 2 Line 'A' BORING DATE April 12, 1975 ENGINEER GDP/MB
BORING METHOD Hollow Stem Auger TECHNICIAN W.J.



NOTES:

CHECKED BY: W.J.

JOB NAME Proposed Crossing at King's Hwy. 2 and proposed King's Hwy. 402 Line 'A' JOB No. 75 F 56
LOCATION Sta 611 + 86 o/s 96 Rt. 2 Line 'A' BORING DATE April 12, 1975 ENGINEER GDP/MB
BORING METHOD Hollow Stem Auger & Cone Test TECHNICIAN WJ

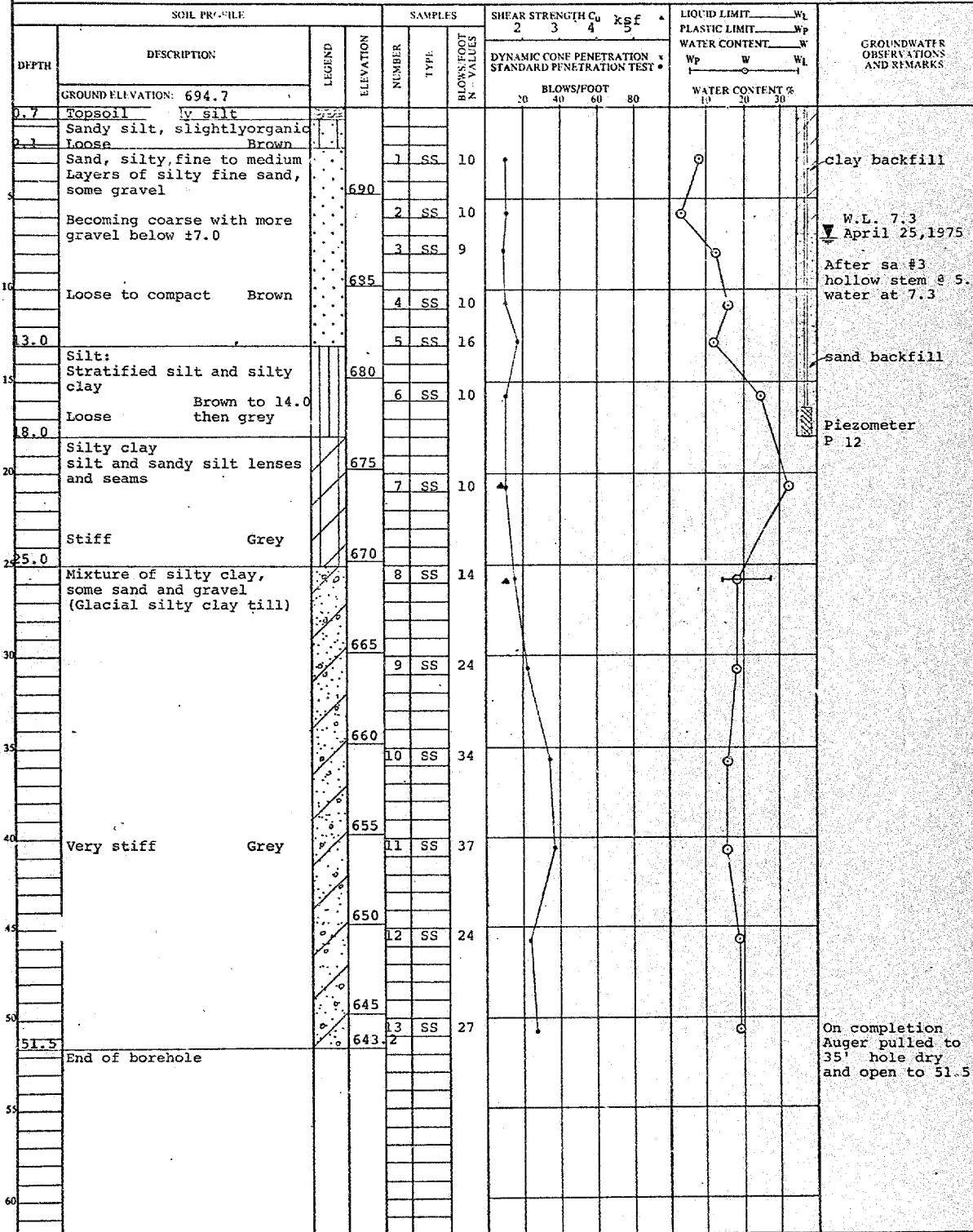


NOTES:

CHECKED BY: KK



JOB NAME Proposed Crossing at King's Hwy. 2 and Proposed King's Hwy. 402 Line 'A' JOB No. 75 F 56
LOCATION Sta. 611 + 56 o/s 94 Rt. 2 Line 'A' BORING DATE April 14, 1975 ENGINEER GDP/MB
BORING METHOD Hollow Stem Augers TECHNICIAN WJ



NOTES: Piezometer installed in another hole 5' N.E. of B.H. 12, augered to 18' without sampling

CHECKED BY: KK

JOB NAME Proposed Crossing at King's Hwy. 2 and Proposed King's Hwy. 402 Line 'A'

JOB No. 75 F 56

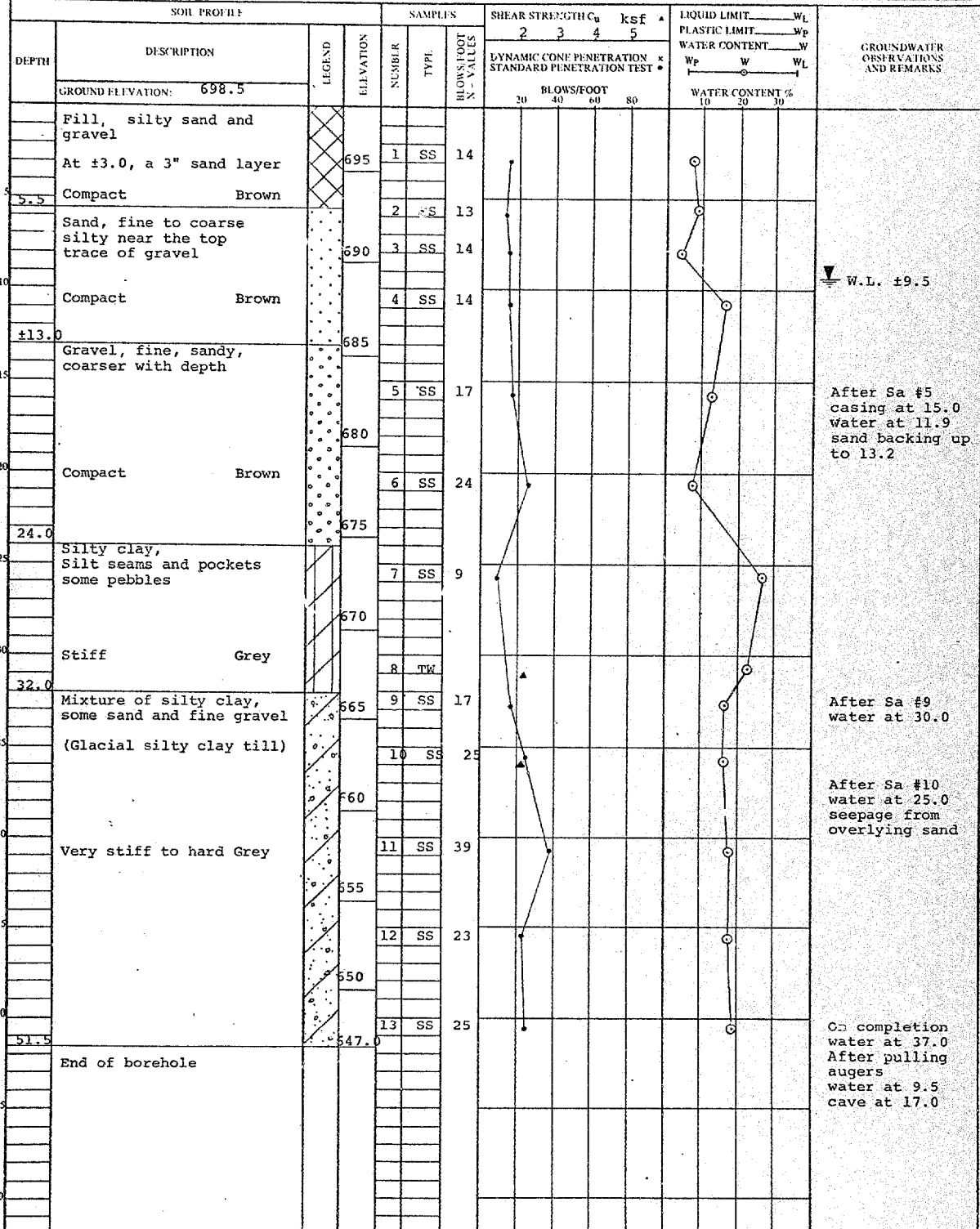
LOCATION Station 610 + 70 o/s 88' Rt. 2 Line 'A'

BORING DATE April 9, 1975

ENGINEER GDP/MB

BORING METHOD Hollow Stem Auger to 30', 3" Solid Auger to End of Borehole

TECHNICIAN JBS

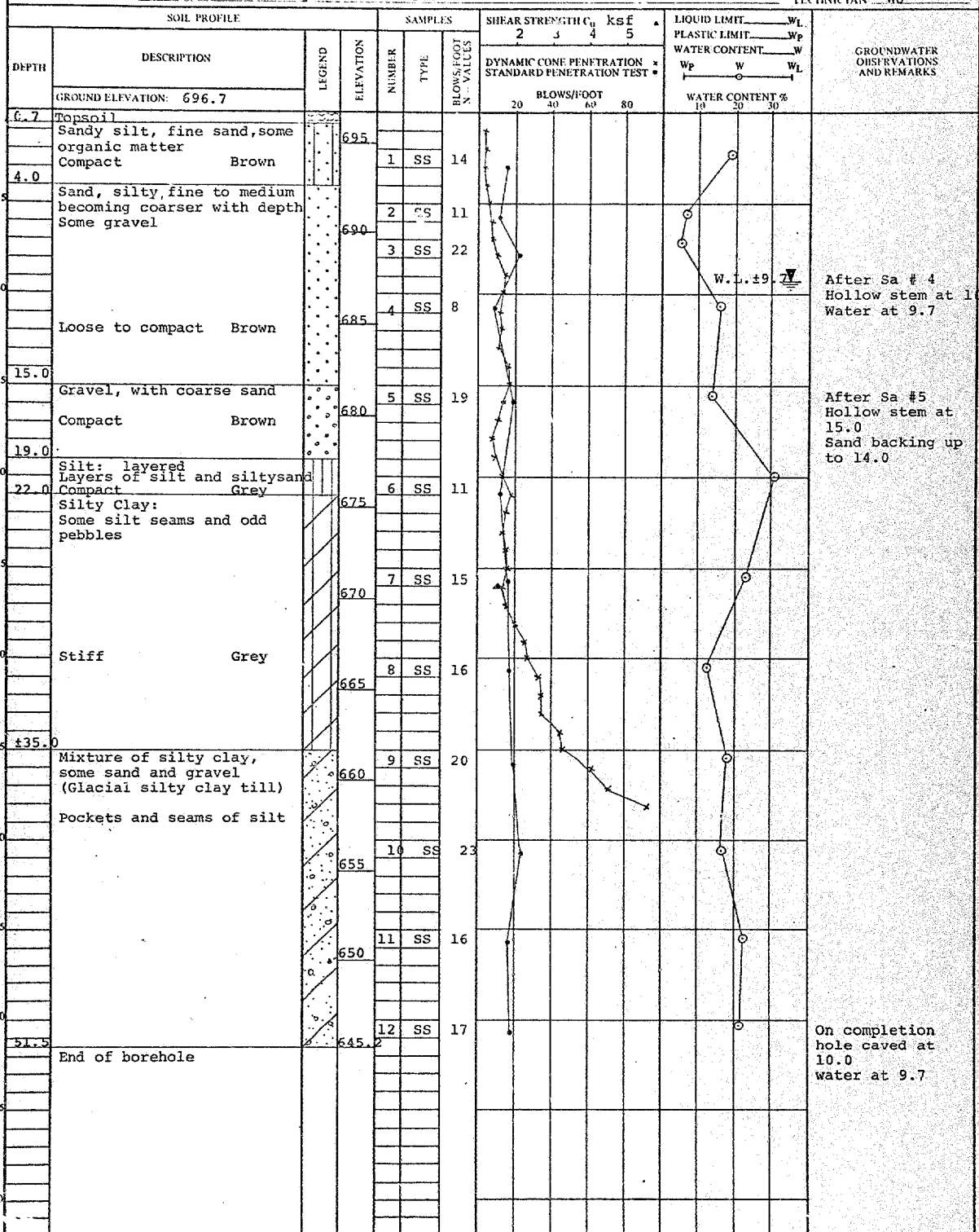


NOTES:

CHECKED BY: KK

JOB NAME Proposed Crossing at King's Hwy.2 & Proposed King's Hwy.402 - Line 'A' JOB No. 75 F 56

LOCATION Sta. 610 + 28 o/s 85' Rt. C Line 'A' BORING DATE April 17, 1975 ENGINEER GDP/MB

BORING METHOD Hollow Stem Auger & Cone Test TECHNICIAN WJ

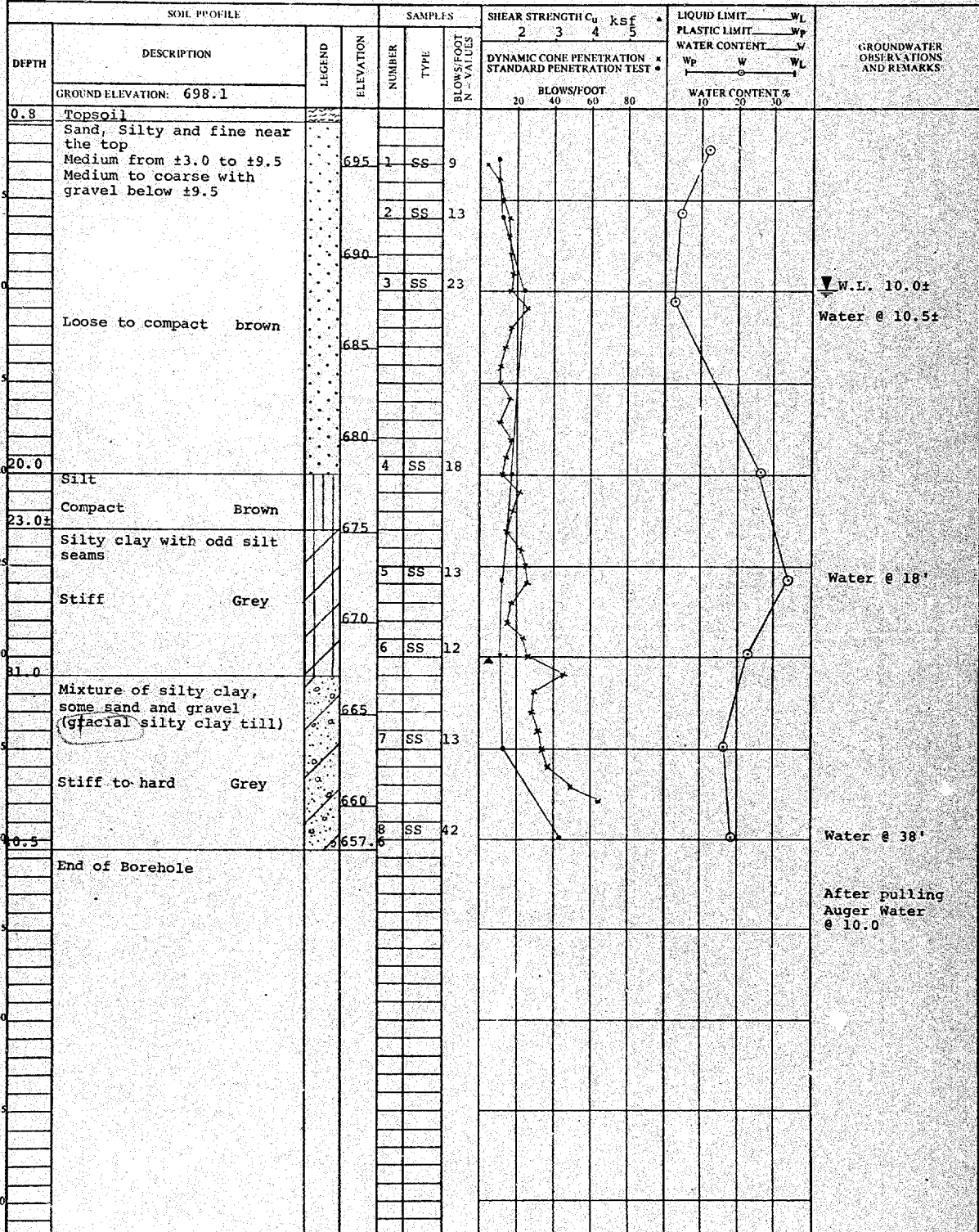
NOTES:

CHECKED BY: *KE*

JOB NAME Proposed Crossing at King's Hwy. 2 & Proposed King's Hwy. 402 - Line 'A' JOB No. 75 P 56

LOCATION Station 609 + 92 o/s 54' Rt. of Line 'A' BORING DATE April 15, 1975 ENGINEER GDP/MB

BORING METHOD Hollow Stem Auger & Cone Test TECHNICIAN JBS



NOTES:

CHECKED BY: KK



JOB NAME Proposed Crossing at King's Hwy. 2 and Proposed King's Hwy. 402 Line 'A' OB No. 75 F-56

LOCATION Station 608 + 92 o/s 51' Rt. of Line 'A' BORING DATE April 17, 1975 ENGINEER GDP/MB

BORING METHOD Hollow Stem Auger TECHNICIAN JBS

SOIL PROFILE				SAMPLES			SHEAR STRENGTH C_u		LIQUID LIMIT w_L		GROUNDWATER OBSERVATIONS AND REMARKS
DEPTH	DESCRIPTION	LEGEND	ELEVATION	NUMBER	TYPE	BLOWS/FOOT N - VALUES	DYNAMIC CONE PENETRATION * STANDARD PENETRATION TEST *		WATER CONTENT w		
							BLOWS/FOOT		Wp W wL		
							20	40	60	80	
GROUND ELEVATION: 697.9											
0.9	Topsoil										
	Sandy silt to silty fine sand		695	1	SS	2					
4.0+	Very loose Brown										
	Sand, medium to coarse with frequent gravel			2	SS	12					
			690								
	Loose to dense Brown			3	SS	9					W.W.L. ± 9.2
			685								Water 10.5
				4	SS	32					Water @ 10.5
			680								
8.5	Silt Dense Brown to 21 then grey			5	SS	27					
22.0	Silty clay with silt layers and pockets		675								
				6	SS	13					
	stiff Grey		670								
				7	SS	9					Water 20.5
31.5	End of borehole		666.4								After pulling Augers, water at 9.2 cave 10.0

NOTES:

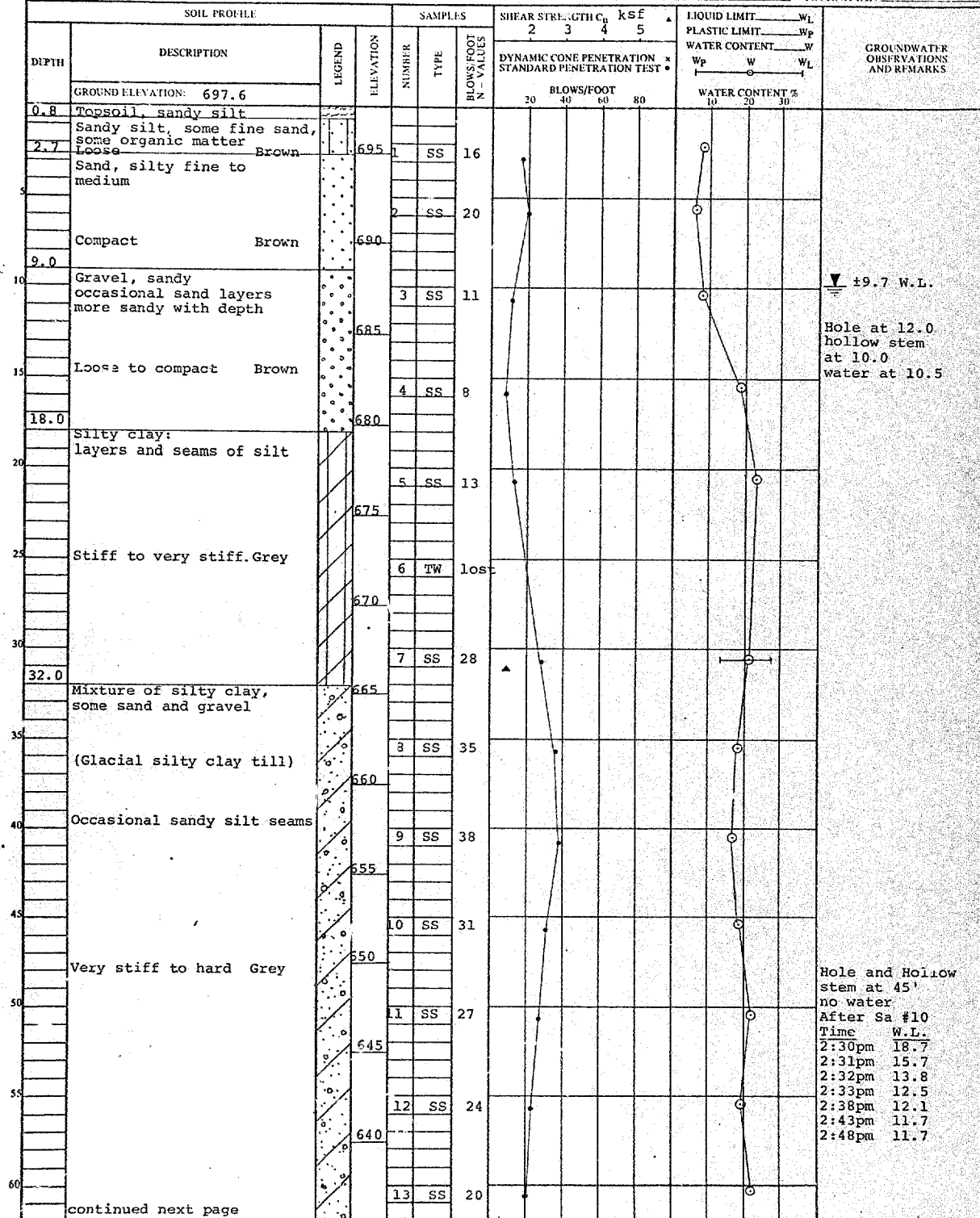
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JOB NAME Proposed Crossing at King's Hwy.2 and Proposed King's Hwy.402 Line 'A' JOB No. 75 F 56

LOCATION Sta. 610 + 54 @ Line 'A' BORING DATE April 16, 1975 ENGINEER GDP/MB

BORING METHOD Hollow Stem Auger TECHNICIAN WJ



NOTES:

CHECKED BY: LZ

JOB NAME Proposed Crossing at King's Hwy.2 and Proposed King's Hwy.402 Line 'A'

JOB No. 75 F 56

LOCATION Sta. 610 + 54 @ Line 'A'

BORING DATE April 16, 1975

ENGINEER GDP/MBBORING METHOD Hollow Stem AugersTECHNICIAN WJ[illegible]

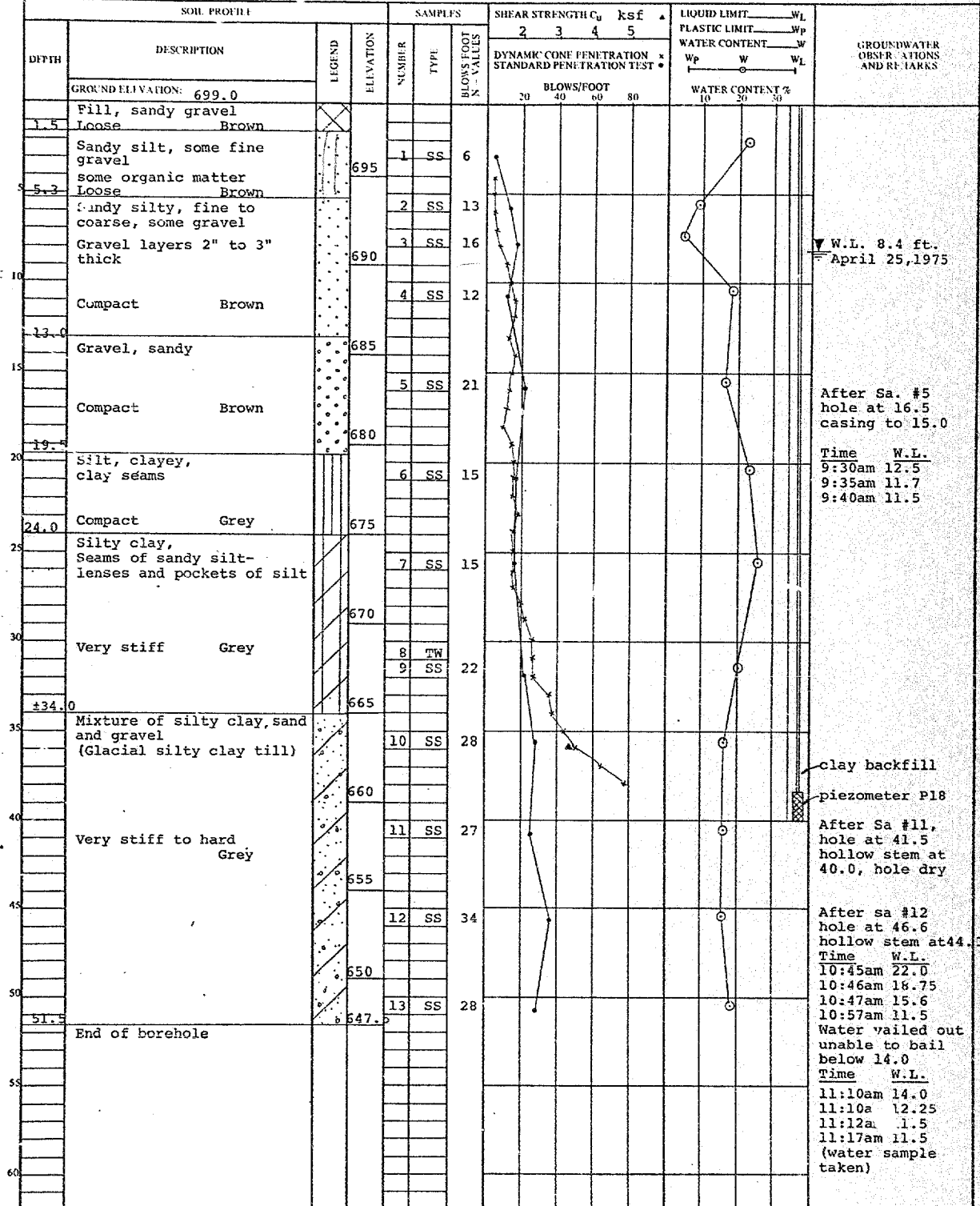
NOTES:

CHECKED BY: KK

JOB NAME Proposed Crossing at King's Hwy. 2 and Proposed King's Hwy.402 Line 'A' JOB No. 75 F 56

LOCATION Sta 610. + 91 - 0 Line 'A' BORING DATE April 10, 1975 ENGINEER GDP/MB

BORING METHOD Hollow Stem Pinger & Cone Test TECHNICIAN WJ



NOTES:

CHECKED BY: EE

JOB NAME: Proposed Crossing at King's Hwy. 2 and Proposed King's Hwy. 402 Line 'A' JOB No. 75 F 56

LOCATION Station 611 + 76 @ Line 'A'

BORING DATE: April 10, 1975 ENGINEER: GDP/MB

BORING METHOD Hollow Stem Augers to 20' then 3" Solid Augers

TECHNICIAN JBS

SOIL PROFILE			SAMPLES			SHEAR STRENGTH C_u		LIQUID LIMIT W_L			GROUNDWATER OBSERVATIONS AND REMARKS
DEPTH	DESCRIPTION	LEGEND	ELEVATION	NUMBER	TYPE	BLOWS/FOOT N-VALUES	DYNAMIC CONE PENETRATION * STANDARD PENETRATION TEST *	WATER CONTENT %			
								W_p	W	W_L	
0.7	Topsoil, silty sand										
	Sandy silt with fine sand										
3.0	Loose Brown			1	SS	7					
	Sand, medium to coarse some gravel coarser with depth		690	2	SS	8					
	Loose to compact Brown		685	3	SS	22					
15.5	Silt, claye with clayseams		680	4	SS	18					
18.0	Compact Grey										
	Silty clay frequent silt seams and pockets some pebbles		675	5	SS	6					
	Firm to stiff Grey		670	6	SS	10					
30.0	Mixture of silty clay, some sand and gravel (Glacial silty clay till)		665	7	SS	14					
			660	8	SS	32					
			655	9	SS	41					
	Hard Grey		650	10	SS	42					
			645	11	SS	43					
31.5	End of borehole		643.9								

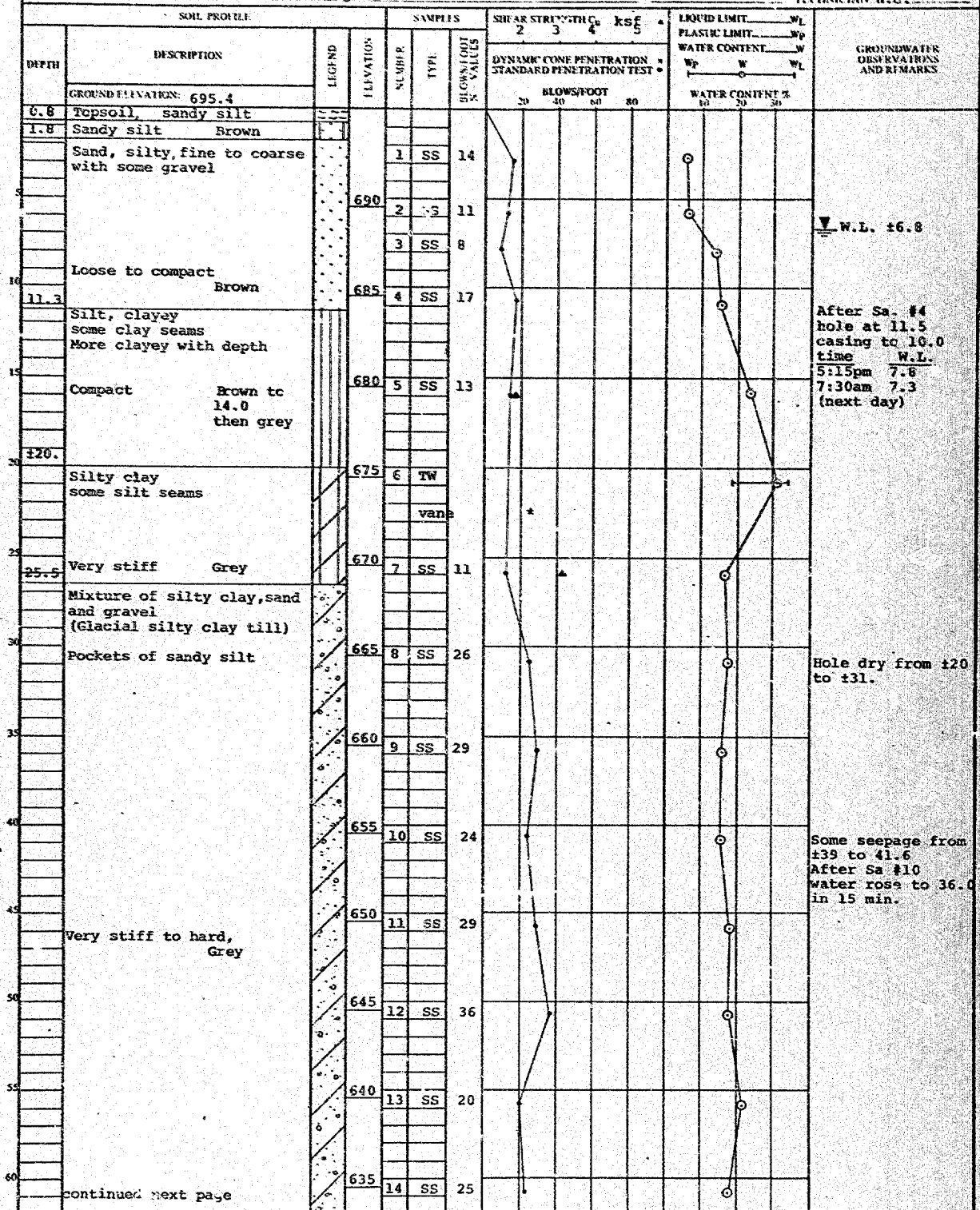
NOTES:

CHECKED BY

七人



JOB NAME Proposed Crossing at King's Hwy. 2 and Proposed King's Hwy. 402 Line 'A' JOB No. 75 F 56
LOCATION Sta. 612 + 17 & Line 'A' BORING DATE April 11, 1975 ENGINEER GDP/MB
BORING METHOD Hollow Stem Auger TECHNICIAN W.J.



NOTES: * Field vane

CHECKED BY: KK

JOB No. 75 F 56

LOCATION Sta. 612 + 17 C Line 'A'

BORING DATE April 11, 1975 ENGINEER GDP/MB

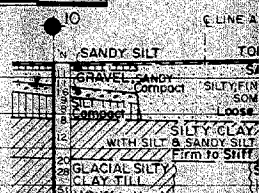
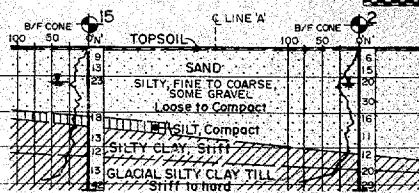
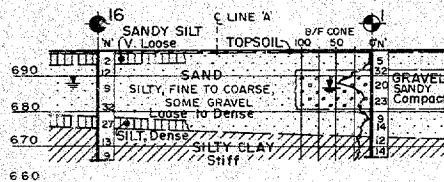
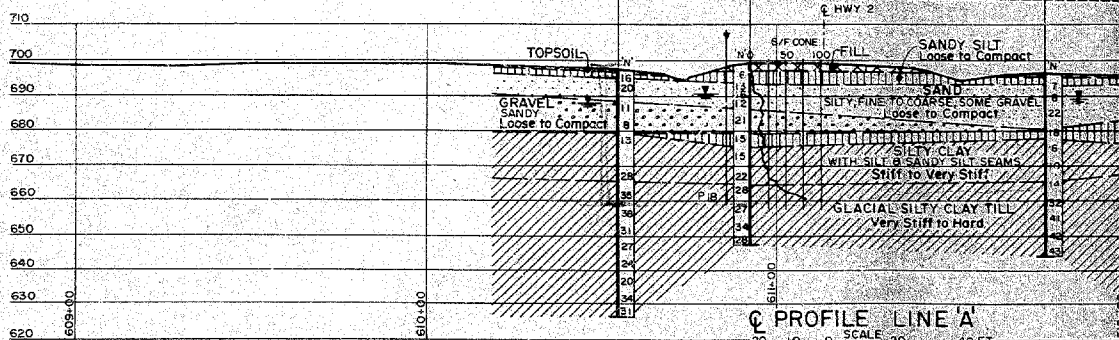
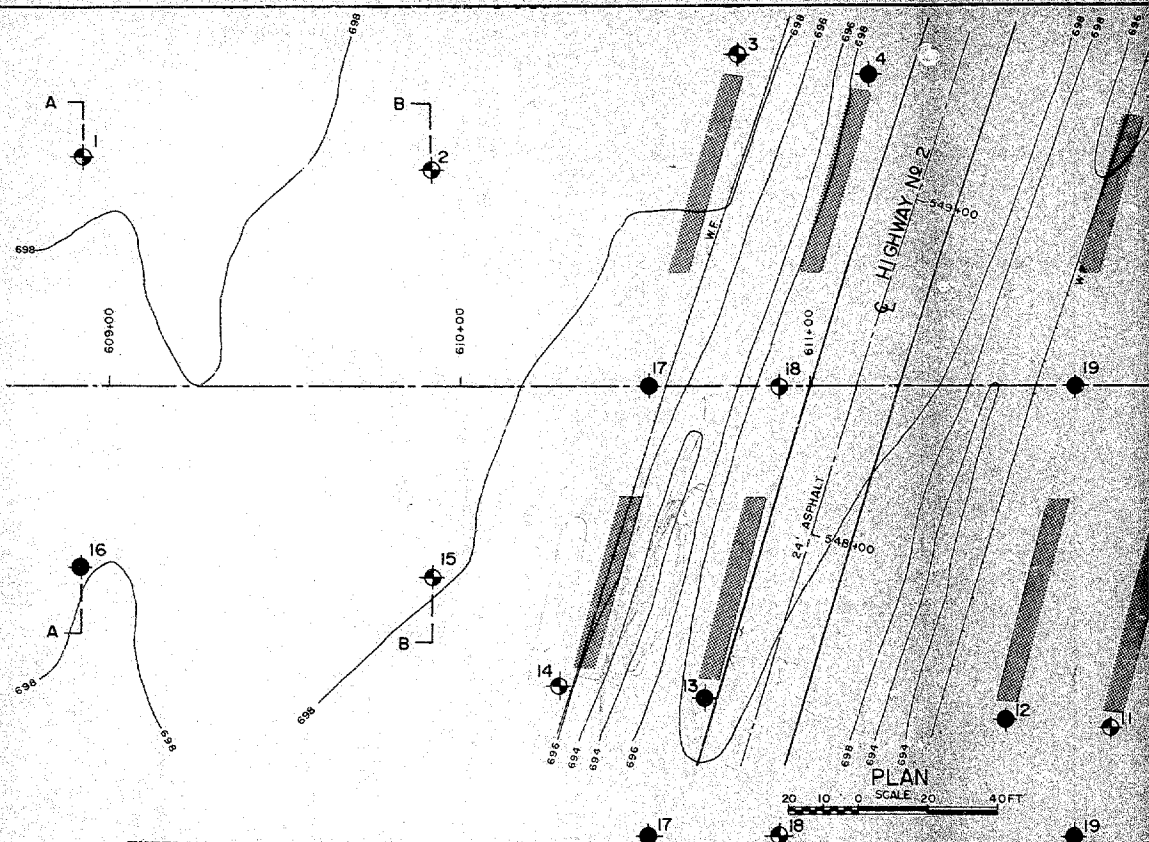
BORING ME LOGS - Hollow Stem Auger

TECHNICIAN W. J.

After pulling out
of hollow stem,
hole caved at 7.5
water at 6.8

NOTES:

CHECKED BY:



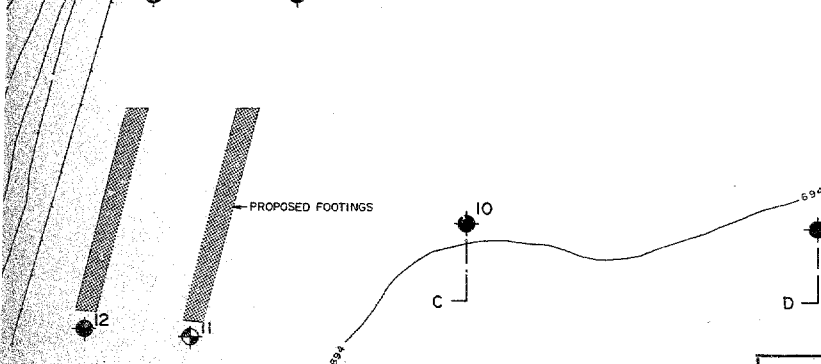
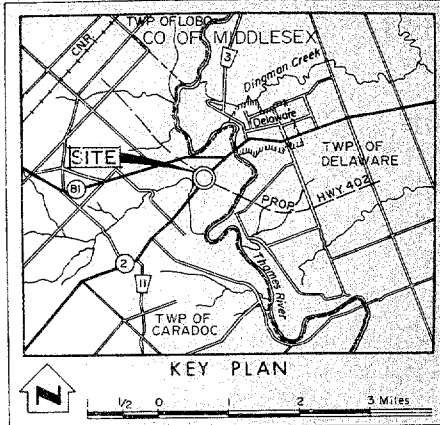
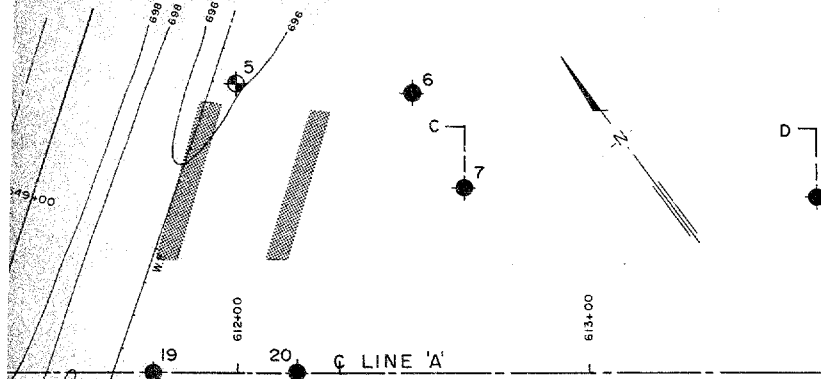
A-A

B-B

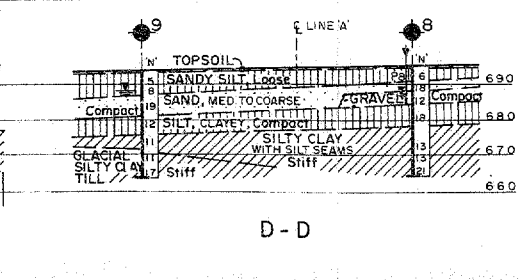
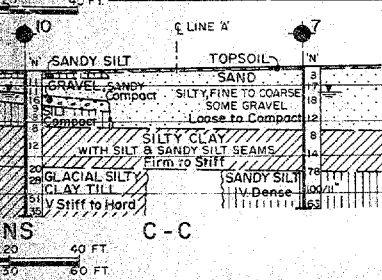
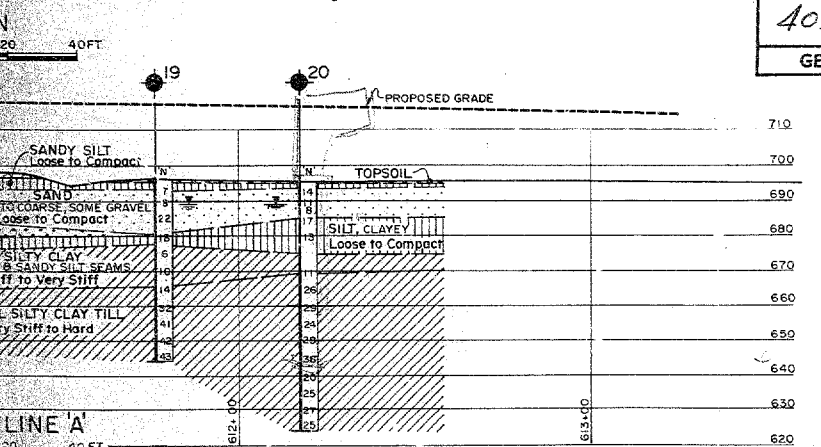
SECTIONS

C-C





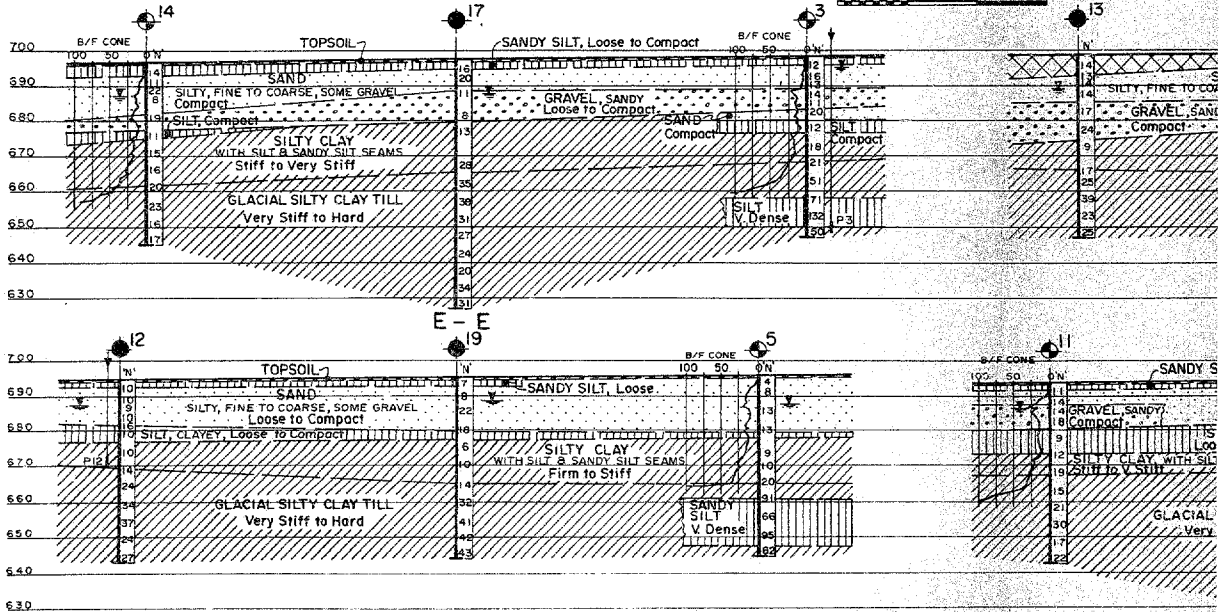
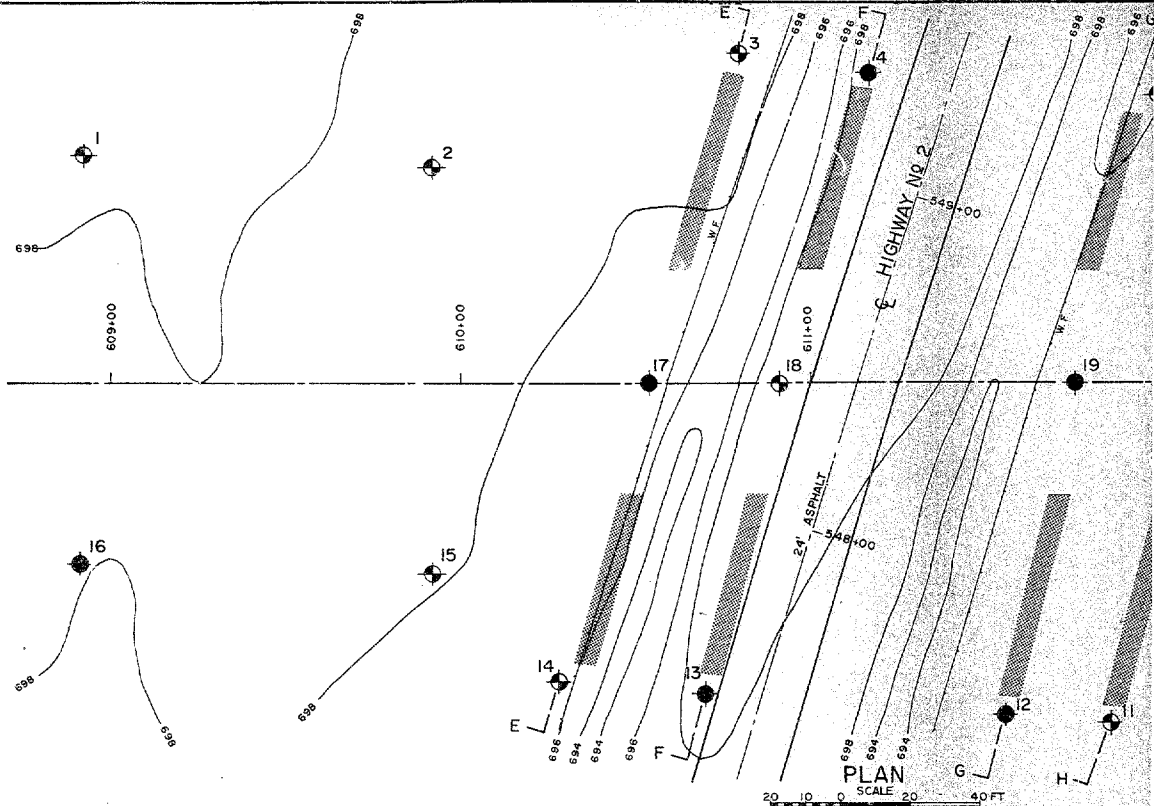
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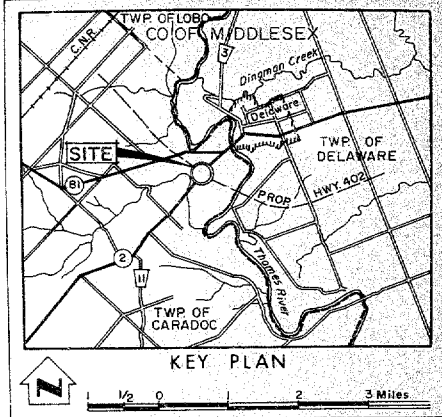
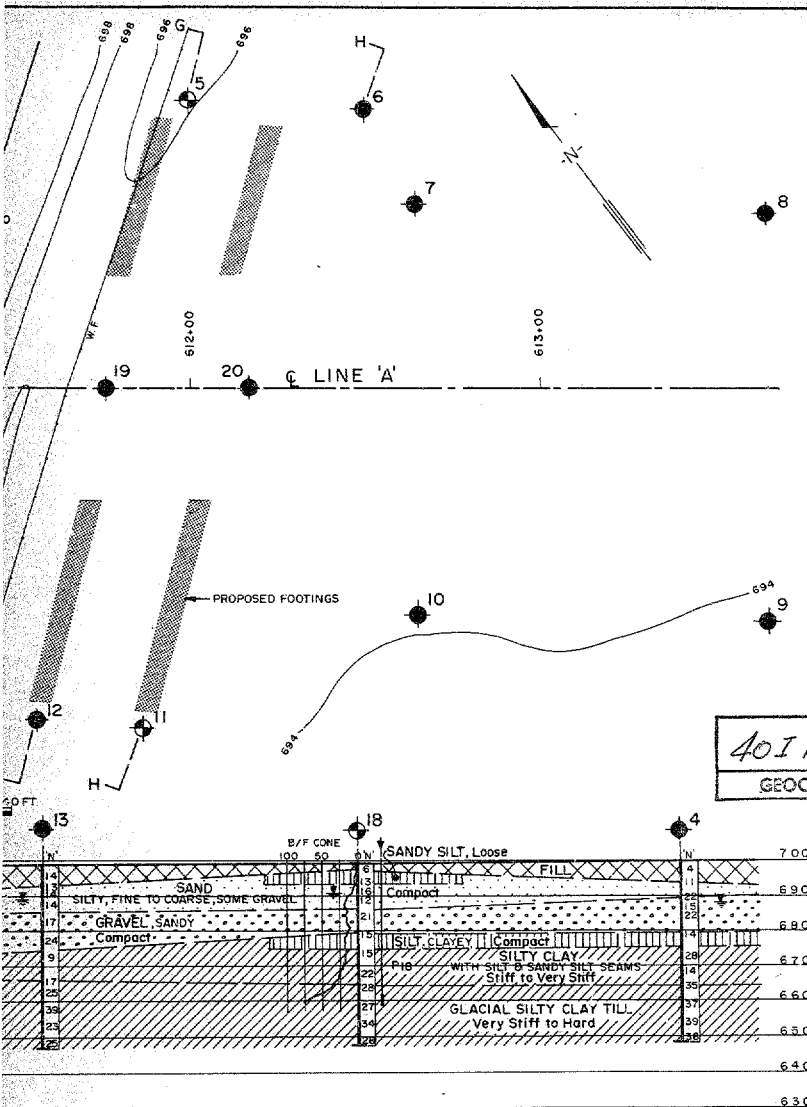


LEGEND			
	Bore Hole		
	Dynamic Cone Penetration Resistance Test		
	Bore Hole & Cone Test		
	Water Levels established at time of field investigation: APRIL 1975		
	PIEZOMETER OR STANDPIPE		
NO	ELEVATION	STATION	OFFSET
1	697.9	608+92	66.17
2	696.5	609+92	62.17
3	698.1	610+80	62.17
4	699.0	611+17	62.17
5	699.0	612+00	62.17
6	695.7	612+50	62.17
7	695.8	612+50	62.17
8	694.0	613+65	62.17
9	694.3	612+65	62.17
10	694.3	612+65	62.17
11	694.7	611+56	62.17
12	698.9	610+70	62.17
13	698.9	610+28	62.17
14	698.1	609+92	62.17
15	697.9	608+92	62.17
16	697.3	610+54	62.17
17	699.0	610+91	62.17
18	695.4	611+76	62.17
19	695.4	612+17	62.17
20	695.4	612+17	62.17

— NOTE —
 The boundaries between soil strata have been established only at Bore Hole locations. Between Bore Holes the boundaries are assumed from geological evidence.

REVISIONS DATE BY DESCRIPTION	
PETO MACCALLUM LTD.	
MINISTRY OF TRANSPORTATION AND COMMUNICATIONS—ONTARIO ENGINEERING SERVICES BRANCH—GEOTECHNICAL OFFICE—SOIL MECHANICS SECTION	
PROPOSED CROSSING AT KING'S HWY. 2 AND PROPOSED KING'S HWY. 402 LINE 'A' HIGHWAY NO 2 & 402 DIST NO 2 CO. MIDDLESEX TWP CARADOC LOT 23 CON RANGE 1 NLR	
BORE HOLE LOCATIONS & SOIL STRATA	
SUBMD M.B.	CHECKED W.P. NO 41-66-19-20 DRAWING NO. 1
DRAWN K.K.	CHECKED M.B. W.O. NO 75 F 56
DATE MAY 1975	SITE NO 19-535 BRIDGE DRAWING NO.
APPROVED	CONT. NO.

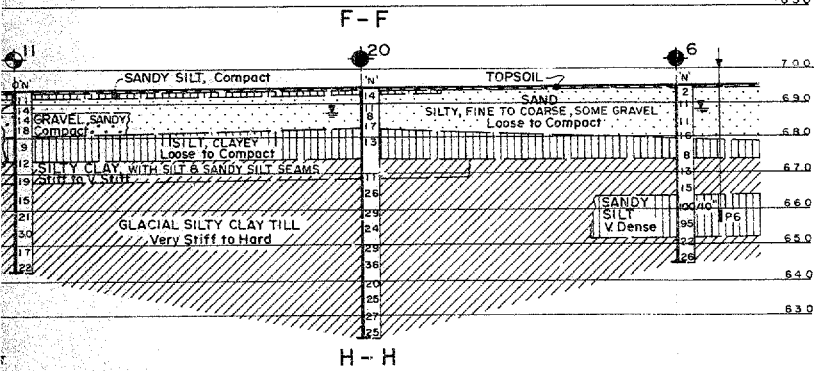




LEGEND				
	●	Bore Hole		
	⊕	Dynamic Cone Penetration Resistance Test		
	⊙	Bore Hole & Cone Test		
	⬇	Water Levels established at time of field investigation: APRIL 1975		
	—	PIEZOMETER OR STANDPIPE		
NO.	ELEVATION	STATION	OFFSET	
1	697.8	608+92	66.0	LT
2	698.8	609+80	66.0	LT
3	698.7	610+80	66.0	LT
4	698.7	611+7	66.0	LT
5	696.0	612+00	66.0	LT
6	695.7	612+50	66.0	LT
7	695.7	612+50	66.0	LT
8	695.8	613+65	66.0	LT
9	694.0	613+65	66.0	LT
10	694.3	612+65	66.0	RT
11	694.6	611+86	66.0	RT
12	694.7	611+56	66.0	RT
13	696.7	610+28	66.0	RT
14	696.8	609+92	66.0	RT
15	697.9	608+52	66.0	RT
16	697.6	610+54	66.0	RT
17	697.9	610+91	66.0	RT
18	698.4	611+76	66.0	RT
19	698.4	612+17	66.0	RT
20	698.4	612+17	66.0	RT

40I14-90
GEOCREs No.

— NOTE —
The boundaries between soil strata have been established only at Bore Hole locations. Between Bore Holes the boundaries are assumed from geological evidence.



REVISIONS		DATE		BY	DESCRIPTION
<p>MINISTRY OF TRANSPORTATION AND COMMUNICATIONS—ONTARIO ENGINEERING SERVICES BRANCH—GEOTECHNICAL OFFICE—SOIL MECHANICS SECTION</p> <p>PROPOSED CROSSING AT KING'S HWY. 2 AND PROPOSED KING'S HWY. 402 LINE 'A' HIGHWAY NO 2 & 402 DIST NO 2 CO MIDDLESEX TWP CARADOC LOT 23 CON RANGE 1 NLR</p> <p>BORE HOLE LOCATIONS & SOIL STRATA</p> <p>SUBMD M.B. CHECKED WP NO 41-66-19-20 DRAWING NO 2 DRAWN K.K. CHECKED M.B. W.C. NO 75F56 DATE MAY 1975 SITE NO 19-535 BRIDGE DRAWING NO APPROVED CONT NO</p>					



PETO MACCALLUM LTD.

165 CARTWRIGHT AVENUE, TORONTO, ONTARIO M6A 1V5
CONSULTING GEOTECHNICAL, INSPECTION & TESTING ENGINEERS

WORK ORDER NO.: 75 F 56

INEERS

DATE April 4th, 1975

K 1B6

Phone (416) 669-1867

JOB NAME: Proposed Crossing at King's Hwy. 2 and proposed King's Hwy. 402 Line A

AUTHORITY FOR THE WORK Verbal, Mr. K. Selby of MTC, to be confirmed by letter

REPORT DISTRIBUTION 12 cc: Client
1 cc: PML Hamilton
1 cc: PML Toronto

W.P. 41-66-19/20

CLIENT → Min. of Trans. & Comm. Ontario
West Bldg.,
1201 Wilson Avenue,
DOWNSVIEW, Ontario. M3M 1J8
ATTENTION Mr. K. Selby, P. Eng.

PROJECT ENGINEER G. D. Prasad/M. Bechai
TECHNICIAN W. Junker/J. Simpson
OPERATOR Atcost Drill Inc.

CLIENTS PHONE NO. 248-3282

This is formal notice work will proceed in accordance with these instructions. If your instructions were received verbally there are two copies of this work order. Please sign and return one copy as confirmation of your requirements.

Signed by On behalf of Date

PROJECT LOCATION & DESCRIPTION Approx. 14 miles S.W. of London, Ontario & on Hwy. 2 approx. 0.5 miles S.W. of the junction of Hwys. 2 & 81. It is proposed to construct two bridges to carry proposed Hwy. 402 over existing Hwy. 2. The investigation is required to explore & report on the foundation conditions for the proposed structures including the support conditions for the proposed ± 20 ft. high approach embankments in the immediate vicinity of the new bridge structures. Note clients requirements as defined under Article 2 - Engineering Services et al in the formal agreement.

FIELD INSTRUCTIONS Check reference points & centre lines with clients survey rep. Layout proposed boreholes, survey these in & record elevations to client's geodetic T.B.M. given on his drawings. Drill & sample 20 boreholes in accordance with project engineers' requirements. Contact local residents presently occupying property which will be affected by drilling operations. Record any damage to private property that may occur as a result of the drilling operations & agree this with the local resident before leaving site on completion of fieldwork. Prepare appropriate M.T.C. damage report & record form as and if necessary.



W.P. 41-66-19 E.B.L., -20 W.B.L.

Hwy. 2 Interchange Overpass

Highway 402

Bridge Site 19-535



General View looking west on Highway 2

DOCUMENT NO. 40714-90

GEOCRES No. 40714-90
DIST. 2 REGION Southwestern

W.P. No. 41-66-19/20

CONT. No. 78-66

W. O. No.

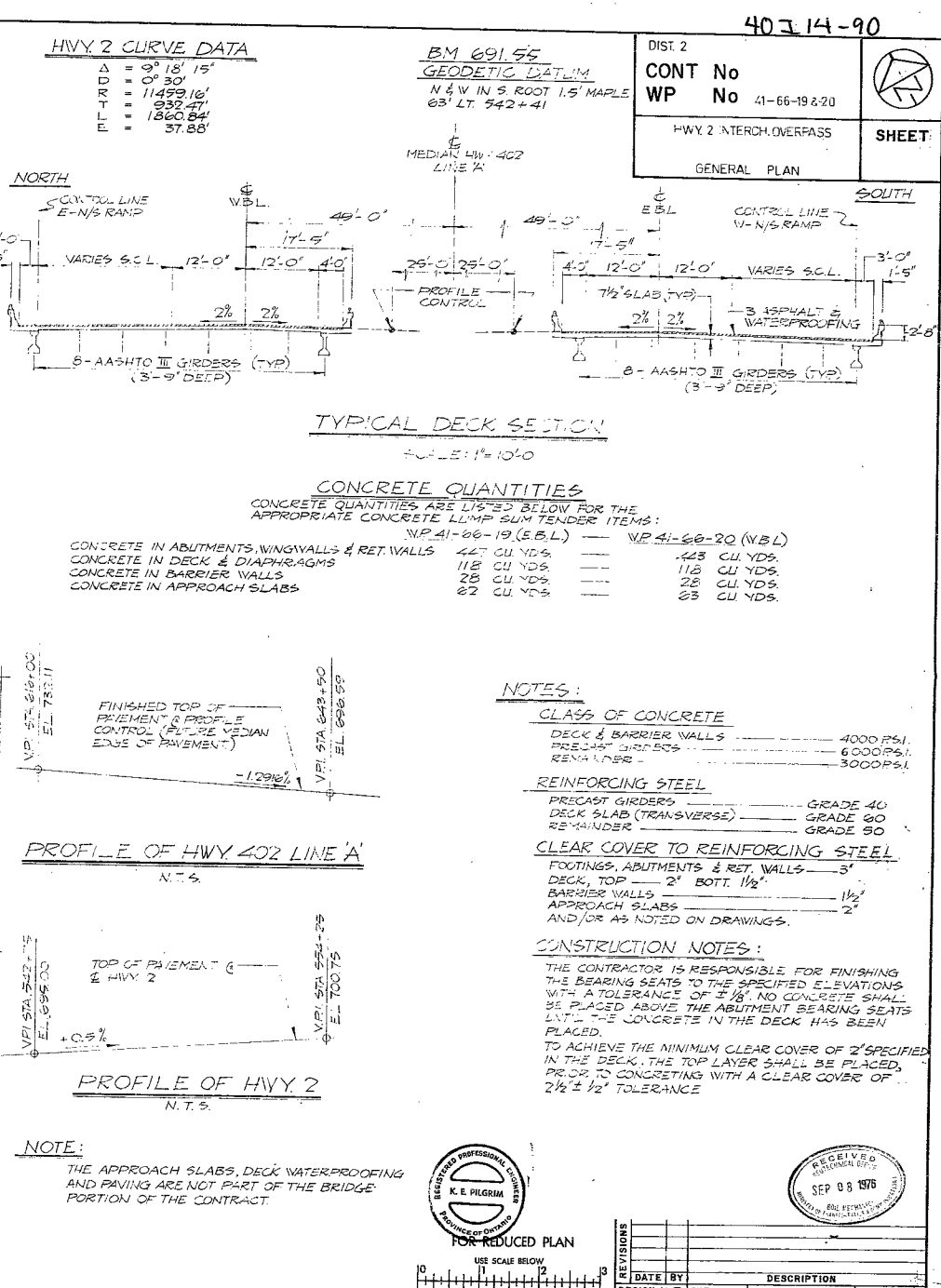
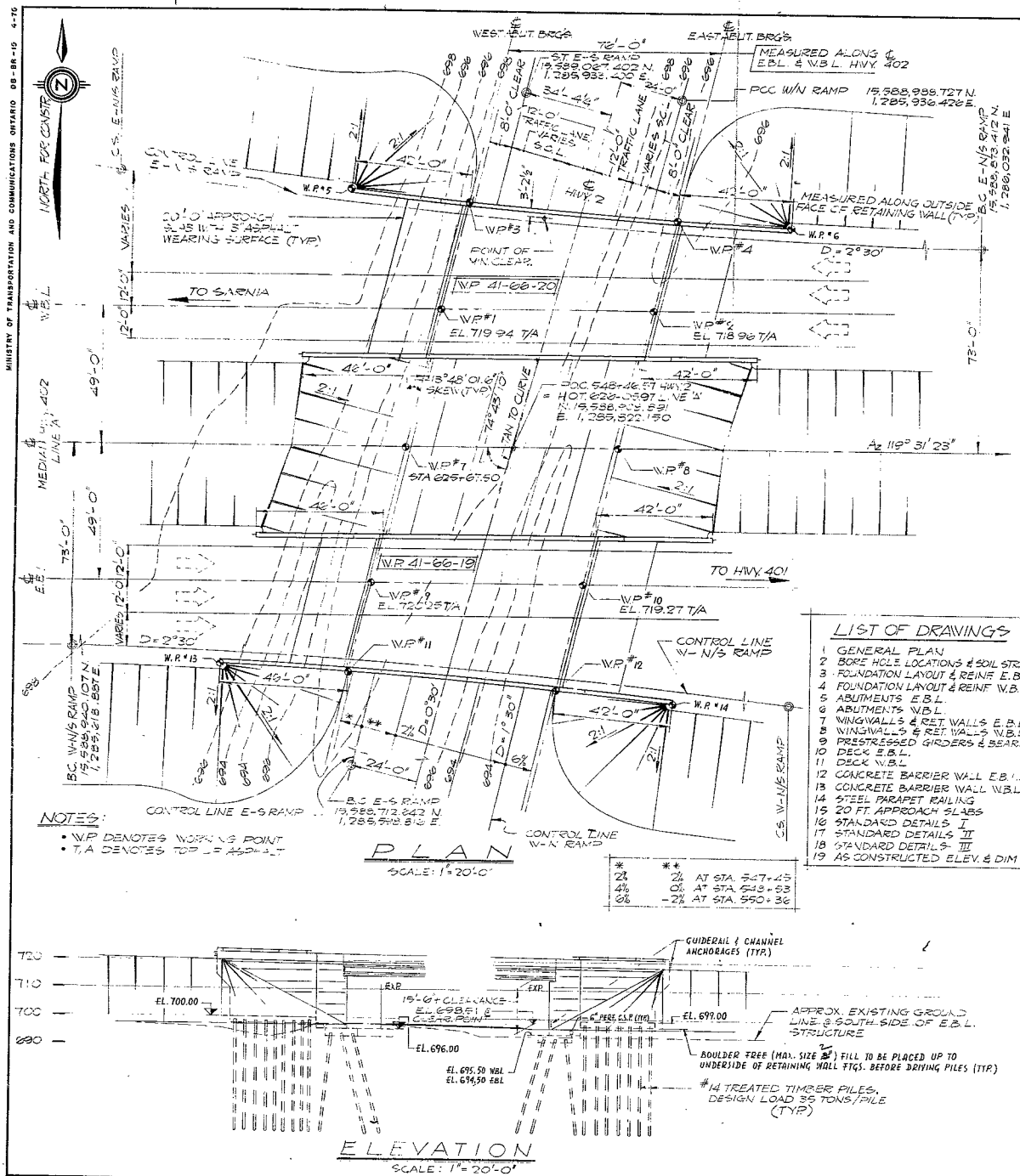
STR. SITE No. 19-535

HWY. No.

LOCATION Hwy 402 & Hwy 2
Interchange

OVERLAY DRAWING NO. BE DRAWING NO. 5

REMARKS:



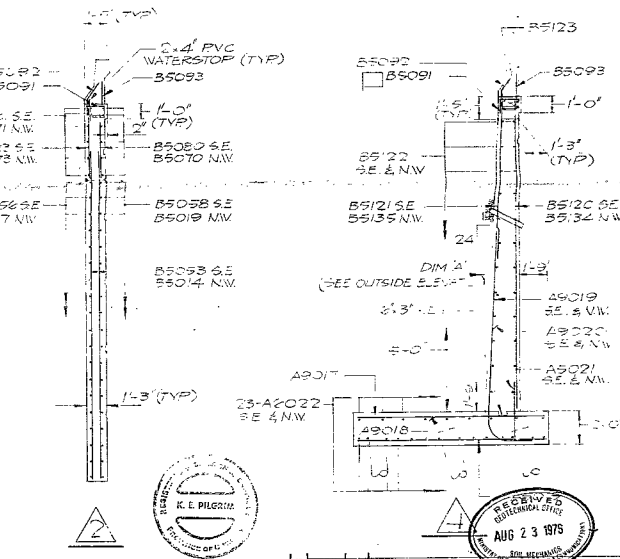
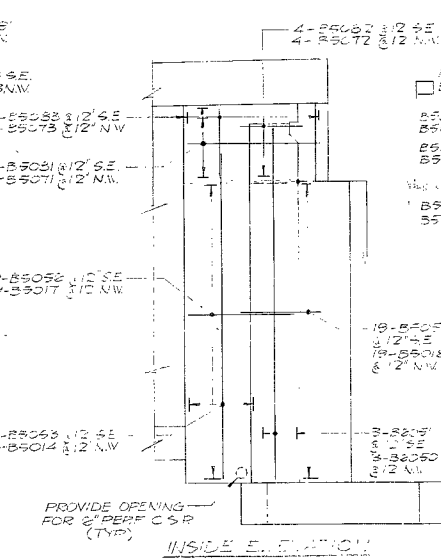
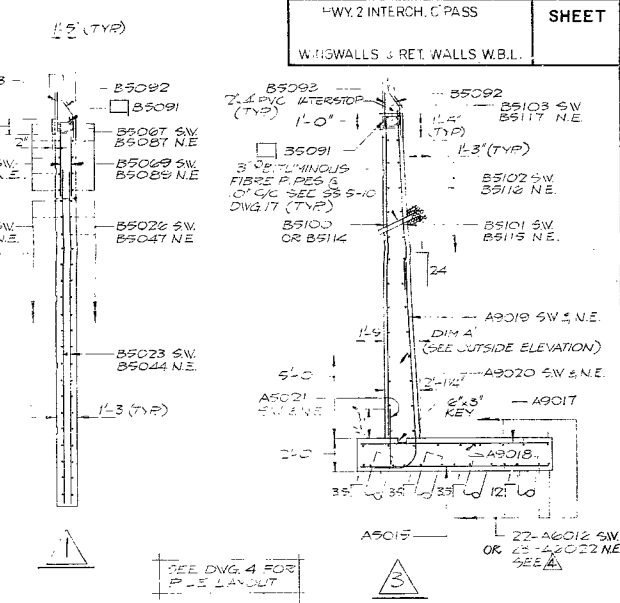
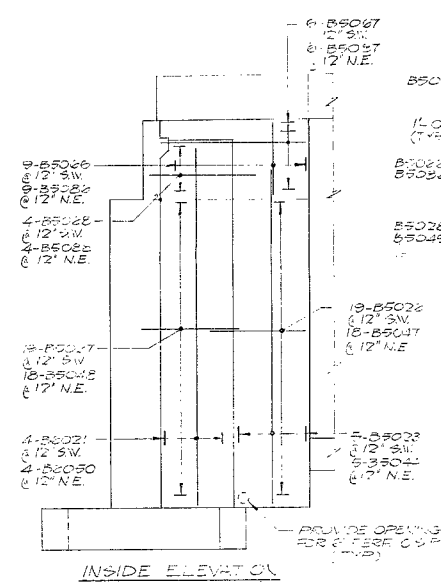
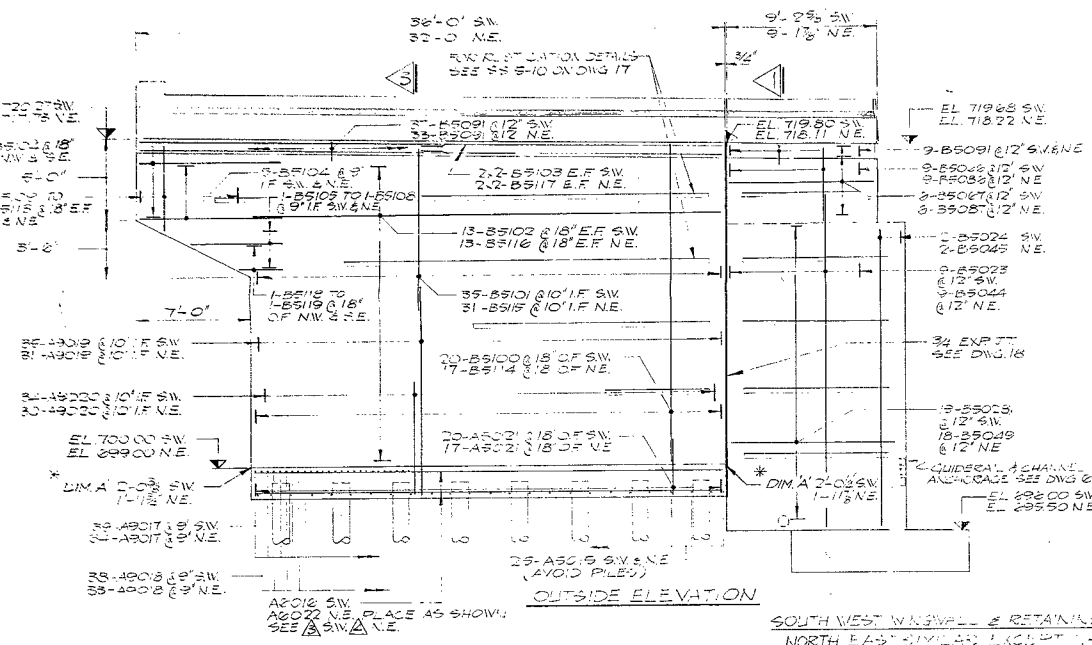
MINISTRY OF TRANSPORTATION AND COMMUNICATIONS ONTARIO DS-58-15 4-75

40J14-90

CONT No	
WP No	41-66-19 & -20
HWY 2 INTERCH. C/PASS	
W.H. WALLS & RET. WALLS W.B.I.	



SHEET

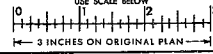


NOTES:
I.F. DENOTES INSIDE FACE
O.F. DENOTES OUTSIDE FACE
E.F. DENOTES EACH FACE

SCALE: 1/4" = 1'-0"

SOUTH EAST WING WALL & RETAINING WALL SHOWN
NORTH WEST SIMILAR, EXCEPT WHERE NOTED

FOR REDUCED PLAN
USE SCALE BELOW



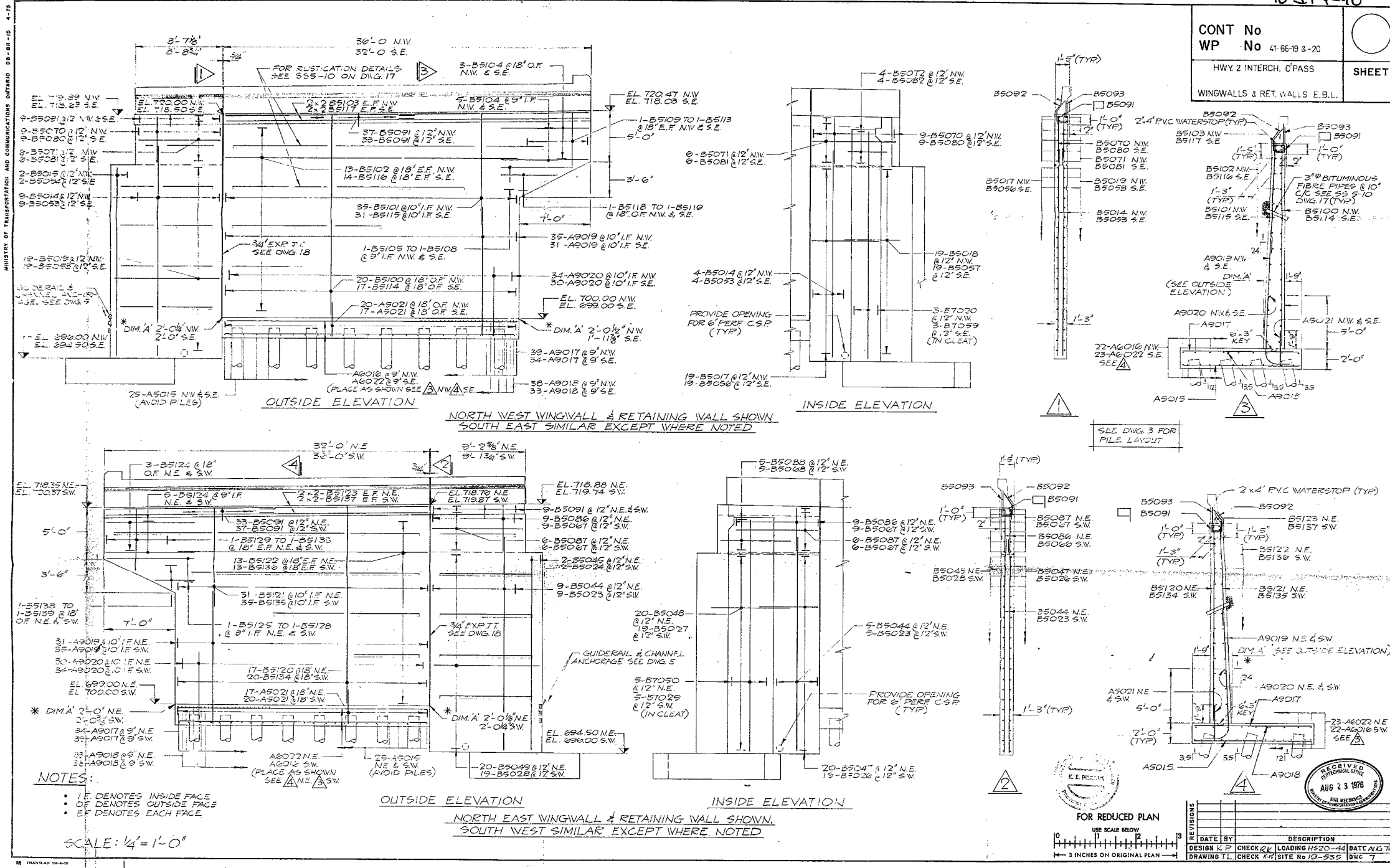
REVISIONS	DATE	BY	DESCRIPTION

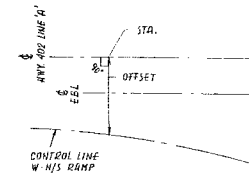
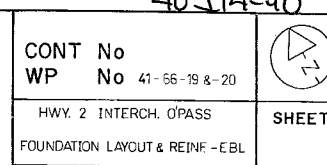
DESIGN K.P. CHECK R.L. LOADING 4/20/75 DATE AUG 23 1975
DRAWING T.L. CHECK Z.Z. SITE No 15-555 DWG 0

MINISTRY OF TRANSPORTATION AND COMMUNICATIONS ONTARIO DB-SR-15 4-75

40314-90

CONT No	WP No	41-66-19 3-20
HWY 2 INTERCH. O'PASS	SHEET	
WINGWALLS & RET. WALLS E.B.L.		

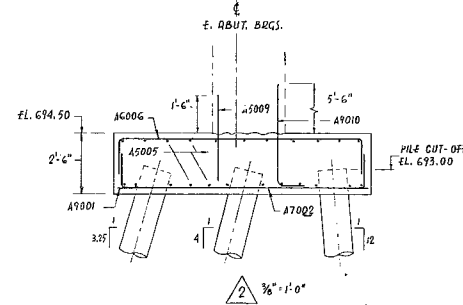
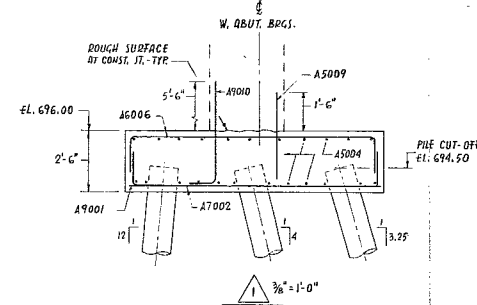




OFFSETS TO CONTROL LINE
N.T. 3.

OFFSETS TO CONTROL LINE	
STATION	OFFSET
625 + 00.00	74'-7 1/2"
625 + 10.00	75'-0"
625 + 20.00	75'-5 1/2"
625 + 30.00	75'-11 1/2"
625 + 40.00	76'-5"
625 + 50.00	77'-0 1/2"
625 + 60.00	77'-8 1/2"
625 + 70.00	78'-4"
625 + 80.00	79'-0 1/2"
625 + 90.00	79'-9 1/2"
626 + 00.00	80'-1"
626 + 10.00	81'-5"
626 + 20.00	82'-3 1/2"
626 + 30.00	83'-2 1/2"
626 + 40.00	84'-2"
626 + 50.00	85'-2 1/2"
626 + 60.00	86'-3 1/2"
626 + 70.00	88'-4 1/2"
626 + 80.00	88'-6"

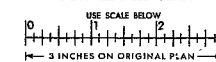
PILES				
LOCATION	QTY.	LENGTH	BARRIER	TYPE
W. ABUT.	15	50'-0"	1:3.35	TREATED NUMBER PILE
	15	50'-0"	1:2.4	
	6	50'-0"	1:12	
	2	50'-0"	VERT.	
	40	50'-0"	1:3.5	
W. ABUT. REF. WALLS	8	50'-0"	1:12	
	17	49'-0"	1:3.35	
E. ABUT.	17	49'-0"	1:4	
	7	49'-0"	1:12	
	2	49'-0"	VERT.	
E. ABUT. REF. WALLS	32	50'-0"	1:3.5	
	8	50'-0"	1:12	





HP #	NORTH	EAST
7	15,528, 927.25	1,285, 788.68
8	15,588, 890.40	1,285, 854.81
9	15,588, 891.14	1,285, 754.06
10	15,588, 853.69	1,285, 820.19
11	15,588, 867.04	1,285, 731.35
12	15,588, 825.40	1,285, 793.50
13	15,588, 891.62	1,285, 672.45
14	15,588, 801.14	1,285, 827.19



FOR REDUCED PLAN



2
NOTES :

- PILE SPACINGS TO BE MEASURED AT UNDERSIDE OF FOOTINGS.
- PILES TO BE DRIVEN IN ACCORDANCE WITH STD. SS-11 USING DESIGN LOAD OF 35 TONS/PILE.
- TIMBER PILES SHALL BE TREATED WITH CREOSOTE TO GIVE A RETENTION OF 8 LBS/CU.FT.
- SEE DWG. 7 FOR SECTIONS ,  AND RETAINING WALL FOOTING REINF.
- THIS DWG. IS TO BE READ IN CONJUNCTION WITH DWG. 5.



REVISEMENTS						
	DATE	BY	DESCRIPTION			
DESIGN	K.P.	CHECK	K.K.	LOADING	41520-44	DATE 4/16/71
DRAWING	P.K.	CHECK	S.R.	SITE No	19-535	DWG 3

