

69-F-43

W.P. 144-63-01

H.W.Y. #401

BLOOMFIELD ROAD

CHINNICK DRAIN

DEPARTMENT OF HIGHWAYS ONTARIO

MEMORANDUM

To: Mr. B. R. Davis,
Bridge Engineer,
Bridge Office,
Admin. Bldg.

FROM: Foundation Section,
Materials & Testing Office,
Room 107, Lab. Bldg.

ATTENTION: Mr. S. McCombie

DATE: August 29, 1969

OUR FILE REF.

IN REPLY TO **SEP 22 1969**

SUBJECT:

FOUNDATION INVESTIGATION REPORT
For
Proposed Chinnick Drain Culvert
Station 74+83 - Bloomfield Road
West Access to Chatham from Hwy. #401
County of Kent
District No. 1 (Chatham)
W.J. 69-P-43 -- W.P. 144-63-01

Enclosed please find our foundation investigation report for above-mentioned structure. We believe that the information contained within the report will be sufficient for design purposes. Should any further information be required however, or should any points require clarification please contact this Office.

AGS/ia
Attach.

- cc: Messrs. B. R. Davis (2)
- 1. A. Fregaskes
- D. W. Ferron
- K. Zemanberg
- F. C. Brown
- A. P. Watt
- J. Roy
- E. A. Singh
- G. Tilley, Giffells Ass. Ltd.
- Foundation Files
- General Files.

A. G. Sterne
A. G. Sterne
PRINCIPAL FOUNDATION ENGINEER.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

1. INTRODUCTION.
2. DESCRIPTION OF SITE.
3. FIELD INVESTIGATION PROCEDURE.
4. LABORATORY TESTING.
5. SOIL TYPES & SOIL CONDITIONS
 - 5.1) General.
 - 5.2) Clayey Silt with some Sand & traces Gravel.
 - 5.3) Silty Sand with traces of Gravel & Clay.
6. GROUNDWATER CONDITIONS.
7. DISCUSSION & RECOMMENDATIONS.
8. MISCELLANEOUS.

FOUNDATION INVESTIGATION REPORT
For

Proposed Chinnick Drain Culvert
Station 74+83 - Bloomfield Road
West Access to Chatham from Hwy. #401
County of Kent

District No. 1 (Chatham)

W.J. 69-P-43 -- W.P. 144-63-01

1. INTRODUCTION:

A request to carry out a foundation investigation for a proposed new culvert at the above location was received from Mr. J.G. Forster, Senior Soils Engineer, London, in a memo addressed to Mr. A.G. Stermac, Principal Foundation Engineer and dated April 23, 1969.

A proposal has been made by Giffels Associates Limited, that the culvert have dimensions 20 ft. x 12 ft. and be of the rigid frame-open type.

An investigation was subsequently carried out by this section to determine the subsoil conditions existing at the site of the proposed culvert.

This report contains the results of our field and laboratory investigation together with recommendations pertaining to the foundation of the new structure.

2. DESCRIPTION OF SITE:

The site is located on Bloomfield Road in Raleigh Township, Kent County, approximately .1 mile from the southern line of the Chatham city limits.

The investigation was carried out adjacent to the site of the existing culvert.

The topography is very flat with farm land on both sides of the road.

Physiographically the site is located in the region referred to as the St. Clair Clay Plains. There is a deep cover of overburden consistency of 100 to 200 feet of fairly uniform clay resting on shale bedrock.

3. FIELD WORK:

Three boreholes and two dynamic cone penetration tests were carried out. Boring was achieved by means of a conventional diamond drill adapted for soil sampling purposes. Samples were recovered by means of standard split-spoon samplers which were hammered into the soil or in 2 inch O.D. Shelby tubes which were pushed manually and occasionally driven.

The method used to advance the cone in the dynamic cone penetration tests conformed to the requirements of the standard penetration test.

Where possible field vane tests were carried out at various depths in order to determine the undrained shear strength of the cohesive material. All soil samples recovered were carefully examined and classified in the field before being transported to the laboratory.

The locations and elevations of the boreholes were surveyed by the Project Foundation Engineer and are relative to the existing culvert. These locations and elevations are shown on drawing 60-P-43^A attached to this report.

4. LABORATORY TESTING:

A careful visual inspection of all samples was carried out in the laboratory prior to commencement of the testing program. Tests were then performed on a selection of samples to determine the following physical properties of the various soil types.

- Liquid Limit
- Plastic Limit
- Natural Moisture Content
- Grain Size Distribution
- Undrained Shear Strength

On completion of laboratory testing the various soil samples were classified as to type and consistency generally according to the Unified Soil Classification system.

5. SOIL TYPES & SOIL CONDITIONS:

5.1) General:

The investigation was carried out to a depth of some 30 feet below existing ground level. Within this depth the subsoil consists of clayey silt, beginning underneath the topsoil and extending down to the limit of the investigation. A shallow pocket of silty sand was found in B.H.#2 but this material was not found in either of the other boreholes.

5.2) Clayey Silt with some Sand traces Gravel (Grey):

This deposit lies underneath the topsoil and extends down to the limit of the investigation in all boreholes. "W" values from standard penetration tests ranged from 5 to 29 blows per foot, the low values being observed closest to the surface. The consistency is estimated to range from firm to very stiff but generally very stiff.

Laboratory tests gave the following results: -

Grain Size Distribution	Gravel $\frac{1}{4}$ - $\frac{1}{4}$ (Av. 2)	Sand 2-22 (Av.18)	
	Silt $\frac{25}{100}$ - $\frac{54}{100}$ (Av.47)	Clay 28-46 (Av.33)	
Liquid Limit %	27 - 34		
Plastic Int. %	15 - 18		
Moist. Cont. %	11 - 36		Av. 21
Bulk Density pcf	118 - 137		
Undrained shear strength	Field Vane pcf	1400 - 72000	
		Sensitivity 14 - 2.1	
Unconfined Compression Test	pcf	1,100 - 2,800	
Triaxial	pcf	1,600 - 3,800	

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

5.2 Clayey Silt with some Sand traces Gravel (Grey) cont'd.

A plot of the variation of shear strength with depth is shown in Fig. 4; from this it is seen that the shear strength varies from a minimum of 1100 psf at elevation 574.0 to a maximum of 3800 psf at elevation 568.0.

For design purposes the material can be taken as having an average shear strength of 1,750 psf.

5.3 Silty Sand with traces of Gravel and Clay:

This material was found to be three feet in depth and was only found in borehole #2. The "N" value observed was 37 blows per foot indicating a very dense consistency.

Laboratory tests gave the following results: -

Grain Size Distribution	Gravel % 7	Sand % 64
	Silt % 22	Clay % 7
Natural moisture content %	11	
Liquid Limit %	15.5	
Plastic Limit %	19	

6. GROUNDWATER CONDITIONS:

The water levels in the boreholes at the completion of field operations were found to be as follows: -

B H	1	El. 580.0
B H	2	El. 584.3
B H	3	El. 581.2

7. DISCUSSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS:

It is proposed to replace the existing culvert, a rigid frame open type of section 17.5 feet span, height 8.5 feet and length approximately 32 feet, with a similar structure of greater cross section ie. 20 feet x 12 feet and of length 100 feet.

7. DISCUSSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS: (cont'd.) ...

Subsoil in this location consists of a firm to very stiff clayey silt extending from below the topsoil to the limit of the investigation, i.e. some 30 feet below existing ground level (A shallow pocket of dense silty sand 3 feet thick was found in B.H.#2 only, this should not cause any problems).

Laboratory tests have shown that below approximate elevation 574.0 the properties of the deposit are such that a bearing capacity of 3500 psf can be assumed. It is proposed to support the new culvert on spread footings at approximately 571.0; in this case the previously mentioned value of 3500 psf can be used for design purposes.

8. MISCELLANEOUS:

The field work for this project was carried out during the period June 20th to June 25th, 1969.

Equipment used was owned by P.V.K. & Sons Ltd.

Supervision of the field work was carried out by Mr. G. Allen, Project Foundation Engineer.

This report was written by Mr. P. Taylor and reviewed by Mr. K. Selby, Supervising Foundation Engineer.

September, 1969.

APPENDIX I

ACTION SLIP

DATE Apr 30/69

TO Mr. T. Stearns, Director

FROM J. [unclear], London

NOTE AND
FILE

PREPARE REPLY FOR
MY SIGNATURE

NOTE AND
RETURN TO ME

TAKE APPROPRIATE
ACTION

RETURN WITH
DETAILS

FOR YOUR
REVIEW

INDEX
AND SEE FILE

FOR YOUR
SIGNATURE

FOR
ANSWER

FOR YOUR
INFORMATION

FOR YOUR
APPROVAL

INVESTIGATE AND
REPORT

RETURN WITH YOUR
COMMENTS

Could you include this
investigation in your work
program this spring? Our
annual report is due June 25th
and if possible we would like
to have this information re-
turned at that time.

DEPARTMENT OF HIGHWAYS- ONTARIO
MATERIALS & TESTING OFFICE

RECORD OF BOREHOLE No. 1

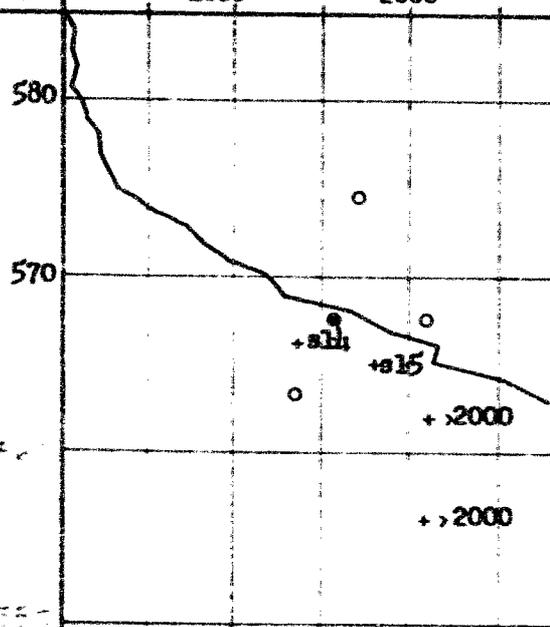
FOUNDATION SECTION

JOB 69-F-43 LOCATION Chatham Hwy. 7116 Sta. 75 + 10 o/s 41' Lt. ORIGINATED BY GA
 W.P. 114-63-01 BORING DATE June 20 & 23, 1969 COMPILED BY GA
 DATUM Geodetic BOREHOLE TYPE Washboring & NX Casing CHECKED BY [Signature]

ELEV. DEPTH	SOIL PROFILE DESCRIPTION	STRAT. PLOT	SAMPLES			ELEV. SCALE	DYNAMIC PENETRATION RESISTANCE BLOWS / FOOT					LIQUID LIMIT — w _L PLASTIC LIMIT — w _p WATER CONTENT — w			BULK DENSITY Y P.C.F.	REMARKS
			NUMBER	TYPE	BLOWS / FOOT		20	40	60	80	100	10	20	30		
584.7	Ground Level															
0.0	Topsoil															
1.0	Clayey silt with some sand and traces of gravel. Firm to very stiff.	[Strat. Plot]	1	SS	5											
			2	SS	6											
			3	TW	FM											
			4	SS	23											
			5	TW	FM											
			6	SS	22											
			7	TW	FM											
			8	TW	FM											
			9	SS	22											
			10	SS	21											
553.2			11	SS	22											
31.5	End of Borehole															

SHEAR STRENGTH P.S.F.
 ○ UNCONFINED + FIELD VANE
 ● QUICK TRIAXIAL x LAB. VANE

WATER CONTENT %
 w_p — w — w_L



GR.	SA.	SI.	CL.
1	17	54	28
4	12	48	36
2	21	46	31
2	20	46	32

DEPARTMENT OF HIGHWAYS - ONTARIO
 MATERIALS & TESTING OFFICE

RECORD OF BOREHOLE No. 2

FOUNDATION SECTION

JOB 69-P-43 LOCATION Chatham Hwy. 7116 Sta. 75 + 28 o/s 16' Rt. ORIGINATED BY GA
 W.P. 144-63-01 BORING DATE June 23 & 24, 1969 COMPILED BY GA
 DATUM Geodetic BOREHOLE TYPE Washboring, NX Casing CHECKED BY [Signature]

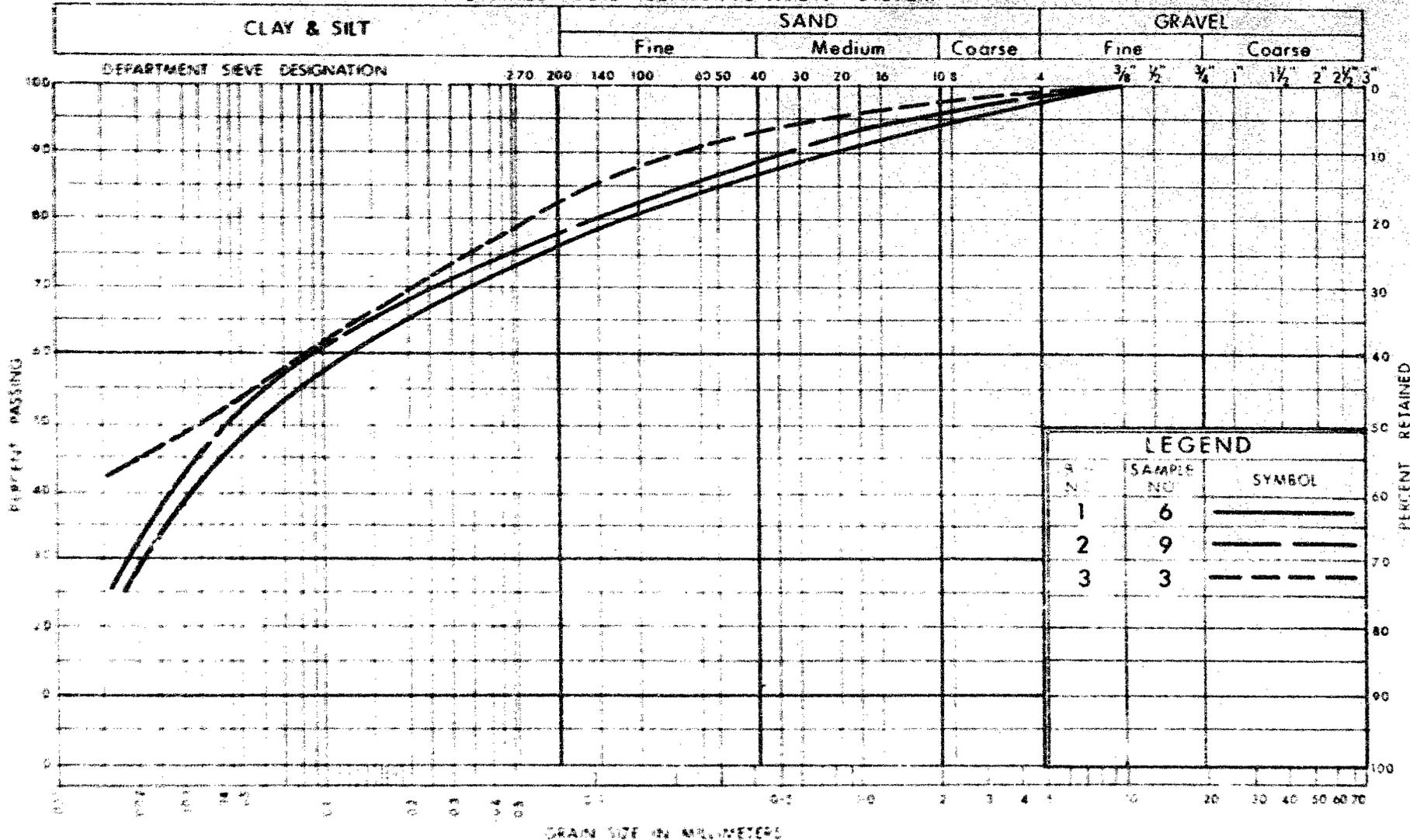
SOIL PROFILE		STRAT. PLOT	SAMPLES			ELEV. SCALE	DYNAMIC PENETRATION RESISTANCE		LIQUID LIMIT — w_L PLASTIC LIMIT — w_p WATER CONTENT — w			BULK DENSITY γ P.C.F.	REMARKS
			NUMBER	TYPE	BLOWS / FOOT		BLOWS / FOOT	SHEAR STRENGTH P.S.F.		WATER CONTENT %			
ELEV. DEPTH	DESCRIPTION												
586.3	Ground Level												
0.5	Topsoil												
	Clayey silt with some sand & traces of gravel.		1	SS	9	580							
			2	SS	8								
			3	SS	6								
573.0	Firm to stiff		4	TW	PH						131		
17.3	Silty sand with traces of gravel & clay. Dense		5	SS	37								
570.0			6	SS	17							7 64 22 7	
20.3	Clayey silt with some sand & traces of gravel		7	TW	15/12"						137		
			8	TW	PH								
	Very stiff		9	SS	22							1 20 49 30	
			10	TW	15/12"	560						134	
554.8	End of Borehole												
31.5			11	SS	29								
						550							

SHEAR STRENGTH P.S.F.
 ○ UNCONFINED + FIELD VANE
 ● QUICK TRIAXIAL x LAB. VANE

WATER CONTENT %
 10 20 30

GR. S.A. SI. CL.

UNIFIED SOIL CLASSIFICATION SYSTEM



DEPARTMENT OF HIGHWAYS
MATERIALS AND
TESTING
DIVISION

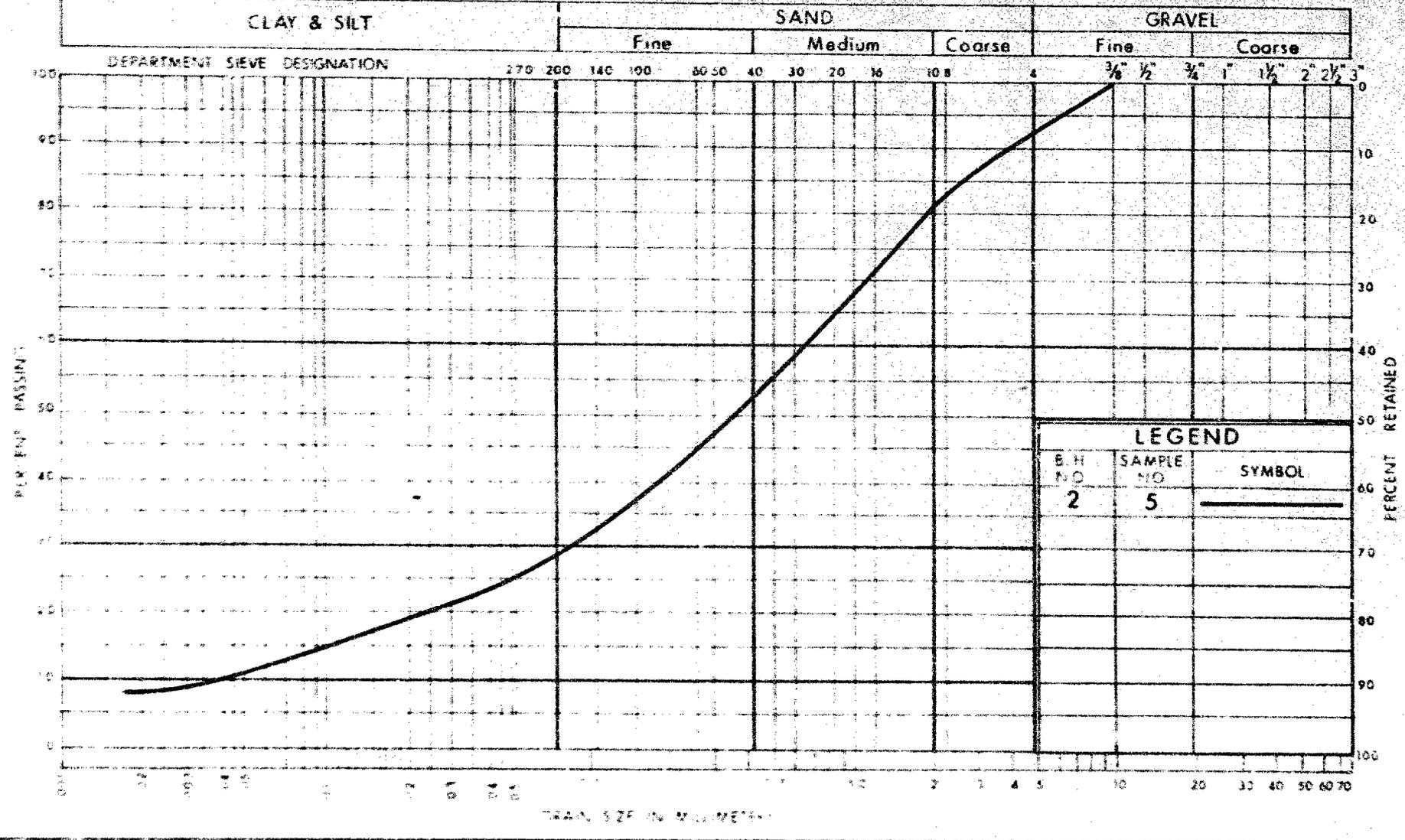
GRAIN SIZE DISTRIBUTION CLAYEY SILT

WP No 144 - 63 - 01

JOB No. 69 - F - 43

FIG. NO. 1

UNIFIED SOIL CLASSIFICATION SYSTEM



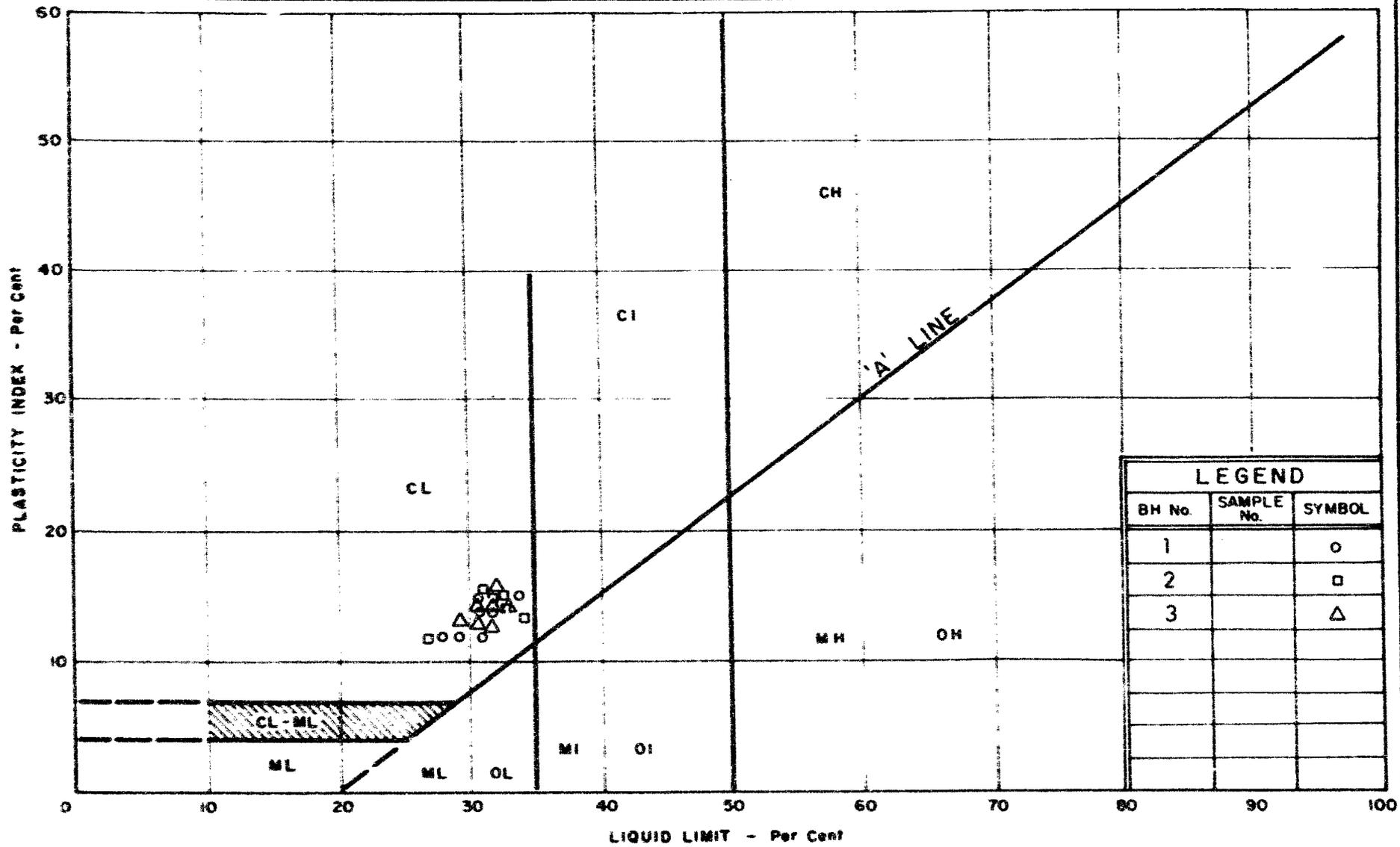
LEGEND		
B.H. NO.	SAMPLE NO.	SYMBOL
2	5	—————



DEPARTMENT OF HIGHWAYS
MATERIALS and
TESTING
DIVISION

GRAIN SIZE DISTRIBUTION
SILTY SAND

WP No 144 - 63 - 01
JOB No. 69 - F - 43
FIG. NO. 2



DEPARTMENT OF HIGHWAYS
 MATERIALS and
 TESTING
 DIVISION

PLASTICITY CHART
 CLAYEY SILT

WP No. 144-63-01
 JOB No. 69-F-43
 FIG. NO. 3

SHEAR STRENGTH VS. ELEVATION

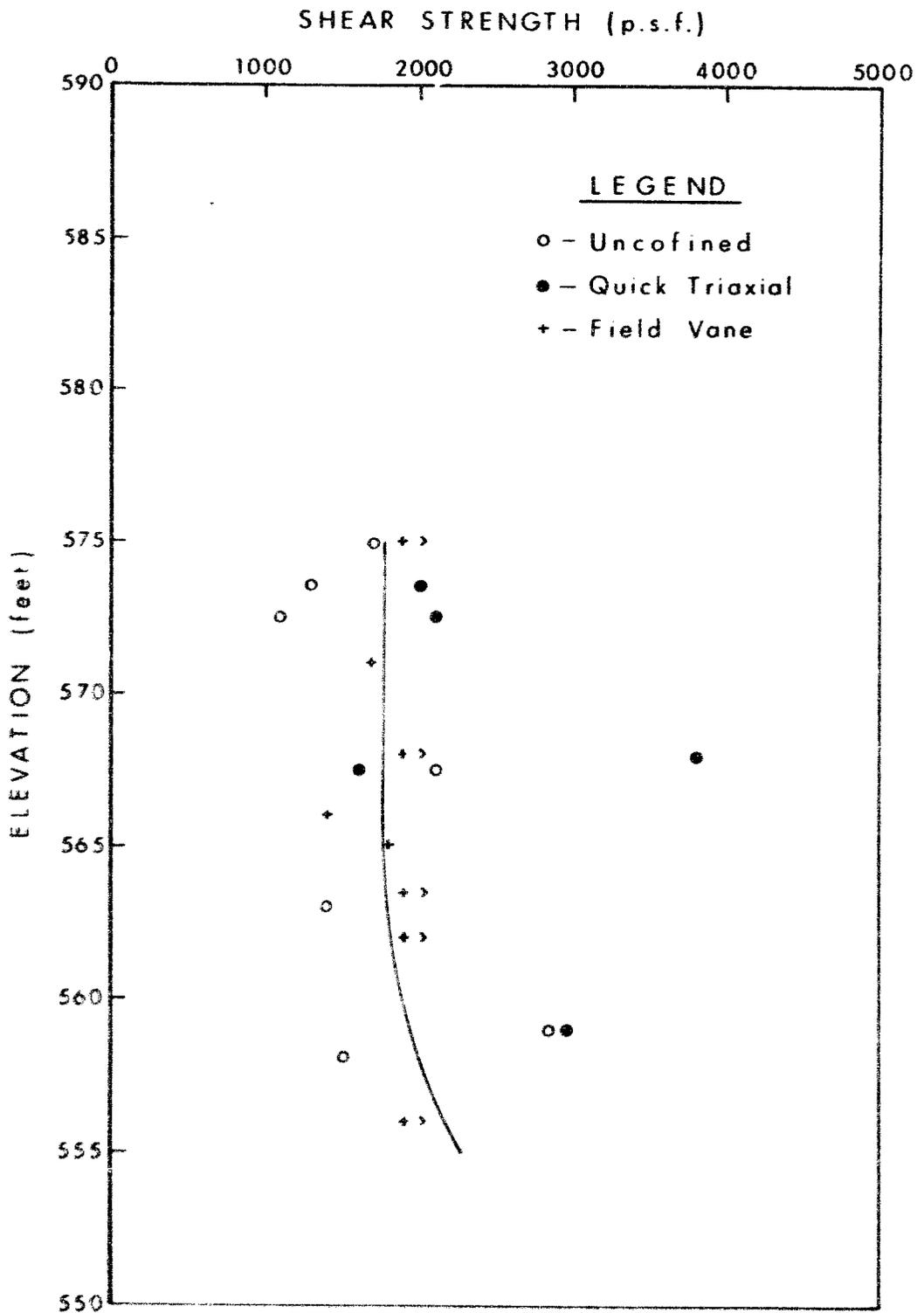


Fig. 4

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

SS	SPLIT SPOON	TW	THINWALL OPEN
WS	WASHED SAMPLE	TP	THINWALL PISTON
SB	SCRAPER BUCKET SAMPLE	OS	OESTERBERG SAMPLE
AS	AUGER SAMPLE	FS	FOIL SAMPLE
CS	CHUNK SAMPLE	RC	ROCK CORE
ST	SLOTTED TUBE SAMPLE		
	PW	SAMPLE ADVANCED HYDRAULICALLY	
	PM	SAMPLE ADVANCED MANUALLY	

SOIL TESTS

Du	UNCONFINED COMPRESSION	LV	LABORATORY VANE
Q	UNDRAINED TRIAXIAL	FV	FIELD VANE
Qcu	CONSOLIDATED UNDRAINED TRIAXIAL	C	CONSOLIDATION
Dd	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	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_v	SENSITIVITY

GENERAL

π	= 3.1416
e	BASE OF NATURAL LOGARITHMS 2.7183
$\log_e \sigma$ OR $\ln \sigma$	NATURAL LOGARITHM OF σ
$\log_{10} \sigma$ OR $\log \sigma$	LOGARITHM OF σ 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
σ'	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_0	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

MEMORANDUM

To: Mr. K. L. Kleinsteiber,
Municipal Bridge Liaison Engr.,
Bridge Office,
Admin. Bldg.

FROM: Foundation Section,
Materials & Testing Office,
Room 107, Lab. Bldg.

DATE: June 12, 1969

OUR FILE REF.

IN REPLY TO

SUBJECT:

Bridge over Big Creek
Lots 18 - 19, Con. VII
Township of Windham -
District No. 2 (London)

As requested by you, we have reviewed the Consultant, William Trow's report concerning the bottom heave which occurred during excavation of the north abutment foundation of Big Creek Bridge. At the time, the prevailing river water level was some 5 ft. higher than normal at El. 91.5, the foundation level was at El. 77.0, and steel interlocking sheet piling had been driven to El. 68.0. During his second field investigation, the Consultant discovered the existence of an artesian pressure at the surface of the bedrock with a head to El. 113 ±. This artesian pressure was not discovered in his original investigation. It has not yet been determined, however, whether excess pressure exists within the silt stratum in which the footing was to be located, although this seems very likely to be the case.

If an excess pressure exists within the silt layers, then further excavation into this material will again result in bottom heave even though the river level is down to normal - i.e., El. 86.0. Extending sheeting would, in this case, be of no advantage unless it could be driven into an impermeable cohesive layer. It now appears that the most practical solution to the problem would be to support both abutments on piles driven to bedrock, and to construct the pile caps at a level at which 'boiling' would not occur - i.e., about 3 ft. higher than the original spread footing level. The sheeting should still be driven as before and should be permanently left in place to ensure the stability of the backfill material behind the abutments as well as to provide temporary protection during construction of the abutment foundations. With regard to piles, it is believed that 12-3/4-inch O.D. steel tubes would be suitable if driven to bedrock: the maximum allowable load for this type of pile may be assumed for design purposes. Since the piles will be driven closed end into an aquifer under a high artesian pressure, it is recommended that the shoes be constructed flush with the pile and not projecting as is normally the case. In this instance, it is believed that steel tubes would be superior to steel H-piles, since the latter

..... 2

Mr. K. L. Kleinstelber,
Municipal Bridge Liaison Engr.,
Bridge Office,
Admin. Bldg.

2

June 12, 1969

might allow water to percolate through voids formed in the soil between the flanges.

The present excavation for the north abutment should be backfilled with granular material up to the level of the proposed pile cap - i.e., El. 80 ± prior to driving piles.

The foregoing has been discussed with the Soil Consultant and with Mr. D. Vallee, the Bridge Consultant. They are in agreement with our conclusions and recommendations.

KGS/MdeP

Handwritten: K G Selby
K. G. Selby,
SUPERVISING FOUNDATION ENGINEER
For:
A. G. Stermac,
PRINCIPAL FOUNDATION ENGINEER

cc: Messrs. H. C. Dernier
D. Vallee

Foundations Files ✓
Gen. Files

WM. D. COLBY, B. Sc.

CIVIL ENGINEER

MEMBER OF SOCIETY OF PROFESSIONAL
ENGINEERS OF ONTARIO

TELEPHONE 354-1280

45 GRAND AVE. WEST
CHATHAM, ONTARIO

February 14, 1969.

Giffels Associates Limited,
60 Adelaide Street, East,
TORONTO 1, Ontario.

Re;--Bloomfield Road from Highway # 401
to Park Ave. and Chinnick Drain,
Township of Raleigh.
W.P. 144-63-01 Your Job # C 4082

Gentlemen:

The Township of Raleigh asked me to write you re-
the Chinnick Drain Culvert and the required size. This Drain
will soon be cleaned out and improved, to provide better drainage
for the area.

The approximate size of this Culvert is approximately
17.5 foot span and a height of 8.5 feet, which is 150 square feet of
usable cross-section for drainage. If this Culvert is to be
replaced with a new one, the usable cross section should be at least
180 square feet. I would prefer to hold the bottom of the existing
deck of the Culvert at or near the same elevation, and widen the
span to get the required cross-section.

As this drain is very important to this part of
Raleigh Township and part of the City of Chatham, it is very
important that footings be used in the design and that the top of
the footing should be at least three feet below the existing bottom
of the drain. This drain will be cleaned this spring and the
existing bottom will be lowered approximately $1\frac{1}{2}$ feet, so if the
top of the footings is kept 3' below the existing bottom, we will
still have some depth to lower the drain bottom, if it is ever
required. It is imperative, that nothing be placed in the drain
bed to stop the deepening of the drain, or to impede the flow of
water.

JOB NO.	C 4082
EXAMINATION	NOTED BY
GAT	
ERT	
ACORN	



Yours truly,

WM. D. COLBY 111 ENGINEERING LTD.,

Wm. D. Colby, B. Sc.,
Consulting Civil Engineer.

Giffels ASSOCIATES LIMITED

■ 60 ADELAIDE STREET EAST, TORONTO 1, ONTARIO TEL. 365-3781

April 21, 1969

Mr. J.R. Roy, P.Eng.
Regional Materials Engineer
Department of Highways, Ontario
335 Saskatoon St.
London, Ontario

Re: W.P. 144-63-01, Hwy. 7116
West Access to Chatham from
Hwy. 401, Our Job C4082

Dear Sir :

We enclose a copy of a letter we have received from Mr. Wm. D. Colby regarding the Chinnick Drain Culvert at Sta. 74+83 on Bloomfield Road.

It appears probable that a new culvert will be needed and we expect that a 20' x 12' rigid frame-open type, as per DD-1214-B, will be the most suitable. We therefore enclose a sketch showing how the bottom of the footing will probably be at E1.571, a distance of 18 ft. below the existing road surface.

Would you kindly arrange for a check on the bearing capacity at this elevation.

Yours very truly

GIFFELS ASSOCIATES LIMITED



G.R. Tilly, P.Eng.
Project Manager

cc: W. Zonnenberg (Att: D.D. Murray) DHO
G.N. Farantatos
enc.



■ CONSULTING ENGINEERS

