

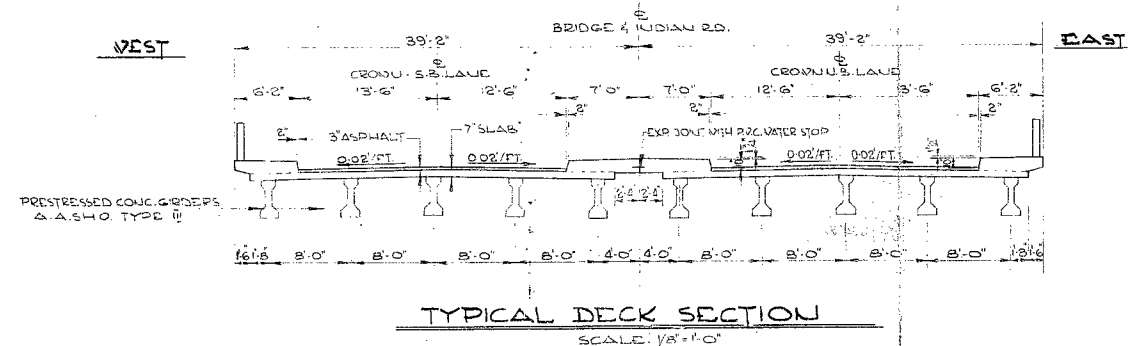
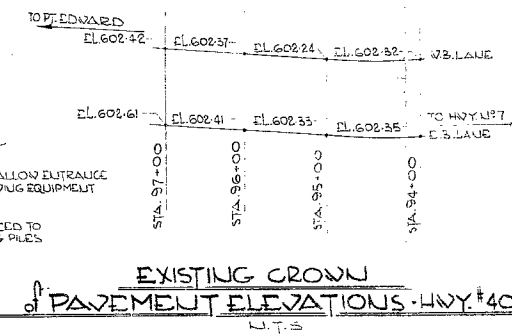
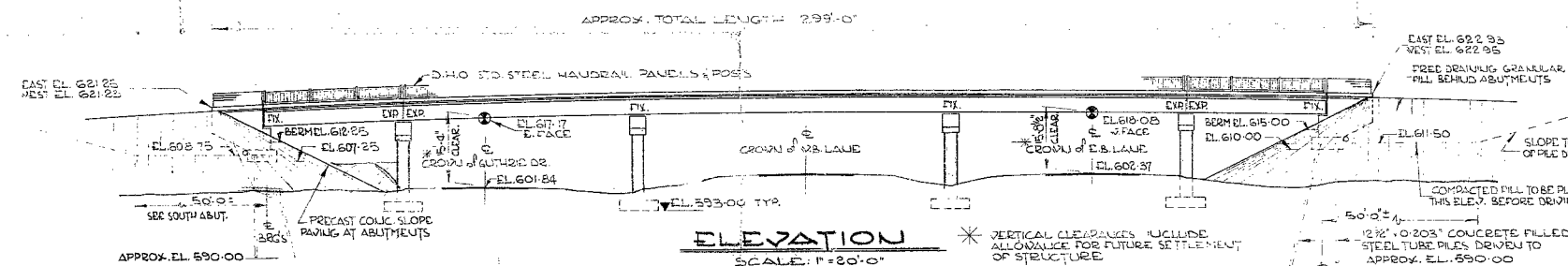
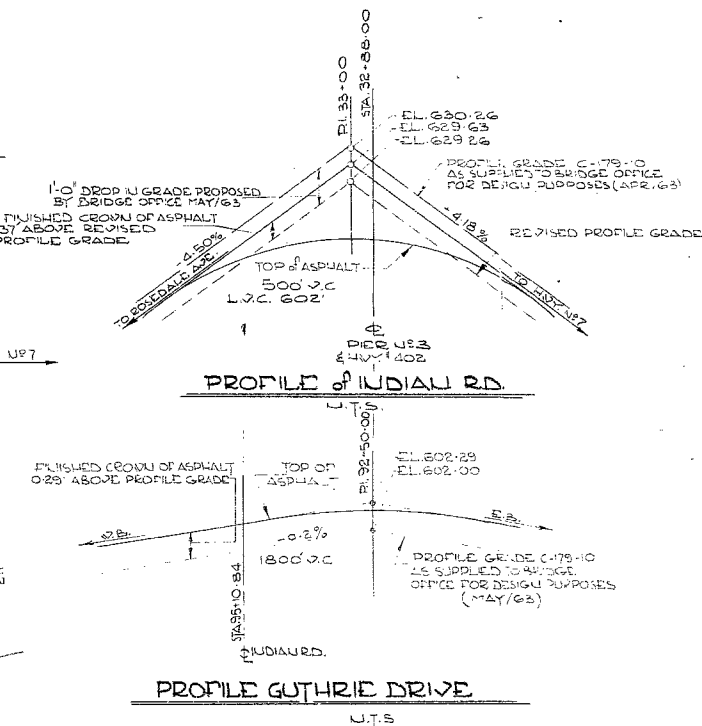
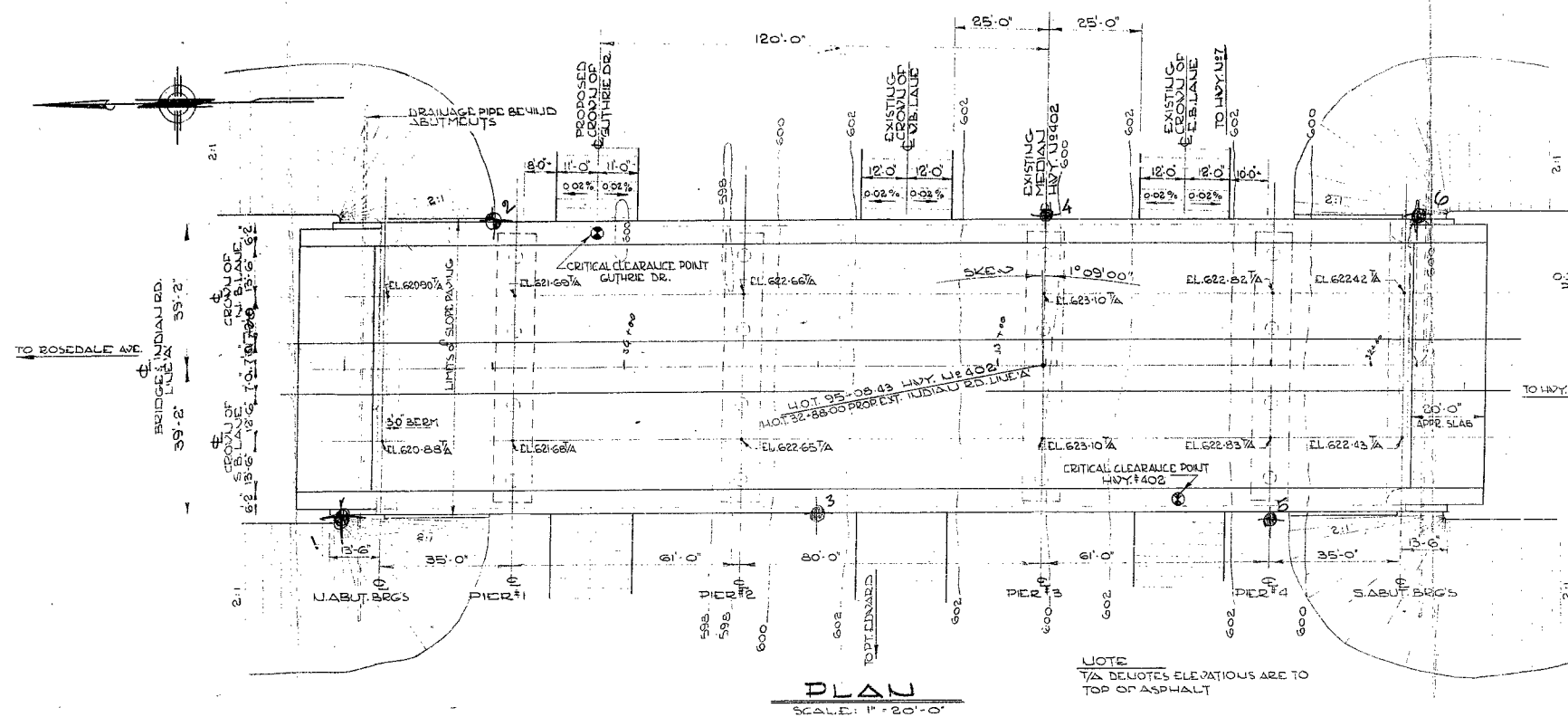
#63-F-11

W.P. #8-63

W.P. #176-67-02

HWY #402

INDIAN ROAD



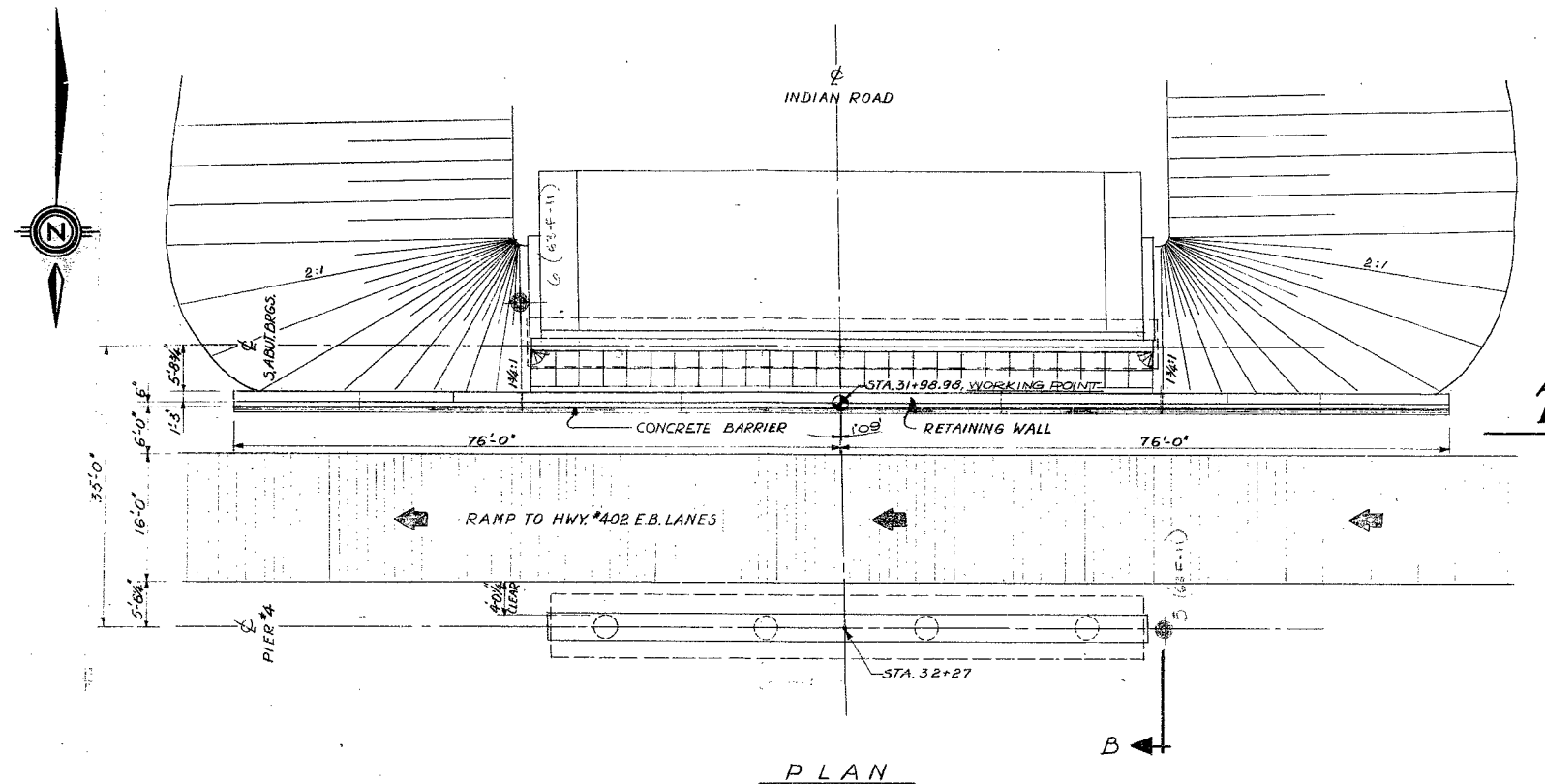
G.B.M. NO. I-R. Elev. 602.99  
BRICK SCHOOLHOUSE (S.N. 6. 1921), 3 MILES N.E. OF POST OFFICE  
AT U.E. CORNER OF LOT 19, CO. VII, TWP. OF SARVIA, T.B. IN  
EAST CONC. P.D.U. WALL, MIDWAY BETWEEN BASEMENT WINDOWS  
AND 4 FEET BELOW BRICKWORK  
PUBLICATION U919 Page 223 "SARVIA"

SKEN DATA 1°09'00"

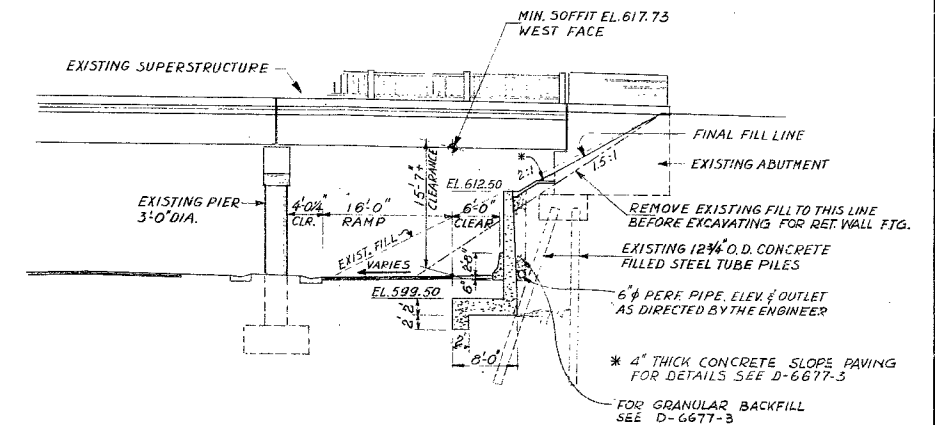
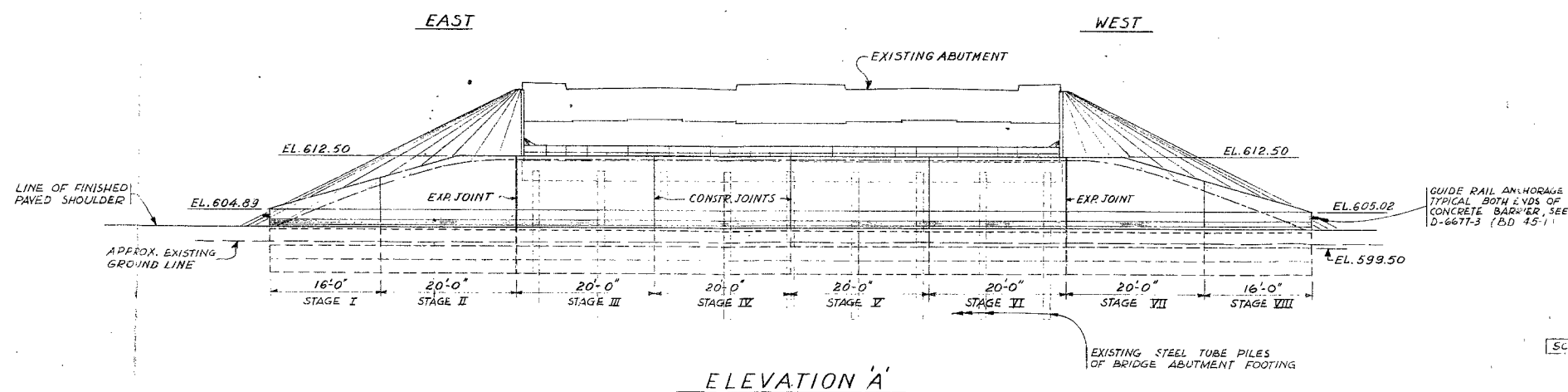
SU. 0.02007  
COS. 0.99987  
TAN. 0.02007  
SEC. 1.00020

DEPARTMENT OF HIGHWAYS ONTARIO BRIDGE DIVISION			
INDIAN RD. UNDERPASS			
CITY OF SARVIA			
KING'S HIGHWAY No. 402		DIST. No. 1	
CO. LAMBTON		TWP. CITY OF SARVIA	
LOT		CON.	
PRELIMINARY			
APPROVED	BRIDGE ENGINEER	SITE No.	W.P. No.
DESIGN	CHECK	15-289	8-65
DRAWING	CHECK		
DATE	LOADING	H2O SIG	DRAWING No.
MAY 63			D-5271-P1





NOTE: DECK NOT SHOWN ON PLAN AND ELEVATION 'A'



SECTION 'B'

# LIST OF DRAWINGS

D-6677-1 GENERAL LAYOUT  
D-6677-2 RETAINING WALL DETAILS  
D-6677-3 MISCELLANEOUS DETAILS

## NOTES

- CLASS OF CONCRETE: 4000 P.S.I.
- CLEAR COVER:
 

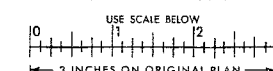
	RETAINING WALL	BARRIER
FOOTING	3"	1 1/2"
BACK FACE	3"	2"
- CONSTRUCTION SEQUENCE:
  - REMOVE EXISTING FILL TO 1.5:1 SLOPE LINE AS SHOWN ON SECTION 'B' FOR ENTIRE LENGTH OF WALL.
  - EXCAVATE FOR RETAINING WALL OF STAGE I, CONSTRUCT RETAINING WALL OF STAGE I AND BACKFILL TO 1.5:1 SLOPE LINE.
  - COMPLETE SUCCESSIVE STAGES IN ORDER SIMILAR TO STEP 2 ABOVE. THE BACKFILL FOR STAGE III TO STAGE VI SHALL BE PLACED UP TO THE BOTTOM OF EXISTING ABUTMENT FOOTING.
  - WHEN EXCAVATING FOR ANY ONE STAGE, THE CONTRACTOR SHALL MAINTAIN THE EXISTING FILLS ADJACENT EITHER SIDE OF THE PANEL CONSTRUCTION JOINTS IN THE UNDISTURBED STATE.
  - COMPLETE ALL BACKFILL TO FINAL LINE AS SHOWN ON SECTION 'B'.
  - COMPLETE GRANULAR BASE FOR RAMP AND CONSTRUCT CONCRETE BARRIER.

PRINT RECORD		
No.	FOR	DATE

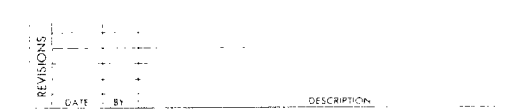
REVISIONS	DATE	BY	DESCRIPTION

DEPARTMENT OF HIGHWAYS ONTARIO BRIDGE DIVISION			
RETAINING WALL AT INDIAN RD. INTERCH.			
CITY OF SARNIA			
KING'S HIGHWAY No. 402	CO. LAMBTON		DIST. No. 1
TWP. CITY OF SARNIA	LOT 20	CON. VII	
GENERAL LAYOUT			
APPROVED		SITE No. 14-289	W.P. No. 176-67-02
DESIGN J.S.Z.	CHECK J.L.K.	CONTRACT No.	
DRAWING J.S.Z./J.H.M.	CHECK J.L.K.	DRAWING No.	D-6677-1
DATE SEP 1969	LOADING		

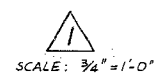
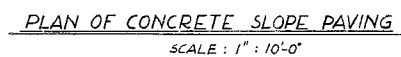
FOR REDUCED PLAN



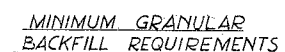
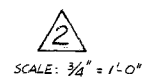




DEPARTMENT OF HIGHWAYS ONTARIO	
BRIDGE DIVISION	
PROJECT HIGHWAY No.	
LOT	
APPROVED:	



NOTE:  
CLASS OF CONCRETE 3000 P.S.I.

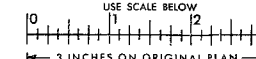


APPROVED _____			SITE No. 14-289	W.P. No. 176-67-02
BRIDGE ENGINEER			CONTRACT Nos.	
DESIGN J. S. Z	CHECK J. L. R			
DRAWING H. H.	CHECK J. S. Z			
DATE SEP 2 1949	LOADING		DRAWING No.	D-6677-3



FOR REDUCED PLAN

USE SCALE BELOW



Mr. C. S. Grebski,  
Bridge Design Engineer,  
Bridge Division,  
Admin. Bldg.

Foundation Section,  
Materials & Testing Div.,  
Room 107, Lab. Bldg.

October 6, 1966

- Functional Planning Study -  
C.A.E. 402 - Bluewater  
Bridge to King's Hwy. No. 7  
Proposed Indian Rd. Interchange  
District #1 (Chatham)

With reference to the letter of July 4, 1966, from Messrs. Damas & Smith Ltd. to you regarding the above project, we wish to make the following comments:

The proposed retaining structure is quite adequate from the foundation point of view. For a finished structure, we cannot foresee any problems.

However, the building - i.e., construction of the proposed structure, could create certain problems due to the close proximity of the piled abutment.

The battered piles are driven to approx. elevation 590.0, while the bottom of the retaining wall footing is at elevation 596.6, with the key bottom at elevation 594.6. The pile tips are therefore, only some 4 - 6 ft. below the footing excavation. If exposed over the entire abutment width, we feel that the stability of those piles could be jeopardized.

Due to the presence of the bridge deck, it appears that the driving of interlocking steel sheet piling is impractical, and a sheeted excavation would consequently have to be ruled out.

We would, therefore, suggest that the proposed retaining wall be built in 10-ft. sections. A 10-ft. wide strip only, should be excavated, and the portion of the wall built. The next strip to be excavated should not be adjacent to the one completed, but rather, as far away as possible. Each section when completed, should immediately be backfilled in order to provide for the necessary passive resistance to the wall movement. In such a way, we feel, the wall can be built without endangering the existing abutment.

cont'd. /2 ...



Mr. C. S. Grebski,  
Bridge Design Engineer,  
Bridge Division.

- 2 -

October 6, 1966

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Should you wish to discuss any detail of our proposal,  
please feel free to call on this Office.

AGS/MdeF

*A. G. Sternac*  
A. G. Sternac,  
PRINCIPAL FOUNDATION ENGINEER

cc: Mr. R. Gascoyne  
Foundations Office ✓  
Gen. Files

CALCULATIONS FOR

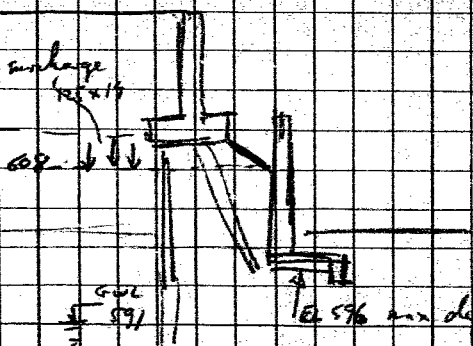
Indian Road Interchange - Bluewater Bridge to Kettle Hwy no 7  
Feasibility of construction of retaining wall

Soil properties  
granular fill  
670  
610

Earth fill

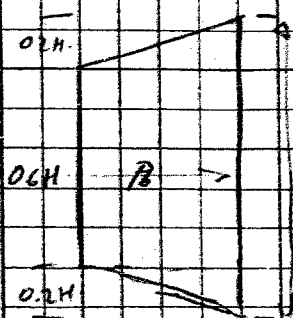
Silty fine sand  
 $N > 18$

Silty sand clay 585



0.5% max depth of cracks

Worst load on sheeting where pressure on sheeted excavation



$$H = 98 - 596 = 17'$$

$$P_0 = \frac{1.6}{H} \frac{P}{H}$$

Assume  $S = 0$

$$P_0 = K \cdot \gamma \cdot z \cdot (12.5 \times 14 \times 12 + 1.5 \times 12.5 \times 12 \times 12) \\ = K_a \times 12 (12.5 \times 14 + 1.5 \times 12.5) \\ = K_a \times 12 \times 20 \times 12.5$$

$$\text{Assume } \phi = 35^\circ \text{ and } S = 0 \quad K_a = \frac{1 - \sin(35^\circ)}{1 + \sin(35^\circ)} = 0.27$$

$$\text{Hence } P_0 \text{ max} = \frac{1.6 \times 78 \times 20 \times 12.5 \times 0.27}{78}$$

$$= 1.6 \times 0.27 \times 2800 = 1080 \text{ lb/ft}^2$$

$$\text{Max Active Thrust} = (0.6 p_0 + 2 \times \frac{1}{2} \times 0.27 p_0) / H = 0.8 p_0 / H$$

$$= 0.8 \times 1080 \times 12 = 10400 \text{ lb/ft}$$

CALCULATIONS FOR

Indian Rd Interchange Pleumto bridge to Kings Hwy 7

SHEET NO. 2

Max passive resistance.

Assume fill from excavation is placed horizontally behind sheeting to post #4.

Assume  $\phi = 30^\circ$   $c_k = 0$  in locally  
Then  $K_p = 3.0$ 

Max passive resistance.

$$= \frac{1}{2} K_p \gamma H^2$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \times 3 \times 125 \times 12 \times 12 \quad 16/\text{ft}$$

Using  $F = 3$ 

$$\text{Same passive resistance} = 125 \times 12 \times 6 \quad 16 = 9000 \quad 16/\text{ft}$$

If  $\phi = 35^\circ$   $K_p = 3.70$ 

$$\text{Same passive resistance} = \frac{3.70}{3} \times 9000 = 11,100 \quad 16/\text{ft}$$

OK.

Using  $\delta = -\frac{\phi}{2}$  &  $\phi = 30^\circ$   $K_p = 4.78$ 

$$\text{Same passive load} = \frac{4.78}{3} \times 9000 = 14340 \quad 16/\text{ft}$$

 $\delta = -\frac{\phi}{2}$  is conservative Normally use  $\frac{2}{3}\phi$ 

Hence sheeting O.K.

For overall stability see column sheet.



NOTE:

MAY 14th. 1968

W.P. 8-63 63-F-11

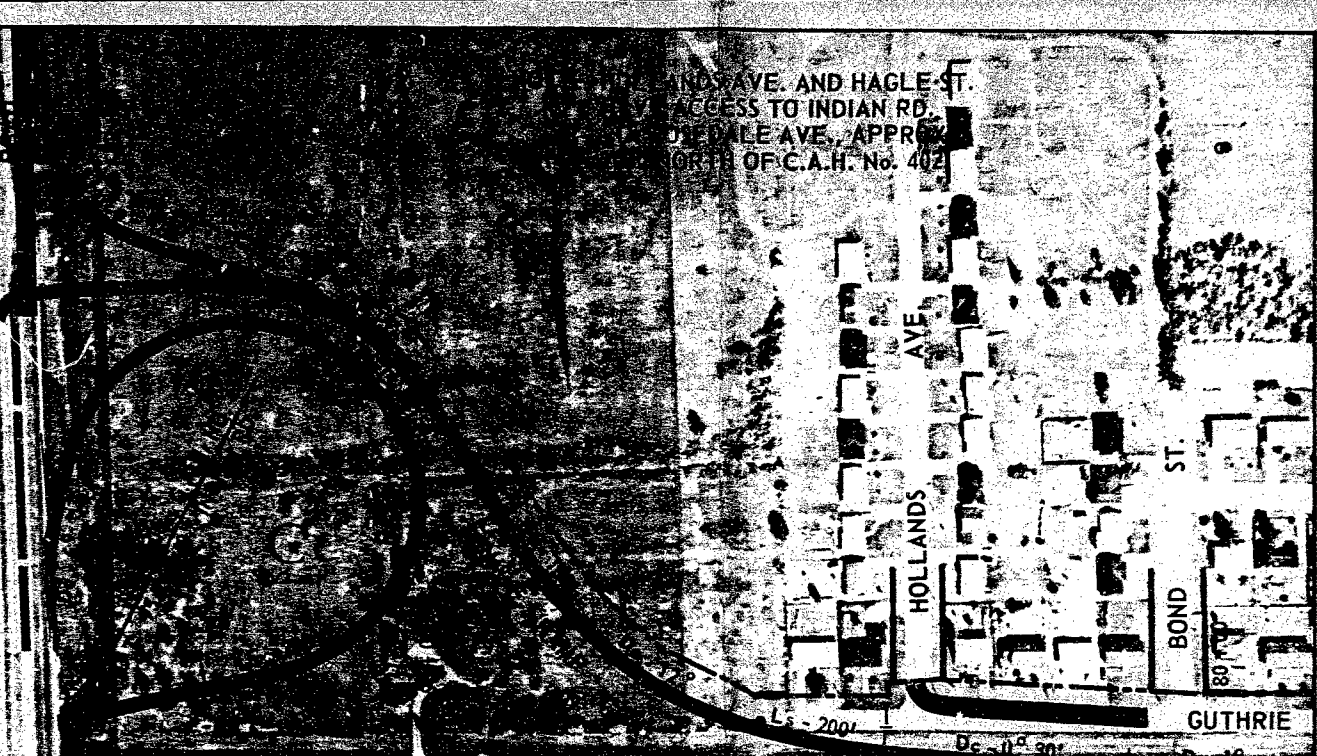
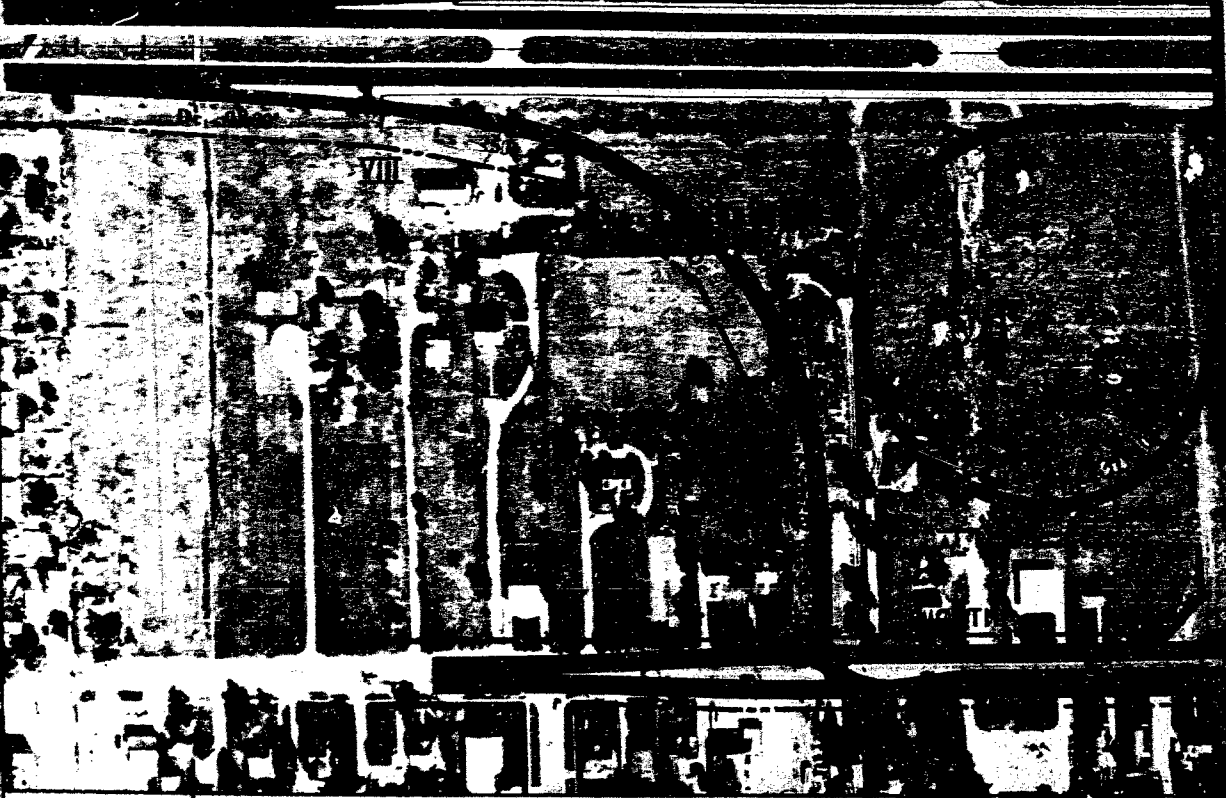
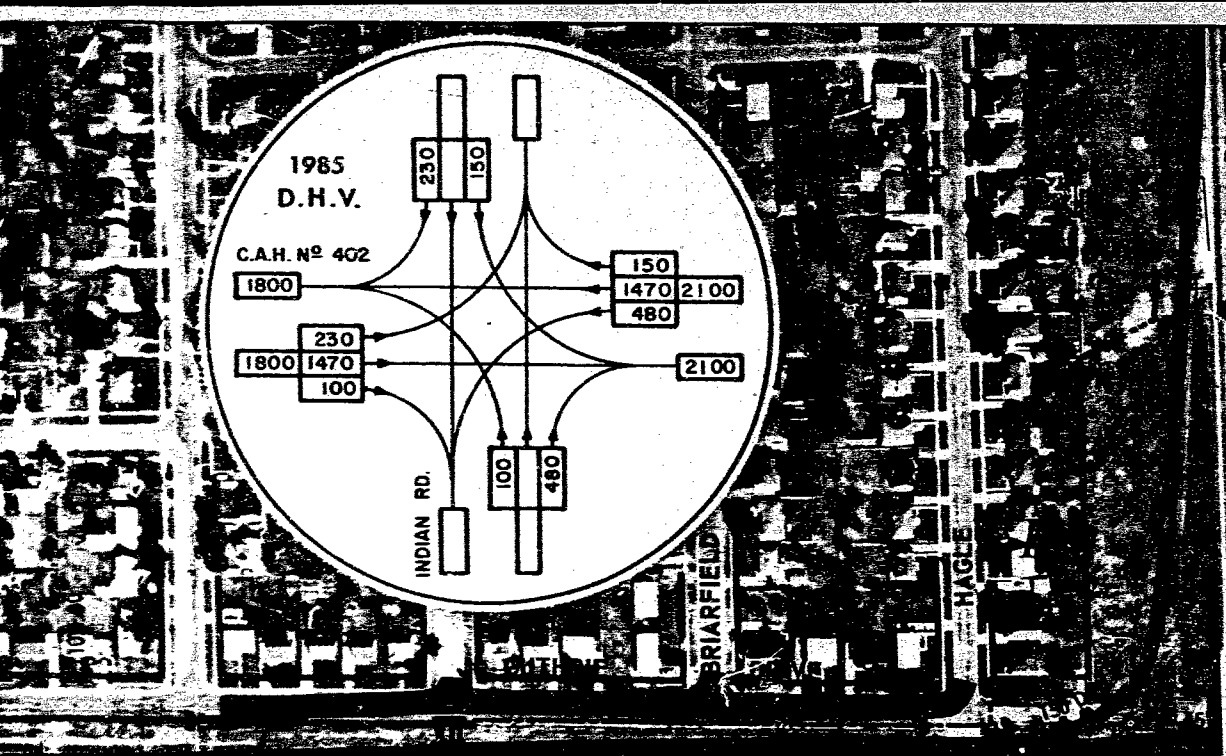
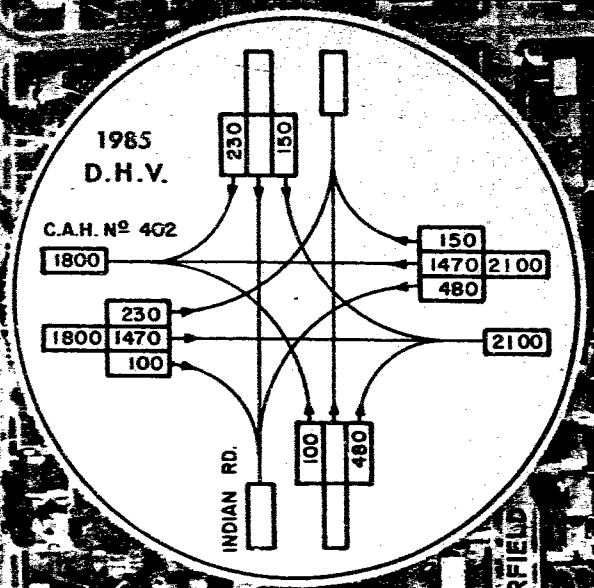
INDIAN ROAD & HWY 402

MR. R. FITZGIBBON - EXPEDITER LONDON REGION  
ASKED WHETHER SUBSOIL INVESTIGATION FOR  
THE RAMPS OF THE INTERCHANGE ARE NECESSARY

AFTER HAVING LOOKED AT THE ABOVE MENTIONED  
REPORT ADVISED MR FITZGIBBON THAT NO  
ADDITIONAL INVESTIGATION IS NECESSARY

SOIL IS UNIFORM AND KNOWN TO BE SUCH  
OVER A VERY WIDE AREA. PROPERTIES ARE  
SUCH THAT NO EMBANKMENT STABILITY  
PROBLEMS ARE ENVISAGED  $\therefore$  NO INVESTIGATION  
NECESSARY

AGS



SCALE

1" = 200'

LEGEND

- PROPOSED PAVEMENT
- PROPERTY LIMIT (EXISTING R.O.W.)
- PROPERTY LIMIT (PROPOSED R.O.W.)

W.P. 8-63

DEFECTS IN NEGATIVE DUE TO  
CONDITION OF ORIGINAL DOCUMENT PLAN - STATION 110+00 to STATION 80+00

C.A.H. No 402

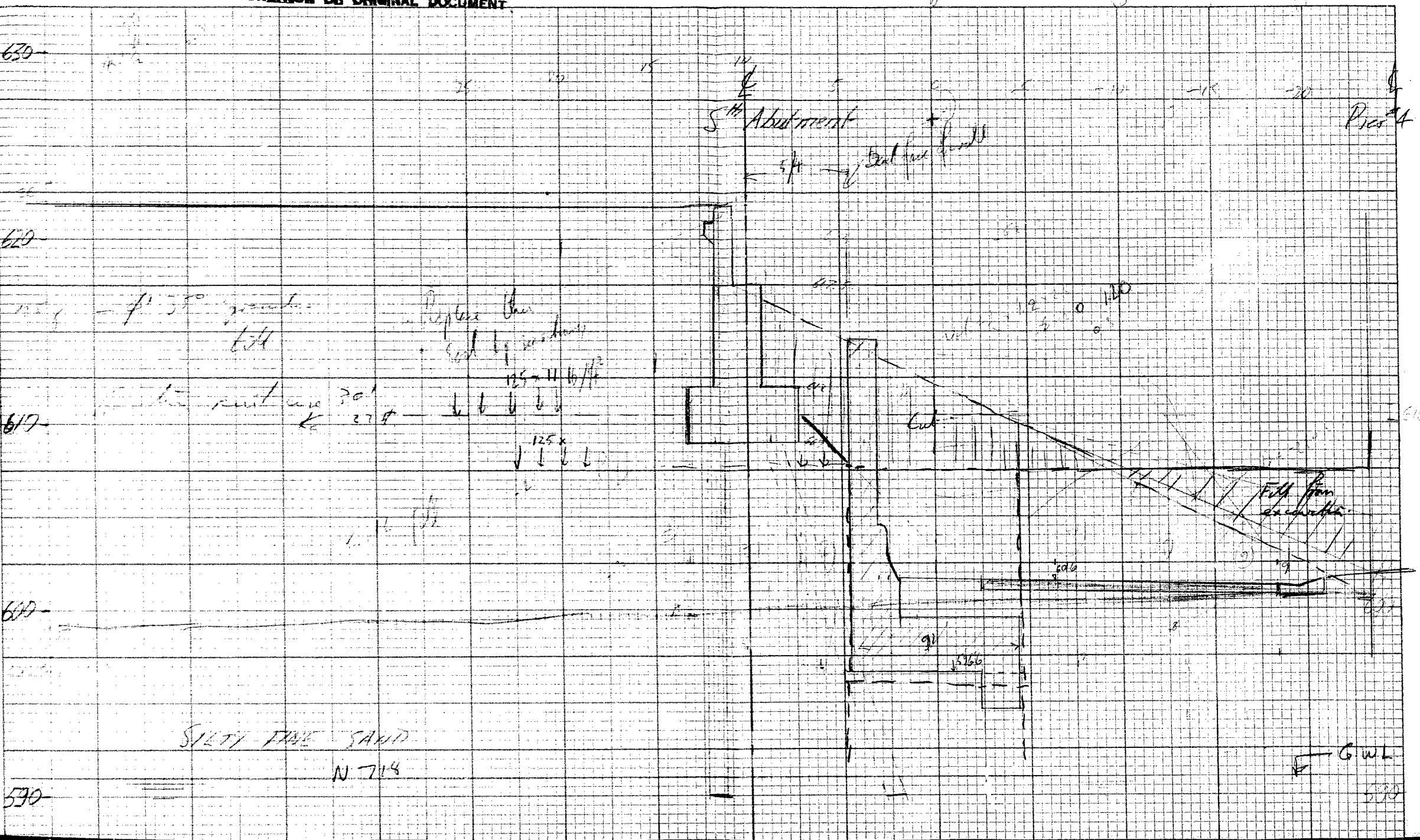
BLUENATER BRIDGE PLAZA - EASTERLY 4.3 MILES

PLATE

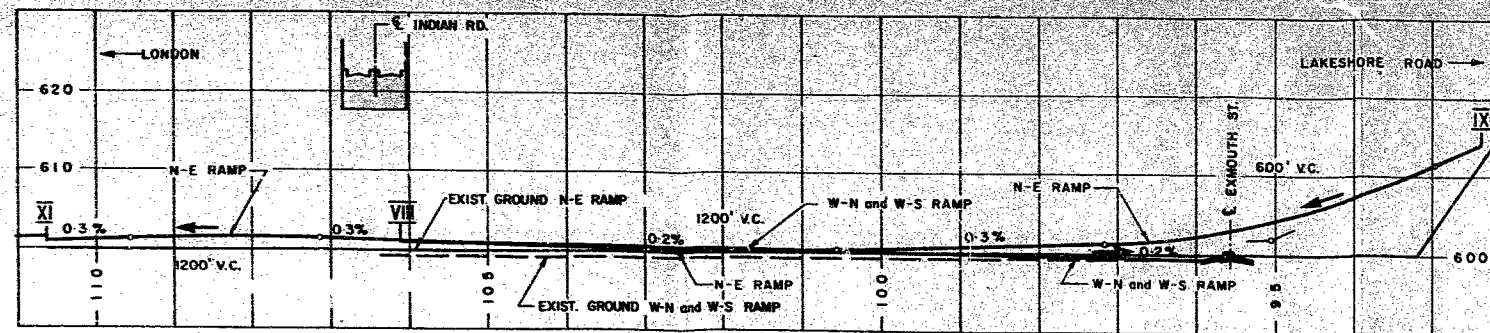
14



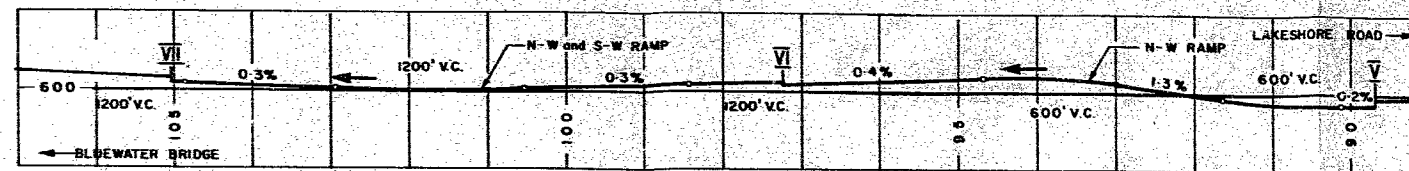




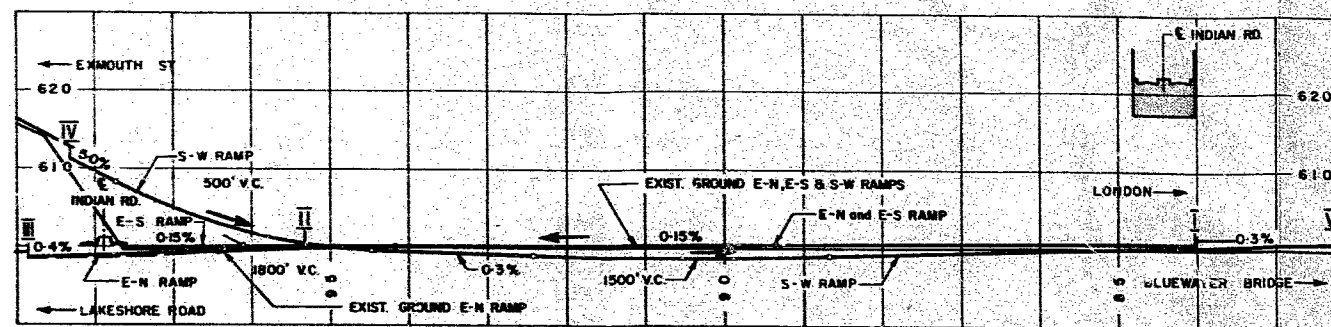




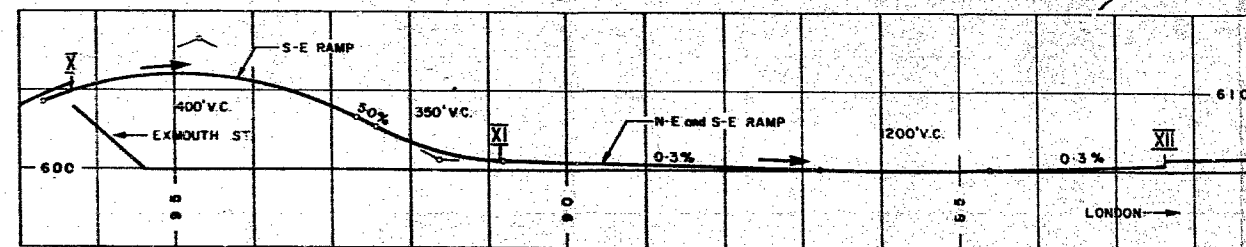
RAMPS - QUADRANT 'A'



RAMP - QUADRANT 'B'

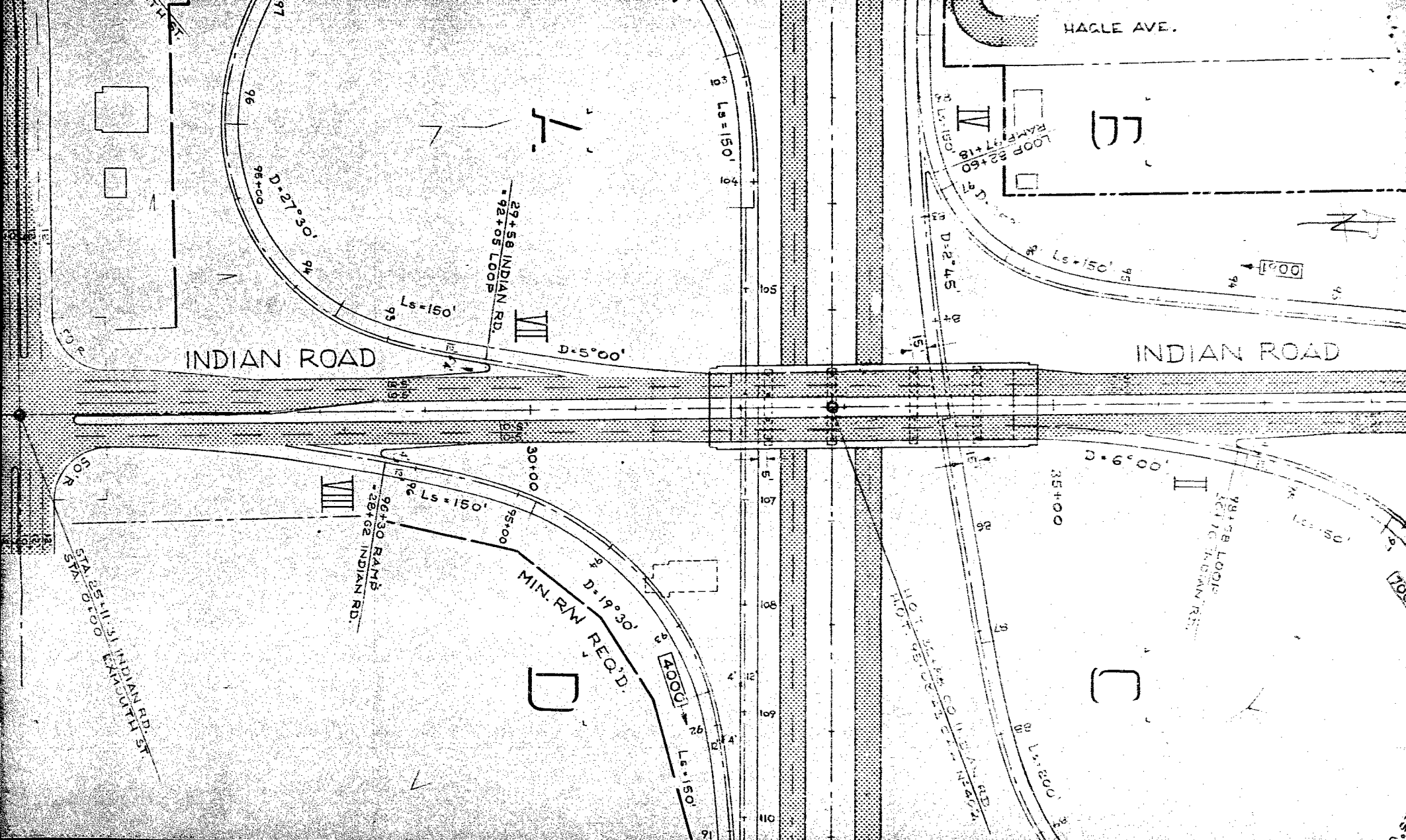


RAMPS - QUADRANT 'C'



RAMP - QUADRANT 'D'

W.P. 8-63



Contract No 63-304

Job 63F-11

Indian Rd

CA # 402

Indian Rd Interchange

20/7/66

Stability analysis

require scale drawing & soil conditions of existing bridge  
Existing soil conditions taken from Dig No D-5271-2  
up to EL 600.

Require properties of granular bank/fill and earth fill  
Require geometry of abutment.

Existing soil properties from Foundation Investigation Job 63F-11  
Indian Road & Highway no 402.

Soil profile to be taken from E. East bound lane.  
Dig No 63-F-11A.

Properties of Silty Fine Sand. 15-20' average  $N = 31$   
compacted to dense

Silty Sandy Clay

Stiff to Firm (fill)

$\gamma_{bulk} \approx 115 lb/ft^3 - 131 lb/ft^3$   
Strength  $C_u \approx 880 lb/ft^2$   
 $- 2000 lb/ft^2$

Vane tests in 5  
26

Soft Black shale at EL 476' say 125' below ground

Ground Water Level - See Borehole  $\begin{matrix} 591.3 \\ 592 \\ 591.3 \end{matrix}$   
4 5, 6.

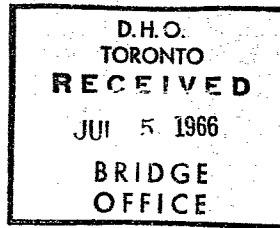
Below Approx Elevation 591.0 - No artesian

Properties of fill ?

# DAMAS AND SMITH LIMITED

CONSULTING ENGINEERS

HEAD OFFICE  
10 CODECO COURT  
DON MILLS, ONTARIO  
447-5137



WINNIPEG OFFICE  
345 GERTRUDE AVENUE  
WINNIPEG, MANITOBA  
433-8759

LONDON OFFICE  
66 CARLING STREET  
LONDON, ONTARIO  
434-0531

YOUR REF.

OUR REF.

File: 847

Head Office  
July 4, 1966.

Mr. C.S. Grebski,  
Bridge Design Engineer,  
Department of Highways of Ontario,  
Downsview, Ontario.

Dear Mr. Grebski:

Re: Functional Planning Study  
C.A.H. 402 - Bluewater  
Bridge to King's Hwy.No.7  
Proposed Indian Road  
Interchange

Further to our telephone conversation we enclose herewith for your review and comments one copy each of our Drawings 847-E-22 and 847-E-27.

Subject to acceptance of the horizontal clearance provisions shown on Drawing 847-E-27 we believe that it would be possible to obviate the need of reconstructing and adding on to the south half of the existing bridge by constructing an L shaped retaining wall in front of the south abutment.

We have assumed that:

1. The front slope of the embankment will be temporarily changed to 1:1 from 2:1 to facilitate the construction of the wall.
2. The allowable maximum bearing pressure at El.596.60 is 4.5 kips per square foot given the characteristics of the soil and elevation of ground water as shown on the bridge drawings. Our calculated maximum pressure under the retaining wall footings is 3.5 kips per square foot and the factor of safety against sliding is 1.5.

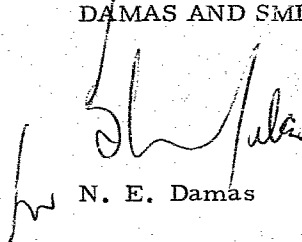
July 4, 1966.

The abutment piles are essentially end bearing and, therefore, the stability of the abutment will not be affected during the construction of the retaining wall. The cross-section of the wall as shown on the drawing is preliminary. However, we would recommend the treatment shown at shoulder level to ensure that a vehicle coming in contact with the wall is deflected back onto the pavement with minimum damage, if any.

Thank you for your assistance in this matter.

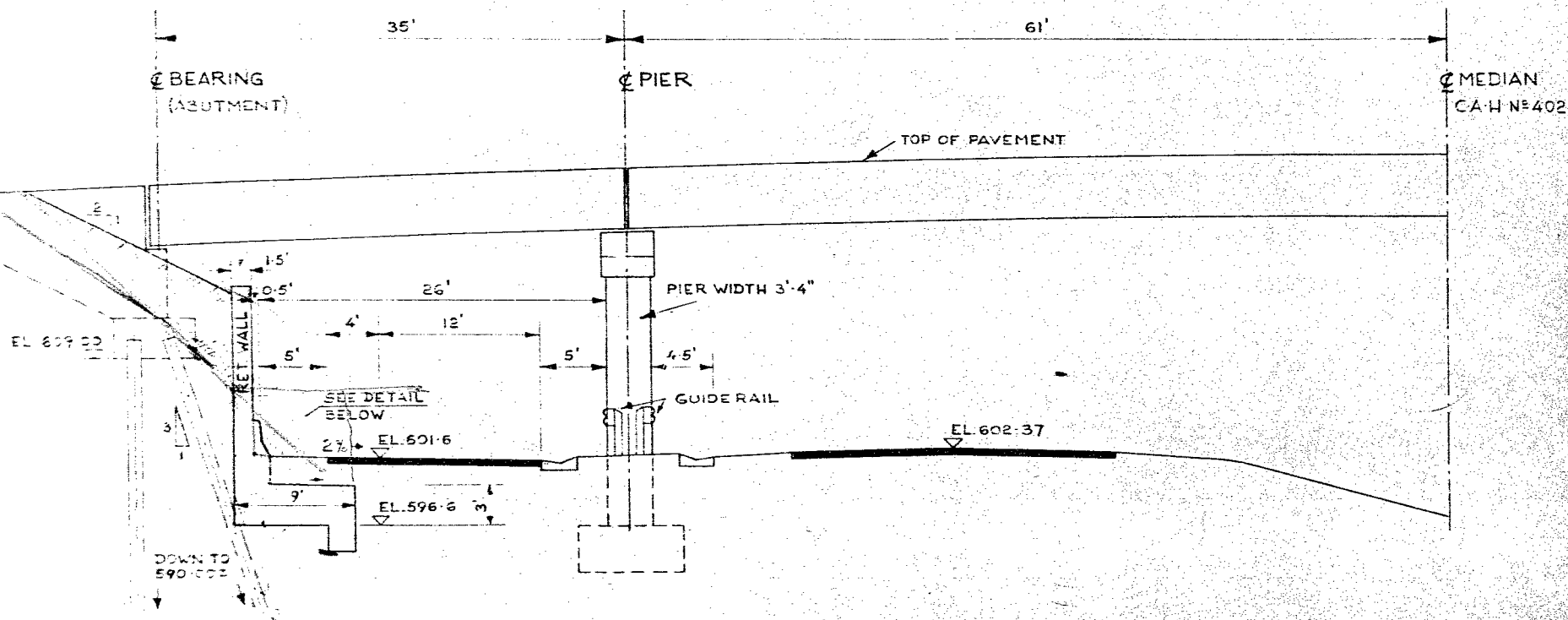
Yours very truly,

DAMAS AND SMITH LIMITED

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to read 'N. E. Damas', is written over the typed name. The signature is stylized with a large initial 'N' and a long horizontal stroke.

NED:red  
encl. Dwg. 847-E-22  
347-E-27

c.c. Mr. R. Gascoyne



PROPOSED RETAINING WALL AT SOUTH-END OF STRUCTURE

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

Attention: Mr. S. McCombie.

22-63-304.  
Mr. A. G. Stermac,  
Principal Foundation Engr.,  
Foundation Section,  
Materials & Research Division.

March 22, 1963

D.H.O. FOUNDATION INVESTIGATION REPORT -  
Indian Road Underpass, Hwy. No. 402,  
Twp. of Sarnia, Cty. of Lambton, Dist.#1.  
W.J. 63-F-11 -- W.P. 8-63.

Attached, we are forwarding to you our detailed  
foundation investigation report on the subsoil conditions  
existing 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 with respect to  
this project, please do not hesitate to contact our Office.

AGS/MdeP  
Attach.

*A. G. Stermac,*  
A. G. Stermac,  
PRINCIPAL FOUNDATION ENGINEER

cc: Messrs. A. M. Toye (2)  
H. A. Tregaskes  
H. D. McMillan  
A. Gater  
G. U. Howell  
J. Roy  
A. Watt

Foundations Office ✓  
Gen. Files.

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  2. DESCRIPTION OF SITE.
  3. FIELD AND LABORATORY WORK.
  4. SUBSOIL CONDITIONS:
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    - 4.2) Compact to Dense Silty Fine Sand.
    - 4.3) Firm to Stiff Silty, Sandy Clay.
    - 4.4) Soft Black Shale Bedrock.
  5. GROUND WATER CONDITIONS.
  6. DISCUSSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS.
  7. SUMMARY.
  8. MISCELLANEOUS.
-



# FOUNDATION INVESTIGATION

For

Indian Road Underpass, Hwy. No. 402,  
Twp. of Sarnia, County of Lambton,  
District No. 1  
W.J. 63-F-11      W.P. 8-63.

## 1. INTRODUCTION:

A request, to carry out a foundation investigation for the proposed new underpass at Indian Road and Hwy. #402, was received from Mr. G. Scott, Bridge Location Engineer, on January 17, 1963.

It is proposed to erect a new underpass, which would carry Indian Road over Hwy. #402. The site of the proposed underpass is located in the Twp. of Sarnia, County of Lambton. At this location, the chainage of Indian Road is from 31+87 to 34+75, and that of Hwy. #402, 95+05.

In order to determine the soil properties and decide on the type of foundations, an investigation was carried out by this Section. Results and the discussion of the field and laboratory investigations, as well as conclusions and recommendations for future design work, are contained in the following paragraphs of this report.

## 2. DESCRIPTION OF SITE:

The site of the proposed underpass is located approx. .5 miles east of the Town of Sarnia. The surrounding area is fairly flat, and was previously used as a vegetable farm. Physiographically, the region is referred to as the Huron Fringe.

cont'd. /2 ...

### 3. FIELD AND LABORATORY WORK:

In order to obtain sufficient information on the type and properties of the subsoil, a total of six sampled boreholes numbered 1 to 6, was carried out at this site. Conventional wash boring procedures were followed and samples of the overburden were taken at various depth intervals. Samples were taken by 2" O.D. split-spoons, and by 2" I.D. thin-walled samplers. In-situ vane tests were performed 18" below the bottom of the sampler, immediately after the samples were removed.

Boreholes No. 1 and 6 were put down through the overburden and 5 feet of bedrock core was taken in each borehole.

Boreholes No. 2, 3, 4 and 5 were terminated at bedrock elevation and the sampling was confined to the upper 50 feet only.

The locations and elevations of the boreholes, are given on Dwg. No. 63-F-11A, attached under Appendix I.

Tests were carried out in the laboratory on a selection of both disturbed and undisturbed samples to determine:

1. Natural Moisture Contents.
2. Bulk Densities.
3. Grain Size Distribution.
4. Atterberg Limits.
5. Undrained Shear Strengths.
6. Quick Triaxial Shear Strengths.

Results of these laboratory tests are summarized in Appendix I of this report.

cont'd. /3 ...

4. SUBSOIL CONDITIONS:

4.1) General:

The stratigraphy of the soil at the site was found to be generally uniform. A detailed description of various soil types encountered during the investigation, is shown in Appendix I of this report, and is also given in subsequent paragraphs. The estimated stratigraphical profile, shown on Dwg. No. 63-F-11A, is based upon this information.

4.2) Compact to Dense Silty Fine Sand:

This layer, which extends to approx. El. 580.0 for a depth of about 15'-0" to 20'-0", starts right at the surface. The upper portion of this layer has been subjected to oxidation and exhibits a predominantly brownish colour. Moisture content determinations for this layer averaged about 19.3%. The overall layer was found in a compact to dense state with an average 'N' value of 31 blows/foot.

4.3) Firm to Stiff Silty, Sandy Clay:

Immediately below the compact to dense silty fine sand is a containing stratum of firm to stiff silty sandy clay, extending to about 122' to 126' below existing ground elevation.

Liquid limits for this stratum vary from 27.6% to 42.6%, while plastic limits range from 14.1% to 22.4%. Moisture content determinations for this stratum varied from about 14.8% to 36.9%. Bulk density measurements for this material gave values ranging from 115 P.C.F. to about 131 P.C.F. Two typical plasticity charts for B.H. #1 and B.H. #6 are given in Appendix I of this report.

4. SUBSOIL CONDITIONS: (cont'd.) ...

4.3) Firm to Stiff Silty, Sandy Clay: (cont'd.) ...

Grain size distribution curves indicated that the percentage of clay in this layer is 43%, silt forms 41%, and the rest of 16%, is sand and gravel. In-situ vane and unconfined shear tests carried out in this material, showed some disagreement. The vane results are considered to be more reliable and, in view of this, it is estimated that the shear strength of this stratum varies from about 880 P.S.F. to about 2000 P.S.F. The shear strength of this material increases with depth.

4.4) Soft Black Shale Bedrock:

Soft black shale bedrock was encountered beneath the overburden. Five feet of bedrock core was taken in B.H. #1 and B.H. #6.

As can be seen on Dwg. No. 63-F-11A, the bedrock is nearly horizontal.

5. GROUND WATER CONDITIONS:

The ground water level, at the time of the investigation, was found at approx. elevation 591.0, about 8 - 9 feet below ground level. It may be assumed that the water level will vary with the seasons of the year.

No artesian water conditions were encountered.

cont'd. /5 ...

6. DISCUSSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS:

As can be seen from the previously described soil stratigraphy, the soil consists of compact to dense silty fine sand, followed by firm to stiff silty sandy clay which, in turn, is underlain by soft black shale bedrock. The investigation has revealed that the properties of the upper 20 ft. of the deposit are such that an adequate support for spread footings with an allowable net pressure of 2.0 T/sq.ft. can be obtained at approx. elev. 593.0. However, due primarily to the embankment loads, the lower, more compressible clay layer will consolidate, resulting in settlements of the footings of the structure. Settlement calculations indicate that approx. 7 inches could be expected under the centre of the abutments, and 4 inches and 1 inch under the centre of the first and second pier, respectively. Thus, the maximum differential settlement would be in the order of 6 inches between the abutment and second pier. The computed time for 50 per cent of settlements to take place, is 7 years. However, it is believed that the amount and rate of settlements are quite conservative.

Because of the fact that there will be settlements if spread footings are used, simply supported spans with provisions for jacking, are recommended for the structure. Abutment footings should be founded on short displacement piles driven through the fill, and 10 feet into the original ground. A safe load of 40 tons per pile can be taken if steel tube piles of 12 $\frac{3}{4}$  inches diameter are used.

cont'd. /6 ...

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

If, because of economic or any other reasons, settlements of the structure cannot be tolerated, steel H-piles driven to bedrock, are recommended. A safe load of 70 tons can be assigned to 14 BP 73 H-piles.

We were advised that most likely, only two lanes of the four-lane highway will be built at present. It has been pointed out earlier that the greatest part of the settlements will be due to the embankment loads, and we would therefore recommend that at least 200 feet of both embankment approaches adjacent to the bridge, be built for the full width of the ultimate four-lane highway. In this way, settlements of the existing structure, due to additional stresses caused by embankment widening, will be eliminated.

If planning permits, the construction of the fill 6 months or more ahead of the structure, is recommended.

Because of predicted settlements, a flexible pavement on the approach embankments is recommended.

7. SUMMARY:

The stratification of the subsoil at the site is relatively uniform. A 20-ft. sand stratum is underlain by a layer of firm to stiff silty sandy clay. At approx. 125 ft. below ground level, shale bedrock was encountered.

It is recommended that the structure be founded on spread footings taking an allowable net pressure of 2.0 T/sq.ft. Abutment footings should be founded on steel tube piles 12 $\frac{3}{4}$ " diameter, driven through the fill and 10 ft. into the original ground. A safe load of forty tons can be assigned to each of these piles.

cont'd. /7 ...

7. SUMMARY: (cont'd.) ...

Due primarily to the embankment loads, differential settlement of up to 6 inches (believed to be conservative), is anticipated between the abutment and the second pier and, therefore, simply supported spans with provisions for jacking are recommended. It is understood that only two lanes of the four-lane highway will be built at present. We would recommend that 200 ft. of the embankments adjacent to the structure, be constructed for the full width - i.e., as a four-lane highway. In this manner, settlements of the existing structure due to future embankment widening, will be avoided.

If settlements of the structure cannot be tolerated, steel H-piles driven to bedrock, are recommended. .

Because of embankment settlements, a flexible pavement is recommended.

No dewatering problems are expected during construction.

8. MISCELLANEOUS:

The field work, performed from February 1 to February 15, 1963, together with the preparation of this report, was undertaken by Mr. W. W. Kulmatickas. The investigation was carried out under the general supervision of Mr. K. G. Selby, who reviewed the report.

Equipment used was owned and operated by Dominion Soil Investigation, Limited.

March 1963.

APPENDIX I.



## 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.	AUCER 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

Q <sub>u</sub>	UNCONFINED COMPRESSION	L.V.	LABORATORY VANE
Q	UNDRAINED TRIAXIAL	F.V.	FIELD VANE
Q <sub>cu</sub>	CONSOLIDATED UNDRAINED TRIAXIAL	C	CONSOLIDATION
Q <sub>d</sub>	DRAINED TRIAXIAL	S	SENSITIVITY

## ABBREVIATIONS USED IN THIS REPORT

### SOIL PROPERTIES

$\gamma$	UNIT WEIGHT OF SOIL (BULK DENSITY)
$\gamma_s$	UNIT WEIGHT OF SOLID PARTICLES
$\gamma_w$	UNIT WEIGHT OF WATER
$\gamma_d$	UNIT DRY WEIGHT OF SOIL (DRY DENSITY)
$\gamma'$	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
$\tau_f$	SHEAR STRENGTH
$c'$	EFFECTIVE COHESION INTERCEPT
$\phi'$	EFFECTIVE ANGLE OF SHEARING RESISTANCE, OR FRICTION
$c_u$	APPARENT COHESION
$\phi_u$	APPARENT ANGLE OF SHEARING RESISTANCE, OR FRICTION
$\mu$	COEFFICIENT OF FRICTION
$S_i$	SENSITIVITY

### GENERAL

$\pi$	= 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
$\sigma$	NORMAL STRESS
$\sigma'$	NORMAL EFFECTIVE STRESS ( $\bar{\sigma}$ IS ALSO USED)
$\tau$	SHEAR STRESS
$\epsilon$	LINEAR STRAIN
$\gamma$	SHEAR STRAIN
$\nu$	POISSON'S RATIO ( $\mu$ IS ALSO USED)
E	MODULUS OF LINEAR DEFORMATION (YOUNG'S MODULUS)
G	MODULUS OF SHEAR DEFORMATION
K	MODULUS OF COMPRESSIBILITY
$\eta$	COEFFICIENT OF VISCOSITY

### EARTH PRESSURE

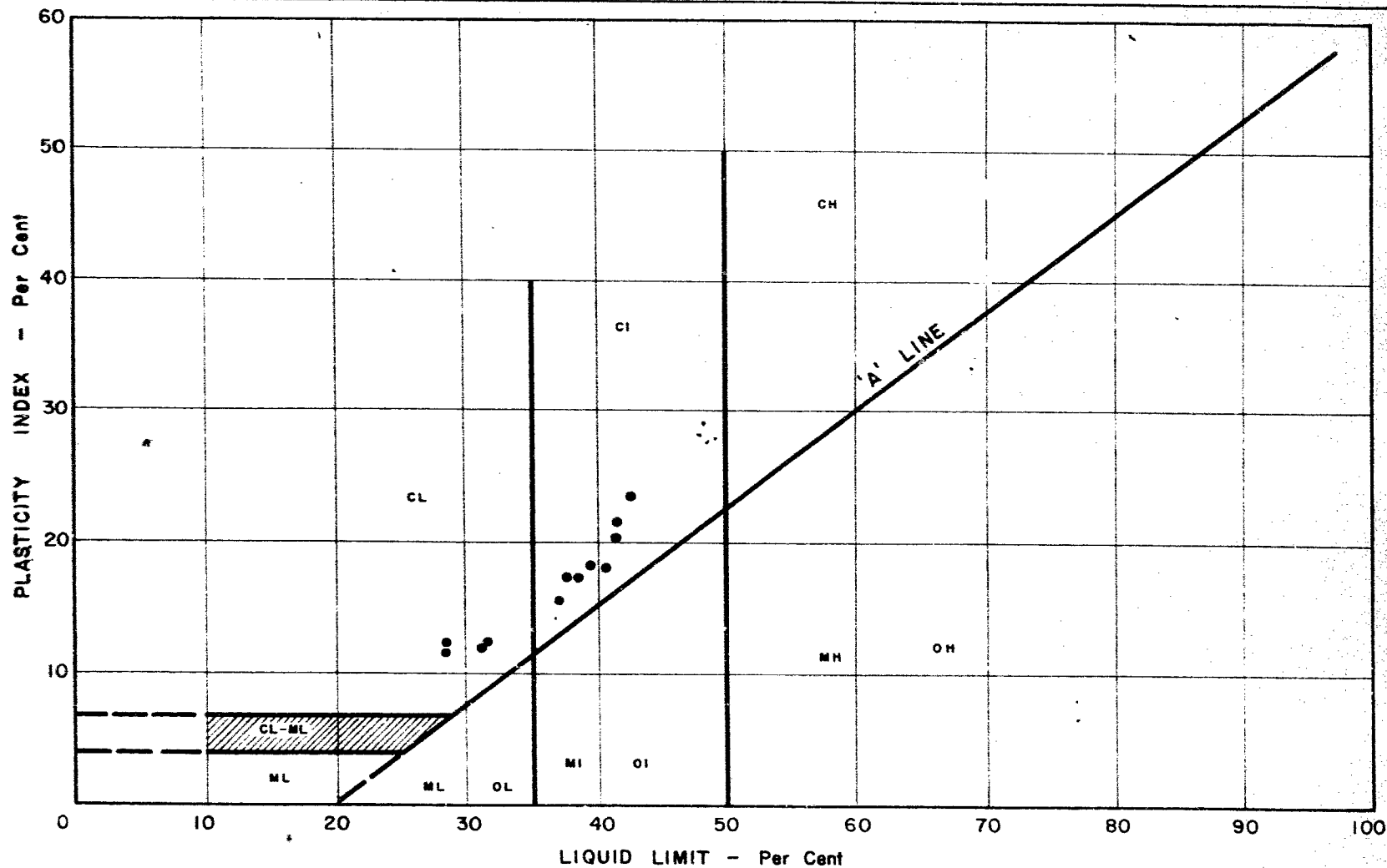
d	DISTANCE FROM TOP OF WALL TO POINT OF APPLICATION OF PRESSURE
$\delta$	ANGLE OF WALL FRICTION
K	DIMENSIONLESS COEFFICIENT TO BE USED WITH VARIOUS SUFFIXES IN EXPRESSIONS REFERRING TO NORMAL STRESS ON WALLS
$K_0$	COEFFICIENT OF EARTH PRESSURE AT REST

### 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
$\rho$	ANGLE OF SLOPE TO HORIZONTAL

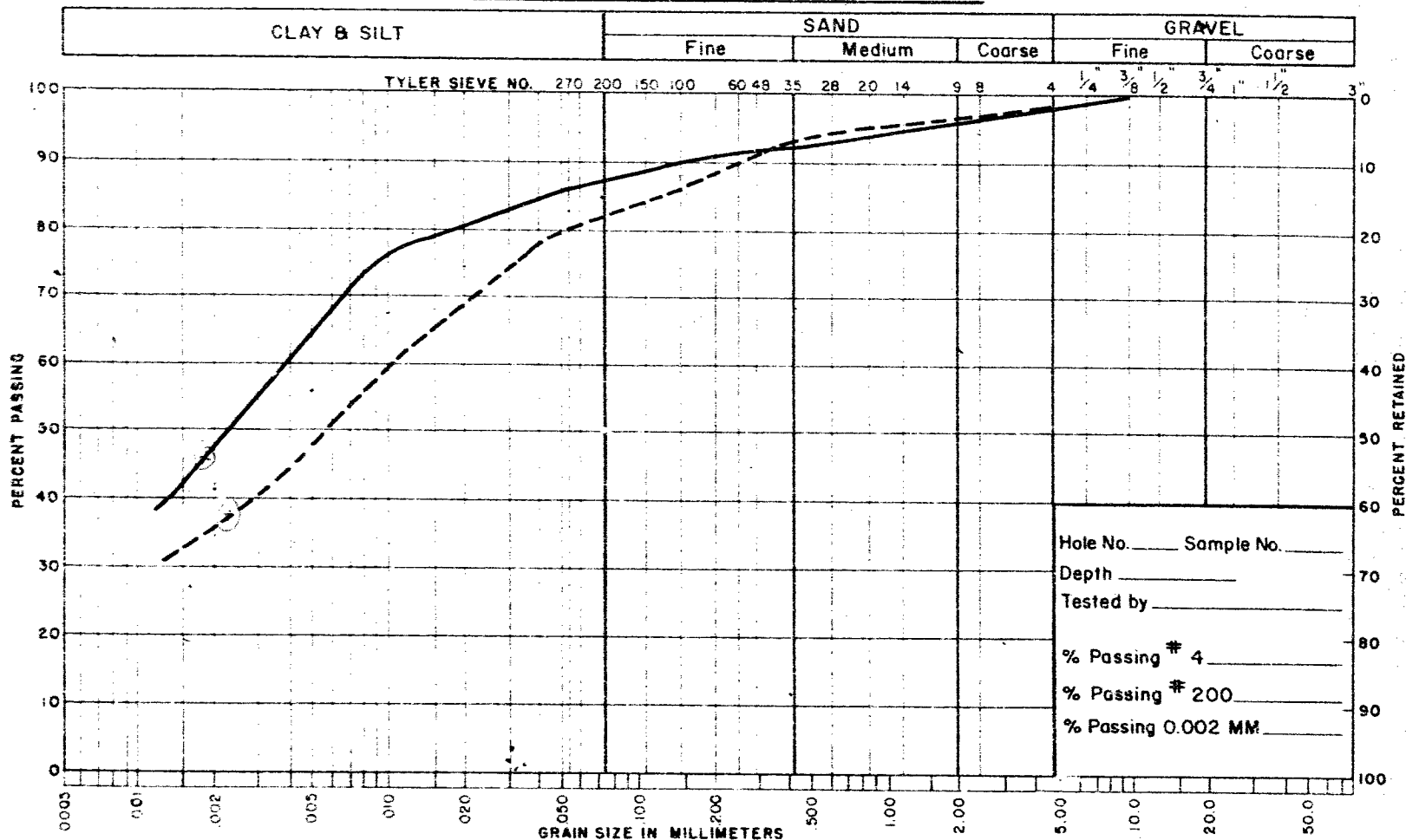


NOTES \_\_\_\_\_ ● - B.H. NO. 1

DEPARTMENT OF HIGHWAYS - ONTARIO  
MATERIALS & RESEARCH DIVISION  
**PLASTICITY CHART**

Job No. 63-F-11 W.P. No. 8-63  
Location HWY. NO. 402 & INDIAN RD. - SARNIA

# UNIFIED SOIL CLASSIFICATION SYSTEM



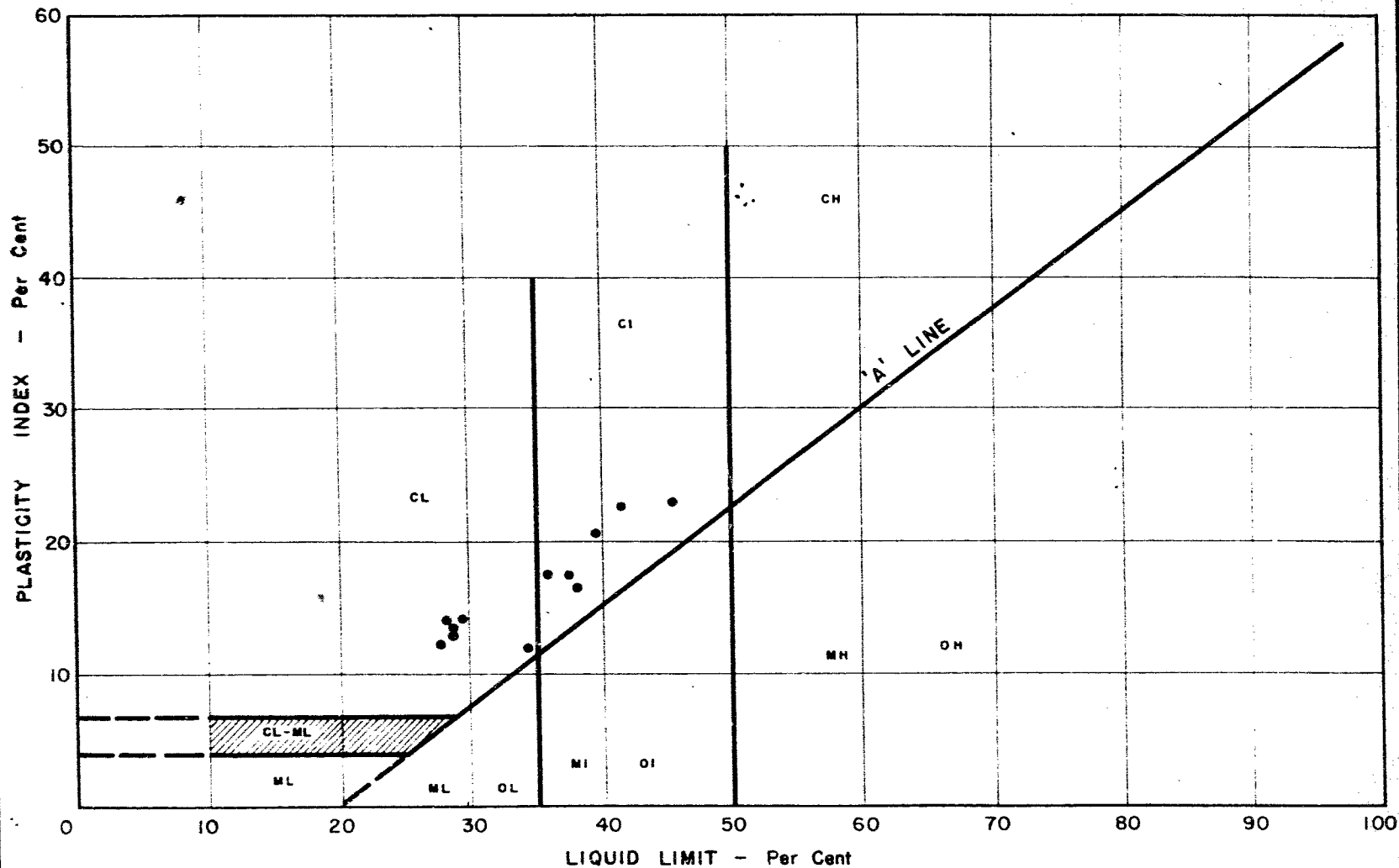
NOTES \_\_\_\_\_ B.H. NO. 1 SAMPLE NO. 17

\_\_\_\_\_ Dashed line B.H. NO. 6 SAMPLE NO. 4

DEPARTMENT OF HIGHWAYS - ONTARIO  
MATERIALS & RESEARCH SECTION  
**GRAIN SIZE DISTRIBUTION**

Job No. 63-F-11 W.P. No. 8-63

Location HWY. NO. 402 & INDIAN ROAD - SARNIA



NOTES • - B.H. NO. 6

DEPARTMENT OF HIGHWAYS - ONTARIO  
MATERIALS & RESEARCH DIVISION

### PLASTICITY CHART

Job No. 63-F-II W.P. No. 8-63

Location HWY. NO. 402 & INDIAN ROAD-SARNIA

## MEMORANDUM

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

FROM: A.P. Watt

ATTENTION:

DATE: February 18, 1969

OUR FILE REF.

IN REPLY TO:

SUBJECT: W.P. 176-67-02, Bridge Site 14-289  
Retaining Wall at Indian Road Interchange  
Highway 402  
District #1, Chatham

Attached please find a copy of the related correspondence of the above retaining wall.

Would you kindly let me know what the allowable soil bearing pressure for the retaining wall footing is, assuming the bottom of the retaining wall footing at elevation 596.6 as shown on the attached sketch.

The foundation report for W.P. 8-63 Indian River Bridge, Bridge Site 14-289 is filed in the Document Section, Downsview under RA 1614. Your number for the Indian River Bridge foundation report is W.J. 63-F-11.



A.P. Watt  
REGIONAL BRIDGE LOCATION ENGINEER

APW/gi  
att.

c.c. J. L. Keen  
S. McCombie  
R. Fitzgibbon  
D.D. Murray

## MEMORANDUM

To: Mr. C. S. Grebski,  
Bridge Design Engineer,  
Bridge Division,  
Admin. Bldg.

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

DATE: October 6, 1966

OUR FILE REF.

IN REPLY TO:

## SUBJECT:

- Functional Planning Study -  
C.A.H. 402 - Bluewater  
Bridge to King's Hwy. No. 7  
Proposed Indian Rd. Interchange  
District #1 (Chatham)

With reference to the letter of July 4, 1966, from Messrs. Damas & Smith Ltd. to you regarding the above project, we wish to make the following comments:

The proposed retaining structure is quite adequate from the foundation point of view. For a finished structure, we cannot foresee any problems.

However, the building - i.e., construction of the proposed structure, could create certain problems due to the close proximity of the piled abutment.

The battered piles are driven to approx. elevation 590.0, while the bottom of the retaining wall footing is at elevation 596.6, with the key bottom at elevation 594.6. The pile tips are therefore, only some 4 - 6 ft. below the footing excavation. If exposed over the entire abutment width, we feel that the stability of those piles could be jeopardized.

Due to the presence of the bridge deck, it appears that the driving of interlocking steel sheet piling is impractical, and a sheeted excavation would consequently have to be ruled out.

We would, therefore, suggest that the proposed retaining wall be built in 10-ft. sections. A 10-ft. wide strip only, be excavated, and the portion of the wall built. The next to be excavated should not be adjacent to the one completed, but rather, as far away as possible. Each section when completed, should immediately be backfilled in order to provide for the necessary passive resistance to the wall movement. In such a way, we feel, the wall can be built without endangering the existing abutment.

cont'd. /2 ...

Mr. C. S. Grebski,  
Bridge Design Engineer,  
Bridge Division.

- 2 -

October 6, 1966

---

Should you wish to discuss any detail of our proposal,  
please feel free to call on this Office.

AGS/MdeF

*A. G. Stermac*  
A. G. Stermac,  
PRINCIPAL FOUNDATION ENGINEER

cc: Mr. R. Gascoyne  
Foundations Office  
Gen. Files



DOWN CHAT 10 OCT 27/66 3:25

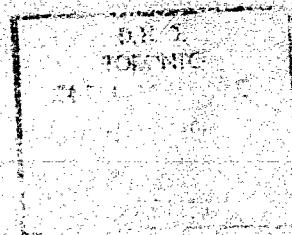
MR J KIN BRIDGE OFFICE

RE: CONTRACT 83-304, P P 4-63, HWY 402, INDIAN ROAD UNDERPASS  
YOUR TT OF OCTOBER 26TH.

THIS INFORMATION IS CONTAINED IN FILING REPORT FOR THIS CONTRACT OF  
WHICH A COPY IS SENT TO YOUR OFFICE. I AM NOT TOO SURE WHETHER YOU WANT  
THE TIP ELEVATION OF EACH INDIVIDUAL PILE OR MERELY THE AVERAGE. THE  
BATTERED PILE TIP ELEVATION VARIES SLIGHTLY ACCORDING TO THE AMOUNT OF  
CUT OFF BUT IS APPROXIMATELY 589.5 VARYING BETWEEN 589.13 AND 590.27.  
THE VERTICAL PILES HAVE A TIP ELEVATION AVERAGING 589.39 VARYING BETWEEN  
588.7 AND 591.4.

I TRUST THIS WILL BE OF SOME ASSISTANCE TO YOU. IF YOU REQUIRE FURTHER  
INFORMATION PLEASE LET ME KNOW.

P H PLACOCK CONST ENGR



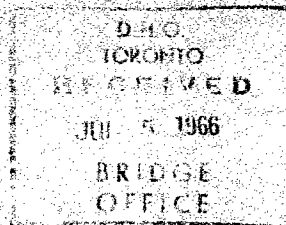
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# DAMAS AND SMITH LIMITED

CONSULTING ENGINEERS

HEAD OFFICE  
10 CODECO COURT  
DON MILLS, ONTARIO  
447-5137



WINNIPEG OFFICE  
345 GERTRUDE AVENUE  
WINNIPEG, MANITOBA  
453-8759

LONDON OFFICE  
66 CARLING STREET  
LONDON, ONTARIO  
434-0531

YOUR REF.

OUR REF.

File: 847

Head Office  
July 4, 1966.

Mr. C.S. Grebski,  
Bridge Design Engineer,  
Department of Highways of Ontario,  
Downsview, Ontario.

Dear Mr. Grebski:

Re: Functional Planning Study  
C.A.H. 402 - Bluewater  
Bridge to King's Hwy. No. 7  
Proposed Indian Road  
Interchange

Further to our telephone conversation we enclose herewith for your review and comments one copy each of our Drawings 847-E-22 and 847-E-27.

Subject to acceptance of the horizontal clearance provisions shown on Drawing 847-E-27 we believe that it would be possible to obviate the need of reconstructing and adding on to the south half of the existing bridge by constructing an L shaped retaining wall in front of the south abutment.

We have assumed that:

1. The front slope of the embankment will be temporarily changed to 1:1 from 2:1 to facilitate the construction of the wall.
2. The allowable maximum bearing pressure at El. 596.60 is 4.5 kips per square foot given the characteristics of the soil and elevation of ground water as shown on the bridge drawings. Our calculated maximum pressure under the retaining wall footings is 4.5 kips per square foot and the factor of safety against sliding is 1.5.

**DEFECTS IN NEGATIVE DUE TO  
CONDITION OF ORIGINAL DOCUMENT**

The abutment piles are essentially end bearing and, therefore, the stability of the abutment will not be affected during the construction of the retaining walls. The cross-section of the wall as shown on the drawing is preliminary. However, we would recommend the treatment shown at shoulder level to ensure that a vehicle coming in contact with the wall is deflected back onto the pavement with minimum damage, if any.

Thank you for your assistance in this matter.

Yours very truly,

DAMAS AND SMITH LIMITED



N. E. Damas

NED:ed

encl. Dwg. 847-E-22  
847-E-27

c.c. Mr. R. Gascoyne

Department of Highways Ontario

Copy for the information of  
Mr. A.P. Watt, Regional Bridge Location Engineer,  
London Regional Office, London, Ontario

Bridge Division,  
Downsview, Ontario,  
November 21, 1966

Damas and Smith Limited,  
Consulting Engineers,  
10 Goddard Court,  
Don Mills, Ontario

Attention: Mr. N.E. Damas

RE: Functional Planning Study  
C.A.M. 402 - Bluewater Bridge  
to King's Highway No. 7  
Proposed Indian Road Interchange  
District No. 1

Dear Sir:

We have examined Drawings 847-E-22 and 847-E-27 prepared by your firm in connection with carrying the proposed ramp under the end span of the Indian Road Bridge, and wish to make the following comments:

The stability of the proposed scheme during and after construction is of paramount importance when considering the safety of those carrying out the construction and the traffic passing over the construction. In this regard we requested the Foundation Section to review the proposed scheme and provide us with their observations and comments. A copy of a memorandum from Mr. A.G. Stermac, Principal Foundation Engineer, summarizing their recommendations is attached.

..... 2

NOV 23 1966

RE: Functional Planning Study  
C.A.H. 402 - Bluewater Bridge  
to King's Highway No. 7  
Proposed Indian Road Interchange

In brief, Mr. Stermac cannot foresee any problems with the completed structure, however, construction of the proposed structure could create certain problems due to the close proximity of the piled abutment, and he recommends certain precautions to be taken when carrying out the construction of the retaining wall. The reader is referred to Mr. Stermac's memo for the details involved.

In connection with the above, the District has supplied us with the "as driven" pile tip elevations for the south abutment. The front row battered piles have a tip elevation of approximately 589.5, varying between 589.13 and 590.27. The rear row of vertical piles have a tip elevation averaging 589.39, varying between 588.7 and 591.4. Therefore the actual pile tip elevations agree fairly closely to the pile tip elevation of 590.00 as shown on the Drawing 847-E-27.

The elevation and cross-section shown on the upper right corner of Drawing 847-E-27 shows the cross-fall of the roadway as 2% down towards the pier. The roadway at this location is very close to the end of the horizontal curve for the ramp which would be superelevated in the opposite direction, and would therefore necessitate an abrupt reversal in the cross-fall to attain the 2% cross-fall shown in the vicinity of the structure.

We would prefer to eliminate the barrier curb profile which appears to be cast integral with the front face of the retaining wall. We feel that the front face of the retaining wall should be a flat surface to simplify forming, thus lending itself to simpler construction. Also the ramp would likely have guiderail at the edge of both shoulders and the guiderail could be continuous under the structure. This would eliminate any problem of transitioning the guiderail to the concrete barrier profile at the end of the retaining walls.

Yours truly,

C.S. Grebaki, P. Eng.,  
Bridge Design Engineer

JLK:rd

Encls.

c.c. A.P. Watt

RECEIVED

NOV 23 1966

REGIONAL OFFICE





MEMORANDUM

Mr. A. F. Watt,  
Regional Bridge Location Engr.,  
Bridge Section,  
LONDON, Ont.

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

ATTENTION:

DATE: February 21, 1969

OUR FILE REF:

IN REPLY TO

SUBJECT:

Re: W.P. 176-67-02 - Bridge Site 14-289  
Retaining Wall at Indian Road Interchange  
Hwy. #402 - District #1 (Chatham)  
W.J. 63-F-11.

In reply to your memo dated February 18, 1969, we have reviewed our Foundation Report with regard to subsoil conditions existing at the location of the proposed retaining wall at the above mentioned site.

At the level of the footing el. 596.6 we estimate the net safe pressure to be 2.5 t.s.f.

KGS/MdeF

cc: Foundations Files  
Gen. Files

*K 4.5-64*  
K. G. Selby,  
SUPERVISING FOUNDATION ENGR.  
For:  
A. G. Stermac,  
PRINCIPAL FOUNDATION ENGR.

REMOVED

FEB 21 1969

REGIONAL OFFICE

Department of Highways Ontario

Copy for the information of

Foundation Section

**Mr. A. Stermac,**  
Principal Foundation Engineer,  
Room 107, Lab. Building

**C.S. Grebski,**  
Bridge Office

September 10, 1969

**Retaining Wall at Indian Rd. Interchange**  
**W.P. 176-67-02, Site 14-289**  
**Highway 402, District No. 1**

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.

CSG:rd

**C.S. Grebski,**  
Bridge Design Engineer

Attach.

c.c. Foundation Section

12 Sep 69

176-67-02

1-1-3





FOUNDATION SECTION

ORIGINATED BY W.W.K.

COMPILED BY W.W.K.

CHECKED BY AK

SOIL PROFILE		SAMPLES		ELEV SCALE	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		SHEAR STRENGTH P.S.F. ● - Unconfined      ○ - Quick Triax. ⊕ - Lab. Vane        + - Field Vane 500    1000   1500   2000   2500	WATER CONTENT % 15     30     45		
598.8	Ground Elevation							
0.0	Compact to dense Silty, fine sand.							
			1 SS 26					
			2 SS 18	590				WL EL. 590.7
			3 SS 38					Observed in Casing.
584.3			4 SS 41	580				
14.5			5 SS 16					
			6 TW P	570	+ 1.9			
	Firm to stiff silty, sandy clay (Till)		7 TW P		⊕ 4.3 + 2		130.0	
			8 TW P	560	+ 2			
			9 TW P		2.8 ⊕ + 2.3			
			10 TW P	550	+ 2.4			
			11 TW P		• ⊕ 4.4 + 2.7		122.0	
			12 SS P	540	+ 2.3			
			13 TW P		3.8 • ⊕ + 2.5		121.0	
			14 TW P	530				
			15 TW P					
			16 TW P	520	⊕ •		115.0	
			17 SS P					
			18 TW P	510				
			19 SS P					
			20 TW P	500				
			21 TW P					
			22 TW P	490	⊕ •			
			23 TW P					
			24 SS 14	480				
475.8			25 SS P					
123.0	Soft, black shale bedrock.			470				
470.8								
128.0	End of borehole.							

DEPARTMENT OF HIGHWAYS - ONTARIO  
MATERIALS & RESEARCH DIVISION

## RECORD OF BOREHOLE NO. 2

FOUNDATION SECTION

JOE 63-F-11

LOCATION Hwy. #402 and Indian Road Ch. 34735 - 40'-0" Rt.

ORIGINATED BY **W.W.K.**


W P 8-63

BORING DATE Feb. 5 & 6, 1963.

COMPILED BY **W.W.K.**

DATUM 599.4

BOREHOLE TYPE BX Casing - Washboring

CHECKED BY 

[illegible]

DEPARTMENT OF HIGHWAYS - ONTARIO  
MATERIALS & RESEARCH DIVISION

# RECORD OF BOREHOLE NO. 3

FOUNDATION SECTION

JOB 63-F-11

LOCATION Hwy. #402 and Indian Road Ch. 33+47 - 40'-0" Lt.

ORIGINATED BY W.W.K.

W P 8-63

BORING DATE Feb. 12 & 13, 1963.

COMPILED BY W.W.K.

DATUM 600.5

BOREHOLE TYPE BX Casing - Washboring

CHECKED BY

SOIL PROFILE		SAMPLES			ELEV. SCALE	DYNAMIC PENETRATION RESISTANCE BLOWS / FOOT	SHEAR STRENGTH P S F ● - Unconfined    ○ - Quick Triax. ⊕ - Lab. Vane    + - Field Vane 500   1000   1500   2000   2500	LIQUID LIMIT --- WL PLASTIC LIMIT --- WP WATER CONTENT --- W WP                  WL 15                  30                  45	BULK DENSITY P C F.	REMARKS
ELEV. DEPTH	DESCRIPTION	NUMBER	TYPE	BLOWS / FOOT						
600.5	Ground Elevation				600					
0.0	Compact to dense									
	Silty, fine sand.	1	SS	24						
		2	SS	27	590					
581.7		3	SS	34						
18.8		4	SS	32	580					
		5	TW	P		● 2.6    + 2.4				
		6	TW	P	570	● 3.3    + 1.8				
		7	TW	P		+ 1.6				
		8	TW	P	560	● 3.2    + 1.8				
		9	TW	P		+ 1.6				
		10	SS	11	550	+ 2.3				
					540					
					530					
					520					
					510					
					500					
					490					
					480					
476.7	End of borehole									
123.8	Soft, black shale				470					

WL El. 591.8

Observed in Casing

131.0

131.0

131.0

DEPARTMENT OF HIGHWAYS - ONTARIO  
MATERIALS & RESEARCH DIVISION

# RECORD OF BOREHOLE NO 4

FOUNDATION SECTION

JOB 63-F-11 LOCATION Hwy. #402 and Indian Road Ch. 32/87 - 401-0" Rt. ORIGINATED BY W.W.K.  
W.P. 8-63 BORING DATE Feb. 6 & 7, 1963. COMPILED BY W.W.K.  
DATUM 600.0 BOREHOLE TYPE BX Casing - Washboring CHECKED BY HR

SOIL PROFILE		SAMPLES		DYNAMIC PENETRATION RESISTANCE		LIQUID LIMIT - WL		BULK DENSITY	REMARKS
ELEV. DEPTH	DESCRIPTION	NUMBER	TYPE	BLOWS / FOOT	ELEV. SCALE	PLASTIC LIMIT - WP	WATER CONTENT - W		
600.0	Ground Elevation				600				
0.0	Compact to dense Silty, fine sand.	1	SS 42		590				WL El. 591.3
		2	SS 42		586.0				Observed in Casing
586.0		3	SS 42		580				
14.0		4	SS 15						
		5	TW P	7.6	570			131.0	
		6	TW P	+ 1.2					
		7	TW P	+ 1.5	560			131.0	
		8	TW P	2.7				128.0	
	Firm to stiff silty, sandy clay.	9	TW P	8.9	550			128.0	
		10	TW P	+ 2.7					
				+ 3	540				
					530				
					520				
					510				
					500				
					490				
					480				
476.8	End of borehole				470				
123.2	Soft, black shale								

DEPARTMENT OF HIGHWAYS - ONTARIO  
MATERIALS & RESEARCH DIVISION

RECORD OF BOREHOLE NO. 5

FOUNDATION SECTION

JOB 63-F-11  
LOCATION Hwy. #402 and Indian Road Ch. 32+27-40'-0" Lt.  
W P 8-63  
BORING DATE Feb. 14 & 15, 1963.  
DATUM 600.8  
BOREHOLE TYPE BX Casing - Washboring

ORIGINATED BY W.W.K.  
COMPILED BY W.W.K.  
CHECKED BY

SOIL PROFILE		SAMPLES		DYNAMIC PENETRATION RESISTANCE		LIQUID LIMIT - - - - - WL		BULK DENSITY	REMARKS
ELEV. DEPTH	DESCR. TION	NUMBER	TYPE	BLOWS / FOOT	ELEV SCALE	PLASTIC LIMIT - - - - - WP	WATER CONTENT - - - - - W		
600.8	Ground Elevation				600				
0.0	Compact to dense	1	SS	19					
	Silty, fine sand.	2	SS	26					
		3	SS	32	590				
		4	SS	32					
580.8		5	SS	38	580				
20.0		7	TW	P					
		8	TW	P	570				
		9	TW	P					
		10	SS	13	560				
		11	SS	14					
	Firm to stiff silty, sandy clay (Till)	12	TW	P	550				
					540				
					530				
					520				
					510				
					500				
					490				
					480				
476.6	End of borehole				470				
124.2	Soft, black shale								

## FOUNDATION SECTION

CHECKED BY 

SOIL PROFILE		SAMPLES		DYNAMIC PENETRATION RESISTANCE BLOWS / FOOT		LIQUID LIMIT — #L PLASTIC LIMIT — #P 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. • - Unconfined    ○ - Quick Triax. ⊕ - Lab. Vane    + - Field Vane	WATER CONTENT % 15    30    45		
599.7	Ground Elevation				600				
0.0	Compact to dense. Silty, fine sand.		1 SS 28						
			2 SS 43		590				
584.5			3 SS 40						
15.2			4 SS 12		580				
			5 TW P			+1.9			
			6 SS 6		570	+1.5			
			7 TW P						
			8 SS 10		560	+1.9			
			10 TW P			+1.8			
			11 SS 6		550	⊕ 5.3 +1.8			
	Firm to stiff silty, sandy clay (Till)		12 TW P			+2.4			
			13 SS 6		540	⊕ 1.6			
			14 TW P			+1.6			
			15 TW P		530	+1.2			
			16 SS 10			⊕ 3.8 +1.5			
			17 TW P		520	+2			
			18 TW P						
			19 SS 13		510	⊕ 3.8 +2			
			20 TW P			5.3 ⊕			
					500	+1.7			
			21 SS P						
					490	+1.1			
			22 TW P						
					480	+2.4			
476.6	End of borehole								
123.1	Soft, black shale								
					470				