

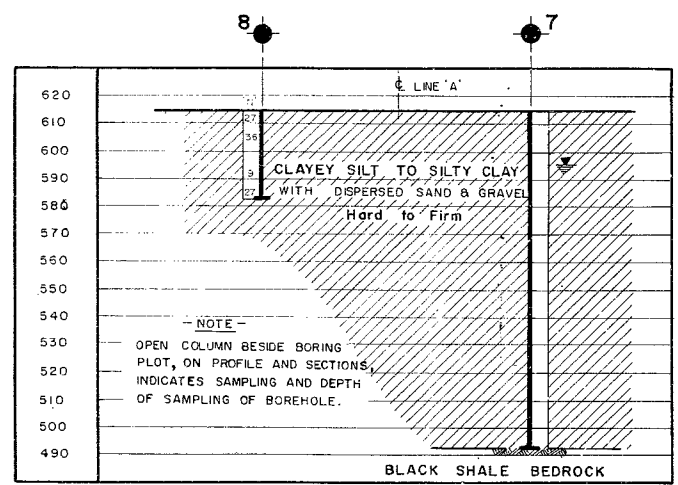
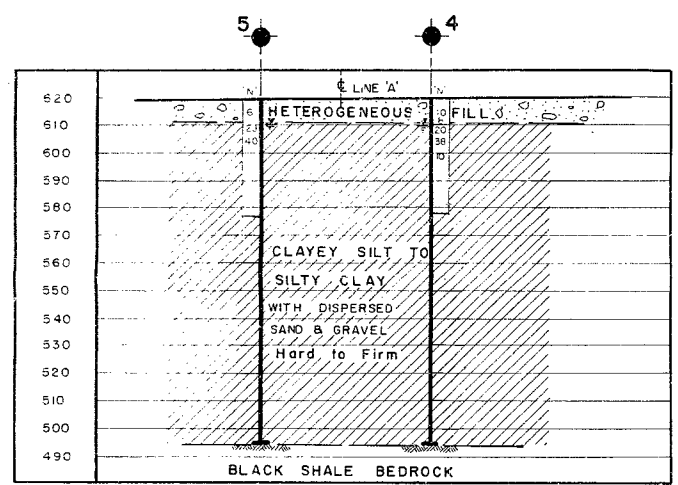
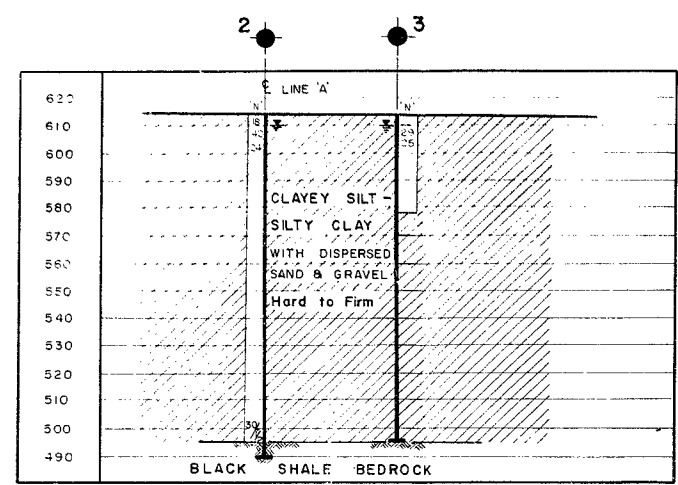
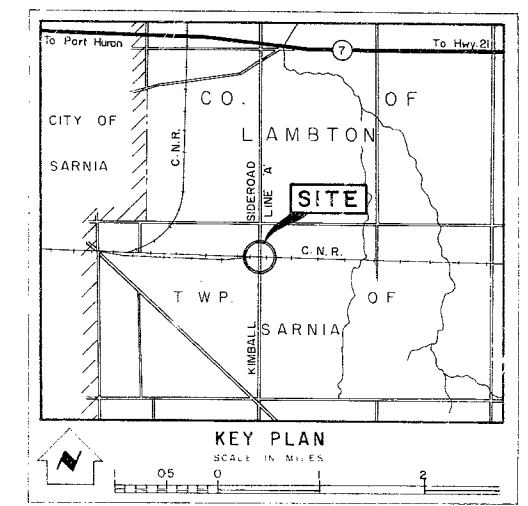
#  
63-F-12

W.P. # 53-63

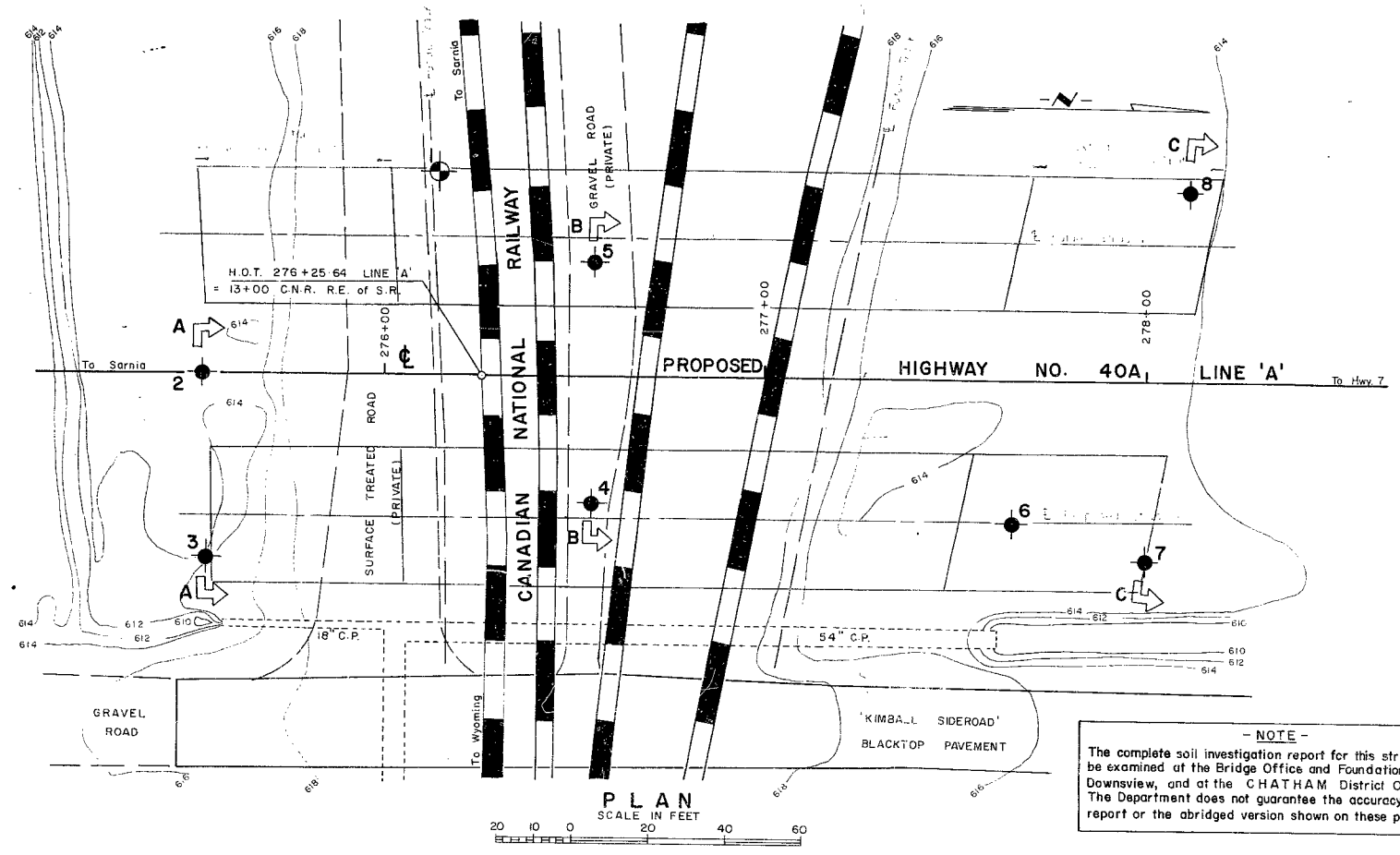
Hwy # 40 A

C.N.R

390250 E  
4756500 N 40716 W



C-C SECTIONS  
SCALE IN FEET



- NOTE -  
The complete soil investigation report for this structure may be examined at the Bridge Office and Foundation Office, Downsview, and at the CHATHAM District Office. The Department does not guarantee the accuracy of this report or the abridged version shown on these plans.

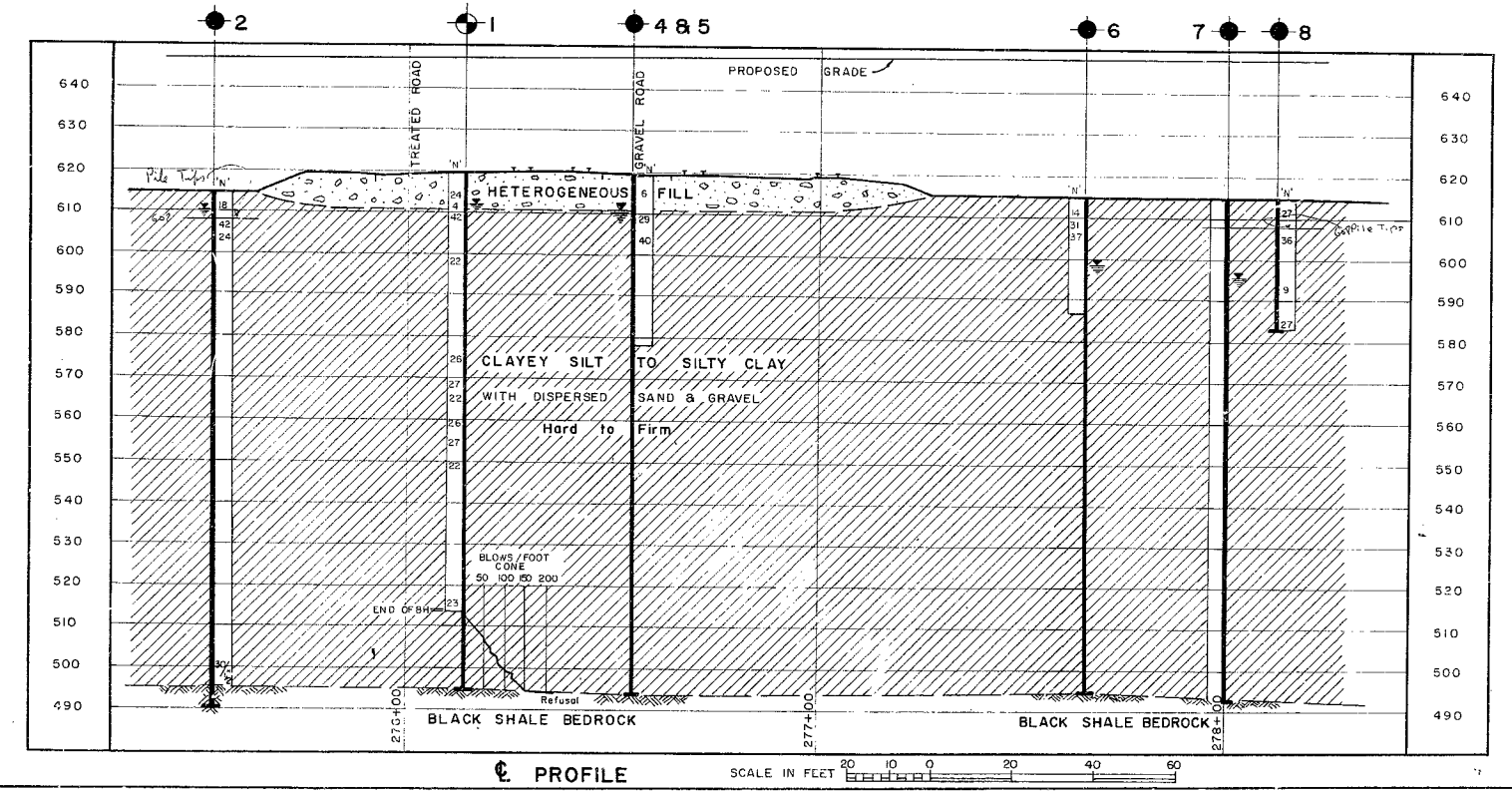
LEGEND			
	Bore Hole		
	Cone Penetration Hole		
	Bore & Cone Penetration		
	Water Levels established at time of field investigation		

NO.	ELEVATION	STATION	OFFSET
1	619.5	276+14	53'LT
2	614.0	275+52	0
3	614.0	275+52	48'RT
4	620.0	276+55	33'RT
5	619.5	276+55	29'LT
6	615.0	277+65	38'RT
7	615.0	278+00	49'PT
8	615.0	278+12	50'LT

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

REVISIONS	DATE	BY	DESCRIPTION

DEPARTMENT OF HIGHWAYS - ONTARIO			
MATERIALS & RESEARCH DIVISION - FOUNDATION SECTION			
CANADIAN NATIONAL RAILWAY			
KING'S HIGHWAY NO. 40A LINE 'A' REVISION DIST. NO. 1			
CO. LAMBTON			
TWP. SARINIA LOT 15 & 16 CON. IV			
BORE HOLE LOCATIONS & SOIL STRATA			
SUBM'D T.W.	CHECKED	W.P. NO. 53-63	M.B.R. DRAWING NO.
DRAWN F.C.	CHECKED	JOB NO. 63-F-12	63-F-12A
DATE FEB. 18, 1963	SITE NO.	BRIDGE DRAWING NO.	
APPROVED	CONT. NO.		



SOME DEFECTS IN NEGATIVE DUE  
TO CONDITION OF ORIGINAL DOCUMENTS



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

Attention: Mr. S. McCombie

Mr. A. G. Stermac,  
Principal Foundation Engr.,  
Foundation Section,  
Materials & Research Division  
March 25, 1963

D.H.C. FOUNDATION INVESTIGATION REPORT -  
Proposed Overhead where the Proposed  
Extension of Hwy. 40-A, Line 'A',  
Crosses C.N.R. Tracks in Sarnia Twp.  
District No. 1  
W.J. 63-F-12      --      W. P. 53-63.

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

We believe you will find the factual data and  
recommendations adequate for your future design work.

Should there be any queries in connection with  
this project, please do not hesitate to contact our Office.

KYL/MdeF  
Attach.

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

Foundations Office  
Gen. Files.

*KYL*  
K. Y. Lo,  
SUPERVISING FOUNDATION ENGR.  
For:  
A. G. Stermac,  
PRINCIPAL FOUNDATION ENGR.

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  2. DESCRIPTION OF THE SITE AND GEOLOGY.
  3. FIELD AND LABORATORY INVESTIGATION.
  4. SUBSOIL CONDITIONS:
    - 4.1) General.
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    - 4.3) Clayey Silt to Silty Clay Till.
    - 4.4) Black Shale Bedrock.
  5. GROUND WATER CONDITIONS.
  6. DISCUSSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS:
    - 6.1) General.
    - 6.2) Approach Embankments.
    - 6.3) Foundations.
  7. SUMMARY.
  8. MISCELLANEOUS.
-

# FOUNDATION INVESTIGATION

For

Proposed Overhead where the Proposed  
Extension of Hwy. 40-A, Line 'A',  
Crosses C.N.R. Tracks in Sarnia Twp.  
District No. 1  
W.J. 63-F-12      --      W. P. 53-63.

## 1. INTRODUCTION:

A request dated January 18, 1963, for a foundation investigation at the site where the proposed extension of Hwy. 40-A, Line 'A' is to cross the Canadian National Railway tracks by means of an overhead, was received from the Bridge Location Section.

A field investigation was carried out by this Section during February, 1963, to determine the subsoil conditions at the site of the proposed structure. Presented in this report, are the results of this investigation, together with the recommendations pertaining to the design of the bridge foundations and approach embankments.

## 2. DESCRIPTION OF THE SITE AND GEOLOGY:

The site of the proposed overhead lies within the physiographic area known as the St. Clair Clay Plain. The subsoil at the site is a clay till deposited during the Wisconsin glacial stage of the Pleistocene Epoch. The bedrock underlying the glacial till is a black shale of Devonian and Missippian Age.

cont'd. /2 ...

3. FIELD AND LABORATORY INVESTIGATION:

The field work consisted of eight sampled boreholes put down to bedrock using a 5" diameter flight auger. In boreholes 1, 2 and 7, the subsoil was sampled down to bedrock, whereas in boreholes 3, 4, 5, 6 and 8, sampling was discontinued after 40 feet. Disturbed samples were obtained using a 2" O.D. split-spoon sampler, of which the energy used for driving conformed to the Standard Penetration Test. Undisturbed samples were obtained by means of 2" I.D. Shelby tubes. In situ vane shear measurements were carried out where possible, between the sampling depths. Bedrock was proved in B.H.'s 2 and 7 using AXT core barrel.

All samples were visually identified in the field and then returned to the laboratory where further tests were carried out to determine Atterberg limits and moisture content, density, particle size distribution, and unconfined shear strength. In addition, undrained triaxial tests with pore pressure measurements and standard consolidation tests, were carried out.

4. SUBSOIL CONDITIONS:

4.1) General:

The subsoil at the site consists of a stratum of clayey silt to silty clay till, some 119.0 feet thick, lying on top of the black shale bedrock. In the past, the Canadian National Railways have built a small embankment some 5.0 feet above the

cont'd. /3 ...

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

4.1) General: (cont'd.) ...

original ground level using a heterogeneous fill material of clayey silt, sand, gravel, boulders and cinders.

4.2) Heterogeneous Railway Embankment Fill:

This fill extends across the site between chainages 275+65 and 277+32, and was proved to a depth of 9.0 feet below the surface in B.H.'s 4 and 5. This fill material consists of silty clay with sand, gravel, boulders and cinders. An average 'N' value for this material is 8, indicating it to have a consistency which is stiff.

4.3) Clayey Silt to Silty Clay Till:

A stratum of clayey silt to silty clay till extends from beneath the railway embankment in B.H.'s 4 and 5, and from the ground surface in the remaining boreholes, to the black shale bedrock. The top 12 feet of this material is brown in colour, being desiccated by weathering.

Grain size distribution tests have been run on samples of this material, indicating it to contain on an average, 45% clay sizes, 40% silt sizes, 12% sand sizes, and 3% gravel sizes.

Atterberg limit determinations were carried out on samples of this material and these values, together with the natural moisture contents, are plotted on the Record of the Borelogs. When the Plasticity Index is plotted against the liquid limit on the Casagrande Plasticity Chart, they indicate the material to be

cont'd. /4 ...



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

4.3) Clayey Silt to Silty Clay Till: (cont'd.) ...

clayey silt above elevation 574 in B.H.s 1 and 2, and 566 in B.H. 7. Beneath these elevations, the material is silty clay.

The average properties are summarized below:

		<u>Clayey Silt</u>	<u>Average</u>	<u>Silty Clay</u>	<u>Average</u>
Liquid Limit %	--	25 to 35	31	37 to 43	38
Plastic Limit %	--	13 to 19	16	19 to 26	21
Moisture Content %	--	8 to 23	19	21 to 26	23
Density P.C.F.	--	125 to 139	131	123 to 133	127

The undrained shear strength of the material was measured by in situ vane testing in the field and by unconfined compression tests in the laboratory. The results of these tests are recorded on the Records of the Borelogs. A plot of the unconfined shear strength with depth is shown on Fig. 3. The shear strength varies from in excess of 5000 P.S.F. in the crust, to a minimum of 540 P.S.F. at an elevation of 594.00 feet. For design purposes, a shear strength of 2000 P.S.F. in the crust, and 1000 P.S.F. beneath the crust, has been assumed as representative.

The sensitivity of the material, as measured by the field vane, is 2.

A series of consolidated undrained triaxial compression tests with pore pressure measurements, was carried out to determine the effective stress parameters of the material. The results gave an effective angle of shearing resistance of 28 degrees with a

cont'd. /5 ...

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

4.3) Clayey Silt to Silty Clay Till: (cont'd.) ...

cohesion intercept of 140 P.S.F. The pore pressure parameter A, determined by using the equation  $\Delta u = B \left[ \Delta \epsilon_3 + 2 A (\Delta \epsilon_1 - \Delta \epsilon_3) \right]$  and the results of the triaxial tests, have been plotted against strain in Fig. 6. Six consolidation tests were carried out which have been plotted on Fig's. 7, 8, 9, 10, 11 and 12. The results indicate the material to be slightly overconsolidated.

4.4) Black Shale Bedrock:

Bedrock was proved in boreholes 2 and 7 by coring with an AXT core barrel, and was found to be a black shale. No evidence of surface weathering was observed in the recovered core.

5. GROUND WATER CONDITIONS:

The water levels as recorded in the boreholes at the time of the field investigation, are presented in the Records of the Boreholes. No artesian water was observed at the site.

Natural gas was observed in all the boreholes when contact was made with the bedrock.

6. DISCUSSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS:

6.1) General:

It is proposed to build an overhead where the proposed extension of Hwy. 40-A is to cross the Canadian National Railway tracks in the Twp. of Sarnia. Planning indicates that a dual highway is being considered with a 50-ft. median and two parallel bridges. The present proposal requires construction of only the

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

6.1) General: (cont'd.) ...

east bridge, with the other structure to follow at a later, unspecified date. At the time of writing this report, neither the type of structure nor the location of the centre pier had been decided. The proposed centre line profile grade is to be 27 feet above the railroad tracks.

6.2) Approach Embankments:

The approach embankments should be constructed of well compacted acceptable fill. The shear strength of the subsoil is such so as to be able to support the required height of fill with an adequate factor of safety. The settlement due to consolidation of the subsoil caused by embankment loading directly beneath the abutment location, has been estimated by conventional methods to be 8.3 inches. The approach embankments for both structures should be built in one operation, for a distance of about 200 ft. behind the abutments, as this will remove the danger of additional differential settlements which would result if the embankment was extended after completion of the first structure.

6.3) Foundations:

Three alternatives for the support of the structure have been considered:

cont'd. 7/ ...

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

6.3) Foundations: (cont'd.) ...

6.3.1) Spread Footings -

The structure can be supported on spread footings placed in the desiccated crust at elevation 610.00 with a safe design load of 2 tons per sq. ft. The maximum settlements, as estimated by conventional methods for a footing 10 feet by 36 feet with a loading of 2 tons/sq.ft., will be 1.6 inches beneath the centre and 1.0" beneath the edge of the footing. When the footings and the embankments are constructed at the same time, the maximum estimated settlements will be 5.6 inches for a footing placed at the toe of the embankment, and 8.3 inches for a footing placed within the fill. If spread footings are adopted, a simply supported structure with allowance for jacking, is recommended. The estimated time for the completion of 50 per cent consolidation is 9 years. However, conventional methods for determining the time for a certain per cent consolidation to take place, is generally found to underestimate the rate of settlement.

If spread footings are adopted, the approach embankments should be built in advance of the structure and settlement plates installed so that the settlements can be recorded and the most suitable time for the construction of the structure determined.

6.3.2) Spread Footings for the Piers with the Abutments Supported on Short Piles -

The piers can be supported on spread footings, as above. The abutments can be supported on short piles driven through the fill and some 5.0 feet into the desiccated crust.

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

6.3) Foundations: (cont'd.) ...

6.3.2) Spread Footings for the Piers with the Abutments Supported on Short Piles - (cont'd.) ...

Steel tubular piles with  $12\frac{3}{4}$ " O.D. and  $\frac{1}{4}$ " thick walls should be used. A safe design load of 30 tons per pile, can be used. The approach fills should be placed for a period as long as possible in advance of construction of the structure so as to allow as much of the anticipated settlements to take place as is possible.

6.3.3) Piers and Abutments Supported by Piles Driven to Bedrock -

The piers and abutments can be supported on steel H-piles driven to bedrock. For 14 BP 73, a safe design load of 70 tons/pile can be used.

7. SUMMARY:

- (1) The subsoil at the site consists of a stratum of hard to firm clayey silt to silty clay, some 119 feet thick, lying on top of the black shale bedrock.
- (2) It is proposed to build an overhead where the proposed extension of Hwy. 40-A crosses the Canadian National Railway tracks in the Twp. of Sarnia. The proposed profile grade is to be 27 feet above the railway tracks.

cont'd. /9 ...

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

(3) The approach embankments should be constructed of well compacted acceptable fill. The stability of the embankment should not prove to be a problem. Due to the embankment loading, the maximum estimated settlement of the subsoil beneath the abutment location is 8.3 inches according to calculations using conventional methods.

(4) Three alternatives for the support of the piers and abutments have been described in detail, in the "Discussion and Recommendations". The choice to be adopted, will depend on which is the most economical.

8. MISCELLANEOUS:

The field investigation was carried out in the period 1st February to 23rd February, 1963, by the Canadian Longyear Drilling Co., under the supervision of Mr. T. F. Widdis, who also prepared this report under the supervision of Mr. K. G. Selby.

March 1963

## ABBREVIATIONS USED IN THIS REPORT

### PENETRATION RESISTANCE

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

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

### DESCRIPTION OF SOIL

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

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

### TYPE OF SAMPLE

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

### SOIL TESTS

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

## ABBREVIATIONS USED IN THIS REPORT

### SOIL PROPERTIES

$\gamma$	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
$\phi'$	EFFECTIVE ANGLE OF SHEARING RESISTANCE, OR FRICTION
$c_u$	APPARENT COHESION
$\phi_u$	APPARENT ANGLE OF SHEARING RESISTANCE, OR FRICTION
$\mu$	COEFFICIENT OF FRICTION
$S_t$	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
$\bar{\sigma}$	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

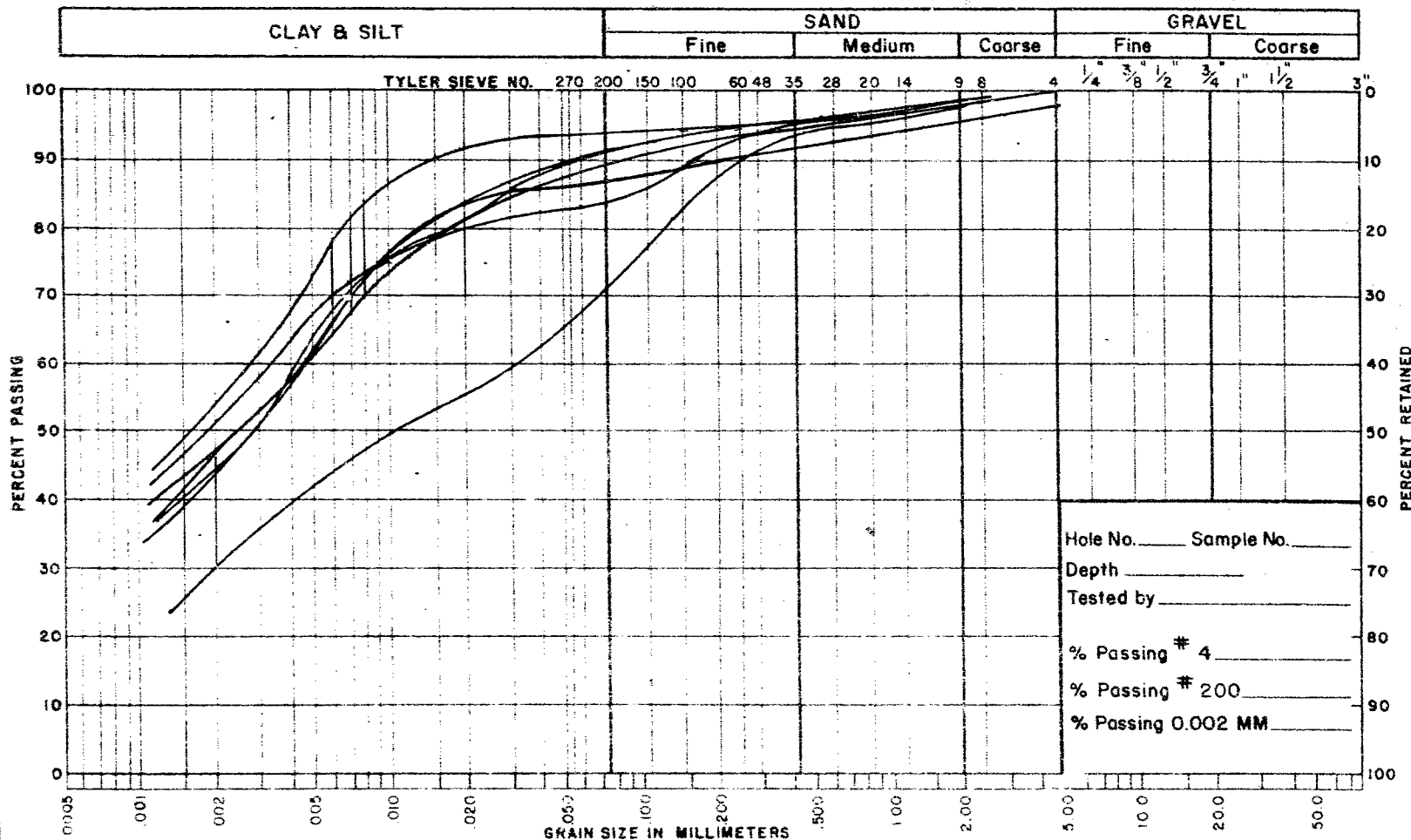
### SLOPES

H	VERTICAL HEIGHT OF SLOPE
D	DEPTH BELOW TOP OF SLOPE TO HARD STRATUM
$\beta$	ANGLE OF SLOPE TO HORIZONTAL



APPENDIX 1.

# UNIFIED SOIL CLASSIFICATION SYSTEM



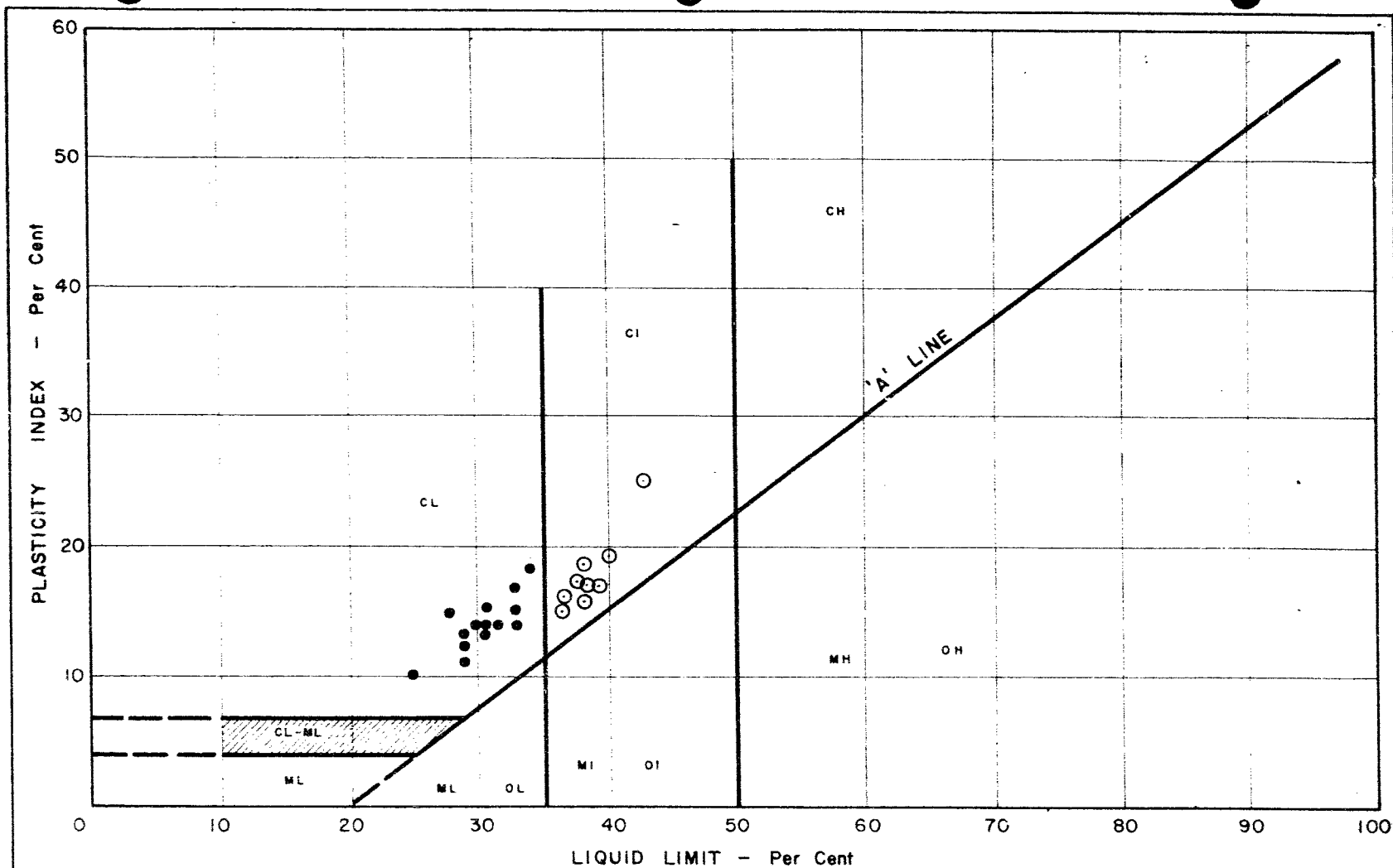
NOTES CLAYEY SILT TO SILTY CLAY WITH SAND & GRAVEL

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

Job No. 63 - F-12 W.P. No. 53 - 63

Location C.N.R. & HWY. 40A - SARNIA

FIG. 1



NOTES CLAYEY SILT - ●  
SILTY CLAY - ○

DEPARTMENT OF HIGHWAYS - ONTARIO  
MATERIALS & RESEARCH DIVISION  
PLASTICITY CHART

Job No. 63-F-12

W.P. No. 53-63

Location C.N.R. & HWY. 40A - SARNIA

FIG. 2

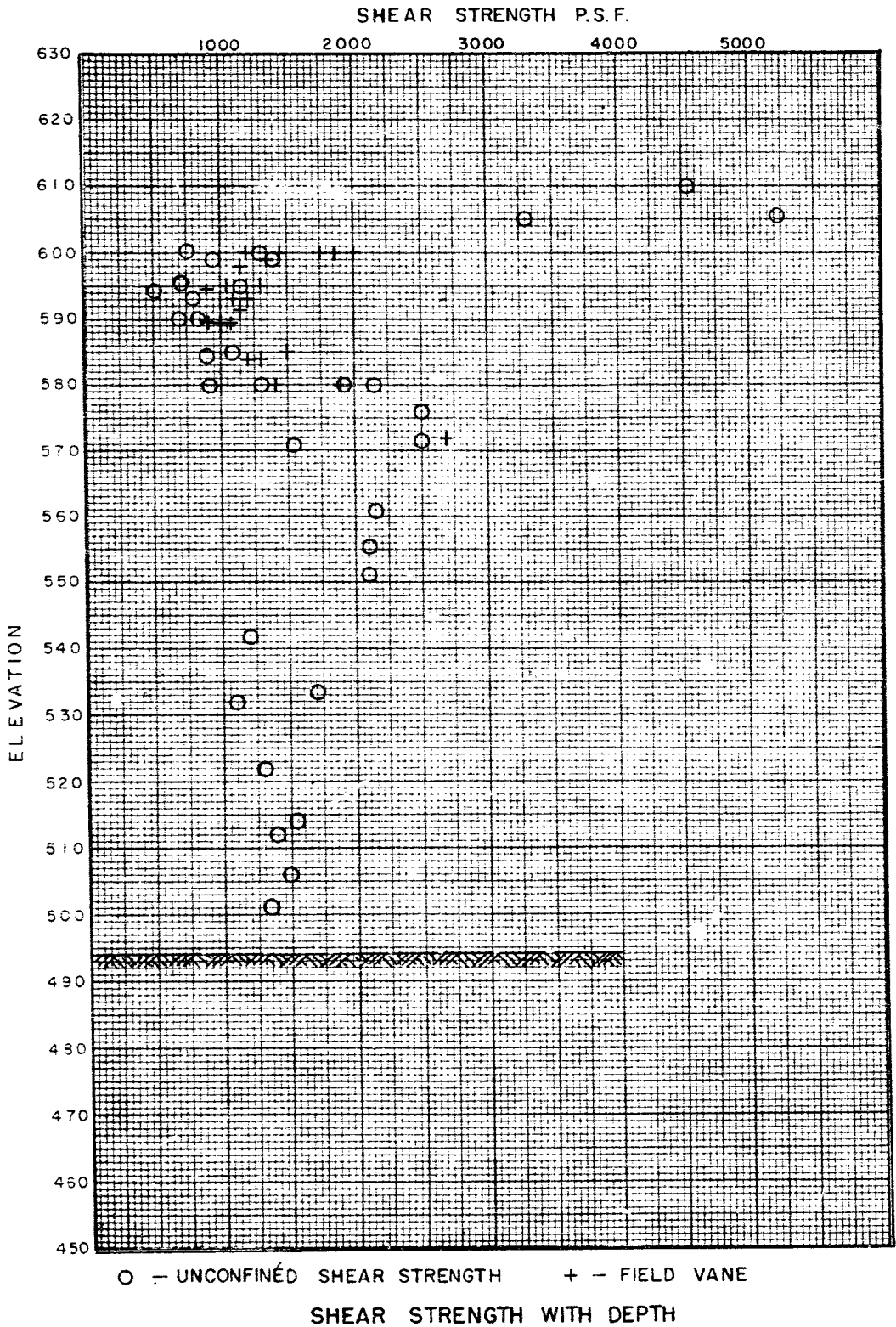


FIG. 3

DEVIATOR STRESS P. S. F.

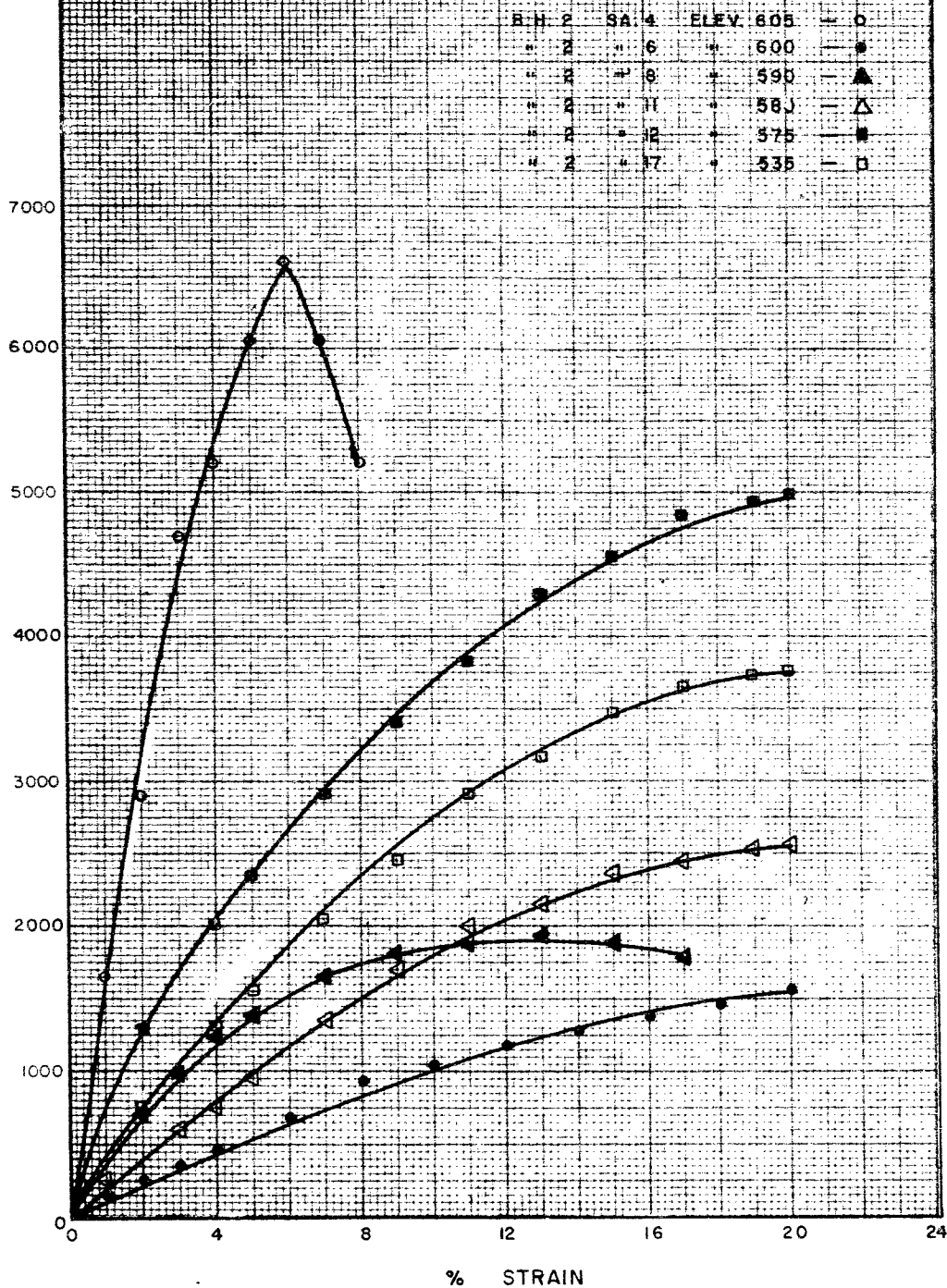


FIG. 4

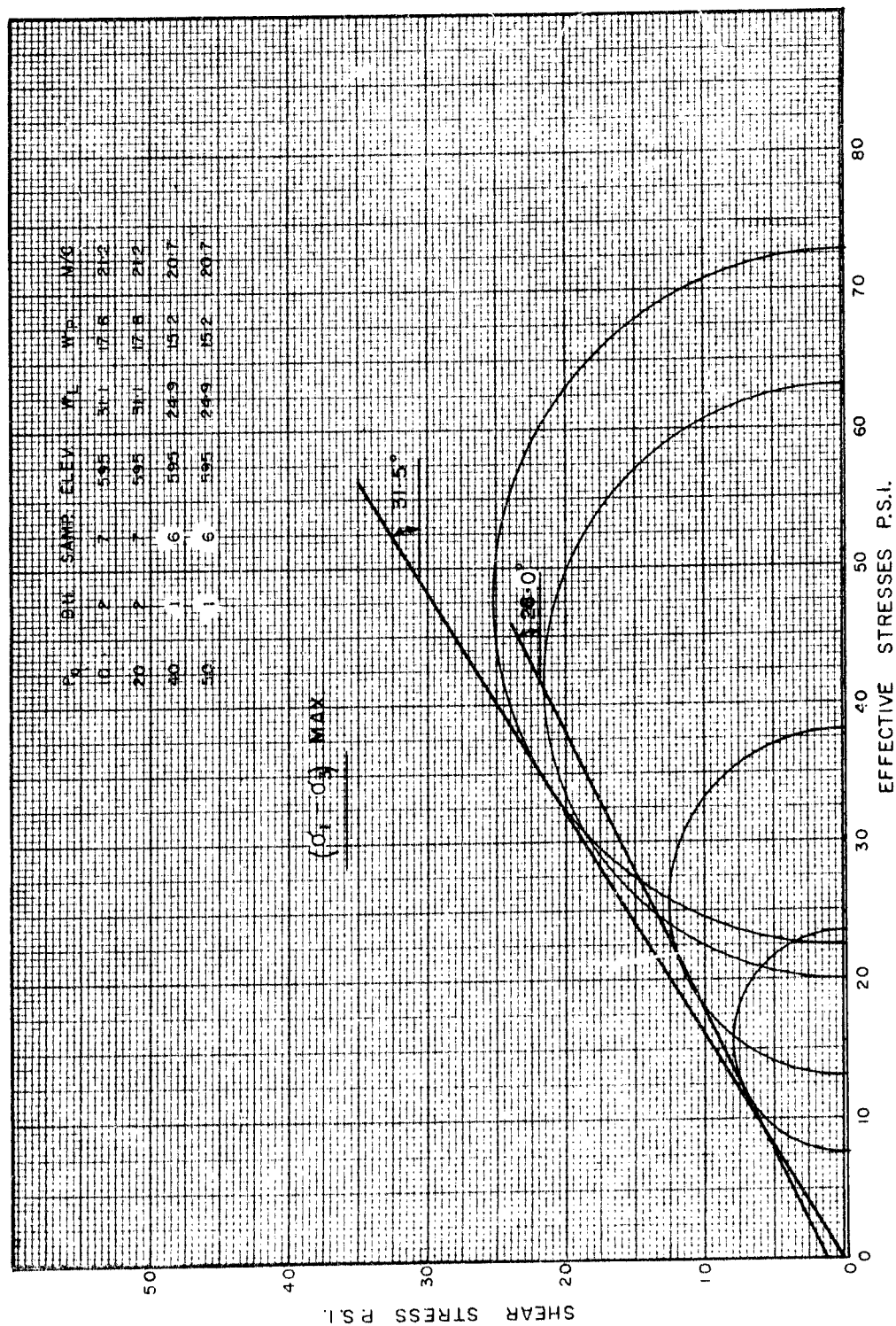


FIG. 5

GRAPH FOR FOUNDATION REPORTS.

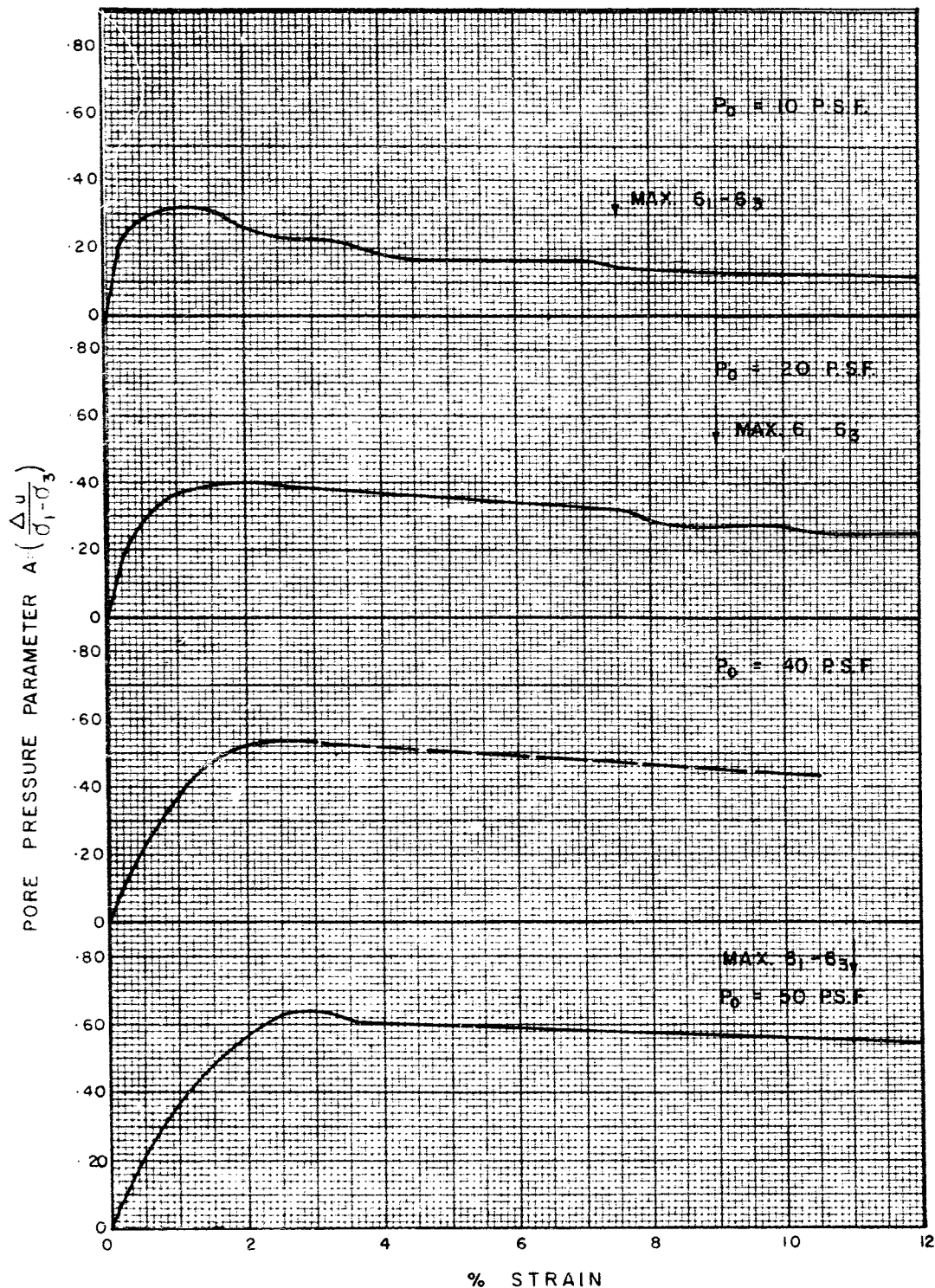


FIG. 6

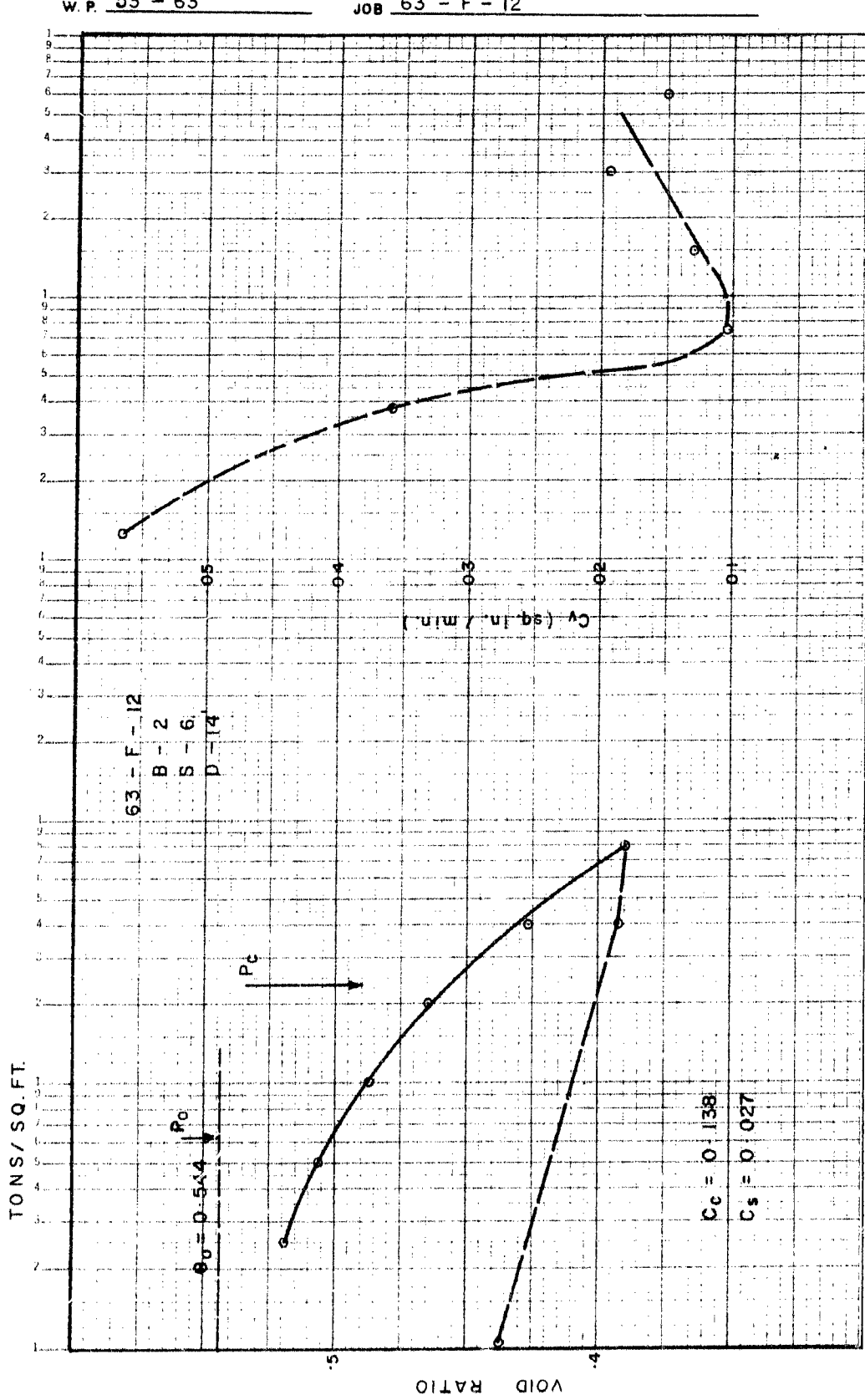


FIG. 7



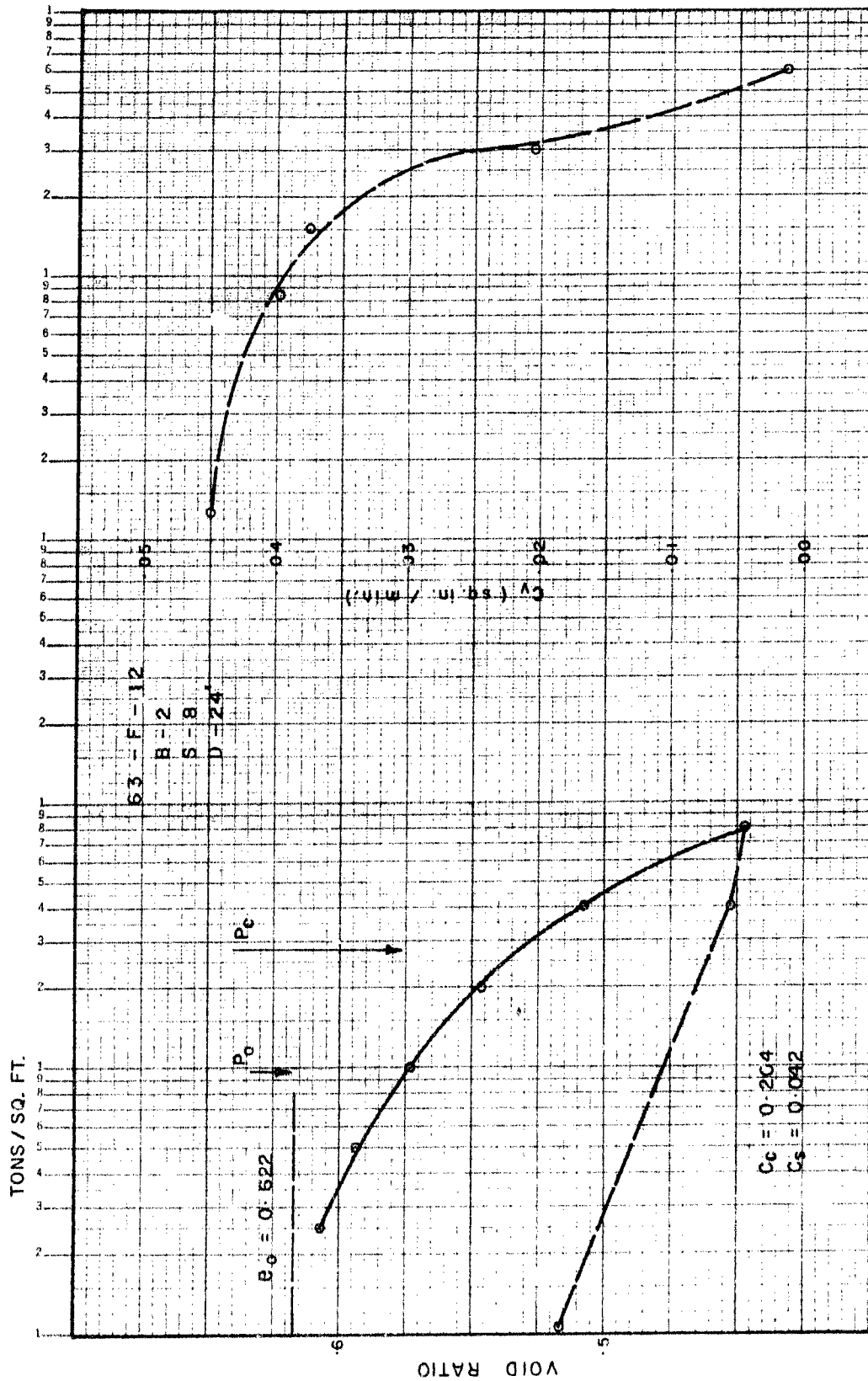


FIG. 8

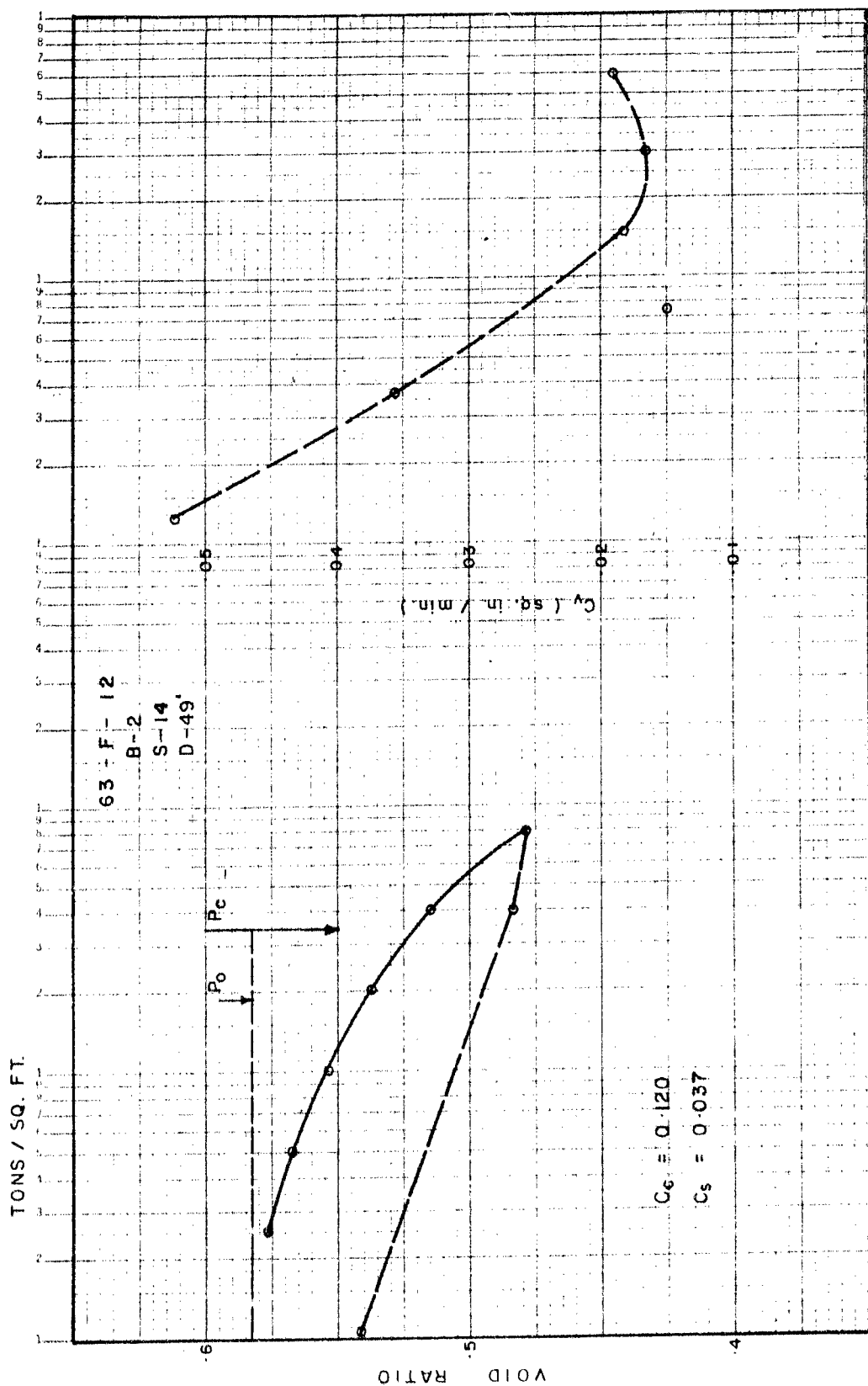


FIG. 9

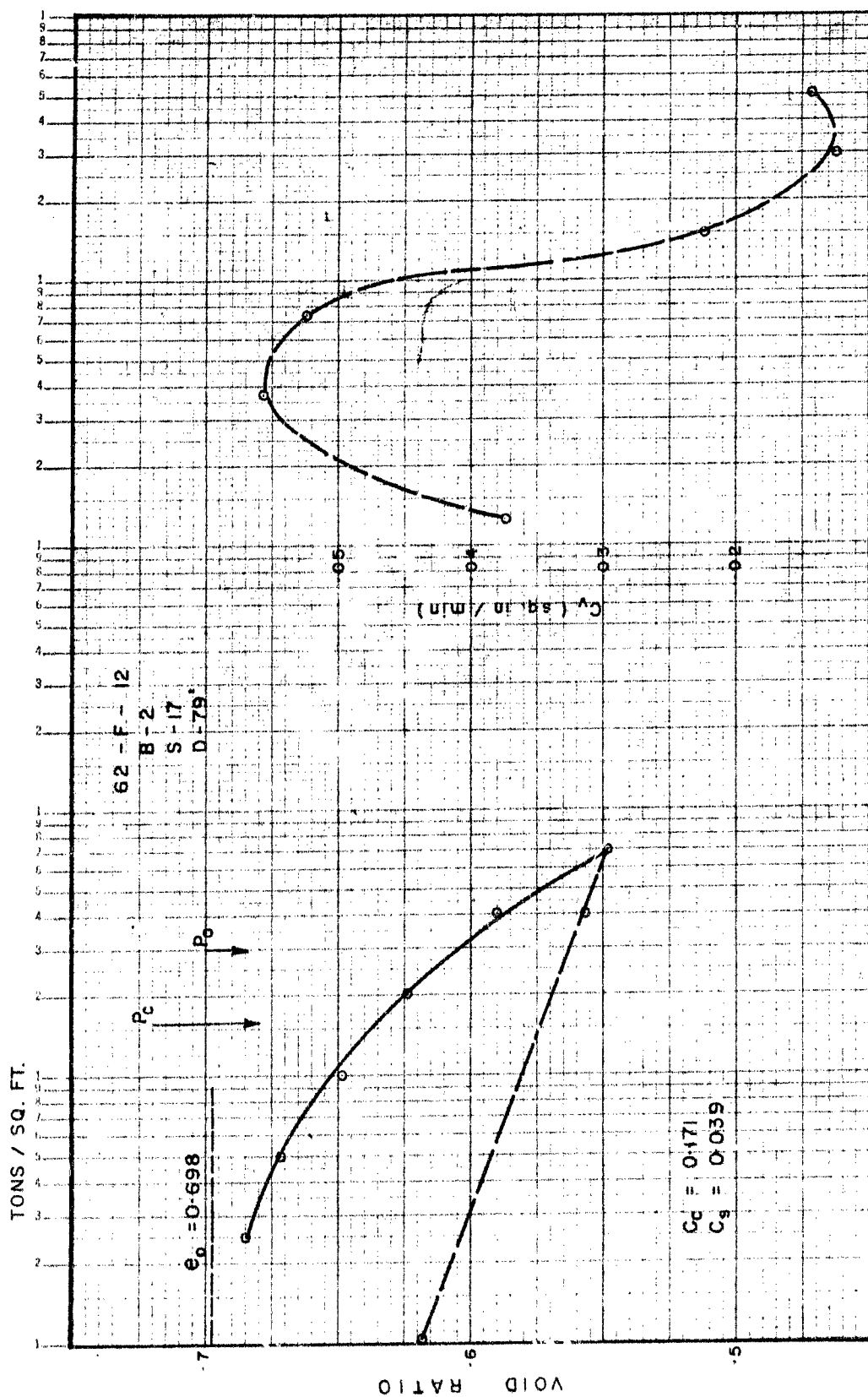


FIG. 10

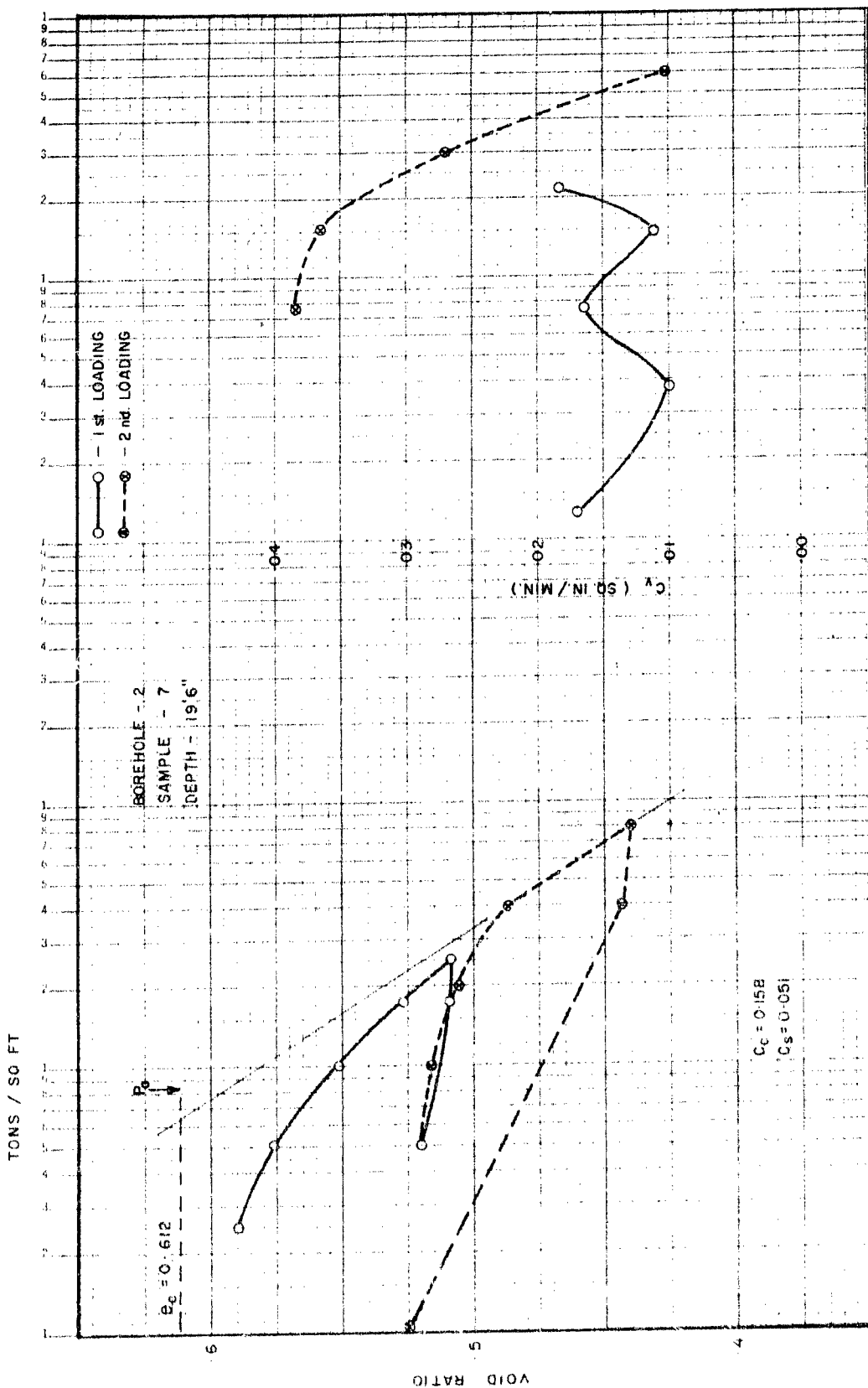


FIG. 11

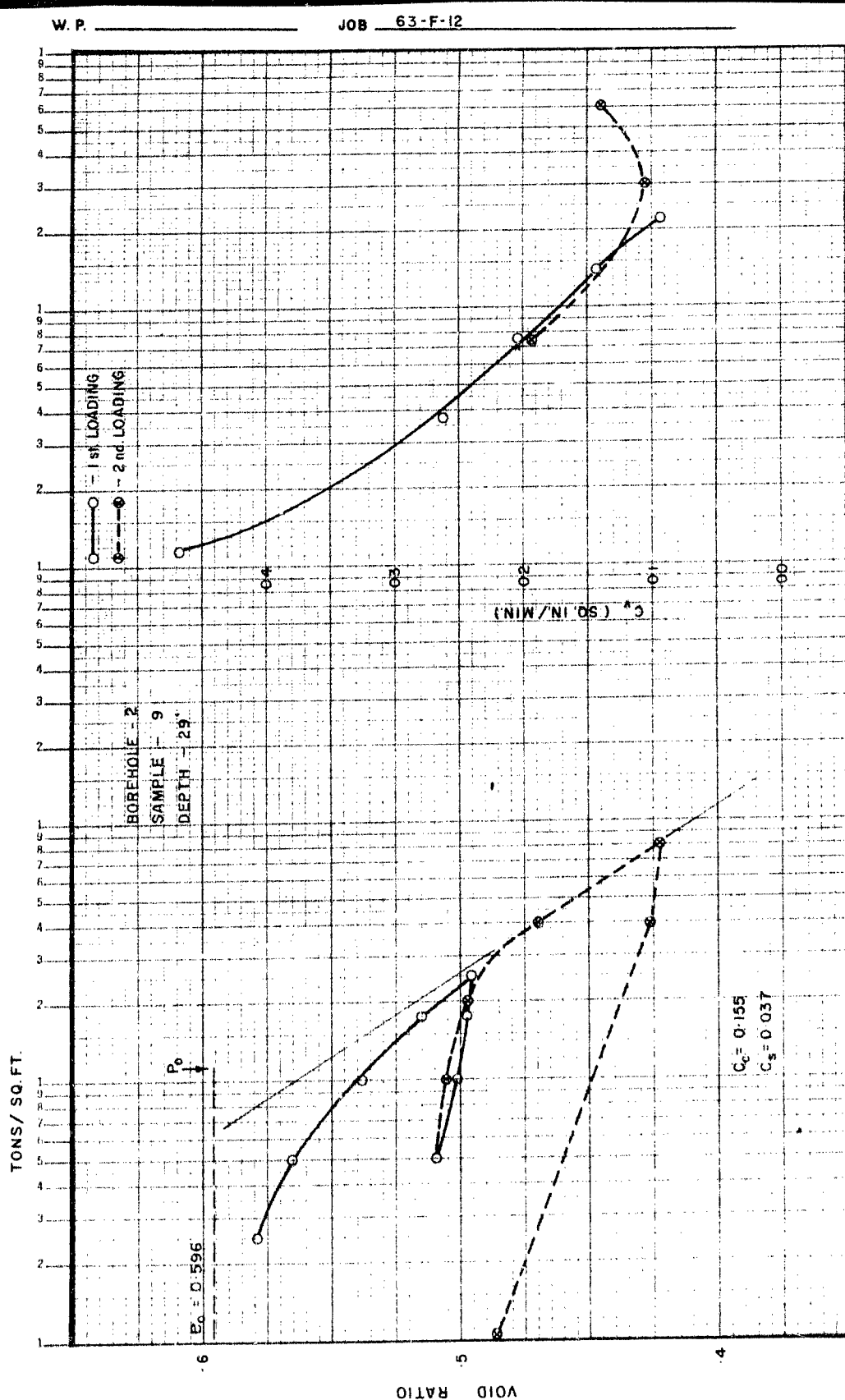


FIG 12

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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.

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### DESCRIPTION OF SOIL

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

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

### TYPE OF SAMPLE

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

### SOIL TESTS

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
$S_t$	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
$\bar{\sigma}$	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
$\beta$	ANGLE OF SLOPE TO HORIZONTAL

Mr. S. McCombie,  
Bridge Planning Engr.,  
Bridge Division.

Attention: Mr. G. Scott

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

September 5, 1963

Preliminary Plan D-5312-P1,  
C.N.R. Overhead on Hwy. #40A,  
District #1.

The designer appears to have complied with  
the recommendations contained in the Foundation  
Report #63-F-12.

KGS/MdeF  
cc: Foundations Office  
Gen. Files

  
K. G. Selby,  
SENIOR FOUNDATION ENGR.



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MX DOWN SEPTEMBER 15/66 2.30 P VR

CHAT 4 F C BROWN DIST ENGR

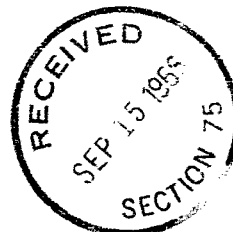
LOND 9 COPY TO J ROY REG MATLS ENGR

RE G AND D SARNIA BY PASS SOUTHERLY TO HWY 80 NEW HWY 40 YOUR  
TELETYPE OF SEPTEMBER 14/66.

WF-43-65-1 MEMO OF SEPT 7/66 BY K G FELBY TO B R DAVIS BRIDGE  
ENGR RECOMMENDATIONS REFERS TO THE SUBSOIL CONDITION AND THE  
PERFORMANCE OF THE STRUCTURE WE HAVE CHECKED WITH BRIDGE MAINTCE  
AND THEY CONFIRMED SATISFACTORY PERFORMANCE OF STRUCTURE MOVEMENT  
OF GUIDE RAIL POST AT C N R OVERHEAD ON HWY 40 (WP-53-63) ARE  
DUE TO INSTABILITY OF EMBANKMENT SLOPES THIS IS WELL DIAGNOSED  
AND EXPLAINED IN MEMO OF JUNE 27/66 BY J FORSTER FOR J R ROY  
TO YOU .

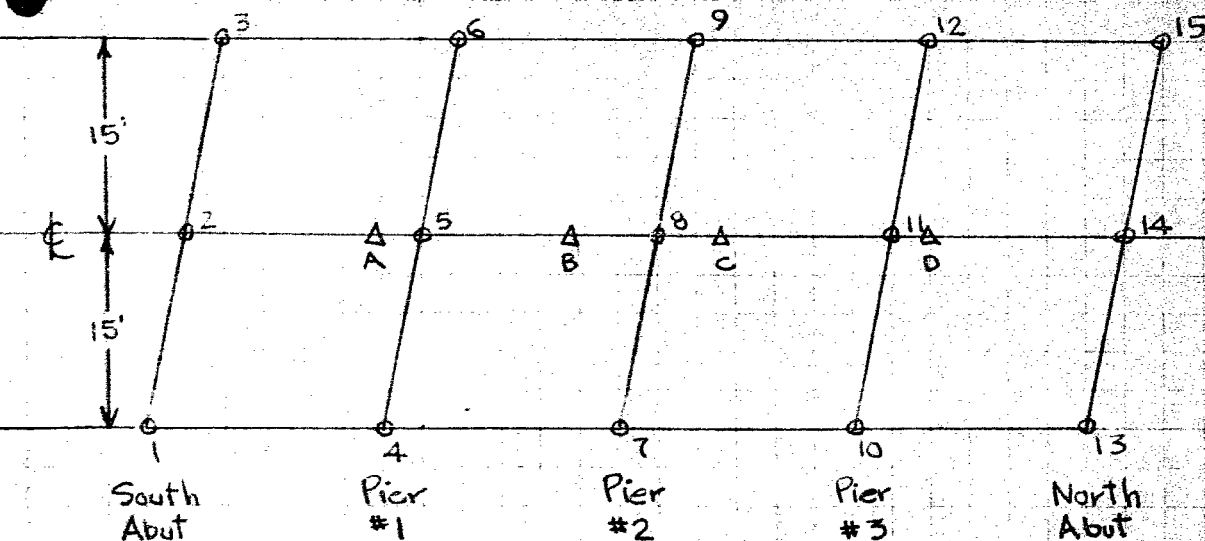
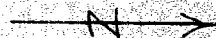
A G STERWACK PRINC FOUNDATION ENGR MATLS AND TEST DIV

RB



# Bridge Settlement Records

C.N.R. OVERHEAD ON Hwy # 40A  
CONTRACT NO. 64-307



Point	Station	Theoretical El.	Actual Elevation			
		Feb. 3/66	Feb. 3/66	Apr. 19/68		
1	275+55.26	647.47		647.21	.26	
2	275+57.04	647.78		647.50	.28	
3	275+58.82	647.49		647.30	.19	
4	275+60.26	647.64		647.67	.03	
5	276+02.04	647.95		647.90	.05	
6	276+03.82	647.65		647.65	.00	
7	276+75.59	647.68		647.78	.10	
8	276+77.37	647.98		647.98	.00	
9	276+79.15	647.68		647.74	.06	
10	277+49.15	647.43		647.42	.01	
11	277+41.37	647.72		647.64	.08	
12	277+46.59	647.41		647.35	.06	
13	277+90.57	647.13		646.93	.20	
14	277+93.37	647.42		647.12	.30	
15	277+94.15	647.10		646.82	.28	
A	276+00	647.94	648.00	.06	647.90	.04
B	276+50	648.04	648.10	.06	648.03	.01
C	277+00	647.95	648.00	.05	647.91	.04
D	277+50	647.74	647.70	.04	647.60	.14

# RECORD OF BOREHOLE NO. 1

FOUNDATION SECTION

63-F-12

LOCATION 276+14 53' Lt.

ORIGINATED BY T.F.W.

53-63

BORING DATE Jan. 29, 1963.

COMPILED BY T.F.W.

Geodetic

BOREHOLE TYPE 5" Ø Auger.

CHECKED BY H.S.

SOIL PROFILE		SAMPLES			ELEV SCALE	DYNAMIC PENETRATION RESISTANCE	LIQUID LIMIT — WL PLASTIC LIMIT — WP WATER CONTENT — W			BULK DENSITY P.C.F.	REMARKS
DESCRIPTION	STRAT. PLOT	NUMBER	TYPE	BLOWS / FOOT		BLOWS / FOOT	SHEAR STRENGTH P.S.F. + Field Vane o Unconfined Shear Strength 500 1000 1500 2000 2500				
619.5 Groundlevel					620						
0.0 Hard to soft Heterogeneous clay fill.		1	SS	24							
610.5		2	SS	4	610					137.0	Wl 611.5 8.0
9.0		3	SS	42							
		4	SS	22							
Hard to firm Brown to grey clay silt with sand and gravel.		5	TW	PH	600		2.0			128.0	
		6	TW	PH			1.8			133.0	
		7	TW	PH	590		1.8			128.0	
		8	TW	PH						128.0	
580.5		9	TW	PH	580					128.0	
39.0		10	SS	26							
		11	SS	27	570					133.0	
		12	SS	22						129.0	
Very stiff Grey silty clay with sand and gravel.		13	SS	26	560					128.0	
		14	SS	27						130.0	
		15	SS	22	550						
		16	TW	PH	540						
					530						
					520						
		17	SS	23	510						
					500						
494.0											
125.0 End of borehole Probable Bedrock.					490						



## FOUNDATION SECTION

[illegible]

ALWAYS - ONTARIO  
RESEARCH DIVISION

## RECORD OF BOREHOLE NO. 4

FOUNDATION SECTION

-12

LOCATION 276455 33' E.

ORIGINATED BY T.F.W.

100

BORING DATE Feb. 6, 1963.

COMPILED BY T.F.W.

loquistic

BOREHOLE TYPE 5" Ø Auger.

CHECKED BY H.S.

[illegible]



FOUNDATION SECTION

ORIGINATED BY T.F.W.

COMPILED BY T.F.W.

CHECKED BY H.S.

[illegible]



FOUNDATION SECTION

CHECKED BY H.S.

[illegible]

