

Geotechnical
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Geotechnical Investigation

Proposed Barrhaven Church
3058 Jockvale Road
Ottawa, Ontario

Prepared For

Christian Reform Church

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Report: PG3979-1

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1.0 Introduction

Paterson Group (Paterson) was commissioned by Christian Reform Church to conduct a geotechnical investigation for the proposed Barrhaven church to be located at 3058 Jockvale Road, in the City of Ottawa, Ontario (refer to Figure 1 - Key Plan in Appendix 2 of this report).

The objective of the investigation was to:

- ☐ determine the subsoil and groundwater conditions at this site by means of boreholes.
- ☐ provide geotechnical recommendations for the design of the proposed development including construction considerations which may affect its design.

The following report has been prepared specifically and solely for the aforementioned project which is described herein. It contains our findings and includes geotechnical recommendations pertaining to the design and construction of the subject development as they are understood at the time of writing this report.

Investigating the presence or potential presence of contamination on the subject property was not part of the scope for this investigation. Therefore, the present report does not address environmental issues.

2.0 Proposed Development

Based on the current site plan, it is our understanding that the proposed development will consist of a church building of slab-on-grade construction with associated access lanes, car parking and landscaped areas. It is anticipated that the subject site will be serviced by municipal water and sewer.

3.0 Method of Investigation

3.1 Field Investigation

The field program for the geotechnical investigation was carried out on November 14, 2016. At that time, a total of four (4) boreholes (BH 1, BH 2, BH 3 and BH 4) were distributed in a manner to provide general coverage of the proposed development taking consideration of existing site features and underground utilities. The locations of the test holes are shown on Drawing PG3979-1 - Test Hole Location Plan included in Appendix 2.

The boreholes were put down using a low clearance track-mounted auger drill rig operated by a two person crew. All fieldwork was conducted under the full-time supervision of Paterson personnel under the direction of a senior engineer. The test hole procedures consisted of augering or excavating to the required depths at the selected locations and sampling the overburden.

Sampling and In Situ Testing

Soil samples were recovered during drilling from the auger flights or a 50 mm diameter split-spoon sampler. The split-spoon samples were classified on site and placed in sealed plastic bags. Grab samples were collected from the test pits at selected intervals. All samples were transported to our laboratory. The depths at which the auger flight and split-spoon were recovered from the boreholes are depicted as AU and SS, respectively, on the Soil Profile and Test Data sheets in Appendix 1.

The Standard Penetration Test (SPT) was conducted in conjunction with the recovery of the split-spoon samples. The SPT results are recorded as “N” values on the Soil Profile and Test Data sheets. The “N” value is the number of blows required to drive the split-spoon sampler 300 mm into the soil after a 150 mm initial penetration using a 63.5 kg hammer falling from a height of 760 mm.

The subsurface conditions observed in the test holes were recorded in detail in the field. The soil profiles are logged on the Soil Profile and Test Data sheets in Appendix 1 of this report.

Groundwater

Flexible standpipes were installed in all boreholes to permit monitoring of the groundwater levels subsequent to the completion of the sampling program.

Sample Storage

All samples will be stored in the laboratory for a period of one month after issuance of this report. They will then be discarded unless we are otherwise directed.

3.2 Field Survey

The test hole locations were selected by Paterson Group to provide general coverage of the proposed development taking consideration of existing site features and underground utilities. The ground surface elevations were referenced to a temporary benchmark (TBM), which consists of the magnetic nail in the utility pole on the east side of Jockvale Road in front of the subject property. A geodetic elevation of 100.754 m was provided for the TBM by Fairhall, Moffatt & Woodland Ltd.. The location of the TBM, test holes and ground surface elevation at each test hole location are presented on Drawing PG3979-1 - Test Hole Location Plan in Appendix 2.

3.3 Laboratory Testing

Soil samples were recovered from the boreholes and visually examined in our laboratory to review the field logs. The results are presented on the Soil Profile and Test Data sheets in Appendix 1.

All samples will be stored in the laboratory for a period of one month after issuance of this report. They will then be discarded unless we are otherwise directed.

3.4 Analytical Testing

One (1) soil sample was submitted for analytical testing to assess the corrosion potential for exposed ferrous metals and the potential of sulphate attacks against subsurface concrete structures. The sample was submitted to determine the concentration of sulphate and chloride, the resistivity and the pH of the sample. The results are presented in Appendix 1 and are discussed further in Subsection 6.7.

4.0 Observations

4.1 Surface Conditions

The subject site is currently occupied by a two-storey brick structure with an attached church bordered by a gravel covered parking area and landscaping. The site is bordered to the northeast by Jockvale Road, to the south by single family residential dwellings and to the northwest by a sanitary sewer easement occupied by a pedestrian pathway followed by the Canadian Pacific Railway line. The existing two-storey structure is slightly elevated over the remainder of the site.

Based on historical aerial photographs from 2007, 1991 and 1978, the subject site was formerly occupied by a farmstead with a dairy barn, silos, several outbuildings and a manure storage facility which occupied the majority of the west portion of the site. Refer to Figures 2 to 4 illustrating the 2007, 1991 and 1978 aerial photographs, respectively, presented in Appendix 2.

4.2 Subsurface Profile

Generally, the subsurface profile encountered at the test hole locations consist of a thin topsoil layer and/or gravel parking structure overlying fill which in turn is overlying a stiff silty clay and/or compact glacial till. Practical auger/DCPT refusal was encountered at all test hole locations varying between 3 and 7 m below existing ground surface.

Reference should be made to the Soil Profile and Test Data sheets in Appendix 1 for specific details of the soil profiles encountered at each test hole location.

Based on available geological mapping, the subject site is located in an area of interbedded quartz sandstone, sandy dolostone and dolostone of the March Formation with overburden drift thickness between 5 to 10 m depth.

4.3 Groundwater

Groundwater levels were measured in the boreholes on November 23, 2016. The piezometers were noted to be dry at all boreholes, except BH 3, where a 3.5 m groundwater level reading was recorded. The groundwater level readings are also presented in the Soil Profile and Test Data sheets in Appendix 1. It should be noted that groundwater levels are subject to seasonal fluctuations. Therefore, the groundwater level could vary at the time of construction.

5.0 Discussion

5.1 Geotechnical Assessment

From a geotechnical perspective, the subject site is suitable for the proposed church structure. It is expected that the proposed building will be constructed over conventional shallow foundations.

It is recommended that footings for the proposed building be placed over an undisturbed, stiff silty clay and/or compact glacial till bearing surface. Engineered fill may be required where existing fill is located below proposed footing level. Consideration could be given to leaving the existing fill, free of significant amounts of deleterious materials, below the proposed building floor slab outside of the lateral support zone of the proposed footings. However, it is recommended that the existing fill be approved by the geotechnical consultant once the subgrade level is exposed.

Existing foundation walls and other construction debris should be entirely removed from within the building perimeter. Under paved areas, existing construction remnants, such as foundation walls, should be excavated to a minimum of 1 m below final grade.

The approved existing fill material should be proof-rolled using suitable compaction equipment under dry conditions and reviewed by Paterson personnel. Areas deemed poor performing should be removed and replaced with engineered fill.

The above and other considerations are further discussed in the following sections.

5.2 Site Grading and Preparation

Stripping Depth

Topsoil and fill, containing significant amounts of organic or deleterious materials, should be removed from within the perimeter of the proposed building and other settlement sensitive structures.

Consideration could be given to leaving the existing fill, free of significant amounts of deleterious materials, below the proposed building floor slab outside of the lateral support zone of the proposed footings and within the proposed parking areas and access lanes. However, it is recommended that the existing fill be approved by the geotechnical consultant once the subgrade level is exposed. The approved existing fill material should be proof-rolled using suitable compaction equipment under dry conditions and reviewed by Paterson personnel. Poor performing areas should be removed and replaced with engineered fill.

Fill Placement

Fill used for grading beneath the building footprint, unless otherwise specified, should consist of clean imported granular fill, such as Ontario Provincial Standard Specifications (OPSS) Granular A or Granular B Type II. The fill should be tested and approved prior to delivery to the site. It should be placed in lifts no greater than 300 mm thick and compacted using suitable compaction equipment for the lift thickness. Fill placed beneath the building area should be compacted to at least 98% of its standard Proctor maximum dry density (SPMDD).

Site-excavated soil can be used as general landscaping fill where settlement of the ground surface is of minor concern. These materials should be spread in thin lifts and at least compacted by the tracks of the spreading equipment to minimize voids. If these materials are to be used to build up the subgrade level for areas to be paved, they should be compacted in thin lifts to a minimum density of 95% of their respective SPMDD. Site-excavated soils are not suitable for use as backfill against foundation walls due to the frost heave potential of the site excavated soils below settlement sensitive areas, such as concrete sidewalks and exterior concrete entrance areas.

Fill used for grading beneath the base and subbase layers of paved areas should consist, unless otherwise specified, of clean imported granular fill, such as OPSS Granular A, Granular B Type II or select subgrade material. This material should be tested and approved prior to delivery to the site. The fill should be placed in lifts no greater than 300 mm thick and compacted using suitable compaction equipment for the lift thickness. Fill placed beneath the paved areas should be compacted to at least 95% of its SPMDD.

5.3 Foundation Design

Shallow Footings

Strip footings, up to 3 m wide, and pad footings, up to 6 m wide, placed on an undisturbed, stiff silty clay bearing surface can be designed using a bearing resistance value at serviceability limit states (SLS) of **150 kPa** and a factored bearing resistance value at ultimate limit states (ULS) of **225 kPa**.

Footings placed on an undisturbed, compact glacial till bearing surface can be designed using a bearing resistance value at SLS of **180 kPa** and a factored bearing resistance value at ULS of **300 kPa**.

A geotechnical resistance factor of 0.5 was applied to the reported bearing resistance values at ULS.

An undisturbed soil bearing surface consists of a surface from which all topsoil and deleterious materials, such as loose, frozen or disturbed soil, whether in situ or not, have been removed, in the dry, prior to the placement of concrete for footings.

Footings designed using the bearing resistance values at SLS given above will be subjected to potential post construction total and differential settlements of 25 and 20 mm, respectively.

Footings founded over a compacted engineered fill layer as detailed in Subsection 5.2 placed over an undisturbed, stiff silty clay and/or compact glacial till bearing surface can be designed using a bearing resistance value at serviceability limit states (SLS) of **150 kPa** and a factored bearing resistance value at ultimate limit states (ULS) of **225 kPa**.

Lateral Support

The bearing medium under footing-supported structures is required to be provided with adequate lateral support with respect to excavations and different foundation levels. Adequate lateral support is provided to a stiff silty clay and/or compact glacial till above the groundwater table when a plane extending down and out from the bottom edge of the footing at a minimum of 1.5H:1V passes only through in situ soil of the same or higher capacity as the bearing medium soil.

5.4 Design for Earthquakes

The proposed site can be taken as seismic site response **Class C** as defined in the Ontario Building Code 2012 (OBC 2012; Table 4.1.8.4.A) for foundations considered at this site. The soils underlying the site are not susceptible to liquefaction.

5.5 Slab on Grade Construction

With the removal of all topsoil, and fill, containing significant amounts of organic or deleterious materials, within the footprint of the proposed building, the native soil or approved fill surface will be considered to be an acceptable subgrade surface on which to commence backfilling for floor slab construction. Any soft areas should be removed and backfilled with appropriate backfill material. OPSS Granular B Type II is recommended for backfilling below the floor slab. It is recommended that the upper 200 mm of sub-slab fill consist of 19 mm clear crushed stone for the basement floor slab. The upper 200 mm of sub-slab fill should consist of a Granular A crushed stone for slab-on-grade construction.

5.6 Pavement Design

Car only parking areas, access lanes and heavy truck parking areas are anticipated at this site. The proposed pavement structures are shown in Tables 2 and 3.

Table 2 - Recommended Pavement Structure - Car Only Parking Areas	
Thickness (mm)	Material Description
50	Wear Course - HL-3 or Superpave 12.5 Asphaltic Concrete
150	BASE - OPSS Granular A Crushed Stone
300	SUBBASE - OPSS Granular B Type II
	SUBGRADE - Either fill, in situ soil, or OPSS Granular B Type I or II material placed over in situ soil or fill

Table 3 - Recommended Pavement Structure Access Lanes and Heavy Truck Parking Areas	
Thickness (mm)	Material Description
40	Wear Course - Superpave 12.5 Asphaltic Concrete
50	Binder Course - Superpave 19.0 Asphaltic Concrete
150	BASE - OPSS Granular A Crushed Stone
450	SUBBASE - OPSS Granular B Type II
	SUBGRADE - Either fill, in situ soil, or OPSS Granular B Type I or II material placed over in situ soil or fill

Minimum Performance Graded (PG) 58-34 asphalt cement should be used for this project.

Existing foundation walls and other construction debris should be excavated to a minimum of 1 m below final grade.

If soft spots develop in the subgrade during compaction or due to construction traffic, the affected areas should be excavated and replaced with OPSS Granular B Type II material. The pavement granular base and subbase should be placed in maximum 300 mm thick lifts and compacted to a minimum of 98% of the material's SPMDD using suitable vibratory equipment.

Pavement Structure Drainage

Satisfactory performance of the pavement structure is largely dependent on keeping the contact zone between the subgrade material and the base stone in a dry condition. Failure to provide adequate drainage under conditions of heavy wheel loading can result in the fine subgrade soil being pumped into the voids in the stone subbase, thereby reducing its load carrying capacity.

For areas where silty clay is encountered at subgrade level, it is recommended that subdrains be installed during the pavement construction. These drains should be installed at each catch basin, be at least 3 m long and should extend in four orthogonal directions or longitudinally when placed along a curb. The subdrain inverts should be approximately 300 mm below subgrade level. The subgrade surface should be crowned to promote water flow to the drainage lines.

6.0 Design and Construction Precautions

6.1 Foundation Drainage and Backfill

It is recommended that a perimeter foundation drainage system be provided for the proposed structure. The system should consist of a 150 mm diameter perforated corrugated plastic pipe, surrounded on all sides by 150 mm of 19 mm clear crushed stone, placed at the footing level around the exterior perimeter of the structure. The pipe should have a positive outlet, such as a gravity connection to the storm sewer.

Backfill against the exterior sides of the foundation walls should consist of free-draining non frost susceptible granular materials, such as clean sand or OPSS Granular B Type I granular material. The greater part of the site excavated materials will be frost susceptible and, as such, are not recommended for re-use as backfill against the foundation walls. A drainage geocomposite, such as Miradrain G100N or Delta Drain 6000, connected to the perimeter foundation drainage system is recommended.

Concrete Sidewalks Adjacent to Building

To avoid differential settlements within the proposed sidewalks adjacent to the proposed building, it is recommended that the upper 600 mm of backfill placed below the concrete sidewalks adjacent to the building footprint to consist of free draining, non frost susceptible material such as, Granular A or Granular B Type II. The granular material should be placed in maximum 300 mm loose lifts and compacted to 95% of the material's SPMDD using suitable compaction equipment. The subgrade material should be shaped to promote positive drainage towards the building's perimeter drainage pipe.

6.2 Protection of Footings Against Frost Action

Perimeter footings of heated structures are required to be insulated against the deleterious effect of frost action. A minimum of 1.5 m thick soil cover (or equivalent) should be provided in this regard.

Exterior unheated footings, such as those for isolated exterior piers, are more prone to deleterious movement associated with frost action than the exterior walls of the structure proper and require additional protection, such as soil cover of 2.1 m or a combination of soil cover and foundation insulation.

6.3 Excavation Side Slopes

The side slopes of excavations in the soil and fill overburden materials should either be cut back at acceptable slopes or should be retained by shoring systems from the start of the excavation until the structure is backfilled. It is assumed that sufficient room will be available for the greater part of the excavation to be undertaken by open-cut methods (i.e. unsupported excavations).

The excavation side slopes above the groundwater level extending to a maximum depth of 3 m should be cut back at 1H:1V or flatter. The flatter slope is required for excavation below groundwater level. The subsoil at this site is considered to be mainly a Type 2 and 3 soil according to the Occupational Health and Safety Act and Regulations for Construction Projects.

Excavated soil should not be stockpiled directly at the top of excavations and heavy equipment should be kept away from the excavation sides.

Slopes in excess of 3 m in height should be periodically inspected by the geotechnical consultant in order to detect if the slopes are exhibiting signs of distress.

It is recommended that a trench box be used at all times to protect personnel working in trenches with steep or vertical sides. It is expected that services will be installed by “cut and cover” methods and excavations will not be left open for extended periods of time.

6.4 Pipe Bedding and Backfill

Bedding and backfill materials should be in accordance with the most recent Material Specifications & Standard Detail Drawings from the Department of Public Works and Services, Infrastructure Services Branch of the City of Ottawa.

At least 150 mm of OPSS Granular A should be used for bedding for sewer and water pipes when placed on soil subgrade. The bedding should extend to the spring line of the pipe. Cover material, from the spring line to at least 300 mm above the obvert of the pipe should consist of OPSS Granular A (concrete or PSM PVC pipes) or sand (concrete pipe). The bedding and cover materials should be placed in maximum 225 mm thick lifts compacted to a minimum of 95% of the material's SPMDD.

Generally, it should be possible to re-use the moist, not wet, silty clay above the cover material if the excavation and filling operations are carried out in dry weather conditions. The wet silty clay should be given a sufficient drying period to decrease its moisture content to an acceptable level to make compaction possible prior to being re-used.

Where hard surface areas are considered above the trench backfill, the trench backfill material within the frost zone (about 1.8 m below finished grade) should match the soils exposed at the trench walls to minimize differential frost heaving. The trench backfill should be placed in maximum 300 mm thick loose lifts and compacted to a minimum of 95% of the material's SPMDD.

To reduce long-term lowering of the groundwater level at this site, clay seals should be provided in the service trenches that are located in the areas underlain by silty clay. The seals should be at least 1.5 m long (in the trench direction) and should extend from trench wall to trench wall. Generally, the seals should extend from the frost line and fully penetrate the bedding, subbedding and cover material. The barriers should consist of relatively dry and compactable brown silty clay placed in maximum 225 mm thick loose layers and compacted to a minimum of 95% of the material's SPMDD. The clay seals should be placed at the site boundaries and at strategic locations at no more than 60 m intervals in the service trenches.

6.5 Groundwater Control

Groundwater Control for Building Construction

Due to existing groundwater level and inferred depths of the proposed footings, it is anticipated that groundwater infiltration into the excavations should be low to moderate and controllable using open sumps. Pumping from open sumps should be sufficient to control the groundwater influx through the sides of shallow excavations.

Permit to Take Water

A temporary Ministry of the Environment and Climate Change (MOECC) permit to take water (PTTW) may be required for this project if more than 400,000 L/day of ground and/or surface water is to be pumped during the construction phase. A minimum 4 to 5 months should be allowed for completion of the PTTW application package and issuance of the permit by the MOECC.

For typical ground or surface water volumes, being pumped during the construction phase, between 50,000 to 400,000 L/day, it is required to register on the Environmental Activity and Sector Registry (EASR). A minimum of two to four weeks should be allotted for completion of the EASR registration and the Water Taking and Discharge Plan to be prepared by a Qualified Person as stipulated under O.Reg. 63/16. If a project qualifies for a PTTW based upon anticipated conditions, an EASR will not be allowed as a temporary dewatering measure while awaiting the MOECC review of the PTTW application.

The contractor should be prepared to direct water away from all bearing surfaces and subgrades, regardless of the source, to prevent disturbance to the founding medium.

6.6 Winter Construction

Precautions must be taken if winter construction is considered for this project.

The subsoil conditions at this site consist of frost susceptible materials. In the presence of water and freezing conditions, ice could form within the soil mass. Heaving and settlement upon thawing could occur.

In the event of construction during below zero temperatures, the founding stratum should be protected from freezing temperatures by the use of straw, propane heaters and tarpaulins or other suitable means. In this regard, the base of the excavations should be insulated from sub-zero temperatures immediately upon exposure and until such time as heat is adequately supplied to the building and the footings are protected with sufficient soil cover to prevent freezing at founding level.

Trench excavations and pavement construction are also difficult activities to complete during freezing conditions without introducing frost in the subgrade or in the excavation walls and bottoms. Precautions should be taken if such activities are to be carried out during freezing conditions. Additional information could be provided, if required.

6.7 Corrosion Potential and Sulphate

The results of analytical testing show that the sulphate content is less than 0.1%. This result is indicative that Type 10 Portland cement (normal cement) would be appropriate for this site. The chloride content and the pH of the sample indicate that they are not significant factors in creating a corrosive environment for exposed ferrous metals at this site, whereas the resistivity is indicative of a moderately aggressive to aggressive corrosive environment.

7.0 Recommendations

It is a requirement for the foundation design data provided herein to be applicable that the following material testing and observation program be performed by the geotechnical consultant.

- ☐ Review master grading plan from a geotechnical perspective, once available.
- ☐ Observation of all bearing surfaces prior to the placement of concrete.
- ☐ Sampling and testing of the concrete and fill materials used.
- ☐ Periodic observation of the condition of unsupported excavation side slopes in excess of 3 m in height, if applicable.
- ☐ Observation of all subgrades prior to backfilling.
- ☐ Field density tests to determine the level of compaction achieved.
- ☐ Sampling and testing of the bituminous concrete including mix design reviews.

A report confirming that these works have been conducted in general accordance with our recommendations could be issued upon the completion of a satisfactory inspection program by the geotechnical consultant.

8.0 Statement of Limitations

The recommendations made in this report are in accordance with our present understanding of the project. We request that we be permitted to review the grading plan once available and our recommendations when the drawings and specifications are complete.

A geotechnical investigation of this nature is a limited sampling of a site. The recommendations are based on information gathered at the specific test locations and can only be extrapolated to an undefined limited area around the test locations. The extent of the limited area depends on the soil, bedrock and groundwater conditions, as well the history of the site reflecting natural, construction, and other activities. Should any conditions at the site be encountered which differ from those at the test locations, we request notification immediately in order to permit reassessment of our recommendations.

The present report applies only to the project described in this document. Use of this report for purposes other than those described herein or by person(s) other than Christian Reform Church or their agent(s) is not authorized without review by Paterson Group for the applicability of our recommendations to the altered use of the report.

Paterson Group Inc.



Richard Groniger, C. Tech



David J. Gilbert, P.Eng.

Report Distribution:

- ☐ Christian Reform Church (3 copies)
- ☐ Paterson Group (1 copy)

APPENDIX 1

SOIL PROFILE & TEST DATA SHEETS

SYMBOLS AND TERMS

ANALYTICAL TESTING RESULTS

SOIL PROFILE AND TEST DATA

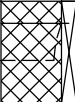






DATUM	TBM - Magnetic nail in utility pole located on the east side of Jockvale Road, in front of subject property. Elevation = 100.754m, as per Fairhall, Moffatt & Woodland Ltd.
REMARKS	

FILE NO. PG3979

HOLE NO. **BH 1**

BORINGS BY CME-55 Low Clearance Drill

DATE November 14, 2016

SOIL DESCRIPTION		STRATA PLOT	SAMPLE				DEPTH (m)	ELEV. (m)	Pen. Resist. Blows/0.3m ● 50 mm Dia. Cone				Piezometer Construction	
			TYPE	NUMBER	% RECOVERY	N VALUE or RQD			○ Water Content %					
									20	40	60	80		
GROUND SURFACE														
FILL: Topsoil with sand, some gravel	0.13		SS	1	71	40	0	100.24						
FILL: Brown sandy silt with gravel, cobbles and boulders	0.60													
GLACIAL TILL: Very dense, brown silty sand with gravel, some cobbles and boulders			SS	2	4	64	1	99.24						
			SS	3	4	59	2	98.24						
														
			SS	4	100	84								
- trace clay by 2.4m depth														
End of Borehole	3.02						3	97.24						
Practical refusal to augering at 3.02m depth														
(BH dry to 2.94m depth - Nov. 23, 2016)														

20406080100

Shear Strength (kPa)

▲ Undisturbed △ Remoulded

DATUM	TBM - Magnetic nail in utility pole located on the east side of Jockvale Road, in front of subject property. Elevation = 100.754m, as per Fairhall, Moffatt & Woodland Ltd.
REMARKS	

FILE NO. **PG3979**

HOLE NO. **BH 2**

BORINGS BY CME-55 Low Clearance Drill

DATE November 14, 2016

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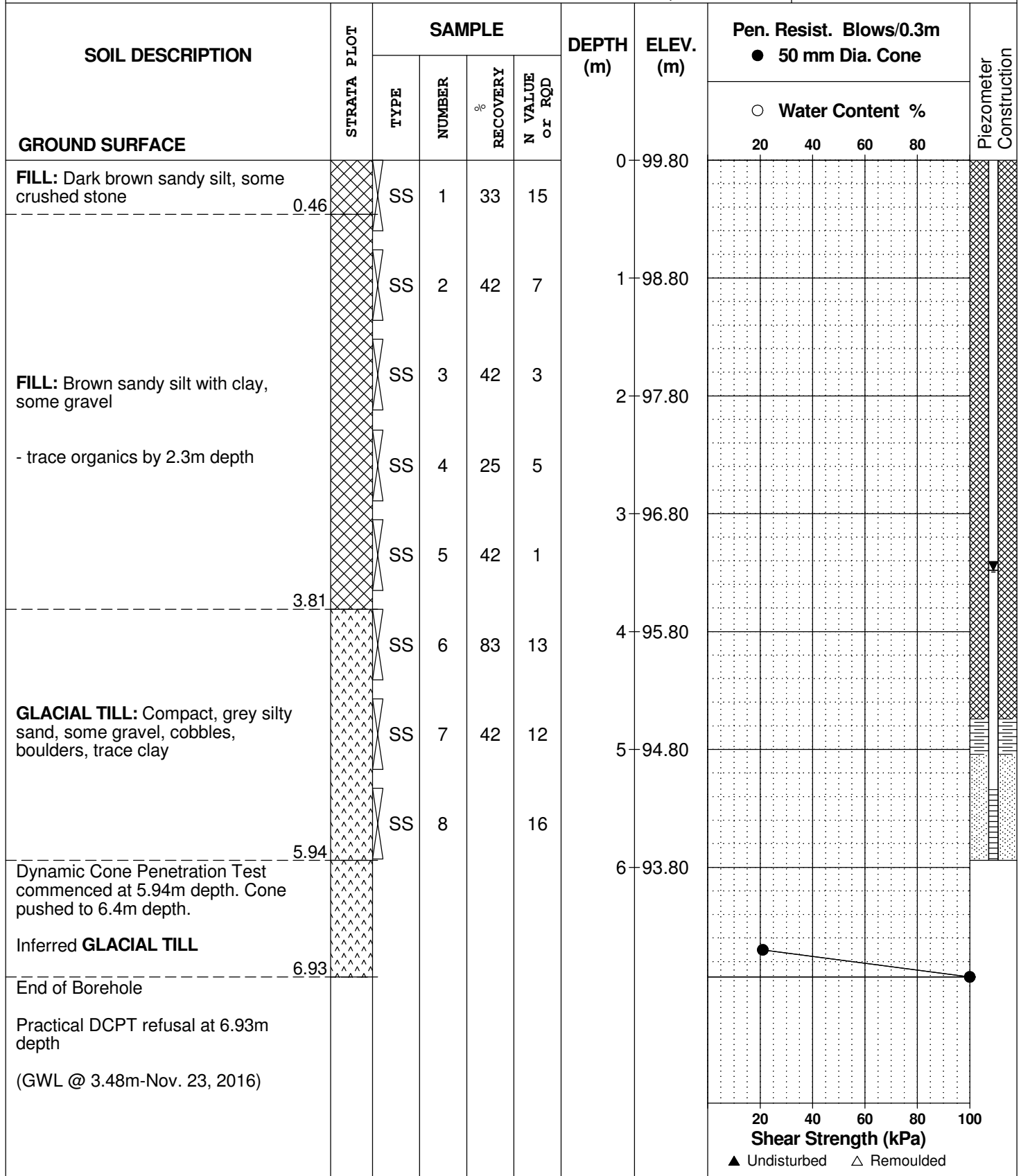
DATUM TBM - Magnetic nail in utility pole located on the east side of Jockvale Road, in front of subject property. Elevation = 100.754m, as per Fairhall, Moffatt & Woodland Ltd.

FILE NO.
PG3979

HOLE NO.
BH 3

BORINGS BY CME-55 Low Clearance Drill

DATE November 14, 2016



SOIL PROFILE AND TEST DATA

**Geotechnical Investigation
Proposed Barrhaven Church - 3058 Jockvale Road
Ottawa, Ontario**

FILE NO. PG3979

HOLE NO. **BH 4**

DATE November 14, 2016

SOIL DESCRIPTION	STRATA PLOT	SAMPLE				DEPTH (m)	ELEV. (m)	Pen. Resist. Blows/0.3m ● 50 mm Dia. Cone				Piezometer Construction
		TYPE	NUMBER	RECOVERY %	N VALUE or RQD			○ Water Content %				
								20	40	60	80	
GROUND SURFACE												
FILL: Topsoil with sand and gravel 0.15		SS	1	46	29	0	99.59					
FILL: Brown silty sand with gravel, cobbles, trace boulders and concrete		SS	2	71	11	1	98.59					
Very stiff brown SILTY CLAY, trace sand and organics		SS	3	25	25	2	97.59					
		SS	4	38	50+							
GLACIAL TILL: Compact to very dense, brown silty sand, some gravel, cobbles, boulders, trace clay		SS	5	58	22	3	96.59					
		SS	6	33	50+	4	95.59					
End of Borehole												
Practical refusal to augering at 4.292m depth												
(BH dry to 3.90m depth - Nov. 23, 2016)												

Piezometer Construction

20406080100

Shear Strength (kPa)

▲ Undisturbed △ Remoulded

SYMBOLS AND TERMS

SOIL DESCRIPTION

Behavioural properties, such as structure and strength, take precedence over particle gradation in describing soils. Terminology describing soil structure are as follows:

Desiccated	-	having visible signs of weathering by oxidation of clay minerals, shrinkage cracks, etc.
Fissured	-	having cracks, and hence a blocky structure.
Varved	-	composed of regular alternating layers of silt and clay.
Stratified	-	composed of alternating layers of different soil types, e.g. silt and sand or silt and clay.
Well-Graded	-	Having wide range in grain sizes and substantial amounts of all intermediate particle sizes (see Grain Size Distribution).
Uniformly-Graded	-	Predominantly of one grain size (see Grain Size Distribution).

The standard terminology to describe the strength of cohesionless soils is the relative density, usually inferred from the results of the Standard Penetration Test (SPT) 'N' value. The SPT N value is the number of blows of a 63.5 kg hammer, falling 760 mm, required to drive a 51 mm O.D. split spoon sampler 300 mm into the soil after an initial penetration of 150 mm.

Relative Density	'N' Value	Relative Density %
Very Loose	<4	<15
Loose	4-10	15-35
Compact	10-30	35-65
Dense	30-50	65-85
Very Dense	>50	>85

The standard terminology to describe the strength of cohesive soils is the consistency, which is based on the undisturbed undrained shear strength as measured by the in situ or laboratory vane tests, penetrometer tests, unconfined compression tests, or occasionally by Standard Penetration Tests.

Consistency	Undrained Shear Strength (kPa)	'N' Value
Very Soft	<12	<2
Soft	12-25	2-4
Firm	25-50	4-8
Stiff	50-100	8-15
Very Stiff	100-200	15-30
Hard	>200	>30

SYMBOLS AND TERMS (continued)

SOIL DESCRIPTION (continued)

Cohesive soils can also be classified according to their “sensitivity”. The sensitivity is the ratio between the undisturbed undrained shear strength and the remoulded undrained shear strength of the soil.

Terminology used for describing soil strata based upon texture, or the proportion of individual particle sizes present is provided on the Textural Soil Classification Chart at the end of this information package.

ROCK DESCRIPTION

The structural description of the bedrock mass is based on the Rock Quality Designation (RQD).

The RQD classification is based on a modified core recovery percentage in which all pieces of sound core over 100 mm long are counted as recovery. The smaller pieces are considered to be a result of closely-spaced discontinuities (resulting from shearing, jointing, faulting, or weathering) in the rock mass and are not counted. RQD is ideally determined from NXL size core. However, it can be used on smaller core sizes, such as BX, if the bulk of the fractures caused by drilling stresses (called “mechanical breaks”) are easily distinguishable from the normal in situ fractures.

RQD %	ROCK QUALITY
90-100	Excellent, intact, very sound
75-90	Good, massive, moderately jointed or sound
50-75	Fair, blocky and seamy, fractured
25-50	Poor, shattered and very seamy or blocky, severely fractured
0-25	Very poor, crushed, very severely fractured

SAMPLE TYPES

SS	-	Split spoon sample (obtained in conjunction with the performing of the Standard Penetration Test (SPT))
TW	-	Thin wall tube or Shelby tube
PS	-	Piston sample
AU	-	Auger sample or bulk sample
WS	-	Wash sample
RC	-	Rock core sample (Core bit size AXT, BXL, etc.). Rock core samples are obtained with the use of standard diamond drilling bits.

SYMBOLS AND TERMS (continued)

GRAIN SIZE DISTRIBUTION

MC%	-	Natural moisture content or water content of sample, %
LL	-	Liquid Limit, % (water content above which soil behaves as a liquid)
PL	-	Plastic limit, % (water content above which soil behaves plastically)
PI	-	Plasticity index, % (difference between LL and PL)
Dxx	-	Grain size which xx% of the soil, by weight, is of finer grain sizes These grain size descriptions are not used below 0.075 mm grain size
D10	-	Grain size at which 10% of the soil is finer (effective grain size)
D60	-	Grain size at which 60% of the soil is finer
Cc	-	Concavity coefficient = $(D_{30})^2 / (D_{10} \times D_{60})$
Cu	-	Uniformity coefficient = D_{60} / D_{10}

Cc and Cu are used to assess the grading of sands and gravels:

Well-graded gravels have: $1 < Cc < 3$ and $Cu > 4$

Well-graded sands have: $1 < Cc < 3$ and $Cu > 6$

Sands and gravels not meeting the above requirements are poorly-graded or uniformly-graded.

Cc and Cu are not applicable for the description of soils with more than 10% silt and clay
(more than 10% finer than 0.075 mm or the #200 sieve)

CONSOLIDATION TEST

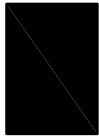
p'_o	-	Present effective overburden pressure at sample depth
p'_c	-	Preconsolidation pressure of (maximum past pressure on) sample
Ccr	-	Recompression index (in effect at pressures below p'_c)
Cc	-	Compression index (in effect at pressures above p'_c)
OC Ratio		Overconsolidation ratio = p'_c / p'_o
Void Ratio		Initial sample void ratio = volume of voids / volume of solids
Wo	-	Initial water content (at start of consolidation test)

PERMEABILITY TEST

k	-	Coefficient of permeability or hydraulic conductivity is a measure of the ability of water to flow through the sample. The value of k is measured at a specified unit weight for (remoulded) cohesionless soil samples, because its value will vary with the unit weight or density of the sample during the test.
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SYMBOLS AND TERMS (continued)

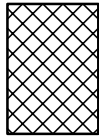
STRATA PLOT



Topsoil



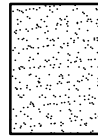
Asphalt



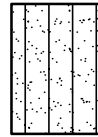
Fill



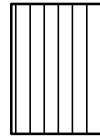
Peat



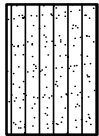
Sand



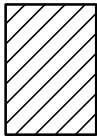
Silty Sand



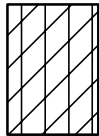
Silt



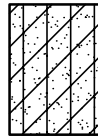
Sandy Silt



Clay



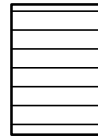
Silty Clay



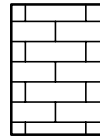
Clayey Silty Sand



Glacial Till



Shale



Bedrock

MONITORING WELL AND PIEZOMETER CONSTRUCTION

MONITORING WELL CONSTRUCTION



PIEZOMETER CONSTRUCTION



Certificate of Analysis

Client: Paterson Group Consulting Engineers

Client PO: 20951

Report Date: 17-Nov-2016

Order Date: 14-Nov-2016

Project Description: PG3979

Client ID:	BH2 SS3	-	-	-
Sample Date:	14-Nov-16	-	-	-
Sample ID:	1647059-01	-	-	-
MDL/Units	Soil	-	-	-

Physical Characteristics

% Solids	0.1 % by Wt.	73.6	-	-	-
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General Inorganics

pH	0.05 pH Units	7.36	-	-	-
Resistivity	0.10 Ohm.m	26.7	-	-	-

Anions

Chloride	5 ug/g dry	48	-	-	-
Sulphate	5 ug/g dry	259	-	-	-

APPENDIX 2

FIGURE 1 - KEY PLAN

FIGURE 2 - AERIAL PHOTOGRAPH - 2007

FIGURE 3 - AERIAL PHOTOGRAPH - 1991

FIGURE 4 - AERIAL PHOTOGRAPH - 1978

DRAWING PG3979-1 - TEST HOLE LOCATION PLAN

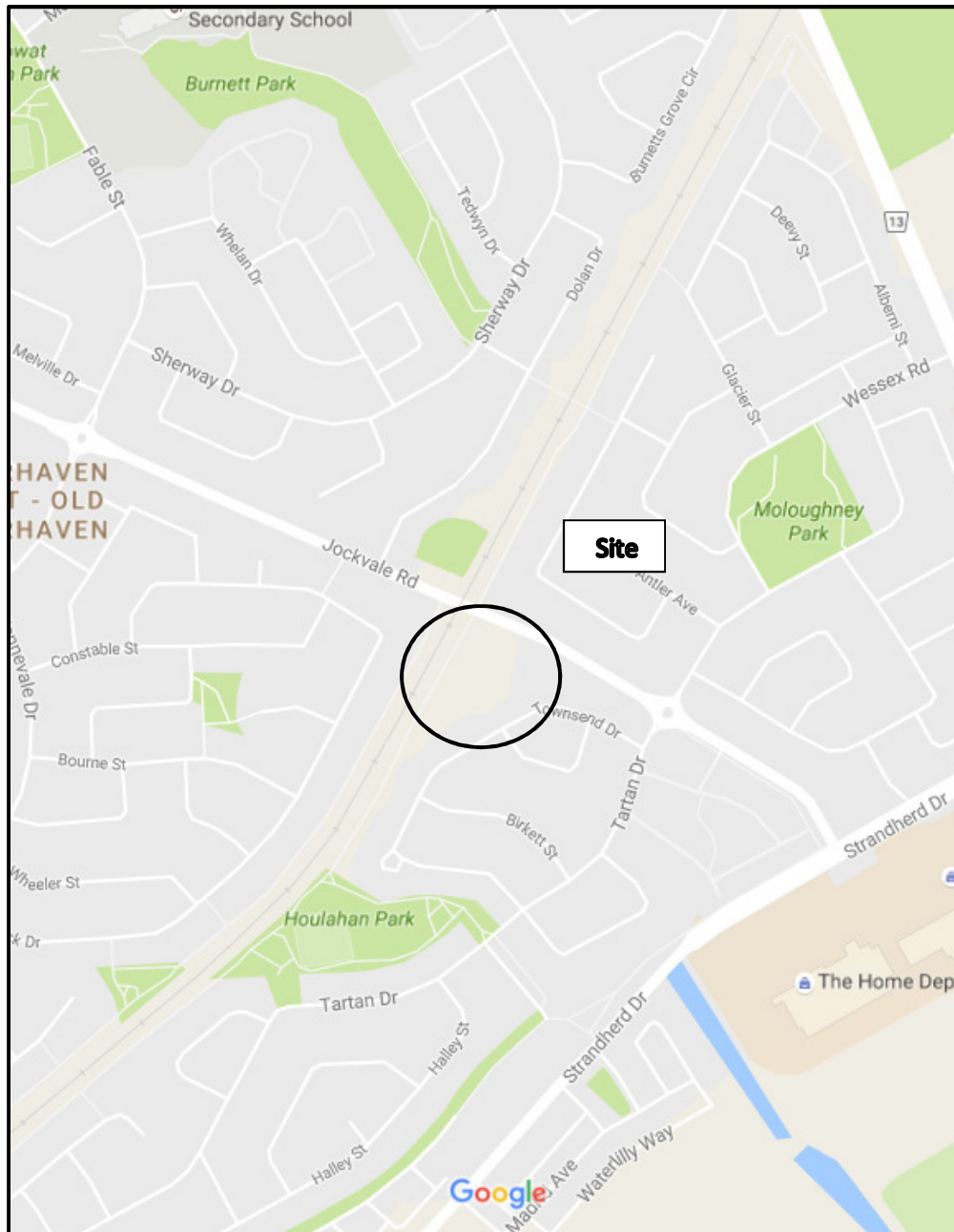


FIGURE 1

Keyplan

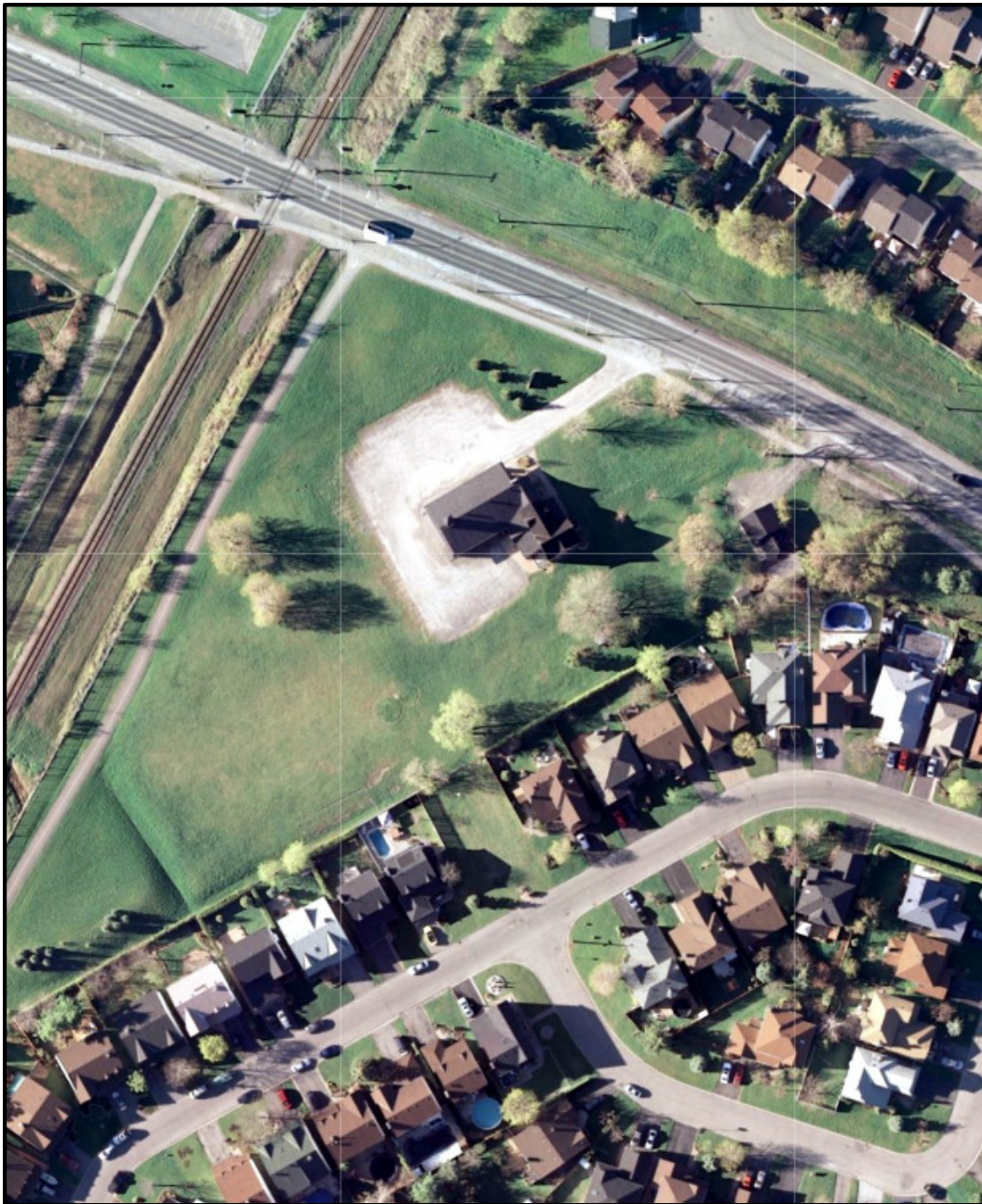


FIGURE 2

Aerial Photograph - 2007



FIGURE 3


Aerial Photograph - 1991



FIGURE 4

Aerial Photograph - 1978

LEGEND:

- 

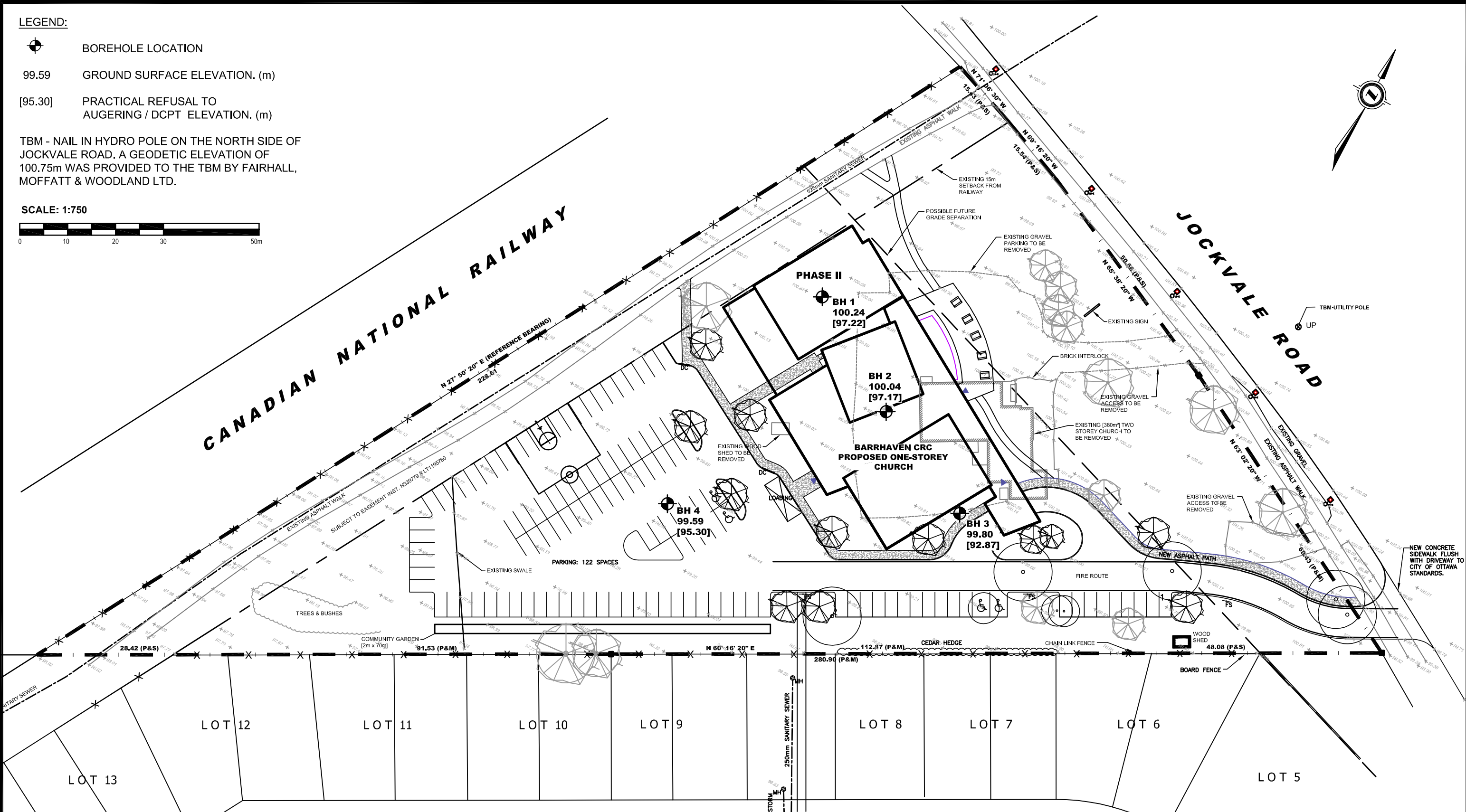
BOREHOLE LOCATION
- 99.59

GROUND SURFACE ELEVATION. (m)
- [95.30]

PRACTICAL REFUSAL TO AUGERING / DCPT ELEVATION. (m)

TBM - NAIL IN HYDRO POLE ON THE NORTH SIDE OF JOCKVALE ROAD. A GEODETIC ELEVATION OF 100.75m WAS PROVIDED TO THE TBM BY FAIRHALL, MOFFATT & WOODLAND LTD.

SCALE: 1:750



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0			
NO.	REVISIONS	DATE	INITIAL

CHRISTIAN REFORM CHURCH
GEOTECHNICAL INVESTIGATION - PROPOSED BARRHAVEN CHURCH
3058 JOCKVALE ROAD
OTTAWA, ONTARIO

Title: **TEST HOLE LOCATION PLAN**

Scale:	1:750	Date:	11/2016
Drawn by:	RCG	Report No.:	PG3979
Checked by:	RG	Dwg. No.:	PG3979-1
Approved by:	RG	Revision No.:	