

February 7, 2023

File: 64913.01 – R03

12213559 Canada Inc.
996-B St Augustin Rd
Embrun, Ontario
K0A 1W0

Attention: Ketan Dhawan, Project Manager

**Re: Slope Stability Assessment
5497 Manotick Main Street
Manotick (Ottawa), Ontario**

This letter presents the results of a slope stability assessment carried out at 5497 Manotick Main Street in Manotick (Ottawa), Ontario.

PROJECT DESCRIPTION

The purpose of this slope stability assessment was to determine whether there is potential for slope instability at the site and, if so, to establish the “Erosion Hazard Limit” in accordance with the Natural Hazard Policies set forth in Section 3.1 of the Provincial Policy Statements of the Planning Act of Ontario. This limit constitutes a safe setback for development with respect to slope stability. It is noted that the setback related to the slope stability is separate from any required development setback set forth by the Rideau Valley Conservation Authority (RVCA).

DESCRIPTION OF SITE AND SLOPE

The property is located on the north side of Manotick Main Street in Manotick (Ottawa) and slopes downwards towards the west channel of the Rideau River. A commercial building and paved parking area are currently located on the property.

A site reconnaissance was carried out by a member of our engineering staff on April 25, 2019. At that time, the general topography of the site, surficial ground conditions and the current slope were observed and photographed. The geometry of the slope on the subject property was measured at two (2) locations (Sections A-A' and B-B') using our Trimble R10 GPS equipment. The cross sections were positioned at the site by GEMTEC Consulting Engineers and Scientists Limited (GEMTEC) personnel at key locations based on slope inclination and height. The locations of the cross-sections are provided on the Site Plan, Figure 1. Cross-sections of the slope at these locations are provided on Figures A1 and A2 in Attachment A. Details of the slopes at Sections A-A' and B-B', inclusive, are provided in Table 1.

It is noted that at the time of the site reconnaissance the Rideau River was experiencing high water levels and based on a review of aerial photographs, the river's edge had advanced up the toe of the slope. The approximate location of the river's edge at the time of the site reconnaissance is shown on Figure 1. Also shown on Figure 1 are the main components of the proposed development based on the Site Plan prepared by P2 concepts dated May 2022 (which was not available to GEMTEC at the time of initial submission of this letter).

The following observations were made at the time of the site reconnaissance:

- The slopes at the property are relatively flat and are vegetated with grass and large trees.
- An existing timber retaining wall is located at the toe of the slope.
- The river's edge was located at the retaining wall at the time of the site reconnaissance and, as a result, the conditions at the toe of the retaining wall could not be observed.
- Based on visual observations, the height of the retaining wall appears to be less than 1 metre.
- No signs of active erosion or instability were observed at the subject site (i.e., tension cracks, rotational failures, etc.) at the time of the site reconnaissance.

Photographs of the site are provided on Figure B1 in Attachment B.

Table 1 - Details of the slopes at Sections A-A' and B-B'

Location	Slope Height	Slope Gradient Horizontal : Vertical
A-A'	2 metres	3H:1V (18 degrees)
B-B'	1 metres	5H:1V (11 degrees)

Notes:

1. Slope height and gradient measured from behind existing retaining wall.

SUBSURFACE CONDITIONS

Review of Available Geology Maps

Surficial geology maps of the Ottawa area indicate that the site is underlain by silt and clay. Bedrock geology maps indicate that the bedrock is composed of dolostone of the Oxford formation at depths ranging between about 5 to 15 metres below ground surface.

Ministry of the Environment, Conservation and Parks (MECP) Water Well Records in the area indicate that the site is underlain by clay to depths of about 6 to 7 metres.

GEMTEC Site Investigation, 2019

In order to determine the shallow subsurface conditions at the site two (2) hand augerholes numbered AH19-1 and AH19-2 were advanced at the site on April 25, 2019, by GEMTEC personnel. The subsurface conditions encountered in the augerholes were determined based on tactile examination of the material recovered on the flights of the auger. Details of the hand augerholes advanced at the site are as follows:

- Augerhole AH19-1 was advanced in the higher ground portion of the site closer to the existing structure along Section B-B' and encountered about 100 millimetres of brown, sandy topsoil overlying grey brown sand (possible fill material). Silty clay was encountered at a depth of about 0.3 metres below ground surface. The hand augerhole was terminated at a depth of about 1.4 metres below ground surface in the silty clay. Groundwater seepage was observed at a depth of about 300 millimetres below ground surface.
- Augerhole AH19-2 was advanced at the lower portions of the site closer to the river's edge also along Section B-B' and encountered about 100 millimetres of brown, sandy topsoil overlying grey brown silty sand and sand and gravel. Practical refusal to manual augering was encountered at a depth of about 0.8 metres below ground surface.

Descriptions of the subsurface conditions logged in the hand augerholes are provided on the Record of Test Hole sheets in Attachment C.

Investigations by Others, 2021

The records of an investigation carried out by Paterson Group at the site in 2021 has been provided to GEMTEC (following initial submission of this letter). The findings of the investigation were described in a report titled Geotechnical Investigation, Proposed Multi-Storey Building, 5497 Manotick Main Street, Ottawa, Ontario, reference PG5957-1, dated September 2021. The report is referred to herein as Paterson (2021).

Paterson (2021) presents the results of three (3) boreholes identified as BH 1-21, BH 2-21 and BH 3-21. BH 1-21 is located at the southern end of the site close to Manotick Main Street.

Boreholes BH 2-21 and BH 3-21 are located on the northern portion of the site, BH 3-21 being closest to the Rideau River.

Records of Borehole Sheets for BH 1-21 to BH 3-21, inclusive are provided in Attachment D, with the Test Hole Location Plan from Paterson (2021). In summary, the boreholes were advanced to depths of 5.7 to 6.1 metres below ground surface (at one (1) location a dynamic probe was advanced from the base of the borehole to a depth of 7.6 metres). The reported depth to groundwater level in standpipe piezometers installed in the boreholes was also variable, ranging from 5.3 metres at one location to ‘dry’ at another location. Refer to the Record of Borehole Sheets for further details of the conditions encountered in the Paterson (2021) boreholes.

SLOPE STABILITY ASSESSMENT

Slope Stability Analyses

The slope stability analyses were carried out for Sections A-A’ and B-B’ using SLIDE, a two-dimensional limit equilibrium slope stability program. The locations of the sections were selected for analysis by GEMTEC personnel based on slope geometry and height.

Input Parameters

The soil conditions used in the stability analysis were based on the hand augerholes advanced at the site, the more recent investigations described in Paterson (2021), our experience in the vicinity of the subject site, and also information from surficial geology maps of the area. Based on our experience in the vicinity of the subject site in combination with these data sources, as a reasonably conservative approach GEMTEC has assumed that the slope is composed entirely of silty clay.

The slope stability analyses were carried out using silty clay strength parameters typical for the Ottawa area. The soil parameters used in the analyses are provided in Table 2.

Table 2 – Soil Parameters

Soil Type	Effective Angle of Internal Friction, ϕ (degrees)	Effective Cohesion, c' (kPa)	Undrained Shear Strength (kPa)	Unit Weight, γ (kN/m³)
Silty Clay	32	10	50	17.5

As a further conservative consideration, for the purpose of the slope stability assessment, we have assumed that the slope is fully saturated with the groundwater level at the ground surface – which is higher than the levels observed and reported in Paterson (2021).

Note that some components of the proposed development, for instance the proposed basement parking level, have not been included in the analyses as these components would not contribute a significant destabilising force to the slopes and are at distance from the crest / toe of slope and waters edge.

Existing Factor of Safety

The slope stability analyses were carried out using soil parameters, groundwater conditions, and a slope profile that attempt to model the slope in question, but do not exactly represent the actual conditions.

For the purposes of this study, a computed factor of safety (FoS) of 1.0 or lower is considered to represent a slope bordering on failure, a computed FoS of 1.0 to 1.3 is considered marginally stable, a FoS of 1.3 to 1.5 is considered to indicate a slope that is less likely to fail in the long term. A FoS of 1.5, or greater, is considered to indicate adequate long-term stability.

Static Conditions

The slope stability analyses indicate that the existing slope, in its current configuration, has a factor of safety against overall rotational failure of about 2.1 and 3.1 for Sections A-A' and B-B', respectively. Based on the slope stability analyses, the factors of safety against overall rotational failure for static loading conditions are considered to indicate adequate long-term stability. The results of the stability analyses are provided on Figures A1 and A2 in Attachment A.

Pseudo-Static (Seismic) Conditions

The slopes at Sections A-A' and B-B' were analysed for pseudo-static (seismic) conditions using the undrained silty clay strength parameters. A seismic coefficient of 0.14 was used in the pseudo-static analyses (i.e., half of the Peak Ground Acceleration for Ottawa (Barrhaven) according to the Ontario Building Code 2015). The slope stability analyses indicate that the existing slopes, in their current configurations, have a factor of safety against failure of greater than 1.1 for pseudo-static (seismic) conditions, which is considered acceptable. The results of the pseudo-static stability analyses are provided on Figures A3 and A4 in Attachment A.

Setback Requirements

For unstable slopes, the distance from the unstable slope to the safe setback line is called the 'Erosion Hazard Limit'. In accordance with the Ministry of Natural Resources (MNR) Technical Guide "Understanding Natural Hazards" dated 2001, the Erosion Hazard Limit consists of three (3) components: (1) Stable Slope Allowance, (2) Toe Erosion Allowance, and (3) Erosion Access Allowance. The following provides a breakdown of these three (3) components.

- The Stable Slope Allowance, as described in the MNR procedures, is the area where a factor of safety of less than 1.5 against overall rotational failure is calculated. The slope stability analyses indicate that the slope has a factor of safety against failure of greater

than 1.5 (refer to Figures A1 and A2 in Attachment A). Therefore, the Stable Slope Allowance described in the MNR procedures is not required.

- In accordance with the MNR documents, a minimum Toe Erosion Allowance of between 5 to 8 metres is required for clay soils. No obvious signs of erosion were observed at the time of the site reconnaissance; however, the river's edge had advanced up the toe of the slope (located adjacent to the existing retaining wall) as a result of high-water levels in the Ottawa area. In our opinion, a Toe Erosion Allowance of 8 metres should be used at Sections A-A' and B-B' as a conservative approach.
- The MNR procedures also includes the application of a 6-metre-wide Erosion Access Allowance to allow for access by equipment to repair a possible failed slope.

Therefore, the Erosion Hazard Limit for the slope at this site is located about 14 metres from the crest of the existing slopes at Sections A-A' and B-B' (refer to Figures A1 and A2). It may be possible to reduce the Toe Erosion Allowance if an additional site visit is carried out when the water levels have receded in order to confirm the state of erosion along the slope toe at the base of the existing retaining wall. However, this may not be warranted, should the proposed development not be impacted by the proposed (conservatively estimated) Erosion Hazard Limit.

The proposed position of the Erosion Hazard Limit is shown on Figure 1, as well as an estimate of the location of the crest of slope line. The location of the crest of slope was not readily identifiable on site during GEMTEC's site visit due to the relatively shallow slopes (refer to the site photographs in Appendix B). A top of slope line is identified on P2 concepts Site Plan south of the existing retaining wall which may be used for reference.

ADDITIONAL CONSIDERATIONS

GEMTEC recommends that the existing vegetation and trees along the slope be maintained, to ensure the stability of the slope is not affected.

Final plans and finished grades for any proposed development adjacent to the slope should be reviewed by GEMTEC to ensure that the guidelines provided in this letter have been interpreted as intended.

We trust that this letter is sufficient for your purposes. If you have any questions concerning this information or if we can be of further assistance to you on this project, please call.

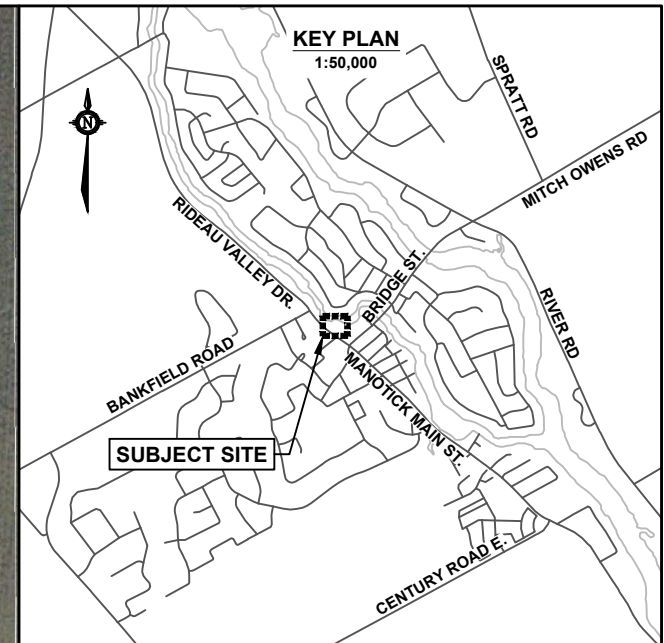
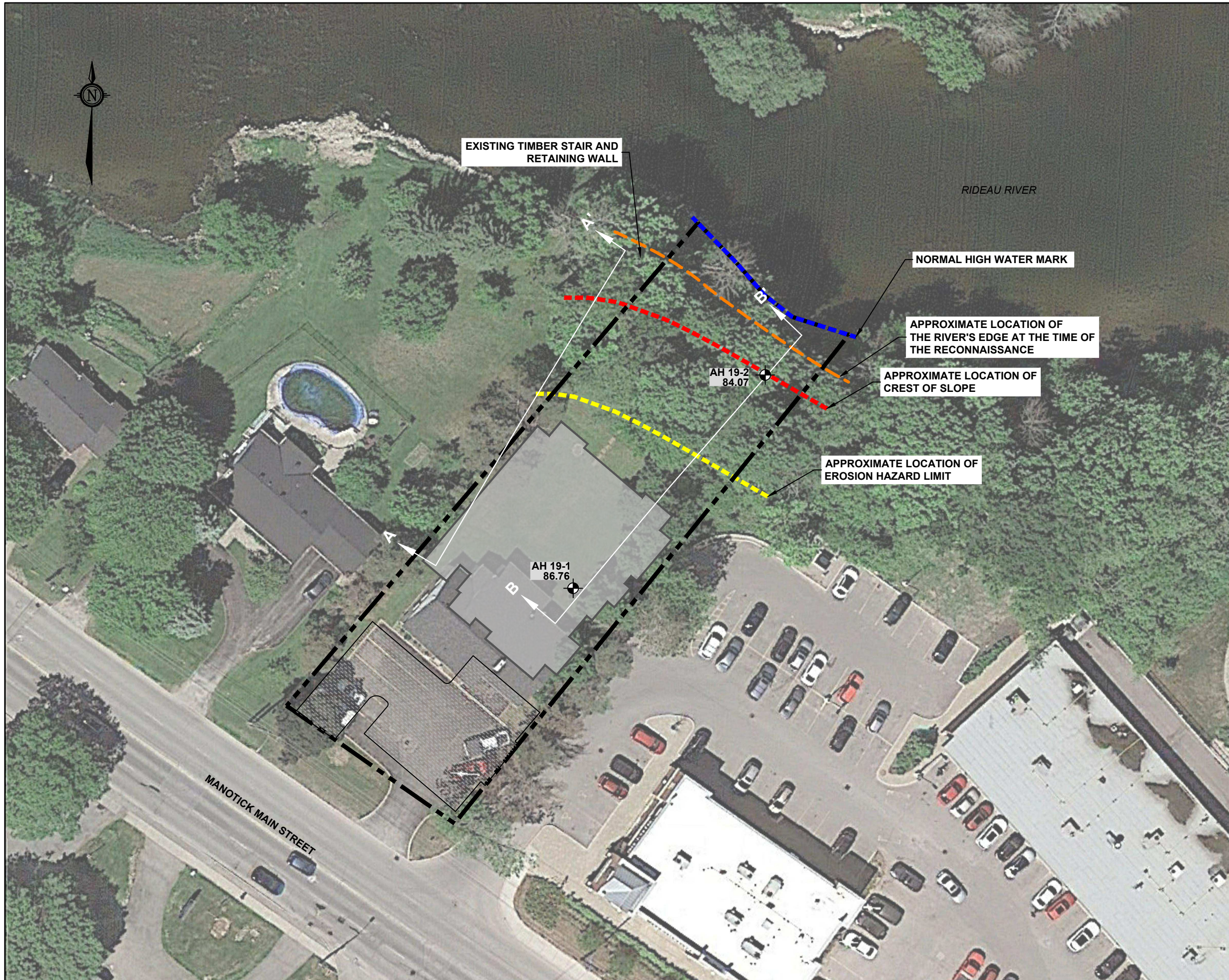
Daire Cummins

Daire Cummins, M.Sc.

Lauren Ashe

Lauren Ashe, M.A.Sc., P.Eng.
Senior Geotechnical Engineer

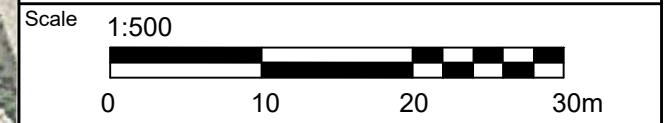




LEGEND

- AUGER HOLE LOCATION IN PLAN
- AH # — AUGER HOLE ID
- XX.XX — GROUND SURFACE ELEVATION, IN METRES
GEODETTIC DATUM
- SLOPE CROSS SECTION LOCATION IN PLAN
(current investigation by GEMTEC)
- APPROXIMATE PROPERTY BOUNDARY
- BUILDING FOOTPRINT
- PARKING AREA

NOTE:
"SITE PLAN", PROVIDE BY P-SQUARED CONCEPTS INC., DATED: MAY 09, 2022



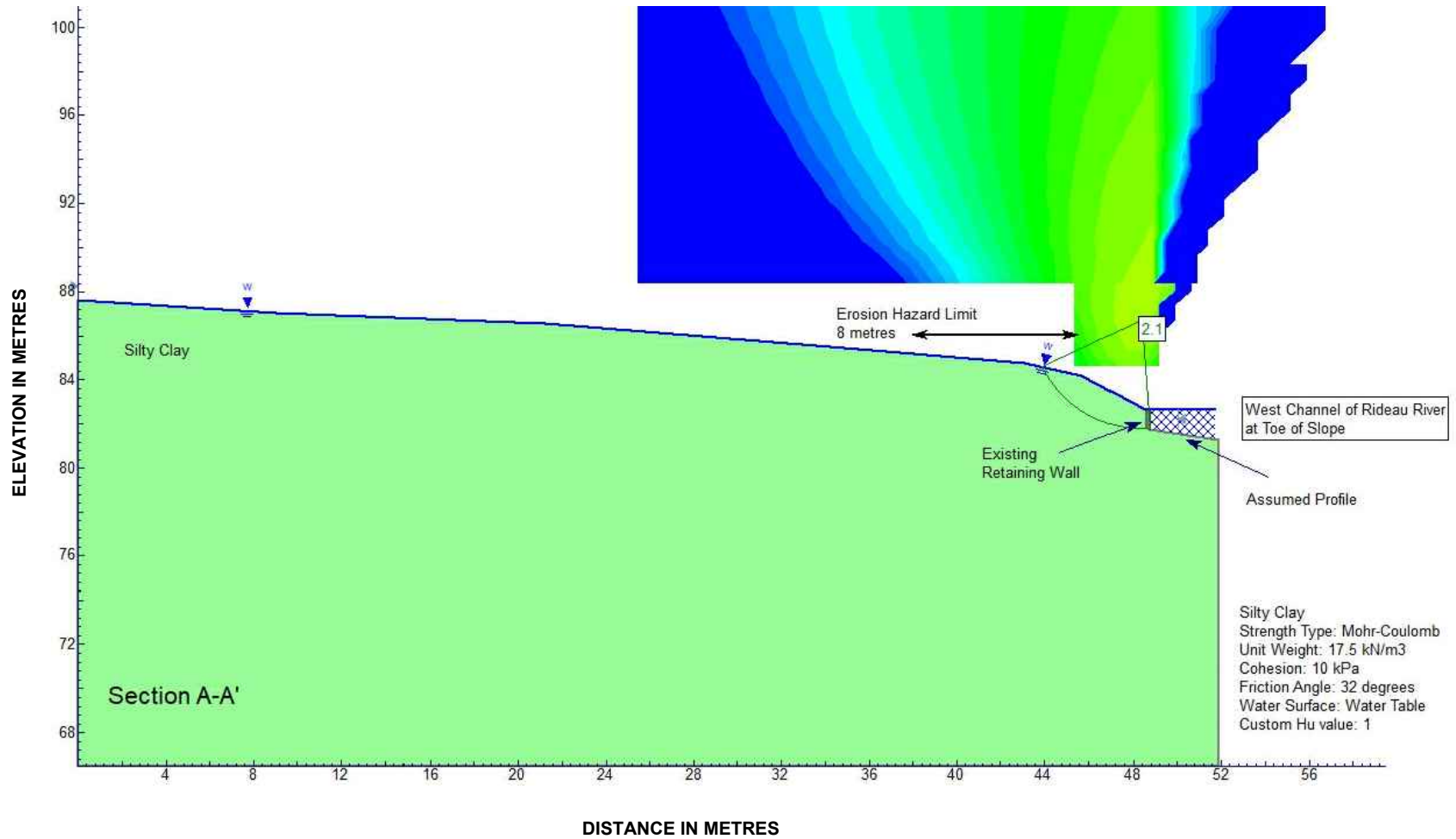
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Ottawa, ON K2K 2A9
Tel: (613) 836-1422
www.gemtec.ca
ottawa@gemtec.ca

Client		OLIGO GROUP	Project	64913.01
Location		5497 MANOTICK MAIN STREET MANOTICK, ON		
Drwn by	Chkd by	SITE PLAN		
S.L.	D.C.			
Date	FEBRUARY, 2023	Rev.	2	FIGURE 1



ATTACHMENT A

Slope Stability Analyses
Figures A1 to A4, inclusive



GEMTEC

CONSULTING ENGINEERS
AND SCIENTISTS

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Project

SLOPE STABILITY ANALYSIS
5497 MANOTICK MAIN STREET
MANOTICK, ONTARIO

Drwn By

P.C.

Chkd By

L.A.

Date

FEBRUARY, 2023

Drawing

SECTION A-A
EXISTING

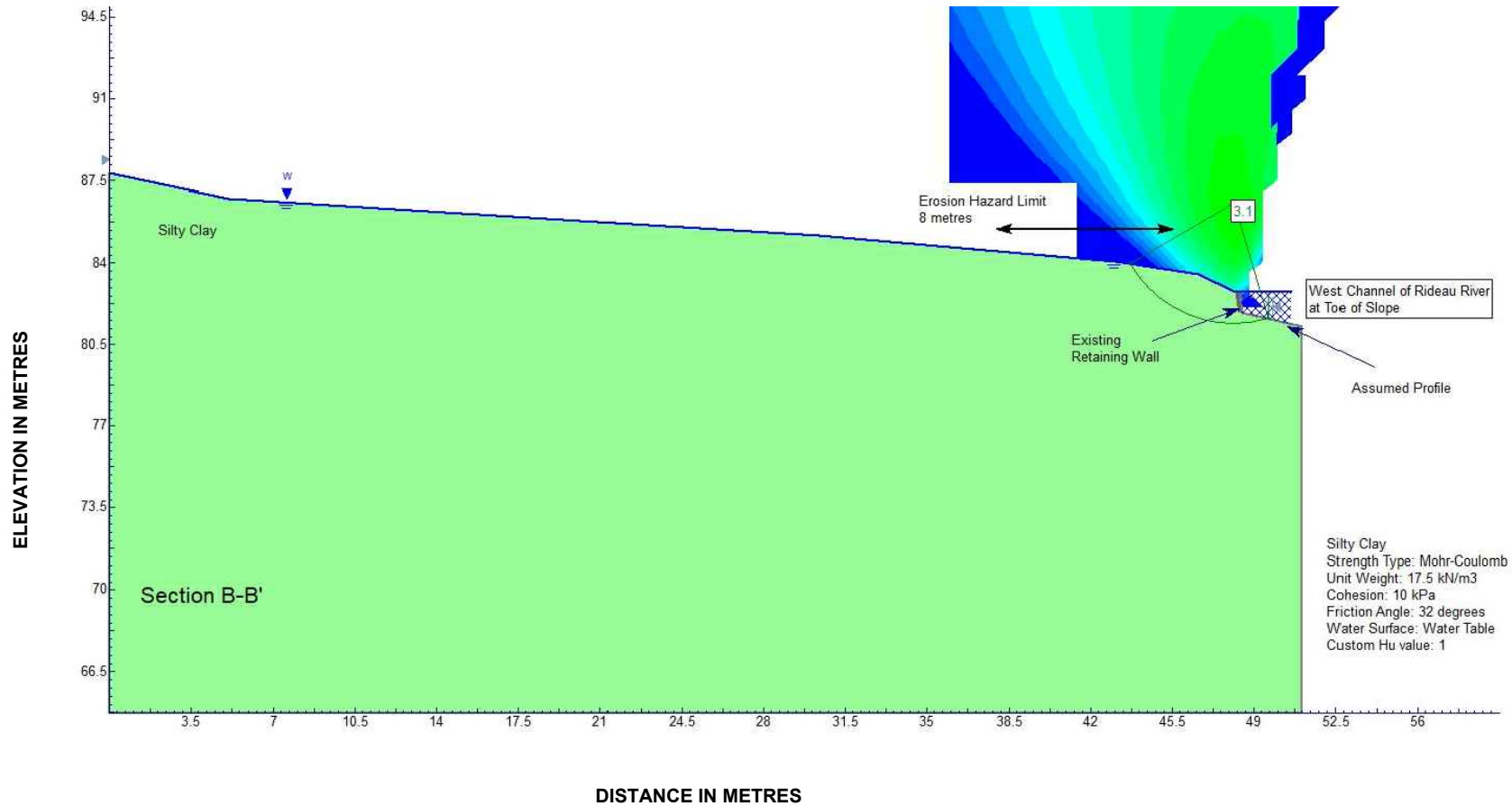
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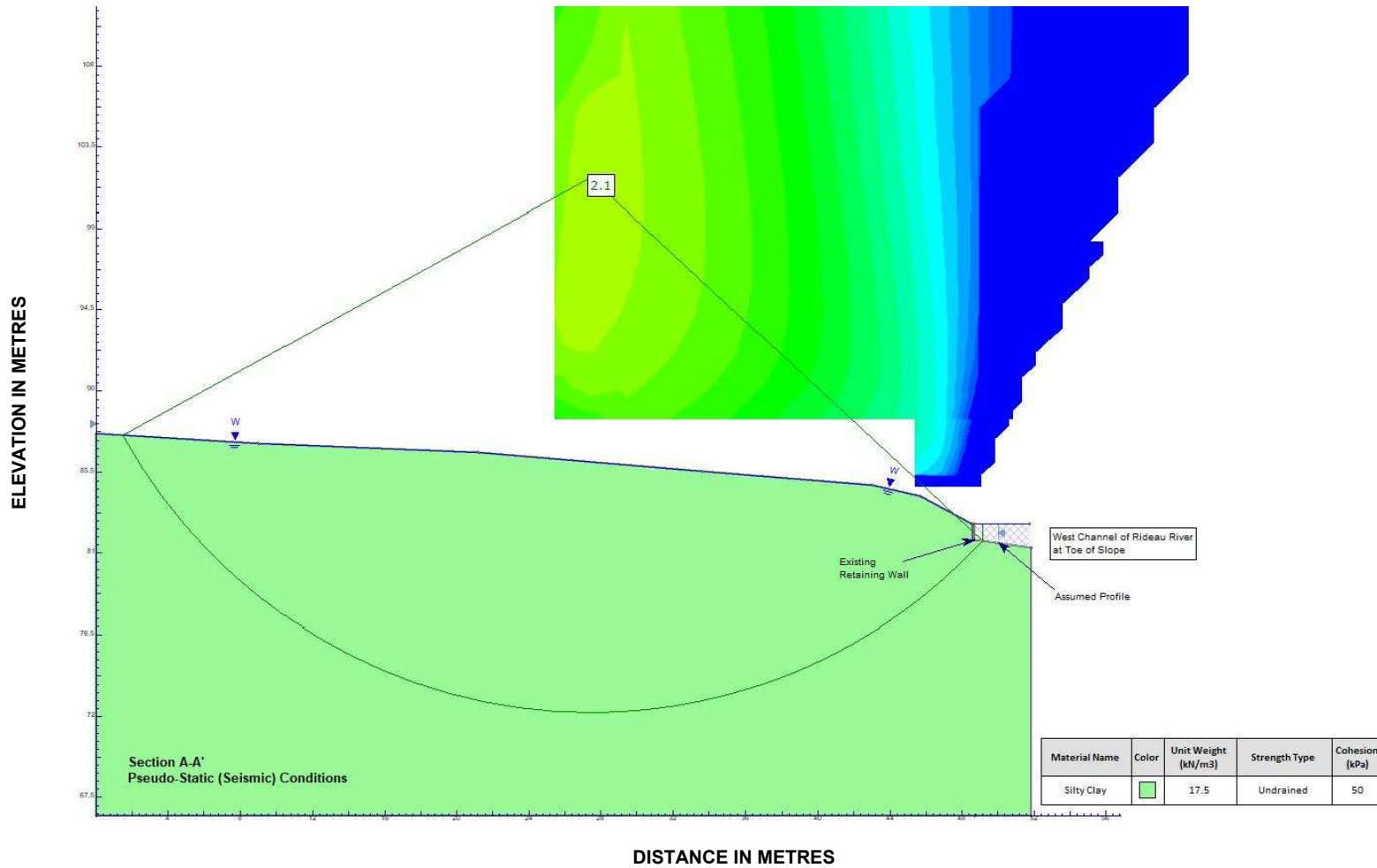
64913.01

Revision No.

0

FIGURE A1





GEMTEC

CONSULTING ENGINEERS AND SCIENTISTS

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Project

SLOPE STABILITY ANALYSIS
5497 MANOTICK MAIN STREET
MANOTICK, ONTARIO

Drwn By

S.L.

Chkd By

L.A.

Date

FEBRUARY, 2022

Drawing

SECTION A-A
SEISMIC

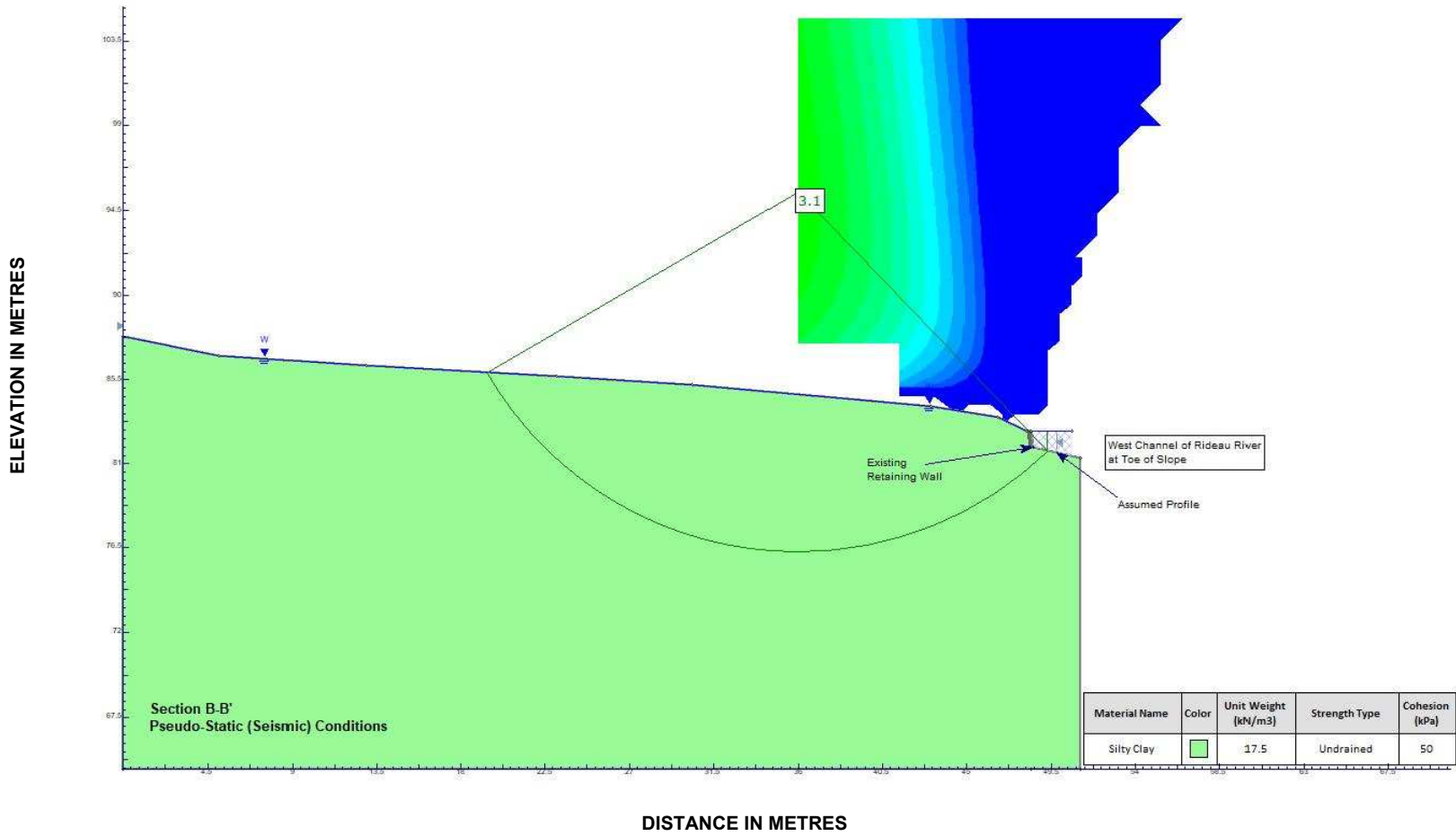
File No.

64913.01

Revision No.

0

FIGURE A3



Project
SLOPE STABILITY ANALYSIS
 5497 MANOTICK MAIN STREET
 MANOTICK, ONTARIO

Drwn By	Chkd By	Date
S.L.	L.A.	FEBRUARY, 2023
File No.	Revision No.	FIGURE A4
64913.01	0	

Drawing
SECTION B-B
SEISMIC



ATTACHMENT B

Site Photographs

Figure B1



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SITE PHOTOGRAPHS

Project SLOPE STABILITY ASSESSMENT
5497 MANOTICK MAIN STREET, MANOTICK, ON

Project No.
64913.01

FIGURE B1



ATTACHMENT C

Record of Test Hole Sheets
List of Abbreviations and Terminology

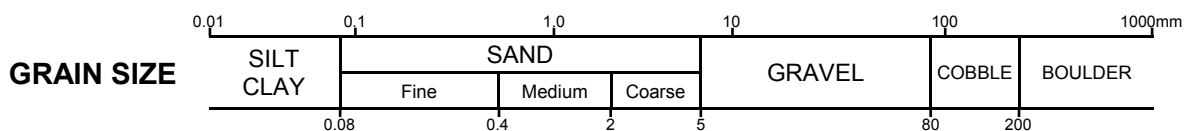
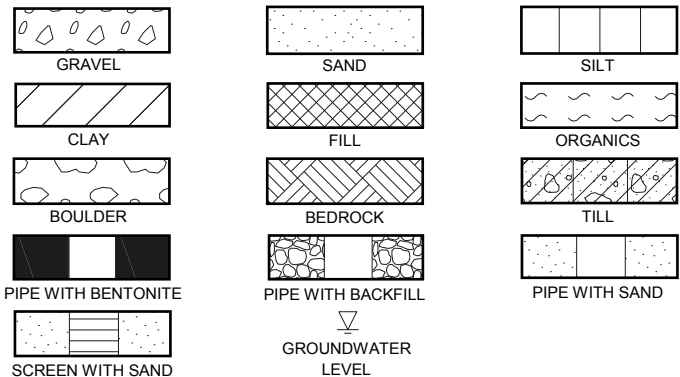
ABBREVIATIONS AND TERMINOLOGY USED ON RECORDS OF BOREHOLES AND TEST PITS

SAMPLE TYPES	
AS	Auger sample
CA	Casing sample
CS	Chunk sample
BS	Borros piston sample
GS	Grab sample
MS	Manual sample
RC	Rock core
SS	Split spoon sampler
ST	Slotted tube
TO	Thin-walled open shelby tube
TP	Thin-walled piston shelby tube
WS	Wash sample

SOIL TESTS	
w	Water content
PL, w_p	Plastic limit
LL, w_L	Liquid limit
C	Consolidation (oedometer) test
D_R	Relative density
DS	Direct shear test
G_s	Specific gravity
M	Sieve analysis for particle size
MH	Combined sieve and hydrometer (H) analysis
MPC	Modified Proctor compaction test
SPC	Standard Proctor compaction test
OC	Organic content test
UC	Unconfined compression test
γ	Unit weight

PENETRATION RESISTANCE	
<p>Standard Penetration Resistance, N The number of blows by a 63.5 kg (140 lb) hammer dropped 760 millimetres (30 in.) required to drive a 50 mm split spoon sampler for a distance of 300 mm (12 in.). For split spoon samples where less than 300 mm of penetration was achieved, the number of blows is reported over the sampler penetration in mm.</p>	
<p>Dynamic Penetration Resistance The number of blows by a 63.5 kg (140 lb) hammer dropped 760 mm (30 in.) to drive a 50 mm (2 in.) diameter 60° cone attached to 'A' size drill rods for a distance of 300 mm (12 in.).</p>	
WH	Sampler advanced by static weight of hammer and drill rods
WR	Sampler advanced by static weight of drill rods
PH	Sampler advanced by hydraulic pressure from drill rig
PM	Sampler advanced by manual pressure

COHESIONLESS SOIL Compactness		COHESIVE SOIL Consistency	
SPT N-Values	Description	C_u , kPa	Description
0-4	Very Loose	0-12	Very Soft
4-10	Loose	12-25	Soft
10-30	Compact	25-50	Firm
30-50	Dense	50-100	Stiff
>50	Very Dense	100-200	Very Stiff
		>200	Hard



DESCRIPTIVE TERMINOLOGY

(Based on the CANFEM 4th Edition)

TRACE	SOME	ADJECTIVE	noun > 35% and main fraction
trace clay, etc	some gravel, etc.	silty, etc.	sand and gravel, etc.

LITHOLOGICAL AND GEOTECHNICAL ROCK DESCRIPTION TERMINOLOGY

WEATHERING STATE	
Fresh	No visible sign of rock material weathering
Faintly weathered	Weathering limited to the surface of major discontinuities
Slightly weathered	Penetrative weathering developed on open discontinuity surfaces but only slight weathering of rock material
Moderately weathered	Weathering extends throughout the rock mass but the rock material is not friable
Completely weathered	Rock is wholly decomposed and in a friable condition but the rock and structure are preserved

CORE CONDITION
<p>Total Core Recovery (TCR) The percentage of solid drill core recovered regardless of quality or length, measured relative to the length of the total core run</p>
<p>Solid Core Recovery (SCR) The percentage of solid drill core, regardless of length, recovered at full diameter, measured relative to the length of the total core run.</p>
<p>Rock Quality Designation (RQD) The percentage of solid drill core, greater than 100 mm length, as measured along the centerline axis of the core, relative to the length of the total core run. RQD varies from 0% for completed broken core to 100% for core in solid segments.</p>

BEDDING THICKNESS	
Description	Thickness
Thinly laminated	< 6 mm
Laminated	6 - 20 mm
Very thinly bedded	20 - 60 mm
Thinly bedded	60 - 200 mm
Medium bedded	200 - 600 mm
Thickly bedded	600 - 2000 mm
Very thickly bedded	2000 - 6000 mm

DISCONTINUITY SPACING	
Description	Spacing
Very close	20 - 60 mm
Close	60 - 200 mm
Moderate	200 - 600 mm
Wide	600 - 2000 mm
Very wide	2000 - 6000 mm

ROCK QUALITY	
RQD	Overall Quality
0 - 25	Very poor
25 - 50	Poor
50 - 75	Fair
75 - 90	Good
90 - 100	Excellent

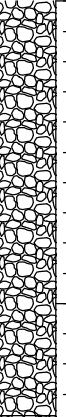
ROCK COMPRESSIVE STRENGTH	
Comp. Strength, MPa	Description
1 - 5	Very weak
5 - 25	Weak
25 - 50	Moderate
50 - 100	Strong
100 - 250	Very strong

RECORD OF TEST HOLE AH 19-01

CLIENT: 12213559 Canada Inc.
 PROJECT: 5497 Manotick Main Street, Slope Stability Assessment
 JOB#: 64913.01
 LOCATION: See Site Plan, Figure 1

SHEET: 1 OF 1
 DATUM: CGVD28
 BORING DATE: Apr 25 2019

DEPTH SCALE METRES	BORING METHOD	SOIL PROFILE		SAMPLES				PENETRATION RESISTANCE (N), BLOWS/0.3m		SHEAR STRENGTH (Cu), kPA		ADDITIONAL LAB. TESTING	PIEZOMETER OR STANDPIPE INSTALLATION	
		DESCRIPTION	STRATA PLOT	ELEV. DEPTH (m)	NUMBER	TYPE	RECOVERY, mm	BLOWS/0.3m	▲ DYNAMIC PENETRATION RESISTANCE, BLOWS/0.3m	● NATURAL ⊕ REMOULDED	WATER CONTENT, % W _p — W — W _L			
0	Hand Auger Manual Auger (32mm OD)	Ground Surface		86.76										
		Brown sand with organic material (TOPSOIL)		86.66 0.10										
		Grey brown sand (possible FILL MATERIAL)		86.46										
		Brown SILTY CLAY		86.30										
1		Grey brown to grey SILTY CLAY		85.86 0.90										
		End of Hand Auger Hole		85.39 1.37										
2		Groundwater observed at 300 millimetres below ground surface.												
3														
4														
5														



Backfilled with soil cuttings

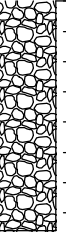
GEO - TESTHOLE LOG 64913.01_GINT_2021.03.23.GPJ_GEMTEC 2018.GDT 2/7/23

RECORD OF TEST HOLE AH 19-02

CLIENT: 12213559 Canada Inc.
 PROJECT: 5497 Manotick Main Street, Slope Stability Assessment
 JOB#: 64913.01
 LOCATION: See Site Plan, Figure 1

SHEET: 1 OF 1
 DATUM: CGVD28
 BORING DATE: Apr 25 2019

DEPTH SCALE METRES	BORING METHOD	SOIL PROFILE		SAMPLES				PENETRATION RESISTANCE (N), BLOWS/0.3m		SHEAR STRENGTH (Cu), kPA		ADDITIONAL LAB. TESTING	PIEZOMETER OR STANDPIPE INSTALLATION	
		DESCRIPTION	STRATA PLOT	ELEV. DEPTH (m)	NUMBER	TYPE	RECOVERY, mm	BLOWS/0.3m	▲ DYNAMIC PENETRATION RESISTANCE, BLOWS/0.3m	● NATURAL ⊕ REMOULDED	WATER CONTENT, % Wp — W — Wl			
0	Hand Auger Manual Auger (32mm OD)	Ground Surface		84.07										
		Brown sand and organic material (TOPSOIL)		83.97 0.10										
		Grey brown SILTY SAND, trace clay		83.77 0.30										
		Brown SILTY SAND		83.32 0.76										
1		SAND and GRAVEL End of Hand Augerhole		0.76										
		Practical refusal to manual augering within sand and gravel.												
2														
3														
4														
5														



Backfilled with soil cuttings

GEO - TESTHOLE LOG 64913.01_GINT_2021.03.23.GPJ_GEMTEC 2018.GDT 2/7/23



ATTACHMENT D

Previous Investigation by Others
Record of Test Hole Sheets (Paterson, 2021)
Test Hole Location Plan (Paterson, 2021)

DATUM Geodetic

FILE NO. **PG5957**

REMARKS

HOLE NO. **BH 1-21**

BORINGS BY CME-55 Low Clearance Drill

DATE September 3, 2021

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			20	40	60	80		
GROUND SURFACE													
Asphaltic concrete FILL: Brown silty sand, trace gravel and crushed stone	0.08 0.46	AU	1			0	87.45						
Hard to very stiff, brown SILTY CLAY		SS	2	92	8	1	86.45						
		SS	3	83	8	2	85.45						
		SS	4	83	5	3	84.45						
		SS	5	100		3	84.45						
		SS	6	78	62	4	83.45						
GLACIAL TILL: Very dense, brown silty sand with gravel, cobbles and boulders	3.81	SS	7	42	47	5	82.45						
	5.69	SS	8	45	50+	5	82.45						
End of Borehole Practical refusal to augering at 5.69m depth (GWL @ 5.33 - September 8, 2021)													

20 40 60 80 100
Shear Strength (kPa)
 ▲ Undisturbed △ Remoulded

DATUM Geodetic

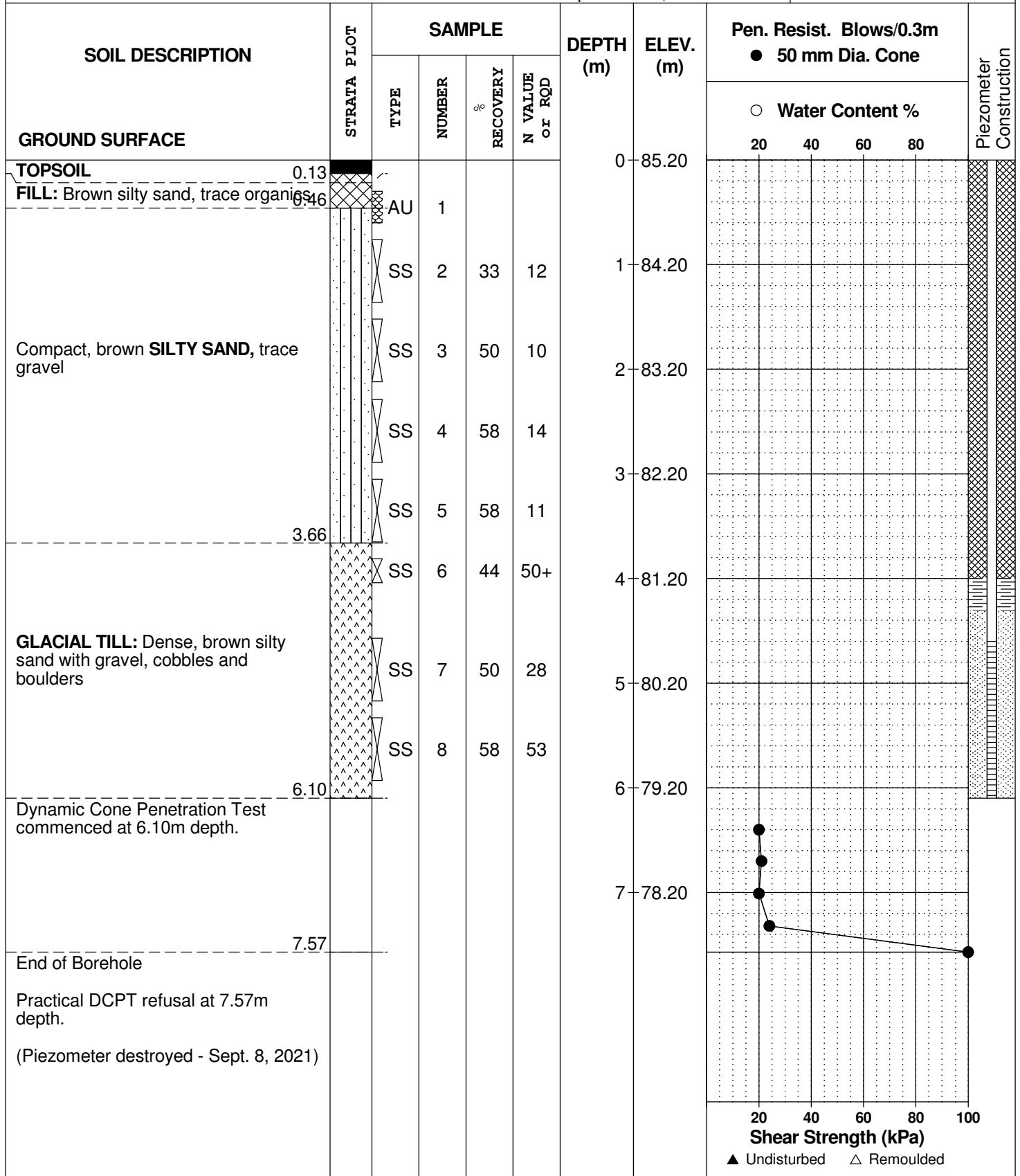
REMARKS

BORINGS BY CME-55 Low Clearance Drill

DATE September 3, 2021

FILE NO. **PG5957**

HOLE NO. **BH 2-21**



DATUM Geodetic

REMARKS

BORINGS BY CME-55 Low Clearance Drill

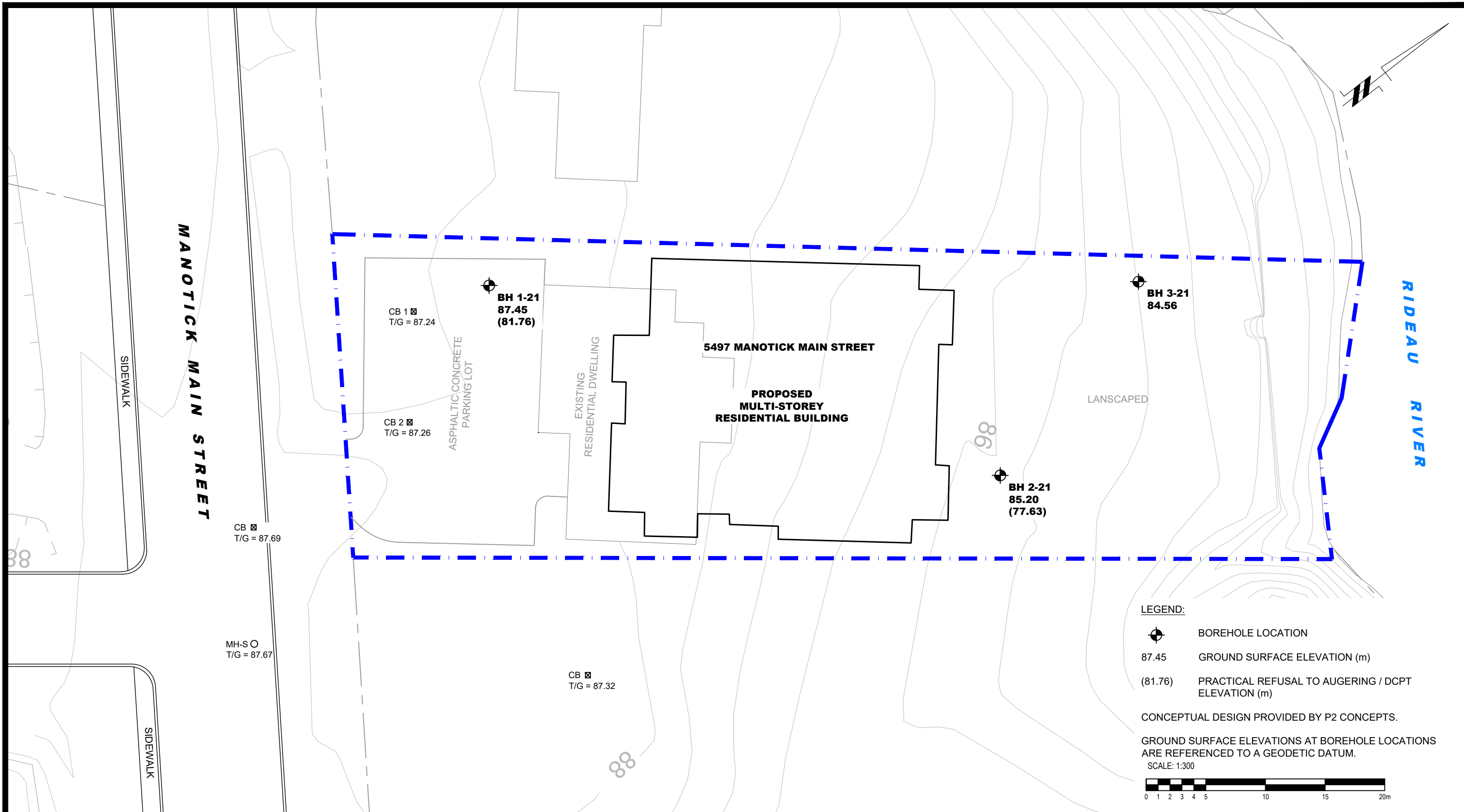
DATE September 3, 2021

FILE NO. **PG5957**


HOLE NO. **BH 3-21**

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			20	40	60	80	
GROUND SURFACE												
TOPSOIL	0.10					0	84.56					
FILL: Brown silty sand, trace topsoil - trace gravel by 1.2m depth		AU	1									
		SS	2	50	19	1	83.56					
		SS	3	67	8	2	82.56					
		SS	4	58	24	3	81.56					
GLACIAL TILL: Compact, brown silty sand with gravel, cobbles and boulders - loose by 4.6m depth	2.74											
		SS	5	25	15	4	80.56					
		SS	6	33	26	5	79.56					
		SS	7	25	8	6	78.56					
		SS	8	17	7							
End of Borehole (BH dry - September 8, 2021)	6.10											

20 40 60 80 100
Shear Strength (kPa)
 ▲ Undisturbed △ Remoulded



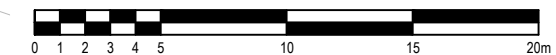
LEGEND:

-  BOREHOLE LOCATION
- 87.45 GROUND SURFACE ELEVATION (m)
- (81.76) PRACTICAL REFUSAL TO AUGERING / DCPT ELEVATION (m)

CONCEPTUAL DESIGN PROVIDED BY P2 CONCEPTS.

GROUND SURFACE ELEVATIONS AT BOREHOLE LOCATIONS ARE REFERENCED TO A GEODETIC DATUM.

SCALE: 1:300



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NO.	REVISIONS	DATE	INITIAL

12213559 CANADA INC.
GEOTECHNICAL INVESTIGATION
PROPOSED MULTI-STOREY RESIDENTIAL BUILDING
5497 MANITOCK MAIN STREET **ONTARIO**

TEST HOLE LOCATION PLAN

Scale:	1:300	Date:	09/2021
Drawn by:	JM	Report No.:	PG5957-1
Checked by:	NP	Dwg. No.:	PG5957-1
Approved by:	FAS	Revision No.:	