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ENGINEERING | INGÉNIERIE

Preliminary Geotechnical Investigation

Proposed Residential Site Re-Development
400 Coventry Road
Ottawa, Ontario

Prepared for:

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LRL File No.: 220200

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1 INTRODUCTION

LRL Associates Ltd. (LRL) was retained by Groupe Oradev Inc. to perform a preliminary geotechnical investigation for a proposed residential site redevelopment, to be located at 400 Coventry Road, Ottawa, Ontario.

The purpose of the investigation was to identify the subsurface conditions across the site by the completion of a limited borehole drilling program. Based on the visual and factual information obtained, this report will provide preliminary guidelines on the geotechnical engineering aspects of the design of the project, including construction considerations.

It shall be noted, the intended purpose of this preliminary report is for due diligence on behalf of the client, and is not recommended to be used for design purposes. Prior to the design, a final geotechnical report shall be generated after the completion of additional boreholes with bedrock coring, and subsequent laboratory analyses.

This report has been prepared in consideration of the terms and conditions noted above. Should there be any changes in the design features, which may relate to the geotechnical recommendations provided in the report, LRL should be advised in order to review the report recommendations.

2 SITE AND PROJECT DESCRIPTION

The site under investigation is currently the Enbridge Gas Distribution Inc. Corporate Building. The site is rectangular in shape, having about 111 m of frontage along Coventry Road, and an approximate surface area of about 20,000 m². The general topography of the site is considered to be relatively flat. The site is bound by 380 Coventry Road to the west, Coventry Road to the north, Belfast Road to the east, and Highway 417 to the south. The location is presented in Figure 1 included in **Appendix A**, and is civically located at 400 Coventry Road, Ottawa ON.

At the time generating this report, it is understood that development on this site will consist of construction of five (5) apartment complexes, ranging in height from six (6) to thirty (30) storey. The development will also have a designated park land, as well as below grade parking.

3 PROCEDURE

The fieldwork for this investigation was carried out on May 4 and 5, 2022. Prior to the fieldwork, the site was cleared for the presence of any underground services and utilities. A total of five (5) boreholes, labelled BH1 through BH5, were drilled across the site to get a general representation of the site's soil conditions. The approximate locations of the boreholes are shown in Figure 2 included in **Appendix A**.

The boreholes were advanced using a truck mount CME 55 drill rig equipped with 200 mm diameter continuous flight hollow stem auger supplied and operated by CCC Geotechnical and Environmental Drilling Ltd. A "two man" crew experienced with geotechnical drilling operated the drill rig and equipment.

Sampling of the overburden materials encountered in the boreholes was carried out at regular depth intervals using a 50.8 mm diameter drive open conventional spoon sampler in conjunction with standard penetration testing (SPT) "N" values. The SPT were conducted following the method **ASTM D1586** and the results of SPT, in terms of the



number of blows per 0.3 m of split-spoon sampler penetration after first 0.15 m designated as “N” value.

The boreholes were advanced until practical auger refusal at depths ranging between 2.90 and 4.57 m below ground surface (bgs). Upon completion, the boreholes were backfilled using the overburden cuttings.

The fieldwork was supervised throughout by a member of our engineering staff who oversaw the drilling activities, cared for the samples obtained and logged the subsurface conditions encountered within each of the boreholes. All soil samples collected from the boreholes were placed and sealed in plastic bags to prevent moisture loss. The recovered soil samples collected from the boreholes were classified based on visual examination of the materials recovered and the results of the in-situ testing.

Furthermore, all boreholes were located using a Garmin Etrex Legend GPS (Global Positioning System) receiver using NAD 83 datum (North American Datum).

4 SUBSURFACE SOIL AND GROUNDWATER CONDITIONS

4.1 General

A review of local surficial geology maps provided by the Department of Energy, Mines and Resources Canada suggest that the surficial geology for this area consists of till; having a heterogeneous mixture of material ranging from clay to large boulders, generally sandy, grading downwards into unmodified till.

The subsurface conditions encountered in the boreholes were classified based on visual and tactile examination of the materials recovered from the boreholes and the results of in-situ laboratory testing. The soil descriptions presented in this report are based on commonly accepted methods of classification and identification employed in geotechnical practice. Classification and identification of soil were conducted according to the procedure **ASTM D2487** and judgement, and LRL does not guarantee descriptions as exact, but infers accuracy to the extent that is common in current geotechnical practice.

The subsurface soil conditions encountered at the boreholes are given in their respective logs presented in **Appendix B**. A greater explanation of the information presented in the borehole logs can be found in **Appendix C** of this report. These logs indicate the subsurface conditions encountered at a specific test location only. Boundaries between zones on the logs are often not distinct, but are rather transitional and have been interpreted as such.

4.2 Pavement Structure

At the surface of all boring locations a pavement structure was encountered. This consisted of asphalt overlying granular material (crushed stone).

4.3 Fill

Underlying the pavement structure in BH2 and BH5, a layer of fill was encountered and extended to depths of 1.37 and 1.20 m bgs respectively. This can generally be described as ranging from a sandy clay to a mixture of silt-sand-clay with some gravel sized stone. The recorded SPT “N” values of this deposit varied from 6 to 25, indicating the deposit is loose to compact. The natural moisture contents were found ranging between 7 and 25%.



4.4 Sand

Underlying the pavement structure in BH1, BH3 and BH4, a layer of sand was encountered and extended to depths of 1.88 and 1.98 m bgs. This can generally be described as brown to greyish brown, and moist. The recorded SPT “N” values of this deposit varied from 7 to 21, indicating the deposit is loose to compact. The natural moisture contents were found ranging between 7 and 21%.

4.5 Clay

Underlying the sand in BH3, a layer of clay was encountered and extended to a depth of 2.43 m bgs. This can be described as grey and wet. The recorded SPT “N” values of this deposit was 6, indicating the deposit is firm.

4.6 Glacial Till

Underlying the fill in BH2 and BH5, the sand in BH, and BH4, and the clay in BH3 a layer of glacial till was encountered and extended until the end of exploration, at depths of 2.90 and 4.57 m bgs. This material can generally be described as a mixture of silt-sand-gravel sized stone, trace clay, brown to dark grey, and moist. The SPT “N” values were found to range between 10 and 50+, indicating the material is compact to very dense. The natural moisture contents were determined to range between 5 and 13%.

4.7 Refusal

Practical auger refusal over large boulders within the glacial till or possible bedrock was encountered in all boreholes. This was encountered at depths ranging between 2.90 and 4.57 m bgs.

4.8 Laboratory Analysis

Three (3) soil samples were collected for laboratory gradation analyses. The gradation analyses comprised of sieve and hydrometer were conducted following the procedure **ASTM D422**. Details of laboratory analyses are reflected in **Table 1**.

Table 1: Gradation Analysis Summary

Sample Location	Depth (m)	Percent for Each Soil Gradation							Estimated Hydraulic Conductivity K (m/s)
		Gravel		Sand			Silt (%)	Clay (%)	
		Coarse (%)	Fine (%)	Coarse (%)	Medium (%)	Fine (%)			
BH2	2.1-2.7	4.5	21.4	7.9	11.1	16.3	32.4	6.4	5×10^{-6}
BH3	2.4-3.0	0.0	8.7	8.1	8.6	29.8	39.1	5.7	5×10^{-6}
BH5	0.9-1.5	0.0	10.2	7.0	14.0	27.1	35.1	6.6	5×10^{-6}

The laboratory reports can be found in **Appendix D** of this report.

4.9 Groundwater Conditions

Groundwater was carefully monitored during this field investigation. Water was not encountered during the drilling operation.



It is recommended to carry out a long-term groundwater measurement program for the subsequent final report.

It should be noted that groundwater levels could fluctuate with seasonal weather conditions, (i.e.: rainfall, droughts, spring thawing) and due to construction activities at or in the vicinity of the site.

5 GEOTECHNICAL CONSIDERATIONS

This section of the report provides general geotechnical recommendations for the design aspect of the project based on our interpretation of the information gathered from the boreholes performed at this site and from the project requirements.

This section will detail the specific requirements and limitations with regard to allowable foundation bearing pressure and depth, grade raise and size of the footings.

5.1 Foundations

Based on the subsurface soil conditions established at this site, it is recommended that the footings for the proposed apartment complexes be founded on conventional strip and column footings below the frost penetration depth, overlying the glacial till material. If the Underside of Footing (USF) elevation exceeds approximately 4.6 m bgs, then the footings will most likely be founded on bedrock. This can be confirmed during generation of the final geotechnical report, after the completion of bedrock coring to determine the exact depth of bedrock.

5.2 Shallow Foundation

For a USF elevation less than 4.6 m bgs, conventional strip and column footings founded over the undisturbed native glacial till may be designed using a maximum allowable bearing pressure of **150 kPa** for serviceability limit state (**SLS**) and **225 kPa** for ultimate limit state (**ULS**) factored bearing resistance. The factored ULS value includes the geotechnical resistance factor of 0.5. There is no grade raise restriction for this site.

Alternatively, if the USF elevation exceeds the depth of the glacial till on this site, the foundation can be founded on bedrock. Bedrock coring was not part of this mandate, but typically, bedrock in the Ottawa area has a maximum allowable bearing pressure in the range of **1,000 to 3,000 kPa**. Bedrock coring is recommended to be carried out as part of the field investigation for the final report.

In-situ field testing is recommended to check the strength and stability of the footings subgrade. Any incompetent subgrade areas as identified from in-situ testing must be sub-excavated and backfilled with approved structural fill. Similarly, any soft or wet areas should also be sub-excavated and backfilled with approved structural fill only. Prior to placing any approved structural fill, the subgrade should be inspected and approved by geotechnical engineer or qualified geotechnical personnel. The bearing pressure is contingent on the water level being 0.3 m below the underside footing elevation in order to have a stable and dry subgrade during construction.

Prior to pouring footings concrete, the subgrade should be inspected and approved by a geotechnical engineer or a representative of geotechnical engineer.

5.3 Structural Fill

For foundations set over undisturbed native soil and where excavation below the underside of the footings is performed in order to reach a suitable founding stratum,



consideration should also be given to support the footings on structural fill. The structural fill should be placed over undisturbed native soils in layers not exceeding 300 mm and compacted to 98% of its Standard Proctor Maximum Dry Density (SPMDD) within $\pm 2\%$ of its optimum moisture content. In order to allow the spread of load beneath the footings and to prevent undermining during construction, the structural fill should extend minimum 1.0 m beyond the outside edges of the footings and then outward and downward at 1 horizontal to 1 vertical profile (or flatter) over a distance equal to the depth of the structural fill below the footing. Furthermore, the structural fill must be tested to ensure that the specified compaction level is achieved.

5.4 Settlement

The estimated total settlement of the shallow foundations, designed using the recommended serviceability limit state capacity value, as well as other recommendations given above, will be less than 25 mm. The differential settlement between adjacent column footings is anticipated to be 15 mm or less.

5.5 Seismic

Based on the information of this geotechnical investigation and in accordance with the Ontario Building Code 2015 (Table 4.1.8.4.A.) and Canadian Foundation Engineering Manual (4th edition), the site can be classified for Seismic Site Response Site Class D.

The above classifications were recommended based on conventional method exercised for Site Classification for Seismic Site Response and in accordance with the generally accepted geotechnical engineering practice. It should be noted that a greater Seismic Site Class might be possible to achieve by carrying out a site-specific Multichannel Analysis of Surface Waves (MASW) survey, and is recommended to be carried out for the final geotechnical report.

5.6 Liquefaction Potential

The potential for liquefaction is not a concern for this site.

5.7 Frost Protection

All exterior footings for any heated structure exposed to frost conditions should have a minimum of 1.5 m of earth cover. Footings for any unheated structures, signage or lighting, and where snow will be cleared, 1.8 m of earth cover is required. Alternatively, the required frost protection could be provided using a combination of earth cover and extruded polystyrene insulation. Detailed guidelines for footing insulation frost protection can be provided upon request.

In the event that foundations are to be constructed during winter months, the foundation soils are required to be protected from freezing temperatures using suitable construction techniques. The base of all excavations should be insulated from freezing temperatures immediately upon exposure, until heat can be supplied to the building interior and the footings have sufficient soil cover to prevent freezing of the subgrade soils.

5.8 Foundation Walls Backfill (Shallow Foundations)

To prevent possible foundation frost jacking and lateral loading, the backfill material against any foundation walls, grade beams, isolated walls, or piers should consist of free draining, non-frost susceptible material such as sand or sand and gravel meeting OPSS Granular B Type II or I, or a Select Subgrade Material (SSM).



The foundation wall backfill should be compacted to minimum 95% of its SPMDD using light compaction equipment, where no loads will be set over top. The compaction shall be increased to 98% of its SPMDD under walkways, slabs or paved areas close to the foundation or retaining walls. Backfilling against foundation walls should be carried out on both sides of the wall at the same time where applicable.

5.9 Corrosion Potential and Cement Type

A soil sample was submitted to Paracel Laboratories Ltd. for chemical testing. The following **Table 2** below summarizes the results.

Table 2: Results of Chemical Analysis

Sample Location	Depth (m)	pH	Sulphate (µg/g)	Chloride (µg/g)	Resistivity (Ohm.cm)
BH2	2.1 – 2.7	7.72	90	<397	1,170

The above results revealed a measured sulphate concentration of 90 µg/g in the sample. Based on the CAN/CSA-A23.1 standards (Concrete Materials and Methods of Concrete Construction), a sulphate concentration of less than 1000 µg/g falls within the negligible category for sulphate attack on buried concrete. The test results from soil samples were below the noted threshold. As such, buried concrete for footings and foundations walls will not require any special additive to resist sulphate attack and the use of normal Portland cement is acceptable.

The pH, resistivity and chloride concentration provide an indication of the degree of corrosiveness of the sub-surface environment. The soil resistivity was measured to be 1,170 ohm.cm, which falls between the “highly corrosive” range for soil resistivity.

5.10 Slab-on-grade Construction

Concrete slab-on-grade should rest over compacted, free draining and well graded structural fill only. Therefore, all fill including organic or otherwise deleterious material shall be removed from the proposed buildings’ footprint. The exposed undisturbed native subgrade should then be inspected and approved by a qualified geotechnical personnel.

Any underfloor fill needed to raise the general floor grade shall consist of OPSS Granular B Type II material or an approved equivalent, compacted to 95% of its SPMDD. The final lift shall be compacted to 98% of its SPMDD. A 200 mm Granular A meeting the **OPSS 1010** shall be placed underneath the slab and compacted to 100% of its SPMDD. Alternatively, if wet condition persists, 200 mm thickness of 19 mm clear stone meeting the **OPSS 1004** requirements shall be used instead of Granular A.

It is also recommended that the area of extensive exterior slab-on-grade (sidewalks, ramp etc.) shall be constructed using Granular B subbase of thickness 150 mm and Granular A base of thickness 150 mm with incorporating subdrain facilities. The modulus of subgrade reaction (ks) for the design of the slabs set over competent native soil/structural fill is **24 MPa/m**.

In order to further minimize and control cracking, the floor slab shall be provided with wire or fibre mesh reinforcement and construction or control joints. The construction or control joints should be spaced equal distance in both directions and should not exceed 4.5 m. The wire or fibre mesh reinforcement shall be carried out through the joints.



6 EXCAVATION AND BACKFILLING REQUIREMENTS

6.1 Excavation

Most of the excavation being carried out on this site will be through till material. Excavation must be carried out in accordance with Occupational Health and Safety Act and Regulations for construction Projects.

According to the Ontario's Occupational Health and Safety Act (OHSA), O. Reg. 213/91 and its amendments, the surficial overburden expected to be excavated into at this site can be classified as Type 3. Therefore, shallow temporary excavations can be cut at 1 horizontal to 1 vertical (1H: 1V) for a fully drained excavation starting at the base of the excavation and as per requirements of the OHSA regulations.

Any excavated material stockpiled near an excavation or trench should be stored at a distance equal to or greater than the depth of the excavation/trench and construction equipment, traffic should be limited near open excavation.

6.2 Pipe Bedding Requirements

It is anticipated that any underground services required as part of this project will be founded over till material. Alternately, underground services may be founded over properly prepared and approved structural fill, where excavation below the invert is required. Consequently all organic material should be removed down to a suitable bearing layer. Any sub-excavation of disturbed soil should be removed and replaced with a Granular B Type II or I or approved equivalent, laid in loose lifts of thickness not exceeding 300 mm and compacted to 95% of its SPMDD. Bedding, thickness of cover material and compaction requirements for any pipes should conform to the manufacturers design requirements and to the detailed installations outlined in the Ontario Provincial Standard Specifications (OPSS) and any applicable standards or requirements.

If services are required to be founded below the groundwater table the native materials may be sensitive to disturbances and may also be susceptible to piping and scouring from water pressure at the base of the excavation. Therefore, special precautions should be taken in these areas to stabilize and confine the base of the excavation such as using recompression (thicker bedding) and/or dewatering methods (pre-pumping). In order to properly compact the bedding, the water table should be kept at least 300 mm below the base of the excavation at all time during the installation of any sewers and structures.

As an alternative to Granular A bedding and only where wet conditions are encountered, the use of "clear stone" bedding, such as 19 mm clear stone, **OPSS 1004**, may be considered only in conjunction with a suitable geotextile filter (such as terrafix 270R or approved equivalent). Without proper filtering, there may be entry of fines from native soils and trench backfill into the bedding, which could result in loss of support to the pipes and possible surface settlements. The sub-bedding, bedding and cover materials should be compacted in maximum 200 mm thick lifts to at least 95% of its SPMDD within $\pm 2\%$ of its optimum moisture content using suitable vibratory compaction equipment.

6.3 Trench Backfill

All service trenches should be backfilled using compactable material, free of organics, debris and large cobbles or boulders. Acceptable native materials (if encountered and where possible) should be used as backfill between the roadway subgrade level and the depth of seasonal frost penetrations (i.e. 1.8 m below finished grade) in order to reduce the potential for differential frost heaving between the new excavated trench and the

adjacent section of roadway. Where native backfill is used, it should match the native materials exposed on the trench walls. Backfill below the zone of seasonal frost penetration could consist of either acceptable native material or imported granular material conforming to OPSS Granular B Type II or I. Any boulders larger than 150 mm in size should not be used as trench backfill.

To minimize future settlement of the backfill and achieve an acceptable subgrade for the roadway, the trench should be compacted in maximum 300 mm thick lifts to at least 95% of its SPMD. The specified density may be reduced where the trench backfill is not located within or in close proximity to existing roadways or any other structures.

For trenches carried out in existing paved areas, transitions should be constructed to ensure that proper compaction is achieved between any new pavement structure and the existing pavement structure to minimize potential future differential settlement between the existing and new pavement structure. The transition should start at the subgrade level and extend to the underside of the asphaltic concrete level (if any) at a 1 horizontal to 1 vertical slope. This is especially important where trench boxes are used and where no side slopes are provided to the excavation. Where asphaltic concrete is present, it should be cut back to a minimum of 150 mm from the edge of the excavation to allow for proper compaction between the new and existing pavement structures.

7 REUSE OF ON-SITE SOILS

The existing surficial overburden soils consist mostly of till material. This material is considered to be frost susceptible and should not be used as backfill material directly against foundation walls or underneath unheated concrete slabs. However, these could be reused as general backfill material (service trenches, general landscaping/backfilling) if it can be compacted according to the specifications outlined herein at the time of construction and found free from any waste, organics and debris. Any imported material shall conform to OPSS Granular B – Type II or I, SSM or approved equivalent.

It should be noted that the adequacy of any material for reuse as backfill will depend on its water content at the time of its use and on the weather conditions prevailing prior to and during that time. Therefore, all excavated materials to be reused shall be stockpiled in a manner that will prevent any significant changes in their moisture content, especially during wet conditions. Any excavated materials proposed for reuse should be stockpiled in a manner to promote drying and should be inspected and approved for reuse by a geotechnical engineer.

8 RECOMMENDED PAVEMENT STRUCTURE

It is anticipated that the subgrade soils for the new parking areas will consist mostly of sand and/or fill material. The construction of the parking areas will be acceptable over this material after it is properly compacted and approved by a geotechnical engineer or their representative.

The following **Table 3** presents the recommended pavement structures to be constructed over a stable subgrade along the proposed parking areas and access lanes as part of this project.



Table 3: Recommended Pavement Structure

Course	Material	Thickness (mm)	
		Light Duty Parking Area (mm)	Heavy Duty Parking Area (Access Roads, Fire Routes and Trucks) (mm)
Surface	HL3/SP12.5 A/C	50	40
Binder	HL8/SP19.0 A/C	-	50
Base course	Granular A	150	150
Sub base	Granular B Type II	350	450
Total:		500	690

Performance Graded Asphaltic Cement (PGAC) **58-34** is recommended for this project.

The base and subbase granular materials shall conform to **OPSS 1010** material specifications. Any proposed materials shall be tested and approved by a geotechnical engineer prior to delivery to the site and shall be compacted to 98% of its SPMDD. Asphaltic concrete shall conform to **OPSS 1150** and be placed and compacted to at least 93% of the Marshall Density. The mix and its constituents shall be reviewed, tested and approved by a geotechnical engineer prior to delivery to the site.

8.1 Paved Areas & Subgrade Preparation

The access lanes and parking areas shall be stripped of vegetation, debris and other obvious objectionable material. Following the backfilling and satisfactory compaction of any underground service trenches up to the subgrade level, the subgrade shall be shaped, crowned and proof-rolled. A loaded Tandem axle, dual wheel dump truck or approved equivalent heavy duty smooth drum roller shall be used for proof-rolling. Any resulting loose/soft areas should be sub-excavated down to an adequate bearing layer and replaced with approved backfill.

The preparation of subgrade shall be scheduled and carried out in manner so that a protective cover of overlying granular material (if required) is placed as quickly as possible in order to avoid unnecessary circulation by heavy equipment, except on unexcavated or protected surfaces. Frost protection of the surface shall be implemented if works are carried out during the winter season.

The performance of the pavement structure is highly dependent on the subsurface groundwater conditions and maintaining the subgrade and pavement structure in a dry condition. The surface of the pavement should be properly graded to direct runoff water towards suitable drainage features. It is recommended that the lateral extent of the subbase and base layers not be terminated vertically immediately behind the curb/edge of pavement line but be extended beyond the curb.

9 INSPECTION SERVICES

The engagement of the services of the geotechnical consultant during construction is recommended to confirm that the subsurface conditions throughout the proposed site do not materially differ from those given in the report and that the construction activities do not adversely affect the intent of the design.



All footing areas and any structural fill areas for the proposed structures should be inspected by LRL to ensure that a suitable subgrade has been reached and properly prepared. The placing and compaction of any granular materials beneath the foundations and slab-on-grade should be inspected to ensure that the materials used conform to the grading and compaction specifications.

The subgrade for the pavement areas and underground services should be inspected and approved by geotechnical personnel. In-situ density testing should be carried out on the pavement granular materials, pipe bedding and backfill to ensure the materials meet the specifications for required compaction.

If footings are to be constructed during winter season, the footing subgrade should be protected from freezing temperatures using suitable construction techniques.

10 REPORT CONDITIONS AND LIMITATIONS

It is stressed that the information presented in this report is provided for the guidance of the designers and is intended for this project only. The use of this report as a construction document or its use by a third party beyond the client specifically listed in the report is neither intended nor authorized by LRL Associates Ltd. Contractors bidding on or undertaking the works should examine the factual results of the investigation, satisfy themselves as to the adequacy of the information for construction, and make their own interpretation of the factual data as it affects their construction techniques, schedule, safety and equipment capabilities.

The professional services for this project include only the geotechnical aspects of the subsurface conditions at this site. The presence or implications of possible contamination resulting from previous uses or activities at this site or adjacent properties, and/or resulting from the introduction onto the site of materials from off-site sources are outside the terms of reference for this report.

The recommendations provided in this report are based on subsurface data obtained at the specific boring locations only. Boundaries between zones presented on the borehole are often not distinct but transitional and were interpreted. Experience indicates that the subsurface soil and groundwater conditions can vary significantly between and beyond the test locations. For this reason, the recommendations given in this report are subject to a field verification of the subsurface soil conditions at the time of construction.

The recommendations are applicable only to the project described in this report. Any changes to the project will require a review by LRL Associates Ltd., to ensure compatibility with the recommendations contained in this project.



We trust this report provides sufficient information for your present purposes. If you have any questions concerning this report or if we may be of further services to you, please do not hesitate to contact the undersigned.

Yours truly,
LRL Associates Ltd.



Brad Johnson, P.Eng.
Geotechnical Engineer



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APPENDIX A
Site and Borehole Location Plan



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5430 Canotek Road | Ottawa, ON, K1J 9G2
www.lri.ca | (613) 842-3434

PROJECT

PRELIMINARY GEOTECHNICAL INVESTIGATION
PROPOSED RESIDENTIAL SITE REDEVELOPMENT
400 COVENTRY ROAD
OTTAWA, ONTARIO

DRAWING TITLE

SITE LOCATION
SOURCE: GEOOTTAWA

CLIENT

GRUPE ORADEV INC.

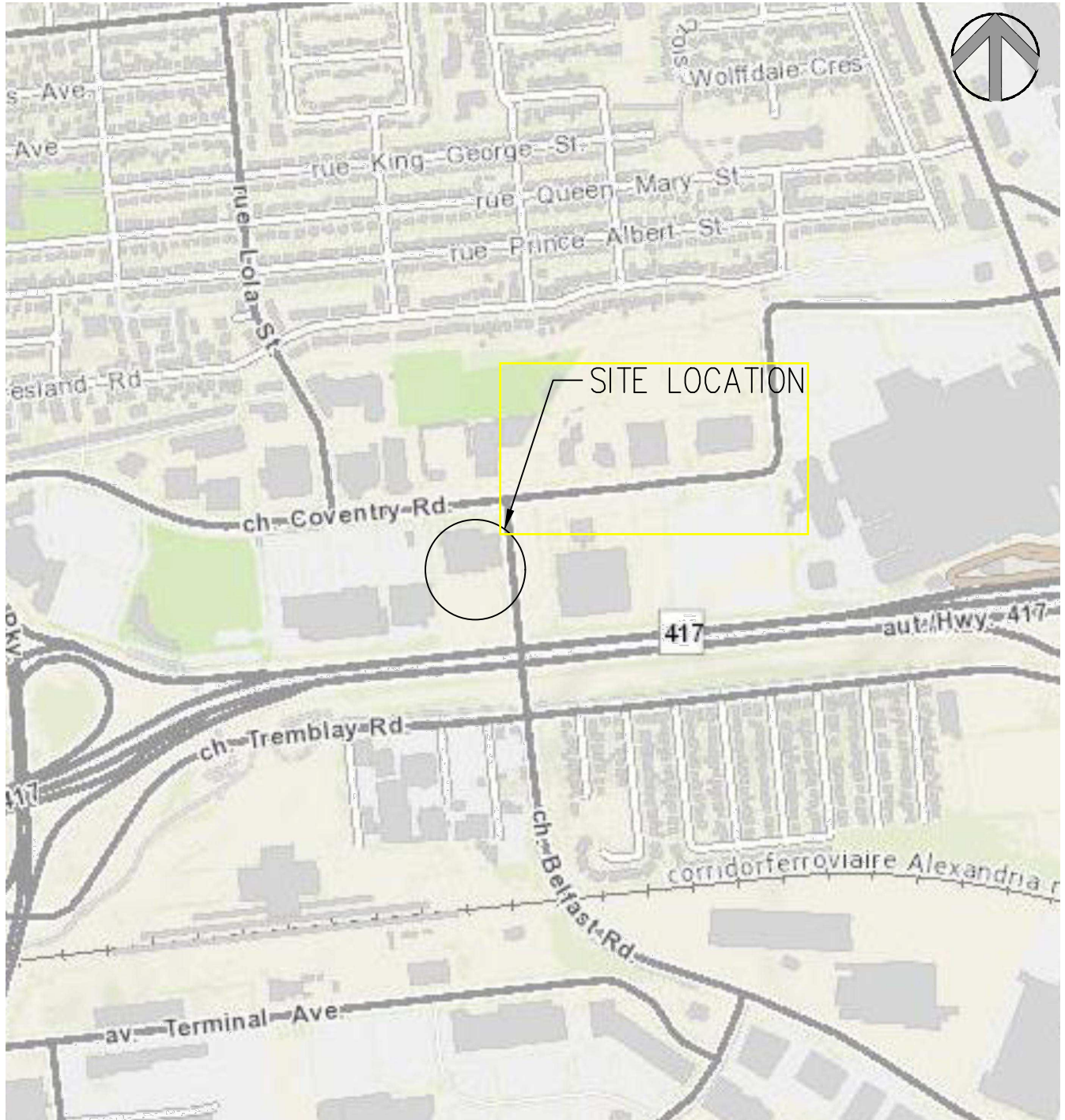
DATE

MAY 2022

PROJECT

220200

FIGURE 1





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5430 Canotek Road | Ottawa, ON, K1J 9G2
www.lri.ca | (613) 842-3434

PROJECT

PRELIMINARY GEOTECHNICAL INVESTIGATION
PROPOSED RESIDENTIAL SITE REDEVELOPMENT
400 COVENTRY ROAD
OTTAWA, ONTARIO

DRAWING TITLE

BOREHOLE LOCATION
SOURCE: GOOGLE IMAGE

CLIENT

GRUPE ORADEV INC.

DATE

MAY 2022

PROJECT

220200

FIGURE 2



APPENDIX B
Borehole Logs



Project No.: 220200
Client: Groupe Oradev Inc.
Date: May 4, 2022

Borehole Log: BH1

Project: Proposed Residential Site Redevelopment
Location: 400 Coventry Road, Ottawa
Field Personnel: DC

Driller: CCC Geotech and Enviro Drilling

Drilling Equipment: Truck Mount CME 850

Drilling Method: Hollow Stem Auger

SUBSURFACE PROFILE		SAMPLE DATA					Shear Strength (kPa)	Water Content (%)	Monitoring Well Details			
Depth ft / m	Soil Description	Elev./Depth (m)	Type	Sample Number	N or RQD	Recovery (%)	50	150		25	50	75
							SPT N Value (Blows/0.3 m)			Liquid Limit (%)		
0	Ground Surface	99.16										
0	PAVEMENT STRUCTURE Asphalt overlying granular material.	0.00										
1				SS1	6	75	6		24			
3	SAND greyish brown, moist, loose.	98.39										
3		0.77										
4				SS2	7	54	7		9			
6												
6		97.18										
6		1.98		SS3	21	71	21		10			
7	GLACIAL TILL silt-sand-gravel sized stone, trace clay, brown, becoming dark grey with increased depth, compact.											
8												
8				SS4	29	71	29		6			
10												
11												
11				SS5	18	54	18		8			
12												
13												
13				SS6	50+		50+					
15		94.59										
15		4.57										
15	End of Borehole Borehole terminated after practical auger refusal.											

Easting: 440321 m **Northing:** 5029810 m
Site Datum: Temporary Site BM
Groundsurface Elevation: 99.163 m **Top of Riser Elev.:** NA
Hole Diameter: 200 mm **Monitoring Well Diameter:** N/A

NOTES:
No water encountered while drilling.



Project No.: 220200
Client: Groupe Oradev Inc.
Date: May 4, 2022

Borehole Log: BH2
Project: Proposed Residential Site Redevelopment
Location: 400 Coventry Road, Ottawa
Field Personnel: DC

Driller: CCC Geotech and Enviro Drilling **Drilling Equipment:** Truck Mount CME 850 **Drilling Method:** Hollow Stem Auger

SUBSURFACE PROFILE		SAMPLE DATA					Shear Strength (kPa)	Water Content (%)	Monitoring Well Details
Depth ft / m	Soil Description	Elev./Depth (m)	Type	Sample Number	N or RQD	Recovery (%)	50 150	25 50 75	
							SPT N Value (Blows/0.3 m)		
				20 40 60 80	25 50 75				
0	Ground Surface	99.27							
	PAVEMENT STRUCTURE Asphalt overlying granular material.	0.00							
1	FILL sandy clay, some gravel, grey, dry, firm.	98.91	▲▼	SS1	6	75	6	23	
2		0.36	▲▼						
3			▲▼						
4			▲▼	SS2	10	54	10	15	
5	GLACIAL TILL silt-sand-gravel sized stone, trace clay, brown, becoming dark grey with increased depth, compact.	97.90	▲▼						
6		1.37	▲▼	SS3	43	71	43	7	
7			▲▼						
8			▲▼	SS4	14	71	14	8	
9			▲▼						
10			▲▼						
11			▲▼	SS5	10	54	10	5	
12	End of Borehole Borehole terminated after practical auger refusal.	95.69							
13		3.58							
14									
15									
16									
17									
18									
19									

Easting: 449315 m **Northing:** 5029867 m
Site Datum: Temporary Site BM
Groundsurface Elevation: 99.268 m **Top of Riser Elev.:** NA
Hole Diameter: 200 mm **Monitoring Well Diameter:** N/A

NOTES:
No water encountered while drilling.



Project No.: 220200
Client: Groupe Oradev Inc.
Date: May 4, 2022

Borehole Log: BH3

Project: Proposed Residential Site Redevelopment
Location: 400 Coventry Road, Ottawa
Field Personnel: DC

Driller: CCC Geotech and Enviro Drilling

Drilling Equipment: Truck Mount CME 850

Drilling Method: Hollow Stem Auger

SUBSURFACE PROFILE		SAMPLE DATA					Shear Strength (kPa)	Water Content (%)	Monitoring Well Details				
Depth ft / m	Soil Description	Elev./Depth (m)	Type	Sample Number	N or RQD	Recovery (%)	50	150		25	50	75	
							SPT N Value (Blows/0.3 m)			Liquid Limit (%)			
							20	40	60	80	25	50	75
0	Ground Surface	98.08											
0	PAVEMENT STRUCTURE Asphalt overlying granular material.	0.00											
1				SS1	24	71	24				10		
2	SAND greyish brown, moist, compact.	97.48											
3		0.60		SS2	13	67	13						
4													
5				SS3	8	63	8				13		
6													
7	CLAY grey, wet, firm	96.20											
8		1.88		SS4	6	54	6						
9	GLACIAL TILL silt-sand, some gravel sized stone, trace clay, brown, becoming dark grey with increased depth, compact.	95.65											
10		2.43		SS5	46	63	46				13		
11													
12				SS6	36	63	36				8		
13													
14				SS7	34	50	34				8		
15													
16	End of Borehole Borehole terminated after practical auger refusal.	93.51											
17		4.57											
18													
19													

Easting: 449257 m **Northing:** 5029885 m
Site Datum: Temporary Site BM
Groundsurface Elevation: 98.082 m **Top of Riser Elev.:** NA
Hole Diameter: 200 mm **Monitoring Well Diameter:** N/A

NOTES:

No water encountered while drilling.



Project No.: 220200
Client: Groupe Oradev Inc.
Date: May 4, 2022

Borehole Log: BH4

Project: Proposed Residential Site Redevelopment
Location: 400 Coventry Road, Ottawa
Field Personnel: DC

Driller: CCC Geotech and Enviro Drilling

Drilling Equipment: Truck Mount CME 850

Drilling Method: Hollow Stem Auger

SUBSURFACE PROFILE		SAMPLE DATA					Shear Strength (kPa)	Water Content (%)	Monitoring Well Details			
Depth ft / m	Soil Description	Elev./Depth (m)	Type	Sample Number	N or RQD	Recovery (%)	50	150		25	50	75
							SPT N Value (Blows/0.3 m)			Liquid Limit (%)		
0	Ground Surface	98.10										
0	PAVEMENT STRUCTURE Asphalt overlying granular material.	0.00										
1				SS1	20	12	20					
2	SAND brown, moist, compact.	97.50										
2		0.60										
3				SS2	12	0	12					
4												
5				SS3	13	100	13		21			
6												
7	GLACIAL TILL silt-sand, some gravel sized stone, trace clay, brown, becoming dark grey with increased depth, compact.	96.12										
7		1.98										
8				SS4	26	100	26		8			
9												
10				SS5	25	75	25		7			
11												
12				SS6	32	96	32		6			
12												
13	End of Borehole Borehole terminated after practical auger refusal.	94.44										
13		3.66										
14												
15												
16												
17												
18												
19												

Eastings: 449256 m

Northings: 5029847 m

Site Datum: Temporary Site BM

Groundsurface Elevation: 98.10 m

Top of Riser Elev.: NA

Hole Diameter: 200 mm

Monitoring Well Diameter: N/A

NOTES:

No water encountered while drilling.



Project No.: 220200
Client: Groupe Oradev Inc.
Date: May 4, 2022

Borehole Log: BH5

Project: Proposed Residential Site Redevelopment
Location: 400 Coventry Road, Ottawa
Field Personnel: DC

Driller: CCC Geotech and Enviro Drilling

Drilling Equipment: Truck Mount CME 850

Drilling Method: Hollow Stem Auger

SUBSURFACE PROFILE		SAMPLE DATA					Shear Strength (kPa)	Water Content (%)	Monitoring Well Details
Depth ft / m	Soil Description	Elev./Depth (m)	Type	Sample Number	N or RQD	Recovery (%)	50 150	25 50 75	
							SPT N Value (Blows/0.3 m)	Liquid Limit (%)	
0	Ground Surface	97.84							
	PAVEMENT STRUCTURE Asphalt overlying granular material.	0.00							
1		97.38						7	
2	FILL silt-sand-clay, some gravel sized stone, dark brown, moist, compact.	0.46		SS1	25	71	25		
3									
4	GLACIAL TILL silt-sand, some gravel sized stone, trace clay, brown, becoming dark grey with increased depth, compact.	96.64		SS2	23	46	23	10	
5		1.20							
6									
7				SS3	30	71	30	7	
8									
9									
10	End of Borehole Borehole terminated after practical auger refusal.	94.94		SS4	28	63	28	7	
11		2.90							
12									
13									
14									
15									
16									
17									
18									
19									

Eastings: 449247 m

Northing: 5029909 m

Site Datum: Temporary Site BM

Groundsurface Elevation: 97.84 m

Top of Riser Elev.: NA

Hole Diameter: 200 mm

Monitoring Well Diameter: N/A

NOTES:

No water encountered while drilling.

APPENDIX C
Symbols and Terms used in Borehole Logs

Symbols and Terms Used on Borehole and Test Pit Logs

1. Soil Description

The soil descriptions presented in this report are based on commonly accepted methods of classification and identification employed in geotechnical practice. Classification and identification of soil involves some judgement and LRL Associates Ltd. does not guarantee descriptions as exact, but infers accuracy to the extent that is common in current geotechnical practice. Boundaries between zones on the logs are often not distinct but transitional and were interpreted.

a. Proportion

The proportion of each constituent part, as defined by the grain size distribution, is denoted by the following terms:

Term	Proportions
“trace”	1% to 10%
“some”	10% to 20%
prefix (i.e. “sandy” silt)	20% to 35%
“and” (i.e. sand “and” gravel)	35% to 50%

b. Compactness and Consistency

The state of compactness of granular soils is defined on the basis of the Standard Penetration Number (N) as per ASTM D-1586. It corresponds to the number of blows required to drive 300 mm of the split spoon sampler using a metal drop hammer that has a weight of 62.5 kg and free fall distance of 760 mm. For a 600 mm long split spoon, the blow counts are recorded for every 150 mm. The “N” value is obtained by adding the number of blows from the 2nd and 3rd count. Technical refusal indicates a number of blows greater than 50.

The consistency of clayey or cohesive soils is based on the shear strength of the soil, as determined by field vane tests and by a visual and tactile assessment of the soil strength.

The state of compactness of granular soils is defined by the following terms:

State of Compactness Granular Soils	Standard Penetration Number “N”	Relative Density (%)
Very loose	0 – 4	<15
Loose	4 – 10	15 – 35
Compact	10 - 30	35 – 65
Dense	30 - 50	65 - 85
Very dense	> 50	> 85

The consistency of cohesive soils is defined by the following terms:

Consistency Cohesive Soils	Undrained Shear Strength (C_u) (kPa)	Standard Penetration Number “N”
Very soft	<12.5	<2
Soft	12.5 - 25	2 - 4
Firm	25 - 50	4 - 8
Stiff	50 - 100	8 - 15
Very stiff	100 - 200	15 - 30
Hard	>200	>30

c. Field Moisture Condition

Description (ASTM D2488)	Criteria
Dry	Absence of moisture, dusty, dry to touch.
Moist	Damp, but not visible water.
Wet	Visible, free water, usually soil is below water table.

2. Sample Data

a. Elevation depth

This is a reference to the geodesic elevation of the soil or to a benchmark of an arbitrary elevation at the location of the borehole or test pit. The depth of geological boundaries is measured from ground surface.

b. Type

Symbol	Type	Letter Code
	Auger	AU
▲	Split Spoon	SS
	Shelby Tube	ST
	Rock Core	RC

c. Sample Number

Each sample taken from the borehole is numbered in the field as shown in this column.

LETTER CODE (as above) – Sample Number.

d. Recovery (%)

For soil samples this is the percentage of the recovered sample obtained versus the length sampled. In the case of rock, the percentage is the length of rock core recovered compared to the length of the drill run.

3. Rock Description

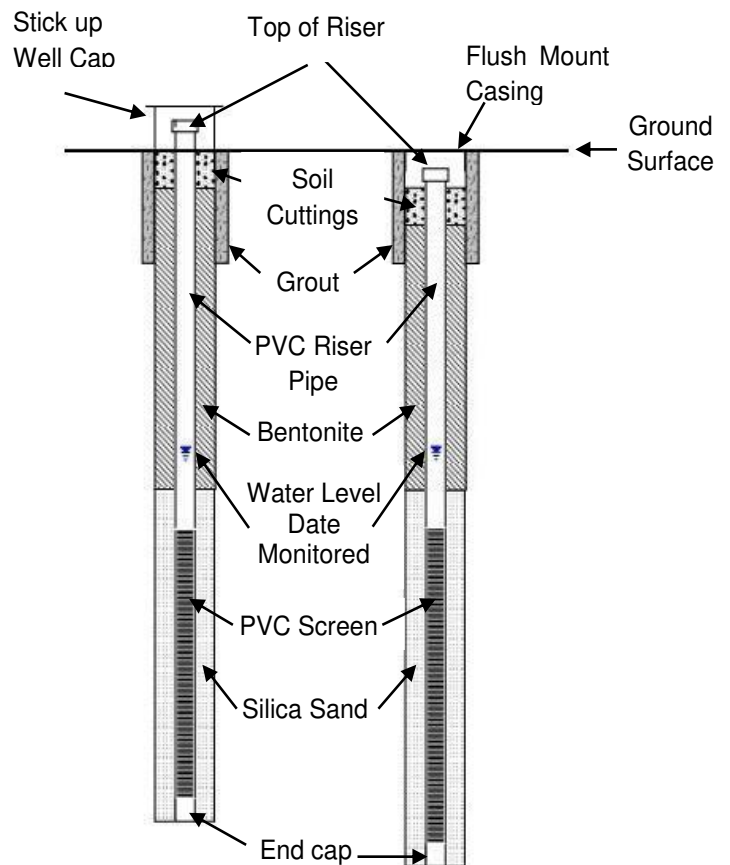
Rock Quality Designation (RQD) is a rough measure of the degree of jointing or fracture in a rock mass. The RQD is calculated as the cumulative length of rock pieces recovered having lengths of 100 mm or more divided by the length of coring. The qualitative description of the bedrock based on RQD is given below.

Rock Quality Designation (RQD) (%)	Description of Rock Quality
0 – 25	Very poor
25 – 50	Poor
50 – 75	Fair
75 – 90	Good
90 – 100	Excellent

Strength classification of rock is presented below.

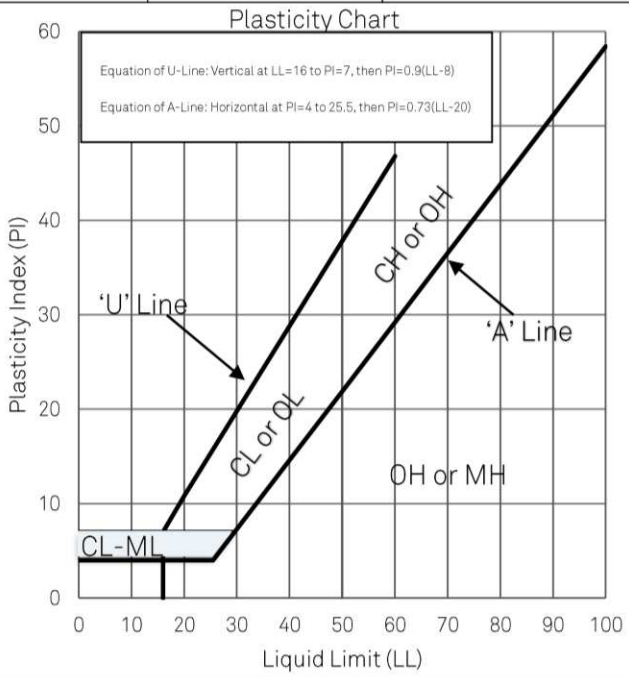
Strength Classification	Range of Unconfined Compressive Strength (MPa)
Extremely weak	< 1
Very weak	1 – 5
Weak	5 – 25
Medium strong	25 – 50
Strong	50 – 100
Very strong	100 – 250
Extremely strong	> 250

4. General Monitoring Well Data



**5. Classification of Soils for Engineering Purposes (ASTM D2487)
(United Soil Classification System)**

Major divisions		Group Symbol	Typical Names	Classification Criteria	
Coarse-grained soils More than 50% retained on No. 200 sieve* (>0.075 mm)	Gravels More than 50% of coarse fraction retained on No. 4 sieve(4.75 mm)	Clean gravels <5% fines	GW	Well-graded gravel	
			GP	Poorly graded gravel	
		Gravels with >12% fines	GM	Silty gravel	
			GC	Clayey gravel	
	Sands 50% or more of coarse fraction passes No. 4 sieve(<4.75 mm)	Clean sands <5% fines	SW	Well-graded sand	
			SP	Poorly graded sand	
		Sands with >12% fines	SM	Silty sand	
			SC	Clayey sand	
Fine-grained soils 50% or more passes No. 200 sieve* (<0.075 mm)	Silts and Clays Liquid Limit <50%	Inorganic	ML	Silt	
			CL	Lean Clay -low plasticity	
		Organic	OL	Organic clay or silt (Clay plots above 'A' Line)	
		Silts and Clays Liquid Limit >50%	Inorganic	MH	Elastic silt
			CH	Fat Clay -high plasticity	
	Organic		OH	Organic clay or silt (Clay plots above 'A' Line)	
	Highly Organic Soils	PT	Peat, muck and other highly organic soils		
	Classification on basis of percentage of fines: Less than 5% pass No. 200 sieve - GW, GP, SW, SP More than 12% pass No. 200 sieve - GM, GC, SM, SC 5 to 12% pass No. 200 sieve - Borderline classifications, use of dual symbols				$C_u = \frac{D_{60}}{D_{10}} \geq 4$; $C_c = \frac{(D_{30})^2}{D_{10} \times D_{60}}$ between 1 and 3 Not meeting either C_u or C_c criteria for GW
					Atterberg limits below "A" line or PI less than 4 Atterberg limits on or above "A" line and PI > 7 Atterberg limits plotting in hatched area are borderline classifications requiring use of dual symbols If fines are organic add "with orgnic fines" to group name
	If 15% coarse-grained, add "with sand" or "with gravel" as appropriate. If > 30% coarse-grained, add "sandy" or "gravelly" as appropriate. Class as organic when oven dried liquid limit is < 75% of undried liquid limit.				$C_u = \frac{D_{60}}{D_{10}} \geq 6$; $C_c = \frac{(D_{30})^2}{D_{10} \times D_{60}}$ between 1 and 3 Not meeting either C_u or C_c criteria for SW
					Atterberg limits below "A" line or PI less than 4 Atterberg limits on or above "A" line and PI > 7 Atterberg limits plotting in hatched area are borderline classifications requiring use of dual symbols If fines are organic add "with orgnic fines" to group name



APPENDIX D
Laboratory Results

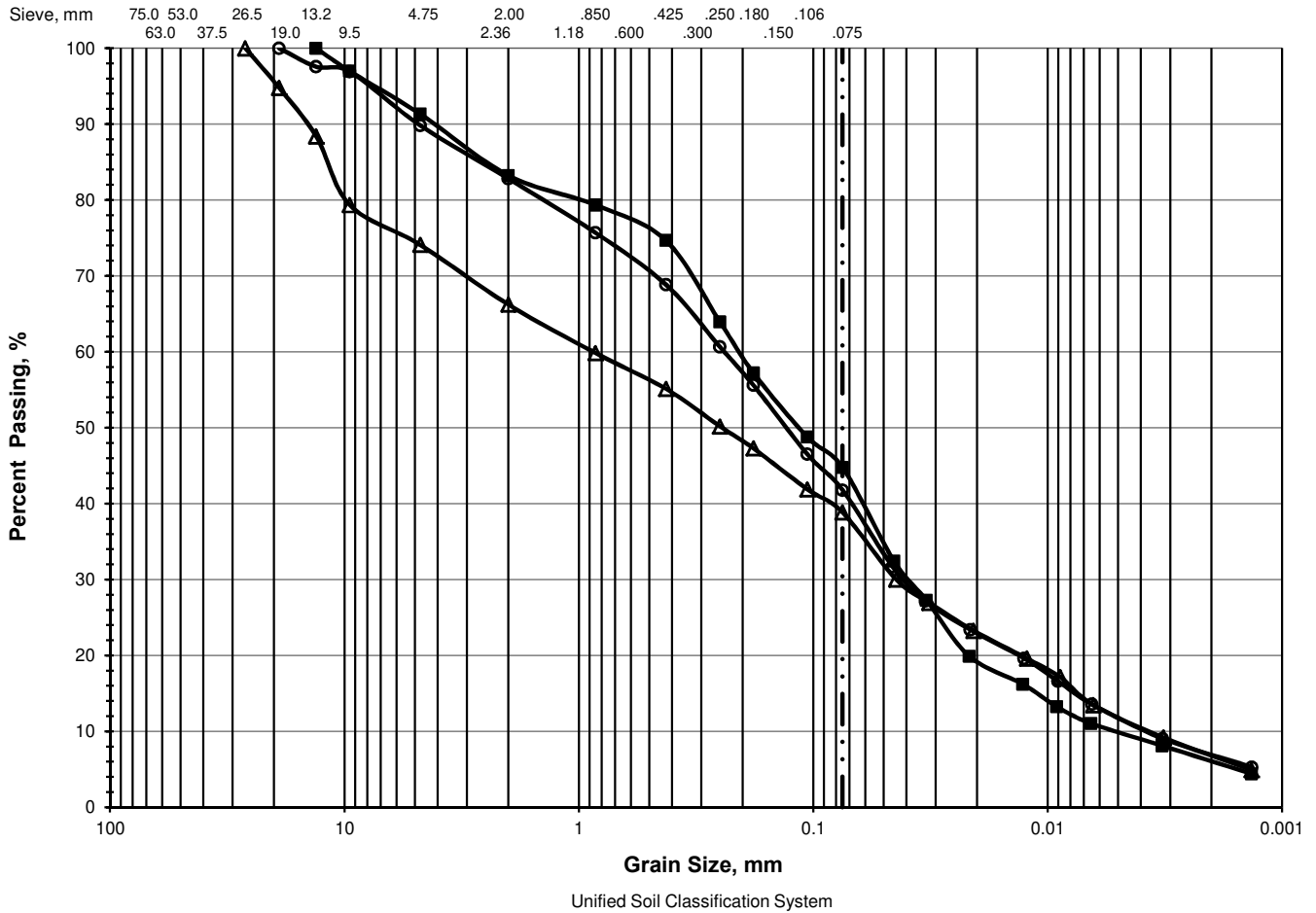


PARTICLE SIZE ANALYSIS

ASTM D 422 / LS-702

Client: Groupe Oradev Inc.
Project: Geotechnical Investigation
Location: 400 Coventry Road, Ottawa, ON.

File No.: 220200
Report No.: 1
Date: May 5, 2022



> 75 mm	% GRAVEL		% SAND			% FINES		
	Coarse	Fine	Coarse	Medium	Fine	Silt	Clay	
△	0.0	4.5	21.4	7.9	11.1	16.3	32.4	6.4
■	0.0	0.0	8.7	8.1	8.6	29.8	39.1	5.7
○	0.0	0.0	10.2	7.0	14.0	27.1	35.1	6.6

Location	Sample	Depth, m	D ₆₀	D ₅₀	D ₃₀	D ₁₅	D ₁₀	C _c	C _u	
△	BH 2	SS-4	2.13 - 2.74	0.8770	0.2455	0.0442	0.0074	0.0038	0.6	230.8
■	BH 3	SS-5	2.44 - 3.05	0.2089	0.1168	0.0394	0.0113	0.0054	1.4	38.7
○	BH 5	SS-2	0.91 - 1.52	0.2410	0.1343	0.0411	0.0077	0.0039	1.8	61.8

Certificate of Analysis

LRL Associates Ltd.

5430 Canotek Road
Ottawa, ON K1J 9G2
Attn: Brad Johnson

Client PO:
Project: 220200
Custody: 66387

Report Date: 13-May-2022
Order Date: 9-May-2022

Order #: 2220045

This Certificate of Analysis contains analytical data applicable to the following samples as submitted:

Paracel ID	Client ID
2220045-01	BH2 SS4 7-9'

Approved By:



Dale Robertson, BSc
Laboratory Director

Certificate of Analysis

Report Date: 13-May-2022

Client: LRL Associates Ltd.

Order Date: 9-May-2022

Client PO:

Project Description: 220200

Analysis Summary Table

Analysis	Method Reference/Description	Extraction Date	Analysis Date
Anions	EPA 300.1 - IC, water extraction	10-May-22	10-May-22
pH, soil	EPA 150.1 - pH probe @ 25 °C, CaCl buffered ext.	9-May-22	10-May-22
Resistivity	EPA 120.1 - probe, water extraction	13-May-22	13-May-22
Solids, %	Gravimetric, calculation	9-May-22	10-May-22

Certificate of Analysis

Report Date: 13-May-2022

Client: LRL Associates Ltd.

Order Date: 9-May-2022

Client PO:

Project Description: 220200

Client ID:	BH2 SS4 7-9'	-	-	-
Sample Date:	05-May-22 09:00	-	-	-
Sample ID:	2220045-01	-	-	-
MDL/Units	Soil	-	-	-

Physical Characteristics

% Solids	0.1 % by Wt.	91.9	-	-	-
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General Inorganics

pH	0.05 pH Units	7.72	-	-	-
Resistivity	0.10 Ohm.m	11.7	-	-	-

Anions

Chloride	5 ug/g dry	397	-	-	-
Sulphate	5 ug/g dry	90	-	-	-

Certificate of Analysis
 Client: LRL Associates Ltd.
 Client PO:

Report Date: 13-May-2022
 Order Date: 9-May-2022
 Project Description: 220200

Method Quality Control: Blank

Analyte	Result	Reporting Limit	Units	Source Result	%REC	%REC Limit	RPD	RPD Limit	Notes
Anions									
Chloride	ND	5	ug/g						
Sulphate	ND	5	ug/g						
General Inorganics									
Resistivity	ND	0.10	Ohm.m						

Certificate of Analysis
 Client: LRL Associates Ltd.
 Client PO:

Report Date: 13-May-2022
 Order Date: 9-May-2022
 Project Description: 220200

Method Quality Control: Duplicate

Analyte	Result	Reporting Limit	Units	Source Result	%REC	%REC Limit	RPD	RPD Limit	Notes
Anions									
Chloride	5.5	5	ug/g	5.8			5.4	20	
Sulphate	112	5	ug/g	105			6.3	20	
General Inorganics									
pH	7.39	0.05	pH Units	7.45			0.8	2.3	
Resistivity	28.8	0.10	Ohm.m	28.6			0.4	20	
Physical Characteristics									
% Solids	85.1	0.1	% by Wt.	91.7			7.4	25	

Certificate of Analysis

Report Date: 13-May-2022

Client: LRL Associates Ltd.

Order Date: 9-May-2022

Client PO:

Project Description: 220200

Method Quality Control: Spike

Analyte	Result	Reporting Limit	Units	Source Result	%REC	%REC Limit	RPD	RPD Limit	Notes
Anions									
Chloride	106	5	ug/g	5.8	101	82-118			
Sulphate	212	5	ug/g	105	107	80-120			

Certificate of Analysis

Report Date: 13-May-2022

Client: LRL Associates Ltd.

Order Date: 9-May-2022

Client PO:

Project Description: 220200

Qualifier Notes:

None

Sample Data Revisions

None

Work Order Revisions / Comments:

None

Other Report Notes:

n/a: not applicable

ND: Not Detected

MDL: Method Detection Limit

Source Result: Data used as source for matrix and duplicate samples

%REC: Percent recovery.

RPD: Relative percent difference.

NC: Not Calculated

Soil results are reported on a dry weight basis when the units are denoted with 'dry'.

Where %Solids is reported, moisture loss includes the loss of volatile hydrocarbons.