

Civil • Geotechnical • Structural • Environmental • Hydrogeology

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March 3, 2022

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TECHNICAL MEMORANDUM – GLOBAL STABILITY OF RETAINING WALLS

Re: RESPONSE TO CITY OF OTTAWA'S REVIEW COMMENTS - D07-12-21-0094 DATED OCTOBER 15, 2021 - ENGINEERING COMMENTS SITE PLAN CONTROL APPLICATION 971 MONTREAL ROAD OTTAWA, ONTARIO

This geotechnical memorandum provides an assessment of the global stability of various retaining walls at the site in response to the City of Ottawa's comment copied below.

6. The underground parking garage walls are considered retaining walls (regardless if it forms part of the building) and are over 1m in exposed height and holding back adjacent lands. As per City of Ottawa Slope Stability Guidelines for Development Applications an engineering report is required to be prepared by a qualified engineer for any retaining walls 1m or greater in height that address the global stability of the wall. An Internal Compound Stability (ICS) analysis from a professional Geotechnical Engineer/ Structural Engineer licensed in the Province of Ontario is required to check for global stability. The report shall provide structural details of the retaining wall. The retaining wall design is required prior to planning approval not at the time of building permit application submission.

The proposed grading plan have been attached following the text of this response. Figure 1 on the following page provides an illustration of the foundation walls in proximity to the underground parking garage ramp.

For the purposes of this response, the ramp retaining wall located on the left side when facing down the ramp will be referred to as the inside ramp wall. The ramp retaining wall on the right side when facing down the ramp will be referred to as the outside ramp wall.



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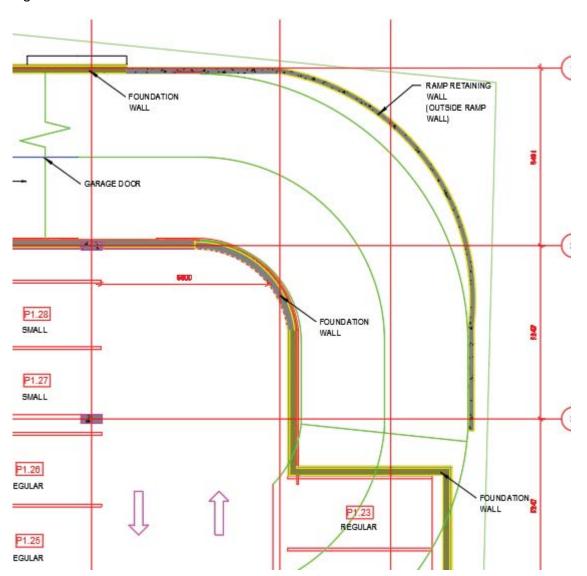


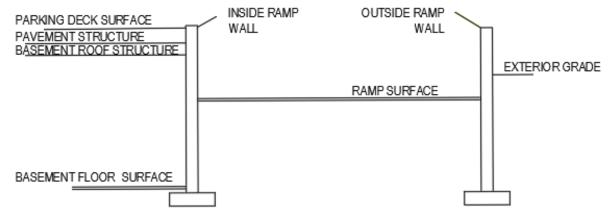
Figure 1 – Basement Foundation Sketch

A review of the proposed grading plan and basement plan indicates that:

- The inside ramp wall varies in height from 0 metres to 2.5 metres.
- The inside ramp wall is directly above the basement foundation wall.
- The outside ramp wall varies in height from 0 metres to 2.5 metres.
- As section through the ramp retaining walls is illustrated in Figure 2.



Figure 2 – Section Through Ramp

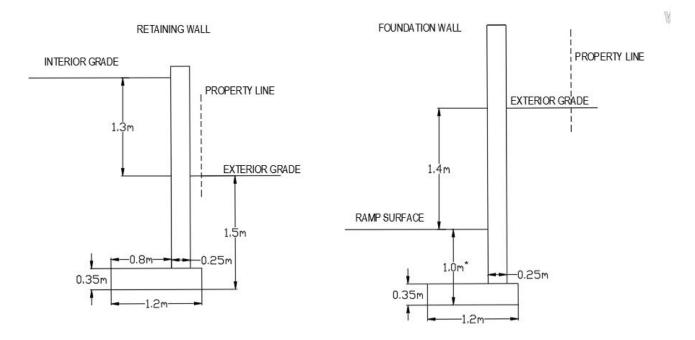


- The outside ramp wall ties into the building foundation about 3.5 metres from the basement garage door opening. The ramp elevation at this location is about 104.0 metres
 - The outside ramp wall projects above the height of the ramp surface by between 0.1 and 1.9 metres.
 - The outside ramp wall projects above the grade along the outside of the wall by between 0.5 and 1.1 metres.
 - The resulting difference in soil height between the ramp surface and the exterior grade varies between 0.37 to -0.77 m.
- Based on the differences in elevation between the ramp surface and exterior grade as was as the structure of the ramp, there are no sections of the ramp walls that have retained soil exceeding 1.0 metres.
- There is a difference in elevation between the surface of the ramp and the exterior grade along the portion of the basement foundation wall that projects to the outside ramp wall of between 0.77 and 1.4 metres. Global stability for this portion of the foundation will be considered in the Geotechnical Memorandum included with this response.
- There is a difference in elevation between the surface of the ramp and the exterior grade along the portion of the basement foundation wall that projects to the outside ramp wall of between 0.77 and 1.4 metres. Global stability for this portion of the foundation will be considered in the Geotechnical Memorandum included with this response.
- From section AA of the Grading Plan, the retaining wall along the west side of the building will be extended from the west foundation wall. This retaining wall will support a thickness of soil equal to about 0.5 metres. Since 0.5 metres is much less than 1.0 metres, no global stability assessment is required for this retaining wall.
- The retaining wall north of the building (including a short return section along the west property line before the building) will retain between 1.1 and 1.3 metres. Global stability for this portion retaining wall will be considered in the Geotechnical Memorandum included with this response.

The retaining and foundation sections assessed are illustrated in the following Figure 3. It is considered that the retaining walls will be constructed of cast in place concrete and will be designed by a structural engineer.

Figure 3 – Sketch of Retaining Wall and Foundation Wall Sections

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*It is considered that bedrock will likely be encountered at approximately 1 m below the ramp surface at this location. The 1.0m distance may vary with the bedrock surface elevation.

The internal stability of the retaining walls was assessed considering the minimum factors of safety as indicated below. Earth pressures were assessed using the Coulomb Theory of earth pressure. Seismic earth pressure was considered using the Mononobe Okabe Egations for earth pressure. Activating and Resisting forces were assessed by means of an excel spreadsheet.

Minimum Factor Of Safety	Static	Seismic
Sliding (Base / Internal)	1.5	1.13
Overturning	2.0	1.5
Global Stability	1.5*	1.1

*As per City of Ottawa Slope Stability Guidelines for Development Applications.



The boreholes indicate that the subsurface conditions consist of fill or glacial till over bedrock. The retained soil will likely consist of compacted fill material. The soil parameters used to complete the global stability assessment for the retaining walls are as follows:

Fill Material*	
Effective cohesion	– 1 kPa
Angle of effective internal friction	 – 33 degrees
Unit weight	– 21.0 kN
Compacted Granular	
Effective cohesion	– 0 kPa
Angle of effective internal friction	– 38 degrees
Unit weight	– 22.0 kN

* Fill Material to consist of native glacial till, or imported sand and gravel compacted to a minimum of 95% SPMDD.

From OBC SB-1: Table 1.2 the PGA for Ottawa (Orleans) = 0.304. Horizontal Seismic Coefficient: $k_h = 0.5 * PGA$ $k_h = 0.15$

The stability analyses were completed using an Excel Spreadsheet. The Analyses produced the following results:

			Retaining Wall		Foundation Wall	
Calculated	Factor	Of	Static	Seismic	Static	Seismic
Safety						
Sliding (Base	/ Internal)		3.18	2.47	2.73	2.12
Overturning			2.34	1.82	2.49	1.93

Since the above calculated factors of safety are well in excess of the minimum factors of safety, the retaining wall is considered to be internally stable.

The Global stability assessment for both the retaining wall and the foundation wall sections was completed using GeoStudio: Slope/W (2019 R2) slope stability software. The results of the analysis are provided on the attached slope stability sheets.

From the analysis, as summarized on the attached slope stability figures, the minimum factor of safety for the retaining wall from a Global Stability perspective under static conditions is FS = 2.99 and under seismic conditions FS = 1.92. The minimum factor of safety for the foundation wall from a Global Stability perspective under static conditions is FS = 2.62 and under seismic conditions FS = 1.69. The attached figures below show the minimum factors of safety for the above conditions (static and seismic) as well as the critical surface. The minimum factor of safety for a stable slope under static conditions is FS = 1.5. The minimum factor of safety for a stable slope under seismic conditions is FS = 1.1.

Based on the assessment of the global stability of the proposed retaining wall and foundation wall, as well as the results of the analyses for sliding and overturning, it is the professional opinion of the



undersigned geotechnical engineer that the proposed retaining wall and foundation wall will be stable in the long term.

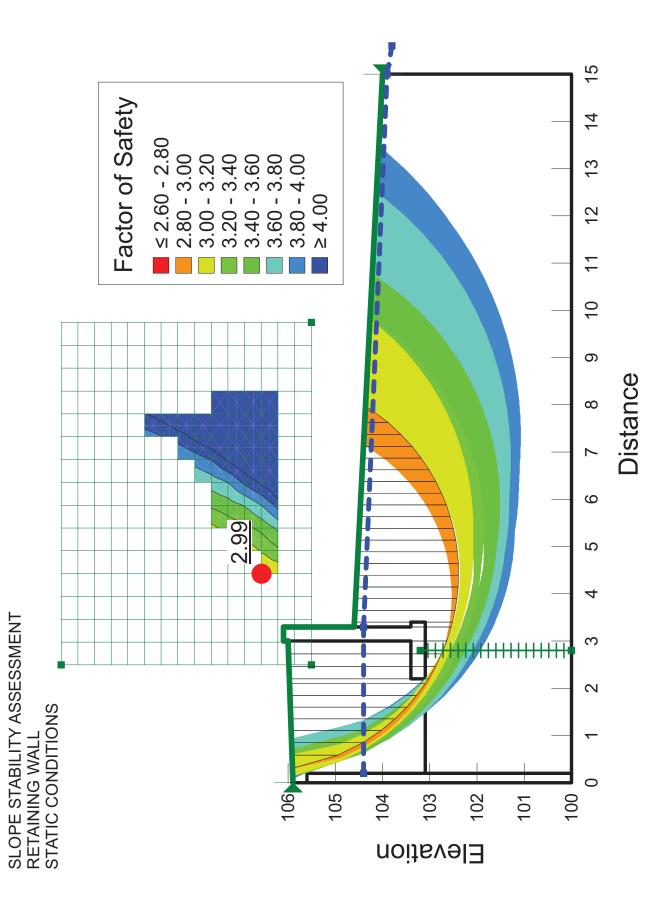
We trust that this report provides sufficient information for your present purposes. If you have any questions concerning this information or if we can be of further assistance to you, please do not hesitate to contact our office.

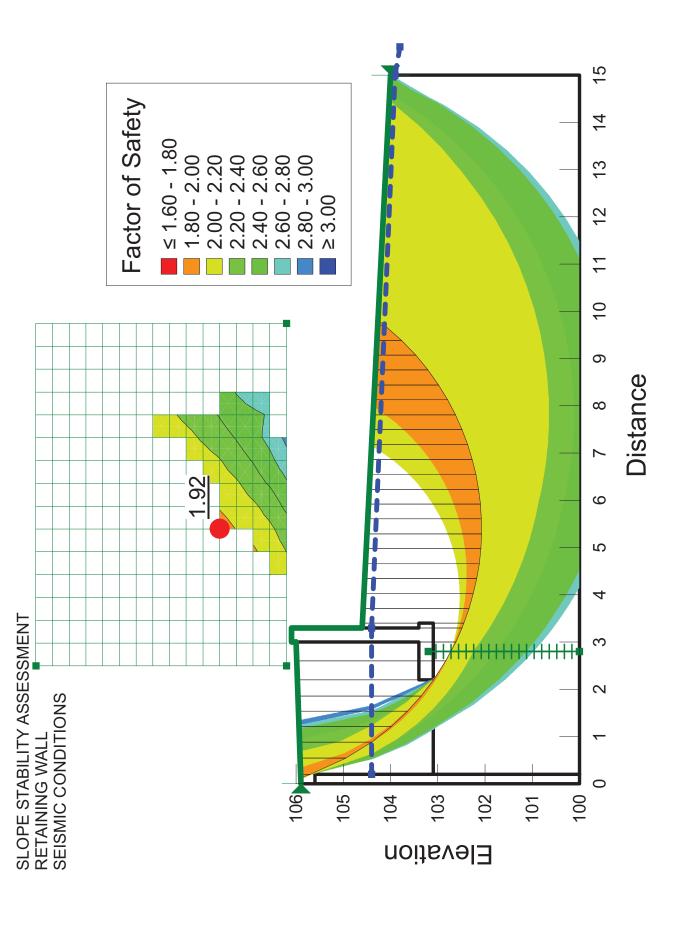
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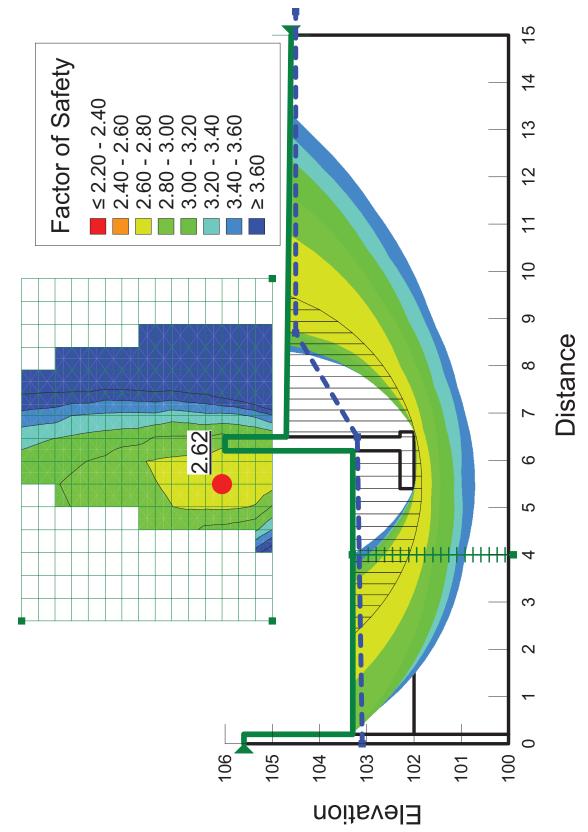
Yours truly, Kollaard Associates Inc.



Steve deWit, P.Eng.







SLOPE STABILITY ASSESSMENT FOUNDATION WALL STATIC CONDITIONS

