Geotechnical Investigation

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Executive Summary

EXP Services Inc. (EXP) is pleased to present the results of the geotechnical investigation completed for the proposed multi-use towers to be located at 780 Baseline Road, Ottawa, Ontario (Figure 1). Terms and conditions of this assignment were outlined in EXP's proposal number: OTT-22005690-AB dated March 15, 2022. Authorization to proceed with this geotechnical investigation was provided by 780 Baseline Inc.

EXP completed a Phase I Environmental Site Assessment (ESA) of the site in 2021 and the results of the Phase I ESA are documented in a separate report dated August 4, 2021. In conjunction with this geotechnical investigation, EXP completed a Phase Two Environmental Site Assessment (ESA) of the site and the results are documented in the Phase Two ESA report dated June 17, 2022.

Preliminary plans indicate that the proposed multi-use development will consist of three (3) towers; two (2) 25 storey towers and one (1) 29 storey tower with a three (3) and six (6) storey podiums. The towers and podiums will have a shared four (4) storey below grade underground parking garage. The design elevation of the lowest floor slab of the parking garage was not available at the time of this geotechnical investigation. For purposes of this geotechnical investigation, it is assumed that for a four (4) storey underground parking garage, the lowest floor slab will be at a 12.0 m depth below existing grade. The design elevation of the final site grades was not available at the time of this geotechnical investigation. However, since the elevation of the current ground surface of the site is near the elevation of the adjacent roads and that the site is located in a well-established developed area of Ottawa, it is expected that the final site grades will generally match the existing grades and minimum grade raise will be required at the site as part of the proposed development.

The borehole fieldwork for this geotechnical investigation was undertaken between April 11 and 18, 2022 and consists of six (6) boreholes (Borehole Nos. 1 to 6) advanced to auger refusal and termination depths ranging from 12.2 m to 19.2 m below existing grade (Elevation 71.8 m to Elevation 65.2 m). The fieldwork also included a seismic shear wave velocity sounding survey conducted at the site on May 19,2022 by Geophysics GPR International Inc. (GPR).

Based on the borehole information, the subsurface conditions at the site consist of fill underlain by clay, silty clay, silt followed by glacial till and limestone bedrock. The bedrock was contacted at 10.8 m to 15.7 m depths (Elevation 73.3 m to Elevation 68.7 m). The groundwater level ranges from 3.4 m to 5.4 m (Elevation 81.0 m to Elevation 78.7 m) across the Site.

The results of the seismic shear wave velocity sounding survey indicate that the average seismic shear wave velocity is 1510.9 m/s for footings and caissons founded on the sound limestone bedrock (with shaly partings) as discussed in this report. This will result in a Class A site class for seismic site response in accordance with Table 4.1.8.4.A of the 2012 Ontario Building Code (OBC), as amended May 2, 2019.

Since the construction of the four (4) level underground parking garage below the three (3) towers would require the excavation and removal of all soils down to the bedrock, liquefiable soils at the site is not an issue for the proposed development.

Since the site is located in a well-established developed area of the city of Ottawa and the current grades of the site are near those of the adjacent roadways, major grade raise is not anticipated to be required at the site as part of the proposed development. However, for purposes of this geotechnical investigation, a maximum permissible grade raise of 0.5 m may be used for design purposes.

The borehole information indicates the depth to bedrock varies widely across the site from a 10.8 m and 13.7 m depth (Elevation 73.3 m to Elevation 70.5 m) in the eastern portion of the site to 14.2 m and 15.7 m depths (Elevation 70.5 m and Elevation 68.7 m) in the western portion of the site. The surface of the bedrock appears to be sloping down to greater depths in a westerly/southwesterly direction across the site. For the proposed multi-storey towers and four (4) storey below grade parking garage with lowest floor slab at a 12.0 m depth below existing grade, a footing foundation is anticipated to be at a 12.6 m depth below existing grade. Based on the borehole information, footings founded at a 12.6 m depth will be founded on the dense to very dense glacial till in Borehole Nos. 1,4 and 6 and on the limestone bedrock in

Borehole No. The glacial till is not considered suitable to support the heavy foundation loads anticipated for the multi-storey tower buildings. Therefore, it is recommended that the proposed buildings be supported by spread and strip footings founded on the limestone bedrock. In the west and southwest areas of the site where the bedrock is present at a great depth below the 12.0 m deep floor slab, the proposed buildings in these areas may be supported by caissons socketed into the sound bedrock in combination with the remaining portion of the buildings supported by footings where the bedrock is at a shallower depth. Alternatively, the buildings may be supported completely by footings founded on the limestone bedrock where some of the footings will have to be stepped down to greater depth to reach the bedrock.

Strip and spread footings founded on the sound limestone bedrock that is free of weathered zones, loose material, soft seams, fractures and voids may be designed for a factored geotechnical resistance at ultimate limit state (ULS) of 4 000 kPa. The factored geotechnical resistance at ULS includes a geotechnical resistance factor of 0.50. The Serviceability Limit State (SLS) bearing pressure of the bedrock, required to produce 25 mm settlement will be much larger than the recommended values for the factored geotechnical resistance at ULS. Therefore, for footings founded on bedrock, the factored geotechnical resistance at ULS will govern the design. Settlements of footing designed for the above recommended factored geotechnical resistance at ULS and properly constructed are expected to be less than 10 mm.

Portions of the proposed buildings may be supported by drilled caissons socketed into the sound limestone bedrock and designed to carry the load based on sidewall (shaft) resistance between the concrete and sound bedrock and neglecting end-bearing capacity. The caisson should be a minimum 760 mm in diameter and have a socket length equal to at least two (2) times the socket diameter into the competent, sound bedrock. For a caisson, the unfactored preliminary sidewall resistance at ULS for the sound limestone bedrock may be taken as 2000 kPa for preliminary design purposes. The caissons socketed into the sound limestone bedrock may be designed for a factored preliminary sidewall resistance at ultimate limit state (ULS) of 800 kPa. The factored ULS values includes a resistance factor of 0.4 (2006 Canadian Foundation Engineering Manual, Fourth Edition). The Serviceability Limit State (SLS) of the bedrock, required to produce 25 mm settlement of the foundation will be much larger than the recommended value for factored geotechnical resistance at ULS. Therefore, the factored geotechnical resistance at ULS will govern the design. Settlements of caissons designed for the above recommended factored geotechnical resistance at ULS and properly constructed are expected to be less than 10 mm.

The lowest floor slab of the parking garage may be designed as a slab-on-grade and will require an underfloor drainage system.

The subsurface basement walls will need to be designed to resist lateral earth pressure (force) for the static and seismic conditions. The subsurface basement walls should have a perimeter drainage system.

Excavations within the soils may be undertaken using heavy equipment capable of removing cobbles, boulders and large slabs of rock. The upper depths of the weathered/highly fractured zones of the limestone bedrock may be excavated using a hoe ram for removal of small quantities of the bedrock; however, this process is expected to be very slow. The excavation of the sound limestone bedrock to extensive depths below the bedrock surface may be undertaken by line drilling and blasting method. Should blasting not be permitted, the excavation of the limestone bedrock would have to be undertaken by line drilling. Specialized contractors bidding on this project should decide on their own the most preferred rock removal method; hoe ramming or line drilling and blasting.

All excavations must be undertaken in accordance with the Occupational Health and Safety Act (OHSA), Ontario Reg. 213/91. It is expected that due to the anticipated significant depth of the excavation for the proposed buildings and the proximity of the excavation to existing buildings and infrastructure (roadways and underground municipal services), the excavations within the soils will likely have to be undertaken within the confines of a shoring system. The shoring system may consist of steel H soldier pile and timber lagging system, interlocking sheeting system and/or secant pile shoring system. The excavations are also anticipated to extend into the limestone bedrock. Zones of the weathered and fractured rock faces for the portion of the excavation within the bedrock may require support in the form of rock bolts to maintain the integrity of the rock face in conjunction with a wire mesh system and/or shotcrete. Excavations that will extend a significant depth into the bedrock will have to be undertaken in a staged approach with the rock excavated in a pre-determined depth interval (for example every 3 m). The exposed rock face in each stage will have to be examined by a geotechnical engineer to determine the number of rock bolts required. The rock bolt system should be installed in this manner to the bottom of the excavation.

A Groundwater Impact Assessment (GIA), dated February 8, 2023, was carried out by EXP and provides details regarding the de-watering requirements at the site as well as the impact of groundwater lowering on adjacent structures.

It is anticipated that the majority of fill required for construction will have to be imported to the site and conform to the Ontario Provincial Standard Specification (OPSS) requirements for Granular B Type II and Select Subgrade Material (SSM).

The above and other related considerations are discussed in greater detail in the main body of this report.

1. Introduction

EXP Services Inc. (EXP) is pleased to present the results of the geotechnical investigation completed for the proposed multi-use towers to be located at 780 Baseline Road, Ottawa, Ontario (Figure 1). Terms and conditions of this assignment were outlined in EXP's proposal number: OTT-22005690-AB dated March 15, 2022. Authorization to proceed with this geotechnical investigation was provided by 780 Baseline Inc.

EXP completed a Phase I Environmental Site Assessment (ESA) of the site in 2021 and the results of the Phase I ESA are documented in a separate report dated August 4, 2021. In conjunction with this geotechnical investigation, EXP completed a Phase Two Environmental Site Assessment (ESA) of the site and the results are documented in the Phase Two ESA report dated June 17, 2022. A Groundwater Impact Assessment was also carried out by EXP and the results are documented in the Groundwater Impact Assessment dated February 8, 2023.

Preliminary plans indicate that the proposed multi-use development will consist of three (3) towers; two (2) twenty-five (25) storey towers and one (1) twenty-nine (29) storey tower with a three (3) storey and a six (6) storey podium. The towers and podiums will have a shared four (4) storey below grade underground parking garage. The design elevation of the lowest floor slab of the parking garage was not available at the time of this geotechnical investigation. For purposes of this geotechnical investigation, it is assumed that for a four (4) storey underground parking garage, the lowest floor slab will be at a 12.0 m depth below existing grade. The design elevation of the final site grades was not available at the time of this geotechnical investigation. However, since the elevation of the current ground surface of the site is near the elevation of the adjacent roads and that the site is located in a well-established developed area of Ottawa, it is expected that the final site grades will generally match the existing grades and minimum grade raise will be required at the site as part of the proposed development.

This geotechnical investigation was undertaken to:

a) Establish the subsurface soil, bedrock and groundwater conditions at the six (6) boreholes located on the site,

b) Provide classification of the site for seismic site response in accordance with the requirements of the 2012 Ontario Building Code (as amended May 2, 2019) and assess the potential for liquefaction of the subsurface soils during a seismic event,

c) Comment on grade-raise restrictions,

d) Make recommendations regarding the most suitable type of foundations, founding depth and bearing pressure at serviceability limit state (SLS) and factored geotechnical resistance at ultimate limit state (ULS) of the founding strata and comment on the anticipated total and differential settlements of the recommended foundation type,

e) Provide lateral earth pressure (force) against subsurface (basement) walls for the static and seismic (dynamic) conditions,

f) Slab on grade construction,

g) Anticipated excavation conditions and de-watering requirements during construction,

h) Comment on backfilling requirements and geotechnical assessment of the suitability of on-site soils for backfilling purposes; and

i) Subsurface concrete requirements.

The comments and recommendations given in this report assume that the above-described design concept will proceed into construction. If changes are made either in the design phase or during construction, this office must be retained to review these modifications. The result of this review may be a modification of our recommendations, or it may require additional field or laboratory work to check whether the changes are acceptable from a geotechnical viewpoint.

2. Site Description

The site is an L-shaped corner property located in the southwest corner of the Fisher Avenue and Baseline Road intersection in Ottawa, Ontario. The site is bounded by Baseline Road and the Central Experimental Farm to the north, residential dwellings to the west and south and by Fisher Avenue and residential dwellings to the east, beyond Fisher Avenue.

The property is approximately 14,290 square metres (m^2) in size and at the time of this geotechnical investigation is currently occupied by a single- storey commercial plaza surrounded on all sides by an outdoor paved parking lot.

The topography of the site is relatively flat with the elevation of the ground surface at the boreholes located on the site ranging from Elevation 84.42 m to Elevation 83.99 m.

3. Geology of the Site

3.1 Surficial Geology

The surficial geology map (Map 1506A – Surficial Geology, Ontario-Quebec, Geological Survey of Canada, printed by the Surveys and Mapping Branch, 1982) indicates that beneath any fill the site is underlain by native clay and silt over erosional terraces. The upper part of the marine deposits has been removed to various depths by fluvial erosion. The unit includes lenses, bars and sand-filled channels and pockets of non-marine silt that were formed during channel cutting.

3.2 Bedrock Geology

The bedrock geology map (Map 1508A – Generalized Bedrock Geology, Ottawa-Hull, Ontario and Quebec, Geological Survey of Canada, printed by the Surveys and Mapping Branch, 1979) indicates the bedrock at site consists of limestone (with some shaly partings) of the Ottawa formation.

4. Procedure

4.1 Fieldwork

The borehole fieldwork for this geotechnical investigation consists of six (6) boreholes undertaken from April 11 to 18, 2022. The boreholes were advanced to auger refusal and termination depths ranging from 12.2 m to 19.2 m below existing grade. The borehole fieldwork was supervised on a full-time basis by EXP.

The locations and geodetic elevations of the boreholes were established by a survey crew from EXP and are shown on the borehole location plan, Figure 2.

Prior to the fieldwork, the locations of the boreholes were cleared of any public and private underground services. The boreholes were drilled using a CME-55 truck-mounted drill rig equipped with continuous flight hollow-stem auger equipment and bedrock coring capabilities and operated by a drilling contractor subcontracted to EXP. Standard penetration tests (SPTs) were performed in all the boreholes at 0.75 m and 1.5 m depth intervals and the soil samples were retrieved by the split-spoon sampler. The undrained shear strength of the cohesive soil was measured by conducting in-situ vane tests. The presence of the bedrock was proven in four (4) boreholes by conventional coring techniques using the NQ size core barrel. A field record of wash water return, colour of wash water and any sudden drops of the core barrel were kept during coring operations.

An additional borehole, Borehole No. 7 was carried out within an existing building as part of the Groundwater Impact Assessment study. The borehole did not carry out SPT testing, and the results are not included in this report.

Monitoring wells (38 mm or 50 mm diameters) were installed in all six (6) boreholes for long-term monitoring of the groundwater level and for the sampling of the groundwater as part of the Phase Two ESA. The monitoring wells were installed in accordance with EXP standard practice, and the installation configuration is documented on the respective borehole log. The boreholes were backfilled upon completion of the field work and the installation of the monitoring wells.

All soil samples were visually examined in the field for textural classification, logged, preserved in plastic bags and identified. Similarly, the rock cores were visually examined, placed in core boxes, identified and logged. On completion of the fieldwork, all the soil samples and the rock cores were transported to the EXP laboratory in Ottawa, Ontario.

4.2 Laboratory Testing Program

The soil samples were visually examined in the laboratory by a geotechnical engineer. The soil samples were classified in accordance with the Unified Soil Classification System (USCS) and the modified Burmeister System (as per the 2006 Fourth Edition Canadian Foundation Engineering Manual (CFEM)). The rock cores were visually examined and logged in accordance with Section 3.2 of the 2006 Canadian Foundation Engineering Manual (Fourth Edition, CFEM).

A summary of the soil laboratory testing program is shown in Table I

Table I: Summary of Laboratory Testing Program

Type of Test	Number of Tests Completed
Soil Samples	
Moisture Content Determination	58
Unit Weight Determination	6
Grain Size Analysis	8
Atterberg Limit Determination	5
Chemical Test for Corrosion Potential (pH, sulphate, chloride and resistivity)	1
Bedrock Cores	
Unit Weight Determination	4
Unconfined Compressive Strength Test	4
Chemical test for Corrosion Potential (pH, sulphate, chloride and resistivity)	1

4.3 Seismic Shear Wave Velocity Sounding Survey

A seismic shear wave velocity sounding survey was conducted at the site on May 19,2022 by Geophysics GPR International Inc. (GPR). The survey line is located along the north side of the site. The survey was undertaken using the multi-channel analysis of surface waves (MASW), spatial auto correlation (SPAC) and seismic refraction methods. The seismic shear wave velocity sounding survey report dated June 8,2022 and prepared by GPR is shown in Appendix A.

5. Subsurface Conditions and Groundwater Levels

A cross-section (profile) of the subsurface conditions and recent groundwater level measurement is shown in Figure 3 (Section A-A') with the location of the section shown on the borehole location plan in Figure 2.

A detailed description of the subsurface conditions and groundwater levels from this geotechnical investigation are given on the attached Borehole Logs, Figures 4 to 9 inclusive. The borehole logs and related information depict subsurface conditions only at the specific locations and times indicated. Subsurface conditions and water levels at other locations may differ from conditions at the locations where sampling was conducted. The passage of time also may result in changes in the conditions interpreted to exist at the locations where sampling was conducted.

Boreholes were drilled to provide representation of subsurface conditions as part of a geotechnical exploration program and are not intended to provide evidence of potential environmental conditions.

It should be noted that the soil and rock boundaries indicated on the borehole logs are inferred from non-continuous sampling and observations during drilling operations. These boundaries are intended to reflect approximate transition zones for the purpose of geotechnical design and should not be interpreted as exact planes of geological change. The "Note on Sample Descriptions" preceding the borehole logs form an integral part of this report and should be read in conjunction with this report.

A review of the borehole logs indicates the following subsurface conditions with depth and groundwater levels.

5.1 Asphaltic Concrete

A 60 mm to 80 mm of asphaltic concrete layer was contacted at the surface of all six (6) boreholes.

5.2 Fill

The asphaltic concrete is underlain by fill that extends to depths of 0.8 m to 1.4 m below the existing ground surface (Elevation 83.5 m to Elevation 82.8 m). The fill consists of sand and gravel with a variable amount of silt. The standard penetration test (SPT) N-values range from 7 to 32 indicating the fill is in a loose to dense state. The moisture content of the fill ranges from 4 percent to 10 percent.

The results from the grain-size analysis conducted on one (1) sample of the fill is summarized in Table II. The grain-size distribution curve is shown in Figure 10.

Table II: Summary of Results from Grain-Size Analysis – Fill Sample

Borehole No. (BH) – Sample No. (AS)	Depth (m)	Grain-Size Analysis (%)			Soil Classification (USCS)
		Gravel	Sand	Fines	
BH 1-AS1	0.1-0.7	45	40	15	Silty Gravel with Sand (GM)

Based on a review of the results from the grain size analysis of one (1) sample, the fill may be classified as silty gravel with sand (GM) in accordance with the Unified Soil Classification System (USCS)

5.3 Clay

Native clay was encountered below the fill in all the boreholes. The clay extends to depths of 2.7 m to 4.3 m (Elevation 81.7 m to Elevation 79.9 m). The undrained shear strength of the clay ranges from 110 kPa to greater than 250 kPa indicating the clay has a very stiff to hard consistency. The natural moisture content and unit weight of the clay ranges from 35 percent to 44 percent and 17.7 kN/m^3 to 18.1 kN/m^3, respectively.

The results from the grain-size analysis and Atterberg limit determination conducted on one (1) sample of the clay are summarized in Table III. The grain-size distribution curve is shown in Figure No. 11.

Table III: Summary of Results from Grain-Size Analysis and Atterberg Limit Determination -Clay Sample

Borehole (BH) No. – Sample (SS) No.	Depth (m)	Grain-Size Analysis (%)				Atterberg Limits (%)				Soil Classification (USCS)
		Gravel	**Sand**	**Silt**	**Clay**	**Moisture Content**	**Liquid Limit**	**Plastic Limit**	**Plasticity Index**	
BH 2-SS3	1.5-2.1	0	3	30	67	44	42	21	21	Clay of High Plasticity (CH)

Based on a review of the results of the grain-size analysis and Atterberg limits, the soil may be classified as a clay of high plasticity (CH) in accordance with the USCS.

5.4 Silty Clay

Underlying the clay, silty clay was encountered in all the boreholes. The silty clay extends to depths of 7.3 m and 7.9 m (Elevation 77.1 m to Elevation 76.4 m). The undrained shear strength of the silty clay ranges from 34 kPa to 96 kPa indicating the silty clay has a firm to stiff consistency. The natural moisture content and unit weight of the silty clay ranges from 25 percent to 70 percent and 19.4 kN/m^3 to 20.7 kN/m^3, respectively.

The results from the grain-size analysis and Atterberg limit determination conducted on three (3) samples of the silty clay are summarized in Table IV. The grain-size distribution curves are shown in Figures 12 to 14.

Table IV: Summary of Results from Grain-Size Analysis and Atterberg Limit Determination - Silty Clay Samples

Borehole (BH) No. – Sample (SS) No.	Depth (m)	Grain-Size Analysis (%)				Atterberg Limits (%)				Soil Classification (USCS)
		Gravel	**Sand**	**Silt**	**Clay**	**Moisture Content**	**Liquid Limit**	**Plastic Limit**	**Plasticity Index**	
BH 1-SS5	4.6-5.2	0	0	46	54	70	47	22	25	Silty Clay of Low Plasticity (CL)
BH 3-SS4	3.0-3.7	0	20	35	45	36	42	17	25	Silty Clay with Sand of Low Plasticity (CL)
BH 4-SS6	6.1-6.7	0	1	49	50	56	61	27	34	Silty Clay of Low Plasticity (CL)

Based on a review of the results of the grain-size analysis and Atterberg limits the soil may be classified as a silty clay of low plasticity (CL) with varying amounts of sand in accordance with the USCS.

5.5 Silt

The silty clay is underlain by silt that extends to depths of 8.7 m and 10.2 m (Elevation 75.7 m to Elevation 73.8 m). In Borehole Nos. 1 to 4 and 6, the silt exhibits a slight plasticity and has an undrained shear strength ranging from 53 kPa to 139 kPa indicating the silt has a stiff to very stiff consistency. The silt in Borehole No. 5 is non-plastic and based on SPT N-values of hammer weight and 1, the silt is in a very loose state. The natural moisture content of the silt ranges from 13 percent to 43 percent.

The results from the grain-size analysis and Atterberg limit determination conducted on one (1) sample of the silt are summarized in Table V. The grain-size distribution curve is shown in Figure 15.

Table V: Summary of Results from Grain-Size Analysis and Atterberg Limit Determination – Silt Sample

Borehole (BH) No. – Sample (SS) No.	Depth (m)	Grain-Size Analysis (%)				Atterberg Limits (%)				Soil Classification (USCS)
		Gravel	**Sand**	**Silt**	**Clay**	**Moisture Content**	**Liquid Limit**	**Plastic Limit**	**Plasticity Index**	
BH 5-SS7	7.6-8.2	0	2	80	18	35	--	--	N.P.	Silt (ML)

- N.P. = Non-plastic

Based on a review of the results of the grain-size analysis and Atterberg limits, the soil may be classified as a non-plastic silt (ML) in accordance with the USCS.

5.6 Glacial Till

The silt is underlain by a glacial till contacted at 8.1 m and 10.2 m depths (Elevation 75.7 m to Elevation 73.8 m) in all the boreholes. The glacial till consists of silty sand with gravel and contains shale fragments, cobbles and boulders. Based on the SPT N-values that range from 8 to 79, the glacial till is in a loose to very dense state. High SPT N-values for low sampler penetration, such as 50 for 125 mm sampler penetration were recorded and may be a result of the sampler resting on a cobble or boulder within the glacial till. Based on the observation of augers grinding and that the coring method had to be used to advance Borehole Nos. 1, 2 and 4 to 6 through the glacial till, it appears the glacial till below 9.1 m to 10.7 m depths (Elevation 75.1 m to Elevation 73.7 m) contains numerous cobbles and boulders that are thick. The natural moisture content of the glacial till ranges from 6 percent to 13 percent.

The results from the grain-size analysis conducted on two (2) sample of the glacial till are summarized in Table VI. The grain-size distribution curves are shown in Figures 16 and 17.

Table VI: Summary of Results from Grain-Size Analysis and Atterberg Limit Determination – Glacial Till Samples

Borehole (BH) No. – Sample (SS) No.	Depth (m)	Grain-Size Analysis (%)					Soil Classification (USCS)
		Gravel	Sand	**Silt**	**Clay**	Moisture Content	
BH 6-SS9	10.7-11.3	19	52	20	9	6	Silty Sand with Gravel (SM)
BH 1-SS10	12.2-12.8	27	53	14	6	7	Silty Sand with Gravel (SM)

Based on a review of the results of the grain-size analysis of the two (2) samples, the glacial till may be classified as a silty sand with gravel (SM) in accordance with the USCS. As previously mentioned, the glacial till contains shale fragments, cobbles and boulders.

5.7 Limestone Bedrock

Based on the auger refusal criterion, the surface of the bedrock is inferred in Borehole Nos. 2 and 5 at 13.7 m (Elevation 70.5 m) and 12.2 m depths (Elevation 71.8 m), respectively.

The presence of the bedrock was proven in Borehole Nos. 1,3,4 and 6 by coring the bedrock. Based on a review of the bedrock cores, the bedrock is considered to be limestone with shaley partings. Photographs of the bedrock cores are shown in Appendix B. A summary of the bedrock depths (elevations) are shown in Table VII.

Table VII: Summary of Bedrock Depths (Elevations)		
Borehole (BH) No.	Ground Surface Elevation (m)	Bedrock Depth (Elevation) m
BH-1	84.42	15.7 (68.7)
BH-2	84.21	13.7 (70.5) – Inferred Bedrock
BH-3	84.05	10.8 (73.3)
BH-4	84.33	14.2 (70.1)
BH-5	83.99	12.2 (71.8) – Inferred Bedrock
BH-6	84.18	13.7 (70.5)

Based on the bedrock coring results, the total core recovery (TCR) ranges from 80 percent to 100 percent. The rock quality designation (RQD) ranges from 0 percent to 86 percent indicating the bedrock quality is very poor to good quality and the results are presented below in Table VIII.

Table VIII: Summary of RQD and TCR Values of Bedrock Cores			
Run No.	**Depth (m)**	**Rock Quality Designation RQD (%)**	**Total Core Recovery TCR (%)**
Borehole No. 1			
2	15.7 - 16.3	0	100
3	16.3 - 17.7	27	100
4	17.7 - 19.2	61	100
Borehole No. 3			
1	10.8 – 11.6	47	100
2	11.6 – 13.2	42	80
Borehole No. 4			
4	14.2 - 14.6	86	100
5	14.6 - 16.2	29	85
Borehole No. 6			
2	13.7 - 15.2	23	80
3	15.2 - 16.6	44	91

Unit weight determination and unconfined compressive strength tests were conducted on four (4) rock core sections and the results are summarized in Table IX.

Table IX: Summary of Unconfined Compressive Strength Test Results – Bedrock Cores

Borehole (BH) No. – Run No.	Depth (m)	Unit Weight (kN/m^3)	Unconfined Compressive Strength (MPa)	Classification of Rock with respect to Strength
BH-1	16.7 - 16.8	26.6	209	R5
BH-3	11.8 - 11.9	26.3	195	R5
BH-4	14.2 - 14.3	26.6	197	R5
BH-6	14.0 - 14.1	27.0	226	R5

A review of the test results in Table VII indicates the strength of the rock may be classified as very strong in accordance with the Canadian Foundation Engineering Manual (CFEM), Fourth Edition, 2006.

Groundwater Level Measurements

A total of six monitoring wells were installed at the site. A summary of the groundwater level measurements taken in the monitoring wells are shown in Table X.

Table X: Groundwater Level Measurements

Borehole (BH) /Monitoring Well (MW) No.	Ground Surface Elevation (m)	Date of Measurement (Elapsed Time in Days from Date of Installation)	Groundwater Depth Below Ground Surface (Elevation), m	Date of Measurement (Elapsed Time in Days from Date of Installation)	Groundwater Depth Below Ground Surface (Elevation), m	Date of Measurement (Elapsed Time in Days from Date of Installation)	Groundwater Depth Below Ground Surface (Elevation), m
BH-1	84.42	April 28, 2022 (13)	3.4 (81.0)	June 23, 2022 (70)	3.6 (80.8)	Sept 8, 2022 (147)	3.8 (80.6)
BH-2	84.21	April 28, 2022 (16)	5.0 (79.2)	June 23, 2022 (73)	5.2 (79.0)	Sept 8, 2022 (150)	5.3 (78.9)
BH-3	84.05	April 28, 2022 (14)	4.9 (79.2)	June 23, 2022 (71)	5.1 (79.0)	Sept 8, 2022 (148)	5.3 (78.7)
BH-4	84.33	April 28, 2022 (15)	5.0 (79.3)	June 23, 2022 (72)	5.2 (79.1)	Sept 8, 2022 (149)	5.4 (78.9)
BH-5	83.99	April 28, 2022 (15)	4.7 (79.3)	June 23, 2022 (72)	4.9 (79.1)	Sept 8, 2022 (149)	5.1 (78.9)
BH-6	84.18	April 28, 2022 (9)	4.6 (79.6)	June 23, 2022 (66)	4.8 (79.4)	Sept 8, 2022 (143)	5.1 (79.1)

The groundwater level ranges from 3.4 m to 5.4 m (Elevation 81.0 m to Elevation 78.7 m) across the Site.

Water levels were determined in the monitoring wells at the times and under the conditions noted above. Note that fluctuations in the level of groundwater may occur due to a seasonal variation such as precipitation, snowmelt, rainfall activities, and other factors not evident at the time of measurement and therefore may be at a higher level during wet weather periods.

6. Site Classification for Seismic Site Response and Liquefaction Potential of Soils

6.1 Site Classification for Seismic Site Response

The seismic shear wave velocity sounding survey report is shown in Appendix A. The results of the survey indicate that the average seismic shear wave velocity is 1510.9 m/s for footings and caissons founded on the sound limestone bedrock (with shaly partings) as discussed in Section 8 of this report. This will result in a Class A site class for seismic site response in accordance with Table 4.1.8.4.A of the 2012 Ontario Building Code (OBC), as amended May 2, 2019.

6.2 Liquefaction Potential of Soils

Since the construction of the four (4) level underground parking garage below the three (3) towers would require the excavation and removal of all soils down to the bedrock, the presence of liquefiable soils at the site is not an issue for the proposed development.

7. Grade Raise Restrictions

Since the site is located in a well-established developed area of the city of Ottawa and the current grades of the site are near those of the adjacent roadways, major grade raise is not anticipated to be required at the site as part of the proposed development. However, for purposes of this geotechnical investigation, a maximum permissible grade raise of 0.5 m may be used for design purposes.

8. Foundation Considerations

The borehole information indicates the depth to bedrock varies widely across the site from a 10.8 m and 13.7 m depth (Elevation 73.3 m to Elevation 70.5 m) in the eastern portion of the site to 14.2 m and 15.7 m depths (Elevation 70.1 m and Elevation 68.7 m) in the western portion of the site. The surface of the bedrock appears to be sloping down to greater depths in a westerly/southwesterly direction across the site. For the proposed multi-storey towers and a four (4) storey below grade parking garage with lowest floor slab at a 12.0 m depth below existing grade, a footing foundation is anticipated to be at a 12.6 m depth below existing grade. Based on the borehole information, footings founded at a 12.6 m depth will be founded on the dense to very dense glacial till in Borehole Nos. 1,4 and 6 and on the limestone bedrock in Borehole No. 3. The glacial till is not considered suitable to support the heavy foundation loads anticipated for the multi-storey tower buildings. Therefore, it is recommended that the proposed buildings be supported by spread and strip footings founded on the limestone bedrock. In the west and southwest areas of the site where the bedrock is present at a great depth below the 12.0 m deep floor slab, the proposed buildings in these areas may be supported by caissons socketed into the sound bedrock in combination with the remaining portion of the buildings supported by footings where the bedrock is at a shallower depth. Alternatively, the buildings may be supported completely by footings founded on the limestone bedrock where some of the footings will have to be stepped down to greater depth to reach the bedrock.

Since the depth to bedrock varies at the borehole locations and across the site, it is recommended that once design plans are available for the proposed development, an additional geotechnical investigation should be conducted to better delineate the depth to bedrock between the boreholes completed for this geotechnical investigation. The additional geotechnical investigation should consist of boreholes that extend into the bedrock. For the caisson foundation option, the additional boreholes should extend to a sufficient depth into the bedrock to confirm the sidewall (shaft) resistance value (between the concrete and the bedrock) provided in this report. Based on the design plans and findings of the additional boreholes, the geotechnical engineering comments and recommendations in this report may need to be updated.

The two (2) types of foundations contemplated for this project, footings and caissons are discussed in the following sections of this report.

8.1 Footings

A summary of the depth (elevation) to bedrock in the boreholes is shown in Table XI. The limestone bedrock was cored in Borehole Nos. 1, 3, 4 and 6 and contacted at 10.8 m to 15.7 m depths (Elevation 73.3 m to Elevation 68.7 m). Based on the auger refusal criterion, the surface of the bedrock is inferred in Borehole Nos. 2 and 5 at 13.7 m (Elevation 70.5 m) and 12.2 m depths (Elevation 71.8 m), respectively.

Table XI: Summary of Bedrock Depths (Elevations)

Borehole No.	Ground Surface Elevation (m)	Bedrock Depth (Elevation), m
BH -1	84.42	15.7 (68.7)
BH-2	84.21	13.7 (70.5) – Inferred Bedrock
BH-3	84.05	10.8 (73.3)
BH-4	84.33	14.2 (70.1)
BH-5	83.99	12.2 (71.8) – Inferred Bedrock
BH-6	84.18	13.7 (70.5)

Strip and spread footings founded on the sound limestone bedrock that is free of weathered zones, loose material, soft seams, fractures and voids may be designed for a factored geotechnical resistance at ultimate limit state (ULS) of 4,000 kPa. The factored geotechnical resistance at ULS includes a geotechnical resistance factor of 0.50. The Serviceability Limit State (SLS) bearing pressure of the bedrock, required to produce 25 mm settlement will be much larger than the recommended values for the factored geotechnical resistance at ULS. Therefore, for footings founded on bedrock, the factored geotechnical resistance at ULS will govern the design. Settlements of footing designed for the above recommended factored geotechnical resistance at ULS and properly constructed are expected to be less than 10 mm.

Footings at different elevations in sound bedrock should be located such that the higher footing is located 6V:1H from the limit of the footing excavation in the sound bedrock.

All footing beds should be examined by a geotechnician working under the direction of a geotechnical engineer to ensure that the founding limestone bedrock is capable of supporting the factored geotechnical resistance at ULS and that the footings have been properly prepared. Where weathered zones, loose material, soft seams, fractures or voids are present in the limestone bedrock subgrade for the footing, sub-excavation may be undertaken to the underlying more competent bedrock and the footings will need to be stepped down to the more competent bedrock.

8.2 Caissons

Portions of the proposed buildings may be supported by drilled caissons socketed into the sound limestone bedrock and designed to carry the load based on sidewall (shaft) resistance between the concrete and sound bedrock and neglecting end-bearing capacity. The caisson should be a minimum 760 mm in diameter and have a socket length equal to at least two (2) times the socket diameter into the competent, sound bedrock. For a caisson, the preliminary unfactored sidewall resistance at ULS for the sound limestone bedrock may be taken as 2000 kPa for preliminary design purposes. The caissons socketed into the sound limestone bedrock may be designed for a factored preliminary sidewall resistance at ultimate limit state (ULS) of 800 kPa. The factored ULS values includes a resistance factor of 0.4 (2006 Canadian Foundation Engineering Manual, Fourth Edition). The Serviceability Limit State (SLS) of the bedrock, required to produce 25 mm settlement of the foundation will be much larger than the recommended value for factored geotechnical resistance at ULS. Therefore, the factored geotechnical resistance at ULS will govern the design. Settlements of caissons designed for the above recommended factored geotechnical resistance at ULS and properly constructed are expected to be less than 10 mm.

Installation of the drilled caissons will require the use of at least one liner to minimize soil loss. The liner should be driven to the limestone bedrock. It may be necessary to loosen the overburden material by augering through to the limestone bedrock. The liner may then be advanced through the soil slurry to the bedrock. The presence of cobbles, boulders and possible rock slabs within the glacial till may impede the advancement of the caisson. Therefore, the contractor bidding on this project should decide for themselves the appropriate method of installing the caissons through the soils and into the bedrock. It is noted that the caissons will require dewatering operations since they are anticipated to extend below the groundwater level. If the caissons cannot be dewatered, concrete may have to be placed by 'tremie' technique.

It is imperative that the sidewalls of the portion of the caisson socketed into the bedrock be cleaned of any soil smearing, to ensure the concrete is in contact with clean bedrock.

As previously mentioned, the depth to the bedrock surface varies across the site from a 10.8 m and 13.7 m depth (Elevation 73.3 m to Elevation 70.5 m) in the eastern portion of the site to 14.2 m and 15.7 m depths (Elevation 70.5 m and Elevation 68.7 m) in the western portion of the site. In the area where the sloping bedrock surface is anticipated, the depth of the bottom of the caisson should meet the socket embedment length in the sound bedrock dictated by design and should follow a line at 1.7H:1V to ensure the caissons are sufficiently socketed into the bedrock below the sloping surface of the bedrock particularly in areas where there are steep drops in the bedrock surface.

All drilled caissons must be inspected by a geotechnician under the supervision of a geotechnical engineer to confirm the factored geotechnical resistance value at ULS of the founding rock and to ensure that the caissons have been prepared satisfactorily and properly cleaned.

8.3 Additional Comments

The footings and concrete grade beams for the caissons of the proposed buildings will be protected from frost action since they are anticipated to be located at a depth greater than the required 1.5 m depth for frost protection for heated buildings.

The recommended factored geotechnical resistances at ULS for all foundation options considered for this project have been calculated by EXP from the borehole information for the design stage only. The investigation and comments are necessarily on-going as new information of underground conditions becomes available. For example, more specific information is available with respect to conditions between boreholes, when foundation construction is underway. The interpretation between boreholes and the recommendations of this report must therefore be checked through field monitoring provided by an experienced geotechnical engineer to validate the information for use during the construction stage.

9. Floor Slab and Drainage Requirements

The lowest floor level of the parking garage for the proposed buildings is assumed to be at a 12.0 m depth below existing grade. Based on the borehole information, the lowest floor slab of the buildings will be founded on the dense to very dense glacial till and limestone bedrock and may be constructed as a concrete slab-on-grade or as a paved surface. The concrete and asphalt pavement structures indicated below are for light duty traffic only (cars). EXP can provide concrete and asphalt pavement structures for heavy duty traffic (cars and trucks), if required.

The lowest floor level for the parking garage is anticipated to be located below the groundwater level. Therefore, underfloor and perimeter drainage systems will be required for the proposed below grade parking garage.

The underfloor drainage system may consist of 100 mm diameter perforated pipe or equivalent placed in parallel rows at 5 m to 6 m centres and at least 300 mm below the underside of the floor slab. The drains should be set on 100 mm thick bed of 19 mm sized clear stone covered on top and sides with 150 mm thick clear stone that is fully wrapped with an approved porous geotextile membrane, such as Terrafix 270R or equivalent. The perimeter drains may also consist of 100 mm diameter perforated pipe set on the footings and surrounded with 150 mm thick clear stone fully wrapped with a geotextile membrane. The perimeter and underfloor drains should be connected to separate sumps equipped with backup pumps and generators in case of mechanical failure and/or power outage, so that at least one system would be operational should the other fail.

The finished exterior grade around the buildings should be sloped away from the buildings to prevent ponding of surface water close to the exterior walls of the buildings.

9.1 Lowest Floor Level as a Concrete Surface

The subgrade is anticipated to consist of glacial till and limestone bedrock. The exposed glacial till should be proofrolled in the presence of EXP and any identified loose/soft areas should be excavated, removed and replaced with Ontario Provincial Standard Specification (OPSS) Granular B Type II material compacted to 100 percent standard Proctor maximum dry density (SPMDD). The limestone bedrock should be examined by EXP and any loose/soft zones of the bedrock should be excavated and removed.

Following approval of the glacial till and bedrock subgrade, the concrete slab for light duty traffic (cars only) may be constructed as follows:

- 150 mm thick concrete with 32 MPa compressive strength and air content of 5 percent to 8 percent; over
- 150 mm thick layer of Ontario Provincial Standard Specification (OPSS) 1010 Granular A compacted to 100 percent standard Proctor maximum dry density (SPMDD); over
- 300 mm minimum thick layer of OPSS 1010 Granular B Type II compacted to 100 percent SMPDD.

The concrete slab should be reinforced and adequate saw cuts should be provided in the floor slab to control cracking. Additional recommendations can be provided once the final design of the lowest floor level has been determined.

9.2 Lowest Floor Level as a Paved Surface

The subgrade is anticipated to consist of glacial till and limestone bedrock. The exposed glacial till should be proofrolled in the presence of EXP and any identified loose/soft areas should be excavated, removed and replaced with Ontario Provincial Standard Specification (OPSS) Granular B Type II material compacted to 100 percent standard Proctor maximum dry density (SPMDD). The limestone bedrock should be examined by EXP and any loose/soft zones of the bedrock should be excavated and removed.

Following approval of the glacial till and bedrock subgrade, the asphalt pavement structure for light duty traffic (cars only) may be constructed on the bedrock subgrade as follow:

- 65 mm thick layer of asphaltic concrete consisting of HL3/SP12.5 – The asphaltic concrete should be placed and compacted as per OPSS 310 and 313 and should be designed in accordance with OPSS 1150/1151; over
- 150 mm thick layer of OPSS Granular A compacted to 100 percent SPMDD; over
- 450 mm thick layer of OPSS Granular B Type II compacted to 100 percent SPMDD.

10. Lateral Earth Pressures Against Subsurface Walls

The subsurface basement walls of the proposed buildings will be subjected to lateral static earth pressure as well as lateral dynamic earth pressure during a seismic event. The lateral static earth pressure that the subsurface walls would be subjected to may be computed from equations (i) and (ii) and the lateral dynamic earth force from equation (iii) given below.

The equations given below assume that the backfill against the subsurface walls will be free-draining granular material and that subsurface drains will be provided to prevent build-up of hydrostatic pressure behind the wall. Equation (i) will be applicable to the portion of the subsurface wall in the overburden soil. Equation (ii) will be applicable to the portion of the subsurface wall in the bedrock where the earth pressure will be considerably reduced due to the narrow backfill between the subsurface wall and the rock face resulting in an arching effect (Spangler & Handy, 1984). The weight of the overburden soil and any surcharge load stress (such as traffic load at ground surface and foundations of existing adjacent buildings) should be considered as surcharge when computing lateral pressure using equation (ii).

The lateral static earth pressure against the subsurface walls may be computed from the following equation:

$$P = K_0 (\gamma h + q) \text{ ……………………………………………………… (i)}$$

where P = lateral earth pressure acting on the subsurface wall; kN/m^2

K_0 = lateral earth pressure coefficient for ‘at rest’ condition for Granular B Type II backfill material = 0.50

γ = unit weight of free draining granular backfill; OPSS Granular B Type II = 22 kN/m^3

h = depth of point of interest below top of backfill, m

q = surcharge load stress, kPa

Lateral static earth pressure (σ_n) due to narrow earth backfill between subsurface wall and rock face at depth z:

$$\sigma_n = \frac{\gamma B}{2 \tan\delta}\left(1 - e^{-2k\frac{z}{B}\tan\delta}\right) + kq \text{ -------------- (ii)}$$

where

γ = unit weight of backfill = 22 kN/m^3

B = backfill width (m)

z = depth from top of wall (m)

δ = friction angle between the backfill and wall and rock (assumed to be equal) = 17 degrees

k = lateral earth pressure coefficient for ‘at rest’ condition = 0.50

q = surcharge pressure including pressures from overburden soil, traffic at ground surface and foundations from existing adjacent buildings (kPa)

The lateral dynamic (seismic) thrust may be computed from the equation given below:

Δ_{Pe} = $\gamma H^2 \frac{a_h}{g} F_b$ ……………………………………………………. (iii)

where Δ_{Pe} = dynamic thrust in kN/m of wall

H = height of wall, m

γ = unit weight of free draining granular backfill; OPSS Granular B Type II = 22 kN/m^3

$\frac{a_h}{g}$ = seismic coefficient = 0.32

F_b = thrust factor = 1.0

The dynamic thrust does not take into account the surcharge load. The resultant force acts approximately at 0.63H above the base of the wall.

All subsurface walls should be properly waterproofed.

Where the basement walls will be poured against the bedrock or temporary shoring, vertical drainage board must be installed on the face of the excavation wall or temporary shoring to provide necessary drainage. Vertical drainage board such as Alidrain, Geodrain, Miridrain or equivalent may be used for this purpose. Full coverage using drainage boards can be considered to minimize the risk of water penetration through the subsurface basement walls.

Where the upper portion of the subsurface basement wall is backfilled with granular material, the vertical drainage board should extend into the backfill to provide drainage of the backfill. The top of the drainage board should be covered with a fabric filter to prevent the loss of overlying soil into the drainage board.

The vertical drainage board should be connected to a solid discharge pipe that passes through the foundation wall and outlets to a solid pipe inside the building that leads to a sump. The solid pipe inside the building should be connected to a separate sump from the sumps used for the perimeter and underfloor drains, so that this system would be operational should one of the other drainage systems fail.

11. Excavations and De-Watering Requirements

11.1 Excess Soil Management

Ontario Regulation 406/19 specifies protocols that are required for the management and disposal of excess soils. As set forth in the regulation, specific analytical testing protocols need to be implemented and followed based on the volume of soil to be managed and the requirements of the receiving site. The testing protocols are specific as to whether the soils are stockpiled or in situ. In either scenario, the testing protocols are far more onerous than have been historically carried out as part of standard industry practices. These decisions should be factored in and accounted for prior to the initiation of the project-defined scope of work. EXP would be pleased to assist with the implementation of a soil management and testing program that would satisfy the requirements of Ontario Regulation 406/19.

11.2 Excavations

11.2.1 Overburden Soil Excavation

Excavations for the construction of the proposed multi-used towers is expected to extend below a 12.0 m depth below the existing ground surface. These excavations will extend through the fill, the clay, silty clay, silt and glacial till and into the limestone bedrock. The excavations are anticipated to be below the groundwater level.

Excavations within the soils may be undertaken using heavy equipment capable of removing cobbles, boulders and possible large slabs of rock.

All excavations must be undertaken in accordance with the Occupational Health and Safety Act (OHSA), Ontario Reg. 213/91. Based on the definitions provided in OHSA, the subsurface soils on site are considered to be Type 3 and as such must be cut back at 1H:1V from the bottom of the excavation above the groundwater level. Within zones of persistent seepage and below the groundwater level, the excavation side slopes are expected to slough and eventually stabilize at a slope of 2H:1V to 3H:1V.

It is anticipated that due to the significant depth of the excavation for the proposed buildings and the proximity of the excavation to existing buildings and infrastructure (roadways and underground municipal services), the excavations will likely have to be undertaken within the confines of a shoring system. The shoring system may consist of steel H soldier pile and timber lagging system, interlocking sheeting system and/or secant pile shoring system.

The exp Groundwater Impact Assessment (GIA), dated February 8, 2023, should be consulted for the quantity of water to be removed from the site for water taking permit requirements as well as to determine the potential impact on the neighboring properties as the results of the dewatering activities.

The type of shoring system required would depend on a number of factors including:

- Proximity of the excavation to existing structures and infrastructure,
- Type of foundations of the existing adjacent buildings and the difference in founding levels between the foundations of new buildings and existing adjacent buildings,
- Type and invert depth of existing underground municipal services (infrastructure); and
- The subsurface soil, bedrock and groundwater conditions.

A conventional shoring system consisting of soldier pile and timber lagging is more flexible compared to the interlocking steel sheeting system and the secant pile shoring system. In areas where there is concern for lateral yielding of the soils and the potential of settlement of nearby structures and infrastructure, the use of a steel interlocking sheeting system or secant pile system can be considered. The shoring system will require lateral restraint provided by tiebacks consisting of rock anchors. Due to the presence of cobbles and boulders in the subsurface soils, pre-drilling may be required for the installation of the soldier piles. The presence of cobbles and boulders in the subsurface soils should also be taken into consideration for other contemplated shoring systems.

The need for a shoring system, the most appropriate type of shoring system and the design and installation of the shoring system should be determined by the contractors bidding on this project. The design of the shoring system should be undertaken by a professional engineer experienced in shoring design and the installation of the shoring system should be undertaken by a contractor experienced in the installation of shoring systems. The shoring system should be designed and installed in accordance with latest edition of Ontario Regulation 213/91 under the OHSA and the 2006 Fourth Edition of the Canadian Foundation Engineering Manual (CFEM). The shoring system as well as adjacent settlement sensitive structures (buildings) and infrastructure should be monitored for movement (deflection) on a periodic basis during construction operations.

A pre-construction condition survey of buildings and infrastructure within the influence zone of the construction should be undertaken prior to start of construction activities.

It is recommended that vibration monitoring be conducted at the site and at adjacent existing buildings and infrastructure during the installation of the shoring system and during construction of the new building addition to ensure the existing structures and infrastructure are not damaged as a result of the construction activities.

Soldier Pile and Timber Lagging System

A conventional steel H soldier pile and timber lagging shoring system must be designed to support the lateral earth pressure given by the expression below:

$$P = k(\gamma h + q)$$

where P = the pressure, at any depth, h, below the ground surface

k = applicable earth pressure coefficient; active lateral earth pressure coefficient = 0.33

‘at rest’ lateral earth pressure coefficient = 0.50

γ = unit weight of soil to be retained, estimated at 22 kN/m^3

h = the depth, in metres, at which pressure, P, is being computed

q = the equivalent surcharge acting on the ground surface adjacent to the shoring system

The pressure distribution assumes that drainage is permitted between the lagging boards and that no build-up of hydrostatic pressure may occur.

The shoring should be designed using appropriate ‘k’ values depending on the location of any settlement-sensitive infrastructure (roadways and underground services) and building structures. The traffic loads on the streets should be considered as surcharge. Soldier piles will need to extend into the sound rock below the soils. For guidance, if there is room to permit at least a 1.0 m of rock ledge around the perimeter of the excavation, the soldier piles could be toed into the upper levels of the rock provided that a rock bolt and plate arrangement is installed on the rock face to support the toe. The rock bolt should be designed to take the full toe pressure.

As previously indicated, the shoring system as well as adjacent settlement sensitive structures and infrastructure should be monitored for movement (deflection) on a periodic basis during construction operations.

The shoring system will require lateral restraint by tiebacks in the form of grouted rock anchors. The shoring system should be tied back by rock anchors grouted into the sound limestone bedrock. The factored ULS grout to rock bond stress of 800 kPa may be used for design of the anchors. The factored ULS bond stress value includes a geotechnical resistance factor of 0.4. This value assumes a grout with a minimum strength of 30 MPa is used and that the sides of the drilled holes are cleaned prior to the grouting operation. It is anticipated that the bedrock may contain near vertical seams and some horizontal fractures and therefore some grout loss when grouting anchors in the bedrock should be anticipated. The grout loss is expected to be higher in the fractured bedrock and lower in the sound bedrock. Difficulties may be encountered during the installation of the rock anchors due to the presence of boulders/cobbles within the glacial till.

If the rock anchors extend into adjacent properties, permission will be required from the adjacent property owners for the installation of the tiebacks. If permission is not granted, the shoring system may be braced by cross bracing or the use of rakers on the inside of the shored excavation.

Design anchors should be load tested to two times the design capacity. All anchors should be proof tested to 1.33 times the working load. The anchor should be locked off at working load plus an allowance for relaxation (usually 10 percent). When installing tie backs, casing would be required to advance through the fill and the native soil. The deflection of the shoring system should be carefully monitored during construction

11.2.2 Rock Excavation

The excavations will extend into the limestone bedrock. The excavation side slopes in the upper depths of the weathered/highly fractured zones of the limestone bedrock may be cut back at a 1H:1V gradient. The excavation side slopes in the sound limestone bedrock may be undertaken with near vertical sides subject to examination by a geotechnical engineer.

The upper depths of the weathered/highly fractured zones of the limestone bedrock may be excavated using a hoe ram for removal of small quantities of the bedrock; however, this process is expected to be very slow.

The excavation of the sound limestone bedrock to extensive depths below the bedrock surface may be undertaken by line drilling and blasting method. Should blasting not be permitted, the excavation of the limestone bedrock would have to be undertaken by line drilling. Specialized contractors bidding on this project should decide on their own the most preferred rock removal method; hoe ramming or line drilling and blasting.

Rock Support

Zones of the weathered and fractured rock faces for the portion of the excavation within the bedrock may require support in the form of rock bolts to maintain the integrity of the rock face in conjunction with a wire mesh system and/or shotcrete. Excavations that will extend a significant depth into the bedrock will have to be undertaken in a staged approach with the rock excavated in a pre-determined depth interval (for example every 3 m). The exposed rock face in each stage will have to be examined by a geotechnical engineer to determine the number of rock bolts required. The rock bolt system should be installed in this manner to the bottom of the excavation.

Vibration Control

The vibration limits for blasting should be in accordance with City of Ottawa Special Provisions (SP No. 1201).

As previously indicated, it is recommended that a pre-construction condition survey of adjacent building(s) and infrastructure (roadways, sidewalks, municipal services) be undertaken prior to any earth (soil) and rock excavation work as well as vibration monitoring during excavation, blasting and construction operations. Prior to the commencement of blasting, a detailed blast methodology should be submitted by the Contractor.

General Comment

Many geologic materials deteriorate rapidly upon exposure to meteorological elements. Unless otherwise specifically indicated in this report, walls and floors of excavations must be protected from moisture, desiccation, and frost action throughout the course of construction.

11.3 De-Watering Requirements and Impact of Groundwater Lowering on Adjacent Structures

A Groundwater Impact Assessment (GIA), dated February 8, 2023, was carried out by EXP and provides details regarding the de-watering requirements at the site as well as the impact of groundwater lowering on adjacent structures.

12. Backfilling Requirements and Suitability of On-Site Soils for Backfilling Purposes

The soils to be excavated from the site will comprise of fill, clay, silty clay, silt and glacial till and limestone bedrock. From a geotechnical perspective, these soils and the limestone bedrock are not considered suitable for reuse as backfill material in the interior or exterior of the building and should be discarded. It may be possible to use portions of the fill, clay and silty clay above the groundwater level in landscaped areas, subject to further examination and testing at time of construction. However, these soils are subject to moisture absorption due to precipitation and must be protected at all times from the elements.

Therefore, it is anticipated that all the material required for backfilling purposes in the interior and exterior of the proposed buildings and in the underground service trenches will need to be imported and should preferably conform to the following specifications:

- Engineered fill for underfloor fill including backfilling in service trenches inside the building - OPSS Granular B Type II (50 mm minus) placed in 300 mm thick lifts with each lift compacted to 100 percent SPMDD beneath the floor slab,
- Backfill against exterior subsurface walls - OPSS Granular B Type II placed in 300 mm thick lifts and compacted to 95 percent SPMDD,
- Trench backfill outside building area, and fill placement to design subgrade level for pavement - OPSS Select Subgrade Material (SSM), free of organics, debris and with a natural moisture content within 2 percent of the optimum moisture content. It should be placed in 300 mm thick lifts compacted to minimum 95 percent SPMDD; and
- Landscaped areas - Clean fill that is free of organics and deleterious material and is placed in 300 mm thick lifts with each lift compacted to 92 percent of the SPMDD.

13. Tree Planting Restrictions

Preliminary plans indicate the new trees will be planted within the footprint of the excavation for the proposed buildings. Since the existing native clay and silty clay will be excavated and removed from within the excavation for the proposed buildings, the new trees will not be planted in the clay and silty clay. Therefore, there are no tree planting restrictions from a sensitive marine clay perspective for this project.

14. Corrosion Potential

Chemical tests limited to pH, sulphate, chloride and resistivity were undertaken on one (1) soil sample and one (1) bedrock core section. A summary of the results is shown in Table XII. The laboratory certificate of analysis is shown in Appendix C.

Table XII: Chemical Test Results

Borehole – Run No.	Depth (m)	Soil/Bedrock Type	pH	Sulphate (%)	Chloride (%)	Resistivity (ohm-cm)
BH No.1 - SS11	13.7 - 14.3	Glacial Till	8.04	0.013	0.005	3130
BH No. 6-Run 2	14.9 - 15.2	Limestone Bedrock	8.70	0.010	0.002	2910

The results indicate the glacial till has a negligible sulphate attack on subsurface concrete. The concrete should be in accordance with CSA A.23.1-14.

The results of the resistivity tests indicate the samples are mildly corrosive to bare steel as per the National Association of Corrosion Engineers (NACE). Appropriate measures should be undertaken to protect buried steel elements from corrosion.

15. Additional Investigations

Since the depth to bedrock varies at the borehole locations and across the site, it is recommended that once design plans are available for the proposed development, an additional geotechnical investigation should be conducted to better delineate the depth to bedrock between the boreholes completed for this geotechnical investigation. The additional geotechnical investigation should consist of boreholes that extend into the bedrock. For the caisson foundation option, the additional boreholes should extend to a sufficient depth into the bedrock to confirm the sidewall (shaft) resistance value (between the concrete and the bedrock) provided in this report. Based on the design plans and findings of the additional boreholes, the geotechnical engineering comments and recommendations in this report may need to be updated.

16. General Comments

The comments given in this report are intended only for the guidance of design engineers. The number of boreholes required to determine the localized underground conditions, between boreholes affecting construction costs, techniques, sequencing, equipment, scheduling, etc., would be much greater than has been carried out for design purposes. Contractors bidding on or undertaking the works should, in this light, decide on their own investigations, as well, as their own interpretations of the factual borehole results, so that they may draw their own conclusions as to how the subsurface conditions may affect them.

The information contained in this report is not intended to reflect on environmental aspects of the soils. Reference is made to the Phase I Environmental Site Assessment (ESA) and Phase Two Environmental Site Assessment (ESA) reports prepared by EXP regarding the environmental aspects of the site.

We trust that the information contained in this report is satisfactory for your purposes. Should you have any questions, please contact this office.

Sincerely,

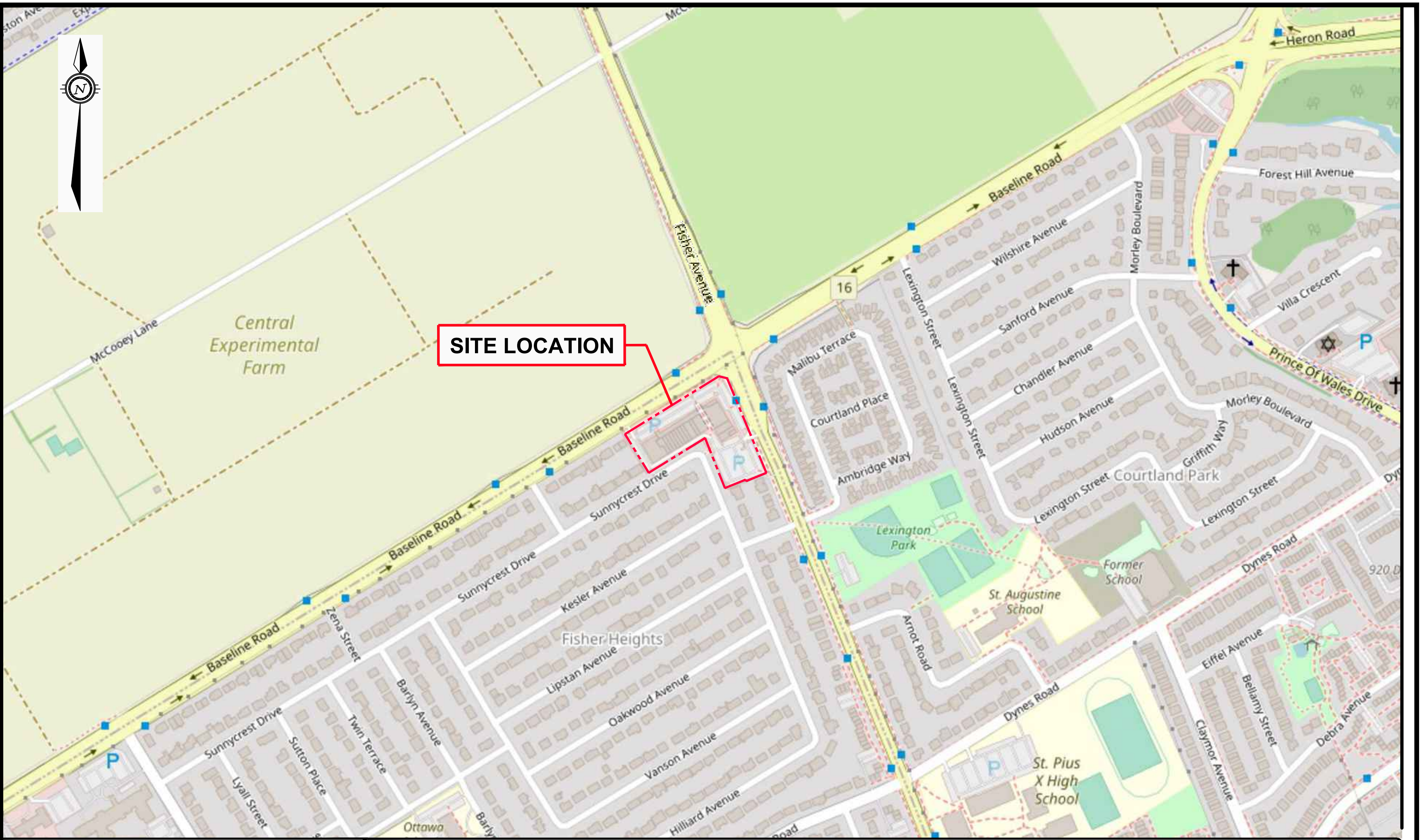
Daniel Wall

Daniel Wall, M. Eng., P.Eng.
Geotechnical Engineer
Earth and Environment

LICENSED PROFESSIONAL ENGINEER
February 10, 2023
D C WALL
100159490
Daniel Wall
PROVINCE OF ONTARIO

Susan M. Potyondy, P.Eng.
Senior Project Manager
Earth and Environment

Figures



0 50m 100m 300m

HORIZONTAL 1:7,500

EXP Services Inc. www.exp.com
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2650 Queensview Drive, Suite 100
Ottawa, ON K2B 8H6, Canada

DATE
MAY 2022

DESIGN
DW

CHECKED
IT

DRAWN BY
AS

PROPOSED MULTI-USE TOWERS

780 BASELINE ROAD, OTTAWA, ONTARIO

SITE LOCATION PLAN

project no.
OTT-21011499-C0

scale
1:7,500

FIG 1

Filename: E:\OTT\OTT-21011499-C0\60 Execution\65 Drawings\OTT-21011499-C0_BH Locations.dwg
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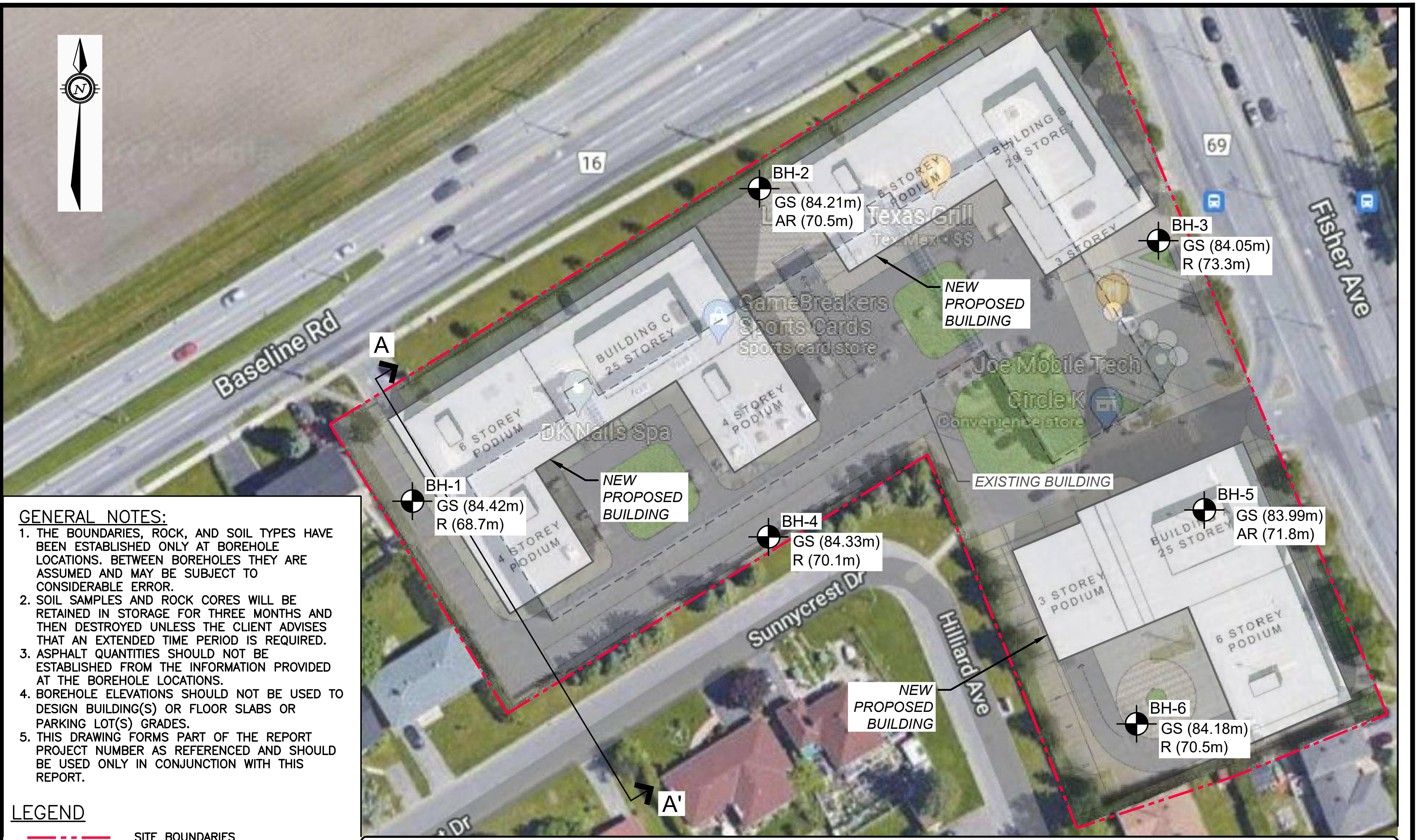

GENERAL NOTES:

1. THE BOUNDARIES, ROCK, AND SOIL TYPES HAVE BEEN ESTABLISHED ONLY AT BOREHOLE LOCATIONS. BETWEEN BOREHOLES THEY ARE ASSUMED AND MAY BE SUBJECT TO CONSIDERABLE ERROR.
2. SOIL SAMPLES AND ROCK CORES WILL BE RETAINED IN STORAGE FOR THREE MONTHS AND THEN DESTROYED UNLESS THE CLIENT ADVISES THAT AN EXTENDED TIME PERIOD IS REQUIRED.
3. ASPHALT QUANTITIES SHOULD NOT BE ESTABLISHED FROM THE INFORMATION PROVIDED AT THE BOREHOLE LOCATIONS.
4. BOREHOLE ELEVATIONS SHOULD NOT BE USED TO DESIGN BUILDING(S) OR FLOOR SLABS OR PARKING LOT(S) GRADES.
5. THIS DRAWING FORMS PART OF THE REPORT PROJECT NUMBER AS REFERENCED AND SHOULD BE USED ONLY IN CONJUNCTION WITH THIS REPORT.

LEGEND

— · —	SITE BOUNDARIES
⊕ BH-1	BOREHOLE NUMBER AND LOCATION
	GS = GROUND SURFACE ELEVATION (m) R = BEDROCK ELEVATION (m) AR = AUGER REFUSAL ON INFERRED BEDROCK (m)
A	SECTION MARK

0 10m 20m 40m

HORIZONTAL 1:1000

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2650 Queensview Drive, Suite 100
Ottawa, ON K2B 8H6, Canada

DATE	FEBRUARY 2023
DESIGN	DW / SP
CHECKED	IT
DRAWN BY	AS
project no.	OTT-21011499-C0
scale	1:1,000

PROPOSED MULTI-USE TOWERS

780 BASELINE ROAD, OTTAWA, ONTARIO

BOREHOLE LOCATION PLAN

FIG 2

Filename: E:\OTT\OTT-21011499-C0\60 Execution\65 Drawings\Geotechnical\OTT-21011499-C0_BH Locations+Section.dwg
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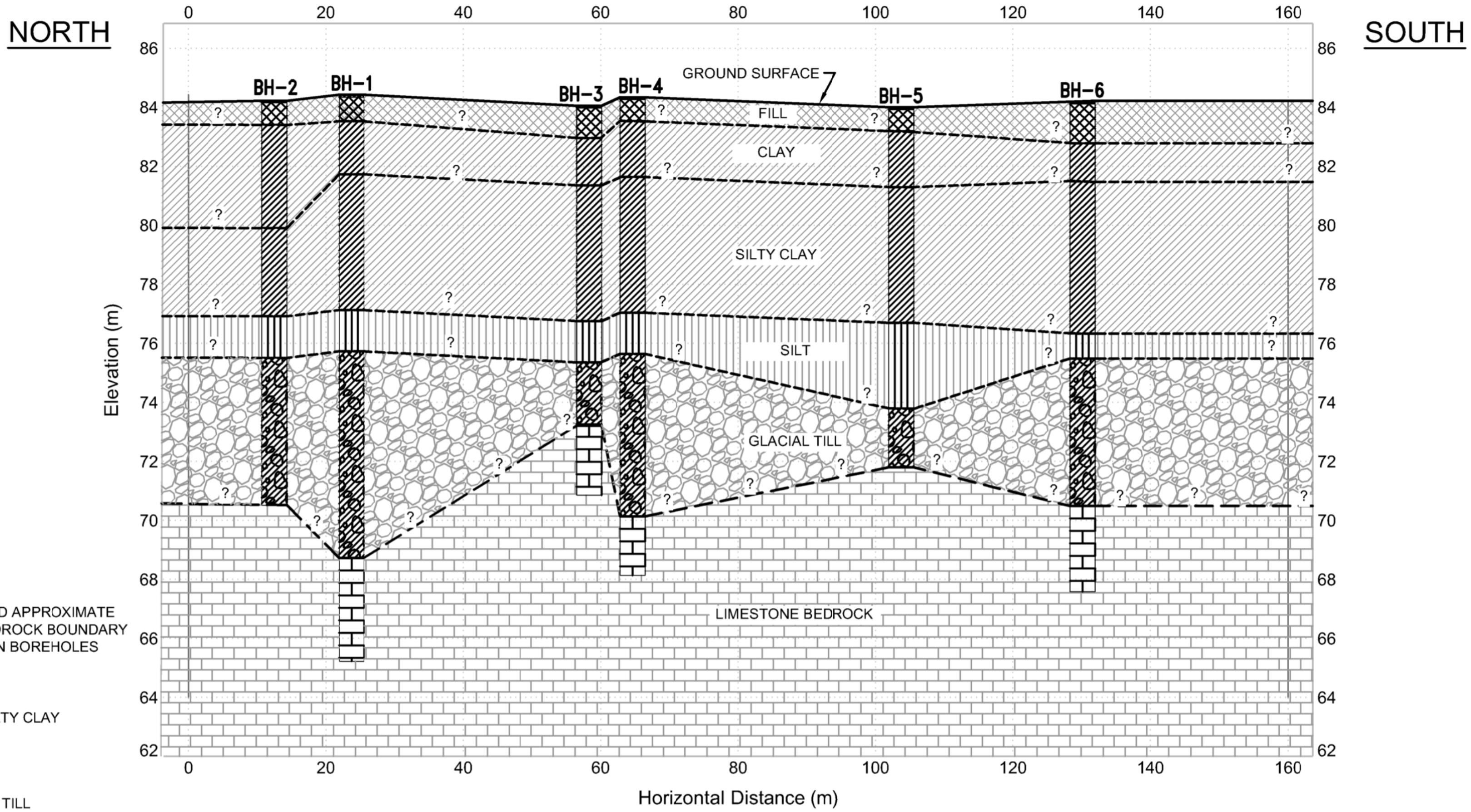

LEGEND

? - - - - INFERRED APPROXIMATE SOIL/BEDROCK BOUNDARY BETWEEN BOREHOLES

▨ FILL

▨ CLAY/SILTY CLAY

▥ SILT

▨ GLACIAL TILL

▦ LIMESTONE BEDROCK

0 10m 20m 40m
HORIZONTAL 1:1000

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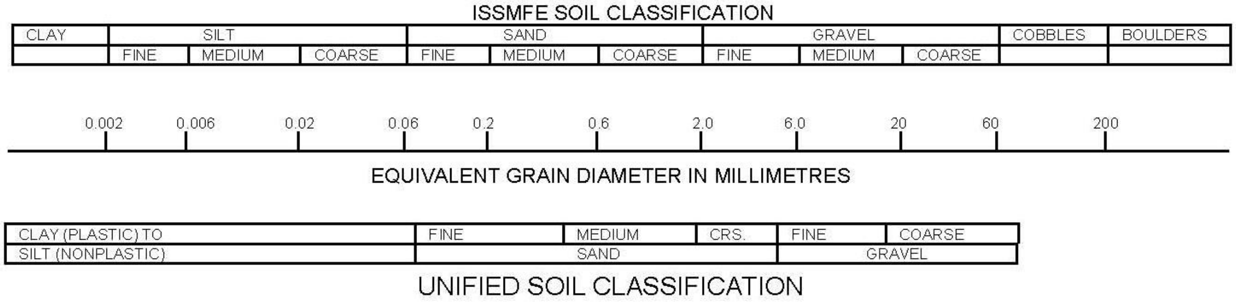
2650 Queensview Drive, Suite 100
Ottawa, ON K2B 8H6, Canada

DATE JUNE 2022		PROPOSED MULTI-USE TOWERS 780 BASELINE ROAD, OTTAWA, ONTARIO	project no. OTT-21011499-C0
DESIGN DW	CHECKED IT		scale 1:1,000
DRAWN BY AS		CROSS-SECTION A-A'	FIG 3

Filename: E:\OTT\OTT-21011499-C0\60 Execution\65 Drawings\Geotechnical\OTT-21011499-C0_BH Locations_REVISED.dwg
Last Saved: Jun 23, 2022 8:28 AM Last Plotted: Jun 23, 2022 9:07 AM Plotted by: WallD

Notes On Sample Descriptions

1. All sample descriptions included in this report follow the Canadian Foundations Engineering Manual soil classification system. This system follows the standard proposed by the International Societv for Soil Mechanics and Foundation Engineering. Laboratory grain size analyses provided by **exp** Services Inc. also follow the same system. Different classification systems may be used by others; one such system is the Unified Soil Classification. Please note that, with the exception of those samples where a grain size analysis has been made, all samples are classified visually. Visual classification is not sufficiently accurate to provide exact grain sizing or precise differentiation between size classification systems.



2. Fill: Where fill is designated on the borehole log it is defined as indicated by the sample recovered during the boring process. The reader is cautioned that fills are heterogeneous in nature and variable in density or degree of compaction. The borehole description may therefore not be applicable as a general description of site fill materials. All fills should be expected to contain obstruction such as wood, large concrete pieces or subsurface basements, floors, tanks, etc., none of these may have been encountered in the boreholes. Since boreholes cannot accurately define the contents of the fill, test pits are recommended to provide supplementary information. Despite the use of test pits, the heterogeneous nature of fill will leave some ambiguity as to the exact composition of the fill. Most fills contain pockets, seams, or layers of organically contaminated soil. This organic material can result in the generation of methane gas and/or significant ongoing and future settlements. Fill at this site may have been monitored for the presence of methane gas and, if so, the results are given on the borehole logs. The monitoring process does not indicate the volume of gas that can be potentially generated nor does it pinpoint the source of the gas. These readings are to advise of the presence of gas only, and a detailed study is recommended for sites where any explosive gas/methane is detected. Some fill material may be contaminated by toxic/hazardous waste that renders it unacceptable for deposition in any but designated land fill sites; unless specifically stated the fill on this site has not been tested for contaminants that may be considered toxic or hazardous. This testing and a potential hazard study can be undertaken if requested. In most residential/commercial areas undergoing reconstruction, buried oil tanks are common and are generally not detected in a conventional geotechnical site investigation.

3. Till: The term till on the borehole logs indicates that the material originates from a geological process associated with glaciation. Because of this geological process the till must be considered heterogeneous in composition and as such may contain pockets and/or seams of material such as sand, gravel, silt or clay. Till often contains cobbles (60 to 200 mm) or boulders (over 200 mm). Contractors may therefore encounter cobbles and boulders during excavation, even if they are not indicated by the borings. It should be appreciated that normal sampling equipment cannot differentiate the size or type of any obstruction. Because of the horizontal and vertical variability of till, the sample description may be applicable to a very limited zone; caution is therefore essential when dealing with sensitive excavations or dewatering programs in till materials.

Log of Borehole BH-1

Project No: OTT-21011499-C0

Project: Proposed Multi-Use Towers

Location: 780 Baseline Road, Ottawa, Ontario

Figure No. 4

Page. 1 of 2

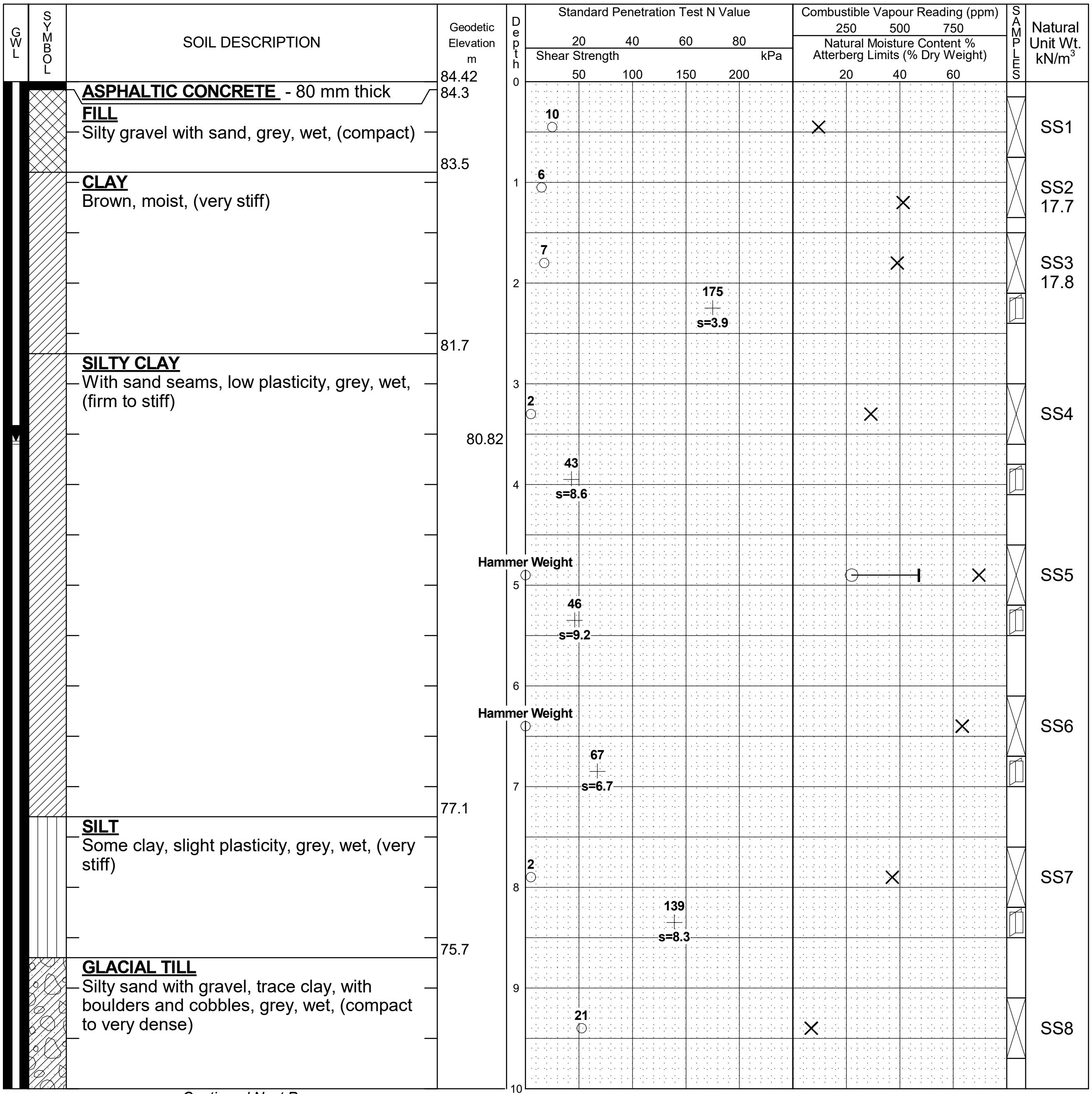
Date Drilled: 'April 14, 2022

Drill Type: CME 55 Truck-Mounted Drill Rig

Datum: Geodetic Elevation

Logged by: MZ Checked by: DW

Split Spoon Sample	☒	Combustible Vapour Reading	☐
Auger Sample	◨	Natural Moisture Content	×
SPT (N) Value	○	Atterberg Limits	├─○
Dynamic Cone Test	―	Undrained Triaxial at % Strain at Failure	⊕
Shelby Tube	■		
Shear Strength by Vane Test	+ S	Shear Strength by Penetrometer Test	▲



ASPHALTIC CONCRETE - 80 mm thick

FILL
Silty gravel with sand, grey, wet, (compact)

CLAY
Brown, moist, (very stiff)

SILTY CLAY
With sand seams, low plasticity, grey, wet, (firm to stiff)

SILT
Some clay, slight plasticity, grey, wet, (very stiff)

GLACIAL TILL
Silty sand with gravel, trace clay, with boulders and cobbles, grey, wet, (compact to very dense)

Continued Next Page

NOTES:

1. Borehole data requires interpretation by EXP before use by others
2. A 38 mm diameter monitoring well installed as shown.
3. Field work was supervised by an EXP representative.
4. See Notes on Sample Descriptions
5. Log to be read with EXP Report OTT-21011499-C0

WATER LEVEL RECORDS

Date	Water Level (m)	Hole Open To (m)
June 23, 2022	3.6	
April 28, 2022	3.4	

CORE DRILLING RECORD

Run No.	Depth (m)	% Rec.	RQD %
1	14.3 - 15.7	29	0
2	15.7 - 16.3	100	0
3	16.3 - 17.7	100	27
4	17.7 - 19.2	100	61

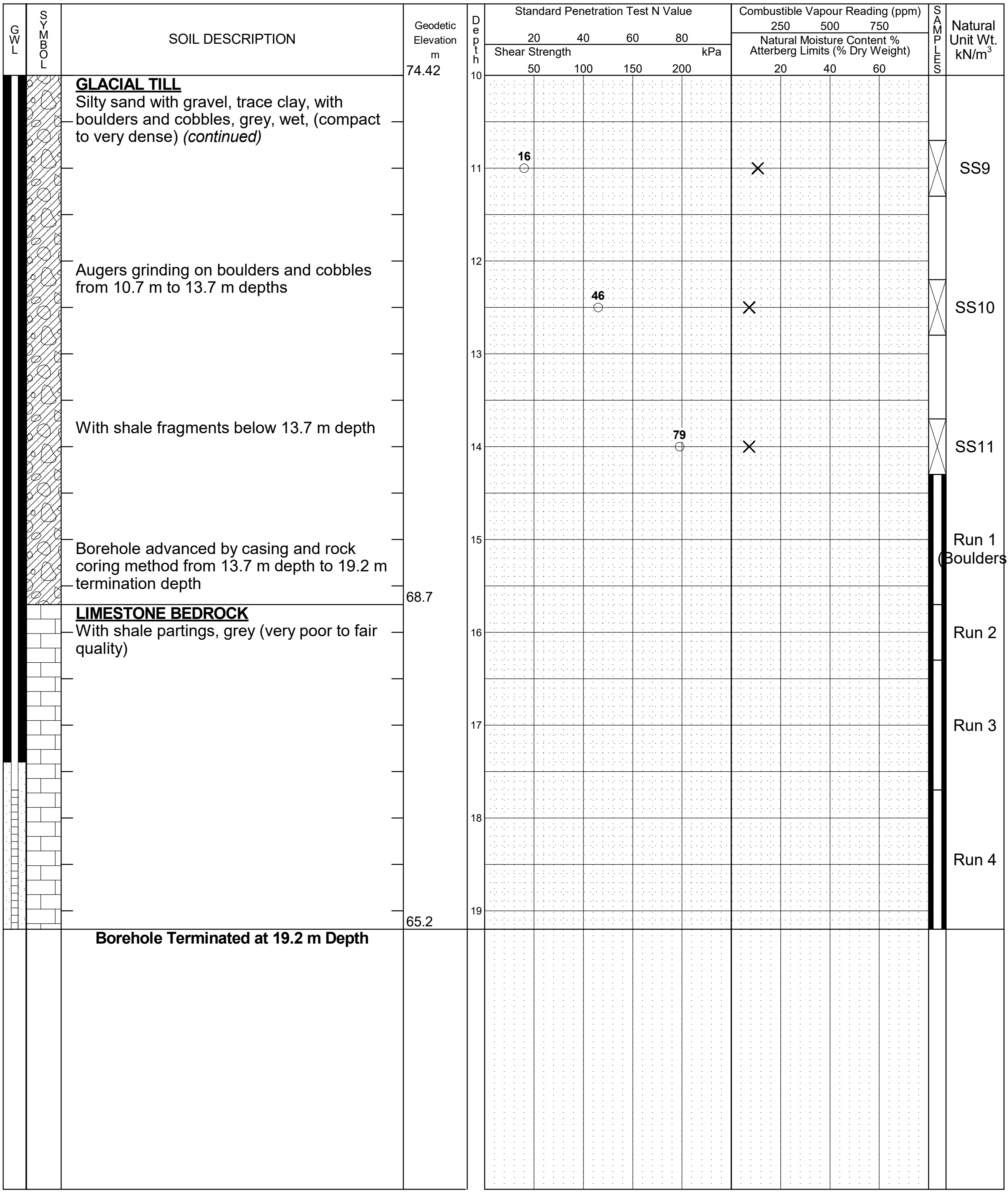
Log of Borehole BH-1

Project No: OTT-21011499-C0

Project: Proposed Multi-Use Towers

Figure No. 4

Page. 2 of 2



GLACIAL TILL
Silty sand with gravel, trace clay, with boulders and cobbles, grey, wet, (compact to very dense) *(continued)*

Augers grinding on boulders and cobbles from 10.7 m to 13.7 m depths

With shale fragments below 13.7 m depth

Borehole advanced by casing and rock coring method from 13.7 m depth to 19.2 m termination depth

LIMESTONE BEDROCK
With shale partings, grey (very poor to fair quality)

Borehole Terminated at 19.2 m Depth

NOTES:

1. Borehole data requires interpretation by EXP before use by others
2. A 38 mm diameter monitoring well installed as shown.
3. Field work was supervised by an EXP representative.
4. See Notes on Sample Descriptions
5. Log to be read with EXP Report OTT-21011499-C0

WATER LEVEL RECORDS

Date	Water Level (m)	Hole Open To (m)
June 23, 2022	3.6	
April 28, 2022	3.4	

CORE DRILLING RECORD

Run No.	Depth (m)	% Rec.	RQD %
1	14.3 - 15.7	29	0
2	15.7 - 16.3	100	0
3	16.3 - 17.7	100	27
4	17.7 - 19.2	100	61

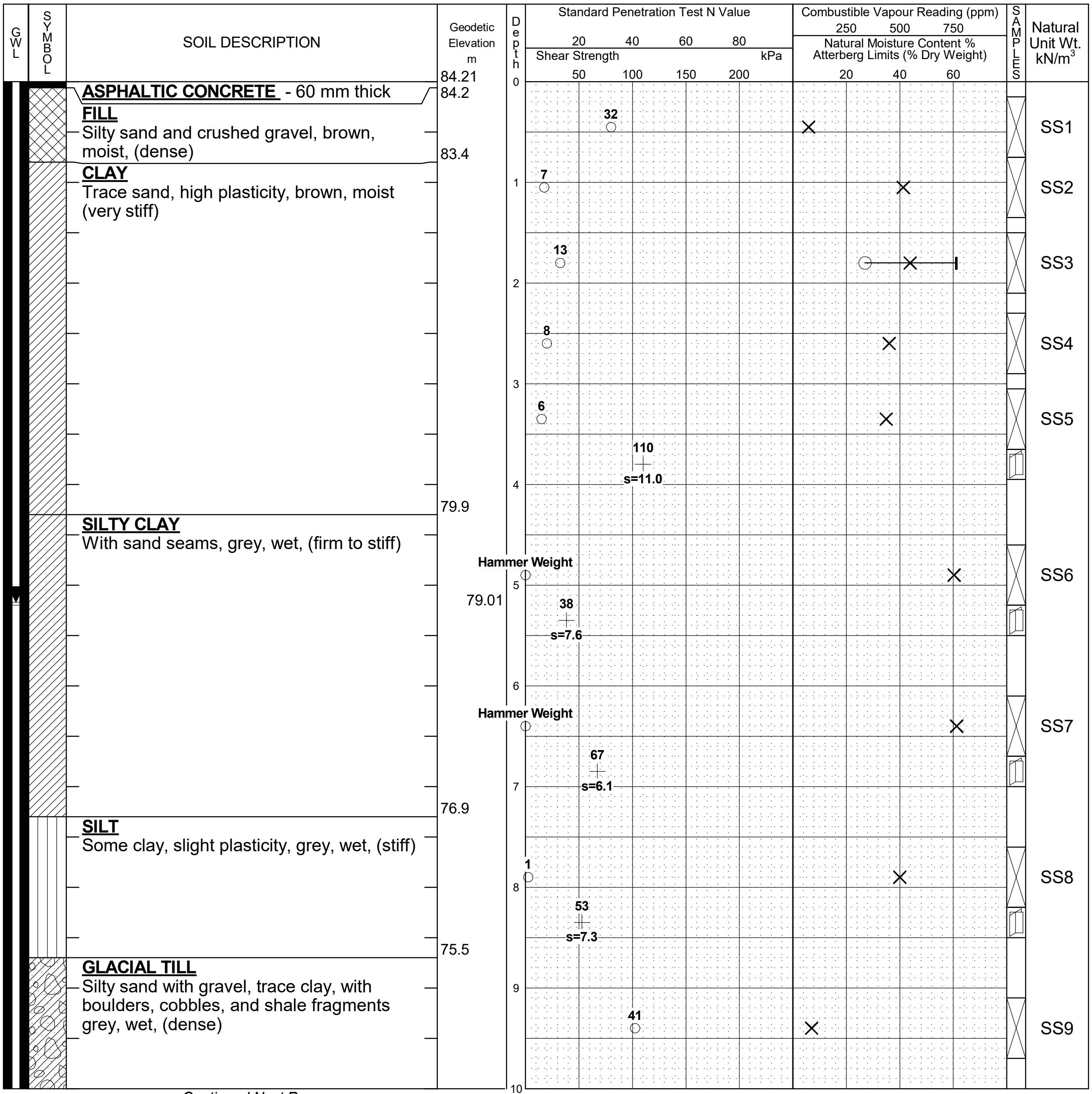
Log of Borehole BH-2

Project No: OTT-21011499-C0
Project: Proposed Multi-Use Towers
Location: 780 Baseline Road, Ottawa, Ontario

Figure No. 5
Page. 1 of 2

Date Drilled: 'April 11, 2022
Drill Type: CME 55 Truck-Mounted Drill Rig
Datum: Geodetic Elevation
Logged by: MZ   Checked by: DW

Split Spoon Sample	⊠	Combustible Vapour Reading	☐
Auger Sample	◨	Natural Moisture Content	×
SPT (N) Value	○	Atterberg Limits	├─○
Dynamic Cone Test	─	Undrained Triaxial at % Strain at Failure	⊕
Shelby Tube	■	Shear Strength by Penetrometer Test	▲
Shear Strength by Vane Test	+ S		



Geodetic Elevation (m)	Soil Description
84.2	**ASPHALTIC CONCRETE** - 60 mm thick
83.4	**FILL** Silty sand and crushed gravel, brown, moist, (dense)
	CLAY Trace sand, high plasticity, brown, moist (very stiff)
79.9	**SILTY CLAY** With sand seams, grey, wet, (firm to stiff)
76.9	**SILT** Some clay, slight plasticity, grey, wet, (stiff)
75.5	**GLACIAL TILL** Silty sand with gravel, trace clay, with boulders, cobbles, and shale fragments grey, wet, (dense)

Continued Next Page

NOTES:
1. Borehole data requires interpretation by EXP before use by others
2. A 50 mm diameter monitoring well installed as shown.
3. Field work was supervised by an EXP representative.
4. See Notes on Sample Descriptions
5. Log to be read with EXP Report OTT-21011499-C0

WATER LEVEL RECORDS

Date	Water Level (m)	Hole Open To (m)
June 23, 2022	5.2	
April 28, 2022	5.0	

CORE DRILLING RECORD

Run No.	Depth (m)	% Rec.	RQD %

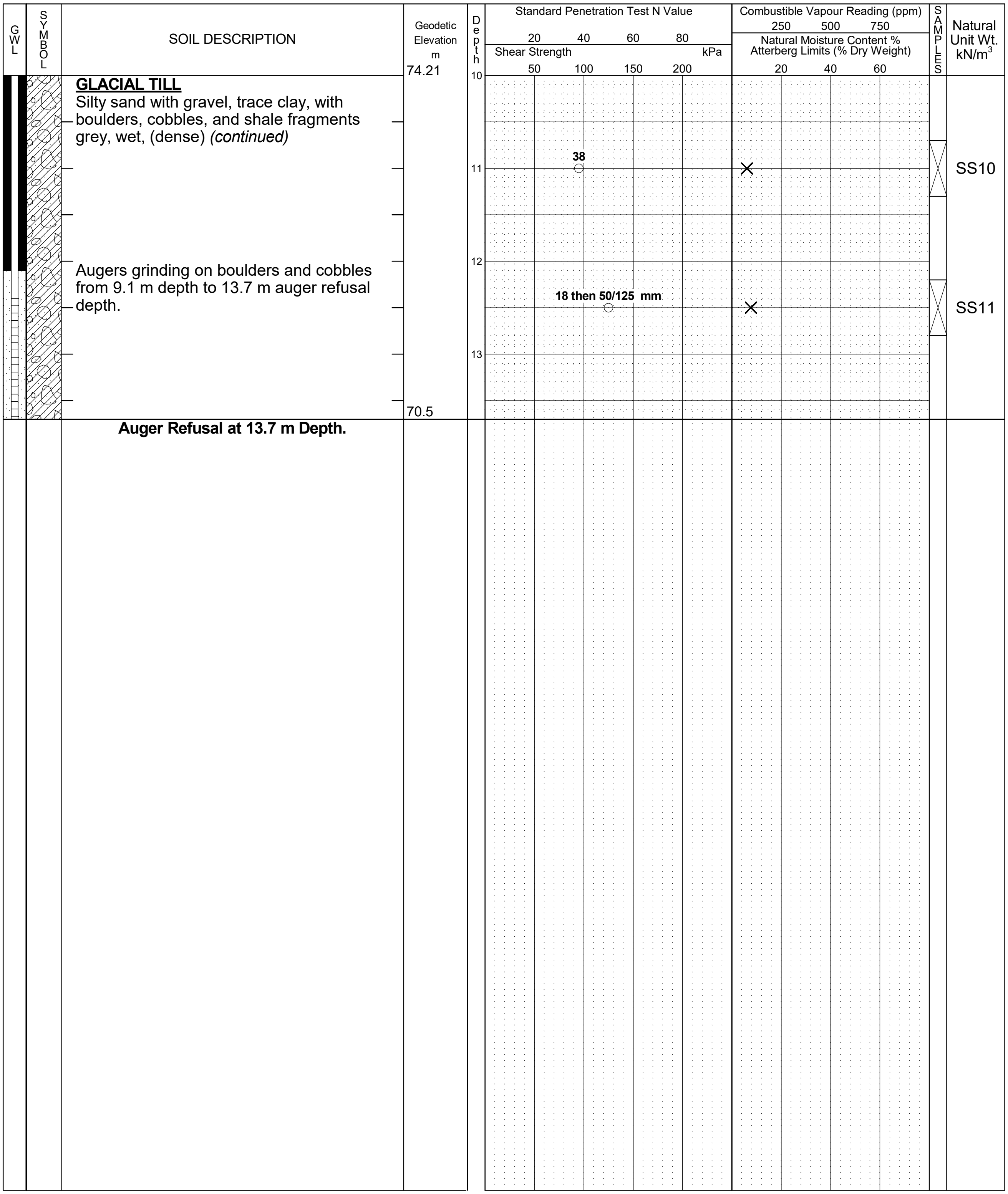
Log of Borehole BH-2

Project No: OTT-21011499-C0

Project: Proposed Multi-Use Towers

Figure No. 5

Page. 2 of 2



GLACIAL TILL

Silty sand with gravel, trace clay, with boulders, cobbles, and shale fragments grey, wet, (dense) *(continued)*

Augers grinding on boulders and cobbles from 9.1 m depth to 13.7 m auger refusal depth.

Auger Refusal at 13.7 m Depth.

NOTES:

1. Borehole data requires interpretation by EXP before use by others
2. A 50 mm diameter monitoring well installed as shown.
3. Field work was supervised by an EXP representative.
4. See Notes on Sample Descriptions
5. Log to be read with EXP Report OTT-21011499-C0

WATER LEVEL RECORDS

Date	Water Level (m)	Hole Open To (m)
June 23, 2022	5.2	
April 28, 2022	5.0	

CORE DRILLING RECORD

Run No.	Depth (m)	% Rec.	RQD %

Log of Borehole BH-3

Project No: OTT-21011499-C0

Project: Proposed Multi-Use Towers

Location: 780 Baseline Road, Ottawa, Ontario

Figure No. 6

Page. 1 of 2

Date Drilled: 'April 13, 2022

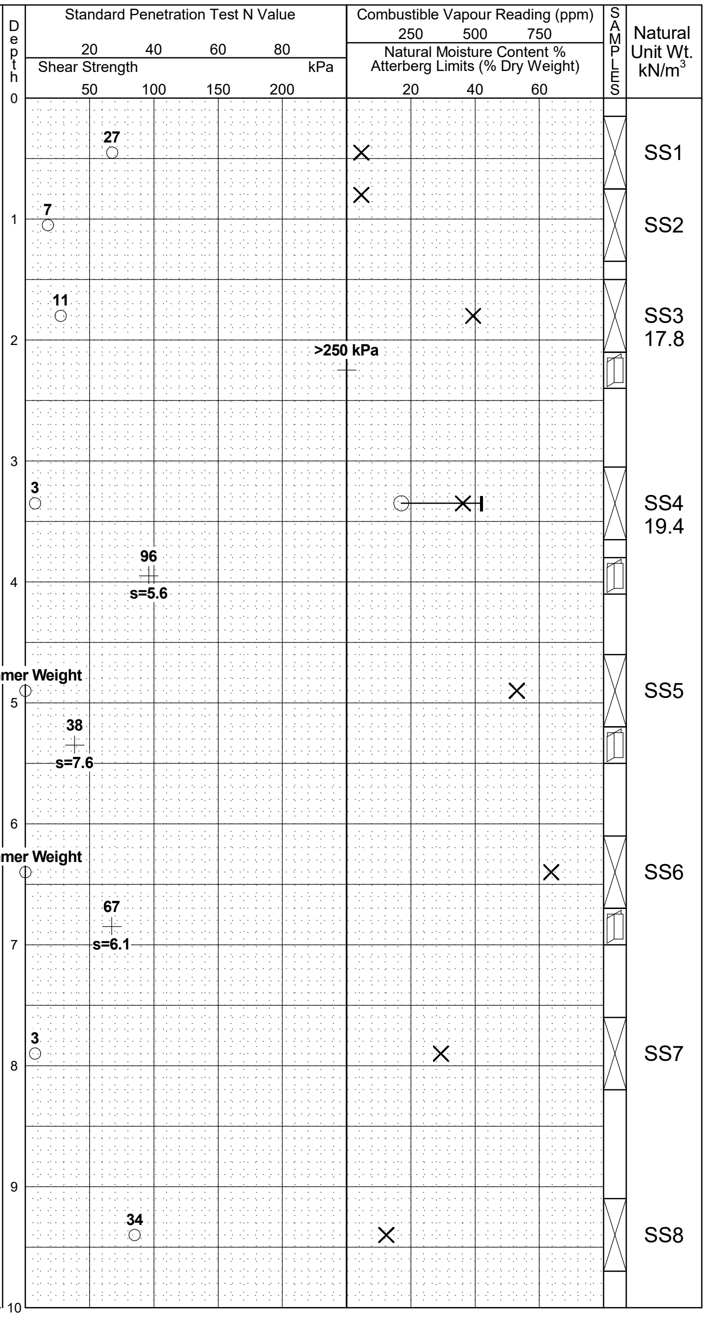
Drill Type: CME 55 Truck-Mounted Drill Rig

Datum: Geodetic Elevation

Logged by: MZ Checked by: DW

Split Spoon Sample	☒	Combustible Vapour Reading	☐
Auger Sample	◨	Natural Moisture Content	×
SPT (N) Value	○	Atterberg Limits	├─○
Dynamic Cone Test	───	Undrained Triaxial at % Strain at Failure	⊕
Shelby Tube	■	Shear Strength by Penetrometer Test	▲
Shear Strength by Vane Test	+ S		

Geodetic Elevation m	SOIL DESCRIPTION
84.05	
84.0	**ASPHALTIC CONCRETE** - 75 mm thick
	FILL Silty sand and crushed gravel, brown, moist, (loose to compact)
83.0	**CLAY** Brown, moist, (hard)
81.4	**SILTY CLAY** With sand seams, low plasticity, grey, wet, (firm to stiff)
78.95	
76.8	**SILT** Some clay, slight plasticity, grey, wet, (soft)
75.4	**GLACIAL TILL** Silty sand with gravel, trace clay, with boulders and cobbles, grey, wet, (dense)



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NOTES:

1. Borehole data requires interpretation by EXP before use by others
2. A 38 mm diameter monitoring well installed as shown.
3. Field work was supervised by an EXP representative.
4. See Notes on Sample Descriptions
5. Log to be read with EXP Report OTT-21011499-C0

WATER LEVEL RECORDS

Date	Water Level (m)	Hole Open To (m)
June 23, 2022	5.1	
April 28, 2022	4.9	

CORE DRILLING RECORD

Run No.	Depth (m)	% Rec.	RQD %
1	10.8 - 11.6	100	47
2	11.6 - 13.2	80	42

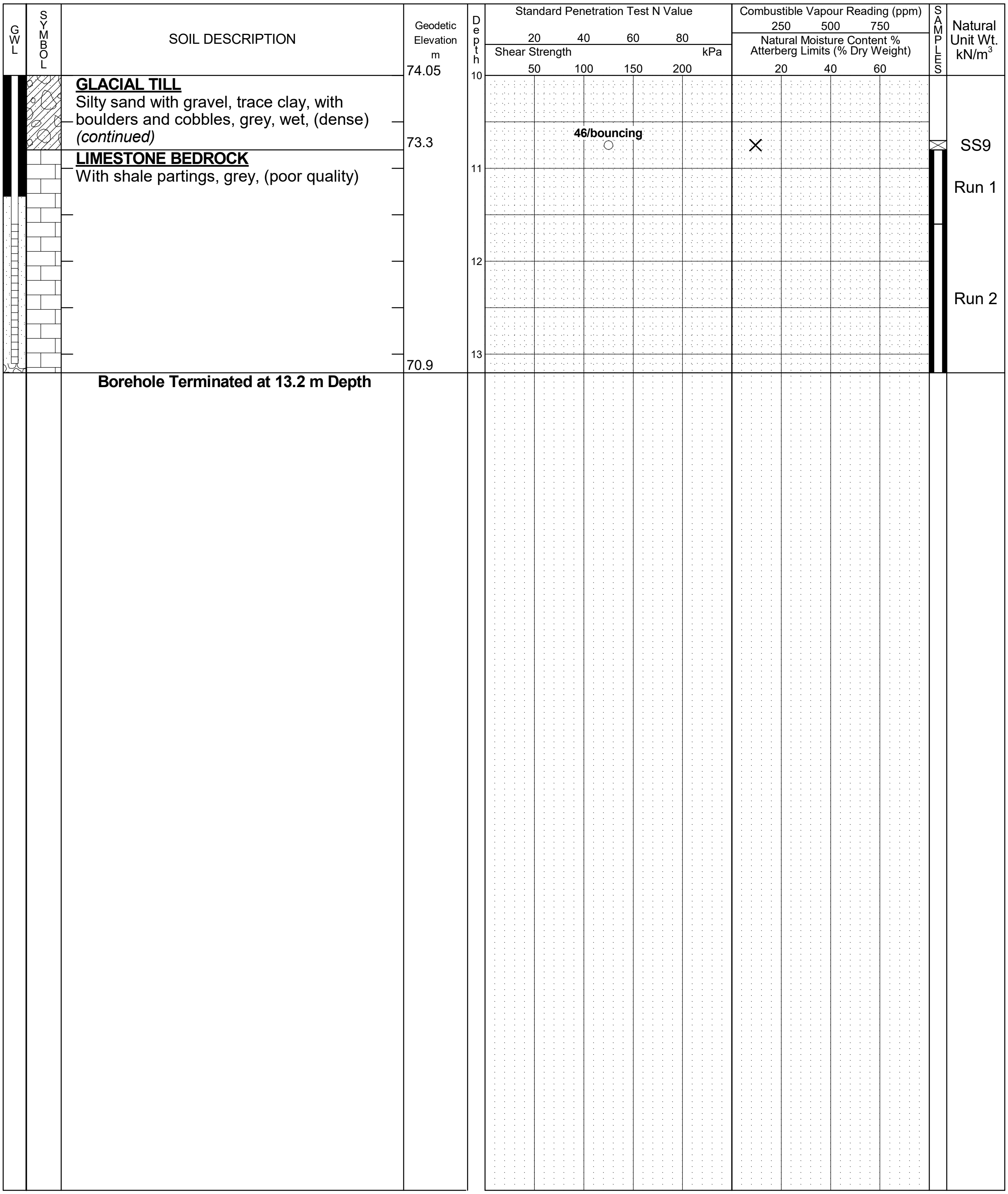
Log of Borehole BH-3

Project No: OTT-21011499-C0

Project: Proposed Multi-Use Towers

Figure No. 6

Page. 2 of 2



SOIL DESCRIPTION	Geodetic Elevation m	Samples	Natural Unit Wt. kN/m³
GLACIAL TILL Silty sand with gravel, trace clay, with boulders and cobbles, grey, wet, (dense) *(continued)*	74.05		
LIMESTONE BEDROCK With shale partings, grey, (poor quality)	73.3	SS9 Run 1 Run 2	
	70.9		

Borehole Terminated at 13.2 m Depth

NOTES:

1. Borehole data requires interpretation by EXP before use by others
2. A 38 mm diameter monitoring well installed as shown.
3. Field work was supervised by an EXP representative.
4. See Notes on Sample Descriptions
5. Log to be read with EXP Report OTT-21011499-C0

WATER LEVEL RECORDS

Date	Water Level (m)	Hole Open To (m)
June 23, 2022	5.1	
April 28, 2022	4.9	

CORE DRILLING RECORD

Run No.	Depth (m)	% Rec.	RQD %
1	10.8 - 11.6	100	47
2	11.6 - 13.2	80	42

LOG OF BOREHOLE OTT-21011499-C0 GINT LOGS.GPJ TROW OTTAWA.GDT 6/24/22

Log of Borehole BH-4

Project No: OTT-21011499-C0

Project: Proposed Multi-Use Towers

Location: 780 Baseline Road, Ottawa, Ontario

Figure No. 7

Page. 1 of 2

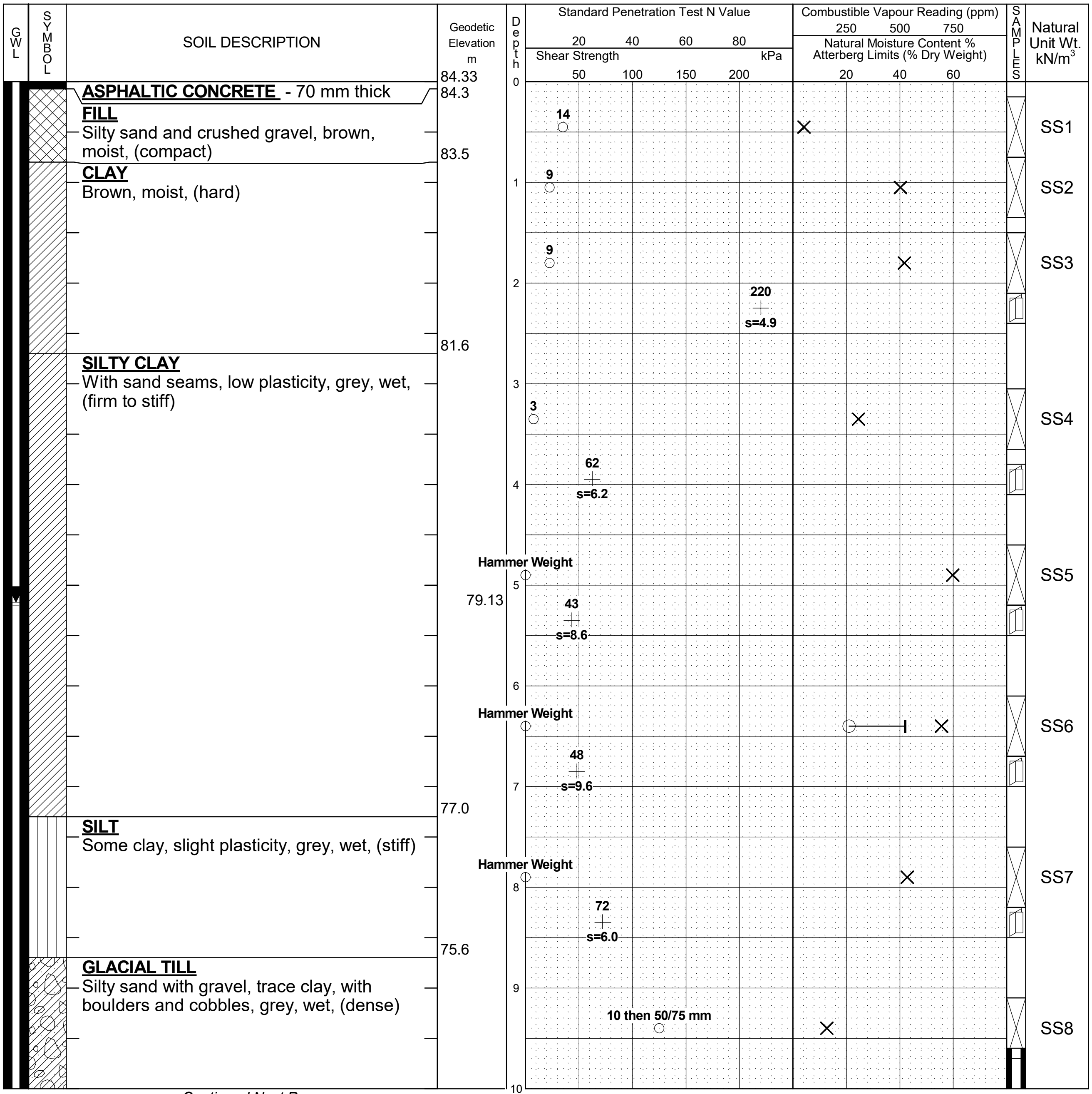
Date Drilled: 'April 12, 2022

Drill Type: CME 55 Truck-Mounted Drill Rig

Datum: Geodetic Elevation

Logged by: MZ Checked by: DW

Split Spoon Sample	☒	Combustible Vapour Reading	☐
Auger Sample	◧	Natural Moisture Content	×
SPT (N) Value	○	Atterberg Limits	├─○
Dynamic Cone Test	───	Undrained Triaxial at % Strain at Failure	⊕
Shelby Tube	■		
Shear Strength by Vane Test	+ S	Shear Strength by Penetrometer Test	▲



ASPHALTIC CONCRETE - 70 mm thick

FILL
Silty sand and crushed gravel, brown, moist, (compact)

CLAY
Brown, moist, (hard)

SILTY CLAY
With sand seams, low plasticity, grey, wet, (firm to stiff)

SILT
Some clay, slight plasticity, grey, wet, (stiff)

GLACIAL TILL
Silty sand with gravel, trace clay, with boulders and cobbles, grey, wet, (dense)

Continued Next Page

NOTES:

1. Borehole data requires interpretation by EXP before use by others
2. A 38 mm diameter monitoring well installed as shown.
3. Field work was supervised by an EXP representative.
4. See Notes on Sample Descriptions
5. Log to be read with EXP Report OTT-21011499-C0

WATER LEVEL RECORDS

Date	Water Level (m)	Hole Open To (m)
June 23, 2022	5.2	
April 28, 2022	5.0	

CORE DRILLING RECORD

Run No.	Depth (m)	% Rec.	RQD %
1	9.6 - 10.7	61	18
2	10.7 - 12.2	28	17
3	12.2 - 14.2	15	0
4	14.2 - 14.6	100	86
5	14.6 - 16.2	85	29

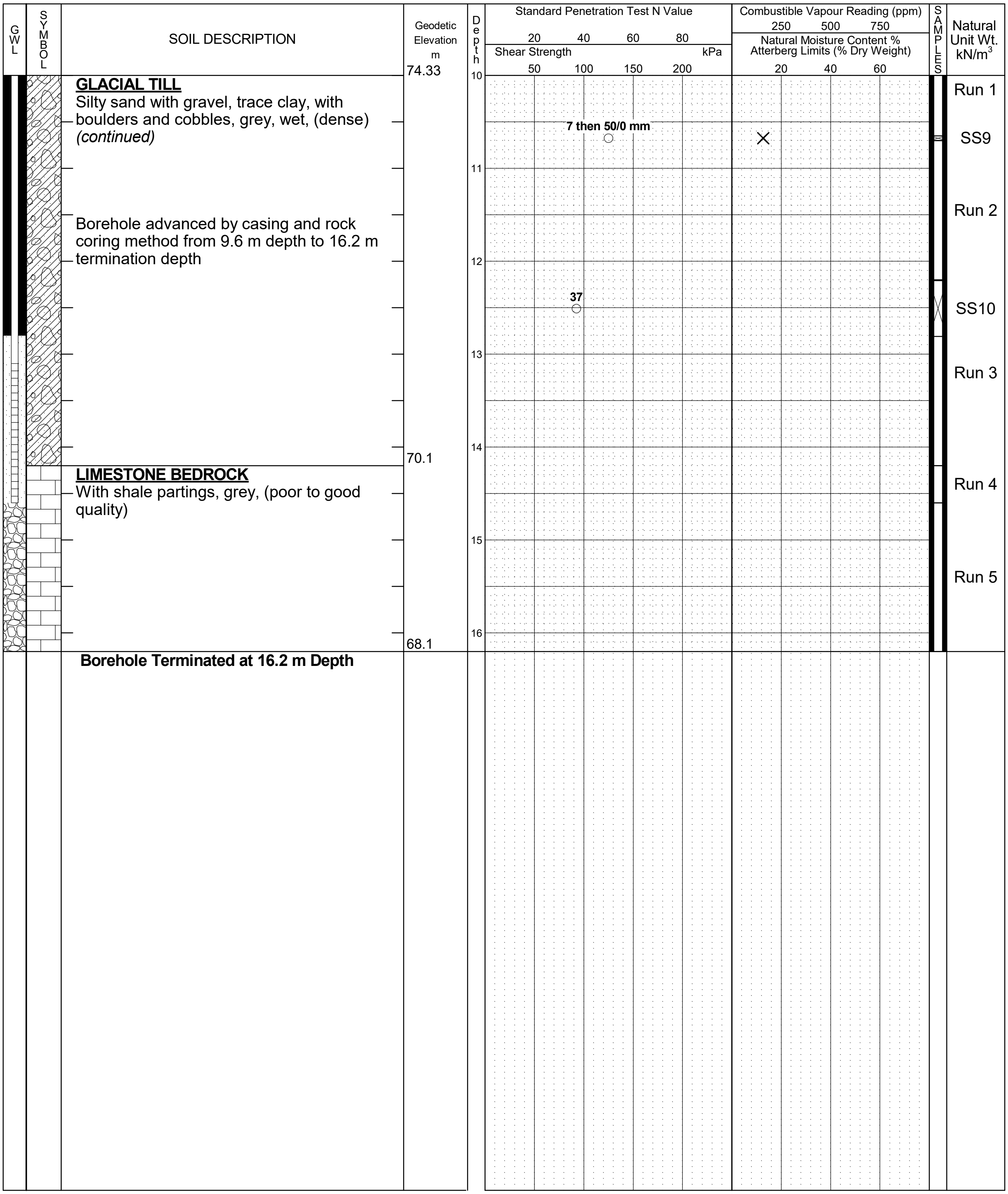
Log of Borehole BH-4

Project No: OTT-21011499-C0

Project: Proposed Multi-Use Towers

Figure No. 7

Page. 2 of 2



GLACIAL TILL
Silty sand with gravel, trace clay, with boulders and cobbles, grey, wet, (dense) *(continued)*

Borehole advanced by casing and rock coring method from 9.6 m depth to 16.2 m termination depth

LIMESTONE BEDROCK
With shale partings, grey, (poor to good quality)

Borehole Terminated at 16.2 m Depth

NOTES:

1. Borehole data requires interpretation by EXP before use by others
2. A 38 mm diameter monitoring well installed as shown.
3. Field work was supervised by an EXP representative.
4. See Notes on Sample Descriptions
5. Log to be read with EXP Report OTT-21011499-C0

WATER LEVEL RECORDS

Date	Water Level (m)	Hole Open To (m)
June 23, 2022	5.2	
April 28, 2022	5.0	

CORE DRILLING RECORD

Run No.	Depth (m)	% Rec.	RQD %
1	9.6 - 10.7	61	18
2	10.7 - 12.2	28	17
3	12.2 - 14.2	15	0
4	14.2 - 14.6	100	86
5	14.6 - 16.2	85	29

Log of Borehole BH-5

Project No: OTT-21011499-C0

Project: Proposed Multi-Use Towers

Location: 780 Baseline Road, Ottawa, Ontario

Figure No. 8

Page. 1 of 2

Date Drilled: 'April 12, 2022

Drill Type: CME 55 Truck-Mounted Drill Rig

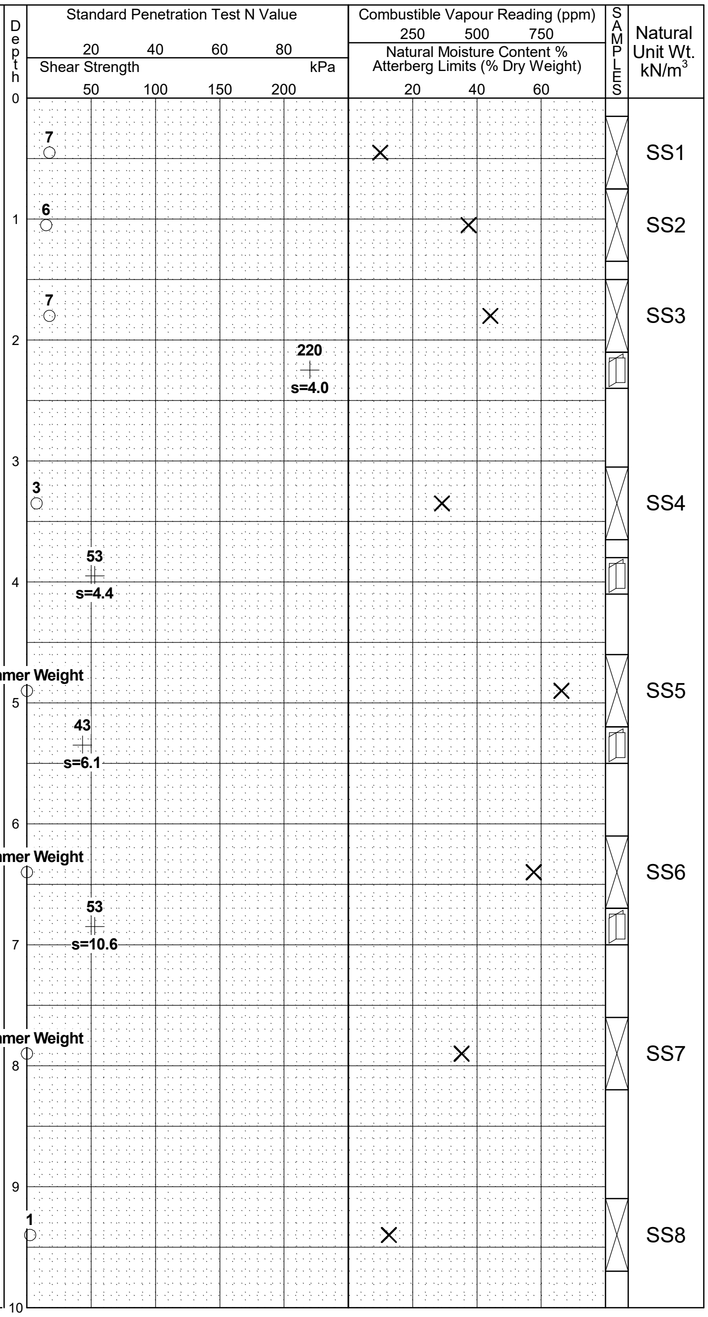
Datum: Geodetic Elevation

Logged by: MZ Checked by: DW

Split Spoon Sample	☒	Combustible Vapour Reading	☐
Auger Sample	◧	Natural Moisture Content	×
SPT (N) Value	○	Atterberg Limits	├──○
Dynamic Cone Test	──	Undrained Triaxial at % Strain at Failure	⊕
Shelby Tube	■	Shear Strength by Penetrometer Test	▲
Shear Strength by Vane Test	+ S		

Geodetic Elevation m	SOIL DESCRIPTION
83.99	
83.9	**ASPHALTIC CONCRETE** - 80 mm thick
83.2	**FILL** Silty sand and crushed gravel, grey, moist, (loose)
81.3	**CLAY** Brown, moist, (hard)
76.7	**SILTY CLAY** With sand seams, grey, wet, (firm to stiff)
	SILT Some clay, non-plastic, grey, wet, (very loose)

79.09



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NOTES:

1. Borehole data requires interpretation by EXP before use by others
2. A 38 mm diameter monitoring well installed as shown.
3. Field work was supervised by an EXP representative.
4. See Notes on Sample Descriptions
5. Log to be read with EXP Report OTT-21011499-C0

WATER LEVEL RECORDS

Date	Water Level (m)	Hole Open To (m)
June 23, 2022	4.9	
April 28, 2022	4.7	

CORE DRILLING RECORD

Run No.	Depth (m)	% Rec.	RQD %

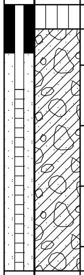
Log of Borehole BH-5

Project No: OTT-21011499-C0

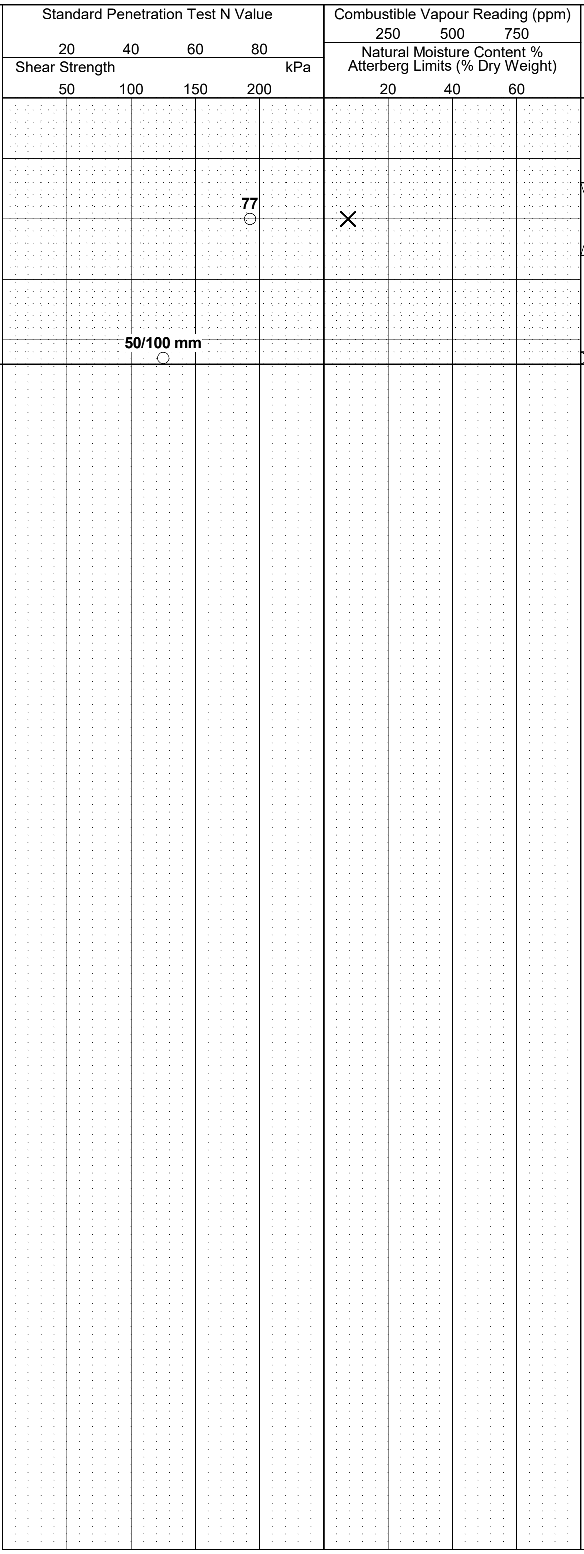
Project: Proposed Multi-Use Towers

Figure No. 8

Page. 2 of 2



SOIL DESCRIPTION	Geodetic Elevation m	Depth	SAMPLES	Natural Unit Wt. kN/m³
	73.99	10		
	73.8			
GLACIAL TILL Silty sand with gravel, trace clay, with boulders and cobbles, grey, wet, (very loose to very dense) With shale fragments below 10.7 m in depth		11	☒	SS9
Augers grinding on boulders and cobbles from 10.2 m depth to 12.2 m auger refusal depth.	71.8	12	☒	SS10
Auger Refusal at 12.2 m Depth				



NOTES:

1. Borehole data requires interpretation by EXP before use by others
2. A 38 mm diameter monitoring well installed as shown.
3. Field work was supervised by an EXP representative.
4. See Notes on Sample Descriptions
5. Log to be read with EXP Report OTT-21011499-C0

WATER LEVEL RECORDS

Date	Water Level (m)	Hole Open To (m)
June 23, 2022	4.9	
April 28, 2022	4.7	

CORE DRILLING RECORD

Run No.	Depth (m)	% Rec.	RQD %

Log of Borehole BH-6

Project No: OTT-21011499-C0

Project: Proposed Multi-Use Towers

Location: 780 Baseline Road, Ottawa, Ontario

Figure No. 9

Page. 1 of 2

Date Drilled: 'April 18, 2022

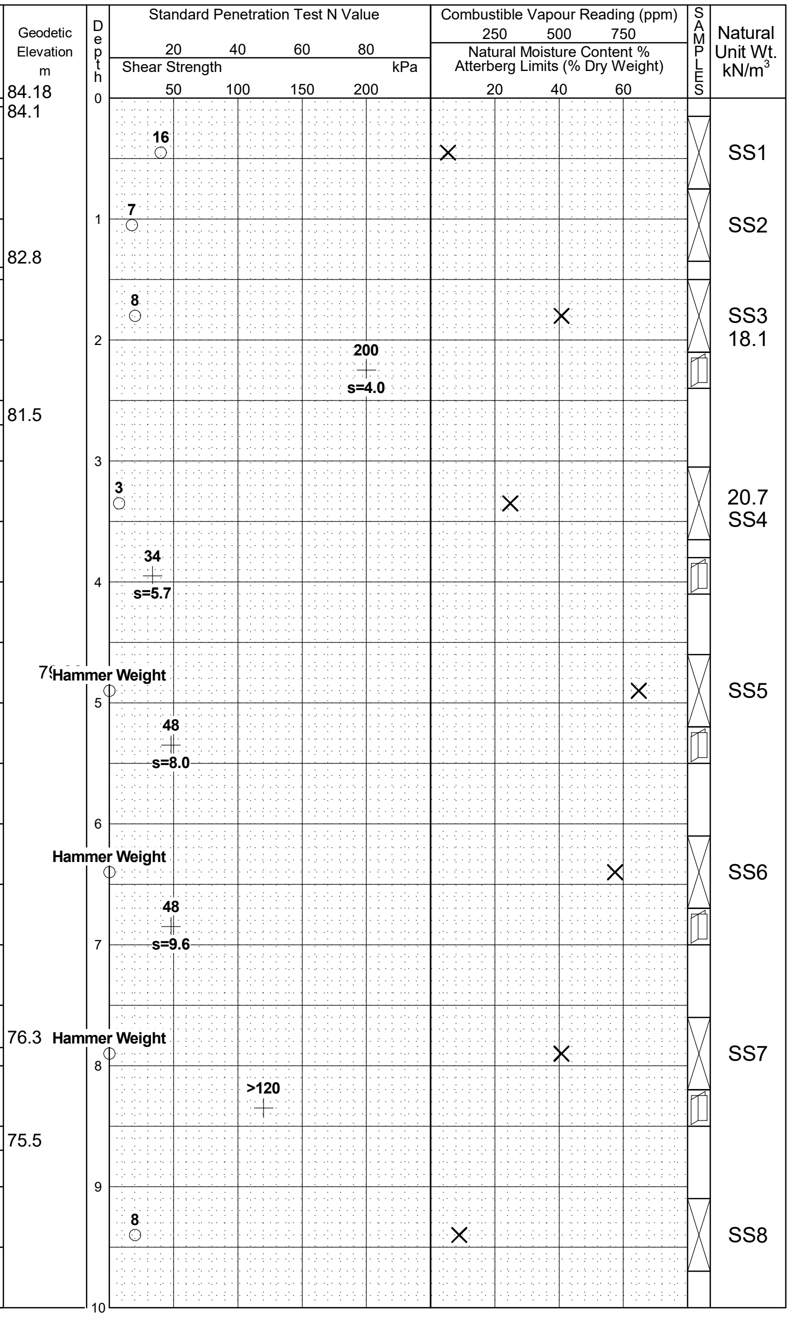
Drill Type: CME 55 Truck-Mounted Drill Rig

Datum: Geodetic Elevation

Logged by: MZ Checked by: DW

Split Spoon Sample	☒	Combustible Vapour Reading	☐
Auger Sample	◧	Natural Moisture Content	×
SPT (N) Value	○	Atterberg Limits	├─○
Dynamic Cone Test	───	Undrained Triaxial at % Strain at Failure	⊕
Shelby Tube	■	Shear Strength by Penetrometer Test	▲
Shear Strength by Vane Test	+ S		

SOIL DESCRIPTION	Geodetic Elevation m
	84.18
ASPHALTIC CONCRETE - 70 mm thick	84.1
FILL Silty sand and crushed gravel, grey, wet, (compact)	82.8
CLAY Brown, moist, (hard)	81.5
SILTY CLAY With sand seams, grey, wet, (firm)	76.3
SILT Some clay, slight plasticity, grey, wet, (very stiff)	75.5
GLACIAL TILL Silty sand with gravel, trace clay, with boulders and cobbles, grey, wet, (loose to very dense)	



Continued Next Page

NOTES:
1. Borehole data requires interpretation by EXP before use by others
2. A 38 mm diameter monitoring well installed as shown.
3. Field work was supervised by an EXP representative.
4. See Notes on Sample Descriptions
5. Log to be read with EXP Report OTT-21011499-C0

WATER LEVEL RECORDS

Date	Water Level (m)	Hole Open To (m)
June 23, 2022	4.8	
April 28, 2022	4.6	

CORE DRILLING RECORD

Run No.	Depth (m)	% Rec.	RQD %
1	12.2 - 13.7	37	0
2	13.7 - 15.2	80	23
3	15.2 - 16.6	91	44

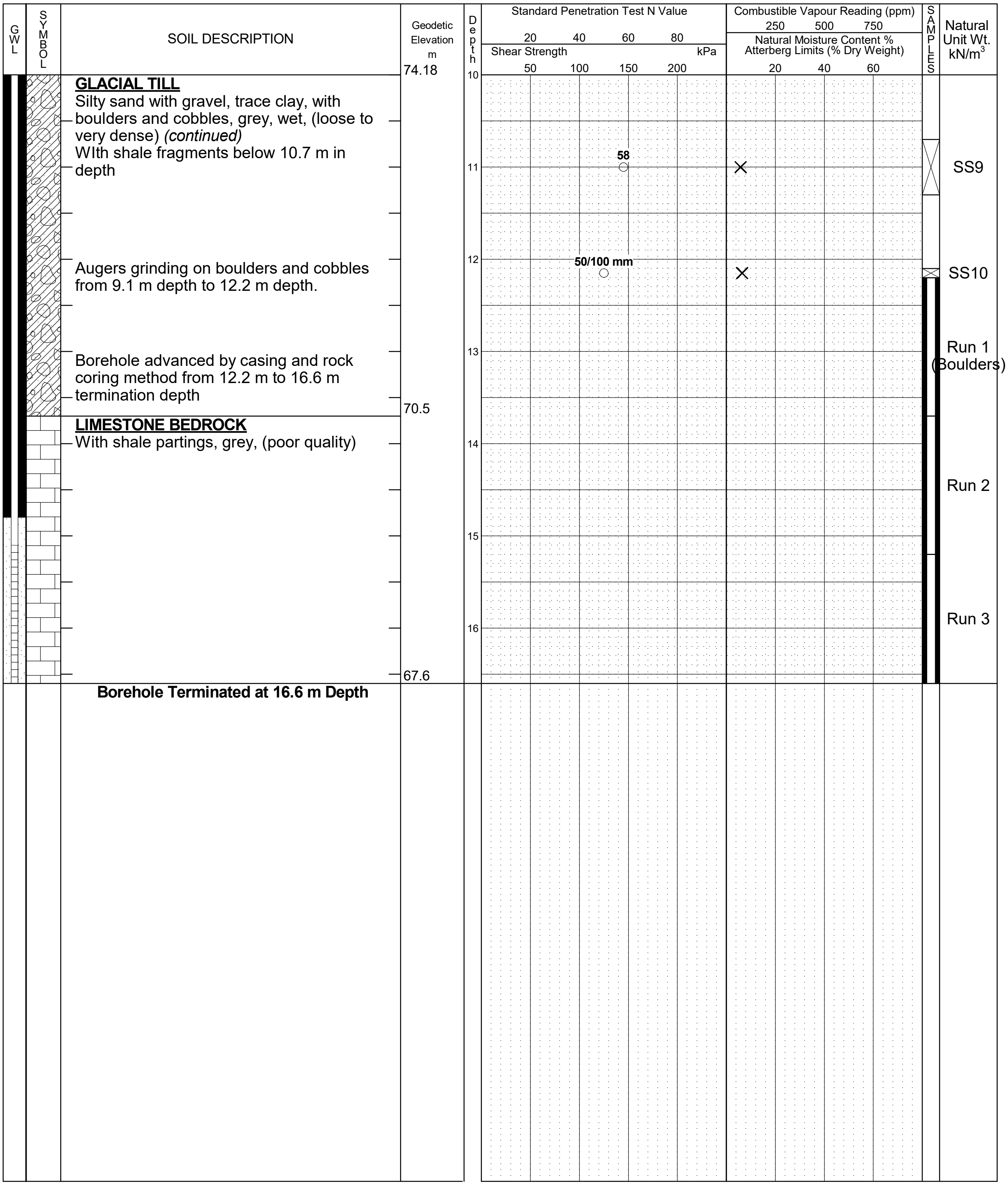
Log of Borehole BH-6

Project No: OTT-21011499-C0

Project: Proposed Multi-Use Towers

Figure No. 9

Page. 2 of 2



GLACIAL TILL

Silty sand with gravel, trace clay, with boulders and cobbles, grey, wet, (loose to very dense) *(continued)*

WIth shale fragments below 10.7 m in depth

Augers grinding on boulders and cobbles from 9.1 m depth to 12.2 m depth.

Borehole advanced by casing and rock coring method from 12.2 m to 16.6 m termination depth

LIMESTONE BEDROCK

With shale partings, grey, (poor quality)

Borehole Terminated at 16.6 m Depth

NOTES:

1. Borehole data requires interpretation by EXP before use by others
2. A 38 mm diameter monitoring well installed as shown.
3. Field work was supervised by an EXP representative.
4. See Notes on Sample Descriptions
5. Log to be read with EXP Report OTT-21011499-C0

WATER LEVEL RECORDS

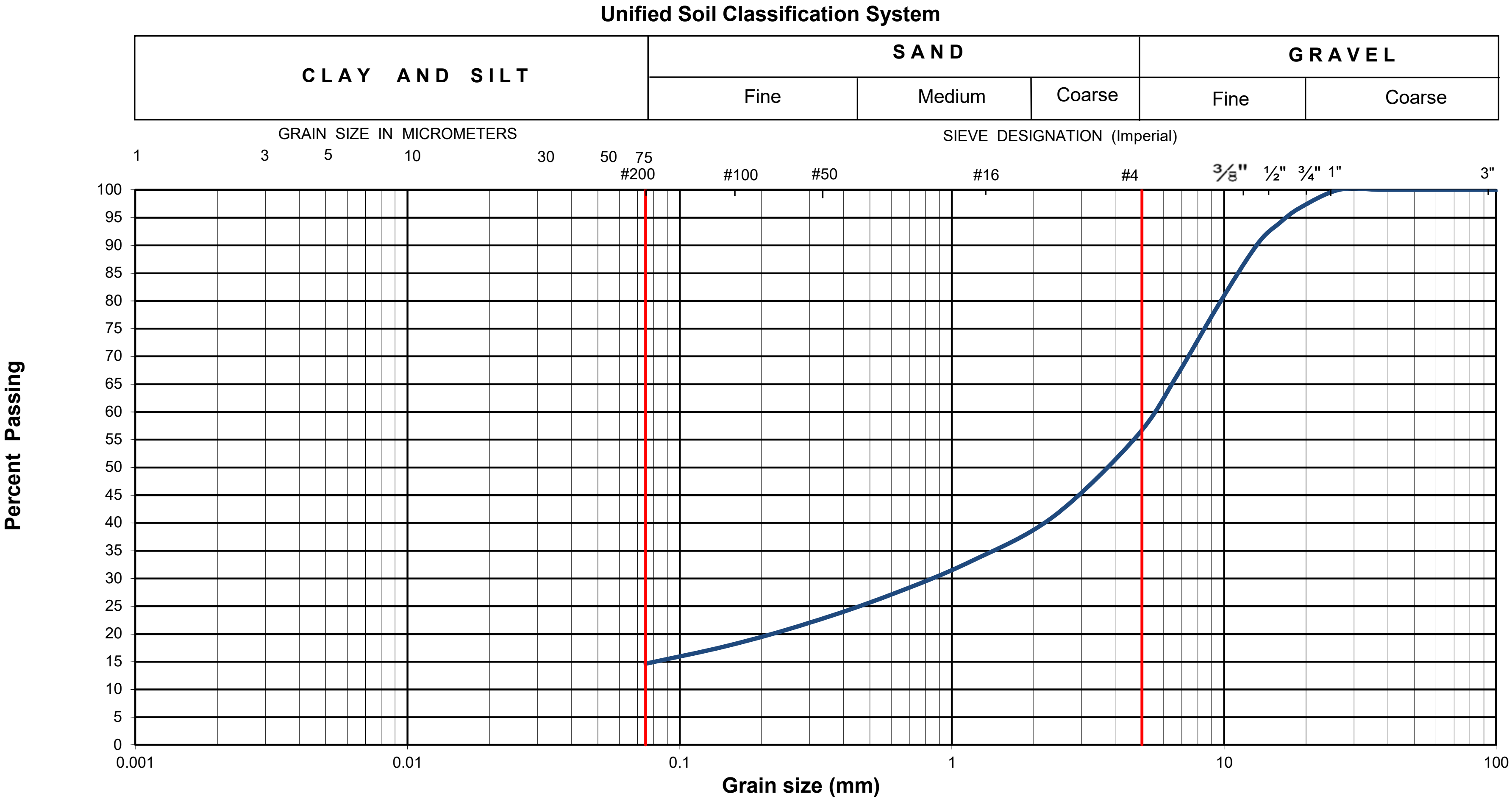
Date	Water Level (m)	Hole Open To (m)
June 23, 2022	4.8	
April 28, 2022	4.6	

CORE DRILLING RECORD

Run No.	Depth (m)	% Rec.	RQD %
1	12.2 - 13.7	37	0
2	13.7 - 15.2	80	23
3	15.2 - 16.6	91	44

EXP Services Inc.
100-2650 Queensview Drive
Ottawa, ON K2B 8H6

Grain-Size Distribution Curve
Method of Test For Sieve Analysis of Aggregate
ASTM C-136



EXP Project No.:	OTT-21011499-C0	**Project Name :**	Proposed Multi-Use Towers				
Client :	780 Baseline Inc.	**Project Location :**	780 Baseline Road, Ottawa, ON				
Date Sampled :	April 14, 2022	**Borehole No:**	BH1	**Sample:**	AS1	**Depth (m) :**	0.1 - 0.7
Sample Composition :		**Gravel (%)** 45	**Sand (%)** 40	**Silt & Clay (%)**	15	**Figure :**	10
Sample Description :	FILL: Silty Gravel with Sand (GM)						

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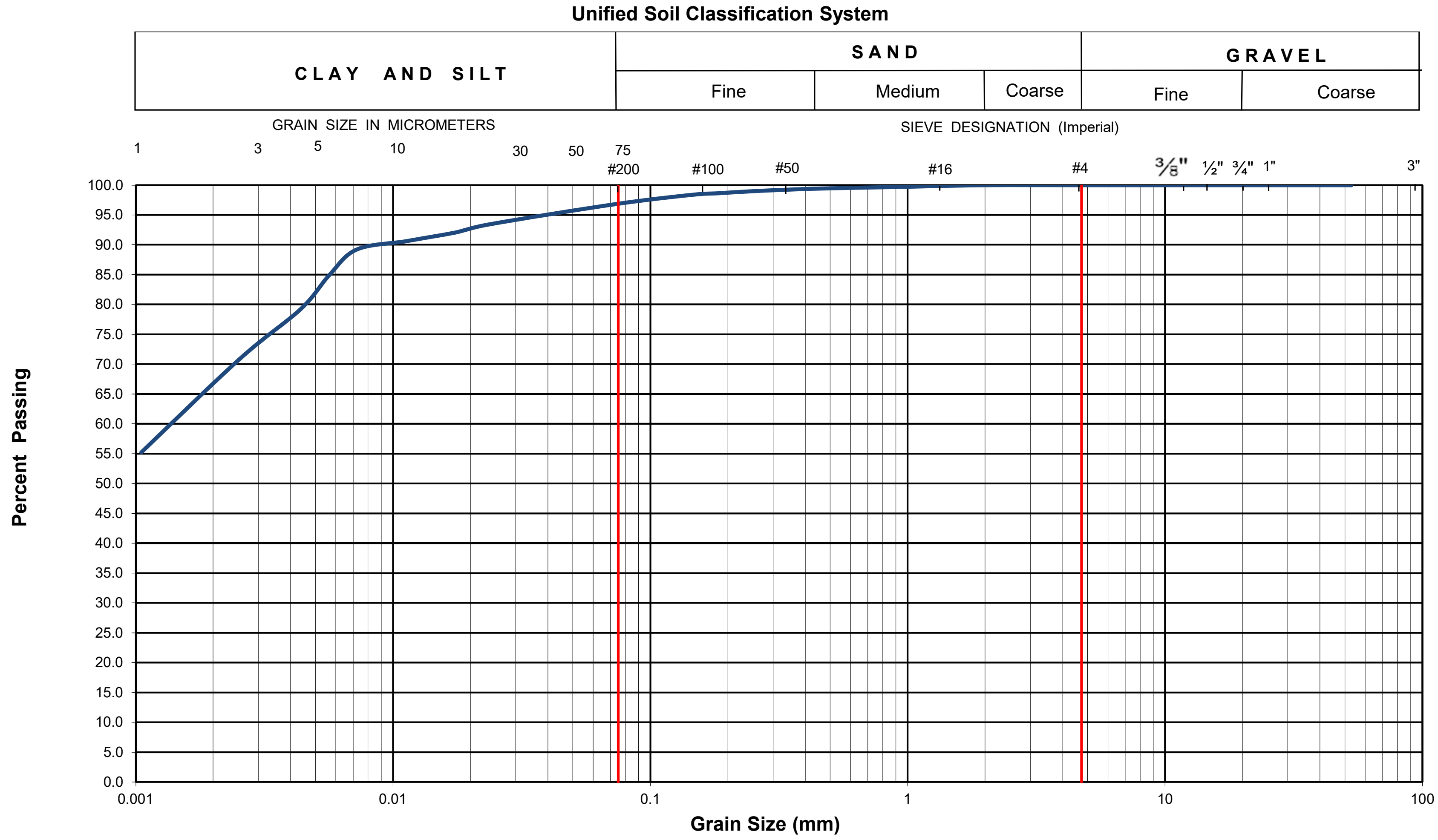
Grain-Size Distribution Curve
Method of Test For Particle Size Analysis of Soil
ASTM C-136/ASTM D422



EXP Project No.:	**OTT-21011499-C0**	**Project Name :**	**Proposed Multi-Use Towers**				
Client :	**780 Baseline Inc.**	**Project Location :**	**780 Baseline Road, Ottawa, ON**				
Date Sampled :	**April 11, 2022**	**Borehole No:**	**BH 2**	**Sample No.:**	**SS3**	**Depth (m) :**	**1.5-2.1**
Sample Description :		**% Silt and Clay**	**97**	**% Sand**	**3**	**% Gravel**	**0**
Sample Description :	**Clay of High Plasticity (CH)**					**Figure :**	**11**

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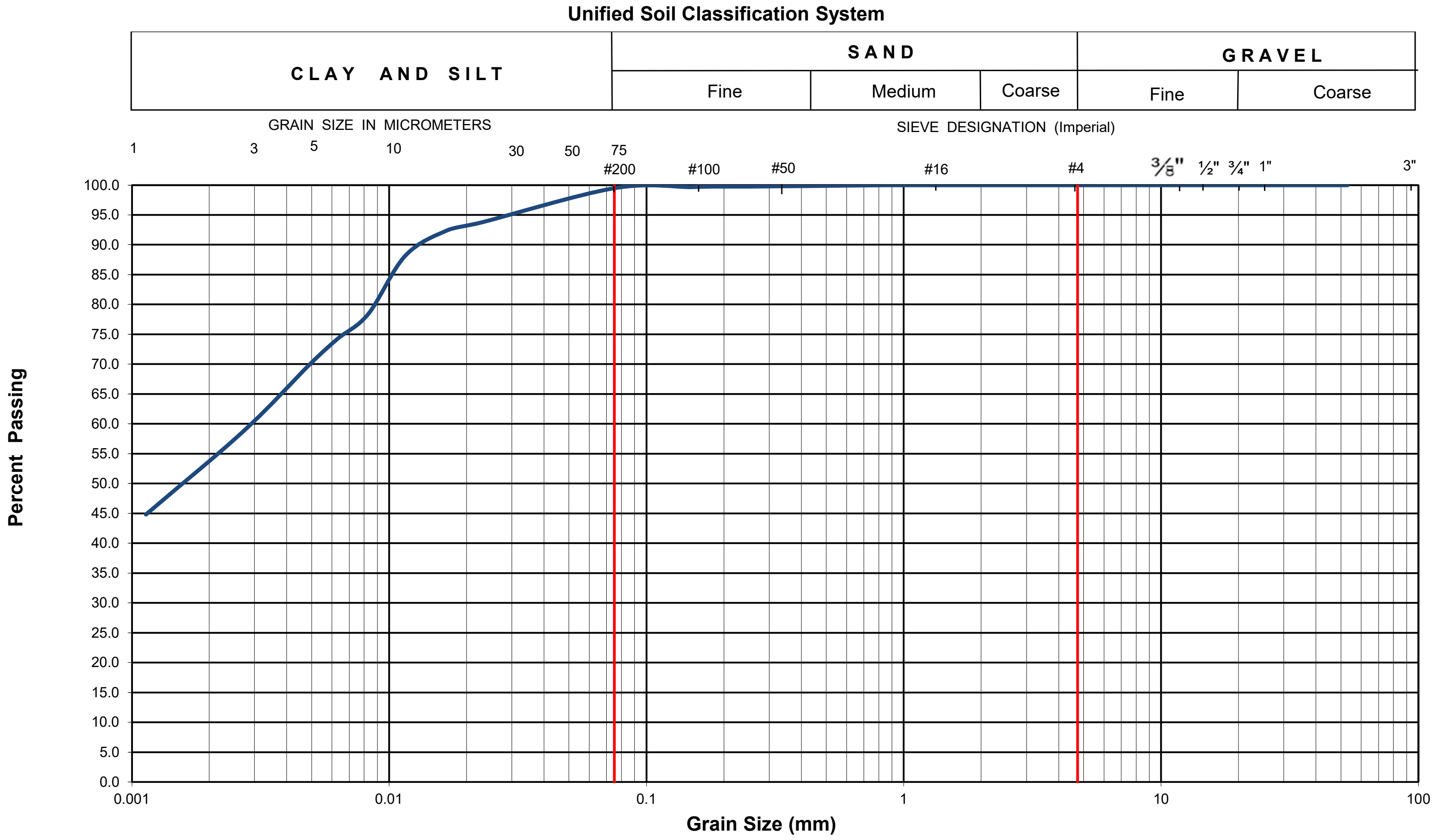
Grain-Size Distribution Curve
Method of Test For Particle Size Analysis of Soil
ASTM C-136/ASTM D422



EXP Project No.:	OTT-21011499-C0	Project Name :	Proposed Multi-Use Towers				
Client :	780 Baseline Inc.	Project Location :	780 Baseline Road, Ottawa, ON				
Date Sampled :	April 14, 2022	Borehole No:	BH 1	Sample No.:	SS5	Depth (m) :	4.6-5.2
Sample Description :		% Silt and Clay	100	% Sand	0	% Gravel	0
Sample Description :	Silty Clay of Low Plasticity (CL)					Figure :	12

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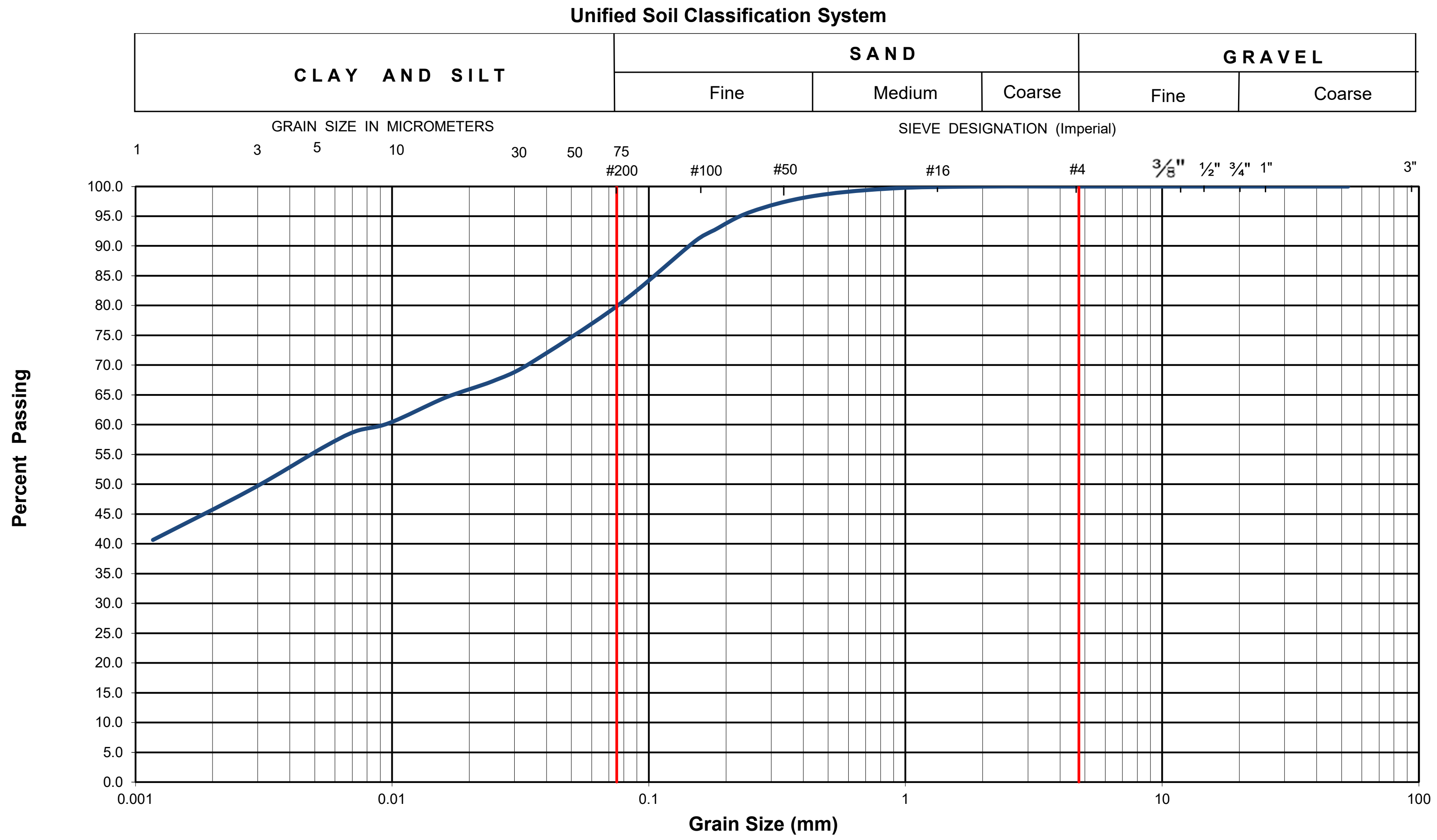
Ottawa, ON   K2B 8H6

Grain-Size Distribution Curve
Method of Test For Particle Size Analysis of Soil
ASTM C-136/ASTM D422



EXP Project No.:	**OTT-21011499-C0**	**Project Name :**	**Proposed Multi-Use Towers**						
Client :	**780 Baseline Inc.**	**Project Location :**	**780 Baseline Road, Ottawa, ON**						
Date Sampled :	**April 13, 2022**	**Borehole No:**	**BH 3**	**Sample No.:**	**SS4**			**Depth (m) :**	**3.0-3.6**
Sample Description :		**% Silt and Clay**	**80**	**% Sand**	**20**	**% Gravel**	**0**	**Figure :**	**13**
Sample Description :		**Silty Clay of Low Plasticity with Sand (CL)**							

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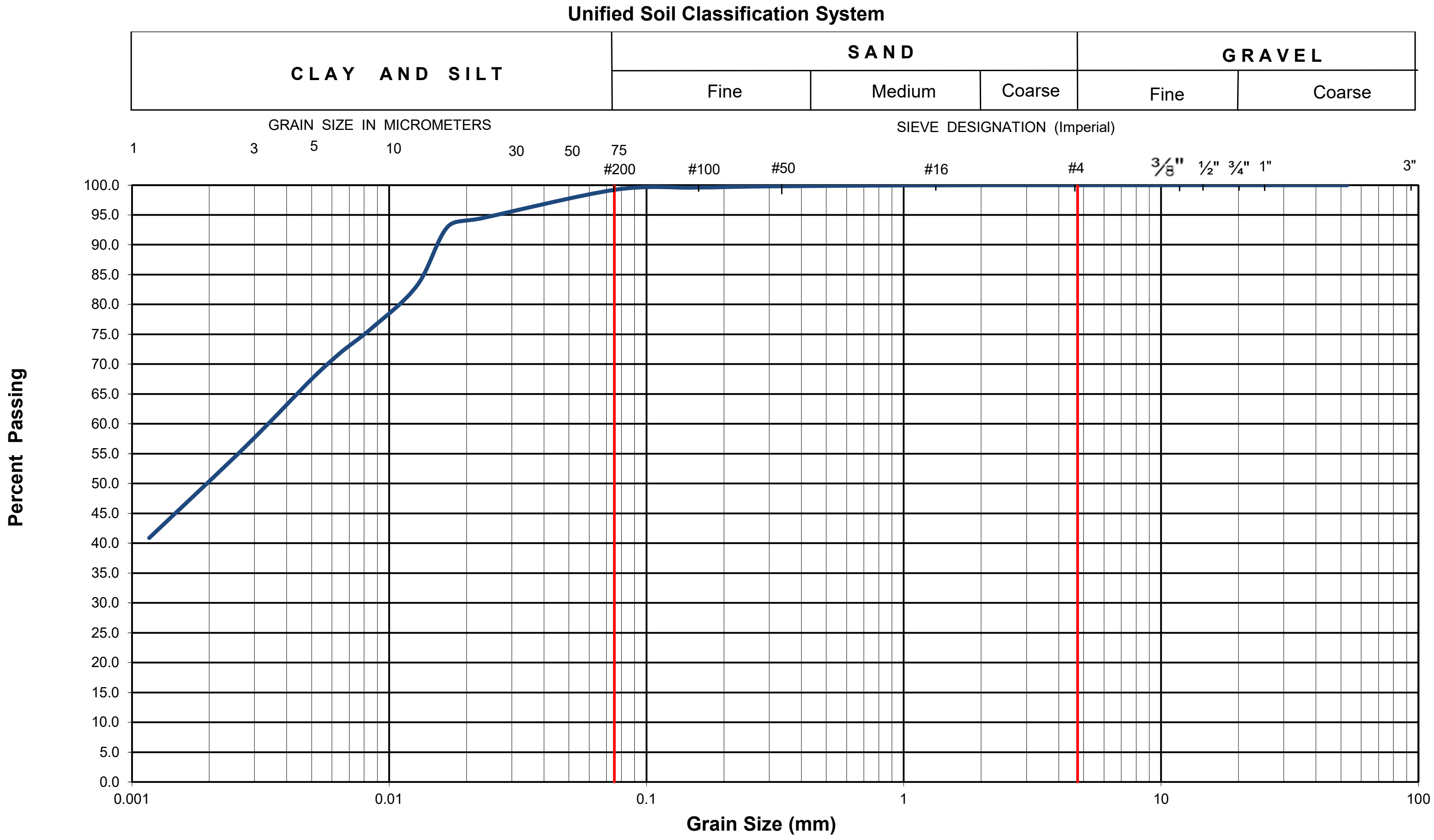
Grain-Size Distribution Curve
Method of Test For Particle Size Analysis of Soil
ASTM C-136/ASTM D422



EXP Project No.:	**OTT-21011499-C0**	**Project Name :**	**Proposed Multi-Use Towers**				
Client :	**780 Baseline Inc.**	**Project Location :**	**780 Baseline Road, Ottawa, ON**				
Date Sampled :	**April 12, 2022**	**Borehole No:**	**BH 4**	**Sample No.:**	**SS6**	**Depth (m) :**	**6.1-6.7**
Sample Description :		**% Silt and Clay**	**99**	**% Sand**	**1**	**% Gravel**	**0**
Sample Description :		**Silty Clay of Low Plasticity (CL)**				**Figure :**	**14**

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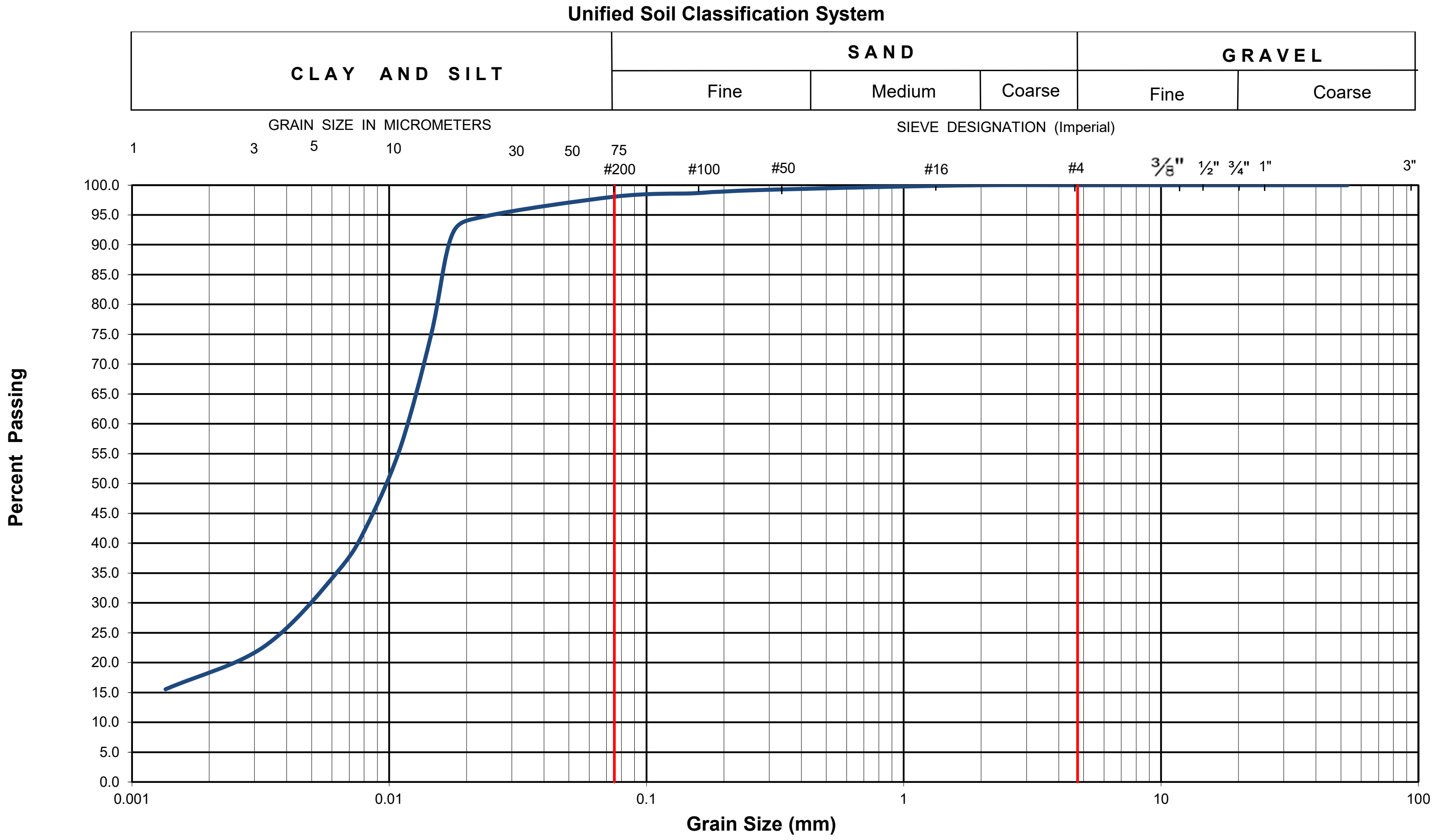
Grain-Size Distribution Curve
Method of Test For Particle Size Analysis of Soil
ASTM C-136/ASTM D422



EXP Project No.:	OTT-21011499-C0	Project Name :	Proposed Multi-Use Towers				
Client :	780 Baseline Inc.	Project Location :	780 Baseline Road, Ottawa, ON				
Date Sampled :	April 12, 2022	Borehole No:	BH 5	Sample No.:	SS7	Depth (m) :	7.6-8.2
Sample Description :		% Silt and Clay	98	% Sand	2	% Gravel	0
Sample Description :	Silt (ML)					Figure :	15

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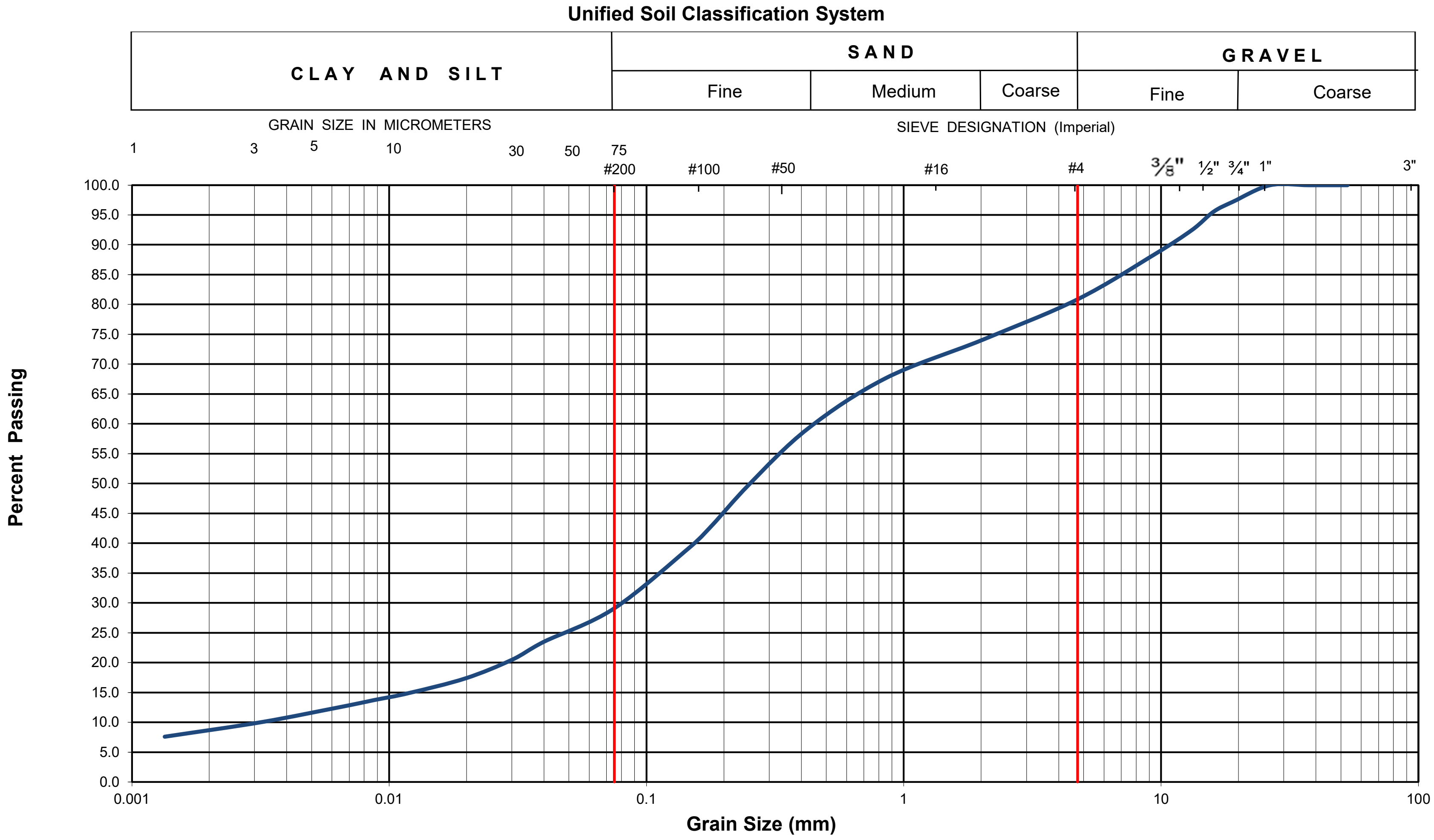
Grain-Size Distribution Curve
Method of Test For Particle Size Analysis of Soil
ASTM C-136/ASTM D422



EXP Project No.:	**OTT-21011499-C0**	**Project Name :**	**Proposed Multi-Use Towers**				
Client :	**780 Baseline Inc.**	**Project Location :**	**780 Baseline Road, Ottawa, ON**				
Date Sampled :	**April 18, 2022**	**Borehole No:**	**BH 6**	**Sample No.:**	**SS9**	**Depth (m) :**	**10.7-11.3**
Sample Description :		**% Silt and Clay**	**29**	**% Sand**	**52**	**% Gravel**	**19**
Sample Description :		**Glacial Till: Silty Sand with Gravel (SM)**				**Figure :**	**16**

EXP Services Inc.
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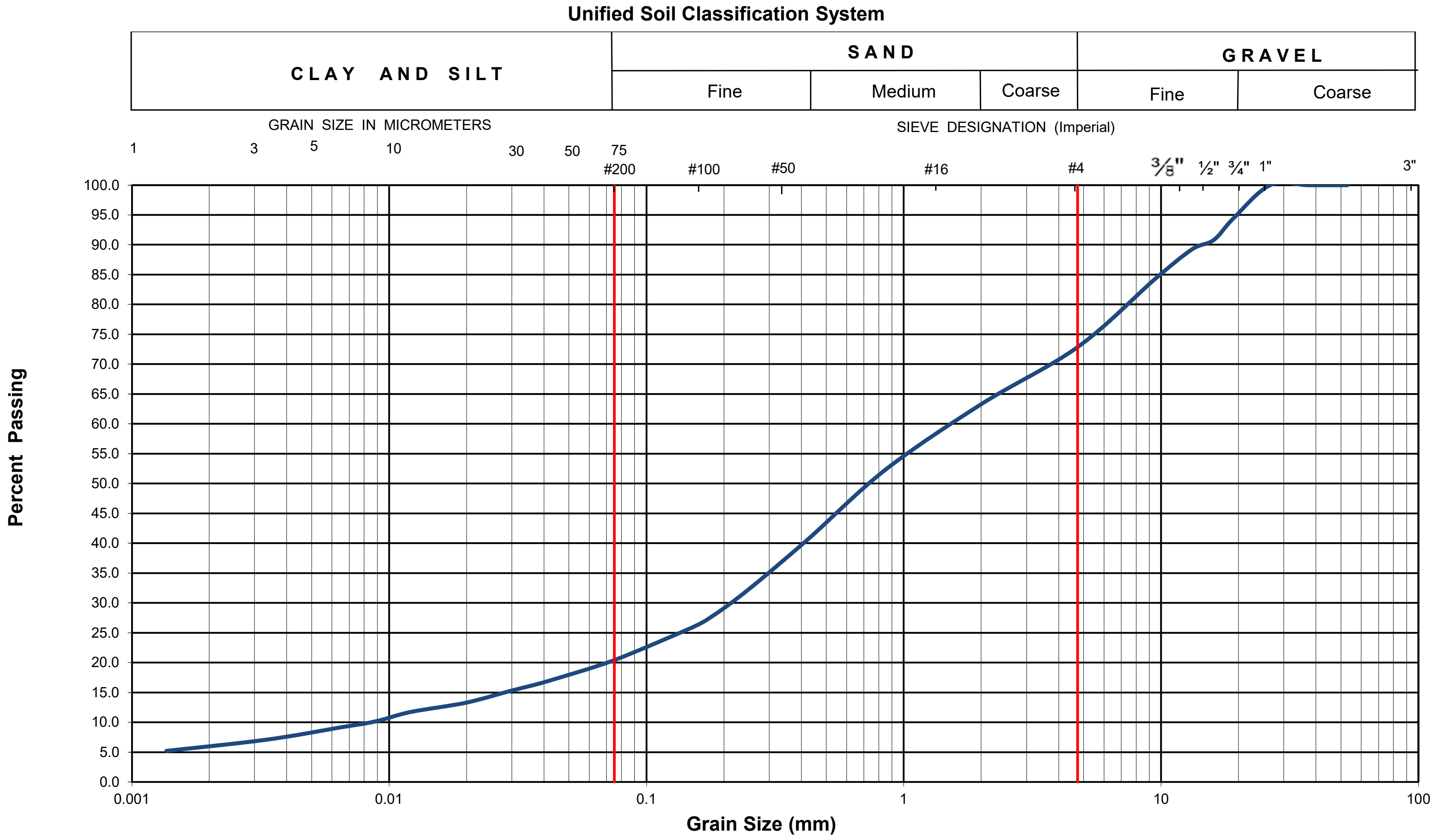
Ottawa, ON K2B 8H6

Grain-Size Distribution Curve
Method of Test For Particle Size Analysis of Soil
ASTM C-136/ASTM D422



EXP Project No.:	**OTT-21011499-C0**	**Project Name :**	**Proposed Multi-Use Towers**						
Client :	**780 Baseline Inc.**	**Project Location :**	**780 Baseline Road, Ottawa, ON**						
Date Sampled :	**April 14, 2022**	**Borehole No:**	**BH 1**	**Sample No.:**	**SS10**			**Depth (m) :**	**12.2-12.8**
Sample Description :		**% Silt and Clay**	**20**	**% Sand**	**53**	**% Gravel**	**27**	**Figure :**	**17**
Sample Description :		**Glacial Till: Silty Sand with Gravel (SM)**							

Appendix A – Seismic Shear Wave Velocity Sounding Survey Report by GPR

GEOPHYSICS GPR INTERNATIONAL INC.

100 – 2545 Delorimier Street
Longueuil (Québec)
Canada J4K 3P7

Tel. : (450) 679-2400
Fax : (514) 521-4128
info@geophysicsgpr.com
www.geophysicsgpr.com

June 8th, 2022

Transmitted by email: Ismail.Taki@exp.com
Our Ref.: GPR-22-03837b-01

Mr. Ismail Taki, M.Eng., P.Eng.
Senior Manager, Earth & Environment, Eastern Region
exp Services inc.
100 – 2650 Queensview Drive
Ottawa ON K2B 8H6

Subject: **Shear Wave Velocity Sounding for the Site Class Determination**
780 Baseline Road, Ottawa (ON)

[Project: OTT-21011499-B0]

Dear Sir,

Geophysics GPR International inc. has been mandated by **exp** Services inc. to carry out seismic shear wave surveys at 780 Baseline Road, in Ottawa (ON). The geophysical investigation used the Multi-channel Analysis of Surface Waves (MASW), the Spatial AutoCorrelation (SPAC), and the seismic refraction methods. From the subsequent results, the seismic shear wave velocity values were calculated for the soil and the rock, to determine the Site Class.

The surveys were carried out on May 19th, 2022, by Mr. Timothy Ward, tech., Louis-Emmanuel Warnock, tech. & Zak Castonguay, trainee. Figure 1 shows the regional location of the site and Figure 2 illustrates the location of the main seismic spread. Both figures are presented in the Appendix.

The following paragraphs briefly describe the survey design, the principles of the testing methods, and the results presented in tables and graphs.

MASW PRINCIPLE

The *Multi-channel Analysis of Surface Waves* (MASW) and the *SPatial AutoCorrelation* (SPAC or MAM for *Microtremors Array Method*) are seismic methods used to evaluate the shear wave velocities of subsurface materials through the analysis of the dispersion properties of the Rayleigh surface waves ("ground roll"). The MASW is considered an "active" method, as the seismic signal is induced at known location and time in the geophones' spread axis. Conversely, the SPAC is considered a "passive" method, using the low frequency "signals" produced far away. The method can also be used with "active" seismic source records. The SPAC method allows deeper Vs soundings, but generally with a lower resolution for the surface portion. Its dispersion curve can then be merged with the one of higher frequency from the MASW to calculate a more complete inversion. The dispersion properties are expressed as a change of phase velocities with respect to frequencies. Surface wave energy will decay exponentially with depth. Lower frequency surface waves will travel deeper and thus be more influenced by deeper velocity layering than the shallow higher frequency waves. The inversion of the Rayleigh wave dispersion curve yields a shear wave (V_S) velocity depth profile (sounding).

Figure 3 schematically outlines the basic operating procedure for the MASW method. Figure 4 illustrates an example of one of the MASW/SPAC records, the corresponding spectrogram analysis and resulting 1D V_S model.

INTERPRETATION

The main processing sequence involved data inspection and edition when required; spectral analysis ("phase shift" for MASW, and "cross-correlation" for SPAC); picking the fundamental mode; and 1D inversion of the MASW and SPAC shot records using the SeisImagerSW™ software. The data inversions used a nonlinear least squares algorithm.

In theory, all the shot records for a given seismic spread should produce a similar shear-wave velocity profile. In practice, however, differences can arise due to energy dissipation, local surface seismic velocities variations, and/or dipping of overburden layers or rock. In general, the precision of the calculated seismic shear wave velocities (V_S) is of the order of 15% or better.

More detailed descriptions of these methods are presented in *Shear Wave Velocity Measurement Guidelines for Canadian Seismic Site Characterization in Soil and Rock*, Hunter, J.A., Crow, H.L., et al., Geological Surveys of Canada, General Information Product 110, 2015.

SURVEY DESIGN

The longer seismic acquisition spread was laid on a grassed strip, with a geophone spacing of 3.0 metres, using 24 geophones (Figure 2). A shorter seismic spread, with geophone spacing of 1.0 metre, was dedicated to the near surface materials. The seismic records were produced with a seismograph Terraloc Pro 2 (from ABEM Instrument), and the geophones were 4.5 Hz. An 8 kg sledgehammer was used as the energy source with impacts being recorded off both ends of the seismic spreads.

The seismic records counted 4096 data, sampled at 1000 µs for the MASW surveys, and 40 µs for the seismic refraction. The records included a pre-trigged portion of 10 ms. A stacking procedure was also used to improve the Signal / Noise ratio for the seismic records.

The shear wave depth sounding can be considered as the average of the bulk area within the geophone spread, especially for its central half-length.

RESULTS

From seismic refraction (V_P), the rock depth was calculated at 12.5 metres (± 10 %). Its calculated seismic velocity (V_S) was 2095 m/s for its shallow portion.

The MASW calculated V_S results are illustrated at Figure 5. Some low seismic velocities were calculated between 1 and 5 to 7 metres deep.

The $\overline{V}_{S30}$ value results from the harmonic mean of the shear wave velocities, from the surface to 30 metres deep. It is calculated by dividing the total depth of interest (30 metres) by the sum of the time spent in each velocity layer from the surface down to 30 metres, as:

$$\bar{V}_{S30} = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^{N} \mathrm{H}_i}{\sum_{i=1}^{N} H_i / V_i} \quad | \quad \sum_{i=1}^{N} \mathrm{H}_i = 30 \mathrm{~m}$$

(N: number of layers; H_i : thickness of layer "i" ; V_i : V_S of layer "i")

Thus, the $\overline{V}_{S30}$ value represents the seismic shear wave velocity of an equivalent homogeneous single layer response, between the surface and 30 metres deep.

The calculated $\overline{V}_{S30}$ value of the actual site is 441.3 m/s (Table 1), corresponding to the Site Class "C". In the case there would be less than 3 metres between the rock and the bottom of the foundation, the $\overline{V}_{S30}$* value would be greater than 1500 m/s, corresponding to the Site Class "A" (Table 2).

CONCLUSION

Geophysical surveys were carried out to identify the Site Class at 780 Baseline Road, in Ottawa (ON). The seismic surveys used the MASW and the SPAC analysis, and the seismic refraction method to calculate the $\overline{V}_{S30}$ value. Its calculation is presented at Table 1.

The $\overline{V}_{S30}$ value of the actual site is 441 m/s, corresponding to the Site Class "C" ($360 < \overline{V}_{S30} \leq 760$ m/s), as determined through the MASW and SPAC methods, Table 4.1.8.4.A of the NBC, and the Building Code, O. Reg. 332/12.

Some low seismic velocities were calculated between 1 and 5 to 7 metres deep. A geotechnical assessment of the corresponding materials could be required for the potential of liquefaction, the clay degree of sensitivity and other critical parameters.

In the case there would be less than 3 metres of unconsolidated material between the rock surface and the bottom of the foundation, the $\overline{V}_{S30}$* value would be greater than 1500 m/s, corresponding to the Site Class "A" ($\overline{V}_{S30} > 1500$ m/s).

It must be noted that other geotechnical information gleaned on site; including the presence of liquefiable soils, very soft clays, high moisture content etc. (cf. Table 4.1.8.4.-A of the NBC) can supersede the Site classification provided in this report based on the $\overline{V}_{S30}$ value.

The V_S values calculated are representative of the in situ materials and are not corrected for the total and effective stresses.

Hoping the whole to your satisfaction, we remain yours truly,

P.Eng.

Jean-Luc Arsenault, M.A.Sc., P.Eng.
Senior Project Manager

LICENSED PROFESSIONAL ENGINEER
J.-L. ARSENAULT
100148122
PROVINCE OF ONTARIO
2022-06-08

Figure 1: Regional location of the Site
(source: *OpenStreetMap©*)

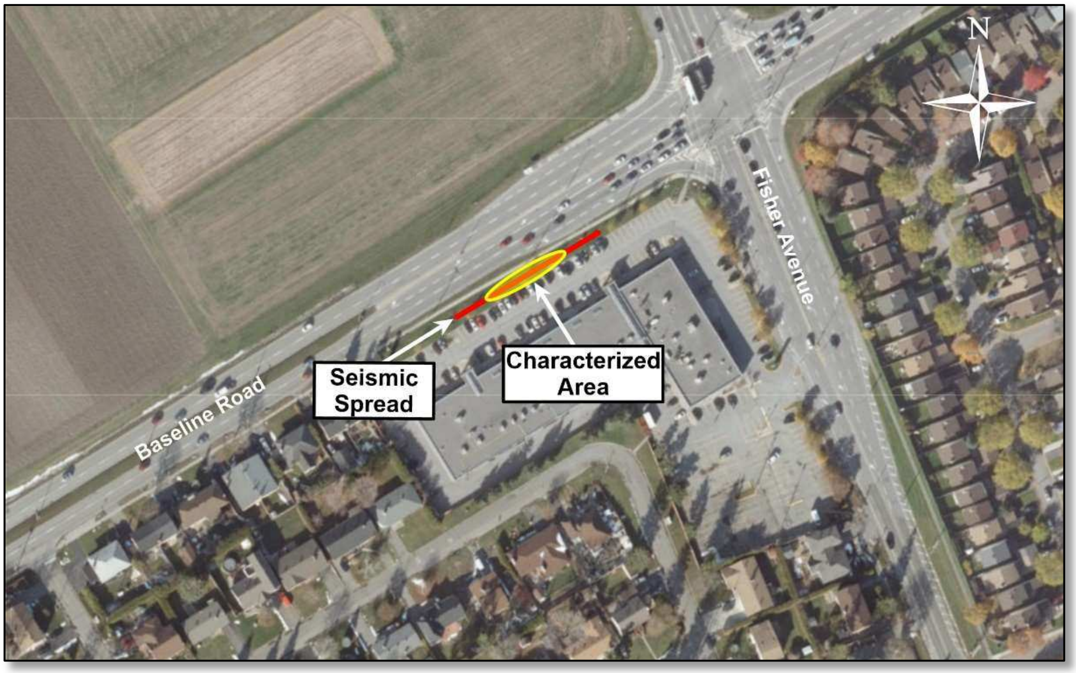


Figure 2: Location of the seismic spreads
(source: *geoOttawa*)

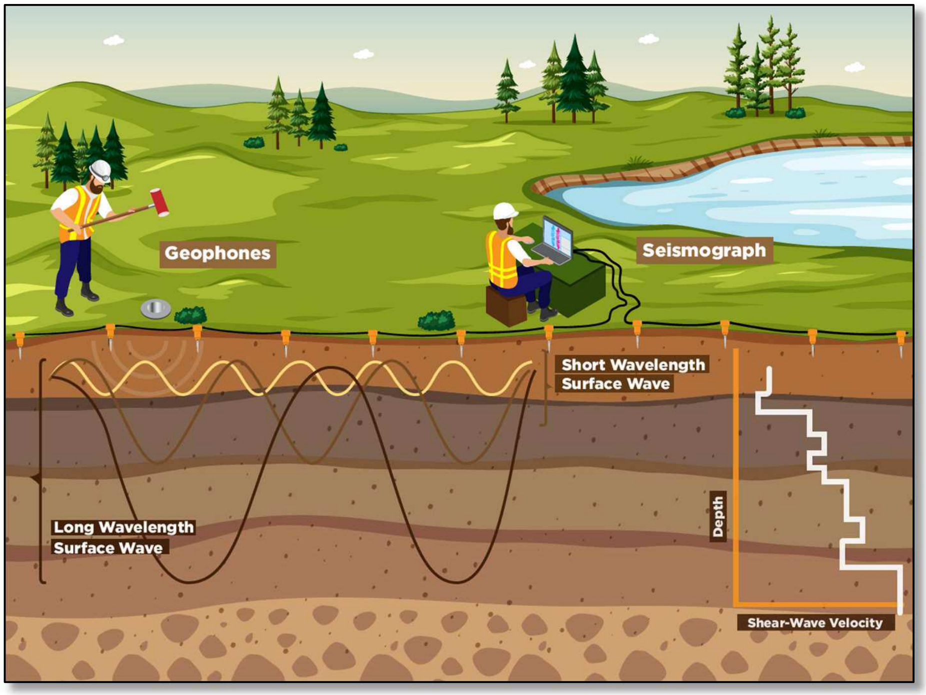
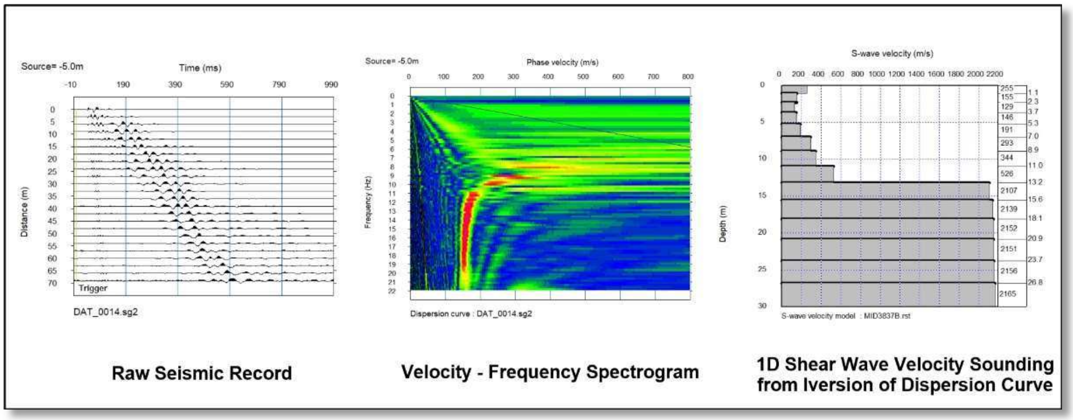


Figure 3: MASW Operating Principle



Raw Seismic Record

Velocity - Frequency Spectrogram

1D Shear Wave Velocity Sounding from Iversion of Dispersion Curve

Figure 4: Example of a MASW/SPAC record, Phase Velocity - Frequency curve of the Rayleigh wave and resulting 1D Shear Wave Velocity Model

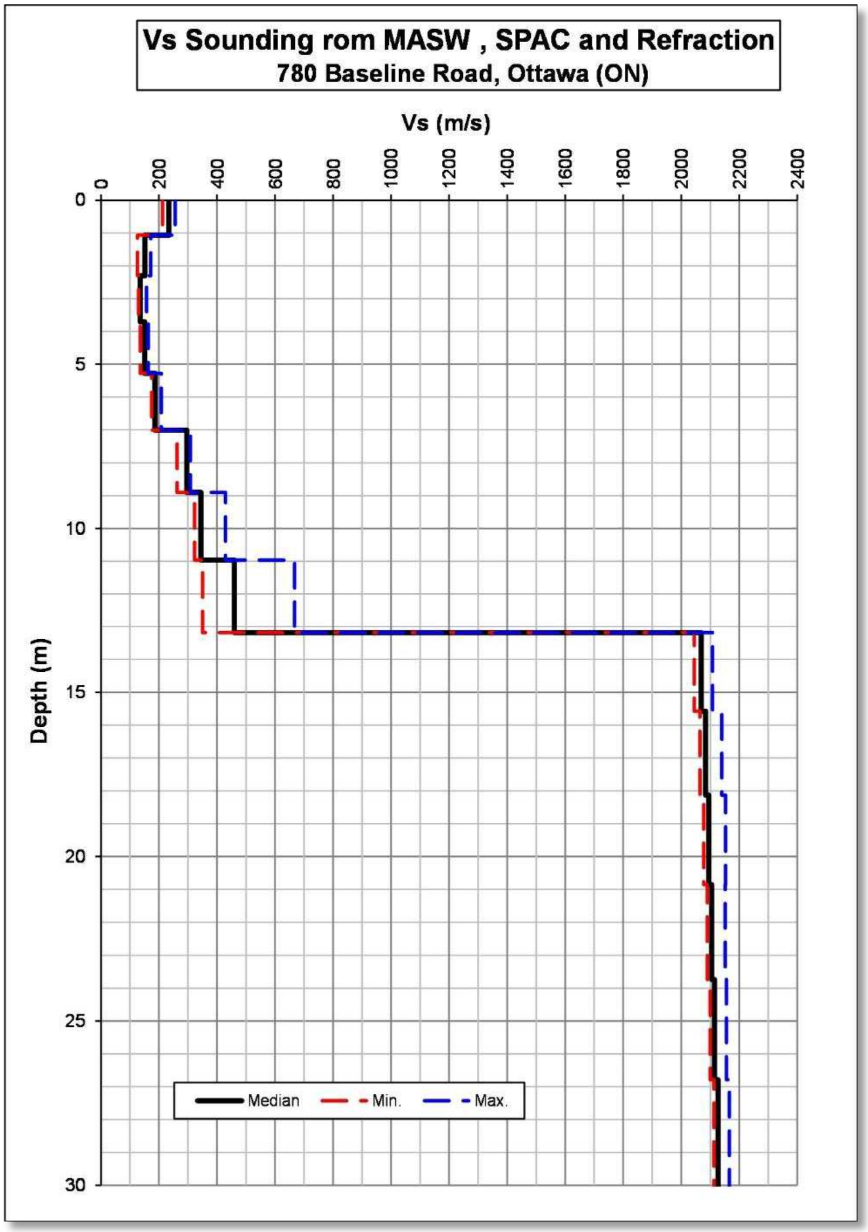


Figure 5: MASW Shear-Wave Velocity Sounding

TABLE 1

V_{S30} Calculation for the Site Class (actual site)

Depth	Vs			Thickness	Cumulative Thickness	Delay for Med. Vs	Cumulative Delay	Vs at given Depth
	Min.	Median	Max.					
(m)	(m/s)	(m/s)	(m/s)	(m)	(m)	(s)	(s)	(m/s)
0	212.7	234.3	255.9	**Grade Level (May 19, 2022)**				
1.07	**126.4**	**151.5**	**171.6**	1.07	1.07	0.004572	0.004572	234.3
2.31	**130.0**	**135.7**	**157.1**	1.24	2.31	0.008162	0.012734	181.2
3.71	**135.3**	**150.5**	**162.9**	1.40	3.71	0.010327	0.023060	160.8
5.27	**175.1**	186.3	208.3	1.57	5.27	0.010407	0.033468	157.6
7.01	262.8	296.2	308.2	1.73	7.01	0.009289	0.042757	163.8
8.90	322.6	344.4	429.5	1.90	8.90	0.006399	0.049156	181.1
10.96	350.5	460.0	667.1	2.06	10.96	0.005983	0.055139	198.8
13.19	2045.2	2068.6	2107.8	2.23	13.19	0.004837	0.059976	219.9
15.58	2064.3	2084.2	2139.9	2.39	15.58	0.001155	0.061132	254.8
18.13	2077.5	2094.9	2152.9	2.55	18.13	0.001226	0.062357	290.8
20.85	2089.5	2105.0	2151.4	2.72	20.85	0.001298	0.063656	327.6
23.74	2100.3	2114.5	2156.1	2.88	23.74	0.001370	0.065026	365.0
26.79	2113.3	2126.8	2165.9	3.05	26.79	0.001442	0.066468	403.0
30				3.21	30.00	0.001511	0.067980	441.3

V_{S30} (m/s)	**441.3**
Class	**C (1)**

(1) A geotechnical assessment could be required for the materials between 1 and 5 to 7 metres deep, for the potential of liquefaction, the degree of clay sensitivity and other critical parameters.

TABLE 2

V_{S30}* Calculation for less than 3 metres of soil below the foundations

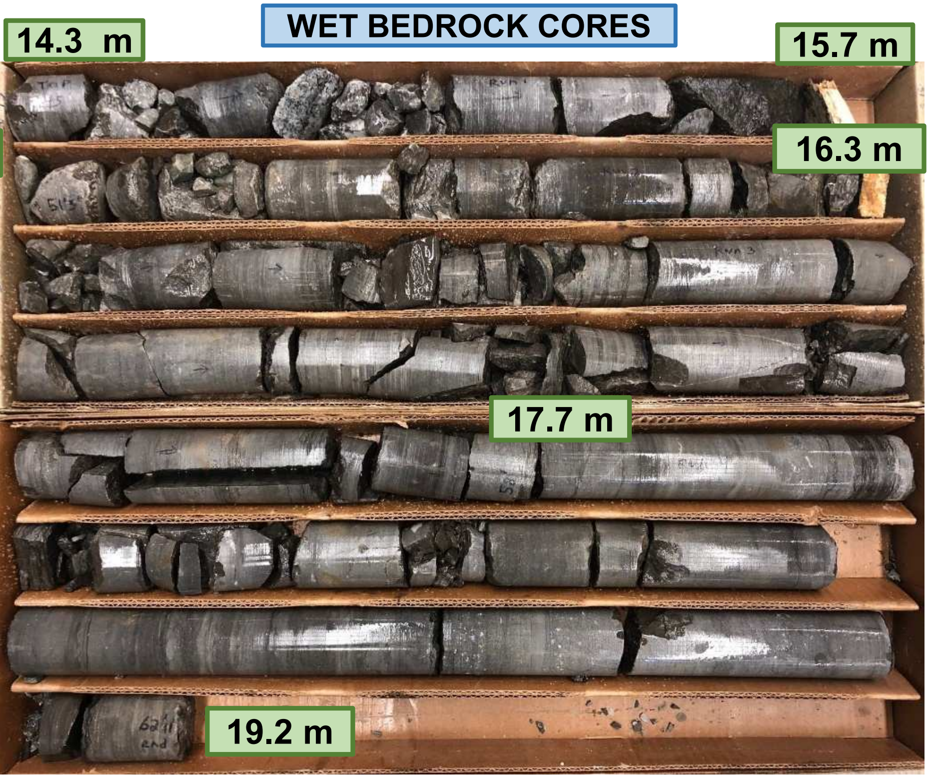
Depth	Vs			Thickness	Cumulative Thickness	Delay for Med. Vs	Cumulative Delay	Vs at given Depth
	Min.	Median	Max.					
(m)	(m/s)	(m/s)	(m/s)	(m)	(m)	(s)	(s)	(m/s)
0	212.7	234.3	255.9	**Less than 3 metres of soil**				
1.07	126.4	151.5	171.6					
2.31	130.0	135.7	157.1					
3.71	135.3	150.5	162.9					
5.27	175.1	186.3	208.3					
7.01	262.8	296.2	308.2					
8.90	322.6	344.4	429.5					
10.20	322.6	344.4	429.5					
10.96	350.5	460.0	667.1	0.76	0.76	0.002221	0.002221	344.4
13.19	2045.2	2068.6	2107.8	2.23	2.99	0.004837	0.007058	423.6
15.58	2064.3	2084.2	2139.9	2.39	5.38	0.001155	0.008213	655.0
18.13	2077.5	2094.9	2152.9	2.55	7.94	0.001226	0.009439	840.7
20.85	2089.5	2105.0	2151.4	2.72	10.65	0.001298	0.010737	992.3
23.74	2100.3	2114.5	2156.1	2.88	13.54	0.001370	0.012108	1118.2
26.79	2113.3	2126.8	2165.9	3.05	16.59	0.001442	0.013550	1224.3
40.20				13.41	30.00	0.006306	0.019856	1510.9

V_{S30}* (m/s)	**1510.9**
Class	**A**

Appendix B – Bedrock Core Photographs

DRY BEDROCK CORES

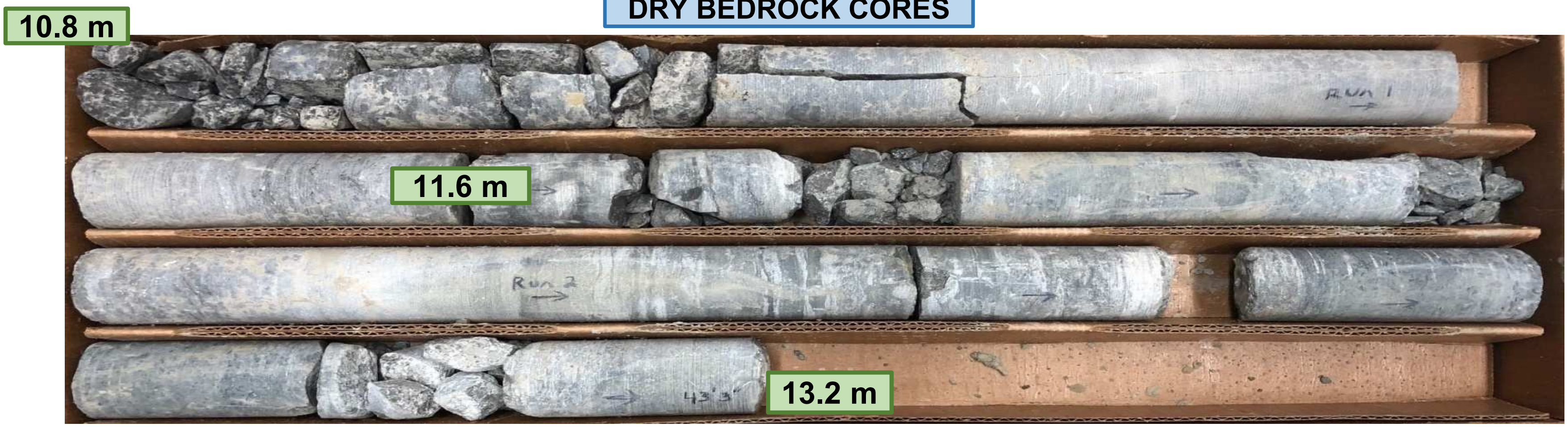
WET BEDROCK CORES



EXP Services Inc. **www.exp.com**
t: +1.613.688.1899 | f: +1.613.225.7337
2650 Queensview Drive, Suite 100
Ottawa, ON K2B 8H6, Canada

Borehole No: **BH1**	Core Runs Run 1: 14.3 m - 15.7 m Run 2: 15.7 m - 16.3m Run 3: 16.3 m - 17.7 m Run 4: 17.7 m - 19.2 m	project Geotechnical Investigation - Proposed Multi-Use Towers. 780 Baseline Road, Ottawa, Ontario.	Project N0: OTT-21011499-C0
Date Cored Apr 14, 2022		Rock Core Photographs	FIG B-1

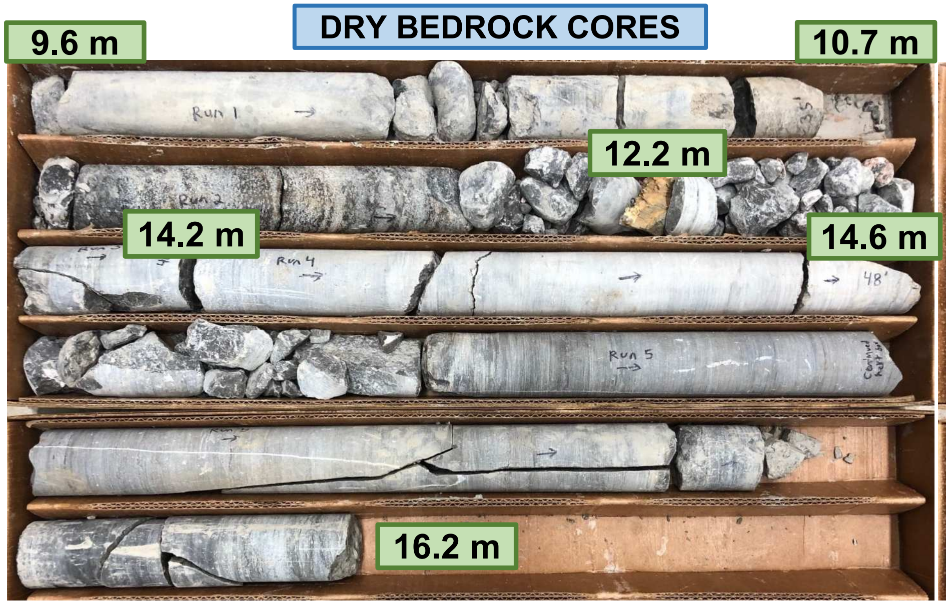
DRY BEDROCK CORES

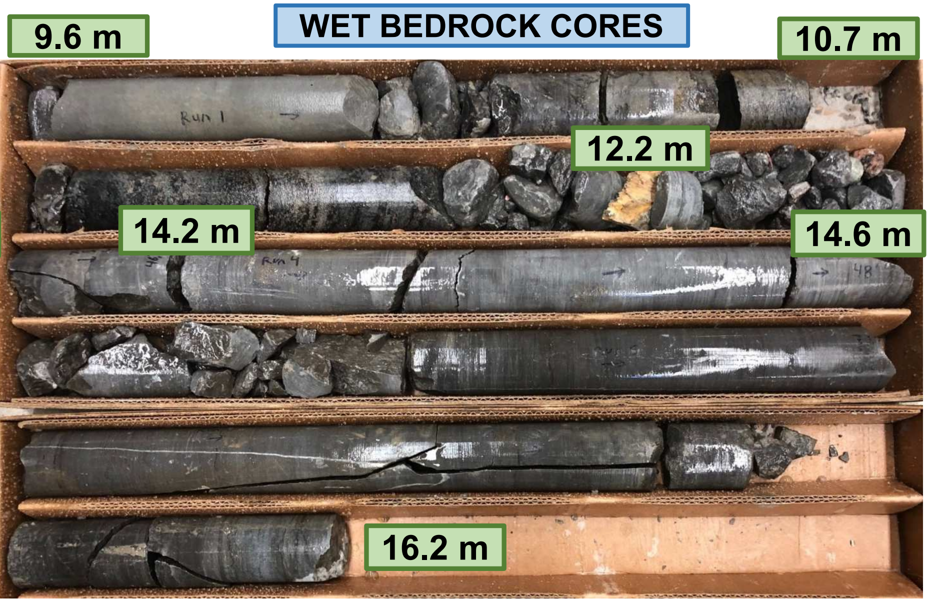


WET BEDROCK CORES

EXP Services Inc. **www.exp.com**
t: +1.613.688.1899 | f: +1.613.225.7337
2650 Queensview Drive, Suite 100
Ottawa, ON K2B 8H6, Canada

Borehole No: **BH3**	Core Runs Run 1: 10.8 m - 11.6 m Run 2: 11.6 m - 13.2 m	project Geotechnical Investigation - Proposed Multi-Use Towers. 780 Baseline Road, Ottawa, Ontario.	Project N0: OTT-21011499-C0
Date Cored Apr 13, 2022		Rock Core Photographs	FIG B-2





EXP Services Inc. www.exp.com
t: +1.613.688.1899 | f: +1.613.225.7337
2650 Queensview Drive, Suite 100
Ottawa, ON K2B 8H6, Canada

Borehole No: **BH4**	Core Runs Run 1: 9.6 m - 10.7 m Run 2: 10.7 m - 12.2 m Run 3: 12.2 m - 14.2 m Run 4: 14.2 m - 14.6 m Run 5: 14.6 m - 16.2 m	project Geotechnical Investigation - Proposed Multi-Use Towers. 780 Baseline Road, Ottawa, Ontario.	Project N0: OTT-21011499-C0
Date Cored Apr 12, 2022		Rock Core Photographs	FIG B-3


DRY BEDROCK CORES


WET BEDROCK CORES

EXP Services Inc. www.exp.com
t: +1.613.688.1899 | f: +1.613.225.7337
2650 Queensview Drive, Suite 100
Ottawa, ON K2B 8H6, Canada

Borehole No: **BH6**	Core Runs Run 1: 12.2 m - 13.7 m Run 2: 13.7 m - 15.2 m Run 3: 15.2 m - 16.6 m	project Geotechnical Investigation - Proposed Multi-Use Towers. 780 Baseline Road, Ottawa, Ontario.	Project N0: OTT-21011499-C0
Date Cored Apr 18, 2022		Rock Core Photographs	FIG B-4

Appendix C – Laboratory Certificate of Analysis

Laboratories

5835 COOPERS AVENUE
MISSISSAUGA, ONTARIO
CANADA L4Z 1Y2
TEL (905)712-5100
FAX (905)712-5122
http://www.agatlabs.com

CLIENT NAME: **EXP SERVICES INC**
2650 QUEENSVIEW DRIVE, UNIT 100
OTTAWA, ON K2B8H6
(613) 688-1899
ATTENTION TO: **Daniel Wall**
PROJECT: **OTT-21011499-CO**
AGAT WORK ORDER: **22Z888170**
SOIL ANALYSIS REVIEWED BY: **Jacky Zhu, Spectroscopy Technician**
DATE REPORTED: **May 03, 2022**
PAGES (INCLUDING COVER): **5**
VERSION*: **1**

Should you require any information regarding this analysis please contact your client services representative at (905) 712-5100

Notes

Member of: Association of Professional Engineers and Geoscientists of Alberta (APEGA)
Western Enviro-Agricultural Laboratory Association (WEALA)
Environmental Services Association of Alberta (ESAA)

AGAT Laboratories is accredited to ISO/IEC 17025 by the Canadian Association for Laboratory Accreditation Inc. (CALA) and/or Standards Council of Canada (SCC) for specific tests listed on the scope of accreditation. AGAT Laboratories (Mississauga) is also accredited by the Canadian Association for Laboratory Accreditation Inc. (CALA) for specific drinking water tests. Accreditations are location and parameter specific. A complete listing of parameters for each location is available from www.cala.ca and/or www.scc.ca. The tests in this report may not necessarily be included in the scope of accreditation. Measurement Uncertainty is not taken into consideration when stating conformity with a specified requirement.

AGAT Laboratories

Certificate of Analysis

AGAT WORK ORDER: 22Z888170

PROJECT: OTT-21011499-CO

CLIENT NAME: EXP SERVICES INC

SAMPLING SITE:780 Baseline Rd., Ottawa

ATTENTION TO: Daniel Wall

SAMPLED BY:EXP

Inorganic Chemistry (Soil)

DATE RECEIVED: 2022-04-26

DATE REPORTED: 2022-05-03

			SAMPLE DESCRIPTION:	BH#1 SS11 45'-47'	BH#6 run 2 48'10"-49'4"
			SAMPLE TYPE:	Soil	Soil
			DATE SAMPLED:	2022-04-14	2022-04-18
Parameter	**Unit**	**G / S**	**RDL**	**3789955**	**3789956**
Chloride (2:1)	µg/g		2	49	19
Sulphate (2:1)	µg/g		2	125	101
pH (2:1)	pH Units		NA	8.04	8.70
Resistivity (2:1) (Calculated)	ohm.cm		1	3130	2910

Comments: RDL - Reported Detection Limit; G / S - Guideline / Standard

Analysis performed at AGAT Toronto (unless marked by *)

Certified By:

Niandong Zhu

CHARTERED
NIANDONG ZHU
CHEMIST

Quality Assurance

CLIENT NAME: EXP SERVICES INC
PROJECT: OTT-21011499-CO
SAMPLING SITE:780 Baseline Rd., Ottawa

AGAT WORK ORDER: 22Z888170
ATTENTION TO: Daniel Wall
SAMPLED BY:EXP

Soil Analysis

RPT Date: May 03, 2022			DUPLICATE			Method Blank	REFERENCE MATERIAL			METHOD BLANK SPIKE			MATRIX SPIKE		
PARAMETER	Batch	Sample Id	Dup #1	Dup #2	RPD		Measured Value	Acceptable Limits		Recovery	Acceptable Limits		Recovery	Acceptable Limits	
								Lower	Upper		Lower	Upper		Lower	Upper
Inorganic Chemistry (Soil)															
Chloride (2:1)	3798056		180	179	0.6%	< 2	97%	70%	130%	99%	80%	120%	102%	70%	130%
Sulphate (2:1)	3798056		857	864	0.8%	< 2	103%	70%	130%	100%	80%	120%	NA	70%	130%
pH (2:1)	3801168		6.21	6.49	4.4%	NA	99%	80%	120%						

Comments: NA Signifies Not Applicable.
Duplicate NA: results are less than 5X the RDL and RPD will not be calculated.
Matrix spike: Spike level < native concentration. Matrix spike acceptance limits do not apply.

Certified By:

NIANDONG ZHU

Method Summary

CLIENT NAME: EXP SERVICES INC

PROJECT: OTT-21011499-CO

SAMPLING SITE:780 Baseline Rd., Ottawa

AGAT WORK ORDER: 22Z888170

ATTENTION TO: Daniel Wall

SAMPLED BY:EXP

PARAMETER	AGAT S.O.P	LITERATURE REFERENCE	ANALYTICAL TECHNIQUE
Soil Analysis			
Chloride (2:1)	INOR-93-6004	modified from SM 4110 B	ION CHROMATOGRAPH
Sulphate (2:1)	INOR-93-6004	modified from SM 4110 B	ION CHROMATOGRAPH
pH (2:1)	INOR 93-6031	modified from EPA 9045D and MCKEAGUE 3.11	PH METER
Resistivity (2:1) (Calculated)	INOR-93-6036	McKeague 4.12, SM 2510 B,SSA #5 Part 3	CALCULATION

AGAT Laboratories

5835 Coopers Avenue
Mississauga, Ontario L4Z 1Y2
Ph: 905.712.5100 Fax: 905.712.5122
webearth.agatlabs.com

Chain of Custody Record

If this is a Drinking Water sample, please use Drinking Water Chain of Custody Form (potable water consumed by humans)

Laboratory Use Only

Work Order #: 22Z888170

Cooler Quantity: 1 bag
Arrival Temperatures: 24.0 24.1 | 24.0
4.9 | 4.1 | 4.7

Custody Seal Intact: ☐Yes ☐No ☐N/A
Notes: Ice Packs

Report Information:

Company: EXP Services Inc. Ottawa
Contact: Daniel Wall
Address: 2650 Queensview dr. Unit 100
Ottawa, ON K2B 8H6
Phone: 613-688-1899 Fax:
Reports to be sent to:
1. Email: daniel.wall@exp.com
2. Email:

Regulatory Requirements:

(Please check all applicable boxes)

☐ Regulation 153/04
Table *Indicate One*
☐Ind/Com
☐Res/Park
☐Agriculture
Soil Texture *(Check One)*
☐Coarse
☐Fine

☐ Excess Soils R406
Table *Indicate One*
☐ Regulation 558
☐ CCME

☐ Sewer Use
☐Sanitary ☐Storm
Region
☐ Prov. Water Quality Objectives (PWQO)
☐ Other
Indicate One

Is this submission for a Record of Site Condition?
☐ Yes ☐ No

Report Guideline on *Certificate of Analysis*
☐ Yes ☐ No

Turnaround Time (TAT) Required:

Regular TAT **(Most Analysis)** ☑ 5 to 7 Business Days

Rush TAT **(Rush Surcharges Apply)**

☐ 3 Business Days ☐ 2 Business Days ☐ Next Business Day

OR Date Required (Rush Surcharges May Apply):

Please provide prior notification for rush TAT
**TAT is exclusive of weekends and statutory holidays*

For 'Same Day' analysis, please contact your AGAT CPM

Project Information:

Project: OTT-21011499-CO
Site Location: 780 Baseline rd. Ottawa
Sampled By: EXP
AGAT ID #: PO:
Please note: If quotation number is not provided, client will be billed full price for analysis.

Invoice Information:

Bill To Same: Yes ☑ No ☐

Company:
Contact:
Address:
Email:

Sample Matrix Legend

B	Biota
GW	Ground Water
O	Oil
P	Paint
S	Soil
SD	Sediment
SW	Surface Water

Sample Identification	Date Sampled	Time Sampled	# of Containers	Sample Matrix	Comments/ Special Instructions	Field Filtered - Metals, Hg, CrVI, DOC Y / N	O. Reg 153 Metals & Inorganics	Metals - ☐CrVI, ☐Hg, ☐HWSB	BTEX, F1-F4 PHCs	Analyze F4G if required ☐Yes ☐No	PAHs	Total PCBs ☐Aroclor	VOC	O. Reg 558 Landfill Disposal Characterization TCLP: TCLP: ☐M&I ☐VOCs ☐ABNs ☐B(a)P ☐PCBs	O. Reg 406 Excess Soils SPLP Rainwater Leach SPLP: ☐Metals ☐VOCs ☐SVOCs	Excess Soils Characterization Package pH, ICPMS Metals, BTEX, F1-F4	Salt - EC/SAR	pH	sulphate	electrical resistivity	chloride				Potentially Hazardous or High Concentration (Y/N)
BH #1 SS11 45'-47'	Apr. 14/22	AM PM	1	S														✓	✓	✓	✓				
BH #6 run 2 48'10"-49'4"	Apr. 18/22	AM PM	1	rock														✓	✓	✓	✓				
		AM PM																							
		AM PM																							
		AM PM																							
		AM PM																							
		AM PM																							
		AM PM																							
		AM PM																							
		AM PM																							
		AM PM																							

Samples Relinquished By (Print Name and Sign):	Date	Time	Samples Received By (Print Name and Sign):	Date	Time
Jeff MacMillan	Apr. 26/22	1:30	C. [illegible]	26/04/22	13h35
CC to Burlington	26/04/22	16h00	Armando Rivas		

Page 1 of 1

Nº: T114962

Pink Copy - Client | Yellow Copy - AGAT | White Copy- AGAT

Legal Notification

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