



Geotechnical Investigation Report

**1386 & 1394 Greely
Lane, Ottawa, Ontario**

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Prepared for:
Cassidy EW Construction Consultant Ltd.

Cambium Reference: 17281-001

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Table of Contents

1.0	Introduction.....	1
2.0	Site Description	2
3.0	Methodology	3
3.1	Borehole Investigation	3
3.2	Laboratory Testing	4
4.0	Subsurface Conditions	5
4.1	Topsoil	5
4.2	Pavement Structure.....	5
4.2.1	Asphaltic Concrete	5
4.2.2	Base Material	6
4.3	Fill Material	6
4.4	Clayey Silt	7
4.5	Silty Sand	8
4.6	Silt	8
4.7	Groundwater.....	9
5.0	Geotechnical Design Considerations.....	10
5.1	Excavations	10
5.2	Dewatering	11
5.3	Foundation Design	12
5.3.1	Lateral Resistance.....	13
5.3.2	Frost Protection of Foundations	13
5.4	Backfill and Compaction	13
5.5	Perimeter Drainage	14
5.6	Seismic Site Classification.....	14
5.7	Lateral Earth Pressure	15
5.8	Slabs-on-grade.....	16



5.9	Pavement Design Considerations	17
5.9.1	Subgrade Preparation	17
5.9.2	Flexible Pavement Structure	18
5.9.3	Pavement Transitions.....	18
5.9.4	Pavement Drainage.....	19
5.10	Report Limitations	19
5.10.1	Design Review and Inspections	19
5.11	Changes in Site and Project Scope.....	19
6.0	Closing	21
7.0	Standard Limitations.....	22



List of Embedded Tables

Embedded Table 1	Grain Size Distribution Testing – Fill Material.....	6
Embedded Table 2	Grain Size Distribution Testing – Clayey Silt	7
Embedded Table 3	Atterberg Limits Testing – Clayey Silt.....	8
Embedded Table 4	Grain Size Distribution Testing – Silt	9
Embedded Table 5	Groundwater Level Measurements.....	9
Embedded Table 6	Acceleration and Velocity Based Site Coefficients	15
Embedded Table 7	Lateral Earth Pressure Coefficients	15
Embedded Table 8	Recommended Minimum Pavement Structure	18

List of Appended Figures

Figure 1	Site Location Map
Figure 2	Borehole Location Plan

List of Appendices

Appendix A	Borehole Logs
Appendix B	Soil Laboratory Testing Results



1.0 Introduction

Cambium Inc. (Cambium) was retained by Cassidy EW Construction Consultant Ltd. (the Client) to conduct a geotechnical investigation and provide geotechnical engineering design advice for the proposed commercial redevelopment to be located at 1386 and 1394 Greely Lane in Greely (Ottawa), Ontario. A Site Location Plan is provided as Figure 1.

The geotechnical investigation has been requested as part of due diligence prior to acquisition of the property. This investigation will be used to support a future site plan application with the City of Ottawa. A Phase II Environmental Site Assessment (ESA) is also being completed by Cambium concurrently with the geotechnical investigation. The results of the Phase II ESA are being provided as a separate report.

Based on discussions with the Client and preliminary site sketches provided to Cambium, it understood that the current plans for the site are to construct two “butler-style” buildings at the site. The buildings are pre-engineered metal structures with slab-on-grade construction. It is anticipated that perimeter foundations will extend to below the local frost penetration depths. The development will include at grade parking and driveways to access delivery doors at the backs of each building.

The proposed finished floor elevations (FFE) have not yet been determined; however it is anticipated that the grades of the site will not differ significantly from the current grades of the property, exclusive of the raised septic bed on the southern property. The grade there will be lowered as a result of removal of the septic bed.

It is assumed that the proposed buildings will be privately serviced.

2.0 Site Description

The existing site is currently developed commercially, with a slab on grade commercial building on the north side of the site. There are temporary sea-can storage units on the site adjacent to the commercial building, and an additional single storey metal storage building. A driveway connects to the adjacent Greely Lane at two locations also on the north side of the site.

The remainder of the site is landscaped and grass covered. Based on plans provided by the Client, the southern portion of the site is predominantly the septic bed for the commercial development. This septic bed is raised at a higher elevation than the grade of the site. The septic tanks are located along the western boundary of the site.

3.0 Methodology

3.1 Borehole Investigation

A borehole investigation was conducted at the site on March 7 to 8, 2023, to assess subsurface conditions. Nine boreholes were advanced across the site to varying depths and locations based on the proposed development. A summary of the boreholes is provided below:

- Boreholes BH101-23 through BH104-23 were advanced at the locations of proposed building footprints to depths of 6.1 to 6.7 metres below ground surface (mbgs).
- Boreholes BH105-23 through BH107-23 were advanced near the property boundaries to a depth of 3.7 mbgs. These boreholes were advanced as part of the Phase II ESA and were fitted with groundwater monitoring wells.
- Boreholes BH108-23 and BH109-23 were advanced in areas of future driveways and to delineate shallow subsurface stratum.

The locations of the boreholes relative to the existing site conditions are provided as Figure 2.

Drilling and sampling was completed using a track-mounted drill rig operating under the supervision of a Cambium technician. The boreholes were advanced to the sampling depths by means of continuous flight solid stem augers with 50 mm O.D. split spoon samplers. Standard Penetration Test (SPT) results (N values) were recorded for the sampled intervals as the number of blows required to drive a split spoon sampler 305 mm into the soil, using a 63.5 kg drop hammer falling 750 mm, as per ASTM D1586 procedures. The SPT N values are used in this report to assess consistency of cohesive soils and relative density of non-cohesive materials. Soil samples were collected at approximately 0.75 m intervals. The encountered soil units were logged in the field using visual and tactile methods, and samples were placed in labelled plastic bags for transport, future reference, possible laboratory testing, and storage. Open boreholes were checked for groundwater and general stability prior to backfilling. The boreholes and monitoring wells were backfilled in accordance with O.Reg. 903, as amended.



The prepared borehole logs are provided in Appendix A. Site soil and groundwater conditions and our geotechnical recommendations are presented in the following sections of this report.

GPS coordinates of each borehole were obtained using a handheld GPS device. Borehole elevations were surveyed using real-time kinematic (RTK) surveying equipment systems referenced to a site benchmark: base of hydro pole "BATA8P" located on the east side of Greely Lane. The elevation of the benchmark was taken as 100 meters above sea level (mASL).

3.2 Laboratory Testing

Physical laboratory testing was completed on select soil samples to assess geotechnical parameters. Natural moisture contents were measured for all soil samples (ASTM D2216), and particle size distribution testing and Atterberg index tests were completed on select samples (ASTM D6913, D1140, and D4318). The results are summarized in the respective stratigraphy sections in Section 3.0 and noted on the corresponding borehole logs. Detailed results diagrams of the particle size distribution testing and Atterberg Limits tests are provided in Appendix B.

4.0 Subsurface Conditions

The subsurface soil and groundwater conditions encountered in the boreholes are presented on the attached Borehole Logs in Appendix A. The stratigraphic boundaries indicated on the logs are inferred from non-continuous samples and observations of drilling resistance and typically represent a transition from one soil type to another, sometime gradually. The boundaries should not be interpreted to represent exact planes of geologic change. The subsurface conditions have been confirmed in a series of widely spaced boreholes and will vary between and beyond the borehole locations.

Subsurface conditions generally consist of surficial deposits of pavements or topsoil overlying a relatively thin deposit of fill overlying native deposits of clays and silts. The individual soil units are described in detail below.

4.1 Topsoil

Topsoil was encountered from the surface of all boreholes with the exception BH101-23 and BH108-23. The thickness of the topsoil ranges from 100 to 910 mm.

It should be noted that the topsoil encountered in BH103-23 and BH109-23 are significantly thicker than the other locations due to the material being mixed with other fill materials, and the organic content in the material reduces with depth.

Assessments of organic matter content or other topsoil quality tests were beyond the scope of this study.

4.2 Pavement Structure

4.2.1 Asphaltic Concrete

Asphaltic concrete was encountered from the surface of BH101-23 and BH108-23 that were advanced in the existing paved areas. The thickness of the asphalt measures 75 mm and 50 mm in BH101-23 and BH108-23, respectively.

4.2.2 Base Material

Pavement base material was encountered underlying the asphaltic concrete. The base material is composed of brown gravelly sand with some silt. The thickness of the material measures 380 mm and 560 mm in BH101-23 and BH108-23, respectively.

One SPT N-value was measured in BH108-23 at a value of 64, indicative of a very dense relative density. It should be noted that the N-value measured through the pavement based material in BH101-23 also yielded results indicative of a very dense relative density although the SPT included the underlying silty sand fill material.

4.3 Fill Material

Fill material other than the pavement structure was encountered at all borehole locations. The fill material varies slightly in composition between borehole locations but is predominantly composed of silty sandy. The material ranges from trace gravel to gravelly, and trace clay was noted in BH105-23 and BH107-23. Roots were noted within the fill material in BH102-23. The fill material varies in colour between brown and grey depending on location.

The thickness of the fill material ranges from 0.1 to 1.4 m and extends to depth ranging from 0.3 to 1.5 mbgs.

SPT N-values measured in the silty sand fill material range from 3 to 11, indicative of a very loose to compact relative density.

A laboratory particle size distribution analysis was completed on two samples of fill material taken from the indicated depths. The analysis results are provided in Appendix B and are summarized below based on the MIT soil classification system.

Embedded Table 1 Grain Size Distribution Testing – Fill Material

Sample	Depth (mbgs)	% Gravel	% Sand	% Silt and Clay
BH101-23 SS1B	0.5 to 0.8	20	53	27
BH108-23 SS1B	0.6 to 0.8	0	63	37

The distribution results of the samples are compared to the Ontario Provincial Standards Specification (OPSS.MUNI) 1010 gradation envelope for Granular A and B Type I on their

respective results diagrams in Appendix B. Based on comparison, the existing fill materials do not meet the OPSS gradation requirements.

4.4 Clayey Silt

Native deposits of clayey silt were encountered underlying the fill material at all borehole locations. The clayey silt is sandy and grey in colour. A notable decrease in clay content is observed in BH103-23 and BH104-23 at a depth of 2.3 mbgs as the material transitions to the non-cohesive underlying deposits.

The clayey silty deposits were encountered at depths ranging from 0.3 to 1.5 mbgs. Boreholes BH108-23 and BH109-23 terminated within the clayey silt deposits at depths of 1.5 mbgs. The deposit was fully penetrated at all other borehole locations. The thickness of the deposits at these locations range from 0.9 to 2.3 m, and the deposits extend to depths ranging from 2.3 to 3.2 mbgs.

SPT N-values measured in the clayey silt range from 3 to 10, indicative of a soft to stiff consistency.

A laboratory particle size distribution analysis was completed on two samples of clayey silt taken from the indicated depths. The analysis results are provided in Appendix B and are summarized below based on the MIT soil classification system.

Embedded Table 2 Grain Size Distribution Testing – Clayey Silt

Sample	Depth (mbgs)	% Gravel	% Sand	% Silt	% Clay
BH101-23 SS3	1.5 to 2.1	0	22	57	21
BH104-23 SS4	2.3 to 2.9	0	25	57	18

Atterberg limits testing was completed on the above samples. The analysis results are provided in Appendix B and are summarized below.

Embedded Table 3 Atterberg Limits Testing – Clayey Silt

Sample	Depth (mbgs)	Plastic Limit (%)	Liquid Limit (%)	Description	Moisture Content (%)
BH101-23 SS3	1.5 to 2.1	12.5	19.8	Low plasticity clay	18.8
BH104-23 SS4	2.3 to 2.9	13.1	18.5	CL-ML	18.0

4.5 Silty Sand

A native deposit of grey silty sand was observed in BH101-23 underlying the clayey silt deposit at a depth of 2.6 mbgs. The deposit measures 0.5 m in thickness and extends to a depth of 3.1 mbgs. A seam similar in composition was noted in BH104-23 at a depth of 3.1 mbgs. The seam measured 100 mm.

4.6 Silt

Native deposits of silt were encountered underlying the clayey silt and silty sand in boreholes BH101-23 through BH107-23. The deposit is grey in colour and contains some sand to sandy and trace clay.

The silt deposits were encountered at depths ranging from 2.3 to 3.2 mbgs. Where encountered, all boreholes terminated within the silt at depths ranging from 3.7 to 6.7 mbgs.

SPT N-values measured in the silt deposit range from 5 to over 50, indicative of a loose to very dense relative density. It is likely that the measurement of 5 is due to cohesive material within the deposit at this depth as the soil transitions. Omitting the N-value of 5, the blow counts within these deposits range from 15 to over 50, indicative of a compact to very dense relative density.

A laboratory particle size distribution analysis was completed on two samples of clayey silt taken from the indicated depths. The analysis results are provided in Appendix B and are summarized below based on the MIT soil classification system.

Embedded Table 4 Grain Size Distribution Testing – Silt

Sample	Depth (mbgs)	% Gravel	% Sand	% Silt	% Clay
BH101-23 SS6	3.8 to 4.4	0	19	77	4
BH104-23 SS6	3.8 to 4.4	0	22	74	4

4.7 Groundwater

Unstabilized groundwater level observations were made following drilling at all borehole locations. Three groundwater monitoring wells were installed in select boreholes (BH105-23 through BH107-23). These boreholes were installed to measure stabilized groundwater conditions as well as provide groundwater data for the Phase II ESA, submitted separately.

A summary of our groundwater observations made on the day of drilling, as well as one reading event, is provided below.

Embedded Table 5 Groundwater Level Measurements

Borehole	Depth/Elevation of Groundwater Following Drilling (mbgs/mREL)	Depth/Elevation of Groundwater on 15/03/2023 (mbgs/mREL)
BH101-23	1.1/99.7	n/a
BH102-23	1.5/99.0	n/a
BH103-23	0.9/99.6	n/a
BH104-23	0.6/99.9	n/a
BH105-23	2.0/98.7	1.3/99.4
BH106-23	1.5/98.9	0.9/99.5
BH107-23	1.8/98.1	1.1/98.8
BH108-23	0.8/100.0	n/a
BH109-23	1.1/99.2	n/a

Based on the stabilized groundwater measurements, design groundwater levels can be taken at about 1±mbgs.

It should be noted that groundwater levels at the site may fluctuate seasonally and in response to climatic events.

5.0 Geotechnical Design Considerations

The following recommendations are based on borehole information and are intended to assist designers. Recommendations should not be construed as providing instructions to contractors, who should form their own opinions about site conditions. It is possible that subsurface conditions beyond the borehole locations may vary from those observed.

The site is currently developed and in use. Therefore, boreholes could not be advanced in certain areas of the site, such as within the footprints of existing structures and through the existing septic bed on the southern half of the property. Verification will be required during construction to confirm that subsurface conditions in these areas match those encountered in our investigation. If significant variation is encountered, additional investigation work may be required, including additional test holes.

It is understood that the current plans for the site are to construct two “butler-style” buildings of slab-on-grade construction (i.e. no basement) at the site. The development will include at grade parking and driveways to access delivery doors at the backs of each building.

5.1 Excavations

The proposed FFE for the buildings have not been provided, however it is anticipated that the grades of the site will not differ significantly from the current grade of the property, exclusive of the raise septic bed on the southern side. It is assumed that the septic bed will be sub excavated and removed as part of construction and the grade in the area will be lowered. In addition, perimeter foundations for the buildings will likely extend lower than the local frost depths. Therefore, excavations for the proposed development are anticipated to extend through the existing fill material and into the underlying clayey silt deposit.

All excavations must be carried out in accordance with the latest edition of the Occupational Health and Safety Act (OHSA). The fill materials and native clayey silt may be classified as Type 3 soils above the groundwater table in accordance with OHSA. Below the groundwater table these soils may be classified as Type 4 soils.

Type 3 soils may be excavated with side slopes no steeper than 1H:1V.

Type 4 soils may be excavated with side slopes no steeper than 3H:1V.

Excavation side slopes should be protected from exposure to precipitation and associated ground surface runoff and should be inspected regularly for signs of instability. If localized instability is noted during excavation or if wet conditions are encountered, the side slopes should be flattened as required to maintain safe working conditions or the excavation sidewalls must be fully supported (shored).

5.2 Dewatering

Based on measurements taken in March 2023, the depth of the groundwater table at the site can be taken at ± 1 mbgs. As such, excavations will encounter groundwater seepage. The site is underlain by a deposit of clayey silt that transitions to a non-cohesive silt/sandy silt deposit. Cohesive deposits will preclude groundwater flow, as such, it is anticipated that most of the groundwater seepage will originate from the overlying sandy fill material. If excavations extend through the cohesive deposits, groundwater seepage should be anticipated from the base of the excavations.

Groundwater seepage should be controllable with filtered sumps and pumps from inside the excavation. If excavations extend into underlying noncohesive deposits, flows from the base of the excavation may disturb founding soils. As a result, depending on the time of year of excavation, depth of stabilized groundwater levels, and depth of excavation, positive dewatering of the site may be required in advance of excavation. It is recommended that the groundwater levels are monitored in advance of construction in order to inform construction methodology.

The Ministry of the Environment, Conservation and Parks stipulate the requirements for Permit to Take Water (PTTW) approvals for construction related activities. Under the requirements, specific construction related water taking activities are eligible for Environmental Activity and Sector Registry (EASR). The trigger volume for EASR is water taking more than 50,000 litres/day. Volumes beyond 400,000 litres/day will require the application of a PTTW. This includes water that is collected from open excavations as well as precipitation and/or surface runoff that enters the excavation.

It is noted that the elevation of the groundwater table will vary due to seasonal conditions and in response to heavy precipitation events.

5.3 Foundation Design

The proposed development will consist of two low rise slab on grade structures. Foundations for these structures may consist of shallow spread footings founded directly on the underlying native clayey silt deposits. Foundations bearing on this stratum will have limited capacity to carry heavy loads.

Subgrades for foundations should be cut neat down to the acceptable native, undisturbed material and free of loose or disturbed material, or standing water. The subgrades should be approved by geotechnical personnel prior to the construction of concrete footings or placement of engineered fill for grade raise purposes.

Foundations made to bear directly on top of the undisturbed clayey silt can be sized using a net geotechnical reaction at **SLS** of **80 kPa** and factored geotechnical resistance at ULS of **150 kPa**. Settlement potential at these loadings conditions should be less than 25 mm and differential settlement should be less than 20 mm.

For areas where the proposed founding levels are above the level of the top of native undisturbed soils, or where sub excavation is required, footings can be made to bear directly on a pad of Engineered Fill such as that conforming to OPSS.MUNI 1010 Granular B Type II. Any engineered fill placed below proposed foundations should consist of 100% crushed rock, such as crusher run limestone (CRL) and should be placed directly on undisturbed native deposits. The imported engineered fill should be placed in maximum 200 mm thick lifts compacted to at least 98 % of the standard proctor maximum dry density (SPMDD) value. To allow for adequate spread of the loading below and beyond the footings, the engineered fill should extend a horizontal distance of at least 300 mm beyond the edge of the footings and then down and away from the edges at an angle of 1H:1V, or flatter. Excavations should be sized to accommodate fill placement. Foundations made on top of adequately compacted engineered fill should be sized using a net reaction at **SLS** of **80 kPa** and factored

geotechnical resistance at **ULS** of **150 kPa**. Settlement potential at these loadings conditions should be less than 25 mm and differential settlement should be less than 20 mm.

To reduce cracking in the footings, foundation walls, and concrete slab on grades where footings change between different subgrade materials, suitable transition zones should be created and the footings adequately reinforced.

Footings stepped from one level to another must be at a slope not exceeding 10H:7V from the outside edges of each foundation.

5.3.1 Lateral Resistance

The factored geotechnical resistance to sliding of foundation elements is developed by friction between the base of the concrete footing and the soil. This friction (**R**) depends on the normal load at the soil contact (**N**) and the frictional resistance of the soil (**$\tan \phi$**) expressed as $R_f = N \tan \phi$, which is the unfactored resistance. The factored geotechnical resistance at ULS is $R_f = 0.8 N \tan \phi$ for foundations on soil.

5.3.2 Frost Protection of Foundations

All exterior footings of the proposed building should be provided with at least 1.8 m of earth cover for frost protection purposes. If the required depth of earth cover is not practicable, a combination of earth cover and polystyrene insulation could be considered. An insulation detail could be provided upon request.

5.4 Backfill and Compaction

To avoid frost adhesion and possible heaving, all foundation walls are to be backfilled with non-frost susceptible granular material such as imported material meeting OPSS Granular B Type I or II.

The overlying fill material may be used as backfill material, if required. Due to the elevated silt content of the material, it is recommended that an adequate bond break is applied between the foundation wall and backfill to avoid frost adhesion.

Where backfill will support areas of hard surfacing (pavements, walkways, etc.) the backfill should be placed in maximum 200 mm thick lifts and compacted to at least 95% of the SPMDD value. Light, walk behind compaction equipment should be used in proximity to foundation walls.

5.5 Perimeter Drainage

Perimeter foundation drainage is not considered necessary for slab-on-grade structures provided that the finished floor slab elevation is set 300 mm or higher than the exterior grade.

5.6 Seismic Site Classification

The Ontario Building Code (2012) stipulates the methodology for earthquake design analysis, as set out in Subsection 4.1.8.7. The determination of the type of analysis is predicated on the importance of the structure, the spectral response acceleration, and the site classification.

The parameters for determination of Site Classification for Seismic Site Response are set out in Table 4.1.8.4.A of the Ontario Building Code (2012). The classification is based on the determination of the average shear wave velocity in the top 30 m of the site stratigraphy underlying the foundation base, where shear wave velocity (V_s) measurements have been taken. Alternatively, the classification can be estimated on the basis of rational analysis of undrained shear strength in cohesive deposits (s_u) or penetration resistance (N-values).

$$v_{s-avg} = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^n d_i}{\sum_{i=1}^n \frac{d_i}{v_{si}}} \quad S_{u-avg} = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^n d_i}{\sum_{i=1}^n \frac{d_i}{s_{ui}}} \quad N_{avg} = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^n d_i}{\sum_{i=1}^n \frac{d_i}{N_i}}$$

Shear wave
velocity
Undrained
shear strength
SPT N-values

The foundations for the proposed building will likely be underlain by native cohesive deposits of clayey silt. Based on this information, it is recommended that the designation for the seismic analysis is Class D, as per Table 4.1.8.4.A of the Ontario Building Code. Tables 4.1.8.4.B and

4.1.8.4.C of the same code provide the applicable acceleration and velocity based site coefficients, as shown in the following Embedded Table 6.

Embedded Table 6 Acceleration and Velocity Based Site Coefficients

Site Class	Values of F_a				
	$S_a(0.2) \leq 0.25$	$a(0.2) \leq 0.5$	$a(0.2) \leq 0.75$	$a(0.2) \leq 1.00$	$a(0.2) \leq 1.25$
D	1.3	1.2	1.1	1.1	1.0
Site Class	Values of F_v				
	$S_a(1.0) \leq 0.1$	$S_a(1.0) \leq 0.2$	$S_a(1.0) \leq 0.3$	$S_a(1.0) \leq 0.4$	$S_a(1.0) \leq 0.5$
D	1.4	1.3	1.2	1.1	1.1

5.7 Lateral Earth Pressure

The appropriate values for use in the design of structures subject to unbalanced earth pressures at this site are tabulated as follows in Embedded Table 7.

Embedded Table 7 Lateral Earth Pressure Coefficients

Stratum/Parameter	γ	ϕ	K_a	K_o	K_p
Existing Earth Fill	20	28	0.36	0.53	2.77
Granular Backfill	22	35	0.27	0.42	3.70

Where:

- γ = bulk unit weight of soil (kN/m³)
- ϕ = internal angle of friction (degrees)
- K_a = Rankine active earth pressure coefficient (dimensionless)
- K_o = Rankine at-rest earth pressure coefficient (dimensionless)
- K_p = Rankine passive earth pressure coefficient (dimensionless)

The above earth pressure parameters pertain to a horizontal grade condition behind a retaining structure. Values of earth pressure parameters for an inclined retained grade condition will vary.

Walls subject to unbalanced earth pressures must be designed to resist a pressure that can be calculated based on the following equation:

$$P = K[\gamma(h - h_w) + \gamma' h_w + q] + \gamma_w h_w$$

Where,	P	=	the horizontal pressure at depth, h (m)
	K	=	the earth pressure coefficient
	h _w	=	the depth below the ground water level (m)
	γ	=	the bulk unit weight of soil, (kN/m ³)
	γ'	=	the submerged unit weight of the exterior soil, (γ - 9.8 kN/m ³)
	q	=	the complete surcharge loading (kPa)

5.8 Slabs-on-grade

All organic material and deleterious material must be removed prior to constructing the slab on grade. These materials do not constitute an adequate subgrade for support of a slab on grade.

The final site grades are not currently known. Depending on site grading, the native deposits at the site may support the proposed floor slabs. Alternatively, compacted engineered fill is also suitable for support of the conventional slab on grade provided that the pad is adequately prepared and approved by Cambium. The engineered fill should be placed directly on undisturbed native deposits. The imported engineered fill should be placed in maximum 200 mm thick lifts to at least 98 % of the SPMDD value. Selection of the type of engineered fill should be approved by Cambium prior to use.

The modulus of subgrade reaction appropriate for slab on grade design on the soils at the site is as follows:

- Native Undisturbed Clayey Silt 20,000 kPa/m
- Engineered Fill: 30,000 kPa/m

The subgrade for the slab must be cut-neat and inspected by Cambium, prior to the placement of an aggregate base. If there are areas containing excessive amounts of deleterious/organic

material or moisture, they must be locally sub-excavated and backfilled with approved clean earth fill or Engineered Fill such as OPSS Granular B (Type I or II) and compacted to a minimum of 98% SPMDD.

Any interior areas that may be exposed to freezing conditions for extended periods of time, such as the proposed loading bay doors being left open during winter months, the floor slab may be susceptible to frost heaving. The subgrade underlying these areas should be adequately insulated to prevent frost penetration. Frost protection can be provided using approved polystyrene insulation, non-frost susceptible granular material, or a combination of both.

It is recommended that the slab be provided with a capillary moisture barrier. This is made by placing the slab on a minimum 200 mm layer of clear stone and nominally compacted by vibration to a dense state. Alternatively, the capillary moisture barrier can be composed of a 200 mm thick layer of OPSS.MUNI 1010 Granular A, compacted to a minimum 98% of the SPMDD.

Under slab drainage is not required beyond the capillary moisture barrier provided the floor slab elevation is set at 300 mm or higher than the exterior grade.

5.9 Pavement Design Considerations

5.9.1 Subgrade Preparation

The performance of the pavement is dependent upon proper subgrade preparation. All topsoil and organic materials are to be removed from the subgrade. The subgrade should be proof rolled and inspected by Cambium personnel. Any areas where rutting or appreciable deflection is noted should be sub-excavated and replaced with suitable earth fill. The earth fill may be taken from other parts of the site for reuse. The fill should be compacted to at least 98% of SPMDD.

The most severe loading conditions on pavement subgrades may occur during construction, and subgrades may become disturbed due to construction operations. Therefore the recommended pavement structure provided may not be adequate due to the presence of

localized disturbed areas that occur during construction and it may be necessary to increase the thickness of the Granular B Type II subbase and/or incorporate a woven geotextile separator between the subgrade surface and the granular base. The requirement for an increase in the pavement structure and/or incorporating geotextile will be evaluated by Cambium personnel during proof roll inspections.

5.9.2 Flexible Pavement Structure

The pavement structure recommended in Embedded Table 8 below is based on assumptions of the anticipated traffic and loading conditions. Depending on the occupancy of the proposed building and loading conditions on the driveway areas and parking, the recommended structure below can be updated.

Embedded Table 8 Recommended Minimum Pavement Structure

Pavement Layer	Thickness and Material
Surface Course Asphalt	40 mm HL3 or SP 12.5
Binder Course Asphalt	60 mm HL8 or SP 19
Granular Base	150 mm OPSS 1010 Granular A
Granular Subbase	400 mm OPSS 1010 Granular B

Material and thickness substitutions must be approved by the Design Engineer. The thickness of the subbase layer could also be increased at the discretion of the Engineer, to accommodate site conditions at the time of construction, including soft or weak subgrade soil replacement.

Compaction of the subgrade should be verified by the Engineer prior to placing the granular fill. Granular layers should be placed in no more than 300 mm thick lifts and compacted to at least 98% of SPMDD (ASTM D698) standard. The granular materials specified should conform to OPSS standards, as confirmed by appropriate materials testing.

5.9.3 Pavement Transitions

Existing asphaltic concrete should be neatly saw cut at pavement transition areas. The joints should tack coat in accordance with OPSS.MUNI 310 requirements. In order to avoid

differential frost heaving where granular thicknesses vary between different pavements, a gradual frost taper should be provided.

5.9.4 Pavement Drainage

The design of a storm water management system is beyond the scope of this investigation; however it is recommended that the subgrade, subbase, base, and asphalt surfaces should be shaped and crown to promote drainage of the pavement structure.

5.10 Report Limitations

5.10.1 Design Review and Inspections

Testing and inspections should be carried out during construction operations to test concrete and to examine and approve subgrade conditions, placement and compaction of fill materials, granular base courses, and asphaltic concrete.

We should be contacted to review and approve design drawings, prior to tendering or commencing construction, to ensure that all pertinent geotechnical-related factors have been addressed. It is important that onsite geotechnical supervision be provided at this site for excavation and backfill procedures, deleterious soil removal, subgrade inspections and compaction testing. In particular, boreholes were not advanced within the area of the existing building footprints and through the septic bed on the south side of the site. The subgrade conditions in these areas must be verified by Cambium personnel to confirm that they correlate with the subsurface conditions encountered in the boreholes.

5.11 Changes in Site and Project Scope

This geotechnical engineering report is intended for planning and design purposes only.

Subsurface conditions can be altered by the passage of sufficient time, natural occurrences, and human intervention. In particular, consideration should be given to contractual responsibilities as they relate to control of groundwater seepage, disturbance of soils, and frost protection.



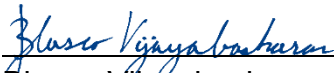
The design parameters provided and the engineering advice offered in this report are intended for use by the owner and its retained design consultants. It is understood that the design plans for the site are currently in the preliminary stages, and changes may still occur, including configuration, sizing, scope, etc. Cambium should be retained to conduct further review to interpret the implications of such changes with respect to this report.

6.0 Closing

Please note that this work program and report are governed by the attached Qualifications and Limitations. If you have questions or comments regarding this document, please do not hesitate to contact the undersigned at (705) 742-7900.

Respectfully submitted,

Cambium Inc.



Blasco Vijayabaskaran, P.Eng.
Geotechnical Engineer/Project Manager



Stuart Baird, M.Eng., P.Eng.
Director of Geotechnical and CQV

P:\17200 to 17299\17281-001 Cassidy EW - Ph II ESA & GEO - 1386 & 1394 Greely Ln, Ottawa\Deliverables\REPORT - GEO\Final\2023-04-04 GEO DFT RPT - 1386 & 1394 Greely Lane.docx

BV

7.0 Standard Limitations

Limited Warranty

In performing work on behalf of a client, Cambium relies on its client to provide instructions on the scope of its retainer and, on that basis, Cambium determines the precise nature of the work to be performed. Cambium undertakes all work in accordance with applicable accepted industry practices and standards. Unless required under local laws, other than as expressly stated herein, no other warranties or conditions, either expressed or implied, are made regarding the services, work or reports provided.

Reliance on Materials and Information

The findings and results presented in reports prepared by Cambium are based on the materials and information provided by the client to Cambium and on the facts, conditions and circumstances encountered by Cambium during the performance of the work requested by the client. In formulating its findings and results into a report, Cambium assumes that the information and materials provided by the client or obtained by Cambium from the client or otherwise are factual, accurate and represent a true depiction of the circumstances that exist. Cambium relies on its client to inform Cambium if there are changes to any such information and materials. Cambium does not review, analyze or attempt to verify the accuracy or completeness of the information or materials provided, or circumstances encountered, other than in accordance with applicable accepted industry practice. Cambium will not be responsible for matters arising from incomplete, incorrect or misleading information or from facts or circumstances that are not fully disclosed to or that are concealed from Cambium during the provision of services, work or reports.

Facts, conditions, information and circumstances may vary with time and locations and Cambium's work is based on a review of such matters as they existed at the particular time and location indicated in its reports. No assurance is made by Cambium that the facts, conditions, information, circumstances or any underlying assumptions made by Cambium in connection with the work performed will not change after the work is completed and a report is submitted. If any such changes occur or additional information is obtained, Cambium should be advised and requested to consider if the changes or additional information affect its findings or results.

When preparing reports, Cambium considers applicable legislation, regulations, governmental guidelines and policies to the extent they are within its knowledge, but Cambium is not qualified to advise with respect to legal matters. The presentation of information regarding applicable legislation, regulations, governmental guidelines and policies is for information only and is not intended to and should not be interpreted as constituting a legal opinion concerning the work completed or conditions outlined in a report. All legal matters should be reviewed and considered by an appropriately qualified legal practitioner.

Site Assessments

A site assessment is created using data and information collected during the investigation of a site and based on conditions encountered at the time and particular locations at which fieldwork is conducted. The information, sample results and data collected represent the conditions only at the specific times at which and at those specific locations from which the information, samples and data were obtained and the information, sample results and data may vary at other locations and times. To the extent that Cambium's work or report considers any locations or times other than those from which information, sample results and data was specifically received, the work or report is based on a reasonable extrapolation from such information, sample results and data but the actual conditions encountered may vary from those extrapolations.

Only conditions at the site and locations chosen for study by the client are evaluated; no adjacent or other properties are evaluated unless specifically requested by the client. Any physical or other aspects of the site chosen for study by the client, or any other matter not specifically addressed in a report prepared by Cambium, are beyond the scope of the work performed by Cambium and such matters have not been investigated or addressed.

Reliance

Cambium's services, work and reports may be relied on by the client and its corporate directors and officers, employees, and professional advisors. Cambium is not responsible for the use of its work or reports by any other party, or for the reliance on, or for any decision which is made by any party using the services or work performed by or a report prepared by Cambium without Cambium's express written consent. Any party that relies on services or work performed by Cambium or a report prepared by Cambium without Cambium's express written consent, does so at its own risk. No report of Cambium may be disclosed or referred to in any public document without Cambium's express prior written consent. Cambium specifically disclaims any liability or responsibility to any such party for any loss, damage, expense, fine, penalty or other such thing which may arise or result from the use of any information, recommendation or other matter arising from the services, work or reports provided by Cambium.

Limitation of Liability

Potential liability to the client arising out of the report is limited to the amount of Cambium's professional liability insurance coverage. Cambium shall only be liable for direct damages to the extent caused by Cambium's negligence and/or breach of contract. Cambium shall not be liable for consequential damages.

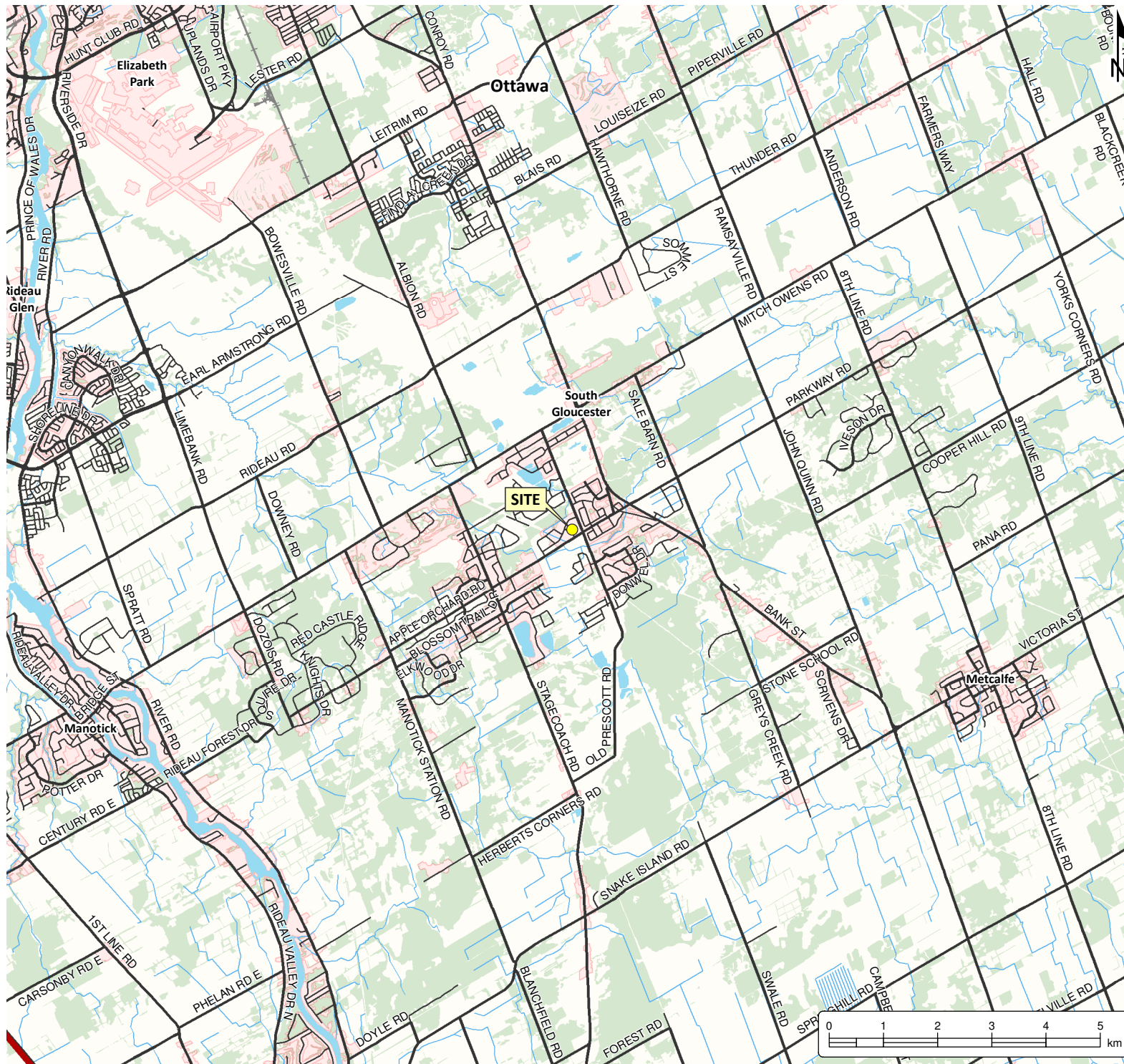
Personal Liability

The client expressly agrees that Cambium employees shall have no personal liability to the client with respect to a claim, whether in contract, tort and/or other cause of action in law. Furthermore, the client agrees that it will bring no proceedings nor take any action in any court of law against Cambium employees in their personal capacity.



Appended Figures

O:\GIS\MXDs\17200-17299\17281-001 Cassidy E.W. - Phil ESA & GEO - 1386 - 1394 Greely Ln, Ottawa\2023-03-23 FIG 1 - Site Location Map.mxd



**GEOTECHNICAL
INVESTIGATION**
CASSIDY E.W.
CONSTRUCTION CONSULTANT LTD.
1386 - 1394 Greely Lane,
Ottawa, Ontario

LEGEND

- Highway
- Major Road
- Minor Road
- Railroad
- Watercourse
- Water Area
- Wooded Area
- Built Up Area

Notes:
- Base mapping features are © Queen's Printer of Ontario, 2019 (this does not constitute an endorsement by the Ministry of Natural Resources or the Ontario Government).
- Distances on this plan are in metres and can be converted to feet by dividing by 0.3048.
- Cambium Inc. makes every effort to ensure this map is free from errors but cannot be held responsible for any damages due to error or omissions. This map should not be used for navigation or legal purposes. It is intended for general reference use only.



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Peterborough, Ontario, K9H 1E5
Tel: (705) 742.7900 Fax: (705) 742.7907
www.cambium-inc.com

SITE LOCATION MAP

Project No.: 17281-001	Date: March 2023
Scale: 1:100,000	Projection: NAD 1983 UTM Zone 18N
Created by: DBB	Checked by: BVJ
Figure: 1	

O:\GIS\MXDs\17200-17299\17281\001 Cassidy E.W. - Phil IESA & GEO - 1386 & 1394 Greely Ln, Ottawa\2023-03-23 FIG 2 - Borehole Location Plan.mxd



**GEOTECHNICAL
INVESTIGATION**
CASSIDY E.W.
CONSTRUCTION CONSULTANT LTD.
1386 - 1394 Greely Lane,
Ottawa, Ontario

LEGEND

-  Benchmark
 Borehole

Notes:
- Base mapping features are © Queen's Printer of Ontario, 2019 (this does not constitute an endorsement by the Ministry of Natural Resources or the Ontario Government).
- Distances on this plan are in metres and can be converted to feet by dividing by 0.3048.
- Cambium Inc. makes every effort to ensure this map is free from errors but cannot be held responsible for any damages due to error or omissions. This map should not be used for navigation or legal purposes. It is intended for general reference use only.



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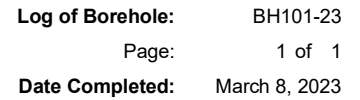
BOREHOLE LOCATION PLAN

Project No.: 17281-001	Date: March 2023
Scale: 1:750	Rev.: NAD 1983 UTM Zone 18N
Created by: DBB	Checked by: BVJ
Figure: 2	



Appendix A

Borehole Logs



Logged By: FI Input By: BV Peterborough, Barrie, Oshawa, Kingston, Ottawa



Client: Cassidy EW Construction **Project Name:** 1386 & 1394 Greely Lane
Contractor: OGS Inc. **Method:** Track Mounted Hollow Stem Auger
Location: Ottawa, ON **Elevation:** 100.46 mREL
Project No.: 17281-001 - B **UTM:** 18 T **N:** 5011843 **E:** 455153

Log of Borehole: BH102-23
Page: 1 of 1
Date Completed: March 8, 2023

SUBSURFACE PROFILE					SAMPLE											
Elevation (m)	Depth	Lithology	Description	Elevation Depth	Number	Type	% Recovery	SPT (N)	% Moisture			SPT (N)			Well Installation	Log Notes
									25	50	75	20	40	60		
100.5	0		TOPSOIL: 100 mm	100.36	1A	SS										
			FILL: (SM) SILTY SAND: brown, wet, compact, gravelly, with roots	0.1	1B	SS	63	11								
99.5	1		(ML) sandy CLAYEY SILT: grey, cohesive, w>PL, firm	99.49	2A	SS										
				0.97	2B	SS	92	4								
98.5	2															

GRAINSIZE DISTRIBUTION [SAMPLE] GRAVEL SAND SILT CLAY

Borehole caved at 4.0 mbgs. Groundwater measured at 1.5 mbgs following completion.

Logged By: FI

Input By: BV

Peterborough, Barrie, Oshawa, Kingston, Ottawa



Client: Cassidy EW Construction **Project Name:** 1386 & 1394 Greely Lane
Contractor: OGS Inc. **Method:** Track Mounted Hollow Stem Auger
Location: Ottawa, ON **Elevation:** 100.45 mREL
Project No.: 17281-001 - B **UTM:** 18 T **N:** 5011831 **E:** 455195

Log of Borehole: BH103-23
Page: 1 of 1
Date Completed: March 8, 2023

SUBSURFACE PROFILE				SAMPLE							Well Installation	Log Notes
Elevation (m)	Depth	Lithology	Description	Elevation Depth	Number	Type	% Recovery	SPT (N)	% Moisture 25 50 75	Shear Strength Cu, kPa nat V. rem V. σ_v		
100.4	0		TOPSOIL: 300 mm	100.15	1A	SS	67	2	39.1%	2		
100	0.5		FILL: (SM) SILTY SAND: grey, wet, trace gravel	99.46	1B	SS			22%			
99.4	1			99.46	2A	SS			22.4%	4		
99	1.5		(ML) sandy CLAYEY SILT: grey, cohesive, w>PL, firm	97.4	2B	SS	79	4	19.3%			
			-becomes stiff									
98.4	2				3	SS	88	8	16.7%	8		
			-decrease in clay content, becomes CL-ML									
98	2.5				4	SS	92	10	15.6%	10		
97.4	3			97.4								
97	3.5		(ML) sandy SILT: grey, non-cohesive, wet, compact, trace clay	94.35	5	SS	88	17	14.3%	17		
96.4	4				6	SS	79	15	14.1%	15		
96	4.5											
			-becomes dense									
95.4	5				7	SS	71	39	13.6%	39		
95	5.5											
94.4	6			94.35	8	SS	71	47	13.7%	47		
94	6.5		Borehole terminated @ 6.1m due to target depth achieved.	6.1								
93.4	7											
93.5												

GRAINSIZE DISTRIBUTION [SAMPLE] GRAVEL SAND SILT CLAY

1m = 24 units

Borehole caved at 4.9 mbgs. Groundwater measured at 0.9 mbgs following completion.

Logged By: FI

Input By: BV

Peterborough, Barrie, Oshawa, Kingston, Ottawa



Client: Cassidy EW Construction **Project Name:** 1386 & 1394 Greely Lane
Contractor: OGS Inc. **Method:** Track Mounted Hollow Stem Auger
Location: Ottawa, ON **Elevation:** 100.52 mREL
Project No.: 17281-001 - B **UTM:** 18 T **N:** 5011812 **E:** 455184

Log of Borehole: BH104-23
Page: 1 of 1
Date Completed: March 8, 2023

SUBSURFACE PROFILE				SAMPLE													
Elevation (m)	Depth	Lithology	Description	Elevation Depth	Number	Type	% Recovery	SPT (N)	% Moisture			Shear Strength Cu, kPa				Well Installation	Log Notes
									25	50	75	SPT (N)					
									20	40	60	80	20	40	60	80	
100.5	0		TOPSOIL: 125 mm	100.39	1A	SS											
			FILL: (SM) SILTY SAND: brown, wet, very loose	0.13	1B	SS											
100	0.5				1C	SS	42	3									
99.5	1			99.55	2A	SS											
			(ML) sandy CLAYEY SILT: grey, cohesive, w>PL, firm	0.97	2B	SS	75	4									
99	1.5																
98.5	2				3	SS	79	4									
			-decrease in clay content, becomes CL-ML, soft														
98	2.5				4	SS	100	3									
97.5	3			97.29													
			-100 mm silty sand seam														
97	3.5			3.23	5	SS	83	10									
			(ML) sandy SILT: grey, non-cohesive, wet, compact, trace clay														
96.5	4				6	SS	75	26									
96	4.5																
95.5	5				7	SS	83	28									
95	5.5																
			-becomes dense														
94.5	6			94.42													
			Borehole terminated @ 6.1m due to target depth achieved.	6.1													
94	6.5																
93.5	7																
93.6																	

GRAINSIZE DISTRIBUTION

SAMPLE	GRAVEL	SAND	SILT	CLAY
SS4	0	25	57	18
SS6	0	22	74	4

1m = 24 units

2.3m: ATT SS4:
18.5%LL 13.1%PL

Borehole caved at 4.6
mbgs. Groundwater
measured at 0.6 mbgs
following completion.

Logged By: FI

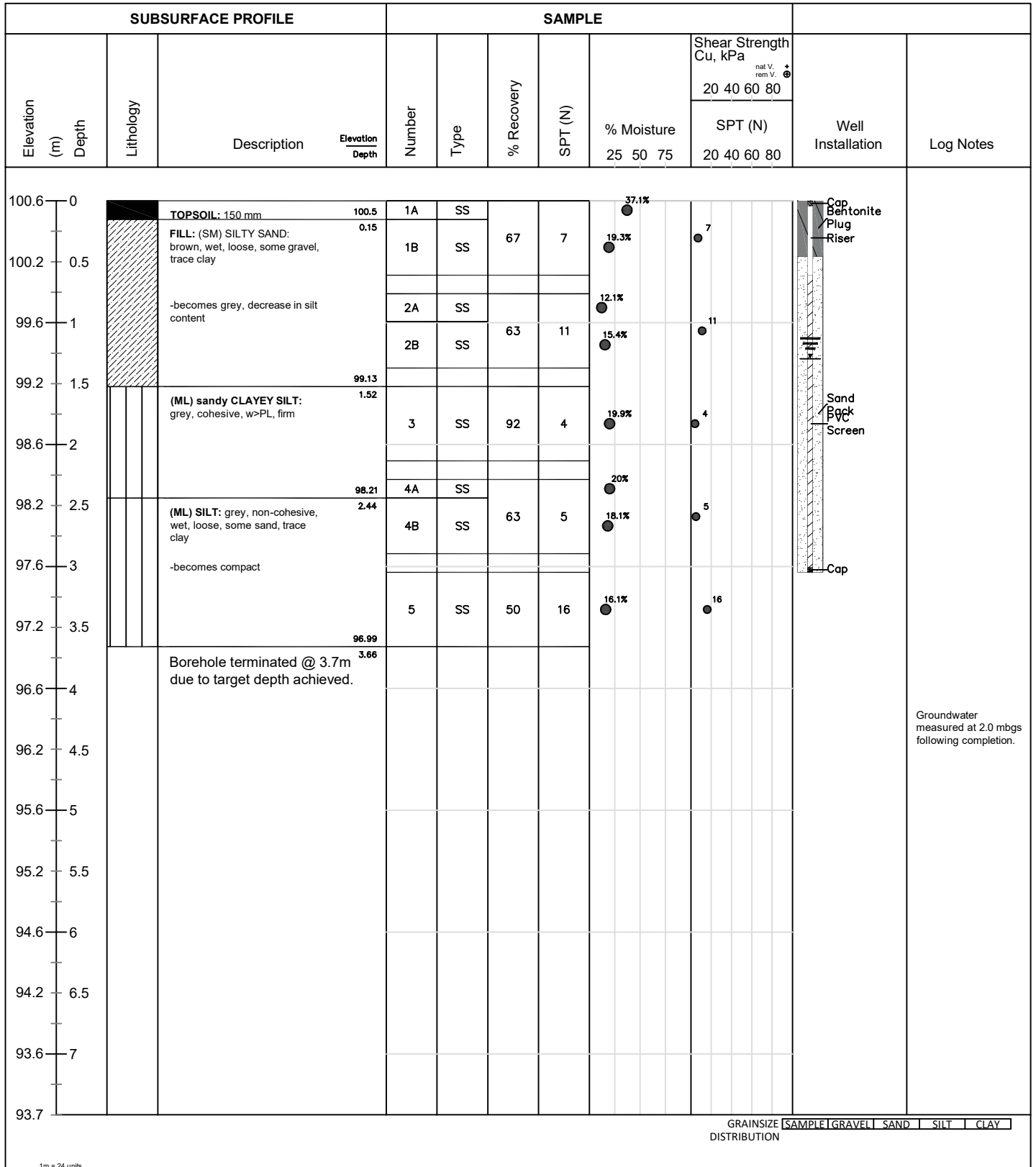
Input By: BV

Peterborough, Barrie, Oshawa, Kingston, Ottawa



Client: Cassidy EW Construction **Project Name:** 1386 & 1394 Greely Lane
Contractor: OGS Inc. **Method:** Track Mounted Hollow Stem Auger
Location: Ottawa, ON **Elevation:** 100.65 mREL
Project No.: 17281-001 - B **UTM:** 18 T **N:** 5011843 **E:** 455141

Log of Borehole: BH105-23
Page: 1 of 1
Date Completed: March 8, 2023



Logged By: FI

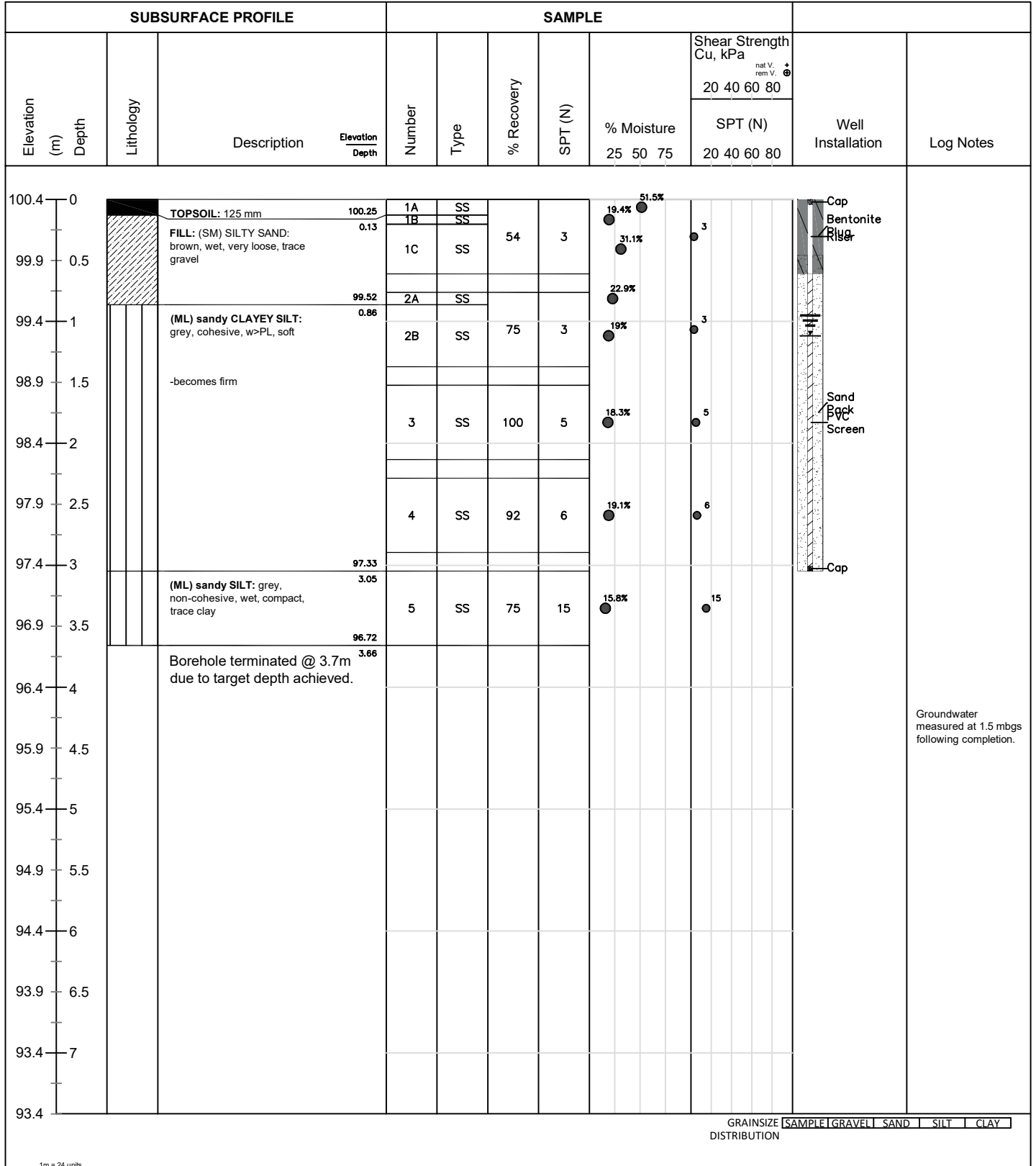
Input By: BV

Peterborough, Barrie, Oshawa, Kingston, Ottawa



Client: Cassidy EW Construction **Project Name:** 1386 & 1394 Greely Lane
Contractor: OGS Inc. **Method:** Track Mounted Hollow Stem Auger
Location: Ottawa, ON **Elevation:** 100.38 mASL
Project No.: 17281-001 - B **UTM:** 18 T **N:** 5011800 **E:** 455161

Log of Borehole: BH106-23
Page: 1 of 1
Date Completed: March 7, 2023



Logged By: FI

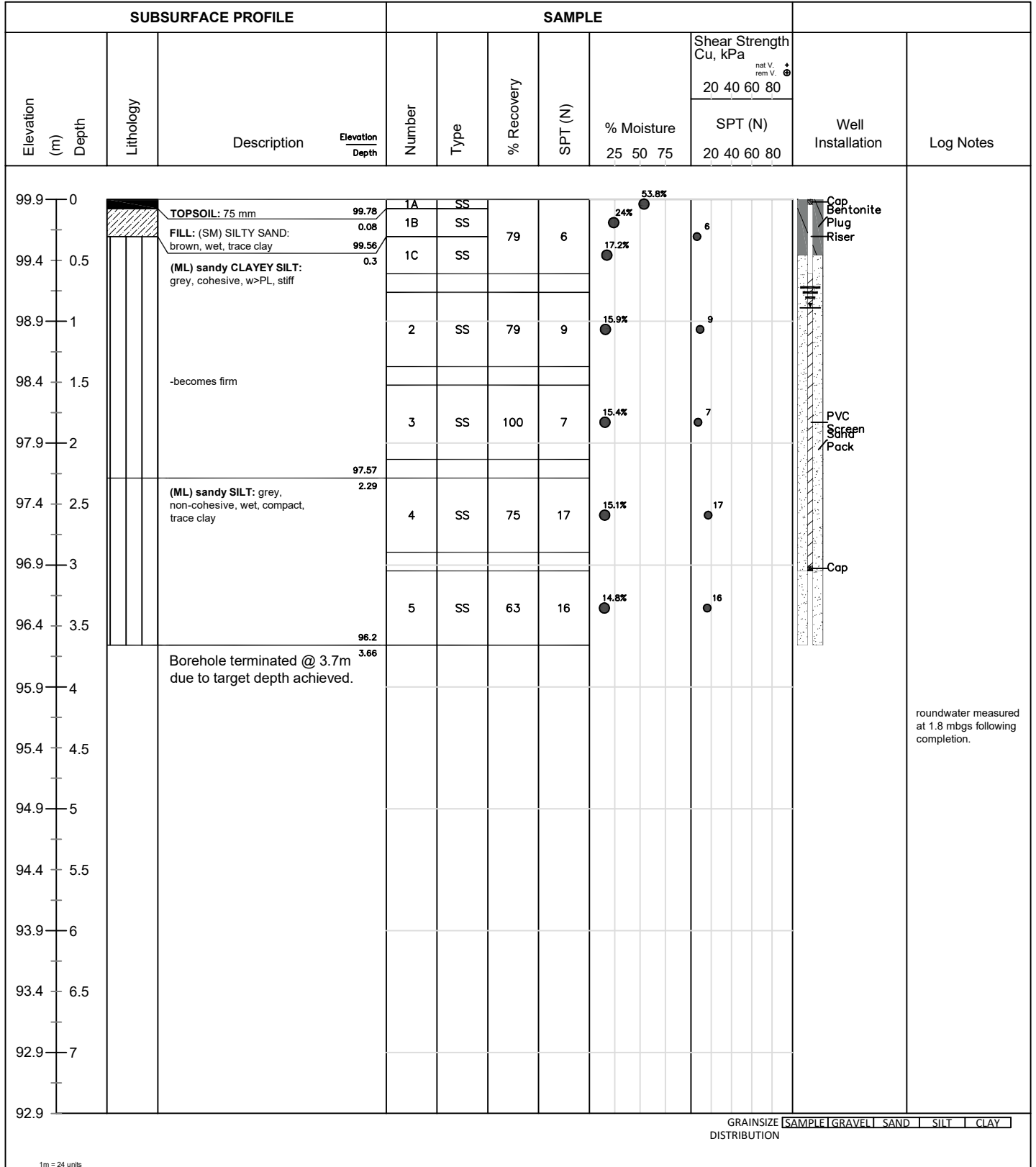
Input By: BV

Peterborough, Barrie, Oshawa, Kingston, Ottawa



Client: Cassidy EW Construction Project Name: 1386 & 1394 Greely Lane
Contractor: OGS Inc. Method: Track Mounted Hollow Stem Auger
Location: Ottawa, ON Elevation: 99.86 mREL
Project No.: 17281-001 - B UTM: 18 T N: 5011845 E: 455203

Log of Borehole: BH107-23
Page: 1 of 1
Date Completed: March 8, 2023



Logged By: FI

Input By: BV

Peterborough, Barrie, Oshawa, Kingston, Ottawa



Client: Cassidy EW Construction **Project Name:** 1386 & 1394 Greely Lane
Contractor: OGS Inc. **Method:** Track Mounted Hollow Stem Auger
Location: Ottawa, ON **Elevation:** 100.8 mREL
Project No.: 17281-001 - B **UTM:** 18 T **N:** 5011890 **E:** 455169

Log of Borehole: BH108-23
Page: 1 of 1
Date Completed: March 8, 2023

SUBSURFACE PROFILE				SAMPLE							Well Installation	Log Notes
Elevation (m)	Depth	Lithology	Description	Elevation Depth	Number	Type	% Recovery	SPT (N)	% Moisture 25 50 75	Shear Strength Cu, kPa nat V. rem V. $\frac{1}{2}$		
100.8	0		ASPHALT: 50 mm	100.75								
			FILL: (SM) GRAVELLY SAND, brown, wet, some silt [base material]	0.05	1A	SS	100	64	14.2%	64		
100.3	0.5		FILL: (SM) SAND and SILT: grey, wet	0.61	1B	SS			31.5%			
99.8	1			99.73	2A	SS			16.6%			
			(ML) sandy CLAYEY SILT: grey, non-cohesive, w>PL, firm	1.07	2B	SS	67	3	20.1%	3		
99.3	1.5		Borehole terminated @ 1.5m due to target depth achieved.	99.28								
98.8	2			1.52								
98.3	2.5											
97.8	3											
97.3	3.5											
96.8	4											
96.3	4.5											
95.8	5											
95.3	5.5											
94.8	6											
94.3	6.5											
93.8	7											
93.8												
GRAINSIZE DISTRIBUTION										SAMPLE GRAVEL SAND SILT CLAY		
										SS1B 0 63 37		

Borehole remained open. Groundwater measured at 0.8 mbgs following completion.

Logged By: FI

Input By: BV

Peterborough, Barrie, Oshawa, Kingston, Ottawa



Client: Cassidy EW Construction **Project Name:** 1386 & 1394 Greely Lane
Contractor: OGS Inc. **Method:** Track Mounted Hollow Stem Auger
Location: Ottawa, ON **Elevation:** 100.34 mREL
Project No.: 17281-001 - B **UTM:** 18 T **N:** 5011847 **E:** 455186

Log of Borehole: BH109-23
Page: 1 of 1
Date Completed: March 7, 2023

SUBSURFACE PROFILE				SAMPLE							Well Installation	Log Notes
Elevation (m)	Depth	Lithology	Description	Number	Type	% Recovery	SPT (N)	% Moisture	Shear Strength Cu, kPa	SPT (N)		
								25 50 75	nat V. rem V. 20 40 60 80	20 40 60 80		
100.3	0		TOPSOIL: 915 mm	1	SS	25	2	44.3%		2		
99.8	0.5											
99.3	1		FILL: (SM) SILTY SAND: grey, wet	2A	SS			28.9%				
			(ML) sandy CLAYEY SILT: grey, non-cohesive, w>PL, soft	2B	SS	83	3	20.4%		3		
98.8	1.5		Borehole terminated @ 1.5m due to target depth achieved.									
98.3	2											
97.8	2.5											
97.3	3											
96.8	3.5											
96.3	4											
95.8	4.5											
95.3	5											
94.8	5.5											
94.3	6											
93.8	6.5											
93.3	7											
93.4												
GRAINSIZE DISTRIBUTION										SAMPLE GRAVEL SAND SILT CLAY		

Borehole remained open. Groundwater measured at 1.1 mbgs following completion.

Logged By: FI

Input By: BV

Peterborough, Barrie, Oshawa, Kingston, Ottawa



Appendix B

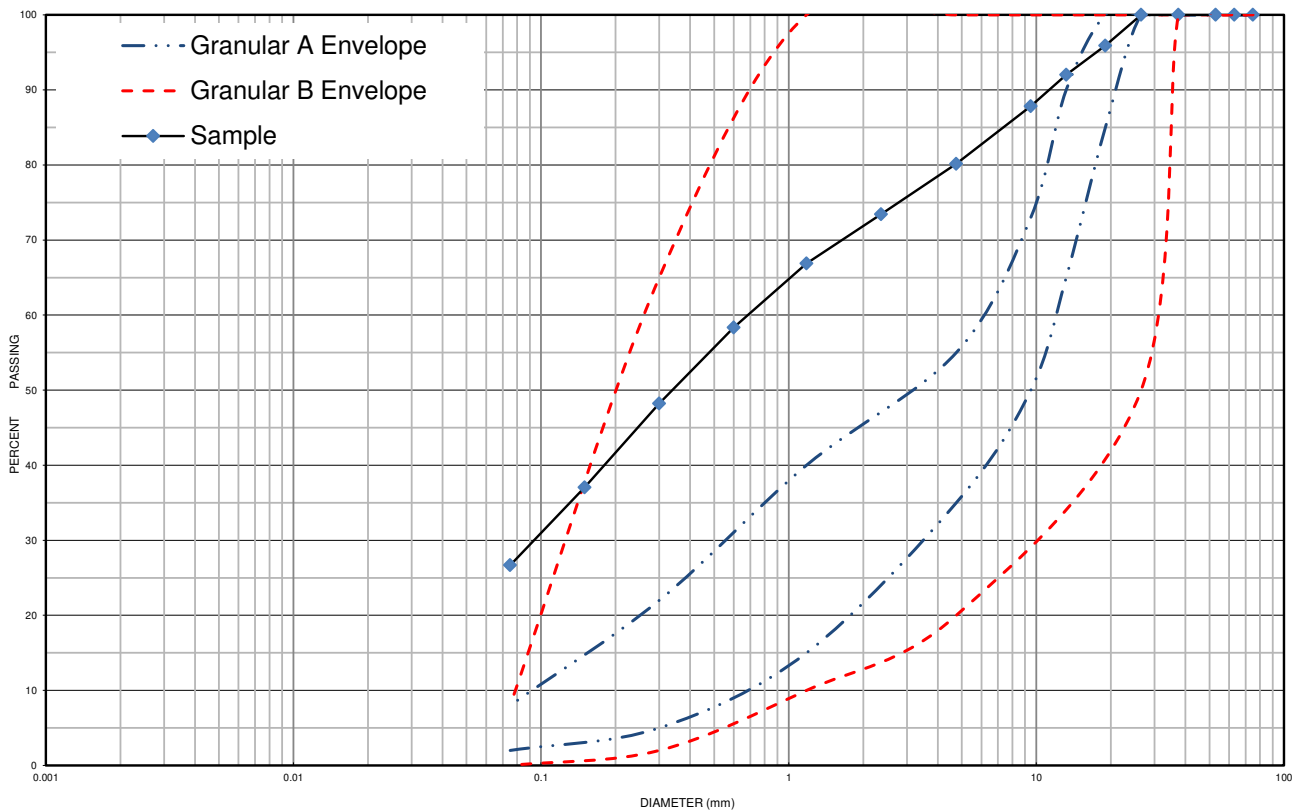
Soil Laboratory Testing Results



Grain Size Distribution Chart

Project Number: 17281-001 **Client:** Cassidy EW Construction Consultant Ltd
Project Name: Phase II ESA & GEO - 1386 & 1394 Greely Lane, Ottawa
Sample Date: March 7-8, 2023 **Sampled By:** Farhan Imtiaz - Cambium Inc.
Location: BH 101-23 SS 1B **Depth:** 0.5 m to 0.8 m **Lab Sample No:** S-23-0479

UNIFIED SOIL CLASSIFICATION SYSTEM					
CLAY & SILT (<0.075 mm)	SAND (<4.75 mm to 0.075 mm)			GRAVEL (>4.75 mm)	
	FINE	MEDIUM	COARSE	FINE	COARSE



MIT SOIL CLASSIFICATION SYSTEM								
CLAY	SILT	FINE	MEDIUM	COARSE	FINE	MEDIUM	COARSE	BOULDERS
		SAND			GRAVEL			

Borehole No.	Sample No.	Depth	Gravel	Sand	Silt	Clay	Moisture
BH 101-23	SS 1B	0.5 m to 0.8 m	20	53	27		12.7
Description		Classification	D ₆₀	D ₃₀	D ₁₀	C _u	C _c
Silty Gravelly Sand		SM	0.695	0.093	-	-	-

Additional information available upon request

Issued By:  **Date Issued:** March 24, 2023
(Senior Project Manager)

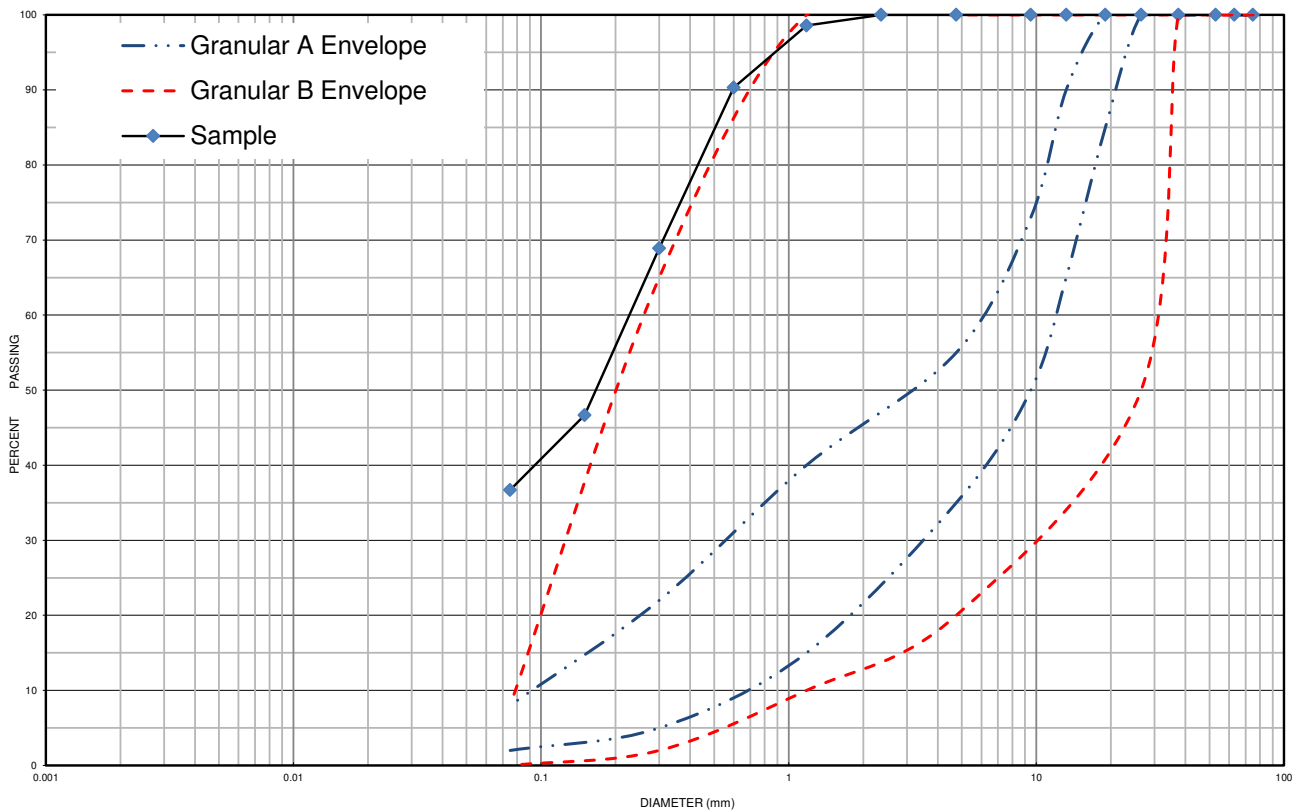


Grain Size Distribution Chart

Project Number: 17281-001 **Client:** Cassidy EW Construction Consultant Ltd
Project Name: Phase II ESA & GEO - 1386 & 1394 Greely Lane, Ottawa
Sample Date: March 7-8, 2023 **Sampled By:** Farhan Imtiaz - Cambium Inc.
Location: BH 108-23 SS 1B **Depth:** 0.6 m to 0.8 m **Lab Sample No:** S-23-0480

UNIFIED SOIL CLASSIFICATION SYSTEM

CLAY & SILT (<0.075 mm)	SAND (<4.75 mm to 0.075 mm)			GRAVEL (>4.75 mm)	
	FINE	MEDIUM	COARSE	FINE	COARSE



MIT SOIL CLASSIFICATION SYSTEM

MIT SOIL CLASSIFICATION SYSTEM								
CLAY	SILT	FINE	MEDIUM	COARSE	FINE	MEDIUM	COARSE	BOULDERS
		SAND			GRAVEL			

Borehole No.	Sample No.	Depth	Gravel	Sand	Silt	Clay	Moisture
BH 108-23	SS 1B	0.6 m to 0.8 m	0	63	37		31.5
Description		Classification	D ₆₀	D ₃₀	D ₁₀	C _u	C _c
Sand and Silt		SM	0.240	-	-	-	-

Additional information available upon request

Issued By:  **Date Issued:** March 24, 2023
(Senior Project Manager)

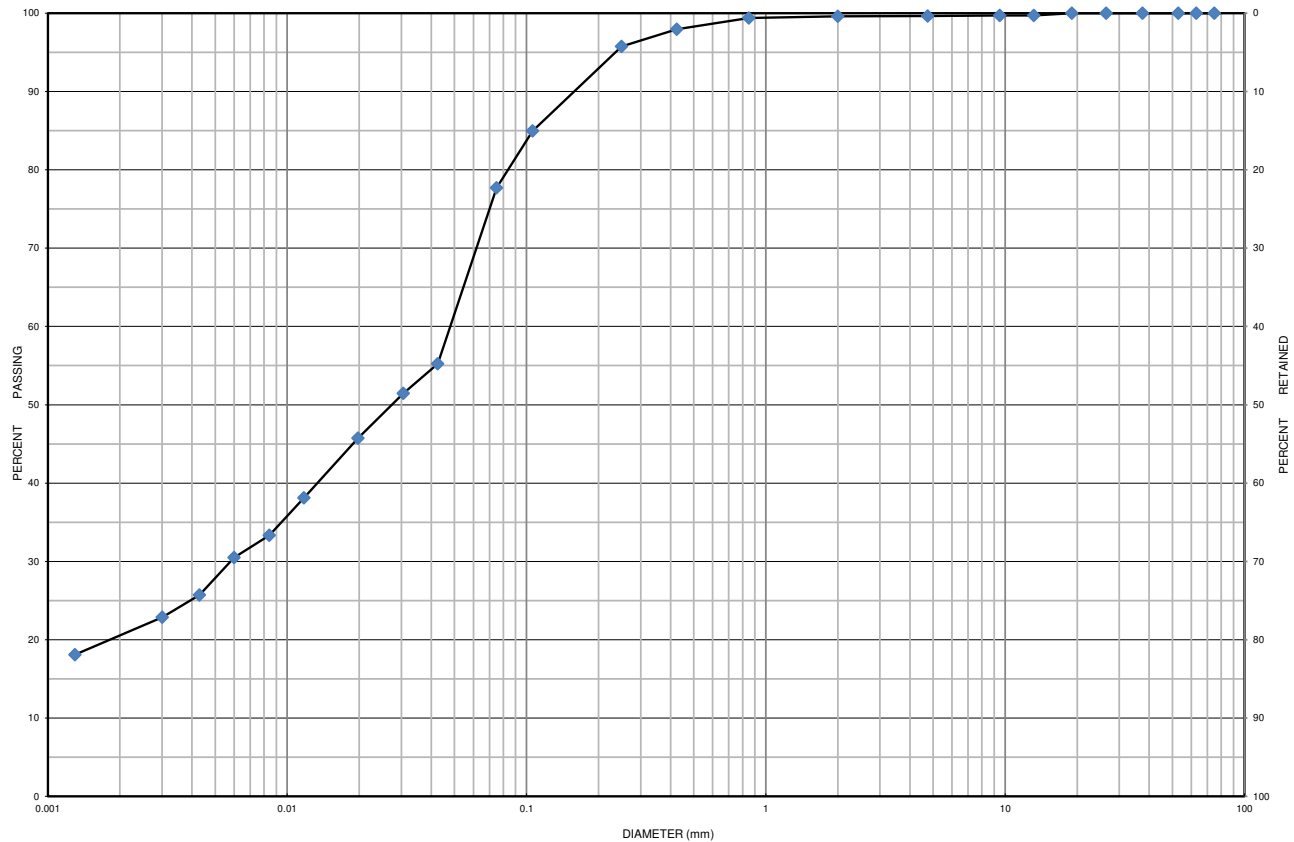


Grain Size Distribution Chart

Project Number: 17281-001 **Client:** Cassidy EW Construction Consultant Ltd
Project Name: Phase II ESA & GEO - 1386 & 1394 Greely Lane, Ottawa
Sample Date: March 7-8, 2023 **Sampled By:** Farhan Imtiaz - Cambium Inc.
Location: BH 101-23 SS 3 **Depth:** 1.5 m to 2.1 m **Lab Sample No:** S-23-0475

UNIFIED SOIL CLASSIFICATION SYSTEM

CLAY & SILT (<0.075 mm)	SAND (<4.75 mm to 0.075 mm)			GRAVEL (>4.75 mm)	
	FINE	MEDIUM	COARSE	FINE	COARSE

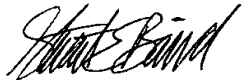


MIT SOIL CLASSIFICATION SYSTEM

CLAY	SILT	FINE	MEDIUM	COARSE	FINE	MEDIUM	COARSE	BOULDERS
		SAND			GRAVEL			

Borehole No.	Sample No.	Depth	Gravel	Sand	Silt	Clay	Moisture
BH 101-23	SS 3	1.5 m to 2.1 m	0	22	57	21	18.8
Description		Classification	D ₆₀	D ₃₀	D ₁₀	C _u	C _c
Sandy Clayey Silt		ML	0.0480	0.0058	-	-	-

Additional information available upon request

Issued By: 
(Senior Project Manager)

Date Issued: March 24, 2023

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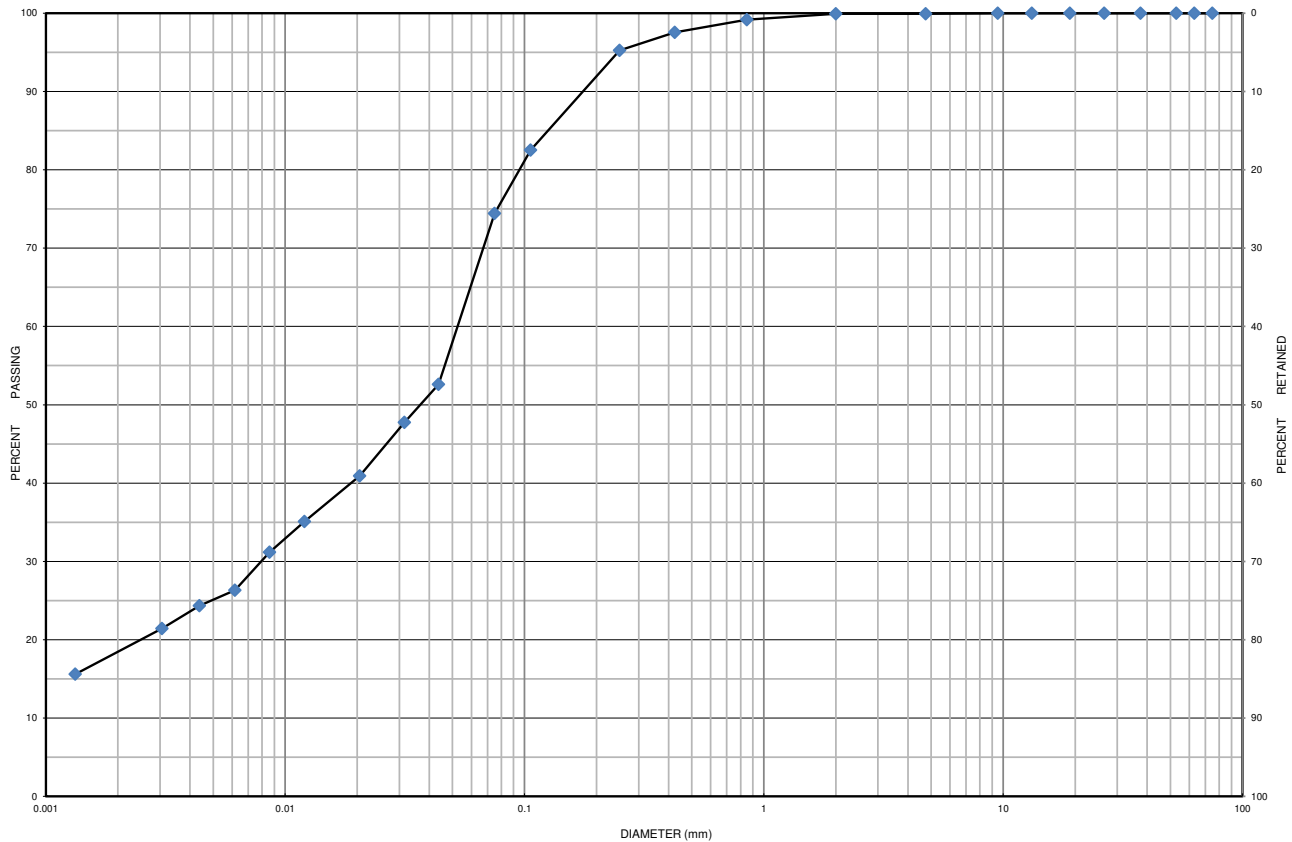


Grain Size Distribution Chart

Project Number: 17281-001 **Client:** Cassidy EW Construction Consultant Ltd
Project Name: Phase II ESA & GEO - 1386 & 1394 Greely Lane, Ottawa
Sample Date: March 7-8, 2023 **Sampled By:** Farhan Imtiaz - Cambium Inc.
Location: BH 104-23 SS 4 **Depth:** 2.3 m to 2.9 m **Lab Sample No:** S-23-0477

UNIFIED SOIL CLASSIFICATION SYSTEM

CLAY & SILT (<0.075 mm)	SAND (<4.75 mm to 0.075 mm)			GRAVEL (>4.75 mm)	
	FINE	MEDIUM	COARSE	FINE	COARSE



MIT SOIL CLASSIFICATION SYSTEM

CLAY	SILT	FINE	MEDIUM	COARSE	FINE	MEDIUM	COARSE	BOULDERS
		SAND			GRAVEL			

Borehole No.	Sample No.	Depth	Gravel	Sand	Silt	Clay	Moisture
BH 104-23	SS 4	2.3 m to 2.9 m	0	25	57	18	18.0
Description		Classification	D ₆₀	D ₃₀	D ₁₀	C _u	C _c
Sandy Silt some Clay		ML	0.053	0.008	-	-	-

Additional information available upon request

Issued By: 
(Senior Project Manager)

Date Issued: March 24, 2023

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Plasticity Chart

Project Number: 17281-001

Client: Cassidy EW Construction Consultant Ltd

Project Name: Phase II ESA & GEO - 1386 & 1394 Greely Lane, Ottawa

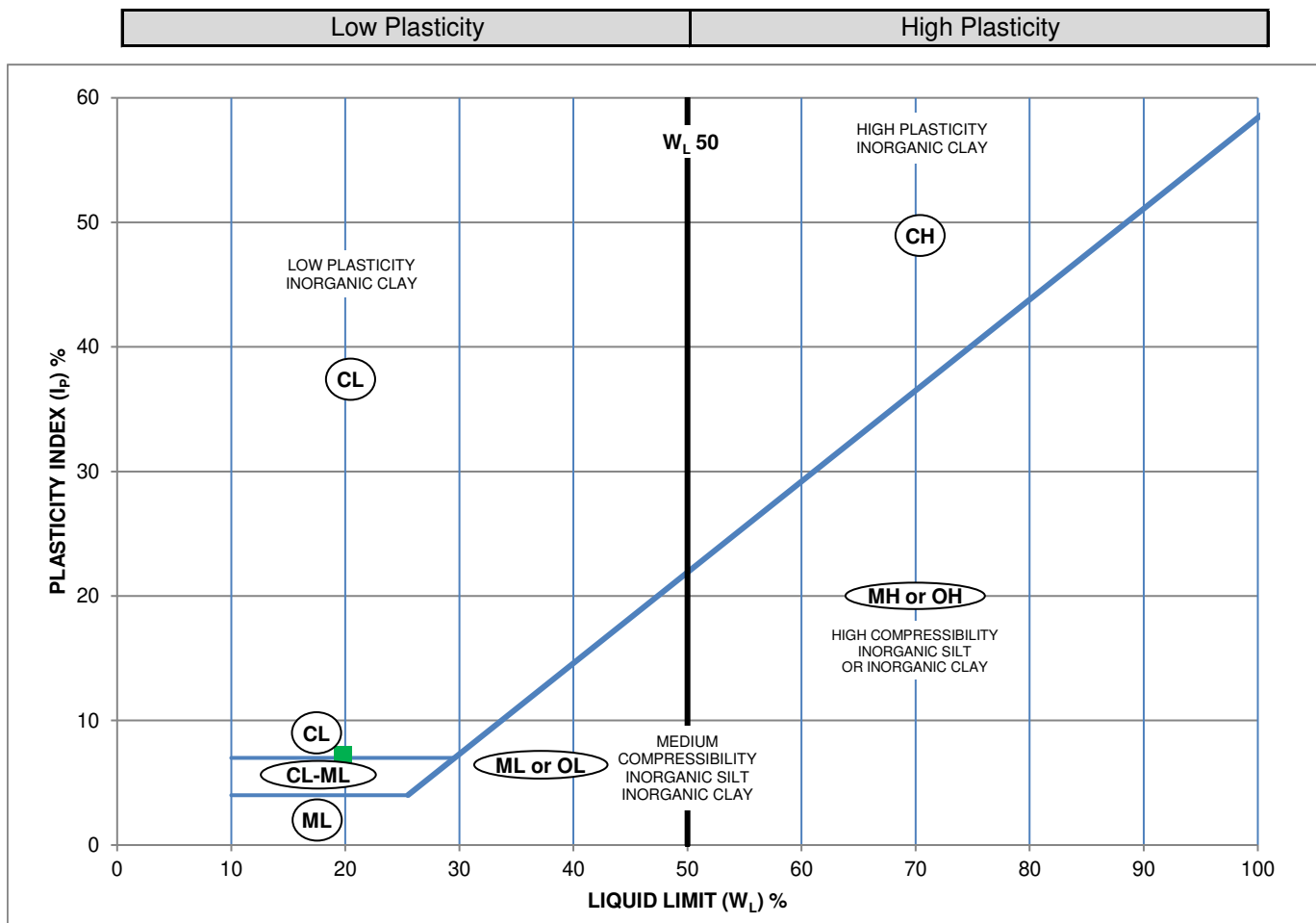
Sampled By: Farhan Imtiaz - Cambium Inc.

Sample Date: March 7-8, 2023

Hole No.: BH 101-23 SS 3

Depth: 1.5 m to 2.1 m

Lab Sample No: S-23-0475



Symbol	Borehole	Sample	Depth	Description
■	BH 101-23	SS 3	1.5 m to 2.1 m	Low Plasticity Clay

Liquid Limit (%)	Plastic Limit	Plasticity Index (%)
19.8	12.5	7.2

Additional information available upon request

Issued By: 
(Senior Project Manager)

Date Issued: March 24, 2023



Plasticity Chart

Project Number: 17281-001

Client: Cassidy EW Construction Consultant Ltd

Project Name: Phase II ESA & GEO - 1386 & 1394 Greely Lane, Ottawa

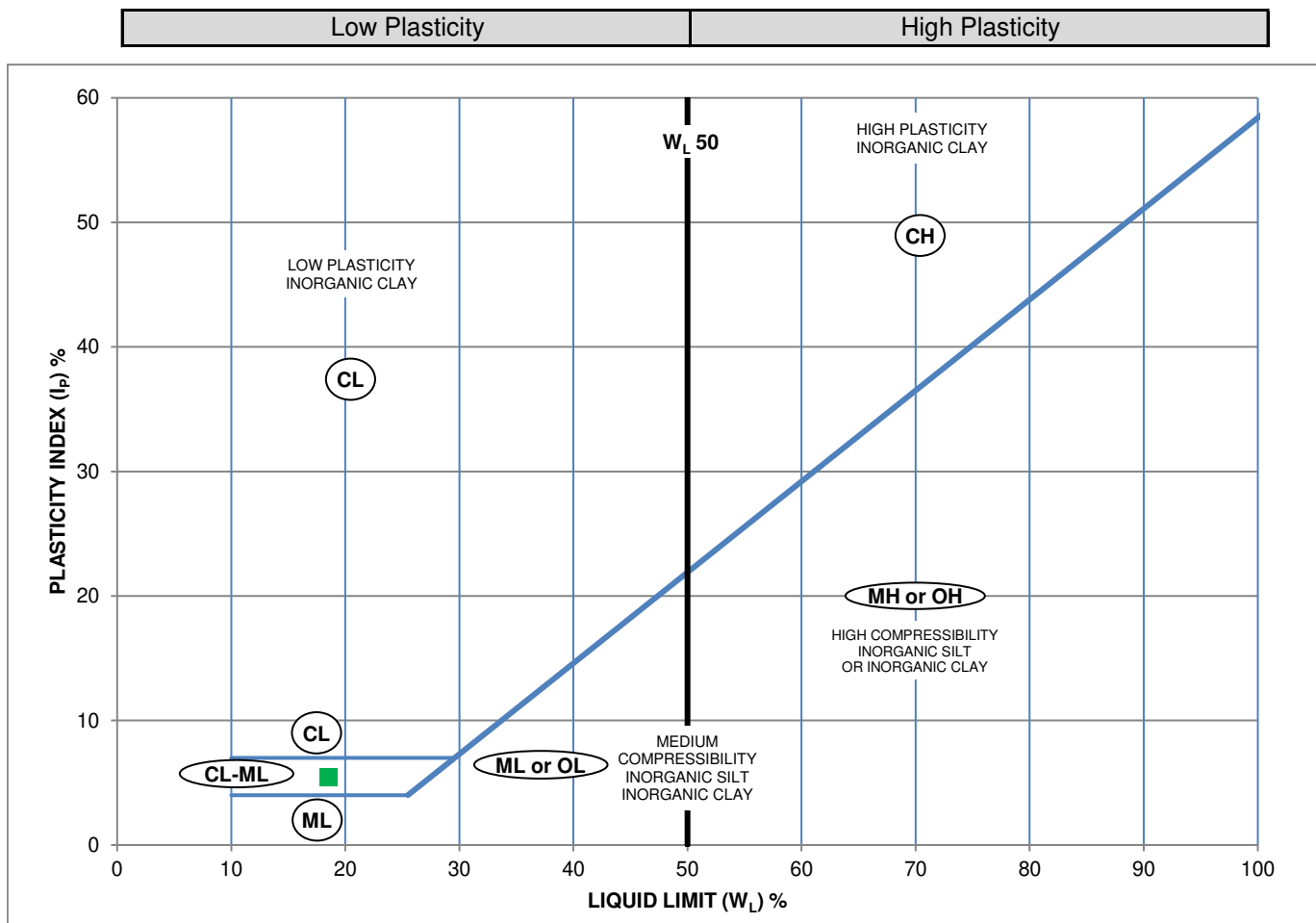
Sampled By: Farhan Imtiaz - Cambium Inc.

Sample Date: March 7-8, 2023

Hole No.: BH 104-23 SS 4

Depth: 2.3 m to 2.9 m

Lab Sample No: S-23-0477



Symbol	Borehole	Sample	Depth	Description
■	BH 104-23	SS 4	2.3 m to 2.9 m	CL-ML

Liquid Limit (%)	Plastic Limit	Plasticity Index (%)
18.5	13.1	5.4

Additional information available upon request

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Date Issued: March 24, 2023

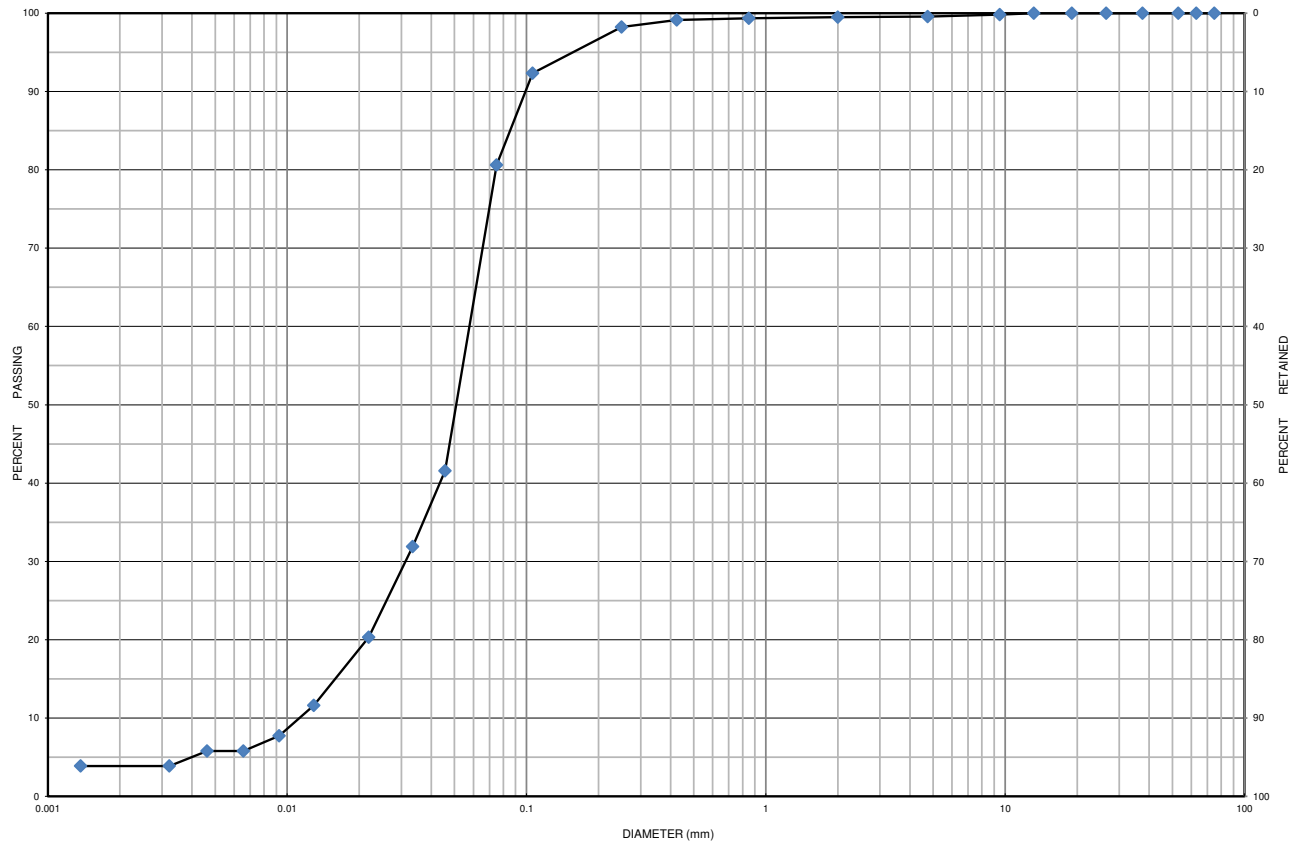


Grain Size Distribution Chart

Project Number: 17281-001 **Client:** Cassidy EW Construction Consultant Ltd
Project Name: Phase II ESA & GEO - 1386 & 1394 Greely Lane, Ottawa
Sample Date: March 7-8, 2023 **Sampled By:** Farhan Imtiaz - Cambium Inc.
Location: BH 101-23 SS 6 **Depth:** 3.8 m to 4.4 m **Lab Sample No:** S-23-0476

UNIFIED SOIL CLASSIFICATION SYSTEM

CLAY & SILT (<0.075 mm)	SAND (<4.75 mm to 0.075 mm)			GRAVEL (>4.75 mm)	
	FINE	MEDIUM	COARSE	FINE	COARSE



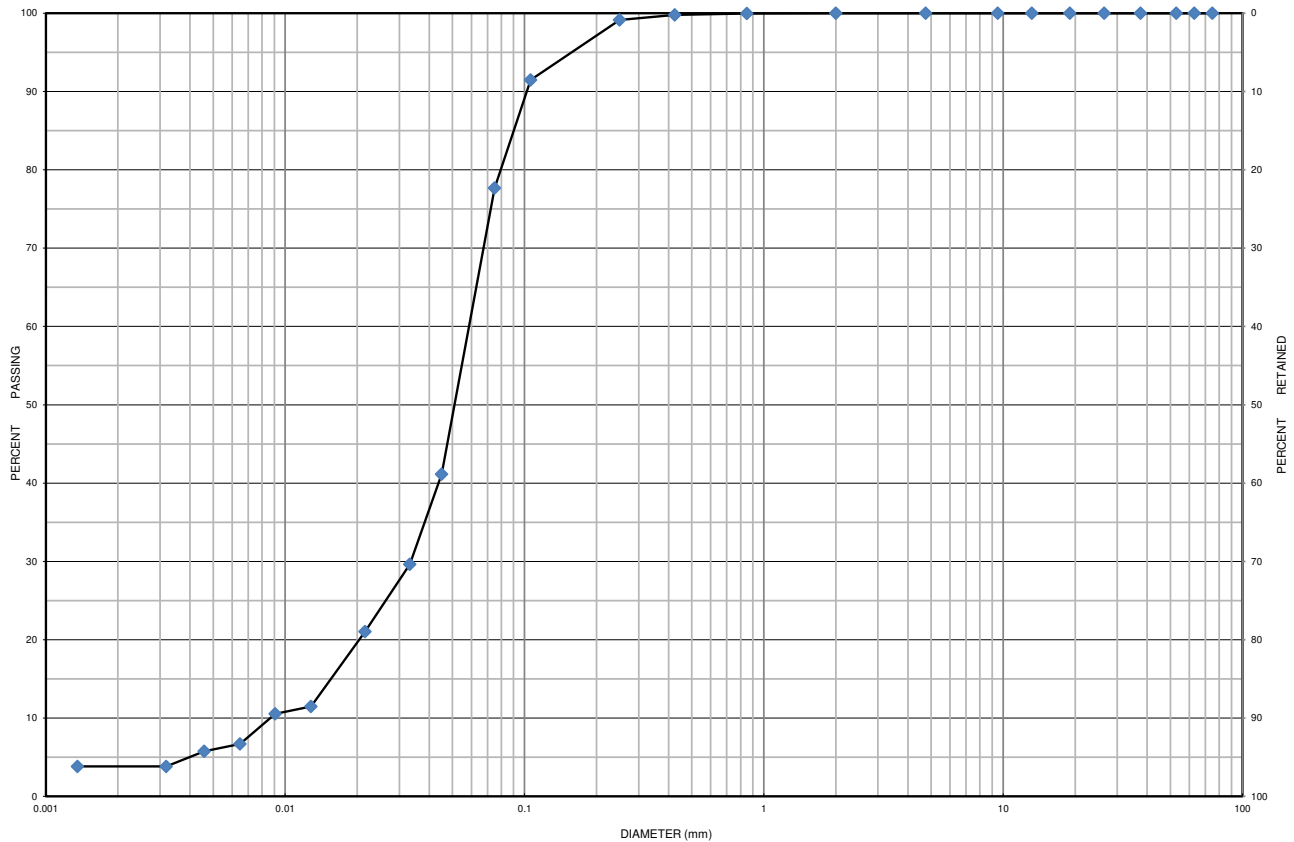


Grain Size Distribution Chart

Project Number: 17281-001 **Client:** Cassidy EW Construction Consultant Ltd
Project Name: Phase II ESA & GEO - 1386 & 1394 Greely Lane, Ottawa
Sample Date: March 7-8, 2023 **Sampled By:** Farhan Imtiaz - Cambium Inc.
Location: BH 104-23 SS 6 **Depth:** 3.8 m to 4.4 m **Lab Sample No:** S-23-0478

UNIFIED SOIL CLASSIFICATION SYSTEM

CLAY & SILT (<0.075 mm)	SAND (<4.75 mm to 0.075 mm)			GRAVEL (>4.75 mm)	
	FINE	MEDIUM	COARSE	FINE	COARSE



MIT SOIL CLASSIFICATION SYSTEM

CLAY	SILT	FINE	MEDIUM	COARSE	FINE	MEDIUM	COARSE	BOULDERS
		SAND			GRAVEL			

Borehole No.	Sample No.	Depth	Gravel	Sand	Silt	Clay	Moisture
BH 104-23	SS 6	3.8 m to 4.4 m	0	22	74	4	14.3
Description		Classification	D ₆₀	D ₃₀	D ₁₀	C _u	C _c
Sandy Silt trace Clay		ML	0.0590	0.0340	0.0087	6.78	2.25

Additional information available upon request

Issued By: 
(Senior Project Manager)

Date Issued: March 24, 2023

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