CONSOLIDATED REPORT ON

Preliminary Geotechnical Investigation Proposed Residential Development 1300 - 1350 Bronte Road Oakville, Ontario

PREPARED FOR: Bronte River Limited Partnership



DS CONSULTANTS LTD.

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Project No: 20-186-100/101 (R1) Date: March 15, 2023

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1. INTRODUCTION

DS Consultants Ltd. (DS) was retained by Bronte River Limited Partnership to undertake a preliminary geotechnical investigation for the proposed residential subdivision located at 1300-1350 Bronte Road, Oakville, Ontario.

It is understood that the proposed development will consist of townhouses and single-family houses, serviced by a network of roads and sewers.

The purpose of this geotechnical investigation was to obtain information about the subsurface conditions at boreholes locations and from the findings in the boreholes to make recommendations pertaining to the geotechnical design of underground utilities, roads and to comment on the foundation conditions for the building construction.

DS completed hydrogeological and environmental investigations also at the subject site and these reports are documented under separate covers. This report only deals with the geotechnical aspects of the site.

This geotechnical report is consolidated report for 1300-1342 Bronte Road, Oakville and 1350 Bronte Road, Oakville. This report supersedes our previously issued two separate reports for these properties (Project No. 20-186-100, Report dated September 15, 2020, and Project No. 20-186-101, Report dated November 17, 2021).

This report is provided on the basis of the terms of reference presented above and on the assumption that the design will be in accordance with the applicable codes and standards. If there are any changes in the design features relevant to the geotechnical analyses, or if any questions arise concerning the geotechnical aspects of the codes and standards, this office should be contacted to review the design. It may then be necessary to carry out additional borings and reporting before the recommendations of this office can be relied upon.

The site investigation and recommendations follow generally accepted practice for geotechnical consultants in Ontario. The format and contents are guided by client specific needs and economics and do not conform to generalized standards for services. Laboratory testing for most part follows ASTM or CSA Standards or modifications of these standards that have become standard practice.

This report has been prepared for Bronte River Limited Partnership and its architect and designers. Third party use of this report without DS consent is prohibited.

2. FIELD AND LABORATORY WORK

Sixteen (16) boreholes (BH20-1 through BH20-14, BH21-1 & BH21-2, see **Drawing 1** for borehole locations) were drilled at the subject site to depths ranging from 6.7 to 8.9m below ground surface.

Boreholes were drilled with hollow stem continuous flight augers equipment by a drilling sub-contractor under the direction and supervision of DS personnel. Samples were retrieved at regular intervals with a 50 mm O.D. split-barrel sampler driven with a hammer weighing 624 N and dropping 760 mm in accordance with the Standard Penetration Test (SPT) method. The samples were logged in the field and returned to the DS laboratory for detailed examination by the project engineer and for laboratory testing.

As well as visual examination in the laboratory, all soil samples from geotechnical boreholes were tested for moisture contents. Selected soil samples were subjected to grain size analyses and Atterberg Limits testing. Gradation curves for the grain size analyses are presented on Drawings 18 and 19. Results of Atterberg Limits test are presented on Drawing 20.

Water level observations were made during and upon completion of drilling. Nine (9) boreholes were equipped with 50mm dia. monitoring wells for the long-term groundwater monitoring and environmental testing.

The ground surface elevations at the borehole locations were measured by DS personnel using a differential GPS unit leased from Sokkia Canada.

3. SITE AND SUBSURFACE CONDITIONS

The borehole location plan is shown on **Drawing 1**. General notes on sample description are provided on **Drawing 1A**. The subsurface conditions in the boreholes are presented in the individual borehole logs presented on **Drawings 2 to 17**.

3.1 Soil Conditions

Topsoil, Concrete and Fill Materials: A surficial layer of topsoil ranging in thickness from 75mm to 180mm was found in the boreholes, except for BH21-1. It should be noted that the thickness of the topsoil explored at the borehole locations may not be representative for the site and should not be relied on to calculate the amount of topsoil at the site. Shallow hand-dug test-pits should be carried out to measure the topsoil thickness at site.

One borehole (BH21-1/MW21-1) was drilled on the paved area and encountered 100 mm of thick concrete at surface overlying 100 mm of granular base.

Fill material consisting of sandy silt to silty sand, sand, sand and gravel and clayey silt to silty clay was found in boreholes, extending to depths varying from 0.8 to 3.0m below the ground surface. The fill was present in a very loose to compact state, with measured SPT 'N' values ranging from 2 to 22 blows per 300 mm penetration. Inclusion of topsoil/organics were found in fill material in varying proportions.

<u>Cohesionless Deposits (Silt, Sandy Silt/Silty Sand/Sand and Gravel/Gravelly Sand)</u>: Below the fill, silt, silty sand to sandy silt, and gravelly sand to sand and gravel were encountered in all boreholes except BH20-5 to BH20-7 and BH20-11, extending to depths ranging from 2.3m to 6.0m. A lower layer of sand

and gravel was found in boreholes BH20-8 and BH20-14 below the sandy silt till deposits, extending to the termination depths of boreholes. These deposits were water bearing and found in a loose to compact state, with occasional very dense layers. The measured SPT 'N' values in cohesionless deposits ranged from 6 to more than 50 blows per 300 mm of penetration.

Grain size analyses of four (4) silt samples (BH20-1/SS5, BH20-3/SS5, BH20-10/SS4 and BH20-13/SS5) were conducted and the results are presented in Drawing 18, with the following fractions:

 Clay:
 7 to 13%

 Silt:
 72 to 82%

 Sand:
 9 to 15%

 Gravel:
 up to 2%

Grain size analysis of one (1) gravely sand sample (BH20-8/SS10) was conducted and the results are presented in Drawing 18, with the following fractions:

 Clay:
 4%

 Silt:
 14%

 Sand:
 57%

 Gravel:
 25%

<u>Cohesive Deposits (Silty Clay/Clayey Silt Till)</u>: Cohesive deposits of silty clay and clayey silt till were encountered in all boreholes below the upper cohesionless deposits, extending to maximum drilled depths of BH20-1 to BH20-3 and underlain by sandy silt till deposits in other boreholes. These deposits were found to generally have a firm to stiff consistency with occasional very stiff to hard layers, with measured SPT 'N' values ranging from 7 to more than 50 blows per 300 mm penetration.

Grain size analyses of two (2) clayey silt to silty clay till samples (BH20-1/SS8 & BH21-1/SS4) were conducted and the results are presented in Drawings 18 & 19, with the following fractions:

Clay:	15 to 21%
Silt:	48%
Sand:	25 to 29%
Gravel:	6 to 8%

Atterberg Limits tests were conducted on the same clayey silt to silty clay till samples (BH20-1/SS8 & BH21-1/SS4) and the results are presented on the respective borehole logs and Drawing 20, with the following values:

Liquid Limit:	20 to 24%
Plastic Limit:	13 to 14%
Plasticity Index:	7 to 10

<u>Silty Sand to Sandy Silt Till:</u> Sandy silt till deposits were encountered below the cohesive deposits in boreholes BH20-4 to BH20-14, BH21-1 and BH21-2, extending to depths ranging from 6.0m to 8.2m

below ground surface. Boreholes BH20-4 to BH20-7, BH20-9 to BH20-11 and BH20-13 were terminated in sandy silt till deposit. The sandy silt till deposits were found in a dense to very dense state, with measured SPT 'N' values ranging from 34 to more than 50 blows per 300 mm penetration.

Grain size analysis of one (1) silty sand till sample (BH21-1/SS7) was conducted and the results are presented in Drawing 19, with the following fractions:

Clay: 7% Silt: 31% Sand: 51% Gravel: 11%

3.2 Groundwater Conditions

All boreholes were found wet to saturated during and upon completion of drilling and the short-term (unstabilized) groundwater was found at depths of 0.8 to 2.3m below the ground surface. Nine (9) boreholes) BH20-1, BH20-2, BH20-3, BH20-5, BH20-8, BH20-10, BH20-11, BH20-13 and BH21-1) were equipped with 50mm dia. monitoring wells. The groundwater levels measured in the monitoring wells were at depths ranging from 1.1m to 7.7m below the existing grade, corresponding to Elev. 129.5 to 122.4m, as summarized on **Table 1**. BH20-11 was found dry on August 18, 2020.

Borehole	Borehole	Date of	Water Level	Water Level
	Elevation (m)	Observation	Depth (mbgs)	Elev. (m)
BH20-1	129.0	August 18, 2020	2.0	127.0
DU70-1		June 10, 2021	1.9	127.1
BH20-2	131.9	August 18, 2020	3.1	128.8
BHZU-Z		June 10, 2021	3.0	128.9
BH20-3	130.2	August 18, 2020	2.5	127.7
		June 10, 2021	2.2	128.0
BH20-5	129.9	August 18, 2020	1.6	128.3
		June 10, 2021	1.5	128.4
BH20-8	129.9	August 18, 2020	4.6	125.3
		June 10, 2021	5.1	124.8
BH20-10	130.4	August 18, 2020	1.2	129.2
		June 10, 2021	1.1	129.3
BH20-11	129.7	During drilling	0.8	128.9
		August 18, 2020	Dry	-
BH20-13	131.0	August 18, 2020	1.6	129.4
		June 10, 2021	1.5	129.5
BH21-1	130.1	October 12, 2021	7.7	122.4

 Table 1: Groundwater Levels Observed in Monitoring Wells

It should be noted that the groundwater levels can vary and are subject to seasonal fluctuations in response to major weather events.

4. DISCUSSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

It is proposed to develop the site as a residential subdivision. The lots will therefore be serviced by a network of roads, storm and sanitary sewers and watermains.

4.1 SITE GRADING, ENGINEERED FILL AND EXCAVATIONS

The site will be developed as residential subdivision with residential lots, roads and driveways. It is recommended that all fill to be placed for grading purposes be constructed as engineered fill to provide competent subgrade below house foundations, roads, boulevards, etc.

Prior to placement of engineered fill, the topsoil and existing fill materials should be removed to expose the inorganic competent native subgrade. The exposed subgrade should then be proof rolled with a heavy sheepsfoot roller to identify weak areas. Any weak or excessively wet zones identified during proof-rolling should be sub-excavated and replaced with compacted competent material to establish stable and uniform conditions. Prior to placement of engineered fill, the subgrade should be inspected and approved by a geotechnical engineer.

Positive dewatering will be required prior to any excavation in cohesionless sandy soils below the groundwater table.

The competent subgrade after the removal of existing fill materials is expected to be very wet, therefore, we recommend use of inorganic granular soils as the engineered fill material. Consideration can be given to the use of Granular B layer (600mm thick) engineered fill to cover the subgrade and on top of it, engineered fill consisting of inorganic soil can be used.

General guidelines for the placement and preparation of engineered fill are presented on **Appendix A**. Bearing capacity values of 150 kPa at SLS and 225 kPa at ULS can be used on engineered fill, provided that all requirements on **Appendix A** are adhered to. To reduce the risk of improperly placed engineered compacted fill, full-time supervision of the contractor is essential.

The existing fill materials free from topsoil and organics to be excavated from cut-areas are considered suitable for re-use as engineered fill, provided that their moisture contents at the time of construction are at or near optimum. Significant aeration of the excavated soils will be required, prior to their re-use as engineered fill.

4.2 ROADS

The investigation has shown that the predominant subgrade soil, after stripping the topsoil and existing fill materials will generally consist of cohesionless sandy soils or glacial tills.

Based on the above and assuming that traffic usage will be residential local road, the following minimum pavement thickness is recommended for roads to be constructed within the development:

40 mm HL3 Asphaltic Concrete

70 mm HL8 Asphaltic Concrete 150 mm Granular 'A'

350 mm Granular 'B'

These values may need to be adjusted according to the Town of Oakville Standards. The site subgrade and weather conditions (i.e. if wet) at the time of construction may necessitate the placement of thicker granular sub-base layer in order to facilitate the construction. Furthermore, heavy construction equipment may have to be kept off the newly constructed roads before the placement of asphalt and/or immediately thereafter, to avoid damaging the weak subgrade by heavy truck traffic.

4.2.1 STRIPPING, SUB-EXCAVATION AND GRADING

The site should be stripped of all topsoil, existing fill material and weathered or otherwise unsuitable soils to the full depth of the roads, both in cut and fill areas. Following stripping, the site should be graded to the subgrade level and approved. The subgrade should then be proof-rolled, in the presence of the Geotechnical Engineer, by at least several passes of a heavy compactor having a rated capacity of at least 8 tonnes. Any soft spots thus exposed should be removed and replaced by select fill material, similar to the existing subgrade soil and approved by the Geotechnical Engineer. The subgrade should then be re-compacted from the surface to at least 98% of its Standard Proctor Maximum Dry Density (SPMDD). The final subgrade should be cambered or otherwise shaped properly to facilitate rapid drainage and to prevent the formation of local depressions in which water could accumulate.

Proper cambering and allowing the water to escape towards the sides (where it can be removed by means of subdrains) is considered to be beneficial for this project. Otherwise, any water collected in the granular sub-base materials could be trapped thus causing problems due to softened subgrade, differential frost heave, etc. For the same reason damaging the subgrade during and after placement of the granular materials by heavy construction traffic should be avoided. If the moisture content of the local material cannot be maintained at $\pm 2\%$ of the optimum moisture content, imported granular material may need to be used.

Any fill required for re-grading the site or backfill should be select, clean material, free of topsoil, organic or other foreign and unsuitable matter. The backfill should be placed in thin layers and compacted to at least 98% of its SPMDD. The compaction of the new fill should be checked by frequent field density tests.

4.2.2 CONSTRUCTION

Once the subgrade has been inspected and approved, the granular base and sub-base course materials should be placed in layers not exceeding 200 mm (uncompacted thickness) and should be compacted to at least 100% of their respective SPMDD. The grading of the material should conform to current OPS Specifications.

required by the local authorities.

Frequent field density tests should be carried out on both the asphalt and granular base and sub-base materials to ensure that the required degree of compaction is achieved.

4.2.3 DRAINAGE

The Town of Oakville will require the installation of full-length subdrains on all roads. The subdrains should be properly filtered to prevent the loss of (and clogging by) soil fines.

All paved surfaces should be sloped to provide satisfactory drainage towards catch-basins. As discussed in Section 4.2.1, by means of good planning any water trapped in the granular sub-base materials should be drained rapidly towards subdrains or other interceptors.

4.3 SEWERS

As a part of the site development, a network of new storm and sanitary sewers is to be constructed. It is assumed that the trenches are generally within 4 to 5 m below the existing grade.

4.3.1 TRENCHING

Based on the boreholes, the trenches in most of the boreholes will be dug mainly through the water bearing cohesionless sandy soils and till deposits. The groundwater levels in the boreholes generally ranged from 0.8 to 3.1m below the existing grade, corresponding to Elev. 127.0 to 129.4m. Any excavation in cohesionless sandy soils (silt, sandy silt, silty sand, sand, gravelly sand, sand & gravel) below the groundwater table will require positive dewatering, otherwise, it will result in an unstable base and flowing sides. Groundwater table must be lowered to 1m below the lowest excavation level.

The sides of excavations in the natural strata, when dewatered, can be expected to be temporarily stable at relatively steep side slopes for short periods of time but they should be cut back at slopes no steeper than 1:1 in order to comply with the safety regulations. Otherwise, excavation slopes of 3:1V or flatter inclination in wet soils will be required.

All excavations must be carried out in accordance with the most recent Occupational Health and Safety Act (OHSA). In accordance with OHSA, the fill and cohesionless sandy soils (sandy silt, silty sand and sand and gravel can be classified as Type 3 Soil above the groundwater and Type 4 Soil below the groundwater table. The very stiff to hard clayey soils can be classified as Type 2 soil above groundwater and Type 3 Soil below water table.

4.3.2 BEDDING

The boreholes show that the sewer pipes will predominantly be laid within the native soils, which when dewatered, will provide adequate support for the sewer pipes and allow the use of normal Class B type

The recommended minimum thickness of granular bedding below the invert of the pipes is 150 mm. The thickness of the bedding may, however, have to be increased depending on the pipe diameter or in accordance with local standards or if wet or weak subgrade conditions are encountered, especially when the soil at the trench base level consists of wet, dilatant silt. The bedding material should consist of well graded granular material such as Granular 'A' or equivalent. After installing the pipe on the bedding, a granular surround of approved bedding material, which extends at least 300 mm above the obvert of the pipe, or as set out by the local Authority, should be placed.

To avoid the loss of soil fines from the subgrade, uniformly graded clear stone should not be used unless, below the granular bedding material, a suitable, approved filter fabric (geotextile) is placed. The geotextile should extend along the sides of the trench and should be wrapped all around the poorly graded bedding material.

4.3.3 BACKFILLING OF TRENCHES

Based on visual and tactile examination, the on-site excavated inorganic native soils are considered to be suitable for re-use as backfill in the service trenches provided their moisture contents at the time of construction are within 2 percent of their optimum moisture content. Significant aeration of the wet sandy and silty soils will be required prior to their re-use as backfill material.

The clayey soils especially when its consistency is hard is likely to be excavated in cohesive chunks or blocks and will be difficult to compact in confined areas. For use as backfill, the clayey material will have to pulverized and placed in thin layers. The clayey soils will have to be compacted using heavy equipment suitable for these soils which may be difficult to operate in the narrow confines of the trenches. Unless the clayey materials are properly pulverized and compacted in sufficiently thin lifts post-construction settlements could occur. Their use in narrow trenches such as laterals (where heavy compaction equipment cannot be operated) may not be feasible.

Selected inorganic fill and the native soils free from topsoil and organics can be used as general construction backfill where it can be compacted with sheep's foot type compactors. Loose lifts of soil, which are to be compacted, should not exceed 200 mm. Depending on the time of construction and weather, some excavated material may be too wet to compact and will require aeration prior to its use.

Imported granular fill, which can be compacted with hand held equipment, should be used in confined areas. The excavated soils are not considered to be free draining. Where free draining backfill is required, imported granular fill such as OPSS Granular B should be used.

The backfill should be placed in maximum 200 mm thick layers at or near ($\pm 2\%$) their optimum moisture content and each layer should be compacted to at least 95% SPMDD. In the upper 1.0 m, underneath

The on-site excavated soils and especially the clayey soils should not be used in confined areas (e.g. around catch-basins and laterals under roadways) where heavy compaction equipment cannot be operated. The use of imported granular fill together with an appropriate frost taper would be preferable in confined areas and around structures, such as catch-basins.

It should be noted that the excavated soils are subject to moisture content increase during wet weather which would make these materials too wet for adequate compaction. Stockpiles should be compacted at the surface or be covered with tarpaulins to minimize moisture uptake.

The topsoil encountered at the site can be used for landscaping fill to raise the grades. Topsoil cannot be reused as foundation and trench backfill material.

4.4 FOUNDATION CONDITIONS

It is understood that the proposed subdivision will consist of townhouses and single-family homes with one level of basement. The finish floor elevations of these proposed houses are not known to us at the time of writing this report.

The native soils encountered in the boreholes are competent to support the proposed houses on conventional footings. The spread and strip footings founded on the undisturbed native soils can be designed for a bearing capacity of 75 to 150 kPa at SLS (Serviceability Limit State), and for a factored geotechnical resistance of 112 to 225 kPa at ULS (Ultimate Limit State). The bearing values and the corresponding founding elevations at the borehole locations are summarized on Table 2.

BH No.	Material	Bearing Capacity at SLS (kPa)	Founding Level At or Below				
		515 (Ki d)	Resistance at ULS (kPa)	Existing Ground (m)	Elevation (m)		
BH20-2	Sand	75	110	3.3	128.6		
BH20-3	Silty sand	150	225	2.5	127.7		
BH20-5	Clayey silt till	150	225	3.1	126.8		
BH20-6	Clayey silt till	150	225	3.1	127.4		
BH20-7	Clayey silt till	150	225	2.4	128.2		
BH20-8	Clayey silt till	150	225	2.4	127.5		
BH20-9	Silt/clayey silt till	75	110	1.6	129.0		
		150	225	2.4	128.2		
BH20-10	Sand/silty sand	150	225	1.1	129.3		
BH20-11	Clayey silt till	75	110	2.6	127.1		
		150	225	3.2	126.5		

Table 2: Bearing Values and Founding Levels of Spread Footings

BH20-12	Sand/Sand &	100	150	1.8	129.7
	Gravel				
BH20-13	Silt	150	225	3.1	127.9
BH20-14	Sandy silt/silty clay	100	150	2.5	128.1
BH21-1	Silty clay till	150	225	1.6	128.5
BH21-2	Silty clay till	150	225	1.8	128.8

Positive dewatering will be required prior to the footings installation on cohesionless soils below the groundwater table, otherwise it will result in a disturbed base and loss of bearing capacity.

Alternatively, the proposed houses can also be supported by spread and strip footings founded on engineered fill for a bearing capacity of 150 kPa at the serviceability limit states (SLS) and for a factored geotechnical resistance of 225 kPa at the ultimate limit states (ULS), provided all requirements on **Appendix A** are adhered to.

Foundations designed to the specified bearing capacities at the serviceability limit states (SLS) are expected to settle less than 25 mm total and 19 mm differential.

All footings exposed to seasonal freezing conditions must have at least 1.2 metres of soil cover for frost protection.

Where it is necessary to place footings at different levels, the upper footing must be founded below an imaginary 10 horizontal to 7 vertical line drawn up from the base of the lower footing. The lower footing must be installed first to help minimize the risk of undermining the upper footing.

It should be noted that the recommended bearing capacities have been calculated by DS from the borehole information for the preliminary design stage only. The investigation and comments are necessarily on-going as new information of the 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 inspections provided by DS to validate the information for use during the construction stage.

4.5 EARTH PRESSURES

К

The lateral earth pressures acting on foundation and basement walls may be calculated from the following expression:

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

where, p = Lateral earth pressure in kPa acting at depth h

= Earth pressure coefficient, assumed to be 0.40 for vertical walls

and horizontal backfill for permanent construction

γ	=	Unit weight of backfill, a value of 21 kN/m3 may be assumed
h	=	Depth to point of interest in metres
q	=	Equivalent value of surcharge on the ground surface in kPa

The above expression assumes that the perimeter drainage system prevents the build up of any hydrostatic pressure behind the wall.

5. GENERAL COMMENTS AND LIMITATIONS OF REPORT

DS Consultants Ltd. (DS) should be retained for a general review of the final design and specifications to verify that this report has been properly interpreted and implemented. If not accorded the privilege of making this review, DS will assume no responsibility for interpretation of the recommendations in the report.

This report is intended solely for the Client named. The material in it reflects our best judgment in light of the information available to DS at the time of preparation. Unless otherwise agreed in writing by DS, it shall not be used to express or imply warranty as to the fitness of the property for a particular purpose. No portion of this report may be used as a separate entity, it is written to be read in its entirety.

The conclusions and recommendations given in this report are based on information determined at the test hole locations. The information contained herein in no way reflects on the environment aspects of the project, unless otherwise stated. Subsurface and groundwater conditions between and beyond the test holes may differ from those encountered at the test hole locations, and conditions may become apparent during construction, which could not be detected or anticipated at the time of the site investigation. The benchmark and elevations used in this report are primarily to establish relative elevation differences between the test hole locations and should not be used for other purposes, such as grading, excavating, planning, development, etc.

The design recommendations given in this report are applicable only to the project described in the text and then only if constructed substantially in accordance with the details stated in this report.

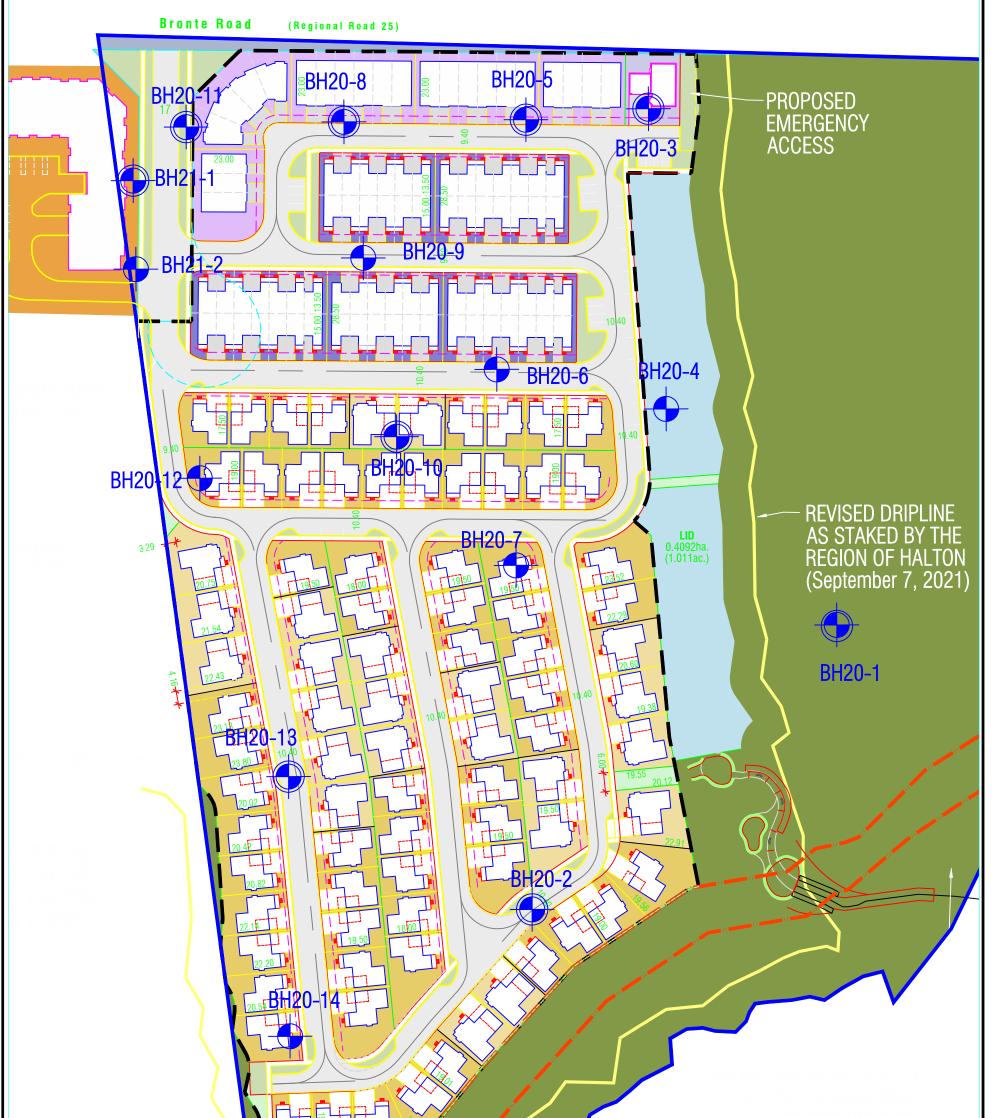
The comments made in this report on potential construction problems and possible methods are intended only for the guidance of the designer. The number of test holes may not be sufficient to determine all the factors that may affect construction methods and costs. For example, the thickness of surficial topsoil or fill layers may vary markedly and unpredictably. The contractors bidding on this project or undertaking the construction should, therefore, make their own interpretation of the factual information presented and draw their own conclusions as to how the subsurface conditions may affect their work. This work has been undertaken in accordance with normally accepted geotechnical engineering practices.

Any use which a third party makes of this report, or any reliance on or decisions to be made based on it, are the responsibility of such third parties. DS accepts no responsibility for damages, if any, suffered by any third party as a result of decisions made or actions based on this report. We accept no responsibility for any decisions made or actions taken as a result of this report unless we are specifically advised of and participate in such action, in which case our responsibility will be as agreed to at that time.

We trust that the information contained in this report is satisfactory. Should you have any questions, please do not hesitate to contact this office.

Dr. DS CONSULTANTS LTD LICENSE 100141185 Eng., P.En RIO OVINCE OF ONT PROFESSIONAL NUO ENGINEER F. ZHU Fanyu Zhu, Ph.D., P.Eng. THOLE OF ONTARIO

Drawings



	DS CONSULTANTS LTD. 6221 Highway 7, UNIT 16	Project: 1326-1350 BRONTE ROAD, OAKVILLE, ON
- Borehole Location	Vaughan, Ontario L4H 0K8 Telephone: (905) 264-9393 www.dsconsultants.ca	Title: BOREHOLE LOCATION PLAN
Monitoring Well	Client: Bronte River Limited Partnership	Approved By: A.S Drawn By: Date: S.Y March 2023
т		Scale: Project No: Drawing No. As Shown 20-186-100 1

DRAWING 1A: NOTES ON SAMPLE DESCRIPTIONS

 All sample descriptions included in this report generally follow the Unified Soil Classification. Laboratory grain size analyses provided by DSCL also follow the same system. Different classification systems may be used by others, such as the system by the International Society for Soil Mechanics and Foundation Engineering (ISSMFE). Please note that, with the exception of those samples where a grain size analysis and/or Atterberg Limits testing have 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.

				IS	SMFE SC	DIL CLASSIF	ICATION				
CLAY		SILT			SAND			GRAVEL		COBBLES	BOULDERS
	FINE	MEDIUM	COARSE	FINE	MEDIUM	COARSE	FINE	MEDIUM	COARSE		
	0.002	0.006 	0.02 0. I EC	UIVALEN	I NT GRAIN	I DIAMETER			20 60) 2	00 I
CLAY (P	LASTIC) TO			FINE		MEDIUM	CRS.	FINE	COARSE		
SILT (NC	ONPLASTIC)					SAND		GF	RAVEL		

UNIFIED SOIL CLASSIFICATION

- 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 preliminary 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.

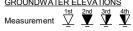
CLIEN PROJ	ECT: Preliminary Geotechnical Investig IT: Argo Development ECT LOCATION: 1326 Bronte Road, O				l Subd	ivision		Diame	d: Hol ter: 20	low Ste 00mm		ıger					EF. NO)-186	-100	
	M: Geodetic CATION: See Drawing 1 N 4807732.7	2 E 6	60103	31.73				Date:	Aug/1	3/2020						EN	ICL NO	D.: 2			
5.1.20	SOIL PROFILE			SAMPL	ES	~		DYNAN RESIST	IIC CC	NE PEN PLOT		TION		PLASTI		JRAL	LIQUID		F	REN	IARKS
(m) <u>ELEV</u> DEPTH 129.0	DESCRIPTION	STRATA PLOT	NUMBER	түре	"N" <u>BLOWS</u> 0.3 m	GROUND WATER CONDITIONS	ELEVATION	O UN	R STF CONF ICK TF	RENGT INED RIAXIAL	H (kF + ×	Pa) FIELD V/ & Sensitin LAB V/	ANE /ity ANE				LIQUID LIMIT W _L T (%)	POCKET PEN. (Cu) (kPa)	NATURAL UNIT WT (kN/m ³)	GRA DISTR	ND IN SIZE IBUTION (%)
- <u>129.9</u> - 0.2 - 0.2 	TOPSOIL: 150mm FILL: sandy silt, trace organics, brown, moist, loose		1	SS	4			- - - - -							0						<u> </u>
120.2 - 0.8 - - - - - - - - - - - -	FILL: silty sand, trace clay, trace gravel, brown, moist, loose		2	SS	7		128 -Bento	F						0							
- 1.5 	FILL: sand, trace gravel, brown, wet, very loose		3	SS	3	¥		127.1 m	1							>					
126.7 2.3 126.4 2.6 3126.0	SANDY SILT: trace clay, brown, wet, dense SILTY CLAY: trace sand, brown, moist, hard		4	SS	31			-							o						
3.0	SILT TO SANDY SILT: trace clay, brown, wet, compact		5	SS	12		126	-							o					0 15	5 78 7
- - - - -			6	ss	14		125 Filter	Pack							0						
- - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - -			7	SS	16		Slotte	d Pipe							0						
- 5.3 - - -	CLAYEY SILT TILL: sandy, trace gravel, occasional cobble, reddish brown to grey, moist, stiff to very stiff		8	SS	18		123	-							∘⊢					8 29	9 48 1
- - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - -			9	SS	13	,		nite: Bo	ottom	of hole				¢	>						
123.7 - 5.3 	END OF BOREHOLE: Notes: 1) Water depth at 1.5m below grade during drilling. 2) 50mm dia. monitoring well installed upon completion. 3) Water level Reading: Date: Water Level (mbgl): Aug 18, 2020 2.0 Mar. 16, 2021 1.9 Jun. 10, 2021 1.9																				

 $\begin{array}{c} \begin{array}{c} 1 \text{st} \\ \text{Measurement} \end{array} & \begin{array}{c} 1 \text{st} \\ \underline{\Psi} \end{array} & \begin{array}{c} 2 \text{nd} \\ \underline{\Psi} \end{array} & \begin{array}{c} 3 \text{rd} \\ \underline{\Psi} \end{array} & \begin{array}{c} 4 \text{th} \\ \underline{\Psi} \end{array} \end{array}$

LIEN	ECT: Preliminary Geotechnical Investig: T: Argo Development				Subd	ivision		Metho		low Ster	n Auge	er							
	ECT LOCATION: 1326 Bronte Road, Oa	akvill	e, Ol	N						00mm						EF. NC			-100
	M: Geodetic CATION: See Drawing 1 N 4807723.7	E 60	າດດຸດ	2 24				Date:	Aug/1	3/2020					EN	ICL N	0.: 3		
	SOIL PROFILE	EOU		SAMPL	ES			DYNA		NE PEN	ETRATI	NC							
		⊢				ĒR				0 60	80		PLAST LIMIT	IC MOIS	URAL STURE ITENT	LIQUID LIMIT	Ľ.	IT WT	REMARKS AND
n) . <u>EV</u>	DESCRIPTION	A PLO	ъ		BLOWS 0.3 m	ID WA	NOL	SHEA	R ST	RENGTI	l (kPa)	1	− w _P		w o	WL	POCKET PEN. (Cu) (kPa)	NATURAL UNIT WT (kN/m ³)	GRAIN SIZE
ртн 81.9		STRATA PLOT	NUMBER	ТҮРЕ	"N" <u>BL</u>	GROUND WATER CONDITIONS	ELEVATION	• Q		INED RIAXIAL 0 60	+ & s × LA 80	LD VANE ensitivity B VANE 100		TER CO		T (%) 30	0 0 0	NATU	(%) GR SA SI C
89.9 0.1	_TOPSOIL: 75mm FILL: sand and gravel, trace						Conc	rete											
	organics, brown, moist, compact	\bigotimes	1	SS	14		•	F					0						
		\bigotimes					. .	F.											
<u>81.1</u> 0.8	FILL: sandy silt, trace clay, trace	\bigotimes					-Bente 13	г											
	gravel, brown, moist, compact	\bigotimes	2	SS	14			`}-					0	>					
		\bigotimes						-											
		\bigotimes	-				: .	Ē											
		\bigotimes	3	SS	13			È.						0					
		\bigotimes				目	. 130)											
29.6		\bigotimes				に目	:	F											
2.3	FILL: silty sand, trace organics, trace wood pieces, brown, wet,	\bigotimes				間		F											
	loose	\bigotimes	4	SS	5	₽.E.		-						0					
28.9		\bigotimes	┣—				. 129	əF									-		
3.0	SAND: trace silt, trace clay, reddish brown, wet, loose		-			目	W.L.	128.9 i 0, 2021	n										
			5	SS	6		Slotte	ed Pipe							0				
							:	ŀ											
						1:8	:	ţ.											
						同	128	3 <u></u>											
						K.	:	E											
						目		F											
								-											
			6	SS	8	!:. ⊟ :	. 12	7[- °		-		
			<u> </u>					È.											
								F											
								F											
5.0							-Bente 126	onite: B	ottom	of hole									
2 <u>5.9</u> 6.0	CLAYEY SILT TILL: sandy, trace						120	ſ.											
	gravel, occasional cobble/ boulder, reddish brown to grey, moist, stiff	ΗŬ	_					E .											
			7	SS	11			-						0					
2 <u>5.2</u> 6.7	END OF BOREHOLE:							-											
	Notes: 1) Water depth at 2.3m below grade																		
	during drilling.																		
	 2) 50mm dia. monitoring well installed upon completion. 																		
	3) Water level Reading:																1		
	Date: Water Level (mbgl):																1		
	Aug 18, 2020 3.1 Mar. 16, 2021 3.2																1		
	Jun. 10, 2021 3.0																1		
																	1		
																	1		
																	1		
																	1		
							1												
																	1		
		1	1			1	1	1	1				1	1	1	1	1	1	

 $\begin{array}{c} \begin{array}{c} 1 \\ \text{Measurement} \end{array} & \begin{array}{c} 1 \\ \underline{\nabla} \end{array} & \begin{array}{c} 2 \\ \underline{\nabla} \end{array} & \begin{array}{c} 3 \\ \underline{\nabla} \end{array} & \begin{array}{c} 4 \\ \underline{\nabla} \end{array} & \begin{array}{c} 4 \\ \underline{\nabla} \end{array} & \begin{array}{c} 4 \\ \underline{\nabla} \end{array} \end{array}$

CLIEN PROJI	ECT: Preliminary Geotechnical Investig T: Argo Development ECT LOCATION: 1326 Bronte Road, O M: Geodetic		·		l Subd	ivisio	n	Metho Diam	eter: 2	low Stei	m Aug	er				EF. NC)-186	5-100
BH LO	CATION: See Drawing 1 N 4807894.8	4 E 6	0110	01.6					-										
	SOIL PROFILE		s	ampl	.ES	Ľ.		RESIS	MIC CC			ION		STIC M	IATURAL OISTURE	LIQUID		μ	REMARKS
(m) <u>ELEV</u> DEPTH	DESCRIPTION	STRATA PLOT	NUMBER	ТҮРЕ	"N" <u>BLOWS</u> 0.3 m	GROUND WATER	ELEVATION	SHE# ○ U ● Q	NCONF	RENGTI INED RIAXIAL	+ &: × L/	ÉLD VANE Sensitivity AB VANE	LIMI W _F H	' c	CONTENT	. ,	POCKET PEN. (Cu) (kPa)	NATURAL UNIT (kN/m ³)	AND GRAIN SIZE DISTRIBUTION (%)
130.2 130.9	TOPSOIL: 75mm FILL: sand and gravel, trace organics, brown, moist, very loose		2 1	⊢ SS	3	00	о ш 130 -Benta		20 4	0 60	80	100		10 0	20	30	-		GR SA SI (
129.4 0.8	FILL: sandy silt, trace clay, trace to some gravel, brown, moist, compact		2	SS	10		129	[_ - - - - - -						0			-		
2 2			3	SS	22								c	>					
127.9 2.3 3127.2	SILTY SAND: trace clay, brown, wet, compact		4	SS	10		Jun 1	128.0 0, 2021 Pack ed Pipe							0				
3.0	SILT: some sand, some clay, trace gravel, brown, wet, disturbed		5	SS o	listurb		12	- 7 - - -							o		-		2 13 72 ⁻
126.4 3.8 4	SAND: trace silt, brown, wet, compact		6	SS	16		120	- - - - - -						o					
<u>5</u>			7	SS	26									o					
	very dense below 5.4m		8	SS	50/ 140mi		12: -Bent	5 [onite: B	ottom	of hole				0			-		
6124.2 6.0	CLAYEY SILT TILL: sandy, trace gravel, occasional cobble/ boulder, reddish brown to grey, moist, hard		9	SS	50/ 140mi	-	124	1 - - -						0			-		
123.5 6.7	END OF BOREHOLE: Notes: 1) Water depth at 2.3m below grade during drilling. 2) 50mm dia. monitoring well installed upon completion. 3) Water level Reading: Date: Water Level (mbgl): Aug 18, 2020 2.5 Mar. 16, 2021 2.0 Jun. 10, 2021 2.2																		



	Geotechnical & Environmental & Materials & Hydrogeology				LO	g of	BOR	Eł	HOL	EE	3H20)-4									1 (OF 1
CLIEI PRO. DATU	IECT: Preliminary Geotechnical Investiga NT: Argo Development IECT LOCATION: 1326 Bronte Road, Oa JM: Geodetic	akvill	e, Ol	N	l Subd	ivision		Me Dia	RILLIN ethod: amete ate: Au	Holl r: 20	ow St 0mm		uger					EF. NC)-186	i-100	
BH LO	DCATION: See Drawing 1 N 4807820.2	E 60						DY	NAMIC	CO	NE PE	NETR	ATION									
(m) <u>ELEV</u> DEPTH	SOIL PROFILE	STRATA PLOT	NUMBER	SAMPL	"N" BLOWS	GROUND WATER CONDITIONS	ELEVATION	S⊦ o	INAMIC SISTAI	40 STR) 6 ENG NED NAXIAI	0 8 TH (kl + - ×	B0 1 Pa) FIELD \ & Sensit LAB V	00 /ANE ixity /ANE 00	W _P	TER CO	W O ONTEN	LIQUID LIMIT WL IT (%) 30	POCKET PEN. (Cu) (kPa)	NATURAL UNIT WT (kN/m ³)	REMAI ANI GRAIN DISTRIBI (%) GR SA	D SIZE UTION)
<u>130.9</u> - 130.9 - 0.1 - - -	TOPSOIL: 100mm FILL: sandy silt, trace gravel, brown, moist, loose		1	SS	4			-								•						
<u>130.1</u> 0.8 <u>1</u> 129.6 1.3	FILL: silty sand, some gravel, brown, moist, compact SILTY SAND: trace clay, trace		2	SS	10		130	-								0			-			
 - - - - 2 -	gravel, brown, wet, compact to dense		3	SS	19	-	129	-								0			-			
-			4	SS	31	-	128	-								c	>		-			
3 - - - -			5	SS	29	-		-									φ					
- - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - -							127	-														
GDT 3/14/23	SILTY CLAY TILL: sandy, trace gravel, occasional cobble/ boulder, grey, very moist, very stiff		6	SS	15	-	126	-								0			-			
WENT.GPJ DS. 1911.GPJ DS. 1911.	SANDY SILT TILL: trace clay,						125	-											-			
4013 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 2 4 0 1 1 2 4 2 1 2 4 2 1 2 4 2 1 2 4 2 1 2 4 2 1 2 4 2 1 2 4 2 1 2 4 2 1 2 4 2 1 2 4 2 1 2 4 2 4 2 4 2 4 2 4 2 4 2 4 2 2	END OF BOREHOLE:		7	SS	52										0							
DS SOIL LOG-2021-FINAL_20-186-100 1326 BRONTE ROAD_ARGO DEVELOPMENT.GPJ DS.GDT 314/23 07 2.9 2.9 2.9 2.0 6 2.0 6 2.0 6 2.0 7 2.0 10 2.0 10 2.0 10 2.0 10 2.0 10 2.0 10 10 2.0 10 10 2.0 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 1	END OF BOREHOLE: Notes: 1) Water depth at 1.3m below grade during drilling.																					
			I	I	I	L GRAPH	<u></u>	<u>ــــــــــــــــــــــــــــــــــــ</u>	3. Nun				8=3%			I	1	1	-			

DS CONSULTANTS LTD.



PROJI DATU	T: Argo Development ECT LOCATION: 1326 Bronte Road, Oa M: Geodetic							Diam	eter: 2	llow Stei 00mm 14/2020	m Auger					EF. NC		0-186	j-100
BH LO	CATION: See Drawing 1 N 4807918.0 SOIL PROFILE	6 E 6		70.76 Sampl	FS			DYNA	MIC CO	NE PEN	ETRATION								
(m) LEV PTH	DESCRIPTION	STRATA PLOT			BLOWS 0.3 m	GROUND WATER CONDITIONS	ELEVATION	SHE/	20 2 AR ST NCONF		80 10 H (kPa) + ^{FIELD V/} & Sensitiv	ANE /ity	PLASTI LIMIT W _P		TURE TENT V		POCKET PEN. (Cu) (kPa)	NATURAL UNIT WT (kN/m ³)	REMARKS AND GRAIN SIZE DISTRIBUTIC (%)
29.9		STRA	NUMBER	ТҮРЕ	"z	GRO	ELEV			RIAXIAL	× LAB VA 80 10			TER CC		I (%) 0		Ž	GR SA SI
2 9.9 0:1	TOPSOIL: 100mm FILL: sandy silt, trace gravel, brown, moist, loose		1	ss	4		-Bente	- - - - - - - -					(þ					
<u>29.1</u> 0.8	FILL: clayey silt, sand seams, trace to some organics, brown to grey, wet, very loose		2	SS	3		· 129	- - - - - -						0					
28.4 1.5	FILL: sandy silt, trace gravel, brown, wet, loose		3	SS	8			[⁻ 128.4 0, 202 ⁻											
27.6	SILTY CLAY TILL: sandy, trace gravel, occasional cobble/ boulder, brown to grey, moist, firm (weathered/ disturbed)		4	SS	7		Filter	F Pack C d Pipe						o					
26.9 3.0	CLAYEY SILT TILL: sandy, trace gravel, occasional cobble/ boulder, grey, moist, very stiff to hard		5	SS	20								()					
			6	SS	20		120	- - - - - -					0						
	grey to reddish brown below 4.5m		7	SS	37		12	- - - - - -					0						
24.6 5.3	SANDY SILT TILL: trace clay, trace gravel, occasional cobble/ boulder, reddish brown, moist, very dense	0	8	SS	92/ 280mr		-Bento	Ē	Bottom	of hole									
23.2		•	9	SS	87			-					o						
6.7	END OF BOREHOLE: Notes: 1) Water depth at 1.5m below grade during drilling. 2) 50mm dia. monitoring well installed upon completion. 3) Water level Reading: Date: Water Level (mbgl): Aug 18, 2020 1.6 Mar. 16, 2021 1.2 Jun. 10, 2021 1.5																		

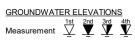
NOTES to Sensitivity

	DS CONSULTANTS LTD. Geotechnical & Environmental & Materials & Hydrogeology				LO	g of	BOF	REHOLE	BH2)-6								1 OF 1
CLIEN	IECT: Preliminary Geotechnical Investig				l Subd	ivision		DRILLING Method: I	Iollow St		ger						100	
DATU	IECT LOCATION: 1326 Bronte Road, O JM: Geodetic							Diameter Date: Au							EF. NO			-100
BHLC	OCATION: See Drawing 1 N 4807866.7 SOIL PROFILE	5 E 6		9.6 AMPL	ES	Ľ		DYNAMIC RESISTAN	CONE PE CE PLOT		ΓΙΟΝ	PLAST		URAL	LIQUID		ΛT	REMARKS
(m) <u>ELEV</u> DEPTH 130.5	DESCRIPTION	STRATA PLOT	NUMBER	ТҮРЕ	"N" <u>BLOWS</u> 0.3 m	GROUND WATER CONDITIONS	ELEVATION	20 − SHEAR S ○ UNCC ● QUICH 20		+ ^{FI} - × L	a) IELD VANE Sensitivity AB VANE	- w _P - WA		ITENT w o ONTEN	LIMIT W _L ——I T (%) 30	POCKET PEN. (Cu) (kPa)	NATURAL UNIT WT (kN/m ³)	AND GRAIN SIZE DISTRIBUTION (%) GR SA SI CL
130.9 - 130.9 - 0.1 	TOPSOIL: 100mm FILL: sandy silt, some clay, trace gravel, trace organics, brown, moist, loose		1	SS	5	-	130											
- 0.8 	FILL: silty sand, trace gravel, brown, wet, compact to loose	X	2	SS	10							0						
- - - - 2 -			3	SS	6		129							0				
- 128.2 - 2.3 	FILL: silt to sandy silt, trace gravel, occasional cobble/ boulder, brown to grey, wet, loose	X	4	SS	5		128							0				1 18 74 7
3127.5 3.0	CLAYEY SILT TILL: sandy, trace gravel, occasional cobble/ boulder, brown, moist, stiff to hard		5	SS	11		127						0					
3/14/23	grey to reddish brown below 4.5m		6	SS	30		126											
							125											
N = 6.0 M =	SANDY SILT TILL: trace clay, trace gravel, occasional cobble/ boulder, brown, moist, very dense		7	SS	50/ 150mr	'n	124					0						
DS SOIL LOG-2021-FINAL 20-186-100 1326 BRONTE ROAD_ARGO DEVELOPMENT.GPJ DS GDT 	END OF BOREHOLE: Notes: 1) Water depth at 0.8m below grade during drilling.																	
ă		1				GRAPH	L3	×3: Num	oers refer		8 =3% Strait							

	DS CONSULTANTS LTD. Geotechnical & Environmental & Materials & Hydrogeology				LO	g of	BOR	EH		BH2()-7									1 OF 1
CLIEN	ECT: Preliminary Geotechnical Investig IT: Argo Development ECT LOCATION: 1326 Bronte Road, O		•		d Subd	ivision		Meth	LING E od: Hol neter: 2	low St		uger				RI	EF. NC	D.: 20	0-186	-100
DATU	M: Geodetic								: Aug/											
BH LC	OCATION: See Drawing 1 N 4807816.6 SOIL PROFILE	51 E 6	1	71.29 Sampl	.ES			DYN/	AMIC CO STANCE			ATION								
(m) ELEV	DESCRIPTION	A PLOT	۲		BLOWS 0.3 m	GROUND WATER CONDITIONS	NOL	SHE	20 4 AR STI	0 6 RENG	0 8 	30 10 Pa)		PLAST LIMIT W _P	CON	URAL STURE NTENT W	LIQUID LIMIT W _L	POCKET PEN. (Cu) (kPa)	NATURAL UNIT WT (kN/m ³)	REMARKS AND GRAIN SIZE DISTRIBUTION
DEPTH 130.6	22001111011	STRATA PLOT	NUMBER	ТҮРЕ	"N"	GROUN	ELEVATION	• 0	INCONF QUICK TI 20 4		LΧ		vity ANE D0			ONTEN 20 :	T (%) 30	od S	NATL	(%) GR SA SI CI
- 130.4 - 0.2	TOPSOIL: 100mm FILL: sandy silt, some clay, trace gravel, trace organics, brown, moist, loose		1	SS	5		130	- - - -												
129.8 - 0.8 - -	FILL: sand and gravel, trace silt, trace clay, reddish brown, wet, loose	X	2	SS	7			-							0					
- - - <u>128.8</u> - 1.8 - ²	FILL: silt, some clay, brown, wet, loose	\bigotimes	3	SS	8		129	- - - -							0	0				
- <u>128.3</u> - 2.3 -	CLAYEY SILT TILL: sandy, trace gravel, occasional cobble/ boulder, brown, moist, stiff to very stiff		4	SS	18	-	128	- - - - -							0			-		
 - - - -			5	SS	12		127	- - - -							0					
- - - - - -							121	-												
<u>126.1</u> 4.5	SANDY SILT TILL: trace clay, trace gravel, occasional cobble/ boulder, brown to grey, moist, dense to very dense	·	6	SS	34		126	- - - - -						c))					
- - - - - - - -		· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·					125	- - - - -										-		
- - - - - - - - - -			. 7	SS	66		124	- - - - -						0				-		
- - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - -	END OF BOREHOLE: Notes: 1) Water depth at 0.8m below grade during drilling.																			
						GRAPH			Number			8 =3%								



V	Geotechnical & Environmental & Materials & Hydrogeology ECT: Preliminary Geotechnical Investig	ation	- pro	posed	l Subd	ivisio	ו	DRIL	LING	DATA										
	T: Argo Development									low Ste	em Au	lger								
	ECT LOCATION: 1326 Bronte Road, O M: Geodetic	akvill	e, Ol	N						00mm 12/2020							EF. NO			5-100
	M. Geodelic CATION: See Drawing 1 N 4807957.1	7 F 6	0102	97 93				Date.	Aug/	12/2020)					El	NCL N	0.:9		
DITEO	SOIL PROFILE	0	-	SAMPL	ES			DYNA	MIC CO	DNE PEI E PLOT		ATION								REMARKS
(m)		F				TER.				0 60			00	PLAST LIMIT	IC MOIS CON	TURAL STURE NTENT	Liquid Limit	Ľ.	NIT WT	AND
ELEV	DESCRIPTION	A PLO	~		BLOWS 0.3 m		NOL			RENGT	TH (kF	Pa)		W _P		w ৹	WL	POCKET PEN. (Cu) (kPa)	NATURAL UNIT WT (kN/m ³)	GRAIN SIZE DISTRIBUTIO
DEPTH 129.9		STRATA PLOT	NUMBER	ТҮРЕ	"N"	GROUND WATER	ELEVATION	• Q		INED RIAXIAL 0 60	. X		vity ANE 00			ONTEN 20 :	IT (%) 30	<u>0</u> 0	NATU	(%) GR SA SI C
0.0	FILL: sandy silt, mixed with topsoil, brown, moist, loose	\bigotimes	1	SS	4										0					
<u>129.1</u> 0.8	FILL: silty sand, clay seams,	\bigotimes					129													
1 0.0	brown, wet, loose to compact		2	SS	4		-Bento	F								0				
			3	SS	9		128	- - - -								0				
2		\boxtimes						Ē												
127.6 2.3	CLAYEY SILT TILL: sandy, trace gravel, occasional cobble/ boulder, brown, moist, stiff to hard		4	SS	10		127	- - - - - -							o			_		
2			5	SS	12			-							o					
<u>4</u>			6	SS	47		120 Filter	Pack							o					
125.4 4.5	SANDY SILT TILL: trace clay, trace gravel, occasional cobble/ boulder, brown, moist, very dense		7	SS	50/ 140mr	·· · · · ·	12	F ed Pipe						0						
5					99/		. IVV. L.	F 124.8 0, 2021 F	 m 											
<u>5</u>		· · · · ·	8	SS	290mr		124	- - - - - -						0						
		9	SS	58			-						0						
		. . .					123	3												
122.4							-Bente	L pnite: B	 	of hole										
7.5	GRAVELLY SAND: some silt, trace clay, brown, wet, very dense		10	SS	90		122	<u>}</u>							>					25 57 14 4
121.7 8.2	END OF BOREHOLE:	0																\vdash		
2 122.4 7.5 121.7 8.2	Notes: 1) Water depth at 0.8m below grade during drilling. 2) 50mm dia. monitoring well installed upon completion. 3) Water level Reading:																			
	Date: Water Level (mbgl): Aug 18, 2020 4.6 Mar. 16, 2021 dry Jun. 10, 2021 5.1																			



O ^{8=3%} Strain at Failure

CLIEN PROJE	ECT: Preliminary Geotechnical Investig T: Argo Development ECT LOCATION: 1326 Bronte Road, O M: Geodetic				l Subd	ivision		Metho Diam	eter: 2	low Ste		ıger					EF. NC			i-100
BH LO	CATION: See Drawing 1 N 4807921.2	E 60	1002	2.49																
(m)	SOIL PROFILE	01	S	AMPL		ATER S				DNE PEI PLOT			00	PLASTI LIMIT	CON	URAL STURE ITENT	LIQUID LIMIT	PEN.	JNIT WT	REMARKS AND GRAIN SIZE
ELEV DEPTH	DESCRIPTION	STRATA PLOT	NUMBER	ТҮРЕ	"N" <u>BLOWS</u> 0.3 m	GROUND WATER CONDITIONS	ELEVATION	0 U • Q	NCONF	RENGT INED RIAXIAL 0 60	+ . ×	FIÉLD V. & Sensiti LAB V.	ANE vity ANE 00		TER CO	w o ONTEN 20 :	w _∟ IT (%) 30	POCKET PEN. (Cu) (kPa)	NATURAL UNIT ((KN/m ³)	GR SA SI C
130.0	TOPSOIL: 100mm FILL: silty sand, trace topsoil, trace rootlets, brown, moist, loose		1	SS	5		130								•					
129.8 0.8	FILL: sand, trace silt, trace clay, reddish brown, wet, loose		2	SS	5			- - - - -								0				
129.1 1.5 2	SILT: trace clay, trace sand, brown, wet, loose to compact	X	3	SS	8		129	- - - - -							0			-		
-	grey below 2.3m		4	SS	12		128	- - - - -							0			_		
<u>₃127.6</u> 3.0	CLAYEY SILT TILL: sandy, trace							-												
- <u>4</u>	gravel, occasional cobble/ boulder, brown, moist, stiff to hard		5	SS	12		127	- - - - - - -							0					
- 5			6	SS	55		126	- - - - - -							o			_		
- ₀124.6							125	- - - - -												
6.0	SANDY SILT TILL: trace clay, trace gravel, occasional cobble/ boulder, brown, moist, very dense	· •	7	SS	50/ (40mr	h	124	- - - - -						0				_		
<u>z</u>		• •						-												
<u>®</u> 122.4 8.2	END OF BOREHOLE:	0	8	SS	98/ 280mr	n	123							0						
- 6.0 - - <u>₹</u> <u>122.4</u> 8.2	Notes: 1) Water depth at 0.8m below grade during drilling.																			

 $\frac{\text{GROUNDWATER ELEVATIONS}}{\text{Measurement}} \stackrel{\text{1st}}{\underline{\nabla}} \stackrel{\text{2nd}}{\underline{\Psi}} \stackrel{\text{3rd}}{\underline{\Psi}} \stackrel{\text{4th}}{\underline{\Psi}}$

O ^{8=3%} Strain at Failure

CLIEN PROJI	Geotechnical & Environmental & Materials & Hydrogeology ECT: Preliminary Geotechnical Investig T: Argo Development ECT LOCATION: 1326 Bronte Road, O			posed			BOR	DRIL Metho Diam	L ING [od: Ho eter: 2	DATA Ilow Ste 00mm	em Aug	ger					EF. NC			6-100		
	M: Geodetic CATION: See Drawing 1 N 4807872.6	68 E 6	60097	71.17						12/2020						Er	ICL N	0.: 1	1			
	SOIL PROFILE	1	S	SAMPL	ES	۲. ۲.				DNE PEI				PLASTIC LIMIT		JRAL TURE	LIQUID LIMIT	7	TW.			3
(m) <u>ELEV</u> DEPTH 130.4	DESCRIPTION	STRATA PLOT	NUMBER	ТҮРЕ	"N" <u>BLOWS</u> 0.3 m	GROUND WATER CONDITIONS	ELEVATION	SHEA OU	AR STI NCONF		ΓΗ (kP; + ^F . × L	a) IELD VAN Sensitivity AB VAN	E , IE	W _P			WL	POCKET PEN. (Cu) (kPa)	NATURAL UNIT WT (kN/m ³)	GRA DISTF	IN SIZ IBUTI (%)	10
0.0	TOPSOIL: 300mm	<u>x17</u>			F		Dente	E												-		
0.3	FILL: silty sand, trace topsoil, brown, moist, loose	×	1	SS	5		-Bento 130															
129.6 0.8	SAND: trace silt, trace clay, grey, wet, compact		2	SS	13		Jun 1	129.3), 2021							с							
128.9 1.5	SILTY SAND: trace clay, brown, wet, compact		3	SS	10		125								(Þ						
2.3	SILT TO SANDY SILT: trace clay, brown, wet, compact		4	SS	17		Filter	- F Pack [−] - d Pipe							0					0 12	2 81	
<u>127.0</u> 3.4	SILTY CLAY: grey, moist, very stiff		5	SS	15		127	- - - - -								0		-				
126.6 3.8 4	CLAYEY SILT TILL: sandy, trace gravel, occasional cobble/ boulder, brown, moist, very stiff to hard		6	SS	17		. 126	- - - - -							0							
<u>5</u>			7	SS	20			-							0							
125.1 5.3	SANDY SILT TILL: trace clay, trace gravel, occasional cobble/	r 6 	8	SS	50/ 125mi	1	12F Bento	nite: E	ottom	of hole	!		_	0								
	boulder, brown, moist, very dense	 • •						-														
123.7		· •	9	SS	50/ 150mi	-	124	- - - - -)							
125.1 5.3 123.7 6.7	END OF BOREHOLE: Notes: 1) Water depth at 0.8m below grade during drilling. 2) 50mm dia. monitoring well installed upon completion. 3) Water level Reading: Date: Water Level (mbgl): Aug 18, 2020 1.2 Mar. 16, 2021 1.0 Jun. 10, 2021 1.1																					
						GRAPH				rs refer		^{8=3%} S										

	DS CONSULTANTS LTD. Geotechnical & Environmental & Materials & Hydrogeology				LOG	G OF	BOR	ЕНО	LE E	3H20	-11									1 OF 1
PROJ	ECT: Preliminary Geotechnical Investiga	ation	- pro	posed	d Subd	ivision		DRIL		ATA										
	T: Argo Development								od: Hol			uger								
	ECT LOCATION: 1326 Bronte Road, Oa M: Geodetic	akvill	e, Ol	N					eter: 2 /Aug								EF. NO			-100
	M. Geodelic CATION: See Drawing 1 N 4807990.6	5 E 6	60098	39.21				Date.	Aug/	19/202	0					Er	NCL NO	J.: 14	2	
	SOIL PROFILE		-	SAMPL	.ES			DYNA RESIS	MIC CC	DNE PE E PLOT		ATION			- NAT	URAL			⊢	REMARKS
(m)		эт			(0)	GROUND WATER CONDITIONS				06			00	PLASTI LIMIT	CON	URAL STURE ITENT	LIQUID	PEN. Pa)	NATURAL UNIT WT (kN/m ³)	AND GRAIN SIZE
ELEV DEPTH	DESCRIPTION	STRATA PLOT	R		BLOWS 0.3 m	ND W NOITI	EVATION		AR STI		TH (kF +	Pa) FIELD V. & Sensiti	ANE	₩ _P		w 0	WL	POCKET PEN. (Cu) (kPa)	URAL ((kN/m	DISTRIBUTION
		TRAT	NUMBER	ТҮРЕ	"N"	ROU OND	ELEVA	• Q	UICK T		LΧ	LAB V	ANE D0			ONTEN 20 3	T (%) 30	g O		(%)
129.7 129.0		0 	Z	-	F	00	ш			.0 0										GR SA SI CL
- 0.1	FILL: silty sand, mixed with topsoil, brown, moist, loose	\bigotimes	1	SS	7		. .	F.						,	•					
-		\bigotimes	-				-Bento	F												
128.9 - 0.8	SILTY SAND: sandy silt, brown,	\bigotimes					129	-												
	wet, loose	\bigotimes	2	SS	7			-								0				
- 128.2		\bigotimes						-												
- 1.5 -	FILL: clayey silt to silty clay, brown, wet, firm	\bigotimes					128	-												
2		\bigotimes	3	SS	6			-								¢				
		\bigotimes				[]目:		-												
127.2	CLAYEY SILT TILL: trace sand,				-			-												
- 2.0	trace gravel, grey, very moist, firm to stiff		4	SS	7		Filter	⊦ Pack−							0					
<u>-</u> 3	occasional cobble/ boulder below						Slotte	↓ d Pipe												
-	3m		1_					-												
			5	SS	11			-							0					
							126	-												
-								-												
125.2						目		-												
4.5	SANDY SILT TILL: trace clay, trace gravel, occasional cobble/		6	SS	50/		105	-						0						
- - 5	boulder, brown, moist, very dense				(25m)	4	125	-												
		•• •						-												
E		· · • ·					-Bento	I nite: E	ottom	of hole	9									
							124	-												
6		• •						-												
123.5 6.2	END OF BOREHOLE:	.1	7	SS	50/ 100mi			-						0						
	Notes: 1) Water depth at 0.8m below grade				100111	1														
	during drilling. 2) 50mm dia. monitoring well																			
1	installed upon completion. 3) Water level Reading:																			
	Date: Water Level (mbgl):																			
	Aug 18, 2020 Dry																			
000101	DWATER ELEVATIONS					GRAPH	+ 3	×3.	Number	rs refer	0	8=3%	Strain	at Failu	ro					

	DS CONSULTANTS LTD. Geotechnical Environmental Materials Hydrogeology				LOG	G OF	BORI	ЕНО	LE B	3H20	-12									1 OF 1
×	ECT: Preliminary Geotechnical Investig	ation	- pro	posed	d Subd	ivision		DRIL	LING D	ΑΤΑ										
CLIEN	T: Argo Development							Metho	od: Hol	low St	em Au	ıger								
PROJI	ECT LOCATION: 1326 Bronte Road, O	akvill	e, Ol	N					eter: 2							RE	EF. NC	0.: 20)-186	-100
	M: Geodetic							Date:	Aug/1	4/202	0					EN	ICL NO	0.: 1:	3	
BHLO	CATION: See Drawing 1 N 4807905.6 SOIL PROFILE	7 E 6		6.81 AMPL	EQ			DYNA	MIC CC	NE PE	NETRA	TION						1		
					.E.3	ЦЦ							00	PLASTI LIMIT	10013	TURE	LIQUID LIMIT	ż	T WT	REMARKS AND
(m)		STRATA PLOT			SN SN E	GROUND WATER CONDITIONS	z		AR STE		L TH (kF	Pa)	00	Wp		TENT V	WL	POCKET PEN. (Cu) (kPa)	NATURAL UNIT WT (kN/m ³)	GRAIN SIZE
ELEV DEPTH	DESCRIPTION	ATA F	NUMBER	ш	BLOWS 0.3 m		ELEVATION	οU	NCONF	INED	÷	FIÉLD V & Sensiti	ANE vity				T (%)	Cu) POCK	ATURA (KN	DISTRIBUTION (%)
131.5		STR	NUN	ТҮРЕ	z	GRC CON	ELE		UICK TI 0 4	RIAXIAI 0 6			OO				30		z	GR SA SI CL
- 0.0	TOPSOIL: 300mm	<u>× 1</u> /						-												
- <u>131.2</u> - 0.3	FILL: sandy silt, some gravel/		1	SS	7		131	-						0						
- - 130.7	cobble, trace rootlets, brown, moist, loose	\bigotimes					131	-												
- 0.8	FILL: sand and gravel, some silt,	Ŕ						-												
	trace clay, brown, moist, loose	\bigotimes	2	SS	7			-						0						
130.0		\bigotimes					130	-												
- 1.5	SAND: sand, trace silt, trace gravel, brown, wet, compact						130	-												
-	gravol, brown, wet, compact		3	SS	10			-							0					
- 129.2								-												
- 2.3	SAND AND GRAGEL: silt seams,	0 . 0					129	-												
	brown, wet, loose	0	4	SS	8		125	-							ο					
- ⊺₃128.5		0						-												
- 3.0	CLAYEY SILT TILL: sandy, trace gravel, occasional cobble/ boulder,							-												
-	brown, moist, stiff to hard		5	SS	9		128	-							o					
E							120	-												
- 4								_												
								-												
		r f					127	-												
-							127	-												
-		[.	7	SS	35			-							0					
-		H						-												
							126	-												
		Hł					120	-												
- 6125.5								-												
6.0	SANDY SILT TILL: trace clay, trace gravel, occasional cobble/		9	SS	50/			-												
	boulder, brown, wet, very dense		-		90mm		125	-												
124.8		 					125	_												
6.7	END OF BOREHOLE: Notes:																			
	1) Water depth at 1.5m below grade during drilling.																			
· · · · ·					•	GRAPH	·		Number			8=3%						•		

DS SOIL LOG-2021-FINAL 20-186-100 1326 BRONTE ROAD_ARGO DEVELOPMENT.GPJ DS.GDT 3/14/23

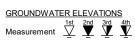
CLIEN PROJI DATU	ECT: Preliminary Geotechnical Investig T: Argo Development ECT LOCATION: 1326 Bronte Road, O M: Geodetic CATION: See Drawing 1 N 4807816.2	akvill	e, Ol	N	d Subd	ivision		Metho Diam	LING DAT od: Hollov eter: 200i Aug/14/2	v Stem mm	n Auger					EF. NO			6-100	
	SOIL PROFILE			ampl	.ES			DYNA RESIS	MIC CONE STANCE PI					ΝΔΤ				_	REN	IARKS
m) LEV PTH 31.0	DESCRIPTION	STRATA PLOT	NUMBER	түре	"N" <u>BLOWS</u>	GROUND WATER CONDITIONS	ELEVATION	2 SHE/ 0 U • Q	20 40 AR STRE NCONFINE UICK TRIA 20 40	60 NGTH	80 (kPa) + ^{FIELD} × LAB	100 VANE itivity	- w _P 	TER C			POCKET PEN. (Cu) (kPa)	NATURAL UNIT WT (kN/m ³)	/ GRA DISTF	AND IN SIZE RIBUTIC (%) A SI (
30:8 0.2	TOPSOIL: 200mm FILL: silty sand, trace gravel, trace orgaics, brown, moist, very loose		1	SS	3		-Bento	- - - nite						0						
<u>30.2</u> 0.8	FILL: sand and gravel, silty, brown, moist, loose		2	SS	6		130	-						•						
29.5 1.5	FILL: sand and gravel, trace silt, trace clay, wet, loose	X	3	SS	7		W. L. Jun 10 129), 202 [,] -						0			_			
28.7 2.3 28.4 2.6	FILL: clayey silt, brown, very moist, loose FILL: sandy silt, brown, wet, loose	X	4	SS	8		Filter	F F Pack							0					
28.0 3.0	SILT: trace sand, trace clay, brown, wet, compact		5	SS	15		-Slotte	 d Pipe 							0				19	82
27.2 3.8	CLAYEY SILT TILL: sandy, trace gravel, occasional cobble/ boulder, brown, moist, very stiff		6	SS	18		127	- - - - -						0						
26.5 4.5	SANDY SILT TILL: trace clay, trace gravel, occasional cobble/ boulder, brown, moist to very moist, very dense		7	SS	50/ 140mr		126	- - - - -					0							
		•••	8	SS	50/ 125mr		-Bento	F F mite: E	ottom of	hole			o							
		• •	9	SS	50/ 140mr	-	125	-					0							
24.4	END OF BOREHOLE: Notes: 1) Water depth at 1.5m below grade during drilling. 2) 50mm dia. monitoring well installed upon completion. 3) Water level Reading: Date: Water Level (mbgl): Aug 18, 2020 1.6 Mar. 16, 2021 1.6 Jun. 10, 2021 1.5																			

DS SOIL LOG-2021-FINAL 20-186-100 1326 BRONTE ROAD ARGO DEVELOPMENT.GPJ DS.GDT 3/14/23

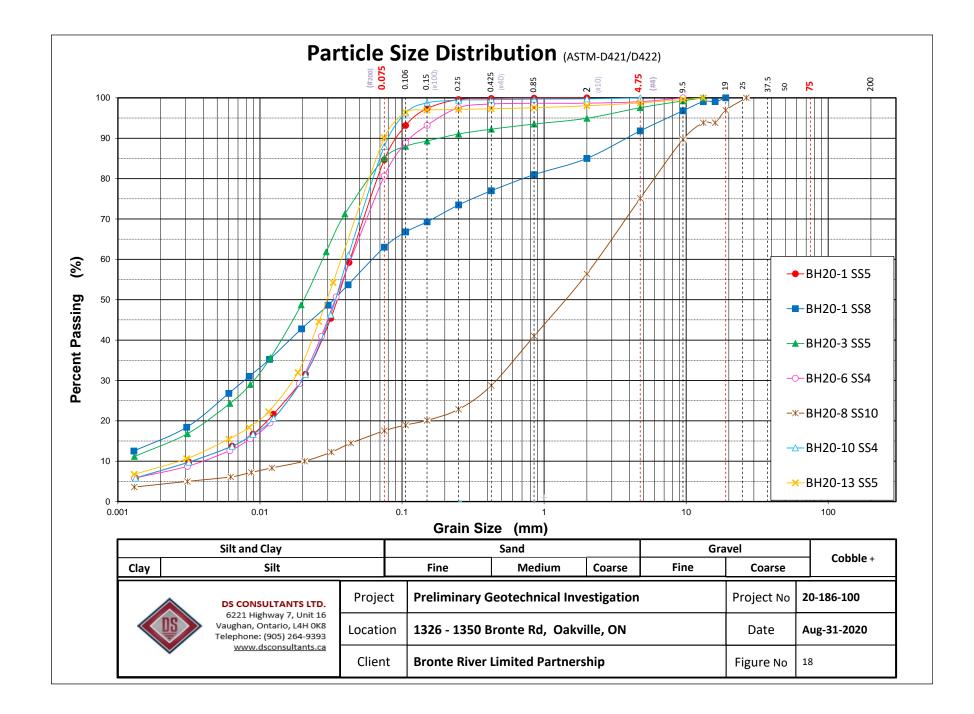
	DS CONSULTANTS LTD. Geotechnical & Environmental & Materials & Hydrogeology					G OF	BOR				-14									1 OF 1
	ECT: Preliminary Geotechnical Investig	ation	ı - pro	oposed	d Subd	ivision			LING											
	IT: Argo Development								od: Ho			uger								
	ECT LOCATION: 1326 Bronte Road, O M: Geodetic	akvii	ie, O	N					eter: 2								EF. NC			5-100
	M. Geodelic OCATION: See Drawing 1 N 4807755.9	2 5 6	3008 [,]	16 81				Date	Aug/	13/202	0					Er	NCL N	0.: 1	5	
DITEC	SOIL PROFILE		1	SAMPL	FS			DYNA	MIC CO		NETR/	ATION						Г		
		Ι.	<u> </u>			GROUND WATER CONDITIONS						_	00	PLASTI LIMIT	IC NAT	URAL	LIQUID LIMIT	z	NATURAL UNIT WT (kN/m ³)	REMARKS AND
(m)		STRATA PLOT			SNE	-WA	z	<u> </u>	AR ST	I	L TH (ki	Pa)		WP		ITENT W	WL	(KPa)	AL UNI	GRAIN SIZE
ELEV DEPTH	DESCRIPTION	ATA	NUMBER		BLOWS 0.3 m		ELEVATION	0 U	NCONF	INED	÷	FIÉLD V & Sensit	ANE				T (%)	DOC)	ATUR (Kľ	DISTRIBUTION (%)
130.6		STR	NUM	ТҮРЕ	ż	GRC	ELEY		UICK T 20 4	RIAXIAI 10 6			ANE 00				30 30		z	GR SA SI CI
130:4	TOPSOIL: 200mm	<u>x 1/</u>						-												
_ 0.2	FILL: sandy silt, brown, moist, loose	\bigotimes	1	SS	5			-							0					
-	10036	\bigotimes				1	130	-												
129.8	FILL: silty sand, brown, wet, loose	\bigotimes	}			-	150	-												
1 0.0	to very loose	\bigotimes	2	SS	2			-								0				
-		\bigotimes						Ē								Ŭ				
-		\bigotimes						È.												
-	silt seams at 1.7m	\otimes	3	SS	5		129	-								0		1		
2		\bigotimes						Ē								Ŭ				
- 128.3		\bigotimes				1		-												
_ 2.3	SANDY SILT: some clay, brown, wet, compact		1			1		-												
-	wei, compact		4	SS	10		128	Ē								0		-		
- ₃127.6			└			-		-												
3.0	SILTY CLAY: trace gravel, grey, very moist, firm	R	1—			-		È.												
_	very moist, nim	R	5	SS	7			-								>				
-							127	E												
-		H.				1	'2'	-												
4		K	1					F												
-		K	1					-												
126.1	SANDY SILT TILL: trace clay,	Ŕ	1					-												
	trace gravel, occasional cobble/]	126	-												
5	boulder, brown, moist, very dense		6	SS	75			Ē						0						
-			<u> </u>			-		F												
]					-												
-		l i i i					125											-		
- ₀124.6			1					-												
6.0	SAND AND GRAVEL: brown, moist, very dense	0	<u> </u>			-		F												
-		0	7	SS	66									0						
- 123.9		0					124													
6.7	END OF BOREHOLE: Notes:																			
	1) Water depth at 0.8m below grade																			
	during drilling.																			
			1																	
			1																	
			1																	
			1																	
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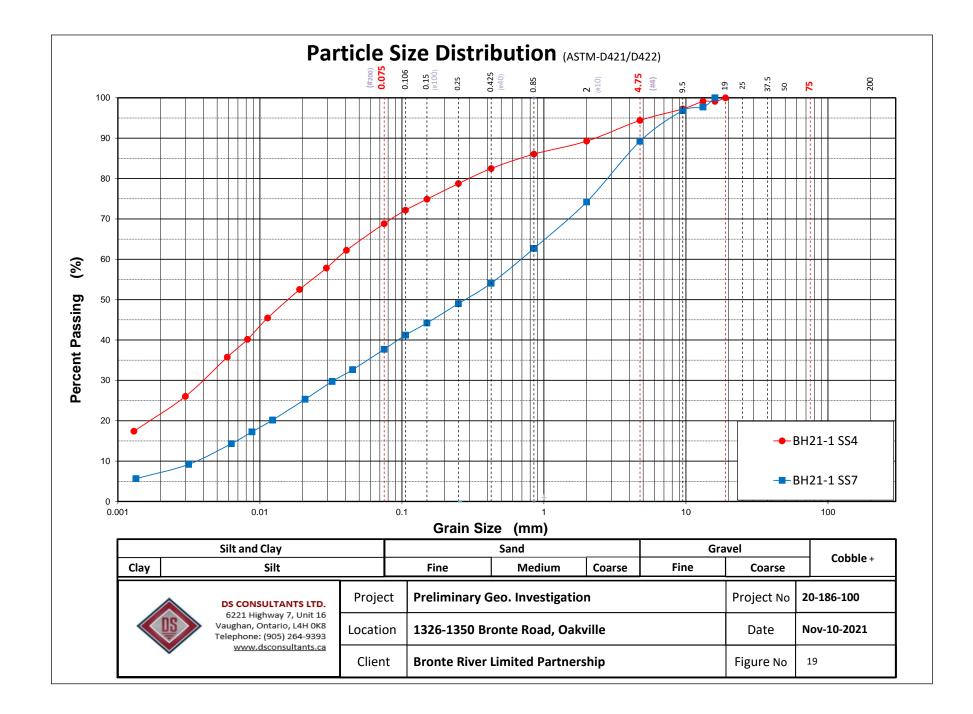
	DS CONSULTANTS LTD. Geotechnical & Environmental & Materials & Hydrogeology				LO	g of		EHC)LE I	BH21	-1								1 OF 1
PROJ	ECT: Preliminary Geotechnical Investiga	ation	ı - pro	oposed	d Subd	ivision	1	DRIL	LING [ATA									
CLIEN	T: Argo Development		-	-				Metho	od: Hol	low Ste	m Auger								
PROJ	ECT LOCATION: 1326 Bronte Road, Oa	akvill	le, Ol	N				Diam	eter: 2	00mm					R	EF. NC).: 20)-186	-100
DATU	M: Geodetic							Date:	Oct/0	7/2021					E١		0.: 16	6	
BH LC	CATION: See Drawing 1 N 4807988.9	6 E 6	60096	65.02															
	SOIL PROFILE		1	SAMPL	ES			DYNA				N							DEMADIKO
						Ë				0 60		100	PLAST LIMIT		TURAL STURE NTENT	LIQUID LIMIT	ż	NATURAL UNIT WT (kN/m ³)	REMARKS AND
(m)		STRATA PLOT			S E	GROUND WATER CONDITIONS	z		I		H (kPa)	100	WP		W	WL	ET PE (kPa)	L UNI /m³)	GRAIN SIZE
ELEV DEPTH	DESCRIPTION	TAF	ËR		BLOWS 0.3 m		EVATION	ου	NCONF	INED	+ FIÉLE) VANE Isitivity	-		o		(Cu)	TURA (kn	DISTRIBUTION (%)
		TRA	NUMBER	ТҮРЕ	"Z	ND NO	ELEV				× LAB	VAŃE 100			ONTEN	T (%) 30		Ā	
130.1 13 0 .0	CONCRETE: 100mm	s XX	z	-	F	00	ш 130		4	0 60		100		10 :	20 :	50	-		GR SA SI CL
129.9	GRANULAR BASE: sand and	X	1	SS	6		100	_						0					
0.2	gravel, trace cobbles, 100mm / FILL: clayey silt, trace organics,	\bigotimes	1'					-						0					
129.3	trace sand, trace cobbles, brown,	\bigotimes	}					-											
- 0.8	very moist, firm FILL: silty sand, trace clay, trace	ĚŽ						F											
128.9	gravel, reddish brown, wet, loose	\bigotimes	2	SS	8		129						_		2				
- 1.2	SILTY CLAY TILL: sandy, trace							E						0					
128.6	gravel, trace shale fragments, brown, moist, stiff (weathered)	L' A L						L											
	SILTY CLAY TILL: sandy, trace		3	SS	18			-						0					
2	gravel, brown, moist, very stiff			33	10			-											
			┢				128	-											
	grey below 2.3m							-											
F			4	SS	18			-						• -	+1				6 25 48 21
-								E											
3							127	-											
E		H					121	-											
E			5	SS	24			-						0					
			1					-											
		i fi	1					-											
-							126	-											
		191	1					-											
125.5		i ji	1					_											
4.6	SILTY SAND TO SANDY SILT	T di	6	SS	50/			E					0						
0.7	TILL: trace clay, trace to some gravel, greyish brown, moist, very				1 <u>30m</u> r			Ŀ											
	dense	[·					125	-											
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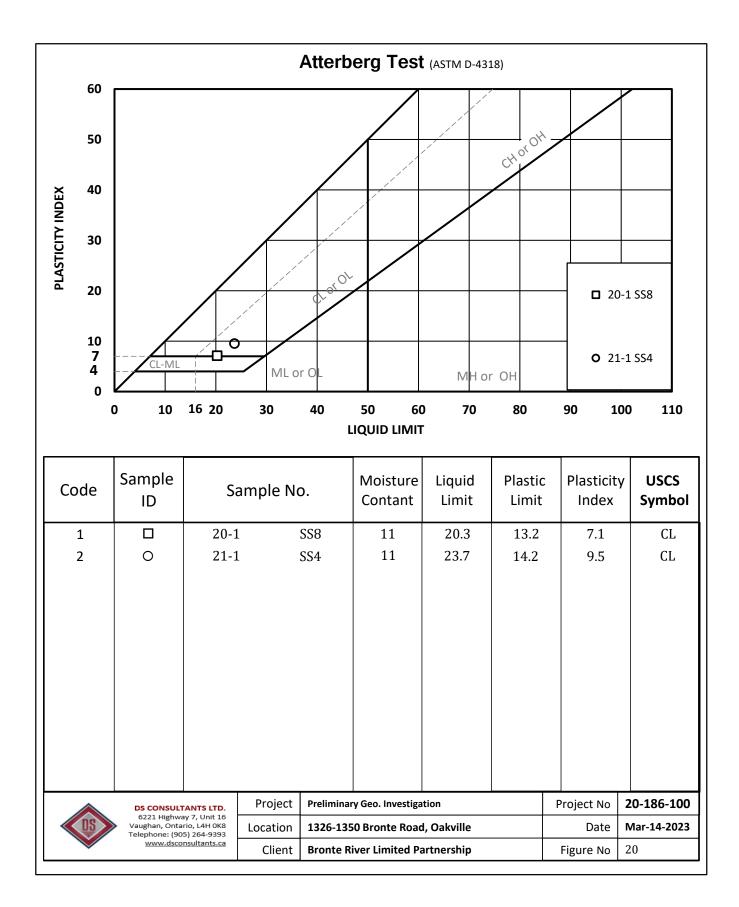


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DS Consultants Ltd.



Appendix A Engineered Fill Guidelines

GENERAL REQUIREMENTS FOR ENGINEERED FILL

Compacted imported soil that meets specific engineering requirements and is free of organics and debris and that has been continually monitored on a full-time basis by a qualified geotechnical representative is classified as engineered fill. Engineered fill that meets these requirements and is bearing on suitable native subsoil can be used for the support of foundations.

Imported soil used as engineered fill can be removed from other portions of a site or can be brought in from other sites. In general, most of Ontario soils are too wet to achieve the 100% Standard Proctor Maximum Dry Density (SPMDD) and will require drying and careful site management if they are to be considered for engineered fill. Imported non-cohesive granular soil is preferred for all engineered fill. For engineered fill, we recommend use of OPSS Granular 'B' sand and gravel fill material.

Adverse weather conditions such as rain make the placement of engineered fill to the required degree of density difficult or impossible; engineered fill cannot be placed during freezing conditions, i.e. normally not between December 15 and April 1 of each year.

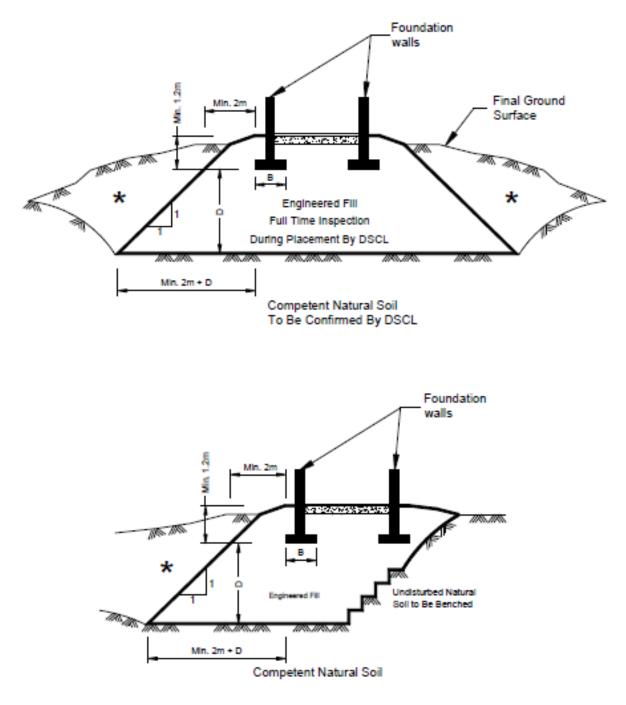
The location of the foundations on the engineered fill pad is critical and certification by a qualified surveyor that the foundations are within the stipulated boundaries is mandatory. Since layout stakes are often damaged or removed during fill placement, offset stakes must be installed and maintained by the surveyors during the course of fill placement so that the contractor and engineering staff are continually aware of where the engineered fill limits lie. Excavations within the engineered fill pad must be backfilled with the same conditions and quality control as the original pad.

To perform satisfactorily, engineered fill requires the cooperation of the designers, engineers, contractors and all parties must be aware of the requirements. The minimum requirements are as follows; however, the geotechnical report must be reviewed for specific information and requirements.

- 1. Prior to site work involving engineered fill, a site meeting to discuss all aspects must be convened. The surveyor, contractor, design engineer and geotechnical engineer must attend the meeting. At this meeting, the limits of the engineered fill will be defined. The contractor must make known where all fill material will be obtained from and samples must be provided to the geotechnical engineer for review, and approval before filling begins.
- 2. Detailed drawings indicating the lower boundaries as well as the upper boundaries of the engineered fill must be available at the site meeting and be approved by the geotechnical engineer.
- 3. The building footprint and base of the pad, including basements, garages, etc. must be defined by offset stakes that remain in place until the footings and service connections are all constructed. Confirmation that the footings are within the pad, service lines are in place, and that the grade conforms to drawings, must be obtained by the owner in writing from the surveyor and DS Consultants Ltd (DSCL). Without this confirmation no responsibility for the performance of the structure can be accepted by DSCL. Survey drawing of the pre and post fill location and elevations will also be required.
- 4. The area must be stripped of all topsoil and fill materials. Subgrade must be proof-rolled. Soft spots must be dug out. The stripped native subgrade must be examined and approved by a DSCL engineer prior to placement of fill.

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- 5. The approved engineered fill material must be compacted to 100% Standard Proctor Maximum Dry Density throughout. Engineered fill should not be placed during the winter months. Engineered fill compacted to 100% SPMDD will settle under its own weight approximately 0.5% of the fill height and the structural engineer must be aware of this settlement. In addition to the settlement of the fill, additional settlement due to consolidation of the underlying soils from the structural and fill loads will occur and should be evaluated prior to placing the fill.
- 6. Full-time geotechnical inspection by DSCL during placement of engineered fill is required. Work cannot commence or continue without the presence of the DSCL representative.
- 7. The fill must be placed such that the specified geometry is achieved. Refer to the attached sketches for minimum requirements. Take careful note that the projection of the compacted pad beyond the footing at footing level is a minimum of 2 m. The base of the compacted pad extends 2 m plus the depth of excavation beyond the edge of the footing.
- 8. A bearing capacity of 150 kPa at SLS (225 kPa at ULS) can be used provided that all conditions outlined above are adhered to. A minimum footing width of 500 mm (20 inches) is suggested and footings must be provided with nominal steel reinforcement.
- 9. All excavations must be done in accordance with the Occupational Health and Safety Regulations of Ontario.
- 10. After completion of the engineered fill pad a second contractor may be selected to install footings. The prepared footing bases must be evaluated by engineering staff from DSCL prior to footing concrete placements. All excavations must be backfilled under full time supervision by DSCL to the same degree as the engineered fill pad. Surface water cannot be allowed to pond in excavations or to be trapped in clear stone backfill. Clear stone backfill can only be used with the approval of DSCL.
- 11. After completion of compaction, the surface of the engineered fill pad must be protected from disturbance from traffic, rain and frost. During the course of fill placement, the engineered fill must be smooth-graded, proof-rolled and sloped/crowned at the end of each day, prior to weekends and any stoppage in work in order to promote rapid runoff of rainwater and to avoid any ponding surface water. Any stockpiles of fill intended for use as engineered fill must also be smooth-bladed to promote runoff and/or protected from excessive moisture take up.
- 12. If there is a delay in construction, the engineered fill pad must be inspected and accepted by the geotechnical engineer. The location of the structure must be reconfirmed that it remains within the pad.
- 13. The geometry of the engineered fill as illustrated in these General Requirements is general in nature. Each project will have its own unique requirements. For example, if perimeter sidewalks are to be constructed around the building, then the projection of the engineered fill beyond the foundation wall may need to be greater.
- 14. These guidelines are to be read in conjunction with DS Consultants Ltd report attached.



Backfil in this area to be as per the DSCL report.