

**GEOTECHNICAL INVESTIGATION AND
FOUNDATION ENGINEERING REPORT FOR
TRANSIT BUS PARKING AND SERVICING GARAGE
600 BRANDON AVENUE
WINNIPEG, MANITOBA**

Prepared for
**CASPIAN PROJECTS INC
2245 MCGILLIVRAY BLVD
WINNIPEG, MB
R3Y1S6**

Prepared by
**THE NATIONAL TESTING LABORATORIES LIMITED
199 HENLOW BAY
WINNIPEG, MANITOBA
R3Y 1G4**

April 19, 2013

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1.0 SUMMARY

The National Testing Laboratories Limited was retained by Caspian Projects to provide geotechnical engineering services for the City of Winnipeg Transit Bus Parking and Servicing Garage at 600 Brandon Avenue. A preliminary geotechnical investigation of the project site was completed by AMEC in September 2011. On August 28, 2012, twelve testholes were drilled within the footprint of the proposed building to evaluate the fill materials on the project site. Recommendations for design of a pile foundation system, and construction of a soil-supported floor slab and exterior pavements are provided in this report.

2.0 PROJECT SITE AND PROPOSED CONSTRUCTION

The project site is located on the property commonly known as the Fort Rouge Rail Yards, and is generally bounded to the north by Brandon Avenue, to the east by the Argue Street Bicycle (and lane), to the south by the virtual extension of Arnold Avenue, and to the west by the newly constructed Southwest Rapid Transit Corridor Roadway. The site is typically flat lying with fill materials exposed at the ground surface. It is our understanding that the Transit bus garage will have the capacity to park and service approximately 135 transit buses. A soil-supported floor slab will be utilized for the servicing garage with the exception of the office and administrative areas where structural slabs will be provided.

3.0 GEOTECHNICAL INVESTIGATION

3.1 Testhole Drilling, Soil Sampling and Compaction Testing

A site investigation to evaluate the soil conditions for the foundation system was not undertaken. Foundation recommendations for the proposed building are based upon the geotechnical report prepared by AMEC. A copy of this geotechnical report is provided in Appendix A.

A site investigation to evaluate the fill materials within the footprint of the proposed building was conducted on August 28, 2012. Drilling services were provided by Kletke Enviro Drilling Ltd under the supervision of our geotechnical field personnel. Twelve testholes were drilled to a depth of approximately 2.5 m at the locations shown on the Testhole Location Plan provided in Appendix B. The depth of fill material at the testhole locations is summarized in the following table.

Table 1 - Depth of Fill Material

Testhole no.	Depth of Fill Material (m)	Testhole no.	Depth of Fill Material (m)	Testhole no.	Depth of Fill Material (m)
TH1	1.4	TH5	1.4	TH9	1.1
TH2	1.5	TH6	1.1	TH10	1.5
TH3	1.7	TH7	0.9	TH11	1.5
TH4	1.5	TH8	1.4	TH12	0.9

Soil samples were recovered from the testholes in Shelby tubes. Due to the presence of granular material and construction debris within the fill material, Shelby tubes could not be obtained near the ground surface. All soil samples obtained from the testholes were visually classified in the field and returned to our soils laboratory for additional examination and testing.

On September 14 and 25, field density tests were conducted with a nuclear gauge. A representative sample of the fill material was obtained from the field density test locations and returned to our laboratory for determination of maximum dry (proctor) density. The compaction results ranged from 81% to 113% with an average of 99%. Due to the variability of the fill material, the reported compaction results may not be representative of the materials tested on site. The compaction reports are provided in Appendix C.

3.2 Laboratory Testing

The composite sample obtained from the project site during field density tests and composite samples prepared from the Shelby tube soil samples were tested in accordance with ASTM D698, Laboratory Compaction Characteristics of Soil Using Standard Effort. The laboratory reports for the proctor tests are provided in Appendix D and are summarized in the following table.

Table 2 - Standard Proctor Test Data

Proctor no.	Sample Description	Maximum Dry Density (kg/m ³)	Optimum Moisture Content (%)
1	Fill material (Shelby tube samples)	1734	16.5
2	Fill material (Shelby tube samples)	1774	16.0
3	Fill material (Shelby tube samples)	1742	12.5
4	Native clay	1472	24.5
5	Fill material (field density tests)	1837	14.5

Soil samples extruded from the Shelby tubes were tested in accordance with ASTM D7263, Standard Test Methods for Laboratory Determination of Density (Unit Weight) of Soil Specimens. Compaction of the soil samples recovered in Shelby tubes is based upon the average proctor density for the fill material samples (1750 kg/m³). The soil density and compaction test data is summarized in the following table.

Table 3 - Compaction Test Data for Shelby Tube Samples

Testhole no.	Soil Density (kg/m ³)	Compaction (%)
TH1	1510	86

Testhole no.	Soil Density (kg/m ³)	Compaction (%)
TH2	1540	88
TH3	1555	89
TH4	1555	90
TH5	1570	90
TH6	1710	98
TH7	1640	94
TH8	1610	92
TH9	sample disturbed	
TH10	1590	91
TH11	1650	94
TH12	sample disturbed	
average	1593	91

4.0 SUBSURFACE CONDITIONS

4.1 Soil Profile

Based upon the testhole logs provided with the AMEC geotechnical report and the findings from our geotechnical investigation, the soil profile on the project site typically consists of fill materials and clay overlying silt till. A silt layer was typically encountered at a depth between 1 and 2 m. The fill material consists of a random mixture of clay, granular material and construction debris. The thickness of the fill material ranges from 0.9 to 1.7 m. It is our understanding that the source of fill material was the rapid transit tunnel located approximately 0.5 km north of the project site. The fill material was placed during the period from the fall of 2010 to the fall of 2011. It was reported that the fill material was generally placed in lifts using dozers and scrapers, and it was spread and compacted from the weight of the equipment only. The thickness of the silt layer encountered beneath the fill material ranged from 0.1 to 0.5 m. The silt was moist to very moist, soft, light brown to tan and of low plasticity. The clay was brown, moist, stiff to very stiff, silty and of high plasticity. Generally, the clay was stiff and became firm and grey with increasing depth. The silt till was moist, soft, grey, of low plasticity and contained traces of sand and gravel.

4.2 Groundwater

Minor to heavy groundwater seepage was noted from the shallow silt layer and from the silt till. Sloughing conditions were also noted in the silt layer and silt till. However, it should be noted that only short-term seepage and sloughing conditions were observed in the testholes. Groundwater levels will normally fluctuate during the year and will be dependent on precipitation, surface drainage, and regional groundwater regimes.

5.0 GEOTECHNICAL CONSIDERATIONS

Based upon the findings from the geotechnical investigations and our understanding of the proposed construction, the primary geotechnical concerns for the project site are:

- potential for groundwater seepage and soil sloughing during installation of cast-in-place concrete piles,
- potential for movement of soil-supported floor slab due to settlement within the fill material and volume change within the high plasticity clay, and
- frost heave and thaw weakening of frost-susceptible subgrade soil.

These issues will be discussed in the following sections.

6.0 DESIGN RECOMMENDATIONS AND COMMENTS

6.1 Cast-in-Place Concrete Friction Piles

Based upon discussions with the structural engineer for the project, it is our understanding the preferred foundation for the proposed building is a system of cast-in-place concrete friction piles. Based upon a review of the strength test data provided for the lacustrine clay in the AMEC report, cast-in-place concrete friction piles may be designed based upon an allowable skin friction of 17 kPa.

Due to the presence of clay fill and silt at a shallow depth and the potential for soil drying and shrinkage near the ground surface, the frictional support should be excluded in the calculation of the pile capacity to a depth of 2.5 m measured from existing grade. The allowable skin friction value is applied to the pile circumference within the clay stratum. The contribution from end bearing should be ignored in pile capacity calculations. Minimum pile spacing should be three pile diameters, measured center to center. Piles located in heated and unheated areas should have minimum pile lengths of 6 and 8 m respectively, measured from final grade. To prevent frost jacking due to adfreeze forces, all piles in unheated areas should be provided with steel reinforcement to a minimum depth of 8 m and have sonotube casings installed to a depth of 3 m. The sonotubes should be coated with grease and wrapped in 6 mil poly sheeting.

It should be noted that water seepage was observed in some of the testholes. Pile holes should be poured with concrete as soon as they are drilled to minimize any potential problems related to soil sloughing and groundwater seepage. Temporary steel sleeves should be available in the event that groundwater seepage or sloughing of the pile holes is encountered during pile installation. Groundwater, if encountered in the pile holes, should be removed prior to concrete placement.

It is recommended that the pile length not exceed 14 m from existing grade to avoid penetration of the silt till and potential groundwater seepage below this depth. A minimum void space of 150 mm should be provided beneath all structural elements to accommodate potential heave of the high plasticity clay and clay fill. Settlement of a cast-in-place concrete pile developing its capacity on the basis of skin friction is estimated to be less than 10 mm.

6.2 Soil-Supported Floor Slab

For a soil-supported floor slab constructed at or near existing ground level, fill material is anticipated to be encountered at the slab subgrade level. Uncontrolled fills have the potential to settle significant amounts beneath their own weight, with settlement continuing for long periods after placement. Total and differential settlement of uncontrolled fills is increased when new loads are added. Factors affecting the magnitude and duration of total and differential settlements include placement procedures, material composition, depth of fill, age of fill, groundwater levels, rate of surface water infiltration and loading conditions. Some of these factors are more difficult to quantify than others. Overall, estimating uncontrolled fill settlement is very imprecise. However, empirical correlations indicate that uncontrolled fill placed at approximately 90% compaction could settle between 3 and 5 percent of its thickness under its own weight for a period of 20 to 30 years after placement. At the project site, that could translate into total long-term settlements of up to 100 mm. A portion of the expected total settlement (approximately 50%) will occur during placement and in the two to three years immediately following placement, with the remaining portion of the settlement occurring over several years following completion of construction. Based upon the compaction test data and placement history for the fill material, it is estimated that an additional 15 to 50 mm of settlement will occur after construction of the soil-supported floor slab. It is our understanding that the proposed construction for the soil-supported floor slab will include excavation of the existing fill material to a depth of 450 mm prior to placement of 300 mm of crushed limestone base course. Based upon the proposed construction, maximum settlement of the floor slab is estimated to be in the range of 30 to 40 mm. The modulus of subgrade reaction at the underside of the soil-supported floor slab is estimated to be in the range of 30 to 40 MPa/m.

Due to the presence of high plasticity clay on the project site, the potential exists for heave of a soil-supported slab. Soil moisture contents will typically increase after construction which causes swelling of clay soils. The magnitude of heave for soil-supported floor slabs is typically in the range of 20 to 50 mm but can be as high as 100 mm. Based upon the soil conditions encountered on the project site, the maximum heave of a soil-supported slab is estimated to be in the range of 20 to 40 mm. Heave is generally higher on sites where leaking water supply or sewer lines, removal of vegetation, or poor drainage lead to increased moisture contents in the clay soil after construction. To minimize potential heave of a soil-supported floor slab, measures must be taken to prevent drying of the subgrade soils during construction.

Subgrade preparation for a soil-supported floor slab will require removal of all topsoil, organic material, and loose or soft soil. Proof rolling should be conducted to identify soft areas within the exposed subgrade. All soft or weak subgrade soils identified during proof rolling must be excavated and replaced with crushed limestone subbase. The prepared subgrade surface should not be exposed to excessive moisture or drying during construction and must be protected from freezing during cold weather construction. Inspection of the subgrade by

qualified geotechnical personnel is recommended during subgrade preparation prior to placement of the granular fill materials. All granular fill materials must be placed in lifts not exceeding 200 mm in thickness and compacted to at least 98% of the maximum dry density (Standard Proctor). Sieve analysis and compaction testing of the granular fill materials should be conducted to ensure the materials and compaction comply with the design specifications.

6.3 Pavement Areas

It is our understanding that asphalt paving and concrete busways will be constructed on the project site. The testholes revealed a soil profile of fill material and silt near the ground surface. The upper limit of the silt was generally encountered between a depth of 1 and 2 m below the ground surface. Silt is a frost-susceptible soil and the potential for frost heave of the pavement surface exists if the silt layer is present within the depth of annual frost penetration. In the Winnipeg area, the depth of frost penetration is approximately 2 m where the ground surface is kept clear of snow during the winter months. Increased maintenance costs for the pavement should be anticipated if the silt is not removed within the depth of annual frost penetration. To minimize pavement distress related to freezing and thawing of the silt, a minimum soil cover of 1 m should be provided above the frost -susceptible silt layer. To avoid the potential requirement for subexcavation and reduce the risk of frost -related distress in the pavement, it is recommended that the final grades for the pavement areas be set as high as possible. If the final grades for the pavement areas are at or above existing grade, it is expected that subexcavation of the silt will not be required.

It is our understanding that Genivar will be providing the pavement designs for the asphalt paving and concrete busways. Based upon the soil profile revealed in the testholes, the modulus of subgrade reaction is estimated to be in the range of 20 to 50 MPa/m. Proof rolling of the subgrade soil must be conducted to identify soft areas at the subgrade level. Low strength subgrade soils identified during proof rolling must be excavated and replaced with crushed limestone sub-base.

Construction of the sub-base and base course for the pavement areas should comply with the City of Winnipeg Standard Construction Specification CW 3110. Construction for the asphaltic concrete pavement should comply with the requirements of the City of Winnipeg Standard Construction Specification CW 3410. Construction of the concrete pavement should comply with the City of Winnipeg Standard Construction Specification CW 3310. Sieve analysis and compaction testing of the base course and sub-base materials should be conducted to ensure that the materials and compaction comply with the design specifications. For the hot mix asphaltic concrete, compaction testing and Marshall analysis of the paving mix during construction should be undertaken. Concrete tests should be conducted to confirm the concrete supplied to the project site complies with the specification requirements.

6.4 Foundation Concrete

The clay soils in Winnipeg contain sulphates that will cause deterioration of concrete. The class of exposure for concrete in contact with clay soil or groundwater in Winnipeg is considered to be severe (S-2 in CSA A23.1-09 Table 3). The requirements for concrete exposed to severe sulphate attack are provided in the following table.

Table 4 - Mix Requirements for Foundation Concrete

Parameter	Design Requirement
Class of exposure	S-2
Compressive strength	32 MPa at 56 days
Air content	4 to 7%
Water-to-cementing materials ratio	0.45 max.
Cement	Type HS or HSb

Concrete in contact with the native soils should meet the above requirements.

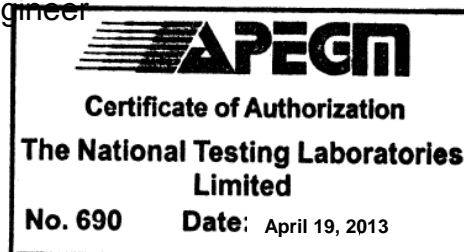
7.0 CLOSURE

Professional judgments and recommendations are presented in this report. They are based on an evaluation of the technical information obtained for the project site. We do not guarantee the performance of the project in any respect other than that our engineering work and judgment rendered meet the standards and care of our profession. It should be noted that the testholes may not represent potentially unfavourable subsurface conditions between testholes. If during construction soil conditions are encountered that vary from those discussed in this report, we should be notified immediately in order that we may evaluate effects, if any, on the foundation performance. The recommendations presented in this report are applicable only to this specific site. These data should not be used for other purposes.

We appreciate the opportunity to assist you in this project. Please call me if you have any questions regarding this report.



Don Flatt, M. Eng., P.Eng.
Senior Geotechnical Engineer



APPENDIX A

AMEC GEOTECHNICAL REPORT



23 September 2011
Project No. WX16667

Dillon Consulting Limited
895 Waverley Street, Suite 200
Winnipeg, Manitoba
R3T 5P4

Attention: Mr. David Krahn, P. Eng.

**Re: Geotechnical Investigation
Proposed New Transit Garage – Brandon Avenue
Winnipeg, Manitoba**

1.0 INTRODUCTION

As requested, AMEC Environment & Infrastructure, a Division of AMEC Americas Limited (AMEC), completed a preliminary geotechnical investigation at the above noted site. The investigation included the supervision of test hole drilling and geotechnical lab testing. Geotechnical recommendations were not requested and therefore are not included herein. An environmental investigation program was completed concurrently with the geotechnical investigation and is presented under separate cover.

Based on the information provided by Dillon, it was understood that the proposed transit garage will be constructed using a design-build approach and as such, specific building information such as dimensions, location and foundation loads were not available at the time of drilling.

This report presents a summary of our findings during our field investigation and lab testing program.

2.0 SITE CONDITIONS

The site is located at the west end of Brandon Avenue, near Hethrington Avenue, in Winnipeg, Manitoba. The site was undeveloped at the time of the investigation, however construction of a Rapid Transit Corridor is occurring immediately adjacent to the site, and as such debris and construction equipment from the construction site were located on various parts of the site.

The site is bordered to the east by residential dwellings, and to the west by an operating rail yard and the recently constructed Rapid Transit Corridor. North and south of the site are undeveloped areas that will become part of the Rapid Transit Corridor. The site is generally flat lying and is partially covered by short grass.

3.0 GEOTECHNICAL FIELD INVESTIGATION

A total of twelve test holes were drilled across the site area using a SoilMec SR-30 track-mounted piling rig owned and operated by Subterranean Ltd. of West St. Paul, Manitoba. Four of the test holes were advanced to auger refusal, four test holes were drilled to a depth of 5 m, while the remaining four holes were completed at a depth of 3 m.

It should be noted that during drilling of test hole TH07, an abandoned water line was struck at approximately 0.9 m below existing ground surface. Dillon Consulting was informed. Drilling of the test hole continued until the seepage from the water line caused the test hole to fill with water. Drilling of the hole was subsequently ceased at a depth of 13.7 m. The test hole was moved to avoid the water line and drilling continued as normal. The original test hole was backfilled using 19mm down crushed gravel.

During drilling, soil stratigraphy was classified according to the Modified Unified Soil Classification System (MUSCS) by AMEC's field technician, Mr. Anthony Lospe. Disturbed grab samples were collected from the auger at regular intervals, while relatively undisturbed Shelby Tube samples were collected at select depths. Pocket penetrometers readings were taken to assess the relative consistency of cohesive samples. All samples were sealed in plastic bags to limit moisture loss and transported to AMEC's Winnipeg laboratory.

A laboratory testing program was undertaken and consisted of natural moisture content determination, unconfined compression and laboratory vane testing.

4.0 SUBSURFACE CONDITIONS

Based on the twelve test holes drilled on 8 September 2011, the soil stratigraphy at the test hole locations was as follows:

- Fill
- Organic Clay
- Silt
- Clay
- Silt Till

Fill

Clay fill materials were found at the ground surface at all test hole locations, with the exception of test hole TH11 (where no fill was observed) and at test hole TH12 (where it was found beneath a layer of surface granular fill). The clay fill was generally described as silty, low plastic, moist, stiff, brown to dark grey, and contained trace to some sand and gravel. Rubble, bricks and other debris was also found within the clay fill in several test holes. The clay fill extended to depths ranging between 0.6 m and 1.6 m.

Granular fill was found at the surface in test holes TH11 and TH12 and was described as being gravelly, sandy, poorly graded, medium to coarse grained, loose to compact, moist, brown and contained some gravel. The granular fill extended to 1.1 and 0.4 m from grade at the two

locations, respectively. A thin layer of sand fill was also noted beneath the clay fill in test holes TH08 and TH09. The sand fill at these locations was generally described as being poorly graded, medium to coarse grained, loose to compact, moist, brown and ranged between trace silt and silty. The sand extended to depths ranging between 0.9 m and 1.3 m.

Organic Clay

A layer of organic clay was found beneath the fill material in test hole TH01. The organic clay was described as being low to medium plastic, moist, firm, black and contained traces of silt, sand, and rootlets. The organic clay extended to 0.9 m.

Silt

A thin layer of silt was found in the majority of the test holes, either directly beneath the fill materials (TH02 to TH08 and TH12) or within the underlying native clay (test holes TH01, TH03, TH10 and TH11). Silt was not observed in test hole TH09.

Generally the silt was low plastic, moist to very moist, soft and light brown to tan. The silt layer was encountered at depths ranging between 0.9 m and 2.2 m, and extended to depths ranging between 1.4 m and 2.6 m.

Clay

Native clay was observed below the fill, silt and organic layers in all the test holes. The clay was silty, high plastic, moist, stiff to very stiff and brown. Generally, the clay became stiff and then firm and grey with increasing depth in the deep test holes. Sulphate inclusions were found within the clay below depths of approximately 3.1 m or greater. Traces of gravel and silt till inclusions were also noted within the clay below depths of approximately 12.2 m. The clay extended to depths ranging between 14.3 m and 15.4 m (although TH07 was terminated while still in clay at 13.7 m).

Silt Till

Glacial silt till was present below the clay in each of the deep test holes (TH01, TH06, TH07 and TH12) except test hole TH01, where refusal was met prior to reaching the till layer. The silt till was low plastic, moist, soft, grey and contained traces of sand and gravel. With depth, the till became damp dense and the till extended to the maximum depths explored in each test hole where it was found (16.0 to 16.5 m).

4.1 Sloughing and Seepage Conditions

Each test hole was left open for approximately 10 minutes after completion of drilling in order to measure short term sloughing and seepage conditions. The table below provides a summary of the sloughing and seepage conditions observed at the test holes.

Table 1: Sloughing and Seepage Conditions

Test Hole #	Drilled Depth (m)	Sloughing Below (m)	Test Hole Open To (m)	Seepage Below (m)	Water Level Prior to Backfill (m)
TH01	14.6	--	14.6	1.7 (very slight)	--
TH02	3.0	--	3.0	--	--
TH03	3.0	--	3.0	1.7 (very slight)	--
TH04	5.0	--	4.9	1.4 (slight)	4.7
TH05	5.0	1.5 (moderate)	1.7	1.5 (moderate)	1.5
TH06	16.5	--	16.5	0.9 (very slight)	--
TH07	13.7	--	13.7	0.9 (significant; from water line)	3.7
TH07-A	16.3	15.2 (slight)	16.2	15.2 (slight)	15.2
TH08	5.0	--	5.0	--	--
TH09	5.0	--	5.0	3.1 (heavy)	3.1
TH10	3.0	--	3.0	--	--
TH11	3.0	--	3.0	--	--
TH12	16.0	--	15.8	15.3 (slight) 15.8 (moderate to heavy)	13.7

"--" indicates not encountered

5.0 LABORATORY TESTING

A laboratory testing program was conducted on selected samples and consisted of natural moisture content determination, unconfined compression and laboratory vane testing. Results of all laboratory testing can be found on the test hole logs, however a summary of the unconfined compression and laboratory vane testing is presented below.

Table 2: Laboratory Testing Results

Test Hole and Sample Number	Sample Depth (m)	Unconfined Compressive Strength (kPa)	Laboratory Vane Shear Strength (kPa)	Bulk Unit Weight (kg/m ³)	Moisture Content (%)
TH06 Sample 6	3.1 – 3.7	19.9*	77.4	1701	55.0
TH06 Sample 9	6.1 – 6.7	116.2	74.0	1708	51.9
TH06 Sample 12	9.1 – 9.7	103.5	59.0	1772	47.9
TH07 Sample 7	4.6 – 5.2	80.1	82.9	1706	57.1
TH07 Sample 10	7.6 – 8.2	124.4	62.8	1734	45.0
TH07-A Sample 2	13.7 – 14.3	76.6	53.2	1770	46.6

*Low unconfined compressive strength confirmed due to presence of slickenside in sample

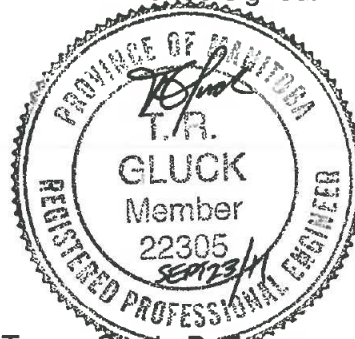
6.0 CLOSURE

Soil conditions, by their nature, can be highly variable across a construction site. The placement of fill during and prior to construction activities on a site can contribute to variable soil conditions. A contingency amount should be included in the construction budget to allow for the possibility of unexpected variations in soil conditions, which may result in modification of the design, and/or changes in construction procedures.

This memorandum has been prepared for the exclusive use of Dillon Consulting Limited and the City of Winnipeg for inclusion in the Rapid Transit Garage Design Build request for proposals. The information contained herein should be used for informational purposes only and should be verified by the successful design build team. Any use that a third party makes of this memo, or any reliance or decisions based on this memo are the sole responsibility of those parties. It has been prepared in accordance with generally accepted soil and foundation engineering practices. No other warranty is made, either expressed or implied.

AMEC trusts the above information satisfies your requirements at this time. We would be pleased to provide any further information that may be needed during design. If you require additional information, please do not hesitate to contact one of the undersigned.

Sincerely,
AMEC EARTH & ENVIRONMENTAL



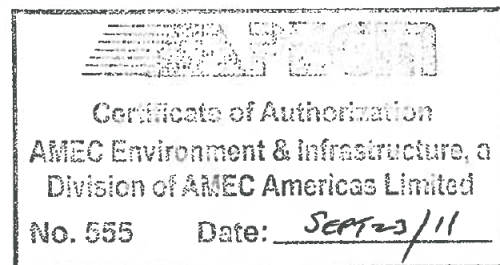
Jorden Wiwcharyk, EIT
Geotechnical Engineer-In-Training

Trevor Gluck, P. Eng
Senior Geotechnical Engineer

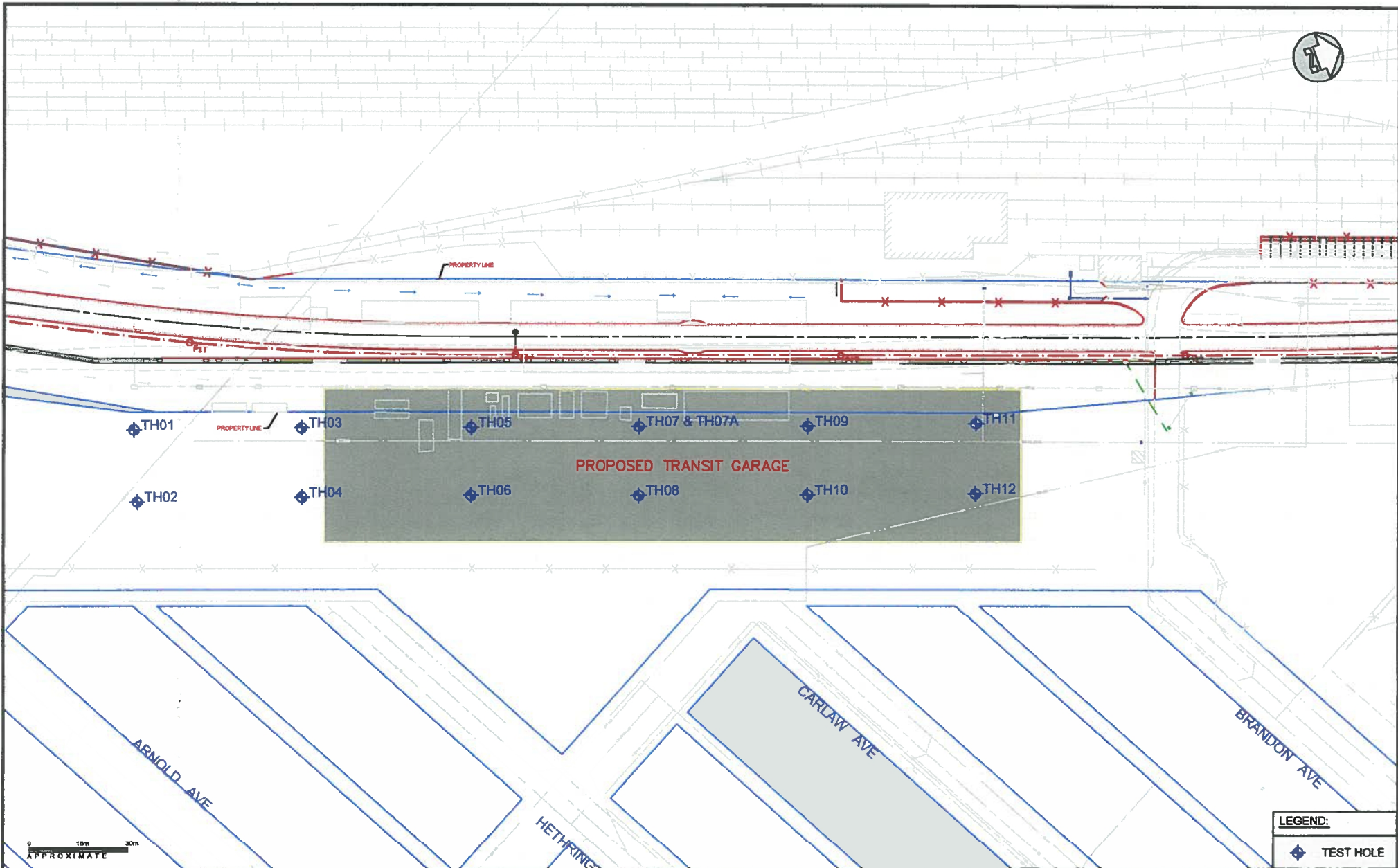
Reviewed By:



Harley Pankratz, P. Eng.
Vice President: Eastern Prairies/Northern Alberta



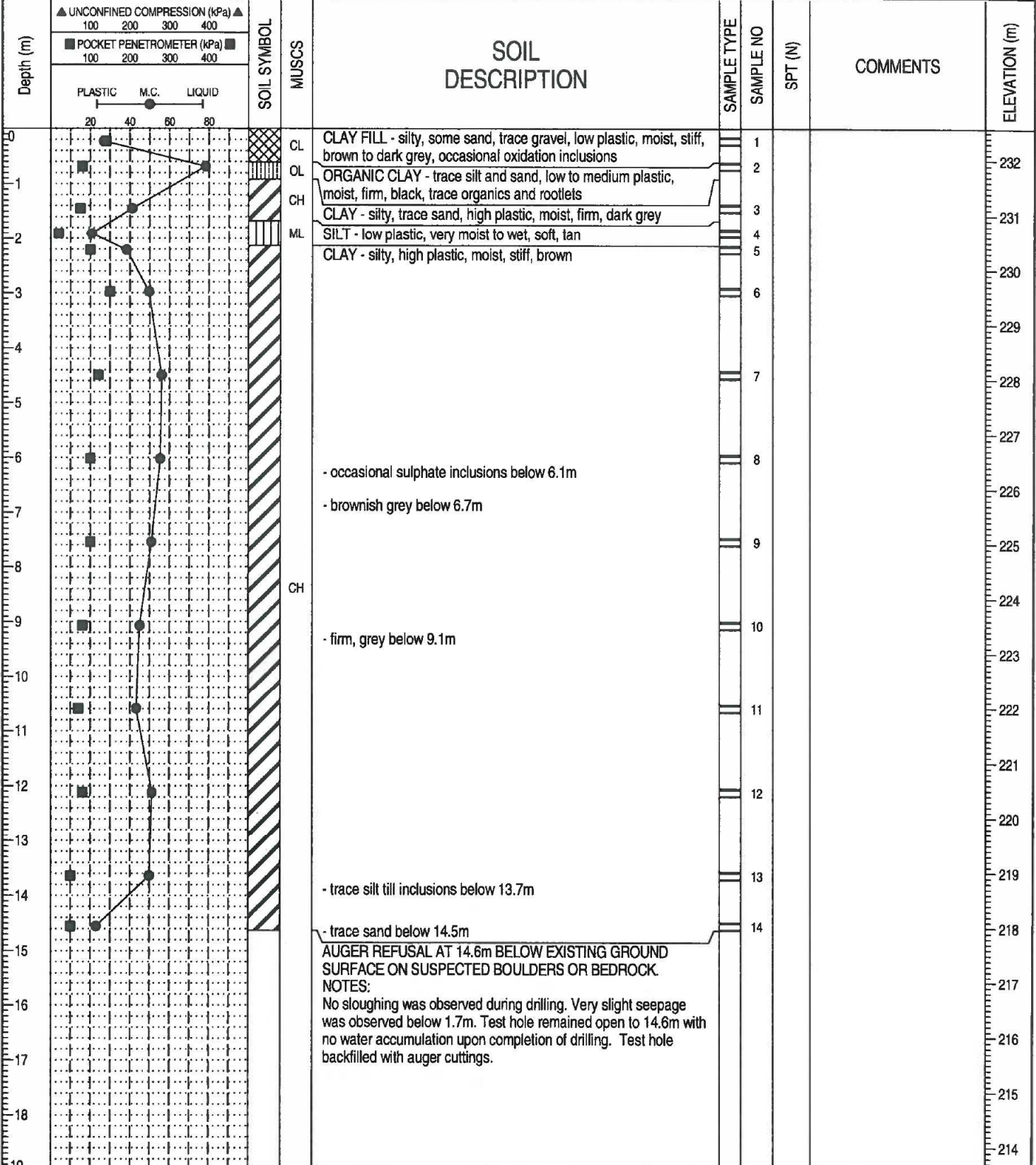
Attachments: Figure 1: Test Hole Location Plan
Figure 2-14: Test Hole Logs



CLIENT LOGO	CLIENT DILLON CONSULTING LIMITED	DWN BY: MD	PROJECT GEOTECHNICAL INVESTIGATION TRANSIT GARAGE - BRANDON AVENUE WINNIPEG, MANITOBA	REV. NO.: A
		CHK'D BY: TG		DATE: SEPTEMBER 2011
AMEC Earth & Environmental 440 DOVERCOURT DRIVE WINNIPEG, MANITOBA		DATUM: NAD99	TITLE TEST HOLE LOCATION PLAN	PROJECT NO: WX16667
		PROJECTION: UTM Zone 0		FIGURE No. FIGURE 1
		SCALE: AS SHOWN		

P:\ubst\16600\16667\16667 - Dillon Rapid Transit Garage\Drawings

PROJECT: New Transit Bus Garage	DRILLED BY: Subterranean Ltd.	BORE HOLE NO: TH01
CLIENT: Dillon Consulting Limited	DRILL TYPE: Soil Mec SR-30	PROJECT NO: WX16667
LOCATION: West End of Brandon Avenue, Winnipeg, MB	DRILL METHOD: 508mm Solid Stem Auger	ELEVATION: 232.57 m
SAMPLE TYPE	<input type="checkbox"/> Shelby Tube <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No Recovery <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> SPT (N) <input type="checkbox"/> Grab Sample <input type="checkbox"/> Split-Pen <input type="checkbox"/> Core	
BACKFILL TYPE	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Bentonite <input type="checkbox"/> Pea Gravel <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Drill Cuttings <input type="checkbox"/> Grout <input type="checkbox"/> Slough <input type="checkbox"/> Sand	



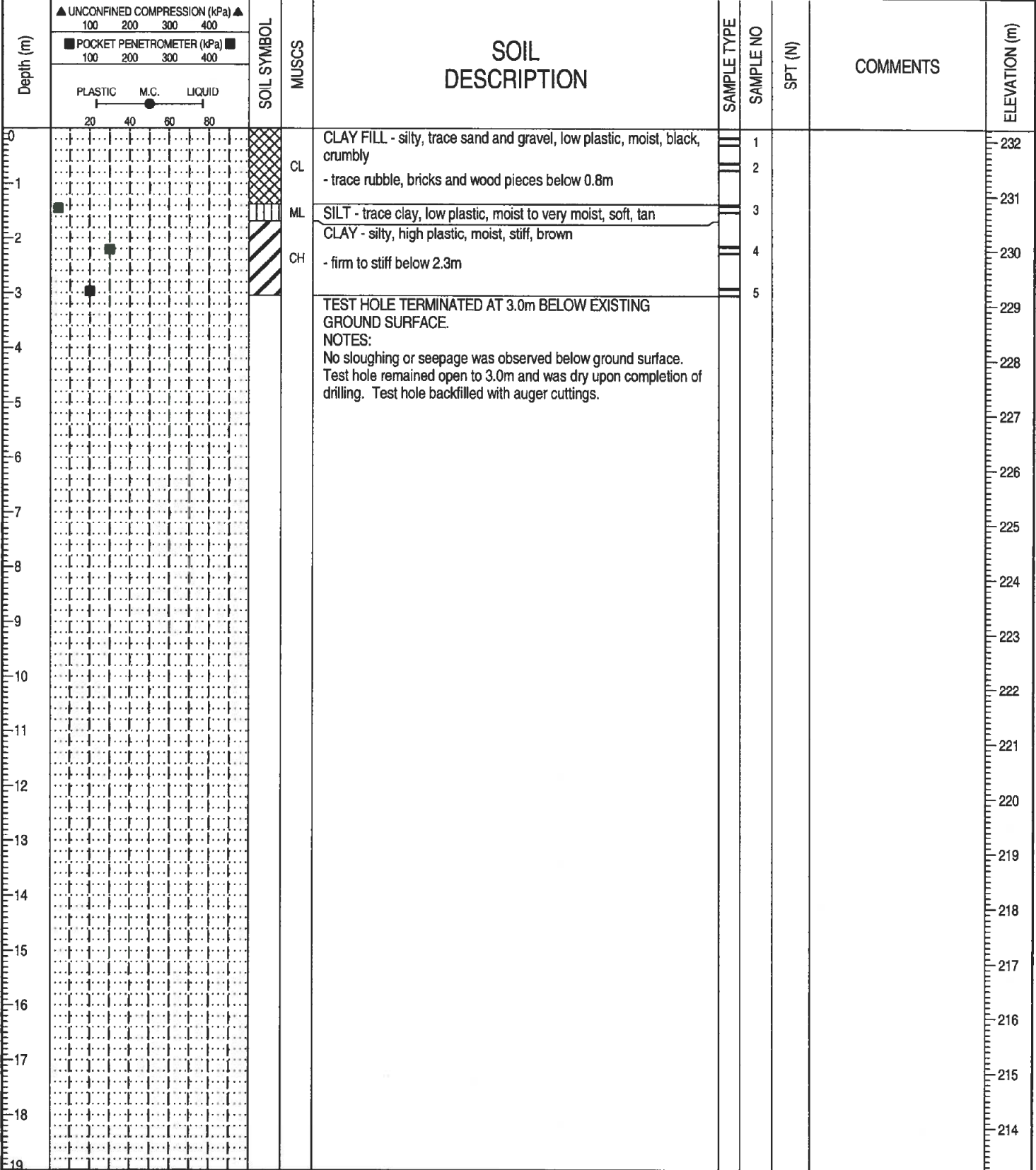
16667 - DILLON NEW TRANSIT BUS GARAGE.GPJ 11/09/23 03:30 PM (GEOTECHNICAL REVISED)



AMEC Environment & Infrastructure
Winnipeg, Manitoba

LOGGED BY: AL	COMPLETION DEPTH: 14.6 m
REVIEWED BY: TG	COMPLETION DATE: September 8, 2011
Figure No. 2	Page 1 of 1

PROJECT: New Transit Bus Garage	DRILLED BY: Subterranean Ltd.	BORE HOLE NO: TH02
CLIENT: Dillon Consulting Limited	DRILL TYPE: Soil Mec SR-30	PROJECT NO: WX16667
LOCATION: West End of Brandon Avenue, Winnipeg, MB	DRILL METHOD: 508mm Solid Stem Auger	ELEVATION: 232.21 m
SAMPLE TYPE	<input type="checkbox"/> Shelby Tube <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No Recovery <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> SPT (N) <input type="checkbox"/> Grab Sample <input type="checkbox"/> Split-Pen <input type="checkbox"/> Core	
BACKFILL TYPE	<input type="checkbox"/> Bentonite <input type="checkbox"/> Pea Gravel <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Drill Cuttings <input type="checkbox"/> Grout <input type="checkbox"/> Slough <input type="checkbox"/> Sand	



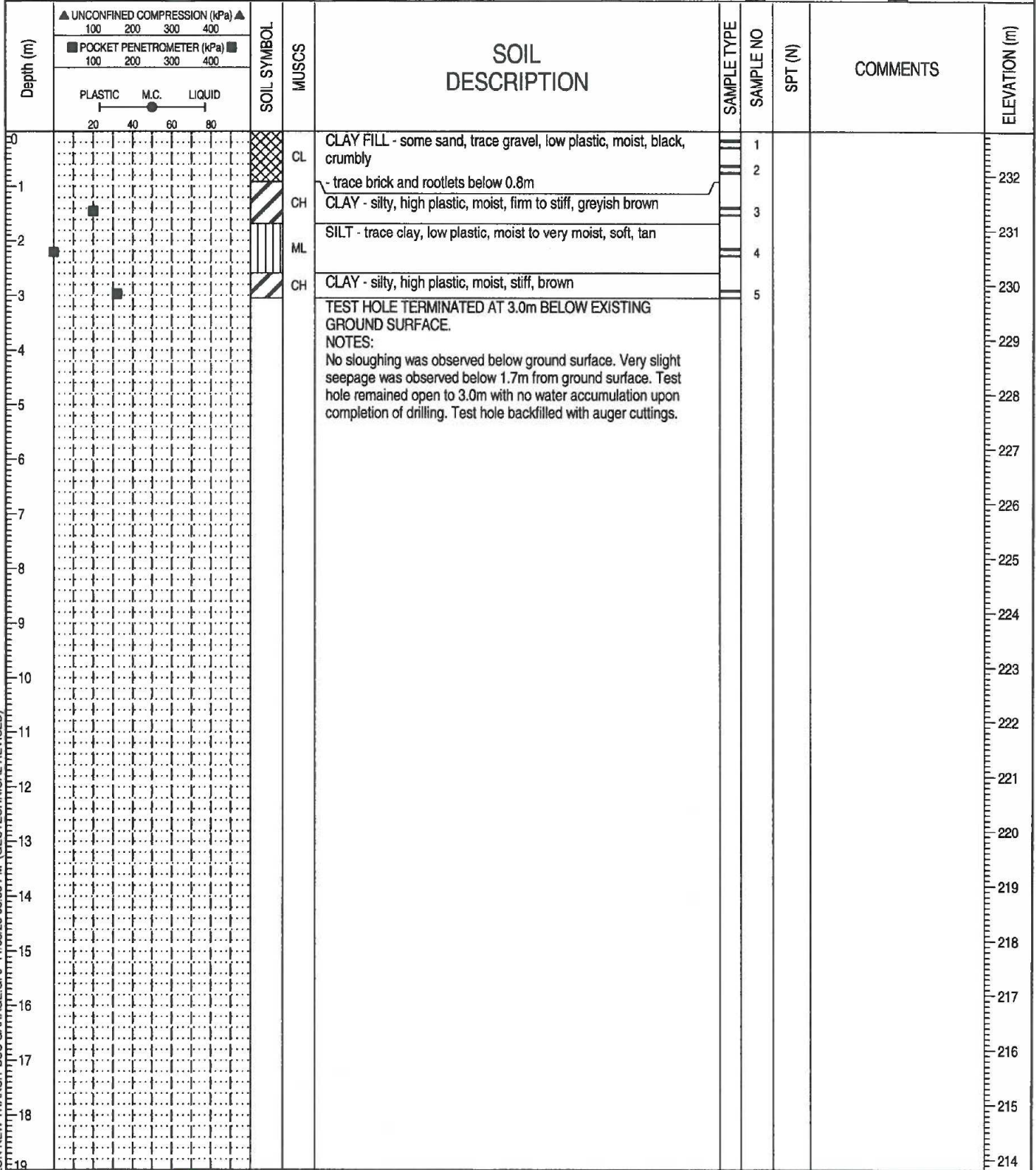
16667 - DILLON NEW TRANSIT BUS GARAGE.GPJ 11/09/23 03:30 PM (GEOTECHNICAL REVISED)



AMEC Environment & Infrastructure
Winnipeg, Manitoba

LOGGED BY: AL	COMPLETION DEPTH: 3 m
REVIEWED BY: TG	COMPLETION DATE: September 8, 2011
Figure No. 3	Page 1 of 1

PROJECT: New Transit Bus Garage	DRILLED BY: Subterranean Ltd.	BORE HOLE NO: TH03				
CLIENT: Dillon Consulting Limited	DRILL TYPE: Soil Mec SR-30	PROJECT NO: WX16667				
LOCATION: West End of Brandon Avenue, Winnipeg, MB	DRILL METHOD: 508mm Solid Stem Auger	ELEVATION: 232.8 m				
SAMPLE TYPE	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Shelby Tube	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No Recovery	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> SPT (N)	<input type="checkbox"/> Grab Sample	<input type="checkbox"/> Split-Pen	<input type="checkbox"/> Core
BACKFILL TYPE	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Bentonite	<input type="checkbox"/> Pea Gravel	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Drill Cuttings	<input type="checkbox"/> Grout	<input type="checkbox"/> Slough	<input type="checkbox"/> Sand



16667 - DILLON NEW TRANSIT BUS GARAGE.GPJ 11/09/23 03:30 PM (GEOTECHNICAL REVISED)

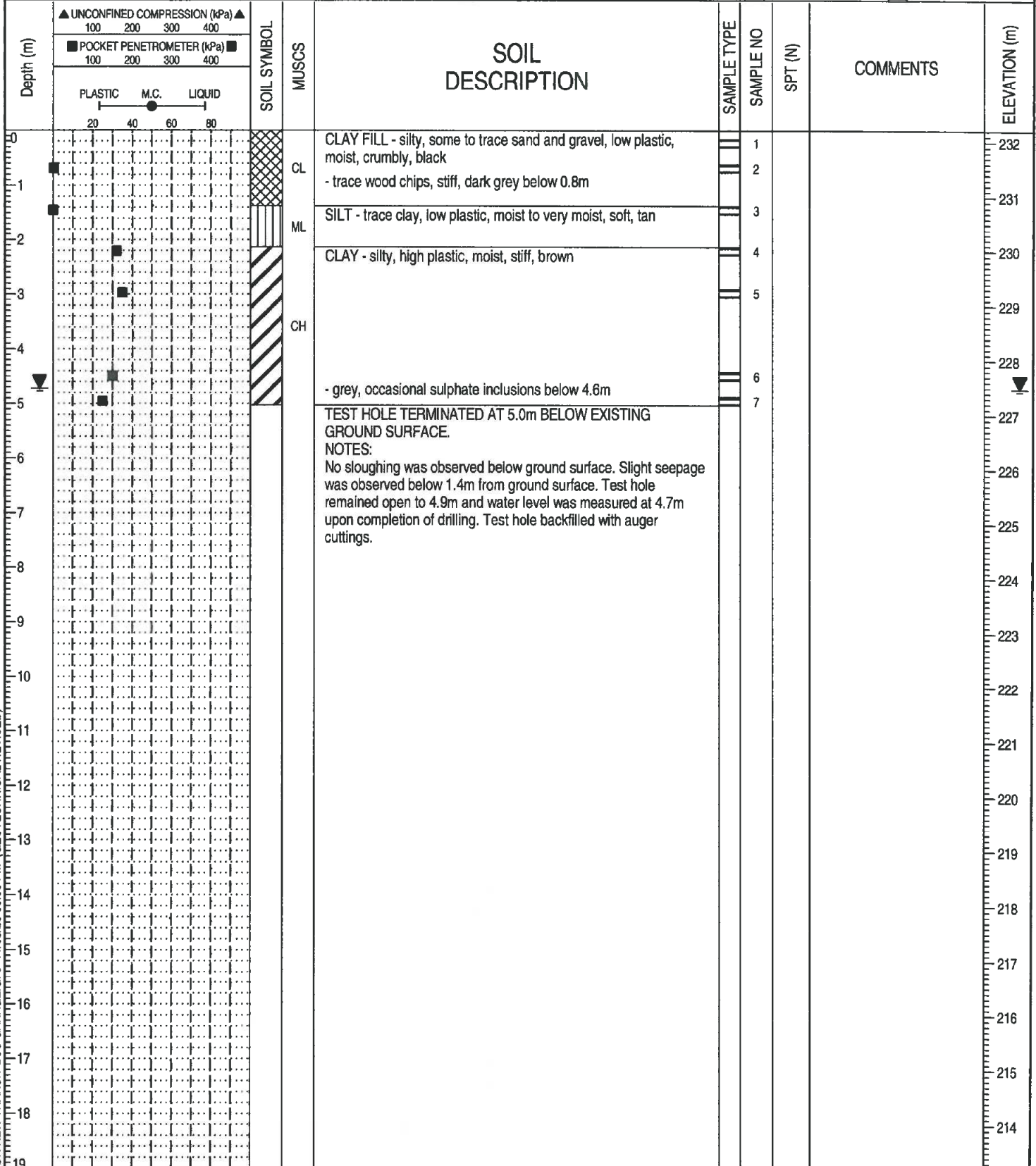


AMEC Environment & Infrastructure
Winnipeg, Manitoba

LOGGED BY: AL
REVIEWED BY: TG
Figure No. 4

COMPLETION DEPTH: 3 m
COMPLETION DATE: September 8, 2011

PROJECT: New Transit Bus Garage	DRILLED BY: Subterranean Ltd.	BORE HOLE NO: TH04
CLIENT: Dillon Consulting Limited	DRILL TYPE: Soil Mec SR-30	PROJECT NO: WX16667
LOCATION: West End of Brandon Avenue, Winnipeg, MB	DRILL METHOD: 508mm Solid Stem Auger	ELEVATION: 232.21 m
SAMPLE TYPE	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Shelby Tube <input type="checkbox"/> No Recovery <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> SPT (N) <input type="checkbox"/> Grab Sample <input type="checkbox"/> Split-Pen <input type="checkbox"/> Core	
BACKFILL TYPE	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Bentonite <input type="checkbox"/> Pea Gravel <input type="checkbox"/> Drill Cuttings <input type="checkbox"/> Grout <input type="checkbox"/> Slough <input type="checkbox"/> Sand	



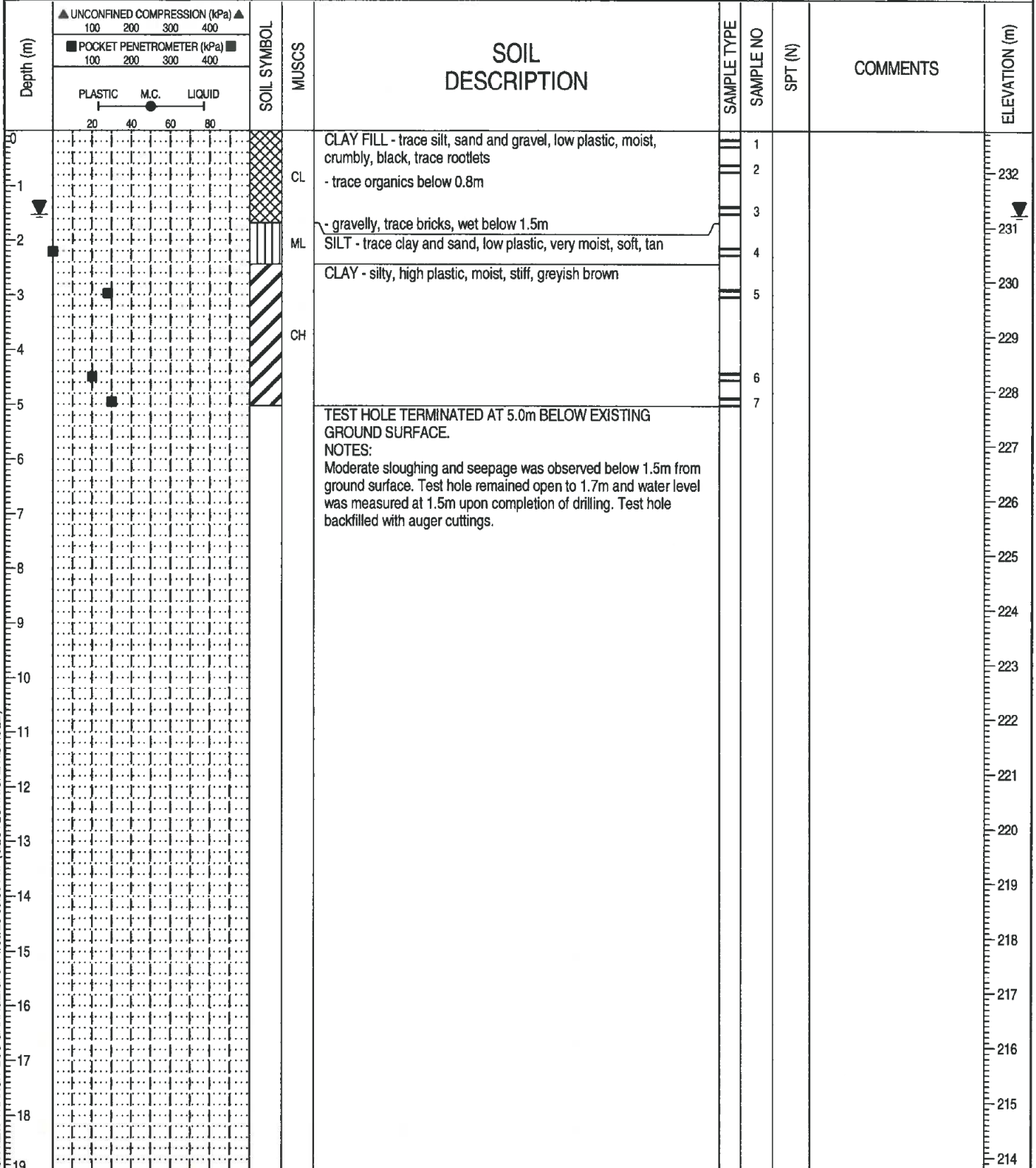
16667 - DILLON NEW TRANSIT BUS GARAGE.GPJ 11/09/23 03:30 PM (GEOTECHNICAL REVISED)



AMEC Environment & Infrastructure
Winnipeg, Manitoba

LOGGED BY: AL	COMPLETION DEPTH: 5 m
REVIEWED BY: TG	COMPLETION DATE: September 8, 2011
Figure No. 5	Page 1 of 1

PROJECT: New Transit Bus Garage	DRILLED BY: Subterranean Ltd.	BORE HOLE NO: TH05				
CLIENT: Dillon Consulting Limited	DRILL TYPE: Soil Mec SR-30	PROJECT NO: WX16667				
LOCATION: West End of Brandon Avenue, Winnipeg, MB	DRILL METHOD: 508mm Solid Stem Auger	ELEVATION: 232.75 m				
SAMPLE TYPE	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Shelby Tube	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No Recovery	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> SPT (N)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Grab Sample	<input type="checkbox"/> Split-Pen	<input type="checkbox"/> Core
BACKFILL TYPE	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Bentonite	<input type="checkbox"/> Pea Gravel	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Drill Cuttings	<input type="checkbox"/> Grout	<input type="checkbox"/> Slough	<input type="checkbox"/> Sand



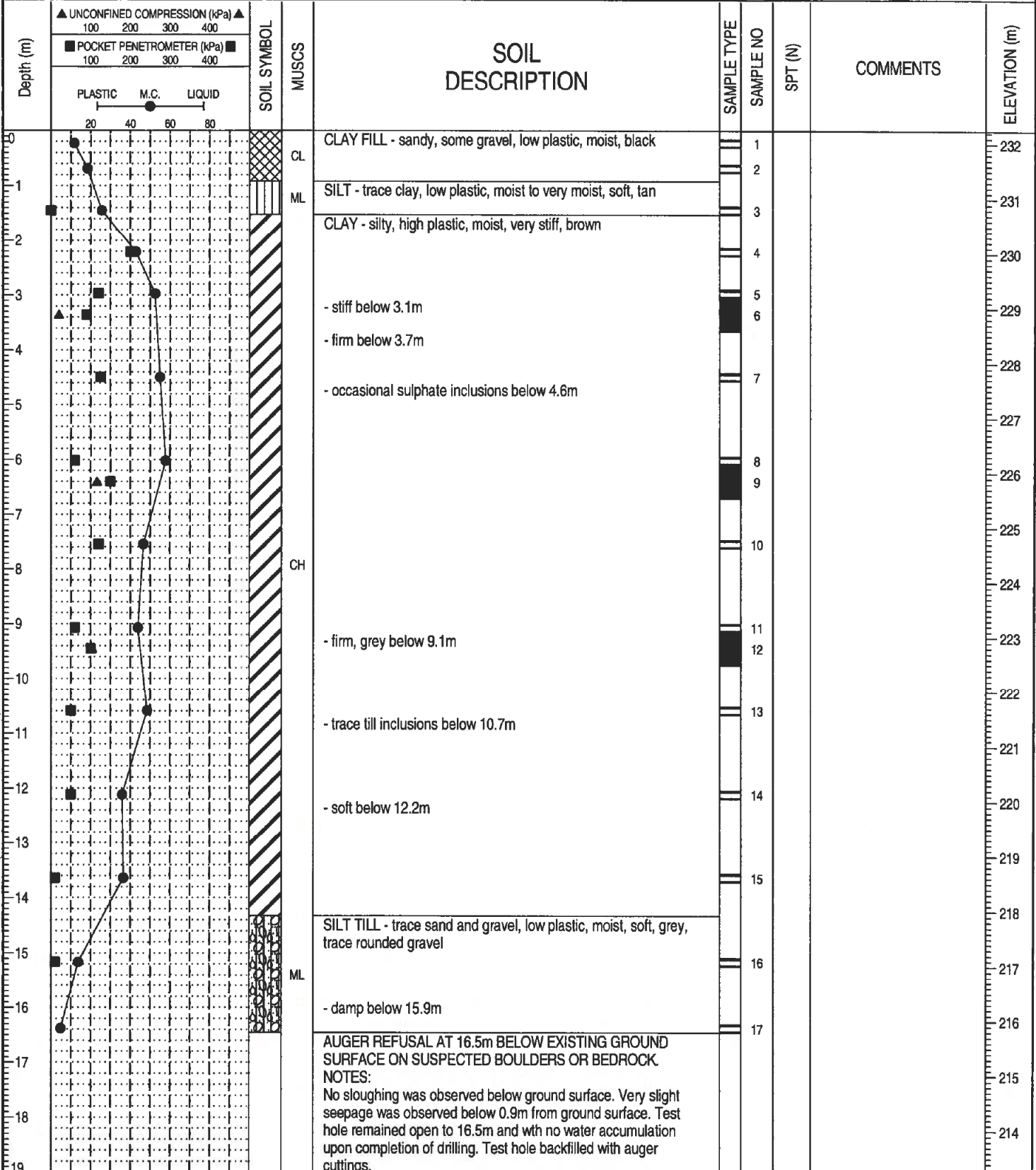
16667 - DILLON NEW TRANSIT BUS GARAGE.GPJ 11/09/23 03:30 PM (GEOTECHNICAL REVISED)



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 Winnipeg, Manitoba

LOGGED BY: AL	COMPLETION DEPTH: 5 m
REVIEWED BY: TG	COMPLETION DATE: September 8, 2011
Figure No. 6	Page 1 of 1

PROJECT: New Transit Bus Garage	DRILLED BY: Subterranean Ltd.	BORE HOLE NO: TH06
CLIENT: Dillon Consulting Limited	DRILL TYPE: Soil Mec SR-30	PROJECT NO: WX16667
LOCATION: West End of Brandon Avenue, Winnipeg, MB	DRILL METHOD: 508mm Solid Stem Auger	ELEVATION: 232.24 m
SAMPLE TYPE	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Shelby Tube <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No Recovery <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> SPT (N) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Grab Sample <input type="checkbox"/> Split-Pen <input type="checkbox"/> Core	
BACKFILL TYPE	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Bentonite <input type="checkbox"/> Pea Gravel <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Drill Cuttings <input type="checkbox"/> Grout <input type="checkbox"/> Slough <input type="checkbox"/> Sand	



16667 - DILLON NEW TRANSIT BUS GARAGE.GPJ 11/09/23 05:30 PM (GEOTECHNICAL REVISED)

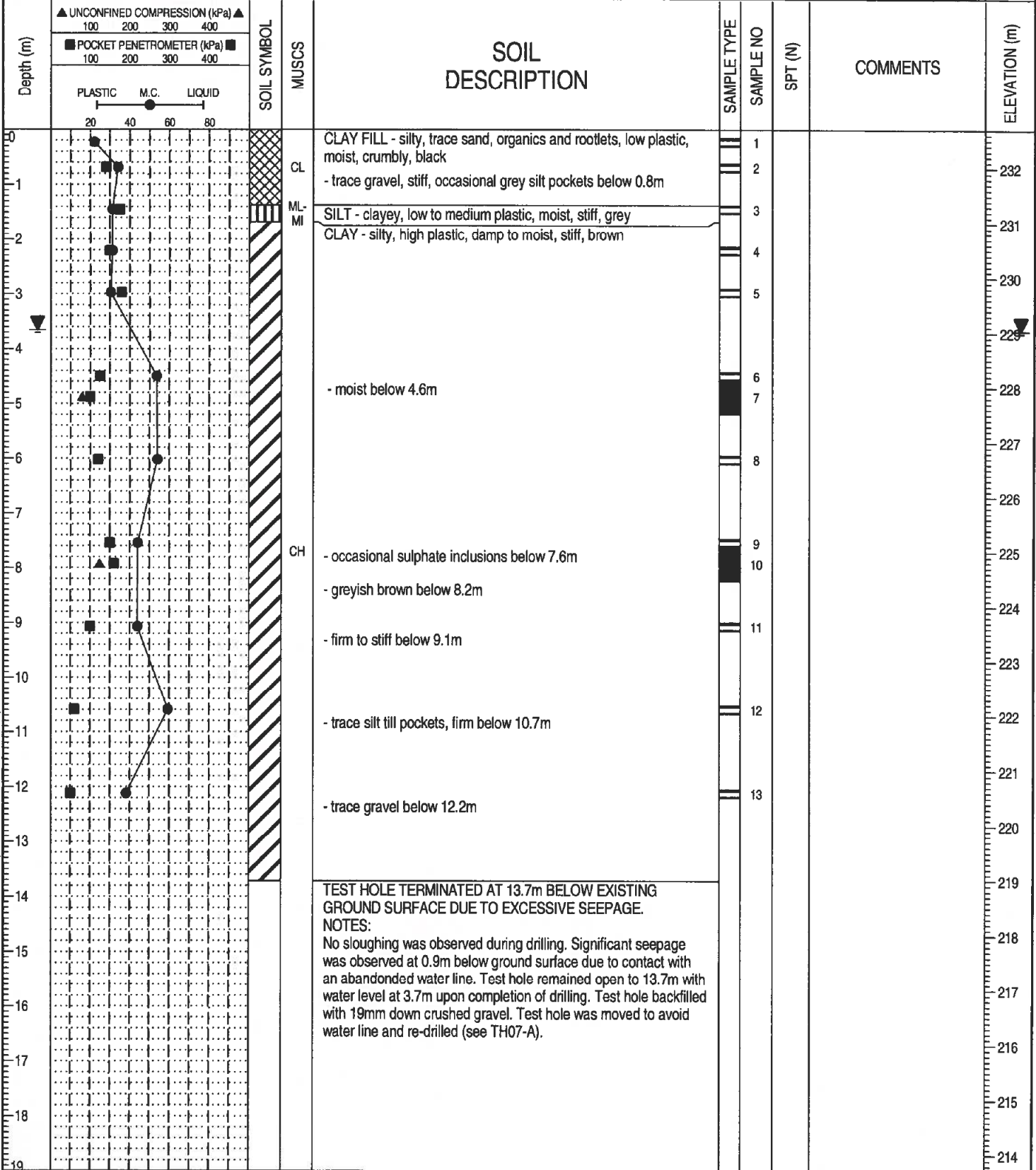


AMEC Environment & Infrastructure
Winnipeg, Manitoba

LOGGED BY: AL
REVIEWED BY: TG
Figure No. 7

COMPLETION DEPTH: 16.5 m
COMPLETION DATE: September 8, 2011
Page 1 of 1

PROJECT: New Transit Bus Garage	DRILLED BY: Subterranean Ltd.	BORE HOLE NO: TH07
CLIENT: Dillon Consulting Limited	DRILL TYPE: Soil Mec SR-30	PROJECT NO: WX16667
LOCATION: West End of Brandon Avenue, Winnipeg, MB	DRILL METHOD: 508mm Solid Stem Auger	ELEVATION: 232.7 m
SAMPLE TYPE <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Shelby Tube <input type="checkbox"/> No Recovery <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> SPT (N) <input type="checkbox"/> Grab Sample <input type="checkbox"/> Split-Pen <input type="checkbox"/> Core	BACKFILL TYPE <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Bentonite <input type="checkbox"/> Pea Gravel <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Drill Cuttings <input type="checkbox"/> Grout <input type="checkbox"/> Slough <input type="checkbox"/> Sand	



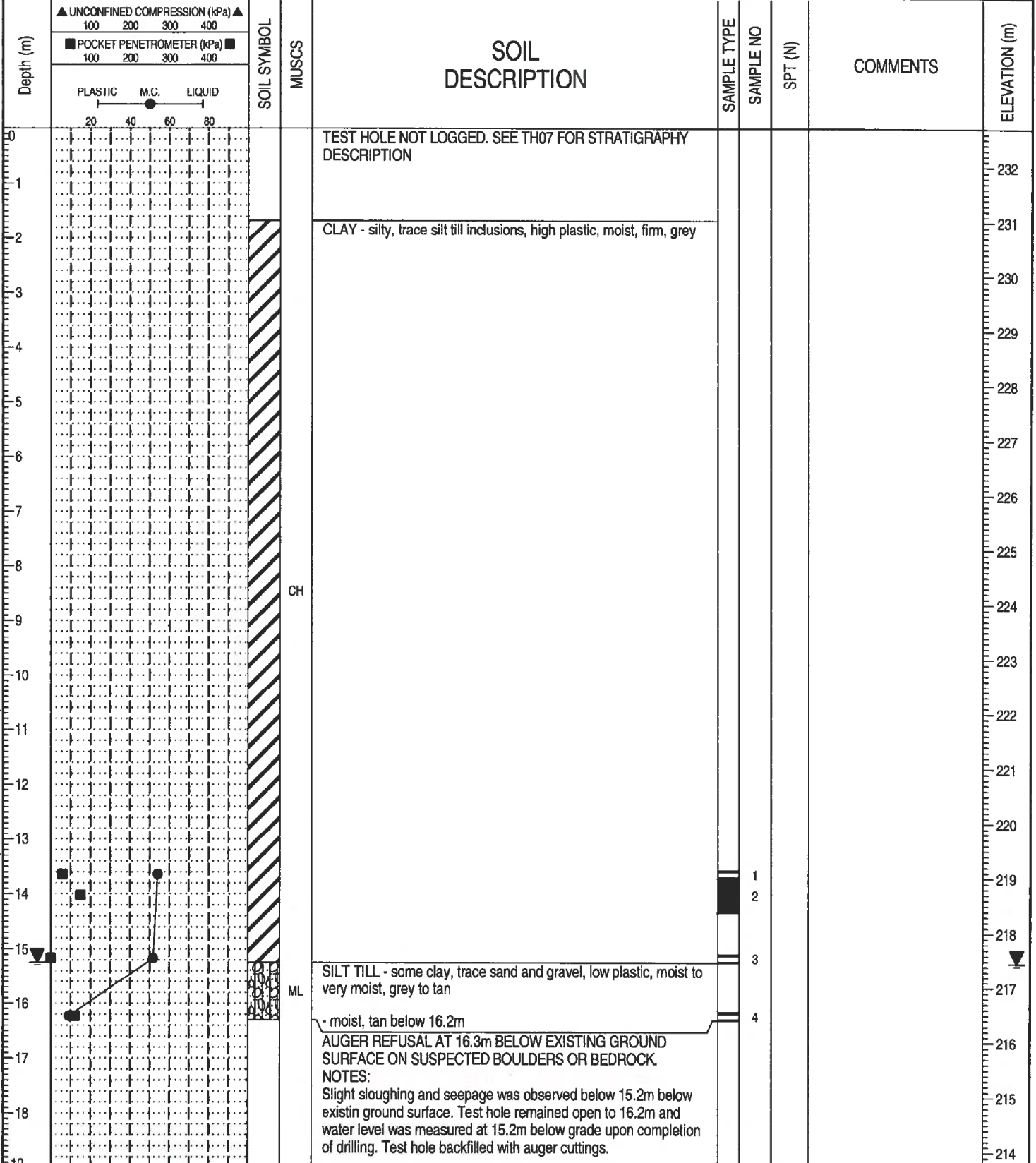
16667 - DILLON NEW TRANSIT BUS GARAGE.GPJ 11/09/23 03:30 PM (GEOTECHNICAL REVISED)



AMEC Environment & Infrastructure
Winnipeg, Manitoba

LOGGED BY: AL	COMPLETION DEPTH: 13.7 m
REVIEWED BY: TG	COMPLETION DATE: September 8, 2011
Figure No. 8	Page 1 of 1

PROJECT: New Transit Bus Garage	DRILLED BY: Subterranean Ltd.	BORE HOLE NO: TH07-A
CLIENT: Dillon Consulting Limited	DRILL TYPE: Soil Mec SR-30	PROJECT NO: WX16667
LOCATION: West End of Brandon Avenue, Winnipeg, MB	DRILL METHOD: 508mm Solid Stem Auger	ELEVATION: 232.7 m
SAMPLE TYPE	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Shelby Tube <input type="checkbox"/> No Recovery <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> SPT (N) <input type="checkbox"/> Grab Sample <input type="checkbox"/> Split-Pen <input type="checkbox"/> Core	
BACKFILL TYPE	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Bentonite <input type="checkbox"/> Pea Gravel <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Drill Cuttings <input type="checkbox"/> Grout <input type="checkbox"/> Slough <input type="checkbox"/> Sand	



16667 - DILLON NEW TRANSIT BUS GARAGE.GPJ 11/09/23 03:30 PM (GEOTECHNICAL REVISED)



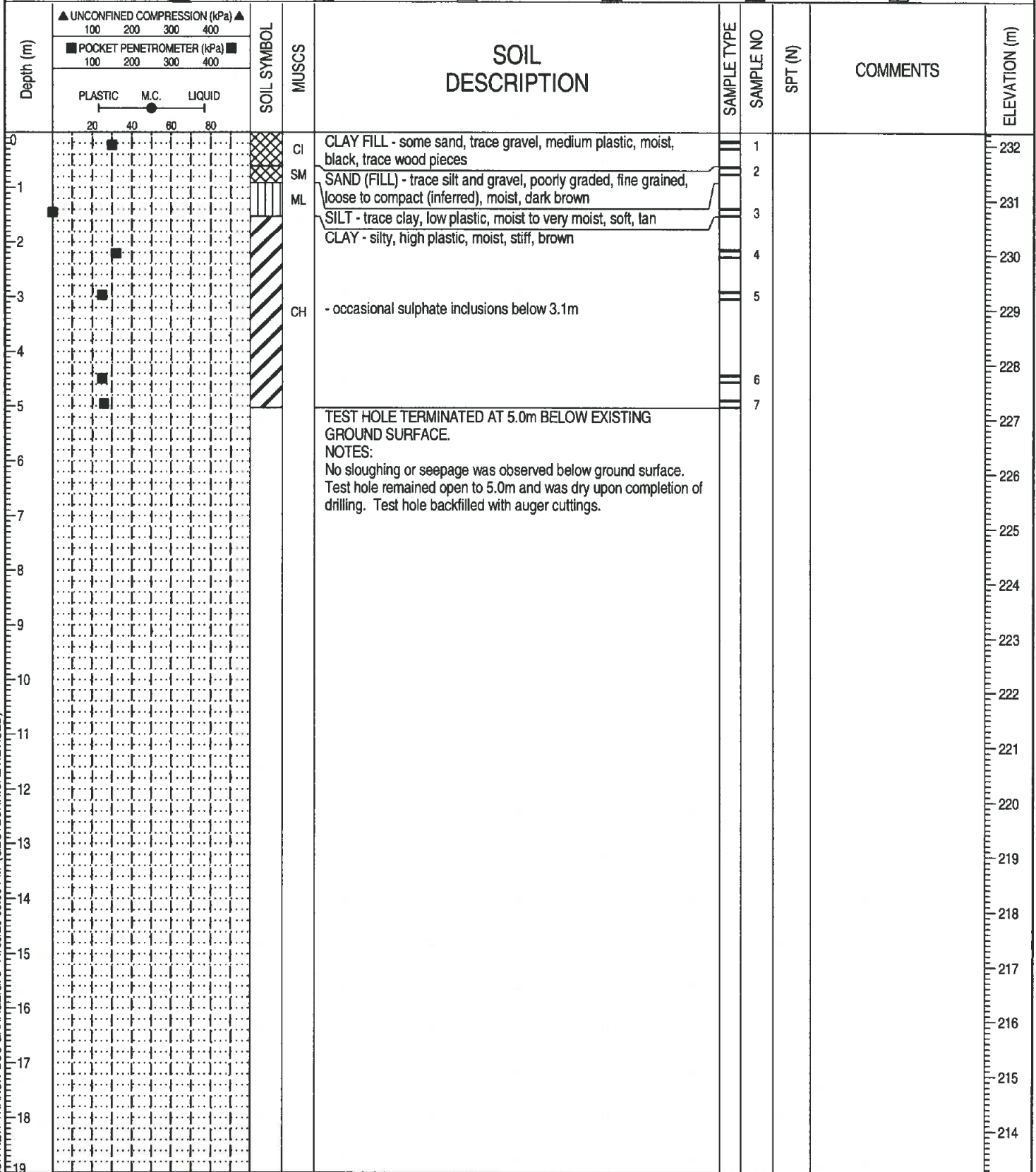
AMEC Environment & Infrastructure
Winnipeg, Manitoba

LOGGED BY: AL
REVIEWED BY: TG
Figure No. 9

COMPLETION DEPTH: 16.3 m
COMPLETION DATE: September 9, 2011
Page 1 of 1

PROJECT: New Transit Bus Garage	DRILLED BY: Subterranean Ltd.	BORE HOLE NO: TH08
CLIENT: Dillon Consulting Limited	DRILL TYPE: Soil Mec SR-30	PROJECT NO: WX16667
LOCATION: West End of Brandon Avenue, Winnipeg, MB	DRILL METHOD: 508mm Solid Stem Auger	ELEVATION: 232.23 m

SAMPLE TYPE	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Shelby Tube	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No Recovery	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> SPT (N)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Grab Sample	<input type="checkbox"/> Split-Pen	<input type="checkbox"/> Core
BACKFILL TYPE	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Bentonite	<input type="checkbox"/> Pea Gravel	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Drill Cuttings	<input type="checkbox"/> Grout	<input type="checkbox"/> Slough	<input type="checkbox"/> Sand



16667 - DILLON NEW TRANSIT BUS GARAGE.GPJ 11/09/23 03:30 PM (GEOTECHNICAL REVISED)

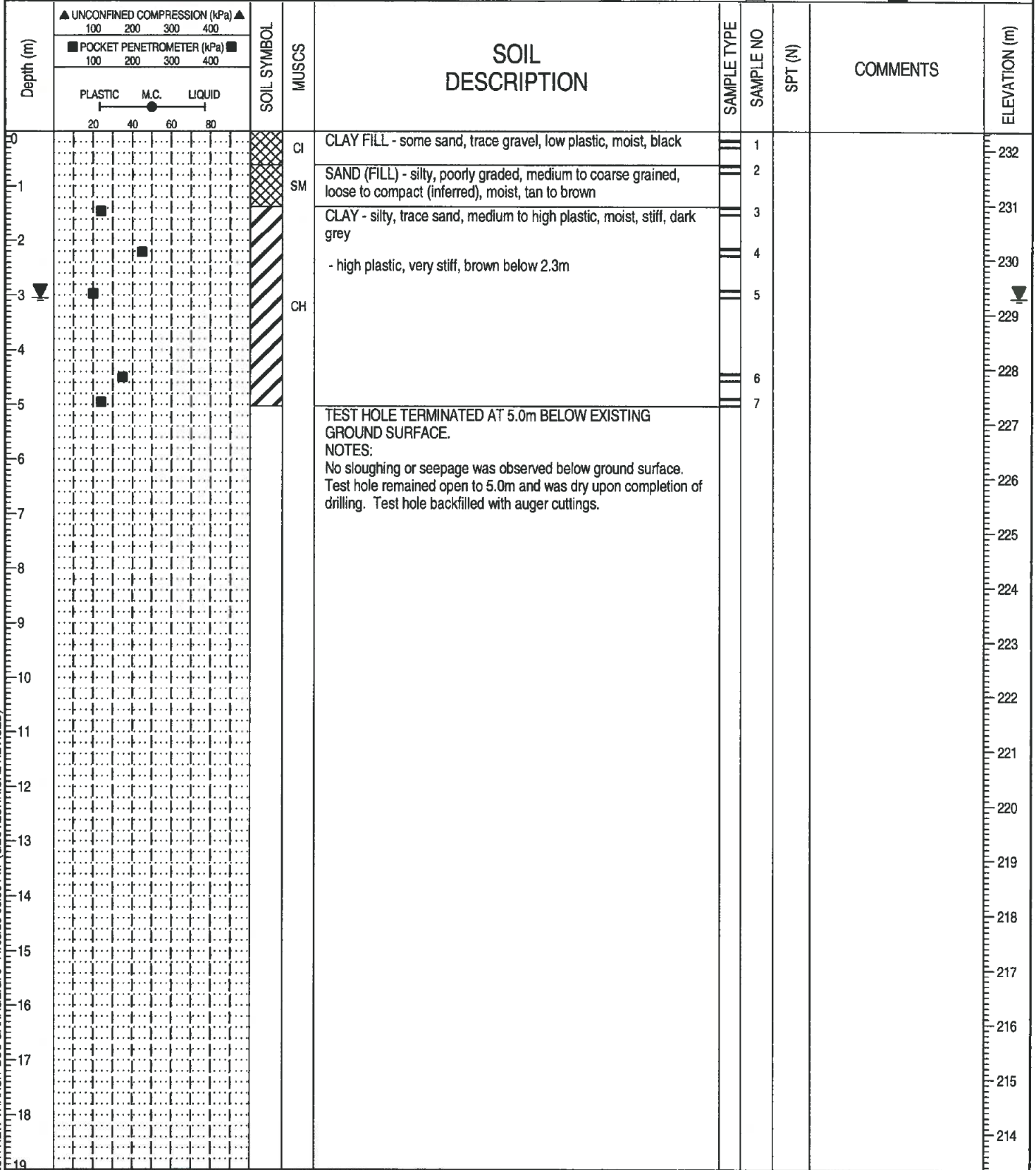


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 Winnipeg, Manitoba

LOGGED BY: AL
 REVIEWED BY: TG
 Figure No. 10

COMPLETION DEPTH: 5 m
 COMPLETION DATE: September 8, 2011
 Page 1 of 1

PROJECT: New Transit Bus Garage	DRILLED BY: Subterranean Ltd.	BORE HOLE NO: TH09				
CLIENT: Dillon Consulting Limited	DRILL TYPE: Soil Mec SR-30	PROJECT NO: WX16667				
LOCATION: West End of Brandon Avenue, Winnipeg, MB	DRILL METHOD: 508mm Solid Stem Auger	ELEVATION: 232.34 m				
SAMPLE TYPE	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Shelby Tube	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No Recovery	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> SPT (N)	<input type="checkbox"/> Grab Sample	<input type="checkbox"/> Split-Pen	<input type="checkbox"/> Core
BACKFILL TYPE	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Bentonite	<input type="checkbox"/> Pea Gravel	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Drill Cuttings	<input type="checkbox"/> Grout	<input type="checkbox"/> Slough	<input type="checkbox"/> Sand



16667 - DILLON NEW TRANSIT BUS GARAGE.GPJ 11/09/23 03:30 PM (GEOTECHNICAL REVISED)

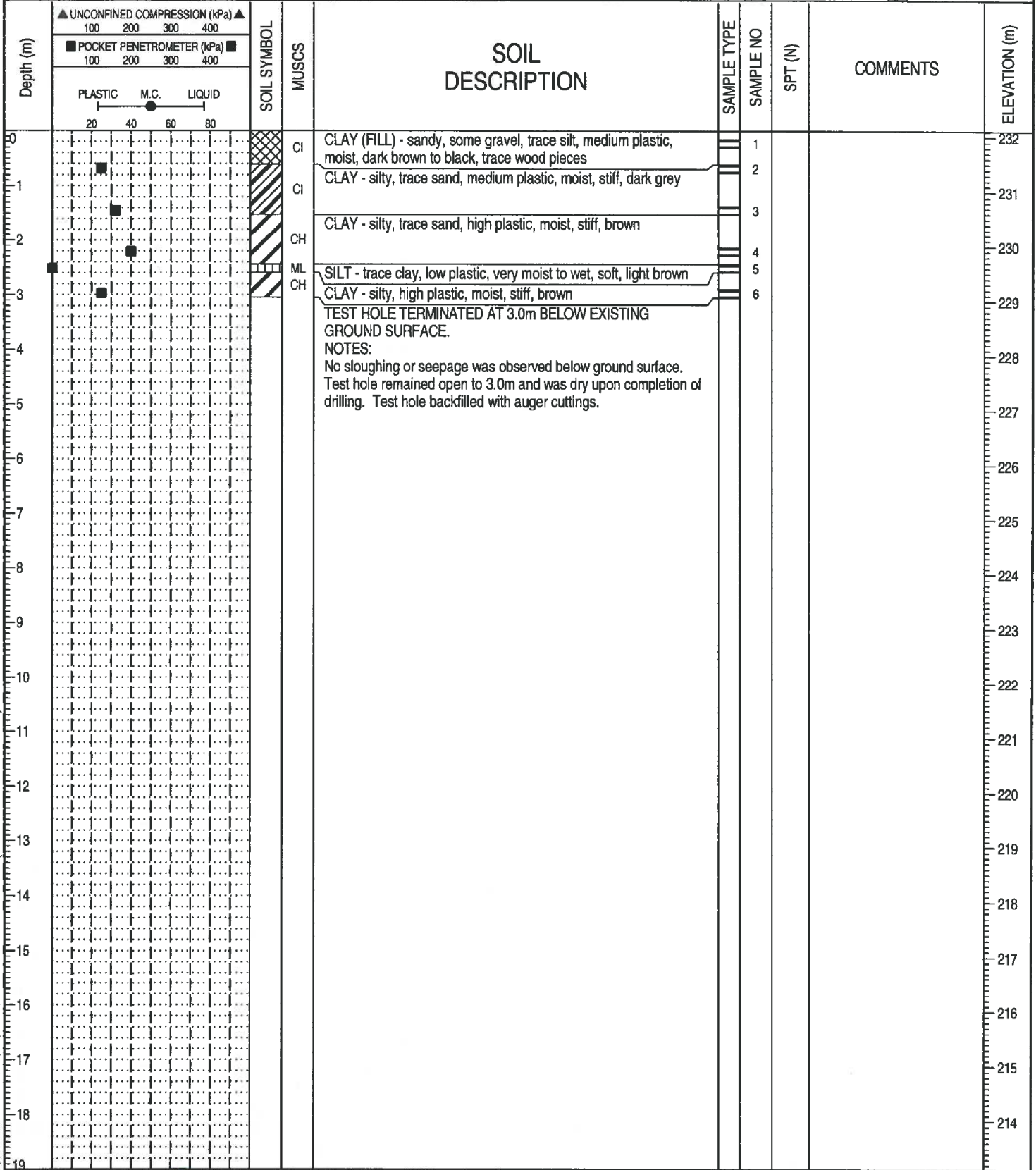


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Winnipeg, Manitoba

LOGGED BY: AL
 REVIEWED BY: TG
 Figure No. 11

COMPLETION DEPTH: 5 m
 COMPLETION DATE: September 8, 2011
 Page 1 of 1

PROJECT: New Transit Bus Garage	DRILLED BY: Subterranean Ltd.	BORE HOLE NO: TH10
CLIENT: Dillon Consulting Limited	DRILL TYPE: Soil Mec SR-30	PROJECT NO: WX16667
LOCATION: West End of Brandon Avenue, Winnipeg, MB	DRILL METHOD: 508mm Solid Stem Auger	ELEVATION: 232.11 m
SAMPLE TYPE	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Shelby Tube <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No Recovery <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> SPT (N) <input type="checkbox"/> Grab Sample <input type="checkbox"/> Split-Pen <input type="checkbox"/> Core	
BACKFILL TYPE	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Bentonite <input type="checkbox"/> Pea Gravel <input type="checkbox"/> Drill Cuttings <input type="checkbox"/> Grout <input type="checkbox"/> Slough <input type="checkbox"/> Sand	



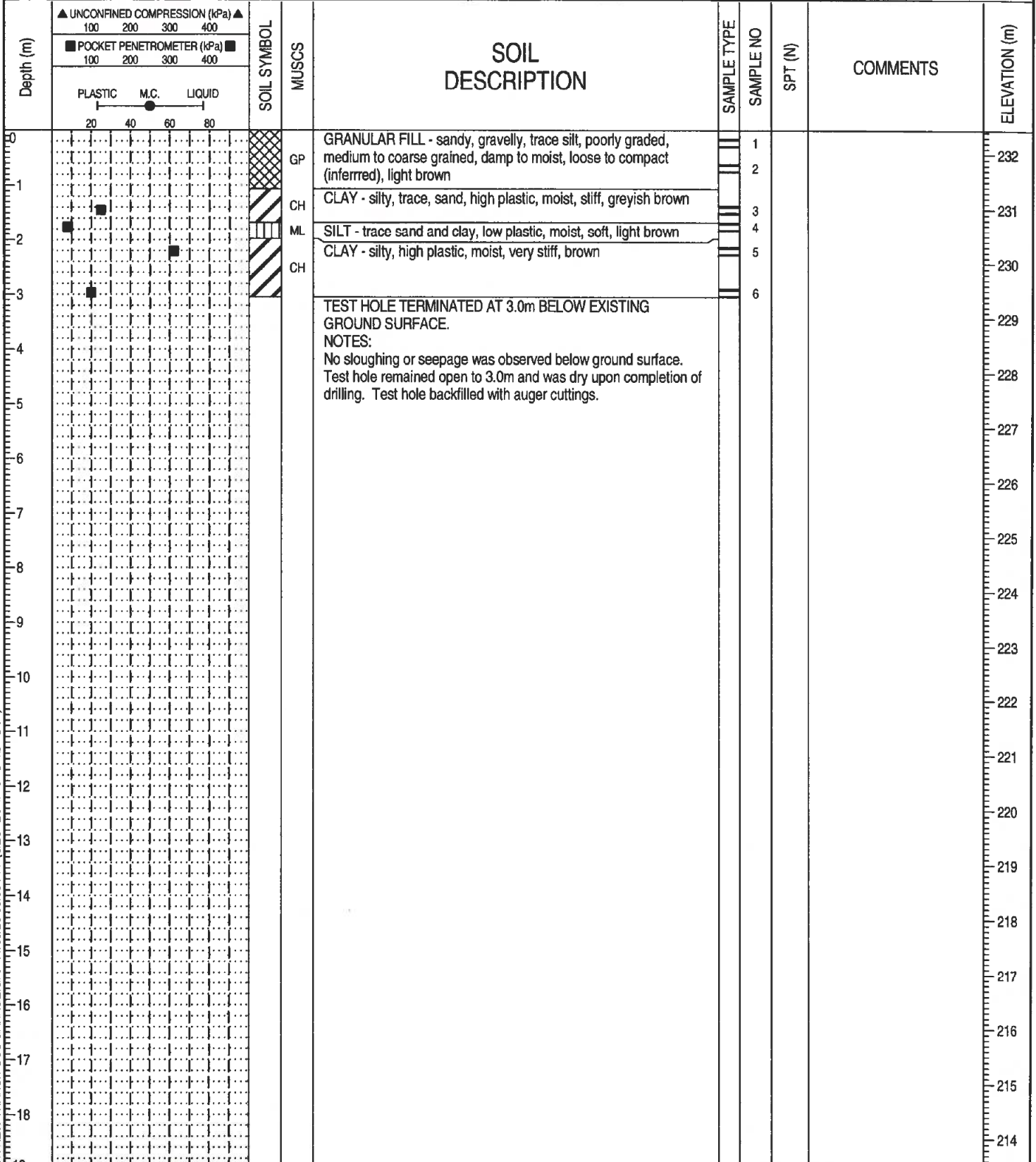
16667 - DILLON NEW TRANSIT BUS GARAGE.GPJ 11/09/23 08:30 PM (GEOTECHNICAL REVISED)



AMEC Environment & Infrastructure
Winnipeg, Manitoba

LOGGED BY: AL	COMPLETION DEPTH: 3 m
REVIEWED BY: TG	COMPLETION DATE: September 8, 2011
Figure No. 12	Page 1 of 1

PROJECT: New Transit Bus Garage	DRILLED BY: Subterranean Ltd.	BORE HOLE NO: TH11
CLIENT: Dillon Consulting Limited	DRILL TYPE: Soil Mec SR-30	PROJECT NO: WX16667
LOCATION: West End of Brandon Avenue, Winnipeg, MB	DRILL METHOD: 508mm Solid Stem Auger	ELEVATION: 232.43 m
SAMPLE TYPE	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Shelby Tube <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No Recovery <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> SPT (N) <input type="checkbox"/> Grab Sample <input type="checkbox"/> Split-Pen <input type="checkbox"/> Core	
BACKFILL TYPE	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Bentonite <input type="checkbox"/> Pea Gravel <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Drill Cuttings <input type="checkbox"/> Grout <input type="checkbox"/> Slough <input type="checkbox"/> Sand	



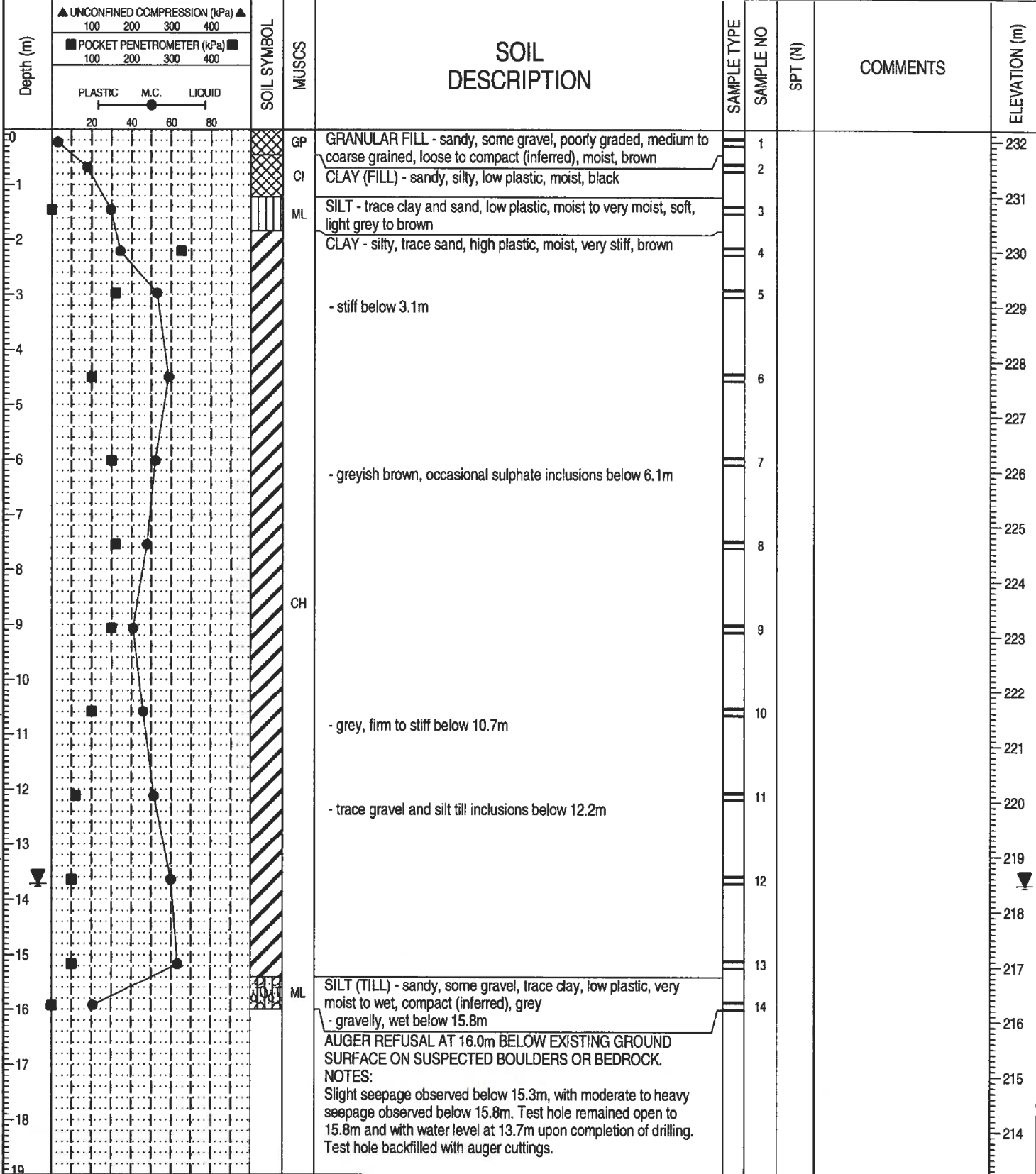
16667 - DILLON NEW TRANSIT BUS GARAGE.GPJ 11/09/23 03:30 PM (GEOTECHNICAL REVISED)



AMEC Environment & Infrastructure
Winnipeg, Manitoba

LOGGED BY: AL	COMPLETION DEPTH: 3 m
REVIEWED BY: TG	COMPLETION DATE: September 9, 2011
Figure No. 13	Page 1 of 1

PROJECT: New Transit Bus Garage	DRILLED BY: Subterranean Ltd.	BORE HOLE NO: TH12
CLIENT: Dillon Consulting Limited	DRILL TYPE: Soil Mec SR-30	PROJECT NO: WX16667
LOCATION: West End of Brandon Avenue, Winnipeg, MB	DRILL METHOD: 508mm Solid Stem Auger	ELEVATION: 232.2 m
SAMPLE TYPE	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Shelby Tube <input type="checkbox"/> No Recovery <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> SPT (N) <input type="checkbox"/> Grab Sample <input type="checkbox"/> Split-Pen <input type="checkbox"/> Core	
BACKFILL TYPE	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Bentonite <input type="checkbox"/> Pea Gravel <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Drill Cuttings <input type="checkbox"/> Grout <input type="checkbox"/> Slough <input type="checkbox"/> Sand	



16667 - DILLON NEW TRANSIT BUS GARAGE.GPJ 11/09/23 03:30 PM (GEOTECHNICAL REVISED)



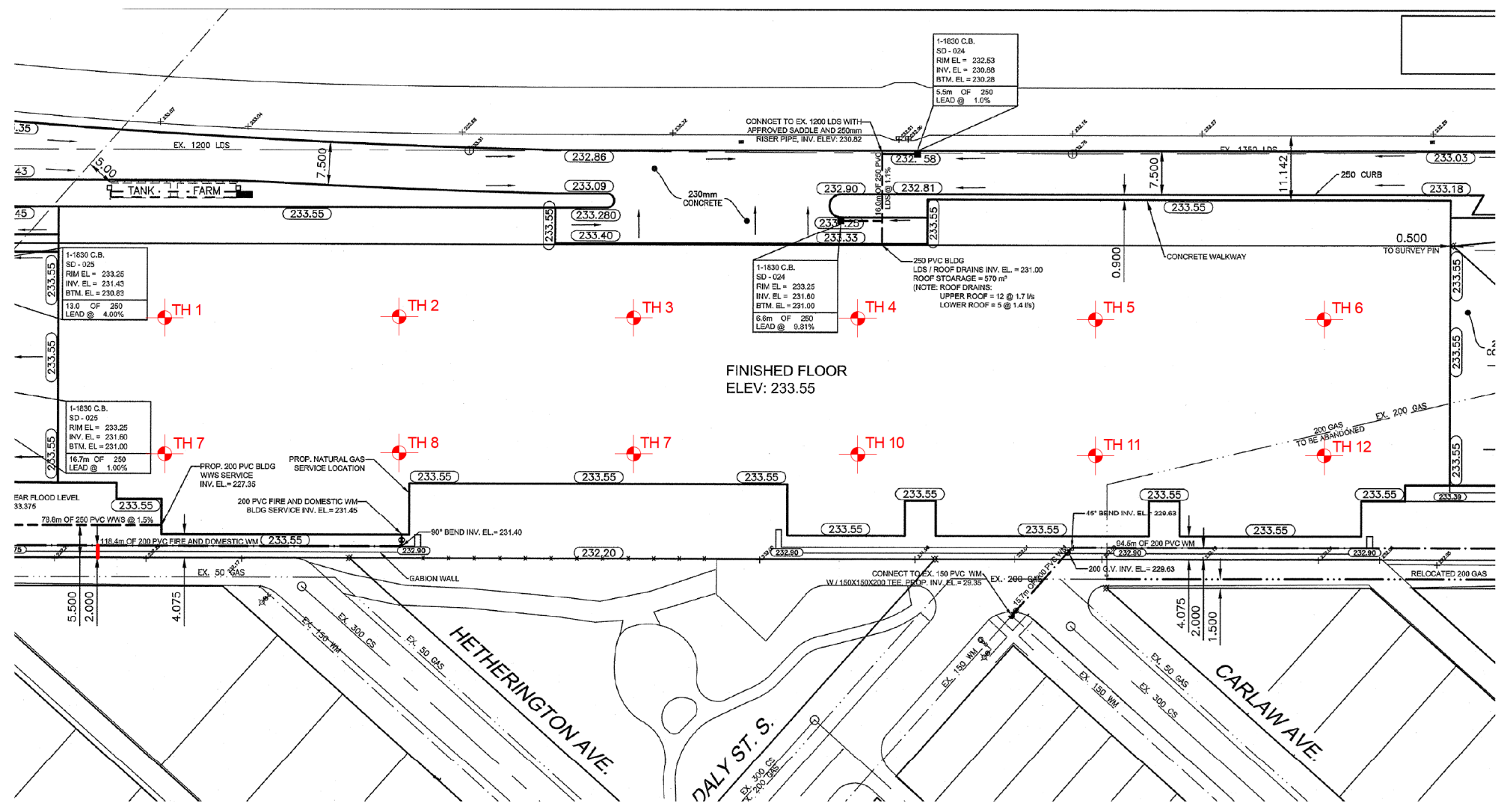
AMEC Environment & Infrastructure
Winnipeg, Manitoba

LOGGED BY: AL
REVIEWED BY: TG
Figure No. 14

COMPLETION DEPTH: 16 m
COMPLETION DATE: September 9, 2011

APPENDIX B

TESTHOLE LOCATION PLAN



THE NATIONAL TESTING LABORATORIES LIMITED
Established in 1923

Project No. CAS-1201

Drawn by: SB

Figure: 1

Testhole Location Plan
Transit Bus Parking and Service Garage
600 Brandon Avenue
Winnipeg, Manitoba

Date: October 5, 2012

Reviewed by: DF

Scale: NTS

APPENDIX C

COMPACTION REPORTS



**THE
NATIONAL
TESTING
LABORATORIES
LIMITED**
Established in 1923

COMPACTION REPORT

TO Caspian Projects Inc.
2245 McGillivray Blvd.
Winnipeg, MB
R3Y 1S6

CLIENT Caspian Projects Inc.
C.C.

ATTN: Shaun Babakhanians

PROJECT City of Winnipeg RFP No. 901-2011
Transit Bus Parking &
Service Garage

REPORT NO. 1

NO. OF COMPACTION TESTS 13

PROJECT NO. CAS-1201

CONTRACTOR		Caspian Projects Inc.		DATE TESTED		2012.Sep.14		
TEST AREA		Building Footprint		TIME TESTED		16:00		
CONSTRUCTION TYPE		Subgrade		TESTED BY		Kevin Hiraoka		
TEST NO.	TEST LOCATION	TEST DEPTH (mm)	LAB REFERENCE AND MATERIAL TYPE	MOISTURE CONTENT (%)		DRY DENSITY (kg/m3)		COMPACTION (%)
				FIELD	OPTIMUM	FIELD	LAB	
1	Line 32, 10 m east from line D	250	Proctor 5 Fill Material	9.1	14.5	2066	1837	113
2	Line 32, 10 m west from line D	200	Proctor 5 Fill Material	6.0	14.5	2069	1837	113
3	Line 26, 16 m west from line D	250	Proctor 5 Fill Material	8.2	14.5	2065	1837	112
4	Line 26, 22 m east from line D	250	Proctor 5 Fill Material	8.8	14.5	1923	1837	105
5	3 m north of line 19, 11 m west from line D	250	Proctor 5 Fill Material	9.0	14.5	1971	1837	107

FIELD METHOD	Nuclear ASTM D6938	SPECIFIED COMPACTION	95 %
LABORATORY METHOD	Standard Proctor ASTM D698		
ROCK CORRECTION METHOD	ASTM D4718 Proctor Density Correction	TEST RESULTS BELOW THE SPECIFIED COMPACTION INDICATED WITH AN *	
OVERSIZE SCREEN SIZE	Passing #4 - 4.75mm		

COMMENTS

Material tested consisted of clay fill mixed with wood, metal, sand, gravel, cobbles up to 250 mm, brick & concrete. Materials tested are quite variable and may not be representative of the material tested for Proctor no. 5.



REVIEWED BY  Jason Thompson, C.E.T.

COMPACTION REPORT

TO Caspian Projects Inc.
2245 McGillivray Blvd.
Winnipeg, MB
R3Y 1S6

CLIENT Caspian Projects Inc.
C.C.

ATTN: Shaun Babakhanians

PROJECT City of Winnipeg RFP No. 901-2011
Transit Bus Parking &
Service Garage

REPORT NO. 1

NO. OF COMPACTION TESTS 13

PROJECT NO. CAS-1201

CONTRACTOR		Caspian Projects Inc.		DATE TESTED		2012.Sep.14		
TEST AREA		Building Footprint		TIME TESTED		16:00		
CONSTRUCTION TYPE		Subgrade		TESTED BY		Kevin Hiraoka		
TEST NO.	TEST LOCATION	TEST DEPTH (mm)	LAB REFERENCE AND MATERIAL TYPE	MOISTURE CONTENT (%)		DRY DENSITY (kg/m ³)		COMPACTION (%)
				FIELD	OPTIMUM	FIELD	LAB	
6	Line 20, 21 m east from line D	150	Proctor 5 Fill Material	10.3	14.5	1964	1837	107
7	Line 13, 14 m west from line D	250	Proctor 5 Fill Material	13.4	14.5	1761	1837	96
8	Line 13, 21 m east from line D, 0.4 m below grade (in trench near piles)	250	Proctor 5 Subgrade Clay	15.5	14.3	1605	1837	87 *
9	Line 7, 10 m west of line D.	50	Proctor 5 Subgrade Clay	13.1	14.3	1749	1837	95
10	Retest of no. 9, alternate probe depth	250	Proctor 5 Subgrade Clay	12.9	14.3	1833	1837	100

FIELD METHOD	Nuclear ASTM D6938	SPECIFIED COMPACTION	95 %
LABORATORY METHOD	Standard Proctor ASTM D698		
ROCK CORRECTION METHOD	ASTM D4718 Proctor Density Correction	TEST RESULTS BELOW THE SPECIFIED COMPACTION INDICATED WITH AN *	
OVERSIZE SCREEN SIZE	Passing #4 - 4.75mm		

COMMENTS

Material tested consisted of clay fill mixed with wood, metal, sand, gravel, cobbles up to 250 mm, brick & concrete. Materials tested are quite variable and may not be representative of the material tested for Proctor no. 5.

COMPACTION REPORT

TO Caspian Projects Inc.
2245 McGillivray Blvd.
Winnipeg, MB
R3Y 1S6

CLIENT Caspian Projects Inc.
C.C.

ATTN: Shaun Babakhanians

PROJECT City of Winnipeg RFP No. 901-2011
Transit Bus Parking &
Service Garage

REPORT NO. 1

NO. OF COMPACTION TESTS 13

PROJECT NO. CAS-1201

CONTRACTOR		Caspian Projects Inc.		DATE TESTED		2012.Sep.14		
TEST AREA		Building Footprint		TIME TESTED		16:00		
CONSTRUCTION TYPE		Subgrade		TESTED BY		Kevin Hiraoka		
TEST NO.	TEST LOCATION	TEST DEPTH (mm)	LAB REFERENCE AND MATERIAL TYPE	MOISTURE CONTENT (%)		DRY DENSITY (kg/m ³)		COMPACTION (%)
				FIELD	OPTIMUM	FIELD	LAB	
11	Line 7, 23 m east from line D	250	Proctor 5 Subgrade Clay	8.9	14.3	1910	1837	104
12	3 m north of line 1, 4 m east from line D	250	Proctor 5 Subgrade Clay	12.4	14.3	1905	1837	104
13	Line 3, 22 m east from line D	250	Proctor 5 Subgrade Clay	10.3	14.3	1903	1837	104

FIELD METHOD	Nuclear ASTM D6938	SPECIFIED COMPACTION	95 %
LABORATORY METHOD	Standard Proctor ASTM D698		
ROCK CORRECTION METHOD	ASTM D4718 Proctor Density Correction	TEST RESULTS BELOW THE SPECIFIED COMPACTION INDICATED WITH AN *	
OVERSIZE SCREEN SIZE	Passing #4 - 4.75mm		

COMMENTS

Material tested consisted of clay fill mixed with wood, metal, sand, gravel, cobbles up to 250 mm, brick & concrete. Materials tested are quite variable and may not be representative of the material tested for Proctor no. 5.

COMPACTION REPORT

TO Caspian Projects Inc.
2245 McGillivray Blvd.
Winnipeg, MB
R3Y 1S6

CLIENT Caspian Projects Inc.
C.C.

ATTN: Shaun Babakhanians

PROJECT City of Winnipeg RFP No. 901-2011
Transit Bus Parking &
Service Garage

REPORT NO. 2

NO. OF COMPACTION TESTS 10

PROJECT NO. CAS-1201

CONTRACTOR		Caspian Projects Inc.		DATE TESTED		2012.Sep.25		
TEST AREA		Building Footprint		TIME TESTED		13:30		
CONSTRUCTION TYPE		Subgrade		TESTED BY		R. Bremner		
TEST NO.	TEST LOCATION	TEST DEPTH (mm)	LAB REFERENCE AND MATERIAL TYPE	MOISTURE CONTENT (%)		DRY DENSITY (kg/m ³)		COMPACTION (%)
				FIELD	OPTIMUM	FIELD	LAB	
1	Line 30, 40 m east of Rapid Transit road	150	Proctor 5 Fill Material	16.3	14.5	1905	1837	104
2	Line 30, 25 m east of Rapid Transit road	150	Proctor 5 Fill Material	10.8	14.5	1837	1837	100
3	Line 28, 40 m east of Rapid Transit road	150	Proctor 5 Fill Material	21.0	14.5	1717	1837	94 *
4	Line 28, 28 m east of Rapid Transit road	150	Proctor 5 Fill Material	17.0	14.5	1759	1837	96
5	Line 21, 30 m east of Rapid Transit road	150	Proctor 5 Subgrade Clay	22.0	14.5	1723	1837	94 *

FIELD METHOD	Nuclear ASTM D6938	SPECIFIED COMPACTION	95 %
LABORATORY METHOD	Standard Proctor ASTM D698		
ROCK CORRECTION METHOD	ASTM D4718 Proctor Density Correction	TEST RESULTS BELOW THE SPECIFIED COMPACTION INDICATED WITH AN *	
OVERSIZE SCREEN SIZE	Passing #4 - 4.75mm		

COMMENTS

Material tested consisted of clay fill mixed with wood, metal, sand, gravel, cobbles up to 250 mm, brick & concrete. Compaction results were corrected based upon the oven-dry moisture content determined in the laboratory. Materials tested are quite variable and may not be representative of the material tested for Proctor no. 5.

COMPACTION REPORT

TO Caspian Projects Inc.
2245 McGillivray Blvd.
Winnipeg, MB
R3Y 1S6

CLIENT Caspian Projects Inc.
C.C.

ATTN: Shaun Babakhanians

PROJECT City of Winnipeg RFP No. 901-2011
Transit Bus Parking &
Service Garage

REPORT NO. 2

NO. OF COMPACTION TESTS 10

PROJECT NO. CAS-1201

CONTRACTOR		Caspian Projects Inc.		DATE TESTED		2012.Sep.25		
TEST AREA		Building Footprint		TIME TESTED		13:30		
CONSTRUCTION TYPE		Subgrade		TESTED BY		R. Bremner		
TEST NO.	TEST LOCATION	TEST DEPTH (mm)	LAB REFERENCE AND MATERIAL TYPE	MOISTURE CONTENT (%)		DRY DENSITY (kg/m ³)		COMPACTION (%)
				FIELD	OPTIMUM	FIELD	LAB	
6	Line 21, 40 m east of Rapid Transit road	150	Proctor 5 Subgrade Clay	20.5	14.5	1632	1837	89 *
7	Line 15, 30 m east of Rapid Transit road	150	Proctor 5 Subgrade Clay	27.9	14.5	1525	1837	83 *
8	Line 12, 45 m east of Rapid Transit road	150	Proctor 5 Subgrade Clay	17.2	14.5	1752	1837	95
9	Line 7, 20 m east of Rapid Transit road	150	Proctor 5 Subgrade Clay	27.3	14.5	1491	1837	81 *
10	Line 5, 20 m east of Rapid Transit road	150	Proctor 5 Subgrade Clay	22.5	14.5	1649	1837	90 *

FIELD METHOD	Nuclear ASTM D6938	SPECIFIED COMPACTION	95 %
LABORATORY METHOD	Standard Proctor ASTM D698		
ROCK CORRECTION METHOD	ASTM D4718 Proctor Density Correction	TEST RESULTS BELOW THE SPECIFIED COMPACTION INDICATED WITH AN *	
OVERSIZE SCREEN SIZE	Passing #4 - 4.75mm		

COMMENTS

Material tested consisted of clay fill mixed with wood, metal, sand, gravel, cobbles up to 250 mm, brick & concrete. Compaction results were corrected based upon the oven-dry moisture content determined in the laboratory. Materials tested are quite variable and may not be representative of the material tested for Proctor no. 5.

APPENDIX D

LABORATORY TEST REPORTS

MOISTURE - DENSITY RELATIONSHIP REPORT

TO
Caspian Projects Inc.
2245 McGillivray Blvd.
Winnipeg, MB
R3Y 1S6

CLIENT Caspian Projects Inc.
C.C.

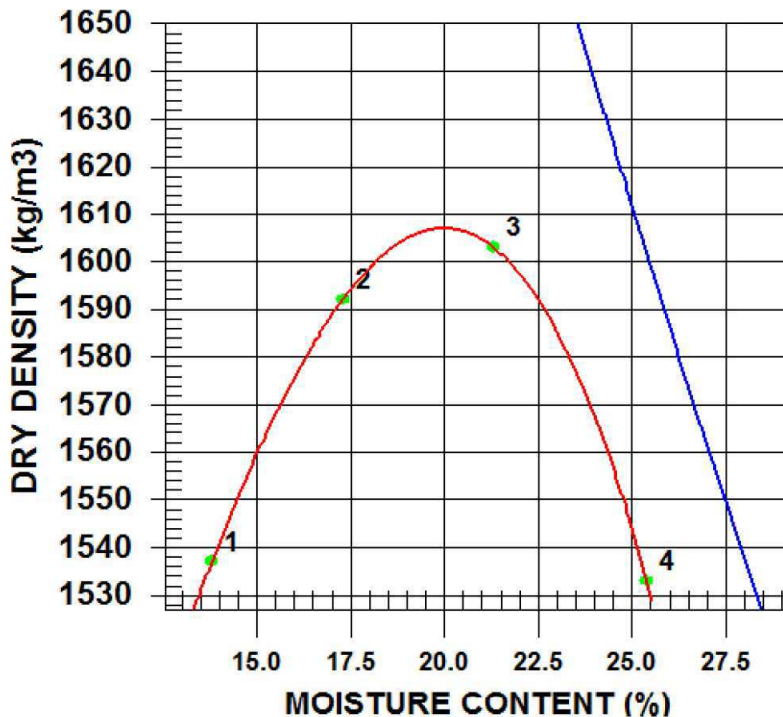
ATTN: Shaun Babakhanians

PROJECT City of Winnipeg RFP No. 901-2011
Transit Bus Parking &
Service Garage

PROCTOR NO. 1

PROJECT NO. CAS-1201

DATE SAMPLED	2012.Sep.14	DATE RECEIVED	2012.Sep.14
SAMPLED BY	Larry Presado	DATE TESTED	2012.Sep.18
MATERIAL IDENTIFICATION		COMPACTION STANDARD	Standard Proctor, ASTM D698
MATERIAL USE		COMPACTION PROCEDURE	A: 101.6mm Mold, Passing 4.75mm
MAX. NOMINAL SIZE		OVERSIZE CORRECTION METHOD	ASTM 4718
MATERIAL TYPE	Fill Material	RETAINED 4.75mm SCREEN	18.1 %
SUPPLIER			
SOURCE	Shelby Tube Samples		



TRIAL NUMBER	WET DENSITY (kg/m ³)	DRY DENSITY (kg/m ³)	MOISTURE CONTENT (%)
1	1749	1537	13.8
2	1868	1592	17.3
3	1945	1603	21.3
4	1922	1533	25.4

	MAXIMUM DRY DENSITY (kg/m ³)	OPTIMUM MOISTURE CONTENT (%)
CALCULATED	1607	20.0
OVERSIZE CORRECTED	1734	16.5

COMMENTS

Maximum dry density corrected for oversize materials (ASTM D4718). Material tested is a composite of shelby tube samples.

MOISTURE - DENSITY RELATIONSHIP REPORT

TO
Caspian Projects Inc.
2245 McGillivray Blvd.
Winnipeg, MB
R3Y 1S6

CLIENT Caspian Projects Inc.
C.C.

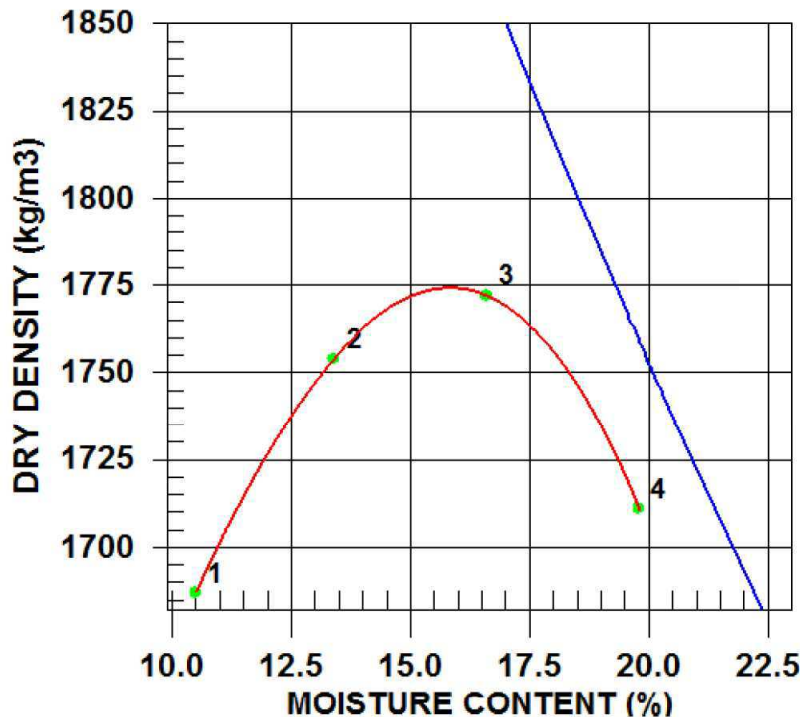
ATTN: Shaun Babakhanians

PROJECT City of Winnipeg RFP No. 901-2011
Transit Bus Parking &
Service Garage

PROCTOR NO. 2

PROJECT NO. CAS-1201

DATE SAMPLED	2012.Sep.14	DATE RECEIVED	2012.Sep.14
SAMPLED BY	Larry Presado	DATE TESTED	2012.Sep.18
MATERIAL IDENTIFICATION		COMPACTION STANDARD	Standard Proctor, ASTM D698
MATERIAL USE		COMPACTION PROCEDURE	A: 101.6mm Mold, Passing 4.75mm
MAX. NOMINAL SIZE		OVERSIZE CORRECTION METHOD	None
MATERIAL TYPE	Fill Material	RETAINED 4.75mm SCREEN	
SUPPLIER			
SOURCE	Shelby Tube Samples		



TRIAL NUMBER	WET DENSITY (kg/m ³)	DRY DENSITY (kg/m ³)	MOISTURE CONTENT (%)
1	1864	1687	10.5
2	1989	1754	13.4
3	2066	1772	16.6
4	2050	1711	19.8

	MAXIMUM DRY DENSITY (kg/m ³)	OPTIMUM MOISTURE CONTENT (%)
CALCULATED OVERSIZE CORRECTED	1774	16.0

COMMENTS
Material tested is a composite of shelby tube samples.

MOISTURE - DENSITY RELATIONSHIP REPORT

TO
Caspian Projects Inc.
2245 McGillivray Blvd.
Winnipeg, MB
R3Y 1S6

CLIENT Caspian Projects Inc.
C.C.

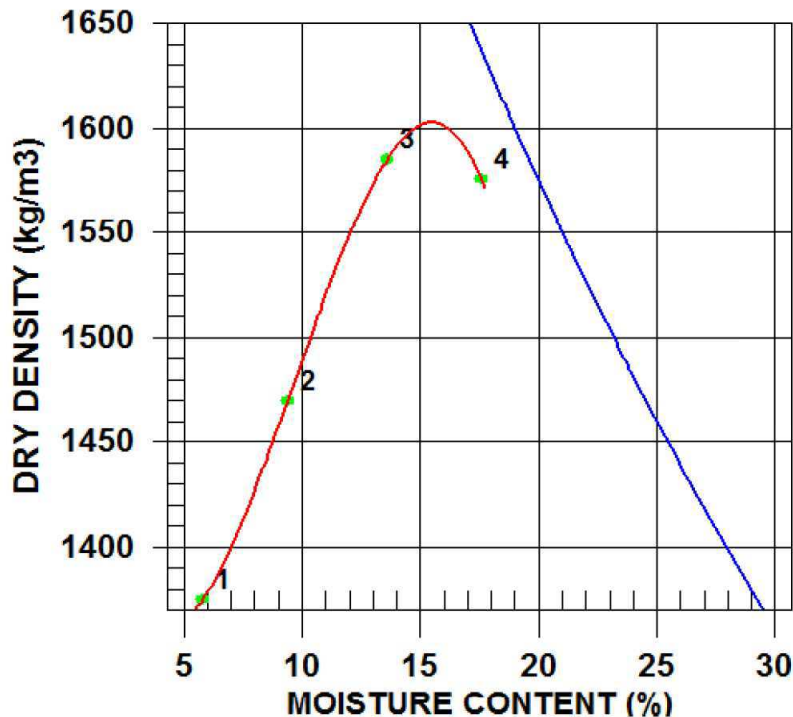
ATTN: Shaun Babakhanians

PROJECT City of Winnipeg RFP No. 901-2011
Transit Bus Parking &
Service Garage

PROCTOR NO. 3

PROJECT NO. CAS-1201

DATE SAMPLED	2012.Sep.14	DATE RECEIVED	2012.Sep.14
SAMPLED BY	Larry Presado	DATE TESTED	2012.Sep.18
MATERIAL IDENTIFICATION		COMPACTION STANDARD	Standard Proctor, ASTM D698
MATERIAL USE		COMPACTION PROCEDURE	A: 101.6mm Mold, Passing 4.75mm
MAX. NOMINAL SIZE		OVERSIZE CORRECTION METHOD	ASTM 4718
MATERIAL TYPE	Fill Material	RETAINED 4.75mm SCREEN	19.7 %
SUPPLIER			
SOURCE	Shelby Tube Samples		



TRIAL NUMBER	WET DENSITY (kg/m ³)	DRY DENSITY (kg/m ³)	MOISTURE CONTENT (%)
1	1455	1375	5.8
2	1608	1470	9.4
3	1801	1585	13.6
4	1853	1576	17.6

	MAXIMUM DRY DENSITY (kg/m ³)	OPTIMUM MOISTURE CONTENT (%)
CALCULATED	1603	15.5
OVERSIZE CORRECTED	1742	12.5

COMMENTS

Maximum dry density corrected for oversize materials (ASTM D4718). Material tested is a composite of shelly tube samples.

MOISTURE - DENSITY RELATIONSHIP REPORT

TO
Caspian Projects Inc.
2245 McGillivray Blvd.
Winnipeg, MB
R3Y 1S6

CLIENT Caspian Projects Inc.
C.C.

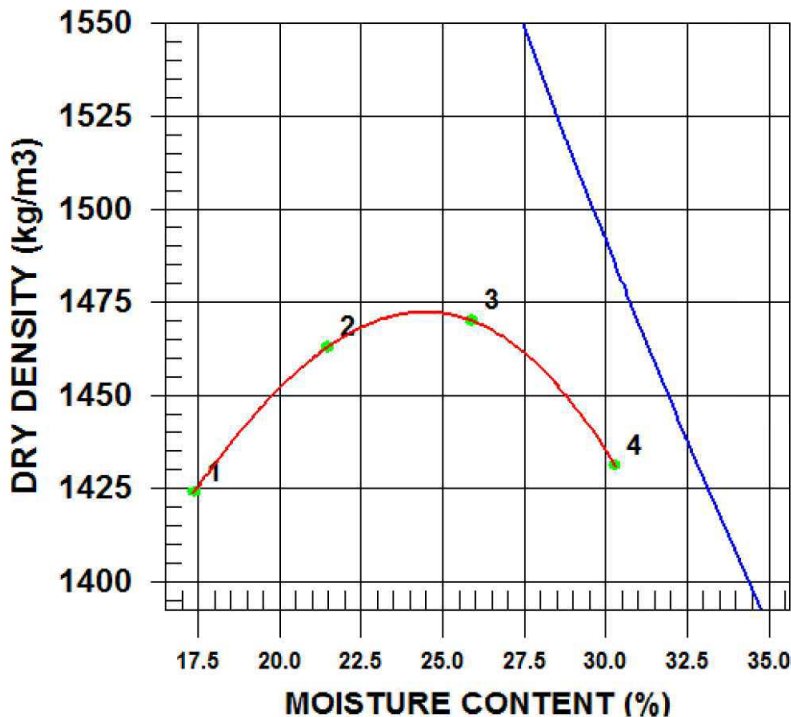
ATTN: Shaun Babakhanians

PROJECT City of Winnipeg RFP No. 901-2011
Transit Bus Parking &
Service Garage

PROCTOR NO. 4

PROJECT NO. CAS-1201

DATE SAMPLED	2012.Sep.14	DATE RECEIVED	2012.Sep.14
SAMPLED BY	Larry Presado	DATE TESTED	2012.Sep.17
MATERIAL IDENTIFICATION		COMPACTION STANDARD	Standard Proctor, ASTM D698
MATERIAL USE		COMPACTION PROCEDURE	A: 101.6mm Mold, Passing 4.75mm
MAX. NOMINAL SIZE		OVERSIZE CORRECTION METHOD	None
MATERIAL TYPE	Native Clay	RETAINED 4.75mm SCREEN	
SUPPLIER			
SOURCE	Shelby Tube Samples		



TRIAL NUMBER	WET DENSITY (kg/m ³)	DRY DENSITY (kg/m ³)	MOISTURE CONTENT (%)
1	1672	1424	17.4
2	1777	1463	21.5
3	1851	1470	25.9
4	1865	1431	30.3

	MAXIMUM DRY DENSITY (kg/m ³)	OPTIMUM MOISTURE CONTENT (%)
CALCULATED OVERSIZE CORRECTED	1472	24.5

COMMENTS
Material tested is a composite of shelby tube samples.

MOISTURE - DENSITY RELATIONSHIP REPORT

TO
Caspian Projects Inc.
2245 McGillivray Blvd.
Winnipeg, MB
R3Y 1S6

CLIENT Caspian Projects Inc.
C.C.

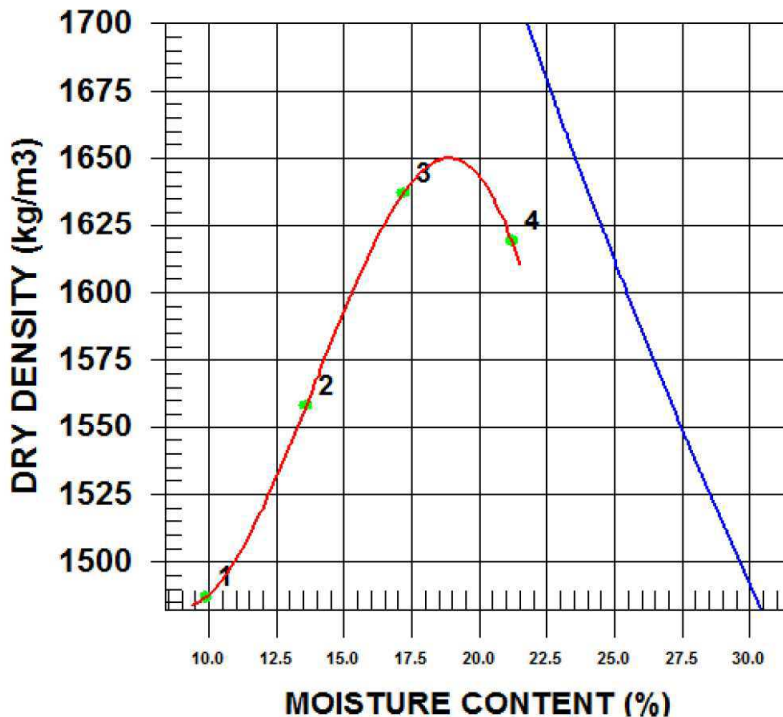
ATTN: Shaun Babakhanians

PROJECT City of Winnipeg RFP No. 901-2011
Transit Bus Parking &
Service Garage

PROCTOR NO. 5

PROJECT NO. CAS-1201

DATE SAMPLED	2012.Sep.14	DATE RECEIVED	2012.Sep.14
SAMPLED BY	Kevin Hiraoka	DATE TESTED	2012.Sep.19
MATERIAL IDENTIFICATION		COMPACTION STANDARD	Standard Proctor, ASTM D698
MATERIAL USE		COMPACTION PROCEDURE	A: 101.6mm Mold, Passing 4.75mm
MAX. NOMINAL SIZE		OVERSIZE CORRECTION METHOD	ASTM 4718
MATERIAL TYPE	Fill Material	RETAINED 4.75mm SCREEN	26.2 %
SUPPLIER			
SOURCE	Field Density Locations		



TRIAL NUMBER	WET DENSITY (kg/m ³)	DRY DENSITY (kg/m ³)	MOISTURE CONTENT (%)
1	1634	1487	9.9
2	1770	1558	13.6
3	1918	1637	17.2
4	1962	1619	21.2

	MAXIMUM DRY DENSITY (kg/m ³)	OPTIMUM MOISTURE CONTENT (%)
CALCULATED	1650	19.0
OVERSIZE CORRECTED	1837	14.5

COMMENTS

Maximum dry density corrected for oversize materials (ASTM D4718). Material tested is a composite of samples obtained from field density test locations.