The Cellular Connection Ltd. 514504 2nd Line Amaranth, Ontario L0N 1L0

Attention: Mr. Stuart Turk, Owner

HYDROGEOLOGICAL INVESTIGATION REPORT FOR PROPOSED RESIDENTIAL SUBDIVISION 514504 2ND LINE, AMARANTH, ONTARIO

Prepared for:

The Cellular Connection Ltd.



CANADA ENGINEERING SERVICES INC.
39 Davisbrook Blvd., Scarborough
Toronto, Ontario M1T 2H6
Phone 416 492 4000
Fax 416 492 4001
Email cesi@cesi.ca

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1.0 INTRODUCTION

Canada Engineering Services Inc., (CESI) was retained by Mr Stuart Turk of The Cellular Connection Ltd., owner of the property located at 514504 2nd Line, in Amaranth, Ontario, to carry out a Hydrogeological Study for the subject property. It was understood that the owner is proposing to construct roadways with services and 24 additional two-storey residential dwellings with single basement levels on the subject property.

CESI carried out a geotechnical investigation (Report Number 230114-G1, dated November 20, 2023) concurrently with this hydrogeological investigation for the same site. Data presented in this report combined with a desktop study, literature research, data from government entities online database, Ontario Geological Survey database and field work completed for this project, provided the basic resources used in carrying out this assessment.

1.1 Scope of Work

- 1. Research and document the geological history of the site, the hydrogeological setting of the site and surroundings, and the watershed of the site.
- 2. Establish soil profiles, underlying bedrock where encountered, groundwater levels and flow characteristics, including flow directions and hydraulic gradients of the site.
- 3. Research and document available water well records, particularly of wells actively in use that could be affected by de-watering at the site.
- 4. Determine site topography and surficial drainage patterns/directions.
- 5. Establish the nearest surface water bodies, such as rivers, creeks, and/or lakes present around the subject site and their approximate distance from the site.
- 6. Install monitoring wells and conduct in-situ conductivity tests.
- 7. Carry out water quality testing and compare against the Dufferin County sewer use standards and make recommendations for handling any exceedances, if de-watering is expected to be needed.
- 8. Calculate estimated permanent and temporary de-watering volumes and impact of site de-watering on the surrounding properties and buildings.

- 9. Assess whether the volume of water to be extracted and discharged meets or exceeds the permitted volumes by the Ministry of Environment, Conservation and Parks (MECP), Dufferin County standards, and the Township of Amaranth Standards and/or By-laws.
- 10. Carry out and prepare the hydrogeological review in accordance with the following regulations:
 - 1. The Ontario Water Resources Act;
 - 2. Ontario Regulation 347/04;
 - 3. Dufferin County Sewer Use Bylaw
- 11. Carry out percolation tests and determine the percolation rates available through the surficial soils at the site, as well their hydraulic conductivities.
- 12. Present the findings in the hydrogeological report.

1.2 Project Data

The proposed development is a residential subdivision with residential dwellings, and service roads on vacant land located at 514504 2nd Line, in the Township of Amaranth. The proposed residential subdivision comprise of 24 two-storey residents in total, each with one level of basement. The total area of the site is 33 hectares.

The ground elevation of the site area, as referenced to the Topograhic Survey Drawing by Schaeffer Dzaldov Purcell Ltd., dated September 12, 2023, ranges from 484.5 masl to 496.0 masl. The ground surface over the site is undulating and the proposed house lots are expected to be at various elevations, following the topography of site.

The finished floor of the basements of the proposed houses were assumed to be a maximum of 3.0 m below the existing ground floor elevations and the footings are assumed to be a maximum of 300 mm below the finished floor level of the basements. Assuming this, the excavations are expected to be 3.3 m below the existing ground level elevations. Hence, the deepest level of excavation is assumed to be 3.3 m below the assumed ground floor levels.

One aquifer was found at the site in the silt and clay till layer, which is relatively at shallow depth for most of the site area. The basement of most of the proposed residential houses are expected to intercept this aguifer layer and thus, de-watering will be required.

1.3 **Site Description**

The site is located at 514504 2nd Line, in Amaranth, Ontario. The subject property is mostly vacant and grass covered with one residential building on site. There are storm water ponds on the north, central and south side of the subject property.

The site is located in a developed rural residential area with some agricultural lands. It is bounded by residential dwellings on the north and east sides and vacant lands on the south and west sides. Further east and south beyond 2nd Line and the vacant plot of land are residential dwellings. The subject property has a mildly undulating topography with an overall gentle slope toward the south and east. The existing building on site is on an elevated area with mild slopes all around. There is a gravel driveway from the building toward 2nd Line, which slopes down towards the south and the southeast.

1.4 **Property Ownership**

The subject property is owned by The Cellular Connection Ltd., and the owner is Mr. Stuart Turk. The contact information of Mr. Turk is as follows:

Mr. Stuart Turk The Cellular Connection Ltd. 514504 2nd Line Amaranth, Ontario L0N 1L0 Tel: (647) 669-1742

Email: stuartturk@hotmail.com

List of Reports Reviewed 1.5

Canada Engineering Services Inc., Report titled: Geotechnical Investigation 1. Proposed Residential Subdivision 514504 2nd Line, Amaranth, Ontario, Report Number 230114-G1, dated November 20, 2023.

2.0 HYDROGEOLOGICAL DATA

2.1 Physical Setting

According to the Ontario Geological Survey, the site area lies in the Horseshoe Moraines (Unit 5) physiographic region (Chapman, L.J. and Putnam, D.F. 2007. The physiography of Southern Ontario; Ontario Geological Survey, Miscellaneous Release - Data 228 ISBN 978-1-4249-5158-1). The physiographic landforms consist of Till Pains (Drumlinized). The physiographic region and landforms of the site area are shown in Drawing Numbers 3 and 4 in Appendix B.

2.2 Water Bodies, Aquifers, Aquitards and Areas of Natural Significance

The site area shares two watersheds. The north portion of the site belongs to the *Nottawasaga River Watershed* and the south portion of the site belongs to the Upper *Grand River Watershed*. The tributaries of the Nottawasaga River flows towards the east and the northeast, whereas the tributaries of the Upper Grand River flows towards the southwest. The surface drainage and the watersheds of the site and surrounding areas are shown in Drawing Numbers 5 and 6 in Appendix B.

The site consists of 5 stormwater ponds, one on the north portion, two at the centre and two at the southern portion of the site. The stormwater ponds are to remain as a part of the proposed subdivision. Another comparatively large pond exists to the north of the site.

The north portion of the site lies within the boundaries of *Nottawasaga Valley Conservation Authority* and *Nottawasaga Valley Source Protection Area*. The southern portion of the site lies within the boundary of *Grand River Conservation Authority* and *Grand River Source Protection Area*. The boundary of the Conservation Authorities and their respective regulated area on site are shown in Drawing Numbers 7, 8 and 9 in Appendix B.

According to maps published by the *Ontario Ministry of Environment, Conservation and Parks (MECP)*, the site area does not lie within *Wellhead Protection Area*, *Significant Groundwater Recharge Area*, *Issue Contributing Area* or *Highly Vulnerable Aquifer Zone*. However, the southern portion of the site lies within *Intake Protection Zone 3*. The MECP maps showing the area of natural significance regarding groundwater and surface water are shown in Drawing Numbers 10 and 11 in Appendix B.

There was one aquifer found at the site in the silt and clay till layer at various depths throughout the site. Most of the proposed houses with one level of basement are expected to intercept this aquifer layer.

2.3 Topography

A topographic map of the site and surroundings is shown in Appendix A. The site has an undulating topography with a high ground at the centre and northwest portions and low grounds on the northeast and south portion of the site. The overall slope of the site area is towards the east and the southeast. The ground level elevations range from 484.5 masl to 496.0 masl.

2.4 Geology of Site and Surrounding

As published by the Ontario Geological Survey, OGS Earth, the bedrock of the site area consists of Armabel Formation (unit 56c). The lithology of this unit consists of sandstone, shale, dolostone, siltstone (Ontario Geological Survey 2011. 1:250 000 scale, Bedrock Geology of Ontario; Ontario Geological Survey, Miscellaneous Release - Data 126 - Revision 1).

The Quaternary geology of the site, as published by the Ontario Geological Survey, belongs to the Tavistock Till (unit 5) sandy silt to silt matrix, silty clay matrix in the south and in the north, moderate to high carbonate content, clast content decreases from moderate to poor northward (Ontario Geological Survey 2000. Quaternary geology, seamless coverage of the Province of Ontario; Ontario Geological Survey, Data Set 14). The surficial geology consists of Glaciolacustrine-derived silty to clayey till (unit 5d).

The geological maps of the site and surrounding areas are shown in Drawing Numbers 13 and 14 in Appendix B.

2.5 Site Specific Geology

From the borehole and hydrogeological investigation conducted by CESI, the stratigraphy of the site consists of the following soil from top to bottom of the boreholes, with some layer appearing in some of the boreholes and not in the others.

Topsoil
Sandy Silt
Peat
Silty Sand Till
Silt and Clay Till
Silty Sand Till

3.0 HYDROGEOLOGICAL INVESTIGATION

The field work for the boreholes was carried out with a track-mounted drill rig with solid stem augers on October 18, 19 and 20, 2023 and was supervised by an engineer from our office. A total of ten boreholes was put down at the site. Monitoring wells were installed to the bottoms of all the deeper boreholes (Borehole Numbers 1, 3, 6, 7 and 10). From the boreholes, soil samples were taken at 500 mm intervals between ground surface and a depth of 3.0 m and thereafter at 1.5 m intervals to the termination of the boreholes. The samples were taken by means of a split-spoon sampler, in accordance with the requirements of the Standard Penetration Test, (CSA test specifications A119.1).

The ten boreholes were put down at the site to a depth of 9.4 m, 5.0 m, 9.6 m, 5.0 m, 5.0 m, 5.0 m, 9.6 m, 5.0 m, 5.0 m and 9.4 m in Borehole Numbers 1 to 10 respectively.

Where practical, field penetrometer readings were taken on the samples from the boreholes to determine the different bearing values of the soils encountered. The approximate bearing pressure values of these are recorded on the borehole logs in the soils description columns. Monitoring wells were installed in Borehole Numbers 1, 3, 6, 7 and 10 to measure groundwater levels.

All samples taken were brought back to our laboratory where moisture content tests, grain size analyses and further visual observations were carried out. Our field and laboratory findings are plotted on the Borehole Log Numbers 1 to 10 and the grain size analysis results are shown on Figure Number 1 and 2 in Appendix B.

3.1 SOIL DESCRIPTION

Details of the soils found in each borehole are as follows:

3.1.1 Top soil

A layer of topsoil was encountered at the surfaces of Borehole Numbers 1, 2, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9 and 10. This layer consisted of a dark grey to grey silty sand, some organics. It was wet and in a loose state and varied in thickness from 100 mm to 900 mm thick.

3.1.2 Silty Sand Fill

A layer of silty sand was encountered at the surface of Borehole Number 3. This layer was brown in colour, was wet and in a compact state down to a depth of 0.76 m below ground surface. This layer was also encountered in Borehole Number 10 below the surficial topsoil layer, however it also consisted of varved clay interbedded within the silty sand, down to a depth of 3.4 m below ground surface.

3.1.3 Peat

A layer of peat was found below the silty sand layer in Borehole Number 3. This layer was black in colour, was wet and in a loose state down to a depth of 0.9 m below ground surface.

3.1.4 Silty Sand Till

Below the topsoil layer in Borehole Numbers 7 and 9 was a layer of silty sand till, some clay, trace gravel. This layer was moist and in a dense state down to a depth of 2.2 m and 1.5 m in Borehole Numbers 7 and 9 respectively. Penetrometer readings taken on samples recovered in the boreholes varied from 300 kPa to 450 kPa.

3.1.5 Silt and Clay Till

Below the topsoil layer in Borehole Numbers 1, 4, 5, 6 and 8, below the silty sand till in Borehole Numbers 2, 7 and 9 and below the peat and silty sand layer in Borehole Numbers 3 and 10, was a layer of silt and clay till, trace to some sand, trace gravel. This layer was mottled grey-brown in colour, was moist to wet and in a stiff to very stiff state down to depths of 4.6 m, 6.1 m in Borehole Numbers 1, 7 respectively and extended down to the bottoms of Borehole Numbers 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 8, 9 and 10. Penetrometer readings taken on samples recovered in the boreholes varied from 75 kPa to 450 kPa.

3.1.6 Silty Sand Till

Below the silt and clay till layer in Borehole Numbers 7 was a layer of silty sand till, some clay, trace gravel. This layer was moist and in a very dense state down to the bottom of Borehole Number 7. Penetrometer readings taken on samples recovered in the boreholes were greater than 450 kPa.

Detailed borehole logs are shown on Borehole Log Numbers 1 to 10, while their locations are shown on Drawing Number 2 in Appendix "B".

3.2 PERCOLATION TESTS AND T-TIME DETERMINATIONS

Percolation tests were conducted in two boreholes (P1 and P2) drilled down to a depth of 1.5 m. Percolation rate or T- Time is defined as the rate at which treated wastewater will be absorbed into the soil or as the number of minutes it takes for the water level to fall one centimeter in a hole drilled into a soil and filled with water.

The boreholes were put down with a truck-mounted drill rig down to a depth of 1.5 m in both percolation holes P1 and P2 respectively. The soils found consisted of a brown silt and clay till and extended down to the bottoms of the percolation holes.

A few inches of gravel was placed at the base of each of these holes. The holes were then filled with water and the drops in water levels monitored and recorded. In each case, the test was terminated when three consecutive drops in water levels monitored over consecutive 30 minute periods were within 10% of each other or where the water level virtually ceased to drop over an extended period of time. Using the rates of drops of the water levels, the rates of percolation or T-Time were calculated. From the percolation rates, the hydraulic conductivity of the soils were extrapolated and the results are as follows:

Table No. 1

Percolation Hole No.	Hydraulic Conductivity (cm/sec)	Percolation "T" Time (min/cm)
P1	2.04 x 10 ⁻³	8.18
P2	1.0 x 10 ⁻⁷	over 50

The locations of the percolation test holes are shown on Drawing Number 2 in Appendix B.

4.0 GROUNDWATER

During the drilling of the boreholes some water seepage was obtained from the boreholes within the silt and clay till and silty sand till layers. Monitoring wells were installed in deep boreholes. The depth of water level varied from 0.97 mbgl to 5.65 mbgl throughout the site. The groundwater seems to follow surface topography of the site and flows outward from the center of the site towards its surroundings. The groundwater flow direction obtained from the latest water level readings taken in the monitoring wells on site on November 29th 2023, are shown in Drawing Number 12 in Appendix B. The general flow direction is towards the north from the center of the site.

4.1 Monitoring Well Installation Data

Five monitoring wells were installed in Borehole Numbers 1, 3, 6, 7 and 10. All five monitoring wells consisted of a 3.1 m screen with a 50-mm internal diameter. The screens were connected to PVC pipe risers, also with internal diameters of 50 mm. The wells were backfilled with sand up to a depth of 3.6 m above the base of the screens and then with bentonite pellets. All monitoring wells installed were raised above the ground level and protected by a metal casing with a lock, which could be opened and closed for future water level readings. The locations of the wells are shown on Drawing Number 2 in Appendix B. The surface elevations of the monitoring wells were taken off the topographic survey drawing by Schaeffer Dzaldov Purcell Ltd., dated September 12, 2023. Borehole Logs/wells with their locations are shown in Appendix B.

The well identities, their dates of installations, their surface elevations, their depths, their base elevations, with well data are shown in Table Number 2 below:

Table Number 2

Borehole/ Monitoring Well	Date of Installation	Surface Elevation (masl)	Depth of monitoring wells (m)	Elevation of base of wells (m)	Length of Well Screen (m)	Length of Sand Backfill (m)
BH 1	Oct 18, 2023	490.2	9.14	481.06	3.1	3.6
BH 3	Oct 20, 2023	485	9.14	475.86	3.1	3.6
BH 6	Oct 19, 2023	490.15	9.14	481.01	3.1	3.6
BH 7	Oct 19, 2023	490.45	9.14	481.31	3.1	3.6
BH 10	Oct 20, 2023	487.9	4.27	483.63	3.1	3.6

4.2 Dates of Water Level Readings, Depths and Elevations

Water levels were taken on the following dates and their depths and elevations are recorded in Table Number 3 below.

Table Number 3

Borehole Number / MW	Date of Reading	Depth of Water Level (m)	Elevation of Water Level (m)	Remarks
	October 18, 2023	6.28	483.92	
BH 1	November 3, 2023	5.81	484.39	
ВП 1	November 17, 2023	5.73	484.47	
	November 29, 2023	5.65	484.55	Highest Water Level
	October 20, 2023	8.53	476.47	
BH 3	November 3, 2023	1.09	483.91	
D11 3	November 17, 2023	0.4	484.6	Highest Water Level
	November 29, 2023	0.97	484.03	
	October 19, 2023	8.53	481.62	
BH 6	November 3, 2023	2.61	487.54	
DITO	November 17, 2023	2.5	487.65	Highest Water Level
	November 29, 2023	2.64	487.51	
	October 19, 2023	dry	-	
BH 7	November 3, 2023	3.9	486.55	
DII /	November 17, 2023	3.32	487.13	
	November 29, 2023	2.99	487.46	Highest Water Level
	October 20, 2023	2	485.9	
BH 10	November 3, 2023	1.38	486.52	
ри 10	November 17, 2023	0.88	487.02	Highest Water Level
	November 29, 2023	1.02	486.88	

4.3 Ground Water Sampling and Testing

Any groundwater from the excavation for the proposed houses with one level of basement is to be managed on-site, discharging the groundwater into the stormwater ponds existing on site. As no groundwater will be discharged into the sewers or river/creeks, swales, and is to be managed on-site, no groundwater testing was done against any sewer bylaw.

4.4 Surrounding Well Records

A MECP Well Records Search was conducted within the 500m distance of the site and a total of 11 well records were found. The locations of these wells around the site are shown in Drawing Number 15 in Appendix B. Most of these wells are currently used for domestic water supply purpose. The MECP well Ids, their UTM coordinates, statuses, bottom depths of the wells, ground elevations, bedrock elevations, dates drilled and the average static water levels of these wells are shown in Table Number 5 below.

MOE Well Bottom Ground Bedrock Average Station UTM-X UTM-Y **STATUS** Purpose Date Drilled Elev Water Level Depth Elev 1701062 566294 4873153 Active Water Supply Domestic 42.7 490.2 450.26 15-12-1969 481.65 1703792 566478 4872999 Active Water Supply Domestic 36.6 490.5 466.77 18-10-1988 488.11 1704765 566481 4872998 05-09-1994 485.93 Active Water Supply Domestic 54.3 490.5 455.45 1703210 566464 4872572 Active Water Supply Domestic 41.5 490.2 451.80 29-04-1985 481.67 1701586 04-01-1974 566214 4873773 Active Water Supply Domestic 77.7 489.8 453.86 482.21 7407128 566399 4873032 Unknown Unknown 489.9 NA 08-12-2021 NA Unknown NA 7307592 454.59 484.91 566476 4872363 Active Water Supply Domestic 36.0 490.6 14-06-2017 7307593 4872381 566509 Abandoned Industrial Institutional 24.6 491.3 NA 14-06-2017 NA 1700019 566452 4872558 Active Domestic 490.5 466.07 20-08-1958 483.74 Water Supply 27.4 1701801 566602 4872477 492.9 455.68 13-11-1974 Active Water Supply Domestic 78.3 486.16 1702745 565719 487.8 465.54 14-01-1981 485.36 4873576 Active Water Supply Domestic 44.8

Table Number 4

The closest of these wells to the edge of the proposed subdivision is Well No. 170162, which is 80 m away from the closest house lot in the proposed subdivision. Maximum radius of influence obtained from all the wells put down at the site is 6.9 m, as calculated in subsection 5.3, Table Number 5. Hence de-watering of the subject site will have zero influence on all the neighbouring wells surrounding the site.

5.0 DE-WATERING ANALYSIS

5.1 Temporary and Permanent De-watering Assessment

The subject site is being proposed as a residential subdivision with houses with one level of basement and service roads. The deepest levels of excavation are expected to be 3.0 m to 5.0 m below existing ground level. The highest level of groundwater was found at various depths ranging from 0.4 m to 5.65 m below ground level in the

monitoring wells installed at the site. Since, the topography of the site is undulating with varying elevations and the proposed house lots are far apart and distributed throughout the site, the de-watering assessment was divided into five zones. This was done to more accurately establish the de-watering volumes for the whole site rather than analyzing the whole site as a single de-watering operation. At this point in time, it is understood that the construction sequence will consist of excavating and building individual homes at different times and therefore we have calculated only the volume of de-watering required for a single home, for each different zone. If perchance, more than one house is to be excavated for construction at the same time, the de-watering volume will have to be multiplied by the number of excavations being undertaken concurrently. See compartments of the whole site into five zones in Appendix A as follows:

- **Zone A:** Around Borehole/Monitoring Well Number 1 consists of house lot numbers 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16 and 17.
- **Zone B:** Around Borehole/Monitoring Well Number 3 including the house lot numbers 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27 and 28.
- **Zone C:** Around Borehole/Monitoring Well Number 7 including the house lot numbers 7, 8, 9, 10 and 18.
- **Zone D:** Around Borehole/Monitoring Well Number 6 including the house lot numbers 4, 5, 6, 19, 20 and 21.
- **Zone E:** Around Borehole/Monitoring Well Number 5 including the house lot numbers 1, 2 and 3.

The proposed residential houses with one level of underground basements are expected to have footings 3 m below ground level. Adding another 0.3 m for the footings, the deepest level of excavation expected is 3.3 mbgl. In all monitoring wells except in Monitoring well Number 1, in Zone A detailed above, the groundwater level is higher than the expected lowest level of excavation. Hence, temporary and permanent dewatering will be required during and after excavation for the house lots in Zones B, C, D and E. No dewatering will be required in Zone A.

If the water level cannot be lowered over the whole site, permanent de-watering around the houses can be achieved by collecting water from weeping tiles placed around the house basement walls and below the basement floors. This water can be directed to sump pits in the basements and then this water can be discharged at a minimum distance of 6 m away from the foundation walls of the houses. This could

result in continually pumping water from sump pits and recirculating back to the surrounding lands.

Alternatively, if de-watering is not carried out on a permanent basis, the house basements will have to be built as a bath tub, with the basement walls and garage floors water proofed and design to resist the highest hydrostatic pressures they will be subjected to.

5.2 Determination of Hydraulic Conductivity - Slug Tests

Rising head Slug Tests were carried out in all monitoring wells installed at the site. A known volume of water was bailed out of each well and rates of rises in water levels were recorded. The water levels recorded against time were plotted in Aquifer Test Pro® developed by Waterloo Hydrogeologic, and the hydraulic conductivities were obtained using the Hvorslev's method.

The hydraulic conductivities obtained for each of the wells tested were as follows:

```
Borehole/ Monitoring Well 1 – 1.59E-08
Borehole/ Monitoring Well 3 – 4.56E-07
Borehole/ Monitoring Well 6 – 5.37E-08
Borehole/ Monitoring Well 7 – 3.71E-08
Borehole/ Monitoring Well 10 – 1.08E-07
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The highest value of hydraulic conductivity was found in Borehole Number 3. N However, since the five zones at the site are widely separated, the individual hydraulic conductivity determined from each zone was used to calculate the dewatering volumes.

See Appendix C for the determination of hydraulic conductivities.

5.3 Radius of Influence

The Sichardt equation was used to calculate the maximum radius of influence of dewatering activity beyond the edge of excavation and it is given by the following formula.

 $R_0 = 3000(H-h)K^{1/2}$

Where (H-h) is the drawdown and K is the hydraulic conductivity of soil

Since, no dewatering is anticipated in Zone A, this does not apply for construction. Considering only one house lot will be excavated and dewatered at a time, the calculated radii of influence from the edge of excavation for each house lots in Zone B, C, D and E are as follows:

Radius of influence due to (m) Zone temporary dewatering permanent dewatering N/A Zone A N/A Zone B 6.89 5.87 Zone C 0.56 0.22 Zone D 0.75 0.46 Zone E 2.88 2.39

Table No. 5

Since, there are no water supply wells, river/creeks or other areas of natural significance within the radius of influence, no negative impact is anticipated.

5.4 Temporary and Permanent Volume of Water to be Taken from the Site

Theoretically, the groundwater drawdown for a single well, and the volume of water to be extracted can be calculated from the following expressions:

$$\begin{split} Q &= 3.14 K (H^2 - h_w^{\ 2}) / Ln (R/r) \\ R_o &= 3000 \ (H - h_w) * K^{0.5} \\ r_s &= ((a*b)/3.14)^{0.5} \ [\text{when a/b} < 1.5 \ \text{and} \ R_o >> r_s; \quad r = (a+b)/3.14^{0.5} \] \end{split}$$

where:

Q is in (m³/days) and is the rate of pumping extraction

K is (m/day) and is the hydraulic conductivity

H is in (m) and is depth from water table to depth of assumed impervious base h_w is in (m) and is the depth of water table above an impervious base after drawdown r is in (m) and is the equivalent radius of the site

R_o is in (m) and is the radius of influence from the edge of the excavation

R is in (m) and is the radius of influence from the center of site $(R_o + r_s)$ dH is in (m) is the maximum drawdown a is in (m) and is the length of the excavation and b is in (m) and is the width of the excavation

The proposed residential houses are distributed throughout the large area of the site and are at different ground elevations. Hence, the dewatering quantities were calculated around each monitoring well installed at the site, dividing the proposed house lots into Zone A, B, C, D and E as listed in section 5.1. The proposed houses are assumed to have footprint area of 325 m², which will be the area of excavation. Average ground floor elevation for the house lots in each zone is taken as the ground elevation of the monitoring wells installed in each zone.

The dewatering calculations in this report assumes that the excavation and dewatering for proposed house lots will be conducted individually at different times. The calculated temporary and permanent volumes of water for a single house lot in each zone are shown in Table 6 below.

Table 6 - Dewatering Volume from Excavation of a Single Individual House Lot

Dewatering Zone	Zone A	Zone B	Zone C	Zone D	Zone E
Temporary Dewatering Quantity (m³/day)	0	6.02	1.05	0.97	2.38
Temporary Dewatering Quantity with Factor of Safety 1.5 (m³/day)	0	9.03	1.58	1.46	3.57
Considering 25 mm peak rainfall intensity over the period of 24 hours, additional quantity to be extracted (m³/day)	8.13	8.13	8.13	8.13	8.13
Total Temporary Dewatering Quantity (m³/day)	8.13	17.16	9.71	9.59	11.69
Permanent Dewatering Quantity (m³/day)	0	8.15	1.39	1.31	3.24

The detail calculations are shown in Appendix "C".

If simultaneous excavation and dewatering is conducted in two or more house lots within the same zone, then the dewatering volumes will simply have to be multiplied by the number of house lots that are excavated concurrently.

5.5 Permit to Take Water

The Ministry of Environment, Conservation and Parks will require a permit to take water (PTTW) if the rate of extraction is between 50 m³/day and 400 m³/day. It is highly unlikely that all the excavation and dewatering over the site will be conducted at once and hence, the dewatering volume will be well under 50 m³/day. As such, permit to take water (PTTW) will not be required from MECP. An Environmental Activity Sector Registration (EASR) may be required.

6.0 CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

The geotechnical investigation and follow up deep well installation indicated that the site is underlain by a surficial Topsoil, Sandy Silt, Peat, Silty Sand Till, Silt and Clay Till, Silty Sand Till.

The proposed residential development is to consist of residential houses with service roads, on a undeveloped vacant property. The proposed residential houses are expected to have one level of basement 3.0 m below ground floor level and footings another 300 mm below the finished floor level of the houses. Hence, the deepest levels of excavations are expected to be 3.3 m below existing ground levels.

The highest groundwater level observed in monitoring wells installed at site range from 0.4 mbgl to 5.65 mbgl or at elevation 484.55 masl to 487.65 masl. Most part of the proposed development will have excavation depths below the groundwater level. Hence, both temporary and permanent dewatering will be required at this site.

As shown in the map by MECP, part of the northern half of the site is under regulated area by Nottawasaga Valley Conservation Authority and part of southern half of the site is under regulated area by Upper Grand River Conservation Authority. The southern part of the site lies within the Intake Protection Zone 3. The site does not lie within wellhead protection area, significant groundwater recharge area, highly vulnerable aquifer area, or issue contributing area.

There are currently five storm water ponds at the site, which are to be used as storm water management ponds for the proposed development. The same ponds will be used to manage dewatering water from the excavation for the proposed houses on the site.

Due to undulating topography and varying groundwater levels, the site was divided into five zones namely Zone A, B, C, D and E from north to south going from west to east, for dewatering volume calculations. The dewatering volumes are calculated assuming a single individual house lot will be excavated at any single given time. The calculated temporary dewatering volumes considering 25mm maximum daily precipitation for each house lots in Zone A, B, C, D and E are 8.13 m³/day, 17.16 m³/day, 9.71 m³/day, 9.59 m³/day and 11.69 m³/day respectively. If perchance one that one excavation is carried out is carried out in any zone, then the volume of excavation will simply have to be multiplied by the number of excavations undertaken in that specific zone.

The calculated permanent dewatering volumes for any single house lot in Zone A, B, C, D and E are 0 m³/day, 8.15 m³/day, 1.39 m³/day, 1.31 m³/day and 3.24 m³/day respectively.

There are no water supply wells, streams/creeks within the radius of influence of dewatering activity. The water from the dewatering is to be managed in storm water ponds existing on site. Hence, no negative impact is anticipated to the existing groundwater quality or quantity at site. An experienced de-watering contractor, should be retained to design, install and manage the de-watering system.

8.0 REFERENCES

Ontario Ministry of Northern Development and Mines, Mines and Minerals Division, Ontario Geology Survey, Bedrock Geology of Southern Ontario via OGSEarth, August 2016.

Ontario Ministry of Northern Development and Mines, Mines and Minerals Division, Ontario Geology Survey, Physiography of Southern Ontario via OGSEarth, August 2016.

Ontario Ministry of Northern Development and Mines, Mines and Minerals Division, Ontario Geology Survey, Surficial Geology of Southern Ontario via OGSEarth, August 2016.

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Powers, J.P., Corwin A.B., Schmall P.C., Kaeck W.E., Herridge C.J., Morris M.D., 2007, Construction De-watering and Groundwater Control, New Methods and Applications, Third Edition, John Wiley & Sons Inc.

Drsicoll F.G., 1986, Groundwater and Wells, Second Edition, Johnson Filtration Systems Inc.

Ministry of Environment Records available through Freedom of Information

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Google Earth. 2023.

Google Maps. 2023.

9.0 GENERAL COMMENTS

It is possible that the soil and water conditions between boreholes are quite different from those found at the borehole locations. Any interpretation of data for areas between boreholes should be viewed with this in mind. The accuracy of our report is limited to the findings at specific borehole locations.

The inspections and reviews of data described above were carried out based on the terms of reference as outlined earlier in this report. It was prepared specifically for the use of the property owner for proposed residential subdivision at 514504 2nd Line, Amaranth, Ontario.

In the course of carrying out this Hydrogeological Assessment, the possibility of obtaining imprecise, partial or incorrect data cannot be totally eliminated but only reduced to an acceptable level. This report was prepared with due care and diligence, and is based on information gathered and professional judgement of the best information available at the time of the investigation.

The Consultant makes no warranty, either expressed or implied, as to the Consultant's findings, recommendations, plans, specifications, or professional advice. The Consultant has endeavored to perform its services in accordance with generally accepted standards of practice in effect at the time of performance.

The Client recognizes that neither the Consultant nor any of the Consultant's subconsultants or subcontractors owes any fiduciary responsibility to the Client.

This report or any part of it by any third party, other than the client to whom it is addressed, Mr. Stuart Turk, is strictly prohibited. Canada Engineering Services Incorporated is not responsible for any damages or losses incurred by any other third party arising from the use of this report or for any decisions or actions by any other third party based on this report.

This report was prepared from limited data. Should there be any design or construction changes that would require a review of the hydrogeological analyses or any questions regarding the hydrogeological aspects of any codes, standards or regulations, then this office should be consulted. This may necessitate a supplementary investigation and report for our recommendations to be reliable.

We trust that this report meets your requirements. Please call the undersigned at 647 829 6151 if you have any questions.

Sincerely,

CANADA ENGINEERING SERVICES INC.

Mahesh Khanal, M. Sc. Project Manager

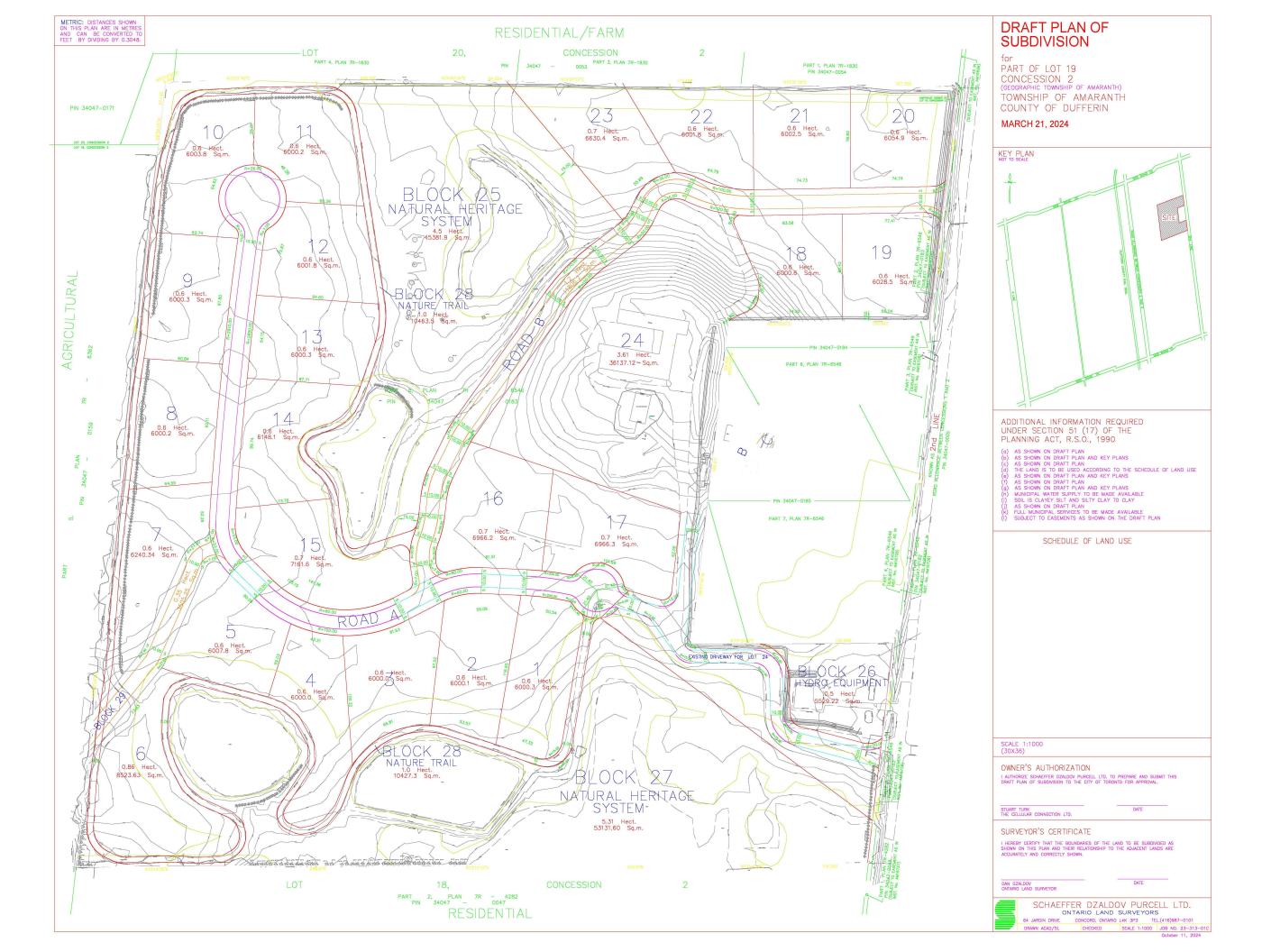
Ram Jagdat. P. Eng., QP.

Consulting Engineer.

Principal

email: ram@cesi.ca cell: 647 829 6151





APPENDIX B

KEYPLAN, BOREHOLE LOCATIONS, DRAINAGE MAP, GEOLOGICAL MAPS BOREHOLE LOGS, GRAIN SIZE ANALYSIS



CLIENT:

THE CELLULAR CONNECTION LTD.

514504 LINE 2, AMARANTH, ONTARIO LON 1L0 PROJECT

HYDROGEOLOGICAL INVESTIGATION

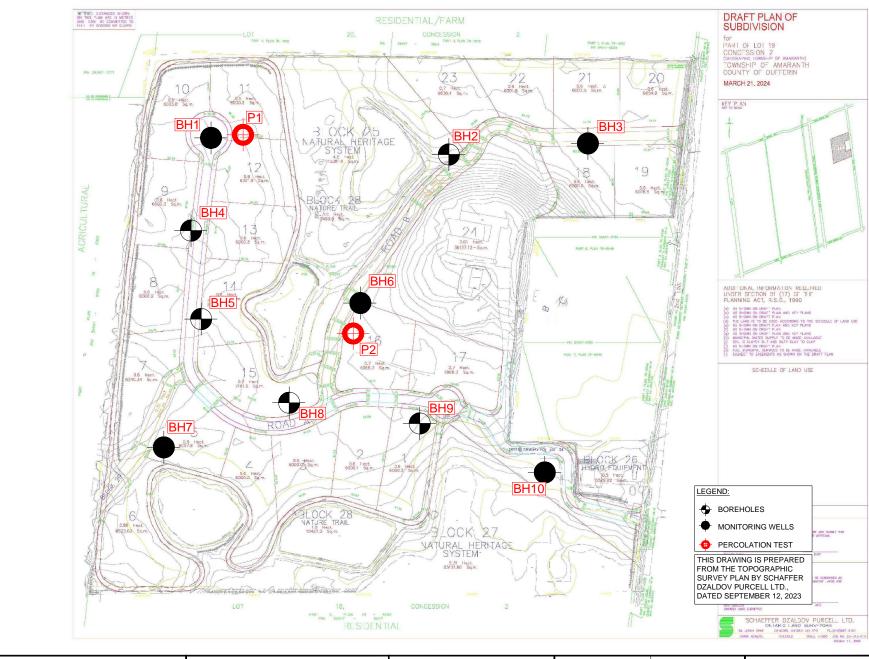
514504 LINE 2, AMARANTH, ONTARIO LON 1L0 TITL

KEYPLAN SHOWING SITE AND SURROUNDING AREA

SCALE:	DATE:	
AS SHOWN	JAN / 2024	
DRAWING NO:	PROJECT NO	
1	230114	
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CANADA ENGINEERING SERVICES INC.



CLIENT:

THE CELLULAR CONNECTION LTD.

514504 LINE 2, AMARANTH, ONTARIO LON 1L0 PROJECT:

HYDROGEOLOGICAL INVESTIGATION

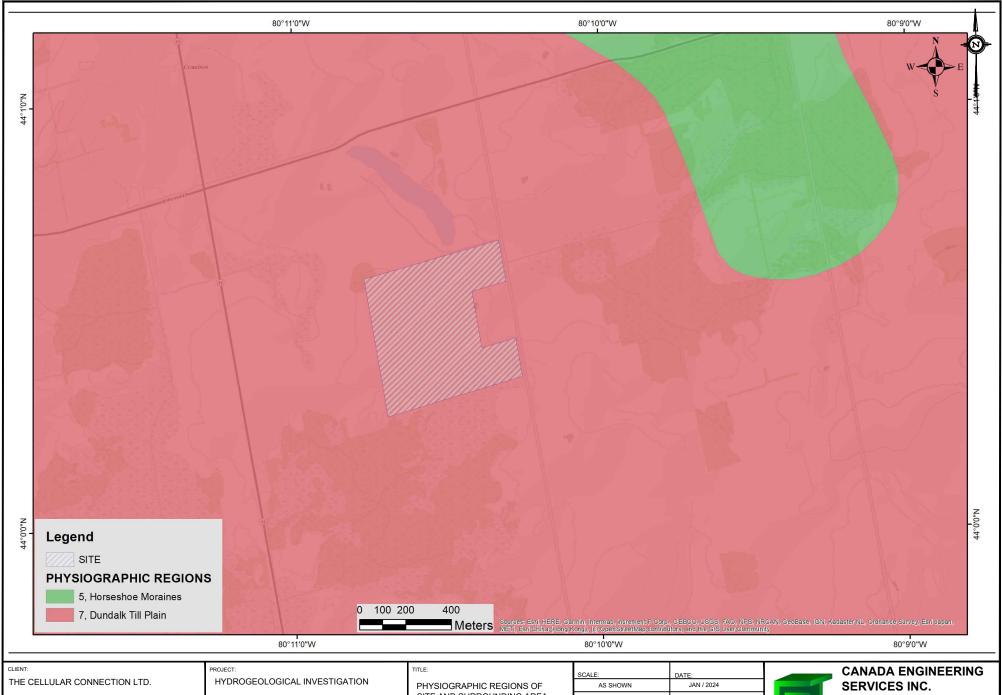
514504 LINE 2, AMARANTH, ONTARIO LON 1L0 TITLE:

BOREHOLES/MONITORING WELLS AND PERCOLATION TEST LOCATIONS

SCALE:	DATE:
AS SHOWN	OCT / 2024
DRAWING NO:	PROJECT NO
2	230114



CANADA ENGINEERING SERVICES INC.



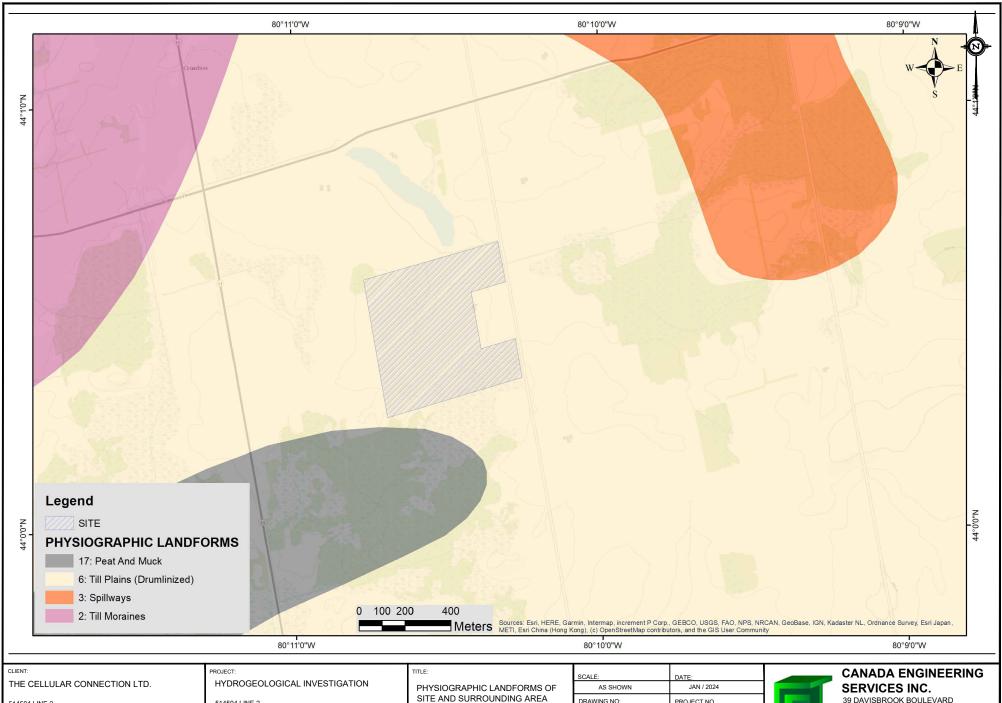
514504 LINE 2, AMARANTH, ONTARIO LON 1L0

514504 LINE 2, AMARANTH, ONTARIO L0N 1L0

SITE AND SURROUNDING AREA

SCALE:	DATE:	
AS SHOWN	JAN / 2024	
DRAWING NO:	PROJECT NO	
3	230114	



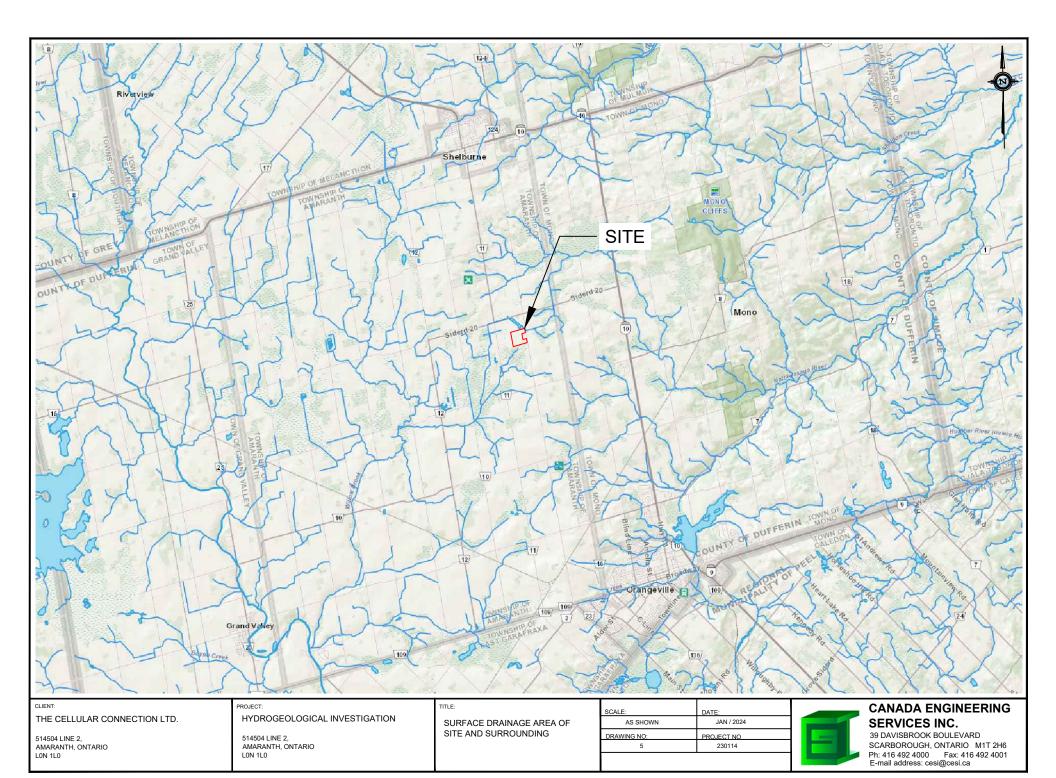


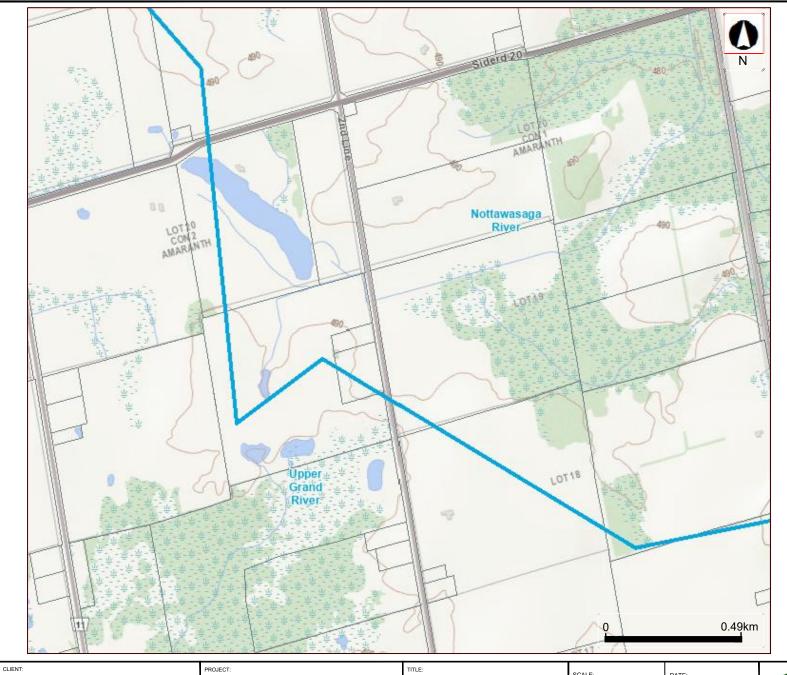
514504 LINE 2, AMARANTH, ONTARIO LON 1L0

514504 LINE 2, AMARANTH, ONTARIO L0N 1L0

SCALE:	DATE:	
AS SHOWN	JAN / 2024	
DRAWING NO:	PROJECT NO	
4	230114	







Legend

Tertiary

Assessment Parcel

This map should not be relied on as a precise indicator of routes or locations, nor as a guide to navigation. The Ontario Ministry of Environment, Conservation and Parks (MECP) shall not be liable in any way for the use or any information on this map. of, or reliance upon, this map.

THE CELLULAR CONNECTION LTD.

514504 LINE 2, AMARANTH, ONTARIO LON 1L0

HYDROGEOLOGICAL INVESTIGATION

514504 LINE 2, AMARANTH, ONTARIO LON 1LO

WATERSHED OF SITE AND SURROUNDING

SCALE:	DATE:
AS SHOWN	JAN / 2024
DRAWING NO:	PROJECT NO
6	230114



CANADA ENGINEERING SERVICES INC.



Legend

Source Protection Areas
Conservation Authority

Assessment Parcel

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514504 LINE 2, AMARANTH, ONTARIO LON 1L0 PROJECT

HYDROGEOLOGICAL INVESTIGATION

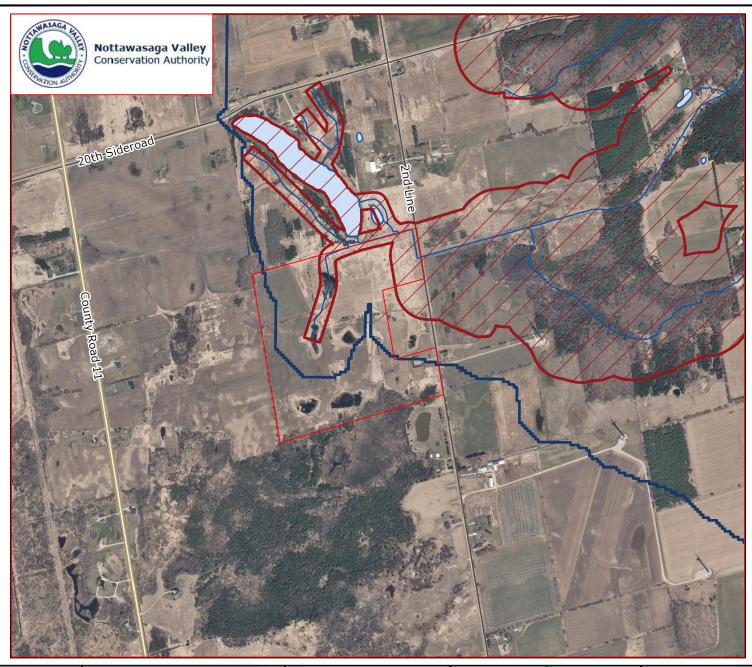
514504 LINE 2, AMARANTH, ONTARIO LON 1L0 TITLE

MECP CONSERVATION AUTHORITY AND SOURCE PROTECTION AREA BOUNDARY

SCALE:	DATE:
AS SHOWN	JAN / 2024
DRAWING NO:	PROJECT NO
7	230114



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514504 LINE 2, AMARANTH, ONTARIO LON 1L0 PROJECT

HYDROGEOLOGICAL INVESTIGATION

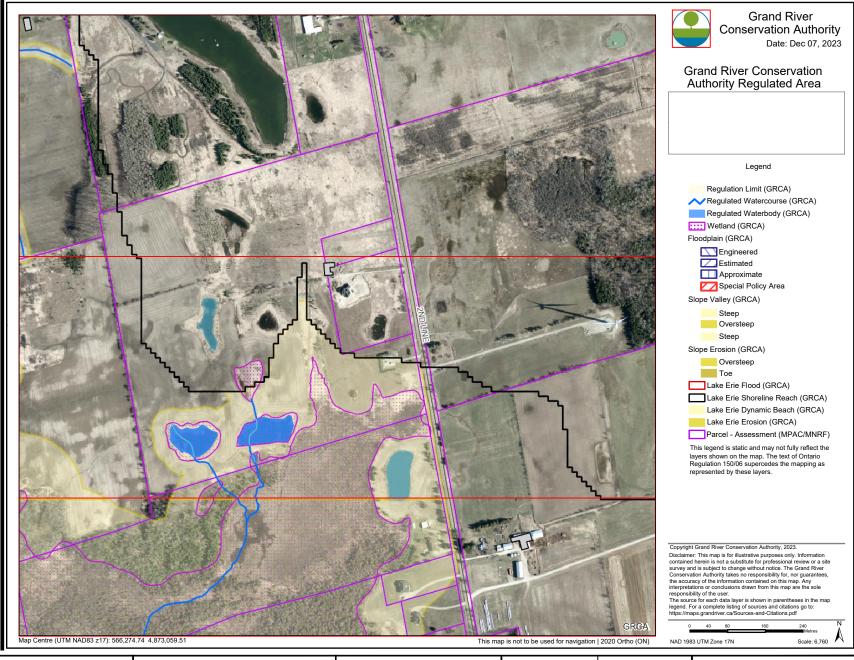
514504 LINE 2, AMARANTH, ONTARIO LON 1L0 TITI

NOTTAWASAGA VALLEY CONSERVATION AUTHORITY REGULATED AREA AT SITE AND SURROUNDING

SCALE:	DATE:
AS SHOWN	JAN / 2024
DRAWING NO:	PROJECT NO
8	230114



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THE CELLULAR CONNECTION LTD.

514504 LINE 2, AMARANTH, ONTARIO LON 1L0 PROJEC*

HYDROGEOLOGICAL INVESTIGATION

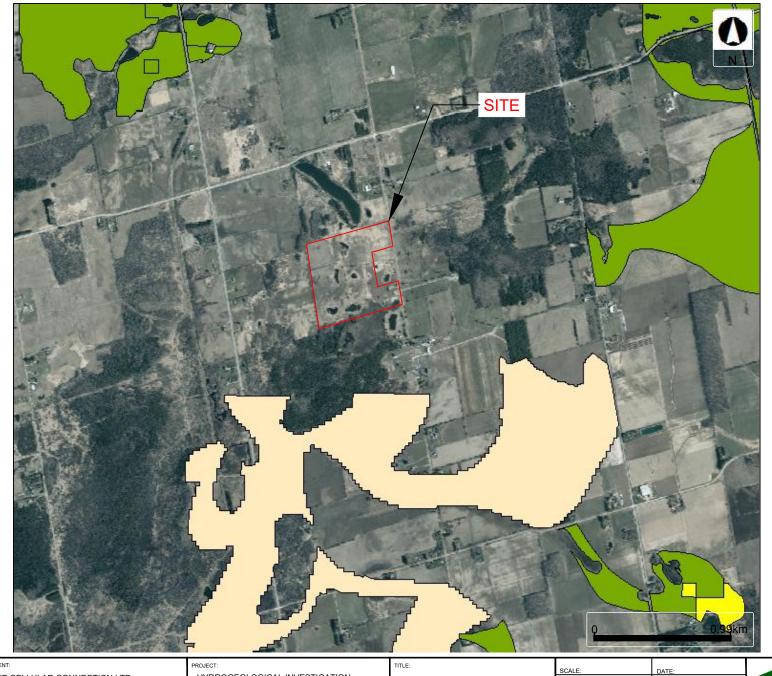
514504 LINE 2, AMARANTH, ONTARIO LON 1L0 TITLE:

GRAND RIVER CONSERVATION AUTHORITY REGULATED AREA AT SITE AND SURROUNDING

SCALE:	DATE:
AS SHOWN	JAN / 2024
DRAWING NO:	PROJECT NO
9	230114



CANADA ENGINEERING SERVICES INC.



Legend

Wellhead Protection Area Q2 Significant Groundwater Recharge Area

Assessment Parcel

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514504 LINE 2, AMARANTH, ONTARIO LON 1L0

HYDROGEOLOGICAL INVESTIGATION

514504 LINE 2, AMARANTH, ONTARIO LON 1LO

MECP SIGNIFICANT GROUNDWATER RECHARGE ZONE

SCALE:	DATE:
AS SHOWN	JAN / 2024
DRAWING NO:	PROJECT NO
10	230114



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Legend

Issue Contributing Areas
Highly Vulnerable Aquifers

Wellhead Protection Area

В

C

D

Intake Protection Zone 1

Event Based Areas

Intake Protection Zone 2

Intake Protection Zone 3 Vulnerable Scoring Area -Groundwater

6

10

Assessment Parcel

This map should not be relied on as a precise indicator of routes or locations, nor as a guide to navigation. The Ontario Ministry of Environment, Conservation and Parks (MECP) shall not be liable in any way for the use or any information on this map. of, or reliance upon, this map.

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514504 LINE 2, AMARANTH, ONTARIO LON 1L0 PROJEC

HYDROGEOLOGICAL INVESTIGATION

514504 LINE 2, AMARANTH, ONTARIO LON 1L0 TITLE

MECP SIGNIFICANT GROUNDWATER SENSITIVE AREAS

SCALE:	DATE:
AS SHOWN	JAN / 2024
DRAWING NO:	PROJECT NO
11	230114



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THE CELLULAR CONNECTION LTD.

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HYDROGEOLOGICAL INVESTIGATION

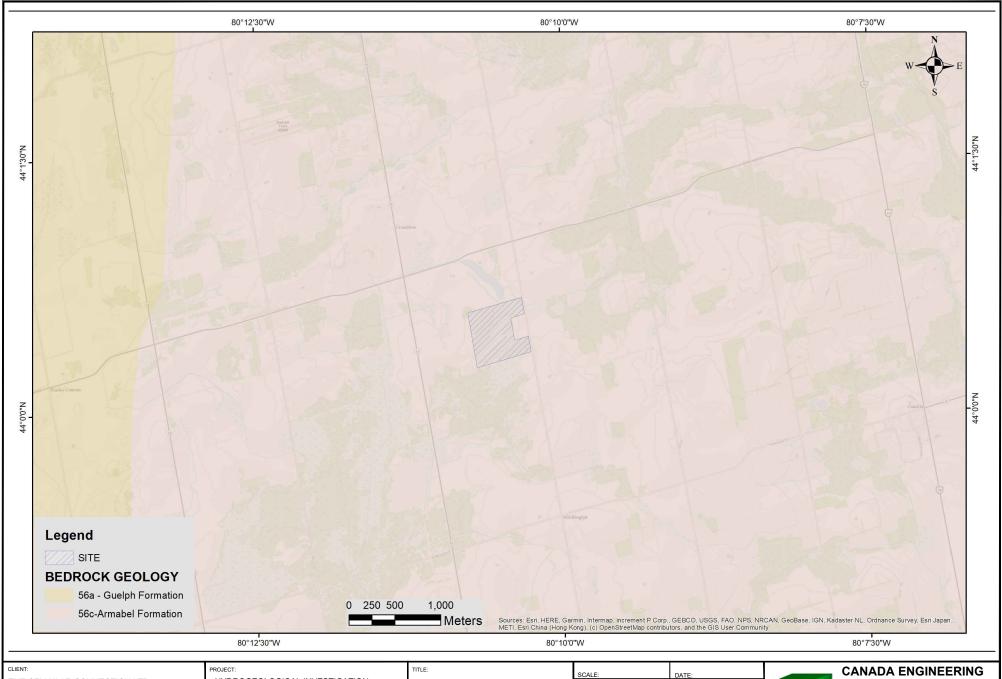
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GROUNDWATER CONTOUR AND FLOW DIRECTION

SCALE:	DATE:					
AS SHOWN	JAN / 2024					
DRAWING NO:	PROJECT NO					
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CANADA ENGINEERING SERVICES INC.



THE CELLULAR CONNECTION LTD.

514504 LINE 2, AMARANTH, ONTARIO LON 1L0

HYDROGEOLOGICAL INVESTIGATION

514504 LINE 2, AMARANTH, ONTARIO L0N 1L0

BEDROCK GEOLOGY OF THE SITE AND SURROUNDING AREA

SCALE:	DATE:					
AS SHOWN	JAN / 2024					
DRAWING NO:	PROJECT NO					
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SERVICES INC.



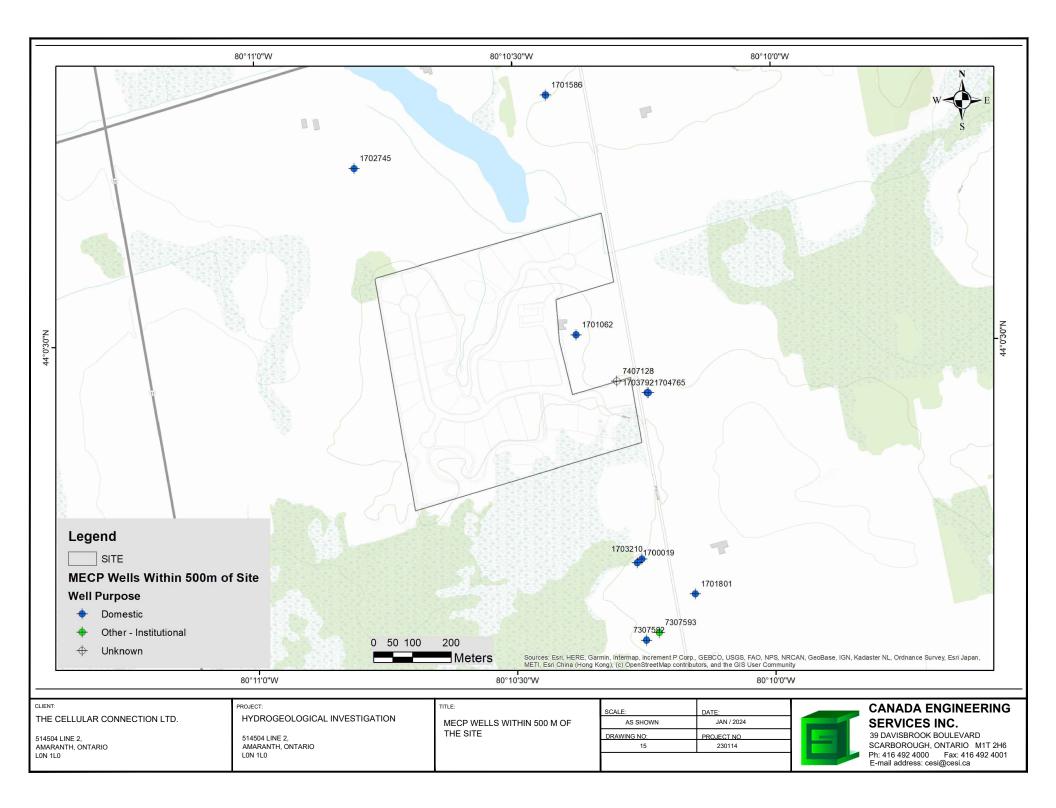
514504 LINE 2, AMARANTH, ONTARIO L0N 1L0

514504 LINE 2, AMARANTH, ONTARIO L0N 1L0

AND SURROUNDING

SCALE:	DATE:				
AS SHOWN	JAN / 2024				
DRAWING NO:	PROJECT NO				
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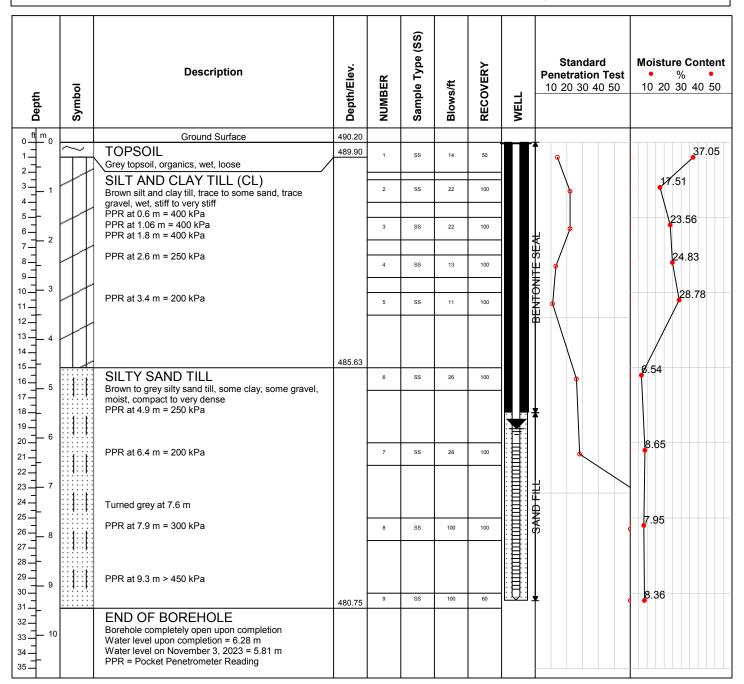
Project No: 230114

Log of Borehole No. 1

Project: Proposed Subdivision

Client: The Cellular Connection Ltd.

Location: 514504 Line 2, Amaranth, Ontario Technologist: MK



Drill Method: Track mounted drill rig **Canada Engineering Services Inc.**

Drill Date: October 18, 2023

39 Davisbrook Blvd.

Checked By: RJ

Scarborough, Ontario

Hole Size: 150 mm diameter M1T 2H6

Project No: 230114 Log of Borehole No. 2

Project: Proposed Subdivision

Client: The Cellular Connection Ltd. Engineer: MK

Location: 514504 Line 2, Amaranth, Ontario

- Depth	Symbol	Description	Depth/Elev.	NUMBER	Sample Type (SS)	Blows/ft	RECOVERY	SPT 10 20 30 40 50 60 70	Moisture Content
0 ft m	~ .	Ground Surface	487.00						
1 - 2 -	\sim	TOPSOIL Grey topsoil, organics, wet, compact		1	SS	12	100	T	25.76
3 1	 .	OII TV OAND TILL	486.09	2	SS	16	100		1/4.93
4 - 5 		SILTY SAND TILL Brown to grey silty sand till, some clay, trace gravel, wet, compact				-			20.04
6 2		PPR at 1.06 m = 300 kPa PPR at 1.8 m = 450 kPa		3	SS	22	100	\	
7			484.71						27.51
8 — 9 — 3	\mathbb{H}	SILT AND CLAY TILL (CL) Mottled grey-brown silt and clay till, trace to some sand, trace gravel, moist to wet, very stiff		4	SS	27	100	 	
10 — 3		PPR at 2.6 m = 400 kPa PPR at 3.4 m = 350 kPa		5	SS	18	100		25.38
12	\mathbb{I}	PPR at 3.4 m = 350 kPa							
14	\mathbb{H}	Turned grey at 4.6 m							
15 5		PPR at 4.9 m = 450 kPa	481.97	6	SS	32	100	7	∮ 18.77
17 — 18 — 19 —		END OF BOREHOLE Borehole completely open and dry upon completion PPR = Pocket Penetrometer Reading							
20 - 6									
22 7									
24 —									
26 8									
27									
28									
²⁹ 9									
31									
32									
33 10									
34 —									
35 —									

Drill Method: Track mounted drill rig **Canada Engineering Services Inc.**

Drill Date: October 19, 2023

39 Davisbrook Blvd.
Checked By: RJ

Scarborough, Ontario

Hole Size: 150 mm diameter M1T 2H6

Project No: 230114

Log of Borehole No. 3

Project: Proposed Subdivision

Client: The Cellular Connection Ltd.

Location: 514504 Line 2, Amaranth, Ontario **Technologist:** MK

- Depth	Symbol	Description		NUMBER	Sample Type (SS)	Blows/ft	RECOVERY	WELL	Standard Penetration Test 10 20 30 40 50	Moisture Content
0 ft m		Ground Surface	485.00							
1 - 2 -		SILTY SAND Brown silty sand, some clay, wet, compact	484.24	1	SS	11	100		T	24.99
3 1		PEAT /		2	ss	9	100			24.64
4 —		Black peat, wet, loose						_		
5 2		SILT AND CLAY TILL (CL) Mottled brown-grey silt and clay till, trace to some sand, trace gravel, wet, stiff to very stiff		3	SS	10	100		#	24.09
7_	71	PPR at 1.8 m = 300 kPa							₩ \	19.46
8		PPR at 2.6 m = 400 kPa		4	SS	13	100		BENTONI I BENTON	
10 3	1	PPR at 3.4 m = 300 kPa							₹	28.42
11 _		TTT COLOR TO COLOR		5	SS	15	100		፟ ፟፟፟፟፟፟፟፟፟፟፟፟፟፟፟፟፟፟፟፟፟፟፟፟፟፟፟	70.42
12									₩	}
13 4	r									/
14 —										1 /
15	111	PPR at 4.9 m = 400 kPa		6	SS	17	100			/ 17.3
16 — 5										
18	711								↓ /	
19 —									1	
20 6	\mathcal{A}	PPR at 6.4 m = 75 kPa								15.25
21				7	SS	11	100			
22 —	\mathcal{M}									
23 7									SAND FILE	$\{ \mid \mid$
24 —		PPR at 7.9 m = 300 kPa							∮	
26 8				8	SS	60	100		₹	19.01
27 °									$ \cdot \cdot \cdot $	
28 —	11	PPR at 9.3 m = 400 kPa								
29 9		11 11 Gt 0.0 III - 400 III u						:		
30 —	1			9	SS	27	100		↓	19.23
31 —	ЩЦ		475.40	9	- 33	- 21	100			
32 <u> </u>		END OF BOREHOLE Borehole completely open upon completion								
34 —		Water level upon completion = 8.53 m								
35		Water level on November 3, 2023 = 1.09 m PPR = Pocket Penetrometer Reading								

Drill Method: Track mounted drill rig

Canada Engineering Services Inc.

Checked By: RJ

Drill Date: October 20, 2023

39 Davisbrook Blvd.

= 1.... = 0.10 C 0.10 D 0.1 Z 0.7 Z 0 Z 0

Scarborough, Ontario

Hole Size: 150 mm diameter

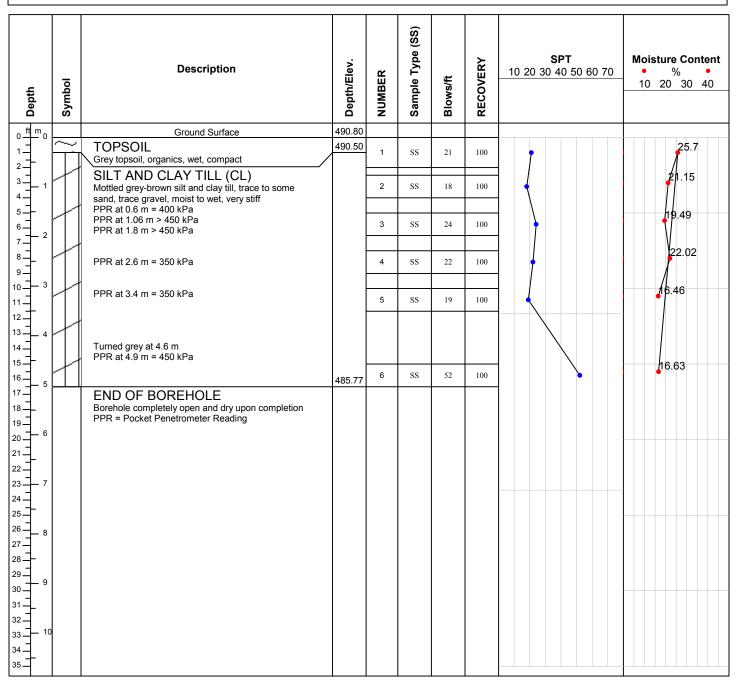
M1T 2H6

Project No: 230114 Log of Borehole No. 4

Project: Proposed Subdivision

Client: The Cellular Connection Ltd. Engineer: MK

Location: 514504 Line 2, Amaranth, Ontario



Drill Method: Track mounted drill rig Canada Engineering Services Inc.

Drill Date: October 18, 2023

39 Davisbrook Blvd.

Checked By: RJ

M1T 2H6

Scarborough, Ontario

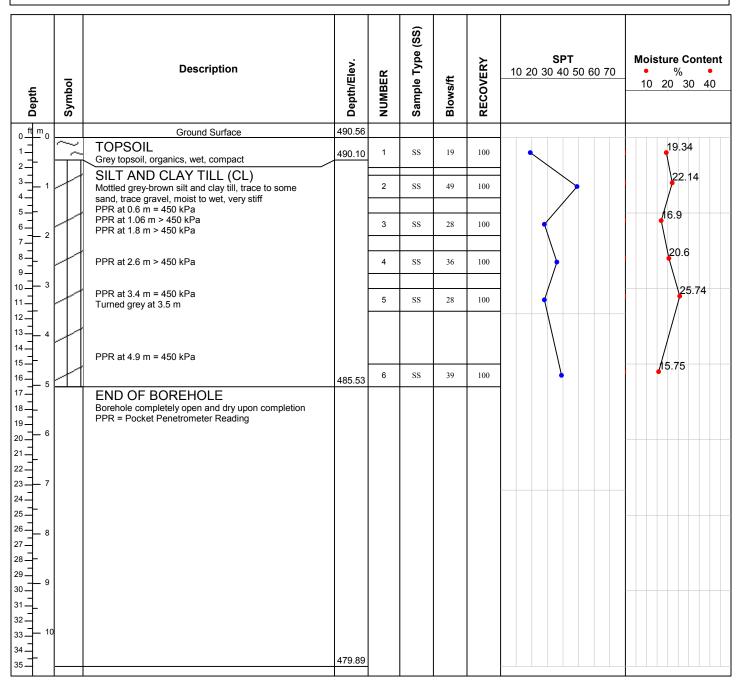
Hole Size: 150 mm diameter

Project No: 230114 Log of Borehole No. 5

Project: Proposed Subdivision

Client: The Cellular Connection Ltd. Engineer: MK

Location: 514504 Line 2, Amaranth, Ontario



Drill Method: Track mounted drill rig Canada Engineering Services Inc.

Drill Date: October 18, 2023

39 Davisbrook Blvd.

Checked By: RJ

M1T 2H6

Scarborough, Ontario

Hole Size: 150 mm diameter

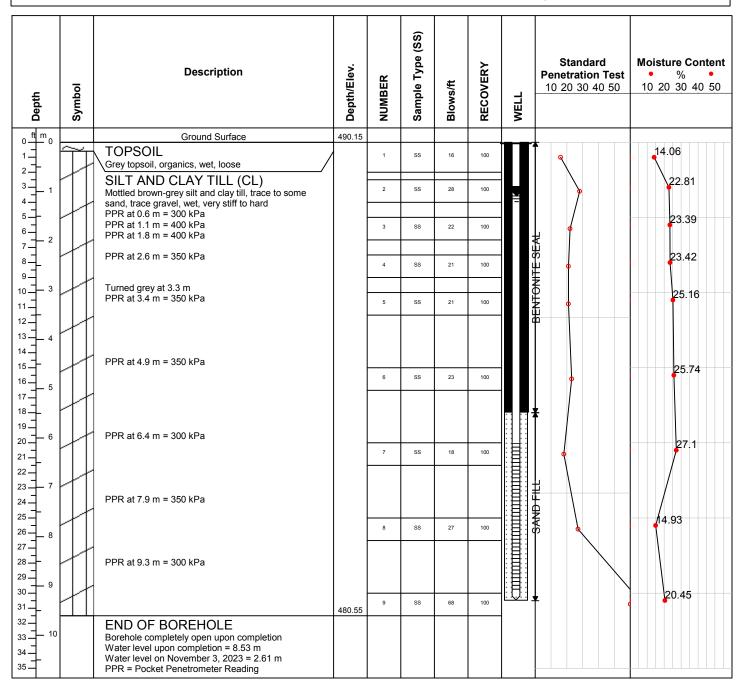
Project No: 230114

Log of Borehole No. 6

Project: Proposed Subdivision

Client: The Cellular Connection Ltd.

Location: 514504 Line 2, Amaranth, Ontario Technologist: MK



Drill Method: Track mounted drill rig

Canada Engineering Services Inc.

Drill Date: October 19, 2023

39 Davisbrook Blvd.

M1T 2H6

Hole Size: 150 mm diameter

Scarborough, Ontario

Datum: Geodetic Elevations from Topographic Survey Map by Schaeffer Dzaldov Purcell Ltd., Dated September 12, 2023

g Services inc.

Checked By: RJ

Project No: 230114

Log of Borehole No. 7

Project: Proposed Subdivision

Client: The Cellular Connection Ltd.

Location: 514504 Line 2, Amaranth, Ontario Technologist: MK

Depth	Symbol	Description	Depth/Elev.	NUMBER	Sample Type (SS)	Blows/ft	RECOVERY	WELL	Standard Penetration Test 10 20 30 40 50	Moisture Content
0 ft m		Ground Surface	490.45							
1 - 2 -	\sim	TOPSOIL Grey topsoil, organics, wet, loose	489.84	1	SS	12	100		0	28.53
3 1		SILTY SAND TILL rey to brown silty sand till, some clay, trace gravel, moist, dense		2	SS	47	100			9.12
5— 6— 7— 2		PPR at 1.06 m > 450 kPa PPR at 1.8 m > 450 kPa		3	SS	42	100		<u> </u>	7.07
/ 		SILT AND CLAY TILL (CL)	488.16	4	SS	32	100	L	# # /	22.26
10 3		Brown to grey silt and clay till, trace to some sand, trace gravel, wet, very stiff to hard PPR at 2.6 m > 450 kPa		5	SS	25	100	(BENTONIE SEAF	19.78
12 4		Turned grey at 3.0 m PPR at 3.4 m > 450 kPa							<u> </u>	
14 — 15 — 16 — 5	\parallel	PPR at 4.9 m = 350 kPa		6	SS	21	100			20.44
17 18 19 6									•	
20 6		PPR at 6.4 m = 200 kPa		7	SS	17	100			21
22 7	1									
25 8	1	PPR at 7.9 m> 450 kPa		8	ss	86	100		SANDTHE	12.49
27										
29 9		CIL TV CAND TILL	481.31							7.38
31	::1::1:	SILTY SAND TILL Grey silty sand till, some clay, trace gravel, moist, very dense	480.85	9	SS	62	100			
34		PPR at 9.3 m > 450 kPa END OF BOREHOLE								
35 — 36 — 11 37 —		Borehole completely open and dry upon completion Water level on November 3, 2023 = 3.90 m PPR = Pocket Penetrometer Reading								

Drill Method: Track mounted drill rig

Canada Engineering Services Inc.

Checked By: RJ

Drill Date: October 19, 2023

39 Davisbrook Blvd.

Scarborough, Ontario

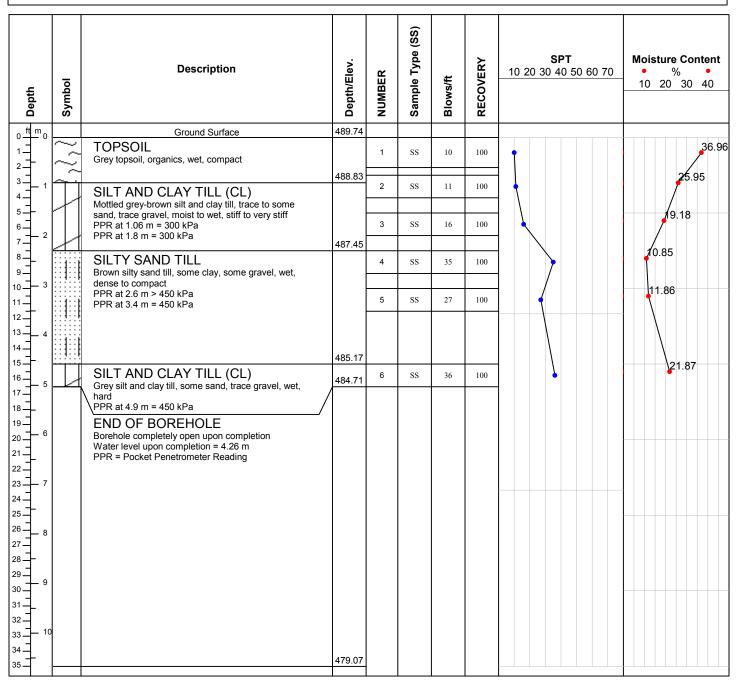
Hole Size: 150 mm diameter M1T 2H6

Project No: 230114 Log of Borehole No. 8

Project: Proposed Subdivision

Client: The Cellular Connection Ltd. Engineer: MK

Location: 514504 Line 2, Amaranth, Ontario



Drill Method: Track mounted drill rig Canada Engineering Services Inc.

Drill Date: October 19, 2023

39 Davisbrook Blvd.

Checked By: RJ

M1T 2H6

Scarborough, Ontario

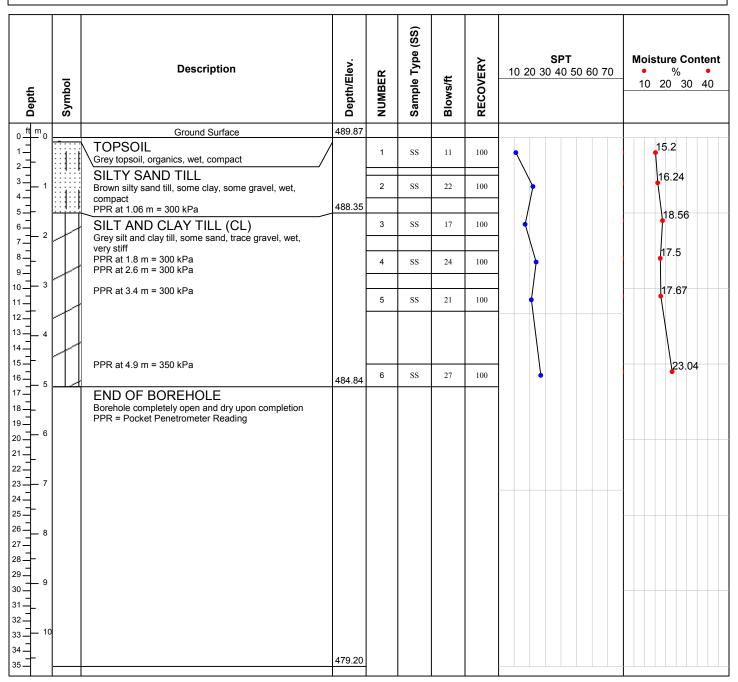
Hole Size: 150 mm diameter

Project No: 230114 Log of Borehole No. 9

Project: Proposed Subdivision

Client: The Cellular Connection Ltd. Engineer: MK

Location: 514504 Line 2, Amaranth, Ontario



Drill Method: Track mounted drill rig **Canada Engineering Services Inc.**

Drill Date: October 19, 2023

39 Davisbrook Blvd.

Checked By: RJ

Scarborough, Ontario

Hole Size: 150 mm diameter M1T 2H6

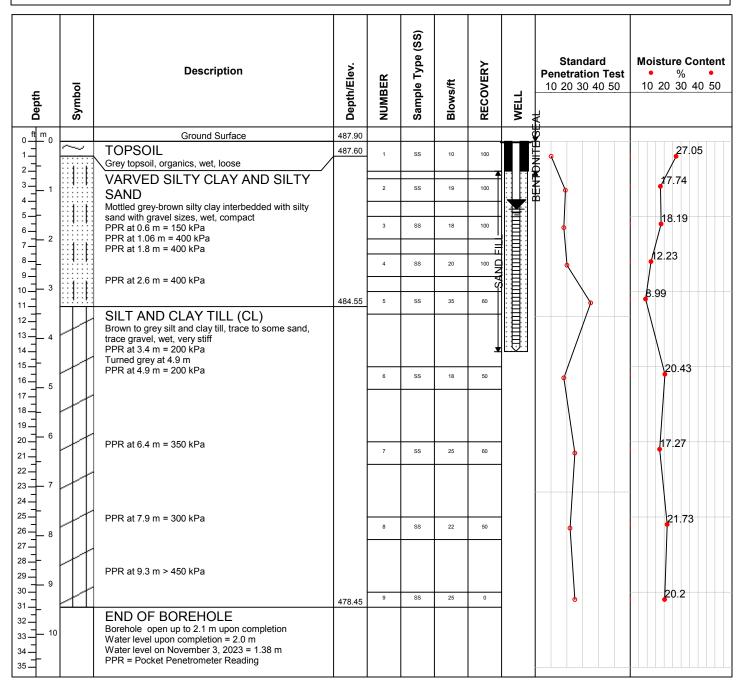
Project No: 230114

Log of Borehole No. 10

Project: Proposed Subdivision

Client: The Cellular Connection Ltd.

Location: 514504 Line 2, Amaranth, Ontario Technologist: MK



Drill Method: Track mounted drill rig Cana

Canada Engineering Services Inc.

Drill Date: October 20, 2023

39 Davisbrook Blvd.

M1T 2H6

Hole Size: 150 mm diameter

Scarborough, Ontario

Checked By: RJ

Figure 1	Project No.: 230114	GRAINSIZE DISTRIBUTION GRAPH		
	Location: 514504 Line 2	Tested By: DA		
	Client: The Cellular Connection Ltd.	Test Date: 31-Oct-2023		

Symbol	Sample No.	% Clay	% Silt	% Fine Sand	% Medium Sand	% Coarse Sand	% Fine Gravel	% Coarse Gravel	% Cobbles
A Y	BH1 SA3	29.0	64.0	1.1	4.7	0.3	1.3	0.0	0.0
	BH1 SA5	27.0	60.2	3.9	3.2	1.1	4.8	0.0	0.0
	BH1 SA7	14.9	31.3	17.2	13.0	4.1	9.7	10.1	0.0
	BH2 SA3	31.1	56.6	2.9	2.6	1.2	5.9	0.0	0.0
	BH2 SA4	35.4	62.8	0.5	1.3	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0

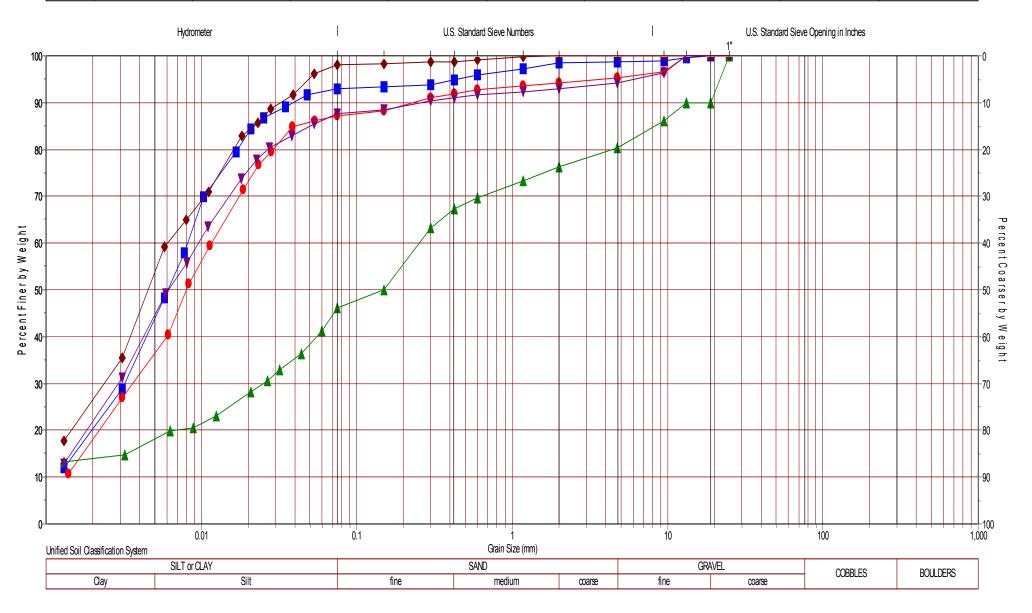
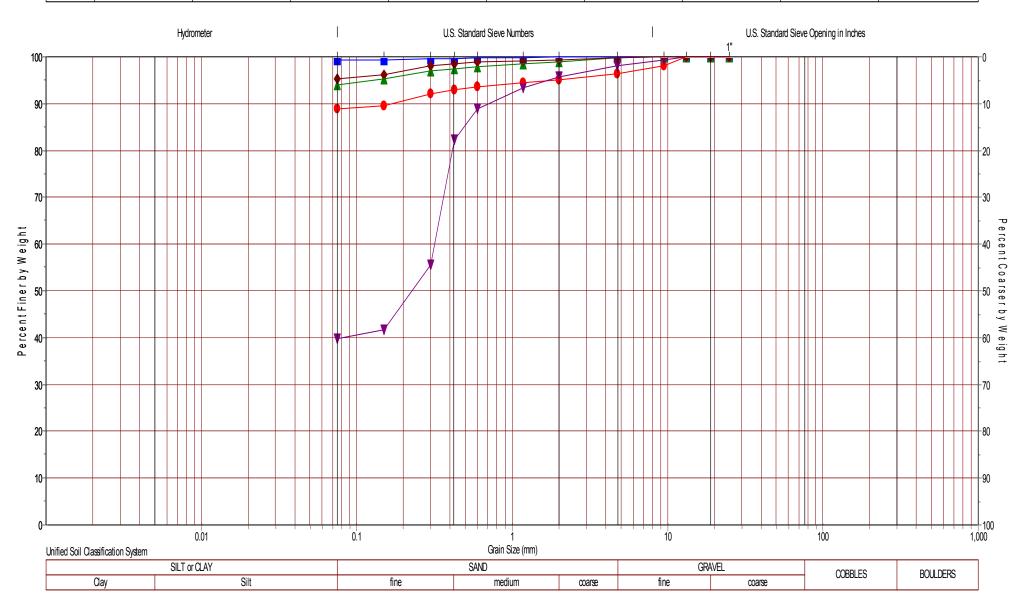


Figure 2	Project No.: 230114	GRAINSIZE DISTRIBUTION GRAPH
	Location: 514504 Line 2, Amaranth	Tested By: DA
	Client: The Cellular Connection Ltd.	Test Date: 31-Oct-2023

Symbol	Sample No.	% Clay	% Silt	% Fine Sand	% Medium Sand	% Coarse Sand	% Fine Gravel	% Coarse Gravel	% Cobbles
À	BH6 SA5	<99.3	<99.3	0.3	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
	BH6 SA8	<88.9	<88.9	3.2	3.0	1.2	3.8	0.0	0.0
	BH7 SA5	<94.1	<94.1	3.1	2.1	0.9	0.3	0.0	0.0
	BH10 SA4	<39.9	<39.9	15.9	40.1	2.4	2.0	0.0	0.0
	BH10 SA6	<95.4	<95.4	2.9	1.2	0.4	0.3	0.0	0.0





CANADA ENGINEERING SERVICES INC

Consulting Engineers - Geotechnical, Environmental and Structural

Atterberg Limits Data Sheet ASTM D4318-10

Project Name:	Proposed Subdivision	Date:	10-Nov-2023
Location:	514504 Line 2, Amaranth	Tested By:	MK
Sample No	BH1 SA3	Test Number:	1

Sample Depth: 1.5 m

USCS Soil Classification: SILT AND CLAY TILL, TRACE TO SOME SAND, TRACE GRAVEL

TEST	TEST				PLASTIC LIMIT				LIQUID LIMIT			
Variable	NO		4			4	_	0		4		
variable	Var.	Units	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4		
Number of Blows	N	blows					37	30	24	18		
Can Number			4	55	3		22	12	13	9		
Mass of Empty Can	M _C	(g)	31.60	31.18	31.04		31.55	31.12	31.43	34.75		
Mass Can & Soil (Wet)	M _{CMS}	(g)	35.28	34.12	35.57		42.10	52.71	49.79	58.38		
Mass Can & Soil (Dry)	M_{CDS}	(g)	34.64	33.58	34.78		39.59	47.58	45.33	52.45		
Mass of Soil	Ms	(g)	3.04	2.40	3.74		8.04	16.46	13.90	17.70		
Mass of Water	M_W	(g)	0.64	0.54	0.79		2.51	5.13	4.46	5.93		
Water Content	W	(%)	21.1	22.5	21.1		31.2	31.2	32.1	33.5		

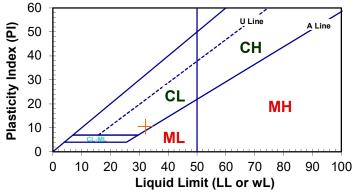
Liquid Limit (LL or w_L) (%):	32.1
Plastic Limit (PL or w _P) (%):	21.6
Plasticity Index (PI) (%):	10.5
USCS Classification:	CL

LOW TO MEDIUM PLASTIC CLAY

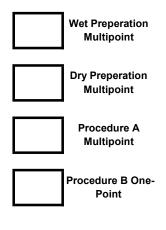
PI at "A" Line = 0.73(LL-20)

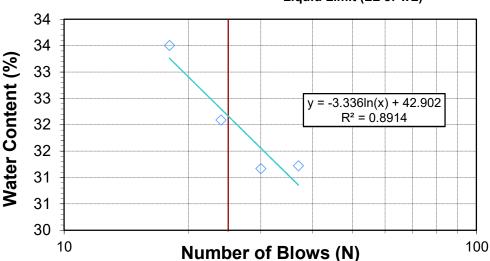
One Point Liquid Limit Calculation:

 $LL = w_n (N/25)^{0.12}$









GEOTECHNICAL SYMBOLS AND TERMS USED IN BOREHOLE/TEST PIT LOGS

Soil Description

Terminology describing soil types:

Topsoil - Mixture of soil and humus capable of supporting good vegetative growth

Peat - Fibrous fragments of visible and invisible decayed organic matter

Till - Unstratified and unsorted glacial deposit which may include any particle sizes

Such as clay, silt, sand, stone, cobbles and boulders

Fill - Materials not identified as deposited by natural geological processes

Terminology describing soil structure:

Desiccated - Having visible signs of weathering by oxidization of clay minerals, shrinkage cracks, etc.

Fissured - Material breaks along plane of fracture

Varved - Composed of regular alternating layers of silt and clay

Laminated - Alternating layers of beds less than 6 mm thick
Stratified - Alternating layers of beds greater than 6 mm thick

Blocky - Material can be broken into small and hard angular lumps

Lensed - Irregular shaped pockets of soil having different particle size, texture, or colour from

materials above and below

Well Graded - Having wide range in grain sizes and substantial amounts of all intermediate particle sizes

Uniformly Graded Predominantly one grain size

Soil descriptions and classification are based on the Unified Soil Classification System (USCS) (ASTM D-2488), which classifies soils on the basis of engineering properties. The system divides soils into three major categories: (1) coarse grained, (2) fine-grained, and (3) highly organic. The soil is then subdivided based on either gradation or plasticity characteristics. This system provides a group symbol (eg. SM) and group name (eg. silty sand) for identification. The classification excludes particles larger than 76 mm.

Terminology describing materials outside the USCS, (eg. particles larger than 76 mm, visible organic matter, construction debris) is based upon the proportion of these materials present:

Trace	- Trace sand, trace silt, etc.	Less than 10%
Some	- Some sand, some silt, etc.	10 - 20%
Adjective	- Gravelly, sandy, silty, clayey, etc.	20 - 30%
"And"	- and gravel, and silt, etc.	> 35%

Noun - Gravel, Sand, Silt, Clay > 35% and main fraction

The standard terminology to describe cohesionless soils includes the compactness as determined by the Standard Penetration Test "N" -value.

Compactness	"N" Value
Very Loose	< 4
Loose	4 - 10
Compact	10 - 30
Dense	30 - 50
Very Dense	> 50

GEOTECHNICAL SYMBOLS AND TERMS USED IN BOREHOLE/TEST PIT LOGS

The standard terminology to describe cohesive soils includes consistency, which is based on undrained shear strength as measured by in-situ vane tests, penetrometer tests, unconfined compression tests or similar field and laboratory analysis. Standard Penetration Test "N" values can also be used to provide an approximate indication of the consistency and shear strength of fine grained, cohesive soils.

Consistency	Undrained Shear Strength (kPa)	"N" Value	Field Identification
Very Soft	< 12.5	< 2	Easily penetrated several cm by the fist
Soft	12.5 - 25	2 - 4	Easily penetrated several cm by the thumb
Firm	25 - 50	4 - 8	Can be penetrated several cm by the thumb with moderate effort
Stiff	50 - 100	8 - 15	Readily indented by the thumb but penetrated only with great effort
Very Stiff	100 - 200	15 - 30	Readily indented by the thumb nail
Hard	> 200	> 30	Indented with difficulty by the thumbnail

Note: "N" Value - The Standard Penetration Test records the number of blows of a 140 lb (64 kg) hammer falling 30 inches (760 mm), required to drive a 2 inch (50.8 mm) O.D. split spoon sampler 1 foot (305 mm). For split spoon samples where full penetration is not achieved, the number of blows is reported over the sampler penetration in millimeters (eg. 50/75).

STRATA PLOT

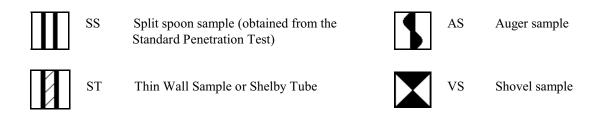
Strata plots symbolize the soil or bedrock description. They are combinations of the following basic symbols:

		$\{l_i\}$		**************************************				
Asphalt	Concrete	Topsoil	Fill	Peat	Clay	Silt	Sand	Gravel

WATER LEVEL MEASUREMENTS



SAMPLE TYPE



APPENDIX C

HYDRAULIC CONDUCTIVITY AND DEWATERING CALCULATIONS



Slug Test Analysis Report

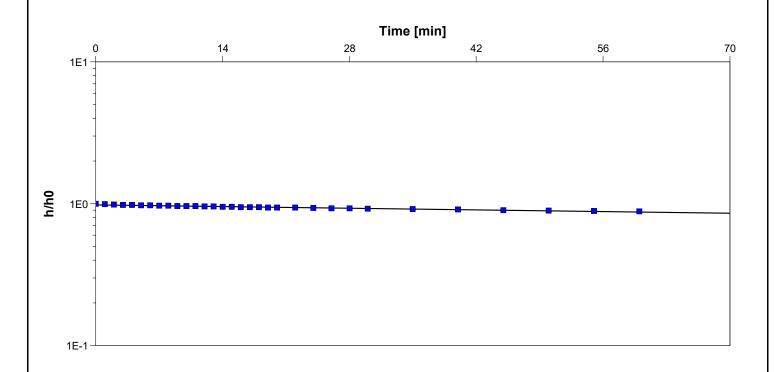
Project: Proposed Subdivision

Number: 230114

Client: The Cellular Connection Ltd.

Location: 514504 Line 2, Amaranth	Slug Test: Slug Test 1	Test Well: BH1	
Test Conducted by: MK		Test Date: 03-Nov-2023	
Analysis Performed by: MK	BH1	Analysis Date: 06-Nov-2023	

Aquifer Thickness:



Calculation using Hvorslev

. ,					
	Observation Well	Hydraulic Conductivity			
		[m/s]			
	BH1	1.59 × 10 ⁻⁸			



Slug Test Analysis Report

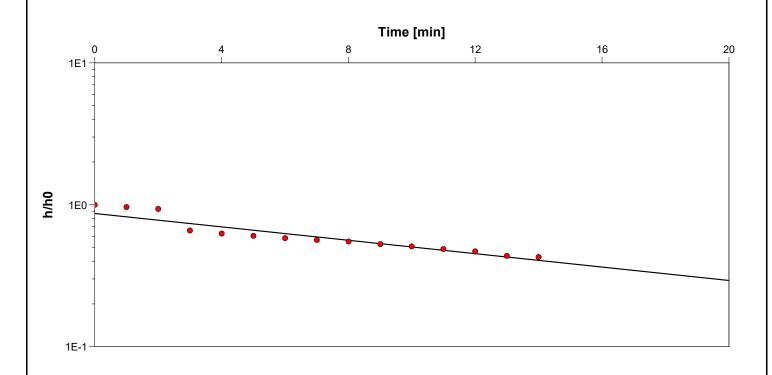
Project: Proposed Subdivision

Number: 230114

Client: The Cellular Connection Ltd.

Location: 514504 Line 2, Amaranth	Slug Test: Slug Test 2	Test Well: BH3	
Test Conducted by: MK		Test Date: 03-Nov-2023	
Analysis Performed by: MK	ВН3	Analysis Date: 06-Nov-2023	

Aquifer Thickness:



Observation Well	Hydraulic Conductivity	
	[m/s]	
ВН3	4.56 × 10 ⁻⁷	



Slug Test Analysis Report

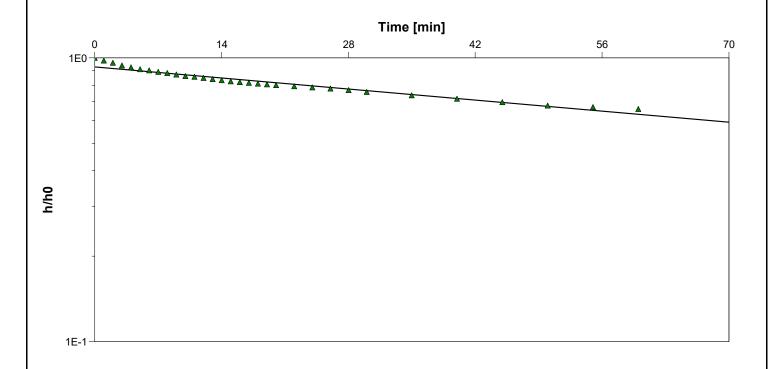
Project: Proposed Subdivision

Number: 230114

Client: The Cellular Connection Ltd.

Location: 514504 Line 2, Amaranth Slug Test: Slug Test 3		Test Well: BH6
Test Conducted by: MK		Test Date: 03-Nov-2023
Analysis Performed by: MK	BH6	Analysis Date: 06-Nov-2023

Aquifer Thickness:



_		
Observation Well	Hydraulic Conductivity	
	[m/s]	
BH6	5.37 × 10 ⁻⁸	



Slug Test Analysis Report

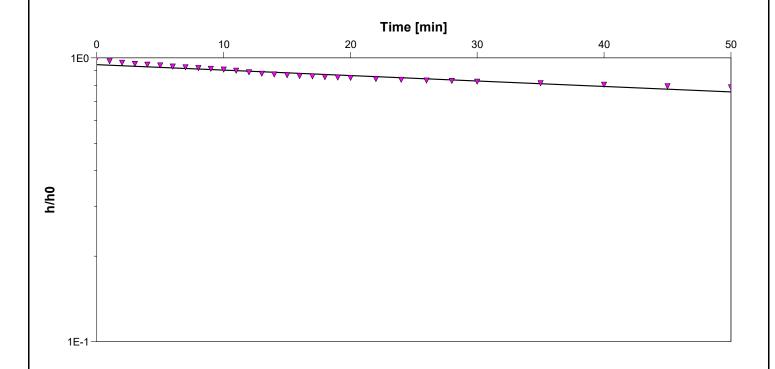
Project: Proposed Subdivision

Number: 230114

Client: The Cellular Connection Ltd.

Location: 514504 Line 2, Amaranth	Slug Test: Slug Test 4	Test Well: BH7
Test Conducted by: MK		Test Date: 03-Nov-2023
Analysis Performed by: MK	BH7	Analysis Date: 06-Nov-2023

Aquifer Thickness:



Calculation using Hvorslev

_		
Observation Well	Hydraulic Conductivity	
	[m/s]	
BH7	3.71 × 10 ⁻⁸	



Slug Test Analysis Report

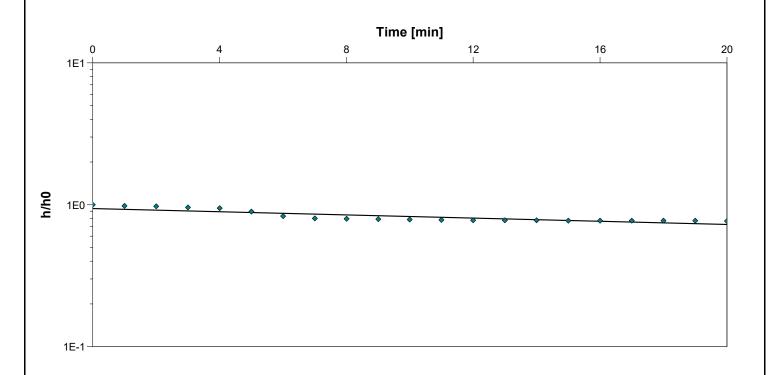
Project: Proposed Subdivision

Number: 230114

Client: The Cellular Connection Ltd.

Location: 514504 Line 2, Amaranth	Slug Test: Slug Test 5	Test Well: BH10
Test Conducted by: MK		Test Date: 03-Nov-2023
Analysis Performed by: MK	BH10	Analysis Date: 06-Nov-2023

Aquifer Thickness:



Observation Well	Hydraulic Conductivity				
	[m/s]				
BH10	1.08 × 10 ⁻⁷				

514504 2nd Line, Amaranth Temporary Dewatering Assessment

Parameters		Zone 1	Zone 2	Zone 3	Zone 4	Zone 5
Average Elevation of Ground Floor (masl)		490.20	485.00	490.45	490.15	487.90
Highest Groundwater level (masl)		484.55	484.60	487.46	487.65	487.02
Average footing elevation (3.3mbgl) (masl)		486.90	481.70	487.15	486.85	484.60
Dewatering target elevation (0.5 m below footing level) (masl)		486.40	481.20	486.65	486.35	484.10
Required Drawdown (m)		N/A	3.40	0.81	1.30	2.92
Elevation of assumed impervious layer (masl)		N/A	479.20	484.65	484.35	482.10
Height between static water level and impervious layer (m)		N/A	5.40	2.81	3.30	4.92
Height between required water level and impervious layer (m)		N/A	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00
DEWATERING (CALCULATION					
Permeability (Measured in Monitoring Wells) (m/sec)	K	1.59E-08	4.56E-07	5.37E-08	3.71E-08	1.08E-07
Depth of Existing groundwater level to impervious layer (m)	Н	N/A	5.40	2.81	3.30	4.92
Depth of Required groundwater level to impervious layer after drawdown (m)	h	N/A	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00
Excavation Area (sq.m)	Α	325	325	325	325	325
Radius of influence from edge of excavation (m)	R _{sichardt}	N/A	6.89	0.56	0.75	2.88
Effective Radius of excavation $V(ab/\pi)$ (m)	R _{eff}	N/A	10.17	10.17	10.17	10.17
Total Radius of Influence (R _{sichardt} + R _{eff}) (m)	R _{total}	N/A	17.06	10.73	10.92	13.05
Discharge (m³/sec)						
$Q = (\pi K(H^2 - h^2)) / Ln(R_{total}/R_{eff})$	Q	0.00E+00	6.97E-05	1.22E-05	1.13E-05	2.75E-05
Discharge (m³/day)		0.00	6.02	1.05	0.97	2.38
Discharge (m³/day) with FS=1.5		0.00	9.03	1.58	1.46	3.57
Considering max daily rainfall 25mm, Q =m ³ /Day		8.13	8.13	8.13	8.13	8.13
Total Temporary Dewatering Quantity (m³/day)	Q_{temp}	8.13	17.16	9.71	9.59	11.69

514504 2nd Line, Amaranth Permanent Dewatering Assessment

Parameters	Zone 1	Zone 2	Zone 3	Zone 4	Zone 5
Average Elevation of Ground Floor (masl)	490.20	485.00	490.45	490.15	487.90
Highest Groundwater level (masl)	484.55	484.60	487.46	487.65	487.02
Average footing elevation (3.3mbgl) (masl)	486.90	481.70	487.15	486.85	484.60
Dewatering target elevation (footing level) (masl)	486.90	481.70	487.15	486.85	484.60
Required Drawdown (m)	N/A	2.90	0.31	0.80	2.42
Elevation of assumed impervious layer (masl)	N/A	479.70	485.15	484.85	482.60
Height between static water level and impervious layer (m)	N/A	4.90	2.31	2.80	4.42
Height between required water level and impervious layer (m)	N/A	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00

DEWATERING CALCULATION

Permeability (MW3) (m/sec)	K	1.59E-08	4.56E-07	5.37E-08	3.71E-08	1.08E-07
Depth of Existing groundwater level to impervious layer (m)	Н	N/A	4.90	2.31	2.80	4.42
Depth of Required groundwater level to impervious layer after drawdown (m)	h	N/A	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00
Excavation Area (sq.m)	Α	325	325	325	325	325
Radius of influence from edge of excavation (m)	R _{sichardt}	N/A	5.87	0.22	0.46	2.39
Effective Radius of excavation $V(ab/\pi)$ (m)	R _{eff}	N/A	10.17	10.17	10.17	10.17
Total Radius of Influence (R _{sichardt} + R _{eff}) (m)	R _{total}	N/A	16.05	10.39	10.63	12.56
Discharge (m³/sec)						
$Q = (\pi K(H^2 - h^2)) / Ln(R_{total} / R_{eff})$	Q	0.00	6.29E-05	1.08E-05	1.01E-05	2.50E-05
Discharge (m³/day)		0.00	5.43	0.93	0.87	2.16
Discharge (m³/day) with FS=1.5		0.00	8.15	1.39	1.31	3.24
Total Permanent Dewatering Quantity (m³/day)	Q _{perm}	0.00	8.15	1.39	1.31	3.24