

**CITY OF PORT MOODY**

**TEMPORARY USE PERMIT NO. TUP00024**

ISSUED BY: CITY OF PORT MOODY

A municipal corporation pursuant to the *Community Charter*, S.B.C. 2003, c26 with offices at 100 Newport Drive, Port Moody, BC V3H 5C3  
(the "City")

TO: 1443120 B.C. LTD.  
3201 - 1111 ALBERNI STREET  
VANCOUVER, BC  
V6E 4V2  
(the "Applicant")

WHEREAS:

- A. City of Port Moody, Official Community Plan Bylaw, 2014, No. 2955 includes a provision whereby Council may consider temporary commercial and industrial use permit applications; and
- B. The Applicant has submitted an application for a temporary use permit to allow for a temporary commercial daycare centre for up to 36 children at 2901 St. Johns Street on the property described as:

LOT 14 BLOCK 20 DISTRICT LOT 201 GROUP 1 NEW WESTMINSTER  
DISTRICT PLAN 72

PID: 011-452-609

NOW THEREFORE, the Council for the City hereby issues a Temporary Use Permit in respect of the lands, as follows:

- 1. This Temporary Use Permit is issued subject to all requirements contained in the City's Bylaws, except where specifically supplemented by this Temporary Use Permit.
- 2. The Applicant shall comply with all Permits applicable to the Lands, and with all applicable building regulations.

3. Whenever the singular or masculine is used in this Permit, the same shall be deemed to include the plural, or the feminine, or the body politic, or corporate as the context so requires, and every reference to each party shall be deemed to include the heirs, executors, administrators, successors, and assigns of such party whenever the context or the parties so require.
4. The following Zoning Bylaw regulations are varied under section 490(1)(a) of the *Local Government Act*:
  - a.) section 6.3.1, by reducing the parking from nine to four spaces;
  - b.) section 6.11.2, by exempting the requirement for an energized outlet that charges electric vehicles; and
  - c.) section 10.1, by reducing the front lot line setbacks from 6m to 3.45m.
5. The Applicant has agreed to comply with the following conditions of Temporary Use Permit TUP00024 (2901 St. Johns Street):
  - (a) The temporary use allowed includes a temporary commercial daycare centre.
  - (b) The uses shall generally be in accordance with the architectural and landscape plans in Schedule A, attached to and forming part of this permit.
  - (c) The uses shall be in accordance with the geotechnical report that addresses the hazardous lands for soil liquefaction in Schedule B, attached to and form part of this permit.
  - (d) A tree protection covenant shall be registered on title prior to the issuance of a building permit for the temporary use.
  - (e) All required engineering plans relating to this application shall be prepared in compliance with the requirements of the City of Port Moody Subdivision and Development Servicing Bylaw (SDSB) 2010, No. 2831, and applicable Engineering Standards and must be signed and sealed by a Professional Engineer, certifying that all of the proposed works comply with the City's standards.
  - (f) The property should be regularly maintained during the period of the permit.
  - (g) Prior to the time of expiration of the Temporary Use Permit, the Applicant

will undertake to either apply for an extension to the permit, or remove the temporary use.

- (h) Prior to the start of the temporary use, a security of \$5,000 must be submitted to the City for removal of the temporary use, and a landscape security in the amount of \$6,610.
- (i) The expiry date of this permit is three years from issuance.

**AUTHORIZED BY COUNCIL RESOLUTION** \_\_\_\_\_.

**CITY OF PORT MOODY**, by its authorized signatories:

\_\_\_\_\_  
M. Lahti, Mayor

\_\_\_\_\_  
S. Lam, City Clerk

Schedule A













## Plot Date: 2024-06-12 Wed 12:56:57 PM

Project:  
2408

**Temporary Child Care**  
2901 St. Johns Street

Drawing:  
**SITE PLAN (Ground)**

Project Status:  
**BP**

## SUBMISSION

| Date<br>(YYYY-MM-DD) | Description    |
|----------------------|----------------|
| 2024-02-23           | Issued for TUP |

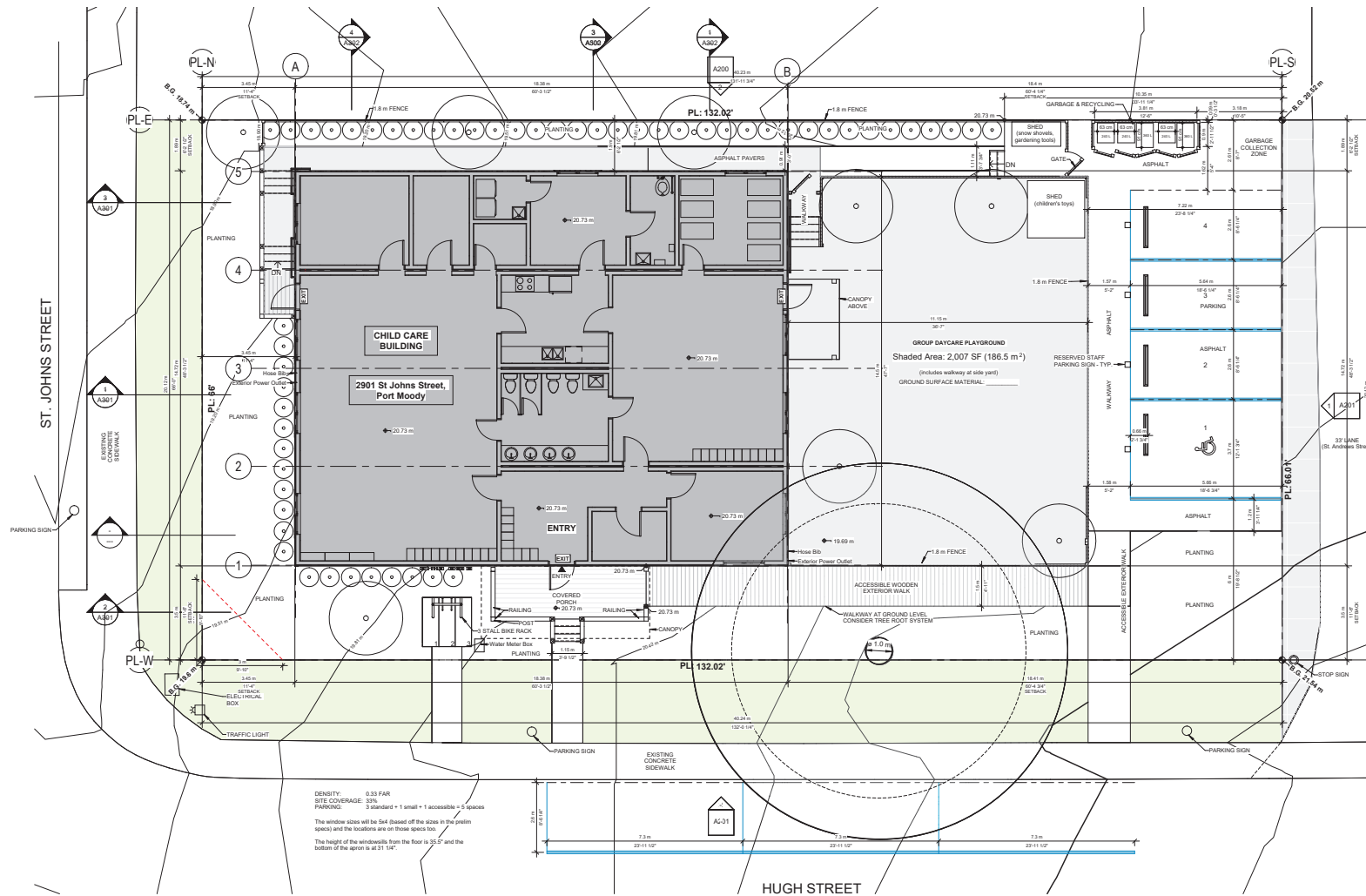
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Scale:  
1 : 75

DWG. NO:  
**A100**



① SITE PLAN (Ground)  
1 : 75

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Project:

2408

**Temporary Child Care**  
2901 St. Johns Street

Drawing:  
**FLOOR PLAN**

Project Status:  
**BP**

## SUBMISSION

[illegible]

REVISION

| No. | Date | Description |
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1 : 50

DWG. NO:

## A101



ARCHITECTS

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ANKENMAN MARCHAND

Project:  
2408

Temporary Child Care  
2901 St. Johns Street

Drawing:  
ROOF PLAN

Project Status:  
BP

SUBMISSION

| Date         | Description    |
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| (17/17/2020) |                |
| 2024-06-12   | Issued for TUP |

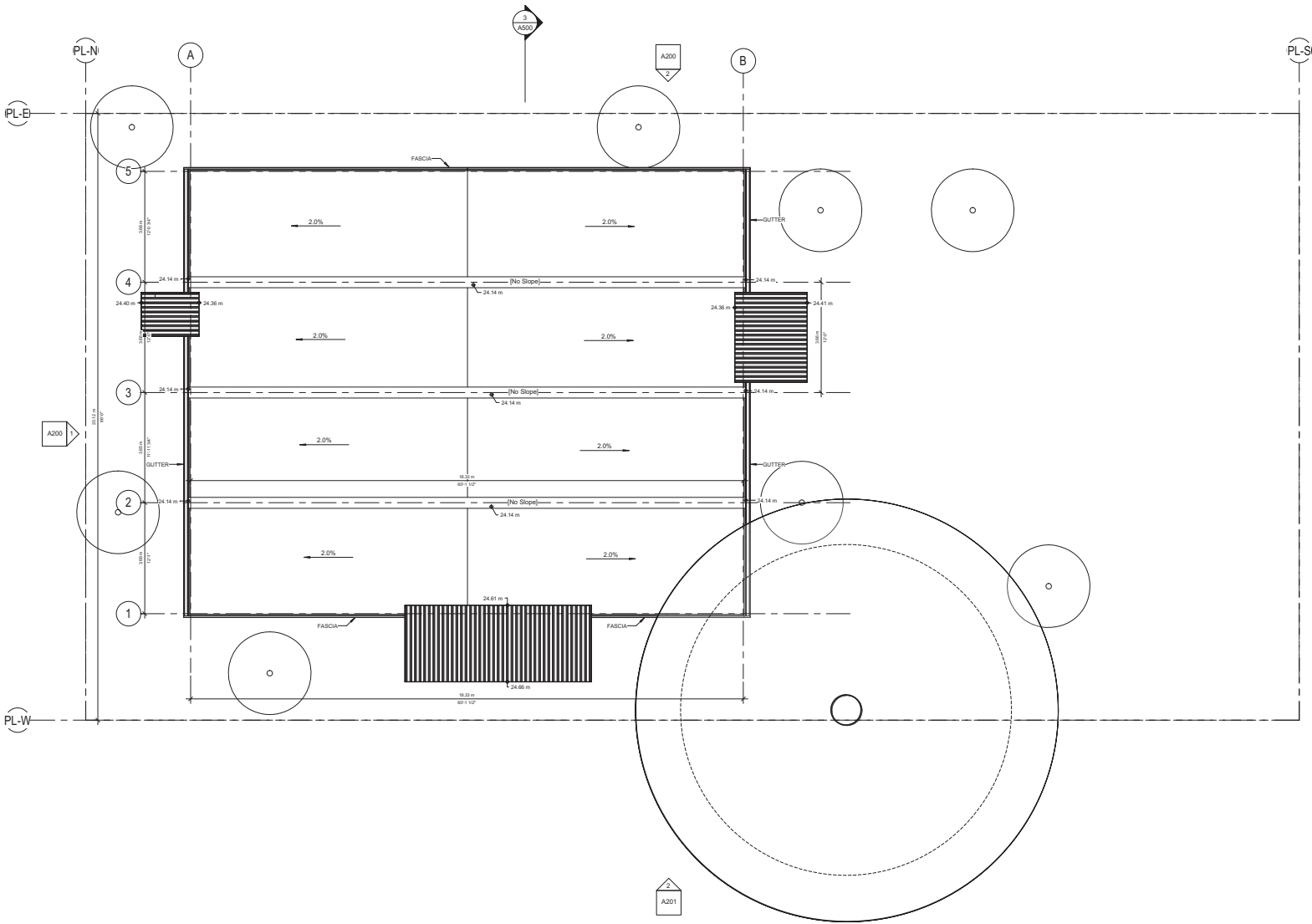
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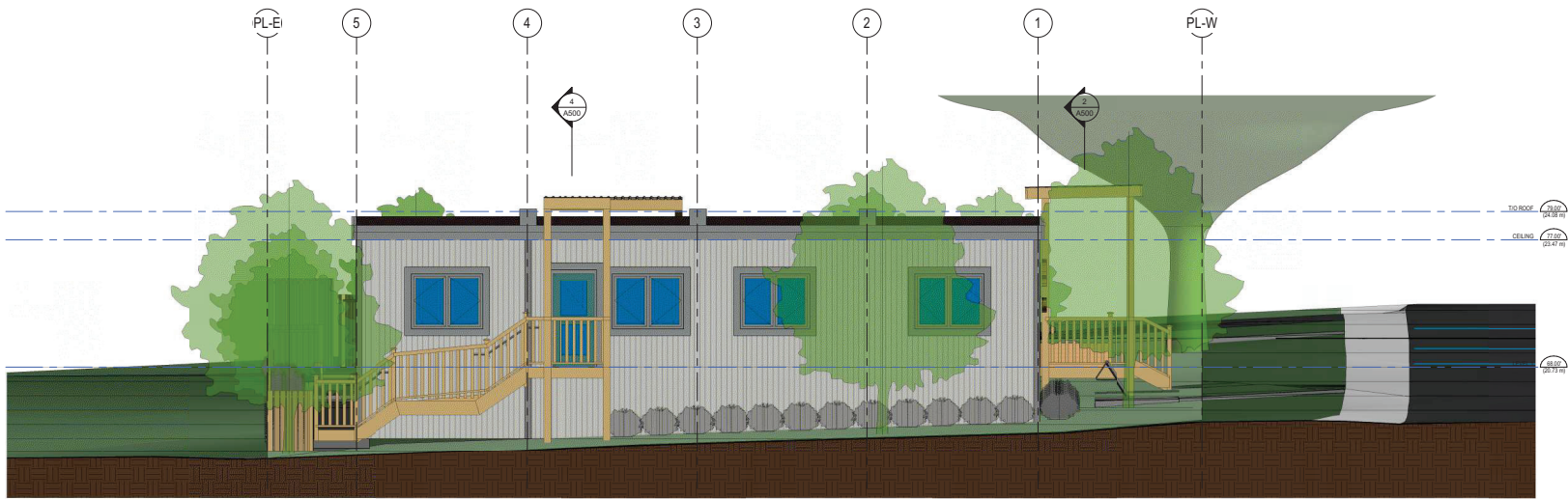
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A110

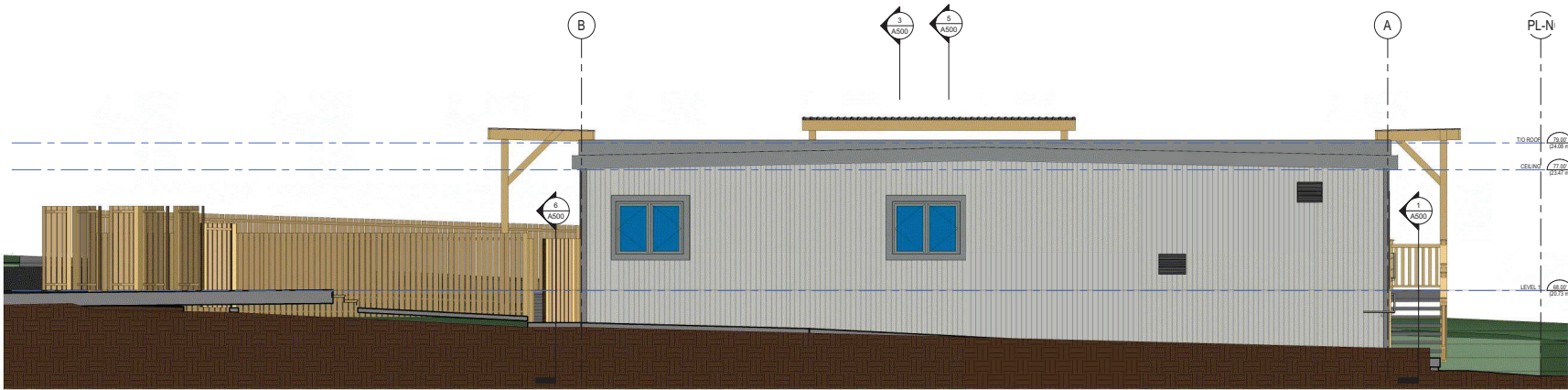


1 ROOF PLAN  
1 : 64





1 NORTH ELEVATION BP  
1 : 48



2 EAST ELEVATION BP  
1 : 48

ARCHITECTS

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ANKENMAN MARCHAND

Project:  
2408  
Temporary Child Care  
2901 St. Johns Street  
Drawing:  
ELEVATIONS

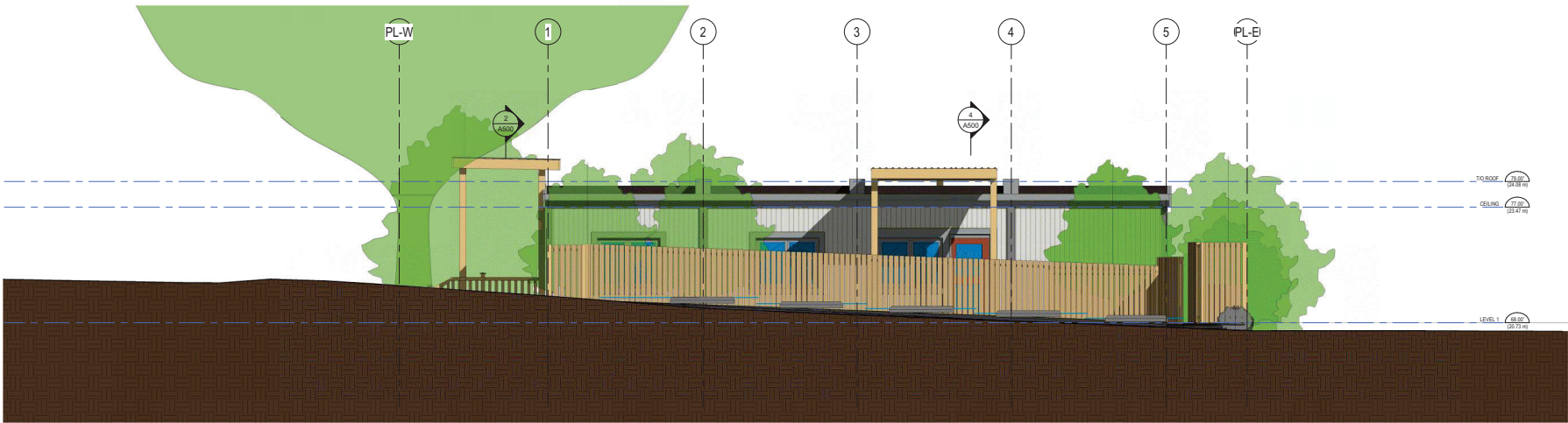
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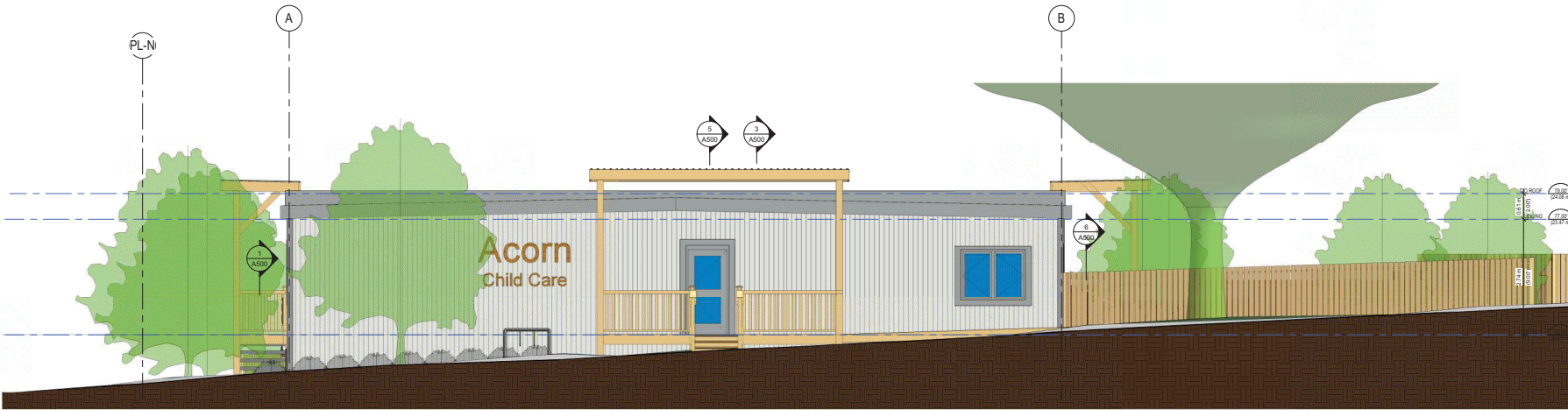
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Scale:  
1 : 48  
DWG. NO:  
A200



1 SOUTH ELEVATION BP  
1:48



2 WEST ELEVATION BP  
1:48

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Project:

2408

Temporary Child Care

2901 St. Johns Street

Drawing:

ELEVATIONS

Project Status:

BP

SUBMISSION

| Date         | Description |
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| (17/11/2023) |             |

2024-06-12 issued for TUP

REVISION

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Scale:  
1 : 48

DWG. NO:  
A201

Project:  
2408

**Temporary Child Care**  
2901 St. Johns Street

Drawing:  
**DETAILS**

Project Status:  
**BP**

## SUBMISSION

| Date<br>(YYYY-MM-DD) | Description    |
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| 2024-06-12           | Issued for TUP |

2024-06-12 Issued for TUP

## REVISION

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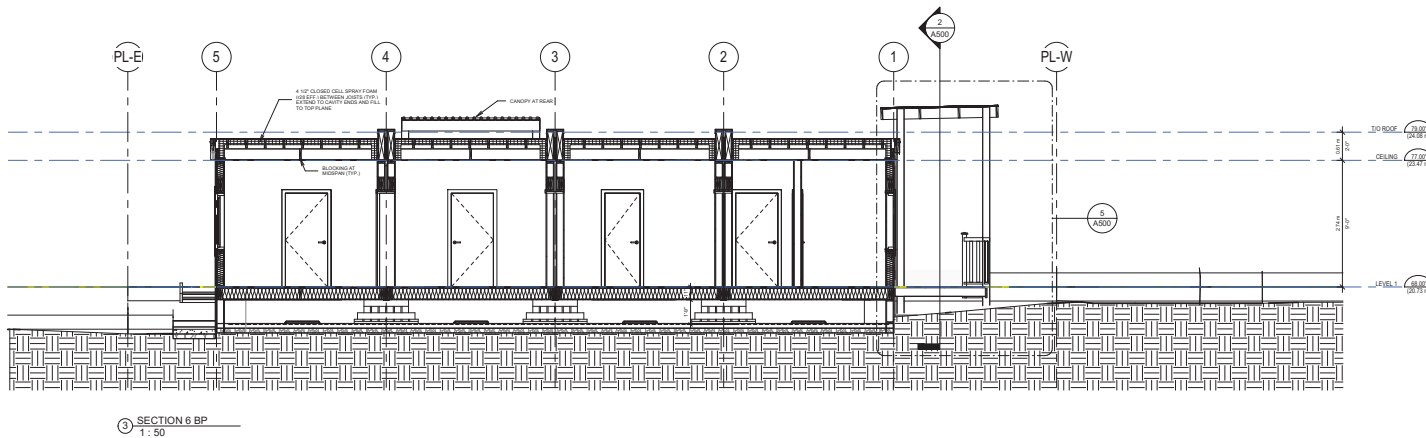
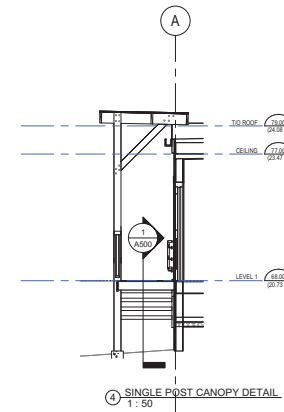
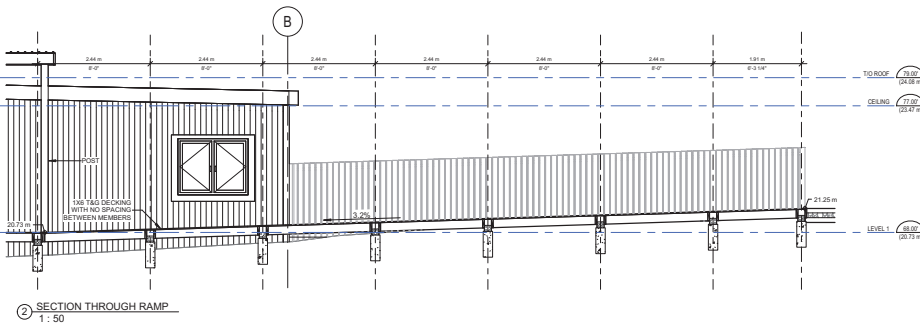
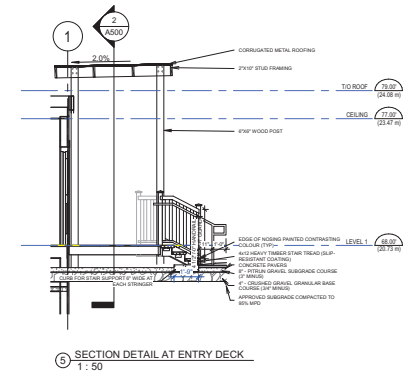
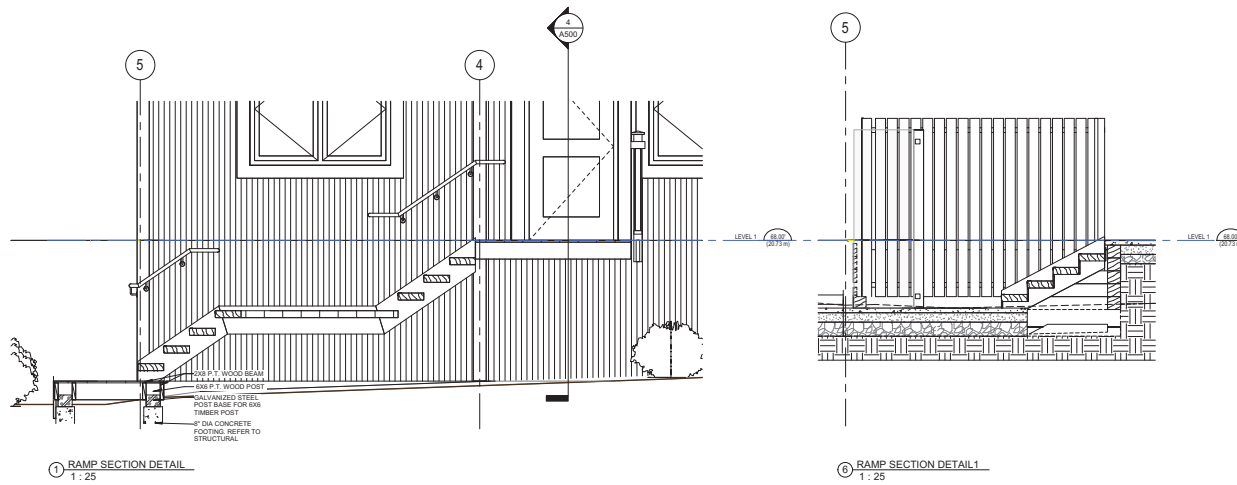
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DWG. NO:

## A500





Project:  
2408  
Temporary Child Care  
2901 St. Johns Street  
Drawing:  
DETAILS

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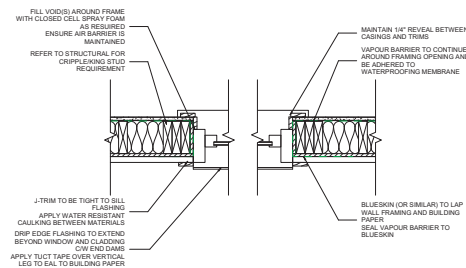
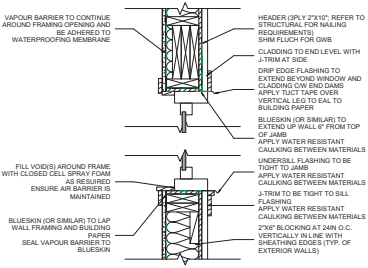
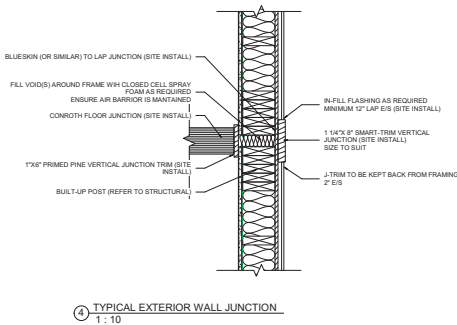
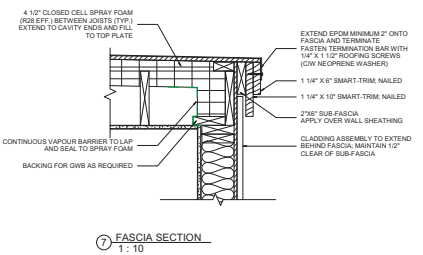
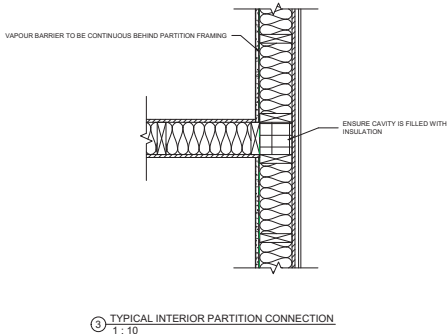
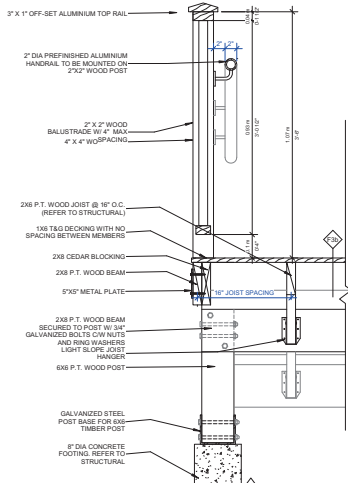
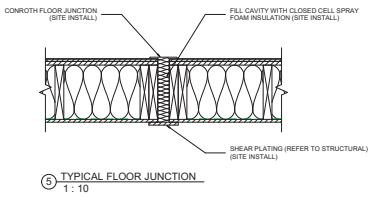
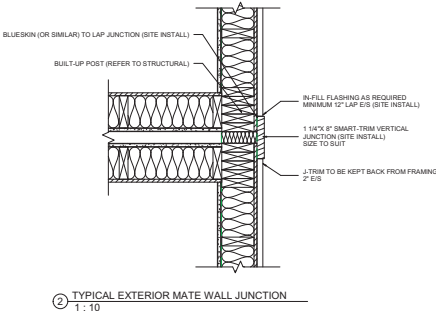
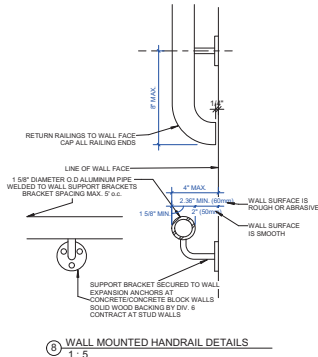
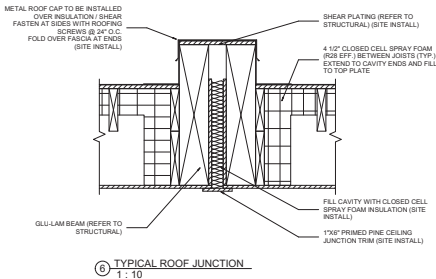
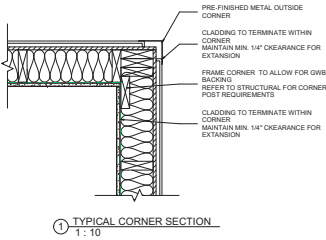
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DWG. NO:  
A501

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Plot Date: 2024-06-12 Wed 12:57:15 PM



10. TYPICAL WALL SECTION (VT.)  
1 : 10

11. TYPICAL WALL SECTION (HZ.)  
1 : 10



1 3D VIEW FROM NORTH WEST



2 NORTH EAST 3D VIEW

ARCHITECTS

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Project:  
2408  
Temporary Child Care  
2901 St. Johns Street

Drawing:  
3D REPRESENTATIONS

Project Status:  
BP

SUBMISSION

| Date       | Description    |
|------------|----------------|
| 2024-06-12 | Issued for TUP |
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| BIORETENTION PLANT LIST   |     |                     |                    |              |
|---------------------------|-----|---------------------|--------------------|--------------|
| Sym                       | Qty | Botanical Name      | Common Name        | Spacing Size |
| Shrubs/Perennials/Grasses |     |                     |                    |              |
| c                         | 16  | Carex obovata       | Slough Sedge       | 18" oc 4"pot |
| i                         | 9   | Iris douglasiana    | Douglas Iris       | 15" oc 4"pot |
| s                         | 13  | Gaultheria shallon  | Salal              | 36" oc #2pot |
| p                         | 7   | Polystichum munitum | Western Sword Fern | 48" oc #2pot |

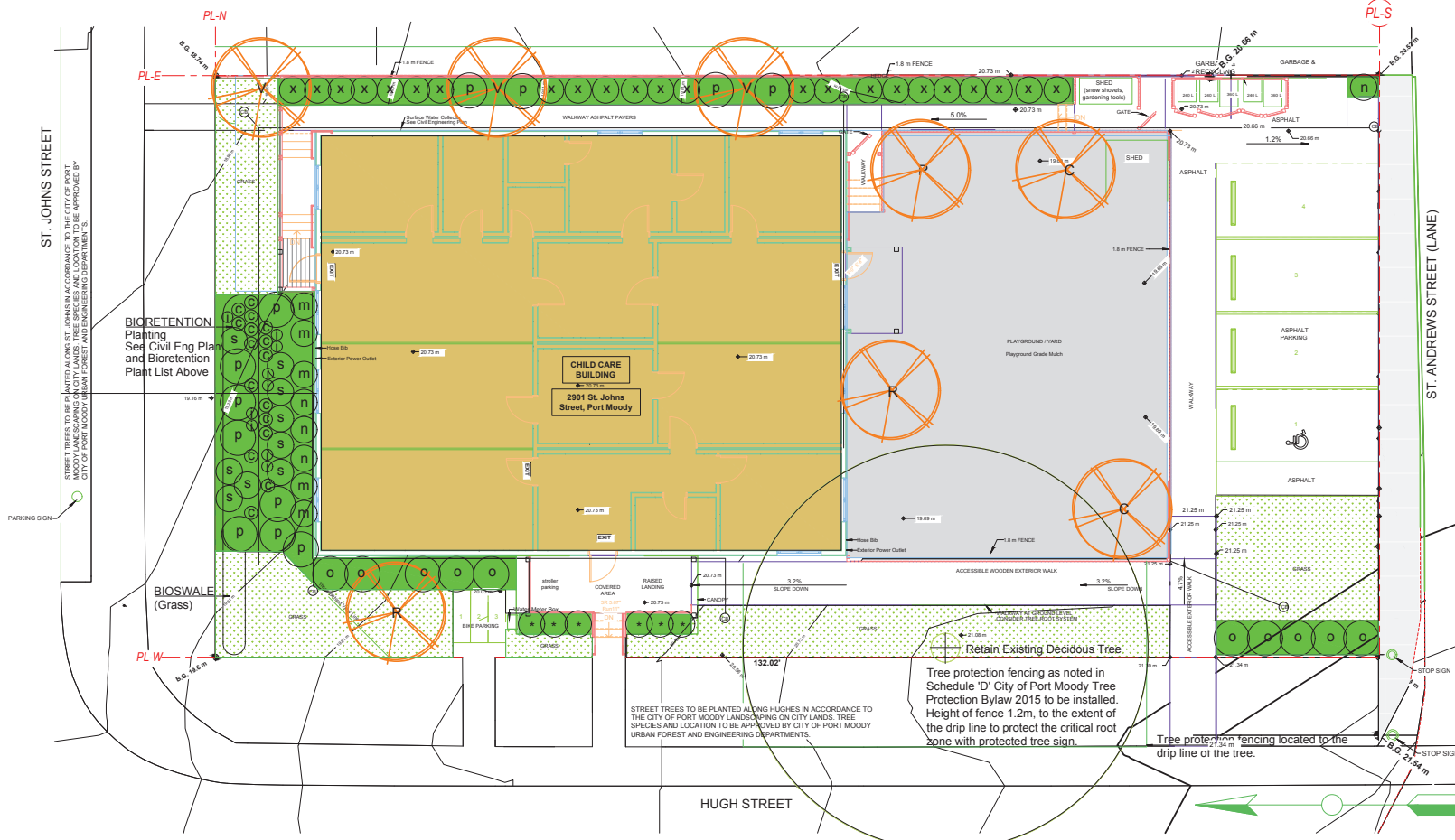
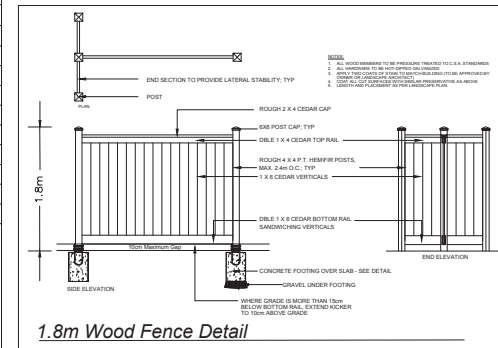
NOTES:

- All materials, installation and maintenance of landscape works shall conform to the BCSLA/BC/LNA Landscape Standards.
- Minimum planting medium/soil depths: See CIVILTECK (Civil Engineer) Section/Detail  
shrubs-24"/600mm  
trees-24"/600mm (around and beneath root ball)
- Trenching for utility connections to be coordinated with City of Port Moody Engineering Department.

| PLANT LIST  |     |                              |                    |       |
|---|-----|------------------------------|--------------------|-------|
| Sym   | Qty | Botanical Name               | Common Name        | Size  |
| Trees All proposed trees taken from Urban Tree List for Metro Vancouver VS-Very Suitable S-Suitable |     |                              |                    |       |
| V   | 3   | Acer griseum                 | Paperbark Maple    | 5cm   |
| R   | 3   | Cercis canadensis            | Eastern Redbud     | 5cm   |
| C   | 2   | Cornus nuttallii             | Pacific Dogwood    | 5cm   |
| Shrubs (56 Proposed Shrubs-Bioretenion Tree and Shrubs Not Included in Total)                       |     |                              |                    |       |
| m   | 7   | Mahonia aquifolium           | Tall Oregon Grape  | #2pot |
| n   | 4   | Mahonia nervosa              | Low Oregon Grape   | #2pot |
| o   | 10  | Philadelphus lewisii         | Mock Orange        | #2pot |
| p   | 5   | Polystichum munitum          | Western Sword Fern | #2pot |
| *   | 6   | Rosa nutkana                 | Nootka Rose        | #2pot |
| x   | 23  | Thuja occidentalis 'Smaragd' | Emerald Cedar      | 1.5m  |

NOTES:

- All materials, installation and maintenance of landscape works shall conform to the BCSLA/BC/LNA Landscape Standards.
- Minimum planting medium/soil depths:  
lawn-12"/300mm  
ground cover-12"/300mm  
shrubs-24"/600mm  
trees-24"/600mm (around and beneath root ball)
- All plant material (exception - Thuja occidentalis 'Smaragd') are included on City of Port Moody Preferred Plant List.
- Trenching for utility connections to be coordinated with City of Port Moody Engineering Department.



**SSLA**  
Susie Sziklai  
Landscape Architect

Project:  
**Temporary Child Care**  
2901 St. Johns Street

Drawing:  
**Landscape Plan**

| Submission  |   |
|-------------|---|
| Date        | Description                             |
| 2024 Jun 05 | 1st Submission                          |
| 2024 Jun 12 | Response to First Review Letter Remarks |
| 2024 Jun 28 | Port Moody Review Request               |

| Revision |                  |
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| No.      | Date Description |
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Scale:  
3/16" = 1'-0"

DWG. NO:  
**L1**

Schedule B

1446649 B.C. LTD  
#1510 – 475 Howe Street  
Vancouver, BC  
V6C 2B3

June 17, 2024  
File: 23724  
R1

Attention: Amin Eskooch

**Re: Geotechnical Investigation Report – Modular Daycare Facility Development  
2901 St. Johns Street, Port Moody, BC**

## **1.0 INTRODUCTION**

We understand that a new modular daycare facility is proposed at the above referenced site. Architectural drawings, prepared by CIP Modular, indicate a grade supported single storey modular daycare facility is proposed to be founded on wooden cribbing foundations and to be situated in the north portion of the site. We expect wood framed modular construction so that loading would be relatively light. The development would be further improved with a playground area to the south of the daycare facility and a asphalt paved parking area within the south portion o of the site.

This report presents the results of our geotechnical investigation of the soil and groundwater conditions at the site and provides recommendations for the design and construction of the proposed development. The report has been prepared exclusively for the client, for their use, the use of others on their design and construction team. We expect this report will be relied upon by the City of Port Moody during their permitting process. No other use of this report is permitted without written consent of GeoPacific.

## **2.0 SITE DESCRIPTION**

The site is located along the south of side of St. Johns Street in Port Moody south of Moody Centre Station which is part of the TransLink Evergreen Line Rapid Transit (EGRT) and Westcoast Express rail line. The site is bounded by St. Johns Street to the north, private property to the east, St. Andrews Street to the south, and Hugh Street to the west. The site is currently improved with a small single level garage/shed in the southeast corner of the site and otherwise vegetated with grasses and sparse trees and mainly surfaced with gravel. The site slopes down gently from southwest to northeast with elevations of approximately +21 to +19 m geodetic, according to the City of Port Moody GIS.

The location of the site relative to the surrounding improvements is shown on our Drawing No. 23724-01, following the text of this report.

## **3.0 FIELD INVESTIGATION**

The subsurface ground conditions were investigated on January 25, 2024, using a track mounted auger drill rig that was supplied by Southland Drilling Co. Ltd of Delta, BC. A total of 3 Dynamic Cone Penetration Test (DCPT) soundings, 5 solid stem auger holes, and 3 Cone Penetration Test (CPT) soundings, and 2 Dilatometer (DMT) sounding was completed at the site; however, DMT24-02 was unable to advance due to refusal. Additionally, shear wave velocity measurements were collected during a Seismic CPT (SCPT) sounding. The auger test holes were drilled to depths of up to 9.1 m below grade, CPT soundings were advanced up to 16.7 m below grade, and DMT soundings were advanced up to 9.8 m below grade.



The investigation was supervised by a member of our geotechnical staff who logged and sampled the soils encountered. Prior to our investigation, a BC one call was placed and Municon West Coast Monitoring Ltd was on site to clear the test locations of buried services. All test holes were backfilled and sealed in accordance with provincial abandonment requirements following classification, sampling and logging.

The CPT is an in-situ testing device which is pushed into the ground employing a hydraulic ram on the drill rig. The cone penetrometer records measurements of tip resistance, sleeve resistance, dynamic pore water pressure, temperature, and inclination in 50 mm increments. Shear wave velocities can also be collected in 1 m intervals when required. The data obtained may be correlated to engineering parameters such as shear strength, relative density, soil behaviour type, and consolidation coefficients. The stratigraphic interpretation was verified with the auger test holes as described above.

The DMT is an in-situ testing device which is pushed or lightly hammered into the ground by employing a hydraulic ram or drop hammer on the drill rig. The DMT determines the soil in-situ lateral stress and soil lateral stiffness and to estimate some other engineering properties of subsurface soils. The data obtained may be correlated to engineering parameters such as shear strength, friction angle, soil behavior type, and consolidation coefficients. DMT results have been interpreted and correlated with other soil properties and used as the basis for some engineering design methodologies.

The auger test hole logs are presented in Appendix A and the results of the CPT soundings are presented in Appendix B. The interpreted soil strength and relative density indices, based on the CPT data, are presented in Appendix C, Liquefaction Assessment in Appendix D. Geotechnical parameters calculated from the DMT results are presented in Appendix E of this report. Shear Wave Velocity data is presented in Appendix F.

The approximate locations of the test holes, DCPT, CPT, and DMT soundings are shown on our Drawing 23724-01, following the text of this report.

## **4.0 SUBSURFACE CONDITIONS**

### **4.1 Soil Conditions**

The general geology of the region under investigation is described as marine shore and fluvial sand up to 8 m thick according to the Geological Survey of Canada map I484A. A detailed description of the soils encountered is presented below.

#### **SILT AND SAND (Topsoil)**

At the southwest corner of the site, TH24-02, dark brown soft to firm silt and sand with trace organics was encountered at the surface extending to 0.6 m below existing grade. This material is underlain by silty sand as described below.

#### **SILTY SAND (Surficial)**

At the south and central portion of the site, TH24-02, TH24-03, and inferred at TH24-05, light brown to tan silty sand was encountered extending up to 3.0 m below existing grades at test hole locations. DCPT blow counts at TH24-03 and TH24-05 indicate the silty sand and gravel is loose. Interpreted indices of CPT24-02, completed at TH24-02, indicate the material is compact. Trace organics were noted at TH24-02 at 1.9 to 2.1 m below grade.

### **SILTY SAND AND GRAVEL (Surficial)**

At the north portion of the site at TH24-01 and TH24-04, silty sand and gravel with occasional cobbles was encountered at the surface and extends 3.4 m below grade at TH24-01 and 7.6 m below grade at TH24-04. DCPT blow counts indicate the silty sand and gravel is generally compact.

At TH24-01, the silty sand and gravel is underlain by 0.6 m thick layer of soft to firm sandy silt.

### **SILTY SAND and GRAVEL to SILTY SAND (Colluvium)**

The above soils are underlain by colluvial deposits consisting of interbedded silty sand and gravel to silty sand/sandy silt. The sand was noted to be medium grained with some silt. The colluvium was found to be compact to dense. These deposits may contain occasional cobbles and boulders. Localized stiff silt lenses were encountered within the colluvium deposits. Laboratory testing indicates the fines content of the colluvium deposit ranges from 14.2% to 72.9%. Localized wood fragments were observed at TH24-03 between 4.6 and 6.1 m below existing grade. An approximate 1 to 1.5 m thick deposit of loose to compact interbedded silty sand to sandy silt is observed between 12 to 14 m at CPT locations. Based on CPT sounding refusal, we expect the layer extends to approximately 16 m below existing grades.

### **GLACIAL TILL**

Based on our experience with nearby sites, the colluvium deposit is expected to be underlain by glacial till at depth, expected around 15 to 16 m below existing grades based on our CPT refusal depths.

For a more detailed description of the subsurface conditions refer to the appendices, following the text of this report.

## **4.2 Groundwater Conditions**

The static groundwater level was measured at around 2.2 m below current site grades based on CPT pore pressure measurement. Note that perched groundwater should be expected to occur in the upper stratum during wetter periods. Groundwater levels are expected to vary seasonally with generally higher levels following sustained precipitation.

## **5.0 DISCUSSION**

### **5.1 General**

Architectural drawings, prepared by CIP Modular, indicate a grade supported single storey modular daycare facility is proposed to be founded on wooden cribbing foundations and to be situated in the north portion of the site. Structural drawings, prepared by CanStruct Engineering Group, indicate wooden cribbing foundations which are braced in two directions to prevent footings from spreading should a seismic event occur. We expect wood framed modular construction so that loading would be relatively light.

The development would be further improved with a playground area to the south of the daycare facility and an asphalt paved parking area within the south portion of the site. Site grading, as indicated on the Civil Teck Engineering drawings, indicates up to approximately 1 m of fill to be placed above existing grades, and we envision a retaining wall would be constructed to retain the grading fill soils where required.

In general, the site is underlain by loose to compact surficial soils underlain by compact to dense colluvial deposits. The colluvial deposits are expected to be underlain by dense to very dense glacial till at depth. The structure is intended to be supported at/near existing grades with up to 1 m of grading fill. The subsurface conditions at underside of foundation are expected to be variable surficial soils and may require some over-excavation and replacement or compaction below foundation areas. We expect it would be feasible to support the structure on conventional pad and strip foundations directly supported on engineered fill placed and compacted above undisturbed compact native soils or compacted native soils.

Based on the OCP of the City of Port Moody (Hazardous Lands – MAP 14), the subject site is within the mapped area for potentially moderate to high risk of earthquake soil liquefaction.

As part of the Port Moody DPA 5, based on our review of the design of the proposed development and proposed grading of the site, it is our opinion the construction of the proposed development and any soil improvement or grading completed on-site would not affect the level of risk to other nearby properties.

We confirm from a geotechnical point of view that the proposed development is feasible and safe for the use intended provided the following recommendations are implemented in the design and construction of the development.

## 5.2 Seismic Analysis

It is generally accepted that loose to compact and saturated non-plastic silts and sands are prone to liquefaction or strain softening during cyclic loading caused by large magnitude long duration earthquakes. The strength reduction caused by soil liquefaction can cause foundations to punch. Furthermore, once liquefaction has been triggered, experience has shown that significant, permanent vertical and horizontal movements may be experienced.

We have conducted a liquefaction assessment based on the 1:2,475-year earthquake, as defined in the 2018 British Columbia Building Code (BCBC). In the Port Moody area, this earthquake is expected to measure 7.0 on the moment magnitude scale and generate a maximum horizontal "firm ground" acceleration of 0.33g (Natural Resources Canada). The results of our analysis are provided in Appendix 'D'.

The analysis indicates that there are limited thin zones that could liquefy within 2.5 and 15 m below existing site grades. The significance of ground liquefaction at the depths predicted can be grouped into two principal effects:

1. Reduction in shear strength at depth and thus reduction in bearing capacity - possible punching failure.
2. Post liquefaction vertical and horizontal ground movements - possible structural distress to the building.

Considering the depth below grade where of potentially liquefiable soil zones are present in conjunction with the limited thickness of liquefiable layers and the anticipated light weight of the proposed new structure, the risk of punching of foundations in the event of ground liquefaction is considered negligible.

Our analyses indicate post liquefaction permanent ground settlements and horizontal displacements will be in the range of up to 75 mm. The predicted movements are based on empirical observations from other earthquake sites around the world on relatively flat ground away from the influence of surrounding structures and should not be taken as exact calculations of movement but rather order of magnitude estimates. Our calculations of ground movements are based on Tokimatsu & Seed, 1987 and Youd et al., 2002. Differential settlements due to liquefaction should be expected to be in the range of 50% of the total liquefaction settlements.

We expect that the structure may be designed to tolerate the post liquefaction settlements, rather than undertake the cost of deep soil densification to reduce post liquefaction ground movements. We do not anticipate foundation punching due to the depth to liquefiable soils, proposed increase grading for portions of the site, and light loading of the proposed grade supported modular structure. The structural engineer should review these seismic induced movements and confirm that they are acceptable.

## 6.0 RECOMMENDATIONS

### 6.1 Site Preparation for Building

Prior to construction of foundations or floor slabs, all vegetation, topsoil, organic material, debris, refuse, and loose or otherwise disturbed soils must be removed from the construction areas to expose a subgrade of compact to dense silty sand to silty sand and gravel. The stripped subgrade should be evaluated under the review of the geotechnical engineer. Any loose, soft, or disturbed zones should be removed to expose undisturbed native subgrade.

- We recommend over-excavation and replacement with engineered fill to extend minimum 0.3 m below the underside of wooden cribbing foundation locations (not required where grading fill extends over 0.3 m above grade). Over-excavation and replacement with “engineered fill” 75 mm minus meeting MMCD specifications should extend beyond the foundation dimensions at 2H:1V from outside of foundation.
- We recommend the subgrade soils below cribbing foundation locations should be compacted in place with a large excavator mounted hoe-pack under GeoPacific review, and the compaction area should extend a minimum of 1 m outside of each wooden cribbing foundation footprint. Hoe-packing works are expected to be best completed in the dryer summer and fall months, if feasible with project schedule. Vibration monitoring of neighbouring property to the east should be considered prior to and during compaction works.

The substratum soils are likely susceptible to disturbance at the excavated surface due to groundwater seepage, precipitation, personnel, and vehicular traffic. We expect for these conditions all undisturbed subgrades should be blinded with a minimum thickness of 100 mm clear crushed gravel, increasing to 600 mm crushed rock in areas where vehicular traffic must traverse the site. Subgrades should be graded to inhibit ponding of water. Any water softened/disturbed soils must be excavated to expose undisturbed subgrade.

In the event over-excavation is required due to poor quality soils near the excavated surface, reinstatement of subgrade should be completed with compacted “engineered fill”. In the context of this report, engineered fill is defined as clean sand or sand and gravel, compacted in 300 mm loose lifts to a minimum of 98% Standard Proctor dry density (ASTM D698), at a moisture content that is within 2% of its optimum for compaction.

Any grade reinstatement below foundations should be completed with 75 mm minus material meeting MMCD specifications.

*The geotechnical engineer shall be contacted for the review of stripping, engineered fill placement and compaction.*

### 6.2 Buildings Foundations

Once the recommended site preparation has been undertaken, the proposed structure can be founded on conventional strip and pad footings, founded on well compacted 75 mm minus engineered fill placed and compacted above approved undisturbed native subgrade soil.

Footings founded on engineered fill placed and compacted above well compacted “engineered fill” and hoe-pack compacted native soils consisting of compact silty sand to silty sand and gravel can be designed using a Serviceability Limit States (SLS) bearing pressure of 50 kPa, as indicated in the CanStruct Engineering Group Structural drawings. The factored Ultimate Limit States (ULS) bearing pressures may be taken at 1.5 times the SLS bearing pressures provided.

We expect that the settlement of footings designed as recommended should be within the normally acceptable limits of 25 mm total and up to 2 mm per metre span of differential. Irrespective of SLS bearing pressures, footings should not be less than 450 mm in width for strip footings and not less than 600 mm in width for square or rectangular footings. Footings should also be buried a minimum of 450 mm below the surface for frost protection.

*The geotechnical engineer shall be contacted for the review of all foundation subgrades.*

### **6.3 Seismic Design of Foundations**

For structures to be constructed at the above referenced site and on native ground, the Site Classification to be used for estimating the seismic site response as defined in Table 4.1.8.4.A. of the 2018 British Columbia Building Code, should be assumed to be "Site Class F". For buildings with structural period of 0.5 second or less, Class E spectrum can be used.

### **6.4 Slab-On-Grade Floors Preparation**

The structure floor slab may be raised /suspended from existing grades, and in this case, a slab-on-grade floor is not anticipated; however, to provide suitable support for slab-on-grade floors we recommend that any fill placed under the slab should be “engineered fill” as described in Section 6.1 above.

We expect the undisturbed native soils consisting of silty sand to silty sand and gravel would be suitable to support the slab-on-grade loading pending minimum 0.3 m of engineered fill is placed and compacted below the slab area. Furthermore, the floor slab should be directly underlain by a minimum of 150 mm of compacted 19 mm clear crushed gravel fill to inhibit upward migration of moisture beneath the slab. A moisture barrier should underlie the slab directly above the free draining granular material.

*The geotechnical engineer shall be contacted for the review of the slab-on-grade subgrade soil and under-slab fill materials review and compaction.*

### **6.5 Site and Foundation Drainage Systems**

For at-grade structures, provided that the site grading directs surficial flows away from the buildings, a perimeter drainage system intended to control subsurface groundwater is not required.

### **6.6 Temporary Excavation and Shoring**

All excavations and trenches must conform to the latest Occupational Health and Safety Regulation supplied by the Work Safe BC. Any excavation in excess of 1.2 metres in depth requiring worker entry must be reviewed by a professional geotechnical engineer. Temporary excavations in the fill soils and native soils can be cut at a slope angle of 1H:1V above the water table. All slopes should be covered with poly sheeting.

*The geotechnical engineer shall be contacted for the review of shoring installation and temporary excavations.*

## 6.7 New On-Site Pavement

Following the recommended site preparation, it is our opinion that our recommended pavement section, given in Table 1, is sufficient to carry the vehicle loads induced by conventional automobile and light truck traffic.

*Table 1: Recommended Minimum Pavement Structure*

| Material  | Thickness (mm) |
|---|----------------|
| Asphaltic Concrete  | 75             |
| 19 mm minus crushed gravel base course                          | 200            |
| 75 mm minus, well graded, clean, sand and gravel subbase course | 300            |

The stripped subgrade of compact silty sand to silty sand and gravel should be proof-rolled with a fully loaded tandem axle truck to locate any soft zones, which would require re-compaction to 95% Modified Proctor (ASTM D1557) maximum dry density or removal and replacement with engineered fill prior to pavement construction.

All base and sub-base fills should be compacted to a minimum of 95% Modified Proctor dry density with a moisture content within 2% of optimum for compaction. The base and sub-base materials should meet municipal requirements for gradation and density. Density testing should be conducted on the base and subbase materials to confirm that they have been compacted to the required standard. The density testing results should be forwarded to the geotechnical engineer for review. GeoPacific should observe proof rolling of the pavement area with a fully loaded dump truck on the exposed subgrade or compacted sub-base prior to base course and asphalt course.

## 6.8 Utility Installations

We recommend that any trenches be sloped or shored as per the latest Work Safe B.C. regulations. The maximum temporary cut slope angles will depend upon the effectiveness of the contractors de-watering program. We anticipate that typical excavations would be sloped at 1H:1V, though we expect that the slopes may need to be flattened where groundwater seepage exists.

We recommend that all service trenches be backfilled with clean granular material, which conforms to municipal standards, compacted to 95% “Modified Proctor” dry density (ASTM D1557) with a moisture content within 2% of optimum for compaction.

If any organic and/or weak soils are identified in utility trenches, these may require local over-excavation and replacement with engineered fill as noted in Section 6.1. In general, we would expect normal post construction settlements of utilities (25 mm total and 20 mm over a 10 metres span differential).

*Any excavation in excess of 1.2 metres (4 feet) in depth requiring worker-entry must be reviewed by a geotechnical engineer.*

## 6.9 Retaining Wall

We understand that a retaining wall is proposed around the grading fill areas, which may extend up to approximately 1 m above existing grades. We envision that cast-in-place reinforced concrete retaining walls may be utilized. Alternatively, a modular retaining wall system, utilizing Lock Block or Valleystone block (or approved alternatives), reinforced with geogrid can be utilized.

## 6.9 Methane Abatement

All surficial topsoil would be removed during the construction of the foundation areas, and no significant organic soils which could generate methane were observed within the soil substratum during our investigation. Furthermore, the structure is raised above grade on wooden cribbing which permits airflow below the floor slab. Therefore, in our opinion, no methane abatement system is required.

## 7.0 DESIGN REVIEWS AND CONSTRUCTION INSPECTIONS

The preceding sections make recommendations for the design and construction of the proposed development. We have recommended that we be retained for the review of certain aspects of the design and construction. It is important that these reviews are carried out to ensure that our intentions have been adequately communicated. It is also important that any contractors working on the site review this document prior to commencing their work.

It is the responsibility of the contractors working on-site to inform GeoPacific a minimum of 24 hours in advance that a field review is required. In summary, reviews are required by geotechnical engineer for the following portions of the work.

1. Review of site stripping
2. Review of temporary cut slopes
3. Review of foundation subgrade prior to footing construction and playground systems.
4. Review of slab-on-grade fill compaction prior to slab construction
5. Review of the compaction of engineered fill
6. Review of excavation in excess of 1.2 metres in height requiring worker-entry
7. Review of compaction of pavement base and subbase

## 8.0 CLOSURE

This report has been prepared exclusively for our client for the purpose of providing geotechnical recommendations for the design and construction of the proposed development and related earthworks. The report remains the property of GeoPacific Consultants Ltd. and unauthorized use of, or duplication of, this report is prohibited.

We are pleased to assist you with this project, and we trust this information is helpful and sufficient for your purposes at this time. However, please do not hesitate to call if you should require any clarification.

For:

**GeoPacific Consultants Ltd.**

Wyatt Johnson, B.Eng., P.Eng.  
Project Engineer

Matt Kokan, M.A.Sc., P.Eng.  
Principal



**LEGEND:**

- ⊕ SCPT#-# - SEISMIC CONE PENETRATION TEST (SCPT) LOCATION
- ⊙ CPT#-# - CONE PENETRATION TEST (CPT) LOCATION
- + DCPT#-# - DYNAMIC CONE PENETRATION TEST (DCPT) LOCATION
- △ TH#-# - TEST HOLE (TH) LOCATION

**SITE PLAN**

\*TEST LOCATIONS ARE APPROXIMATE

REFERENCE:

*Google Maps*

1779 West 75th Ave.  
Vancouver, B.C. V6P 6P2  
P 604.439.0922  
F 604.439.9189

|           |              |              |     |
|-----------|--------------|--------------|-----|
| DATE:     | 2024-01-25   |              |     |
| DRAWN BY: | BE           | APPROVED BY: | WJ  |
|           |              | REVIEWED BY: | N/A |
| SCALE:    | NOT TO SCALE |              |     |

**GRADE SUPPORTED DAYCARE DEVELOPMENT**  
2901 ST JOHNS ST, PORT MOODY, BC  
**TEST HOLE SITE PLAN**

FILE NO.: **23724**  
DWG. NO.: **23724-01**

REVISIONS:  
A.  
B.  
C.



## **APPENDIX A – TEST HOLE LOGS**

**Test Hole Log: TH24-01 / CPT24-01**

File: 23724

Project: PROPOSED GRADE SUPPORTED DAYCARE DEVELOPMENT

Client: 1446649 B.C. LTD.

Site Location: 2901 ST JOHNS ST, PORT MOODY, B.C.

**GEOPACIFIC**  
CONSULTANTS1779 West 75th Avenue, Vancouver, BC, V6P 6P2  
Tel: 604-439-0922 Fax: 604-439-9189

| INFERRED PROFILE |        |  |                    | Moisture Content (%) | DCPT<br>(blows per foot)<br>• 20 40 60 80 • | Groundwater / Well | Remarks                     |
|------------------|--------|--|--------------------|----------------------|---|--------------------|-----------------------------|
| Depth            | Symbol | SOIL DESCRIPTION   | Depth (m)/Elev (m) |                      |   |                    |                             |
| 0 ft<br>0 m      |        | Ground Surface   | 0.0                |                      |   |                    |                             |
| 1                |        | <b>SILTY SAND AND GRAVEL</b><br>Brown, compact to dense, SILTY SAND AND GRAVEL; moist, medium to coarse grained sand, gravels up to 75mm in size, trace cobbles          |                    | 12.6%                |   |                    |                             |
| 2                |        |  |                    |                      |   |                    |                             |
| 3                |        |  |                    |                      |   |                    |                             |
| 4                |        |  |                    |                      |   |                    |                             |
| 5                |        |  |                    |                      |   |                    |                             |
| 6                |        |  |                    |                      |   |                    |                             |
| 7                |        |  |                    |                      |   |                    |                             |
| 8                |        |  |                    |                      |   |                    | Groundwater observed at ~2m |
| 9                |        |  |                    |                      |   |                    |                             |
| 10               |        |  |                    |                      |   |                    |                             |
| 11               |        |  |                    |                      |   |                    |                             |
| 12               |        | <b>SANDY SILT</b><br>Light brown, soft to firm, SANDY SILT; wet, fine grained sand   | 3.4                | 23.7%                |   |                    |                             |
| 13               |        |  |                    |                      |   |                    |                             |
| 14               |        | <b>SILTY SAND</b><br>Light brown, compact, SILTY SAND; wet, medium to coarse grained sand  | 4.0                | 18.3%                |   |                    |                             |
| 15               |        |  |                    |                      |   |                    |                             |
| 16               |        |  |                    |                      |   |                    |                             |
| 17               |        |  |                    |                      |   |                    |                             |
| 18               |        |  |                    |                      |   |                    |                             |
| 19               |        | <b>SILTY SAND AND GRAVEL</b><br>Brown to grey, dense to very dense, SILTY SAND AND GRAVEL; wet, medium to coarse grained sand, gravels up to 75mm in size, trace cobbles | 5.6                | 14.7%                |   |                    |                             |
| 20               |        |  |                    |                      |   |                    |                             |
| 21               |        |  |                    |                      |   |                    |                             |
| 22               |        |  | 6.6                | 20.7%                |   |                    |                             |
| 23               |        | <b>SILTY SAND</b><br>Light brown, compact, SILTY SAND; wet, medium to coarse grained sand, trace gravels up to 25mm in size  |                    |                      |   |                    |                             |
| 24               |        |  |                    |                      |   |                    |                             |
| 25               |        |  |                    |                      |   |                    |                             |
| 26               |        |  |                    |                      |   |                    |                             |
| 27               |        |  |                    |                      |   |                    |                             |
| 28               |        |  |                    |                      |   |                    |                             |
| 29               |        |  |                    |                      |   |                    |                             |
| 30               |        |  |                    |                      |   |                    |                             |
| 31               |        | End of Borehole  | 9.1                |                      |   |                    |                             |
| 32               |        |  |                    |                      |   |                    |                             |

Logged: TL

Method: SOLID STEM AUGER

Date: JAN 25, 2024

Datum: GROUND ELEVATION

Figure Number: A.01

Page: 1 of 1

**Test Hole Log: TH24-02 / CPT24-02**

File: 23724

Project: PROPOSED GRADE SUPPORTED DAYCARE DEVELOPMENT

Client: 1446649 B.C. LTD.

Site Location: 2901 ST JOHNS ST, PORT MOODY, B.C.

**GEOPACIFIC**  
CONSULTANTS1779 West 75th Avenue, Vancouver, BC, V6P 6P2  
Tel: 604-439-0922 Fax: 604-439-9189

| INFERRED PROFILE |        |  |                    | Moisture Content (%) | DCPT<br>(blows per foot)<br>20 40 60 80 | Groundwater / Well | Remarks |
|------------------|--------|--|--------------------|----------------------|---|--------------------|---------|
| Depth            | Symbol | SOIL DESCRIPTION   | Depth (m)/Elev (m) |                      |   |                    |         |
| 0 ft<br>0 m      |        | Ground Surface   | 0.0                |                      |   |                    |         |
| 1                |        | <b>SILT AND SAND</b><br>Dark brown, soft to firm, SILT AND SAND; moist, fine to medium grained sand, trace gravels up to 25mm in size, trace cobbles, trace organics | 0.6                | 31.3%                |   |                    |         |
| 2                |        | <b>SILTY SAND</b><br>Light brown, loose to compact, SILTY SAND; moist, fine to medium grained sand   |                    | 26.5%                |   |                    |         |
| 3                |        | <b>SILTY SAND AND GRAVEL</b><br>Brown, compact to dense, SILTY SAND AND GRAVEL; wet, fine to medium grained sand, gravels up to 75mm in size                         | 2.6                | 13.9%                |   |                    |         |
| 4                |        | <b>SILTY SAND</b><br>Light brown, compact, SILTY SAND; wet, fine to medium grained sand, trace gravels up to 25mm in size  | 3.4                |                      |   |                    |         |
| 5                |        | <b>SILTY SAND AND GRAVEL</b><br>Brown, compact to dense, SILTY SAND AND GRAVEL; wet, fine to medium grained sand, gravels up to 75mm in size                         | 4.3                |                      |   |                    |         |
| 6                |        | <b>SILTY SAND</b><br>Light brown, compact, SILTY SAND; wet, fine to medium grained sand, trace gravels up to 25mm in size  | 5.0                |                      |   |                    |         |
| 7                |        |  |                    | 21.2%                |   |                    |         |
| 8                |        |  |                    |                      |   |                    |         |
| 9                |        |  |                    |                      |   |                    |         |
| 10               |        |  |                    |                      |   |                    |         |
| 11               |        |  |                    |                      |   |                    |         |
| 12               |        |  |                    |                      |   |                    |         |
| 13               |        |  |                    |                      |   |                    |         |
| 14               |        |  |                    |                      |   |                    |         |
| 15               |        |  |                    |                      |   |                    |         |
| 16               |        |  |                    |                      |   |                    |         |
| 17               |        |  |                    |                      |   |                    |         |
| 18               |        |  |                    |                      |   |                    |         |
| 19               |        |  |                    |                      |   |                    |         |
| 20               |        |  |                    |                      |   |                    |         |
| 21               |        |  |                    |                      |   |                    |         |
| 22               |        |  |                    |                      |   |                    |         |
| 23               |        |  |                    |                      |   |                    |         |
| 24               |        |  |                    |                      |   |                    |         |
| 25               |        |  |                    |                      |   |                    |         |
| 26               |        |  |                    |                      |   |                    |         |
| 27               |        |  |                    |                      |   |                    |         |
| 28               |        |  |                    |                      |   |                    |         |
| 29               |        |  |                    |                      |   |                    |         |
| 30               |        |  |                    |                      |   |                    |         |
| 31               |        | End of Borehole  | 9.1                |                      |   |                    |         |
| 32               |        |  |                    |                      |   |                    |         |

Trace organics between  
~1.9m-2.1m  
Groundwater observed at  
~2.1m

Logged: TL

Method: SOLID STEM AUGER

Date: JAN 25, 2024

Datum: GROUND ELEVATION

Figure Number: A.02

Page: 1 of 1

**Test Hole Log: TH24-03 / DMT24-01**

File: 23724

Project: PROPOSED GRADE SUPPORTED DAYCARE DEVELOPMENT

Client: 1446649 B.C. LTD.

Site Location: 2901 ST JOHNS ST, PORT MOODY, B.C.

**GEOPACIFIC**  
CONSULTANTS1779 West 75th Avenue, Vancouver, BC, V6P 6P2  
Tel: 604-439-0922 Fax: 604-439-9189

| INFERRED PROFILE |        |   |                    | Moisture Content (%) | DCPT<br>(blows per foot)<br>20 40 60 80 | Groundwater / Well | Remarks  |
|------------------|--------|---|--------------------|----------------------|---|--------------------|--|
| Depth            | Symbol | SOIL DESCRIPTION  | Depth (m)/Elev (m) |                      |   |                    |  |
| 0 ft<br>0 m      |        | Ground Surface  | 0.0                |                      |   |                    |  |
| 1                |        | <b>SILTY SAND</b><br>Beige to orange, very loose to loose, SILTY SAND; wet, medium grained sand   |                    | 34.8%                | 5                                       |                    |  |
| 2                |        |   |                    |                      | 3                                       |                    |  |
| 3                |        |   |                    |                      | 1                                       |                    |  |
| 4                |        |   |                    |                      | 5                                       |                    |  |
| 5                |        |   |                    |                      | 11                                      |                    |  |
| 6                |        |   |                    |                      | 10                                      |                    |  |
| 7                |        |   |                    |                      | 3                                       |                    |  |
| 8                |        |   |                    |                      | 1                                       |                    |  |
| 9                |        |   |                    |                      | 5                                       |                    |  |
| 10               |        |   |                    |                      | 2                                       |                    |  |
| 11               |        | <b>SILTY SAND AND GRAVEL</b><br>Beige, compact to dense, SILTY SAND AND GRAVEL; wet, medium to coarse grained sand gravels up to 75mm in size | 3.0                | 16.2%                | 1                                       |                    |  |
| 12               |        |   |                    |                      | 1                                       |                    |  |
| 13               |        |   |                    |                      | 4                                       |                    |  |
| 14               |        |   |                    |                      | 14                                      |                    |  |
| 15               |        |   |                    |                      |   |                    |  |
| 16               |        |   |                    |                      |   |                    |  |
| 17               |        |   |                    |                      |   |                    | Some wood fragments between ~4.6m-6.1m             |
| 18               |        |   |                    |                      |   |                    |  |
| 19               |        |   |                    |                      |   |                    |  |
| 20               |        |   |                    |                      |   |                    |  |
| 21               |        |   |                    |                      |   |                    |  |
| 22               |        |   |                    |                      |   |                    |  |
| 23               |        |   |                    |                      |   |                    | Some gravels up to 50mm in size between ~6.1m-7.6m |
| 24               |        |   |                    |                      |   |                    |  |
| 25               |        |   |                    | 20.2%                |   |                    |  |
| 26               |        |   |                    |                      |   |                    |  |
| 27               |        |   |                    |                      |   |                    |  |
| 28               |        |   |                    |                      |   |                    |  |
| 29               |        |   |                    |                      |   |                    |  |
| 30               |        |   |                    |                      |   |                    |  |
| 31               |        | End of Borehole   | 9.1                |                      |   |                    |  |
| 32               |        |   |                    |                      |   |                    |  |

Logged: BE

Method: SOLID STEM AUGER

Date: JAN 25, 2024

Datum: GROUND ELEVATION

Figure Number: A.03

Page: 1 of 1

**Test Hole Log: TH24-04 / CPT24-03 / DMT24-02**

File: 23724

Project: PROPOSED GRADE SUPPORTED DAYCARE DEVELOPMENT

Client: 1446649 B.C. LTD.

Site Location: 2901 ST JOHNS ST, PORT MOODY, B.C.

**GEOPACIFIC**  
CONSULTANTS1779 West 75th Avenue, Vancouver, BC, V6P 6P2  
Tel: 604-439-0922 Fax: 604-439-9189

| INFERRED PROFILE |        |  |                    | Moisture Content (%) | DCPT<br>• (blows per foot) •<br>20 40 60 80 | Groundwater / Well | Remarks |
|------------------|--------|--|--------------------|----------------------|---|--------------------|---------|
| Depth            | Symbol | SOIL DESCRIPTION   | Depth (m)/Elev (m) |                      |   |                    |         |
| 0 ft<br>0 m      |        | Ground Surface   | 0.0                |                      |   |                    |         |
| 1                |        | <b>SILTY SAND AND GRAVEL</b><br>Brown, dense, SILTY SAND AND GRAVEL; moist, medium to coarse grained sand, gravels up to 75mm in size, silt portion increases with depth |                    | 18.2%                | 11  |                    |         |
| 2                |        |  |                    |                      | 24  |                    |         |
| 3                |        |  |                    |                      | 27  |                    |         |
| 4                |        |  |                    |                      | 10  |                    |         |
| 5                |        |  |                    |                      | 16  |                    |         |
| 6                |        |  |                    |                      | 15  |                    |         |
| 7                |        |  |                    |                      | 14  |                    |         |
| 8                |        |  |                    |                      | 13  |                    |         |
| 9                |        |  |                    |                      | 17  |                    |         |
| 10               |        |  |                    |                      | 10  |                    |         |
| 11               |        |  |                    |                      | 28  |                    |         |
| 12               |        |  |                    | 26.4%                | 46  |                    |         |
| 13               |        |  |                    |                      | 75  |                    |         |
| 14               |        |  |                    |                      | 92  |                    |         |
| 15               |        |  |                    |                      | 56  |                    |         |
| 16               |        |  |                    |                      | 26  |                    |         |
| 17               |        |  |                    |                      | 7   |                    |         |
| 18               |        |  |                    |                      | 7   |                    |         |
| 19               |        |  |                    |                      | 44  |                    |         |
| 20               |        |  |                    |                      |   |                    |         |
| 21               |        |  |                    |                      |   |                    |         |
| 22               |        |  |                    |                      |   |                    |         |
| 23               |        |  |                    |                      |   |                    |         |
| 24               |        |  |                    | 24.1%                |   |                    |         |
| 25               |        |  |                    |                      |   |                    |         |
| 26               |        | <b>SILTY SAND AND SANDY SILT</b><br>Brown, compact, INTERBEDDED SILTY SAND AND SANDY SILT; wet   | 7.6                |                      |   |                    |         |
| 27               |        |  |                    | 26.8%                |   |                    |         |
| 28               |        |  |                    |                      |   |                    |         |
| 29               |        |  |                    |                      |   |                    |         |
| 30               |        |  |                    |                      |   |                    |         |
| 31               |        | End of Borehole  | 9.1                |                      |   |                    |         |
| 32               |        |  |                    |                      |   |                    |         |

Logged: BE

Method: SOLID STEM AUGER

Date: JAN 25, 2024

Datum: GROUND ELEVATION

Figure Number: A.04

Page: 1 of 1

**Test Hole Log: DCPT24-05**

File: 23724

Project: PROPOSED GRADE SUPPORTED DAYCARE DEVELOPMENT

Client: 1446649 B.C. LTD.

Site Location: 2901 ST JOHNS ST, PORT MOODY, B.C.

**GEOPACIFIC**  
CONSULTANTS1779 West 75th Avenue, Vancouver, BC, V6P 6P2  
Tel: 604-439-0922 Fax: 604-439-9189

| INFERRED PROFILE |        |                  |                    | Moisture Content (%) | DCPT<br>(blows per foot)<br>20 40 60 80 | Groundwater / Well | Remarks |
|------------------|--------|------------------|--------------------|----------------------|---|--------------------|---------|
| Depth            | Symbol | SOIL DESCRIPTION | Depth (m)/Elev (m) |                      |   |                    |         |
| 0 ft<br>0 m      |        | Ground Surface   | 0.0                |                      |   |                    |         |
| 1                |        | NOT SAMPLED      |                    |                      | 3                                       |                    |         |
| 2                |        |                  |                    |                      | 2                                       |                    |         |
| 3                |        |                  |                    |                      | 1                                       |                    |         |
| 4                |        |                  |                    |                      | 2                                       |                    |         |
| 5                |        |                  |                    |                      | 7                                       |                    |         |
| 6                |        |                  |                    |                      | 10                                      |                    |         |
| 7                |        |                  |                    |                      | 4                                       |                    |         |
| 8                |        |                  |                    |                      | 3                                       |                    |         |
| 9                |        |                  |                    |                      | 7                                       |                    |         |
| 10               |        |                  |                    |                      | 33                                      |                    |         |
| 11               |        |                  |                    |                      | 18                                      |                    |         |
| 12               |        |                  |                    |                      | 1                                       |                    |         |
| 13               |        |                  |                    |                      | 2                                       |                    |         |
| 14               |        |                  |                    |                      | 34                                      |                    |         |
| 15               |        |                  |                    |                      |   |                    |         |
| 16               |        | End of Borehole  | 4.6                |                      |   |                    |         |
| 17               |        |                  |                    |                      |   |                    |         |
| 18               |        |                  |                    |                      |   |                    |         |
| 19               |        |                  |                    |                      |   |                    |         |
| 20               |        |                  |                    |                      |   |                    |         |
| 21               |        |                  |                    |                      |   |                    |         |
| 22               |        |                  |                    |                      |   |                    |         |
| 23               |        |                  |                    |                      |   |                    |         |
| 24               |        |                  |                    |                      |   |                    |         |
| 25               |        |                  |                    |                      |   |                    |         |
| 26               |        |                  |                    |                      |   |                    |         |
| 27               |        |                  |                    |                      |   |                    |         |
| 28               |        |                  |                    |                      |   |                    |         |
| 29               |        |                  |                    |                      |   |                    |         |
| 30               |        |                  |                    |                      |   |                    |         |
| 31               |        |                  |                    |                      |   |                    |         |
| 32               |        |                  |                    |                      |   |                    |         |

Logged: TL

Method: SOLID STEM AUGER

Date: JAN 25, 2024

Datum: GROUND ELEVATION

Figure Number: A.05

Page: 1 of 1

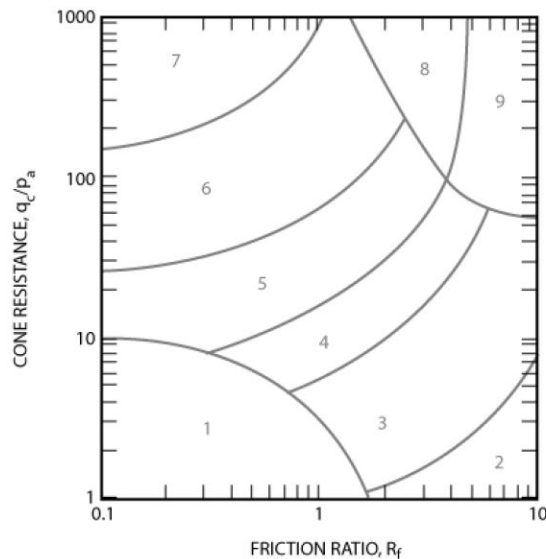
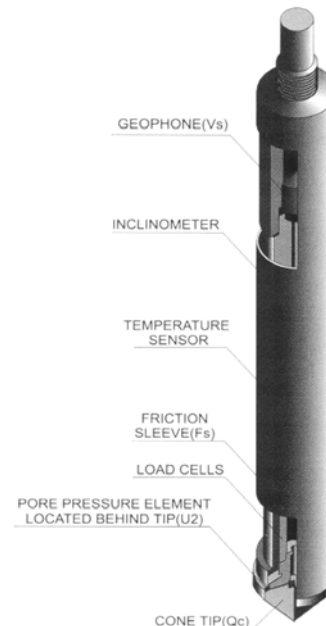
## APPENDIX B - ELECTRONIC CONE PENETRATION RESULTS

The system used is owned and operated by GeoPacific and employs a 35.7 mm diameter cone that records tip resistance, sleeve friction, dynamic pore pressure, inclination and temperature at 5 cm intervals on a digital computer system. The system is a Hogentogler electronic cone system and the cone used was a 10 ton cone with pore pressure element located behind the tip and in front of the sleeve as shown on the adjacent figure.

In addition to the capabilities described above, the cone can be stopped at specified depths and dissipation tests carried out. These dissipation tests can be used to determine the groundwater pressures at the specified depth. This is very useful for identifying artesian pressures within specific layers below the ground surface.

Interpretation of the cone penetration test results are carried out by computer using the interpretation chart presented below by Robertson<sup>1</sup>. Raw data collected by the field computer includes tip resistance, sleeve friction and pore pressure. The tip resistance is corrected for water pressure and the friction ratio is calculated as the ratio of the sleeve friction on the side of the cone to the corrected tip resistance expressed as a percent. These two parameters are used to determine the soil behaviour type as shown in the chart below. The interpreted soil type may be different from other classification systems such as the Unified Soil Classification that is based upon grain size and plasticity.

**Electronic Cone Penetrometer**



| Zone | Soil Behavior Type                        |
|------|---|
| 1    | Sensitive, fine grained                   |
| 2    | Organic soils - clay                      |
| 3    | Clay - silty clay to clay                 |
| 4    | Silt mixtures - clayey silt to silty clay |
| 5    | Sand mixtures - silty sand to sandy silt  |
| 6    | Sands - clean sand to silty sand          |
| 7    | Gravelly sand to dense sand               |
| 8    | Very stiff sand to clayey sand*           |
| 9    | Very stiff fine grained*                  |

\* Heavily overconsolidated or cemented



2024-Jan-25

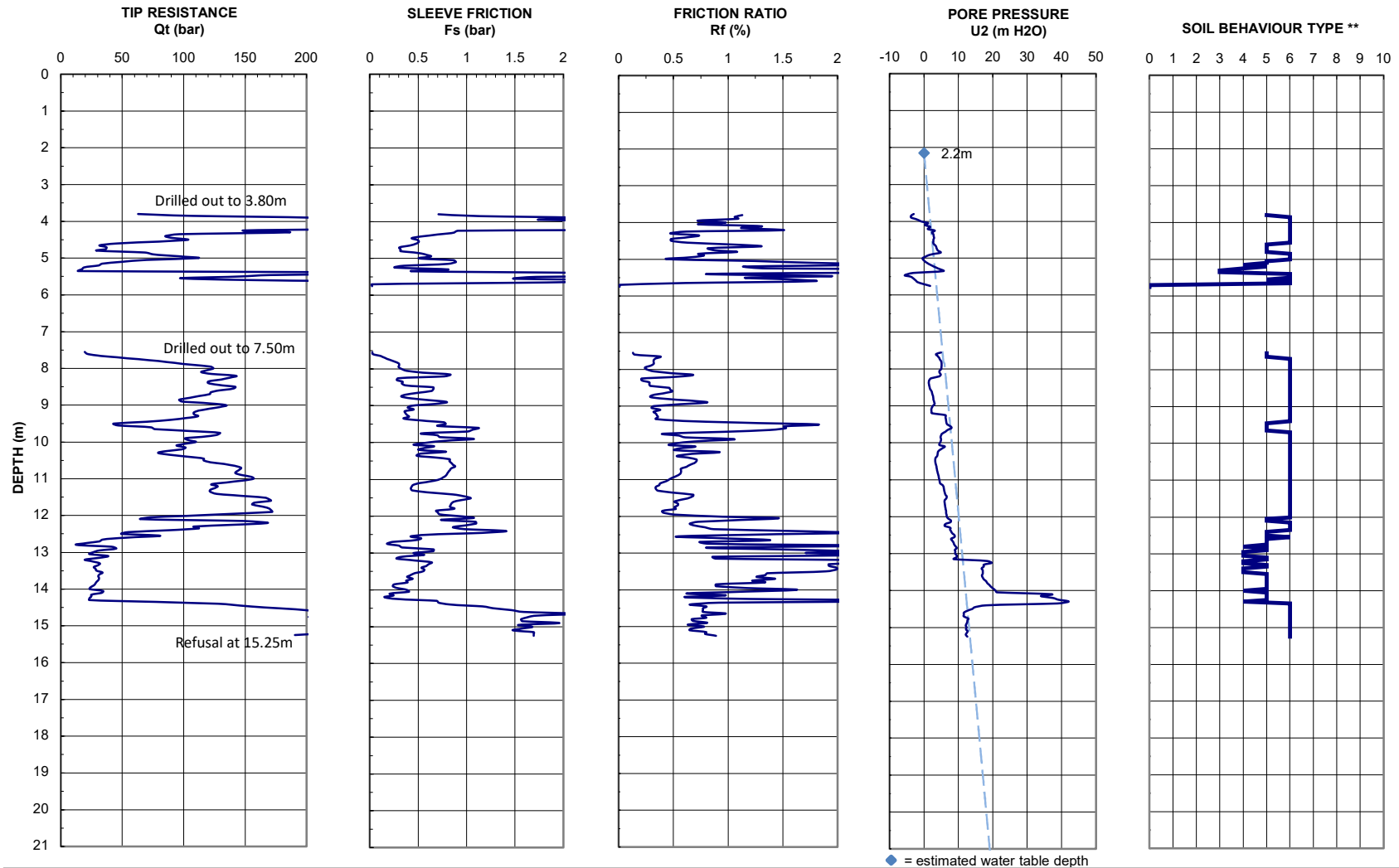
1446649 BC LTD

GeoPacific Project #: 23724

Sounding: CPT24-01

2901 ST. JAMES STREET, PORT MOODY

Figure: B.01



1: Sensitive, Fine Grained  
 2: Organic Soils - Clay  
 3: Clay - Silty Clay to Clay

4: Silt Mixtures - Clayey Silt to Silty Clay  
 5: Sand Mixtures - Silty Sand to Sandy Silt  
 6: Sands - Clean Sand to Silty Sand

7: Gravelly Sand to Dense Sand  
 8: Very Stiff Sand to Clayey Sand\*\*  
 9: Very Stiff Fine Grained\*\*

\* Based on Robertson, 2010

\*\* Heavily overconsolidated or cemented





2024-Jan-25

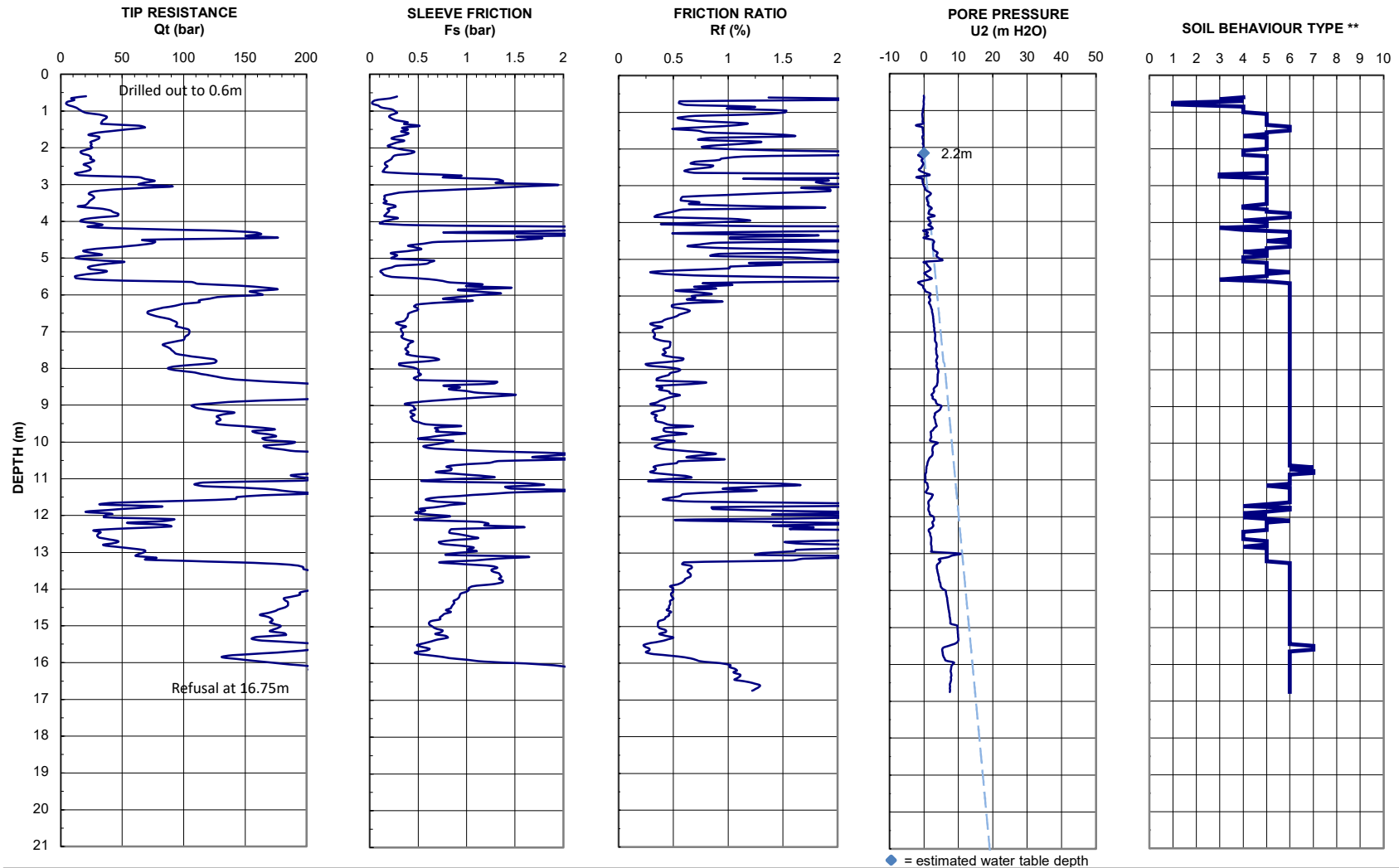
1446649 BC LTD

GeoPacific Project #: 23724

Sounding: CPT24-02

2901 ST. JAMES STREET, PORT MOODY

Figure: B.02



1: Sensitive, Fine Grained  
 2: Organic Soils - Clay  
 3: Clay - Silty Clay to Clay

4: Silt Mixtures - Clayey Silt to Silty Clay  
 5: Sand Mixtures - Silty Sand to Sandy Silt  
 6: Sands - Clean Sand to Silty Sand

7: Gravelly Sand to Dense Sand  
 8: Very Stiff Sand to Clayey Sand\*\*  
 9: Very Stiff Fine Grained\*\*

\* Based on Robertson, 2010

\*\* Heavily overconsolidated or cemented



2024-Jan-25

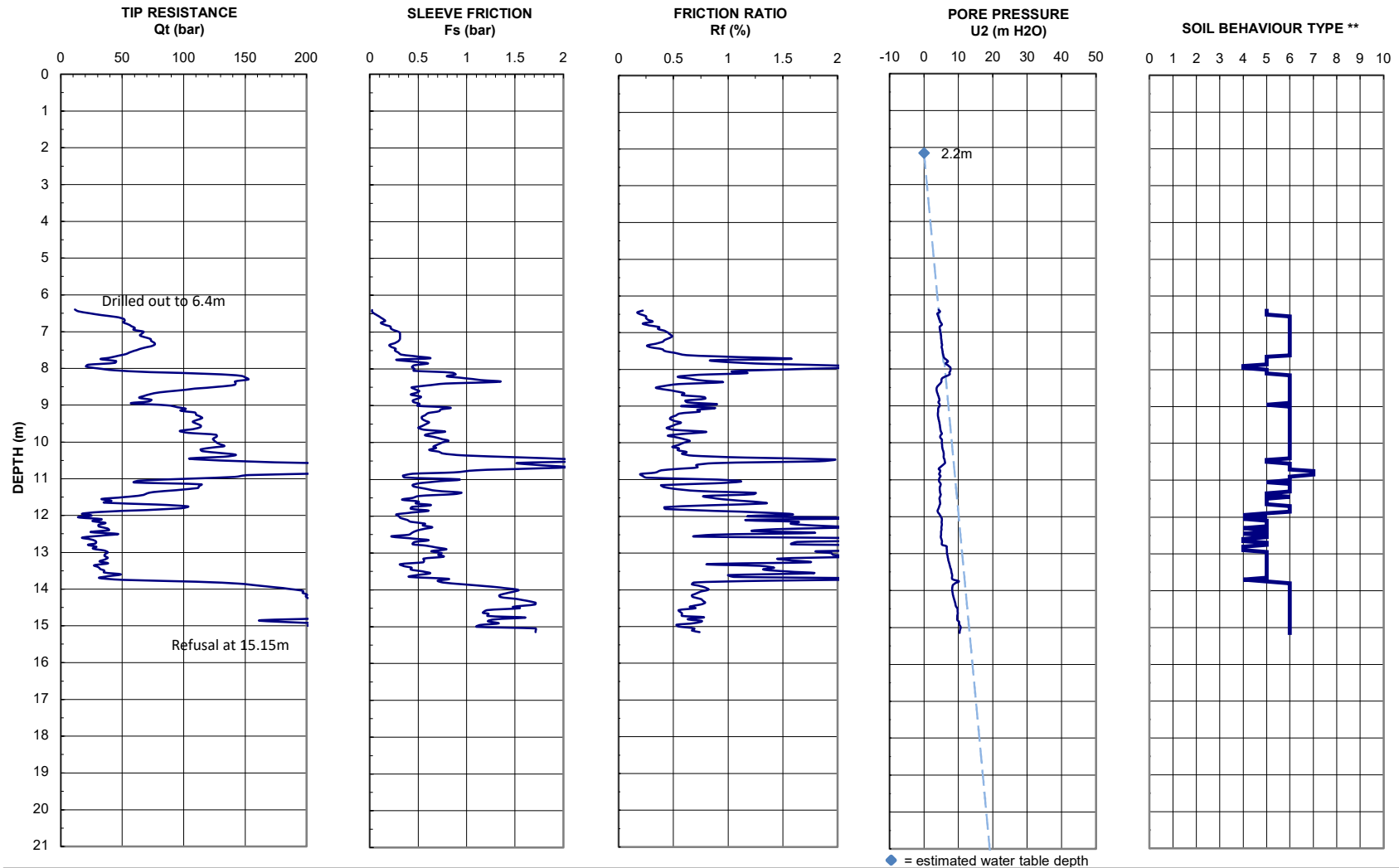
1446649 BC LTD

GeoPacific Project #: 23724

Sounding: CPT24-03

2901 ST. JAMES STREET, PORT MOODY

Figure: B.03



1: Sensitive, Fine Grained  
 2: Organic Soils - Clay  
 3: Clay - Silty Clay to Clay

4: Silt Mixtures - Clayey Silt to Silty Clay  
 5: Sand Mixtures - Silty Sand to Sandy Silt  
 6: Sands - Clean Sand to Silty Sand

7: Gravelly Sand to Dense Sand  
 8: Very Stiff Sand to Clayey Sand\*\*  
 9: Very Stiff Fine Grained\*\*

\* Based on Robertson, 2010

\*\* Heavily overconsolidated or cemented

## APPENDIX C - OVER CONSOLIDATION RATIO ANALYSIS

The over consolidation ratio (OCR) is defined as the ratio between the maximum past vertical pressure on the soil versus the current in-situ vertical pressure. The maximum past vertical pressure is typically caused by the presence of excess overburden which is removed by either natural or man-made reasons. Soil ageing and other chemical precipitation affects can also cause a soil to behave as if it has a higher maximum past pressure, which is sometimes described as pseudo-overconsolidation.

Research by Schmertmann (1974) showed the following equation reasonably approximates the OCR of medium plastic to clayey soils:

$$OCR = \left( \frac{\left( \frac{Su / p'_{oc}}{Su / p'_{nc}} \right)^{5/3} + 0.82}{1.82} \right)$$

$Su/p'_{oc}$  = The undrained shear strength to effective stress ratio of the over consolidated soil

$Su/p'_{nc}$  = The undrained shear strength to effective stress ratio of a normally consolidated soil (OCR = 1). Typically = ~0.2

Soils which are subject to loads less than the maximum past pressure of the soil are typically subject to relatively small elastic settlements. Loads which exceed the maximum past pressure on the soil typically cause consolidation which is the gradual settlement of the ground as a result of expulsion of water from the pores of the soil. The rate of settlement and the time to complete consolidation is a function of the permeability of the soil.

The Schmertman equation has been employed to estimate the OCR of the soils with depth employing the CPT data provided in Appendix B and C.



2024-Jan-25

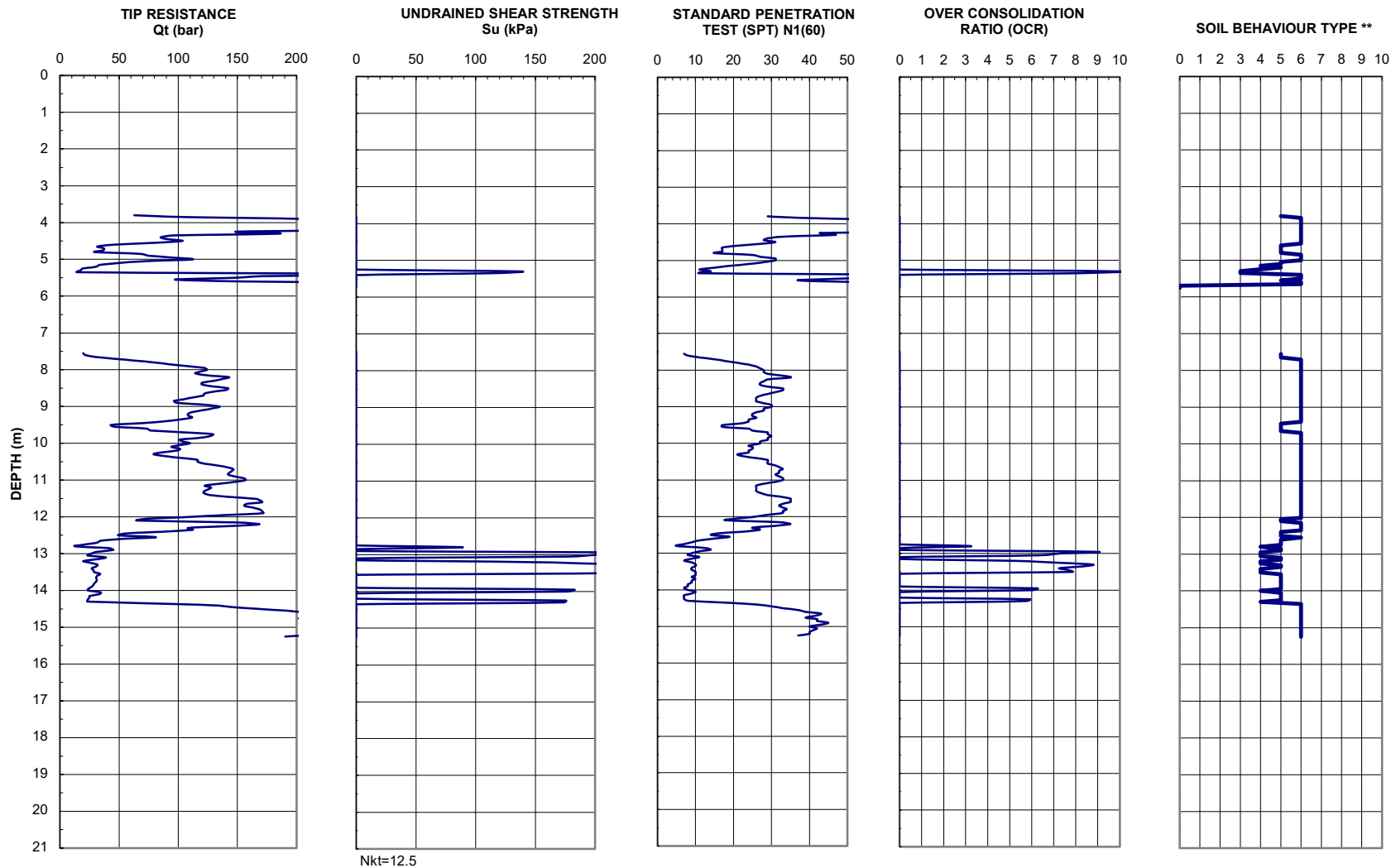
1446649 BC LTD

GeoPacific Project #: 23724

Sounding: CPT24-01

2901 ST. JAMES STREET, PORT MOODY

Figure: C.01



1: Sensitive, Fine Grained  
 2: Organic Soils - Clay  
 3: Clay - Silty Clay to Clay

4: Silt Mixtures - Clayey Silt to Silty Clay  
 5: Sand Mixtures - Silty Sand to Sandy Silt  
 6: Sands - Clean Sand to Silty Sand

7: Gravelly Sand to Dense Sand  
 8: Very Stiff Sand to Clayey Sand\*\*  
 9: Very Stiff Fine Grained\*\*

\* Based on Robertson, 2010

\*\* Heavily overconsolidated or  
 cemented



2024-Jan-25

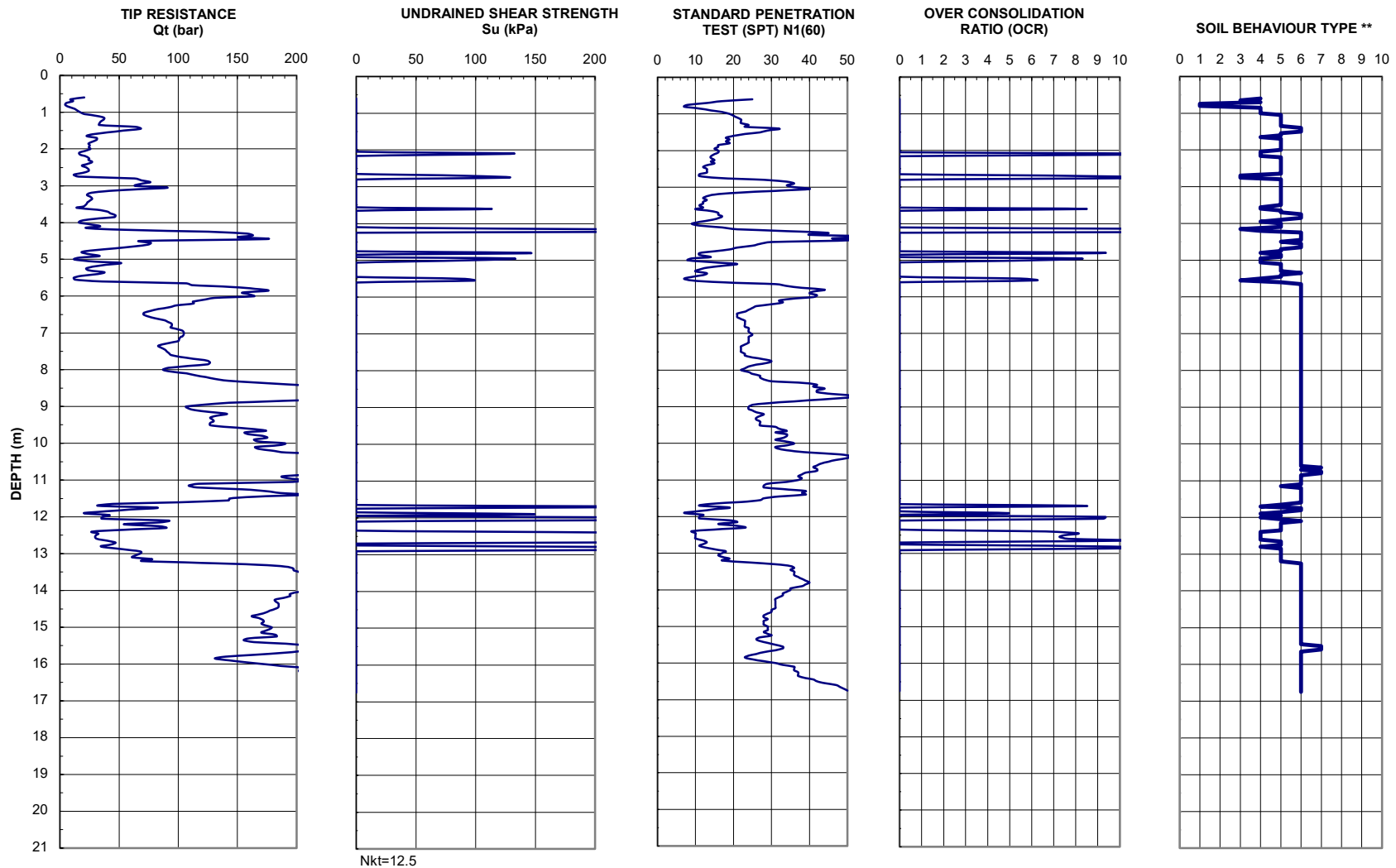
1446649 BC LTD

GeoPacific Project #: 23724

Sounding: CPT24-02

2901 ST. JAMES STREET, PORT MOODY

Figure: C.02



1: Sensitive, Fine Grained  
2: Organic Soils - Clay  
3: Clay - Silty Clay to Clay

4: Silt Mixtures - Clayey Silt to Silty Clay  
5: Sand Mixtures - Silty Sand to Sandy Silt  
6: Sands - Clean Sand to Silty Sand

7: Gravelly Sand to Dense Sand  
8: Very Stiff Sand to Clayey Sand\*\*  
9: Very Stiff Fine Grained\*\*

\* Based on Robertson, 2010

\*\* Heavily overconsolidated or  
cemented



2024-Jan-25

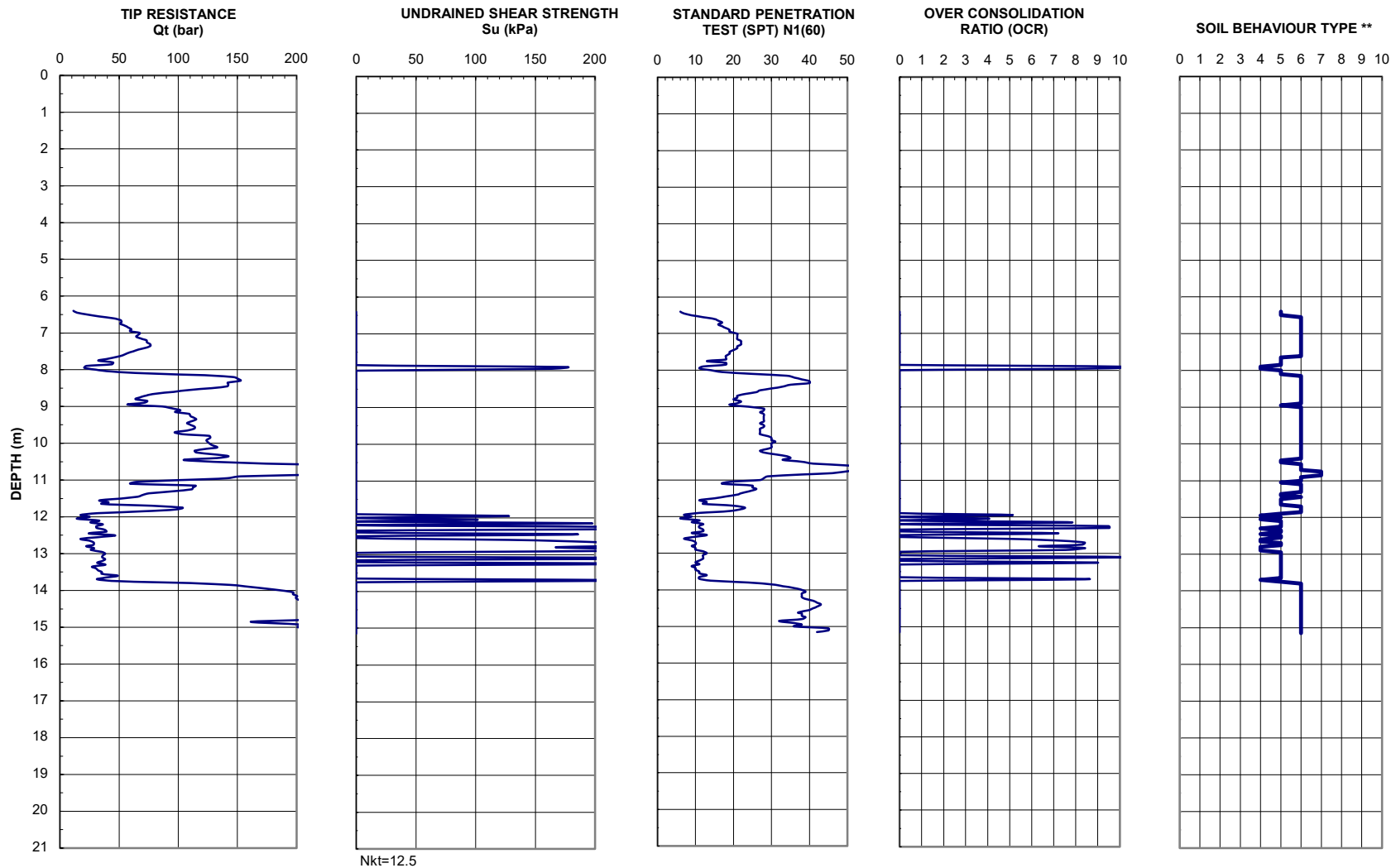
1446649 BC LTD

GeoPacific Project #: 23724

Sounding: CPT24-03

2901 ST. JAMES STREET, PORT MOODY

Figure: C.03



1: Sensitive, Fine Grained  
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7: Gravelly Sand to Dense Sand  
8: Very Stiff Sand to Clayey Sand\*\*  
9: Very Stiff Fine Grained\*\*

\* Based on Robertson, 2010

\*\* Heavily overconsolidated or  
cemented

## APPENDIX D - LIQUEFACTION ANALYSIS

Assessment of the liquefaction potential of the ground has been determined by the Cone Penetration Test (CPT). The method of analysis is presented in the following sections.

### FACTOR OF SAFETY AGAINST LIQUEFACTION


The factor of safety against liquefaction calculated here is the ratio of the cyclic resistance of the soil (CRR) to the cyclic stresses induced by the design earthquake (CSR). Where the ratio of CRR/CSR is greater than unity the soils ability to resist cyclic stresses is greater than the cyclic stresses induced by the earthquake and liquefaction will be unlikely. Where the CRR/CSR is less than unity then liquefaction could occur. This ratio is presented as the FOS against Liquefaction. Calculation of the factor of safety is based on (Robertson and Wride, 1998)<sup>1</sup> which evaluates the CRR directly from cone penetration test sounding data. (Robertson and Wride, 1998)<sup>1</sup> suggest an integrated CPT-based approach to estimate liquefaction-induced ground settlements for estimating vertical settlements as a result of earthquake induced accelerations. The method of Robertson and Wride (1998)<sup>1</sup> is used to evaluate the liquefaction resistance as on step in the proposed CPT-based approach to estimate liquefaction-induced ground settlements. This method the important parameters are the soil behaviour type index ( $I_c$ ), the correction factor for the grain characteristics of the soils ( $K_c$ ), and the equivalent clean sand normalization CPT penetration resistance,  $(q_{c1N})_{CS}$ . The soil behaviour type index  $I_c$  is a function of the normalized CPT penetration resistance ( $Q$ ) and the normalized friction ratio ( $F$ ). The CRR profile for an earthquake of magnitude ( $M$ ) equal to 7.5 denoted as  $CRR_{7.5}$ , can be estimated directly from CPT sounding. The value of the cyclic stress ratio has been calculated based on peak horizontal ground acceleration of the National Building Code (NBC) of Canada 2020 seismic design requirements.

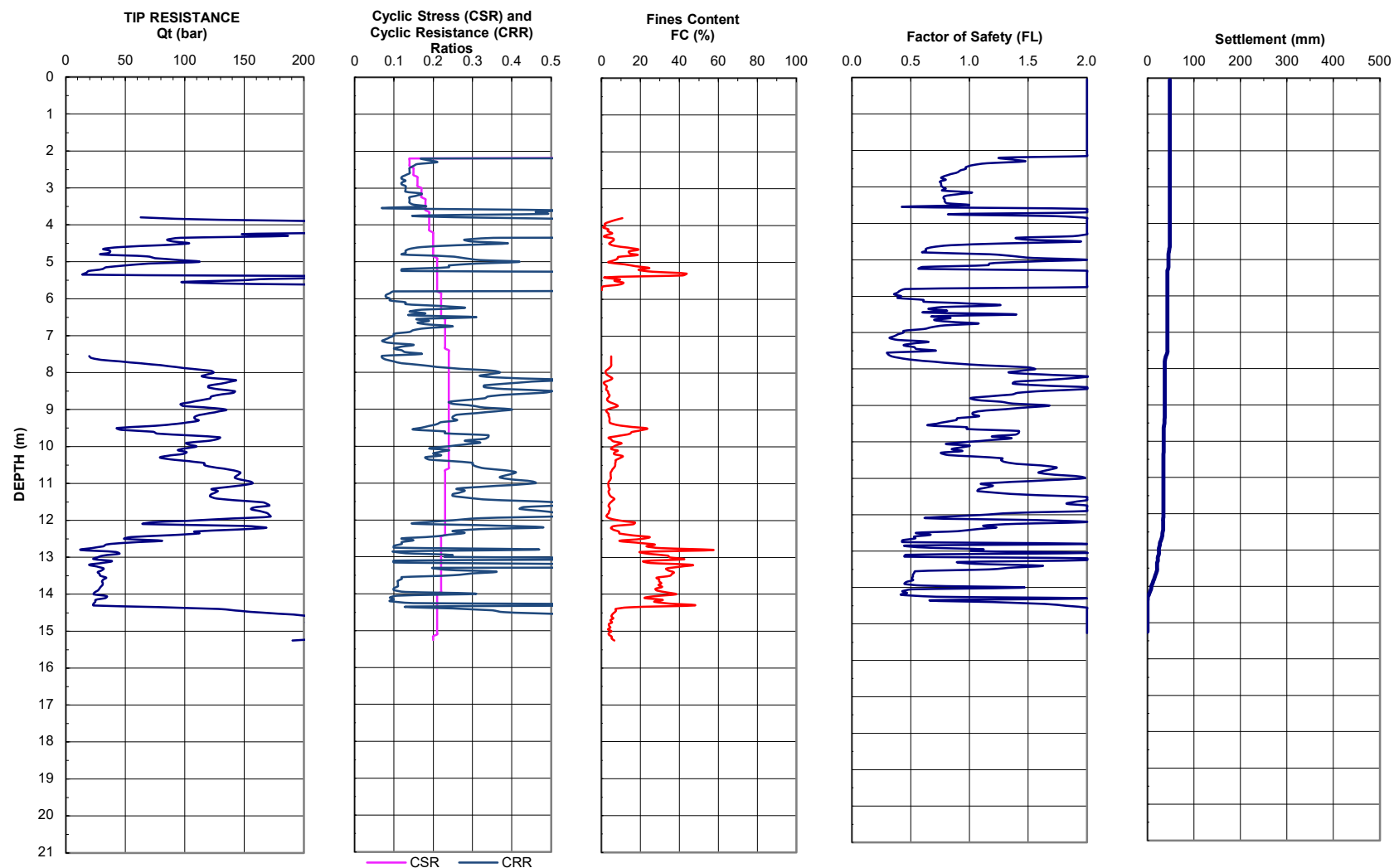
### SEISMIC INDUCED SETTLEMENT

In the event of a significant earthquake, settlement of the ground surface could occur as a result of densification of the looser soil layers as a result of liquefaction or due to the expulsion of sand in the form of sand dykes or sills from beneath the site. Tokimatsu and Seed (1987)<sup>2</sup> suggest a method of analysis for estimating vertical settlements as a result of earthquake induced accelerations. In this method the normalized standard penetration blow counts ( $N_{1(60)}$ ) derived from CPT-based method of Robertson and Wride (1998)<sup>1</sup> is compared with the cyclic stress ratio for the induced earthquake to determine the volumetric strain resulting from the earthquake shaking. The volumetric strain is assumed to result in only vertical settlement. The vertical settlement is summed for each depth at which settlement is predicted to occur and accumulated from the bottom of the test hole. The results are presented on the following charts labeled as Settlement.

1 Robertson P.K., and Wride (1998) Evaluating cyclic liquefaction potential using the cone penetration test. Canadian Geotechnical Journal, 35 (3): 442-459.


2 Tokimatsu, K.A.M. and Seed, H.B., 1987. "Evaluation of Settlement in Sands Due to Earthquake Shaking", Journal of Geotechnical Engineering, ASCE, Vol. 113, No. 8, pp. 861-878.

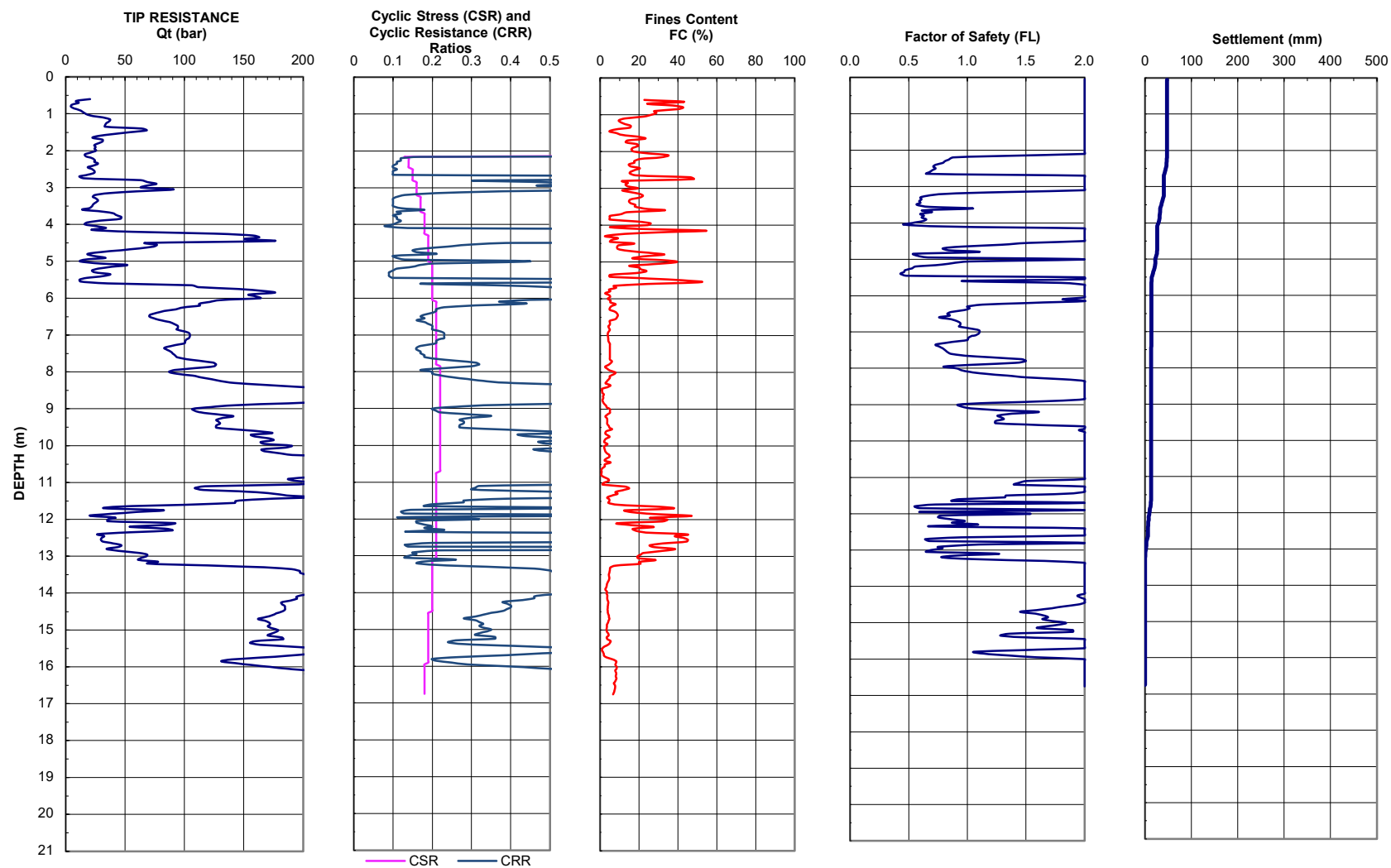
|   |                    |                                   |                             |
|---|--------------------|-----------------------------------|-----------------------------|
|  <b>GEO PACIFIC</b><br>CONSULTANTS | 2024-Jan-25        | 1446649 BC LTD                    | GeoPacific Project #: 23724 |
|   | Sounding: CPT24-01 | 2901 ST. JAMES STREET, PORT MOODY | Figure: D.01                |



Liquefaction interpretation: PGA = 0.25  
 magnitude = 7.0  
 settlement accumulation max depth = 15m



|  |                    |                                   |                             |
|--|--------------------|-----------------------------------|-----------------------------|
|  <b>GEOPACIFIC</b><br>CONSULTANTS | 2024-Jan-25        | 1446649 BC LTD                    | GeoPacific Project #: 23724 |
|  | Sounding: CPT24-02 | 2901 ST. JAMES STREET, PORT MOODY | Figure: D.02                |



Liquefaction interpretation: PGA = 0.25  
 magnitude = 7.0  
 settlement accumulation max depth = 15m



2024-Jan-25

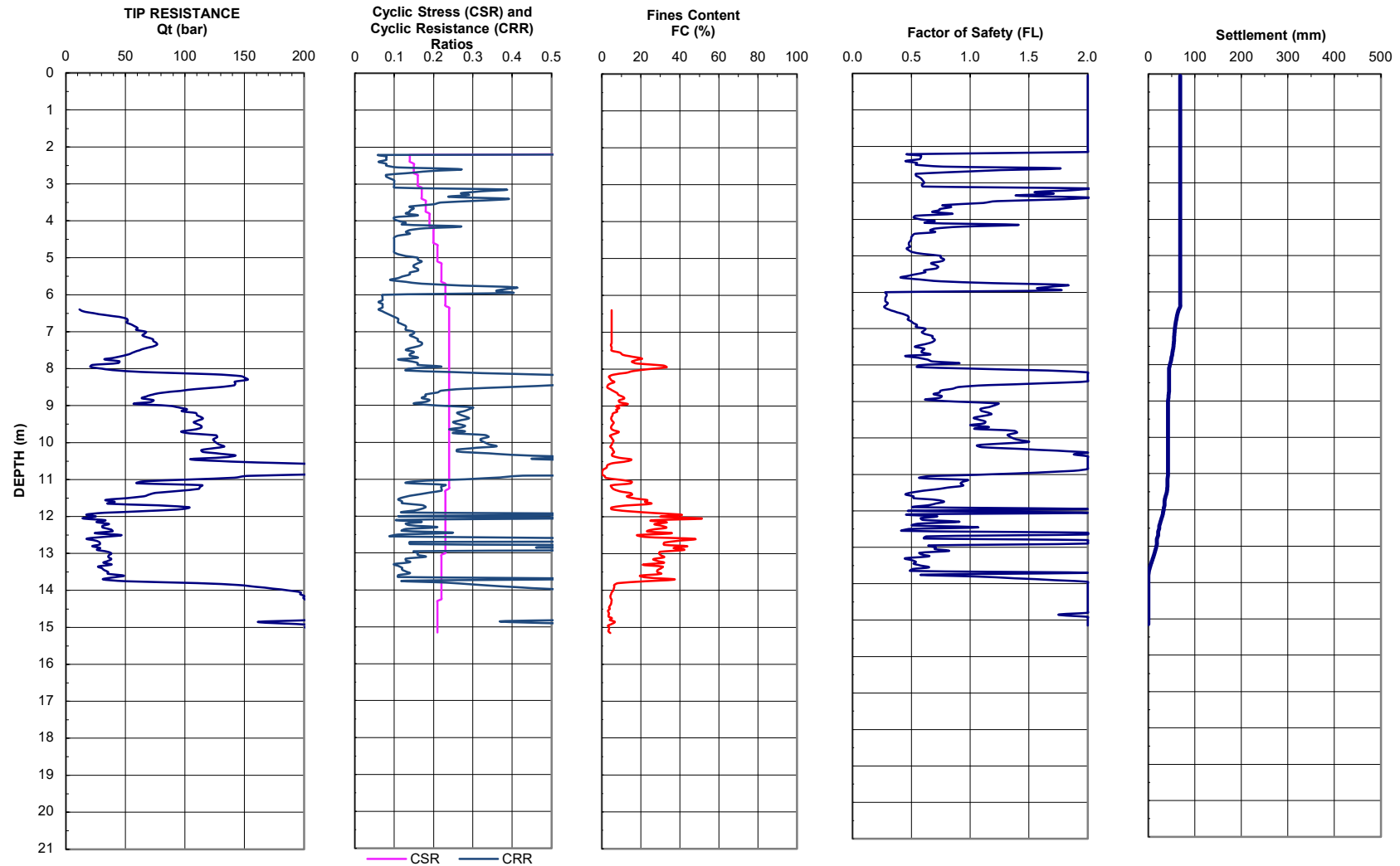
1446649 BC LTD

GeoPacific Project #: 23724

Sounding: CPT24-03

2901 ST. JAMES STREET, PORT MOODY

Figure: D.03



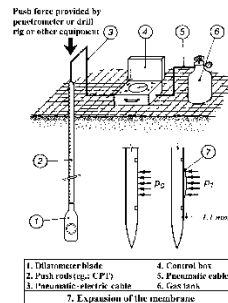
Liquefaction interpretation: PGA = 0.25  
 magnitude = 7.0  
 settlement accumulation max depth = 15m

## APPENDIX E – DMT (Dilatometer Modulus Test)

The system used is owned and operated by GeoPacific Consultants. The flat dilatometer is a stainless steel blade having a flat, circular steel membrane mounted flush on one side. The blade is connected to a control unit on the ground surface by a pneumatic-electrical tube (transmitting gas pressure and electrical continuity) running through the insertion rods. A gas tank, connected to the control unit by a pneumatic cable, supplies the gas pressure required to expand the membrane.

The general layout of the dilatometer test is shown in the below figure. The test starts by inserting the dilatometer into the ground and by use of the control unit, the operator inflates the membrane and takes two readings:

- 1) The *A-pressure*, required to just begin to move the membrane against the soil (“lift-off”)
- 2) The *B-pressure*, require to move the membrane 1.1 mm against the soil



## UNDRAINED SHEAR STRENGTH CORRELATION

The correlation for determining  $S_u$  from DMT (Marchetti 1980) is the following:

$$S_u = 0.22 \sigma'_{v0} (0.5 K_D)^{1.25}$$

Where  $\sigma'_{v0}$  = pre-insertion in situ overburden stress,  $K_D$  = horizontal stress index

## OVER CONSOLIDATION RATIO (OCR)

The over consolidation ratio (OCR) is defined as the ratio between the maximum past vertical pressure on the soil versus the current in-situ vertical pressure. The maximum past vertical pressure is typically caused by the presence of excess overburden which is either removed by either natural or man-made reasons. Soil aging and other chemical precipitation effects can also cause a soil to behave as if it has a higher maximum past pressure, which I sometimes described as a pseudo-over consolidation.

The correlation for deriving the over consolidation ratio  $OCR$  from the horizontal stress index  $K_D$  was proposed by Marchetti (1980) (based on data only for uncemented clays).

$$OCR_{DMT} = (0.5 K_D)^{1.56}$$

## MATERIAL INDEX $I_D$ (SOIL TYPE)

The material index  $I_D$  is defined as follows:

$$I_D = \frac{p_1 - p_0}{P_0 - u_0}$$

According to Marchetti (1980), the soil type can be identified as follows:

clay  $0.1 < I_D < 0.6$

silt  $0.6 < I_D < 1.8$

sand  $1.8 < I_D < (10)$

In general,  $I_D$  provides an expressive profile of soil type, and, in ‘normal’ soils, a reasonable soil description.

## HORIZONTAL STRESS INDEX $K_D$

The horizontal stress index  $K_D$  is defined as follows:

$$K_D = \frac{p_0 - u_0}{\sigma'_{v0}}$$

$K_D$  provides the basis for several soil parameter correlations and is a key result of the dilatometer test. The horizontal stress index  $K_D$  can be regarded as  $K_0$  amplified by the penetration. The  $K_D$  profile is similar in shape to the *OCR* profile, hence generally helpful for “understanding” the soil deposit and its stress history (Marchetti 1980, Jamiolkowski et al. 1988).

## CONSTRAINED MODULUS $M$

The modulus  $M$  determined from DMT ( $M_{DMT}$ ) is the vertical drained confined (one-dimensional) tangent modulus at  $\sigma'_{v0}$  and is the same modulus which, when obtained by oedometer, is called  $E_{oed} = I/m_v$ .

$M_{DMT}$  is obtained by applying to  $E_D$  the correction factor  $R_M$  according to the following formula:

$$M_{DMT} = R_M E_D$$



2024-Jan-25

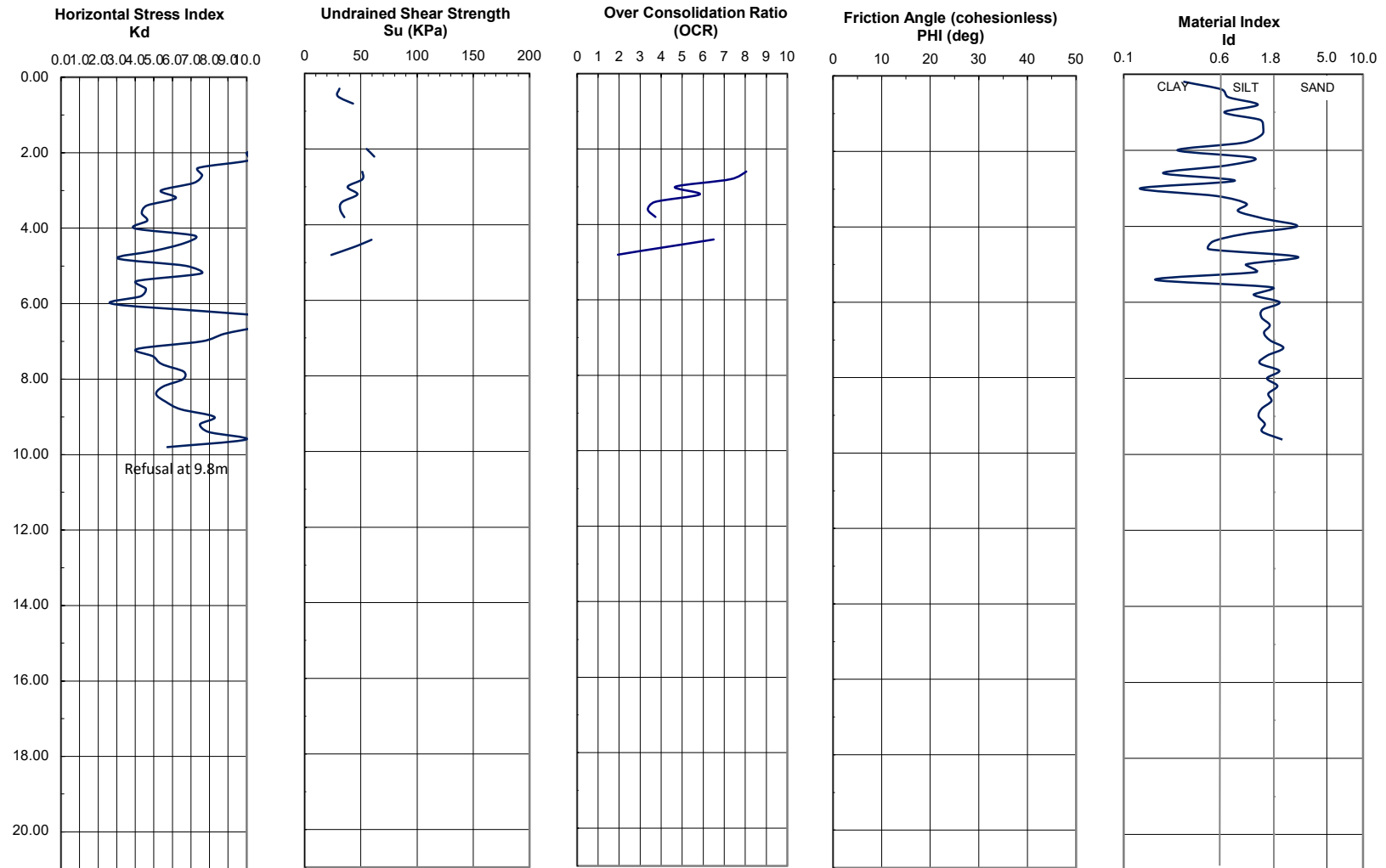
1446649 BC LTD


GeoPacific Project #: 23724

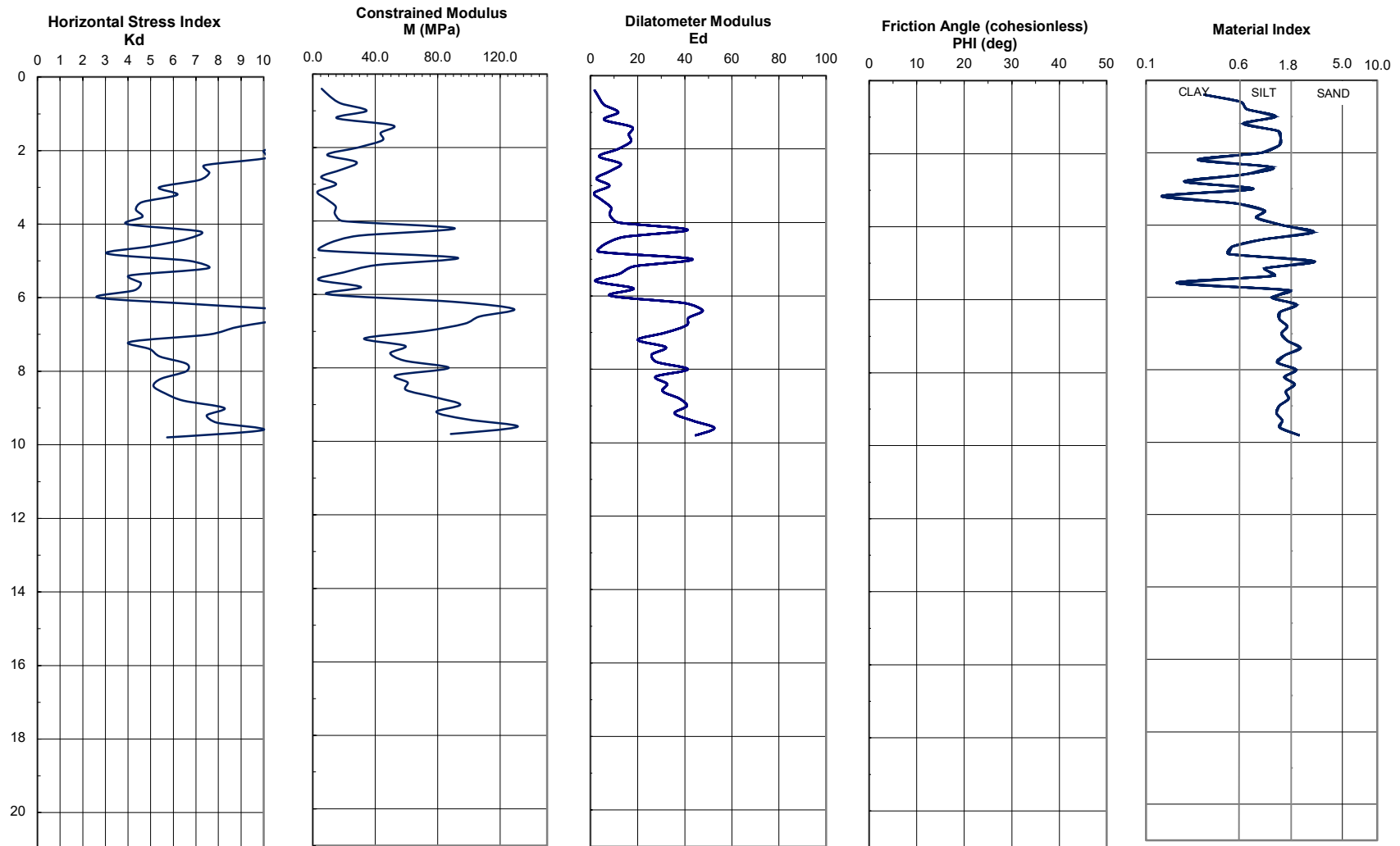
Sounding: DMT24-01

2901 ST. JAMES STREET, PORT MOODY

Figure: E.01



|   |                    |                                   |                             |
|---|--------------------|-----------------------------------|-----------------------------|
|  <b>GEOPACIFIC</b><br>VANCOUVER KAMLOOPS CALGARY | 2024-Jan-25        | 1446649 BC LTD                    | GeoPacific Project #: 23724 |
|   | Sounding: DMT24-01 | 2901 ST. JAMES STREET, PORT MOODY | Figure: F.01                |





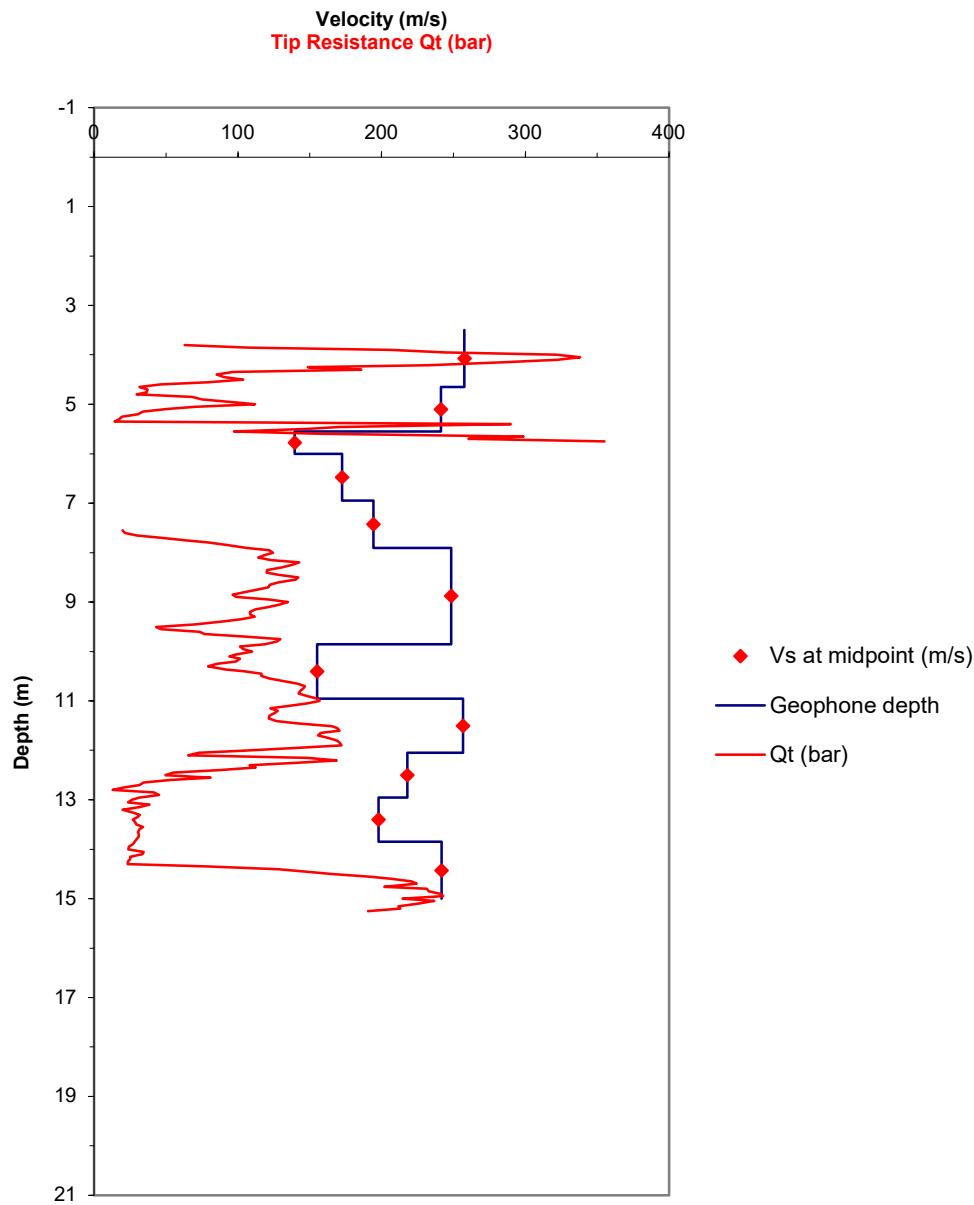
## **APPENDIX F – SHEAR WAVE VELOCITY ( $V_s$ )**

**Seismic Source:** Beam  
**Source to cone (m):** 1.0

[illegible]

File: 23724  
Project: GRADE SUPPORTED DAYCARE DEVELOPMENT  
Client: 1446649 BC LTD  
Location: 2901 ST. JAMES STREET, PORT MOODY

Sounding: SCPT24-01  
Date: 2024-Jan-25



## **APPENDIX G – DISSIPATION TEST RESULTS**

**GEOPACIFIC**  
VANCOUVER KAMLOOPS CALGARY

2024-Jan-25

1446649 BC LTD

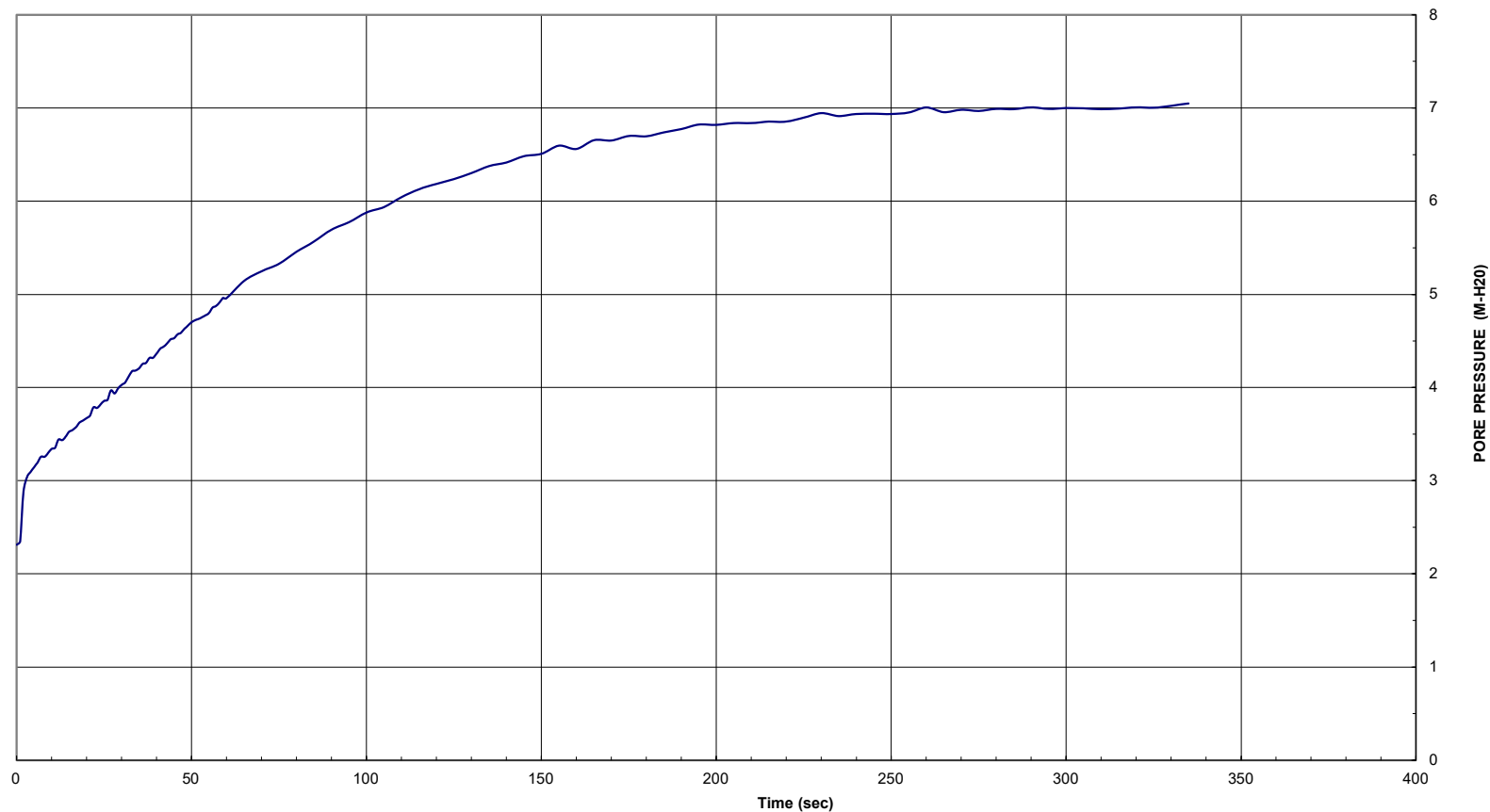
GeoPacific Project #: 23724

Sounding: CPT24-01

2901 ST. JAMES STREET, PORT MOODY

Figure: G.01

## PORE PRESSURE DISSIPATION TEST



|                              |            |
|------------------------------|------------|
| Test depth:                  | 9.20 m     |
| Final pore pressure:         | 7.05 m-H2O |
| Estimated water table depth: | 2.15 m     |