

Puslinch Industrial Development (Lambda Properties) Functional Servicing Report for Lambda Properties Rezoning Application c/o Black, Shoemaker, Robinson & Donaldson Ltd.

R.J. Burnside & Associates Limited 292 Speedvale Avenue West Unit 20 Guelph ON N1H 1C4 CANADA

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1.0 Introduction

1.1 Background

R. J. Burnside & Associates Limited (Burnside) is the Consulting Engineer retained by Lambda Properties to prepare a Functional Servicing Report in support of an application to rezone an agricultural parcel to rural industrial zoning. The site is located on McLean Road West between Kerr Crescent and Concession 7 in the Township of Puslinch.

The purpose of this functional servicing report is to:

- Evaluate the sanitary servicing opportunities and implications.
- Evaluate the supply and distribution of private well water to meet the domestic water and firefighting water needs of this proposed development.
- Evaluate the Stormwater Management opportunities and constraints including determining suitable methods for attenuation and treatment of stormwater runoff.

All of the above will be done in accordance with accepted engineering practices and criteria from the governing approval agencies, and in order to address the Condition of Approval.

1.2 Reference Documents

• "Subsurface Investigation Report, Proposed Development, Part of Northeast Half of Parcel 26, Concession 7, Township of Puslinch, County of Wellington" Chung & Vander Doelen Engineering Ltd., March 1, 2007.

1.3 Site Description

The legal description of the site is "Part of Northeast Half of Parcel 26, Concession 7, Township of Puslinch, County of Wellington. The adjacent land uses are industrial to the east and resource extraction to the north. The third side of this triangular parcel being bounded by Highway 401.

Although the site area is approximately 29.4 ha, the developable area of the property is 17.8 ha with the remaining 11.6 ha being designated for possible highway expansion. The majority of the site is farmland with a small gravel pit and sparsely-wooded area along the east limit. The site is currently vacant and was historically used for agricultural purposes and aggregate extraction.

The site topography falls approximately 11 m at typical grades of 2.5% to a low lying area in the southwest corner of the site.

1.4 Proposed Development Concept

In order to demonstrate feasibility, a concept was developed for three industrial designation parcels of varying sizes in the existing A Agricultural Zone. The allowed land uses in the Industrial zone are as follows:

- Body shop
- Building or construction contractor's yard
- Business office
- Concrete plant
- Factory outlet
- Feed mill
- Grain storing, weighing and drying operation
- Fuel depot
- Home occupation accessory to a permitted existing single dwelling

- Industrial use
- Public use, including a Municipal Airport and related activities
- Retail lumber and building supply yard
- Restaurant
- Sawmill
- Service trade
- Transport terminal
- Warehouse

As a wide variety of uses are available to potential developers and the parcels have yet to be created, there are no defined uses for the conceptual parcels at this time.

In order to assess the functional serviceability of the parcels, the Report will review the potential impact of a "Dry Industry" on all parcels with respect to sanitary and stormwater servicing facilities dependent upon the scope of the development. Refer to Drawing Concept Plan 1 (CP-1) in Appendix B. Many of the above uses could generate the largest potential parcel coverage (40%), stormwater runoff volume and sanitary demand on the 10.3 ha Parcel 1. Based upon the assumed coverage, the Township's Zoning By-Law 19/85 Section 3 Subsection 16 would require 412 parking spaces results in the parking area shown for the purposes of determining a conceptual impervious area consistent with the rest of the parcel concept. Assuming one occupant per car, the population of Parcel 1 would be 412 noting that a lower population was used for the purposes of sanitary service as explained later in Section 3 of this Report. As each parcel is developed, the servicing demand and site servicing capacity should be confirmed for each proposed use and parcel coverage.

2.0 Stormwater Management

2.1 Design Criteria

The minimum Township standards require peak flow quantity mitigation from predevelopment to post development conditions for all rain events up to and including the 100-year storm. In addition, stormwater quality treatment be should achieve MOE "Enhanced" level design standards. Because this site may be developed as many separate parcels, each parcel must have its own stormwater management.

2.2 Background/Existing Storm Drainage

The existing drainage direction is from east to west, eventually discharging into a low lying area located on Parcel 3. According to the Subsurface Investigation Report, below the topsoil layer is a 3 to 4 m thick gravel layer with a t-time <1 min/cm. Due to this extremely high infiltration rate and the topography, it is anticipated that there is no off-site runoff in existing conditions.

2.3 Conceptual Stormwater Quantity Controls

The proposed stormwater concept is illustrated on Drawing CP1. Since the existing site does not produce any runoff, quantity control can be provided by infiltration basins on each parcel with sufficient storage for the 100-year storm event. A MIDUSS model was created determine the storage volume requirements of these infiltration basins. Outflow rates were determined based on an infiltration rate of 600 mm/hr. (1 min/cm) multiplied by the bottom area of the facility. The storage volume requirements for each parcel are summarized in Table 1 and the MIDUSS output is included in Appendix A.

	Basin	Percolation	Basin	Volume	Volume
Parcel	Area	Rate	Infiltration	Required	Available
	(m²)	(Mm/hr.)	Rate (m ³ /s)	(m ³)	(m ³)
1	5000	600	0.833	3224	3562
2	3390	600	0.565	1713	2208
3	1390	600	0.232	652	972

 Table 1: Infiltration Basin Storage Requirements

The conceptual infiltration basins are shown at the required area to provide the required volume shown in Table 1 at a depth 0.6 m per MOE criteria for infiltration basins. Given the relatively high percolation rate of the subsurface soil it may be possible to decrease the area of the ponds by increasing the ponding depth.

2.4 Conceptual Stormwater Quality Controls

Stormwater quality measures must be implemented on an individual parcel basis. Flow from the rooftop area should be isolated from the parking parcel runoff and discharge via grassed swales directly into the infiltration basins. Paved parking parcel areas must be treated with oil-grit separators, located upstream of their respective quantity controls.

Gravel parking parcels should be graded with slopes not in excess of 1% and terraced as necessary with landscaped areas to minimize silt migration. For several of the land uses involving heavy equipment, transportation or vehicle servicing, an oil capture device should be included as part of the stormwater quality controls.

During site construction, it is recommended that a silt fence be constructed along the perimeter of each site and additional sediment control measures such as diversion swales, check dams and temporary sedimentation basins be constructed on each parcel.

2.5 External Flows

Based on topographic information, there is the potential for external flows to drain onto the site from the existing industrial development to the east. As such, a swale should be constructed along the east parcel line to convey flows through the site.

3.0 Sanitary Servicing

3.1 Existing Sanitary Sewer Infrastructure

Presently there is no municipal sanitary service to the site and site investigations have found no evidence of existing septic systems.

3.2 Conceptual Sanitary Servicing

Once more detailed site plans are developed for each particular parcel and the proposed usage, more detailed analysis of sewage system requirements can be carried out. For the purposes of this report, it has been assumed that each parcel will be serviced with an individual onsite sewage treatment and disposal system, which will generally consist of a septic tank, pump chamber and subsurface disposal bed.

3.3 Estimated Wastewater Flows

The wastewater flows per parcel are based on a dry industrial use, and are calculated using Ontario's Building Code (OBC) value of 75 L/employee per 8-hour shift for a factory (with no showers). The daily wastewater flows have been estimated using the conceptual parcel layout (refer to Drawing CP-1 in Appendix B), as well as the results of the hydrogeologic evaluation (refer to Appendix C), and are summarized below:

Parcel	Area (m ²)	Number of Employees	Total Flow (L/day)
1	103,000	130	9,750
2	54,800	130	9,750
3	20,000	60	4,500

Table 2:	Daily	Wastewater	Flow	Rates	by Parcel
----------	-------	------------	------	-------	-----------

The above flow estimates have been used to estimate the required disposal area. It is assumed that the wastewater will be domestic strength, and will not require any advanced pre-treatment to accommodate higher than typical domestic waste strength.

When the daily sewage flow for a property is less than 10,000 L/day, a building permit is required under the Ontario Building Code. For properties that have a daily sewage flow of 10,000 L/day or greater, the sewage system would require an Environmental Compliance Approval (ECA) from the Ministry of the Environment (MOE). Based on the nitrate analysis undertaken as part of the hydrogeologic assessment, Parcels 1 and 2 could potentially support a daily flow in excess of 10,000 L/day. However, in order to maintain consistency between all three parcels (in terms of the approvals regime), the daily flows for Parcels 1 and 2 are assumed to be limited to 9,750 L/day by limited the number of employees to 130. Once site specific uses are proposed, any potential

facilities that would accommodate more than 130 employees would require an impact assessment in accordance with current MOE guidelines, and it can be expected that some type of wastewater treatment would be required in order to reduce the nitrate concentration and meet MOE's Reasonable Use guidelines.

3.4 Subsurface Conditions

Subsurface soil and groundwater conditions for the site were investigated by Chung & Vander Doelen in 2007 (refer to Appendix D). Based on the 25 test pits excavated, the site is generally underlain with sandy gravel with frequent to numerous cobbles and boulders, classified as GW (well-graded gravel) and GP (poorly-graded gravel) soils under the Unified Soil Classification System (USCS). The sandy gravel is overlain with deposits of silt, sandy silt, silt and sand and silty sand from 0.1 to 1.05 below the ground surface. At three of the test pits (TP 10, 11 and 12) the deposits were thicker, extending to 4.3 to 5.0 m below grade. These three test pits were located at the very southeast corner of the property. It is not expected that leaching beds will be located in this corner due to the variable and hilly topography in this area.

The estimated percolation rates (T-times) for GW (well-graded gravel) and GP (poorly-graded gravel) soils is less than 1 min/cm. The estimated T-times for the deposits of silt, sandy silt, silt and sand and silty sands range from 8 to 20 min/cm.

Groundwater was not encountered in 24 of the 25 test pits. Seepage was encountered at Test Pit 12 at 1.0 m below existing grade. Ten standpipes were also installed to a maximum of 3 m depth in order to measure water levels. At one test pit (TP 12), groundwater was measured at 0.66 and 0.89 m below the ground surface.

3.5 Sewage System Design

Each parcel will require a septic system permit under Ontario's Building Code. The Code does not permit the installation of an in-ground leaching bed in soils with a percolation time of less than 1 min/cm or greater than 50 min/cm; therefore the area requirements have been estimated assuming a conventional raised leaching bed, constructed in imported sand fill. An imported sand fill with a T-time of 10 to 12 min/cm should be used to slow the flow of effluent to improve treatment before entering the gravel soils. More advanced treatment systems, as opposed to a conventional septic tank and leaching bed, could be employed to reduce the size of the disposal bed and improve the quality of effluent being discharged to the groundwater.

In order to meet OBC requirements, the septic tank must have a working volume of at least three times the daily flow, and will require an effluent filter on the outlet of the tank, with access at grade for inspection and maintenance purposes.

Using the maximum daily flows in Table 1 above, we have estimated the area requirements for a fully raised leaching bed using the relationship:

L = QT/200

where: L = length of distribution piping required (m)

Q = daily design flow (L/day)

T = T-time of the imported sand fill for the bed, assumed to be 12 min/cm

Additional area beyond the leaching bed piping has been added to accommodate side slopes, since the bed will be raised using imported sand. In order to maximize the layout of the leaching bed and spread the effluent over a greater area, it is recommended that the distribution pipes within the bed have a spacing of 2 m (as compared to the minimum code-required pipe spacing at 1.6 m).

The required area footprints for disposal are summarized in Table 3 below.

Parcel	Total	Minimum	Disposal	Approximate	Length of
	Flow	Required	Bed Area	Dimensions	Distribution
	(L/day)	Septic Tank	(m²)	(m)	Piping
		Size			(m)
		(L)			
1	9,750	29,250	2,244	66 x 34	588
2	9,750	29,250	2,244	66 x 34	588
3	4,500	13,500	1,173	35 x 38	270

 Table 3: Estimated Area Requirements for Parcels

Since the total length of distribution piping in the bed exceeds 150 m, the disposal bed will need to be dosed by a pumping system to ensure good dispersal of effluent throughout the bed (in accordance with OBC 8.6.1.3.). There may be additional pump chambers required to overcome grades, equalize flows or to dose treatment units, depending on the site specific requirements.

3.6 Summary

In general, the proposed industrial subdivision can be serviced with individual onsite sewage treatment and disposal systems. Once site specific uses are determined, more specific sewage system sizing will need to be done; however, we have demonstrated that there is adequate land area available on each parcel to accommodate subsurface disposal of the effluent based on a conservative approach.

4.0 Water Supply and Distribution

4.1 Existing Water Supply

There are currently no municipal water services to the site and there are no records of existing wells.

4.2 Conceptual Water Supply

The Hydrogeological Evaluation included in Appendix C reviewed the suitability of a private well for each parcel to be created. The water supply can be derived from single or multiple groundwater supply well(s) on the property. Depending on per Parcel conditions an overburden well or bedrock well may be suitable. Please note that the groundwater quality found in the Guelph-Amabel aquifer is generally suitable for domestic consumption. However, hardness concentrate often exceeds the Ontario Drinking Water Objectives operational guidelines of 80 to 100 mg/l of CaCO₃. High concentrations of iron or total dissolved solids are also possible for wells within local aquifer. The potential for high capacity wells in the Guelph-Amabel aquifer is good.

Fire suppression water can be provided by a dry hydrant and water storage tank to be constructed on each parcel as necessary and to Township standards.

5.0 Utilities

There are existing gas, hydro and Bell utilities on McLean Road West. The conceptual parcels can be served by the existing utilities in the area. As each parcel use is finalized, the adequacy of the existing utilities should be reviewed to ensure that they can meet the proposed demand.

6.0 Road Access

The existing site currently has a single agricultural access from McLean Road.

Each proposed parcel will require an entrance onto McLean Road (see Drawing CP-1) that will meet municipal standards. A 10 m setback has been established for all the parcels frontages. An access to Highway 401 will not be allowed for any proposed parcel.

7.0 Conclusions and Recommendations

Based on review of the available background information, the site can be rezoned and future rural industrial parcels can be independently serviced subject to site-specific detailed design of water supply, septic system and stormwater management facilities. All utilities are available to the site and vehicular access to each parcel will be from McLean Road.

We recommend the adoption of this report as it applies to the rezoning application for this property.

Prepared by:

R. J. Burnside & Associates Limited

n. S. Rolmson

Fraser S. Robinson, P.Eng. Project Civil Engineer





Appendix A

Conceptual Stormwater Management Assessment and Supporting Calculations

"			MIDUSS Output				
"			MIDUSS Output				rev. 473"
"			MIDUSS created				y 08, 2010"
"		10	Units used:		hond	ay, icoruar	ie METRIC"
"		10	Job folder:		W:		USS Files\"
"					02002	_	DUSS Files"
"			Output filename:		03292		Nov 24.Out"
"			Licensee name:				Rooyakkers"
			Company] •	11 /		RJBURNSIDE"
"	2.1	m-	Date & Time last use	ea:	11/.	24/2014 at	1:32:16 PM"
"	31		IME PARAMETERS"				
		5.000	Time Step"				
		210.000 1500.000	Max. Storm length" Max. Hydrograph"				
"	32		FORM Chicago storm"				
	34	1	Chicago storm"				
"		4688.000	Coefficient A"				
		17.000	Constant B"				
		0.962	Exponent C"				
		0.400	Fraction R"				
		210.000	Duration"				
		1.000	Time step multiplie	۳. II			
			aximum intensity	213.5	74 mm/hr	11	
			otal depth	88.8			
		6		extension w		- filo"	
"	33		ATCHMENT 101"	CACCHISION (5 TITE	
"	55	1	Triangular SCS"				
"		1	Equal length"				
"		2	Horton equation"				
"		101	No description"				
"		55.000	% Impervious"				
"		10.300	Total Area"				
"		200.000	Flow length"				
"		1.000	Overland Slope"				
"		4.635	Pervious Area"				
п		200.000	Pervious length"				
"		1.000	Pervious slope"				
"		5.665	Impervious Area"				
"		200.000	Impervious length"				
"		1.000	Impervious slope"				
"		0.300	Pervious Manning 'n				
"		110.000	Pervious Max.infilt	ration"			
"		30.000	Pervious Min.infilt	ration"			
"		0.250	Pervious Lag constan	nt (hours)"			
"		5.000	Pervious Depression	storage"			
"		0.013	Impervious Manning	'n'"			
"		0.000	Impervious Max.infi	ltration"			
"		0.000	Impervious Min.infi	ltration"			
"		0.001	Impervious Lag const) "		
"		1.500	Impervious Depression	on storage"			
"			3.082 0.000	0.000	0.000	c.m/sec"	
"		Ca	atchment 101	Pervious	Impervious	Total Area	"
"		Su	ırface Area	4.635	5.665	10.300	hectare"
"			ime of concentration	45.976	5.775	14.264	minutes"
"			ime to Centroid	130.760	103.222	109.037	minutes"
"		Ra	ainfall depth	88.830	88.830	88.830	mm "
"		Ra	ainfall volume	4117.26	5032.21	9149.47	c.m"
"			ainfall losses	60.423	1.997	28.289	mm "
"			unoff depth	28.407	86.833	60.541	mm "
"			unoff volume	1316.67	4919.07	6235.74	c.m"
"			unoff coefficient	0.320	0.978	0.682	п
"			aximum flow	0.422	3.017	3.082	c.m/sec"
"	40	HY	DROGRAPH Add Runoff				

		4	Add Runoff "				
		4	3.082 3.08	2 0.000	0.000"		
	54	D	S.082 S.08 OND DESIGN"	2 0.000	0.000		
	54	3.082		a m/aca"			
		0.833	Current peak flow Target outflow c	c.m/sec" .m/sec"			
		6235.7	Hydrograph volume	c.m"			
		3.	Number of stages"	C.III			
		0.000	Minimum water level	metre"			
		1.000	Maximum water level				
		0.000	Starting water leve				
"		0.000	Keep Design Data: 1		= False"		
п		0	Level Discharge	Volume"	10100		
"			0.000 0.8330	0.000"			
"				3562.000"			
"			1.000 0.8330	10940.00"			
"		P	eak outflow	0.7	54 c.m/s	ec"	
"		M	aximum level	0.5	43 metre	n	
"		M	aximum storage	3224.2	07 c.m"		
"		C	entroidal lag	3.0	05 hours"		
"			3.082 3.082	0.754	0.000 c.m	/sec"	
"	40	H	YDROGRAPH Next link "				
"		5	Next link "				
"			3.082 0.75		0.000"		
"	40	H	YDROGRAPH Start - New				
"		2	Start – New Tributa	-			
"			3.082 0.00	0 0.754	0.000"		
"	33		ATCHMENT 102"				
"		1	Triangular SCS"				
"		1	Equal length"				
		2	Horton equation"				
		102	No description"				
		55.000 5.480	% Impervious" Total Area"				
		150.000	Flow length"				
		1.000	Overland Slope"				
		2.466	Pervious Area"				
п		150.000	Pervious length"				
п		1.000	Pervious slope"				
п		3.014	Impervious Area"				
"		150.000	Impervious length"				
"		1.000	Impervious slope"				
"		0.300	Pervious Manning 'n				
"		110.000	Pervious Max.infilt				
"		30.000	Pervious Min.infilt	ration"			
"		0.250	Pervious Lag consta	nt (hours)"			
"		5.000	Pervious Depression	-			
"		0.013	Impervious Manning				
"		0.000	Impervious Max.infi				
"		0.000	Impervious Min.infi				
"		0.001	Impervious Lag cons)"		
"		1.500	Impervious Depressi	-			
"			1.689 0.00			c.m/sec"	
"			atchment 102	Pervious	-	Total Area	
"			urface Area	2.466	3.014	5.480	hectare"
"			ime of concentration	38.687	4.860	12.010	minutes"
а 11			ime to Centroid	124.395	101.963	106.704	minutes"
а 17			ainfall depth	88.830	88.830	88.830	mm "
			ainfall volume ainfall losses	2190.54	2677.33	4867.87	C.m"
п			unoff depth	60.416 28.413	2.099 86.731	28.342 60.488	mm " mm "
"			unoff volume	700.67	2614.07	3314.74	c.m"
"			unoff coefficient	0.320	0.976	0.681	"
"			aximum flow	0.260	1.642	1.689	c.m/sec"
		1.1				,	, 500

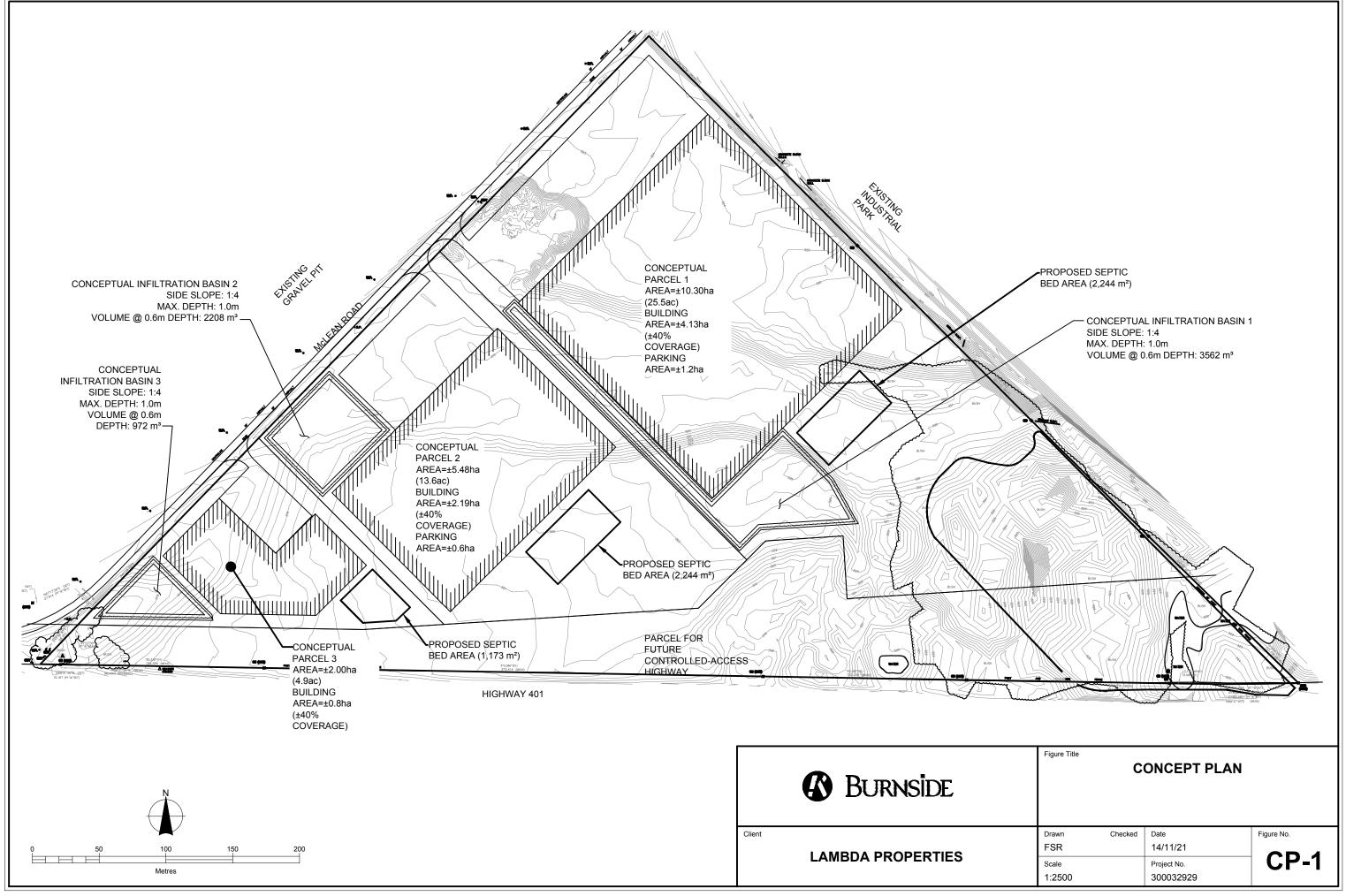
"	40	HY	/DROGRAPH Add Runoff	п			
"		4	Add Runoff "				
"			1.689 1.68	9 0.754	0.000"		
"	54		OND DESIGN"				
"		1.689	Current peak flow	c.m/sec"			
		0.565 3314.7	Target outflow c Hydrograph volume	.m/sec" c.m"			
"		3314.7	Number of stages"	C.III			
"		0.000	Minimum water level	metre"			
"		1.000	Maximum water level				
"		0.000	Starting water leve				
"		0	Keep Design Data: 1		= False"		
"			Level Discharge	Volume"			
"			0.000 0.5650	0.000"			
"				2208.000"			
"		_		6386.000"			
"			eak outflow	0.43			
"			aximum level	0.4			
			aximum storage entroidal lag	1713.2			
		Ce	1.689 1.689	0.438	0.000 c.m	/gec"	
	40	н	ZDROGRAPH Next link "		0.000 C.m	1966	
"	10	5	Next link "				
"			1.689 0.43	8 0.438	0.000"		
"	40	HY	/DROGRAPH Start - New	Tributary"			
"		2	Start - New Tributa	ry"			
"			1.689 0.00	0 0.438	0.000"		
"	33	-	ATCHMENT 103"				
"		1	Triangular SCS"				
"		1	Equal length"				
		2	Horton equation"				
		103 55.000	No description" % Impervious"				
"		2.000	Total Area"				
"		100.000	Flow length"				
"		1.000	Overland Slope"				
"		0.900	Pervious Area"				
"		100.000	Pervious length"				
"		1.000	Pervious slope"				
"		1.100	Impervious Area"				
"		100.000	Impervious length"				
"		1.000	Impervious slope"				
		0.300 110.000	Pervious Manning 'n Pervious Max.infilt				
		30.000	Pervious Min.infilt				
"		0.250	Pervious Lag consta				
"		5.000	Pervious Depression				
"		0.013	Impervious Manning	-			
"		0.000	Impervious Max.infi	ltration"			
"		0.000	Impervious Min.infi	ltration"			
"		0.001	Impervious Lag cons)"		
"		1.500	Impervious Depressi	5			
"			0.629 0.00			c.m/sec"	
"			atchment 103	Pervious	-	Total Area	
"			urface Area ime of concentration	0.900	1.100	2.000	hectare"
			lme of concentration	30.333 117.085	3.810 100.574	9.472 104.099	minutes" minutes"
"			ainfall depth	88.830	88.830	88.830	mm"
"			ainfall volume	799.47	977.13	1776.60	c.m"
"			ainfall losses	60.422	3.190	28.944	mm "
"			noff depth	28.407	85.640	59.885	mm "
"		Ru	unoff volume	255.67	942.04	1197.71	c.m"
"		Rı	unoff coefficient	0.320	0.964	0.674	"

"		Maximum flow	0.115	0.602	0.629	c.m/sec"
"	40	HYDROGRAPH Add Runoff	п			
"		4 Add Runoff "				
"		0.629 0.6	29 0.438	3 0.000'	1	
"	54	POND DESIGN"				
"		0.629 Current peak flow	c.m/sec"			
"		0.232 Target outflow	c.m/sec"			
"		1197.7 Hydrograph volume	c.m"			
"		3. Number of stages"				
"		0.000 Minimum water leve	l metre"			
"		1.000 Maximum water leve	l metre"			
"		0.000 Starting water leve	el metre'	I		
"		0 Keep Design Data:	1 = True; 0	= False"		
"		Level Discharge	Volume"			
"		0.000 0.2320	0.000"			
"		0.6000 0.2320	972.000"			
"		1.000 0.2320	2994.000"			
"		Peak outflow	0.1	.58 c.m/s	sec"	
"		Maximum level	0.4	109 metre	<u></u>	
"		Maximum storage	661.8	303 c.m"		
"		Centroidal lag	2.8	99 hours'	1	
"		0.629 0.629	0.158	0.000 c.m	n/sec"	
"	40	HYDROGRAPH Next link	n			
"		5 Next link "				
"		0.629 0.1	58 0.158	3 0.000'	1	
"	38	START/RE-START TOTALS	103"			
"		3 Runoff Totals on E	XIT"			
"		Total Catchment area		17	.780	hectare"
"		Total Impervious area		9	.779	hectare"
"		Total % impervious		55	5.000"	
"	19	EXIT"				



Appendix B

Drawings



Drawn	Checked	Date	Figure No.
FSR		14/11/21	
Scale		Project No.	CP-1
1:2500		300032929	



Appendix C

Hydrogeological Report



Puslinch Industrial Development (Lambda Properties)

Hydrogeological Evaluation c/o Black, Shoemaker, Robinson & Donaldson Ltd.

R.J. Burnside & Associates Limited 292 Speedvale Avenue West Unit 20 Guelph ON N1H 1C4 CANADA

October 6, 2014 300032929.0000



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Record of Revisions

Revision	Date	Description	

R.J. Burnside & Associates Limited

Report Prepared By:

Marks

David Marks. P.Geo., QPESA Senior Hydrogeologist DM:sd

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Calculation Worksheets

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Appendix C

Puslinch Industrial Development (Lambda Properties)

Hydrogeological Evaluation c/o Black, Shoemaker, Robinson & Donaldson Ltd. October 6, 2014

Disclaimer

This document contains proprietary and confidential information. As such, it is for the sole use of the addressee and R.J. Burnside & Associates Limited, and proprietary information shall not be disclosed, in any manner, to a third party except by the express written permission of R.J. Burnside & Associates Limited. This document is deemed to be the intellectual property of R.J. Burnside & Associates Limited in accordance with Canadian copyright law.

1.0 Introduction

R.J. Burnside & Associates Limited (Burnside) was retained to complete a preliminary hydrogeological study to characterize the geological conditions in the area of the Site and assess the potential impact of septic effluent on local groundwater receptors.

The work was completed in accordance the Ministry of the Environment's (MOE) 1995 "Hydrogeological Technical Information Requirements for Land Development Applications", the 1996 Procedure D-5-4 "Technical Guideline for Individual On-Site Sewage Systems: Water Quality Risk Assessment" and the 1996 Procedure D-5-5 "Technical Guideline for Private Wells: Water Supply Assessment".

2.0 General Site Characteristics

2.1 **Property Description**

The proposed development is located in the Township of Puslinch, north of Highway 401 and just west of Highway 6 South. The legal description is Part of Lot 26 and 27, Concession 7 in the Township of Puslinch. Figure 1 illustrates the location of the property.

The site is bounded by Highway 401 on the south, MacLean Road to the northwest and an industrial subdivision to the northeast. The total area of the property is approximately 50 ac. The land is currently vacant and was historically was used for agricultural purposes. A wooded area is located in the east corner of the site.

The topography of the property is gently rolling to hummocky with a general southwesterly slope. The highest elevations on the property are located in southeast area of the site (325 masl) and lowest on the southwest side of the site (318 masl). A low lying channel shaped area is present in the middle of the Site.

2.2 Development Description

Preliminary plans include the creation of three industrial lots that will be used for dry industries such as warehousing. The Site refers to the industrial development. Figure 2 illustrates the proposed lots. The lots have the following characteristics:

Lot Number	Size
Lot 1	103,000 m ²
Lot 2	54,800 m ²
Lot 3	20,000 m ²

2.3 Surrounding Land Uses

Land uses in the area include industrial, commercial, agricultural and natural lands. The southwestern boundary of the Site is Highway 401 with agricultural and natural lands located on the south side of the Highway. On the eastern boundary of the site is a large industrial subdivision. On the north side of MacLean Road is a large aggregate extraction operation.

2.4 Soil Types

The soil on the site is classified as Burford Loam. The soil materials come from gravel and are well drained and slightly stoney (Hoffman et. al., 1963). The southeast side of the property is overlain by soils classified as Dumfries Sandy Loam. The soil material comes from a stoney, sandy loam till and is well drained and very stoney.

A review of the Subsurface Investigation Report (2007) prepared by Chung & Vander Doelen Engineering (CVD) was completed. The subsurface investigation included the excavation of 25 test pits. The test pit logs and locations are provided in Appendix A.

CVD described the Site stratigraphy as consisting of 100 to 522 mm of topsoil overlying thin deposits of silt, sandy silt, sand and silty sand. Underlying the finer grained deposits is a thicker stratum of coarse grained sandy gravel.

2.5 Regional Geology

The Site is located in the physiographic region known as the Horseshoe Moraines. The region is characterized by high relief, hummocky terrain and associated old spillway systems with broad gravel and sand terraces (Chapman & Putnam, 1984).

A review of the Ontario Department of Mine's Map 2508 "Quaternary Geology of *Cambridge Area, Southern Ontario*" indicates that the overburden sediments in the area of the Site consist mostly of outwash gravel. The site is located on an outwash fan located on the northwest side of the Galt Moraine. Stone-poor silty to sandy till sediments of the Galt Moraine are mapped on the southeast corner of the site. Figure 3 illustrates the surficial geology of the area.

The outwash sands and gravels of the area overlie Wentworth or older till in some areas and in other places rest directly on the Guelph Formation Bedrock. The Galt Moraine is composed of a cap of Wentworth Till overlying a complex sequence of interlayered till, silt, sand and gravel (Golder, 2006). The Galt Moraine is a regionally significant recharge area that supports base flow in the nearby spring fed watercourses.

Bedrock in the area consists of the Guelph Formation overlying the Amabel Formation.

The Guelph Formation consists of cream coloured to yellowish grey, porous dolostone with a massive and irregularly bedded nature. Reefal structures and fracturing are common. The Guelph Formation has a highly variable thickness ranging from 4.0 m to 100 m (Singer et al., 2003). The un-subdivided Amabel is a massive white to grey-brown dolostone. The upper zones of the Amabel are only weakly fractured, while the middle zone contains large cavities, reefal structures, bedding planes and fractures that contribute to the high permeability of the rock. This middle zone is considered to be a highly productive aquifer (Golder Assoc. 2006). Figure 4 illustrates the bedrock geology of the area.

2.6 Paris and Galt Moraines

According to EBR Review Response: Paris and Galt Moraines April 2009, Ontario Ministry of the Environment:

The Paris and Galt moraines extend from north to south west from Caledon to Norfolk County, a distance of about 560 km. The location of the moraine on the property is illustrated on Figure 4. Generally, a snake like formation of mixed tills, the moraines are at their widest (about 10 km) near Aberfoyle. Much of the surficial expression of the moraines is discontinuous throughout Brant County. The Paris and Galt moraines are significantly lower in relief than the Waterloo moraine and the overburden thickness can be as high as 30 to 40 m in the Guelph and Cambridge area.

The hummocky nature combined with a relatively permeable surficial geology give rise to high levels of recharge into the Paris and Galt moraines, known to support various cold water streams and wetlands. Early observations indicate the presence of locally important aquifers along the southern portions of the moraines. Study by the Ontario Geologic Survey (OGS) also indicates the potential for significant aquifers beneath the moraines and above the bedrock between Cambridge and Paris as well as significant bedrock aquifers between Guelph and Cambridge.

Detailed hydrogeology is available only where development (urban, rural residential, major groundwater takings, aggregate extraction) has occurred or is planning to occur. Significant aggregate operations occur in Puslinch Township in the outwash materials between the Paris and Galt moraines.

The moraines are at their widest near Aberfoyle, in the vicinity of the site. A very small portion of the south eastern corner of the south is mapped as part of the moraine. This is the location of the wetland feature identified during the EIS. Wetland features are a common occurrence on the moraine due to the presence of aquifers and cold water streams.

The moraine is protected on the Puslinch Industrial site within the proposed buffer to the wetland feature and adjacent upland forest. The development proposal will maintain the existing ground and surface water balance to the wetland feature, which will also preserve the water balance within the portion of the moraine that intersects with the site.

2.7 Regional Hydrogeology

The main bedrock aquifer in the area is the Guelph-Amabel aquifer. The Guelph-Amabel aquifer is an extensive dolostone aquifer with a maximum thickness of 60 m. Well yields in the aquifer are variable as they depend on the degree of fracturing and available drawdown. Generally most domestic wells obtain water from the upper 15 m of the aquifer while municipal and industrial wells may drill to depths of 30 to 188 m (Singer et al, 2003). The potential for high capacity wells in the aquifer is good. Overburden wells that access groundwater in gravel and sand deposits are also found in the area.

In Ontario, drilling contractors are required to submit a water well record to the Ministry of Environment (MOE) following the construction of a water supply well. The well record includes information about the well location, construction details, depth, geology and, pumping rate. The information in the well record is dependent on the skill and experience of the driller. Where a number of drillers report the same geological conditions, the information can be considered more reliable. A review of the MOE water well records within a 1 km radius of the Site indicated that out of 38 water supply wells records reviewed, 21 wells were completed in the bedrock, 13 wells were completed in the overburden. Information for 4 wells was not available. Records for 3 of the water supply wells indicated abandonment due to water quality.

A summary of information based on the reviewed MOE water well records is included in Table 1. Water well records are provided in Appendix B.

	Overburden Wells	Bedrock Wells	All Wells
	Range (Average)		
Depth of Wells (m)	6.1 – 55.8 (30.8)	22.3 – 79.2 (46.6)	6.1 – 79.2 (40)
Depth to Bedrock (m)	-	4.3 – 30.5 (21.3)	4.3 – 30.5 (21.3)
Pumping Rate (L/s)	22.7 – 456 (124.6)	12 - 113.7 (72)	12 – 454 (92.3)
Specific Capacity	5.6 – 75.3 (27.5)	0.9 – 54.1 (14.9)	0.9 – 151.7 (24.7)
(L/s/m)			
Theoretical Yield (L/s)	42.2 - 4,688 (992)	6.3 – 4,013 (361.7)	6.3 - 4688 (602.7)

Using the coordinates on the well records, water wells in the area of the site are shown in Figure 5. Overburden and bedrock wells are both used in the area and both have sufficiently high theoretical yields. Most of the wells servicing the industrial subdivision adjacent to the site on the northeast are bedrock wells. The bedrock wells in the area have an average depth of 21 m and a maximum depth of 30.5 m. Figures 6 and 7 provide geological cross-sections depicting the stratigraphy of the study area. The geological data from the water well records indicates that the bedrock beneath the site is fairly flat lying. The overburden consists of coarse grained outwash deposits and fine grained silty to sandy silt till deposits.

During the subsurface investigations completed in 2007, shallow groundwater was identified in one test pit (TP12) at a depth of approximately 3.7 m below grade or 316.5 m above mean seal level. Based on the data, the shallow water is anticipated to be present between 4 and 5 m below grade.

Groundwater flow in the overburden reflects local topography with flows converging at and discharging to local water courses (Golder, 2006). In the bedrock, regional groundwater flow is in the south southwest direction. The groundwater table is likely consistent with the level of nearby aggregate ponds.

2.7.1 Regional Groundwater Quality

The groundwater quality found in the Guelph-Amabel aquifer is generally suitable for domestic consumption. The water is typically hard (high calcium and bicarbonate), with hardness concentrations often exceeding the Ontario Water Quality Objectives operational guideline of 80 to 100 mg/L of CaCO₃. Elevated levels of hardness can produce scales of calcium and magnesium when heated. Depending on the use of the water, a water softener may be required. Sampling from 48 well located in the Guelph Formation resulted in a mean hardness concentration of 469 mg/L (Singer et al, 2003). High concentrations of iron or total dissolved solids are also possible for wells within the Guelph-Amabel aquifer.

The Wellington County Groundwater Protection Report identified elevated chloride and sodium concentrations in overburden and bedrock wells near the intersection of Hwy 6 and the Hwy 401 as a result of road salt application and storage (Golder, 2006). Given that the Site borders onto Highway 401, there is potential that elevated chlorides and sodium may also be encountered. Water quality samples should be collected from test wells to ensure water is suitable for drinking.

3.0 Water Supply Impact Assessment

Based on the hydrogeological information collected, a suitable potable water supply can be obtained by way of a groundwater supply well on each of the proposed lots.

Depending on the conditions found during drilling, an overburden well or bedrock well may be suitable. A test pumping program should be completed to confirm well yields.

The well(s) should be drilled by a certified well contractor and a pumping test should be completed to confirm that the capacity of the well will meet the needs of the proposed development. If the pumping rate is to exceed 50,000 L/day, a Permit to Take Water application will be required.

3.1 Groundwater Uses and Local Public Water Wells

The groundwater in the area is mostly used by privately drilled water supply systems. The Guelph-Puslinch Groundwater Protection Study (2006) indicates that there are no active municipal wells near the Site. Wells in the area obtain water from granular deposits in the overburden as well as the bedrock. Near-by aggregate operations are also large users of groundwater. The amount of water required on the Site would be small compared to the amounts of water used at the aggregate operations and potential for impact from water extraction at the Site is minimal.

3.1.1 Source Water Protection

Based on mapping provided in the Grand River Source Water Protection Region Assessment Report the Site is not located within a vulnerability area associated to a municipal water supply system (LERSPC, 2012). The intrinsic aquifer vulnerability of the site is mapped as medium vulnerability and the site is in a Significant Groundwater Recharge Area.

3.1.2 Surface Water Impacts

The Site is located in the Upper Mill Creek sub-catchment. Drainage from the site travels in a western direction towards Maclean Road. There are a number of artificial ponds created by aggregate extraction below the water table north and west of the site. Water from the Site and these ponds eventually drain into Mill Creek on the west side of Concession Road 6. Impacts on surface water due to groundwater pumping are not anticipated.

4.0 Sewage Impact Assessment

The MOE's 1995 "*Hydrogeological Technical Information Requirements for Land Development Applications*" provides information requirements of existing MOE policies and guidelines for hydrogeological studies in support of development activities. This guideline is used to support applications for plans of subdivisions, condominiums, official

Puslinch Industrial Development (Lambda Properties)

Hydrogeological Evaluation c/o Black, Shoemaker, Robinson & Donaldson Ltd. October 6, 2014

plan amendments, and any other forms of development reliant on individual subsurface sewage disposal.

The MOE Procedure D-5-4, "*Technical Guideline for Individual On-Site Sewage Systems: Water Quality Impact Risk Assessment*" provides a suitable method for assessing the nitrate impact from proposed on-site systems. The general purpose of the procedure is to ensure that the effluent from on-site systems will have a minimal effect on the present or potential use of groundwater on the adjacent property.

4.1.1 Contaminant Attenuation

One of the primary methods for assessing potential septic systems effects is to complete a nitrate mass balance to calculate the infiltration capacity on the development to attenuate nitrates to a concentration below the Ontario Drinking Water Objectives of 10 mg/L. As a result, the lot size plays an important role in determining the overall carrying capacity of the proposed development.

The development concept being considered includes the creation of three dry operation industrial lots. To calculate the carrying capacity of each lot we have assumed a dry industry with no showers, a recharge rate of 250 mm/year and an effluent nitrate concentration of 40 mg/L. The calculation also assumes the use of class IV systems with no nitrate treatment.

The calculation for Lot 1 is provided below:

$$C = (QeCe + QpCp) / (Qe + Qp)$$

 $C = the concentration of nitrate after dilution \\ Qe = the volume of effluent (3,559 m³/year - 130 employees at 75 L/day) \\ Ce = the nitrate concentration in the sewage effluent (40 mg/L) \\ Qp = the volume of infiltration (25,750 m³/year - 250 mm/year x 103,000 m²) \\ Cp = the nitrate concentration in the infiltrating precipitation (0.1 mg/L) \\$

 $\mathbf{C} = 4.94 \text{ mg/L}$

Note that the infiltration rate of 250 mm used based upon the rationale provided in Section 22.5.8 of the MOE's 2008 "*Design Guidelines for Sewage Works*". The flow rate of 75 L/day/employee is for Dry Industrial Operations as detailed in the Ontario Building Code Table 8.2.1.3B.

Mass balance calculations indicate that Lot 1 which covers an area of 103,000 m² has the capacity to attenuate the waste from approximately 130 employees. The resulting nitrate concentration (4.94 mg/L) from Lot 1 is below the Ontario Drinking Water Quality Standards of 10 mg/L. The above calculation is considered conservative and that further

Puslinch Industrial Development (Lambda Properties)

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reduction of nitrate will occur as a result of de-nitrification and the uptake of the nutrients by vegetation.

We have kept the maximum daily flow rates below 10,000 L/day so that the systems are not considered large subsurface disposal systems (LSDS). For daily flow rates greater than 10,000 L, a MOE Environmental Compliance Approval would be required to operate the system and the proponents would have to undertake a Reasonable Use Assessment in accordance with MOE Guideline B-7 "*Incorporation of the Reasonable Use Concept into MOE Groundwater Management Activities*". Since the flow rates are below 10,000 L/day, approval of each system would fall to the Township.

The following provides a summary of the employee capacity numbers, effluent flow rates and nitrate loading for each of the proposed lots:

Lot Number	Size	Calculated Employee Capacity	Flow Rates (L/day)	Nitrate Loading mg/L
Lot 1	103,000 m ²	130	9,750	4.94
Lot 2	54,800 m ²	130	9,750	8.42
Lot 3	20,000 m ²	60	4,500	9.97

Calculation worksheets are provided in Appendix C.

The above are employee levels are provided for discussion purposes. It should be noted that additional employees can be supported on the lands; however this will cause flow rates to exceed 10,000 L/day and an MOE Environmental Compliance Approval would be required. To meet the MOE reasonable use requirements the septic effluent would have to be treated to reduce nitrates.

5.0 Summary

The Lambda Property is located on Part of Lot 26 and 27, Concession 7 in the Township of Puslinch. The proposed development for the site consists of three lots to be used for dry industrial activities. The lots will need to be privately serviced for water and sewage. To supply water and sewage services to the development the use of private groundwater wells and private septic systems has been investigated.

The Guelph-Amabel bedrock aquifer and localized overburden aquifers in the area are both highly productive aquifers and should be capable of producing enough water to supply the proposed development. The depth of the wells will depend on the geological conditions found during drilling.

Nitrate loading calculations were completed to ensure the feasibility of on-site private septic systems. The sewage carrying capacity for each of the lots was calculated to

ensure that the concentration of contaminants is below maximum allowable concentrations at the property limits. Assuming that the entire lot is used for attenuation, Lot 1 and Lot 2 may have industries with up to 130 employees and Lot 3 may have an industry with up to 60 employees. The use of on-site sewage systems should have negligible effects on local groundwater resources including local water supply wells and natural heritage features.

A small portion of the south east corner of the property occupies the Paris-Galt Moraine. The moraine is located within the proposed buffer to the wetland feature and adjacent upland forest. The development proposal will maintain the existing ground and surface water balance to the wetland feature, which will also preserve the water balance within the portion of the moraine that intersects with the site.

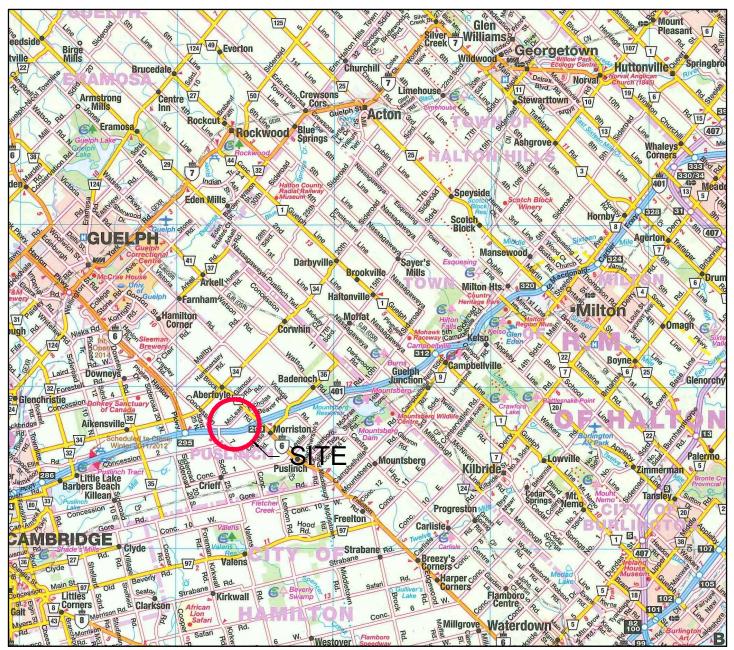
6.0 Limitations

Services provided by Burnside were conducted in a manner consistent with the level of care and skill ordinarily exercised by member of the Environmental Engineering and Geoscience Consulting Profession. No other representations, expressed or implied as to the accuracy of the information, conclusions or recommendations is included, or intended in this report.

It should be recognized that the passage of time might affect the views, conclusions and recommendations provided in this report because environmental conditions of a property can change. Should additional or new information become available, Burnside recommends that it be brought to our attention in order that we may re-assess the contents of this report.



Figures



Map Reference: Map Art Publishing Ontario Road Atlas

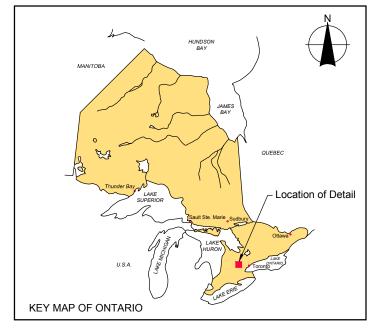


FIGURE 1 - SITE LOCATION MAP BSR&D LTD. PUSLINCH INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT HYDROGEOLOGICAL

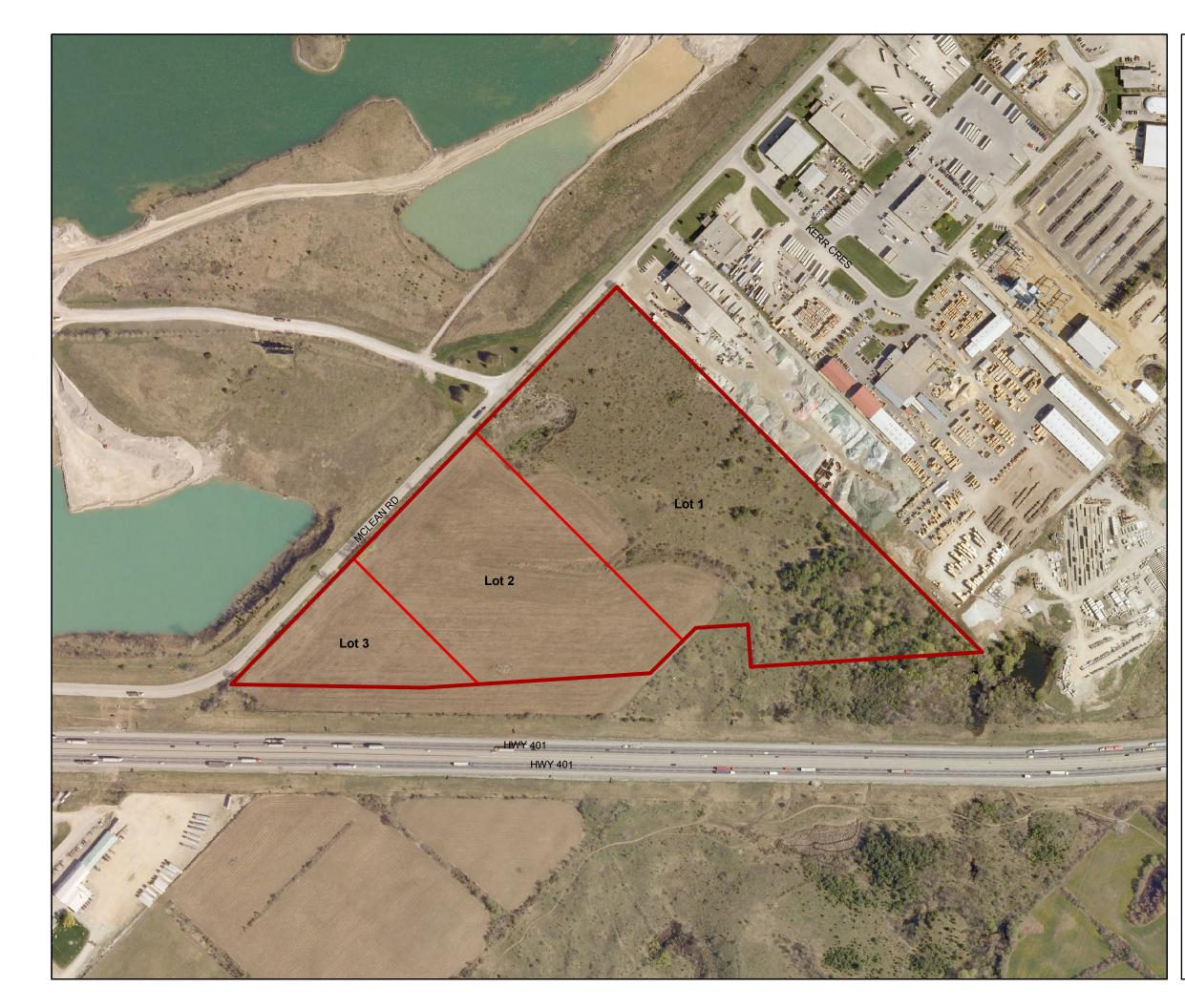
EVALUATION

March 2013 Project Number: 300032929 Prepared by: C. Dickie

Verified by: S. Charity



032929 HG SL.DWG



BSR&D LTD. PUSLINCH INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT HYDROGEOLOGICAL EVALUATION

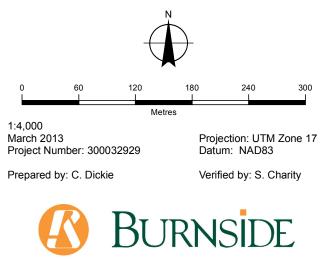
SITE PLAN

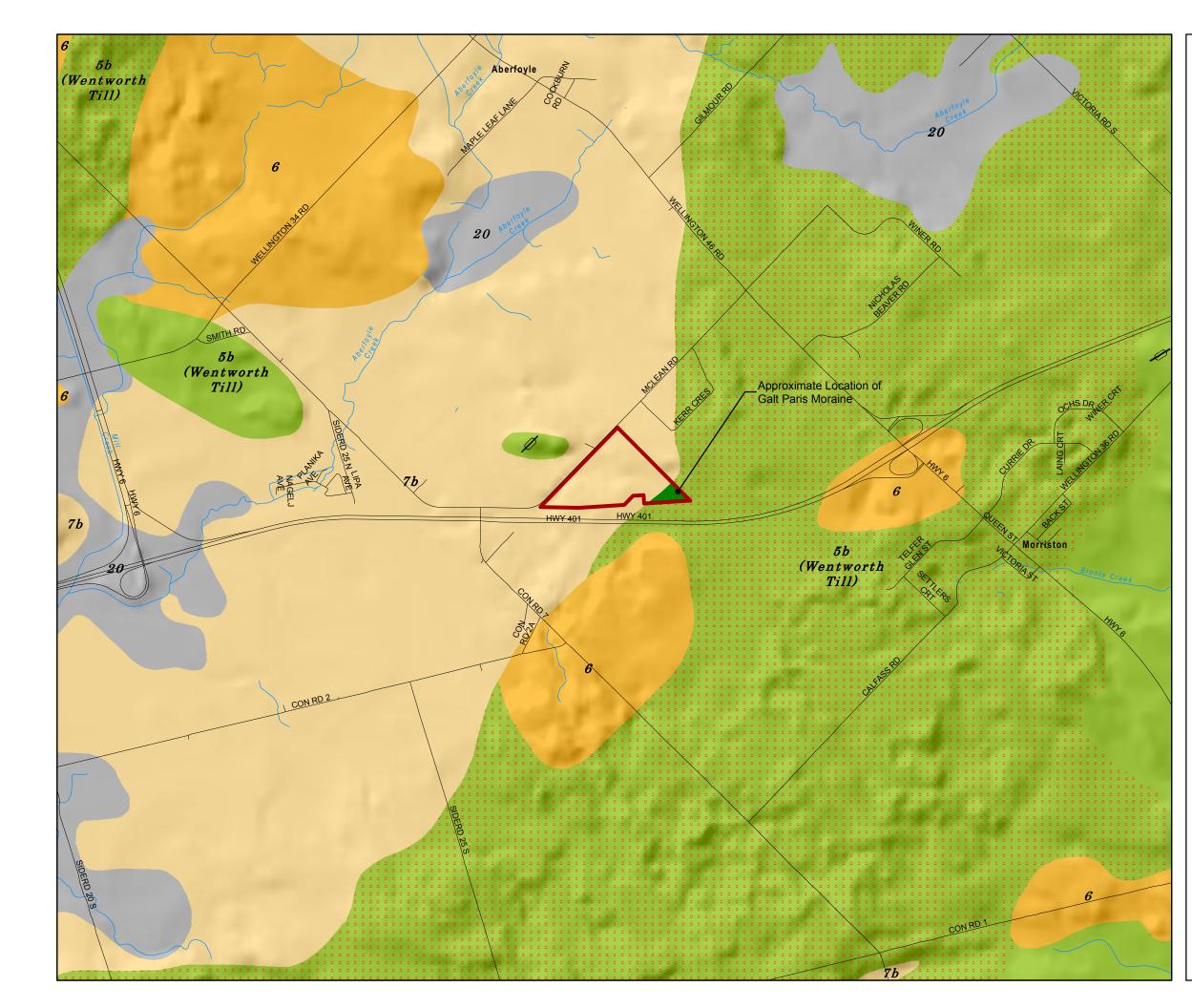
LEGEND

Approximate Property Boundary Proposed Lot Boundaries



Credit: Background 2006 air photo obtained from Grand River Conservation Authority (GRCA) Produced using information under License with the Grand River Conservation Authority © Grand River Conservation Authority, 2013





BSR&D LTD. PUSLINCH INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT HYDROGEOLOGICAL EVALUATION

SURFICIAL GEOLOGY

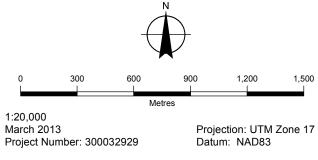
LEGEND

- Approximate Property Boundary
 - Approximate Location of Galt Paris Moraine
 - Watercourse: Permanent
- Drumlin
- Hummocky Topography

Surficial Geology Unit

- 5b: Stone-poor, carbonate-derived silty to sandy till
- 6: Ice-contact stratified deposits
- 7b: Gravelly deposits
- 20: Organic deposits

Credit: Ontario Geological Survey 2003. Surficial Geology of Southern Ontario; Ontario Geological Survey, Miscellaneous Release--Data 128.

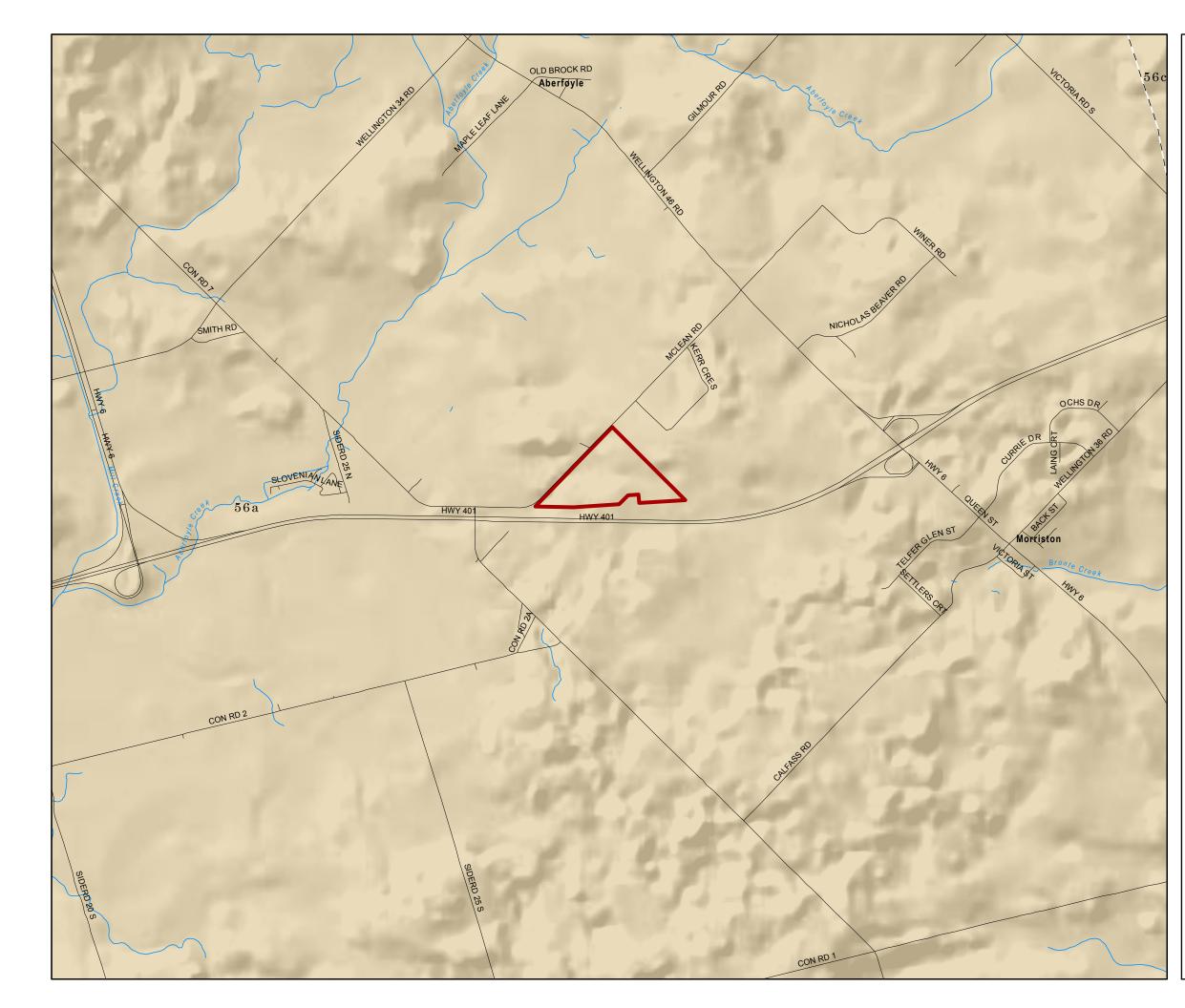


Prepared by: C. Dickie

Verified by: S. Charity



032929 HG SURFICAL GEOLOGY.mxd



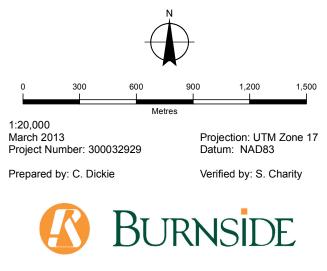
BSR&D LTD. PUSLINCH INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT HYDROGEOLOGICAL EVALUATION

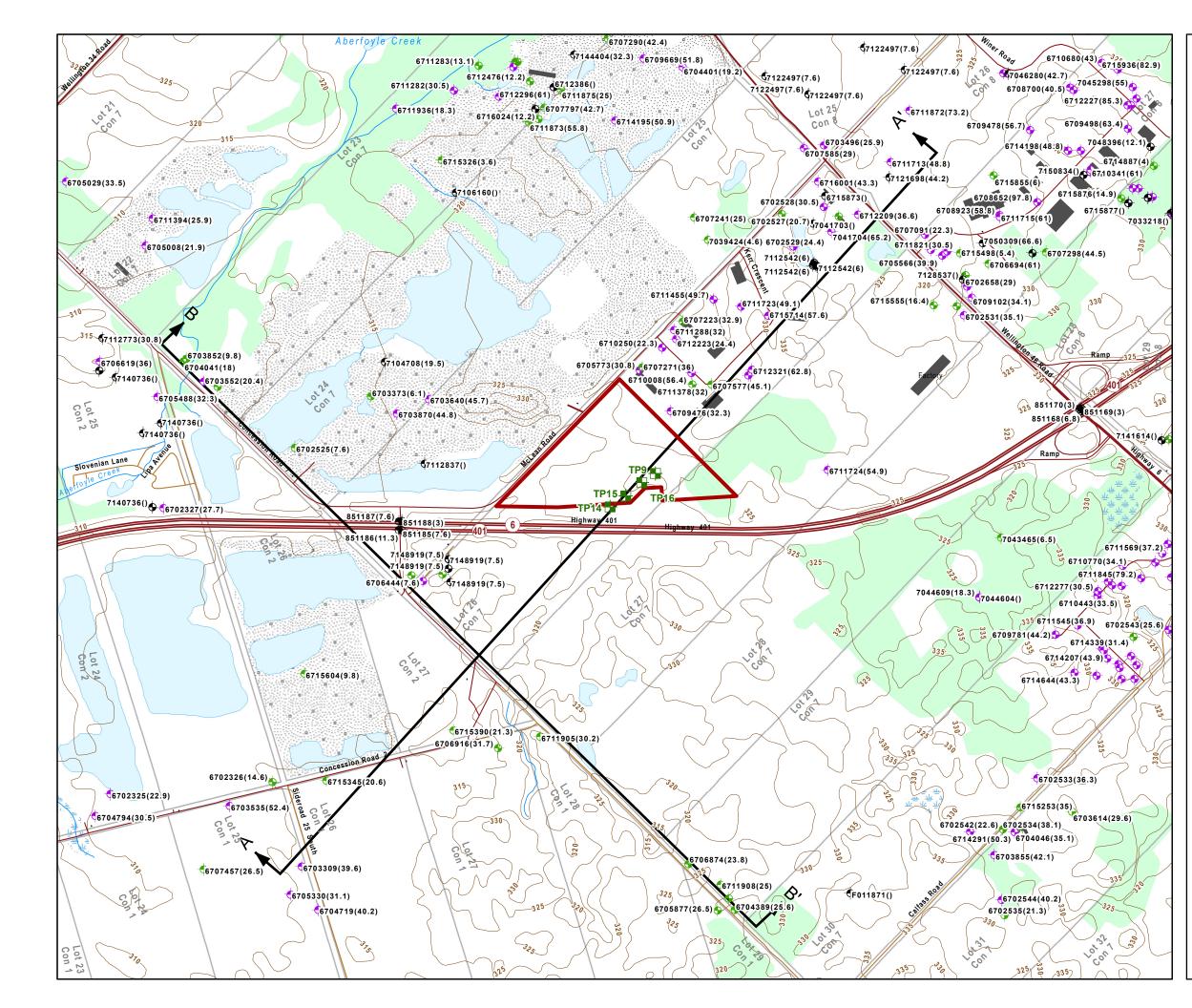
BEDROCK GEOLOGY

LEGEND

- Approximate Property Boundary
 - Watercourse: Permanent
 - 56a Guelph Fm. : Sandstone, Shale, Dolostone, Siltstone
- 56c Amabel Fm. : Sandstone, Shale, Dolostone, Siltstone
- - Bedrock Geology Unit Boundary

Credit: Ontario Geological Survey (OGS); Bedrock Geology of Ontario; Miscellaneous Release – Data 126 Revised 2006; Scale 1:250,000.





BSR&D LTD. PUSLINCH INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT HYDROGEOLOGICAL EVALUATION

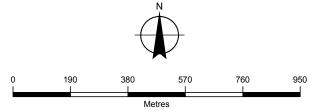
WELL LOCATION PLAN

<u>LEGEND</u>

-6

	Approximate Property Boundary
-	MOE Bedrock Well Location (Depth m)
-	MOE Overburden Well Location (Depth m)
Þ	MOE Well Location - Unknown Stratigraphy (Depth m)
	Test Pit Location (By Chung & Vander Doelen, 2007)
►	Cross Section Orientation
	Freeway, Paved
	Highway, Paved
	Road: Arterial or Collector: Paved
	Road: Local or Other: Paved
	Road: Local or Other: Unpaved
	Building
	Contour (masl)
	Watercourse: Permanent
	Wetland
	Waterbody: Natural: Permanent
	Pit Area
	Lot & Concession
	Wooded Area

Credit: CanVec Data - Natural Resources Canada (c) Her Majesty the Queen in Right of Canada



1:12,500 March 2013 Project Number: 300032929

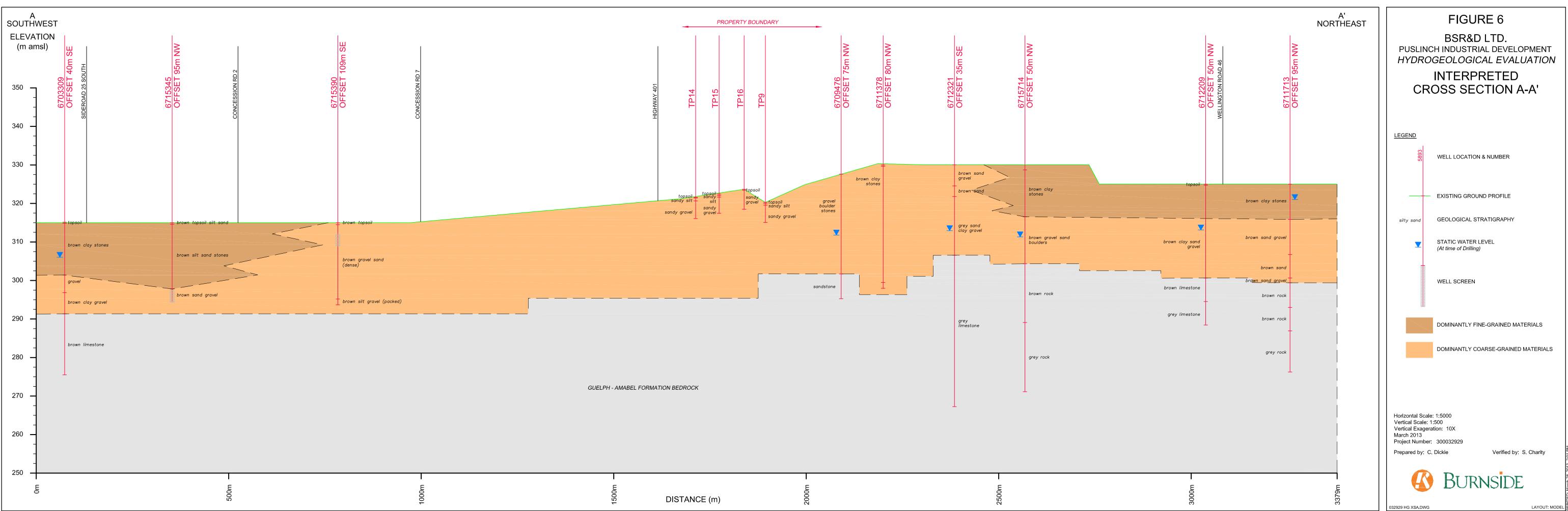
Prepared by: C. Dickie

Projection: UTM Zone 17 Datum: NAD83

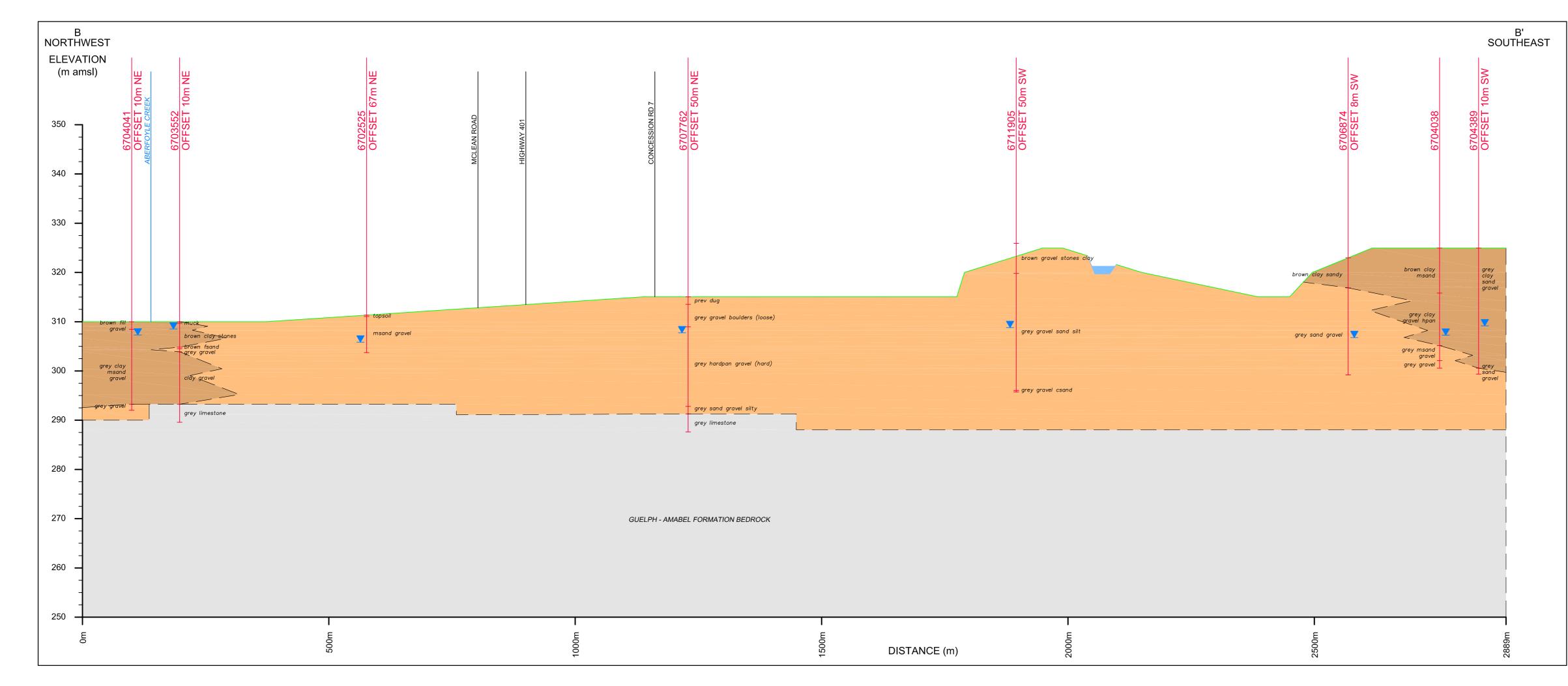
Verified by: S. Charity



032929 HG WELL PLAN.mxd



		1		I
15000	DISTANCE (m)	2000m	2500m	3000m





032929 HG XSB.DWG

LAYOUT: MODEL



Appendix A

Test Pit Logs

WATER	WELL	DATA	System	Sep 27	2006		PAGE	: 20	1 CO	OUNTY :	WELL	INGTO	N					GROUND WATER BULLETIN REPORT	
MUNICI	PALIT	Y		UTM				CSG	KIND	WATER	STAT	PUMP	TEST	TEST		SCE	EEN	OWNER	
CONCES		-		EASTING				DIA	OF	FOUND	LVL	LVL	RATE	TIME				DEPTHS IN FEET TO WHICH	
ETC		LOT	NO	NORTHING	FEET	DATE	DRILLER	INS	WATER	FEET	FEET	FEET	GPM	HR:MN	USE	FEET	FEET	FORMATIONS EXTEND	
CONTIN	UING.	PU:	SLINCH	TOWNSHIP															
	10	024		573671		2005/0	4 2336	06	FR	0090	0050	0051	0015	1 :	DO				
				4816979														BRWN CLAY STNS 0018 BRWN SAND GRV ROCK 0090	1 0082 BRWN
	10	035		576235~ 4813088		1985/1	.0 4207	06	FR	0076	0018		0015	1 :0	DO			BRWN CLAY GRVL 0018 GREY GRVL 0062	2 GREY LMS1
	10	036		576530~		1984/0	3 4208	06	FR	0080	0023	0082	0004	1 :0	DO			SHLE 0065 GREY LMSN 0076	
	10	038		4812798 577012~		1988/0	7 4207	06	FR	0195	0130	0197	0040	1 :0	DO			GREY CLAY STNY 0051 GREY LMSN 008:	2
			09409	4812311														BRWN CLAY STNS 0030 GREY CLAY GRVI BRWN LMSN 0100 GREY LMSN 0197	STNS 0088
	11	011		571587		2005/0	2 2663	06	FR	0103	0098	0135	0007	1 :	DO				
	11	015		4819259 571306		2005/0	7 2663	06	ਰਾਜ	0200	0212	0220	0007	1.0	DO			BRWN CLAY STNS 0061 BRWN LMSN FCRI LMSN 0103) 0063 BRWF
	11	015		4819562		2005/0	2005	00	<u>E</u> K	0200	0213	0220	0007	1 :0	00			BRWN CLAY 0060 BRWN LMSN 0066 BRWN	1 LMSN 012(
	11	027	67-	574723		2005/0	6 2663	06	FR	0123	0066	0072		1:0	DO			GREY LMSN 0200	
			15370	4815955														BLCK LOAM 0002 BRWN CLAY STNS 0060 0065 GREY LMSN 0123) GREY LMSN
	11	034		576580		2005/1	0 2663	06	FR	0100	0089	0118	0020	1:	DO				
CON		048	10381 67-	4814209 571843		2002/1	1 2663	06	FR	0095	0064	0078	0018	1 :0	DO			BRWN CLAY 0033 GREY LMSN 0075 LMSN	1 0100
CON	01	030		4811398 570520	1080	1978/0	6 4208	06	FR	0145	0085	0225	0001	2:0	DO			BRWN CLAY STNS 0088 CGVL 0095	
••••				4808600														GREY CLAY STNS 0035 GREY CLAY SNDY LMSN 0225	2 0135 GREY
CON	01	030	67-	570368~		1999/0	5 2663	06	FR	0143	0101	0120	0020	1:	DO				
			12976	4808754						25								LOAM 0001 BRWN CLAY STNS SAND 0015 SAND GRVL 0030 SAND GRVL 0125 BRWN	
																		GRVL 0135 CGVL 0143	
CON	01	030		570368~ 4808754		1999/0	5 2663							:	NU				
CON	04	021	67-	570740	1082	1988/0	4 4207	06	FR	0045	0003	0040	0100	1:	DO				
			09268	4816060														GREY GRVL STNS 0025 GREY CLAY 0040 0045	GREI GRVL
CON	06			571075 4812140		2004/0	5 7238	02	UK	0007				:	NU	0003 1	0	 BRWN SILT SAND GRVL 0005 SAND GRVI	. 0010 BRWN
									_									SILT TILL GRVL 0013	
CON	07	014		570732 4810515	1082	1989/0	5 2336	06	FR	0145	0074	0093	0007	: 30	DO			BRWN CLAY SAND STNS 0015 BRWN CLAY	SAND GRVI
CON	07	015	67-	570809	1092	1994/0	9 2336	06	ਸ਼ਾਸ਼	0120	0060	0085	0015	1.	DO			0115 BRWN ROCK 0120 BRWN ROCK 0145	i -
CON	07	010		4810545	1002	1994/0				0420	0000	5505	5013	- ·	20			BRWN CLAY STNS 0018 BRWN SAND GRVI	
																		CLAY GRVL 0090 BRWN SAND GRVL 0103 0121	BRWN ROCK
CON	07	020		570894	1076	1993/0	3 2336	06	FR	0139	0065		0010	1 :	DO				
			11125	4810466														BRWN CLAY STNS 0020 BRWN SAND 0060 GRVL 0109 BRWN ROCK 0140	BRWN SAND
CON	07	022		570874 4810372	1082	1994/0	5 2336	06	FR	0140	0065	0086	0020	1 :0	DO			 BRWN CLAY STNS 0020 BRWN CLAY GRVL	. 0038 BRWN
				-010312														SAND GRVL 0090 GREY CLAY GRVL 0105	
CON	07	024	67-	570950	1082	1989/0	5 2336	06	FR	0173	0067	0073	0027	30:	DO			0115 BRWN ROCK 0140	
				4810412		- • -												BRWN CLAY STNS 0035 BRWN SAND GRVL BRWN CLAY SAND GRVL 0095 BRWN SAND	
																		BRWN ROCK 0125 BRWN ROCK 0155 GREY	
																		0165 CREV ROCK 0174	

0165 GREY ROCK 0174

WATER W	ELL	DATA	System	Sep 27	2006		PAGE	: 20	2 CO	UNTY :	WELL	INGTO	N					GROUND	WATE	R BU	LLETI	N REI	PORT		
MUNICII CONCESS ETC				utm Easting Northing		DATE	DRILLER	DIA	OF		LVL	LVL	RATE	TIME				owner S in Fe Ormatic	ET T						
CONTINU	ING.	PUS	SLINCH	TOWNSHIP																					
CON	07	027		570442 4811681	1082	1987/	06 4207	06	FR	0108	0042	0112	0100	1 :0	IN			CLAY SI GRVL SI							
CON	07	027		570415 4811620	1070	1961/	05 2414	05	FR	0091	0049	0060	0010	1 :30	со		 FILL	0002 LC HPAN SI	AM 0	003 8	STNS	CLAY	0010	CLAY	BLDR
CON	07	027		570390 4811652	1065	1960/	10 4208	06	FR	0095	0021	0025	0010	1 :0	PS			STNS 00	15 G	RVL (0075	MSND	GRVL	0095	GRVL
CON	07	030		571330 4810701	1040	1973/	10 4005	06	FR	0079	0022	0040	0030	3 :0	DO		BRWN	CLAY SA BRWN SA			0030	BRWN	SAND	CLAY	GRVL
CON	07	030		570536~ 4810152		1994/	03 2663	06	FR	0100	FLW	0024	0030	1 :0	DO		LOAM	0001 GR	VL S	TNS (-
CON	07	030		570914 4810698	1062	1991/	06 2803	06	FR	0106	0045	0061	0025	2 :0	DO			SAND ST							
CON	07	030	67-	570536~ 4810152		1994/	03 2663	06	FR	0100	FLW	0024	0030	1 :0	DO		GREY	LMSN 01	06						
CON	07	030	67-	571078	1066	1990/	12 2803	06	FR	0108	0050	0050	0030	3:0	DO		SAND : 0100	PEAT 00	46 B	RWN 1	LMSN	FCRD	0050	BRWN	lmsn
CON	07	030		4810765 570536~		1999/	05 2663	06	FR	0087	0073	0078	0015	1 :0	DO			SAND ST LMSN 01		040 E	BLUE	CLAY	0091	GRVL	0099
CON	07	030		4810152 571121	1082	1994/	10 2663	06	FR	0122	0047	0080	0030	1 :0	DO			CLAY ST GRVL SA					CLAY	SAND	GRVL
CON	07	030		4810828 571006	1076	1996/	06 6865	06	FR	0105	0055	0070	0010	2:0	DO			BRVL 00 BRWN GR				HPAN	0110	BLDR	STNS
CON	07	030		4810361 571013	330	1997/	03 2336	06	FR	0118	0059	0060	0015	1 :0	DO			CLAY SA BRWN LM			0010	GREY	GRVL	SAND	CLAY
CON	07			4810409 570994	330	1997/	03 2336	06	FR	0118	0060	0070	0015	1 :0	DO			CLAY ST GRVL 01					GRVL	0090	GREY
			12203	4810439														CLAY ST SAND 00 0120							
CON	07			570961 4810361	1070	1975/	04 5469	05	FR	0090	0018	0020	0016	1 :30	DO			CLAY GR		LDR C	024	BRWN	CLAY	GRVL	0084
CON	07			570439 4809834		2002/	11 2663	06	FR	0165	0098	0099	0016	1 :0	DO		BRWN	0002 BR CLAY GR SRWN LM	VL SC	OFT C					
CON	07			571165 4810664	1040	1965/	09 4208	06	FR	0084	0024	0030	0030	0 :30	DO			0004 CL			060	CLAY	SILT	MSND	0083
CON	07			570669 4810017	1085	1966/	07 4208	06	FR	0116	0070	0080	0020	1 :0	DO			15ND 00.	35 M ^g	SND G	RVL	CLAY	0110	LMSN	0119
CON	07	030	67-		1062	1991/	10 2336	06	FR	0112	0040	0065	0015	1 :0	DO		BRWN (LAY ST	NS GI	RVL 0	038	GREY	CLAY	STNS	0080

BRWN SAND GRVL 0110 BRWN ROCK FCRD 0112

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WATER	R WELL	DATA	System	Sep 27	2006		PAGE	: 20	6 CO	JNTY :	WELL	INGTO	Я						GROUI	ND WAS	TER BU	ULLET	IN REP	PORT			
	CIPALI SSION C			UTM EASTING NORTHING			DRILLER	DIA		FOUND	LVL	LVL	RATE	TIME		DEPTE	REEN LENGTH FEET										
CONT	INUING	PU	SLINCH	TOWNSHIP																							
CON	08	023		570731 4814226	1110	1956/0	6 2414	04	FR	0100	0040	0042	0007	4:0	DO				CLAY BRWN			MSND	GRVL	0094	CLAY	MSND	
CON	08	023		570408 4814028	1082	1985/1	0 2564	05	FR	0190	0030	0150	0012	2:	DO				STNS			0060	SILT	0088	LMSN	0190	
CON	08	023		570679 4814288	1110	1973/0	7 2406	05	FR	0071	0048	0060	0010	1 :0	DO			 PRDG	0005	BRWN	CLAY	STNS	0035	BRWN	CLAY	GRVL	
CON	08	023			1100	1969/0	8 4208	06	FR	0043	0029	0032	0015	1 :0	DO				GRVL								
CON	00	022		4814160 570381	1050	1 0 9 9 / 1	0 5460	05	FD	0116	0054	0054	0009	. 45	50				0004 CLAY						CLAY	0036	
CON	08	023		4813709	1059	1900/1	0 3409	05	FK	0116	0054	0054	0008	:43	DO				CLAY	SAND	LOOS	0006	GRVL	LOOS	0109	lmsn	
CON	08	023		570710 4814210	1108	1968/1	1 2406	04	FR	0128	0035	0045	0010	:	DO				0001 BRWN			stns	0038	BRWN	CLAY	GRVL	
CON	08	023		570540 4814250	1058	1971/0	4 2406	05	FR	0152	0027	0029	0020	1 :30	DO			BRWN	BLDR GRVL GRVL	CLAY	0065	GREY	GRVL	CLAY	0085	GREY	
CON	08	025		571271 4813837	1059	1988/0	4 2336	06	FR	0089	0014	0055	0020	1:	DÖ			GREY BRWN	ROCK GRVL	0155 Clay	SAND	0030	BRWN	CSND	GRVL		
CON	08	026		571480 4813420	1060	1981/1	0 2336	05	FR	0077	0012	0030	0015	1 :0	DO			BRWN	CLAY	GRVL	STNS	0032	GREY	CLAY		stns	
CON	08	027		571005 4810508		2002/1	1 2663	06	FR	0103	0068	0073	0015	1:	DO				GREY CLAY					0078			
CON	08	027	67-		1070	1960/0	6 2414	04	FR	0084	0046	0051	0015	1 :0	со			 BRWN	CLAY 0069	STNS	0020	BRWN		GRVL	0052	CSND	
CON	08	027		570538 4811968	1072	1987/0	8 2336	06	FR	0193	0070	0095	0025	1 :0	DO			BRWN 0037 0083	CLAY GREY GREY GREY	SAND CLAY ROCK	GRVL SAND 0102	0012 0055 BRWN	GREY ROCK	CLAY 0124	SAND BRWN	GRVL ROCK	
CON	08	027		570700 4811840	1060	1980/0	7 2336	05	FR	0146	0037	0065	0008	1 :0	со			BRWN	GREY CLAY STNS	STNS	GRVL						
CON	08			571023 4812773		1990/00	6 2336	06	FR	0160	0100	0125	0010	1:	DO			 BRWN	CLAY					CLAY	GRVL	0097	
CON	08	027		571596 4813195	1056	1967/0	7 4208	06	FR	0060	0006	0025	0025	1 :0	DO				MSND					MSND	GRVL	0055	
CON	08	027		570420 4811760	1070	1981/11	L 4868	06	FR	0068	0018		0018	1 :0	IN				SAND	stns	BLDR	0062	BRWN	GRVL	SAND	PCKD	
CON	08	027		570982 4812348	337	1997/03	3 2336	06	FR	0260	0065	0092	0013	1 :0	IN CO)			0183	GREY	ROCK	0280					
CON	08	027	67-	570852 4812118	1108	1987/05	5 4207	06	FR	0139	0068	0140	0010	1 :0	со			BRWN LMSN	CLAY 0142	stns	0080	GREY	GRVL	CLAY	0117	WHIT	

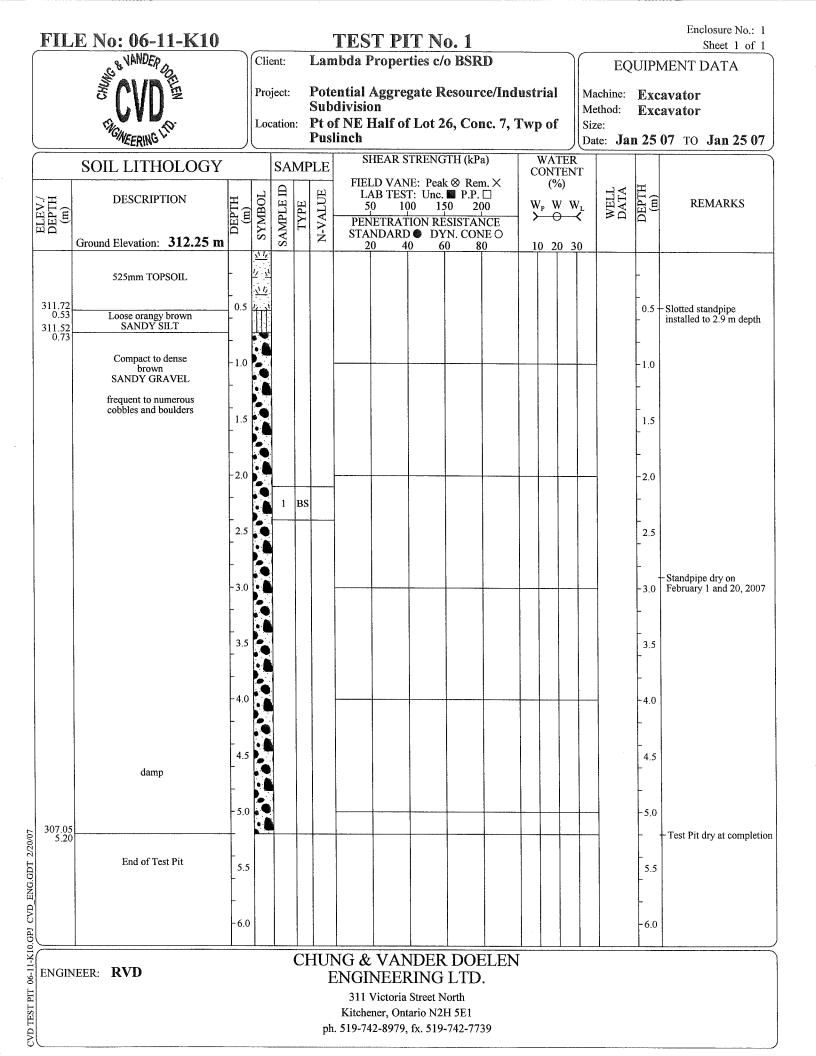


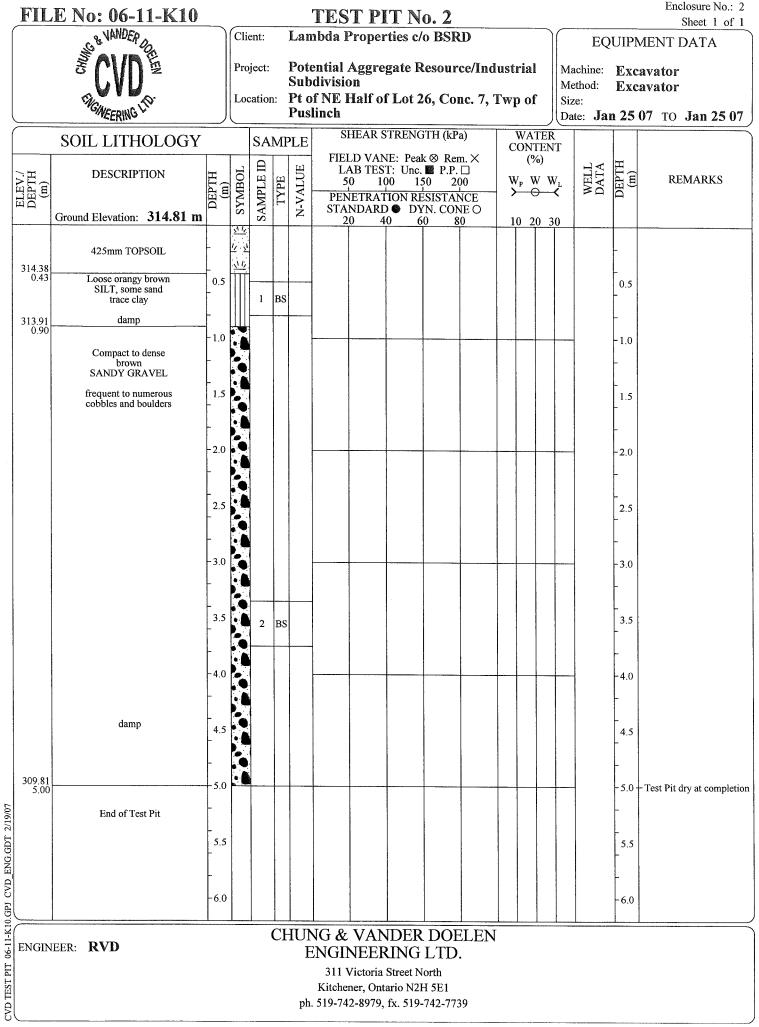
Appendix B

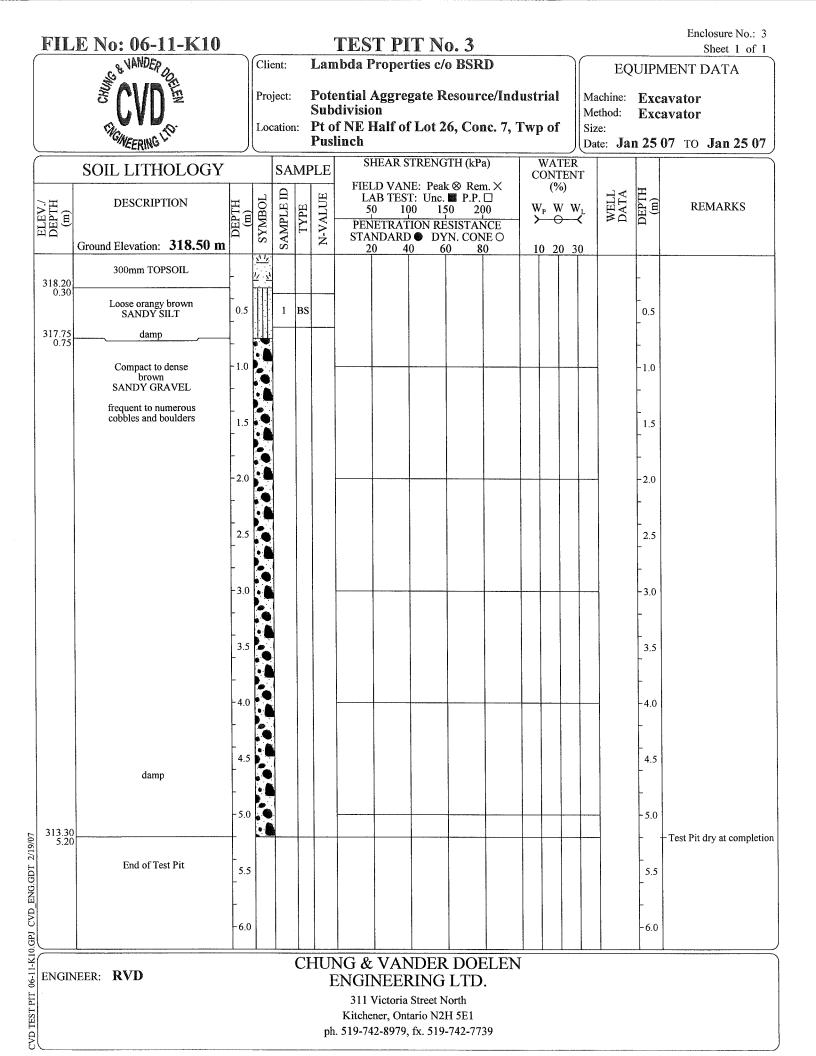
MOE Water Well Records

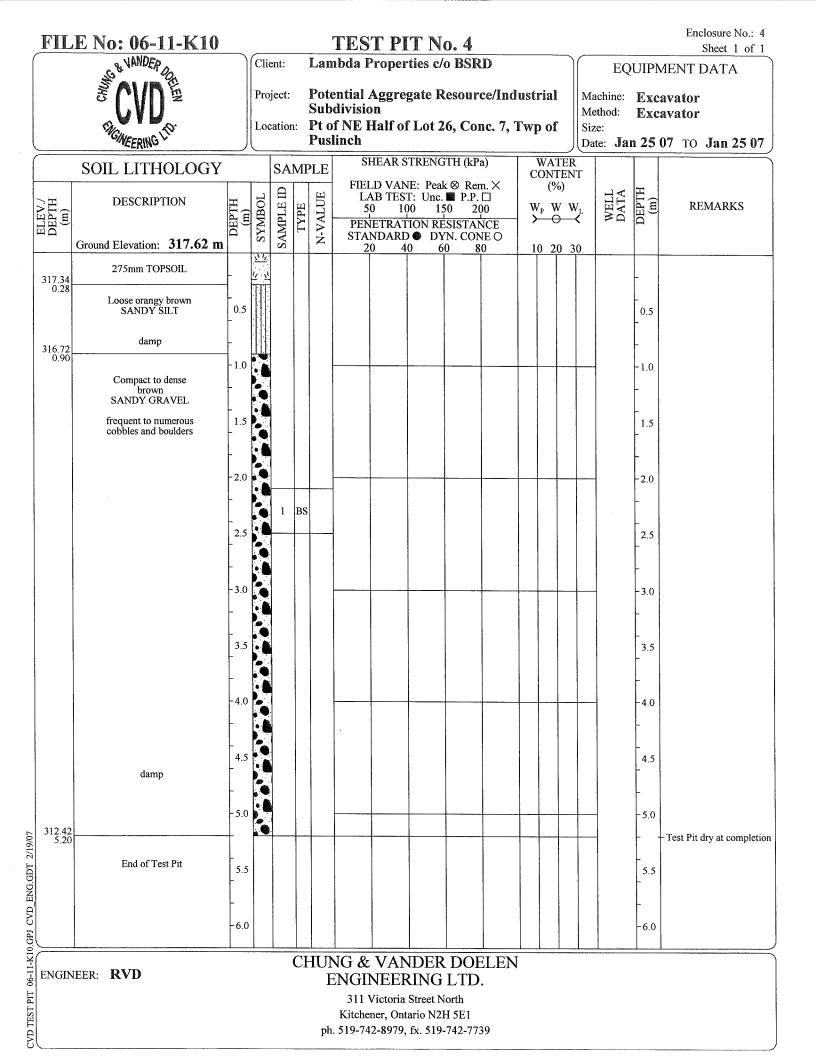
Township of Puslinch PART 1 61R - 2464 ¥Ε 405.87 123.22 157.02 WES ROAD 0 323.629 TP6 318.72g TP8 320.02t SW HALF LOT 25 TP9 320,27g 125.90g TP11 327.01t McLEAN 0 318,489 TP7 - 320.230 321.50t TP12 321.50g 322.93t TP10 TP 323.86g TP17 323.68g TP16 TP5 317.96g 318.96t SW HALF LOT 26 0 318.879 TP25 322.77g 324.09t TP18 319.959 TP13 26 0^{322.44}9 ۲Р15 O_{4} AND CONCESSION 0322.069 TP19 321.389 322.52t TP24 321.58g 0 322.62t TP14 0 317.62g TP4 25 40. 320.979 TP20 LOTS HICHWAY 320.32g TP23 320.40g TP21 BETWEEN ___ 318.50g TP3 KINCS 319,119 319,00t TP22 ALLOWANCE □ 314.81g TP2 THE ROAD 312.250 313.05t TP1 TEST PIT LOC

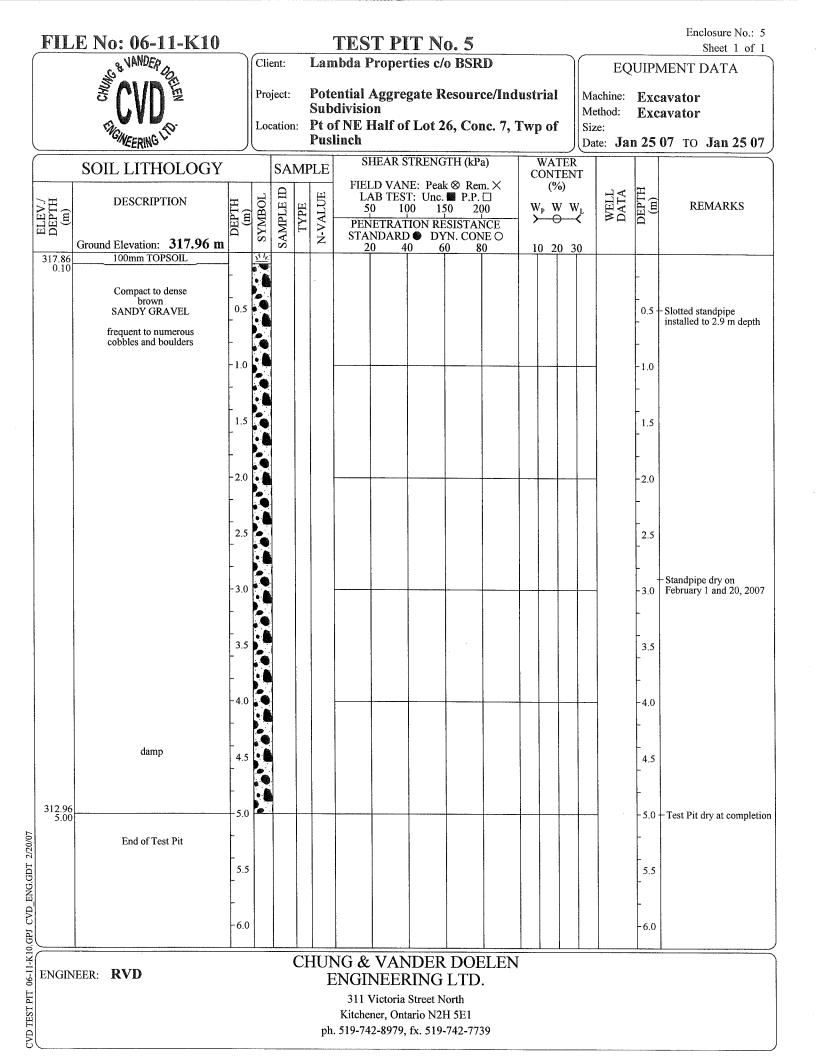
CATION PLAN	HOMEERING LP	ENGINEERIN 311 Victoria St. No Kitchener,ON,N2H	orth H 5E1 979 Fax:(519) 742-7739
	Drawn By:	Date:	File No.:
	IS	Feb 20, 2007	06-11-K10
	Checked By:	Scale:	DRAWING NO.:
	RVD	NTS	1

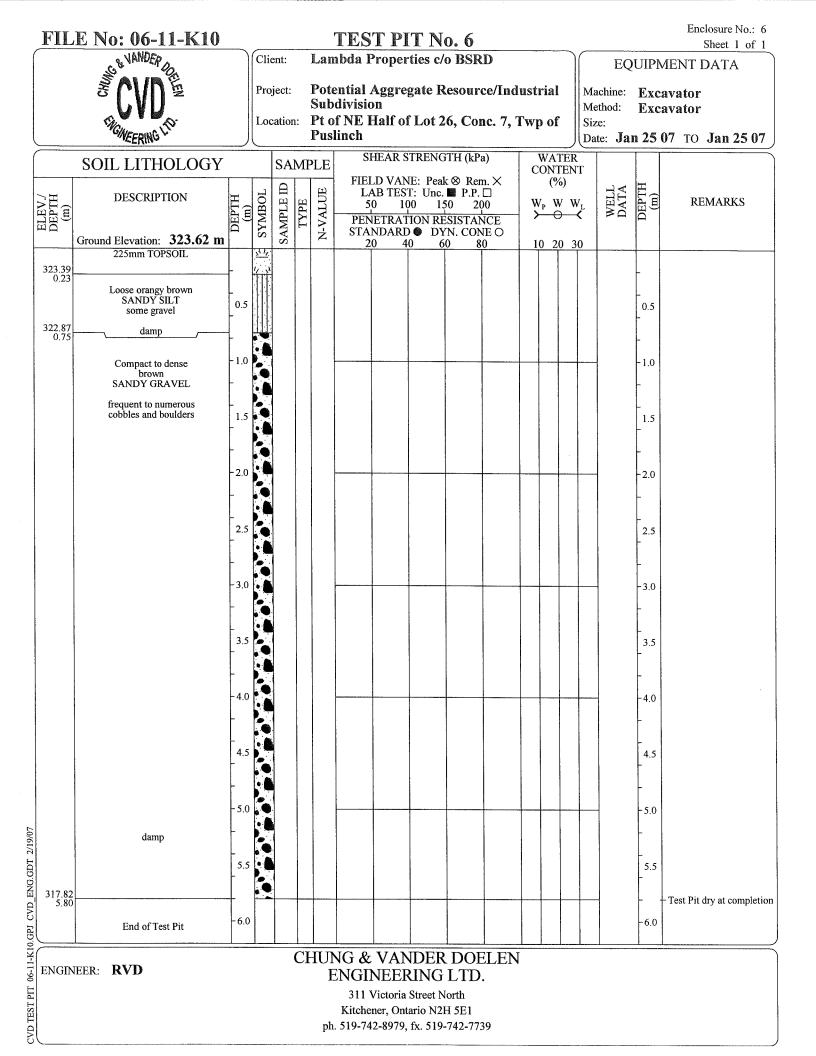


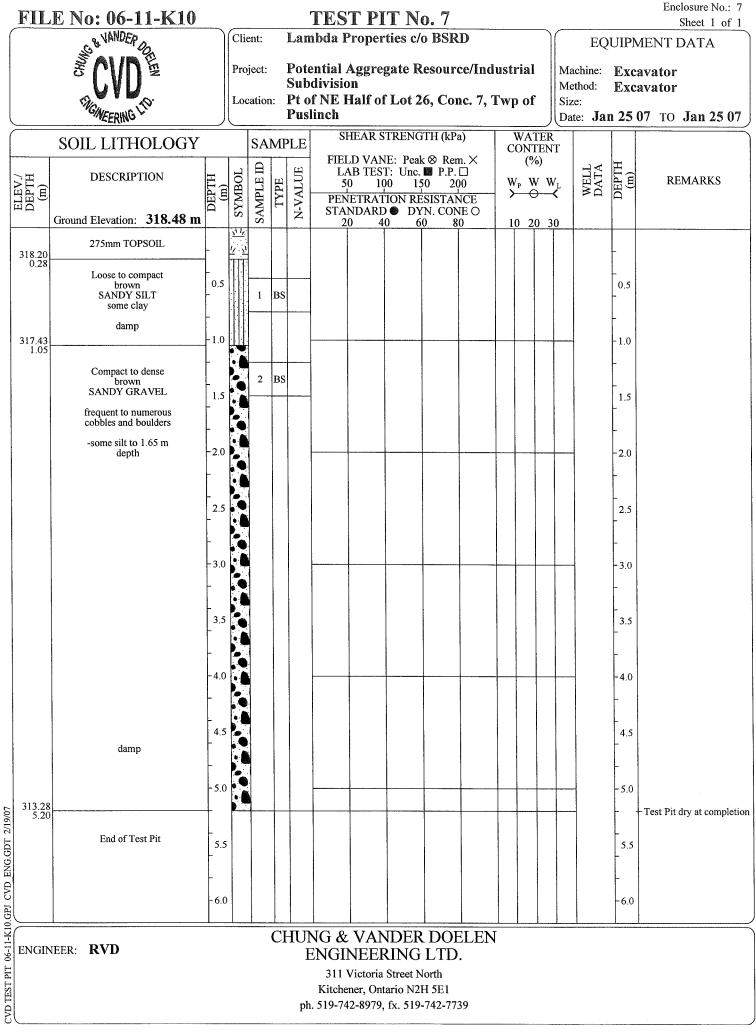


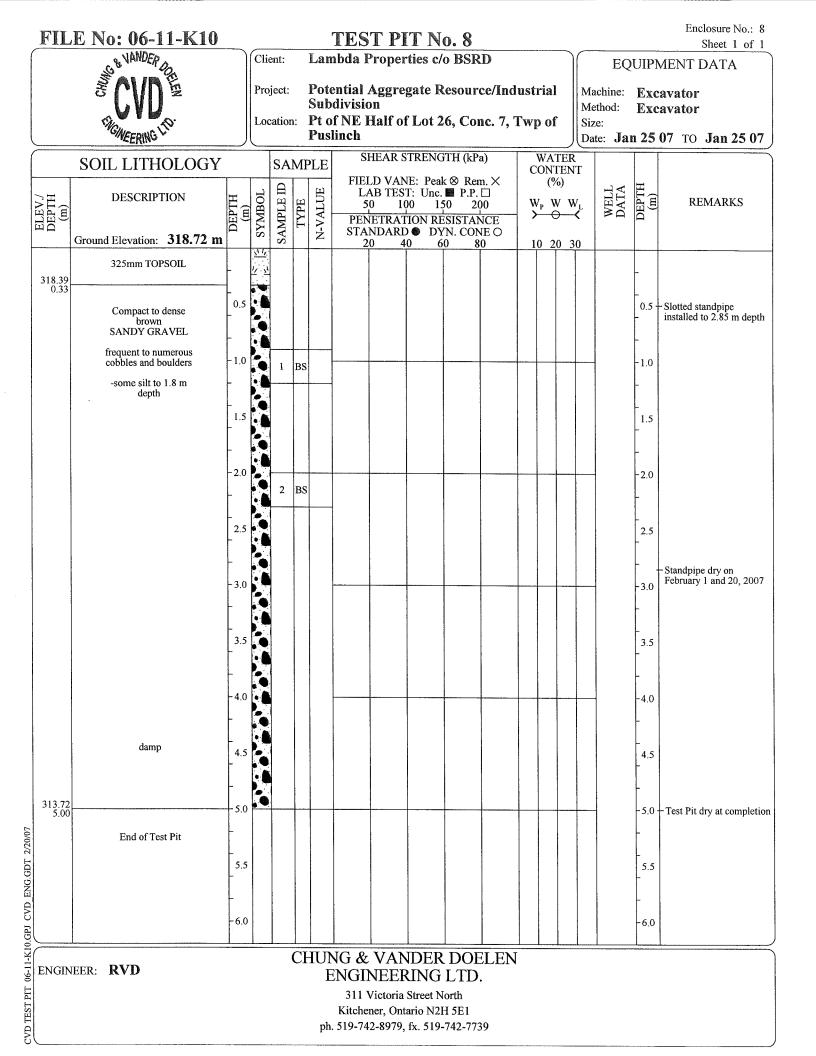


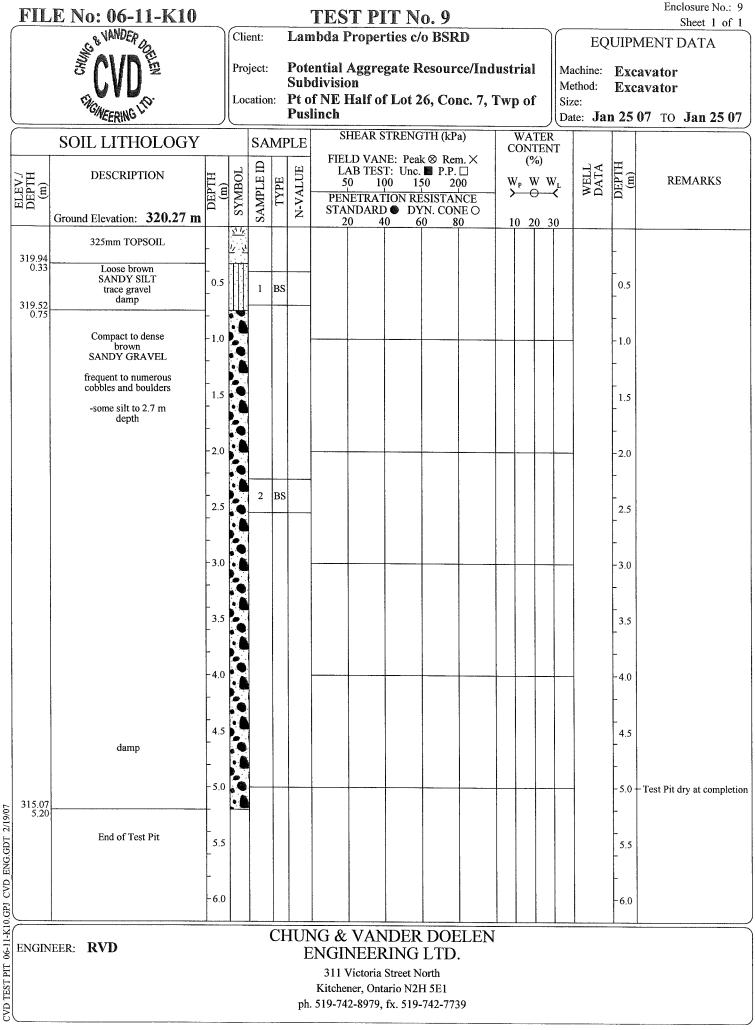








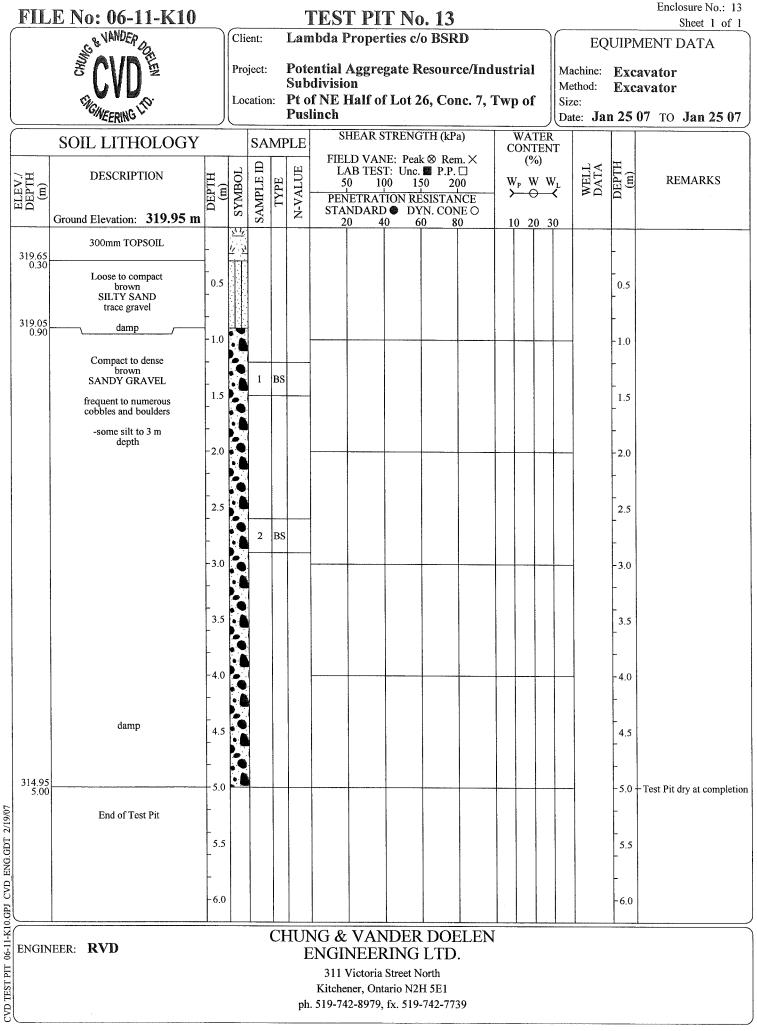


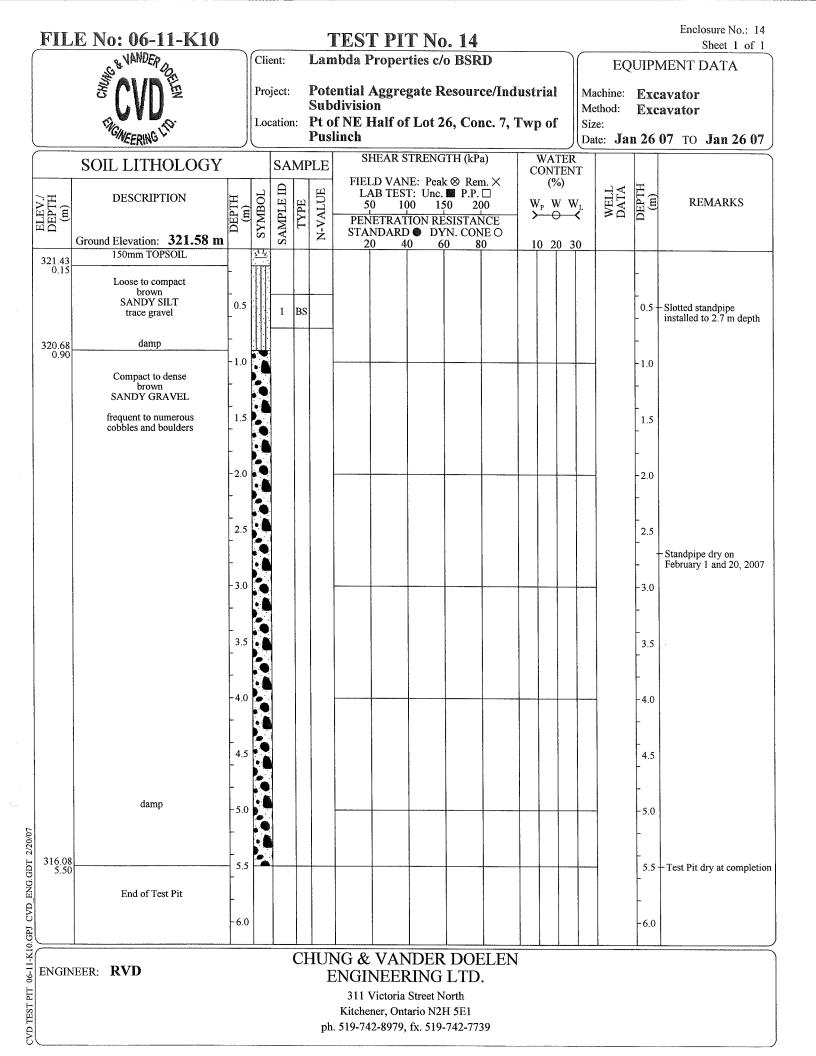


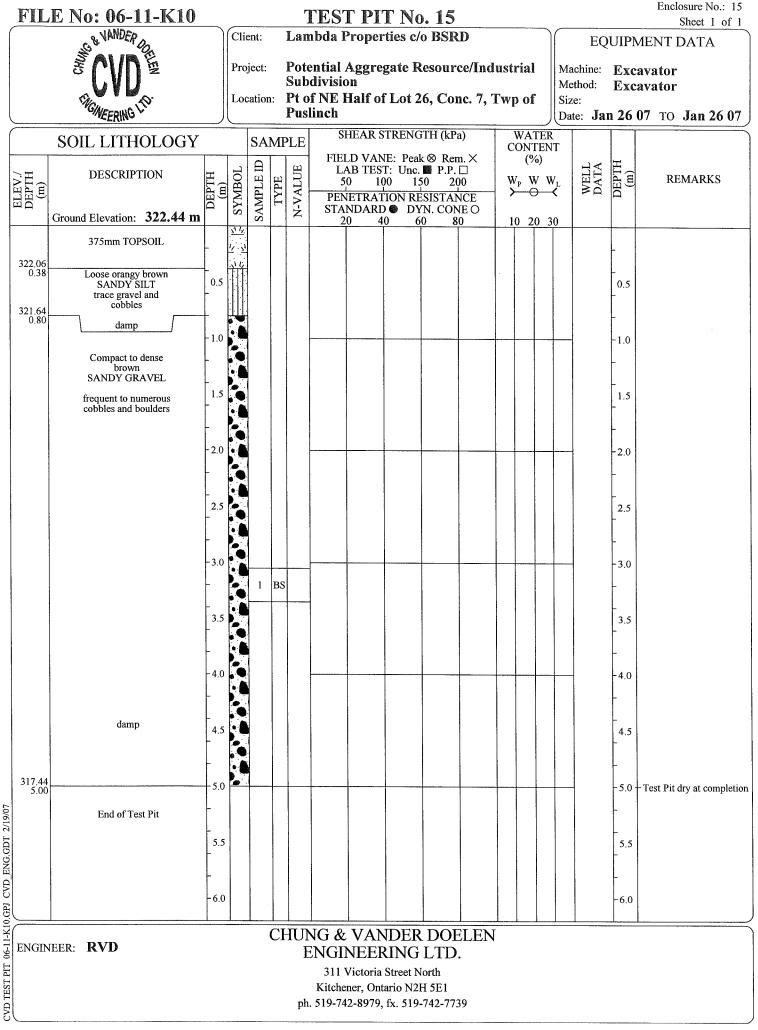
	S& VANDER DD.		Cli	ent:		Lan	ıbda l	Proper	ties c/	o BSR	2D)	EQ	UIP	Sheet 1 of MENT DATA
	E No: 06-11-K10			ject: catio	n:	Sub Pt o	divisi	Aggreg on Half of						M Si	ethod: ze:	Exc	avator avator
	SOUL LITUOLOGY		\subseteq					HEAR S	TRENG	TH (kP	a)	W	VATE	$\frac{2}{R}$	ate: Ja	n 25	07 TO Jan 250
DEPTH (m)	SOIL LITHOLOGY DESCRIPTION	DEPTH (m)	SYMBOL	SAMPLE ID	TYPE	N-VALUE	FIE L 5 PEN	LD VAN AB TEST 0 10 IETRAT	E: Peal [: Unc. 0 1: ION RE	x⊗ Re P.P. 50 2 SISTA	m.× □ 00 NCE	CC	NTE (%) W	NT	WELL DATA	DEPTH (m)	REMARKS
	Ground Elevation: 321.50 m		S	[NA]		ż		NDARD			NE O 30	10	20	30			
321.22	275mm TOPSOIL	-	<u> </u>													-	
321.22 0.28	Compact brown SAND AND SILT	0.5														0.5 -	- Slotted standpipe installed to 2.7 m dep
	some gravel and cobbles	- 1.0		1	BS										_	-1.0	
				•													
		1.5														1.5	
		- 2.0		•											_	-2.0	
		2.5														2.5	
		- 3.0							<u>.</u>							- 3.0	Standpipe dry on February 1 and 20, 2
		- 3.5		•												- 3.5	
		-														-	
		-4.0	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·													-4.0	
	damp to moist	4.5														4.5	
316.50 5.00		- 5.0													_	- 5.0	– Test Pit dry at compl
	End of Test Pit	-														-	
		5.5							-							5.5	
		- 6.0														-6.0	
ENGIN	ieer: RVD				CI			: VAN NEEF				[
								Victoria mer, Ont	ario N2	H 5E1							

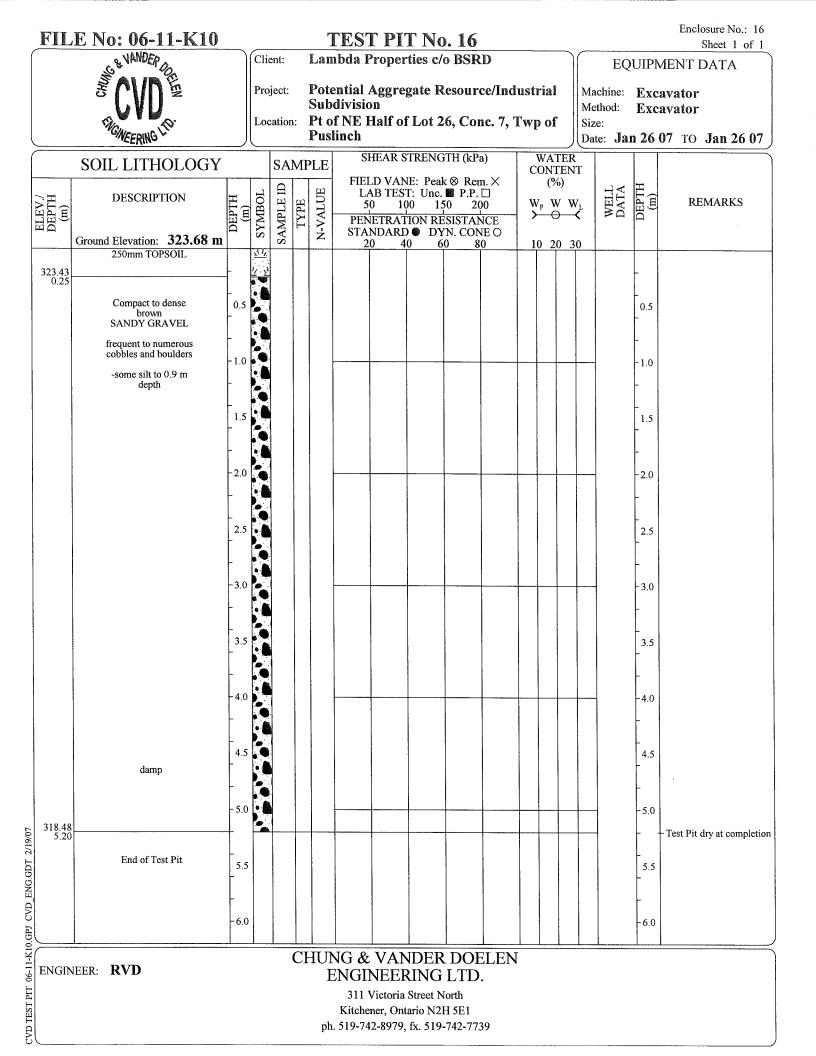
FIL	E No: 06-11-K10						rest									_	Enclosure No.: 11 Sheet 1 of 1
	S& VANDER DO		Clie	ent:		Lan	ıbda P	roper	ties c/	D BSR	D			$\left \right $	EQ	UIPN	MENT DATA
	E No: 06-11-K10			ject: atior		Sub	ential A divisio f NE H	n	_						thod:		avator avator
	GIVEERING					Pus	linch							Dat		n 25	07 TO Jan 25 07
	SOIL LITHOLOGY			SA	MF	PLE			TRENG				ATER	₹ ĮT			
ELEV./ DEPTH (m)	DESCRIPTION	DEPTH (m)	SYMBOL	SAMPLE ID	TYPE	N-VALUE	LA 50 PENI	B TES 10 ETRAT	ION RE	P.P. 0 20 SISTA	00 NCE	w₁ ≻	(%) W V	N _L ≺	WELL DATA	DEPTH (m)	REMARKS
	Ground Elevation: 325.90 m			SAI		ż	STAN 20		0 DY 0 6	N. CON 0 8		10	20 3	30			
325.62	275mm TOPSOIL	- 2	7 7 77													-	
0.28	Compact brown SILTY SAND	0.5														0.5	-Slotted standpipe installed to 2.8 m depth
	frequent gravel, cobbles and boulders	-1.0		1	BS											- -1.0	
	damp	- 1.5														1.5	
324.00 1.90		-2.0	0														
	Compact to dense brown GRAVELLY SAND		。 () の													-	
	some silt frequent cobbles and boulders	2.5	。 。 ()													2.5	- Standpipe dry on
			。(。(-3.0 -	February 1 and 20, 2007
		3.5	0 0		BS											3.5	
		-4.0) 0 0													-4.0	
	damp	4.5	。 。 (4.5	
320.90 5.00		- 5.0	0) Ø													- 5.0 -	- Test Pit dry at completion
10/07/7 101	End of Test Pit	5.5														5.5	
		- 6.0														- 6.0	
	······																
ENGIN	VEER: RVD				Cf		NG & ENGIN										
						*	311 V	ictoria	Street N	orth	-						
						ph	Kitchen . 519-742		ario N2 fx. 519-		39						

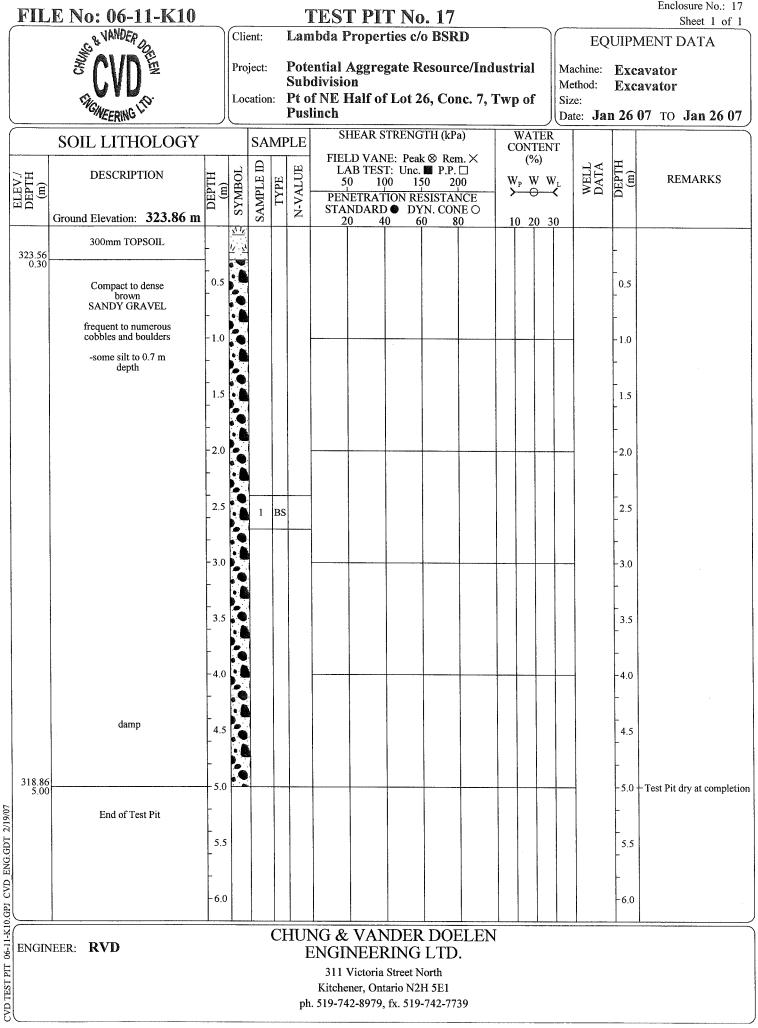
FIL	E No: 06-11-K10		_			P-	rest	PIJ	<u>Γ Νο</u>	. 12							Enclosure No.: 12 Sheet 1 of 1
	E NO: U6-11-KIU		Cli	ent:		Lan	nbda Pr	opert	ties c/o) BSR	D				EQ	UIPN	MENT DATA
	3 UNE		Pro	ject:		Pote Sub	ential Ag division	ggreg	gate R	esour	ce/Ind	ustria	al 🛛		chine: thod:		avator
	SHELLE ST		Lo	catior	1:	Pt o	of NE Ha linch		Lot 2	6, Coi	ne. 7, 7	ſwp o	of	Siz	e:		avator
	SOIL LITHOLOGY			SA				AR S	FRENG	TH (kP	a)	W	ATER		te: Jai	1 25	07 то Jan 25 07
			1	ļ			FIELD		E: Peak : Unc.				NTEN (%)	T	ĄĽ	H	
ELEV/ DEPTH (m)	DESCRIPTION	DEPTH (m)	SYMBOL	SAMPLE ID	TYPE	N-VALUE	50	10	15 ION RE	0 20	00	W _p	w v	V _L ≺	WELL DATA	DEPTH (m)	REMARKS
DE	Ground Elevation: 320.23 m	DF		SAM	L	N-V	STANI	DARD	• DY	N. CON	NCE NEO 0		20 3				
	450mm TOPSOIL	-	<u>11</u> 12 54														-Slotted standpipe
319.78 0.45			10													-	installed to 2.75 m depth
0.45	Compact brown SILTY SAND	0.5 													<u>¥</u>	0.5	-Water level at 0.66 m
	SILTY SAND some gravel and	-														-	depth on February 1, 2007 - Water level at 0.89 m
	cobbles occ. boulders	-1.0		1	BS											-1.0	depth on February 20, 2007
		_														-	- Seepage at 1.0 m depth on January 25, 2007
	grades to SAND AND SILT	1.5														1.5 -	
	with depth	F														-	
		-2.0														-2.0	
		-														-	
		2.5														2.5	
		-														-	
		- 3.0														-3.0	
		3.5														3.5	
	very moist to wet	-														-	
		-4.0														-4.0	
315.93 4.30	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·				-												
	End of Test Pit	4.5														4.5	
		-														-	
		- 5.0														- 5.0	
2/20/07																-	
GDT		5.5						-								5.5	
DENC		-														-	
GPU CY		- 6.0														-6.0	
CVD TEST PIT 06-11-KI0.GPJ CVD ENG.GDT 2/20/07 BZ DS		1	1		CI		NG & V					l	l		<u></u>	<u> </u>	<u></u>
	NEER: RVD					Ι	ENGIN 311 Vie				•						
TESTP						-	Kitchene	r, Onta	ario N2I	H 5E1	20						
						ph	n. 519-742-	8979,	tx. 519-	742-77	39						

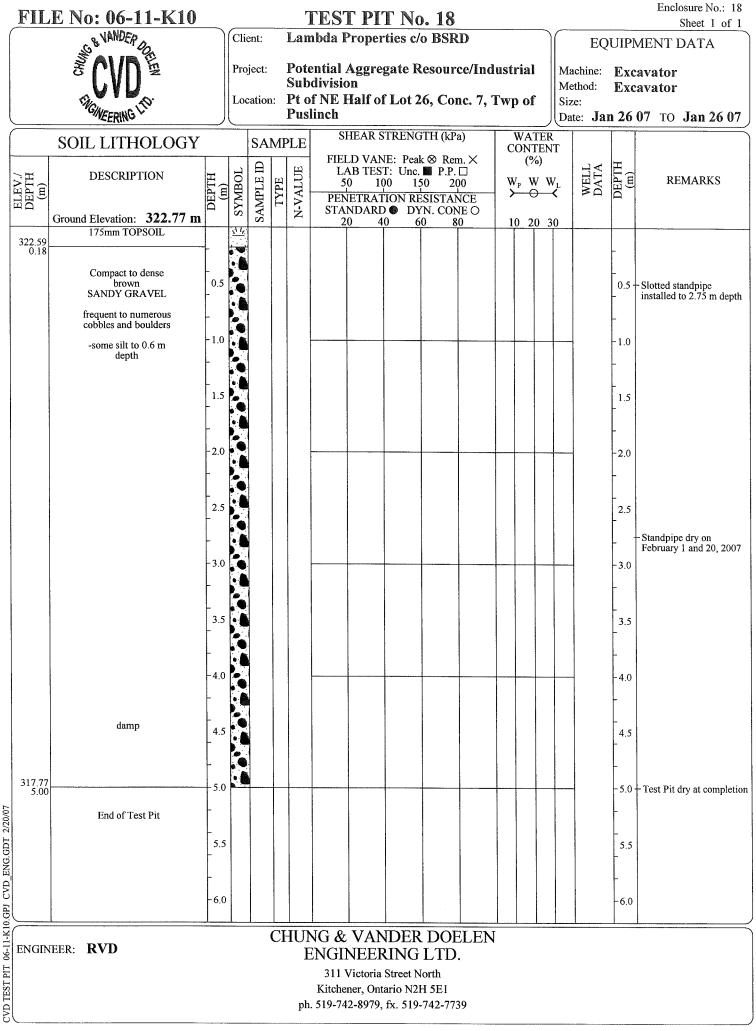








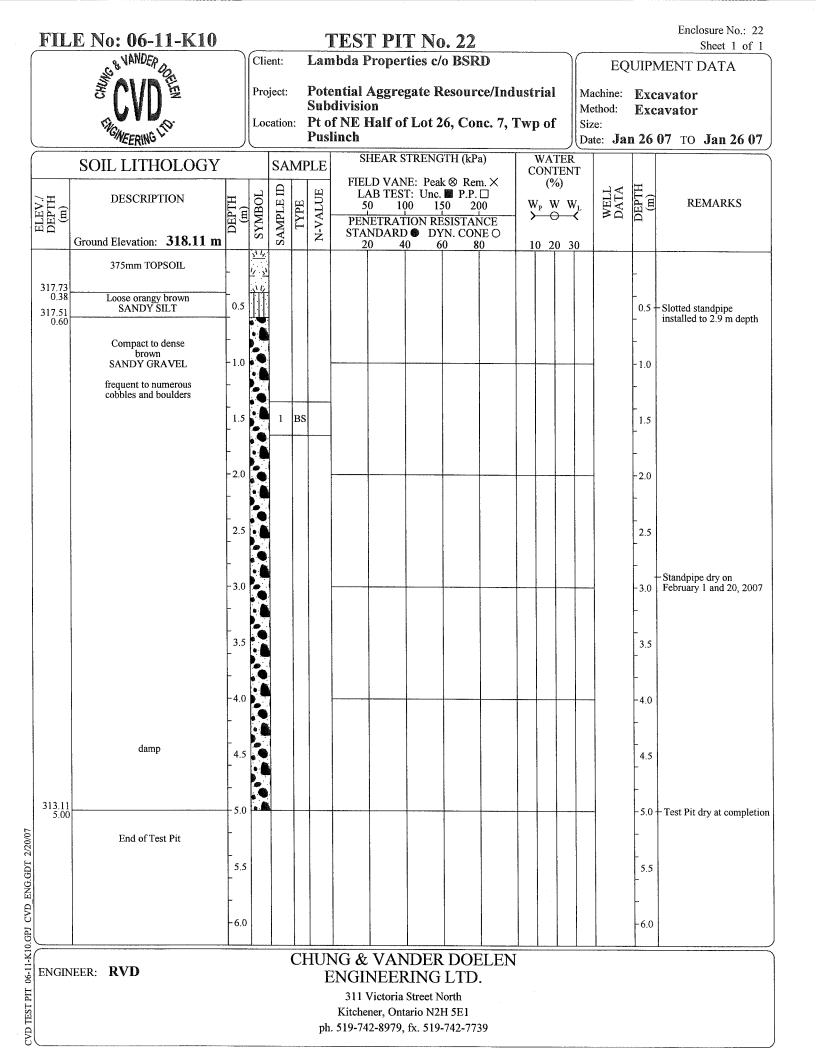




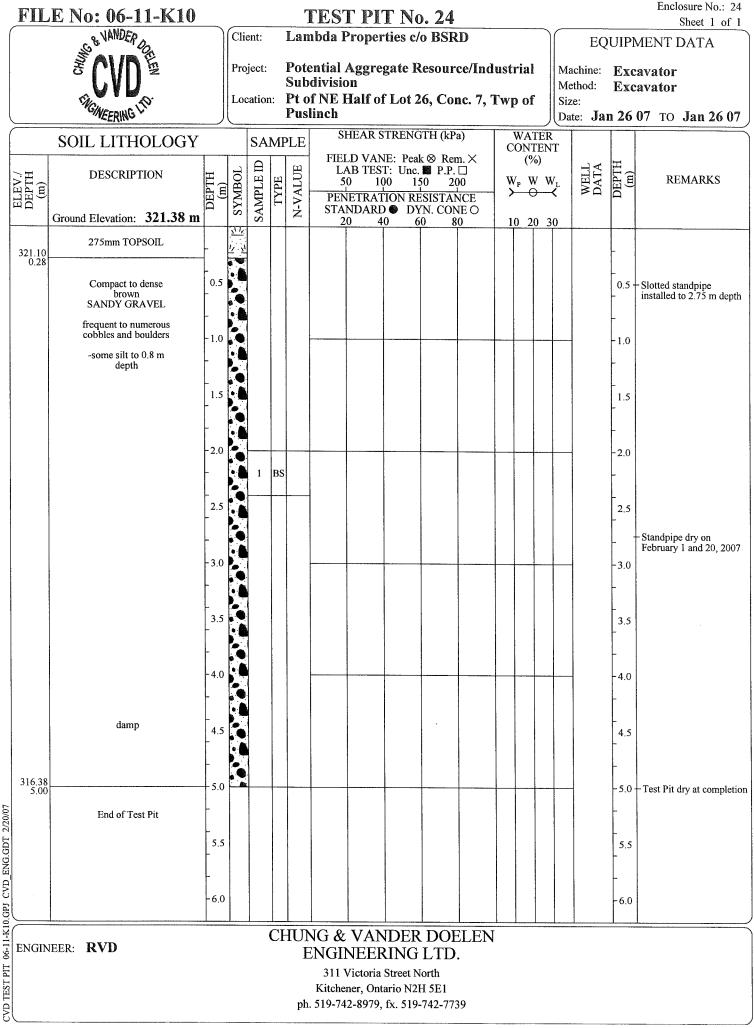
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0.10	Compact to dense brown SANDY GRAVEL	0.5														0.5		
	frequent to numerous cobbles and boulders -some silt to 0.6 m	- - 1.0														- 1.0		
	depth															_		
		1.5							-							1.5		
	sand seam	-2.0														-2.0		
		2.5														2.5		
		-														-		
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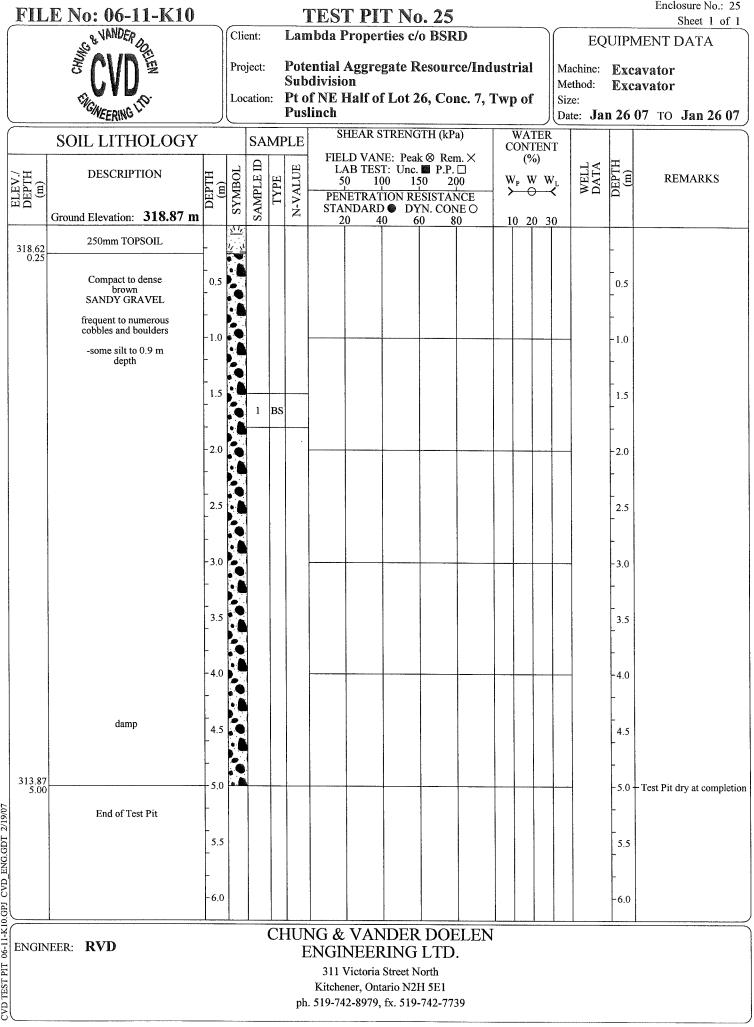
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320.74			,, TÌ													$\left \right $	
	Loose to compact orangy brown SILT, some sand	0.5														0.5	
	trace gravel and			1	BS											-	
210.02	cobbles	- 1.0														-1.0	
319.92 1.05		-															
	Compact to dense brown SANDY GRAVEL																
	frequent to numerous	1.5														1.5	
	cobbles and boulders	-														-	
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0T 2/19		5.5														5.5	
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	Ground Elevation: 320.40 m		<u></u>	S/		2	20	40 6	0 8	0	10) 20	30			
320.12	275mm TOPSOIL	-	<u>/</u> <u>/</u> 111												-	
0.20	Loose orangy brown SANDY SILT	0.5		1	BS										0.5	
319.65	damp														-	
0.73	Compact to dense	-1.0													-1.0	
	brown SANDY GRAVEL	-													-	
	frequent to numerous cobbles and boulders	1.5													1.5	
		-		1											1.5	
		-	•													
		-2.0													-2.0	
				2	BS											
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	NEER: RVD				_		ENGINE	ERING	LTD							
EST PI							311 Victor Kitchener, (
CXD						pł	n. 519-742-897	9, fx. 519	-742-773	39						



FIL		TEST PIT No. 23											Enclosure No.: 23 Sheet 1 of 1					
FILE No: 06-11-K10				Client: Lambda Properties c/o BSRD											EQUIPMENT DATA			
EXD			Project: Potential Aggregate Resource/Industrial Subdivision									Me	thod:		avator avator			
ENGNEERING LTD.			Location: Pt of NE Half of Lot 26, Conc. 7, Twp of Puslinch								01	Siz Da		n 26	07 TO Jan 26 07			
SOIL LITHOLOGY				SA	MF	PLE		CO					ATE	R NT	T			
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	Ground Elevation: 320.32 m		2	SAI		ż	STAND 20	$\frac{40}{40}$	• DY) 6	N. CO D	NE O 80	10		30				
320.04 0.28	275mm TOPSOIL	- 4	<u>7</u>													-		
0.28 316.02 4.30 ENGI	Compact to dense brown SANDY GRAVEL	0.5														0.5		
	frequent to numerous cobbles and boulders	- 1.0		1	BS											-1.0		
	-some silt to 0.6 m depth	- 1.5														- 1.5		
		- 2.0 - 2.0														-2.0		
		2.5														2.5		
		-3.0														- 3.0		
	damp	- 4.0														-4.0		
	End of Test Pit	4.5														4.5	- Test Pit dry at completion	
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ENGIN	NEER: RVD				CI		NG & V ENGINI 311 Vic	EER toria	XING Street N	LTI orth		1				<u> </u>	<u> </u>	
CVD TES	Kitchener, Ontario N2H 5E1 ph. 519-742-8979, fx. 519-742-7739																	





CVD TEST PIT 06-11-K10.GPJ CVD_ENG.GDT 2/19/07



Appendix C

Calculation Worksheets

MOE M Nitrate	ch Development lass Balance Equation Loading Calculations carrying Capacity			
Qt Ct =	: Qe Ce + Qi Ci			
Where:			INPUT Parameters Daily Sewage Per Employee Number of Employees	75 130
Qe	3559 m³/year	Sewage Effluent Volume	Daily Design Flow Rate (L/day)	9750
Qi	25750 m ³ /year	Infiltration Volume = (recharge * study area)	Study Area (m2)	103000
Qt	29308.75 m ³ /year	Total Volume	Recharge (mm/year)	250
Ce	40000 mg/m³	Concentration of sewage effluent	Concentration of sewage effluent (mg/L)	40 mg/L
Ci	100 mg/m ³	Concentration of precipitation	Concentration of precipitation (mg/L)	0.1 mg/L
Ct =	(QeCe+QiCi)/Qt		Asssume flow must be <10,000 L	per day
QeCe	142350000 mg/year			
QiCi	2575000 mg/year			
Ct =	4945 mg/m ³ 4.94 mg/L	Concentration of nitrate after dilution		

Therefore the carrying capacity of the land, assuming dry industrial uses, is 130 employees.

10.3 ha

Puslinch Development
MOE Mass Balance Equation
Nitrate Loading Calculations
Lot 2 Carrying Capacity

Qt Ct = Qe Ce + Qi Ci

			INPUT Parameters	
/here:			Daily Sewage Per Employee	75
			Number of Employees	130
e	3559 m³/year	Sewage Effluent Volume	Daily Design Flow Rate (L/day)	9750
li	13500 m³/year	Infiltration Volume = (recharge * study area)	Study Area (m2)	54000
Qt	17058.75 m³/year	Total Volume	Recharge (mm/year)	250
е	40000 mg/m³	Concentration of sewage effluent	Concentration of sewage effluent (mg/L)	40 mg/L
i	100 mg/m ³	Concentration of precipitation	Concentration of precipitation (mg/L)	0.1 mg/L
t =	(QeCe+QiCi)/Qt			
eCe	142350000 mg/year			
iCi	1350000 mg/year			
Ct =	8424 mg/m ³	Concentration of nitrate after dilution		

Therefore the carrying capacity of the land, assuming dry industrial uses, is 130 employees.

8.42 mg/L

5.4 ha

Puslinch Development
MOE Mass Balance Equation
Nitrate Loading Calculations
Lot 3 Carrying Capacity

Qt Ct = Qe Ce + Qi Ci

			INPUT Parameters	
Where:			Daily Sewage Per Employee	75
			Number of Employees	60
Qe	1643 m³/year	Sewage Effluent Volume	Daily Design Flow Rate (L/day)	4500
Qi	5000 m³/year	Infiltration Volume = (recharge * study area)	Study Area (m2)	20000
Qt	6642.5 m³/year	Total Volume	Recharge (mm/year)	250
Се	40000 mg/m³	Concentration of sewage effluent	Concentration of sewage effluent (mg/L)	40 mg/L
Ci	100 mg/m ³	Concentration of precipitation	Concentration of precipitation (mg/L)	0.1 mg/L
Ct =	(QeCe+QiCi)/Qt			
QeCe	65700000 mg/year			
QiCi	500000 mg/year			

Ct = 9966 mg/m³ Concentration of nitrate after dilution 9.97 mg/L

Therefore the carrying capacity of the land, assuming dry industrial uses, is 60 employees.

2 ha



Appendix D

Geotechnical Investigation



CHUNG & VANDER DOELEN ENGINEERING LTD.

Geotechnical Engineering, Construction Inspecting & Testing, Environmental Services

311 Victoria Street NorthKitchener, Ontario, N2H 5E1Telephone:519-742-8979Facsimile:519-742-7739E-Mail:cvd@bellnet.ca

SUBSURFACE INVESTIGATION REPORT PROPOSED DEVELOPMENT PART OF NORTHEAST HALF OF LOT 26, CONCESSION 7 TOWNSHIP OF PUSLINCH, COUNTY OF WELLINGTON

Submitted to:

Lambda Properties c/o Black, Shoemaker, Robinson & Donaldson Limited 351 Speedvale Avenue West Guelph, Ontario N1H 1C6

Attention: Mr. Bruce Donaldson, O.L.S.

Submitted by:

CHUNG & VANDER DOELEN ENGINEERING LTD. 311 Victoria Street North Kitchener, Ontario N2H 5E1

> File No.: 06-11-K10 March 1, 2007



CHUNG & VANDER DOELEN ENGINEERING LTD.

Geotechnical Engineering, Construction Inspecting & Testing, Environmental Services

311 Victoria Street NorthKitchener, Ontario, N2H 5E1Telephone:519-742-8979Facsimile:519-742-7739E-Mail:cvd@bellnet.ca

March 1, 2007 File No.: 06-11-K10

Lambda Properties c/o Black, Shoemaker, Robinson & Donaldson Limited 351 Speedvale Avenue West Guelph, Ontario N1H 1C6

Attention: Mr. Bruce Donaldson, O.L.S.

Re: SUBSURFACE INVESTIGATION REPORT PROPOSED DEVELOPMENT PART OF NORTHEAST HALF OF LOT 26, CONCESSION 7 TOWNSHIP OF PUSLINCH, COUNTY OF WELLINGTON

We take pleasure in enclosing four (4) copies of our Subsurface Investigation Report carried out at the above-mentioned location and we will be glad to discuss any questions arising from this work.

Soil samples will be retained for a period of three (3) months and will thereafter be disposed of unless we are otherwise instructed.

We thank you for giving us this opportunity to be of service to you.

Yours truly, CHUNG & VANDER DOELEN ENGINEERING LTD.

Robert Vander Doelen, P.Eng. Senior Engineer

March 1, 2007 File No.: 06-11-K10 Page ii

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2.0	FIELD WORK 1
3.0	LABORATORY TESTING
4.0	EXISTING SITE CONDITIONS
5.0	SUBSURFACE CONDITIONS 2 5.1 Topsoil 2 5.2 Silt, Sandy Silt, Sand and Silt, Silty Sand (Enclosures 25 to 27) 3 5.3 Sandy Gravel (Enclosures 28 to 34) 3 5.4 Groundwater Conditions 4
6.0	DISCUSSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS46.1General46.2Potential Aggregate Products46.3Rural Industrial Development56.3.1General Site Grading56.3.2Site Grading Procedures in Leaching Bed Areas66.3.3Roadway Pavement Design and Construction76.3.4Building Foundations86.3.5Percolation "T" Time and Coefficient of Permeability96.3.6Wastewater Treatment Systems9
7.0	CLOSURE

LIST OF ENCLOSURES

Statement of Limitations Test Pit Log Sheets Grain Size Distribution Curves Test Pit Location Plan Appendix "A" Enclosures 1 to 25 Enclosures 26 to 34 Drawing No. 1

1.0 INTRODUCTION

CHUNG & VANDER DOELEN ENGINEERING LTD. (CVD) has been retained by Lambda Properties to conduct a subsurface investigation on a ± 50 acre parcel of land. It is understood that the parcel is located within a Special Policy Area which not only recognizes that there could be a mineral aggregate resource, but also that the after use would need to be rural industrial to provide employment opportunities to the community. A rural industrial subdivision would be privately serviced with onsite wells and wastewater treatment systems.

The purpose of this initial geotechnical investigation was to determine and present the subsurface conditions at the site and, based on these findings, to

discuss the potential to develop the site as a commercial gravel pit

and

• discuss the development of the property as a rural industrial subdivision, either as an after use or as the primary use, depending on the results of the investigation.

2.0 FIELD WORK

In order to investigate the subsurface conditions at the site, twenty-five (25) test pits were excavated, inspected and sampled at the site. The locations of the test pits and their associated ground surface elevations are illustrated on the enclosed drawing labeled "Sketch Prepared For Severance Application" which was prepared by Black, Shoemaker, Robinson and Donaldson Limited (revised date February 15, 2007).

The twenty-five test pits were excavated to depths between 4.3 and 5.8 m below existing grades by a track-mounted excavator. The test pits were excavated, inspected and sampled during on January 25 and 26, 2007. Ten (10) standpipes were installed to less than 3 m depth at ten of the test pit locations in order to measure potential water levels at these locations.

The field work for this project was performed under the full-time supervision of the field engineer who logged the subsurface conditions in the field, effected the subsurface sampling and monitored the groundwater conditions. Post-excavation water levels were consequently measured on February 1 and 20, 2007.

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3.0 LABORATORY TESTING

The soil samples secured in the field were delivered to our laboratory following completion of the field work program. Nine of the twenty-nine representative samples were selected and submitted to our laboratory for grain size distribution analysis testing. The results are plotted in the appended enclosures of this report.

The graphical illustrations of the grain size distribution analyses have been presented in two formats:

a) no specific gradational requirements (Enclosures 26 to 28);

b) plotted against OPSS Granular B Type I specifications (Enclosures 29 to 34).

4.0 EXISTING SITE CONDITIONS

The site currently exists as a mixture of cultivated crop land, grassed area and natural bush land. This triangular-shaped site is bounded by Highway 401 to the south, McLean Road to the northwest and an industrial subdivision to the northeast.

The site topography undulates randomly across the site. The site is topographically high in the southeast area of the site (near Test Pit 11) and is lowest within the southwest area of the site (near Test Pit 1). Test Pits 5, 7, 8, 9 and 25 lie within a low-lying, channel-shaped area.

5.0 SUBSURFACE CONDITIONS

The subsurface conditions encountered in the boreholes and test pits are detailed on the Test Pit Log Sheets, Enclosures 1 to 25, inclusive. The following notes are intended to summarize and comment on the subsurface data obtained at the test pit locations.

5.1 Topsoil

Topsoil measuring between 100 and 525 mm thick was generally encountered at the ground surface of the test pits.

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5.2 Silt, Sandy Silt, Sand and Silt, Silty Sand (Enclosures 25 to 27)

The topsoil at thirteen of the twenty-five test pits was underlain by relatively thin deposits of silt, sandy silt, sand and silt, and silty sand which extended to depths between 0.6 and 1.05 m below existing grades.

Locally at Test Pits 10, 11 and 12, these deposits were significantly thicker and extended to at least 4.3 to 5.0 m below existing grades. Test Pits 10, 11 and 12 were terminated within the finer grained deposits at depths between 4.3 and 5.0 m below existing grades.

Three grain size distribution analyses were conducted on representative samples of these soils and the results are graphically presented on Enclosures 25 to 27 of this report. There is no potential value of these deposits from an aggregate perspective.

5.3 Sandy Gravel (Enclosures 28 to 34)

The topsoil at Test Pits 5, 8, 16 to 19, and 23 to 25 and the finer grained soils at the other test pits (with exception to Test Pits 10, 11 and 12) were underlain by a relatively thick stratum of sandy gravel with frequent to numerous cobbles and boulders. Twenty-two of the twenty-five test pits were terminated within this coarse granular deposit at depths typically between 5.0 and 5.8 m below existing grades.

The granular deposit at Test Pits 7, 8, 18, 19 and 23 to 25 contained some silt which extended typically between 0.3 and 1.5 m into the upper portion of the deposit. Locally at Test Pits 9 and 13, the somewhat elevated silt content extended to respective depths of 2.7 and 3.0 m below existing grades.

Six grain size distribution analyses were conducted on samples of the sandy gravel deposit collected from Test Pits 2, 4, 13, 19, 21 and 24 and the results are graphically presented on Enclosures 29 to 34 along with the gradational requirements for OPSS Granular B Type 1.

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5.4 Groundwater Conditions

Groundwater conditions were monitored during the excavation and at the completion of each test pit. Seepage was measured at a depth of 1.0 m below existing grade at Test Pit 12. The remaining twenty-four test pits remained dry at completion of their individual excavation.

Potential water levels were consequently measured from the ten standpipes installed to less than 3 m depth at Test Pits 1, 5, 8, 10, 11, 12, 14, 18, 22 and 24. The water level at Test Pit 12 was measured at 0.66 and 0.89 m below the ground surface, respectively, on February 1 and 20, 2007. The other nine standpipes remained completely dry during these two measuring events.

6.0 DISCUSSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

6.1 General

This initial investigation has determined that a significant coarse granular deposit of sandy gravel with frequent to numerous cobbles and boulders exists at twenty-two of the twenty-five excavated test pit locations across the \pm 50 acre site. Finer grained overburden deposits of topsoil, silt, sandy silt, silt and sand and silty sand overly the coarse granular deposit and typically extend to depths between 0.1 and 1.05 m below the existing ground surface.

6.2 Potential Aggregate Products

The sandy gravel deposit encountered at the site has potential for extraction and potential processing into a number of aggregate products including but not limited to:

- OPSS Granular B Type I, Type II, Type III
- OPSS Granular A
- CSA Concrete Coarse Aggregate
- Asphalt Coarse Aggregate
- MOE/OBC Filter Sand
- MTO Winter Sand

The six (6) samples of sandy gravel submitted to our laboratory for grain size distribution analysis testing have been plotted against OPSS Granular B Type I specifications and the results are presented on Enclosures 29 to 34. Five of the six samples are considered coarser or meet the gradational requirements.

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The sandy gravel at some of the test pit locations contains some silt (see Enclosure 34) in the upper portion of the deposit and the percentage of silt decreases substantially with depth. It is anticipated that if the upper portion with some silt is mixed with the lower portion with much less silt, the combined product will likely meet the gradational requirements of OPSS Granular B Type I at the fine end of the specification.

6.3 Rural Industrial Development

If the site proceeds directly to rural industrial development without being a commercial gravel pit first, site grading including cut and fill procedures would likely be required. The following recommendations are generalized as cut/fill volumes required for site grading are not known at this time.

6.3.1 General Site Grading

As discussed above, cut and fill procedures are anticipated to be adopted to perform site grading.

The cut materials to be used as site grading fill (silt to sandy gravel) should be suitably compacted in order to support future roadways and building structures. The following procedures are recommended for the construction of the fill areas:

- 1. All topsoil, highly organic and deleterious materials should be stripped from structure and road areas. These excavated materials should be placed in non-structural areas such as berms and green belt areas;
- 2. The exposed subgrade surface should be proof-rolled with a heavy vibratory compactor and inspected by a qualified geotechnical inspector. Any soft spots encountered during the process should be excavated to the level of competent soil;
- 3. The required grades can then be achieved by placing approved soil in maximum 200 to 300 mm thick lifts which should be compacted to 95% standard Proctor maximum dry density (SPMDD) in roadway areas and to 98% SPMDD under the future building foundations. The limit of the engineered fill to be placed to support future structural loads and foundations should extend horizontally a distance at least equal to the depth of fill to be placed;

- 4. The on site silt to sandy gravel soils are considered to be suitable fill materials. Overly wet and organic materials should be placed in non-structural and non-pavement areas where 90% SPMDD is adequate;
- 5. All backfilling and compaction operations should be supervised by qualified geotechnical inspectors to approve material and ensure the specified degree of compaction has been obtained.

Specific site grading procedures are to also be implemented within future leaching bed areas of onsite wastewater treatment systems and are provided in Section 6.3.2.

6.3.2 Site Grading Procedures in Leaching Bed Areas

Proper control during subdivision site grading will be paramount to ensure that satisfactory soil conditions are maintained and created in the future leaching bed areas of the onsite wastewater treatment systems. Earth moving equipment such as scrapers, trucks and compactors are not to be allowed in the dispersal field envelopes as over-compaction and densification of the soils will occur and may consequently produce a higher percolation rate. Only light track-mounted equipment is to be used in the leaching bed envelopes.

The following procedures are to be adopted during construction planning stages and when site grading is being conducted:

- 1. Carefully plan out the stages of site grading, routes of construction, topsoil stockpile areas and establish the cut and fill areas;
- 2. Survey and stake out the leaching bed envelopes and restrict all access of unwanted construction traffic from these areas;
- 3. Stripping of topsoil and excavation cuts within the leaching bed envelopes are to be carried out by light track-mounted equipment. The exposed subgrade must be fully scarified once construction equipment is no longer crossing leaching bed envelope areas;
- 4. In leaching bed envelopes where fill will be placed, surficial topsoil is to be removed by light track-mounted equipment and the exposed subgrade be scarified and inspected to ensure that no unwanted compaction exists;

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- 5. Any fill used to raise grades within leaching bed envelopes should have drainage characteristics similar to the native inorganic soils below. The fill soil is to be end-dumped at the edge of the leaching bed envelopes and placed in 0.5 m thick lifts with each lift being gently compacted with light track-mounted equipment. No other compaction should be applied;
- 6. The finished leaching bed envelopes are to be fenced off to prevent unwanted traffic.

Following site grading procedures, one or more test pits are to be excavated, inspected and sampled in the area of each leaching bed envelope in order to establish the design percolation T-time of the insitu soils prior to the final design of each individual treatment system. This process is to include grain size analysis testing as well as water table evaluation to at least 1.5 m below the proposed finished grade of the leaching bed envelopes.

6.3.3 Roadway Pavement Design and Construction

Based on the results of the field work, the subgrade materials of the industrial subdivision roadway are anticipated to consist of native and re-compacted silt to sandy gravel materials.

The following flexible pavement structure is recommended based on the results of grain size analyses, assumed CBR values, groundwater table, frost susceptibility of silt subgrade soils and traffic volume.

Component	Pavement Thickness (mm)
HL-3 Asphaltic Concrete	40
HL-8 Asphaltic Concrete	60
Granular "A" Base	150
Granular "B" Sub-base	450

Should the subgrade soils consist of sandy gravel and are at least 450 mm thick, the Granular "B" sub-base course may be deleted and should be inspected by the engineer.

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The pavement design considers that road construction will be carried out during the drier time of the year and that the subgrade is stable, not heaving under construction equipment traffic. If the subgrade is wet or unstable, additional granular sub-base may be required.

Prior to placement of the granular base, the subgrade should be prepared in accordance with the recommendations outlined in Section 6.3.1, Site Grading.

The base and sub-base materials should be produced in accordance with the current OPSS specifications, and placed and uniformly compacted to at least 100% SPMDD. The asphaltic concrete should be placed and compacted in accordance with OPSS Form 310 and to between 92 and 96.5% of the Marshall Density (MRD). Frequent insitu density testing by this office should be carried out to verify that the specified degree of compaction is being achieved and maintained.

6.3.4 Building Foundations

The deposits of topsoil and **loose** native silt to silty sand encountered at the site are not considered suitable to support future building foundations. Future footings can be founded on the native **compact to dense** deposits of sandy silt to sandy gravel or the well-compacted engineered fill. The competent native soils and approved engineered fill (constructed as per the procedures in Section 6.3.1) can be used to support footing foundations designed to a net soil bearing pressure of up to 150 kPa (3000 psf)

The total and differential settlement of footings designed to the recommended soil bearing pressure will be less than 20 and 12 mm, respectively, and these are considered tolerable for the anticipated building structures.

Spacing between adjacent footing steps should not be steeper than 10 horizontal to 7 vertical. Exterior footings and footings in unheated portions of the building should be provided with a soil cover of not less than 1.2 m for adequate frost protection.

Footing subgrade inspections by this office are recommended to verify the bearing capacity of the soil prior to placement of the forms and concrete for the building foundations.

6.3.5 Percolation "T" Time and Coefficient of Permeability

Silt to sandy gravel soils were contacted beneath the surficial topsoil layer throughout the site. Nine (9) grain size distribution analyses were performed on samples collected from across the site. Graphical presentations of the results are given on Enclosures 26 to 34.

Based on the insitu compactness condition of the soils, the grain size distribution analyses and our experience with similar soils, the percolation "T"-time and coefficient of permeability of the various soil types encountered are estimated and provided in the table below:

Soil Type	Estimated Percolation T-Time (min/cm)	Estimated Coefficient of Permeability (cm/sec)
Silt, some sand	40	3x10⁻ ⁶
Sandy Silt	35	5x10⁻ ⁶
Sand and Silt	30	8x10 ⁻⁶
Silty Sand	20	1x10⁻⁵
Sandy Gravel	<1	1x10 ⁻¹

6.3.6 Wastewater Treatment Systems

Based upon the soil types delineated at the subdivision site, it is anticipated that various types of leaching beds utilizing conventional septic tanks or advanced treatment units can be used. Treatment systems utilizing advanced treatment unit technology may result in smaller leaching bed envelopes.

A lot by lot assessment must be carried out when the subdivision site grading has occurred and detailed design of the septic systems are required as discussed in Section 6.3.2. This will result in fully establishing the "T" times for design purposes of the insitu soils, especially in filled areas.

It is recommended to place leaching bed systems in higher elevated areas of the lots as this would typically increase the separation distance between the invert of the leaching beds and the groundwater table. The invert of leaching bed trenches must lie at least 900 mm above the observed high groundwater table for systems using conventional septic tank technology.

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The individual leaching beds and the treatment tanks must have a horizontal separation distance of at least 15 m from drilled wells sealed and cased to 6 m depth.

If any field drainage tiles are encountered within leaching bed areas, these tiles must be rerouted and removed to 3 m beyond the leaching bed envelope area.

7.0 CLOSURE

The Limitations of Report, as quoted in Appendix "A", is an integral part of this report.

This reporting is limited to the delineation of the subsurface conditions at the site and, based on these findings, to discuss the potential aggregate products that can be developed/processed from the onsite granular deposits encountered. Additional subsurface investigation is recommended to determine the vertical and horizontal extent of the granular deposits and the groundwater table. Additional laboratory testing of these granular deposits is suggested and would provide additional information to assess the quality of the potential aggregate products. We would be pleased to provide this additional testing if so required.

We trust that the information presented in this report is complete within our terms of reference. If there are any further questions concerning this report, please do not hesitate to contact our office.

Yours truly, CHUNG & VANDER DOELEN ENGINEERING LTD.



Robert Vander Doelen, P.Eng. Senior Engineer Mug



Eric Y. Chung, M.Eng., P.Eng. Principal Engineer

encls.

APPENDIX "A"

LIMITATIONS OF REPORT

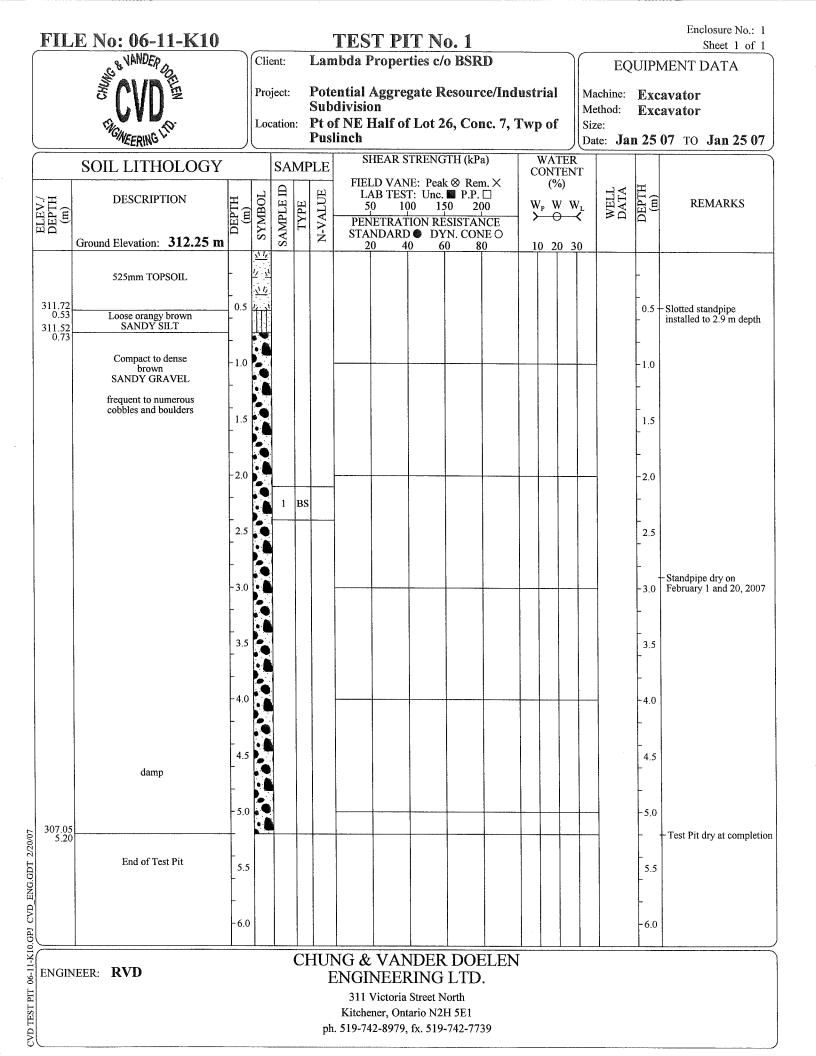
The conclusions and recommendations given in this report are based on information determined at the testhole locations. Subsurface and groundwater conditions between and beyond the testholes may differ from those encountered at the testhole locations, and conditions may become apparent during construction which could not be detected or anticipated at the time of the site investigation. It is recommended practice that the Soils Engineer be retained during construction to confirm that the subsurface conditions throughout the site do not deviate materially from those encountered in the testholes.

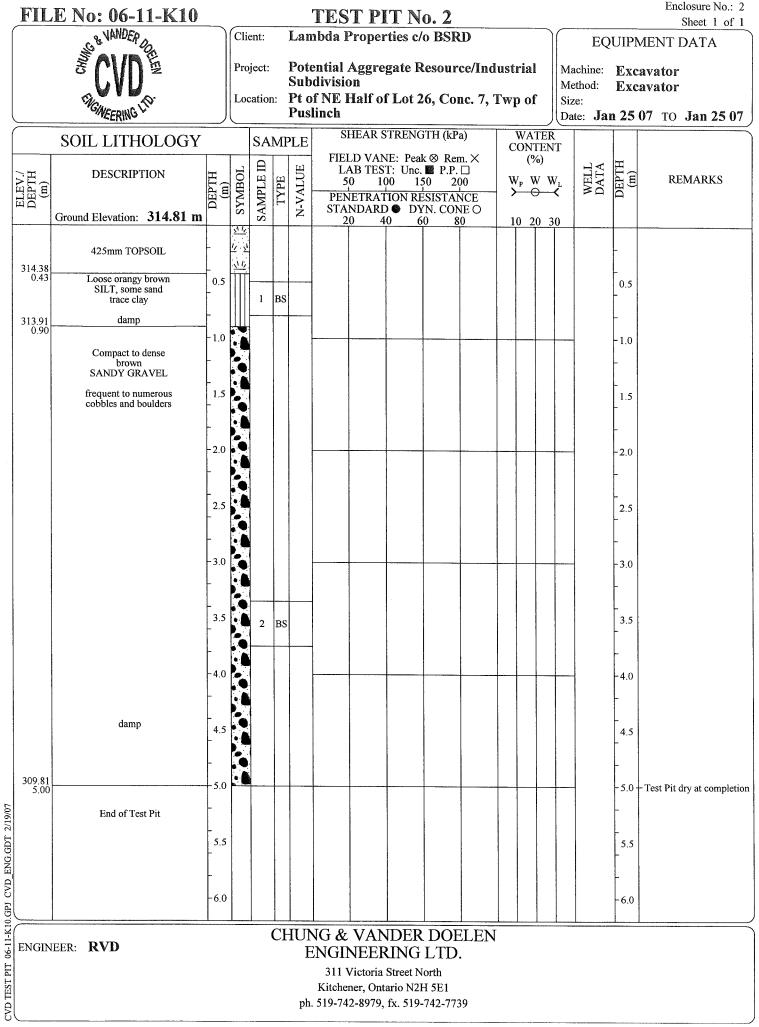
The comments made in this report on potential construction problems and possible methods are intended only for the guidance of the designer. The number of testholes may not be sufficient to determine all the factors that may affect construction methods and costs. For example, the thickness of surficial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

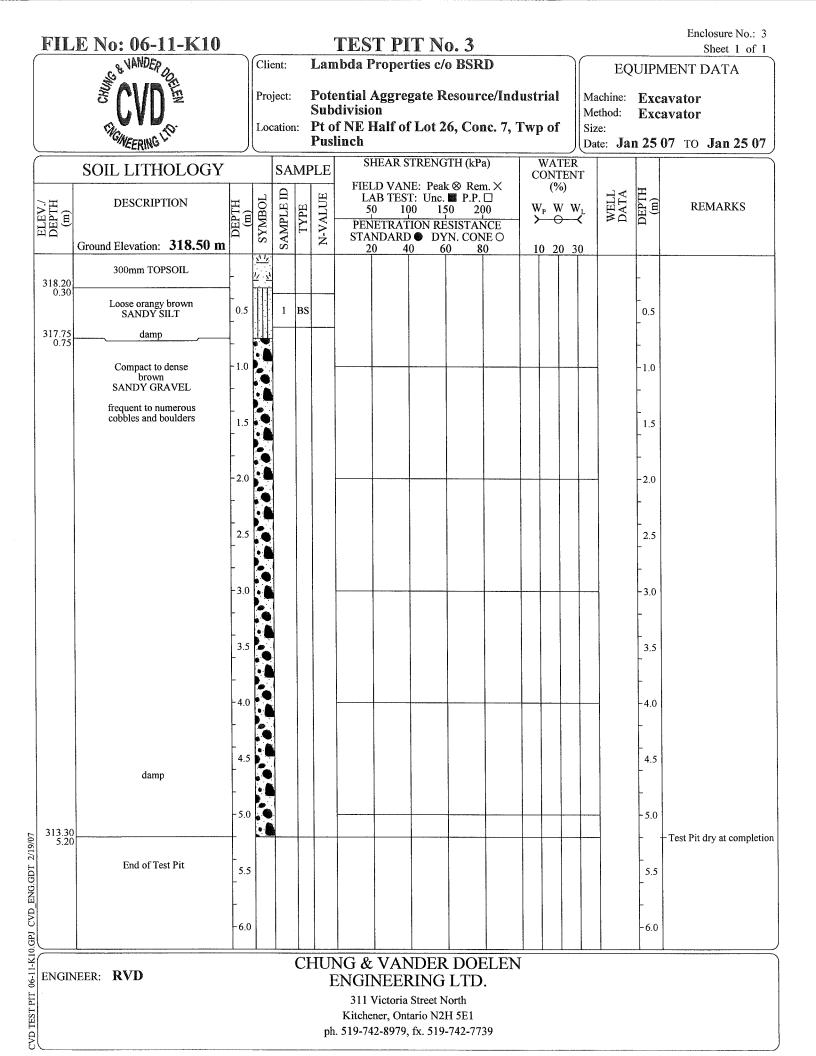
The benchmark and elevations mentioned in this report were obtained strictly for use in the geotechnical design of the project and by this office only, and should not be used by any other parties for any other purposes.

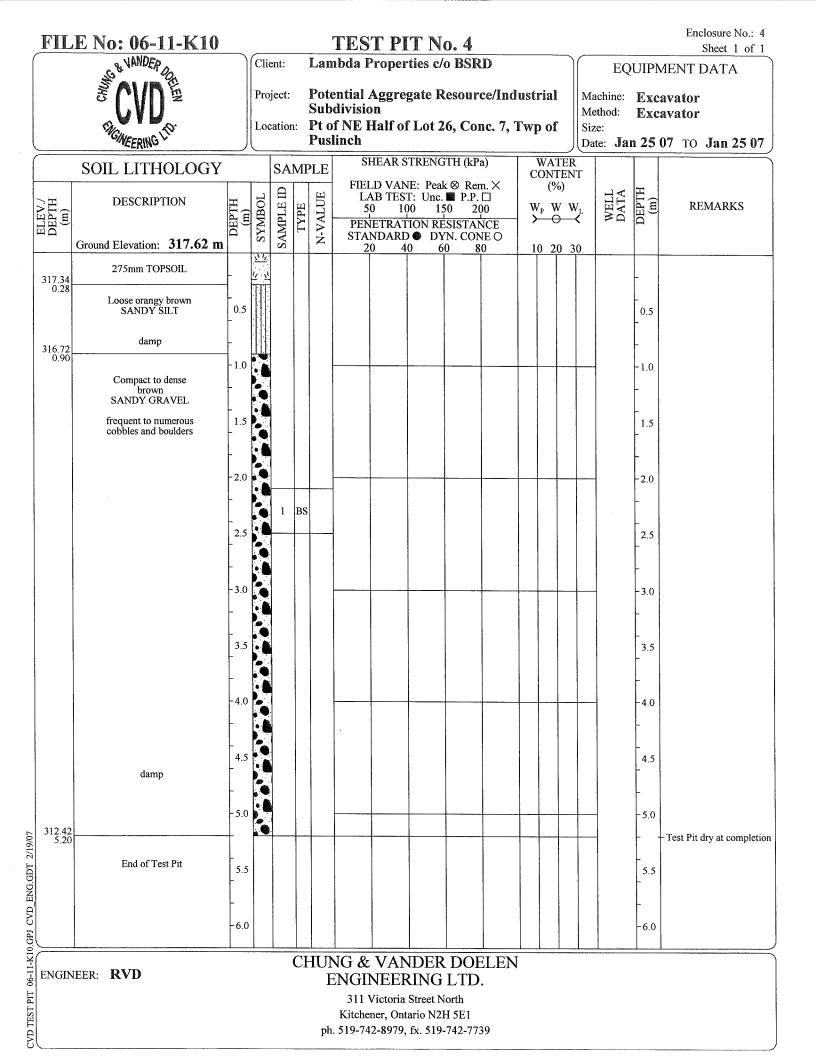
Any use which a third party makes of this report, or any reliance on or decisions to be made based on it, are the responsibility of such third parties. CHUNG & VANDER DOELEN ENGINEERING LIMITED accepts no responsibility for damages, if any, suffered by any third party as a result of decisions made or actions based on this report.

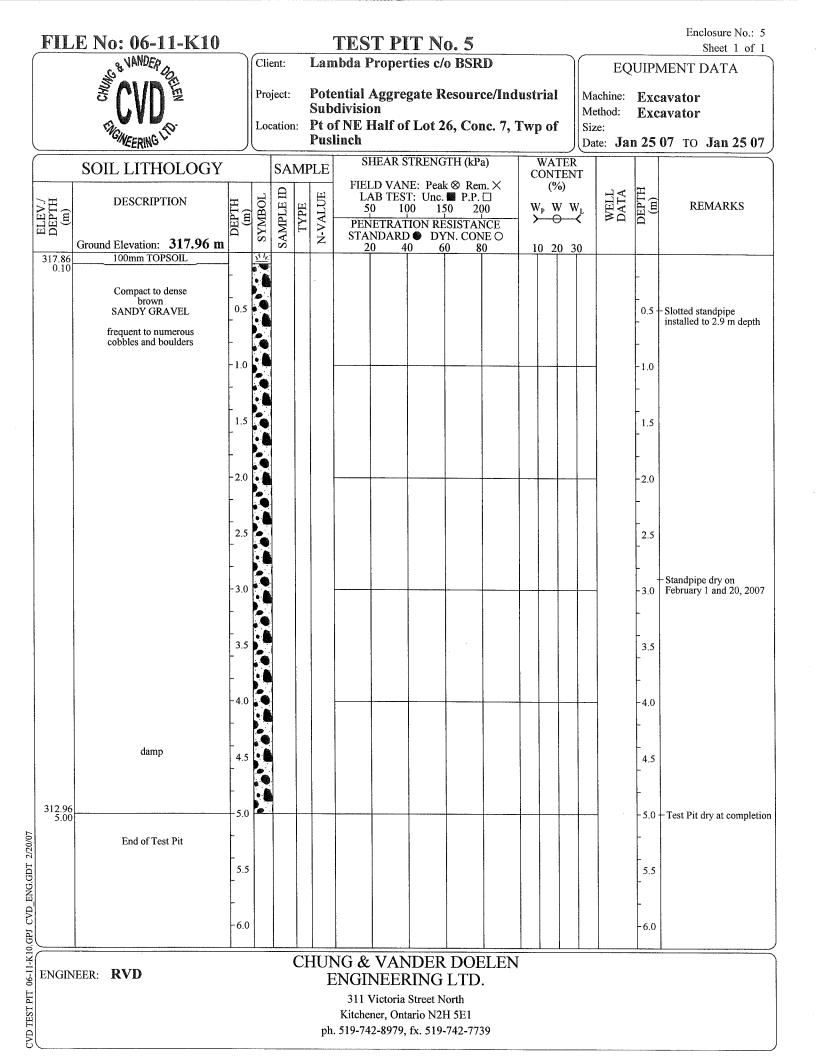
This report does not reflect the environmental issues or concerns unless otherwise stated in the report. The design recommendations given in this report are applicable only to the project described in the text and then only if constructed substantially in accordance with the details stated in this report. Since all details of the design may not be known, we recommend that we be retained during the final design stage to verify that the design is consistent with our recommendations, and that assumptions made in our analysis are valid.

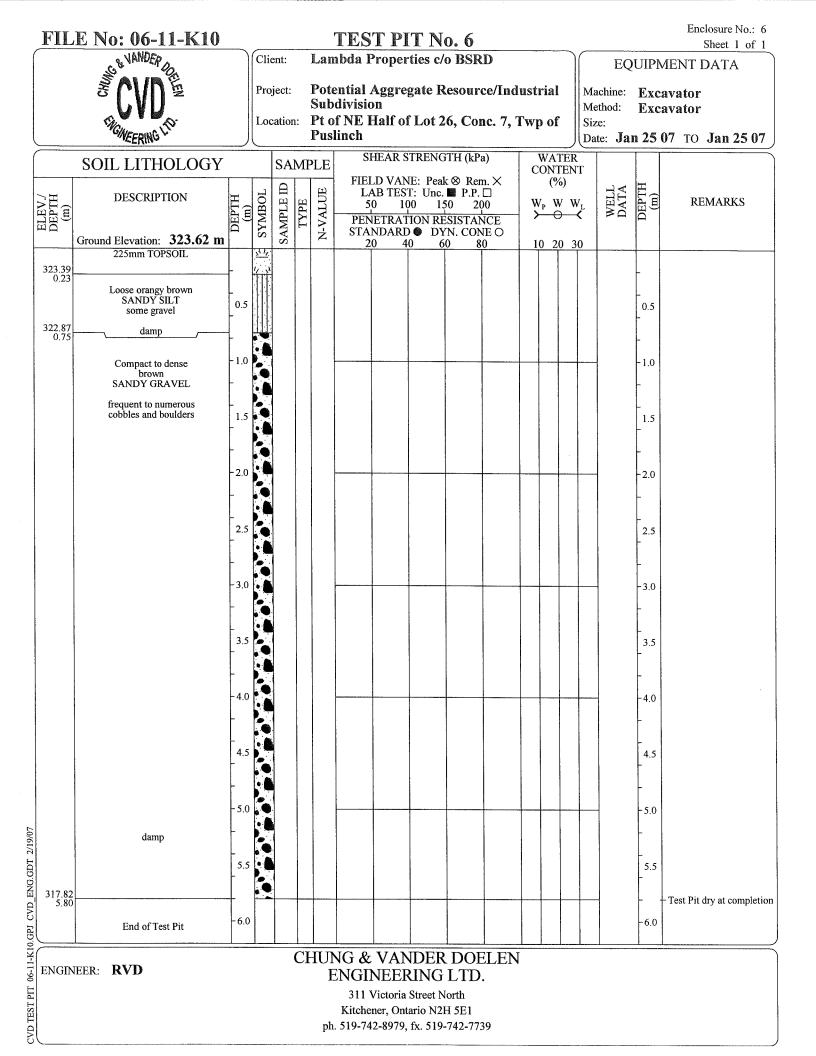


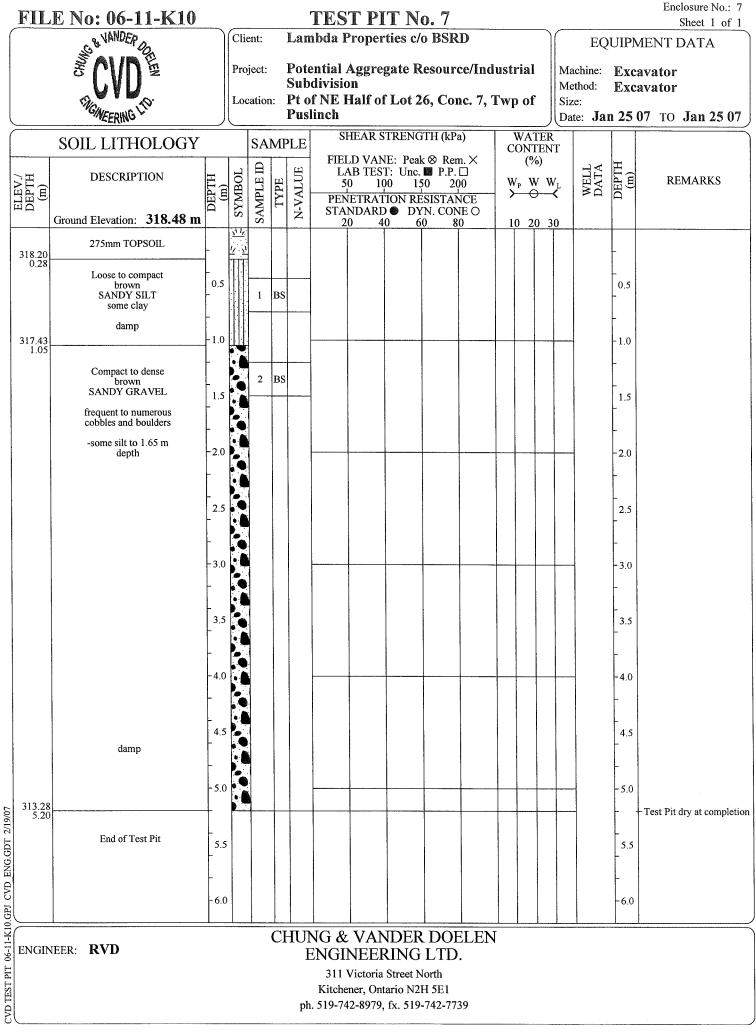


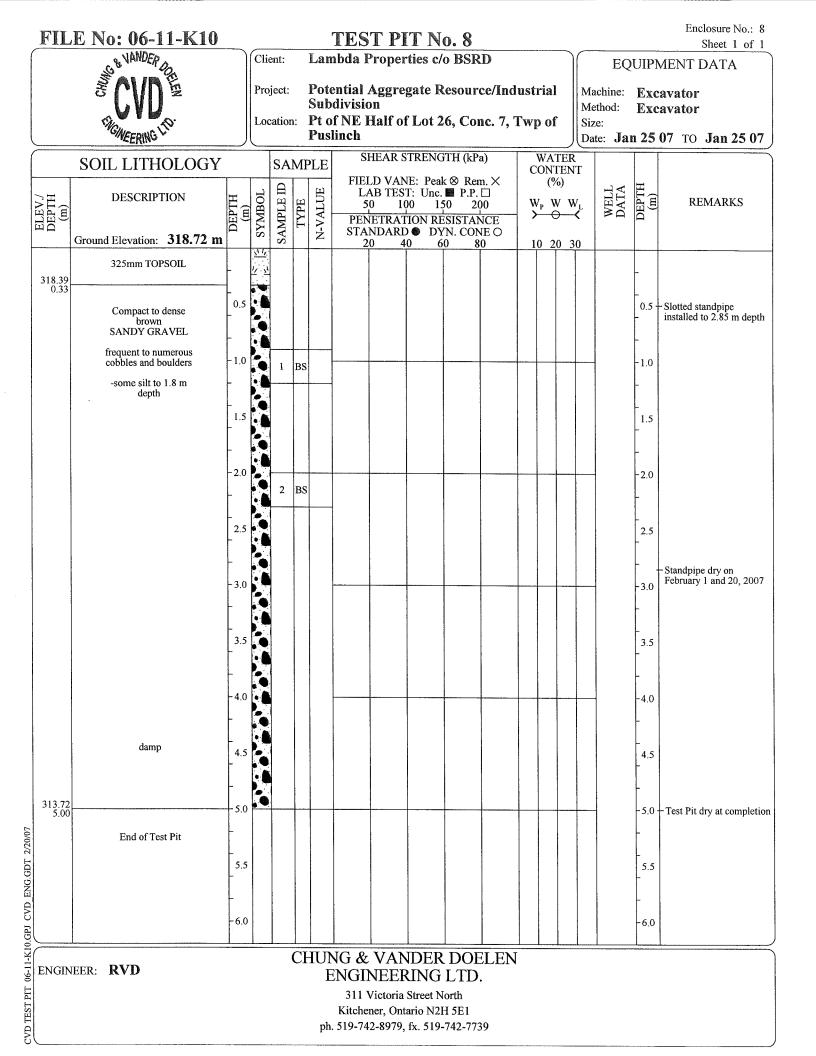


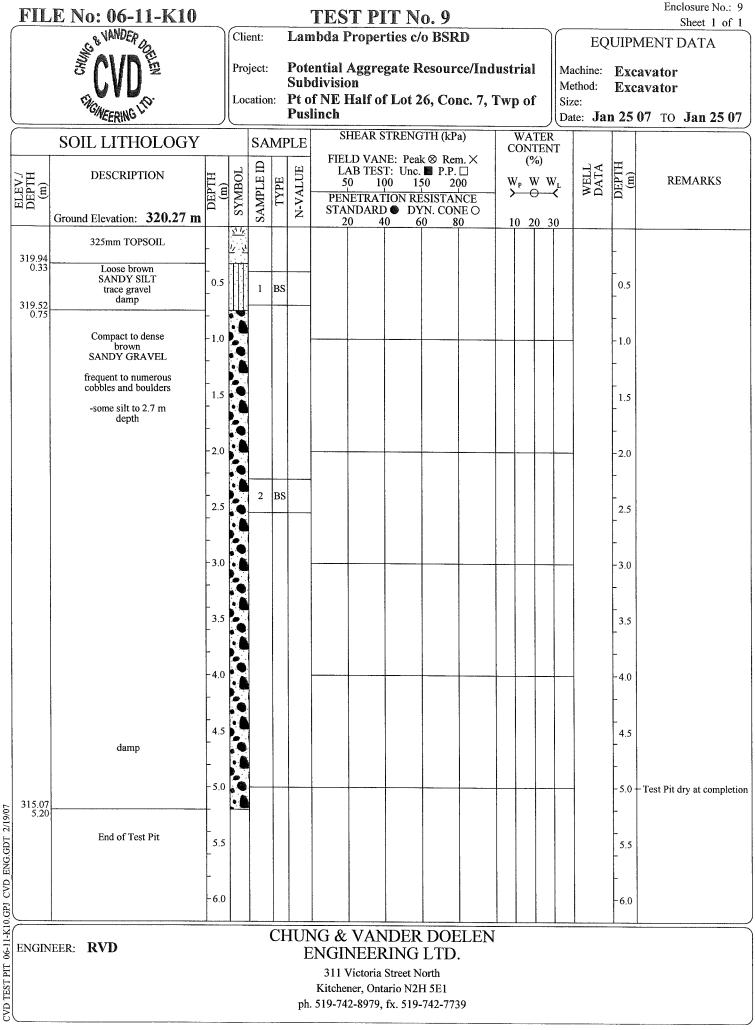








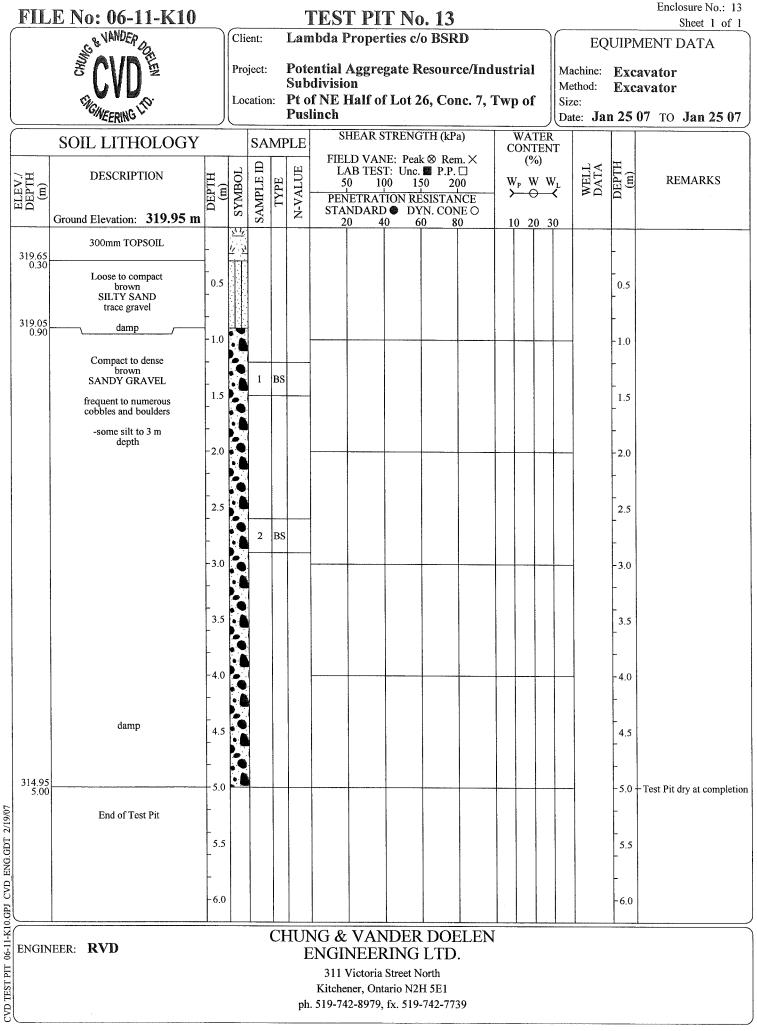


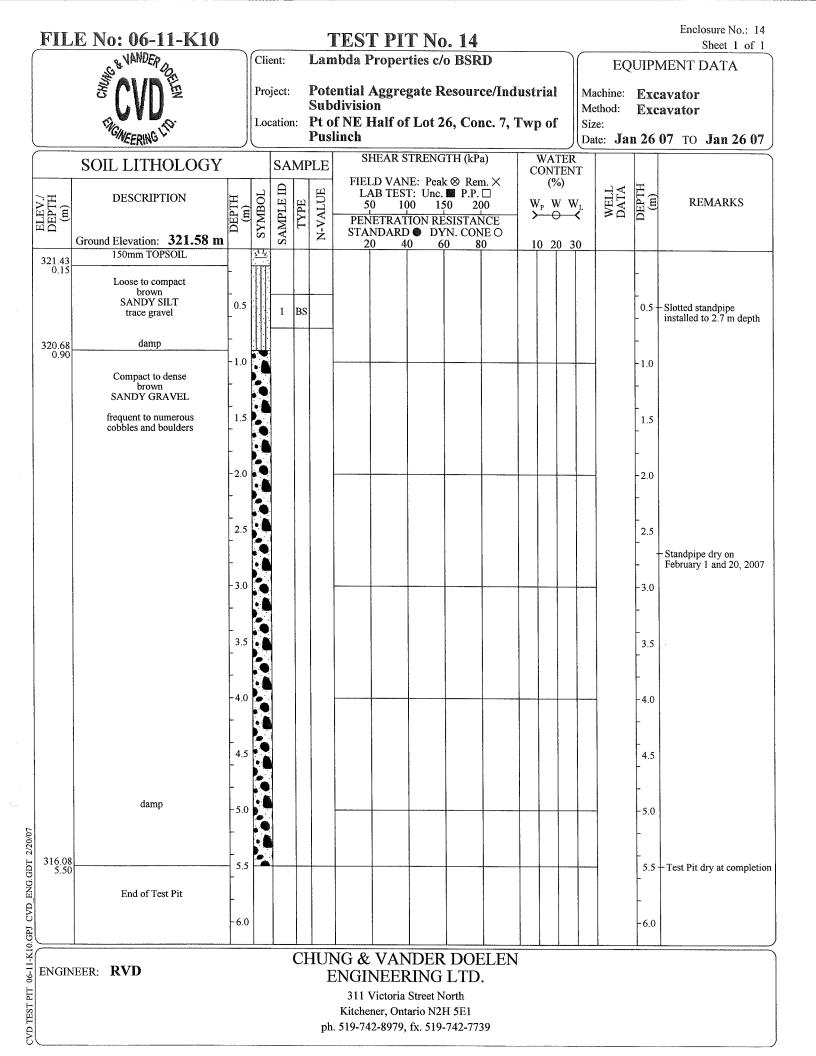


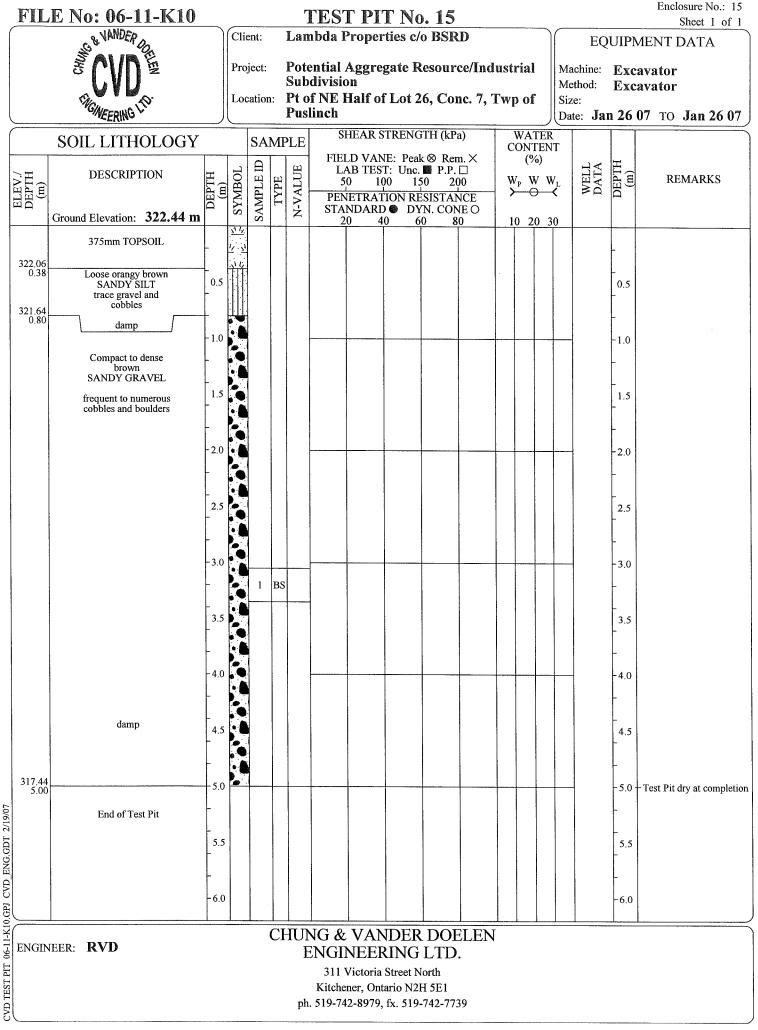
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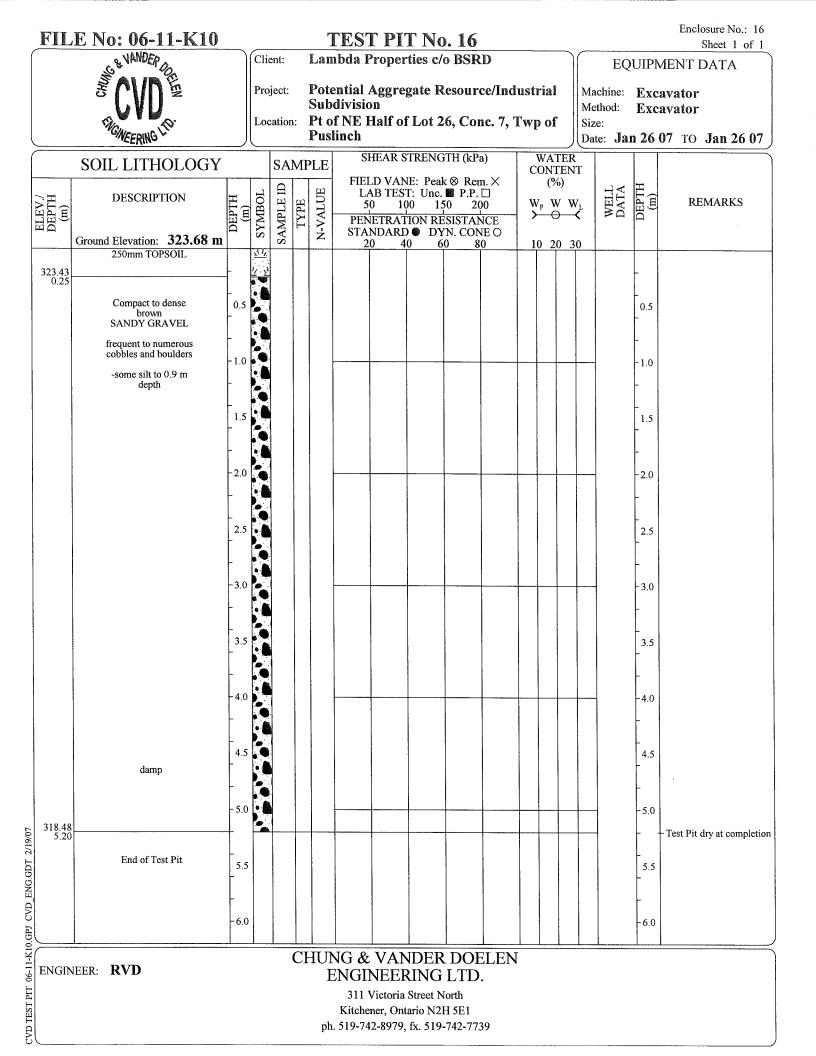
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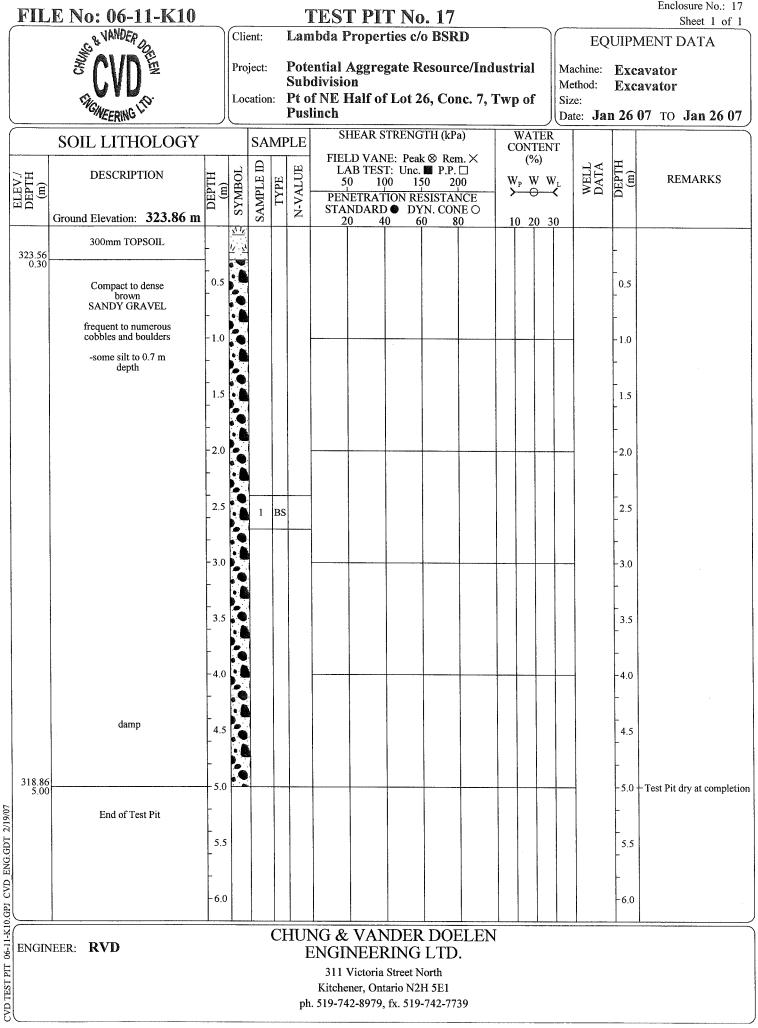
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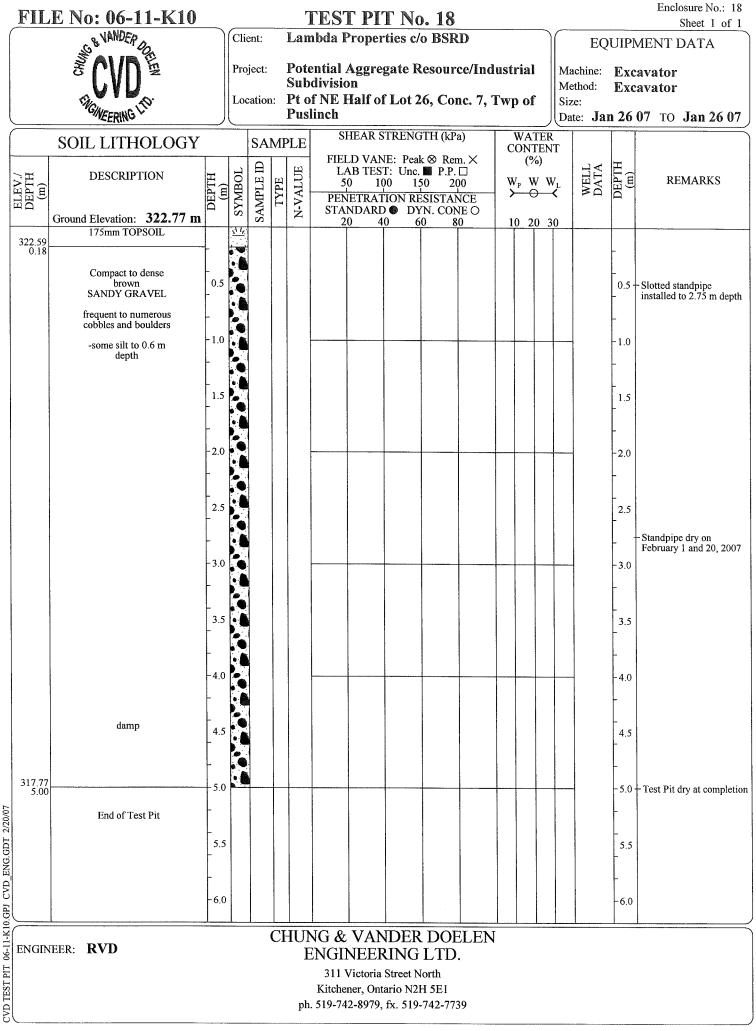








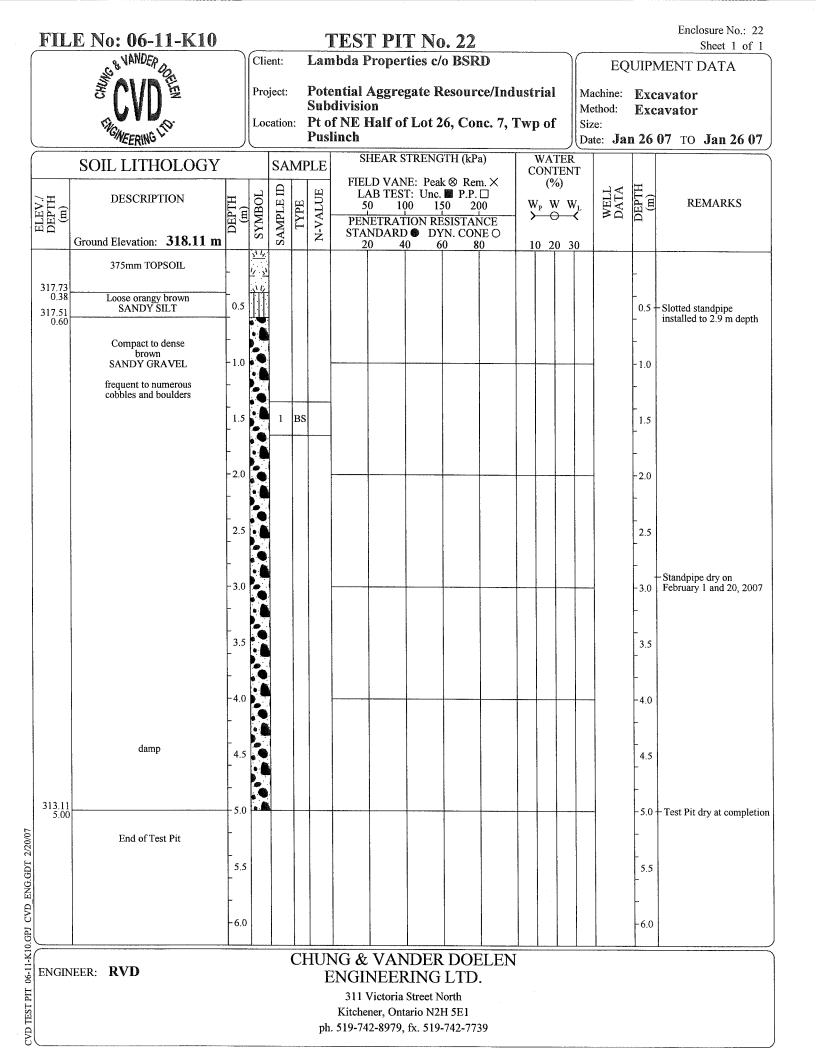




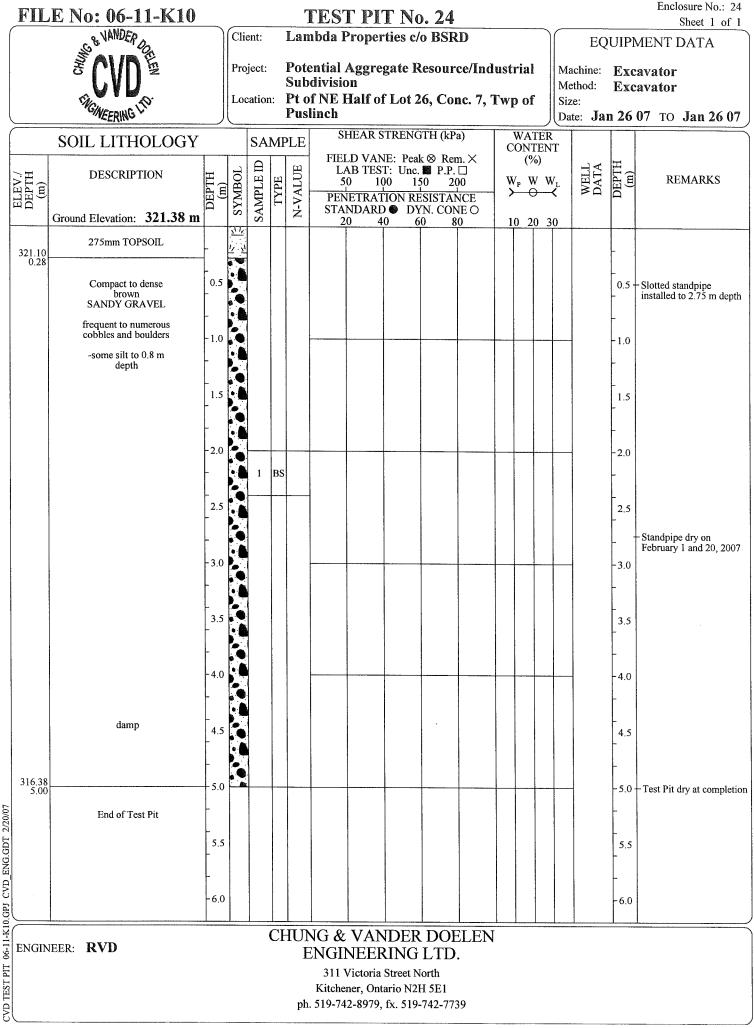
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0.10	Compact to dense brown SANDY GRAVEL	0.5														0.5		
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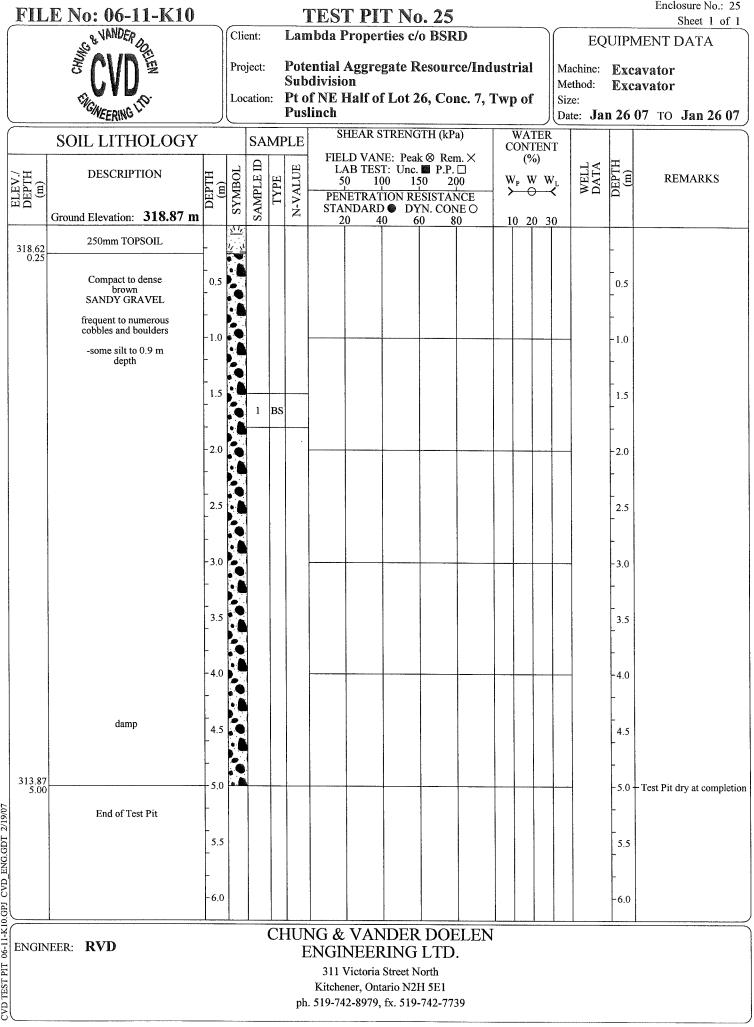
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320.74			- 														
0.23	Loose to compact orangy brown SILT, some sand	0.5		_											0.5		
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210.02	cobbles	- 1.0															
319.92 1.05	moist	- 1.0													-1.0		
	Compact to dense brown														-		
	SANDY GRAVEL frequent to numerous	1.5													1.5		
	cobbles and boulders	-													-		
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320.12	275mm TOPSOIL	-	<u>/</u> <u>/</u> 111												-	
0.20	Loose orangy brown SANDY SILT	0.5		1	BS										0.5	
319.65	damp														-	
0.73	Compact to dense	-1.0													-1.0	
	brown SANDY GRAVEL	-													-	
	frequent to numerous cobbles and boulders	1.5													1.5	
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EST PI	311 Victoria Street North Kitchener, Ontario N2H 5E1															
ph. 519-742-8979, fx. 519-742-7739																

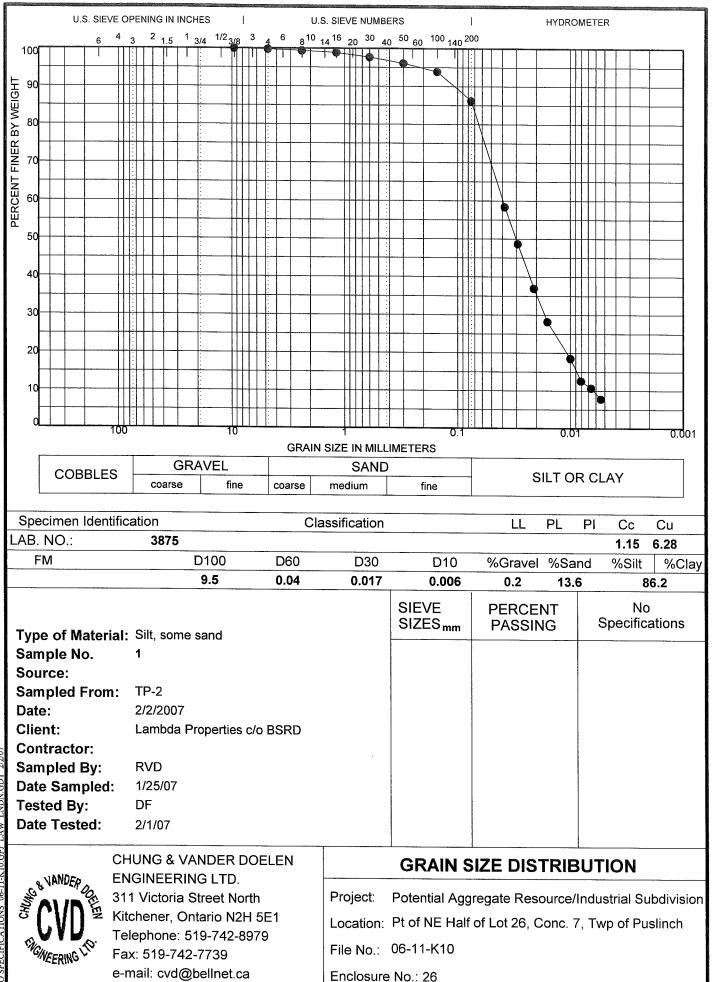


FILE No: 06-11-K10TEST PIT No. 23Enclosure No.: 23Sheet 1 of 1																			
	E No: 06-11-K10		Clie	nt:			nbda Pro)	EQUIPMENT DATA				
[₹] CVD [™]				Subdivision M Location: Pt of NE Half of Lot 26, Conc. 7, Twp of S											thod:		avator avator		
WEERING UP.																n 26	07 TO Jan 26 07		
	SOIL LITHOLOGY			SA	MF	PLE		CC			ATE	R NT							
ELEV./ DEPTH (m)	DESCRIPTION	DEPTH (m)	SYMBUL	SAMPLE ID	TYPE	N-VALUE	LAB TE		FIELD VANE: Peak \otimes Rem. ×LAB TEST: Unc. III P.P. \Box 50100150200PENETRATION RESISTANCE						WELL DATA	DEPTH (m)	REMARKS		
	Ground Elevation: 320.32 m		2	SAI		ż	STAND 20	$\frac{40}{40}$	• DY) 6	N. CO 0	NE O 80	10		30					
320.04 0.28	275mm TOPSOIL	- 4	<u>7</u>													-			
0.28	Compact to dense brown SANDY GRAVEL	0.5														0.5			
	frequent to numerous cobbles and boulders	- 1.0		1	BS											- 1.0			
	-some silt to 0.6 m depth	- 1.5														- 1.5			
		- 2.0 - 2.0														-2.0			
		2.5														2.5			
		-3.0														-3.0			
316.02	damp	- 4.0														-4.0	Major collapse of Test Pit sidewalls at 4.3 m depth		
4.30	End of Test Pit	4.5														4.5	- Test Pit dry at completion		
20/61/7		- 5.0														- 5.0			
VD ENG.GDT		5.5														- 5.5			
GPIC		-6.0														-6.0			
CVD TEST PIT 06-11-K10.GPJ CVD ENG.GDT 2/19/07 BZ DS	ENGINEER: RVD CHUNG & VANDER DOELEN ENGINEER: RVD ENGINEERING LTD. 311 Victoria Street North																		
Kitchener, Ontario N2H 5E1 ph. 519-742-8979, fx. 519-742-7739																			

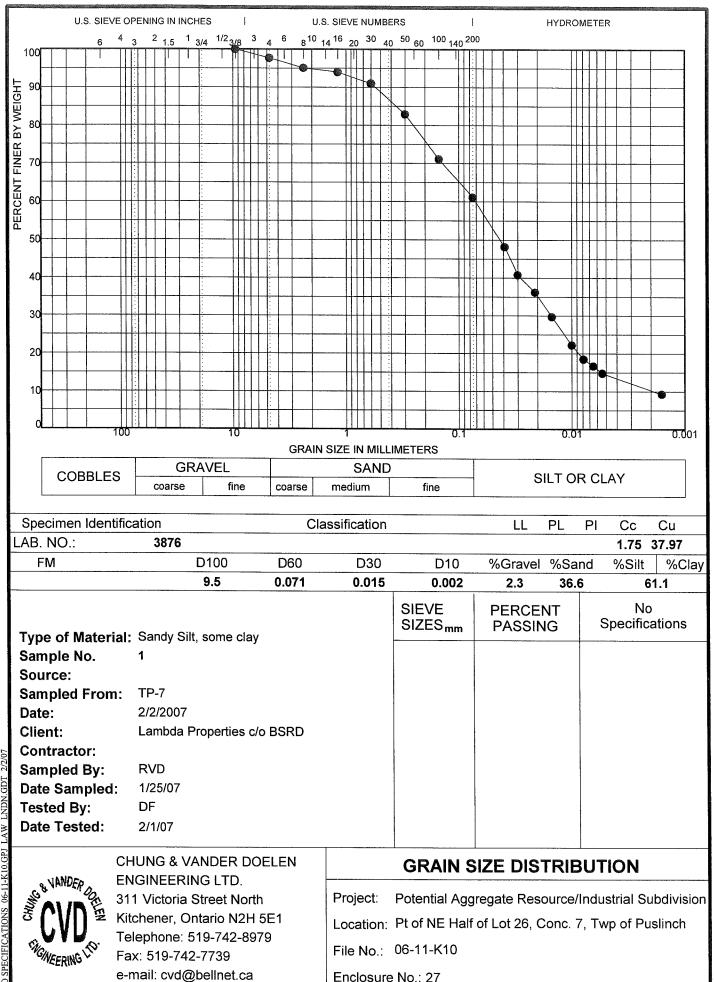


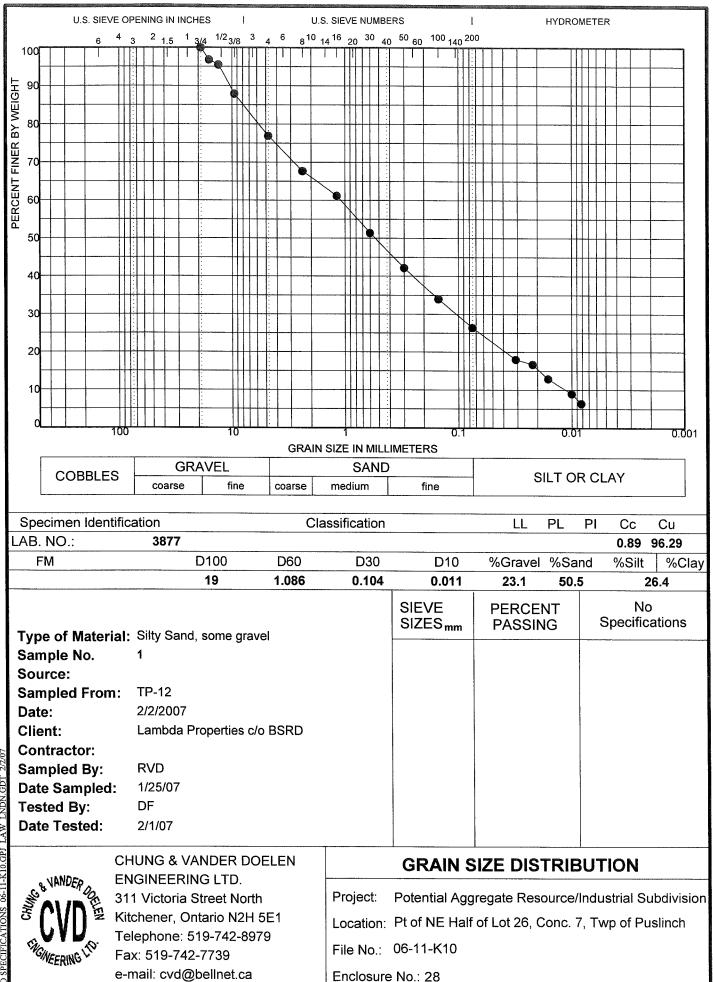


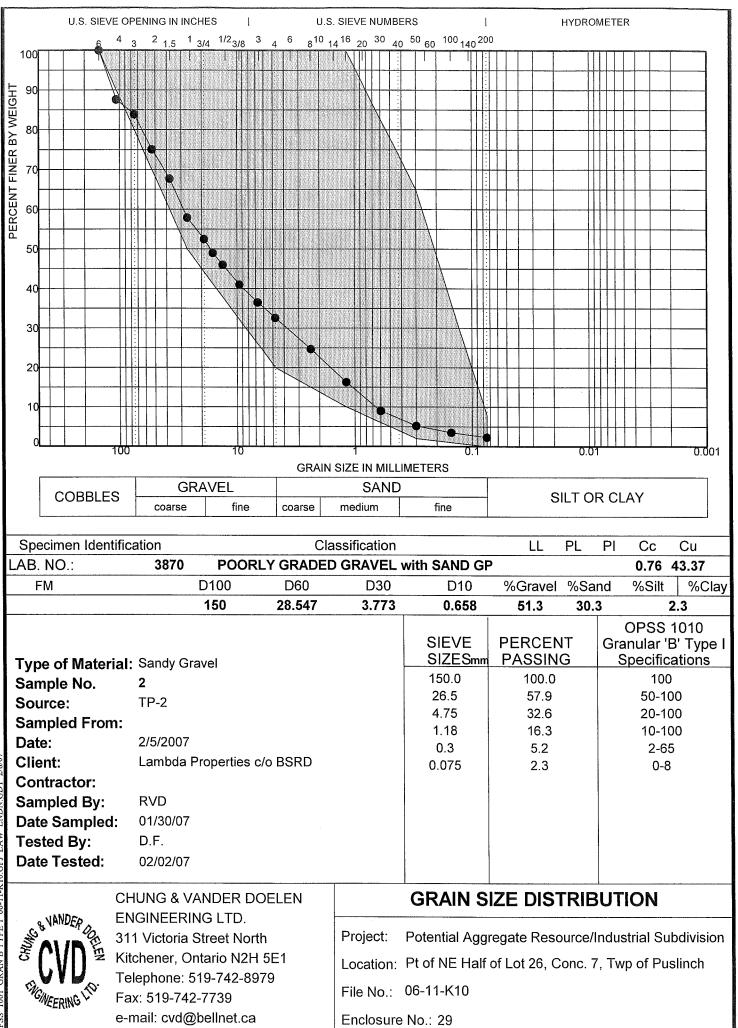
CVD TEST PIT 06-11-K10.GPJ CVD_ENG.GDT 2/19/07

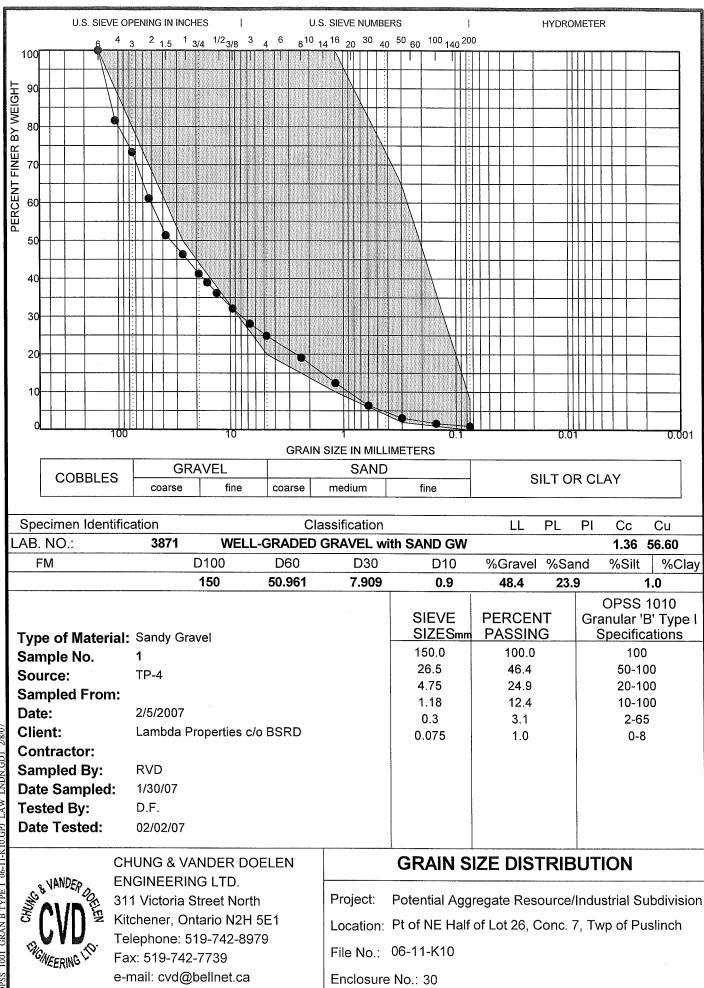


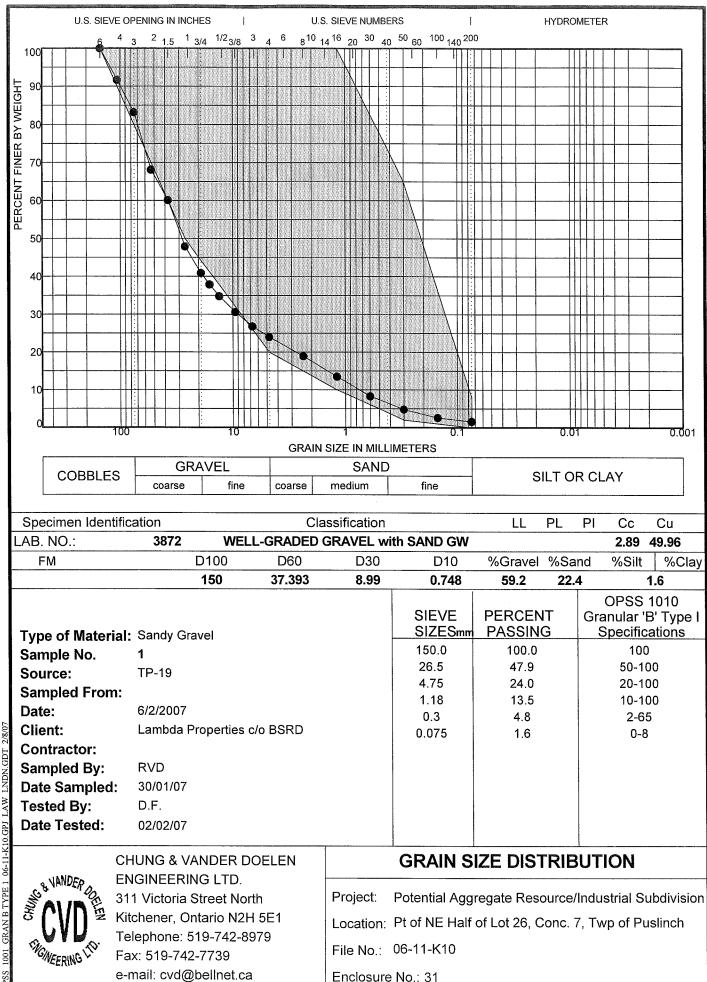
PECIFICATIONS 06-11-K10.GPJ LAW LNDN.GDT

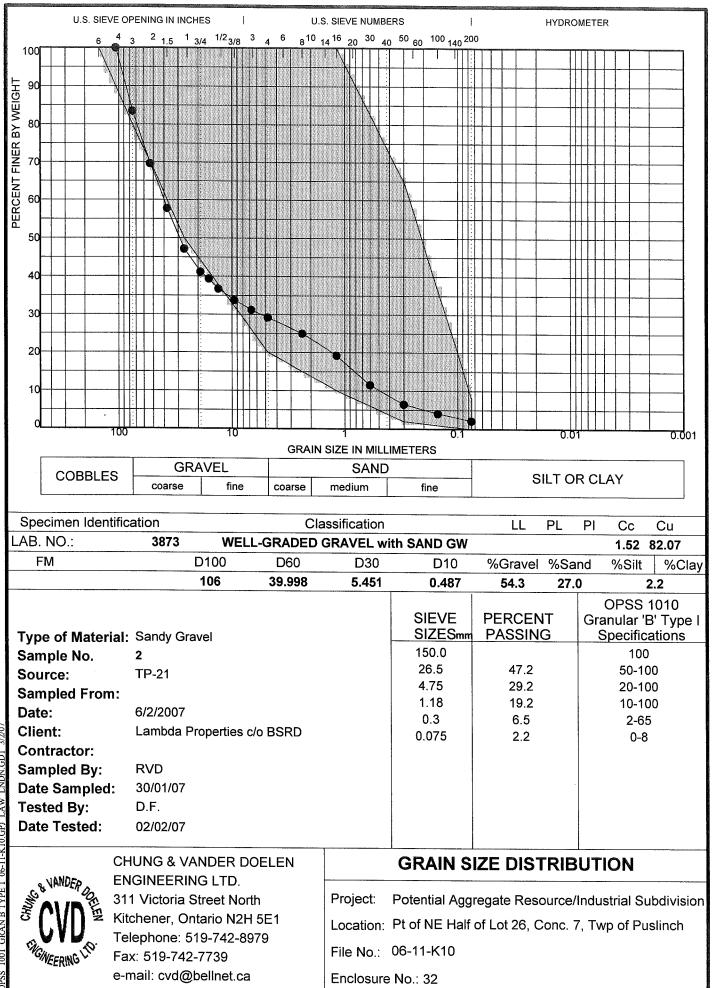


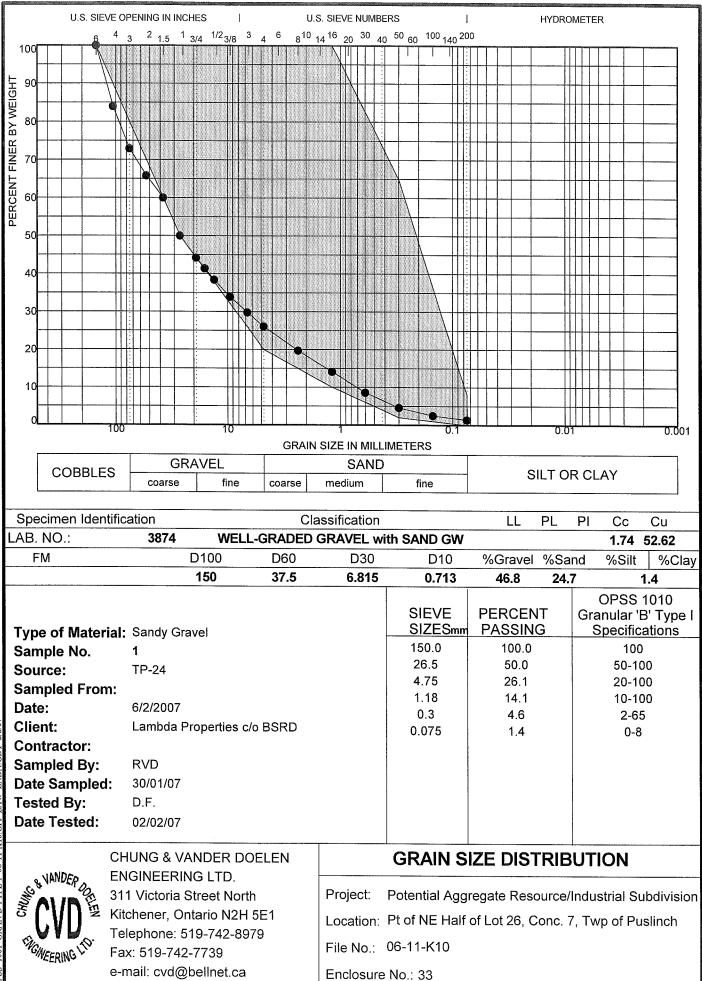


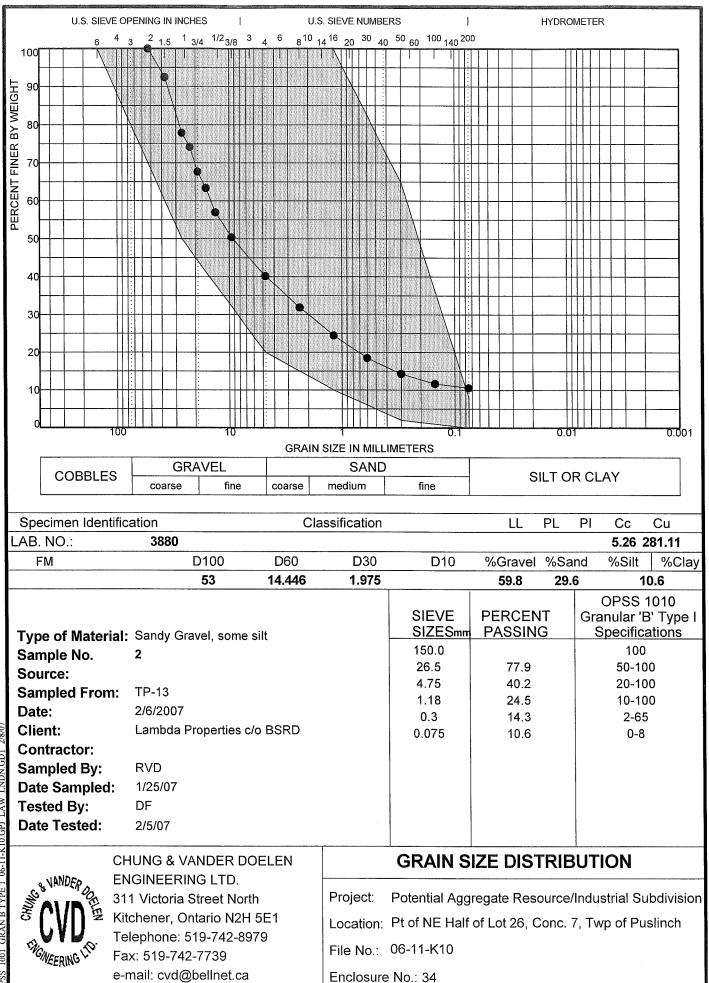












Township of Puslinch PART 1 61R - 2464 ¥Ε 405.87 123.22 157.02 WES ROAD 0 323.629 TP6 318.72g TP8 320.02t SW HALF LOT 25 TP9 320,27g 125.90g TP11 327.01t McLEAN 0 318,489 TP7 - 320.230 321.50t TP12 321.50g 322.93t TP10 TP 323.86g TP17 323.68g TP16 TP5 317.96g 318.96t SW HALF LOT 26 0 318.879 TP25 322.77g 324.09t TP18 319.959 TP13 26 0^{322.44}9 ۲Р15 O_{4} AND CONCESSION 0^{322.06}9 321.389 322.52t TP24 321.58g 0 322.62t TP14 0 317.62g 25 40. 320.979 TP20 LOTS HICHWAY 320.32g TP23 320.40g TP21 BETWEEN ___ 318.50g TP3 KINCS 319,119 319,00t TP22 ALLOWANCE 0 314.819 TP2 THE ROAD 312.250 313.05t TP1 TEST PIT LOC

CATION PLAN	HOMEERING LP	CHUNG & VANDER DOELEN ENGINEERING LTD. 311 Victoria St. North Kitchener,ON,N2H 5E1 Phone:(519) 742-8979 Fax:(519) 742-7739 E-mail:cvd@bellnet.ca								
	Drawn By:	Date:	File No.:							
	IS	Feb 20, 2007	06-11-K10							
	Checked By:	Scale:	DRAWING NO.:							
	RVD	NTS	1							