

• Government of Nunavut

Geotechnical Recommendations

Type of Document FINAL

Project Name

Proposed Modifications to Sewage Lagoon Hamlet of Whale Cove, Nunavut

Project Number OTT-00201369-A0

Prepared By:

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Date Submitted September, 2012

Government of Nunavut

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Executive Summary

It is proposed to modify the existing sewage lagoon located in the Hamlet of Whale Cove, Nunavut in order to increase its capacity. The proposed modifications would comprise of raising the existing two berms (Berms A and C) and construction of three new berms (Berms B, D and E) in order to provide the requisite free board for the proposed new higher effluent level in the lagoon. The new berms are to be designed as impervious berms. The existing seepage berms (except Berm A) are to be converted to impervious berms, stability of the slopes is to be assessed, and the slopes are to be modified, if necessary, so that they are stable.

The geotechnical investigation comprised of drilling four boreholes at the site. It revealed that the bedrock is present at shallow depth over the majority of the site. The exception to this is in the vicinity of Berms A and C where overburden soils predominantly comprising of sand to sand and gravel extended to the entire depth investigated i.e. 7.2 m to 9.5 m (Elevation 12.4 to 13.9 m). Permafrost under these berms was encountered at a depth of 5.7 m below the existing ground surface. It is considered that the permafrost in this area has degraded over the years since the site was a pond prior to construction of the lagoon.

It is recommended that the new berms to be constructed (Berms B, D and E) and the existing Berm C may be constructed with upstream and downstream side slopes of 3H:1V as these slopes are expected to be stable. The existing Berm A which is to be retained as a permeable berm should be constructed with slopes of 4H:1V. The recommended berm slopes are based on the assumption that the crest width of the berms will be 4.0 m and that the berms will be constructed with crushed rock sand and gravel.

Prior to extension of the existing berms or construction of new berms, all the topsoil should be removed from area of berm construction. The existing slopes of the berms which are to be extended should be benched in 0.3 m high steps. The fill should be placed in 300 mm lift thickness and each lift compacted to 95 percent of standard Proctor maximum dry density per ASTM D698 – 07e1 Standard Test Methods for Laboratory Compaction Characteristics of Soil Using Standard Effort (12 400 ft lbf/ft³ (600 kN m/m³)). In-place density tests should be performed to ensure that the specified degree of compaction is being achieved.

The above and other related considerations have been discussed in greater detail in the report.



Table of Contents

			Page
Exe	ecutiv	e Summary	EX-
1	Bac	kground Information	2
2	Prop	posed Berms	4
	2.1	Berm A	4
	2.2	Berm B	4
	2.3	Berm C	4
	2.4	Berm D	4
	2.5	Berm E	4
3	Geo	technical Conditions	6
	3.1	Topsoil	6
	3.2	Fill	6
	3.3	Silt	6
	3.4	Sand to Sand and Gravel	6
	3.5	Bedrock	7
	3.6	Permafrost	7
4	Disc	cussion	9
5	Slop	pe Stability Analysis	11
6	Con	struction Considerations	16
7	Eros	sion Protection	18
8	Gen	eral Comments	20
Li	st o	of Tables	
Tal	ole No	o. I: Geotechnical Parameters of Various Soil Stratas:	12
		b. II: Computed Factors of Safety for Upstream and Downstream Berm	
		Slope	12



List of Figures

Figure 1:	Site Location Plar
Figure 2:	Borehole and Berm Location Plar
Figures 3 to 7:	Borehole Logs
Figures 8 to 14:	Grain Size Distribution Curves
Figures 15 to 45:	Slope Stability Analyses



Chapter 1 – Background Information



1 Background Information

The existing sewage lagoon located in the Hamlet of Whale Cove (Figure 1) is a natural lake that drains to wetland which is approximately 600 m long and discharges to the ocean. The sewage lagoon was constructed by installing berms in order to bridge low lying areas. These berms were constructed with a crest width of 3 to 5 m and side slopes of approximately 2H:1V. The crest of these berms varied from Elevation 21 m to Elevation 22 m. The berms were constructed with locally available materials which essentially comprises of sand and gravel or aggregate obtained by crushing bedrock. As a result, these berms are not impervious. The liquid level in the lagoon was maintained at Elevation 20.3 m (Figure 2).

It is now proposed to increase the storage capacity of the lagoon which will necessitate raising the liquid level in the lagoon to Elevation 21.1 m. In addition, a 1 metre free board is to be provided resulting in crest elevation of the berms to be Elevation 22.1 m. This would necessitate enlarging and raising the two existing berms (i.e. Berms A and C, Figure 2) and construction of three new berms (Berms B, D and E, Figure 2). It is also required to make these berms impervious. The exception to this is Berm A which is to be retained as an exfiltration berm to facilitate seepage out of this berm to the wetlands. It is proposed to install synthetic liners in the berms and to seal them in the bedrock. In the case of Berm C, where bedrock was not encountered, the berm is to be made impervious by freezing the core of the berm to the permafrost by installation of thermosyphons.



Chapter 2 – Proposed Berms



2 **Proposed Berms**

2.1 **Berm A**

It is proposed to increase the length of Berm A as necessary and to raise its crest elevation from Elevation 20.8 m to Elevation 22.1 m. Since this berm is not to be made impervious, side slopes of 4H:1V are proposed with a crest width of 4.0 m.

2.2 **Berm B**

A new Berm B is to be constructed at approximate location shown on Figure 2. The existing ground surface in this area is at Elevation 20.8 m to Elevation 21.0 m. Therefore, the height of the berm will vary from 1.1 m to 1.3 m. It is proposed to construct the berm in this area with a crest width of 4.0 m and side slopes of 3H:1V. It is proposed to install a synthetic liner in the berm and to anchor it into the bedrock in order to render this berm impervious.

2.3 **Berm C**

The existing berm in this area is at Elevation 21.7 m to Elevation 21.9 m. Consequently, this berm would be widened (4.0 m width) and raised by placing 0.2 m to 0.4 m of fill. In addition, the existing slopes of this berm are to be flattened to stable slope inclination of 3H:1V. It is proposed to make this berm impervious by freezing the soil in the berm by installing thermosyphons.

2.4 **Berm D**

The ground surface at the proposed location of this berm is currently at Elevation 21.9 m to Elevation 22.0 m. Therefore, this berm will be constructed by placing a maximum of 0.3 m of fill. It is proposed to construct this berm with a crest width of 4.0 m and side slopes of 3H:1V. In addition, a synthetic liner is to be installed in this berm and anchored into the underlying bedrock to make it impervious.

2.5 **Berm E**

The existing ground surface in this area is at Elevation 21.5 m approximately. In order to achieve a crest elevation of 22.1 m, it would be necessary to place approximately 0.6 m of fill. The berm is to be constructed with a crest width of 4.0 m and side slopes of 3H:1V. In addition, a synthetic liner is to be installed in the berm and is to be anchored into the underlying bedrock.



Chapter 3 – Geotechnical Conditions



3 **Geotechnical Conditions**

A geotechnical investigation was undertaken at the existing berm site by **exp** in 2010 and the factual results presented in our report titled "Geotechnical Investigation, Factual Report, Proposed and Existing Sewage Lagoon, Hamlet of Whale Cove, Nunavut", prepared for Government of Nunavut under Project No. OTT-00201369-A0 dated November 14, 2011.

The locations of the four boreholes drilled at the site are shown on Site Plan, Figure 2. The borehole logs have been presented as Figures 3 to 7 inclusive. A review of these figures indicates the following soil stratigraphy in descending order:

3.1 Topsoil

Approximately 330 m of topsoil was encountered in Borehole 3.

3.2 **Fill**

Boreholes 1 and 2 were drilled on top of the existing berms and encountered fill to 1.2 m and 1.5 m depth respectively (Elevation 19.9 m and 20.4 m). The fill consists of sand and gravel with some cobbles and silt. It has a moisture content of 6 to 14 percent. The fill comprises of 1 percent clay, 5 percent silt, 46 percent sand and 48 percent gravel (Figure 8).

3.3 **Silt**

The fill in Borehole 1 is underlain by a 200 mm thick layer of silt with some organics. This is possibly the original topsoil.

3.4 Sand to Sand and Gravel

The silt in Borehole 1 is underlain by sand which extends to 4.2 m depth (Elevation 16.9 m) and sandy silt which extends to 5.4 m (Elevation 15.7 m). The sand stratum contains some shells and occasional cobbles and boulders. Its moisture content varies from 14 to 22 percent. The sand stratum comprises of 2 percent clay, 11 percent silt, 68 percent sand and 19 percent gravel (Figure 9).

The sandy silt has a moisture content of 20 to 24 percent. Typically, it contains 15 percent clay, 48 percent silt, 25 percent sand and 12 percent gravel (Figure 10).

Beneath the fill in Borehole 2 and from the existing ground surface in Boreholes 3 and 4, sand and gravel to gravel was encountered and extends to 0.4 m to 4.5 m (Elevation 17.3 m to 20.7 m). The natural moisture content of this stratum varies from 9 to 20 percent. This stratum contains 4 percent silt, 3 percent sand and 93 percent gravel (Figure 11).



The sandy silt in Borehole 1 and the sand and gravel in Borehole 2 are underlain by sandy gravel which extends to the entire depth investigated in Borehole 1 (i.e. 7.2 m depth, Elevation 13.9 m) and to 5.7 m depth (Elevation 16.2 m) in Borehole 2. It has a moisture content of 10 to 15 percent. This stratum contains 0 to 1 percent clay, 0 to 14 percent silt, 1 to 27 percent sand and 58 to 91 percent gravel (Figure 12 and 13).

The sandy gravel in Borehole 2 is underlain by silt and sand stratum which extends to the entire depth investigated i.e. 9.5 m, Elevation 12.4 m. This stratum contains some clayey silt layers. Its moisture content varies from 11 to 30 percent. It comprises of 12 percent clay, 40 percent silt and 48 percent sand (Figure 14).

3.5 **Bedrock**

The sand and gravel in Borehole Nos. 3 and 4 is underlain by Dolomite bedrock which extends to the maximum depth investigated in the boreholes. The bedrock was of good to excellent quality based on the Rock Quality Designation results which ranged between 85 and 100 percent.

3.6 **Permafrost**

It is noted that permafrost was encountered at 5.7 m depth in Boreholes 1 and 2. It is considered that the permafrost has degraded over the years since the site is an old pond.



Chapter 4 – Discussion



4 Discussion

The geotechnical investigation has revealed that the bedrock at the site is present at shallow depth except in the vicinity of Berms A and C where bedrock was not encountered to the entire depth investigated. As a result, seepage through these berms cannot be prevented by installing liner in the berms and anchoring them in the bedrock. Berm A is located upstream of the wetlands and it is understood that this berm would be retained as a 'seepage berm'. Berm C is to be made impervious by freezing the soil in the berm with the installations of thermosyphons. The bedrock is present at shallow depth in the vicinity of the proposed three new berms (Berms B, D and E). In the case of Berms B and E, liners will be installed in the berms and socketed into the bedrock. Berm D does not require a liner.

A slope stability analysis was undertaken for all the berms except for Berm D. The reason for this is that this berm would be founded on bedrock and will be only 0.5 m high in order to provide the requisite 1 m free board. In addition, the effluent level in the lagoon will be below the bottom of this shallow berm. It was therefore considered that this berm constructed with side slopes of 3H:1V will be stable and slope stability analysis is not required.



Chapter 5 – Slope Stability Analysis



5 Slope Stability Analysis

The slope stability analysis was undertaken for four berms (Berms A to C and E) in order to determine the design upstream and downstream. It is noted that Berms B and E are to be made impervious by installation of liners in the berms and socketing these liners into bedrock. Berm C is to be made impervious by freezing the central core of the berm and the foundation soils in a permanently frozen state by installation of thermosyphons. However, the surfaces of the inside and outside slopes of the berms would be subject to seasonal freezing and thawing. Also, although the permeability of the frozen soil is very low, it is feasible that a steady state seepage condition may develop in the berm over a long period of time or due to malfunctioning of the thermosyphons. Therefore, the stability of slope analyses to compute the design side slopes of these berms were based on unfrozen soils and assuming that seepage can take place through the berms. It is considered that this assumption will also be valid for lagoons which are to be made impervious by installation of liners in the berms since these conditions may develop if the liner gets damaged or if the liner joint(s) fail.

The stability of the slopes was analysed using Bishop's Modified Method. Slope/W. Geoslope office, Version 4.23 Computerized system was used to assess stability of the slopes. The upstream and downstream slopes of Berms A, B, C and E were analysed.

The geotechnical investigation has revealed that the bedrock at the site is present at shallow depth in the vicinity of Berms B, D and E. Bedrock was not encountered to the depth investigated in the case of Berms A and C (i.e. 7.2 m and 9.5 m depth respectively).

The upstream slopes of the berms were analyzed for the following conditions:

- (a) Fully submerged conditions
- (b) Fully submerged conditions and seismic loading
- (c) Rapid drawdown conditions
- (d) Rapid drawdown conditions and seismic loading

The downstream slopes were analysed for the following conditions:

- (a) Steady state seepage conditions
- (b) Steady state seepage conditions and seismic loading

The following assumptions were made in slope stability analysis:

- (a) The crest of all the berms will be at Elevation 22.1 m. The crest width will be 4 m.
- (b) The berms will be constructed with side slopes of 3H:1V to 4H:1V. Crushed rock sand and gravel fill will be used for construction of the berms.



- (c) The bottom of the sewage lagoon is at Elevation 19.9 m to 20.4 m whereas the maximum effluent level in the lagoon will be at Elevation 21.1 m.
- (d) Widening and raising of the existing berms will be undertaken by placing additional material on crest of the existing berms and on the downstream side of the berms.
- (e) Although all the berms, except Berm A, will be designed as impervious berms by either installation of liner in the berms socketed into the bedrock or by permanently freezing the core of the berm and the underlying natural soil, the slope stability analyses were undertaken based on the assumption that the berms have been designed 'as seepage berms'. It is noted that this condition may result if the liners get damaged in any way or if the central core of Berm A cannot be permanently maintained in a frozen state.
- (f) Based on a literature search, the following engineering properties were assumed for the various materials to be used in the construction of the berms and the natural soils encountered at the site:

Tabl	Table I – Geotechnical Parameters of Various Soil Stratas													
Soil Type	Unit Weight (kN/m³)	Effective Cohesion c' (kPa)	Effective Angle of Internal Friction ⁽ (degrees)											
Proposed Fill	22.0	0	38											
Existing Fill	20.0	0	32											
Organic Silt	18.0	0	20											
Sandy Silt	20.0	0	25											
Sand	22.0	0	30											
Sandy Gravel	22.0	0	35											

The results of the slope stability analyses have been presented on Table II.

Table II - Computed Factors of Safety for Upstream and Downstream Berm Slopes											
Berm Identification	Slope Identification	Slope Inclination	Loading Condition	Computed Factor of Safety	Figure #						
А	Upstream	3H:1V	Rapid drawdown (with topsoil layer)	0.74	15						
			Rapid drawdown (topsoil layer removed)	1.30	16						
			Rapid drawdown with seismic loading	1.05	17						
			Submerged slope	2.38	18						
			Submerged slope with seismic loading	1.76	19						



Table	e II - Computed F	actors of Sa	fety for Upstream and Downstream	Berm Slopes	
Berm Identification	3				Figure #
Α	Upstream	4H:1V	Rapid drawdown	1.59	20
			Rapid drawdown with seismic loading	1.35	21
			Submerged slope	2.66	22
			Submerged slope with seismic loading	2.08	23
	Downstream	3H:1V	Steady state seepage	0.96	24
			Steady state seepage with seismic loading	0.87	25
		4H:1V	Steady state seepage	1.47	26
			Steady state seepage with seismic loading	1.25	27
В	Upstream	3H:1V	Rapid drawdown	2.62	28
			Rapid drawdown with seismic loading	2.25	29
			Submerged slope	2.62	30
			Submerged slope with seismic loading	2.25	31
	Downstream	3H:1V	Steady state seepage	2.13	32
			Steady state seepage with seismic loading	1.77	33
С	Upstream	3H:1V	Rapid drawdown	2.08	34
			Rapid drawdown with seismic loading	1.72	35
			Submerged slope	2.17	36
			Submerged slope with seismic loading	1.82	37
	Downstream	3H:1V	Steady state seepage	4.68	38
			Steady state seepage with seismic loading	3.31	39
Е	Upstream	3H:1V	Rapid drawdown	2.71	40
			Rapid drawdown with seismic loading	2.26	41
			Submerged slope	2.71	42
			Submerged slope with seismic loading	2.26	43
	Downstream	3H:1V	Steady state seepage	3.2	44
			Steady state seepage with seismic loading	2.66	45



Based on current practice in the industry, a factor of safety of 1.5 is required for static loading conditions and a factor of safety of 1.1 for seismic loading conditions. A review of Table II indicates that the requisite factor of safety against slope failure are available if the berms are designed with upstream and downstream slopes of 3H:1V. The exception to this is Berm A in which case 4H:1V upstream and downstream slopes are required in order to obtain the requisite factors of safety.

It is recommended that the berms should be designed with side slopes of 3H:1V except for Berm A where upstream and downstream slopes should be designed with slopes 4H:1V. It is noted that these computations are based on the assumption that the berms would be constructed with crushed rock sand and gravel. If it is decided to use different materials for construction of the berms, this office should be consulted since in this case it may be necessary to re-evaluate the berm slopes. The analysis also assumes that topsoil layer will be removed from under the new berms and the extended portion of the existing berms.



Chapter 6 – Construction Considerations



6 Construction Considerations

It is recommended that all the topsoil should be removed from under the proposed berms or from under the expanded portions of the berms. To ensure satisfactory performance of the extended berm, it would be essential to bench the existing slopes in 0.3 m high steps to receive the new fill. The new fill may then be placed in 0.3 m lift thicknesses and each lift compacted to at least 95 percent of standard Proctor maximum dry density per ASTM D698 – 07e1 Standard Test Methods for Laboratory Compaction Characteristics of Soil Using Standard Effort (12 400 ft lbf/ft³ (600 kN m/m³)). In place density tests should be performed on each lift to ensure that the specified degree of compaction has been achieved.



Chapter 7 – Erosion Protection



7 Erosion Protection

It is noted that the computed upstream and downstream slope inclinations will be stable provided that the berms are not overtopped. Potential exists for considerable erosion and possibly failure of the berms if overtopped. Overtopping of the berms may be prevented by construction of a proper spillway structure which is capable of handling the overflow.



Chapter 8 – General Comments



8 General Comments

The comments given in this report are intended only for the guidance of design engineers. The number of boreholes required to determine the localized underground conditions between boreholes affecting construction costs, techniques, sequencing, equipment scheduling, etc. would be much greater than has been carried out for the design purposes. Contractors bidding on or undertaking the works should, in this light, decide on their own investigations, as well as their own interpretations of the factual borehole results, so that they may draw their own conclusions as to how the subsurface conditions may affect them.

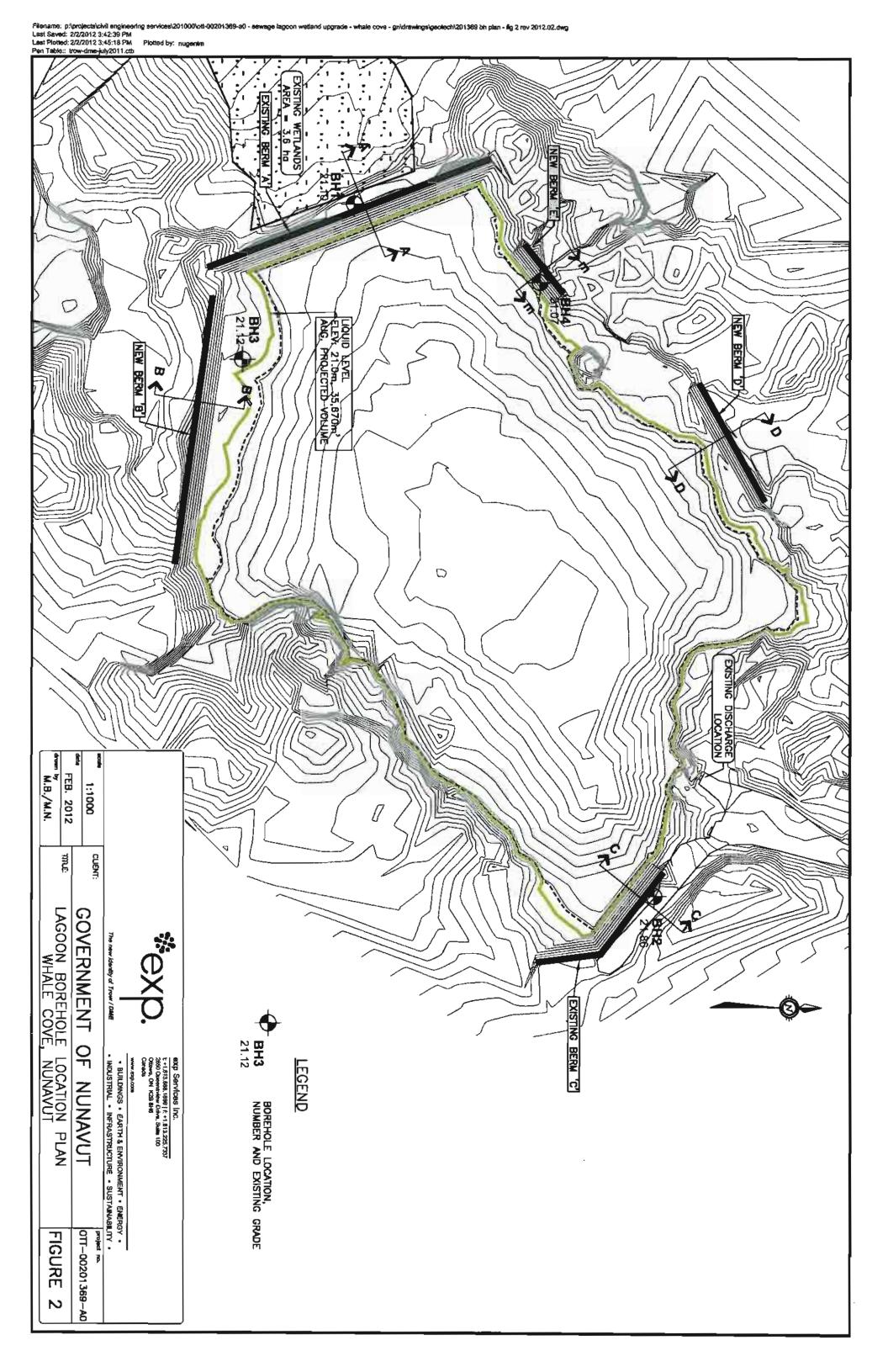
The information contained in this report is not intended to reflect on environmental aspects of the soils. Should specific information be required, including for example, the presence of pollutants, contaminants or other hazards in the soil, additional testing may be required.

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



Figures





Notes On Sample Descriptions

1. All sample descriptions included in this report follow the Canadian Foundations Engineering Manual soil classification system. This system follows the standard proposed by the International Society for Soil Mechanics and Foundation Engineering. Laboratory grain size analyses provided by exp Services Inc. also follow the same system. Different classification systems may be used by others; one such system is the Unified Soil Classification. Please note that, with the exception of those samples where a grain size analysis has been made, all samples are classified visually. Visual classification is not sufficiently accurate to provide exact grain sizing or precise differentiation between size classification systems.

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UNIFIED SOIL CLASSIFICATION

- 2. Fill: Where fill is designated on the borehole log it is defined as indicated by the sample recovered during the boring process. The reader is cautioned that fills are heterogeneous in nature and variable in density or degree of compaction. The borehole description may therefore not be applicable as a general description of site fill materials. All fills should be expected to contain obstruction such as wood, large concrete pieces or subsurface basements, floors, tanks, etc., none of these may have been encountered in the boreholes. Since boreholes cannot accurately define the contents of the fill, test pits are recommended to provide supplementary information. Despite the use of test pits, the heterogeneous nature of fill will leave some ambiguity as to the exact composition of the fill. Most fills contain pockets, seams, or layers of organically contaminated soil. This organic material can result in the generation of methane gas and/or significant ongoing and future settlements. Fill at this site may have been monitored for the presence of methane gas and, if so, the results are given on the borehole logs. The monitoring process does not indicate the volume of gas that can be potentially generated nor does it pinpoint the source of the gas. These readings are to advise of the presence of gas only, and a detailed study is recommended for sites where any explosive gas/methane is detected. Some fill material may be contaminated by toxic/hazardous waste that renders it unacceptable for deposition in any but designated land fill sites; unless specifically stated the fill on this site has not been tested for contaminants that may be considered toxic or hazardous. This testing and a potential hazard study can be undertaken if requested. In most residential/commercial areas undergoing reconstruction, buried oil tanks are common and are generally not detected in a conventional geotechnical site investigation.
- 3. Till: The term till on the borehole logs indicates that the material originates from a geological process associated with glaciation. Because of this geological process the till must be considered heterogeneous in composition and as such may contain pockets and/or seams of material such as sand, gravel, silt or clay. Till often contains cobbles (60 to 200 mm) or boulders (over 200 mm). Contractors may therefore encounter cobbles and boulders during excavation, even if they are not indicated by the borings. It should be appreciated that normal sampling equipment cannot differentiate the size or type of any obstruction. Because of the horizontal and vertical variability of till, the sample description may be applicable to a very limited zone; caution is therefore essential when dealing with sensitive excavations or dewatering programs in till materials.



Project:	Geotechnical Investigation - Proposed	Existing	Existing Sewage Lagoon					_ F	Figure No3_				
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Project No: OTT-00201369-A0						Oie		F	igure N	No.	4	"(3X
A RESIDENCE OF THE PARTY OF THE	Geotechnical Investigation - Proposed	Existing	Se	ewage Lagoon				_	Pag	1.			
ocation:	Hamlet of Whale Cove, Nunavut						_	Page1_ of _1_					
te Drilled: 's	September 16, 2011	-	Split Spoon 5 Auger Sampl SPT (N) Valu	0	9		ĺ	Natural I	Moisture 1	our Readi Content	ng	X	
tum: 0	Geodetic		Dynami			t			Undraine	ed Triaxia		F	Ф
gged by: _	Checked by:			Shelby Tube Shear Streng Vane Test	ith by		+		% Strain Shear St Penetron		y		A
SY MBOL	SOIL DESCRIPTION	Geodetic m	Donet		4	etration T	0	so kPa	2	50 5	our Readi ioù 7 ture Conte s (% Dry V	50	Natura P Unit Wi
	o coarse sand and gravel, some is and boulders, some silt, brown,	21.9	0	3513111	32 O				×				Å
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	Y GRAVEL o coarse, grey	17.3	5						2012				
- Clayey organic	ND SAND silt layer, some shells, some gravel, – c smell, grey, frozen AFROST @ 5.7 M	16.3	6	2012111	: i:	*!** *!** *!**			*	:::::::	+	3313	
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ES: rehole/Test Pit d	lata requires interpretation by exp.	₩ATE	RL	EVEL RECO)RD\$				co	RE CAY	LLING R	ECORD	
fore use by other	rs Elap: stalled to 8.8 m in a 25 mm PVC Tirr Oni Com	16	_	Water evel (m) to water		To (m) No Cave		Run No.	Dep (m)		% Re	c.	RQD %
ee Notes on Sam	ervised by an exp representative: ple Descriptions ad with exp. Services Inc. report												

LOG OF BOREHOLE BOREHOLE LOGS 201368 WHALE COVE. GPJ TROW OTTAWA, GDT 9/2/12

Log of Borehole 3

Project No:	OTT-00201369-A0	or borello	<u> </u>		ex	
Project:	Geotechnical Investigation - Proposed Ex	isting Sewage Lagoon		Figure No5		
Location:	Hamlet of Whale Cove, Nunavut			Page1_ of _1	_	
Date Drilled:	September 18, 2011	Split Spoon Sample	⊠	Combustible Vapour Reading		
Orill Type:		Auger Sample	00	Natural Moisture Content	×	
		SPT (N) Value	0	Atterberg Limits	⊢ €	
Datum:	Geodetic	Dynamic Cone Test Shelby Tube	-	Undrained Triaxial at % Strain at Failure	0	
ogged by:	Checked by:	Shear Strength by	—	Shear Strength by		

	П		122	121	Vane Te	5				-					
_	Ş			D	Sia	ndard Pe	netration 1	Fest N Va	live			our Readi) S A	Mat.
₽	S>≥®C	SOIL DESCRIPTION	Geodetic	epuh			40 (50	80	Nat	ural Mois	ture Conte s (% Dry V	50 int %) SAED-100	Natu Unit kN/i
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7	14	TOPSOIL -330 mm	517	0	3313		3133		i di di	×			li ini	X	
k	1.30	Sand and gravel, some cobbles and boulders, black to grey			33:3	1331	2133	1211		31112	::::::		231	T	
	14.	- volidate, vision to grey			*****	-1-> 0-1-	0.113.0	10000	-1.151	2015		1115			
1	111	- BEDROCK	20.2		34.13	4351	\$135			3.00		40104	333	Ч	
-	W	Dolomite, calcite partings, occasional		1	2000	1001	****	32.0	:::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::	41.14	336	1	331		
-		vertical joints, grey (very good to excell	ent		3513										
E		quality)			3313		21122	32.0		\$1.14 \$1115	11441		300		
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Bo be	orehole efore us	VTest Pit data requires Interpretation by exp.		HL	EVEL Ri Water			00	D. I		-	LLING A			00 %
		backfilled upon completion.	Elapsed Time		evel (m)		Hote Op To (m)		Run No.	Dep (m		% Re	C.	- R	QD %
		rk was supervised by an exp representative.	On Completion:		lo water		No Cav		1	0.94 -	1.45	100	- 1		65
		es on Sample Descriptions							2 3	1.45 -		100			100
	OU I TUR								3	2.23 -	2.52	100			100
	nie Fier	ure is to read with exp. Services Inc. report													

NOTES: 1. Borehole/Test Pit data requires before use by others	Interpretation by exp.

5. This Figure Is to read OTT-00201369-A0	with	ехр.	Services	Inc.	report
011-00201303-NO					

Water Level (m)	Hote Open To (m)
No water	No Cave
	Level (m)

Run No.	Depth (m)	% Rec.	RQD %
i	0.94 - 1.45	100	85
2	1.45 - 2.23	100	100
3	2.23 - 2.92	100	100

Project No:	OTT-00201369-A0	of Borehole 4	en e	ex
Project: Location:	Geotechnical Investigation - Proposed Exis Hamlet of Whale Cove, Nunavut	ting Sewage Lagoon	Figure No. 6 Page. 1 of 1	_ '
	September 19, 2011	Split Spoon Sample Auger Sample SPT (N) Value	Combustible Vapour Reading Natural Moisture Content Attorberg Limits	×
Datum: _ogged by:	Geodetic Checked by:	Dynamic Cone Test Shelby Tube Shear Strength by Vane Test S	Undrained Triaxial at % Strain at Fallure Shear Strength by Penetrometer Test	⊕
1 - 1		Standard Banatoston Tool N Value	Combinatible Vancus Sending to	- 1C1

I	s		1	T	Sta	indard Pe	netration 1	Test N Va	ue eu	Combus	stible Vap	our Readi	ng (ppm)	Ş	23.
1	%≻ ∑ #0∟	SOIL DESCRIPTION	Geodetic	Occur		20	40 6	50 E	30	2	50 5	00 7	50	SAZE-IIKS	Natur
I	8		m	h	Shear	Strength			kPa 00	Attert	ural Moist berg Limits		Veight)	Ě	Unit V kN/m
t		SAND AND GRAVEL	21.1	0						3015					
ŀ		Organics, some cobbles	20.7	П	2213		****			3333			3	19	
	XX	BEDROCK	7	П	:::::		11111			1211		11111	1111	П	
	$\langle \rangle \rangle$	Dolomite, calcite partings, occasional vertical joints, grey (excellent quality)		1	77117	*****	21112	3513	1.33	3613	11:00	(1121) (1121)		1	
	W	_ vertical joints, grey (excellent quality)	-	1	33.1.3		1	11211		2.1.1.1.	.1.1.1.1.	2.7.2.2	2.2.13	H	
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k			18.7		3333	1133	3133	33(3	iguas.	\$112	320)	18138			
ĺ	-1	Borehole Terminated at 2.4 m depth	1	Г	1111									П	
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NOTES:

1. Borehole/Test Pit data requires interpretation by exp. before use by others

2. Borehole backfilled upon completion.

2. Borehote backfilled upon completion.

2. Borehole backfilled upon completion.
3. Field work was supervised by an exp representative.
4. See Notes on Sample Descriptions
5. This Figure is to read with exp. Services Inc. report OTT-00201369-A0

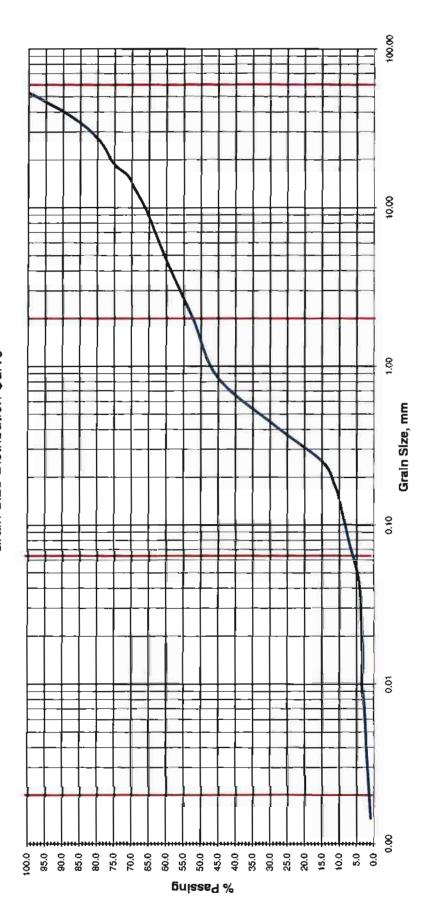
WATE	R LEVEL RECO	ORDS
Elapsed Time	Water Level (m)	Hote Open To (m)
On Completion .	No water	No Cave

Run No.	Depth (m)	% Rec.	RQD %
1	0.38 - 1.17	100	100
2	1.17 - 2,36	100	100

	oject		Geotechnical Investigation - Propo-	sed Existing	Se	wage L	agoo	n			: 10f	igure l Pa		7 1_ of	1_		
	catio		Hamlet of Whale Cove, Nunavut		_		_				1						
			September 19, 2011		-	Split Spo		elqn						content	ing		×
	ill Ty		O and a law		- 1	SPT (N) Dynamic		Toot		0		Atterber		-1 -1	ŀ	Ħ	0
	itum:		Geodetic		-	Shelby 7		1031				Undrain	at Failur	те			0
.0	gged	by:	Checked by:	_		Shear St Vane Te		by		\$		Shear S Penetro					•
A S	Ø≻MBO_		SOIL DESCRIPTION	Geodetic m	Cepth	Shear	andard F 20 Strength	40		'est N Val O 6	ve kPa	2	50	oour Read 500 7 ture Conte	50	SAMPLE	Natura Unit W
	Ì		SAND gravel, shells, black organic stainir	16.2	0		50	100		50 2	00	***	20	40	60	Š	-
		-grey,	very moist to wet	-		2111	23	**	1.2.0			100			24.14	\mathbb{N}	
		-		-	1	2010	O		133			X		61100	2013	N	
			Y GRAVEL TILL o coarse, slightly cohesive, grey, we	14.7 et		3313			100	2000 2000 2000 2000		X	-101-1 -101-1 -101-1		2410	M	
	\tilde{A}				2	2013	1100		0						2313	X	
						23:10	100		1.2.0		11121	\$1.15 \$1.15 \$1.15	· • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	11100	0 (-1-)	H	
	X				3	2212				3313		×	1271	11121	2010	H	
		- Bo	prehole Terminated at 3.7 m depth	12.5	-	1,2,1,1							.;			Ц	
Q.	ES:	/Ta → D'r	444 100 [00 044	34/470	.l 	 	FOOR	ne:	11:		::::		RE DO	LLING R	Titt		
be	etore us	se by other	L L	Elapsed Time		Water evel (m)	-T	Ho	le Ope		Rum No:	Dep (m	th	% Re	F-101	_	DD %
.Fi	eld wor ee Note	rk was sup es on Sam	d upon completion. On pervised by an exp representative. Inple Descriptions and with exp. Services Inc. report	Completion		b water			at 2.1		HU.S.	ov.					

Method of Test for Particle Size Analysis of Soil ASTM D-422

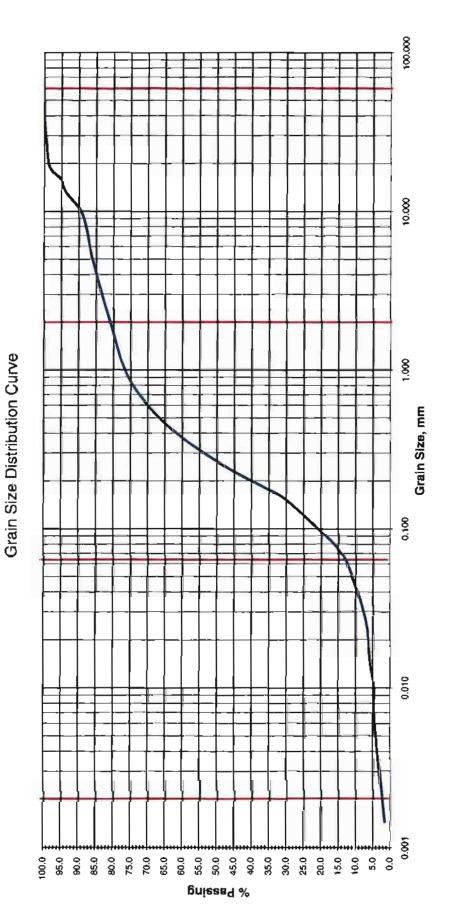
Grain Size Distribution Curve



Coarse		
Medium	GRAVEL	
eui3		
Coarse		cation
Medium	SAND	M.I.T. Classifi
Fine		Modified
Coarse		
Medium	SILT	
Fine		
>	5	

Trow Project No.:	OTT-00201369-A0	Project Name :	Geotechnical In	Geotechnical Investigation - Proposed Water Reservoir	sed Water Ri	servoir	
Client :	Government of Nunavut	Project Location:	Whale Cove - Go	Whale Cove - Government of Nunavut	٧đ		
Date Sampled :	September 19, 2011	Bore Hole No.:	1	Sample No.:	SS2	Depth (m): 0.6 to 1.2	0.6 to 1.2
Sample Description :		Sand and Gravel	Gravel			Figure :	60

Method of Test for Particle Size Analysis of Soil ASTM D-422



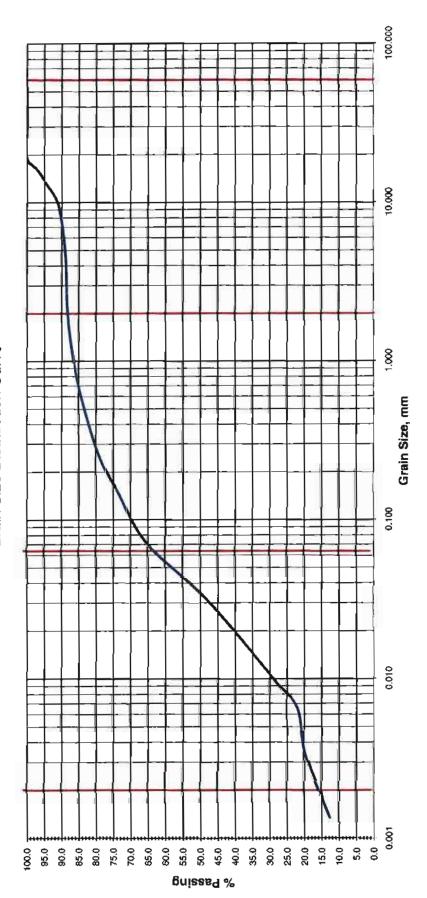
		_
Coarse		
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Wedium	SAND	M.I.T. Classifi
Fine		Modified N
Coarse		
Medium	SILT	
Fine		
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Trow Project No.:	OTT-00201369-A0	Project Name:	Geotechnical In	Geotechnical Investigation - Proposed Water Reservoir	sed Water Re	servair	
Client :	Government of Nunavut	Project Location :	Whale Cove - G	Whale Cove - Government of Nunavut	V.C.		
Date Sampled :	September 18, 2011	Bore Hole No.:		Sample No.:	888	Depth (m): 2.7 to 3.1	2.7 to 3.1
Sample Description :		Sand - Some Gravel and Silt	avel and Silt			Figure:	

Method of Test for Particle Size Analysis of Soil ASTM D-422

AS1M D-422

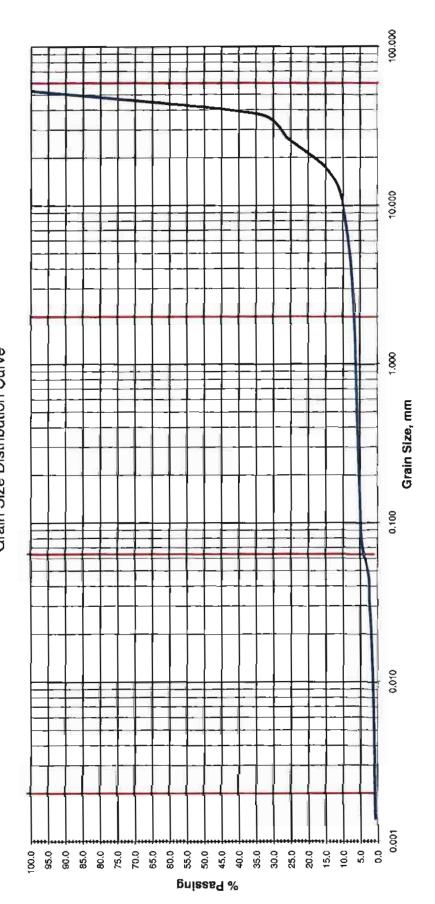




CLAY	Fine	Medium	Coarse	Fine	Medium	Coarse	Fine	Medium	Coarse	
				Modified M.I	M.I.T. Classiff	cation				

Trow Project No.:	OTT-00201369-A0	Project Name :	Geotechnical In	Geotechnical Investigation - Proposed Water Reservoir	osed Water Re	servoir	
Clent :	Government of Nunavut	Project Location:	Whale Cove - G	Whale Cove - Government of Nunavut	avut		
Date Sampled:	September 16, 2011	Bore Hole No.:	1	Sample No.: Core 12	Core 12	Depth (m): 4.6 to 5.2	4.6 to 5.2
Sample Description:		Sandy Silt , Some Clay	ome Clay			Figure :	10

Method of Test for Particle Size Analysis of Soil ASTM D-422

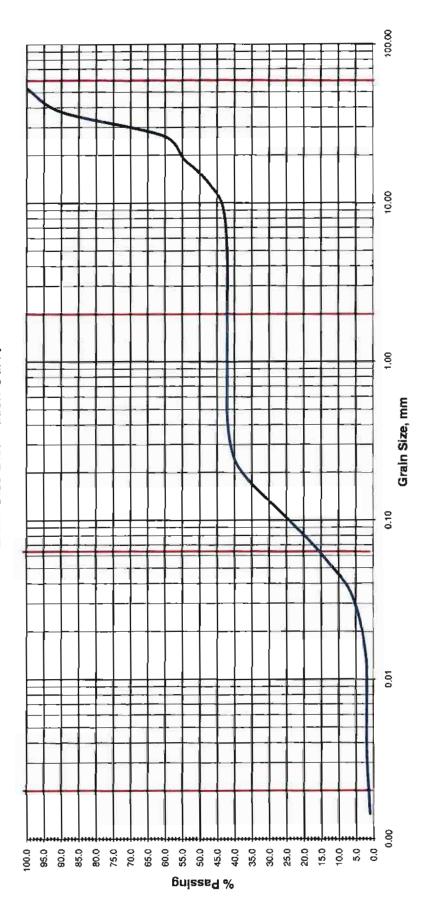


se		
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Medium	SAND	M.I.T. Classif
Fine		Modified N
Coarse		
Medium	SILT	
Fine		
3	- C-A	

Trow Project No.:	OTT-00201369-A0	Project Name :	Geotechnical In	Geotechnical Investigation - Proposed Water Reservoir	osed Water Re	Bervoir	
Client :	Government of Nunavut	Project Location:	Whale Cove - G	Whale Cove - Government of Nunavut	avut		
Date Sampled :	September 16, 2011	Bore Hole Na.:	2	Sample No.:	888	Depth (m): 2.1 to 2.8	2.1 to 2.8
Sample Description :		Gravel, Trace Sand	ce Sand			Figure:	11



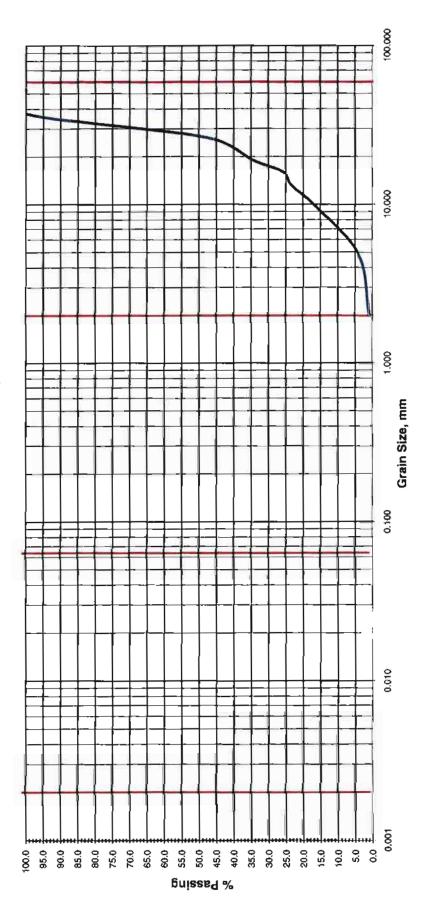
Method of Test for Particle Size Analysis of Soil ASTM D-422



3	Fine	Medium	Coarse	Fine	Medium	Coarse	Fine	Medium	Coarse	
3		SILT	•		SAND			GRAVEL		
				Modified	Modified M.I.T. Classifi	cation				

Trow Project No.:	OTT-00201369-A0	Project Name:	Geotechnical In	Geotechnical Investigation - Proposed Water Reservoir	sed Water Re	servoir	
Client :	Government of Nunavut	Project Location:	Whale Cove - Go	Whale Cove - Government of Nunavut	wut		
Date Sampled :	September 18, 2011	Bore Hole No.:	1	Sample No.:	SS15	Depth (m): 6.1 to 6.7	6.1 to 6.7
Sample Description :		Sandy Gravel, Some Silt	Some Silt			Figure :	12

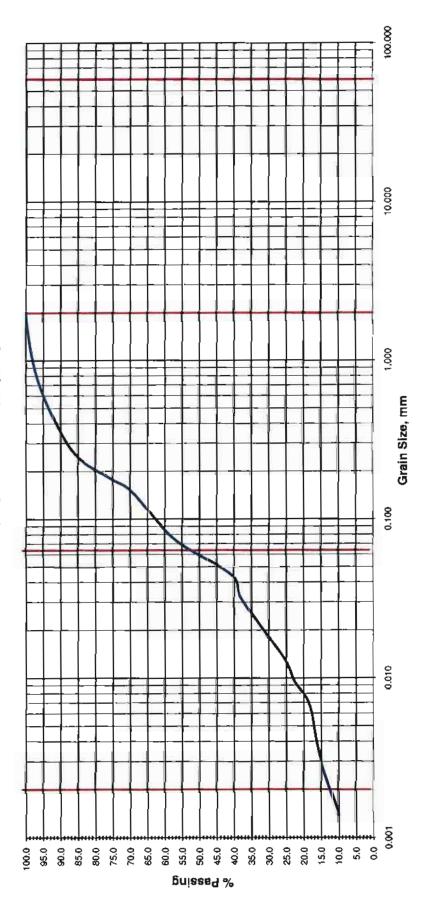
Method of Test for Particle Size Analysis of Soil ASTM D-422



Coarse		
Medium	GRAVEL	
Fine		
Coarse		ication
Medium	SAND	M.I.T. Classif
Fine		Modified
Coarse		
Medium	SILT	
Fine		
3	3	

Trow Project No.:	OTT-00201369-A0	Project Name :	Geotechnical In	Geotechnical Investigation - Proposed Water Reservoir	sed Water Re	servoir	
Cllent :	Government of Nunavut	Project Location:	Whale Cove - G	Whale Cove - Government of Nunavut	vut		
Date Sampled :	September 19, 2011	Bore Hole No.:	2	Sample No.:	SS9	Depth (m): 4.6 to 5.2	4.6 to 5.2
Sample Description :		Fine to Coarse Gravel	se Gravel			Figure :	13

Method of Test for Particle Size Analysis of Soil ASTM D-422



ım Coarse	ET	
Fine Mediu	GRAVEL	
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Coarse		
Medium	SILT	
Fine		
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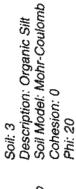
Trow Project No.:	OTT-00201369-A0	Project Name:	Geotechnical In	Geotechnical Investigation - Proposed Water Reservolr	sed Water Re	servoir	
Clent:	Government of Nunavut	Project Location :	Whale Cove - G	Whale Cove - Government of Nunavut	vut		
Date Sampled :	September 16, 2011	Bore Hole No.:	2	Sample No.: SS15	SS15	Depth (m): 8.2 to 6.8	8.2 to 6.8
Sample Description :		Silt and Sand , Some Clay	Some Clay			Figure :	14

Slope Stability Analysis - Section A-A Upstream Slope (Rapid Drawdown) Topsoli Not Removed Existing Sewage Lagoon Modifications Hamlet of Whale Cove

Figure 15 OTT-00201369-A0

Cohesion: 0 Phi: 38

Soil: 2 Description: Existing Fill Soil Model: Mohr-Coulomb Cohesion: 0 Phi: 32



Soil: 4
Description: Sand
Soll Model: Mohr-Coulomb
Cohesion: 0
Phi: 32

Description: Sandy Silt Soil Model: Mohr-Coulomb Cohesion: 0 Phi: 25

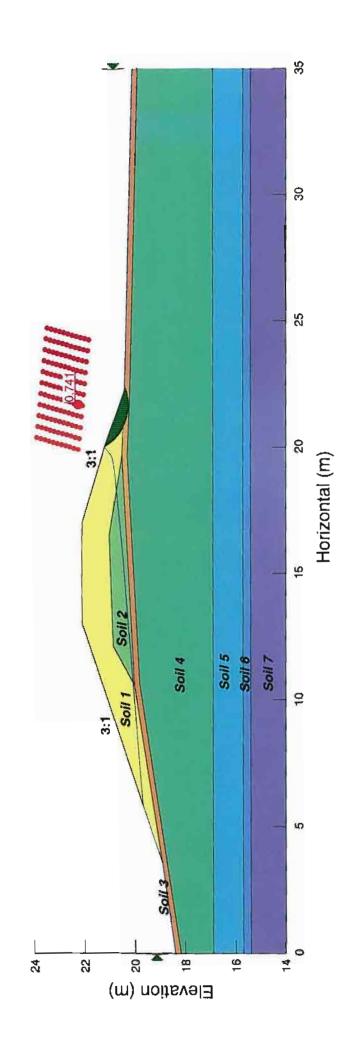
Soil: 5

Soil: 6

Soit: 7 Description: Permatrost (Sandy Gravel)

> Description: Sandy Gravel Soil Model: Mohr-Coulomb Cohesion: 0





Existing Sewage Lagoon Modifications Slope Stability Analysis - Section A-A Upstream Slope (Rapid Drawdown) Topsoil Removed

Hamlet of Whale Cove

Soil Model: Mohr-Coulomb Description: Proposed Fill Cohesion: 0 Soil: 1

Soil Model: Mohr-Coulomb Description: Existing Fill Cohesion: 0 Soil: 2

Cohesion: 0 Phi: 20 Soil: 3 Phí: 32

Description: Sand Cohesion: 0 Phi: 32 Soil: 4 Soil Model: Mohr-Coulomb Description: Organic Silt

Soil: 5 Soil Model: Mohr-Coulomb

Description: Sandy Silt Soil Model: Mohr-Coulomb

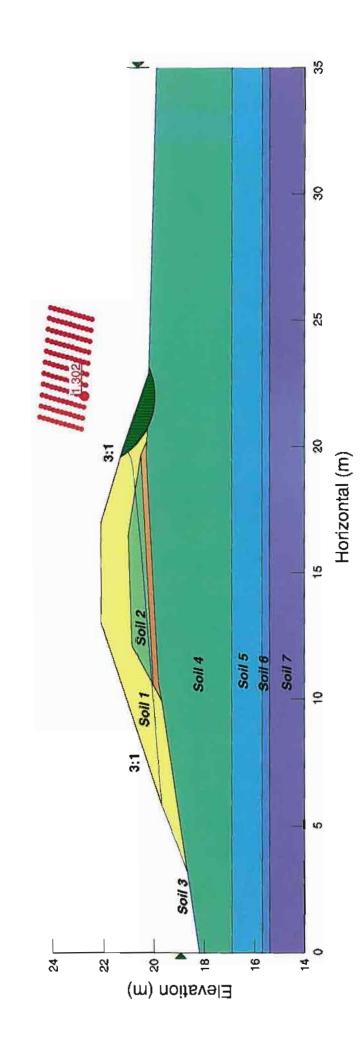
OTT-00201369-A0

Figure 16

Cohesion: 0 Phi: 25

Soil Model: Mohr-Coulomb Description: Sandy Gravel Cohesion: 0 Soil: 6

Description: Permafrost (Sandy Gravel) Soil: 7



Upstream Slope (Rapid Drawdown + Seismic Loading) Existing Sewage Lagoon Modifications Slope Stability Analysis - Section A-A **Topsoil Removed**

Hamlet of Whale Cove

Soil Model: Mohr-Coulomb Description: Proposed Fill Cohesion: 0 Phi: 38 Soil: 1

Soil Model: Mohr-Coulomb Description: Existing Fill Cohesion: 0 Phi: 32 Soil: 2

Cohesion: 0 Phi: 20 Soil: 3

Soil Model: Mohr-Coulomb Description: Organic Silt

Soil Model: Mohr-Coulomb Description: Sand Cohesion: 0 Phi: 32 Soil: 4

Soil Model: Mohr-Coulomb Description: Sandy Sitt Soil: 5

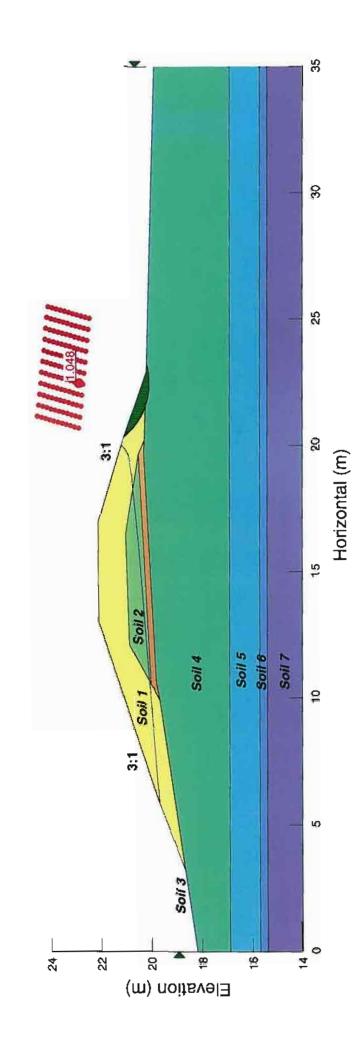
OTT-00201369-A0

Figure 17

Cohesion: 0 Phi: 25

Description: Sandy Gravel Soil Model: Mohr-Coulomb Cohesion: 0 Soil: 6

Soit: 7 Description: Permatrost (Sandy Gravel)



OTT-00201369-A0

Figure 18

Slope Stability Analysis - Section A-A Upstream Slope (Submerged Slope) Topsoll Removed Existing Sewage Lagoon Modifications Hamlet of Whale Cove

Soil: 1 Description: Proposed Fill Soil Model: Mohr-Coulomb Cohesion: 0 Phi: 38

Soil: 2 Description: Existing Fill Soil Model: Mohr-Coulomb Cohesion: 0 Phi; 32

Soil: 3
Fill Description: Organic Silt ulomb Soil Model: Mohr-Coulomb Cohesion: 0
Phi: 20

Soil: 4
Description: Sand
b Soil Model: Mohr-Coulomb
Cohesion: 0

Soil: 5 Description: Sandy Silt Soil Model: Mohr-Coulomb Cohesion: 0

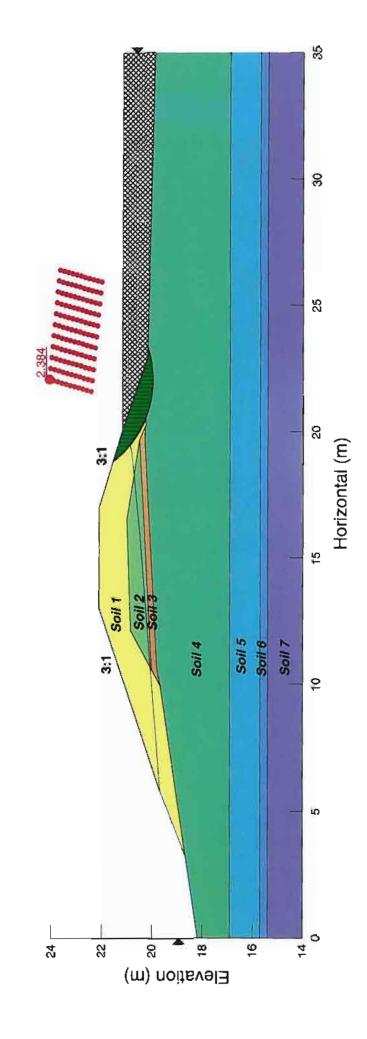
Conesion: 0 Phi: 25

Phi: 32

Soil: 6 Description: Sandy Gravel Soil Model: Mohr-Coulomb

Cohesion: 0 Phi: 35

Soil: 7 Description: Permafrost (Sandy Gravel)



Upstream Slope (Submerged Slope + Seismlc Loading) Slope Stability Analysis - Section A-A **Topsoil Removed**

Existing Sewage Lagoon Modifications

Hamlet of Whale Cove

Soil Model: Mohr-Coulomb Description: Proposed Fill Cohesion: 0 Phi: 38 Soil: 1

Soil Model: Mohr-Coulomb Description: Existing Fill Cohesion: 0 Phi: 32 Soil: 2

Soil Model: Mohr-Coulomb Description: Organic Silt Cohesion: 0 Soil: 3

Soil Model: Mohr-Coulomb Description: Sand Cohesion: 0 Soil: 4

Phi: 32

Phi: 20

Soil Model: Mohr-Coulomb Description: Sandy Silt Cohesion: 0 Soil: 5

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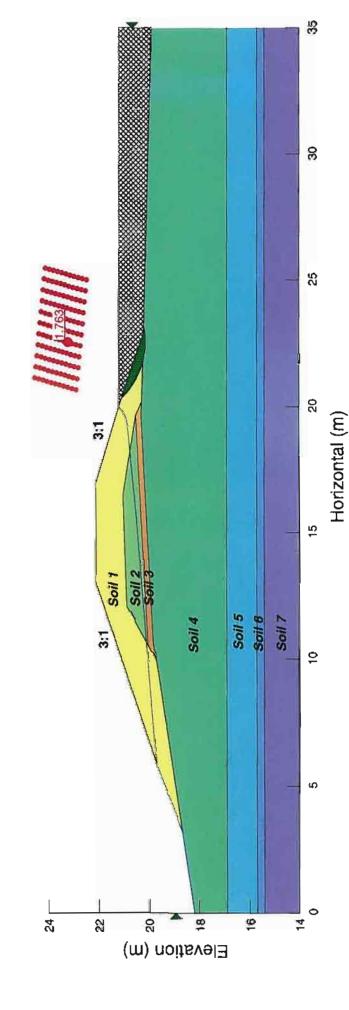
Figure 19

Phi: 25

Soil Model: Mohr-Coulomb Description: Sandy Gravel Soil: 6

Cohesion: 0 Phi: 35

Description: Permatrost (Sandy Gravel) Soil: 7



Existing Sewage Lagoon Modifications Slope Stability Analysis - Section A-A Upstream Slope (Rapid Drawdown) **Topsoil Removed**

Hamlet of Whale Cove

Soil Model: Mohr-Coulomb Description: Proposed Fill Cohesion: 0 Phi: 38 Soil: 1

Soil Model: Mohr-Coulomb Description: Existing Fill Cohesion: 0 Phi: 32 Soll: 2

Soil Model: Mohr-Coulomb Description: Organic Silt Cohesion: 0 Soil: 3

Phi: 20

Soil Model: Mohr-Coulomb Description: Sand Cohesion: 0 Soil: 4

Phi: 32

Soil Model: Mohr-Coulomb Description: Sandy Silt Soil: 5

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Figure 20

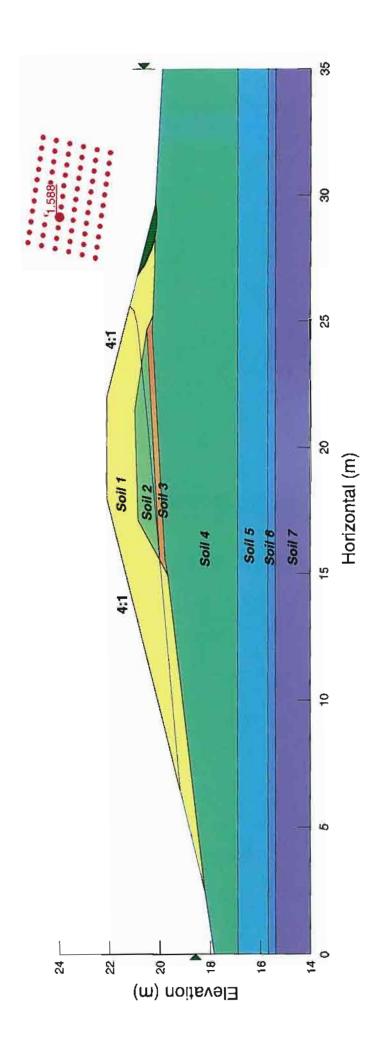
Cohesion: 0 Phi: 25

Soil Model: Mohr-Coulomb Description: Sandy Gravel Soil: 6

Cohesion: 0

Phi: 35

Description: Permafrost (Sandy Gravel) Soil: 7



Upstream Slope (Rapld Drawdown + Seismic Loading) Slope Stability Analysis - Section A-A **Topsoil Removed**

Existing Sewage Lagoon Modifications

Soil: 2 Soil Model: Mohr-Coulomb Hamlet of Whale Cove Description: Proposed Fill Soil: 1

Soil Model: Mohr-Coulomb Description: Existing Fill

Soil Model: Mohr-Coulomb Description: Organic Sitt Cohesion: 0 Soil: 3

Soil Model: Mohr-Coulomb Description: Sand Soil: 4

Soil Model: Mohr-Coulomb Description: Sandy Silt Cohesion: 0 Phí: 25

OTT-00201369-A0

Figure 21

Soil: 5

Phi: 20 Cohesion: 0 Phi: 32 Cohesion: 0 Phi: 38 Description: Permatrost (Sandy Gravel)

Soil: 7

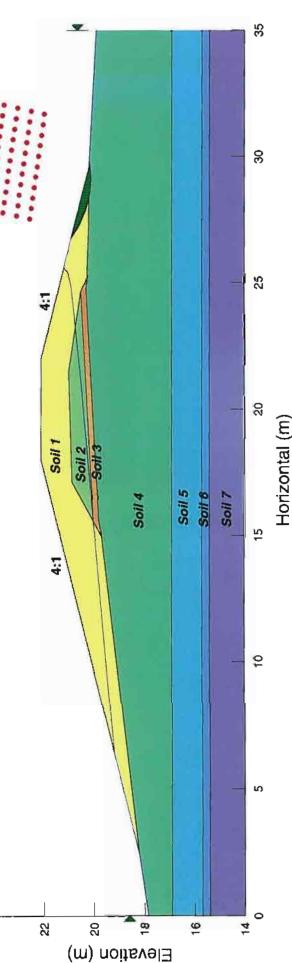
Description: Sandy Gravel Soil Model: Mohr-Coulomb

Soil: 6

Cohesion: 0 Phi: 35

Cohesion: 0 Phi: 32

1.351 24



OTT-00201369-A0 Figure 22

Existing Sewage Lagoon Modifications Slope Stability Analysis - Section A-A Upstream Slope (Submerged Slope) Hamlet of Whale Cove **Topsoll Removed**

Soil Model: Mohr-Coulomb Description: Proposed Fill Cohesion: 0 Soil: 1

Soil Model: Mohr-Coulomb Description: Existing Fill Cohesion: 0 Phi: 32 Soil: 2

Soil Model: Mohr-Coulomb Description: Organic Silt Cohesion: 0 Phi: 20 Soil: 3

Soil Model: Mohr-Coulomb Description: Sand Soil: 4

Soil Model: Mohr-Coulomb Description: Sandy Sitt Cohesion: 0

Soil: 5

•••••• ••••• 2.658

Description: Permafrost (Sandy Gravel)

Soil: 7

Soil Model: Mohr-Coulomb

Cohesion: 0

Phi: 35

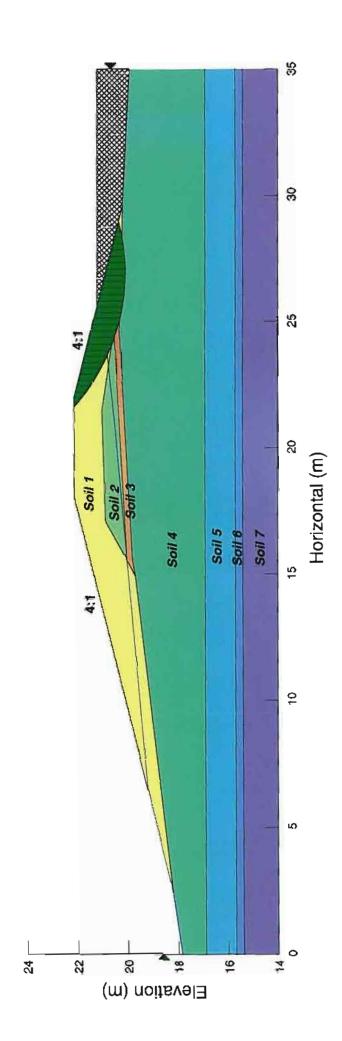
Description: Sandy Gravel

Soil: 6

Cohesion: 0 Phi: 32

Phr. 25





Upstream Slope (Submerged Slope + Seismlc Loading) Slope Stability Analysis - Section A-A **Topsoil Removed**

OTT-00201369-A0

Figure 23

Existing Sewage Lagoon Modifications Hamlet of Whale Cove

Soil Model: Mohr-Coulomb Description: Proposed Fill Cohesion: 0 Phi: 38

Soil Model: Mohr-Coulomb Description: Existing Fill Cohesion: 0 Phi: 32 Soil: 2

Soll Model: Mohr-Coulomb Description: Organic Silt Cohesion: 0 Phi: 20 Soil: 3

Soil Model: Mohr-Coulomb Description: Sand Cohesion: 0 Soil: 4

Phi: 32

Soil Model: Mohr-Coulomb Soil: 5 Description: Sandy Silt Cohesion: 0

•••••• Phi: 25

Description: Permatrost (Sandy Gravel)

Soil: 7

Soil Model: Mohr-Coulomb

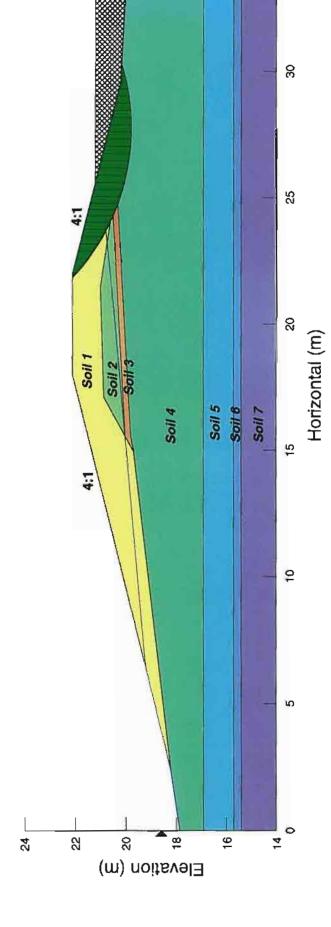
Cohesion: 0

Phi: 35

Description: Sandy Gravel

Soil: 6

2.084 **********



8

OTT-00201369-A0 Figure 24

ExistIng Sewage Lagoon Modifications Slope Stability Analysis - Section A-A Downstream (Steady State Seepage) **Topsoil Removed**

Hamlet of Whale Cove Soil: 1

Soil: 2 Soil Model: Mohr-Coulomb Description: Proposed Fill Cohesion: 0 Phi: 38

Soil Model: Mohr-Coulomb Description: Existing Fill Cohesion: 0 Phi: 32

Soil Model: Mohr-Coulomb Description: Organic Silt Cohesion: 0 Phi: 20 Soil: 3

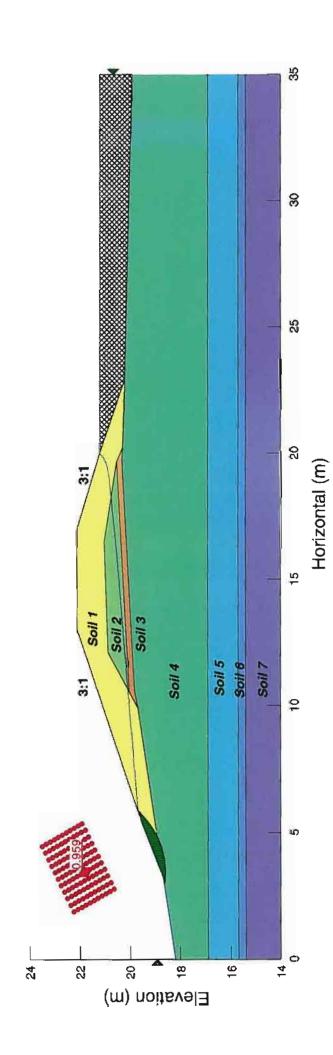
Soil Model: Mohr-Coulomb Description: Sand Cohesion: 0 Phi: 32 Soil: 4

Soil Model: Mohr-Coulomb Description: Sandy Sitt Cohesion: 0

Phi: 25 Soil: 5

> Soil Model: Mohr-Coulomb Description: Sandy Gravel Cohesion: 0 Phi: 35 Soil: 6

Description: Permafrost (Sandy Gravel) Soif: 7



Downstream (Steady State Seepage + Seismic Loading) Slope Stability Analysis - Section A-A **Topsoil Removed**

Existing Sewage Lagoon Modifications

Hamlet of Whale Cove

Phi: 32 Soil: 2 Soil Model: Mohr-Coulomb Description: Proposed Fill Cohesion: 0 Phi: 38 Soil: 1

Soil: 3 Soil Model: Mohr-Coulomb Description: Existing Fill Cohesion: 0

Soil Model: Mohr-Coulomb Description: Organic Silt Cohesion: 0 Phi: 20

Soil Model: Mohr-Coulomb Description: Sand Cohesion: 0 Phi: 32 Soil: 4

Soil Model: Mohr-Coulomb Description: Sandy Silt

Soil: 5

OTT-00201369-A0

Flgure 25

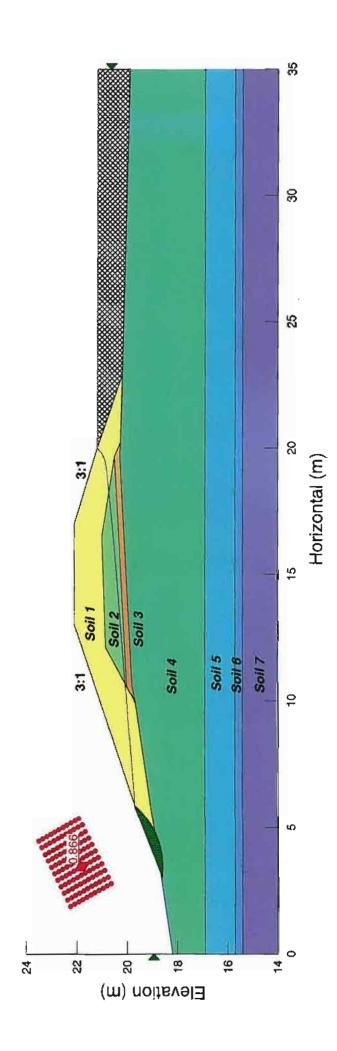
Cohesion: 0 Phí: 25

> Description: Sandy Gravel Soil: 6

Description: Permafrost (Sandy Gravel) Soif: 7

Cohesion: 0

Soil Model: Mohr-Coulomb



Downstream Slope (Steady State Seepage) Existing Sewage Lagoon Modifications Hamlet of Whale Cove Slope Stability Analysis - Section A-A **Topsoil Removed**

Phi: 32 Soil: 2 Soil Model: Mohr-Coulomb Description: Proposed Fill Cohesion: 0 Phi: 38 Soil: 1

Soil Model: Mohr-Coulomb Description: Existing Fill Cohesion: 0

Soil Model: Mohr-Coulomb Description: Organic Silt Cohesion: 0 Phi: 20 Soil: 3

Soil Model: Mohr-Coulomb Description: Sand Cohesion: 0 Soil: 4

Soil Model: Mohr-Coulomb Description: Sandy Silt Cohesion: 0 Phi: 25

Soil: 5

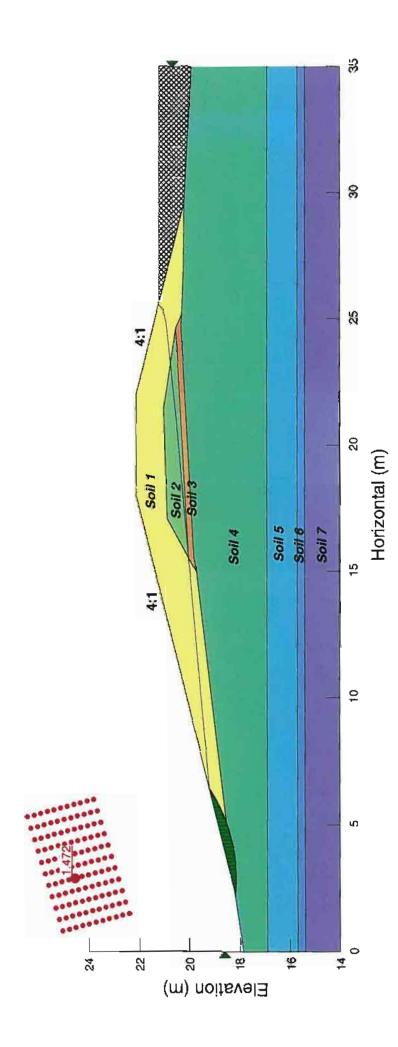
OTT-00201369-A0

Figure 26

Phi: 32

Description: Sandy Gravel Soil Model: Mohr-Coulomb Cohesion: 0 Phi: 35 Soil: 6

Description: Permafrost (Sandy Gravel) Soil: 7



Downstream Slope (Steady State Seepage + Selsmic LoadIng) Slope Stability Analysis - Section A-A **Topsoil Removed**

Existing Sewage Lagoon Modifications

Soil: 2 Soil Model: Mohr-Coulomb Hamlet of Whale Cove Description: Proposed Fill Soil: 1

Soil: 3 Soil Model: Mohr-Coulomb Description: Existing FIII Cohesion: 0 Phi: 32

Cohesion: 0

Phi: 38

Soil Model: Mohr-Coulomb Description: Organic Sitt Cohesion: 0 Phi: 20

Cohesion: 0 Phí: 25 Soil: 5

Soil Model: Mohr-Coulomb Description: Sandy Sitt

OTT-00201369-A0

Figure 27

Cohesion: 0 Phi: 32

Soil: 4

Soil Model: Mohr-Coulomb Description: Sand

> Soil Model: Mohr-Coulomb Description: Sandy Gravel Cohesion: 0 Soil: 6

Phi: 35

Description: Permafrost (Sandy Gravel) Soil: 7

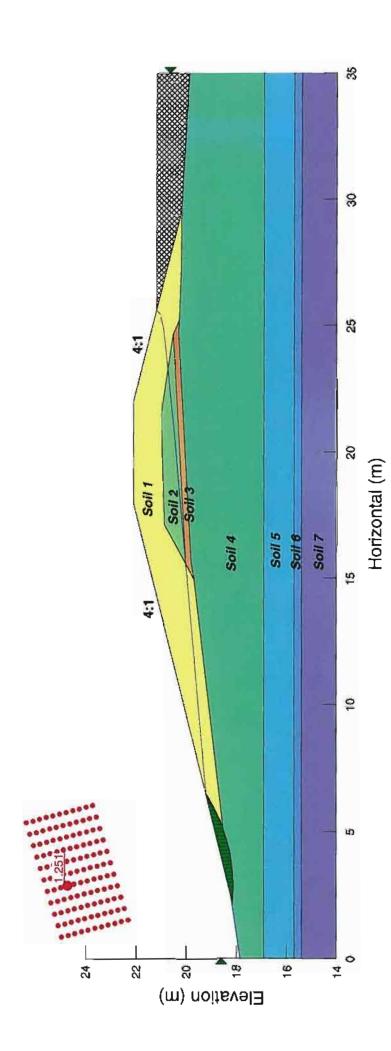


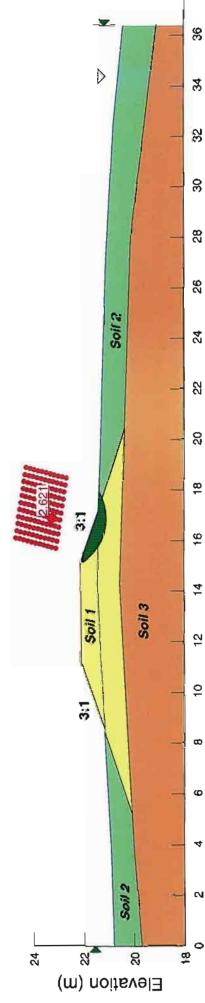
Figure 28 OTT-00201369-A0

Slope Stablifty Analysis - Section B-B Upstream Slope (Rapid Drawdown) Topsoil Removed Existing Sewage Lagoon Modifications Hamlet of Whale Cove

Soil: 1
Description: Proposed Fill Descri Unit Weight: 22
Cohesion: 0
Cohes

Soit: 2 Description: Topsoil Unit Weight: 20 Cohesion: 0 Phi: 22

Soil: 3 Description: Bedrock Unit Weight: 26 Cohesion: 5000 Phi: 0



38

Horizontal (m)

Figure 29 OTT-00201369-A0

Upstream Slope (Rapid Drawdown + Seismic Loading) Slope Stability Analysis - Section B-B **Topsoil Removed**

Existing Sewage Lagoon Modifications Hamlet of Whale Cove

Description: Proposed Fill Unit Weight: 22 Soil: 1

Cohesion: 0 Phi: 38

Description: Topsoil Unit Welght: 20 Soil: 2

Cohesion: 0 Phi: 22

Soil: 3 Description: Bedrock Unit Weight: 26 Cohesion: 5000 Phi: 0

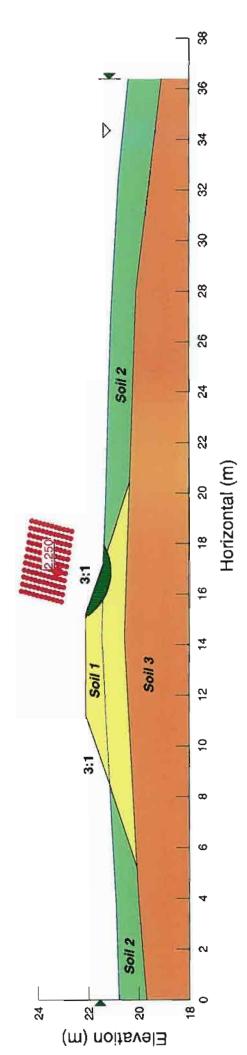
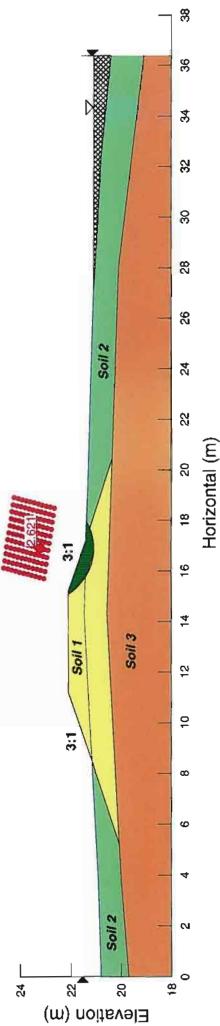


Figure 30 OTT-00201369-A0

Existing Sewage Lagoon Modifications Slope Stability Analysis - Section B-B Upstream Slope (Submerged Slope) Hamlet of Whale Cove **Topsoil Removed**

Soil: 3 Description: Bedrock Unit Weight: 26 Cohesion: 5000 Phi: 0 Soil: 2 Description: Topsoil Unit Weight: 20 Cohesion: 0 Phi: 22 Description: Proposed Fill Unit Weight: 22 Cohesion: 0 Phi: 38 Soil: 1





Upstream Slope (Submerged Slope + Seismlc Loading) Slope Stability Analysis - Section B-B

Figure 31 OTT-00201369-A0

Existing Sewage Lagoon Modifications Topsoil Removed

Hamlet of Whale Cove Soll: 1

Description: Bedrock Unit Weight: 26 Cohesion: 5000 Phi: 0 Soil: 3 Soil: 2 Description: Topsoil Unit Weight: 20 Cohesion: 0 Phi: 22 Description: Proposed Fill Unit Weight: 22 Cohesion: 0 Phi: 38

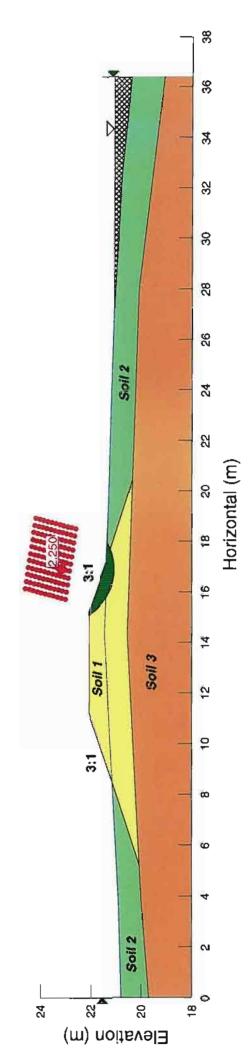


Figure 32 OTT-00201369-A0

Downstream Slope (Steady State Seepage) Existing Sewage Lagoon Modifications Hamlet of Whale Cove Slope Stability Analysis - Section B-B Topsoll Removed

Soil: 2 Description: Proposed Fill Unit Weight: 22 Cohesion: 0 Phi: 38 Soil: 1

Description: Topsoil Unit Weight: 20 Cohesion: 0 Phi: 22

Description: Bedrock Unit Weight: 26 Cohesion: 5000 Phi: 0

Soil: 3

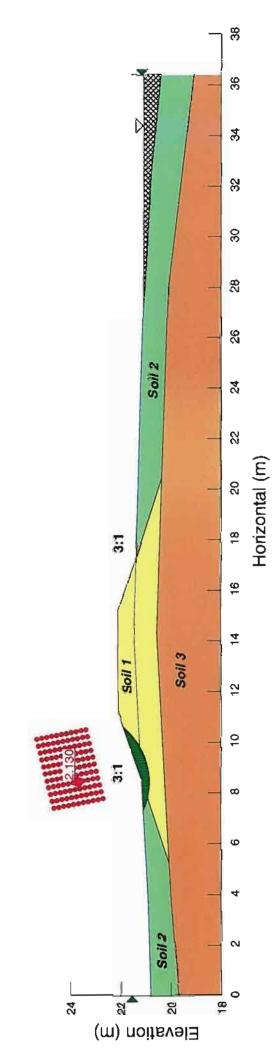


Figure 33 OTT-00201369-A0

Downstream Slope (Steady State Seepage + Seismic Loading) Slope Stability Analysis - Section B-B Topsoil Removed

Existing Sewage Lagoon Modifications

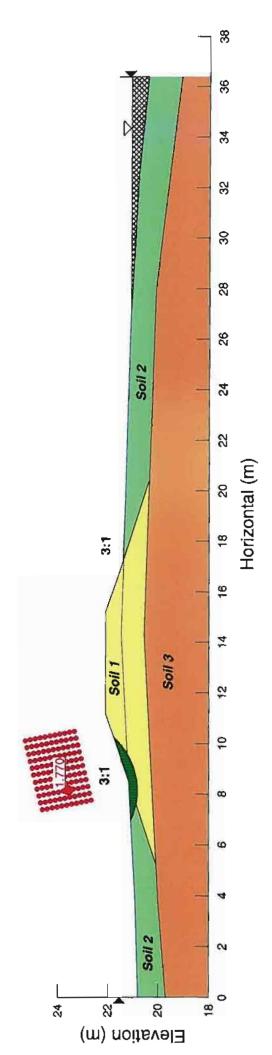
Description: Proposed Fill Unit Weight: 22 Hamlet of Whale Cove Soil: 1

Soil: 2

Description: Topsoil Unit Weight: 20 Cohesion: 0 Phi: 22

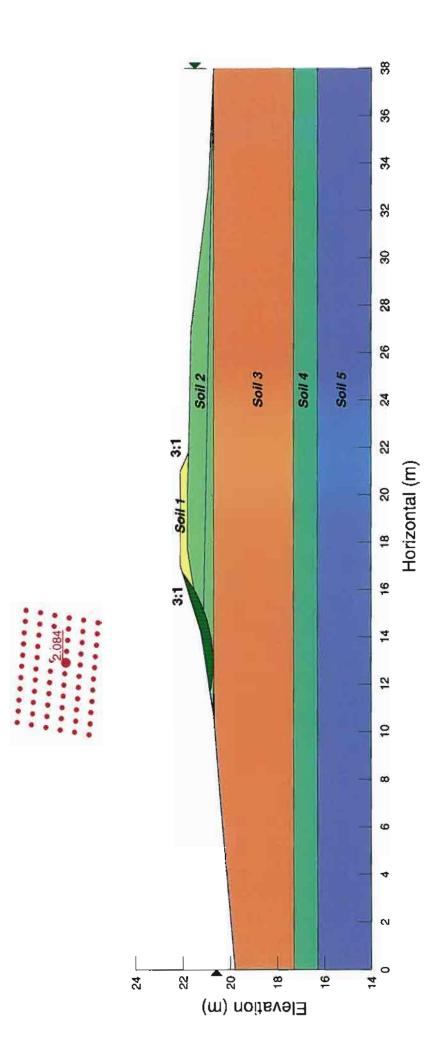
Cohesion: 0 Phi: 38

Description: Bedrock Unit Weight: 26 Cohesion: 5000 Phi: 0 Soil: 3



Existing Sewage Lagoon Modifications Slope Stability Analysis - Section C-C Upstream Slope (Rapid Drawdown) **Topsoil Removed**

Description: Permatrost (Silt and Sand) Figure 34 OTT-00201369-A0 Soil: 5 Description: Sandy Gravel Unit Weight: 22 Cohesion: 0 Phí: 35 Soil: 4 Soil: 3 Description: Sand and Gravel Unit Weight: 22 Cohesion: 0 Phi: 33 Description: Existing Fill Unit Weight: 20 Cohesion: 0 Phi: 32 Soil: 2 Hamlet of Whale Cove Description: Proposed Fill Unit Weight: 22 Cohesion: 0 Soil: 1



Upstream Slope (Rapid Drawdown + Seismic Loading) Slope Stability Analysis - Section C-C Proposed/Existing Sewage Lagoon **Topsoil Removed**

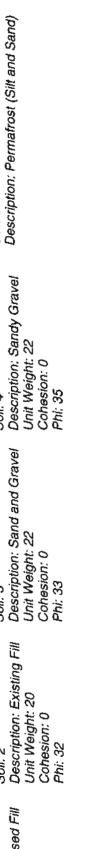
Hamlet of Whale Cove

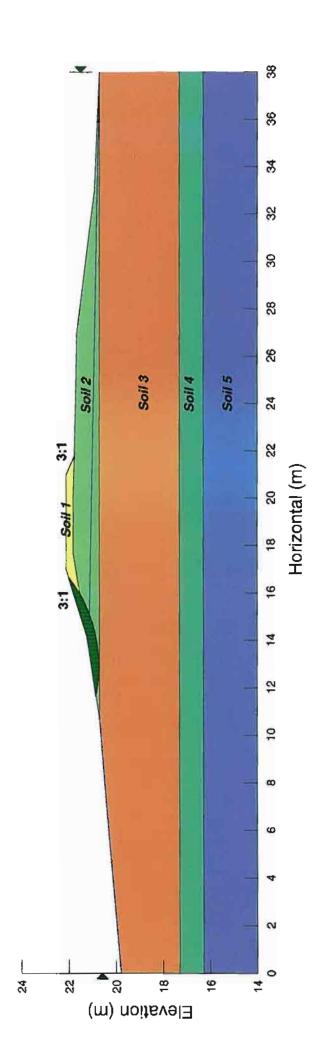
OTT-00201369-A0

Figure 35



. 1,721



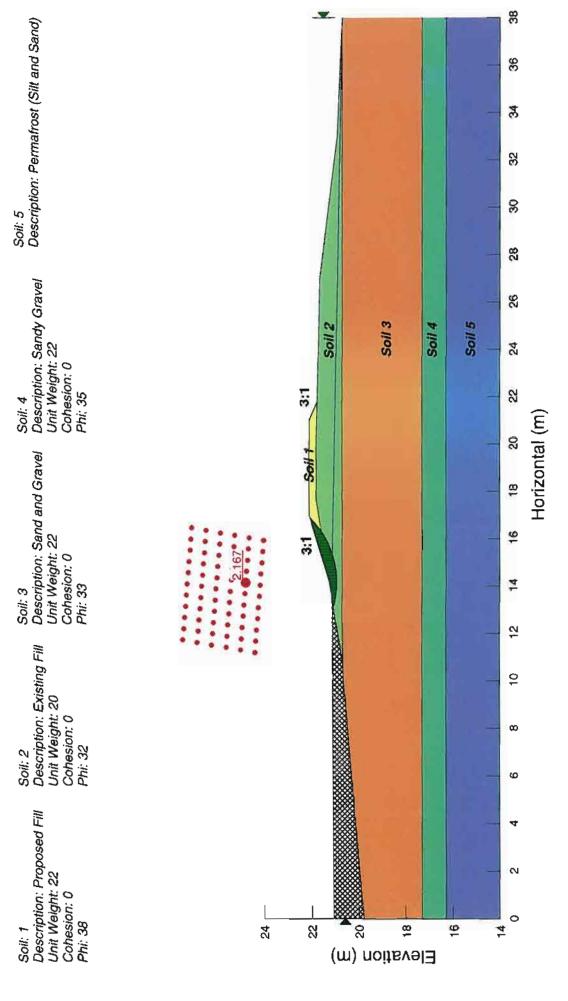


Existing Sewage Lagoon Modifications Slope Stability Analysis - Section C-C Upstream Slope (Submerged Slope) **Topsoil Removed**

Hamlet of Whale Cove

OTT-00201369-A0

Figure 36



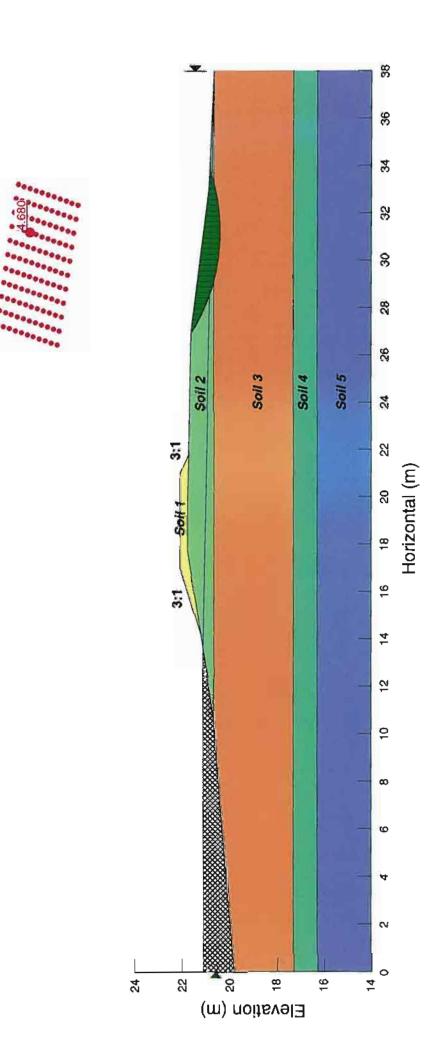
Description: Permafrost (Silt and Sand) 8 OTT-00201369-A0 32 Figure 37 8 Soil: 5 28 Description: Sandy Gravel 58 Soll 3 Soil 2 Soil 4 Soil 5 24 Unit Weight: 22 Cohesion: 0 Phi: 35 3:1 3 Soil: 4 Horizontal (m) 20 Description: Sand and Gravel Unit Weight: 22 Soil 18 1.818 16 3:1 Cohesion: 0 Phl: 33 4 Upstream Slope (Submerged Slope + Seismic Loading) Soil: 3 72 Description: Existing Fill 10 **Existing Sewage Lagoon Modifications** Unit Weight: 20 Slope Stability Analysis - Section C-C Cohesion: 0 Phi: 32 8 Soil: 2 9 Hamlet of Whale Cove Description: Proposed Fill **Topsoil Removed** S Unit Weight: 22 Cohesion: 0 Phi: 38 0 Soil: 1 24 22 ∞ 20 9 4 Elevation (m)

88

36

Downstream Slope (Steady State Seepage) Slope Stability Analysis - Section C-C **Topsoil Removed**

Soit: 5 Description: Permatrost (Silt and Sand) Figure 38 OTT-00201369-A0 Description: Sandy Gravel Unit Weight: 22 Cohesion: 0 Phi: 35 Soil: 4 Description: Sand and Gravel Unit Weight: 22 Cohesion: 0 Phi: 33 Soll: 3 Description: Existing Fill Unit Weight: 20 Existing Sewage Lagoon Modifications Hamlet of Whale Cove Cohesion: 0 Phi: 32 Soil: 2 Description: Proposed Fill Unit Weight: 22 Cohesion: 0 Phi: 38 Soil: 1



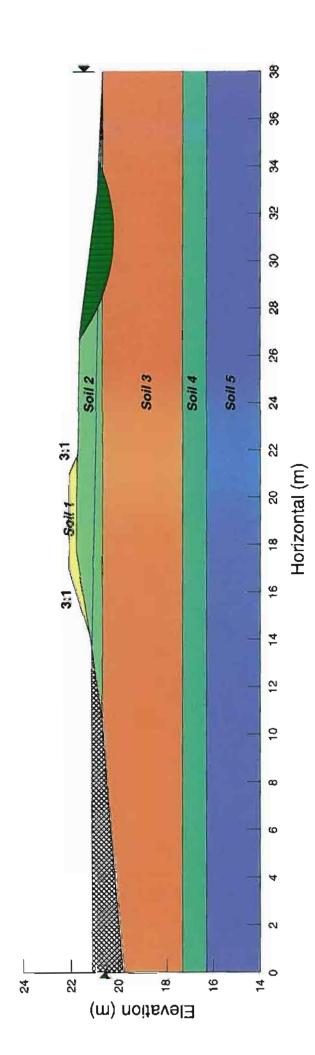
Downstream Slope (Steady State Seepage + Selsmic Loading) **Existing Sewage Lagoon Modifications** Slope Stability Analysis - Section C-C **Topsoil Removed**

Figure 39 OTT-00201369-A0

Hamlet of Whale Cove





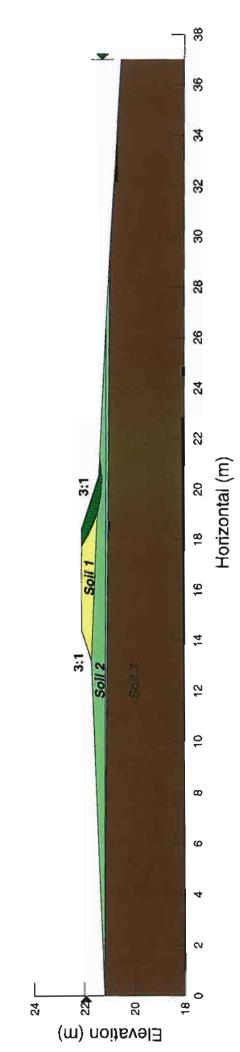


Slope Stability Analysis - Section E-E Upstream Slope (Rapld Drawdown) Topsoil Removed Existing Sewage Lagoon Modifications Hamlet of Whale Cove

Soil: 1
Description: Proposed Fill Descrip
Unit Weight: 22
Cohesion: 0
Phi: 38

Description: Existing Fill Unit Weight: 20 Cohesion: 0 Phi: 32

Soil: 3 Description: Bedrock Unit Weight: 26 Cohesion: 5000 Phi: 0 2711



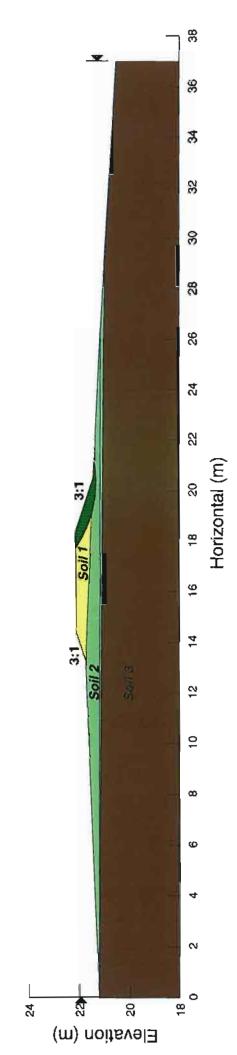
Upstream Slope (Rapid Drawdown + Selsmic Loading) Existing Sewage Lagoon Modifications Hamlet of Whale Cove Slope Stability Analysis - Section E-E **Topsoil Removed**

Cohesion: 0 Phi: 32 Soil: 2 Description: Proposed Fill Unit Weight: 22 Cohesion: 0 Phi: 38 Soil: 1

Description: Existing Fill Unit Weight: 20

Description: Bedrock Unit Weight: 26 Cohesion: 5000 Phi: 0 Soil: 3





Slope Stability Analysis - Section E-E Upstream Slope (Submerged Slope) Topsoil Removed Existing Sewage Lagoon Modifications Hamlet of Whale Cove

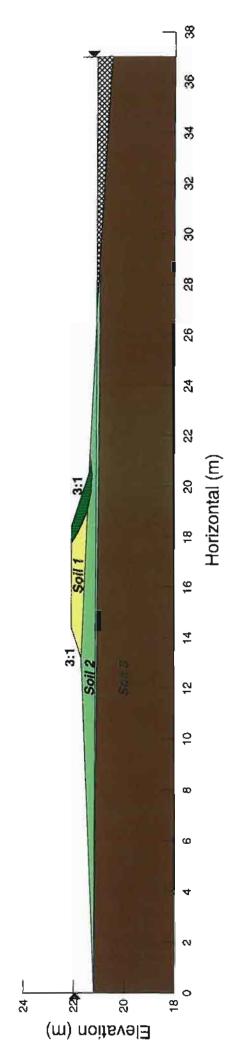
Soit: 1 Description: Proposed Fill Unit Weight: 22 Cohesion: 0 Phi: 38

Soil: 2 Description: Existing Fill Unit Weight: 20 Cohesion: 0 Phi: 32

Soil: 3 Description: Bedrock Unit Weight: 26 Cohesion: 5000 Phi: 0







Slope Stability Analysis - Section E-E Upstream Slope (Submerged Slope + Seismic Loading) Topsoil Removed Existing Sewage Lagoon Modifications Hamlet of Whale Cove

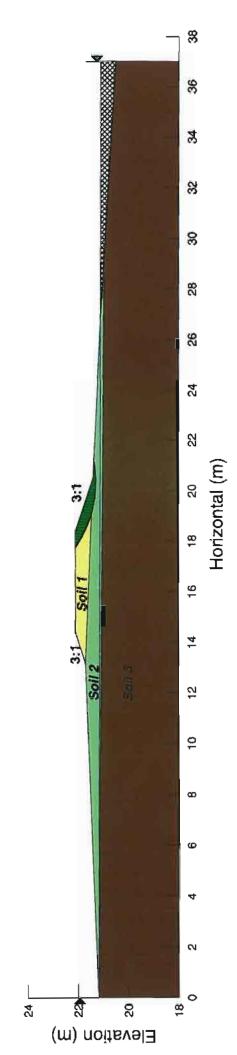
Soil: 1
Description: Proposed Fill Descrip Unit Weight: 22
Cohesion: 0
Phi: 38

Description: Existing Fill Unit Weight: 20 Cohesion: 0 Phi: 32

Description: Bedrock Unit Weight: 26 Cohesion: 5000 Phi: 0

Soil: 3





Downstream Slope (Steady State Seepage) **Existing Sewage Lagoon Modifications** Slope Stability Analysis - Section E-E Hamlet of Whale Cove **Topsoli Removed**

Description: Proposed Fill Unit Weight: 22 Soil: 1

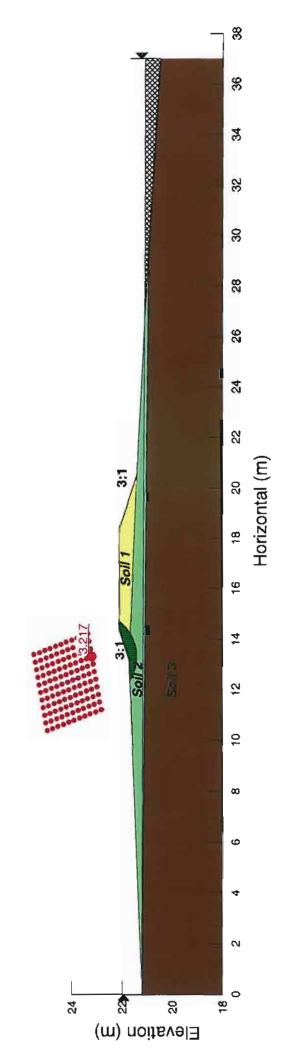
Cohesion: 0 Phi: 38

Soil: 2 Description: Existing Fill Unit Weight: 20

Cohesion: 0 Phi: 32

Description: Bedrock Soil: 3

Cohesion: 5000 Phi: 0 Unit Weight: 26



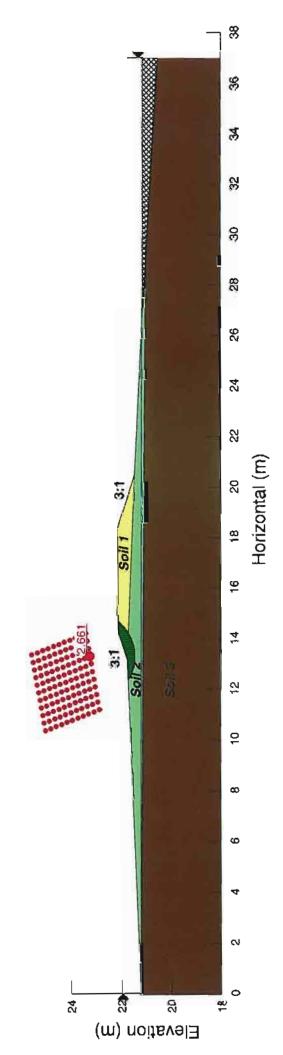
Downstream Slope (Steady State Seepage + Seismic Loading) Existing Sewage Lagoon Modifications Hamlet of Whale Cove Slope Stability Analysis - Section E-E **Topsoil Removed**

Description: Existing Fill Unit Weight: 20 Cohesion: 0 Phi: 32 Soil: 2 Description: Proposed Fill Unit Weight: 22 Cohesion: 0 Phi: 38 Soil: 1

Phi: 0

Description: Bedrock Cohesion: 5000 Unit Weight: 26

Soil: 3



Client: Government of Nunavut Project Name: FINAL - Geotechnical Recommendations Proposed Modifications to Sewage Lagoon Hamlet of Whale Cove, Nunavut Project Number: OTT-00201369-A0 Date: September, 2012

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