

October 9, 2017

Ms. Lisa Fischer, P.E. HDR, Inc. 682 South Ferguson Ave, Suite 1 Bozeman, MT 59718

Subject: Preliminary Materials and Geotechnical Investigation – Mullan Road West of Missoula – NW Reconstruction Project MDT Project Number STPS 263 – 1(28)6 UPN 6141000 Tetra Tech Project No. 114-571120

Dear Ms. Fischer:

At your request, we have completed our preliminary investigation and prepared a Preliminary Geotechnical and Materials Report for the Montana Department of Transportation (MDT) reconstruction project referenced above. The report that follows describes in detail our investigations, summarizes our findings, and presents our preliminary materials and geotechnical recommendations, including Preliminary Soil Survey Investigation (450).

Should HDR or MDT have any questions or comments after reviewing this letter, please contact us at 406-543-3045 to discuss or to schedule a meeting time.

Sincerely,

**TETRA TECH** 

Jeremy Dierking, P.E. Project Geotechnical Engineer

Marco Fellin, P.E. Project Manager

### West of Missoula - NW STPS 263-1(28)6 UPN 6141000

ACTIVITY 440:

Preliminary Geotechnical and Materials Review

**DEFINITION:** 

Initial review of Geotech and Materials plan recommendations from consultant designed project.

## TASKS:

1.       Log of each test hole.       X       MF         2.       Location of each test hole noted.       X       MF         3.       Soil Class shown for each sample (AASHTO).       X       MF         4.       Moisture/Density curve for each soil sample. (Moisture density tests were performed on representative samples of the subbase/subgrade materials.       X       MF         5.       In place density at each location. (Relative densities obtained from SPT blow counts at each test hole).       X       MF         6.       Natural moisture contents were obtained at the majority of the sample locations. Some of the large bulk sample solid not have moisture samples taken).       MF         7.       R-Value or other acceptable test method for each soil sample.       X       MF         8.       Soil survey adequate for entire project.       X       MF         9.       Chemical and corrosion sample taken at each pipe installation.       X       MF         10.       Report submitted describing in-place pipe condition.       X       MF         11.       Test holes plotted on plan and profile sheets.       X       MF         12.       Narrative describing unusual conditions or potential problems soils or drainage.       X       MF	Preli	minary Soil survey Investigation (450) (Soil Survey Report Form 111)	Yes X	No	N/A	Initial 
<ul> <li>2. Execution of each lose noted.</li> <li>3. Soil Class shown for each sample (AASHTO).</li> <li>X</li> <li>ME</li> &lt;</ul>	1.	Log of each test hole.	X			MF
<ul> <li>4. Moisture/Density curve for each soil sample. X</li> <li>M.K.</li> <li>M.K.</li></ul>	2.	Location of each test hole noted.	X			MF
Moisture density tests were performed on representative samples of the subbase/subgrade materials.       MF         Solution of the subbase/subgrade materials.       MF         Methods       MF         Relative densities obtained from SPT blow counts at each test hole).       MF         Natural moisture shown for each soil sample. (Natural moisture contents were obtained at the majority of the sample locations. Some of the large bulk samples did not have moisture samples taken).       MF         Revalue or other acceptable test method for each soil sample.       M         Soil survey adequate for entire project.       MF         MF       MF         Chemical and corrosion sample taken at each pipe installation.       MF         Report submitted describing in-place pipe condition.       M         MF       MF         Narrative describing unusual conditions or       X	3.	Soil Class shown for each sample (AASHTO).	X			_MF
<ul> <li>5. In place density at each location.</li> <li>(Relative densities obtained from SPT blow counts at each test hole).</li> <li>6. Natural moisture shown for each soil sample.</li> <li>(Natural moisture contents were obtained at the majority of the sample locations. Some of the large bulk samples did not have moisture samples taken).</li> <li>7. R-Value or other acceptable test method for each soil sample.</li> <li>8. Soil survey adequate for entire project.</li> <li>9. Chemical and corrosion sample taken at each pipe installation.</li> <li>10. Report submitted describing in-place pipe condition.</li> <li>11. Test holes plotted on plan and profile sheets.</li> <li>12. Narrative describing unusual conditions or</li> </ul>	4.	(Moisture density tests were performed on representative samples of the subbase/subgrade				_MF
<ul> <li>6. Natural moisture shown for each soil sample. (Natural moisture contents were obtained at the majority of the sample locations. Some of the large bulk samples did not have moisture samples taken).</li> <li>7. R-Value or other acceptable test method for each soil sample.</li> <li>8. Soil survey adequate for entire project.</li> <li>8. Soil survey adequate for entire project.</li> <li>9. Chemical and corrosion sample taken at each pipe x</li> <li>10. Report submitted describing in-place pipe x</li> <li>11. Test holes plotted on plan and profile sheets.</li> <li>12. Narrative describing unusual conditions or</li> </ul>	5.	In place density at each location. (Relative densities obtained from SPT blow	Χ			
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12. Narrative describing unusual conditions or X	10.		X			MF
	11.	Test holes plotted on plan and profile sheets.	X			MF
	12.		X			MF

Borrow & Surface Pit Investigation (452) (Form 99, 92 & Pit Sketch)

- 1. Completed Prospected Area Report submitted. (Borrow and Surface Pit Investigation not completed for this project since multiple local pit sources are available).
- 2. Map showing location of pit submitted.
- Pit sketch submitted showing location of test holes, legal description and quantity of aggregate available.
- 4. Completed Field Sample Analysis Report submitted.
- 5. Materials Bureau Prospected Area Report completed.
- 6. Is the pit satisfactory for use as bituminized or non-bituminized surfacing?

## Preliminary Surfacing Typical Sections (600)

- 1. Have 3 alternate typical sections been recommended?
- 2. Is there an economic analysis for each alternate?
- 3. Is the method of design satisfactory?
- Are the designs based on subgrade R-Value?
   Other? Design based on CBR and backcalculated resilient modulus.
- 5. Are the design ESAL's current?
- 6. Are the proposed surfacing layer thicknesses reasonable?
- 7. Has special borrow or a 2' subgrade cap been considered to reduce the surfacing?
- 8. Is the recommended typical alternate satisfactory?

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atisfactory?	X			MF

Defle	ction Analysis	Yes	No	N/A	Initial
1.	Are back calculated layer modulus values needed for this project? (If no, skip b, c & d) <b>These were obtained from MDT.</b>	X			MF
2.	Was an acceptable back-calculation technique utilized?	X			MF
3.	Are back calculated moduli values available for all in-place layers? <b>Just subgrade layer.</b>		X		MF
4.	Are values representative of the area? (Compare to network data)	X			MF
Preli	minary Geotechnical Evaluation (460)	Yes	No	N/A	Initial
1.	Has a literature and map review been performed?	X			MF
2.	Has a site visit been completed to look at geology, slopes, roadway, drainage, wetlands and other geotechnical issues?	X			MF
3.	Have any potential Geotechnical problems been identified? Soft and wet areas, these areas will be reviewed in depth for the Consultant Activity 130 Report.	X			MF
4.	Has a written report been provided?	X			MF
Date	Received:	Date App	proved:	0	
Revi	ewed by:(Signature/Title)			Date:	
	(Signature/Title)				

**START DEPENDENCIES:** Completion of Activity 106.

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# Consultant Activity 106 - Preliminary Geotechnical and Materials Report Montana Department of Transportation

West of Missoula – NW (Mullan Rd) STPS 263 – 1(28)6, UPN 614100 Missoula, Montana

Tetra Tech Project No. 114-571120 October 9, 2017

#### PRESENTED TO

HDR, Inc. Ms. Lisa Fischer, P.E. 682 South Ferguson Avenue, Suite 1 Bozeman, Montana 59718

#### PRESENTED BY

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Date: October 9, 2017

**Reviewed by:** 

Name: Marco Fellin, P.E. Title: Senior Geotechnical Engineer

Date: October 9, 2017



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## **APPENDIX**

APPENDIX 1:	1A	Important Information about Your Geotechnical Engineering Report (Published by ASFE) Boring Log Descriptive Terminology Key to Soil and Rock Symbols and Terms Classification of Soils for Engineering Purposes Site Map (Figure 1A-1)
APPENDIX 2:	2A	Logs (Figures 2A-1 through 2A-26)
	2B	Gradations (Figures 2B-1 through 2B-22)
	2C	Proctors (Figures 2C-1 through 2C-10)
	2D	California Bearing Ratio (2D-1 through 2D-5)
	2E	Consolidation Data (2E-1 and 2E-2)
	2F	Direct Shear Data (2F-1 through 2F-4)
	2G	Summary of Laboratory Testing (Table 2.1.1)
	2H	Culvert Locations – Figure 2H-1
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APPENDIX 3:	ЗА	MDT Backcalculated Pavement Section Modulus Data
		MDT Traffic Data
	3B	Tetra Tech Pavement Design Output
	3C	Cost Analyses Spreadsheet

## **1.0 PROJECT DESCRIPTION**

This project is located in Missoula County, beginning on S-263 (Mullan Road) at RP 5.5, located west of the intersection with Deschamps Lane. The project extends west to RP 10.6, west of the intersection of S-263 (Mullan Road) with S-474 (Pulp Mill Road). The project will include improving the driving surface and safety by widening the roadway shoulders, flattening the side slopes, improving the horizontal and vertical alignments, and upgrading the clear zone. The updating of guardrail, pavement markings, signing, and fencing will also be included. The project will require full pavement reconstruction the entire length. The project will likely require the relocation and/or removal of irrigation canals and privately owned structures that closely parallel the roadway.

Eleven culverts intersect the existing roadway within the project limits. An approximately 40-foot long, single span bridge is located near the intersection of Mullan Road and Primrose Drive.

Secondary 263 (Mullan Road) is functionally classified as a Rural Collector Road located west of Missoula, Montana. The project segment traverses the west side of the Clark Fork River flood plain in the Missoula Valley through residential and farm land. The existing terrain is relatively flat with overall natural topography sloping and draining towards the Clark Fork River to the east. The existing roadway was originally a military road that was later adopted and maintained by Missoula County prior to it becoming a State road. Available as-built information is limited but previous records date as far back as 1939. The roadway is currently two 12-foot wide travel lanes and no shoulders. The existing side slopes along the project segment are relatively steep with deep borrow ditches. Irrigation ditches closely parallel the roadway from approximately RP 7.3 to RP 9.3.

Based on measurements from the preliminary soil survey borings drilled by Tetra Tech, the existing pavement section thickness on S-263 varies from 5 to 12 inches of asphalt concrete underlain with 1.1 to 4.7 feet of granular base and subbase course.

Figures 1A-1 and 1A-2 in Appendix 1A show the approximate project limits, boring locations, and other pertinent site features.

## 2.0 PRELIMINARY SOIL SURVEY INVESTIGATION

The geotechnical subgrade soils investigation described in this section includes the field subsurface investigation and laboratory testing. Soil survey boring locations and depths were chosen based on preliminary design information and information provided by HDR. The fieldwork was performed to obtain subsurface information, and to provide preliminary recommendations for the design and construction of the anticipated roadway alignment.

## 2.1 SUBSURFACE FIELD INVESTIGATION

The field exploration was conducted from June 19, 2017 to June 23, 2017. Dates of individual soil survey borings are indicated on the borings logs (Appendix 2A). A total of 26 borings were drilled during the subgrade soil investigation to explore subsurface conditions. The locations of the borings are shown on Figures 1A-1 and 1A-2 in Appendix 1A.

Locations of the borings were initially marked in the field by Tetra Tech utilizing the project location map provided by HDR and MDT. Following completion of the soil survey drilling, the boring locations were surveyed using GPS equipment by DJ&A to obtain the horizontal and vertical coordinates of each boring. Mile posts, coordinates, and elevations of the borehole locations listed on the boring logs were determined using the GPS data obtained. The borings were advanced through the overburden soils with a truck-mounted drill rig equipped with; 8 1/4-inch outside-diameter (O.D.) hollow-stem augers. Drilling activities and borings were overseen and logged by a Tetra Tech geotechnical engineer.

Samples of the subsurface materials were taken with a 2-inch outside diameter (O.D.) split-spoon sampler. The sampler was driven into the various strata using a 140-pound hammer falling 30 inches. The number of blows required to advance the sampler each successive 6-inch increment was recorded; the total number of blows required to advance the sampler the second and third 6-inch increments is the penetration resistance (N value). The 2-inch O.D. sampler is the standard penetration test described by American Society for Testing and Materials (ASTM) Method D1586. Penetration resistance values indicate the relative density or consistency of the soils. Bulk samples of soil were obtained from the hollow-stem augers cuttings at select locations. Relatively undisturbed subsurface samples were obtained by hydraulically pushing 3-inch I.D. thin walled Shelby Tube samplers. The depth at which the samples were taken and the penetration resistance values are shown on the log of exploration boring.

## 2.2 LABORATORY TESTING

Samples obtained during the field exploration were taken to Tetra Tech's laboratory, where they were observed and visually classified in accordance with ASTM Method D2487, which is based on the Unified Soil Classification System. Representative soil samples were selected for testing to determine their engineering and physical properties in general accordance with the Montana Materials Manual of Test Procedures, American Association of State Highway and Transportation Officials (AASHTO), ASTM, or other approved procedures.

Tests Conducted:	To Determine:
Atterberg Limits	The effect of varying water content on the consistency of fine-grained soils.
Grain-size Distribution	Size and distribution of soil particles (i.e., clay, silt, sand, and gravel).
California Bearing Ratio	The capacity of a subgrade or subbase to support a pavement section designed to carry a specific traffic load.
Moisture-Density Relationship	The optimum moisture content for compacting soil and the maximum dry unit weight (density) for a given compactive effort.
Natural Dry Density	Dry unit weight of samples, representative of in-place conditions.
Natural Moisture Content	Moisture content representative of field conditions at the time samples were taken.
Direct Shear	Consolidated-Drained soil strength properties.
Consolidation/Swell	The amount a soil sample compresses with loading and the influence of wetting on its behavior. For use in settlement analysis, determining expansive potential and foundation design.
Resistivity and pH	The combination of these characteristics determines the potential of soil to corrode metal.
Sulfate Content	Potential of soils to deteriorate normal strength concrete.

Results of field and laboratory tests are summarized on Table 2.1.1 in Appendix G and presented graphically in Appendices 2B through 2F. These data, along with the field information, were used to prepare the exploration boring logs in Appendix 2A.

## 2.3 SUBSURFACE CONDITIONS

Subsurface soils were classified in accordance with standards set by AASHTO. Descriptive terms were obtained using the ASTM Soil Classification System. Both the AASHTO and ASTM classifications are noted on the logs and laboratory data presented in Appendices 2A through 2F for each soil sample. Table 2.1.1 is a summary of all of the soil types and properties obtained in the borings drilled along the project length. In general, the classifications and engineering properties of the subsurface soils are consistent across the project length. Throughout the project segment subgrade soils classified as A-1-a, A-1-b, A-2-4, A-2-6, A-4, A-6, and A-7-6. Each soil type encountered is briefly described below.

## 2.3.1 Pavement Section

Based on measurements obtained by Tetra Tech during the field investigation, the current roadway pavement section consists of approximately 5 to 12 inches of asphaltic concrete. The majority of the project length from was overlaid with approximately 2 inches of asphalt in Spring 2017. Fill was encountered in all of the borings directly below the pavement section extending to depths ranging from 1.1 to 4.7 feet. Tetra Tech was unable to identify a distinct layer of crushed base course below the pavement. The fill generally classified as A-1-a, A-1-b, and A-2-4 which are further discussed below.

## 2.3.2 A-1 Fill Soils

Sand and gravel fill was encountered in borings SS-1 through SS-5, SS-12 through SS-21, and SS-23 through SS-25 beneath the pavement extending to depths on the order of 1.3 to 4.7 feet. The fill material classified as poorly graded gravel with silt and sand, silty gravel with sand, and poorly graded sand with gravel (A-1-a to A-1-b). Penetration resistance values in the fill ranged from 5 to greater than 50 blows per foot which indicates a loose to very dense soil stratum. The natural moisture content of samples obtained in the fill above the water table ranged from 1 to 23 percent at the time of drilling. Laboratory testing indicates the fill soils have a plasticity index on the order of non-plastic to 2 percent. Laboratory testing performed on bulk samples of the A-1 fill soils indicate rock-corrected maximum dry densities ranging from 137.6 to 146.2 pcf, and rock-corrected optimum moisture contents ranging from 3.7 to 5.8 percent (Appendix 2C). Results of California Bearing Ratio tests on the A-1 fill soils indicate a California Bearing Ratio on the order of 13 to 45 indicative of a medium to high strength subgrade.

## 2.3.3 A-2 Fill Soils

A-2 fill soils were encountered in borings SS-6 through SS-11, SS-22, SS-25, and SS-26 beneath the pavement extending to depths on the order of 1.1 to 4.0 feet. The fill material classified as poorly graded gravel with clay and silty clayey sand with gravel. Penetration resistance values in the fill ranged from 9 to greater than 50 blows per foot which indicates a loose to very dense soil stratum. The natural moisture content of samples obtained in the fill above the water table ranged from 1 to 13 percent at the time of drilling. Laboratory testing indicates the fill soils have a plasticity index on the order of 6 to 13 percent.

## 2.3.4 A-1 Native Soils

Natural sand and gravel were encountered in all borings at depths ranging from 1.2 to 12.0 feet and extended to depths beyond the maximum depth explored (25.5 feet). The natural sand visually classified as poorly graded sand with gravel with varying percentages of silt (A-1-a to A-1-b). Penetration resistance values in the sand ranged from 10 to greater than 50 blows per foot which indicates a loose to very dense soil stratum. The natural moisture content of samples obtained in the sand above the water table ranged from 1 to 10 percent at the time of drilling. Lower blow counts were typically encountered in layers with higher moisture contents or beneath the water table. Hydraulic pressure gradients encountered in the sand layers below the water table created flowing/heaving sand conditions while drilling.

The natural gravel classified as poorly graded gravel with silt and sand and silty gravel with sand (A-1-a to A-1-b). Penetration resistance values in the gravel ranged from 23 to greater than 50 blows per foot which indicates a medium dense to very dense soil stratum. The natural moisture content of samples obtained in the gravel above the water table ranged from 1 to 12 percent at the time of drilling. Laboratory testing indicates the gravel soils have a plasticity index on the order of non-plastic to 2 percent. Laboratory testing performed on bulk samples of the A-1 soil obtained from SS-17 indicated a rock-corrected maximum dry density of 136.6 pcf, and a rock-corrected optimum moisture content on the order of 6.0 percent (Appendix 2C).

## 2.3.5 A-4 Native Soils

A-4 soils were encountered in borings SS-2, SS-4 through SS-16, SS-18 through SS-23, SS-25, and SS-26 at depths ranging from 1.3 to 8.0 feet and extending to depths ranging from 3.0 to 12.0 feet. The A-4 soils classified as lean clay with sand, silty clayey sand with gravel, sandy silty clay, and silty sand with AASHTO group indices ranging from 0 to 1 (Appendix 2B). Penetration resistance values in the A-4 soils ranged from 0 to 16 blows per foot, indicating a very soft to very stiff soil stratum.

The natural moisture content varied from 6 to 41 percent at the time of drilling, depending on the amount of silt and clay fines in the sample. Laboratory testing indicates the A-4 soils have a plasticity index on the order of non-plastic to 8 percent. Laboratory testing performed on two bulk samples of A-4 soil indicate rock-corrected maximum dry densities ranging from 114.9 to 116.1 pcf, and rock-corrected optimum moisture contents ranging from 12.8 to 14.1 percent (Appendix 2C). Results of California Bearing Ratio tests on the A-4 soils indicate a California Bearing Ratio on the order of 4 to 11 indicative of a low to medium strength subgrade.

Consolidation testing data is included in Appendix 2E. Direct shear strength testing (Appendix 2F) performed on a sample of the A-4 soil indicates a friction angles on the order of 24.7 degrees, and a cohesion value on the order of 800 psf.

## 2.3.6 A-6 Native Soils

A-6 soils were encountered in borings SS-16, SS-22, SS-23, and SS-24 at depths ranging from 1.5 to 6.0 feet and extending to depths ranging from 5.5 to 10.0 feet. The A-6 soils classified as sandy lean clay with AASHTO group indices ranging from 4 to 8 (Appendix 2B). Penetration resistance values in the A-6 soils ranged from 3 to 7 blows per foot, indicating a medium stiff soil stratum.

The natural moisture content varied from 18 to 33 percent at the time of drilling, depending on the amount of silt and clay fines in the sample. Laboratory testing indicates the A-6 soils have a plasticity index on the order of 13 to 15 percent. In-place densities measured on a sample of the A-6 soils was on the order of 102.7 pcf. Laboratory testing performed on two bulk samples of A-6 soil indicate rock-corrected maximum dry densities ranging from 105.3 to 111.1 pcf, and rock-corrected optimum moisture contents ranging from 12.6 to 17.6 percent (Appendix 2C).

Consolidation testing data is included in Appendix 2E. Direct shear strength testing (Appendix 2F) performed on a sample of the A-6 soil indicates a friction angles on the order of 30.9 degrees, and a cohesion value on the order of 400 psf.

## 2.3.7 A-7 Native Soils

A-7 soils were encountered in borings SS-16, SS-24, and SS-26 at depths ranging from 4.0 to 9.0 feet and extending to depths ranging from 6.0 to 11.0 feet. The A-7 soils often included discontinuous layers of silt and sand at various locations and generally consisted of lean to fat clay with varying percentages of sand and small percentages of gravel, with a classification of A-7-6 and group indices ranging from 17 to

44, per the AASHTO classification system (Appendix 2B). Penetration resistance values ranged from 8 to 12 blows per foot, indicating a medium stiff soil stratum.

The natural moisture content ranged from 19 to 28 percent at the time of drilling. Laboratory testing determined plasticity indices ranging from 23 to 39 percent. In-place densities measured in samples of the A-7 soils ranged from 93.5 to 97.7 pcf. Direct shear strength testing (Appendix 2F) indicates friction angles ranging from 9.8 to 29.9 degrees, with cohesion values ranging from 350 to 370 psf.

## 2.3.8 Groundwater

Subsurface water was encountered in borings SS-1 through SS-23 at the time of the field investigation. Groundwater levels were measured immediately after drilling and varied from as shallow as 5 feet in boring SS-12 to as deep as 13.4 feet below existing grade in boring SS-17 at the time of drilling, with an average depth of 9.2 feet. The groundwater data is indicated on the boring logs and included in Table 2.1.1.

Water levels will rise with seasonal fluctuations in the Clark Fork River, seasonal precipitation and local irrigation practices in the area. Groundwater will be encountered and should be anticipated by the contractor during construction. It is our opinion that the existing groundwater conditions and normal rainfall may decrease the bearing capacity of the subgrade soils and that these soils could pump under construction wheel loads. Tetra Tech will develop recommendations and Special Provisions as necessary and include in the Consultant Activity 130 Final Geotechnical Report.

## 2.4 FIELD CULVERT SOIL SAMPLING

In June 2017, Tetra Tech performed a field survey to observe the condition of the existing culverts, and collected soil and water samples from existing culvert locations. Soil samples were obtained at the invert elevation of 11 existing culverts located below Mullan Road. At the time of our sample collection, standing or flowing water was observed at five culvert locations and five water samples were collected for testing.

The horizontal locations of the culverts were marked on an aerial photo of the project site, as shown in Figure 2H-1 in Appendix 2H. The culverts are identified in this report using nomenclature C1, C2, etc. The existing culverts are constructed of both reinforced Portland cement concrete (PCC), corrugated steel pipe (CSP), and solid steel, ranging in diameter from 12 to 48 inches. The MDT Drainage Evaluation Form and Culvert Condition Form are included in Appendix 2H. Soil and water samples were delivered to Energy Labs in Billings, Montana. Soil samples were tested for marble pH and sulfate testing, and resistivity and pH testing was performed in the Missoula Tetra Tech lab. Five water samples collected were tested for pH, resistivity, conductivity, and sulfate content. The laboratory data is included in Appendix 2I, along with the MDT Culvert Design Life Spreadsheet, Table 2I-1. Photographs of the culverts and pavement section near the culverts are included in Appendix 2J.

In accordance with Appendix E from the 2011 MDT Road Design Manual, Chapter 11, the design service life for new or replacement culverts will be 75 years for mainline and major county roads. The design service life for reconstruction and major widening projects will be 25 to 50 years for in-place culverts that will not be replaced. Based on soil resistivity and pH data presented in Appendix 2I, the estimated years for perforation of 16-guage galvanized metal culverts will range between 52 to 105 years. Table 2I-1 should be consulted prior to designing or sizing culverts to determine the appropriate culvert material or required coating to use at each location.

Per the 2008 MDT Road Design Manual, the following culvert options are available, depending on the chemical corrosion characteristics of the soil encountered at each location.

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- CSP with or without an approved bituminous or polymeric coating.
- Type II aluminized steel or aluminum.
- Concrete pipe. Per MDT current specifications, Type V concrete is standard.

## 3.0 PRELIMINARY SURFACING TYPICAL SECTIONS

The project will consist of complete reconstruction and partial realignment of segments of Secondary 263 (Mullan Road) from RP5.5 to RP 10.6, including widening, and horizontal and vertical alignment modifications to meet current design standards. Based on the undated Preliminary Field Review Report obtained from MDT, the existing roadway width is approximately 24 feet, and the planned width will be somewhere between 36 and 40 feet depending on whether 6 or 8-foot shoulders are constructed.

A pavement section is a layered system designed to distribute concentrated traffic loads to the subgrade. Performance of the pavement structure is directly related to the physical properties of the subgrade soils and traffic loadings. The following references were used during pavement design for this preliminary report:

- 1. AASHTO Guide for Design of Pavement Structures, 1993
- 2. MDT Asphalt Pavement Design Manual, 2016
- 3. Undated Preliminary Field Review Report from MDT
- 4. MDT FWD and backcalculated modulus data

The following sections discuss subgrade soils, projected annual daily traffic counts, flexible pavement design parameters, pavement alternatives, and costs for each alternative.

## 3.1 SUBGRADE SOILS

The subgrade soil types and depths encountered were variable throughout the project length. A base course or gravel fill layer was encountered in each boring, extending to depths on the order of 1.3 to approximately 6 feet below the existing pavement grade. The fill or base course layer had varying percentages of silt and clay fines, with the minus 200 content ranging from 6 to 32 percent for the 6 samples tested. To be considered a subgrade layer per MDT design, a layer must be a minimum of 2 feet thick. At this time, the final grade has not been determined, however it is estimated the grade will remain similar, or even lowered due to the amount of driveway and road approaches on the project. Therefore, considering the existing road section must be excavated to construct the new road section, the existing gravel layer thickness is not thick enough to be considered a subgrade layer.

As discussed in Section 2, a clayey subgrade layer with varying amounts of sand and gravel exists beneath the gravel fill. The layer was generally encountered within two to three feet of the pavement surface.

Tetra Tech obtained a printout of the backcalculated resilient modulus values for the project, Appendix 3A. The 'lab equivalent resilient modulus backcalculated by MDT is 5,000 psi. Tetra Tech has estimated there are likely a few areas on the project where the subgrade backcalculated value is based on the sand and gravel fill layer, however the 5,000 value represents the entire subgrade, including the clay. Given that the clay samples tested on this project contained higher percentages of sand and some gravel, Tetra Tech has assumed the 5,000 psi backcalculated value to a reasonable subgrade resilient modulus for the soils encountered in the geotechnical investigation.

Boring	Depth (ft)	Subgrade Classification	CBR Value
SS-2	3-6	Silty Clayey Sand with Gravel	11
SS-9	3-7	Sandy Silty Clay	10
SS-14	3-9	Lean Clay with Sand	4
SS-16	3-9	Sandy Lean Clay	4

Six subgrade samples were tested in the lab for CBR, with the following results:

Per MDT design procedures, MDT does not perform R-value testing on A-6 or A-7 samples, thus the majority of the subgrade samples on this project were not tested. Published correlations between CBR and resilient modulus values indicate a CBR of 4 roughly correlates to a resilient modulus value of 5,000 to 6,000 psi. Tetra Tech has chosen a CBR value of 5,000 for the clay subgrade.

Should a 2-foot gravel subgrade cap be utilized, Tetra Tech has assumed a minimum subgrade R-value of 20 for a pit run gravel, or a minimum resilient modulus of 12,000 psi.

## **3.2 TRAFFIC COUNTS**

Traffic information was obtained from an August 10, 2017 Memorandum from MDT, included in Appendix 3A, as follows:

2017 AADT: 1,670 2021 AADT: 1,770 2041 AADT: 2,390 DHV: 250 Percent Trucks: 7.7% ESAL Daily: 77 20-Year ESAL: 561,162

## **3.3 FLEXIBLE PAVEMENT DESIGN PARAMETERS**

The variables (Chapter 2, AASHTO Guide for Design of Pavement Structures) required for design of flexible pavements and corresponding information for this project are provided below.

Analysis Period: 20 years (MDT Asphalt Pavement Design Manual, 2016).

Traffic Data: Based on the MDT data, the 20-year ESAL count is approximately 1.2 Million.

<u>Reliability</u>: 95 percent for primary roadway. A high level of reliability was chosen for the primary roadway due to the high volume of traffic, the difficulty of diverting traffic, and the high public expectation of availability of the roadway.

Standard Deviation: 0.45 (AASHTO Guide for Design of Pavement Structures, 1993).

<u>Serviceability</u>: Initial serviceability Index (Po) = 4.2, Terminal serviceability index (Pt) = 2.5. A Pt of 2.5 or higher is recommended by AASHTO for major highways, and is used by MDT for primary highways. The initial serviceability is assumed to be 4.2 per the 1993 AASHTO design guide.

<u>Effective Roadbed Soil Resilient Modulus</u>: 5,000 psi for the clay subgrade and 12,000 psi for 2-foot gravel cap, as discussed above.

<u>Layer Coefficients:</u> Layer coefficients were obtained from the MDT pavement design manual and recent memos as follows:

New Plant Mix Asphalt Concrete:	0.41
Existing Plant Mix Asphalt Concrete:	0.33
Crushed Gravel, 50 mm Maximum Size:	0.14
Existing Crushed Base Course:	0.12
Pulverized Asphalt/Base Mixture:	0.12
Cement or Base One treated Base Course:	0.20

<u>Drainage Coefficient</u>: Since the quality of drainage for the pavements to be constructed is assumed to be good, the drainage coefficient was assumed to be 1.0 (*AASHTO Guide for Design of Pavement Structures*, Table 2.4, 1993) for the asphalt, base, and subbase layers.

<u>Roadbed Swelling and Frost Heave:</u> For preliminary design, we have not designed for roadbed swelling and frost heave. Tetra Tech will evaluate roadbed swelling and frost heave in the final design depending on the final roadway grade.

## 3.4 TYPICAL SECTION ALTERNATIVES

Based on Surfacing Design Guideline from MDT, MDT recommends the following minimum plant mix thickness for roadway sections:

Daily Equivalent Single Axle Loads (ESAL)	Recommended Plant Mix Thickness (ft)
>2,000	0.7
1,000 to 2,000	0.6-0.7
501 to 1,000	0.5-0.6
201 to 500	0.4-0.5
Urban Curb and Gutter	0.4

MDT requires the following minimum thicknesses (if used): 8 inches of crushed aggregate course (CAC) and 8 inches of cement-treated base course.

For this project, a Portland Cement Concrete surfacing option will not be analyzed because the sections of roadway connected to this project are asphaltic concrete. The following table presents typical asphalt concrete section alternatives based on the minimum thicknesses described above. The design printouts are included in Appendix 3B.

Design Section	Asphalt Concrete Surfacing Thickness (in)	Granular Base Thickness (inches)	Treated Base (inches)	Assumed Subgrade Type
Alternative 1	3.6	8.5	0	Two-Foot Pit Run Subgrade Cap
Alternative 2	3.6	16.0	0	Lean Clay
Alternative 3	3.6	0	11.0	Lean Clay

Table 3-1. Pavement Section Alternatives for Northbound and Southbound Couplet

## **3.5 COST ANALYSIS**

A cost analysis was performed using the pavement sections in Table 3-1. Average unit rate costs for each cost item were obtained from the MDT Internet web page for projects constructed in Montana in 2016. The plant mix costs are assumed to include mixing, placing, and compacting the asphalt concrete. Figure 3C-1 in Appendix 3C summarizes the cost analysis for each pavement section utilizing the MDT average price units.

## 3.6 SUMMARY

Since the roadway width will increase by approximately 12 to 16 feet or more to construct shoulders, the project will likely be a significant 'borrow' project. Several options were considered to re-use existing materials, including; 1) reclaiming the existing asphalt and base layer in place, stockpiling, then re-using for all or part of the 2-foot cap layer, or 2) ripping or reclaiming the existing asphalt and base layer in place then grading into the widening fill areas. Tetra Tech recommends that, given the variability of the base and gravel fill layer with varying percentage of silt and clay fines it is not particularly suited as a 2-foot cap layer. In addition, trying to reuse the existing base layer would not be cost efficient due to the need to process or handle the material up to three times to get it back into place for use as subbase or the subgrade cap. It would be most economical to reclaim or rip the existing asphalt layer in place, then grade or haul the reclaimed layer into the fill areas. This method would save the cost to break up and haul the existing asphalt off site, and would also save on fill costs for import fill.

The cost estimate in Figure 3C-1 indicates that placing a 2-foot subgrade cap would be the most economical pavement section, by about \$500,000 for the entire 5.1-mile project length. The 2-foot subgrade cap is not included in the cost estimate because; the two feet of cut material for the cap will be graded or hauled into the fill areas, so in essence this is saving the cost of material that needs to be placed in the shoulder fills. And, since gravel will likely be used for import fill material, this alternative takes advantage of the gravel strength for the pavement design.

Given the variability of the existing gravel fill and clay subgrade, in addition to a cost savings, placing a 2-foot cap gravel subgrade would serve several other functions:

- 1) Provide a homogenous subgrade throughout the project length, which would prevent differential movement due to varying subgrade types,
- 2) Provide better drainage beneath the pavement section,
- 3) Lower the potential for frost heave or swelling potential of the clay subgrade soils.

Based on the above discussion, Tetra Tech recommends the 2-foot subgrade cap alternative be utilized for this preliminary design. Once the final road cross sections and elevations are determined, Tetra Tech will re-evaluate the preliminary design for the Activity 130 Report.

## 4.0 PRELIMINARY GEOTECHNICAL EVALUATION (460)

This section discusses site geology, Tetra Tech's site reconnaissance, and review of geological literature, and presents preliminary geotechnical recommendations that could impact the planned roadway design.

## **4.1 SITE GEOLOGY**

Tetra Tech performed a reconnaissance of the site geology, topography, utility conflicts, drill rig access, and current land use as they relate to geotechnical issues along the project length. This information was supplemented with published geologic references and data from the field investigation. The objectives of the geologic reconnaissance were to 1) provide a general geologic framework for the project corridor, and 2) provide additional data for design issues associated with proposed design alternatives. Work under this item generally followed guidelines outlined in MDT's *Geotechnical Manual* (June 2008).

The Missoula Valley is a wide, northwest trending valley where the Bitterroot River and many smaller tributaries flow into the Clark Fork River. The project is located on the south side of the Missoula Valley, and generally follows the eastern flank of the historic Clark Fork River flood plain, approximately ½- to 1-mile east of the Clark Fork River. The project alignment is located on relatively level floodplain terrain. Historic river meanders and oxbow channels (sloughs), small creeks, and irrigation ditches are adjacent to the roadway at various locations along the alignment. Adjacent property primarily consists of residential homes on larger rural tracts of privately-owned land and open fields used for agricultural purposes or for grazing livestock.

The Missoula Valley is part of the Northern Rocky Mountains physiographic province, where north- to northwest-trending mountain ranges separate intermontane valleys drained by the Clark Fork River and its tributaries. The Missoula Valley is a northwest trending intermontane basin bounded by the Rattlesnake Mountains and Reservation Divide to the north, the Grave Creek Range to the south, Hellgate Canyon and the Sapphire Mountains to the east, and the Clark Fork and Ninemile Valleys to the west. The Missoula Valley is a relatively wide valley characterized by large areas of low-relief grassy and wooded terrain into which modern streams have cut relatively narrow channels 50 to 100 feet below the valley floor.

The valley basin is filled with unconsolidated to weakly lithified materials ranging in thickness from less than 100 feet to as much as several thousand feet thick in areas that have been down-dropped by faults relative to the surrounding mountains. Near-surface alluvial sediments consist of coarse-grained sand and gravel with minor interbeds of silt and clay along the modern stream floodplains and low terraces. Since Pleistocene time, the Bitterroot and Clark Fork Rivers have down cut and removed nearly 800 feet of sediment from the valley floor as they meander across their floodplains.

Review of the Geologic Map of Montana part of the Missoula West 30' by 60' Quadrangle, Western Montana (MBMG, 1998), indicates that the project site is predominately underlain by alluvium deposited by the Clark Fork River. The natural subsurface alluvial profile within the flood plain of the Clark Fork River

is best characterized as surficial layers of silt and clay overlying a dense alluvial deposit of sand, gravel, cobbles, and boulders extending to depths on the order of 200 feet or greater. In the Missoula Valley, built construction projects document boulders from about 1.5 to more than 5 feet in size as a common occurrence in the alluvium, due to the sequential filling and draining of the glacial lake. These materials are predominantly Bonner Quartzite with a minor amount of sand and argillite intermixed. We did not observe any slope instability features along the existing alignment that would impact the project.

## 4.2 SITE VISIT

Tetra Tech performed a reconnaissance of the site geology, topography and surface drainage features/unusual drainage problems as they relate to geotechnical issues. Work under this item followed procedures outlined in MT-407, Method of Test for Preliminary Soils and Geological Reconnaissance. Our main concerns were design issues associated with construction over areas of shallow groundwater and soft soils.

Due to the deteriorating condition of the asphalt section, the majority of the project length was recently overlaid with approximately 2 inches of asphalt, which was included on the asphalt thicknesses indicated on the logs of the borings.

## 4.3 PRELIMINARY GEOTECHNICAL RECOMMENDATIONS

During the Consultant Activity 130 Phase of this project, we anticipate the following areas will need to be evaluated;

- Foundation recommendations for the Primrose Irrigation Canal Bridge.
- Foundation recommendations for large culverts, such as at O'Keefe Creek.
- Fill and cut slope recommendations as needed.
- MSE or gravity wall or reinforced soil slope/foundation type and design if steeper or vertical fill slopes are necessary for embankment placement within right-of-way.
- Foundation recommendations for soft soil areas and areas of high groundwater along fill areas, including settlement analyses.
- Potential soft areas within roadway alignment needing specific subgrade treatments.
- Need for subsurface drainage requirements as needed.
- Liquefaction potential of site soils due to granular soils and high groundwater.

Preliminary cut and fill depths along the project length have not yet been determined. Once project cross sections and bridge and culvert locations have been developed by HDR, Tetra Tech will review the project plan and cross section set and determine where additional geotechnical borings will need to be drilled for the Consultant Activity 130 Report. Following drilling and laboratory testing, Tetra Tech will provide comprehensive geotechnical recommendations for each of the above-mentioned geotechnical items.

## APPENDIX

## **APPENDIX 1A**

Important Information about Your Geotechnical Engineering Report (Published by ASFE)

Tetra Tech Boring Log Descriptive Terminology Key to Soil and Rock Symbols and Terms

Classification of Soils for Engineering Purposes

Figure 1A-1 – Location of Exploratory Borings

## IMPORTANT INFORMATION ABOUT YOUR GEOTECHNICAL ENGINEERING REPORT

More construction problems are caused by site subsurface conditions than any other factor. As troublesome as subsurface problems can be, their frequency and extent have been lessened considerably in recent years, due in large measure to programs and publications of ASFE/The Association of Engineering Firms Practicing in the Geosciences.

The following suggestions and observations are offered to help you reduce the Geotechnical-related delays, cost-overruns and other costly headaches that can occur during a construction project.

## A GEOTECHNICAL ENGINEERING REPORT IS BASED ON A UNIQUE SET OF PROJECT-SPECIFIC FACTORS

A Geotechnical engineering report is based on a subsurface exploration plan designed to incorporate a unique set of project-specific factors. These typically include: the general nature of the structure involved, its size and configuration; the location of the structure on the site and its orientation; physical concomitants such as access roads, parking lots, and underground utilities, and the level of additional risk which the client assumed by virtue of limitations imposed upon the exploratory program. To help avoid costly problems, consult the geotechnical engineer to determine how any factors which change subsequent to the date of the report may affect its recommendations.

Unless your consulting Geotechnical engineer indicates otherwise, your Geotechnical engineer report should not be used:

- When the nature of the proposed structure is changed, for example, if an office building will be erected instead of a parking garage, or if a refrigerated warehouse will be built instead of an unrefrigerated one;
- when the size or configuration of the proposed structure is altered;
- when the location or orientation of the proposed structure is modified:
- when there is a change of ownership, or
- for application to an adjacent site.

Geotechnical engineers cannot accept responsibility for problems which may develop if they are not consulted after factors considered in their reports' development have changed.

## MOST GEOTECHNICAL "FINDINGS" ARE PROFESSIONAL ESTIMATES

Site exploration identifies actual subsurface conditions only at those points where samples are taken, when they are taken.

Data derived through sampling and subsequent laboratory testing are extrapolated by Geotechnical engineers who then render an opinion about overall subsurface conditions, their likely reaction to proposed conditions, their likely reaction to proposed construction activity, and appropriate foundation design. Even under optimal circumstances actual conditions may differ from those inferred to exist, because no Geotechnical engineer, no matter how qualified, and not exploration program, no matter subsurface how comprehensive, can reveal what is hidden by earth, rock and time. The actual interface between materials may be fare more gradual or abrupt than a report indicates. Actual conditions in areas not sampled may differ from predictions. Nothing can be done to prevent the unanticipated, but steps can be taken to help minimize their impact. For this reason, most experienced owners retain their Geotechnical consultants through the construction stage, to identify variances, conduct additional tests which may be needed, and to recommend solutions to problems encountered on site.

### SUBSURFACE CONDITIONS CAN CHANGE

Subsurface conditions may be modified by constantlychanging natural forces. Because a Geotechnical engineering report is based on conditions which existed at the time of subsurface exploration, *construction decisions should not be based on a Geotechnical engineering report whose adequacy may have been affected by time*. Speak with the Geotechnical consultant to learn if additional tests are advisable before construction starts.

Construction operations at or adjacent to the site and natural events such as flood, earthquakes or groundwater fluctuations may also affect subsurface conditions and, thus, the continuing adequacy of a geotechnical report. The geotechnical engineer should be kept apprised of any such events, and should be consulted to determine if additional tests are necessary.

### GEOTECHNICAL SERVICES ARE PREFORMED FOR SPECIFIC PURPOSES AND PERSONS

Geotechnical engineers' reports are prepared to meet the specific needs of specific individuals. A report prepared for a consulting civil engineer may not be adequate for a construction contractor, or even some other consulting civil engineer. Unless indicated otherwise, this report was prepared expressly for the client involved and expressly for purposes indicated by the client. Use by any other persons for any purpose, or by the client for a different purpose, may result in problems. *No individual other than the client should apply this report for its intended purpose without first conferring with the* 

geotechnical engineer. No person should apply this report for any purpose other than that originally contemplated without first conferring with the geotechnical engineer.

### A GEOTECHNICAL ENGINEERING REPORT IS SUBJECT TO MISINTERPRETATION

Costly problems can occur when other design professionals develop their plants based on misinterpretations of a geotechnical engineering report. To help avoid these problems, the geotechnical engineer should be retained to work with other appropriate design professionals to explain relevant geotechnical findings and to review the adequacy of their plans and specifications relative to geotechnical issues.

### BORING LOGS SHOULD NOT BE SEPARATED FROM THE ENGINEERING REPORT

Final boring logs are developed by geotechnical engineers based upon their interpretation of field logs (assembled by site personnel) and laboratory evalution of field samples. Only final boring logs customarily are included in geotechnical engineering reports. *These logs should not under any circumstances be redrawn* for inclusion in architectural or other design drawings, because drafters may commit errors or omissions in the transfer process. Although photographic reproduction eliminates this problem, it does nothing to minimize the possibility of contractors misinterpreting the logs during bid preparation. When this occurs, delays, disputes and unanticipated costs are the all-too-frequent result.

To minimize the likelihood of boring log misinterpretation, give contractors ready access to the complete geotechnical engineering report prepared or authorized for their use. Those who do not provide such access may proceed under the *mistaken* impression that simply disclaiming responsibility for the accuracy of subsurface information always insulates them from attendant liability. Providing the best available information to contractors helps prevent costly construction problems and the adversarial attitudes which aggravate them to disproportionate scale.

### READ RESPONSIBILITY CLAUSES CLOSELY

Because geotechnical engineering is based extensively on judgment and opinion, it is far less exact than other design disciplines. This situation has resulted in wholly unwarranted claims being lodged against geotechnical consultants. To help prevent this problem, geotechnical engineers have developed model clauses for use in written transmittals. These are not exculpatory clauses designed to foist geotechnical engineers' liabilities onto someone else. Rather, they are definitive clauses which identify where geotechnical engineers' responsibilities begin and end. Their use helps all parties involved recognize their individual responsibilities and take appropriate action. Some of these definitive clauses are likely to appear in your geotechnical engineering report, and you are encouraged to read them closely. your geotechnical engineer will be pleased to give full and frank answers to your questions.

### OTHER STEPS YOU CAN TAKE TO REDUCE RISK

Your consulting geotechnical engineer will be pleased to discuss other techniques which can be employed to mitigate risk. In addition, ASFE as developed a variety of materials which may be beneficial. Contact ASFE for a complimentary copy of its publications directory.

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# Tetra Tech Boring Log Descriptive Terminology Key to Soil Symbols and Terms

## SOIL CLASSIFICATION CHART

MAJOR DIVISIONS			SYMBOLS		TYPICAL
IVI			GRAPH	LETTER	DESCRIPTIONS
	GRAVEL	CLEAN GRAVELS		GW	Well-graded gravels, gravel sand mix- tures, little or no fines.
	AND GRAVELLY SOILS	(LITTLE OR NO FINES)		GP	Poorly graded gravels, gravel-sand mix- tures, little or no fines.
COARSE GRAINED SOILS	MORE THAN 50% OF COARSE	GRAVELS WITH FINES		GM	Silty gravels, gravel-sand-silt mixtures.
30123	FRACTION RETAINED ON NO. 4 SIEVE	(APPRECIABLE AMOUNT OF FINES)		GC	Clayey gravels, gravel-sand-clay mixtures.
	SAND	CLEAN SANDS		SW	Well-graded sands, gravelly sands, little or no fines.
MORE THAN 50% OF MATERIAL IS LARGER THAN NO. 200 SIEVE SIZE		(LITTLE OR NO FINES)		SP	Poorly graded sands, gravelly sands, little or no fines.
	MORE THAN 50% OF COARSE	SANDS WITH FINES		SM	Silty sands, sand-silt mixtures.
	FRACTION PASSING ON NO. 4 SIEVE	(APPRECIABLE AMOUNT OF FINES)		SC	Clayey sands, sand-clay mixures.
				ML	Inorganic silts and very fine sands, rock flour, silty or clayey fine sands or clayey silts with slight plasticity.
FINE GRAINED	SILTS AND CLAYS	LIQUID LIMIT LESS THAN 50		CL	Inorganic clays of low to medium plasticity, gravelly clays, sandy clays, silty clays, lean clays.
SOILS	CLATS			OL	Organic silts and organic silty clays of low plasticity.
MORE THAN 50% OF MATERIAL IS				МН	Inorganic silts, micaceous or diatomaceous fine sandy or silty soils, elastic silts.
SMALLER THAN NO. 200 SIEVE SIZE	SILTS LIQUID LIMIT AND GREATER THAN 50 CLAYS		СН	Inorganic clays of high plasticity, fat clays.	
				ЮН	Organic clays of medium to high plasticity, organic silts.
HIGHLY ORGANIC SOILS			47 47 47 47 7 47 47 47 47 71 47 47 47 47	PT	Peat and other highly organic soils.

NOTE: DUAL SYMBOLS ARE USED TO INDICATE BORDERLINE SOIL CLASSIFICATIONS

Notes

#### See Soil Boring Information Special Provision.

SPT (Standard Penetration Test-ASTM D1586): The number of blows of a 140 lb (63.6 kg) hammer falling 2.5 ft (750 mm) used to drive a 2 in (50 mm)

O.D. Split Spoon sampler for a total of 1.5 ft (0.45 m) of penetration.

Written as follows:

first 0.5 ft (0.15 m) - second 0.5 ft (0.15 m) - third 0.5 ft (0.15 m) (ex: 1-3-9)

Note: if the number of blows exceeds 50 before 0.5 ft (0.15 m) of penetration is achieved, the actual penetration rounded to the nearest 0.1 ft (0.03 m) follows the number of blows in parentheses (ex: 12-24-50 (0.09 m),

34-50 (0.4 ft), or 100 (0.3 ft)).WR denotes a zero blow count with the weight of the rods only.

WH denotes a zero blow count with the weight of the rods plus the weight of the hammer.

MC=Moisture Content, LL=Liquid limit, PL=Plastic Limit -200%=percent soil passing 200 sieve, DD=Dry Density

Soil Classifications are Based on the Unified Soil Classification System, ASTM D2487 and D2488. Also included are the AASHTO group classifications (M145). Descriptions are based on visual observation, except where they have been modified to reflect results of laboratory tests as deemed appropriate.

Order of	Descriptors
----------	-------------

12/06/12

**TETRA TECH** 

- Group Name
- Consistency or Relative Density
- Moisture Condition Color

Dry Moist

Wet

- Particle size descriptor(s) (coarse grained soils only)
- Angularity of coarse grained soils
- Other relevant notes

#### Criteria For Descriptors inad Saile

Consistency of Fine (	Grained Solis
Consistency	N-Value (uncorrected)
Very Soft	< 2
Soft	2 - 4
Medium Stiff	5 - 8
Stiff	.9 - 15
Very Stiff	16 - 30
Hard	> 30
Apparent Density of Coar	rse Grained Soils
Relative Density	N-Value (uncorrected)
Very Loose	< 4
Loose	4 - 10
Medium Dense	11 - 30
Dense	31 - 50

LOOSE	4 - 10
Medium Dense	11 - 30
Dense	31 - 50
Very Dense	> 50

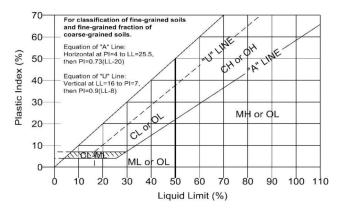
#### **Moisture Condition**

Absence of moisture, dusty, dry to the touch. Damp, but no visible water. Visible free water.

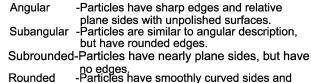
#### **Definition of Particle Size Ranges** Size Range Soil Component

Boulder	r > 12 in (300 mm)
Cobble	3 in (75 mm) - 12 in (300 mm)
Gravel	No. 4 Sieve (4.75 mm) to 3 in (75 mm)
Sand	No. 200 (0.075 mm) to No. 4 Sieves (4.75 mm)
Silt	`< No. 200 Sieve (0.075 mm)*
Clav	< No. 200 Sieve (0.075 mm)*

\*Atterberg limits and chart below to differentiate between silt and clay.



#### Angularity of Coarse-Grained Particles



well-rounded corners and edges.

# Tetra Tech Boring Log Descriptive Terminology Key to Rock Symbols and Terms

					I
Rock Type	Symbol	Rock Type	Symbol	Rock Type	Symbol
Argillite		Dolomite		Quartzite	
Basalt		Gneiss		Rhyolite	
Bedrock (other)		Granitic		Sandstone	
Breccia		Limestone		Schist	
Claystone		Siltstone		Shale	
		Conglomerate			

12/06/12 **TETRA TECH** 

#### Order of Descriptors

- Rock Type
- Color

С F

- Grain size (if applicable)
- Stratification/Foliation (as applicable)
- Field Hardness
- Other relevant notes

#### Criteria For Descriptors Grain Size

Description	Characteristic
oarse Grained	-Individual grains can be easily
	distinguished by eye
Fine Grained	-Individual grains can be dis-
	tinguished with difficulty

#### Stratum Thickness

Thickly Bedded	3-10 ft (1-3 m)
Medium Bedded	1-3 ft (300 mm - 1 m)
Thinly Bedded	2-12 in (50-300 mm)
Very Thinly Bedded	< 2 in (50 mm)

#### Rock Field Hardness

Very Soft Soft

Medium

Hard Very Hard -Can be carved with knife. Can be excavated readily with point of rock hammer. Can be scratched readily by fingernail. -Can be grooved or gouged readily by knife or point of rock hammer. Can be excavated in fragments from chips to several inches in size by moderate blows of the point of a rock hammer.

-Can be grooved or gouged 0.05 in (2 mm) deep by firm pressure of knife or rock hammer point. Can be excavated in small chips to pieces about 1 in (25 mm) maximum size by hard blows of the point of a rock hammer. -Can be scratched with knife or pick. Gouges or grooves to 0.25 in (6 mm) can be excavated by hard blow of rock Moderately hard hammer. Hand specimen can be detached by moderate blows.

-Can be scratched with knlfe or pick only with difficulty. Hard hammer blows required to detach hand specimen.

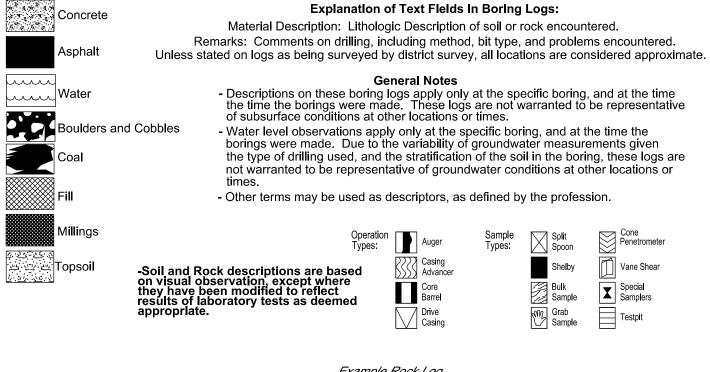
Cannot be scratched with knife or sharp rock hammer point. Breaking of hand specimens requires several hard blows of a rock hammer.

Notes:

UCS = Unconfined Compressive Strength obtained from laboratory testing at the given depth.

See Soil Boring Information Special Provision.

# Miscellaneous Soil/Rock Symbols and Terms



Example Rock Log SANDSTONE, gray, fine grained, thickly bedded, hard field hardness.



## **CLASSIFICATION OF SOILS FOR ENGINEERING PURPOSES**

ASTM Designation: D 2487 – 83 (Based on Unified Soil Classification System)

	MAJ	OR DIVISIONS		GROUP SYMBOL	GROUP NAME
	Gravels	Clean Gravels	$Cu \ge 4 \text{ and } 1 \le Cc \le 3^{E}$	GW	Well graded gravel <sup>F</sup>
	More than 50% coarse	Less than 5% fines	Cu < 4 and/or 1 > Cc > 3 <sup>E</sup>	GP	Poorly graded gravel <sup>F</sup>
	fraction retained on	Gravels with	Fines classify as ML or MH	GM	Silty gravel FGH
Coarse-Grained Soils More than 50% retained on No. 200	No. 4 sieve	Fines More than 12% fines	Fines classify as CL or CH	GC	Clayey gravel <sup>FGH</sup>
sieve	Sands	Clean Sands	$Cu \ge 6 \text{ and } 1 \le Cc \le 3^{E}$	SW	Well-graded sand <sup>1</sup>
	50% or more of coarse	Less than 5% fines	Cu < 6 and/or 1 > Cc > 3 <sup>E</sup>	SP	Poorly graded sand <sup>1</sup>
	faction passes No. 4	Sands with Fines	Fines classify as ML or MH	SM	Silty Sand GHI
	sieve	More than 12% fines	Fines classify as CL or CH	SC	Clayey sand GHI
		Inorganic	PI > 7 and plots on or above "A" line	CL	Lean clay KLM
	Silts and Clays Liquid limit less	morganie	PI < 4 or plots below "A" line	ML	Silt KLM
Fine-Grained Soils 50% or more passes	than 50	Organic	Liquid limit – oven dried Liquid limit – not dried <0.75	OL	Organic clay <sup>KLMN</sup> Organic silt <sup>KLMO</sup>
the No. 200 sieve		Inorganic	PI plots on or above "A" line	СН	Fat clay KLM
	Silts and Clays Liquid limit 50 or	morganio	PI plots below "A" line	МН	Elastic silt KLM
	more	Organic	Liquid limit – oven dried Liquid limit – not dried < 0.75	ОН	Organic clay <sup>KLMO</sup> Organic silt <sup>KLMO</sup>
Highly organic soils	Primarily organic	c matter, dark in co	olor, and organic odor	PT	Peat

<sup>A</sup> Based on the material passing the 3-in. (75-mm) sieve.

- <sup>B</sup> If field sample contained cobbles or boulders, or both, add "with cobbles or boulders, or both" to group name.
- <sup>c</sup> Gravels with 5 to 12% require dual symbols:

GW-GM well-graded gravel with silt GW-GC well-graded gravel with clay GP-GM poorly graded gravel with silt GP-GC poorly graded gravel with clay

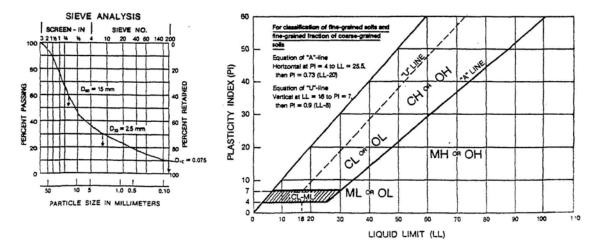
<sup>D</sup> Sands with 5 to 12% fines require dual symbols:

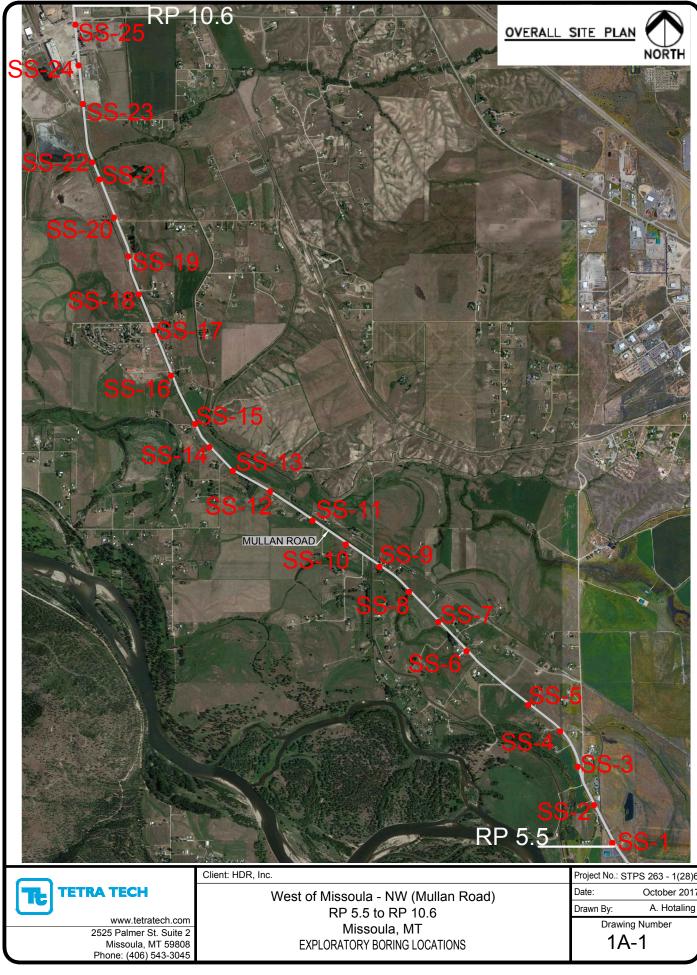
SW-SM well-graded sand with silt SW-SC well-graded sand with clay SP-SM poorly graded sand with silt SP-SC poorly graded sand with clay

- <sup>E</sup> Cu =  $D_{60}/D_{10}$  Cc= $(D_{30})^2$  /  $(D_{10} \times D_{90})$ <sup>F</sup> If soil contains ≥15% sand, add "with
- sand" to group name.
- <sup>G</sup> If fines classify as CL-ML, use dual symbol GC-GM, or SC-SM.
- <sup>H</sup> If fines are organic, add "with organic fines" to group name.
- If soil contains ≥15% gravel, add "with gravel" to group name.
- If soil contains  $\geq$  15% gravel, add "with gravel" to group name.

<sup>J</sup> If Atterberg limits plot in hatched area, soil is a CL-ML, silty clay.

- <sup>K</sup>. If soil contains 15 to 29% plus No. 200, add "with sand" or "with gravel", whichever is predominant.
- <sup>L</sup> If solid contains ≥ 30% plus No. 200, predominantly sand, add "sandy" to group name.
- <sup>M</sup> If soil contains ≥ 30% plus No. 200, predominantly gravel, add "gravelly" to group name.
- <sup>N</sup>  $PI \ge 4$  and plots on or above "A" line.
- <sup>o</sup> PI < 4 or plots below "A: line.
- <sup>P</sup> PI plots on or above "A: line.
- <sup>Q</sup> PI plots below "A: line.





## **APPENDIX 2A**

Log of Exploratory Borings (Figures 2A-1 through 2A-26)

## LOG OF BORING Boring 614100-SS-1



Project Nu STPS 263 Date Starte 5/19/17 Driller: O'			8			Boring 61	4100-SS-1								Sheet 1 of			
STPS 263 Date Starte 5/19/17 Driller: O'	imbo	of N	Aiss	oula - NW (M	ullan F		Rig: Mobile B-61         Boring Location N: 1           Hammer: Auto         Coordinates         E: 8							Station: Offset:				
STPS 263 Date Starte 5/19/17 Driller: O'	roject Number: UPN:					Boring Diameter:	System: MT S.P			.05	п							
<u>/19/17</u> <b>Driller:</b> O'			3	6141		8 in	Datum: WGS84							Top of Boring Elevation: 3093.5 ft				
Driller: O'	ed:			Date Finished	:	Drilling Fluid:						Elevation Source:						
				6/19/17		None	GPS and Plans							GPS				
A						Abandonment Meth							je, a	and S	Section:			
<b>_ogger:</b> Ar		otali	ng		<del></del>	Cuttings and Grout			13N 20	JVV	59	)						
Depth (ft) <i>Elev.</i> (ft)	Sample Type	Recovery (%)	RQD (%)	Blow Count	Lithology	Material Des	scription		Depth (ft) <i>Elev.</i> (ft)	MC (%)	E	PL	-200 (%)	DD	Remarks and Other Tests			
	S.	87		18 - 32 - 50		Asphalt. FILL, Poorly-Graded GRAV	EL with silt and sand		0.5 3093.0	1	NV	NP	6					
		07		10 - 32 - 30		(GP-GM), [A-1]. very dense, tan/brown to gray, fine to co subrounded to subangular.	slightly moist,		4.0	1								
5 8088.5 _ _	X	87		29 - 37 - 44		Poorly-Graded SAND with g medium dense to very dens tan/brown, fine to coarse gra subrounded.	e, slightly moist to wet,	3	3089.5									
- 10 2083.5 - -	X	67		16 - 32 - 41				Ā		1								
15	X	53		9 - 13 - 14		Boring Depth: 15.5 ft,	Elevation: 3078.0 ft		15.5 3078.0									

## LOG OF BORING



Fax: (4				8045 8	)			Boring 614	4100-SS-2								Sheet 1 of 1				
Project	t: V	/est	of N	Niss	oula - NW (M	ullan I	Rd)	Rig: Mobile B-61Boring LocationN: 1003933.87 fHammer: AutoCoordinatesE: 809136.7 ft							Station: Offset:						
Project					UPN:			Boring Diameter:	System: MT S			. 1 1				Top of Boring					
STPS 2			28)6	5	6141		8 in Datum: WGS84									Elevation: 3090.4 ft					
	Date Started:         Date Finished:           6/19/17         6/19/17           Driller:         O'Keefe				Drilling Fluid:     Location Source:       None     GPS and Plans       Abandonment Method:     Township, Rar								<b>Elevation Source:</b> GPS								
											anç	je, a		ion:							
Logger	r: Ar	ic Ho	otali	ing				Cuttings and Grout			13N 2	OW	' S4	ŀ							
Depth (ft) Elev. (ft)	Operation	Sample Type	Recovery (%)	RQD (%)	Blow Count	Lithology		Material Des	cription		Depth (ft) <i>Elev.</i> (ft)	MC (%)	LL	PL	-200 (%)	Q	Remarks and Other Tests				
	}		80		25 - 29 - 30		FIL	bhalt. L, Poorly-Graded SAND v y dense, slightly moist, ta ined, subrounded.	vith gravel (SP), [A- n/brown, fine to coa	.1]. arse	0.4 3090.0	1									
5 3085.4 			73		2-2-2			y, Clayey SAND with grav se, moist, brown to gray,		very	3.0 3087.4	23	27	20	50						
10 3080.4 			100 47		12 - 25 - 22		me	orly-Graded SAND with gr dium dense to dense, mo e to coarse grained, subar	ist to wet, tan/brow	n, <u>⊽</u> ed.	9.8 3080.6	1									
15 3075.4	<b>.</b>	$\mathbf{X}$	47		32 - 17 - 9			Boring Depth: 15.5 ft, E	Journation: 2074.0 ft		15.5 3074.9										
After Drilling		Wate			Observations	-	≚ Dri	ring lling: 11.1 ft <i>(3079.3 ft)</i> ter llina: Not Recorded		Rema	arks:										

## LOG OF BORING



Phone: Fax: (4					,			Bori	ing 614	100-SS-3								Sheet 1 of				
Project	t: V	/est	of I	Viss	oula - NW (M	ullan I	Rd)	d) Rig: Mobile B-61 Boring Location N: 1004828.68 Hammer: Auto Coordinates E: 808830.35 f								68 ft Station: 6 ft Offset:						
Project	t Nu	mbe	r:		UPN:			Boring Diam		System: MT S			.55	п				o of Boring				
STPS 2	263	- 1(2	28)6	6	6141	00		8 in		Datum: WGS	84						Elevation: 3088.2 ft					
Date St		ed:			Date Finished	l:		Drilling Fluid: Location Source:									Elevation Source:					
6/19/17 Driller:		Keef	e		6/19/17			None         GPS and Plans           Abandonment Method:         Township, Rang								ie. a	<u>GP</u> and S					
Logger				ing				Cuttings and				13N 2										
Depth (ft) <i>Elev.</i> (ft)	Operation	Sample Type	Recovery (%)	RQD (%)	Blow Count	Lithology		Mate	erial Desc	cription		Depth (ft) <i>Elev.</i> <i>(ft)</i>	MC (%)	F	PL	-200 (%)	DD	Remarks and Other Tests				
			93		12 - 17 - 15		FIL (GF		d GRAVE nse, slight	L with silt and sand ly moist, tan/browr		0.7 3087.5	5	17	15	10						
 3083.2 			60		8 - 9 - 6		me tan/	orly-Graded SAN dium dense to ve /brown, fine to co orounded.	ery dense	avel (SP), [A-1]. , moist to wet, ned, subangular to		4.0 3084.2	1									
		$\times$	0		50/0.4ft						Ţ											
		X	13		26 - 27 - 22			Boring Depth:	15.5 ft, <i>E</i>	levation: 3072.7 ft		15.5 3072.7										
						T	D	ring			-											
After		Wate	r L	evel	Observations		≚ Dri	ring Iling: 11.0 ft <i>(</i> 307 far	77.2 ft)		Rema	arks:										
	q: No	t Rec	orde	ed		-	▼ Dri	er Ilina: Not Record	led													

## LOG OF BORING



•	,		<b>3088</b>	ssoula -	NW (N	Iullan F	SQ)	Rig: Mobile B-61	14100-SS-4 Boring Locat	ion N:	100571	55	1 ft			Stat	Sheet 1 c		
-							,	Hammer: Auto	Coordinates	E: 8	808486					Station: Offset:			
Project					UPN			Boring Diameter:	System: MT	-	)					Тор	of Boring		
STPS 2			28)6	-	6141			8 in Datum: WGS84									ration: 3086.2 ft		
<b>Date St</b> 5/19/17		ed:			Finishe	d:		Drilling Fluid: None	<b>Location Sol</b> GPS and Pla							Elev GPS	vation Source:		
Driller:		Keef	e	6/19/ <sup>·</sup>	17			Abandonment Met		ns	Towns	shir	). R	and			section:		
_ogger				g				Cuttings and Grou			13N 2	-	-	_	<b>,</b> -, -				
Depth (ft) <i>Elev.</i> <i>(ft)</i>	Operation	Sample Type	Recovery (%)	KUD (%)	Blow Count	Lithology		Material D	escription		Depth (ft) <i>Elev.</i> <i>(ft)</i>	MC (%)	LL	PL	-200 (%)	DD	Remarks and Other Tests		
			67	6 -	7 - 10		FILI (GP to b Silty	halt, Top 2 inches are _, Poorly-Graded GRA -GM), [A-1]. medium d lack, fine to coarse gra / CLAY with sand (CL- htly moist, gray to blac	VEL with silt and sa ense, slightly moist, ined, subrounded. ML), [A-4]. very stiff,	gray /	0.6 3085.6 2.0 3084.2	7							
5 3081.2 - - -		$\overline{}$	100 67	12 -	19 - 21		den	rly-Graded SAND with se, moist to wet, tan/b ned, subrounded to su	rown, fine to coarse	1	5.0 3081.2	1							
10 8076.2 - -		X	53	21 -	26 - 20					Ţ		4							
15 8071.2		$\times$	60	23 -	24 - 23			Boring Depth: 15.5 ft,	Elevation: 3070.7	ff	15.5 3070.7								

### LOG OF BORING Boring 61/100-88-5



Project					<b>UPN:</b> 61410	00		Boring Diameter: 8 in	System: MT S Datum: WGS		E)					Top of Boring Elevation: 3084.0 ft			
Date St		ed:			Date Finished	:		Drilling Fluid:	ce:						Elevation Source:				
5/19/17 Driller: Loggei	0'				6/19/17			None Abandonment Meth Cuttings and Grout	IS	GPS Township, Range, and Section: 13N 20W S5									
Depth (ft) Elev. (ft)	Operation	Sample Type	(%)	RQD (%)	Blow Count	Lithology		Material De			Depth (ft) <i>Elev.</i> (ft)	(%)			-200 (%)	DD	Remarks and Other Tests		
_			47		7 - 9 - 9		FIL (GF	ohalt, Top 2 inches are re L, Poorly-Graded GRAV 2-GM), [A-1]. medium de lack, fine to coarse grain	EL with silt and san nse, slightly moist,		0.7 3083.3	3	17	15	12				
5 8079.0 - -			87		14 - 9 - 8		Silt slig	y CLAY with sand (CL-N htly moist, gray to black	L), [A-4]. very stiff, , low plasticity.	~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~	4.7 3079.3	14							
- 10 3074.0 - -		X	60		13 - 15 - 15		me	orly-Graded SAND with a dium dense, moist to we arse grained, subrounded	t, tan/brown, fine to		8.0 3076.0	5							
15 3069.0		$\times$	60		7 - 10 - 10			Boring Depth: 15.5 ft,	Elevation: 3068.5.ft		15.5 3068.5								

# LOG OF BORING



	406)	543-	308	8				Boring 61	4100-SS-6							Sheet 1 of
Projec	t: V	/est	of N	∕liss	oula - NW (M	ullan	Rd)	Rig: Mobile B-61 Hammer: Auto	100722 806848				Stat Offs	tion: set:		
<b>Projec</b> STPS				6	<b>UPN:</b> 6141			Boring Diameter: 8 in	6.P. (E 884	)				Top of Boring Elevation: 3081.6 ft		
Date S 6/20/1		ed:			Date Finished	l:		Drilling Fluid: None	Location Sour						Elev GP	vation Source:
Driller: Logge	0'				0/20/11			Abandonment Meth Cuttings and Grout		0	<b>Towns</b> 13N 2			ge, a		Section:
Depth (ft) <i>Elev.</i> <i>(ft)</i>		Sample Type	Recovery (%)	RQD (%)	Blow Count	Lithology		Material Des	cription		Depth (ft) <i>Elev.</i> (ft)	MC (%)	٦L	-200 (%)	DD	Remarks and Other Tests
-			53		16 - 7 - 7		FIL [A-	bhalt, Top 2 inches are re L, Silty, Clayey SAND wit 2]. medium dense, slightly a to coarse grained, subro	h gravel (SC-SM), / moist, gray to bla	ck,	0.7 3080.9	1				
- 8076.6 -		X	67		2 - 3 - 8		gra Po me tan	y CLAY with sand (CL-MI y to black, low plasticity. orly-Graded SAND with g dium dense to very dense /brown, fine to coarse gra pangular.	ravel (SP), [A-1]. e, moist to wet,	` ▽	4.0 3077.6 5.0 3076.6					
- 10 _ 3071.6 -		X	47		9 - 19 - 14		301	angura.								
15 3066.6			80		8 - 50/0.5ft			Boring Depth: 15.0 ft, E	Flowetiene 2066 6 #		15.0 3066.d					

# LOG OF BORING



	(400)	543	-300	0					Boring	614	100-SS-7								Sheet 1 of 1
Projec	ct: V	Vest	of N	/liss	soula - N		ullan I	Rd)	Rig: Mobile B-61 Hammer: Auto		Boring Locatio Coordinates		100795 306143			t		Stat Offs	tion: set:
<b>Projec</b> STPS				6		<b>UPN:</b> 61410	00		Boring Diameter 8 in	•	System: MT S Datum: WGS	-	E)						o of Boring vation: 3081.7 ft
Date S		ed:			Date Fin	ished:			Drilling Fluid:		Location Source							Elev GP	vation Source:
6/20/1 Driller	r: O'				6/20/17				None Abandonment M		GPS and Plans d:	S					je, a		Section:
Logge	er: A	ric H	otali	ng	1				Cuttings and Gro	out			13N 2	0W	S	5			1
Depth (ft) <i>Elev.</i> (ft)	Operation	Sample Type	Recovery (%)	RQD (%)	Blow Count		Lithology		Material	Des	cription		Depth (ft) <i>Elev.</i> (ft)	MC (%)	H	Ъ	-200 (%)	DD	Remarks and Other Tests
		X	47		7 - 5 -	8		FIL [A-2 fine	halt, Top 2 inches ar L, Silty, Clayey SANE 2]. medium dense, sli to coarse grained, si	) with ghtly ubrou	gravel (SC-SM), moist, gray to blac unded.		0.8 3081.0 3.0	13					
- - - - - - -			67		12 - 24	- 27		slig Poc den	y CLAY with sand (Cl htly moist, gray to bla orly-Graded SAND wi use, moist to wet, tan ined, subrounded to s	ack, l ith gr /brov	ow plasticity. avel (SP), [A-1]. ve /n, fine to coarse		3078.7 4.5 3077.2	2					Attempted shelby tube. Refusal on cobble at 4.5 feet.
- - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - -		X	67		26 - 23	- 28		9.0			guai	Ţ							
15 3066.7	-	X	67		12 - 17	- 41			Boring Depth: 15.5				<b>,</b> 15.5 ,						
													3066.2						
⊢		Wate	er Lo	evel	Observati	ions	7		ring lling: 7.4 ft <i>(3074.3 ft)</i>			Rem	arks:						
					-		-	🚽 Dri				1							

## LOG OF BORING



Sheet 1 of 1

Project						<b>UPN:</b> 6141			Hammer: Auto Boring Diamete 8 in	<u>E:</u> S.P. (E	100876 <u>805460</u> E)	<u>.4 f</u>	<u>t</u>			Offset: Top of Boring Elevation: 3080.4 ft					
Date Started:     Date Finished:       6/20/17     6/20/17       Driller:     O'Keefe       Logger:     Aric Hotaling									Drilling Fluid: None		Datum: WGS Location Sour GPS and Plar	rce:						Elevation: 3080.4 π Elevation Source: GPS			
									Abandonment I Cuttings and G		d:		<b>Towns</b> 14N 2				je, a	and S	Section:		
Depth (ft) <i>Elev.</i> <i>(ft)</i>	Operation	Sample Type	Recovery (%)	RQD (%)	Blow Count		Lithology		Materia	al Desc	ription		Depth (ft) <i>Elev.</i> (ft)	MC (%)	L	PL	-200 (%)	DD	Remarks and Other Tests		
-			47 43		9 - 5	- 4		FIL [A-2 fine Silt	halt, Top 2 inches L, Silty, Clayey SAN 2]. medium dense, s to coarse grained, y CLAY with sand ( st, gray to black, lo	ND with slightly subrou CL-ML)	gravel (SC-SM), moist, gray to bla nded. , [A-4]. stiff, slight	ack,	1.0 3079.4 2.0 3078.4 3.4 3077.0								
5 3075.4 _	ł	X	67		10 - 12	2 - 8		Poo	rly-Graded SAND dium dense, moist t rse grained, subrou	with gra to wet,	vel (SP), [A-1]. tan/brown, fine to	) ∑									
10 3070.4	ł		100		2 - 2	- 3		wet	y CLAY with sand ( , gray to black, low	v plastic	ity.		8.0 3072.4 10.5 3069.9								
		$\times$	47		8 - 14	- 28			isë, wet, tan/brown rounded to subang		coarse grained,		, 15.5 ,								
		× •					<u>-1.0.0.0.0</u>		Boring Depth: 15.	.5 ft, <i>El</i> e	evation: 3064.9 ft	1	3064.9				·				

## LOG OF BORING



Project	,		3088		oula - NW (M	ullan F	54)	Boring 61	Boring Locatio	n Ni	100057	0 0	13 ft			Stat	Sheet 1 of
-				133			.u)	Hammer: Auto	804748	.11	ft			Offs			
Project					UPN:			Boring Diameter:	E)					Тор	of Boring		
STPS 2			28)6	<b>;</b>	61410			8 in	Datum: WGS							Elev	ation: 3077.3 ft
Date St		ed:			Date Finished	l:		Drilling Fluid:	Location Sour								ation Source:
6/20/17 <b>Driller:</b>		Ken	fo		6/20/17			None Abandonment Metho	GPS and Plan	IS	Town	shir	, P	and		GPS and S	Section:
Logger				ng				Cuttings and Grout	<i>.</i>		14N 2				9 <del>0</del> , 0	anu c	
				-								1					
Depth (ft) <i>Elev.</i> (ft)	Operation	Sample Type	Recovery (%)	RQD (%)	Blow Count	Lithology		Material Des	cription		Depth (ft) <i>Elev.</i> (ft)	MC (%)	L L	PL	-200 (%)	DD	Remarks and Other Tests
	Т		_				As	ohalt, Top 2 inches are re	cent overlav.			12					
-	ł		100		7 - 10 - 6		FIL [A- fine Sili	L, Silty, Clayey SAND wit 2]. medium dense, slightly to coarse grained, subro y CLAY with sand (CL-MI htly moist, gray to black,	h gravel (SC-SM), v moist, gray to bla unded. _), [A-4]. very stiff,	ck,	0.8 3076.6 1.7 3075.6 3.0 3074.3		23	18	54		
5 072.3	ł		100		2 - 1 - 3		Sa tar	ndy, Silty CLAY (CL-ML), /brown, very fine grained,	[A-4]. soft, moist to low plasticity.	wet, ⊻	7.0	23					
- 10 2067.3 -			67		8 - 16 - 23		de	orly-Graded SAND with g nse, wet, tan/brown, fine f prounded to subangular.			3070.3						
- 15 2062.3	{	$\times$	80		12 - 16 - 20			Boring Depth: 15.5 ft, E	Flowation: 2061 8 ft		15.5 3061.8						
			r Le		Observations			ring		Rem							

## LOG OF BORING



Fax: (	406)	543-	308	8				Boring 614	100-SS-10								Sheet 1 of 1
Projec	t: V	/est	of N	Aiss	soula - NW (M	ullan F	Rd)	<b>Rig:</b> Mobile B-61 <b>Hammer:</b> Auto	Boring Locatio Coordinates	n N: E: 8	101035 303891	5.8 .83	4 ft ft			Stat Offs	tion: set:
Project STPS				5	<b>UPN:</b> 6141			Boring Diameter: 8 in	System: MT S Datum: WGS	.P. (E						Тор	o of Boring vation: 3076.3 ft
Date S	tart				Date Finished	l:		Drilling Fluid:	Location Source							Elev	vation Source:
6/20/1		Kaal	5		6/20/17			None	GPS and Plans	S	Taura	. <b>I</b> a : 14				GP	
Driller Logge				ina				Abandonment Metho Cuttings and Grout	00:		14N 2	-		-	ge, a	and	Section:
Depth			-		unt	y					Depth						Demonto
(ft) Elev. (ft)	Operation	Sample Type	Recovery (%)	RQD (%)	Blow Count	Lithology		Material Des	cription		(ft) Elev. (ft)	MC (%)	E	٦L	-200 (%)	DD	Remarks and Other Tests
. ,			ш				Asp	halt, Top 2 inches are rea	ent overlav.		• •						
		W	87		12 - 10 - 4		FILI	, Silty, Clayey SAND with	n gravel (SC-SM),		0.8 3075.5	11	23	17	32		
	ľ	Å	07		12-10-4			<ol> <li>medium dense, slightly to coarse grained, subro</li> </ol>		CK,	1.6 3074.7						
							Silty	/ CLAY with sand (CL-ML		ist,	2.0 3074.3						
	1							y to black, low plasticity. / SAND (SM), [A-4]. medi	um dense, moist to			14	NV	NP	37		
			90			Vo Vo Vo 00 Vo Vo 00 Vo Vo		, tan/brown, very fine gra									Cohesion = 800 psf Friction Angle = 24.7
	1					0,000 0000 0000				$\overline{\Delta}$	6.5	16					degrees
	╏	X	53		4 - 9 - 10		Poc	rly-Graded SAND with gr dium dense to very dense	avel (SP), [A-1].		3069.8						
	1							oarse grained, subrounde		ne							
	ł								· ·								
10		X	67		6 - 8 - 8												
3066.3	I	$\vdash$															
_																	
	╏																
15		$\mathbb{N}$	60		13 - 20 - 31												
3061.3		$\langle \rangle$						Boring Depth: 15.5 ft, E	levation: 3060.8.ft		15.5						
								boning Depth. 13.3 ft, E	ievalion. 3000.0 il		3060.8						
		Wate	r 1.	avel	Observations	7	Dui	ing		Rem	arke:						
After					Observations		<u> </u>	ling: 6.3 ft <i>(3070.0 ft)</i> er		I VEI II	u nð.						
⊥ Drillir	ng: No	ot Rec	corde	d		-	🖣 Dri	llina: Not Recorded									

## LOG OF BORING



### Boring 614100-SS-11

Fax: (4		)6)54 543-			·		Boring 6 <sup>4</sup>	14100-SS-11								Sheet 1 of 1
Project	t: W	/est	of N	Viss	oula - NW (M	ullan F	Rd) <b>Rig:</b> Mobile B-61 <b>Hammer:</b> Auto	Boring Location Coordinates	on N:	101086 803221	0.6	65 ft			Static Offse	
Project	t Nu	mbe	r:		UPN:		Boring Diameter:	System: MT S			.00					t: of Boring
STPS 2				6	6141	00	8 in	Datum: WGS		·					Eleva	tion: 3074.8 ft
Date St		ed:			Date Finished	d:	Drilling Fluid:	Location Sour	rce:							tion Source:
<u>6/20/17</u>					6/20/17		None	GPS and Plan	าร	-		_			GPS	
Driller: Logger				ina			Abandonment Met Cuttings and Grou			<b>Towns</b> 14N 2				je, a	and Se	ection:
Loggei	. A							IL					, i			
Depth (ft) <i>Elev.</i> (ft)	Operation	Sample Type	Recovery (%)	RQD (%)	Blow Count	Lithology	Material D	escription		Depth (ft) <i>Elev.</i> (ft)	MC (%)	Е	ЪĽ	-200 (%)	Q	Remarks and Other Tests
	T						Asphalt, Top 2 inches are	recent overlay.			8					
	ł		87		9-9-6		FILL, Silty, Clayey SAND v [A-2]. medium dense, sligh fine to coarse grained, sub Silty SAND (SM), [A-4]. med	ntly moist, gray to bla prounded.		0.9 3073.9 1.8 3073.0						
_							tan/brown to gray, fine gra	ined, subangular.		4.0	4					
5			53		6 - 11 - 15	609	Poorly-Graded GRAVEL v (GP-GM), [A-1]. medium d		wot	3070.8						
3069.8	ł	$ \rightarrow $					tan/brown, fine to coarse g	rained, subrounded	to ∑							
	1						subangular.		<u> </u>			NV	NP	6		
	I													Ŭ		
· -																
-	1	S.														
10 3064.8	1	X	53		22 - 31 - 35	[0, 0]										
-						00										
	1															
	ŀ					609										
15		$\bigvee$	53		17 - 25 - 27											
3059.8		$\square$			11 20 21		Davian Davita 15 5 ft	Elevetien 2050 2 #		15.5						
							Boring Depth: 15.5 ft,	Elevation: 3059.3 ft		3059.3						
After		Wate	r Lo	evel	Observations	7	During Drilling: 6.2 ft (3068.6 ft) After Drilling: Not Recorded		Rem	arks:						

106/17 16:14 - N.3GEOTECHIREPORTSIREPORT 2017/MDT PROJECTSIMULLAN BOAD/106 REPORTLOGSIMULLAN RD.GPJ .GDT -2009+ MDT LOG OF BORING - MDT REVISED

## LOG OF BORING



Project	,		308				Boring 614									Sheet 1 o
•	t: V	Vest	of I	Aiss	oula - NW (N	Iullan R	d) <b>Rig:</b> Mobile B-61 <b>Hammer:</b> Auto	Boring Location Coordinates	N: 10 E: 80	01156 02355	6.1 .91	9 ft ft			Stat Offs	
Project	t Nu	mbe	er:		UPN	:	Boring Diameter:	System: MT S.F								of Boring
STPS 2	263	- 1(	28)6	6	614 <sup>-</sup>	100	8 in	Datum: WGS8	84						Elev	vation: 3072.2 ft
Date St	tarte	ed:			Date Finishe	d:	Drilling Fluid:	Location Source	e:						Elev	ation Source:
6/21/17					6/21/17		None	GPS and Plans							GPS	
Driller:							Abandonment Meth	od:						je, a	and S	Section:
ogger	r: Ar		otai	ng			Cuttings and Grout			14N 20		53	51			1
Depth (ft) <i>Elev.</i> <i>(ft)</i>	Operation	Sample Type	Recovery (%)	RQD (%)	Blow Count	Lithology	Material Des	scription		Depth (ft) <i>Elev.</i> <i>(ft)</i>	MC (%)	LL	PL	-200 (%)	DD	Remarks and Other Tests
							Asphalt, Top 2 inches are re	•		0.9	12					
-	ł		73		5 - 4 - 5		FILL, Poorly-Graded SAND loose, slightly moist, brown, grained, subangular. Silty SAND (SM), [A-4]. loose	fine to medium		3071.3 1.4 3070.8 3.0						
5 8067.2 _		X	33		8 - 6 - 6		Poorly-Graded SAND with g medium dense to very dense brown, fine to coarse grained sand.	ular. ravel (SP), [A-1]. e, very moist to wet,	/ 	3069.2	10					
- 10 2062.2 - -		$\times$	33		8 - 10 - 15											
15 3057.2			0		22 - 21 - 50/0.4f	******* *******	Boring Depth: 15.4 ft, <i>B</i>	Elevation: 3056 8 ft		15.4 3056.8						
		14/			Observations		- During - Drilling: 5.0 ft <i>(3067.2 ft)</i>		Remar	ke:						

## LOG OF BORING



STPS 2	263			3		<b>UPN:</b> 61410(	)	Hammer: Auto Boring Diameter 8 in	Datum: WG	S.P. (E S84	801275 -)	.20				Elev	of Boring ation: 3072.6 ft
Date Sta 6/21/17 Driller: Logger:	, O'ł	Keef		ng	Date Fin 6/21/17			Drilling Fluid: None Abandonment M Cuttings and Gro			Towns				je, a	GPS	ation Source:
Donth	Operation	Sample Type	Recovery (%)	RQD (%)	Blow Count		Lithology		Description		Depth (ft) <i>Elev.</i> (ft)	(%)	L	PL	-200 (%)	DD	Remarks and Other Tests
		*	20		2 - 3 -	- 3 ি বি বি বি		Asphalt. FILL, Poorly-Graded SAI loose, moist to moist, bri grained, subangular. Silty SAND (SM), [A-4]. v very moist, black to gray	own, fine to medium	-	0.8 3071.8 1.1 3071.5						
5 3067.6			80		2 - 1 -	- 1		subangular. Silty SAND (SM), [A-4]. Iu brown, fine to medium gr	pose, very moist to we	et, ⊻	5.5 3067.1	25					
10 3062.6 			87		3 - 4 -	- 4					12.0						
 15 3057.6 		X	33		9 - 12 -	- 15		Poorly-Graded GRAVEL (GP-GM), [A-1]. medium brown, fine to coarse gra	dense to very dense,	wet,	3060.6						
20 3052.6		$\times$	42		12 - 40 - 5	50/0.2ft											
· _		$\times$	50		20 - 50/	0.3ft		Boring Depth: 24.8	ft, Elevation: 3047.8 f	t	24.8 3047.8						
		Wate	r Le	evel	Observati	ions	7	During Drilling: 7.0 ft <i>(3065.6 ft)</i>		Rem	arks:						

## LOG OF BORING



Fax: (4 Project	,				oula - NW (M	ullan F			100-SS-14 Boring Location N	1. 10120/	12 0	)8 fi	ŀ		Stat	Sheet 1 of
Project							Hammer: Auto Boring Diame	0	Coordinates E System: MT S.P.	: 800377	-2.8 7.44	ft	L		Offs	
STPS	263	- 1(	28)6	;	6141	00	8 in		Datum: WGS84						Elev	vation: 3069.5 ft
Date St		ed:			Date Finished	1:	Drilling Fluid:		Location Source:						-	vation Source:
5/21/17 Driller:		Keef	ē		6/21/17		None Abandonmen	t Metho	GPS and Plans	Town	shir	ר R	and	ne a	GPS and S	Section:
Logger				ng			Cuttings and			14N 2				<b>j</b> 0, (		
Depth (ft) <i>Elev.</i>	Operation	Sample Type	Recovery (%)	RQD (%)	Blow Count	Lithology	Mater	ial Dese	cription	Depth (ft) <i>Elev</i> .	MC (%)			-200 (%)		Remarks and Other Tests
(ft)	0	Sa	Rec	u.	ā					(ft)	ĭ₹	F	2	-20	DD	
_		X	80		4 - 3 - 2		loose, slightly moist, grained, subangular. Lean CLAY with san	SAND w brown, f d (CL), [/	vith gravel (SP), [A-1]. ine to medium A-4]. very soft, slightly	0.8 3068.7 1.3 3068.2		28	20	75		
5 3064.5 -			100		0 - 0 - 0		moist to very moist, medium plasticity.	drown to		V	32					SS @ 4 ft. Advanced b weight of hammer.
- 10 3059.5 - -			100 53		17 - 19 - 23		Poorly-Graded GRA (GP-GM), [A-1]. dens fine to coarse graine	se to ver	/ dense, wet, brown,	— 10.4 3059.1						
15 3054.5		X	53		22 - 24 - 40		Boring Depth: 1	5.5 ft, <i>E</i>	levation: 3054.0 ft	15.5 3054.0						
			r Le		Observations		During									

2525 Palmer Street, Suite 2 Missoula, MT 59808 Phone: (406)543-3045

### LOG OF BORING



### 

	,		-308					4100-SS-15						Sheet 1 of
Projec	:t: V	/est	of	Aiss	oula - NW (M	ullan Ro	) <b>Rig:</b> Mobile B-61 <b>Hammer:</b> Auto	Boring Location Coordinates	N: 10135 E: 79980			ť		Station: Offset:
Projec	t Nu	mbe	er:		UPN:		Boring Diameter:	System: MT S.P		1.00	<u> </u>			Top of Boring
STPS				3	6141	00	8 in	Datum: WGS84						Elevation: 3070.5 ft
Date S	tarte	ed:			Date Finished	l:	Drilling Fluid:	Location Source:						Elevation Source:
6/21/1					6/21/17		None	GPS and Plans	-					GPS
Driller:	: 0'	Kee	fe				Abandonment Meth	od:	Tow	nshi	p, F	Ran	ge, i	and Section:
Logge	r:Ar	ic H	otal	ing			Cuttings and Grout		14N	20V	V S	31		
Depth (ft) <i>Elev.</i> <i>(ft)</i>	Operation	Sample Type	Recovery (%)	RQD (%)	Blow Count	Lithology	Material Des	scription	Depti (ft) Elev (ft)	(%)		PL	-200 (%)	Remarks and Other Tests
(19		<i>"</i>	R						(19	2		<b></b>	Ŷ	
							Asphalt, Top 2 inches are re		0.7		17	15	20	
-		W	20		9 - 9 - 6		FILL, Silty GRAVEL with sa lense, slightly moist, browr	na (Givi), [A-1]. meaium 1. fine to medium	1 3069.	8				
_	1	Ē					rained, subangular.		2.5					
_							Silty SAND (SM), [A-4]. sligh	ntly moist to moist,	3068.	0				
	1	$\vdash$					prown, fine grained, subang		4.0	2				
5			67		9 - 11 - 8		Poorly-Graded SAND with generating the provided set of the set of	e, moist to wet. brown.	, 3066.	5				
3065.5							ine to coarse grained, suba							
_														
_									$\overline{\nabla}$					
-	1								<u> </u>					
_														
10		X	0		10 - 27 - 30									
3060.5		$\vdash$				0.0000 0.0000 0.0000								
-	1					0,00,00 0,00,00 0,00,00								
-	ŀ													
15		IX.	57		7 - 14 - 50/0.4ft									
3055.5						0,0,0,0,1	Boring Depth: 15.4 ft,	Elevation: 3055.1 ft		≁	_			
										_				
		Wate	ər Li	evel	Observations		During Drilling: 7.8 ft <i>(3062.7 ft)</i>	R	emarks:					

## LOG OF BORING



•	)543-	43-304 -3088				100-SS-16							Sheet 1 of
Project: V Project Nu			ssoula - NW (N		d) Rig: Mobile B-61 Hammer: Auto Boring Diameter:	Boring LocationCoordinatesSystem:MT S.P.	E: 799461	)4.4 .96	4 ft ft	t		Stati Offse Top	
STPS 263	3 - 1(	28)6	614	100	8 in	Datum: WGS84						Eleva	ation: 3069.6 ft
<b>Date Start</b> 5/21/17	ed:		Date Finishe 6/21/17	d:	<b>Drilling Fluid:</b> None	Location Source: GPS and Plans						Eleva GPS	ation Source:
Driller: O					Abandonment Meth	od:					je, a	and S	ection:
Logger: A	ric H	otaling	3		Cuttings and Grout		14N 2	0W	S3	30			
Depth (ft) <i>Elev.</i> (ft)	Sample Type	Recovery (%)	Blow Count	Lithology	Material Des	scription	Depth (ft) <i>Elev.</i> (ft)	MC (%)	F	PL	-200 (%)	DD	Remarks and Other Tests
		67	4 - 3 - 7		Asphalt, Top 2 inches are re FILL, Poorly-Graded SAND loose, slightly moist, brown, grained, subangular. Silty SAND (SM), [A-4]. loos	with gravel (SP), [A-1]. fine to medium	0.8 3068.9 1.6 3068.0 2.3	22	29	16	57		
5 8064.6		67	2 - 1 - 2		moist, gray, fine grained, su Sandy Lean CLAY (CL), [A-t gray, medium plasticity.	bangular.	3067.3						
- - - 3059.6 - -		100 100	21 - 50/0.3ft		Poorly-Graded SAND with g to very dense, moist to wet, grained, subangular, Heavin	brown, fine to coarse	10.0 <i>3059.6</i> ⊻		41	18	79		Cohesion = 350 psf Friction Angle = 29.9 degrees
15 8054.6 –	X	53	5 - 5 - 5										
- 20 3049.6 - -	X	47	6 - 14 - 33										
		100	6 - 11 - 19				25.5						SS @ 24 ft. Mostly hea recovered in spoon

## LOG OF BORING



Phone: Fax: (4					•				Boring 614	100-SS-17									Sheet 1 c
-				liss	soula - N	NW (M		Rd)	Rig: Mobile B-61 Hammer: Auto	Boring Location Coordinates	E:	798901	6.4 .89	l3 ft ) ft	t		Stat Offs	set:	
<b>Projec</b> STPS						<b>UPN</b> 6141			Boring Diameter: 8 in	System: MT S Datum: WGS	-	=)					Top	of Bori	<b>ng</b> 3070.0 ft
Date St			,		Date Fi				Drilling Fluid:	Location Sour								ation S	
6/22/17					6/22/17	7			None	GPS and Plan		1					GPS		
Driller: Logge				20					Abandonment Meth	od:		<b>Towns</b>				ge, a	and S	Section	
Logge	. AI		Utalli	iy					Cuttings and Grout			1411 2	1 1 1	32	20				
Depth (ft) <i>Elev.</i> <i>(ft)</i>	Operation	Sample Type	Recovery (%)	RQD (%)			Lithology		Material Des	scription		Depth (ft) <i>Elev.</i> <i>(ft)</i>	MC (%)	F	Ъ	-200 (%)	DD		temarks and her Tests
· _			60		9 - 18	3 - 12		FIL (SF bro sul	phalt, Top 2 inches are re .L, Poorly-Graded SAND P-SM), [A-1]. medium den wn, fine to medium grain prounded. by GRAVEL with sand (GM	with silt and gravel se, slightly moist, ed, subangular to //), [A-1]. medium		0.5 3069.5 1.2 3068.8			15	19			
- 3065.0 -			60		4 - 11	1 - 12			nse to very dense, moist t arse grained, subangular.		io		12						
_ 10 3060.0 _		X	53		12 - 1	5 - 19							2						
15 3055.0		X	73		28 - 3	4 - 39			Boring Depth: 15.5 ft, <i>L</i>		Ţ	- 15.5 ,							
- After			e <b>r Le</b>		Observa	ations		<u> </u>	iring Illing: 13.4 ft <i>(3056.6 ft)</i> ter Illing: Not Recorded		Rem	arks:							

# LOG OF BORING



Fax: (4								14100-SS-18								Sheet 1 of
Projec	t: V	Vest	of N	liss	soula - NW (M	ullan Re	d) <b>Rig:</b> Mobile B-61 <b>Hammer:</b> Auto	Boring Location Coordinates	on N:	101664 798533	9.2	26 ft	t		Stati Offse	
Projec	t Nı	umbe	er:		UPN:		Boring Diameter:									of Boring
STPS				i	6141		8 in	Datum: WGS	-						Eleva	ation: 3066.1 ft
Date S			-		Date Finished	1:	Drilling Fluid:	Location Sour								ation Source:
6/22/17					6/22/17		None	GPS and Plan							GPS	
Driller:		Kee	fe				Abandonment Me			Towns	ship	), R	ang	je, a		ection:
ogge	r:A	ric H	otalii	ng			Cuttings and Gro	ut		14N 2	1W	' S2	25			
Depth (ft) <i>Elev.</i> (ft)	Operation	Sample Type	Recovery (%)	RQD (%)	Blow Count	Lithology	Material E	Description		Depth (ft) <i>Elev.</i> <i>(ft)</i>	AC (%)	L	PL	-200 (%)	DD	Remarks and Other Tests
			ц		-		<u> </u>			(19				т	-	
_			73		8 - 6 - 2		Asphalt, Top 2 inches are FILL, Silty GRAVEL with slightly moist, brown, fine subangular to subrounde Silty SAND (SM), [A-4]. Ic slightly moist to moist, br	sand (GM), [A-1]. loos e to medium grained, d. ose to medium dense		0.7 3065.4 1.3 3064.8		18	16	38		
5 8061.1	ł		67		2 - 5 - 16		medium grained, subang Poorly-Graded SAND wit [A-1]. medium dense to ve	ular. h silt and gravel (SP-S		4.5 3061.6	10					
- - - - - - - - - - - - - - - -			53		22 - 41 - 35		sand.		Ā		9					
15 3051.1			33		17 - 14 - 13				1	, 15.5 <b>,</b>						
							Boring Depth: 15.5 f	t, Elevation: 3050.6 ft		<u>3050.6</u>						
After			er Le	-	Observations	Ţ	, During Drilling: 11.0 ft <i>(3055.1 ft)</i> After Drilling: Not Recorded		Rem	arks:						

### LOG OF BORING



### Device (11100 CC 10

Project: We Project Num STPS 263 - Date Started (22/17 Driller: O'Ke Logger: Aric	<b>iber:</b> 1(28)	Miss	soula - NW (M		Doning on-	100-SS-19							She	
STPS 263 - Date Started 5/22/17 Driller: O'Ke	1(28)		•	ullan Ro	I) <b>Rig:</b> Mobile B-61 <b>Hammer:</b> Auto	Boring Location Coordinates		01763 98184					Station: Offset:	
Date Started 22/17 Driller: O'Ke	. ,		UPN:		Boring Diameter:	System: MT S.P			.00				Top of Boring	
/22/17 Driller: O'Ke	l:	)6	61410	00	8 in	Datum: WGS84	4						Elevation: 3065	5.2 ft
Driller: O'Ke			Date Finished	:	Drilling Fluid:	Location Source	:						Elevation Source	e:
	oofo		6/22/17		None Abandonment Meth	GPS and Plans		Towns	hin	R	ano	10 3	GPS and Section:	
		aling			Cuttings and Grout			14N 2'				,,,,		
Elev. O Depth (ft) Elev.	Sample Iype Recovery (%)	RQD (%)	Blow Count	Lithology	Material Des	scription		Depth (ft) Elev.	IC (%)	LL	L	-200 (%)	Rema and Other T	I
(ft) 3	N N		<u> </u>					(ft)			PL	Ϋ́		
	80	0	6 - 5 - 3		Asphalt, Top 2 inches are re FILL, Silty GRAVEL with sar slightly moist, brown, fine to subangular to subrounded. Silty SAND (SM), [A-4]. loos noist, brown, fine to mediu	nd (GM), [A-1]. loose, o medium grained, e, slightly moist to		0.7 3064.5 1.3 3063.9 3.5	13					
5 0060.2 -	71	1	19 - 32 - 50/0.4ft		Poorly-Graded SAND with g o very dense, moist to wet, grained, subangular, heavin	ravel (SP), [A-1]. dens brown, fine to coarse	se	3061.7	2					
- 10 0055.2 - -	67	7	17 - 22 - 24				Ţ		10					
15 2050.2	67	7	14 - 28 - 42		Doring Dopth: 15 5 ft			ر 15.5						
15 050.2	67	7	14 - 28 - 42		Boring Depth: 15.5 ft, a	Elevation: 3049.7 ft		15.5 3049.7						

### LOG OF BORING



Fax: (4	,						247	Boring 614			101070	1.0	0.0		1		Sheet 1 of
-				เธรบนเส	- NW (I		NU)	Rig: Mobile B-61 Hammer: Auto	Boring Locatio Coordinates	E: 7	797974	.39	οπ ft			Stat Offs	
Project					UPN			Boring Diameter:	System: MT S		)					Тор	of Boring
STPS			28)6			100		8 in	Datum: WGS							Elev	ration: 3067.0 ft
Date St		ed:			Finishe	ed:		Drilling Fluid:	Location Source								ation Source:
6/22/17 Driller:		Kee	fe	6/22	/1/			None Abandonment Meth	GPS and Plans	s	Town	shir	). R:	ano		GPS and S	Bection:
_ogger				g				Cuttings and Grout	od.		14N 2				je, t		
Depth (ft) <i>Elev.</i>	Operation	Sample Type	Recovery (%)	KQD (%)	Blow Count	Lithology		Material Des	cription		Depth (ft) <i>Elev.</i>	MC (%)			-200 (%)		Remarks and Other Tests
(ft)	0	Sai	Rec	Ľ	Blc						(ft)	MO	E	Р	-20	DD	
_	ł		67	10	9 - 12 - 20	. 7	FIL slig sub	bhalt, Top 2 inches are re L, Silty GRAVEL with sar htly moist, brown, fine to bangular to angular.	id (GM), [A-1]. dens medium grained,		0.6 3066.4 1.1 3065.9	6					
5 8062.0	ł		67		4 - 7 - 6		slig sub Silt	L, Silty SAND with gravel htly moist, brown, fine to prounded to subangular. y SAND (SM), [A-4]. med ist to moist, brown, fine to	medium grained, ium dense, slightly	, [	3.5 3063.5	6					
- - 10_ 8057.0 -			20	7	- 21 - 26		sub Poo to v	orly-Graded SAND with g rery dense, moist to wet, ined, subangular.	ravel (SP), [A-1]. de	ense se	6.0 3061.0	5					
- - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - -			80	16	5 - 26 - 38					Ţ	, 15.5						
								Boring Depth: 15.5 ft, E			<u>3051.</u>						
							-	da 2									
						-	— Du	ring			. –						
After		Wate	r Lev	el Obse	ervations			lling: 12.5 ft (3054.5 ft)		Rema	arks:						

## LOG OF BORING



	Fax: (4	406)	543-	308	8				Boring 614	100-SS-21								Sheet 1 of 1
	Projec	t: V	/est	of N	Aiss	soula - NW (M	ullan I	Rd)	Rig: Mobile B-61 Hammer: Auto	Boring Locatio Coordinates	n N: E: 7	101965 797664	8.5 .55	8 ft ft			Stat Offs	
	<b>Projec</b> STPS				6	<b>UPN:</b> 6141			Boring Diameter: 8 in	System: MT S Datum: WGS	-	i)					Тор	of Boring vation: 3065.2 ft
(	Date S 3/22/17	7		-		Date Finished	1:		Drilling Fluid: None	Location Source				_			GPS	
	Driller: Logge				ing				Abandonment Metho Cuttings and Grout	od:		Towns 14N 2 <sup>-</sup>				ge, a	and	Section:
	Depth (ft) <i>Elev.</i> <i>(ft)</i>	Operation	Sample Type	Recovery (%)	RQD (%)	Blow Count	Lithology		Material Des	cription		Depth (ft) <i>Elev.</i> <i>(ft)</i>	MC (%)	LL	PL	-200 (%)	DD	Remarks and Other Tests
	-		X	73		14 - 17 - 16		FIL slig sub Silty	bhalt, Top 2 inches are rec L, Silty GRAVEL with sam htly moist, brown, fine to rounded to subangular. y SAND (SM), [A-4]. loose	d (GM), [A-1]. dens medium grained, , slightly moist to	ſ	0.6 3064.6 2.2 3063.0	5					
1106 אבריטא ויובטיסאוייטי	- 3060.2 -			67		6 - 11 - 38		Poc (GF moi	ist, brown, fine to medium orly-Graded GRAVEL with P-GM), [A-1]. medium den ist to wet, brown, fine to c bangular.	silt and sand se to very dense,	lar.	4.0 3061.2	1	16	15	5		
	- 10 3055.2 - -			80		43 - 37 - 31					Ā		3					
				53		7 - 16 - 10			Boring Depth: 15.5 ft, E	levation: 3049.7 ft		15.5 3049.7						
			Wate	er Lo	evel	Observations		Dui ⊈ Dri	ring lling: 10.7 ft <i>(3054.5 ft)</i>		Rema	arks:						
	After Drillin	g: No	ot Red	corde	ed		-	🗕 Aft										

## LOG OF BORING



P <b>roject Number:</b> STPS 263 - 1(28)6	issoula - NW (Mullan Rd)	Dig Mahila D 61		Sheet 1							
	<b>UPN:</b> 614100	Hammer: AutoCoordBoring Diameter:System	ng Location N: 1020 dinates E: 7972 em: MT S.P. (E)	0823.4 281.19	ft ft		Off: Top	Station: Offset: Top of Boring			
ate Started: /22/17	<b>Date Finished:</b> 6/22/17	Drilling Fluid: Loca	m: WGS84 tion Source: and Plans					vation: 3064.8 ft vation Source: S			
Driller: O'Keefe		Abandonment Method:	Το					Section:			
.ogger: Aric Hotali	<u>g</u>	Cuttings and Grout	14	N 21W	52	4					
( <i>tt</i> ) ( <i></i>	RQD (%) Blow Count Lithology	Material Descriptio	n Ele (f	t) w. (%)	Е	PL	DD	Remarks and Other Tests			
80	10-8-8 10-8-8	phalt, Top 2 inches are recent over L, Silty, Clayey SAND with grave 2]. medium dense, slightly moist, adium grained, subrounded to sub ty SAND (SM), [A-4]. loose to med ghtly moist to moist, brown to blace adium grained, subangular.	I (SC-SM), brown, fine to angular. Jium dense, ck, fine to	64.3 1 63.7 18		16 4	0				
5 059.8 - -	3-2-3 Sa	ndy Lean CLAY (CL), [A-6]. media own to black, low plasticity.		60.3 18	33	18 6	3				
	နိုင်ငံသို့ (၁၇၃၃) (၁၇၃၃) (၁၇၃၃)	ty SAND (SM), [A-4]. medium den own, fine to medium grained, suba	angular.	57.8				Cohesion = 400 psf Friction Angle = 30.9 degrees			
	G (G	orly-Graded GRAVEL with silt and P-GM), [A-1]. very dense, moist to e to coarse grained, subangular.		5.5							
15 049.8 80	14 - 28 - 31	Boring Depth: 15.5.ft Elevation	<u></u>								
		Boring Depth: 15.5 ft, <i>Elevation</i>	15								

### LOG OF BORING



Project						<b>UPN:</b> 614100		Hammer: Auto Boring Diameter: 8 in	-	Coordīnates E: 797162.04 ft System: MT S.P. (E) Datum: WGS84							Offset: Top of Boring Elevation: 3064.6 ft			
STPS 263 - 1(28)6         614100           Date Started:         Date Finished:           6/22/17         6/22/17								Drilling Fluid:	Location Source GPS and Plans	cation Source:						Elevation Source: GPS				
Driller: Logger				ng				Abandonment Method: Cuttings and Grout				ship 1W			je, a	and S	Section:			
Depth (ft) <i>Elev.</i> <i>(ft)</i>	Operation	Sample Type	Recovery (%)	RQD (%)	Blow Count		LIUIOIOGY	Material De	scription		Depth (ft) <i>Elev.</i> <i>(ft)</i>		L	PL	-200 (%)	DD	Remarks and Other Tests			
· -		X	27		8 - 5	- 7		Asphalt, Top 2 inches are re FILL, Silty GRAVEL with sa dense, slightly moist, brown grained, subrounded to sub Silty SAND (SM), [A-4]. very dense, slightly moist to very	nd (GM), [A-1]. medi n, fine to medium angular. / loose to medium / moist, brown, fine t	ſ	0.7 3063.9 2.0 3062.6									
5 3059.6	ł		80		0 - 2	-2		medium grained, subangula Sandy Lean CLAY (CL), [A-			6.0 3058.6									
 10 3054.6			87		0 - 6 -	- 14		brown, low plasticity. Poorly-Graded SAND with of to very dense, moist to wet, grained, subangular, heavir	brown, fine to coars	se	10.0 3054.6	33								
 		$\times$	73		19 - 26	;- <b>3</b> 1		encountered sand seam, no		Ţ										
20 		X	67		7 - 4	- 3	٠													
 		$\times$	36		13 - 42 - 5	50/0.4ft	~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~	Boring Depth: 25.4 ft,	Elevation: 3039.2 ft		25.4 3039.2									
		Wate	er Lo	evel	Observat	tions		During Drilling: 12.5 ft <i>(3052.1 ft)</i>		Rema	arks:									

## LOG OF BORING



Phone: Fax: (4					)			Boring 614	100-SS-24								Sheet 1 of 1			
Project	: V	/est	of N	Viss	soula - NW (M	ullan I	Rd)	Rig: Mobile B-61Boring Location N: 1022715.27 ftHammer: AutoCoordinatesE: 796984.08 ft								Station: Offset:				
Project Number: UPN:								Boring Diameter:	.P. (E		.00				Top of Boring					
STPS 263 - 1(28)6 614100								8 in Datum: WGS84								Elev	vation: 3068.7 ft			
Date Started:         Date Finished:           6/23/17         6/23/17						:		Drilling Fluid: None	Location Source GPS and Plans							Elev GP	vation Source: S			
Driller:	0'			_				Abandonment Methe							ge, a	and	Section:			
Logger	: Ar	ic H	otali	ing	1			Cuttings and Grout			14N 2′	1W	S2	24	1 1		1			
Depth (ft) <i>Elev.</i> (ft)	Operation	Sample Type	Recovery (%)	RQD (%)	Blow Count	Lithology		Material Des	cription		Depth (ft) <i>Elev.</i> (ft)	MC (%)	LL	PL	-200 (%)	DD	Remarks and Other Tests			
								bhalt.			0.8	9	17	15	13					
	}		80		12 - 10 - 7		der	L, Silty GRAVEL with sar use, slightly moist, brown	, fine to medium	um [	3068.0 1.5 3067.2		34	20	68					
	}						Sar	ined, subrounded to subandy Lean CLAY (CL), [A-6 ist, brown to black, fine g	b]. medium stiff to sti	iff,										
5	ł		47		4 - 3 - 4			sticity.	rained, medium			22								
3063.7	1	Å	47		4-5-4		Fat	CLAY (CH), [A-7]. mediu	m stiff to stiff. moist.		5.5 3063.2	28	63	24	98					
	1		85				bro	wn to black, fine grained,	high plasticity.		0000.2						Cohesion = 370 psf			
	ł																Friction Angle = 9.8 degrees			
	ł		~-									19								
10 3058.7	ł	igtarrow	87		3 - 4 - 4						11.0									
	ł						(GF	orly-Graded GRAVEL with P-GM), [A-1]. medium der poarse grained, subangula	ise, moist, brown, fi	ine	3057.7	0								
15	_	$\square$	60		14 - 14 - 15							3								
3053.7						0 [] \q		Boring Depth: 15.5 ft, E	Elevation: 3053.2 ft		15.5 3053.2									
⊥ After Drilling	a: No	Wate			Observations	7 - -	<u>⊻ Dri</u> ∎ Afi	ring lling: Not Encountered er Illing: Not Recorded		Rema	arks:									

## LOG OF BORING



Project Number:         UPN:           STPS 263 - 1(28)6         614100								Hammer: Auto Boring Diameter: 8 in	Coordinates System: MT S.F Datum: WGS8	P. (E)	96930	.97	IL			Offset: Top of Boring Elevation: 3068.5 ft			
Date Started:Date Finished:6/23/176/23/17Driller:O'Keefe								Drilling Fluid: None	<b>Location Source</b> GPS and Plans	nd Plans					Elevation Source: GPS lange, and Section:				
Logge				ng					Abandonment Method: Cuttings and Grout				, K S2		je, c		ection.		
Depth (ft) <i>Elev.</i> <i>(ft)</i>	Operation	Sample Type	Recovery (%)	RQD (%)	Blow Count		Lithology	Material De	scription		Depth (ft) <i>Elev.</i> <i>(ft)</i>	MC (%)	L	PL	-200 (%)	DD	Remarks and Other Tests		
· -			87		6 - 7 -	9		Asphalt. FILL, Silty GRAVEL with sa dense, slightly moist, brown grained, subrounded to sub FILL, Silty, Clayey SAND (S dense, moist, brown to blac	n, fine to medium angular. C-SM), [A-2]. medium	;	0.7 3067.8 1.3 3067.2 3.0 3065.5	11							
5 3063.5			80		4 - 3 -	2		subangular, low plasticity, S Silty SAND (SM), [A-4]. loos moist, tan/brown, very fine	e, slightly moist to ver grained, subangular.	Ŋ	6.0								
 _ 10 3058.5 		$\times$	73		22 - 38 -	-41 -41	00.00.00 .00.00.00	Poorly-Graded GRAVEL wi (GP-GM), [A-1]. dense to ve brown, fine to coarse graine	ry dense, moist,		3062.5	7							
15 3053.5		X	67		18 - 24 -	- 25					م 15.5	4							
								Boring Depth: 15.5 ft,	Elevation: 3053.0 tt	ţ	<u>3053.</u> ď								

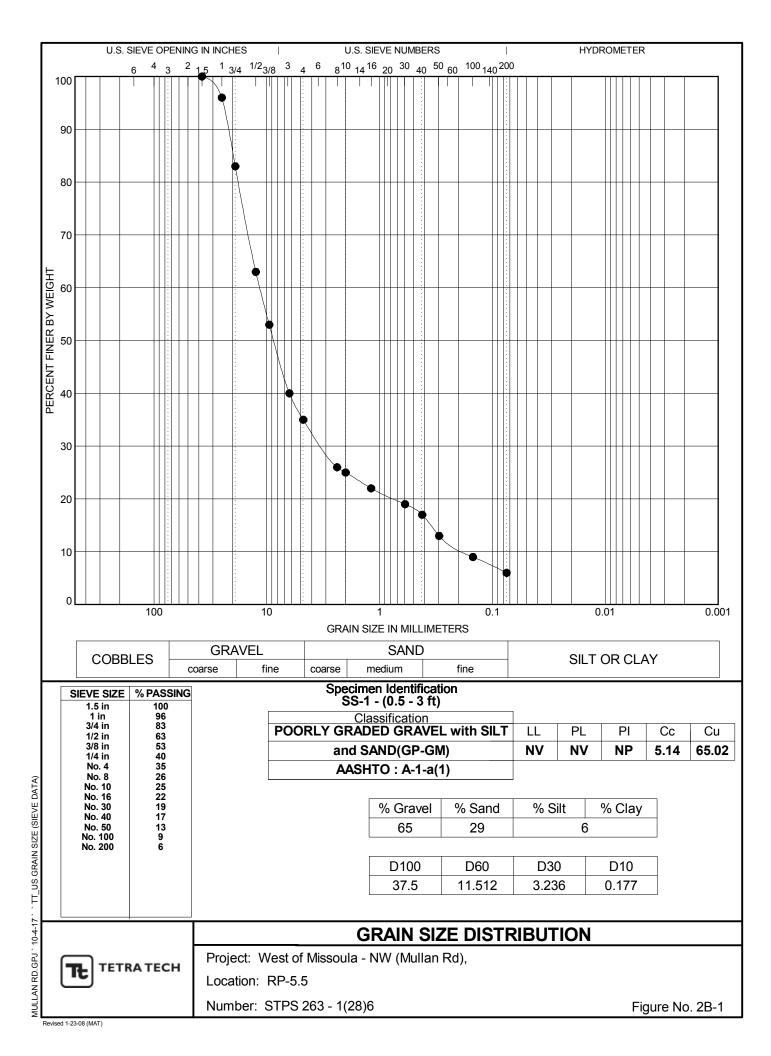
## LOG OF BORING

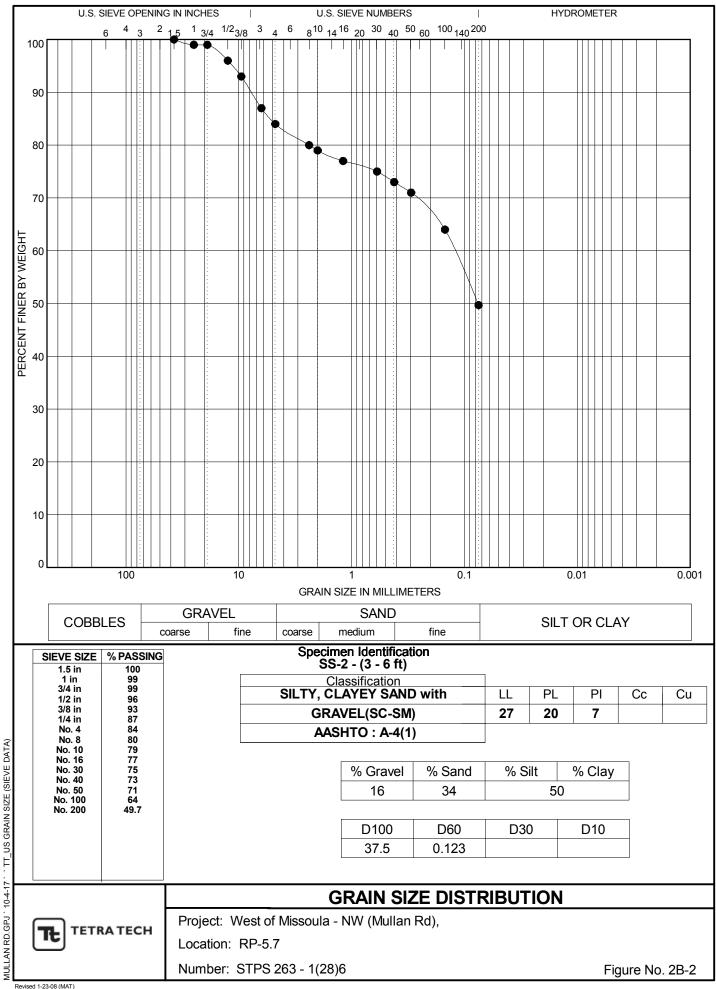


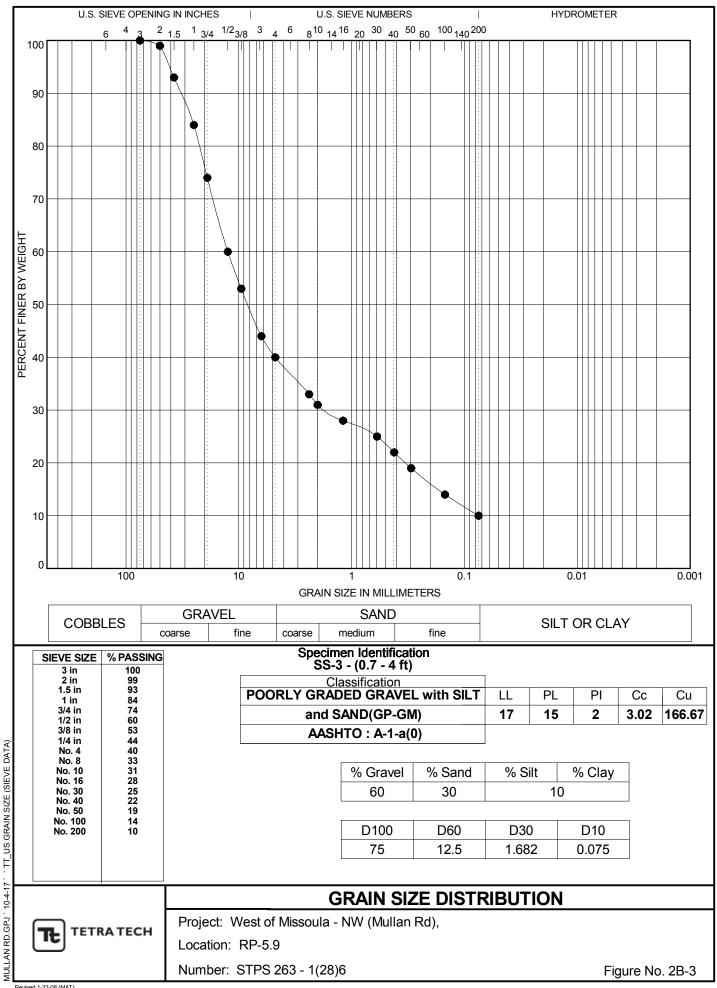
Project Number:         UPN:           STPS 263 - 1(28)6         614100									Hammer: Auto Boring Diameter: 8 in	Coordinates         E: 796900.89 ft           System:         MT S.P. (E)           Datum:         WGS84							Offset: Top of Boring Elevation: 3066.3 ft				
Date Started:         Date Finished:           6/23/17         6/23/17							:		Drilling Fluid: None	Location Sour GPS and Plan							Elevation Source: GPS				
Driller: O'Keefe Logger: Aric Hotaling									Abandonment Met			<b>Towns</b> 14N 2				je, a	and S	ection:			
Depth (ft) <i>Elev.</i> <i>(ft)</i>	Operation	Sample Type	Recovery (%)	RQD (%)	Blow Count		Lithology		Material De	escription		Depth (ft) <i>Elev.</i> <i>(ft)</i>	MC (%)	F	PL	-200 (%)	DD	Remarks and Other Tests			
		× N	63		12 - 50/	/0.3ft		FIL [A-2 mo	phalt. L, Poorly-Graded GRA 2]. medium dense to ver ist, brown to black, fine prounded to subangular	y dense, slightly moi to medium grained,		0.9 3065.4	1	30	17	12					
5 3061.3		X	73		11 - 5	- 7		mo sub Poo	an CLAY with sand (CL) ist, red to tan/brown, ve bangular, medium plasti orly-Graded GRAVEL w	ry fine grained, city. ith silt and sand		4.0 3062.3 6.0 3060.3	22	46	19	73					
 10 3056.3		X	87		24 - 46	- 47			P-ĠM), [A-1]. medium d iist, brown, fine to coars		ar.		2								
	ſ	X	53		5 - 10	- 7						15.5	1								
									Boring Depth: 15.5 ft,	Elevation: 3050.8 ft		3050.8									

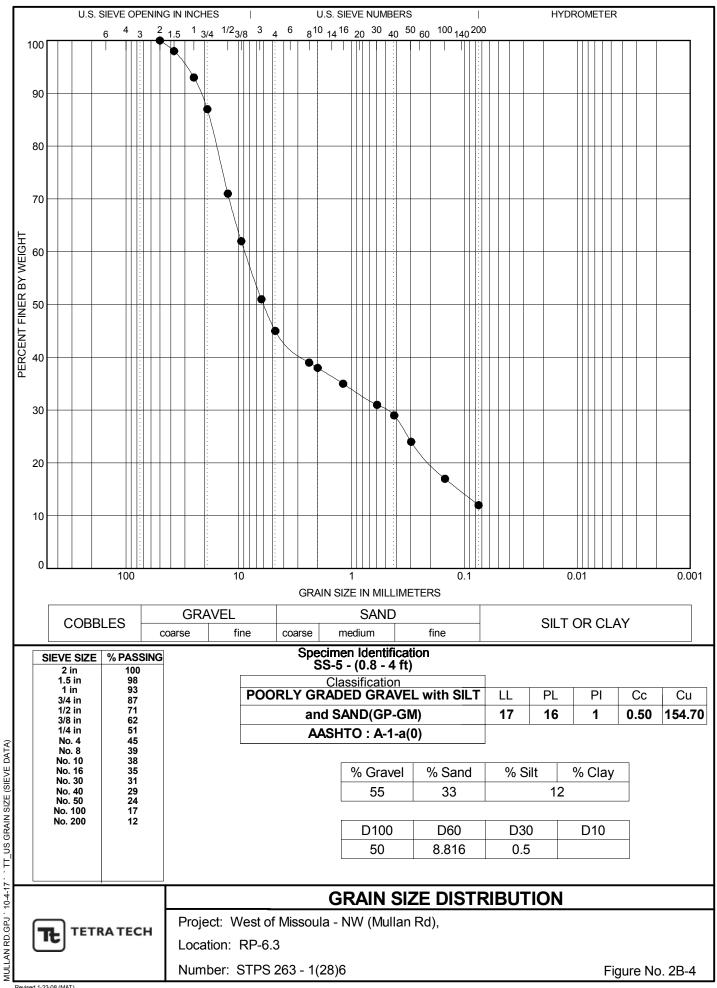
## **APPENDIX 2B**

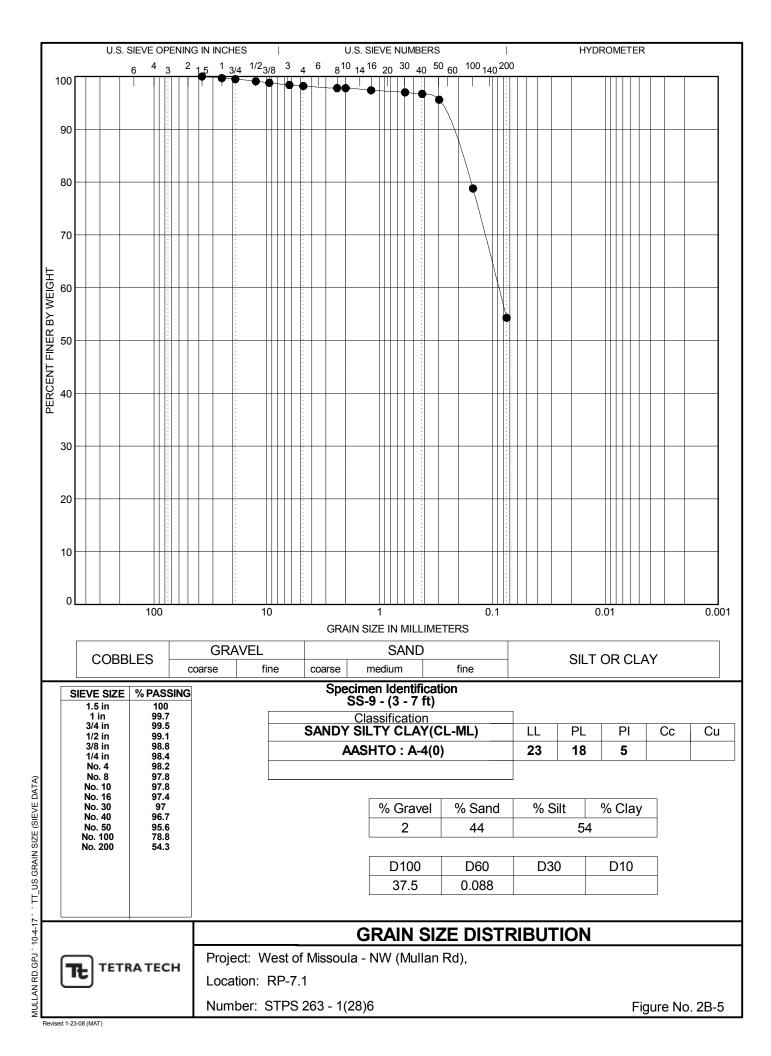
Gradations (Figures 2B-1 through 2B-22)

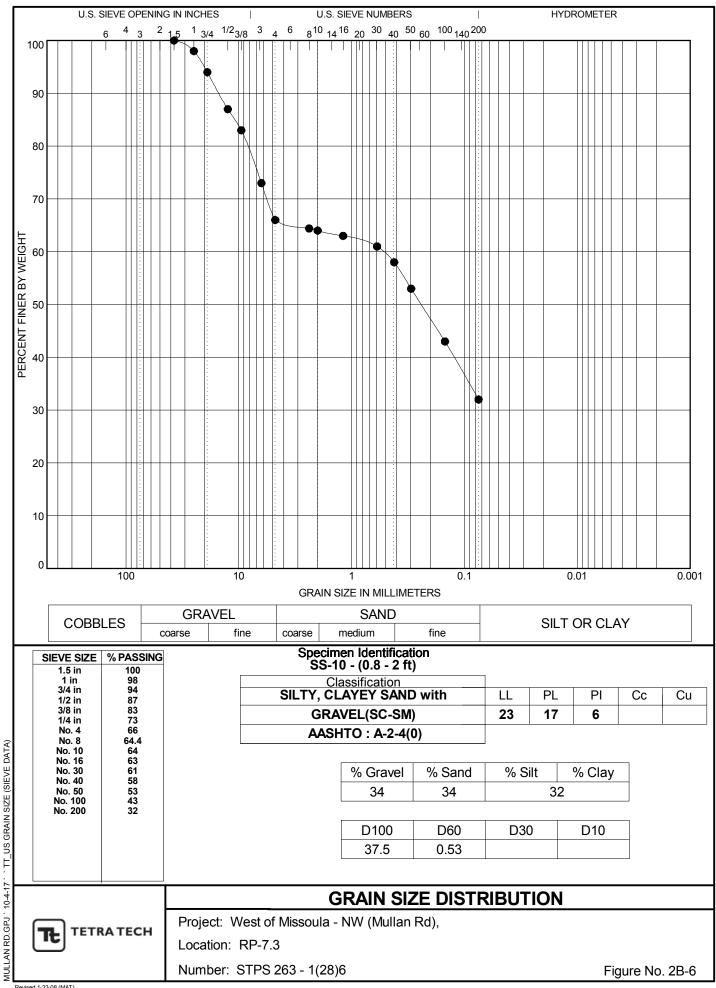


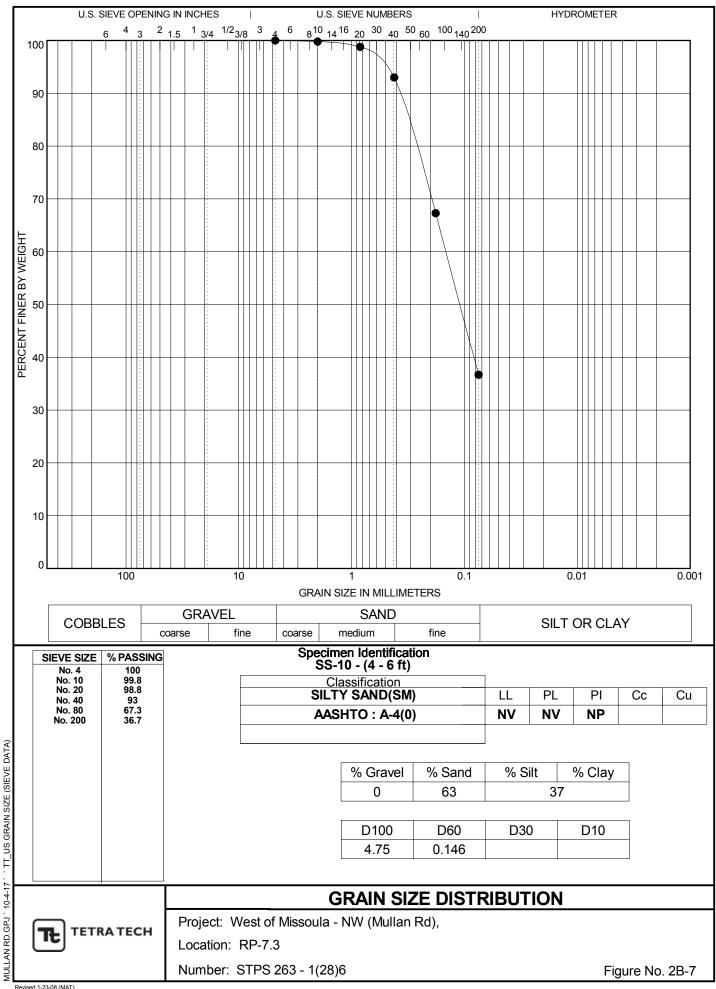


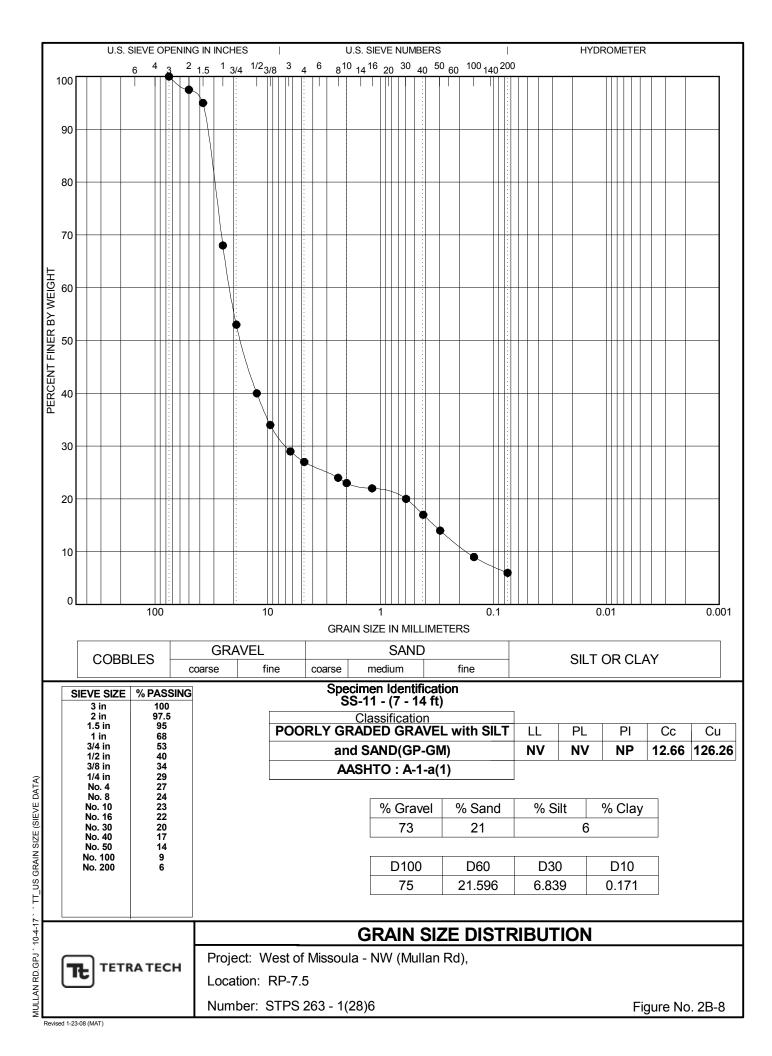


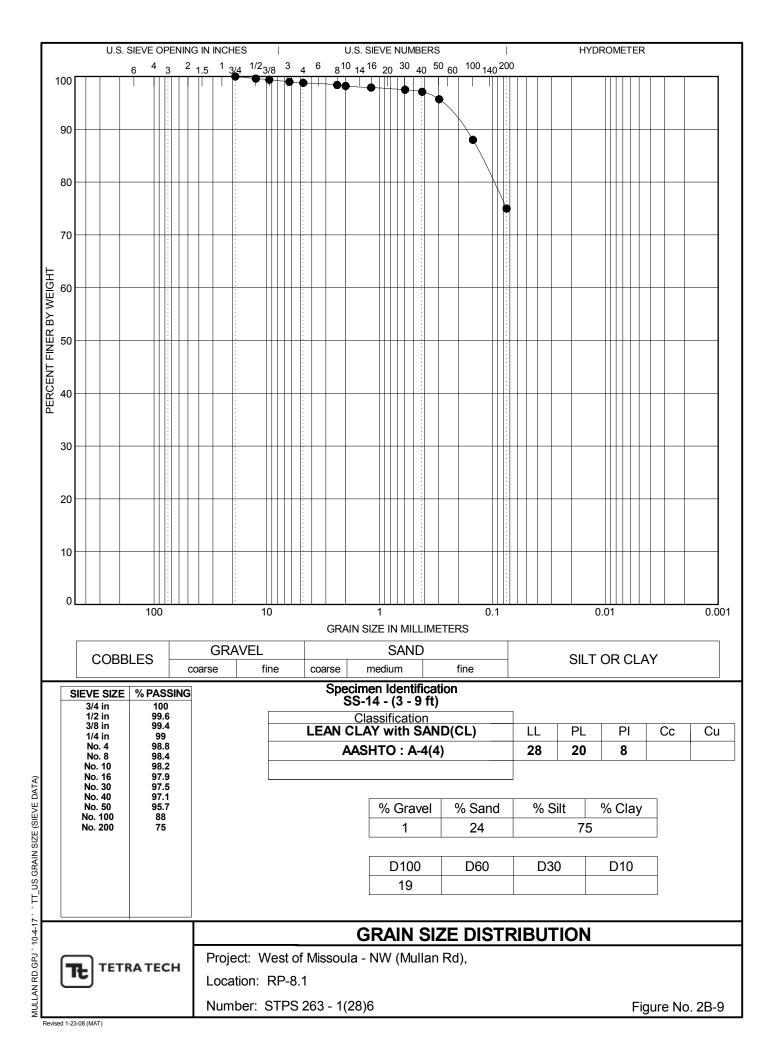


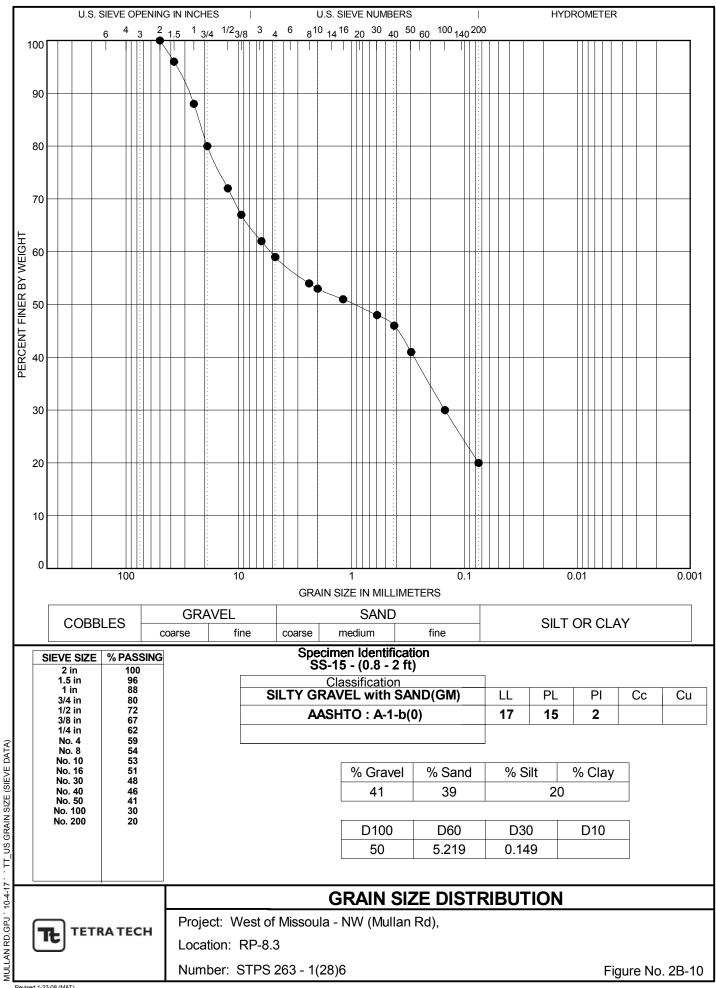


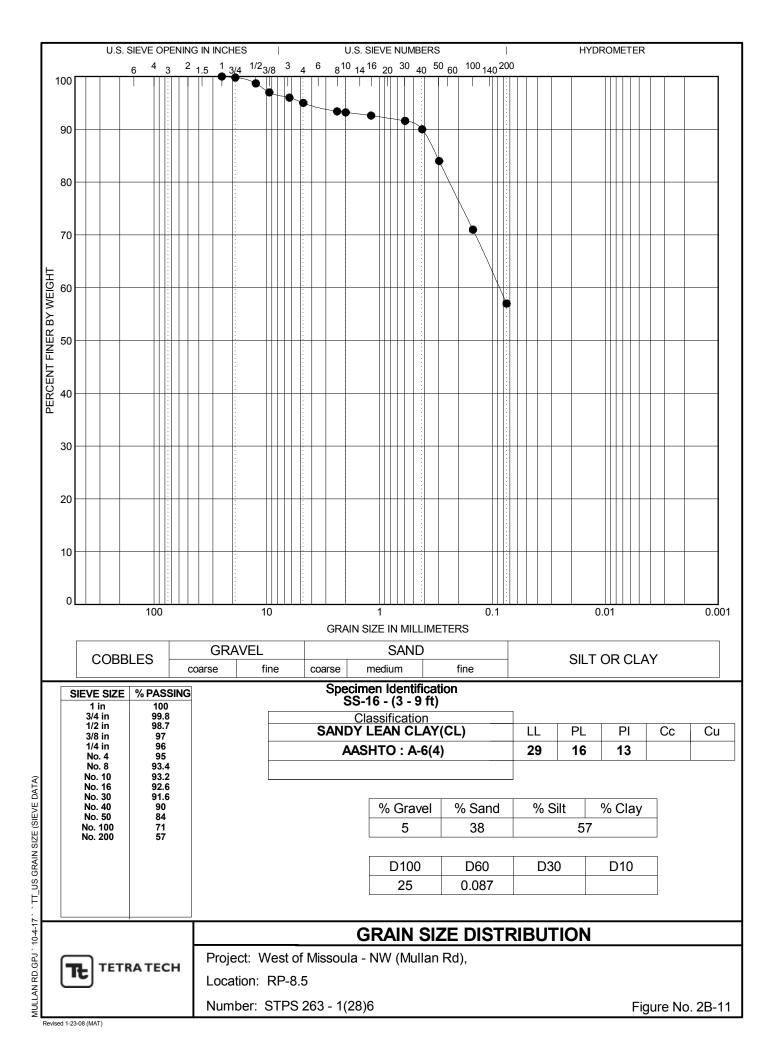


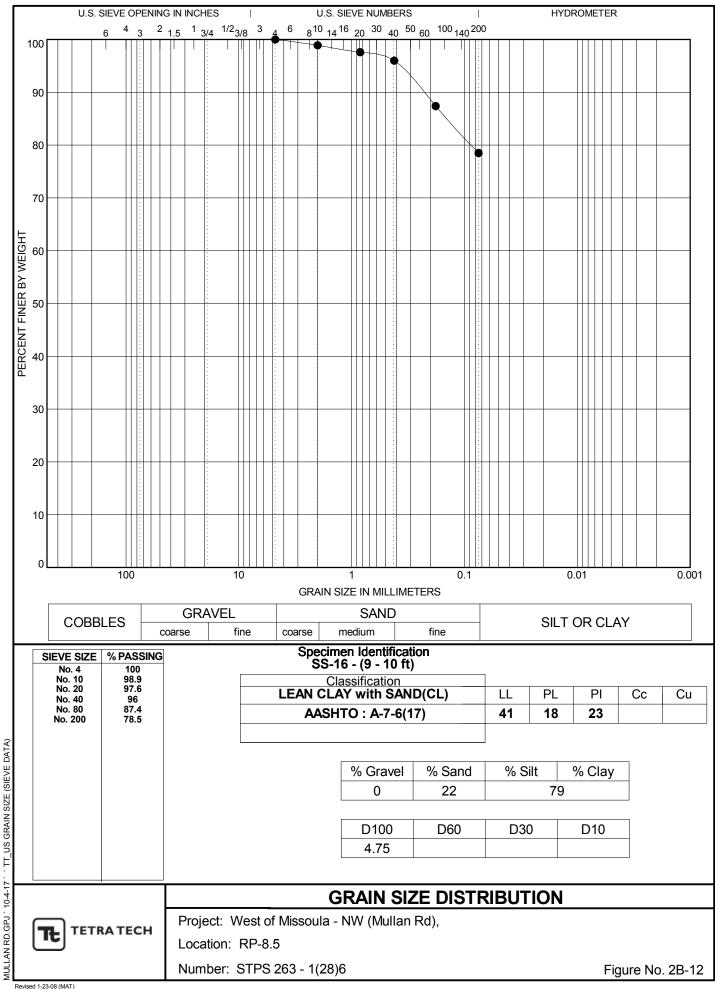


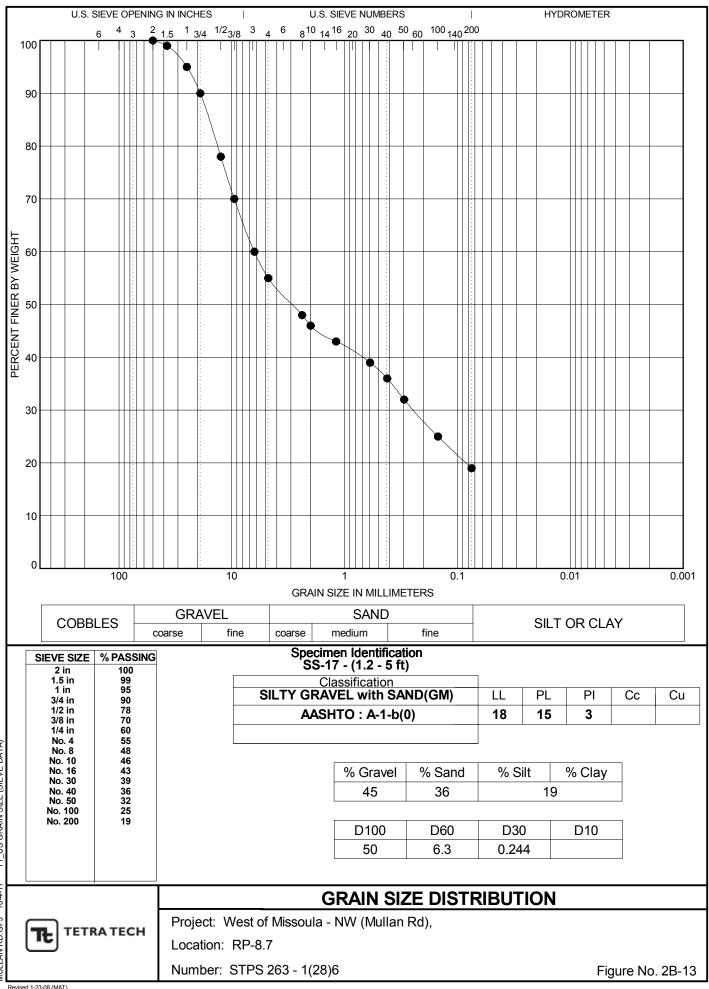




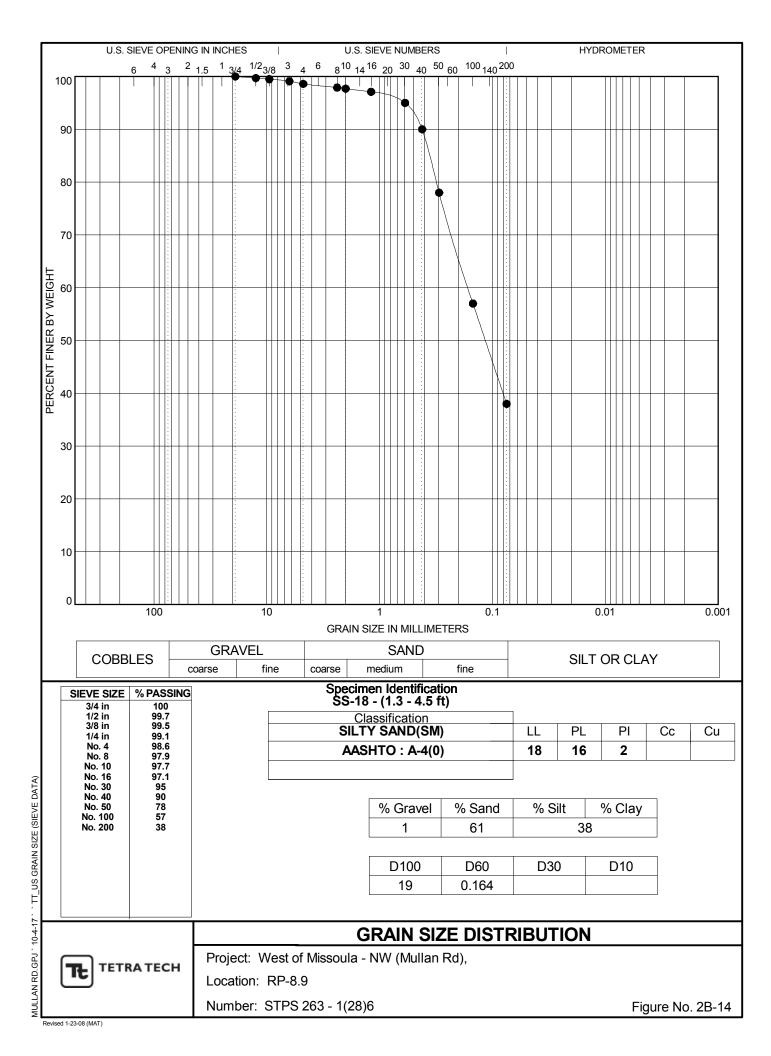


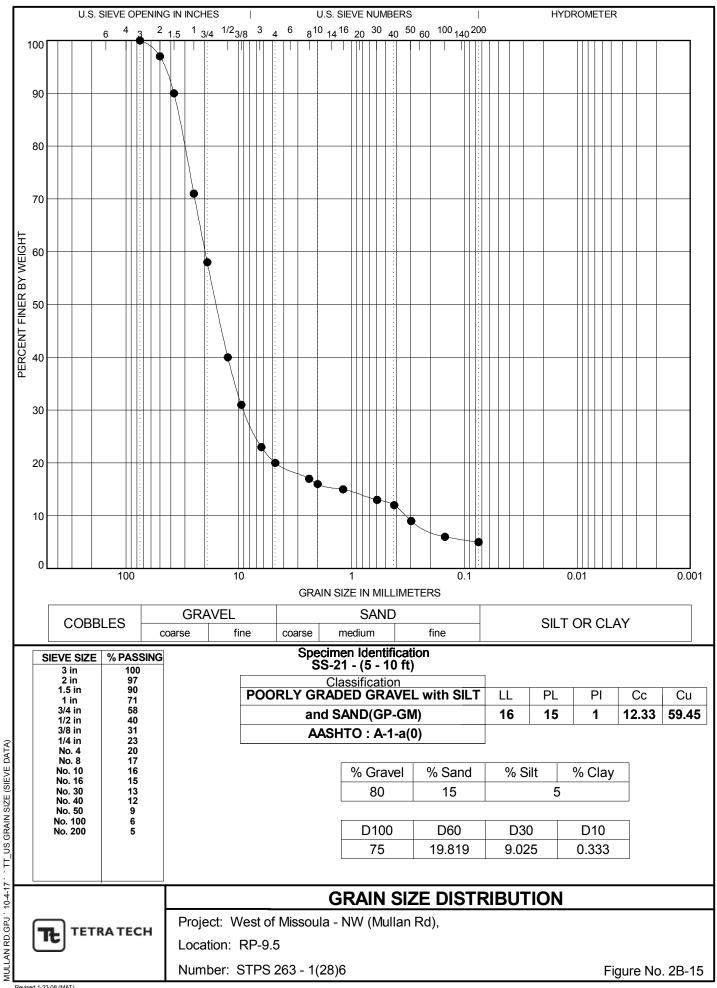


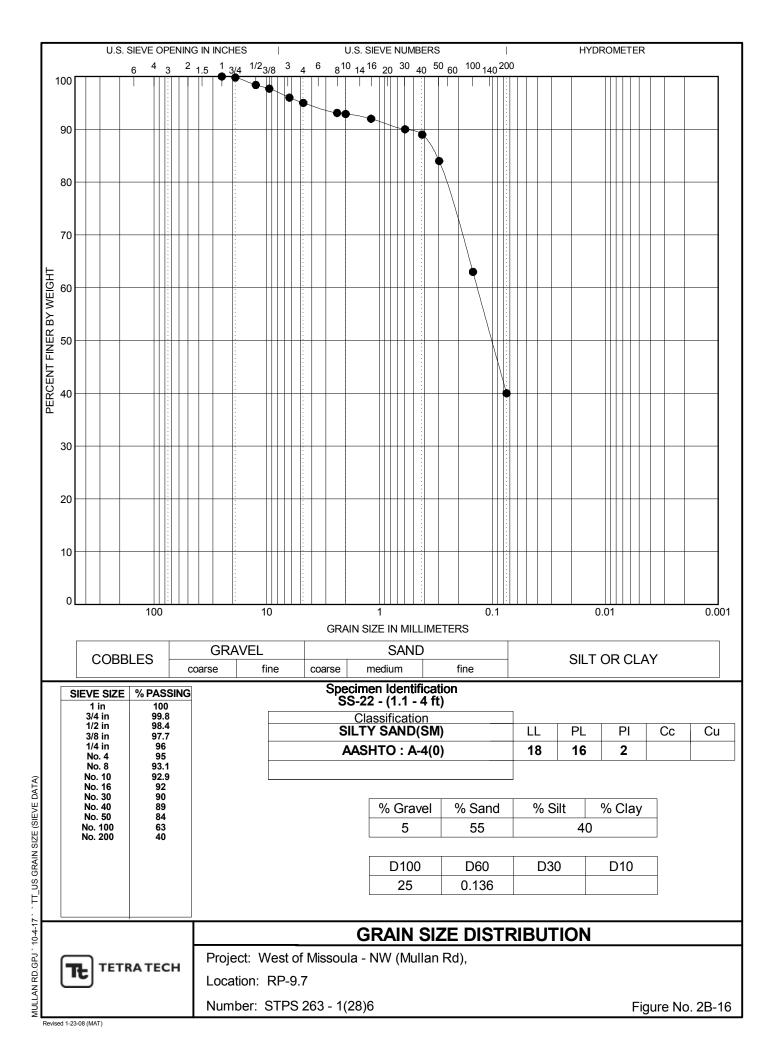


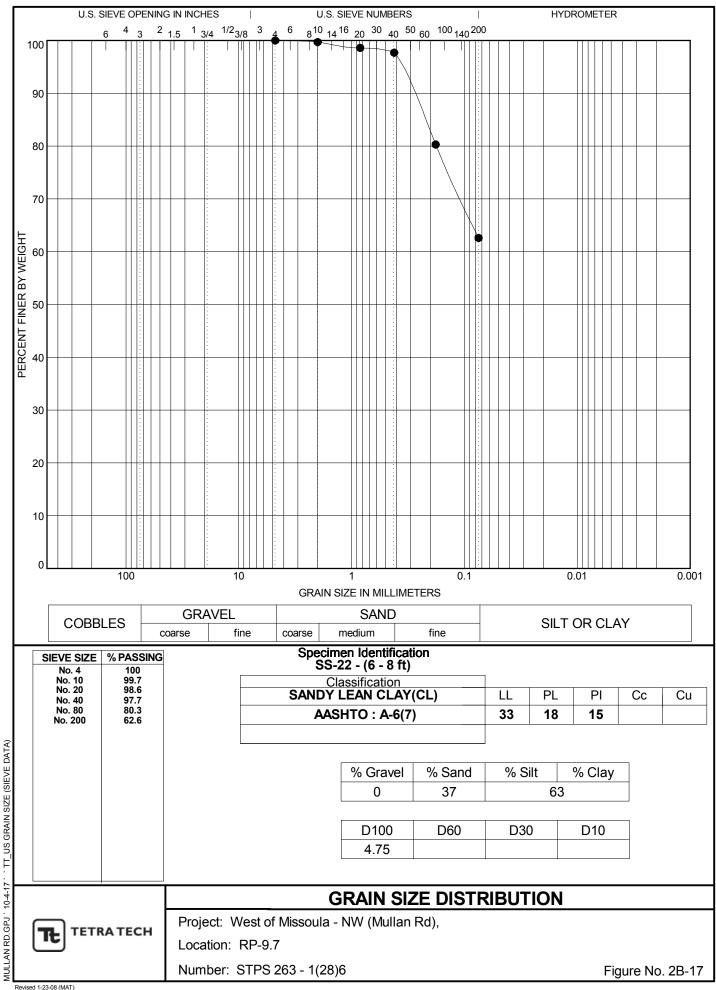


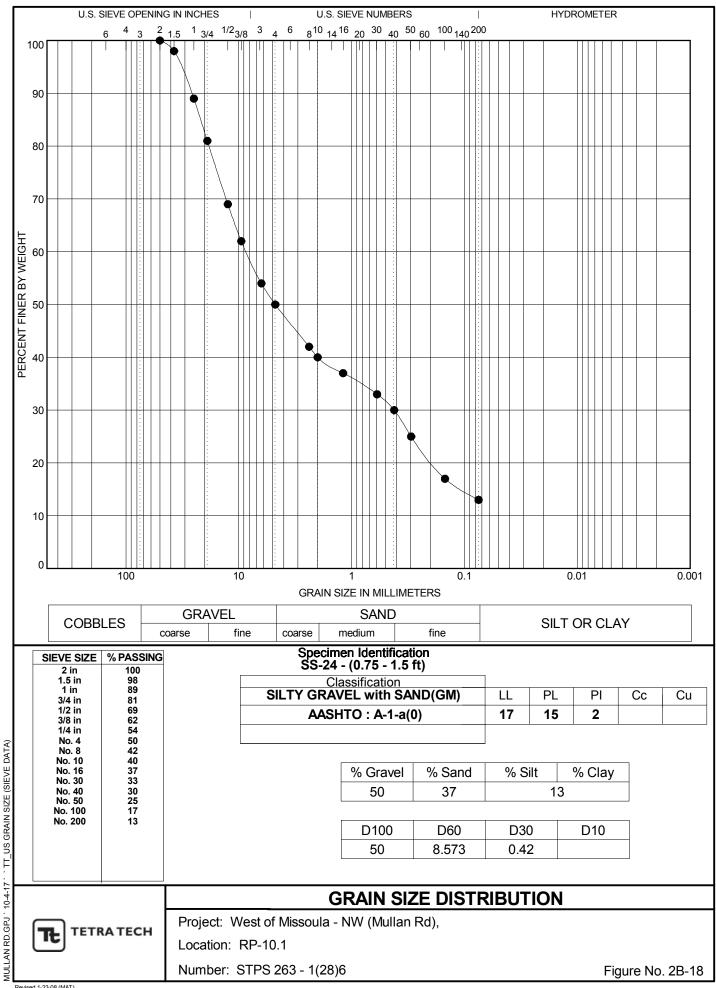
MULLAN RD.GPJ 10-4-17 ` TT\_US GRAIN SIZE (SIEVE DATA)

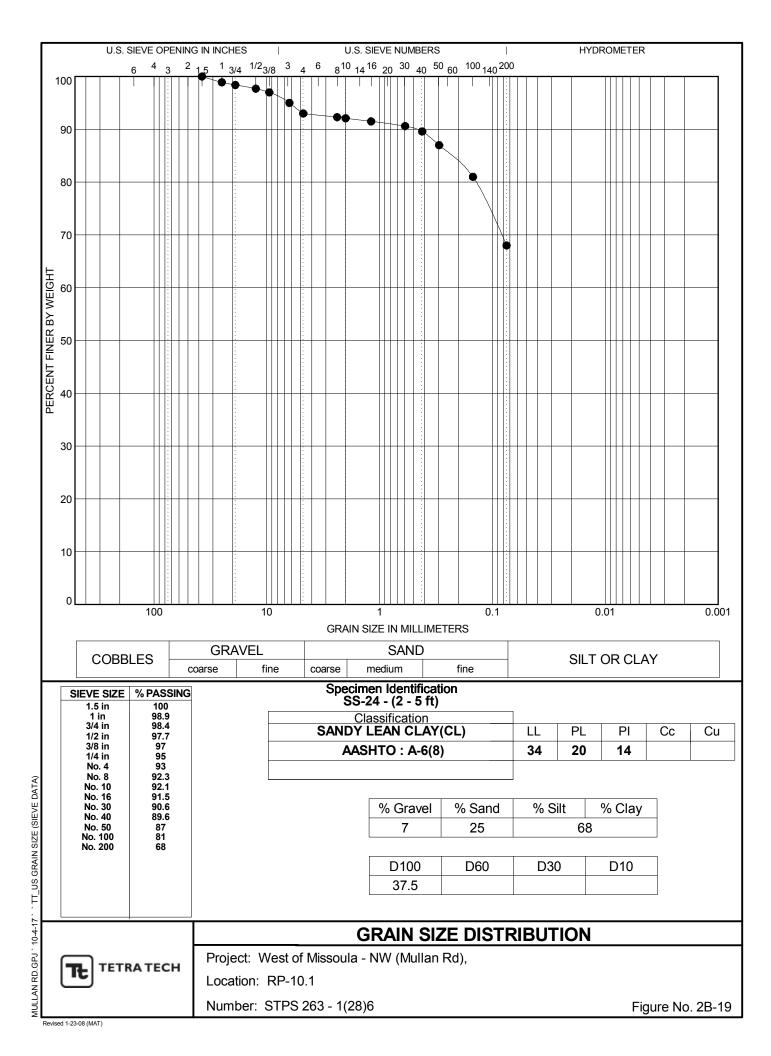


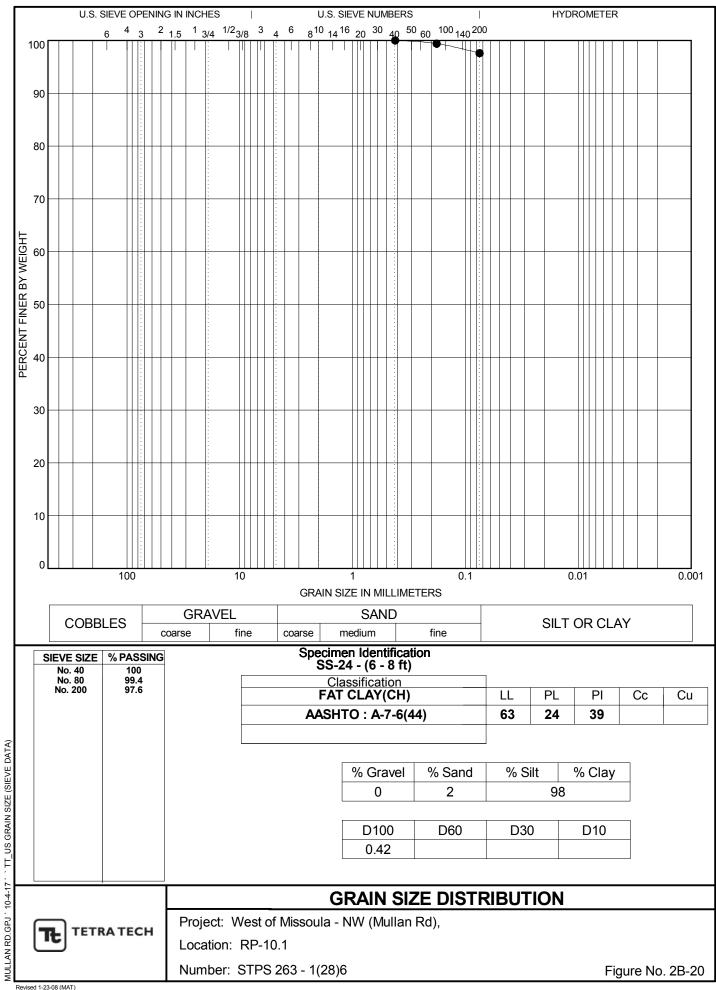


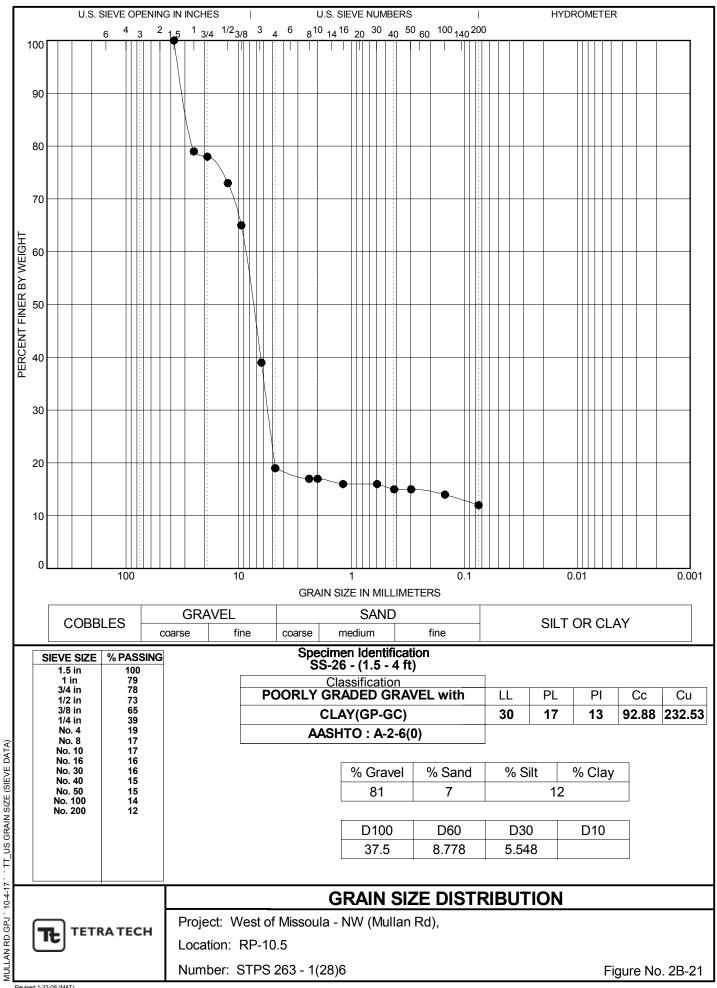




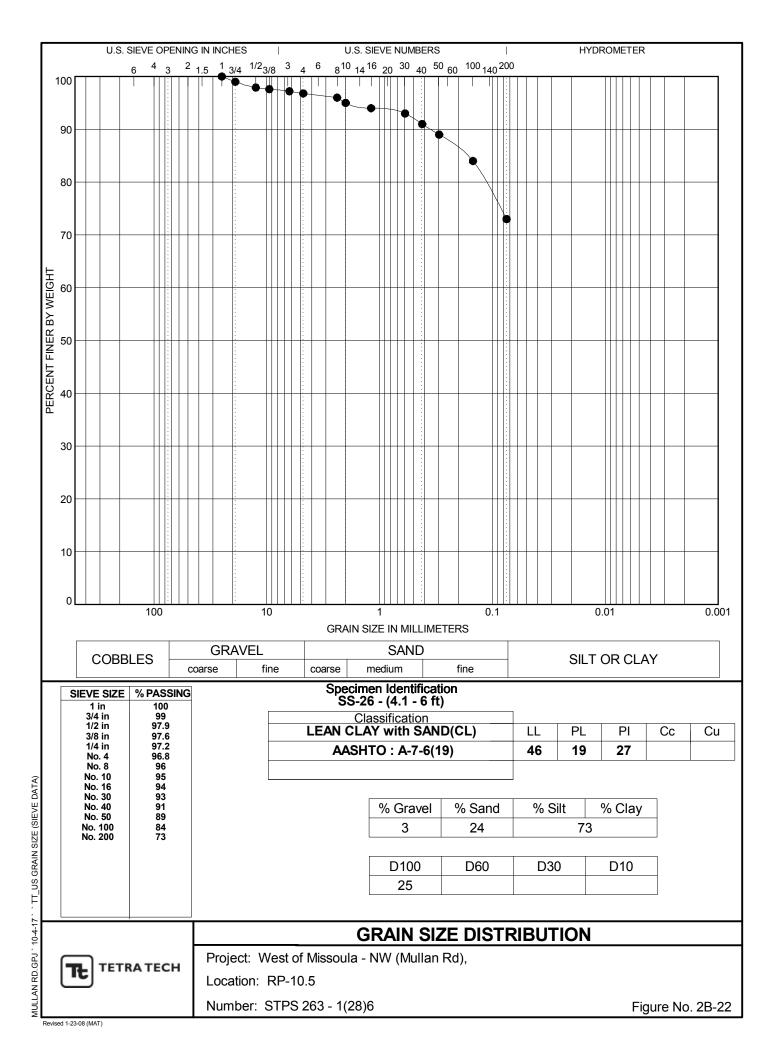






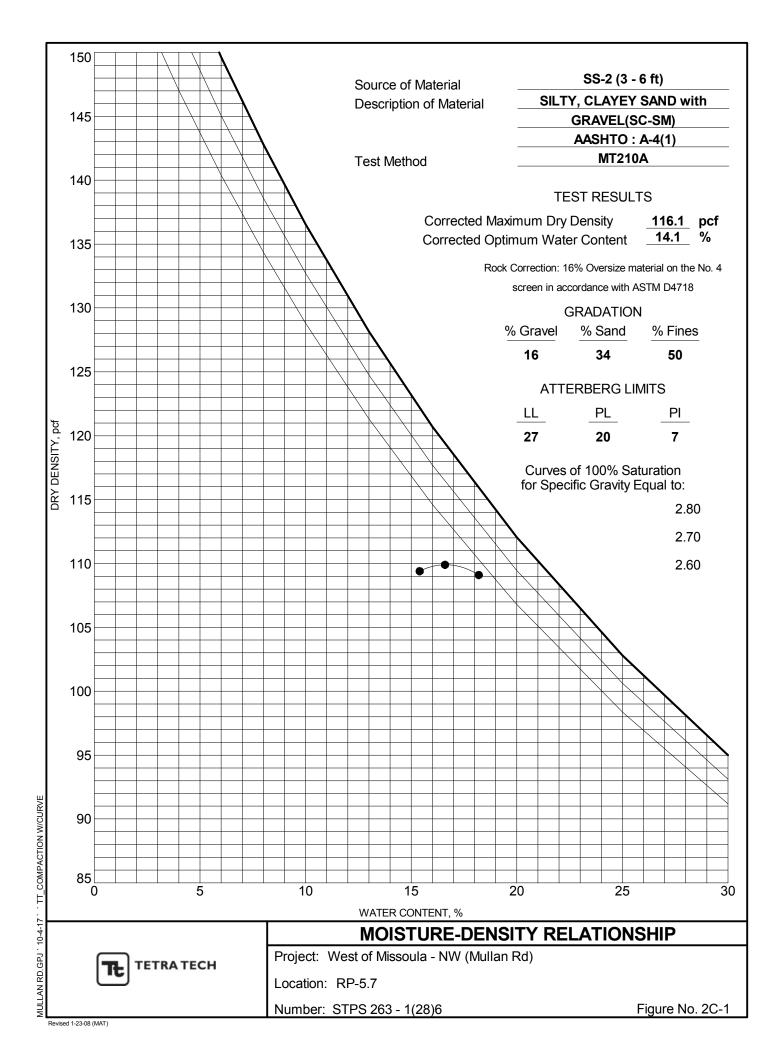


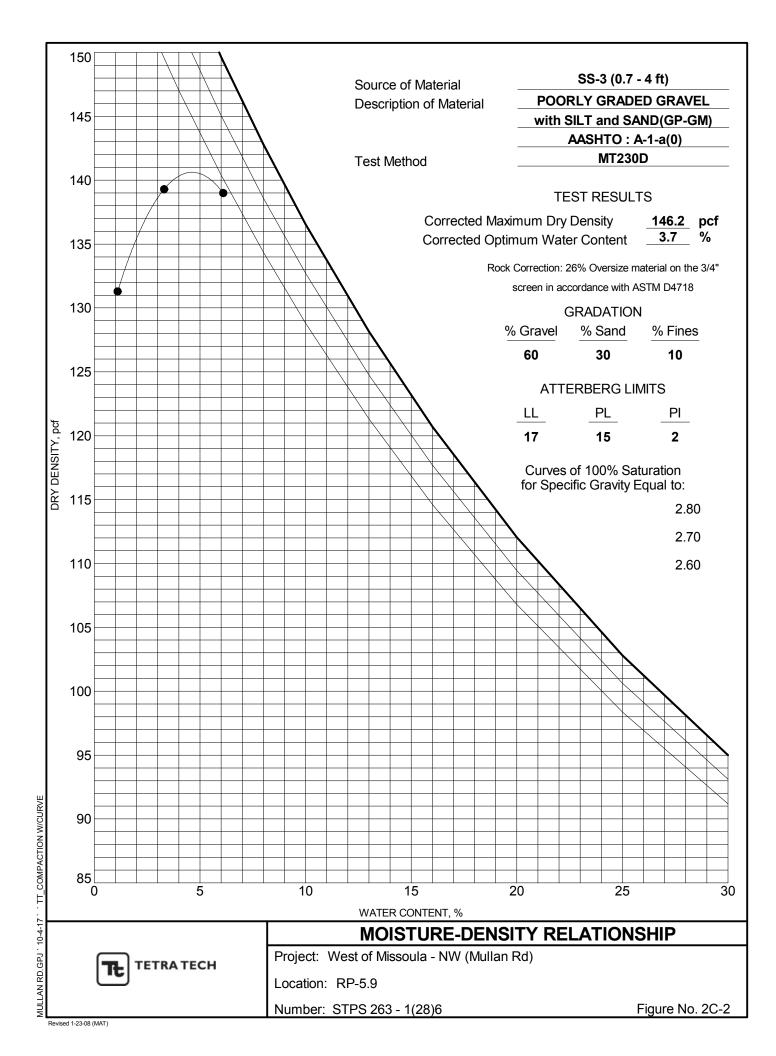
Revised 1-23-08 (MAT)

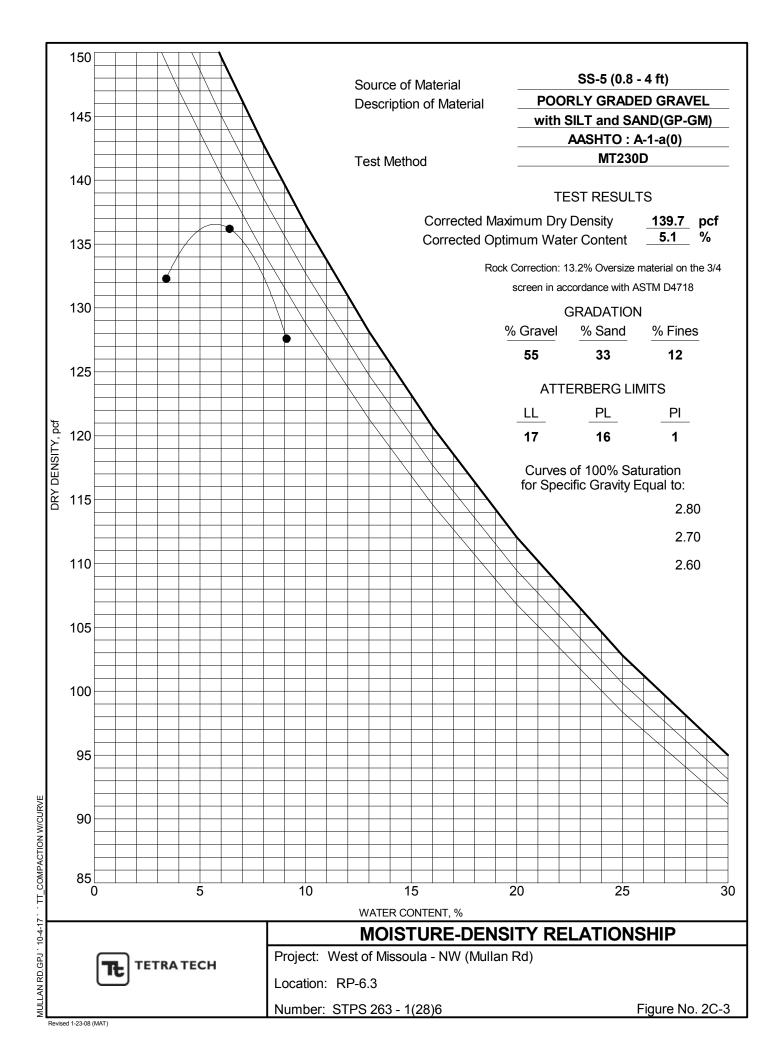


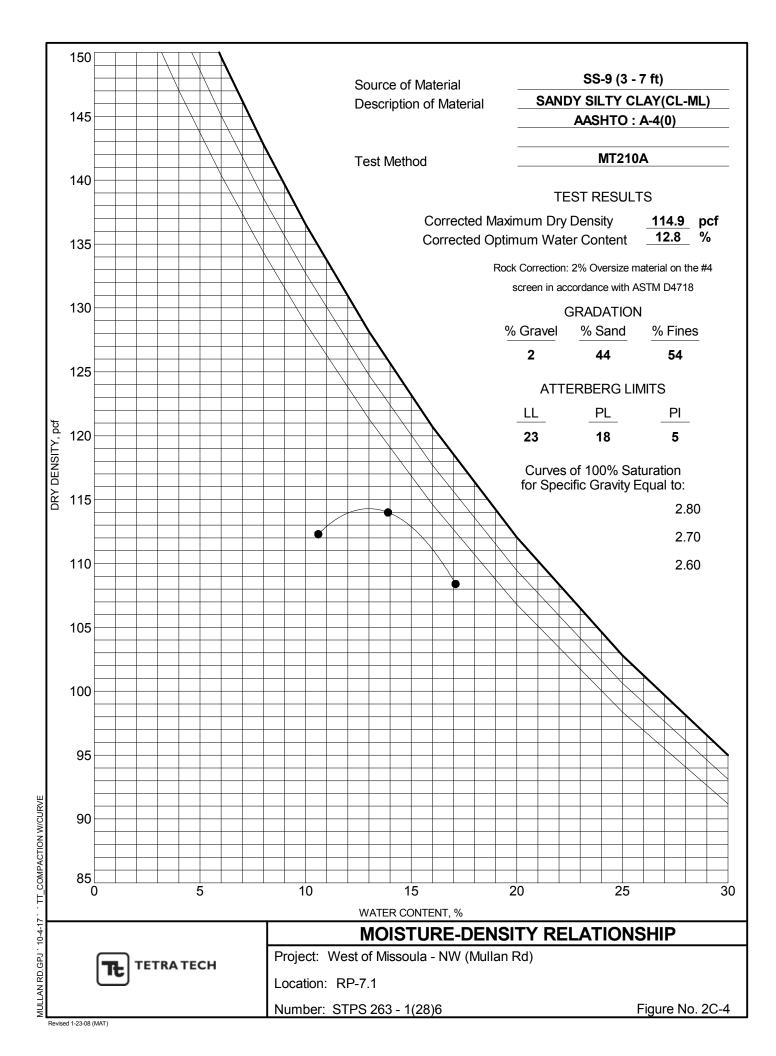
# **APPENDIX 2C**

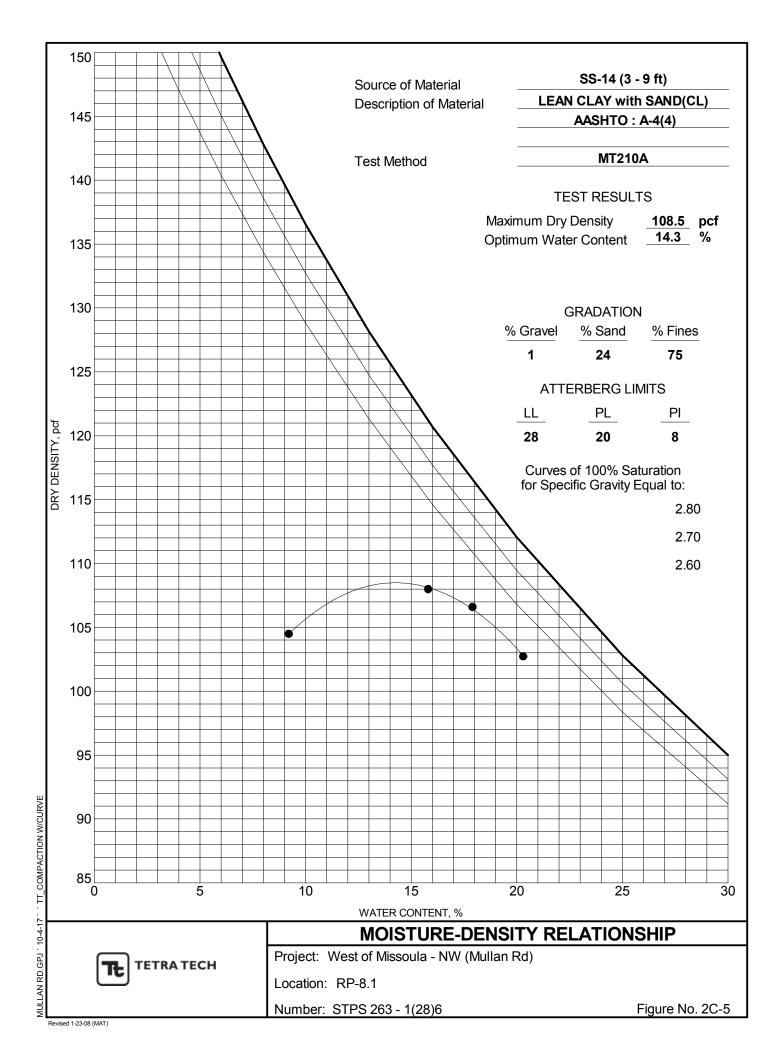
Proctors (Figures 2C-1 through 2C-10)

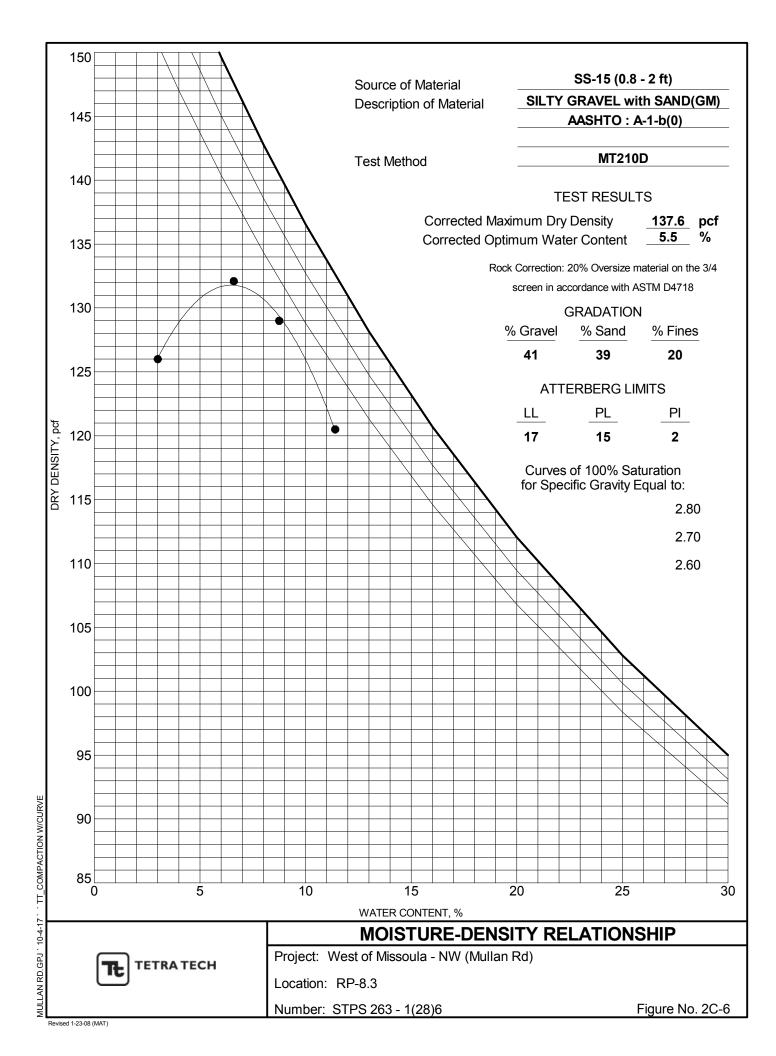


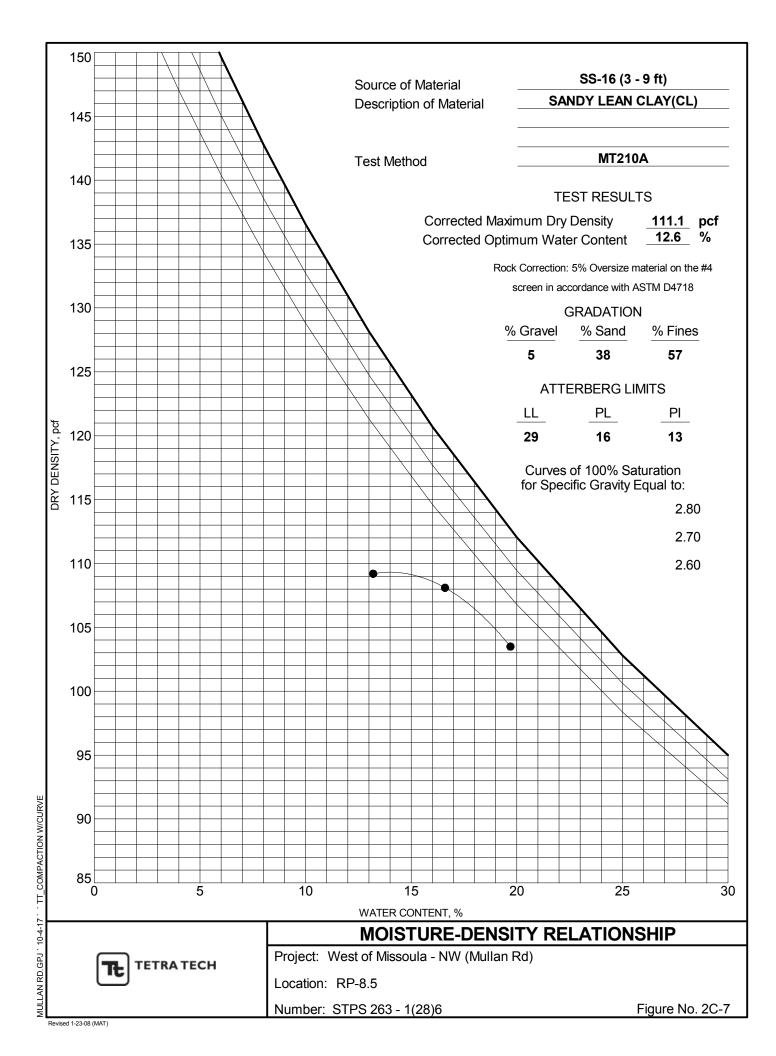


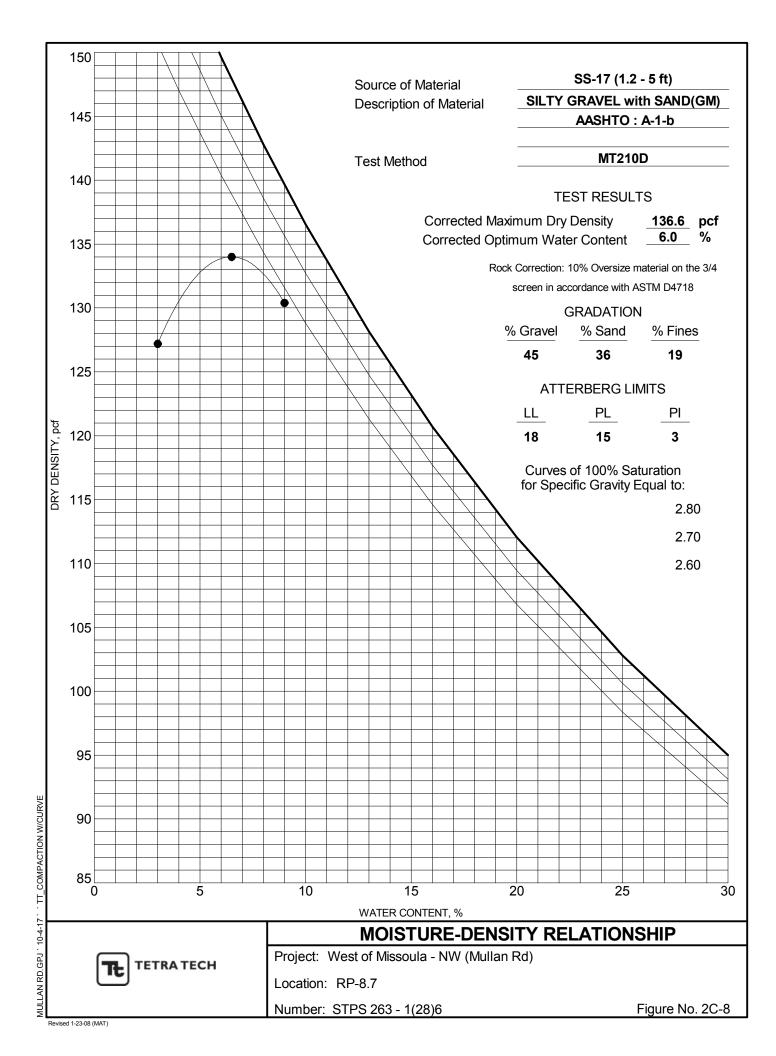


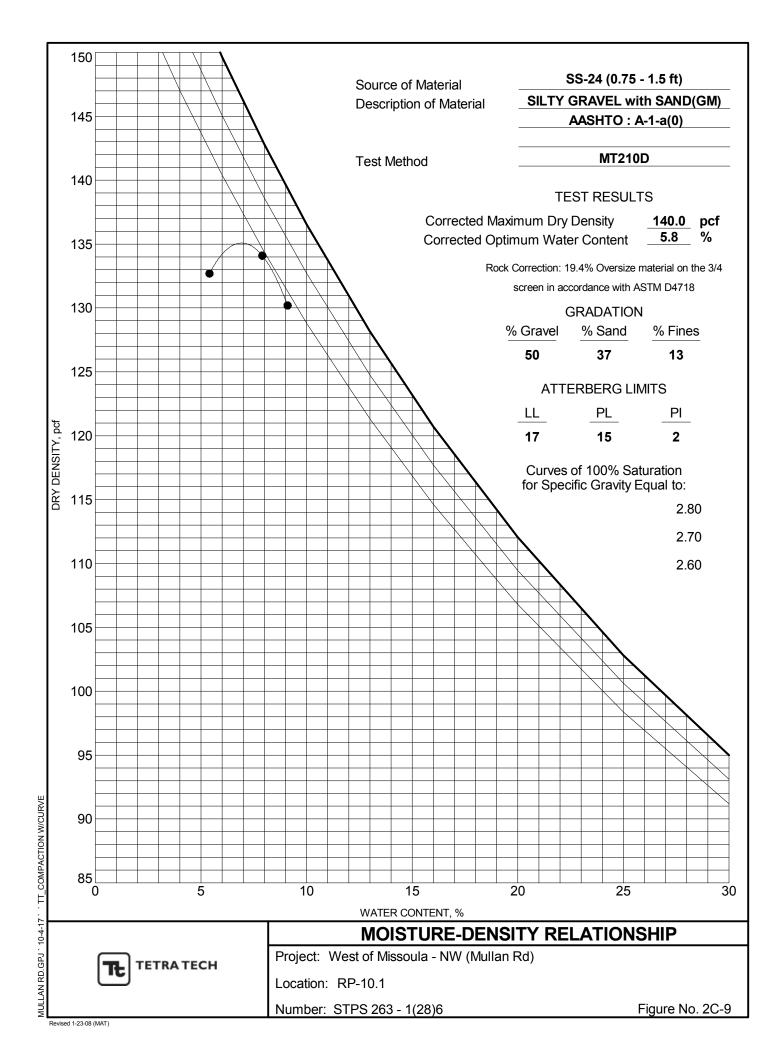


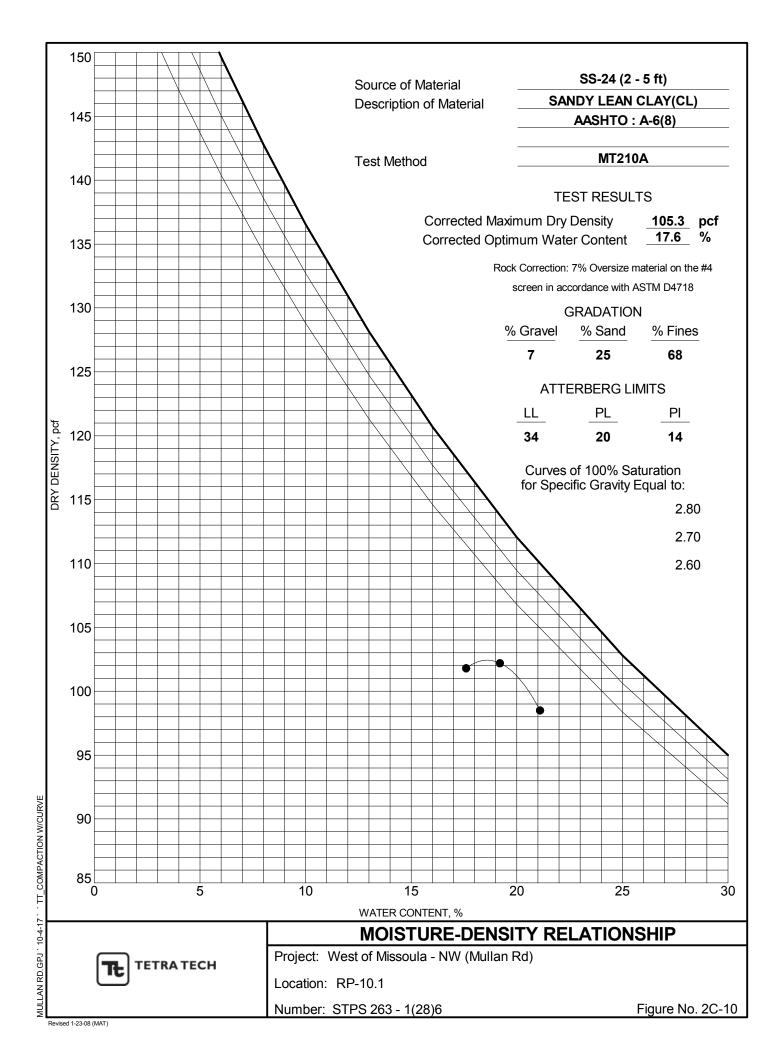












# **APPENDIX 2D**

California Bearing Ratio (2D-1 through 2D-5)



PROJECT:West of Missoula - NW (Mullan Road)LOCATION:Mullan RoadMATERIAL:Silty, Clayey Sand with GravelSAMPLE SOURCE:SS-2, 3-6'REVIEWED BY:A. Hotaling

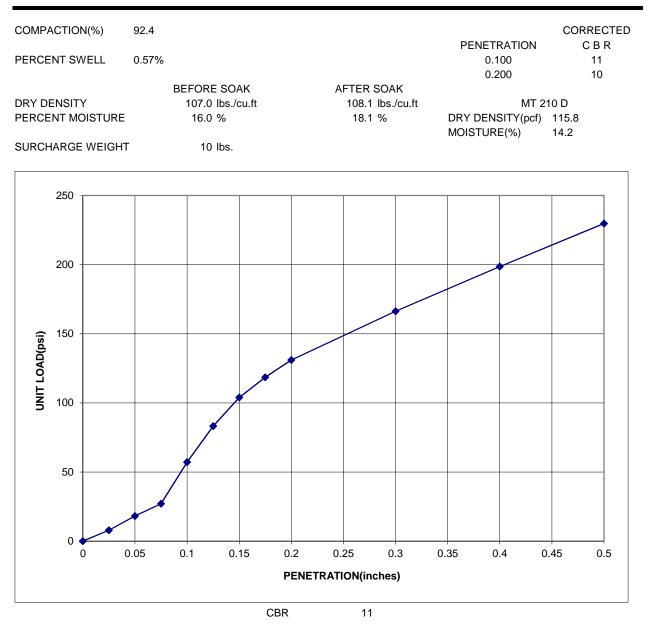
 PROJECT NO:
 STPS 263-1(28)6

 WORK ORDER NO:
 1

 LAB NO:
 2

 DATE SAMPLED:
 6/19/2017

#### CBR(CALIFORNIA BEARING RATIO) OF LABORATORY-COMPACTED SOILS(ASTM D1883)





PROJECT:West of Missoula - NW (Mullan Road)LOCATION:Mullan RoadMATERIAL:Poorly Graded Gravel with Silt and SandSAMPLE SOURCE:SS-3, 0.7-4'REVIEWED BY:A. Hotaling

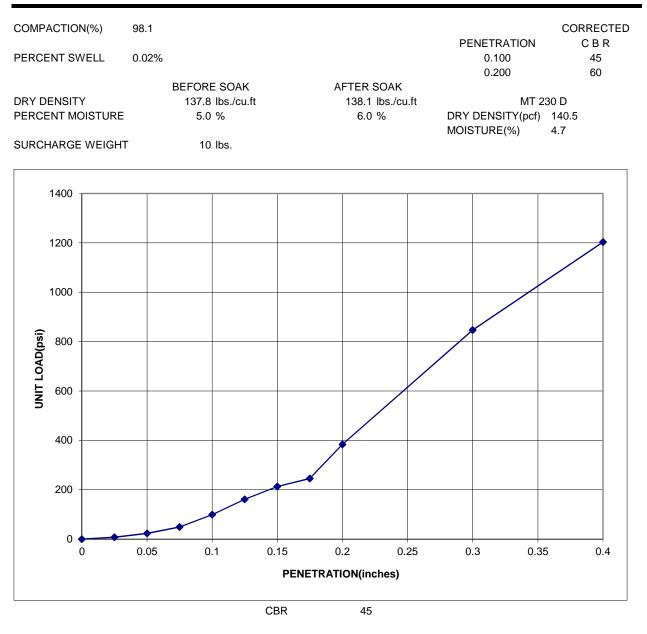
 PROJECT NO:
 STPS 263-1(28)6

 WORK ORDER NO:
 1

 LAB NO:
 3

 DATE SAMPLED:
 6/19/2017

#### CBR(CALIFORNIA BEARING RATIO) OF LABORATORY-COMPACTED SOILS(ASTM D1883)





PROJECT:West of Missoula - NW (Mullan Road)LOCATION:Mullan RoadMATERIAL:Poorly Graded Gravel with Silt and SandSAMPLE SOURCE:SS-5, 0.8-4'REVIEWED BY:A. Hotaling

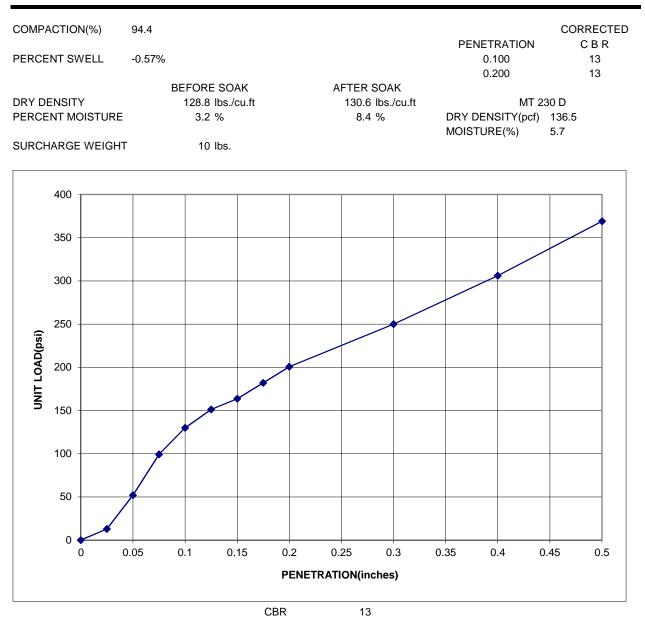
 PROJECT NO:
 STPS 263-1(28)6

 WORK ORDER NO:
 1

 LAB NO:
 5

 DATE SAMPLED:
 6/19/2017

#### CBR(CALIFORNIA BEARING RATIO) OF LABORATORY-COMPACTED SOILS(ASTM D1883)





PROJECT:West of Missoula - NW (Mullan Road)LOCATION:Mullan RoadMATERIAL:Sandy Silty ClaySAMPLE SOURCE:SS-9, 3-7'REVIEWED BY:A. Hotaling

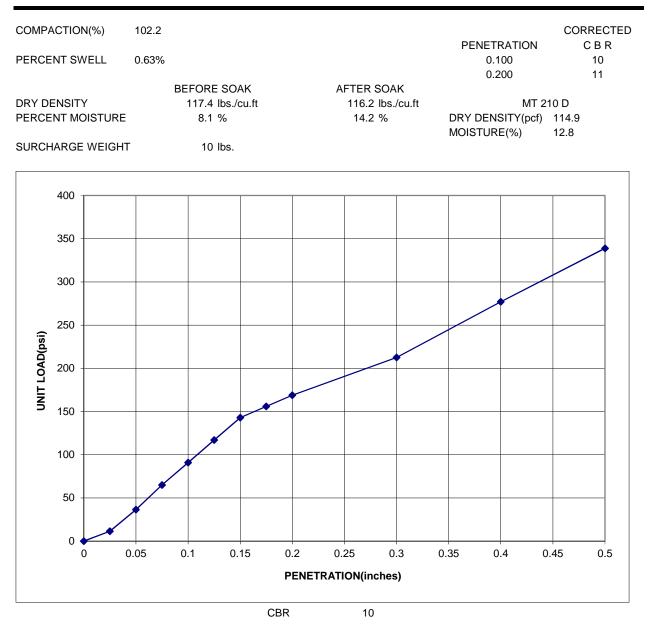
 PROJECT NO:
 STPS 263-1(28)6

 WORK ORDER NO:
 1

 LAB NO:
 9

 DATE SAMPLED:
 6/20/2017

#### CBR(CALIFORNIA BEARING RATIO) OF LABORATORY-COMPACTED SOILS(ASTM D1883)





PROJECT:West of Missoula - NW (Mullan Road)LOCATION:Mullan RoadMATERIAL:Lean Clay with SandSAMPLE SOURCE:SS-14, 3-9'REVIEWED BY:A. Hotaling

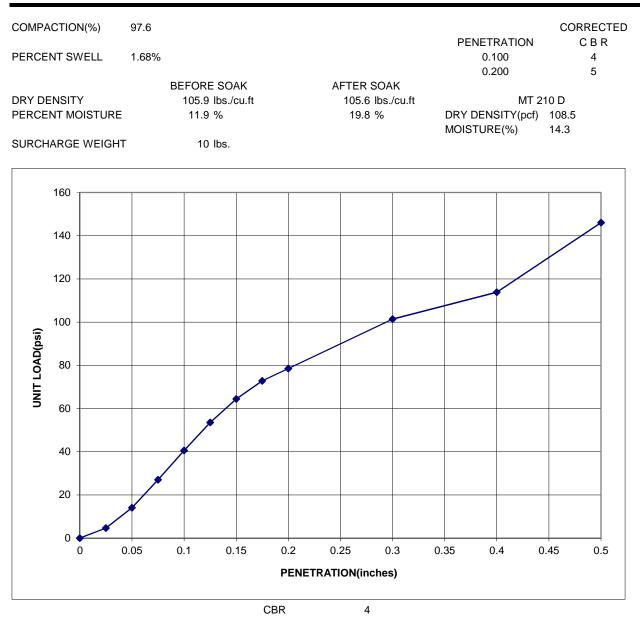
 PROJECT NO:
 STPS 263-1(28)6

 WORK ORDER NO:
 1

 LAB NO:
 14

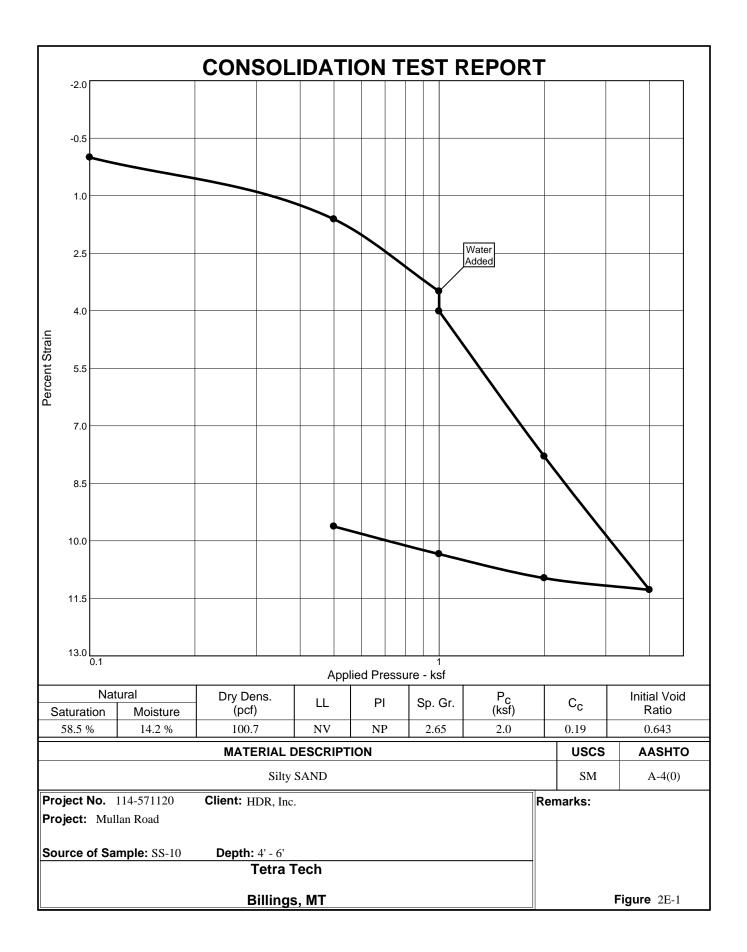
 DATE SAMPLED:
 6/21/2017

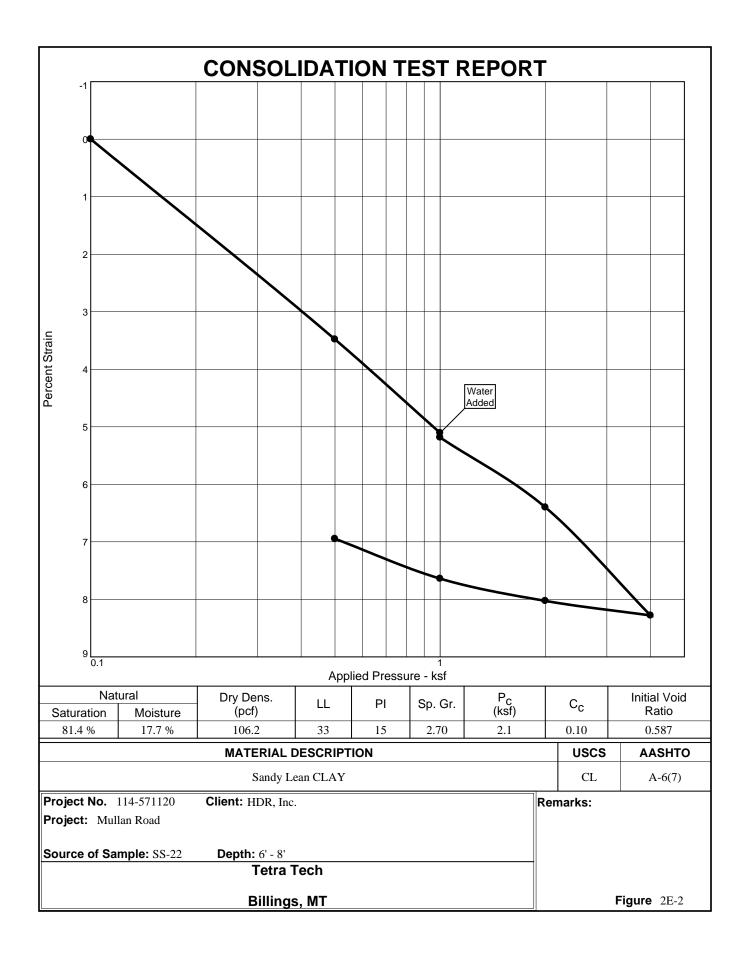
#### CBR(CALIFORNIA BEARING RATIO) OF LABORATORY-COMPACTED SOILS(ASTM D1883)



# **APPENDIX 2E**

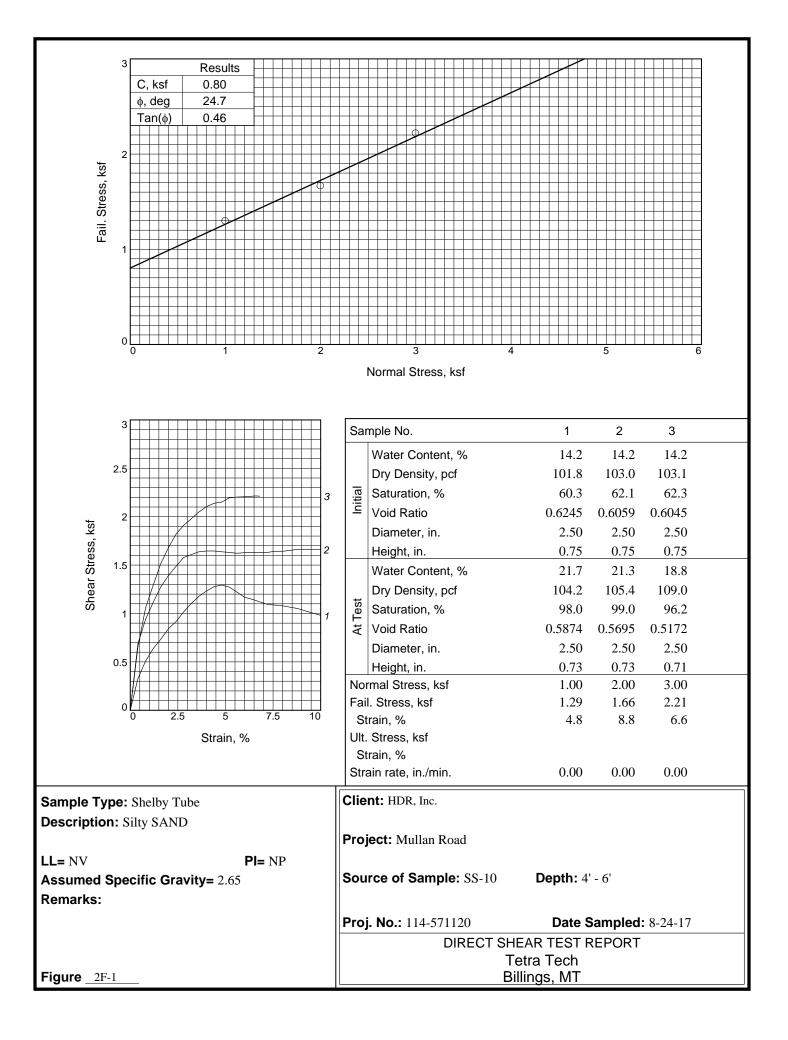
Consolidation Data (2E-1 and 2E-2)

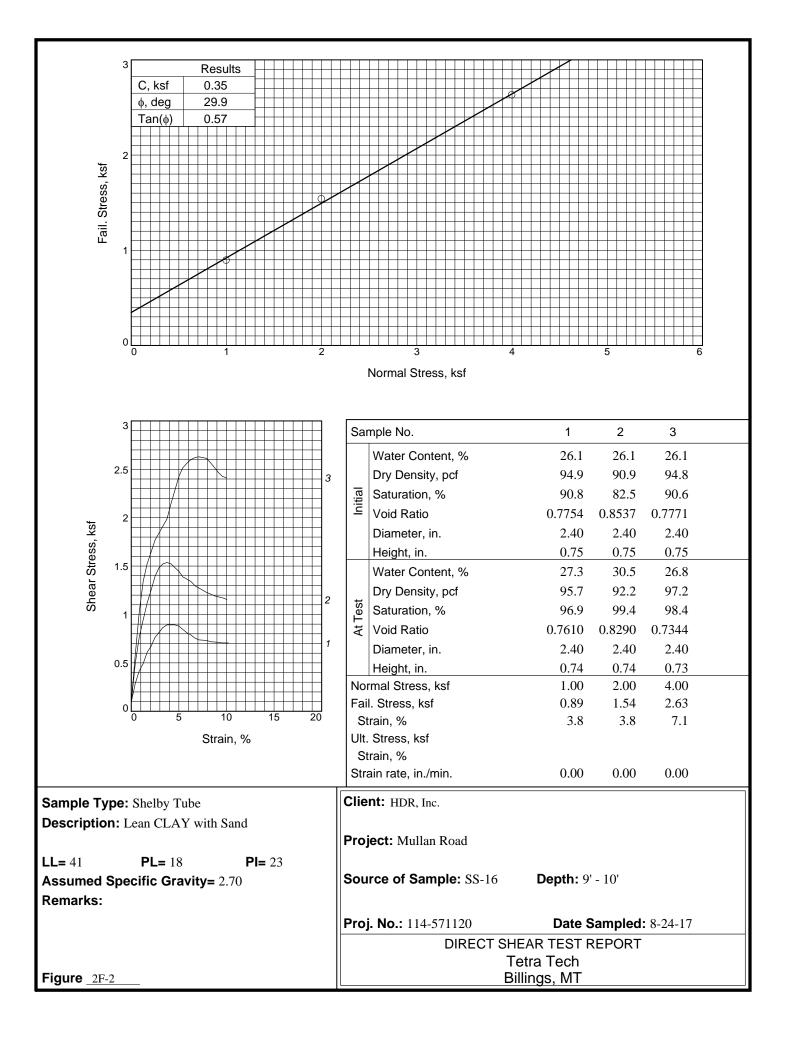


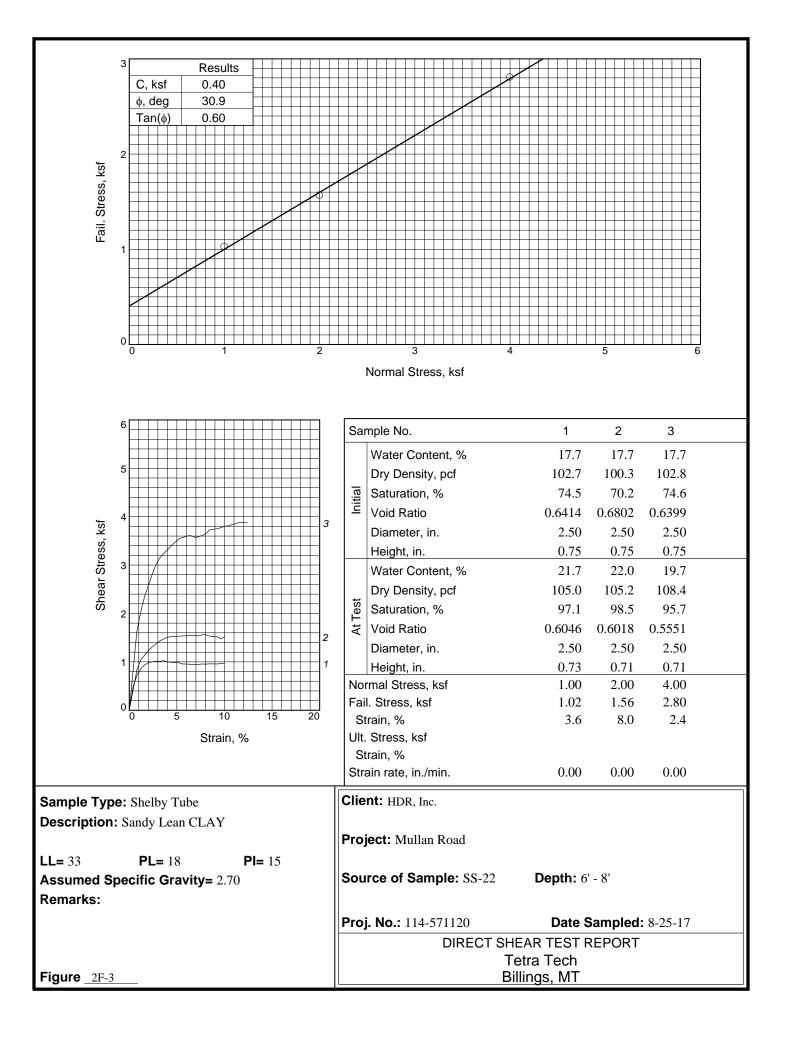


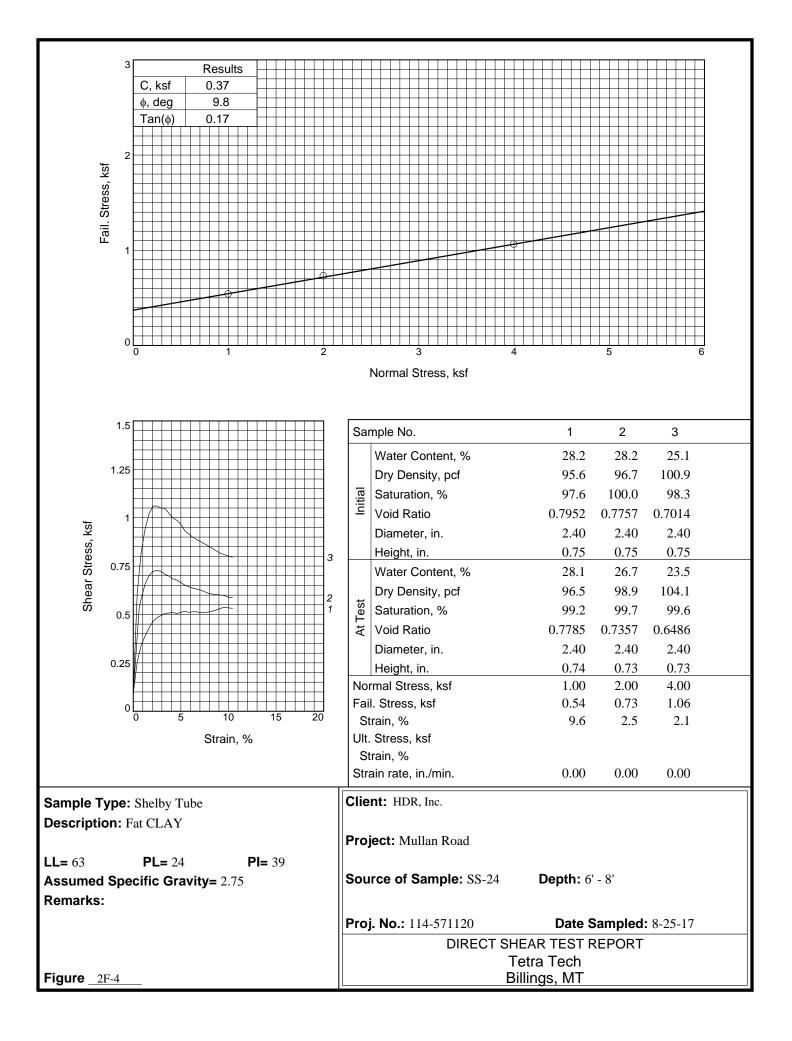
# **APPENDIX 2F**

Direct Shear Data (2F-1 through 2F-4)









# **APPENDIX 2G**

Summary of Laboratory Testing (Table 2.1.1)

# Table 2.1.1 Montana Department of Highways (Form 111) Summary of Laboratory Testing

Project Number STPS 263 - 1(28)6 / UPN 6141000

Designation West of Missoula - NW (Mullan Rd)

- ---

Date August 2017

Submitted by Tetra Tech

Title Consultant

County Missoula

Length 5.1 miles

Boring Number	Date Drilled	Northing (feet)	Easting (feet)	Elevation (feet)	Depth (feet)	Soil Class (MT 214)	LL (%)	PI (%)	10 Mesh (%)	40 Mesh (%)	200 Mesh (%)	In-place Density (pcf)	Percent Natural Moisture	Maximum Dry Density (pcf)	Percent Optimum Moisture	California Bearing Ratio	Depth to Water Table (feet)	Liquidity Index	Cc	Friction Angle	Cohesion (psf)
SS-1	6/19/2017				0.4 - 1.9								1				12.0				
SS-1	6/19/2017				0.5 - 3	A-1-a(1)	NV	NP	25	17	6						12.0	0.0			
SS-1	6/19/2017				4 - 5.5								1				12.0				
SS-1	6/19/2017				9 - 10.5								1				12.0				
SS-1	6/19/2017				14 - 15.5												12.0				
SS-2	6/19/2017				0.3 - 1.8								1				11.1				
SS-2	6/19/2017				0.4 - 1												11.1				
SS-2	6/19/2017				3 - 6	A-4(1)	27	7	79	73	50			116.1	14.1	11	11.1	0.4			
SS-2	6/19/2017				4 - 5.5								23				11.1				
SS-2	6/19/2017				9 - 9.9												11.1				
SS-2	6/19/2017				9.9 - 11.4								1				11.1				
SS-2	6/19/2017				14 - 15.5												11.1				
SS-3	6/19/2017				0.6 - 2.1								5				11.0				
SS-3	6/19/2017				0.7 - 4	A-1-a(0)	17	2	31	22	10			146.2	3.7	45	11.0	-5.0			
SS-3	6/19/2017				4 - 5.5								1				11.0				
SS-3	6/19/2017				9 - 9.4												11.0				
SS-3	6/19/2017				14 - 15.5												11.0				
SS-4	6/19/2017				0.6 - 2.1								7				10.0				
SS-4	6/19/2017				2 - 4												10.0				
SS-4	6/19/2017				4 - 5.4												10.0				
SS-4	6/19/2017				5.4 - 6.9								1				10.0				
SS-4	6/19/2017				9 - 10.5								4				10.0				
SS-4	6/19/2017				14 - 15.5						1						10.0				
											1						-				
SS-5	6/19/2017				0.7 - 2.2								3				8.0				
SS-5	6/19/2017				0.8 - 4	A-1-a(0)	17	1	38	29	12		-	139.7	5.1	13	8.0	-13.0			

Project Number STPS 263 - 1(28)6 / UPN 6141000 Designation West of Missoula - NW (Mullan Rd) Length 5.1 miles Date August 2017 Submitted by Tetra Tech **Title Consultant** County Missoula Percent Optimum Moisture In-place Density (pcf) California Bearing Ratio Percent Natural Moisture Depth to Water Table (feet) Liquidity Index Maximum Dry Density (pcf) 200 Mesh (%) 40 Mesh (%) 10 Mesh (%) Soil Class Boring Date Elevation Depth ပိ Number Drilled Northing (feet) Easting (feet) (feet) (feet) (MT 214) LL (%) PI (%) SS-5 6/19/2017 4 - 5.5 14 8.0 SS-5 6/19/2017 9 - 10.5 5 8.0 SS-5 6/19/2017 14 - 15.5 8.0 SS-6 6/20/2017 0.7 - 2.2 6.5 1 SS-6 6/20/2017 0.8 - 3 6.5 SS-6 6.5 6/20/2017 4 - 5.5 19 SS-6 6/20/2017 9 - 10.5 6.5 SS-6 6/20/2017 14 - 15.0 6.5 7.4 SS-7 6/20/2017 0.8 - 2.3 13 SS-7 6/20/2017 4.5 - 6 2 7.4 SS-7 6/20/2017 9 - 10.5 7.4 SS-7 6/20/2017 14 - 15.5 7.4 SS-8 6/20/2017 1 - 2.5 7.4 1 SS-8 6/20/2017 1.5 - 4 7.4 SS-8 6/20/2017 2 - 3.4 7.4 SS-8 6/20/2017 4 - 5.5 12 7.4 7.4 SS-8 6/20/2017 8 - 10.5 SS-8 6/20/2017 9 - 10.5 7.4 SS-8 6/20/2017 14 - 15.5 7.4 SS-9 0.8 - 2.3 12 6/20/2017 6.1 SS-9 6/20/2017 0.8 - 1.7 6.1 6/20/2017 3 - 7 SS-9 A-4(0) 23 5 98 97 54 114.9 12.8 10 6.1 1.0 6/20/2017 4 - 5.5 6.1 SS-9 23

9 - 10.5

14 - 15.5

SS-9

SS-9

6/20/2017

6/20/2017

6.1

6.1

Cohesion (psf)

Friction Angle

Project Number STPS 263 - 1(28)6 / UPN 6141000

Designation West of Missoula - NW (Mullan Rd)

Date August 2017

Submitted by Tetra Tech

Title Consultant

Length 5.1 miles County Missoula

Boring Number	Date Drilled	Northing (feet)	Easting (feet)	Elevation (feet)	Depth (feet)	Soil Class (MT 214)	LL (%)	PI (%)	10 Mesh (%)	40 Mesh (%)	200 Mesh (%)	In-place Density (pcf)	Percent Natural Moisture	Maximum Dry Density (pcf)	Percent Optimum Moisture	California Bearing Ratio	Depth to Water Table (feet)	Liquidity Index	S	Friction Angle	Cohesion (psf)
SS-10	6/20/2017				0.8 - 2.3								11				6.3				
SS-10	6/20/2017				0.8 - 2	A-2-4(0)	23	6	64	58	32						6.3	-1.0			
SS-10	6/20/2017				4 - 6	A-4(0)	NV	NP	100	93	37	102.2	14				6.3	0.0	0.19	24.7	800
SS-10	6/20/2017				6 - 7.5								16				6.3				
SS-10	6/20/2017				9 - 10.5												6.3				
SS-10	6/20/2017				14 - 15.5												6.3				
SS-11	6/20/2017				0.9 - 2.4								8				6.2				
SS-11	6/20/2017				1 - 1.8												6.2				
SS-11	6/20/2017				4 - 5.5								4				6.2				
SS-11	6/20/2017				7 - 14	A-1-a(1)	NV	NP	23	17	6						6.2	0.0			
SS-11	6/20/2017				9 - 10.5												6.2				
SS-11	6/20/2017				14 - 15.5												6.2				
SS-12	6/21/2017				0.9 - 2.4								12				5.0				
SS-12	6/21/2017				1 - 1.4												5.0				
SS-12	6/21/2017				4 - 5.5								10				5.0				
SS-12	6/21/2017				9 - 10.5												5.0				
SS-12	6/21/2017				14 - 15.5												5.0				
SS-13	6/21/2017				0.8 - 2.3								18				7.0				
SS-13	6/21/2017				0.8 - 1.1												7.0				
SS-13	6/21/2017				4 - 5.5								25				7.0				
SS-13	6/21/2017				5.5 - 12												7.0				
SS-13	6/21/2017				9 - 10.5												7.0				
SS-13	6/21/2017				14 - 15.5												7.0				
SS-13	6/21/2017				19 - 20.2												7.0				
SS-13	6/21/2017				24 - 24.8												7.0				

# Table 2.1.1 Montana Department of Highways (Form 111) Summary of Laboratory Testing

Project Number STPS 263 - 1(28)6 / UPN 6141000

Designation West of Missoula - NW (Mullan Rd)

Length 5.1 miles

Date August 2017

Submitted by Tetra Tech

Title Consultant

County Missoula

Boring Number	Date Drilled	Northing (feet)	Easting (feet)	Elevation (feet)	Depth (feet)	Soil Class (MT 214)	LL (%)	PI (%)	10 Mesh (%)	40 Mesh (%)	200 Mesh (%)	In-place Density (pcf)	Percent Natural Moisture	Maximum Dry Density (pcf)	Percent Optimum Moisture	California Bearing Ratio	Depth to Water Table (feet)	Liquidity Index	Cc	Friction Angle	Cohesion (psf)
SS-14	6/21/2017				0.8-1.5								23				5.5				
SS-14	6/21/2017				3 - 9	A-4(4)	28	8	98	97	75			108.5	14.3	4	5.5	1.5			
SS-14	6/21/2017				4 - 5.5								32				5.5				
SS-14	6/21/2017				9 - 10.4												5.5				
SS-14	6/21/2017				10.4 - 11.9												5.5				
SS-14	6/21/2017				14 - 15.5												5.5				
SS-15	6/21/2017				0.7 - 2.2								5				7.8				
SS-15	6/21/2017				0.8 - 2	A-1-b(0)	17	2	53	46	20			137.6	5.5		7.8	-5.0			
SS-15	6/21/2017				4 - 5.0								2				7.8				
SS-15	6/21/2017				5 - 10												7.8				
SS-15	6/21/2017				9 - 10.5												7.8				
SS-15	6/21/2017				14 - 15.4												7.8				
SS-16	6/21/2017				0.8 - 2.3								17				12.0				
SS-16	6/21/2017				3 - 9	A-6(4)	29	13	93	90	57			111.1	12.6		12.0	0.5			
SS-16	6/21/2017				4 - 5.5								22				12.0				
SS-16	6/21/2017				9 - 10	A-7-6(17)	41	23	99	96	79	93.5	26				12.0	0.3		29.9	350
SS-16	6/21/2017				10 - 10.8												12.0				
SS-16	6/21/2017				14 - 15.5												12.0				
SS-16	6/21/2017				19 - 20.5												12.0				
SS-16	6/21/2017				24 - 25.5												12.0				
SS-17	6/22/2017				0.5 - 2								6				13.4				
SS-17	6/22/2017				0.6 - 1.2												13.4				
SS-17	6/22/2017				1.2 - 5	A-1-b	18	3	46	36	19			136.6	6.0		13.4	-2.0			
SS-17	6/22/2017				4 - 5.5								12				13.4				
SS-17	6/22/2017				9 - 10.5								2				13.4				

Project Number STPS 263 - 1(28)6 / UPN 6141000

Designation West of Missoula - NW (Mullan Rd)

Date August 2017

Submitted by Tetra Tech

Title Consultant

Length 5.1 miles County Missoula

Boring Number	Date Drilled	Northing (feet)	Easting (feet)	Elevation (feet)	Depth (feet)	Soil Class (MT 214)	LL (%)	PI (%)	10 Mesh (%)	40 Mesh (%)	200 Mesh (%)	In-place Density (pcf)	Percent Natural Moisture	Maximum Dry Density (pcf)	Percent Optimum Moisture	California Bearing Ratio	Depth to Water Table (feet)	Liquidity Index	ပိ	Friction Angle	Cohesion (psf)
SS-17	6/22/2017				14 - 15.5												13.4				
SS-18	6/22/2017				0.7 - 2.2								12				11.0				
SS-18	6/22/2017				0.8 - 1.3												11.0				
SS-18	6/22/2017				1.3 - 4.5	A-4(0)	18	2	98	90	38						11.0	-2.5			
SS-18	6/22/2017				4 - 5.5								10				11.0				
SS-18	6/22/2017				9 - 10.5								9				11.0				
SS-18	6/22/2017				14 - 15.5												11.0				
SS-19	6/22/2017				0.7 - 2.2								13				10.6				
SS-19	6/22/2017				1.3 - 3.5												10.6				
SS-19	6/22/2017				4 - 5.4								2				10.6				
SS-19	6/22/2017				9 - 10.5								10				10.6				
SS-19	6/22/2017				14 - 15.5												10.6				
SS-20	6/22/2017				0.6 - 1												12.5				
SS-20	6/22/2017				0.8 - 2.3								6				12.5				
SS-20	6/22/2017				3.5 - 6												12.5				
SS-20	6/22/2017				4 - 5.5								6				12.5				
SS-20	6/22/2017				9 - 10.5								5				12.5				
SS-20	6/22/2017				14 - 15.5												12.5				
SS-21	6/22/2017				0.6 - 2.2												10.7				
SS-21	6/22/2017				0.7 - 2.2								5				10.7				
SS-21	6/22/2017				4 - 5.5								1				10.7				
SS-21	6/22/2017				5 - 10	A-1-a(0)	16	1	16	12	5						10.7	-13.0			
SS-21	6/22/2017				9 - 10.5								3				10.7				
SS-21	6/22/2017				14 - 15.5												10.7				

Project Number STPS 263 - 1(28)6 / UPN 6141000

Date August 2017

Submitted by Tetra Tech

Title Consultant

Designation West of Missoula - NW (Mullan Rd)

Length 5.1 miles County Missoula

Boring Number	Date Drilled	Northing (feet)	Easting (feet)	Elevation (feet)	Depth (feet)	Soil Class (MT 214)	LL (%)	PI (%)	10 Mesh (%)	40 Mesh (%)	200 Mesh (%)	In-place Density (pcf)	Percent Natural Moisture	Maximum Dry Density (pcf)	Percent Optimum Moisture	California Bearing Ratio	Depth to Water Table (feet)	Liquidity Index	Cc	Friction Angle	Cohesion (psf)
SS-22	6/22/2017				0.6 - 2.1								9				11.3				
SS-22	6/22/2017				1.1 - 4	A-4(0)	18	2	93	89	40						11.3	-3.5			
SS-22	6/22/2017				4 - 5.5								18				11.3				
SS-22	6/22/2017				6 - 8	A-6(7)	33	15	100	98	63	102.7	18				11.3	0.0	0.1	30.9	400
SS-22	6/22/2017				9 - 10.5								3				11.3				
SS-22	6/22/2017				14 - 15.5												11.3				
SS-23	6/22/2017				0.9 - 2.4								3				12.5				
SS-23	6/22/2017				4 - 5.5								25				12.5				
SS-23	6/22/2017				6 - 9												12.5				
SS-23	6/22/2017				9 - 10.5								33				12.5				
SS-23	6/22/2017				14 - 15.5												12.5				
SS-23	6/22/2017				19 - 20.5												12.5				
SS-23	6/22/2017				24 - 25.4												12.5				
SS-24	6/23/2017				0.8 - 1.6	A-1-a(0)	17	2	40	30	13			140.0	5.8		NE	-3.0			
SS-24	6/23/2017				0.8 - 2.3								9				NE				
SS-24	6/23/2017				2 - 5	A-6(8)	34	14	92	90	68			105.3	17.6		NE	-1.1			
SS-24	6/23/2017				4 - 5.5								22				NE				
SS-24	6/23/2017				6 - 8	A-7-6(44)	63	39	100	100	98	97.7	28				NE	0.1		9.8	370
SS-24	6/23/2017				9 - 10.5								19				NE				
SS-24	6/23/2017				14 - 15.5								3				NE				
SS-25	6/23/2017				0.8 - 2.3								11				NE				
SS-25	6/23/2017				1 - 4												NE				
SS-25	6/23/2017				3 - 6												NE				
SS-25	6/23/2017				4 - 5.5								41				NE				
SS-25	6/23/2017				9 - 10.5								7				NE				
SS-25	6/23/2017				14 - 15.5								4				NE				

# Table 2.1.1 Montana Department of Highways (Form 111) Summary of Laboratory Testing

Proj	ect Number	STPS 263 - 1(28)	6 / UPN 6141000	<u>)</u>	Designation West of Missoula - NW				an Rd	)	Length 5.1 miles				Date August 2017						
S	ubmitted by	Tetra Tech			Title Consultant					County Missoula											
Boring Number	Date Drilled	Northing (feet)	Easting (feet)	Elevation (feet)	Depth (feet)	Soil Class (MT 214)	LL (%)	PI (%)	10 Mesh (%)	40 Mesh (%)	200 Mesh (%)	In-place Density (pcf)	Percent Natural Moisture	Maximum Dry Density (pcf)	Percent Optimum Moisture	California Bearing Ratio	Depth to Water Table (feet)	Liquidity Index	Cc	Friction Angle	Cohesion (psf)
	0/00/0047																				
SS-26	6/23/2017				0.9 - 1.7							-	1				NE				
SS-26	6/23/2017				1 - 1.5												NE				
SS-26	6/23/2017				1.5 - 4	A-2-6(0)	30	13	17	15	12						NE	-1.2			
SS-26	6/23/2017				4 - 5.5								22				NE				
SS-26	6/23/2017				4.1 - 6	A-7-6(19)	46	27	95	91	73						NE	0.1			
SS-26	6/23/2017				9 - 10.5								2				NE				
SS-26	6/23/2017				14 - 15.5								1				NE				

# **APPENDIX 2H**

Culvert Locations (Figure 2H-1)

Culvert Drainage Evaluation Form and Culvert Condition Form (Table 2H-1)



#### Table 2H-1 CULVERT INSPECTION REPORT

DATE: <u>6/30/2017</u> PROJECT: <u>West of Missoula - NW (Mullan Road)</u>

MDT PROJECT NUMBER: STPS 263 - 1(28)6 UPN: 6141000

INSPECTED BY: Tetra Tech, Inc.

TETRA TECH PROJECT NO: 114-571120

DATE(S): June 29 and 30, 2017

Culvert Location	Approximate Location	Culvert Condition	Culvert Diameter (inches)	Culvert Type *	Photo at Invert of Pipe	Observed Flow Condition	Comments
C1		Good	48 - 36	PCC	Yes	3/4 full	48" inlet and 36" outlet. Concrete aprons on both ends of culvert. Debris gate located at inlet.
C2		Poor	36	CSP	Yes	None	3/4 full of sediment. Ends of culvert damaged and collapsed.
C3		Fair - Poor	12	Solid Steel	Yes	None	12" solid steel pipe. On the south side of the embankment there was a 24" CSP around the 12" steel pipe. The 24" CSP ended or was collapsed approximately 4 feet into the embankment. 2" of sediment in pipe.
C4		Poor	24	PCC	Yes	None	Both ends blocked with debris and sediment. 1/4 - 1/2 full of sediment. Cracks in concrete.
C5		Good	36	PCC	Yes	Full - 3" above top of culvert	Irrigation canal crossing under road. Concrete aprons on both ends of culvert. Water levels 3.3 feet deep at inlet and outlet.
C6		Good	36	CSP	Yes	1/2 Full	Irrigation canal crossing under road. Ends of pipe are bent.
C7		Good	36	CSP	Yes	1/2 Full	Irrigation canal crossing under road.
C8		Good	32	CSP	Yes	None	1/4 full of sediment. Wetland vegetation at both ends of pipe. Depression on west side of road over top of culvert. Depression filled with asphalt.
C9		Good - Fair	36	CSP	Yes	1/8 - 1/4 Full	3 CSP pipes at O'Keefe Creek crossing. 1" of sediment in pipe. Bottom of center pipe damaged at outlet. Center pipe was 1/4 full, outside pipes were 1/8 full.
C10		Fair	24	CSP	Yes	None	Collapsed on west end. Standing water in pipe near middle of pipe.
C11		Poor	24	CSP	Yes	None	Collapsed. 1/2 full of sediment. Transverse crack in asphalt pavement directly above pipe location.

CSP: Corregated Steel Pipe

PCC: Potland Cement Concrete

PVC: Plastic

#### DRAINAGE EVALUATION FORM MT 207

This form should be submitted with each soil survey. Each area of concern on the project should be noted.

Project No. STPS 263 - 1(28)6 Designation: Mullan Road

Date <u>6/29/2017</u> Submitted by: <u>Tetra Tech, Inc. - Aric Hotaling</u>

Station(s) RP 5.5 - RP 7.9

Are the ditch lines clear of standing water? Yes.

Are the ditch lines and pavement edges free from weed growth that may indicate a moisture concentration? Yes.

After a rain,

a) Is there moisture standing in the joints or cracks?

b) Is there any evidence of pumping?\_\_\_\_\_

c) Is there water standing at the outer edge of the shoulder?

d) Is there evidence that the water may pond on the shoulder?

Are joint sealants or crack sealants in good condition and preventing water from entering the pavement?

Recent overlay from RP 5.8 to RP 7.9, RP 5.5 to RP 5.8 had some cracking with no sealant.

Are the cross drainage conduits closed by debris? Culverts near RP 7.8 and RP 6.5 were blocked by

sediment and debris. The culvert near RP 5.7 had a debris grate that was full, but still allowing water to flow.

#### AC Pavements

Is there moisture related distress evident such as; Stripping, Rutting, Cracking in Wheelpath, Shoulder Dropoff/Heave, Pumping, Water Bleeding, Swelling? Recent overlay from RP 5.8 to RP 7.9.

RP 5.5 to RP 5.8 showed little to no signs of moisture related distress.

#### PCC Pavements

Is there moisture related distress evident such as; Pumping, Faulting, Corner Break, D-Cracking, Edge Joint Opening, Shoulder Dropoff/Heave, Punchout (CRCP only), Swelling, Slab Cracking? N/A Is there evidence of springs and excessively wet areas? No, with the exception of the irrigation canal intersecting

the road near RP 5.7.

Are there slides or slumps noted along the alignment? No.

Specific surface/subsurface drainage recommendations

#### DRAINAGE EVALUATION FORM MT 207

This form should be submitted with each soil survey. Each area of concern on the project should be noted.

Project No. STPS 263 - 1(28)6 Designation: Mullan Road

Date 6/29/2017 Submitted by: Tetra Tech, Inc. - Aric Hotaling

Station(s) RP 7.9 - RP 9

Are the ditch lines clear of standing water? Irrigation canals parallel roadway.

Are the ditch lines and pavement edges free from weed growth that may indicate a moisture concentration? Due to irrigation canals parallel to road and crossing under road, there is higher vegetation growth

in this section.

After a rain,

a) Is there moisture standing in the joints or cracks? \_\_\_\_\_\_

b) Is there any evidence of pumping?\_\_\_\_\_

c) Is there water standing at the outer edge of the shoulder?

d) Is there evidence that the water may pond on the shoulder?\_\_\_\_\_

Are joint sealants or crack sealants in good condition and preventing water from entering the pavement?

Recent overlay from RP 7.9 to RP 9.

Are the cross drainage conduits closed by debris? No.

#### AC Pavements

Is there moisture related distress evident such as; Stripping, Rutting, Cracking in Wheelpath, Shoulder Dropoff/Heave, Pumping, Water Bleeding, Swelling? Recent overlay from RP 7.9 to RP 9.

#### PCC Pavements

Is there moisture related distress evident such as; Pumping, Faulting, Corner Break, D-Cracking, Edge Joint Opening, Shoulder Dropoff/Heave, Punchout (CRCP only), Swelling, Slab Cracking? N/A Is there evidence of springs and excessively wet areas? Yes, due to irrigation canals parallel to road and

crossing under road, there are multiple wet areas. A lower wetland area was observed between RP 7.9 and RP 8.4.

The record water table from the soil survey was approximately 5 to 8 feet across the section.

Are there slides or slumps noted along the alignment?  $\underline{\text{No.}}$ 

Specific surface/subsurface drainage recommendations

#### DRAINAGE EVALUATION FORM MT 207

This form should be submitted with each soil survey. Each area of concern on the project should be noted.

Project No. STPS 263 - 1(28)6 Designation: Mullan Road

Date 6/29/2017 Submitted by: Tetra Tech, Inc. - Aric Hotaling

Station(s) <u>RP 9 - RP 10.6</u>

Are the ditch lines clear of standing water? Yes, O'Keefe Creek crosses under road near RP 9.8.

Are the ditch lines and pavement edges free from weed growth that may indicate a moisture concentration? Yes

After a rain,

a) Is there moisture standing in the joints or cracks?

b) Is there any evidence of pumping?\_\_\_\_\_

c) Is there water standing at the outer edge of the shoulder?

d) Is there evidence that the water may pond on the shoulder?\_\_\_\_\_

Are joint sealants or crack sealants in good condition and preventing water from entering the pavement?

Recent overlay from RP 9 to RP 10, RP 10 to RP 10.6 had cracking with no sealant.

Are the cross drainage conduits closed by debris? Culvert near RP 10.2 blocked and damaged.

#### AC Pavements

Is there moisture related distress evident such as; Stripping, Rutting, Cracking in Wheelpath, Shoulder Dropoff/Heave, Pumping, Water Bleeding, Swelling? Recent overlay from RP 9 to RP 10.

RP 10 to RP 10.6 showed little to no signs of moisture related distress.

#### PCC Pavements

Is there moisture related distress evident such as; Pumping, Faulting, Corner Break, D-Cracking, Edge Joint Opening, Shoulder Dropoff/Heave, Punchout (CRCP only), Swelling, Slab Cracking? N/A Is there evidence of springs and excessively wet areas? No, with the exception of O'Keefe Creek.

O'Keefe Creek crosses under road near RP 9.8.

Are there slides or slumps noted along the alignment? No.

Specific surface/subsurface drainage recommendations

# **APPENDIX 2I**

Culvert Design Life Spreadsheet (Table 2I-1) With Culvert Lab Results from Tetra Tech and Energy Laboratory

	PROJECT NA PROJECT NU DATE		WEST OF N STPS 263 - 8/7/2017		NW (MULL UPN: As-Builts:	AN ROAD) - A 6141000		Page	1		Tab	Ie 2I-1 PIPE LIFE SU	JMMARY									PLFSPLIT	- Revised Aug. '00
	DESIGNER	Tetra Tech, Inc. Year. Note: Steel and aluminum pipes not available in all sizes and thicknesses. Check Chapter 9 or Fill Height Tables for availability and suitability.																					
S Pipe	TATION Soil Sample	Pipe Size (mm	Required Life (yrs)	Marble pH	pН	Conductivity mMHOS	Resistivity OHMS	Sulfates %	Fill Height (m)	Gage	Galv Actual Life	anized Steel Adjusted Life	Coating	Typ Gage	e II Aluminiz Actual Life	zed Steel Adjusted Lif	e Coating	Gage	Alumir Actual Life	num Adjusted Life	OK to Use?	Concrete Cement	Pipe Coating / Wall Type
C1	C1	1219	75	8.2	8.4	0.24	4200	0.00	0.0	16 - 1.63 14 - 2.01	90	90 117	None	16 - 1.63 14 - 2.01	90	135 162	None	16 - 1.52 14 - 1.91	90	234 261	Yes	Type II	None / B Wall
										12 - 2.77 10 - 3.51		144 198	None	12 - 2.77 10 - 3.51		189 243	None	12 - 2.67 10 - 3.43		315 369			
										8 - 4.27		252	None	8 - 4.27		297	None	8 - 4.17		423			
C2	C2	914	75	7.9 See	7.7	0.50	2000	0.00	0.0	16 - 1.63 14 - 2.01	66	66 86	Note 1 Note 1	16 - 1.63 14 - 2.01	66	100 119	None None	16 - 1.52 14 - 1.91	66	172 192	Yes	Type II	None / B Wall
				Note 2 Below						12 - 2.77 10 - 3.51		106 146	Note 1 Note 1	12 - 2.77 10 - 3.51		139 179	None None	12 - 2.67 10 - 3.43		232 272			
										8 - 4.27		186	Note 1	8 - 4.27		219	None	8 - 4.17		312			
C3	C3	305	75	8.0	8.0	0.91	1100	0.00	0.0	16 - 1.63 14 - 2.01	52	52 67	Note 1 Note 1	16 - 1.63 14 - 2.01	52	78 93	None None	16 - 1.52 14 - 1.91	52	135 151	Yes	Type II	None / B Wall
										12 - 2.77		83	Note 1	12 - 2.77		109	None	12 - 2.67		182			
										10 - 3.51 8 - 4.27		114 145	Note 1 Note 1	10 - 3.51 8 - 4.27		140 171	None None	10 - 3.43 8 - 4.17		213 244			
C4	C4	610	75	8.3	8.3	0.53	1900	0.00	0.0	16 - 1.63	65	65	Note 1	16 - 1.63	65	97	None	16 - 1.52	65	169	Yes	Type II	None / B Wall
										14 - 2.01 12 - 2.77		84 104	Note 1 Note 1	14 - 2.01 12 - 2.77		117 136	None None	14 - 1.91 12 - 2.67		188 227			
										10 - 3.51 8 - 4.27		143 182	Note 1 Note 1	10 - 3.51 8 - 4.27		175 214	None None	10 - 3.43 8 - 4.17		266 305		<u> </u>	
C5	C5	914	75	8.0	8.0	0.44	2250	0.00	0.0	16 - 1.63	70	70	None	16 - 1.63	70	104	None	16 - 1.52	70	181	Yes	Type II	None / B Wall
										14 - 2.01 12 - 2.77		91 111	None None	14 - 2.01 12 - 2.77		125 146	None None	14 - 1.91 12 - 2.67		202 244			
										10 - 3.51 8 - 4.27		153 195	None None	10 - 3.51 8 - 4.27		188 230	None None	10 - 3.43 8 - 4.17		285 327			
C6	C6	914	75	8.1	8.1	0.77	1300	0.00	0.0	16 - 1.63	56	56	Note 1	16 - 1.63	56	83	None	16 - 1.52	56	145	Yes	Type II	None / B Wall
										14 - 2.01 12 - 2.77		72 89	Note 1 Note 1	14 - 2.01 12 - 2.77		100 117	None None	14 - 1.91 12 - 2.67		161 195			
										10 - 3.51 8 - 4.27		122 156	Note 1 Note 1	10 - 3.51 8 - 4.27		150 183	None	10 - 3.43 8 - 4.17		228			
C7	C7	914	75	7.5	7.7	0.59	1700	0.06	0.0	16 - 1.63	62	62	Note 1	16 - 1.63	62	93	None	16 - 1.52	62	161	Yes	Type II	None / B Wall
Gr	C/	314	15	1.5	1.1	0.59	1700	0.00	0.0	14 - 2.01	02	81 99	Note 1	14 - 2.01	02	112	None	14 - 1.91	02	180	162	туре п	None / B Wali
										12 - 2.77 10 - 3.51		137	Note 1 Note 1	12 - 2.77 10 - 3.51		130	None	12 - 2.67		217 254			
										8 - 4.27		174	Note 1	8 - 4.27		205	None	8 - 4.17		292			
C8	C8	813	75	7.6	7.6	0.50	2000	0.01	0.0	16 - 1.63 14 - 2.01	66	66 86	Note 1 Note 1	16 - 1.63 14 - 2.01	66	100 119	None None	16 - 1.52 14 - 1.91	66	172 192	Yes	Type II	None / B Wall
										12 - 2.77 10 - 3.51		106 146	Note 1 Note 1	12 - 2.77 10 - 3.51		139 179	None None	12 - 2.67 10 - 3.43		232 272			
										8 - 4.27		186	Note 1	8 - 4.27		219	None	8 - 4.17		312			
C9	C9	914	75	7.5	7.8	0.38	2600	0.00	0.0	16 - 1.63 14 - 2.01	74	74 96	None None	16 - 1.63 14 - 2.01	74	111 133	None None	16 - 1.52 14 - 1.91	74	192 214	Yes	Type II	None / B Wall
										12 - 2.77 10 - 3.51		118 163	None None	12 - 2.77 10 - 3.51		155 199	None None	12 - 2.67 10 - 3.43		259 303			
										8 - 4.27		207	None	8 - 4.27	-	244	None	8 - 4.17		347		-	
C10	C10	610	75	7.6 See	7.4	0.51	1950	0.00	0.0	16 - 1.63 14 - 2.01	66	66 85	Note 1 Note 1	16 - 1.63 14 - 2.01	66	98 118	None None	16 - 1.52 14 - 1.91	66	171 190	Yes	Type II	None / B Wall
				Note 2 Below						12 - 2.77 10 - 3.51		105 144	Note 1 Note 1	12 - 2.77 10 - 3.51		138	None	12 - 2.67 10 - 3.43		230 269			
										8 - 4.27		184	Note 1	8 - 4.27		217	None	8 - 4.17		309			
C11	C11	610	75	8.2	8.7	0.16	6100	0.00	0.0	16 - 1.63 14 - 2.01	105	105 136	Note 1 Note 1	16 - 1.63 14 - 2.01	105	105 136	Note 5 Note 5	16 - 1.52 14 - 1.91	Don't Use		Yes	Type II	None / B Wall
										12 - 2.77 10 - 3.51		168 231	Note 1 Note 1	12 - 2.77 10 - 3.51		168	Note 5 Note 5	12 - 2.67					
										8 - 4.27		231 293	Note 1 Note 1	10 - 3.51 8 - 4.27		231 293	Note 5 Note 5	10 - 3.43 8 - 4.17					
																	-						
	1					1				I						1				1		1	1

DESIGN SERVICE LIFE: New or Replacement Pipes Field Approach -Mainline / Major Approach -Storm Drains -Overlay / Minor Widening All n-place Pipes -Reconstruct / Major Widening

20 yrs. In-place Pipes -25 to 50 yrs. (See Chapter 9)

40 yrs. 75 yrs. 75 yrs.

NOTE 1: Use approved bituminous or polymeric coating. NOTE 2: Marble pH >pH by 0.2 or more. Use approved bituminous or polymeric coating on steel pipe. NOTE 3: Where sulfate between 0.25% and 1.0%, use Type 5 cement. Where sulfate >1.0%, use either bituminous coating or "C Wall" pipe. NOTE 4: Use Type 5 cement and either bituminous coating or "C Wall" pipe. NOTE 5: Use approved bituminous coating. No gage reduction allowed for use of Type II aluminized steel in place of galvanized steel.

# **APPENDIX 2J**

Culvert and Pavement Project Pictures (Photos 1 through 48)

Culvert Inspection Photographs Preliminary Materials and Geotechnical Report West of Missoula – NW (Mullan Road), STPS 263 - 1(28)6 / UPN 6141000 Tetra Tech Project # 114-571120



**PHOTOGRAPH 1** Culvert C1 inlet, southwest side Mullan Road, RP 5.7.

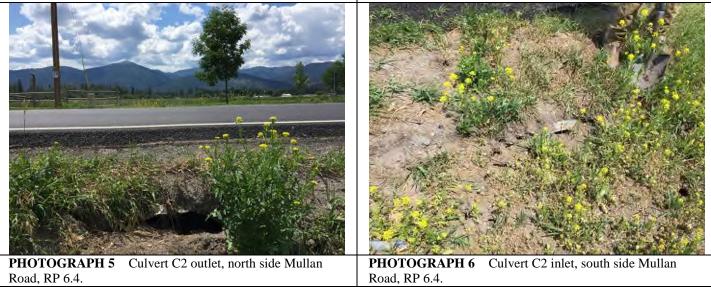


**PHOTOGRAPH 2** Culvert C1 outlet northeast side Mullan Road, RP 5.7.



**PHOTOGRAPH 3** Culvert C1 outlet, looking downstream, RP 5.7.

PHOTOGRAPH 4 Mullan Road near Culvert C1, RP 5.7.



**Culvert Inspection Photographs** Preliminary Materials and Geotechnical Report West of Missoula – NW (Mullan Road), STPS 263 - 1(28)6 / UPN 6141000 Tetra Tech Project # 114-571120 PHOTOGRAPH 7 Looking east down Mullan Road across PHOTOGRAPH 8 Culvert C2 outlet, RP 6.4. culvert C2 location, RP 6.4 PHOTOGRAPH 9 Culvert C3 inlet, south side Mullan PHOTOGRAPH 10 Culvert C3 outlet, north side Mullan Road, RP 6.6. Road, RP 6.6. PHOTOGRAPH 12 Culvert C3, looking to the south at PHOTOGRAPH 11 Looking through Culvert C3, RP 6.6. inlet, RP 6.6.

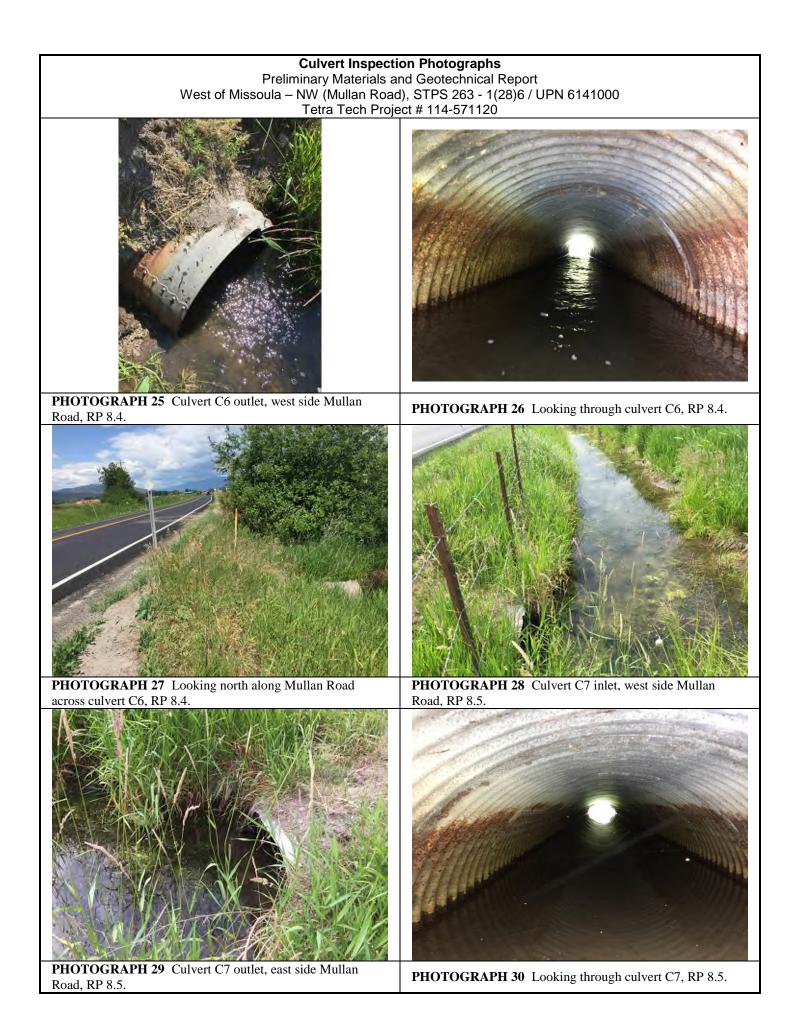


#### Culvert Inspection Photographs Preliminary Materials and Geotechnical Report West of Missoula – NW (Mullan Road), STPS 263 - 1(28)6 / UPN 6141000 Tetra Tech Project # 114-571120



PHOTOGRAPH 23 Asphalt near culvert C5, RP 7.85.

**PHOTOGRAPH 24** Culvert C6 inlet, east side Mullan Road, RP 8.4





Culvert Inspection Photographs Preliminary Materials and Geotechnical Report West of Missoula – NW (Mullan Road), STPS 263 - 1(28)6 / UPN 6141000 Tetra Tech Project # 114-571120



**PHOTOGRAPH 37** Culvert C9 outlet, west side Mullan Road, RP 9.8.





**PHOTOGRAPH 39** Looking through middle culvert C9, RP 9.8.

PHOTOGRAPH 40 Asphalt near culvert C9, RP 9.8.



**PHOTOGRAPH 41** Culvert C10 inlet, west side Mullan Road, RP 10.



**PHOTOGRAPH 42** Culvert C10 outlet, east side Mullan Road, RP 10.



# **APPENDIX 3A**

MDT Backcalculated Pavement Section Modulus data

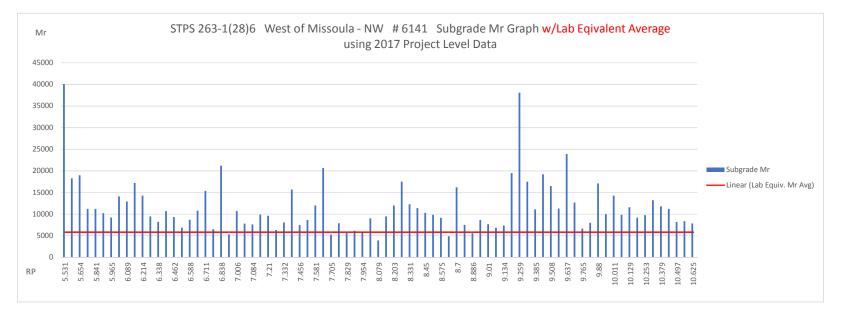


Figure 3A-1. Backcalculated Subgrade Modulus Values obtained from MDT Surfacing Section.

### Montana Department of Transportation Helena, Montana 59620

### Memorandum

To:	Fred Bente
	Helena Consultant Design
	Consultant Project Supervisor
From:	Becky Duke, Supervisor
	Traffic Data Collection & Analysis Section
Date:	August 10, 2017
Subject:	STPS 263-1(28)6
	West of Missoula - NW
	Control No. 6141

Attached is the traffic information requested in an email dated August 7, 2017. There are no major traffic breaks within the project. Please note that the equivalency factors used to calculate ESAL values are determined using information from our weigh-in-motion sites and reflect a five-year average.

If you have any questions or need further assistance, please contact me at 6122.

CC: Pavement Analysis and Research - Helena Project File

### RAIL TRANSIT AND PLANNING DIVISION TRAFFIC DATA COLLECTION SECTION Worksheet for Engineering and Planning Purposes

Project Description:			Minor Flexible						
			STPS 263-1(28)6						
			West of Missoula - NW						
			UPN: 6141						
			S-263: RP 005+0.500 to 010+0	S-263: RP 005+0.500 to 010+0.600					
			Date: 10-Aug-1	7					
				5	9.7	%	0.7	%	
2017	AADT=	1,670	PRESENT	6	16.6	%	1.3	%	
				7	4.1	%	0.3	%	
2021	AADT=	1,770	LETTING YEAR	8	9.0	%	0.7	%	
2041	AADT=	2,390	DESIGN YEAR	9	46.9	%	3.6	%	
	DHV=	250		10	0.7	%	0.1	%	
	D=		4	11	9.7	%	0.7	%	
	T=	7.7%		12	0.0	%	0.0	%	
	ESAL=	77		13	3.5	%	0.3	%	
	AGR=	1.5%							
			_		100.0	%	7.7	%	

2016

AADT*=_	1,640	
BUS=	1.5%	25
COM=	7.7%	126
AGR=	1.5%	
K Factor=	10.40%	

- \* Distribution: 2016 Vehicle Class count (Site ID: 32-3A-036)
- \* AADT & Growth Rate: 2016 TYC

PROJECT DESCRIPTION:	STPS 263-1( West of Mis UPN: 6141		DATE:	10-Aug-17		PAVEMENT:	RIGID: FLEXIBLE:	х
LETTING YEAR AADT: DESIGN YEAR AADT:	1,770 2,390	LETTING YEAR DESIGN YEAR		2021 2041	LANE DES	IGN FACTOR:	100 3	20
VEHICLE TYPE CLASS 1 & 2 CLASS 3 CLASS 4 CLASS 5 CLASS 6 CLASS 7 CLASS 7 CLASS 8 CLASS 9 CLASS 10 CLASS 11 CLASS 12 CLASS 13 CLASS 14	<pre>% OF TYPE</pre>	LETTING YEAR ADT 814.20 792.96 26.98 13.14 22.51 5.63 12.20 63.78 0.94 13.14 0.00 4.69 0.00	DESIGN YEAR ADT 1099.4 1070.7 36.4 17.7 30.4 7.6 16.5 86.1 1.3 17.7 0.0 6.3 0.0	MEAN YEAR ADT 956.8 931.8 31.7 15.4 26.4 6.6 14.3 74.9 1.1 15.4 0.0 5.5 0.0	DIRECTIONAL ADT 478.4 465.9 15.9 7.7 13.2 3.3 7.2 37.5 0.6 7.7 0.0 2.8 0.0	DESIGN LANE ADT 478.4 465.9 15.9 7.7 13.2 3.3 7.2 37.5 0.6 7.7 0.0 2.8 0.0	18K EQUIV RATE FAC 0.007 0.004 0.55278 0.13246 0.48572 0.83396 0.32904 1.06434 0.95152 0.79718 0.56674 1.47776	MEAN YEAR ADL 3.14 1.77 8.76 1.02 6.42 2.76 2.36 39.89 0.52 6.15 0.00 4.07 0.00
CLASS 15 CLASS 16		0.00	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0		0.00
TOTAL VALUES	7.7 100.0	136.02 DAILY 18 KIP F	183.7	159.8		76.87		76.87
		) YEAR EQUIVALE				561,162		
	2017 2021 2041	AADT = AADT = AADT = DHV = Direction = Com Trks = ESAL = AGR =	1,670 1770 2390 250 7.7% 76.87 1.500%		* Equivalency F	actors: WIM Da	ita (2012 to 201	6)

# **APPENDIX 3B**

Tetra Tech Pavement Design Output

Roadways And Civil Engineering (R.A.C.E.) with Geotextiles, Version 1.3

by Propex Inc.

Designer: Fellin

Client: HDR

Project Name: West of Missoula - NW

Project Number: 114-571120

Date: October 2 - 2017

#### **Comments:**

Pavement Section 1 - 2 feet of new gravel fill as subgrade cap.

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# Input:

# Reliability:

	Roadway Location: Urban	Roadway Type: Principal Arterial
	Reliability: 89.5 %	Standard Deviation: 0.45
	Number of Stages: 1	
Tra	affic:	
	Method: Enter Value	Design Period: 20 years
	Number of Lanes in one Direction: 2	
	Lane Factor: Auto	Directional Distribution: 0.5
	ESALs: 561,162	
Pre	esent Serviceability Index:	
	Initial Serviceability Level: 4.2	Terminal Serviceability Level: 2.5
	Frost Heave Loss: 0.00	Swelling Loss: 0.00
	PSI Change Due to Traffic: 1.7	PSI Change Due to Environment: 0.00
	Total PSI Change: 1.70	
Su	bgrade Resilient Modulus:	
	Single Value: 12,000 PSI	
Re	quired Structural Number:	
	Computation: AASHTO Without Environmental Effects	
	SN: 2.62	Performance Period: 20 years
Ра	vement Properties:	
	Length: 1 mile	Width: 12 ft
	Number of Lanes in one Direction: 2	
	Current Grade: 0.0 ft	Top of Pavement Final Grade: 1.0 ft
	Excavation Cost: 12.00 \$/yd3	Fill Cost: 6.00 \$/yd3
Ма	terial Cost:	
	Wearing Surface: 42.00 \$/Ton	
	Base Course: 10.00 \$/Ton	
Ge	otextile Properties:	
	Geotextile Overlap: 2.0 ft	Unit Cost of Geotextile: 1.00 \$/yd2
	Roll Width: 15.0 ft	Roll Length: 300 ft

### **Pavement Design:**

			Without Geotextile (A)		With Geote	xtile (B)
Layer	a Coeff.	m Coeff.	Thickness(in)	Cost(\$)	Thickness(in)	Cost(\$)
Wearing Surface	0.41	1.00	3.60	115,759	3.60	115,759
Base Course	0.14	1.00	8.50	55,913	6.00	39,468
Geotextile						18,000
Total			12.10	171,672	9.60	173,227
Site Preparation						
Excavation			0.10	508		
Fill					2.40	6,101
Total Cost				172,180		179,328
Savings				(4.2 %) 7,148		

Required SN: 2.62

Design SN: 2.67

#### Design Without Geotextile (A)

Wearing Surface
Base Course

Design With Geotextile (B)

	Wearing Surface
F	Base Course
	Geotextile

#### **Pavement Life Extension:**

Life Extension if Geotextile is utilized in Design A (see Pavement Design above).									
Original Design Period: 20 years	New Performance Period: 20 years								
Life Extension: 0 years									
Cost of Geotextile Layer: \$18,000	Number of Geotextile Rolls Needed: 36								
Pavement Cost Without Geotextile: \$172,180	Pavement Cost With Geotextile: \$190,180								
Discount Rate: 2 %									
Annual Maintenance Cost: 5,000 \$/lane-mile	Annual User Cost: 3,000 \$/lane-mile								
Equivalent Annual Cost Without Geotextile: \$26,530	Equivalent Annual Cost With Geotextile: \$27,631								

#### **Recommended Geotextile Products:**

Geotex 601, Geotex 250ST, AASHTO M 288 Class 2

#### **Product Descriptions:**

Geotex 601: Nonwoven polypropylene needle-punched geotextile. Advantages include better filtration with a higher water flow rate, a higher coefficient of friction against soil and road base aggregate, and a high resistance to construction damage. Meets AASHTO M 288 Class 2 Nonwoven Geotextile requirements. Maximum width is 15 feet. For a generically stated product specification in doqnloadable Rich Text format, refer to Guideline Specifications - Separation/Stabilization "AASHTO M 288 Class 2 Nonwoven Geotextile" under Applicable Documents or under R.A.C.E. Software at www.geotextile.com. It is recommended that the maximum width geotextile be used to improve installation quality control.

Page 4

Geotex 250ST: Woven polypropylene geotextile made from slit tape machine direction (warp) yarns and fibrillated yarns in the cross-machine (fill) direction. Meets AASHTO M 288 Class 2 Woven Geotextile Requirements. Advantages include higher modulus and widths up to 17.5 feet. For a generically stated product specification in downloadable Rich Text format, refer to Guideline Specifications - Separation/Stabilization "AASHTO M 288 Class 2 Woven Geotextile" under Applicable Documents or under R.A.C.E. Software at www.geotextile.com. It is recommended that the maximum width geotextile be used to improve installation quality control.

#### Information, Availability and Cost:

For additional help with your project, such as distributor locations, geotextile properties or rough pricing; you may wish to contact your Propex Regional Manager as may be located for your area under "Contact Us" on our website, www.geotextile.com. Roadways And Civil Engineering (R.A.C.E.) with Geotextiles, Version 1.3

by Propex Inc.

Designer: Fellin

Client: HDR

Project Name: West of Missoula - NW

Project Number: 114-571120

Date: October 2 - 2017

#### **Comments:**

Pavement Section 2 - Lean Clay Subgrade

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# Input:

# Reliability:

Roadway Location: Urban	Roadway Type: Principal Arterial
Reliability: 89.5 %	Standard Deviation: 0.45
Number of Stages: 1	
Traffic:	
Method: Enter Value	Design Period: 20 years
Number of Lanes in one Direction: 2	
Lane Factor: Auto	Directional Distribution: 0.5
ESALs: 561,162	
Present Serviceability Index:	
Initial Serviceability Level: 4.2	Terminal Serviceability Level: 2.5
Frost Heave Loss: 0.00	Swelling Loss: 0.00
PSI Change Due to Traffic: 1.7	PSI Change Due to Environment: 0.00
Total PSI Change: 1.70	
Subgrade Resilient Modulus:	
Single Value: 5,000 PSI	
Required Structural Number:	
Computation: AASHTO Without Environmental Effects	
SN: 3.67	Performance Period: 20 years
Pavement Properties:	
Length: 1 mile	Width: 12 ft
Number of Lanes in one Direction: 2	
Current Grade: 0.0 ft	Top of Pavement Final Grade: 1.0 ft
Excavation Cost: 12.00 \$/yd3	Fill Cost: 6.00 \$/yd3
Material Cost:	
Wearing Surface: 42.00 \$/Ton	
Base Course: 10.00 \$/Ton	
Geotextile Properties:	
Geotextile Overlap: 2.0 ft	Unit Cost of Geotextile: 1.00 \$/yd2
Roll Width: 15.0 ft	Roll Length: 300 ft

### **Pavement Design:**

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			Without Geo	otextile (A)	With Geotextile (B)	
Layer	a Coeff.	m Coeff.	Thickness(in)	Cost(\$)	Thickness(in)	Cost(\$)
Wearing Surface	0.41	1.00	3.60	115,759	3.60	115,759
Base Course	0.14	1.00	16.00	105,248	12.50	82,225
Geotextile						18,000
Total			19.60	221,007	16.10	215,984
Site Preparation						
Excavation			7.60	38,642	4.10	20,846
Fill						
Total Cost				259,649		236,830
Savings					(8.8)	8 %) 22,819

Required SN: 3.67

Design SN: 3.72

#### Design Without Geotextile (A)



#### Design With Geotextile (B)

Wearing Surface
Base Course
Geotextile

#### **Pavement Life Extension:**

Life Extension if Geotextile is utilized in Design A (see Pavement Design above).

Original Design Period: 20 years	New Performance Period: 20 years
Life Extension: 0 years	
Cost of Geotextile Layer: \$18,000	Number of Geotextile Rolls Needed: 36
Pavement Cost Without Geotextile: \$259,649	Pavement Cost With Geotextile: \$277,649
Discount Rate: 2 %	
Annual Maintenance Cost: 5,000 \$/lane-mile	Annual User Cost: 3,000 \$/lane-mile
Equivalent Annual Cost Without Geotextile: \$31,879	Equivalent Annual Cost With Geotextile: \$32,980

#### **Recommended Geotextile Products:**

Geotex 601, Geotex 250ST, AASHTO M 288 Class 2

#### **Product Descriptions:**

Geotex 601: Nonwoven polypropylene needle-punched geotextile. Advantages include better filtration with a higher water flow rate, a higher coefficient of friction against soil and road base aggregate, and a high resistance to construction damage. Meets AASHTO M 288 Class 2 Nonwoven Geotextile requirements. Maximum width is 15 feet. For a generically stated product

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specification in dognloadable Rich Text format, refer to Guideline Specifications - Separation/Stabilization "AASHTO M 288 Class 2 Nonwoven Geotextile" under Applicable Documents or under R.A.C.E. Software at www.geotextile.com. It is recommended that the maximum width geotextile be used to improve installation guality control.

Geotex 250ST: Woven polypropylene geotextile made from slit tape machine direction (warp) yarns and fibrillated yarns in the cross-machine (fill) direction. Meets AASHTO M 288 Class 2 Woven Geotextile Requirements. Advantages include higher modulus and widths up to 17.5 feet. For a generically stated product specification in downloadable Rich Text format, refer to Guideline Specifications - Separation/Stabilization "AASHTO M 288 Class 2 Woven Geotextile" under Applicable Documents or under R.A.C.E. Software at www.geotextile.com. It is recommended that the maximum width geotextile be used to improve installation quality control.

#### Information, Availability and Cost:

For additional help with your project, such as distributor locations, geotextile properties or rough pricing; you may wish to contact your Propex Regional Manager as may be located for your area under "Contact Us" on our website, www.geotextile.com.

Roadways And Civil Engineering (R.A.C.E.) with Geotextiles, Version 1.3

by Propex Inc.

Designer: Fellin

Client: HDR

Project Name: West of Missoula - NW

Project Number: 114-571120

Date: October 2 - 2017

#### **Comments:**

Pavement Section 3 - Cement Treated Base

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# Input:

# Reliability:

	Roadway Location: Urban	Roadway Type: Principal Arterial
	Reliability: 89.5 %	Standard Deviation: 0.45
	Number of Stages: 1	
Tra	iffic:	
	Method: Enter Value	Design Period: 20 years
	Number of Lanes in one Direction: 2	
	Lane Factor: Auto	Directional Distribution: 0.5
	ESALs: 561,162	
Pre	esent Serviceability Index:	
	Initial Serviceability Level: 4.2	Terminal Serviceability Level: 2.5
	Frost Heave Loss: 0.00	Swelling Loss: 0.00
	PSI Change Due to Traffic: 1.7	PSI Change Due to Environment: 0.00
	Total PSI Change: 1.70	
Su	bgrade Resilient Modulus:	
	Single Value: 5,000 PSI	
Re	quired Structural Number:	
	Computation: AASHTO Without Environmental Effects	
	SN: 3.67	Performance Period: 20 years
Pa	vement Properties:	
	Length: 1 mile	Width: 12 ft
	Number of Lanes in one Direction: 2	
	Current Grade: 0.0 ft	Top of Pavement Final Grade: 1.0 ft
	Excavation Cost: 12.00 \$/yd3	Fill Cost: 6.00 \$/yd3
Ма	terial Cost:	
	Wearing Surface: 42.00 \$/Ton	
	Cement Treated Base: 22.00 \$/Ton	
Ge	otextile Properties:	
	Geotextile Overlap: 2.0 ft	Unit Cost of Geotextile: 1.00 \$/yd2
	Roll Width: 15.0 ft	Roll Length: 300 ft

### **Pavement Design:**

			Without C	Geotextile (A)	With Geotextile (B)	
Layer	a Coeff.	m Coeff.	Thickness(in)	Cost(\$)	Thickness(in)	Cost(\$)
Wearing Surface	0.41	1.00	3.60	115,759	3.60	115,759
Cement Treated Base	0.20	1.00	11.00	193,794	11.00	193,794
Geotextile						18,000
Total			14.60	309,552	14.60	327,552
Site Preparation						
Excavation			2.60	13,220	2.60	13,220
Fill						
Total Cost				322,772		340,772
Savings				(5.6 %) 18,000		

Required SN: 3.67

Design SN: 3.68

#### Design Without Geotextile (A)

Wearing Surface **Cement Treated Base** 

#### Design With Geotextile (B)

Wearing Surface
Cement Treated Base
Geotextile

#### **Pavement Life Extension:**

Life Extension if Geotextile is utilized in Design A (see Pavement Design above).

Original Design Period: 20 years	New Performance Period: 20 years
Life Extension: 0 years	
Cost of Geotextile Layer: \$18,000	Number of Geotextile Rolls Needed: 36
Pavement Cost Without Geotextile: \$322,772	Pavement Cost With Geotextile: \$340,772
Discount Rate: 2 %	
Annual Maintenance Cost: 5,000 \$/lane-mile	Annual User Cost: 3,000 \$/lane-mile
Equivalent Annual Cost Without Geotextile: \$35,740	Equivalent Annual Cost With Geotextile: \$36,840

#### **Recommended Geotextile Products:**

Geotex 601, Geotex 250ST, AASHTO M 288 Class 2

#### **Product Descriptions:**

Geotex 601: Nonwoven polypropylene needle-punched geotextile. Advantages include better filtration with a higher water flow rate, a higher coefficient of friction against soil and road base aggregate, and a high resistance to construction damage. Meets AASHTO M 288 Class 2 Nonwoven Geotextile requirements. Maximum width is 15 feet. For a generically stated product specification in dognloadable Rich Text format, refer to Guideline Specifications - Separation/Stabilization "AASHTO M 288 Class

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2 Nonwoven Geotextile" under Applicable Documents or under R.A.C.E. Software at www.geotextile.com. It is recommended that the maximum width geotextile be used to improve installation quality control.

Geotex 250ST: Woven polypropylene geotextile made from slit tape machine direction (warp) yarns and fibrillated yarns in the cross-machine (fill) direction. Meets AASHTO M 288 Class 2 Woven Geotextile Requirements. Advantages include higher modulus and widths up to 17.5 feet. For a generically stated product specification in downloadable Rich Text format, refer to Guideline Specifications - Separation/Stabilization "AASHTO M 288 Class 2 Woven Geotextile" under Applicable Documents or under R.A.C.E. Software at www.geotextile.com. It is recommended that the maximum width geotextile be used to improve installation quality control.

#### Information, Availability and Cost:

For additional help with your project, such as distributor locations, geotextile properties or rough pricing; you may wish to contact your Propex Regional Manager as may be located for your area under "Contact Us" on our website, www.geotextile.com.

# **APPENDIX 3C**

Cost Analyses Spreadsheets

#### Figure 3C-1 Cost Analysis West of Missoula - West

west of Missoula - west								
Alternative 1								
	Grade	Thickness (ft)/or rate	Units	Amount	Units	Cost (*)	Per Units	Total Cost
Asphalt Concrete	S - 3/4"	0.3	ft	4134	Ton	\$30.91	Ton	127789
Granular Base	CAC	0.710	ft	4998	yd3	\$22.35	yd3	111714
Prime Coat	CRS-2P	0.07	Gal/ft2	55	Ton	\$417	Ton	23026
Tack Coat	SS-1	0.01	Gal/ft2	1901	Gallon	\$2.32	Gallon	4410
Asphalt	PG 64-28	5.1	%	211	Ton	\$403	Ton	84971
						Cost/Mile		351910
				190080				
Alternative O								

Alternative 2								
	Grade	Thickness (ft)/or rate	Units	Amount	Units	Cost (*)	Per Units	Total Cost
Asphalt Concrete	S - 3/4"	0.3	ft	4134	Ton	\$30.91	Ton	127789
Granular Base	CAC	1.330	ft	9363	yd3	\$22.35	yd3	209268
Prime Coat	CRS-2P	0.07	Gal/ft2	55	Ton	\$417	Ton	23026
Tack Coat	SS-1	0.01	Gal/ft2	1901	Gallon	\$2.32	Gallon	4410
Asphalt	PG 64-28	5.1	%	211	Ton	\$403	Ton	84971

Cost/Mile

Cost/Mile

449464

581394

Alternative 3								
	Grade	Thickness (ft)/or rate	Units	Amount	Units	Cost (*)	Per Units	Total Cost
Asphalt Concrete	S - 3/4"	0.3	ft	4134	Ton	\$30.91	Ton	127789
Treated Base	CTB	0.920	ft	6477	yd3	\$52.68	yd3	341198
Prime Coat	CRS-2P	0.07	Gal/ft2	55	Ton	\$417	Ton	23026
Tack Coat	SS-1	0.01	Gal/ft2	1901	Gallon	\$2.32	Gallon	4410
Asphalt	PG 64-28	5.1	%	211	Ton	\$403	Ton	84971

#### Assumptions

36-foot wide cross section

1 mile section = 190,080 square feet of surface area.

Asphalt Concrete Unit Weight = 145 lb/cubic foot

Prime Coat Unit Weight = 63 lb/cubic foot = 8.3 lbs/gallon

5.1% Asphalt Content assumed Grade S Asphalt Mix Costs for each item obtained from MDT Contractor Average Bid Prices for Jan-Jun 2012 0.07 gallon/square foot prime coat application

0.01 gallon/square foot tack coat application between asphalt lifts