Architecture Structural Geotechnical



Materials Testing Forensic Civil/Planning

ROCKY MOUNTAIN GROUP EMPLOYEE OWNED

PAVEMENT DESIGN REPORT

Meridian Road Acceleration Lane Bent Grass Meadows Drive at Meridian Road El Paso County, Colorado

PREPARED FOR:

Challenger Communities 8605 Explorer Drive, Suite 250 Colorado Springs, CO 80920

JOB NO. 173851

March 12, 2020

Respectfully Submitted,

Reviewed by,

RMG – Rocky Mountain Group

Brian Griffith, E.I. Geotechnical Staff Engineer

Geoff Webster, P.E. Sr. Geotechnical Project Engineer

RMG – Rocky Mountain Group



CDR 19-004 SF-____

TABLE OF CONTENTS

GENERAL SITE AND PROJECT DESCRIPTION Location Existing Conditions Project Description	3 3
FIELD INVESTIGATION AND SUBSURFACE CONDITIONS	
Drilling	
Subsurface Materials	
Groundwater	4
LABORATORY TESTING	4
Laboratory Testing	4
PAVEMENT DESIGN	4
Pavement Thickness	5
Pavement Materials	6
Soil Mitigation	6
Subgrade Preparation - ABC	6
Surface Drainage	6
Subgrade Observations and Testing	6
CLOSING	7
FIGURES	
Site Vicinity Map	1
Test Boring Location Plan	2
Recommended Pavement Section	.2.1
Explanation of Test Boring Logs	3
Test Boring Logs	4-5
Summary of Laboratory Test Results	6
Soil Classification Data	7
Moisture-Density Relationship Curve	
California Bearing Ratio Test Results9	-10

APPENDIX A

1993 AASHTO Empirical Equation for Flexible Pavements

Location

The intersection of Bent Grass Meadows Drive with Meridian Road is located approximately 3,300 feet north of Woodmen Road in El Paso County, Colorado. The location of the site is shown on the Site Vicinity Map, Figure 1

Existing Conditions

At the time of our field investigation, the proposed streets were fully constructed roadways with asphalt surface course.

Project Description

The right hand turn lane on Bent Grass Meadows Drive is to be widened to provide access to southbound Meridian Road. An acceleration lane is to be constructed southbound along Meridian Road. This Pavement Design Report was performed to determine the subsurface conditions present along the roadway alignments and to develop recommendations for the design and construction of the proposed flexible pavements.

The proposed streets included in this investigation are shown on Figure 2. Bent Grass Meadows Drive is classified as Urban Nonresidential Collector as shown on Sheet number C1.00 of the Bent Grass Residential Filing No. 2 plans. Meridian Road is classified as a 2-lane Minor Arterial according to El Paso County documents. For this pavement design, the 2-lane Minor Arterial classification will be used for both the acceleration lane on Meridian Road, and the right-hand turn lane on Bent Grass Meadows Drive.

FIELD INVESTIGATION AND SUBSURFACE CONDITIONS

Drilling

The subsurface conditions on the site were investigated by drilling four (4) exploratory test borings at maximum 500-foot spacing along the roadways. The approximate locations of the test borings are presented in the Test Boring Location Plan, Figure 2.

The test borings were advanced with a power-driven, continuous-flight auger drill rig to a depth of 10feet below the existing ground surface. Samples were obtained in general accordance with ASTM D-3550 utilizing a 2¹/₂-inch OD modified California sampler. Representative bulk samples of subsurface materials were obtained from each boring at a depth of approximately 0 to 2 feet below the existing ground surface. An Explanation of Test Boring Logs is presented in Figure 3. The Test Boring Logs are presented in Figures 4 and 5.

Subsurface Materials

The subsurface materials encountered in the test borings consisted primarily of silty sand. Combined bulk samples of the material classified as SW-SM according to the Unified Classification System. For pavement design purposes, bulk samples of the soil classified as A-1-b and A-2-4 soils in accordance with the American Association of State Highway and Transportation Officials (ASSHTO) classification system. A-1-b and A-2-4 soils are considered "excellent to good" as subgrade material.

Groundwater

Groundwater was not encountered in the test borings at the time of drilling. Groundwater is not expected to affect the construction of the pavements. Fluctuations in groundwater and subsurface moisture conditions may occur due to variations in precipitation and other factors not readily apparent at this time. Development of the property and adjacent properties may also affect groundwater levels.

LABORATORY TESTING

Laboratory Testing

The moisture content for the recovered samples was obtained in the laboratory. Grain-size analysis and Atterberg Limits tests were performed on selected samples to classify the soil and to develop pertinent engineering properties. Swell/consolidation tests were not performed as the soil proved to be non-plastic. A Summary of Laboratory Test Results is presented in Figure 6. Soil Classification Data are presented in Figure 7.

California Bearing Ratio tests (CBR) were performed on combined bulk samples of soil. Combined samples classified as A-1-b soil. The soil was tested to determine the optimum moisture-density relationship in accordance with ASTM D-1557 (Modified Proctor compaction test). The maximum dry density of the soil proved to be 131-pcf at 7-percent moisture. CBR tests were performed at varying densities with moisture content near optimum. At 95% of the maximum Modified Proctor Density, 124.5 pcf, the CBR of the A-1-b soil was 34.5. The Moisture-Density Relation Curve is presented in Figure 8. CBR Test Results are presented in Figures 9 and 10.

PAVEMENT DESIGN

The discussion presented below is based on the subsurface conditions encountered in the test borings, laboratory test results and the project characteristics previously described. If the subsurface conditions are different from those described in this report or the project characteristics change, RMG should be retained to review our recommendations and modify them, if necessary. The conclusions and recommendations presented in this report should be verified by RMG during construction.

The pavement design was performed in accordance with the El Paso County Engineering Criteria Manual, Appendix D. Pavement design parameters and design calculations are presented below utilizing the CBR value for A-1-b soil. The recommended pavement sections shown on Figure 2.1 are supported by the calculations below.

Street Classification – 2-lane Minor Arterial

- 1) Meridian Road, Bent Grass Meadows Drive ESAL = 1,971,000 (Table D-2) Serviceability Index = 2.5 (Table D-1) Reliability = 85% (Table D-1)
- 2) Strength coefficients (Table D-3) Asphalt (HMA): a₁ = 0.44 Aggregate Base Course (ABC): a₂ = 0.11
- 3) Subgrade $M_r = CBR \ge 1500 = 34.5 \ge 1500 = 51,750 \text{ psi}$
- 4) Structural number (SN) = 1.8 (1993 AASHTO Empirical Equation, Appendix A)
- 5) Composite asphalt/base course section Minimum HMA thickness = D₁ = 5 inches (Table D-2) ABC thickness = D₂ = {SN - (D₁ x a₁)} / a₂ = {1.8 - (5 x 0.44)} / 0.11 < 0 inches Use Minimum ABC Thickness = 8-inches (Table D-2)
- 6) Use Asphalt thickness = 5-inches and ABC thickness = 8 inches Check SN = (5 x 0.44) + (8 x 0.11) = 3.1 > 1.8 (Min. SN required) => OK

Pavement Thickness

Based on the soil types and the design calculations, the recommended pavement section is presented below and on Figure 2.1.

Streets	HMA (in)	ABC (in)			
Meridian Road Acceleration Lane Bent Grass Meadows Parkway	5.0	8.0			
Note: Match existing pavement sections if greater than values shown.					

Recommended Pavement Sections

Pavement Materials

Pavement materials should be selected, prepared, and placed in accordance with El Paso County specifications and the *Pikes Peak Region Asphalt Paving Specifications*. Tests should be performed in accordance with the applicable procedures presented in the specifications.

Soil Mitigation

The PDCM notes that mitigation measures may be required for expansive soils, shallow ground water, subgrade instability, etc. Based on the AASHTO classification of the soils in the subdivision, the subgrade soils evaluated for this pavement design are expected to have nil expansive potential. Groundwater or wet and unstable soils were not encountered in the borings. Therefore, special mitigation measures do not appear to be necessary for subgrade preparation.

Subgrade Preparation – ABC

Pavement areas should have topsoil, organic material, and debris removed, and be cleared and grubbed to minimum 24-inches depth. The upper 6 inches of exposed soil should be scarified and moisture conditioned to facilitate compaction (usually within 2 percent of the optimum moisture content) and compacted to firm and unyielding condition. Subgrade should then be brought to grade by installing clean native soil in 8-inch loose lifts and compacted to 95 percent of the maximum dry density as determined by the Modified Proctor test (ASTM D-1557). The subgrade should then be proof-rolled with a heavy, pneumatic tired vehicle, and any areas that deform under wheel loads should be removed and replaced with clean material and recompacted. Subgrade construction should continue until 12-inches of prepared subgrade has been placed.

Surface Drainage

Surface drainage is important for the satisfactory performance of pavement. Wetting of the subgrade soils or base course will cause a loss of strength that can result in pavement distress. Surface drainage should provide for efficient removal of storm-water runoff. Water should not pond on the pavement or at the edges of the pavement.

Subgrade Observations and Testing

The pavement thicknesses presented above assume pavement construction is completed in accordance with El Paso County specifications and the *Pikes Peak Region Asphalt Paving Specifications*. RMG should be present at the site during subgrade preparation, placement of fill, and construction of pavements to perform site observations and testing.

CLOSING

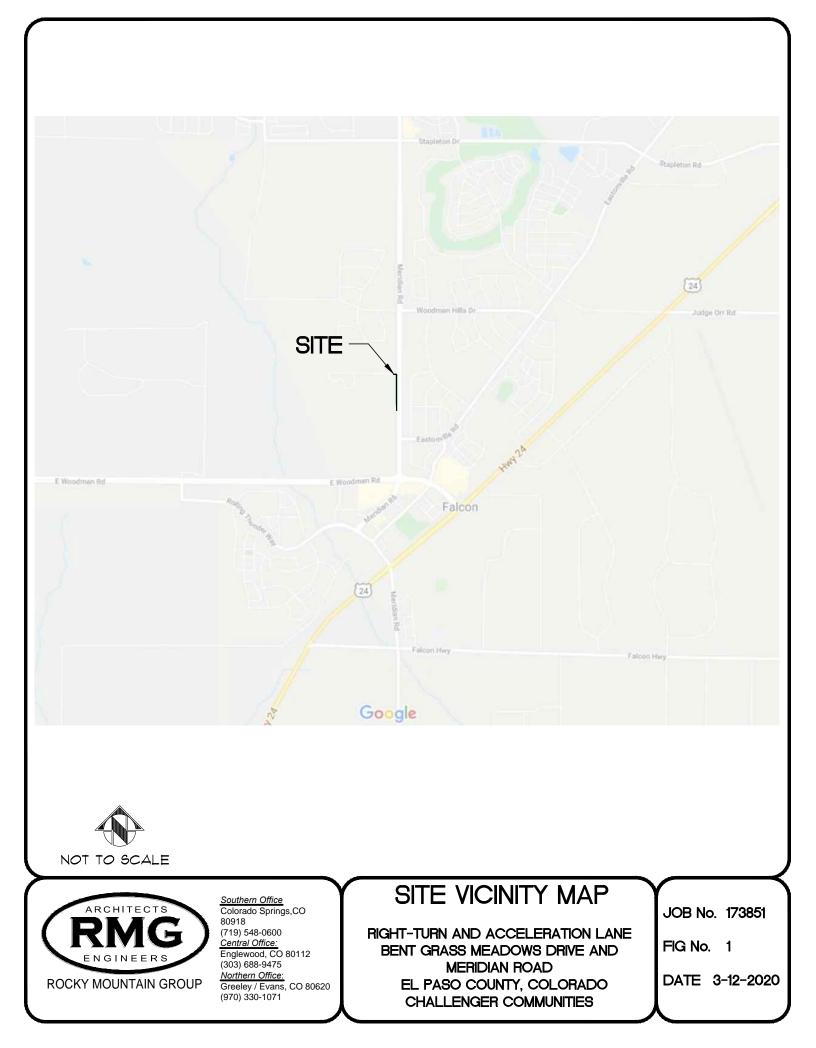
Our field exploration was conducted to provide geotechnical information for pavement thickness design. Variations in subsurface conditions not indicated by the borings may be encountered. This report has been prepared for **Challenger Communities** for application as an aid in the design of the proposed development in accordance with generally accepted geotechnical engineering practices. The analyses and recommendations in this report are based in part upon data obtained from exploratory borings and test pits, site observations and the information presented in referenced reports. The nature and extent of variations may not become evident until construction. If variations then become evident, RMG should be retained to re-evaluate the recommendations of this report, if necessary.

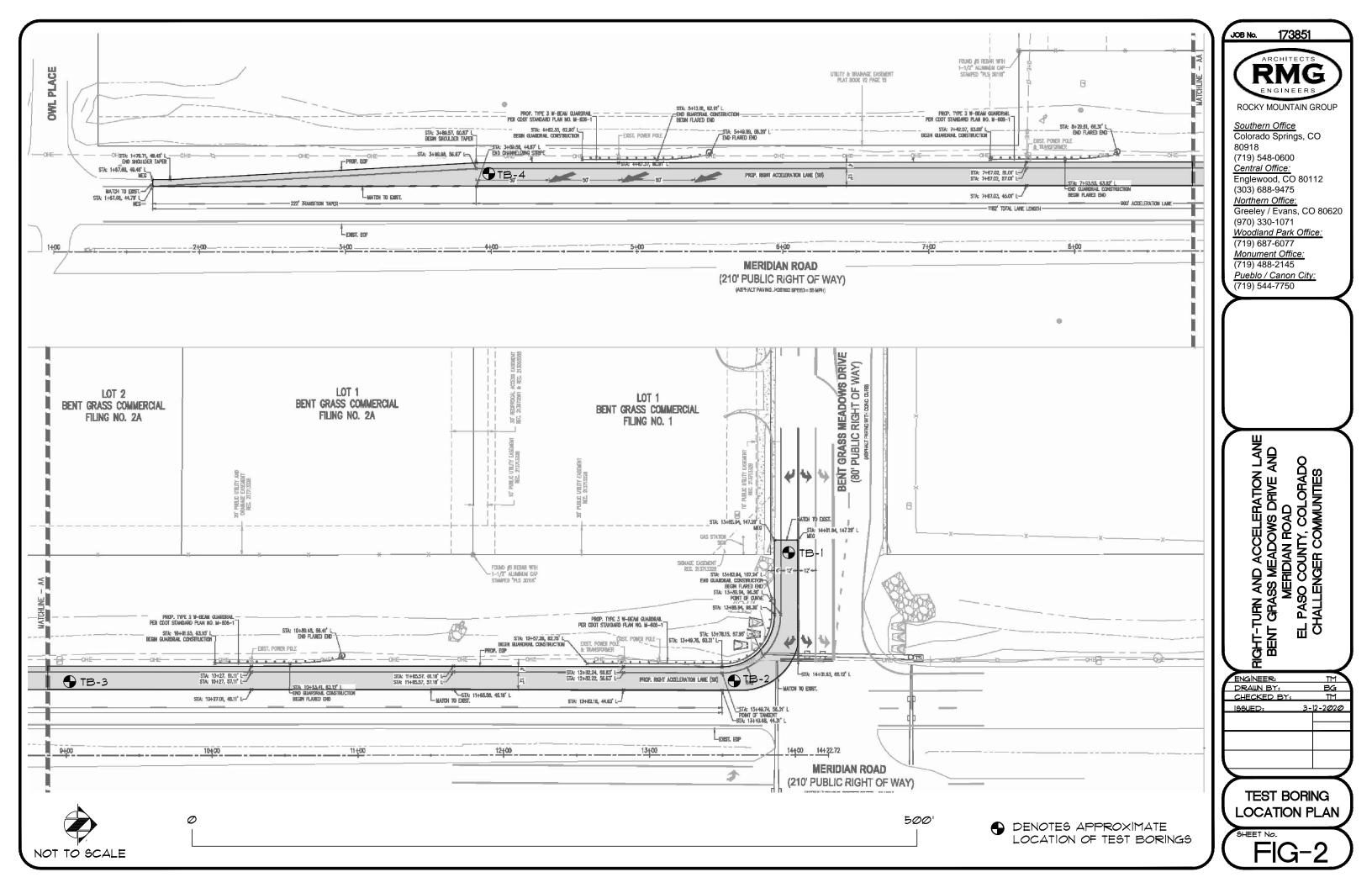
Our professional services were performed using that degree of care and skill ordinarily exercised, under similar circumstances, by geotechnical engineers practicing in this or similar localities. RMG Engineers does not warrant the work of regulatory agencies or other third parties supplying information which may have been used during the preparation of this report. No warranty, express or implied is made. Any contractor reviewing this report for bidding purposes must draw his own conclusions regarding site conditions and specific construction techniques to be used on this project.

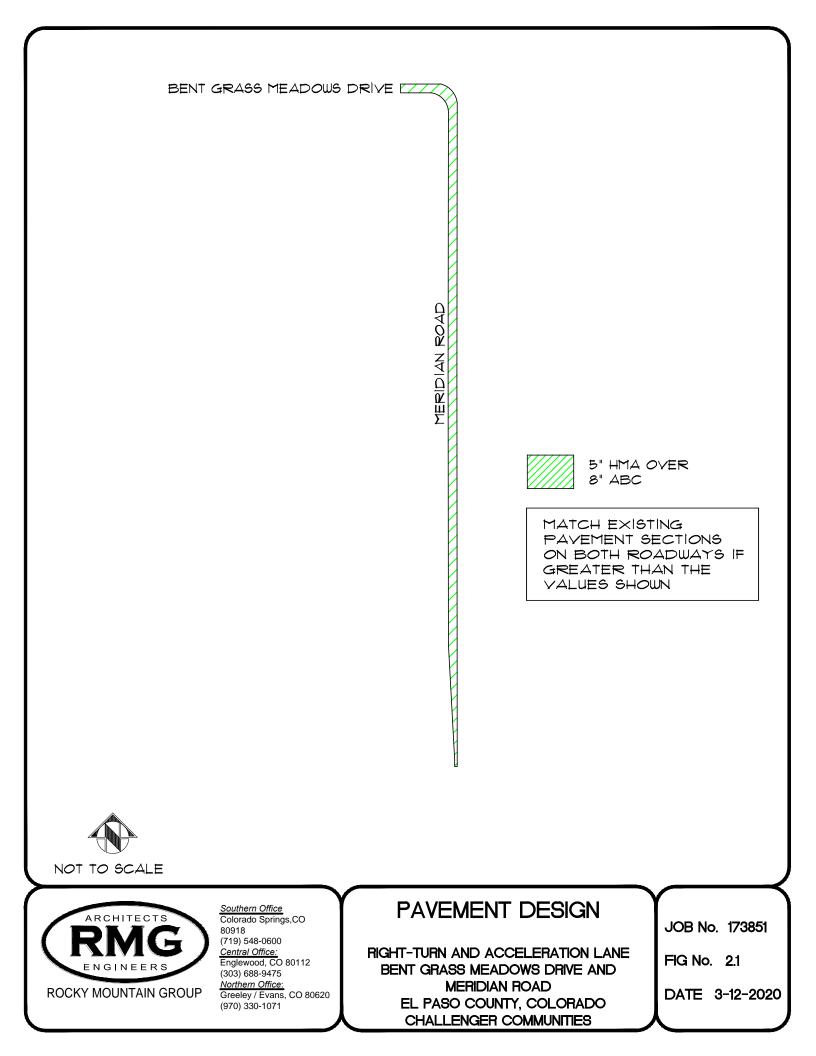
This report is for the exclusive purpose of providing geotechnical information and pavement thickness design recommendations. The scope of services for this project does not include, either specifically or by implication, environmental assessment of the site or identification of contaminated or hazardous materials or conditions. Development of recommendations for the mitigation of environmentally related conditions, including but not limited to biological or toxicological issues, are beyond the scope of this report. If the Client desires investigation into the potential for such contamination or conditions, other studies should be undertaken.

If we can be of further assistance in discussing the contents of this report or analysis of the proposed development, from a geotechnical engineering point-of-view, please feel free to contact us.

FIGURES







SOILS DESCRIPTION



ASPHALT

SILTY SAND

UNLESS NOTED OTHERWISE, ALL LABORATORY TESTS PRESENTED HEREIN WERE PERFORMED BY: **RMG - ROCKY MOUNTAIN GROUP** 2910 AUSTIN BLUFFS PARKWAY COLORADO SPRINGS, COLORADO

SYMBOLS AND NOTES

STANDARD PENETRATION TEST - MADE BY DRIVING A SPLIT-BARREL SAMPLER INTO THE SOIL BY DROPPING A 140 LB. HAMMER 30", IN GENERAL ACCORDANCE WITH ASTM D-1586. NUMBER INDICATES NUMBER OF HAMMER BLOWS PER FOOT (UNLESS OTHERWISE INDICATED).

UNDISTURBED CALIFORNIA SAMPLE - MADE BY DRIVING A RING-LINED SAMPLER INTO THE SOIL BY DROPPING A 140 LB. HAMMER 30", IN GENERAL ACCORDANCE WITH ASTM D-3550. NUMBER INDICATES NUMBER OF HAMMER BLOWS PER FOOT (UNLESS OTHERWISE INDICATED).

 \square FREE WATER TABLE

XX

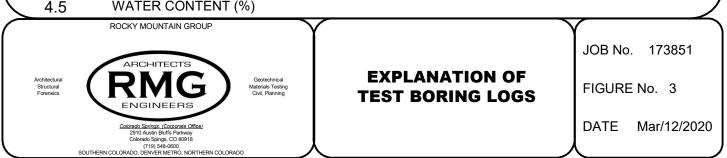
XX

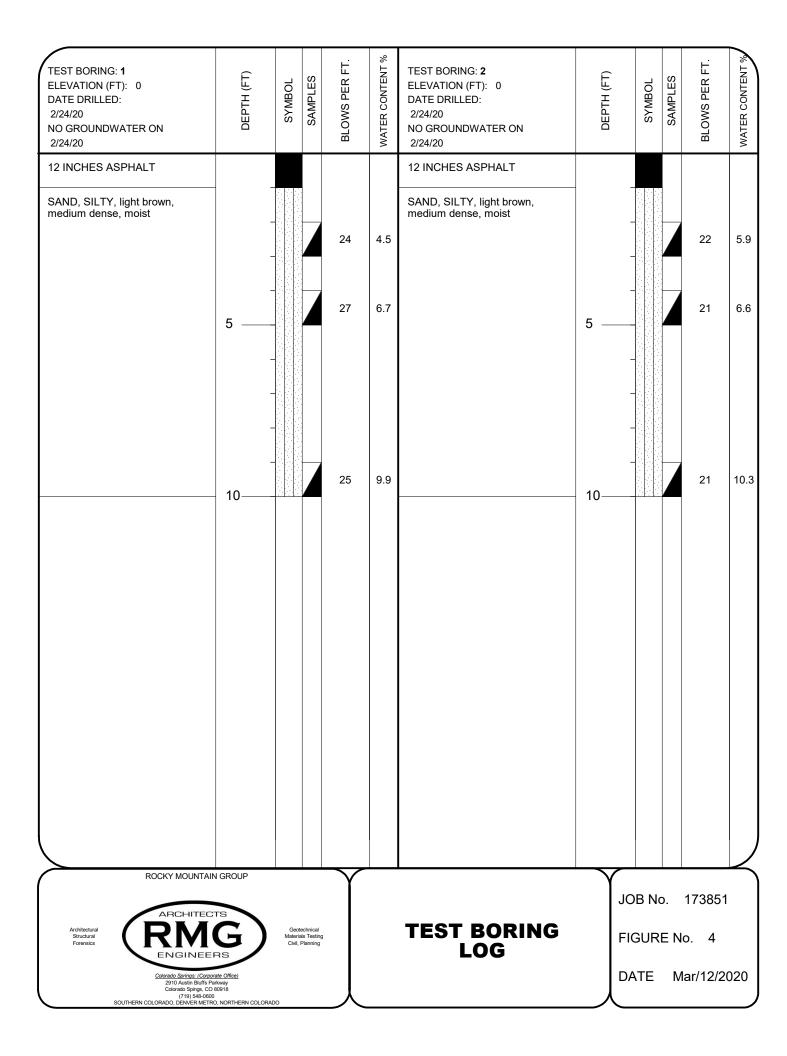
DEPTH AT WHICH BORING CAVED KA I

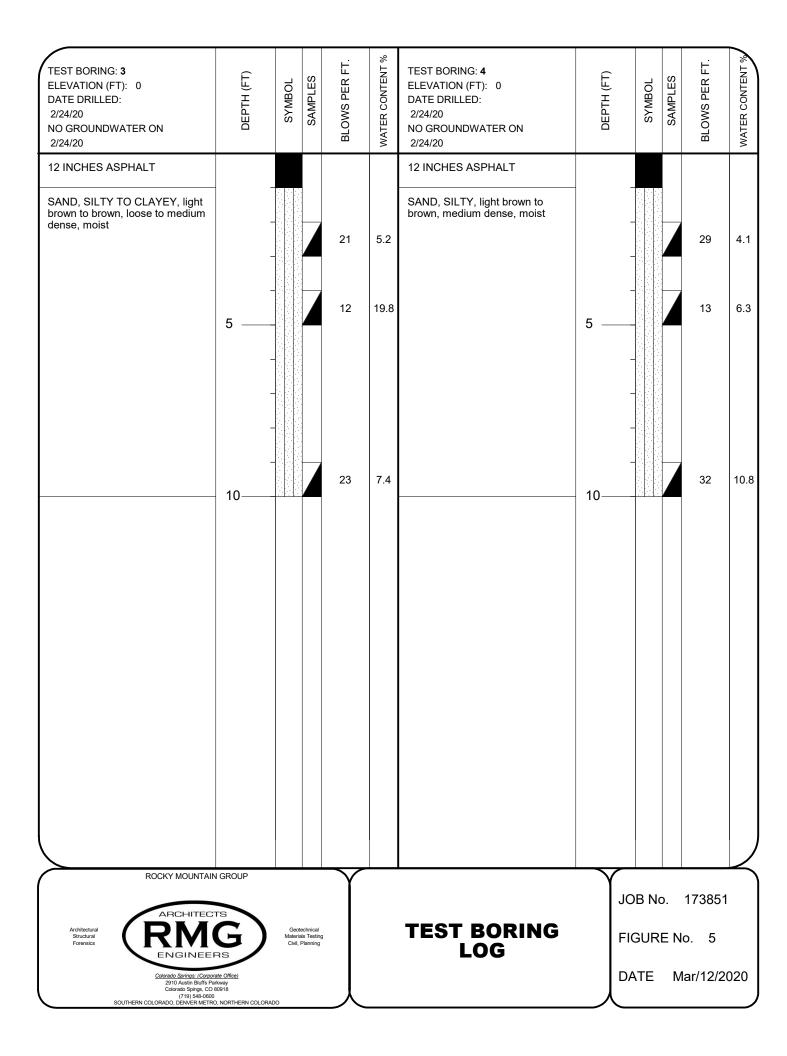


AUG AUGER "CUTTINGS"

WATER CONTENT (%)







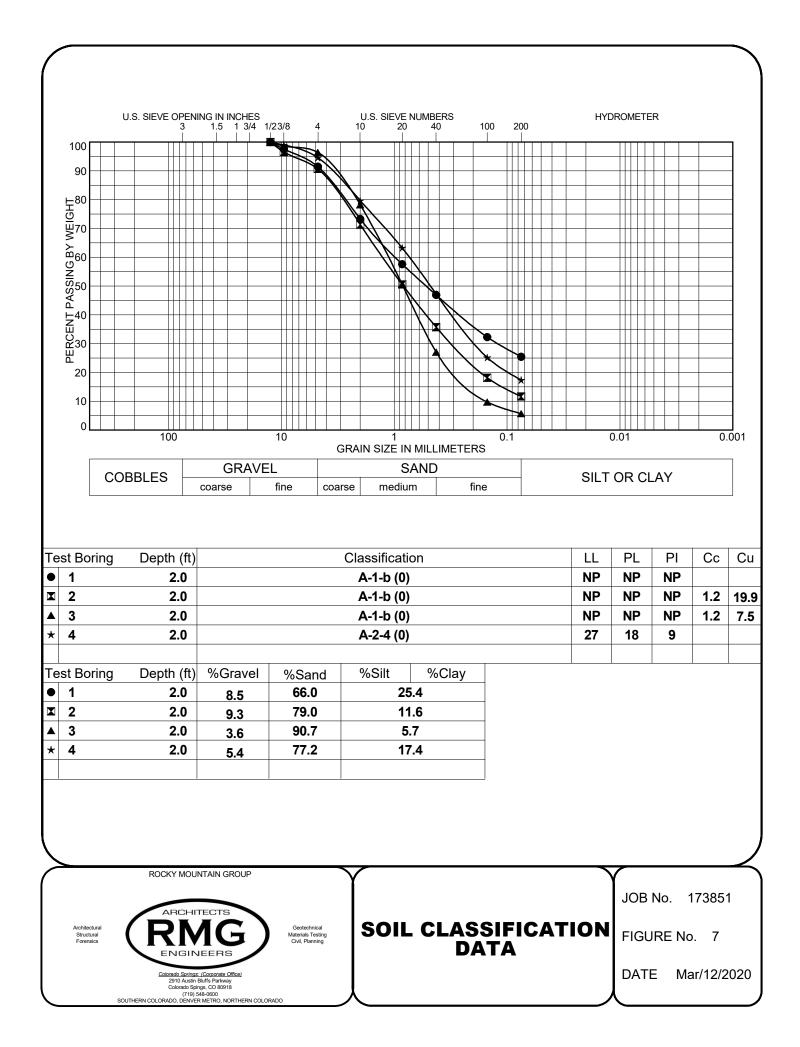
Test Boring No.	Depth	Water Content (%)	Dry Density (pcf)	Liquid Limit	Plasticity Index	Retained	% Retained No.40 Sieve	% Passing No. 200 Sieve	% Swell @ 100 psf	AASHTO Classification
1	2.0	4.5		NP	NP	26.7	53.3	25.4		A-1-b (0)
1	4.0	6.7								
1	9.0	9.9								
2	2.0	5.9		NP	NP	28.6	64.5	11.6		A-1-b (0)
2	4.0	6.6								
2	9.0	10.3								
3	2.0	5.2		NP	NP	21.8	73.1	5.7		A-1-b (0)
3	4.0	19.8								
3	9.0	7.4								
4	2.0	4.1		27	9	20.3	53.0	17.4		A-2-4 (0)
4	4.0	6.3								
4	9.0	10.8								

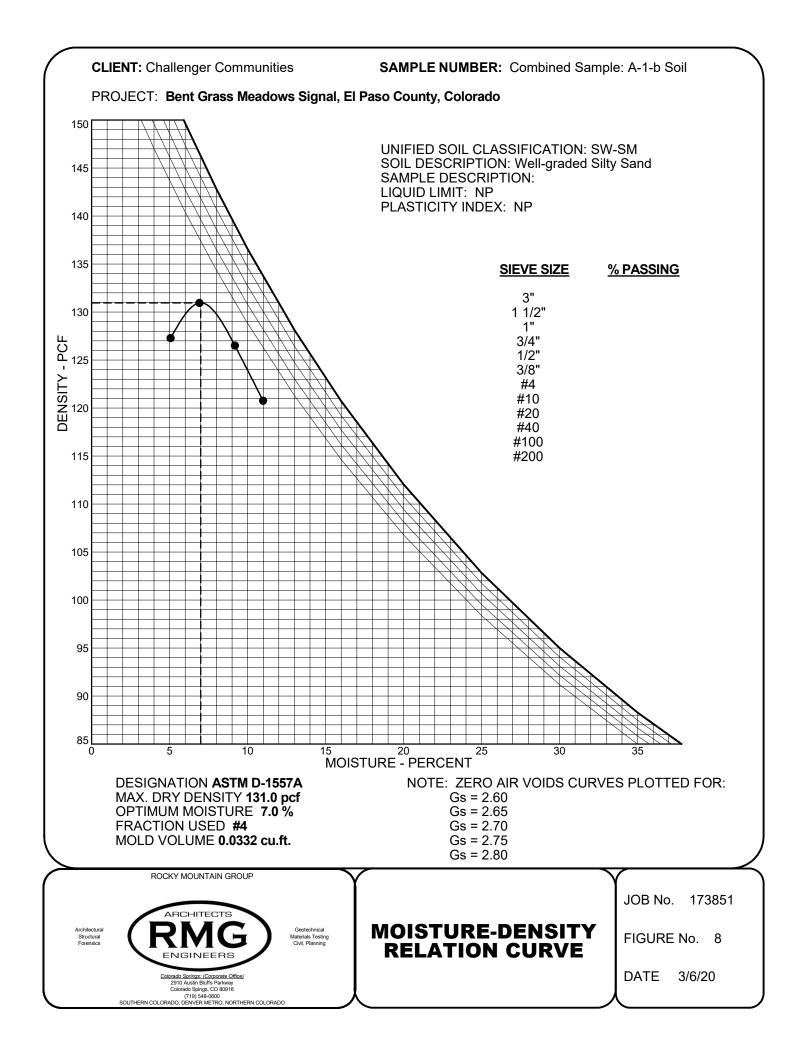
ROCKY MOUNTAIN GROUP



SUMMARY OF LABORATORY TEST RESULTS

JOB No. 173851 FIGURE No. 6 PAGE 1 OF 1 DATE Mar/12/2020





CALIFORNIA BEARING RATIO TEST RESULTS

639.0

773.5

891.2

1008.9

1547.0

1816.0

773.5

958.5

1133.3

1442.7

1849.7

2259.9

Meridian Road Acceleration Lane			
173851			TEST DATE: 3/12/2020
A-1-b			
CBR			
Combination	bulk sample		
Well-graded Silty Sand			
	15 blows/lift	25 blows/lift	56 blows/lift
Penetration	Load	Load	Load
(in)	(psi)	(psi)	(psi)
0.000	0.0	0.0	0.0
0.025	117.7	80.7	40.4
0.050	208.5	248.9	141.2
0.075	289.2	312.8	238.8
0.100	329.6	353.1	403.6
0.125	443.9	487.6	571.7
	173851 A-1-b CBR Combination Well-graded Penetration (in) 0.000 0.025 0.050 0.075 0.100	173851 A-1-b CBR Combination bulk sample Well-graded Silty Sand 15 blows/lift Penetration Load (in) (psi) 0.000 0.0 0.025 117.7 0.050 208.5 0.075 289.2 0.100 329.6	173851 A-1-b CBR Combination bulk sample Well-graded Silty Sand 15 blows/lift 25 blows/lift Penetration Load Load (in) (psi) (psi) 0.000 0.0 0.0 0.025 117.7 80.7 0.050 208.5 248.9 0.075 289.2 312.8 0.100 329.6 353.1

484.3

524.6

578.4

709.6

860.9

975.3

0.150

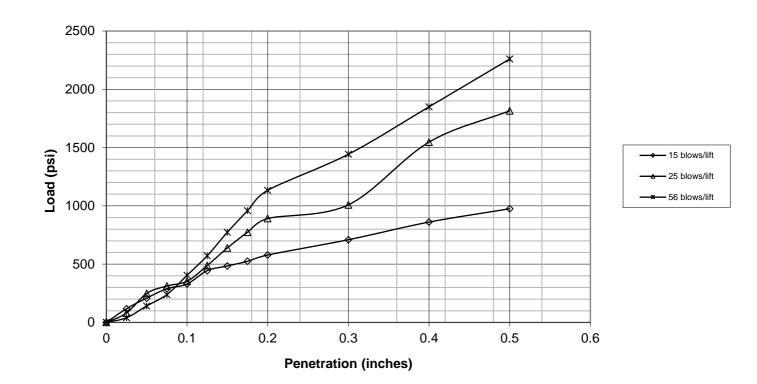
0.175

0.200

0.300

0.400

0.500



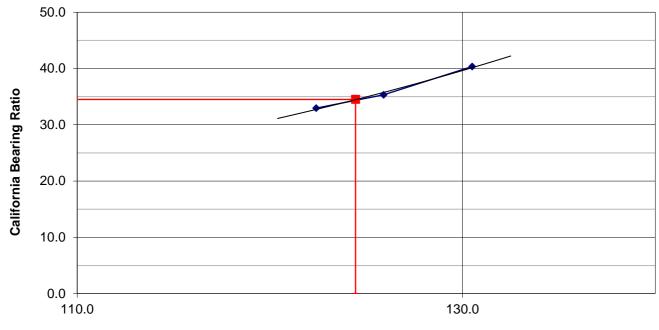
	15 blows/lift	25 blows/lift	56 blows/lift
Corrected	Corrected	Corrected	Corrected
Penetration	Load	Load	Load
(in)	(psi)	(psi)	(psi)
0.1	33.0	35.3	40.4
0.2	38.6	59.4	75.6



Figure No. 9

CALIFORNIA BEARING RATIO TEST RESULTS

PROJECT: JOB NUMBER: AASHTO CLASSIFICATION:	Meridian Roa 173851 A-1-b	ad Acceleratio	on Lane	TEST DATE: 3/12/2020
SAMPLE NUMBER:	CBR			
SAMPLE LOCATION:	Combination	bulk sample		
SOIL DESCRIPTION:	Well-graded	Silty Sand		
	15 blows/lift	25 blows/lift	56 blows/lif	t
Corrected California Bearing Ratio	33.0	35.3	40.4	
Dry Density (pcf)	122.4	125.9	130.5	
Percent Compaction	93	96	100	
Percent Moisture After Soaking	7.1	7.0	7.0	
Percent Expansion/Compression	0.0	0.0	0.0	
Surcharge Weight (lbs)	12.60	12.62	12.60	



Dry Density (pcf)

California Bearing Ratio	34.5
Dry Density (pcf)	131.0
Percent Compaction	95.00%
Target Dry Density	124.5
Compaction Test Method	ASTM D-1557
Condition of sample	Soaked



Figure No. 10

APPENDIX A

1993 AASHTO Empirical Equation for Flexible Pavements

Equation Solver Variable Descriptions	and Typical Values Precautions			
Type in data in the grey boxes and click the calculate button to see the output. To make additional calculations, change the desired input data and click the calculate button agair Click on the text descriptions of the input or output variables for more information.				
INPUT	OUTPUT			
1. Loading	1. Calculation Parameters			
Total Design ESALs (W ₁₈): 1971000	Standard Normal Deviate (z _R): -1.037			
2. Reliability	∆ PSI: 2.5			
Reliability Level in percent (R): 85	Design Structural Number (SN): 1.795			
Combined Standard Error (S ₀): 0.44	2. Layer Depths (to the nearest 1/2 inch)			
3. Serviceability	Surface: 4.5			
Initial Serviceability Index (p _i): 4.5	Total SN based on layer depths: 1.98			
Terminal Serviceability Index (pt): 2				
4. Layer Parameters Number of Base Layers: 0 ▼ a m M _R Min. Depth Surface 0.44 1.0 N/A 0 Subgrade N/A N/A 51750 N/A	See Solution Details Comments			
Calcu	llate			