Architecture Structural Geotechnical



Materials Testing Forensic Civil/Planning

ROCKY MOUNTAIN GROUP EMPLOYEE OWNED

PAVEMENT DESIGN REPORT

Paint Brush Hills Filing No. 13E El Paso County, Colorado

PCD Project No. SF-189

PREPARED FOR:

Landhuis Company 212 N. Wahsatch Ave. Ste 301 Colorado Springs, CO

JOB NO. 165451

November 16, 2018

Respectfully Submitted,

Reviewed by,

RMG – Rocky Mountain Group

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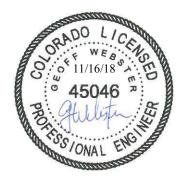




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Paintbrush Hills Filing 13E, AASHTO Empirical Equation for Flexible Pavements

GENERAL SITE AND PROJECT DESCRIPTION

Location

Paint Brush Hills, Filing No. 13E is located northwest of the intersection of Towner Avenue and Londonderry Drive 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 eastern portion of Filing 13E was ready for evaluation. The proposed streets were close to grade and utility mains and services had been installed. Curb and gutter had not been installed. The western portion of the Filing was not ready for investigation.

Project Description

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. The streets considered below are classified as Urban Local. Beckham Street, Bracknell Place and Triborough Trail have 50-foot Right-of-Ways with 15-foot travel lanes.

FIELD INVESTIGATION AND SUBSURFACE CONDITIONS

Drilling

The subsurface conditions on the site were investigated by drilling twelve (12) exploratory test borings at maximum 500-foot spacing. 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 depths of about 5 to 10 feet 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 through 9.

Subsurface Materials

The subsurface materials encountered in the test borings consisted of fairly well-graded silty and clayey sand. Combined bulk samples of the material classified as SM-SC according to the Unified Classification System. For pavement design purposes the combined bulk soil samples classified as A-1-b

and A-2-6 in accordance with the American Association of State Highway and Transportation Officials (ASSHTO) classification system. This soil classification is 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 for purposes of classification and to develop pertinent engineering properties. A Summary of Laboratory Test Results is presented in Figure 10. Soil Classification Data are presented in Figures 11 through 13. Swell/consolidation test results are presented in Figure 14.

A bulk sample of A-1-b soil was tested to determine the optimum moisture-density relationship in accordance with ASTM D1557 (Modified Proctor compaction test). A bulk sample of the A-2-6 soils was tested to determine the optimum moisture-density relationship in accordance with ASTM D698 (Standard Proctor Test). For each soil type California Bearing Ratio CBR tests were performed at varying densities with moisture content near optimum. The Moisture-Density Relation Curves are presented in Figure 15 and 16. CBR Test Results are presented in Figures 17 through 20.

The CBR of each soil type at 95 percent of the maximum Proctor density is as follows:

Soil Type	CBR (Modified Proctor)	CBR (Standard Proctor)
A-1-b	16	
A-2-6		9.2

The developer intends to install a composite roadway section consisting of Hot Mix Asphalt over Cement-Treated Subgrade (CTS).

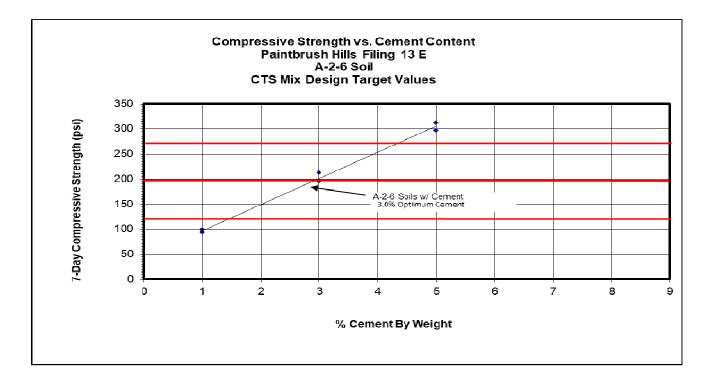
A-1-b and A-2-6 soils are interspersed throughout Filing 13E. As A-2-6 soil is the lessor quality subgrade material this soil was selected for use in the pavement design. Specimens of A-2-6 soil and Portland cement were prepared by varying the "percent cement by weight" at target values of 1, 3, and 5 percent cement. Two specimens (pucks) were prepared for each target cement value, compacted to 95% of the maximum Modified Proctor density and cured in a saturated condition for 7-days. The

compressive strength of each specimen was then determined upon completion of the 7-day curing process. The compressive strengths are presented in the table below:

Compressive Strength Calculations A-2-6 Soli									
CTS Puck	Age/Day	Cap & Plate	Area of Sample	Dial Reading	Load LBF	Total Load	PSI		
1A	7	2.82	12.566	116	1173.6	1176.4	94		
1B	7	2.82	12.566	123	1244.4	1247.2	99		
3A	7	2.82	12.566	242	2448.3	2451.1	195		
3B	7	2.82	12.566	264	2670.9	2673.7	213		
5A	7	2.82	12.566	369	3733.2	3736.0	297		
5B	7	2.82	12.566	387	3915.3	3918.1	312		

Compressive Strength Calculations A-2-6 Soil

The data values were then plotted as a function of "7-day Compressive Strength versus Percent Cement by Weight". In accordance with the El Paso County Engineering Criteria Manual, the target "percent cement by weight" was selected to obtain strengths in the lower Strength Coefficient (SC) categories (SC = 0.11, 125-200 psi; SC = 0.12, 200-275 psi). A target SC = 0.11 is used for CTS soil in the pavement design procedure presented below. Based upon an evaluation of the test data, a target range of 3.0 percent cement is recommended to maintain strengths below the 275 psi threshold stipulated in the Engineering Criteria Manual. Graphical representations of the results are presented below:



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 using the El Paso County Engineering Criteria Manual, Appendix D. The pavement design parameters and design calculations are presented below.

Street Classification – Urban Local

- 1) Beckham Street, Bracknell Place and Triborough Trail ESAL = 292,000 (Table D-2) Serviceability Index = 2.0 (Table D-1)
- 2) Strength coefficients (Table D-3) Asphalt (HMA): $a_1 = 0.44$ Cement Stabilized Subgrade: $a_2 = 0.11$
- 3) Subgrade $M_r = CBR \times 1500 = 9.2 \times 1500 = 13,800 \text{ psi}$
- 4) Structural number (SN) = 2.1 (per 1993 AASHTO Empirical Equation for Flexible Pavements, presented in Appendix A)
- 5) Composite asphalt/base course section

 $SN = (3.5 \times 0.44) + (8 \times 0.11) = 2.42 > 2.10$ (Min. SN required)

Pavement Thickness

The recommended pavement section is presented below and on Figure 2.1.

Recommended Pavement Section

Beckham Street, Bracknell Place and Triborough Trail	3.5" HMA	8" CTS		
Optimal CTS Percent Cement by Weight = 3%				

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 for the soils in the subdivision, the subgrade soils evaluated for this pavement design can be expected to be nonexpansive. 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

Subgrade for Filing 13E shall be Cement Treated Subgrade (CTS) composed of a mixture of local soil, water, and Portland cement compacted at optimum moisture. Prior to CTS construction the existing soil should be proof-rolled to a firm and unyielding condition. Areas which deform under wheel loads should be removed and replaced. The soil should then be scarified, pulverized, mixed with cement and water, compacted, finished and cured in lengths that allow the full roadway width to be completed in not more than 4 hours from the time that cement is exposed to water.

The quantity of cement shall be by weight as a percentage of the dry weight of the soil as specified herein (3% optimum), and should be applied uniformly on the soil to create a cement and water mixture for the full design width and depth. Mixing should be continuous until the mixture is at optimum moisture and ready for compacting and finishing. Compaction should begin within 30 minutes of mixing. CTS should be maintained in a moist condition during the curing process, and all traffic except for necessary construction equipment should be kept off the CTS for a minimum of 7 days or until the final pavement structure layers are placed.

CTS testing shall be in accordance with the El Paso County Engineering Criteria Manual. CTS compressive strength test results shall be submitted to the County prior to the placement of the asphalt,

in part to confirm the requirement for micro fracturing (MF). Micro fracturing of the CTS shall be performed when 7-day compressive strength test results indicate CTS strength in excess of 275 psi. The subgrade should be kept in a moist cured condition for 48 to 72 hours before any micro fracturing is performed by a heavy (12-ton) steel drum vibratory roller operating at maximum amplitude. After satisfactory completion of micro fracturing the subgrade should continue to be moist cured by sprinkling or other means.

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 which 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

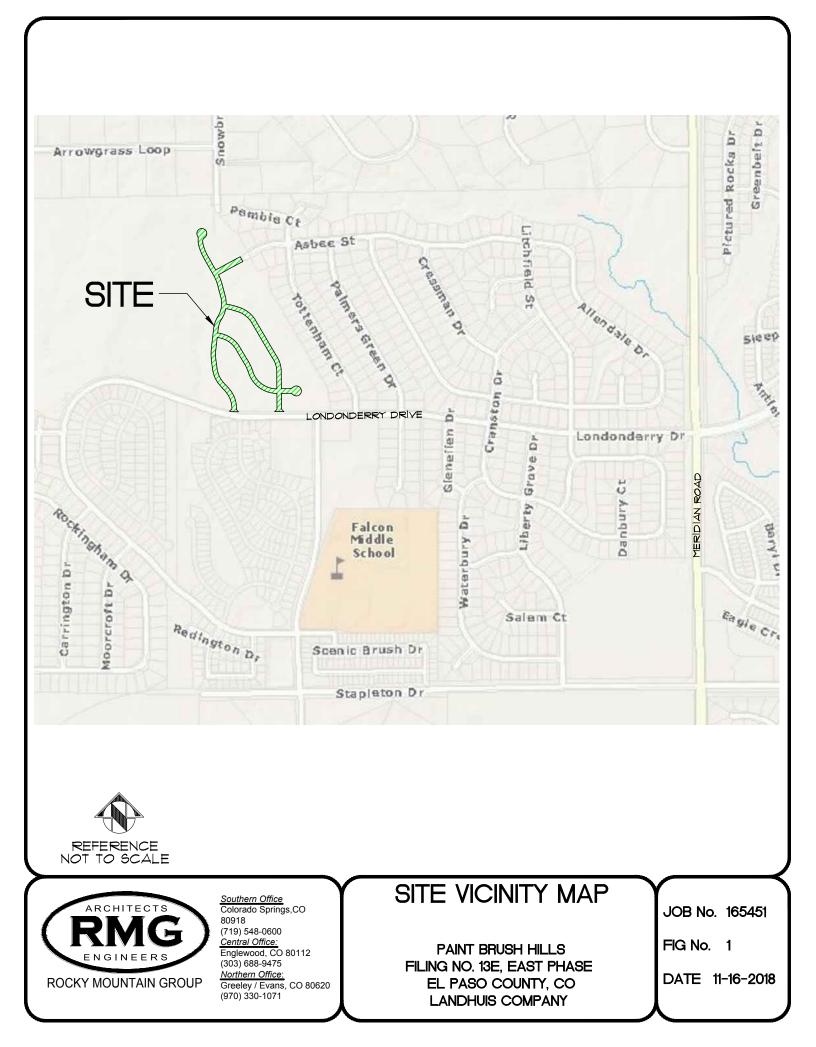
Our field exploration was conducted to provide geotechnical information for pavement thickness design. Variations in subsurface conditions not indicated by the borings may be encountered. This report has been prepared for **Landhuis Company** for application as an aid in the design of the proposed development 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.

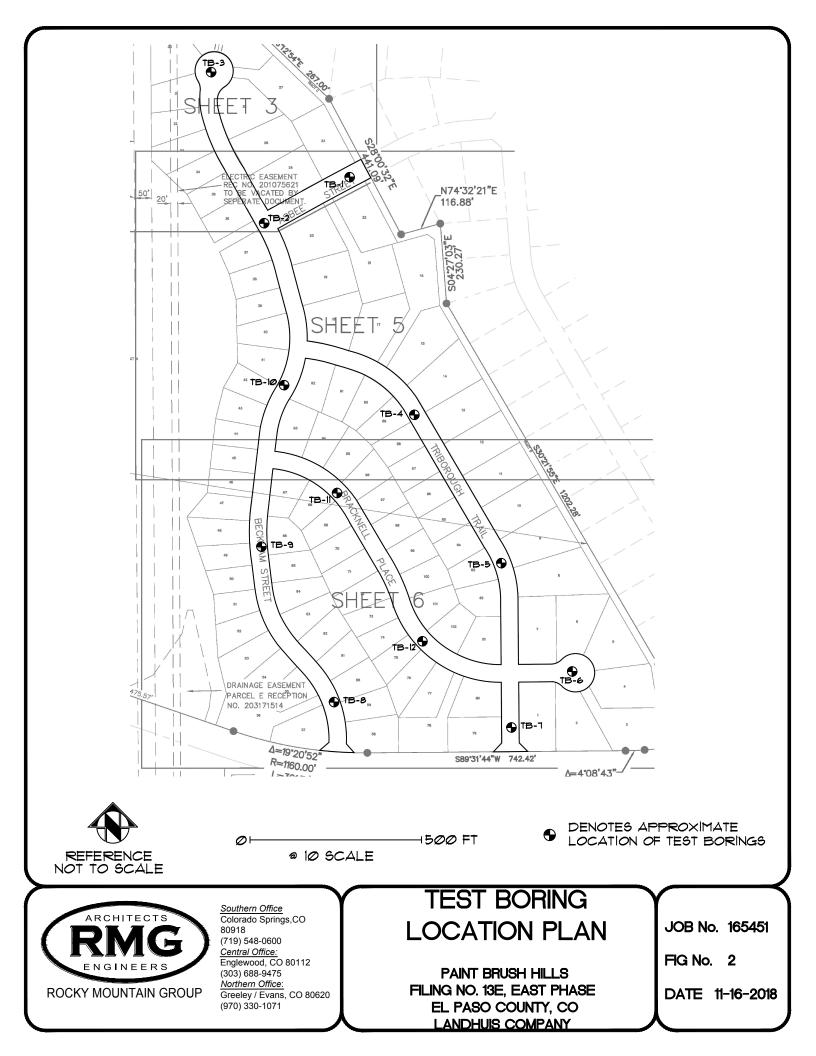
Our professional services were performed using that degree of care and skill ordinarily exercised, under similar circumstances, by geotechnical engineers practicing in this or similar localities. RMG Engineers does not warrant the work of regulatory agencies or other third parties supplying information 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.

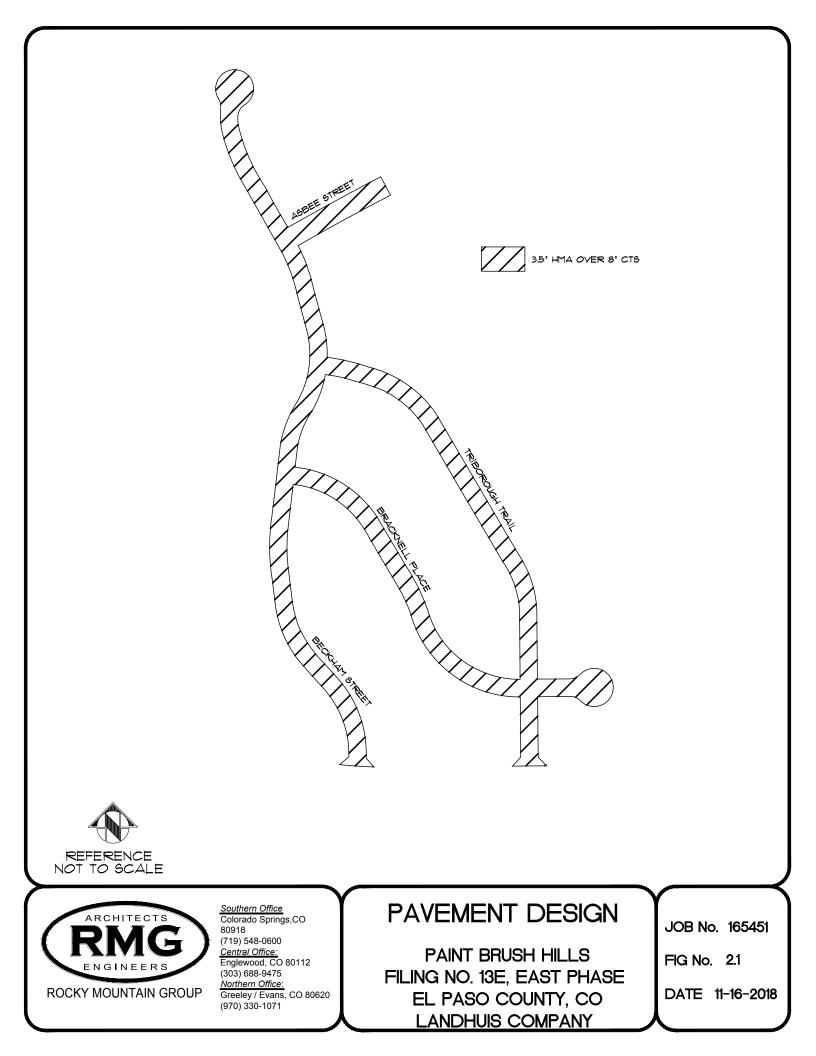
This report is for the exclusive purpose of providing geotechnical information and pavement thickness design recommendations. The scope of services for this project does not include, either specifically or by implication, environmental assessment of the site or identification of contaminated or hazardous 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



CLAYEY SAND

FILL: SAND, SILTY TO CLAYEY

FILL: CLAY, SANDY



SANDSTONE

SANDY CLAY

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



XX

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).

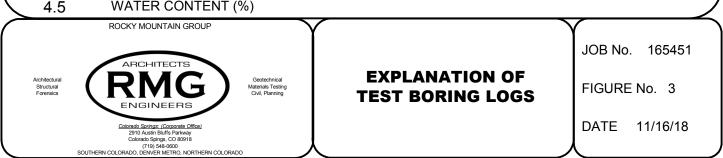
 \Box FREE WATER TABLE

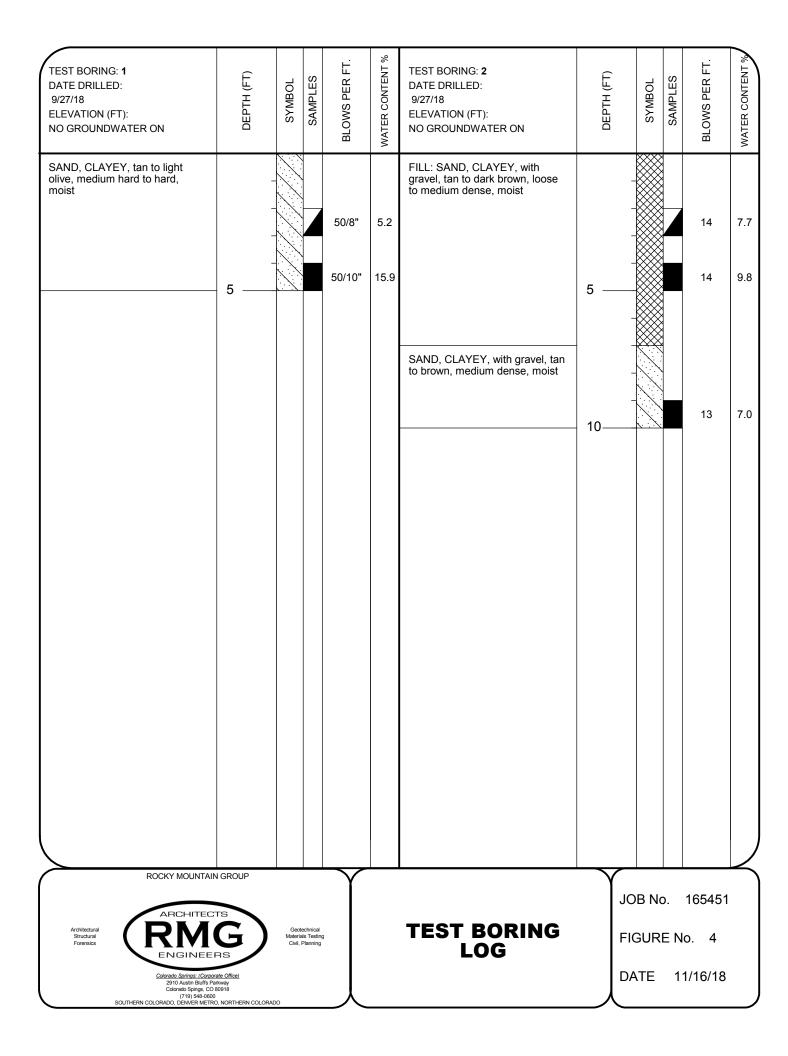
DEPTH AT WHICH BORING CAVED 6

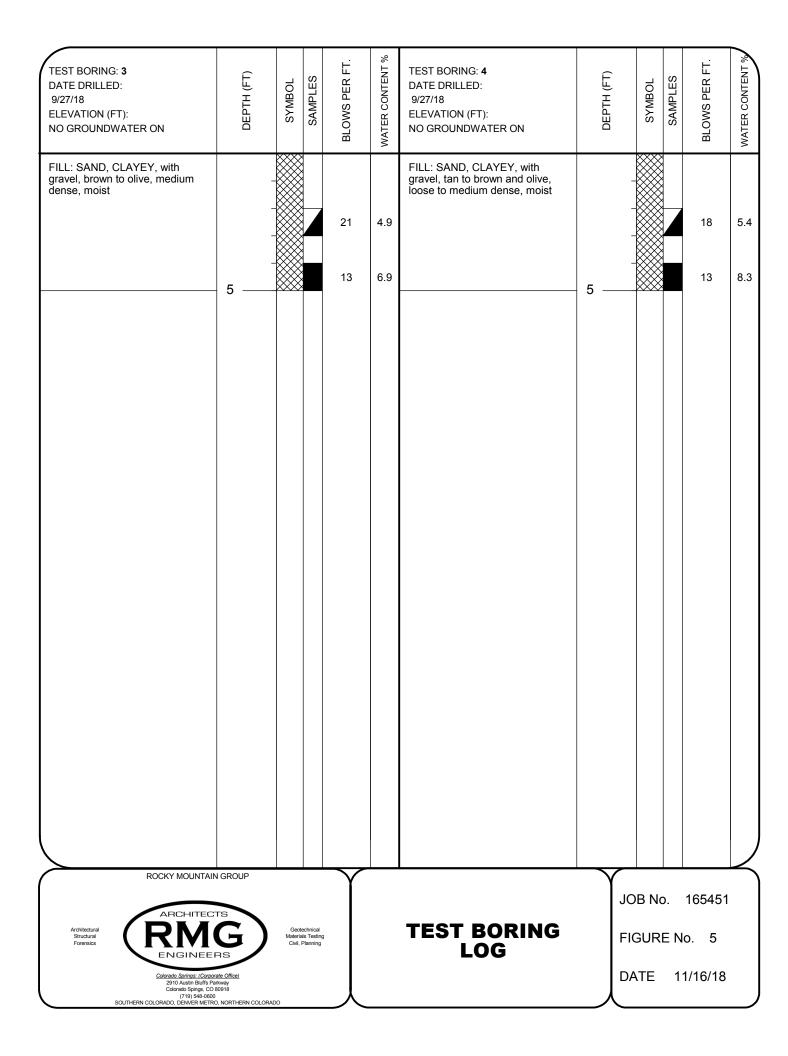


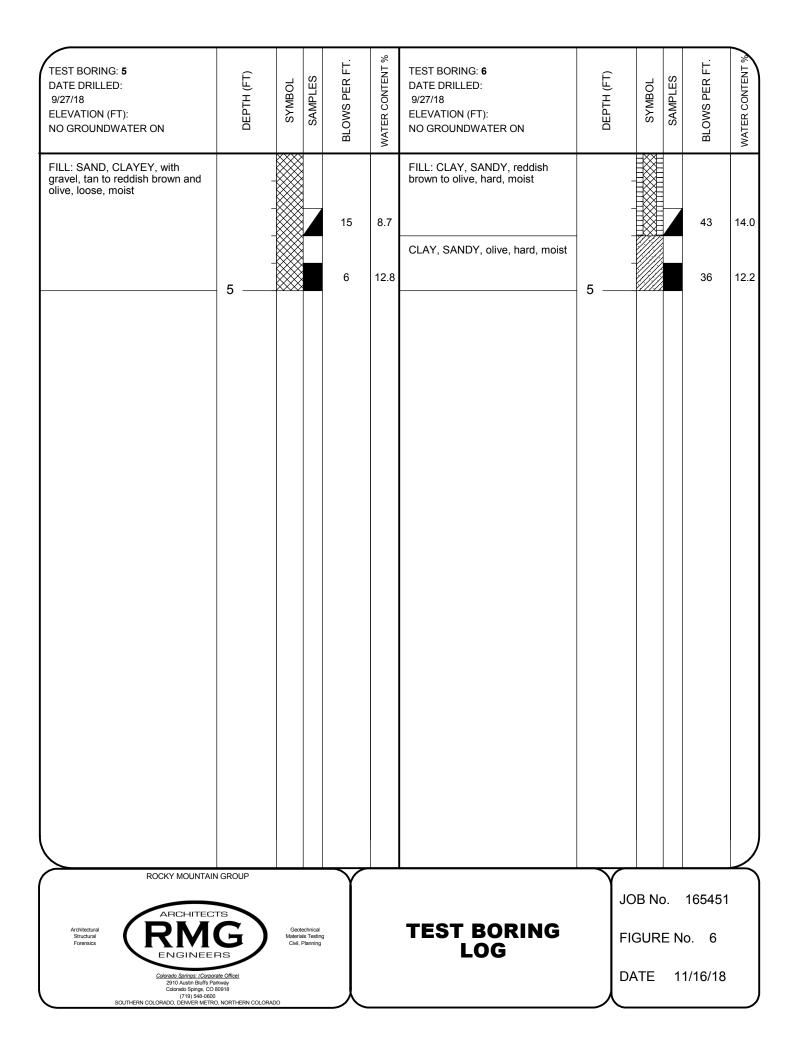
AUGER "CUTTINGS" AUG

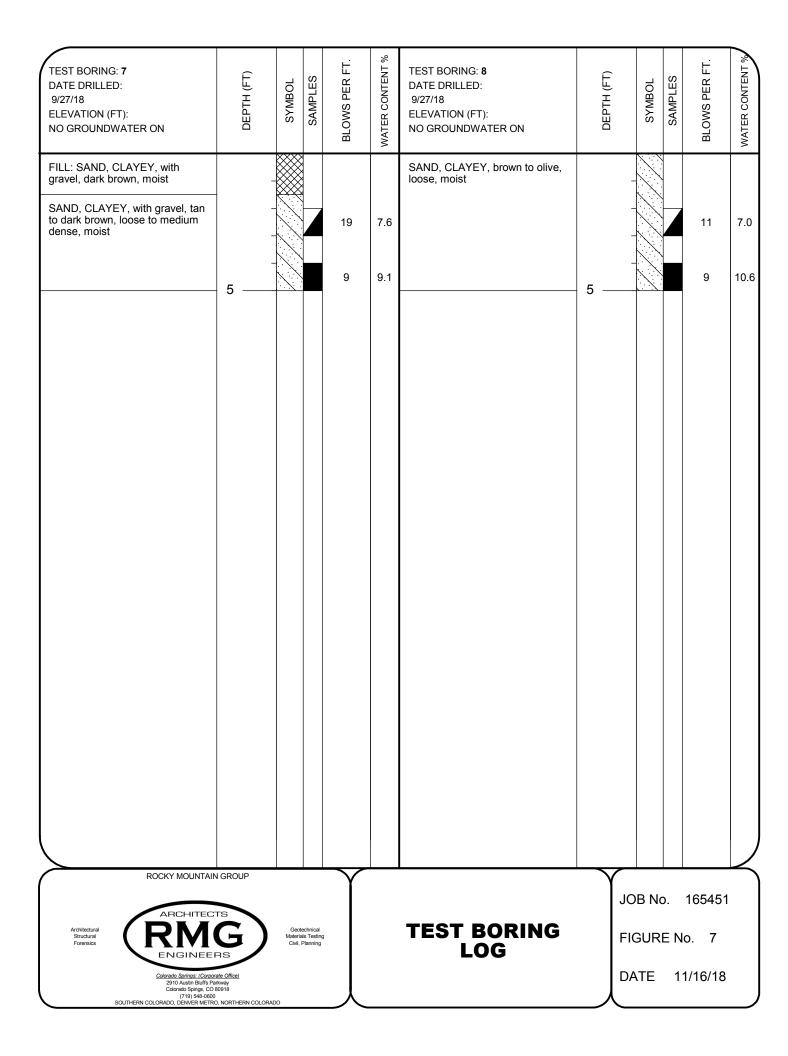
WATER CONTENT (%)

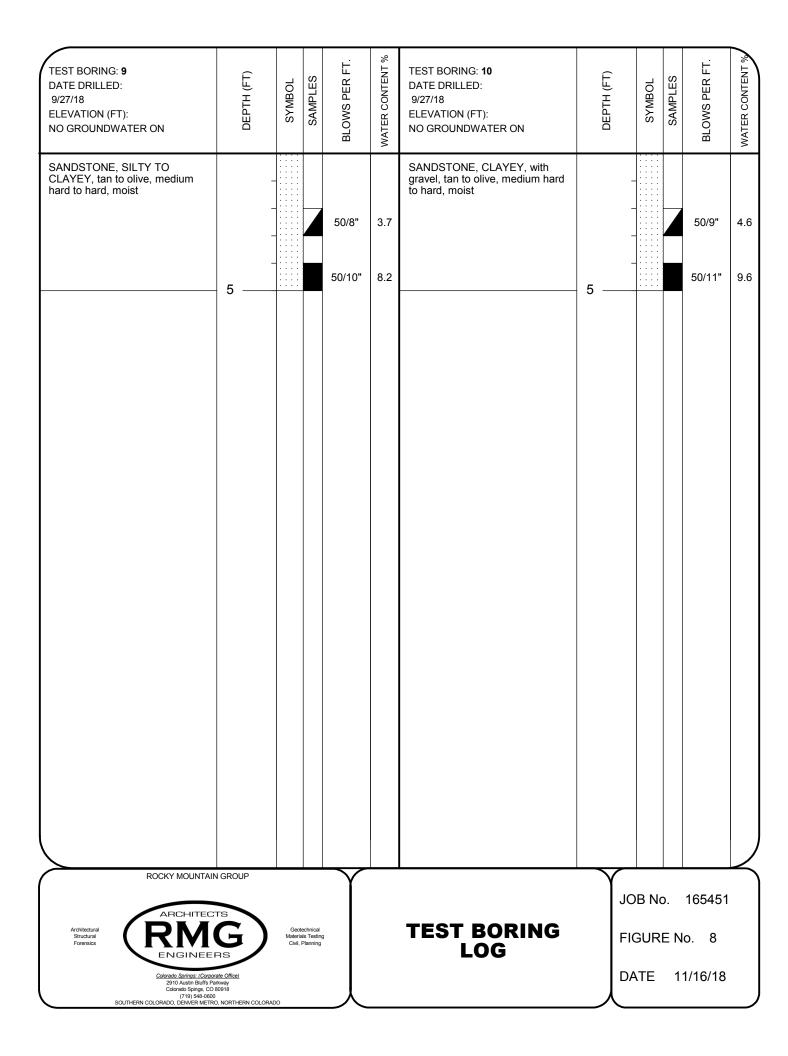


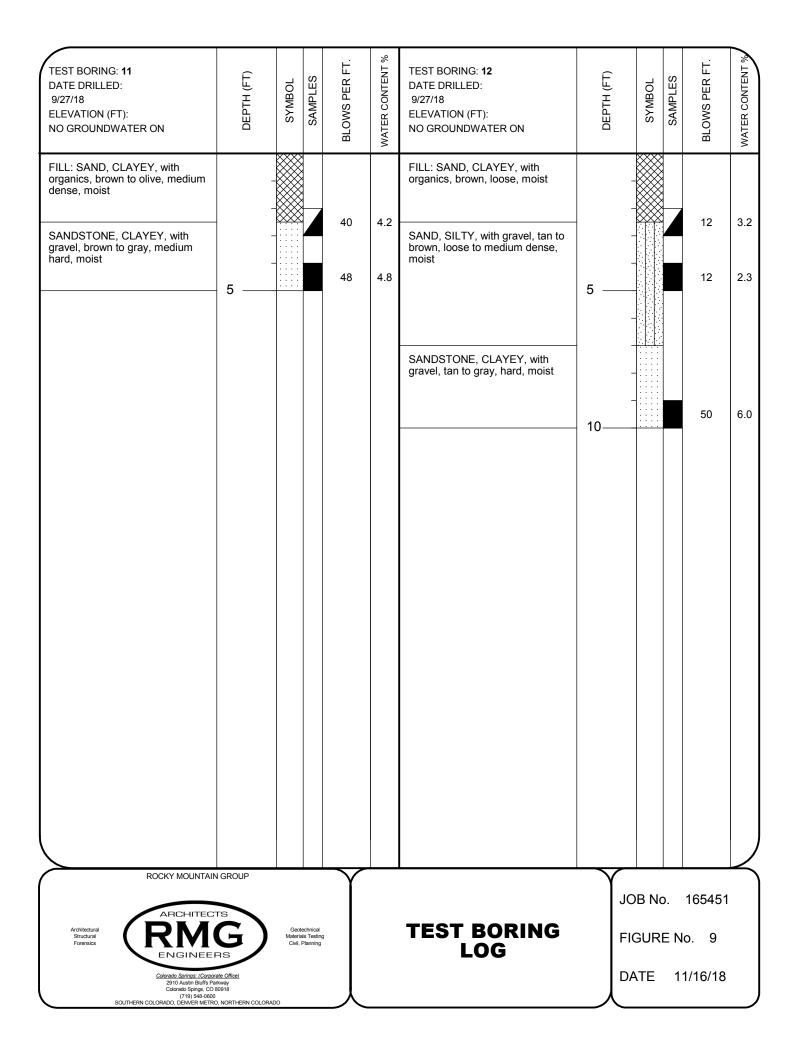












Test Boring No.	Depth	Water Content (%)	Dry Density (pcf)	Liquid Limit	Plasticity Index	% Retained No.4 Sieve	% Passing No. 200 Sieve	FHA Expansion Pressure (psf)	% Swell/ Collapse	USCS Classificatior
1	2.0	5.2		NP	NP	0.9	37.2			SM
1	4.0	15.9								
2	2.0	7.7		37	17	6.8	27.9			SC
2	4.0	9.8								
2	9.0	7.0								
3	2.0	4.9		NP	NP	10.2	20.0			SM
3	4.0	6.9								
4	2.0	5.4		39	19	6.8	26.0			SC
4	4.0	8.3								
5	2.0	8.7		35	17	5.0	29.0			SC
5	4.0	12.8								
6	2.0	14.0		40	14	0.8	29.7			SM
6	4.0	12.2								
7	2.0	7.6	106.3	38	20	5.9	26.6		- 2.3	SC
7	4.0	9.1								
8	2.0	7.0		34	17	9.1	23.3			SC
8	4.0	10.6								
9	2.0	3.7		NP	NP	7.7	15.7			SM
9	4.0	8.2								
10	2.0	4.6		NP	NP	7.1	18.7			SM
10	4.0	9.6								
11	2.0	4.2		NP	NP	11.0	18.3			SM
11	4.0	4.8								
12	2.0	3.2		NP	NP	12.3	18.4			SM
12	4.0	2.3								
12	9.0	6.0								

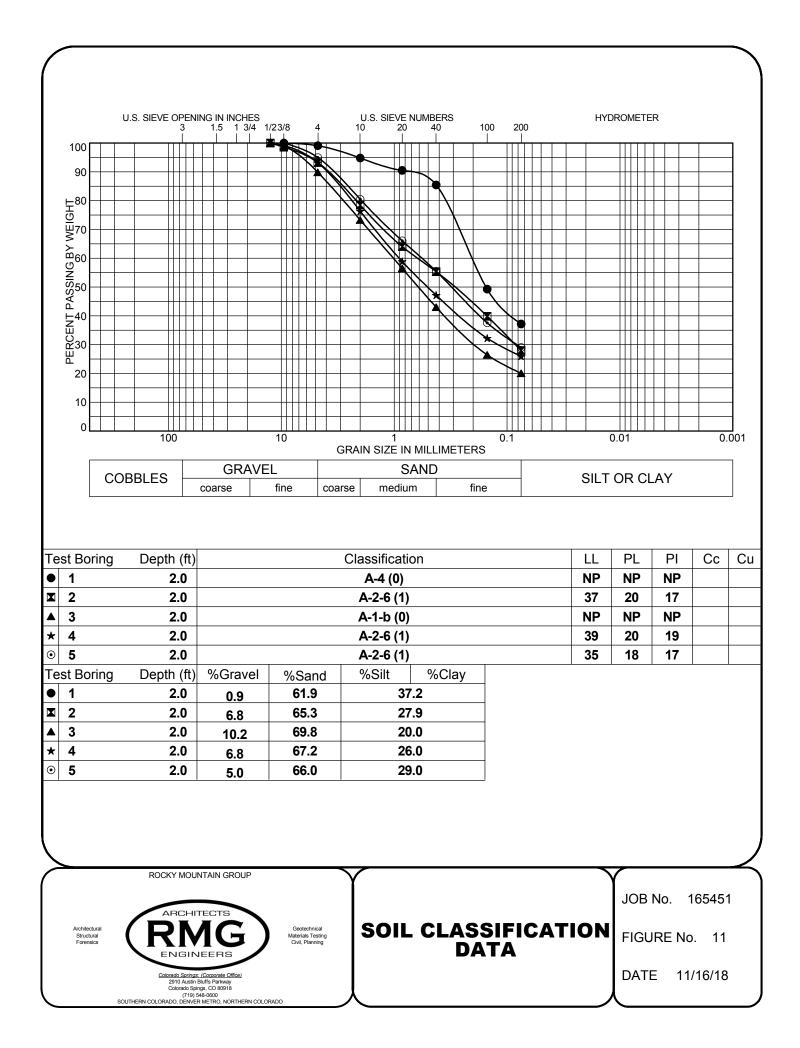
ROCKY MOUNTAIN GROUP

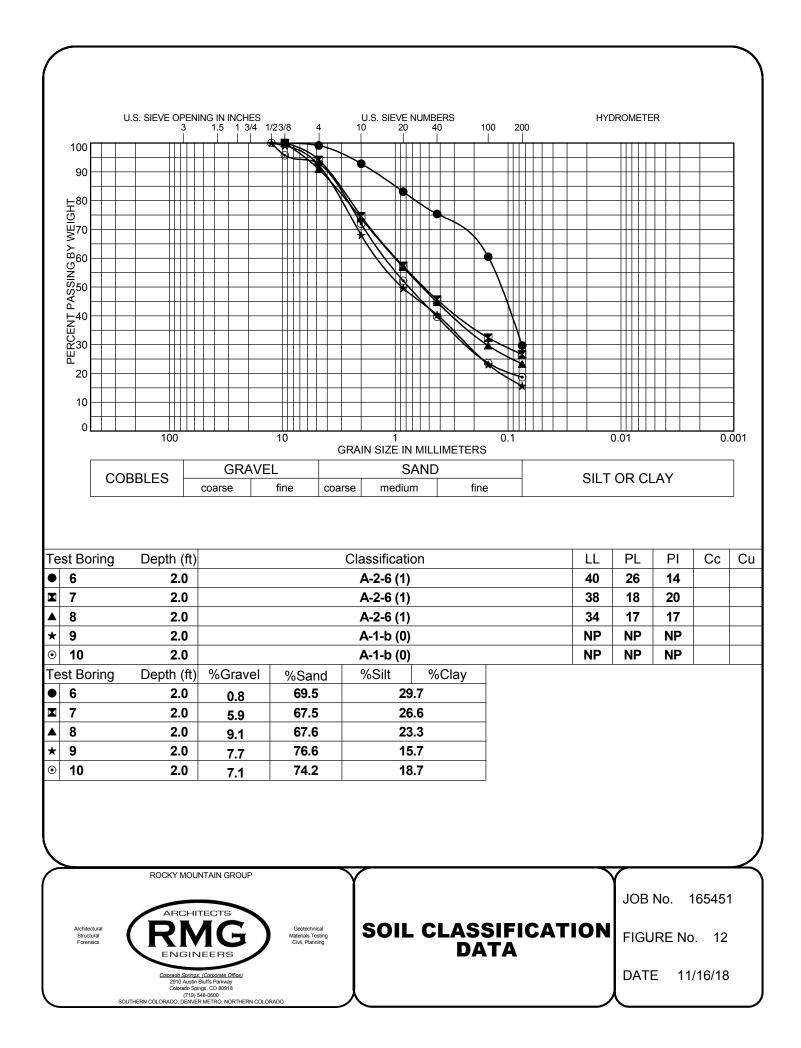


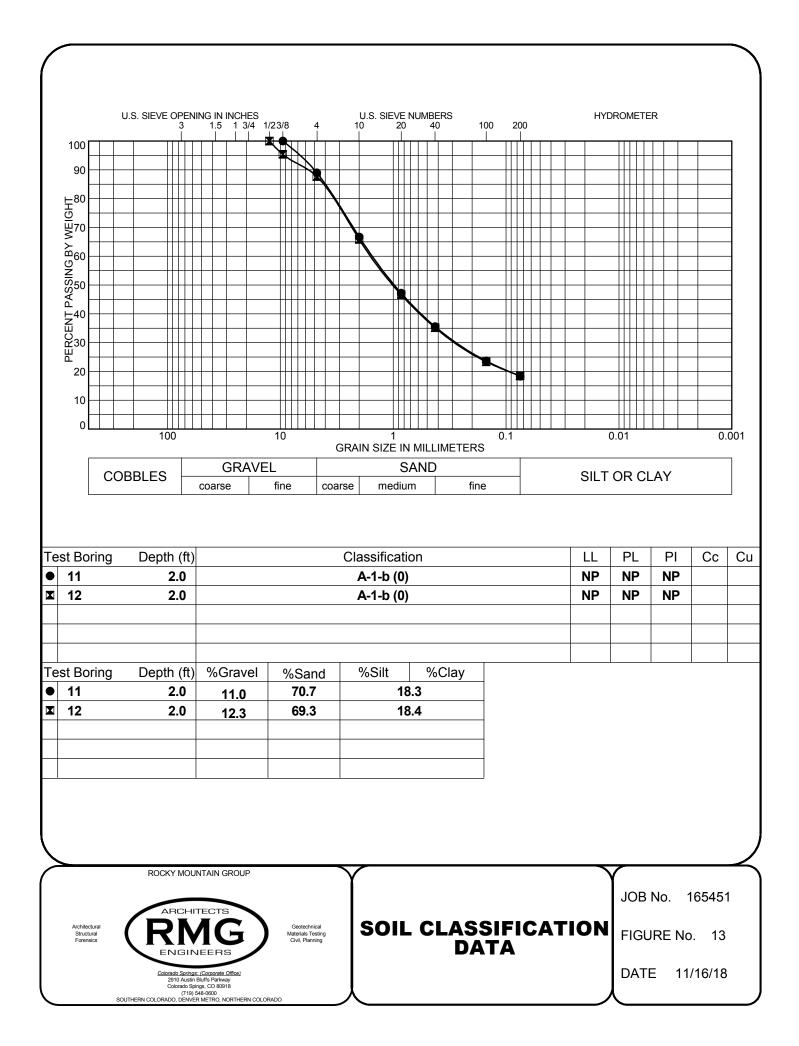
ARCHITECTS CONTRACTOR CONTRA

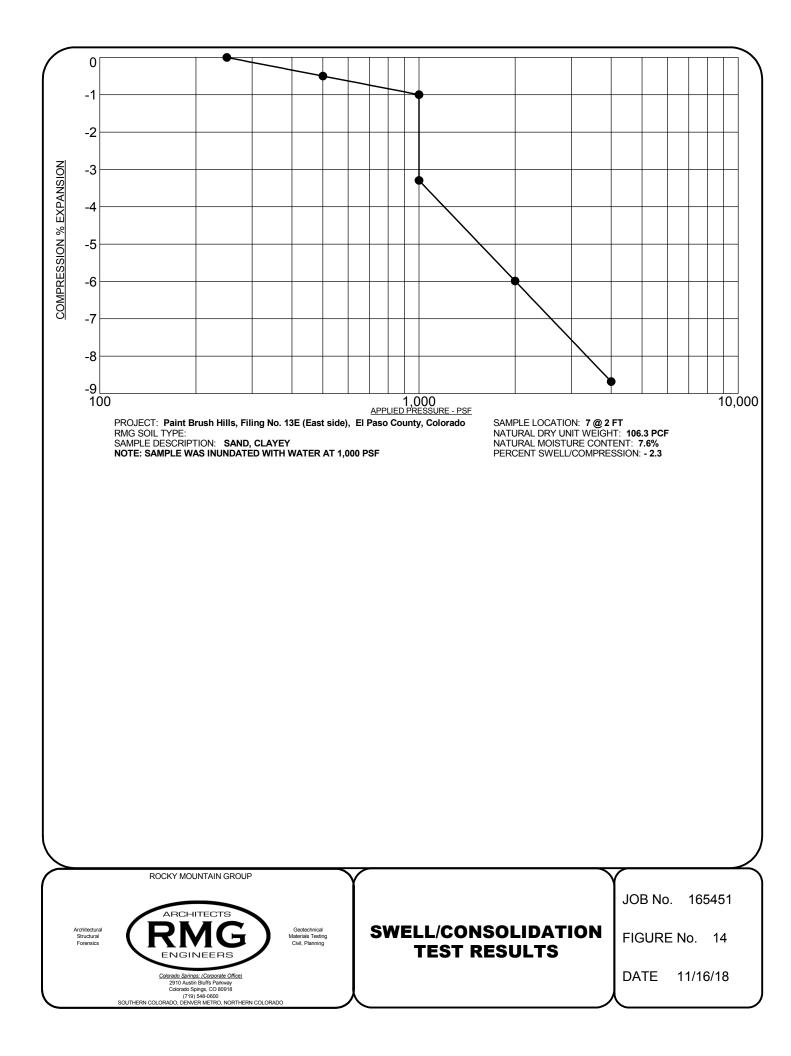
SUMMARY OF LABORATORY TEST RESULTS

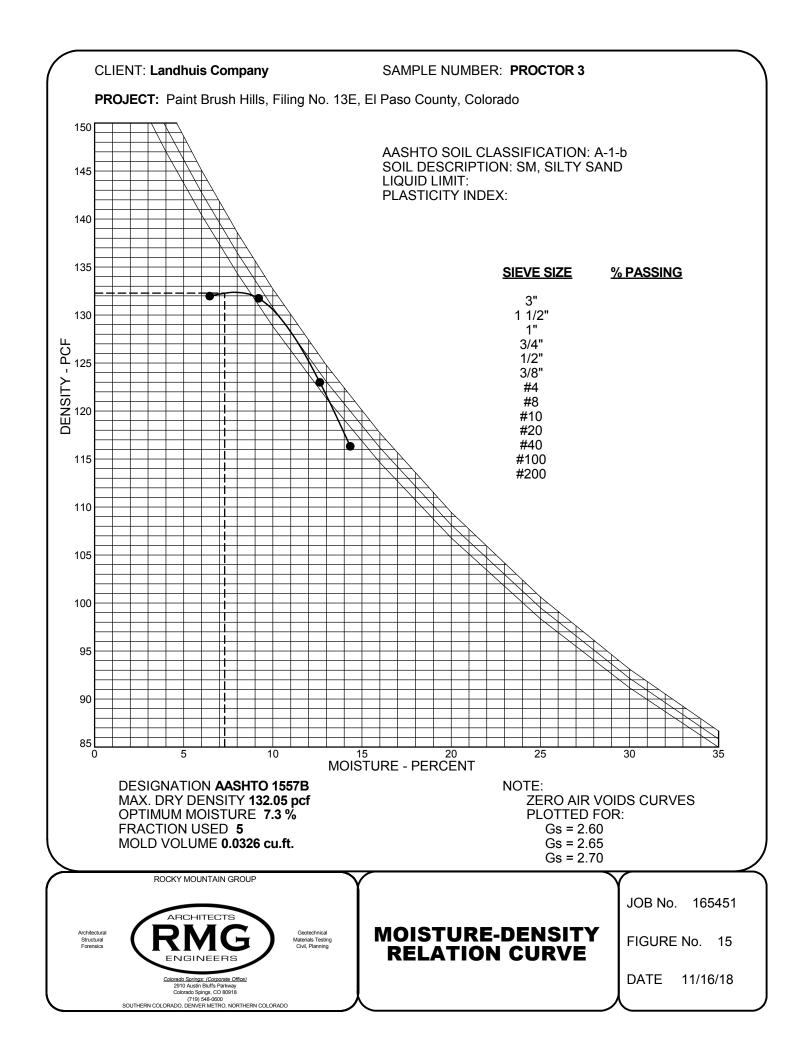
JOB No. 165451 FIGURE No. 10 PAGE 1 OF 1 DATE 11/16/18

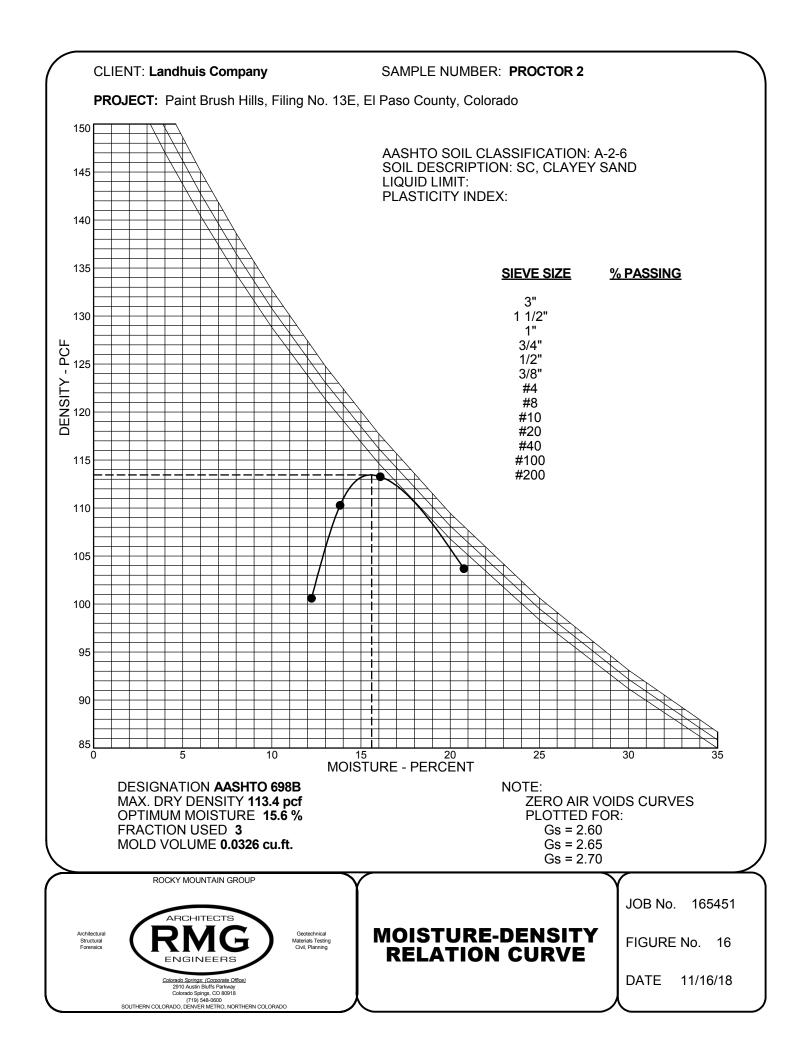












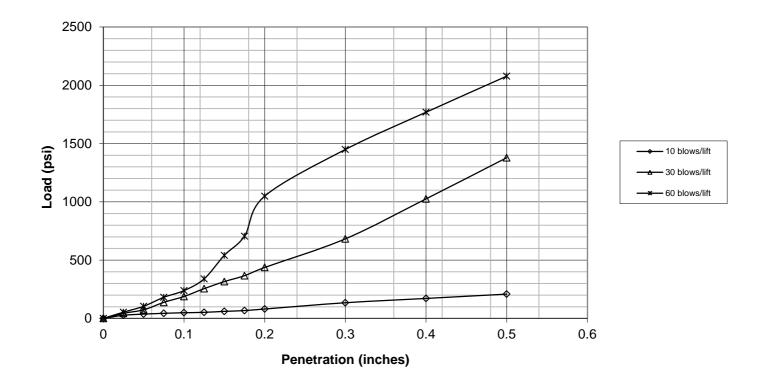
PROJECT: JOB NUMBER: AASHTO SAMPLE NUMBER: SAMPLE LOCATION: SOIL DESCRIPTION:	Paintbrush Hills Filing 13 E 165451 A-1-b CBR Combination bulk sample from A-1-b Silty Sand (SM)			TEST DATE: 10/19/2018 Test Borings
	1	0 blows/lift	30 blows/lift	60 blows/lift
	Penetration	Load	Load	Load
	(in)	(psi)	(psi)	(psi)
	0.000	0.0	0.0	0.0
	0.025	26.9	43.7	53.8
	0.050	37.0	74.0	104.3
	0.075	43.7	137.9	181.6
	0.100	48.8	188.3	238.8
	0.125	52.1	255.6	339.7
	0.150	60.5	316.1	541.4
	0.175	67.3	366.6	706.2
	0.200	80.7	437.2	1049.3
	0.300	134.5	682.7	1449.5

171.5

208.5

0.400

0.500



1025.7

1378.8

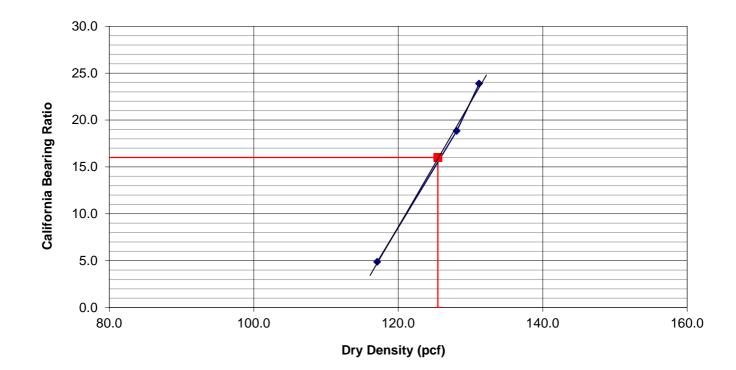
1768.9

2078.3

	10 blows/lift	30 blows/lift	60 blows/lift
Corrected	Corrected	Corrected	Corrected
Penetration	Load	Load	Load
(in)	(psi)	(psi)	(psi)
0.1	4.9	18.8	23.9
0.2	5.4	29.1	70.0



PROJECT: JOB NUMBER: AASHTO CLASSIFICATION: SAMPLE NUMBER: SAMPLE LOCATION: SOIL DESCRIPTION:	165451 A-1-b CBR	lills Filing 13 E n bulk sample M)		TEST DATE: 10/19/2018 Test Borings
Corrected California Bearing Ratio Dry Density (pcf) Percent Compaction Percent Moisture After Soaking		30 blows/lift 18.8 128.1 97 12.6	60 blows/lif 23.9 131.2 99 9.7	t
Percent Expansion/Compression Surcharge Weight (lbs)	0.0 12.50	0.0 12.50	0.0 12.50	



California Bearing Ratio	16.0
Dry Density (pcf)	132.1
Percent Compaction	95.00%
Target Dry Density	125.5
Compaction Test Method	ASTM D-1557
Condition of sample	Soaked



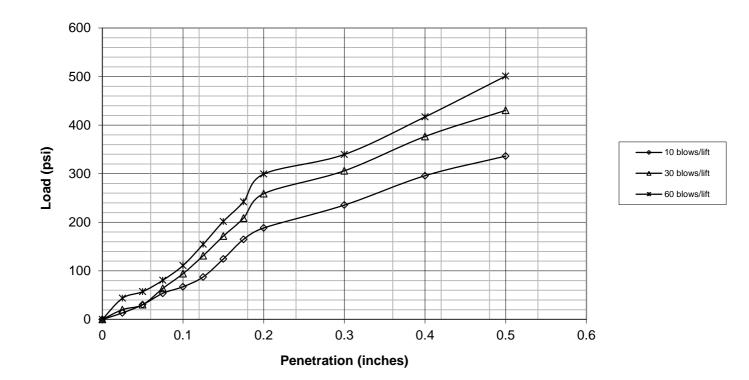
PROJECT: JOB NUMBER: AASHTO SAMPLE NUMBER: SAMPLE LOCATION: SOIL DESCRIPTION:	Paint Brush Hills, Filing No. 13E 165451 A-2-6 CBR Combination bulk sample from A-2-6 Silty Sand (SM)			TEST DATE: 9/14/2018 Test Borings
		10 blows/lift	30 blows/lift	60 blows/lift
	Penetration	Load	Load	Load
	(in)	(psi)	(psi)	(psi)
	0.000	0.0	0.0	0.0
	0.025	13.5	20.2	43.7
	0.050	30.3	30.3	57.2
	0.075	53.8	63.9	80.7
	0.100	67.3	94.2	111.0
	0.125	87.4	131.2	154.7
	0.150	124.4	171.5	201.8
	0.175	164.8	208.5	242.1
	0.200	188.3	259.0	299.3
	0.300	235.4	306.0	339.7

295.9

336.3

0.400

0.500



376.7

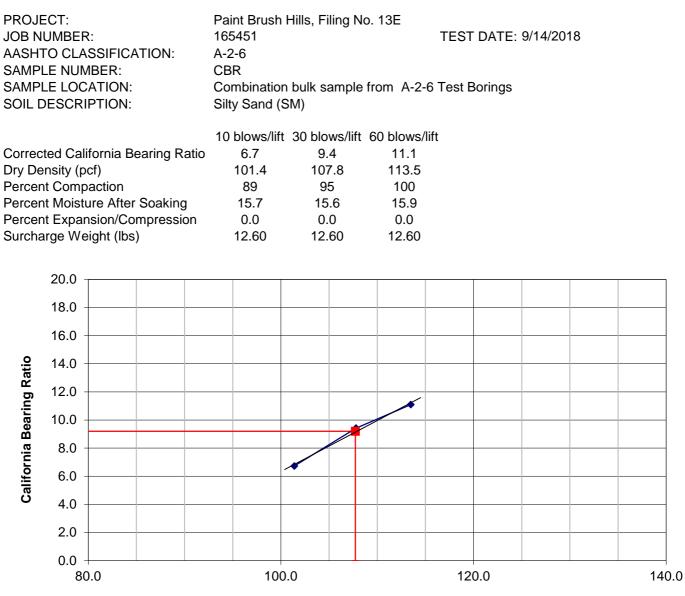
430.5

417.0

501.1

	10 blows/lift	30 blows/lift	60 blows/lift
Corrected	Corrected	Corrected	Corrected
Penetration	Load	Load	Load
(in)	(psi)	(psi)	(psi)
0.1	6.7	9.4	11.1
0.2	12.6	17.3	20.0





Dry Density (pcf)

California Bearing Ratio	9.2
Dry Density (pcf)	113.4
Percent Compaction	95.00%
Target Dry Density	107.7
Compaction Test Method	ASTM D-698
Condition of sample	Soaked



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 again. 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): 292000	Standard Normal Deviate (z _R): -0.841
2. Reliability	∆ PSI: 2.5
Reliability Level in percent (R): 80 💌	Design Structural Number (SN): 2.095
Combined Standard Error (S ₀): 0.44	2. Layer Depths (to the nearest 1/2 inch)
3. Serviceability	Surface: 5
Initial Serviceability Index (p _i): 4.5	Total SN based on layer depths: 2.2
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 13800 N/A	See Solution Details Comments
Calculate	