

STRUCTURE GEOTECHNICAL REPORT

F.A.P. 332 (IL 1) over CSX RR Retaining Wall

Proposed S.N. 012-W009

Clark County, Illinois

**F.A.P. 332 (IL 1)
SECTION (FX-VBR) B-1
CLARK COUNTY, ILLINOIS
JOB NO. P-97-098-20
CONTRACT NO. 74433
PTB 198-025
KEG NO. 21-1009.01**



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Exp. 11/30/2023

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1.0 Project Description and Scope

1.1 Introduction

The geotechnical study summarized in this report was performed by Kaskaskia Engineering Group, LLC (KEG) for the proposed MSE wall along IL 1 over CSX railroad in Marshall, in Clark County, Illinois. The purpose of this report is to present geotechnical design and construction recommendations for the proposed structure.

1.2 Project Description

The project consists of constructing an MSE wall to provide embankment support of IL 1 during reconstruction of the existing bridge over the CSX railroad from Station 1169+25.00 to Station 1175+38.54. The general location of the wall is shown on a Location Map, included in Exhibit A. The site lies within the Springfield Plain of the Till Plains Section of the Central Lowland Province.

1.3 Proposed Structure Information

The proposed MSE wall will run South-North along the west side of IL 1 from a bridge structure over the CSX railroad, from Station 1169+25.00 to Station 1175+38.54. It will measure approximately 615 lineal feet along the front face of the wall. Based on the proposed cross-sections provided, the MSE wall will have a maximum exposed face height of 20-feet and 11-inches, with a total maximum wall height of 24-feet and 5-inches. See Exhibit C -Type, Size and Location Plan (TS&L) for additional information.

2.0 Existing Site Information

The new MSE wall will be a permanent structure that would avoid encroachment onto a Superfund site in the northwest quadrant of the crossing of IL 1 over the CSX railroad (Structure Number 012-0014).

3.0 Subsurface Exploration and Generalized Subsurface Conditions

The site investigation plan was developed and performed by KEG. A KEG representative was on-site to coordinate and log the borings, make site observations, and collect soil samples.

Eight standard penetration test (SPT) borings, designated RWB-1, RWB-2, RWB-3, RWB-4, RWB-5, RWB-6, RWB-7, and RWB-8 were drilled from June 28 through June 30, 2021. The boring layout is shown in Exhibit B. Detailed information regarding the nature and thickness of the soils encountered and the results of the field sampling and laboratory testing are shown on the Boring Logs, Exhibit D. A soil profile can be found in Exhibit E - Subsurface Profile.

Table 3.0 - Boring Depth and Location

Designation	Boring Depth (ft.)	Station	Offset (ft.)
RWB-1	20.0	1170+00.13	62.0 LT
RWB-2	16.3	1170+72.26	57.1 LT
RWB-3	20.0	1171+45.60	56.2 LT
RWB-4	20.0	1172+18.90	56.3 LT
RWB-5	20.0	1173+01.99	55.9 LT
RWB-6	20.0	1173.75.89	54.3 LT
RWB-7	20.0	1174+50.33	53.9 LT
RWB-8	20.0	1175+24.19	50.5 LT

The overburden soils were predominantly medium-stiff to stiff clays, clay loams, silty clay loams, sandy clay loams, and sandy clay loam tills down to shale and sandstone bedrock. Detailed information regarding the nature and thickness of the soils and rock encountered are shown on the Boring Logs - Exhibit D and Subsurface Profiles – Exhibit E.

3.1 Bedrock

Elevations of top of sandstone bedrock for all the borings are shown in Table 3.1 below:

Table 3.1 - Elevation of Top of Bedrock

Designation	Station	Offset	Top of Rock Elevation (ft.)
RWB-1	1170+00.13	62.0 LT	619.8
RWB-2	1170+72.26	57.1 LT	619.6
RWB-3	1171+45.60	56.2 LT	620.3
RWB-4	1172+18.90	56.3 LT	620.7
RWB-5	1173+01.99	55.9 LT	620.9
RWB-6	1173.75.89	54.3 LT	621.4
RWB-7	1174+50.33	53.9 LT	622.2
RWB-8	1175+24.19	50.5 LT	622.5

3.2 Groundwater

Groundwater was first encountered during drilling at a depth of 13.5 feet in Boring RWB-2, 16 feet in Boring RWB-5 and 7, and 16.5 feet in Boring RWB-8.

Without extended periods of observation, measurement of true groundwater levels may not be possible. It should be further noted that the groundwater level is subject to seasonal and climatic variations, including the level of adjacent affluents.

4.0 Geotechnical Evaluations

4.1 Settlement

Based on the borings completed for the proposed wall and the nature of the soils encountered in the borings, estimates of settlement were necessary. Although the existing soils of the current

approach embankment have most likely consolidated and settled over time in response to the current loading conditions, the proposed new wall-supported embankment configuration will result in potential settlements during and after construction completion.

Borings RWB-3 and RWB-5 were utilized for the settlement analysis. No specific consolidation testing was completed, and empirical methods were used for estimation of the settlement.

Settlement ranging from 7.49 in. to 15.29 in. was calculated for the proposed wall-supported embankment. This settlement included three layers estimated as being normally consolidated relative to the overburden pressure plus the load from the new fill. The time for 50 percent consolidation (t_{50}) was calculated as ranging from about 4 to 15 days, and the time for 90 percent consolidation (t_{90}) ranging from 20 to 60 days. Times were also calculated utilizing wick drains on a 5-ft. triangular spacing, assuming that the drains were extended to the sandstone below the base of the new fill. With the wick drains, t_{50} was calculated to range from 1 to 2 days and t_{90} ranging from 3 to 10 days. While the wick drains will help to reduce the time for consolidation, they will not reduce the magnitude of settlement.

Due to the high estimated settlement amounts for the wall-supported embankment, its backfill, and the structures it will support, ground improvement will be required for support of the embankment. Ground improvement could consist of surcharging the fill area before the wall is constructed if the construction schedule would allow. If the layout of the site is such that the surcharge fill cannot be placed or if the construction schedule will not allow for an estimated 60 - day surcharge without wick drains, or a 10-day surcharge with wick drains, then other methods will need to be considered, such as aggregate column ground improvement (ACGI). We recommend that settlement platforms be utilized during embankment and/or surcharge construction for monitoring of the settlement. Once settlement monitoring indicates that movement is essentially complete, the surcharge could be removed, and the proposed wall could be installed. Calculations are attached as Exhibit F - Settlement Calculations.

In our opinion, removal and replacement is not a viable option due to the need to support the existing roadway to keep it open to traffic and to overexcavate the settlement impacted material out, as the material would need to be excavated out for the entire retained zone down to the top of bedrock, or within 1-foot of the top of bedrock behind the wall, not just the wall face. Due to the proximity of the wall and retained zone to that of the section of roadway embankment to remain, extensive shoring would be required to support such a large exposed soil excavation. ACGI would allow for installation of columns below the depth of the retained zone of the wall while leaving the soils in place for proper support of the existing embankment to remain in place.

4.2 Slope Stability

A stability analysis using SLOPE/W was performed for the proposed MSE wall using the proposed geometry on the cross-sections provided at Station 1171+50 and Station 1173+00 and the soil characteristics from Boring RWB-3 and Boring RWB-5. Two conditions were modeled: end-of-construction (Undrained) and long-term (Drained). A critical factor of safety (FOS) was calculated for each condition. According to current standard of practice, the target FOS is 1.5 for end of construction (EOC) and long-term conditions, which was achieved during the analysis.

In order to model the EOC and Long Term conditions, composite values for cohesion and friction angle were used to model the natural soils improved with Aggregate Column Ground Improvements.

The Bishop Circular Method, which generates circular-shaped failure surfaces, was used to

calculate the critical failure surfaces and FOS for the proposed conditions, as shown in Table 4.2. SLOPE/W program output from this analysis for the wall can be found in Exhibit G - SLOPE/W Slope Stability Analysis.

Table 4.2 – Slope Stability Critical FOS

Station	End-of- Construction	Long-Term
1171+50	2.3	1.5
1173+00	2.4	1.6

Acceptable FOS were obtained for the end-of-construction and long-term conditions as described above, with improvements to the natural soils supporting the proposed MSE wall as recommended in this report.

4.3 Seismic Considerations

Based on procedures outlined in AASHTO specifications and the subsurface conditions encountered, the site can be classified as Site Class D for foundation design. Seismic design parameters for the site based on Site Class D are listed below in Table 4.3, as follows:

Table 4.3 - Seismic Design Parameters

Parameter	Value
Soil Site Class	D
Spectral Response Acceleration, 0.2 Sec, S_{DS}	0.355g (Site Class D)
Spectral Response Acceleration, 1.0 Sec, S_{D1}	0.172g (Site Class D)
Seismic Performance Zone	2

5.0 Foundation Recommendations

5.1 Bearing Resistance

Based on the 2017 AASHTO LRFD Bridge Design Specifications, 8th Edition, with an estimated footing width of 2 feet; equation 10.6.3.1.2a-1, Table 10.5.5.2.2-1, and related sub-sections; a factored bearing resistance of 2,780 psf was estimated for wall footings bearing in competent clay, based on a Resistance Factor of 0.5. Calculations are included in Exhibit H – Bearing Resistance Calculations.

Retaining walls can be designed with an allowable coefficient of friction (resistance factor) between the base of the concrete footing and a clay subgrade of 0.85.

5.2 Site Grading and Drainage

Positive site drainage should be provided to reduce surface water infiltration around the perimeter of the wall. All grades should be sloped away from the wall, and surface drainage should be collected and discharged such that water is not permitted to pool or infiltrate any backfill of the wall.

6.0 Construction Considerations

6.1 Construction Activities

Construction activities should be performed in accordance with the current IDOT Standard Specifications for Road and Bridge Construction and any pertinent Special Provisions or Policies.

Should any MSE wall or embankment design considerations assumed by either ESCA, IDOT, or KEG change, KEG should be contacted to determine if the recommendations stated in this report still apply.

7.0 Computations

Computations and analyses for special circumstances, if any, are included as Exhibits. Please refer to each section of the report for reference to the Exhibit containing any such calculations or analysis used.

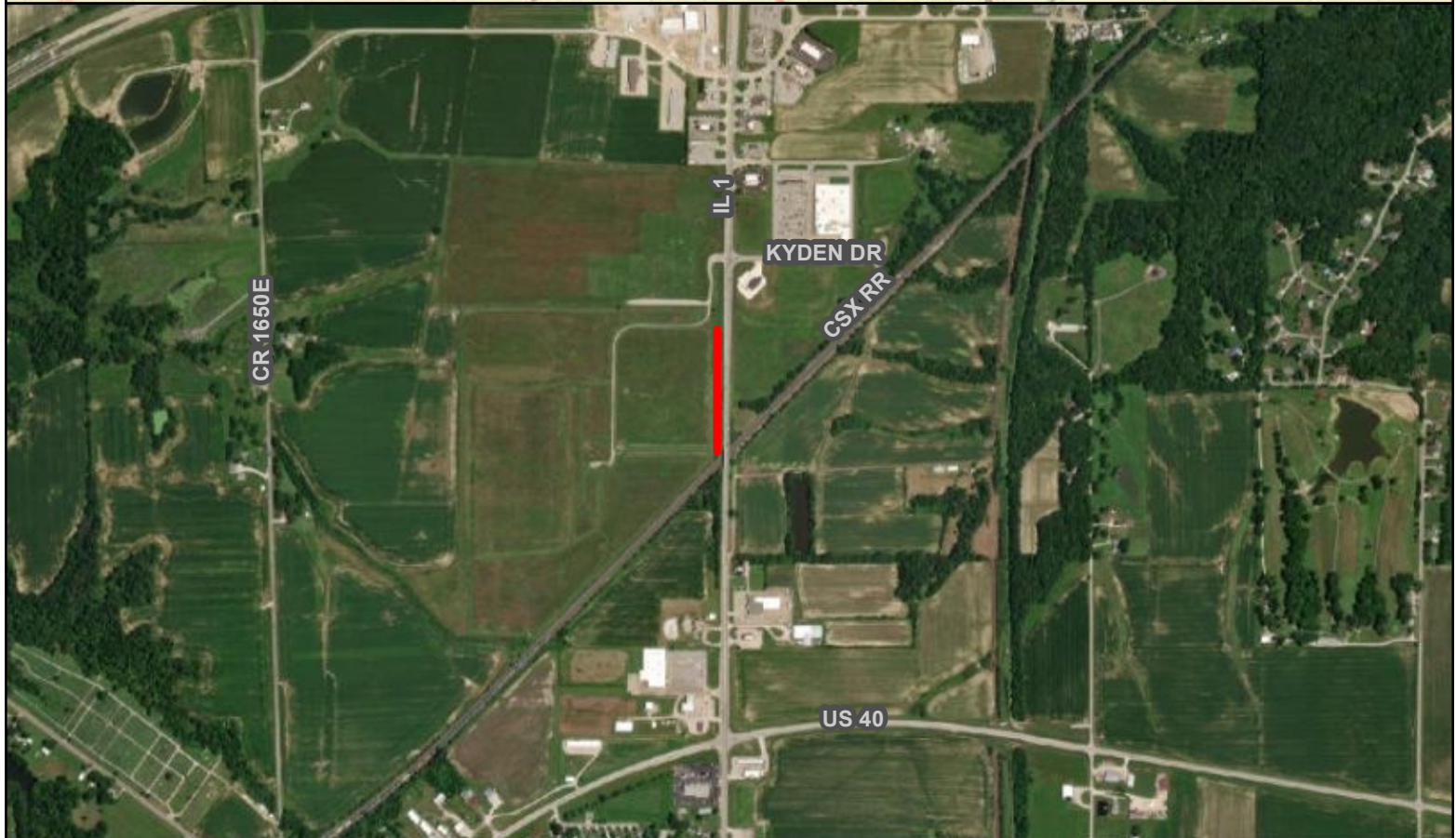
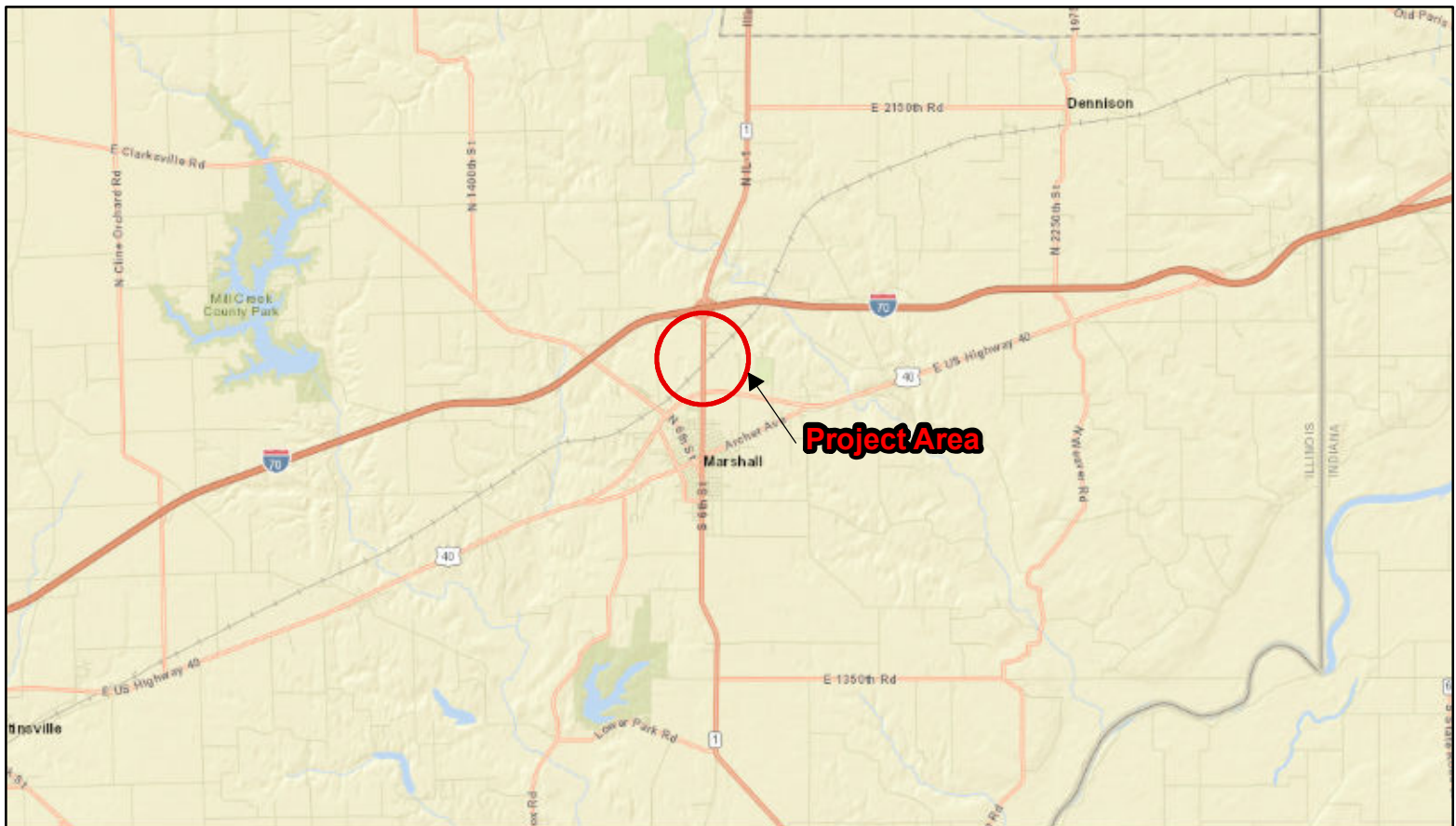
8.0 Geotechnical Data

Soil borings can be found in Exhibit D. The Subsurface Profile can be found in Exhibit E.

9.0 Limitations

The recommendations provided herein are for the exclusive use of ESCA Consultants, Inc. and IDOT. They are specific only to the project described and are based on subsurface information obtained by KEG at eight boring locations within the project area, KEG's understanding of the project as described herein, and geotechnical engineering practice consistent with the standard of care. No other warranty is expressed or implied. KEG should be contacted if conditions encountered during construction are not consistent with those described.

EXHIBIT A
LOCATION MAP



LOCATION MAP
IL 1 over CSX Retaining Wall
Marshall, Illinois

Exhibit No.

A

KEG JOB #21-1009.01

EXHIBIT B
BORING PLAN



BORING LOCATION MAP
IL 1 over CSX Retaining Wall
Marshall, Illinois

Exhibit No.

B

KEG JOB #21-1009.01

EXHIBIT C

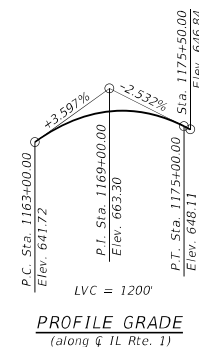
TYPE, SIZE, AND LOCATION PLAN (TS&L)

Notes: 1) Offsets are measured from the ϕ IL Rte. 1 to the front face of wall.
2) F.F. - Front Face
3) B.F. - Back Face

4) See Sheet 2 for Section A-A. Existing



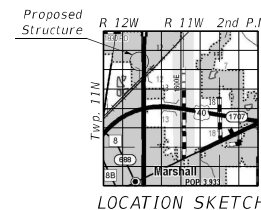
PLAN



PRECAST UNITS

Directional Distribution: 51

P.C. Sta. = 1170+90.00
P.T. Sta. = 1175+10.05



GENERAL PLAN & ELEVATION
IL ROUTE 1 OVER CSX RAILROAD RETAINING WALL
F.A.P. RT. 332 - SEC. (FX-VBR)B-1
CLARK COUNTY
STATION 1169+25.00 TO 1175+38.54
S.N. 012-W009

EXHIBIT D
BORING LOGS



SOIL BORING LOG

ROUTE FAP 332 (IL-1) DESCRIPTION IL 1 Over CSX RR Retaining Wall LOGGED BY KEG

SECTION (FX-VBR)B-1 LOCATION Clark County, IL

COUNTY Clark DRILLING METHOD HSA HAMMER TYPE AUTO

STRUCT. NO. 012-0074
Station 1169+65.27

BORING NO. RWB-1
Station 1170+00.13
Offset 62.0 ft LT
Ground Surface Elev. 631.76 ft

D E P T H	B L O W S	U C S Qu	M O I S T
(ft)	(/6")	(tsf)	(%)

Surface Water Elev. _____ ft
Stream Bed Elev. _____ ft
Groundwater Elev.:
First Encounter _____ ft
Upon Completion _____ ft
After _____ Hrs. _____ ft

CLAY - Brown, medium-stiff, with trace organics			
	WH		
	1	1.7	25
1" coarse sand seam at 2'	1	B	
with trace sand	2		
	2	1.0	20
	3	B	
	-5		
Shelby Tube Pushed 6'-8' Recovery 23"		1.8	
		P	
623.3			
CLAY LOAM - Brown, medium-stiff	3		
	5	1.8	18
	6	B	
	-10		
621.3			
SANDY CLAY LOAM - Brown, medium-stiff, moist	2		
	3	0.7	19
619.8	14	B	
SANDSTONE - Tan, highly weathered, dense			
618.8			
SHALE - Brown, moderately hard	13		
	16	4.5	11
	22	P	
	-15		
	41		
	50/1"	3.5	9
	-	P	
	12		
	34	4.6	7
611.8	50/2"	B	
	-20		

End of Boring

The Unconfined Compressive Strength (UCS) Failure Mode is indicated by (B-Bulge, S-Shear, P-Penetrometer)

The SPT (N value) is the sum of the last two blow values in each sampling zone (AASHTO T206)



SOIL BORING LOG

ROUTE FAP 332 (IL-1) DESCRIPTION IL 1 Over CSX RR Retaining Wall LOGGED BY KEG

SECTION (FX-VBR)B-1 LOCATION Clark County, IL

COUNTY Clark DRILLING METHOD HSA HAMMER TYPE AUTO

STRUCT. NO. 012-0074
Station 1169+65.27

BORING NO. RWB-2
Station 1170+72.26
Offset 57.1 ft LT
Ground Surface Elev. 632.57 ft

D E P T H	B L O W S	U C S Qu	M O I S T
(ft)	(/6")	(tsf)	(%)

Surface Water Elev. _____ ft
Stream Bed Elev. _____ ft
Groundwater Elev.:
First Encounter 619.1 ft ▼
Upon Completion _____ ft
After _____ Hrs. _____ ft

CLAY - Brown and gray,
medium-stiff

2	0.8	26
2	B	

629.6

CLAY LOAM - Brown, medium-stiff

1		
2	1.0	21
3	B	

3		
6	1.6	20
8	B	

625.6

SILTY CLAY LOAM TILL - Brown,
medium-stiff

3		
5	2.4	18
6	B	

1		
2	0.9	18
3	B	

619.6

SANDSTONE - Brown and red,
highly weathered, very dense, with
clay seams less than 1/2"

18		
26	-	14
30		

50/3"		
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616.3

Sampler Refusal on Sandstone
Bedrock. Boring Terminated at
16.3'.

End of Boring

-	-	19
-		

The Unconfined Compressive Strength (UCS) Failure Mode is indicated by (B-Bulge, S-Shear, P-Penetrometer)
The SPT (N value) is the sum of the last two blow values in each sampling zone (AASHTO T206)



SOIL BORING LOG

ROUTE FAP 332 (IL-1) DESCRIPTION IL 1 Over CSX RR Retaining Wall LOGGED BY KEG

SECTION (FX-VBR)B-1 LOCATION Clark County, IL

COUNTY Clark DRILLING METHOD HSA HAMMER TYPE AUTO

STRUCT. NO. 012-0074
Station 1169+65.27

BORING NO. RWB-3
Station 1171+45.60
Offset 56.2 ft LT
Ground Surface Elev. 633.31 ft

D E P T H	B L O W S	U C S Qu	M O I S T
(ft)	(/6")	(tsf)	(%)

Surface Water Elev. _____ ft
Stream Bed Elev. _____ ft
Groundwater Elev.:
First Encounter _____ ft
Upon Completion _____ ft
After _____ Hrs. _____ ft

CLAY - Brown and gray,
medium-stiff, with trace sand

1			
2	0.8	30	
3	B		

630.3

CLAY LOAM - Brown, medium-stiff

2			
3	1.2	28	
3	B		

3			
3	1.1	17	
4	B		

625.3

SILTY CLAY LOAM TILL - Brown,
stiff

4			
6	3.1	18	
5	B		

3			
9	3.3	18	
12	B		

620.3

SANDSTONE-Brown, highly
weathered, medium-dense, moist

13			
15	-	12	
9			

50/4"			
-	-	13	
-			

becomes gray and brown, very
dense, strong petroleum odor at
16'

50/4"			
-	-	13	
-			

becomes brown

613.3

-			
-			

End of Boring

The Unconfined Compressive Strength (UCS) Failure Mode is indicated by (B-Bulge, S-Shear, P-Penetrometer)

The SPT (N value) is the sum of the last two blow values in each sampling zone (AASHTO T206)



SOIL BORING LOG

ROUTE FAP 332 (IL-1) DESCRIPTION IL 1 Over CSX RR Retaining Wall LOGGED BY KEG

SECTION (FX-VBR)B-1 LOCATION Clark County, IL

COUNTY Clark DRILLING METHOD HSA HAMMER TYPE AUTO

STRUCT. NO. 012-0074
Station 1169+65.27

BORING NO. RWB-4
Station 1172+18.90
Offset 56.3 ft LT
Ground Surface Elev. 633.69 ft

D E P T H (ft)	B L O W S (/6")	U C S Qu (tsf)	M O I S T (%)
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Surface Water Elev. _____ ft
Stream Bed Elev. _____ ft
Groundwater Elev.:
First Encounter _____ ft
Upon Completion _____ ft
After _____ Hrs. _____ ft

CLAY - Brown and gray,
medium-stiff, with trace sand

1			
2	1.2	23	
2	B		

630.7

CLAY LOAM - Brown, medium-stiff

3			
3	1.1	22	
3	B		

3			
3	1.3	31	
4	B		

625.7

SILTY CLAY LOAM TILL - Brown,
medium-stiff

4			
4	2.0	24	
5	B		

2			
2	0.7	20	
2	B		

620.7

SANDSTONE - Brown, highly
weathered, very dense

17			
31	-	15	
39			

50/4"			
-	-	12	
-			

becomes red

50/3"			
-	-	11	
-			

613.7

End of Boring

The Unconfined Compressive Strength (UCS) Failure Mode is indicated by (B-Bulge, S-Shear, P-Penetrometer)
The SPT (N value) is the sum of the last two blow values in each sampling zone (AASHTO T206)



SOIL BORING LOG

ROUTE FAP 332 (IL-1) DESCRIPTION IL 1 Over CSX RR Retaining Wall LOGGED BY KEG

SECTION (FX-VBR)B-1 LOCATION Clark County, IL

COUNTY Clark DRILLING METHOD HSA HAMMER TYPE AUTO

STRUCT. NO. 012-0074
Station 1169+65.27

BORING NO. RWB-5
Station 1173+01.99
Offset 55.9 ft LT
Ground Surface Elev. 633.85 ft

D E P T H	B L O W S	U C S Qu	M O I S T
(ft)	(/6")	(tsf)	(%)

Surface Water Elev. _____ ft
Stream Bed Elev. _____ ft
Groundwater Elev.:
First Encounter 617.9 ft ▼
Upon Completion _____ ft
After _____ Hrs. _____ ft

CLAY - Brown and gray,
medium-stiff, with trace sand

WH			
WH	0.8	32	
2	B		

630.9

SILTY CLAY LOAM - Brown,
medium-stiff

2			
2	1.0	20	
3	B		

-5

Shelby Tube Pushed 6-8'
Recovery 24"

	1.8		
	P		

625.9

625.4

SANDY CLAY LOAM - Brown,
medium-stiff

3			
4	2.6	18	
4	B		

-10

WH			
WH	0.7	19	
2	B		

620.9

SANDSTONE - Brown, highly
weathered, very dense

16			
30	-	16	
46			

-15

becomes wet at 16'

25			
25	-	16	
26			

50/4"

-	-	19	
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613.9

-20

End of Boring

The Unconfined Compressive Strength (UCS) Failure Mode is indicated by (B-Bulge, S-Shear, P-Penetrometer)

The SPT (N value) is the sum of the last two blow values in each sampling zone (AASHTO T206)



SOIL BORING LOG

ROUTE FAP 332 (IL-1) DESCRIPTION IL 1 Over CSX RR Retaining Wall LOGGED BY KEG

SECTION (FX-VBR)B-1 LOCATION Clark County, IL

COUNTY Clark DRILLING METHOD HSA HAMMER TYPE AUTO

STRUCT. NO. 012-0074
Station 1169+65.27

BORING NO. RWB-6
Station 1173+75.89
Offset 54.3 ft LT
Ground Surface Elev. 634.38 ft

D E P T H	B L O W S	U C S Qu	M O I S T
(ft)	(/6")	(tsf)	(%)

Surface Water Elev. _____ ft
Stream Bed Elev. _____ ft
Groundwater Elev.:
First Encounter _____ ft
Upon Completion _____ ft
After _____ Hrs. _____ ft

CLAY - Brown and gray,
medium-stiff, with trace sand

2			
3	1.0	26	
3	B		

631.4

SILTY CLAY LOAM - Brown,
medium-stiff

3			
4	1.2	16	
3	B		

-5			
3			
5	2.4	17	
5	B		

626.4

SILTY CLAY LOAM TILL - Brown,
medium-stiff

3			
4	1.8	23	
3	B		

-10			
2			

622.9

SANDY CLAY LOAM - Brown,
medium-stiff, moist

3	0.4	14	
8	B		

621.4

SANDSTONE - Brown, highly
weathered, very dense

48			
50/5"	-	16	
-			

-15			
12			
39	-	21	
50/3"			

50/4"			
-	-	15	

614.4

-20			
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End of Boring

The Unconfined Compressive Strength (UCS) Failure Mode is indicated by (B-Bulge, S-Shear, P-Penetrometer)

The SPT (N value) is the sum of the last two blow values in each sampling zone (AASHTO T206)



SOIL BORING LOG

ROUTE FAP 332 (IL-1) DESCRIPTION IL 1 Over CSX RR Retaining Wall LOGGED BY KEG

SECTION (FX-VBR)B-1 LOCATION Clark County, IL

COUNTY Clark DRILLING METHOD HSA HAMMER TYPE AUTO

STRUCT. NO. 012-0074
Station 1169+65.27

BORING NO. RWB-7
Station 1174+50.33
Offset 53.9 ft LT
Ground Surface Elev. 635.17 ft

D E P T H	B L O W S	U C S Qu	M O I S T
(ft)	(/6")	(tsf)	(%)

Surface Water Elev. _____ ft
Stream Bed Elev. _____ ft
Groundwater Elev.:
First Encounter 619.2 ft ▼
Upon Completion _____ ft
After _____ Hrs. _____ ft

CLAY - Brown, medium-stiff, with trace sand			
	2		
	3	1.7	27
	3	B	
632.2			
SILTY CLAY LOAM - Brown, medium-stiff			
	3		
	5	1.1	14
	5	B	
629.7			
SILTY CLAY LOAM TILL - Brown, medium-stiff			
	4		
	5	2.1	16
	7	B	
626.2			
SANDY CLAY LOAM TILL - Brown, medium-stiff			
	3	1.0	17
	2	B	
-10			
	3		
	3	1.8	14
	6	B	
622.2			
SANDSTONE - Brown, highly weathered, very dense			
	26		
	50/5"	-	13
	-		
-15			
▼			
becomes wet at 16'	6		
	30	4.0	18
	50/3"	P	
	50/5"		
	-	-	17
615.2			
-20			

End of Boring

The Unconfined Compressive Strength (UCS) Failure Mode is indicated by (B-Bulge, S-Shear, P-Penetrometer)

The SPT (N value) is the sum of the last two blow values in each sampling zone (AASHTO T206)



SOIL BORING LOG

ROUTE FAP 332 (IL-1) DESCRIPTION IL 1 Over CSX RR Retaining Wall LOGGED BY KEG

SECTION (FX-VBR)B-1 LOCATION Clark County, IL

COUNTY Clark DRILLING METHOD HSA HAMMER TYPE AUTO

STRUCT. NO. 012-0074
Station 1169+65.27

BORING NO. RWB-8
Station 1175+24.19
Offset 50.5 ft LT
Ground Surface Elev. 635.46 ft

D E P T H	B L O W S	U C S Qu	M O I S T
(ft)	(/6")	(tsf)	(%)

Surface Water Elev. _____ ft
Stream Bed Elev. _____ ft
Groundwater Elev.:
First Encounter 619.0 ft ▼
Upon Completion _____ ft
After _____ Hrs. _____ ft

CLAY - Brown and gray, medium-stiff, with trace sand		1		
		2	1.4	27
		3	B	
	631.5	3		
SILTY CLAY LOAM - Brown, medium-stiff		4	0.9	13
		4	B	
	-5			
Shelby Tube Pushed 6-8' Recovery 19"			3.0	
			P	
	627.0			
SILTY CLAY LOAM TILL - Brown, medium-stiff		3		
		3	1.0	20
		3	B	
	-10			
becomes stiff at 11.5'		5		
		10	4.8	12
		11	B	
	622.5			
SANDSTONE - Brown, highly weathered, very dense		12		
		19	-	15
		50/3"		
	-15			
becomes wet at 16.5'		50/5"		
		-	-	18
		-		
		20		
		50	-	12
	615.5	50/4"		
	-20			

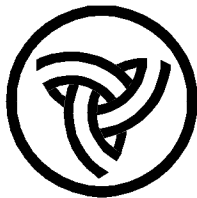
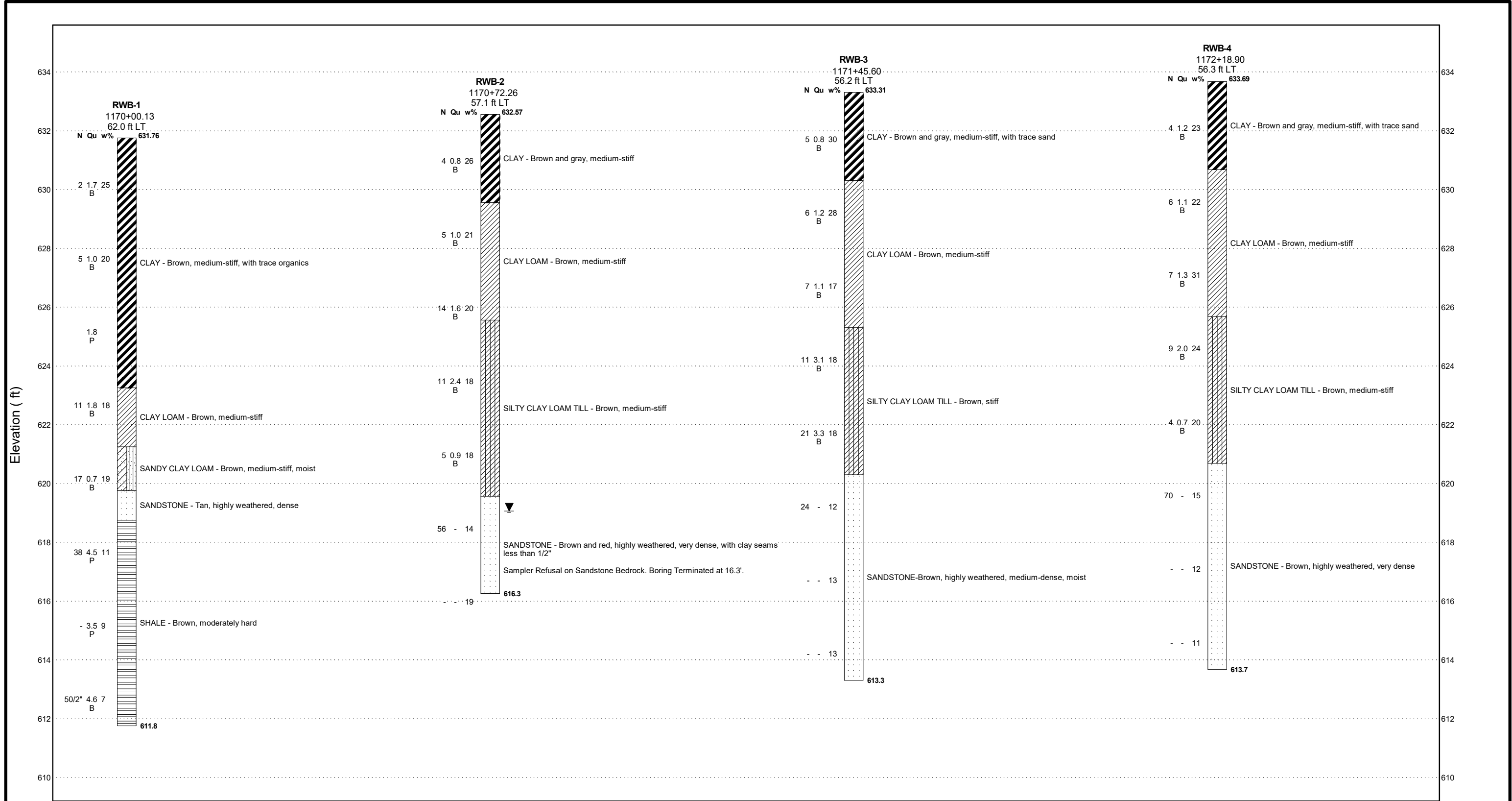
End of Boring

The Unconfined Compressive Strength (UCS) Failure Mode is indicated by (B-Bulge, S-Shear, P-Penetrometer)

The SPT (N value) is the sum of the last two blow values in each sampling zone (AASHTO T206)

EXHIBIT E
SUBSURFACE PROFILE

PRINTERMOD2 11x17 21-1009.01 IL-1 OVER CSX RETAINING WALL.GPJ IL_DOT.GDT 9/8/21



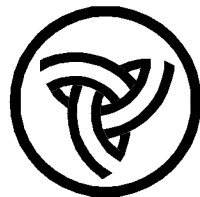
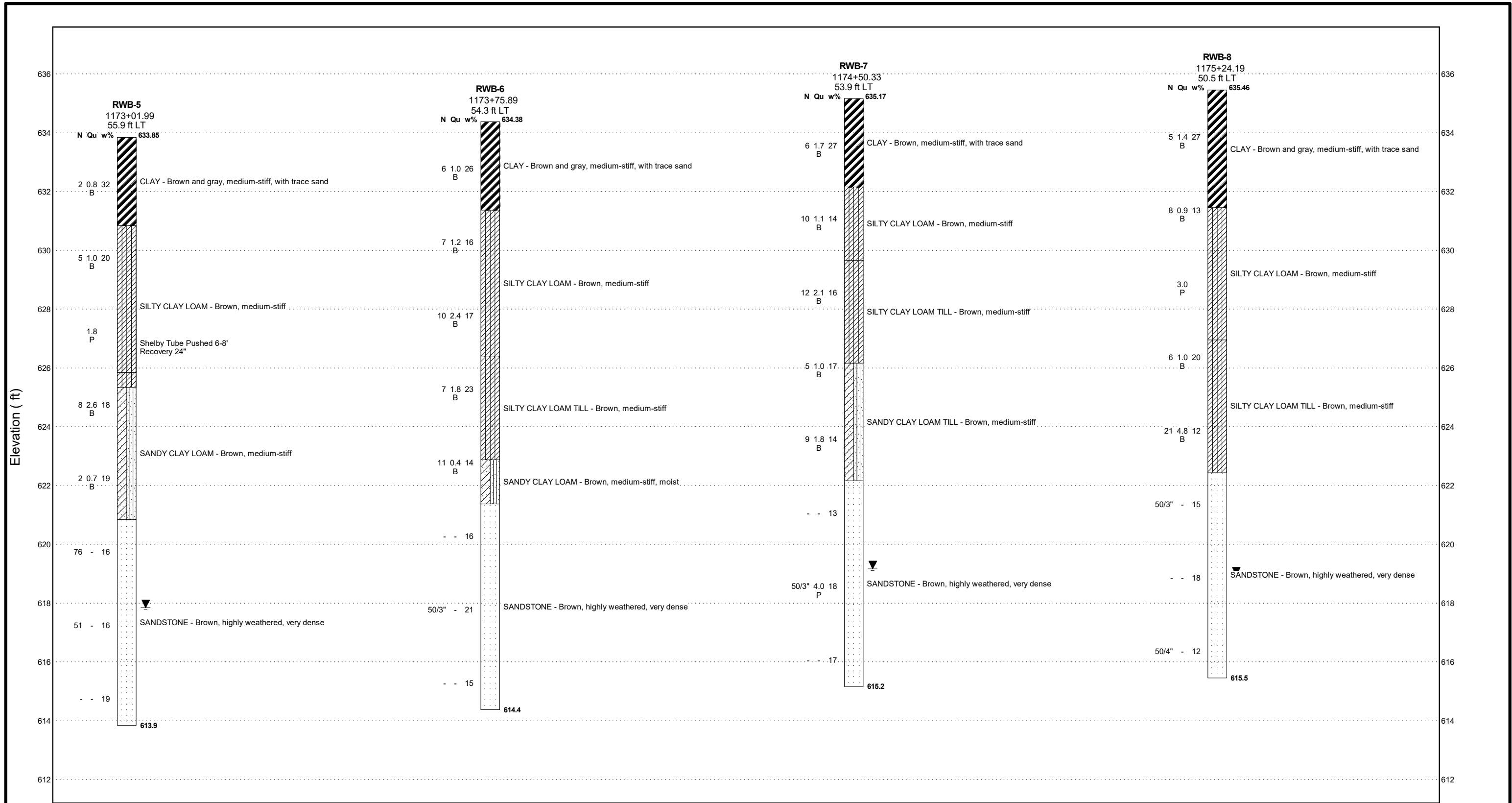
**Illinois Department
of Transportation**
Division of Highways

NOT TO HORIZONTAL SCALE

SUBSURFACE DATA PROFILE

Route: FAP 332 (IL-1)
Section: (FX-VBR)B-1
County: Clark

PRINTERMOD2 11X17 21-1009.01 IL-1 OVER CSX RETAINING WALL.GPJ IL_DOT.GDT 9/8/21



Illinois Department of Transportation
Division of Highways

NOT TO HORIZONTAL SCALE

SUBSURFACE DATA PROFILE

Route: FAP 332 (IL-1)
Section: (FX-VBR)B-1
County: Clark

EXHIBIT F
SETTLEMENT CALCULATIONS

IL OVER CSX RR RETAINING WALL - SETTLEMENT CALCULATIONS

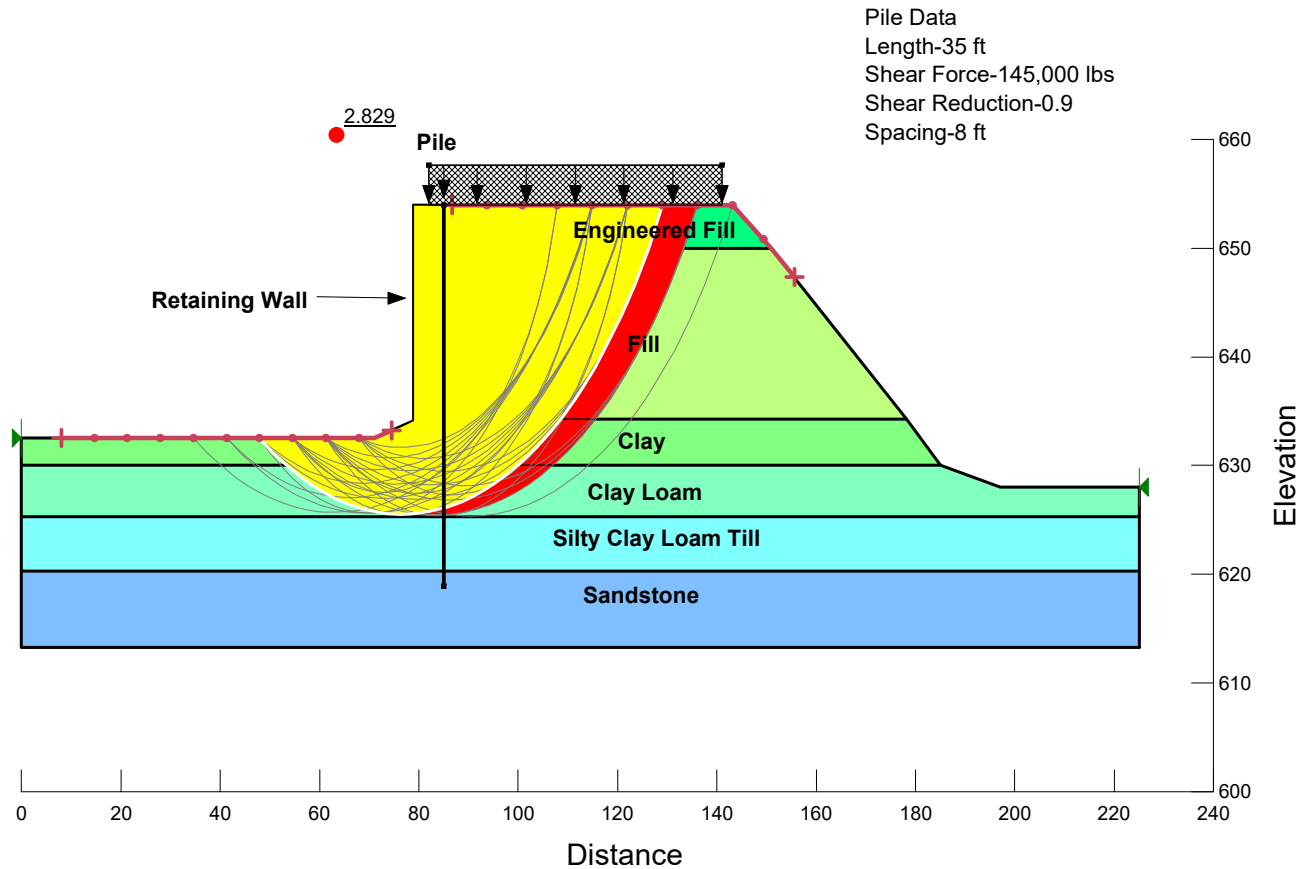
Boring RWB-3														
B (ft)=	52.00													
L (ft)=	570.00													
H (ft)=	22.00													
γ (pcf)=	125.00													
ΔP (psf)=	2750.00													
0.02	Hc (ft)	zcl (ft)	Descriptions	γ (pcf)	w (%)	OCR	p'o (psf)	Δp (psf)	p'o + Δp (psf)	p'c (psf)	CASE	eo	Cc	δ(ft)
1	3	1.5	CLAY	95	30	1	142.50	2665.88	2808.38	142.5	NC	0.81	0.249	0.53
2	5	5.5	CLAY LOAM	105	22.5	1	547.50	2463.19	3010.69	547.5	NC	0.61	0.249	0.57
3	5	10.5	SILTY CLAY LOAM TILL	115	18	1	1097.50	2246.61	3344.11	1097.5	NC	0.49	0.179	0.29
													Sp (ft)=	1.40
													Sp (in)=	16.79

Boring RWB-5														
B (ft)=	52.00													
L (ft)=	570.00													
H (ft)=	17.83													
γ (pcf)=	125.00													
ΔP (psf)=	2228.75													
Layer	Hc (ft)	zcl (ft)	Descriptions	γ (pcf)	w (%)	OCR	p'o (psf)	Δp (psf)	p'o + Δp (psf)	p'c (psf)	CASE	eo	Cc	δ(ft)
1	3	1.5	CLAY	95	32	1	142.50	2160.58	2303.08	142.5	NC	0.86	0.1980	0.39
2	5.5	5.75	SILTY CLAY LOAM	110	20	1	587.50	1986.80	2574.30	587.5	NC	0.54	0.0900	0.21
3	4.5	10.75	SANDY CLAY LOAM	120	18.5	1	1160.00	1812.74	2972.74	1160	NC	0.50	0.0765	0.09
													Sp (ft)=	0.69
													Sp (in)=	8.22

EXHIBIT G

SLOPE/W SLOPE STABILITY ANALYSIS

**IL 1 CSX Retaining Wall
Cross Section of 1171+50 (Boring RWB-3)
End-of-Construction (Undrained Analysis)**



Name: Engineered Fill
Model: Mohr-Coulomb
Unit Weight: 120 pcf
Cohesion': 1,500 psf
Phi': 0 °

Name: Fill
Model: Mohr-Coulomb
Unit Weight: 120 pcf
Cohesion': 1,500 psf
Phi': 0 °

Name: Clay
Model: Mohr-Coulomb
Unit Weight: 120 pcf
Cohesion': 800 psf
Phi': 0 °

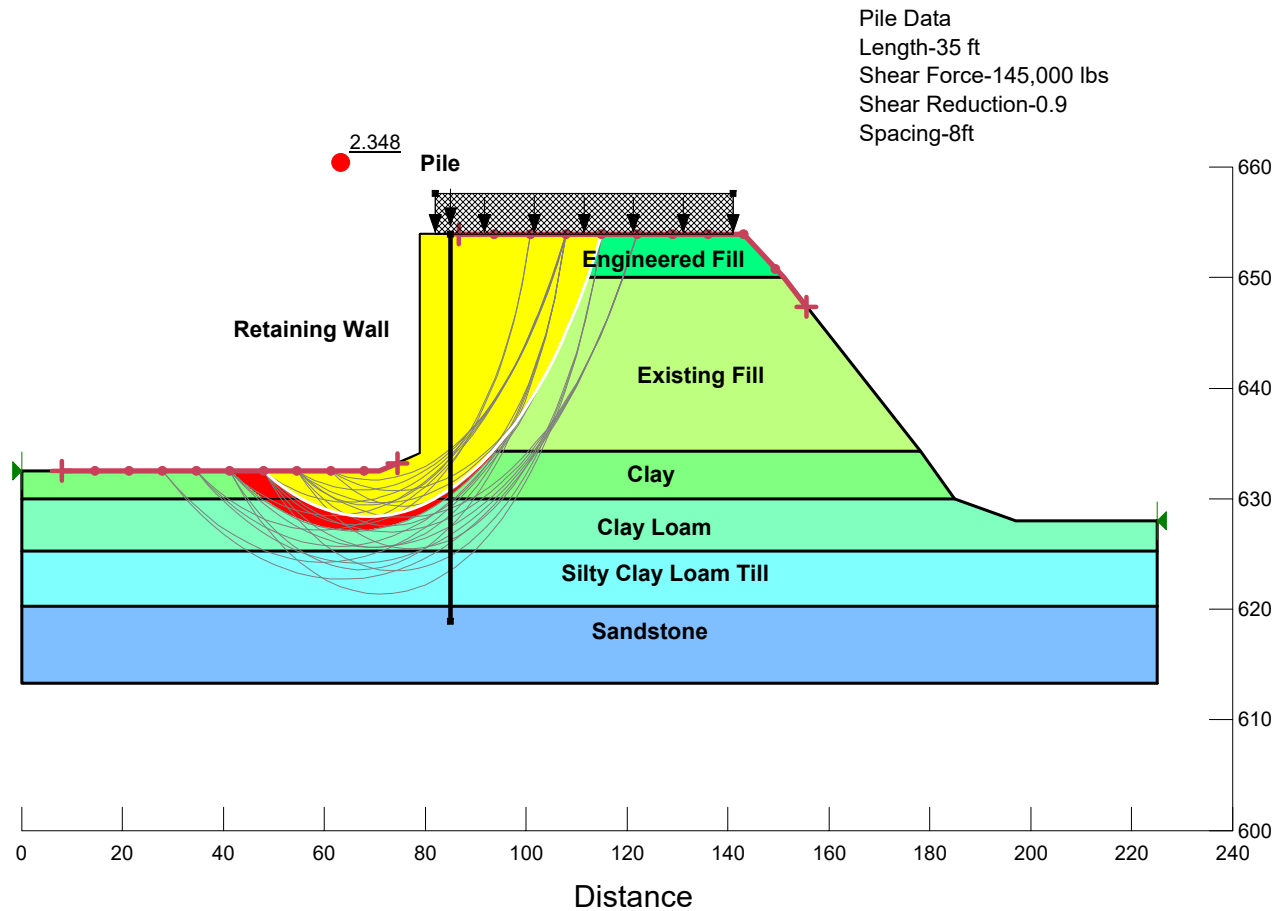
Name: Clay Loam
Model: Mohr-Coulomb
Unit Weight: 125 pcf
Cohesion': 1,100 psf
Phi': 0 °

Name: Silty Clay Loam Till
Model: Mohr-Coulomb
Unit Weight: 128 pcf
Cohesion': 3,200 psf
Phi': 0 °

Name: Sandstone
Model: Mohr-Coulomb
Unit Weight: 145 pcf
Cohesion': 4,000 psf
Phi': 0 °

Name: Retaining Wall
Model: Mohr-Coulomb
Unit Weight: 150 pcf
Cohesion': 5,000 psf
Phi': 0 °

**IL 1 CSX Retaining Wall
Cross Section of 1171+50 (Boring RWB-3)
Long Term (Drained Analysis)**



Name: Engineered Fill
Model: Mohr-Coulomb
Unit Weight: 120 pcf
Cohesion': 100 psf
Phi': 26 °

Name: Fill
Model: Mohr-Coulomb
Unit Weight: 120 pcf
Cohesion': 100 psf
Phi': 26 °

Name: Clay
Model: Mohr-Coulomb
Unit Weight: 120 pcf
Cohesion': 50 psf
Phi': 26 °

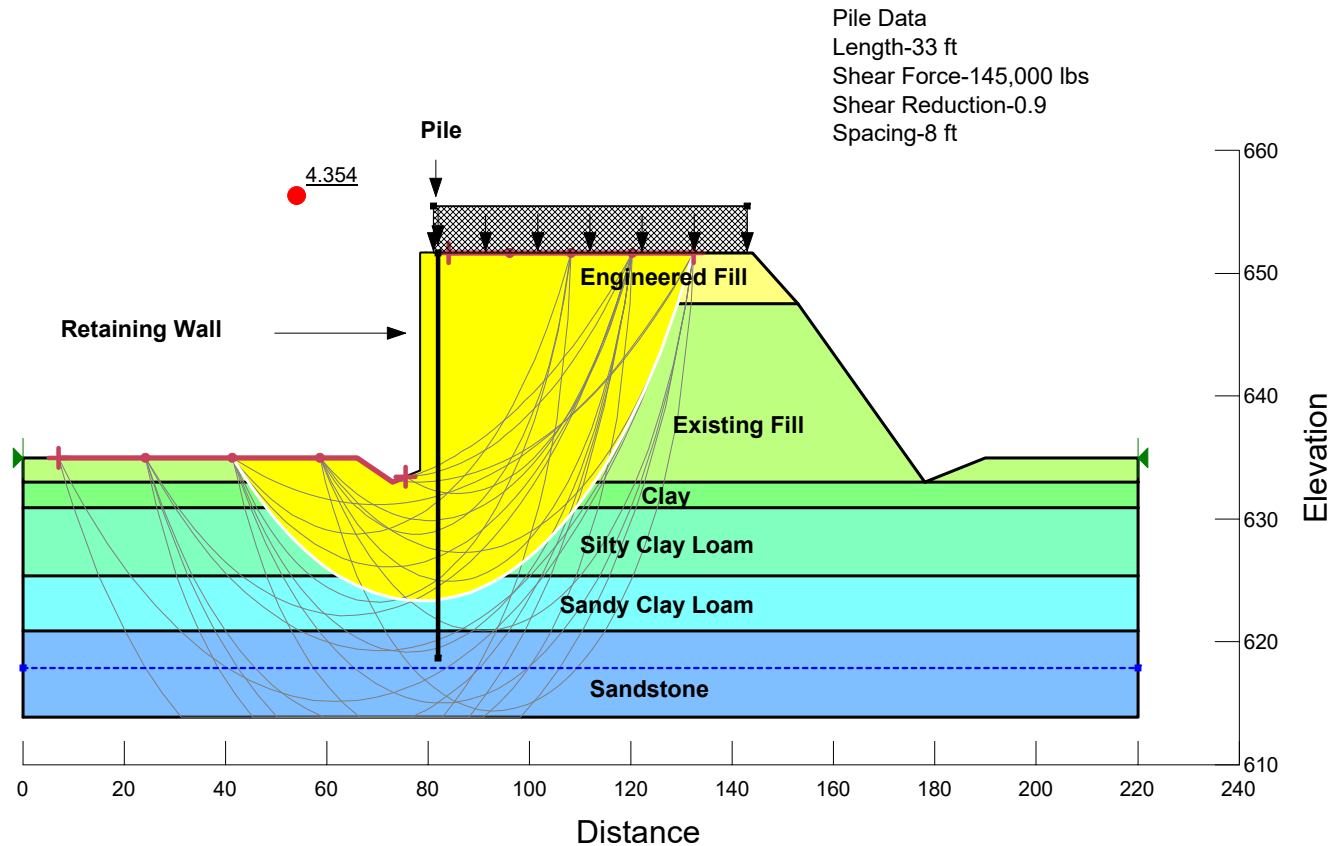
Name: Clay Loam
Model: Mohr-Coulomb
Unit Weight: 125 pcf
Cohesion': 100 psf
Phi': 28 °

Name: Silty Clay Loam Till
Model: Mohr-Coulomb
Unit Weight: 128 pcf
Cohesion': 100 psf
Phi': 28 °

Name: Sandstone
Model: Mohr-Coulomb
Unit Weight: 145 pcf
Cohesion': 250 psf
Phi': 45 °

Name: Retaining Wall
Model: Mohr-Coulomb
Unit Weight: 150 pcf
Cohesion': 250 psf
Phi': 45 °

**IL 1 CSX Retaining Wall
Cross Section of 1173+00 (Boring RWB-5)
End-of-Construction (Undrained Analysis)**



Name: Engineered Fill
Model: Mohr-Coulomb
Unit Weight: 120 pcf
Cohesion': 1,500 psf
Phi': 0 °

Name: Fill
Model: Mohr-Coulomb
Unit Weight: 120 pcf
Cohesion': 1,500 psf
Phi': 0 °

Name: Clay
Model: Mohr-Coulomb
Unit Weight: 120 pcf
Cohesion': 800 psf
Phi': 0 °

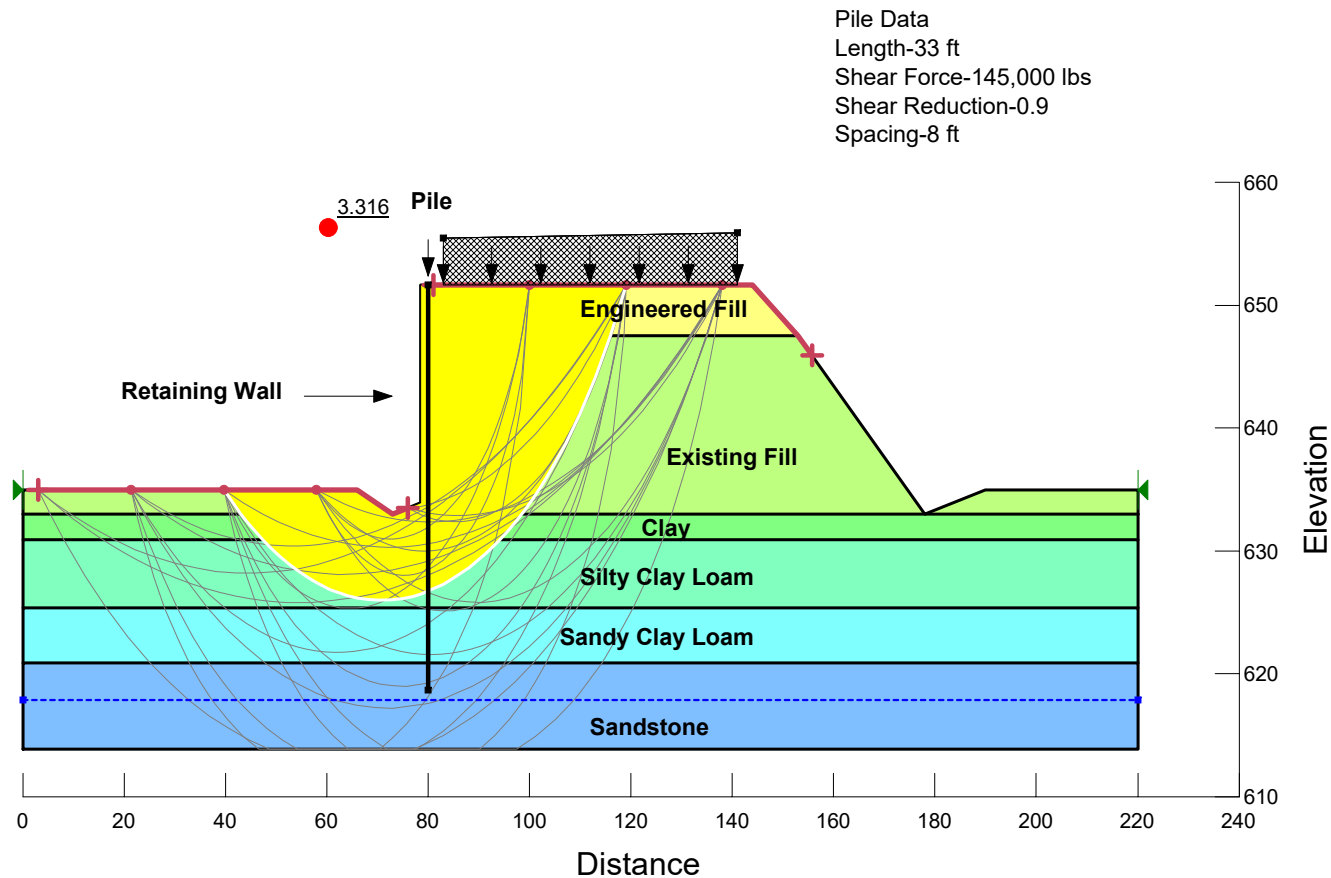
Name: Silty Clay Loam
Model: Mohr-Coulomb
Unit Weight: 128 pcf
Cohesion': 1,400 psf
Phi': 0 °

Name: Sandy Clay Loam
Model: Mohr-Coulomb
Unit Weight: 120 pcf
Cohesion': 1,650 psf
Phi': 0 °

Name: Sandstone
Model: Mohr-Coulomb
Unit Weight: 145 pcf
Cohesion': 4,000 psf
Phi': 0 °

Name: Retaining Wall
Model: Mohr-Coulomb
Unit Weight: 150 pcf
Cohesion': 5,000 psf
Phi': 0 °

**IL 1 CSX Retaining Wall
Cross Section of 1173+00 (Boring RWB-5)
Long Term (Drained Analysis)**



Name: Engineered Fill
Model: Mohr-Coulomb
Unit Weight: 120 pcf
Cohesion': 100 psf
Phi': 26 °

Name: Fill
Model: Mohr-Coulomb
Unit Weight: 120 pcf
Cohesion': 100 psf
Phi': 26 °

Name: Clay
Model: Mohr-Coulomb
Unit Weight: 120 pcf
Cohesion': 50 psf
Phi': 26 °

Name: Silty Clay Loam
Model: Mohr-Coulomb
Unit Weight: 128 pcf
Cohesion': 100 psf
Phi': 28 °

Name: Sandy Clay Loam
Model: Mohr-Coulomb
Unit Weight: 120 pcf
Cohesion': 100 psf
Phi': 30 °

Name: Sandstone
Model: Mohr-Coulomb
Unit Weight: 145 pcf
Cohesion': 250 psf
Phi': 45 °

Name: Retaining Wall
Model: Mohr-Coulomb
Unit Weight: 150 pcf
Cohesion': 250 psf
Phi': 45 °

EXHIBIT H

BEARING RESISTANCE CALCULATIONS

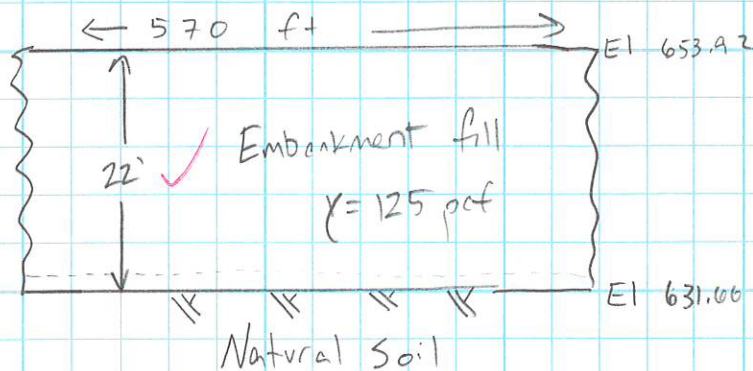
Bearing Resistance Calcs

Assumptions: Embankment fill

$$\gamma = 125 \text{ pcf} \quad \checkmark$$

$$L = 570 \text{ ft} \quad \checkmark$$

$$H = 22 \text{ ft} \quad \checkmark$$



Width of Embankment
100 ft

Check at sta 1171 + 15.30 near Boring RWB-3

Weight of wall:

$$V_w = L \times w \times H = (570 \text{ ft})(100 \text{ ft})(22 \text{ ft}) = 1,254,000 \text{ ft}^3$$

$$W_w = V_w \times \gamma = (1,254,000 \text{ ft}^3)(125 \text{ pcf}) = 156,750,000 \text{ lbs}$$

Bearing pressure:

$$\frac{W_w}{A} = \frac{156,750,000 \text{ lbs}}{(570 \text{ ft})(100 \text{ ft})} = 2,750 \text{ psf} \quad \checkmark$$

Bearing capacity for continuous foundations:

$$q_u = c'N_c + \gamma' D_f N_q + 0.5 \gamma' B N_\gamma$$

Bearing in clay at EL 631.66 from boring RWB-3

Parameters:

$$\phi' = 0$$

$$D_f = 3.5 \text{ ft}$$

$$N_c = 5.14$$

$$N_q = 1$$

$$N_\gamma = 0$$

$$c' = 1000 \text{ psf (average cohesion in clay layers)}$$

$$\gamma' = 120 \text{ pcf for clay}$$

$$\Rightarrow q_u = c'N_c + \gamma' D_f N_q + 0.5 \gamma' B N_\gamma$$

$$q_u = (1000 \text{ psf})(5.14) + (120 \text{ pcf})(3.5 \text{ ft})(1) + 0$$

$$q_u = 5,560 \text{ psf}$$

$$q_a = \frac{q_u}{2} = 2,780 \text{ psf}$$

$$2,780 \text{ psf} > 2,750 \text{ psf}$$

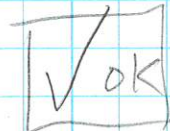


EXHIBIT I

IDOT STATIC METHOD OF ESTIMATING PILE LENGTH

SUBSTRUCTURE=====Retaining Wall
REFERENCE BORING =====RWB-05
LRFD or ASD or SEISMIC =====LRFD
PILE CUTOFF ELEV. =====651.68 ft
GROUND SURFACE ELEV. AGAINST PILE DURING DRIVING = 633.85 ft
GEOTECHNICAL LOSS TYPE (None, Scour, Liquef., DD) =====None
BOTTOM ELEV. OF SCOUR, LIQUEF., or DD =====ft
TOP ELEV. OF LIQUEF. (so layers above apply DD) =====ft

MAX. REQUIRED BEARING & RESISTANCE for Selected Pile, Soil Profile, & Losses

Maximum Nominal Req'd Bearing of <u>Pile</u>	Maximum Nominal Req'd Bearing of <u>Boring</u>	Maximum Factored Resistance Available in <u>Boring</u>	Maximum Pile Driveable Length in <u>Boring</u>
335 KIPS	325 KIPS	179 KIPS	33 FT.

TOTAL FACTORED SUBSTRUCTURE LOAD =====2 kips
TOTAL LENGTH OF SUBSTRUCTURE (along skew)=====52.00 ft
NUMBER OF ROWS OF PILES PER SUBSTRUCTURE =====1

Approx. Factored Loading Applied per pile at 8 ft. Cts ===== 0.31 KIPS
Approx. Factored Loading Applied per pile at 3 ft. Cts ===== 0.12 KIPS

PILE TYPE AND SIZE =====Steel HP 10 X 42

Plugged Pile Perimeter===== 3.300 FT. Unplugged Pile Perimeter===== 4.858 FT.
Plugged Pile End Bearing Area===== 0.680 SQFT. Unplugged Pile End Bearing Area===== 0.086 SQFT.

BOT. OF LAYER ELEV. (FT.)	LAYER THICK. (FT.)	UNCONF. COMPR. STRENGTH (TSF.)	S.P.T. N VALUE (BLOWS)	GRANULAR OR ROCK LAYER DESCRIPTION	NOMINAL PLUGGED			NOMINAL UNPLUG'D			NOMINAL REQ'D BEARING (KIPS)	FACTORED GEOTECH. LOSS FROM SCOUR or DD (KIPS)	FACTORED GEOTECH. LOSS LOAD FROM DD (KIPS)	FACTORED RESISTANCE AVAILABLE (KIPS)	ESTIMATED PILE LENGTH (FT.)
					SIDE RESIST. (KIPS)	END BRG. RESIST. (KIPS)	TOTAL RESIST. (KIPS)	SIDE RESIST. (KIPS)	END BRG. RESIST. (KIPS)	TOTAL RESIST. (KIPS)					
632.85	1.00	0.80			1.9		9.6	2.9		3.8	4	0	0	2	19
630.85	2.00	0.80			3.9	7.6	15.4	5.7	1.0	9.8	10	0	0	5	21
628.35	2.50	1.00			5.9	9.5	28.9	8.6	1.2	19.4	19	0	0	11	23
625.35	3.00	1.80			10.8	17.2	47.3	15.9	2.2	36.2	36	0	0	20	26
622.85	2.50	2.60			11.4	24.8	40.6	16.8	3.1	50.7	41	0	0	22	29
620.85	2.00	0.70			3.5	6.7	175.1	5.1	0.8	72.4	72	0	0	40	31
620.35	0.50			Sandstone	34.3	137.7	209.3	50.4	17.4	122.9	123	0	0	68	31.3
619.85	0.50			Sandstone	34.3	137.7	243.6	50.4	17.4	173.3	173	0	0	95	31.8
619.35	0.50			Sandstone	34.3	137.7	277.9	50.4	17.4	223.7	224	0	0	123	32.3
618.85	0.50			Sandstone	34.3	137.7	312.1	50.4	17.4	274.2	274	0	0	151	32.8
618.35	0.50			Sandstone	34.3	137.7	346.4	50.4	17.4	324.6	325	0	0	179	33.3
617.85	0.50			Sandstone	34.3	137.7	380.6	50.4	17.4	375.0	375	0	0	206	33.8
617.35	0.50			Sandstone	34.3	137.7	414.9	50.4	17.4	425.5	445	0	0	228	34.3
616.85	0.50			Sandstone	34.3	137.7	449.1	50.4	17.4	475.9	449	0	0	247	34.8
616.35	0.50			Sandstone	34.3	137.7	483.4	50.4	17.4	526.3	483	0	0	266	35.3
615.85	0.50			Sandstone	34.3	137.7	517.7	50.4	17.4	576.8	518	0	0	285	35.8
615.35	0.50			Sandstone	34.3	137.7	551.9	50.4	17.4	627.2	552	0	0	304	36.3
614.85	0.50			Sandstone	34.3	137.7	586.2	50.4	17.4	677.6	586	0	0	322	36.8
614.35	0.50			Sandstone	34.3	137.7	620.4	50.4	17.4	728.1	620	0	0	341	37.3
613.85	0.50			Sandstone		137.7			17.4						

EXHIBIT J

IDOT DRILLED SHAFT SPREADSHEETS



DRILLED SHAFT AXIAL CAPACITY IN ROCK - DOLOMITE, LIMESTONE, SANDSTONE, AND HARD SHALE

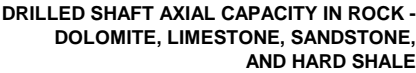
Drilled Shaft Dia.'s for Design Table

STRUCTURE ===== SN 012-0074
SUBSTRUCTURE & REFERENCE BORING ===== Boring RWB-3
GROUND SURFACE ELEVATION ===== 633.31 FT
GROUND WATER ELEVATION ===== 619.31 FT
ESTIMATED TOP OF ROCK ELEVATION ===== 620.30 FT
DRILLED SHAFT DIAMETER IN ROCK ===== 18 IN.
FACTORED AXIAL LOAD ===== 2 KIPS
DRILLED SHAFT CONCRETE STRENGTH, f_c ===== 3.5 KSI

FOUNDATION REDUNDANCY ===== REDUNDANT

18 IN.
24 IN.
30 IN.
IN.
IN.

SOCKET DEPTH (FT)	TIP ELEV. (FT)	LAYER THICK. (FT)	UNCONFINED COMPRESSIVE STRENGTH (q _u) (KSF)	ROCK TYPE	GSI	ROCK CONDITION	RQD (%)	JOINT TYPE	ROCK INTACT OR TIGHTLY JOINTED?	SIDE RESISTANCE						AVG. q _u W/IN 2 - SHAFT DIA. (KSF)	TIP RESISTANCE			COMBINED SIDE & TIP RESISTANCE					
										NOM. RESIST. (KIPS)	Σ NOM. RESIST. (KIPS)	Σ FACT. RESIST. (KIPS)	SETTLEMENT				NOM. RESIST. (KIPS)	FACT. RESIST. (KIPS)	SETTL. w _{Rn} (IN.)	R _p /R _n	NOM. RESIST. (KIPS)	FACT. RESIST. (KIPS)	SETTLEMENT		
													Q _{C1} (KIPS)	w _{C1} (IN.)	w _{Rn} (IN.)								Q _{C1} (KIPS)	w _{C1} (IN.)	w _{Rn} (IN.)
2.00	618.30	2.00	417.0	Sandstone	35	Fractured	50	Open	No	100	100	55	68	0.038	0.200	626.0	434	217	0.411	0.66	291	151	110	0.040	0.183
4.00	616.30	2.00	626.0	Sandstone	40	Fractured	50	Open	No	110	210	116	162	0.058	0.158	626.0	538	269	0.529	0.41	354	188	223	0.061	0.146
6.00	614.30	2.00	626.0	Sandstone	40	Fractured	50	Open	No	110	320	176	259	0.072	0.153	626.0	560	280	0.566	0.29	450	241	332	0.077	0.144
8.00	612.30	2.00	626.0	Sandstone	40	Fractured	50	Open	No	110	431	237	360	0.086	0.154	626.0	580	290	0.602	0.22	550	297	441	0.093	0.147
10.00	610.30	2.00	626.0	Sandstone	40	Fractured	50	Open	No	110	541	297	465	0.101	0.159	626.0	598	299	0.638	0.17	652	353	552	0.109	0.154
12.00	608.30	2.00	626.0	Sandstone	40	Fractured	50	Open	No	110	651	358	574	0.116	0.166	626.0	616	308	0.683	0.14	753	409	663	0.125	0.163
14.00	606.30	2.00	626.0	Sandstone	40	Fractured	50	Open	No	110	761	419	686	0.133	0.175	626.0	633	316	0.710	0.11	854	465	775	0.142	0.173
16.00	604.30	2.00	626.0	Sandstone	40	Fractured	50	Open	No	110	871	479	800	0.150	0.186										
18.00	602.30	2.00	626.0	Sandstone	40	Fractured	50	Open	No	110	981	540	917	0.168	0.198										



(Page 1 of 1)

(Page 1 of 1)

BBS 141 (11/01/16)



DRILLED SHAFT AXIAL CAPACITY IN ROCK - DOLOMITE, LIMESTONE, SANDSTONE, AND HARD SHALE

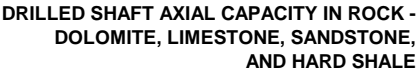
Drilled Shaft Dia.'s for Design Table

STRUCTURE ===== SN 012-0074
SUBSTRUCTURE & REFERENCE BORING ===== Boring RWB-5
GROUND SURFACE ELEVATION ===== 633.85 FT
GROUND WATER ELEVATION ===== 617.90 FT
ESTIMATED TOP OF ROCK ELEVATION ===== 620.90 FT
DRILLED SHAFT DIAMETER IN ROCK ===== 18 IN.
FACTORED AXIAL LOAD ===== 2 KIPS
DRILLED SHAFT CONCRETE STRENGTH, f_c ===== 3.5 KSI

FOUNDATION REDUNDANCY ===== REDUNDANT

18 IN.
24 IN.
30 IN.
IN.
IN.

SOCKET DEPTH (FT)	TIP ELEV. (FT)	LAYER THICK. (FT)	UNCONFINED COMPRESSIVE STRENGTH (q _u) (KSF)	ROCK TYPE	GSI	ROCK CONDITION	RQD (%)	JOINT TYPE	ROCK INTACT OR TIGHTLY JOINTED?	SIDE RESISTANCE						AVG. q _u W/IN 2 - SHAFT DIA. (KSF)	TIP RESISTANCE			COMBINED SIDE & TIP RESISTANCE					
										NOM. RESIST. (KIPS)	Σ NOM. RESIST. (KIPS)	Σ FACT. RESIST. (KIPS)	SETTLEMENT				NOM. RESIST. (KIPS)	FACT. RESIST. (KIPS)	SETTL. w _{Rn} (IN.)	R _p /R _n	NOM. RESIST. (KIPS)	FACT. RESIST. (KIPS)	SETTLEMENT		
													Q _{C1} (KIPS)	w _{C1} (IN.)	w _{Rn} (IN.)								Q _{C1} (KIPS)	w _{C1} (IN.)	w _{Rn} (IN.)
2.00	618.90	2.00	626.0	Sandstone	40	Fractured	50	Open	No	110	110	61	91	0.041	0.103	626.0	515	257	0.487	0.48	212	112	135	0.042	0.097
4.00	616.90	2.00	626.0	Sandstone	40	Fractured	50	Open	No	110	220	121	185	0.060	0.118	626.0	538	269	0.529	0.33	327	175	249	0.063	0.110
6.00	614.90	2.00	626.0	Sandstone	40	Fractured	50	Open	No	110	330	182	284	0.074	0.127	626.0	559	280	0.566	0.24	436	235	359	0.079	0.120
8.00	612.90	2.00	626.0	Sandstone	40	Fractured	50	Open	No	110	441	242	386	0.089	0.136	626.0	579	290	0.602	0.19	543	294	470	0.095	0.130
10.00	610.90	2.00	626.0	Sandstone	40	Fractured	50	Open	No	110	551	303	493	0.103	0.145	626.0	598	299	0.638	0.15	648	352	582	0.111	0.140
12.00	608.90	2.00	626.0	Sandstone	40	Fractured	50	Open	No	110	661	363	603	0.119	0.154	626.0	616	308	0.682	0.12	752	409	695	0.128	0.151
14.00	606.90	2.00	626.0	Sandstone	40	Fractured	50	Open	No	110	771	424	716	0.136	0.165	626.0	632	316	0.710	0.10	855	466	807	0.145	0.163
16.00	604.90	2.00	626.0	Sandstone	40	Fractured	50	Open	No	110	881	485	832	0.153	0.177										
18.00	602.90	2.00	626.0	Sandstone	40	Fractured	50	Open	No	110	991	545	950	0.172	0.190										



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