
STRUCTURAL GEOTECHNICAL REPORT
Richards Street Bridge Over Hickory Creek
Existing SN 099-0123
Superstructure Replacement and Widening
Contract No.: 62380
IDOT Job No. P-91-185-09 / PTB 194-09
Joliet, Will County, IL

Prepared for:

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JOB NO. 20012

March 17th, 2022
Revised: June 6th, 2022



March 17, 2022
Revised: June 6, 2022

EXP US Services Inc.
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Chicago, Illinois 60601-5924

Attn: Mr. Thomas Hough, P.E.,
Email: Thomas.Hough@exp.com

Job No. 20012

Re: Structure Geotechnical Report
Richards Street Bridge over Hickory Creek
Existing SN 099-0123
Contract No.: 62380
Approximate Stationing: 64+86.52 to 66+39.47
IDOT Job Number P-91-185-09 / PTB 194-09
Joliet, Will County, Illinois

Dear Mr. Hough:

The following report presents the geotechnical analysis and recommendations for the proposed construction of the Richards Street Bridge over Hickory Creek between the on and off ramps to and from westbound (WB) Interstate 80 (I-80) and 5th Avenue in Will County, IL. The Richards Street Bridge (existing structure number is 099-0123) is a three (3) -span with a total length of 149.8-ft (back-to-back of abutment) and the width varies from 84.0-ft to 87.8-ft (out-to-out of the deck) on the northbound (eastside) of the bridge only. The superstructure is to be reconstructed and widened with same span configuration as the original while keeping the existing piers and piles. The eight (8) borings were completed at the site by Geo Services, Inc. (GEO). Copies of these boring logs, along with soil profiles, are included in this report.

If there are any questions regarding the information submitted herein, please do not hesitate to contact us.

Very truly yours,

GEO SERVICES, Inc.

Samuel Plummer
Project Manager

Andrew J. Ptak, P.E.
Principal

enc.

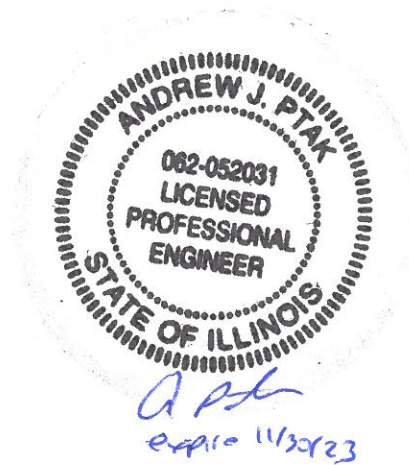


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SECTION 01: INTRODUCTION

This report presents the results of the geotechnical investigation for the Richards Street Bridge over Hickory Creek between the ramps to/from westbound Interstate 80 (WB I-80) and 5th Avenue in Joliet, Will County IL. The results of the eight (8) structure borings completed by Geo Services, Inc. (GEO) are included with this report. Two (2) soil borings at each pier (total four (4)); two (2) are located at each abutment (total four (4)). This report includes descriptions of soil and groundwater conditions, recommendations pertaining to the design and construction of foundations for the bridge abutments, general construction considerations for the site, site location map, boring location diagram and boring logs.

SECTION 02: PROJECT DESCRIPTION

The existing bridge (SN 099-0123) was built in 1966 and is a 3-span bridge with a total length (back-to-back abutment) of 149.8-ft and varies in width from 84.0-ft to 87.8-ft (out-to-out of the deck). The rehabilitated bridge (SN 099-0123) will consist of the same span configuration reusing the existing piles, piers, and abutments. The structure will have a total length of 152.4-ft (back-to-back abutment) and a variable width from 90.4-ft to 93.9-ft. In order to accommodate the wider cross section, the piers and abutments will be widened to the east. Most of the bridge will be supported on the existing piers and pile abutments. The abutment extensions will be supported on new piles. The pier extensions may be supported by the existing footing alone or by new footing extensions as determined in final design.

The bottom of abutment elevations are shown on the following **Table 1**:

TABLE 1 – EXISTING GRADE ELEVATION AT ABUTMENTS

Location	Existing Ground Surface for Abutments & Pier (Elevation)	Proposed Bottom of Abutment Elev. / Proposed Grade Elev. at Pier
Northwest Abutment	536.8	527.19
Northeast Abutment	538.4	
North Pier	538	516.71
South Pier	538.0	
Southwest Abutment	536.4	527.16
Southeast Abutment	538.3	

SECTION 03: SUBSURFACE INVESTIGATION PROCEDURES

Boring locations were selected by GEO and were reviewed and approved by the EXP design team. Boring locations were laid out in the field by GEO personnel at the proposed locations. Elevations were taken using a survey grade GPS and can be seen on the boring logs.

The borings were performed between December 2021 through January 2022 with a truck-mounted drilling rig and were advanced by means of hollow stem augers and rotary drilling techniques. Representative soil samples were obtained employing split spoon sampling procedures in accordance with AASHTO Method T-206. Samples obtained in the field were returned to GEO laboratory for further examination and testing.

Split spoon sampling involves driving a 2.0-in outside diameter split-barrel sampler into the soil with a 140-pound weight falling freely through a distance of 30-in. Blow counts are recorded at 6-in intervals and the blow counts are shown on the boring logs. The number of blows required to advance the sampler the last 12-in is termed the Standard Penetration Resistance (N). The N value is an indication of the relative density of the soil.

All split-spoon samples obtained from the drilling operation were visually classified in the field. Cohesive samples were tested for unconfined compressive strength using an IDOT modified RIMAC test device and/or calibrated penetrometer in the field.

Rock coring was performed by the dual tube method using NX size, 10-ft length core barrel seated approximately 2-ft into bedrock for all the eight (8) soil borings on either side of the bridges (east and west side) and near each of the bridge footings. The full length of the boring was cased using 3-in diameter casing which was seated approximately 6-in into bedrock to prevent cave-in of the boring while coring.

SECTION 04: LAB TESTING PROGRAM

The test procedures were performed in accordance with test procedures discussed in the IDOT Geotechnical Manual. All split-spoon samples obtained from the drilling operation were visually classified in the field. Cohesive samples were tested for unconfined compressive strength using an IDOT modified RIMAC test device and/or calibrated penetrometer in the field.

The soil testing program included performing water content, density and either unconfined compression and/or calibrated penetrometer tests on the cohesive samples recovered. Water content tests were performed on the non-cohesive samples recovered. These tests were performed upon representative portions of the samples obtained in the field. The results of the above testing, along with a visual classification

of the material based upon both the Illinois textural classification and the AASHTO Soil Classification System, are indicated on the boring logs. Rock cores were analyzed for Rock Quality Designations (RQD), percent recovery and compressive strength, cores were photographed. All laboratory testing can be found in **Appendix E**.

SECTION 05: SUBSURFACE CONDITIONS

The following sections provide general descriptions of the typical soil profile encountered at the proposed bridge abutments for each of the bridges. Specific soil conditions can be found in the boring logs located in the **Appendix D** of this SGR.

5.1 Soil and Groundwater Conditions

Eight (8) structure borings were drill along the Richards Street Bridge to determine the subsoils in the project area for the bridge widening and reconstruction. Two (2) soil borings were drilled at each bridge pier and abutment. Four (4) soil borings (BSB-060 thru BSB-063) are drilled on and through the existing bridge deck on both sides of the bridge on the southbound and northbound outside lanes. There are four (4) soil borings at the abutments on the northside and southside of the Richards Street Bridge (soil borings BSB-059, BSB-058, BSB-064 and BSB-065).

The soils in the approach soil borings (BSB-059, BSB-058, BSB-064 and BSB-065) that were encountered included, at the surface, a foot of topsoil or 2-in to 2-ft of asphalt with a subbase of 13-in to 2-ft of concrete or stone. A stiff to very stiff clay loam to sandy clay loam with brick and gravel fill was underlying the asphalt, stone and concrete. This cohesive fill layer is 5-ft to 7.5-ft thick. Below the fill is a clay, clay loam to silty clay layer that is medium stiff and very stiff in consistency with a trace of gravel. This layer is 2.5-ft to 12-ft thick. The final soil layer above bedrock is a dense to very dense sandy loam or sand, gravel and fractured rock that is 2.5-ft to 9-ft in thickness.

There are layers of high moisture contents in two (2) of the borings BSB-058 & BSB-064 (south and north abutments, respectively, on the east side of the bridge). In BSB-058 from 10.5-ft to 13-ft (EL. 525.9 to EL 523.4) below grade is buried topsoil with a moisture of 36%. In BSB-064 from a depth of 11.5-ft to 15-ft (EL. 525.3 to EL 521.8) in the silty clay fill layer has reported moistures of 30% to 33%.

The other soil borings (BSB-060 thru BSB-063) drilled through the concrete bridge deck that was approximately 0.7-ft to 0.8-ft thick, with an average of 0.75-ft (or 9-in). The water surface of the creek is approximately 19.2-ft to 21.3-ft from the base of the bridge deck. Visible under the creek water below the bridge, is bedrock. No soil samples were obtained from these soil borings.

All soil borings terminated in bedrock. All bedrock was observed to be Silurian System, Niagaran Services Dolomite. A total rock core length of 15-ft was obtained from each soil borings. The first run was obtained as 10-ft run and the second run as a 5-ft run. All rock cores had a high percentage of recovery from 92% to 100%, with an average of

98.4%. The RQDs of the cores were high at 71% to 100%, with an average of 86.8% which is a designation of excellent by RQD standards. Below, **Table 2**, illustrates the percentage recovery, RQDs, and compressive strength of the cores from each soil boring location.

TABLE 2 – ROCK CORE SUMMARY

Boring(s)	Grade Elevation (ft)	Top of Bedrock Elevation (ft)	No. of Run	Top Depth of Run (ft)	Length of Core (ft)	Recovery (%)	RQD (%)	Compressive Strength (tsf)
BSB-058	536.4	518.4	1	18.5	10	98	75	724
			2	28.5	5	92	92	1,118
BSB-059	538.3	520.3	1	20.5	10	100	52	696
			2	30.5	5	100	96	761
BSB-060	536.5	515.5	1	22	10	99	77	763
			2	32	5	100	100	713
BSB-061	538.0	516.0	1	24	10	99	71	479
			2	34	5	100	92	828
BSB-062	536.6	515.6	1	21.5	10	100	86	639
			2	31.5	5	100	100	742
BSB-063	538.0	515.5	1	23.5	10	97	87	725
			2	33.5	5	100	100	693
BSB-064	536.8	519.3	1	18.5	10	98	83	719
			2	28.5	5	100	100	967
BSB-065	538.4	520.9	1	18.5	10	97	84	315
			2	28.5	5	94	94	675

For the borings on the bridge deck (BSB-60 thru BSB-063), Hickory Creek was encountered. The water surface of the creek was encountered at elevations 516.4 to 516.6, approximately 19.1-ft to 20.7-ft from the base of the bridge deck. The creek varies in depth (0.4-ft to 1.1-ft) with bedrock visible beneath the water surface. Based on the coloration change of the soils from brown and gray to gray, we estimate the long-term water table at elevations 537 to 517. The water level of the creek annually is approximately 11.0-ft. Fluctuations in the amount of water accumulated and in the

hydrostatic water table can be anticipated depending upon variations in precipitation, and surface runoff.

SECTION 06: ANALYSES

6.1 Seismic Analysis

The seismic parameters shown below were determined per AASHTO LRFD Bridge Design Specifications (2002). The existing substructure will be reused, therefore seismic data is provided according to the 2002 AASHTO Standard Specifications. The project site is considered to be in a low seismic area and liquefiable layers and scour are not expected to impact the design of the new structure. We recommend that Site Coefficient (S) of 1.0 be used for seismic design based on site specific SPT tests, RIMAC tests, and the laboratory shear strength measurements of recovered soil samples. **Table 3 – Seismic Design** contains a summary of the seismic data to be used for design.

**TABLE 3
SEISMIC DESIGN (APPROXIMATELY 475-YEAR RETURN PERIOD)**

Description	Type	Value
Seismic Performance Category (SPC)	-	A
Soil Profile Type	-	I
Horizontal Bedrock Acceleration Coefficient	A	0.040 g
Site Coefficient	S	1.0

AASHTO LRFD Bridge Design Specifications was used to determine the design coefficients for the project site. Liquefiable layers are not expected to impact the design of retaining wall structure.

6.2 Settlement Analysis

Using soil conditions which indicate stiff to very stiff clay loam fill in the borings BSB-058, BSB-059 and BSB-064 and BSB-065 (the north and south abutments), we calculate settlement up to be minimal on the approach slabs with settlements calculated to be under 0.5-in. The pier locations (with soil borings BSB-060 thru BSB-063) only have bedrock in their locations and the settlement is calculated to also be less than 0.5-inches.

6.3 Slope Stability Analysis

Based on the slope stability analyses, the FOS for both short-term (undrained) and long-term (drained) conditions at the abutments are greater than 1.5 and meet the FOS requirements for a fill embankment per IDOT requirements. There are no slope stability concerns for the middle piers of Richards Street Bridge over Hickory Creek.

Graphical outputs are shown in **Appendix F** of this report. The following **Table 4** shows the summary of the global stability factor of safety (FOS) calculated for the short-term and long-term soil conditions of the proposed abutments.

TABLE 4 – SUMMARY OF SLOPE STABILITY

Soil Boring Used for Slope Stability Analysis ¹	Location on Bridge	Factor of Safety (FOS) ²	
		Undrained Condition	Drained Condition
BSB-058	SW Corner	2.73	1.69
BSB-059	SE Corner	3.11	1.56
BSB-064	NW Corner	2.13	1.63
BSB-065	NE Corner	2.89	1.74

- Notes: 1. Boring used for Slope Stability Analysis was based on the apparent worst-case soil profile within the proposed roadway station limits.
 2. STABL (v.3.0) – Bishop Method was used for Global Slope Stability analysis.

6.4 Bearing Capacity

Proposed footing elevations for the piers have been determined based on the progress drawings provided by EXP. See pile calculation tables and graphs in **Appendix G**. GEO assumes the abutment piles will be driven to the top of rock or refusal of the pile.

6.5 Scour Estimation at Bridge Foundation

The existing abutments are protected by retaining walls. Therefore, the Design Scour Elevations for the abutments are recommended to be the existing bottom of abutment elevations:

South Abutment: EL 527.16
 North Abutment: EL 527.19

The existing piers have pier scour protection systems. The Design Scour Elevations for the piers is the bottom of the protection system which is EL 514.71 for both piers.

SECTION 07: RECOMMENDATIONS

7.1 Deep Foundation H-Pile Recommendations

Presently for the abutments, HP 10 x 42 steel piles are used and extend to refusal (approximately 14-ft below grade). Steel H-piles are still recommended option for the deep foundation system for the Richards Street Bridge to widen the structure. These steel H-piles should be according to AASHTO M270 Grade 50. Due to the presence of fractured rock below 13-ft to 15.5-ft depths, per the soil boring logs, pile shoes are recommended for pile driving. The results of the calculations for factored resistance available (FRA) and nominal required bearing (NRB) corresponding to various estimated pile lengths are shown in **Appendix G** of this report.

Considering so few piles will be required, test piles may be omitted if the provided pile lengths are 5-ft greater than what is required per this report. This will be reduce the material acquisition time during construction.

The pile size and capacity selected should be based on economic considerations and the loads imposed on the structures. No downdrag on the piles is anticipated.

Regarding pile spacing, the minimum pile spacing should be 3 times the pile diameter. The maximum pile spacing should be limited to 3.5 times the effective footing thickness plus 1-ft and not exceeding 8-ft. This range for pile spacing is according to the IDOT Bridge Manual (2012) section 3.10.1.11. For piles placed in accordance with the aforementioned pile spacing, group effect should be ignored.

7.2 Spread Footing Recommendation

The existing two (2) piers are reinforced concrete wall-type piers that have spread footings on rock with additional footing protection keyed into rock, which were added as part of the channel improvement in 2000. The existing footings have been placed at minimum depth 2-feet into the bedrock. The present spread footing is 4-ft wide. The existing maximum applied load on the pier footing per the original plans is 3-tsfs.

If soils with less than adequate bearing strength are noted at the foundation level during footing construction, the weaker soils encountered at the base of the footings should be undercut to reach suitable bearing soils, and the undercut area filled with lean concrete or a suitable compacted crushed stone structural fill material. Suitable crushed stone fill materials include materials meeting the gradation requirements of IDOT CA-1, CA-6 and CA-7. Estimated settlement on properly prepared subgrade is calculated to be on the order of 1/2 inch. The horizontal limits of any undercuts should extend 2-ft beyond the footprints of the pier spread footing in the north, south and east directions. Undercutting is not needed beneath the existing pier spread footing.

7.3 Approach Slab Recommendations

The new approach slab will be supported on footings 10-in thick and level out to out per the IDOT Bridge Manual (2012) section 3.2.12. The recommended maximum factored bearing resistance for the approach slabs was calculated to be 3-tsf for the north approach slab and 6-tsf for the south abutment. The factored bearing resistance used for the calculations for the approach slab was 0.50 for footing on medium stiff to very stiff clay loam fill per AASHTO 4th Edition Article 10.5.5.2.2. For design of the approach slab footing (“sleeper slab”) system, the bearing soils, may be considered to be the new embankment fill which should consist of an inorganic approved material, compacted to a minimum 95% of AASHTO T-99 (ASTM D-698), standard proctor method. Moisture levels for fill material should be maintained within a maximum +/- 3% of the optimal moisture content or as directed by the engineer. An experienced engineer should oversee the placement and compaction of embankment fill to ensure proper lift thickness, moisture content and densities are achieved in order to reduce the potential for settlement.

7.4 Embankment Recommendations

The majority of the subgrade consists of silty clay/clay loam soils interstratified with sand/sandy clay loam/silty loam/sand, gravel and fractured rock soils. The new fill is expected to consist of cohesive and non-cohesive material. We recommend a shrinkage factor of 15% for cohesive or granular soils.

Settlement for the north and south abutments was calculated to be 0.5-in or less.

Provided the construction schedule allows sufficient time for settlements to occur prior to paving, one option would be to place the embankment fill well in advance of the bridge construction and monitor settlements to confirm that 90% of the total settlement occurs before paving.

Prior to placing any borrow fill at the site, it is recommended that the exposed surface at or near grade be proof-rolled with the heaviest available equipment to determine if there are any localized deposits of soft or unsuitable materials. During the proof-rolling procedure, the exposed surface is rolled with the heaviest piece of construction equipment available at the site, such as a heavily loaded tandem axle dump truck having a gross weight of not less than 25-tons. Any such deposits, as observed by deflection of the subgrade under the wheels of the proof-rolling equipment, should be removed and replaced with an approved fill free of organic matter and debris. The silt and silty clay loam soils are sensitive to moisture changes and some softening/disturbance of the exposed soils should be expected following periods of precipitation. If any remediation is required at the time of construction, it may include undercutting and placement of a stabilization stone such as IDOT gradation CA-1 or PGEs materials or approved fill material.

In addition, borrow and excavation material should be in accordance with Section 6.2 of the IDOT Geotechnical Manual.

Fill materials placed at the site should consist of an inorganic approved material, compacted to a minimum 95% of AASHTO T-99 (ASTM D-698), standard proctor method. Moisture levels for fill material should be maintained within a maximum +/- 3% of the optimal moisture content or as directed by the engineer.

Construction of the proposed roadway improvements should be performed in accordance with the current Illinois Department of Transportation (IDOT) 2022 Standard Specifications for Road and Bridge Construction and 2015 Geotechnical Manual. In particular, refer to Section 202, "Earth and Rock Excavation", Section 205, "Embankment" and Section 301, "Subgrade Preparation".

7.5 Lateral Resistance Recommendations

For design of the lateral forces on the drilled shafts or piles, the following tables may be used for design of the deep foundation system or temporary earth retaining systems.

**TABLE 5 – SOIL PARAMETERS FROM LATERAL EARTH PRESSURES/RESISTANCE
 North Abutment (BSB-064 & BSB-065)**

Material (Approx. Elevation, ft)	Unit Weight (pcf)	Undrained Friction Angle (°)	Undrained Cohesion (psf)	Drained Friction Angle (°)	Drained Cohesion (psf)	Lateral Modulus of Subgrade Reaction (pci)¹	Strain	K₀	K_A	K_P
Asphalt & Concrete (537 to 535)			--		0		--			
Very Loose FILL Clay Loam & Stone to Clayey Gavel & Stone (535 to 533)	115	27	--	27	0	25	--	0.5	0.38	2.7
Medium Stiff to Stiff FILL Clay Loam to Silty Clay with Stone (533 to 520)	120	0	1,300	26	0	375	0.008	0.6	0.39	2.6
Very Stiff Silty Clay (520 to 517)	125	0	2,500	28	0	800	0.006	0.5	0.36	2.8
Medium Dense to Very Dense Sand & Gravel to Gravel to Fractured Rock (517 to 515)	130	30	--	30	0	150	--	0.5	0.33	3.0

Notes: 1. Values recommended for use in design from L-pile Software Manual.
 2. Lateral earth pressure co-efficient as per AASHTO 3.11.5.8
 3. Top of bedrock is observed to the EL. 520-ft

**TABLE 6 – SOIL PARAMETERS FROM LATERAL EARTH
 PRESSURES/RESISTANCE
 South Abutment (BSB-058 & BSB-069)**

Material (Approx. Elevation, ft)	Unit Weight (pcf)	Undrained Friction Angle (°)	Undrained Cohesion (psf)	Drained Friction Angle (°)	Drained Cohesion (psf)	Lateral Modulus of Subgrade Reaction (pci) ¹	Strain	K ₀	K _A	K _P
Stiff to Very Stiff FILL Clay to Clay Loam (537 to 528)	125	0	3,000	28	0	975	0.005	0.5	0.36	2.8
Stiff Silty Clay to Buried Topsoil (528 to 525)	120	0	1,700	27	0	600	0.006	0.5	0.37	2.7
Medium Dense to Very Dense Sandy Loam to Sand & Gravel & Fractured Rock (525 to 520)	130	30	--	30	0	150	--	0.5	0.33	3.0

Notes: 1. Values recommended for use in design from L-pile Software Manual.
 2. Lateral earth pressure co-efficient as per AASHTO 3.11.5.8.
 3. Top of bedrock is observed below EL. 519-ft.

SECTION 08: CONSTRUCTION CONSIDERATIONS

For safety reasons and construction purposes, a temporary, tradition cofferdam should be utilized. A Type 1 Cofferdam is recommended because the Estimated Water Surface Elevation (EWSE) is higher than the bottom elevation of the substructure by six feet or less (per IDOT Bridge Manual, January 2012). As the water surface elevation is approximately 518.6-ft, this project does fall in Type 1 category. This type of cofferdam can be constructed by sandbagging or with a fabric membrane and steel metal frame. A concrete seal coat should be considered for design in case the bedrock exposed is very fractured and porous. If a concrete seal coat is used, a Type 2 cofferdam will be used.

IDOT temporary sheet pile wall design tables may not be used for temporary soil retention, and the designer should inform the contractor for the need of a temporary soil retention system.

During excavation for the proposed improvements, movement of adjacent soils into the excavation should be prevented. All excavations should be performed in accordance

with the latest Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA) requirements. Allowances should be made for any surcharge loads adjacent to the retaining structures.

We anticipate the groundwater level to be typically above the bottom of the pier footings, and that typically sump pump and pit procedures should keep the site in the dry; however, should Hickory Creek water surface elevation exceed 16-ft, the site may need more advanced means of dewatering as rainfall increases in wet weather seasons.

SECTION 09: GENERAL QUALIFICATIONS

The analysis and recommendations presented in this report are based upon the data obtained from the soil borings performed at the indicated locations and from any other information discussed in this report. This report does not reflect any variations that may occur between borings or across the site. In addition, the soil samples cannot be relied on to accurately reflect the strata variations that usually exist between sampling locations. The nature and extent of such variations may not become evident until construction. If variations appear evident, it will be necessary to reevaluate the recommendations of the report. In addition, it is recommended that Geo Services Inc. be retained to perform construction observation and thereby provide a complete professional geotechnical engineering service through the observational method.

This report has been prepared for the exclusive use of our client for specific application to the project discussed and has been prepared in accordance with generally accepted geotechnical engineering practices. No other warranties, either expressed or implied, are intended or made. In the event that any changes in the nature, design or location of the project as outlined in this report are planned, the conclusions and recommendations contained in this report shall not be considered valid unless the changes are reviewed and the conclusions of this report modified or verified in writing by the geotechnical engineer. Also note that Geo Services Inc. is not responsible for any claims, damages, or liability associated with any other party's interpretation of this report's subsurface data or reuse of the report's subsurface data or engineering analyses without the express written authorization of Geo Services Inc.

APPENDIX A
GENERAL NOTES

GENERAL NOTES

CLASSIFICATION

American Association of State Highway & Transportation Officials (AASHTO) System used for soil classification.

Cohesionless Soils

<u>Relative Density</u>	<u>No. of Blows per foot N</u>
Very Loose	0 to 4
Loose	4 to 10
Medium Dense	10 to 30
Dense	30 to 50
Very Dense	Over 50

TERMINOLOGY

Streaks are considered to be paper thick. **Lenses** are considered to be less than 2 inches thick. **Layers** are considered to be less than 6 inches thick. **Stratum** are considered to be greater than 6 inches thick.

Cohesive Soils

<u>Consistency</u>	<u>Unconfined Compressive Strength - qu (tsf)</u>
Very Soft	Less than 0.25
Soft	0.25 - 0.5
Medium Stiff	0.5 - 1.0
Stiff	1.0 - 2.0
Very Stiff	2.0 - 4.0
Hard	Over 4.0

DRILLING AND SAMPLING SYMBOLS

SS: Split Spoon 1-3/8" I.D., 2" O.D.	HS: Housel Sampler
ST: Shelby Tube 2" O.D., except where noted	WS: Wash Sample
AS: Auger Sample	FT: Fish Tail
DB: Diamond Bit - NX: BX: AX	RB: Rock Bit
CB: Carboloy Bit - NX: BX: AX	WO: Wash Out
OS: Osterberg Sampler	

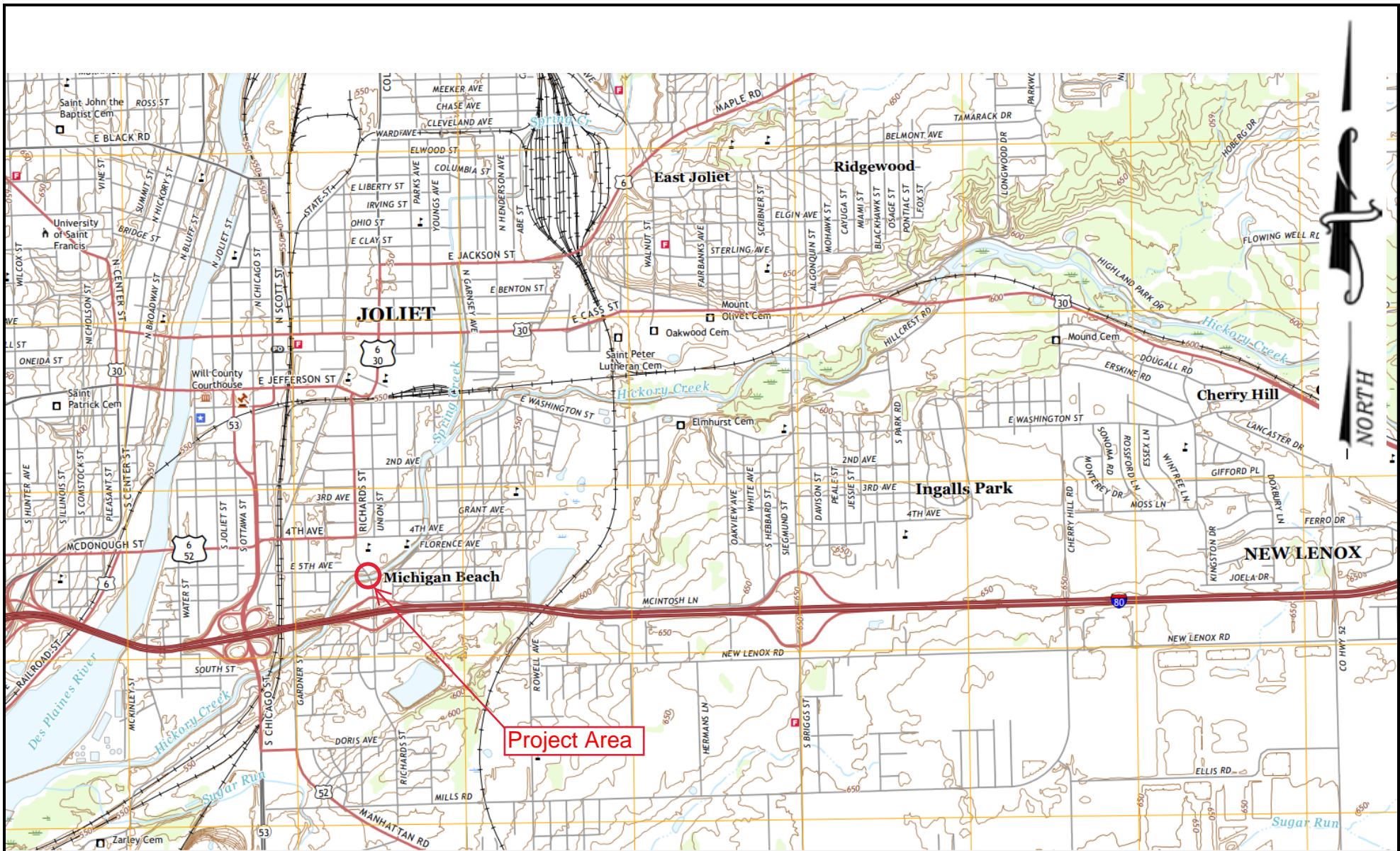
Standard "N" Penetration: Blows per foot of a 140 lb. hammer falling 30" on a 2" O.D. Split Spoon

WATER LEVEL MEASUREMENT SYMBOLS

WL: Water	WD: While Drilling
WCI: Wet Cave In	BCR: Before Casing Removal
DCI: Dry Cave In	ACR: After Casing Removal
WS: While sampling	AB: After Boring

Water levels indicated on the boring logs are the levels measured in the boring at the times indicated. In pervious soils, the indicated elevations are considered reliable ground water levels. In impervious soils, the accurate determination of ground water elevations is not possible in even several days observation, and additional evidence on ground water elevations must be sought.

APPENDIX B
SITE LOCATION MAP



SITE LOCATION MAP

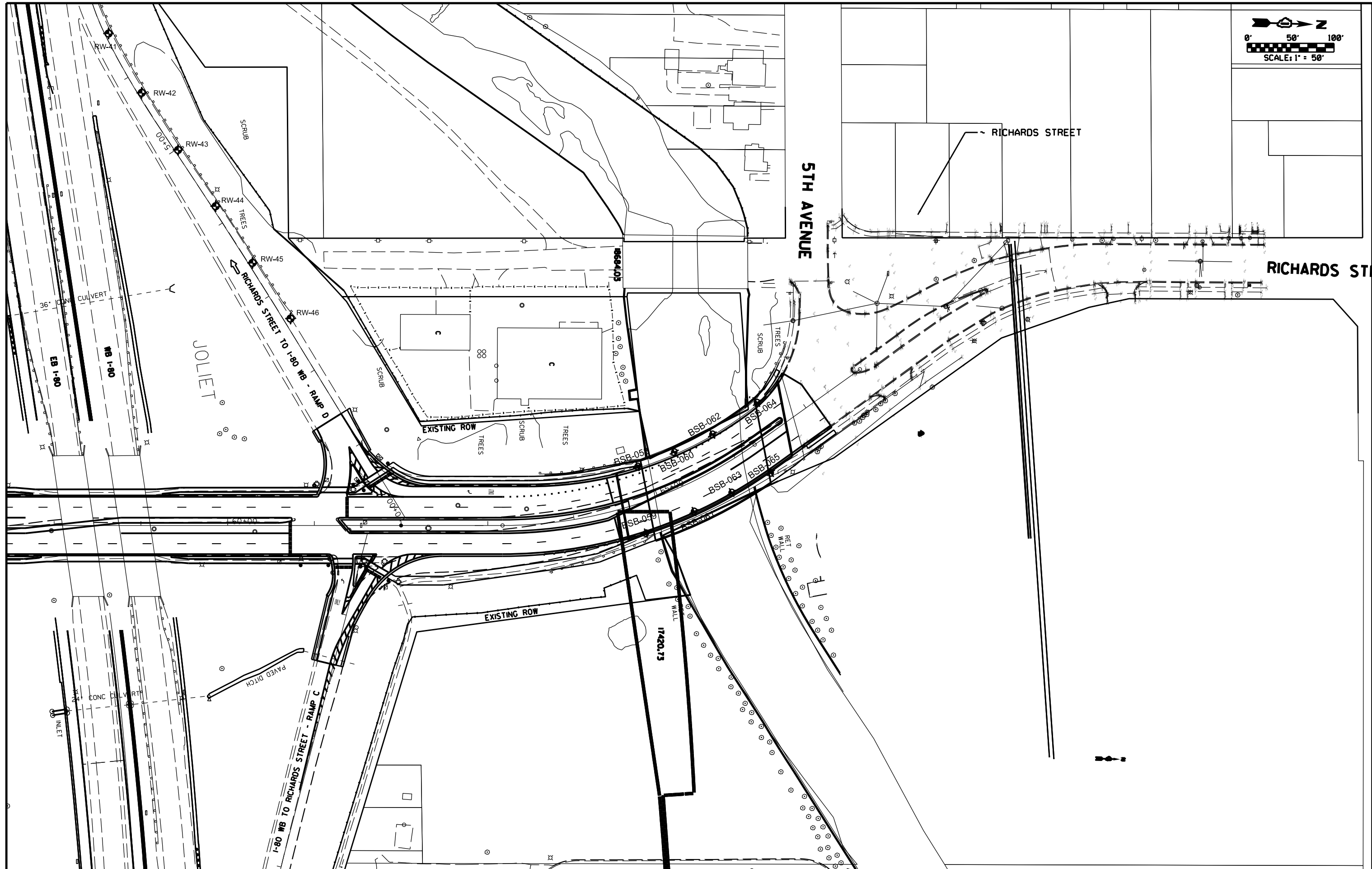
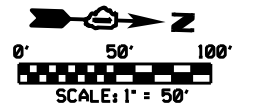
GEOTECHNICAL RECOMMENDATION
Richard Street over Hickey Creek
Improvements & Reconstruction
Will County, Joliet, IL


Geo Services, Inc.
 Geotechnical, Environmental & Civil Engineering
 805 Amherst Court, Suite 204
 Naperville, Illinois 60565
 (630) 355-2838

DRAWN BY	AGW
APPROVED BY	AJP
DATE	December 17th, 2021
GEO JOB No.	20012
SCALE	NTS

APPENDIX C

BORING LOCATION PLAN & PROFILE



FILE NAME =
FILE

USER NAME = *USER*
PLOT SCALE = *SCALE*
PLOT DATE = *DATE*

DESIGNED - AT
DRAWN - RWC
CHECKED - AJP
DATE - *DATE*

REVISED -
REVISED -
REVISED -
REVISED -

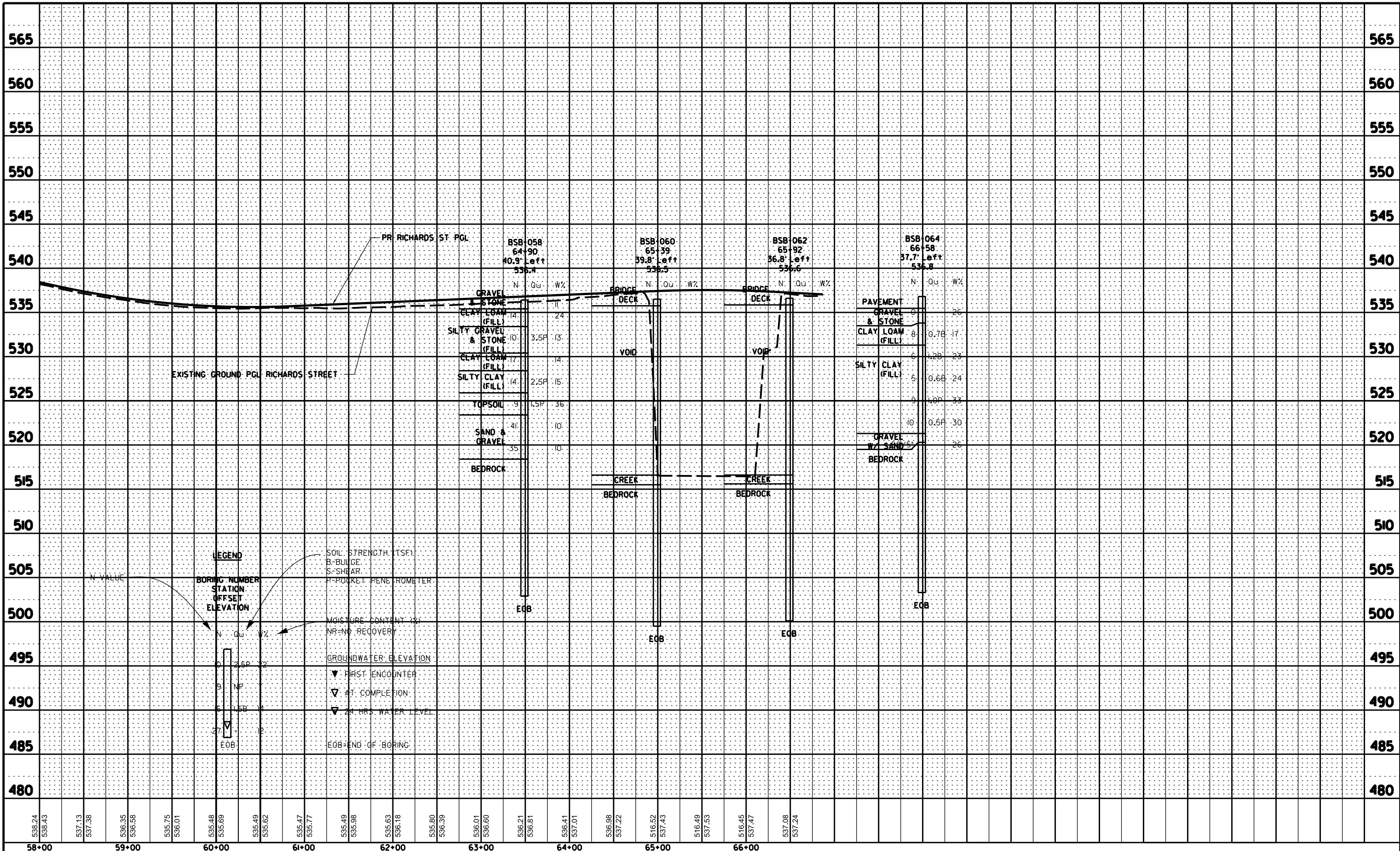
STATE OF ILLINOIS
DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION

SOIL BORING PLAN
RICHARDS STREET (SN099-0123)
SCALE: 1" = 50' SHEET 1 OF 1 STA. 58+00 TO STA. 67+11

F.A. RTE.	SECTION	COUNTY	TOTAL SHEETS	SHEET NO.
			#TOT	#SHT-1
CONTRACT NO.				
ILLINOIS FED. AID PROJECT				

PLAN	SURVEYED	DATE
	PLOTTED	BY
	GRADES CHECKED	
	ALIGNMENT CHECKED	
	STRUCTURE NOTATIONS OK'D	
	NOTE BOOK NO.	
	CADD FILE NAME	

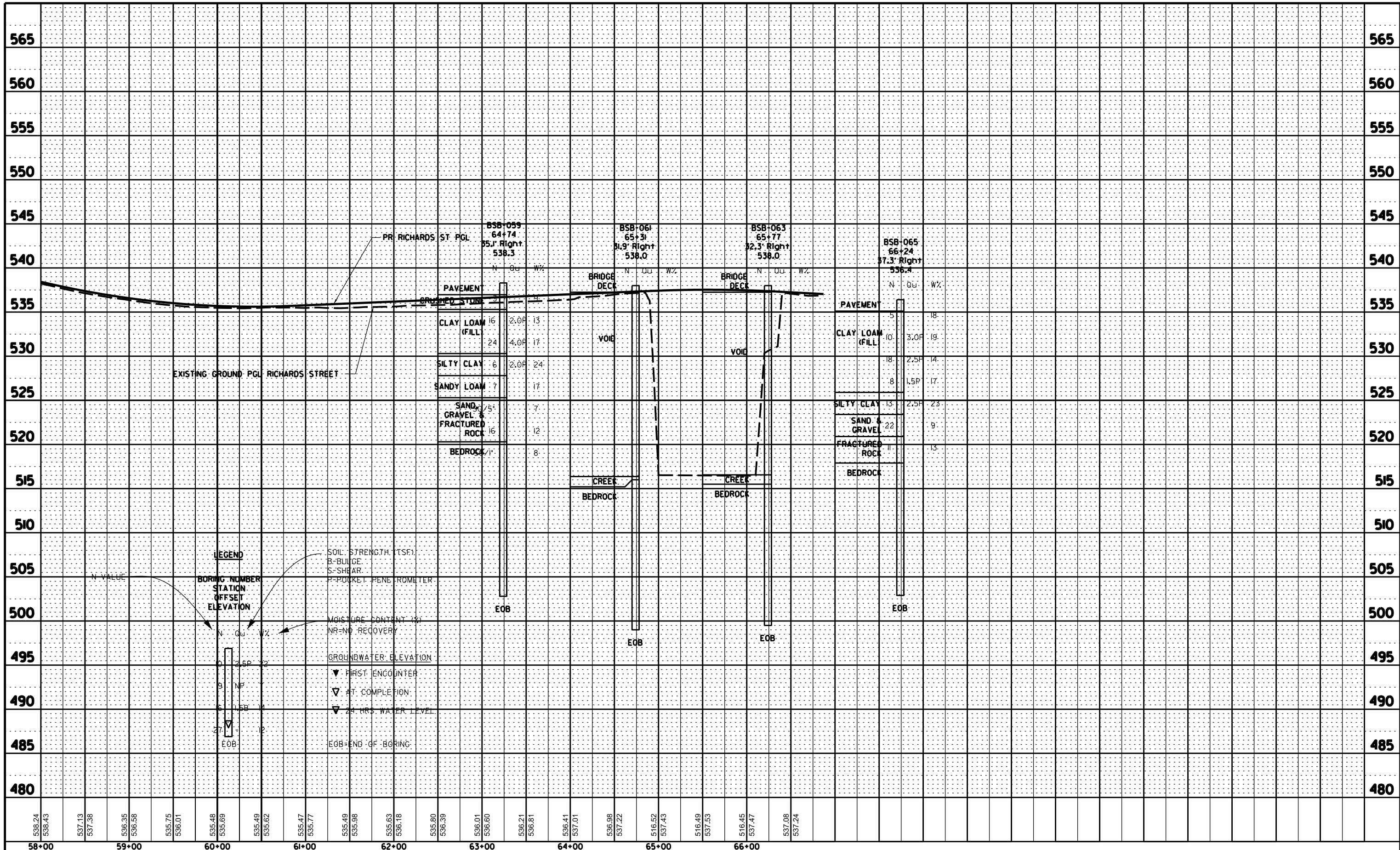
PROFILE	SURVEYED	DATE
	PLOTTED	BY
	GRADES CHECKED	
	ALIGNMENT CHECKED	
	STRUCTURE NOTATIONS OK'D	
	NOTE BOOK NO.	
	CADD FILE NAME	



538.24	538.43	537.13	537.38	536.35	536.58	535.75	536.01	535.48	535.89	535.49	535.62	535.47	535.77	535.49	535.98	535.63	536.18	535.80	536.39	536.01	536.80	536.21	536.81	536.41	537.01	536.98	537.22	516.52	537.43	516.49	537.53	516.45	537.47	537.08	537.24
58+00		59+00		60+00		61+00		62+00		63+00		64+00		65+00		66+00																			

PLAN	SURVEYED	DATE
	PLOTTED	BY
	GRADES CHECKED	
	ALIGNMENT CHECKED	
	STRUCTURE NOTATIONS OK'D	
	NOTE BOOK NO.	
	CADD FILE NAME	

PROFILE	SURVEYED	DATE
	PLOTTED	BY
	GRADES CHECKED	
	STRUCTURE NOTATIONS OK'D	
	NOTE BOOK NO.	
	CADD FILE NAME	



LEGEND

SOIL STRENGTH (TSF)
 B-BULGE
 S-SHEAR
 P-POCKET PENETROMETER

MOISTURE CONTENT (%)
 NR-NO RECOVERY

GROUNDWATER ELEVATION

▼ FIRST ENCOUNTER
 ▼ AT COMPLETION
 ▼ 24 HRS. WATER LEVEL

EOB-END OF BORING

N VALUE

BORING NUMBER
 STATION
 OFFSET
 ELEVATION

N Qu Wz

2.5P 32
 9 NP
 6 LSP 14
 27 12

538.24	538.43	537.13	537.38	536.35	536.58	535.75	536.01	535.48	535.89	535.49	535.62	535.47	535.77	535.49	535.98	535.63	536.18	535.80	536.39	536.01	536.80	536.21	536.81	536.41	537.01	536.98	537.22	516.52	537.43	516.49	537.53	516.45	537.47	537.08	537.24				
58+00	59+00	60+00	61+00	62+00	63+00	64+00	65+00	66+00																															

APPENDIX D
BORING LOGS

SOIL BORING LOG

PROJECT _____

LOCATION I-80 from Chicago Street to US Route 30

COUNTY Will DRILLING METHOD Hollow Stem Auger/Rotary HAMMER TYPE CME Automatic

CLIENT _____	DEPTH (ft)	BLOW COUNT (blows/6")	UCS (tsf)	MOISTURE (%)	DENSITY (pcf)	Surface Water Elev.
						<u>n/a</u> ft
BORING NO. <u>BSB-058</u>	Northing <u>1765845</u>	Easting <u>1055464</u>	Ground Surface Elev. <u>536.4</u> ft			Stream Bed Elev. <u>n/a</u> ft
						Groundwater Elev.:
						First Encounter <u>Dry to -10.0'</u> ft
						Upon Completion <u>n/a</u> ft
						After - Hrs. <u>-</u> ft
CLAYEY GRAVEL & STONE-dark gray	535.4			11		
CLAY LOAM-brown-very stiff (Fill)	533.4	4		24		
SILTY SAND, GRAVEL & STONE-dark brown & black-medium dense (Fill)	530.4	4	3.50	13		
CLAY LOAM-brown & gray-very stiff (Fill)	528.4	7		14		
SILTY CLAY with Stone-dark gray to black-stiff (Fill)	525.9	3	2.50	15		
TOPSOIL-black-loose	523.4	4	1.50	36		
SAND & GRAVEL-brown & gray-dense	518.4	21		10		
Drillers Observation: Apparent Bedrock	517.9	25		10		
Borehole continued with rock coring.		16				
		20		10		
		15				

Z:\PROJECTS\2020\20012 EXP. I-80 FROM CHICAGO ST. TO RT 30, PTB 194-9\20012 BORING LOGS\20012_LOG.GPJ 1/20/22

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), GP-Geoprobe Hand Auger BBS, from 137 (Rev. 8-99)



ROCK CORE LOG

PROJECT _____

LOCATION I-80 from Chicago Street to US Route 30

COUNTY Will CORING METHOD Rotary Wash

CLIENT _____ CORING BARREL TYPE & SIZE NX Double Swivel-10 ft

BORING NO. BSB-058 Core Diameter 2 in
 Northing 1765845 Top of Rock Elev. 518.38 ft
 Easting 1055464 Begin Core Elev. 517.88 ft
 Ground Surface Elev. 536.4 ft

DEPTH (ft)	CORE (#)	RECOVERY (%)	R.Q.D. (%)	CORE TIME (min/ft)	STRENGTH (tsf)
517.9	1	98	75		724.00
-20					
-25					
507.9					
	2	92	92		1118.00
-30					
502.9					
-35					

RUN 1 (-18.5' to -28.5')
 SILURIAN SYSTEM, NIAGARAN SERIES DOLOMITE
 Light gray mottled gray & porous with horizontal bedding & rust staining to -24.0' becoming light gray & fined grained with some chert replacement nodules. Some horizontal fractures throughout.

RUN 2 (-28.5' to -33.5')
 SILURIAN SYSTEM, NIAGARAN SERIES DOLOMITE
 Light gray & fine grained with horizontal bedding. Some horizontal fractures throughout.

End Of Boring @ -33.5'. Boring backfilled with cuttings.

Color pictures of the cores Yes

Cores will be stored for examination until 5 yrs after const.

The "Strength" column represents the uniaxial compressive strength of the core sample (ASTM D-2938)

ROCK CORE PHOTO

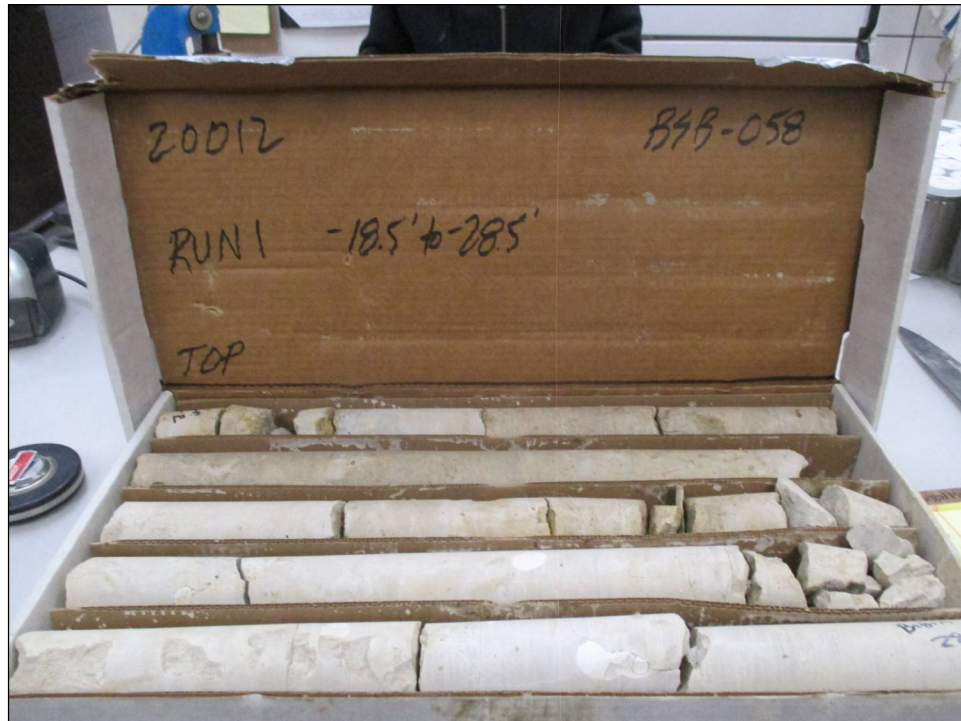
PROJECT _____

LOCATION I-80 from Chicago Street to US Route 30

COUNTY Will CORING METHOD Rotary Wash

CLIENT _____ CORING BARREL TYPE & SIZE NX Double Swivel-10 ft

BORING NO. BSB-058 Core Diameter 2 in
 Northing 1765845 Top of Rock Elev. 518.4 ft
 Easting 1055464 Begin Core Elev. 517.9 ft
 Ground Surface Elev. 536.4 ft



Color pictures of the cores Yes

Cores will be stored for examination until 5 yrs after const.

The "Strength" column represents the uniaxial compressive strength of the core sample (ASTM D-2938)

ROCK CORE PHOTO

PROJECT _____

LOCATION I-80 from Chicago Street to US Route 30

COUNTY Will CORING METHOD Rotary Wash

CLIENT _____ CORING BARREL TYPE & SIZE NX Double Swivel-10 ft

BORING NO.	<u>BSB-058</u>	Core Diameter	<u>2</u>	in
Northing	<u>1765845</u>	Top of Rock Elev.	<u>518.4</u>	ft
Easting	<u>1055464</u>	Begin Core Elev.	<u>517.9</u>	ft
Ground Surface Elev.	<u>536.4</u>			ft



Color pictures of the cores Yes

Cores will be stored for examination until 5 yrs after const.

The "Strength" column represents the uniaxial compressive strength of the core sample (ASTM D-2938)

SOIL BORING LOG

PROJECT _____

LOCATION I-80 from Chicago Street to US Route 30

COUNTY Will DRILLING METHOD Hollow Stem Auger/Rotary HAMMER TYPE CME Automatic

CLIENT	D E P T H (ft)	B L O W S (/6")	U C S Qu (tsf)	M O I S T (%)	D I S T R I B U T I O N (pcf)	Surface Water Elev.			D E P T H (ft)	B L O W S (/6")	U C S Qu (tsf)	M O I S T (%)	D I S T R I B U T I O N (pcf)
						ft	n/a	ft					
BORING NO. BSB-059						Groundwater Elev.:							
Northing 1765856						First Encounter	Dry to -10.0'	ft					
Easting 1055541						Upon Completion	n/a	ft					
Ground Surface Elev. 538.3 ft						After - Hrs.	-	ft					
1.25" ASPHALT, 14.75" CONCRETE								517.8					
537.0	3					Borehole continued with rock coring.							
CRUSHED STONE	2		9										
535.3	1												
CLAY LOAM with Stone-gray-very stiff to hard (Fill)													
	7												
	10	2.00	13										
	6	P						-25					
	-5												
	6												
	8	4.00	17										
	16	P											
530.3													
SILTY CLAY-dark brown to black-very stiff													
	3												
	4	2.00	24										
	2	P						-30					
	-10												
527.8													
SANDY LOAM-brown													
	3												
	3		17										
	4												
525.3													
SAND, GRAVEL & FRACTURED ROCK-brown													
	8												
	27		7										
	50/5"							-35					
	-15												
	14												
	10		12										
	16												
520.3													
Drillers Observation: Apparent Bedrock		50/1"											
			8										
	-20							-40					

Z:\PROJECTS\2020\20012 EXP. I-80 FROM CHICAGO ST. TO RT 30, PTB 194-9\20012 BORING LOGS\20012_LOG.GPJ 1/20/22

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), GP-Geoprobe Hand Auger BBS, from 137 (Rev. 8-99)



ROCK CORE LOG

PROJECT _____

LOCATION I-80 from Chicago Street to US Route 30

COUNTY Will CORING METHOD Rotary Wash

CLIENT _____ CORING BARREL TYPE & SIZE NX Double Swivel-10 ft

BORING NO. BSB-059 Core Diameter 2 in
 Northing 1765856 Top of Rock Elev. 520.31 ft
 Easting 1055541 Begin Core Elev. 517.81 ft
 Ground Surface Elev. 538.3 ft

DESCRIPTION	DEPTH (ft)	CORE (#)	RECOVERY (%)	R.Q.D. (%)	CORE TIME (min/ft)	STRENGTH (tsf)
RUN 1 (-20.5' to -30.5') SILURIAN SYSTEM, NIAGARAN SERIES DOLOMITE Light gray & fine grained with horizontal bedding. Numerous horizontal & vertical fractures throughout.	517.8	1	100	52		696.00
RUN 2 (-30.5' to -35.5') SILURIAN SYSTEM, NIAGARAN SERIES DOLOMITE Light gray & fine grained with horizontal bedding. Some horizontal fractures throughout.	507.8	2	100	96		761.00
End Of Boring @ -35.5'. Boring backfilled with cuttings.	502.8					

Color pictures of the cores Yes

Cores will be stored for examination until 5 yrs after const.

The "Strength" column represents the uniaxial compressive strength of the core sample (ASTM D-2938)

ROCK CORE PHOTO

PROJECT _____

LOCATION I-80 from Chicago Street to US Route 30

COUNTY Will CORING METHOD Rotary Wash

CLIENT _____ CORING BARREL TYPE & SIZE NX Double Swivel-10 ft

BORING NO.	<u>BSB-059</u>	Core Diameter	<u>2</u>	in
Northing	<u>1765856</u>	Top of Rock Elev.	<u>520.3</u>	ft
Easting	<u>1055541</u>	Begin Core Elev.	<u>517.8</u>	ft
Ground Surface Elev.	<u>538.3</u>			ft



Color pictures of the cores Yes

Cores will be stored for examination until 5 yrs after const.

The "Strength" column represents the uniaxial compressive strength of the core sample (ASTM D-2938)

ROCK CORE PHOTO

PROJECT _____

LOCATION I-80 from Chicago Street to US Route 30

COUNTY Will CORING METHOD Rotary Wash

CLIENT _____ CORING BARREL TYPE & SIZE NX Double Swivel-10 ft

BORING NO.	<u>BSB-059</u>	Core Diameter	<u>2</u>	in
Northing	<u>1765856</u>	Top of Rock Elev.	<u>520.3</u>	ft
Easting	<u>1055541</u>	Begin Core Elev.	<u>517.8</u>	ft
Ground Surface Elev.	<u>538.3</u>			ft



Color pictures of the cores Yes

Cores will be stored for examination until 5 yrs after const.

The "Strength" column represents the uniaxial compressive strength of the core sample (ASTM D-2938)



ROCK CORE LOG

PROJECT _____

LOCATION I-80 from Chicago Street to US Route 30

COUNTY Will CORING METHOD Rotary Wash

CLIENT _____ CORING BARREL TYPE & SIZE NX Double Swivel-10 ft

BORING NO. BSB-060 Core Diameter 2 in
 Northing 1765886 Top of Rock Elev. 515.48 ft
 Easting 1055446 Begin Core Elev. 514.48 ft
 Ground Surface Elev. 536.5 ft

DESCRIPTION	DEPTH (ft)	CORE (#)	RECOVERY (%)	R.Q.D. (%)	CORE TIME (min/ft)	STRENGTH (tsf)
RUN 1 (-22.0' to -32.0') SILURIAN SYSTEM, NIAGARAN SERIES DOLOMITE Light gray & fine grained with horizontal bedding. Some horizontal fractures throughout.	514.5	1	99	77		763.00
RUN 2 (-32.0' to -37.0') SILURIAN SYSTEM, NIAGARAN SERIES DOLOMITE Light gray & fine grained with horizontal bedding. Some horizontal fractures & chert nodules throughout.	504.5	2	100	100		713.00
End Of Boring @ -37.0'. Boring backfilled with cuttings.	499.5					

Color pictures of the cores Yes

Cores will be stored for examination until 5 yrs after const.

The "Strength" column represents the uniaxial compressive strength of the core sample (ASTM D-2938)

ROCK CORE PHOTO

PROJECT _____

LOCATION I-80 from Chicago Street to US Route 30

COUNTY Will CORING METHOD Rotary Wash

CLIENT _____ CORING BARREL TYPE & SIZE NX Double Swivel-10 ft

BORING NO.	<u>BSB-060</u>	Core Diameter	<u>2</u>	in
Northing	<u>1765886</u>	Top of Rock Elev.	<u>515.5</u>	ft
Easting	<u>1055446</u>	Begin Core Elev.	<u>514.5</u>	ft
Ground Surface Elev.	<u>536.5</u>			ft



Color pictures of the cores Yes

Cores will be stored for examination until 5 yrs after const.

The "Strength" column represents the uniaxial compressive strength of the core sample (ASTM D-2938)

ROCK CORE PHOTO

PROJECT _____

LOCATION I-80 from Chicago Street to US Route 30

COUNTY Will CORING METHOD Rotary Wash

CLIENT _____ CORING BARREL TYPE & SIZE NX Double Swivel-10 ft

BORING NO.	<u>BSB-060</u>	Core Diameter	<u>2</u>	in
Northing	<u>1765886</u>	Top of Rock Elev.	<u>515.5</u>	ft
Easting	<u>1055446</u>	Begin Core Elev.	<u>514.5</u>	ft
Ground Surface Elev.	<u>536.5</u>			ft



Color pictures of the cores Yes

Cores will be stored for examination until 5 yrs after const.

The "Strength" column represents the uniaxial compressive strength of the core sample (ASTM D-2938)



ROCK CORE LOG

PROJECT _____

LOCATION I-80 from Chicago Street to US Route 30

COUNTY Will CORING METHOD Rotary Wash

CLIENT _____ CORING BARREL TYPE & SIZE NX Double Swivel-10 ft

BORING NO. BSB-061 Core Diameter 2 in
 Northing 1765911 Top of Rock Elev. 516.02 ft
 Easting 1055514 Begin Core Elev. 514.02 ft
 Ground Surface Elev. 538.0 ft

DESCRIPTION	DEPTH (ft)	CORE (#)	RECOVERY (%)	R.Q.D. (%)	CORE TIME (min/ft)	STRENGTH (tsf)
RUN 1 (-24.0' to -34.0') SILURIAN SYSTEM, NIAGARAN SERIES DOLOMITE Light gray & fine grained with horizontal bedding. Some horizontal fractures & chert nodules throughout.	514.0	1	99	71		479.00
	-25					
	-30					
	504.0					
RUN 2 (-34.0' to -39.0') SILURIAN SYSTEM, NIAGARAN SERIES DOLOMITE Light gray & fine grained with horizontal bedding. Some horizontal fractures & chert nodules throughout.		2	100	92		828.00
	-35					
	499.0					
End Of Boring @ -39.0'. Boring backfilled with cuttings.	-40					

Color pictures of the cores Yes

Cores will be stored for examination until 5 yrs after const.

The "Strength" column represents the uniaxial compressive strength of the core sample (ASTM D-2938)

ROCK CORE PHOTO

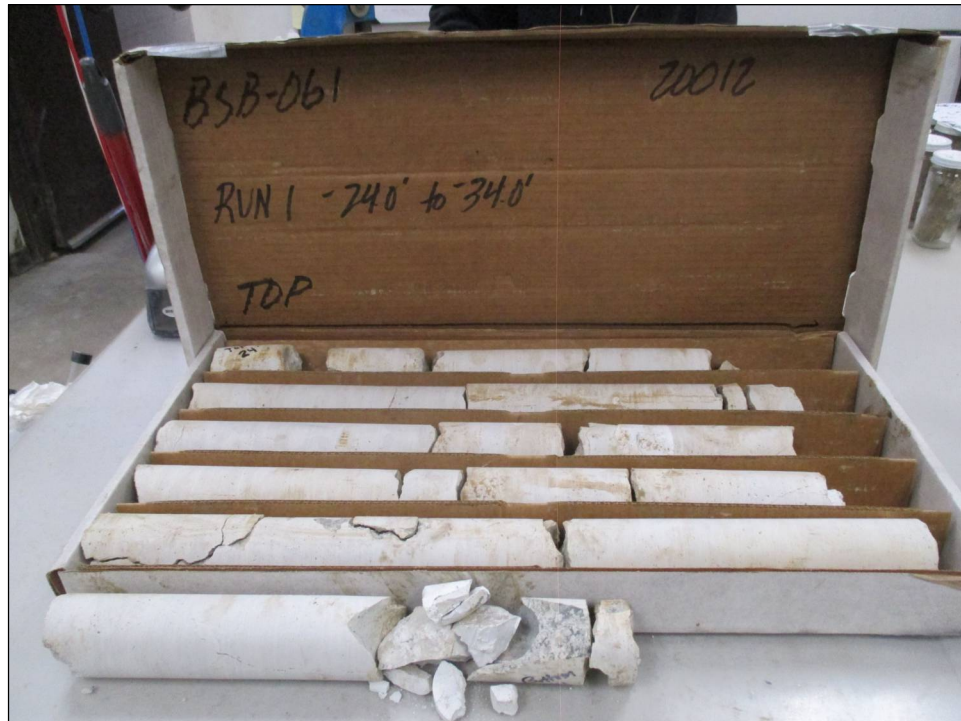
PROJECT _____

LOCATION I-80 from Chicago Street to US Route 30

COUNTY Will CORING METHOD Rotary Wash

CLIENT _____ CORING BARREL TYPE & SIZE NX Double Swivel-10 ft

BORING NO. BSB-061 Core Diameter 2 in
 Northing 1765911 Top of Rock Elev. 516.0 ft
 Easting 1055514 Begin Core Elev. 514.0 ft
 Ground Surface Elev. 538.0 ft



Color pictures of the cores Yes

Cores will be stored for examination until 5 yrs after const.

The "Strength" column represents the uniaxial compressive strength of the core sample (ASTM D-2938)

ROCK CORE PHOTO

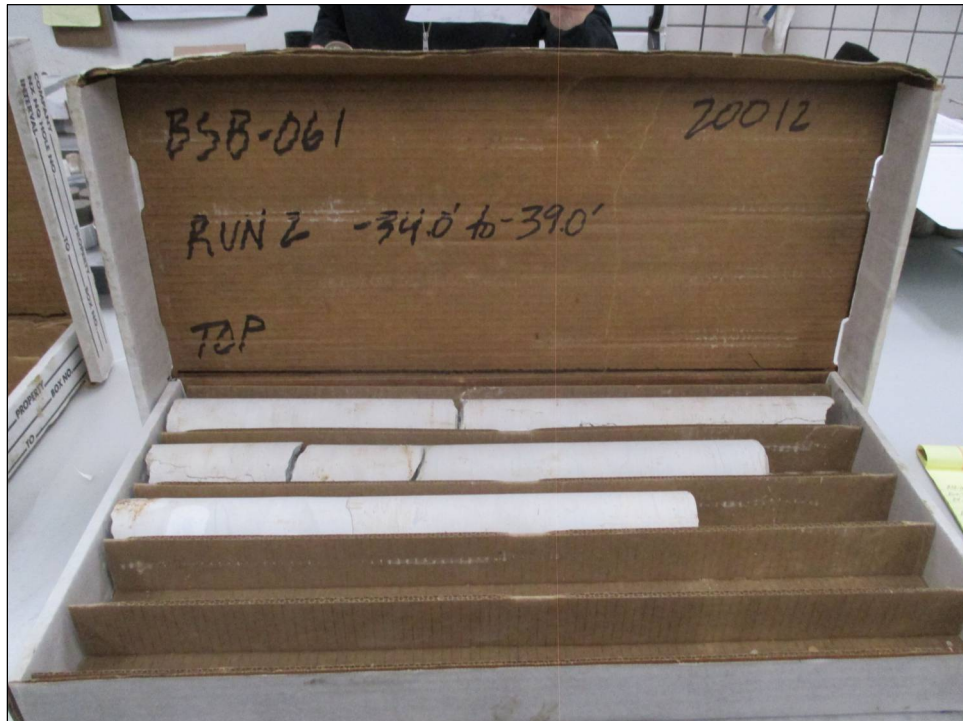
PROJECT _____

LOCATION I-80 from Chicago Street to US Route 30

COUNTY Will CORING METHOD Rotary Wash

CLIENT _____ CORING BARREL TYPE & SIZE NX Double Swivel-10 ft

BORING NO.	<u>BSB-061</u>	Core Diameter	<u>2</u>	in
Northing	<u>1765911</u>	Top of Rock Elev.	<u>516.0</u>	ft
Easting	<u>1055514</u>	Begin Core Elev.	<u>514.0</u>	ft
Ground Surface Elev.	<u>538.0</u>			ft



Color pictures of the cores Yes

Cores will be stored for examination until 5 yrs after const.

The "Strength" column represents the uniaxial compressive strength of the core sample (ASTM D-2938)



ROCK CORE LOG

PROJECT _____

LOCATION I-80 from Chicago Street to US Route 30

COUNTY Will CORING METHOD Rotary Wash

CLIENT _____ CORING BARREL TYPE & SIZE NX Double Swivel-10 ft

BORING NO. BSB-062 Core Diameter 2 in
 Northing 1765930 Top of Rock Elev. 515.57 ft
 Easting 1055425 Begin Core Elev. 515.07 ft
 Ground Surface Elev. 536.6 ft

DEPTH (ft)	CORE (#)	RECOVERY (%)	R.Q.D. (%)	CORE TIME (min/ft)	STRENGTH (tsf)
515.1	1	100	86		639.00
RUN 1 (-21.5' to -31.5') SILURIAN SYSTEM, NIAGARAN SERIES DOLOMITE Light gray & fine grained with horizontal bedding. Some horizontal fractures throughout.					
-25					
-30					
505.1	2	100	100		742.00
RUN 2 (-31.5' to -36.5') SILURIAN SYSTEM, NIAGARAN SERIES DOLOMITE Light gray & fine grained with horizontal bedding. Some horizontal fractures & chert nodules throughout.					
-35					
500.1					
End Of Boring @ -37.0'. Boring backfilled with cuttings.					
-40					

Color pictures of the cores Yes

Cores will be stored for examination until 5 yrs after const.

The "Strength" column represents the uniaxial compressive strength of the core sample (ASTM D-2938)

ROCK CORE PHOTO

PROJECT _____

LOCATION I-80 from Chicago Street to US Route 30

COUNTY Will CORING METHOD Rotary Wash

CLIENT _____ CORING BARREL TYPE & SIZE NX Double Swivel-10 ft

BORING NO. BSB-062 Core Diameter 2 in
 Northing 1765930 Top of Rock Elev. 515.6 ft
 Easting 1055425 Begin Core Elev. 515.1 ft
 Ground Surface Elev. 536.6 ft



Color pictures of the cores Yes

Cores will be stored for examination until 5 yrs after const.

The "Strength" column represents the uniaxial compressive strength of the core sample (ASTM D-2938)

ROCK CORE PHOTO

PROJECT _____

LOCATION I-80 from Chicago Street to US Route 30

COUNTY Will CORING METHOD Rotary Wash

CLIENT _____ CORING BARREL TYPE & SIZE NX Double Swivel-10 ft

BORING NO.	<u>BSB-062</u>	Core Diameter	<u>2</u>	in
Northing	<u>1765930</u>	Top of Rock Elev.	<u>515.6</u>	ft
Easting	<u>1055425</u>	Begin Core Elev.	<u>515.1</u>	ft
Ground Surface Elev.	<u>536.6</u>			ft



Color pictures of the cores Yes

Cores will be stored for examination until 5 yrs after const.

The "Strength" column represents the uniaxial compressive strength of the core sample (ASTM D-2938)



ROCK CORE LOG

PROJECT _____

LOCATION I-80 from Chicago Street to US Route 30

COUNTY Will CORING METHOD Rotary Wash

CLIENT _____ CORING BARREL TYPE & SIZE NX Double Swivel-10 ft

BORING NO. BSB-063 Core Diameter 2 in
 Northing 1765954 Top of Rock Elev. 515.51 ft
 Easting 1055491 Begin Core Elev. 514.51 ft
 Ground Surface Elev. 538.0 ft

DESCRIPTION	DEPTH (ft)	CORE (#)	RECOVERY (%)	R.Q.D. (%)	CORE TIME (min/ft)	STRENGTH (tsf)
RUN 1 (-23.5' to -33.5') SILURIAN SYSTEM, NIAGARAN SERIES DOLOMITE Light gray & fine grained with horizontal bedding. Some horizontal fractures throughout.	514.5 -25 -30	1	97	87		725.00
RUN 2 (-33.5' to -38.5') SILURIAN SYSTEM, NIAGARAN SERIES DOLOMITE Light gray & fine grained with horizontal bedding. Some horizontal fractures & chert nodules throughout.	504.5 -35	2	100	100		693.00
End Of Boring @ -38.5'. Boring backfilled with cuttings.	499.5 -40					

Color pictures of the cores Yes

Cores will be stored for examination until 5 yrs after const.

The "Strength" column represents the uniaxial compressive strength of the core sample (ASTM D-2938)

ROCK CORE PHOTO

PROJECT _____

LOCATION I-80 from Chicago Street to US Route 30

COUNTY Will CORING METHOD Rotary Wash

CLIENT _____ CORING BARREL TYPE & SIZE NX Double Swivel-10 ft

BORING NO.	<u>BSB-063</u>	Core Diameter	<u>2</u>	in
Northing	<u>1765954</u>	Top of Rock Elev.	<u>515.5</u>	ft
Easting	<u>1055491</u>	Begin Core Elev.	<u>514.5</u>	ft
Ground Surface Elev.	<u>538.0</u>			ft



Color pictures of the cores Yes

Cores will be stored for examination until 5 yrs after const.

The "Strength" column represents the uniaxial compressive strength of the core sample (ASTM D-2938)

ROCK CORE PHOTO

PROJECT _____

LOCATION I-80 from Chicago Street to US Route 30

COUNTY Will CORING METHOD Rotary Wash

CLIENT _____ CORING BARREL TYPE & SIZE NX Double Swivel-10 ft

BORING NO.	<u>BSB-063</u>	Core Diameter	<u>2</u>	in
Northing	<u>1765954</u>	Top of Rock Elev.	<u>515.5</u>	ft
Easting	<u>1055491</u>	Begin Core Elev.	<u>514.5</u>	ft
Ground Surface Elev.	<u>538.0</u>			ft



Color pictures of the cores Yes

Cores will be stored for examination until 5 yrs after const.

The "Strength" column represents the uniaxial compressive strength of the core sample (ASTM D-2938)

SOIL BORING LOG

PROJECT _____

LOCATION I-80 from Chicago Street to US Route 30

COUNTY Will DRILLING METHOD Hollow Stem Auger/Rotary HAMMER TYPE CME Automatic

CLIENT _____	D E P T H (ft)	B L O W S (/6")	U C S Qu	M O I S T (%)	D R Y D I S I N I T Y (pcf)	Surface Water Elev. <u>n/a</u> ft
						Stream Bed Elev. <u>n/a</u> ft
BORING NO. <u>BSB-064</u>						Groundwater Elev.:
Northing <u>1765980</u>						First Encounter <u>Dry to -10.0'</u> ft
Easting <u>1055387</u>						Upon Completion <u>n/a</u> ft
Ground Surface Elev. <u>536.8</u> ft						After - Hrs. <u>-</u> ft

2.0" ASPHALT, 14.0" CONCRETE						
535.5	0					
CLAYEY GRAVEL & STONE-brown-very loose	0		26			
533.8	0					
CLAY LOAM-brown & gray-medium stiff (Fill)	1					
	2	0.70	17			
	6	B				
531.3	-5					
SILTY CLAY with Stone-dark brown & black-medium stiff to stiff (Fill)	4					
	2	1.20	23			
	4	B				
	4					
	2	0.60	24			
	3	B				
	-10					
	2					
	4	1.00	33			
	5	P				
	1					
	2	0.50	30			
	8	P				
	-15					
521.3						
GRAVEL with Sand-brown & gray-very dense		50/5"				
520.3						
Drillers Observation: Apparent Bedrock			26			
518.3						
Borehole continued with rock coring.						
	-20					

Z:\PROJECTS\2020\20012 EXP. I-80 FROM CHICAGO ST. TO RT 30, PTB 194-9\20012 BORING LOGS\20012_LOG.GPJ 1/20/22

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), GP-Geoprobe Hand Auger BBS, from 137 (Rev. 8-99)



ROCK CORE LOG

PROJECT _____

LOCATION I-80 from Chicago Street to US Route 30

COUNTY Will CORING METHOD Rotary Wash

CLIENT _____ CORING BARREL TYPE & SIZE NX Double Swivel-10 ft

BORING NO. BSB-064 Core Diameter 2 in
 Northing 1765980 Top of Rock Elev. 519.32 ft
 Easting 1055387 Begin Core Elev. 518.32 ft
 Ground Surface Elev. 536.8 ft

DESCRIPTION	DEPTH (ft)	CORE (#)	RECOVERY (%)	R.Q.D. (%)	CORE TIME (min/ft)	STRENGTH (tsf)
RUN 1 (-18.5' to -28.5') SILURIAN SYSTEM, NIAGARAN SERIES DOLOMITE Light gray to gray with horizontal to wavy bedding. Weathered with rust staining. Highly fractured throughout with some chert nodules.	518.3	1	98	83		719.00
	-20					
	-25					
	508.3					
RUN 2 (-28.5' to -33.5') SILURIAN SYSTEM, NIAGARAN SERIES DOLOMITE Light gray to gray with horizontal to wavy bedding. Weathered with rust staining to -57.0'. Highly fractured throughout with some chert nodules.		2	100	100		967.00
	-30					
	503.3					
End Of Boring @ -33.5'. Boring backfilled with cuttings.						
	-35					

Color pictures of the cores Yes

Cores will be stored for examination until 5 yrs after const.

The "Strength" column represents the uniaxial compressive strength of the core sample (ASTM D-2938)

ROCK CORE PHOTO

PROJECT _____

LOCATION I-80 from Chicago Street to US Route 30

COUNTY Will CORING METHOD Rotary Wash

CLIENT _____ CORING BARREL TYPE & SIZE NX Double Swivel-10 ft

BORING NO.	<u>BSB-064</u>	Core Diameter	<u>2</u>	in
Northing	<u>1765980</u>	Top of Rock Elev.	<u>519.3</u>	ft
Easting	<u>1055387</u>	Begin Core Elev.	<u>518.3</u>	ft
Ground Surface Elev.	<u>536.8</u>			ft



Color pictures of the cores Yes

Cores will be stored for examination until 5 yrs after const.

The "Strength" column represents the uniaxial compressive strength of the core sample (ASTM D-2938)

ROCK CORE PHOTO

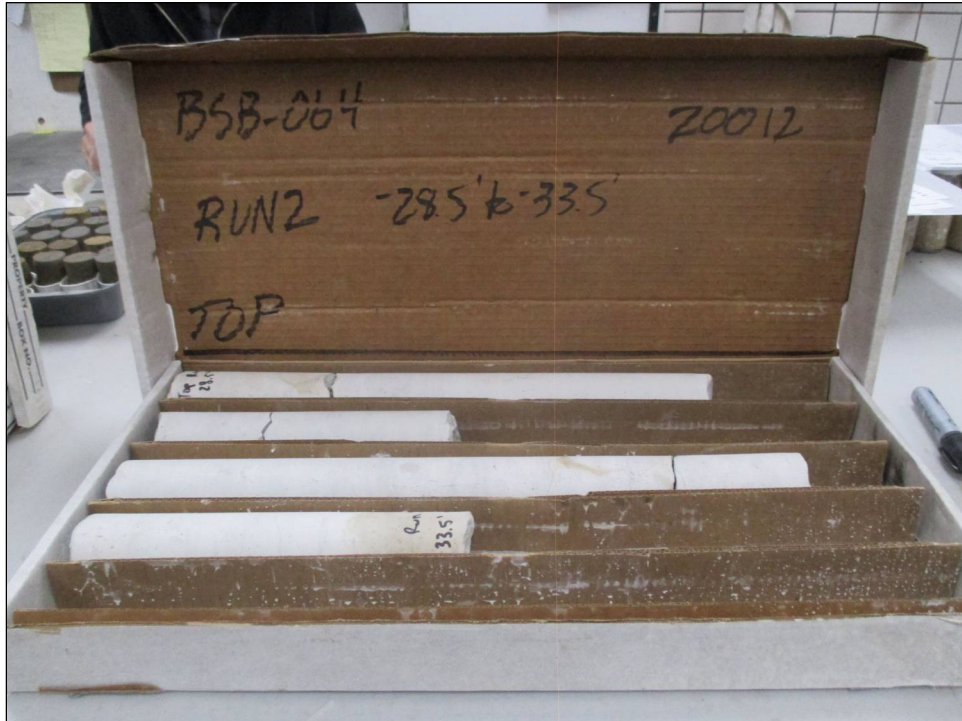
PROJECT _____

LOCATION I-80 from Chicago Street to US Route 30

COUNTY Will CORING METHOD Rotary Wash

CLIENT _____ CORING BARREL TYPE & SIZE NX Double Swivel-10 ft

BORING NO.	<u>BSB-064</u>	Core Diameter	<u>2</u>	in
Northing	<u>1765980</u>	Top of Rock Elev.	<u>519.3</u>	ft
Easting	<u>1055387</u>	Begin Core Elev.	<u>518.3</u>	ft
Ground Surface Elev.	<u>536.8</u>			ft



Color pictures of the cores Yes

Cores will be stored for examination until 5 yrs after const.

The "Strength" column represents the uniaxial compressive strength of the core sample (ASTM D-2938)



ROCK CORE LOG

PROJECT _____

LOCATION I-80 from Chicago Street to US Route 30

COUNTY Will CORING METHOD Rotary Wash

CLIENT _____ CORING BARREL TYPE & SIZE NX Double Swivel-10 ft

BORING NO. BSB-065 Core Diameter 2 in
 Northing 1765998 Top of Rock Elev. 520.89 ft
 Easting 1055467 Begin Core Elev. 519.89 ft
 Ground Surface Elev. 538.4 ft

DEPTH (ft)	CORE (#)	RECOVERY (%)	R.Q.D. (%)	CORE TIME (min/ft)	STRENGTH (tsf)
519.9	1	97	84		
RUN 1 (-18.5' to -28.5') SILURIAN SYSTEM, NIAGARAN SERIES DOLOMITE Light gray mottled gray & porous with horizontal bedding to -21.8' becoming fine grained with some chert replacement nodules. Some horizontal fractures throughout.					
-20					315.00
-25					
509.9					
RUN 2 (-28.5' to -33.5') SILURIAN SYSTEM, NIAGARAN SERIES DOLOMITE Light gray & fine grained with horizontal bedding, some chert replacement nodules.					
-30					675.00
504.9					
End Of Boring @ -33.5'. Boring backfilled with cuttings.					
-35					

Color pictures of the cores Yes

Cores will be stored for examination until 5 yrs after const.

The "Strength" column represents the uniaxial compressive strength of the core sample (ASTM D-2938)

ROCK CORE PHOTO

PROJECT _____

LOCATION I-80 from Chicago Street to US Route 30

COUNTY Will CORING METHOD Rotary Wash

CLIENT _____ CORING BARREL TYPE & SIZE NX Double Swivel-10 ft

BORING NO.	<u>BSB-065</u>	Core Diameter	<u>2</u>	in
Northing	<u>1765998</u>	Top of Rock Elev.	<u>520.9</u>	ft
Easting	<u>1055467</u>	Begin Core Elev.	<u>519.9</u>	ft
Ground Surface Elev.	<u>538.4</u>			ft



Color pictures of the cores Yes

Cores will be stored for examination until 5 yrs after const.

The "Strength" column represents the uniaxial compressive strength of the core sample (ASTM D-2938)

ROCK CORE PHOTO

PROJECT _____

LOCATION I-80 from Chicago Street to US Route 30

COUNTY Will CORING METHOD Rotary Wash

CLIENT _____ CORING BARREL TYPE & SIZE NX Double Swivel-10 ft

BORING NO.	<u>BSB-065</u>	Core Diameter	<u>2</u>	in
Northing	<u>1765998</u>	Top of Rock Elev.	<u>520.9</u>	ft
Easting	<u>1055467</u>	Begin Core Elev.	<u>519.9</u>	ft
Ground Surface Elev.	<u>538.4</u>			ft



Color pictures of the cores Yes

Cores will be stored for examination until 5 yrs after const.

The "Strength" column represents the uniaxial compressive strength of the core sample (ASTM D-2938)

APPENDIX E
LABORATORY TEST
RESULTS



1235 E. Davis Street
 Arlington Heights, Illinois 60005
 Phone: (847) 253-3845 Fax: (847) 253-0482

UNCONFINED COMPRESSIVE STRENGTH of INTACT ROCK CORE SPECIMENS - ASTM D 7012

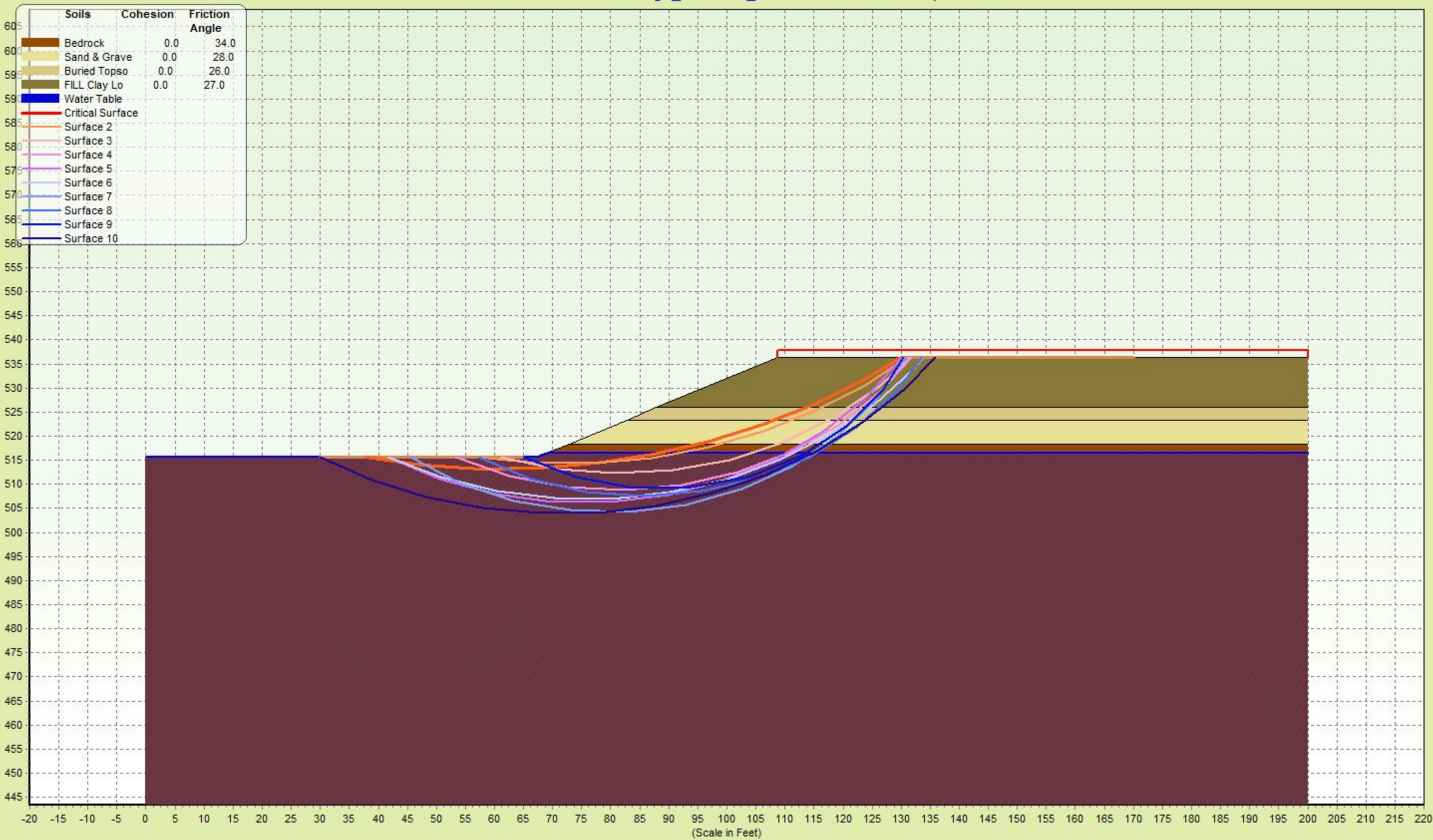
Project Name I-80 Phase 2
 Location Richard Street Bridge (SN 099-0123)
 County Will
 Sample Type Drilled Bedrock Core Sample

Date 2/15/22
 Job No. 20012
 Tested By: AGW

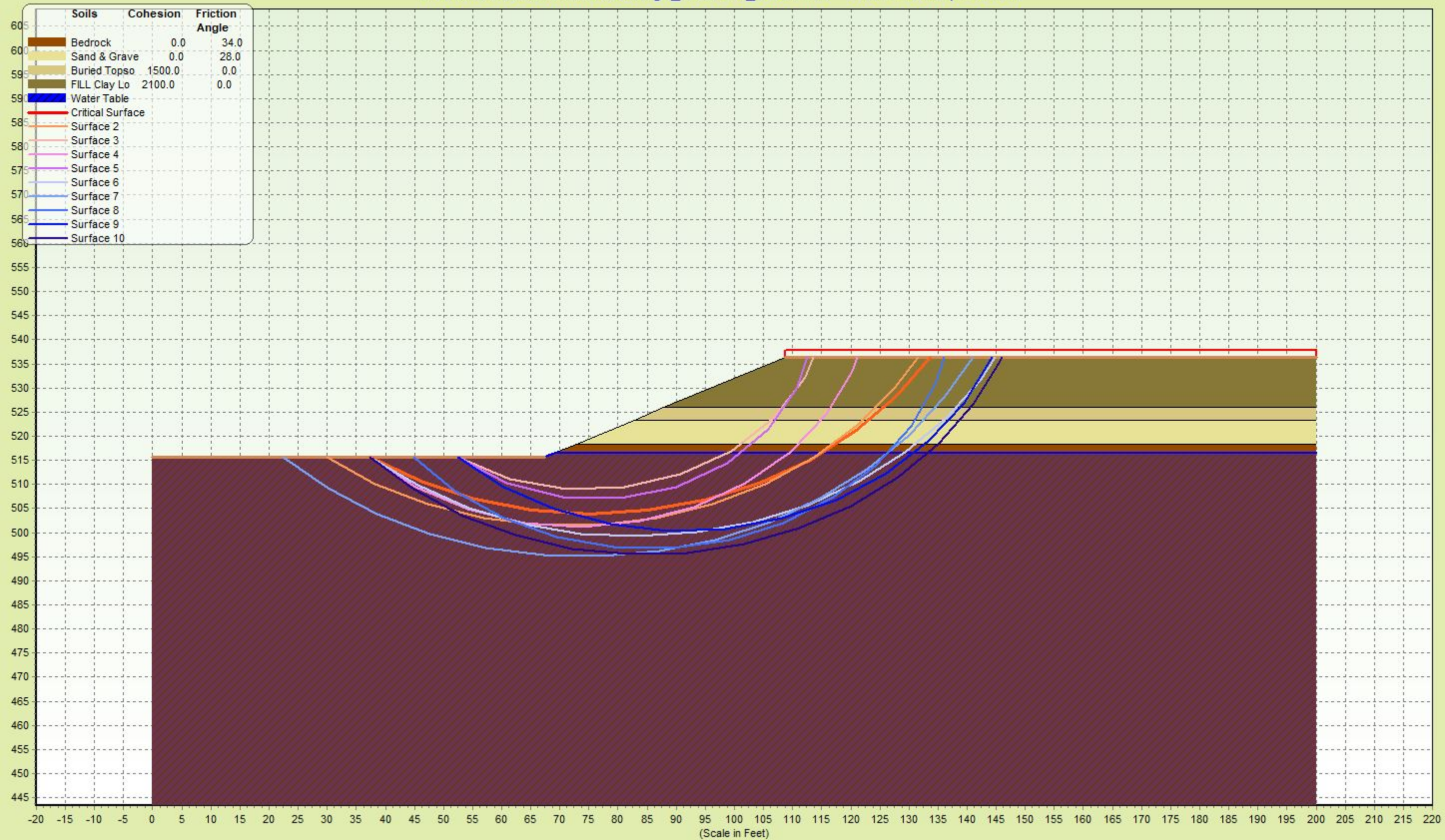
Sample No.	Depth (ft)	Length (in)	Diameter (in)	Weight (g)	Load (lbs)	Area (in ²)	Unit Weight (lbs ft ³)	Compressive Strength (tsf)	Compressive Strength (psi)
BSB-058 Run 1	19.1	4.084	2.046	578.3	33060	3.29	164.0	724	10055
BSB-058 Run 2	29.4	4.090	2.040	595.9	50770	3.27	169.7	1118	15533
BSB-059 Run 1	20.6	4.104	2.061	585.0	32240	3.34	162.7	696	9664
BSB-059 Run 2	33.9	4.108	2.056	599.3	35070	3.32	167.3	761	10563
BSB-060 Run 1	22.3	4.124	2.048	593.9	34890	3.29	166.5	763	10591
BSB-060 Run 2	32.5	4.127	2.045	594.0	32520	3.28	166.9	713	9901
BSB-061 Run 1	24.8	4.163	2.047	598.4	21890	3.29	166.3	479	6651
BSB-061 Run 2	34.1	4.099	2.049	542.1	37930	3.30	152.7	828	11503
BSB-062 Run 1	21.8	4.089	2.044	587.5	29120	3.28	166.7	639	8874
BSB-062 Run 2	31.9	4.083	2.045	577.6	33860	3.28	164.0	742	10309
BSB-063 Run 1	33.6	4.119	2.048	599.5	33150	3.29	168.2	725	10063
BSB-063 Run 2	34.4	4.105	2.044	599.3	31590	3.28	169.4	693	9627
BSB-064 Run 1	18.8	4.059	2.059	586.6	33270	3.33	165.3	719	9992
BSB-064 Run 2	28.6	4.088	2.057	605.2	44620	3.32	169.6	967	13427
BSB-065 Run 1	19.8	4.081	2.048	579.9	14410	3.29	164.2	315	4374
BSB-065 Run 2	29.1	4.084	2.043	588.1	30730	3.28	167.3	675	9374

APPENDIX F
SLOPE STABILITY OUTPUT
(STABL)

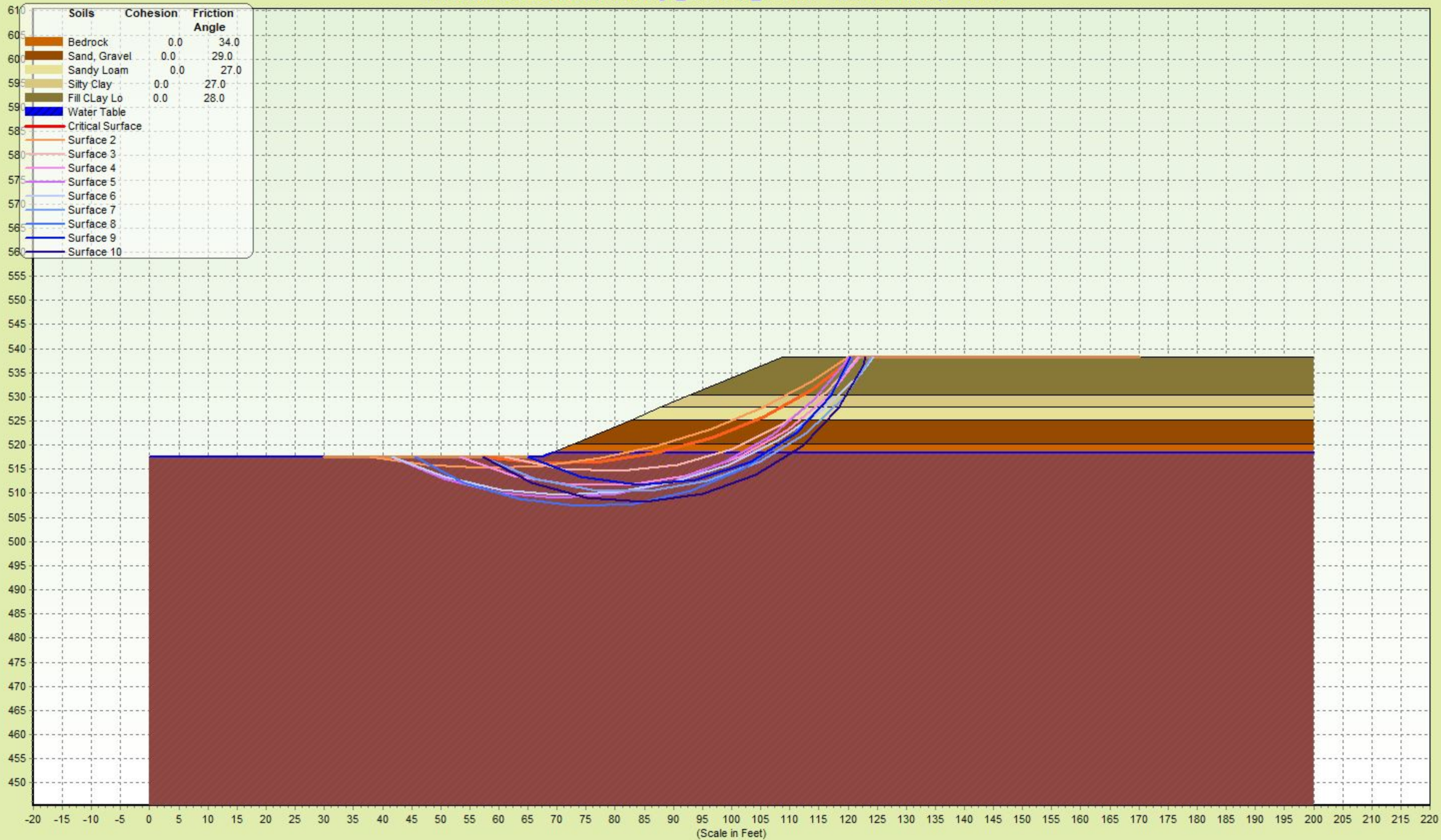
Problem: 20012 Richard St Bridge_BSB-058_Drained - FS Min- Bishop = 1.691



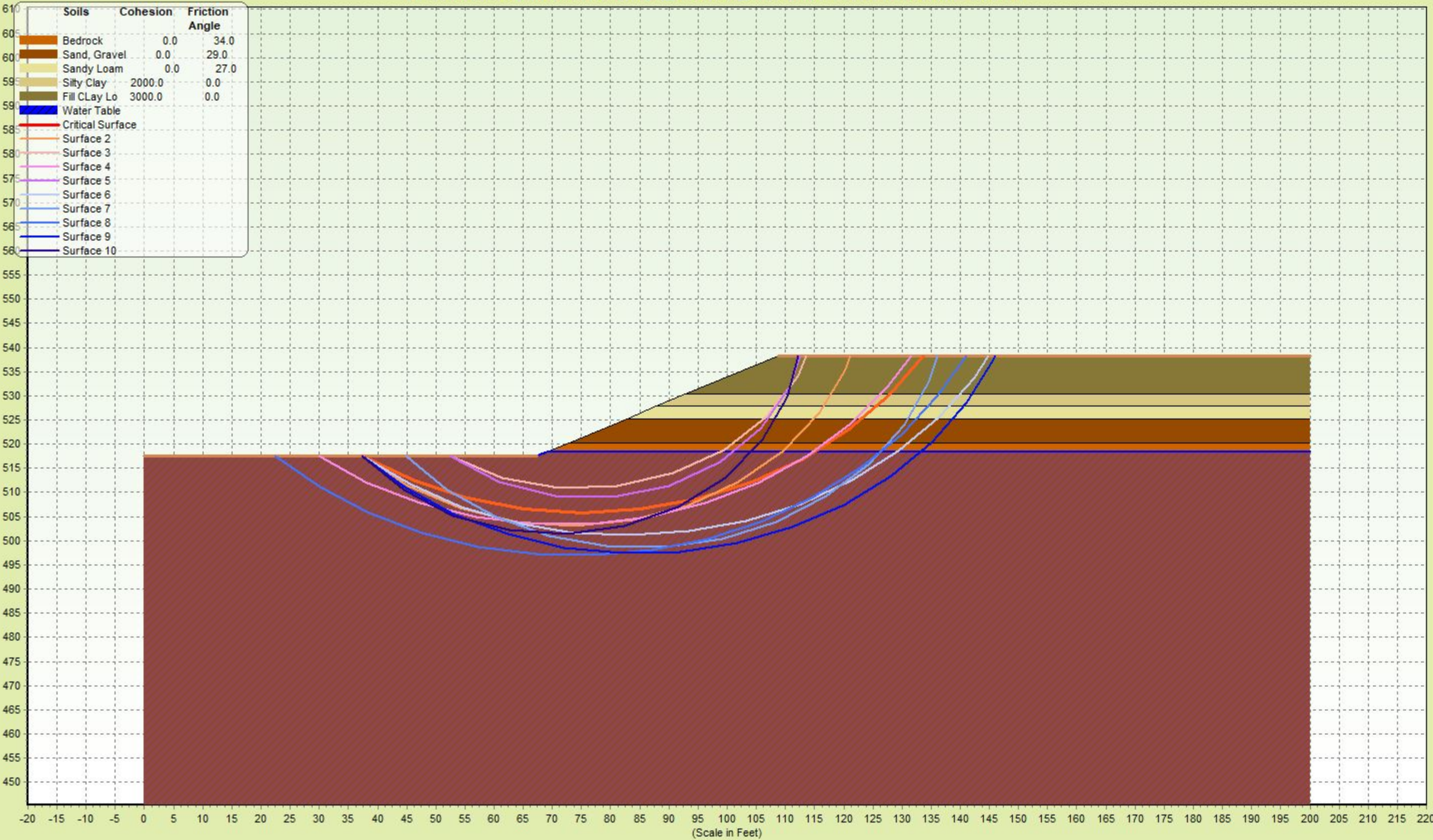
Problem: 20012 Richard St Bridge_BSB-058_Undrained - FS Min- Bishop = 2.727



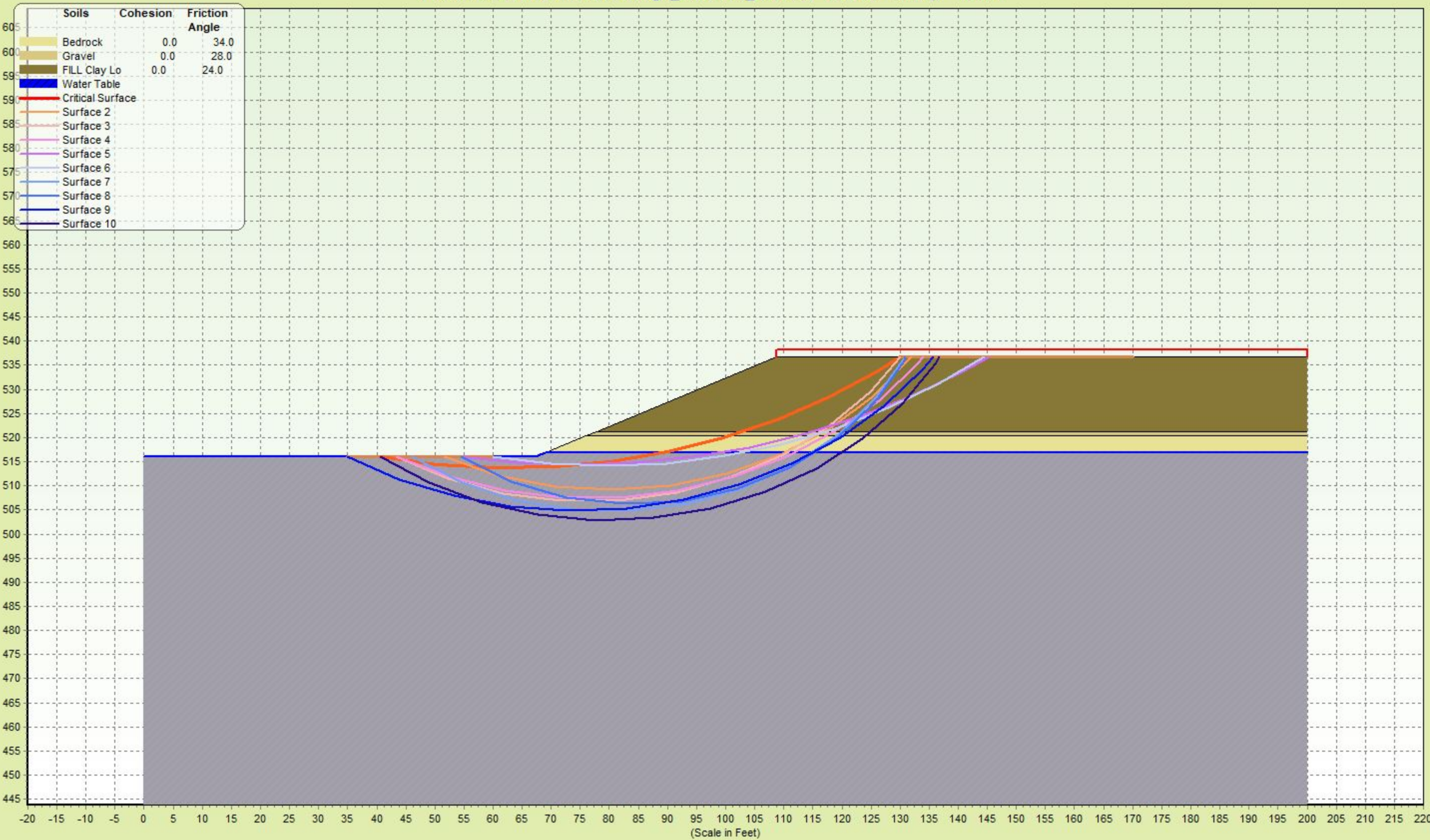
Problem: 20012 Richard St Bridge_BSB-059_Drained - FS Min- Bishop = 1.555



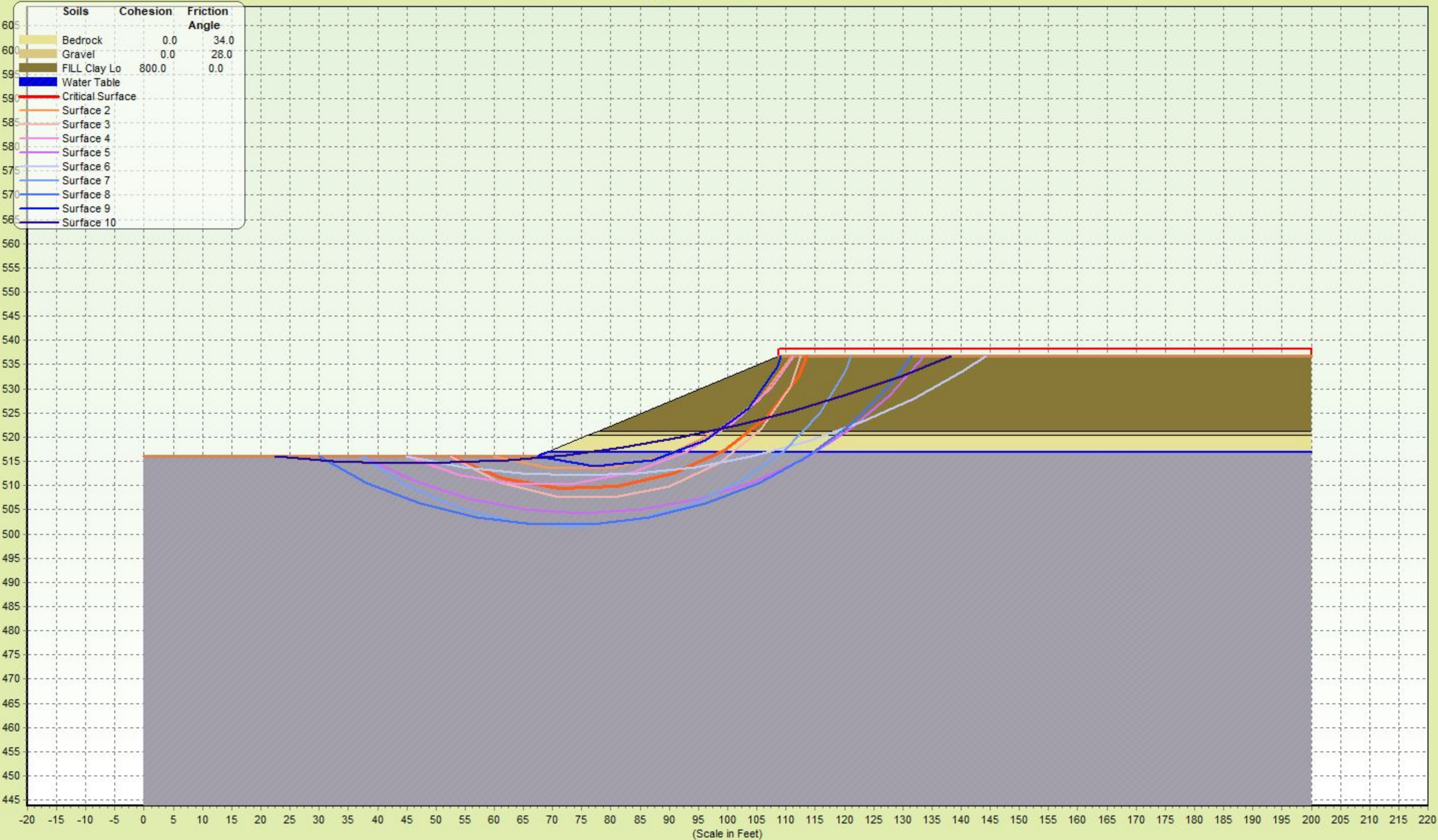
Problem: 20012 Richard St Bridge_BSB-059_Undrained - FS Min- Bishop = 3.114



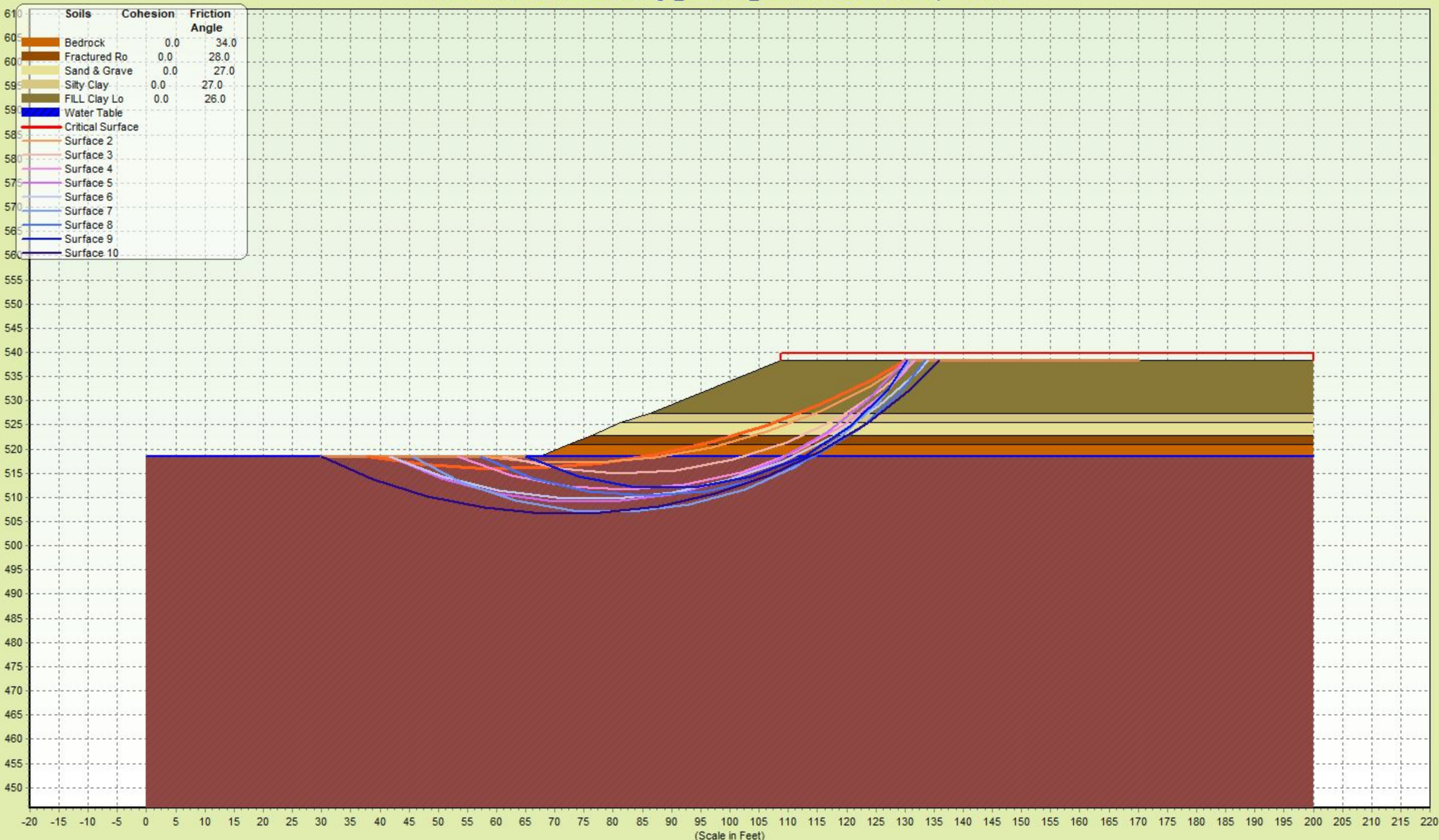
Problem: 20012 Richard St Bridge_BSB-064_Drained - FS Min- Bishop = 1.633



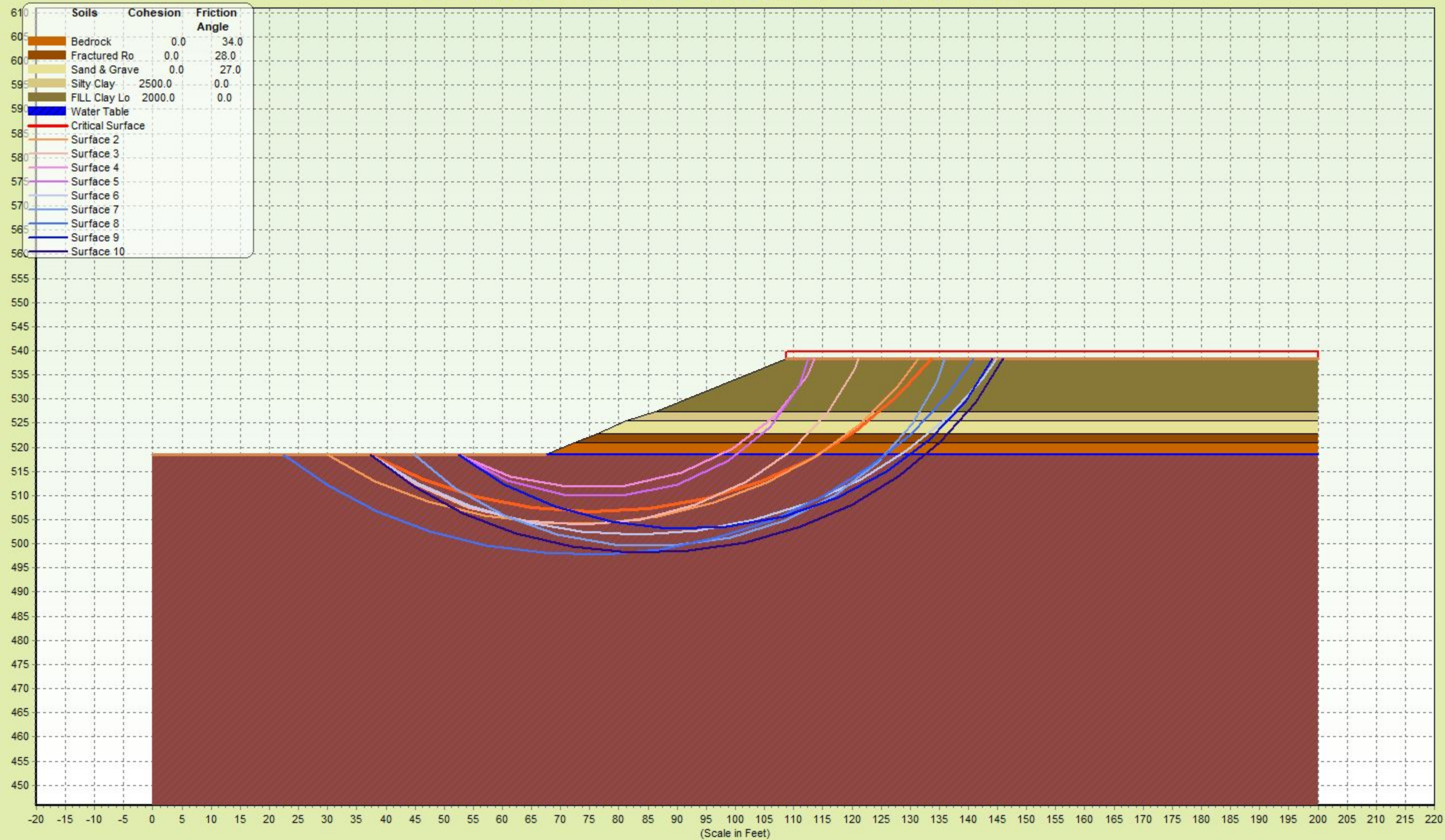
Problem: 20012 Richard St Bridge_BSB-064_Undrained - FS Min- Bishop = 2.127



Problem: 20012 Richard St Bridge_BSB-065_Drained - FS Min- Bishop = 1.742

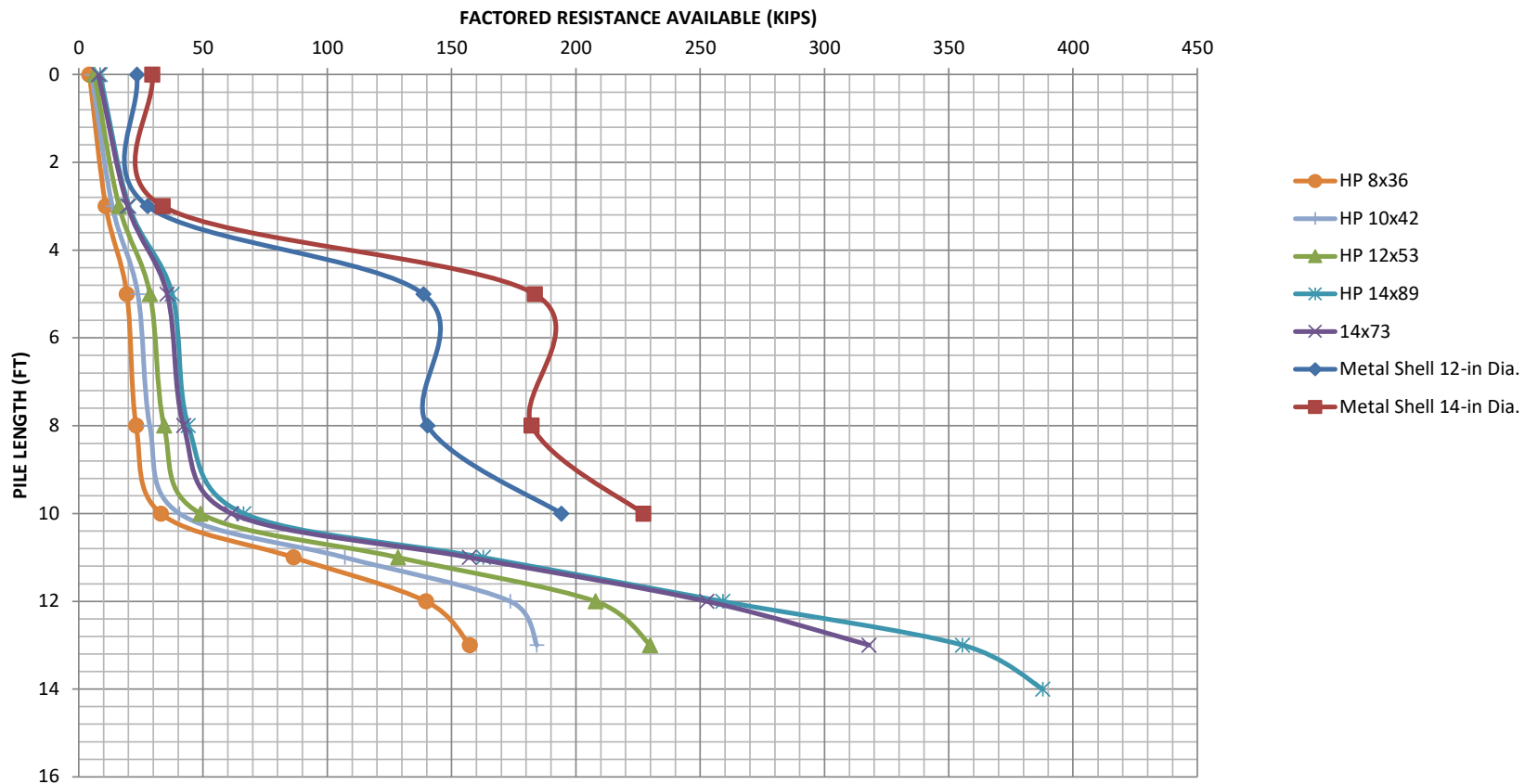


Problem: 20012 Richard St Bridge_BSB-065_Undrained - FS Min- Bishop = 2.892

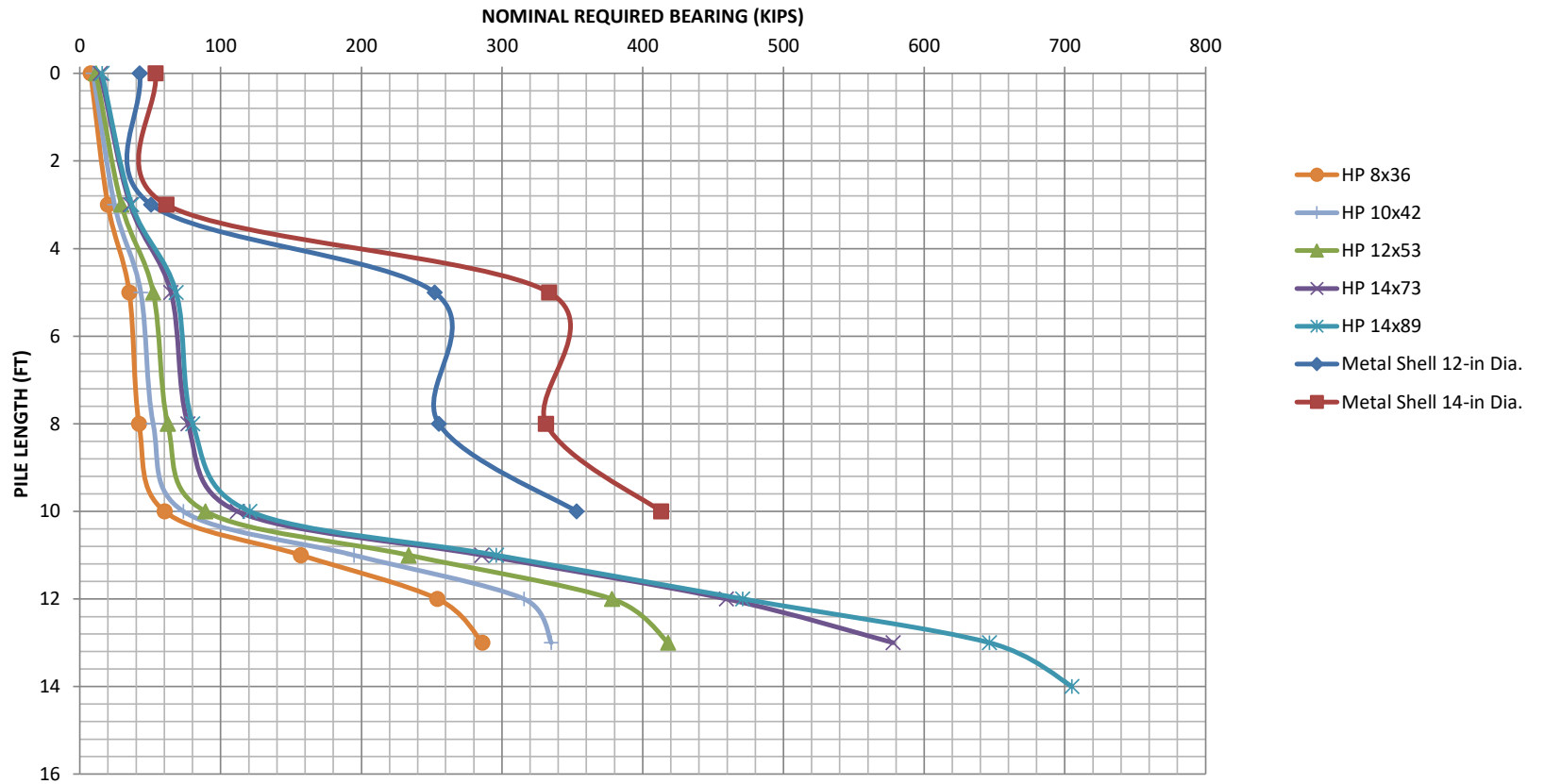


APPENDIX G
PILE ANALYSIS TABLES &
GRAPHS

PILE BEARING (FRA) VS. ESTIMATED PILE LENGTH Boring BSB-58



PILE BEARING (NRB) VS. ESTIMATED PILE LENGTH Boring BSB-58

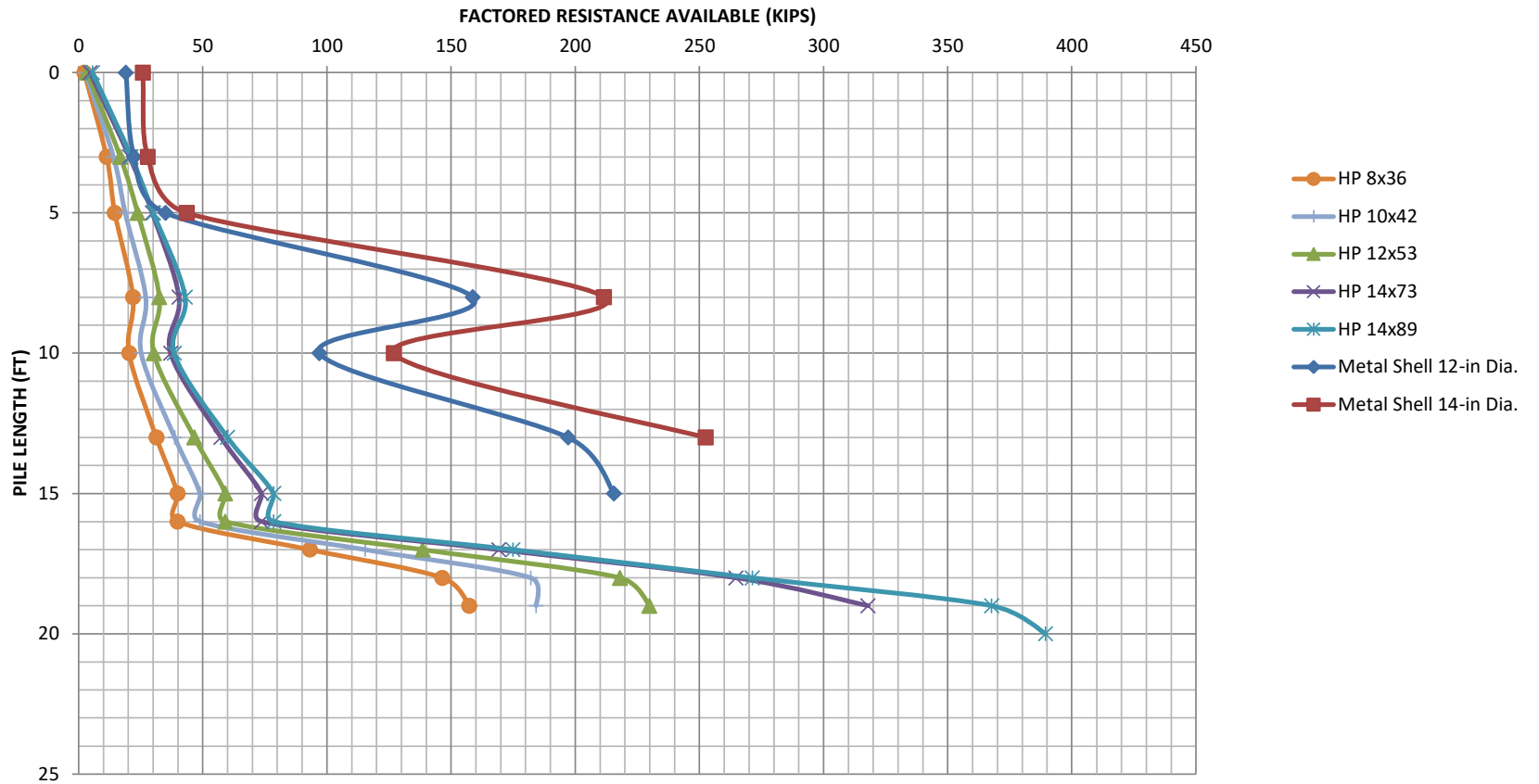


Estimated Pile Lengths and Capacities for 20012 BSB-59

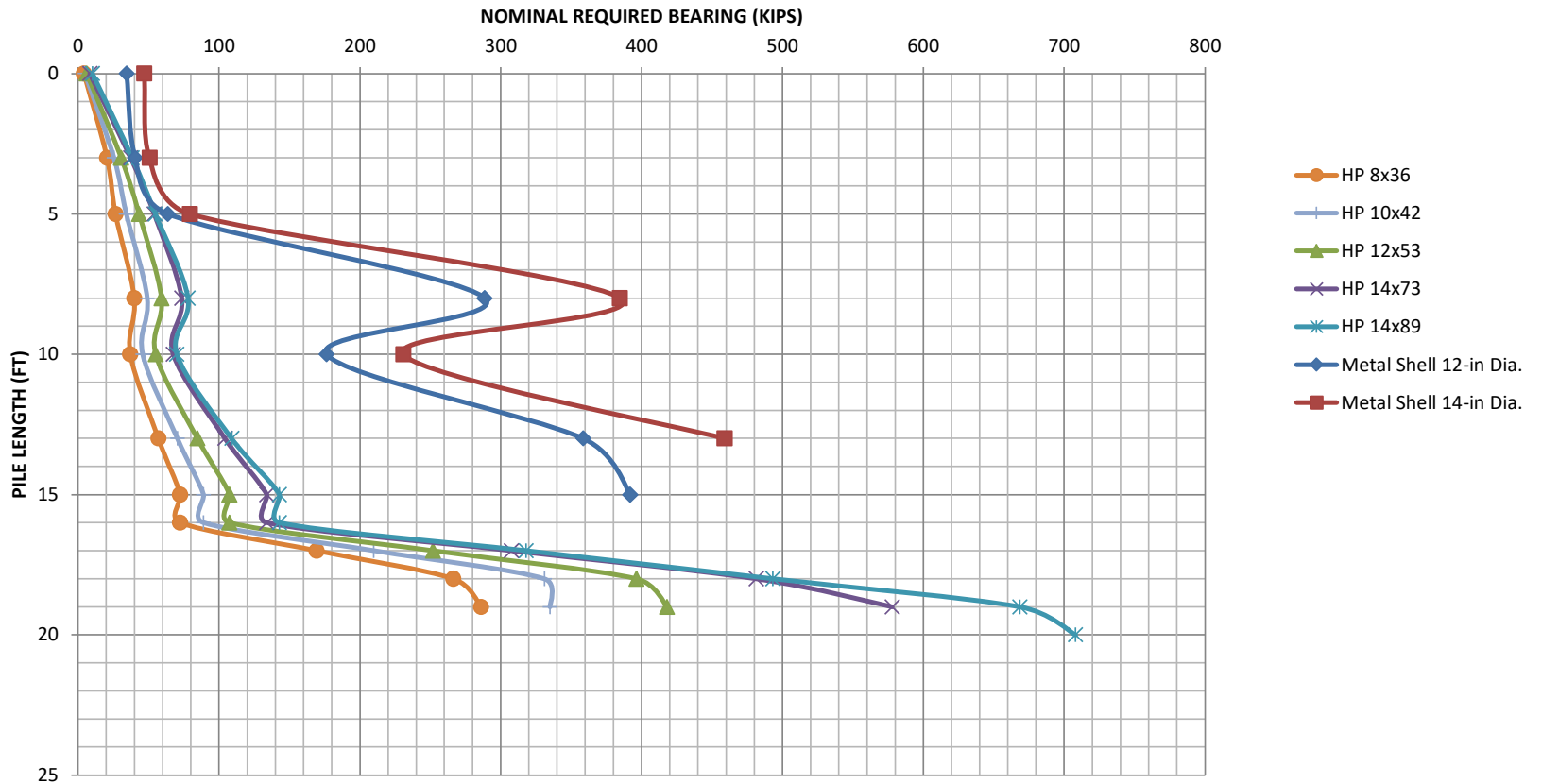
Boring BSB-53 (Ground Surface Elevation against Pile during driving = 538.3, Pile Cutoff Elevation = 533.3)														
Estimated Pile Length (ft.)	HP 8x36		HP 10x42		HP 12x53		HP 14x73		HP 14x89		Metal Shell 12" ¹		Metal Shell 14" ²	
	Factored Resistance Available, FRA (Kips)	Nominal Required Bearing, NRB (Kips)	Factored Resistance Available, FRA (Kips)	Nominal Required Bearing, NRB (Kips)	Factored Resistance Available, FRA (Kips)	Nominal Required Bearing, NRB (Kips)	Factored Resistance Available, FRA (Kips)	Nominal Required Bearing, NRB (Kips)	Factored Resistance Available, FRA (Kips)	Nominal Required Bearing, NRB (Kips)	Factored Resistance Available, FRA (Kips)	Nominal Required Bearing, NRB (Kips)	Factored Resistance Available, FRA (Kips)	Nominal Required Bearing, NRB (Kips)
0	2	4	3	5	3	6	5	8	6	10	19	34	26	47
3	11	21	14	25	17	31	20	37	21	38	22	41	28	51
5	15	27	19	34	24	43	30	54	30	55	35	64	44	79
8	22	40	27	49	33	59	40	73	43	78	159	289	212	385
10	20	37	25	46	30	55	37	67	39	70	97	176	127	231
13	31	57	39	70	47	85	57	104	60	109	197	359	252	459
15	40	72	49	89	59	107	74	134	79	143	216	392		
16	40	72	49	89	59	107	74	134	79	143				
17	93	169	115	210	139	252	169	308	175	318				
18	146	266	182	331	218	396	265	481	271	493				
19	157	286	184	335	230	418	318	578	368	669				
20									389	708				

¹ Metal Shell Pile 12" diameter with 0.25" walls
² Metal Shell Pile 14" diameter with 0.250" walls

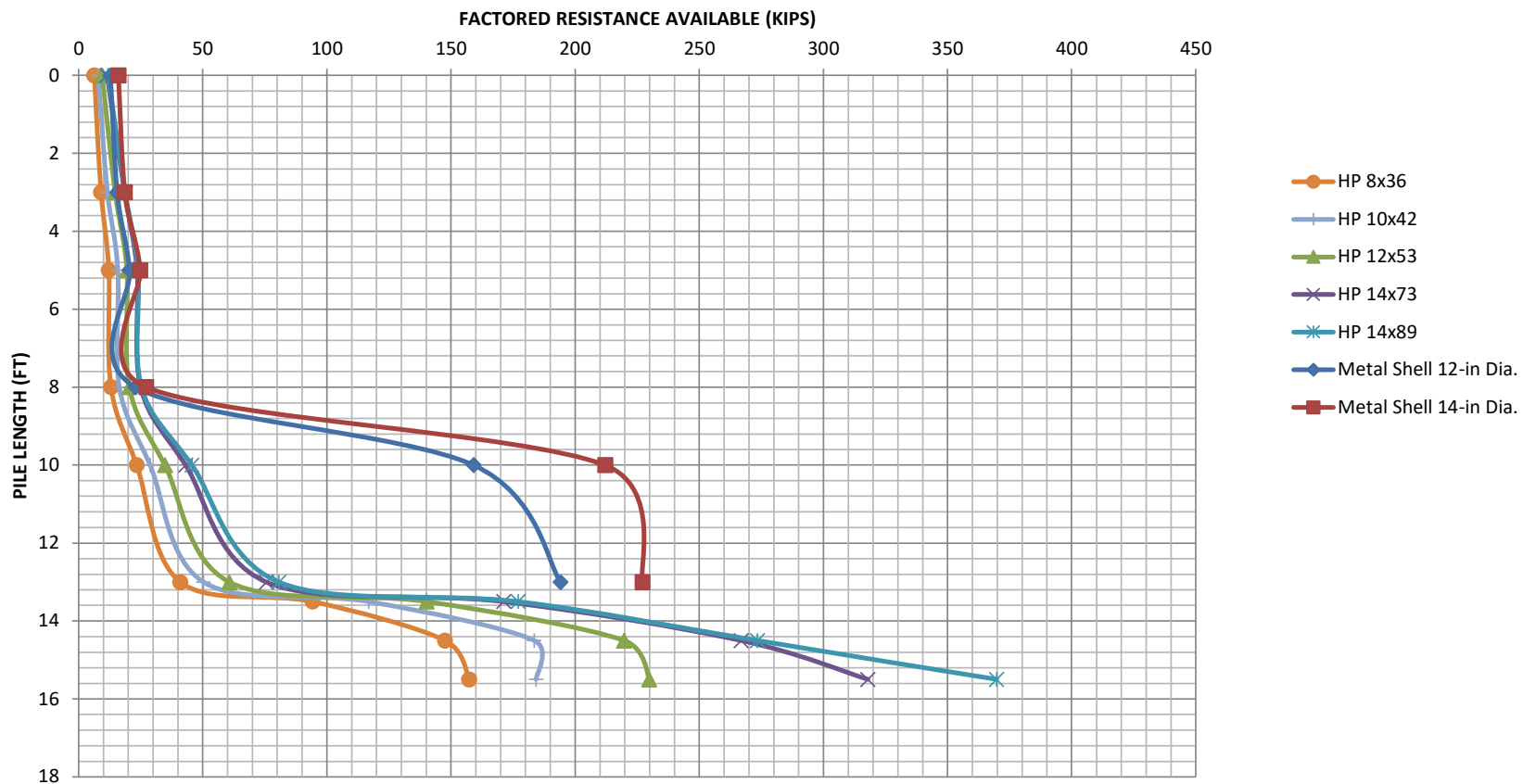
PILE BEARING (FRA) VS. ESTIMATED PILE LENGTH Boring BSB-59



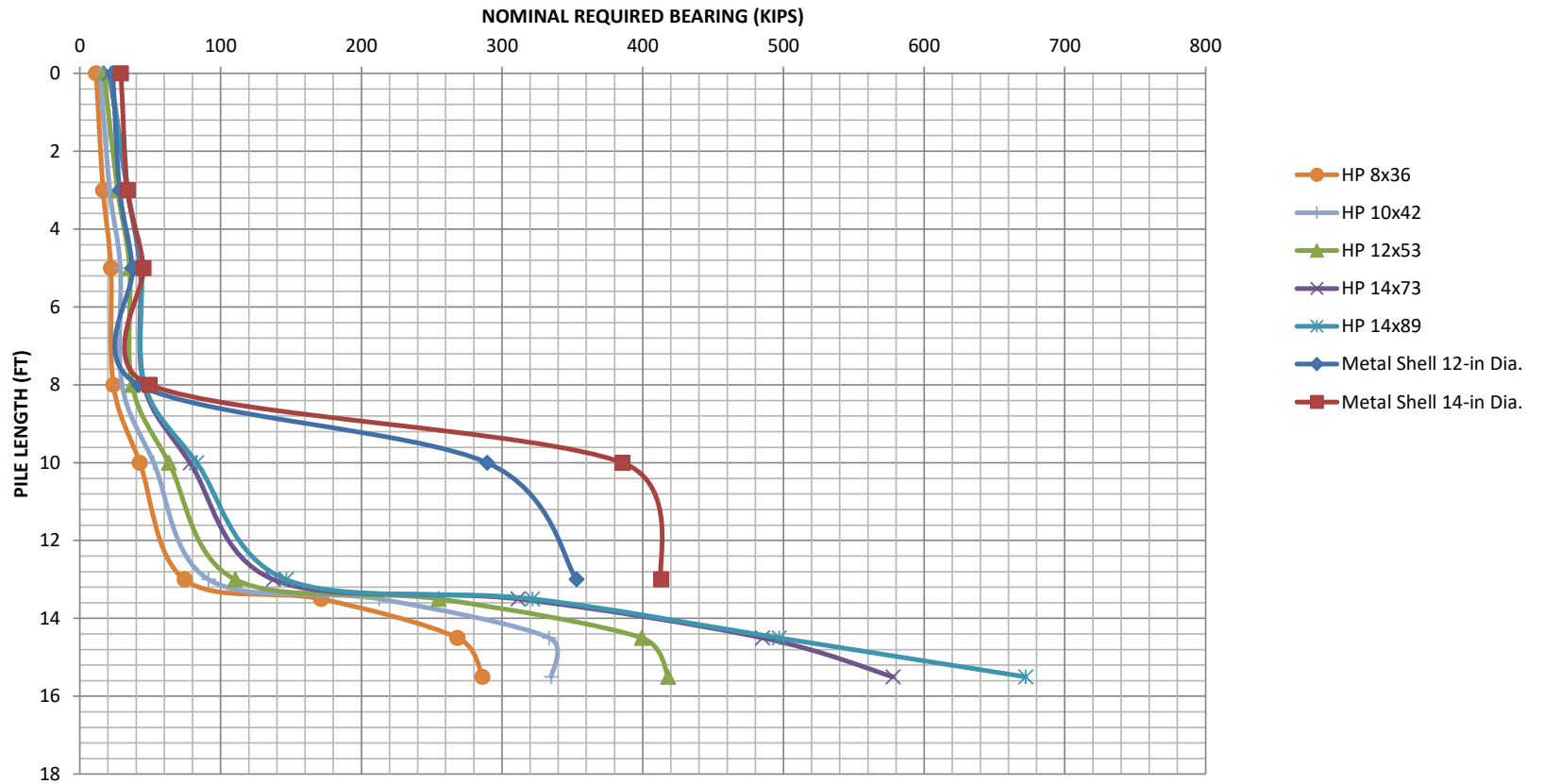
PILE BEARING (NRB) VS. ESTIMATED PILE LENGTH Boring BSB-59



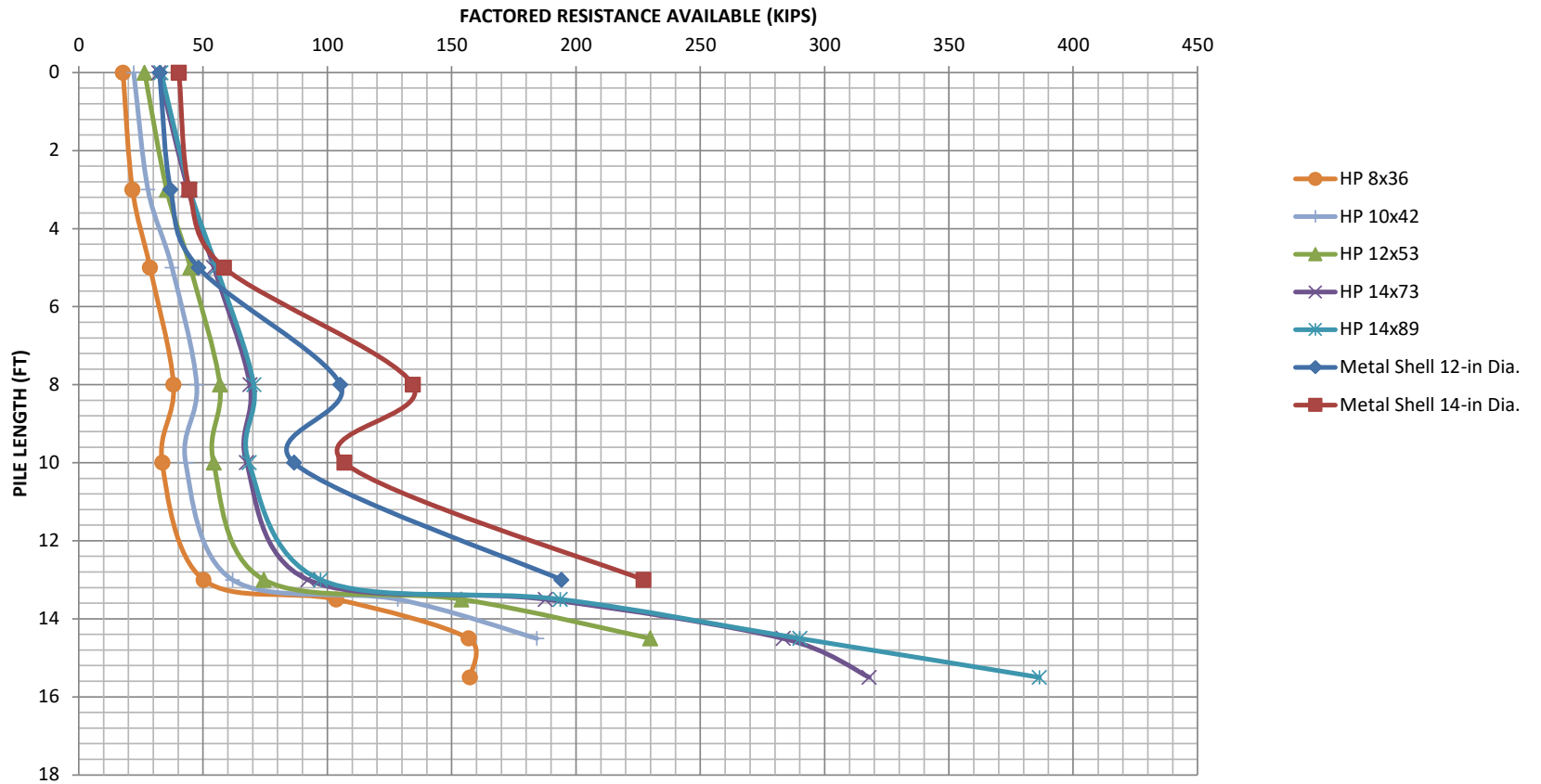
PILE BEARING (FRA) VS. ESTIMATED PILE LENGTH Boring BSB-64



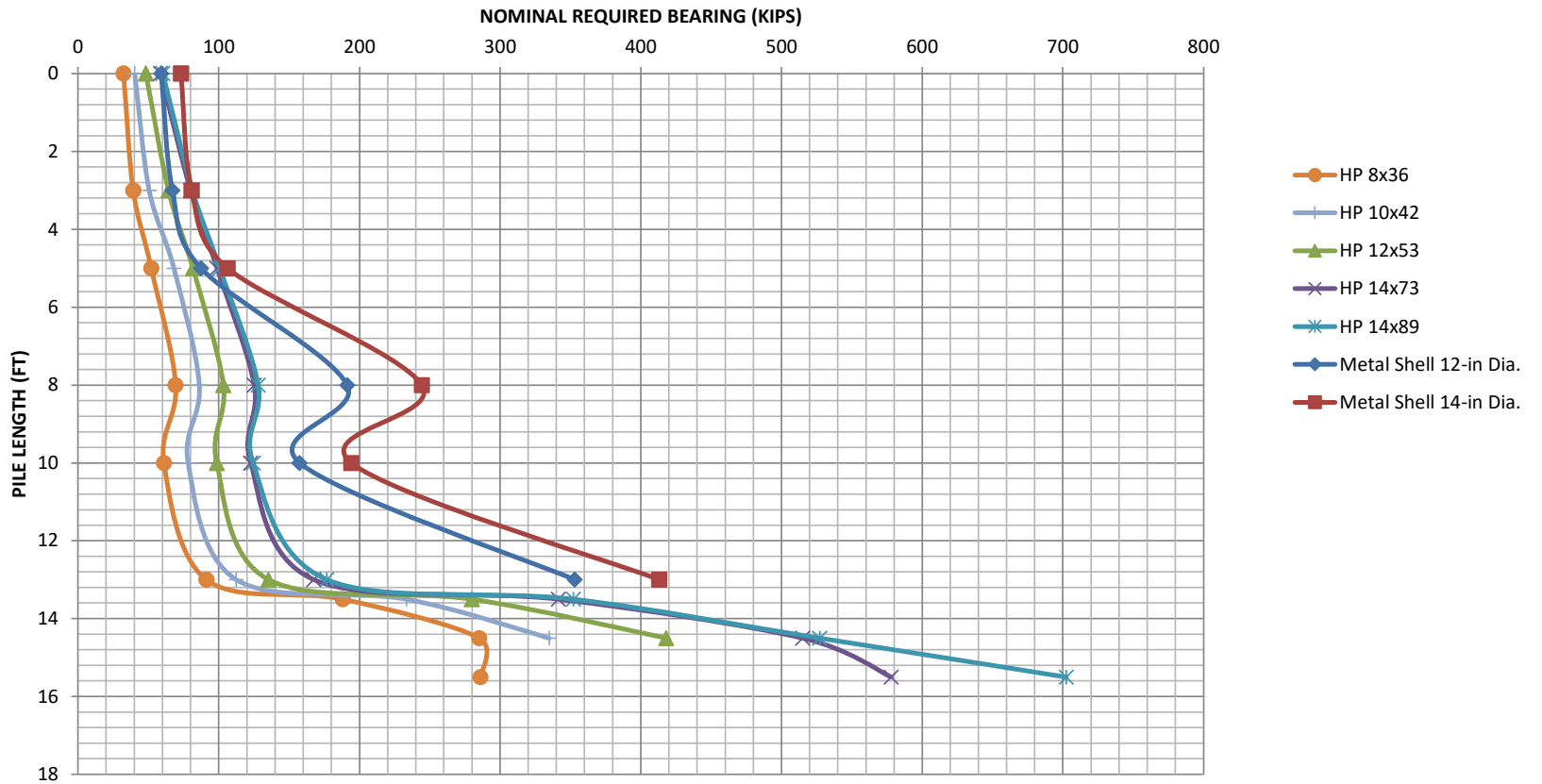
PILE BEARING (NRB) VS. ESTIMATED PILE LENGTH Boring BSB-64



PILE BEARING (FRA) VS. ESTIMATED PILE LENGTH Boring BSB-55



PILE BEARING (NRB) VS. ESTIMATED PILE LENGTH Boring BSB-55



APPENDIX H

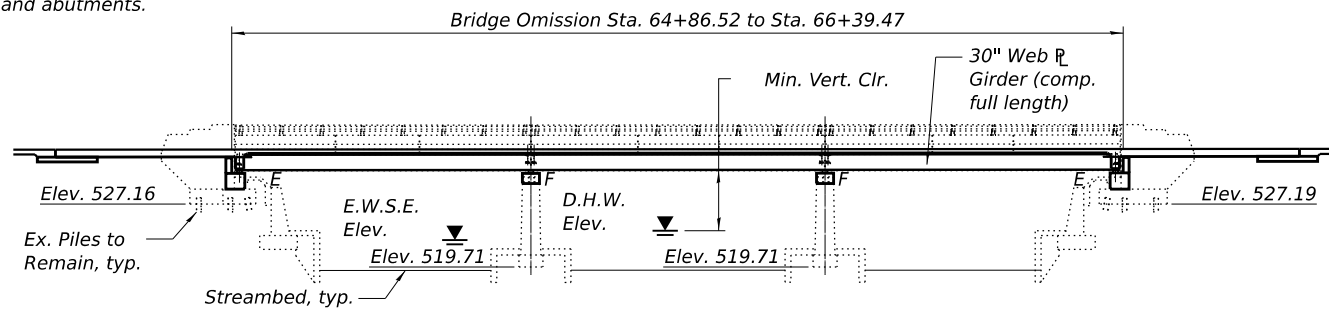
PROGRESS SET DRAWINGS

Benchmark:

Existing Structure: S.N. 099-0123 was built in 1966 under Project I-80-4(37)134, Section 99-4B-2. Three-span wide flange steel beam bridge with a composite reinforced concrete deck. Length is 149'-10⁷/₈" and deck width varies from approximately 87'-8" to 84'-0". Reinforced concrete stub abutments with wingwalls are founded on steel piles. Reinforced concrete wall-type piers have spread footings founded on rock. Repairs in 1993 included a deck overlay, deck joint replacement, and repairs to the parapets, railings, floor drains. Hickory Creek improvements in 2000 included footing protection at piers and abutments.

Traffic Control:

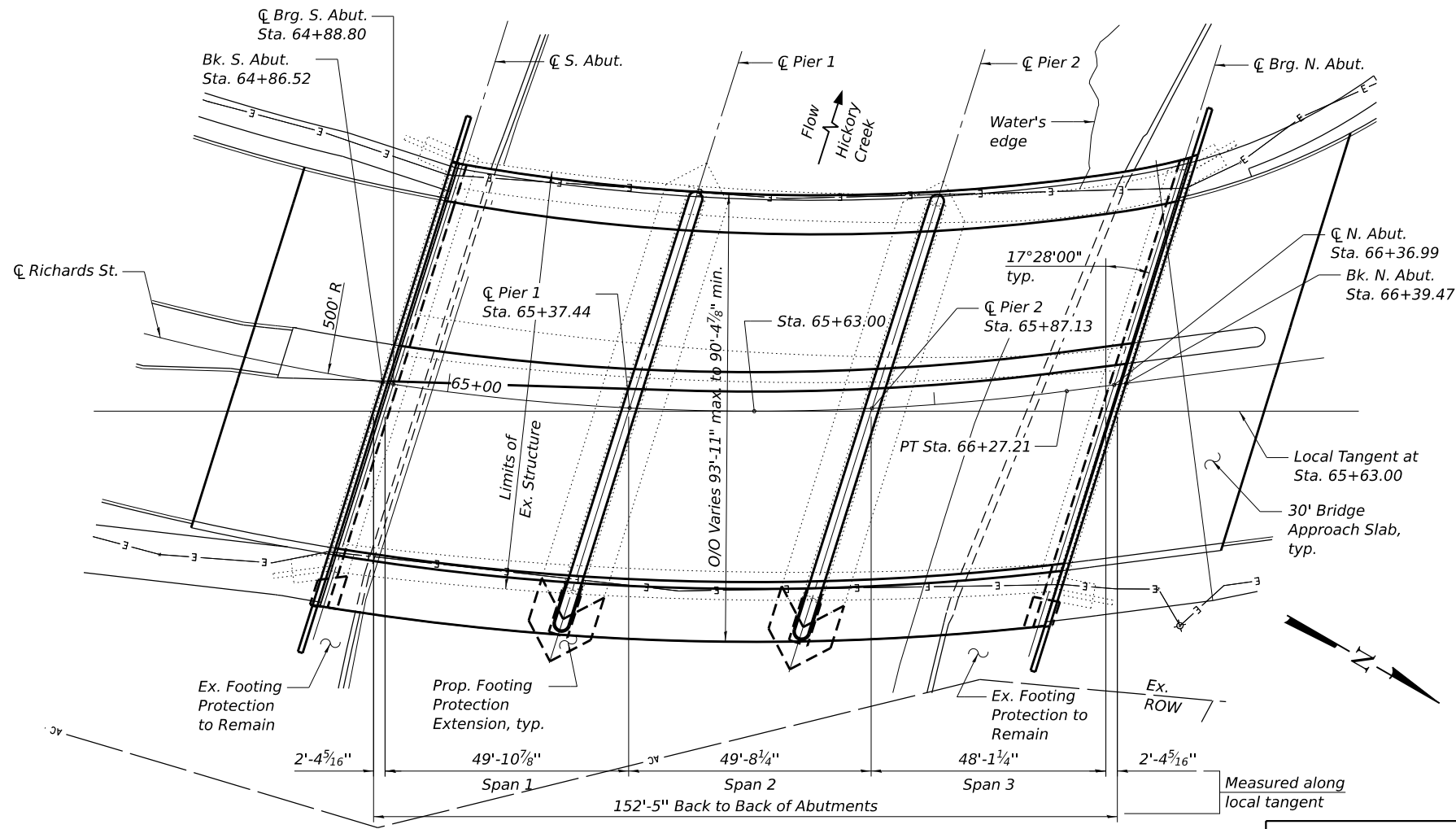
No Salvage.



ELEVATION

LEGEND

- Soil Boring
- Ex. Underground Electric
- Ex. Light Pole



PLAN

IN PROGRESS

WATERWAY INFORMATION

Flood	Freq. Yr.	Q C.F.S.	Opening Ft ²		Nat. H.W.E.	Head - Ft.		Headwater El.	
			Exist.	Prop.		Exist.	Prop.	Exist.	Prop.
Design									
Base	100								
Overtopping									
Max. Calc.	500								

DESIGN SCOUR ELEVATION TABLE

Event / Limit State	Design Scour Elevations (ft.)				
	- Abut.	Pier -	Pier -	- Abut.	Item 113
Q100					
Q200					
Design					
Check					

DESIGN SPECIFICATIONS

2020 AASHTO LRFD Bridge Design Specifications, 9th Edition

DESIGN STRESSES

FIELD UNITS

f_c = 3,500 psi (Substructure)
 f_c = 4,000 psi (Superstructure)
 f_y = 60,000 psi (Reinforcement)
 f_y = 50,000 psi (M270 Grade 50)

HIGHWAY CLASSIFICATION

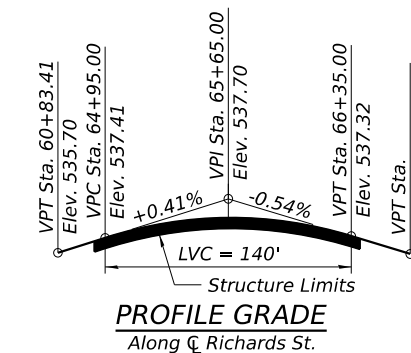
F.A.U. Rte. 354 - Richards Street
 Functional Class: Minor Arterial-Urban
 ADT: (20); (20)
 ADTT: (20); (20)
 DHV:
 Design Speed: 35 m.p.h.
 Posted Speed: 30 m.p.h.
 Two-Way Traffic
 Directional Distribution: 50:50

LOADING HL-93

Allow 50#/sq. ft. for future wearing surface.

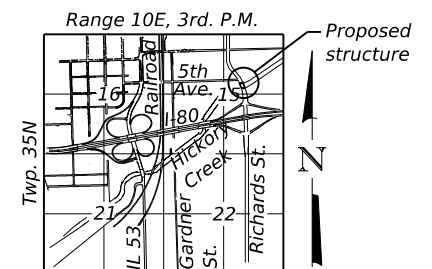
SEISMIC DATA

Seismic Performance Zone (SPZ) =
 Design Spectral Acceleration at 1.0 sec. (SD1) =
 Design Spectral Acceleration at 0.2 sec. (SDS) =
 Soil Site Class =



CURVE DATA

- P.I. Sta. =
- D =
- R =
- T =
- L =
- E =
- e =
- T.R. =
- S.E. Run =
- P.C. Sta. =
- P.T. Sta. =



LOCATION SKETCH

GENERAL PLAN & ELEVATION
 RICHARDS ST. OVER HICKORY CREEK

F.A.U. ROUTE 354 - SEC.

WILL COUNTY

STA. 65+62.90

STRUCTURE NO. 099-0123

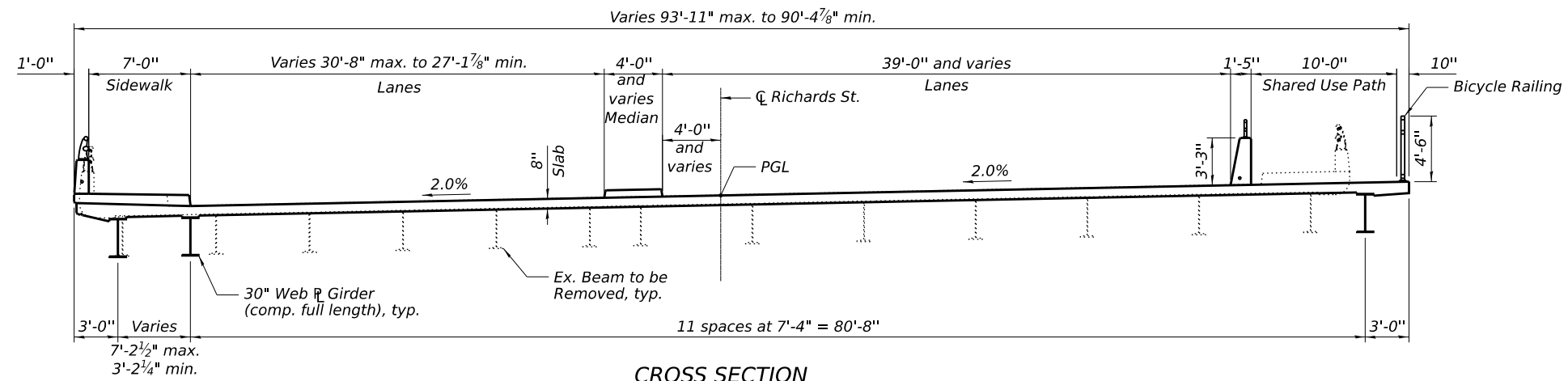
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USER NAME =	DESIGNED -	REVISED -
CHECKED -	CHECKED -	REVISED -
PLOT SCALE =	DRAWN -	REVISED -
PLOT DATE =	CHECKED -	REVISED -

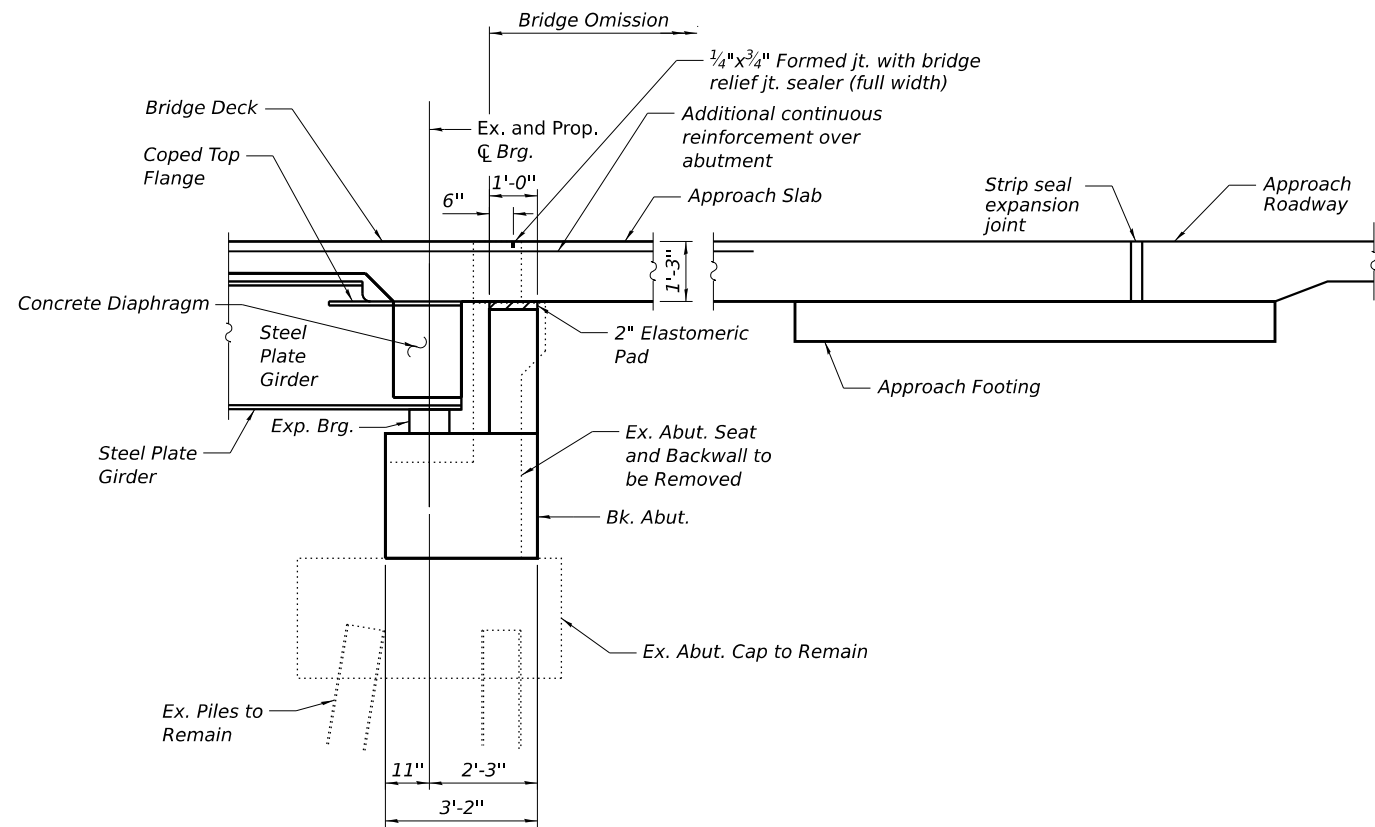
STATE OF ILLINOIS
 DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION

SHEET _ OF _ SHEETS

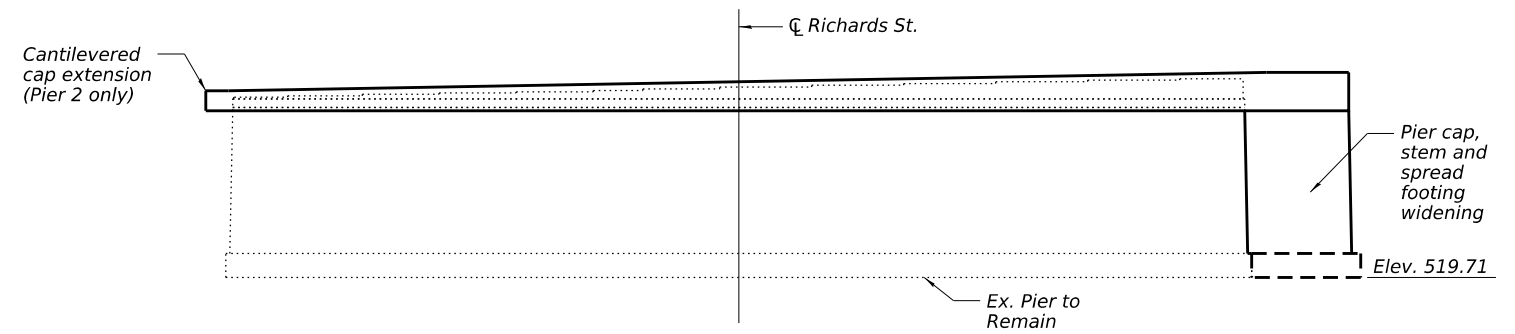
F.A. RTE.	SECTION	COUNTY	TOTAL SHEETS	SHEET NO.
CONTRACT NO. _____				
ILLINOIS FED. AID PROJECT				



CROSS SECTION
(Looking South)



SECTION THRU N. ABUT.
(S. Abut. Similar)
(Horiz. dim. at Rt. L's)



PIER 2 SKETCH
(Pier 1 Similar, u.n.o.)

IN PROGRESS

DETAILS
RICHARDS ST. OVER HICKORY CREEK
F.A.U. ROUTE 354 - SEC.
WILL COUNTY
STA. 65+62.90
STRUCTURE NO. 099-0123

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USER NAME =	DESIGNED -	REVISED -
CHECKED -	DRAWN -	REVISED -
PLOT SCALE =	CHECKED -	REVISED -
PLOT DATE =		

STATE OF ILLINOIS
DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION

SHEET _ OF _ SHEETS

F.A. RTE.	SECTION	COUNTY	TOTAL SHEETS	SHEET NO.
CONTRACT NO. _____				
ILLINOIS FED. AID PROJECT				