

STRUCTURE GEOTECHNICAL REPORT

Proposed Structure No. 003-0063

EXISTING STRUCTURE No. 003-0020

U.S. ROUTE 40 OVER WEST FORK SHOAL CREEK
FAS ROUTE 779 (IL 130)
SECTION 35-1-BR
BOND COUNTY
STATION 1574+34.50
D-98-068-10

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Foundation and Geotechnical Unit
Bureau of Bridges and Structures
Illinois Department of Transportation

Prepared for:

Bridge Planning Unit and Bridge Design Section
Bureau of Bridges and Structures
Illinois Department of Transportation

May 13, 2016



Illinois Department of Transportation

Bureau of Bridges & Structures • 2300 S. Dirksen Parkway • Springfield,
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1.0 PROJECT DESCRIPTION AND SCOPE

1.1 Scope

The project consists of total replacement of the existing 3-span bridge that carries FAS 779 (U.S. Route 40) over West Fork Shoal Creek with a single span bridge using Slide-In Bridge Construction (SIBC) as an innovative Accelerated Bridge Construction technique. The purpose of this SGR is to provide a geotechnical assessment of the planned replacement structure, based on subsurface conditions encountered at two borings.

1.2 Project Location

This project will be constructed on FAS 779 (U.S. Route 40) over West Fork Shoal Creek, located in the SE ¼ of Section 35, Township 5N, Range 4W of the 3rd P.M; 1.7 miles east of Pocahontas, in Bond County, Illinois. The general site area is shown on the attached Location Map, Exhibit A.

1.3 Existing Structure Information

The original structure number 003-0020 carries FAS 779 (U.S. Route 40) over West Fork Shoal Creek. The original structure was built in 1938 under FA Route 12, Section 35-1-B at Station 1574+34.46, skewed 20 degrees right forward. The original 1938 structure consists of a 3-span steel wide flange bridge. The existing bridge out-to-out deck width is 32'-4", the bridge roadway width is 26'-0", and the back to back of abutments length is 105'-9¼". The existing substructure consists of spill thru pile bent abutments with open pile bent piers, all using precast concrete piles.

1.4 Proposed Structure Information

The proposed replacement structure (S.N. 003-0063) will consist of a single span steel bridge with a total length of 108'-0" from back to back of abutments and width of 35'-2" out to out. Abutments will be supported by steel H-piles at each end, and the bridge deck, consisting of an 8" thick slab, will be supported by 45" web plate girders. The proposed structure will carry US 40 at 0 degree skew over West Fork Shoal Creek. The proposed grade of the roadway will have minimum variation when compared to the existing. The proposed bridge centerline station will be 1574+34.50. A Type, Size, and Location (TS&L) preliminary sketch, as provided by IDOT

Planning Unit, is included in Exhibit B. The new superstructure is to be built on temporary supports adjacent to the existing bridge with traffic maintained on existing bridge. Once construction is complete, the road is closed, the existing bridge structure is demolished or slid to a staging area for demolition, and the new bridge is slid into its final, permanent location. Once in place, the roadway approach tie-ins to the bridge are constructed.

2.0 FIELD EXPLORATION AND SUBSURFACE CONDITIONS

2.1 Subsurface Exploration and Testing

A truck mounted drill rig with hollow-stem augers was used to drill the borings. Samples were collected using a standard split spoon sampler, driven by a 140# automatic hammer, according to the methods outline in ASTM D1586, "Standard Test Method for Penetration Test and Split-Barrel Sampling of Soils." Split spoon samples were obtained on 2½-foot intervals in the upper 30 feet and on 5-foot intervals thereafter. Unconfined compressive strengths of cohesive split-spoon samples were measured with Rimac testing apparatus. The sampling sequence for each boring is summarized on the Boring Logs in Exhibit C.

Two standard penetration test (SPT) borings, designated B-1 (W. Abut.) and B-2 (E. Abut.), were drilled on September 10, 2015. B-1 located at station 1573+50, offset 4.5 ft. right and B-2 located at station 1575+04, offset 3.5 ft. Right. Detailed boring locations are shown on the TS&L Plan, Exhibit B. The borings were drilled to depths of approximately 50 feet below existing ground surface extended into rock (auger refusal), one rock core was taken at B-2 (E. Abut.).

2.2 Subsurface Conditions

Generalized subsurface conditions, based on boring B-1 and B-2, mainly consist of a mixture of medium to medium stiff clay loam, sandy clay, and sand. These soils were followed by weathered shale. Rock Core was taken at boring B-2, from Elev. 429.4 to 416.7, which mainly consists of soft to highly weathered fine grained shale. RQD values were low and the unconfined compressive strength values were not documented. Grain size distribution analyses were performed on both borings.

The attached borings show that groundwater was encountered during drilling at elevations 447.7 ft. and 454.2 ft. at borings B-1 and B-2, respectively. Seasonal variations and other unknown considerations could cause fluctuations in the water level and the presence of water in the soils at the site. Detailed information concerning top of rock elevations are presented in Table 2.2.1.

Table 2.2.1 – Summary of Rock Elevations

Boring	Estimated Top of Rock Elevation (ft)
B-1 (W. Abut.)	435.7
B-2 (E. Abut.)	438.2

3.0 GEOTECHNICAL EVALUATIONS

3.1 Settlement

The existing and proposed profile grades are about the same and there will be little new embankment to cause settlement. No problems due to settlement are anticipated.

3.2 Slope Stability

There is no significant increase in the roadway profile grade for slopes which have been stable for over 75 years; therefore, no stability problems are expected for the new side embankment slopes considering a proposed inclination equal to the existing or having the standard inclination of 2 horizontal to 1 vertical (2H:1V).

3.3 Seismic Considerations

Seismic Data

According to the AASHTO LRFD Bridge Design Specifications (Seventh Edition), a site coefficient, which is a function of the soil profile types, is required for the calculation of minimum earthquake design forces. Based on the soils encountered and the depth to bedrock, the Seismic Performance Zone (SPZ) is 2 and the Soil Site Class is D. The global site class definition is based on the results of IDOT Bureau of Bridge and Structures Seismic Site Class Determination spreadsheet (Exhibit F). The AASHTO Specifications indicate that the site has a Design Spectral Acceleration at 1.0 second (S_{D1}) of 0.238g, and a Design Spectral Acceleration (S_{D5}) at 0.2 second of 0.534g.

Liquefaction

Liquefaction analyses were performed (attached in exhibit G) and potentially liquefiable soils were not observed. Therefore, liquefaction is not a concern.

3.4 Scour

The design scour elevations should correspond to the bottom of the abutment cap as shown in Table 3.4.1.

Table 3.4.1 – Design Scour Elevation Table

Event/Limit State	Design Scour Elevations (ft.)		Item 113
	W. Abut.	E. Abut.	
Q100	471.54	471.66	8
Q200	471.54	471.66	
Design	471.54	471.66	
Check	471.54	471.66	

3.5 Mining Activity

According to the Illinois State Geological Survey (ISGS) “Coal Mines in Illinois Viewer,” the project site was not undermined.

4.0 FOUNDATION TYPE EVALUATION AND DESIGN RECOMMENDATIONS

4.1 Foundation Type Feasibility

Based on the preliminary TSL, the proposed structure (SN 003-0063), Station 1574+34.50 will be constructed of 45” web plate girder (composite full length) on semi-integral abutments with an estimated abutment length of 35 ft. Slide-In Bridge Construction (SIBC), an innovative Accelerated Bridge Construction technique, was chosen to be used for this project. Abutments will bear on two rows of vertical steel H-piles. Please note that metal shell (MS) piles are not feasible based on the proximity to rock and the risk of pile damage that may likely occur upon driving to an appreciable bearing.

4.2 Driven Pile Supported Foundations

The piles considered for this site are end bearing H-piles. Since shallow rock is encountered in both borings, located at the West and East Abutments, metal shell piles are not recommended, as discussed above. The Modified IDOT static method Excel spreadsheet was used to estimate the pile lengths as per AGMU Memo 10.2. It is recommended that the H-piles be driven into rock to their Maximum Nominal Required Bearing. Pile shoes are not required.

The preliminary axial factored loads of 1353 kips per each abutment were obtained from the structural planning engineer. No geotechnical losses due to down drag or liquefaction were included in the axial pile capacity calculations based on the results of the subsurface investigation, settlement, and liquefaction analyses described in Section 3.0.

Tables 4.2.1 and 4.2.2 summarize the estimated pile lengths for H-piles of various sizes for the West and East Abutments. The pile cutoff elevations used for the analyses were taken at Elevs. 473.5 and 473.7 for the West and East Abutments, respectively (based on 2 feet of embedment into the cap). The 2 feet of pile into the cap is to establish a fixed condition at the top of the pile in order to limit deflection and moment produced by the lateral loads applied by the sliding system. See section 5.0 for more information.

Test Piles:

One test pile is recommended at the East Abutment.

Tables 4.2.1 and 4.2.2 are to be used for the pile design at the West and East Abutments, respectively.

Table 4.2.1 – Pile Design for West Abutment (Boring B-1)

Pile Description	Maximum Nominal Required Bearing (kips)	Factored Resistance Available (kips)	Estimated Pile Length (ft)
HP 10 x42	335	184	46
HP 12x 53	418	229	46
HP 12 x 63	497	273	48
HP 14 x 73	578	318	47
HP 14 x 89	705	388	48
HP 14 x 102	810	446	50

Table 4.2.2 – Pile Design for East Abutment (Boring B-2)

Pile Description	Nominal Required Bearing (kips)	Factored Resistance Available (kips)	Estimated Pile Length (ft)
HP 10 x42	335	184	49
HP 12x 53	418	230	48
HP 12 x 63	497	273	49
HP 14 x 73	578	318	49
HP 14 x 89	705	388	51
HP 14 x 102	810	446	52

4.3 Lateral Pile Response

Based on discussions with the structural planning engineer, the Slide-In Bridge Construction (SIBC) will require lateral forces to move the new bridge into place; these lateral forces may vary depending of what type of bridge slide system will be used (at the time of this writing it is unknown if IDOT will determine the slide system to be specified in the plans or if it will be left up to the contractor; for the temporary works and slide system discussions please see Section 5.1). In turn, these lateral forces resulting from the Slide-In process will impart loads to the newly installed abutment piles. Lateral loads (see the following paragraph below) were provided by the planner, and these loads were used in the computer program AllPile7 in conjunction with the soil properties for borings B-1 and B-2 that are summarized in Table 4.3.1.

Preliminary lateral load analyses were performed on different sizes of H-piles, with results presented in Exhibit E. The deflection and moment values presented in Exhibit E were obtained by using the 20%, 15%, 10% and 5% of the preliminary total service axial load of 966 kips provided by the structural planning engineer. The piles were analyzed within a group and for fixed head condition, and with a transverse and longitudinal spacing of 78" and 30" between piles, respectively, assuming a total of 9 piles per abutment (provided by the planner). It should be noted that we analyzed the lateral pile response for fixed head condition (**2 feet into cap**) to show reasonable deflection and moment values. If the number of piles or distance between piles changes, these Lateral Pile Responses will need to be re-analyzed based on the final pile configuration. In the event that the pile configuration does change or the lateral load per pile applied to the abutment piles extends beyond the uppermost values shown in Exhibit E, the SGR author shall be contacted in order to perform any additional analyses necessary.

Table 4.3.1 – Profile and Soil Parameters used for Static Lateral Load Analysis

Soil Type	Elev. at Top of Layer (ft.)	Unit Weight (pcf)	Angle of Internal Friction (degrees)	Average Undrained Shear Strength, Su or Cohesion (ksf)	Static Soil Modulus, K (pci)	Soil Strain Parameter E50 (%)
Silty Clay Loam with Trace Sand	471.5	120.0	27.2	1.25	55.3	1.52
	469.0	120.0	26.7	0.49	41.5	1.81
Soft Silty Clay Loam	467.5	120.0	0	0.41	40.1	1.85
Medium Stiff Silty Clay	464.0	120.0	0	0.94	120.2	1.24
Medium Stiff Sandy Clay	460.0	120.0	0	1.14	188.0	1.07
Sandy Clay Loam	457.0	120.0	27.7	0.41	103.7	1.3
Very soft Loam	454.5	62.6	26.8	0.20	45.6	1.71
Fine to Medium Coarse Sand	448.0	62.6	33.0	-	45.0	-
Shale	438.0	90.1	17.0	2.00	120.0	0.33

5.0 CONSTRUCTION CONSIDERATIONS

5.1 Temporary Works and Slide System

Based on discussion with our Bridge Design Unit, the contractor will be responsible for the design of the temporary works and slide system. The geotechnical aspects of this design should be reviewed by the Foundation and Geotechnical Unit at the request of Bridge Design.

5.2 Temporary Sheet piling and Soil Retention

Based on the planner, traffic will be detoured. Therefore, temporary soil retention used for stage construction will not be required. Use of temporary construction slopes appear feasible.

EXHIBIT A – LOCATION MAP

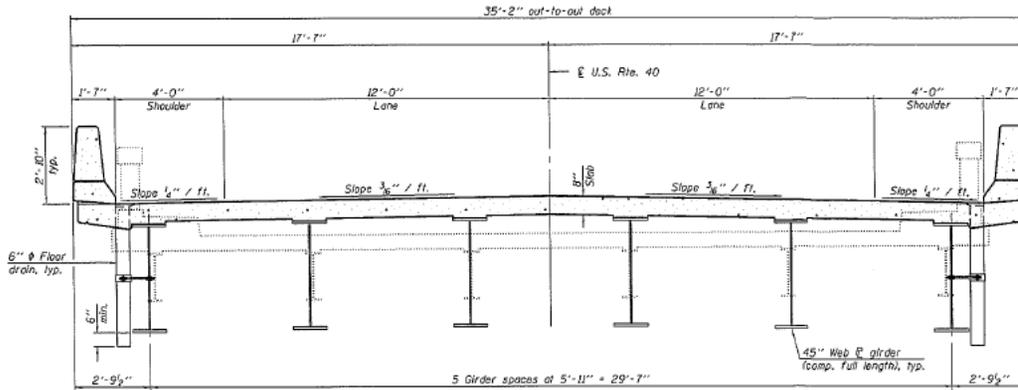
EXHIBIT A – LOCATION MAP



Project Location
S.N. 024-2002 (Existing)
S.N. 024-2008 (Proposed)



EXHIBIT B – TYPE, SIZE, AND LOCATION (TS&L) PRELIMINARY SKETCH



CROSS SECTION

WATERWAY INFORMATION

Drainage Area = 478 mi.²

Existing overlapping Elev. 478.97 at Sta. 1570+09.18

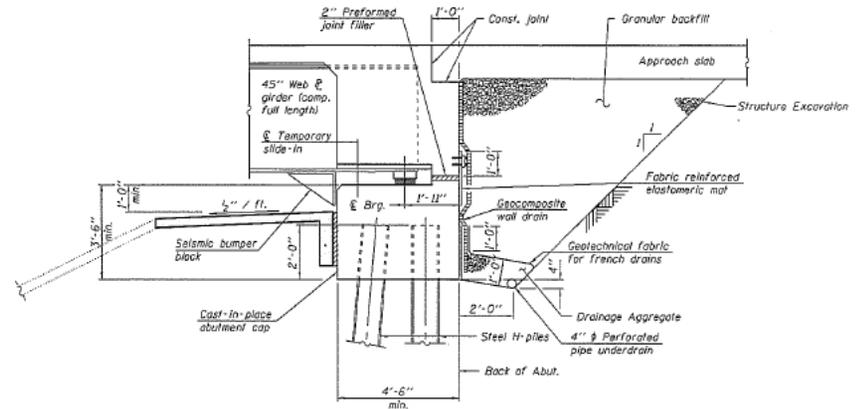
Proposed overlapping

Flood Event	Discharge (cfs)		Opening (sq. ft.)		Natural H.W.E. (ft.)	Head (ft.)		Headwater Elev.		
	Exist.	Prop.	Exist.	Prop.		Exist.	Prop.	Exist.	Prop.	
10	Main Channel	16164	15277	3032	3032	470.7	0.6	0.5	471.3	471.2
	003-0063	1836	2723	355	527					
	Total	18000	18000	3387	3559					
50	Main Channel	24548	22936	3655	3655	472.2	0.9	0.9	473.1	473.1
	003-0063	2852	4404	458	679					
	Total	27400	27400	4113	4334					
100	Main Channel	28206	26335	3915	3915	472.9	1.1	1.0	474.0	473.9
	003-0063	3294	5184	503	744					
	Total	31500	31500	4418	4659					
200	Main Channel	31955	29751	4255	4255	473.5	1.2	1.1	474.7	474.6
	003-0063	3744	5939	547	807					
	Total	35700	35700	4712	4972					
Overlapping	Main Channel	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	003-0063	-	-	-	-					
	Total	-	-	-	-					
500	Main Channel	36742	35575	4470	4470	474.2	1.5	1.4	475.7	475.6
	003-0063	4458	5625	603	886					
	Total	41200	41200	5073	5356					

10 Year velocity through existing bridge = 4.59 ft./sec.
 10 Year velocity through proposed bridge = 4.62 ft./sec.

DESIGN SCOUR ELEVATION TABLE

Event / Limit	Design Scour Elevations (ft.)	
Sta.	W. Abut. E. Abut.	Item 113
0100	472.34	472.46
0200	472.34	472.46
Design	472.34	472.46
Check	472.34	472.46



SECTION THRU SEMI-INTEGRAL ABUTMENT

DETAILS

U.S. ROUTE 40 OVER
 WEST FORK SHOAL CREEK
 F.A.S. RTE. 779 - SEC. 35-1-BR
 BOND COUNTY
 STATION 1574+34.50
 STRUCTURE NO. 003-0063

DESIGNED - RICHARD J. DUMPT
 CHECKED - DEREK G. VERHULST
 DRAWN - MICHAEL B. MOSSMAN
 CHECKED - R.J.C. / D.G.V.

FEBRUARY 25, 2016

STATE OF ILLINOIS
 DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION

SHEET NO. 2 OF 2 SHEETS

F.A.S. DIST.	SECTION	COUNTY	TOTAL SHEETS	SHEET NO.
779	35-1-BR	BOND		

CONTRACT NO. 76E04
 ILLINOIS STATE HIGHWAY DEPARTMENT

EXHIBIT C – BORING LOGS



SOIL BORING LOG

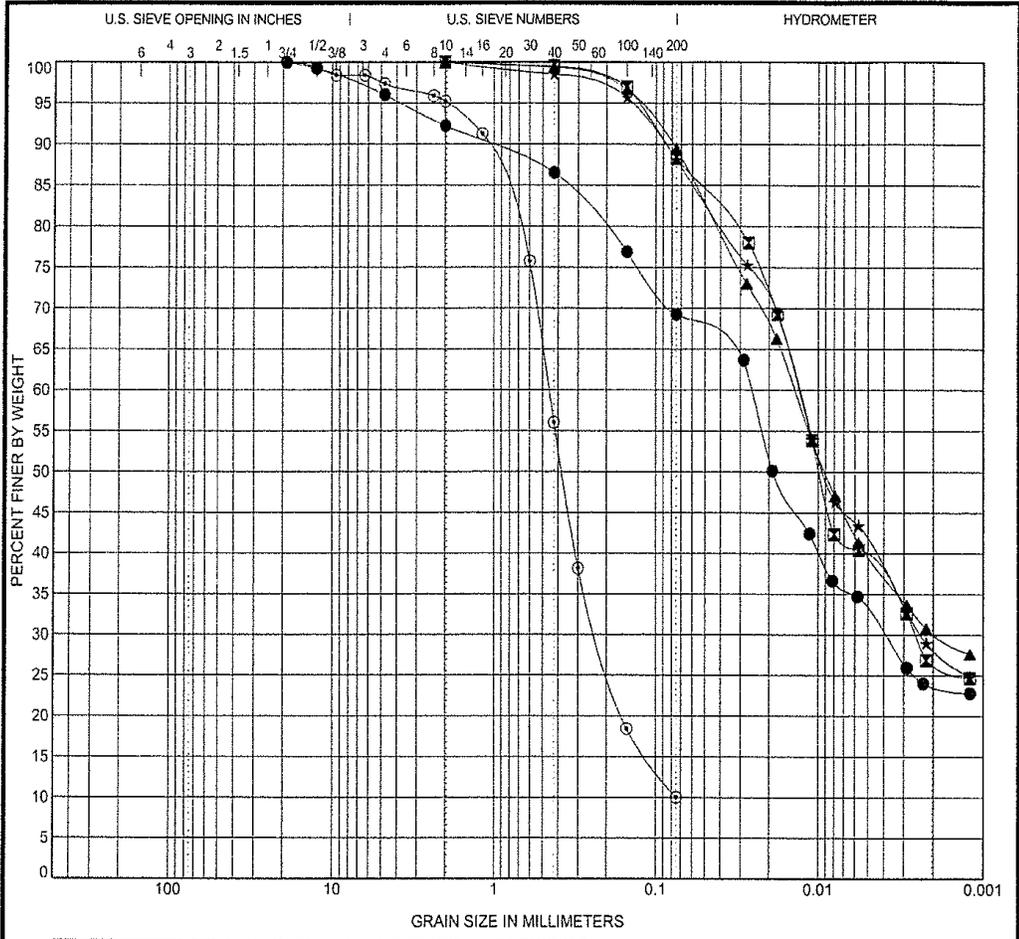
ROUTE FAS 779 DESCRIPTION US 40 over West Fork Shoal Creek LOGGED BY DI (TSi)

SECTION 35-1-BR LOCATION SEC. 35, TWP. 5N, RNG. 4W, 3 PM

COUNTY Bond DRILLING METHOD Hollow Stem Auger HAMMER TYPE 140# Automatic

STRUCT. NO. Station	BORING NO. Station Offset Ground Surface Elev.	D E P T H (ft)	B L O W S (/ft)	U C S Qu (tsf)	M O I S T (%)	Elevations	
						Surface Water Elev.	Stream Bed Elev.
003-0020 (E) / 003-0063 (P) 1574+34.46	B-1 W Abut 1573+50 4.50ft Right 480.2 ft						
							Groundwater Elev.:
							First Encounter <u>447.7</u> ft
							Upon Completion _____ ft
							After _____ Hrs. _____ ft
Brown & Gray (Wet, Very Soft) Sandy Clay LOAM with Gravel							
			2				
	435.7		24	1.61	13		
			50/4"	S			
Gray (Dry, Very Stiff) SHALE with Trace Sand							
	431.9		50/5"	1.47	16		
				S			
Auger Refusal - END OF BORING							
NOTE: Ponding water in augers at water table to reduce hydrostatic pressure							
NOTE: Top of Water is 13 feet below bridge deck							
NOTE: Bottom of Creek is 17 feet below bridge deck							
NOTE: For samples between 0 feet and 40 feet, blow count is "N-Value" for respective sample							

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)



COBBLES	GRAVEL	SAND		SILT	CLAY
		coarse	fine		

Specimen Identification	Classification	LL	PL	PI	Cc	Cu
● B-1 5.00	A-6 (7) CLAY LOAM	29.3	16.0	13.3		
⊠ B-1 15.00	A-6 (15) SILTY CLAY LOAM	34.5	16.4	18.1		
▲ B-1 17.00	A-6 (13) SILTY CLAY	32.7	17.5	15.2		
★ B-1 19.50	A-6 (15) SILTY CLAY LOAM	35.6	18.4	17.2		
⊙ B-1 36.00	SAND				1.49	6.08

Specimen Identification	D100	D60	D30	D10	%Gravel	%Sand	%Silt	%Clay
● B-1 5.00	19	0.026	0.004		7.8	23.0	45.5	23.7
⊠ B-1 15.00	2	0.013	0.003		0.0	11.7	61.8	26.5
▲ B-1 17.00	2	0.014	0.002		0.0	10.6	59.2	30.2
★ B-1 19.50	2	0.013	0.002		0.0	11.9	59.8	28.3
⊙ B-1 36.00	19	0.456	0.225		4.8	85.2		10.0

Illinois Department of Transportation
Division of Highways
 Illinois Department of Transportation

IDH GRAIN SIZE DISTRIBUTION

Route: FAS 779
 Section: 35-1-BR
 County: Bond

GRAIN_SIZE_IDH_3-10-11 003-0020 GPU_IL_DOT_GDT 9/28/15



SOIL BORING LOG

ROUTE FAS 779 DESCRIPTION US 40 over West Fork Shoal Creek LOGGED BY DI (TSi)

SECTION 35-1-BR LOCATION SEC. 35, TWP. 5N, RNG. 4W, 3 PM

COUNTY Bond DRILLING METHOD Hollow Stem Auger HAMMER TYPE 140# Automatic

STRUCT. NO. Station	BORING NO. Station Offset Ground Surface Elev.	D E P T H (ft)	B L O W S (/6")	U C S Qu (tsf)	M O I S T (%)	Surface Water Elev.	
						ft	ft
003-0020 (E) / 003-0063 (P) 1574+34.46	B-2 E Abut 1575+04 3.50ft Right 480.2 ft						
							Stream Bed Elev. _____ ft
							Groundwater Elev.: First Encounter <u>454.2</u> ft ▼ Upon Completion _____ ft After _____ Hrs. _____ ft
Gray (Wet, Very Soft) Loamy SAND with Trace Gravel (continued)							
		438.2					
Gray (Dry, Hard) SHALE			11				
			50/5"	2.25	14		
		-45	--	S			
		433.2					
Gray (Dry, Hard) Shaley Silty Clay LOAM A-4(7) See Class @ 49 ft			50/5"				
			--	2.67	13		
		-50	--	B			
		429.4					
Borehole continued with rock coring.							
		-55					
		-60					

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)



ROCK CORE LOG

ROUTE FAS 779 DESCRIPTION US 40 over West Fork Shoal Creek LOGGED BY DI (TSi)

SECTION 35-1-BR LOCATION SEC. 35, TWP. 5N, RNG. 4W, 3 PM

COUNTY Bond CORING METHOD NQ Conventional

STRUCT. NO. 003-0020 (E) /
003-0063 (P)
 Station 1574+34.46

CORING BARREL TYPE & SIZE _____

Core Diameter 1.8 in
 Top of Rock Elev. 429.40 ft
 Begin Core Elev. 429.40 ft

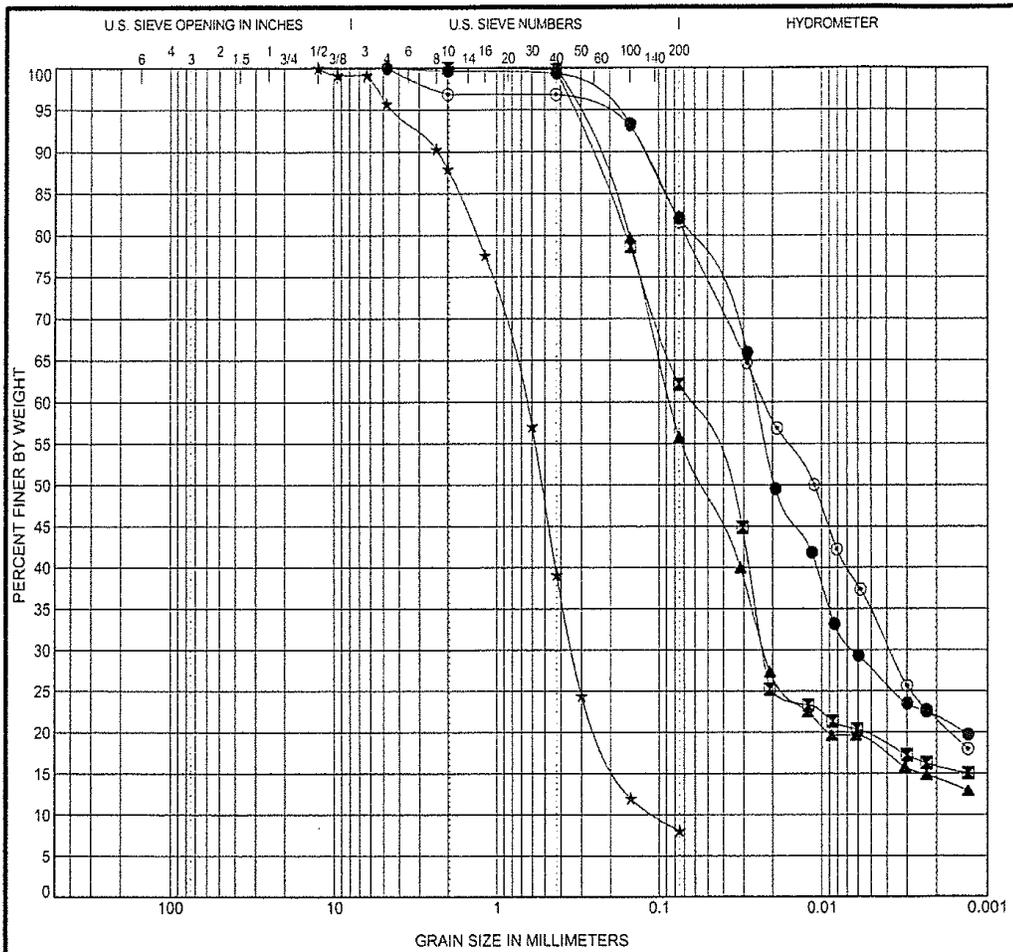
BORING NO. B-2 E Abut
 Station 1575+04
 Offset 3.50ft Right
 Ground Surface Elev. 480.2 ft

DESCRIPTION	DEPTH (ft)	CORE (#)	RECOVERY (%)	RQD (%)	CORE TIME (min/ft)	STRENGTH (tsf)
Dark Gray (Moderately Soft, Moderately Weathered) Very Fine Grained SHALE	429.40	1	100	14	2	
		1	100	14	2	
		1	100	14	1	
Dark Gray (Soft to Moderately Soft, Highly Weathered) Very Fine Grained Oily SHALE	422.70	3	23	0	2	
		3	23	0	2	
		3	23	0	2	
		3	23	0	2	
Dark Gray (Soft to Moderately Soft, Moderately to Highly Weathered) Very Fine Grained SHALE	418.70	4	100	21	2.5	
	416.70	4	100	21	2.5	
END OF BORING AND ROCK CORE						
NOTE: Ponding water in augers at water table to reduce hydrostatic pressure						
NOTE: For samples between 0 feet and 40 feet, blow count is "N-Value" for respective sample						

Color pictures of the cores _____

Cores will be stored for examination until _____

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



COBBLES	GRAVEL	SAND		SILT	CLAY
		coarse	fine		

Specimen Identification	Classification	LL	PL	PI	Cc	Cu
● B-2 11.50	A-4 (7) SILTY CLAY LOAM	28.1	18.4	9.7		
⊠ B-2 26.50	A-4 (1) LOAM	24.0	17.8	6.2		
▲ B-2 30.00	A-4 (0) LOAM	22.5	17.0	5.5		
★ B-2 34.00	SAND				1.68	6.24
⊙ B-2 49.00	A-4 (7) SILTY CLAY LOAM	30.2	20.3	9.9		

Specimen Identification	D100	D60	D30	D10	%Gravel	%Sand	%Silt	%Clay
● B-2 11.50	4.75	0.025	0.006		0.3	17.6	60.3	21.8
⊠ B-2 26.50	2	0.067	0.023		0.0	37.9	46.2	15.9
▲ B-2 30.00	2	0.085	0.023		0.0	44.2	41.4	14.4
★ B-2 34.00	12.5	0.661	0.343	0.106	12.1	79.9		8.0
⊙ B-2 49.00	4.75	0.022	0.004		3.1	15.3	60.0	21.6

GRAIN_SIZE_IDH_3-18-11 003.0020 GP-J IL_DOT GDT 9/28/15



IDH GRAIN SIZE DISTRIBUTION
Route: FAS 779
Section: 35-1-BR
County: Bond

EXHIBIT D – PILE LENGTH/PILE TYPE

IDOT STATIC METHOD OF ESTIMATING PILE LENGTH

I.D.O.T. BBS FOUNDATIONS AND GEOTECHNICAL UNIT

Modified 10/18/2011

SUBSTRUCTURE===== west abut.
 REFERENCE BORING===== 1
 LRFD or ASD or SEISMIC===== LRFD
 PILE CUTOFF ELEV.===== 473.40 ft
 GROUND SURFACE ELEV. AGAINST PILE DURING DRIVING===== 472.40 ft
 GEOTECHNICAL LOSS TYPE (None, Scour, Liquef., DD)===== None
 BOTTOM ELEV. OF SCOUR, LIQUEF., or DD===== 424.00 ft
 TOP ELEV. OF LIQUEF. (so layers above apply DD)===== 434.00 ft

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

Maximum Nominal Req'd Bearing of Pile	Maximum Nominal Req'd Bearing of Boring	Maximum Factored Resistance Available in Boring	Maximum Pile Driveable Length in Boring
705 KIPS	705 KIPS	388 KIPS	49 FT.

TOTAL FACTORED SUBSTRUCTURE LOAD===== 1353 kips
 TOTAL LENGTH OF SUBSTRUCTURE (along skew)===== 32.00 ft
 NUMBER OF ROWS OF PILES PER SUBSTRUCTURE===== 2

Print Input Sheet

Print Pile Design Table

Clear Input Cells

Print Bearing Graph

Approx. Factored Loading Applied per pile at 8 ft. Cts===== 169.13 KIPS
 Approx. Factored Loading Applied per pile at 3 ft. Cts===== 63.42 KIPS

PILE TYPE AND SIZE===== Steel HP 14 X 89

Plugged Pile Perimeter===== 4.750 FT. Unplugged Pile Perimeter===== 7.033 FT.
 Plugged Pile End Bearing Area===== 1.409 SQFT. Unplugged Pile End Bearing Area===== 0.181 SQFT.

BOT. OF LAYER ELEV. (FT.)	LAYER THICK. (FT.)	UNCONF. STRENGTH (TSF.)	S.P.T. 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 FROM DD (KIPS)	FACTORED RESISTANCE AVAILABLE (KIPS)	ESTIMATED PILE LENGTH (FT.)
					SIDE RESIST. (KIPS)	ND BRG. RESIST. (KIPS)	TOTAL RESIST. (KIPS)	SIDE RESIST. (KIPS)	END BRG. RESIST. (KIPS)	TOTAL RESIST. (KIPS)					
463.70	2.70	180	7		13.9		35.7	20.7	2.8	23.4	23	0	0	13	4
467.70	2.00	110	4		7.3	21.7	39.0	10.8	2.8	33.7	34	0	0	19	6
464.70	3.00	090	4		9.3	17.8	48.3	13.8	2.3	47.5	47	0	0	26	9
462.20	2.50	090	5		7.7	17.8	87.6	11.5	2.3	63.0	63	0	0	35	11
459.70	2.50	250	8		16.0	49.4	93.7	23.7	6.4	85.4	85	0	0	47	14
457.70	2.00	200	10		11.1	39.5	102.8	16.4	5.1	101.5	102	0	0	56	16
455.20	2.50	190	11		13.4	37.5	88.6	19.8	4.8	117.8	89	0	0	49	18
452.70	2.50	050	5		4.6	9.9	114.9	6.9	1.3	127.4	115	0	0	63	21
447.70	5.00	160	6		23.9	31.6	111.1	35.4	4.1	159.2	111	0	0	61	26
444.70	3.00	020	2		2.3	3.9	113.5	3.5	0.5	162.7	113	0	0	62	29
441.20	3.50	020	2		2.7	3.9	114.2	4.0	0.5	166.5	114	0	0	63	32
435.70	5.50	010	4		2.2	2.0	146.0	3.2	0.3	173.5	146	0	0	80	38
433.70	2.00	160	74		9.6	31.6	153.6	14.1	4.1	187.4	154	0	0	84	40
431.70	2.00	150	100		9.1	29.6	308.6	13.5	3.8	219.7	220	0	0	121	42
430.70	1.00			Shale	59.2	175.5	367.8	87.6	22.6	307.3	307	0	0	169	42.7
429.70	1.00			Shale	59.2	175.5	427.0	87.6	22.6	394.9	395	0	0	217	43.7
428.70	1.00			Shale	59.2	175.5	486.1	87.6	22.6	482.6	483	0	0	265	44.7
427.70	1.00			Shale	59.2	175.5	545.3	87.6	22.6	570.2	545	0	0	300	45.7
426.70	1.00			Shale	59.2	175.5	604.5	87.6	22.6	657.8	604	0	0	332	46.7
425.70	1.00			Shale	59.2	175.5	663.7	87.6	22.6	745.4	664	0	0	365	47.7
424.70	1.00			Shale	59.2	175.5	722.8	87.6	22.6	833.0	723	0	0	399	48.7
423.70	1.00			Shale	59.2	175.5	782.0	87.6	22.6	920.6	782	0	0	430	49.7
422.70	1.00			Shale	59.2	175.5	841.2	87.6	22.6	1008.3	841	0	0	463	50.7
421.70	1.00			Shale			175.5		22.6						

IDOT STATIC METHOD OF ESTIMATING PILE LENGTH

I.D.O.T. BBS FOUNDATIONS AND GEOTECHNICAL UNIT

Modified 10/18/2011

SUBSTRUCTURE=====	west abut.	MAX. REQUIRED BEARING & RESISTANCE for Selected Pile, Soil Profile, & Losses		
REFERENCE BORING =====	1	Maximum Nominal Req'd Bearing of Pile	Maximum Nominal Req'd Bearing of Boring	Maximum Factored Resistance Available in Boring
LRFD or ASD or SEISMIC =====	LRFD	705 KIPS	705 KIPS	388 KIPS
PILE CUTOFF ELEV. =====	473.40 ft	Maximum Pile Driveable Length in Boring		
GROUND SURFACE ELEV. AGAINST PILE DURING DRIVING =====	472.40 ft	49 FT.		
GEOTECHNICAL LOSS TYPE (None, Scour, Liquef., DD) ===	None	Print Input Sheet		
BOTTOM ELEV. OF SCOUR, LIQUEF., or DD =====	424.00 ft	Print Pile Design Table		
TOP ELEV. OF LIQUEF. (so layers above apply DD) =====	434.00 ft	Clear Input Cells		
TOTAL FACTORED SUBSTRUCTURE LOAD =====	1353 kips	Print Bearing Graph		
TOTAL LENGTH OF SUBSTRUCTURE (along skew) =====	32.00 ft			
NUMBER OF ROWS OF PILES PER SUBSTRUCTURE =====	2			
Approx. Factored Loading Applied per pile at 8 ft. Cts ===== 169.13 KIPS				
Approx. Factored Loading Applied per pile at 3 ft. Cts ===== 63.42 KIPS				
PILE TYPE AND SIZE =====	Steel HP 14 X 89			
Plugged Pile Perimeter=====	4.750 FT.	Unplugged Pile Perimeter=====	7.033 FT.	
Plugged Pile End Bearing Area=====	1.409 SQFT.	Unplugged Pile End Bearing Area=====	0.181 SQFT.	

BOT. OF LAYER	UNCONF. COMPR.	S.P.T. N	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)						
469.70	2.70	180	7		13.9		35.7	20.7		23.4	23	0	0	13	4
467.70	2.00	110	4		7.3	21.7	39.0	10.8	2.8	33.7	34	0	0	19	6
464.70	3.00	090	4		9.3	17.8	48.3	13.8	2.3	47.5	47	0	0	26	9
462.20	2.50	090	5		7.7	17.8	87.6	11.5	2.3	63.0	63	0	0	35	11
459.70	2.50	250	8		16.0	49.4	93.7	23.7	6.4	85.4	85	0	0	47	14
457.70	2.00	200	10		11.1	39.5	102.8	16.4	5.1	101.5	102	0	0	56	16
455.20	2.50	190	11		13.4	37.5	88.6	19.8	4.8	117.8	89	0	0	49	18
452.70	2.50	050	5		4.6	9.9	114.9	6.9	1.3	127.4	115	0	0	63	21
447.70	5.00	160	6		23.9	31.6	111.1	35.4	4.1	159.2	111	0	0	61	26
444.70	3.00	020	2		2.3	3.9	113.5	3.5	0.5	162.7	113	0	0	62	29
441.20	3.50	020	2		2.7	3.9	114.2	4.0	0.5	166.5	114	0	0	63	32
435.70	5.50	010	4		2.2	2.0	146.0	3.2	0.3	173.5	146	0	0	80	38
433.70	2.00	160	74		9.6	31.6	153.6	14.1	4.1	187.4	154	0	0	84	40
431.70	2.00	150	100		9.1	29.6	308.6	13.5	3.8	219.7	220	0	0	121	42
430.70	1.00			Shale	59.2	175.5	367.8	87.6	22.6	387.3	307	0	0	169	42.7
429.70	1.00			Shale	59.2	175.5	427.0	87.6	22.6	394.9	395	0	0	217	43.7
428.70	1.00			Shale	59.2	175.5	486.1	87.6	22.6	482.6	483	0	0	265	44.7
427.70	1.00			Shale	59.2	175.5	545.3	87.6	22.6	570.2	545	0	0	300	45.7
426.70	1.00			Shale	59.2	175.5	604.5	87.6	22.6	657.8	604	0	0	332	46.7
425.70	1.00			Shale	59.2	175.5	663.7	87.6	22.6	745.4	664	0	0	365	47.7
424.70	1.00			Shale	59.2	175.5	722.8	87.6	22.6	833.0	723	0	0	399	48.7
423.70	1.00			Shale	59.2	175.5	782.0	87.6	22.6	920.6	782	0	0	430	49.7
422.70	1.00			Shale	59.2	175.5	841.2	87.6	22.6	1008.3	841	0	0	463	50.7
421.70	1.00			Shale			175.5			22.6					

Exhibit E – Lateral Load Analysis

Lateral Load Analysis

PILE SIZE	LATERAL LOAD PER PILE (kips)	DEFLECTION PER PILE (Fixed Head Condition, two feet into cap) (inches)	MOMENT PER PILE (Fixed Head Condition, two feet into cap) (Kip-ft)
HP 10 x 42	21	2.7	127.0
	16	1.3	80.0
	11	0.5	43.0
	5	0.2	18.7
HP 12 x 53	21	2.4	157.5
	16	1.3	105.0
	11	0.5	58.0
	5	0.2	24.5
HP 12 x 63	21	2.0	156.0
	16	1.1	104.0
	11	0.5	59.0
	5	0.2	25.0
HP 14 x 73	21	1.5	176.0
	16	0.9	123.0
	11	0.4	71.0
	5	0.1	30.1
HP 14 x 89	21	1.3	181.0
	16	0.8	126.0
	11	0.4	74.0
	5	0.1	31.5
HP 14 x 102	21	1.2	185.0
	16	0.7	128.0
	11	0.4	77.0
	5	0.1	33.0

*Lateral Loads were obtained assuming some percentages of the preliminary service axial load of 107 kips per pile: 20%(21k), 15%(16k), 10%(11k) and 5%(5k). The piles were analyzed within a group and for fixed head condition, and with a transverse and longitudinal spacing of 78" and 30" between piles, respectively, assuming a total of 9 piles per abutment (provided by the planner). It should be noted that we analyzed the lateral pile response for fixed head condition (**2 feet into cap**) to show reasonable deflection and moment values. If the number of piles or distance between piles change, these lateral Pile Response will need to be re-analyzed with the final configurations between piles.

FIXED HEAD CONDITIONS

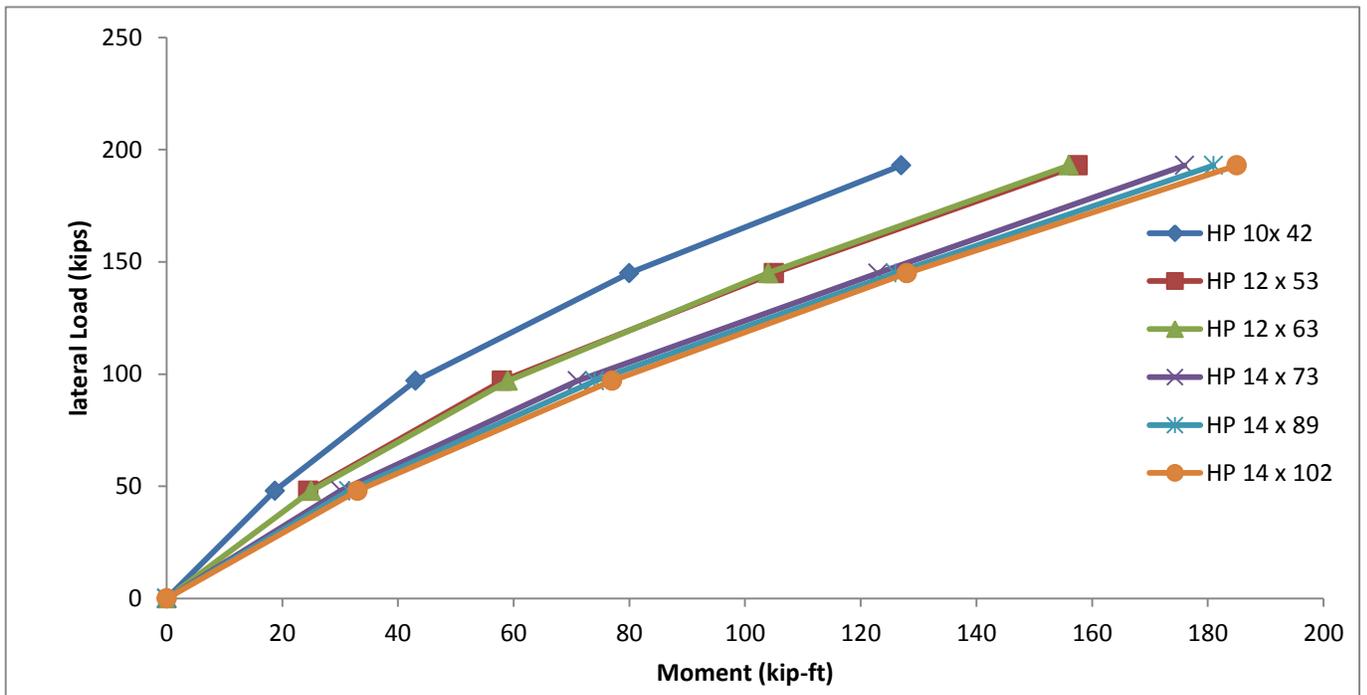
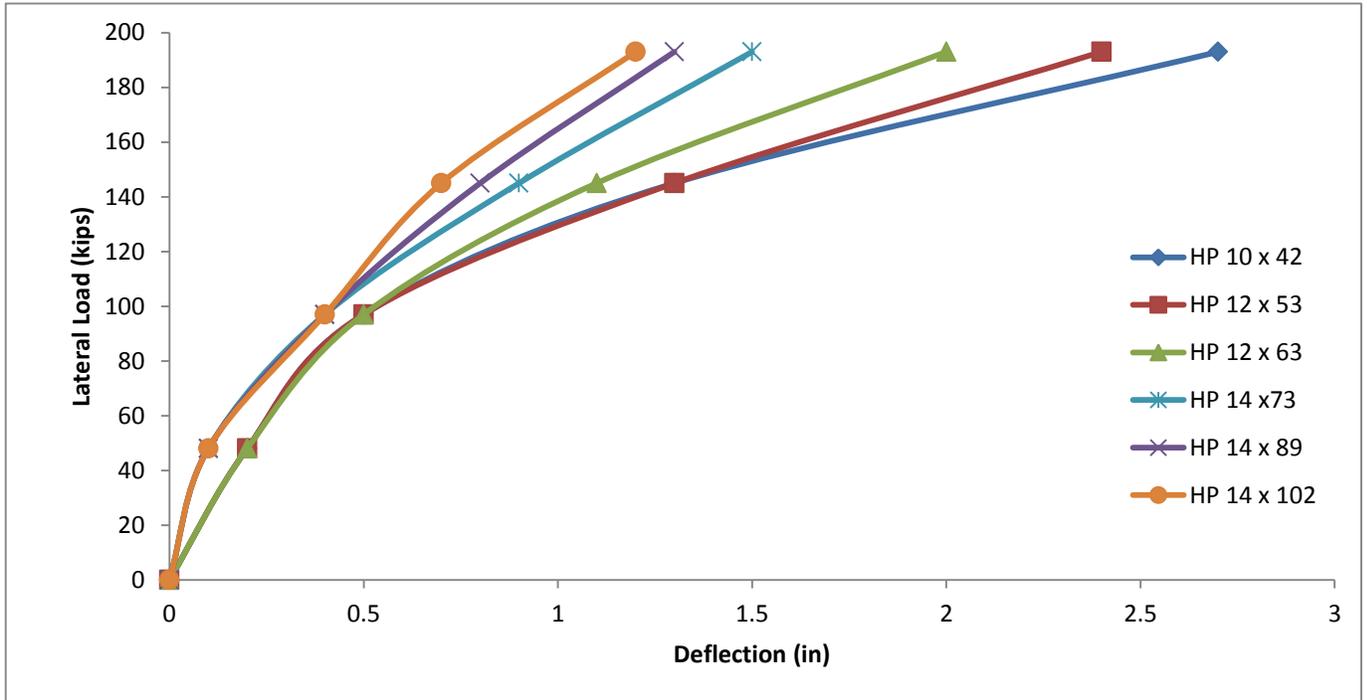


Exhibit F – Seismic Site Class Determination

Exhibit G – Liquefaction Analysis

LIQUEFACTION ANALYSIS

CLEAR PRINT

of Bridges and Structures FOUNDATIONS AND GEOTECHNICAL UNIT

Modified 5/24/10

REFERENCE BORING NUMBER ===== B-2 E. Abut.
 ELEVATION OF BORING GROUND SURFACE ===== 480.20 FT.
 DEPTH TO GROUNDWATER - DURING DRILLING ===== 26.00 FT. (Below Boring Ground Surface)
 DEPTH TO GROUNDWATER - DURING EARTHQUAKE ===== 26.00 FT. (Below Finished Grade Cut or Fill Surface)
 PEAK HORIZ. GROUND SURFACE ACCELERATION COEFFICIENT (As) === 0.144 (PGA (0.090) x Fpga (1.6) (Table 3.10.3.2-1))
 EARTHQUAKE MOMENT MAGNITUDE ===== 7.7
 FINISHED GRADE FILL OR CUT FROM BORING SURFACE ===== 1.20 FT. (Fill Height)
 HAMMER EFFICIENCY===== 73 %
 BOREHOLE DIAMETER===== 2 to 4.5 IN.
 SAMPLING METHOD===== Sampler w/out Liners

EQ MAGNITUDE SCALING FACTOR
(MSF) = 0.948

AVG. SHEAR WAVE VELOCITY (top 40')
 $V_{s,40}$ = 401 FT./SEC.

PGA CALCULATOR
 Earthquake Moment Magnitude = 7.7
 Source-To-Site Distance, R (km) = 189.7
 Ground Motion Prediction Equations = NMSZ
 PGA = 0.090

ELEV. OF SAMPLE (FT.)	BORING DATA							CONDITIONS DURING DRILLING					CONDITIONS DURING EARTHQUAKE							
	BORING SAMPLE	SPT N	UNCONF. COMPR.	% FINES < #200	PLAST. INDEX	LIQUID LIMIT	MOIST. CONTENT	EFFECTIVE UNIT WT.	CORR. VERT. STRESS (KSF.)	EQUIV. CLN. SPT N	CRR RESIST. (KCF.)	EFFECTIVE UNIT WT.	TOTAL VERT. STRESS (KSF.)	OVER-BURDEN CORR. FACT.	CORR. RESIST. (KCF.)	SOIL MASS PART. FACTOR (r _d)	EQ INDUCED CS	FACTOR OF SAFETY * CRR/CSR		
	DEPTH (FT.)	VALUE (BLOWS)	STR., Q _v (TSF.)	(%)	PI	LL	w _c (%)	WT. (KCF.)	STRESS (KSF.)	VALUE (N ₁) ₆₀	MAG 7.5 CRR 7.5	WT. (KCF.)	STRESS (KSF.)	STRESS (KSF.)	(K _s)	CRR 7.5	INDUCED CS	SAFETY * CRR/CSR		
479.2	1	10	1	100				0.122	0.122	18.150	26.780	0.332	0.122	0.266	0.266	1.500	0.473	0.976	0.091	N.L. (1)
477.2	3	6	1.2	30				0.124	0.370	9.639	15.833	0.169	0.124	0.514	0.514	1.462	0.234	0.951	0.089	N.L. (1)
474.7	5.5	6	1.1	42				0.123	0.678	8.719	15.463	0.165	0.123	0.822	0.822	1.286	0.201	0.917	0.086	N.L. (1)
472.2	8	9	1.9	82	9.7	28.1	18	0.129	1.000	12.383	19.859	0.214	0.129	1.144	1.144	1.198	0.243	0.880	0.082	N.L. (1)
469.7	10.5	4	1.3	82	9.7	28.1	22	0.125	1.313	5.342	11.410	0.126	0.125	1.457	1.457	1.094	0.131	0.839	0.079	N.L. (1)
467.2	13	3	0.5	82	9.7	28.1	23	0.114	1.598	3.922	9.706	0.111	0.114	1.742	1.742	1.046	0.110	0.798	0.075	N.L. (1)
463.2	17	3	0.4	82	9.7	28.1	24	0.111	2.042	3.728	9.474	0.109	0.111	2.186	2.186	0.993	0.102	0.732	0.069	N.L. (1)
459.7	20.5	6	0.9	82				0.120	2.462	7.014	13.417	0.145	0.120	2.606	2.606	0.949	0.130	0.679	0.064	N.L. (1)
457.2	23	7	1.1	40				0.123	2.769	7.805	14.366	0.154	0.123	2.913	2.913	0.921	0.134	0.645	0.060	N.L. (1)
454.2	26	5	0.4	62	6.2	24	20	0.111	3.102	5.300	11.360	0.125	0.173	3.432	3.507	0.891	0.106	0.609	0.058	N.L. (2)
450.7	29.5	3		62	6.2	24	26	0.051	3.281	3.108	8.729	0.102	0.051	3.611	3.904	0.888	0.086	0.575	0.058	1.483 (C)
447.7	32.5	6		56	5.5	17	25	0.057	3.452	6.069	12.283	0.134	0.057	3.782	4.262	0.867	0.110	0.552	0.058	1.897 (C)
444.2	36	10		8				0.061	3.665	9.815	10.238	0.115	0.061	3.995	4.694	0.863	0.094	0.531	0.058	1.621 (C)
438.2	42	10		8				0.061	4.031	9.336	9.753	0.111	0.061	4.361	5.434	0.847	0.089	0.507	0.059	1.508 (C)

*** FACTOR OF SAFETY DESCRIPTIONS**

N.L. (1) = NOT LIQUEFIABLE, ABOVE EQ GROUND WATER ELEVATION
 N.L. (2) = NOT LIQUEFIABLE, $PI \geq 12$ OR $w_d/LL \leq 0.85$
 N.L. (3) = NOT LIQUEFIABLE, $(N_1)_{e0} > 25$
 (C) = CONTRACTIVE SOIL TYPES
 (D) = DILATIVE SOIL TYPES