STRUCTURE GEOTECHNICAL REPORT MULTI-USE PATH BRIDGE & RAMP IDOT SN: 045-3164 NEW STEARNS ROAD CONTRACT 4 KANE COUNTY PROJECT P-91-051-07 KANE COUNTY, ILLINOIS

> For: Baker Engineering, Inc. 801 W. Adams Street Chicago, IL 60607 (312) 707-8770

Submitted By: Wang Engineering, Inc. 1145 North Main Street Lombard, IL 60148 (630) 953-9928

**September 11, 2008** 



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September 11, 2008

Mr. Dave Pellizzari, P.E. Project Manager Baker Engineering, Inc. 801 W. Adams Street Chicago, IL 60607

Attention: Mr. Kenton Zinn, S.E. Structure Engineer

Ref: Multi-Use Path Bridge and Ramp IDOT SN 045-3164 Kane County, Illinois WEI No. 707-11-01

Dear Mr. Pellizzari:

Wang Engineering, Inc. is pleased to present the Structure Geotechnical Report (SGR) for the referenced project. This report presents the results of our subsurface investigation, laboratory testing, and geotechnical evaluation and recommendations for the proposed Multi-Use Path Bridge and Ramp.

Four copies of the report are provided. This report incorporates comments made by you on our draft report.

It has been a pleasure being of service to Baker Engineering, Inc. If you have any questions please call us at 630-953-9928.

Sincerely,

WANG ENGINEERING, INC.

Br OF Corina Farez, P.E., P.G.

Vice President

lealethanda

Mohammed (Mike) Kothawala, P.E. Project Manager



#### Structure Geotechnical Report Responsibility Checklist

Structure Number: 045-3164 (prop.) None (exist.) Contract Number: Date	e:	9/11/2	800
Route: FAP 361 New Stearns Road Section: 06-00214-20-BR County: Kane			
TSL plans by: Baker Engineering, Inc. 801 W Adams Street, Chicago, IL 60607			
Structure Geotechnical Report and Checklist by: Wang Engineering, Inc., 1145 N. Main St; Lombard, Illin	nois 6	60148	
IDOT Structure Geotechnical Report Approval Responsibility :	ıel		
Geotechnical Data, Subsurface Exploration and Testing	Yes	No	N/A
All pertinent existing boring data, pile driving data, site inspection information included in the report?		$\boxtimes$	
Are the preliminary substructure locations, foundation needs, and project scope discussions between Geotechnical Engineer and Structure Planner included in the report?			
All ground and surface water elevations shown on all soil borings and discussed in the report?	$\boxtimes$		
Has all existing and new exploration and test data been presented on a subsurface data profile?	$\boxtimes$		
Is the exploration and testing in accordance with the IDOT Geotechnical Manual policy?	$\boxtimes$	П	
Are the number, locations, depths, sampling, testing, and subsurface data adequate for design?	$\boxtimes$		
Geotechnical Evaluations			
Have structure or embankment settlement amounts and times been discussed in report?	$\boxtimes$		
Does the report provide recommendations/treatments to address settlement concerns?	$\boxtimes$		
Has the critical factor of safety against slope instability been identified and discussed in the report?	$\boxtimes$		
Does the report provide recommendations/treatments to address stability concerns?	$\boxtimes$		
Is the seismic design data (PGA, amplification, category, etc.) noted in the report?	$\square$		
Have the vertical and horizontal limits of any liquefiable layers been identified and discussed?	$\square$		
Has seismic stability been discussed and have any slope deformation estimates been provided? Has the report discussed the proximity of ISGS mapped mines or known subsidence events?	$\square$		$\square$
Has scour been discussed, any Hydraulics Report depths reported & soil type reductions made?	$\boxtimes$		
Do the Factors of Safety meet AASHTO and IDOT policy requirements?		Н	
Geotechnical Analyses and Design Recommendations			
When spread footings are recommended, has a bearing capacity and footing elevation been provided for each substructure or footing region?			$\boxtimes$
Has footing sliding capacity been discussed?			$\boxtimes$
When piles are recommended, does the report include a table indicating estimated pile lengths vs. a		_	
range of feasible required bearings and design capacities for each pile type recommended?	$\boxtimes$	Ц	
Have any downdrag, scour, and liquefaction reductions in pile capacity been addressed?	$\boxtimes$		
Have the diameters & elevations of any pile pre-coring been specified (when recommended)?	$\boxtimes$		
Has the need for test piles been discussed and the locations specified (when recommended)?			
Has the need for metal shoes been discussed and specified (when recommended)?	$\boxtimes$		
When drilled shafts are recommended, have side friction and/or end-bearing values been provided?	$\boxtimes$		
Has the feasibility of using belled shafts been discussed when terminating above rock, or have	_	_	
estimated top of rock elevations been provided when extending into rock?			
Have shaft fixity, lateral capacity, and min. embedment been discussed?	$\boxtimes$		
discussed?			$\boxtimes$
Have lateral earth pressures and backfill drainage recommendations been discussed?	$\boxtimes$		
Has ground modification been discussed as a way to use a less expensive foundation or address	_	_	
feasibility concerns? Have any deviations from IDOT Geotechnical Manual or Bridge Manual policy been recommended?	Ц		
<b>Construction Considerations</b> Has the need for cofferdams, seal coat, or underwater structure excavation protection been discussed?	$\boxtimes$		
Has stability of temporary construction slopes vs. the need for temporary walls been discussed?			$\square$
Has the feasibility of cantilevered sheeting vs. a temporary soil retention system been discussed?			$\boxtimes$
Has the feasibility of using a geotextile wall vs. a temp. MSE for any temp fill retention been noted?			$\boxtimes$
"In order to aid in determining the level of departmental review, please attach additional documentation or refe	rence	speci	fic

portions of the SGR to clarify any checklist responses that reflect deviation from IDOT policy/practice."



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#### STRUCTURE GEOTECHNICAL REPORT

#### MULTI-USE PATH BRIDGE AND RAMP NEW STEARNS ROAD CONTRACT 4

#### IDOT STRUCTURE NUMBER 045-3164 KANE COUNTY PROJECT NO. P-91-051-07

#### FOR

#### **BAKER ENGINEERING, INC.**

#### **1.0 INTRODUCTION**

This report presents the results of subsurface investigation, laboratory testing, and geotechnical evaluation for the proposed Multi-Use Path (MUP) Bridge and Ramp structures. MUP Bridge will be along the Fox River Bridge and the ramp will be located along the Fox River on the west side of the Fox River Bridge. The project site is located in Kane County, Illinois. The *Project and Site Location Maps* are presented as Exhibits 1 and 2.

#### 2.0 **PROJECT DESCRIPTION**

The Stearns Road Corridor will include a new Fox River Bridge and a 4.6 mile new road alignment that extends from approximately the Kane/DuPage County line to Randall Road. The corridor is broken down into 6 stages. The proposed typical cross section of new Stearns Road consists of two 12-foot wide lanes in each direction separated by an 8- to 32-foot wide median with curb and gutter. Signalized intersection improvements will be provided at Randall Road/McDonald Road (the western terminus), McLean Boulevard, Illinois Route 25, Gilbert Street, and Dunham Road. The proposed roadway continues east of the intersection to join the four lane section of Stearns Road completed by DuPage County.

Wang Engineering Inc. (WEI) was selected to provide geotechnical engineering services for the stage 4. The stage 4 scope of work includes construction of the new Stearns Road corridor from east of McLean Boulevard to Illinois Route 25 including a new structure over the Fox River. A new Multi-Use Path (MUP) Bridge will also be constructed adjacent to the Fox River Bridge. This stage also includes a new Stearns Road/IL Route 25 intersection that includes widening of IL Route 25, culvert under new Stearns Road and detention basins.

In addition to this Structure Geotechnical Report, a Roadway Geotechnical Report has been prepared by WEI for the following items:



1. New Stearns Road from east of McLean Boulevard (Station 511+20) to west abutment of the Fox River Bridge (Station 566+50).

- 2. Culvert at Station 325+75.
- 3. Five detention basins along new Stearns Road
- 4. IL Route 25 widening from Station 22+30 to Station 37+80.
- 5. Pavement coring at IL Route 25.

Furthermore a separate Structure Geotechnical Report has been prepared by WEI for the Fox River Bridge and the Retaining Wall No. 1 located on the northeast side of the west abutment of the Fox River Bridge.

#### 3.0 EXISTING AND PROPOSED STRCUTURES

This is a new structure. There is a concrete pathway on grade along the river where MUP Ramp will be constructed. The proposed MUP bridge structures will be a 4-span steel plate girder structure with cast-in-place concrete deck. The bridge and ramp will be 12'-0" wide. Three MUP bridge piers will be part of the Fox River Bridge piers. Both MUP abutments are expansion type and separate from the Fox River Bridge abutments. The abutments will be stubtype abutments. The substructure locations are shown in Exhibit 4, Boring Location Plan.

The preliminary estimated LRFD loads have been provided by Baker Engineering, Inc. (Baker) at the substructures, and are presented below.

Substructure	Factored Strength Limit State, Loads (kips)		Service Limit State (Unfactored) Loads (kips)		
	DL	LL	DL	LL	
MUP Bridge East Abutment	144	34	115	19	
MUP Bridge West Abutment	125	65	100	37	
MUP Ramp North & South Abutments	90	32	72	18	
MUP Ramp Piers	140	56	112	32	



#### 4.0 PURPOSE AND SCOPE

The purpose of our geotechnical work was to investigate and evaluate the subsurface soil and groundwater conditions within this project area that would form a basis for foundation and earthwork design recommendations. Specifically, the scope of the work was as follows:

• To investigate by means of exploratory borings, the subsurface soils and ground water level conditions at the site to depths that will be influenced by the proposed construction;

• To evaluate the physical properties of the soils underlying the site that will influence foundation design and construction;

• To perform analyses and provide recommendations and data for the design and installation of foundations, including the suitable foundation type or types, bearing capacity, the elevation or elevations at which the foundations should be established, and the estimated foundation settlement;

• To provide recommendations relative to construction operations and special design precaution that may be required; and

• To provide a report summarizing the results of our studies, conclusions, and recommendations.

#### 5.0 GEOLOGIC SETTING

The project is located in the eastern part of Kane County. On the USGS "Geneva" quadrangle map, the project spans mainly sections 2 and 3 of Tier 40 North Range 8 East. The following review of published geologic data, with emphasis on factors that might influence the design and construction of the proposed engineering works, intends to place the project area within a geological framework and to confirm the dependability and consistency of our investigation results. Exhibit 3 illustrates the *Site and Regional Geology*.

#### 5.1 Bedrock Geology

The uppermost bedrock unit in Kane County consists of Silurian-age dolostones that rest on top of Ordovician-age shale and dolostone of the Maquoketa Group. The bedrock strata dip gently toward southeast (Curry et al., 1999; Dey et al., 2007).

The bedrock crops out along the Fox River just south of the McLean Boulevard and IL Route 31 intersection. At the project site, the proglacial St. Charles Bedrock Valley shapes the bedrock topography: The valley is oriented NNE to SSW and has a relief of about 100 feet. The McLean Boulevard and IL Route 31 intersection is located above the western bank of the bedrock valley, whereas the proposed Fox River Bridge lies above the valley's axis where the top of bedrock elevation measures 575 to 550 feet. The valley fill includes up to 100 feet of glacial outwash and till (Dey et al., 2007; Grimley and Curry, 2002).



#### 5.2 Surficial Geology

Glacial and postglacial deposits overlie the bedrock surface. Near the project area, the glacial deposits include diamictons of the Yorkville Member of the Lemont Formation and sand and gravel of the Henry Formation (Hansel and Johnson, 1996). Postglacial deposits are made up of sand and silt alluvium deposited by the Fox River (Cahokia Formation) and peat and muck accumulated in marshy depressions (Grayslake Peat).

The Yorkville Member consists of low moisture content, high blow counts, low compressibility silty to silty clay loam diamicton (Bauer et al., 1991). It occurs at the east end of the project area and its thickness may range between 0 and 50 feet. The Yorkville Member rests over the Yorkville member deposit and it is overlain by medium dense to dense sand and gravel of the Henry Formation, which makes up most of the subgrade in the project area. The Henry Formation deposit may be as thick as 75 feet. Older diamictons may underline both the Yorkville Member and the Henry Formation (Grimley and Curry, 2002).

Less than 20-foot thick Cahokia Alluvium (sand, silt, and clay) occurs in the project area, mostly east of the Fox River. A prominent deposit of peat, muck, organic silt and clay associated with the Grayslake Peat occur within a fen area just west of McLean Boulevard (Grimley and Curry, 2002).

Our and previous subsurface investigations result fit into the local geologic context. The investigation revealed the lithological profile includes mostly outwash sand and gravel and clayey to silty diamictons. None of the borings drilled near the proposed MUP Bridge and ramp locations reached the top of the bedrock.

#### 5.3 Mining Activity

Areas of disturbed ground with spoil piles or removed earth in gravel pits, dolostone quarries, and landfills are present within or near the project area. Fox River Quarry (crushed stone) is located at the west end of the project. Another area with disturbed ground, probably associated with the Elgin-Wayne Landfill, is located at the east end of the project area. We assume there were no past coal mining activities at the proposed structure locations since the Kane County is not identified as coal producing area by Illinois State Geological Survey (ISGS, 2000).

#### 5.4 Seismic Activity

The 2002 US Geological Survey National Seismic Hazard Map (USGS, 2002) indicates for the Kane County area a peak ground acceleration of 2% of gravity, with a 10% probability of exceedance in 50 years. No active, major faults are present near the project area (Kolata, 2005).



#### 6.0 METHODS OF INVESTIGATION

#### 6.1 Subsurface Investigation

During the Phase I investigations, Testing Services Corporation (TSC) performed two structure borings, STFX-4 and STFX-7 to depths of 100 and 75feet below ground surface (bgs) respectively. Borings locations are shown in Exhibit 4. Boring logs are included in Appendix A.

The subsurface exploration performed by WEI consisted of four structure borings (BP-1 through and BP-4) at the proposed MUP ramp. Borings were drilled during the period of August 7 and August 13, 2008. Borings were located in the field by WEI. After completion of borings, as-drilled borings coordinates locations were surveyed by WEI. Based on WEI coordinates, Baker provided station offset and grade elevation for each boring location. A Boring Locations Plan is included as Exhibits 4A and 4B. The survey information (ground surface elevation, coordinates, stations and offset) included in the attached boring logs (Appendix A).

A truck mounted drilling rig, equipped with hollow stem augers, was used to advance and maintain an open borehole. Soil sampling was performed according to AASHTO T 206-87, "Penetration Test and Split Barrel Sampling of Soils." The soil was sampled at 2.5-foot intervals to a depth of 30 feet and at 5-foot intervals below 30 feet to termination depths. The clay soil in Borings BP-3 and BP-4 was sampled at 2.5-foot intervals between depths of 60 and 70 feet bgs. Borings were drilled few feet deeper than required by IDOT Geotechnical Manual guidelines in order to obtain necessary information for an adequate engineering analysis. Borings were drilled to depths ranging from 73.5 to 80 feet bgs.

A WEI field engineer or geologist monitored the drilling activities and maintained field boring logs. The field logs included results of Standard Penetration Test (SPT) recorded as blows per 6 inches of penetration. Theses values are shown on the boring logs as SPT values. The N value shown in Exhibit 5 is the sum of the last two SPT numbers (blows per final 12 inches). The unconfined compressive strengths of cohesive soil samples were obtained in the field using Rimac Spring Tester on the split spoon samples. The soils were described and classified according to IDH classification system.

All soil samples collected in the field were placed in sealed glass jars and transported to WEI Geotechnical Laboratory in Lombard, Illinois for further laboratory testing and examination. The field logs were finalized by an experienced geologist after verifying the field visual classifications and laboratory test results.



The soil samples will be retained in our laboratory for 60 days following the final report submittal. The samples will be discarded unless a specific written request is received as to their disposition.

Groundwater observations were made during and at the end of drilling operations. Due to safety considerations, the land borehole was backfilled with bentonite chips mixed with soil cuttings immediately upon completion and patched with cement concrete at the surface.

#### 6.2 Laboratory Testing

Laboratory testing program included moisture content (AASHTO T 265) on all the soil samples. Atterberg Limits tests (AASHTO T 89 & T 90) and particle-size analyses (AASHTO T 88) were performed on selected soil samples. The field visual descriptions of the samples were reviewed in the laboratory. The laboratory test results are presented on the boring logs (Appendix A) and included in Appendix B.

#### 7.0 SUBSURFACE CONDITIONS

#### 7.1 Subsurface Soil Conditions

Detailed descriptions of the subsurface conditions encountered in the borings are presented on the attached boring logs (Appendix A) and Subsurface Data Profile (Exhibit 5). Please note that the strata contact lines shown on logs and profiles represent approximate boundaries between soil types. The actual transition between soil types in the field may be different in horizontal and vertical directions.

The subsurface investigation uncovered a vertical sequence of soil units laterally traceable throughout Borings STFX-4, STFX-7, and BP-1 through BP-4. From top to bottom, the sequence consists of five lithological units: (1) brown and gray sand to sandy gravel; (2) brown and gray clay to clay loam; and (3) brown and gray sand to sandy gravel, (4) gray very stiff to hard silty clay and (5) gray dense to very sense sand and gravel with intermittent thin layers of clay and silty loam. Only Boring STFX-4 penetrated into the fifth unit.

Bedrock was not encountered in any of the borings. The bedrock is estimated to be at a depth of 120 feet below the river bed. This would place the bedrock immediately below the silty loam that was encountered in STFX-4. Details on the type of bedrock expected to be encountered in this area is presented in Section 5.1 Bedrock Geology of this report.

#### 7.2 Groundwater Levels

Water levels in the river Boring STFX-4 could not be recorded since it was drilled in the river. While drilling, BP-1 through BP-4, groundwater was encountered at a depth of 6 feet bgs.

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Boring STFX-7 encountered groundwater at a depth of 3.5 feet bgs. At the completion of drilling, groundwater level was found at a depth of 3 feet bgs. We expect that the groundwater levels will fluctuate seasonally and with Fox River surface water level.

#### 7.3 Seismic Considerations

7.3.1 Seismic Data

The following seismic data is recommended for the design which should be shown on the bridge plans.

<u>Soil Profile Type:</u> I (According to 2007 AASHTO LRFD Bridge Design and Specifications) <u>Bedrock Acceleration Coefficient (A):</u> 0.038g (According to the AASHTO Seismic Acceleration Coefficient Map and 2008 IDOT Bridge Design Manual) <u>The Site Coefficient (S):</u> 1.0 (Based on Soil Profile Type I) <u>Seismic Performance Zone (SPZ):</u> 1 (Based on the Bedrock Acceleration coefficient according to 2007 AASHTO LRFD Bridge Design and Specifications)

#### 7.3.2 Liquefaction Potential

Liquefaction analysis at each bridge structure boring was performed using a Simplified Procedure originally developed by Seed and Idriss (1982) and revised in 1990. The minimum factors of safety range between 1.8 and 3.1 considering groundwater level at the existing grade. A design earthquake with a magnitude of 7.5 was used in the analyses. The minimum factor of safety required by IDOT is 1.0. The liquefaction of the soils at the site is unlikely to occur and therefore, there is no need for any remedial treatment of the soils or foundation.

#### 8.0 ANALYSIS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

During the structure and foundation system studies conducted by Baker, WEI evaluated possible foundation solution that can be considered for support of the proposed bridge and ramp structures. All three MUP Bridge piers will be integral part of the Fox River Bridge piers. The recommendations for the Fox River Bridge piers are included in a separate SGR. The foundation options considered in the preliminary foundation evaluation for the MUP Bridge abutments and Ramp substructures were spread footing, driven piles and drilled shafts.



Based on the soil conditions encountered during our investigation, Baker and WEI concluded that the ramp substructures could be supported on drilled shafts and the bridge abutments on driven piles. The spread footings and pile footings for the ramp will require temporary soil retention system with groundwater control or cofferdams. The single drilled shaft eliminates the need for a cofferdam, seal coat and structure excavation. The east abutment of the MUP Bridge is proposed to be supported on the driven piles and MUP Ramp substructures on a single drilled shaft. Foundation design data and recommendations pertaining to construction are presented in subsequent sections of this report.

#### 8.1 Foundation Recommendations

8.1.1 Bridge Abutments

The metal shell cast-in-place (MSCIP) pile driving through very dense/hard soils will be difficult and could damage the pile toe and cause deformation at the pile head. Therefore, we do not recommend MSCIP concrete piles for the west and east abutments.

The top of the dolomitic limestone bedrock is estimated at approximate Elevation 570. The pile length from the bottom of the pile cap to top of the limestone bedrock would be on the order of 120 feet. Based on the soil information from the borings, it appears that driving H-piles to top of bedrock, through very dense/very hard soils, will be very difficult and the refusal will be obtained before reaching top of the bedrock. Therefore, we do not recommend utilizing end bearing H-piles. The required driven capacity for steel H-piles installed as friction piles could be achieved with shorter lengths.

Several H-piles options for the foundations could be considered. Driven H-pile foundations could be designed for various capacities. The pile capacity will be developed in skin friction between the pile surface and the soils above the tip with some end bearing capacity at the tip.

The estimated pile lengths at each bridge abutment location for various H-pile sizes and capacities are shown in Tables 1A through 1C. The most economical pile sizes should be selected. The sections of the pile through the precored holes in the newly placed embankment were not considered in providing vertical pile load carrying capacity. Precoring is recommended to avoid downdrag load on the piles and is discussed in the subsequent section of the report. The maximum structural design capacity of the steel pile and the spacing should be as per IDOT Bridge Manual (IDOT 2006). Hard pile driving during installation might be experienced in very dense sand and gravel deposits containing potentially cobbles. Therefore, we recommend that the piles be installed with metal shoes. One test pile should be identified on the plans at each abutment which should be installed prior to production pile installation. There is no need for a full scale load test.



The soil immediately below the pile footing should not be considered as carrying any vertical load. The estimated lengths shown in the Tables 1A through 1C do not include any embedment into the pile footing. The estimated length to be shown on the bridge plans should include embedment in to the pile footing as per IDOT Bridge Manual (IDOT 2006). The base of all pile footings should be established at a minimum depth of 4 feet below the finished grade for frost protection.

#### 8.1.2 Ramp Substructures

It is our opinion that a deep foundation scheme consisting of drilled shaft established in hard clay stratum can be utilized for the support of the ramp substructures including MUP Bridge west abutment. The geotechnical recommendations for the design of drilled shafts are presented in Table 2. All shafts should be sized in 6 inches increments with a minimum diameter of 30 inches. A permanent liner in the granular soils should be provided.

The *Factored Resistance*  $R_R$  of drilled shafts in kips can be calculated as per equation 10.8.3.5-1, page 1-131 of AASHTO LRFD Bridge Design Specifications, 4<sup>th</sup> Edition 2007 (2007 AASHTO).

The portions of the drilled shaft which should not be taken in contributing to the development of resistance through skin friction should be as specified in 2007 AASHTO. The reduction in resistance from group effects should also be evaluated as per 2007 AASHTO. The scour depth should also be considered in the drilled shaft design.

#### 8.2 Downdrag Loads

Negligible downdrag load due to the negative skin friction will occur on piles at the east abutment when soil strata move downward relative to the piles due to compression of the foundation soils. The west abutment will not retain any embankment. We recommend that the piles be installed in precored holes in the new embankment for the east abutment.

#### 8.3 Lateral Design Pressures

For the design of east abutment and wingwalls, we recommend linearly increasing lateral pressure of 40 and 72 pounds per square foot (psf) per foot of depth below finished grade for embankment slope of horizontal and 1V:2H respectively considering drainable backfill. When no approach slab is provided, additional lateral load from traffic should include a surcharge of 2 feet of soil considering unit weight of 120 pounds per cubic foot. The backfill and the drainage behind the abutments should be in accordance with IDOT Bridge Manual (IDOT 2006).



#### 8.4 Resistance to Lateral Loads

Batter piles can be considered to resist the lateral loads. For such pile footing, the horizontal component of the axial load on battered piles can be taken at full value. The use of battered shaft is not recommended due to their difficulty of construction and high cost. The required lateral capacity can be obtained by increasing the number of shafts or the shaft diameter. No allowance should be made for the frictional resistance of the cap concrete on soil. Lateral resistance from the soils from the proposed grade to the design scour depth, as per IDOT Bridge Design Manual (IDOT 2006), should be ignored. The lateral load capacity analysis of the piles/drilled shafts can be performed using computer program such as COMP 624P and L-pile. The estimated soil parameters that may be used for the analysis of stresses and deflection under lateral loads are presented in the attached Table 3. The geotechnical resistance factor of 1.0 should be used. The group action should be considered in calculating total lateral load resistance of the substructures.

#### 8.5 Scour Potential

The existing scour data is not available since there is no existing structure for the Fox River crossing at this location. The scour analysis was performed by Christopher B. Burke Engineering (CBBE) for the Fox River Bridge. The flood elevations are shown in Tables 4. The scour data at the MUP Bridge east abutment was not available. The scour elevations for the foundation design are shown in Table 5. The piles and drilled shafts should be designed so that the pile and shaft penetration after the design scour event satisfies the required axial and lateral resistance. The soil lost due to scour should not be considered in contributing the overburden stress in the soil below the scour zone.

#### 8.6 Foundation Settlement

The driven H-pile foundations designed and constructed as recommended will undergo negligible settlement (less than 0.5 inch).

We performed settlement analyses for a single drilled shaft. The settlement considering applied pressure of 18 kips per square foot is estimated to be on the order of 0.50 inch for a 4-foot diameter straight drilled shaft. There would be an additional settlement due to elastic compression of the concrete shaft.

#### 8.7 Embankment Slope Stability

The maximum height of the embankment will be 10 feet at the east abutment. The embankments constructed to the design grades of 1V:2H or flatter are expected to be stable. The end slopes of 1V:2H are expected to be stable with additional resistance provided by the piles.



#### 8.8 Embankment Settlement

The pathway approach embankment immediately behind the east abutments will require approximately 10 feet of new fill above the existing grade. The approach embankments will have 1V:2H end slopes and 1V:2H or flatter side slopes. The placement of fill for the embankment will result in settlement of the underlying natural soils. Most of the settlement is expected to be occurring at the same rate as the construction of the embankment progresses. We anticipate that by the time the proposed embankment is built to the bottom of abutment footing, the soil would undergo most of the settlement in the area of the proposed abutment.

Settlement within new embankment fill would also occur. For granular soil embankment, the majority of the settlement is expected to be completed by the end of construction. For cohesive soil embankment, a significant portion of total settlement within the embankment can also be expected to occur by the end of construction; however complete consolidation may take some time. As discussed earlier in the report, the piles should be installed in precored holes though the new embankment fill to avoid the downdrag load.

#### 9.0 CONSTRUCTION CONSIDERATIONS

#### 9.1 Excavation

Due to the existing soil conditions and close proximity to the river it might not be possible to slope the excavation sidewalls near the river. If that's the case, bracing with groundwater level control might be required. Temporary excavations required for other areas should have a slope of 1V:2H or flatter, as required to provide a stable side slopes. Foundation excavations should be performed in accordance with local, state, and federal regulations.

#### 9.2 Dewatering

Seepage water that does accumulate in open excavations at the east abutment location can be removed using the sump pump method.

#### 9.3 Filling and Backfilling

Structural fill used to attain the final design subgrade elevations should be IDOT gradation CA-6 or equivalent. This fill material should be free of organic matter and debris. Fill should be placed in lifts not exceeding 8 inches loose thickness and compacted to minimum 95 percent maximum dry density, as determined in accordance with AASTHO T-99, Standard Proctor Method.

Any backfill should be pre-approved by the site engineer. The fill should be free of organic materials and debris. We recommend using a porous granular material, such as IDOT gradation FA-1/FA-2 or the equivalent, to backfill the proposed east abutment. All backfill material should



be compacted in lifts no greater than 8 inches loose thickness. Each layer should be compacted to minimum 95 percent maximum dry density, as determined by AASTHO T-99, Standard Proctor Method.

#### 9.4 Cofferdam

Cofferdam and seal coat will not be necessary for construction of the MUP ramp substructures supported on a single drilled shaft.

#### 9.5 Drilled Shafts

We recommend that a permanent casing with teeth at the bottom be installed in order to provide a good seal at top of the clay layer. The excavation below the casing in the clay should be performed with a dry method. After drilled shaft is completed to the required elevation, the base should be cleaned and inspected, the reinforcing cage placed, and the concrete can be discharged at the base using a tremie pipe or concrete pump. The drilled shafts should be constructed in accordance with Section 516 Drilled Shafts of the IDOT 2007 Standard Specifications for Road and Bridge Construction (IDOT 2007).

#### 9.6 Construction Monitoring

There is no need for a special construction monitoring for the foundations except normally required by the IDOT Standard Specifications, Special Provisions and Contract Plans.

#### 9.7 Embankment Construction

Bridge abutment fill should be constructed as early as possible in the project construction period in order to allow the embankments to adjust or settle under its own weight as much as possible prior to piles installation for the east abutment. The embankment construction should be performed in accordance with Section 205 of the IDOT Standard Specifications for Road and Bridge Construction (IDOT 2007).



#### **10.0 QUALIFICATIONS**

The analysis and recommendations submitted in this report are based upon the data obtained from the 4 soil borings drilled by WEI and 2 borings drilled by others. WEI does not assume any responsibility for the data presented on the boring logs prepared by others. In addition, this report does not reflect any variations that may occur between the borings or elsewhere on the site, variations whose nature and extent may not become evident until the course of construction. In the event that any changes in the design and/or location of the bridge or substructures are planned, we should be timely informed so that changes can be reviewed, modified, and approved in writing by the geotechnical engineer.

It has been a pleasure to assist Baker Engineering, Inc. and Kane County on this project. Please call if there are any questions, or if we can be of further service.

Respectfully Submitted,

WANG ENGINEERING, INC.

Jerry W.H. Wang, Ph.D., P.E. Principal

Mohammed (Mike) Kothawala, P.E. Sr. Project Manager/Sr. Geotechnical Engineer



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#### 10.0 QUALIFICATIONS

The analysis and recommendations submitted in this report are based upon the data obtained from the 4 soil borings drilled by WEI and 2 borings drilled by others. WEI does not assume any responsibility for the data presented on the boring logs prepared by others. In addition, this report does not reflect any variations that may occur between the borings or elsewhere on the site, variations whose nature and extent may not become evident until the course of construction. In the event that any changes in the design and/or location of the bridge or substructures are planned, we should be timely informed so that changes can be reviewed, modified, and approved in writing by the geotechnical engineer.

It has been a pleasure to assist Baker Engineering, Inc. and Kane County on this project. Please call if there are any questions, or if we can be of further service.

Respectfully Submitted,

WANG ENGINEERING, INC.

for JWHW

Jerry W.H. Wang, Ph.D., P.E. Principal

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Mohammed (Mike) Kothawala, P.E. Sr. Project Manager/Sr. Geotechnical Engineer



## TABLES

Geotechnical · Construction · Environmental Quality Engineering Services Since 1982



IDOT SN: 045-3164 Kane County Division of Transportation Baker Engineering, Inc. Project No. 113005, Wang Engineering, Inc. Project No. 707-11-01

Table 1APile Design Data for HP 10x42

Sub- Structure	Reference Boring	Bottom of	Precoring	Pile Capacity	Е	stimated pil	e length bel	ow footing,	ft
ID	Number	Footing Elevation	To Elevation	Calculated From Elevation	NRB: 210 kips	NRB: 240 kips	NRB: 270 kips	NRB: 300 kips	NRB: 330 kips
West Abutment	STFX-4	694.37	687.0	687.0	38	41	44	46	48
East Abutment	STFX-7	695.30	691.0	691.0	23	24	26	27	29

1. The estimated length does not include any embedment into the footing. For estimated length to be shown on the plans, add embedment in accordance with IDOT Bridge Manual.

2. NRB = Nominal Required Bearing, FRA = Factored Resistance Available, FRA=0.5 times NRB

3. Maximum NRB for HP 10x42 is 335 kips



IDOT SN: 045-3164 Kane County Division of Transportation Baker Engineering, Inc. Project No. 113005, Wang Engineering, Inc. Project No. 707-11-01

Table 1BPile Design Data for HP 12x53

Sub- Structure	Reference Boring	Bottom of Footing	Precoring	Pile Capacity	Е	stimated pil	e length bel	ow footing,	ft
ID	Number	Elevation	То	Calculated From Elevation	NRB: 270 kips	NRB: 300 kips	NRB: 330 kips	NRB: 360 kips	NRB: 390 kips
West Abutment	STFX-4	694.37	687.0	687.0	40	42	44	46	47
East Abutment	STFX-7	695.30	691.0	691.0	24	25	26	27	28

1. The estimated length does not include any embedment into the footing. For estimated length to be shown on the plans, add embedment in accordance with IDOT Bridge Manual.

2. NRB = Nominal Required Bearing, FRA = Factored Resistance Available, FRA=0.5 times NRB

3. Maximum NRB for HP 12x53 is 419 kips



IDOT SN: 045-3164 Kane County Division of Transportation Baker Engineering, Inc. Project No. 113005, Wang Engineering, Inc. Project No. 707-11-01

Table 1CPile Design Data for HP 14x73

Sub- Structure	Reference Boring	Bottom of	Precoring	Pile Capacity	Е	stimated pil	e length bel	ow footing,	ft
ID	Number	Footing Elevation	To Elevation	Calculated From Elevation	NRB: 300 kips	NRB: 330 kips	NRB: 360 kips	NRB: 390 kips	NRB: 420 kips
West Abutment	STFX-4	694.37	687.0	687.0	38	40	42	44	46
East Abutment	STFX-7	695.30	691.0	691.0	23	24	25	26	27

1. The estimated length does not include any embedment into the footing. For estimated length to be shown on the plans, add embedment in accordance with IDOT Bridge Manual.

2. NRB = Nominal Required Bearing, FRA = Factored Resistance Available, FRA=0.5 times NRB

3. Maximum NRB for HP 14x73 is 578 kips



#### Multi-Use Path Bridge & Ramp New Stearns Road over Fox River IDOT SN: 045-3164 Kane County Division of Transportation Baker Engineering, Inc. Project No. 113005, Wang Engineering, Inc. Project No. 707-11-01

#### Table 2: Drilled Shaft Geotechnical Design Parameters

Soil Boring	BP-1		BP-2		STFX-4		BP-3		BP-4	
Drilled Shaft Base Elevation	624.0		622.0		624.0		624.0		622.0	
Unit Tip Resistance q <sub>p</sub> , ksf	45		45		45		45		45	
Resistance factor for tip resistance, $\phi_{qp}$	0.40		0.40		0.40		0.40		0.40	
Unit Side Resistance q <sub>s.</sub> ksf	Elevation Range 686 to 662 662 to 628 628 to 624	Value 1.03 0.92 1.90	Elevation Range 685 to 672 672 to 668 668 to 637 637 to 622	Value 0.53 0.90 0.87 1.90	Elevation Range 685 to 638 638 to 624	Value 0.75 1.90	Elevation Range 684.5 to 666 666 to 661 661 to 632 632 to 624	Value 0.60 0.90 0.92 1.90	Elevation Range 684 to 668 668 to 659 659 to 626 626 to 622	Value 0.58 0.90 0.94 1.90
Resistance factor for shaft side resistance, $\phi_{qs}$	0.45		0.45		0.45		0.45		0.45	
Bottom of Permanent Casing	Elevation 62	8.0	Elevation 63	57.0	Elevation 63	8.0	Elevation 632.0		Elevation 626.0	



#### IDOT SN: 045-3164

Kane County Division of Transportation

#### Baker Engineering, Inc. Project No. 113005, Wang Engineering, Inc. Project No. 707-11-01

 Table 3 Recommended Soil Parameters for Lateral Load Analysis

						1	
Parameter / Subsurface Material	Loose Granular Soils	Medium Dense Granular Soils	Dense Granular Soils	Very Dense Granular Soils	Stiff Clays	Very Stiff Clays	Hard Clays
SPT Value(N, blows per foot) for Granular Soils OR Unconfined Compressive Strength (Qu, tsf) for Clays	Less than 10	10 to 30	31 to 50	Over 50	1.0 to 2.0	2.0 to 4.0	Over 4.0
Above Water Level							
Total Unit Weight, pci (gamma)	0.067	0.068	0.075	0.078	0.069	0.072	0.075
Angle of Internal Friction, degree (phi)	30	34	38	42			
Cohesion, psi (c) (Undrained Shear Strength of soil)					10	20	30
Modulus of Subgrade Reaction, pci (k)	25	90	220	270	400	1030	1710
Strain at 50% stress, Percent (e50)					0.79	0.50	0.4
Below Water Level							
Submerged Unit Weight, pci (gamma)	0.029	0.032	0.039	0.042	0.033	0.036	0.039
Angle of Internal Friction (phi)	30	34	38	42			
Cohesion, psi (c) (Undrained Shear Strength of soil)					10	20	30
Modulus of Subgrade Reaction, pci (k)	20	60	120	150	400	1030	1710
Strain at 50% stress, Percent (e50)					0.79	0.50	0.4

Boring logs show SPT Values number for three consecutive 6 inch penetration. N value is the total of second and the third numbers.



#### Multi-Use Path Bridge & Ramp New Stearns Road over Fox River IDOT SN: 045-3164 Kane County Division of Transportation Baker Engineering, Inc. Project No. 113005, Wang Engineering, Inc. Project No. 707-11-01

#### TABLE 4 Waterway Information \*

Flood Frequency (year)	Headwater Elevation (ft) (Proposed)
10	695.64
50 (Design)	697.13
100 (Base)	698.02
500 (Max. Calc.)	699.99

\* Per Hydraulic Report & Baker Engineering



IDOT SN: 045-3164

Kane County Division of Transportation

Baker Engineering, Inc. Project No. 113005, Wang Engineering, Inc. Project No. 707-11-01

#### Sub-structure Location **Design Scour** Design Scour Elevation Elevation\* For Foundation Design Station MUP Ramp, S. Abutment 686.04 686.04 2001+39.25 MUP Ramp, Pier 1 2001+69.88 685.87 685.87 MUP Ramp, Pier 2 2002+01.13 685.50 685.50 MUP Ramp, Pier 3 2002+32.38 684.87 684.87 MUP Ramp, Pier 4 2002+63.63 684.97 684.97 MUP Ramp, Pier 5 2002+94.88 685.05 685.05 2003+26.13 MUP Ramp, Pier 6 685.04 685.04 MUP Ramp, Pier 7 2003+57.38 684.76 684.76 MUP Ramp, Pier 8 2003+88.63 684.57 684.57 MUP Ramp, Pier 9 2004+19.88 684.32 684.32 MUP Ramp, Pier 10 2004+51.13 684.34 684.34 MUP Ramp, Pier 11 2004+82.38 684.19 684.19 MUP Ramp N. Abutment 684.98 2005 + 13.00684.98 **MUP Bridge West** 685.04 569+72.90 685.04 Abutment FRB Pier 4 574+66.25 678.00 \_\_\_ **MUP Bridge East** Not Available 575+03.17 678.00 Abutment

# TABLE 5Foundation Design Scour Data

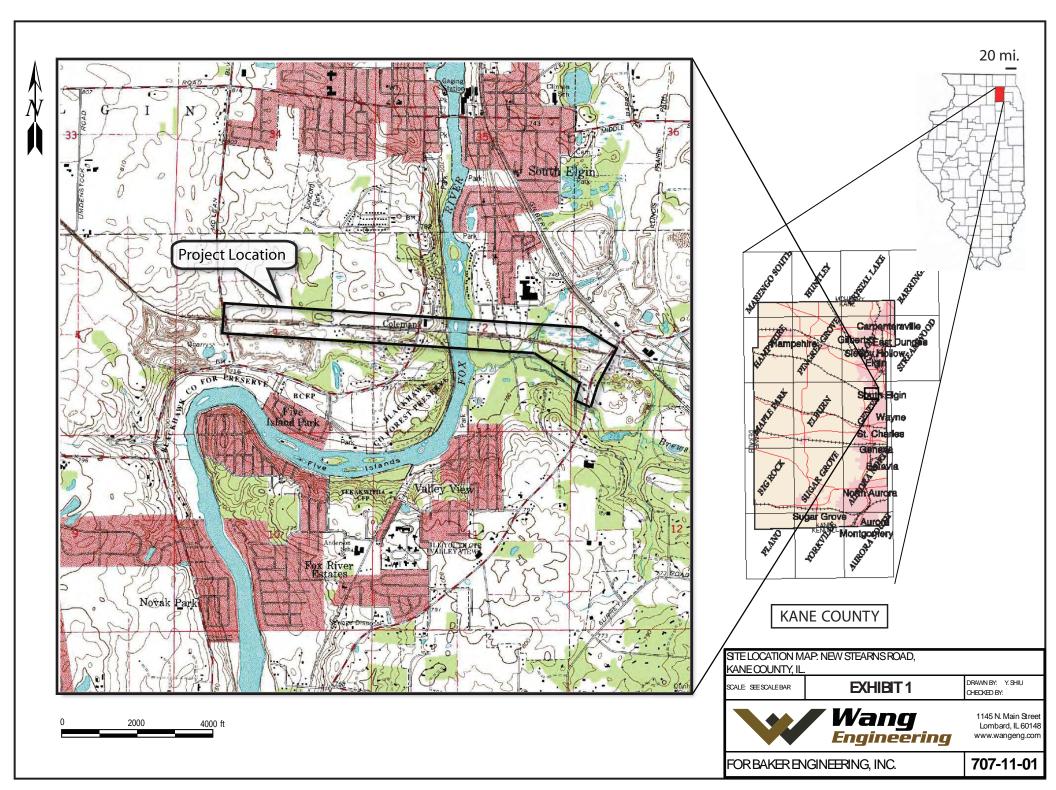
FRB = Fox River Bridge, MUP = Multi-Use Path

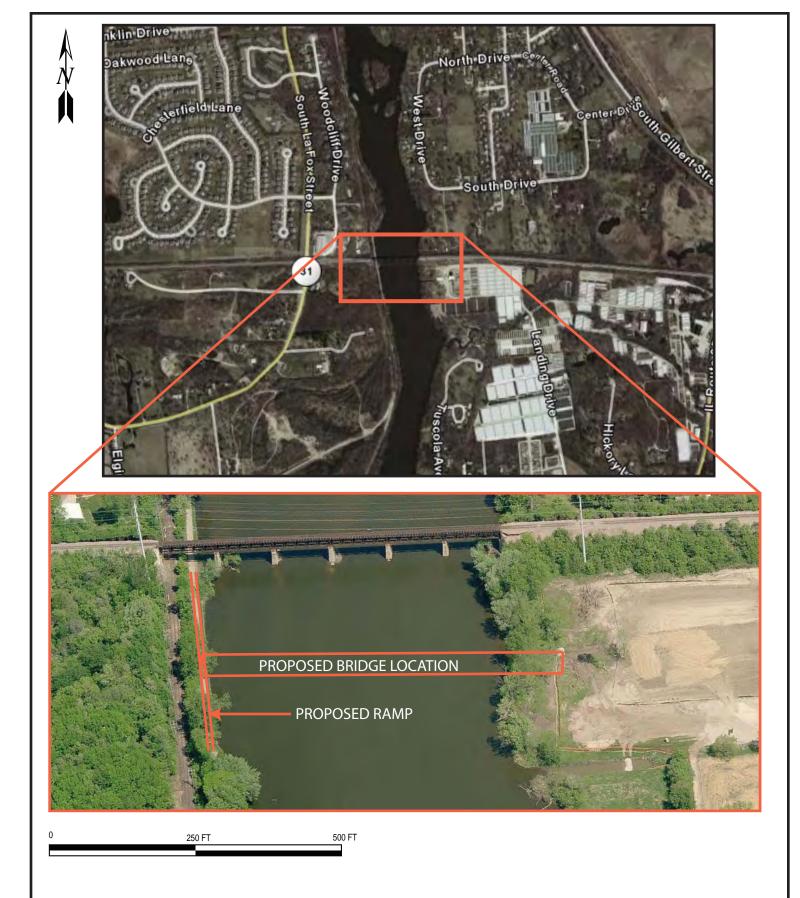
\* Per Hydraulic Report & Baker Engineering



## **EXHIBITS**

Geotechnical · Construction · Environmental Quality Engineering Services Since 1982





SITE LOCATION MAP: MULTI-USE PATH BRIDGE KANE COUNTY, IL					
Scale: See Scale Bar	EXHIBIT 2		Drawn by: Wei H. Wang		
• • • • •	ang Engineering, INC. o-Environmental Engineers	Lo	45 N Main Street mbard, IL 60148 0 953-9928		
FOR BAKER ENG		707-11-01			

Modified after Hansel and Johnson (1996)

## Wedron Group Formations in Illinois



20 mi

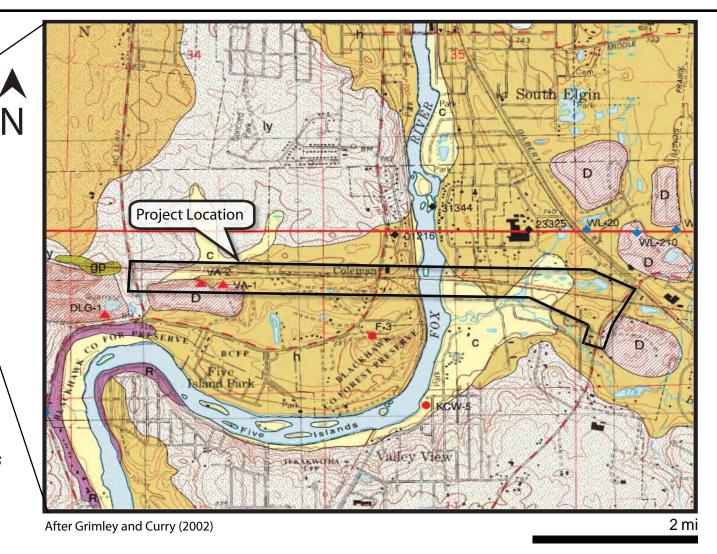
Wadsworth Formation



Lemont Formation



**Tiskilwa Formation** 



## Postglacial Deposits



Cahokia Fm. (c) and Grayslake Peat (gp)

#### Mason Group



**Henry Formation** 

## Wedron Group



Yorkville Member: Lemont Formation

### **Bedrock**



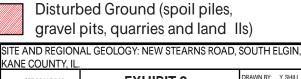
Ø

CALE:

Bedrock exposures or near surface exposures

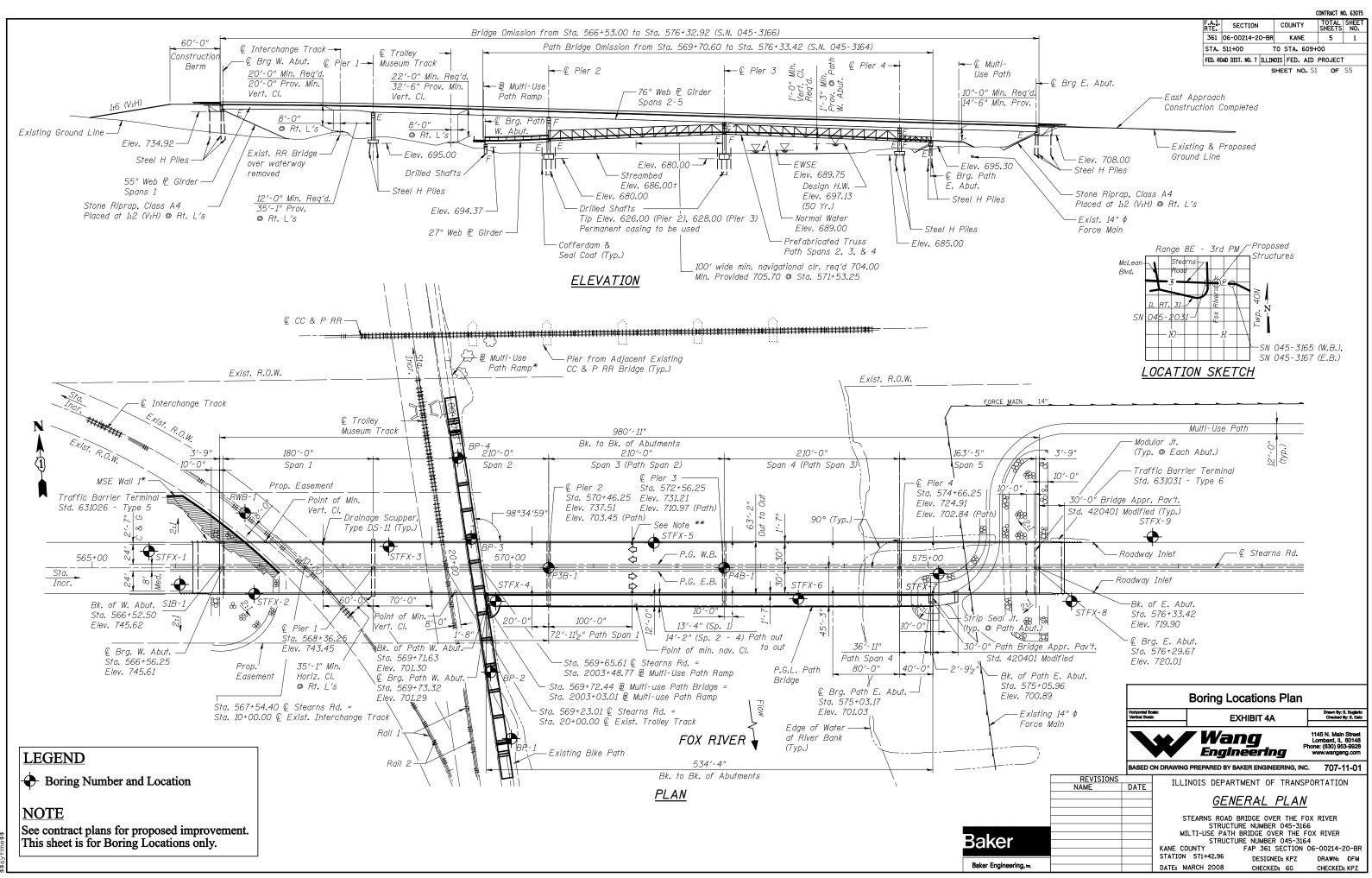
Disturbed Ground (sp	C
gravel pits, quarries ar	۱

FOR BAKER ENGINEERING, INC.

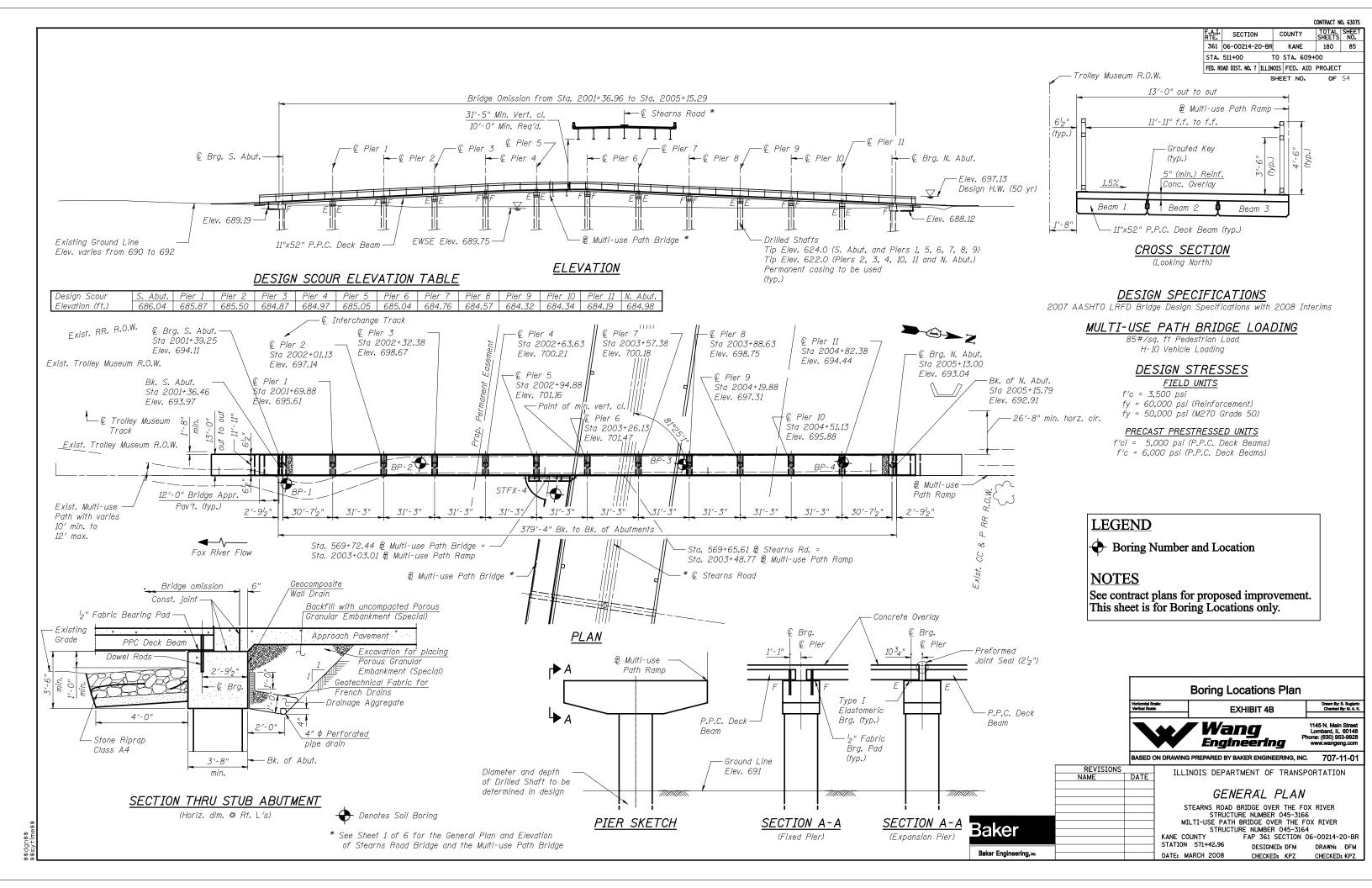


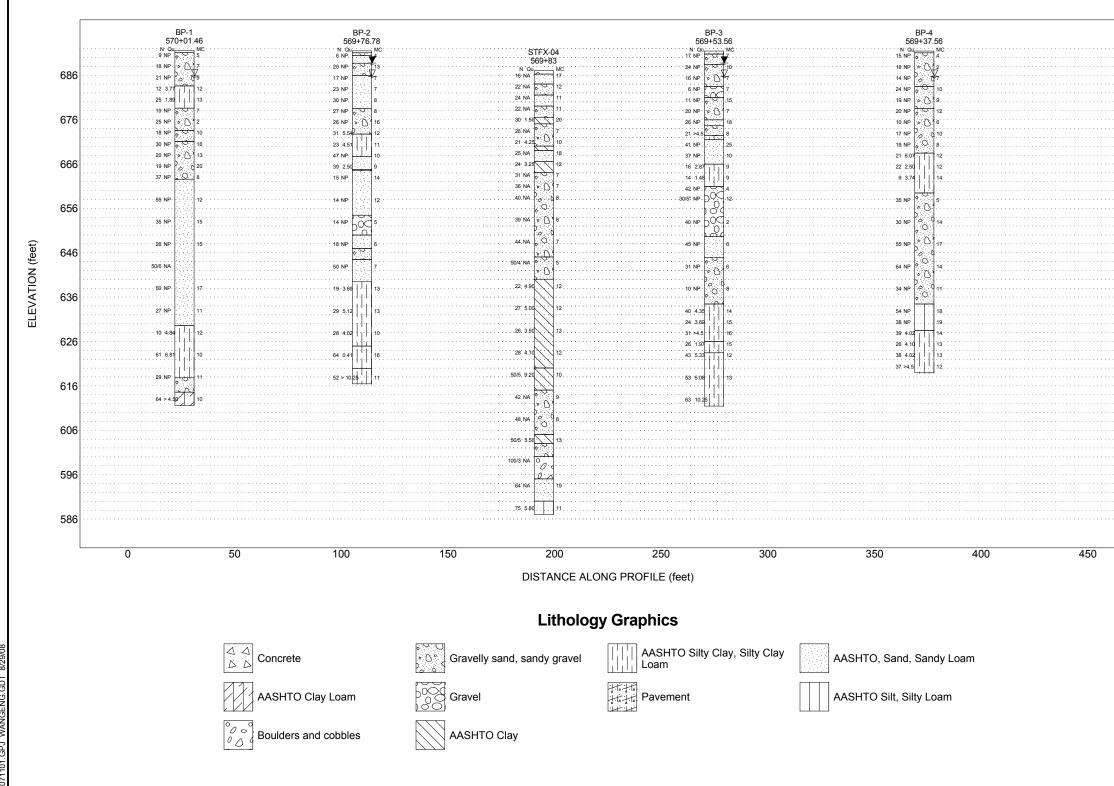
SEE SCALE BAR	EXHIBIT 3	DRAWN BY: Y. SHIU CHECKED BY:
	Wang Engineering	1145 N. Main Street Lombard, IL 60148 www.wangeng.com

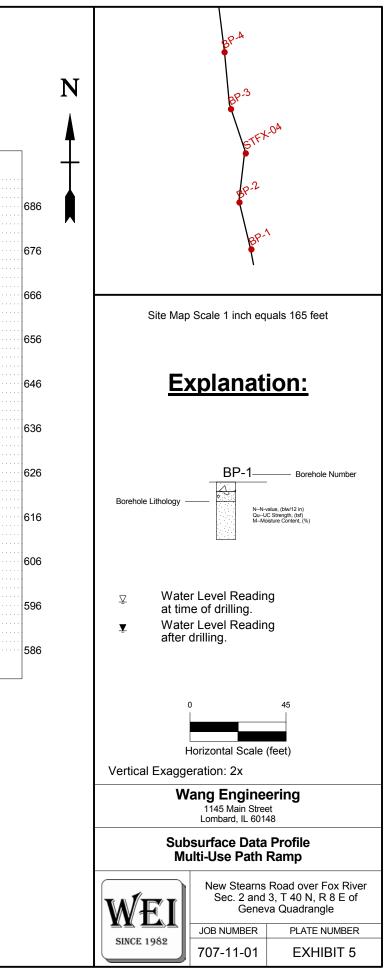
707-11-01

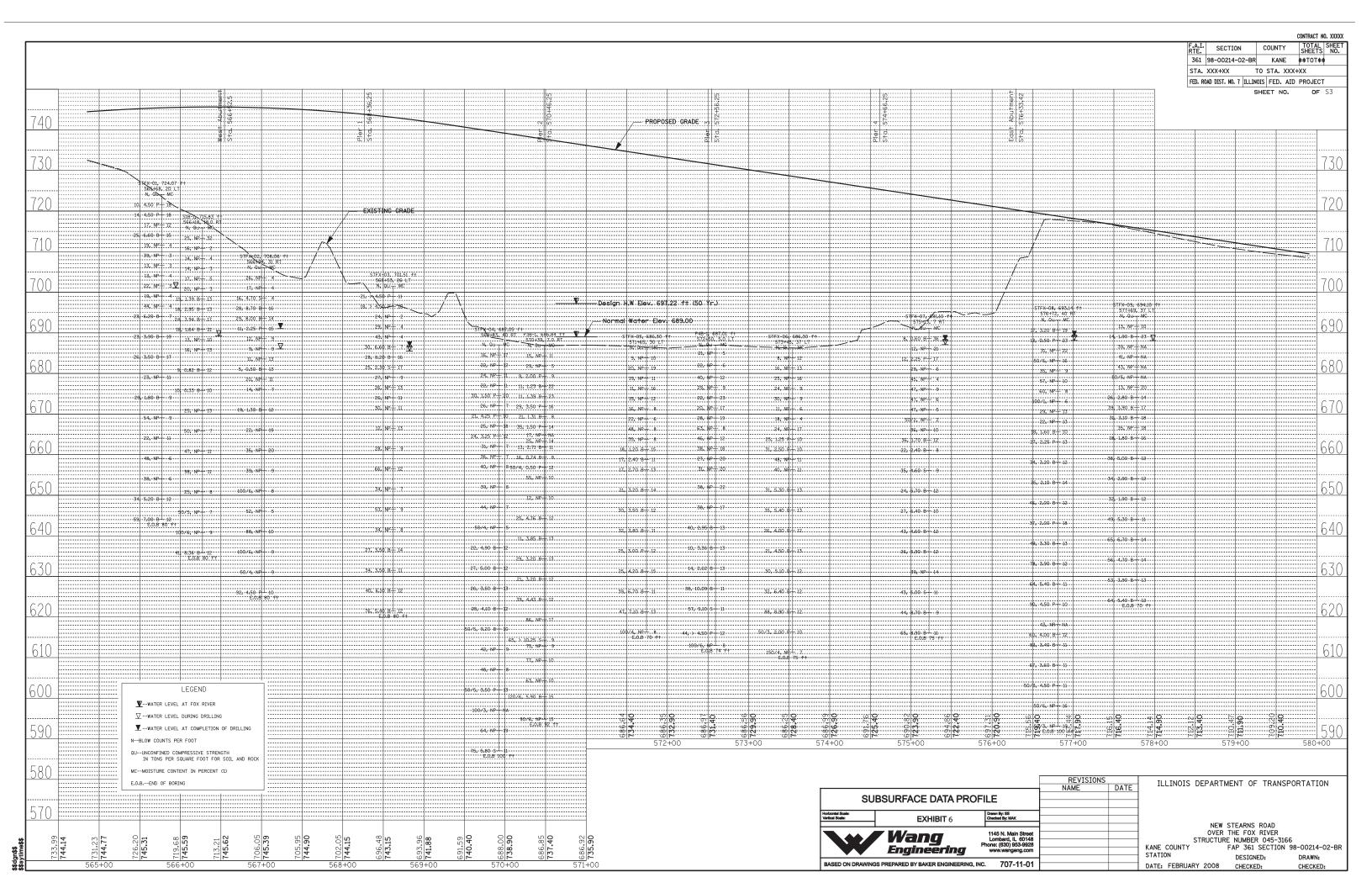


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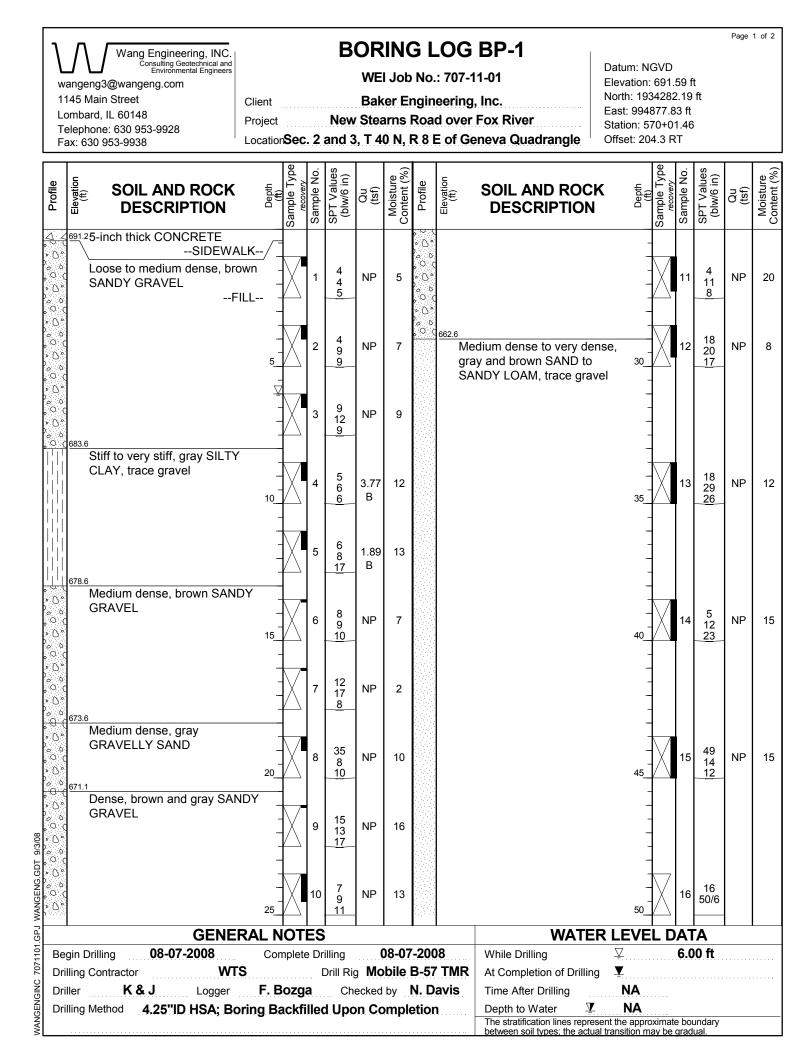


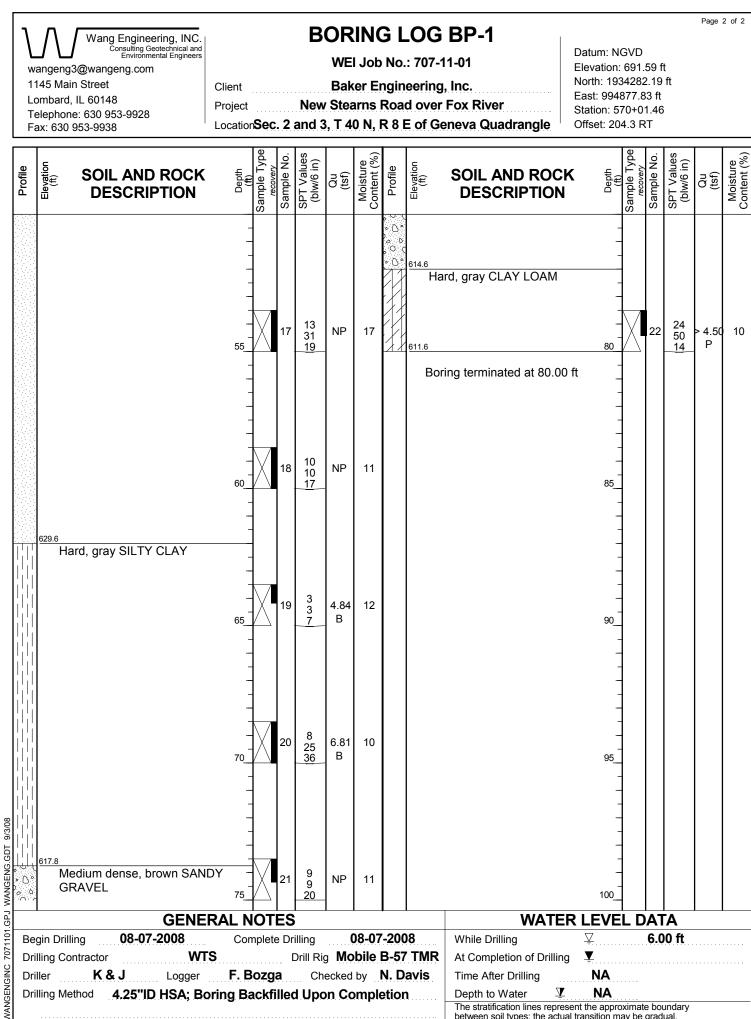




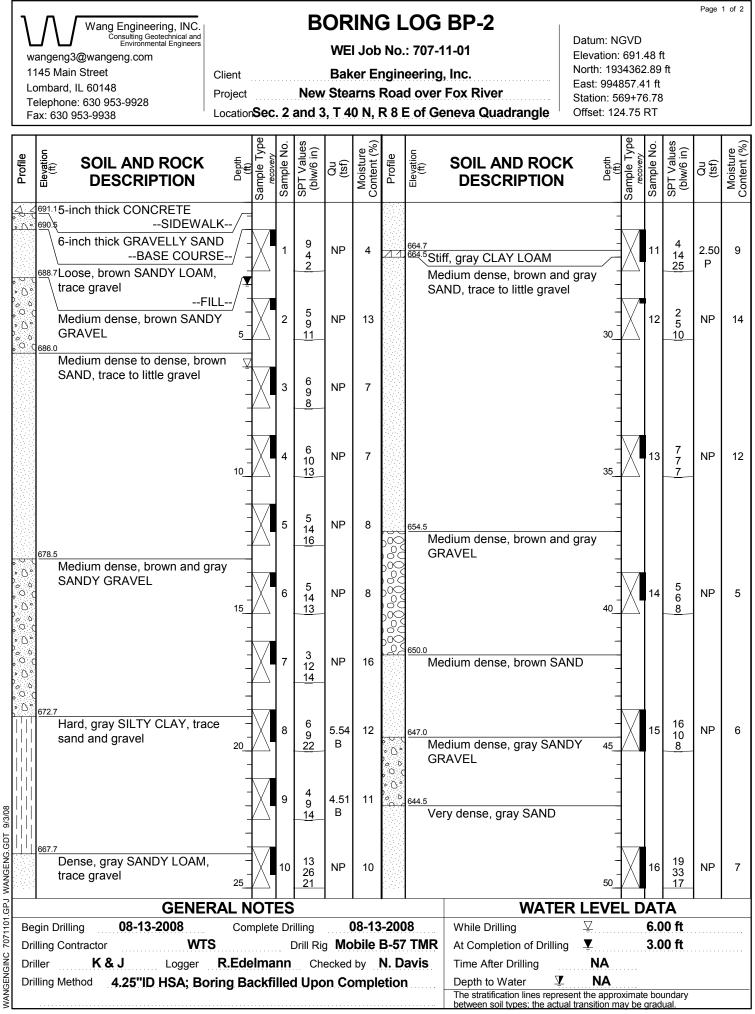
# **APPENDIX** A

Geotechnical · Construction · Environmental Quality Engineering Services Since 1982





between soil types; the actual transition may be gradua



7071101.GPJ WANGENG.GDT NANGENGINC Wang Engineering, INC. Consulting Geotechnical and Environmental Engineers

Client

Project

### **BORING LOG BP-2**

WEI Job No.: 707-11-01

wangeng3@wangeng.com 1145 Main Street Lombard, IL 60148 Telephone: 630 953-9928 Fax: 630 953-9938

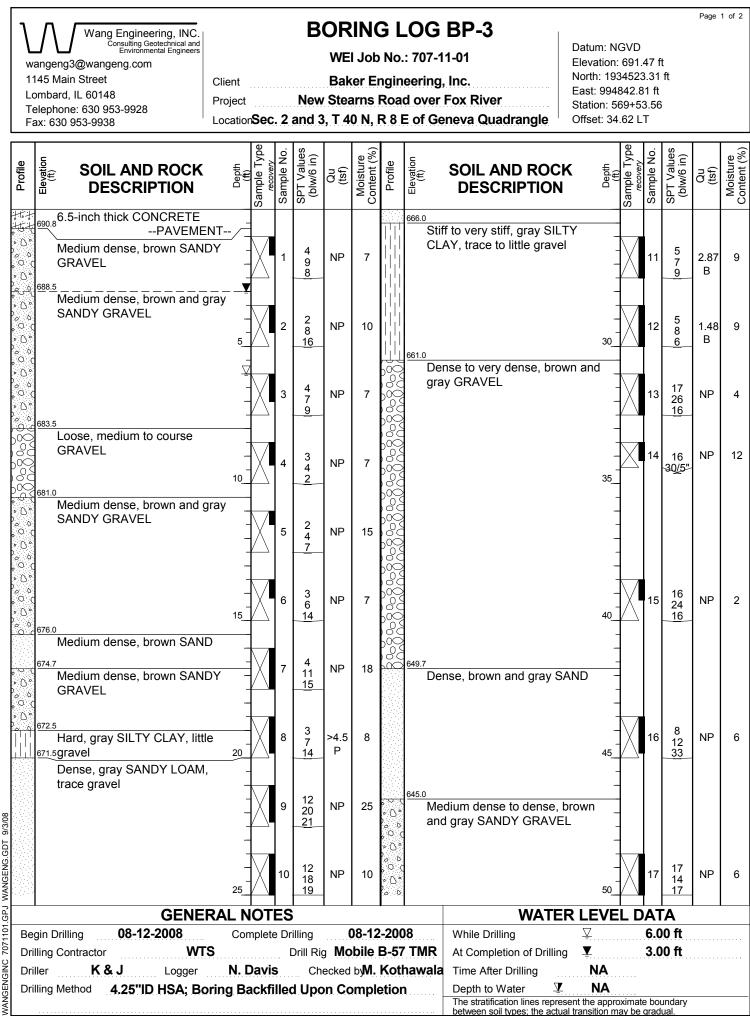
Baker Engineering, Inc.

New Stearns Road over Fox River

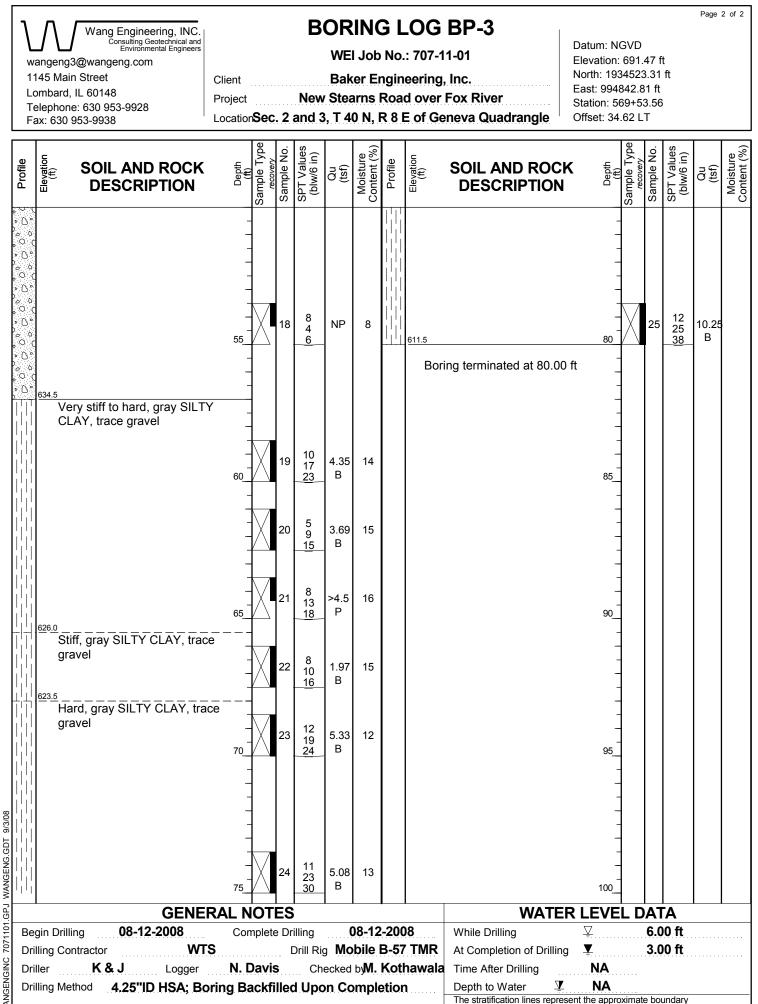
Datum: NGVD Elevation: 691.48 ft North: 1934362.89 ft East: 994857.41 ft Station: 569+76.78 Offset: 124.75 RT

LocationSec. 2 and 3, T 40 N, R 8 E of Geneva Quadrangle

DESCRIPTION	Depth (ft) Sample Type recovery	Sample No. SPT Values (blw/6 in)	Qu (tsf)	Moisture Content (%)	Profile Elevation	E SOIL AND ROCK DESCRIPTION	Depth (ff) Sample Type	Sample No. SPT Values (blw/6 in)	Qu (tsf) Moisture				
	-					Boring terminated at 75.00 ft	-						
639.5							-						
CLAY, trace sand	-						_						
		17 <mark>4</mark> 6	3.69 B	13			-						
	55 <u>/</u>	13					80						
	-						-						
	-						-						
							-						
	60	18 8 12 17	5.12 B	13			85_						
	-						-						
	-						-						
	-						-						
	$-\overline{\mathbf{V}}$	19 <sup>8</sup> 12	4.02	10			-						
	65	16	В				90						
625.0	-						_						
Medium stiff, gray SILTY CLA	Y _						-						
	-						-						
		20 19 31 33		16			-						
	70_/	33	-				95						
 							-						
80%/6	-						-						
		14											
General         General         Begin Drilling         08-13-2008         Drilling Contractor         WTS         Driller       K & J         Logger         Drilling Method       4.25"ID HSA; Bori	75	21 14 24 28	> 10.2 B	5 11			100						
GENER	AL NOTI	WATER L	.EVEL D	ATA									
Begin Drilling 08-13-2008		<b>⊈</b>	6.00 ft										
Drilling Contractor WTS		▼ NA	3.00 ft										
Drilling Method 4.25"ID HSA; Bori	R.Edelma ng Backfi					Depth to Water	Depth to Water  ¥ NA						
						The stratification lines represent t between soil types; the actual trans-	he approximat nsition may be	e boundary gradual.					

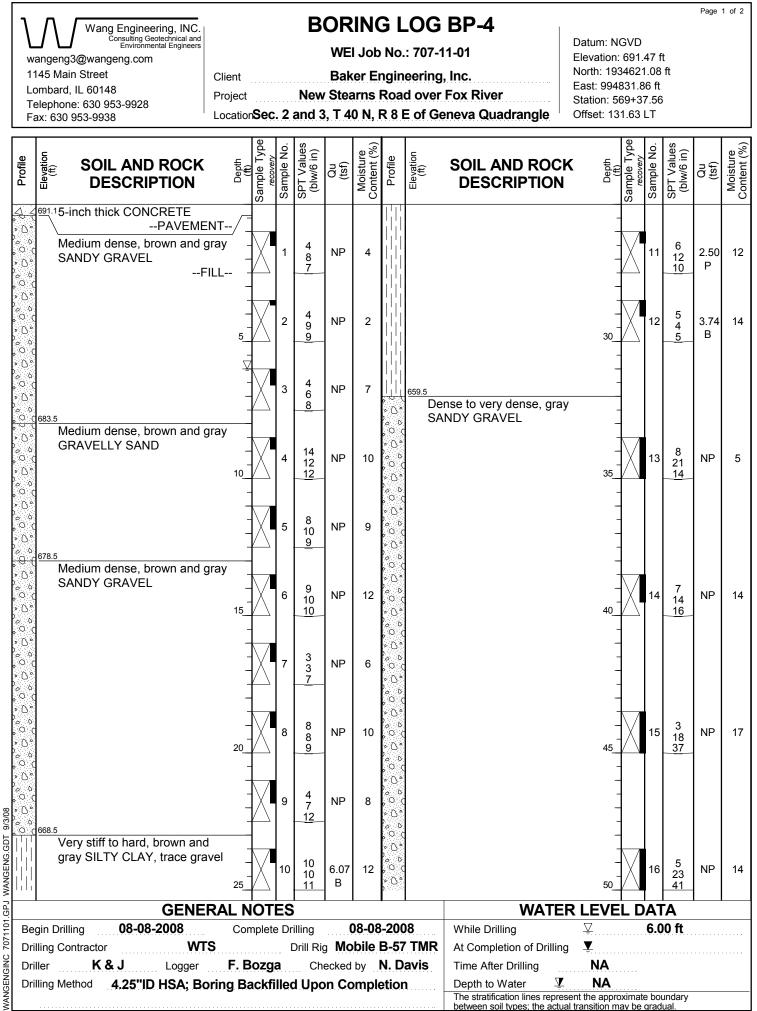


7071101.GPJ WANGENG.GDT NANGENGINC



between soil types; the actual transition may be gradua

NANGENGINC



7071101.GPJ WANGENG.GDT NANGENGINC

Client

Project

Wang Engineering, INC. Consulting Geotechnical and Environmental Engineers

### **BORING LOG BP-4**

WEI Job No.: 707-11-01

wangeng3@wangeng.com 1145 Main Street Lombard, IL 60148 Telephone: 630 953-9928 Fax: 630 953-9938

Baker Engineering, Inc.

New Stearns Road over Fox River

Elevation: 691.47 ft North: 1934621.08 ft East: 994831.86 ft Station: 569+37.56 Offset: 131.63 LT

Datum: NGVD

LocationSec. 2 and 3, T 40 N, R 8 E of Geneva Quadrangle

Profile	Elevation (ft)	SOIL AND ROCK DESCRIPTION	Depth (ft) Sample Type	Sample No.	SPT Values (blw/6 in)	Qu (tsf)	Moisture Content (%)	Profile	Elevation (ft)	SOIL AND R DESCRIPTI		Sample Type	Sample No.	SPT Values (blw/6 in)	Qu (tsf)	Moisture Content (%)
°0°																
。 。 。 。 。 。																
°0 ( °0 ( °0 (			55	17	5 7 27	NP	11									
	634.5 De	ense to very dense, gray	-													
	SI	LTY LOAM		18	23	NP	18									
			60		34											
	628.5			19	19 23 15	NP	19									
		ard, gray SILTY CLAY	65	20	10 17 22	4.02 B	14									
				21	5 11 <u>15</u>	4.10 B	13									
			70	22	4 14 24	4.02 B	13									
9/3/08	619.0			23	6 14 23	>4.5 P	12									
WANGENG.GDI	Во	ring terminated at 73.50 ft	- - 75_													
5. L	·	GENER	AL NOT	ËS	;;			·	·	WATER LEVEL DATA						
Dri	Begin Drilling         08-08-2008         Complete Drilling         08-08-2008           Drilling Contractor         WTS         Drill Rig         Mobile B-57 TMR           Driller         K & J         Logger         F. Bozga         Checked by         N. Davis									While Drilling  Image: Constraint of the second se						
Drilling Method <b>4.25"ID HSA; Boring Backfilled Upon Completion</b>								Depth to Water The stratification lines between soil types; th	represent the appr e actual transition r	oximat nay be	e bou grad	undary ual.				

		ILLI	NO	Те	esting	Servio	OF TRANSPORTATIO	N			Page	1 of 2
	STRUCTURE BORING LOG       Date Started         ROUTE       F.A.U. 361       DESCRIPTION       New Stearns Road over the Fox River       Date Completed											
			IPTI	<u>и</u> ис	ew Ste	arns R	oad over the Fox River	Date				0/04
	SECT. <u>98-00214-02-BR</u>		STR	UCT. N	0. <u>04</u>	15-3166	6 DRILLEI	) BY _	TSC	<u>L-60,93</u>	9	<u> </u>
	COUNTY Kane	LOCA	TION	1 <u>Sol</u>	<u>ith End</u>	l Pier 3	S. 2 - SW	<u>1/4</u> , -	TWP.	<u>40 N</u>	, RNG.	<u>8 E</u>
	Boring No.         STFX-4           Station         569+83           Offset         40.00ft RT		D E P	B L O			Groundwater Elev.:	+1.3_ River_	D E P	B L O		
′.	Surface Elev. <u>687.05</u> ft		T H	W S	Qu tsf	W %	at Completion after Hrs	<u>River</u>	T H	W S	Qu tsf	W %
	Cobbles and Boulders	686.25			1					······································	<u> </u>	
	Medium dense gray SAND, some gravel, saturated A-1			5 7 9		17.3		-		10 15 21		7.2
	Medium dense gray	684.05					* Boulder Zone					
	GRAVEL, some sand, saturated A-1-a	-		9 11 11		11.8	27.5'-28.5'		30	17 18 22		7.7
	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	681.55										
	Medium dense brown fine to medium SAND, trace gravel, saturated A-1-b			8 11 13		11.2						
-		679.05					Dense gray SAND and					
	Medium dense brown SAND and GRAVEL, trace clay, saturated A-1		-10	8 10 12		10.7	GRAVEL occasional			13 17 22		7.6
	Stiff gray CLAY, occasional silt seams, moist A-6	<u>676.55</u>		12 14	P 1.5	20.0	A- 1-a					
-				16		6.9						
	Medium dense gray SAND and GRAVEL, saturated			10 12 14		7.0				17 24 20		7.1
.*	A-1-a	-	15	14 					40			
Ş				7	P	10.2						
	Hard gray CLAY, little gravel, moist A-6	<u>.670.05</u> 669.05		9 12	4.25	14.3		645.05				ł
<b>`</b> .	Medium dense gray fine to medium SAND, trace			8			Very dense gray SAND and			52		
/05	gravel, occasional silt	-	-20	8 12 13		17.5	GRAVEL, occasional Cobbles and Boulders,		-45	53 50/4"		5.1
DT 6/20/05		666.55					saturated A-1-a			_		
IDOT.GDT	Very stiff gray CLAY, trace gravel, moist A-6			10 12 12	Р 3.25	12.4		640.05				
60393.GPJ IDOT.		664.05					Hard gray CLAY, trace					
BORING 6035	Dense gray SAND and GRAVEL, saturated A-1-a			8 14 17		7.3	gravel, moist A-6			10 11	B 4.9 15%	12.2
BOB		662.05	-25	17				637.05	-50	11	15%	

1

have the

Variation of

CONTRACTOR OF

SPT. (N) = Sum of last two blow values in sample. (Qu) B≈Bulge S=Shear P=Penetration Test Stations, Depths, Offset, and Elevations are in Feet

#### ILLINOIS DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION Testing Service Corporation STRUCTURE BORING LOG

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Contraction (

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Section 1

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Residen

Page 2 of 2 Date Started <u>8/27/04</u>

Date Completed <u>8/30/04</u>

STRUCTURE NO. <u>045-3166</u> ROUTE <u>F.A.U. 361</u> SECTION <u>98-00214-02-BR</u> COUNTY <u>Kane</u>					STRUCTURE NO. <u>045-316</u> ROUTE <u>F.A.U. 361</u> SECTION <u>98-00214-02-BR</u> COUNTY <u>Kane</u>	6		npleted		
Boring No.         STFX-4           Station         569+83           Offset         40.00ft RT           Elevation         637.05         ft	D E P T H	B L O W S	Qu tsf	W %	Elevation <u>612.05</u> ft		D E P T H	B L O W S	Qu tsf	W %
		12 13 14	B 5.0 15%	12.3	Dense gray SAND and GRAVEL, occasional Cobbles, (rock fragments recovered), saturated A-1-a	<b>-</b>		18 24 24		7.5
Hard to very stiff gray CLAY, trace gravel, moist A-6		8 12 14	B 3.5 15%	12.7	Very stiff gray CLAY, trace gravel, moist A-6 Very dense GRAVEL, occasional Cobbles, trace clay, saturated A-1-a	<u>605.05</u> 603.05	-85	21 50/5"	P 3.5	13.0 13.7
End of Boring at 100.0' CME-75 Truck Rig (#256) CME Automatic Hammer 3.25'' (83 mm) ID HSA		9 12 16	B 4.1 15%	12.1	Very dense Cobbles and Boulders, little sand and gravel, saturated A-1-a	600.05		100/3"		
Depth of River = 1.3' 620.0	5	18	B			595.05		19		
Very hard brownish-gray CLAY, little to some gravel, moist A-6 615.00	-70	18 35 50/5"	9.2 15%	10.4	Very dense brownish-gray fine SAND, trace silt, saturated A-3	- 590.05	-95	19 24 40		19.1
Dense gray SAND and GRAVEL, occasional Cobbles, (rock fragments recovered), saturated A-1-a		5 14 28 sample		9.0 B=Bu	Very dense gray SILTY LOAM, trace gravel, moist A-4.	<u>587.05</u>	-100	5 25 50	S 5.8 15%	11.3

 $\Box$ SPT. (N) = Sum of last two blow values in sample. (Qu) B=Bulge S=Shear P=Penetration Test  $\Box$ Stations, Depths, Offset, and Elevations are in Feet

	ILLINOIS DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION Testing Service Corporation STRUCTURE BORING LOG Date Started										Page 1 of 2 3/12/04		
	ROUTE <u>F.A.U. 361</u>	DESCR	IPT	ON <u>N</u>	ew Ste	arns R	oad Bridge over the Fox River			pleted		2/04	
2	SECT. <u>98-00214-02-BR</u>		STR	UCT. N	0. <u>04</u>	15-316	6 DRILLED	BY _	TSC/I	59,96	5		
	COUNTY Kane	LOCA	TIO	N <u>Pie</u> i	r No. 7		S2-SW 1,	/ <u>4</u> , ٦	TWP.	<u>40 N</u>	, RNG.	<u>8</u> E	
	Boring No.         STFX-7           Station         575+13           Offset         7.00ft RT		D E P T	B L O W	Qu	w	······································	<u>7.6</u> 8.1	D E P T	B L O			
	Surface Elev691.10 ft		H	S	tsf	%		<u>8.6</u>	H	W S	Qu tsf	W %	
	Black and dark gray ORGANIC CLAY, very moist A-7-6	689.10		3 4 4	B 0.6 15%	36.2 30.6	Stiff gray CLAY LOAM, trace gravel, moist A-4/A-6			16 19 17	B 1.7	12.0	
	Medium stiff brown and gray CLAY, very moist A-7-6	688.10			1576	30.0		663.10		1/	15%		
	Medium dense brown and gray SAND and GRAVEL, saturated A-1	685.60	- <u></u>	5 6 6		20.8	Very stiff gray SANDY LOAM, trace gravel, moist A-2-4/A-4		-30	9 9 13	B 2.4 15%	8.4	
•	Medium dense gray SILTY LOAM, occasional silt seams, moist A-4	683.10		4 6 6	Р 2.25	16.7		659.10					
	Medium dense to dense gray GRAVEL, little sand, saturated A-1-a	680.60		8 13 16		6.0	Very hard brownish-gray CLAY LOAM and SANDY LOAM, trace gravel, damp A-4/A-6			11 16 19	S 4.6 10%	9.4	
:		000.00		18 20 25		4.4		654.10					
	Dense gray GRAVEL, little sand, occasional Cobbles, saturated	-		17 22 25	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	8.8	Sample 14: LL/PL/PI=24/13/11			8 12 12	В 5.7 15%	12.4	
	A-1-a			15 25 22		6.4	Hard to very hard						
DT 6/20/05		670.60	-20	18 21 26		4.7	brownish-gray CLAY LOAM, trace gravel, damp to moist A-6(5)	-	-45	10 12 15	B 6.4 15%	9.8	
59965-IDOT.GPJ IDOT.GDT 6/20/05	Very dense gray GRAVEL and COBBLES, saturated A-1-a	668.10		23 50/2"		2.2							
BORING	saturated A-1-b	_666.10	-25	15 17 19		10.4	Dark brown and gray silty fine SAND, wet A-1-b lge S=Shear P=Penetration Te	<u>642.10</u>	-50	12 18 25	B 4.6 15%	12.4 10.3	

Stations, Depths, Offset, and Elevations are in Feet

#### ILLINOIS DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION **Testing Service Corporation** STRUCTURE BORING LOG

Page 2 of 2

Date Started \_\_

3/12/04

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%

Date Completed \_\_\_\_\_3/12/04 STRUCTURE NO. 045-3166 STRUCTURE NO. <u>045-3166</u> ROUTE <u>F.A.U. 361</u> ROUTE <u>F.A.U. 361</u> SECTION <u>98-00214-02-BR</u> COUNTY Kane SECTION <u>98-00214-02-BR</u> COUNTY Kane STFX-7 Boring No. D В D В 575+13 Station \_\_\_\_\_ Е L Ε L 7.00ft RT Offset Ρ 0 P 0 Т W W T Qu W Qu Elevation 641.10 ft Н S Elevation <u>616.10</u> ft % tsf Н S tsf Dark brown and gray silty fine SAND, wet A-1-b 639.10 Hard gray CLAY, trace 11 13 13 B 5.9 15% 11.6 gravel, damp Ă-6 634.10 Dark brown and gray fine to 13 18 21 medium SAND, trace silt, 14.3 saturated A-1-b \*\*74.5' - 75.0' Very dense gray silty SAND and GRAVEL, 629.10 saturated A-1-a 18 20 23 S 5.0 10% 10.9 Hard to very hard brownish-gray CLAY LOAM and SANDY LOAM, trace gravel, damp to moist 13 19 25 B 8.7 15% Ă-4/A-6 6/20/05 9.1 GDT Mobile B-57 Ardco ATV Ria

(#159)

CME Automatic Hammer

3.25" (83 mm) ID HSA

End of Boring at 75.0'

-100

 $\frac{1}{2}$ SPT. (N) = Sum of last two blow values in sample. (Qu) B=Bulge S=Shear P=Penetration Test  $\frac{1}{2}$ Stations, Depths, Offset, and Elevations are in Feet

В

8.9

15%

11.4

9.2

26 30 35

616.60

616.10

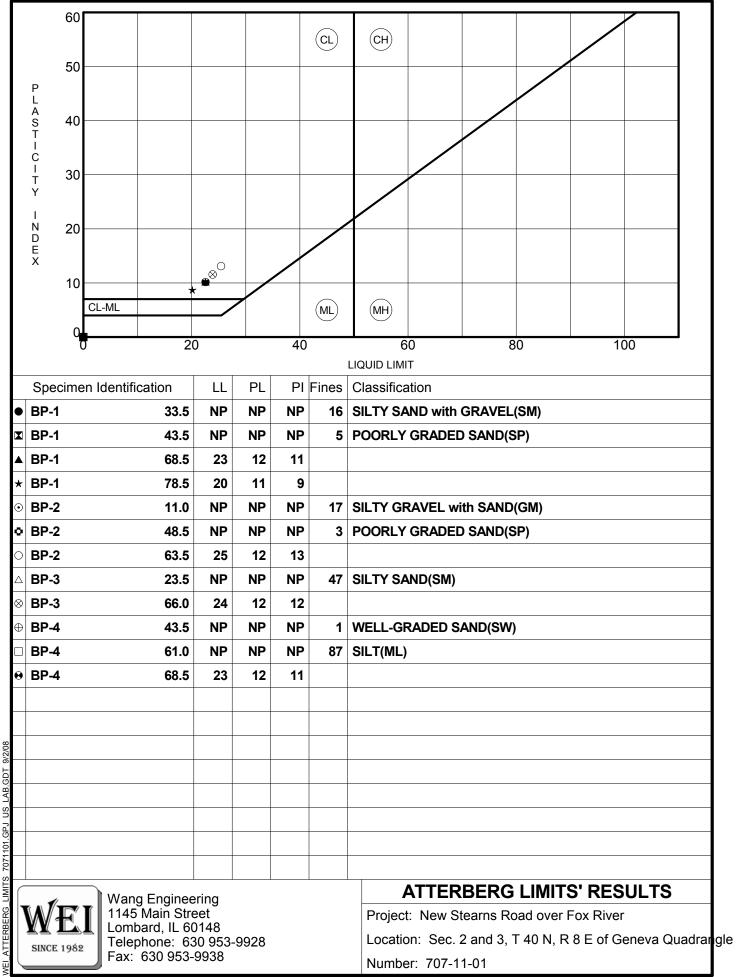
59965-IDOT GPJ IDOT

ORING

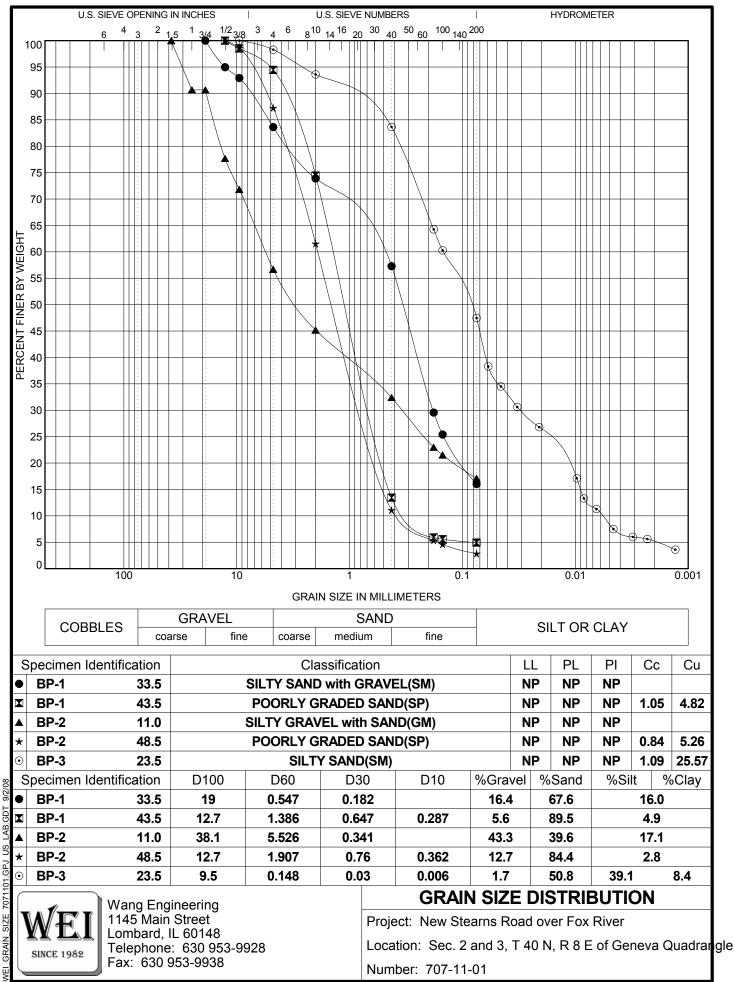


## **APPENDIX B**

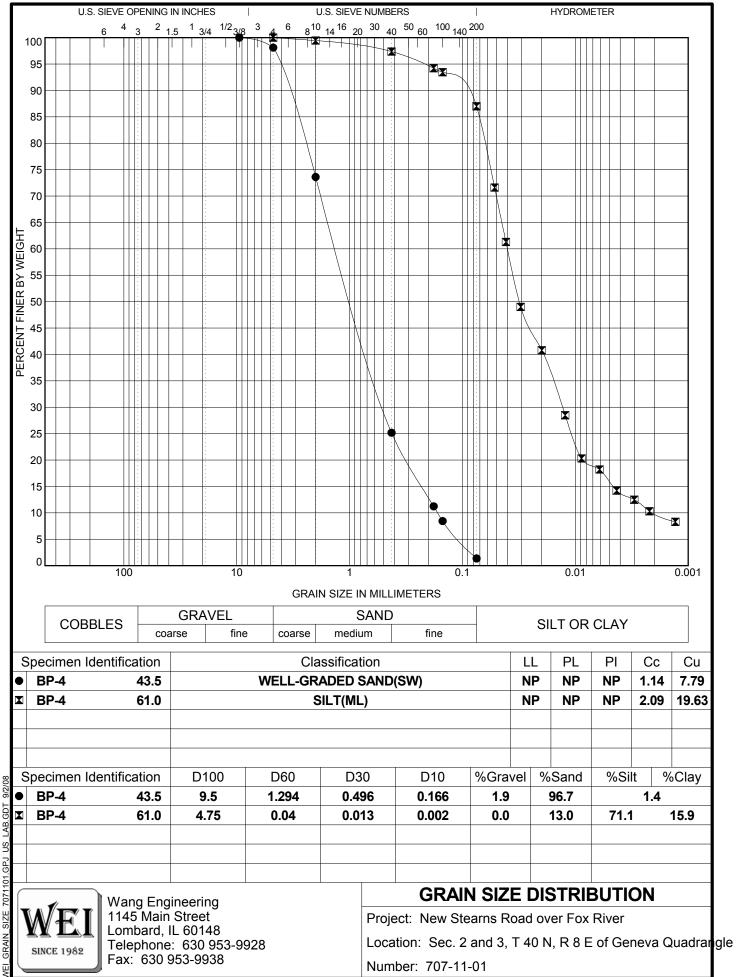
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ATTERBERG LIMITS 7071101.GPJ US LAB.GDT



L L L L L AA <u>u</u> 7071101 SIZE GRAIN



US LAB.GDT 7071101.GPJ SI7F GRAIN



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