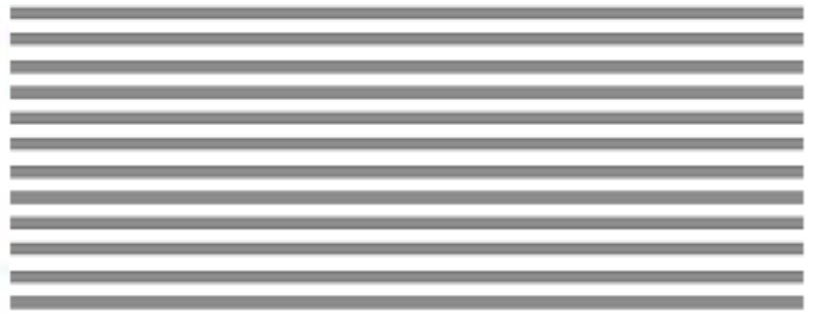


GEOTECHNICAL REPORT
CHEYENNE AVENUE DISTRESS
INVESTIGATION and MITIGATION
CLARK COUNTY
April 2003



MATERIALS DIVISION

**STATE OF NEVADA
DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION
MATERIALS DIVISION
GEOTECHNICAL SECTION**

**GEOTECHNICAL REPORT
CHEYENNE AVENUE DISTRESS**

April 2003

CLARK COUNTY, NEVADA

Prepared by: _____

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TABLE OF CONTENTS

INTRODUCTION	1
General.....	1
Purpose and Scope:.....	1
PROJECT DESCRIPTION	2
GEOLOGIC CONDITIONS	3
FIELD INVESTIGATION	3
LABORATORY ANALYSIS	4
DISCUSSION	5
RECOMMENDATIONS	7
REFERENCES	10

APPENDICES

<u>APPENDIX A</u>	Site Map
.....	Borehole Location Sheet
<u>APPENDIX B</u>	Boring Log Key
.....	Boring Logs
<u>APPENDIX C</u>	Soil Particle Size Distribution Sheets (Gradation Curves)
.....	Test Result Summary Sheets
<u>APPENDIX D</u>	Geomembrane Specifications

INTRODUCTION

General

This report has been prepared to address the pavement distress occurring on Cheyenne Avenue in Clark County, Nevada. An area of eastbound Cheyenne between Trade Drive and Revere Street in North Las Vegas has been exhibiting subsidence and heaving for at least four years. There is some evidence that this area of distress is enlarging to the north and east to include the median and westbound lanes. At present, the road is two lanes wide (12-13 feet each) in each direction, with 12-foot wide shoulder lanes and median. A site plan for the project is presented in Appendix A.

Purpose and Scope

The purpose of this report is to provide information regarding the subsurface soil conditions at the affected site on Cheyenne Avenue between Trade Drive and Revere Street. This report also provides geotechnical design recommendations for reparation of the roadway. The scope of this report consists primarily of geotechnical investigation and analysis. The investigation included gathering data from past field explorations and reports, in addition to information obtained from recent field reconnaissance, subsurface explorations, soil sampling, and analysis of field and laboratory testing data. This report includes the boring logs and summaries of test results from field investigations and the laboratory testing regimen. These may be found in appendices B and C, respectively.

PROJECT DESCRIPTION

Cheyenne Avenue (State Route 574) between Trade Drive and Revere Street is in North Las Vegas in Clark County, Nevada. It lies approximately 1.6 miles west of I-15, and 3.0 miles north of US 95, and runs generally east-west. Cheyenne Avenue is approximately 84 feet wide at this location, and is currently two lanes wide in each direction, with 12-foot wide shoulder lanes, and median. A site plan is presented in Appendix A.

Eastbound Cheyenne Avenue has been exhibiting large amounts of subsidence, along with some minor heaving, for about four years. The most recent repair was performed in 2001, with a four-foot deep excavation and reconstruction beginning approximately 250 feet east of Trade Drive, in the south shoulder and first adjacent eastbound lane, extending about 225 feet. At this point, the repair widens to include the shoulder and both eastbound lanes and proceeds approximately 420 feet east, extending beyond Revere Street.

Currently, there are one major and two lesser areas of subsidence. The largest is at the west end of the most recent repair section (See Photo 1), while the two minor areas lie just west of Revere Street. All of these zones are in the eastbound lanes, directly adjacent to the gutter pan.



Photo 1. Cheyenne Avenue Looking West.

GEOLOGIC CONDITIONS

The site is founded primarily in consolidated sediments (QTs). These sediments are generally fine sand and may contain silt, clay, pebbly sand, and pebble to small cobble gravel. The deposits commonly have areas that are moderately to well consolidated, and may exhibit some cementation due to layers of petrocalcic carbonate (caliche)¹.

This area lies at an elevation of approximately 2100 feet and slopes downward (~4%) to the east². Groundwater was not found at the time of exploration in any of the boreholes, the deepest of which was 23.3 feet. Areas exist less than 1000 feet away, both east and west of the site, which are identified as containing subsidence-induced fissures^{1,3}. In addition, the area in general has experienced subsidence of one foot documented in a large-scale study of the central Las Vegas Valley as a whole⁴.

FIELD INVESTIGATION

The Geotechnical Section performed an investigation between Trade Drive and Revere Street, in December 2002. This investigation consisted of three boreholes placed just north of the south concrete gutter pan, and advanced to depths ranging from 11.0 to 23.3 feet. Borehole CHD-1 was placed in an undistressed area to the west of boreholes CHD-2 and CHD-3, which were placed in an area of subsidence.

The soils are primarily loose silts, silty sands, and stiff to hard clays. The loose silts can be subject to piping (transportation of the fine particles via water flow), while loose silts and silty sands can be more prone to collapse. The clays exhibit expansive properties when they are exposed to water. These are possible causative factors of distress in this instance, since it appears that both heaving and subsidence are occurring.

The approximate location of each borehole is shown on the Borehole Location sheet in Appendix A. The surface elevations were approximated for the borehole locations by extrapolation from contract plans. Drilling was accomplished utilizing a Mobile B-57 drill rig equipped with six-inch hollow stem auger. Soil samples and standard penetration resistance values (N-Values) were obtained utilizing the Standard Penetration Test (SPT) procedure as set forth in ASTM test number T206. The uncorrected blow counts are shown on the boring logs in Appendix B. Soil conditions were also suitable for using both a California Modified Split Spoon Sampler (CMS) and thin-walled Shelby tubes (SH), allowing for both disturbed and relatively undisturbed samples to be obtained. All soil samples were classified, both visually and using laboratory data, using the Unified Soil Classification System (USCS).

LABORATORY ANALYSIS

Laboratory tests were performed on the samples collected from the boreholes. The testing program consisted of particle size analyses, Atterberg limits, consolidation tests (hydrocollapse and swell index), moisture content, and unit weights. The results of this testing program show that the soils consist primarily of loose silts and silty sands, transitioning into stiff to hard clays. Further information is presented in the summaries of test results in Appendix C.

DISCUSSION

Subsequent evaluation of both boring log data and lab results from testing indicate the soils have the potential to both collapse and expand. Any change in volume of the underlying soil results in movement at the surface. Substantial differential movement will cause deformation of the pavement, which usually expresses itself by cracking in asphalt pavements. The resulting cracks then provide an avenue for further infiltration of moisture, perpetuating the cycle. The 1999 investigation identified a leaking water pipe located in a planter area of the adjacent structure to the south of Cheyenne Avenue as one of the initial sources of water to the subgrade. It is possible this was the start of such a cycle. The adjacent structure and parking lot appear to be suffering from problems similar to the roadway. The structure, a large concrete tilt-up approximately 600 feet in length, is showing what appears to be diagonal shear cracks in several panels indicating differential settlement in its foundation. In addition, there are obvious gaps along most of the window mullions at the foundation line. The parking lot has two large areas of depression identified by concentric circular cracking, as well as several linear cracks in other areas. Runoff from the building roof collects in these depressions, the largest of which is adjacent to the location of the boreholes (See Diagram 1).

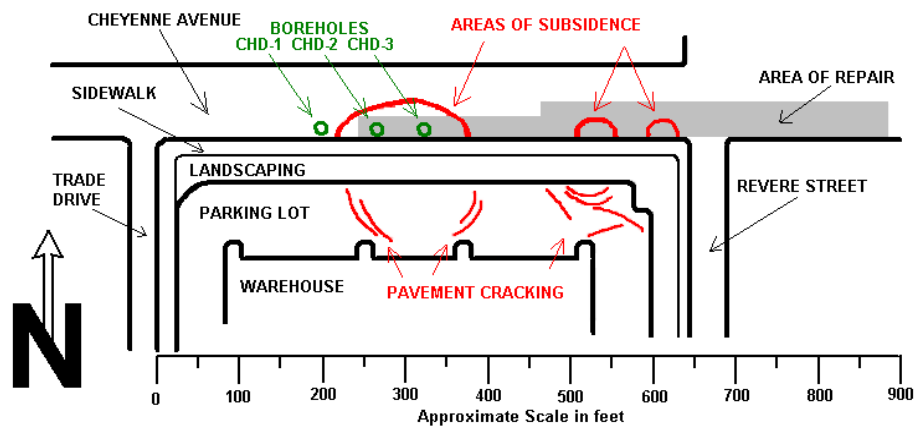


Diagram 1

In all three boreholes, loose pea gravel (See Photo 2), was encountered from approximately 2.5 feet to 5.0 feet below the surface. It is unclear when and why this pea gravel was introduced. Possibilities include using the gravel for utility trench backfill, roadway edge drain, or other drain applications. In any case, this gravel could be a conduit for water to reach the native soils, increasing the problems in the area. In addition, this gravel could provide an excellent avenue to promote the piping away of any fine silty soils, creating voids, which can then collapse. A previous investigation in September 1999 provided information indicating the presence of silty sands and silty clays, with some interspersed gravel layers.

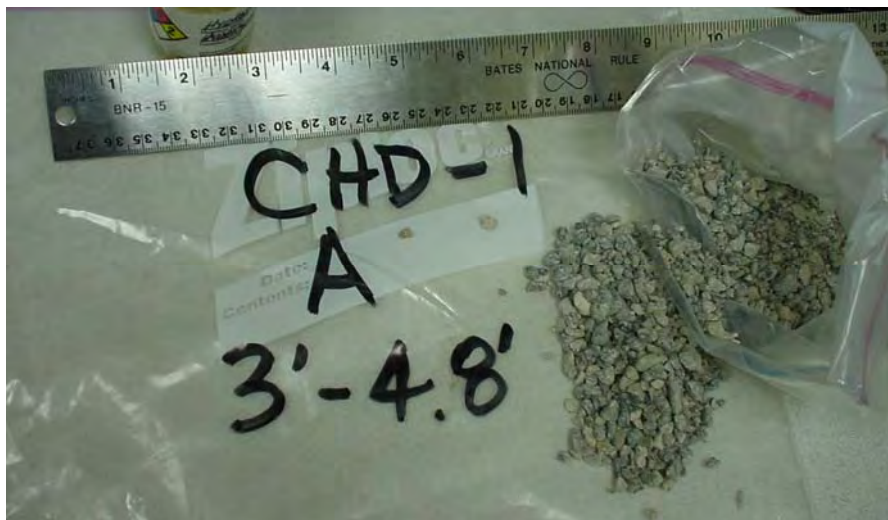


Photo 2. Sample of Pea Gravel

The previous repair consisted of placement of an impermeable layer of geomembrane at the bottom of the excavation, 30 inches of borrow material placed on top of the geomembrane, then one foot of Type 1 Class B aggregate base, 6 inches of plantmix bituminous surface with a $\frac{3}{4}$ inch plantmix open-graded surface. Currently, there are one major and two minor areas of subsidence. The largest is at the west end of the most recent repair section. There is some evidence that the distress in this area is expanding to the north and east to include the median and westbound lanes.

RECOMMENDATIONS

The cause of the pavement distress is most probably due to the introduction of water into the poorly compacted, moisture sensitive soils. This may occur from infiltration through cracks in the pavement; excess irrigation flow; runoff from the adjacent building roof; or other undiscovered means. The distressed area currently runs for approximately 500 feet along Cheyenne Avenue. Any mitigation effort should extend a minimum of 50 feet beyond the distressed area at each end, and run the full width of the roadway.

All construction shall be performed in accordance with the NDOT 2001 Standard Specifications for Road and Bridge Construction. Although not anticipated, variable site conditions include the possibility of encountering caliche, large cobbles, or other adverse soil conditions. Soft soils should be expected to be encountered.

Repair Options

Option 1. Excavation. Excavate the roadbed to a depth of approximately five feet from the roadbed surface, and stockpile the excavated material. Replace the excavated material from the stockpile, and compact to 90% of the maximum density as determined by Test Method No. Nev. T101. This method of repair has been attempted once in this area, in combination with features from Option 2, with poor results. The previous repair did not extend full-width across Cheyenne Avenue, and it appears that the material used during the repair construction was not compacted properly, resulting in excessive settlement. Special care should be taken during construction to ensure that all subgrade work receives adequate attention towards achieving the proper compaction, 90% of the maximum density.

Option 2. Encapsulation. Excavate the roadbed to a depth of approximately five feet from the roadbed surface and place a geomembrane (impervious geosynthetic layer) full width on the

subgrade, extending down beyond the silty sand layer (approximately four to five feet), in vertical trenches on all four sides of the roadway excavation (See Diagram 2). This will prevent surface moisture from entering the moisture-sensitive layers below it. Replace the excavated material below the base with Selected Borrow. The geomembrane should be cushioned before or during construction⁷. This may be accomplished by using either a material with geomembrane sandwiched between layers of geotextile, or layering geotextile-geomembrane-geotextile during construction. This is done to prevent puncturing the geomembrane, which compromises the capacity to waterproof. Employed with proper compaction of both subgrade and all subsequent fill, this should reduce future moisture-related movement.

Geomembrane was used previously in the last repair effort, but only partial width across Cheyenne Avenue, as mentioned in Option 1. Geomembrane specifications are located in Appendix D.

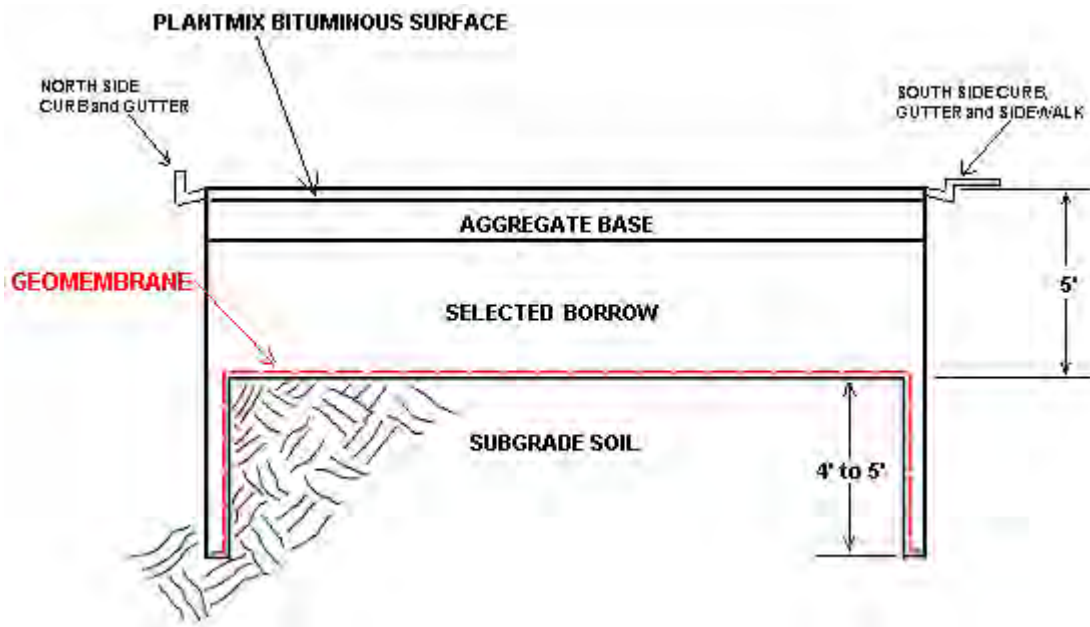


Diagram 2

Option 3. Remove and replace. Excavate the roadway to an approximate depth of eight to ten feet. Replace the material below the aggregate base with Selected Borrow.

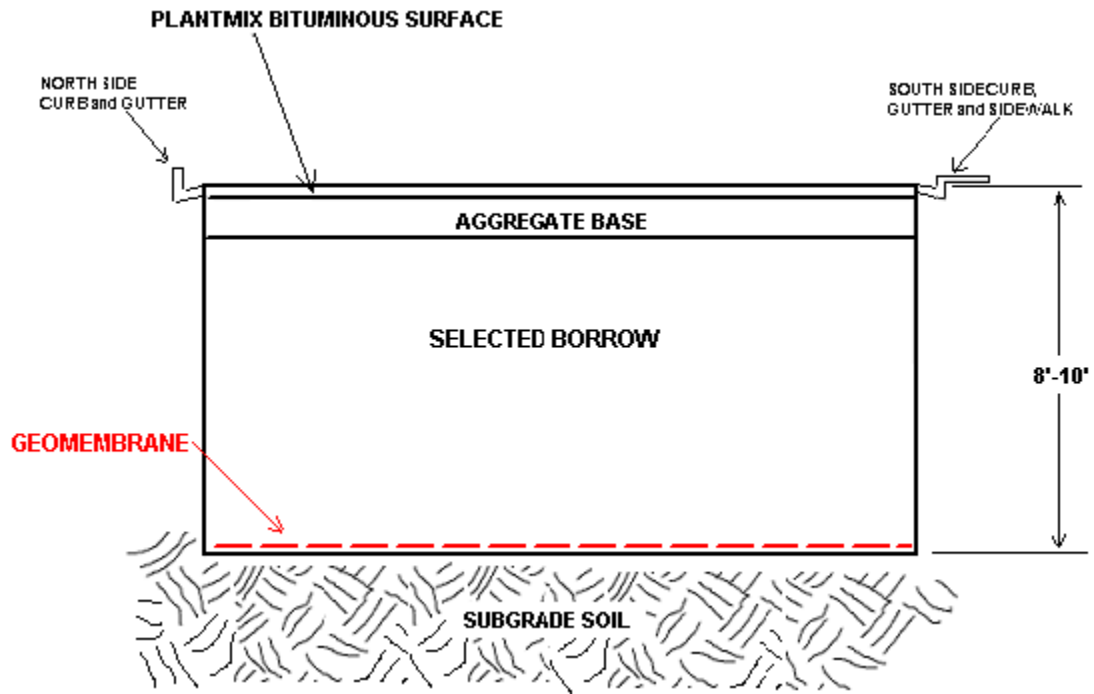


Diagram 3

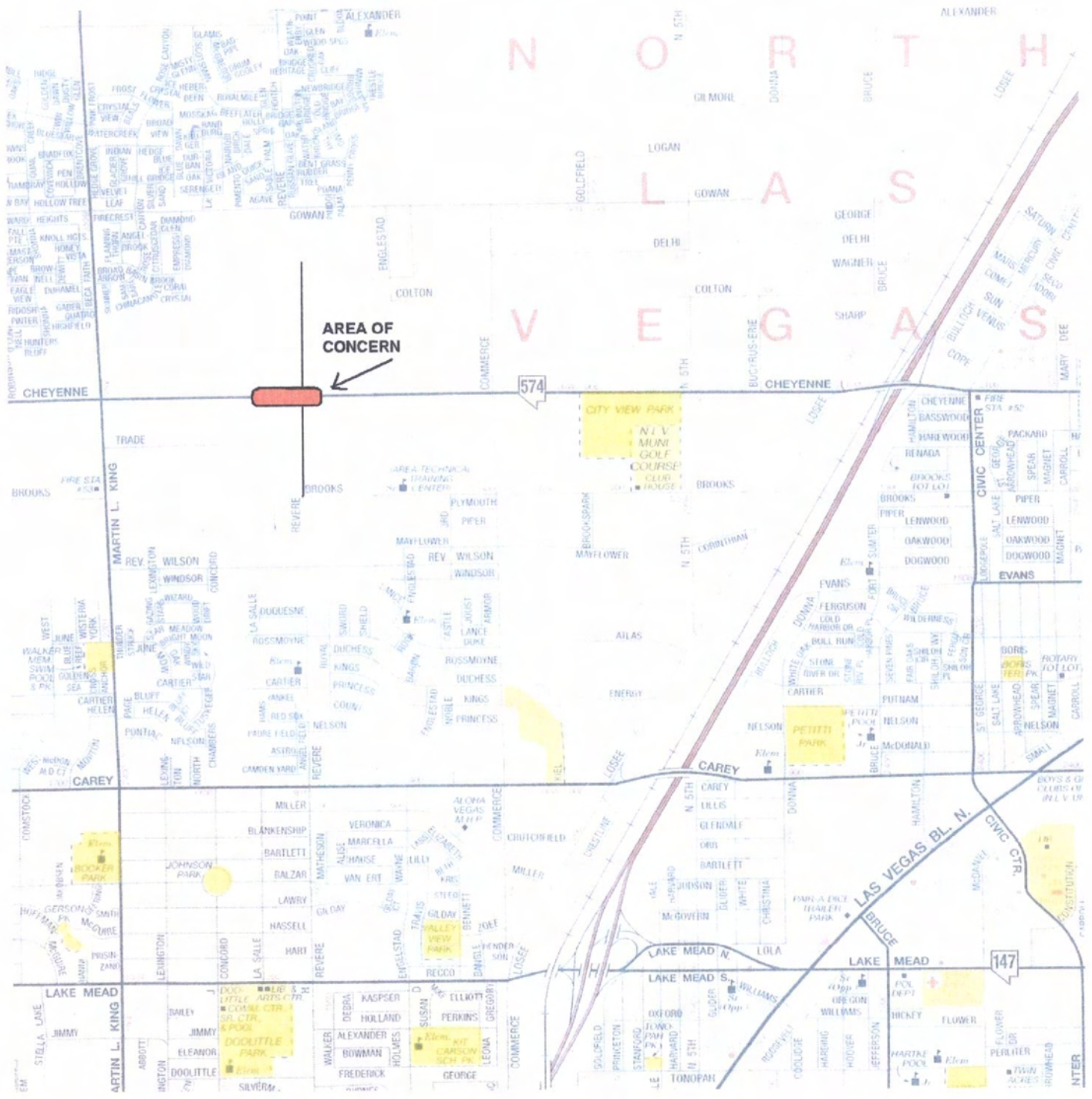
Other options, such as installing stone columns or chemically treating the soil were discussed and excluded as not being feasible.

Based on cost and constructability, the Materials Division recommends Option 2. This repair was utilized in a clay heave area and no apparent heave or settlement has occurred since the repair.

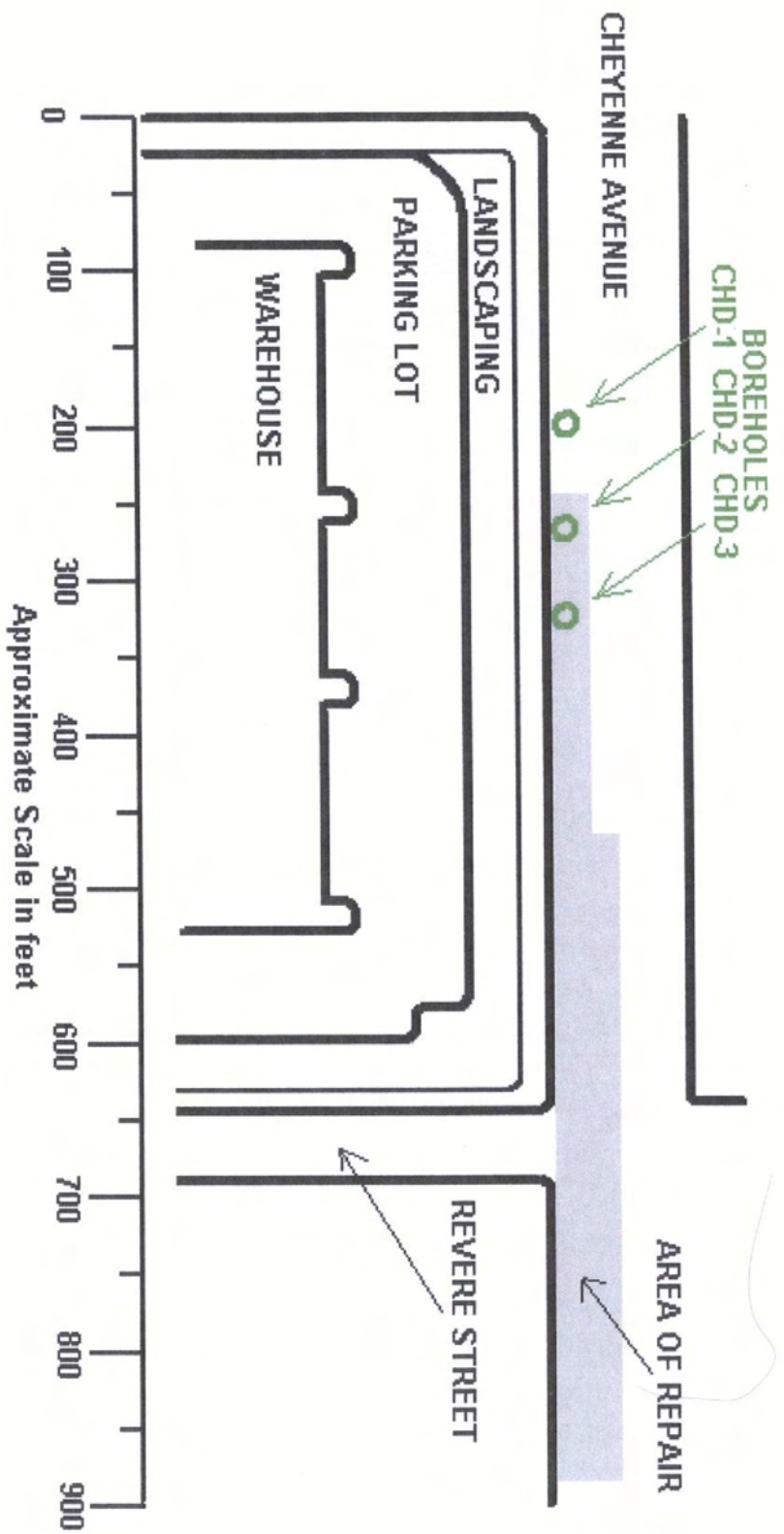
REFERENCES

1. Geologic Map of Las Vegas NW Quadrangle; Nevada Bureau of Mines and Geology, Map 3Dg, 1987.
2. Las Vegas NW Folio Tinted Relief Map; Nevada Bureau of Mines and Geology, 1974.
3. Subsidence in Las Vegas Valley, 1980-1991; NBMG Open File Report 93-4, John W. Bell and Jonathan G. Price, 1993, Plate 2, 1991.
4. Subsidence in Las Vegas Valley, 1980-1991; NBMG Open File Report 93-4, John W. Bell and Jonathan G. Price, 1993, Plate 4, 1991.
5. AASHTO Standard Specifications For Highway Bridges, sixteenth edition, 1996; with interims through 2002.
6. Standard Specifications for Road and Bridge Construction, State of Nevada Department of Transportation, 2001.
7. Geotextiles in Transportation Applications, 1996, Amoco Fabrics and Fibers Company

APPENDIX A

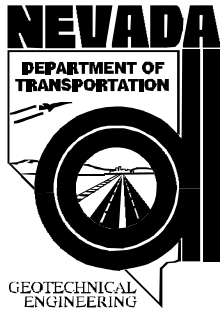


SITE MAP



Boring Locations

APPENDIX B

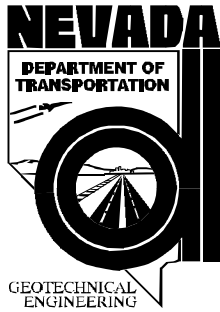


EXPLORATION LOG
 START DATE 12/10/02
 END DATE 12/10/02
 JOB DESCRIPTION CHEYENNE AVENUE DISTRESS
 LOCATION Cheyenne Ave. between Trade Dr. and Revere St.
 BORING CHD-1
 E.A. # _____
 GROUND ELEV. 2100.00 (ft)
 HAMMER DROP SYSTEM Automatic

STATION "CA" +6.70
 OFFSET S. Edge of Oil
 ENGINEER Boomhower
 EQUIPMENT Mobile B-57
 OPERATOR Altamirano
 DRILLING METHOD 6" H.S.A.
 BACKFILLED Yes DATE 12/10/2002

GROUNDWATER LEVEL		
DATE	DEPTH ft	ELEV. ft

ELEV. (ft)	DEPTH (ft)	SAMPLE		BLOW COUNT			LAB TESTS	USCS Group	MATERIAL DESCRIPTION	REMARKS
		NO.	TYPE	6 inch Increments	Last 1 foot	Percent Recov'd				
2095.0	0.67							GP	Plantmix Bituminous Surface	Bulk 1 @ 1.0 - 1.5 feet. Most of sample A lost. Bulk 2 @ 3.5 - 5.0 feet. Geotextile @ 6.8 feet. Roots @ 7.0 feet.
	2.30							GM	POORLY GRADED GRAVEL with SILT and SAND(Base)	
	3.00								POORLY GRADED SAND with GRAVEL fine, dry to damp	
	4.80	A	SPT	3 2 1	3	17		SP		
	5.40								CLAYEY SAND damp to moist, very stiff (5YR 6/4)	
2090.0	6.50									Geotextile @ 6.8 feet. Roots @ 7.0 feet.
	8.00	B	SPT	6 11 10	21	83		SC		
	10.00								SANDY SILTY CLAY cemented, with caliche nodules, dry to damp, very stiff (10YR 8/2 to 5YR 7/2 to 5YR 5/4)	
2085.0	11.50	C	CMS	21 27 26	53	100		CL ML		D push - 50 psi @ 6"; 300 psi @ 12"; 600 psi @ 15".
	13.20							SC SM	SILTY CLAYEY SAND	
	15.00							SM	SILTY SAND damp (5YR 6/4)	
2080.0	16.30	D	SH			100				B.O.H.
	20.00									
2075.0	25.00									

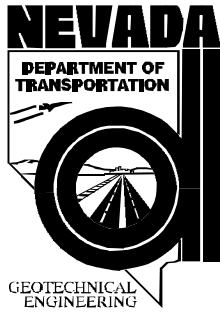


EXPLORATION LOG
 START DATE 12/10/02
 END DATE 12/10/02
 JOB DESCRIPTION CHEYENNE AVENUE DISTRESS
 LOCATION Cheyenne Ave. between Trade Dr. and Revere St.
 BORING CHD-2
 E.A. # _____
 GROUND ELEV. 2098.10 (ft)
 HAMMER DROP SYSTEM Automatic

STATION "CA" +28.65
 OFFSET S. Edge of Oil
 ENGINEER Boomhower
 EQUIPMENT Mobile B-57
 OPERATOR Altamirano
 DRILLING METHOD 6" H.S.A.
 BACKFILLED Yes DATE 12/10/2002

GROUNDWATER LEVEL		
DATE	DEPTH ft	ELEV. ft

ELEV. (ft)	DEPTH (ft)	SAMPLE		BLOW COUNT			LAB TESTS	USCS Group	MATERIAL DESCRIPTION	REMARKS
		NO.	TYPE	6 inch Increments	Last 1 foot	Percent Recov'd				
2093.1	5	A	CMS	4	5	0		GP	0.67 Plantmix Bituminous Surface	Bulk 1 @ 1.0 - 2.0 feet.
				3					2.30 POORLY GRADED GRAVEL with SILT and SAND(Base)	
				2					2.30 POORLY GRADED GRAVEL fine, with silty sand, dry to damp	
				2					5.00	
				2					5.70 POORLY GRADED SAND with GRAVEL damp to moist, very stiff (5YR 6/4)	
				4					6.60 SANDY FAT CLAY	
				5					7.50 CLAYEY SAND damp, (5YR 6/4)	
2088.1	10	D	SH	5	15	100		SC	9.30 SILTY CLAYEY SAND damp, (5YR 6/4)	D - push @ 200 psi.
				5					11.00	
				10					11.00 B.O.H.	
2083.1	15									
2078.1	20									
2073.1	25									



EXPLORATION LOG
 START DATE 12/11/02
 END DATE 12/11/02
 JOB DESCRIPTION CHEYENNE AVENUE DISTRESS
 LOCATION Cheyenne Ave. between Trade Dr. and Revere St.
 BORING CHD-3
 E.A. # _____
 GROUND ELEV. 2096.80 (ft)
 HAMMER DROP SYSTEM Automatic

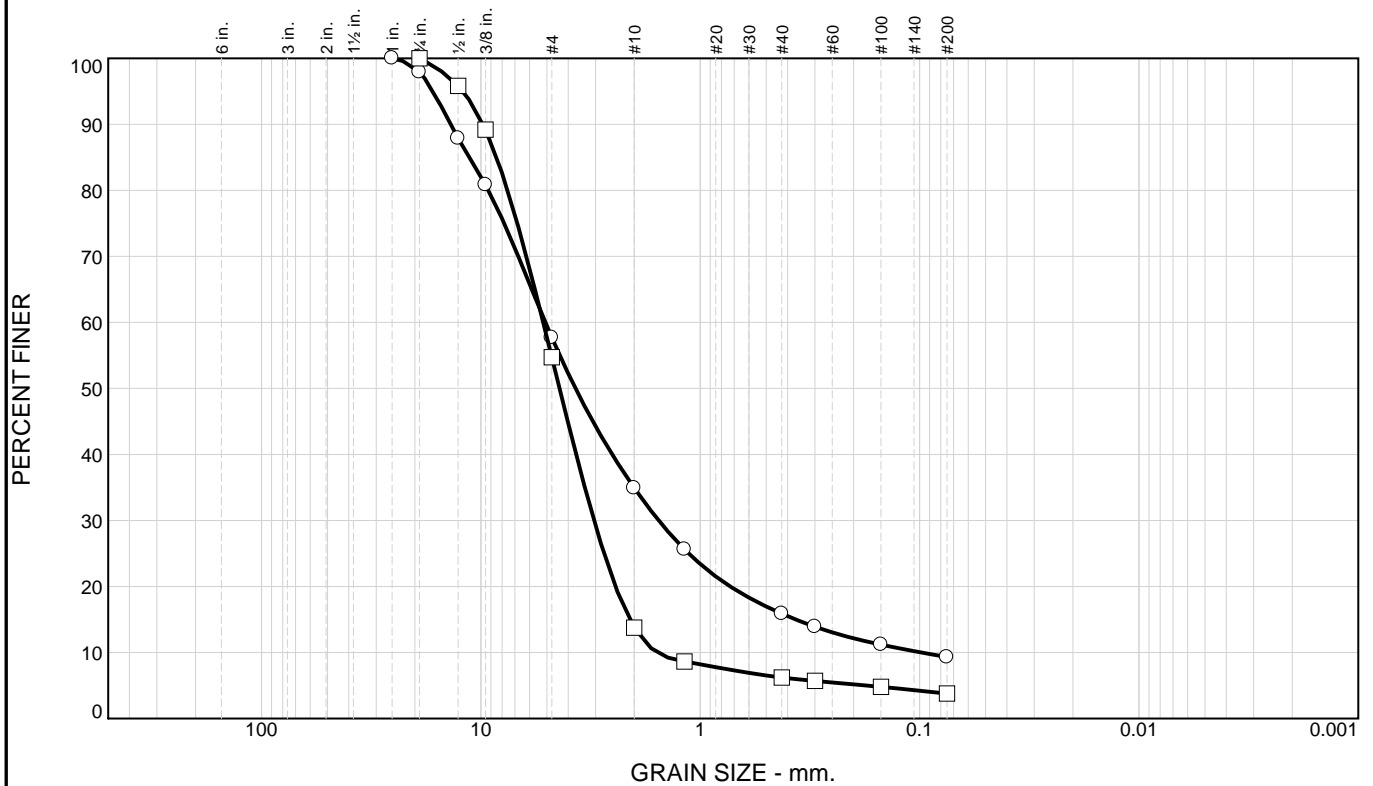
STATION "CA" +44.19
 OFFSET S. Edge of Oil
 ENGINEER Boomhower
 EQUIPMENT Mobile B-57
 OPERATOR Altamirano
 DRILLING METHOD 6" H.S.A.
 BACKFILLED Yes DATE 12/11/2002

GROUNDWATER LEVEL		
DATE	DEPTH ft	ELEV. ft

ELEV. (ft)	DEPTH (ft)	SAMPLE		BLOW COUNT			LAB TESTS	USCS Group	MATERIAL DESCRIPTION	REMARKS
		NO.	TYPE	6 inch Increments	Last 1 foot	Percent Recov'd				
2091.8	5	A	CMS	7	6	78		GP GM	0.67 Plantmix Bituminous Surface	Bulk 1 @ 1.0 - 2.0 feet.
				2					POORLY GRADED GRAVEL with SILT and SAND(Base)	
				4					POORLY GRADED SAND with GRAVEL fine, dry to damp	
				6.30					5.80 SANDY SILT dry, loose to medium dense (5YR 6/4)	
				7.80					7.00 SILTY SAND dry, loose to medium dense (5YR 6/4)	
2086.8	10	C	SPT	5	12	100		CL	9.50 SANDY LEAN CLAY	Geotextile @ 5.8 feet. Geomembrane @ 6.0 feet. Geotextile @ 7.8 feet.
				5					10.50 FAT CLAY with SAND with caliche nodules, damp, stiff (5Y 7/2 to 5Y 5/2)	
				7						
2081.8	15	D	CMS	7	29	100		CH	11.30 FAT CLAY with caliche nodules, damp, stiff (5Y 7/2 to 5Y 5/2), with silty clay lens from 14.5 to 14.8 feet.	
				11						
2076.8	20	E	SH	18					14.20 FAT CLAY damp, stiff (5Y 7/2 to 5Y 5/2)	Slickensided, fractured appearance.
				5						
				8						
2071.8	25	F	SPT	9					23.30 FAT CLAY damp, stiff (5Y 7/2 to 5Y 5/2)	
				17						
									23.30 B.O.H.	

APPENDIX C

Particle Size Distribution Report



	+3"	% GRAVEL	% SAND	% SILT	% CLAY	USCS	AASHTO	PL	LL
○	0.0	42.3	48.4		9.3	SP-SM			
□	0.0	45.3	50.9		3.8	SP			

SIEVE inches size	PERCENT FINER	
	○	□
1	100.0	
3/4	97.9	100.0
1/2	87.9	95.8
3/8	80.8	89.2
GRAIN SIZE		
D60	5.0846	5.1998
D30	1.5482	3.0512
D10	0.0982	1.5748
COEFFICIENTS		
C _c	4.80	1.14
C _u	51.78	3.30

SIEVE number size	PERCENT FINER	
	○	□
#4	57.7	54.7
#10	34.9	13.8
#16	25.6	8.6
#40	15.9	6.2
#50	13.9	5.7
#100	11.2	4.8
#200	9.3	3.8

Material Description

Poorly graded sand with silt and gravel

Poorly graded sand with gravel

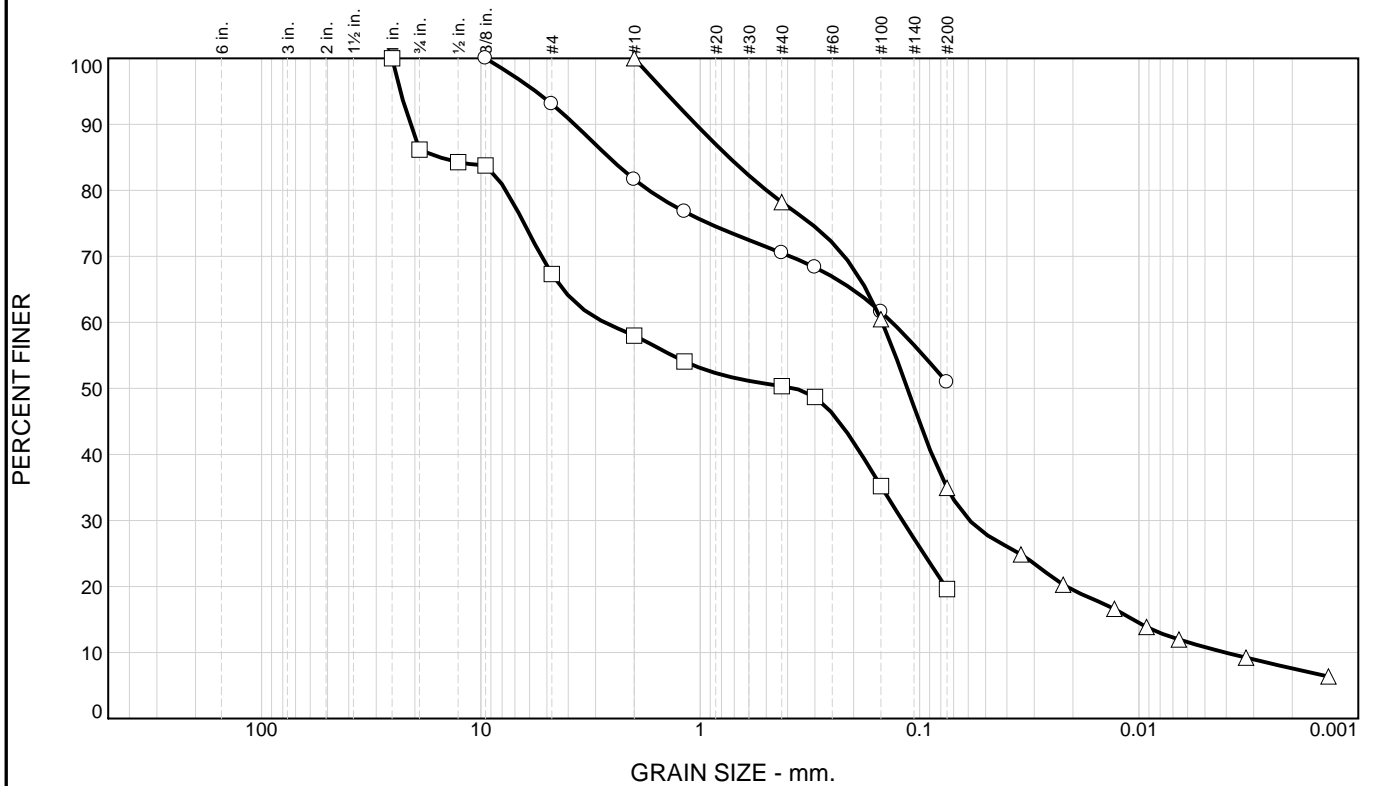
REMARKS:

○

□

○ Source of Sample: CHD1 Depth: 1.0' Sample Number: Bulk1
 □ Source of Sample: CHD1 Depth: 3.5' Sample Number: Bulk2

Particle Size Distribution Report



	+3"	% GRAVEL	% SAND	% SILT	% CLAY	USCS	AASHTO	PL	LL
○	0.0	6.9	42.2	50.9		CL-ML			
□	0.0	32.7	47.7	19.6		SC		20	28
△	0.0	0.0	65.1	24.1	10.8	SC-SM		20	24

SIEVE inches size	PERCENT FINER		
	○	□	△
1		100.0	
3/4		86.2	
1/2		84.3	
3/8	100.0	83.8	
GRAIN SIZE			
D60	0.1333	2.7286	0.1478
D30		0.1197	0.0592
D10			0.0040
COEFFICIENTS			
C _c			5.86
C _u			36.60

SIEVE number size	PERCENT FINER		
	○	□	△
#4	93.1	67.3	
#10	81.6	58.0	100.0
#16	76.8	54.1	
#40	70.5	50.3	78.2
#50	68.3	48.7	
#100	61.6	35.2	60.5
#200	50.9	19.6	34.9

Material Description

○ Sandy silty clay

□ Clayey sand with gravel

△ Silty, clayey sand

REMARKS:

○

□

△

○ Source of Sample: CHD1 Depth: 10.0'

□ Source of Sample: CHD1 Depth: 10.7'

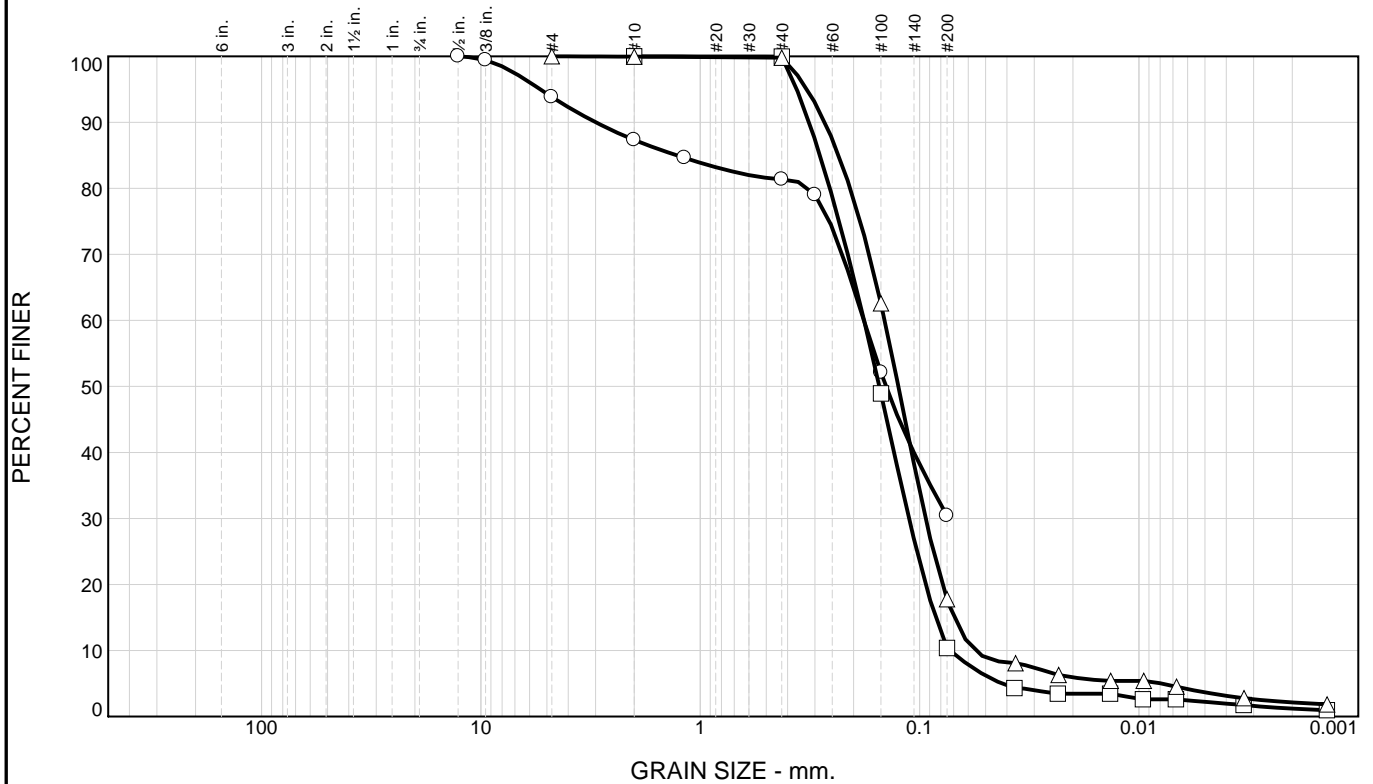
△ Source of Sample: CHD1 Depth: 11.2'

Sample Number: C1

Sample Number: C3

Sample Number: C4

Particle Size Distribution Report



	+3"	% GRAVEL	% SAND	% SILT	% CLAY	USCS	AASHTO	PL	LL
○	0.0	6.2	63.4	30.4		SM		NP	
□	0.0	0.0	89.6	8.2	2.2	SP-SM		NP	
△	0.0	0.0	82.2	14.1	3.7	SM		NP	

SIEVE inches size	PERCENT FINER		
	○	□	△
1/2	100.0		
3/8	99.4		
GRAIN SIZE			
D ₆₀	0.1794	0.1790	0.1442
D ₃₀		0.1117	0.0939
D ₁₀		0.0727	0.0559
COEFFICIENTS			
C _c		0.96	1.09
C _u		2.46	2.58

SIEVE number size	PERCENT FINER		
	○	□	△
#4	93.8		100.0
#10	87.3	100.0	100.0
#16	84.6		
#40	81.3	100.0	99.8
#50	79.0		
#100	52.1	48.9	62.6
#200	30.4	10.4	17.8

Material Description

○ Silty sand

□ Poorly graded sand with silt

△ Silty sand

REMARKS:

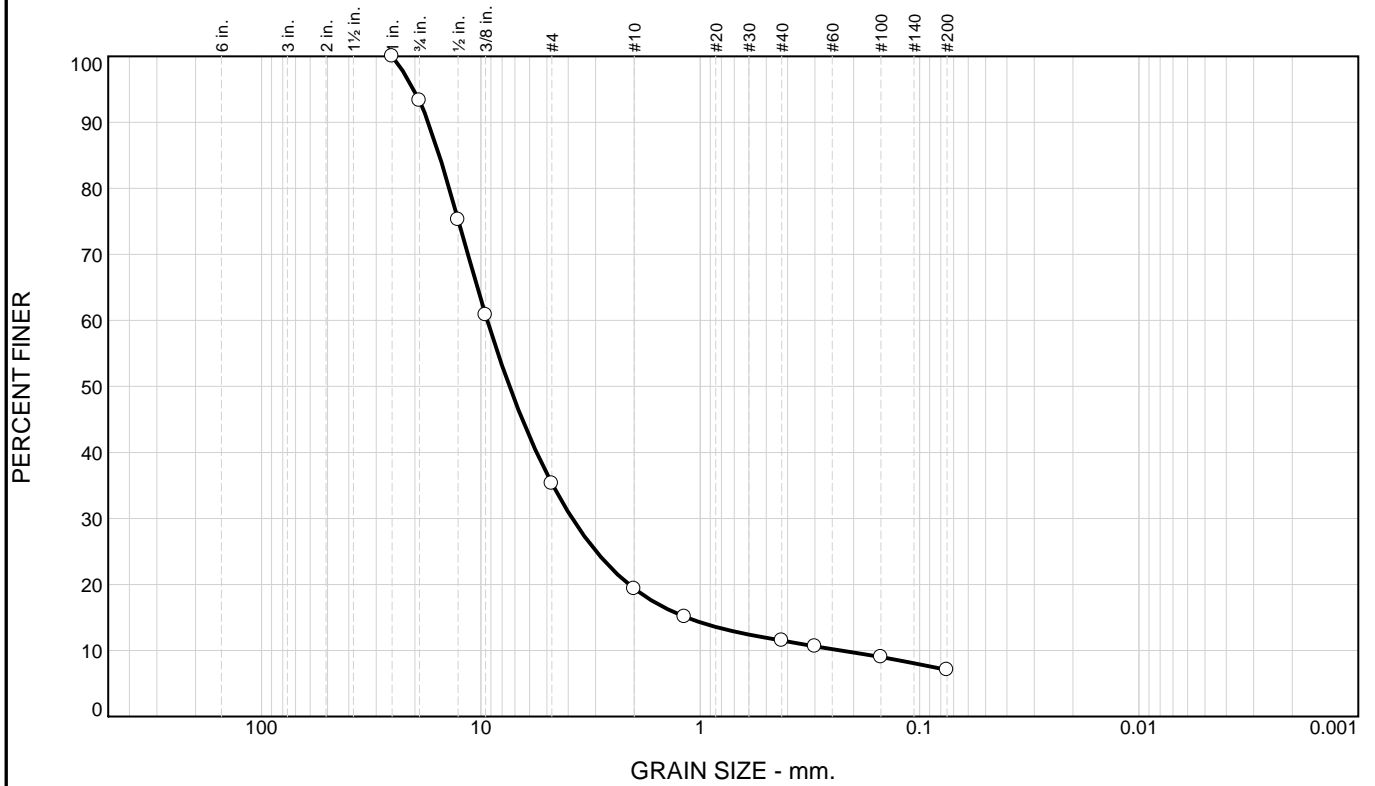
○

□

△

○ Source of Sample: CHD1 Depth: 15.0' Sample Number: D1
 □ Source of Sample: CHD1 Depth: 15.2' Sample Number: D3
 △ Source of Sample: CHD1 Depth: 15.6' Sample Number: D10

Particle Size Distribution Report



+3"	% GRAVEL	% SAND	% SILT	% CLAY	USCS	AASHTO	PL	LL
0.0	64.7	28.2	7.1		GP-GM			

SIEVE inches size	PERCENT FINER		
	○		
1	100.0		
3/4	93.3		
1/2	75.3		
3/8	60.8		
GRAIN SIZE			
D60	9.3593		
D30	3.8353		
D10	0.2291		
COEFFICIENTS			
C _c	6.86		
C _u	40.86		

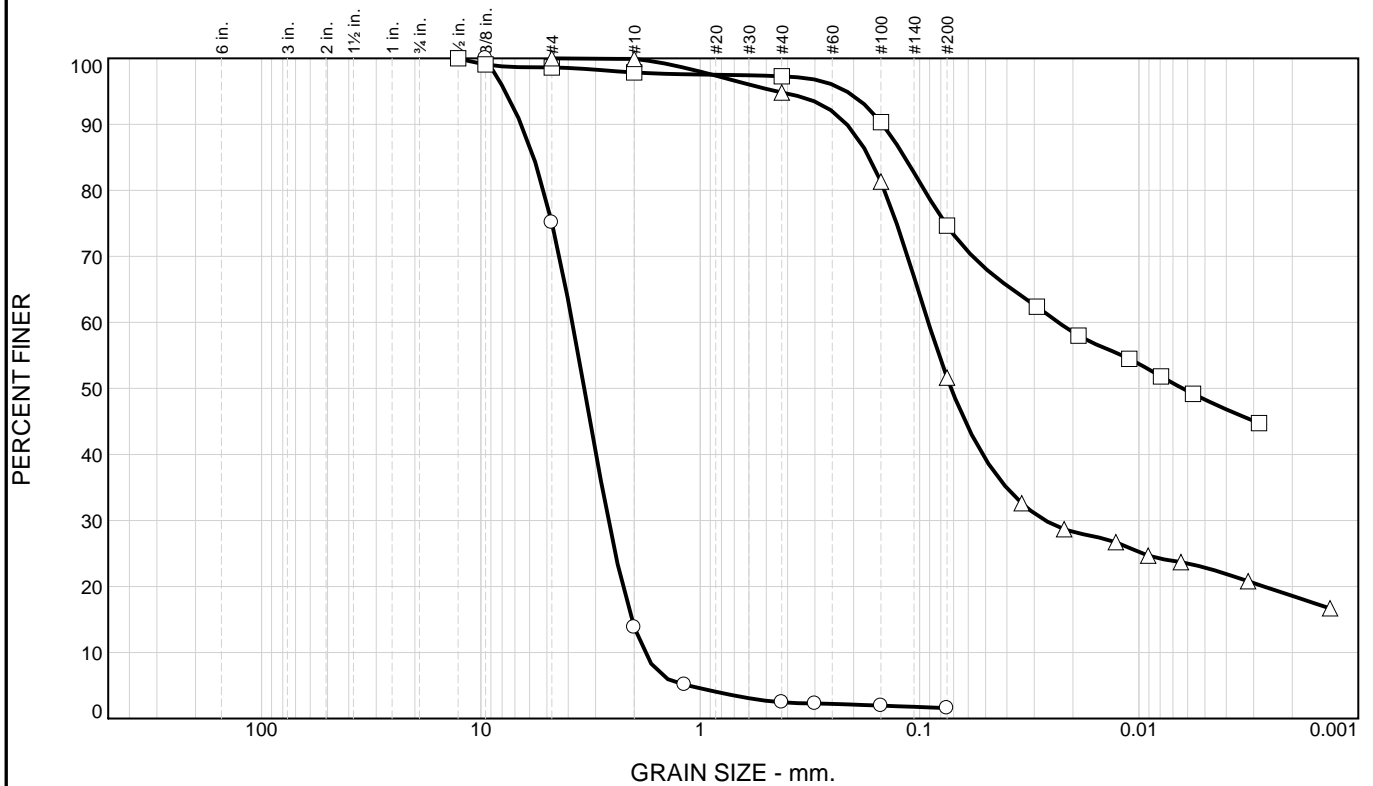
SIEVE number size	PERCENT FINER		
	○		
#4	35.3		
#10	19.4		
#16	15.1		
#40	11.5		
#50	10.6		
#100	9.0		
#200	7.1		

Material Description
○ Poorly graded gravel with silt and sand

REMARKS:
○

○ Source of Sample: CHD2 Depth: 1.0' Sample Number: Bulk1

Particle Size Distribution Report



	+3"	% GRAVEL	% SAND	% SILT	% CLAY	USCS	AASHTO	PL	LL
○	0.0	24.9	73.5	1.6		SP			
□	0.0	1.4	23.9	26.4	48.3	CH	A-7-6(52)	28	94
△	0.0	0.0	48.4	28.7	22.9	CL		19	49

SIEVE inches size	PERCENT FINER		
	○	□	△
1/2		100.0	
3/8	100.0	99.1	
GRAIN SIZE			
D ₆₀	3.8329	0.0233	0.0912
D ₃₀	2.6208		0.0268
D ₁₀	1.7951		
COEFFICIENTS			
C _c	1.00		
C _u	2.14		

SIEVE number size	PERCENT FINER		
	○	□	△
#4	75.1	98.6	100.0
#10	13.8	97.9	99.9
#16	5.1		
#40	2.5	97.3	94.8
#50	2.3		
#100	2.0	90.3	81.3
#200	1.6	74.7	51.6

Material Description

- Poorly graded sand with gravel
- Fat clay with sand
- △ Sandy lean clay

REMARKS:

○

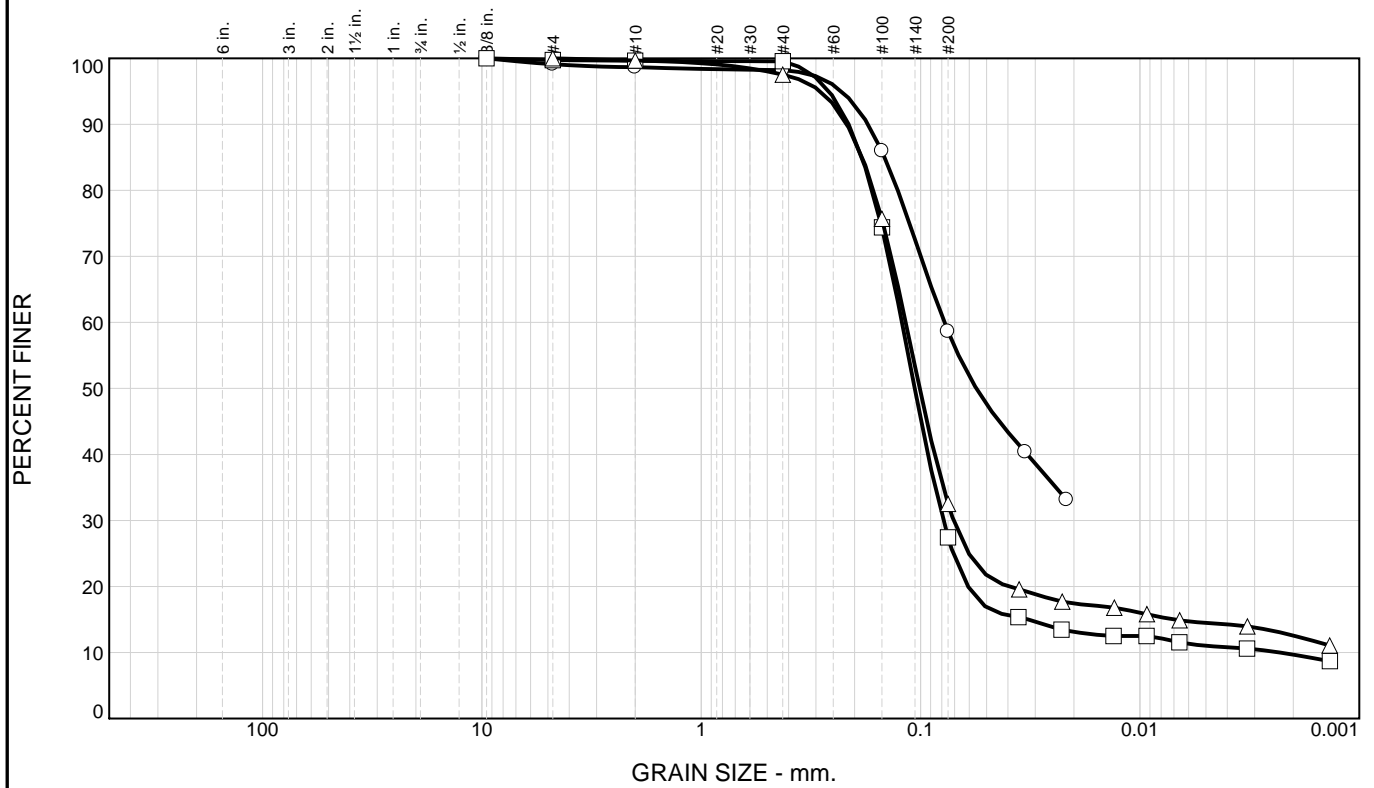
□

△

○ Source of Sample: CHD2 Depth: 5.0'
 □ Source of Sample: CHD2 Depth: 5.7'
 △ Source of Sample: CHD2 Depth: 6.2'

Sample Number: B1
 Sample Number: B3a
 Sample Number: B4

Particle Size Distribution Report



	+3"	% GRAVEL	% SAND	% SILT	% CLAY	USCS	AASHTO	PL	LL
○	0.0	0.9	40.5	58.6		CH		19	57
□	0.0	0.3	72.3	16.4	11.0	SM		26	30
△	0.0	0.0	67.5	18.0	14.5	SC		22	32

SIEVE inches size	PERCENT FINER		
	○	□	△
3/8	100.0	100.0	
GRAIN SIZE			
D ₆₀	0.0779	0.1215	0.1168
D ₃₀		0.0788	0.0707
D ₁₀		0.0023	
COEFFICIENTS			
C _c		22.26	
C _u		52.86	

SIEVE number size	PERCENT FINER		
	○	□	△
#4	99.1	99.7	100.0
#10	98.7	99.6	99.7
#40	98.2	99.6	97.5
#100	86.0	74.4	75.7
#200	58.6	27.4	32.5

Material Description

○ Sandy fat clay

□ Silty sand

△ Clayey sand

REMARKS:

○

□

△

○ Source of Sample: CHD2 Depth: 7.3'

□ Source of Sample: CHD2 Depth: 7.5'

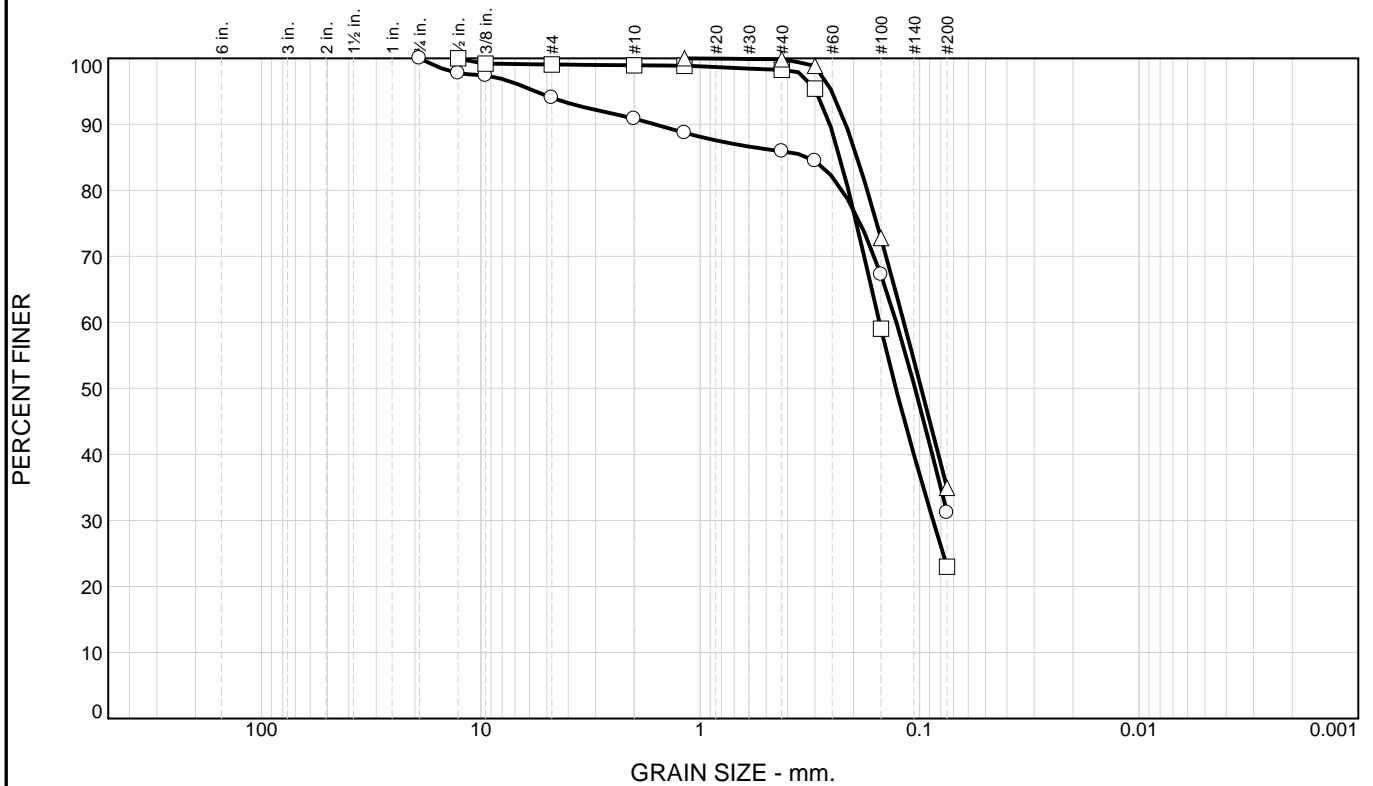
△ Source of Sample: CHD2 Depth: 7.8'

Sample Number: C2a

Sample Number: C2c

Sample Number: C3

Particle Size Distribution Report



	+3"	% GRAVEL	% SAND	% SILT	% CLAY	USCS	AASHTO	PL	LL
○	0.0	6.0	62.8	31.2		SC		23	33
□	0.0	0.9	76.1	23.0		SM		NP	23
△	0.0	0.0	65.1	34.9		SC-SM		21	27

SIEVE inches size	PERCENT FINER		
	○	□	△
3/4	100.0		
1/2	97.8	100.0	
3/8	97.4	99.2	
GRAIN SIZE			
D60	0.1275	0.1524	0.1179
D30		0.0868	
D10			
COEFFICIENTS			
C _c			
C _u			

SIEVE number size	PERCENT FINER		
	○	□	△
#4	94.0	99.1	
#10	90.9	98.9	
#16	88.7	98.9	100.0
#40	85.9	98.3	99.8
#50	84.5	95.4	98.8
#100	67.2	59.1	72.8
#200	31.2	23.0	34.9

Material Description

○ Clayey sand

□ Silty sand

△ Silty, clayey sand

REMARKS:

○

□

△

○ Source of Sample: CHD2 Depth: 9.0'

□ Source of Sample: CHD2 Depth: 9.7"

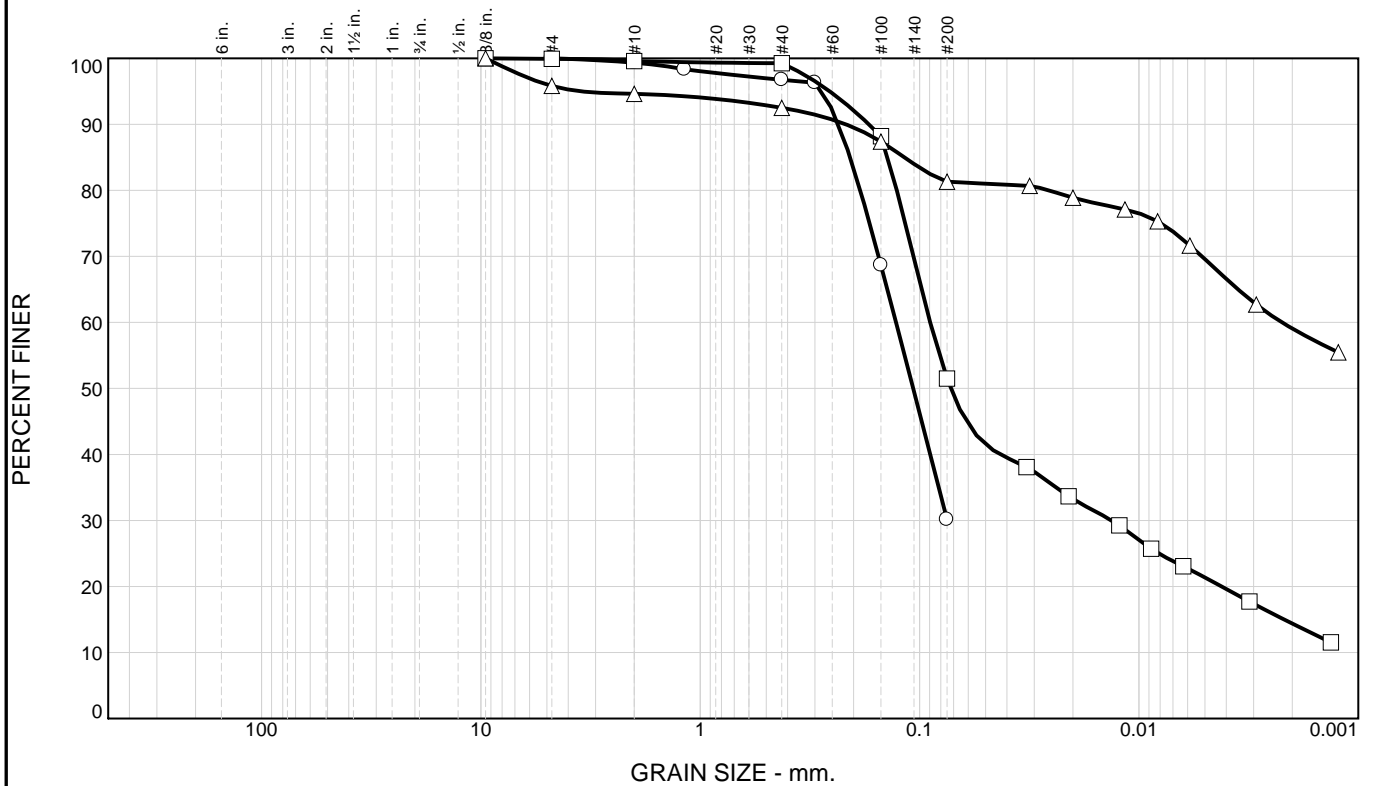
△ Source of Sample: CHD2 Depth: 10.5'

Sample Number: D1

Sample Number: D2

Sample Number: D3

Particle Size Distribution Report



	+3"	% GRAVEL	% SAND	% SILT	% CLAY	USCS	AASHTO	PL	LL
○	0.0	0.0	69.9	30.1		SM		NP	23
□	0.0	0.1	48.4	30.1	21.4	CL		19	30
△	0.0	4.2	14.5	11.7	69.6	CH		25	113

SIEVE inches size	PERCENT FINER		
	○	□	△
3/8		100.0	100.0
GRAIN SIZE			
D ₆₀	0.1280	0.0894	0.0022
D ₃₀		0.0133	
D ₁₀			
COEFFICIENTS			
C _c			
C _u			

SIEVE number size	PERCENT FINER		
	○	□	△
#4	100.0	99.9	95.8
#10	99.3	99.6	94.6
#16	98.3		
#40	96.7	99.3	92.5
#50	96.3		
#100	68.7	88.2	87.4
#200	30.1	51.5	81.3

Material Description

○ Silty sand

□ Sandy lean clay

△ Fat clay with sand

REMARKS:

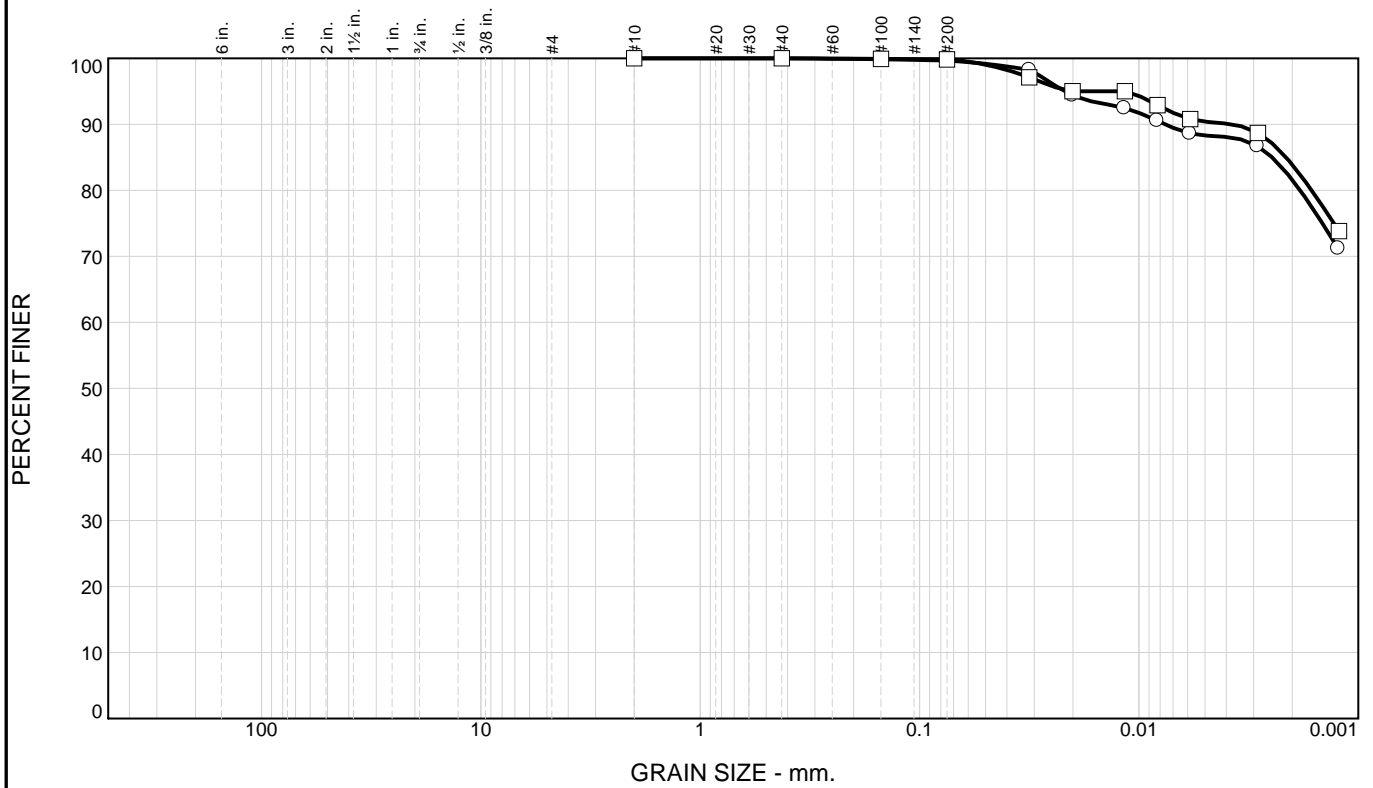
○

□

△

○ Source of Sample: CHD3 Depth: 8.97' Sample Number: B5
 □ Source of Sample: CHD3 Depth: 9.8' Sample Number: C1
 △ Source of Sample: CHD3 Depth: 10.5' Sample Number: C2

Particle Size Distribution Report



	+3"	% GRAVEL	% SAND	% SILT	% CLAY	USCS	AASHTO	PL	LL
○	0.0	0.0	0.3	11.4	88.3	CH		27	120
□	0.0	0.0	0.2	9.4	90.4	CH		28	127

SIEVE inches size	PERCENT FINER		
	○	□	
 			
GRAIN SIZE			
D ₆₀			
D ₃₀			
D ₁₀			
COEFFICIENTS			
C _c			
C _u			

SIEVE number size	PERCENT FINER	
	○	□
#10	100.0	100.0
#40	100.0	100.0
#100	99.9	99.9
#200	99.7	99.8

Material Description

○ Fat clay

□ Fat clay

REMARKS:

○

□

○ Source of Sample: CHD3 Depth: 19.8'

□ Source of Sample: CHD3 Depth: 20.8

○ Sample Number: E1

□ Sample Number: E10

SUMMARY OF RESULTS
N.D.O.T. GEOTECHNICAL SECTION

EA/Cont #

Job Description Cheyenne Ave. Distress

Boring No. CHD1

Elevation (ft)

Station

SAMPLE NO.	SAMPLE DEPTH (ft)	SAMP- LER TYPE	N BLOWS per ft.	SOIL GROUP	W%	DRY UW pcf	% PASS #200	LL %	PL %	PI %	STRENGTH TEST				OTHERS	
											TEST TYPE	Φ deg.	C psi	Φ deg.		C psi
												Peak		Residual		
Bulk1	1.0 - 1.5			SP-SM			9.3									
A	2.5 - 4.3			SP			1.5									
Bulk2	3.5 - 5.0			SP			3.8									
B	6.5 - 8.0			SC			48.1	38	19	19						
C1	10.0 - 10.2			ML			50.9									
C2	10.2 - 10.7															
C3	10.7 - 11.2			SC	5.8	103.7	19.6	28	20	8						
C4	11.2 - 11.5			SC-SM			34.9	24	20	4						
D	15.0 - 16.3															
D1	1.0"			SM*	8.3		30.4*	18*	NP*	NP*						
D2	2.0"				6.2	87.1										
D3	1.15"			SP-SM*	4.9	91.5	10.4*	19*	NP*	NP*					Hcpot	

CMS = California Modified Sampler 2.40" ID
 SPT = Standard Penetration 1.38" ID
 CS = Continuous Sample 3.23" ID
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 CSS = Calif. Split Spoon 2.42" ID
 CPT = Cone Penetration Test
 TP = Test Pit
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 Sh = Shelby Tube 2.87" ID

U = Unconfined Compressive
 UU = Unconsolidated Undrained
 CD = Consolidated Drained
 CU = Consolidated Undrained
 DS = Direct Shear
 Φ = Friction
 C = Cohesion
 N = No. of blows per ft., sampler
 N = Field SPT N = (N_{css})(0.62)

H = Hydrometer
 S = Sieve
 G = Specific Gravity
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 OC = Consolidation
 Ch = Chemical
 RV = R - Value
 MD = Moisture Density

CM = Compaction
 E = Swell/Pressure on Expansive Soils
 SL = Shrinkage Limit
 UW = Unit Weight
 W = Moisture Content
 K = Permeability
 O = Organic Content
 D = Dispersive
 RQD = Rock Quality Designation
 X = X-Ray Defraction
 Hcpot = Hydro-Collapse Potential

* = Average of subsamples

**SUMMARY OF RESULTS
N.D.O.T. GEOTECHNICAL SECTION**

EA/Cont #

Job Description Cheyenne Ave. Distress

Boring No. CHD2

Elevation (ft)

Station

SAMPLE NO.	SAMPLE DEPTH (ft)	SAMPLER TYPE	N BLOWS ft	SOIL GROUP	W%	DRY UW pcf	% PASS #200	LL %	PL %	PI %	STRENGTH TEST				OTHERS	
											TEST TYPE	φ deg.	C psi	φ deg.		C psi
												Peak		Residual		
Bulk1	1.0 - 2.0			GP-GM			7.1									
A	3.5 - 5.0															
B1	5.0 - 5.2			SP			1.6									
B2	5.2 - 5.7															
B3	5.7 - 6.2			CH*			74.7*	94*	28*	66*						
B3a	1.75"				23.3	71.7									Hcpot	
B3b	1.1"				48.2	51.2									E	
B3c	1.15"				46.0	50.4									E	
B3d	1.2"				36.6	60.3									E	
B4	6.2 - 6.5			CL			51.6	49	19	30						
C1	6.8 - 7.3															
C2	7.3 - 7.8															

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SUMMARY OF RESULTS
N.D.O.T. GEOTECHNICAL SECTION

EA/Cont #

Job Description Cheyenne Ave. Distress

Boring No. CHD2

Elevation (ft)

Station

SAMPLE NO.	SAMPLE DEPTH (ft)	SAMP- LER TYPE	N BLOWS ft	SOIL GROUP	W%	DRY UW pcf	% PASS #200	LL %	PL %	PI %	STRENGTH TEST				OTHERS	
											TEST TYPE	ϕ	C	ϕ		C
												deg.	psi	deg.		psi
		Peak		Residual												
C2a	1.15"			CH*	23.8	75.4	58.7*	57*	19*	38*					E	
C2b	1.1"				20.5	78.8									E	
C2c	1.58"			SM*	12.5	83.1	27.4*	30*	26*	4*						
C2d	1.1"				9.0	92.6									Hcpot	
C2e	0.75"				8.0											
C3	7.8 - 8.1			SC			32.5	32	22	10						
D	9.0 - 11.0															
D1	8.0"			SC	8.2		31.2	33	23	10						
D2	10.0"			SM	5.5		23.0	23	NP	NP						
D3	5.0"			SC-SM	6.9		34.9	27	21	6						

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SUMMARY OF RESULTS
N.D.O.T. GEOTECHNICAL SECTION

EA/Cont #

Job Description Cheyenne Ave. Distress

Boring No. CHD3

Elevation (ft)

Station

SAMPLE NO.	SAMPLE DEPTH (ft)	SAMP- LER TYPE	N BLOWS ft	SOIL GROUP	W%	DRY UW pcf	% PASS #200	LL %	PL %	PI %	STRENGTH TEST				OTHERS	
											TEST TYPE	ϕ deg.	C psi	ϕ deg.		C psi
												Peak		Residual		
Bulk1	1.0 - 2.0			GP-GM			8.6									
A1	5.0 - 5.5															
A2	5.5 - 6.0															
A3	6.0 - 6.3			CL-ML			61.9	26	19	7						
B	7.8 - 9.5															
B1	2.25"				5.6											
B2	2.75"			SM	6.1		34.5	19	NP	NP						
B3	5.0"			SM	8.0	104.5	37.3	20	NP	NP						
B4	4.0"			SM	6.4	106.7	28.4	20	NP	NP						
B5	4.1"			SM	7.4	110.0	30.1	23	NP	NP						
C1	9.8 - 10.5			CL			51.5	30	19	11						
C2	10.5 - 11.3			CH			81.3	113	25	88						

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SUMMARY OF RESULTS
N.D.O.T. GEOTECHNICAL SECTION

EA/Cont #

Job Description Cheyenne Ave. Distress

Boring No. CHD3

Elevation (ft)

Station

SAMPLE NO.	SAMPLE DEPTH (ft)	SAMP- LER TYPE	N BLOWS ft	SOIL GROUP	W%	DRY UW pcf	% PASS #200	LL %	PL %	PI %	STRENGTH TEST				OTHERS	
											TEST TYPE	φ deg.	C psi	φ deg.		C psi
												Peak		Residual		
D1	14.4 - 14.9															
D2	14.9 - 15.4			CH*			99.5*	144*	32*	112*						
D2a	1.1"				38.3	77.8									E	
D2b	1.05"				38.2	79.1									E	
D2c	1.1"				37.6	80.5									E	
D2d	1.05"				37.5	80.6									E	
D2e	1.1"				37.1	81.1									E	
D2f	0.25"				36.9											
D3	15.4 - 15.7			CH			99.4	125	32	93						
E	19.8 - 21.8															
E1	1.75"			CH	33.7		99.7	120	27	93						
E2	1.1"				33.5	82.1									E	

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SUMMARY OF RESULTS
N.D.O.T. GEOTECHNICAL SECTION

EA/Cont #

Job Description Cheyenne Ave. Distress

Boring No. CHD3

Elevation (ft)

Station

SAMPLE NO.	SAMPLE DEPTH (ft)	SAMP- LER TYPE	N BLOWS ft	SOIL GROUP	W%	DRY UW pcf	% PASS #200	LL %	PL %	PI %	STRENGTH TEST				OTHERS	
											TEST TYPE	ϕ deg.	C psi	ϕ deg.		C psi
												Peak		Residual		
E3	1.1"				33.0											
E4	1.5"				33.5	81.4									E	
E5	1.5"				34.4	75.3									E	
E6	1.2"				36.7	78.0									E	
E7	1.1"				37.1	80.5									E	
E8	1.1"				36.3	81.2									E	
E9	2.0"				36.3	81.6										
E10	1.1"			CH	38.3	78.4	99.8	127		99					E	
E11	1.1"				38.4	77.2									E	
E12	1.1"				38.8	76.7									E	
E13	1.1"				39.1	77.9									E	
E14	1.1"				38.9	77.3									E	

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 N = No. of blows per ft., sampler

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CM = Compaction
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 SL = Shrinkage Limit
 UW = Unit Weight
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 K = Permeability
 O = Organic Content
 D = Dispersive
 RQD = Rock Quality Designation
 X = X-Ray Defraction
 HCpot = Hydro-Collapse Potential

SUMMARY OF RESULTS
N.D.O.T. GEOTECHNICAL SECTION

EA/Cont #

Job Description

Boring No.

Elevation (ft)

Station

SAMPLE NO.	SAMPLE DEPTH (ft)	SAMPLER TYPE	N BLOWS ft	SOIL GROUP	W%	DRY UW pcf	% PASS #200	LL %	PL %	PI %	STRENGTH TEST				OTHERS	
											TEST TYPE	φ deg.	C psi	φ deg.		C psi
												Peak		Residual		
E15	1.1"				39.0	77.7										E
E16	1.1"				39.3	77.8										E
E17	1.1"				39.7	78.0										E
E18	1.03"				39.0	77.5										
F	21.8 - 23.3			CH			99.8	134	36	98						

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 MD = Moisture Density

CM = Compaction
 E = Swell/Pressure on Expansive Soils
 SL = Shrinkage Limit
 UW = Unit Weight
 W = Moisture Content
 K = Permeability
 O = Organic Content
 D = Dispersive
 RQD = Rock Quality Designation
 X = X-Ray Defraction
 HCpot = Hydro-Collapse Potential

APPENDIX D

Minimum Requirements for Geomembrane.

PROPERTY	TEST METHOD	UNITS	REQUIREMENTS
Grab Tensile Strength	ASTM D-4632	Newtons	665
Elongation	ASTM D-4632	percent	40
Seam Strength	ASTM D-4632	Newtons	710
Puncture Strength	ASTM D-4833	Newtons	355
Mullen Burst Strength	ASTM D-3786	kiloPascals	1790
Trapezoidal Tear Strength	ASTM D-4533	Newtons	200
Abrasion Resistance	ASTM D-4886	percent	75
Coefficient of Permeability	ASTM D-4491	cm per second	0
Flow Rate	ASTM D-4491	m ³ /min·m ²	0
Permittivity	ASTM D-4491	second ⁻¹	0
Thickness	ASTM D-1777	mm	1.27
Weight	ASTM D-3776	grams/m ²	305