



Final Structure Foundation Exploration Report

PER-CR25-2.00

Perry County, OH
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Contents

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY	1
1 INTRODUCTION	2
2 GEOLOGY AND OBSERVATIONS	2
2.1 Project Setting	2
2.2 Soil and Geologic Setting	2
2.2.1 Project Soils	3
2.2.2 Bedrock Geology	3
3 EXPLORATION	4
3.1 Site Reconnaissance	4
3.2 Subsurface Exploration	4
3.3 Laboratory Testing	5
4 FINDINGS	5
5 ANALYSES AND RECOMMENDATIONS	6
5.1 Determination of Soil Parameters	6
5.2 Bridge Foundations	7
5.3 Scour Evaluation Parameters	8
5.4 Additional Recommendations	8
5.4.1 Site Preparation	8
5.4.2 Settlement	9
6 LIMITATIONS	9
7 REFERENCES	10

Tables

Table 3-1. Summary of Bridge Structure Borings	4
Table 4-1. Summary of Groundwater Levels	6
Table 5-1. Recommended Soil Strength Parameters	7
Table 5-2. Recommended Axial and Lateral Pile Design Parameters	8
Table 5-3. Scour Analysis Parameters	8

Appendices

Appendix A. Exhibits	A-1
Exhibit No. 1: Site Vicinity and Topographic Map	
Exhibit No. 2: Physiographic Regions of Ohio	
Exhibit No. 3: Surficial Geology	
Exhibit No. 4a: Soil Survey Map - Soil Types	
Exhibit No. 4b: Soil Survey Map - Corrosion of Concrete	
Exhibit No. 4c: Soil Survey Map - Corrosion of Steel	
Exhibit No. 4d: Soil Survey Map - pH Levels	



Exhibit No. 5: Bedrock Geology Map

Exhibit No. 6: Mines of Ohio Map

Exhibit No. 7: Bedrock Topography Map

Exhibit No. 8: Boring Location Plan

Appendix B. Boring Logs.....	B-1
Appendix C. Laboratory Testing	C-1
Appendix D. Analyses	D-1

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

This report summarizes the results of the structure foundation exploration program performed in support of the replacement of Bridge No. PER-CR25-2.00 (SFN 6430899) on Toll Gate Road, County Route 25 (CR 25), over Center Branch Rush Creek in Perry County, Ohio.

The report includes the geotechnical information obtained from borings and laboratory testing performed under this study. The exploration findings, along with the laboratory test results, are presented in more detail in Section 3, as well as in Appendices B and C, of this report.

Based on HDR's assessment of the borings, the generalized soil profile consists of existing fill material over granular and cohesive alluvial and glacial till soils that generally increase in strength with depth. Further discussion on the encountered subsurface conditions is located in Section 4.

Given the relatively shallow depth to competent sandstone bedrock (approximately 30 feet), it is anticipated that deep foundations will be utilized to support the new bridge structure. The selected design build team will determine the appropriate foundation type. However, with the proximity of the Center Branch Rush Creek, shallow groundwater, and 15 to 20 feet of soft and/or loose alluvium within the soil profile, pile foundations are anticipated to be the preferred foundation option. The recommended design parameters for the foundation analyses are provided in Section 5 and in Appendix D.

1 INTRODUCTION

This report summarizes the results of the structure foundation exploration program performed in support of the replacement of Bridge No. PER-CR25-2.00 (SFN 6430899) carrying Toll Gate Road, (CR 25) over Center Branch Rush Creek. The PER-CR25-2.00 project is located in west-central Perry County, approximately 2.4 miles from the border of Fairfield County, as shown on the Site Vicinity Map (Exhibit No. 1) in Appendix A. The work includes the removal of the existing deck and superstructure of the current bridge structure and its replacement with a simply-supported redundant bridge structure. The structure is to be stepped back from the existing bridge abutments, which are to remain in place, with minimal approach work expected. The total project length is 300 feet, from Station 8+50.00 to 11+50.00. The work length is to be determined by the selected design build team (DBT).

This geotechnical study was authorized by the Ohio Department of Transportation (ODOT) on August 31, 2022, under the VAR-STW Geotechnical Engineering Services CEAO 2023-2 contract. The geotechnical services performed under this modification were carried out in general accordance with ODOT's *Specifications for Geotechnical Explorations* (SGE), *Geotechnical Design Manual* (GDM), *Bridge Design Manual* (BDM), and the *Location and Design Manual, Volume 2*. All four documents are dated July 2022. The scope of work relative to this exploration report included:

- a visual reconnaissance of the project site,
- review of available soil and geologic information within the project area,
- the development and performance of a subsurface exploration program to evaluate the existing subsurface conditions at the bridge location,
- laboratory testing on selected soil and rock samples in accordance with the requirements of the SGE,
- characterization of a generalized soil profile along with recommended design strength parameters, and
- preparation of this Structure Foundation Exploration report.

This report presents the descriptions and interpretations of the encountered subsurface conditions at the site and provides general geotechnical recommendations to assist in the development of the plans and design of the bridge structure by the DBT.

2 GEOLOGY AND OBSERVATIONS

2.1 Project Setting

This project is located within the west-central portion of Perry County, Ohio in a rural setting surrounded by wooded and agricultural parcels. Elevations along the project site range from about El. 835 outside the bridge limits to approximately El. 820 at the stream crossing.

2.2 Soil and Geologic Setting

A review of the Physiographic Regions of Ohio map (Ohio Division of Geological Survey, 1998) indicates that the project site is located within the Illinoian Glaciated Allegheny Plateau region of the

Glaciated Allegheny Plateaus section of the Appalachian Plateaus province (Exhibit No. 2 in Appendix A). The Illinoian Glaciated Allegheny Plateau region is characterized by dissected, rugged hills, covered with loess and older drift on ridgetops. Elevations in this region generally range from 600 to 1,400 feet above sea level. Soils in the Illinoian Glaciated Allegheny Plateau consist of clayey, Illinoian-age till over deeply buried, soft Devonian-age shales and near-surface Mississippian-age sandstones and shales.

Drainage in the western part of the county is accommodated by Center Branch Rush Creek and its tributaries, which drains into Rush Creek approximately 2 1/2 miles downstream of the project site and two miles west of Junction City. The project site is directly drained by the Center Branch Rush Creek.

According to the Surficial Geology data from the Ohio Department of Natural Resources (ODNR) Division of Geological Survey (Exhibit No. 3 in Appendix A), surficial soils at the site consist of primarily Illinoian-aged loam till deposits (Ti) and Holocene-aged alluvial deposits (a) with underlying Mississippian and Pennsylvanian bedrock including sandstone, shale, siltstone, clay, limestone, and coal (P, SsSh). The alluvium develops in floodplains of modern streams with soils ranging from silt to clay to boulders, commonly including organic materials. The loam till is composed of till deposits overlain by loess that becomes thicker along bluffs bordering major rivers. The till deposits consist of an unsorted mix of silt, clay, sand, gravel, and boulders deposited directly from several separate ice advances. The thicknesses of the alluvium and loam till deposits at the project site are approximately 25 feet.

2.2.1 Project Soils

The USDA Soil Survey of Perry County indicates the most prevalent surficial soil types within the project limits are the silt loams of the Newark (Ne) and Homewood-Westmoreland (HaE2) units as shown in Exhibit No. 4a.

Soils of the Newark silt loam (0 to 3 percent slopes) consist of 85 percent Newark soils, and 15 percent minor components. The frequently flooded Newark soils generally consist of silt and silty clay loams derived from fine, silty alluvium derived from sedimentary rock. The somewhat poorly drained soils are typically located in flood plains with a moderately high to high water capacity.

Soils of the Homewood-Westmoreland silt loam (25 to 40 percent slopes) consist of 45 percent Homewood and similar soils, 35 percent Westmoreland and similar soils, and 20 percent minor components. Homewood-Westmoreland soils generally consist of silt loam and clay loam derived from Illinoian loamy till and loamy colluvium derived from sedimentary rock. The soils are typically located along hills, including back and side slopes with a moderately low to moderately high water capacity.

As shown on Exhibit Nos. 4b through 4d in Appendix A, the soil survey indicates the soils within the project area are considered to have high risk of corrosion to steel, low to moderate risk of corrosion to concrete, and have pH levels of 5.5 and 6.7.

2.2.2 Bedrock Geology

As shown on Exhibit No. 5 (Bedrock Geology Map), the bedrock geology mapped within the project area is the Mississippian-age Logan and Cuyahoga Formations Undivided (Mlc). The Pennsylvanian-age Allegheny and Pottsville Groups, Undivided (IPap) may also be found along the northern and southern extents and/or in areas adjacent to the project site along CR 25. The Logan and Cuyahoga Formations, Undivided generally consist of locally fossiliferous shale, siltstone, and silty to granular sandstone, which are often interbedded, with minor amounts of conglomerate and

thin- to thick-bedded limestone. The Allegheny and Pottsville Groups, Undivided generally consist of locally fossiliferous and partially calcareous shale and thin- to medium-bedded, locally fossiliferous siltstone, with minor amounts of thin- to medium-bedded limestone and very fine to medium-grained sandstone. Coal beds of note within the Allegheny and Pottsville Group include the Upper and Lower Freeport, Middle and Lower Kittanning, Clarion, and Newland-Brookville seams. Perry County was heavily mined in the central and eastern portions of the county, but not at the project site itself. Based on review of the ODNr Mine Maps as shown in Exhibit No. 6 (Mines of Ohio Map), surface coal mining of the Middle Kittanning coal seam was performed approximately 1.5 to 2.0 miles east of the project site. Bedrock elevations in the project area, as shown on Exhibit No. 7 (Bedrock Topography Map), range between about 800 to 850 feet. The contours appear to form a generally northeast-southwest trending channel at the bridge structure.

3 EXPLORATION

3.1 Site Reconnaissance

A visual reconnaissance of the project site and surrounding area was performed by an HDR geotechnical engineer on August 4, 2022 to mark the preliminary boring locations and during the drilling activities on October 19, 2022. The project site is located within a wooded, relatively narrow valley, with the existing bridge located within the low point of a sag curve. The existing bridge is a two-lane structure carrying CR 25 over Center Branch Rush Creek. The bridge is supported by nine approximately 24-inch deep by 9-inch wide steel sections spanning between the two bridge abutments. Each abutment is constructed of seven evenly spaced 12-inch deep by 12-inch wide piles with lagging placed behind piles. The lagging consists of guardrail at the north abutment and concrete panels at the south abutment. The bridge deck consists of corrugated steel decking with an asphaltic concrete overlay.

3.2 Subsurface Exploration

Two borings were drilled as part of the geotechnical exploration program to assess the subsurface conditions within the PER-CR25-2.00 project limits. The locations of the test borings are shown on the Boring Location Plan (Exhibit No. 8) in Appendix A. The test borings were located and marked in the field during the initial visual reconnaissance on August 4, 2022. These as-drilled locations are reflected on the boring plan, the boring logs in Appendix B, and Table 3-1.

Table 3-1. Summary of Bridge Structure Borings

Boring Number	Boring Type ¹	Alignment	Station	Offset	Surface (El., feet)	Bottom of Borehole (El., feet)
B-001-0-22	E1	CR 25	9+74	6 ft Lt	830.8	785.8
B-002-0-22	E1	CR 25	10+31	5 ft Lt	831.3	786.3

¹ ODOT Boring Designations: Bridge Structure (E1)

The borings were drilled by Central Star Drilling under the supervision of an HDR geotechnical engineer on October 19, 2022, with a Diedrich D-50 track rig. The rig was calibrated on March 7, 2022 and has an energy ratio of 86.8%. All borings were drilled in general accordance with the *Specifications for Geotechnical Explorations* (ODOT revised July 2022) utilizing 3.25-inch internal diameter hollow

stem augers to advance the borings to the explored depths. The sampling of the soils was accomplished in accordance with the *Standard Test Method for Penetration Test and Split-Barrel Sampling of Soils*, ASTM D 1586. In the split-barrel sampling procedure, a standard 2-inch outside diameter split-barrel sampling spoon is driven into the ground with a 140-pound hammer falling a distance of 30 inches. The number of blows required to advance the sampling spoon the last 12 inches of a typical 18-inch penetration is recorded as the standard penetration test (SPT) resistance or N_{SPT} -value. The N_{SPT} -value is then corrected to an energy ratio of 60%, termed N_{60} , which is used for design. An undisturbed soil sample was collected in Boring B-002-0-22 in accordance with the *Standard Practice for Thin-Walled Tube Sampling of Soils for Geotechnical Purposes*, ASTM D 1587. The depth of this sample was determined by the HDR geotechnical engineer after review of the encountered subsurface conditions above the undisturbed sample. The collection of two additional undisturbed samples were attempted during the drilling activities. However, the recovery in both instances was minimal.

Sampling of the underlying bedrock was performed in accordance with the *Standard Practice for Rock Core Drilling and Sampling of Rock for Site Investigation*, ASTM D 2113, using an NQ2-size double tube-swivel barrel with a diamond bit.

3.3 Laboratory Testing

The obtained soil and rock samples were visually examined by an HDR geotechnical engineer, and representative soil samples selected for laboratory testing to confirm the field classification and to assess the various engineering properties of the soils. Soil index testing performed by HDR included 24 natural moisture content tests (per ASTM D 2216), 14 Atterberg limit determinations (per ASTM D 4318), and 14 grain size analyses (per ASTM D 422). The results of the soil index tests are presented on the final boring logs located in Appendix B. In addition to the soil index testing, 1 soil unconfined compression test (per ASTM D 2166) and 1 one-dimensional consolidation test (per ASTM D 2435) were performed on the collected undisturbed Shelby tube sample from Boring B-002-0-22, and 2 unconfined compression tests (ASTM D 7012 – Method C) were performed on bedrock samples. Results of these tests are presented on the individual laboratory sheets included in Appendix C.

4 FINDINGS

The generalized soil profile as encountered in the two test borings consists of embankment fill, as found behind the existing abutments, over alluvium and glacial till soils. Bedrock encountered beneath the soil overburden consists of shale and sandstone.

As Borings B-001-0-22 and B-002-0-22 were located within the existing limits of the roadway, the surficial materials consisted of 12 inches of asphalt pavement. Beneath the pavement, approximately 5 to 5.5 feet of fill material was encountered. The overlying fill material was granular, consisting of 3 feet of medium dense to dense Gravel with Sand and Silt (A-2-4) in Boring B-001-0-22 and 1.5 feet of loose Gravel with Sand (A-1-b) in Boring B-002-0-22. The underlying fill material was cohesive in nature. In Boring B-001-0-22, medium stiff to stiff Silt and Clay (A-6a) was encountered, whereas at B-002-0-22, medium stiff to stiff Sandy Silt (A-4a) was encountered. The thickness of the cohesive fill as encountered was 2 feet and 4 feet, respectively.

Alluvial soils were encountered beneath the fill material. The alluvium generally consisted of cohesive layers of very soft to medium stiff gray Sandy Silt (A-4a) and Silt (A-4b); however, roughly 6.5 feet of granular alluvium was also encountered in Boring B-001-0-22. Pocket penetrometer readings in the

cohesive alluvium ranged from 0.25 to 2.0 tsf, with N_{60} -values from 1 to 7 blows per foot (bpf). The 18 inches of Gravel with Sand, Silt, and Clay (A-2-6) encountered from El. 817.3 to El. 815.8 and 5 feet of Sandy Silt (A-4a) from El 815.8 to El 810.8 in Boring B-002-0-22 generally exhibited a loose relative density, with N_{60} -values of 4 to 7 bpf.

Glacial till was encountered in the borings starting at a depth of 16.5 (El 814.8) to 20 feet (El 810.8) below the existing ground surface (bgs) and extending to the top of bedrock. The till consisted of medium to very dense Gravel with Sand (A-1-b) and hard Silt and Clay (A-6a).

Shale and sandstone bedrock was encountered beneath the till deposits to the boring termination depths of 45 feet. A thin layer of shale was encountered from a depth of 30 to 30.5 feet (El. 800.8 to El. 800.3) in Boring B-001-0-22, and 30 to 30.5 ft (El. 801.3 to El. 800.8) in Boring B-002-0-22, respectively. The shale was able to be sampled utilizing the split-barrel sampling procedure, with split spoon refusal obtained ($N > 50/6''$). Sandstone was encountered underlying the shale at a depth of 30.5 to the termination depth (El. 800.3 to El. 785.8 and El. 800.8 to El. 786.3) in both borings. The sandstone was characterized as slightly weathered and strong to very strong, with a stratum rock quality (SRQD) of 55% to 65%.

Groundwater was encountered in both borings during drilling. As water was introduced during drilling activities to perform rock coring, water levels upon completion were not obtained. Furthermore, the borings were sealed immediately upon completion as the borings were performed within the CR 25 travel lanes, and delayed water readings were not obtained. Groundwater depths and elevations as encountered in the borings are tabulated in Table 4-1 and included on the boring logs in Appendix B.

Table 4-1. Summary of Groundwater Levels

Boring	Depth/Elevation During Drilling (ft)	Notes
B-001-0-22	13.5/El. 817.3	Water added at 30.5 ft. Boring completed the same day.
B-002-1-22	17.5/El. 813.8	Water added at 30.5 ft. Boring completed the same day.

5 ANALYSES AND RECOMMENDATIONS

5.1 Determination of Soil Parameters

Soil parameters were developed primarily from laboratory tests, supplemented by published correlations with SPT data and plasticity indices, recorded pocket penetrometer readings, and our engineering experience and judgement. A summary of the recommended strength parameters and design profile elevations are provided in Table 5-1. Details of the parameter development are located in Appendix D.



Table 5-1. Recommended Soil Strength Parameters

Recommended Design Profile		Material	Unit Wt. ¹		Undrained Shear Strength		Drained Shear Strength	
Top Elevation (ft)	Bottom Elevation (ft)		γ_r (pcf)	γ_{eff} (pcf)	S_u (psf)	ϕ' (°)	c' (psf)	ϕ' (°)
831.0	827.0	Granular Fill	120	120	0	32	0	32
827.0	825.0	Cohesive Fill	110	110	900	0	90	22
825.0	815.0	Very Soft to Soft Cohesive	120	120	500	0	25	16
815.0	811.0	Loose Granular	120	57.6	0	25	0	25
811.0	806.0	Medium Dense to Dense Granular	135	72.6	0	33	0	34
806.0	801.0	Hard Cohesive	140	77.6	4000	0	200	27

1. Effective unit weights to be used below groundwater (assumed at El 815 in recommended design soil profile).

5.2 Bridge Foundations

The project involves the replacement of an existing single-span structure carrying Toll Gate Road (CR 25) over Center Branch Rush Creek. As this will be a design-build project, providing a recommended foundation type is outside the scope of this study. However, given the 15 feet to 20 feet of soft and/or loose soils overlying the site, and the relatively shallow depth to competent sandstone (approximately 30 feet bgs), it is anticipated that deep foundations will be utilized to support the bridge abutments. With the adjacent creek, shallow groundwater, and granular soil layers encountered within the soil profile, driven or cast-in-place pile foundations rather than drilled shafts are anticipated to be the preferred foundation type to avoid potential complications related to seepage and potential caving of the shaft walls during excavation. As such, Table 5-2 below provides a summary of recommended design parameters for use by the DBT for axial and lateral pile analyses using both APILE and LPILE software programs by Ensoft. Any piles spaced closer than five (5) pile widths must also consider group effects.

Table 5-2. Recommended Axial and Lateral Pile Design Parameters

Recommended Design Profile		Material	Unit Wt. ¹		E50	K (pci)
Top Elevation (ft)	Bottom Elevation (ft)		γ_T (pcf)	γ_{Eff} (pcf)		
831.0	827.0	Granular Fill	120	120	-	90
827.0	825.0	Cohesive Fill	110	110	0.01	-
825.0	815.0	Very Soft to Soft Cohesive	120	120	0.02	-
815.0	811.0	Loose Granular	120	57.6	-	20
811.0	806.0	Medium Dense to Dense Granular	135	72.6	-	60
806.0	801.0	Hard Cohesive	140	77.6	0.005	N/A

¹ Effective unit weights to be used below Groundwater (assumed at El 815 in recommended design soil profile).

5.3 Scour Evaluation Parameters

Continuous sampling of the soils was conducted within each boring for a length of 6 feet beginning from the approximate elevation of the stream bed for Center Branch Rush Creek to assist with the determination of the scour analysis parameters per Section 1302 of the GDM. Table 5-3 below summarizes the sampling depths and respective scour analysis parameters to be utilized by the DBT in determining the predicted scour depth.

Table 5-3: Scour Analysis Parameters

Boring	Sample	Depth	D50 Value (mm)	Critical Shear Stress, T_c (psf)	Erosion Category, EC (dim)
B-001-0-22	SS-5	820.8	0.0259	0.154	3.91
	SS-6	818.7	0.0329	0.180	3.87
	SS-7	817.3	0.9635	0.020	2.18
	SS-8	815.8	0.1258	0.003	1.12
B-002-0-22	SS-5	821.8	0.0133	0.108	3.67
	SS-6	820.3	0.0253	0.157	3.67
	SS-7	818.8	0.0282	0.167	3.67
	SS-8	817.3	0.0266	0.151	3.61

5.4 Additional Recommendations

5.4.1 Site Preparation

- Site preparation activities at the bridge should be performed in accordance with Item 201 and Item 202 of the current edition of the CMS. These activities are anticipated to include the

pavement removal, removal of the existing bridge structure, and possible relocation of existing utilities.

5.4.2 Settlement

- As modifications to the vertical roadway alignment are expected to be minor, minimal settlement is anticipated. However, should the vertical alignment be raised as the project moves forward and settlement analyses required, the results of a consolidation test performed on a relatively undisturbed cohesive soil sample collected from Boring B-002-0-22 are located within Appendix C.
- It is anticipated that the bridge foundations will bear on the underlying competent sandstone encountered at approximately 30 feet below the existing ground surface. This will limit any anticipated settlement of the bridge structure itself. However, additional analyses to estimate the magnitude of any drag forces acting on the piles as outlined in section 305.3.2.2 of the ODOT BDM using the neutral plane method considering 100% tip resistance mobilization may need to be conducted if the roadway profile is raised.

6 LIMITATIONS

This report documents the findings and conclusions of HDR Engineering, Inc., for the geotechnical aspects related to the planning and design of the PER-CR25-2.00 project in Perry County, Ohio. The report has been prepared for the use of the Perry County Engineer's Office for specific application to this project, in accordance with generally accepted engineering practice. No warranty, expressed or implied, is made. Any analyses or recommendations submitted are based on the field explorations performed at the locations indicated, on specific laboratory tests on individual samples taken during this exploration, and information obtained from outside sources. The report and analyses do not reflect variations that could occur between borings or at other points in time. Variations in conditions, if any, may become evident during the construction period, at which time a re-evaluation of the recommendations may become necessary. In the event of such changes, the recommendations and changes should be reviewed by HDR's geotechnical staff.

7 REFERENCES

State of Ohio Department of Transportation (Updated July 2022); “*Specifications for Geotechnical Explorations.*”

State of Ohio Department of Transportation (Updated July 2022); “*Geotechnical Design Manual.*”

State of Ohio Department of Transportation (Updated July 2022); “*Bridge Design Manual.*”

State of Ohio Department of Transportation (July 2022); “*Location and Design Manual, Volume 2 – Drainage Design.*”

United States Department of Agriculture: Natural Resources Conservation Service (2022); “Web Soil Survey”. <http://websoilsurvey.nrcs.usda.gov/app/>”

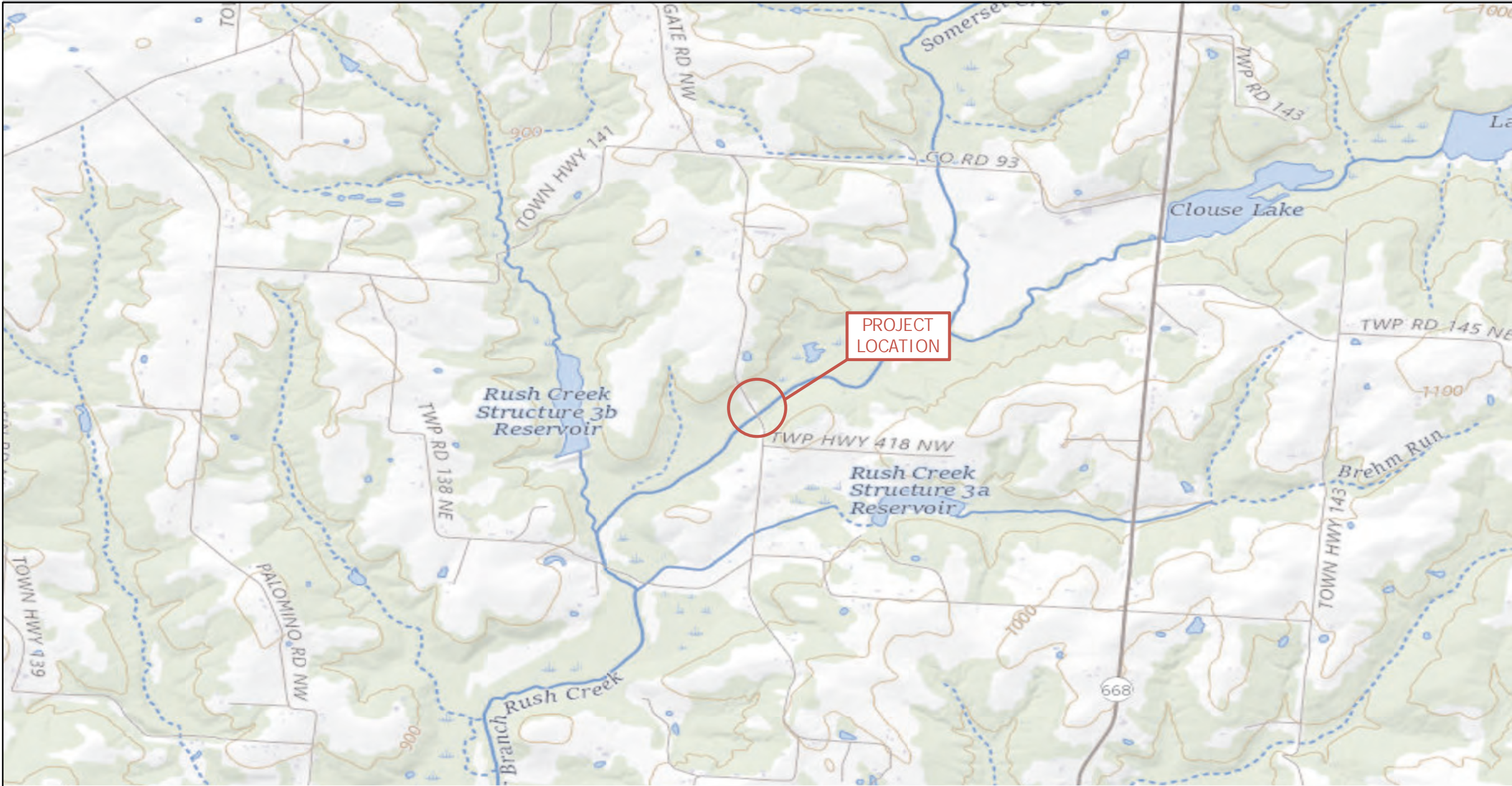
Ohio Department of Natural Resources, Division of Geologic Survey, Pavey, R.R. et. al. (2002); “*Surficial geology of the Canton 30x60-Minute quadrangle*”.

Ohio Department of Natural Resources, Division of Geologic Survey, Swinford, E.M. and Schumacher, G.A., (2001); “*Reconnaissance bedrock geology of the Wilmot, Ohio, quadrangle*”.

Ohio Department of Natural Resources, Division of Geologic Survey, Swinford, E.M., Vorbau, K.E., and Schumacher, G.A., (2001); “*Bedrock topography of the Wilmot, Ohio, quadrangle*”.

Ohio Department of Natural Resources, Division of Geologic Survey and Division of Mineral Resources. (2022) “Mines of Ohio”. <https://gis.ohiodnr.gov/MapView/?config=OhioMines#>

Appendix A. Exhibits



Produced by the United States Geological Survey
North American Datum of 1983 (NAD83)
World Geodetic System of 1984 (WGS84). Projection and
1 000-meter grid/Universal Transverse Mercator, Zone 17S
This map is not a legal document. Boundaries may be
generalized for this map scale. Private lands within government
reservations may not be shown. Obtain permission before
entering private lands.

Integrity..... NAD83, August 2015 - October 2015
Roads..... U.S. Census Bureau, 2016
Names..... CHS, 1979 - 2019
Hydrography..... National Hydrography Dataset, 2002 - 2019
Contours..... National Elevation Dataset, 2010
Boundaries..... Multiple sources; see metadata file 2017 - 2018
Public Land Survey System..... BLM, 2017
Wetlands..... FWS National Wetlands Inventory, 2004 - 2007



SCALE 1:24 000

CONTOUR INTERVAL 20 FEET
NORTH AMERICAN VERTICAL DATUM OF 1988

This map was produced to conform with the
National Geospatial Program US Topo Product Standard, 2011.
A metadata file associated with this product is draft version 0.6.18.



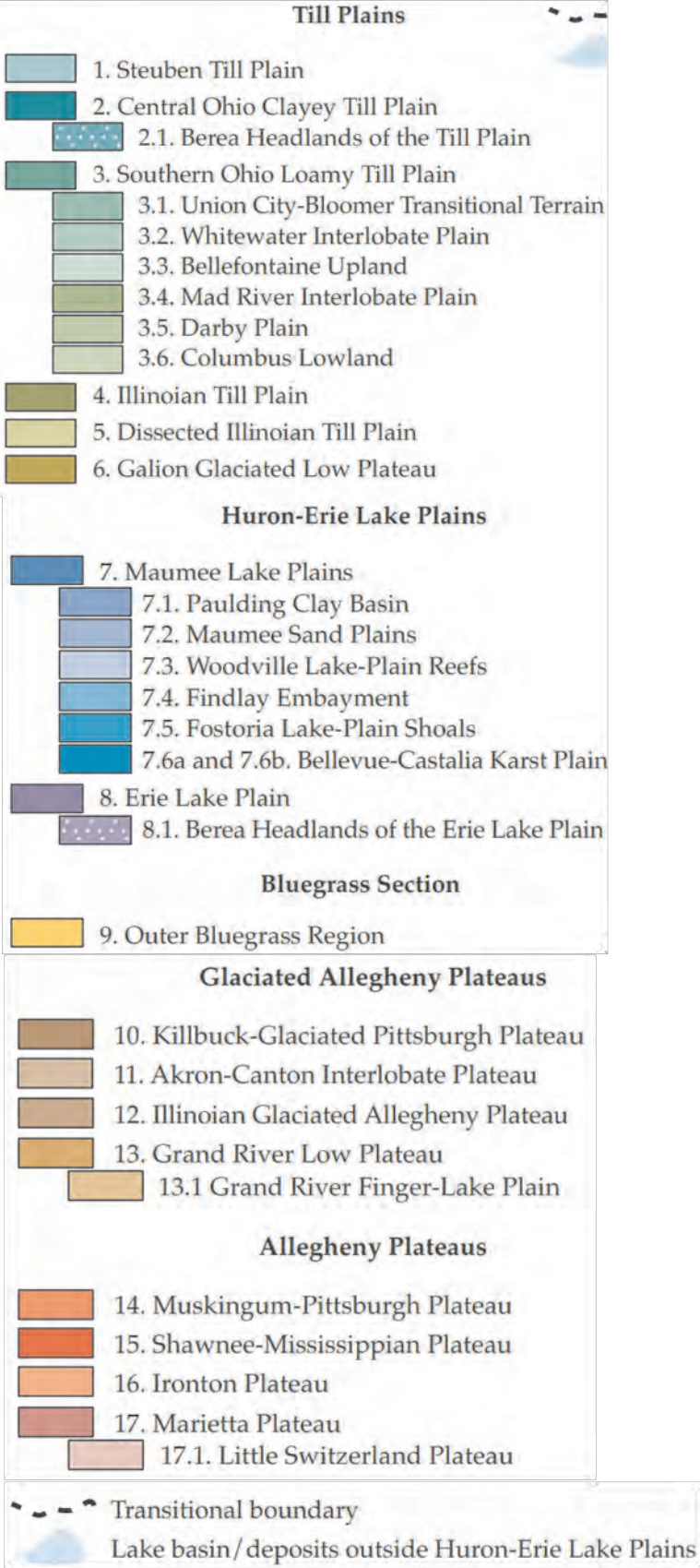
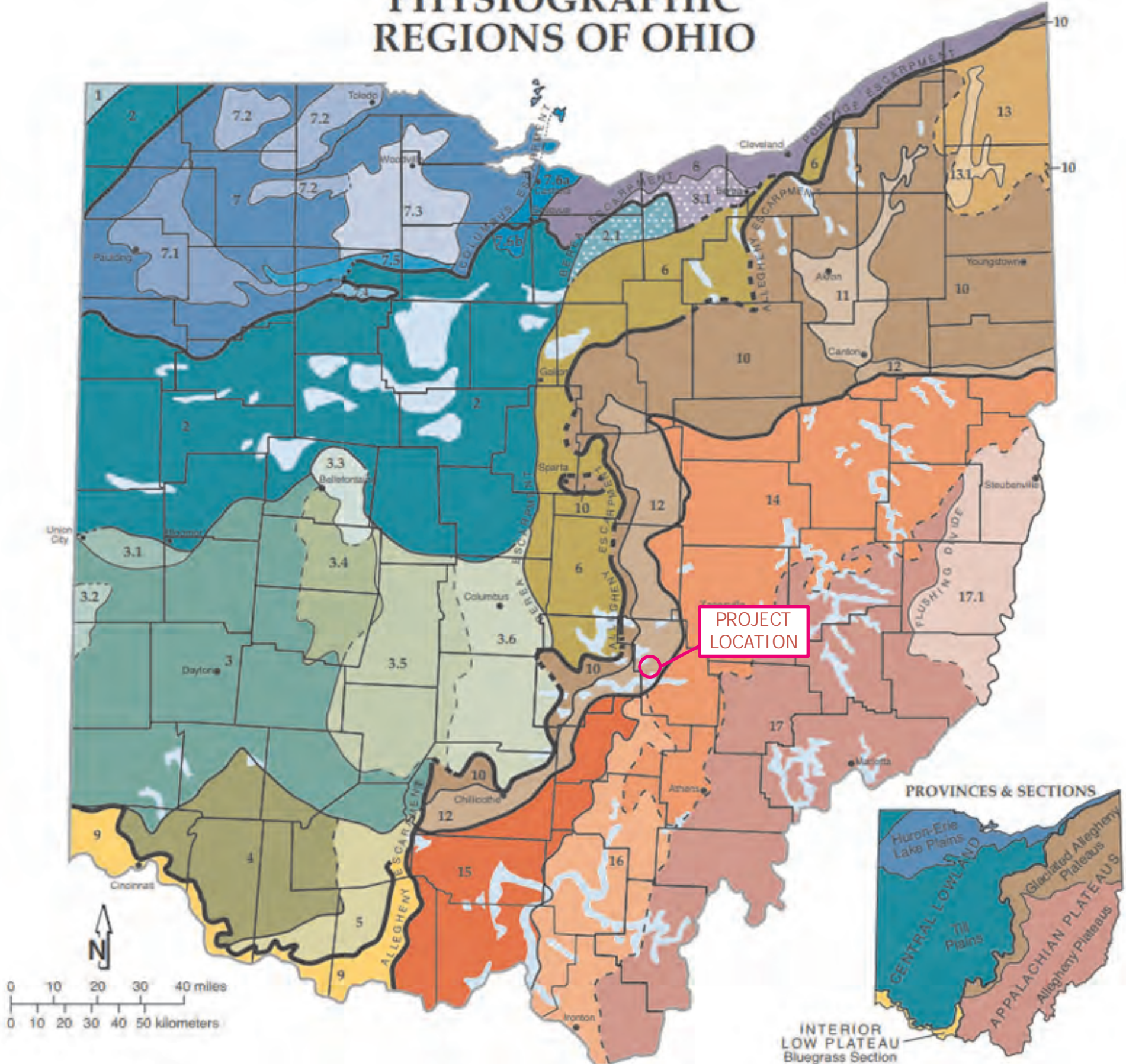
SOMERSET, OH
2019

Calculated: LSH
Checked: DMV

Exhibit No. 1: Site Vicinity and Topographic Map

Project: PER-CR25-2.00
PID: 117332

PHYSIOGRAPHIC
REGIONS OF OHIO

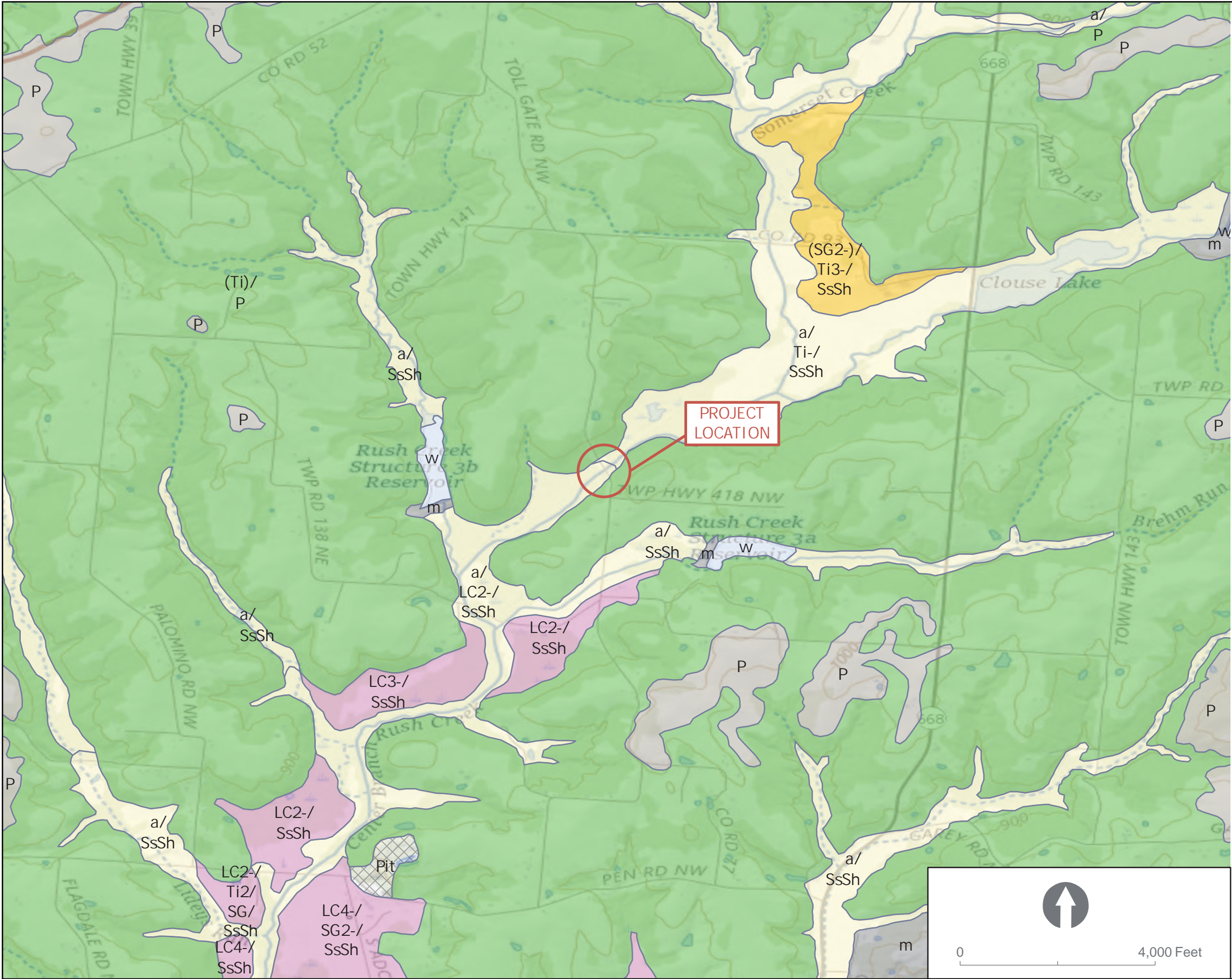


Reference:
Ohio Division of Geological Survey, 1998
Physiographic Regions of Ohio,
Ohio Dept. of Natural Resources, Division of Geological Survey

Calculated: LSH
Checked: DMV

Exhibit No. 2: Physiographic Regions of Ohio

Project: PER-CR25-2.00
PID: 117332



Geologic Mapping Unit Descriptions
Surficial Units

- Quarry
- Pit
- Alluvium (Holocene) -Includes a wide variety of textures from silt to clay to boulders. Commonly includes organic material; generally, not compact. Occurs in floodplains of modern streams and mapped only where areal extent and thickness are noteworthy. Also includes alluvial terraces, old floodplain remnants that are positioned tens of feet above modern floodplains.
- Eolian silt (loess) and fine sand - Deposited by wind, generally on bedrock and Illinoian till-capped ridges. Mapped where thickness and areal extent noteworthy.
- Sand and gravel (predominantly Wisconsinan) - Intermixed and interbedded sand and gravel commonly containing thin, discontinuous layers or silt, clay, and till. Grains well to moderately sorted, moderately to well rounded; finely stratified to massive, may be cross bedded; locally, may contain organic material. Widespread fluvial deposits in terraces and buried valleys. May be older in deep buried valleys.
- Silt (predominantly Wisconsinan) - Massive or laminated, commonly contains thin sand partings. May contain localized clay, sand, or gravel layers. Clay content commonly increases with depth. Frequently occurs in lowland surface deposits, in terraces, and as deposits of glacial lakes.
- Silt and clay w/ occas. sand/gravel interbeds - present as deltaic deposits, outwash, deposits in upland depressions, intermorainal lake deposits, and backwater lake deposits.
- Sandstone, Siltstone, shale, clay, limestone, and coal- Sandstone nonbedded to massive, medium to coarse grained with abundant rounded quartz pebbles; quartz pebble conglomerate present. Interbeds of shale, sandstone, siltstone, clay, coal, and limestone common in upper portions of unit. Common horizontal and vertical changes in rock type.
- Sandstone and shale - interbedded shale, siltstone, and sandstone and associated colluvium, with common vertical and horizontal changes in rock type.
- Till - (predominantly Wisconsinan) - Unsorted mix of silt, clay, sand, gravel, and boulders; variable carbonate content, generally grey to light brown when unweathered. Fractures common. May contain silt, sand, and gravel lenses. Deposited directly from several separate ice advances. Undifferentiated and nonspecified age in buried valleys or where separated by intervening nontill units from an overlying till. Surface may be wave-planed or modified by lacustrine erosion and deposition.
- Loam till - (predominantly Illinoian) - Properties similar to unit T. Generally, overlain by loess that becomes thicker along bluffs bordering major rivers.
- Alluvium (Holocene) - Includes a wide variety of textures from silt to clay to boulders. Commonly includes organic material; generally, not compact. Occurs in floodplains of modern streams and mapped only where areal extent and thickness are noteworthy. Also includes alluvial terraces, old floodplain remnants that are positioned tens of feet above modern floodplains.
- Water

Source: ODNR Division of Geological Survey
<https://gis.ohiodnr.gov/website/dgs/geologyviewer/#>

Calculated: LSH
Checked: DMV

Exhibit No. 3: Surficial Geology

Project: PER-CR25-2.00
PID: 117332



Map Unit Legend

- HaE2 - Homewood-Westmoreland silt loams, 25 to 40 percent slopes, eroded
- Ne - Newark silt loam, 0 to 3 percent slopes, frequently flooded

MAP INFORMATION

The soil surveys that comprise your AOI were mapped at 1:15,800.

Warning: Soil Map may not be valid at this scale.

Enlargement of maps beyond the scale of mapping can cause misunderstanding of the detail of mapping and accuracy of soil line placement. The maps do not show the small areas of contrasting soils that could have been shown at a more detailed scale.

Please rely on the bar scale on each map sheet for map measurements.

Source of Map: Natural Resources Conservation Service
Web Soil Survey URL:
Coordinate System: Web Mercator (EPSG:3857)

Maps from the Web Soil Survey are based on the Web Mercator projection, which preserves direction and shape but distorts distance and area. A projection that preserves area, such as the Albers equal-area conic projection, should be used if more accurate calculations of distance or area are required.

This product is generated from the USDA-NRCS certified data as of the version date(s) listed below.

Soil Survey Area: Perry County, Ohio
Survey Area Data: Version 19, Sep 9, 2022

Soil map units are labeled (as space allows) for map scales 1:50,000 or larger.

Date(s) aerial images were photographed: Oct 8, 2020—Nov 7, 2020

The orthophoto or other base map on which the soil lines were compiled and digitized probably differs from the background imagery displayed on these maps. As a result, some minor shifting of map unit boundaries may be evident.

Source: Web Soil Survey 11/2022
<https://websoilsurvey.sc.egov.usda.gov/App/WebSoilSurvey.aspx>

Calculated: LSH Checked: DMV	Exhibit No. 4a: Soil Survey Map Soil Types	
		Project: PER-CR25-2.00 PID: 117332



Corrosion of Concrete

Map Unit Legend

- HaE2 - Homewood-Westmoreland silt loams -Moderate rating
- Ne - Newark silt loam - Low rating

MAP INFORMATION

The soil surveys that comprise your AOI were mapped at 1:15,800.

Warning: Soil Map may not be valid at this scale.

Enlargement of maps beyond the scale of mapping can cause misunderstanding of the detail of mapping and accuracy of soil line placement. The maps do not show the small areas of contrasting soils that could have been shown at a more detailed scale.

Please rely on the bar scale on each map sheet for map measurements.

Source of Map: Natural Resources Conservation Service
Web Soil Survey URL:
Coordinate System: Web Mercator (EPSG:3857)

Maps from the Web Soil Survey are based on the Web Mercator projection, which preserves direction and shape but distorts distance and area. A projection that preserves area, such as the Albers equal-area conic projection, should be used if more accurate calculations of distance or area are required.

This product is generated from the USDA-NRCS certified data as of the version date(s) listed below.

Soil Survey Area: Perry County, Ohio
Survey Area Data: Version 19, Sep 9, 2022

Soil map units are labeled (as space allows) for map scales 1:50,000 or larger.

Date(s) aerial images were photographed: Oct 8, 2020—Nov 7, 2020

The orthophoto or other base map on which the soil lines were compiled and digitized probably differs from the background imagery displayed on these maps. As a result, some minor shifting of map unit boundaries may be evident.

Source: Web Soil Survey 11/2022
<https://websoilsurvey.sc.egov.usda.gov/App/WebSoilSurvey.aspx>

Calculated: LSH Checked: DMV	Exhibit No. 4b: Soil Survey Map Corrosion of Concrete	
		Project: PER-CR25-2.00 PID: 117332



Corrosion of Steel

Map Unit Legend

- HaE2 - Homewood-Westmoreland silt loams - High Rating
- Ne - Newark silt loam - High Rating

MAP INFORMATION

The soil surveys that comprise your AOI were mapped at 1:15,800.

Warning: Soil Map may not be valid at this scale.

Enlargement of maps beyond the scale of mapping can cause misunderstanding of the detail of mapping and accuracy of soil line placement. The maps do not show the small areas of contrasting soils that could have been shown at a more detailed scale.

Please rely on the bar scale on each map sheet for map measurements.

Source of Map: Natural Resources Conservation Service
Web Soil Survey URL:
Coordinate System: Web Mercator (EPSG:3857)

Maps from the Web Soil Survey are based on the Web Mercator projection, which preserves direction and shape but distorts distance and area. A projection that preserves area, such as the Albers equal-area conic projection, should be used if more accurate calculations of distance or area are required.

This product is generated from the USDA-NRCS certified data as of the version date(s) listed below.

Soil Survey Area: Perry County, Ohio
Survey Area Data: Version 19, Sep 9, 2022

Soil map units are labeled (as space allows) for map scales 1:50,000 or larger.

Date(s) aerial images were photographed: Oct 8, 2020—Nov 7, 2020

The orthophoto or other base map on which the soil lines were compiled and digitized probably differs from the background imagery displayed on these maps. As a result, some minor shifting of map unit boundaries may be evident.

Source: Web Soil Survey 11/2022
<https://websoilsurvey.sc.egov.usda.gov/App/WebSoilSurvey.aspx>

Calculated: LSH Checked: DMV	Exhibit No. 4c: Soil Survey Map Corrosion of Steel	
Project: PER-CR25-2.00 PID: 117332		



pH (1 to 1 Water)
Map Unit Legend

- HaE2 - Homewood-Westmoreland silt loams - pH rating 5.5
- Ne - Newark silt loam - pH rating 6.7

MAP INFORMATION

The soil surveys that comprise your AOI were mapped at 1:15,800.

Warning: Soil Map may not be valid at this scale.

Enlargement of maps beyond the scale of mapping can cause misunderstanding of the detail of mapping and accuracy of soil line placement. The maps do not show the small areas of contrasting soils that could have been shown at a more detailed scale.

Please rely on the bar scale on each map sheet for map measurements.

Source of Map: Natural Resources Conservation Service
Web Soil Survey URL:
Coordinate System: Web Mercator (EPSG:3857)

Maps from the Web Soil Survey are based on the Web Mercator projection, which preserves direction and shape but distorts distance and area. A projection that preserves area, such as the Albers equal-area conic projection, should be used if more accurate calculations of distance or area are required.

This product is generated from the USDA-NRCS certified data as of the version date(s) listed below.

Soil Survey Area: Perry County, Ohio
Survey Area Data: Version 19, Sep 9, 2022

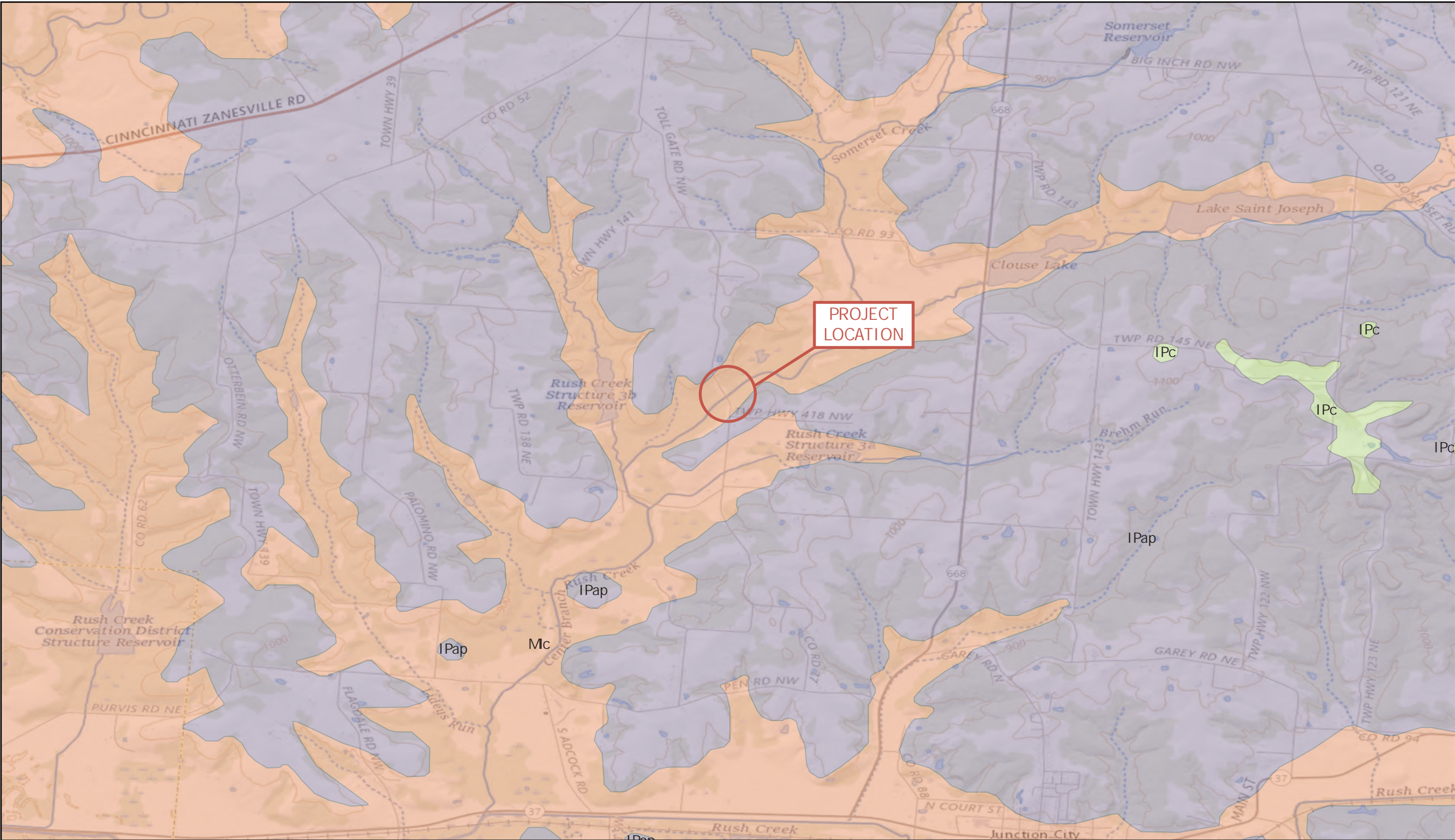
Soil map units are labeled (as space allows) for map scales 1:50,000 or larger.

Date(s) aerial images were photographed: Oct 8, 2020—Nov 7, 2020

The orthophoto or other base map on which the soil lines were compiled and digitized probably differs from the background imagery displayed on these maps. As a result, some minor shifting of map unit boundaries may be evident.

Source: Web Soil Survey 11/2022
<https://websoilsurvey.sc.egov.usda.gov/App/WebSoilSurvey.aspx>

Calculated: LSH Checked: DMV	Exhibit No. 4d: Soil Survey Map pH Levels	
		Project: PER-CR25-2.00 PID: 117332



Geologic Unit

- IPap - Allegheny and Pottsville Groups Undifferentiated
- IPc - Conemaugh Group
- Mc - Logan and Cuyahoga Formations, Undivided
- <all other values>



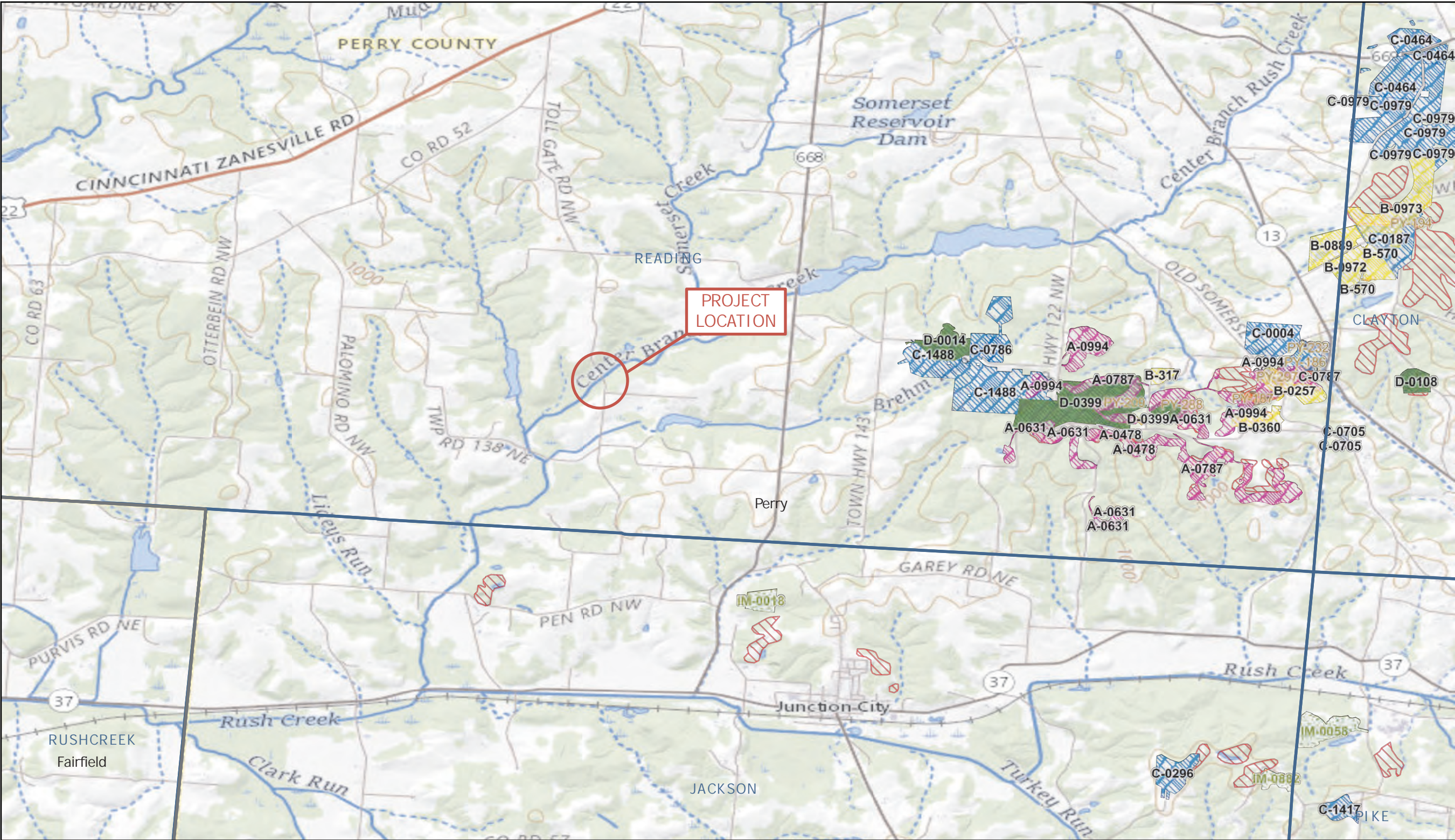
0 6,000 Feet

Source: ODNR Division of Geological Survey, 500K Generalized bedrock map of Ohio.
<https://gis.ohiodnr.gov/website/dgs/geologyviewer/#>

Calculated: LSH
Checked: DMV

Exhibit No. 5: Bedrock Geology Map

Project: PER-CR25-2.00
PID: 117332



County Boundary

Township Boundary

Proposed

Original Application

Adjacent Area Application

Current

Past

A Law (1965 - 1972)

B Law (1972 - 1975)

C Law (1976 - 1981)

D Law (1982 - Present)

Historic - From Topo Maps

Historic - From Geology Maps

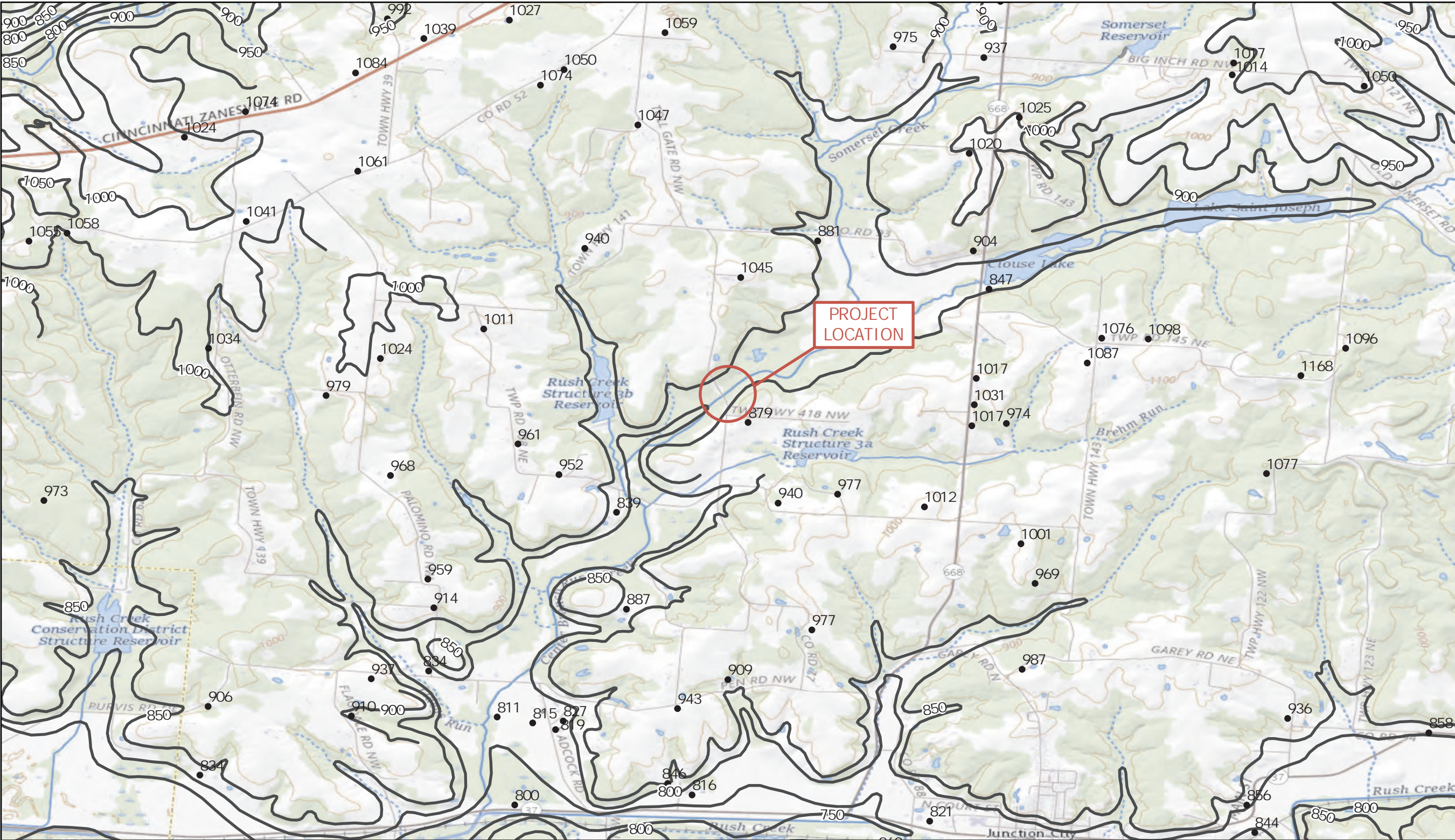
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8,000 Feet

Source: ODNR Division of Geological Survey, Mines of Ohio Interactive Map
<https://gis.ohiodnr.gov/portal/home/item.html?id=3aa9227986ea49f2b93532b9341f718b>

Calculated: LSH Checked: DMV	Exhibit No. 6: Mines of Ohio Map	Project: PER-CR25-2.00 PID: 117332
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G:\OHIO\DOT\ODT-OCEA STATEWIDE CONTRACT PROJECTS\PER-CR25-2.00_10354468_ARCGISPRO\7.2_WIPMAP_DOCS\HDR_PROJECT.APRX DATE: 11/28/2022



- Bedrock contour (ft)
- Bedrock Elevation (ft)



0 6,000 Feet

Source: ODNR Division of Geological Survey, Bedrock Topography 24K
<https://gis.ohiodnr.gov/website/dgs/geologyviewer/#>

Calculated: LSH
Checked: DMV

Exhibit No. 7: Bedrock Topography Map

Project: PER-CR25-2.00
PID: 117332

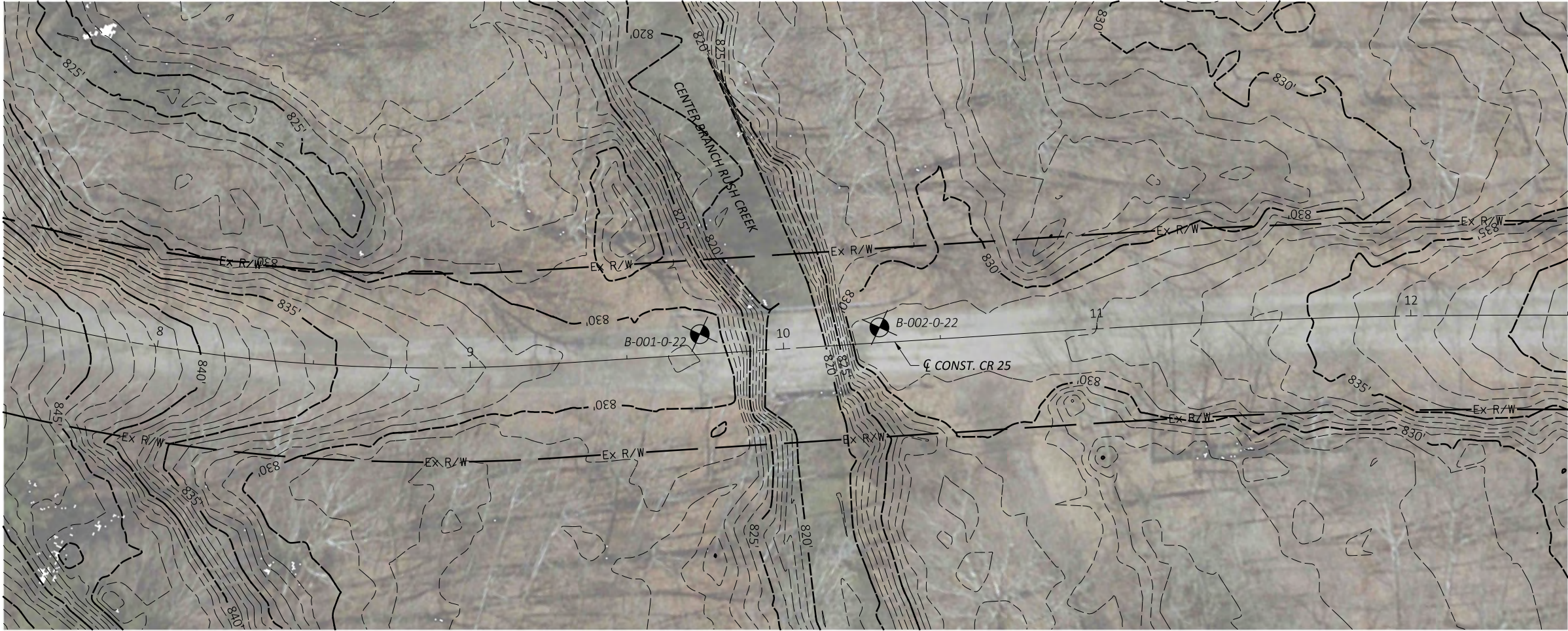


EXHIBIT NO. 8 : BORING LOCATION PLAN

DESIGN AGENCY



DESIGNER

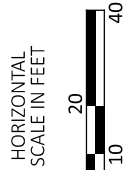
DCM

REVIEWER

DMV 11-23-22

PROJECT ID

117322



Appendix B. Boring Logs

[illegible]

ABANDONMENT METHODS, MATERIALS, QUANTITIES: TREMIED 25 LB. BENTONITE POWDER; 94 LB. CEMENT; 50 GAL. WATER

Appendix C. Laboratory Testing

Unconfined Compressive Strength of Cohesive Soils (ASTM D2166)



UNCONFINED COMPRESSION TEST

AASHTO: T-208

Page 1 of 2

Project Name : PER-CR25-2.0

Project # : 10354468

Project County : Perry

Project State : Ohio

Laboratory # : 10354468

Submitted By : HDR

Sample # : ST-4

Sample Loc. : Boring No. B-002-0-22

Sample Depth : 8.5' to 9.0'

Date Tested : 10/31/2022

Date Reported : 11/2/2022

Soil Type : A-4(8)

Wet Density : 125.4 pcf

Dry Density : 97.4 pcf

Moisture : 28.7 %

Initial Height : 5.75 in

Initial Diameter : 2.84 in

Proving Ring : #22734

RESULTS:	Axial Load	Corrected Area	Unit Strain	Stress
#	lbs	sf	%	Ksf
1	0.0	0.04	0.0	0.00
2	1.9	0.04	0.3	0.04
3	2.9	0.04	0.5	0.07
4	3.9	0.04	0.8	0.09
5	6.8	0.04	1.0	0.15
6	7.8	0.04	1.3	0.17
7	8.7	0.04	1.6	0.20
8	10.7	0.04	1.8	0.24
9	11.6	0.04	2.1	0.26
10	14.6	0.04	2.4	0.32
11	16.5	0.05	2.8	0.37
12	19.4	0.05	3.1	0.43
13	21.3	0.05	3.5	0.47
14	23.3	0.05	3.8	0.51
15	25.2	0.05	4.2	0.55
16	27.2	0.05	4.5	0.59
17	30.1	0.05	4.9	0.65
18	31.0	0.05	5.2	0.67
19	33.0	0.05	5.7	0.71
20	34.9	0.05	6.1	0.75
21	36.9	0.05	6.5	0.78
22	38.8	0.05	7.0	0.82
23	39.8	0.05	7.4	0.84
24	41.7	0.05	7.8	0.88
25	42.7	0.05	8.3	0.89
26	44.6	0.05	8.7	0.93
27	46.6	0.05	9.6	0.96
28	48.5	0.05	10.4	0.99
29	49.5	0.05	11.3	1.00
30	48.5	0.05	12.2	0.97
31	44.6	0.05	13.0	0.00



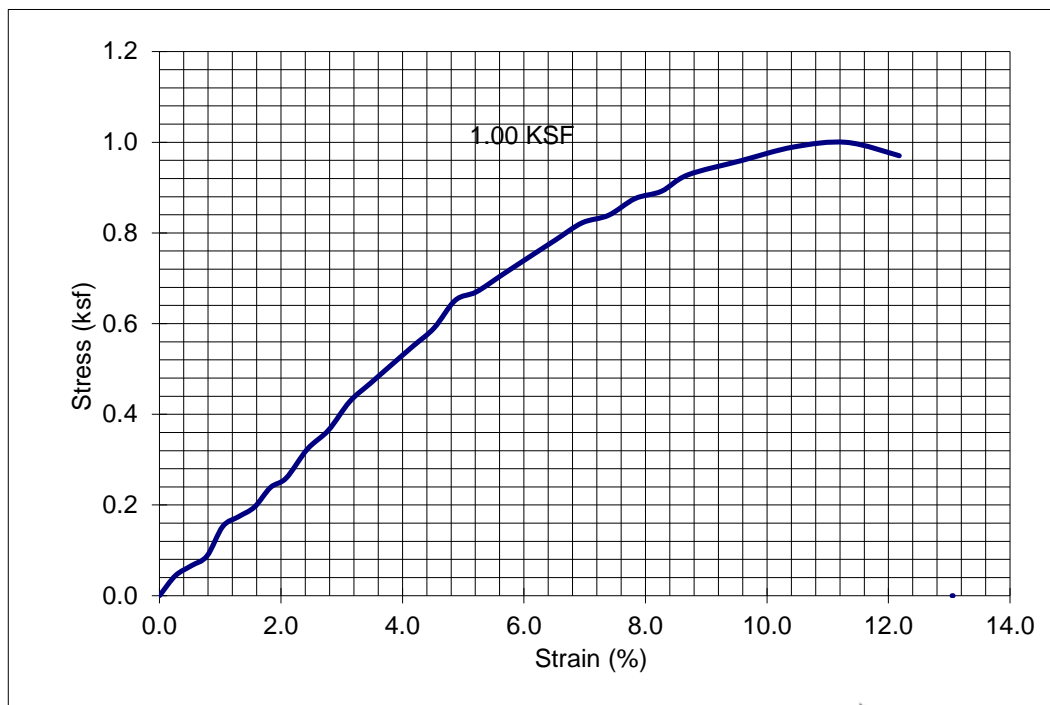
UNCONFINED COMPRESSION TEST

Page 2 of 2

Project Name : PER-CR25-2.0	Sample # : ST-4
Project # : 10354468	Sample Loc. : Boring No. B-002-0-22
Project County : Perry	Sample Depth : 8.5' to 9.0'
Project State : Ohio	Date Tested : 10/31/2022
Laboratory # : 10354468	Date Reported : 11/2/2022
Submitted By : HDR	

Soil Type : A-4(8)	Initial Height : 5.75 in
Wet Density : 125.4 pcf	Initial Diameter : 2.84 in
Dry Density : 97.4 pcf	Proving Ring : #22734
Moisture : 28.7 %	SPECIFIC GRAVITY : 2.690
Deg. of Sat. : 100.0 %	

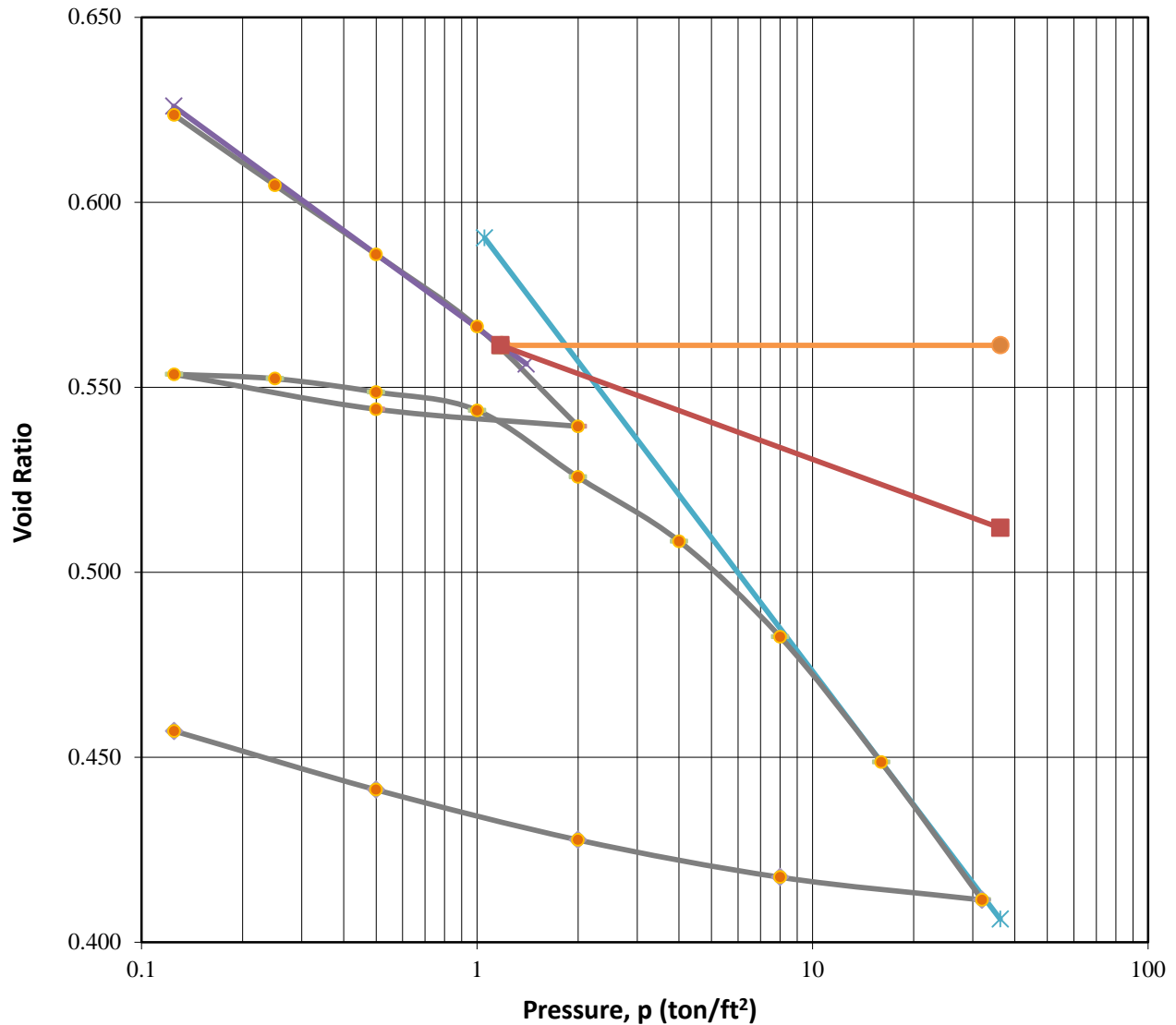
Comments : AASHTO: T-208



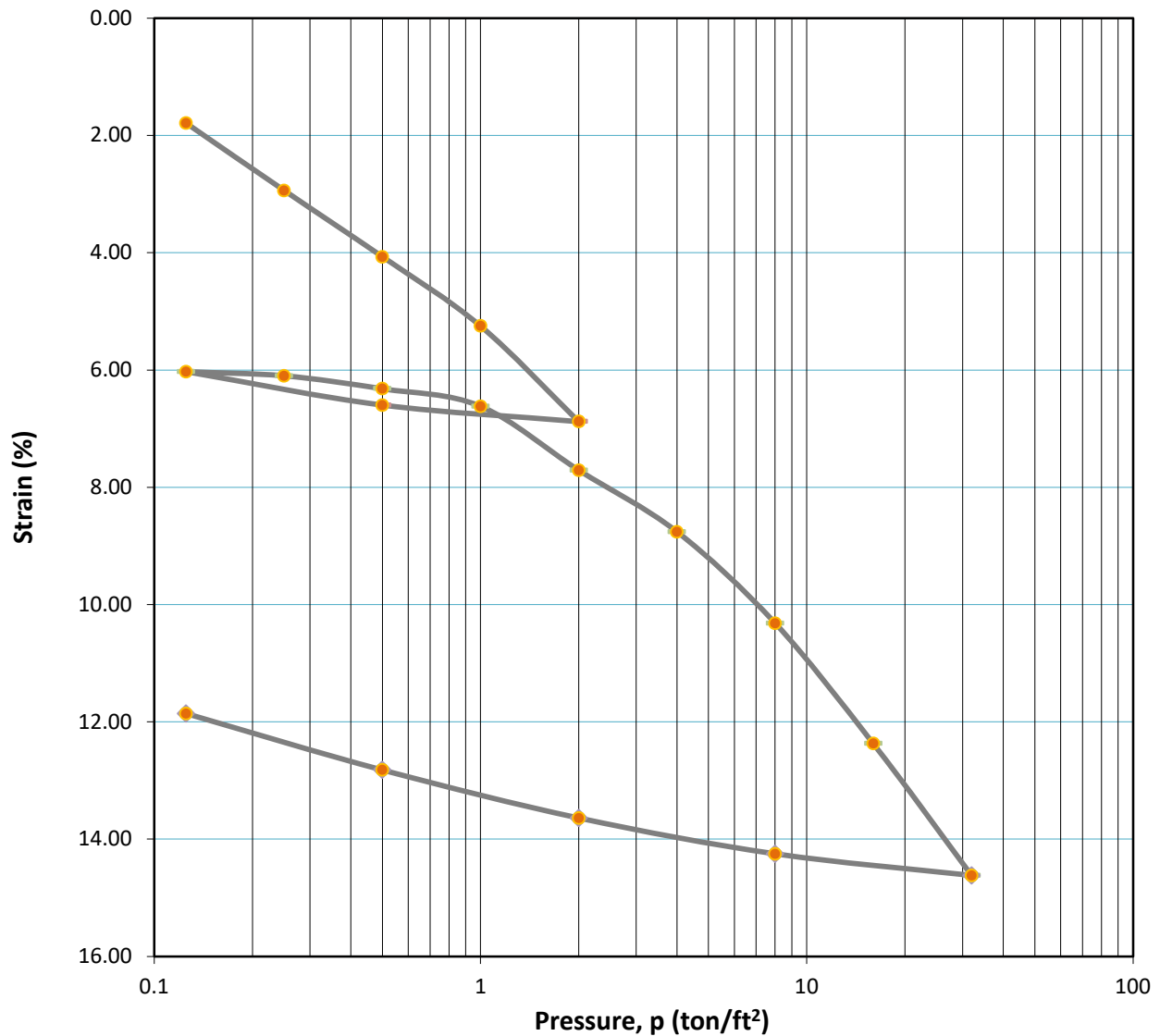
APPROVED BY:

Kevin E. Walker

1-D Consolidation Properties of Soils Using Incremental Loading (ASTM D2435)



Summary of Consolidation Test Results				Test Date: 11/17/2022	
Overburden Press. (tsf)	0.57	Compression Index, C _c	0.12		
Preconsol. Press., P _c (tsf)	2.18		Rebound Index, C _r	0.01	
Over Consolidation Ratio	3.83				
Soil Description:		Gray Silty Clay			
Project Number:	10354468	Depth: 9.0-9.5	Remarks: ASTM D2435/D2435M-11		
Sample Number:	ST-4	Boring Number: B-002-0-22			
Project:	PER-CR25-2.0				
Client:	ODOT				
Location:	Ohio				



	Before	After	Liquid Limits:	29	Test Date:	11/17/2022
Moisture (%):	25.1	18.3	Plastic Limits:	19		
Dry Density (pcf):	101.4	115.2	Plasticity Index (%):	10		
Saturation (%):	100.0	100.0				
Void Ratio:	0.66	0.46	Specific Gravity:	2.690	MEASURED	
Sample Description:	Gray Silty Clay					
Project Number:	10354468		Depth:	9.0-9.5	Remarks: ASTM D2435/D2435M-11	
Sample Number:	ST-4		Boring Number:	B-002-0-22		
Project:	PER-CR25-2.0					
Client:	ODOT					
Location:	Ohio					



CONSOLIDATION TEST

Test Summary

Project: PER-CR25-2.0
Location: Ohio
Job Number: 10354468
Project Number: 10354468
Test Date: 11/17/2022

Sample Number: ST-4
Boring Number: B-002-0-22
Depth: 9.0-9.5
Sample Type: Undisturbed

Sample Description: Gray Silty Clay
Remarks:

Index	Load Sequence tsf	Change in Height in	Specimen Height in	Height of Void in	Vertical Strain	Void Ratio	t90 Fitting Time Min	t50 Fitting Time Min	t90 Cv ft ² /Day	t50 Cv ft ² /Day
0	0.000	0.0000	1.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.6562	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
0	0.125	0.0179	0.9821	0.3772	1.7900	0.6236	46.6856	11.2210	0.0438	0.0416
1	0.250	0.0294	0.9706	0.3657	2.9400	0.6046	15.5269	3.5701	0.1286	0.1237
2	0.500	0.0407	0.9593	0.3544	4.0700	0.5859	7.9559	1.8388	0.2452	0.2288
3	1.000	0.0525	0.9475	0.3426	5.2500	0.5664	4.4916	1.0633	0.4237	0.3756
4	2.000	0.0688	0.9312	0.3263	6.8800	0.5394	2.9876	0.6668	0.6153	0.5580
5	0.500	0.0660	0.9340	0.3291	6.6000	0.5441	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
6	0.125	0.0603	0.9397	0.3348	6.0300	0.5535	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
7	0.250	0.0610	0.9390	0.3341	6.1000	0.5523	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
8	0.500	0.0632	0.9368	0.3319	6.3200	0.5487	2.2982	0.5821	0.8096	0.6470
9	1.000	0.0662	0.9338	0.3289	6.6200	0.5437	2.2940	0.6475	0.8058	0.5738
10	2.000	0.0771	0.9229	0.3180	7.7100	0.5257	2.2621	0.6050	0.7983	0.5918
11	4.000	0.0876	0.9124	0.3075	8.7600	0.5084	2.7537	0.6050	0.6409	0.5605
12	8.000	0.1032	0.8968	0.2919	10.3200	0.4826	1.4322	0.3308	1.1905	0.9541
13	16.000	0.1237	0.8763	0.2714	12.3700	0.4487	1.0582	0.2477	1.5383	1.1540
14	32.000	0.1462	0.8538	0.2489	14.6200	0.4115	0.8613	0.2025	1.7943	1.2529
15	8.000	0.1425	0.8575	0.2526	14.2500	0.4176	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
16	2.000	0.1364	0.8636	0.2587	13.6400	0.4277	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
17	0.500	0.1282	0.8718	0.2669	12.8200	0.4412	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
18	0.125	0.1186	0.8814	0.2765	11.8600	0.4571	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000

Approved By: Ken E. Walker

1-D Consolidation Properties of Soils Using Incremental Loading (ASTM D2435)



ASTM: D7012-Method C

UNCONFINED COMPRESSION TEST (ROCK CORE)

PROJECT NAME : PER-CR25-2.0
PROJECT NO. : 10354468
PROJECT COUNTY : Perry
PROJECT STATE : Ohio 10354468
LABORATORY NO. : HDR
SUBMITTED BY :

SAMPLE NO. : B-001-0-22
SAMPLE LOC. : RC-1
SAMPLE DEPTH : 35.0' to 35.7'
DATE TESTED : 11/9/2011
DATE REPORTED : 11/11/2022

ROCK DESCRIPTION : NA
Machine Used : ELE CT-7250
Diameter : 1.98 in
Height : 3.92 in

Area : 3.09 in²
Volume : 0.0070 ft³

RESULTS :

Air Dry Moisture:	1.5	%
Air-Dry Density :	158.1	lbs/ft. ³
Maximum Stress :	15,571	psi
Elapsed Time :	9:45	min.
Rate of Loading :	90	lb/sec



Comments :

Approved By : Ken E. Walker



ASTM: D7012-Method C

UNCONFINED COMPRESSION TEST (ROCK CORE)

PROJECT NAME : PER-CR25-2.0
PROJECT NO. : 10354468
PROJECT COUNTY : Perry
PROJECT STATE : Ohio 10354468
LABORATORY NO. : HDR
SUBMITTED BY :

SAMPLE NO. : B-002-0-22
SAMPLE LOC. : RC-2
SAMPLE DEPTH : 40.2' to 41.0'
DATE TESTED : 11/8/2022
DATE REPORTED : 11/11/2022

ROCK DESCRIPTION : NA
Machine Used : ELE CT-7250
Diameter : 1.98 in
Height : 3.84 in

Area : 3.09 in²
Volume : 0.0069 ft³

RESULTS :

Air Dry Moisture:	4.3	%
Air-Dry Density :	151.5	lbs/ft. ³
Maximum Stress :	14,247	psi
Elapsed Time :	8:17	min.
Rate of Loading :	90	lb/sec



Comments :

Approved By : Kevin E. Walker

Appendix D. Analyses

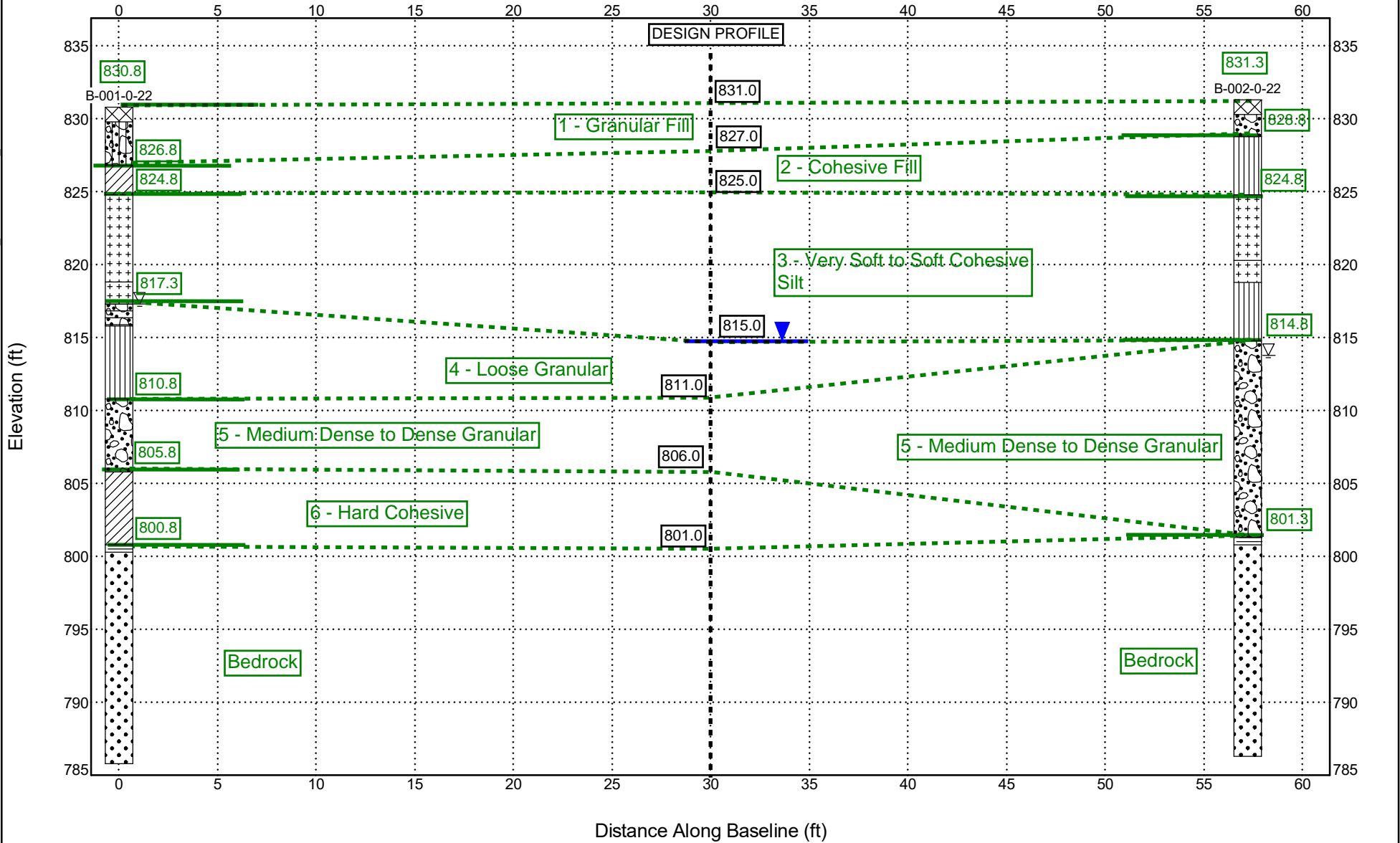
Design Profile

SUBSURFACE DIAGRAM

PROJECT NUMBER 117332

PROJECT NAME PER-CR25-2.00
PROJECT LOCATION PERRY COUNTY, OH

STRATIGRAPHY & GW - A SIZE - OH DOT.GDT - 11/22/22 14:18 - C:\P\WORKING\EAST01\D2962083\20221019_PER-CR25-2.00 BORINGLOGS.GPJ



[illegible]

STANDARD ODOT SOIL BORING LOG (8.5 X 11) - OH DOT.GDT - 11/20/22 15:53 - C:\P\WORKING\EAST01\ID2962083\20221019 PER-CR25-2.00 BORINGLOGSG.PPJ

ABANDONMENT METHODS, MATERIALS, QUANTITIES: TREMIED 25 LB. BENTONITE POWDER; 94 LB. CEMENT; 50 GAL. WATER

[illegible]

NOTES: QUICKCRETE CONCRETE USED TO PATCH PAVEMENT.
ABANDONMENT METHODS, MATERIALS, QUANTITIES: TREMIED 25 LB. BENTONITE POWDER; 94 LB. CEMENT; 50 GAL. WATER

Soil Strength Parameter Determination

Layer						Dry Unit Weight (pcf)		Moist Unit Wt. (pcf)		Adopted Short Term Parameters	Long-Term Strength Values				Adopted Long Term Strength Parameters
	Undrained Shear Strength (Su) (psf)										N ₆₀ Value	ODOT GB-7 Correlations			
	PPR	N-values		Tested	Values	Correlation	Tested	Correlation	Tested			Cohesion (psf)	phi (deg)		
		Sowers	T and P												
Layer 1 GRANULAR FILL	Max	N/A	N/A	N/A		110		125		S _u = <input type="text" value="0"/> psf Φ = <input type="text" value="32"/> deg	Max	33	N/A	34	c' = <input type="text" value="0"/> psf Φ' = <input type="text" value="32"/> deg
	Min	N/A	N/A	N/A		95		115			Min	9	N/A	30	
	Average	N/A	N/A	N/A		102		120		Average	20	N/A	32	Y _{dry} = <input type="text" value="100"/> pcf Y _{moist} = <input type="text" value="120"/> pcf	
	Std Dev	N/A	N/A	N/A		8		5		Std Dev	12	N/A	2		
	Avg + Std	N/A	N/A	N/A		109		125		Avg + Std	32	N/A	34	Y _{moist} = <input type="text" value="120"/> pcf	
	Avg - Std	N/A	N/A	N/A		94		115		Avg - Std	7	N/A	29		
	Layer 2 COHESIVE FILL	Max	1000	525	931		115		110		S _u = <input type="text" value="900"/> psf Φ = <input type="text" value="0"/> deg	Max	7	88	22
Min		500	525	931		95		110		Min		7	88	22	Y _{dry} = <input type="text" value="105"/> pcf Y _{moist} = <input type="text" value="110"/> pcf
Average		750	525	931		105		110		Average	7	88	22	Y _{moist} = <input type="text" value="110"/> pcf	
Std Dev		354	N/A	N/A		14		N/A		Std Dev	N/A	N/A	N/A		
Avg + Std		1104	N/A	N/A		119		N/A		Avg + Std	N/A	N/A	N/A		
Avg - Std		396	N/A	N/A		91		N/A		Avg - Std	N/A	N/A	N/A		
Layer 3 VERY SOFT TO SOFT COHESIVE		Max	2000	525	931	500	95	97	120	125	S _u = <input type="text" value="500"/> psf Φ = <input type="text" value="0"/> deg	Max	7	88	22
	Min	250	75	133	500	90	97	110	125	Min		1	15	15	Y _{dry} = <input type="text" value="100"/> pcf Y _{moist} = <input type="text" value="120"/> pcf
	Average	861	281	499	500	92	97	113	125	Average	4	48	19	Y _{moist} = <input type="text" value="120"/> pcf	
	Std Dev	614	159	282		3		5		Std Dev	2	26	3		
	Avg + Std	1475	440	781		94		118		Avg + Std	6	73	21		
	Avg - Std	247	122	217		89		109		Avg - Std	2	22	16		
	Layer 4 LOOSE GRANULAR	Max	N/A	N/A	N/A		105		125		S _u = <input type="text" value="0"/> psf Φ = <input type="text" value="25"/> deg	Max	7	N/A	29
Min		N/A	N/A	N/A		100		120		Min		4	N/A	23	Y _{dry} = <input type="text" value="100"/> pcf Y _{moist} = <input type="text" value="120"/> pcf
Average		N/A	N/A	N/A		102		122		Average	5	N/A	25		
Std Dev		N/A	N/A	N/A		3		3		Std Dev	2	N/A	3		
Avg + Std		N/A	N/A	N/A		105		125		Avg + Std	7	N/A	28		
Avg - Std		N/A	N/A	N/A		99		119		Avg - Std	3	N/A	22		
Layer 5 MEDIUM DENSE TO DENSE GRANULAR		Max	N/A	N/A	N/A		125		140		S _u = <input type="text" value="0"/> psf Φ = <input type="text" value="34"/> deg	Max	51	N/A	38
	Min	N/A	N/A	N/A		110		130		Min		20	N/A	32	Y _{dry} = <input type="text" value="115"/> pcf Y _{moist} = <input type="text" value="135"/> pcf
	Average	N/A	N/A	N/A		117		135		Average	32	N/A	34		
	Std Dev	N/A	N/A	N/A		8		5		Std Dev	16	N/A	3		
	Avg + Std	N/A	N/A	N/A		124		140		Avg + Std	49	N/A	38		
	Avg - Std	N/A	N/A	N/A		109		130		Avg - Std	16	N/A	31		
	Layer 6 HARD COHESIVE	Max	4000	4000	4000		130		140		S _u = <input type="text" value="4000"/> psf Φ = <input type="text" value="0"/> deg	Max	33	200	27
Min		4000	4000	4000		130		140		Min		33	200	27	Y _{dry} = <input type="text" value="130"/> pcf Y _{moist} = <input type="text" value="140"/> pcf
Average		4000	4000	4000		130		140		Average	33	200	27		
Std Dev		N/A	N/A	N/A		N/A		N/A		Std Dev	N/A	N/A	N/A		
Avg + Std		N/A	N/A	N/A		N/A		N/A		Avg + Std	N/A	N/A	N/A		
Avg - Std		N/A	N/A	N/A		N/A		N/A		Avg - Std	N/A	N/A	N/A		

Values for Soil Strength Correlation	
Reference	Value
HI PI (Sowers)	0.25
MD PI (Sowers)	0.175
LO PI (Sowers)	0.075
T&P	0.133

Layer 1													Short-Term Cohesion (psf)			Correlated				Correlated	Correlated			
	N ₆₀	% Rec	HP	% Gr	% CS	% FS	% Silt	% Clay	LL	PL	PI	% WC	N-values			LT Cohesion	phi	Midpoint	Midpoint	Dry Unit Wt.	Moist Unit Wt.	Correlated	Assumed	Computed
													PPR	Sowers	T & P	per GB-7	(deg)	Sample Depth (ft.)	Sample Elevation (ft.)	(pcf) per GB-7	(pcf) per GB-7	C _c	Specific Gravity (G _s)	Void Ratio (e)
Max	33	78	N/A	56	10	7	22	5	25	18	7	17				N/A	34	4.0	829.3	110	125	0.135	2.71	0.780
Min	9	33	N/A	56	10	7	22	5	25	18	7	8				N/A	30	2.0	826.8	95	115	0.135	2.71	0.537
Average	20	59	N/A	56	10	7	22	5	25	18	7	11				N/A	32	2.7	828.3	102	120	0.135	2.71	0.669
Std Dev	12	23	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	5				N/A	2	1.2	1.3	8	5	N/A	0.00	0.123
Avg + Std	32	83	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	16				N/A	34	3.8	829.6	109	125	N/A	2.71	0.792
Avg - Std	7	36	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	6				N/A	29	1.5	827.0	94	115	N/A	2.71	0.547

Alignment	Surface Elevation	Exploration ID	From	To	Sample ID	N ₆₀	% Rec	HP	% Gr	% CS	% FS	% Silt	% Clay	LL	PL	PI	% WC	ODOT Class.	Soil Type	Layer	Short-Term Cohesion (psf)			Correlated	phi (deg)	Midpoint Sample Depth (ft.)	Midpoint Sample Elevation (ft.)	Correlated	Correlated	Correlated C _c	Assumed Specific Gravity (G _s)	Computed Void Ratio (e)
																					LT Cohesion (psf)	per GB-7	N-values	per GB-7				Dry Unit Wt. (pcf)	Moist Unit Wt. (pcf)			
CR 25	830.8	B-001-0-22	1	-	2.5	SS-1	33	67	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	A-2-4	Granular	1	N/A	34	2.0	828.8	110	125		2.71	0.537			
CR 25	830.8	B-001-0-22	3.5	-	4	SS-2A	17	78	-	56	10	7	22	5	25	18	7	17	A-2-4	Granular	1	N/A	31	4.0	826.8	100	120	0.135	2.71	0.691		
CR 25	831.3	B-002-0-22	1	-	2.5	SS-1	9	33	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9	A-1-b	Granular	1	N/A	30	2.0	829.3	95	115		2.71	0.780			

Values for Soil Strength Correlation	
Reference	Value
HI PI (Sowers)	0.25
MD PI (Sowers)	0.175
LO PI (Sowers)	0.075
T&P	0.133

Layer 2													Short-Term Cohesion (psf)			LT Cohesion (pcf)	phi	Midpoint Sample	Midpoint Sample	Dry Unit Wt. (pcf)	Moist Unit Wt. (pcf)	Correlated	Assumed Specific Gravity (G _s)	Computed Void Ratio (e)	
	N ₆₀	% Rec	HP	% Gr	% CS	% FS	% Silt	% Clay	LL	PL	PI	% WC	N-values			per GB-7	(deg)	Depth (ft.)	Elevation (ft.)	per GB-7	per GB-7	C _c			
													PPR	Sowers	T & P										
Max	7	89	1.0	12	6	16	45	21	24	19	5	14	Max	1000	525	931	88	22	5.0	827.3	115	110	0.126	2.72	0.787
Min	7	89	0.5	12	6	16	45	21	24	19	5	14	Min	500	525	931	88	22	4.0	825.8	95	110	0.126	2.72	0.476
Average	7	89	0.8	12	6	16	45	21	24	19	5	14	Average	750	525	931	88	22	4.5	826.6	105	110	0.126	2.72	0.631
Std Dev	N/A	N/A	0.4	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	Std Dev	354	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	0.7	1.1	14	N/A	N/A	0.00	0.220
Avg + Std	N/A	N/A	1.1	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	Avg + Std	1104	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	5.2	827.6	119	N/A	N/A	2.72	0.851
Avg - Std	N/A	N/A	0.4	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	Avg - Std	396	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	3.8	825.5	91	N/A	N/A	2.72	0.412

Alignment	Surface Elevation	Exploration ID	From		To	Sample ID	N ₆₀	% Rec	HP	% Gr	% CS	% FS	% Silt	% Clay	LL	PL	PI	% WC	ODOT Class.	Soil Type	Layer	Short-Term Cohesion (psf)			LT Cohesion (psf) per GB-7	phi (deg)	Midpoint Sample Depth (ft.)	Midpoint Sample Elevation (ft.)	Correlated Dry Unit Wt. (pcf) per GB-7	Correlated Moist Unit Wt. (pcf) per GB-7	Correlated C _c	Assumed Specific Gravity (G _s)	Computed Void Ratio (e)
																						N-values											
																						PPR	Sowers	T & P									
CR 25	830.8	B-001-0-22	4	-	5	SS-2B	-	-	0.5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	A-6a	Cohesive	2	500	N/A	N/A			5.0	825.8	115		2.72	0.476	
CR 25	831.3	B-002-0-22	3.5	-	5	SS-2	7	89	1	12	6	16	45	21	24	19	5	14	A-4a	Cohesive	2	1000	525	931	88	22	4.0	827.3	95	110	0.126	2.72	0.787

Values for Soil Strength Correlation	
Reference	Value
HI PI (Sowers)	0.25
MD PI (Sowers)	0.175
LO PI (Sowers)	0.075
T&P	0.133

Layer 4													Short-Term Cohesion (psf)			LT Cohesion	phi	Midpoint	Midpoint	Dry Unit Wt.	Moist Unit Wt.	Correlated C _c	Assumed Specific Gravity (G _s)	Computed Void Ratio (e)	
	N ₆₀	% Rec	HP	% Gr	% CS	% FS	% Silt	% Clay	LL	PL	PI	% WC	N-values			(pcf) per GB-7	(deg)	Sample Depth (ft.)	Sample Elevation (ft.)	(pcf) per GB-7	(pcf) per GB-7				
													PPR	Sowers	T & P										
Max	7	100	N/A	44	13	48	29	7	31	18	13	29	Max	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	29	18.0	816.8	105	125	0.189	2.72	0.697
Min	4	67	N/A	6	10	33	7	3	16	15	13	22	Min	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	23	14.0	812.8	100	120	0.054	2.71	0.611
Average	5	85	N/A	25	12	41	18	5	24	17	13	26	Average	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	25	16.0	814.8	102	122	0.122	2.72	0.668
Std Dev	2	17	N/A	27	2	11	16	3	11	2	N/A	4	Std Dev	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	3	2.0	2.0	3	3	0.095	0.01	0.050
Avg + Std	7	102	N/A	52	14	51	34	8	34	19	N/A	30	Avg + Std	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	28	18.0	816.8	105	125	0.217	2.72	0.718
Avg - Std	3	69	N/A	-2	9	30	2	2	13	14	N/A	23	Avg - Std	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	22	14.0	812.8	99	119	0.026	2.71	0.618

Alignment	Surface Elevation	Exploration ID	From	To	Sample ID	N ₆₀	% Rec	HP	% Gr	% CS	% FS	% Silt	% Clay	LL	PL	PI	WC	ODOT Class.	Soil Type	Layer	Short-Term Cohesion (psf)			Correlated LT Cohesion (psf) per GB-7	phi (deg)	Midpoint Sample Depth (ft.)	Midpoint Sample Elevation (ft.)	Correlated Dry Unit Wt. (pcf) per GB-7	Correlated Moist Unit Wt. (pcf) per GB-7	Correlated C _c	Assumed Specific Gravity (G _s)	Computed Void Ratio (e)	
																					PPR	N-values											T & P
																						Sowers											
CR 25	830.8	B-001-0-22	13.5	-	15	SS-7	7	67	-	44	13	33	7	3	31	18	13	22	A-2-6	Granular	4	N/A		29	14.0	816.8	105	125	0.189	2.71	0.611		
CR 25	830.8	B-001-0-22	15	-	16.5	SS-8	4	89	-	6	10	48	29	7	16	15	NP	28	A-4a	NP SILT	4	N/A		23	16.0	814.8	100	120	0.054	2.72	0.697		
CR 25	830.8	B-001-0-22	17.5	-	19	SS-9	4	100	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	NP	29	A-4a	NP SILT	4	N/A		23	18.0	812.8	100	120		2.72	0.697		

Values for Soil Strength Correlation	
Reference	Value
HI PI (Sowers)	0.25
MD PI (Sowers)	0.175
LO PI (Sowers)	0.075
T&P	0.133

Layer 5														Short-Term Cohesion (psf)			LT Cohesion (pcf)	phi	Midpoint Sample	Midpoint Sample	Dry Unit Wt. (pcf)	Moist Unit Wt. (pcf)	Correlated	Assumed Specific Gravity (G _s)	Computed Void Ratio (e)																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																					
	N ₆₀	% Rec	HP	% Gr	% CS	% FS	% Silt	% Clay	LL	PL	PI	% WC																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																		

Alignment	Surface Elevation	Exploration ID	From		To	Sample ID	N ₆₀	% Rec	HP	% Gr	% CS	% FS	% Silt	% Clay	LL	PL	PI	% WC	ODOT Class.	Soil Type	Layer	Short-Term Cohesion (psf)			Correlated LT Cohesion (psf) per GB-7	phi (deg)	Midpoint Sample Depth (ft.)	Midpoint Sample Elevation (ft.)	Correlated Dry Unit Wt. (pcf) per GB-7	Correlated Moist Unit Wt. (pcf) per GB-7	Correlated C _c	Assumed Specific Gravity (G _s)	Computed Void Ratio (e)
																						PPR	N-values										
																							Sowers	T & P									
CR 25	830.8	B-001-0-22	20	-	21.5	SS-10	51	67	-	49	14	14	17	6	18	NP	NP	15	A-1-b	Granular	5	N/A	21.0	38	N/A	809.8	125	140	0.072	2.71	0.353		
CR 25	831.3	B-002-0-22	17.5	-	19.5	ST-9	ST	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	21	A-1-b	Granular	5	N/A			19.0	812.3				2.71			
CR 25	831.3	B-002-0-22	19.5	-	21	SS-10	20	100	-	36	21	19	18	6	20	20	NP	16	A-1-b	Granular	5	N/A	32	20.0	811.3	110	130	0.09	2.71	0.537			
CR 25	831.3	B-002-0-22	25	-	26.5	SS-11	26	56	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	14	A-1-b	Granular	5	N/A	33	26.0	805.3	115	135		2.71	0.470			

Values for Soil Strength Correlation	
Reference	Value
HI PI (Sowers)	0.25
MD PI (Sowers)	0.175
LO PI (Sowers)	0.075
T&P	0.133

Layer 6													Short-Term Cohesion (psf)			LT Cohesion (pcf)	phi	Midpoint Sample	Midpoint Sample	Dry Unit Wt. (pcf)	Moist Unit Wt.	Correlated	Assumed Specific Gravity (G _s)	Computed Void	
	N ₆₀	% Rec	HP	% Gr	% CS	% FS	% Silt	% Clay	LL	PL	PI	% WC		N-values											
														PPR	Sowers	T & P	per GB-7	(deg)	Depth (ft.)	Elevation (ft.)	per GB-7	per GB-7	C _c		Ratio (e)
Max	33	100	4.0	0	3	2	60	35	30	19	11	17	Max	4000	4000	4000	200	27	26.0	804.8	130	140	0.180	2.72	0.306
Min	33	100	4.0	0	3	2	60	35	30	19	11	17	Min	4000	4000	4000	200	27	26.0	804.8	130	140	0.180	2.72	0.306
Average	33	100	4.0	0	3	2	60	35	30	19	11	17	Average	4000	4000	4000	200	27	26.0	804.8	130	140	0.180	2.72	0.306
Std Dev	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	Std Dev	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Avg + Std	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	Avg + Std	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Avg - Std	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	Avg - Std	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

Alignment	Surface Elevation	Exploration ID	From	To	Sample ID	N ₆₀	% Rec	HP	% Gr	% CS	% FS	% Silt	% Clay	LL	PL	PI	% WC	ODOT Class.	Soil Type	Layer	Short-Term Cohesion (psf)			Correlated LT Cohesion (psf) per GB-7	phi (deg)	Midpoint Sample Depth (ft.)	Midpoint Sample Elevation (ft.)	Correlated Dry Unit Wt. (pcf) per GB-7	Correlated Moist Unit Wt. (pcf) per GB-7	Correlated C _c	Assumed Specific Gravity (G _s)	Computed Void Ratio (e)	
																					PPR	Sowers	T & P										
CR 25	830.8	B-001-0-22	25	-	26.5	SS-11	33	100	4	0	3	2	60	35	30	19	11	17	A-6a	Cohesive	6	4000	4000	4000	200	27	26.0	804.8	130	140	0.18	2.72	0.306

BEDROCK QUALITY

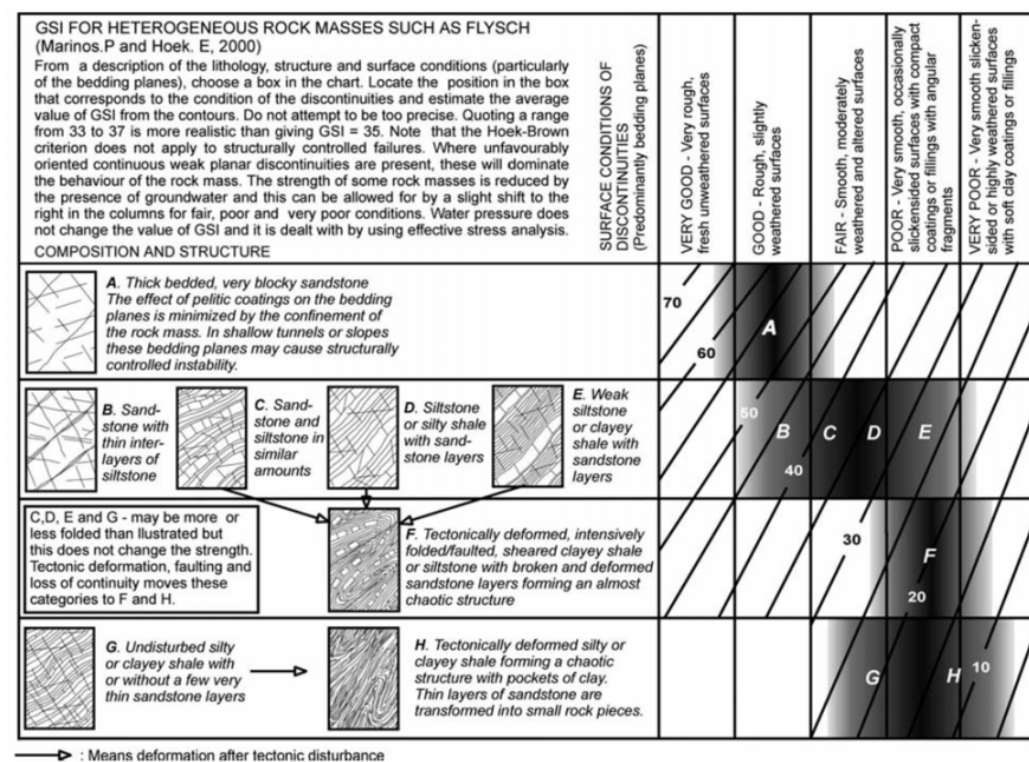
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Table 10.4.6.5-1—Estimation of E_m Based on GSI

Expression	Notes/Remarks	Reference
$E_m (GPa) = \sqrt{\frac{q_u}{100}} \frac{GSI-10}{40} \quad \text{for } q_u \leq 100 \text{ MPa}$ $E_m (GPa) = 10 \frac{GSI-10}{40} \quad \text{for } q_u \leq 100 \text{ MPa}$	Accounts for rocks with $q_u < 100$ MPa; notes q_u in MPa	Hoek and Brown (1997); Hoek et al. (2002)
$E_m = \frac{E_r}{100} e^{GSI/21.7}$	Reduction factor on intact modulus, based on GSI	Yang (2006)
Notes: E_r = modulus of intact rock, E_m = equivalent rock mass modulus, GSI = geological strength index, q_u = uniaxial compressive strength, and 1 MPa = 2.09 ksf.		

LPILE Parameters



Project: PER-CR25-2.00
 Client: ODOT
 Task: Generalized LPILE Parameters

Calculated By: DCM Date: 11/22/2022
 Checked By: DMV Date: 11/28/2022

Soil Lateral Design Profile

Soil Type	Cohesion (psf)	Phi (deg)	Unit Wt (pcf)		ε_{50}	k
			Total	Effective ¹		
1 - Granular Fill	0	32	120	120	N/A	90
2 - Cohesive Fill	900	0	110	110	0.01	N/A
3 - Very Soft to Soft Cohesive	500	0	120	120	0.02	N/A
4 - Loose Granular	0	25	120	57.6	N/A	20
5 - Medium Dense to Dense Granular	0	33	135	72.6	N/A	60
6 - Hard Cohesive	4000	0	140	77.6	0.005	N/A

1. Effective unit weights to be applied below groundwater table (assumed at El 815 in recommended design profile)

ε_{50} tables from LPILE Technical Manual

Table 3-2 Representative Values of ε_{50} for Soft to Stiff Clays

Consistency of Clay	ε_{50}
Soft	0.020
Medium	0.010
Stiff	0.005

Table 3-4 Representative Values of ε_{50} for Stiff to Hard Clays

Average Undrained Shear Strength	ε_{50}
50-100 kPa (1,000-2,000 psf)	0.007
100-200 kPa (2,000-4,000 psf)	0.005
200-400 kPa (4,000-6,000 psf)	0.004

k tables from LPILE Technical Manual

Table 3-6 Representative Values of k for Fine Sand Below the Water Table for Static and Cyclic Loading

Recommended k	Relative Density		
	Loose	Medium	Dense
MN/m ³ (pci)	5.4 (20.0)	16.3 (60.0)	34 (125.0)

Table 3-7 Representative Values of k for Fine Sand Above Water Table for Static and Cyclic Loading

Recommended k	Relative Density		
	Loose	Medium	Dense
MN/m ³ (pci)	6.8 (25.0)	24.4 (90.0)	61.0 (225.0)

Scour Analysis Parameters



Project: PER-CR25-2.00
Client: ODOT
Task: Scour Analysis

Calculated By: DCM
Checked By: DMV

Date: 11/23/2022
Date: 11/28/2022

Reference

ODOT Geotechnical Design Manual (GDM)

Critical Shear Stress (Tc)

Cohesive Soils (GDM 1302.1)

$$T_c = \frac{1}{100} (PI/100)^{1.3} (qu)^{0.4}$$

T_c (Pa) = Critical Shear Stress
w (dim) = Water Content
F (dim) = Fraction of Fine Particles (< 75 um)
PI (dim) = Plasticity Index (use min PI = 4)
qu (psf) = Unconfined Compressive Test
c (psf) = 1/2 qu cohesion
a = 0.01 unit conversion
0.01 = U.S. Customary units
0.1 = S.I.

Granular Soils (GDM1302.2)

T_c (Pa) = D50 (mm)
T_c (psf) = Critical Shear Stress (Pa)
D50 mean particle grain size (mm), > or = 0.2 mm

Reference

Location and Design Manual - Volume 2 : Drainage Design (LDv2)

Erosion Category (EC)

Cohesive Soils (LDv2 C1008.10.4)

$$EC = 4.5 - (3 / 1.07^{PI})$$

where $1.5 \leq EC < 4.5$
PI = Plasticity index (dim)

Granular Soils (LDv2 C1008.10.4)

$$EC = 1.2 [1.83333 + \log (D50)]$$

where $1 \leq EC \leq 6$

Boring No.	Sample	Elevation (ft)		D50 (mm)	Moisture w (dim)	Fines (< 75um) F (dim)	Plasticity PI (dim)	Unconfined Compressive Strength, Qu		Unit conversion a (dim)	Tc (Pa)	Tc (psf)	EC (dim)
		Top	Bottom					Qu (psf) ¹	Qu (Pa)				
B-001-0-22	SS-5	820.79	- 819.39	0.0259	29	73	24	1000	47880.3	0.1	7.382	0.154	3.91
	SS-6	818.7	- 817.29	0.0329	25	70	23	1000	47880.3	0.1	8.642	0.180	3.87
	SS-7	817.29	- 815.79	0.9635	22	10	31	Granular	Granular	0.1	0.964	0.020	2.18
	SS-8	815.79	- 814.29	0.1258	28	36	16	Granular	Granular	0.1	0.126	0.003	1.12
B-002-0-22	SS-5	821.78	- 820.28	0.0133	33	81	19	1000	47880.3	0.1	5.181	0.108	3.67
	SS-6	820.28	- 818.78	0.0253	24	71	19	1000	47880.3	0.1	7.526	0.157	3.67
	SS-7	818.78	- 817.28	0.0282	22	67	19	1000	47880.3	0.1	7.975	0.167	3.67
	SS-8	817.28	- 815.78	0.0266	22	66	18	1000	47880.3	0.1	7.214	0.151	3.61

- See soil parameter determination sheet summary
- 1 Pa = 0.0208854 psf
- dim = dimensionless



Project: PER-CR25-2.00
Client: ODOT
Task: Scour Analysis

Calculated By: DCM
Checked By: DMV

Date: 11/23/2022
Date: 11/28/2022

then it must be considered cohesive for determination of critical shear stress, regardless of the tested plasticity. For soils tested as non-plastic (NP) or with $PI < 4$, assume $PI = 4$ for use in the cohesive soil critical shear stress equation.

1302.1 Cohesive Soils

Determine scour critical shear stress of a cohesive soil through publication FHWA-HRT-15-033, Figure 54, "Equation. Predictive relation for critical shear stress,"

$$\tau_c = \alpha \left(\frac{w}{F} \right)^{-2.0} \left(\frac{PI}{100} \right)^{1.3} q_u^{0.4}$$

Where:

τ_c = Critical shear stress, psf (Pa)
 w = Water content, dimensionless
 F = Fraction of fine particles ($< 75\mu\text{m}$) by mass, dimensionless
 PI = Plasticity index, dimensionless
 q_u = Unconfined compressive strength, psf (Pa)
 α = Unit conversion constant, 0.01 in U.S. customary units and 0.1 in S.I.

For example, if $w = 11$, $F = 60$, $PI = 7$, and $q_u = 6500$ psf = 311,200 Pa, then:

$$\tau_c = 0.1 \times \left(\frac{11}{60} \right)^{-2.0} \times \left(\frac{7}{100} \right)^{1.3} \times (311,200)^{0.4} = 14.77 \text{ Pa} = 0.308 \text{ psf.}$$

1302.2 Granular Soils

Determine scour critical shear stress of a granular soil as a function of the mean particle grain size using the equation in HEC 18 Figure 4.6, "Critical shear stress vs. particle grain size (Briaud et al. 2011)."

$$\tau_c (\text{Pa}) = D_{50} (\text{mm})$$

Where:

τ_c = Critical shear stress (Pa)
 D_{50} = mean particle grain size (mm), ≥ 0.2 mm

1302.3 Bedrock

Determine scour critical shear stress of a non-scour resistant bedrock by rearranging HEC 18 Equations 7.38 for 'Critical Stream Power' and 7.39 'Approach Flow Stream Power' to derive the critical shear stress for non-scour resistant bedrock as follows:

$$\tau_c = \rho \left(\frac{1000 K^{0.75}}{7.853 \rho} \right)^{2/3}$$

LD2 – 1000 Drainage Design Criteria

July 2022

dimensionless, where $1 \leq EC \leq 6$

Where:

EC = Erosion Category, dimensionless

For cohesive soils:

$EC = 4.5 - \frac{3}{1.07PI}$, where $1.5 \leq EC \leq 4.5$,
 PI = Plasticity Index, dimensionless

For granular soils:

$EC = 1.2 [1.83333 + \log(D_{50})]$, where $1 \leq EC \leq 6$,
 D_{50} = mean particle grain size (mm), ≥ 0.1 mm

To estimate the erosion rate of a bedrock material, treat it as a cohesionless soil. Divide the spacing between horizontal discontinuities by a value of 2.5 to develop an equivalent D_{50} value.

Consider scour depth in the design of the substructures and the location of the bottom of footings and minimum tip elevations for piles and drilled shafts.

All major rehabilitation work requires a scour evaluation.

Provide hand calculations and/or software output along with a narrative of findings and recommended scour countermeasures in the STS. Ignore scour countermeasures in the prediction of scour depths. Include a statement regarding the susceptibility of the stream banks and flow line to scour, and the susceptibility of the piers and abutments to scour.

soil with $D_{50} = 23$ mm, with a bed shear stress of 53.18 Pa:

$$EC = 1.2 (1.83333 + \log(23)) = 3.83$$

$$\alpha = 13/3.83^{0.309} = 7.1363 = 1.45$$

$$\beta = 7.377777 - [(1 - (3.83 - 4.5)^2 / 3.57^2) 10.377777^2]^{0.5} = -2.82$$

$$\text{Erosion Rate, } \dot{z} = 10^{(1.45 \log(53.18) - 2.82)} = 10^{-0.3177} = 0.48 \text{ mm/hr} = 0.019 \text{ in/hr}$$

For example; if a material has a spacing between horizontal discontinuities of 9 inches, divide by 2.5 = 3.6 inches = 91 mm; use 91 mm as the equivalent D_{50} value.

For existing bridges, the scour evaluation may consist of determining what the bridge is founded on. For example, with bridge rehabilitation, noting that the bridge is founded on spread footings on scour resistant bedrock would constitute the scour evaluation.