



February 11, 2021

Project No. 220-063

Mr. Ron Gibson, P.E.  
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8000 South Chester Street, Suite 500  
Centennial, Colorado 80112

**Subject: Preliminary Geotechnical Study  
Structure I-17-X  
23558/23559 Region 2 Bridge Bundle  
CDOT Region 2, Colorado**

Dear Mr. Gibson:

This memorandum presents the results of Yeh and Associates, Inc.'s (Yeh) preliminary geotechnical engineering study for the proposed replacement of the Structure I-17-X as part of the CDOT Region 2 Bridge Bundle Design-Build Project.

The CDOT Region 2 Bridge Bundle Design-Build Project consists of the replacement of a total of 19 structures bundled together as a single project. These structures are rural bridges on essential highway corridors (US 350, US 24, CO 239, and CO 9) in southeastern and central Colorado. These key corridors provide rural mobility, intra- and interstate commerce, movement of agricultural products and supplies, and access to tourist destinations. The design-build project consists of 17 bridges and two Additionally Requested Elements (ARE) structures.

This design-build project is jointly funded by the USDOT FHWA Competitive Highway Bridge Program grant (14 structures, Project No. 23558) and the Colorado Bridge Enterprise (five structures, Project No. 23559). These projects are combined to form one design-build project. The two ARE structures are part of the five bridges funded by the Colorado Bridge Enterprise.

The 19 bridges identified to be included in the Region 2 Bridge Bundle were selected based on similarities in the bridge conditions, risk factors, site characteristics, and probable replacement type, with the goal of achieving economy of scale. Seventeen of the bridges being replaced are at least 80 years old. Five of the bridges are load-restricted, limiting trucking routes through major sections of the US 24 and US 350 corridors. The bundle includes nine timber bridges, four concrete box culverts, one corrugated metal pipe (CMP), four concrete I-beam bridges, and one I-beam bridge with corrugated metal deck.

## **1 PROJECT UNDERSTANDING**

Structure I-17-X is part of the Region 2 Bridge Bundle Design-Build Project. Our preliminary geotechnical study was completed to support the 30% design level that will be included in the design-build bid package. We understand the existing structure is a concrete box culvert (CBC) and will be replaced with either a CBC or a bridge structure. The new structure will be constructed along the current roadway alignment and existing

roadway grade will be maintained. No significant cut or fills are required for construction of the proposed replacement structure.

## 2 SUBSURFACE CONDITIONS

Two bridge borings, I-17-X-B-1 and I-17-X-B-2 were drilled by Yeh in the vicinity of the existing CBC, and two pavement borings, I-17-X-P-1 and I-17-X-P-2, were drilled along the existing pavement approximately 100 feet from the CBC. The approximate boring locations are shown on the engineering geology sheet in Appendix A. The legend and boring logs are included in Appendix B. Laboratory test results are provided in Appendix C and are shown on the boring logs.

The bridge borings encountered poorly graded sands and gravels overlying granite bedrock. Table 1 provides a summary of the bedrock and groundwater conditions for the bridge borings. The surface elevations, approximate bedrock depths/elevations, and approximate groundwater depths/elevations are presented to the nearest 0.5 feet. The groundwater depths and elevations are based on observations during drilling.

**Table 1. Summary of Bedrock and Groundwater Conditions**

Boring ID	Location <sup>1</sup> (Northing, Easting)	Ground Surface Elevation at Time of Drilling <sup>1</sup> (feet)	Approx. Depth to Top of Competent Bedrock <sup>1</sup> (feet)	Approx. Elevation to Top of Competent Bedrock <sup>1</sup> (feet)	Approx. Groundwater Depth <sup>1, 2</sup> (feet)	Approx. Groundwater Elevation <sup>1, 2</sup> (feet)
I-17-X-B-1	382852.8, 157766.1	7033.0	24.0	7009.0	19.0	7014.0
I-17-X-B-2	382851.6, 157722.4	7035.0	18.0	7017.0	15.0	7020.0

Notes:

(1) Surface elevations, approximate bedrock depths/elevations, and approximate groundwater depths/elevations are presented to the nearest 0.5 feet. Location and elevation are provided by project surveyor.

(2) Groundwater depths and elevations are based on observations during drilling.

## 3 BRIDGE FOUNDATION RECOMMENDATIONS

We understand that the replacement structure will consist of either a new bridge structure or a concrete box culvert structure (CBC). If a bridge structure is selected, then the abutments and piers will be supported on driven H-piles or drilled shafts. If a CBC structure is selected, then the structure will be founded on a shallow mat foundation. Wing walls for the bridge and CBC structures will be founded on shallow strip foundations.

Based on the subsurface conditions encountered during our preliminary study, our engineering analysis, and our experience with similar projects, it is our opinion that driven H-pile and drilled shaft foundations are suitable for support of the bridge structure. Shallow foundations are suitable for support of the CBC and wing wall structures. Recommendations for the drilled shafts are presented in Section 3.2, driven H-pile recommendations are provided in Section 3.3, and CBC foundation recommendations are presented in Section 3.4.

The soil and bedrock properties were estimated from penetration resistance, material descriptions, and laboratory data. The design and construction of the foundation elements should comply with all applicable requirements and guidelines listed in AASHTO (2020) and the CDOT Standard Specifications (CDOT 2019).



### 3.1 Shallow Foundation Recommendations

Based on the depth to competent bedrock and the anticipated loading requirements, it is our opinion that shallow foundations are not suitable to support the bridge abutments. Bedrock is anticipated up to about 10 to 20 feet below the existing channel bottom, and the relatively loose sands observed above the bedrock are not suitable for support of shallow foundations.

### 3.2 Drilled Shaft Recommendations

#### 3.2.1 Drilled Shaft Nominal Axial Resistance

The estimated bearing resistance should be developed from the side and tip resistance in the underlying competent bedrock. The resistance from the overburden soil should be neglected. We used unconfined compressive strength (UCS) and Standard Penetration Test (SPT) values to evaluate side and tip resistances in accordance with AASTHO LRFD (2020). The design approach in Abu-Hejleh et al. (2003) provides recommendations for the use of an updated Colorado SPT-based (UCSB) design method. In this design method, the nominal side and tip resistance of a drilled shaft in bedrock is proportional to the driven sampler penetration resistance. This approach was generally used to estimate the axial resistance in the bedrock where UCS test results were unavailable. Based on local practice, the modified California penetration resistance is considered to be equivalent to SPT penetration resistance, i.e. N value, in bedrock.

Table 2 contains the recommended values for the nominal side and tip resistance for drilled shafts founded in the underlying competent bedrock. The upper three feet of competent bedrock penetration shall not be used for drilled shaft resistance due to the likelihood of construction disturbance and possible additional weathering. To account for axial group effects, the minimum spacing requirements between drilled shafts should be three diameters from center-to-center.

**Table 2. Recommended Drilled Shaft Axial Resistance**

Reference Boring	Approximate Top of Competent Bedrock Elevation (feet)	Tip Resistance (ksf)		Side Resistance, (ksf)	
		Nominal	Factored ( $\Phi=0.5$ )	Nominal	Factored ( $\Phi=0.55$ )
I-17-X-B-1	7009.0	150	75	15	8.2
I-17-X-B-2	7017.0	150	75	15	8.2

#### 3.2.2 Drilled Shaft Lateral Resistance

The input parameters provided in Table 3 are recommended for use with the computer program LPILE to develop the soil models used to evaluate the drilled shaft response to lateral loading. Table 3 provides the estimated values associated with the soil types encountered in the borings. They can also be used for driven H-piles, which will be described in Section 3.3. The nature and type of loading should be considered carefully. Individual soil layers and their extent can be averaged or distinguished by referring to the boring logs at the locations of the proposed bridge. The soils and/or bedrock materials prone to future disturbance, such as from utility excavations or frost heave, should be neglected in the lateral load analyses to the depth of disturbance, which may require more than but should not be less than three feet.



Recommendations for p-y multiplier values ( $P_m$  values) to account for the reduction in lateral capacity due to group effects are provided in Section 10.7.3.12 of AASHTO (2020). The  $P_m$  value will depend on the direction of the applied load, center-to-center spacing, and location of the foundation element within the group.

**Table 3. LPILE Parameters**

Material Type	LPILE Soil Criteria	Effective Unit Weight (pcf)		Friction Angle, (deg.)	Unconfined Compressive Strength (psi)	Strain Factor, $\epsilon_{50}$	p-y modulus kstatic (pci)	
		AGT <sup>1</sup>	BGT <sup>2</sup>				AGT <sup>1</sup>	BGT <sup>2</sup>
Class 1 Structure Backfill	Sand (Reese)	130	67.5	34	-	-	90	60
Sand and Gravel	Sand (Reese)	125	62.5	33	-	-	90	60
Granite Bedrock	Strong Rock (Vuggy Limestone)	140	140	-	4,000	0.004	-	-

Note: <sup>1</sup>Above Groundwater Table  
<sup>2</sup>Below Groundwater Table

### 3.2.3 General Drilled Shaft Recommendations

The following recommendations can be used in the design and construction of the drilled shafts.

- Groundwater and potentially caving soils may be encountered during drilling depending on the time of year and location. The Contractor shall construct the drilled shafts using means and methods that maintain a stable hole.
- Bedrock may be very hard at various elevations. The contractor should mobilize equipment of sufficient size and operating condition to achieve the required design bedrock penetration.
- Drilled shaft construction shall not disturb previously installed drilled shafts. The drilled shaft concrete should have sufficient time to cure before construction on a drilled shaft within three shaft diameters (center to center spacing) begins to prevent interaction between shafts during excavation and concrete placement.
- Based on the results of the field investigation and experience with similar properly constructed drilled shaft foundations, it is estimated that foundation settlement will be less than approximately ½ inch when designed according to the criteria presented in this report.
- A representative of the Contractor’s engineer should observe drilled shaft installation operations on a full-time basis.

### 3.3 Driven H-Pile Recommendations

#### 3.3.1 Driven H-Pile Axial Resistance

Steel H-piles driven into bedrock may be designed for a nominal axial resistance equal to 34 kips per square inch (ksi) multiplied by the cross-sectional area of the pile for piles composed of Grade 50 ksi steel for use with LRFD Strength Limit State design. Piles should be driven to refusal into the underlying bedrock as defined in Section 502.05 of CDOT (2019). A wave equation analysis using the Contractor’s pile driving equipment is necessary to estimate pile drivability.



Based on the strength of the granite bedrock encountered during our investigation, it is likely that refusal will be met within the upper 1 to 2 feet of bedrock. Holes may need to be pre-drilled to meet the requirement for pile design tip elevations.

### 3.3.2 Driven H-Pile Axial Resistance Factors

Assuming a pile driving analyzer (PDA) is used to monitor pile driving per Section 502 of CDOT (2019), a resistance factor of 0.65 may be used per AASHTO (2020) Table 10.5.5.2.3-1. Section 502.05 of CDOT (2019) stipulates that if PDA is used, a minimum of one PDA monitoring per bridge bent be performed to determine the condition of the pile, efficiency of the hammer, static bearing resistance of the pile, and to establish pile driving criteria. Per AASHTO (2020) recommendations, a resistance factor of 0.5 can be used for wave equation analysis only without pile dynamic measurements such as PDA monitoring. Per AASHTO (2020) recommendations, a resistance factor of 0.75 may be used if a successful static load test is conducted per site condition.

### 3.3.3 Driven H-Pile Lateral Resistance

The information provided previously in Section 3.2.2 may be used to evaluate H-pile lateral resistance.

### 3.3.4 General Driven H-Pile Recommendations

The following recommendations are for the design and construction of driven H-piles.

1. Based on the results of the field exploration and our experience with similar properly constructed driven pile foundations, it is estimated that settlement will be less than approximately  $\frac{1}{2}$  inch when designed according to the criteria presented in this report.
2. A minimum spacing requirement for the piles should be three diameters (equivalent) center to center.
3. Driven piles should be driven with protective cast steel pile points or equivalent to provide better pile tip seating and to prevent potential damage from coarse soil particles, which may be present at the site.
4. A qualified representative of the Contractor's engineer should observe pile-driving activities on a full-time basis. Piles should be observed and checked for crimping, buckling, and alignment. A record should be kept of embedment depths and penetration resistances for each pile.
5. It is estimated that the piles will penetrate approximately 1 to 2 feet into competent bedrock (see Table 1 for the estimated elevation for the top of competent bedrock). The final tip elevations will depend on bedrock conditions encountered during driving.
6. If the pile penetration extends below the estimated pile penetration into bedrock by 10 feet or more, the pile driving operations should be temporarily suspended for dynamic monitoring with PDA. We recommend that the subject pile be allowed to rest overnight or longer before restriking and monitoring the beginning-of-restrike with a PDA. The data collected with the PDA shall then be reduced using the software CAPWAP to determine the final nominal pile resistance. The pile driving criteria may be modified by CDOT's or the Contractor's engineer based on the PDA/CAPWAP results.

## 3.4 CBC Foundation Recommendations

Shallow bedrock was encountered in I-17-X-B-2. Bedrock encountered within 2 feet of the bottom of the foundations should be over-excavated to allow for a minimum of 2-feet of structural fill below the CBC and wing wall foundations extending to the top of bedrock. To assure adequate foundation support and to minimize the potential for differential settlement, we recommend that the exposed subgrade soils should be scarified a



minimum of 6 inches, moisture conditioned, and re-compacted in accordance with Section 203.07 of the CDOT Standard Specifications (2019) before the placement of structural elements or structural backfill. If unsuitable or soft materials are encountered after the excavation, the materials may be removed and replaced with CDOT Class 1 Structure Backfill in accordance with Section 203.07 of the CDOT Standard Specifications (2019). Visual inspection of the foundation excavations should be performed by a qualified representative of the Geotechnical Engineer of record to identify the quality of the foundation materials prior to placement of backfill and the CBC. Groundwater may be encountered during excavation for the subgrade preparation. Groundwater control systems may be required to prevent seepage migrating into the construction zone by creating groundwater cut-off and/or dewatering systems.

The recommended nominal bearing resistance using Strength Limit State for the CBC and associated wing walls for both moist and saturated conditions are provided in Table 4. We assume the materials in contact with the bottom of the proposed CBC and wing walls will consist of native sandy soils or CDOT Class 1 Structure Backfill placed in accordance with Section 203.07 of the CDOT Standard Specifications (2019). The reduced footing width due to eccentricity can be calculated based on the recommendations in Sections 11.6.3.2 and 11.10.5.4 of AASHTO (2020). A bearing resistance factor of 0.45 may be used for shallow foundations based on the recommendations in Table 10.5.5.2.2-1 of AASHTO (2020).

**Table 4. Bearing Resistance for CBC and Wing Walls on Shallow Foundation**

Soil Conditions	Nominal Bearing Resistance (ksf) <sup>1, 2</sup>
Moist	$3.5 + 2.1 * B'$
Saturated	$1.7 + 1.1 * B'$

<sup>1</sup> B' is the footing width in feet reduced for eccentricity (e).  $B' = B - 2e$ , where B is the nominal foundation width.  
<sup>2</sup> The calculated nominal bearing resistance is based on a minimum 12 inches of embedment and shall be limited to 15 ksf.

The proposed CBC will be at the location of the existing CBC, and as needed, a portion of the CBC will be in a cut area, therefore it is estimated that the total settlement of the structure will be minimal and will occur during construction. The structure settlement is partially controlled by the weight of the adjacent embankment fill. Thus, it is recommended that the embankment fill on both sides of the CBC be placed at a relatively uniform elevation.

Resistance to sliding at the bottom of foundations can be calculated based on a coefficient of friction at the interface between the pre-cast concrete and the existing native soils or compacted CDOT Class 1 Structure Backfill. The recommended nominal coefficients of friction and the corresponding resistance factors for Class 1 Structure Backfill and native soils are provided in Table 5.

**Table 5. Coefficients of Friction for CBC and Wing Walls on Shallow Foundation**

Foundation Soil Type	Coefficient of Friction	Resistance Factor
Class 1 Structure Backfill	0.53	0.9
Native Sand/Gravel	0.36	0.8



Backfill adjacent to the CBC should be Class 1 Structure Backfill, compacted with moisture density control. Backfill materials shall have a Class 0 for severity of sulfate exposure. Fill should be tested for severity of sulfate exposure prior to acceptance.

The passive pressure against the sides of the foundation is typically ignored; however, passive resistance can be used if long-term protection from disturbance, such as frost heave, future excavations, etc., is assured. Table 6 presents recommendations for the passive soil resistances for the encountered soil conditions. The passive resistance estimates are calculated from Figure 3.11.5.4-1 in AASHTO (2020) where a portion of the slip surface is modeled as a logarithmic spiral, the backslope is horizontal and the passive soil/concrete interface friction angle is equal to 60 percent of the soil’s friction angle.

The recommended passive earth pressure resistances are presented in terms of an equivalent fluid unit weight for moist and saturated conditions. The recommended passive earth pressure values assume mobilization of the nominal soil/concrete foundation interface shear strength. A suitable resistance factor should be included in the design to limit the strain, which will occur at the nominal shear strength, particularly in the case of passive resistance. The resultant passive earth force, calculated from the equivalent fluid unit weight, should be applied at a point located 1/3 of the height of the soil (in contact with the foundation) above the base of the foundation, directed upward at an angle of 20 degrees from the horizontal.

**Table 6. Passive Soil Resistance for CBC**

Passive Soil Resistance	Soil Type	Nominal Resistance	Resistance Factor
	Moist	424 psf/ft	0.50
	Saturated	212 psf/ft	0.50

### 3.5 Lateral Earth Pressures

External loads used in the analyses of the bridge abutments and wing walls should include earth pressure loads, traffic loads, and any other potential surcharge loads. Typical drainage details consisting of inlets near the abutments, geocomposite strip drains, and perforated pipes shall be included in the design to properly contain and transfer surface and subsurface water without saturating the soil around the abutments and walls.

All abutment and wing wall backfill materials should meet the requirements for CDOT Structure Backfill Class 1 in accordance with CDOT (2019). All backfill adjacent to the abutments and walls shall be placed and compacted in accordance with CDOT (2019). It is recommended that compaction of backfill materials be observed and evaluated by an experienced Contractor’s engineer or Contractor’s engineer’s representative.

A lateral wall movement or rotation of approximately 0.1 to 0.2 percent of the wall height may be required to mobilize active earth pressure for the recommended backfill materials. If the estimated wall movement is less than this amount, an at-rest soil pressure should be used in design. In order to mobilize passive earth pressure, lateral wall movement or rotation of approximately 1.0 to 2.0 percent of the wall height may be required for the recommended backfill materials. It should be carefully considered if this amount of movement can be accepted before passive earth pressure is used in the design.

Earth pressure loading within and along the back of the bridge abutments and wing walls shall be controlled by the structural backfill. We recommend that active, at-rest, and passive lateral earth pressures used for the design of the structures be based on an effective angle of internal friction of 34 degrees, and a unit weight of



135 pounds per cubic foot (pcf) for CDOT Structure Backfill Class 1. The following can be used for design assuming a horizontal backslope:

- Active earth pressure coefficient ( $k_a$ ) of 0.28
- Passive earth pressure coefficient ( $k_p$ ) of 3.53
- At-rest earth pressure coefficient ( $k_0$ ) of 0.44

Lateral earth pressures for a non-horizontal backslope can be estimated using section 3.11 in AASHTO (2020).

### 3.6 Bridge Scour Parameters

A bulk sample of the creek bed soils/rock below the existing structure was collected for gradation analysis. The results of the grain size analysis are presented in Appendix C.

## 4 BRIDGE APPROACH PAVEMENT

Pavement borings were located approximately 100 feet beyond the existing CBC on each side. Prior to drilling, the existing pavement was cored with a 4-inch nominal diameter core barrel. Photos of the pavement core, logs of the subsurface soils/rock, and results of geotechnical and analytical laboratory testing are presented in the appendices. Bulk soil samples were collected from the pavement borings and combined for classification, strength (R-value), and analytical testing. The asphalt pavement thicknesses, aggregate base thicknesses (if present), subgrade soil classifications, and subgrade R-values are presented in Table 7. Analytical test results are presented in Table 8. Preliminary pavement design will be completed by CDOT Staff Materials.

**Table 7. Existing Pavement Section and Subgrade Properties**

Boring ID	Existing Asphalt Concrete Thickness (in)	Aggregate Base Thickness (in)	Subgrade Soil Classification (AASHTO) <sup>1</sup>	R-Value <sup>1</sup>
I-17-X-P-1	10.0	Not Encountered	A-1-b (0)	76
I-17-X-P-2	8.0	Not Encountered		

Note: <sup>1</sup> Subgrade Classification and R-value test results based on combined bulk sample from each pavement boring

## 5 ANALYTICAL TEST RESULTS

Analytical testing was completed on representative samples of soils encountered in the borings. The test results can be found in Appendix C and are summarized in Table 8. The Analytical results should be used to select the proper concrete type for the project in accordance with CDOT Standard Specifications (2019). A qualified corrosion engineer should review the laboratory data and boring logs to determine the appropriate level of corrosion protection for materials in contact with these soils.

**Table 8. Analytical Test Results**

Boring ID	Material	Water Soluble Sulfates, %	Water Soluble Chlorides, %	pH	Resistivity, ohm-cm
I-17-X-P-1/P-2	Silty Sand (Fill)	0.004	0.0130	-	-
I-17-X-B-1	Silty Sand	0.012	0.0094	8.5	2053



## 6 SEISMIC CONSIDERATIONS

No active faults are known to exist in the immediate vicinity of the proposed structure location. Based on the site class definitions provided in Table 3.10.3.1-1 of AASHTO LRFD (2020), the site can be categorized as Site Class C. Also based on the recommendations in Table 3.10.6-1 of AASHTO LRFD (2020), the bridge site can be classified as Seismic Zone 1.

The peak ground acceleration (PGA) and the short- and long- period spectral acceleration coefficients ( $S_s$  and  $S_1$ , respectively) for Site Class B (reference site class) were determined using the seismic design maps from the USGS website. The seismic design parameters for Site Class C are shown in Table 9.

**Table 9. Seismic Design Parameters**

PGA (0.0 sec)	$S_s$ (0.2 sec)	$S_1$ (1.0 sec)
0.059 g	0.127 g	0.036 g
$A_s$ (0.0 sec)	$S_{DS}$ (0.2 sec)	$S_{D1}$ (1.0 sec)
0.071 g	0.153 g	0.062 g

## 7 LIMITATIONS

Our scope of services was performed, and this report was prepared in accordance with generally accepted principles and practices in this area at the time this report was prepared. We make no other warranty, either express or implied.

The classifications, conclusions, and recommendations submitted in this report are based on the data obtained from published and unpublished maps, reports, and geotechnical analyses. Our conclusions and recommendations are based on our understanding of the project as described in this report and the site conditions as interpreted from the explorations. This data may not necessarily reflect variations in the subsurface conditions and water levels occurring at other locations.

The nature and extent of subsurface variations may not become evident until excavation is performed. Variations in the data may also occur with the passage of time. If during construction, fill, soil, rock, or groundwater conditions appear to be different from those described in this report, this office should be advised immediately so we could review these conditions and reconsider our recommendations. If there is a substantial lapse of time between the submission of this report and the start of work at the site, or if conditions have changed because of natural forces or construction operations at or adjacent to the site, we recommend that this report be reviewed to determine the applicability of the conclusions and recommendations concerning the changed conditions or time lapse. We recommend on-site observation of foundation excavations and foundation subgrade conditions by an experienced geotechnical engineer or engineer's representative.

The scope of services of this study did not include hazardous materials sampling or environmental sampling, investigation, or analyses. In addition, we did not evaluate the site for potential impacts to natural resources, including wetlands, endangered species, or environmentally critical areas.



## 8 REFERENCES

AASHTO LRFD, 9<sup>th</sup> Edition. AASHTO Load Resistance Factor Design (LRFD) Bridge Design Specifications, Eight Edition. Washington, DC: American Association of State Highway and Transportation Officials. 2020.

Abu-Hejleh, N., O'Neill, M.W., Hanneman, Dennis, Atwooll, W.J., 2003. Improvement of the Geotechnical Axial Design Methodology for Colorado's Drilled Shafts Socketed in Weak Rocks, Final Report: Colorado Department of Transportation Research Branch, July 2003, Report No. CDOT-DTD-R-2003-6.

Colorado Department of Transportation, 2019. CDOT Standard Specifications for Road and Bridge Construction. 2019 Edition.

Respectfully Submitted,  
**YEH AND ASSOCIATES, INC.**

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Reviewed by:



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Independent Technical Review by:



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Senior Project Manager

Attachments:

- Appendix A
- Appendix B
- Appendix C

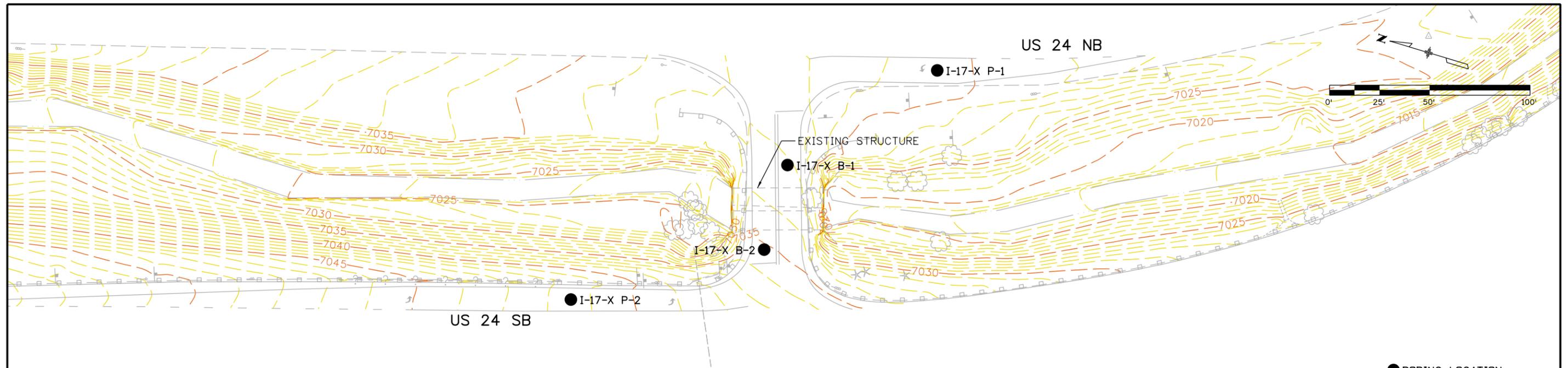
## APPENDIX A

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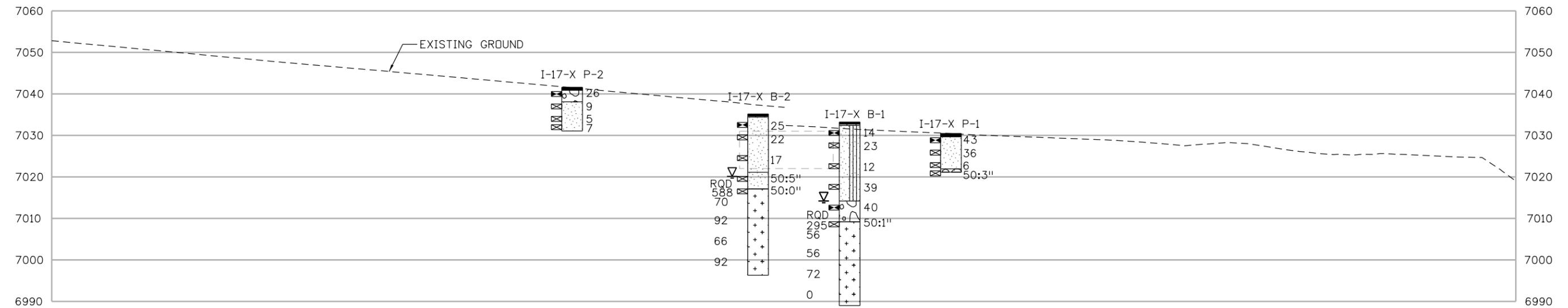
## ENGINEERING GEOLOGY SHEET



mwalz 7:43:07 AM pw:\cdot-pw-bentley.com\dot-pw-01P\Documents\01 Major Projects\R2B2 (REGION 2 BRIDGE BUNDLE)\Legacy Data\23559 - R2B2 (REGION 2 BRIDGE BUNDLE)\NON-GRANT\Materials\_Geotechnical Drawings\23558GDOT\_Engineering Geology



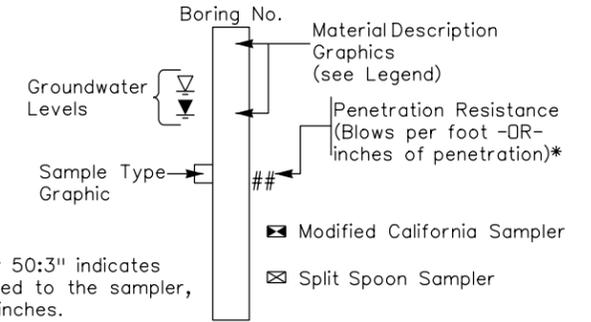
● BORING LOCATION



**LEGEND**

- Asphalt
- USCS Poorly-graded Sand with Silt
- Cobbles and gravel
- Fill with Gravel as major soil
- USCS Poorly-graded Gravel
- Granite
- Fill
- USCS Poorly-graded Sand

**TYPICAL BOREHOLE LOG**



\*e.g. A value of 50/3 or 50:3" indicates that 50 blows were applied to the sampler, with a penetration of 3 inches.

Print Date: 2/4/2021		<b>Colorado Department of Transportation</b> 		<b>As Constructed</b> No Revisions: Revised: Void:	<b>R2 BRIDGE BUNDLE ENGINEERING GEOLOGY</b>			<b>Project No./Code</b> STM R200-262 23559 Sheet Number
File Name: 23558GDOT_Engineering Geology I-17-X.dgn		Date:	Comments:	Init.	1480 Quail Lake Loop, Suite A Colorado Springs, CO 80906 Phone: 719-634-2323 FAX: 719-227-3298	Designer: JTM Detailer: MJW	Structure Numbers: I-17-X Subset Sheets: 1 of 1	
Horiz. Scale: 1:50 Unit Information: Unit Leader Initials		<b>Region 2</b> 				Sheet Subset: Geology		

**Yeh and Associates, Inc.**  
Geotechnical - Geological - Construction Services

## **APPENDIX B**

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**KEY TO BORING LOGS**

**BORING LOGS**

**PAVEMENT CORE PHOTOS**

**ROCK CORE PHOTOS**



## Legend for Symbols Used on Borehole Logs

### Sample Types



Bulk Sample of auger/odex cuttings



Rock core



Modified California Sampler (2.5 inch OD, 2.0 inch ID)



Standard Penetration Test (ASTM D1586)

### Drilling Methods



CORING



HOLLOW-STEM AUGER

### Lithology Symbols (see Boring Logs for complete descriptions)



Asphalt



Cobbles and gravel



USCS Fat/High Plasticity Clay



USCS Lean/Low Plasticity Clay



Fill



Fill with Clay as major soil



Fill with Gravel as major soil



USCS Clayey Gravel



USCS Silty, Clayey Gravel



USCS Poorly-graded Gravel



USCS Poorly-graded Gravel with Clay



Low Plasticity Gravelly Clay



USCS Silt



USCS Low Plasticity Organic silt or clay



High Plasticity Sandy Clay



Poorly-graded Sandy Gravel



Low Plasticity Sandy Clay



USCS Clayey Sand



USCS Silty Sand



USCS Poorly-graded Sand



Cobbles and gravel



Diorite



Gneiss



Granite



Limestone



Sandstone



Shale



Weathered Bedrock

### Lab Test Standards

Moisture Content	ASTM D2216
Dry Density	ASTM D7263
Sand/Fines Content	ASTM D421, ASTM C136, ASTM D1140
Atterberg Limits	ASTM D4318
AASHTO Class.	AASHTO M145, ASTM D3282
USCS Class.	ASTM D2487
(Fines = % Passing #200 Sieve)	
Sand = % Passing #4 Sieve, but not passing #200 Sieve)	

### Other Lab Test Abbreviations

pH	Soil pH (AASHTO T289-91)
S	Water-Soluble Sulfate Content (AASHTO T290-91, ASTM D4327)
Chl	Water-Soluble Chloride Content (AASHTO T291-91, ASTM D4327)
S/C	Swell/Collapse (ASTM D4546)
UCCS	Unconfined Compressive Strength (Soil - ASTM D2166, Rock - ASTM D7012)
R-Value	Resistance R-Value (ASTM D2844)
DS (C)	Direct Shear cohesion (ASTM D3080)
DS (phi)	Direct Shear friction angle (ASTM D3080)
Re	Electrical Resistivity (AASHTO T288-91)
PtL	Point Load Strength Index (ASTM D5731)

### Notes

1. Visual classifications are in general accordance with ASTM D2488, "Standard Practice for Description and Identification of Soils (Visual-Manual Procedures)".
2. "Penetration Resistance" on the Boring Logs refers to the uncorrected N value for SPT samples only, as per ASTM D1586. For samples obtained with a Modified California (MC) sampler, drive depth is 12 inches, and "Penetration Resistance" refers to the sum of all blows. Where blow counts were > 50 for the 3rd increment (SPT) or 2nd increment (MC), "Penetration Resistance" combines the last and 2nd-to-last blows and lengths; for other increments with > 50 blows, the blows for the last increment are reported.
3. The Modified California sampler used to obtain samples is a 2.5-inch OD, 2.0-inch ID (1.95-inch ID with liners), split-barrel sampler with internal liners, as per ASTM D3550. Sampler is driven with a 140-pound hammer, dropped 30 inches per blow.
4. "ER" for the hammer is the Reported Calibrated Energy Transfer Ratio for that specific hammer, as provided by the drilling company.





**Boring Began: 9/2/2020**

**Total Depth: 44.2 ft**

**Weather Notes: Sunny, 67F**

**Boring Completed: 9/2/2020**

**Ground Elevation: 7033**

**Inclination from Horiz.: Vertical**

**Drilling Method(s): Hollow-Stem Auger /**

**Coordinates: N: 382852.8 E: 157766.1**

**Wireline Coring**

**Location: US 24, westbound turn lane**

**Night Work:**

**Driller: Vine Laboratories**

**Logged By: B. Lykins**

**Drill Rig: CME 750X Buggy**

**Hammer: Automatic (hydraulic), ER: 80%**

**Final By: J. McCall**

**Groundwater Levels:**

Symbol	∇		
Depth	19.0 ft	-	-
Date	9/2/20	-	-

Elevation (feet)	Depth (feet)	Sample Type/Depth	Drilling Method	Rock		Soil Samples		Lithology	Material Description	Moisture Content (%)	Dry Density (pcf)	Gravel Content (%)	Sand Content (%)	Fines Content (%)	Atterberg Limits		AASHTO & USCS Classifications	Field Notes and Other Lab Tests
				Recovery (%)	RQD (%)	Blows per 6 in	Penetration Resistance								Liquid Limit	Plasticity Index		
7030	5					8-6	14		0.0 - 0.5 ft. ASPHALT (6 inches).									
									0.5 - 0.8 ft. AGGREGATE BASE COURSE (3 inches) (Fill).									
						9-13-10	23		0.8 - 19.0 ft. Poorly graded SAND with silt and gravel (SP-SM), dark brown with gray, moist, medium dense to dense.									
7025	10					6-6-6	12											
7020	15					5-11-28	39			9.2	37.0	47.5	15.5					
7015	20					18-22	40		19.0 - 24.0 ft. Poorly graded GRAVEL with sand (GP), reddish brown, wet, dense, granite fragments.									
7010						50:1"	50:1"		24.0 - 44.2 ft. GRANITE, pink, strong; highly fractured 24-27.7									pH=8.5 S=0.012% ChI=0.0094% Re=2053ohm:cm

BORING LOG 2019 - SPT CDOT STYLE 220-063 R2 BRIDGE BUNDLE.GPJ 2019 YEH COLORADO TEMPLATE.GDT 2019 YEH COLORADO LIBRARY.GLB 12/10/20

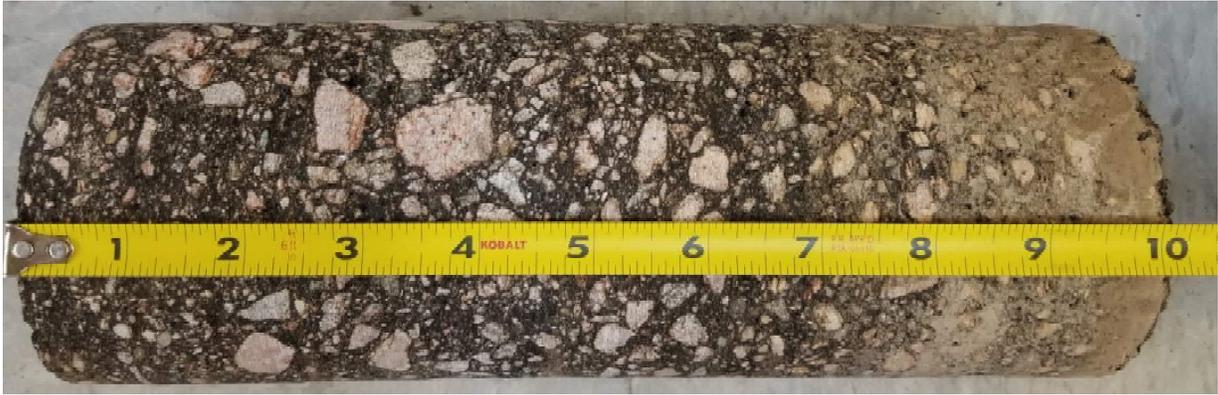


Elevation (feet)	Depth (feet)	Sample Type/Depth	Drilling Method	Rock		Soil Samples		Lithology	Material Description	Moisture Content (%)	Dry Density (pcf)	Gravel Content (%)	Sand Content (%)	Fines Content (%)	Atterberg Limits		AASHTO & USCS Classifications	Field Notes and Other Lab Tests	
				Recovery (%)	RQD (%)	Blows per 6 in	Penetration Resistance								Liquid Limit	Plasticity Index			
7005	30			96	56			+	and 40.7-44.2 ft; rough fractures with iron oxide stains, less staining with depth, fractures below 30 ft are rough to slightly rough; medium to coarse grained; horizontal (perpendicular to core axis)/planar layering, layering is massive below 35 ft; some quartz infilling of fractures; vertical fracture at 33.5 ft; 1" thick light gray clay seam at 33.9 ft.									UCCS=8930 psi	
7000	35			100	56			+											
6995	40			100	72			+											
6990	44.2			97	0			+											
Bottom of Hole at 44.2 ft.																			
6985																			
6980																			

BORING LOG 2019 - SPT CDOT STYLE 220-063 R2 BRIDGE BUNDLE.GPJ 2019 YEH COLORADO TEMPLATE.GDT 2019 YEH COLORADO LIBRARY.GLB 12/10/20







Boring:	<b>P-1</b>	AC:	<b>10"</b>
Roadway:	<b>US 24</b>	PCC:	-
Direction:	<b>Westbound</b>	Base:	-
Lane:	<b>Turn Lane</b>	Notes:	-



Boring:	<b>P-2</b>	AC:	<b>8"</b>
Roadway:	<b>US 24</b>	PCC:	-
Direction:	<b>Eastbound</b>	Base:	-
Lane:	<b>Turn Lane</b>	Notes:	-



**Yeh and Associates, Inc.**  
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**Pavement Core Photographs**

FIGURE

PROJECT NO. 220-063      DATE: 12/7/2020  
 FIGURE BY: BHL      YEH OFFICE: Colorado Springs  
 CHECKED BY: JTM

CDOT Region 2 Bridge Bundle  
 Structure I-17-X

**B-1**



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PROJECT NO.	220-063	DATE:	12/6/2020
FIGURE BY:	BHL	YEH OFFICE:	BHL
CHECKED BY:	JTM		

**Rock Core Photos**  
**Boring: B-1**  
**Depth: 24' - 34.6'**

CDOT Region 2 Bridge Bundle  
 Structure I-17-X

FIGURE

**B-2**



**Yeh and Associates, Inc.**

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PROJECT NO.	220-063	DATE:	12/6/2020
FIGURE BY:	BHL	YEH OFFICE:	Colorado Springs
CHECKED BY:	JTM		

**Rock Core Photos**  
**Boring: B-1**  
**Depth: 34.6' - 44.2'**

CDOT Region 2 Bridge Bundle  
 Structure I-17-X

FIGURE

**B-3**

## APPENDIX C

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### SUMMARY OF LABORATORY TEST RESULTS

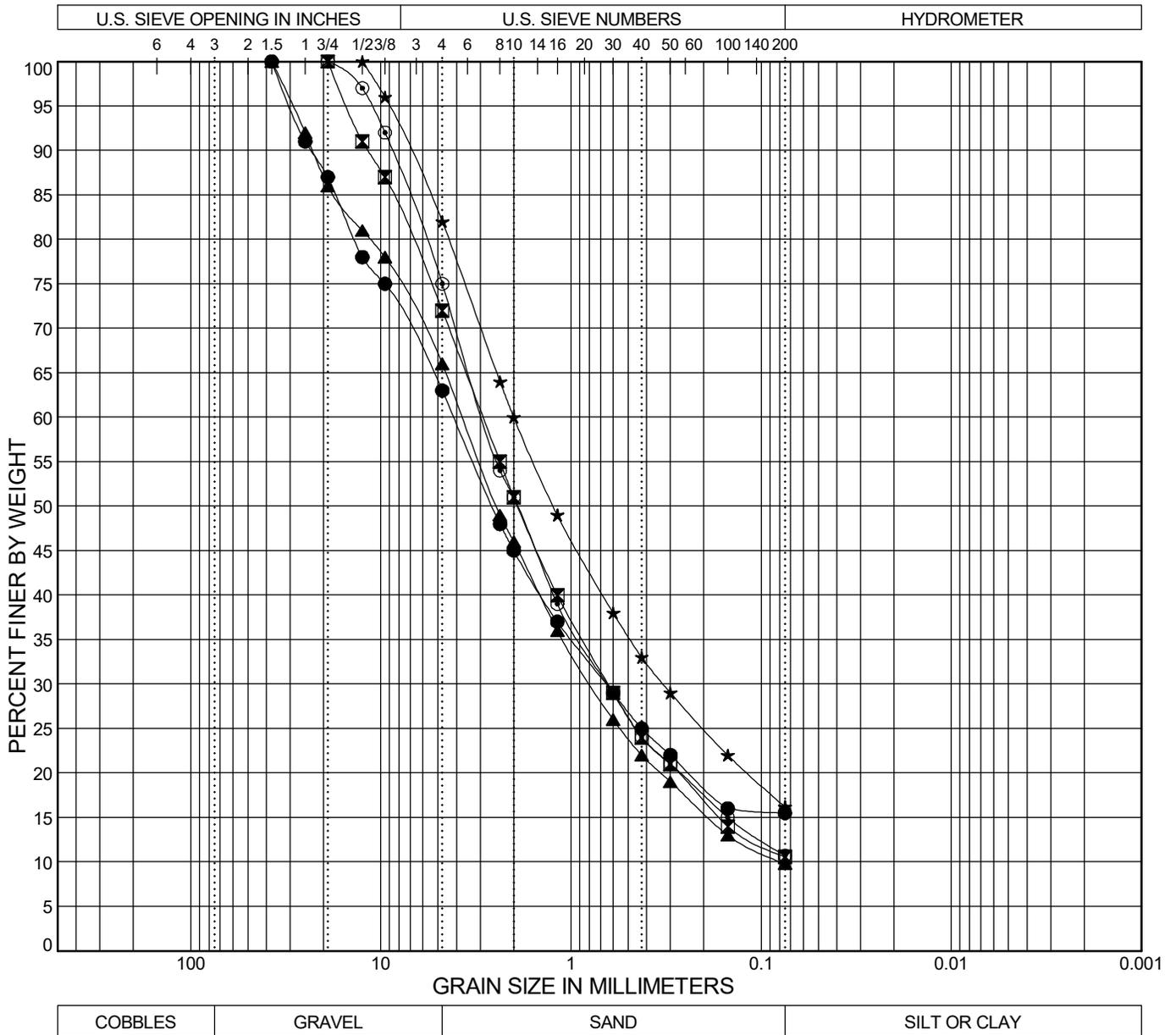




## Summary of Laboratory Test Results

Project No: 220-063      Project Name: CDOT Region 2 Bridge Bundle      Date: 12-06-2020

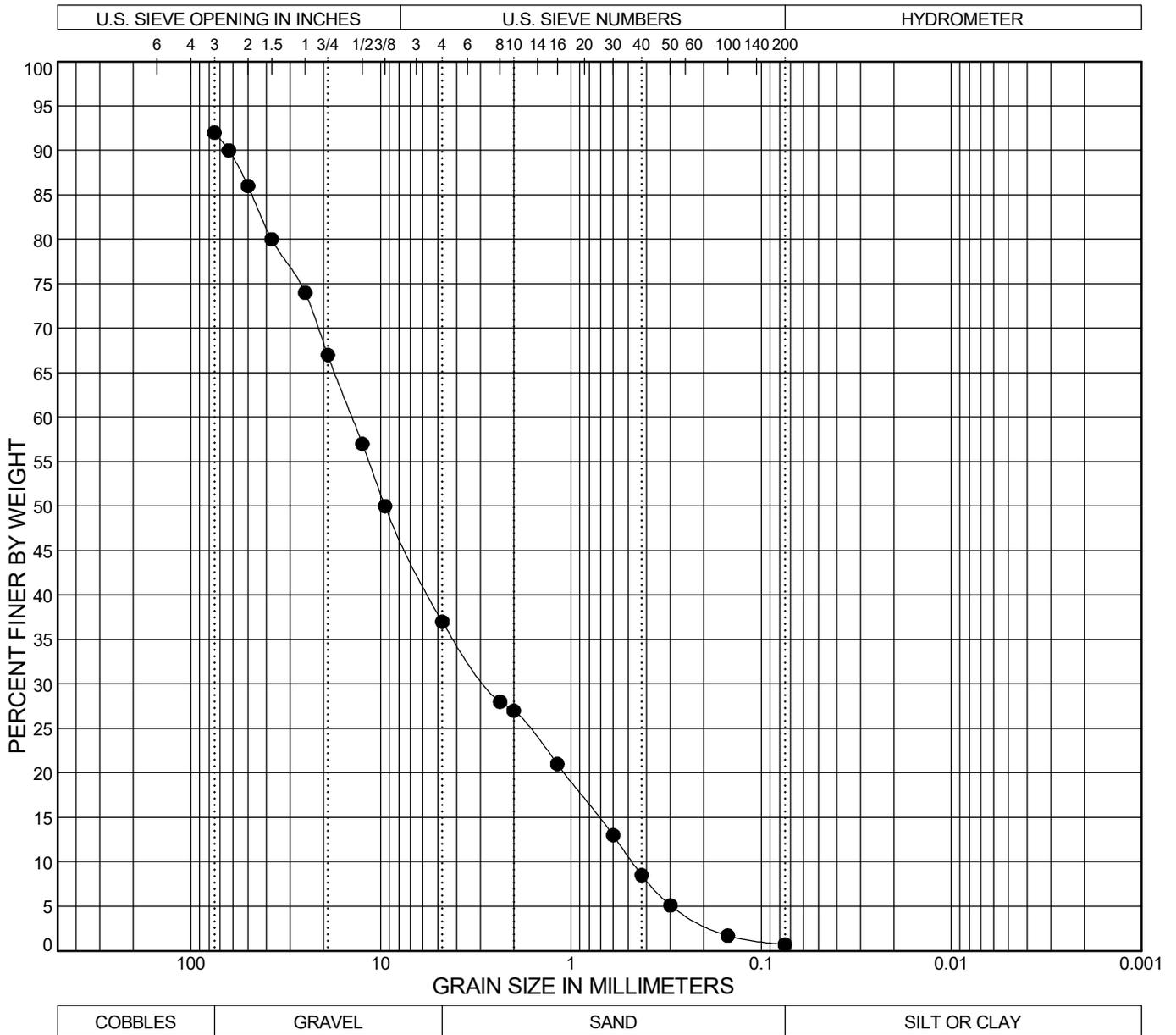
Sample Location			Natural Moisture Content (%)	Natural Dry Density (pcf)	Gradation			Atterberg			pH	Water Soluble Sulfate (%)	Water Soluble Chloride (%)	Resistivity (ohm-cm)	Swell (+) / Collapse (-) (% at Load in psf)	Unconf. Comp. Strength (psi)	R-Value	Classification	
Boring No.	Depth (ft)	Sample Type			Gravel > #4 (%)	Sand (%)	Fines < #200 (%)	LL	PL	PI								AASHTO	USCS
I-17-X Scour	0	BULK	0.4		55.0	44.3	0.7	NV	NP	NP								A-1-a (0)	GW
I-17-X-B-1	15.0	SPT	9.2		37.0	47.5	15.5				8.5	0.012	0.0094	2053					
I-17-X-B-1	25.7	CORE													8930				
I-17-X-B-2	15.0	SPT	8.6		28.0	61.4	10.6												
I-17-X-B-2	18.7	CORE													4040				
I-17-X-P-1	1.0	MC	3.1		34.0	56.2	9.8												
I-17-X-P-1/P-2	2.5	BULK	1.4		18.0	65.8	16.2	24	22	2		0.004	0.0130			76		A-1-b (0)	SM
I-17-X-P-2	4.0	SPT	1.2		25.0	64.3	10.7												



BOREHOLE	DEPTH (ft)	AASHTO Classification	USCS Classification	LL	PL	PI	%Gravel	%Sand	%Fines	
									%Silt	%Clay
● I-17-X-B-1	15.0						37.0	47.5	15.5	
■ I-17-X-B-2	15.0						28.0	61.4	10.6	
▲ I-17-X-P-1	1.0						34.0	56.2	9.8	
★ I-17-X-P-1/P-2	2.5	A-1-b (0)	SM	24	22	2	18.0	65.8	16.2	
◎ I-17-X-P-2	4.0						25.0	64.3	10.7	

 <b>Yeh and Associates, Inc.</b> Geotechnical • Geological • Construction Services	<h2>SIEVE ANALYSIS</h2>	<h2>FIGURE</h2>

03 GRAIN SIZE YEH 220-063 R2 BRIDGE BUNDLE.GPJ 2019 YEH COLORADO TEMPLATE.GDT 2019 YEH COLORADO LIBRARY.GLB 12/6/20



BOREHOLE	DEPTH (ft)	AASHTO Classification	USCS Classification	LL	PL	PI	%Gravel	%Sand	%Fines	
									%Silt	%Clay
● I-17-X Scour	0.0	A-1-a (0)	GW	NV	NP	NP	55.0	36.3	0.7	

 <b>Yeh and Associates, Inc.</b> Geotechnical • Geological • Construction Services	<h2>SIEVE ANALYSIS</h2>	<h2>FIGURE</h2>





## R Value ASTM D2844

CLIENT	Yeh & Associates	BORING NO.	I-17-X
JOB NO.	2546-128	DEPTH	Combined Bulk
PROJECT	--	SAMPLE NO.	P-1/P-2
PROJECT NO.	220-063	DATE SAMPLED	--
LOCATION	--	SAMPLED BY	--
DATE TESTED	11/18/20	DESCRIPTION	--
TECHNICIAN	ALH		

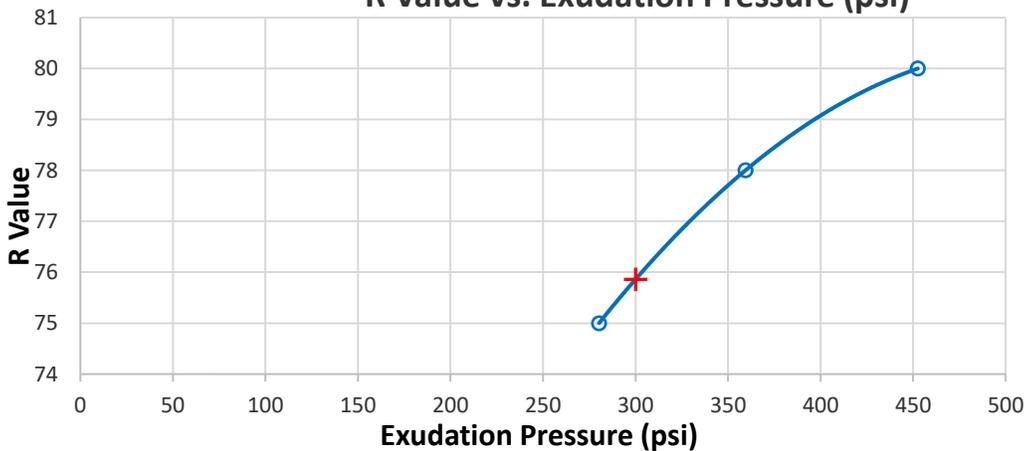
### Sample Conditions

Mass of Wet Soil & Pan (g):	1289.4	1201.0	1438.5
Mass of Dry Soil & Pan (g):	1212.3	1124.0	1361.5
Mass of Pan (g):	114.5	14.4	260.2
Mass of Wet Soil & Mold (g):	3284.9	3294.3	3279.9
Mass of Mold (g):	2110.8	2104.4	2101.8
Sample Height (in):	2.52	2.53	2.54
Wet Density (pcf):	141.2	142.6	140.6
Dry Density (pcf):	132.0	133.3	131.4
Wet Density (kg/m³):	2263	2284	2252
Dry Density (kg/m³):	2114	2136	2105
Moisture (%):	7.0	6.9	7.0

### R Value Data

Exudation Pressure (lbs):	5687	3522	4516
Exudation Pressure (psi):	452.6	280.3	359.4
2000 lbs. Dial Reading (psi):	19	24	21
Displacement Turns:	4.54	4.66	4.56
Uncorrected R Value:	80	75	78
Corrected R Value:	80	75	78

**R Value vs. Exudation Pressure (psi)**



Corrected R Value at 300 psi  
Exudation Pressure

76

**NOTES:**

Data entry by: ALH  
 Checked by: KMS  
 File name: 2546128\_R Value ASTM D2844\_1.xlsm

Date: 11/20/20  
 Date: 11/23/20