S3 Submittal

US 218/US 30 Interchange

Benton County, Iowa

Iowa DOT Project No. NHSX-030-6(231)—3H-06

October 2017

Prepared for:

October 5, 2017

Mr. Stephen Megivern, P.E. Iowa Department of Transportation Office of Design - Soils Design 800 Lincoln Way Ames, Iowa 50010

RE: Final Geotechnical Design S3 Submittal US 218/US 30 Interchange **Benton County, lowa**

Dear Mr. Megivern,

HDR, Inc. is pleased to provide the accompanying Final Geotechnical Design S3 submittal for the proposed new US 218/US 30 Interchange in Benton County, Iowa. This report presents our findings, conclusions and final recommendations for the geotechnical aspects of the project, as well as the results of our field exploration and laboratory testing.

Please contact us if you have any questions or comments concerning this information.

Sincerely, HDR ENGINEERING, INC.

dur A. Christiansen

John Christiansen, P.E. Senior Geotechnical Engineer

Patrick H. Poepsel, P.E. **Geotechnical Section Manager**

Enclosure

I hereby certify that this engineering document was prepared by me or under my direct personal supervision and that I am a duly licensed Professional Engineer under the laws of the State of lowa.

717

John Christiansen, P.E. Date My license renewal date is December 31, 2018.

Pages covered by this seal: Pages 1 through 12, Figures 1 and 2, and Appendices A through G.

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Final Geotechnical Design S3 Submittal US 218/US 30 Interchange Benton County, Iowa Iowa DOT Project No. NHSX-030-6(231)—3H-06

1.0 Introduction

This report presents the results of the Final Geotechnical Design S3 Submittal performed for the proposed US 218/US 30 Interchange in Benton County, Iowa. The purpose of the S3 study is to perform final geotechnical investigations and engineering analyses so that the contract documents for the project can be prepared and finalized.

This report presents final S3 phase findings, conclusions and recommendations regarding:

- Geologic setting;
- Subsurface soil and groundwater conditions;
- Evaluation of the engineering characteristics of the foundation and embankment soils;
- Evaluation of stability of embankments and foundation soils;
- Evaluation of external stability of Mechanically Stabilized Earth (MSE) walls;
- Estimation of settlements of the embankments, culverts and the MSE walls; and
- Recommendations for construction.

This report has been prepared in combination with the following items for the (231) construction package:

- Van Dyke Report;
- Q Sheets showing the subsurface information in plan and profile;
- CS Sheets with tabulations for shrinkage, compaction with moisture control, subdrains, plowing and shaping, topsoil; and
- W, X and Y Sheets showing the subsurface stratigraphy in cross sections spaced at 25-foot intervals.

The documents listed above were submitted under separate cover.

This report was prepared by a licensed professional civil engineer specializing in geotechnical engineering and licensed in the State of Iowa. The recommendations presented herein are based on the applicable standards of the profession at the time of this report within this geographic area. This report has been prepared for the exclusive use of the Iowa Department of Transportation (Iowa DOT) for specific application to the proposed project, in accordance with generally accepted soil and foundation engineering practices.

2.0 Project Description

A supplemental geotechnical study was requested and authorized by Iowa DOT for the US 218 interchange. The work originally covered by this supplemental study included construction of a new interchange where US 218 meets US 30 including a new US 218 bridge over US 30, approach embankments for the new bridge; construction of Loops A and B; construction of Ramps C and D; and construction of a mechanically stabilized earth (MSE) retaining wall which will support the approach embankments at the south bridge abutment. Additional work, outside the scope of the supplemental agreement, was subsequently added to the project. The additional

out of scope work includes construction of a replacement reinforced concrete box (RCB) culvert under US 30 at Station 1400+94, construction of portions of $23rd$ Avenue north and south of US 30, and construction of portions of US 30 both east and west of the US 218 interchange. This work is being performed under Iowa DOT No. NHSX-030-6(231)—3H-06.

The proposed roadway sections and lengths of each section to be constructed under (231) are described as follows:

- US 218 (north of US 30) and $24th$ Avenue (south of US 30) (Stations 241450+05 to 241503+00, 5,295 lineal feet)
- 23^{rd} Avenue (Stations 231416+75 to 231427+00, 1,100 lineal feet)
- Youngville Café Access (Stations 0+00 to 12+75, 1,275 lineal feet)
- US 30 Westbound (Stations 1389+00 to 1516+70, 12,770 lineal feet)
- US 30 Eastbound (Stations 1380+00 to 1516+70, 13,670 lineal feet)
- Loop A (Stations 11479+15 to 11486+64.72, 750 lineal feet)
- \bullet Loop B (Stations 21472+25 to 21479+75.06, 750 lineal feet)
- Ramp C (Stations 31440+41.75 to 31456+46.34, 1,605 lineal feet)
- Ramp D (Stations 41474+26.45 to 41489+96.32, 1,570 lineal feet)

A total of 33,490 lineal feet of roadway is included in this grading package. Cuts of up to 17 feet and fills of up to 28 feet in depth are anticipated to develop the proposed roadways.

3.0 Geotechnical Investigations

3.1 Historical Information

The available geotechnical information for the project consists of the following:

 Grading Information for US 30 west of west junction US 218 east to west of Junction IA 201, Iowa DOT No. NHS-30-6(62)—19-06, dated January 12, 1998. This information was limited to sheets A.01, C.11, and Q.01 through Q.05. No Standard Penetration (SPT) testing was reported on the Q sheets.

This information is presented in Appendix G.

3.2 Drilling, Sampling and In-Situ Testing

Seventy-nine exploratory test borings were evaluated and used for this S3 submittal. These borings were drilled for the original US 30 S2 study, and for the supplemental US 218 Interchange S2 and S3 studies. Three borings were also drilled for the US 218 over US 30 bridge, but are not included in this S3 submittal. The borings were completed between November 2013 and December 2015. The approximate locations of the borings are shown on Figures 2-1 through 2-4. Station and offset or coordinates, drilling depth, ground surface elevation, and estimated groundwater depth are indicated on the Boring Logs in Appendix A.

The borings were advanced with truck-mounted and ATV (rubber tire) mounted CME and Diedrich rotary drill rigs using 6-inch OD continuous flight augers and 3.25-inch ID hollow-stem augers. The depths of the borings ranged from 15 to 40.5 feet below the existing ground surface.

The sample numbers, types, recovery lengths, and sampling intervals are shown on the Boring Logs.

3.3 Laboratory Materials Testing

Following completion of the borings, the field logs were reviewed to estimate the approximate depths, thicknesses, and lateral extent of the various soil strata. A laboratory testing program was developed to evaluate the engineering properties of selected samples and to substantiate the soil classifications made in the field. All tests were conducted in general accordance with current ASTM or state-of-the-practice test procedures.

The foundation soils were tested to determine moisture content, dry density, gradation, plasticity indices, Standard Proctor, unconfined compressive strength, triaxial compressive strength (Unconsolidated-Undrained [UU]), and consolidation properties. Laboratory test results are presented in Appendix B.

4.0 Site Conditions

4.1 Geologic Setting

This project is located in an area of Iowa that formed by extensive glacial activity including erosion, reworking, and deposition followed by deposition of wind-blown loess. The glacial drift is Kansan age and has been weathered prior to deposition of the loess. The present topography has been dissected by the sequence of erosion and deposition of surficial material. Bedrock formations encountered beneath the Kansan drift include the Lime Creek Formation and the Cedar Valley Group of Devonian Age. These formations include shale, dolomite and limestone. Review of well records from the IDNR database (GEOSAM) suggests that bedrock is encountered at depths of 150 to 300 feet along the project alignment.

The U.S. Department of Agriculture Natural Resources Conservation Service (USDA-NRCS) describes the soil in this area of Benton County using the following associations or units:

- *Dinsdale-Kenyon-Tama association*. These soils were formed in loess, glacial till, and loamy material or loess overlying glacial till. They are located on wide, gently sloping convex ridgetops and moderately sloping to strongly sloping side slopes. A welldeveloped network of drainageways is typical.
- *Muscatine-Garwin-Tama association*. These soils were formed in loess and are located on broad upland flats, long gentle slopes, slightly rounded hills and a well-developed network of drainageways.
- *Colo soils*. These soils were formed in alluvium and are located on bottom lands and in narrow drainageways in uplands.
- *Ely soils*. These soils were formed in alluvium and are located on foot slopes and alluvial fans.
- *Downs soils*. These soils were formed in loess and are located on gently sloping and moderately sloping ridgetops and on moderately sloping to very steep side slopes.
- *Dickinson soils*. These soils were formed in wind deposited or wind reworked alluvial sand, loamy sand, or sandy loam. They are located on gently sloping ridgetops to very steep side slopes dissected by many waterways.

4.2 Subsurface Conditions

The primary geologic strata encountered in this investigation include the following:

- Topsoil
- Existing fill soils
- Alluvium
- Wisconsinan Loess
- Kansan Glacial Till
- Kansan Glacial Outwash

A brief description of these units and their engineering characteristics is presented below.

4.2.1 Topsoil

Topsoil was encountered in some of the borings from the ground surface and extending to depths which typically ranged from 6 to 24 inches along the project alignment, with many locations measuring approximately 12 inches.

4.2.2 Existing Fill

Existing fill soils were encountered at various locations and at variable depths along the project alignment. The existing fill soils, where encountered in this study, generally consisted of dark brown to gray, firm to very hard, lean clay (CL). Thickness of the existing fills varied from 1 to 10 feet at the boring locations.

Pocket penetrometer measurements in the fill were typically 1 to more than 4 tons per square foot (tsf). Water contents from tested samples ranged from 14 to 29 percent and dry unit weights from tested samples ranged from 104 to 106 pounds per cubic foot (pcf). An unconfined compressive strength was approximately 0.8 tons per square foot (tsf).

4.2.3 Alluvium

Alluvial soils exist along the project alignment at various locations (typically at creeks and local drainageways), including cohesive alluvium and granular alluvium.

The cohesive alluvium was found to consist of gray and brown, soft to very stiff, lean clay (CL) and fat clay (CH). SPT blowcounts (uncorrected for overburden pressure) in this material ranged from approximately 4 to 12 blows per foot (bpf). Where encountered, the cohesive alluvium was up to 23 feet thick. Water contents from tested samples ranged from 19 to 29 percent and dry unit weights from tested samples ranged from 95 to 110 pounds per cubic foot (pcf). Liquid limits and plasticity indices ranged from approximately 30 to 54 and 18 to 36, respectively. Unconfined compressive strengths ranged from approximately 0.3 to 1.3 tons per square foot (tsf).

The granular alluvium was found to consist of brown and gray, loose to dense, poorly graded sand (SP). SPT blowcounts (uncorrected for overburden pressure) in this material ranged from approximately 0 (WOH) to 16 blows per foot (bpf). Where encountered, the granular alluvium was up to 23 feet thick.

4.2.4 Wisconsinan Loess

The Wisconsinan Loess was encountered throughout the alignment to depths up to 13 feet below existing grade. The loess was found to consist of brown and gray, firm to very stiff, lean clay (CL) and silty clay (ML-CL). SPT blowcounts (uncorrected for overburden pressure) in this material ranged from approximately 3 to 15 blows per foot (bpf). Dry unit weights from tested samples ranged from approximately 82 to 98 pounds per cubic foot (pcf). Liquid limits and plasticity indices ranged from approximately 45 to 51 and 21 to 24, respectively. Eight unconfined compressive strength tests ranged from approximately 0.4 to 2.2 tons per square foot (tsf).

4.2.5 Kansan Glacial Till and Outwash

The Kansan Glacial Till was found to consist of brown and gray, medium stiff to hard, sandy lean clay (CL) and was typically located beneath existing fill, Wisconsinan Loess or alluvium. SPT blowcounts (uncorrected for overburden pressure) in this material ranged from approximately 35 to 43 blows per foot (bpf). Dry unit weights from tested samples ranged from approximately 106 to 119 pounds per cubic foot (pcf). Liquid limits and plasticity indices ranged from approximately 30 to 37 and 17 to 23, respectively. Twenty-eight unconfined compressive strength tests ranged from 0.6 to 4 tons per square foot (tsf). Some of the unconfined compressive strength test results are lower than expected based on engineering judgment, likely resulting from the presence of sand and gravel within the clay matrix of the sample.

Coarse-grained glacial outwash was identified intermittently within the glacial drift at various locations and depths. The glacial outwash was found to consist of medium dense to very dense, gray and brown, poorly-graded sand (SP). SPT blowcounts (uncorrected for overburden pressure) in this material ranged from approximately 8 to 29 blows per foot (bpf). The thickness of glacial outwash ranged from 2.5 to 11 feet at the boring locations.

4.2.6 Bedrock

Bedrock was not encountered during our field investigation. However, we reviewed nearby well records that are published on-line on GEOSAM (Iowa Geological Survey's (IGS) geologic site and sample tracking program). Shale, dolomite and limestone bedrock are expected to underlie the glacial outwash at a depth of 150 to 300 feet below existing grades.

4.2.7 Groundwater

Based on field measurements made at boring locations at the time of this investigation, groundwater was encountered at depths ranging from 3 to 25 feet below existing grade. Groundwater measurements were taken at the times shown on the Boring Logs. Groundwater depth measurements and dates of the groundwater measurements are shown on the boring logs in Appendix A.

Fluctuations in groundwater levels should be expected with variations in the local and regional precipitation.

5.0 Engineering Analyses and Recommendations

5.1 General

Slope stability and settlement analyses were performed for the new embankments. Critical sections that were selected for analyses were based on:

- Areas with high fills for embankments; and
- Areas with poor subsurface conditions (weak, compressible soils).

5.2 Slope Stability

5.2.1 Method of Analysis

Slope stability analyses of potential deep-seated failures were performed using the computer program SLOPE/W (Geo-Slope International, 2012). The SLOPE/W program uses limit equilibrium techniques to search for the location of the critical failure surface that produces the minimum factor of safety (FS). The factor of safety is simply defined as the sum of the resisting forces divided by the sum of the driving forces. Specifically, the Spencer analysis method was used to evaluate both circular and non-circular (optimized) failure surfaces.

The minimum required factors of safety based on Iowa DOT and FHWA guidelines are provided in Table 1 below.

Table 1 – Minimum Required Factors of Safety

The design horizontal peak ground accelerations used in Case 3 are based upon the accelerations provided in AASHTO guidelines (AASHTO-LRFD 3.10.4.2) referenced in the Iowa DOT LRFD Bridge Design Manual.

5.2.2 Adopted Design Soil Strengths

The adopted design strengths used in the stability analyses were developed based on the results of laboratory strength testing, SPT, CPT and pocket penetrometer data completed for this project. A summary of the design strength parameters is presented in Table 2 below.

where: **C**, C' = total and effective cohesion or undrained shear strength, and Φ . Φ' = total and effective angle of internal friction.

⁽¹⁾Based on Iowa DOT guidance, CU strengths were used for the fill in the short term cases.

The design strengths presented in the above table represent a reasonable and conservative assessment of the in-situ strength of the various materials present at the project site.

5.2.3 Results of Stability Analyses

A total of seven design sections were selected for the numerical analysis of slope stability. The sections were selected based on areas with the maximum fill heights and the area where the MSE wall will be constructed.

Side slopes of the roadway embankments were generally set at an inclination of 3.5H (horizontal):1V (vertical). A live load surcharge of 240 psf was applied as an external load to model the traffic acting on the crest of the roadway embankments, except for Case 3 (seismic loading scenario).

The results of the slope stability analyses are presented in Table 3 below. The graphical output from these analyses is provided in Appendix C.

Notes:

 (1) L=left side of roadway; R=right side of roadway.

(2) H_{full} is the height of fill slope or MSE wall analyzed (or height of fill for embankments with MSE walls), which Includes embankment height and ditch cuts or roadway cuts. Embankment fill material for our evaluation was generally presumed to be low plasticity clay. Granular backfill was presumed for MSE walls and Iowa DOT Special Backfill was presumed for refill of coreout.

Groundwater levels were estimated from the soil boring logs or assumed to be at the bottom of the adjacent roadway ditches.

Global stability of existing conditions at the south approach and abutment MSE wall location was found to be insufficient based on evaluation of the proposed loading and end of construction (undrained) soil conditions. As a result, the global stability at the south approach and abutment MSE wall was evaluated for an alternative where the fine-grained alluvium beneath the south abutment area is cored out and replaced with Iowa DOT Special Backfill prior to construction of the embankment and MSE wall system. This alternative improves the estimated factor of safety to exceed the minimum requirements as shown in Table 1.

Except for the south abutment/approach MSE wall, results of the stability analyses demonstrated that slopes meet or exceed the minimum required factors of safety. Except for the coreout at the south approach embankment MSE wall, no additional remediation is required to support the proposed embankment fills.

5.3 Settlement

Settlement analyses have been performed to estimate the magnitude of post-construction settlement of the embankments due to compression of the foundation soils under the weight of the new embankment fills. One-dimensional consolidation theory and the results of the lab consolidation testing provided the basis for estimates of the magnitude and the time-rate of settlement. The borings were used to estimate thicknesses of compressible layers, to define the drainage conditions and to determine the length of each flow path. The foundation pressures from the new fill were estimated using the Boussinesq pressure distribution with depth and Terzaghi's one-dimensional consolidation theory.

The estimated settlements for 11 critical settlement areas are presented in Table 4. Calculations for the settlement analyses are provided in Appendix D.

Station	Roadway	Height of New Fill (feet)	Thickness of Compressible Layer (feet)	Estimated Settlement (inches)	Estimated t_{90} ⁽¹⁾ (days)
1388+10	US 30 EB & WB	20	15	6.1	75
1400+94	US 30 EB	18	8	2.1	45
1425+50	US 30 EB	15	23	6.1	45
1425+50	US 30 WB	16	15.5	5.3	45
1454+00	US 30 EB & WB	13	10	2.2	50
1460+75	US 30 EB	10	13	1.9	75
1493+85	US 30 EB	5.5	12	1.4	65
41476+17	Ramp D	20	12	5.2	65
41482+00	Ramp D	14.5	10.5	4.8	55
241478+10	US 218	23	8	4.1	60
241473+20	US 218	24	8	3.1	60

Table 4 – Summary of Settlement Analyses (Post-Construction)

 $⁽¹⁾$ Time required for 90 percent of the primary consolidation settlement to occur.</sup>

The estimated magnitudes of settlement under the proposed roadway embankments at the locations shown above are considered reasonable and acceptable for performance of the planned pavements. Settlement plates should be installed at the locations shown on the Q Sheets and listed in Tab 103-5 on CS sheet CS.1.

Various existing and proposed stormwater culverts cross the existing roadway alignments, based on a review of information shown in the D5 plans. Descriptions of the culverts, and our evaluation of the settlement at the locations of planned culverts are presented in the Summary of Structures Settlement Form included in Appendix E.

5.4 MSE Wall – External Stability Evaluation

The proposed MSE Wall supporting the embankment at the south end of the bridge was evaluated for several potential failure modes (direct sliding, bearing capacity and overturning) using the LRFD Methodology described in AASHTO (2014) and was found to exceed the minimum design requirements. Assumptions regarding the MSE wall components are as follows:

- Wall Facing
	- o Precast concrete panels
	- o Panel depth of 0.66 feet
	- o Panel unit weight of 153 pcf
- Wall Reinforcement
	- o Metal strips (ribbed) at South Abutment 22.5 feet long
- o Metal strips (ribbed) at South Abutment Sidewall 20 feet long
- \circ Strap length is 0.8 H, where H is the total height of the wall above and below ground
- o Yield strength of 65 ksi
- \circ Cross sectional area of 0.46 in²
- Reinforced Soil
	- o Friction angle of 34 degrees
	- o Unit weight of 120 pcf
- Retained Soil at South Abutment
	- o Friction angle of 34 degrees
	- o Unit weight of 120 pcf
- Retained Soil at South Abutment Sidewall
	- o Friction angle of 28 degrees
	- o Unit weight of 125 pcf
- Foundation Soil
	- o Friction angle of 32 degrees and unit weight of 125 pcf
- Effective wall height of 28 feet (20.5 feet reinforced zone with embedment of 4 feet, and 7.5 foot non-reinforced surcharge) at South Abutment
- Wall height of 25 feet with embedment of 4 feet at South Abutment Sidewall
- Traffic live load surcharge of 240 psf for non-seismic scenario
- Seismic design horizontal peak ground acceleration of 0.02g

The potential failure modes were evaluated using MSEW (2013) and the AASHTO LRFD design guidelines were followed. The following load (γ) and resistance (φ) factors were applied in this evaluation:

The results of our evaluation are shown in Appendix F and are summarized in the following table:

Table 6 – Summary of MSE Wall External Stability – South Approach Embank. (AASHTO 2014 LRFD)

(1) Capacity Demand Ratio; minimum required CDR is 1.0

The results of the MSEW analyses indicate that the proposed walls are stable with respect to sliding, bearing capacity and overturning, based on the coreout of approximately 8 feet of existing soil and replacement with special backfill beneath the retaining wall. The coreout details are shown on Sheet Q.22. The final MSE wall designs should include a minimum strap length of 0.8 times the total wall height above and below grade. Global stability analyses for the MSE walls are presented in Section 5.2.3.

The estimated settlement of the MSE wall is expected to be on the order of 1 to 2 inches based on the coreout of approximately 8 feet of existing soil and replacement with special backfill beneath the retaining wall. Differential settlements along the wall length (longitudinal) in this area could be 2 inches over a length of 50 feet, resulting in a predicted distortion of about 1/300.

Based on review of Table C11.10.4.1-1 in the AASHTO LRFD Bridge Design Specifications, the MSE walls with precast concrete panels at the south approach embankments should be able to accommodate the predicted distortion of 1/300 based on use of a 1/4-inch joint width and a precast concrete panel size less than 30 square feet.

5.5 Bridge Foundations

Findings and recommendations for the US 218 over US 30 Bridge are presented in the report entitled "Bridge Geotechnical Design S4 Submittal, US 218 over US 30, Benton County, Iowa" prepared by HDR, Inc., dated November 3, 2016.

5.6 Topsoil Stripping

After a review of the topsoil depths noted on the boring logs, topsoil stripping depths of 6, 9 and 12-inches were selected for the project, as depicted on the cross sections and listed in Tab 103- 10 on Sheet CS.3.

5.7 Granular or Working Blankets

The need for granular or working blankets at this site was evaluated. Working blankets are recommended in five areas of existing surface water drainage as these areas may be saturated and may become unstable under construction traffic. Three of the working blankets are located

on US 30, and two are located on Ramp C. Working blankets are shown on the Q Sheets and are listed in Tab 1.4-5C on Sheet CS.3.

5.8 Sliver Fills and Foreslope Benching

Based on review of the proposed cross sections, sliver fills are planned at various locations throughout the interchange site. Foreslope benching is desirable to provide interlocking of the new and existing embankment fills and is noted on Sheet Q.2.

5.9 Plowing and Shaping

The planned pavements would be partially supported on existing fill and partially supported on new fill where the proposed alignments taper away from the existing alignment. As a result, plowing and shaping would be required to provide a uniform layer of new fill for pavement support in this situation.

Plowing and shaping typically extends across the width of the pavement bearing zone defined by 1H:1V lines projecting downward and outward from the edges of the new pavement lanes (not including the shoulders) and to a depth of 2 to 5 feet below the pavement section base elevation as shown on Sheet CS.1. Stationing for the plowing and shaping zones is presented in Tab 107- 31 on Sheet CS.2.

5.10 Backslope Subdrains

Based on evaluation of the soil layering and the proposed grading cuts, backslope subdrains are not required for the areas which are included in this submittal.

5.11 Coreouts

As discussed in Section 5.2.3, a coreout is planned at the south approach embankment MSE wall for the US 218 over US 30 bridge. The shallow alluvial clays should be overexcavated to expose the glacial till at approximately elevation 910. Based on information provided by Iowa DOT, excavation for the retaining wall will extend down to approximately elevation 918. Therefore, overexcavation for the coreout is assumed to extend between elevations 918 and 910. Our estimate of the coreout quantity presented on Sheet Q.22 is based on an 8-foot deep coreout extending between elevations 918 and 910. This overexcavation/coreout should be refilled with Iowa DOT Special Backfill to the base of the MSE wall. The nominal extent of this overexcavation is shown on Sheet Q.22.

Where the Special Backfill extends beyond the outside perimeter of the retaining wall, the backfill above the base of the MSE wall adjacent to the MSE wall face should consist of Class 10 (clay). The surface of the Class 10 clay should be sloped at least 2 percent away from the retaining wall.

5.12 Select Treatment Materials

The D5 plans indicate that the typical pavement section for US 30 will consist of 10 inches of Portland Cement concrete (PCC) over a 6 inch granular subbase. The typical pavement section for US 218 and the ramps and loops will consist of 10 inches of PCC over a 12 inch Modified Subbase drainage layer. The intent is for the paving contractor to install the subbase drainage layer immediately prior to paving.

We expect that the soils excavated from the existing roadway embankments and ditches at this site are soils of alluvial and glacial origin. We understand that these excavated soils will be reused as roadway fill where practical. Based on laboratory tests, the excavated soils will not meet the requirements of Select Treatment Materials (Cohesive Soils), so imported Select Treatment Materials will be needed. The subgrade treatment layer should be at least 2.5 feet thick in the portions of the project that are graded during one construction season and paved during the next construction season. For portions of the project that are graded and paved during the same construction season, the subgrade treatment layer should be at least 2 feet thick. In

addition, the contractor will have the option to substitute 1 foot of imported Special Backfill for support of the pavement section in lieu of Select Treatment Materials.

5.13 Culverts

New culverts and culvert extensions are planned. Descriptions of the culverts, and our evaluation of the settlement at the locations of planned culverts are presented in the Summary of Structures Settlement Form shown in Appendix E.

6.0 Limitations

This S3 report presents the findings, conclusions and final recommendations for the geotechnical aspects of the interchange improvements and related features. It has been prepared in accordance with generally accepted engineering practice and in a manner consistent with the level of care and skill for this type of project within this geographical area. No warranty, expressed or implied, is made.

The conclusions and recommendations presented herein are based on field reconnaissance, research and available literature, the results of field exploration and laboratory materials testing, and the results of preliminary engineering analyses.

Geotechnical engineering and the geologic sciences are characterized by uncertainty. Professional judgments presented herein are based partly on our understanding of the proposed construction, partly on our general experience and the state-of-the-practice at the time of this evaluation.

7.0 References

Adama Engineering, Inc. (www.geoprograms.com), MSEW (2013), Version 3.0, Update #14.93.

AASHTO LRFD Bridge Design Specifications, Customary U.S. Units, 7th Edition, 2014.

Iowa Department of Natural Resources (2015), Geological and Water Survey Bureau, GEOSAM (Geologic Site and Sample Tracking Program), Published on-line.

Iowa DOT Design Manual, Chapter 200E, Appendix A "Engineering Properties of Soil and Rock", dated May 19, 2015.

Iowa DOT (2015), Standard Specifications for Highway and Bridge Construction, Iowa Department of Transportation.

SLOPE/W (2012), GeoStudio 2012, August 2015 Release, Version 8.15.4.11512, created by Geo-Slope International (www.geo-slope.com).

NRCS (1980), Soil Survey of Benton County, Iowa, U.S. Department of Agriculture, Natural Resources Conservation Service, 1980.

APPENDIX B: Laboratory Test Results

UNCONFINED COMPRESSION TEST

ASTM D2166

ABORATORY TESTS ARE NOT VALID IF SEPARATED FROM ORIGINAL REPORT. UNCONFINED 06135064.US HWY 30 - FINAL.GPJ TERRACON_STD_TEMPLATE.GDT 2/11/14

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MOISTURE-DENSITY RELATIONSHIP

ASTM D698/D1557

MOISTURE-DENSITY RELATIONSHIP

ASTM D698/D1557

APPENDIX C: Slope Stability Analyses

Description: End of Construction (undrained) Case Project Name: US 30-Benton County Title: Location 9 (STA 1361+00) Name: Slope Stability (UU) Method: Spencer Date: 2/21/2014

Phi: 0° Phi: 0° Name: Glacial till (UU) Model: Mohr-Coulomb Unit Weight: 125 pcf Cohesion': 2,500 psf Phi': 0° Name: Coarse Alluvium Model: Mohr-Coulomb Unit Weight: 120 pcf Cohesion': 0 psf Phi': 30 ° Name: Fine Alluvium (UU) (1) Model: Mohr-Coulomb Unit Weight: 115 pcf Cohesion: 500 psf Cohesion: 750 psf Name: Fill (UU) Model: Mohr-Coulomb Unit Weight: 125 pcf Cohesion: 1,200 psf Phi': 0° Unit Weight: 115 pcf Model: Mohr-Coulomb Name: Fine Alluvium (UU) (2)

Description: Long Term (drained) Case Project Name: US 30-Benton County Title: Location 9 (STA 1361+00) Name: Slope Stability (CD) Method: Spencer Date: 2/28/2014

Phi': 28° Phi: 28° Name: Coarse Alluvium Model: Mohr-Coulomb Unit Weight: 120 pcf Cohesion': 0 psf Phi': 30° Name: Glacial till (CD) Model: Mohr-Coulomb Unit Weight: 125 pcf Cohesion: 0 psf Phi: 28 ° Unit Weight: 115 pcf Cohesion: 0 psf Cohesion': 0 psf Name: Fill (CD) Model: Mohr-Coulomb Unit Weight: 125 pcf Cohesion: 0 psf Phi': 28 ° Unit Weight: 115 pcf Name: Fine Alluvium (CD) (1) Model: Mohr-Coulomb Model: Mohr-Coulomb Name: Fine Alluvium (CD) (2)

Description: Long Term (drained) Case, ah=0.05g Name: Slope Stability (CD w/ Seismic) Project Name: US 30-Benton County Title: Location 9 (STA 1361+00) Method: Spencer Date: 2/28/2014

Phi: 28° Phi: 28° Unit Weight: 120 pcf Cohesion': 0 psf Phi': 30 ° Name: Glacial till (CD) Model: Mohr-Coulomb Unit Weight: 125 pcf Cohesion': 0 psf Phi': 28 ° Unit Weight: 115 pcf Cohesion': 0 psf Cohesion': 0 psf Name: Fill (CD) Model: Mohr-Coulomb Unit Weight: 125 pcf Cohesion': 0 psf Phi': 28 ° Unit Weight: 115 pcf Name: Fine Alluvium (CD) (1) Model: Mohr-Coulomb Model: Mohr-Coulomb Name: Coarse Alluvium Model: Mohr-Coulomb Name: Fine Alluvium (CD) (2)

Description: Long Term (drained) Case Project Name: US 30-Benton County Title: Location 10 (STA 1425+00) Name: Slope Stability (CD) Method: Spencer Date: 2/28/2014

Phi': 28° Phi: 30° Phi: 28° Unit Weight: 125 pcf Cohesion': 0 psf Phi': 28 ° Unit Weight: 115 pcf Cohesion': 0 psf Cohesion: 0 psf Cohesion: 0 psf Unit Weight: 120 pcf Unit Weight: 125 pcf Name: Fine Alluvium (CD) Model: Mohr-Coulomb Model: Mohr-Coulomb Model: Mohr-Coulomb Model: Mohr-Coulomb Name: Coarse Alluvium Name: Glacial till (CD) Name: Fill (CD)

Project Name: IDOT-US 30 Benton County Location: US 218 - STA 241474+00 L Name: Critical Section Slope Stability (Short Term) Description: Short Term (end of construction) Case Method: Spencer Date: 1/13/2016

Name: Fill (CU) Model: Mohr-Coulomb Unit Weight: 125 pcf Cohesion': 600 psf Phi': 12 ° Name: Fine Alluvium (UU) Model: Mohr-Coulomb Unit Weight: 115 pcf Cohesion': 600 psf Phi': 0 ° Name: Glacial till (UU) Model: Mohr-Coulomb Unit Weight: 125 pcf Cohesion': 2,500 psf Phi': 0° Name: MSE Wall Model: High Strength Unit Weight: 120 pcf

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Project Name: IDOT-US 30 Benton County Location: US 218 - STA 241474+00 L Name: Critical Section Slope Stability (Long Term) **Description: Long Term Case** Method: Spencer Date: 1/13/2016

Unit Weight: 125 pcf Cohesion': 150 psf Phi': 28 ° Model: Mohr-Coulomb Name: Fill (CD) Model: Mohr-Coulomb Unit Weight: 115 pcf Cohesion': 50 psf Phi': 28 ° Name: Fine Alluvium (CD) Unit Weight: 125 pcf Cohesion': 100 psf Phi': 28 ° Name: Glacial till (CD) Model: Mohr-Coulomb Name: MSE Wall Model: High Strength Unit Weight: 120 pcf

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Project Name: IDOT-US 30 Benton County Location: US 218 - STA 241474+00 L Name: Critical Section Slope Stability (Long Term w/ Seismic) Description: Long Term Case w/ Seismic, ah=0.02g Method: Spencer Date: 1/13/2016

Model: Mohr-Coulomb Unit Weight: 125 pcf Cohesion': 150 psf Phi': 28 ° Name: Fill (CD) Name: Fine Alluvium (CD) Model: Mohr-Coulomb Unit Weight: 115 pcf Cohesion': 50 psf Phi': 28 ° Name: Glacial till (CD) Model: Mohr-Coulomb Unit Weight: 125 pcf Cohesion': 100 psf Phi': 28 ° Name: MSE Wall Model: High Strength Unit Weight: 120 pcf

 \sum_{max}

Project Name: IDOT-US 30 Benton County Location: US 218 - STA 241474+00 L Name: Critical Section Slope Stability (Short Term) Description: Short Term (end of construction) Case - Overexcavation Method: Spencer Date: 3/1/2017

Model: Mohr-Coulomb Unit Weight: 125 pcf Cohesion': 600 psf Phi': 12 ° Name: Fill (CU) Name: Fine Alluvium (UU) Model: Mohr-Coulomb Unit Weight: 115 pcf Cohesion': 600 psf Phi: 0° Name: Glacial till (UU) Model: Mohr-Coulomb Unit Weight: 125 pcf Cohesion': 2,500 psf Phi': 0° Name: MSE Wall Model: High Strength Unit Weight: 120 pcf Name: Special Backfill Model: Mohr-Coulomb Unit Weight: 125 pcf Cohesion': 0 psf Phi': 32 °

FDS V JAC $2/28/17$

Project Name: IDOT-US 30 Benton County Location: US 218 - STA 241474+00 L Name: Critical Section Slope Stability (Long Term) Description: Long Term Case - Overexcavation Method: Spencer Date: 3/1/2017

Unit Weight: 125 pcf Cohesion': 150 psf Phi': 28 ° Name: Fill (CD) Model: Mohr-Coulomb Model: Mohr-Coulomb Unit Weight: 115 pcf Cohesion': 50 psf Phi': 28 ° Name: Fine Alluvium (CD) Unit Weight: 125 pcf Cohesion': 100 psf Phi': 28 ° Name: Glacial till (CD) Model: Mohr-Coulomb Name: MSE Wall Model: High Strength Unit Weight: 120 pcf Unit Weight: 125 pcf Cohesion': 0 psf Phi': 32 ° Name: Special Backfill Model: Mohr-Coulomb

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Project Name: IDOT-US 30 Benton County Location: US 218 - STA 241474+00 L Name: Critical Section Slope Stability (Long Term w/ Seismic) Description: Long Term Case w/ Seismic, ah=0.02g - Overexcavation Method: Spencer Date: 3/1/2017

Name: Fill (CD) Model: Mohr-Coulomb Unit Weight: 125 pcf Cohesion': 150 psf Phi': 28 ° Name: Fine Alluvium (CD) Model: Mohr-Coulomb Unit Weight: 115 pcf Cohesion': 50 psf Phi': 28 ° Name: Glacial till (CD) Model: Mohr-Coulomb Unit Weight: 125 pcf Cohesion': 100 psf Phi': 28 ° Name: MSE Wall Model: High Strength Unit Weight: 120 pcf Name: Special Backfill Model: Mohr-Coulomb Unit Weight: 125 pcf Cohesion': 0 psf Phi': 32 °

FDS V JAC $2/28/17$

Project Name: IDOT-US 30 Benton County Location: US 218 - STA 241474+00 R Name: Critical Section Slope Stability (Short Term) Description: Short Term (end of construction) Case Method: Spencer Date: 3/1/2016

Model: Mohr-Coulomb Unit Weight: 125 pcf Cohesion': 600 psf Phi': 12 ° Name: Fill (CU) Name: Fine Alluvium (UU) Model: Mohr-Coulomb Unit Weight: 115 pcf Cohesion': 600 psf Phi: 0° Unit Weight: 125 pcf Cohesion': 2,500 psf Phi': 0 ° Name: Glacial till (UU) Model: Mohr-Coulomb Name: MSE Wall Model: High Strength Unit Weight: 120 pcf

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Project Name: IDOT-US 30 Benton County Location: US 218 - STA 241474+00 R Name: Critical Section Slope Stability (Long Term) **Description: Long Term Case** Method: Spencer Date: 3/1/2016

Model: Mohr-Coulomb Unit Weight: 125 pcf Cohesion': 150 psf Phi': 28 ° Name: Fill (CD) Name: Fine Alluvium (CD) Model: Mohr-Coulomb Unit Weight: 115 pcf Cohesion': 50 psf Phi': 28 ° Name: Glacial till (CD) Model: Mohr-Coulomb Unit Weight: 125 pcf Cohesion': 100 psf Phi': 28 ° Name: MSE Wall Model: High Strength Unit Weight: 120 pcf

Project Name: IDOT-US 30 Benton County Location: US 218 - STA 241474+00 R Name: Critical Section Slope Stability (Long Term w/ Seismic) Description: Long Term Case w/ Seismic, ah=0.02g Method: Spencer Date: 3/1/2016

Name: Fill (CD) Model: Mohr-Coulomb Unit Weight: 125 pcf Cohesion': 150 psf Phi': 28 ° Model: Mohr-Coulomb Unit Weight: 115 pcf Cohesion': 50 psf Phi': 28 ° Name: Fine Alluvium (CD) Name: Glacial till (CD) Model: Mohr-Coulomb Unit Weight: 125 pcf Cohesion': 100 psf Phi': 28 ° Name: MSE Wall Model: High Strength Unit Weight: 120 pcf

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Project Name: IDOT-US 30 Benton County Location: US 218 - STA 241478+00 L Name: Critical Section Slope Stability (Short Term) Description: Short Term (end of construction) Case Method: Spencer Date: 1/13/2016

Unit Weight: 125 pcf Cohesion': 600 psf Phi': 12 ° Name: Fill (CU) Model: Mohr-Coulomb Unit Weight: 120 pcf Cohesion': 600 psf Phi': 12 ° Name: Existing Fill (CU) Model: Mohr-Coulomb Unit Weight: 115 pcf Cohesion': 600 psf Phi': 0 ° Name: Fine Alluvium (UU) Model: Mohr-Coulomb Name: Glacial till (UU) Model: Mohr-Coulomb Unit Weight: 125 pcf Cohesion': 2,500 psf Phi': 0 °

Project Name: IDOT-US 30 Benton County Location: US 218 - STA 241478+00 L Name: Critical Section Slope Stability (Long Term) **Description: Long Term Case** Method: Spencer Date: 1/13/2016

Name: Fill (CD) Model: Mohr-Coulomb Unit Weight: 125 pcf Cohesion': 150 psf Phi': 28 ° Name: Existing Fill (CD) Model: Mohr-Coulomb Unit Weight: 120 pcf - Cohesion': 150 psf Phi': 28 ° Name: Fine Alluvium (CD) Model: Mohr-Coulomb Unit Weight: 115 pcf Cohesion': 50 psf Phi': 28 ° Name: Glacial till (CD) Model: Mohr-Coulomb Unit Weight: 125 pcf Cohesion': 100 psf Phi': 28 °

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Project Name: IDOT-US 30 Benton County Location: US 218 - STA 241478+00 L Name: Critical Section Slope Stability (Long Term w/ Seismic) Description: Long Term Case w/ Seismic, ah=0.02g Method: Spencer Date: 1/13/2016

Name: Fill (CD) Model: Mohr-Coulomb Unit Weight: 125 pcf Cohesion': 150 psf Phi': 28 ° Name: Existing Fill (CD) Unit Weight: 120 pcf Cohesion': 150 psf Phi': 28 ° Model: Mohr-Coulomb Name: Fine Alluvium (CD) Unit Weight: 115 pcf Cohesion': 50 psf Phi': 28[°] Model: Mohr-Coulomb Name: Glacial till (CD) Model: Mohr-Coulomb Unit Weight: 125 pcf Cohesion': 100 psf Phi': 28 °

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Description: Short Term (end of construction) Case; Includes Live Load=240 psf Location: US 218 Station 241474+47.22 to 241477+04.22 Name: North Abutment Slope Stability (Short Term) Project Name: IDOT - US218/US30 Benton County Method: Spencer

Name: Macadam Stone Slope Protection Model: Mohr-Coulomb Unit Weight: 115 pcf Cohesion': 0 psf Phi': 35° Cohesion': 600 psf Phi': 12° Phi: 34° Phi': 0° Phil: 0° Model: Mohr-Coulomb Unit Weight: 115 pcf Cohesion': 650 psf Cohesion: 0 psf Name: Glacial Till (UU) Model: Mohr-Coulomb Unit Weight: 125 pcf Cohesion': 2,500 psf Name: New Embankment Fill (CU) Model: Mohr-Coulomb Unit Weight: 125 pcf Name: Retained Granular Fill Model: Mohr-Coulomb Unit Weight: 120 pcf Unit Weight: 120 pcf Model: High Strength Unit Weight: 150 pcf Model: High Strength Name: Reinforced Granular Fill Name: Reinforced Concrete Name: Fine Alluvium (UU)

Location: US 218 Station 241474+47.22 to 241477+04.22 Description: Long Term Case; Includes Live Load=240 psf Project Name: IDOT - US218/US30 Benton County Name: North Abutment Slope Stability (Long Term) Method: Spencer

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Phi: 35° Model: Mohr-Coulomb Unit Weight: 125 pcf Cohesion': 150 psf Phi': 28 ° Phi': 34° Cohesion: 0 psf Phi: 28° Phi: 28° Cohesion': 0 psf Model: Mohr-Coulomb Unit Weight: 115 pcf Cohesion': 50 psf Cohesion^{*}: 100 psf Model: Mohr-Coulomb Unit Weight: 115 pcf Unit Weight: 120 pcf Unit Weight: 120 pcf Name: Reinforced Concrete Model: High Strength Unit Weight: 150 pcf Name: Glacial Till (CD) Model: Mohr-Coulomb Unit Weight: 125 pcf Model: High Strength Model: Mohr-Coulomb Name: Macadam Stone Slope Protection Name: New Embankment Fill (CD) Name: Reinforced Granular Fill Name: Retained Granular Fill Name: Fine Alluvium (CD)

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Name: North Abutment Slope Stability (Long Term w/ Seismic) Location: US 218 Station 241474+47.22 to 241477+04.22 Description: Long Term Case w/ Seismic, ah=0.02g Project Name: IDOT - US218/US30 Benton County Method: Spencer

Phi: 35° Model: Mohr-Coulomb Unit Weight: 125 pcf Cohesion': 150 psf Phi': 28 ° Name: Macadam Stone Slope Protection Model: Mohr-Coulomb Unit Weight: 115 pcf Cohesion': 0 psf Cohesion': 0 psf Phi': 34 ° Phi: 28° Phi: 28° Model: Mohr-Coulomb Unit Weight: 115 pcf Cohesion': 50 psf Cohesion': 100 psf Unit Weight: 120 pcf Unit Weight: 120 pcf Vame: Reinforced Concrete Model: High Strength Unit Weight: 150 pcf Model: Mohr-Coulomb Unit Weight: 125 pcf Model: High Strength Model: Mohr-Coulomb Name: New Embankment Fill (CD) Name: Reinforced Granular Fill Name: Retained Granular Fill Name: Fine Alluvium (CD) Name: Glacial Till (CD)

Description: Short Term (end of construction) Case; Includes Live Load=240 psf Location: US 218 Station 241474+47.22 to 241477+04.22 Name: South Abutment MSE Wall Stability (Short Term) Project Name: IDOT - US218/US30 Benton County Method: Spencer

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Name: Macadam Stone Slope Protection Model: Mohr-Coulomb Unit Weight: 115 pcf Cohesion': 0 psf Phi': 35 ° Name: New Embankment Fill (CU) Model: Mohr-Coulomb Unit Weight: 125 pcf Cohesion': 600 psf Phi': 12 ° Phi: 34° Phi': 0° Phi': 0° Cohesion': 0 psf Name: Fine Alluvium (UU) Model: Mohr-Coulomb Unit Weight: 115 pcf Cohesion': 650 psf Name: Glacial Till (UU) Model: Mohr-Coulomb Unit Weight: 125 pcf Cohesion': 2,500 psf Unit Weight: 120 pcf Unit Weight: 120 pcf Model: High Strength Unit Weight: 150 pcf Model: High Strength Name: Retained Granular Fill Model: Mohr-Coulomb Name: Reinforced Granular Fill Name: Reinforced Concrete

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Location: US 218 Station 241474+47.22 to 241477+04.22 Description: Long Term Case; Includes Live Load=240 psf Name: South Abutment MSE Wall Stability (Long Term) Project Name: IDOT - US218/US30 Benton County Method: Spencer

Phi': 35° Model: Mohr-Coulomb Unit Weight: 125 pcf Cohesion': 150 psf Phi': 28 Phi: 34° Cohesion: 0 psf Model: Mohr-Coulomb Unit Weight: 115 pcf Cohesion': 50 psf Phi': 28 ° Phi: 28° Unit Weight: 120 pcf Cohesion': 0 psf Cohesion: 100 psf Model: Mohr-Coulomb Unit Weight: 115 pcf Unit Weight: 120 pcf Name: Reinforced Concrete Model: High Strength Unit Weight: 150 pcf Name: Glacial Till (CD) Model: Mohr-Coulomb Unit Weight: 125 pcf Model: High Strength Name: Retained Granular Fill Model: Mohr-Coulomb Name: Macadam Stone Slope Protection Name: New Embankment Fill (CD) Name: Reinforced Granular Fill Name: Fine Alluvium (CD)

Name: South Abutment MSE Wall Stability (Long Term w/ Seismic) Location: US 218 Station 241474+47.22 to 241477+04.22 Description: Long Term Case w/ Seismic, ah=0.02g Project Name: IDOT - US218/US30 Benton County Method: Spencer

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Phi: 35° Model: Mohr-Coulomb Unit Weight: 125 pcf Cohesion': 150 psf Phi': 28 Unit Weight: 120 pcf Cohesion': 0 psf Phi': 34 ° Cohesion: 0 psf Phi: 28° Phi: 28° Model: Mohr-Coulomb Unit Weight: 115 pcf Cohesion': 50 psf Cohesion: 100 psf Name: Macadam Stone Slope Protection Model: Mohr-Coulomb Unit Weight: 115 pcf Unit Weight: 120 pcf Name: Reinforced Concrete Model: High Strength Unit Weight: 150 pcf Name: Glacial Till (CD) Model: Mohr-Coulomb Unit Weight: 125 pcf Model: High Strength Model: Mohr-Coulomb Vame: New Embankment Fill (CD) Name: Reinforced Granular Fill Name: Retained Granular Fill **Name: Fine Alluvium (CD)**

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Project Name: IDOT - US218/US30 Benton County Location: US 218 Station 241474+47.22 to 241477+04.22 Name: South Abutment MSE Wall Stability (Short Term) Description: Short Term (end of construction) Case; Overex/Replace; Includes Live Load=240 psf Method: Spencer

Name: Reinforced Concrete Model: High Strength Unit Weight: 150 pcf Name: Macadam Stone Slope Protection Model: Mohr-Coulomb Unit Weight: 115 pcf Cohesion': 0 psf Phi': 35 ° Name: New Embankment Fill (CU) Model: Mohr-Coulomb Unit Weight: 125 pcf Cohesion': 600 psf Phi': 12° Name: Fine Alluvium (UU) Model: Mohr-Coulomb Unit Weight: 115 pcf Cohesion': 650 psf Phi': 0 ° Name: Glacial Till (UU) Model: Mohr-Coulomb Unit Weight: 125 pcf Cohesion': 2,500 psf Phi': 0 ° Unit Weight: 120 pcf Cohesion': 0 psf Phi': 34 ° Name: Retained Granular Fill Model: Mohr-Coulomb Name: Reinforced Granular Fill Model: High Strength Unit Weight: 120 pcf Name: Special Backfill Model: Mohr-Coulomb Unit Weight: 125 pcf Cohesion': 0 psf Phi': 32 °

Project Name: IDOT - US218/US30 Benton County Location: US 218 Station 241474+47.22 to 241477+04.22 Name: South Abutment MSE Wall Stability (Long Term) Description: Long Term Case; Overex/Replace; Includes Live Load=240 psf Method: Spencer

Name: New Embankment Fill (CD) Model: Mohr-Coulomb Unit Weight: 125 pcf Cohesion': 150 psf Phi': 28 ° Name: Fine Alluvium (CD) Unit Weight: 115 pcf Cohesion': 50 psf Phi': 28 ° Model: Mohr-Coulomb Name: Glacial Till (CD) Unit Weight: 125 pcf Cohesion': 100 psf Phi': 28 ° Model: Mohr-Coulomb Name: Reinforced Concrete Model: High Strength Unit Weight: 150 pcf Name: Macadam Stone Slope Protection Model: Mohr-Coulomb Unit Weight: 115 pcf Cohesion': 0 psf Phi': 35 ° Name: Retained Granular Fill Model: Mohr-Coulomb Unit Weight: 120 pcf Cohesion': 0 psf Phi': 34 ° Name: Reinforced Granular Fill Model: High Strength Unit Weight: 120 pcf Name: Special Backfill Model: Mohr-Coulomb Unit Weight: 125 pcf Cohesion': 0 psf Phi': 32 °

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Project Name: IDOT - US218/US30 Benton County Location: US 218 Station 241474+47.22 to 241477+04.22 Name: South Abutment MSE Wall Stability (Long Term w/ Seismic) Description: Long Term Case w/ Seismic, ah=0.02g; Overex/Replace Method: Spencer

Name: New Embankment Fill (CD) Model: Mohr-Coulomb Unit Weight: 125 pcf Cohesion': 150 psf Phi': 28 ° Name: Fine Alluvium (CD) Model: Mohr-Coulomb Unit Weight: 115 pcf Cohesion': 50 psf Phi': 28 ° Unit Weight: 125 pcf Cohesion': 100 psf Phi': 28 ° Model: Mohr-Coulomb Name: Glacial Till (CD) Name: Reinforced Concrete Model: High Strength Unit Weight: 150 pcf Name: Macadam Stone Slope Protection Model: Mohr-Coulomb Unit Weight: 115 pcf Cohesion': 0 psf Phi': 35 ° Unit Weight: 120 pcf Cohesion': 0 psf Phi': 34 ° Name: Retained Granular Fill Model: Mohr-Coulomb Name: Reinforced Granular Fill Unit Weight: 120 pcf Model: High Strength Unit Weight: 125 pcf Cohesion': 0 psf Phi': 32 ° Name: Special Backfill Model: Mohr-Coulomb

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Location: Station 1388+10 Eastbound and Westbound

References:

- 1. EM 1110-1-1904 "Settlement Analyses" (1990)
- 2. Advanced Soil Mechanics (2nd Edition) B. M. Das (1997)
- 3. Training Course in Geotechical & Foundation Engineering Publication No. FHWA HI-97-021 (1997)

Assumptions:

1. Terzaghi's one-dimensional consolidation theory applies.

Stress Due to Full Height of Additional Embankment Fill

$$
\sigma_v(z) = \left(\frac{q}{\pi \cdot a}\right) \cdot \left(a \cdot \left(\alpha(z) + \beta(z) + \alpha'(z)\right)\right) + b \cdot \left(\alpha(z) + \alpha'(z)\right) + x \cdot \left(\left(\alpha(z) - \alpha'(z)\right)\right)
$$
\n
$$
\beta(z) = a \tan\left[\frac{(b-x)}{z}\right] + a \tan\left[\frac{(b+x)}{z}\right]
$$
\n
$$
\alpha'(z) = a \tan\left[\frac{(a+b-x)}{z}\right] - a \tan\left[\frac{(b-x)}{z}\right]
$$
\n
$$
\alpha(z) = a \tan\left[\frac{(a+b+x)}{z}\right] - a \tan\left[\frac{(b+x)}{z}\right]
$$

Note: Soil profile based on RB30-334 and RB30-335.

$$
S = \sum \left[\frac{C_c}{1 + e_0} \cdot H \cdot \log \left(\frac{\sigma_f}{\sigma_0} \right) \right]
$$
\n
$$
S = \sum \left[\frac{C_r}{1 + e_0} \cdot H \cdot \log \left(\frac{\sigma_f}{\sigma_0} \right) \right]
$$

Overlyconsolidated Soil (σ' 0<σ' c<σ^f ')

$$
S = \sum \left[\frac{C_r}{1 + e_0} \cdot H \cdot \log \left(\frac{\sigma_c}{\sigma_0} \right) + \frac{C_c}{1 + e_0} \cdot H \cdot \log \left(\frac{\sigma_f}{\sigma_c} \right) \right]
$$

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Normally Consolidated Soil (σ' $\mathbf{g} \in \mathbf{G}^{\mathsf{T}}_{\mathsf{c}}$ **Overly consolidated Soil (σ'** $\mathbf{g} \in \mathbf{G}^{\mathsf{T}}_{\mathsf{c}}$ (σ' $\mathbf{g} \in \mathbf{G}^{\mathsf{T}}_{\mathsf{c}}$)

$$
S = \sum \left[\frac{C_r}{1 + e_0} \cdot H \cdot \log \left(\frac{\sigma'_f}{\sigma_0} \right) \right]
$$

1. Parameters based on consolidation test summary and design OCR Profile. **0.5** ft

2. Water Table Elev. assumed at 6 foot depth. **Total Settlement 6.1** in

TIME RATE OF CONSOLIDATION

1. Assume Double Drainage

2. C_v based on consolidation test summary.

Station 1400+94 Eastbound

References:

- 1. EM 1110-1-1904 "Settlement Analyses" (1990)
- 2. Advanced Soil Mechanics (2nd Edition) B. M. Das (1997)
- 3. Training Course in Geotechical & Foundation Engineering Publication No. FHWA HI-97-021 (1997)

Assumptions:

1. Terzaghi's one-dimensional consolidation theory applies.

Stress Due to Full Height of Additional Embankment Fill

$$
\sigma_v(z) = \left(\frac{q}{\pi \cdot a}\right) \cdot \left(a \cdot \left(\alpha(z) + \beta(z) + \alpha'(z)\right)\right) + b \cdot \left(\alpha(z) + \alpha'(z)\right) + x \cdot \left(\left(\alpha(z) - \alpha'(z)\right)\right)
$$
\n
$$
\beta(z) = a \tan\left[\frac{(b-x)}{z}\right] + a \tan\left[\frac{(b+x)}{z}\right]
$$
\n
$$
\alpha'(z) = a \tan\left[\frac{(a+b-x)}{z}\right] - a \tan\left[\frac{(b-x)}{z}\right]
$$
\n
$$
\alpha(z) = a \tan\left[\frac{(a+b+x)}{z}\right] - a \tan\left[\frac{(b+x)}{z}\right]
$$

Note: Soil profile based on RB30-340 and RB30-341.

Normally Consolidated Soil (σ' $\mathbf{g} \in \mathbf{G}^{\mathsf{T}}_{\mathsf{c}}$ **Overly consolidated Soil (σ'** $\mathbf{g} \in \mathbf{G}^{\mathsf{T}}_{\mathsf{c}}$ (σ' $\mathbf{g} \in \mathbf{G}^{\mathsf{T}}_{\mathsf{c}}$)

$$
S = \sum \left[\frac{C_c}{1 + e_0} \cdot H \cdot \log \left(\frac{\sigma_f}{\sigma_0} \right) \right]
$$
\n
$$
S = \sum \left[\frac{C_r}{1 + e_0} \cdot H \cdot \log \left(\frac{\sigma_f}{\sigma_0} \right) \right]
$$

Overlyconsolidated Soil (σ' 0<σ' c<σ^f ')

$$
S = \sum \left[\frac{C_r}{1 + e_0} \cdot H \cdot \log \left(\frac{\sigma_c}{\sigma_0} \right) + \frac{C_c}{1 + e_0} \cdot H \cdot \log \left(\frac{\sigma_f}{\sigma_c} \right) \right]
$$

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 $\overline{}$

1. Parameters based on consolidation test summary and design OCR Profile. **0.2** ft

2. Water Table Elev. assumed at 4 foot depth. **Total Settlement 2.1** in

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TIME RATE OF CONSOLIDATION

L

1. Assume Double Drainage

2. C_v based on consolidation test summary.

L \mathbf{r} L

 $= \sum \left[\frac{C_r}{1+e_0} \cdot H \cdot \log \left(\frac{\sigma}{\sigma_0} \right) \right]$

e

 $\frac{C_r}{1+e_0} \cdot H \cdot \log \left(\frac{\sigma_f}{\sigma_0} \right)$

 L

 $S = \sum \left| \frac{C}{A}\right|$

Location: Station 1425+50 Eastbound

References:

- 1. EM 1110-1-1904 "Settlement Analyses" (1990)
- 2. Advanced Soil Mechanics (2nd Edition) B. M. Das (1997)
- 3. Training Course in Geotechical & Foundation Engineering Publication No. FHWA HI-97-021 (1997)

Assumptions:

1. Terzaghi's one-dimensional consolidation theory applies.

Stress Due to Full Height of Additional Embankment Fill

$$
\sigma_v(z) = \left(\frac{q}{\pi \cdot a}\right) \cdot \left(a \cdot \left(\alpha(z) + \beta(z) + \alpha'(z)\right)\right) + b \cdot \left(\alpha(z) + \alpha'(z)\right) + x \cdot \left(\left(\alpha(z) - \alpha'(z)\right)\right)
$$
\n
$$
\beta(z) = a \tan\left[\frac{(b-x)}{z}\right] + a \tan\left[\frac{(b+x)}{z}\right]
$$
\n
$$
\alpha'(z) = a \tan\left[\frac{(a+b-x)}{z}\right] - a \tan\left[\frac{(b-x)}{z}\right]
$$
\n
$$
\alpha(z) = a \tan\left[\frac{(a+b+x)}{z}\right] - a \tan\left[\frac{(b+x)}{z}\right]
$$

Note: Soil profile based on CPT Log No. RB-30-352a and Borings RB30-352 and RB30-353.

$$
S = \sum \left[\frac{C_c}{1 + e_0} \cdot H \cdot \log \left(\frac{\sigma_f}{\sigma_0} \right) \right]
$$
\n
$$
S = \sum \left[\frac{C_r}{1 + e_0} \cdot H \cdot \log \left(\frac{\sigma_f}{\sigma_0} \right) \right]
$$

Overlyconsolidated Soil (σ' 0<σ' c<σ^f ')

$$
S = \sum \left[\frac{C_r}{1 + e_0} \cdot H \cdot \log \left(\frac{\sigma_c}{\sigma_0} \right) + \frac{C_c}{1 + e_0} \cdot H \cdot \log \left(\frac{\sigma_f}{\sigma_c} \right) \right]
$$

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Normally Consolidated Soil (σ' $\mathbf{g} \in \mathbf{G}^{\mathsf{T}}_{\mathsf{c}}$ **Overly consolidated Soil (σ'** $\mathbf{g} \in \mathbf{G}^{\mathsf{T}}_{\mathsf{c}}$ (σ' $\mathbf{g} \in \mathbf{G}^{\mathsf{T}}_{\mathsf{c}}$)

$$
S = \sum \left[\frac{C_r}{1 + e_0} \cdot H \cdot \log \left(\frac{\sigma'_f}{\sigma_0} \right) \right]
$$

1. Parameters based on consolidation test summary and design OCR Profile. **0.5** ft

2. Water Table Elev. assumed at 6.5 foot depth. **Total Settlement 6.1** in

TIME RATE OF CONSOLIDATION

1. Assume Double Drainage

Location: Station 1425+50 Westbound

References:

- 1. EM 1110-1-1904 "Settlement Analyses" (1990)
- 2. Advanced Soil Mechanics (2nd Edition) B. M. Das (1997)
- 3. Training Course in Geotechical & Foundation Engineering Publication No. FHWA HI-97-021 (1997)

Assumptions:

1. Terzaghi's one-dimensional consolidation theory applies.

Stress Due to Full Height of Additional Embankment Fill

$$
\sigma_v(z) = \left(\frac{q}{\pi \cdot a}\right) \cdot \left(a \cdot \left(\alpha(z) + \beta(z) + \alpha'(z)\right)\right) + b \cdot \left(\alpha(z) + \alpha'(z)\right) + x \cdot \left(\left(\alpha(z) - \alpha'(z)\right)\right)
$$
\n
$$
\beta(z) = a \tan\left[\frac{(b-x)}{z}\right] + a \tan\left[\frac{(b+x)}{z}\right]
$$
\n
$$
\alpha'(z) = a \tan\left[\frac{(a+b-x)}{z}\right] - a \tan\left[\frac{(b-x)}{z}\right]
$$
\n
$$
\alpha(z) = a \tan\left[\frac{(a+b+x)}{z}\right] - a \tan\left[\frac{(b+x)}{z}\right]
$$

Note: Soil profile based on CPT Log No. RB-30-352a and Borings RB30-352 and RB30-353.

$$
S = \sum \left[\frac{C_c}{1 + e_0} \cdot H \cdot \log \left(\frac{\sigma_f}{\sigma_0} \right) \right]
$$
\n
$$
S = \sum \left[\frac{C_r}{1 + e_0} \cdot H \cdot \log \left(\frac{\sigma_f}{\sigma_0} \right) \right]
$$

Overlyconsolidated Soil (σ' 0<σ' c<σ^f ')

$$
S = \sum \left[\frac{C_r}{1 + e_0} \cdot H \cdot \log \left(\frac{\sigma_c}{\sigma_0} \right) + \frac{C_c}{1 + e_0} \cdot H \cdot \log \left(\frac{\sigma_f}{\sigma_c} \right) \right]
$$

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Normally Consolidated Soil (σ' $\mathbf{g} \in \mathbf{G}^{\mathsf{T}}_{\mathsf{c}}$ **Overly consolidated Soil (σ'** $\mathbf{g} \in \mathbf{G}^{\mathsf{T}}_{\mathsf{c}}$ (σ' $\mathbf{g} \in \mathbf{G}^{\mathsf{T}}_{\mathsf{c}}$)

$$
S = \sum \left[\frac{C_r}{1 + e_0} \cdot H \cdot \log \left(\frac{\sigma'_f}{\sigma_0} \right) \right]
$$

1. Parameters based on consolidation test summary and design OCR Profile. **0.4** ft

2. Water Table Elev. assumed at 6.5 foot depth. **Total Settlement 5.3** in

TIME RATE OF CONSOLIDATION

1. Assume Double Drainage

2. C_v based on consolidation test summary.

Location: Station 1454+00 Eastbound

References:

- 1. EM 1110-1-1904 "Settlement Analyses" (1990)
- 2. Advanced Soil Mechanics (2nd Edition) B. M. Das (1997)
- 3. Training Course in Geotechical & Foundation Engineering Publication No. FHWA HI-97-021 (1997)

Assumptions:

1. Terzaghi's one-dimensional consolidation theory applies.

Stress Due to Full Height of Additional Embankment Fill

$$
\sigma_v(z) = \left(\frac{q}{\pi \cdot a}\right) \cdot \left(a \cdot \left(\alpha(z) + \beta(z) + \alpha'(z)\right)\right) + b \cdot \left(\alpha(z) + \alpha'(z)\right) + x \cdot \left(\left(\alpha(z) - \alpha'(z)\right)\right)
$$
\n
$$
\beta(z) = a \tan\left[\frac{(b-x)}{z}\right] + a \tan\left[\frac{(b+x)}{z}\right]
$$
\n
$$
\alpha'(z) = a \tan\left[\frac{(a+b-x)}{z}\right] - a \tan\left[\frac{(b-x)}{z}\right]
$$
\n
$$
\alpha(z) = a \tan\left[\frac{(a+b+x)}{z}\right] - a \tan\left[\frac{(b+x)}{z}\right]
$$

Note: Soil profile based on RB30-367.

Normally Consolidated Soil (σ' $\mathbf{g} \in \mathbf{G}^{\mathsf{T}}_{\mathsf{c}}$ **Overly consolidated Soil (σ'** $\mathbf{g} \in \mathbf{G}^{\mathsf{T}}_{\mathsf{c}}$ (σ' $\mathbf{g} \in \mathbf{G}^{\mathsf{T}}_{\mathsf{c}}$)

$$
S = \sum \left[\frac{C_c}{1 + e_0} \cdot H \cdot \log \left(\frac{\sigma_f}{\sigma_0} \right) \right]
$$
\n
$$
S = \sum \left[\frac{C_r}{1 + e_0} \cdot H \cdot \log \left(\frac{\sigma_f}{\sigma_0} \right) \right]
$$

Overlyconsolidated Soil (σ' 0<σ' c<σ^f ')

$$
S = \sum \left[\frac{C_r}{1 + e_0} \cdot H \cdot \log \left(\frac{\sigma_c}{\sigma_0} \right) + \frac{C_c}{1 + e_0} \cdot H \cdot \log \left(\frac{\sigma_f}{\sigma_c} \right) \right]
$$

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1. Parameters based on consolidation test summary and design OCR Profile. **0.2** ft

2. Water Table Elev. assumed at 6 foot depth. **Total Settlement 2.2** in

TIME RATE OF CONSOLIDATION

1. Assume Double Drainage

Location: Station 1454+00 Westbound

References:

- 1. EM 1110-1-1904 "Settlement Analyses" (1990)
- 2. Advanced Soil Mechanics (2nd Edition) B. M. Das (1997)
- 3. Training Course in Geotechical & Foundation Engineering Publication No. FHWA HI-97-021 (1997)

Assumptions:

1. Terzaghi's one-dimensional consolidation theory applies.

Stress Due to Full Height of Additional Embankment Fill

$$
\sigma_v(z) = \left(\frac{q}{\pi \cdot a}\right) \cdot \left(a \cdot \left(\alpha(z) + \beta(z) + \alpha'(z)\right)\right) + b \cdot \left(\alpha(z) + \alpha'(z)\right) + x \cdot \left(\left(\alpha(z) - \alpha'(z)\right)\right)
$$
\n
$$
\beta(z) = a \tan\left[\frac{(b-x)}{z}\right] + a \tan\left[\frac{(b+x)}{z}\right]
$$
\n
$$
\alpha'(z) = a \tan\left[\frac{(a+b-x)}{z}\right] - a \tan\left[\frac{(b-x)}{z}\right]
$$
\n
$$
\alpha(z) = a \tan\left[\frac{(a+b+x)}{z}\right] - a \tan\left[\frac{(b+x)}{z}\right]
$$

Layer No.	Soil Description	Bottom Layer	z	$\alpha(z)$	$\alpha'(z)$	$\beta(z)$	σ_{v} (psf)	P (psf)	Δσ _z (psf)
	CL	2		0.0	0.0	3.0	1240.4	0	1240.4
2	CL	6	4	0.1	0.1	2.7	1211.5	0	1211.5
	CL	10	8	0.3	0.3	2.4	1172.7	0	1172.7
4									
5									
6									
8									
9									
10									

Note: Soil profile based on RB30-367.

Normally Consolidated Soil (σ' $\mathbf{g} \in \mathbf{G}^{\mathsf{T}}_{\mathsf{c}}$ **Overly consolidated Soil (σ'** $\mathbf{g} \in \mathbf{G}^{\mathsf{T}}_{\mathsf{c}}$ (σ' $\mathbf{g} \in \mathbf{G}^{\mathsf{T}}_{\mathsf{c}}$)

$$
S = \sum \left[\frac{C_c}{1 + e_0} \cdot H \cdot \log \left(\frac{\sigma_f}{\sigma_0} \right) \right]
$$
\n
$$
S = \sum \left[\frac{C_r}{1 + e_0} \cdot H \cdot \log \left(\frac{\sigma_f}{\sigma_0} \right) \right]
$$

Overlyconsolidated Soil (σ' 0<σ' c<σ^f ')

$$
S = \sum \left[\frac{C_r}{1 + e_0} \cdot H \cdot \log \left(\frac{\sigma_c}{\sigma_0} \right) + \frac{C_c}{1 + e_0} \cdot H \cdot \log \left(\frac{\sigma_f}{\sigma_c} \right) \right]
$$

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1. Parameters based on consolidation test summary and design OCR Profile. **0.2** ft

2. Water Table Elev. assumed at 6 foot depth. **Total Settlement 1.9** in

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TIME RATE OF CONSOLIDATION

1. Assume Double Drainage

2. C_v based on consolidation test summary.

L \mathbf{r} L

 $= \sum \left[\frac{C_r}{1+e_0} \cdot H \cdot \log \left(\frac{\sigma}{\sigma_0} \right) \right]$

e

 $\frac{C_r}{1+e_0} \cdot H \cdot \log \left(\frac{\sigma_f}{\sigma_0} \right)$

 L

 $S = \sum \left| \frac{C}{A}\right|$

Location: Station 1460+75 Eastbound

References:

- 1. EM 1110-1-1904 "Settlement Analyses" (1990)
- 2. Advanced Soil Mechanics (2nd Edition) B. M. Das (1997)
- 3. Training Course in Geotechical & Foundation Engineering Publication No. FHWA HI-97-021 (1997)

Assumptions:

1. Terzaghi's one-dimensional consolidation theory applies.

Stress Due to Full Height of Additional Embankment Fill

$$
\sigma_v(z) = \left(\frac{q}{\pi \cdot a}\right) \cdot \left(a \cdot \left(\alpha(z) + \beta(z) + \alpha'(z)\right)\right) + b \cdot \left(\alpha(z) + \alpha'(z)\right) + x \cdot \left(\left(\alpha(z) - \alpha'(z)\right)\right)
$$
\n
$$
\beta(z) = a \tan\left[\frac{(b-x)}{z}\right] + a \tan\left[\frac{(b+x)}{z}\right]
$$
\n
$$
\alpha'(z) = a \tan\left[\frac{(a+b-x)}{z}\right] - a \tan\left[\frac{(b-x)}{z}\right]
$$
\n
$$
\alpha(z) = a \tan\left[\frac{(a+b+x)}{z}\right] - a \tan\left[\frac{(b+x)}{z}\right]
$$

Note: Soil profile based on RB30-370 and RB30-371.

$$
S = \sum \left[\frac{C_c}{1 + e_0} \cdot H \cdot \log \left(\frac{\sigma_f}{\sigma_0} \right) \right]
$$
\n
$$
S = \sum \left[\frac{C_r}{1 + e_0} \cdot H \cdot \log \left(\frac{\sigma_f}{\sigma_0} \right) \right]
$$

Overlyconsolidated Soil (σ' 0<σ' c<σ^f ')

$$
S = \sum \left[\frac{C_r}{1 + e_0} \cdot H \cdot \log \left(\frac{\sigma_c}{\sigma_0} \right) + \frac{C_c}{1 + e_0} \cdot H \cdot \log \left(\frac{\sigma_f}{\sigma_c} \right) \right]
$$

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Normally Consolidated Soil (σ' $\mathbf{g} \in \mathbf{G}^{\mathsf{T}}_{\mathsf{c}}$ **Overly consolidated Soil (σ'** $\mathbf{g} \in \mathbf{G}^{\mathsf{T}}_{\mathsf{c}}$ (σ' $\mathbf{g} \in \mathbf{G}^{\mathsf{T}}_{\mathsf{c}}$)

$$
S = \sum \left[\frac{C_r}{1 + e_0} \cdot H \cdot \log \left(\frac{\sigma'_f}{\sigma_0} \right) \right]
$$

1. Parameters based on consolidation test summary and design OCR Profile. **0.2** ft

2. Water Table Elev. assumed at 6.5 foot depth. **Total Settlement 1.9** in

TIME RATE OF CONSOLIDATION

1. Assume Double Drainage

Location: Station 1493+85 Eastbound

References:

- 1. EM 1110-1-1904 "Settlement Analyses" (1990)
- 2. Advanced Soil Mechanics (2nd Edition) B. M. Das (1997)
- 3. Training Course in Geotechical & Foundation Engineering Publication No. FHWA HI-97-021 (1997)

Assumptions:

1. Terzaghi's one-dimensional consolidation theory applies.

Stress Due to Full Height of Additional Embankment Fill

$$
\sigma_v(z) = \left(\frac{q}{\pi \cdot a}\right) \cdot \left(a \cdot \left(\alpha(z) + \beta(z) + \alpha'(z)\right)\right) + b \cdot \left(\alpha(z) + \alpha'(z)\right) + x \cdot \left(\left(\alpha(z) - \alpha'(z)\right)\right)
$$
\n
$$
\beta(z) = a \tan\left[\frac{(b-x)}{z}\right] + a \tan\left[\frac{(b+x)}{z}\right]
$$
\n
$$
\alpha'(z) = a \tan\left[\frac{(a+b-x)}{z}\right] - a \tan\left[\frac{(b-x)}{z}\right]
$$
\n
$$
\alpha(z) = a \tan\left[\frac{(a+b+x)}{z}\right] - a \tan\left[\frac{(b+x)}{z}\right]
$$

Note: Soil profile based on RB30-387.

$$
S = \sum \left[\frac{C_c}{1 + e_0} \cdot H \cdot \log \left(\frac{\sigma_f}{\sigma_0} \right) \right]
$$
\n
$$
S = \sum \left[\frac{C_r}{1 + e_0} \cdot H \cdot \log \left(\frac{\sigma_f}{\sigma_0} \right) \right]
$$

Overlyconsolidated Soil (σ' 0<σ' c<σ^f ')

$$
S = \sum \left[\frac{C_r}{1 + e_0} \cdot H \cdot \log \left(\frac{\sigma_c}{\sigma_0} \right) + \frac{C_c}{1 + e_0} \cdot H \cdot \log \left(\frac{\sigma_f}{\sigma_c} \right) \right]
$$

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Normally Consolidated Soil (σ' $\mathbf{g} \in \mathbf{G}^{\mathsf{T}}_{\mathsf{c}}$ **Overly consolidated Soil (σ'** $\mathbf{g} \in \mathbf{G}^{\mathsf{T}}_{\mathsf{c}}$ (σ' $\mathbf{g} \in \mathbf{G}^{\mathsf{T}}_{\mathsf{c}}$)

$$
S = \sum \left[\frac{C_r}{1 + e_0} \cdot H \cdot \log \left(\frac{\sigma'_f}{\sigma_0} \right) \right]
$$

2. Water Table Elev. assumed at 3 foot depth. **Total Settlement 1.4** in

TIME RATE OF CONSOLIDATION

1. Assume Double Drainage

Location: Ramp D - Station 41476+17

References:

- 1. EM 1110-1-1904 "Settlement Analyses" (1990)
- 2. Advanced Soil Mechanics (2nd Edition) B. M. Das (1997)
- 3. Training Course in Geotechical & Foundation Engineering Publication No. FHWA HI-97-021 (1997)

Assumptions:

1. Terzaghi's one-dimensional consolidation theory applies.

Stress Due to Full Height of Additional Embankment Fill

$$
\sigma_v(z) = \left(\frac{q}{\pi \cdot a}\right) \cdot \left(a \cdot \left(\alpha(z) + \beta(z) + \alpha'(z)\right)\right) + b \cdot \left(\alpha(z) + \alpha'(z)\right) + x \cdot \left(\left(\alpha(z) - \alpha'(z)\right)\right)
$$
\n
$$
\beta(z) = a \tan\left[\frac{(b-x)}{z}\right] + a \tan\left[\frac{(b+x)}{z}\right]
$$
\n
$$
\alpha'(z) = a \tan\left[\frac{(a+b-x)}{z}\right] - a \tan\left[\frac{(b-x)}{z}\right]
$$
\n
$$
\alpha(z) = a \tan\left[\frac{(a+b+x)}{z}\right] - a \tan\left[\frac{(b+x)}{z}\right]
$$

Note: Soil profile based on B-8 and B-10.

Normally Consolidated Soil (σ' $\mathbf{g} \in \mathbf{G}^{\mathsf{T}}_{\mathsf{c}}$ **Overly consolidated Soil (σ'** $\mathbf{g} \in \mathbf{G}^{\mathsf{T}}_{\mathsf{c}}$ (σ' $\mathbf{g} \in \mathbf{G}^{\mathsf{T}}_{\mathsf{c}}$)

$$
S = \sum \left[\frac{C_c}{1 + e_0} \cdot H \cdot \log \left(\frac{\sigma_f}{\sigma_0} \right) \right]
$$
\n
$$
S = \sum \left[\frac{C_r}{1 + e_0} \cdot H \cdot \log \left(\frac{\sigma_f}{\sigma_0} \right) \right]
$$

Overlyconsolidated Soil (σ' 0<σ' c<σ^f ')

$$
S = \sum \left[\frac{C_r}{1 + e_0} \cdot H \cdot \log \left(\frac{\sigma_c}{\sigma_0} \right) + \frac{C_c}{1 + e_0} \cdot H \cdot \log \left(\frac{\sigma_f}{\sigma_c} \right) \right]
$$

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1. Parameters based on consolidation test summary and design OCR Profile. **0.4** ft

2. Water Table Elev. assumed at 3 foot depth. **Total Settlement 5.2** in

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TIME RATE OF CONSOLIDATION

1. Assume Double Drainage

2. C_v based on consolidation test summary.

L \mathbf{r} L

 $= \sum \left[\frac{C_r}{1+e_0} \cdot H \cdot \log \left(\frac{\sigma}{\sigma_0} \right) \right]$

e

 $\frac{C_r}{1+e_0} \cdot H \cdot \log \left(\frac{\sigma_f}{\sigma_0} \right)$

 L

 $S = \sum \left| \frac{C}{A}\right|$

Location: Ramp D - Station 41482+00

References:

- 1. EM 1110-1-1904 "Settlement Analyses" (1990)
- 2. Advanced Soil Mechanics (2nd Edition) B. M. Das (1997)
- 3. Training Course in Geotechical & Foundation Engineering Publication No. FHWA HI-97-021 (1997)

Assumptions:

1. Terzaghi's one-dimensional consolidation theory applies.

Stress Due to Full Height of Additional Embankment Fill

$$
\sigma_v(z) = \left(\frac{q}{\pi \cdot a}\right) \cdot \left(a \cdot \left(\alpha(z) + \beta(z) + \alpha'(z)\right)\right) + b \cdot \left(\alpha(z) + \alpha'(z)\right) + x \cdot \left(\left(\alpha(z) - \alpha'(z)\right)\right)
$$
\n
$$
\beta(z) = a \tan\left[\frac{(b-x)}{z}\right] + a \tan\left[\frac{(b+x)}{z}\right]
$$
\n
$$
\alpha'(z) = a \tan\left[\frac{(a+b-x)}{z}\right] - a \tan\left[\frac{(b-x)}{z}\right]
$$
\n
$$
\alpha(z) = a \tan\left[\frac{(a+b+x)}{z}\right] - a \tan\left[\frac{(b+x)}{z}\right]
$$

Note: Soil profile based on RB30-383 after reviewing Web Soil Survey maps. Borings RB30-382, B-9, B-10, and B-11 were also evaluated.

$$
S = \sum \left[\frac{C_c}{1 + e_0} \cdot H \cdot \log \left(\frac{\sigma_f}{\sigma_0} \right) \right]
$$
\n
$$
S = \sum \left[\frac{C_r}{1 + e_0} \cdot H \cdot \log \left(\frac{\sigma_f}{\sigma_0} \right) \right]
$$

Overlyconsolidated Soil (σ' 0<σ' c<σ^f ')

$$
S = \sum \left[\frac{C_r}{1 + e_0} \cdot H \cdot \log \left(\frac{\sigma_c}{\sigma_0} \right) + \frac{C_c}{1 + e_0} \cdot H \cdot \log \left(\frac{\sigma_f}{\sigma_c} \right) \right]
$$

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Normally Consolidated Soil (σ' $\mathbf{g} \in \mathbf{G}^{\mathsf{T}}_{\mathsf{c}}$ **Overly consolidated Soil (σ'** $\mathbf{g} \in \mathbf{G}^{\mathsf{T}}_{\mathsf{c}}$ (σ' $\mathbf{g} \in \mathbf{G}^{\mathsf{T}}_{\mathsf{c}}$)

$$
S = \sum \left[\frac{C_r}{1 + e_0} \cdot H \cdot \log \left(\frac{\sigma'_f}{\sigma_0} \right) \right]
$$

1. Parameters based on consolidation test summary and design OCR Profile. **0.4** ft

2. Water Table Elev. assumed at 10.5 foot depth. **Total Settlement 4.8** in

TIME RATE OF CONSOLIDATION

1. Assume Double Drainage

Location: US 218 - Station 241478+10

References:

- 1. EM 1110-1-1904 "Settlement Analyses" (1990)
- 2. Advanced Soil Mechanics (2nd Edition) B. M. Das (1997)
- 3. Training Course in Geotechical & Foundation Engineering Publication No. FHWA HI-97-021 (1997)

Assumptions:

1. Terzaghi's one-dimensional consolidation theory applies.

Stress Due to Full Height of Additional Embankment Fill

$$
\sigma_v(z) = \left(\frac{q}{\pi \cdot a}\right) \cdot \left(a \cdot \left(\alpha(z) + \beta(z) + \alpha'(z)\right)\right) + b \cdot \left(\alpha(z) + \alpha'(z)\right) + x \cdot \left(\left(\alpha(z) - \alpha'(z)\right)\right)
$$
\n
$$
\beta(z) = a \tan\left[\frac{(b-x)}{z}\right] + a \tan\left[\frac{(b+x)}{z}\right]
$$
\n
$$
\alpha'(z) = a \tan\left[\frac{(a+b-x)}{z}\right] - a \tan\left[\frac{(b-x)}{z}\right]
$$
\n
$$
\alpha(z) = a \tan\left[\frac{(a+b+x)}{z}\right] - a \tan\left[\frac{(b+x)}{z}\right]
$$

Note: Soil profile based on RB218-1 and B-6.

Normally Consolidated Soil (σ' $\mathbf{g} \in \mathbf{G}^{\mathsf{T}}_{\mathsf{c}}$ **Overly consolidated Soil (σ'** $\mathbf{g} \in \mathbf{G}^{\mathsf{T}}_{\mathsf{c}}$ (σ' $\mathbf{g} \in \mathbf{G}^{\mathsf{T}}_{\mathsf{c}}$)

$$
S = \sum \left[\frac{C_c}{1 + e_0} \cdot H \cdot \log \left(\frac{\sigma_f}{\sigma_0} \right) \right]
$$
\n
$$
S = \sum \left[\frac{C_r}{1 + e_0} \cdot H \cdot \log \left(\frac{\sigma_f}{\sigma_0} \right) \right]
$$

Overlyconsolidated Soil (σ' 0<σ' c<σ^f ')

$$
S = \sum \left[\frac{C_r}{1 + e_0} \cdot H \cdot \log \left(\frac{\sigma_c}{\sigma_0} \right) + \frac{C_c}{1 + e_0} \cdot H \cdot \log \left(\frac{\sigma_f}{\sigma_c} \right) \right]
$$

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 $S = \sum \left| \frac{C}{A}\right|$

$$
S = \sum \left[\frac{C_r}{1 + e_0} \cdot H \cdot \log \left(\frac{\sigma \cdot f}{\sigma_0} \right) \right]
$$

2. Water Table Elev. assumed at 3.5 foot depth. **Total Settlement 4.1** in

TIME RATE OF CONSOLIDATION

1. Assume Double Drainage

Location: US 218 - Station 241473+20

References:

- 1. EM 1110-1-1904 "Settlement Analyses" (1990)
- 2. Advanced Soil Mechanics (2nd Edition) B. M. Das (1997)
- 3. Training Course in Geotechical & Foundation Engineering Publication No. FHWA HI-97-021 (1997)

Assumptions:

1. Terzaghi's one-dimensional consolidation theory applies.

Stress Due to Full Height of Additional Embankment Fill

$$
\sigma_v(z) = \left(\frac{q}{\pi \cdot a}\right) \cdot \left(a \cdot \left(\alpha(z) + \beta(z) + \alpha'(z)\right)\right) + b \cdot \left(\alpha(z) + \alpha'(z)\right) + x \cdot \left(\left(\alpha(z) - \alpha'(z)\right)\right)
$$
\n
$$
\beta(z) = a \tan\left[\frac{(b-x)}{z}\right] + a \tan\left[\frac{(b+x)}{z}\right]
$$
\n
$$
\alpha'(z) = a \tan\left[\frac{(a+b-x)}{z}\right] - a \tan\left[\frac{(b-x)}{z}\right]
$$
\n
$$
\alpha(z) = a \tan\left[\frac{(a+b+x)}{z}\right] - a \tan\left[\frac{(b+x)}{z}\right]
$$

Note: Soil profile based on RB24A-1, B-7 and B-13.

$$
S = \sum \left[\frac{C_c}{1 + e_0} \cdot H \cdot \log \left(\frac{\sigma_f}{\sigma_0} \right) \right]
$$
\n
$$
S = \sum \left[\frac{C_r}{1 + e_0} \cdot H \cdot \log \left(\frac{\sigma_f}{\sigma_0} \right) \right]
$$

Overlyconsolidated Soil (σ' 0<σ' c<σ^f ')

$$
S = \sum \left[\frac{C_r}{1 + e_0} \cdot H \cdot \log \left(\frac{\sigma_c}{\sigma_0} \right) + \frac{C_c}{1 + e_0} \cdot H \cdot \log \left(\frac{\sigma_f}{\sigma_c} \right) \right]
$$

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Normally Consolidated Soil (σ' $\mathbf{g} \in \mathbf{G}^{\mathsf{T}}_{\mathsf{c}}$ **Overly consolidated Soil (σ'** $\mathbf{g} \in \mathbf{G}^{\mathsf{T}}_{\mathsf{c}}$ (σ' $\mathbf{g} \in \mathbf{G}^{\mathsf{T}}_{\mathsf{c}}$)

$$
S = \sum \left[\frac{C_r}{1 + e_0} \cdot H \cdot \log \left(\frac{\sigma'_f}{\sigma_0} \right) \right]
$$

2. Water Table Elev. assumed at 3.5 foot depth. **Total Settlement 3.1** in

TIME RATE OF CONSOLIDATION

1. Assume Double Drainage

Form 610011 05‐15

FDR Consultant

Summary of Structure Settlement

8

241474+25 (US 218) Section A-A''s cut perpendicular to page at roadway centerline

Effective Wall Height at abutment = 944.95 From V.1 & South Abud.
-917 Top of levelling pad $0.8\times$ tt=22.4-75ay 22.5' strap Length

241474+50 (us 218) South Abutment
Section A-A'is cut perpendicular to page at roadway centerline

 $\frac{6}{9}$ $\frac{1}{4}$

Wall Height = 944.35 Highost point in reint. zone $249'$

O.BxH=19.9'> Say 20' strapleugth

MSEW -- Mechanically Stabilized Earth Walls Present Date/Time: Thu Feb 09 13:30:33 2017

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AASHTO 2007 (LRFD) US 30/US 218 Interchange

PROJECT IDENTIFICATION

Title: Project Number: Client: Designer: **Station Number:** US 30/US 218 Interchange 10019606 Iowa DOT **Brian Havens** South Abutment_Wall Height of 28 feet_Station 1002+75, Section A-A'

Description:

Analysis of wall using LRFD procedures and both non-seismic and seismic loading

Company's information:

Name: HDR Engineering, Inc. Street: 8404 Indian Hills Drive

Original file path and name:

G:\Projects\134 - 221364 US 30 Benton Co Iowa DOT\S2 S3....D_South Abutment.BEN Thu Oct 31 13:18:22 2013

Original date and time of creating this file:

PROGRAM MODE:

ANALYSIS of a SIMPLE STRUCTURE using METAL STRIPS as reinforcing material.

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SOIL DATA

REINFORCED SOIL Unit weight, γ 120.0 lb/ft 3 Design value of internal angle of friction, 34.0^o ϕ **RETAINED SOIL** Unit weight, γ 120.0 lb/ft³ Design value of internal angle of friction, $34.0\degree$ FOUNDATION SOIL (Considered as an equivalent uniform soil) Equivalent unit weight, Yequiv. 125.0 lb/ft³ -overex. of allowing
- placement of special backfill 32.0 $^{\circ}$ Equivalent internal angle of friction, φ_{equiv} Equivalent cohesion, c equiv. 0.0 lb/ft 2

Water table is at wall base elevation

LATERAL EARTH PRESSURE COEFFICIENTS

Ka (internal stability) = 0.2827 (if batter is less than 10°, Ka is calculated from eq. 15. Otherwise, eq. 38 is utilized) Ka (external stability) = 0.2827 (if batter is less than 10°, Ka is calculated from eq. 16. Otherwise, eq. 17 is utilized)

BEARING CAPACITY

 $N \gamma = 30.21$ Bearing capacity coefficients (calculated by MSEW): $Nc = 35.49$

SEISMICITY

Maximum ground acceleration coefficient, $A = 0.040$ Design acceleration coefficient in Internal Stability: $Kh = Am = 0.056$ Design acceleration coefficient in External Stability: $Kh = 0.056$ (Am = 0.000)

Kae (Kh > 0) = 0.3142 Kae (Kh = 0) = 0.2827 Δ Kae = 0.0315 (see eq. 37 in DEMO 82) Seismic soil-metal strip friction coefficient, F* is 80.0% of its specified static value.

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INPUT DATA: Metal strips (Analysis)

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INPUT DATA: Facia and Connection (Analysis)

FACIA type: Segmental precast concrete panels. Depth of panel is 0.66 ft. Horizontal distance to Center of Gravity of panel is 0.33 ft. Average unit weight of panel is $\gamma_f = 152.78$ lb/ft³

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#	METAL Elevation Length Type [ft]	[ft]	STRIP #	CDR [pullout] resistance	CONNECTION CDR <i>connection</i> break]	CDR [metal strip] strength]	Metal strip strength CDR	Pullout resistance CDR	Direct sliding CDR	Eccentricity e/L	Product name
3 4 5. 6 8	1.15 3.45 5.75 8.05 10.35 12.65 14.95 17.25	22.50 22.50 22.50 22.50 22.50 22.50 22.50 22.50		N/A N/A N/A N/A N/A N/A N/A N/A	2.35 2.44 2.56 2.71 2.87 3.07 3.37 2.12	2.35 2.44 2.56 2.71 2.87 3.07 3.37 2.12	2.349 2.436 2.555 2.708 2.866 3.068 3.374 2.121	3.049 3.223 3.313 3.323 3.227 3.329 3.416 1.926	2.546 2.807 3.137 3.571 4.174 5.086 6.674 10.331	0.0951 0.0770 0.0604 0.0455 0.0323 0.0209 0.0116 0.0045	Metal Strip Metal Strip Metal Strip Metal Strip Metal Strip Metal Strip Metal Strip Metal Strip

ANALYSIS: CALCULATED FACTORS (Seismic conditions)
Bearing capacity, CDR = 1.95, Meyerhof stress = 6013 lb/ft².
tion Interface: Direct sliding CDR = 2.075. Eccentricity e/l = 0.1162. Eccoverturning = 4.30.

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BEARING CAPACITY for GIVEN LAYOUT

SCALE:

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DIRECT SLIDING for GIVEN LAYOUT (for METAL STRIPS reinforcements)

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ECCENTRICITY for GIVEN LAYOUT

At interface with foundation: e/L static = 0.1048, e/L seismic = 0.1162; Overturning: CDR-static = 4.77, CDR-seismic = 4.30

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RESULTS for PULLOUT

Live Load included in calculating Tmax

NOTE: Live load is not included in calculating the overburden pressure used to assess pullout resistance.

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Present Date/Time: Thu Feb 09 13:30:33 2017

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RESULTS for CONNECTION (static conditions)
Live Load included in calculating Tmax

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RESULTS for CONNECTION (seismic conditions) Live Load included in calculating Tmax

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AASHTO 2007 (LRFD) US 30/US 218 Interchange

PROJECT IDENTIFICATION

Title: Project Number: Client: Designer: **Station Number:**

US 30/US 218 Interchange 10019606 Iowa DOT **Brian Havens** South Abutment Sidewall_Wall Height of 25 feet_Station 1003+60_Section B-B'

Description:

Analysis of wall using LRFD procedures and both non-seismic and seismic loading

Company's information:

Name: HDR Engineering, Inc. Street: 8404 Indian Hills Drive

Original file path and name:

G:\Projects\134 - 221364 US 30 Benton Co Iowa DOT\S2 S3....butment Sidewall.BEN Thu Oct 31 13:18:22 2013

Original date and time of creating this file:

PROGRAM MODE:

ANALYSIS of a SIMPLE STRUCTURE using METAL STRIPS as reinforcing material.

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SOIL DATA

REINFORCED SOIL Unit weight, γ Design value of internal angle of friction,

RETAINED SOIL Unit weight, γ Design value of internal angle of friction,

125.0 lb/ft 3 28.0 $^{\rm o}$

120.0 lb/ft³

34.0 $^{\circ}$

FOUNDATION SOIL (Considered as an equivalent uniform soil) 125.0 lb/ft ³ Equivalent unit weight, Yequiv. $32.0\degree$ Equivalent internal angle of friction, φ_{equiv} . Equivalent cohesion, c equiv. 0.0 lb/ft 2

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- placement of special beaufill

Water table is at wall base elevation

LATERAL EARTH PRESSURE COEFFICIENTS

Ka (internal stability) = 0.2827 (if batter is less than 10°, Ka is calculated from eq. 15. Otherwise, eq. 38 is utilized) Ka (external stability) = 0.3610 (if batter is less than 10°, Ka is calculated from eq. 16. Otherwise, eq. 17 is utilized)

BEARING CAPACITY

 N γ= 30.21 Bearing capacity coefficients (calculated by MSEW): $Nc = 35.49$

SEISMICITY

Maximum ground acceleration coefficient, $A = 0.040$ Design acceleration coefficient in Internal Stability: $Kh = Am = 0.056$ Design acceleration coefficient in External Stability: Kh = 0.056 (Am = 0.000)

Kae (Kh > 0) = 0.3967 \triangle Kae = 0.0357 (see eq. 37 in DEMO 82) Kae (Kh = 0) = 0.3610 Seismic soil-metal strip friction coefficient, F* is 80.0% of its specified static value.

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INPUT DATA: Metal strips (Analysis)

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AASHTO 2007 (LRFD) Input Data

INTERNAL STABILITY

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ANALYSIS: CALCULATED FACTORS (Seismic conditions)

Foundation Interface: Direct sliding, CDR = 1.351, Eccentricity, e/L = 0.2171, Fs-overturning = 2.30

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BEARING CAPACITY for GIVEN LAYOUT

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DIRECT SLIDING for GIVEN LAYOUT (for METAL STRIPS reinforcements)

Along reinforced and foundation soils interface: CDR -static = 1.503 and CDR -seismic = 1.351

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ECCENTRICITY for GIVEN LAYOUT

At interface with foundation: e/L static = 0.1864, e/L seismic = 0.2171; Overturning: CDR-static = 2.68, CDR-seismic = 2.30

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RESULTS for STRENGTH [NLive Load included in calculating Tmax ctual stress]]

RESULTS for PULLOUT

Live Load included in calculating Tmax

NOTE: Live load is not included in calculating the overburden pressure used to assess pullout resistance.

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RESULTS for CONNECTION (static conditions)

RESULTS for CONNECTION (seismic conditions) Live Load included in calculating Tmax

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APPENDIX G: Historical Information

COUNTY | PROJECT NUMBER

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