STRUCTURE GEOTECHNICAL REPORT
INTERSTATE 80 BRIDGES OVER
MIDLAND AVENUE
EX SNs 099-0050 and 099-0051
PR SNs 099-8322 and 099-8323
WILL COUNTY, ILLINOIS

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11. Abstract						
Two new, single-span bridges will replace the existing three-span bridges carrying Interstate 80 over Midland Avenue in Will County, Illinois. The proposed structures will have back-to-back of abutments length of 79.7 feet and out-to-out widths of 74.8 feet. The proposed abutment cap base elevations range from 633.78 to 637.30 feet. Wrap-around Mechanically Stabilized Earth (MSE) walls are proposed in front of each of the abutments. The walls will have maximum total heights of 18.7 and 19.7 feet at the east and west abutments, respectively. This report provides geotechnical recommendations for the design and construction of the proposed approach embankments, approach slabs, retaining walls, and bridge foundations.						

The pavement structure along I-80 consists of 9.0 to 22.0 inches of asphalt pavement over 2.0 to 14.0 inches of aggregate base whereas the Midland Avenue surface consists of 10.5 to 11.0 inches of asphalt over 3.0 to 25.0 inches of aggregate base. Beneath the pavement, the general lithologic profile includes up to 16.0 feet of embankment materials consisting of medium stiff to hard silty clay to silty clay loam fill followed by up to 34.0 feet of stiff to hard silty clay and silty clay loam with lenses of sand overlying dense to very dense sand to sandy loam and silty loam to gravelly silty loam. Dolostone bedrock was encountered at elevations of about 547 to 545 feet. The groundwater level was measured at elevations ranging from 622 to 581 feet.

The MSE walls will experience settlements of up to 1.0 inch due to the long-term consolidation of underlying soils under the MSE wall loads. Global stability analyses at the MSE walls show FOS meeting the IDOT minimum requirement of 1.5. The maximum factored soil bearing resistance for the approach footings is 2,500 psf.

The bridge abutments could be supported on driven piles. To support the integral abutments, driven 14-inch MSP, 16-inch MSP, and HP14x89 steel piles will provide 100 to 384 kips of factored resistance at total lengths of 41 to 94 feet. Downdrag allowances on the piles are included.

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### 1.0 INTRODUCTION

This report presents the results of our subsurface investigation, laboratory testing, geotechnical evaluations, and recommendations in support of the design and reconstruction of the existing bridges carrying eastbound (EX SN 099-0050) and westbound (EX SN 099-0051) Interstate 80 (I-80) over Midland Avenue in Will County, Illinois. On the USGS *Joliet 7.5 Minute Series Quadrangle* map, the bridge is located in Joliet Township, SW ¼ of Section 17, Tier 35N, Range 10E of the of the Third Principal Meridian (Exhibit 1). The bridge replacements are part of the proposed widening and reconstruction of I-80 from Houbolt Road to west of Center Street and Larkin Avenue Interchange in Will County, Illinois. These bridges will be reconstructed as part of Contract ML-3.

The purpose of this investigation was to characterize the site soil and groundwater conditions, perform geotechnical analyses, and provide recommendations for the design and construction of the proposed bridge foundations, approach embankments, approach slabs, and retaining walls.

### 1.1 Existing Structure and Ground Conditions

Based on the *Bridge Condition Reports (BCRs)*, dated May 2011 and provided by TranSystems Corporation (TranSystems), Wang Engineering, Inc. (Wang) understands the existing bridges were originally built in 1963 as three-span structures supported by cast-in-place reinforced concrete stub abutment and piers. The piers are supported on spreads footings, whereas the abutments and wingwalls are supported on 30-ton capacity concrete piles. The approach slabs are supported on timber piles with estimated lengths of 20.0 feet. The existing bridges have lengths of 138.7 from back-to-back of abutments and out-to-out widths of 44.0 feet, which accommodates two 12.0-foot wide traffic lanes, a 10.0-foot wide right shoulder, a 4.0-foot wide left shoulder, and parapets. Reinforced concrete wingwalls and 4-inch thick concrete slope walls are located at the ends of the structures. At both ends, the concrete slope walls are continuous between the eastbound and westbound bridge structures. The approach slabs were repaired in 1981 whereas the structures were repaired in 1992,



repainted in 1986, and zone painted in 2003. Surface elevations at the bridge site range from 621 to 625 feet along Midland Avenue and from 639 to 644 feet along I-80.

In the project area (see Exhibit 2), an about 80-foot thick overburden made up of moderate plasticity, moderate to high strength, moderate moisture clayey diamicton with occasional silt, sand, and gravel lenses rest over low to moderate plasticity, high strength, and low to moderate moisture content silty clayey diamicton (Bauer et al. 1991, Hansel and Johnson 1996, Willman et al. 1971). The bedrock is made up of dolostone. Top of bedrock is mapped at about 545.0 feet elevation. Sinkholes and other dissolution features are not unknown in the project area (Bretz 1940; Otto 1963). The site is located on the northern, downthrown block of the inactive Sandwich Fault Zone that may be traced five miles southwest of the proposed improvements (Kolata 2005). There are no records of mining activity within the bridge site. Neither the overburden nor the upper bedrock is known to include significant sources of water supply (Woller and Sanderson 1983).

#### 1.2 **Proposed Structure**

Based on the proposed General Plan and Elevation Drawings (Appendix E), provided by TranSystems and dated July 28, 2022, Wang understands the existing three-span bridges will be removed and replaced with two new single-span bridges with integral abutments. The new bridges will have back-to-back of abutments length of 79.7 feet and out-to-out widths of 74.8 feet to accommodate two 12-foot wide lanes, a future 12-foot wide lanes or auxiliary lane, a 12-foot wide shoulder or future auxiliary lane, shoulders, two 12-foot wide shoulders, and 1.4-foot wide parapets.

Based on the provided Cross-sections (Appendix F), dated January 17, 2022, the existing grade along I-80 is approximately 635.0 to 643.5 feet and the proposed back of abutment elevations are approximately 641.5 to 645.02 feet at the east and west abutments, respectively; therefore, the grade will be raised by up to 6.0 feet along each centerline at the approaches. From the BCRs and the design drawings, we estimate the east and west abutments will be constructed about 35.0 feet in front of the existing ones and will be offset from the existing piers to avoid construction conflicts. This will require the placement of about 12.5 to 18.0 feet of new fill behind the proposed abutments. Up to 5.5 feet of new fill will be placed along the existing median at the west and east approaches, respectively, to facilitate the inward widening of the bridges by about 26.0 feet at the north and south sides of the eastbound and westbound bridges.

The plans indicate the existing concrete end slopes will be removed and in its place wrap around Mechanically Stabilized Earth (MSE) walls are proposed in front of each of the abutments. The MSE walls will be placed along the existing end slopes and will support the new fill placed at the bridge



approaches and behind the abutments. The MSE walls will run parallel to Midland Avenue and will wrap around the north and south side of the bridge approaches, extending about 37.4 and 44.4 feet along the southeast and southwest ends and about 38.0 and 46.7 feet along the northeast and northwest ends, respectively. The walls will have maximum total heights of 18.7 and 19.7 feet at the east and west abutments, respectively.

#### 2.0 METHODS OF INVESTIGATION

The following sections outline the subsurface and laboratory investigations performed by Wang.

#### 2.1 **Field Investigation**

The subsurface investigation consisted of eleven bridge borings, designated as MLA-BSB-01 to MLA-BSB-10 and MLA-BSB-09B, drilled by Wang between March and April of 2021. The bedrock coring was stopped in Boring MLA-BSB-09 due to technical difficulties and was moved about 10.0 feet north where a hole was blind-drilled to 73.5 feet bgs and a 10-foot long bedrock core was collected (MLA-BSB-09B). The borings were drilled from elevations of 621.6 to 643.5 feet and were advanced to depths of 75.0 to 93.5 feet bgs. The as-drilled northings and eastings were acquired with a mapping-grade GPS unit. Stations, offsets, and elevations were provided by TranSystems. Boring location data are presented in the Boring Logs (Appendix A) and the as-drilled boring locations are shown in the *Boring Location Plan* (Exhibit 3).

Truck-mounted drilling rigs, equipped with hollow stem augers, were used to advance and maintain open boreholes. Mud rotary drilling techniques were used from 10.0 feet bgs to advance the bridge boreholes. Soil sampling was performed according to AASHTO T206, "Penetration Test and Split Barrel Sampling of Soils." The soil was sampled at 2.5-foot intervals to 30.0 feet bgs and at 5.0-foot intervals thereafter to the boring termination depth. Bedrock cores were collected from Borings MLA-BSB-07, MLA-BSB-08, MLA-BSB-09B, and MLA-BSB-10 in 5- and 10-foot runs with an NWD4sized core barrel. Soil samples collected from each sampling interval were placed in sealed jars and rock cores were placed into marked core boxes and transported to the laboratory for further examination and testing.

Field boring logs, prepared and maintained by Wang field engineers, included lithological descriptions, visual-manual soil (IDH Textural) classifications, results of Rimac and pocket penetrometer unconfined compressive strength tests, and results of Standard Penetration Tests (SPT) recorded as blows per 6 inches of penetration.



Groundwater levels were measured while drilling. Since mud rotary drilling techniques were used to advance and maintain open boreholes, groundwater level recordings were not available at completion of the borings. Prior to being backfilled, Borings MLA-BSB-03 and MLA-BSB-04 were left open to record 24- to 48-hour water level readings. A groundwater monitoring piezometer (MLA-PZ-01) was installed near Boring MLA-BSB-08 to monitor the water level elevations over a longer period of time. Each borehole location was backfilled upon completion with lean grout, soil cuttings, and/or bentonite chips and, where necessary, the pavement surface was restored as much as possible to its original condition.

#### 2.2 **Laboratory Testing**

The soil samples were tested in the laboratory for moisture content (AASHTO T265). Atterberg limits (AASHTO T89 and T90) and particle size analysis (AASHTO T88) tests were performed on selected samples. Unconfined compressive strength tests were performed on selected bedrock cores. Field visual descriptions of the soil samples were verified in the laboratory and index tested soils were classified according to the IDH soil Classification System. The laboratory test results are shown in the Boring Logs (Appendix A) and in the Laboratory Test Results (Appendix B).

#### 3.0 **INVESTIGATION RESULTS**

Detailed descriptions of the soil conditions encountered during the subsurface investigation are presented in the attached Boring Logs (Appendix A) and in the Soil Profile (Exhibit 4). Please note that strata contact lines represent approximate boundaries between soil types. The actual transition between soil types in the field may be gradual in horizontal and vertical directions.

Our subsurface investigation results fit into the local geologic context. The borings drilled in the project area revealed the native sediments consists of silty clay to silty clay loam diamicton (Unit 2) with occasional lenses of silt, sand, and gravel (Units 3 to 5) over silty clay loam to silty loam diamicton (Unit 6) over dolostone bedrock. The top of dolostone bedrock was reached in the structure borings at an elevation of about 545 to 547 feet (75.5 to 78.5 feet bgs) as predicted based on geological data.

#### 3.1 **Lithological Profile**

Borings MLA-BSB-01, MLA-BSB-03, MLA-BSB-04, and MLA-BSB-06 were drilled along the I-80 shoulders and revealed the pavement structure consists of 9 to 22 inches of asphalt overlying 2 to 14 inches of damp, sandy gravel aggregate base. Borings MLA-BSB-02 and MLA-BSB-05 were drilled along the I-80 median and sampled 6 to 18 inches of silty clay loam topsoil. Borings MLA-BSB-07 to



MLA-BSB-10, drilled along Midland Avenue, showed the pavement structure consists of 10.5 to 11 inches of asphalt pavement overlying 3 to 25 inches of damp sandy gravel aggregate base. In descending order, the general lithologic succession encountered beneath the pavement or topsoil includes: 1) man-made ground (fill); 2) stiff to hard silty clay to silty clay loam; 3) loose to very dense silt to silty loam; 4) medium dense to very dense sand to sandy loam and sandy gravel; 5) medium dense to very dense silt to silty loam and gravelly silty loam; 6) stiff to hard silty clay loam to silty loam; and 7) strong to very strong, fair to excellent quality dolostone.

### 1) Man-made ground (fill)

Beneath the topsoil or pavement structure, the borings drilled along I-80 encountered up to 16.0 feet of cohesive fill. The cohesive fill consists of medium stiff to hard, black, brown, and gray silty clay to silty clay loam with unconfined compressive strength (Q<sub>u</sub>) values of 0.8 to 5.3 tsf and moisture content values of 16 to 28%. Laboratory index testing on samples from this layer showed liquid limit (LL) values of 39 to 44% and plastic limit (PL) values of 17 to 19%. Construction debris and wood fragments were noted within the fill in Boring MLA-BSB-03. Boring MLA-BSB-07, drilled along Midland Avenue, sampled about 5.0 feet of medium dense, gray sandy gravel fill with SPT N-values of 18 to 28 blows per foot and moisture content values of 8 to 19%.

A 24-inch thick layer of buried, black silty clay loam topsoil with a moisture content value of 31% was sampled beneath the fill in Boring MLA-BSB-05. The presence of this layer most likely indicates the boundary between fill and natural soils.

### 2) Stiff to hard silty clay to silty clay loam

Beneath the fill, at elevations of 631 to 616 feet, the borings advanced through 20.0 to 34.0 feet of stiff to hard, brown to gray silty clay to silty clay loam. The silty clay to silty clay loam is characterized by Q<sub>u</sub> values of 1.0 to 8.7 tsf and moisture content values of 14 to 26%. Laboratory index testing on samples from this layer showed LL values of 34 to 42% and PL values of 16 to 19%. A 2.0-foot thick brown, saturated fine sand lens was encountered in Boring MLA-BSB-03 at an elevation of 614 feet. Hard drilling and rig chatter, indicating the possible presence of cobbles was noted at elevations of 615.6 to 610.6 feet (depths of 23.0 to 30.0 feet bgs) within Borings MLA-BSB-03, MLA-BSB-05, and MLA-BSB-07.

### 3) Loose to very dense silt to silty loam

At elevations of 610 to 594 feet, the borings advanced through 2.0 to 5.0 feet of loose to very dense, brown and gray, moist to saturated silt to silty loam. This soil unit has N-values of 5 to 53 blows per foot, and moisture content values of 16 to 28%.



### 4) Medium dense to very dense sand to sandy loam and sandy gravel

At elevations of 595 to 592 feet, the borings advanced through 22.0 to 35.0 feet of medium dense to very dense, brown and gray, damp to saturated, sand to sandy loam and sandy gravel. This soil unit has N-values of 16 to 78 blows per foot, and moisture content values of 8 to 24%.

### 5) Medium dense to very dense silt to silty loam and gravelly silty loam

At elevations of 572 to 552 feet, the borings advanced through 2.5 to 14.0 feet of medium dense to very dense, gray, damp to saturated silt to silty loam and gravelly silty loam. This soil unit has Nvalues of 14 blows per foot to more than 50 blows per 3 inches, and moisture content values of 11 to 26%.

### 6) Stiff to hard silty clay loam to silty loam

At elevations of 570 to 555 feet, the borings advanced through up to 13.5 feet of medium stiff to hard, gray silty clay loam to silty loam. These soils have Q<sub>u</sub> values of 0.8 to 7.6 tsf and moisture content values of 11 to 21%. In Boring MLA-BSB-03, at an elevation of 558 feet, a 2 foot thick, black granite boulder was encountered during drilling.

Hard drilling and rig chatter, indicating the possible presence of cobbles, was noted in Borings MLA-BSB-01 and MLA-BSB-03 within this layer at depths of 81.5 to 85.0 feet (elevations of 562.0 to 556.0 feet).

### 7) Strong to very strong, fair to excellent quality dolostone

At elevations of 554 to 548 feet, the borings advanced through 2.0 to 7.0 feet of very dense, gray, damp weathered dolostone bedrock. This soil unit has N-values of greater than 50 blows per 5 inch, and a moisture content value of 10%.

At elevations of 547 to 545 feet (depths of 75.5 to 78.5 feet bgs), Borings MLA-BSB-07, MLA-BSB-08, MLA-BSB-09B, and MLA-BSB-10 encountered and cored strong to very strong, fair to excellent quality, slightly weathered dolostone bedrock. The Rock Quality Designation (RQD) ranges from 50 to 96% and uniaxial compressive strength tests revealed Q<sub>u</sub> values of 8,046 to 14,463 psi. The bedrock core data is shown in the *Bedrock Core Photographs* (Appendix C).

#### **Groundwater Conditions** 3.2

Along I-80, groundwater was encountered while drilling at elevations of 614 to 582 feet (29.5 to 58.5 feet bgs) within the medium dense to dense silt and sand layers. Along Midland Avenue, groundwater was encountered while drilling at elevations of 618 to 581 feet (3.5 to 44.5 feet bgs) within the



medium dense sandy gravel fill material and the medium dense to very dense silt and sand layers. At the end of drilling, the mud from Borings MLA-BSB-03 and MLA-BSB-04 was flushed out and left open to measure 24- to 48-hour groundwater levels. The 24- to 48-hour groundwater level was recorded at elevations of 603 and 622 feet (22.0 and 36.0 feet bgs). It should be noted that groundwater levels might change with seasonal rainfall patterns and long-term climate fluctuations or may be influenced by local site conditions. Additionally, water perched within the upper fil layers maybe encountered.

A groundwater monitoring piezometer (MLA-PZ-01) was installed along Midland Avenue near Boring MLA-BSB-08. The piezometer is screened between elevations of 593.0 to 573.0 feet. A summary of the groundwater monitoring data recorded between June of 2021 and February of 2022 is shown in Figure 1.

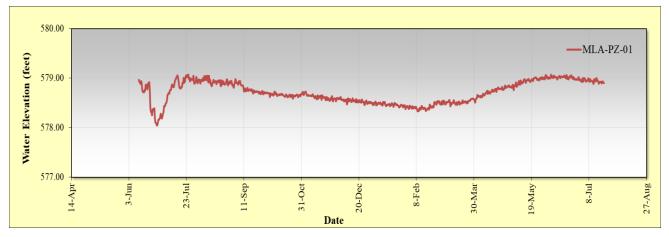


Figure 1: Groundwater Monitoring Data at MLA-PZ-01

The information from the piezometer shows groundwater levels correlating to the information contained in the boring logs. The average groundwater elevation is approximately 578.7 feet within the deeper granular soils, which is generally where the groundwater was recorded during drilling. The maximum recorded groundwater elevation was 579.1 feet during heavy precipitation in July of 2021.

#### 4.0 FOUNDATION ANALYSIS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

The Cross-Section drawings (Appendix F), provided by TranSystems, indicate the existing grade along I-80 will be raised by up to 5.5 feet along each centerline at the approaches. We understand the east and west integral abutments will be constructed about 35.0 feet in front of the existing abutments which will require the placement of about 12.5 to 18.0 feet of new fill. The new fill placed along the approaches and behind the abutments will be supported by wrap-around MSE walls with maximum



total heights ranging from 18.7 to 19.7 feet at the east and west abutments, respectively. About 5.5 feet of new fill will be placed along the existing median at the approaches to facilitate the inward widening of the bridges by about 26.0 feet. The plans indicate the existing concrete end slopes will be removed and in its place wrap around MSE walls are proposed in front of each of the abutments.

Wang recommends supporting the integral abutments on driven pile foundations. Supporting the substructures on shallow foundations is not feasible due to the large loads anticipated from the abutments. Drilled shaft foundations are not approved for use with integral abutments (IDOT 2020a). Geotechnical evaluations and recommendations for the approach embankments, approach slabs, substructure foundations, and retaining walls are included in the following sections.

#### 4.1 **Seismic Design Considerations**

The seismic site class was determined in accordance with the IDOT Geotechnical Manual (IDOT 2020a). The soils within the top 100 feet have a weighted average N-value of 26 blows/foot (Method C controlling) and the results classify the site in the Seismic Site Class D. The project location belongs to the Seismic Performance Zone 1 (IDOT 2020a). The seismic spectral acceleration parameters recommended for design in accordance with the AASHTO LRFD Bridge Design Specifications (AASHTO 2020) are summarized in Table 1. According to the IDOT Bridge Manual (IDOT 2012), liquefaction analysis is not required for sites located in Seismic Performance Zone 1.

Table 1.	Recommend	led Seismic	Decign	Parameters
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	Tuote 1: Recommended Science Bengal Furameters							
Spectral Acceleration Period (sec)	Spectral Acceleration  Coefficient <sup>1)</sup> (% g)	Site Factors	Design Spectrum for Site Class D <sup>2)</sup> (% g)					
0.0	PGA= 4.9	F <sub>pga</sub> = 1.6	A <sub>s</sub> = 7.8					
0.2	$S_s=10.5$	F <sub>a</sub> = 1.6	$S_{DS}=16.8$					
1.0	S <sub>1</sub> = 4.0	F <sub>v</sub> = 2.4	S <sub>D1</sub> = 9.6					

<sup>1)</sup> Spectral acceleration coefficients based on Site Class D

#### 4.2 **Mechanically Stabilized Earth Walls**

The plans indicate the existing concrete end slopes will be removed and in its place wrap around MSE walls are proposed in front of each of the four abutments. The MSE walls are proposed along the existing end slopes and will support the new fill placed along the approaches and behind the abutments. The walls will also wrap around the north and south side of the bridge approaches,

<sup>2)</sup> Site Class D Spectrum to be included on plans;  $A_s = PGA*F_{pga}$ ;  $S_{DS} = S_s*F_a$ ;  $S_{D1} = S_1*F_v$ 



extending about 37.4 and 44.4 feet along the southeast and southwest ends and about 38.0 and 46.7 feet along the northeast and northwest ends, respectively. The wall station limits and maximum total wall heights are summarized in Table 2.

Table 2: Proposed MSE Walls

Structure	Retaining Wall Station Limits		Maximum Total Height (feet)
Eastbound Bridge -	West Abutment MSE Wall (SW Corner)	614+69.84, 99.27 RT to 614+70.30, 101.78 LT	18.18
	East Abutment MSE Wall (SE Corner)	616+18.37, 114.80 LT to 616+14.95, 98.21 RT	18.75
Westbound Bridge	West Abutment MSE Wall (NW Corner)	614+69.84, 99.27 RT to 614+70.30, 101.78 LT	19.69
	East Abutment MSE Wall (NE Corner)	616+18.37, 114.80 LT to 616+14.95, 98.21 RT	17.32

The following sections provide bearing resistance, settlement, sliding, and global stability analyses for the MSE walls supporting the abutments and approach embankments. The borings show primarily low moisture, cohesive soils within the zone of influence of strength and deformation. Wang estimates these soils will provide adequate bearing resistance and global stability along with suitable total and differential long-term consolidation settlement performance.

### *4.2.1 Bearing Resistance*

The top of the MSE leveling pads should be established at a depth of at least 3.5 feet below the finished grade at the front face of the wall (IDOT 2012). The reinforcement width should be taken as 0.7 times the total height or a minimum of 8.0 feet. We estimate equivalent factored bearing pressures of 5,500 and 5,700 psf for maximum total wall heights of approximately 18.8 and 19.7 feet at the east and west walls, respectively.

Wang evaluated the suitability of the soils encountered below the estimated top of the leveling pad proposed at elevations of 618.3 to 630.1 feet. The foundation soils primarily consist of stiff to hard silty clay. However, Boring MLA-BSB-05, drilled in the median, encountered buried topsoil near the proposed top of levelling pad with a Q<sub>u</sub> value of 0.4 tsf and a moisture content value of 31%. To provide sufficient bearing resistance and minimize potential settlement, we recommend removing the unsuitable soils and replacing them with compacted granular fill. Before placing the granular fill, the base of the excavation should be underlain with geotextile fabric. Other patches of buried topsoil may occur below the leveling pad elevation in the vicinity of Boring MLA-BSB-05 or elsewhere within the footprint of the east abutment retaining wall. We recommend including in the contract documents



a pay item for soil removal and replacement. Assumed limits for the area requiring removal and replacement are summarized in Table 3.

Table 3: Summary of Foundation Soil Treatment Recommendations

Approximate Wall Station Limits	Treatment Width <sup>(1)</sup>	Treatment Vertical Extent (feet)	Reference Borings, Concerns
615+80, 36 LT to 615+78, 37 RT (East Abutment MSE Wall)	MSE Wall Reinforcement Width	1.5	MLA-BSB-05 (Buried topsoil, Q <sub>u</sub> =0.4 tsf, and MC=31%)

<sup>(1)</sup> Foundation treatment should extend a minimum of 1.0 foot outside the foundation footprint.

The actual need for removal and replacement of soils, including the required width and depth of improvement shown in Table 3, should be determined in the field at the time of construction. Following the recommended foundation treatment, we estimate the foundation soils will provide a maximum factored bearing resistance of 6,000 psf based on a geotechnical resistance factor of 0.65 (AASHTO 2020).

### 4.2.2 Lateral Design Pressure and Resistance

Lateral earth pressure distribution for the design of the MSE walls should be taken as per the 2020 AASHTO LRFD Bridge Design Specifications Article 3.11.5.8 (AASHTO 2020); and applicable 2012 IDOT Bridge Manual (IDOT 2012). Design lateral pressure from surcharge loads due to roadway traffic and construction equipment should be added to the lateral earth pressure load. The estimated friction angles between the base of the MSE walls and the underlying silty clay or granular backfill are 28° and 30°, respectively and the corresponding friction coefficients are 0.53 and 0.58, respectively (AASHTO 2020). MSE retaining walls are designed based on an AASHTO sliding resistance factor of 1.0 for soil-on-soil contact (AASHTO 2020). We estimate the eccentricity lies within the middle 2/3 of the walls and resistance against overturning is sufficient. The MSE walls must have both internal and external stability. The wall supplier is responsible for all internal stability aspects of the wall design.

### 4.2.3 Settlement

Settlement estimates have been made based on correlations to measured index properties obtained from the laboratory tests (Appendix B). Based on the soil conditions, we estimate the MSE walls will undergo maximum long-term consolidation settlements of up to 1.0 inch. We anticipate that more than 0.4 inches of settlement will remain after construction of the MSE walls. A relative settlement between the pile and surrounding soils of more than 0.4 inches would result in downdrag loads. The



estimated settlements are appropriate for the construction of the approach slabs; however, we anticipate downdrag allowances for the proposed abutment piles.

### 4.2.4 Global Stability

The global stability of the MSE walls was analyzed at the critical sections based on the soil profile described in Section 3.1 and the information provided in the General Plan and Elevation and Crosssections (Appendixes E and F). The minimum required FOS for both short (undrained) and long-term (drained) conditions is 1.5 (IDOT 2012). Our analysis indicates that the MSE walls have adequate FOS. *Slide2* exhibits employing the Bishop Simplified method of analysis are shown in Appendix D.

### 4.2.5 Approach Slabs

We assume the approach slabs will be supported on spread footing foundations (IDOT 2012). Based on the design drawings and soil conditions revealed in Borings MLA-BSB-01 to MLA-BSB-06, the approach footings will be supported mainly on the new fill to be placed behind the abutments. We estimate the fill has a maximum factored bearing resistance of 2,500 psf calculated for a geotechnical resistance factor ( $\Phi_b$ ) of 0.45 (AASHTO 2020). Settlement of the approach footing is estimated to be less than 1.0 inch.

#### 4.3 **Structure Foundations**

The soil conditions along the structure show stiff to hard clayey soils followed by medium dense to very dense silty loam and sand to sandy loam and sandy gravel overlying dolostone bedrock. Wang recommends supporting the integral abutments on driven metal shell piles (MSP) or steel H-piles.

The preliminary factored loading information provided by TranSystems on December 8, 2021 and proposed abutment cap base elevations as shown in the GPE are summarized in Table 4.

Table 4: Preliminary Factored Loads and Proposed Pile Cap Elevations

Direction	Substructure	Pile Cap Elevations (feet)	Total Factored Load (kips)	
Fresh and	West Abutment	637.30		
Eastbound	East Abutment	636.40	2625	
Westhermal	West Abutment	634.76	- 2635	
Westbound	East Abutment	633.78	_	



### 4.3.1 Driven Piles

IDOT specifies the maximum nominal required bearing (R<sub>NMAX</sub>) for each pile and states the factored resistance available (R<sub>F</sub>) for steel H-piles and MSP should be based on a geotechnical resistance factor ( $\Phi_G$ ) of 0.55 (IDOT 2012). Nominal tip and side resistance were estimated using the methods and empirical equations presented in the latest *IDOT Geotechnical Pile Design Guide* (IDOT 2020a). Based on the loads provided by TranSystems and the proposed width of the substructures, the load per pile at the abutments will range between about 103 and 274 kips for a single row of piles spaced at 3to 8-feet.

Based on IDOT standards, piles with greater than 0.4-inch of relative settlement along the sides require allowances for downdrag loads. We estimate that more than 0.4 inch of settlement will remain following the construction of the MSE walls and subsequent pile driving. As such, we estimate that downdrag allowances will be required for the abutment piles.

The R<sub>F</sub>, R<sub>N</sub>, estimated pile tip elevations, and pile lengths for 14-inch diameter MSP with 0.312-inch thick shells, 16-inch diameter MSP with 0.375-inch thick shells, and HP14x89 steel H-piles for the abutments are summarized in Tables 5 to 7. In accordance with All Bridge Designers Memo 19.8 (IDOT 2019), a pile sleeve of either corrugated metal or HDPE pipe shall be placed around each pile for the full height of the MSE select backfill. The void between the pile and the pile sleeve shall be filled with bentonite. We assume the piles would be driven through the sleeves and the pile capacity evaluations have been performed assuming that pile driving begins at the base of the MSE walls at elevations of 618.3 to 621.9 feet. The pile lengths and capacities should be reevaluated if a different construction sequence is planned. The pile lengths shown in the tables assume a 2-foot pile embedment into the pile cap and include the section of the pile within the MSE reinforced zone.

High blow counts and hard drilling were noted within the borings below an approximate elevation of 595 feet indicating the presence of cobbles. As such, pile shoes should be used for piles driven to or below an elevation of 595 feet to avoid damage to the piles. Additionally, to achieve the maximum nominal required bearing at the abutments, the analysis shows the H-piles would need to be driven about 1.0 to 2.0 feet into the weathered bedrock. In these instances, the piles should be considered end bearing and designed for the maximum capacity of the pile. IDOT generally recommends that H-piles be driven to their maximum nominal required bearing.



Table 5: Estimated Pile Lengths and Tip Elevations for 14-inch Diameter MSP with 0.312-inch walls

Structure Unit (Reference Boring)	Pile Cap Base Elevations (feet)	Nominal Required Bearing, RN (kips)	Factored Geotechnical Loss (kips)	Factored Geotechnical Load Loss (kips)	Factored Resistance Available, RF (kips)	Total Estimated Pile Length (feet)	Estimated Pile Tip Elevation (feet)
W. d. 1		273	17	33	100	43	594
West Abutment (MLA-BSB-01,	634.76	455	17	33	200	47	590
MLA-BSB-02, and MLA-BSB- 07)	034.70	546	17	33	250	55	582
		570 <sup>(1)</sup>	17	33	263	56	581
Eastbound West Abutment	637.30	255	13	27	100	41	598
(MLA-BSB-02, MLA-BSB-03,		437	13	27	200	42	597
and MLA-BSB- 08)		570(2)	13	27	273	47	592
Westbound East Abutment	633.78	296	21	42	100	43	593
(MLA-BSB-04, MLA-BSB-05,		478	21	42	200	44	592
and MLA-BSB- 09)		570(1)	21	42	250	55	581
Eastbound East Abutment		282	18	37	100	47	591
(MLA-BSB-05, MLA-BSB-06, and MLA-BSB-	636.40	463	18	37	200	48	590
		570(1)	18	37	259	52	586

<sup>(1)</sup> Maximum Nominal Required Bearing



Table 6: Estimated Pile Lengths and Tip Elevations for 16-inch Diameter MSP with 0.375-inch walls Nominal Factored Pile Factored Total Estimated Structure Factored Required Resistance Cap Base Pile Tip Unit Geotechnical Geotechnical Estimated Bearing, Available, (Reference Elevations Loss Load Loss Pile Length Elevation  $R_N$  $R_{\rm F}$ Boring) (feet) (feet) (kips) (kips) (feet) (kips) (kips) 285 19 38 100 42 595 Westbound West Abutment 467 19 38 200 45 592 (MLA-BSB-01, MLA-BSB-02, 634.76 and MLA-BSB-649 19 38 300 55 582 07) 19  $782^{(1)}$ 38 373 62 575 100 266 15 31 40 599 448 15 31 200 42 597 Eastbound West Abutment (MLA-BSB-02, 637.30 538 15 31 250 43 596 MLA-BSB-03, and MLA-BSB-08) 629 592 15 31 300 47 782(1) 15 31 384 48 591 313 24 48 100 43 593 Westbound East Abutment 495 24 48 200 44 592 (MLA-BSB-04, 633.78 MLA-BSB-05, 676 24 48 300 55 581 and MLA-BSB-09) 782<sup>(2)</sup> 48 69 24 358 567 296 21 42 100 46 592 Eastbound 478 21 42 200 47 591 East Abutment (MLA-BSB-05, 42 250 48 590 636.40 569 21 MLA-BSB-06, and MLA-BSB-10) 21 42 300 587 660 51

782(1)

567

71

367

21

42

<sup>(1)</sup> Maximum Nominal Required Bearing



	Γable 7: Estir		engths and Tip I	Elevations for H		el Piles	
Structure Unit (Reference Boring)	Pile Cap Base Elevations (feet)	Nominal Required Bearing, R <sub>N</sub> (kips)	Factored Geotechnical Loss (kips)	Factored Geotechnical Load Loss (kips)	Factored Resistance Available, R <sub>F</sub> (kips)	Total Estimated Pile Length (feet)	Estimated Pile Tip Elevation (feet)
		227	8	17	100	45	592
Westbound		318	8	17	150	79	558
West Abutment (MLA-BSB-01,	634.76	409	8	17	200	86	551
MLA-BSB-02, and MLA-BSB-	034.70	500	8	17	250	91	546
07)		591	8	17	300	93	544 <sup>(2)</sup>
		705(1)	8	17	363	94	543
		242	11	22	100	42	597
Eastbound		333	11	22	150	66	573
West Abutment (MLA-BSB-02,	637.30	424	11	22	200	81	558
MLA-BSB-03, and MLA-BSB-		515	11	22	250	82	557
08)		605	11	22	300	84	555
		705(1)	11	22	354	87	552
		237	10	20	100	45	591
		327	10	20	150	73	563
Westbound East Abutment (MLA-BSB-04,		418	10	20	200	84	552
MLA-BSB-05, and MLA-BSB-	633.78	509	10	20	250	88	548
09)		600	10	20	300	90	546
		705(1)	10	20	357	91	545
Eastbound East Abutment		226	8	16	100	47	591
(MLA-BSB-05, MLA-BSB-06, and MLA-BSB-	636.40	316	8	16	150	77	561



U (Refe	ucture Unit erence ring)	Pile Cap Base Elevations (feet)	Nominal Required Bearing, R <sub>N</sub> (kips)	Factored Geotechnical Loss (kips)	Factored Geotechnical Load Loss (kips)	Factored Resistance Available, R <sub>F</sub> (kips)	Total Estimated Pile Length (feet)	Estimated Pile Tip Elevation (feet)
1	0)		407	8	16	200	87	551
			498	8	16	250	90	548
			589	8	16	300	92	546(3)
			705(1)	8	16	363	93	545

<sup>(1)</sup> Maximum Nominal Required Bearing

## 4.3.2 Lateral Loading

Lateral loads on the piles should be analyzed for maximum moments and lateral deflections. Recommended lateral soil modulus and strain parameters required for analysis via the p-y curve method are included in Tables 8 to 10.

Table 8: Recommended Soil Parameters for Lateral Load Analysis at West Abutments Reference Borings MLA-BSB-01 to MLA-BSB-03, MLA-BSB-07, and MLA-BSB-08

Elevation Range (feet) Soil Type (Layer)	Unit Weight, γ (pcf)	Undrained Shear Strength, c <sub>u</sub> (psf)	Estimated Friction Angle, Φ	Estimated Lateral Soil Modulus Parameter, k (pci)	Estimated Soil Strain Parameter, ε <sub>50</sub> (%)
Proposed Pile Cap Base to Top of Leveling Pad New FILL	125	1000	0	500	0.7
Top of Leveling Pad to 618.5 Very Stiff to Hard SILTY CLAY	120	4000	0	1000	0.5
618.5 to 597.0 Stiff to Very Stiff SILTY CLAY	120	2400	0	1000	0.5
597.0 to 554.0  Medium Dense to Very Dense SAND to  GRAVELLY SAND	53 <sup>(1)</sup>	0	33	60	
564.0 to 554.0 Very Stiff to Hard SILTY CLAY LOAM to SILTY LOAM	58 <sup>(1)</sup>	2500	0	1000	0.5

<sup>(2)</sup> Approximate top of bedrock at Boring MLA-BSB-07

<sup>(3)</sup> Approximate top of bedrock at Boring MLA-BSB-10



Elevation Range (feet) Soil Type (Layer)	Unit Weight, γ (pcf)	Undrained Shear Strength, c <sub>u</sub> (psf)	Estimated Friction Angle, Φ	Estimated Lateral Soil Modulus Parameter, k (pci)	Estimated Soil Strain Parameter, ε <sub>50</sub> (%)
554.0 to Top of Bedrock V Dense WEATHERED BEDROCK	58(1)	0	36	125	

<sup>(1)</sup> Submerged unit weight.

Table 9: Recommended Soil Parameters for Lateral Load Analysis at East Abutments Reference Boring MLA-BSB-04 to MLA-BSB-06, MLA-BSB-09, and MLA-BSB-10

Elevation Range (feet) Soil Type (Layer)	Unit Weight, γ (pcf)	Undrained Shear Strength, c <sub>u</sub> (psf)	Estimated Friction Angle, Φ	Estimated Lateral Soil Modulus Parameter, k (pci)	Estimated Soil Strain Parameter, ε <sub>50</sub> (%)
Proposed Pile Cap Base to Top of Leveling Pad New FILL	125	1000	0	500	0.7
Top of Leveling Pad to 614.5 Very Stiff to Hard SILTY CLAY to SILTY CLAY LOAM	120	4000	0	1000	0.5
614.5 to 593.0 Stiff to Very Stiff SILTY CLAY	120	2000	0	1000	0.5
593.0 to 560.0 Medium Dense to Dense SAND to SANDY LOAM AND GRAVELLY SAND	53 <sup>(1)</sup>	0	33	60	
560.0 to 552.0 Very Stiff to Hard SILTY CLAY LOAM to SILTY LOAM	58(1)	4000	0	1000	0.5
552.0 to 549.0  Dense to Very Dense SILTY LOAM	58(1)	0	36	125	
549.0 to Top of Bedrock Very Dense WEATHERED BEDROCK	58(1)	0	36	125	

<sup>(1)</sup> Submerged unit weight.



Table 10: Bedrock Parameters for Lateral Load Analysis Reference Borings MLA-BSB-07, MLA-BSB-08, MLA-BSB-09B, and MLA-BSB-10

Bedrock	Total Unit Weight, γ (pcf)	Modulus of Rock Mass (ksi)	Uniaxial Compressive Strength (psi)	RQD (%)	Strain Factor
Dolostone	140	450	8,046 to 14,463	57 to 96	0.0005

#### 4.4 **Stage Construction**

Stage construction is identified in the GPE (Appendix E). Wang understands that the bridge replacements will be performed utilizing two main stages of construction to maintain traffic on each bridge. During Stage I, two lanes of traffic would be maintained on the existing bridges so that the widening can advance within the existing median area. During Stage II, the two lanes of traffic would utilize the roadway constructed during Stage I so that the existing bridges can be removed and the outside portion of the widening can be constructed.

The construction activities will likely involve excavations of up to 26.0 and 27.0 feet along the sides of the existing east and west abutments, respectively. Due to the presence of very hard cohesive soils with Q<sub>u</sub> values of greater than 4.5 tsf and very dense soils with N values of greater than 45 blows per foot, we estimate these excavations may not be supported with cantilever steel sheet piling, and we recommend including the pay item, Temporary Soil Retention System for the shoring. Temporary MSE walls could also be considered for support of the fill portions at the abutments. A value engineering analysis is recommended to select the most suitable type of temporary support system.

Based on the geometry shown in the GPE (Appendix E), we assume the existing pier spread footings may conflict with the excavation and/or construction of the MSE walls. The proposed MSE wall leveling pads locations should be selected to miss the existing footings.



#### **5.0** CONSTRUCTION CONSIDERATIONS

#### 5.1 **Site Preparation**

Vegetation, surface topsoil, pavements, and debris should be cleared and stripped where the structures will be placed. If unstable or unsuitable materials are exposed during excavation, they should be removed and replaced with compacted structural fill as described in Section 6.3.

#### 5.2 **Excavation, Dewatering, and Utilities**

Excavations should be performed in accordance with local, state, and federal regulations. The potential effect of ground movements upon nearby utilities should be considered during construction. Any slope that cannot be graded at 1:2 (V: H) should be properly shored.

During the subsurface investigation, the groundwater was encountered at elevations ranging from 618 to 581 feet, as discussed in Section 4.2. At the abutments, the groundwater will be about 14.0 to 31.0 feet below the proposed pile cap base elevations at the west and east abutments, respectively; therefore, we do not anticipate the need for dewatering. The proposed top of leveling pad for the MSE walls will be about 15.0 to 35.0 feet above the estimated groundwater table and we do not anticipate the need for significant dewatering systems. However, perched, or temporary water, such as that encountered within the upper fill in Boring MLA-BSB-07, may be encountered during times of heavy precipitation while excavating within the upper fill soils and will require dewatering efforts. Water that does accumulate in open excavations by seepage or runoff should be immediately removed by sump pump.

#### 5.3 Filling and Backfilling

Fill material used to attain final design elevations should be pre-approved, compacted, cohesive or granular soil conforming to Section 204, Borrow and Furnished Excavation (IDOT 2016). The fill material should be free of organic matter and debris and should be placed in lifts and compacted according to Section 205, Embankment (IDOT 2016). In accordance with IDOT Section 205, Embankment, the embankments proposed for widening should be properly benched or deeply plowed prior to placement of new fill along the slopes (IDOT 2016).

Backfill materials for the abutments must be pre-approved by the Resident Engineer. To backfill the abutments, we recommend porous granular material conforming to the requirements specified in the IDOT Supplemental Special and Recurring Special Provisions, Granular Backfill for Structures (IDOT 2020b).



#### 5.4 **Earthwork Operations**

The required earthwork can be accomplished with conventional construction equipment. Moisture and traffic will cause deterioration of exposed subgrade soils. Precautions should be taken by the Contractor to prevent water erosion of the exposed subgrade. A compacted subgrade will minimize water runoff erosion.

Earth moving operations should be scheduled to not coincide with excessive cold or wet weather (early spring, late fall or winter). Any soil allowed to freeze or soften due to the standing water should be removed. Wet weather can cause problems with subgrade compaction.

It is recommended that an experienced geotechnical engineer be retained to inspect the exposed subgrade, monitor earthwork operations, and provide material inspection services during the construction phase of this project.

#### 5.5 **Pile Installation**

The driven piles shall be furnished and installed according to the requirements of IDOT Section 512, Piling (IDOT 2016). Wang recommends performing one test pile at each substructure location. Since hard driving is expected below an approximate elevation of 595 feet, pile shoes are required as indicated in Section 5.3.1.



#### **6.0 QUALIFICATIONS**

The analysis and recommendations submitted in this report are based upon the data obtained from the borings drilled at the locations shown on the boring logs and in Exhibit 3. This report does not reflect any variations that may occur between the borings or elsewhere on the site, variations whose nature and extent may not become evident until the course of construction. In the event that any changes in the design and/or location of the structure are planned, we should be timely informed so that our recommendations can be adjusted accordingly.

It has been a pleasure to assist TranSystems Corporation and the Illinois Department of Transportation on this project. Please call if there are any questions, or if we can be of further service.

Respectfully Submitted,

WANG ENGINEERING, INC.

Azza Hamad, P.E. Senior Geotechnical Engineer Nesam Balakumaran, P.Eng. Project Geotechnical Engineer

Corina Farez, P.E., P.G. QC/QA Reviewer

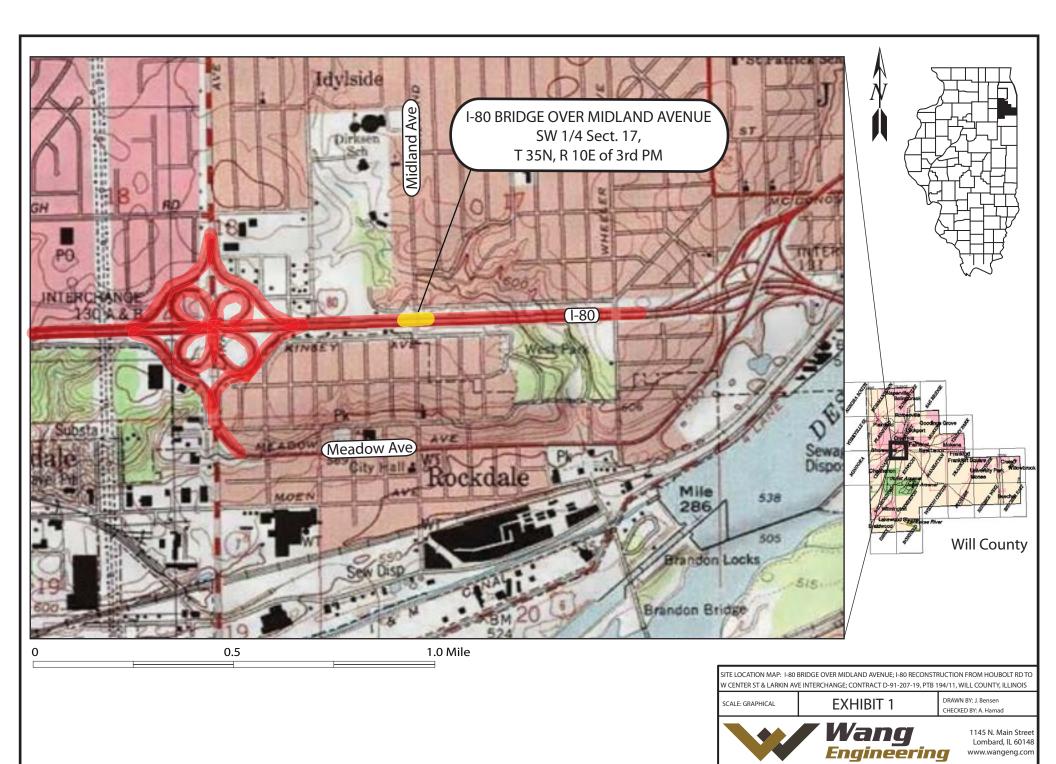


### REFERENCES

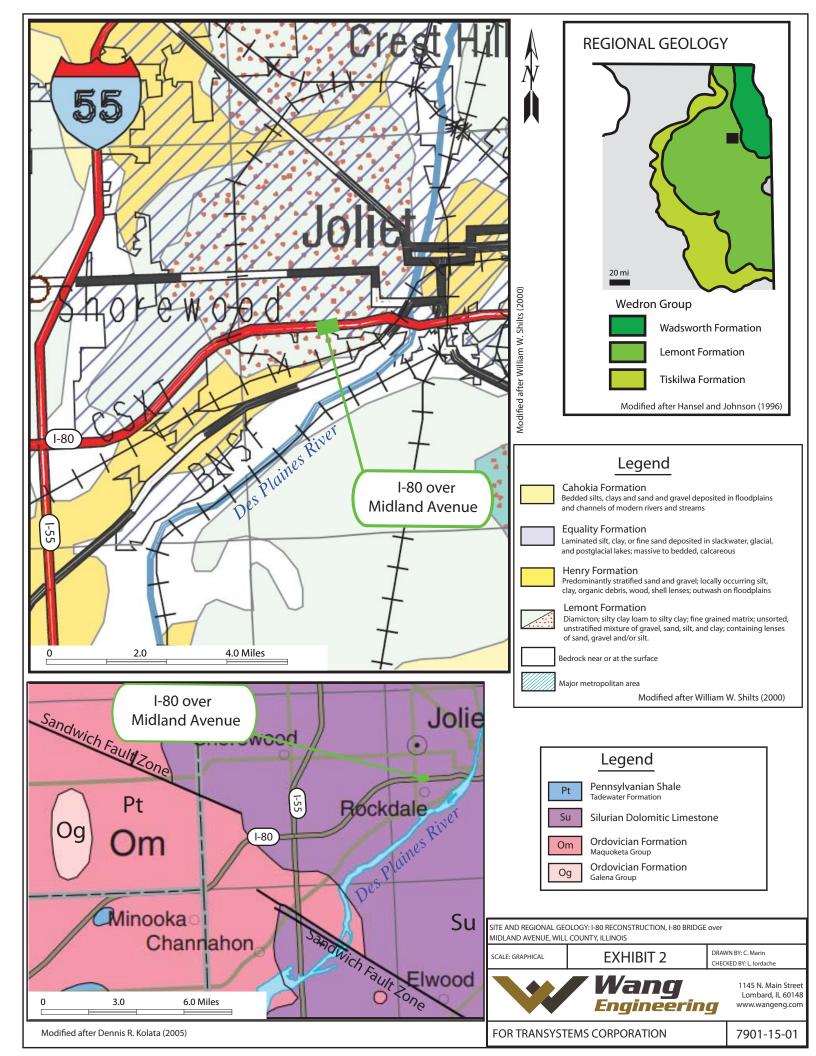
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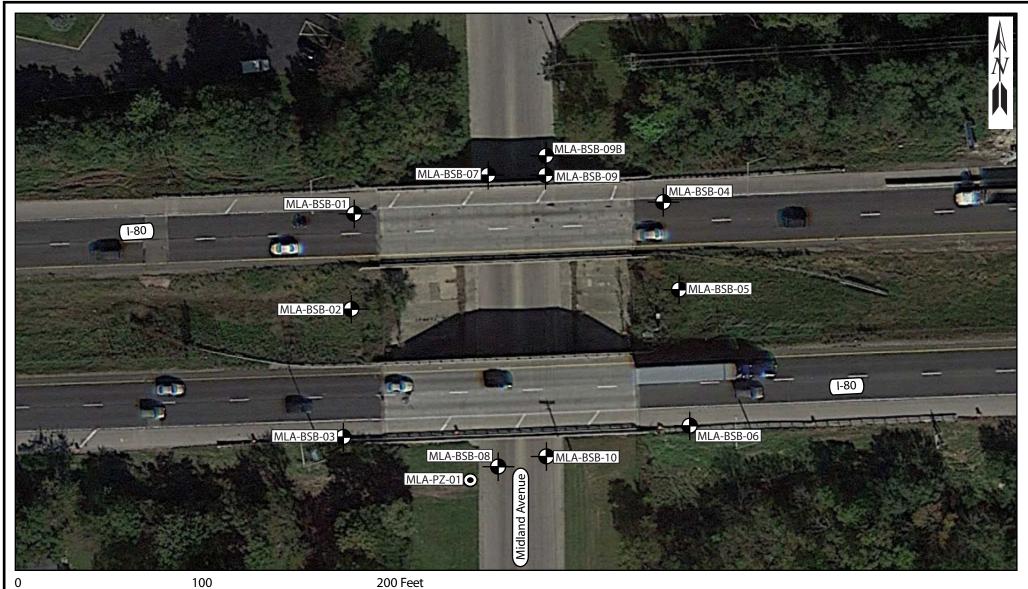


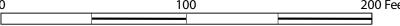
# **EXHIBITS**



FOR TRANSYSTEMS 7901-15-01







# Legend



Peizometer Location



SCALE: GRAPHICAL

**EXHIBIT 3** 

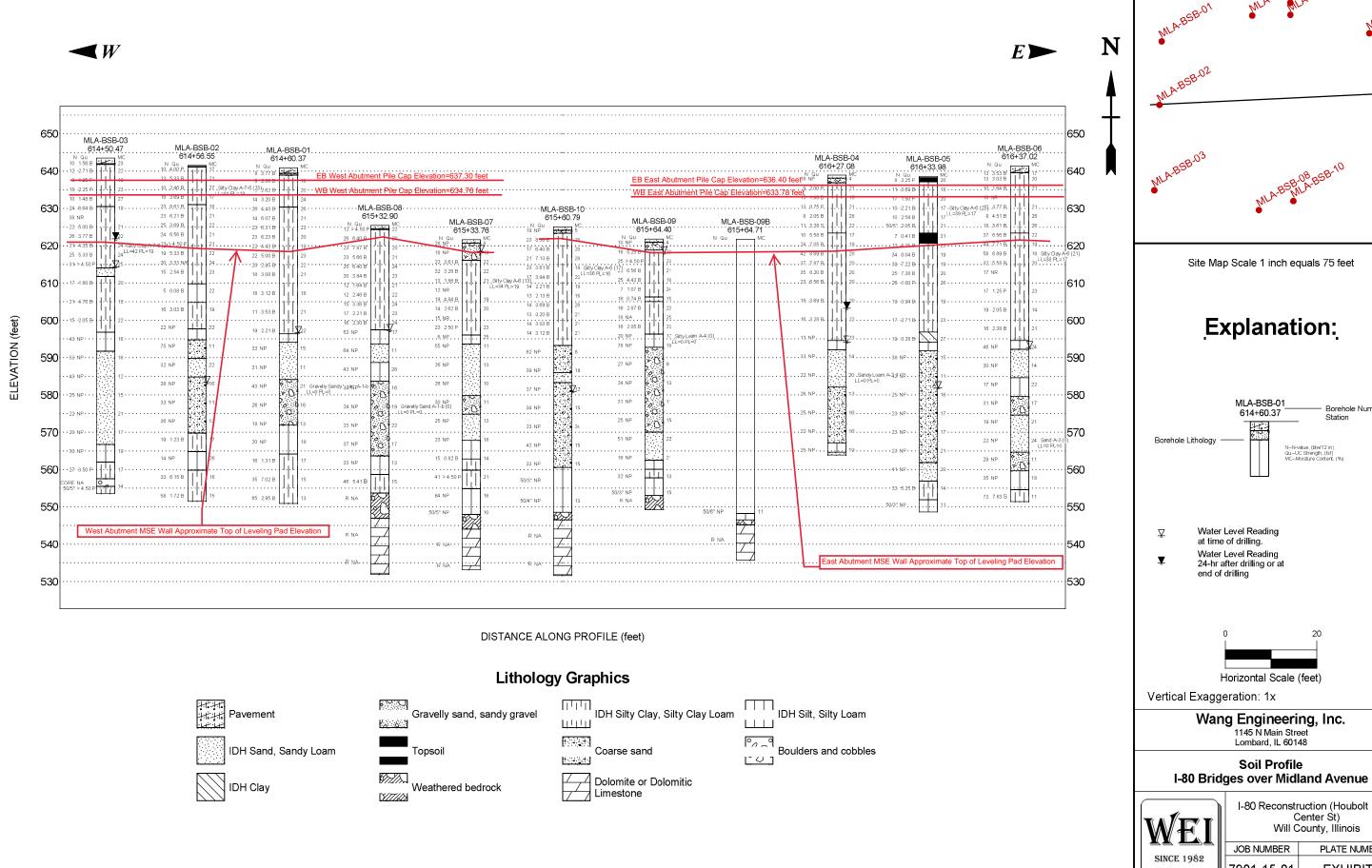
DRAWN BY: J. Bensen CHECKED BY: A. Hamad



1145 N. Main Street Lombard, IL 60148 www.wangeng.com

FOR TRANSYSTEMS

7901-15-01



I-80 Reconstruction (Houbolt Rd to Center St) Will County, Illinois

Borehole Number

PLATE NUMBER 7901-15-01 **EXHIBIT 4** 



# APPENDIX A



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# **BORING LOG MLA-BSB-01**

WEI Job No.: 7901-15-01

Client TranSystems Corporation

Projedt-80 Reconstruction (Houbolt Road to Center Street)

Location Will County, Illinois

Datum: NAVD 88 Elevation: 640.88 ft North: 1764736.17 ft East: 1044039.14 ft Station: 614+60.37 Offset: 57.14 LT

Profile	Elevation	SOIL AND ROCK DESCRIPTION	Depth (ft) Sample Type	sample No.	SPT Values (blw/6 in)	Qu (tsf)	Moisture Content (%)	Profile	Elevation (ft)	SOIL AND ROCK DESCRIPTION	Depth (ft)	Sample Type	Sample No.	SPT Values (blw/6 in)	Qu (tsf)	Moisture Content (%)
****		18-inch thick ASPHALTPAVEMENT9.4		4							- - -		11	7	2.95	22
		GRAVEL; damp BASE COURSE Very stiff brown, gray and black	<u>/}</u>	1	5 4 4	3.77 B					- - -			10 10	В	
		SILTY CLAY to SILTY CLAY LOAM, trace gravel; damp FILL		2	4 5 4	2.30 B	18				30 <u> </u>		12	7 7 11	3.08 B	21
			-	3	11 4 5	2.62 B	20				- - -					
		80.4	10	4	13 7 7	3.20 B	24				35 <u> </u>		13	6 8 10	3.12 B	18
		Very stiff to hard, brown to gray SILTY CLAY, trace gravel; damp RDR 2	. =	5	6 10 16	4.43 B	26				- - - -					
			15	6	5 6 8	6.07 B	21				40 <u></u>		14	4 5 6	3.53 B	21
				7	5 8 15	6.31 B	23				- - - -					
			20	8	5 11 12	6.23 B	20		596.4 Gra	ay SILTY LOAM; wet RD			15	5 7 12	2.21 B	22
DT 10/20/21				9	6 9 13	4.43 B	19			nse, brown, medium to co ND; wet to saturated	- parse - - OR 2					
WANGENGINC 79011501.GPJ WANGENG.GDT			25_	10	6 10 12	5.00 B	23			RL	-50_		16	11 15 18	NP	15
01.GP.	'	GENERAL	_ NO	ΓES	;	•				WATER	LEVE					
901150	-		Comple		-		3-09			While Drilling	₹			0 ft		
NC 75	Drilling Contractor Wang Testing Services Drill Rig 20D50T [80%]							At Completion of Drilling	¥r NA	nud	in k	oorel	nole			
ENG	Driller NC&EG Logger M. Sadowski Checked by C. Marin  Drilling Method 2.25" IDA HSA to 10 ft; mud rotary thereafter; boring								Time After Drilling  Depth to Water	NA NA	•••••					
ΑΝ.		backfilled upon completion	The stratification lines repres between soil types; the actual	ent the app	roxima may b	ate bo	oundary	/								



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# **BORING LOG MLA-BSB-01**

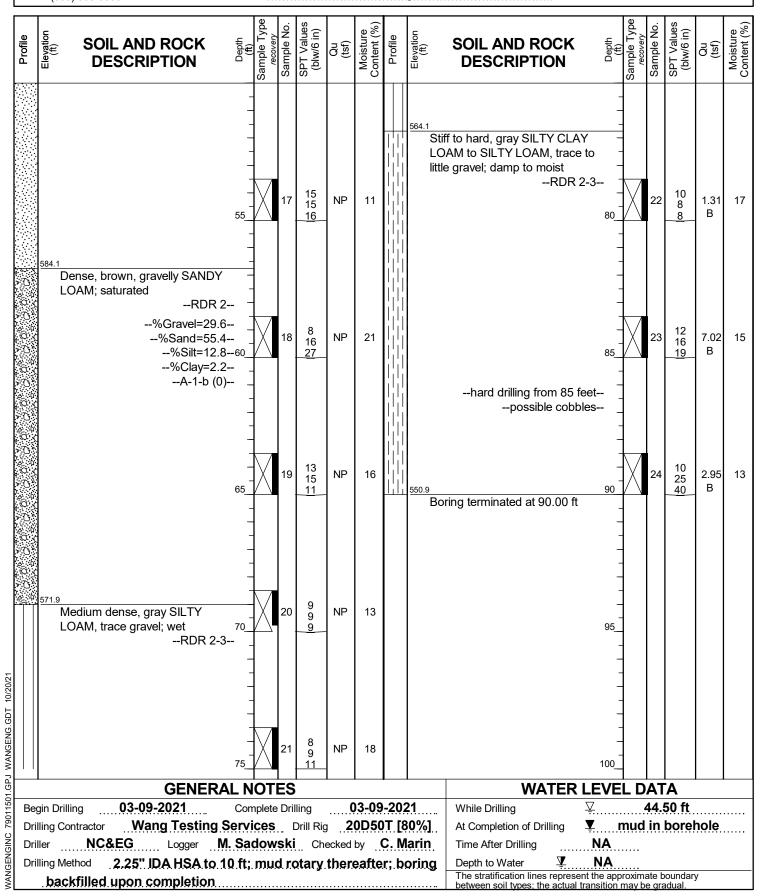
WEI Job No.: 7901-15-01

Client TranSystems Corporation

Projed+80 Reconstruction (Houbolt Road to Center Street)

Will County, Illinois

Datum: NAVD 88 Elevation: 640.88 ft North: 1764736.17 ft East: 1044039.14 ft Station: 614+60.37 Offset: 57.14 LT





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# **BORING LOG MLA-BSB-02**

WEI Job No.: 7901-15-01

Client TranSystems Corporation

Projedt-80 Reconstruction (Houbolt Road to Center Street)

Location Will County, Illinois

Datum: NAVD 88 Elevation: 641.53 ft North: 1764685.15 ft East: 1044037.36 ft Station: 614+56.55 Offset: 6.23 LT

Profile  Biggin and profile  Content (%)  Profile  Content (%)  Profile  Content (%)  Biggin and profile  Content (%)  Con	Depth (ft) Sample Type	Sample No.	SPT Values (blw/6 in)	Qu (tsf)	Moisture Content (%)
Very stiff to hard, brown SILTY  CLAY, trace gravel; damp FILL  LOAM  Very stiff to hard, brown SILTY FILL  1 5 5 4.00 P  17		11	7 8 12	3.33 N/6	24
RDR 2 2 5 6 5.33 21	30	12	5 6 9	2.54 B	23
L <sub>L</sub> (%)=44, P <sub>L</sub> (%)=19 %Gravel=1.1 %Sand=10.4 %Silt=53.3 RDR 2-					
%Clay=35.2- A-7-6 (23)- 10 4 6 7 3.69 17 B	35	13	2 2 3	0.08 B	22
Very stiff to hard, brown to gray SILTY CLAY, trace gravel; dampRDR 2 5 6 11 12 8.61 B Very stiff, gray SILTY CLAY, trace gravel; dampRDR 2RDR 2	- - - - - - -				
$\begin{bmatrix} \begin{vmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \end{vmatrix} \\ \begin{vmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \end{vmatrix} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 6 & 6 \\ 12 & 11 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 6 & 6 \\ 12 & 11 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 6 & 6 \\ 12 & 11 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 6 & 11 \\ 1 & 11 \\ 1 & 11 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 6 & 11 \\ 1 & 11 \\ 1 & 11 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 6 & 11 \\ 1 & 11 \\ 1 & 11 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 6 & 11 \\ 1 & 11 \\ 1 & 11 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 6 & 11 \\ 1 & 11 \\ 1 & 11 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 6 & 11 \\ 1 & 11 \\ 1 & 11 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 6 & 11 \\ 1 & 11 \\ 1 & 11 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 6 & 11 \\ 1 & 11 \\ 1 & 11 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 6 & 11 \\ 1 & 11 \\ 1 & 11 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 6 & 11 \\ 1 & 11 \\ 1 & 11 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 6 & 11 \\ 1 & 11 \\ 1 & 11 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 6 & 11 \\ 1 & 11 \\ 1 & 11 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 6 & 11 \\ 1 & 11 \\ 1 & 11 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 6 & 11 \\ 1 & 11 \\ 1 & 11 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 6 & 11 \\ 1 & 11 \\ 1 & 11 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 6 & 11 \\ 1 & 11 \\ 1 & 11 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 6 & 11 \\ 1 & 11 \\ 1 & 11 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 6 & 11 \\ 1 & 11 \\ 1 & 11 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 6 & 11 \\ 1 & 11 \\ 1 & 11 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 6 & 11 \\ 1 & 11 \\ 1 & 11 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 6 & 11 \\ 1 & 11 \\ 1 & 11 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 6 & 11 \\ 1 & 11 \\ 1 & 11 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 6 & 11 \\ 1 & 11 \\ 1 & 11 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 6 & 11 \\ 1 & 11 \\ 1 & 11 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 6 & 11 \\ 1 & 11 \\ 1 & 11 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 6 & 11 \\ 1 & 11 \\ 1 & 11 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 6 & 11 \\ 1 & 11 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 6 & 11 \\ 1 & 11 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 6 & 11 \\ 1 & 11 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 6 & 11 \\ 1 & 11 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 6 & 11 \\ 1 & 11 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 6 & 11 \\ 1 & 11 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 6 & 11 \\ 1 & 11 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 6 & 11 \\ 1 & 11 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 6 & 11 \\ 1 & 11 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 6 & 11 \\ 1 & 11 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 6 & 11 \\ 1 & 11 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 6 & 11 \\ 1 & 11 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 6 & 11 \\ 1 & 11 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 6 & 11 \\ 1 & 11 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 6 & 11 \\ 1 & 11 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 6 & 11 \\ 1 & 11 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 6 & 11 \\ 1 & 11 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 6 & 11 \\ 1 & 11 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 6 & 11 \\ 1 & 11 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 6 & 11 \\ 1 & 11 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 6 & 11 \\ 1 & 11 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 6 & 11 \\ 1 & 11 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 6 & 11 \\ 1 & 11 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 6 & 11 \\ 1 & 11 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 6 & 11 \\ 1 & 11 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 6 & 11 \\ 1 & 11 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 6 & 11 \\ 1 & 11 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 6 & 11 \\ 1 & 11 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 6 & 11 \\ 1 & 11 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 6 & 11 \\ 1 & 11 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 6 & 11 \\ 1 & 11 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 6 & 11 \\ 1 & 11 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 6 & 11 \\ 1 & 11 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 6 & 11 \\ 1 & 11 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 6 & 11 \\ 1 & 11 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 6 & 11 \\ 1 & 11 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 6 & 11 \\ 1 & 11 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 6 & 11 \\ 1 & 11 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 6 & 11 \\ 1 & 11 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 6 & 11 \\$	40	14	5 6 10	3.03 B	19
7 7 7 3.69 B 22					
8 6 10 14 6.56 B 21 Medium dense, gray SILT; wetRDR 2-	45_	15	9 8 <u>14</u>	NP	22
9 8 4.50 P 21 Sept. Sept	-				
GENERAL NOTES  Begin Drilling	50	16	28 43 32	NP	11
general notes water le	VEL C			•	
Begin Drilling 04-20-2021 Complete Drilling 04-20-2021 While Drilling			50 ft		
Drilling Contractor Wang Testing Services Drill Rig 20CME55T[81%] At Completion of Drilling Driller R&J Logger I. Nenn Checked by C. Marin Time After Drilling N	muc A	d in	bore	nole	
Drilling Method  2.25" IDA HSA to 10 ft; mud rotary thereafter; boring  Depth to Water	A				
backfilled upon completion  backfilled upon completion  The stratification lines represent the between soil types; the actual trans	approxin	nate b	boundar adual.	у	



wangeng@wangeng.com 1145 N MAin Street Lombard, IL 60148 Telephone: (630) 953-9928

## **BORING LOG MLA-BSB-02**

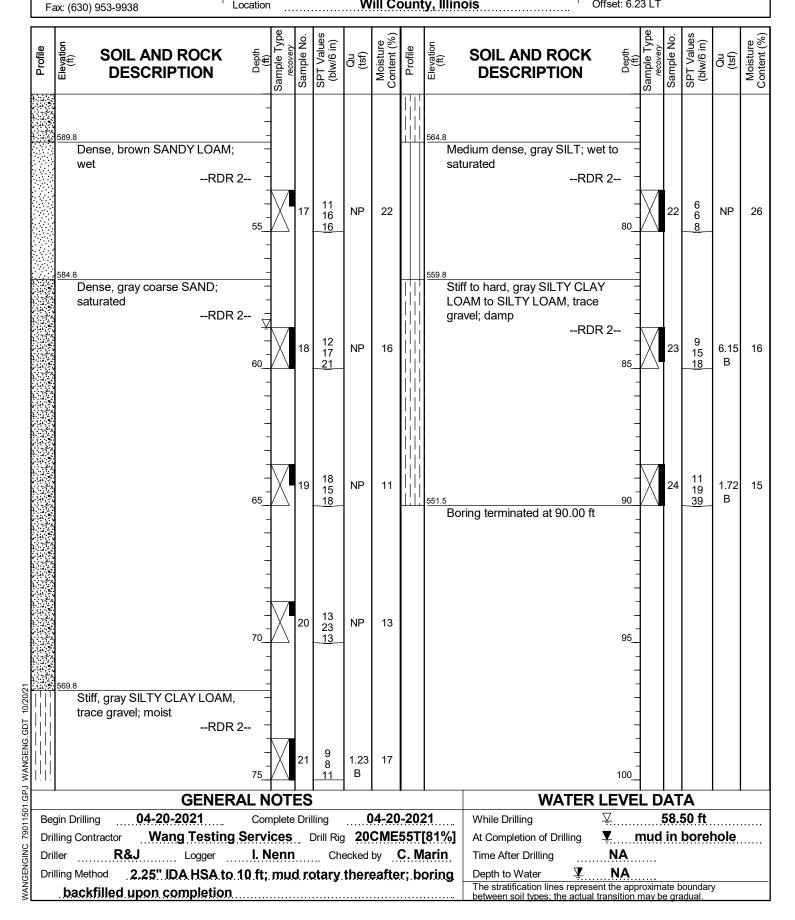
WEI Job No.: 7901-15-01

Client TranSystems Corporation

Projed+80 Reconstruction (Houbolt Road to Center Street)

Location Will County, Illinois

Datum: NAVD 88 Elevation: 641.53 ft North: 1764685.15 ft East: 1044037.36 ft Station: 614+56.55 Offset: 6.23 LT





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## **BORING LOG MLA-BSB-03**

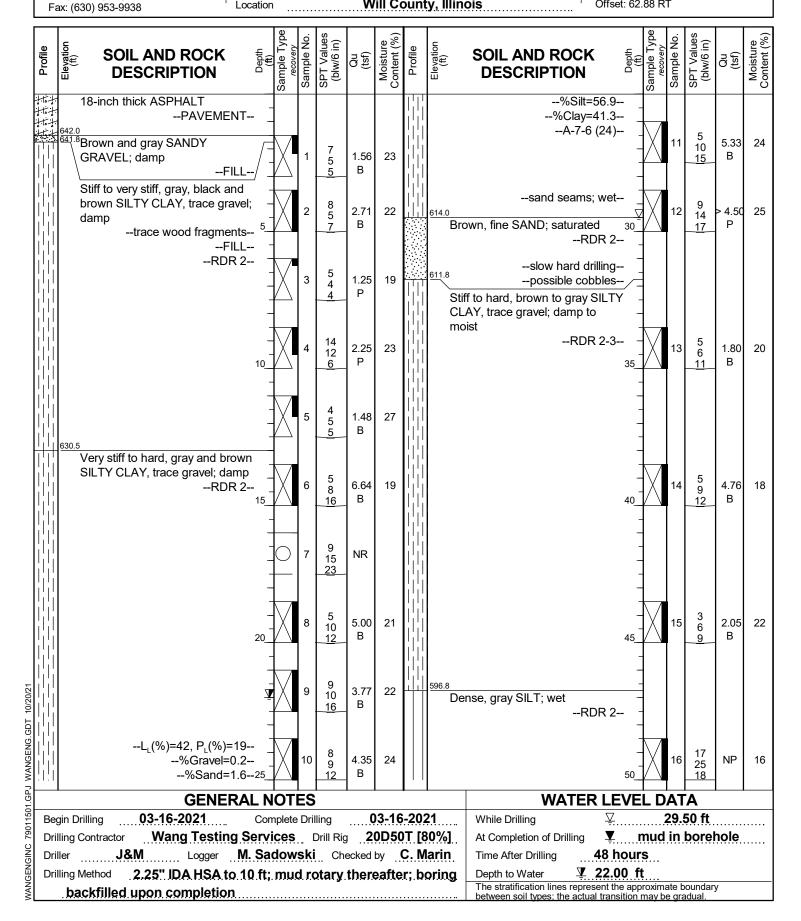
WEI Job No.: 7901-15-01

Client TranSystems Corporation

Projed+80 Reconstruction (Houbolt Road to Center Street)

Location Will County, Illinois

Datum: NAVD 88 Elevation: 643.51 ft North: 1764616.64 ft East: 1044033.20 ft Station: 614+50.47 Offset: 62.88 RT





## **BORING LOG MLA-BSB-03**

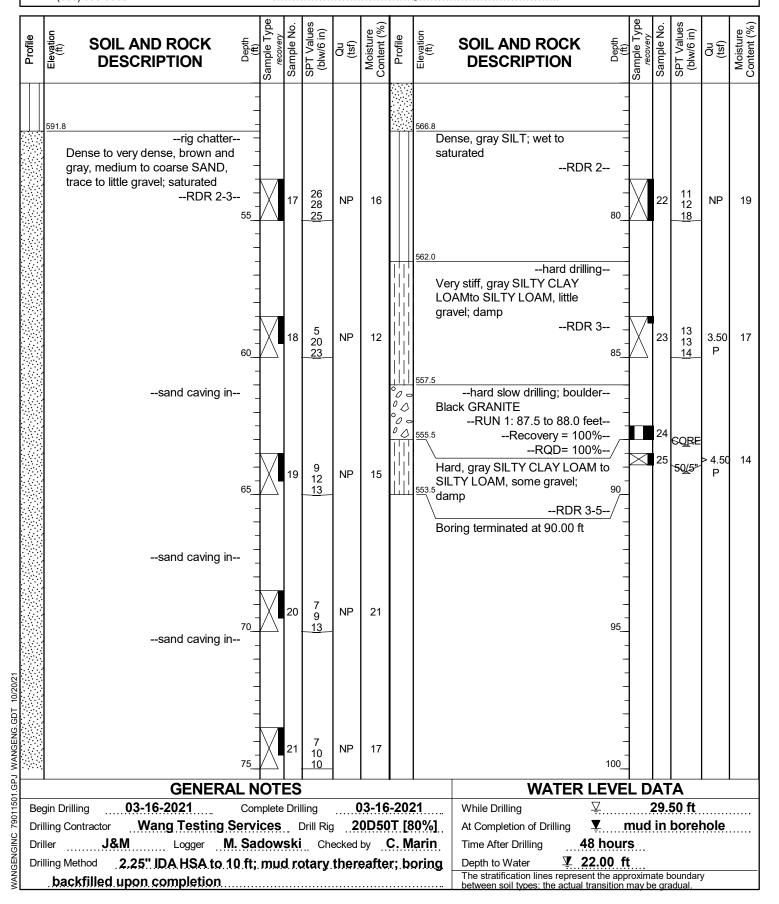
WEI Job No.: 7901-15-01

Client TranSystems Corporation

Projed+80 Reconstruction (Houbolt Road to Center Street)

Will County, Illinois

Datum: NAVD 88 Elevation: 643.51 ft North: 1764616.64 ft East: 1044033.20 ft Station: 614+50.47 Offset: 62.88 RT





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## **BORING LOG MLA-BSB-04**

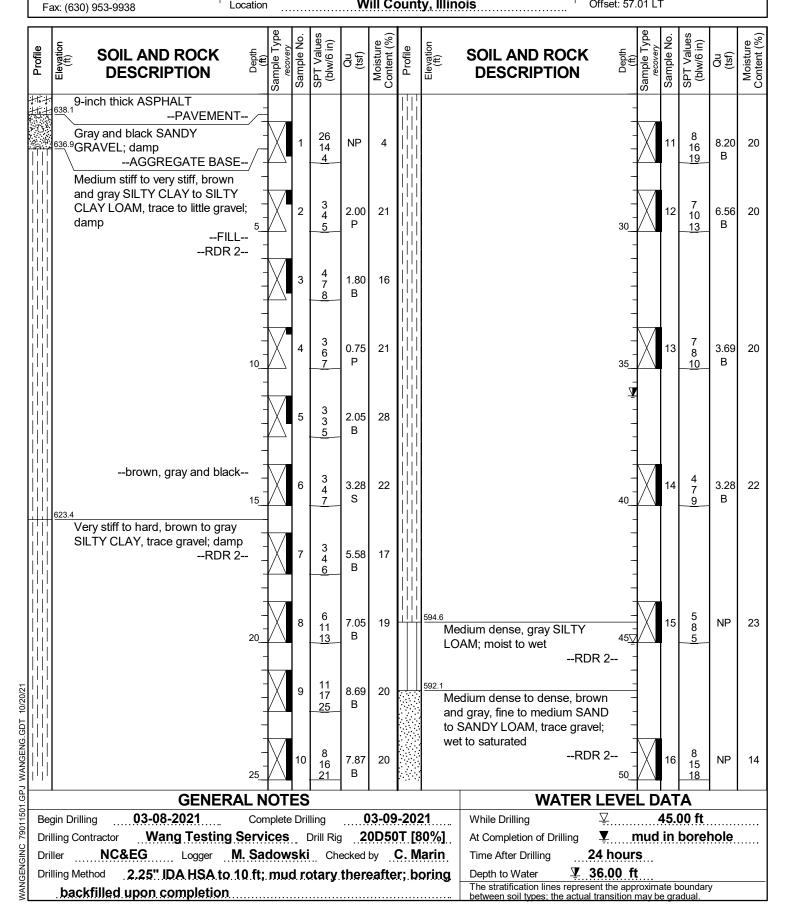
WEI Job No.: 7901-15-01

Client TranSystems Corporation

Projed+80 Reconstruction (Houbolt Road to Center Street)

Location Will County, Illinois

Datum: NAVD 88 Elevation: 638.88 ft North: 1764742.68 ft East: 1044205.72 ft Station: 616+27.08 Offset: 57.01 LT





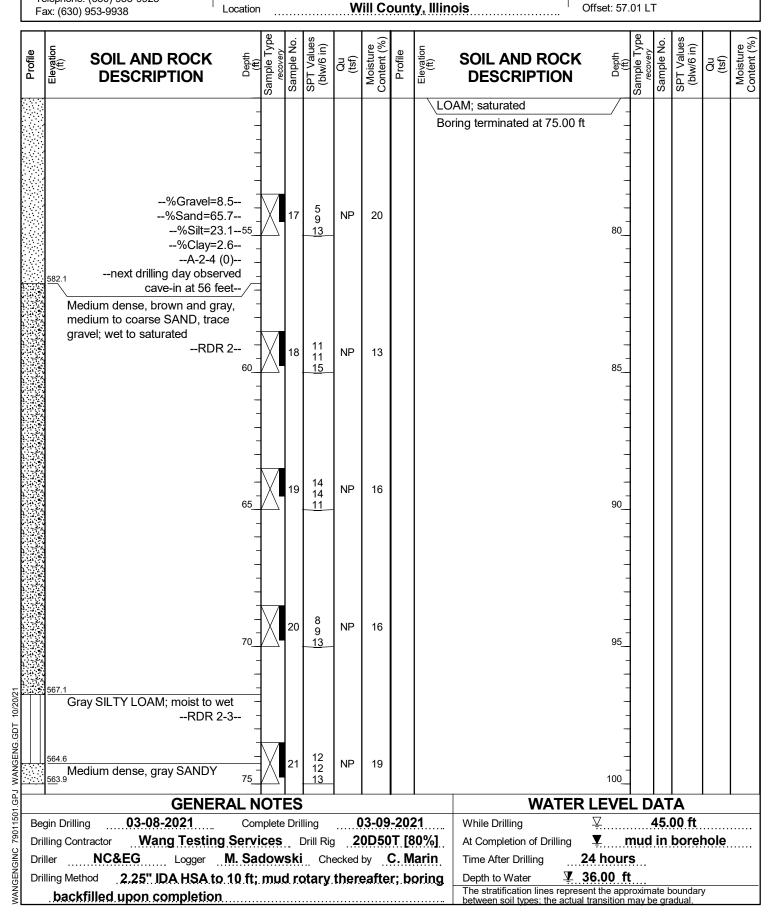
## **BORING LOG MLA-BSB-04**

WEI Job No.: 7901-15-01

Client TranSystems Corporation

Projed+80 Reconstruction (Houbolt Road to Center Street)

Datum: NAVD 88 Elevation: 638.88 ft North: 1764742.68 ft East: 1044205.72 ft Station: 616+27.08 Offset: 57.01 LT





## **BORING LOG MLA-BSB-05**

WEI Job No.: 7901-15-01

Client TranSystems Corporation

Projed+80 Reconstruction (Houbolt Road to Center Street)

Location Will County, Illinois

Datum: NAVD 88 Elevation: 638.63 ft North: 1764696.23 ft East: 1044214.48 ft Station: 616+33.98 Offset: 10.25 LT

SPT Values (blw/6 in) Moisture Content (%) Sample No Sample No Moisture Content (% Elevation (ft) Elevation (ft) Profile SPT Valu (blw/6 ir Profile **SOIL AND ROCK** SOIL AND ROCK Qu (tsf) Sample Sample Qu (tsf) **DESCRIPTION DESCRIPTION** Very stiff (2.50P), black and brown SILTY CLAY LOAM, trace 337.1gravel; damp 3.25 20 7.38 20 --TOPSOIL-9 В 16 Stiff to very stiff, brown, gray and black SILTY CLAY, trace gravel; --rig chatter; possible cobbles-damp --FILL--12 11 3 5 3.69 18 12 1.00 26 --RDR 2--В 1.50 20 8 Ρ --L<sub>L</sub>(%)=39, P<sub>L</sub>(%)=17--2.21 17 13 3.94 19 --%Gravel=2.0----%Sand=6.5--10 В В --%Silt=54.4----%Clay=37.1----A-6 (20)--2.54 17 В 2.05 21 9 14 2.71 23 50/5" В 10 Soft, black and gray SILTY CLAY LOAM; damp --BURIED TOPSOIL--0.41 31 Very stiff, gray CLAY; damp --RDR 2--В --RDR 2--Stiff to hard, brown to gray SILTY CLAY, trace to little gravel; damp 5 4.35 23 15 3.28 27 --RDR 2-3--Gray SILTY LOAM; moist В --RDR 2--79011501.GPJ WANGENG.GDT 10/20/21 8.04 19 Medium dense to dense, brown В and gray, medium to coarse SAND, trace gravel; moist to --hard drilling-saturated --possible cobbles----RDR 2--7.22 19 NP 15 16 24 **WATER LEVEL DATA GENERAL NOTES** 04-20-2021 ∑ 57.00 ft 04-20-2021 Begin Drilling Complete Drilling While Drilling Wang Testing Services Drill Rig 20D50T [80%] mud in borehole **Drilling Contractor** At Completion of Drilling R&J Logger M. Sadowski Checked by C. Marin Time After Drilling NA **Drilling Method** 2.25" IDA HSA; boring backfilled upon completion Depth to Water The stratification lines represent the approximate boundary between soil types; the actual transition may be gradual



## **BORING LOG MLA-BSB-05**

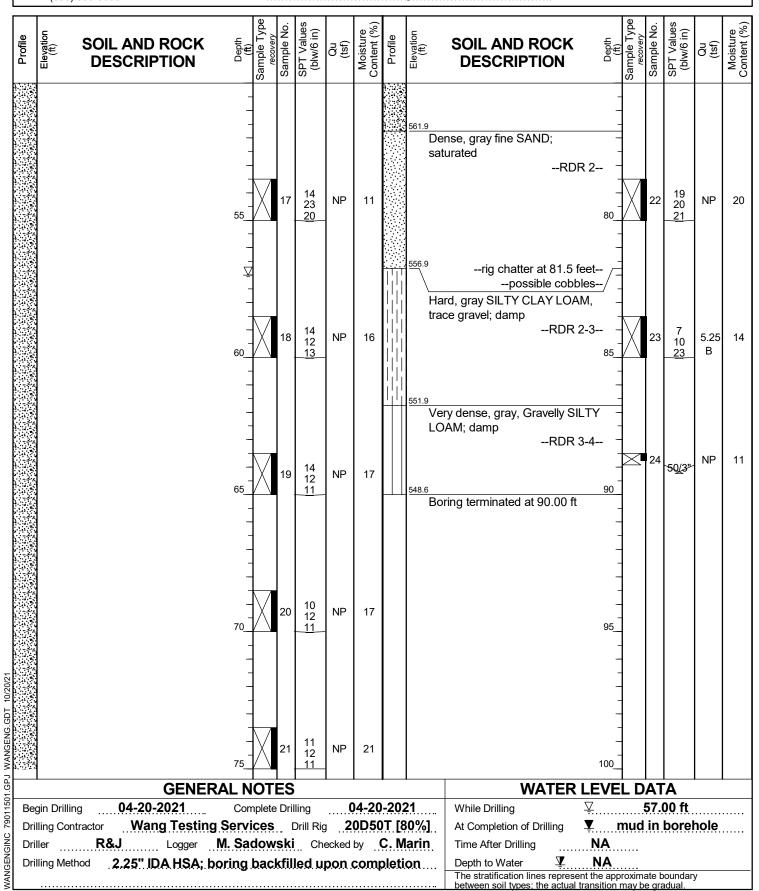
WEI Job No.: 7901-15-01

Client TranSystems Corporation

Projed+80 Reconstruction (Houbolt Road to Center Street)

Will County, Illinois

Datum: NAVD 88 Elevation: 638.63 ft North: 1764696.23 ft East: 1044214.48 ft Station: 616+33.98 Offset: 10.25 LT





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## **BORING LOG MLA-BSB-06**

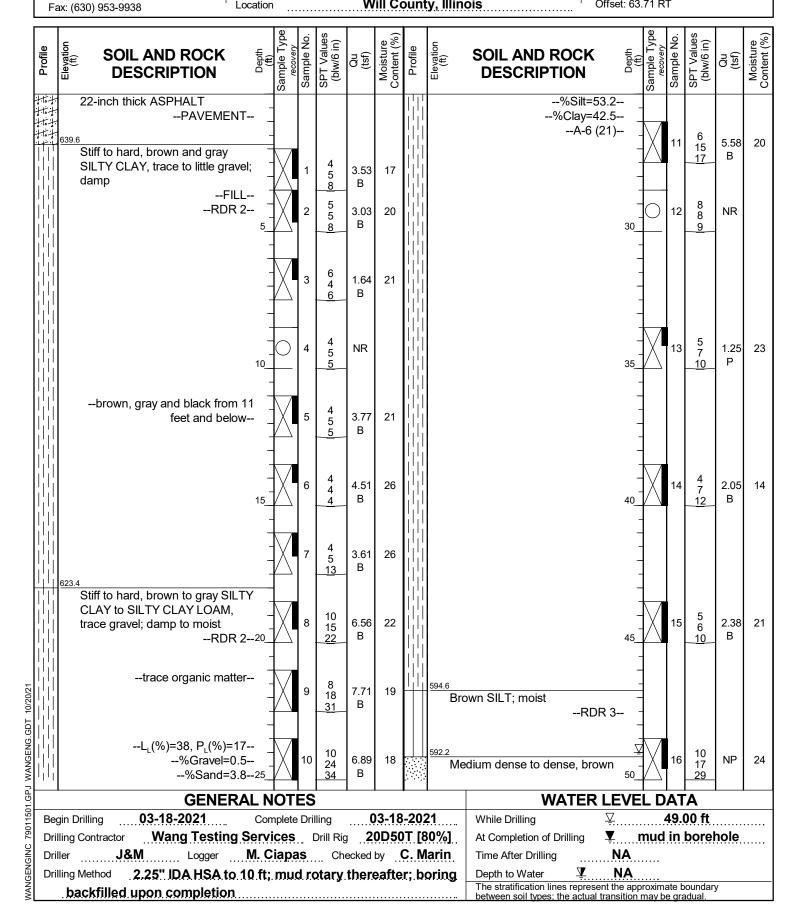
WEI Job No.: 7901-15-01

Client TranSystems Corporation

Projed+80 Reconstruction (Houbolt Road to Center Street)

Location Will County, Illinois

Datum: NAVD 88 Elevation: 641.38 ft North: 1764622.45 ft East: 1044220.46 ft Station: 616+37.02 Offset: 63.71 RT





## **BORING LOG MLA-BSB-06**

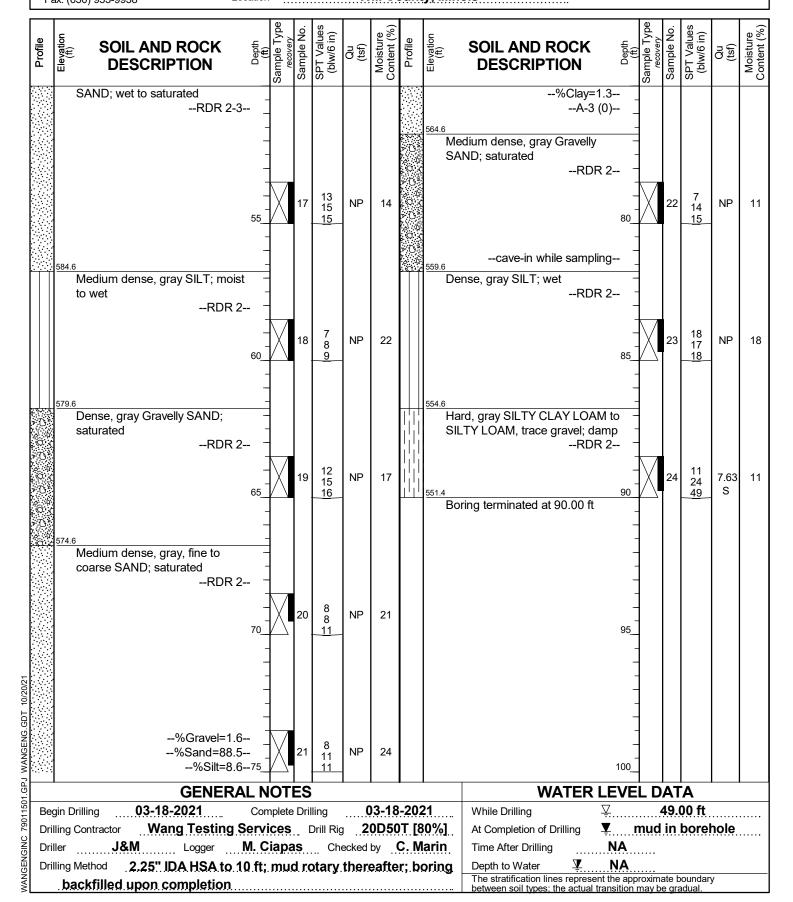
WEI Job No.: 7901-15-01

Client TranSystems Corporation

Projed+80 Reconstruction (Houbolt Road to Center Street)

Location Will County, Illinois

Datum: NAVD 88 Elevation: 641.38 ft North: 1764622.45 ft East: 1044220.46 ft Station: 616+37.02 Offset: 63.71 RT





## **BORING LOG MLA-BSB-07**

WEI Job No.: 7901-15-01

Client TranSystems Corporation

Projed+80 Reconstruction (Houbolt Road to Center Street)

Location Will County, Illinois

Datum: NAVD 88 Elevation: 621.60 ft North: 1764756.83 ft East: 1044111.77 ft Station: 615+33.76 Offset: 74.89 LT

SPT Values (blw/6 in) Moisture Content (%) Sample No Sample No SPT Value (blw/6 in) Moisture Content (% Elevation (ft) Elevation (ft) Profile Profile **SOIL AND ROCK** SOIL AND ROCK Qu (tsf) Sample Sample Qu (tsf) **DESCRIPTION DESCRIPTION** 11-inch thick ASPHALT 4.4 Loose, gray SILTY LOAM; --PAVEMENTsaturated Medium dense, gray SANDY NP 8 --RDR 2--NP 25 GRAVEL; damp to saturated 16 --FILL----RDR 2--Medium dense to very dense, brown, medium to coarse SAND, 15 24 7 NP 19 12 NP 11 trace gravel; moist --RDR 2--30 Stiff to hard, brown to gray SILTY CLAY, trace gravel; damp --RDR 2-3--3.61 22 В 13 5 20 NΡ 3.28 22 13 13 13 В 13 --rig chatter; possible cobbles----L<sub>1</sub>(%)=34, P<sub>1</sub>(%)=19----%Gravel=3.8--1.56 21 В --%Sand=5.7----%Silt=57.0----%Clay=33.5----A-6 (13)--NP 6 NR 14 10 11 15 4.84 19 Dense, brown SANDY GRAVEL; В saturated --RDR 2----cave-in at 43.5 feet--2.62 20 15 NP 11 16 В 79011501.GPJ WANGENG.GDT 10/20/21 9 NR Medium dense, brown to gray, fine to coarse SAND, little to some gravel; saturated --RDR 2--2.50 23 16 NP 13 12 12 **WATER LEVEL DATA GENERAL NOTES** 03-12-2021 ♀ 3.50 ft Begin Drilling 03-11-2021 Complete Drilling While Drilling Wang Testing Services Drill Rig 20D50T [80%] mud in borehole **Drilling Contractor** At Completion of Drilling WANGENGINC RH&JD Logger E. Yim Checked by C. Marin Time After Drilling NA **Drilling Method** 2.25" IDA HSA to 10 ft; mud rotary thereafter; boring Depth to Water The stratification lines represent the approximate boundary backfilled upon completion between soil types; the actual transition may be gradual



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## **BORING LOG MLA-BSB-07**

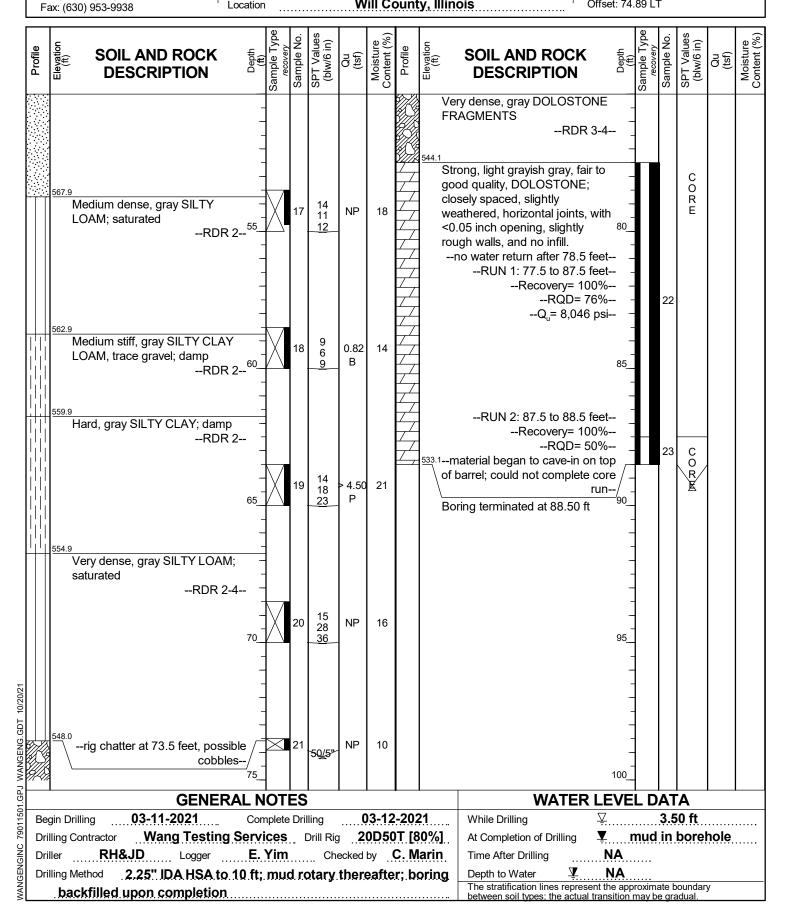
WEI Job No.: 7901-15-01

Client TranSystems Corporation

Projed+80 Reconstruction (Houbolt Road to Center Street)

Location Will County, Illinois

Datum: NAVD 88 Elevation: 621.60 ft North: 1764756.83 ft East: 1044111.77 ft Station: 615+33.76 Offset: 74.89 LT





## **BORING LOG MLA-BSB-08**

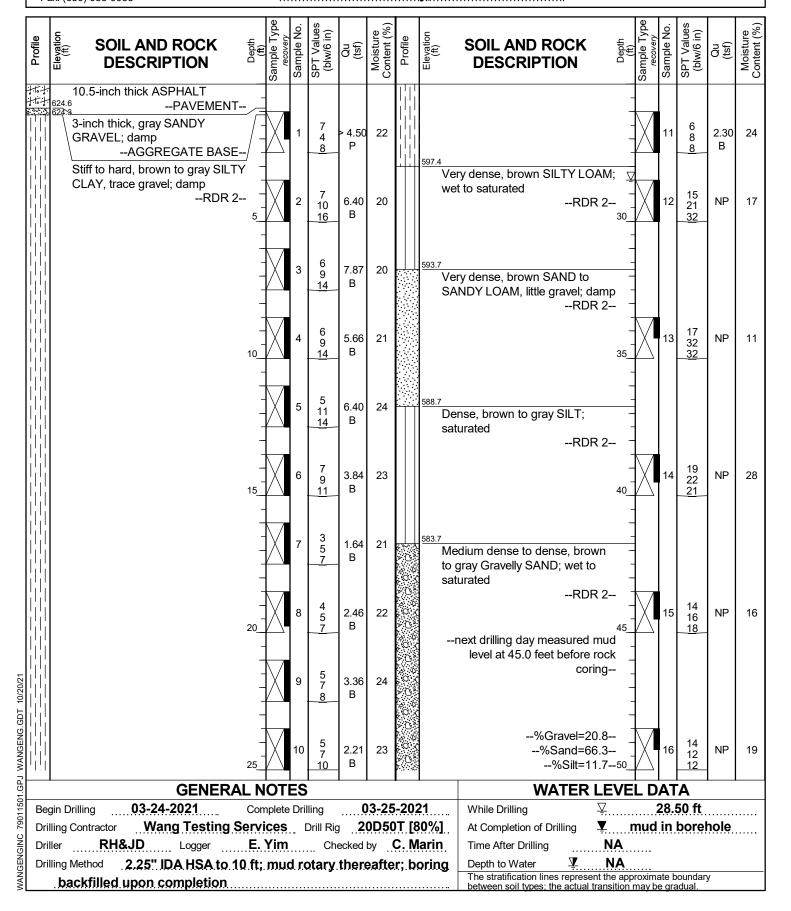
WEI Job No.: 7901-15-01

Client TranSystems Corporation

Projed+80 Reconstruction (Houbolt Road to Center Street)

Location Will County, Illinois

Datum: NAVD 88 Elevation: 625.43 ft North: 1764600.78 ft East: 1044117.12 ft Station: 615+32.90 Offset: 81.24 RT





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## **BORING LOG MLA-BSB-08**

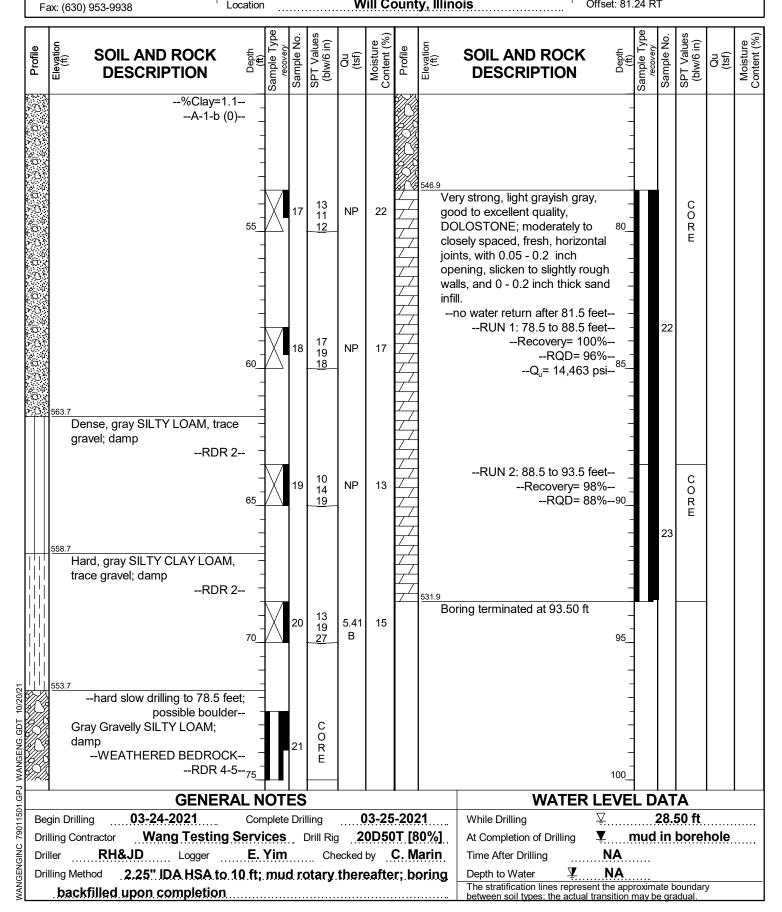
WEI Job No.: 7901-15-01

Client TranSystems Corporation

Projed+80 Reconstruction (Houbolt Road to Center Street)

Location Will County, Illinois

Datum: NAVD 88 Elevation: 625.43 ft North: 1764600.78 ft East: 1044117.12 ft Station: 615+32.90 Offset: 81.24 RT





## **BORING LOG MLA-BSB-09**

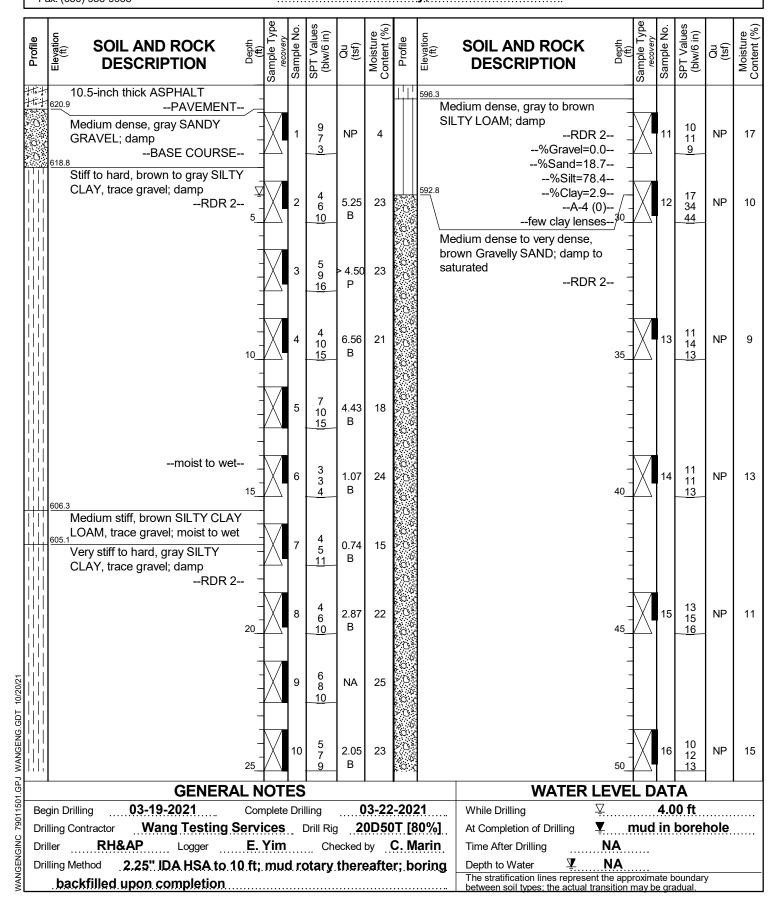
WEI Job No.: 7901-15-01

Client TranSystems Corporation

Projed+80 Reconstruction (Houbolt Road to Center Street)

Location Will County, Illinois

Datum: NAVD 88 Elevation: 621.80 ft North: 1764757.43 ft East: 1044142.41 ft Station: 615+64.40 Offset: 74.27 LT





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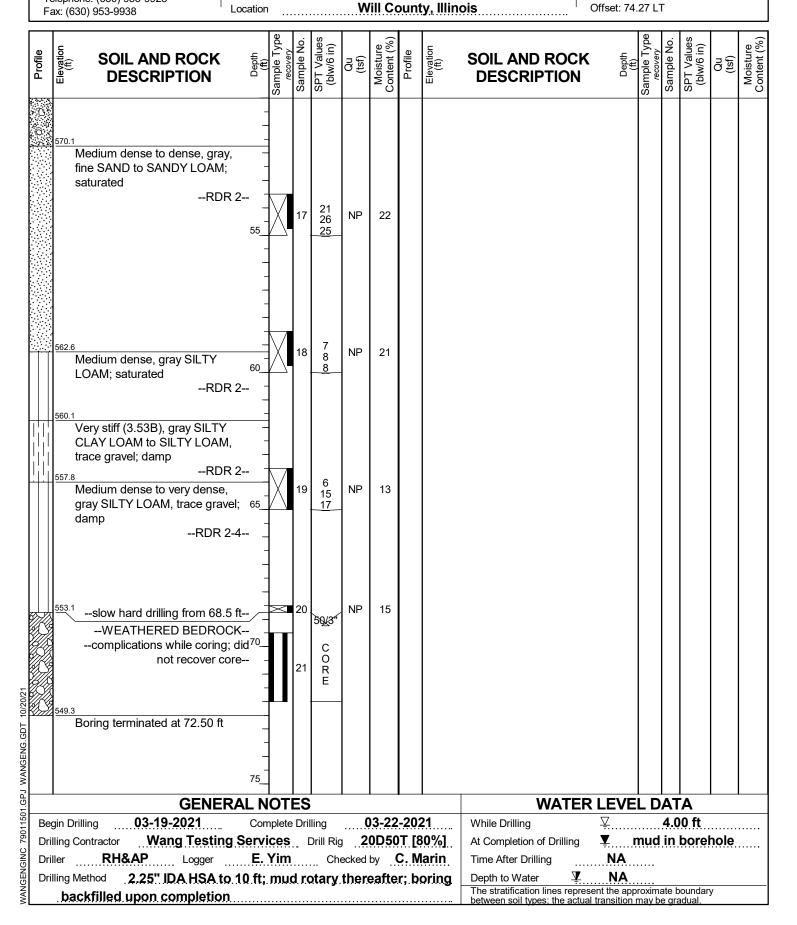
## **BORING LOG MLA-BSB-09**

WEI Job No.: 7901-15-01

Client TranSystems Corporation

Projedt-80 Reconstruction (Houbolt Road to Center Street)

Datum: NAVD 88 Elevation: 621.80 ft North: 1764757.43 ft East: 1044142.41 ft Station: 615+64.40 Offset: 74.27 LT





## **BORING LOG MLA-BSB-09B**

WEI Job No.: 7901-15-01

Client TranSystems Corporation

Projedt-80 Reconstruction (Houbolt Road to Center Street)

Location Will County, Illinois

Datum: NAVD 88 Elevation: 621.72 ft North: 1764767.20 ft East: 1044142.33 ft Station: 615+64.71 Offset: 84.04 LT

9	Profile		Sample Type	Sample No.	SPT Values (blw/6 in)	Qu (tsf)	Moisture Content (%)	Profile	Elevation (ft)	SOIL AND ROCK DESCRIPTION	Depth (ft)	Sample Type recovery	Sample No.	SPT Values (blw/6 in)	Qu (tsf)	Moisture Content (%)
		Drilled without sampling to 73.5 feet	+								-	1				İ
			1								-					
			1								-	1				
			7								-					
			1								-					
			5_								30					
			٦								-					
			+								-	1				
			-								_					
			1								-					
			4								-	1				
			1								-					
		1	<u> </u>								35_					
			1								-					
			1								-					
			4								-					
			1								-					
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		1	5_								40_	1				
			_								-					
			7								-					
			1								-					
			4								-					
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		2	, -								45	1				
			7								-					
			1								-					
/20/2			-								-	1				
다 위			1								-	1				
NG.G			+								-					
ANGE			_ ]													
≼ ما≼	25_									50						
WANGENGINC 79011501.GPJ WANGENG.GDT 10/20/21	GENERAL NOTES						WATER									
79011	Begin Drilling 03-23-2021 Complete Drilling 03-23-2021  Drilling Contractor Wang Testing Services Drill Rig 20D50T [80%]						While Drilling  At Completion of Drilling	<u>Ş.</u>			NA RY	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	•••••			
Driller RH&JD Logger E. Yim Checked by C. Marin Time After Drilling NA									: N.I	•••••	•••••					
GENC	Drilling Method 2.25" IDA HSA to 10 ft; mud rotary thereafter; boring						Depth to Water $\frac{V}{V}$	NA								
WAN NA	backfilled upon completion						The stratification lines represented between soil types; the actual	sent the app	roxima may b	ate b	oundar adual	y				



## **BORING LOG MLA-BSB-09B**

WEI Job No.: 7901-15-01

Client TranSystems Corporation

Projedt-80 Reconstruction (Houbolt Road to Center Street)

Location Will County, Illinois

Datum: NAVD 88 Elevation: 621.72 ft North: 1764767.20 ft East: 1044142.33 ft Station: 615+64.71 Offset: 84.04 LT

_																		
	Profile	15.7.	AND ROCK SCRIPTION	Depth (ft)	recovery	Sample No.	SPI Values (blw/6 in)	Qu (tsf)	Moisture Content (%)	Profile	Elevation (ft)	SOIL AND RO		Sample Type	Sample No.	SPT Values (blw/6 in)	Qu (tsf)	Moisture Content (%)
אירויטבוריט טרו וערכויט ו		548.2	e, gray, Gravelly SILT	55				NP	N 00 11		546.5 Po BE Str qui spa hol 0-C wa	rig chatter and slo 73.5 fer cobbles/weathtered ssible WEATHERE DROCK rong, light grayish grality, DOLOSTONE; aced, slightly weather rizontal and oblique 0.2 inch opening, slightls, and no infill. RUN 1: 76.5 to Recover	w drilling to et, possible d bedrockD  ay, fair closely ered, joints, with 80 ghtly rough  86.0 feet-ery = 98%QD= 68%2,789 psi-at 79 feet  chole; could itional run	Sar	2	ds Core		Co
- ا ج		<u> </u>	GENERA	AL NC	TF	S			<u> </u>			WΔ	TER LEVE	LD	L	Ά		
<u>:</u>  -		gin Drilling	03-23-2021	Comp			na	0	3-23	-202	21	While Drilling	Ţ			A NA		
36		gin ווווחם Illing Contractor					-					At Completion of Dri				NA RY	•••••	•••••
إذ								*	iling <del>¥.</del> <b>NA</b>		יי	!>.!		•••••				
5								Time After Drilling		•••••								
إز	Dri	Drilling Method 2.25" IDA HSA to 10 ft; mud rotary thereafter; boring backfilled upon completion							oring	Depth to Water The stratification lines	v represent the app	roxim	ate b	oundar	y			
ا د		Dackfilled II	won completion									bohuson soil tun : #l- :	a a atual transiti	man / 1-		أ اماناه	-	



## **BORING LOG MLA-BSB-10**

WEI Job No.: 7901-15-01

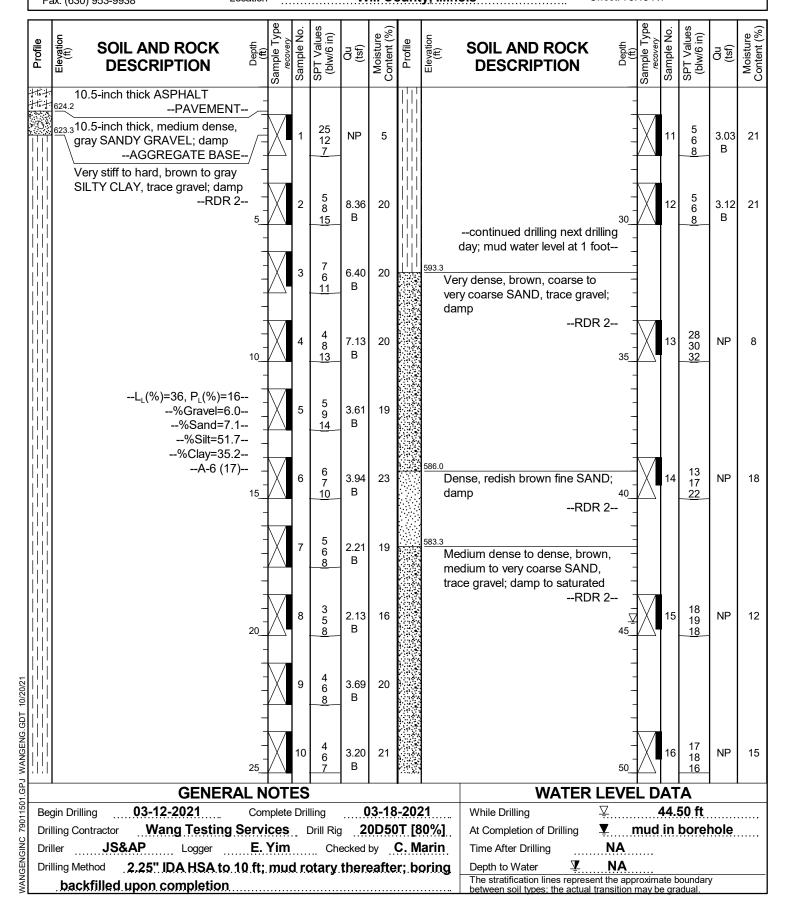
Client TranSystems Corporation

Projed+80 Reconstruction (Houbolt Road to Center Street)

Location Will County, Illinois

Elevation: 625.04 ft North: 1764607.99 ft East: 1044144.75 ft Station: 615+60.79 Offset: 75.15 RT

Datum: NAVD 88





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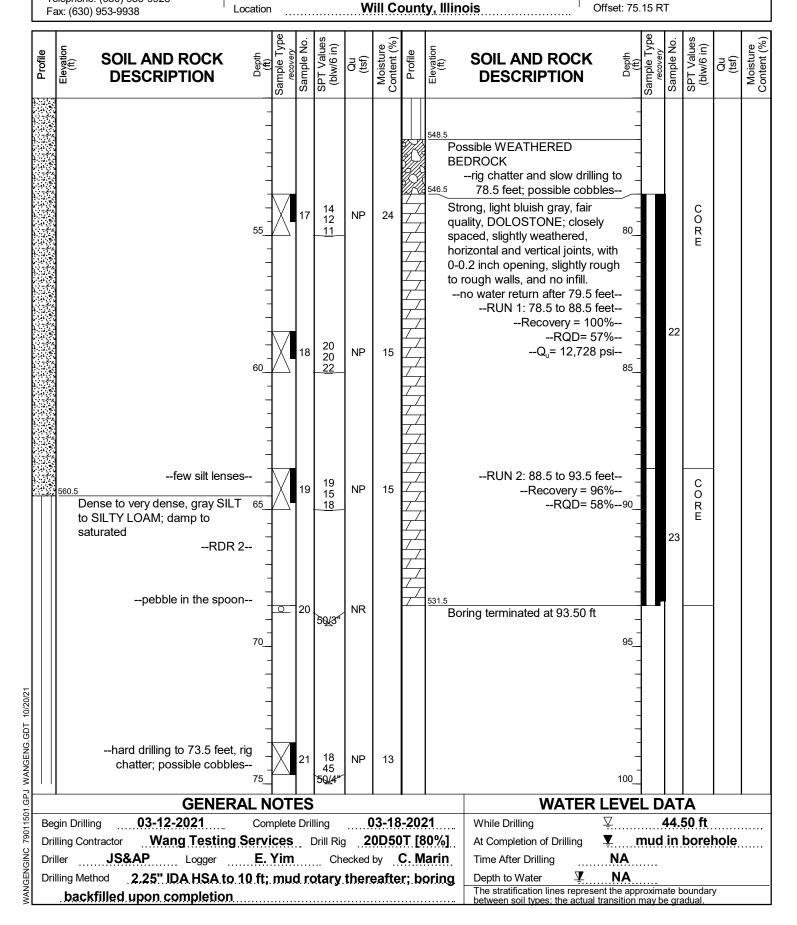
## **BORING LOG MLA-BSB-10**

WEI Job No.: 7901-15-01

Client TranSystems Corporation

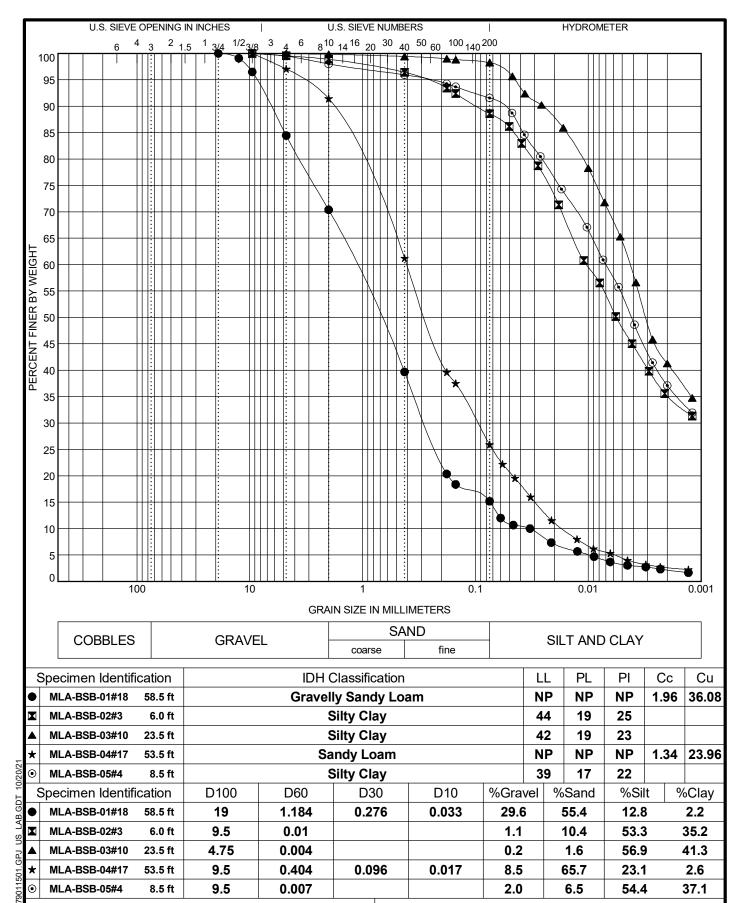
Projedt-80 Reconstruction (Houbolt Road to Center Street)

Datum: NAVD 88 Elevation: 625.04 ft North: 1764607.99 ft East: 1044144.75 ft Station: 615+60.79 Offset: 75.15 RT





## APPENDIX B





H

Wang Engineering, Inc. 1145 N MAin Street Lombard, IL 60148

Telephone: (630) 953-9928

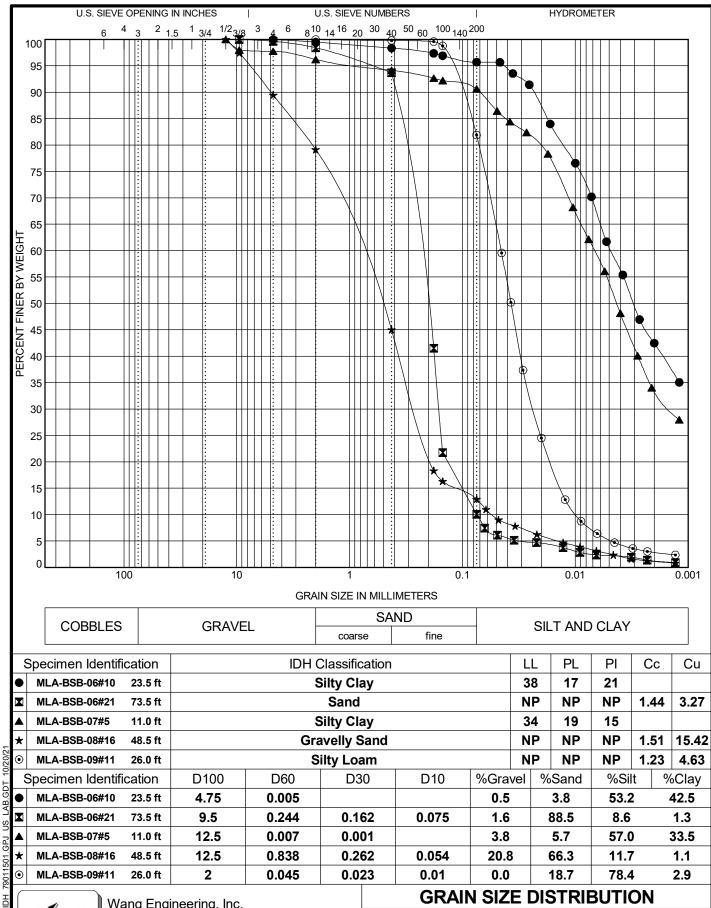
Fax: (630) 953-9938

### **GRAIN SIZE DISTRIBUTION**

Project: I-80 Reconstruction (Houbolt Road to Center Street)

Location: Will County, Illinois

Number: 7901-15-01





Wang Engineering, Inc. 1145 N MAin Street Lombard, IL 60148

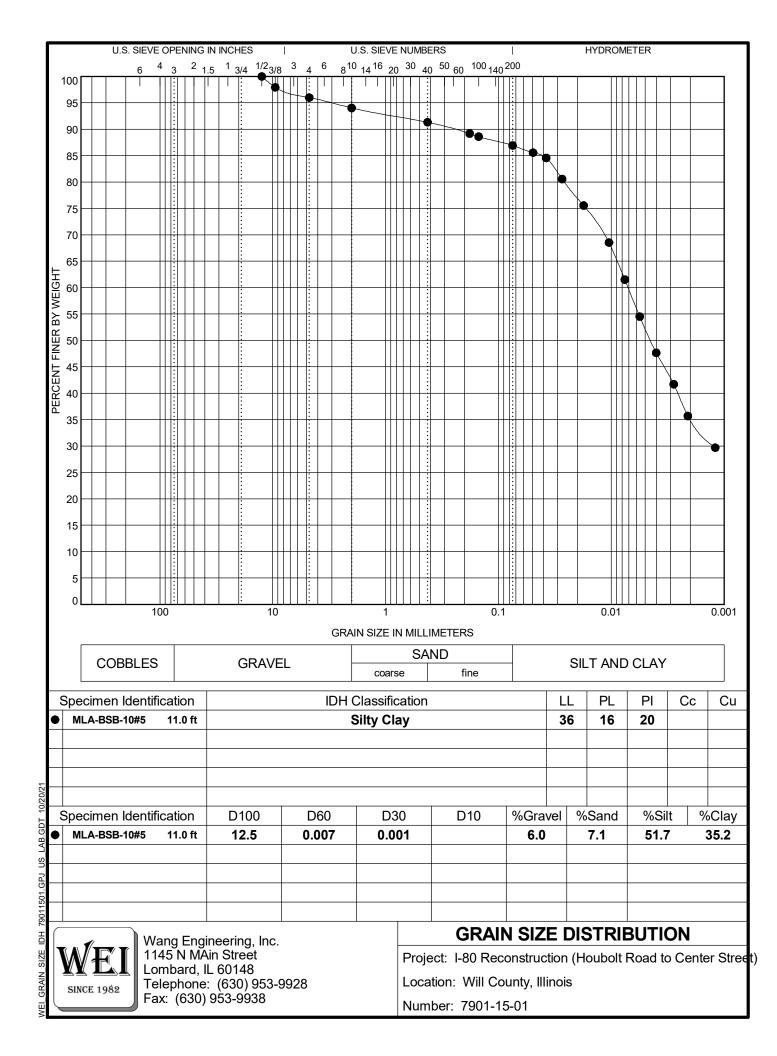
Telephone: (630) 953-9928

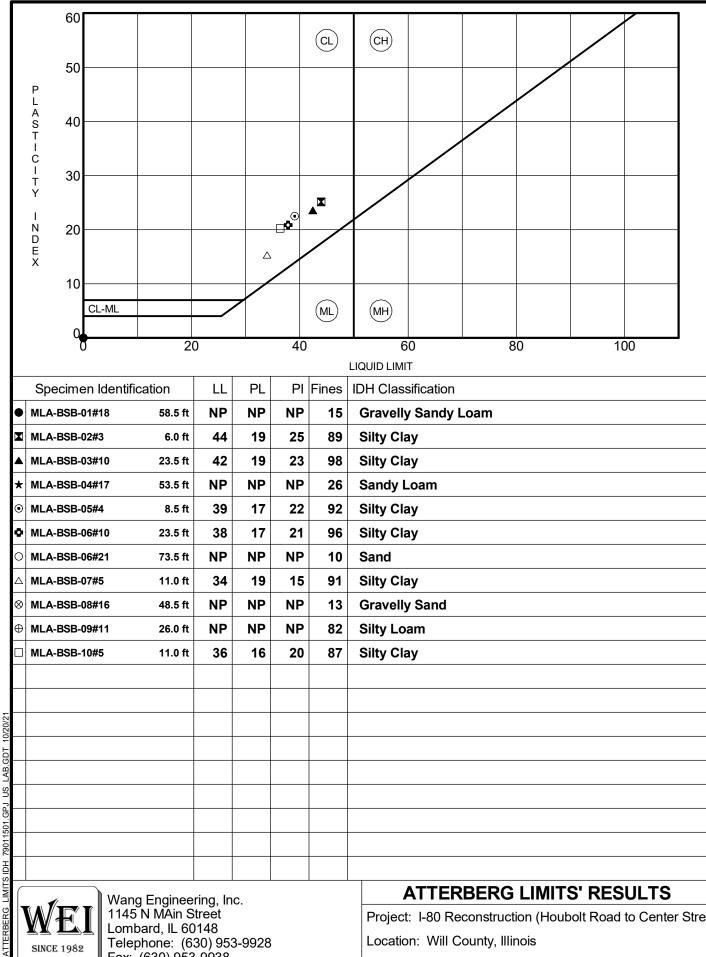
Fax: (630) 953-9938

Project: I-80 Reconstruction (Houbolt Road to Center Street)

Location: Will County, Illinois

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SINCE 1982

Lombard, IL 60148

Telephone: (630) 953-9928 Fax: (630) 953-9938

Project: I-80 Reconstruction (Houbolt Road to Center Street)

Location: Will County, Illinois

Number: 7901-15-01



### **Unconfined Compressive Strength of Intact Rock Core Specimens**

Project: I-80

Client: Transystems

WEI Job No.: 7901-15-01

Field Sample ID	Run#	Depth (ft)	Location	Sample Description	Leng Before Capping	th (in) After Capping	Diameter (in)	Total Load (lbs)	Total Pressure (psi)	Fracture Type*	Break Date	Tested By	Area (in²)
MLA-BSB-07	1	78.0	WB West Pier	Dolostone	4.16	NA	2.03	26040	8045.6	3	5/14/21	MAC	3.23
MLA-BSB-08	1	78.5	EB west Pier	Dolostone	4.12	NA	2.04	47410	14462.5	3	5/14/21	MAC	3.28
MLA-BSB-09	1	78.0	WB East Pier	Dolostone	4.19	NA	2.04	41800	12788.7	3	5/14/21	MAC	3.27
MLA-BSB-10	1	79.0	EB East Pier	Dolostone	4.11	NA	2.05	41970	12728.2	3	5/14/21	MAC	3.30

#### \* Fracture Types:

Type 1 - Reasonably well-formed cones on both ends, less than 1 in. [25 mm] of cracking through caps;

Type 2 - Well-formed cone on one end, vertical cracks running through caps, no well defined cone on other end;

Type 3 - Columnar vertical cracking through both ends, no well-formed cones;

Type 4 - Diagonal fracture with no cracking through ends; tap with hammer to distinguish from Type 1;

Type 5 - Side fractures at top or bottom (occur commonly with unbonded caps);

Type 6 - Similar to Type 5 but end of cylinder is pointed.

Prepared by:\_

2-9-2022

Checked by:

02/19/2022



# APPENDIX C



Boring MLA-BSB-07: Run #1, 77.5 to 87.5 feet, RECOVERY=100%, RQD=76% BEDROCK CORE: I-80 BRIDGE OVER MIDLAND AVENUE; I-80 RECONSTRUCTION FROM HOUBOLT RD TO W CENTER ST & LARKIN AVE INTERCHANGE; CONTRACT D-91-207-19, PTB 194/11, WILL COUNTY, ILLINOIS

SCALE: GRAPHICAL

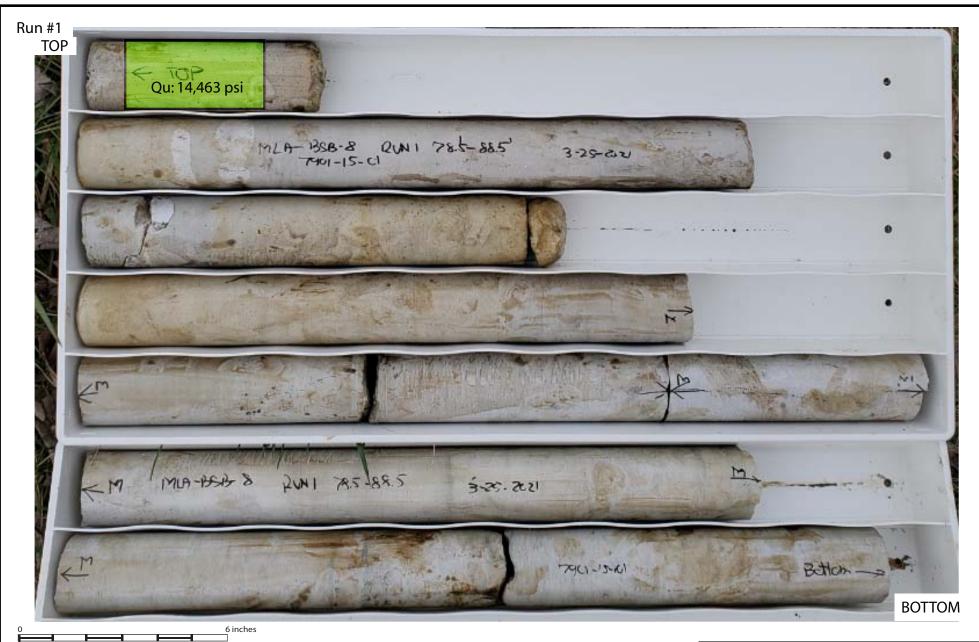
**APPENDIX C-1** 

DRAWN BY: J. Bensen CHECKED BY: A. Hamad



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FOR TRANSYSTEMS



Boring MLA-BSB-08: Run #1, 78.5 to 88.5 feet, RECOVERY=100%, RQD=96% BEDROCK CORE: I-80 BRIDGE OVER MIDLAND AVENUE; I-80 RECONSTRUCTION FROM HOUBOLT RD TO W CENTER ST & LARKIN AVE INTERCHANGE; CONTRACT D-91-207-19, PTB 194/11, WILL COUNTY, ILLINOIS

SCALE: GRAPHICA

**APPENDIX C-2** 

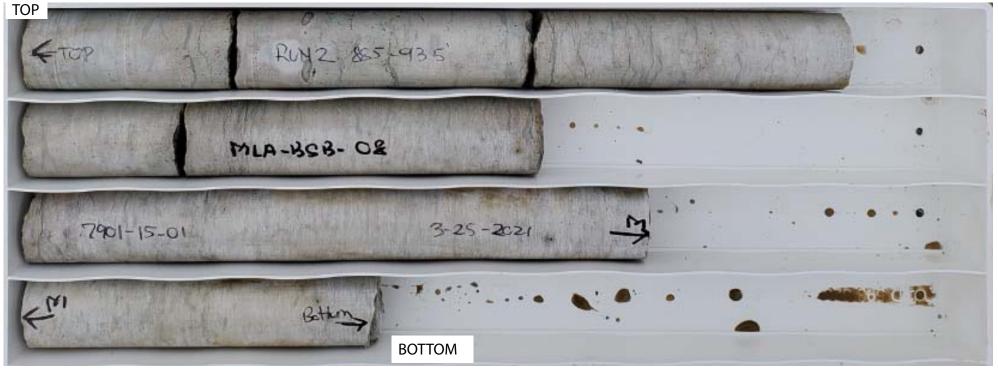
DRAWN BY: J. Bensen CHECKED BY: A. Hamad



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### Run #2



0 6 inches

Boring MLA-BSB-08: Run #2, 88.5 to 93.5 feet, RECOVERY=98%, RQD=88% BEDROCK CORE: I-80 BRIDGE OVER MIDLAND AVENUE; I-80 RECONSTRUCTION FROM HOUBOLT RD TO W CENTER ST & LARKIN AVE INTERCHANGE; CONTRACT D-91-207-19, PTB 194/11, WILL COUNTY, ILLINOIS

SCALE: GRAPHICA

**APPENDIX C-3** 

DRAWN BY: J. Bensen CHECKED BY: A. Hamad



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Boring MLA-BSB-09B: Run #1, 76.5 to 86.0 feet, RECOVERY=98%, RQD=68% BEDROCK CORE: I-80 BRIDGE OVER MIDLAND AVENUE; I-80 RECONSTRUCTION FROM HOUBOLT RD TO W CENTER ST & LARKIN AVE INTERCHANGE; CONTRACT D-91-207-19, PTB 194/11, WILL COUNTY, ILLINOIS

SCALE: GRAPHICAL

**APPENDIX C-4** 

DRAWN BY: J. Bensen CHECKED BY: A. Hamad



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FOR TRANSYSTEMS



Boring MLA-BSB-10: Run #1, 78.5 to 88.5 feet, RECOVERY=100%, RQD=57% BEDROCK CORE: I-80 BRIDGE OVER MIDLAND AVENUE; I-80 RECONSTRUCTION FROM HOUBOLT RD TO W CENTER ST & LARKIN AVE INTERCHANGE; CONTRACT D-91-207-19, PTB 194/11, WILL COUNTY, ILLINOIS

SCALE: GRAPHICA

**APPENDIX C-5** 

DRAWN BY: J. Bensen CHECKED BY: A. Hamad



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Boring MLA-BSB-10: Run #2, 88.5 to 93.5 feet, RECOVERY=96%, RQD=58%

BEDROCK CORE: I-80 BRIDGE OVER MIDLAND AVENUE; I-80 RECONSTRUCTION FROM HOUBOLT RD TO W CENTER ST & LARKIN AVE INTERCHANGE; CONTRACT D-91-207-19, PTB 194/11, WILL COUNTY, ILLINOIS

SCALE: GRAPHICAL

**APPENDIX C-6** 

DRAWN BY: J. Bensen CHECKED BY: A. Hamad

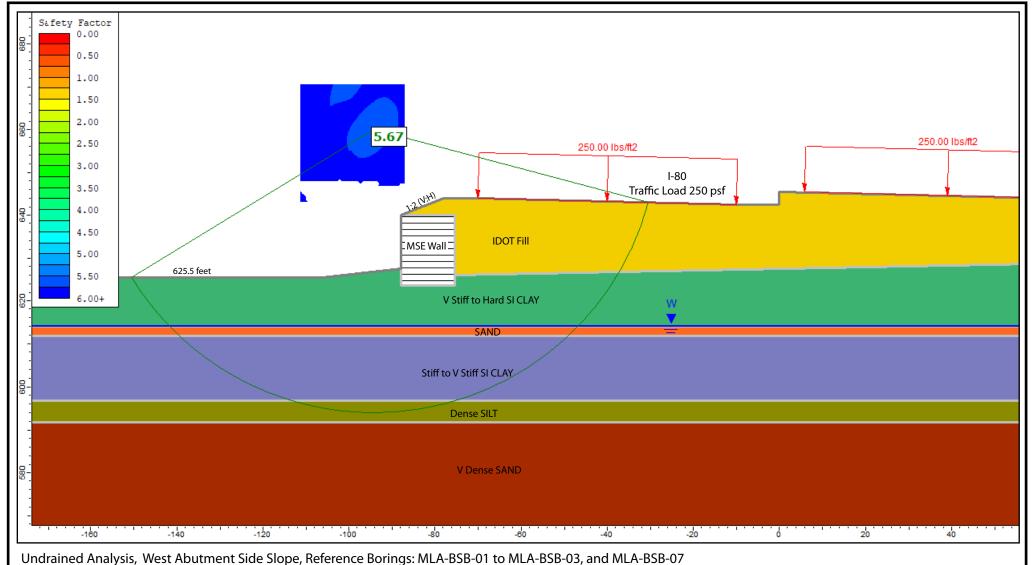


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FOR TRANSYSTEMS



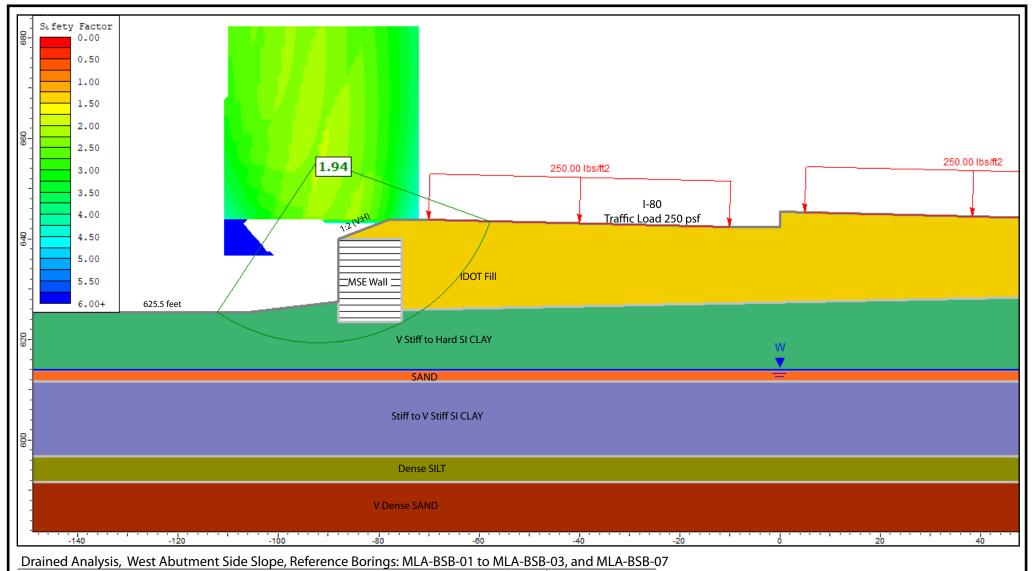
# APPENDIX D



Undrained Analysis,	West Abutment Side Slop	e, Reference Borings	: MLA-BSB-01	to MLA-BSB-03,	and MLA-BSB-07
				المطبعة بمط	III and an extended

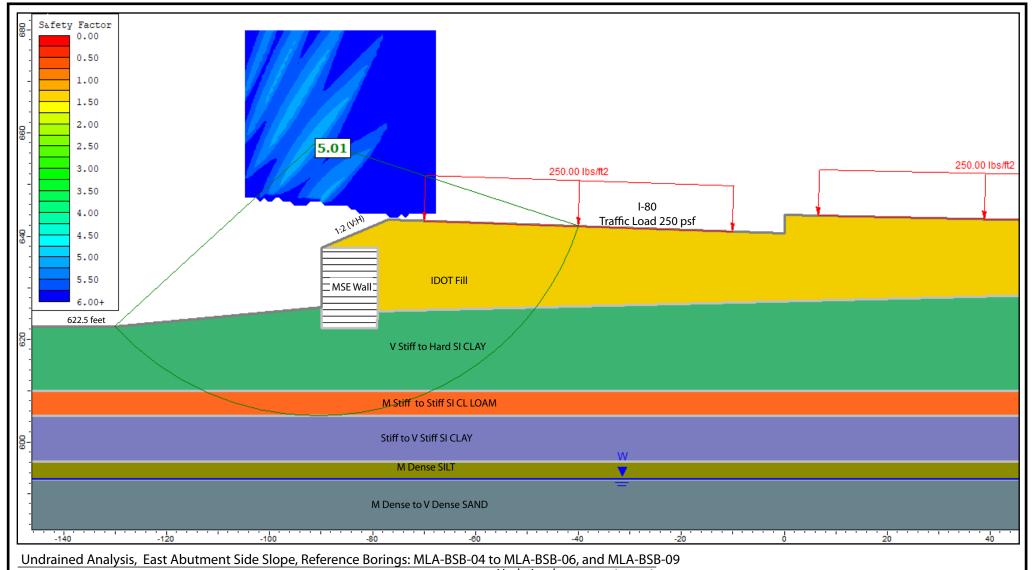
Layer ID	Description	Total Unit Weight (pcf)	Undrained Cohesion (psf)	Undrained Friction Angle (degrees)
1	IDOT Fill	120	1000	0
2	V Stiff to Hard SI CLAY	125	4000	0
3	SAND	120	0	30
4	Stiff to V Stiff SI CLAY	120	2400	0
5	Dense SILT	120	0	32
6	V Dense SAND	125	0	35

GLOBAL STABILITY: 1-80 BRIDGE OVER MIDLAND AVENUE; 1-80 RECONSTRUCTION FROM HOUBOLT ROAD TO WEST OF CENTER STREET AND LARKIN AVENUE INTERCHANGE, WILL COUNTY, ILLINOIS							
SCALE: GRAPHICAL	APPENDIX D-1	DRAWN BY: N. Balakumaran CHECKED BY: A. Hamad					
Wang 1145 N. Main Street Lombard, IL 60148 www.wangeng.com							
FOR TRANSYSTEMS CORPORATION 7901-15-							



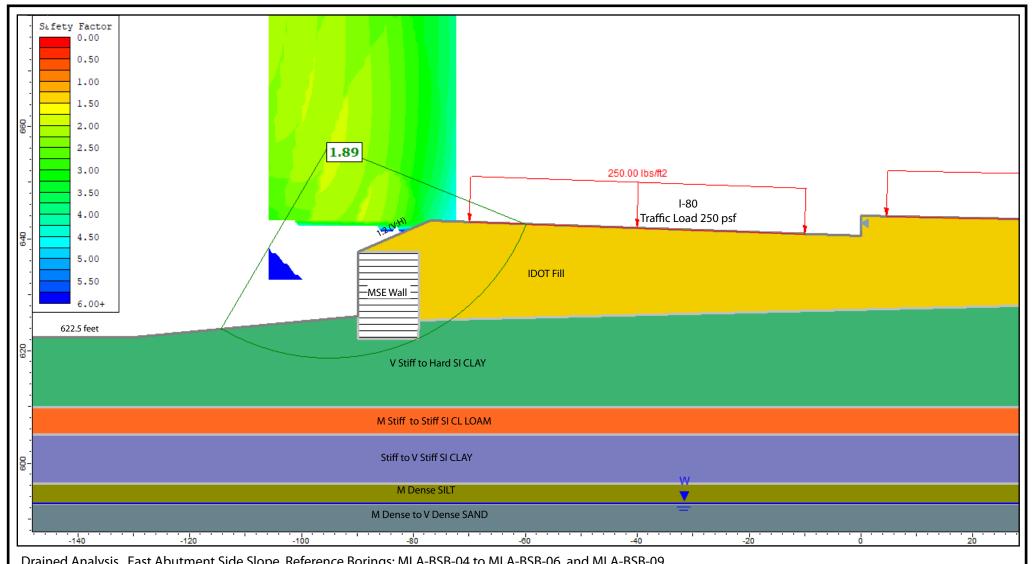
Drained An	rained Analysis, West Abutment Side Slope, Reference Borings: MLA-BSB-01 to MLA-BSB-03, and MLA-BSB-07								
Layer	Description	Total	Drained	Drained					
ID	Description	Unit Weight	Cohesion	Friction Angle					
		(pcf)	(psf)	(degrees)					
1	IDOT Fill	120	100	0					
2	V Stiff to Hard SI CLAY	125	100	30					
3	SAND	120	0	30					
4	Stiff to V Stiff SI CLAY	120	100	30					
5	Dense SILT	120	0	32					
6	V Dense SAND	125	0	35					

GLOBAL STABILITY: 1-80 BRIDGE OVER MIDLAND AVENUE; 1-80 RECONSTRUCTION FROM HOUBOLT ROAD TO WEST OF CENTER STREET AND LARKIN AVENUE INTERCHANGE, WILL COUNTY, ILLINOIS								
SCALE: GRAPHICAL	APPENDIX D-2	DRAWN BY: N. Balakumaran CHECKED BY: A. Hamad						
W	1145 N. Main Street Lombard, IL 60148 www.wangeng.com							
FOR TRANSYSTI	7901-15-01							



Undrained A	ndrained Analysis, East Abutment Side Slope, Reference Borings: MLA-BSB-04 to MLA-BSB-06, and MLA-BSB-09								
Layer	Description	Total	Undrained	Undrained					
ID	Description	Unit Weight	Cohesion	Friction Angle					
		(pcf)	(psf)	(degrees)					
1	IDOT Fill	120	1000	0					
2	V Stiff to Hard SI CLAY	125	4000	0					
3	M Stiff to Stiff SI CL LOAM	115	1000	0					
4	V Stiff SI CLAY	120	2900	0					
5	M Dense SI LOAM	120	0	30					
6	V Dense SAND	125	0	33					

GLOBAL STABILITY: 1-80 BRIDGE OVER MIDLAND AVENUE; 1-80 RECONSTRUCTION FROM HOUBOLT ROAD TO WEST OF CENTER STREET AND LARKIN AVENUE INTERCHANGE, WILL COUNTY, ILLINOIS						
SCALE: GRAPHICAL	APPENDIX D-3	DRAWN BY: N. Balakumaran CHECKED BY: A. Hamad				
W	<b>/ Wang Engineering</b>	1145 N. Main Street Lombard, IL 60148 www.wangeng.com				
FOR TRANSYSTI	7901-15-01					



Drained Ana	Orained Analysis, East Abutment Side Slope, Reference Borings: MLA-BSB-04 to MLA-BSB-06, and MLA-BSB-09							
Layer	Description	Total	Drained	Drained				
ID	Description	Unit Weight	Cohesion	Friction Angle				
		(pcf)	(psf)	(degrees)				
1	IDOT Fill	120	100	0				
2	V Stiff to Hard SI CLAY	125	100	0				
3	M Stiff to Stiff SI CL LOAM	115	0	28				
4	V Stiff SI CLAY	120	100	30				
5	M Dense SI LOAM	120	0	30				
6	M Dense to V Dense SAND	125	0	33				

GLOBAL STABILITY: 1-80 BRIDGE OVER MIDLAND AVENUE; 1-80 RECONSTRUCTION FROM HOUBOLT ROAD TO WEST OF CENTER STREET AND LARKIN AVENUE INTERCHANGE, WILL COUNTY, ILLINOIS							
SCALE: GRAPHICAL	APPENDIX D-4	DRAWN BY: N. Balakumaran CHECKED BY: A. Hamad					
Wang 1145 N. Main Street Lombard, IL 60148 www.wangeng.com							
FOR TRANSYSTI	EMS CORPORATION	7901-15-01					



# APPENDIX E

Benchmark: Set cut square in south face of south pier foundation for sign "Exit 130 B Larkin Avenue North 1/2 mile" on the north side of westbound I-80, approximately 250' east of Midland Avenue; Elev. = 633.455.

Existing Structure: S.N. 099-0050 and S.N. 099-0051. Built in 1963 as F.A.I. Rte. 80, Project I-80-4(20)132, Section 99-2HB-4 at Sta. 323+96.74. Existing dual structures each consist of a three-span reinf. concrete deck on steel WF beams supported by cast-in-place reinforced concrete stub abutments. The bridge measures 138'-8 1/8" back to back abutments, 44'-0" out to out width with a skew of 00°-56'-06". Structure to be removed and replaced.

Traffic Control: Traffic to be maintained using staged construction. The road shall remain open to at least two lanes of traffic in each direction at all

No salvage.

TABLE 1 - MSE WALL LAYOUT

Wall Location	Description	Station	Offset
Α	Start Wall	614+69.84	99.27' RT
В	Kink Point	615+14.26	83.92' RT
С	Kink Point	615+17.00	83.92' LT
D	End Wall	614+70.30	101.78' LT
Ε	Start Wall	616+18.37	114.80' LT
F	Kink Point	615+80.33	83.92' LT
G	Kink Point	615+77.59	83.92' RT
Н	End Wall	616+14.95	98.21' RT

N

-Traffic Barrier Terminal Type 6 (Std. 631031), typ. at approach ends Bridge Omission Sta. 615+08.44 to Sta. 615+86.11 -Existing abutment to be Traffic Barrier Terminal removed 1'-0" below Type 5 (Std. 631026), 36" PPC IL-Beam Approach Footing, typ. typ. at approach ends Elev. 636.40 (EB) Elev. 637.30(EB) Elev. 634.76(WB) Elev. 633.78 (WB) 14.99 -Exist. grade, typ. min. vert. cl. 4" Circular Crown Metal Shell Piles Metal Shell Piles w/ Conical Tips w/ Conical Tips

**ELEVATION** 

Bk. to Bk. Abutments Midland Ave.

22'-0"

Rdwy.

 $\oplus$ 

-Sta. 615+47.47

-Pt. of Min. Vert. Clr

-Sta 615+47.08

-Sta. 20+00.00 (Midland Ave.)

= Sta. 615+47.28(I-80)

MLA-BSB-09

MLA-BSB-09B

typ.

Ex. Lighting System to be Replaced

Temporary MSE System,

→ MLA-BSB-04

Construction Line -Temporary Sheet Piling,

> Bk. E Abut. Sta. 615+87.11

Elev. 641.46

₩LA-BSB-05

Approximate Limits of Removal and Replacement

of Unsuitable Material

-Stage

30'-0" Bridge

Approach Slab, typ. -Limits of Exist.

Structure

Bk. E Abut.

Sta. 615+87.11 Elev. 644.08

-To Be Replaced

by City of Joliet

22'-0"

Rdwy.

typ.

MLA-BSB-07

FAI Rte. 80 - I-80 Functional Class: Interstate ADT: 83,640 (2017); 118,200(2040) ADTT: 18,828 (2017); 26,607 (2040) DHV: 11,820 (2040) Design Speed: 70 m.p.h. Posted Speed: 65 m.p.h. Two-Way Traffic

Directional Distribution: 50:50

FAU 0337 - Midland Ave. Functional Class: Major Collector ADT: 3,750 (2019); 7,000 (2040) ADTT: 75 (2019); 140 (2040) DHV: 700 (2040) Design Speed: 30 m.p.h. Posted Speed: 25 m.p.h. Two-Way Traffic

Directional Distribution: 50:50

### **DESIGN SPECIFICATIONS**

HIGHWAY CLASSIFICAION

2020 AASHTO LRFD Bridge Design Specifications, 9th Edition

### **DESIGN STRESSES**

#### FILED UNITS

f'c = 4.000 psi (Superstructure) fc = 3,500 psi (Substructure)fy = 60,000 psi (Reinforcement)

### PRECAST PRESTRESSED UNITS

fc = 8,500 psif'ci = 6,500 psi

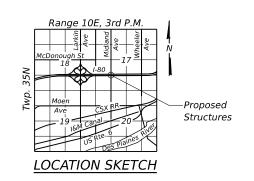
fpu = 270,000 psi (0.6" ∅ low lax. strands)  $fpbt = 202,300 \ psi \ (0.6" \ \emptyset \ low \ lax. \ strands)$ 

#### LOADING HL-93

Allow 50#/sq. ft. for future wearing surface.

### SEISMIC DATA

Seismic Performance Zone (SPZ) = 1Design Spectral Acceleration at 1.0 sec. (SD1) = 0.096g Design Spectral Acceleration at 0.2 sec. (SDS) = 0.168g Soil Site Class = D



GENERAL PLAN AND ELEVATION I-80 OVER MIDLAND AVENUE F.A.I. RTE. 80 - SEC. FAI 80 22 BR WILL COUNTY

STATION 615+47.28 S.N. 099-8322 (E.B.) S.N. 099-8323 (W.B.)

**Tran** Systems

JSER NAME = tjallen DESIGNED - CG REVISED -CHECKED - AMD REVISED -REVISED 31.99993600 /in. PLOT DATE = 7/28/2022 CHECKED - AMD REVISED -

STATE OF ILLINOIS **DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION** 

PLAN

© Midland

Ex. Aerial to

be Relocated

SECTION COUNTY I-80 FAI 80 22 BR WILL CONTRACT NO. 62R89

72'-0'' Roadway 80 EB (SN 099-8322) -Stage Construction Line MLA-BSB-03 **(** MLA-BSB-06 Exist. Aerial Electric Exist. Fiber Optic Cable MLA-BSB-08 Exist. Electric MLA-BSB-10 To be relocated or reinstalled Ex. Lighting System Exist. Cable TV on permanent structure to be Replaced

Ex. ROW

**①** 

MLA-BSB-01

~~~~~~

I-80 WB PGL

€ 1-80 -

I-80 EB PGL

1.2 (V:H)

MLA-BSB-02

**①** 

Bk. W Abut.

Elev. 642.49

Bk. W Abut.

→ Elev. 645.02

Sta. 615+07.44

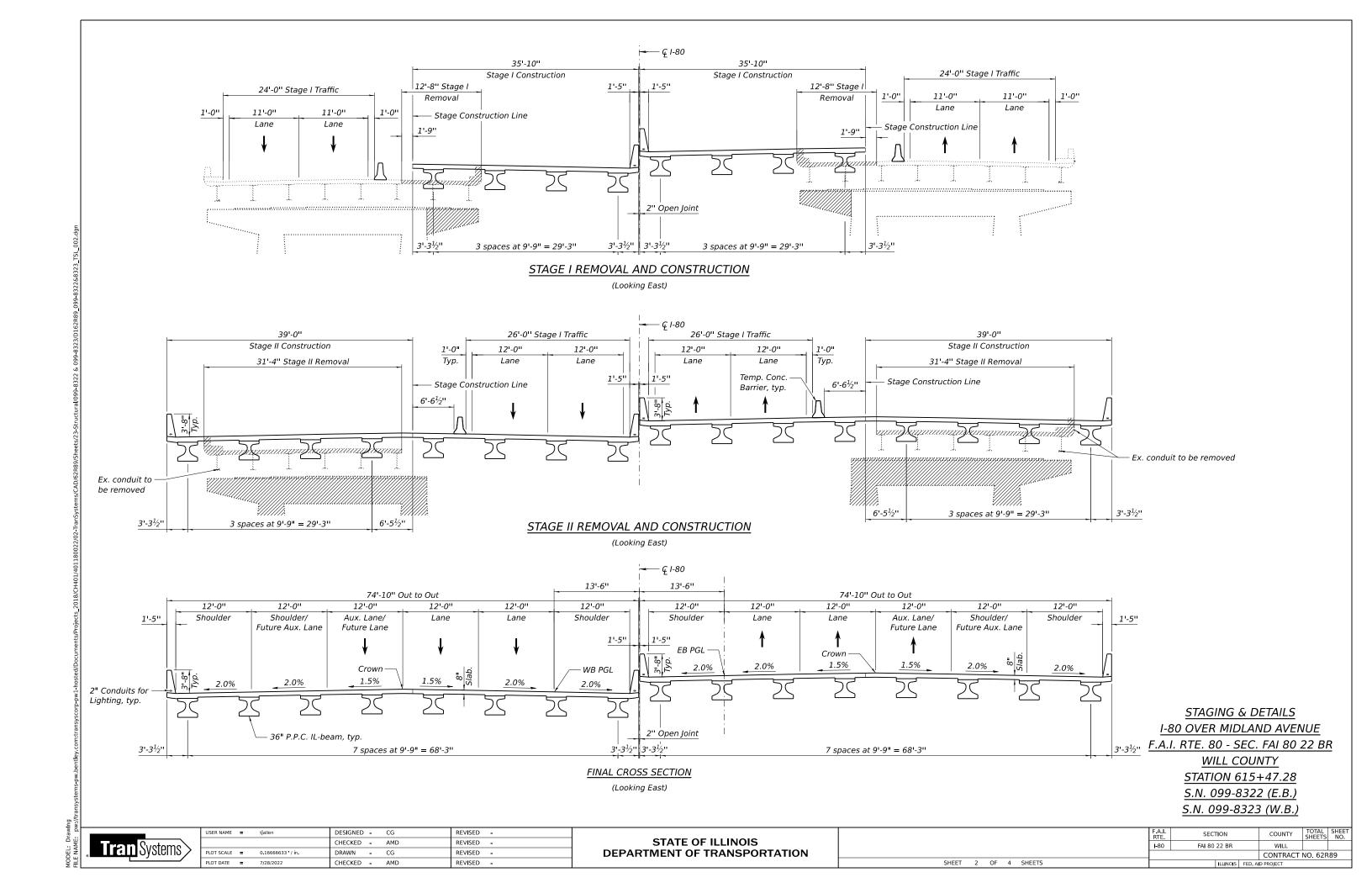
Sta. 615+07.44

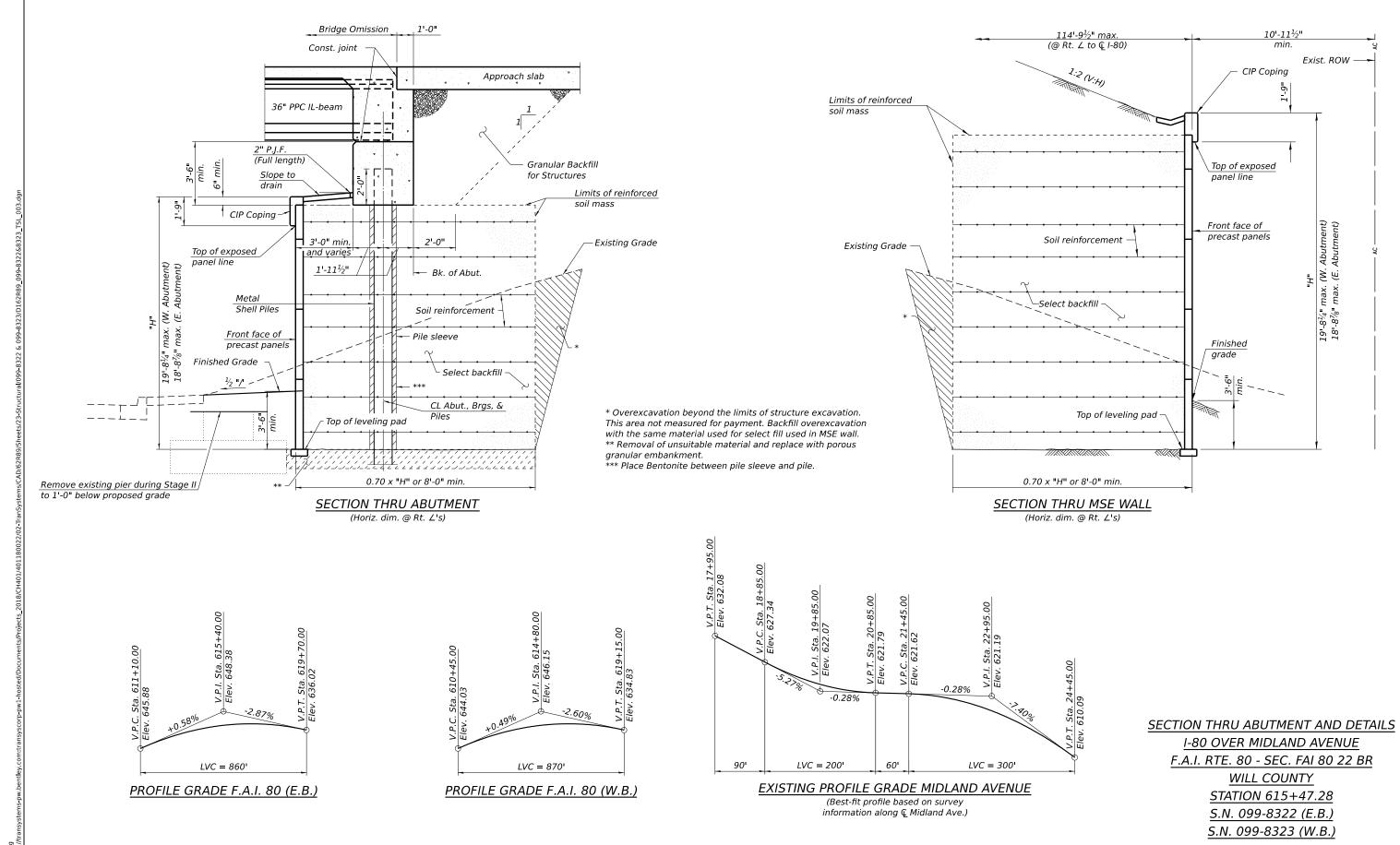
LEGEND

Exist. Water

Exist. Gas 1. Status of all existing utilities to be Exist. Telephone determined during final design Exist. ROW 2. 12'-0" shoulder and 12'-0" shoulder Soil Boring Location

/ future aux. lane.





**STATE OF ILLINOIS** 

**DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION** 

SECTION

FAI 80 22 BR

**I-**80

SHEET 3 OF 4 SHEETS

COUNTY

CONTRACT NO. 62R89

WILL

MODEL: Drawing FILE NAME: pw://tra

**Tran** Systems

USER NAME = tjallen

PLOT DATE = 7/28/2022

0.16666633 '/ in.

DESIGNED - CG

CHECKED - AMD

CHECKED - AMD

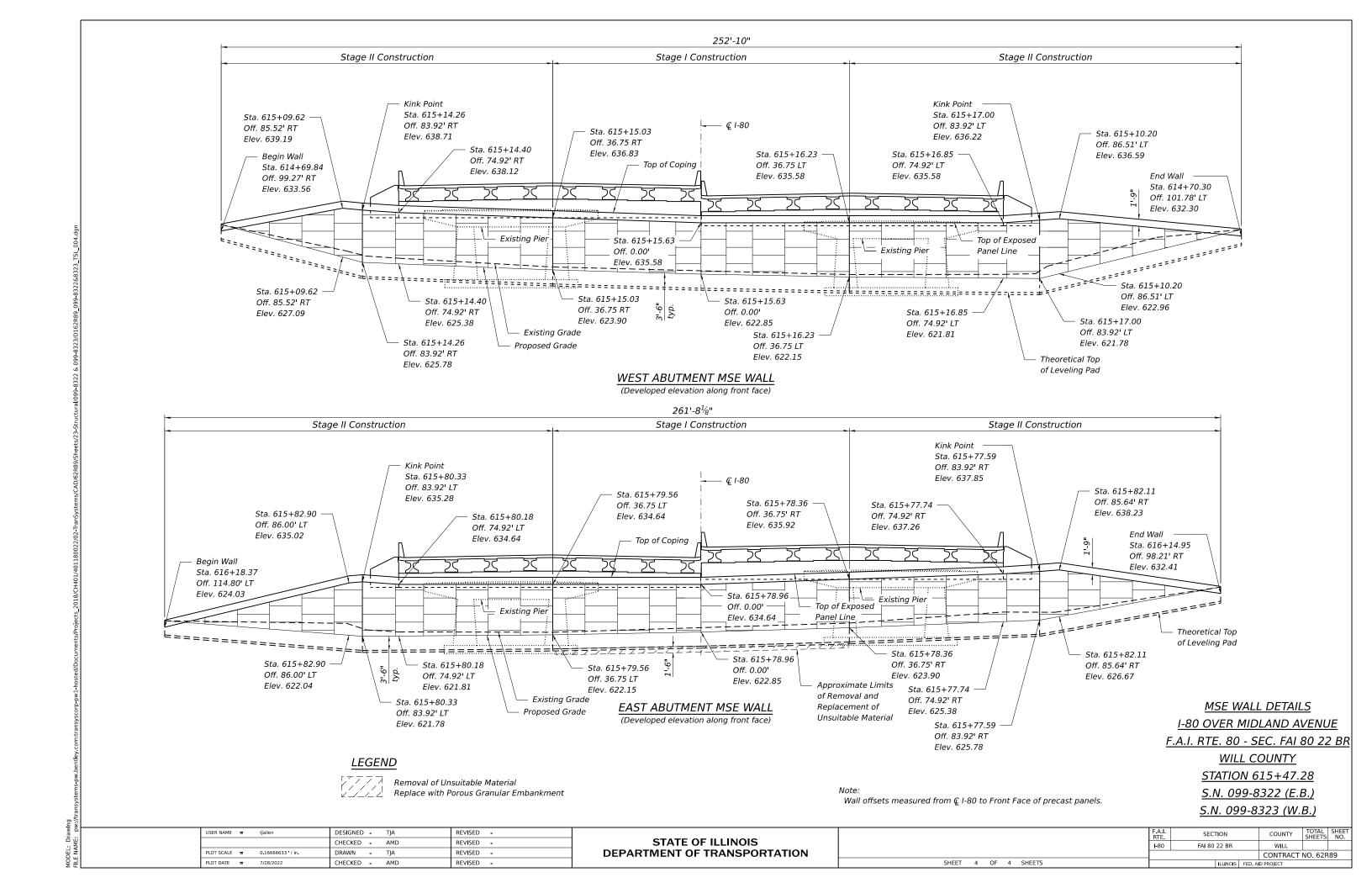
- TJA

REVISED -

REVISED -

REVISED -

REVISED -





# APPENDIX F

-130 -120 110 120 130 150 -150 -140 -100 140 650 650 645 645 640 640 635 635 -120 100 110 -130 STA 614+70.38 -150 -140 -130 -120 -110 -100 100 110 120 650 650 645. 645 640 640 635. 635 100 STA 614+69.94

STATE OF ILLINOIS DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION

COUNTY TOTAL SHEET NO.

COOK 3 1

CONTRACT NO. ML-3

I-80 OVER MIDLAND AVENUE

END OF RETAINING WALLS - WEST APPROACH

SHEET 1 OF 3 SHEETS STA.

USER NAME = vijanachione

PLOT SCALE = 0.16666633 '/in.

DESIGNED -

DRAWN -

DATE -

CHECKED -

REVISED -

REVISED -

REVISED -

