GEOTECHNICAL ENGINEERING REPORT
SMART CORRIDOR IMPLEMENTATION
DYNAMIC MESSAGE SIGNS ALONG IL 64
FROM SMITH/KAUTZ RD TO IL 50
PTB 199-002
COOK AND DUPAGE COUNTIES
ILLINOIS

for
Kimley-Horn and Associates, Inc.
111 W Jackson Blvd, Suite 1320
Chicago, IL 60604

Submitted by
Wang Engineering, Inc.
1145 North Main Street
Lombard, IL 60148

Original Report: September 09, 2022 Revised Report: September 30, 2022

> December 21, 2022 January 16, 2023 January 17, 2023

Technical Report Documentation Page

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of IL 83, and east of I-290 are proceed by the Beneath pavement or topsoil, Both hard clay to silty clay loam from the encountered medium stiff to hard Boring DMS-03 encountered by boring encountered loose to very Boring DMS-05 encountered stiff Boring DMS-01 encountered gradrilling completion. Boring DMS-01 feet after drilling completed drilling. Based on the results of the subdrilled shaft foundations. For the recommend using lateral soil pages and the page of the process of the subdrilled shaft foundations.	orings DMS-01, DMS-03 and DMS-05 e fill material. Below the pavement or it districted topsoil under the fill followed by stirred to hard silty clay to silty clay loam to the boundwater while drilling at an elevation S-02 encountered groundwater while drilling. Borings DMS-03 and DMS-04 discontinuous distriction, we recommend final drilled shafts design at DMS Logrameters. Recommended lateral soil mandard drawing as per IDOT Sign Structure.	ncountered 2.5 and 7.1 feet of stiff to fill, Borings DMS-01 and DMS-02 and, gravelly sand to silty loam. If to hard silty clay. At 31.6 feet bgs, d bedrock at 608.8 feet elevation. The boring termination depth. of 694.6 feet and 655.6 feet after the lling at an elevation of 693.6 feet and d not encounter groundwater during the sign structures be supported on cation 1 and DMS Location 2, we odulus and soil strain parameters are	
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FOR
KIMLEY-HORN AND ASSOCIATES, INC.

1.0 INTRODUCTION

This report presents foundation recommendations for the design and construction of four Dynamic Message Sign (DMS) structures along IL 64. This investigation was performed for IDOT Contract D-91-081-21. Based on the soil conditions revealed during our subsurface investigation, we are providing geotechnical recommendations for the design of drilled shafts to support the sign structures. A *Site Location Map* is presented as Exhibit 1.

The purpose of this investigation was to characterize the site soil and groundwater conditions, perform geotechnical engineering analyses, and provide recommendations for the design and construction of the proposed DMS structures.

1.1 Proposed Structure

Based on the drawing provided by Kimley-Horn and Associates, Inc (Kimley-Horn), we understand that four cantilever type DMS sing structures designated as DMS Location 1 to DMS Location 4 will be constructed along IL 64. DMS Location 1 and 2 are located west and east of I-355, respectively. DMS Location 3 is located along eastbound of IL 64 and 0.45 miles West of IL 83. DMS Location 4 is located 0.9 miles east of I-290.



2.0 SITE LOCATION

The project area is in Cook and DuPage Counties, Illinois. On the USGS *Lombard and Elmhurst Quadrangle 7.5 Minute Series* map, the project area is located at NW ¼ of Sec. 1, NW ¼ of Sec. 3, SW ¼ of Sec. 31, SE ¼ of Sec 31, Sections 1, and Tier 39, 40 N, Range 10, 11, 12 E of the Third Principal Meridian.

3.0 METHODS OF INVESTIGATION

3.1 Field Investigation

Our subsurface investigation consists of four sign structure borings designated as DMS-01 to DMS-03, and DMS-05, one at each sign structure location. Please note that structure DMS Location 3 initially proposed was canceled and moved to a new location. New DMS Location 3 is 0.45 miles west of IL 83 as shown in *Boring Location Plan* (Exhibit 2) and the reference boring is DMS-05. Borings DMS-01 and DMS-02 were drilled for structures designated as DMS Location 1 and 2, respectively. Boring DMS-03 was drilled for structure designated as DMS Location 4. The borings were drilled by Wang Engineering a Terracon Company (Wang) from August 9, 2022 to January 5, 2023. The as-drilled boring locations were surveyed by Wang with a mapping-grade GPS unit. Boring location data are presented in the *Boring Logs* (Appendix A). While the northing and easting surveyed with the GPS have a good precision (within +/- 6 inches), the elevations do not have always accurate readings. Sometimes the elevations are off by as much as 3 to 4 feet depending on the project location. Thus, boring elevations should be checked against site surveys. The as-drilled boring locations are shown in the *Boring Location Plan* (Exhibit 2).

ATV and Truck-mounted drilling rig, equipped with hollow stem augers, were used to advance and maintain open boreholes to termination depths. Soil sampling was performed according to AASHTO T 206, "Penetration Test and Split Barrel Sampling of Soils." The soils were sampled at 2.5-foot intervals to 30 feet, and 5 feet thereafter to boring termination depths. Soil samples collected from each sampling interval were placed in sealed jars and transported to Wang Geotechnical Laboratory in Lombard, Illinois for further examination and laboratory testing.

Field boring logs, prepared and maintained by Wang geologists, include 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

2



blows per 6 inches of penetration. The SPT N values (N-value), expressed as blows/foot, shown on the *Boring Logs* (Appendix A), is the sum of the second and third blows per 6 inches of penetration. Groundwater observations were made during and at the end of drilling operations. Due to safety considerations, boreholes were backfilled immediately upon completion with soil cuttings and/or bentonite chips, and where necessary, the pavement surface was restored to its original condition.

3.2 Laboratory Testing

All soil samples were tested in the laboratory for moisture content (AASHTO T265). Atterberg limits (AASHTO T89/T90) and particle size analyses (AASHTO T88) tests were performed on selected soil samples. Laboratory test results are shown in the *Boring Logs* (Appendix A) and in the *Laboratory Test Results* (Appendix B).

4.0 INVESTIGATION RESULTS

Detailed descriptions of the soil conditions encountered during our subsurface investigation are presented in the attached *Boring Logs* (Appendix A). 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.

4.1 General Lithological Profiles

The following sections present the soil conditions encountered during our subsurface investigation. The existing shoulder pavement consists 8-inch thick concrete or 2 to 4-inch thick asphalt over 7 to 10-inch thick concrete. The base consists of sand to sandy gravel or silty clay. Boring DMS-05 encountered 12-inch thick topsoil at the surface.

4.1.1 DMS Location 1 (Boring DMS-01)

Beneath the surface pavement, the boring encountered dense, black and gray sandy gravel base course followed by 2.5 feet thick, stiff black and gray silty clay fill. The silty clay fill has the Unconfined Compressive Strength (Qu) value of 1.9 tsf, and the moisture content value of 22%. Underneath the fill, boring encountered 3.9 feet of natural medium stiff silty clay. At an elevation of 696.2 feet, boring encountered 24.8 feet thick, loose to very dense, brown and gray sand, gravelly sand to loam with SPT-N values of 8 to more than 50 and moisture content values of 13 to 24. Deeper soil at an elevation of 671.4 feet shows medium dense to very dense, gray silty loam with SPT-N values of 27 to more than 50 with moisture content values of 8 to 13%.

3



4.1.1 DMS Location 2 (Boring DMS-02)

Beneath the surface pavement, the boring encountered very stiff to hard, brown silty clay with a Qu value of 3.6 tsf, and a moisture content value of 21%. At an elevation of 720.8 feet, boring encountered 37.8 feet thick, loose to medium dense, brown gravelly loam with SPT-N values of 7 to 34 and moisture content values of 7 to 13%. Deeper soil at an elevation of 683.1 feet shows stiff to hard, gray silty clay with Qu values of 1.5 to 4.5 tsf and moisture content values of 11%.

4.1.3 DMS Location 3 (Boring DMS-05)

Beneath the topsoil, the boring encountered 7 feet thick, very stiff to hard clay to silty clay loam fill with Qu values of 2 to greater than 4.5 tsf, and moisture content values of 16 to 27%. Underneath the fill to the boring termination depths, boring encountered stiff to hard silty clay to silty clay loam with Qu values of 1.5 to 7.4 tsf and moisture content values of 12 to 18%.

4.1.4 DMS Location 4 (Boring DMS-03)

Beneath the surface pavement, the boring encountered stiff, brown and gray silty clay with Qu values of 1.0 to 1.8 tsf and moisture content values of 25 to 26% followed by 11-inch thick buried topsoil. At an elevation of 644.3 feet, boring encountered 4.1 feet thick, medium dense, brown and gray silt with SPT-N values of 11 and 13 and moisture content values of 20 and 21%. Stiff to hard, gay silty clay encountered at an elevation of 640.2 feet with Qu values of 1.4 to 4.5 tsf and moisture content values of 10 to 19%. A laboratory test result in this layer shows Liquid Limit (L_L) value of 29 and Plastic Limit (P_L) value of 14. Deeper soil at an elevation of 621.4 feet shows loose to very dense, gray silty loam with SPT-N values of 9 to more than 50. A laboratory test result on silty loam layer shows L_L value of 16 and P_L value of 11. Augur refusal and higher blow counts at 608.8 feet elevation shows possible bedrock at 44.7 feet bgs.

4.2 Groundwater Conditions

Boring DMS-01 encountered groundwater while drilling at an elevation of 694.6 feet (11 feet bgs) and 655.6 feet (50 feet bgs) after drilling completion.

Boring DMS-02 encountered groundwater while drilling at an elevation of 693.6 feet (33.5 feet bgs) and 677.1 feet (50 feet bgs) after drilling completion.

Borings DMS-03 and DMS-05 did not encounter groundwater during drilling. Boring DMS-03 recorded dry at the end of drilling. At the end of the drilling, groundwater was not recorded for Boring DMS-05 as rotary mud method was used.



5.0 ANALYSES AND RECOMMENDATIONS

The following sections present the results of our analyses and recommendations for the proposed DMS sign structures.

5.1 Overhead Sign Structures

Based on preliminary drawings, Wang understands that four new DMS sign structures are proposed along IL 64. IDOT Sign Structure Manual (2012) Section 2.2 provides drilled shaft foundation for cantilever sign structure. The schedules provide standard drilled shaft diameter, embedment length, as well as reinforcement details based on the presence of mostly cohesive soil with an average Q_u of greater than 1.25 tsf. No provisions are provided for cohesionless soil.

Based on our evaluation of the soils encountered at the proposed DMS sign locations, the standard foundation schedules established by IDOT Sign Structure Manual (2012) Section 2.2 can be used for the foundation of the proposed sign structures at DMS Location 3 and 4; as shown in Table 1 satisfying IDOT criteria.

Borings encountered mostly granular soil at DMS Locations 1 and 2. Wang recommends site specific design at these locations using lateral soil parameters provided in Table 2 and 3. The final shaft embedment depths may vary depending on actual soils encountered during construction.



Table 1: Sign Structure Standard Foundation Criteria Evaluation Summary

Structure Structure Location		Sign	Span	Soil Boring/	Standard
		Structure	Length	Drilled Depth	Foundation Criteria;
Name		Type	(feet)	(feet)	Ave. $Q_u > 1.25 \text{ tsf}$
DMS Location 1	IL Rte. 64 (North Avenue) West of I-355	Cantilever	NA	DMS-01/50	Mostly Granular
DMS Location 2	IL Rte. 64 (North Avenue) East of I-355	Cantilever	NA	DMS-02/50	Mostly Granular
DMS Location 3	IL Rte. 64 (North Avenue) West of IL 83	Cantilever	NA	DMS-05/50	Criteria Satisfied (Avg. Qu = 2.95 tsf)
DMS Location 4	IL Rte. 64 (North Avenue) East of I-290	Cantilever	NA	DMS-03/45	Criteria Satisfied (Avg. Qu = 2.1 tsf)

Table 2: Recommended Soil Parameters for Laterally Loaded Drilled Shaft Analysis at DMS Location 1 Ref. Boring: DMS-01

Soil Type / Layer Elevation	Moist Unit Weight, γ (pcf)	Undrained Shear Strength, c _u (psf)	Estimated Undrained Friction Angle, Φ (°)	Estimated Lateral Soil Modulus Parameter, k (pci)	Estimated Soil Strain Parameter, \$\varepsilon_{50}\$ (%)
Stiff Silty Clay Fill El. 705.6 to 700.1	120	1900	0	600	0.7
Medium Stiff Silty Clay El. 700.1 to 696.2	120	1200	0	300	0.9
M Dese Sand El. 696.2 to 661.7	115	0	30	50	
Loose to Very Dense Sand to Gravelly Sand El. 661.7 ⁽¹⁾ to 671.4	53 ⁽²⁾	0	30	70	
M Dense to V Dense Silty Loam El. 671.4 to 655.6 ⁽³⁾	58 (2)	3	32	100	

⁽¹⁾Groundwater Elevation

⁽²⁾Submerged Unit Weight

⁽³⁾Boring termination depth



Table 3: Recommended Soil Parameters for Laterally Loaded Drilled Shaft Analysis at DMS Location 2

Ref. Boring: DMS-02

Soil Type / Layer Elevation	Moist Unit Weight, γ (pcf)	Undrained Shear Strength, cu (psf)	Estimated Undrained Friction Angle, Φ (°)	Estimated Lateral Soil Modulus Parameter, k (pci)	Estimated Soil Strain Parameter, ϵ_{50} (%)
V Stiff to Hard SI Clay El. 727.1 to 720.8	120	3600	0	1300	0.5
Loose to M Dense Gravelly Loam El. 720.8 to 687.3	115	0	30	50	
M Dese to Dense Gravelly Loam El. 687.3 ⁽¹⁾ to 683.1	58 ⁽²⁾	0	32	95	
Stiff to Hard Silty Clay El. 683.1 to 677.1 ⁽³⁾	58 ⁽²⁾	2000	0	600	0.7

⁽¹⁾Groundwater Elevation

⁽²⁾Submerged Unit Weight

⁽³⁾Boring termination depth



6.0 CONSTRUCTION CONSIDERATIONS

6.1 Drilled Shaft Construction

Foundation excavations should be performed in accordance with local, state, and federal regulations. The potential effect of ground movements upon nearby roadways and utilities should be considered on the design and during construction. The drilled shafts for sign structures support should be constructed in accordance with IDOT Standard Specification of Road and Bridge Construction Section 516 (2022), *Drilled Shafts*.

Groundwater was encountered in Borings DMS-01 and DMS-02. In addition, thick layer of granular soils were encountered in the soil borings. Wet method, temporary casing method, or combination of the two will be required for construction of drilled shafts where granular soils and groundwater was encountered in borings during and after drilling. The construction method should be adjusted or changed based on the soil and groundwater conditions encountered during construction of the drilled shafts.



7.0 QUALIFICATIONS

The analysis and recommendations submitted in this report are based upon data obtained from the soil borings performed at the locations indicated on the *Boring Locations Plans* (Exhibit 2). This report does not reflect any variations that may occur between borings or elsewhere on the site, variations whose nature and extent may not become obvious until late in the construction phase. If changes are planned to the proposed improvements, we should be timely informed so that the changes may be reviewed, and our recommendations adjusted accordingly.

It has been a pleasure to work with Kimley-Horn and Associates, Inc. in this project. Please do not hesitate to call if there are any questions, or if we can be of further service.

Respectfully Submitted,

WANG ENGINEERING, INC.

Ramesh KC, P.E.

aunt.

Geotechnical Engineer

Males Kalerla

Mohammed (Mike) Kothawala, P.E., D.GE

Sr. Project Manager/Sr. Geotechnical Engineer



REFERENCES

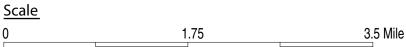
IDOT (2012) Sign Structure Manual. Illinois Department of Transportation.

IDOT (2022) *Standard Specifications for Road and Bridge Construction*. Illinois Department of Transportation.



EXHIBITS





SITE LOCATION MAP: DMS STRUCTURES ALONG IL 64, WEST AND EAST OF I-355, WEST OF IL 83, AND EAST OF I-290, COOK AND DUPAGE COUNTIES, ILLINOIS

SCALE: GRAPHICA

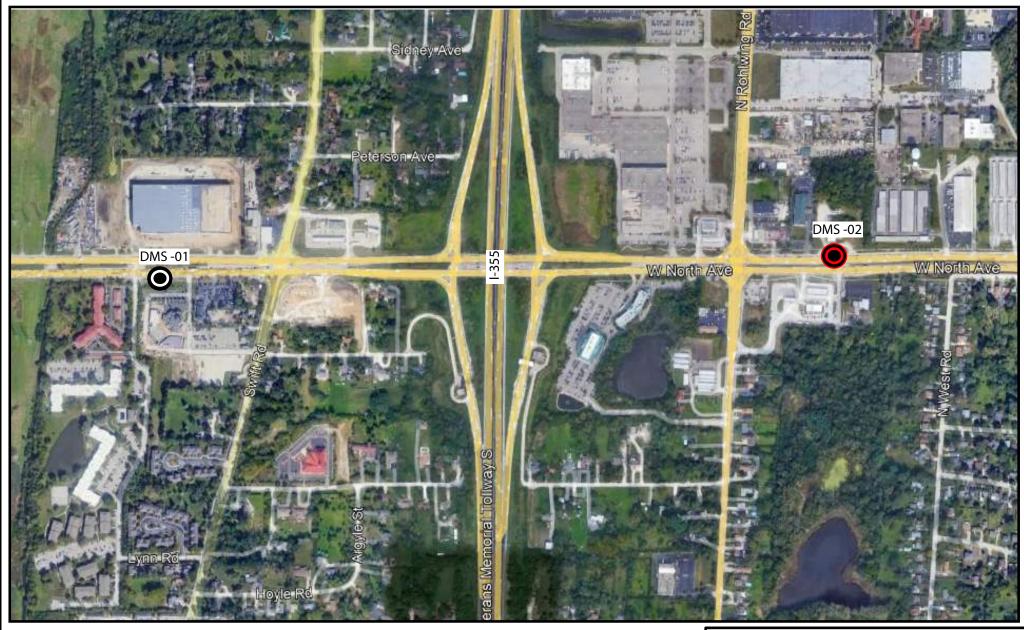
EXHIBIT 1

DRAWN BY: RKC CHECKED BY: MAK



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FOR KIMLEY-HORN AND ASSOCIATES, INC



Legend

Boring at DMS Location 1

Boring at DMS Location 2

<u>Scale</u>

0 0.25 0.5 Mile

BORING LOCATION PLAN: DMS STRUCTURES ALONG IL 64, WEST AND EAST OF I-355, WEST OF IL 83, AND EAST OF I-290, COOK AND DUPAGE COUNTIES, ILLINOIS

SCALE: GRAPHICAL

EXHIBIT 2-1

DRAWN BY: RKC CHECKED BY: MAK



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Legend

Boring at DMS Location 3

<u>Scale</u>

0 250 500 feet

BORING LOCATION PLAN: DMS STRUCTURES ALONG IL 64, WEST AND EAST OF I-355, WEST OF IL 83, AND EAST OF I-290, COOK AND DUPAGE COUNTIES, ILLINOIS

SCALE: GRAPHICAL

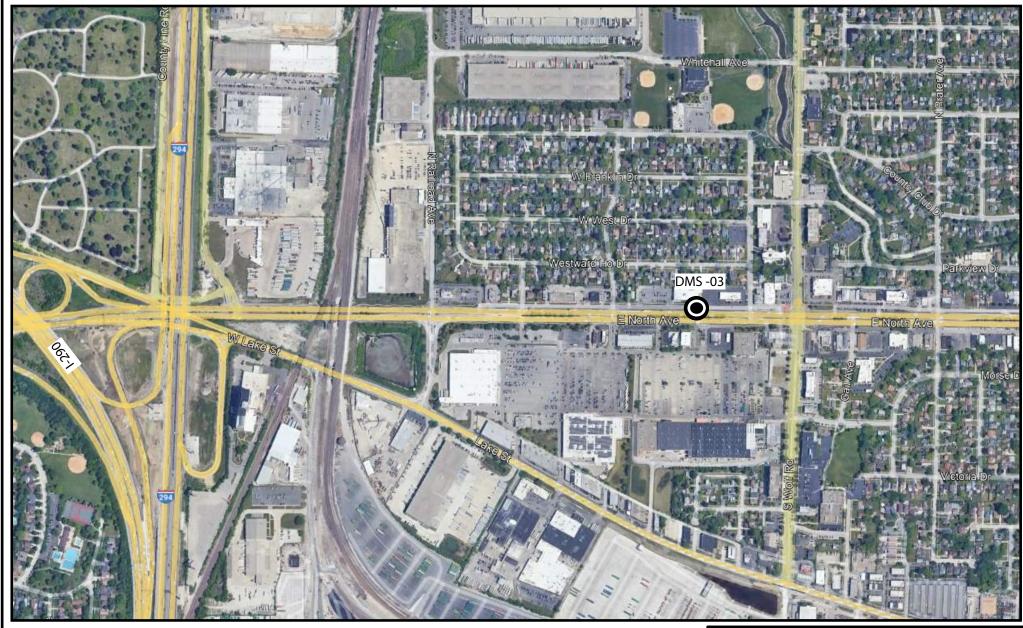
EXHIBIT 2-2

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Legend

Boring at DMS Location 4

<u>Scale</u>

0 0.25 0.5 Mile

BORING LOCATION PLAN: DMS STRUCTURES ALONG IL 64, WEST AND EAST OF I-355, WEST OF IL 83, AND EAST OF I-290, COOK AND DUPAGE COUNTIES, ILLINOIS

SCALE: GRAPHICAL

EXHIBIT 2-3

DRAWN BY: RKC CHECKED BY: MAK



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APPENDIX A



LEGEND FOR BORING LOG

Relative Density of Non- Cohesive Soils		
N-Blows/ Relative Density 12 inches Term		
0-3	Very Loose	
4-9	Loose	
10-29	Medium Dense	
30-49	Dense	
50-80+	Very Dense	

Consistency of Cohesive Soils		
Unconfined Compressive Strength Qu, tsf Consistency Term		
<0.25	Very Soft	
0.25-0.49	Soft	
0.50-0.99	Medium Stiff	
1.00-1.99	Stiff	
2.00-3.99	Very Stiff	
>4.00	Hard	

Rock Quality Designation (RQD)		
0-25%	Very Poor	
25-50%	-50% Poor	
50-75% Fair		
75-90%	Good	
90-100%	Excelent	

Geoprobe

SS	= Split Spoon
ST	= Shelby Tube
SPT	= Standard Penetration Test
Q_{u}	= Unconfined Compressive
	Strength
	NP = Non Plastic
	P = Pocket Penetrometer
	S = Shear failure of sample,
	Rimac test
	B = Bulge failure of sample,
	Rimac test
SSA	= Solid Stem Augers,
HSA	= Hollow Stem Augers,

Proportional Terms				
Trace	1-9	Pe		
Little	10-19	Percent Dry Weigh		
Some	20-34	de de la		
And	35-50	of t		
Gradation Terminology				
Boulders	>200)mm		
Cobbles	200mm to 75mm			
Gravel	75mm to 2mm			
Sand	2-0mm to 0.074mm			
Silt	0.074mm to 0.002mm			
Clay	<0.002mm			

Relative Drilling Resistance (RDR)

No Chatter - Very Easy Drilling No Chatter - Easy Drilling

Relative Moisture Conditions		
Term	Description	
Dry	Dusty, No visible moisture	
Damp	Cohesives hard to mold;	
	Granulars do not flow easily	
Moist	Cohesives can be molded;	
	Granulars start to stick together	
Wet	Cohesives can be very easily molded and sticky;	
	Granulars stick together easily	
Saturated	Only granular soils;	
	Water drains freely from sample	

Sample Type Symbols Split Spoon Rock Core Split Spoon Rock Core Split Spoon Rock Core Sprit Spoon Shelby Tube Sprit Spoon Spr

(Rev. 05/23/2018)

Auger Cuttings



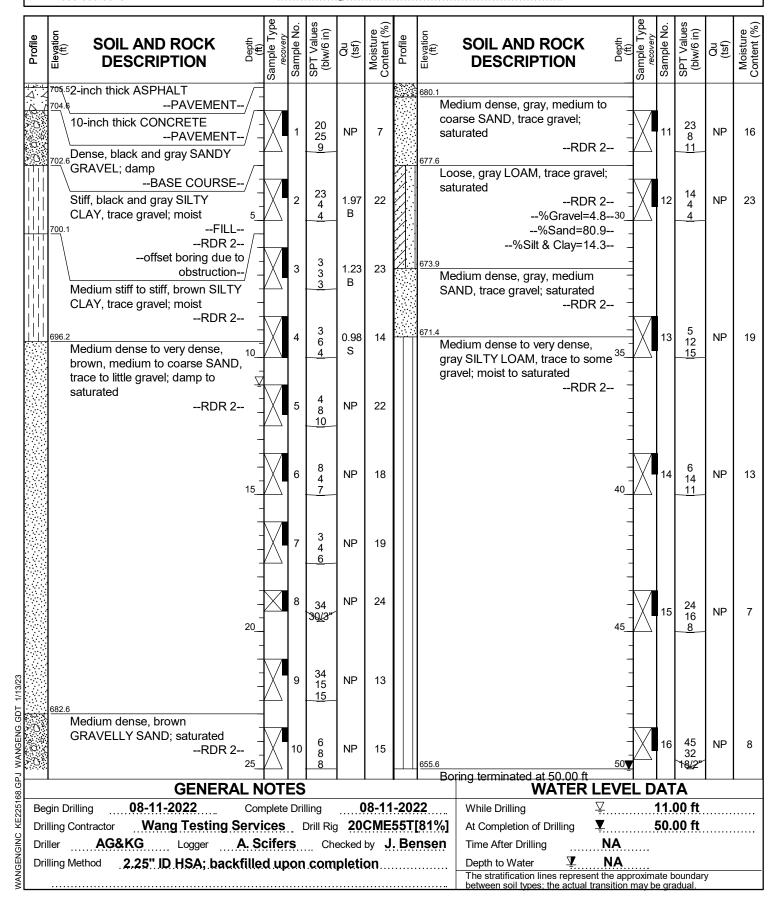
BORING LOG DMS-01

WEI Job No.: KE225168

Client Kimley-Horn and Associates, Inc.
ProjectPTB 192-002, IL 64 Smart Corridor Implementation

DuPage and Cook Counties, Illinois

Datum: NAVD 88 Elevation: 705.65 ft North: 1907649.18 ft East: 1062554.51 ft





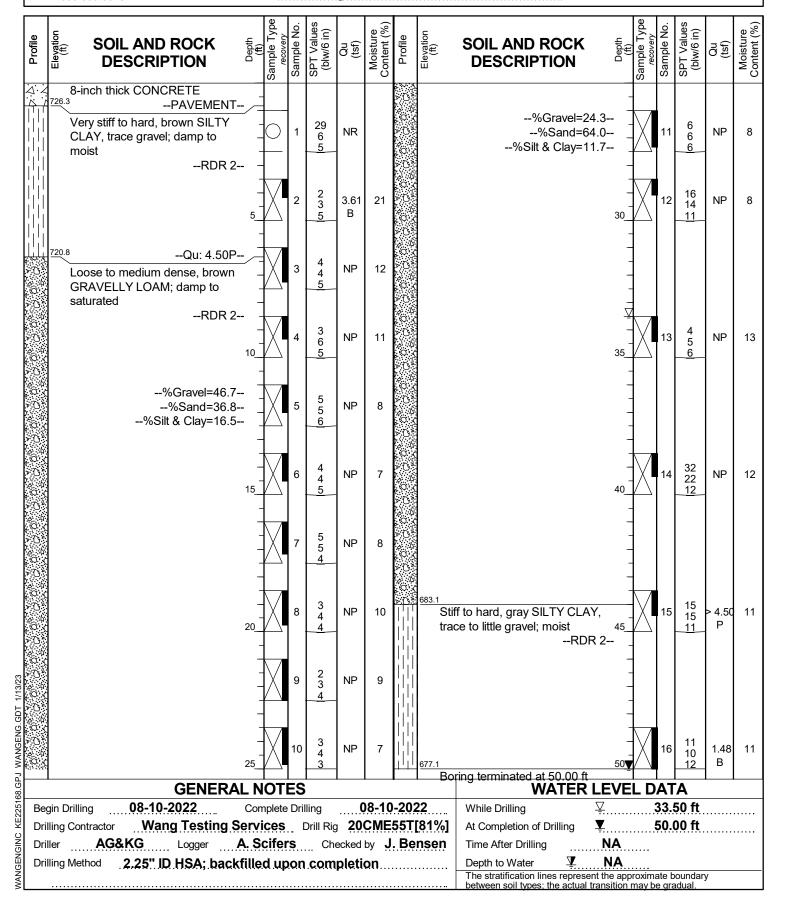
BORING LOG DMS-02

WEI Job No.: KE225168

Client Kimley-Horn and Associates, Inc. ProjectPTB 192-002, IL 64 Smart Corridor Implementation

DuPage and Cook Counties, Illinois

Datum: NAVD 88 Elevation: 727.12 ft North: 1907961.56 ft East: 1066762.22 ft





BORING LOG DMS-03

WEI Job No.: KE225168

Client Kimley-Horn and Associates, Inc.
ProjectPTB 192-002, IL 64 Smart Corridor Implementation

Location DuPage and Cook Counties, Illinois

Datum: NAVD 88 Elevation: 653.17 ft North: 1909057.91 ft East: 1100605.53 ft

	Profile	SOIL AND ROCK Hole DESCRIPTION	Sample Type	Sample No.	SPI Values (blw/6 in)	Qu (tsf)	Moisture Content (%)	Profile	Elevation (ft)	SOIL AND RO	0)	Sample Type	Sample No.	SPT Values (blw/6 in)	Qu (tsf)	Moisture Content (%)
-		652.84-inch thick ASPHALT 652.8PAVEMENT 7-inch thick CONCRETEPAVEMENT Stiff, black, gray and brown SILTY CLAY, trace gravel; moistFILLRDR 2		1	2 3 4	1.50 P	26			sar	nd seams - - - -		11	4 7 <u>16</u>	2.21 B	10
				2	2 3 3	1.00 P	25			sar	nd seams 30		12	15 8 3	> 4.50 P	10
		645.2		3	2 2 3	1.80 B	26			ose to very dense, g AM, trace gravel; da						
		Stiff (1.50P), black SILTY CLAY, 644.3trace gravel; moist BURIED TOPSOIL/ Medium dense, brown to gray SILT, trace gravel; damp to moist		4	4 5 5	NP	20			%Sa %	P _L (%)=11 ravel=2.3 and=31.835_ Silt=53.6		13	5 7 <u>17</u>	NP	14
		RDR 2 Stiff to hard, gray SILTY CLAY, trace gravel; moistRDR 2 15		5	6 7 6	NP	21			%C	Clay=12.3					
				6	3 4 5	2.05 B	19)		%G %S	21, P _L (%)=15 %Gravel=1.6 %Sand=7.840_ %Silt=75.3		14	5 4 5	NP	18
		L _L (%)=29, P _L (%)=14 %Gravel=4.9 %Sand=13.4 %Silt=51.3		7	4 5 6	1.39 B	19			% C	Clay=15.3 A-4 (3)					
		%Clay=30.5 A-6 (10) 		8	3 6 4	2.74 B	16	20K	608.8 608.2 W E	EATHERED BEDRO AUGER R			15	9 26 5 <u>9/</u> 2	NP	13
DT 1/13/23				9	5 4 6	NA	19		Вог	ring terminated at 45	5.00 ft _ - -					
WANGENGINC KE225168.GPJ WANGENG.GDT 1/13/23		- - 25_		10	6 8 9	3.28 B	18				50_					
68.GF		GENERAL N	WATER LEVEL DATA													
E2251		gin Drilling 08-09-2022 Con	22	While Drilling	<u></u>											
NC K		Iling Contractor Wang Testing Servi	At Completion of Dril	•		DI	RY									
ENGII	Dri Dri	ller AG&KG Logger A. Solling Method 2.25" ID HSA; backfille								Time After Drilling NA Depth to Water NA						
WANG	5,1			The stratification lines between soil types; the	represent the app				/							



BORING LOG DMS-04

WEI Job No.: KE225168

Client Kimley-Horn and Associates, Inc.
ProjectPTB 192-002, IL 64 Smart Corridor Implementation

Location DuPage and Cook Counties, Illinois

Datum: NAVD 88 Elevation: 691.44 ft North: 1908633.17 ft East: 1090951.58 ft

	Profile	Elevation (ft)	DESC	ND ROCK RIPTION	Depth (ft) Sample Type	Sample No.	SPT Values (blw/6 in)	Qu (tsf)	Moisture Content (%)	Profile	Elevation (ft)	SOIL AND R		Depth (ft)	Sample Type	Sample No.	SPT Values (blw/6 in)	Qu (tsf)	Moisture Content (%)
		690.A 1		PAVEMENT CONCRETEPAVEMENT e, gray and brown	/- \	1	16 10 12	NP -	6					- - - - - - -	X	11	3 5 7	1.89 B	17
		686.4	gravel; damp	orse SAND to I, little to some RDR 2 e, brown SILT;	₅	2	18 8 <u>5</u>	NP -	13		661.4 Bo	ring terminated at 3	30.00 ft	30 /	X	12	5 3 6	1.80 B	19
		684.7 F		RDR 2 SILTY CLAY, trace RDR 2	, -	3	4 3 7	4.00 P	20					-					
-			Stiff to very stif CLAY, trace g	ff, gray SILTY	10	4	4 5 5	1.56 B	17					35					
						5	3 3 4	1.48 B	17					- - - - -					
			15	6	3 4 5	1.31 B	18					40							
				silt seams	; -	7	3 3 <u>5</u>	1.31 B	18										
					20	8	3 3 4	1.31 B	18					45 -					
4G.GD.1 1/13/23						9	3 5 5	1.48 B	16					-					
יישטאיא ישפרי				GENERA	25	10 ES	6	2.13 B	18			\M/	ATER LE	50					
3	Re	gin Dri	rilling 19	-19-2022	Complete			1	12-19	-202	22	While Drilling		DRY					
NEZZ		-					-					At Completion of D					RY		•••••
												Time After Drilling	N. N.		••••	ا جـ	17.1		,
Drilling Method 2.25" ID HSA; backfilled upon completion												Depth to Water	<u>⊼</u> N		••••				
		5		and the second second section of the second section of the second section	-1-11-Y-W-1-W-1	pr. 17 . 4		- Personal			•••••	The stratification lines represent the approximate boundary							



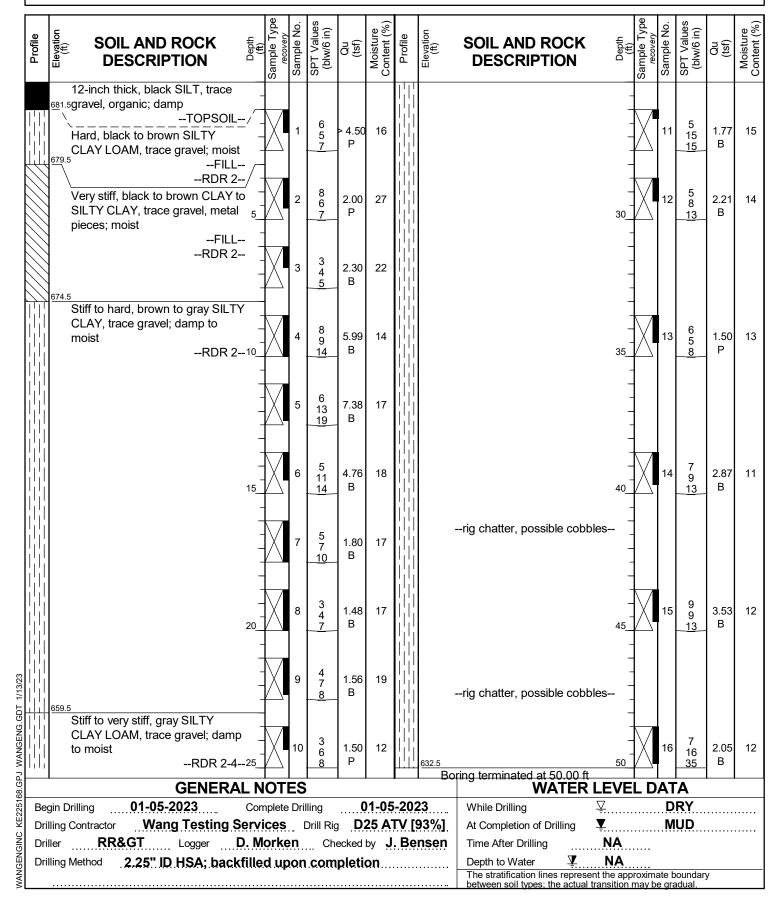
BORING LOG DMS-05

WEI Job No.: KE225168

Client Kimley-Horn and Associates, Inc.
ProjectPTB 192-002, IL 64 Smart Corridor Implementation

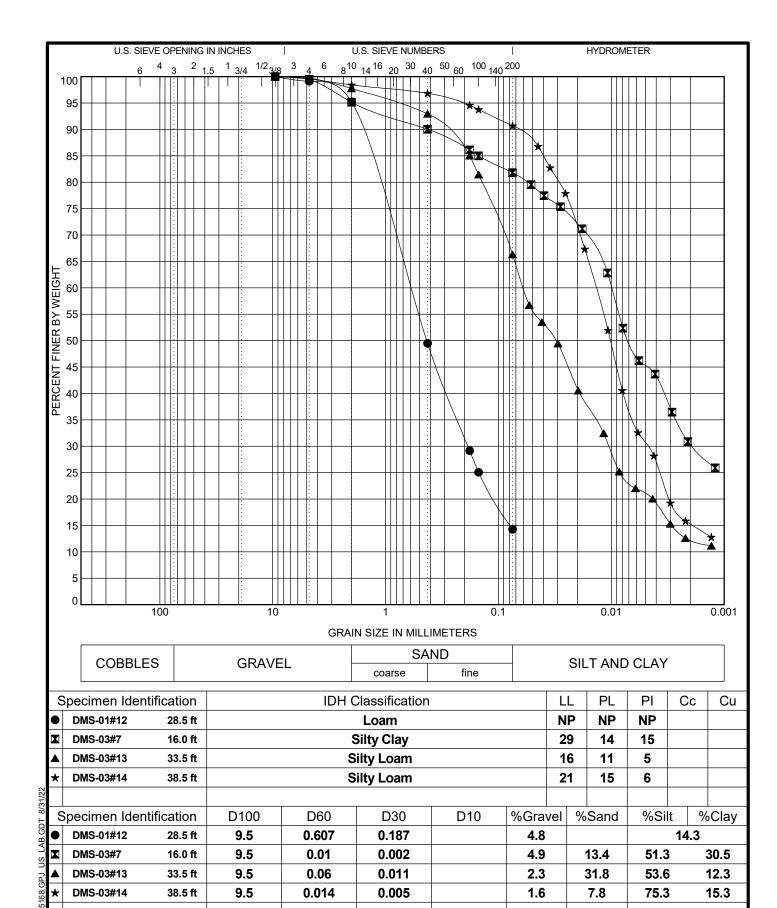
DuPage and Cook Counties, Illinois

Datum: NAVD 88 Elevation: 682.52 ft North: 1908314.84 ft East: 1082177.31 ft





APPENDIX B





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

Telephone: 63O-953-9928

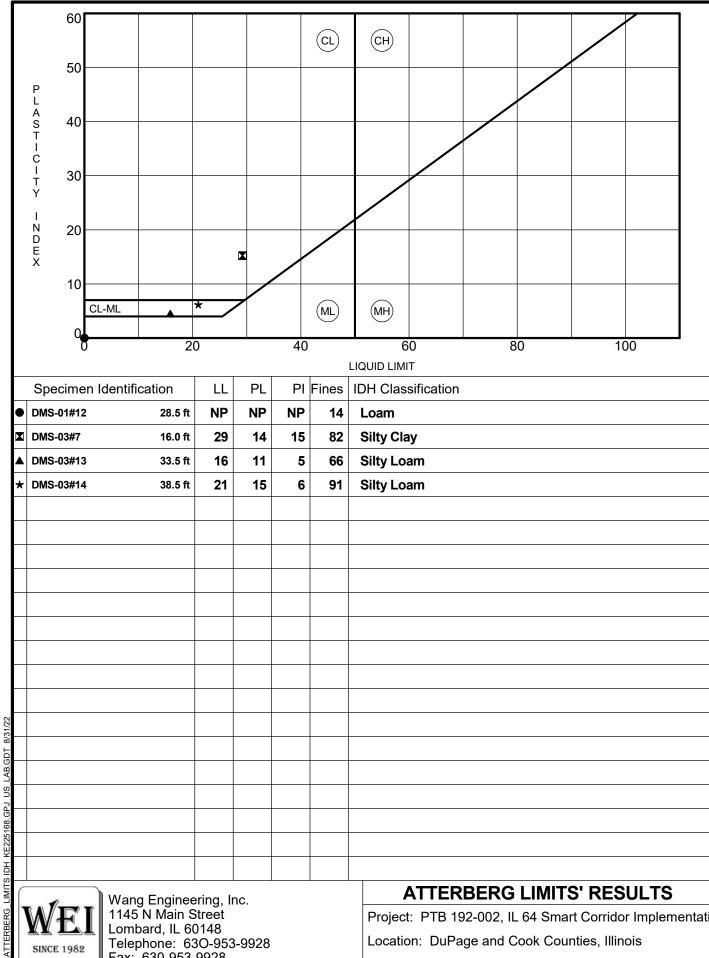
Fax: 630-953-9928

GRAIN SIZE DISTRIBUTION

Project: PTB 192-002, IL 64 Smart Corridor Implementation

Location: DuPage and Cook Counties, Illinois

Number: KE225168



SINCE 1982

1145 N Main Street Lombard, IL 60148

Telephone: 63O-953-9928 Fax: 630-953-9928

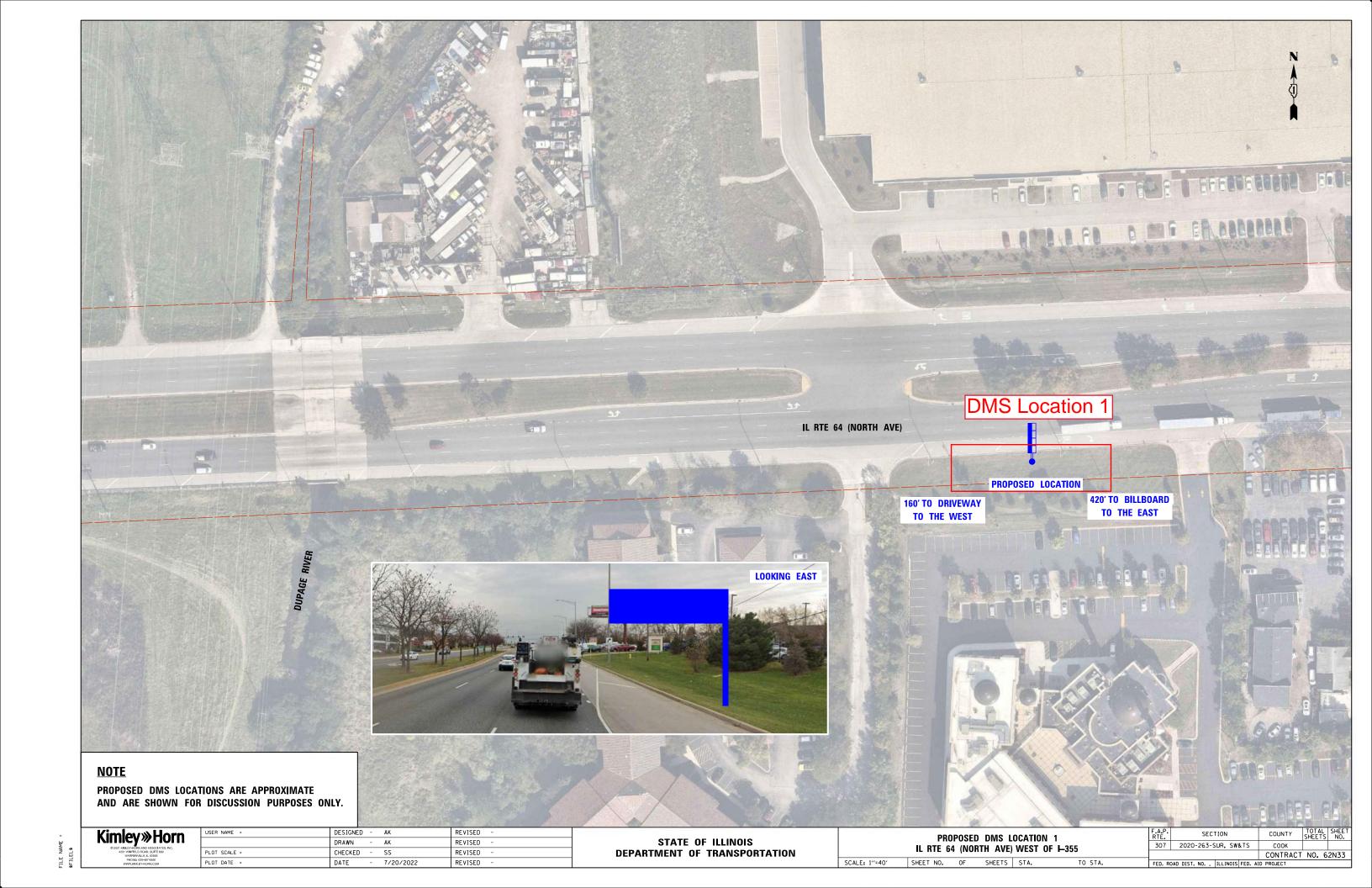
Project: PTB 192-002, IL 64 Smart Corridor Implementation

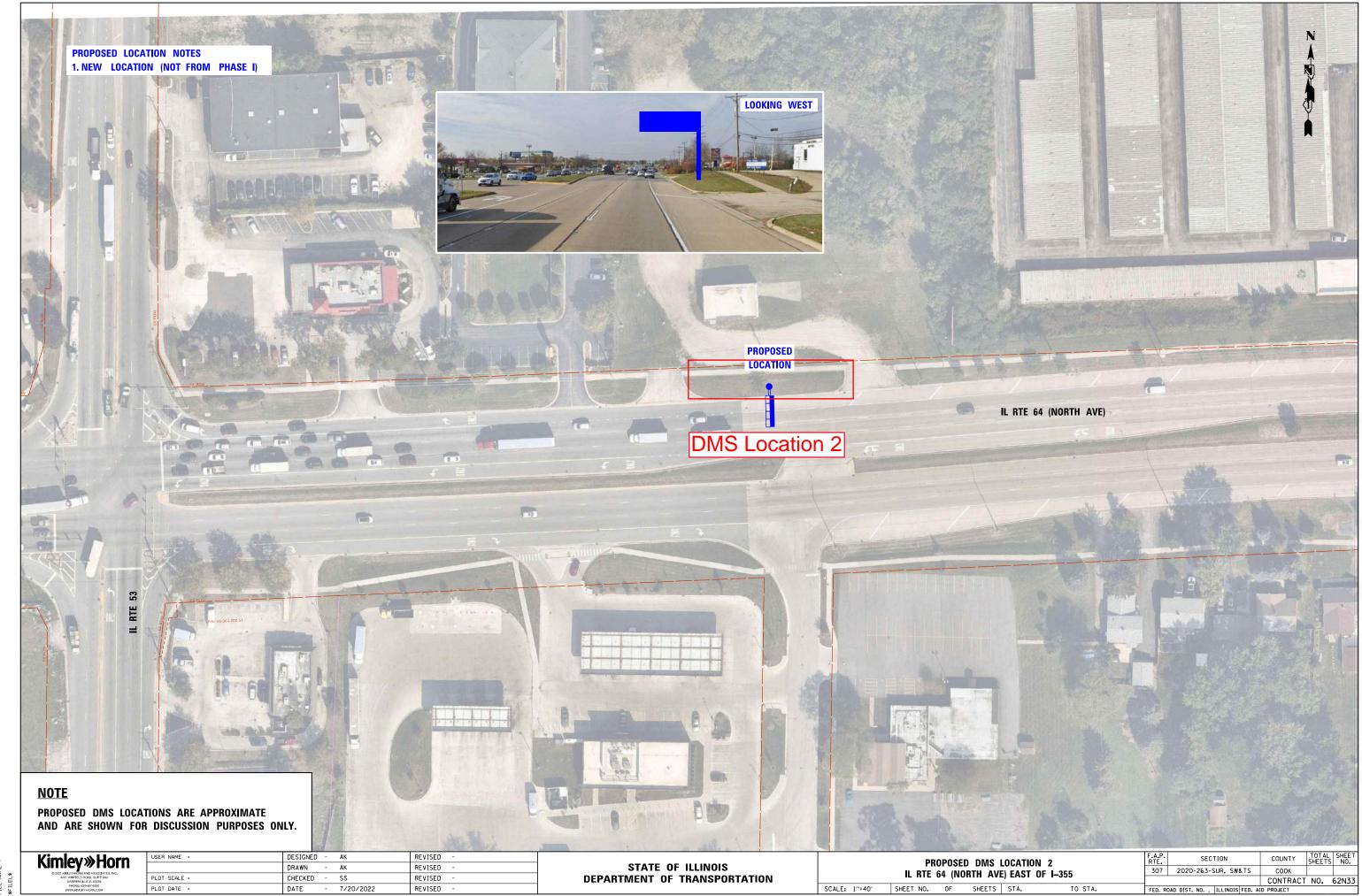
Location: DuPage and Cook Counties, Illinois

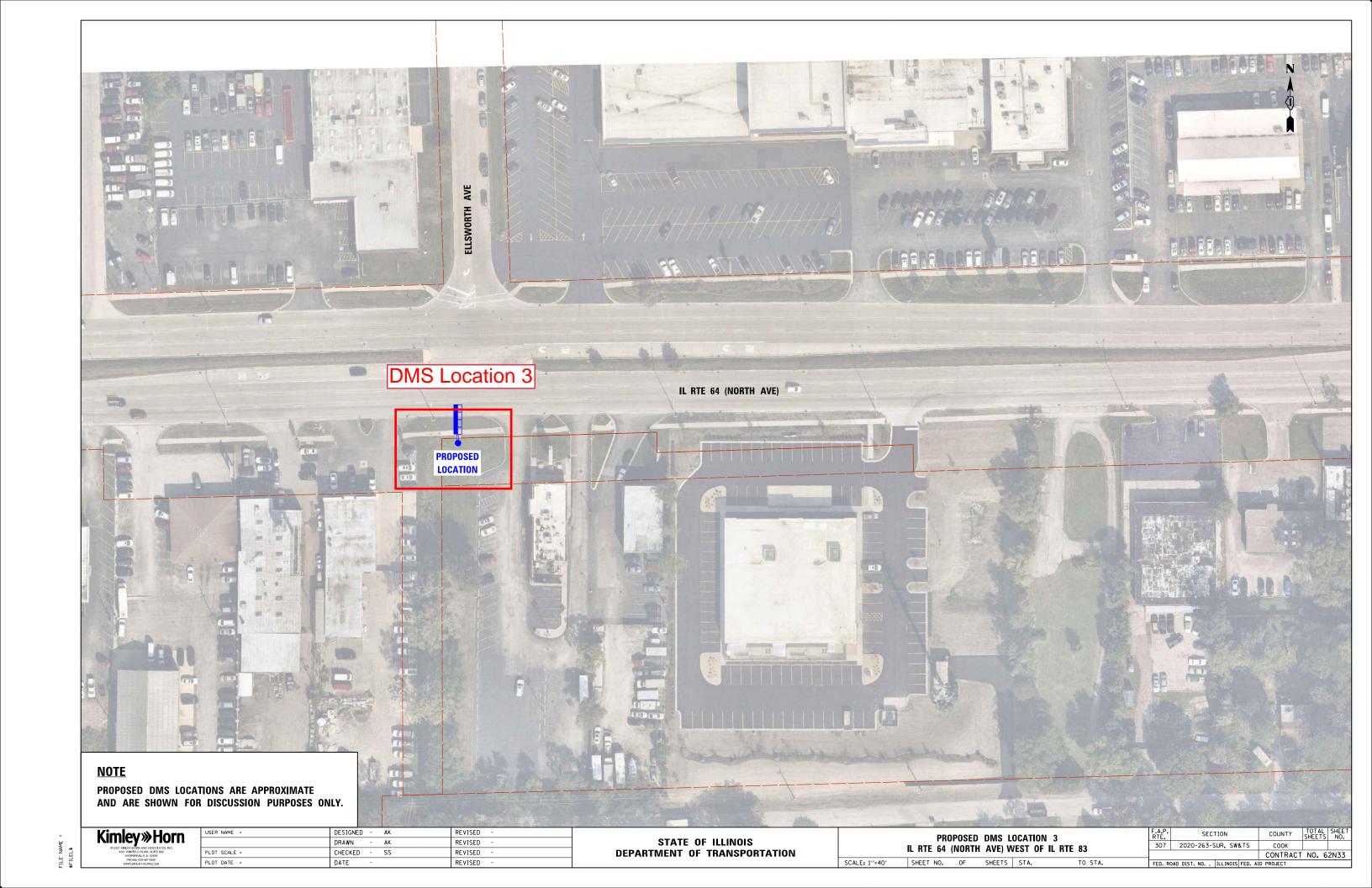
Number: KE225168



APPENDIX C









SCALE:

SHEET NO. OF SHEETS STA.

307 2020-263-SUR, SW&TS COOK CONTRACT NO. 62N40
FED. ROAD DIST. NO. . | ILLINOIS|FED. AID PROJECT

DRAWN

PLOT SCALE =

PLOT DATE =

- AK

- 7/20/2022

CHECKED - SS

REVISED

REVISED

REVISED