MOA Project #06-26 48th Avenue and Cordova Street Reconstruction

Draft Geotechnical Report



DRAFT Geotechnical Report 48th Avenue and Cordova Street Reconstruction

MOA PM&E No. 06-26

May 2019



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Geotechnical Investigation 48th Avenue and Cordova Street Reconstruction (MOA PM&E Project No 06-26)

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MOA Project 06-26

CRW ENGINEERING GROUP, LLC

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1. Introduction and Project Description

CRW Engineering Group, LLC (CRW) has prepared this geotechnical data and design recommendations report to support the design and construction of the proposed reconstruction of E. 48th Avenue, between Cordova Street and Old Seward Highway, and Cordova Street, between E. 48th Avenue and International Airport Road, in Anchorage, AK. The project is being managed by the Municipality of Anchorage (MOA) Project Management and Engineering (PM&E) Department. The project area consists of approximately 3,200 linear feet of roadway located in Midtown Anchorage. Proposed improvements may include new roadway structural section, drainage improvements, pedestrian facilities, traffic calming, street lights, and landscaping. The general project location is shown in Figure 1.

The scope of work included:

- Review of historical geotechnical investigations within and near the project area.
- Performing a geotechnical investigation consisting of 14 boreholes along the project alignment and soil sampling.
- Installation of 9 piezometer wells for groundwater level monitoring.
- Overseeing index laboratory testing of recovered soil samples including moisture content, grain size distribution including hydrometer, and Atterberg Limits (no secondary laboratory testing was performed).
- Analysis of field observations and testing results.
- Preparation of this geotechnical report to provide recommendations for the project.

2. Site Conditions

E. 48th Avenue and Cordova Street lie in Midtown Anchorage with Cordova Street oriented north to south and E. 48th Avenue oriented east to west. Cordova Street is a mix of light industrial business on the south end to residential and health care facilities on the northern end. E. 48th Avenue ranges from residential on the western end to light industrial/commercial on the eastern end near Old Seward Highway.

Cordova Street is characterized as a Collector street while E. 48th Avenue is characterized as a Neighborhood Collector. Both roads currently exist with two-lane cross-sections generally about 32 feet in width with rolled curb and gutter on both sides. Neither of the two roadways currently have pedestrian facilities.

Cordova Street shows significant pavement distress on the southern portion including extensive asphalt cracks and potholes. E. 48th Avenue shows moderate signs of pavement distress in the forms of transverse and longitudinal cracking, with several areas exhibiting fatigue cracking. The road shoulders along the project area are paved and contain potholes. Pavement patches were present in multiple areas of the alignment, notably in areas with buried utilities.

Surface water runoff is currently conveyed north through curb flow on Cordova Street to the intersection of E. 48th Avenue where it is collected in a piped storm drain system that flows to Tudor Road. Runoff on E. 48th Avenue is conveyed via curbs flow to storm drain inlets generally located at side street intersections. Piped drainage flows either northward towards Tudor Road or eastward towards Old Seward Highway.

3. Historical Geotechnical Investigations

CRW consulted the MOA Soil Boring map to evaluate historic borings along Cordova Street and E. 48th Avenue. A brief discussion of the historic investigations and their findings are provided below. Historical logs are included in Appendix C.

3.1 R&M 1974 and 1975 Investigations

R&M Consultants, Inc. (R&M) performed two geotechnical investigations in 1974 and 1975 along 48th Avenue. R&M's 1974 investigation consisted of two borings along 48th Avenue between East Street and Cordova Street. The two borings were drilled to a depth of 10 feet below ground surface (BGS) and encountered silty sand with gravel fill ranging from 4 inches to 2 feet thick overlaying silt with varying amounts of sand containing traces of gravel and clay. No groundwater was observed.

R&M's 1975 investigation consisted of several borings north of 48th Avenue however one boring, TH-6, occurred at the intersection of Denali Street and 48th Avenue. TH-6 was drilled to a depth of 6 feet and encountered 1.5 feet of gravel fill overlaying clayey silt. The clayey silt was frozen at the time of the investigation which occurred in April. No groundwater was observed.

3.2 Municipality of Anchorage Department of Public Works

Several test holes were completed by MOA from 1978 through 1981 along Cordova Street. Materials encountered during these investigations include sand and gravel of varying fines content fill overlying silt to sandy silt. The borings were completed to depths of 10 to 12 BGS. No groundwater was observed.

Several test holes were completed by MOA in 1981 along 48th Avenue. Materials encountered during these investigations include sand and gravel of varying fines content fill overlying sandy silt to silty sand. The borings were completed to a depth of 10 feet BGS. Peat was observed in one boring, closest to Old Seward Highway, and was observed to be from 4 to 5 feet BGS. No groundwater was observed.

4. Subsurface Investigation (2018)

CRW's geotechnical investigation consisted of drilling and sampling 14 geotechnical boreholes (BH-01 through BH-14) from October 30th to November 5th, 2018 at the locations shown in Figures 2 and 3. Borehole locations were selected following the guidelines presented in the 2007 Municipality of Anchorage (MOA) Project Management and Engineering (PM&E) Design Criteria Manual (DCM) Section 1.7 – Soil Investigation Standards. Initial boring locations were submitted to local utilities for clearance but were then adjusted during utility locates and traffic control requirements during drilling. Select site investigation photographs can be found in Appendix D.

4.1 Subsurface Drilling

Drilling services were provided by Discovery Drilling Inc. (Discovery) of Anchorage, Alaska, using a truckmounted CME-75 drill rig equipped with a nominal 8-inch outer diameter (O.D.) hollow-stem auger. When drilling through the asphalt pavement, an approximately 12-inch diameter hole was cut in the pavement with a saw tooth bit prior to advancing the borehole.

Traffic control was contracted by Discovery and provided by Northern Dame Construction. Traffic control was performed in accordance with the requirements of the MOA approved traffic control plan.

CRW engineer, Dylan Baffrey, was onsite during the field investigation program. She logged the recovered soil samples and managed the field operations. Most borings were advanced to a nominal depth of 17 feet BGS (depth of the last split-spoon advanced beyond the auger). Two boreholes were terminated before the nominal depth due to encountering contaminated soils and one borehole was terminated early due to encountering a buried utility.

4.2 Sample Collection

Soil samples were obtained by advancing an oversized split-spoon sampler into the soil beyond the bottom of the auger or by collecting cuttings from the auger. Driven samples were collected using a 3-inch outer diameter (O.D.) split-spoon sampler as a modified Standard Penetration Test (SPT). The sampler was driven 18 inches, counted in 6-inch intervals, using a 340-pound automatic hammer. The number of blows required to drive the sample each 6-inch interval is reported on the borehole logs. The blow counts shown on the borehole logs are field values that have not been corrected for overburden, sampler size, hammer energy, rod length, or other factors.

Split-spoon samples were collected at approximately 2.5-foot intervals in the top 10 feet of the boring and every 5 feet thereafter. A surface grab sample was also collected just below the asphalt. Recovered samples were visually classified in the field before being individually sealed in double plastic bags and transported to the soils laboratory for additional testing. Field visual classifications were verified by laboratory testing. Soil characteristics, such as classification, consistency, moisture, and color were noted for each recovered sample. Classification was performed following the Unified Soils Classification System (USCS) according to ASTM D2487/D2488. Frost classifications of the soil were described in accordance with DCM standards.

4.3 Borehole Completion and Piezometer well Installation

Except where contaminated soils were encountered, all boreholes were backfilled with cuttings brought to the ground surface during drilling. In select borings (BH-01, BH-02, BH-03, BH-06, BH-07, BH-08, BH-09, BH-10, and BH-11), a 1-inch PVC pipe piezometer well was installed for groundwater level monitoring. The PVC pipe was hand-slotted the last 10 feet and installed for the full depth of the boring. After the PVC

pipe was installed, the annual space around the PVC was backfilled with cuttings. A 7-inch flush mount cover was installed at the surface with the annulus filled with pea gravel. A cold patch asphalt was placed around the flush mount cover to match the existing pavement surface. If no piezometer well was installed, the boring was backfilled with cuttings and cold patch asphalt was placed at the surface to match the existing pavement. Borings with contamination were backfilled with bentonite chips to seal the boring and covered with cold patch asphalt to match the existing pavement grade.

4.4 Ground Water Monitoring

Groundwater levels were noted during drilling. Additional groundwater level measurements occurred on November 15, 2018, approximately two weeks after completion of drilling and again on May 2, 2019. Groundwater levels observed during drilling and measurements after drilling are presented on the borehole logs and in this report. Additional water level readings are anticipated in the fall of 2019.

4.5 PID Field Testing

Soil samples were tested with a Photo Ionization Detector (PID) to estimate the presence of volatile organic compounds (VOC) after being placed into a polyurethane bags during sampling. The PID was calibrated at the beginning of each field day with 100-parts per million (ppm) isobutylene calibration gas. The PID used was equipped with a 10.2-eV lamp. Prior to screening, each sample was shaken or agitated for 15 seconds to assist volatilization. After vapor development, the PID sampling probe was inserted to about one-half the headspace depth and the highest measurement was recorded, which was normally between 2 and 5 seconds after probe insertion. Care was taken when inserting the sampling probe into the bag to avoid uptake of any moisture or soil particles. The field PID measurements are presented on the borehole logs.

4.6 Contaminated Soils Disposal

Contaminated soils were encountered in BH-12 and BH-13. In coordination with the Alaska Department of Environmental Conservation (DEC), soil cuttings from these borings were placed into 55-gallon drums and disposed of by Discovery at a DEC approved facility.

4.7 Encountered Buried Utility

CRW and Discovery encountered a buried water utility pipe while drilling on BH-04 at a depth of 10 feet BGS on October 30th, 2018. Drilling was halted while Anchorage Water and Wastewater Utility (AWWU) was notified. AWWU personal arrived on site and shut off the water supply and temporarily backfill the boring. AWWU arrived the next day to repair the waterline. No additional sampling occurred at BH-04.

5. Laboratory Testing and Results

Soil laboratory tests to evaluate index properties of recovered samples were performed by Alaska Testlab (ATL) in their Anchorage, Alaska facility. The laboratory testing program consisted of soil index tests to determine the water content, grain-size distribution including hydrometer, Limited Mechanical Analysis, and Atterberg Limits.

The laboratory tests were performed in accordance with the test methods of ASTM International. In total, 71 samples were submitted for testing. All samples were tested for their water content per ASTM D2216.

Thirteen samples were selected for grain-size distribution testing in accordance with ASTM D6913 and D422. The hydrometer test was performed to determine frost classification.

Seven samples were washed through the No. 200 mesh sieve in accordance with ASTM D1140. The coarse fraction of the remaining soil was then dried and sieved through the No. 4 sieve to determine the sand and gravel content. This method is termed the Limited Mechanical Analysis (LMA). The LMA is a means to determine the percentage of coarse and fine soil in a sample without having to perform full gradations.

Eight samples were tested for their Atterberg Limits in accordance with ASTM D4318.

Results of the laboratory testing are presented in Appendix B. Laboratory results are included on the borehole logs.

6. Site Conditions

6.1 Geology

The surficial geology for the project area was determined from the Simplified Geologic Map of Central and East Anchorage, Alaska, as mapped by R.A. Combellick with the Alaska Division of Geologic and Geophysical Surveys (DGGS) in 1999 in addition to the 1972 map by Schmoll and Dobrovolny. The surficial geology of the project area consists of silt and clay of glacioestuarine or lacustrine origin from Cordova Street/International Airport Road extending along the project alignment until approximately 48th Avenue/Fairbanks Street where the geology transitions to silt and fine sand of glacioestuarine or eolian origin.

The glacioestuarine or lacustrine deposits are generally clay, clayey silt, and silty clay with scattered pebbles (gravels), scattered layers of silt and fine sand, and rare cobbles. Consistency ranges from very soft to stiff. The deposits include lake deposits and cohesive facies of the Bootlegger Cove formation.

The glacioestuarine or eolian deposits are dominantly silt, fine sandy silt, and silty fine sand including noncohesive fine-grained facies of the Bootlegger Cove formation. There are local deposits of medium to coarse sand and scattered pebbles (gravels). Densities range but are commonly dense to very dense.

6.2 Pavement Thickness and General Soil Lithology

The pavement thickness varied from 2 to 3 inches based on measurements at the borehole locations.

The subsurface condition generally consisted of a 2 to 5 foot thick layer of granular fill underlain with a mix of coarse to fine grained material. Coarse grained materials ranged from clean gravel silty/clayey gravel. Fine grained material ranged from silt to clay with varying amounts of sand and gravel.

A generalized discussion of subsurface conditions is presented below along the project alignment organized by stationing. Detailed subsurface conditions can be found on the borehole logs in Appendix A.

6.3 Station-to-Station Subsurface Description

The project alignment begins at Station 10+00 near the intersection of Cordova Street and International Airport Road and ends at approximately Station 23+00 near the intersection of Cordova Street and E. 48th Avenue. Stationing then changes to 30+00 at E. 48th Avenue and Cordova Street and continues along E. 48th Avenue to 49+00 at the intersection of 48th Avenue and Old Seward Highway.

6.3.1 Station 10+00 (BOP) to 12+00

BH-01 was advanced in this section of the project. Subsurface conditions consisted of asphalt overlying a 5-foot thick fill classified as silty sand with gravel and a frost classification of F2. The gravel content was 25 percent and the fines content was 18 percent. The moisture content ranged from 23 to 36 percent.

Underlying the silty sand is a clay layer with varying amounts of sand and gravel that extends from 5 feet BGS to the extent of the borehole. The clay layer has a frost classification of F3 to F4 (MOA Frost Classification, see Appendix A). Fines content was 54 percent at a depth of 7.5 feet BGS. Moisture content ranged from 16 to 24 percent.

Ground water was observed at approximately 2.5 feet BGS at the time of drilling and 5.4 feet approximately two weeks after drilling.

6.3.2 Station 12+00 to 32+00

Boreholes BH-02 through BH-06 were advanced in this section of the project. The upper 2.5 to 5 feet generally consisted of granular fill that ranged from well graded gravel with sand to poorly graded sand with silt and gravel. The fill layer had a frost classifications ranging from non-frost susceptible (NFS) to F2. Gravel content ranged from 45 to 62 percent and fines content ranged from 4 to 9 percent. The moisture content ranged from 3 to 9 percent.

Below the fill, conditions were generally silty sand and gravel to silt though layers of lean clay were noted at various depths.

Where groundwater was observed it ranged from 2.5 feet to 7.5 feet BGS while drilling and 1.8 to 5.5 feet BGS two weeks after drilling.

6.3.3 Station 32+00 to 40+50

Boreholes BH-07 through BH-10 were advanced in this section of the project. The subsurface conditions generally consisted of granular fill that ranged from a poorly graded sand with silt and gravel to poorly graded gravel with silt and sand. The granular fill has a frost classification of F2. Gravel content ranged from 42 to 49 percent and the fines content was 9 percent. Moisture contents ranged between 4 and 7 percent.

Underlying the granular fill is layers of poorly graded sand and gravel to silty sand and gravels of varying thickness. Below the sand gravel is a silt containing varying amounts of sand and gravel with an F4 frost classification. The silt layer ranged in depth from 5 to 15 feet BGS and increased in depth moving from BH-07 to BH-10.

Where groundwater was observed it ranged from 2.5 feet to 7.5 feet BGS while drilling and 3.5 to 7.7 feet BGS two weeks after drilling.

6.3.4 Station 40+50 to 49+00 (EOP)

Boreholes BH-11 through BH-13 were advanced in this section of the project. Contaminated soils were found in BH-12 and BH-13 as previously noted therefore the soils in this section are based on BH-11.

Subsurface conditions consisted 2.5 to 5 foot thick granular fill that ranged from a poorly graded gravel with silt and sand to a poorly graded sand with silt and gravel. The granular fill has a frost classification of F1 to F2. The moisture content ranged from 3 to 21 percent.

Underlying the granular fill is a layer of poorly graded gravel with varying fines content that was approximately 2.5 feet thick in BH-11. Below the poorly graded gravel was a silty sand that extended the depth of boring. BH-09 was noted to have a 2.5 foot thick silt layer interbedded between the granular fill and the silty gravel layer.

Groundwater was observed in BH-11 at 2.5 feet BGS at the time of drilling and 6.3 feet BGS two weeks after drilling.

6.3.1 51st Avenue

BH-14 was advanced on 51st Avenue as there may be potential that this road will be upgraded as part of this project. Subsurface conditions consisted of a 2.5 foot thick gravel fill with a frost classification of F1. Gravel content was 48 percent and the fines content was 10 percent. The moisture content was 4 percent.

Underlying the granular fill was a 2.5 foot layer of sandy silt followed by a 5 foot thick layer of clay. A poorly graded sand layer was encountered below the clay from approximately 10 to 15 feet BGS. Below the sand was a gravelly clay which extended to the depth of boring.

Ground water was observed in BH-14 at approximately 2.5 feet BGS at the time of drilling.

6.4 PID Field Screening Results

During the geotechnical field investigation sampled soils were tested for the presence of volatile organic compounds (VOCs), such as petroleum hydrocarbons, using a photo ionization detector (PID). Soil samples with PID readings of 20 parts per million (ppm) or higher are considered contaminated based on local practice. Contaminated soil was encountered in BH-12 and BH-13 and the boreholes were terminated at depths of 5.0 feet and 2.5 feet, respectively. The sampled soils had PID readings of 110 ppm to 210 ppm respectively. CRW's scope of services did not include collecting contaminated soil samples therefore no analytical testing was performed on the potentially contaminated soil. Samples were disposed of as previously stated.

6.5 Groundwater Conditions

Groundwater, if observed, was recorded on the borehole logs and select borings had piezometer wells installed. Table 1 provides a summary of the groundwater levels at the time of drilling and subsequent measurements. All depths are relative to the existing roadway surface. Additional ground water measurements are anticipated to take place in the fall of 2019.

Borehole	While Drilling (feet)	11/15/2018 (feet)	05/02/2019 (feet)
BH-01	2.5	5.4	4.0
BH-02	7.5	2.9	0.2(1)
BH-03	2.5	1.8	0.3
BH-04	Not Observed	No PVC installed	No PVC installed
BH-05	Not Observed	No PVC installed	No PVC installed
BH-06	5.0	5.5	4.7
BH-07	5.0	3.5	1.7
BH-08	5.0	3.8	1.6
BH-09	2.5	4.6	2.7
BH-10	7.5	7.7	7.3
BH-11	2.5	6.3	4.7
BH-12	Not Observed	No PVC installed	No PVC installed
BH-13	Not Observed	No PVC installed	No PVC installed
BH-14	2.5	No PVC installed	No PVC installed

Table 1 – Summary of Groundwater Levels

1) Unable to locate boring on 5/2/2019. Reading taken on 5/6/2019.

7. Geotechnical Engineering Recommendations

CRW has developed the following recommendations based on our understanding of the project scope and considering the data obtained during our geotechnical investigation.

7.1 Site Preparation

All pavement/sidewalks and pathways, existing fill, existing curbs and gutters, trees, stumps, and all other deleterious material should be cleared. Exposed subgrade at the bottoms of excavations should be scarified, moisture conditioned, and compacted to 95 percent of the maximum Proctor density as determined from ASTM D1557.

7.2 Excavation and Dewatering

Any excavations for utilities should follow proper local, state, and federal requirements, including OSHA. The soil and groundwater conditions for utility excavations will vary. Based on the subsurface conditions observed it is anticipated that the soils exposed will range between Type "A", "B", or "C" soils in relation to the OSHA 29 CFR Part 1926 Occupational Safety and Health Standards – Excavations.

The contractor is responsible for trench stability, worker safety, and regulation compliance as he will be present on a day to day basis and can adjust efforts to obtain the needed stability. Surface runoff entering the excavation could present challenges and should be accounted for during construction. As appropriate, trench shoring should be used by the utility contractor.

Excavations above the water table may stand relatively steeply initially but fail suddenly without warning. As the in-situ soils dry, they will tend to ravel and slough to their natural angle of repose, which is estimated to be between 1.8 to 1.5H:1V (horizontal to vertical). Below the water table, or if surface water is allowed to enter the trench, in-situ soils may slough, soften, squeeze, slump over time or due to disturbance, to slopes of 2.5 to 3H:1V or flatter.

Excavations should be performed with equipment that minimizes disturbance of the in-situ soils. CRW also recommend that the excavation bottoms be evaluated by a qualified geotechnical engineer or trained inspector to identify soft or unsuitable soils. If soft or unsuitable soils are encountered, they should be over excavated a minimum of 2 feet and replaced with granular fill, such as MOA Type II material.

Groundwater was observed between approximately 1.8 to 7.7 feet BGS two weeks after drilling however groundwater conditions will vary with environmental variations and seasonal conditions, such as the frequency and magnitude of rainfall patterns, as well as man-made influences, such as existing swales. The contractor must determine the actual groundwater levels at the time of construction to determine groundwater impacts on the construction procedures, if necessary.

Depending on the depth of excavation below the groundwater table or potential surface seeps, dewatering may be required. Dewatering with sumps and pumps should only be used for excavations that penetrate 2 to 3 feet below the water table. If excavations extend several feet below the water table, area-wide dewatering with well points or pressure relief wells may be required. Additional recommendations on dewatering, like well point spacing or pumping rates, can be provided on request.

7.3 Frost Depth and Permafrost

Significant seasonal frost was not observed in the borings at the time of drilling.

Typical design frost depths between 8 and 11 feet in Anchorage are common for relatively dry granular soils. It should be noted that seasonal fluctuations of snow cover, temperatures, infiltration/evaporation, groundwater table, and other climatic effects will have an impact on the design frost depth therefore any calculated value should only be considered an average design value as deeper frost penetrations are possible. Design frost depths have been estimated based on the modified Berggren equation using the commercially available Microsoft DOS program Berg2 as discussed in the next section of this report.

Permafrost was not encountered in the borehole and is not anticipated at the project site.

7.4 Recommended Road Structural Sections

CRW has developed a recommended road structural section based on the current MOA Design Criteria Manual (DCM) as outlined in Chapter 1 Streets, Section 1.10 Road Structural Fill Design. The structural section design uses the goal of reducing the freezing and thawing impacts to a specified percentage.

The DCM recommends two methods for frost considerations in the structural section design: the Complete Protection Method and the Limited Subgrade Frost Penetration Method.

The Complete Protection Method involves the removal of all frost susceptible subgrade soils beneath the roadway to the calculated frost penetration depth. These soils are replaced with non-frost susceptible fill. This method may be used regardless of the frost susceptibility of the subgrade soils. Board insulation may also be used in the subbase of the structural section to reduce the required depth of classified fill and backfill. The Complete Protection Method would require excavation and replacement of frost susceptible soils down to depths of 8 to 10 feet which is not typically considered to be economical and therefore not recommended. The addition of insulation in the roadway structural section could be used to reduce the required excavation depth.

The Limited Subgrade Frost Penetration Method attempts to restrict roadway surface movements to levels that will not adversely affect road surface life or quality. The method permits frost penetration into a frost susceptible subgrade equal to a maximum of 10 percent of the structural section design thickness.

Due to encountering potentially contaminated soils, two of the boreholes located at the east end of 48th Avenue were not advanced to the required DCM depth. Based on the general area geology the soil conditions towards the east end of 48th Avenue are assumed to be similar as BH-11. CRW recommends that the subgrade soils be characterized following USCS, or similar classification system, if environmental sampling occurs in these locations to confirm our design assumptions.

The frost depth was analyzed using the commercially available MSDOS computer program Berg2 written by Braley and Connor (Braley and Connor, 1989). The Berg2 computer program was used to calculate the estimated total frost penetration depth and determine the recommended structural section. For the analysis, the program default climate parameters for Anchorage were used and assumed conservative surface freeze/thaw n-factors based on local practice and published values. Soil layers were assigned in the program with estimated dry unit weights of the soil and average or anticipated water contents. Soil thermal parameters were calculated from the equations built into the Berg2 program (see Braley and Connor for further discussion).

7.4.1 Recommended Structural Section – Limited Subgrade Frost Protection Method

In general, Cordova Street and 48th Avenue contain a frost susceptible subgrade with an F2 to F4 frost classification within 8 feet of the ground surface. Based on this, an insulated structural section using Limited Subgrade Frost Penetration for the entire project alignment is recommended. CRW has developed two potential recommended structural sections based on a Berg2 analysis. Roadway sections with both 2

inches and 3 inches of insulation were evaluated. The recommended structural sections are presented in Table 2 and Table 3. A typical section is presented in Figure 4 using 2 inches of insulation.

Layer	Minimum Thickness, inches
Asphalt Pavement	3.5
Leveling Course	2
MOA Type IIA	16
Insulation	2
MOA Type II	21
Geotextile	N/A
Subgrade	N/A
Total Thickness	44.5

Table 2 – Recommended Structural Section – 2 inches Insulation

Table 3 – Recommended Structural Section – 3 inches Insulation

Layer	Minimum Thickness, inches
Asphalt Pavement	3.5
Leveling Course	2
MOA Type IIA	16
Insulation	3
MOA Type II	12
Geotextile	N/A
Subgrade	N/A
Total Thickness	36.5

See Appendix E for Berg2 analysis and detailed results. Note that the recommended structural section considers only minimum thicknesses. Layers maybe need to be thicker due to pavement design requirements or other project requirements.

7.5 Rigid Insulation

Rigid board foam insulation with a minimum compressive strength of 60 psi and a maximum water absorption of 0.3 percent by volume in accordance with the current version of Municipality of Anchorage Standard Specifications (MASS) is recommended. The insulation should have a minimum R-value of R-4.5 per inch. A minimum of 18 inches of fill should be placed over the insulation to protect from wheel loads during construction and to prevent frost formation in the form of differential icing.

Board insulation installation should be extended a minimum of 3 feet beyond the back of the curb or 1 foot beyond the back of the sidewalk. The designers may consider reducing the minimum distance beyond the back of curb however reduced board lengths will increase the risk of the curb heaving up or "cub rolling." The potential for curb rolling decreases as the distance the insulation extends beyond the back of curb increases.

Transitions between insulated and non-insulated sections should involve the extension of insulation out from the roadway section 8 to 12 feet with the thickness reduced in these areas to minimize the possibility of differential heave. The insulation can be tapered from an R-value of 9 to an R-value of 4.5 in the transition zone.

7.6 Geotextiles

A geotextile is recommended to be used at the base of the structural section along the overall project to preserve the structural section over frost susceptible subgrade. The use of a geotextile reduces the effects of thaw weakening, prevents fines migration, and increases lateral drainage at the base of the structural section. If soil layers near the top of the water table are looser the geotextile will provide additional stabilization.

A woven or non-woven geotextile that meets MOA specifications may be used. Woven geotextiles may help provide stabilization while a non-woven geotextile will help reduce fines migration. Any woven geotextiles should meet specification to reduce passage of fines into the structural section. The selected geotextile should be placed on top of the excavated subgrade soils prior to placement of classified fill and any insulation. The geotextile should be extended up the sides of excavations.

Typical installation involves placing the geotextile transverse to the centerline in order to avoid large overlaps. Fabric joints should be overlapped according to manufactures recommendations. In sections where subgrades are soft fabric joints may require sewing together.

7.7 Subdrains

Incorporation of subdrains into the design of the structural section is recommended to help mitigate against the effects of high ground water levels. High groundwater levels, or groundwater that reaches the pavement structural section, can collect in the structural section and impact the overall road performance. Subdrains will mitigate against water infiltration in the structural section and improve overall road performance. The depth of subdrain installation should be below insulation to prevent seasonal freezing of the subdrain.

Edge drains should be placed at the outer edges of the structural section and consist of a geotextile wrapped perforated PVC Pipe with a minimum O.D. of 4 inches. Construction should be per MASS Specifications. Roadway subgrade should be sloped with a minimum of 2% towards subdrains to assist with drainage. Termination of the subdrains should be to the drainage system manholes or suitable outfalls. Subdrains should be hydraulic sized and consider potential icing issues.

Should edge drains not be feasible, an alternate would be a perforated drain placed in a shallow trench near the center of the structural section. Additional recommendations can be provided if this alternate is required.

For areas were contamination was encountered the designers may want to consider limiting the subdrains.

7.8 Reuse of Material

Fill and native material that meets the classification for MOA Type II and Type II-A fill can be reused as classified fill. It is anticipated that the majority of material along 48th Avenue and Cordova Street contains frost susceptible material and will not meet MOA Type II and Type II-A classification.

When reusing material, consideration should be given to the ability to excavate, sort, and store reusable materials. This effort may be less efficient and cost more than complete removal and replacement with imported materials.

7.9 Contaminated Site Review

Soil samples were tested using a PID. Values registered between 0.0 and 210 ppm. Values above 20 ppm constitute contaminated soils and were encountered in the fill material in BH-12 and the entire length of BH-13. The extent of the contamination in the vicinity of BH-12 and BH-13 (east end of 48th Avenue near Old Seward Highway) is unknown. Additional environmental assessments should be conducted around BH-11 through BH-13 including chemical testing to better define the extents of the contamination and impacts on project costs and schedule. Soil that was just below contamination levels was encountered in BH-07, at a depth of 2.5 feet BGS. This sample had a PID value of 17.5 ppm; this suggests that there may be contaminated soil in the area.

7.10 Utility Recommendations

All utilities should be bedded per pipe manufacture, governing utility, and current MASS specifications, with the bedding material compacted to provide support. The satisfactory performance of piped utilities is highly dependent upon the quality of soil below and along the sides of the pipe. Backfill around and over the utilities should be NFS sand and gravel similar to MOA Type II classified fill.

Buried utilities which are susceptible to damage from freezing need to be frost-protected by sufficient amounts of backfill, insulation, or active freeze protection like heat tape or a combination of these methods. Where possible, pipelines should be designed to maintain adequate burial depth to protect from freezing per MASS. Insulation recommendations can be provided if burial depths cannot be achieved.

8. Limitations and Closure

The information submitted in this report is based on CRW's interpretation of data from a field geotechnical investigation performed for this project. The conclusions contained in this report are based on site conditions as they were observed on the drilling dates indicated. It is presumed that the exploratory borings are representative of the subsurface conditions throughout the site. Effort was made to obtain information representative of existing conditions at the site. If, however, subsurface conditions are found to differ, CRW should be notified immediately to review these recommendations in light of additional information.

If there is substantial lapse of time between the submittal of this report and the start of work at the site, or if conditions have changed due to natural causes or construction operations at or adjacent to the site, this report should be reviewed to determine the applicability of the conclusions considering the changed conditions and time lapse. Unanticipated soil conditions are commonly encountered and cannot fully be determined by collecting discrete samples or advancing borings. The client and contractor should be aware of this risk and account for contingency accordingly.

This report was prepared by CRW Engineering Group, LLC for use on this project and is not intended for use on other projects. CRW is not responsible for conclusions, opinions, or recommendations made by others based on data presented in this report.

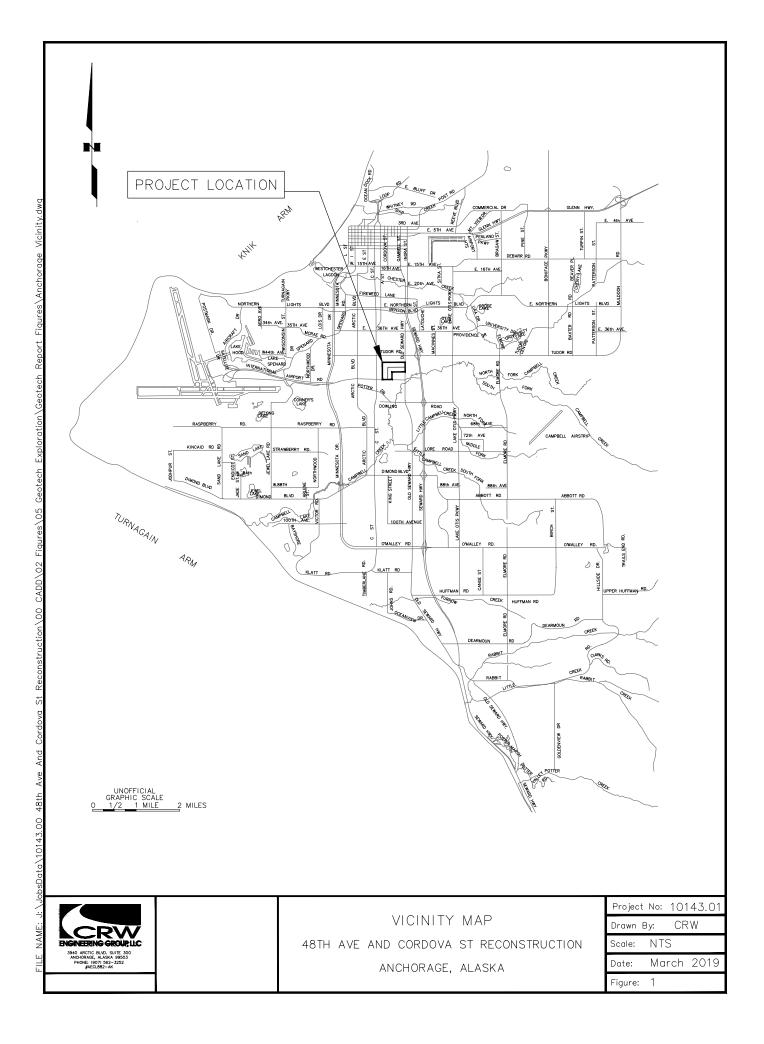
9. References

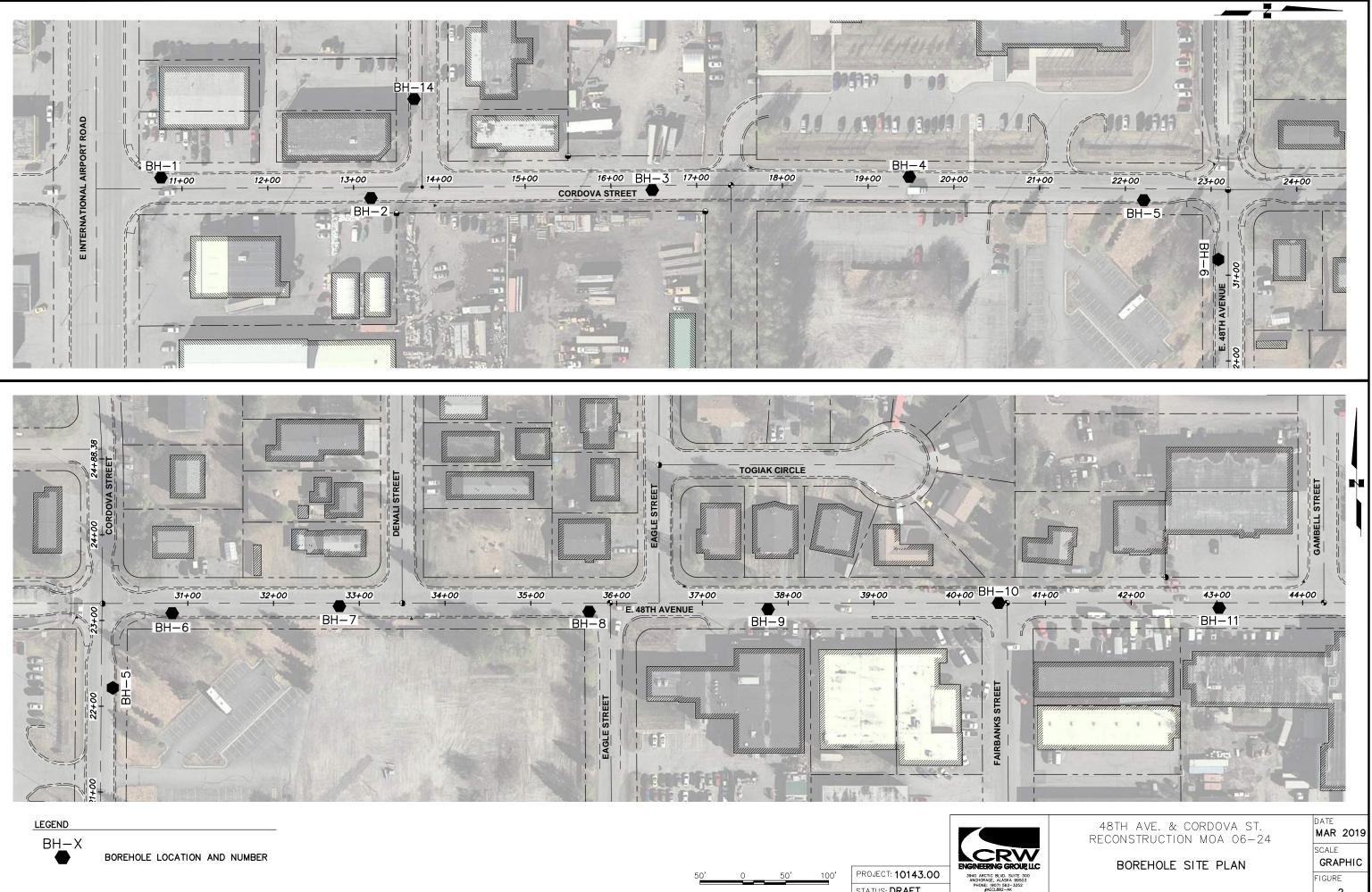
Braley, W.A. and Connor, B., 1989. Berg2 Micro-Computer Estimation of Freeze and Thaw Depths and Thaw Consolidation. A report prepared for the State of Alaska Department of Transportation and Public Facilities Statewide Research, June, 1989.

Combellick, R.A., 1999. Simplified geologic map and cross sections of central and east Anchorage, Alaska: Alaska Division of Geological and Geophysical Surveys Preliminary Interpretive Report 1999-1.

Schmoll, H.R. and Dobrovolny, E., 1972. Generalized Geologic Map of Anchorage and Vicinity, Greater Anchorage Area Borough, Alaska. US. Geological Survey Open File Report: Technical Data Unit Classification number 513.

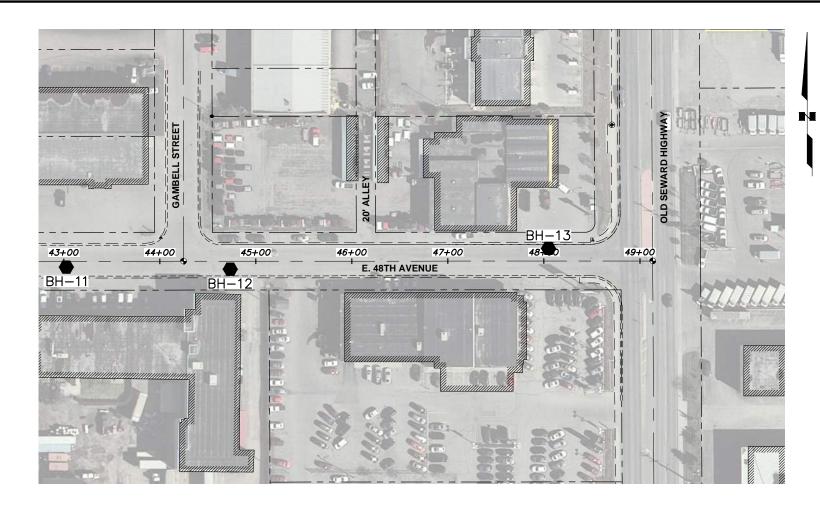
Figures





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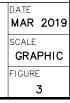




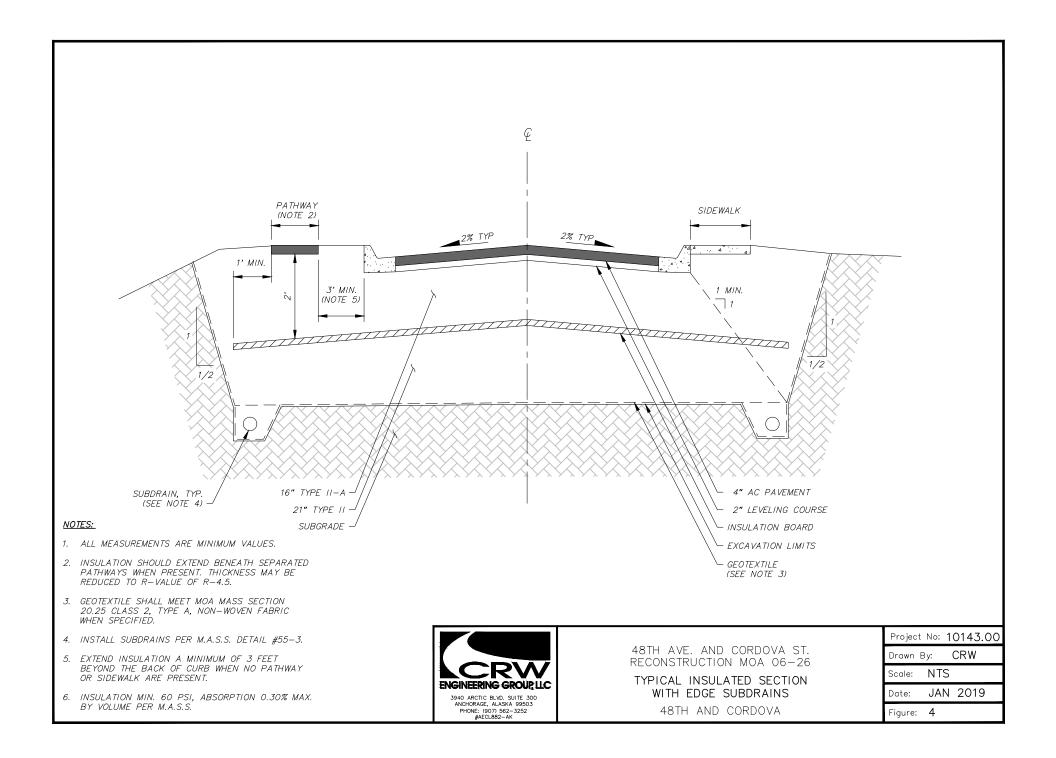
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48TH AVE. & CORDOVA ST. RECONSTRUCTION MOA 06-24



BOREHOLE SITE PLAN



Appendix A

Borehole Logs

Included in this section:

- 1) Borehole Log Legend
- 2) Borehole Logs (BH-01 thru BH-14)

JNIFIED	SOIL CLASSIFICATION (ASTN	1 D 2487				
GROUP SYMBOL SOIL GROUP NAMES & LEGEND							
GW	WELL-GRADED GRAVEL						
GP	GP POORLY GRADED GRAVEL						
GM	SILTY GRAVEL	000	lf soil contains ≥15% sand, add "with sand"				
GC	CLAYEY GRAVEL		- 1				
SW	WELL-GRADED SAND		" pp				
SP	POORLY GRADED SAND		If soil contains ≥15% gravel, add "with gravel"				
SM	SM SILTY SAND SC CLAYEY SAND						
SC							
CL	LEAN CLAY		from 'with inent, /elly"				
ML	SILT		nd" or " nd" or " s prom or "grav				
OL	ORGANIC CLAY OR SILT		se-grair with sa r type i sandy"				
СН	FAT CLAY		If soil contains coarse-grained soil from 15% to 29%, add "with sand" or "with gravel" for whichever type is prominent, or for ≥30%, add "sandy" or "gravelly"				
MH	ELASTIC SILT	m	contair to 29% " for wf				
ОН	ORGANIC CLAY OR SILT		If soil 15% gravel or for				
PT	PEAT	22					

Gravels or sands with 5% to 12 % fines require dual symbols (GW-GM, GW-GC, GP-GM, GP-GC, SW-SM, SW-SC, SP-SM, SP-SC) and add "with clay or "with silt" to group name. If fines classify as CL-ML for GM or SM, use dual symbol GC-GM or SC-SM. Optional Abbreviations: Lower case "s" after USCS group symbol denotes either "sandy or "with sand" and "g" denotes either "gravelly" or "with gravel."

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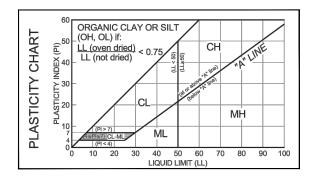
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RELATIVE DENSITY / CONSISTENCY ESTIMATE USING STANDARD PENETRATION TEST (SPT) VALUES (FROM TERZAGHI & PECK 1996)

COHESION	NLESS SOILS ^(a)		COHESIVE SOILS	(b)				
RELATIVE DENSITY	N ₆₀ (BLOWS/FOOT) ^(c)	CONSISTENCY	N ₆₀ (BLOWS/FOOT) ^(c)	UNCONFINED COMPRESSIVE STRENGTH (TSF) ^(d)				
VERY LOOSE	0 - 4	VERY SOFT	0 - 2	0 - 0.25				
LOOSE	4 - 10	SOFT	2 - 4	0.25 - 0.50				
MED DENSE	10 - 30	MEDIUM	4 - 8	0.50 - 1.0				
DENSE	30 - 50	STIFF	8 - 15	1.0 - 2.0				
VERY DENSE	OVER 50	VERY STIFF	15 - 30	2.0 - 4.0				
		HARD	OVER 30	OVER 4.0				
 (a) Soils consisting or 	(a) Soils consisting of gravel, sand and silt, either separately or in combination possessing no characteristics of plasticity, and exhibiting							

Soils consisting of gravel, sand and silt, either separately or in combination posses drained behavior. (a)

(b) Solid poddodding ard charactericade or pladadely, and charactericade benariou								SOIL IS BELOW	WATER, USUALLY WATER TABLE	
measures U _c .		= 1/2 011001	nined compression strength, o				-			
		SS	SPT Sampler (2 in. C	D, 140 lb	hammer)		С	Core	e (Rock)	
SSO Oversize Spit Spoon (D, 140 lb ty	yp.)	TW	Thin)	
		HD	Heavy Duty Split Spo	on (3 in. 0	OD, 300/34	40 lb typ.)	MS	Mod	ified Shelby	
		BD	Bulk Drive (4 in. OD,	300/340 II	b hammer	typ.)	GP	Geo		
		CA	Continuous Core (Sc	il in Hollov	w-Stem Au	ger)	AR	Air F	Rotary Cuttings	
		G	Grab Sample from su	urface / tes	stpit		AG	Aug	er Cuttings	
			LA	BORATO	ORY TEST ABBREVIA	TIONS	5			
	Consol	Consol	idation		PM	Modified Proctor	TXCD Consoli		Consolidated Drain	ed Triaxial
	Dd	Dry De	nsity		PP	Pocket Penetrometer	ТХ	CU	Consolidated Undrained Triaxial	
	MA	Sieve a	and Hydrometer Analys	sis	MC	Moisture Content	ТХ	TXUU Unconsolidat		drained Triaxial
	NP	Non-pla	astic		SA	Sieve Analysis	L	LL Liquid Limit		
	OLI	Organio	c Loss		SpG	Specific Gravity	P	PL Plastic Limit		
	P200	Percen	t Fines (Silt & Clay)		TS	Thaw Consolidation	V	VS Vane Shear		
	PID	Photoic	nization Detector		TV	Torvane	S	2	Soil Resistivity	
SAGOLBOZ	CA 99503				SOIL C	CLASSIFICATION /	LEG	ENI	D	FIGURE A-1



COMPONENT DEFINITIONS BY GRADATION

COMPONENT	SIZE RANGE
BOULDERS	ABOVE 12 IN.
COBBLES	3 IN. TO 12 IN.
GRAVEL	3 IN. TO NO. 4 (4.76 mm)
COARSE GRAVEL	3 IN. TO 3/4 IN.
FINE GRAVEL	3/4 IN. TO NO. 4 (4.76 mm)
SAND	NO. 4 (4.76 mm) TO NO. 200 (0.074 mm)
COARSE SAND	NO. 4 (4.76 mm) TO NO. 10 (2.0 mm)
MEDIUM SAND	NO 10 (2.0 mm) TO NO. 40 (0.42 mm)
FINE SAND	NO. 40 (0.42 mm) TO NO. 200 (0.074 mm)
SILT AND CLAY	SMALLER THAN NO. 200 (0.074 mm)
SILT	0.074 mm TO 0.005 mm
CLAY	LESS THAN 0.005 mm

DESCRIPTIVE TERMINOLOGY FOR PERCENTAGES (ASTM D 2488)

DESCRIPTIVE TERMS	RANGE OF PROPORTION
TRACE	0 - 5%
FEW	5 - 10%
LITTLE	10 - 25%
SOME	30 - 45%
MOSTLY	50 - 100%

CRITERIA FOR DESCRIBING MOISTURE CONDITION (ASTM D 2488)

DRY	ABSENCE OF MOISTURE, DUSTY,
	DRY TO THE TOUCH
	DAMP BUT NO VISIBLE WATER
WFT	VISIBLE FREE WATER, USUALLY
	SOIL IS BELOW WATER TABLE

1. DESCRIBE INDEPENDE	SOIL				L BY THE	UNIFIED SOIL			No ice-bonded soil		
FROZEN ST				CLASSIF	ICATION	SYSTEM			observed		
		MAJOR		SUBGROUP			F	Poorly bonded or			
		DESCRIPTION	DES	IGNATION	DE	SCRIPTION	DESIGNATION		friable		
					Poorly	bonded of friable	N _f		Well bonded		
		ice not visible by eye		N	Well	No excess ice	Nbn				
2. MODIFY SC DESCRIPTI					bonded	Excess ice	Nbe		DEFINITIONS ice which has rotted or otherwing ng columnar crystals, very loose		
DESCRIPTI FROZEN SO	ON OF					al ice crystals or inclusions	Vx	bonded togeth			
		Segregated ice			Ice coa	tings on particles	Vc	moderate num	ber of air bubbles.		
		visible by eye (ice less than 25 mm thick)		V		om or irregularly d ice formations	Vr	and non-pervi	s a condition in which material i		
						ied or distinctly	Vs	Granular Ice is	up under light to moderate press s composed of coarse, more or l nal, ice crystals weakly bonded		
					Uniform	nly distributed ice	Vu	together.	n particles are discernible layer		
3. MODIFY SC DESCRIPTI DESCRIPTI	ON BY	Ice greater than 25 mm thick		ICE	Ice wit	h soil inclusions	ICE+soil type	ice found on o frozen soil ma with hoarfrost	r below the larger soil particles i ss. They are sometimes associa crystals, which have grown into		
SUBSTANT STRATA		20 mm thok		102	Ice with	out soil inclusions	ICE	voids produced by the freezing action. <u>Ice Crystal</u> is a very small individual ice particl visible in the face of a soil mass. Crystals may			
	FF	ROST DESIGN S				1)		present alone formations.	or in a combination with other ic		
				% FINER T	HAN	TYPICAL	USCS	Ice Lenses are	e lenticular ice formations in soil		
FROST GROUP ⁽²⁾		RAL SOIL TYPE		0.02 mm BY WEIGHT		SOIL CI		generally norn	entially parallel to each other, nal to the direction of heat loss a epeated layers.		
NFS ⁽³⁾	Ci	a) Gravels ushed stone ushed rock		0 - 1.5		GW, GP		Ice Segregation is the growth of ice as distinct lenses, layers, veins and masses in soils, commonly but not always oriented normal to direction of heat loss.			
		(b) Sands	nds 0		SW, S		SP		a large mass of ice, typically ne		
PFS ⁽⁴⁾ [MOA NFS]	Ci	(a) Gravels rushed stone rushed rock (b) Sands iravelly soils		1.5 - 3		GW, GP		pure and relatively homogeneous. <u>Poorly-Bonded</u> signifies that the soil particles weakly held together by the ice and that the f			
[MOA F2]				3 - 10	SW, SP		acil concorrup		ently has poor resistance to chipp		
S1 [MOA F1]	G			3 - 6		GW, GP, GW-GM, GP-GM, GW-GC, GP-GC		Porous Ice contains numerous void, usually interconnected and usually resulting from mel			
S1 [MOA F2]	S	Sandy soils		3 - 6		SW, SP, SW-SM, SP-SM, SW-SC, SP-SC		at air bubbles or along crystal interfaces from presence of salt or other materials in the water, from the freezing of saturated snow. Though porous, the mass retains its structural unity. <u>Thaw-Stable</u> frozen soils do not, on thawing, sh loss of strength below normal, long-time thawed			
F1 ⁽⁵⁾	G	ravelly soils		6 - 10		GM, GC, GM-GC, GW-GM, GP-GM, GW-GC, GP-GC					
	(a)	Gravelly soils		10 - 20 GW, GP, GW-GM, GP-GM, GW-GC, GP-GC				values nor produce detrimental settlement.			
F2 ⁽⁵⁾	. =		(b) Sands		(b) Sands			SM, SW-SM, S SW-SC, SP-S	SP-SM, SC,	significant loss	e frozen soils show on thawing, s of strength below normal, long and/or significant settlement, a
		Gravelly soils		10 -20		GM, GC, GM-GC			the melting of the excess ice in		
F3 ⁽⁵⁾	. ,	ds, except very fine silty sands 6 - 15 SM, SC, SM-SC (c) Clays, PI>12 CL, CH						strongly held t	signifies that the soil particles an ogether by the ice and that the		
	(c)				frozen soil pos chipping or bro	ssesses relatively high resistanc eaking.					
		(a) Silts ML, MH, ML-CL									
F4 ⁽⁵⁾	.,	ry fine silty sands		Over 18	>	SM, SC, S					
		c) Clays, PI<12				CL, ML CL or CH layered		-			
) From the U.S. Army Corps 2) USACE froot groups directly	ban of Engineers (USACE	ded sediments	nent Crite			ML-CL, SM, SO					
 Non-frost susceptible Possibly frost susceptible, r Consistent with MOA Definition 		id ratio to determine frost o	design cla	assification.							
ENGINEERING GROUPLIC DAMA ARAN CO BUD, SHITE YOO ARAN CO BUD, SHITE YOO ARAN CO BUD, SHITE YOO ARAN CO BUD, SHITE YOO ARAN CO BUD, SHITE YOO PHONE (2007) 557-2322 PHONE (2007) 557-2322			FR	OZEN SO	OIL CL	ASSIFICATIO	ON / LEGENI	5	FIGURE A-2		

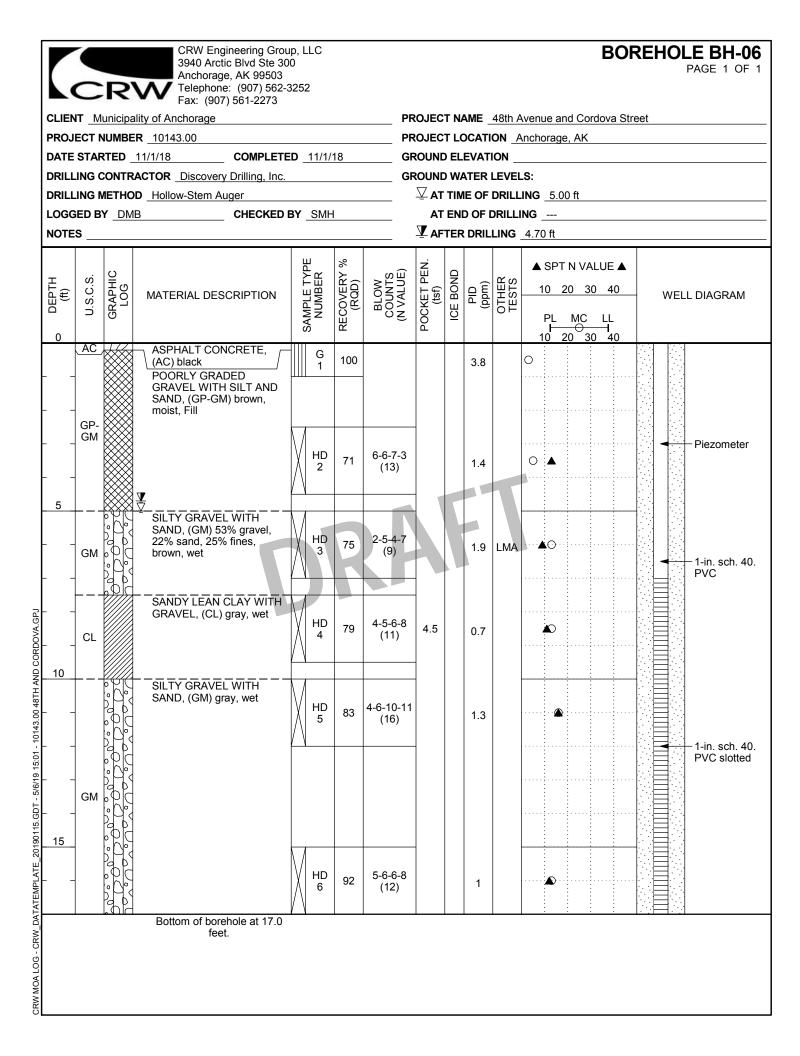
			CRW Engineering Grou 3940 Arctic Blvd Ste 30 Anchorage, AK 99503	00							BOI	PAGE 1 OF 1		
	C	R	Anchorage, AK 99503 Telephone: (907) 562- Fax: (907) 561-2273	3252										
						PF	ROJEC	TN	AME _	48th A	venue and Cordova Str	eet		
PROJ		NUMBE	R 10143.00			PF	ROJEC	TL	OCATI	ON A	nchorage, AK			
DATE	STAF	RTED _	10/30/18 COMPLETE	ED <u>10/3</u>	0/18	GF	ROUNI) EL	EVAT					
DRILL	ING (CONTR	ACTOR Discovery Drilling, Inc.			GF	ROUNI	D W	ATER	LEVEL	.S:			
DRILL	ING N	NETHC	D Hollow-Stem Auger				${ar ar \Sigma}$ at	TIN	/IE OF	DRILL	ING 2.50 ft			
LOGG	ED B	Y DN	B CHECKED	BY SM	Н						NG			
NOTE	s	1		1	1			TEF		LING _	4.00 ft	1		
DEPTH (ft)	S.C.S.	GRAPHIC LOG	MATERIAL DESCRIPTION	SAMPLE TYPE NUMBER	RECOVERY % (RQD)	BLOW COUNTS (N VALUE)	POCKET PEN. (tsf)	ICE BOND	DIA (mdd)	OTHER TESTS	▲ SPT N VALUE ▲ 10 20 30 40	WELL DIAGRAM		
О 0		н <u>р</u>		SAMF	REC(ŰŰŹ	POCI	Ľ Ľ		ο⊢	PL MC LL 10 20 30 40			
	AC		ASPHALT CONCRETE, (AC) black SILTY SAND WITH	G	100				1.3	МА	0			
			GRAVEL, (SM) 25% gravel, 57% sand, 18% fines,			-								
	SM		brown, moist, Fill, Frost ♀ Class = MOA F2 (9.3% finer than 0.02mm)											
			,		63	14-5-3-2 (8)			1.5		▲ O	Piezometer		
			₽	Μ_		(0)								
5			LEAN CLAY WITH GRAVEL, (CL) brown, moist				-							
	CL		GRAVEL, (CE) blown, moist		83	2-4-5-7 (9)	4.5		1.2	AL	···• A ···O I I	1-in. sch. 40. PVC		
	CL		GRAVELLY LEAN CLAY WITH SAND, (CL) 27% gravel, 19% sand, 54% fines, brown, moist	HD 4	83	2-5-5-6 (10)	2.5		2.2	LMA	• 0			
			LEAN CLAY WITH SAND, (CL) moist, brown to gray, sand content increased with depth	HD 5	75	2-6-9-8 (15)	3.5		1.2					
				/ \								1-in. sch. 40. PVC slotted		
	CL													
			Brown sand seams		75	5-4-5-7 (9)	3.6		2.6		••• A ••••O••••••			
			Bottom of borehole at 17.0 feet.											

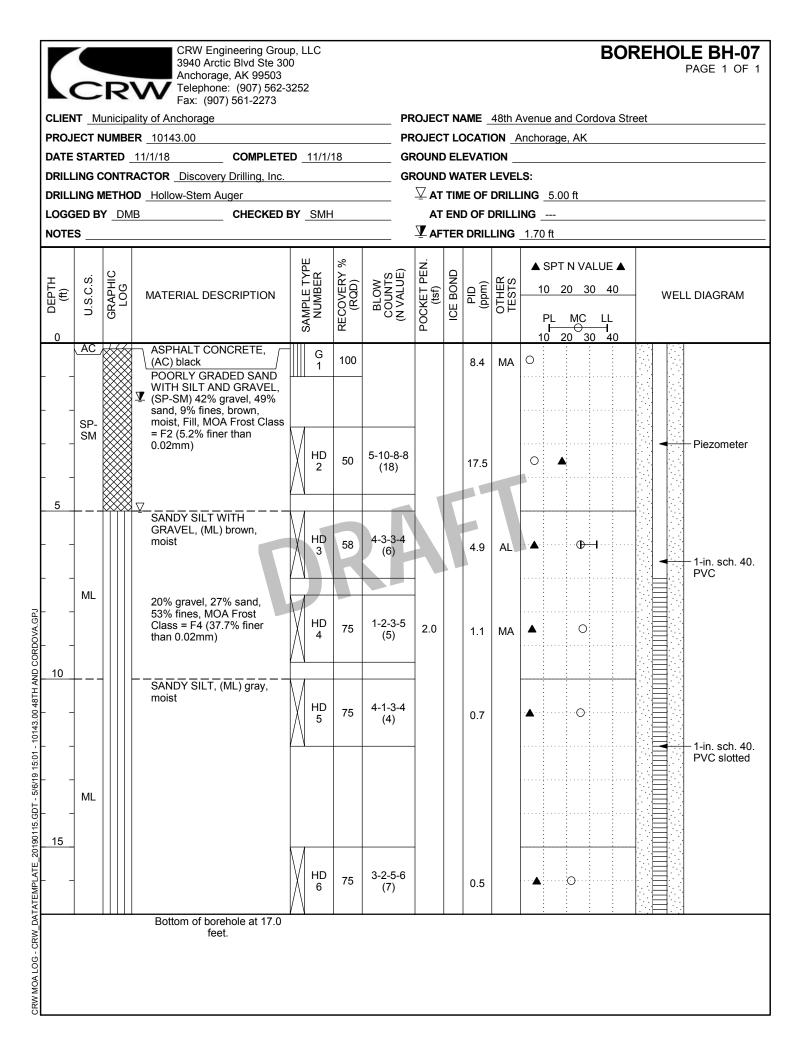
ROJI	ECT N	IUMBE	ER 10143.00			PF	ROJEC	T LO	OCATI	ON _A	Avenue and Cordova Stre Anchorage, AK	
			10/30/18 COMPLETE									
			RACTOR Discovery Drilling, Inc. D Hollow-Stem Auger								.s: ING <u>7.50 ft</u>	
			IB CHECKED								NG	
OTE	s							TEF	DRIL	LING	0.20 ft	
0 UET II (ft)	U.S.C.S.	GRAPHIC LOG	MATERIAL DESCRIPTION	SAMPLE TYPE NUMBER	RECOVERY % (RQD)	BLOW COUNTS (N VALUE)	POCKET PEN. (tsf)	ICE BOND	(mqq)	OTHER TESTS	▲ SPT N VALUE ▲ 10 20 30 40 PL MC LL 10 20 30 40	WELL DIAGRAM
_	<u>AC</u>		ASPHALT CONCRETE, (AC) black POORLY GRADED GRAVEL WITH SILT AND SAND, (GP-GM) brown, moist, Fill	G 1	100				2.5		0	
-	GM			HD 2	75	10-8-6-6 (14)			2.1		•	Piezometer
_				HD 3	71	2-3-3-3 (6)			3		▲o	1-in. sch. 40 PVC
- 10	GM		SILTY GRAVEL WITH SAND, (GM) 62% gravel, 18% sand, 20% fines, brown, moist to wet	HD 4	58	3-3-1-1 (4)			1.6	LMA	▲ O	
_	SP-		POORLY GRADED SAND WITH CLAY AND GRAVEL, (SP-SC) gray, moist to wet	HD 5	75	1-2-3-3 (5)	_		1.2		· A · · · · O	1-in. sch. 40 PVC slotted
- 15	SC											
_	CL		LEAN CLAY WITH SAND, (CL) gray, moist	HD 6	75	1-1-4-4 (5)	2.5		2.5	AL	▲ 0 ⊢	
			Bottom of borehole at 17.0 feet.									

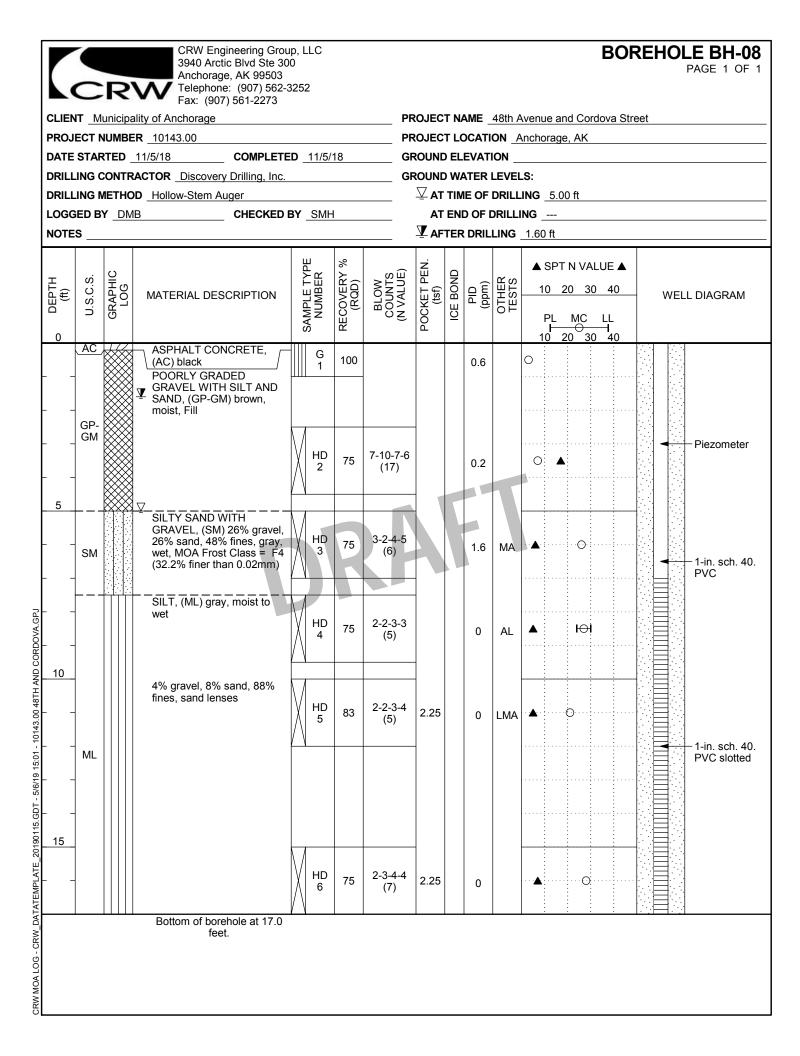
3940 Arctic Blvd Ste 300 Anchorage, AK 99503 Telephone: (907) 562-3252 Fax: (907) 561-2273 CLIENT _Municipality of Anchorage PROJECT NUMBER _10143.00 DATE STARTED _11/2/18 COMPLETED _11/2/18 DRILLING CONTRACTOR _Discovery Drilling, Inc. DRILLING METHOD _Hollow-Stem Auger LOGGED BY _DMB CHECKED BY _SMH NOTES							PROJECT LOCATION _Anchorage, AK GROUND ELEVATION									
0 UEPIH (ft)	U.S.C.S.	GRAPHIC LOG	MATERIAL DESCRIPTION	SAMPLE TYPE NUMBER	RECOVERY % (RQD)	BLOW COUNTS (N VALUE)	POCKET PEN. (tsf)	ICE BOND	(mdd)	OTHER TESTS	▲ SPT N VALUE ▲ 10 20 30 40 PL MC LL 10 20 30 40	WELL DIAGRAM				
_	<u>AC</u> GW		(AC) black WELL GRADED GRAVEL WITH SAND, (GW) 62% gravel, 34% sand, 4% fines, brown, moist, Fill, MOA ∑ Frost Class = NFS (1.9% _	G 1	100		_		0	MA	0					
- 5	GW- GC		\finer_than 0.02mm)/ WELL GRADED GRAVEL WITH CLAY AND SAND, (GW-GC) gray, moist to wet	HD 2	33	7-10-8-6 (18)	-		3.2			Piezometer				
_	SM		GRAVEL, (SM) grayish brown, moist to wet	HD 3	83	4-5-4-5 (9)			0		••••	1-in. sch. 40 PVC				
- - 10			SANDY SILT, (ML) 6% gravel, 26% sand, 68% fines, brown, moist to wet, color turned to gray with depth, MOA Frost Class = F4 (12.1% finer than 0.02mm)	HD 4	83	2-3-4-5 (7)	1.5		2.8	MA	▲ O					
_	ML			HD 5	83	2-3-5-6 (8)	2.8		2.6	AL	▲ O ⊢ I	1-in. sch. 40 PVC slotted				
- - 15			SANDY SILT WITH				_									
_	ML		Bottom of borehole at 17.0	HD 6	67	1-3-4-5 (7)			0		··• ▲ ·O······					

		R	CRW Engineering Group, LLC 3940 Arctic Blvd Ste 300 Anchorage, AK 99503 Telephone: (907) 562-3252 Fax: (907) 561-2273							BO	RE	HOLE BH-04 PAGE 1 OF 1
			ality of Anchorage	PRO		ME 4	8th Avenue	e and (Corc	lova S	treet	
			ER 10143.00				N Anchor					
			10/30/18 COMPLETED 10/30/18					-				
			ACTOR Discovery Drilling, Inc.									
			DD_Hollow-Stem Auger									
			ered water line at 11.5'				ING					
NOTE	<u> </u>				AFIER		ING		1			
o DEPTH (ft)	U.S.C.S.	GRAPHIC LOG	MATERIAL DESCRIPTION		SAMPLE TYPE NUMBER	RECOVERY % (RQD)	BLOW COUNTS (N VALUE)	POCKET PEN. (tsf)	ICE BOND	(mqq)	OTHER TESTS	▲ SPT N VALUE ▲ 10 20 30 40 PL MC LL 10 20 30 40
Ŭ	AC		ASPHALT CONCRETE, (AC) black		G	100						
	GP- GM SM CL GM		POORLY GRADED GRAVEL WITH SILT AND SAI (GP-GM) brown, moist, Fill SILTY SAND WITH GRAVEL, (SM) brown, moist LEAN CLAY WITH GRAVEL, (CL) brown, moist SILTY GRAVEL WITH SAND, (GM) 57% gravel, 22 sand, 21% fines, brown, moist		HD 2A HD 2B HD 2C HD 3	100 71 63	19-4-4-5 (8) 4-4-3-3 (7)	-		0.3 0.1 0.5	LMA	 O ▲ O
 <u>10</u>	CL		LEAN CLAY WITH GRAVEL, (CL) gray, moist		HD 4 HD	75	3-3-3-3 (6) 1-1-2	3.33		1.5		▲ 0
					5	100	(3)					▲ O
		101107/	Bottom of borehole at 11.5 feet.		<u>, 1</u>			1	I	L	I	

	IT M	unicipa	Anchorage, AK 99503 Telephone: (907) 562-3252 Fax: (907) 561-2273 ality of Anchorage	_ PRO	JECT NA	ME _4	8th Avenu	e and	Corc	lova S	treet						
			R _10143.00														
			11/1/18 COMPLETED 11/1/18														
ORILL	ING (ONTR	ACTOR Discovery Drilling, Inc.	_ GRO	UND WA	TER L	EVELS:										
DRILL	ING I	ИЕТНО	D Hollow-Stem Auger														
OGG	ED B	Y DM	B CHECKED BY SMH	_			RILLING _										
NOTE	OTES				AFTER	DRILL	.ING	1		1		1					
		o			SAMPLE TYPE NUMBER	۲ %	ω û û	EN				▲ SP1	Γ N VAL	UE.			
UEPTH (ft)	S.C.S.	GRAPHIC LOG	MATERIAL DESCRIPTION		18EF	RECOVERY ((RQD)		eT P	SON	⊇ŝ	HER STS	10	20 30	40			
	U.S	GRA			MPL	Q R	(RQD) BLOW COUNTS (N VALUE)	POCKET PEN. (tsf)	ICE BOND	ط ق	OTHER TESTS		MC				
0						RE		РО	-				MC 20 30	–LL –I 40			
	AC		ASPHALT CONCRETE, (AC) black POORLY GRADED SAND WITH SILT AND GRA		G	100				1.6	ма	0					
-			(SP-SM) 45% gravel, 46% sand, 9% fines, brown	. moist.	1		-			1.0	1017 (
			Fill, MOA Frost Class = F2 (5.5% finer than 0.02	mm)													
-	SP-												•	•••••			
_	SM				Λ]									
						17	26-9-9-10 (18)			3.2		0	N E				
-							(10)					:		· · · · :			
5								-									
Ŭ			POORLY GRADED GRAVEL WITH SILT AND S	AND,				1									
_	GP-	Port	(GP-GM) brown, moist, rock in sampler		V HD	42	9-10-12-10	þ		2.6							
	GP- GM	020			3	72	(22)			2.0							
_		Polo						-									
·			SILTY GRAVEL WITH SAND, (GM) 40% gravel,	30%				-						:			
_		pa b	sand, 30% fines, gray, moist		V нD	71	2-5-5-5										
_					4	/ 1	(10)			1.4	LMA						
		Pad			<u> </u>			-						:			
10								-					+ +				
		Pape					4-4-4-7										
_	GM				HD 5	75	(8)			0.4			:	•••••			
_		Pap			/ \												
														-			
-		[ap]												••••			
		607															
		[6]															
15	L	$\left[\left(\begin{array}{c} 0 \\ 0 \end{array} \right) \right]$						-					<u> </u>	;			
			SILT WITH GRAVEL, (ML) gray, moist		\mathbb{N}		0.450										
-	ML				HD 6	67	3-4-5-6 (9)	4.5		0.9	AL		· • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	-			
					\mathbb{V}									:			
			Bottom of borehole at 17.0 feet.								-						

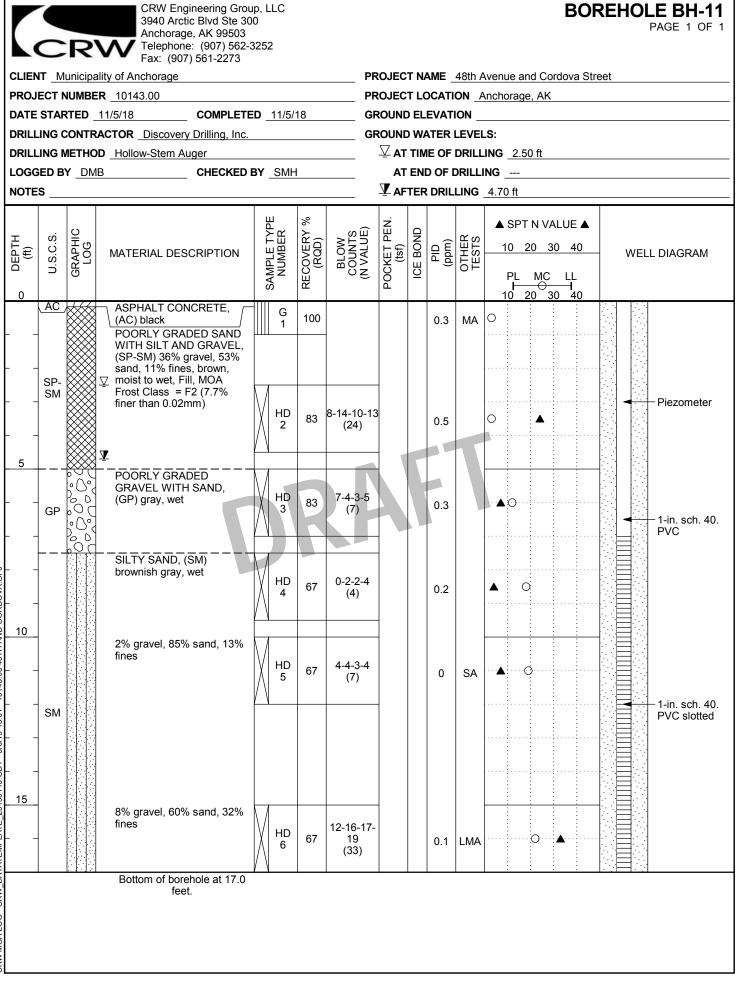






			ality of Anchorage ER 10143.00								Avenue and Cordova Stre Anchorage, AK	eet
			11/5/18 COMPLET									
			RACTOR Discovery Drilling, Inc.				_					
			OD Hollow-Stem Auger MB CHECKED								ING _2.50 ft	
											2.70 ft	
п (ff)	U.S.C.S.	GRAPHIC LOG	MATERIAL DESCRIPTION	SAMPLE TYPE NUMBER	RECOVERY % (RQD)	BLOW COUNTS (N VALUE)	POCKET PEN. (tsf)	ICE BOND	(mdd)	OTHER TESTS	▲ SPT N VALUE ▲ 10 20 30 40 PL MC LL 10 20 30 40	WELL DIAGRAM
0			ASPHALT CONCRETE, (AC) black POORLY GRADED	G	100	-			1	MA		
_	GP- GM		GRAVEL WITH SILT AND SAND, (GP-GM) 49% gravel, 42% sand, 9% fines, brown, moist, Fill, MOA Frost Class = F1 (5.4% ∫				_					
_	ML		SILT WITH GRAVEL, (ML) gray, moist to wet		13	12-12-8-7 (20)	,		3			Piezometer
5	GM		SILTY GRAVEL WITH SAND, (GM) 46% gravel, 37% sand, 17% fines, brown, wet	HD 3		5-5-2-5 (7)			0.7	LMA	•	1-in. sch. 40
-	SM	0	SILTY SAND, (SM) gray, wet	HD 4	1 83	3-6-6-6 (12)	-		1			
10			SILT, (ML) gray, wet, sand lenses	HD 5	83	2-4-6-6 (10)	4.5		0.8		····• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	
_	ML											1-in. sch. 40 PVC slotted
			SILT WITH GRAVEL, (ML) gray, wet, gravel up to 2"	HD 6	88	2-4-3-10 (7)	<1.0		0	AL	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	
l			Bottom of borehole at 17.0 feet.	<u> </u>		<u> </u>	1	I				

ROJI			3940 Arctic Blvd Ste 3 Anchorage, AK 99503 Telephone: (907) 562- Fax: (907) 561-2273 ality of Anchorage ER _10143.00			PF	ROJEC	T LC	CATI	on _	Anchorage, AK	
			11/5/18 COMPLET									
			RACTOR Discovery Drilling, Inc.									
			DD Hollow-Stem Auger								ING _7.50 ft NG	
											7.30 ft	
0 (ff)	U.S.C.S.	GRAPHIC LOG	MATERIAL DESCRIPTION	SAMPLE TYPE NIJMBER	RECOVERY % (RQD)	BLOW COUNTS (N VALUE)	POCKET PEN. (tsf)	ICE BOND	(mqq)	OTHER TESTS	▲ SPT N VALUE ▲ 10 20 30 40 PL MC LL 10 20 30 40	WELL DIAGRAM
_	<u>AC</u>		ASPHALT CONCRETE, (AC) black			-			1.3		0	
-	GW- GM		GRAVEL WITH SILT AND SAND, (GW-GM) brown, moist, Fill									
_	GIM			Н		10-11-9-6 (20)			1.5		0	Piezomete
5												
_	GP- GM		POORLY GRADED GRAVEL WITH SILT AND SAND, (GP-GM) 52% gravel, 39% sand, 9% fines, brown, moist, MOA Frost Class = NFS (1.1% finer than 0.02mm)	Н	D 42	3-5-4-5 (9)			1.2	MA	○ .▲	- 1-in. sch. 4 PVC
-			POORLY GRADED SAND	Н	D 75	6-8-8-11 (16)			2.2	SA	▲ O	
10		0) 0										
-	SP	。 。 〉		H t		7-9-8-8 (17)	_		1.2		▲O	1-in. sch. 4
_		© 0 0 ()										PVC slotte
_ 15_		0 0	SANDY SILT, (ML) 0%									
_	ML		gravel, 49% sand, 51% fines, gray, moist	Н		6-8-4-5 (12)			2.6	LMA	▲⊙	
			Bottom of borehole at 17.0 feet.	<u> </u>		1	1		<u> </u>	I		<u> . :⊨= . : </u>



CRW MOA LOG - CRW_DATATEMPLATE_20190115.GDT - 5/6/19 15:01 - 10143.00 48TH AND CORDOVA.GPJ

	C	R	CRW Engineering Group, LLC 3940 Arctic Blvd Ste 300 Anchorage, AK 99503 Telephone: (907) 562-3252 Fax: (907) 561-2273							BO	RE	HOLE BH-12 PAGE 1 OF 1	
CLIE	NT M	unicipa	lity of Anchorage	PRO	JECT NA	ME 4	8th Avenu	e and	Cord	lova S	treet		
			R 10143.00										
			11/2/18 COMPLETED 11/2/18					-					
			ACTOR Discovery Drilling, Inc.	GROUND WATER LEVELS:									
DRIL	LING I	IETHO	D Hollow-Stem Auger			E OF D	RILLING						
LOG	GED B	Y DM	CHECKED BY SMH		AT END	OF DI	RILLING _						
NOT	ES <u>N</u>	o sampl	es retained due to contamination.		AFTER	DRILL	ING						
o DEPTH (ft)	U.S.C.S.	GRAPHIC LOG	MATERIAL DESCRIPTION		SAMPLE TYPE NUMBER	RECOVERY % (RQD)	BLOW COUNTS (N VALUE)	POCKET PEN. (tsf)	ICE BOND	(mqq)	OTHER TESTS	▲ SPT N VALUE ▲ 10 20 30 40 PL MC LL 10 20 30 40	
-	 GP- GM		 ASPHALT CONCRETE, (AC) black POORLY GRADED GRAVEL WITH SILT AND SAI (GP-GM) brown, moist, Fill 	ND,	G 1	100				110			
- 5	GM GP- GM		SILTY GRAVEL, (GM) gray, moist POORLY GRADED GRAVEL WITH SILT AND SAI (GP-GM) blackish gray, moist	ND,	HD 2A HD 2B	75	5-7-7-5 (14)	-		12			
CRW MOA LOG - CRW_DATATEMPLATE_20190115.GDT - 5/6/19 15:01 - 10143.00 48TH AND CORDOVA.GPJ			Bottom of borehole at 5.0 feet.	P									

	C	R	CRW Engineering Group, LLC 3940 Arctic Blvd Ste 300 Anchorage, AK 99503 Telephone: (907) 562-3252 Fax: (907) 561-2273							BC	RE	HOLE BH-13 PAGE 1 OF 1
CLIE	M	unicipal	ity of Anchorage	PROJ	ECT NA	ME _4	8th Avenu	e and	Cord	dova S	street	
PRO.		NUMBER	R 10143.00	PROJ	ECT LC	OCATIC	N Ancho	rage, A	٩K			
DATE	STAF	RTED _1	11/1/18 COMPLETED 11/1/18	GROL	IND ELI	EVATIO	ON					
DRIL	LING C	ONTRA	CTOR Discovery Drilling, Inc.	GROL		TER L	EVELS:					
DRIL		IETHOD	D Hollow-Stem Auger		AT TIM	e of d	RILLING					
LOGO	GED B	Y DME	3 CHECKED BY SMH		AT END	O OF D	RILLING _					
NOTE	S <u>No</u>	o sample	es retained due to contamination.		AFTER	DRILL	ING					
o DEPTH (ft)	U.S.C.S.	GRAPHIC LOG	MATERIAL DESCRIPTION		SAMPLE TYPE NUMBER	RECOVERY % (RQD)	BLOW COUNTS (N VALUE)	POCKET PEN. (tsf)	ICE BOND	DID (bpm)	OTHER TESTS	▲ SPT N VALUE . 10 20 30 40 PL MC LL 10 20 30 40
0	AC		_ ASPHALT CONCRETE, (AC) black	_	G							
-	GP- GM		POORLY GRADED GRAVEL WITH SILT AND SA (GP-GM) brown, moist, Fill	ND,	1	_				210		
			Bottom of borehole at 2.5 feet.									: : : :

DRILLING METHOD Hollow-Stem Auger				ality of Anchorage												
DRILLING CONTRACTOR Discovery Drilling, Inc. GROUND WATER LEVELS: DRILLING METHOD Hollow-Stem Auger																
DRILLING METHOD Hollow-Stem Auger			_													
LOGGED BYDMBCHECKED BYSMHAT END OF DRILLINGAT END OF DRILLING									2 50 8							
NOTES AFTER DRILLING																
HE G MATERIAL DESCRIPTION																
0 AC ASPHALT CONCRETE, (AC) black G 10 20 3 GW WELL GRADED GRAVEL WITH SILT AND SAND, (GW-GM) 49% gravel, 42% sand, 10% fines, brown, most, Fill, MOA Frost Class = F1 (5.0% finer than 0.02mm) 0.3 MA 0 SM Y SILTY SAND, (SM) brown, wet HD 50 13-5-5-4 (10) 1 0.3 MA 0 5 - - - F1 50 13-5-5-4 (10) 1 0 0 5 - - - HD 50 3/3-6-4 (10) 1 0 0 5 - - - HD 50 3/3-6-4 (10) 2.1 7.7 AL - 6 - - - HD 50 3/3-6-4 (10) 2.1 7.7 AL - -		<u> </u>														_
U AC ASPHALT CONCRETE, (AC) black G I			0			LPE	% /	φ. Ω	Ц				▲ S	SPT N		JE ,
U AC ASPHALT CONCRETE, (AC) black G I	£	C.S	ΗU			Ш В Ш Ц Ц Ц	ĎŰ	NTN	ET PI	NO	۵Ê	HER	10) 20	30	40
U AC ASPHALT CONCRETE, (AC) black G I	l f	U.S.	LC	MATERIAL DESCRIPTION		NUM	N N N	N VA	K S E E E E E E E E E E E E E E E E E E	巴巴	IT q	0 TE(
U AC ASPHALT CONCRETE, (AC) black G I						SAN	RE	02	PO				F	'L N ├──		LL H
GW- GW- GW- GW- GW- GW- GW- GW- GW- GW-	0	AC				G							10) <u>20</u>	30	<u>40</u>
GW moist, Fill, MOA Frost Class = F1 (5.0% finer than 0.02mm) GM V SM SILTY SAND, (SM) brown, wet SM HD 50 CL LEAN CLAY, (CL) brown, wet GL CL SANDY LEAN CLAY, (CL) gray, wet CL SANDY LEAN CLAY, (CL) gray, wet POORLY GRADED SAND, (SP) gray, wet HD 50 4 50 9 SP GRAVELLY LEAN CLAY, (CL) 40% gravel, 9% sand, 51% fines, blueish gray, wet				WELL GRADED GRAVEL WITH SILT AND SAND,			100				0.3	MA			-	÷
- -	_			moist, Fill, MOA Frost Class = F1 (5.0% finer than	ı, -											:
SM HD 50 13-5-5-4 1 LEAN CLAY, (CL) brown, wet HD 50 3-3-6-4 2.1 7.7 CL SANDY LEAN CLAY, (CL) gray, wet HD 50 2-2-4-4 1.5 0.6 CL SANDY LEAN CLAY, (CL) gray, wet HD 50 2-2-4-4 1.5 0.6 CL POORLY GRADED SAND, (SP) gray, wet HD 50 4-6-8-9 1.5 0.6 SP GRAVELLY LEAN CLAY, (CL) 40% gravel, 9% sand, 51% fines, blueish gray, wet HD 75 3-5-77 3.1 1.0 1.0	_	OW		0.02mm)												
SM HD 50 13-5-5-4 1 CL LEAN CLAY, (CL) brown, wet HD 50 3-3-6-4 2.1 7.7 AL CL SANDY LEAN CLAY, (CL) gray, wet HD 50 2-2-4-4 1.5 0.6 0 CL SANDY LEAN CLAY, (CL) gray, wet HD 50 2-2-4-4 1.5 0.6 0 10 POORLY GRADED SAND, (SP) gray, wet HD 50 4-6-8-9 1.5 0.6 0 15 GRAVELLY LEAN CLAY, (CL) 40% gravel, 9% sand, 51% fines, blueish gray, wet HD 75 3-5-77 3.1 1.0 1.0			XXX						-						÷	:
SM 1 1 1 5 - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - <td>_</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td>SILTT SAND, (SW) DIOWIT, WEL</td> <td>ľ</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td>10 5 5 4</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td>	_			SILTT SAND, (SW) DIOWIT, WEL	ľ			10 5 5 4								
CL LEAN CLAY, (CL) brown, wet HD 50 3-3-6-4 (9) 2.1 7.7 AL CL SANDY LEAN CLAY, (CL) gray, wet HD 50 2-2-4-4 (6) 1.5 0.6 0 CL POORLY GRADED SAND, (SP) gray, wet HD 50 4-6-8-9 (14) 3.5 0.6 SP GRAVELLY LEAN CLAY, (CL) 40% gravel, 9% sand, 51% fines, blueish gray, wet HD 75 3-5-7-7 3.1 1.6		SM					50				1			. Ö		
CL LEAN CLAY, (CL) brown, wet HD 50 3-3-6-4 (9) 2.1 7.7 AL CL SANDY LEAN CLAY, (CL) gray, wet HD 50 2-2-4-4 (6) 1.5 0.6 0 CL POORLY GRADED SAND, (SP) gray, wet HD 50 4-6-8-9 (14) 3.5 0.6 SP GRAVELLY LEAN CLAY, (CL) 40% gravel, 9% sand, 51% fines, blueish gray, wet HD 75 3-5-7-7 3.1 1.6	_															
CL HD 3 50 3-3-6-4 (9) 2.1 7.7 AL CL SANDY LEAN CLAY, (CL) gray, wet HD 50 2-2-4-4 (6) 1.5 0.6 0 10 POORLY GRADED SAND, (SP) gray, wet HD 50 2-2-4-4 (6) 1.5 0.6 0 10 POORLY GRADED SAND, (SP) gray, wet HD 50 4-6-8-9 (14) 3.5 0.6 SP GRAVELLY LEAN CLAY, (CL) 40% gravel, 9% sand, 51% fines, blueish gray, wet HD 75 3-5-7-7 3.1 1.0 1.0	5]							
CL 3 30 (9) 2.1 7.7 AL SANDY LEAN CLAY, (CL) gray, wet HD 50 2-2-4-4 1.5 0.6 O HD 50 2-2-4-4 1.5 0.6 0 IO POORLY GRADED SAND, (SP) gray, wet HD 50 4-6-8-9 3.5 0.6 SP SP SP SP SP SP SP 3.5 0.6 0.6 IS GRAVELLY LEAN CLAY, (CL) 40% gravel, 9% sand, 51% fines, blueish gray, wet HD 75 3-5-7-7 3.1 4.0 IM				LEAN CLAY, (CL) brown, wet										÷		÷
SANDY LEAN CLAY, (CL) gray, wet HD 50 2-2-4-4 1.5 0.6 10 POORLY GRADED SAND, (SP) gray, wet HD 50 4-6-8-9 1.5 15 GRAVELLY LEAN CLAY, (CL) 40% gravel, 9% sand, 51% fines, blueish gray, wet HD 75 3-7-7 3.1	_	CI				HD 3	50		2.1		7.7	AL		····		••••
CL HD 50 2-2-4-4 1.5 0.6 0.6 10 POORLY GRADED SAND, (SP) gray, wet HD 50 4-6-8-9 1.5 0.6 0.6 SP SP<		UL						(0)						:		:
CL HD 50 2-2-4-4 1.5 0.6 0.6 10 POORLY GRADED SAND, (SP) gray, wet HD 50 4-6-8-9 1.5 0.6 0.6 SP SP<	_				ł	7			1							
CL 4 50 (6) 1.3 0.6 10 POORLY GRADED SAND, (SP) gray, wet HD 50 4-6-8-9 3.5 SP SP Image: SP<	_			SANDY LEAN CLAY, (CL) gray, wet					1							
10 POORLY GRADED SAND, (SP) gray, wet 10 HD 50 4-6-8-9 15 GRAVELLY LEAN CLAY, (CL) 40% gravel, 9% sand, 51% fines, blueish gray, wet							50		1.5		0.6				0	:
Image: SP Image: POORLY GRADED SAND, (SP) gray, wet Image: HD 50 4-6-8-9 (14) Image: SP Image: SP Image: SP Image: SP Image: SP Image: SP Image: SP Image: SP Image: SP Image: SP Image: SP Image: SP Image: SP Image: SP Image: SP Image: SP Image: SP Image: SP Image: SP Image: SP Image: SP Image: SP Image: SP Image: SP Image: SP Image: SP Image: SP Image: SP Image: SP Image: SP Image: SP Image: SP Image: SP Image: SP Image: SP Image: SP Image: SP Image: SP Image: SP Image: SP Image: SP Image: SP Image: SP Image: SP Image: SP Image: SP Image: SP Image: SP Image: SP Image: SP Image: SP Image: SP Image: SP Image: SP Image: SP Image: SP Image: SP Image: SP Image: SP Image: SP Image: SP Image: SP Image: SP Image: SP Image: SP Image: SP Image: SP Image: SP Image: SP Image: SP Image: SP Image: SP Image	_	CL				/\ 4		(6)			0.0			· · · · · .		····
Image: SP Image	10				ľ				-							
SP 5 50 (14) 15 GRAVELLY LEAN CLAY, (CL) 40% gravel, 9% sand, 51% fines, blueish gray, wet HD 75 3-5-7-7			<u> //////</u>	POORLY GRADED SAND, (SP) gray, wet	+				1							 :
SP 5 (14) 0.0 15 GRAVELLY LEAN CLAY, (CL) 40% gravel, 9% sand, 51% fines, blueish gray, wet HD 75 3-5-7-7	_					V нd	50				<u>م ج</u>			.▲		
15 GRAVELLY LEAN CLAY, (CL) 40% gravel, 9% sand, 51% fines, blueish gray, wet						5		(14)			3.5				÷	:
15 GRAVELLY LEAN CLAY, (CL) 40% gravel, 9% sand, 51% fines, blueish gray, wet	_				ļ	N N			-						····;	· · · :
GRAVELLY LEAN CLAY, (CL) 40% gravel, 9% sand, 51% fines, blueish gray, wet HD 75 3-5-7-7 3.1		SP												÷	÷	÷
GRAVELLY LEAN CLAY, (CL) 40% gravel, 9% sand, 51% fines, blueish gray, wet HD 75 3-5-7-7 3.1	_														••••	••••
GRAVELLY LEAN CLAY, (CL) 40% gravel, 9% sand, 51% fines, blueish gray, wet HD 75 3-5-7-7 3.1																
GRAVELLY LEAN CLAY, (CL) 40% gravel, 9% sand, 51% fines, blueish gray, wet HD 75 3-5-7-7 3.1																
51% fines, blueish gray, wet	15		11111	GRAVELLY LEAN CLAY (CL) 40% gravel 0% sand	<u>-</u> -+				-					: :		
			\////	51% fines, blueish gray, wet	ч,			3.577						÷	÷	:
$ \wedge \ 6 \ \ \overset{\circ}{} \ (12) \ \ \overset{\circ}{} \cdot \cdot \ \ \overset{\circ}{} \cdot \ $	-	CL					75	(12)	3.1		1.3	LMA	i	⊾···⊙ :		· · · : :
						/ \										
Bottom of borehole at 17.0 feet.				Bottom of borehole at 17.0 feet.												

Appendix B

Laboratory Results

Included in this section:

1) Laboratory Results from Alaska TestLab

	ATL	Testing Rep	port Summary
	Alaska Testlab	Date Sample Recv'd	11/14/2018
Client	CRW	W.O. #	350
Project	48th and Cordova	Lab #	867
Location	BH-01 to BH-14		

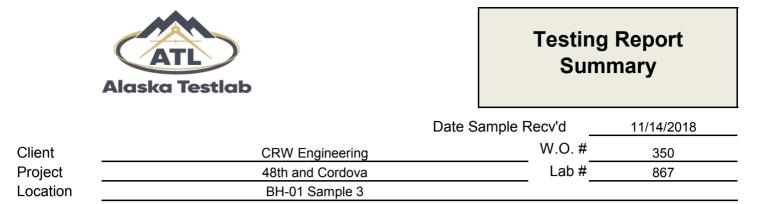
Test Performed Moisture Content, ASTM D2216

Sample ID	Results (%)	Sample ID	Results (%)
BH-01 Sample 1	23	BH-06 Sample 2	5
BH-01 Sample 2	36	BH-06 Sample 3	13
BH-01 Sample 3	16	BH-06 Sample 4	13
BH-01 Sample 4	16	BH-06 Sample 5	16
BH-01 Sample 5	24	BH-06 Sample 6	13
BH-01 Sample 6	24	BH-07 Sample 1	4
BH-02 Sample 1	7	BH-07 Sample 2	6
BH-02 Sample 2	9	BH-07 Sample 3	26
BH-02 Sample 3	19	BH-07 Sample 4	27
BH-02 Sample 4	8	BH-07 Sample 5	26
BH-02 Sample 5	27	BH-07 Sample 6	22
BH-02 Sample 6	17	BH-08 Sample 1	3
BH-03 Sample 1	5	BH-08 Sample 2	7
BH-03 Sample 2	18	BH-08 Sample 3	26
BH-03 Sample 3	8	BH-08 Sample 4	27
BH-03 Sample 4	27	BH-08 Sample 5	21
BH-03 Sample 5	18	BH-08 Sample 6	28
BH-03 Sample 6	14	BH-09 Sample 1	2
BH-04 Sample 1	4	BH-09 Sample 2	21
BH-04 Sample 2	16	BH-09 Sample 3	23
BH-04 Sample 3	14	BH-09 Sample 4	12
BH-04 Sample 4	19	BH-09 Sample 5	20
BH-04 Sample 5	12	BH-09 Sample 6	25
BH-05 Sample 1	4	BH-10 Sample 1	3
BH-05 Sample 2	3	BH-10 Sample 2	12
BH-05 Sample 3	7	BH-10 Sample 3	4
BH-05 Sample 4	12	BH-10 Sample 4	22
BH-05 Sample 5	14	BH-10 Sample 5	22
BH-05 Sample 6	24	BH-10 Sample 6	23
BH-06 Sample 1	3	BH-11 Sample 1	3

Test Performed Moisture Content, ASTM D2216

Sample ID	Results (%)	Sample ID	Results (%)
BH-11 Sample 2	3	BH-14 Sample 2	20
BH-11 Sample 3	12	BH-14 Sample 3	21
BH-11 Sample 4	18	BH-14 Sample 4	24
BH-11 Sample 5	19	BH-14 Sample 5	19
BH-11 Sample 6	22	BH-14 Sample 6	21
BH-14 Sample 1	4		

If you have questions regarding this summary report or the test procedures, please contact us.



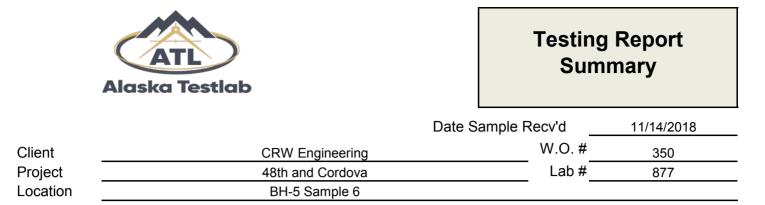
Sample ID	Test Performed	Test Method	Results		
			Liquid Limit	27	
867	Plasticity Index	ASTM D4318	Plastic Limit	19	CL
			Plasticity Index	12	

If you have questions regarding this summary report or the test procedures, please contact us.

	Alaska Testlab		g Report Imary
		Date Sample Recv'd	11/14/2018
Client	CRW Engineering	W.O. #	350
Project	48th and Cordova	Lab #	873
Location	BH-03 Sample 5		

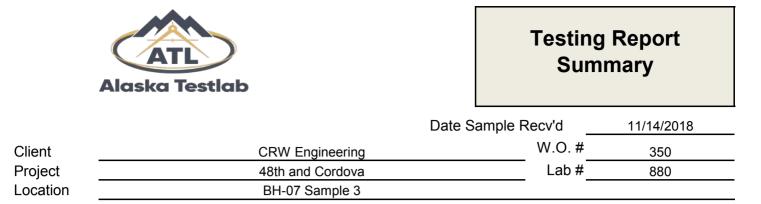
Sample ID	Test Performed	Test Method	Results		
			Liquid Limit	30	
873	Plasticity Index	ASTM D4318	Plastic Limit	23	ML
			Plasticity Index	7	

If you have questions regarding this summary report or the test procedures, please contact us.



Sample ID	Test Performed	Test Method	Results		
			Liquid Limit	34	
877	Plasticity Index	ASTM D4318	Plastic Limit	26	ML
			Plasticity Index	8	

If you have questions regarding this summary report or the test procedures, please contact us.



Sample ID	Test Performed	Test Method	Results		
			Liquid Limit	33	
880	Plasticity Index	ASTM D4318	Plastic Limit	26	ML
			Plasticity Index	7	

If you have questions regarding this summary report or the test procedures, please contact us.

	Alaska Testlab	Testing Sum	-
	C	Date Sample Recv'd	11/14/2018
Client	CRW Engineering	W.O. #	350
Project	48th and Cordova	Lab #	883
Location	BH-08 Sample 4		

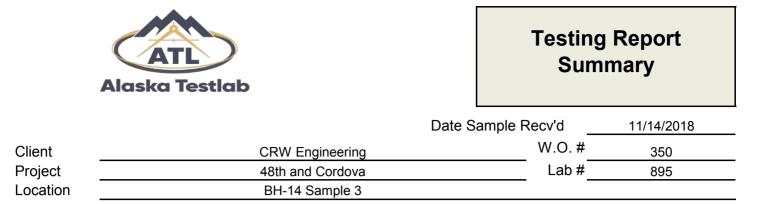
Sample ID	Test Performed	Test Method	Results		
			Liquid Limit	30	
883	Plasticity Index	ASTM D4318	Plastic Limit	24	ML
			Plasticity Index	6	

If you have questions regarding this summary report or the test procedures, please contact us.

	Alaska Testlab	Testing Sum	-
	D	ate Sample Recv'd	11/14/2018
Client	CRW Engineering	W.O. #	350
Project	48th and Cordova	Lab #	887
Location	BH-09 Sample 6		

Sample ID	Test Performed	Test Method	Results		
			Liquid Limit	35	
887	Plasticity Index	ASTM D4318	Plastic Limit	28	ML
			Plasticity Index	7	

If you have questions regarding this summary report or the test procedures, please contact us.



Sample ID	Test Performed	Test Method	Results		
			Liquid Limit	32	
895	Plasticity Index	ASTM D4318	Plastic Limit	19	CL
			Plasticity Index	13	

If you have questions regarding this summary report or the test procedures, please contact us.

	Alaska Testlab	Testing Sum	-
	E	Date Sample Recv'd	11/14/2018
Client	CRW Engineering	W.O. #	350
Project	48th and Cordova	Lab #	870
Location	BH-02 Sample 6		

Sample ID	Test Performed	Test Method	Results		
			Liquid Limit	29	
870	Plasticity Index	ASTM D4318	Plastic Limit	21	CL
			Plasticity Index	8	

If you have questions regarding this summary report or the test procedures, please contact us.



	Date Sample Recv'd	11/14/2018
Client	CRW W.O. #	350
Project	48th and Cordova Lab #	868 to 896
Location	BH-01 to BH-14	

Limited Mechanical Analysis				
Sample ID		Results (%)		
	Gravel	Sand	Silt	
BH-01 S4 (ATL#868)	27	19	54	
BH-02 S4 (ATL#869)	62	18	20	
BH-04 S3 (ATL#874)	57	22	21	
BH-05 S4(ATL#876)	40	30	30	
BH-06 S3(ATL#878)	53	22	25	
BH-08 S5(ATL#884)	4	8	88	
BH-09 S3(ATL#886)	46	37	17	
BH-10 S6(ATL#890)	0	49	51	
BH-11 S6(ATL#893)	8	60	32	
BH-14 S6(ATL#896)	40	9	51	

Limited Mechanical Analysis

Test Performed

If you have questions regarding this summary report or the test procedures, please contact us.



Location: BH-01 Sample 1

Client: CRW Engineering Group, LLC

Project: 48th and Cordova

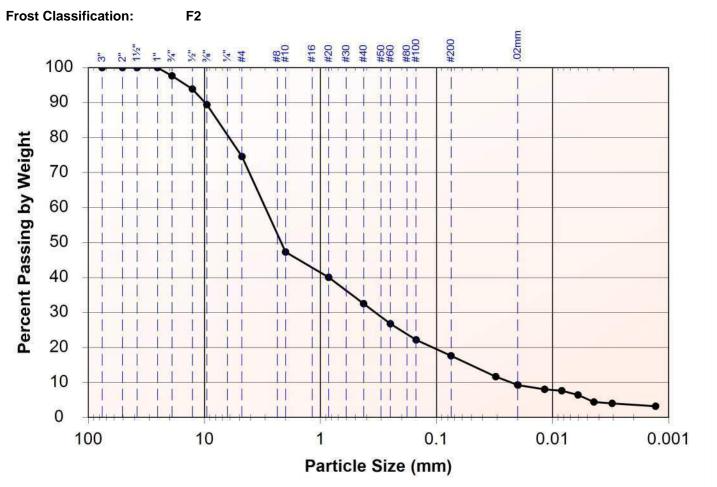
Work Order: 350

Particle Size Distribution

ASTM D422

Lab Number	2018-866
Received	11/29/2018
Reported	11/29/2018

Engineering Classification: Silty Sand with Gravel, SM



Size	Passing	Specification
3"	100%	
2"	100%	
1½"	100%	
1"	100%	
3⁄4"	98%	
1⁄2"	94%	
3⁄8"	89%	
#4	75%	
#10	47%	
Total Weigh	nt of Sample 20	072.9g
#20	40%	
#40	33%	
#60	27%	
#100	22%	
#200	17.6%	
Total Weigh	nt of Fine Fract	tion 498.4g
0.02 mm	9.3%	



Location: BH-03 Sample 1

Client: CRW Engineering Group, LLC

Project: 48th and Cordova

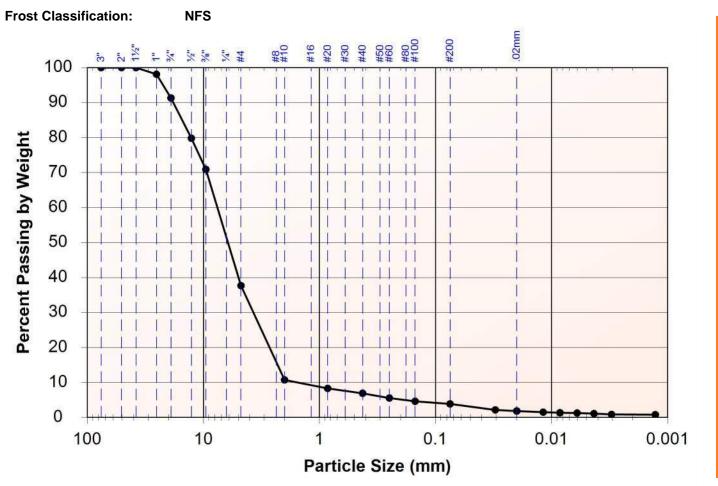
Work Order: 350

Particle Size Distribution

ASTM D422

Lab Number	2018-871
Received	12/3/2018
Reported	12/3/2018

Engineering Classification: Well Graded Gravel with Sand, GW



Size	Passing	Specification
3"	100%	
2"	100%	
1½"	100%	
1"	98%	
3⁄4"	91%	
1⁄2"	80%	
³ ⁄8"	71%	
#4	38%	
#10	11%	
Total Weigh	t of Sample 19	904.2g
#20	8%	
#40	7%	
#60	6%	
#100	5%	
#200	3.9%	
Total Weigh	t of Fine Fract	ion 204.5g
0.02 mm	1.9%	



Location: BH 03 Sample 4

Client: CRW Engineering Group, LLC

Project: 48th and Cordova

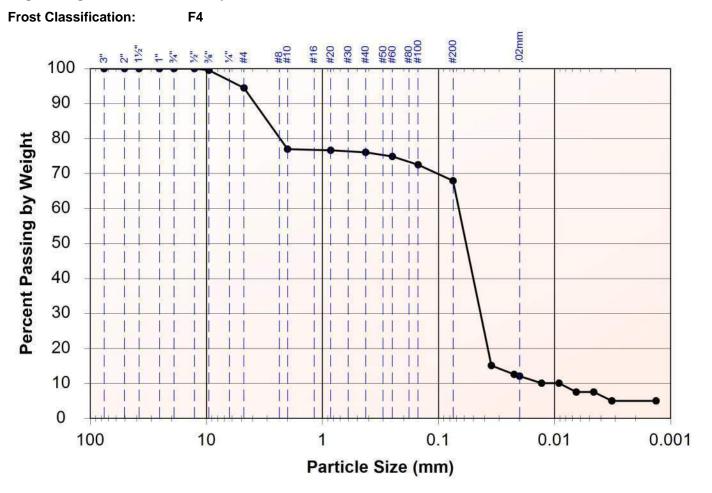
Work Order: 350

Particle Size Distribution

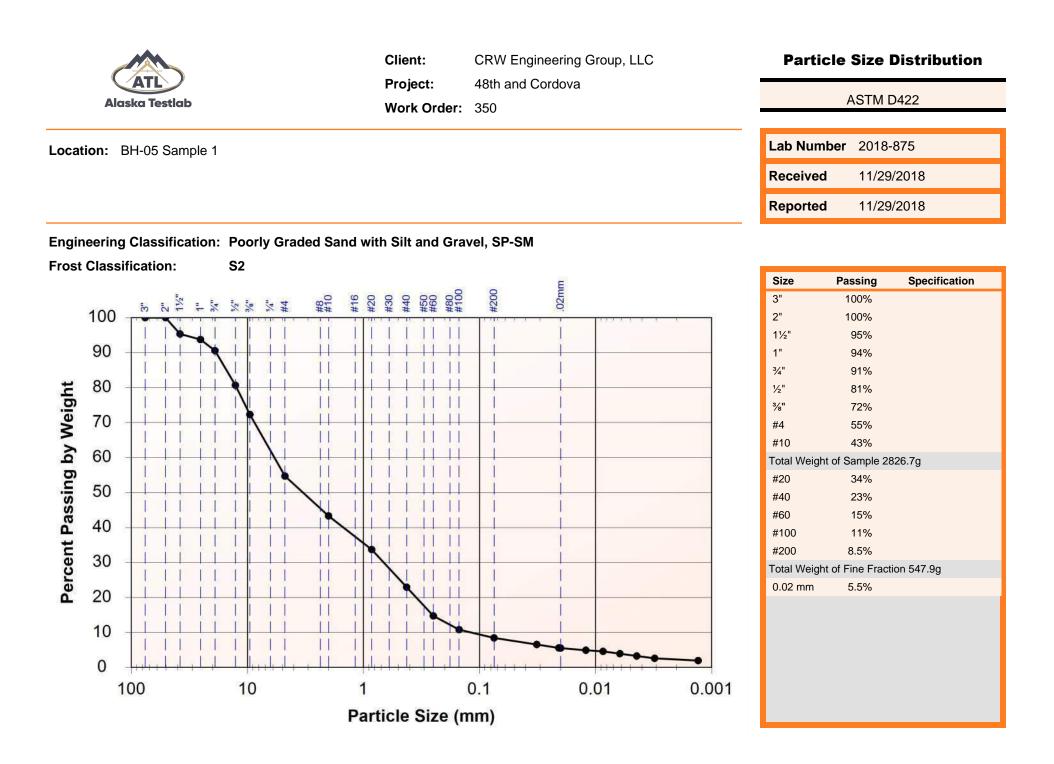
ASTM D422

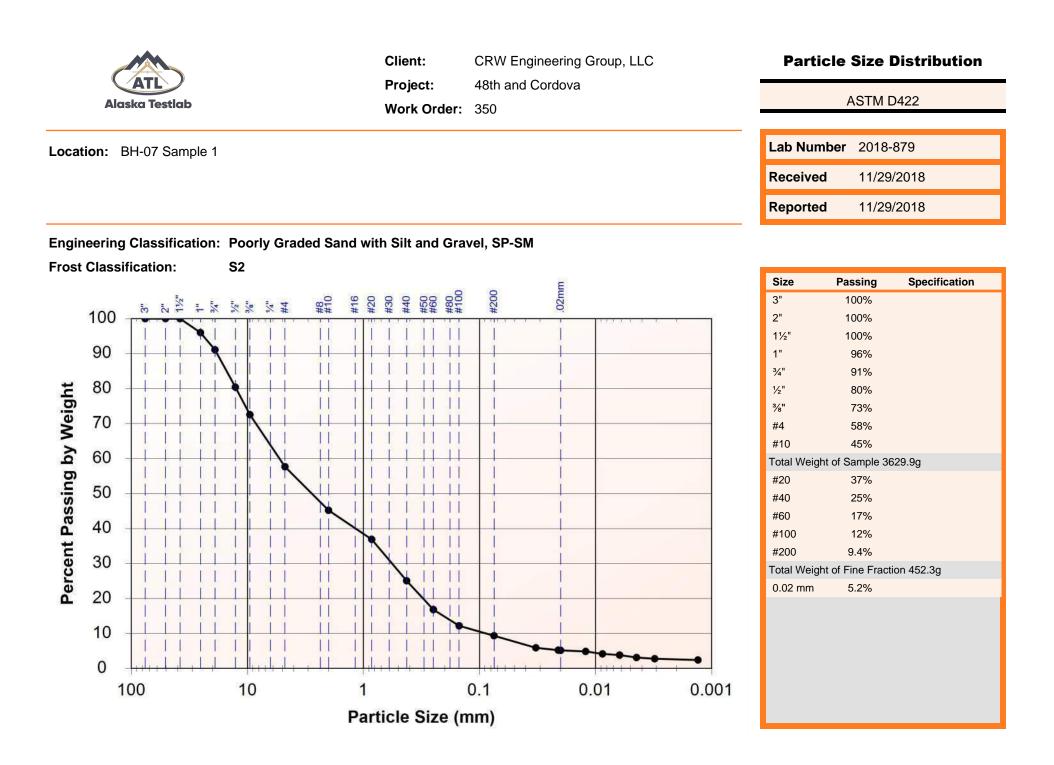
Lab Number	2018-872
Received	11/29/2018
Reported	11/29/2018

Engineering Classification: Sandy Silt, ML



Size	Passing	Specification
3"	100%	
2"	100%	
1½"	100%	
1"	100%	
3⁄4"	100%	
1⁄2"	100%	
³ ⁄8"	100%	
#4	94%	
#10	77%	
Total Weigh	nt of Sample 3	91.6g
#20	77%	
#40	76%	
#60	75%	
#100	73%	
#200	68.0%	
Total Weigh	nt of Fine Fract	tion 301.5g
0.02 mm	12.1%	







Location: BH-07 Sample 4

Client: CRW Engineering Group, LLC

Project: 48th and Cordova

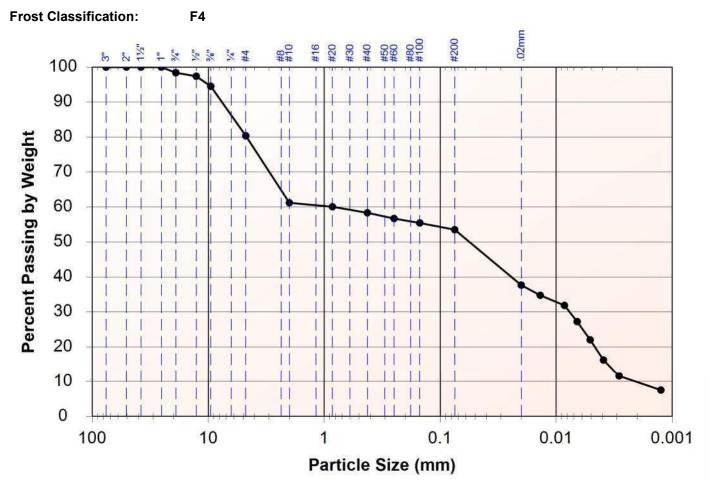
Work Order: 350

Particle Size Distribution

ASTM D422

Lab Number	2018-881
Received	11/29/2018
Reported	12/4/2018

Engineering Classification: Sandy Silt with Gravel, ML



Passing	Specification
•	opecification
	00.0-
	22.3g
60%	
58%	
57%	
55%	
53.5%	
t of Fine Fraction	on 566.4g
37.7%	
	57% 55% 53.5% t of Fine Fractio



Location: BH-08 Sample 3

Client: CRW Engineering Group, LLC

Project: 48th and Cordova

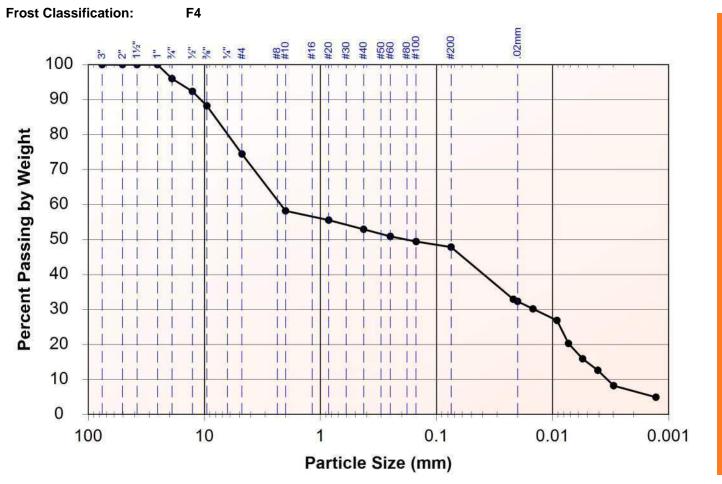
Work Order: 350

Particle Size Distribution

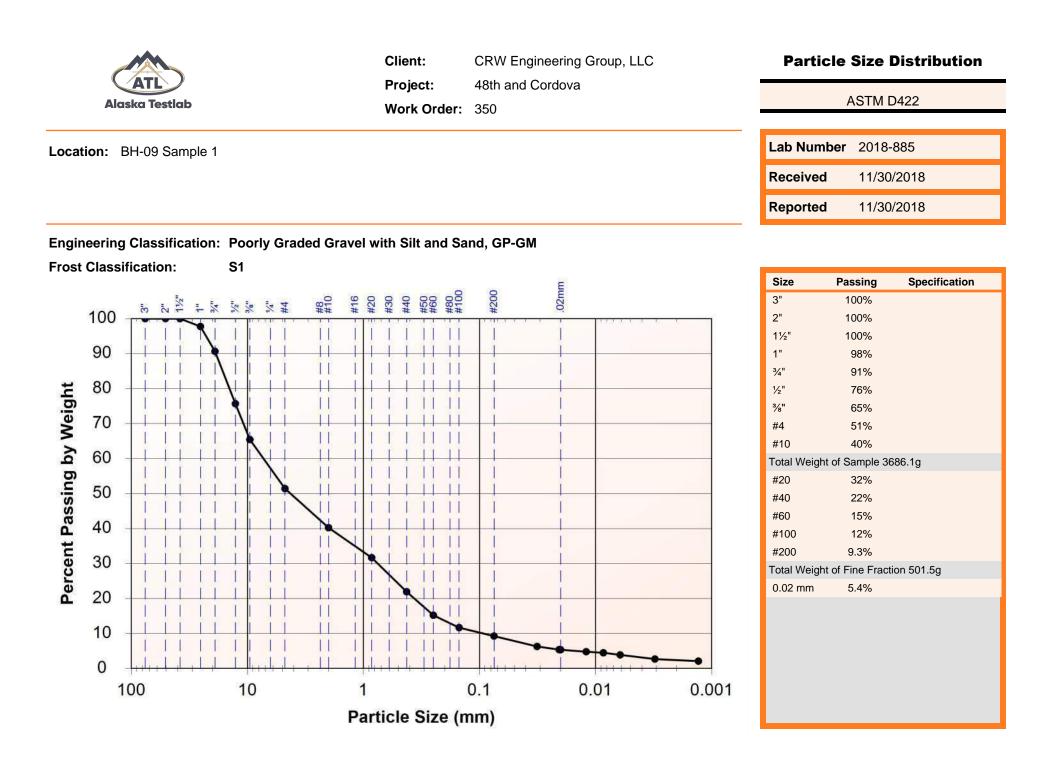
ASTM D422

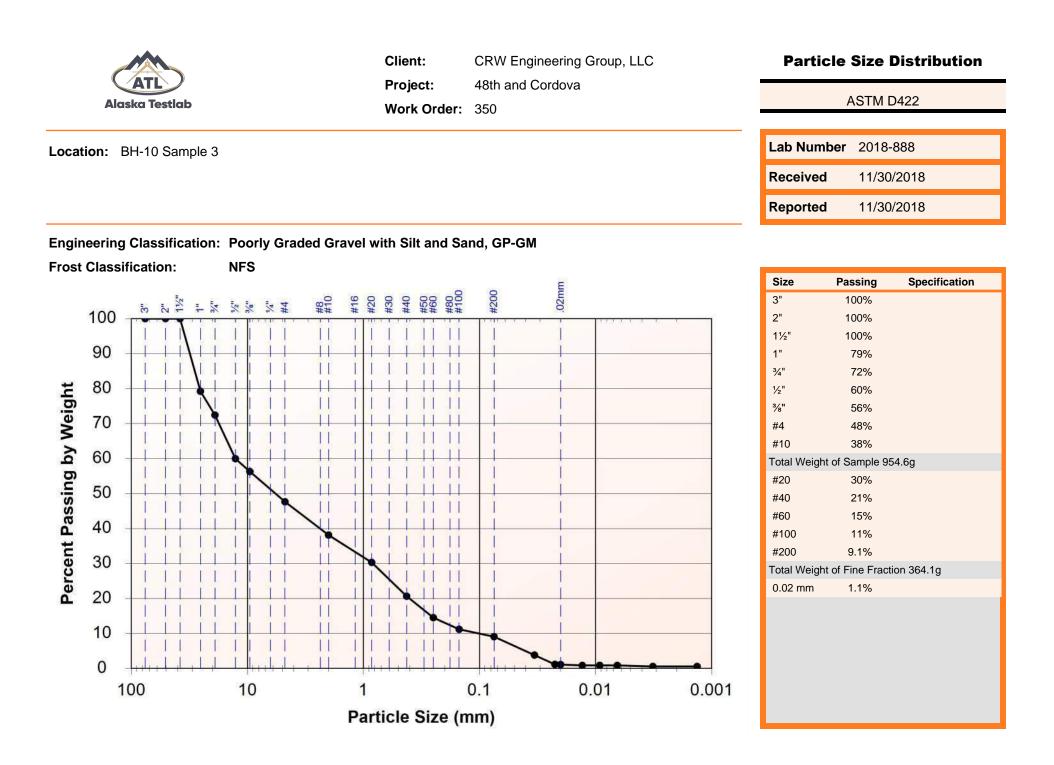
Lab Number	2018-882
Received	11/29/2018
Reported	11/29/2018

Engineering Classification: Silty Sand with Gravel, SM



Size	Passing	Specification
3"	100%	
2"	100%	
1½"	100%	
1"	100%	
3⁄4"	96%	
1⁄2"	92%	
3⁄8"	88%	
#4	74%	
#10	58%	
Total Weig	t of Sample 1	682.1g
#20	56%	
#40	53%	
#60	51%	
#100	49%	
#200	47.9%	
Total Weig	pht of Fine Frac	tion 471.1g
0.02 mm	32.3%	







Location: BH-10 Sample 4

Client: CRW Engineering Group, LLC

Project: 48th and Cordova

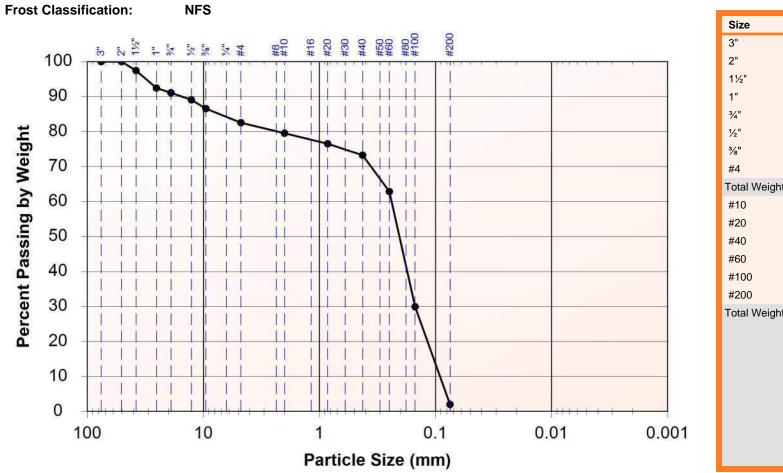
Work Order: 350

Particle Size Distribution

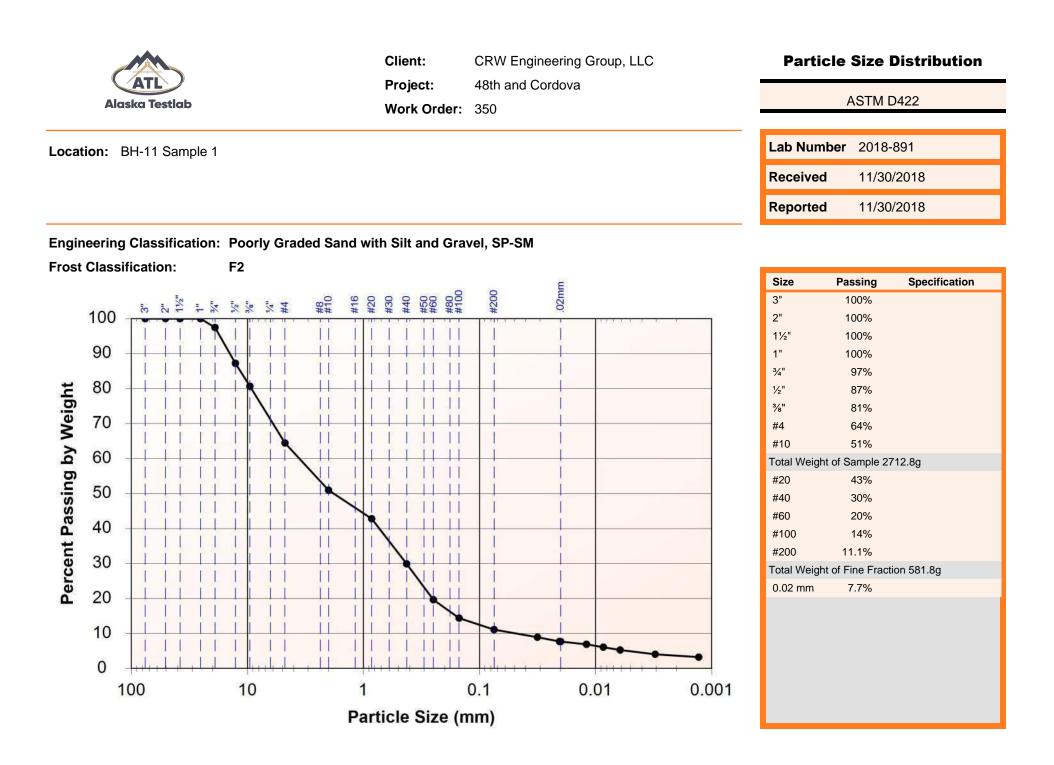
ASTM D422

Lab Number	2018-889
Received	12/3/2018
Reported	12/3/2018

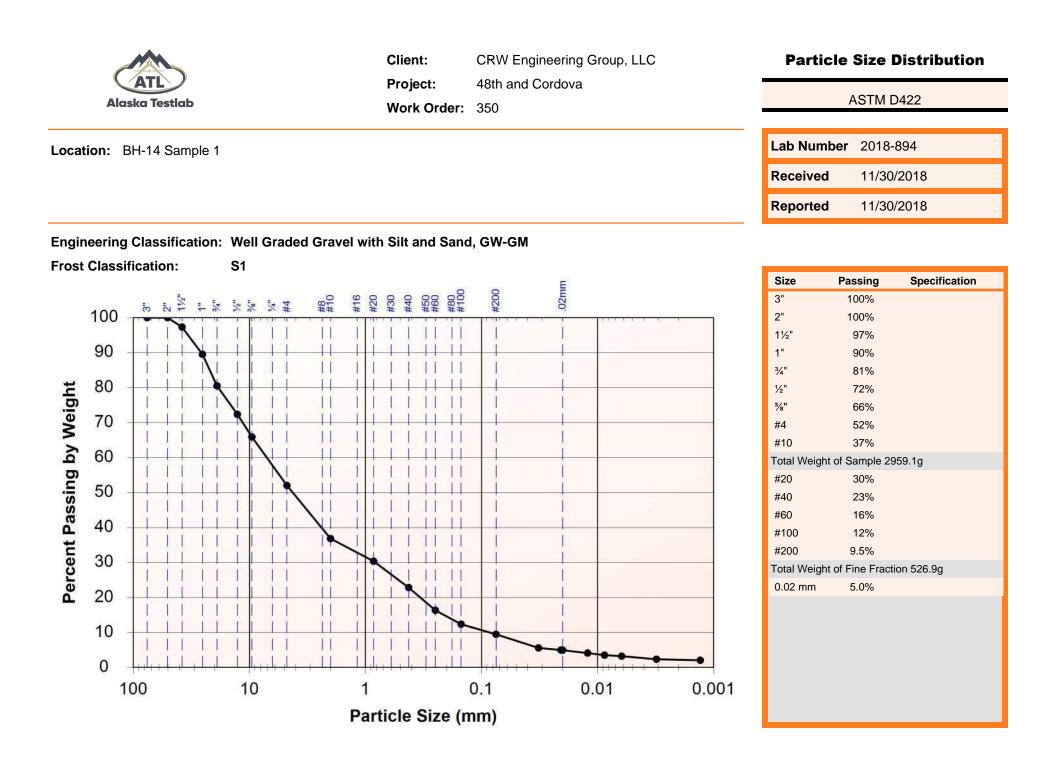
Engineering Classification: Poorly Graded Sand with Gravel, SP



Size	Passing	Specification
3"	100%	
2"	100%	
1½"	97%	
1"	92%	
3⁄4"	91%	
1⁄2"	89%	
³ ⁄8"	87%	
#4	83%	
Total Weig	ht of Sample 23	397g
#10	80%	
#20	77%	
#40	73%	
#60	63%	
#100	30%	
#200	2.0%	
Total Weig	ht of Fine Fract	ion 399.1g







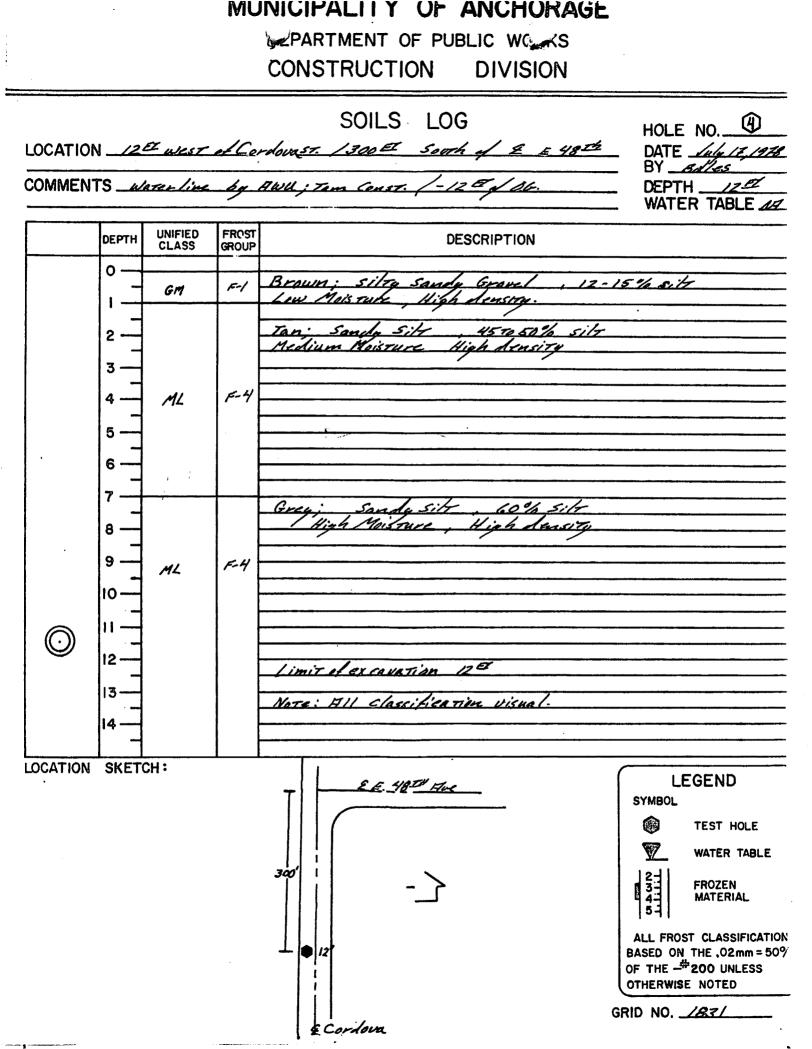
Appendix C

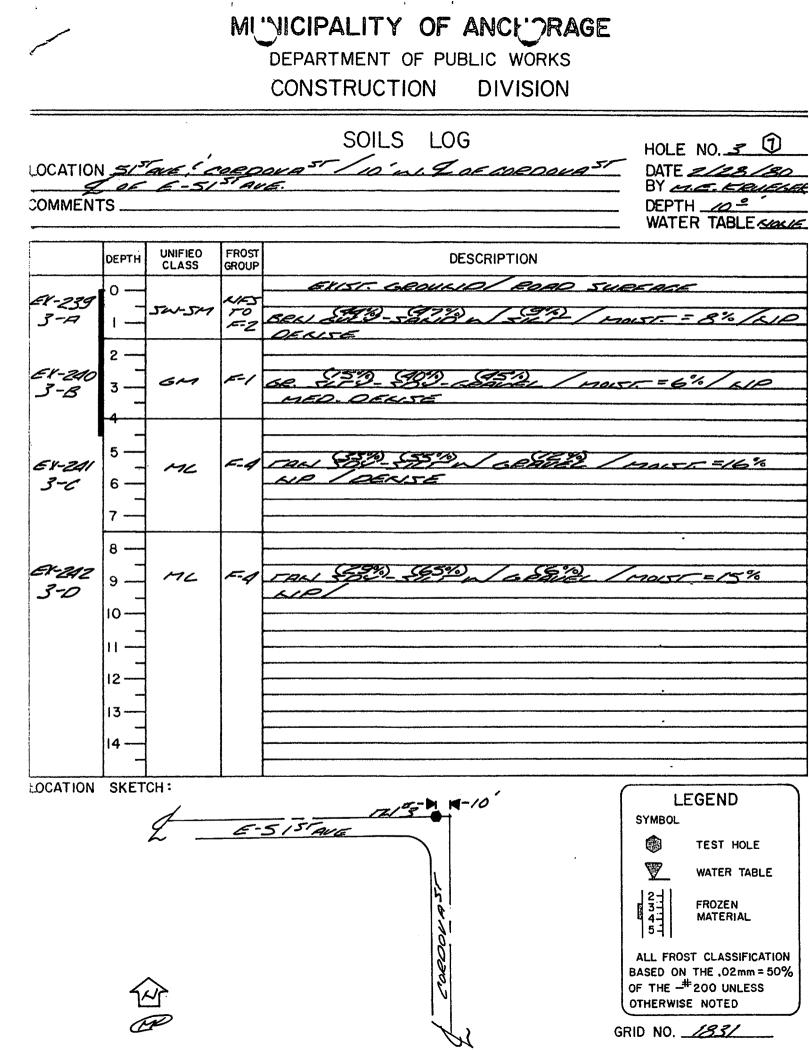
Historic Geotechnical Data

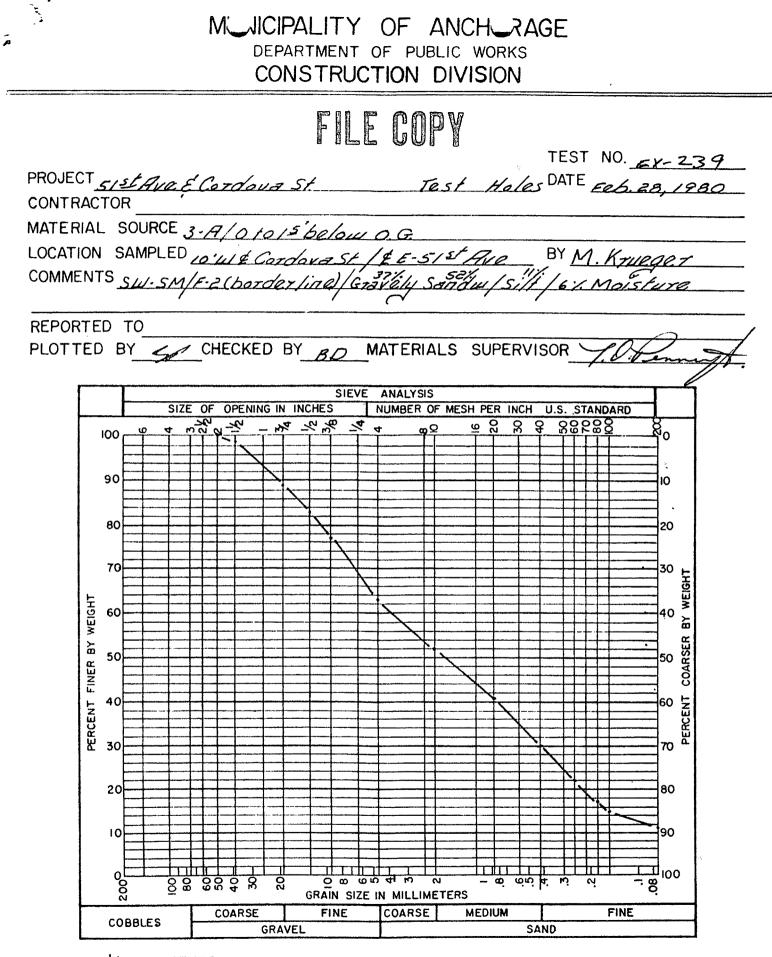
Included in this section:

- 1) Historic Borehole Logs for Cordova Street
- 2) Historic Borehole Logs for 48th Avenue

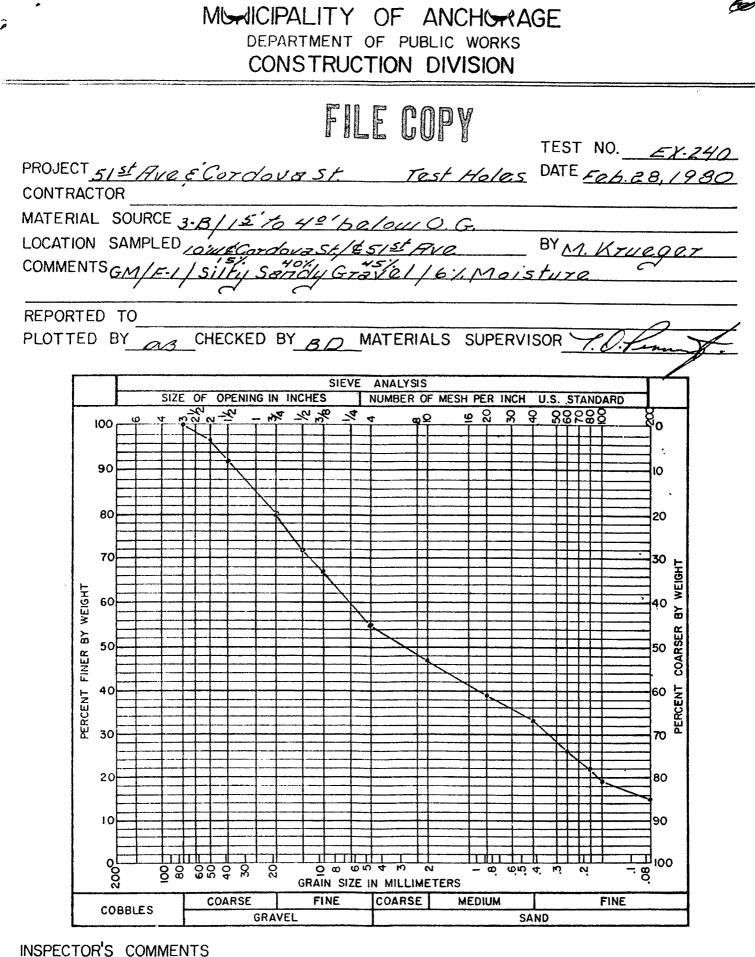
1) Historic Borehole Logs For Cordova Street





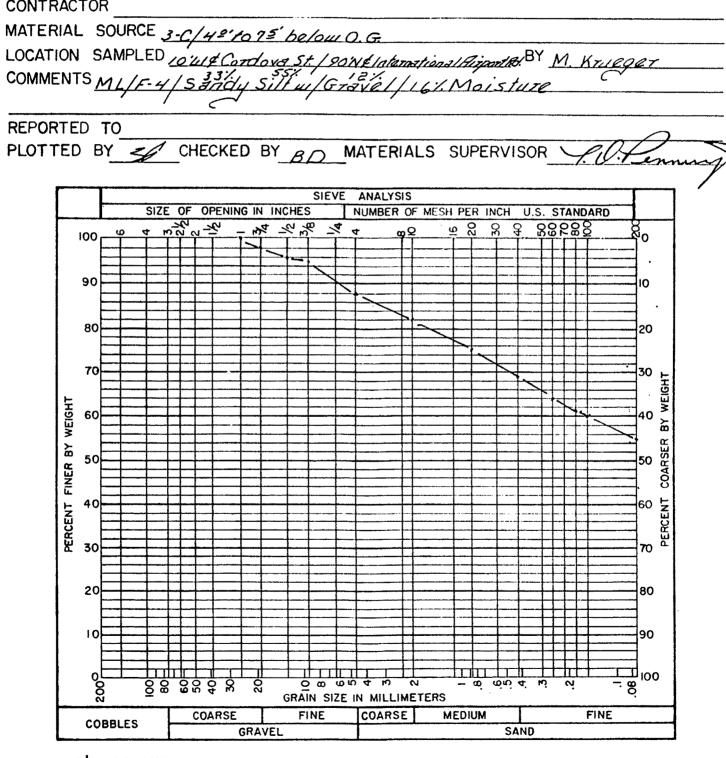


INSPECTOR'S COMMENTS



INSPECTOR 5 COMMENT

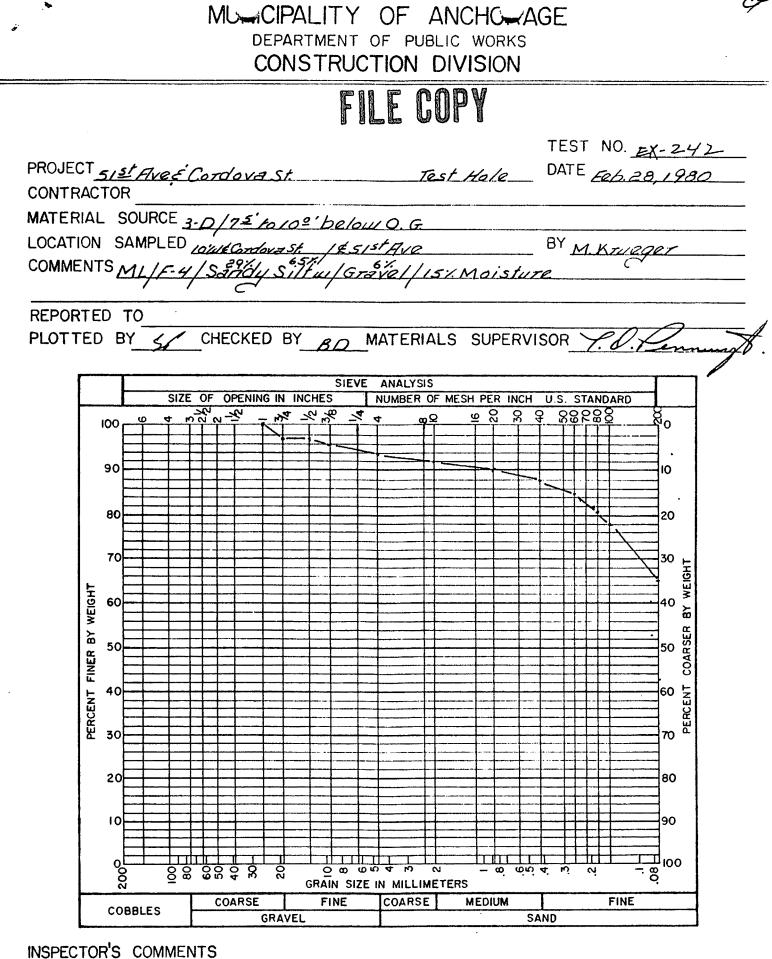
INSPECTOR'S COMMENTS

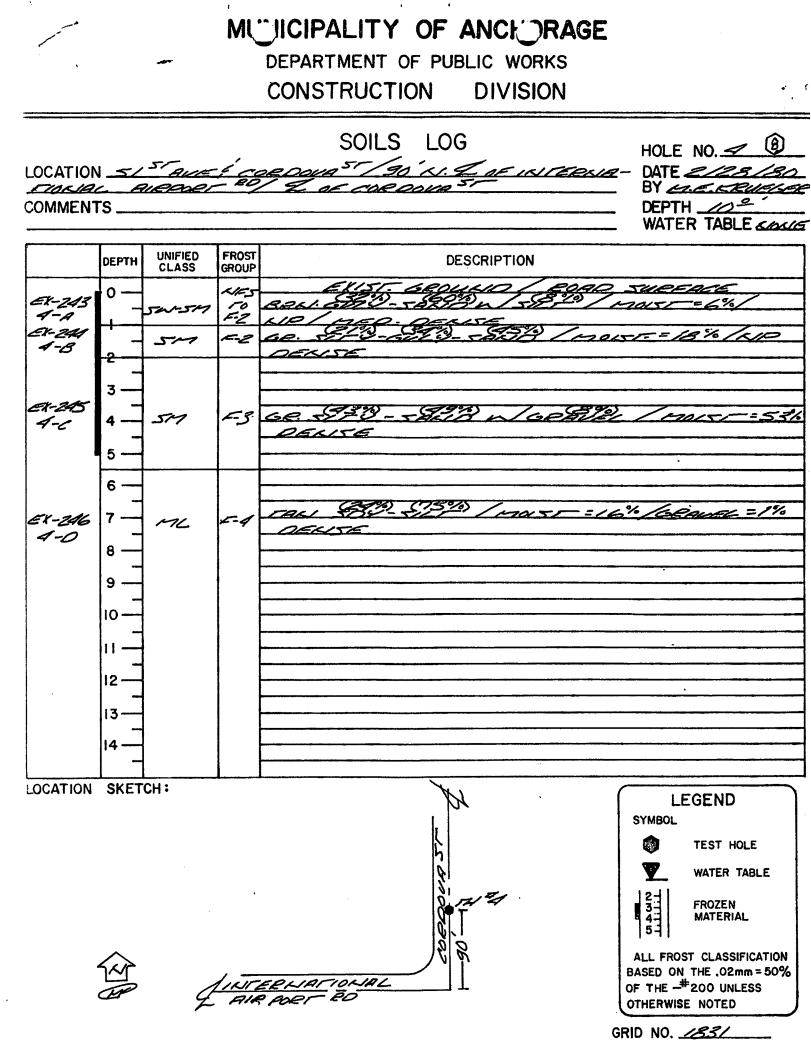


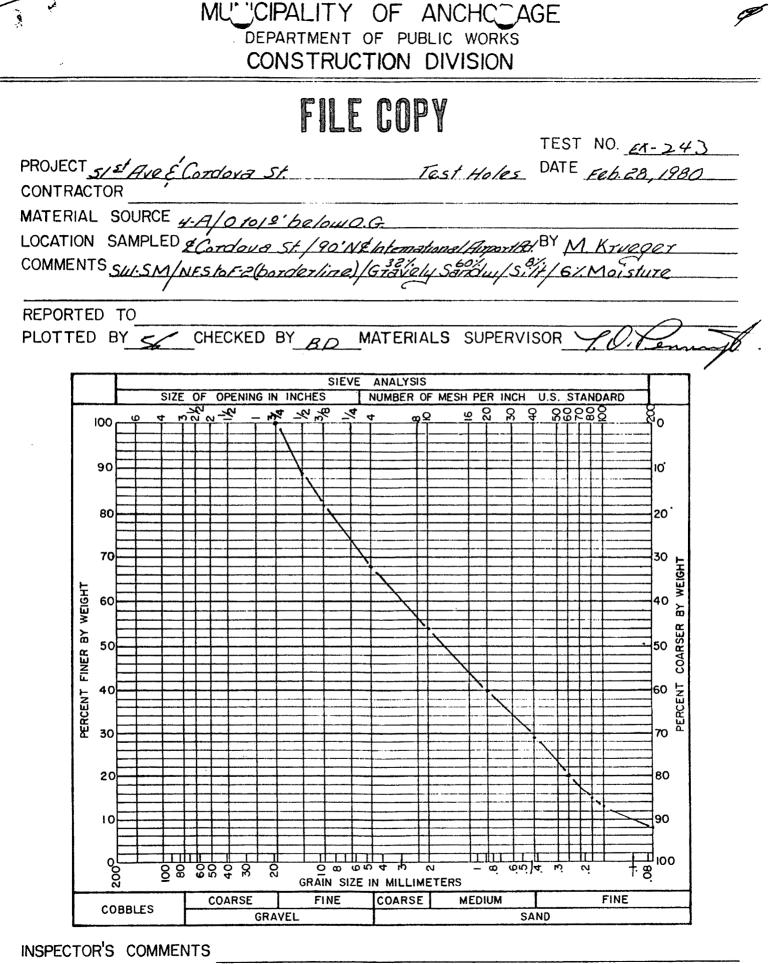
FILE COPY TEST NO. ______ PROJECT <u>51 St Ave & Cordova St</u> CONTRACTOR

REPORTED TO

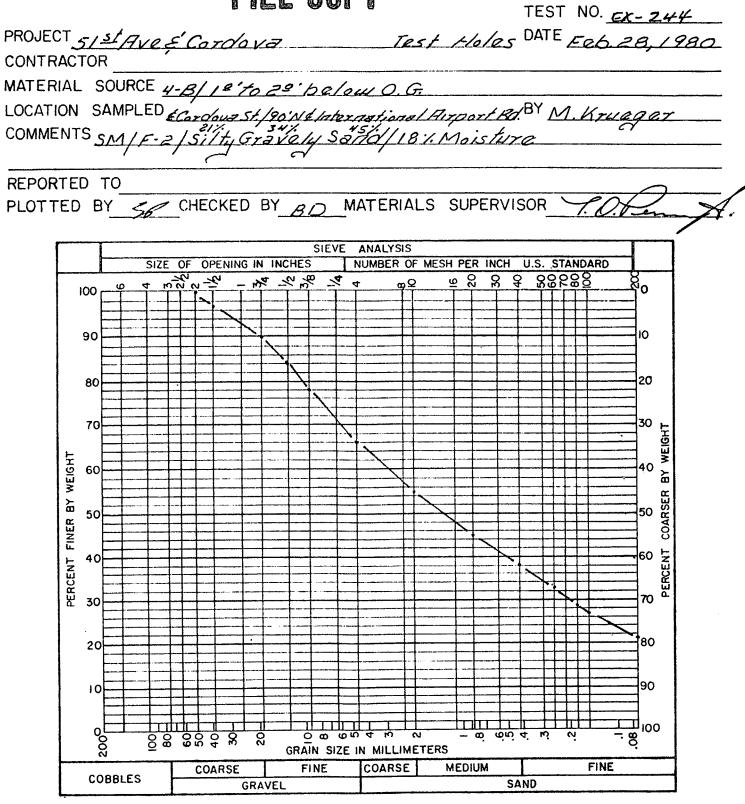
MUNICIPALITY OF ANCHOWAGE DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS CONSTRUCTION DIVISION



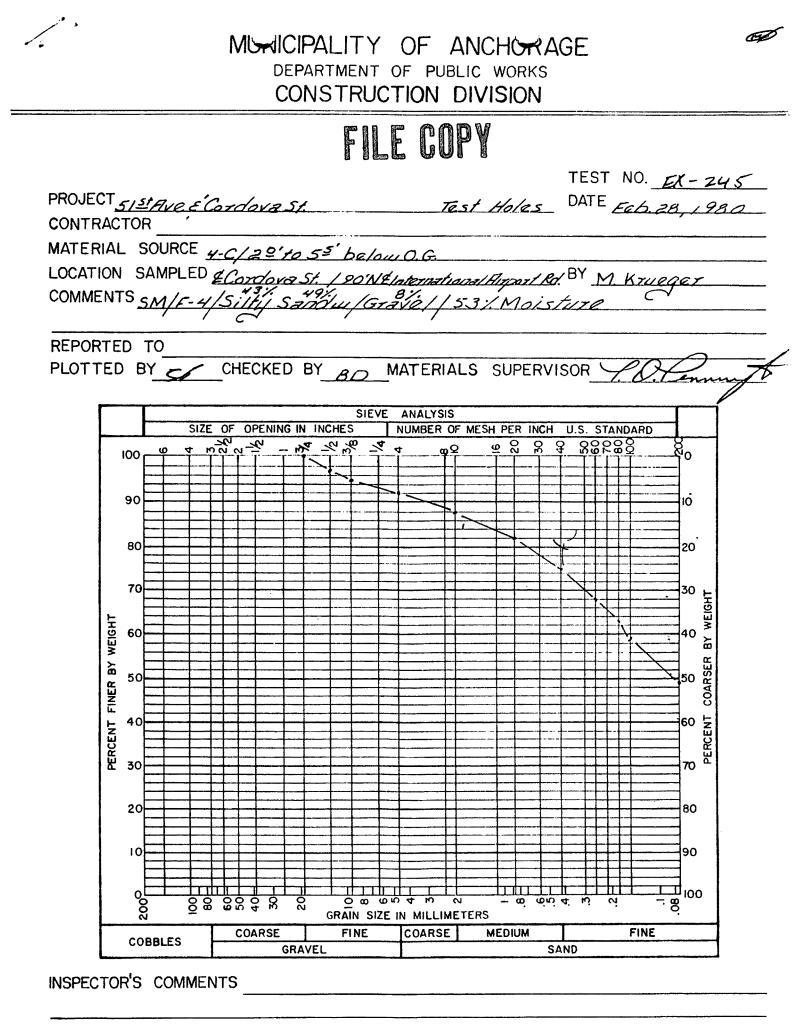


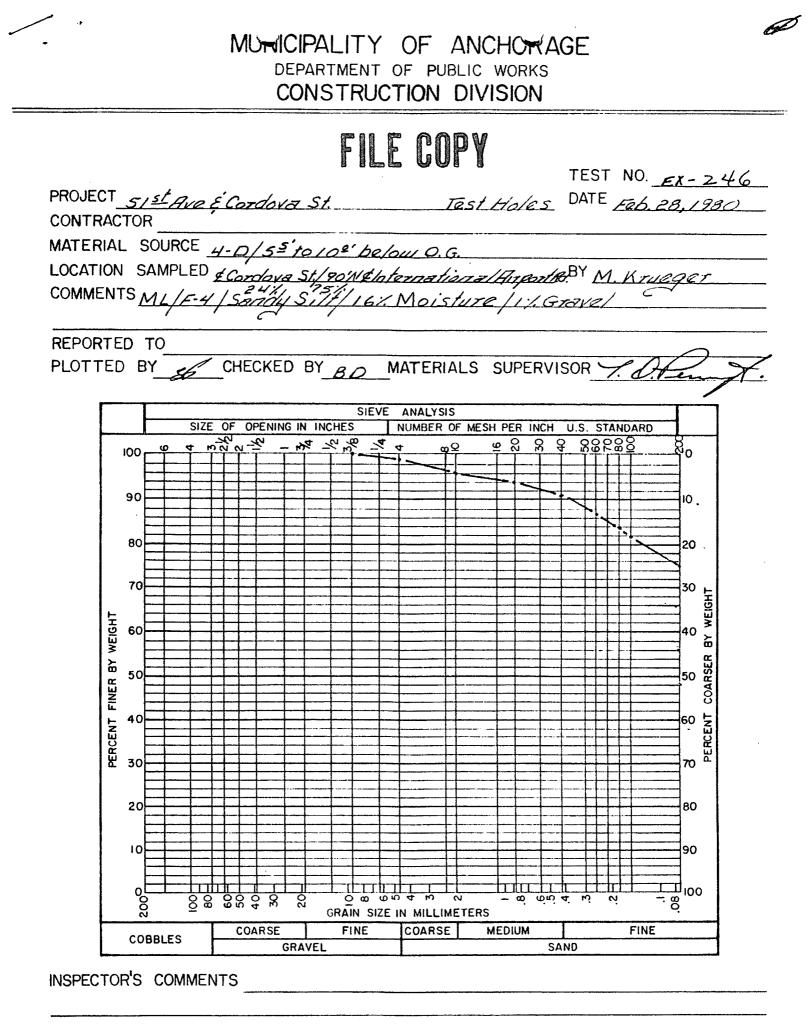


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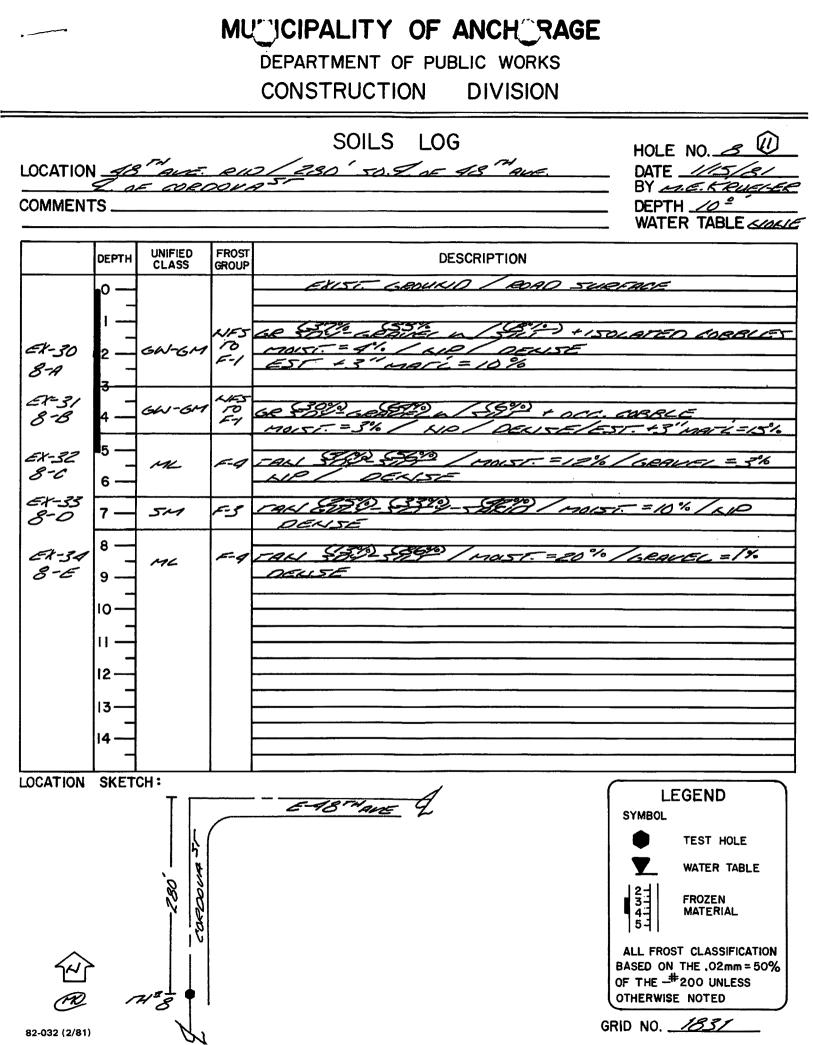


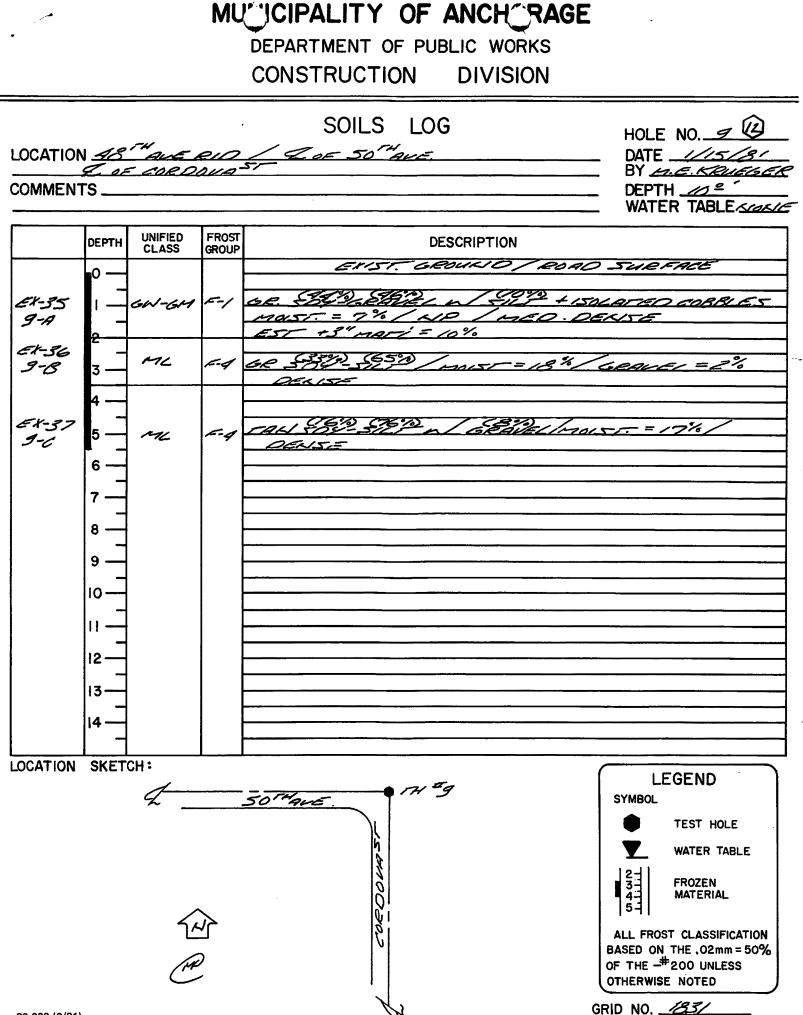
INSPECTOR'S COMMENTS

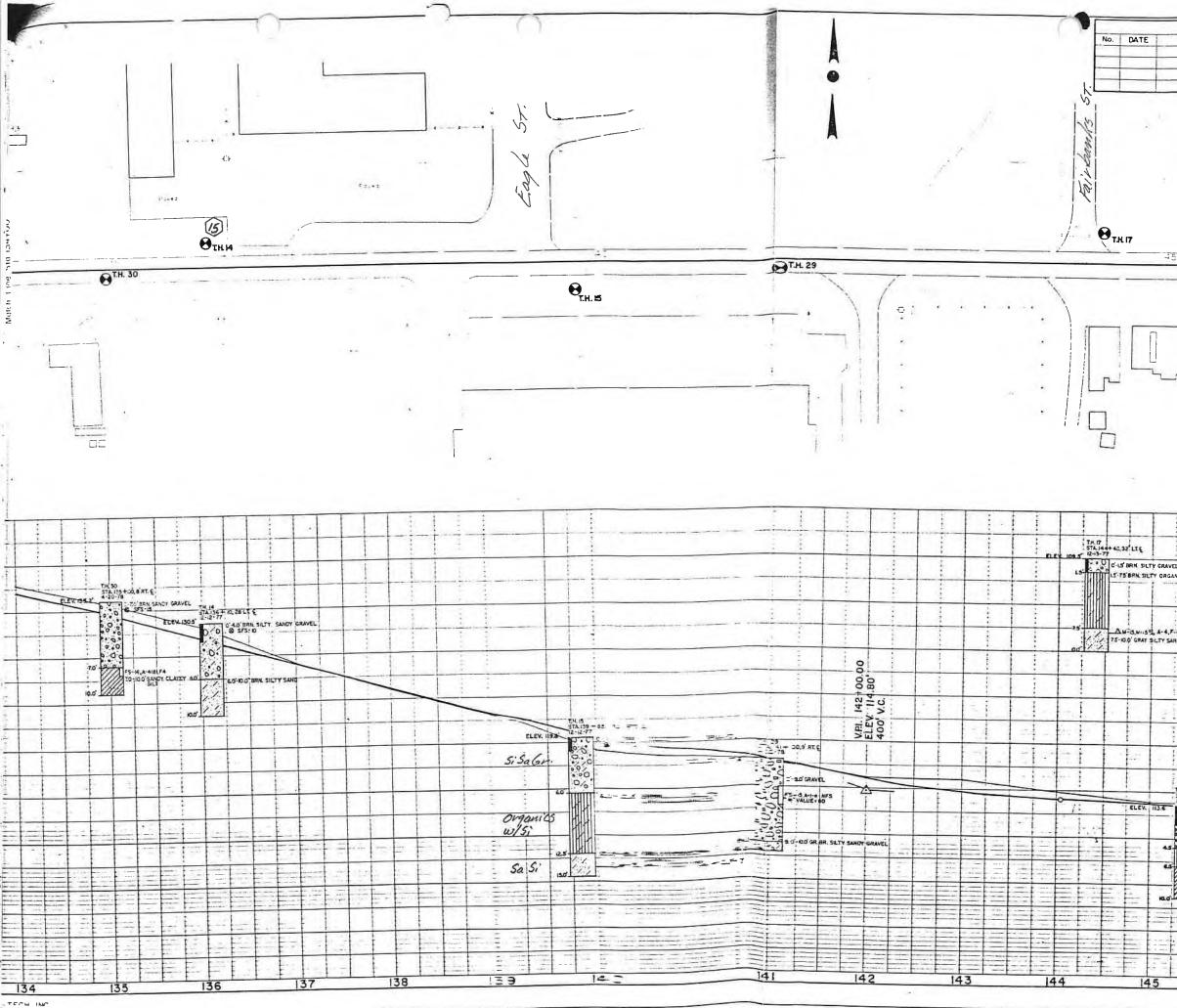




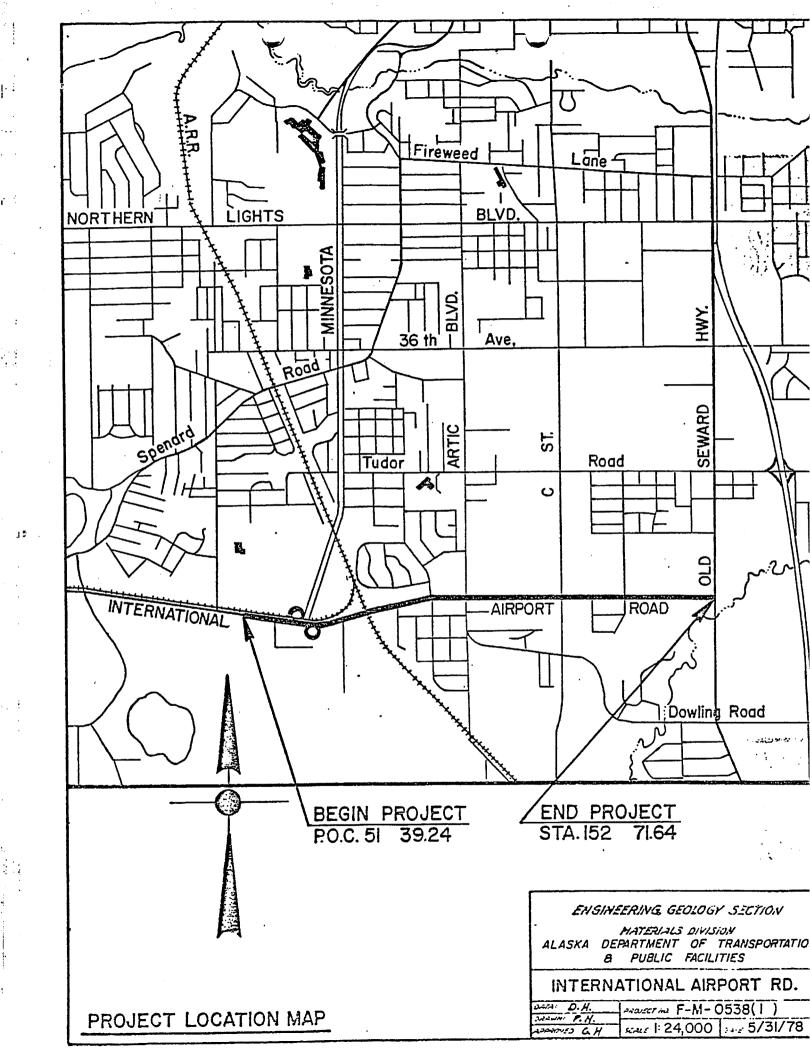
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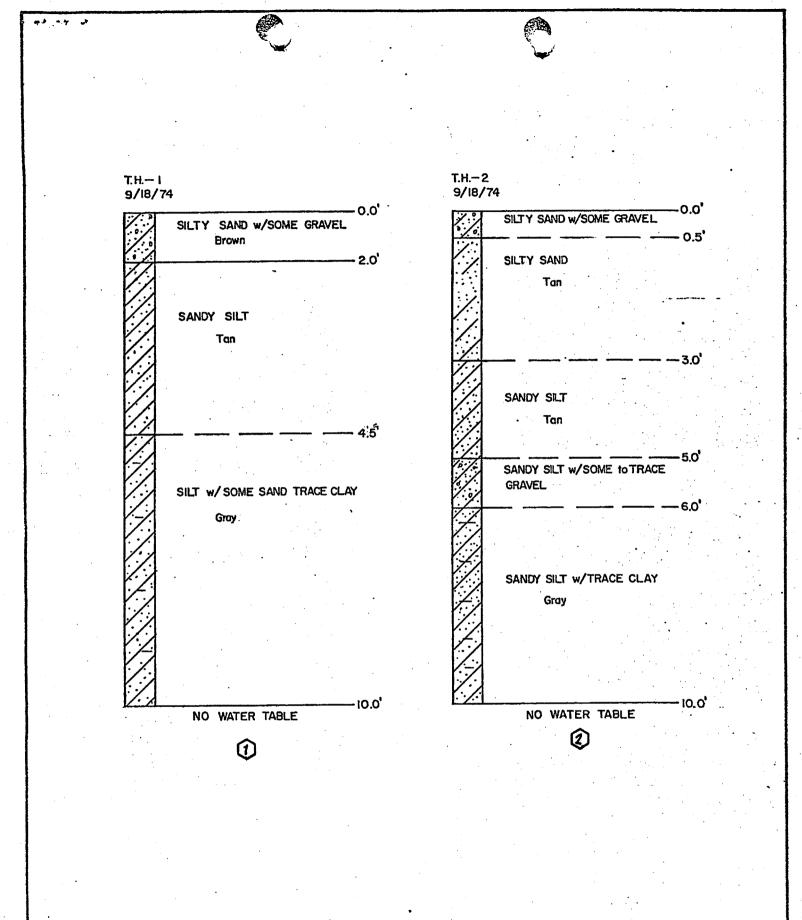




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1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1			2.0°0.00	0000	3'-7.0' BRN. 5	ANDY GRAV	130
145 + 40,30 MT 2			12.0° 0.00 0.00 0.00 0.00 0.00 0.00 0.00	0 0 0 0 0	3 ASPHALT		130 120
43+ 40,30 AT E 0 0 5.73-10 45-6.5' BIRL TY ORDANICS 45-6.5' BIRL TUTY ORDANICS 45-6.5' BIRL TUTY ORDANICS 4.5-10,0' GRAY SILT			2.0°0.00	0 0 0 0 0 0	3'ASPHALT 3'-7.0' BRH. 5 8.0 ORGANICS		130 120
145 + 40,30 MT 2			12.6°	0 0 0 0 0 0	3'ASPHALT 3'-7.0' BRH. 5 8.0 ORGANICS		130 120
1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1			12.0° 0.0° 0° 0° 0° 0° 0° 0° 0° 0° 0° 0° 0° 0° 0	0 0 0 0 0 0	3'ASPHALT 3'-7.0' BRH. 5 8.0 ORGANICS		130



1) Historic Borehole Logs For 48th Avenue



Engineering & Geological Consultants Inc. ANCHORAGE FAIRBANKS ALASKA JUNEAU LOG OF TEST HOLES GAAB. R.I.D. 50 ANCHORAGE , ALASKA

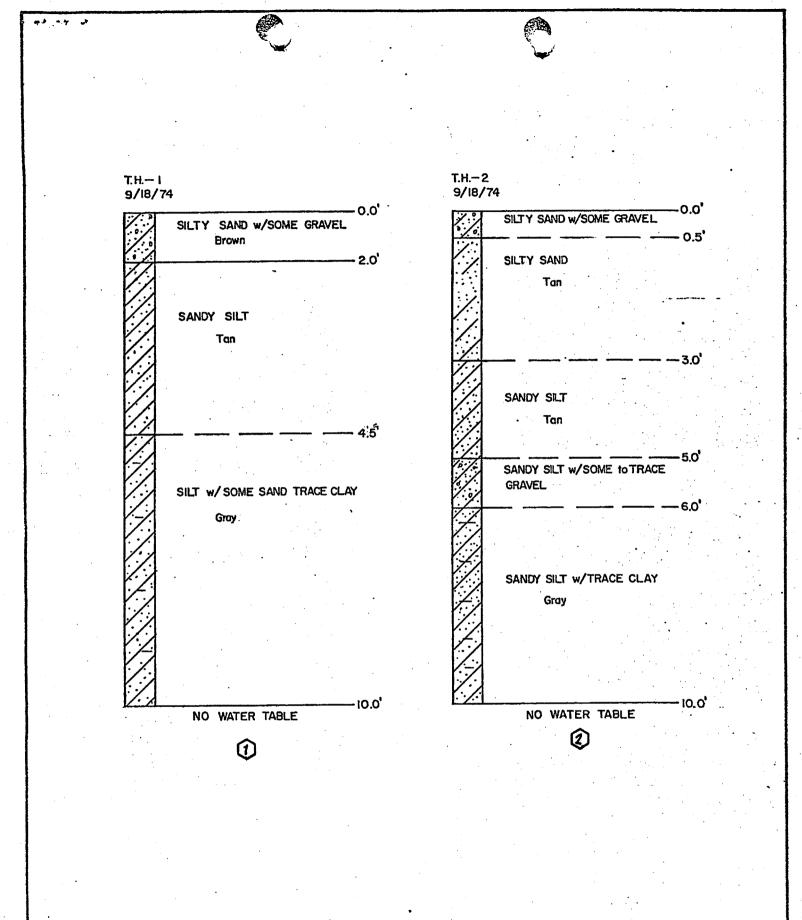
		1			
	DATE 9-19-74 SCALE 1" =2' DWN BY M.A.M.	CHKD BY	W.D.	PROJ. NO. 451061	DWG NO. B - 03
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PRC		NO.	561025 551030 ME_GAAB-Heathe		T M CONSULTANTS, INC.											DATE 6-27-75 PARTY NO PAGE NO						
LAB NO.	BORING NO.	SAMPLE NO.	DEPTH	1 1/2"	ı"	3/4"	1/2"	3/8"	4	10	40	200	.02	.005	.002	FINE	L.L.	P.1.	WET DENSITY	DRY Density	MOISTURE	CLASS
701	1	1	0.2 - 0.5			100	90	-81	61	44	17	7										GW-GM
702	1	2	0.5 - 2.0																			
703	1	2B	2.0 - 2.5				100	96	94	89	. 75	51									28.1	GM
704	1	3	2.5 - 4.5				100	98	96	95	92	82				2.69	26	5	122.7	100.1	22.7	CL-ML
705	1	4	4.5 - 5.5					100	99	98	94	80									27.6	
706	1	5	7.0 - 9.0					100	99	97	92	79	59.0	29.6	13.4		26	8	137.9	120.1	14.8	CL
707	2	1	0.2 - 0.5	100	96	89	89	79	68	58	32	8									7.0	GW-GM
708	2	2	2.0 - 4.0					100_	99	97	88	77		Portibles and Br			26	7			20.0	CL-ML
709	2	3	4.0 - 5.5			100	98	97	96	95	91	77	55.0	29.3	14.0		26	7	132.9	114.6	16.0	CL-ML
710	3	1	0.2 - 0.5	82	82	75	66	58	_44	32	15	4										GW
711	3	2	2.0 - 4.0		100	96	96	96	96	96	94	85	67.0	38.1	12.2		27	7	131.7	115.5	14.0	CL-ML
712	3	3	4.0 - 6.0				ļ		100	99	98	89	56.0	26.7	11.1	2.68	27	7	131.0	108.4	20.9	CL-ML
713	4	1	2.5 - 4.0	ļ			ļ	100	99	99	97	90		12.6	2.8	2.68	28	5	120.8	98.0	23.3	СЦ
714	· 4	2	4.5 - 6.0				100	99	99	98	95	87	73.3	19.9	8.3		28	3	110.7	80.2	38.2	ML
715	5	1	0.2 - 0.5	83	76	70	62	59	50	40	17	3		-				ļ			4.3	GW
716	5	2	3.5 - 5.0				100	98	97	95	88	66	48.0	15.8	7.8	2.64	24	6	122.3	97.5		CL-ML
717	5	3	5.0 - 6.5			100	98	97	92	91	67	57	42,0	15,1	4.9		22	5	127.3	107.6		CL-ML
718	5	4	6.5 - 8.0	<u> </u>			<u> </u>			100	99	74	47.6	22.0	9.3		21	4				CL-ML
719	6	1	1.5 - 3.0		. •	100	99	98	97		89	76				2.67	1	5			14.9	
720	6	2	3.0 - 4.5	·		100	99	99	96	95	92	85	57.0	27.3	13.0		25	7	L	112.9		CL-ML

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NOTE: SIEVE ANALYSIS = PERCENT PASSING

APPROVED M. Former



Engineering & Geological Consultants Inc. ANCHORAGE FAIRBANKS ALASKA JUNEAU LOG OF TEST HOLES GAAB. R.I.D. 50 ANCHORAGE , ALASKA

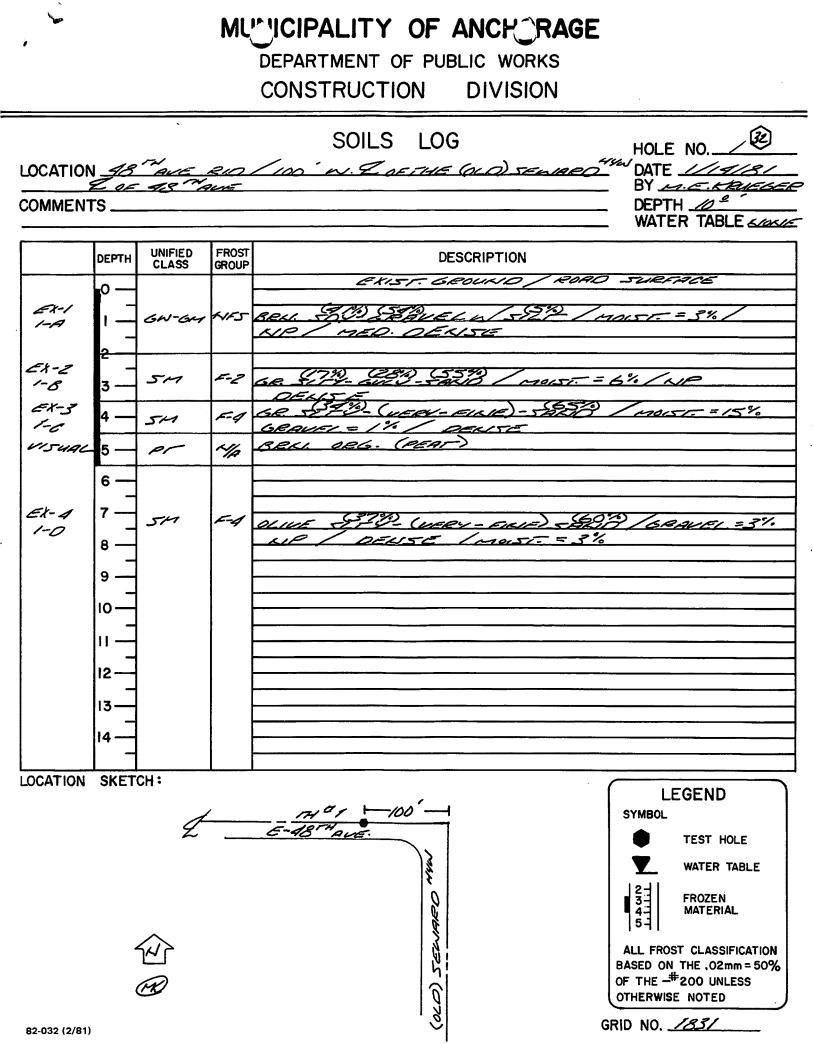
		1			
	DATE 9-19-74 SCALE 1" =2' DWN BY M.A.M.	CHKD BY	W.D.	PROJ. NO. 451061	DWG NO. B - 03
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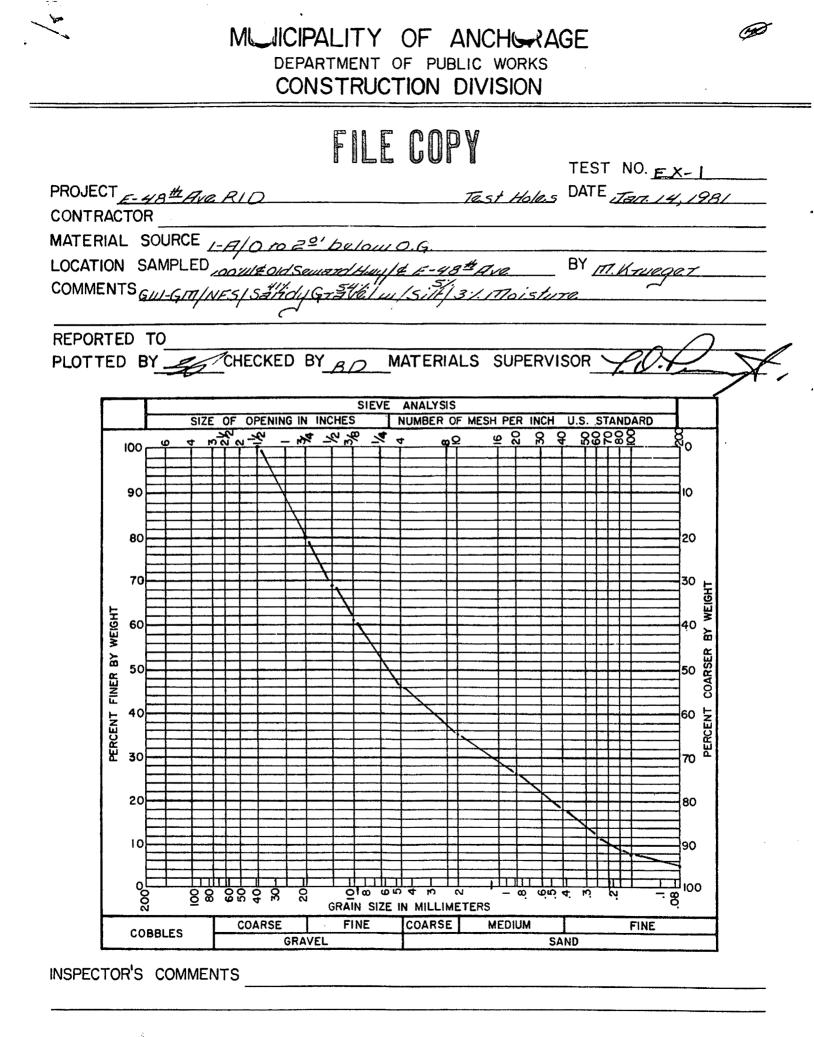
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PRC		NO.	561025 551030 ME_GAAB-Heathe		T M CONSULTANTS, INC.											DATE 6-27-75 PARTY NO PAGE NO						
LAB NO.	BORING NO.	SAMPLE NO.	DEPTH	1 1/2"	ı"	3/4"	1/2"	3/8"	4	10	40	200	.02	.005	.002	FINE	L.L.	P.1.	WET DENSITY	DRY Density	MOISTURE	CLASS
701	1	1	0.2 - 0.5			100	90	-81	61	44	17	7										GW-GM
702	1	2	0.5 - 2.0																			
703	1	2B	2.0 - 2.5				100	96	94	89	. 75	51									28.1	GM
704	1	3	2.5 - 4.5				100	98	96	95	92	82				2.69	26	5	122.7	100.1	22.7	CL-ML
705	1	4	4.5 - 5.5					100	99	98	94	80									27.6	
706	1	5	7.0 - 9.0					100	99	97	92	79	59.0	29.6	13.4		26	8	137.9	120.1	14.8	CL
707	2	1	0.2 - 0.5	100	96	89	89	79	68	58	32	8									7.0	GW-GM
708	2	2	2.0 - 4.0					100_	99	97	88	77		Portibles and Br			26	7			20.0	CL-ML
709	2	3	4.0 - 5.5			100	98	97	96	95	91	77	55.0	29.3	14.0		26	7	132.9	114.6	16.0	CL-ML
710	3	1	0.2 - 0.5	82	82	75	66	58	_44	32	15	4										GW
711	3	2	2.0 - 4.0		100	96	96	96	96	96	94	85	67.0	38.1	12.2		27	7	131.7	115.5	14.0	CL-ML
712	3	3	4.0 - 6.0				ļ		100	99	98	89	56.0	26.7	11.1	2.68	27	7	131.0	108.4	20.9	CL-ML
713	4	1	2.5 - 4.0	ļ			ļ	100	99	99	97	90		12.6	2.8	2.68	28	5	120.8	98.0	23.3	СЦ
714	· 4	2	4.5 - 6.0				100	99	99	98	95	87	73.3	19.9	8.3		28	3	110.7	80.2	38.2	ML
715	5	1	0.2 - 0.5	83	76	70	62	59	50	40	17	3		-				ļ			4.3	GW
716	5	2	3.5 - 5.0				100	98	97	95	88	66	48.0	15.8	7.8	2.64	24	6	122.3	97.5		CL-ML
717	5	3	5.0 - 6.5			100	98	97	92	91	67	57	42,0	15,1	4.9		22	5	127.3	107.6		CL-ML
718	5	4	6.5 - 8.0	<u> </u>			<u> </u>			100	99	74	47.6	22.0	9.3		21	4				CL-ML
719	6	1	1.5 - 3.0			100	99	98	97		89	76				2.67	1	5			14.9	
720	6	2	3.0 - 4.5	·		100	99	99	96	95	92	85	57.0	27.3	13.0		25	7	L	112.9		CL-ML

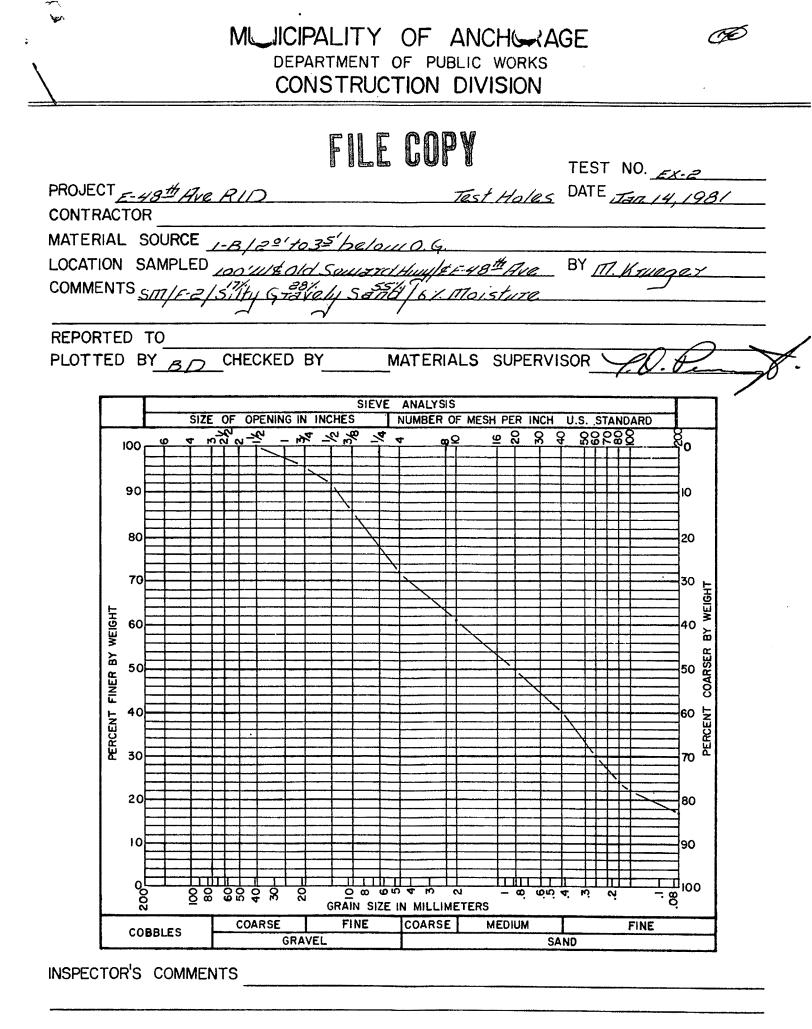
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NOTE: SIEVE ANALYSIS = PERCENT PASSING

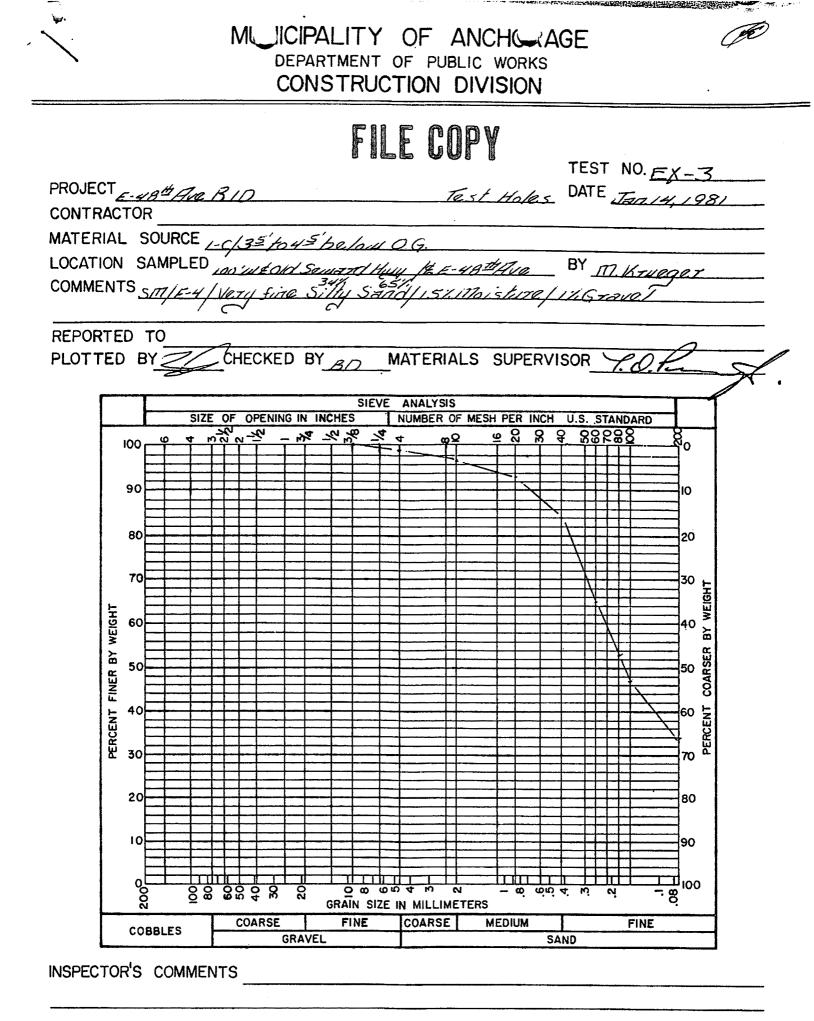
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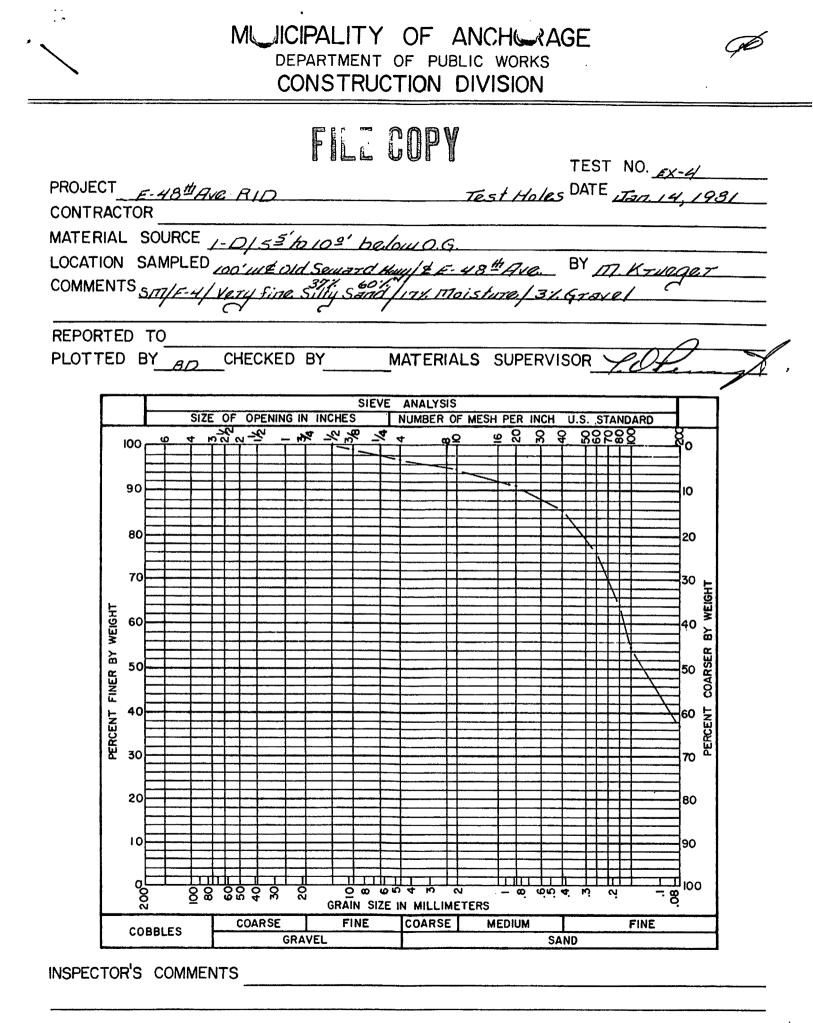


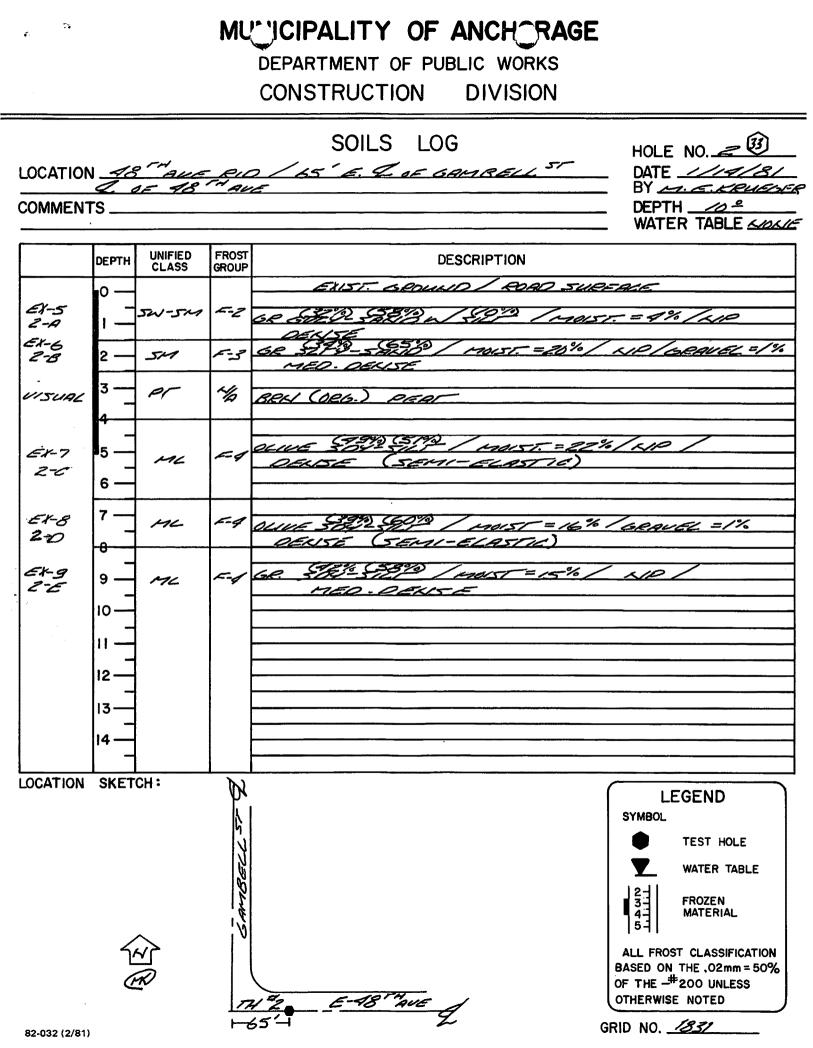


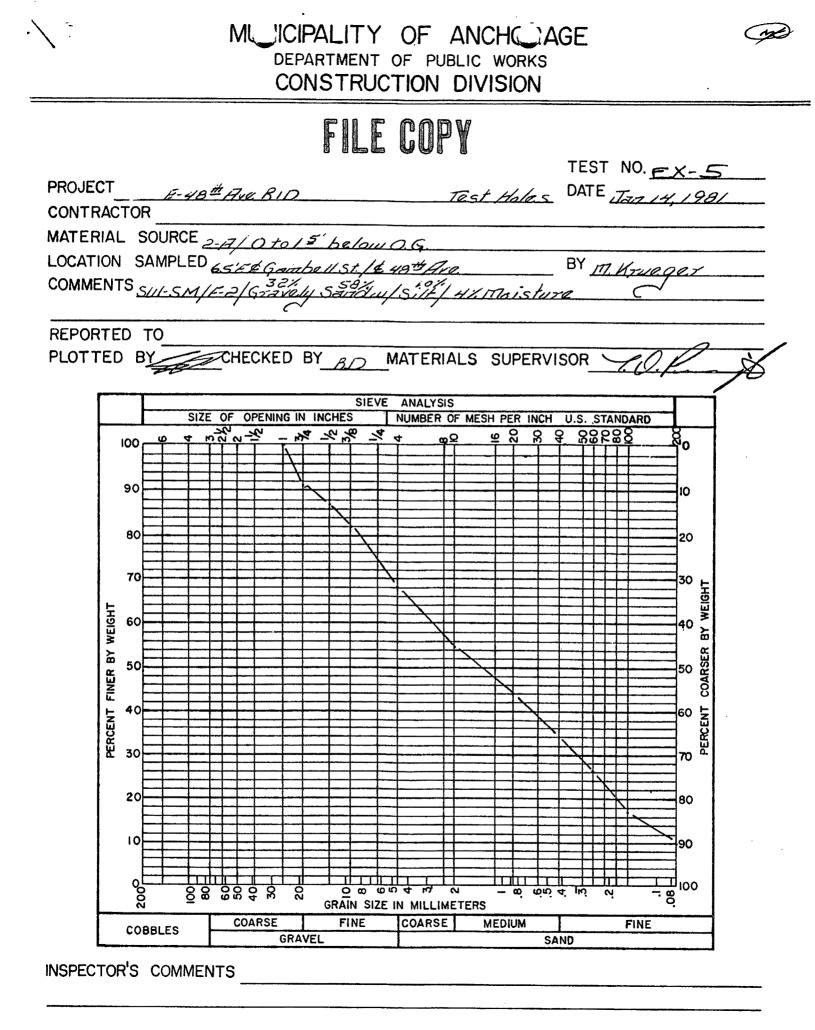
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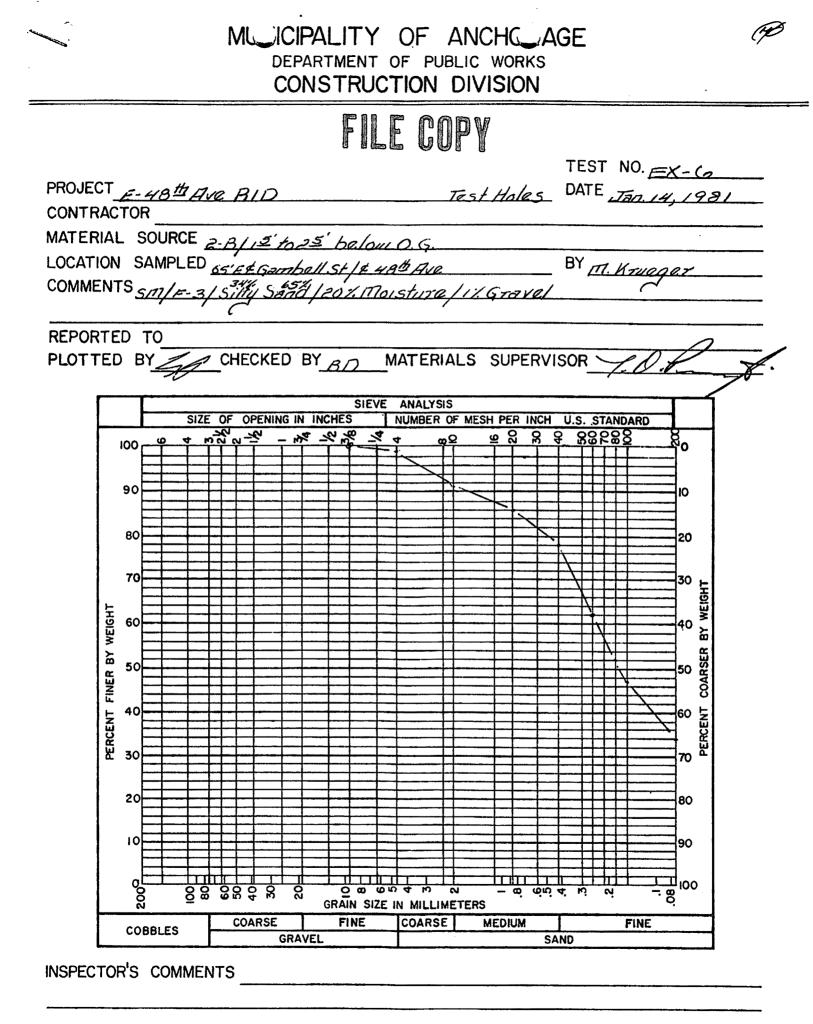


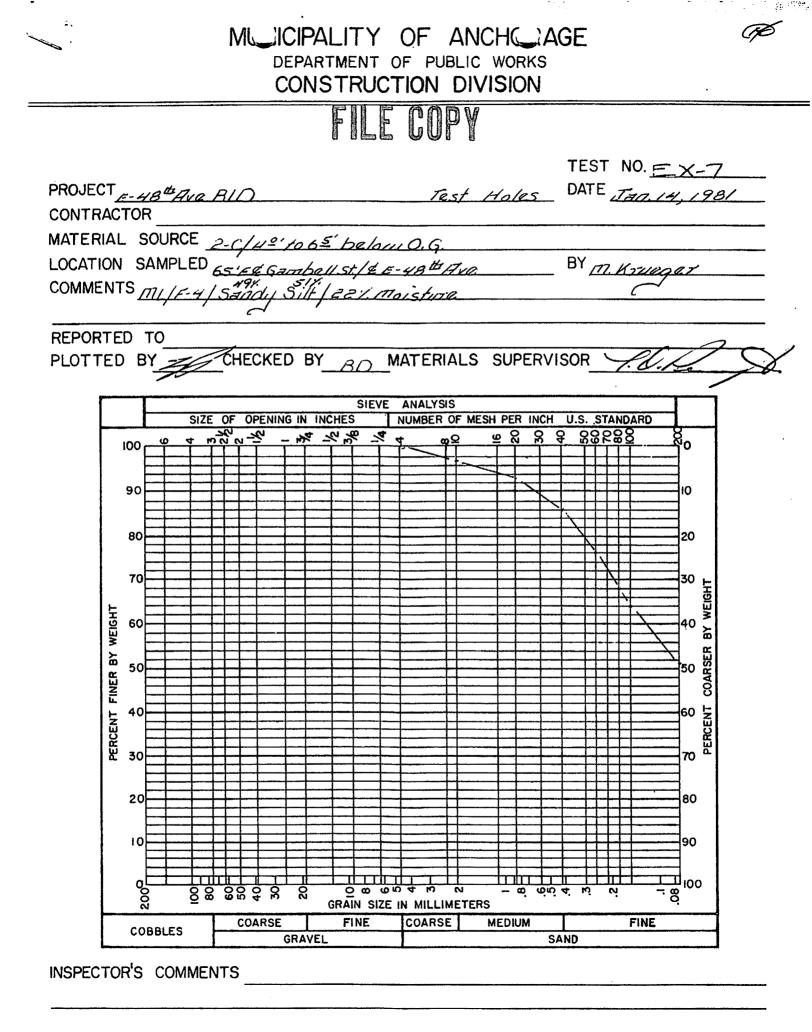


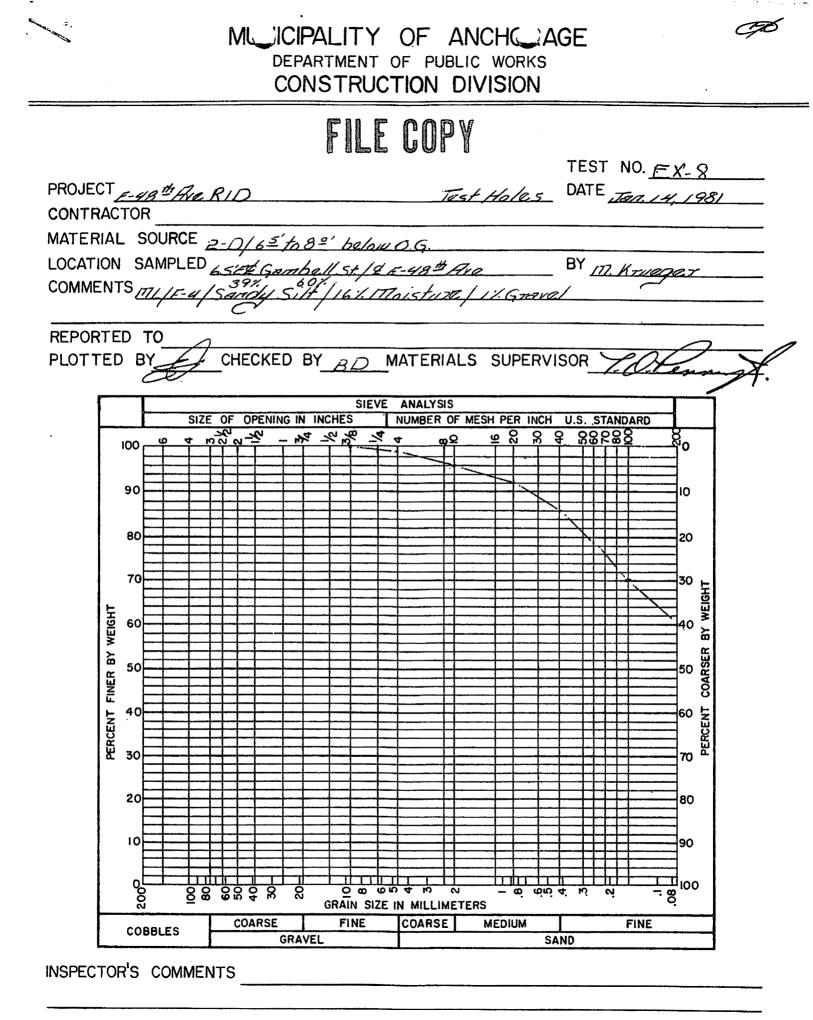


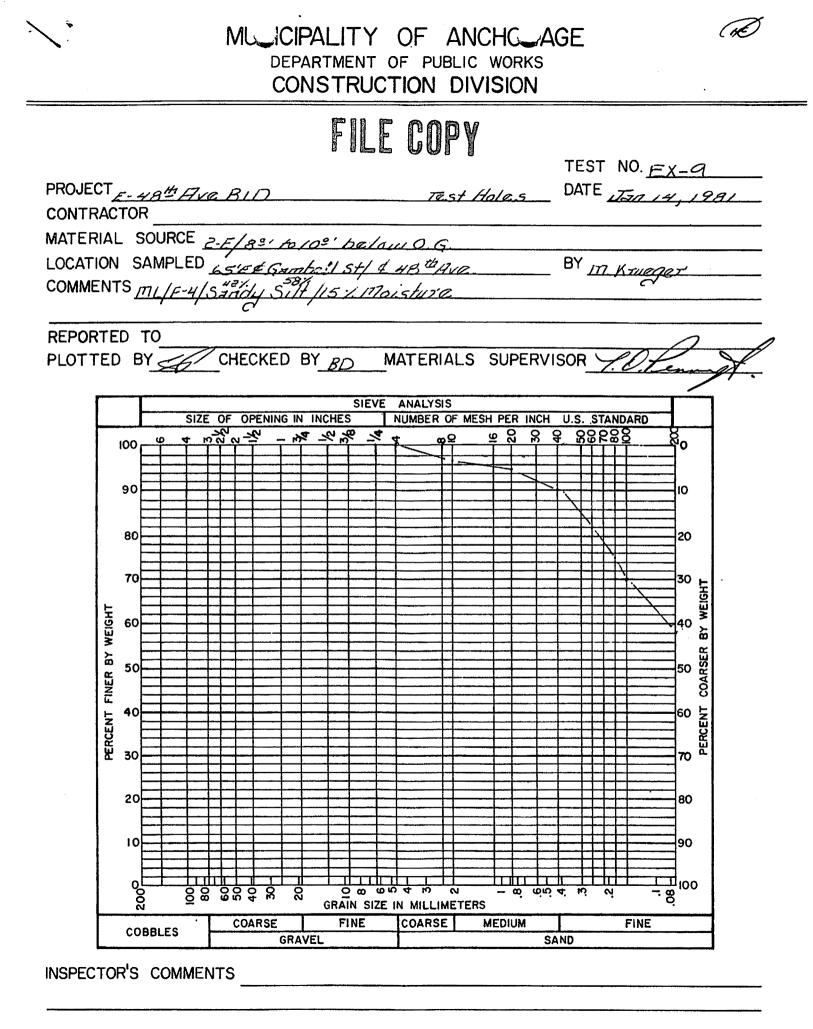


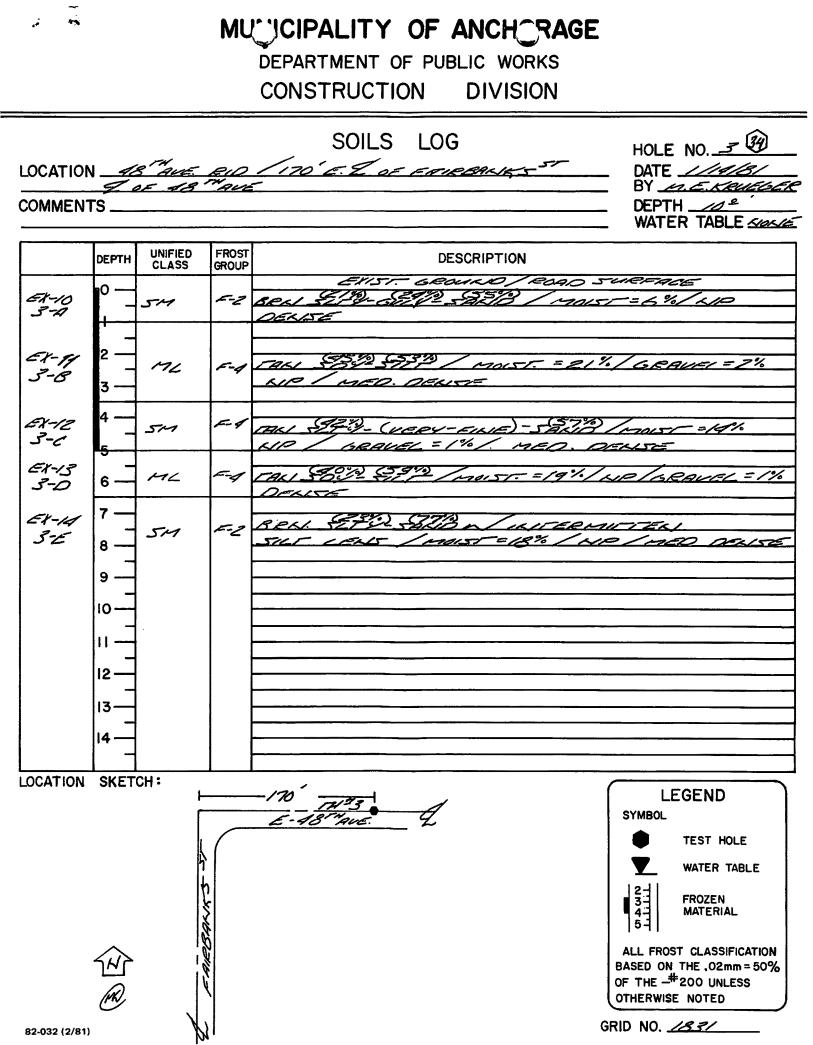


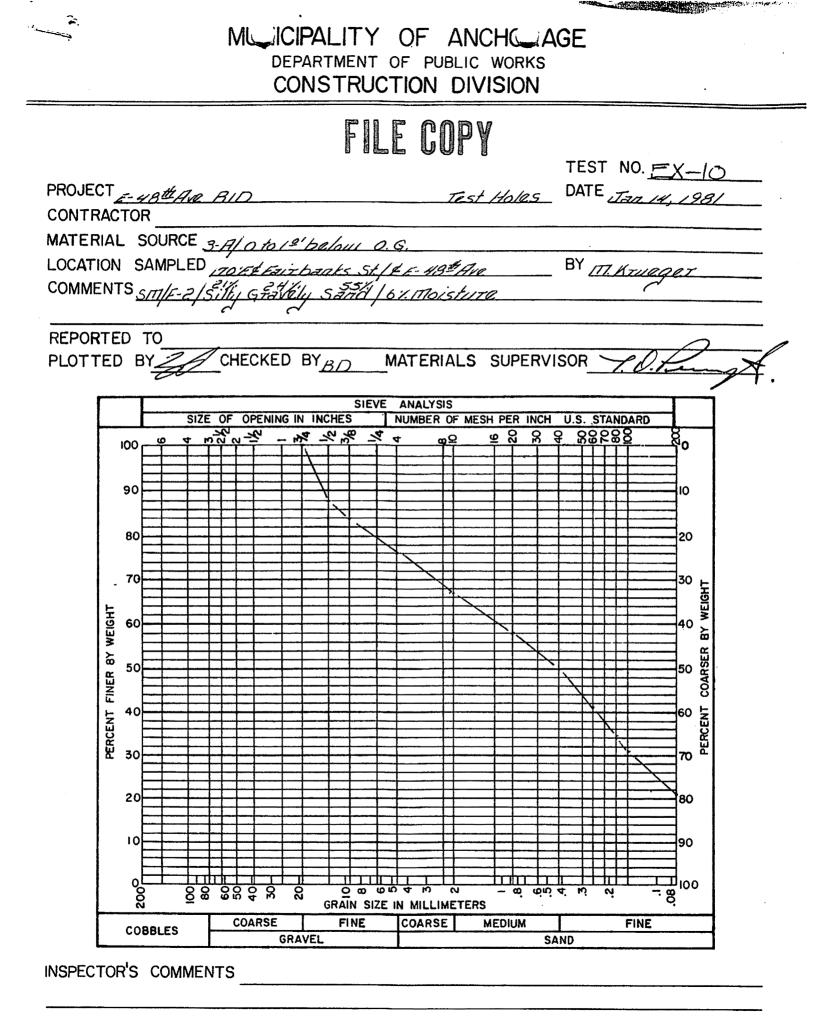




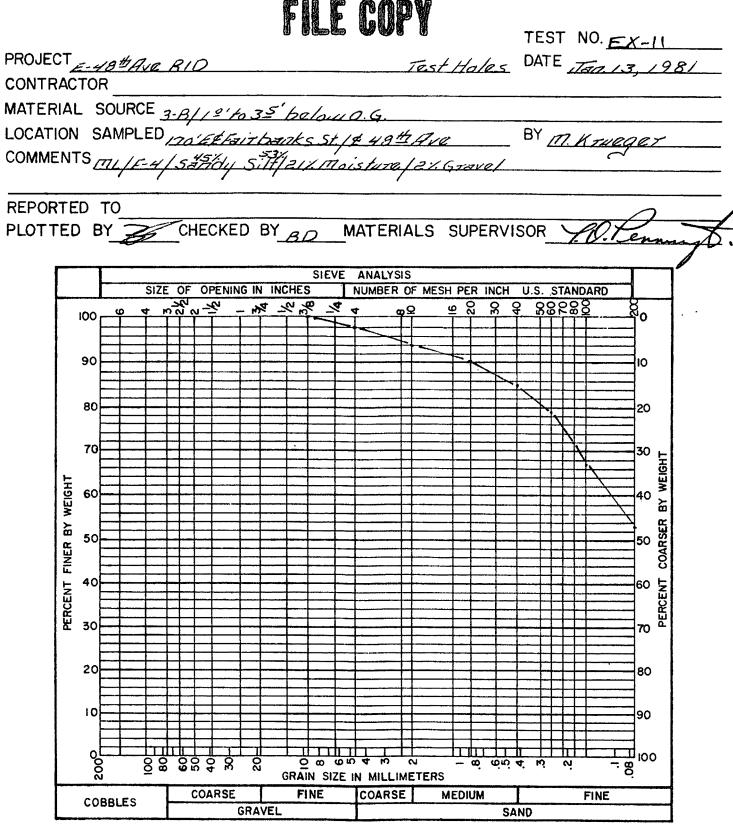




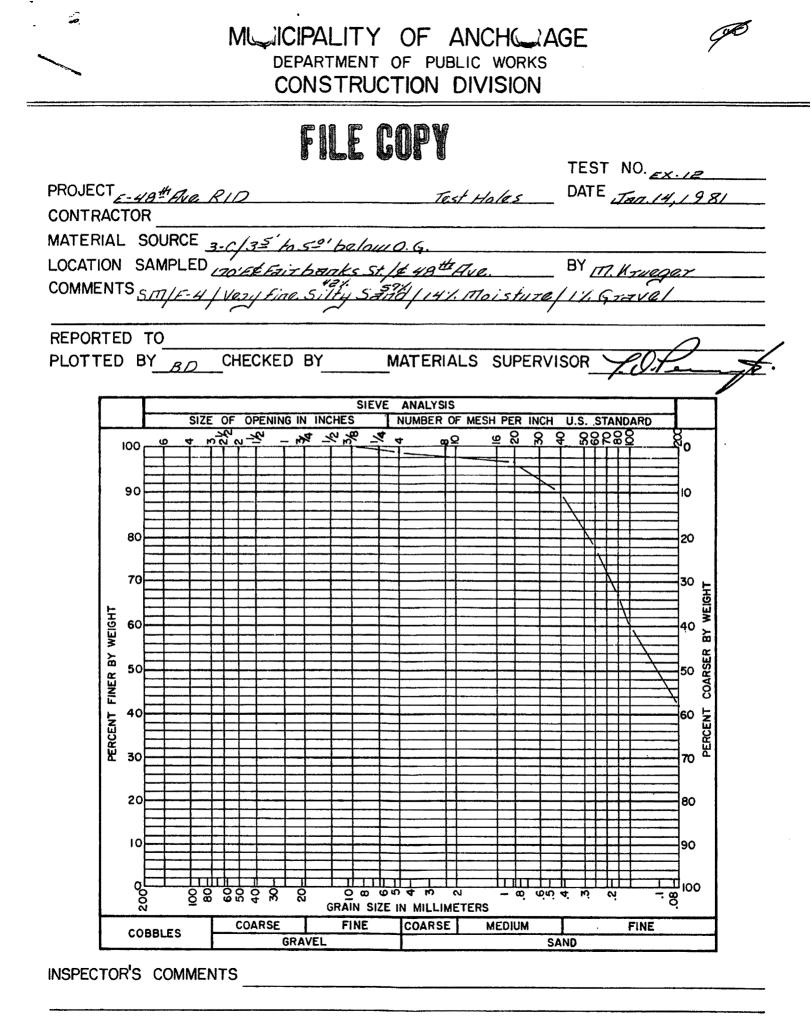


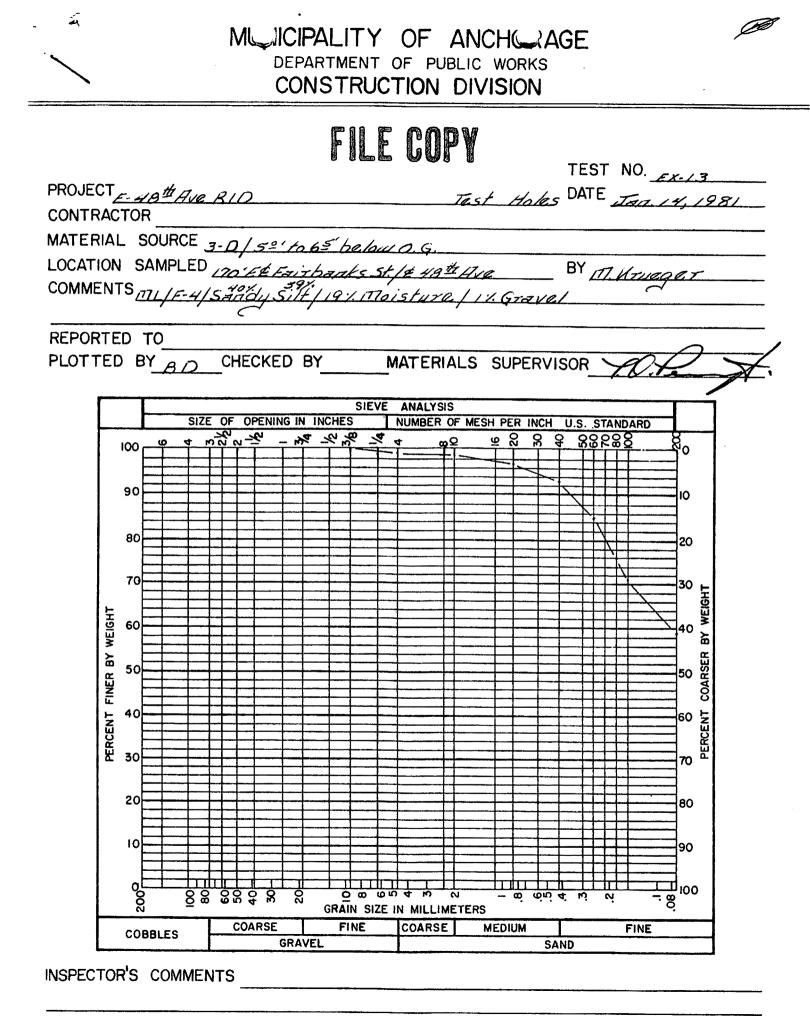


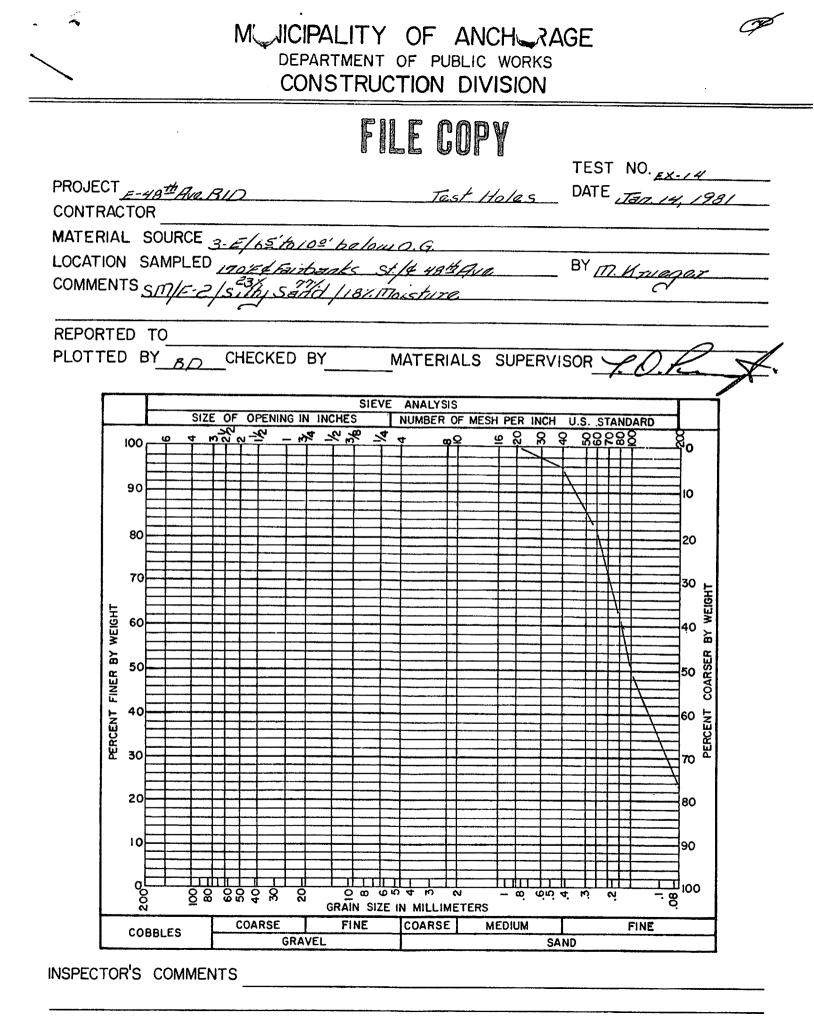
INSPECTOR'S COMMENTS

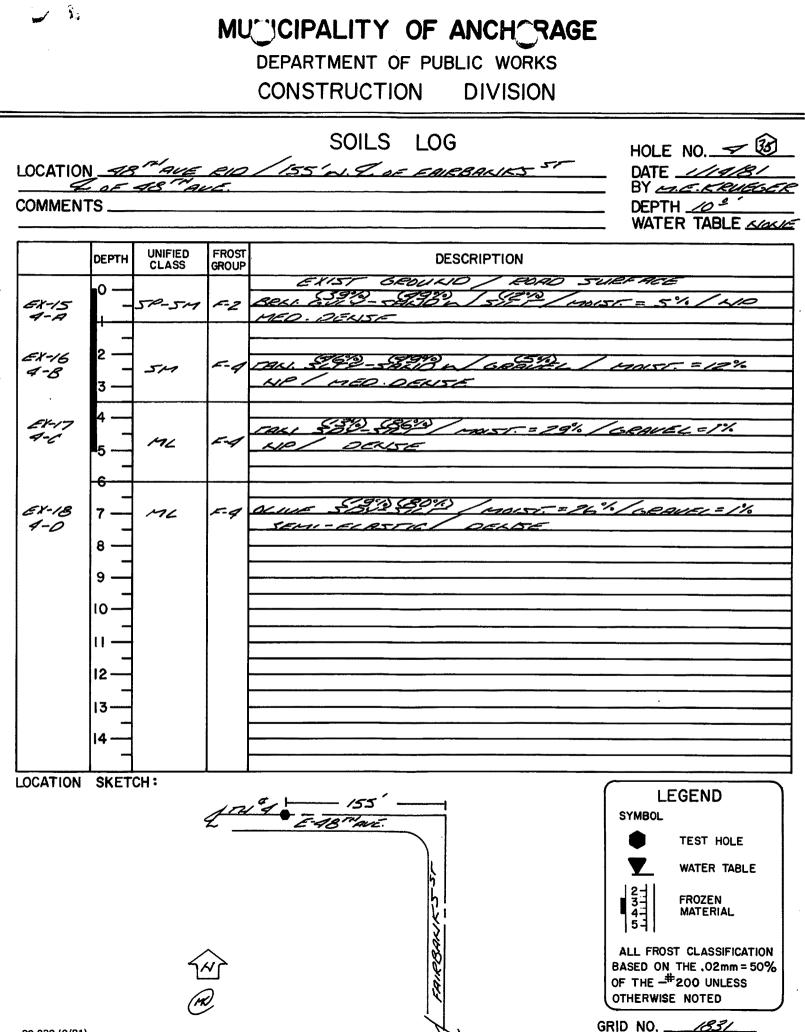


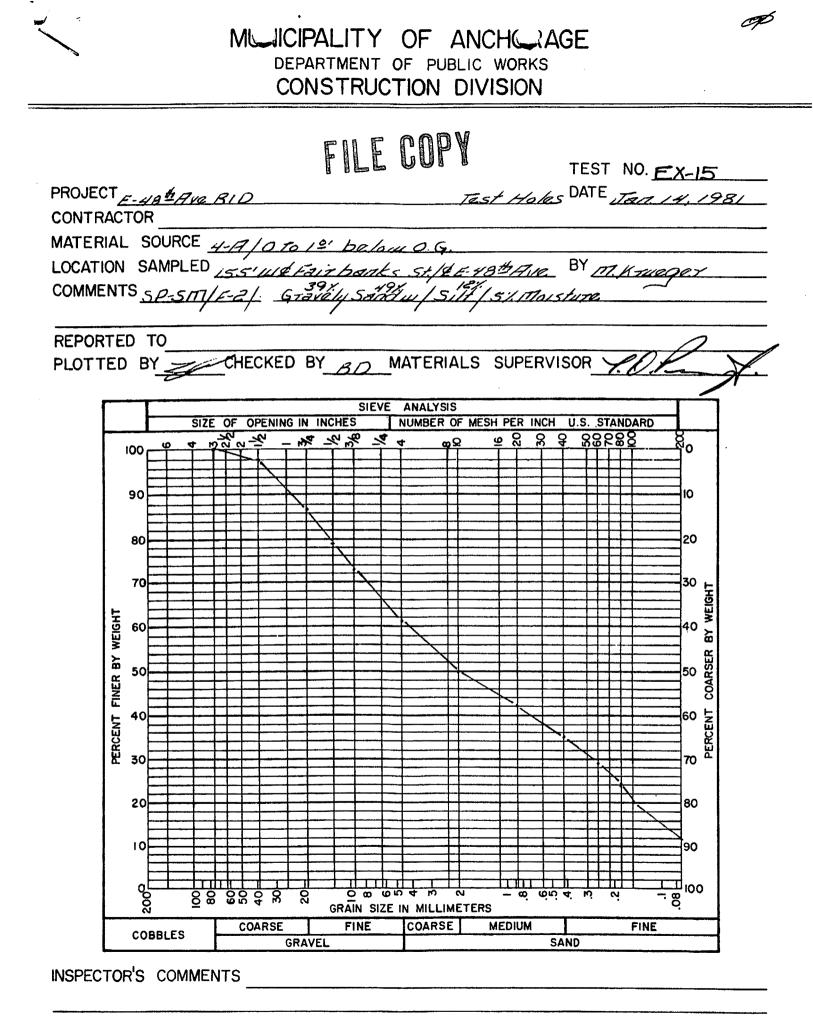
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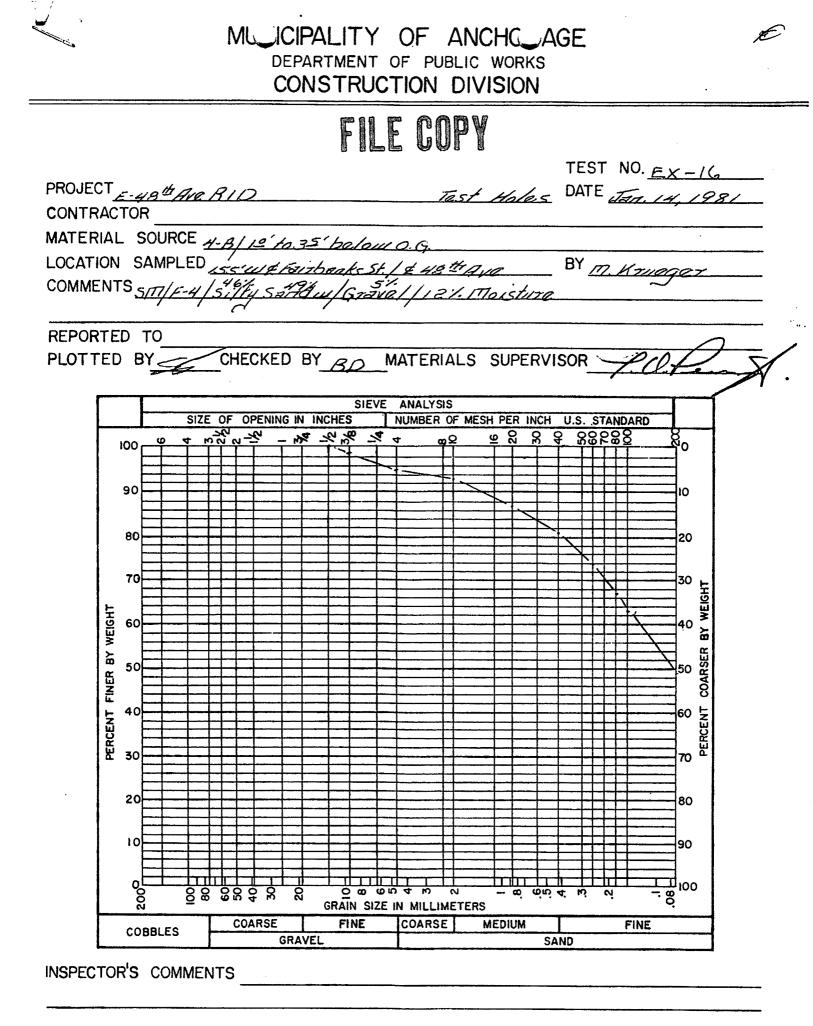


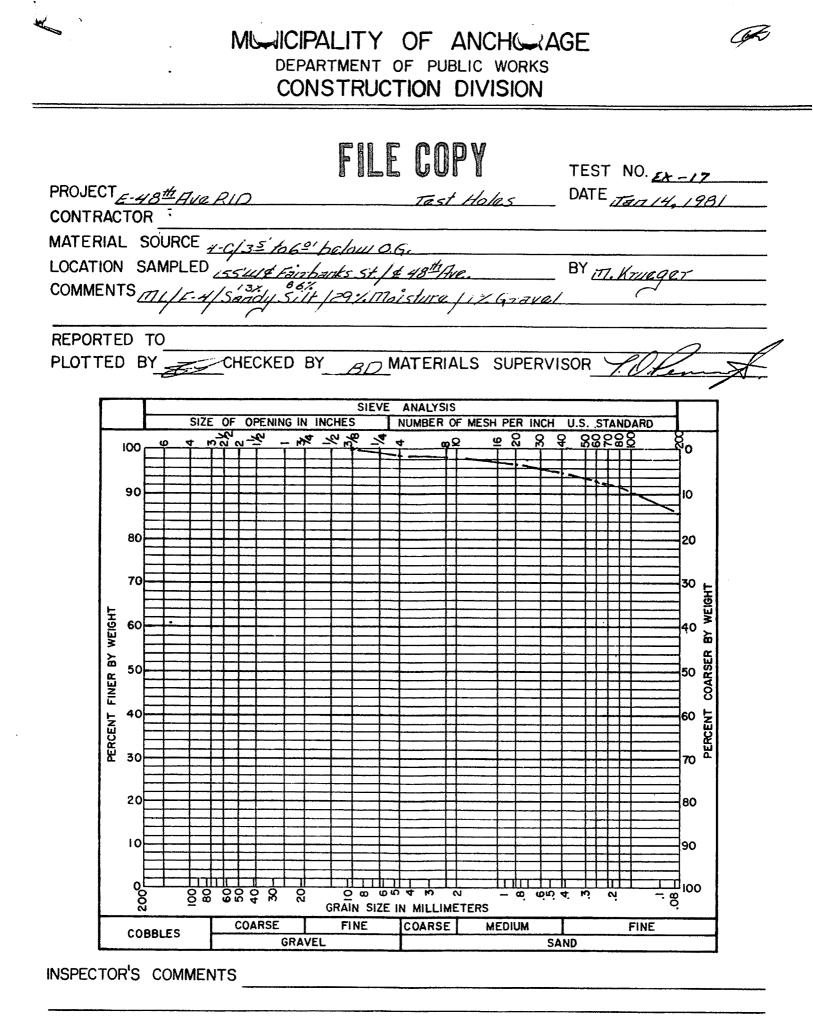






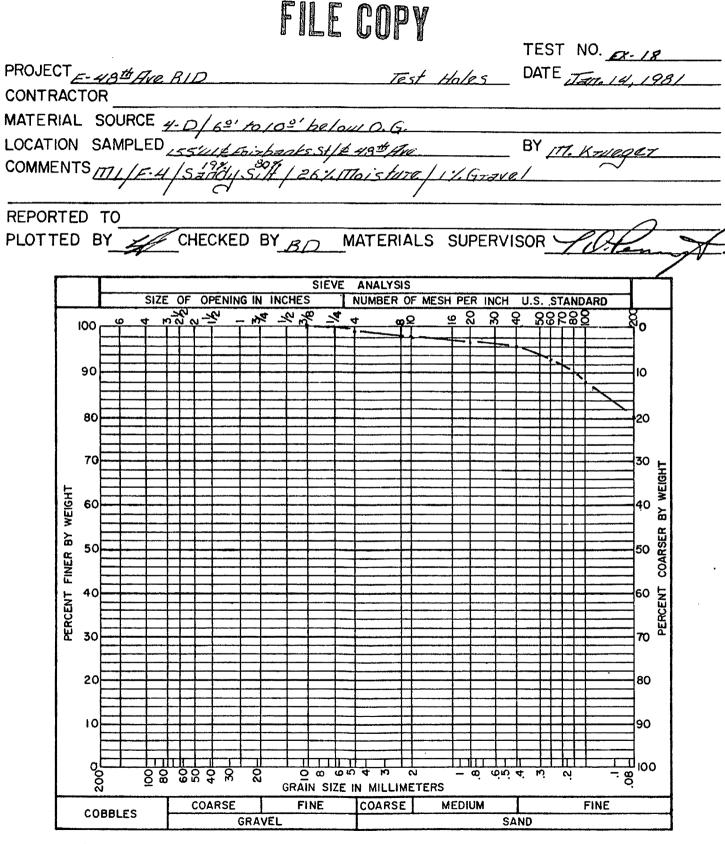




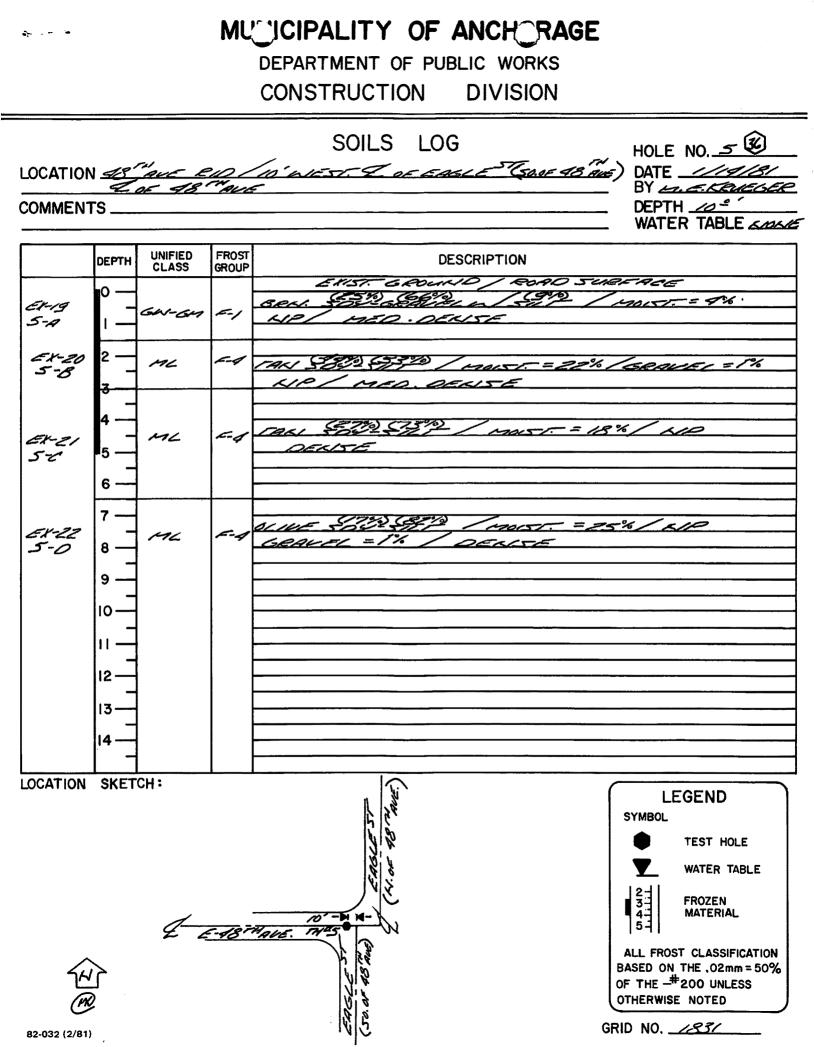


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INSPECTOR'S COMMENTS



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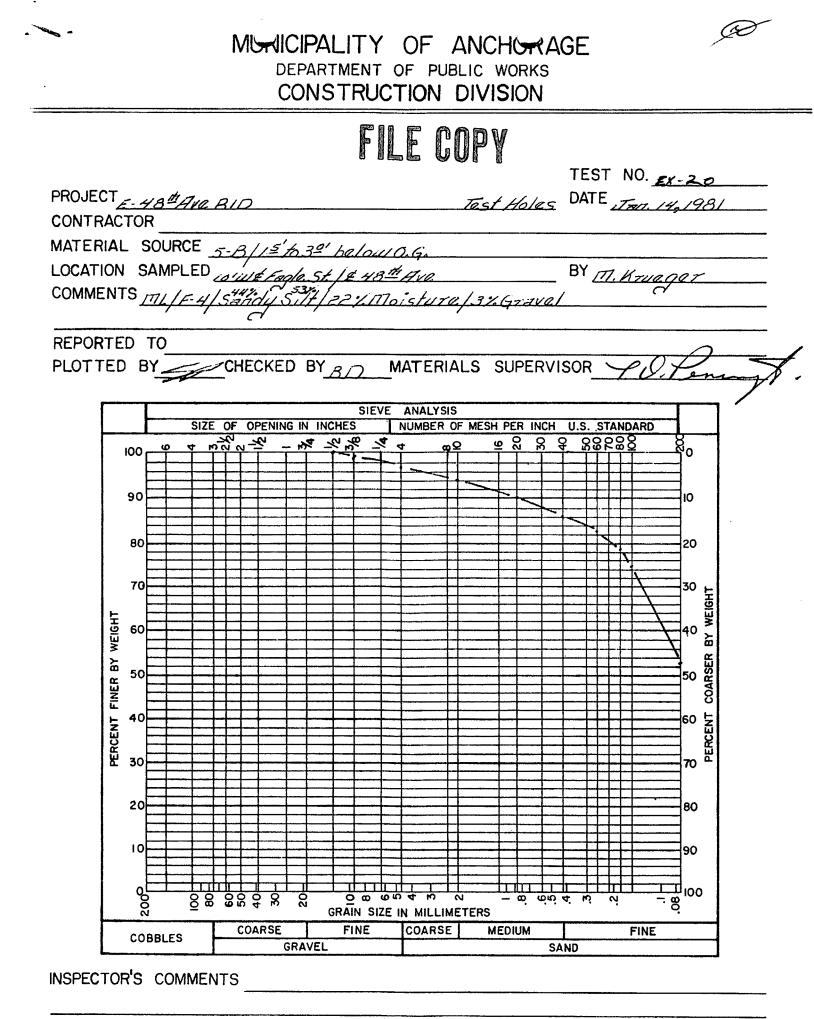


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FILE COPY

		TEST NO. <u>EX-</u>	- 19
PROJECT	RID	TEST NO. <u>EX-</u> Tost Holes DATE Tan 14	1.1981
CONTRACTOR			
MATERIAL SOURCE	5-A/0 to 15' below 0	<i>C</i>	
OCATION SAMPLED) uld and the late	A. BY TT II	
	125/1 - 66/01 /-	Ave. BY ITT. Krueg	7.7
<u>Gui-GIII/F</u>	<u>[[Sandy Grave[]]]</u> [S	17 4 %. Moi sture	
REPORTED TO			7
PLOTTED BY	CHECKED BY <u>BD</u> M	ATERIALS SUPERVISOR	mant
SIZE	ويستعجب والاجراب المستعا المستحد والمتحاد المتكاف المتعاد فبالواد والمتكون والمتواج والمتري التاري المترا المتكاف المتعاد	ANALYSIS NUMBER OF MESH PER INCH U.S. STANDARD	
	n 20 - 20 - 12 - 12 - 12 - 12 - 12 - 12 -		0
			70
90			10
80			20
70			30 F
H			WEIGHT
FINER BY WEIGHT			40 k
			ы К К
<u>۳</u> 50			COARSER
			ERCENT 09
8 30			70 "
20			80
10			90
	╋╍╋╍╊╺╌┠╺╌┠╴╌┠ ┨┎┨╸┠╶╢╴╸┨╶╌┨		100
		۲ MILLIMETERS א MILLIMETERS	100
	COARSE FINE	COARSE MEDIUM FINE	
COBBLES	GRAVEL	SAND	

INSPECTOR'S COMMENTS



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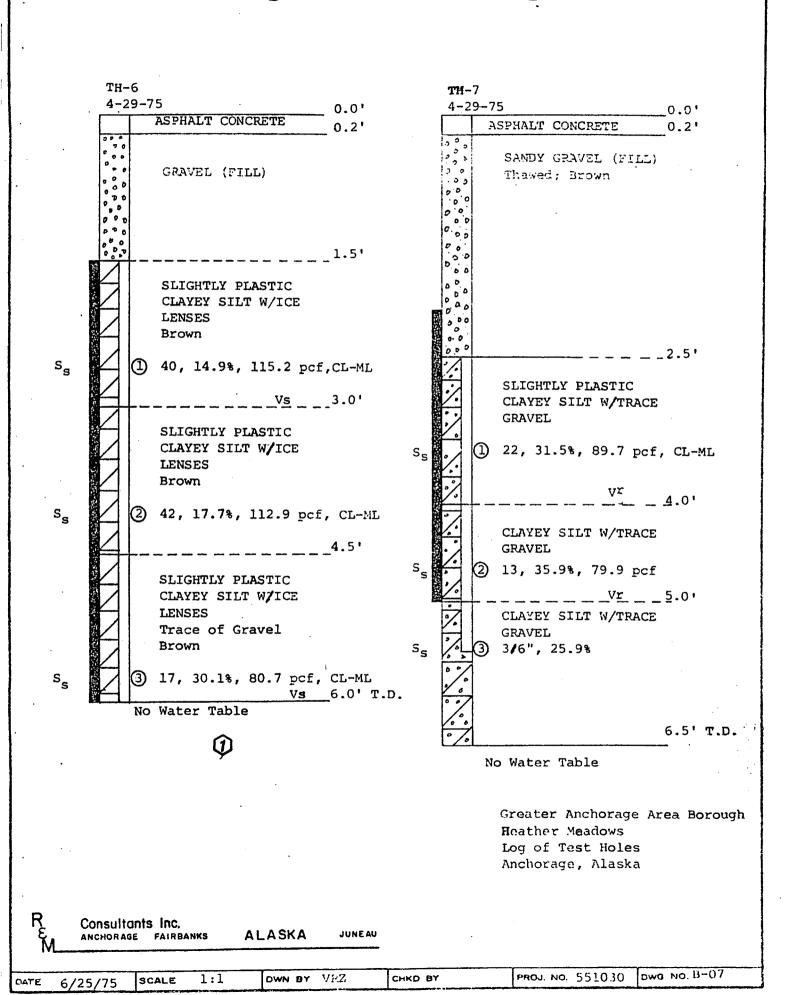
MUICIPALITY OF ANCHWAGE -DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS CONSTRUCTION DIVISION FILE COPY TEST NO. EX-21 DATE M. Krueger PROJECT <u>F-4/8th Ave. RID</u> <u>Test Holes</u> DATE <u>M. Knueger</u> CONTRACTOR MATERIAL SOURCE <u>5-C/3^{2'} to 6^{2'} below O.G.</u> LOCATION SAMPLED <u>With Emple St. / & 48th Ave.</u> BY <u>M. Knueger</u> COMMENTS <u>M. / F-4 / Sandy Silf / 187. Moisture</u> REPORTED TO PLOTTED BY _____ CHECKED BY _____ MATERIALS SUPERVISOR _____ SIEVE ANALYSIS SIZE OF OPENING IN INCHES NUMBER OF MESH PER INCH U.S. STANDARD 22-202 - 2 2 2 4 Ͻ 80 100 90 10 80 20 BY WEIGHT 70 PERCENT FINER BY WEIGHT 60 00 COARSER 50 Dercent 40 30 20 80 10 90 ┝┯┱┫┰╋╍┥ ╊╌╋╻╞╺╊ 2000 <u>ا ا</u> N 9 9 00 800 - 00 00 4 m N GRAIN SIZE IN MILLIMETERS COARSE FINE COARSE MEDIUM FINE COBBLES GRAVEL SAND

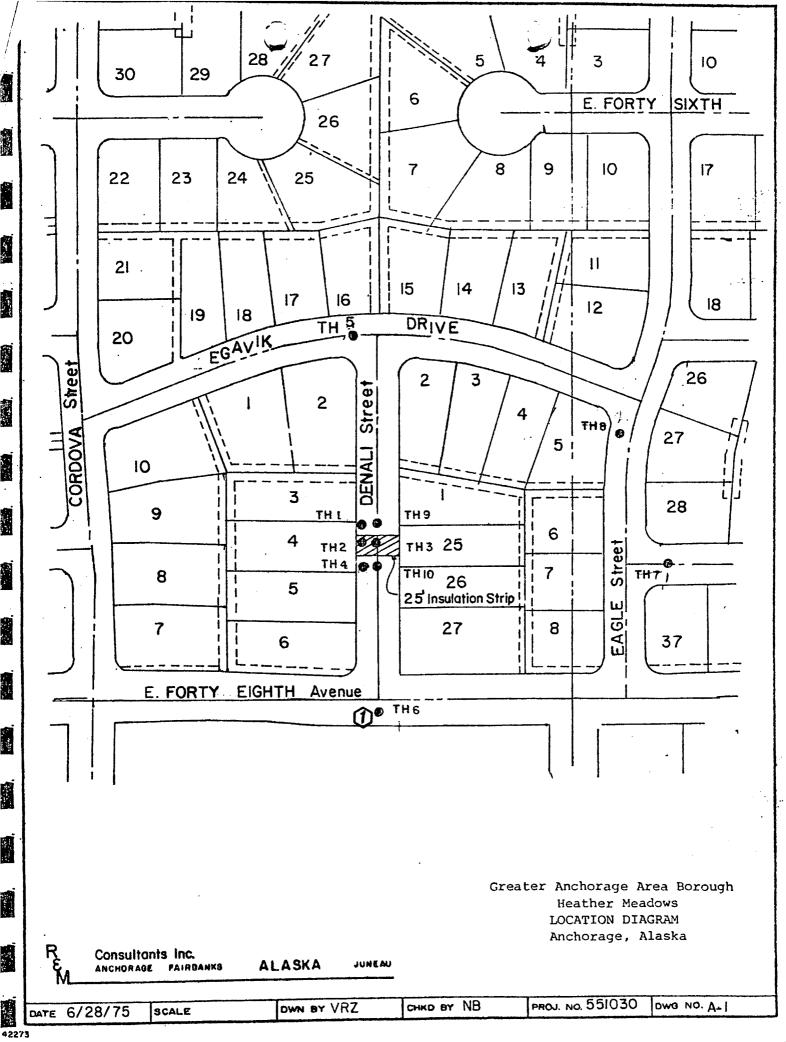
INSPECTOR'S COMMENTS

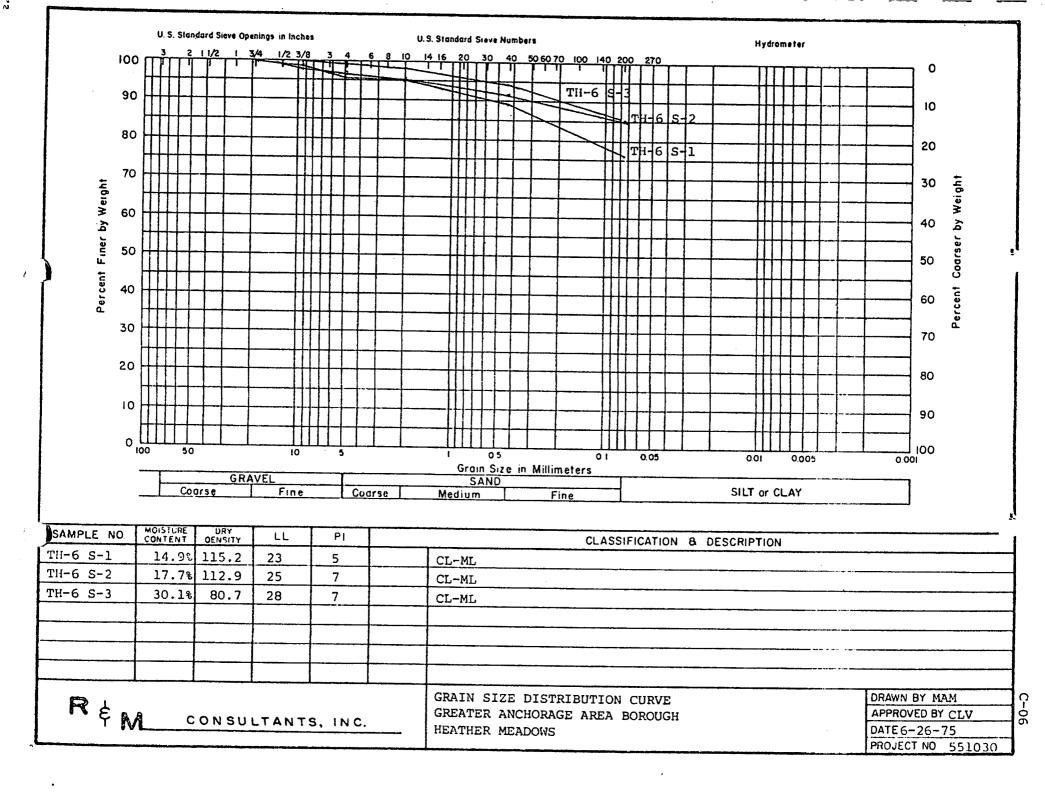
MU_ICIPALITY OF ANCHC_AGE DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS CONSTRUCTION DIVISION FILE COPY TEST NO. Ex-22 PROJECT ______ Test Holes DATE ______ DATE ______ CONTRACTOR MATERIAL SOURCE <u>5-0/65' to 10°' below 0.6</u> LOCATION SAMPLED <u>10'INEFERIEST/# NOth Ave</u> COMMENTS <u>ML/F-4/Saithy S. 17/25% Moisture / 1% Gravel</u> REPORTED TO PLOTTED BY CHECKED BY RO MATERIALS SUPERVISOR SIEVE ANALYSIS SIZE OF OPENING IN INCHES NUMBER OF MESH PER INCH U.S. STANOARD - 34 26 24 4 886888 8 8 Ͻ 8 8 ^ୟ0 100 90 10 80 20 70 30 WEIGHT WEIGHT 60 40 놂 PERCENT FINER BY COARSE 50 50 40 60 PERCENT 30 70 20 80 10 90 0 @ @ û 4 m ⊐100 T N - 00 000 4 10 01 GRAIN SIZE IN MILLIMETERS FINE COARSE MEOIUM COARSE FINE COBBLES GRAVEL SAND

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INSPECTOR'S COMMENTS







	Lab No	Jo.	561025				<u> </u>				-			—					-			
			<u>551030</u>					R ę	r M		CO	NSU	LTAN	TS, IN	NC.		DĂT	ε6	5 -27 -75			
PF	IOJEC.	T NZ	AME <u>GAAB-Heath</u>	er Me	adow	<u>s</u>			·····		ABC	RAT	ORY	TES	ST DA	ATA	PARTY NO PAGE NO					
]
LAB NO.	BORING NO.	SAMPLE NO.	DEPTH	1/2"	" _] "	3/4"	1/2"	3/8"	4	10	40	20Ò	.02	.005	.002	FINE SPG	L.L.	P.1.	W ET DENSITY	DRY DENSITY	MOISTURE	1 01 4 5 5 1
701	1	1	0.2 - 0.5	['		100	90	81	61	44	17	7			/		†			'	+	GW-GM
702(<u></u>	2	0.5 - 2.0	<u> </u>		,					[]		/	[]	[]	<u> </u>	† '	'	<u> </u> '	'		Gw-GM
703	1	2F	2.0 - 2.5				100	96	94	89	75	51		·		<u> </u>		'	<u> </u> '		28.1	GM
704	1	3	2.5 - 4.5	<u> </u>	<u> </u>		100	98	96	95	92	82	·		· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	2.69	26	5	122.7	100.1	tł	CL-ML
705	1	4	4.5 - 5.5		[]		[]	100	99	98	94	80	 	[[]		<u> </u>				27.6	!
706	1	5	7.0 - 9.0				Ţ	100	99	97	92	79	59.0	29.6	13.4		26	8	137.9	120.1	14.8	CL
707	2	1	0.2 - 0.5	100	96	89	89	79	68	58	32	8	·	1							1 1	GW-GM
708	2	2	2.0 - 4.0		1.			100	99	97	88	77					26	7		 	20.0	CL-ML
709	_2	3	4.0 - 5.5		<u>اا</u>	100	98	97	96	95	91	77	55.0	29.3	14.0	······································	26	7	132.9	114.6	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	CL-ML
710	3	1	0.2 - 0.5	82	82	75	66	58	44	32	15	4									10.0	GW
11	3	2	2.0 - 4.0		100	96	96	96	96	96	94	85	67.0	38.1	12.2		27	7	131.7	115.5	14.0	CL-ML
12	3	3	4.0 - 6.0						100	99	98	89		1	11.1	2.68	27		131.0		+ ·•-	CL-ML
<u>'13</u>	4	1	2.5 - 4.0					100	99	99	97	90	1	12.6	2.8	1	28	5	120.8	98.0	1	CL
'14	4	2	4.5 - 6.0				100	99	99	98	95	87	73.3		8.3		28	3	110.7	80.2		ML
15	5	1	0.2 - 0.5	83	76	70	62	59	50	40	17	3		1	1				+		<u> </u>	GW
16	5	2	3.5 - 5.0				100	98	97	95	88	66	48.0	15.8	7.8	2.64	24	6	122.3	97.5	<u> </u>	CL-ML
17	5	3	5.0 - 6.5			100	98	97	92	91	67	57	42,0		4.9	[]	22	5	127.3			CL-ML
18	5	4	6.5 - 8.0							100	99	74	47.6		9.3		21	4			<u> </u>	CL-ML
19	6	1	1.5 - 3.0			100	99	98	97	95	89	76			13.0	2.67	23	5	132.2	115.2		
20	6	2	3.0 - 4.5			100	99	99	96	95	92	85					25	7	132.9	112.9	 	CL-ML

MARKS: _ 75A-715 - 2" = 100% passing

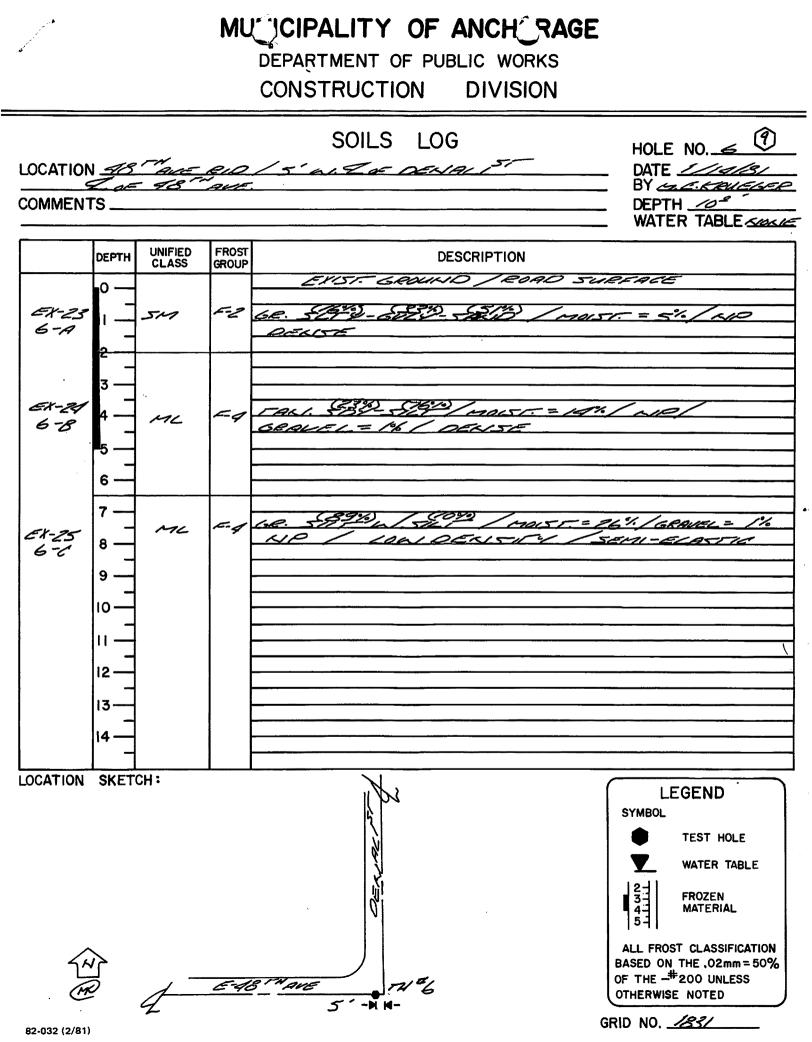
NOTE: SIEVE ANALYSIS = PERCENT PASSING

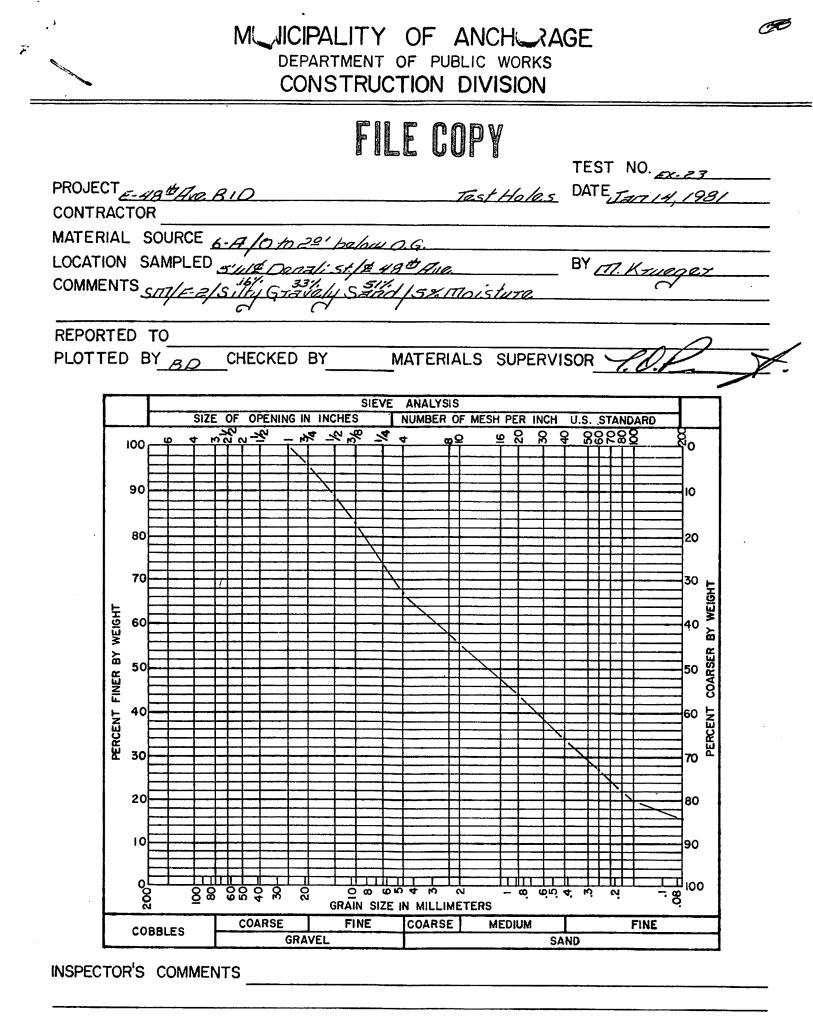
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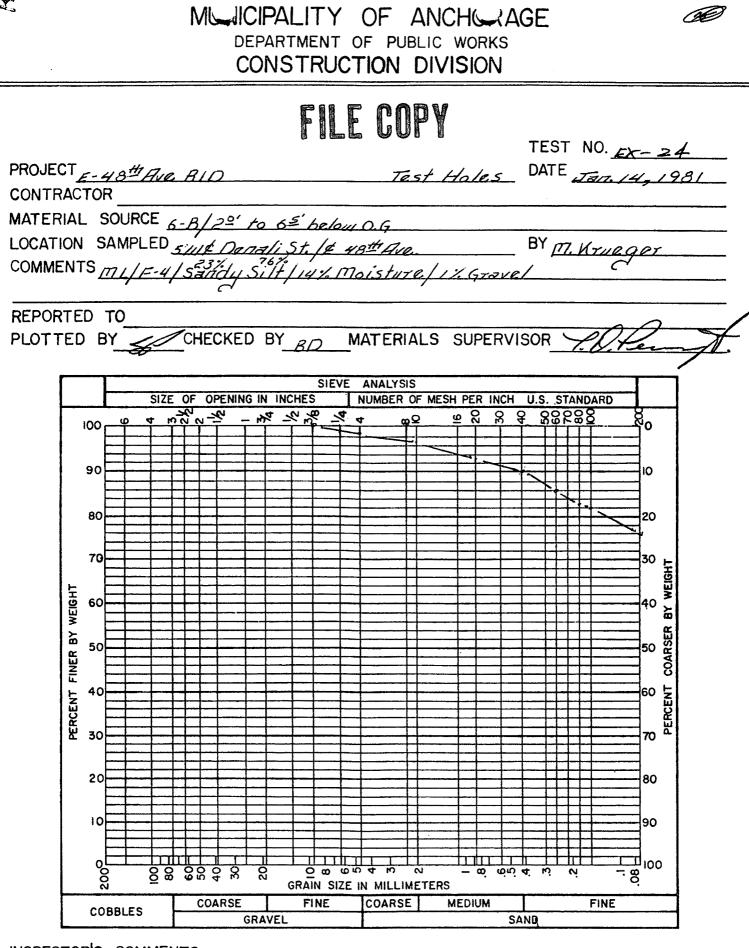
L PR	ab No OJECT		561025 551030				-	R _f	² M		CON	1901	TAN	TS, IN	I C.		DAT	6-	•27 ₅ 75		Annald State House and Annald	
PR	OJECT	Г NA	ME GAAB-Heath	ner Me	adow	5					ABO	RAT	ORY	TES	T DA	TA	PAR	LA NO	D	PA	GE NO	2
LAB NO. 1 722 723 724 725 726 727 728 729 730 731 2 730 731 2 733	BORING NO.	SAMPLE NO.	DEPTH	1 1/2"	i"	3/4"	1/2"	3/8"	4	10	40	200	.02	.005	.002	FINE SPG	L.L.	P.1.	W E T DENSITY	DRY DENSITY	MOISTURE CON TEN T	
) P	6	3						100	99	98	94	85					28	7	104.9	.80.7	30.1	CL-
722	7	1	2.5 - 4.0					100	99	98	96	93	67.0	18.0	3.6	2.68	28	4	117.9	89.7	31.5	CI
723	7	2	4.0 - 5.0								100	96	75.0	26.8	7.2				108.6	79.9	35.9	
724	7	3	5.0 - 5.5				100	99	97	96	93	85	65.0	30.8	12.9						25.9	
725	8	1	2.5 - 4.0					100	98	98	95	84	60.0	28.3	9.9		27	5	122.9	97.2	26.4	CL-
726	8	2	4.0 - 5.5																121.9	98.0	24.7	
7 27	8	3	5.5 - 6.0							100	99	95	70.0	33.2	11.7		Ţ		117.9	91.3	29.2	
728	9	1	3.0 - 4.5				100	99	98	96	92	81	50.0	25.6	10.4		27	7	127.3	108.8	17.0	CL-
729	9	2		100	86	86	84	84	83	82	80	66	42.0	20.0	9.3		23	6	128.9	108.2	19.2	CL-
730	9	3	6.0 - 7.5					100	66	97	91	75.	60.0	31.0	11.6				141.7	127.9	10.8	
731	10	1	2.5 - 4.0						100	99	98	91	50.0	15.4	8.8	2.71	28	5			29.9	CL-
2	10	2	4.0 - 5.0							100	98	90							110.5	80.5	38.0	
733	10								100	99	98	90	55.0	26.0	10.5						25.8	ļ
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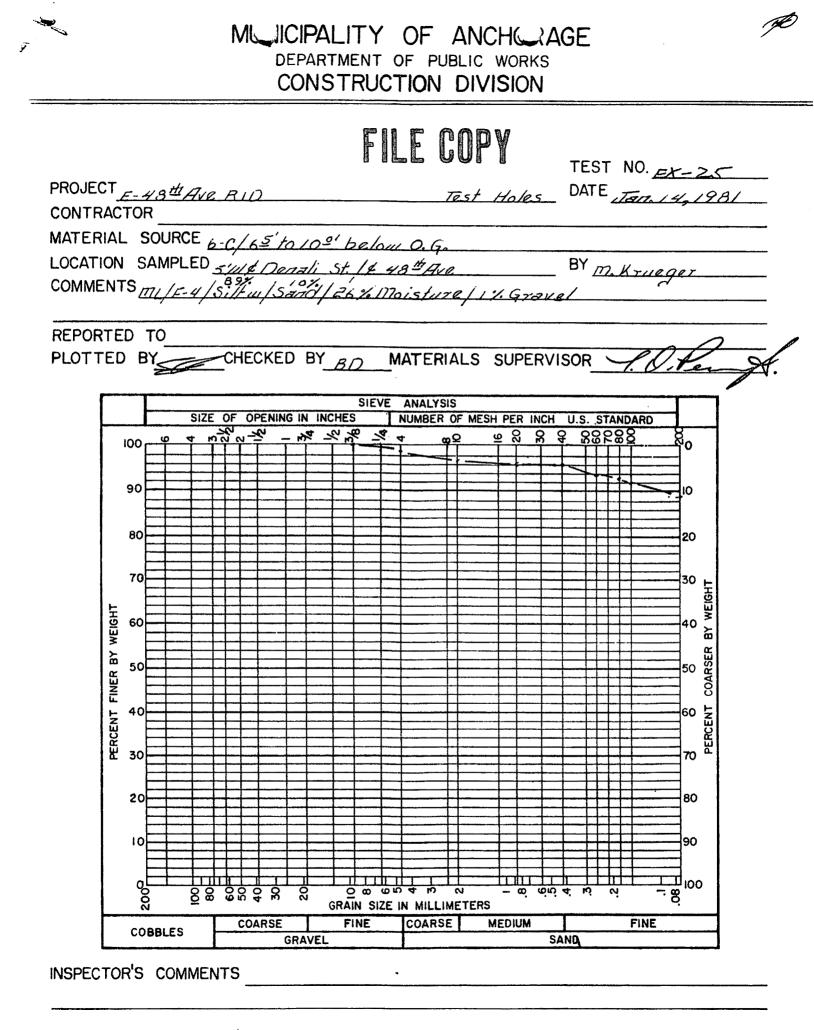


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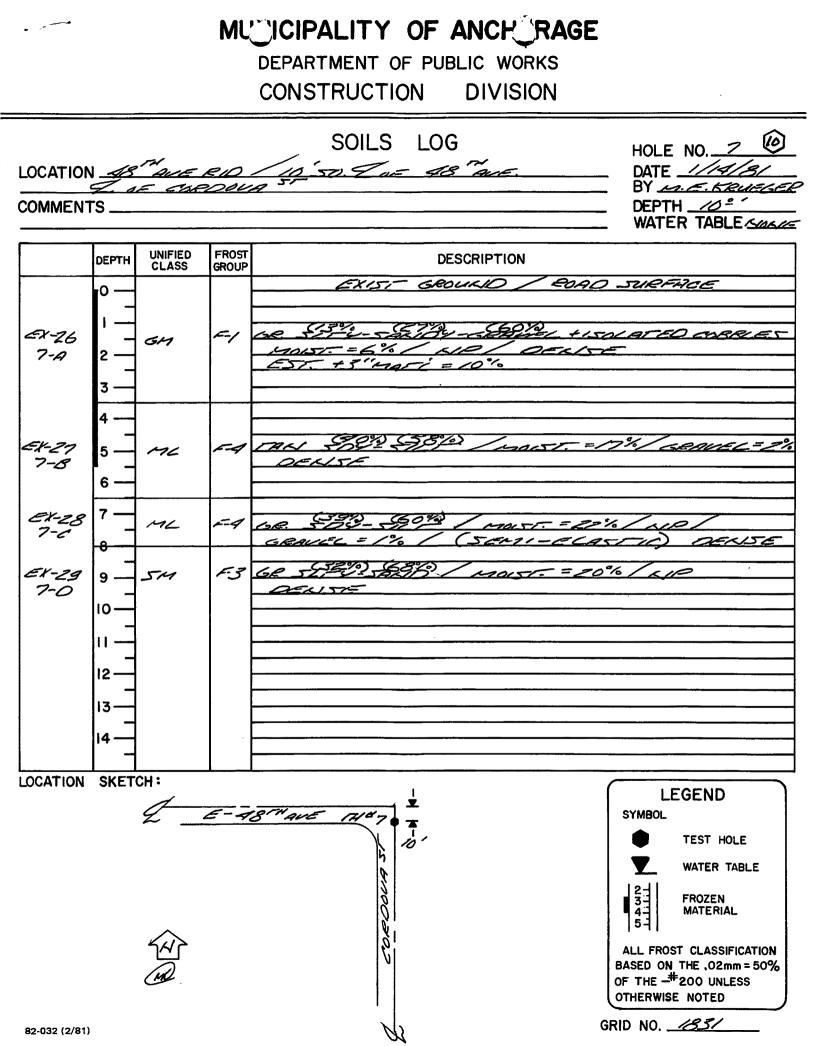


INSPECTOR'S COMMENTS

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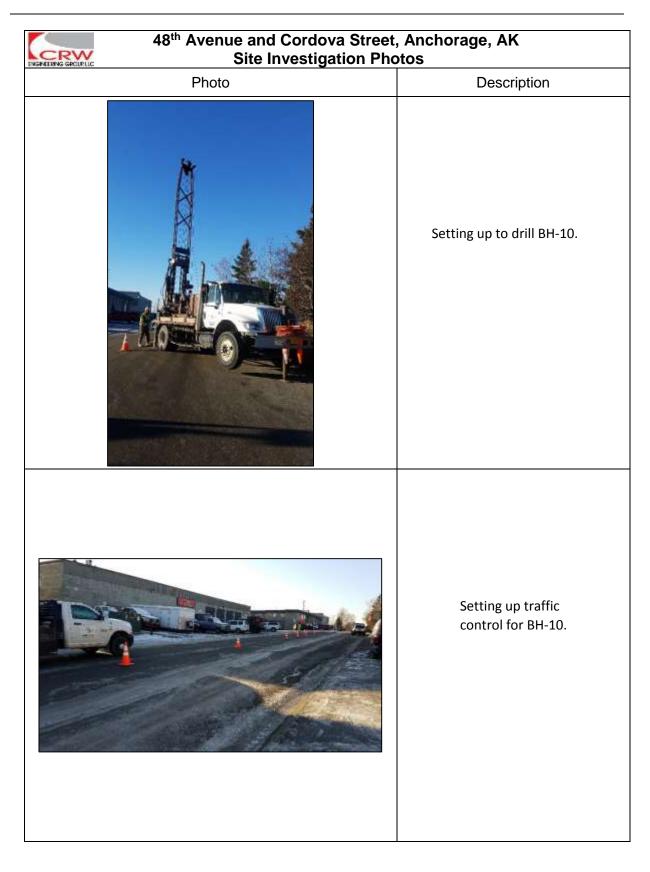
Appendix D

Site Investigation Photos

Included in this section:

1) Select Site Investigation Photos

48 th Avenue and Cordova Street, Site Investigation Pho	Anchorage, AK otos
Photo	Description
	Marking of BH locations and utility locate meeting.
	BH marking for BH-08.



48 th Avenue and Cordova Stree Site Investigation Ph	t, Anchorage, AK otos
Photo	Description
	November 2018 water level measurements.
	November 2018 water level measurements on 48 th Ave.

Appendix E

BERG2 Thermal Analysis Output

Included in this section:

- 1) BERG2 Thermal Analysis Output 2" Insulated Section
- 2) BERG2 Thermal Analysis Output 3" Insulated Section

BERG2 Analysis – Limited Subgrade Frost Penetration Analysis – 2" Insulated Section

LOCATION/CLIMATE:

FAIRBANKS	ANCHORAGE		AU		MCKINLEY PARK
NORTHWAY			T BARRO		BETHEL
KOTZEBUE	GULKANA	CENT	RAL		USER INPUT
LOCATION NAME · · ·		ANCHOR	AGE		
THAW N FACTOR		1.7			
FREEZE N FACTOR		1			
	NG INDEX "DAYS				
DESIGN AIR FREEZ	ING INDEX "DAYS	3200			
	INDEX "DAYS				
	G INDEX °DAYS·····				
	TEMP. *F				
	P. SINE WAVE·····				
DESIGN SURFACE T	HAWING INDEX °DAYS·····	6800			
DESIGN SURFACE FI	REEZING INDEX "DAYS	3200			
	WING INDEX °DAYS		ाम	AW SEASON	FREEZESEASON
	EZING INDEX °DAYS				LENGTH
	ACE TEMP. °F·····				
	TEMP. SINE WAVE			217.2	
DUT FIRST LETTER	OF DESIRED LOCATION				
	ROL KEYS TO MOVE CURSOR	AND CH	ANGE DA	TA	
USE CONSOR CONT	NOE KETS TO HOVE CORSOR	AND CH	INNOL DA	1.1.7	
COLOR E2-SAVE	F3-LOAD F4-DISK S	SOLLS	P. PIIN	NEW SC	REEN Q-QUIT

SOIL INPUTS

Layer	Thickness (ft)	Density (pcf)	M.C. (%)	Comment
Asphalt	0.29	138	-	-
Fill (Type II-A)	1.50	130	6.0	
Insulation	0.17	1.8	-	
Fill (Type II)	1.75	130	6.0	
Subgrade	2.20	102	15	Average of all soils

ANALYSIS RESULTS:

_			— 2 —	— 3 —	- 4	— 5 —	
	FROZEN % MOIS.T	0.0	6.0	0.0	6.0	15.0	
	FROZEN DENS.	138.0	130.0	1.8	130.0	102.0	
	LATENT HEAT	0	1123	0	1123	2203	
	FROZEN HEAT CAP	28.00	26.00	3.00	26.00	24.99	
ТС	FROZEN COND.	0.86	1.58	0.02	1.58	0.84	
ΗY	THAWED % MOIS.	0.0	6.0	0.0	6.0	15.0	
A C	THAWED DENS.	138.0	130.0	1.8	130.0	102.0	
WL	THAWED HEAT CAP	28.00	29.90	3.00	29.90	32.64	
E	THAWED COND. 1	0.86	1.57	0.02	1.57	0.75	
	INITIAL THICK T	0.29	1.50	0.17 _T	1.75	2.20	
	AMOUNT THAWED	0.29	1.50	0.17	1.75	2.16	
	CONSOLIDATION						
	FINAL THICK	0.29	1.50	0.17	1.75	2.20	
FC	LATENT HEAT T	0 –	1123 _	0 т	1123 -	2203	
RY	FROZEN DENS.	138.0	130.0	1.8	130.0	102.0	
EC	FROZEN HEAT CAP	28.00	26.00	3.00	26.00	24.99	
ΕL	FROZEN COND.	0.86	1.58	0.02	1.58	0.84	
ΖE	INITIAL THICK T	0.29	1.50+	0.17	1.75	2.20	
E	AMOUNT FROZEN	0.29	1.50⊥	0.17	1.75^{\perp}	0.34	

RESULTS

Parameter	Value					
Total Section Thickness	3.71 ft					
Thaw Depth	5.86 ft					
Freeze Depth	4.05 ft					
Subgrade Frost Penetration	0.34 ft					
Subgrade Frost Percent ¹	9.1%					
. Equal to Subgrade Frost Penetration divided by Total Section Thickness						

BERG2 Analysis – Limited Subgrade Frost Penetration Analysis – 3" Insulated Section

LOCATION/CLIMATE:

FAIRBANKS		JUNE	AU	- 40.0	MCKINLEY PARK		
NORTHWAY	DILLINGHAM	POIN	IT BARRO	W	BETHEL		
KOTZEBUE	GULKANA	CENT	RAL		USER INPUT		
			AGE				
THAW N FACTOR		1.7					
FREEZE N FACTOR.		1					
DESIGN AIR THAWIN	NG INDEX °DAYS	4000					
DESIGN AIR FREEZ	ING INDEX "DAYS	3200					
MEAN AIR THAWING	INDEX "DAYS	3500					
MEAN AIR FREEZING	G INDEX °DAYS	2300					
	TEMP. *F						
	P. SINE WAVE·····						
DESIGN SURFACE T	HAWING INDEX "DAYS	6800					
DESIGN SURFACE FI	REEZING INDEX "DAYS	3200					
MEAN SURFACE THAN	WING INDEX °DAYS	5950	TH	AW SEASON	FREEZE SEASO		
MEAN SURFACE FREE	EZING INDEX "DAYS	2300		LENGTH	LENGTH		
MEAN ANNUAL SURF	ACE TEMP. °F·····	42	AIR	198	167		
AMPL. OF SURFACE	TEMP. SINE WAVE	34	SURF	217.2	147.8		
PUT FIRST LETTER	OF DESIRED LOCATION						
	ROL KEYS TO MOVE CURSOR	AND CH	ANGE DA	TA			
					REEN Q-QUIT		

SOIL INPUTS

Layer	Thickness (ft)	Density (pcf)	M.C. (%)	Comment
Asphalt	0.29	138	-	-
Fill (Type II-A)	1.50	130	6.0	
Insulation	0.25	1.8	-	
Fill (Type II)	1.00	130	6.0	
Subgrade	2.20	102	15	Average of all soils

ANALYSIS RESULTS:

		- 1 -	- 2	— 3 —	— 4 —	— 5 —	
	FROZEN % MOIS.T	0.0	6.07	0.07	6.07	15.0	
	FROZEN DENS.	138.0	130.0	1.8	130.0	102.0	
	LATENT HEAT	0	1123	0	1123	2203	
	FROZEN HEAT CAP	28.00	26.00	3.00	26.00	24.99	
тс	FROZEN COND.	0.86	1.58	0.02	1.58	0.84	
ΗY	THAWED % MOIS.	0.0	6.0	0.0	6.0	15.0	
A C	THAWED DENS.	138.0	130.0	1.8	130.0	102.0	
WL	THAWED HEAT CAP		29.90	3.00	29.90	32.64	
E	THAWED COND.	0.86	1.57	0.02	1.57	0.75	
	INITIAL THICK T			0.25	1.00-	2.20	
	AMOUNT THAWED		1.50	0.25	1.00	1.59	
	CONSOLIDATION						
	FINAL THICK		1.50	0.25	1.00	2.20	
FC	LATENT HEAT	0. –	1123 _	0 т	1123 -	2203	
RΥ	FROZEN DENS.	138.0	130.0	1.8	130.0	102.0	
EC	FROZEN HEAT CAP	28.00	26.00	3.00	26.00	24.99	
ΕL	FROZEN COND.	0.86	1.58	0.02	1.58	0.84	
ΖE	INITIAL THICK T	0.29	1.50+	0.25	1.00	2.20	
E	AMOUNT FROZEN			0.25	1.00	0.24	

RESULTS

Parameter	Value					
Total Section Thickness	3.04 ft					
Thaw Depth	4.63 ft					
Freeze Depth	3.28 ft					
Subgrade Frost Penetration	0.24 ft					
Subgrade Frost Percent ¹	7.9%					
1. Equal to Subgrade Frost Penetration divided by Total Section Thickness						