

Minnesota Department of Transportation Office of Materials & Road Research 1400 Gervais Avenue, Maplewood, MN 55109

Memo

Date: June 14th, 2017

To: Josie Tayse, Project Manager

Metro Traffic

From: Hossana Teklyes, Asist. Foundation Engineer

Office of Materials and Road Research

Concur: Rich Lamb, Foundations Engineer

Office of Materials and Road Research

Subject: SP 8825-562, (Metro District)

Four Overhead Signs located at TH35 NB, TH94 WB & TH10EB)

Foundations Investigation and Recommendations

1.0 Project Description

This report provides a Foundations Investigation and Recommendations for four overhead signs (Simple Span). The overhead sign will be placed along TH 35 NB, TH94 WB, and TH10 EB.

Sign #	Structure Type	Borings(Soundings)	ТН	Stationing
ОН 135-217	Simple Span	T05	TH 35 NB	1683+00
ОН I35-218	Simple Span	(C07)	TH35 NB	1717+15
ОН 194 - 687	Simple Span	T01 & T02	TH94 WB	70+20
OH US10-112	Simple Span	T03 & T04	TH10 EB	747+00

Table 1: Overhead Sign Type & Locations

2.0 Field Investigation and Foundation Conditions

Six Standard Penetration Tests (SPT) and One Cone Penetration Test (CPT) were advanced in May and June of 2017 by MnDOT close to the locations of overhead sign posts. Copies of the SPT Borings and CPT Sounding logs are included with this report.

The foundation soils at the proposed overhead sign posts locations can generally be categorized as An Equal Opportunity Employer

















SP 8825-562, Overhead Signs Foundation Investigation & Recommendations June 14th, 2017

medium dense to dense Sandy soils.

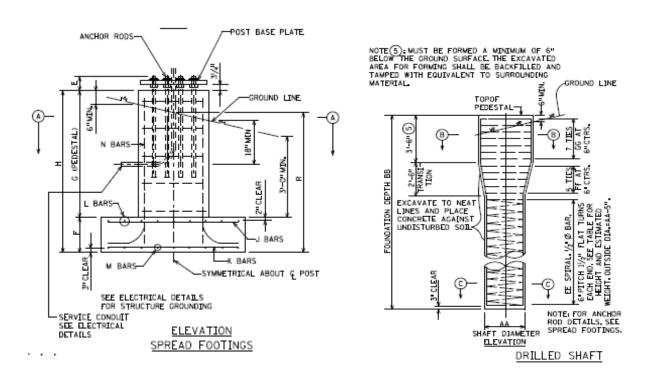
Water was encountered in borings T03 and T04 (TH10 EB) at 9-11 ft. below existing ground (approximate ground elevation ranging from 894 – 895 ft.).

3.0 Foundation Analysis

The overhead sign locations were determined from plans provided by Metro District. The sign location is shown on the attached boring plan. As part of the overhead sign standard drawings (developed in the 1970's), standard foundations were developed to support the signs. These standard foundations consist of two spread footing and two drilled shaft designs to be used on different sign pole sizes (see Drawing ST-3, Standard Overhead Sign Supports Interim Design B).

• Drilled shafts: 3 ft. diameter & 23 ft. deep 4 ft. diameter & 29 ft. deep

• Spread Footings: 9 ft. x 14 ft. 12.5 ft. x 18 ft.



In addition, the standard foundation notes state the following requirements:

- All spread footings have an allowable design bearing pressure of 1 ¼ tons per square foot
- The drilled shafts have an allowable design lateral bearing pressure of 250 lbs. per square foot per foot of depth

Based on the soils at the proposed sign locations, the overhead signs can be supported **on Spread Footing or Drilled shaft.**

An Equal Opportunity Employee

















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4.0 Foundation Recommendations

Based on the existing conditions along with an analysis of the project soils, we recommend the following:

- 1. Topsoil and other organic material be removed from areas where new fill is to be placed.
- 2. Based on the soils at the overhead sign bases location, the overhead signs can be supported on **Spread Footings or Drilled Shafts.** The standard sign design supports are shown in drawing **ST-3**. A copy of Drawing ST-3 is included with this report.

Attachments: Drawing ST-3

Boring/Sounding Overhead Sign Plan

SPT/CPT Index Sheet

SPT Logs (T01- T05) Unique Numbers (82375, 82040, 82034, 82041 & 82035)

CPT Log (C07) Unique Number (82536)

cc: B. Skow

E. Peterson T. Clyne

File







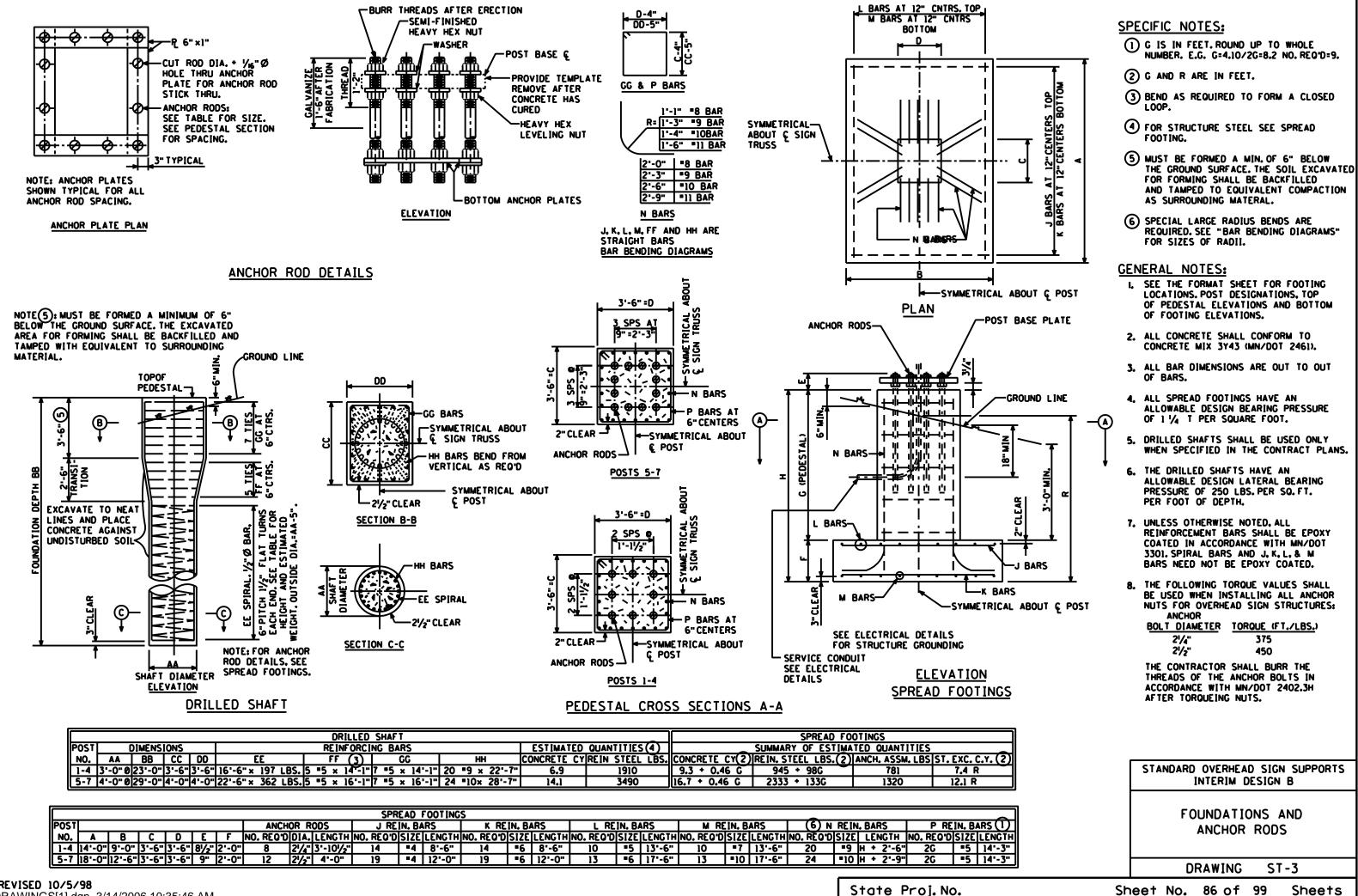










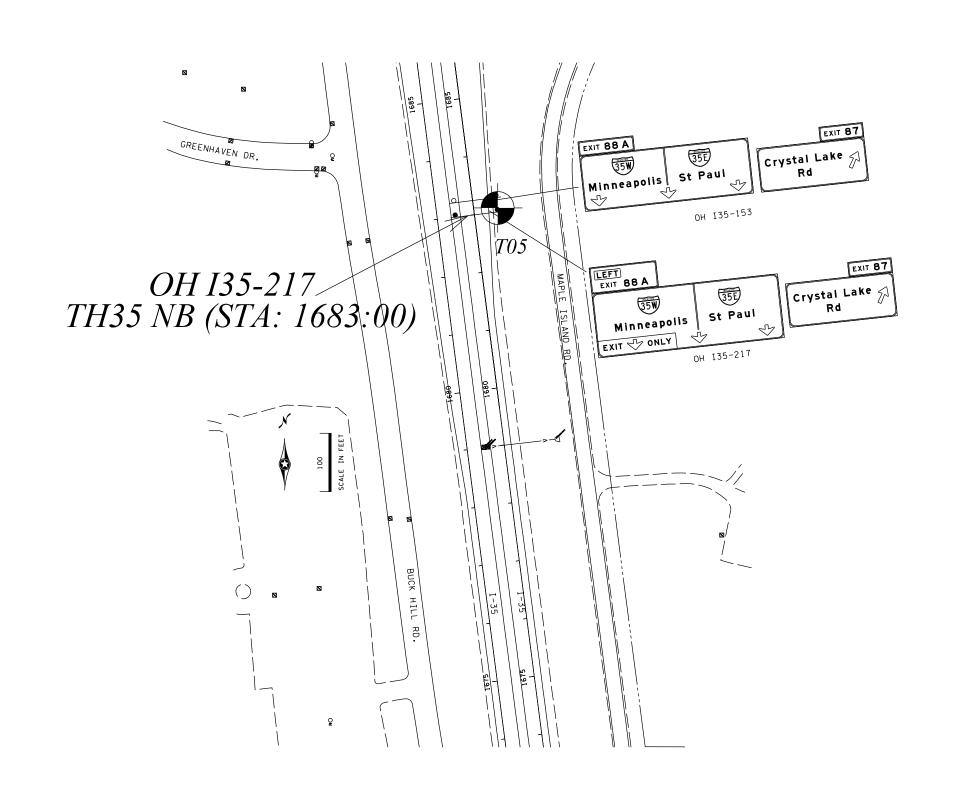


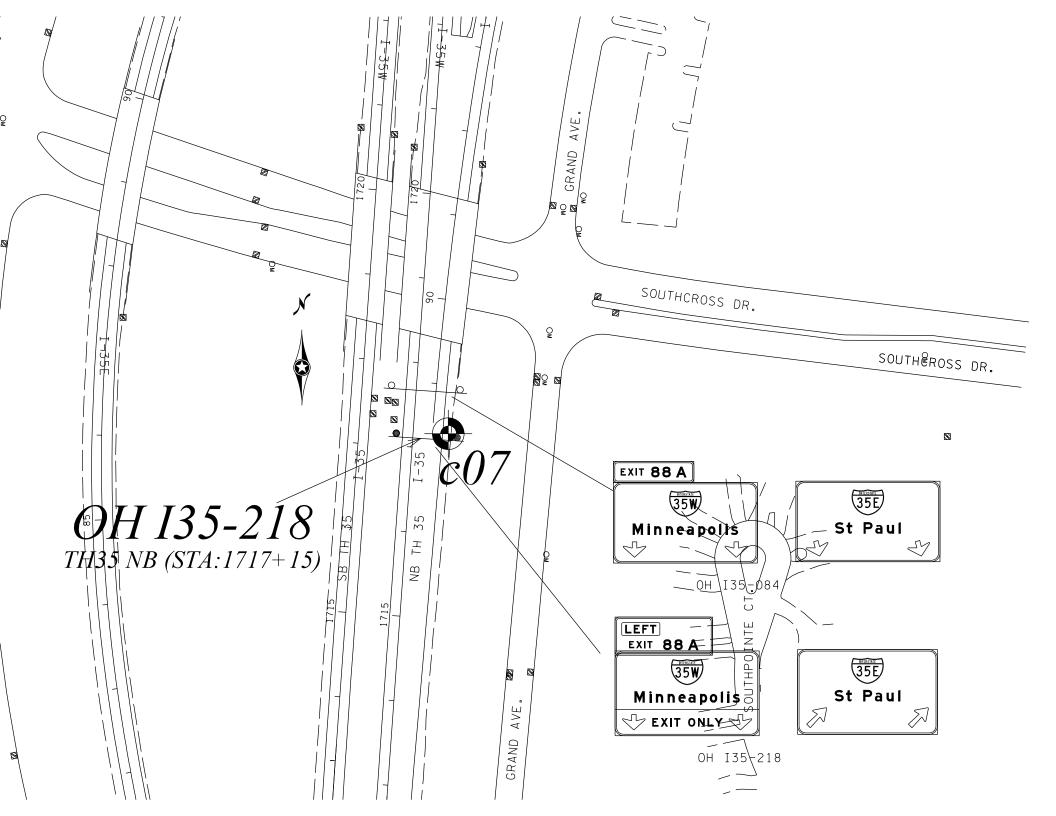
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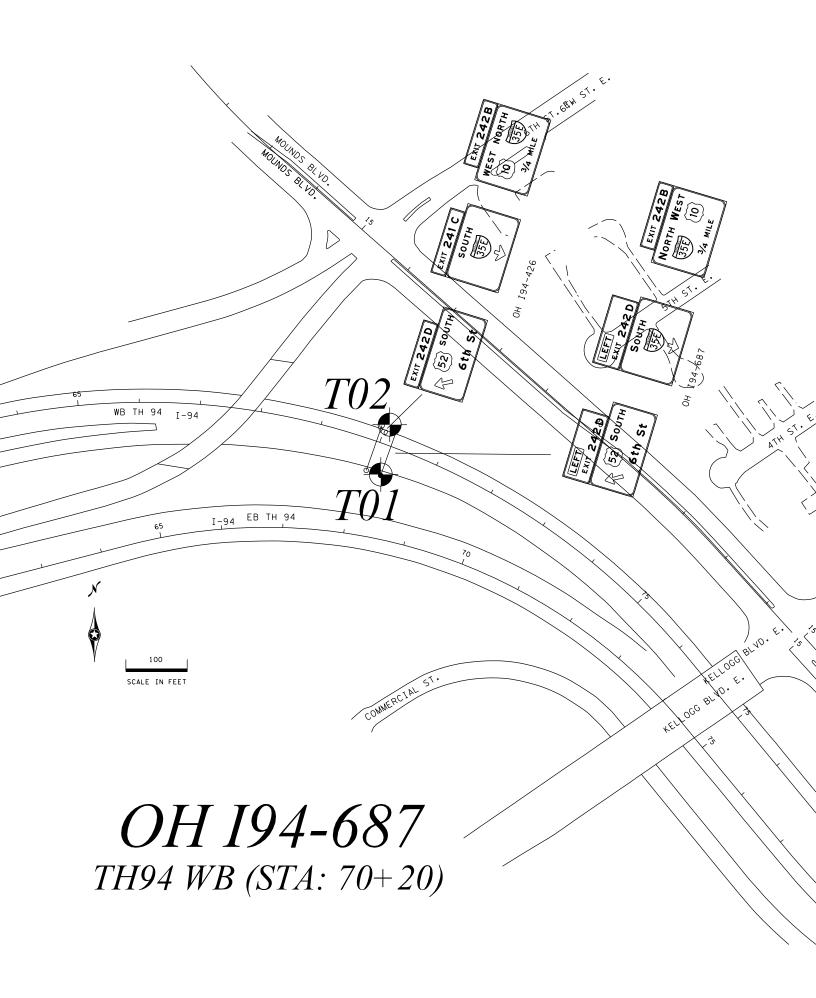
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Sheet No. 86 of 99





OH US10-112 TH10 EB (STA: 747:00) 0 SCALE IN FEET (10) Minneapolis (ō) ₩ ₩ ₩ ₩





Minnesota Department of Transportation Geotechnical Section

Boring Log Descriptive Terminology (English Units)



USER NOTES, ABBREVIATIONS AND DEFINITIONS - Additional information available in Geotechnical Manual.

This boring was made by ordinary and conventional methods and with care deemed adequate for the Department's design purposes. Since this boring was not taken to gather information relating to the construction of the project, the data noted in the field and recorded may not necessarily be the same as that which a contractor would desire. While the Department believes that the information as to the conditions and materials reported is accurate, it does not warrant that the information is necessarily complete. This information has been edited or abridged and may not reveal all the information which might be useful or of interest to the contractor. Consequently, the Department will make available at its offices, the field logs relating to this boring.

Since subsurface conditions outside each borehole are unknown, and soil, rock and water conditions cannot be relied upon to be consistent or uniform, no warrant is made that conditions adjacent to this boring will necessarily be the same as or similar to those shown on this log. Furthermore, the Department will not be responsible for any interpretations, assumptions, projections or interpolations made by contractors, or other users of this log.

Water levels recorded on this log should be used with discretion since the use of drilling fluids in borings may seriously distort the true field conditions. Also, water levels in cohesive soils often take extended periods of time to reach equilibrium and thus reflect their true field level. Water levels can be expected to vary both seasonally and yearly. The absence of notations on this log regarding water does not necessarily mean that this boring was dry or that the contractor will not encounter subsurface water during the course of construction.

WH	. Weight of Hammer
WR	. Weight of Rod
Mud	. Drilling Fluids in Sample
CS	. Continuous Sample

SOIL/CORE TESTS

SPT N₆₀ ASTM D1586 Modified Blows per foot with 140 lb. hammer and a standard energy of 210 ft-lbs. This energy represents 60% of the potential energy of the system and is the average energy provided by a Rope & Cathead system.

MC	Moisture Content
COH	. Cohesion
γ	Sample Density
LL	. Liquid Limit
PI	Plasticity Index
Φ	. Phi Angle
REC	Percent Core Recovered
RQD	Rock Quality Description
(Percent of total	core interval consisting of
unbroken pieces	s 4 inches or longer)
ACL	Average Core Length
(Average length	of core that is greater than 4

inches long) Core Breaks Number of natural core breaks per 2-foot interval.

DISCONTINUITY SPACING

Fractures	Distance	<u>Bedding</u>
Very Close	<2 inches	Very Thin
Close	2-12 inches .	Thin
Mod. Close	12-36 inches	Medium
Wide	>36 inches	Thick

very loose.....0-4 loose5-10 medium dense 11-24 dense25-50 very dense.....>50

Consistency - Cohesive Soils	<u>BPF</u>
very soft	0-1
soft	2-4
firm	5-8
stiff	9-15
very stiff	16-30
hard	31-60
very hard	> 60

COLOR

blk	. Black	wht	.White
grn	. Green	brn	.Brown
orng	. Orange	yel	.Yellow
dk	. Dark	It	.Light
IOS	. Iron Oxide	Stained	•

GRAIN SIZE /PLASTICITY

VF Very Fine	plPlastic
F Fine	slplSlightly
CrCoarse	Plastic

SOIL /BOCK TERMS

SOIL/RUC	N IEKIVIO		
C	Clay	Lmst	Limestone
L	Loam	Sst	Sandstone
S	Sand	Dolo	Dolostone
Si	Silt	wx	weathered
G	Gravel (No. 10	Sieve to	3 inches)
Bldr	Boulder (over	3 inches)	
T	till (unsorted, i	nonstratifi	ed glacial
deposits)			-

DRILLING SYMBOLS

Vane Shear Test

Washed Sample

Augered

Plug Drilled

(Collected during plug drilling)

Split Tube Sample

Thin Wall Sample

(SPT N₆₀ 2 in. spilt tube with liners)

(3 in. Shelby Tube)

Core Drilled (NV Core Barrel unless

otherwise noted)

Sample

Jetted

ΑJ

Jet

Continuous Soil

Augered & Jetted

WS

Mn/DOT Triangular Textural Soil **Classification System**

WATER MEASUREMENT

AB	. After Bailing
AC	. After Completion
AF	. After Flushing
w/C	. with Casing
w/M	. with Mud
WSD	. While Sampling/Drilling
w/AUG	. with Hollow Stem Auge

MISCELLANEOUS

NA	Not Applicable
w/	with
w/o	with out
sat	saturated

DRILLING OPERATIONS

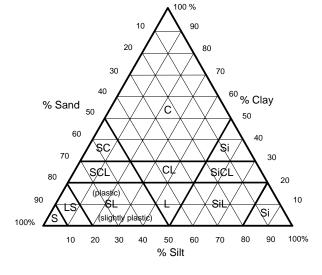
AUG	Augered
CD	Core Drilled
DBD	Disturbed by Drilling
DBJ	Disturbed by Jetting
PD	Plug Drilled
ST	Split Tube (SPT test)
TW	Thinwall (Shelby Tube

WS..... Wash Sample

RELATIVE DENSITY

NSR...... No Sample Retrieved Compactness - Granular Soils Index Sheet No. 3.0 March 2003 G:\text{Qeotech|Public\Forms\INDEX30.doc}

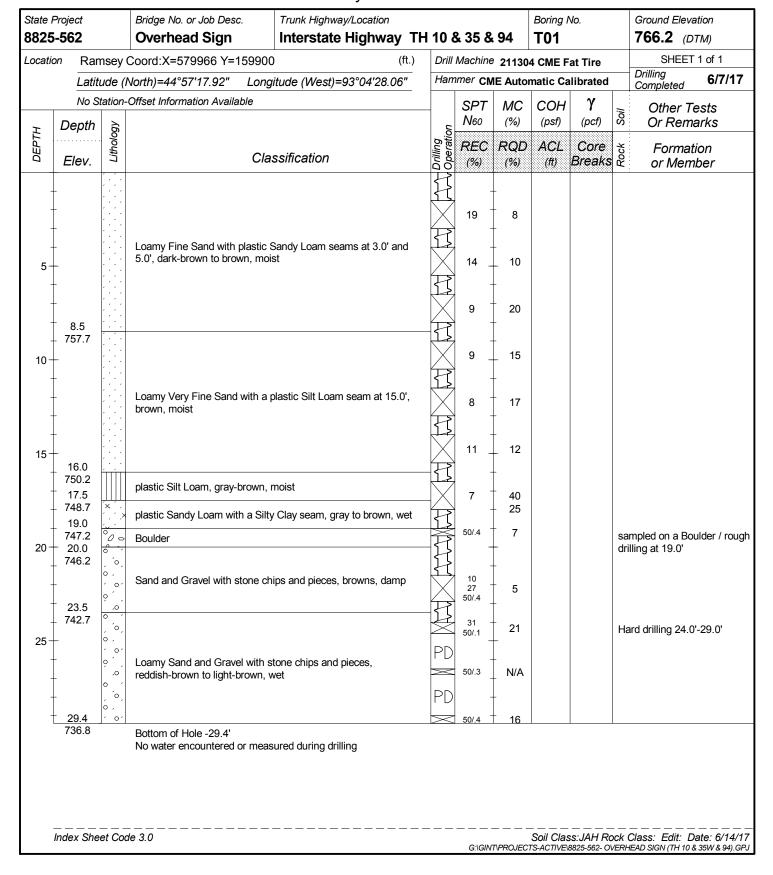
BPF



Augered & Plug Drilled

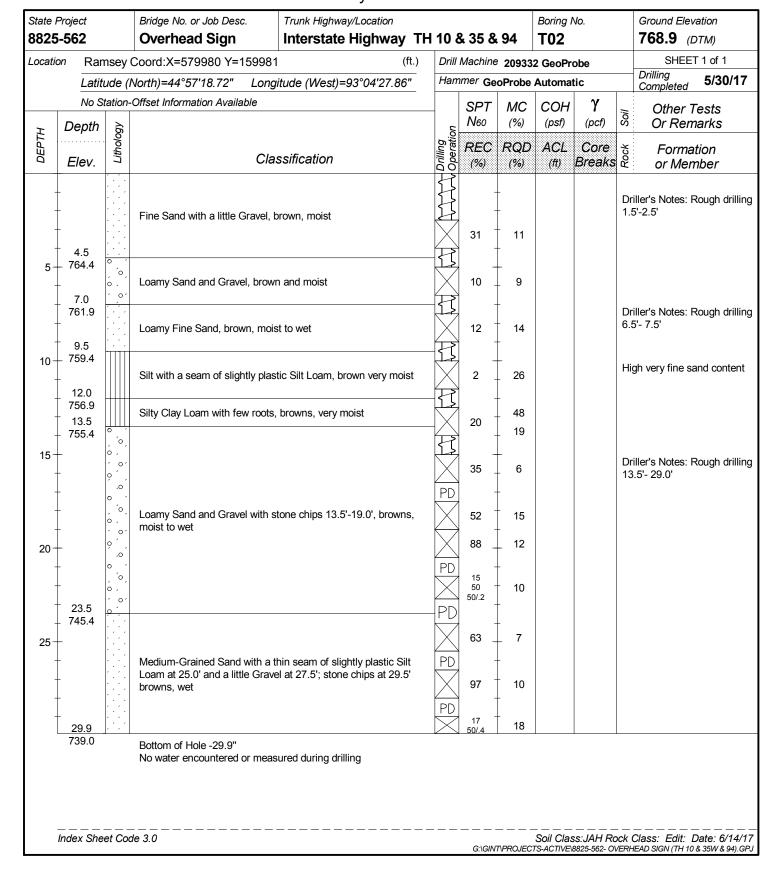
WESOL BENEFIT OF LEVEL OF SOLVEN THE SOLVE THE

UNIQUE NUMBER 82375



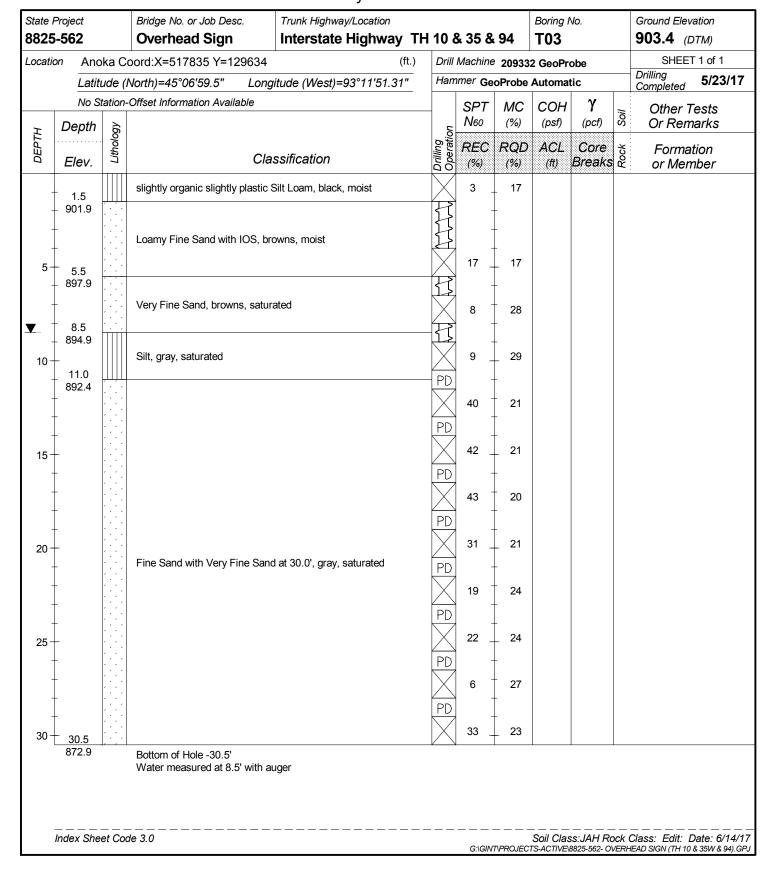
WESOL BENEFIT OF LEVEL OF SOLVEN THE SOLVE THE

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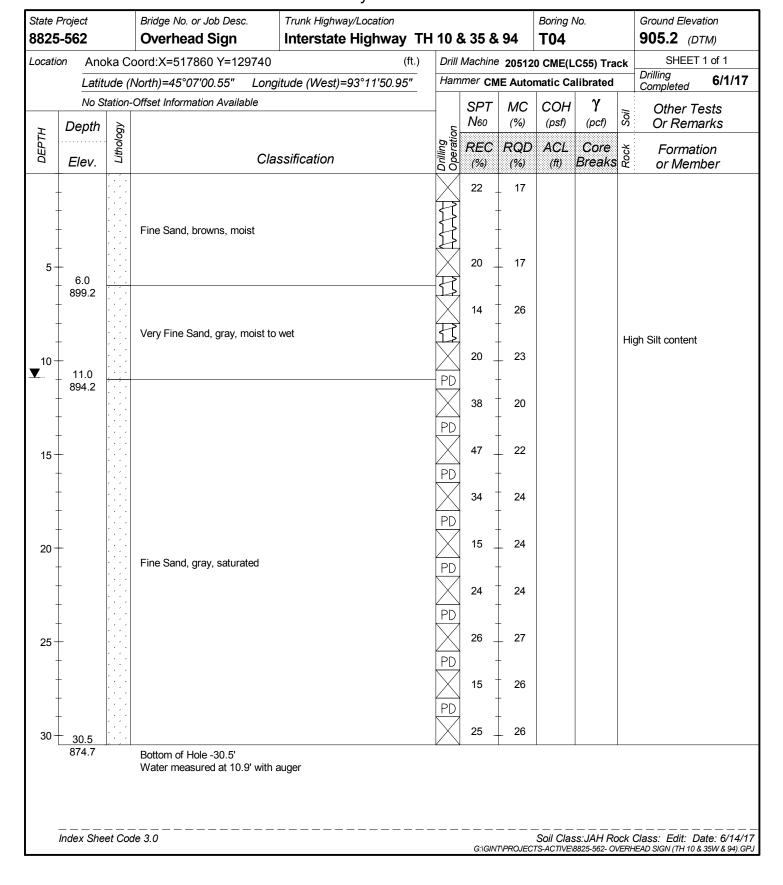


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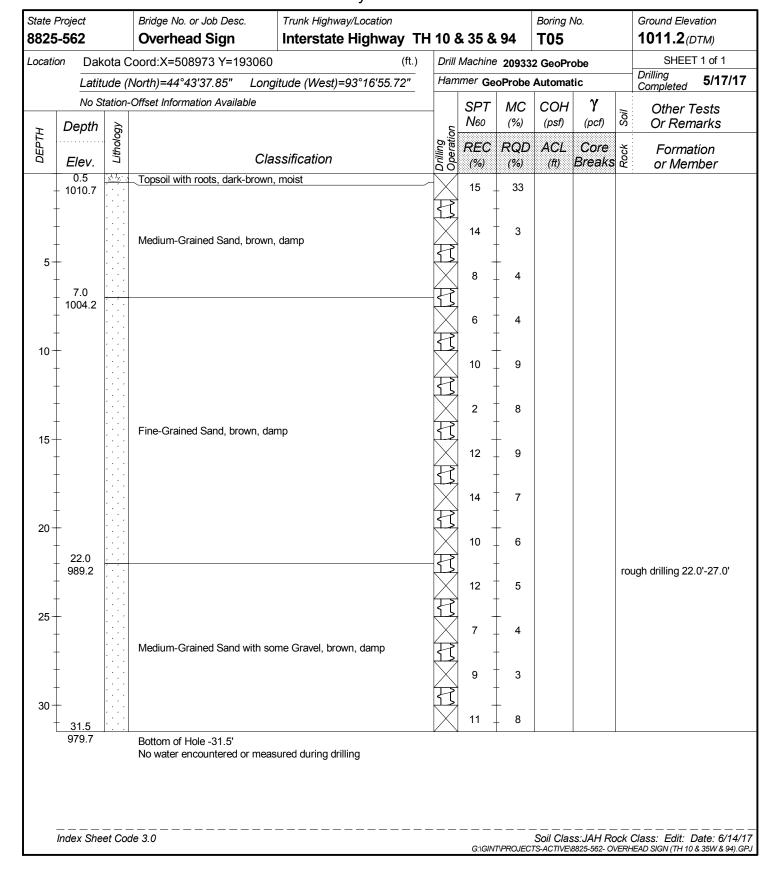


UNIQUE NUMBER 82041





UNIQUE NUMBER 82035





Minnesota Department of Transportation Geotechnical Section

Cone Penetration Test Index Sheet 1.0 (CPT 1.0)



USER NOTES, ABBREVIATIONS AND DEFINITIONS

This Index sheet accompanies Cone Penetration Test Data. Please refer to the Boring Log Descriptive Terminology Sheet for information relevant to conventional boring logs.

This Cone Penetration Test (CPT) Sounding follows ASTM D 5778 and was made by ordinary and conventional methods and with care deemed adequate for the Department's design purposes. Since this sounding was not taken to gather information relating to the construction of the project, the data noted in the field and recorded may not necessarily be the same as that which a contractor would desire. Department believes that the information as to the conditions and materials reported is accurate, it does not warrant that the information is necessarily complete. This information has been edited or abridged and may not reveal all the information which might be useful or of interest to the contractor. Consequently, the Department will make available at its offices, the field logs relating to this sounding

Since subsurface conditions outside each CPT Sounding are unknown, and soil, rock and water conditions cannot be relied upon to be consistent or uniform, no warrant is made that conditions adjacent to this sounding will necessarily be the same as or similar to those shown on this log. Furthermore, the Department will not be responsible for any interpretations, assumptions, projections or interpolations made by contractors, or other users of this log.

Water pressure measurements and subsequent interpreted water levels shown on this log should be used with discretion since they represent dynamic Dynamic Pore water conditions. measurements may deviate substantially from hydrostatic conditions, especially in cohesive soils. In cohesive soils, water pressures often take extended periods of time to reach equilibrium and thus reflect their true field level. Water levels can be expected to vary both seasonally and yearly. The absence of notations on this log regarding water does not necessarily mean that this boring was dry or that the contractor will not encounter subsurface water during the course of construction.

CPT Terminology

CPT......Cone Penetration Test
CPTU......Cone Penetration Test with Pore
Pressure measurements

SCPTU.......Cone Penetration Test with Pore Pressure and Seismic measurements

Piezocone...Common name for CPTU test

(Note: This test is \underline{not} related to the Dynamic Cone Penetrometer DCP)

q_T TIP RESISTANCE

The resistance at the cone corrected for water pressure. Data is from cone with 60 degree apex angle and a 10 cm² end area.

fs SLEEVE FRICTION RESISTANCE

The resistance along the sleeve of the penetrometer.

FR Friction Ratio

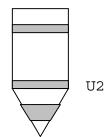
Ratio of sleeve friction over corrected tip resistance.
FR = fs/qt

Vs Shear Wave Velocity

A measure of the speed at which a siesmic wave travels through soil/rock.

PORE WATER MEASUREMENTS

Pore water measurements reported on CPT Log are representative of water pressures measured at the U2 location, just behind the cone tip, prior to the sleeve, as shown in the figure below. These measurements are considered to be dynamic water pressures due to the local disturbance caused by the cone tip. Dynamic water pressure decay and Static water pressure measurements are reported on a Pore Water Pressure Dissipation Graph.



SBT SOIL BEHAVIOR TYPE

Soil Classification methods for the Cone Penetration Test are based on correlation charts developed from observations of CPT data and conventional borings. Please note that these classification charts are meant to provide a guide to Soil Behavior Type and should not be used to infer a soil classification based on grain size distribution.

The numbers corresponding to different regions on the charts represent the following soil behavior types:

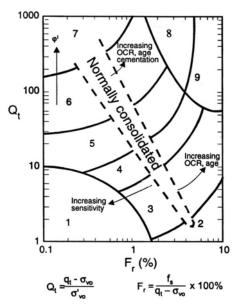
- 1. Sensitive, Fine Grained
- 2. Organic Soils Peats
- 3. Clays Clay to Silty Clay
- 4. Silt Mixtures Clayey Silt to Silty Clay
- 5. Sand Mixtures Silty Sand to Sandy Silt
- 6. Sands Clean Sand to Silty Sand
- 7. Gravelly Sand to Sand
- 8. Very Stiff Sand to Clayey Sand
- 9. Very Stiff, Fine Grained

Note that engineering judgment, and comparison with conventional borings is especially important in the proper interpretation of CPT data in certain geomaterials.

The following charts are used to provide a Soil Behavior Type for the CPT Data.

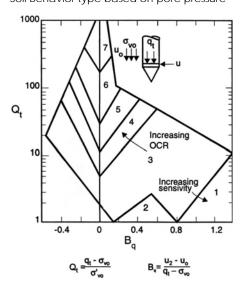
Robertson CPT 1990

Soil Behavior type based on friction ratio



Robertson CPTU 1990

Soil Behavior type based on pore pressure



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MINNESOTA DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION - GEOTECHNICAL SECTION

CONE PENETRATION TEST RESULTS



UNIQUE NUMBER 82536

