# Cement Stabilized Base & Chipseal "County Road 54"

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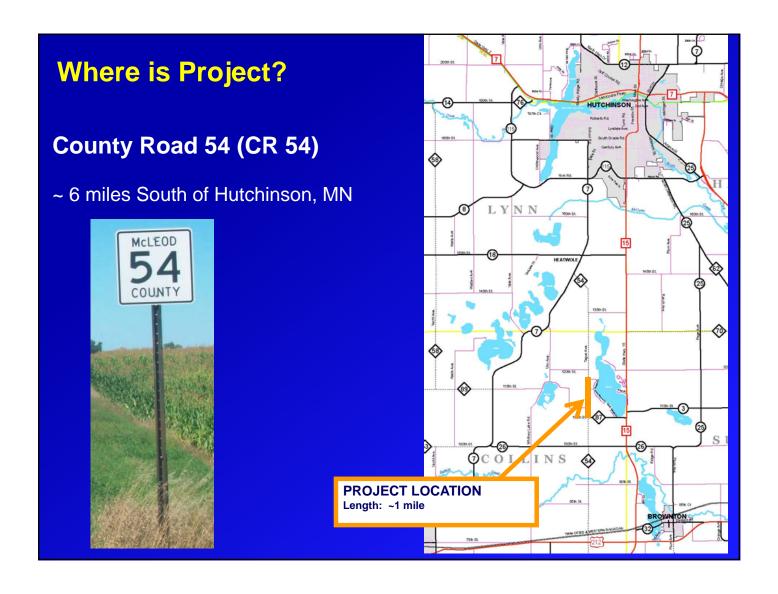
### **Topics**

- 1. Background
- 2. Project Overview
- 3. Construction Highlights
- 4. Design Process
- 5. Construction and Performance Testing
- 6. Costs
- 7. Lessons Learned
- 8. Next Steps

## Where is McLeod County?



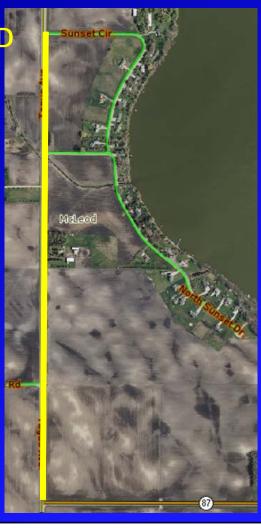
Located approximately 60 miles west of the Twin Cities



## **BACKGROUND**

### **County Road 54**

- Gravel Road
- Primarily serves rural housing development
- Seasonal agricultural traffic
- ~ 200 ADT
- County Funded (non State Aid route)



### **BACKGROUND**

### **CR 54 Issues**

- ~\$5,000 Annually for Dust Control (CaCl<sub>2</sub>)
- Washboards (due to speed/braking)
- Frequent Blading Required
- No Funding for traditional base and surfacing

### Goals for CR 54

- Dust Free Road
- Washboard Free
- Stand up to Agricultural Traffic
- Cost Effective



### **BACKGROUND - Past Efforts**

### 2014 Prime/Seal Project

- CR 54
- Township Housing Development
- Nearby County Park
- Portions of CR 54 began to break up in fall



• CR 54









### 2016

## Cement Stabilized Full Depth Reclamation (CSFDR) Double Chip Seal & Fog Seal

Project Goal – Find the most cost content and stabilization depth.

- 4 Test Sections
- Varying Cement Contents
- Varying Stabilization Depths
- Short Section of Single Chip Seal
- 4% Cross Slope



optimal cement

## **PROJECT OVERVIEW**

	Section 1	Section 2	Section 3	Section 4
Cement Content	8 %	7 %	6 %	5 %
Stabilization Depth	10"	10"	8"	8"
Tack Coat	1300'	1300'	1300'	1300'
Double Chip Seal	1300'	1300'	1300'	1200'
Single Chip Seal	-	-	-	100'
Fog Seal	1300'	1300'	1300'	1300'







## **CONSTRUCTION**

**Cement Incorporation** 



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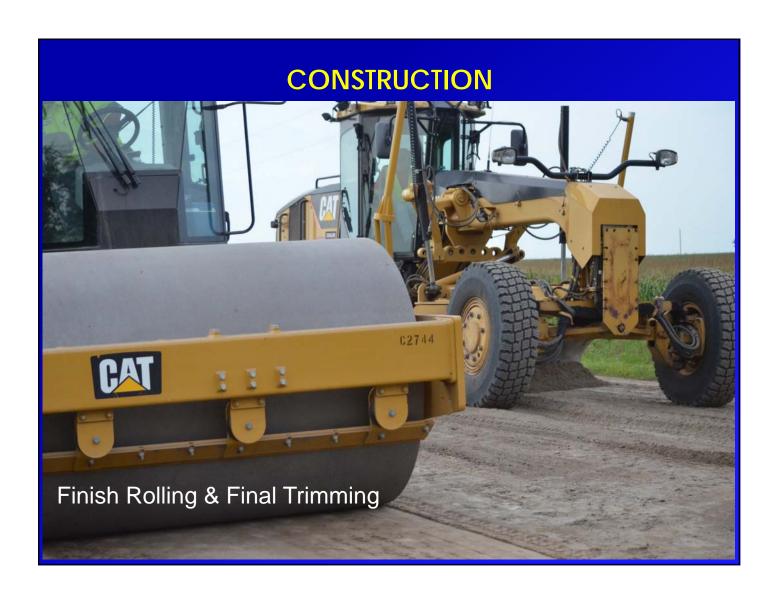






























### **DESIGN PROCESS**

- Two mix designs
  - One for 8 inch SFDR section, one for 10 inch SFDR section
  - Relative proportions of gravel to subgrade were different due to reclamation depths
    - 8" Section Proctor 127.3 pcf at 9.1% moisture
    - 10" Section Proctor 122.6 pcf at 10.5% moisture
  - Target Unconfined Compressive Strength of 250-300 psi at 14 days

### **DESIGN PROCESS**

- Two mix designs
  - 8" Section
    - 5% Cement Content at OMC
      - 272 psi UCS
  - 10" Section
    - 7% Cement Content at OMC
      - 267 psi UCS

### **DESIGN PROCESS**

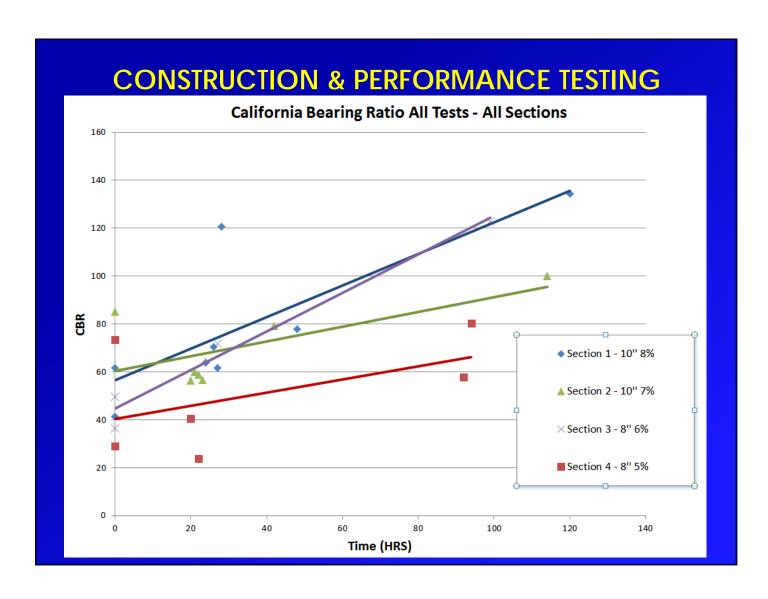
- After lab work was completed the roadways were graveled and graded, so the roadway had more gravel than the mix designs contained.
- Likely result was going to be higher strength than the original mix design

### **CONSTRUCTION & PERFORMANCE TESTING**

- Field Testing
  - Nuclear Gauge for Moisture and Density
    - Water was added to soil as necessary to achieve (or approach) optimum moisture content
  - Rolling Patterns were performed
    - Several Each Day to account for variability in the roadway materials
  - Density and moisture was checked during compaction
    - Density was typically >98% of rolling pattern density

### **CONSTRUCTION & PERFORMANCE TESTING**

- Field Testing
  - DCP testing was performed post construction for strength verification
  - Target strengths (minimums)
    - CBR of 20 in 2 days
    - CBR of 50 in 7 days
    - Strengths measured greatly exceeded the targets



### **CONSTRUCTION & PERFORMANCE TESTING**

- Performance Testing
  - Ground Penetrating Radar
  - Falling Weight Deflectometer
  - IRI
- Performed October, 2016

### **CONSTRUCTION & PERFORMANCE TESTING**

- GPR Sections were constructed thicker than plan
  - 10 inch sections
    - Section 1 14.5 inches
    - Section 2 14.6 inches
  - 8 inch Sections
    - Section 3 11.1 inches
    - Section 4 10.1 inches

### **CONSTRUCTION & PERFORMANCE TESTING**

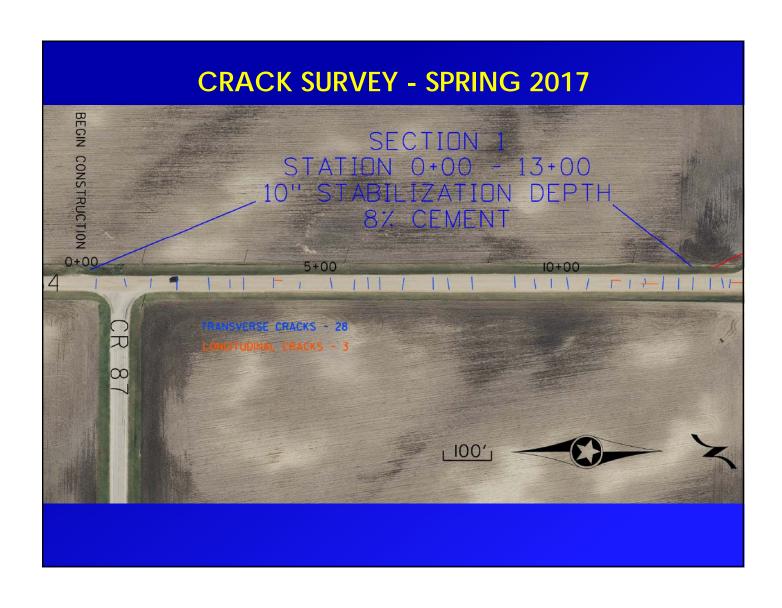
- FWD Results
  - Significant strength increase over non-stabilized roadway – all stabilized sections > 10 tons
  - No direct correlation between cement content and strength

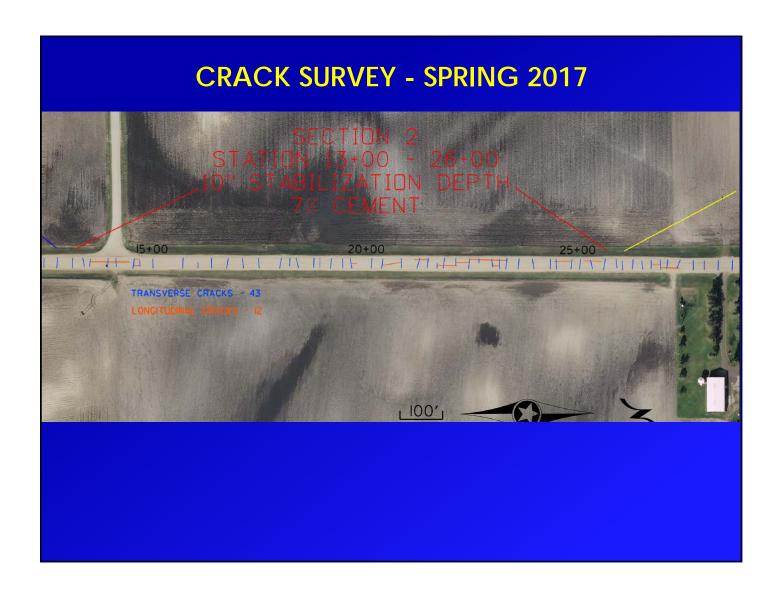
Section	Length	Thickness	Modulus	Load Capacity
	feet	in.	ksi	tons/axle
South Gravel	1300	4.8	16.7	4.8
1	1300	14.5	362.1	20.0
2	1300	14.6	560.9	21.8
3	1300	11.1	438.6	19.0
4	1300	10.1	280.4	10.8
North Gravel	1300	7.6	16.4	5.4

### **CONSTRUCTION & PERFORMANCE TESTING**

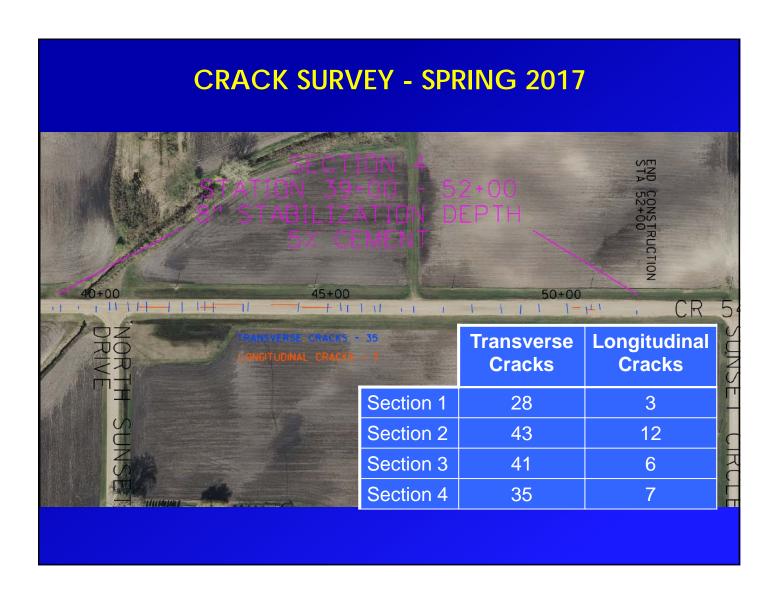
- Ride Quality Results
  - IRI of stabilized sections was significantly higher than the unstabilized gravel roadway on both ends of the project

Section	Length	IRI
	feet	in./mi.
South Gravel	1300	84.8
1	1300	293.2
2	1300	237.4
3	1300	204.4
4	1300	210.9
North Gravel	1300	149.6















	COSTS	
CSFDR	Cost/Mile	Cost/SY
• Cement	\$ 51,300	\$ 3.12
Stabilization	\$ 16,300	\$ 0.99
Laydown/Compaction *	\$ 15,000	\$ 0.93
CHIP SEAL		
Tack Coat	\$ 3,100	\$ 0.19
• 3/8" Seal	\$ 22,900	\$ 1.40
• 1/4" Seal	\$ 20,000	\$ 1.22
Fog Seal	\$ 3,300	\$ 0.2 <u>0</u>
TOTAL	~\$ 132,000	~\$8
* County Roller Operated		



# **LESSONS LEARNED**

## Subgrade

- Need Good Drainage
- Continue Centerline Tile

### **Residential Driveways**

- Figure out Transition
- Potential Plowing Damage

### **Future Projects**

- No County Operators, One Contract
- Ensure Samples Match Existing Conditions
- 2<sup>nd</sup> Seal Year 2 or later



## **NEXT STEPS**

### Finish CR 54

- 1 mile 2017
- 2 miles 2018

### **Continue to Monitor**

#### **More Planned**

~14 Miles in 5-Year Plan

### **Good Tool in Tool Box for Right Road**

\$140,000/mile vs. Traditional Paving ~\$450,000+





# **QUESTIONS?**



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