Technical Report Documentation Page

1. REPORT No.

2. GOVERNMENT ACCESSION No.

3. RECIPIENT'S CATALOG No.

4. TITLE AND SUBTITLE

Permeable Materials for Highway Drainage

5. REPORT DATE

January 1964

6. PERFORMING ORGANIZATION

7. AUTHOR(S)

Smith, T.W.; Cedergren, H.R.; and C.A. Reyner, Jr.

8. PERFORMING ORGANIZATION REPORT No.

9. PERFORMING ORGANIZATION NAME AND ADDRESS

State of California
Department of Public Works
Division of Highways

10. WORK UNIT No.

11. CONTRACT OR GRANT No.

12. SPONSORING AGENCY NAME AND ADDRESS

13. TYPE OF REPORT & PERIOD COVERED

14. SPONSORING AGENCY CODE

15. SUPPLEMENTARY NOTES

16. ABSTRACT

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17. KEYWORDS

18. No. OF PAGES:

42

19. DRI WEBSITE LINK

http://www.dot.ca.gov/hq/research/researchreports/1964-1965/64-03.pdf

20. FILE NAME

64-03.pdf

STATE OF CALIFORNIA
DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS
DIVISION OF HIGHWAYS

PERMEABLE MATERIALS FOR HIGHWAY DRAINAGE

By

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Presented at the 43rd Annual Meeting
of the Highway Research Board
Washington, D.C.

January 13-17, 1964

64-03

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By

T. W. Smith*, H. R. Cedergren**, and C. A. Reyner***

SYNOPSIS

Although most highway departments design for saturated roadbed conditions, the removal of excess water to prevent prolonged flooding is necessary if maximum performance is to be obtained. Recognizing the need for adequate internal drainage of highways the California Division of Highways has been experimenting with various gradings in an effort to utilize blends of readily available concrete aggregates in drainage systems. The paper reviews past specifications for "permeable materials" and gives the results of an extensive series of laboratory permeability tests that were used in developing grading limits for a new class of permeable material. Gradation curves and permeabilities are given for typical combinations tested. Basic data for all of the tests are

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summarized in tables. The paper includes a brief discussion of a method for estimating the water-removing capabilities of blankets of permeable aggregates, and gives a chart evaluating typical layers. Alternative designs utilizing two-layer systems are noted as a means for draining highway pavements when large quantities of water are anticipated.

INTRODUCTION

The California Division of Highways tries to construct highway roadbeds so that they will not be prematurely damaged by traffic. Design soil strengths are determined by testing subgrade and base materials in a saturated condition (1). The intent is to obtain roads that will not be damaged by water that enters the structural section, either through the surface, the shoulders, or from groundwater sources. Since the climate in California varies from the extremely hot and dry Death Valley to the wet, cool North Coastal areas and soil conditions are equally variable it frequently is necessary to modify the California Standard Specifications by issuing Special Provisions for individual contracts for construction projects throughout the State. Each job is designed to function for the conditions as they exist on that project. Throughout much of the State water causes problems of instability; hence, "permeable materials" have been widely used in underdrains, pervious blankets, and stabilization trenches. The problem of using the right kind of aggregates to remove water quickly without clogging is a very difficult one. California has been studying the problem for years, and has varied its practices through the years in attempting to do the drainage jobs best at least cost. From time to time new classes of aggregates have been specified for drainage purposes. This report describes a series of tests that were made using undersanded concrete aggregate mixtures in the development of a new class of "permeable material" now called "Class 3." Some of the background that led to these experiments will be given in the following paragraphs.

BACKGROUND

Some of the trends in selecting aggregates for drainage purposes are illustrated in Table 1. Before 1945, coarse material grading from 1" to 6" in size was used for drain rock. In 1945 a graded aggregate from, 2½" maximum size down to the No. 200 sieve was specified. This grading was retained in the 1949 "Standards," but in 1954 three classes -- "A", "B", and "C" were established. Class "A" was a fine-graded material 3/4 inches and finer in size, Class "B" graded from 1½" maximum and Class "C" from 2½" maximum. Since 1954 further changes have been made with more classes established to give more choice of sources for permeable material. The trend in recent years has been toward graded aggregates with sufficient fines to prevent the intrusion of soil into drainage systems. This practice came about because of bad experiences with the open rocks used before 1945. Many of the old drains were dug into a number of years after construction, and of those which had failed to function a large percentage were found to have become badly clogged with soil. Some of these drains, largely those which had been installed in firm, resistant, or rocky formations, were still unclogged.

With the change to graded aggregates for drainage purposes control over the amount of fines in the aggregates became extremely important. Small increases in the amount of fines in graded aggregates can alter the permeability very markedly (see Table 2). If the grading of these materials is not properly controlled their permeabilities can be so low that their capabilities for removal of water are greatly impaired. During the time that the 1960 Specifications were in force a considerable number of proposed or used aggregates were tested for permeability. Some typical results are given in Table 3.

In the study of drainage aggregates used for the purpose of removing water it is useful to know how much water various aggregates can remove. If the permeability and hydraulic gradient are known or can reasonably be approximated, one can readily compute water-removing capacity, as illustrated by the sloping lines in Figure 1.

To develop Figure 1, the quantities of water that can be removed by relatively flat blankets of aggregate were calculated from Darcy's Law,

$$Q = k\ i\ A \qquad \text{(eq. 1)}$$

In this formula Q represents the quantity of water that can flow in an aggregate layer with a coefficient of permeability, $\underline{k}$, a hydraulic gradient, $\underline{i}$, (which is assumed equal to the slope of the pavement) and a cross-sectional area, $\underline{A}$. The lines in Figure 1 are for flow through an area of one square foot; hence, the quantities are those which can be removed by one square foot of cross-sectional area. It can be one foot deep by one foot wide, six inches deep by two feet wide, etc. Figure 1 shows, for example, that a material with a permeability of 10 feet a day on a 2% slope is capable of removing about 0.2 cubic feet a day or 1.5 gallons a day for each square foot of area. A material with a permeability of 100 feet a day can remove 2 cubic feet or 15 gallons a day.

Figure 1 shows up the general nature of seepage within relatively flat drainage layers, such as those often constructed beneath highways. The water-removing potential of unit area varies with the permeability and the hydraulic gradient. If large quantities of water are anticipated it is often necessary to specify high permeability aggregates, with little or no material finer than the No. 8 sieve. When these open-graded aggregates are used no erodible material can be in contact with the layer or the layer may become plugged by intrusion in the same way that French Drains often become clogged. When this danger exists the open-graded aggregates must be separated from the erodible material by an intermediate layer of graded aggregate through which the material cannot move. Various "filter" criteria are available for establishing gradings that will provide permanent protection (2, 3, 4, 5). A system composed of two or more filter layers is called a "graded filter" (6). They have been a standard feature in the design of dams and levees for several decades, but have been rarely used in highway drainage. In situations where large quantities of water must be removed, and erodible soils occur they often can provide an economical solution. In other locations where moderate quantities of water are anticipated, the graded aggregates studied in the program reported here often are used.

Materials meeting the 1960 specifications could be produced by blending fine and coarse concrete aggregate. In order to do this the concrete aggregates had to be toward the clean side of the specifications, the aggregate had to be relatively hard and durable, and care was necessary in blending, handling, and placing. You will note that the minus No. 4 fraction could not contain more than 2% minus No. 200 material. Hence, the maximum allowable minus No. 200 in the permeable material was usually 1% or less. Producers found this difficult to achieve particularly if pit run material was soft or the percentage of fines was high.

We were well aware of the possibilities of using an undersanded mixture of coarse and fine concrete aggregage for permeable material and achieving somewhat higher permeability. One disadvantage of this material is the possibility of segregation and the resultant low permeability in the fine portion or infiltration in the coarse portion.

Mr. F. N. Hveem, Materials and Research Engineer (retired October 1963), felt that any disadvantages resulting from segregation might be more than compensated for by ease of production and higher permeability and directed the laboratory study reported in this paper. The tests reported were performed on readily available commercial aggregates.

TESTING PROGRAM

Preliminary Tests

During the summer of 1962 samples of concrete sand and 3/4" by No. 8 coarse aggregate were obtained from four aggregate producers. Constant head permeability tests were run on each of the sand and aggregate samples and various combinations of the sand and the aggregate. These tests were made in 6" diameter constant-head permeameters using California Test Method No. 220-B. Specimens are tested using various compactive efforts and plots of permeability versus density are prepared. The results of this series are given in Table 4 and typical data are shown on the attached Figures, Nos. 3 through 7. The permeabilities of the combinations range from the same as the sand alone to about 4 times the permeability of the sand when the combinations contain approximately 60% of the aggregate. When the percent of aggregate in the combination was increased to 75% the permeability ranged from 4 to 15 times that of the sand alone as shown on Figure No. 2. However, when the percentage of sand in the combination was 25% or lower, segregation of the coarse and fine portions was evident when the material was being placed in the test mold. This is in agreement with experience on construction projects with undersanded aggregates. It was, therefore, recognized that care would have to be exercised in placing such aggregates in highway construction to minimize segregation.

The findings of this testing, coupled with previous experience with various gradings of permeable materials, led to the development of the following grading specification for Class 3 Permeable Material, which was furnished to the California Highway Districts under Special Provisions in September 1962.

Grading Specifications
for Class 3 Permeable Material

Sieve Size	Percent Passing
1"	100
3/4"	90 - 100
3/8"	40 - 100
No. 4	25 - 40
No. 8	18 - 33
No. 30	5 - 15
No. 50	0 - 7
No. 200	0 - 3

Additional Tests

In September 1962 a letter was addressed to eight California Highway Districts asking for fine concrete aggregate, 3/4" x No. 4 concrete aggregate, and permeable material sampled from plants which supply significant amounts of these aggregates for State highway projects. The districts asked to participate in this sampling represented those using substantial amounts of permeable materials. A total of 70 samples were received; three were representative of the 1960 Standard Specification filter material; 32 were representative of fine concrete aggregate and the remaining 35 were of various sizes of coarse concrete aggregate. Of the 32 fine concrete aggregate samples, 11 did not meet the California grading specifications for fine concrete aggregate, and one had a sand equivalent less than 70. These materials were used, since it was desired to obtain information about blends of "borderline" materials, those high in fines.

The coarse aggregate samples were scalped on the 3/4" sieve, where necessary, and combined with the sand fraction so that the combined grading would be on the fine side of the Class 3 specifications. Three sources could not be combined to meet the Class 3 grading specifications without altering the "as-received" grading.

Sand equivalent tests were performed on the fine concrete aggregate samples, and a California durability test was performed on all samples. The maximum density was determined, by the California Impact Test, on all combinations of gradings used in the permeability tests. Permeabilities are given for specimens compacted to 95% of the maximum density determined by the Impact Test.

The test data are tabulated on the attached Table 5, Summary of Test Data, four sheets. Typical gradings of the combined samples are plotted on Figures No. 8 through No. 14, and the value of "k", the coefficient of permeability, is shown beside each grading curve.

Analysis of Test Data

Most of the test specimens had between 30% and 40% passing the No. 4 sieve and permeabilities ranging from 15 to 35 feet per day which is higher than for many of the graded filter aggregates previously specified. Decreasing the amount of material passing the No. 4 sieve below 40% increases the permeability, since mixes having less than this amount of fines tend to become undersanded. At higher amounts of fines the permeability generally falls off rapidly since there then is an excess of fines above that needed to fill the spaces between the larger aggregates, and the permeability is determined almost entirely by the grading and plasticity of the fine matrix.

The test data indicate that the materials tested, have comparatively good permeabilities at maximum impact test densities less than about 132 lbs. per cu. ft. (See Figure No. 15), but much lower permeabilities at higher densities. Evidently at higher densities the pore spaces reduce very rapidly from rearrangements of the particles and possibly from a breakdown of particles into smaller sizes.

It has been known for many years that the permeability of aggregates and soils depends upon the sizes of the pore spaces through which the water flows. In materials which have a narrow range of sizes, such as uniform sands, pea gravels, etc., the permeability varies approximately with the square of the average grain size. Thus, 3/4" to 1/2" rock was found to have a permeability of 38,000 feet a day, and No. 4 to No. 8 aggregate a permeability of 8000 feet a day. As the range of sizes in a mixture increases its permeability decreases. Mixing 80% of minus No. 8 to dust with 20% of No. 4 to No. 8 aggregate lowered the permeability from 8000 feet a day to only one foot a day. The mixture contained

10% of -200 material. The data previously listed in Table 2 showed that the permeability of graded aggregates can change very drastically with small changes in the quantity of fines.

In consideration of the above factors it is evident that the processing and placing of graded drainage aggregates must be controlled very carefully if these aggregates are to serve the intended purpose, which is the safe removal of water. As previously noted, when large quantities of water are anticipated it may be necessary to utilize open-graded layers of high permeability protected against soil intrusion by intervening filter layers.

With reference to this testing program, there appears to be no relationship between the permeability and the durability factor, when the durability factor is above 40 (see Figure No. 16). This is probably due to the relatively high quality of the aggregates used in the tests. Only one sample had a durability factor of less than 40. The term "durability factor" used here relates to the new aggregate "durability" test, California No. 229.

CONCLUSIONS

In general the gradings of the blends tested were on the fine side of the limits of the Class 3 Standard Specials. The permeability coefficients determined by the tests average two or three times greater than those of the 1960 Standard Specifications material. In actual practice, somewhat higher permeabilities may be expected since permeability can be increased by holding the percentage of minus No. 4 to a range of 25 or 30 percent.

The use of blended mixtures permits liberal flexibility of production since a variety of aggregate gradings can be utilized. "Gap graded" blends can be avoided by adding an intermediate size aggregate. Since readily available commercial aggregates can be used, a savings in cost is anticipated over a period of time.

As noted before, care must be exercised in the handling of these undersanded mixtures to guard against segregation. Keeping the mixtures thoroughly dampened greatly minimizes segregation during placement.

In conclusion it is important to emphasize that there is a need for analyzing the hydraulic conditions within drainage systems, of estimating the probable quantities of water that blankets, underdrains, etc., may be required to remove, and of designing drainage systems that are capable of doing the required job (7).

Darcy's Law can be used both for estimating inflow quantities and for designing drainage systems. Charts such as Figure 1 can aid in the selection of classes of aggregates and design details that will keep structural section flooding to a minimum. Drainage is playing an important part in the design of modern highways. It is not obtained automatically. By examining accepted practices critically and being willing to experiment with new materials and methods engineers should be able to design ever improved highways. That is the objective of the work reported here.

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TABLE 1

Some Drainage Aggregates Used in California

Year of Standard Specifications	Grading Requirements - % Passing													
	6"	2½"	2"	1½"	1"	3/4"	3/8"	#4	#8	#16	#30	#50	#100	#200
1927	100				0									
1940	100					0								
1945		100				40-100		15-50	5-30		0-5			0-2
1949		100				40-100		15-50	5-30		0-5			0-2
1954 Type "A"						100		80-100	60-90		20-50	10-25		0-4
Type "B"				100		90-100		55-85	35-65		15-35	10-25		0-3
Type "C"		100		80-100		60-95		35-65	25-50		5-25			0-3
1960 Type "A"							100	90-100						
Type "B"				100		90-100	65-85	45-65						
Type "C"			100	90-100		60-80		40-60						
-#4								100	65-90	45-70	20-40	8-16	0-4	0-2

TABLE 2

Percent of Fines vs Permeability
(Graded Filter Aggregate)

% Passing No. 100	Test k ft./day
0	80-300
1	35-200
2	10-100
4	2- 50
6	0.5-20
7	0.2-15

TABLE 3

Typical Data for 1960 Permeable Materials*

	Grading Analysis - % Passing									Impact Test Max. Dens. Lb/ft^3	Permeability at 95% R.C. ft./day
Test No.	3/4"	3/8"	#4	#8	#16	#30	#50	#100	#200		
56-613	100	90	54	39	26	15	9	8	4	127	3
57-1146		100	98	90	65	41	18	5	3	123	5
57-1197-A	95	72	60	52	40	25	11	4	2	134	4
60-1743-A	100	79	64	56	44	23	16	5	2	133	2
60-1745-A	100	71	51	40	31	23	12	4	2	138	3
60-2369	100	72	53	41	27	14	6	3	1	130	14
60-2840	100	82	74	66	52	33	15	6	3	127	12
60-3919	100	92	91	78	60	38	16	8	3	124	7
60-3918	100	58	42	35	29	19	10	4	4	134	2
60-4010-B	100	64	40	28	15	7	4	3	1	129	30
61-581-A	100	75	51	41	29	19	8	2	2	137	4
61-583-A	100	77	54	46	36	20	13	4	2	136	3
61-799	100	77	58	46	35	18	7	4	3	134	14
61-1575	100	97	54	37	24	15	6	2	2	135	10
61-1856	91	65	50	40	30	19	10	4	3	135	8
61-2421	100	79	60	46	31	19	9	4	3	132	6
61-2422	100	84	72	62	50	36	19	7	5	132	1

*These samples did not all pass 1960 Specifications; many were preliminary and were not used in the construction of highways.

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TABLE 4

Summary of Test Data - Preliminary Tests

Sample No.	Grading Analysis - % Passing 1"	3/4"	½"	3/8"	#4	#8	#16	#30	#50	#100	#200	% of Sand	Impact Test Max. Density lb/ft^3	Permeability at 95% R.C. ft./day
62-3480 F.Sc.				100	48	6	1	1	1	1	1	0	114	4000-5000
Combined)				100	63	26	16	10	5	2	2	25	123	140-160
Samples)				100	76	44	31	19	9	4	2	50	130	25-35
Conc. Sand-					100	82	59	35	11	4	2	100	122	9-10
Lab stockpile														
62-3479 M.Sc.			100	98	9	2	2	2	1	1	1	0	114	7000-8000
Combined)			100	99	27	18	13	9	4	3	2	20	124	140-150
Samples)			100	99	45	34	24	15	7	3	2	40	133	17
Conc. Sand-					100	82	59	35	11	4	2	100	122	9-10
Lab stockpile														
62-3478 C.Sc.			100	47	5	2	1	1	1	1	1	0	116	11,000
Combined)			100	55	20	14	10	6	3	2	2	15	123	1500-2000
Samples)			100	65	34	26	19	12	6	3	2	30	130	40-50
			100	76	53	42	31	19	10	3	2	50	132	28-30
Conc. Sand-					100	82	59	35	11	4	2	100	122	9-10
Lab stockpile														
62-3926 P.Gr.			100	95	33	8	2	0				0	119	2500
Combined)			100	96	44	24	14	8	3	2	2	20	128	70-80
Samples)			100	97	60	40	25	14	7	3	3	40	131	35-40
62-3927 Conc.Sd.					100	88	59	29	15	5	5	100	120	30-35

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TABLE 4 (Cont'd.)

Summary of Test Data - Preliminary Tests

Sample No.	Grading Analysis - % Passing 1"	3/4"	½"	3/8"	#4	#8	#16	#30	#50	#100	#200	% of Sand	Impact Test Max. Density lb/ft³	Permeability at 95% R.C. ft./day
62-4040 1" x	96	70	33	15	0							0	121	3200-4000
No. 4 Conc. Ag.	97	77	46	32	19	14	10	7	4	1	1	20	131	30-40
Combined)	98	84	59	49	37	28	21	14	7	2	2	40	135	11-12
Samples)				100	92	71	51	35	20	7	5	100	122	8-10
62-4039 Conc.Sd.														
62-4037 F.Sc.				100	47	9	3	2	1	0		0	113	4000-6000
Combined)				100	58	21	12	9	5	1	1	20	120	90-100
Samples)				100	65	33	23	15	8	3	2	40	128	24-30
62-4039 Conc.Sd.				100	92	71	51	35	20	7	5	100	122	8-10
62-4038 Med.Scr.				100	48	0						0	112	18,000-22,000
Combined)				100	57	14	10	6	4	1	1	20	122	54-74
Samples)				100	69	28	21	14	8	3	2	40	128	22-24
62-4039 Conc.Sd.				100	92	71	51	35	20	7	5	100	122	8-10
62-4036 C.Sc.		100	92	70	3	1	0					0	116	10,000-11,000
Combined)		100	94	76	21	14	10	7	4	1	1	20	129	50-60
Samples)		100	96	83	39	29	21	14	8	3	2	40	134	27-30
62-4039 Conc.Sd.				100	92	71	51	35	20	7	5	100	122	8-10
62-4034 F.Scr.				100	55	1	0					0	112	1800-2700
Combined)				100	60	16	10	6	3	1	1	20	118	110-130
Samples)				100	70	33	20	9	5	2	1	40	123	60-68
62-4035 Conc.Sd.				100	96	79	49	32	13	4	2	100	125	25

Table 4 (Cont'd.)

Summary of Test Data - Preliminary Tests

Sample No.	Grading Analysis - % Passing: 1"	3/4"	½"	3/8"	#4	#8	#16	#30	#50	#100	#200	% of Sand	Impact Test Max. Density lb/ft³	Permeability at 95% R.C. ft./day
62-4031 3/4" x #4 Conc.Agg.		100	57	33	7	1	0					0	120	13,000-15,000
Combined)		100	66	47	29	16	10	6	3	1	1	20	131	90-120
Samples)		100	74	61	42	32	20	13	5	2	1	40	137	20-25
62-4035 Conc.Sd.				100	96	79	49	32	13	4	3	100	125	25
62-4033 Med.Scr.			100	97	23	14	8	5	2	1	1	0	113	3000
Combined)			100	98	37	27	16	10	5	2	2	20	124	90
Samples)			100	99	53	40	25	16	6	3	2	40	128	42
62-4035 Conc.Sd				100	96	79	49	32	13	4	3	100	125	25
62-4032 C.Scr.		100	97	64	8	2	1	1	1	1	1	0	113	12,000-13,000
Combined)		100	97	73	25	17	11	7	4	2	2	20	123	120-150
Samples)		100	98	77	44	33	21	14	6	3	2	40	132	30-40
62-4035 Conc.Sd.				100	96	79	49	32	13	4	3	100	125	25

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TABLE 5

Summary of Test Data - Additional Tests

Sample No.	1"	3/4"	1/2"	3/8"	4	8	16	30	50	100	200	% of Sand	S.E.	Impact Test Max.Density lbs./cu.ft.	Permeability "K" ft./day at 95% R.C.	"D" Durability Factor
	Grading Analysis % Passing															
DIST. I																
62-4680 As Recd.	100	98	75	49	12	4	2	1	1	0	0					76
" As Used		100	77	50	12	4	2	1	1	0	0					
62-4681			.	100	94	77	50	21	8	4	3		92			70
62-4680A		100	85	67	40	29	18	8	4	1	1	34		134	50-56	
62-4849			100	84	10	1	1	1	1	1	0					60
62-4850					100	86	57	32	12	3	2		89			46
62-4849A			100	89	40	29	20	12	5	2	1	33		131	25-35	
DIST.II																
62-4584 As Recd.	100	97	51	18	2	1	1	1	1	1	1					78
" As Used.		100	53	19	2	1	1	1	1	1	1					
62-4585				100	90	82	66	40	16	4	2		91			74
62-4584A		100	70	48	36	31	25	15	6	2	2	36		139	19-24	
62-4586 As Recd.	100	96	72	30	1	0	0	0	0	0	0					59
" As Used		100	75	31	1	0	0	0	0	0	0					
62-4587				100	99	90	76	51	19	5	2		90			75
62-4586A		100	83	52	31	27	23	15	6	2	0	30		134	20-30	
62-4588 As Recd.	100	92	45	22	0	0	0	0	0	0	0					74
" As Used		100	49	24	0	0	0	0	0	0	0					
62-4589				100	94	78	52	34	19	8	4		77			63
62-4588A		100	69	54	37	30	20	13	7	3	2	39		138	9-10	
62-4588B		100	64	47	28	23	16	10	6	2	1	30		134	45-60	
DIST.III																
62-4581 As Recd.	100	99	75	42	2	1	1	0	0	0	0					85
" As Used		100	76	42	2	1	1	0	0	0	0					
62-4582				100	93	77	67	47	21	6	3		82			63
62-4581A		100	84	61	31	26	22	15	7	2	1	32		139	15-25	
62-4638 As Recd.	100	96	40	12	2	1	1	1	1	0	0					78
" As Used				100	0	0	0	0	0	0	0					
62-4639				100	92	78	54	36	18	7	5		88			73
62-4638A				100	46	39	27	18	9	4	3	50		134	10-12	
62-4638B				100	40	34	23	15	8	3	2	43		134	10-13	

T. W. Smith
H. R. Cedergren
C. A. Reyner

TABLE 5 (cont'd)

Summary of Test Data - Additional Tests

Sample No.	1"	3/4"	1/2"	3/8"	4	8	16	30	50	100	200	% of Sand	S.E.	Impact Test Max.Density lbs./cu.ft.	Permeability "K" ft./day at 95% R.C.	"D" Durability Factor
	Grading Analysis % Passing															
DIST.III(contd)																
62-4642 As Recd.	100	91	55	33	4	1	1	1	0	0	0					73
" As Used		100	60	36	4	1	1	1	0	0	0					
62-4643					100	79	54	35	17	5	3		76			68
62-4642A		100	75	60	40	31	22	14	6	2	1	38		136	17-23	
62-4827 As Recd.	100	75	29	14	1	1	1	1	0	0	0					82
" As Used		100	39	19	1	1	1	1	0	0	0					
62-4828				100	95	82	66	43	14	6	3		92			82
62-4827A		100	59	46	32	28	23	15	5	2	1	33		133	21-26	
62-4829 As Recd.	99	86	50	28	1	0	0	0	0	0	0					93
" As Used		100	58	33	1	0	0	0	0	0	0					
62-4830				100	87	57	43	29	14	4	2		98			82
62-4829A		100	75	60	36	23	17	12	6	2	1	40		131	25-30	
62-5004		100	55	23	3	2	1	1	1	1	1					76
62-5005				100	93	78	60	41	20	6	3		94			72
62-5004A		100	69	48	32	26	20	14	7	3	2	32		127	27-33	
DIST. IV																
62-4607 As Recd.	100	89	55	29	1	0	0	0	0	0	0					70
As Used		100	62	33	1	0	0	0	0	0	0					
62-4608				100	97	81	62	41	16	5	3		88			73
62-4607A		100	76	58	37	30	23	15	6	2	1	37		134	28-35	
62-4609 As Recd.	100	92	25	6	1	1	1	1	1	1	0					54
" As Used		100	27	7	1	1	1	1	1	1	0					
62-4610				100	97	77	53	35	18	8	6		81			37
62-4609A		100	67	50	40	32	22	14	7	4	2	41		138	9-12	
62-4609B		100	65	55	50	40	28	18	9	4	3	48		137	9-12	
62-4611 As Recd.	100	99	76	41	6	2	1	1	1	1	1					78
62-4611 As Used		100	77	41	6	2	1	1	1	1	1					
62-4612					100	91	55	30	14	6	4		82			62
62-4611A		100	84	59	34	29	17	10	5	3	2	30		142	23-28	
62-4613 As Recd.	100	97	71	37	6	1	0	0	0	0	0					71
" As Used		100	73	38	6	1	0	0	0	0	0					
62-4614				100	97	77	53	35	15	4	3		83			60
62-4613A		100	83	61	40	30	20	13	6	2	1	37		134	25-35	
62-4615 As Recd.	100	94	65	36	1	1	1	0	0	0	0					61
" As Used		100	69	38	1	1	1	0	0	0	0					

T. W. Smith
H. R. Cedergren
C. A. Reyner

TABLE 5 (cont'd)

Summary of Test Data - Additional Tests

Sample No.	1"	3/4"	1/2"	3/8"	4	8	16	30	50	100	200	% of Sand	S.E.	Impact Test Max.Density lbs./cu.ft.	Permeability "K" ft./day at 95% R.C.	"D" Durability Factor
					Grading Analysis % Passing											
62-4616				100	91	63	45	28	12	4	3		86			63
62-4615A		100	81	63	37	26	19	11	5	2	1	40		134	23-35	
62-4617 As Recd.	100	86	23	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	0					46
" As Used		100	27	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	0					
62-4618				100	99	91	54	34	16	4	2		85			46
62-4617A		100	48	37	36	33	20	13	7	2	1	35		134	28-35	
62-4619 As Recd.	100	95	52	16	1	0	0	0	0	0	0					67
" As Used		100	55	17	1	0	0	0	0	0	0					
62-4620					100	99	58	33	15	5	2		88			67
62-4619A		100	70	45	34	33	19	11	5	2	1	33		134	20-30	
DIST. V																
62-4929 As Recd.	98	71	37	19	1	1	1	1	1	0	0					78
" As Used		100	52	27	1	1	1	1	1	0	0					
62-4930				100	86	65	45	23	8	3	1		94			85
62-4929A		100	70	54	33	29	24	15	5	1	0	33		131	20-30	
62-4931 As Recd.	100	99	64	35	3	2	1	1	1	1	0					76
" As Used		100	65	35	3	2	1	1	1	1	0					
62-4932						100	77	43	21	6	4		84			66
62-4931A		100	76	55	32	31	25	14	7	3	1	30		130	23-33	
62-4933 As Recd.	97	77	43	24	1	0	0	0	0	0	0					78
" As Used		100	56	31	1	0	0	0	0	0	0					
62-4928				100	98	89	74	46	16	3	1		91			85
62-4933A		100	70	54	33	29	24	15	5	1	0	33		131	20-30	
62-4934 As Recd.	100	96	49	21	2	1	1	1	1	1	1					80
" As Used		100	51	22	2	1	1	1	1	1	1					
62-4935					100	89	60	36	18	9	6		77			66
62-4934A		100	86	54	32	28	19	12	7	4	3	30		144	13-17	
DIST. VII																
62-4694 As Recd.	100	67	9	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1					62
" As Used		100	13	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1					
62-4695					100	83	53	25	11	7	6		65			71
62-4694A		100	58	52	41	34	22	11	5	4	3	40		133	15-19	
62-4696 As Recd.	98	87	60	35	6	3	2	2	1	1	1					82
" As Used		100	69	40	7	3	2	2	1	1	1					
62-4697				100	96	83	69	47	20	5	2		93			86

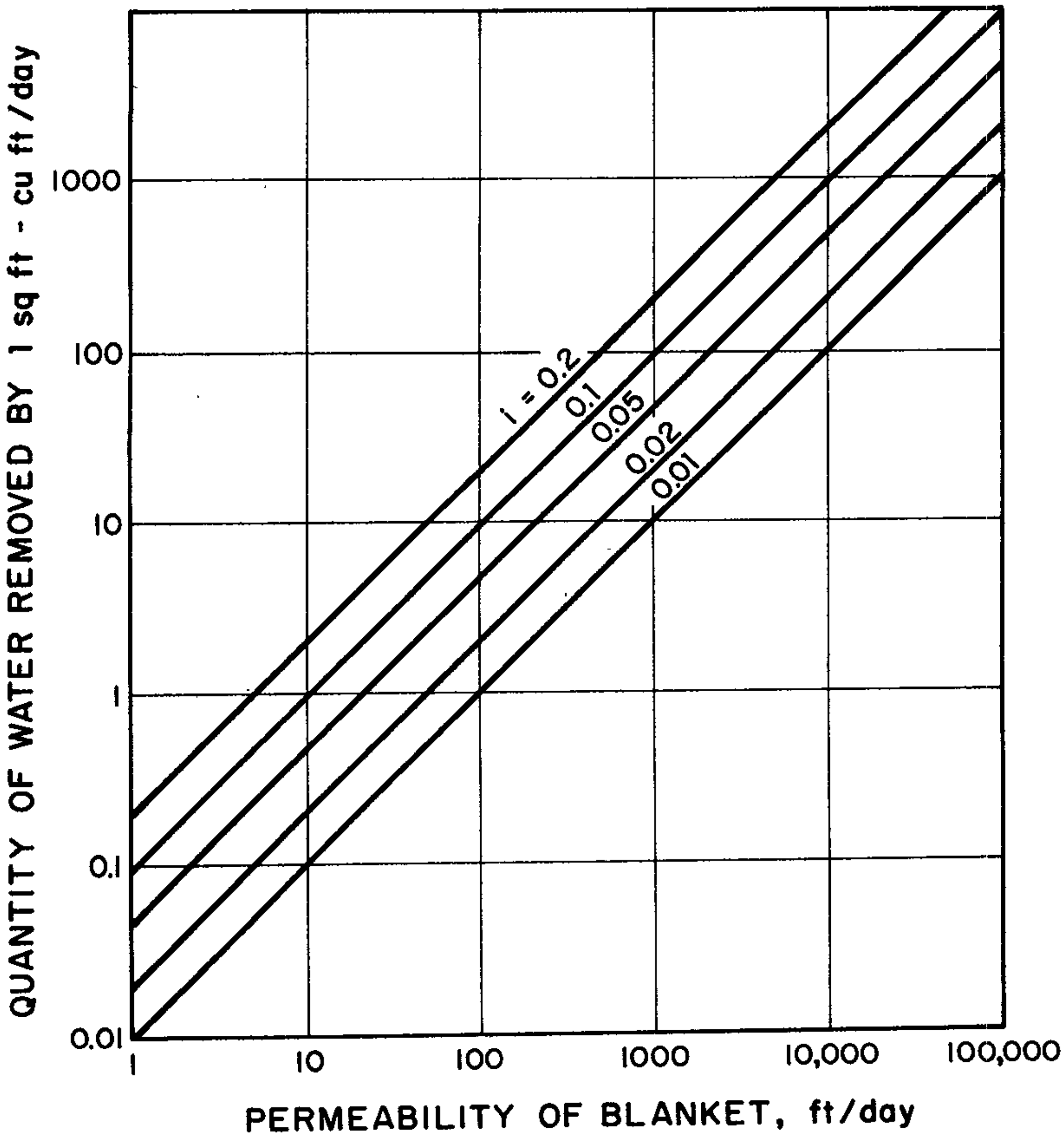
T. W. Smith
H. R. Cedergren
C. A. Reyner

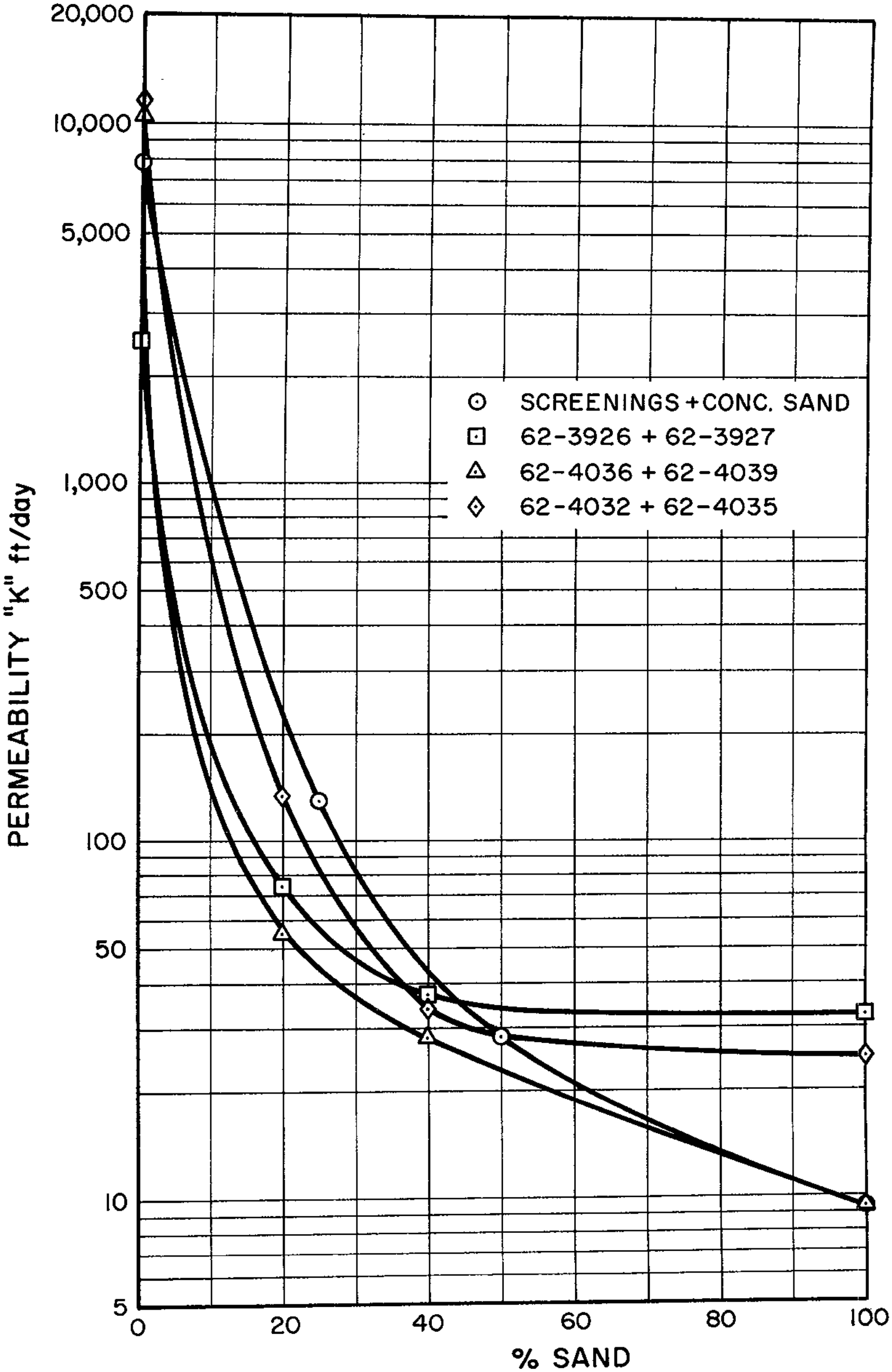
TABLE 5 (cont'd)

Summary of Test Data - Additional Tests

Sample No.		Grading Analysis % Passing 1"	3/4"	1/2"	3/8"	4	8	16	30	50	100	200	% of Sand	S.E.	Impact Test Max.Density lbs./cu.ft.	Permeability "K" ft./day at 95% R.C.	"D" Durability Factor
DIST.VII(contd)																	
62-4696A			100	78	58	34	32	22	15	7	2	1	30		134	10-13	
62-4763	As Recd.	98	81	43	19	2	1	1	1	1	1	1					73
"	As Used		100	53	23	2	1	1	1	1	1	1					
62-4764					100	96	84	70	44	18	5	2		89			81
62-4763A			100	68	48	32	28	23	15	7	3	2	32		132	15-19	
62-4777	As Recd.	100	86	14	4	1	1	1	1	1	0	0					82
"	As Used		100	16	5	1	1	1	1	1	0	0					
62-4778					100	98	85	65	41	20	7	4		82			78
62-4777A			100	44	38	35	30	24	15	8	3	1	35		137	6-8	
DIST. X																	
62-4626	As Recd.	100	95	53	29	4	2	1	1	1	1	1					82
"	As Used		100	56	31	4	2	1	1	1	1	1					
62-4627					100	97	85	68	41	16	5	3		89			83
62-4626A			100	71	55	37	31	25	15	7	3	2	35		135	13-18	
62-4628	As Recd.	100	98	74	39	3	1	0	0	0	0	0					70
"	As Used		100	76	40	3	1	0	0	0	0	0					
62-4629					100	99	83	66	45	15	3	2		85			78
62-4628A			100	84	60	36	29	22	15	5	1	1	34		135	27-34	
62-4735				100	95	9	0	0	0	0	0	0					76
62-4736					100	98	88	71	38	14	5	2		90			78
62-4735A				100	97	40	31	25	12	5	2	1	35		132	24-34	
DIST.XI																	
62-4842	As Recd.	100	87	44	23	3	2	1	1	1	1	0					59
"	As Used		100	51	26	3	2	1	1	1	1	0					
62-4843					100	92	73	60	43	17	5	2		81			52
62-4842A			100	67	50	32	25	21	15	7	3	1	33		127	32-42	
62-4844	As Recd.	100	96	46	12	0	0	0	0	0	0	0					78
"	As Used		100	48	13	0	0	0	0	0	0	0					
62-4845						100	88	69	41	20	8	4		83			81
62-4844A			100	56	35	26	23	18	11	7	2	1	26		126	45-60	
62-4846			100	45	16	2	1	1	1	1	0	0					71
62-4847					100	95	76	58	42	13	3	1		89			61
62-4846A			100	64	45	33	27	21	15	5	1	0	34		126	45-60	

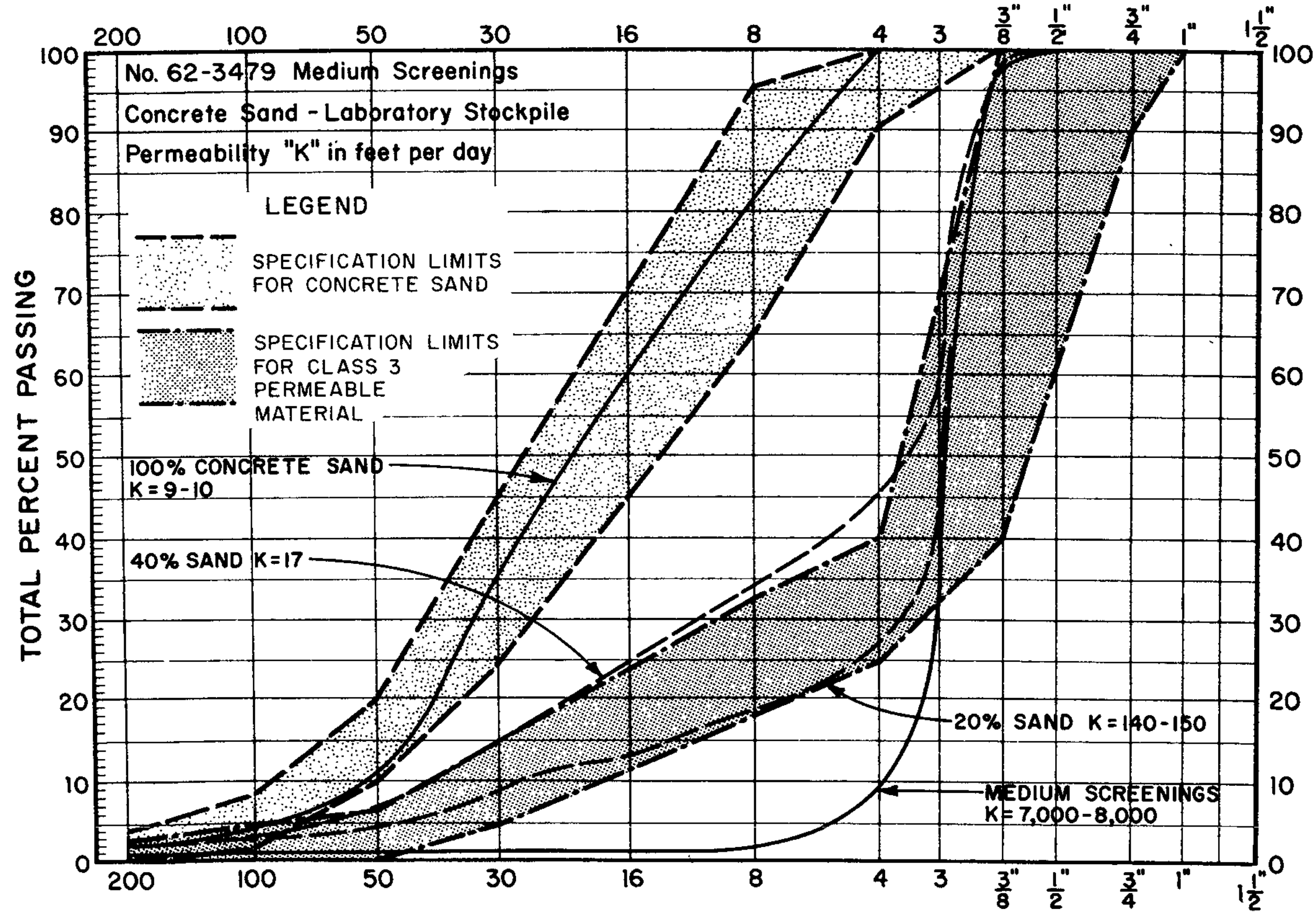
WATER-REMOVING CAPABILITIES OF DRAINAGE BLANKETS



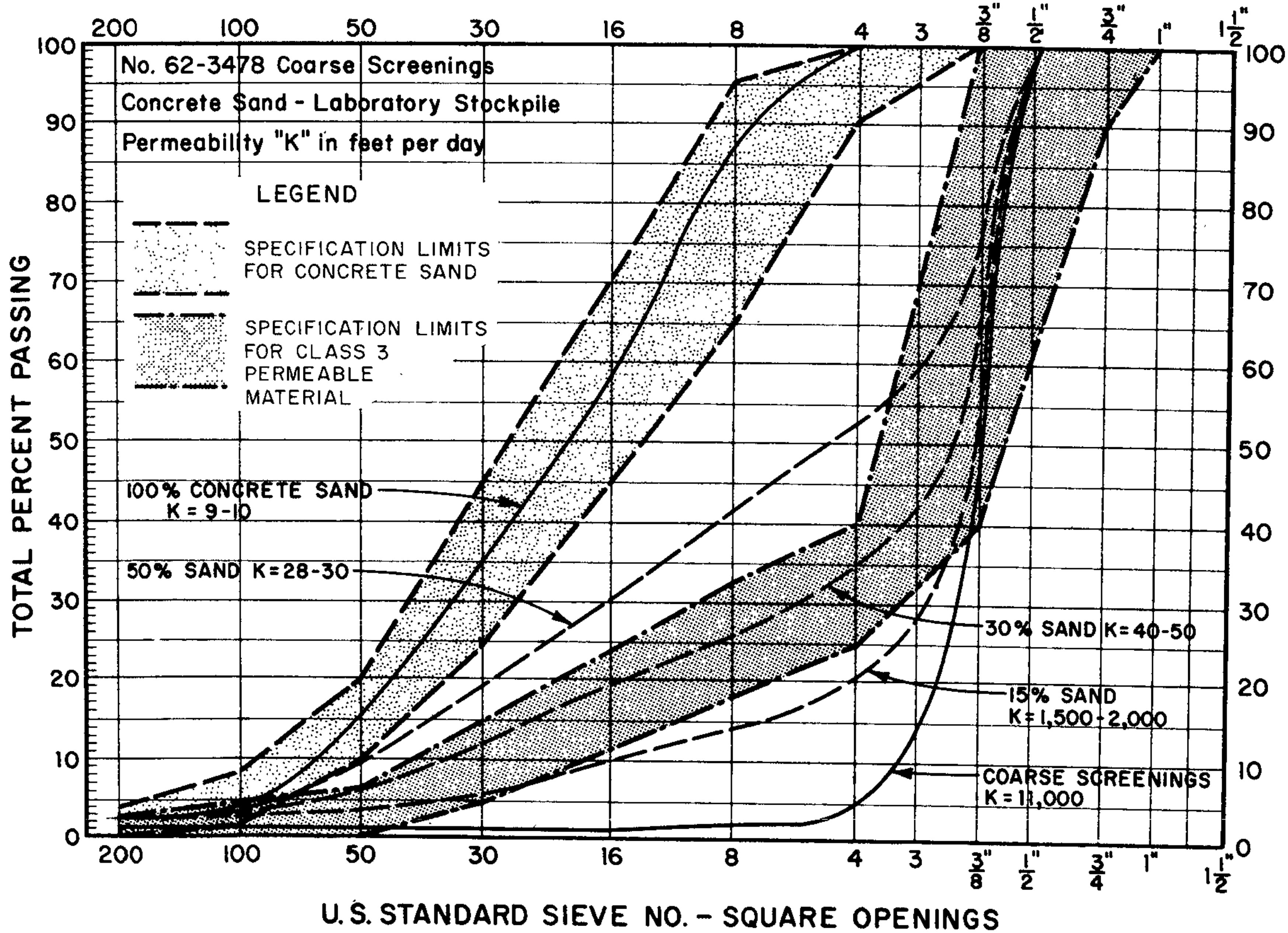


20,000
10,000
5,000
1,000
500
100
50
10
5
PERMEABILITY "K" ft/day
0
20
40
60
80
100
% SAND
SCREENINGS + CONC. SAND
62-3926 + 62-3927
62-4036 + 62-4039
62-4032 + 62-4035

GRADING CURVES FOR FINE SCREENINGS AND CONCRETE SAND
(PRELIMINARY TESTS)



GRADING CURVES FOR FINE SCREENINGS AND CONCRETE SAND
(PRELIMINARY TESTS)



GRADING CURVES FOR FINE SCREENINGS AND CONCRETE SAND
(PRELIMINARY TESTS)

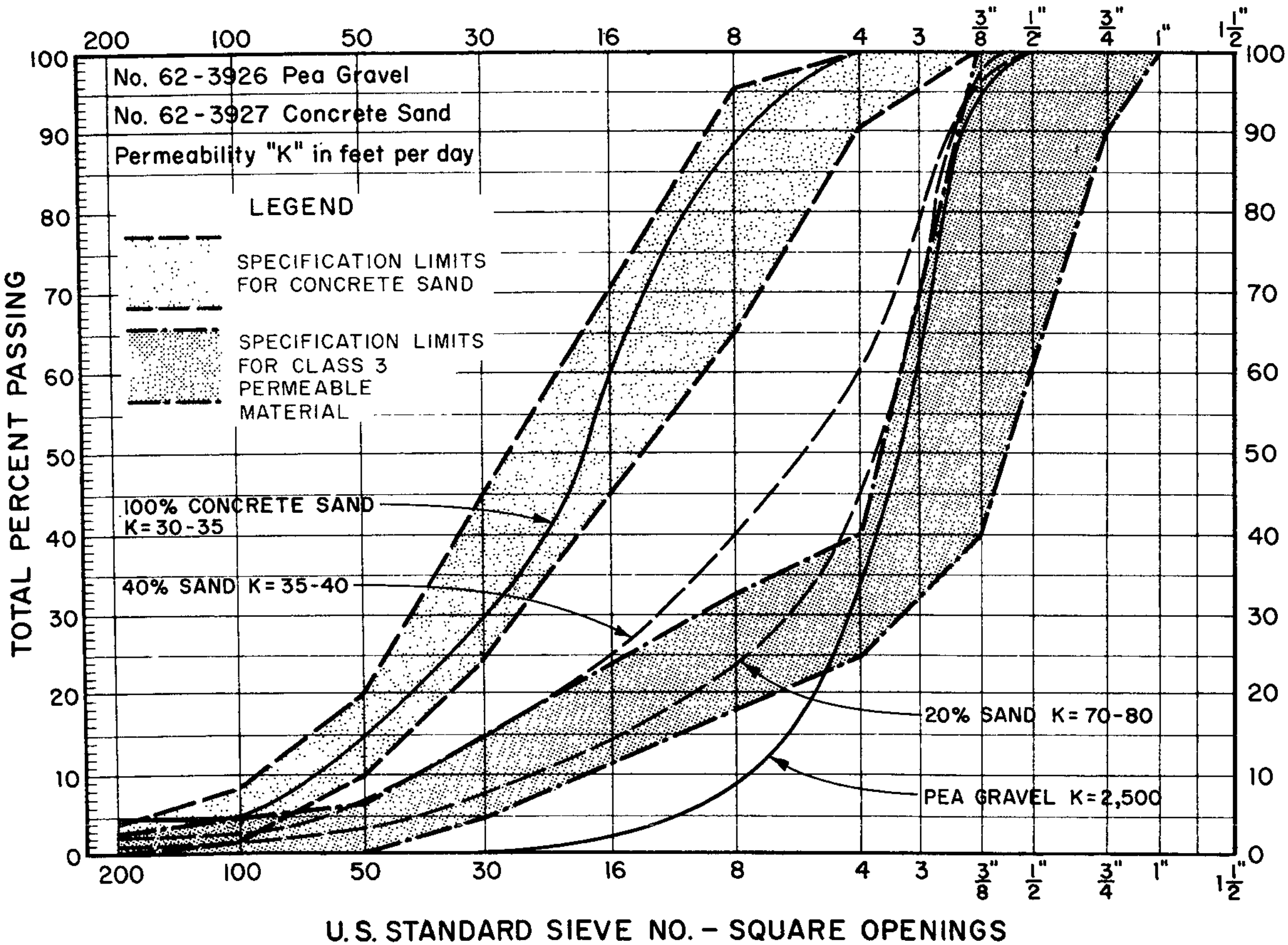
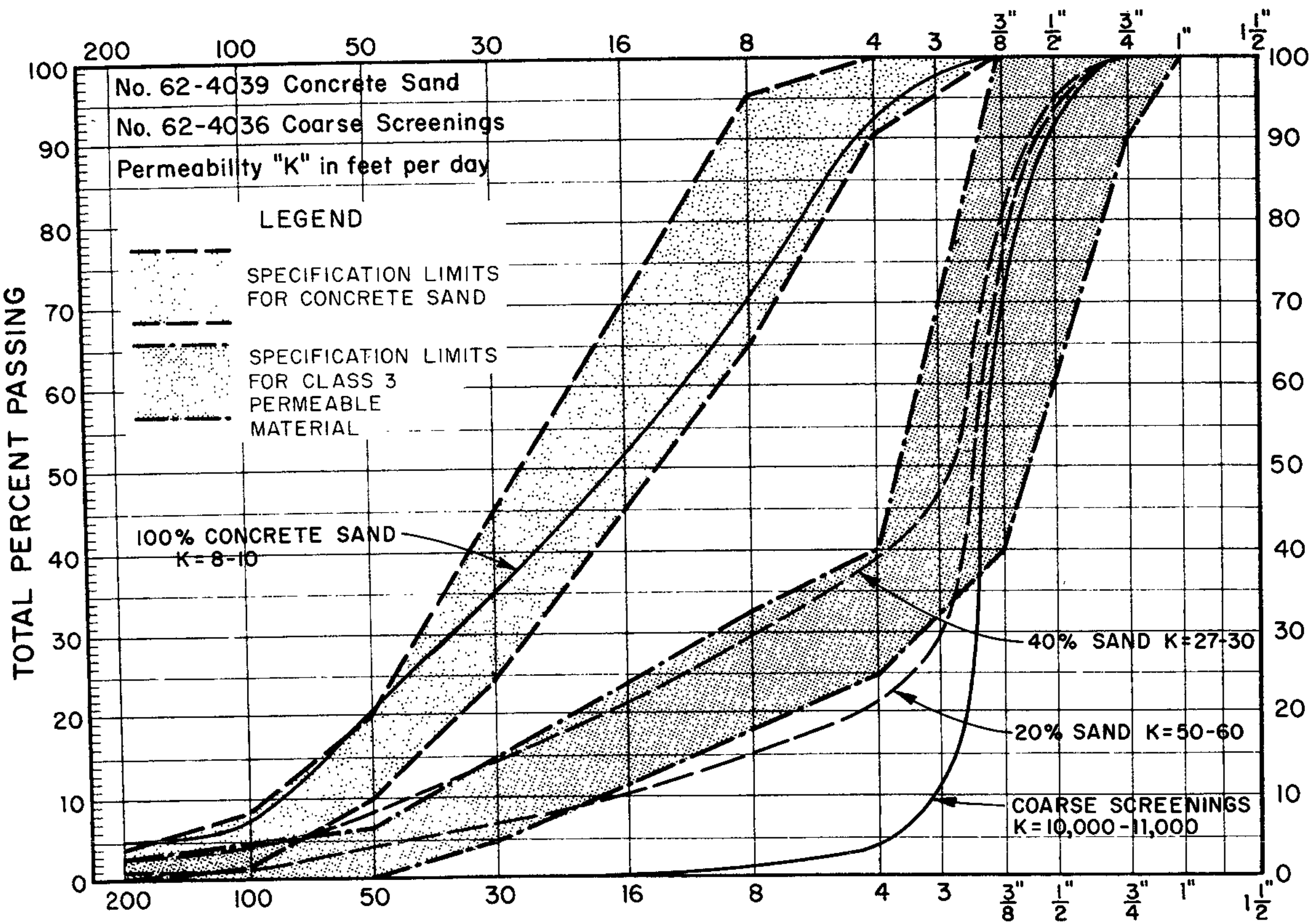
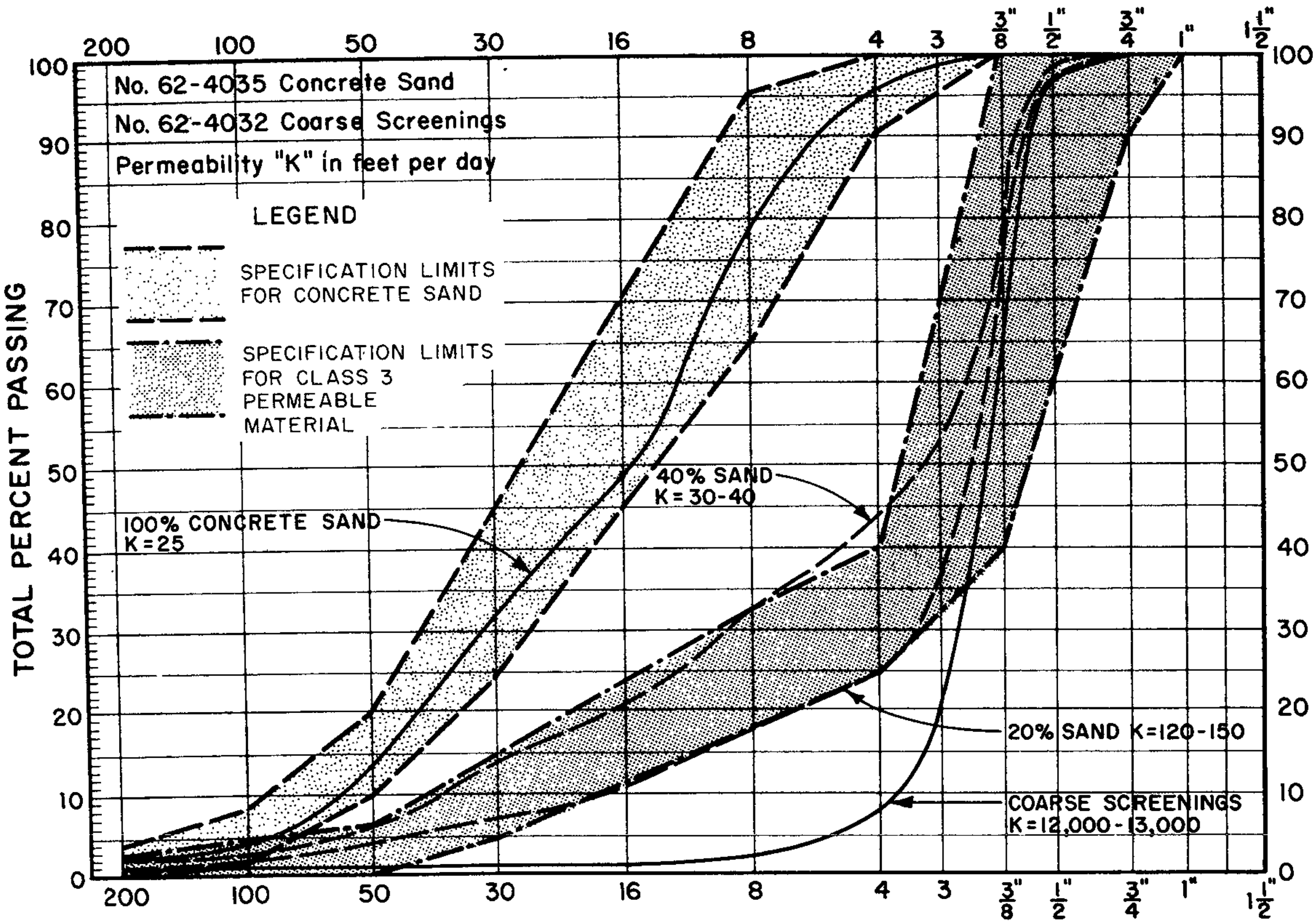


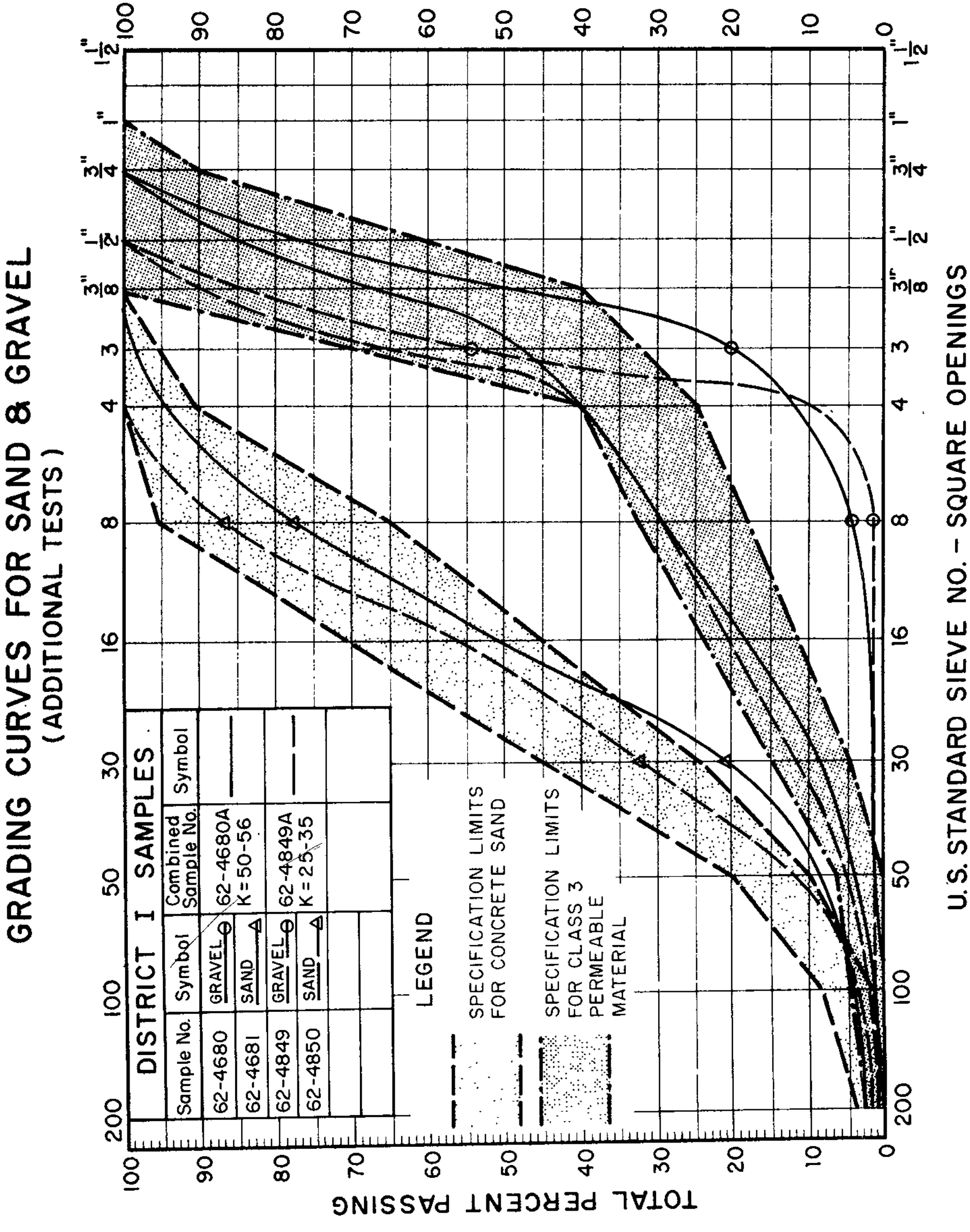
Figure 6

GRADING CURVES FOR FINE SCREENINGS AND CONCRETE SAND (PRELIMINARY TESTS)



GRADING CURVES FOR FINE SCREENINGS AND CONCRETE SAND
(PRELIMINARY TESTS)




GRADING CURVES FOR SAND & GRAVEL
(ADDITIONAL TESTS)
DISTRICT I SAMPLES
Sample No.
Symbol
Combined Sample No.
Symbol
62-4680
GRAVEL
62-4680A K=50-56
62-4681
SAND
62-4849
GRAVEL
62-4849A K=25-35
62-4850
SAND
LEGEND
SPECIFICATION LIMITS FOR CONCRETE SAND
SPECIFICATION LIMITS FOR CLASS 3 PERMEABLE MATERIAL
TOTAL PERCENT PASSING
U.S. STANDARD SIEVE NO. – SQUARE OPENINGS
200
100
50
30
16
8
4
3
3/8"
1/2"
3/4"
1"
1 1/2"
0
10
20
30
40
50
60
70
80
90
100

GRADING CURVES FOR SAND & GRAVEL
(ADDITIONAL TESTS)

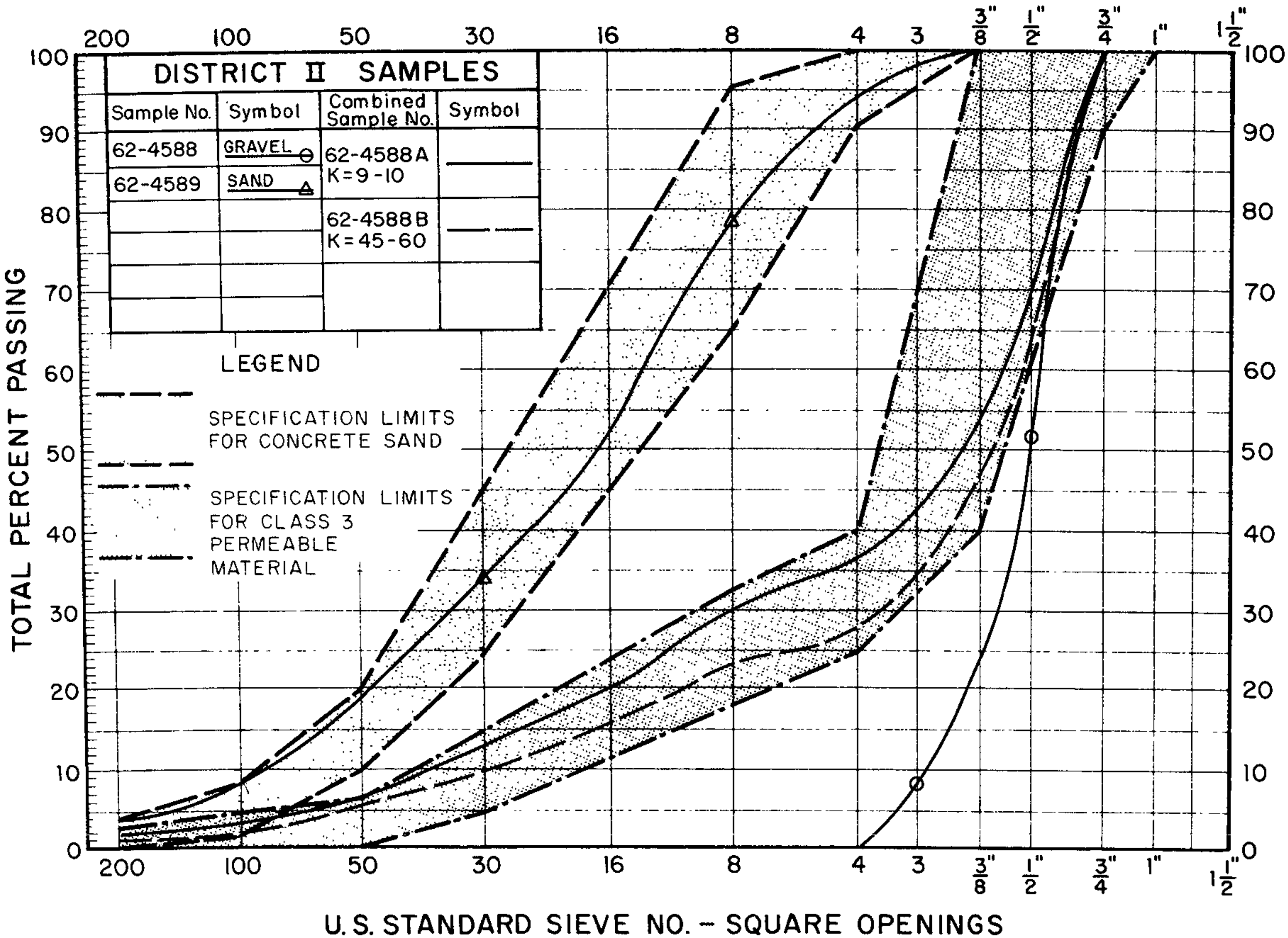
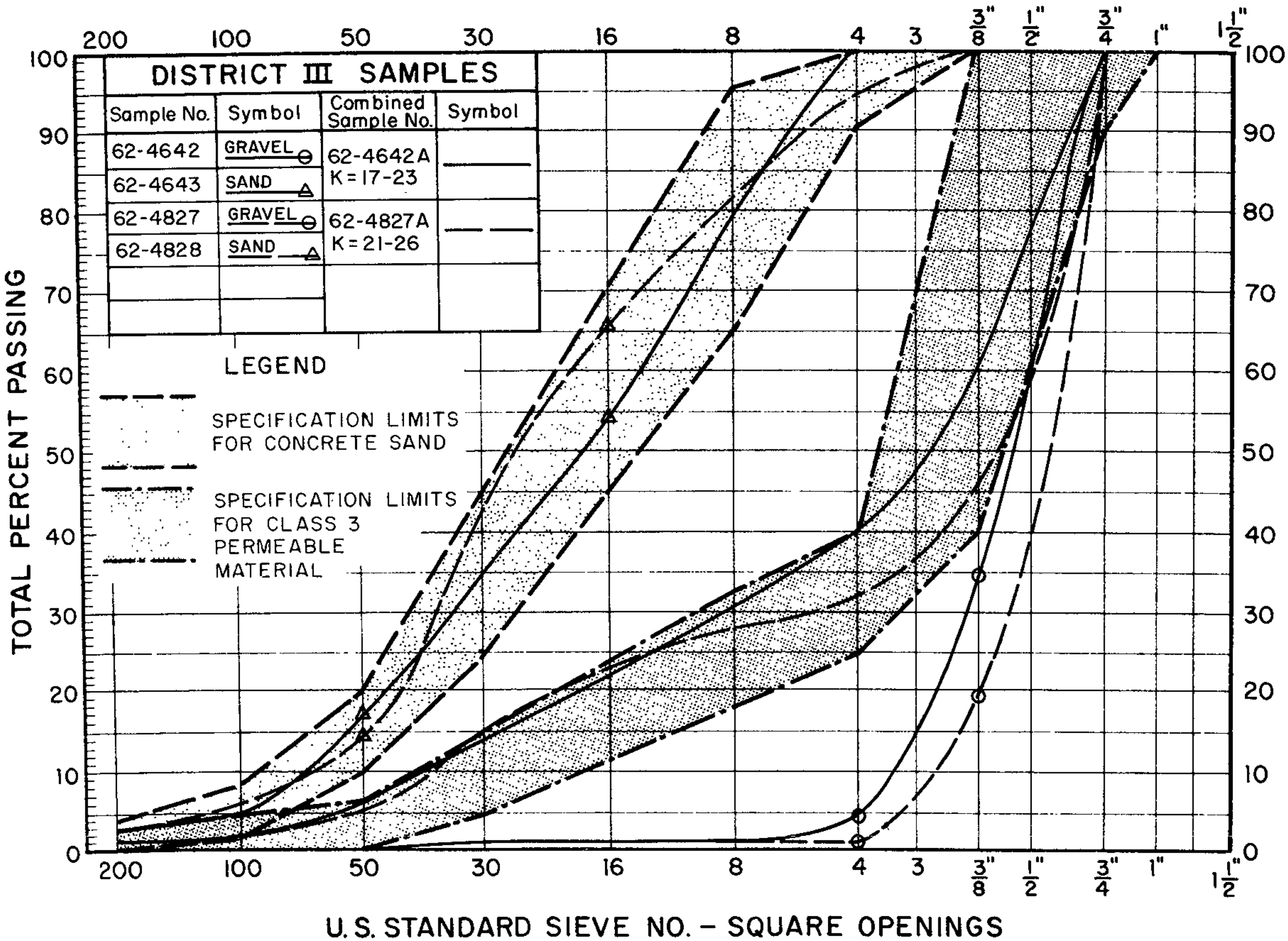


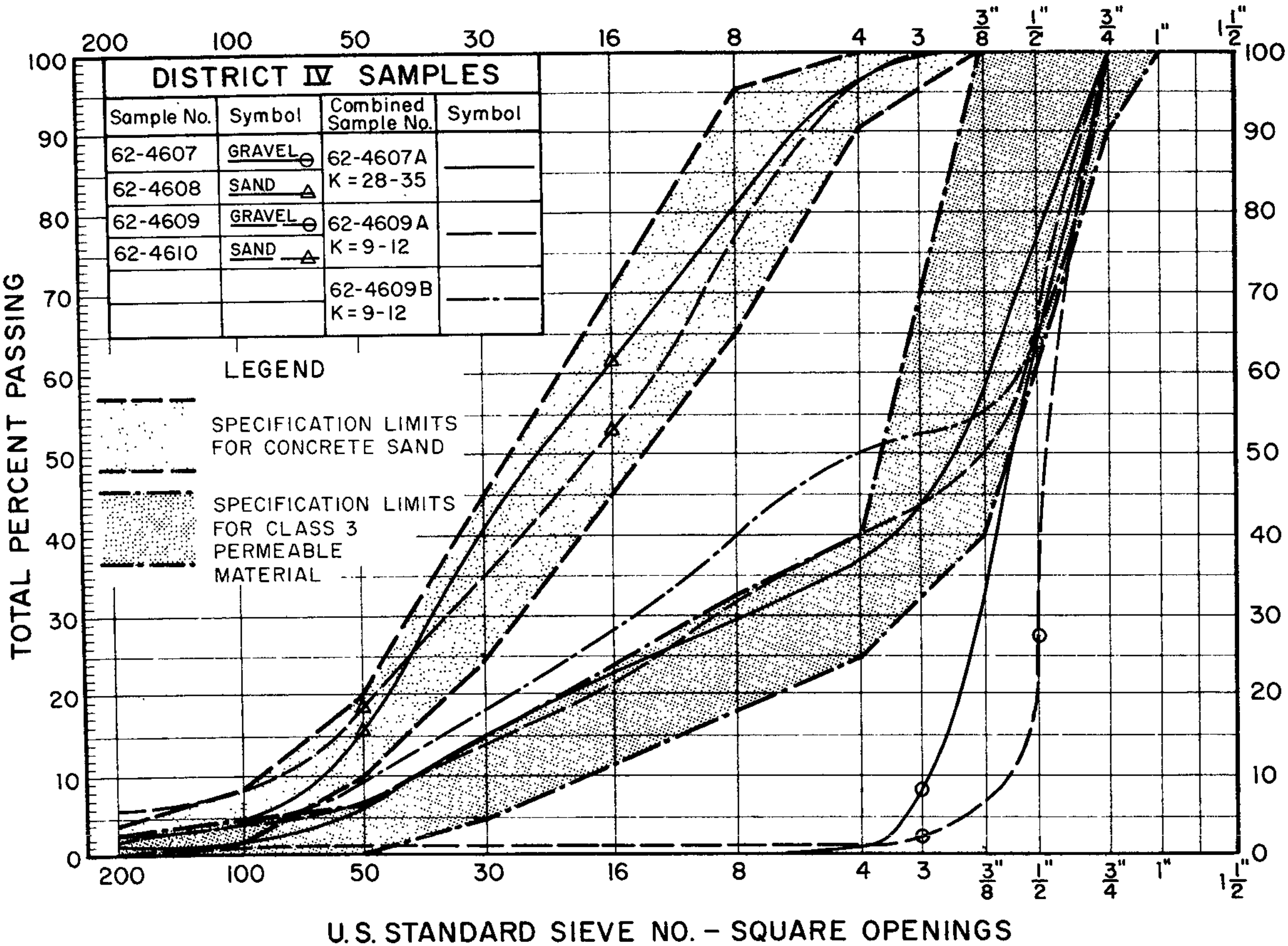
Figure 10

GRADING CURVES FOR SAND & GRAVEL

(ADDITIONAL TESTS)



GRADING CURVES FOR SAND & GRAVEL
(ADDITIONAL TESTS)



GRADING CURVES FOR SAND & GRAVEL
(ADDITIONAL TESTS)

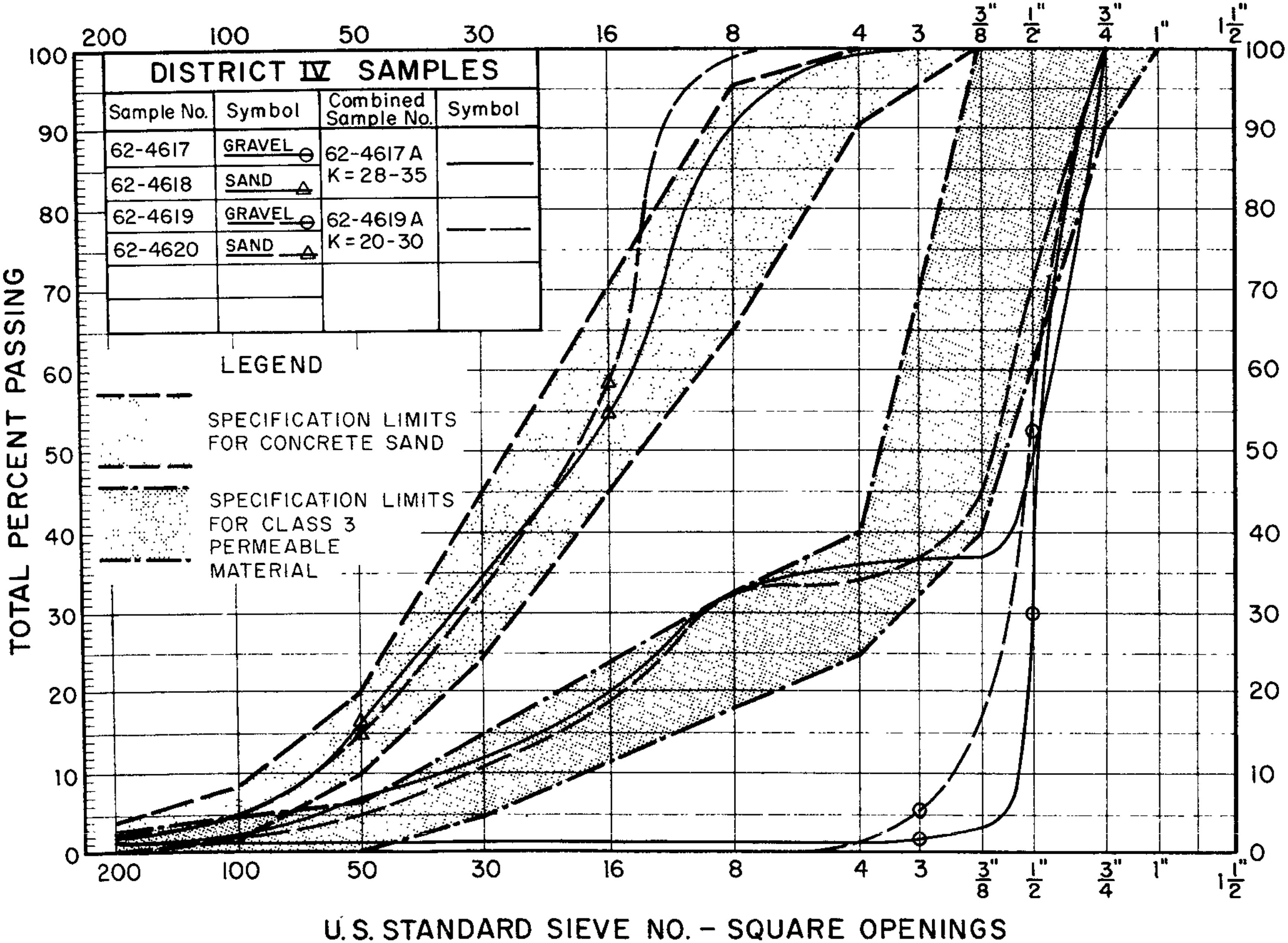
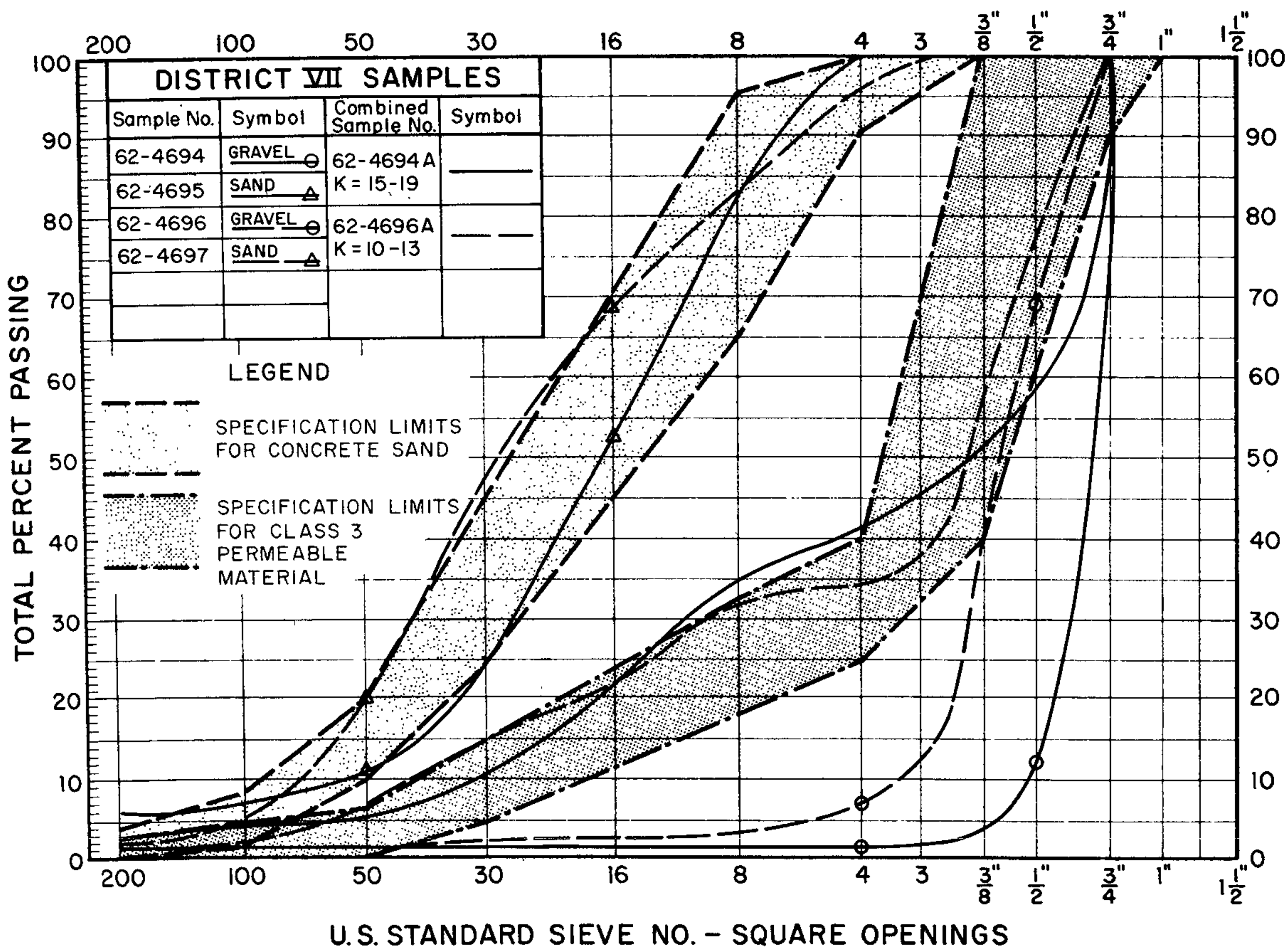
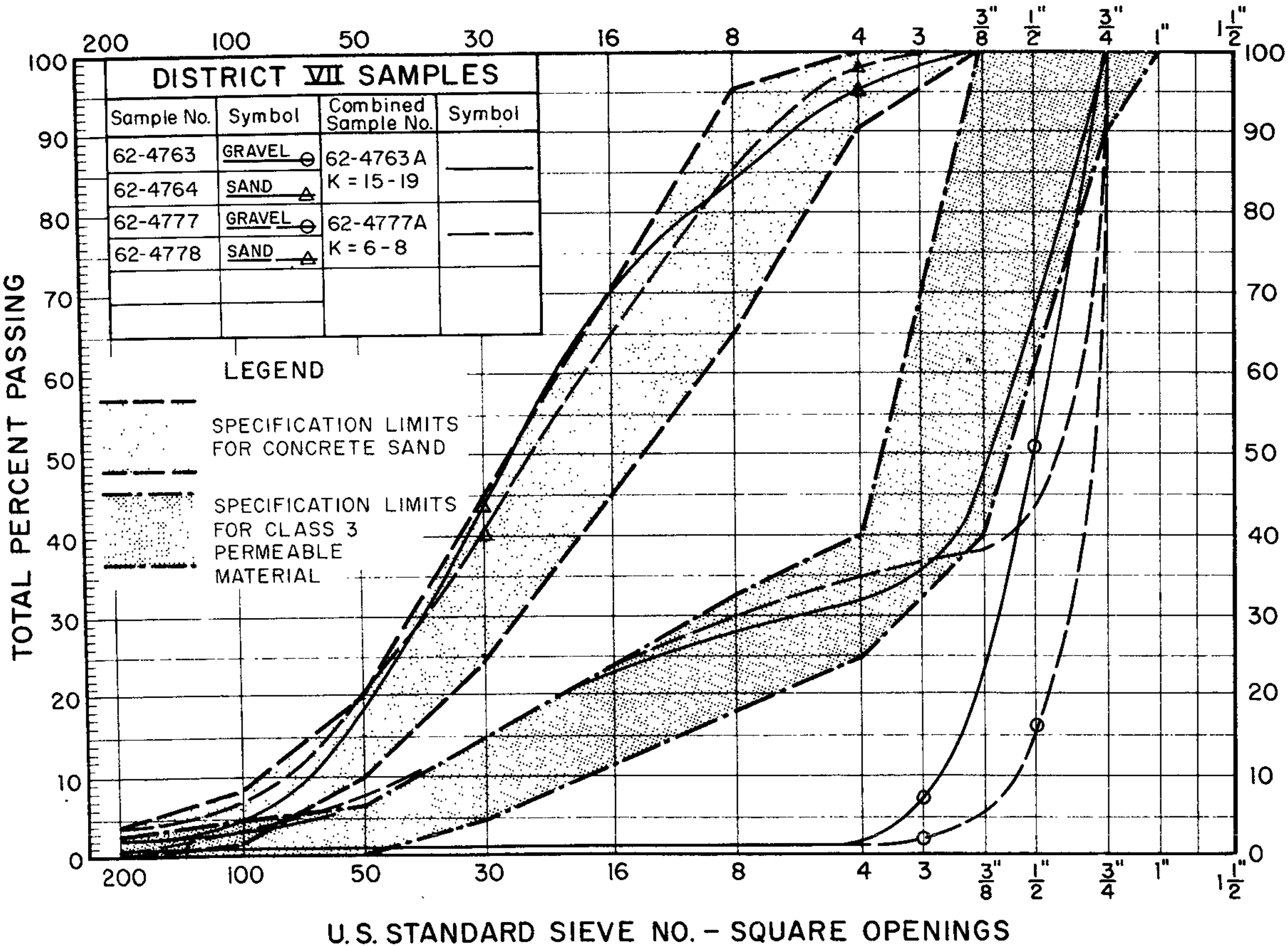


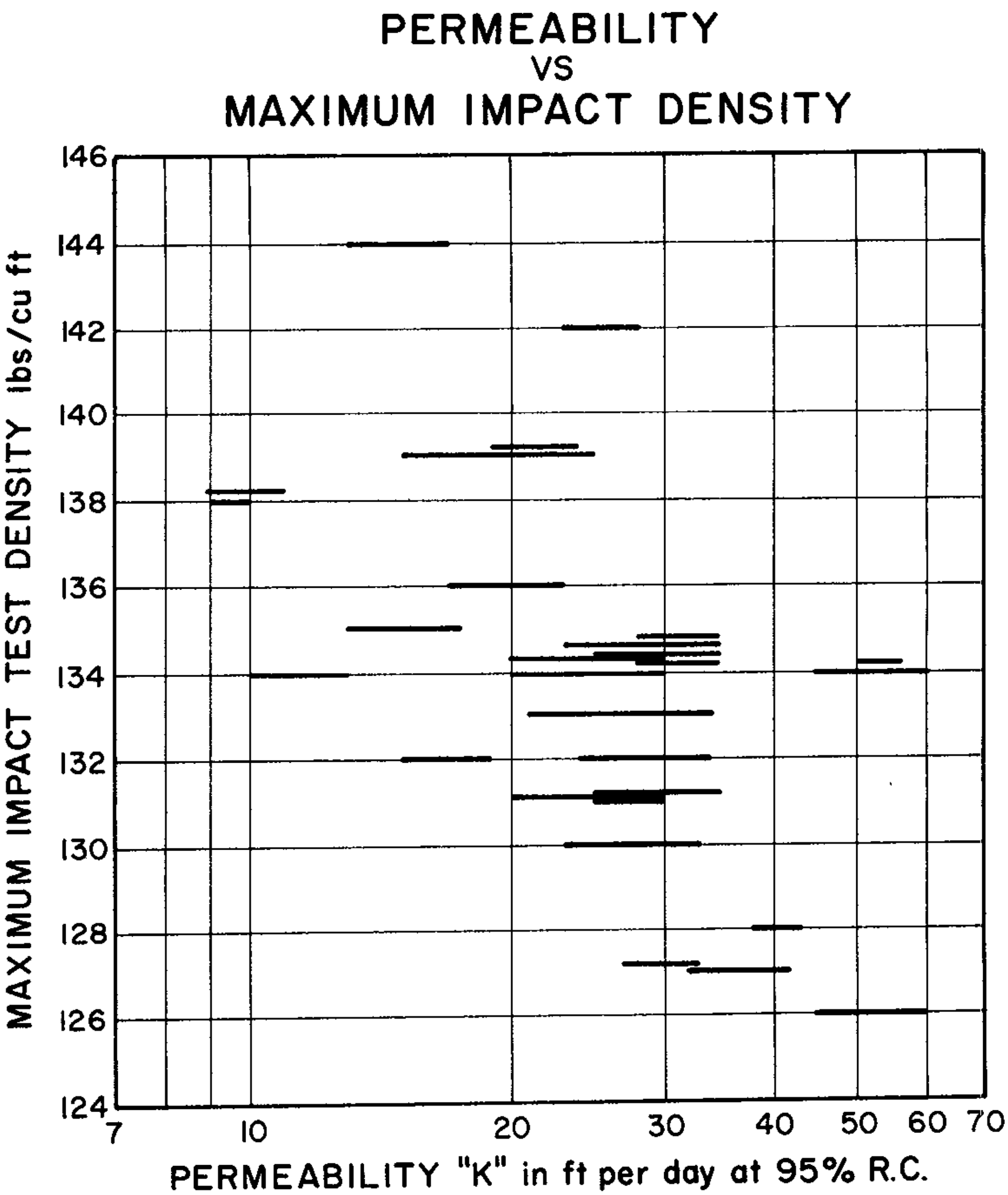
Figure 13

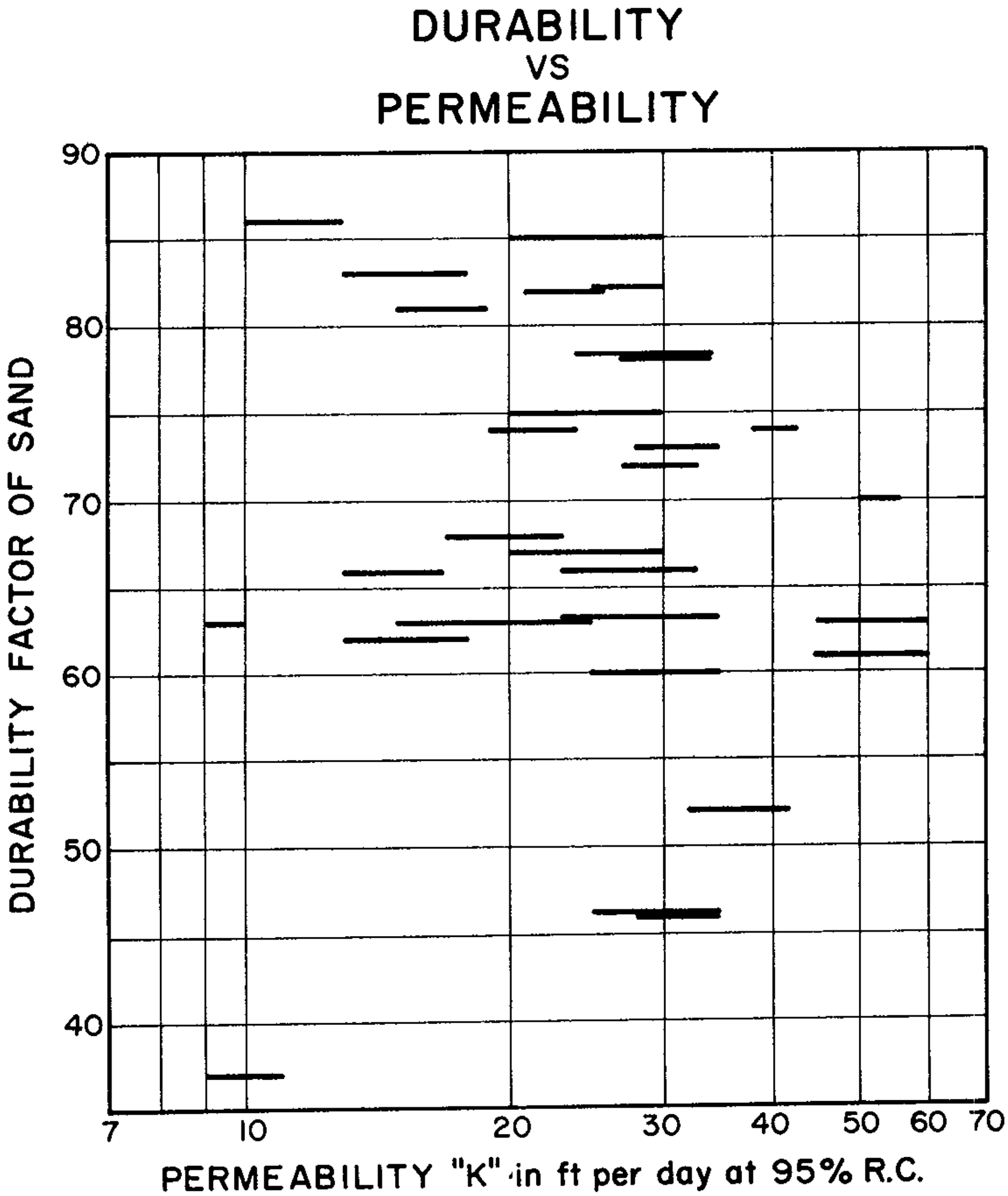
GRADING CURVES FOR SAND & GRAVEL
(ADDITIONAL TESTS)



GRADING CURVES FOR SAND & GRAVEL
(ADDITIONAL TESTS)




PERMEABILITY
VS
MAXIMUM IMPACT DENSITY
MAXIMUM IMPACT TEST DENSITY lbs/cu ft
146
144
142
140
138
136
134
132
130
128
126
124
7
10
20
30
40
50
60
70
PERMEABILITY "K" in ft per day at 95% R.C.


DURABILITY
VS
PERMEABILITY
90
80
70
60
50
40
DURABILITY FACTOR OF SAND
7
10
20
30
40
50
60
70
PERMEABILITY "K" in ft per day at 95% R.C.