

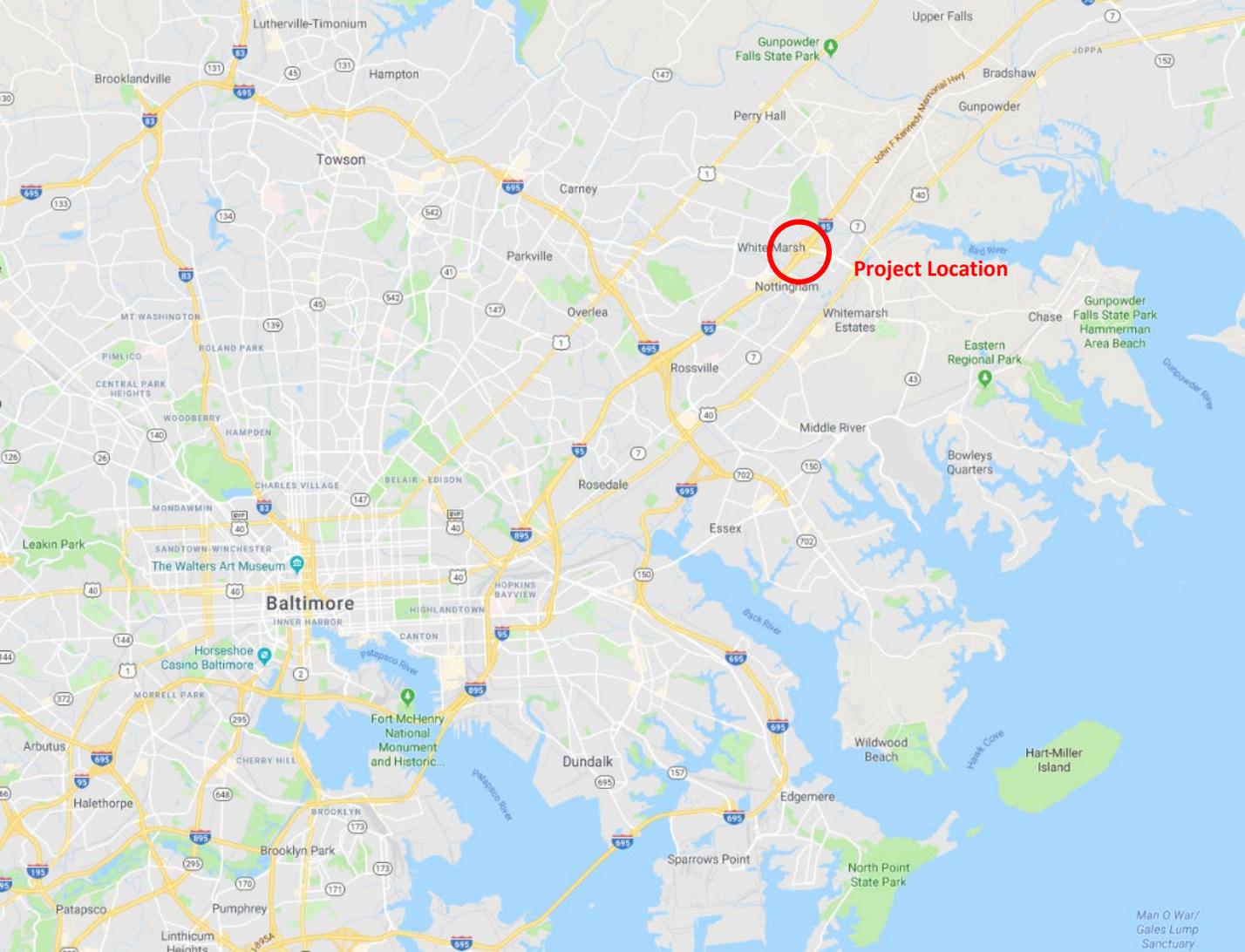
Mechanical Stabilization of Unsuitable Subgrade Soils During Interstate 95 Lane Widening

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Bryan C. Gee, P.E.
Eric M. Klein, P.E., D.GE., F.ASCE
Gregory K. Goins, P.E.
William T. Maier

Project Background

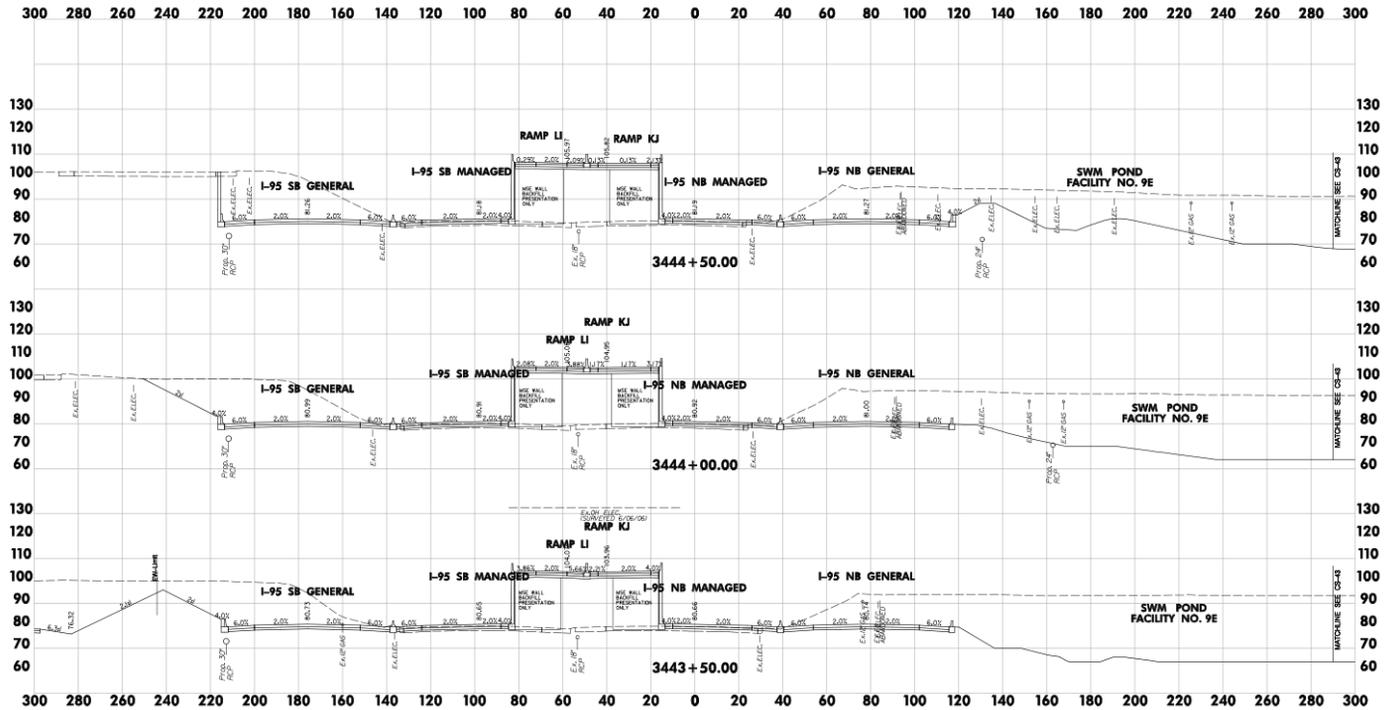
- The Maryland Transportation Authority (MDTA) is responsible for constructing, managing, operating, and improving the State's toll facilities
- MDTA currently has eight toll facilities: 2 turnpikes, two tunnels, and four bridges
- MDTA completed this project as part of a multi-year, multi-phase project to add Express Toll Lanes (ETLs) to Interstate 95, providing significant congestion relief in one of the most heavily-trafficked corridors in the United States
 - Two ETLs in each direction
 - Eight existing General Purpose Lanes maintained
 - For the subject phase of the project, ETLs and ETL exit ramps were located in the center of the right-of-way
- The northernmost design contract was for the Interstate 95 / MD 43 interchange



Project Location

Site Conditions

- Northbound ETLs were in the area of the northbound shoulder and embankment from the original construction in the 1960s
- In the project area, unsuitable material extended 1.8 m (6 ft) deep or more
- Extent of unsuitable subgrade soils was not initially known in design – problem was assumed to be isolated, which had been true during earlier phases of the project
- CBR values varied:
 - Laboratory CBR values were typically over 10
 - Much weaker areas, with measured CBRs of 0.1 to 0.5, were present along the entire project
 - In this area, CBR values were verified using a dynamic cone penetrometer (DCP)
- Contract documents allowed lime/fly ash treatment for larger areas of unsuitable soils – this had not been used to date on the project, and the project schedule could not accommodate this solution so close to completion
- Default solution was to remove and dispose of 1.8 – 2.5 m (6 - 8 ft) of unsuitable material and replace it with suitable fill



CROSS SECTION

PROJECT MD 43 INTERCHANGE OVER I-95 CONTRACT NO. KH 1402-000-006R
 SCALE HORIZ. T' = 20' DESCRIPTION ▣ CONSTR. I-95 NB MANAGED: STA. 3443+00.00 TO STA. 3444+50.00
 SCALE VERT. T' = 20'

ROADWAY SECTIONS: I-95

**I-95 EXPRESS TOLL LANES, MD 43 INTERCHANGE
 FROM CAMPBELL BLVD. TO HONEYGOO RUN**

JOHN F. KENNEDY MEMORIAL HIGHWAY
 BALTIMORE COUNTY

CROSS SECTIONS

DESIGNED BY TTS/MWS DRAWN BY TTS/CJB CHECKED BY MYS
 CONST. REVIEW BY DATE JUNE, 2011 SCALE 45 OF 349

CONTRACT NO. KH 1402-000-006R
 DRAWING NO. CS - 42



ADDENDUMS & REVISIONS		
NO.	DESCRIPTION	BY DATE



Issues and Constraints

- Construction area was between existing active General Purpose Lanes and ETL exit ramps in center of right-of-way
- Limited access points to remove and import material
- ETL exit ramps supported by Mechanically Stabilized Earth structures appx. 7.6 m (25 ft) tall
- Active travel lanes immediately adjacent to area to be excavated – depth would require excavation support
- Extremely limited room for excavation equipment
- Required construction sequence with complete undercutting would delay completion past scheduled opening date
- Increased cost



-  General Purpose Lanes
-  Express Toll Lanes
-  ETL Exit Ramp

White Marsh Blvd

White Marsh Blvd

White Marsh Blvd

I-95 Express Toll

White Marsh Blvd

United States Woodworking Suites
Postal Service Baltimore White Marsh

4980 Mercantile Rd Parking

Dunbar Armored

Resco Electronics

Whitemarsh Run

Better Engineering

olph's Office Computer

White Marsh Psychiatric Associates

TEAM Staffing Services, Inc

John F. Kennedy Memorial Hwy

Allstate Insurance Regional Office

Nottingham Dr
First Home Mortgage Corporation



Solution Development

- Initial design was based on developing an effective section for the haul road into the site
- Giroud-Han design methodology was used for initial design of subgrade stabilization section
- Pavement section design was verified using AASHTO 1993 methodology via SpectraPave4-PRO software.
- Two test strips were built:
 - Two 305 mm (12 in) layers of graded aggregate base (GAB), two layers multi-axial geogrid
 - One 610 mm (24 in) layer of No. 2 stone, choked with GAB at surface, one layer multi-axial geogrid
- Second test section was used for haul road and results were used in final design
- Design also considered variability in soil strength across the site, ground water, and drainage

Final Design Approach

- Layer thicknesses, number of layers, and number of geogrid layers chosen to maintain full confinement of aggregate
- Geogrid aperture sizes matched to aggregate gradation
- Open graded aggregate used in lower layer to provide capillary break
- Non-woven geotextile used above the capillary break to maintain separation and prevent contamination of upper aggregate layer
- Drainage details modified to accommodate pavement section

Final Design Approach

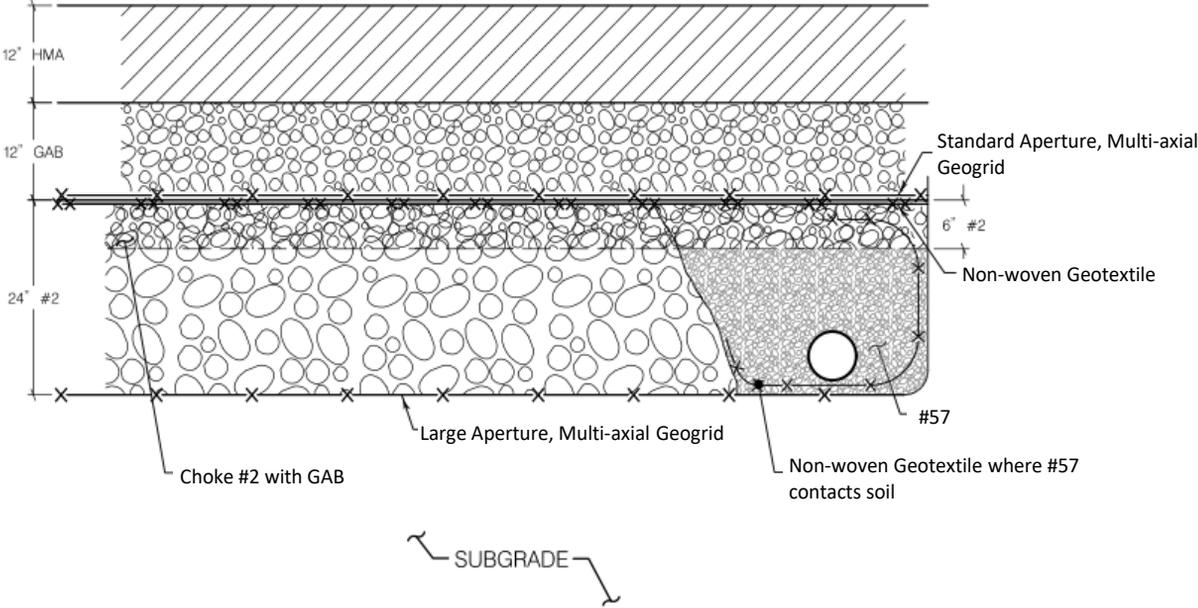
Original Design

- 12 in. HMA
- 12 in. GAB
- 12 in. sand subbase with separation geotextile
- Excavate and replace all unsuitable soil

Final Design

- 12 in. HMA
- 12 in. GAB
- 24 in. MSL
- Remove soil only as needed

Final Design Section









Results

- MSL design successfully addressed unsuitable soil issues
- Project schedule was maintained
- Significant cost savings over conventional solution
- Pavement design was enhanced using MSL in compliance with AASHTO 1993 methodology

Acknowledgements

The authors gratefully acknowledge the cooperation and support of the project participants:



Tutor Perini



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