

Project No. 1:

Map Locations of Roads & Cost Estimations

Submitted to:

Prof. Schiess

FE 345

Submitted by:

GROUP 3

Adam Hedin

Morgan E. Holen

Justin Knobel

Liz Stevens

10 April 2000

CONTENTS

- I. Summary & Discussion
- II. Map
- III. GIS Map
- IV. Cross Sections & Calculations
- V. Road Cost Estimations Table

Summary & Discussion

The goal for the map locations of roads project was to connect road 2070 to road 2000 without leaving the Pack Forest property boundary. To begin, we created a slope class map to aid in the determination of the most feasible, cost-effective route for each road alternative. Using a topographic map of Pack Forest with 20' contour lines, slope classes were measured with a set of dividers and then drawn on a mylar overlay for 0-30%, 30-50% and >50% grade slope classes. Two roads were then pegged on a second mylar overlay with a standard 15% maximum grade between each contour line, allowing for a minimum curve radius of 60' where applicable and < 35% sideslopes for switchbacks. See Map.

Road 1 starts south of the landing on the 2070 road and runs N64°W with a 15% grade for approximately 400 feet then turns N84°W for approximately 133 feet. Road 1 continues going N64°W for another 661 feet then runs N30°W for 133 feet crossing the trail. The road continues going N80°W for another 667 feet at which point there is a switchback. The road then goes for approximately 380 feet at a bearing of N39°E until it reaches road 2000.

Road 2 begins on the landing at the trailhead and runs approximately 160 feet along the trail at N80°W and then parallels the trail at N61°W for approximately 680 feet at a 15% grade. The road then goes N80°W for 280 feet, then curves S38°W at a 15% grade for 100 feet. Continuing at an 11.25% grade, the road travels S18°E for 280 feet, then S11°E for 240 feet. For the next 280 feet, the road travels S21°E along a 7.5% grade, until it reaches a flat area (0% grade) and travels S68°W for 400 feet. Next is a switchback, then the road travels another 120 feet at a 15% grade going N35°W. In the

final stretch, Road 2 curves around, going N61°E for 100 feet, then N31°W for 120, and N50°W for 120 feet all at a 15% grade until it meets road 2000.

By first calculating excavation volume, we discovered that Road 1 would require 7053.07 cubic yards to be moved and 8217.07 cubic yards for Road 2 (see Road Cost Estimations Table). By then calculating road costs, we found that constructing Road 1 would cost \$1047.49 less than it would to build Road 2. Road 2 is only 150 feet shorter than Road 1. The length of road in each slope class is proportionately similar for both roads. For the sideslope class 0-30%, it costs only \$0.37 more per station to build Road 2. For the sideslope class 30-50%, it costs \$154.76 more per station, a considerable amount. For the sideslope class >50%, it costs \$3022.19 more per station, a substantial difference. All in all, ballasts cost the most at \$13,392.70 for Road 1 and \$14,281.60 for Road 2.

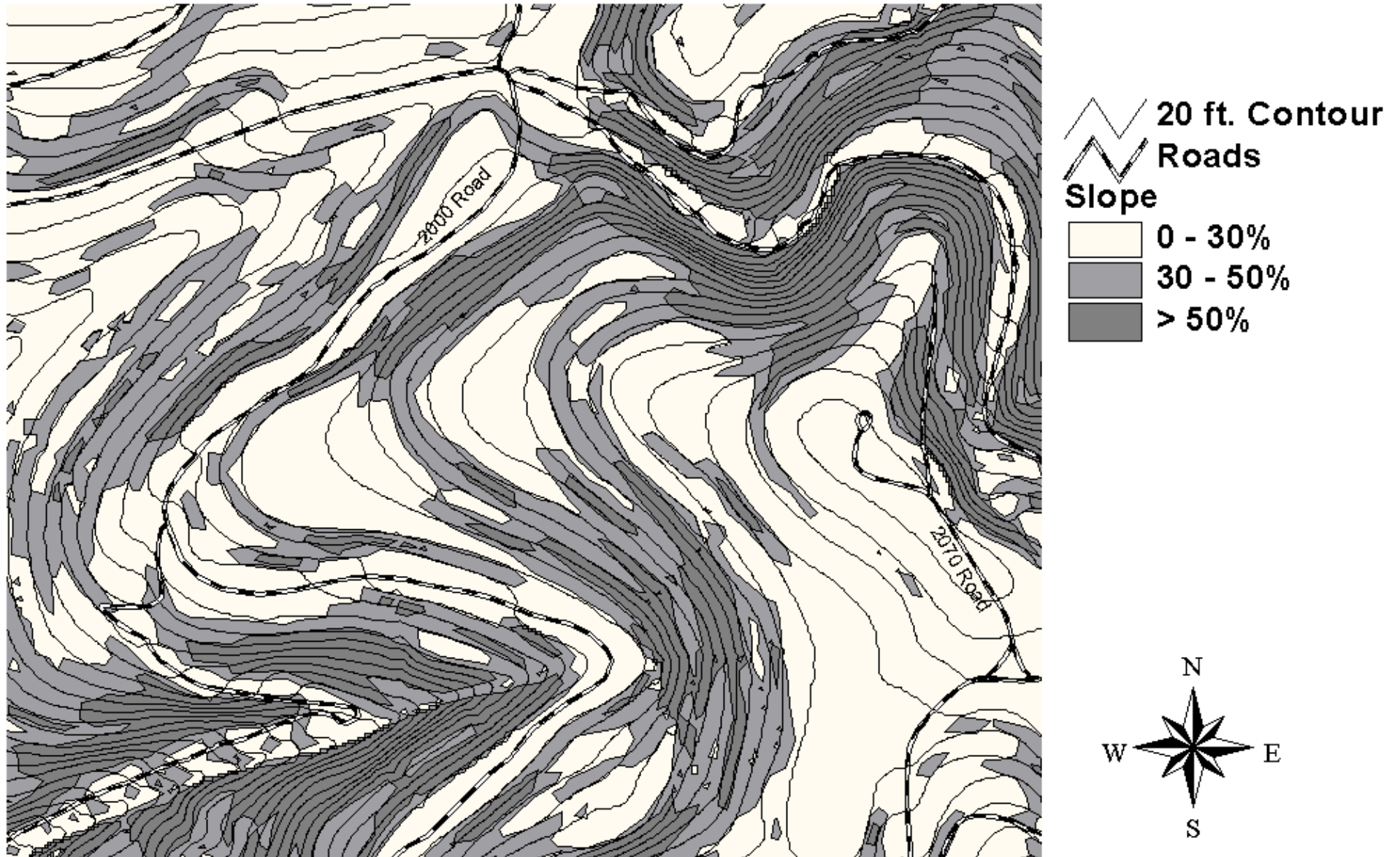
Economically, Road 1 is the better option as it is the less expensive of the two roads. However, Road 2 is cheaper per station by about \$22.00 and, although feet longer, it may be more economical as its design is more conservative on paper. Road 1 may end up being longer in the field, and thus more expensive.

Environmentally, the shorter, less steep road is typically preferable. In our case, this is probably true, since a greater percentage of Road 2 – the longer road – is in the >50% slope class. This is potentially problematic, as steeper slopes increase the probability of mass wasting and erosion. This could be an economical consideration as well, because mass wasting and erosion would require more maintenance and higher costs.

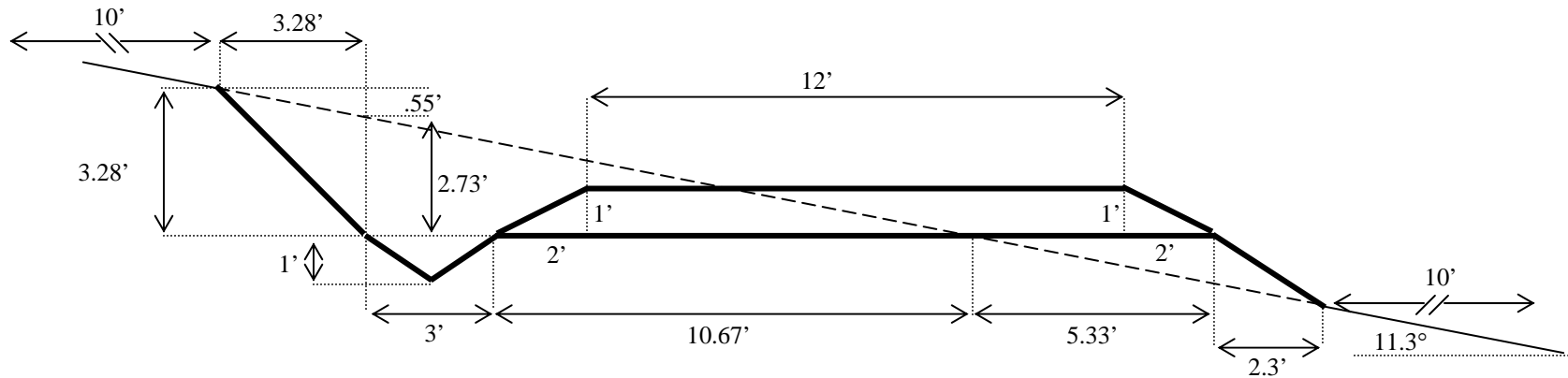
Road 2 may be safer to travel, since its overall grade is slightly less than that of a Road 1. In the event of brake failure or loss of traction, the shorter straight-aways on Road 2 would result in a lower speed incident.

In conclusion, we chose Road 2. Although slightly longer, its design is more feasible. It was designed more conservatively, easing off of the 15% grade in critical areas. Since the financial difference between the roads is so small, we feel that building the more conservative road would result in little to no additional cost.

Slope Classification



20% Slope Cross Section



Excavaion Volume

Cross sectional excavation area:

$$\frac{13.67 * 2.73}{2} + \frac{3}{2} + \frac{3.28^2}{2} - \frac{3.28 * .55}{2} = 24.64 \text{ ft}^2$$

Volume for Road 1:

$$24.64 \text{ ft}^2 * 1040 \text{ ft} = 25625.6 \text{ ft}^3 = 949.10 \text{ yd}^3$$

Volume for Road 2:

$$24.64 \text{ ft}^2 * 1180 \text{ ft} = 29075.2 \text{ ft}^3 = 1076.86 \text{ yd}^3$$

Ballast Volume

$$16\text{ ft} * 1\text{ ft} = 16\text{ ft}^2$$

Volume for Road 1:

$$16\text{ ft}^2 * 1040\text{ ft} = 16640\text{ ft}^3 = 616.30\text{ yd}^3$$

Volume for Road 2:

$$16\text{ ft}^2 * 1180\text{ ft} = 18880\text{ ft}^3 = 699.26\text{ yd}^3$$

Clearing and Grubbing Area

Cross sectional width:

$$10 + 3.28 + 3 + 10.67 + 5.33 + 2.3 + 10 = 44.58\text{ ft}$$

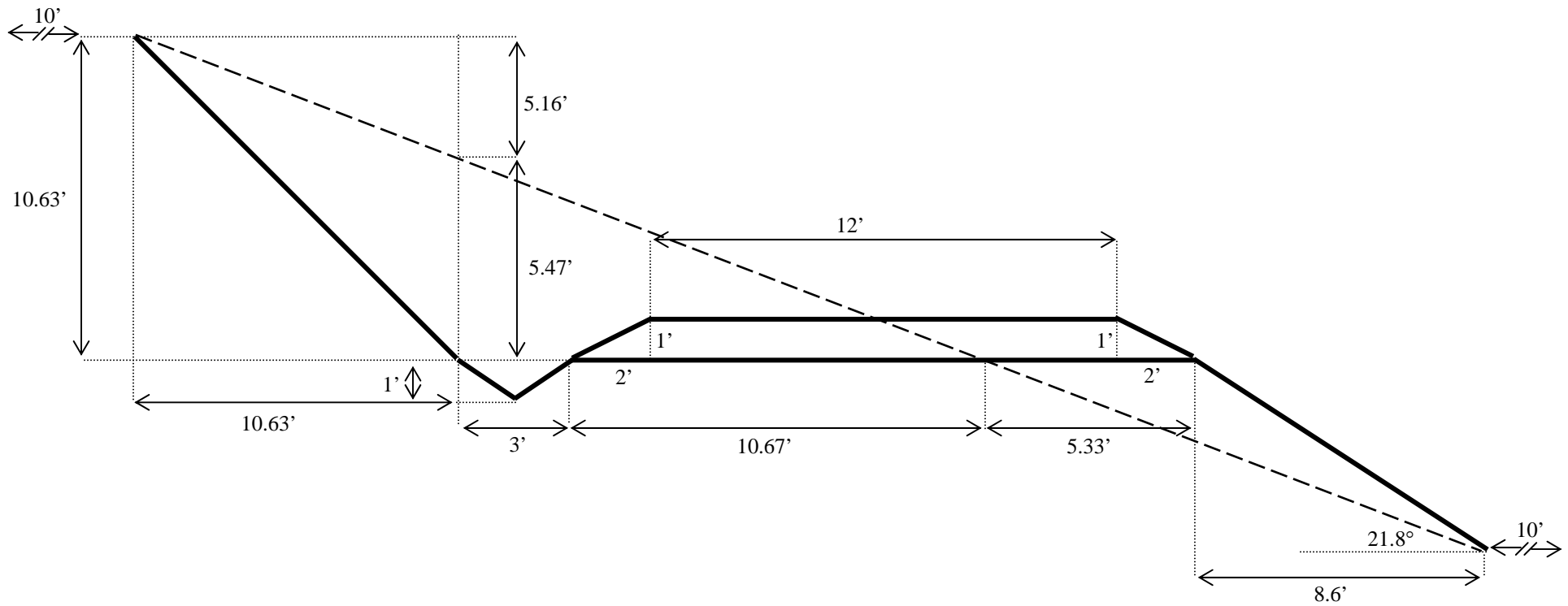
Area for Road 1:

$$44.58\text{ ft} * 1040\text{ ft} = 46363.2\text{ ft}^2 = 1.06\text{ acres}$$

Area for Road 2:

$$44.58\text{ ft} * 1180\text{ ft} = 52604.4\text{ ft}^2 = 1.21\text{ acres}$$

40% Slope Cross Section



Excavation Volume

Cross sectional excavation area:

$$\frac{13.67 * 5.47}{2} + \frac{3}{2} + \frac{10.63^2}{2} - \frac{10.63 * 5.16}{2} = 67.96 ft^2$$

Volume for Road 1:

$$47.96 \text{ ft}^2 * 860 \text{ ft} = 58445.6 \text{ ft}^3 = 2164.65 \text{ yd}^3$$

Volume for Road 2:

$$47.96 \text{ ft}^2 * 750 \text{ ft} = 50970 \text{ ft}^3 = 1887.78 \text{ yd}^3$$

Ballast Volume

$$16 \text{ ft} * 1 \text{ ft} = 16 \text{ ft}^2$$

Volume for Road 1:

$$16 \text{ ft}^2 * 860 \text{ ft} = 13760 \text{ ft}^3 = 509.63 \text{ yd}^3$$

Volume for Road 2:

$$16 \text{ ft}^2 * 750 \text{ ft} = 12000 \text{ ft}^3 = 444.45 \text{ yd}^3$$

Clearing and Grubbing Area

Cross sectional width:

$$10 + 10.63 + 3 + 10.67 + 5.33 + 8.6 + 10 = 58.23 \text{ ft}$$

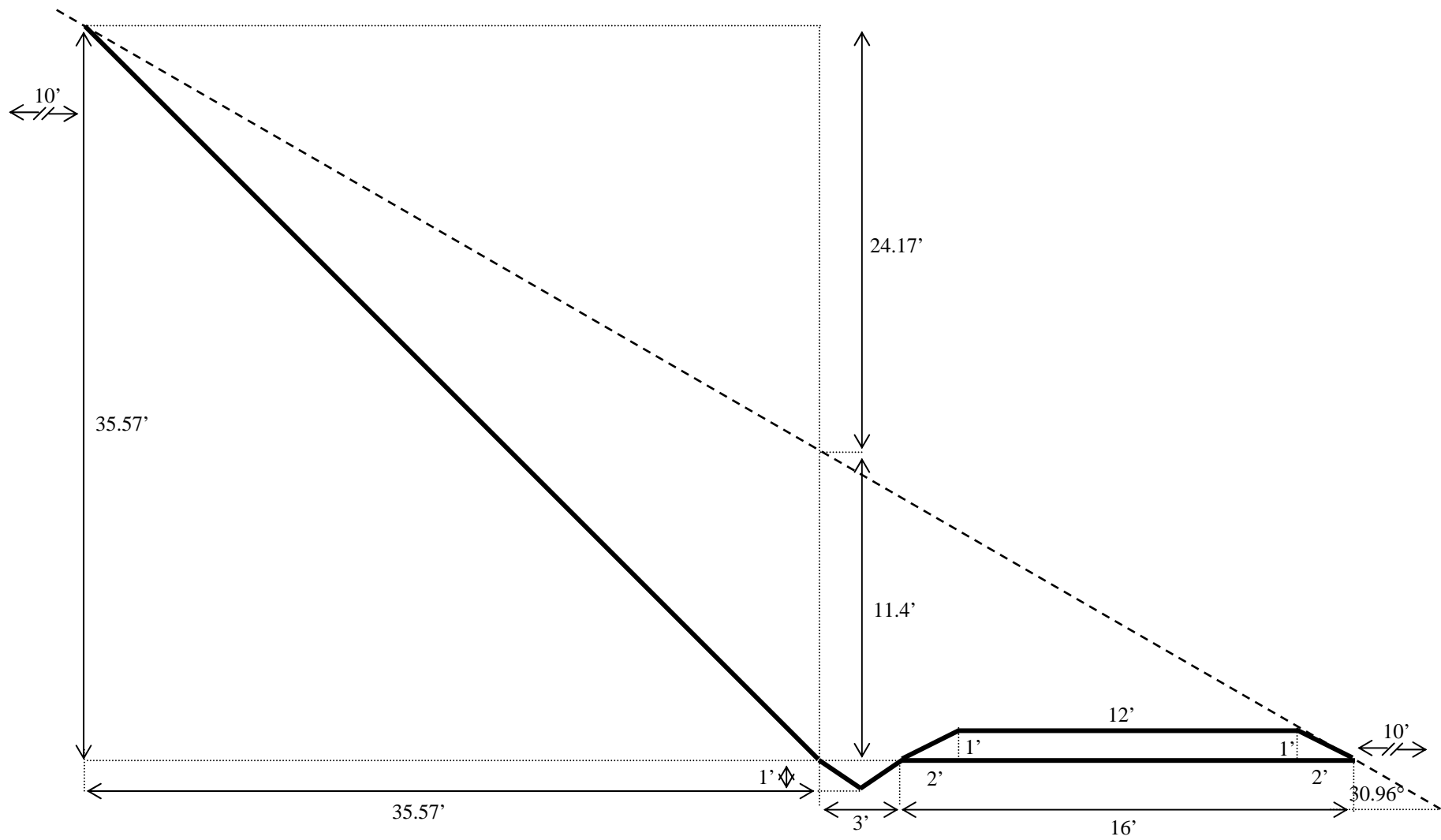
Area for Road 1:

$$58.23 \text{ ft} * 860 \text{ ft} = 50077.8 \text{ ft}^2 = 1.15 \text{ acres}$$

Area for Road 2:

$$58.23 \text{ ft} * 750 \text{ ft} = 43672.5 \text{ ft}^2 = 1.00 \text{ acres}$$

60% Slope Cross Section



Excavaion Volume

Cross sectional excavation area:

$$\frac{16 * 11.4}{2} + \frac{3}{2} + \frac{35.57^2}{2} - \frac{35.57 * 24.17}{2} = 295.45 ft^2$$

Volume for Road 1:

$$295.45 ft^2 * 360 ft = 106361.64 ft^3 = 3939.32 yd^3$$

Volume for Road 2:

$$295.45 ft^2 * 480 ft = 141815.52 ft^3 = 5252.43 yd^3$$

Ballast Volume

$$16 ft * 1 ft = 16 ft^2$$

Volume for Road 1:

$$16 ft^2 * 360 ft = 5760 ft^3 = 213.34 yd^3$$

Volume for Road 2:

$$16 ft^2 * 480 ft = 7680 ft^3 = 284.45 yd^3$$

Clearing and Grubbing Area

Cross sectional width:

$$10 + 35.57 + 3 + 16 + 10 = 74.57 ft$$

Area for Road 1:

$$74.57 ft * 360 ft = 26845.2 ft^2 = 0.62 acres$$

Area for Road 2:

$$74.57 ft * 480 ft = 35793.6 ft^2 = 0.82 acres$$

ROAD OPTION 1:

Sideslope Classes	Road Length	Excavation Volume	Clearing & Grubbing	Excavation	Rock (road ballast)	Cross Drain Culverts	Total \$ Values	\$ Values / Station
			@ \$600 / acre	@ \$0.9/cyd	@ \$10 / cubic yard	@ \$100 per station		
0 - 30 percent	10 + 40 stations	949.10 cubic yards	\$636.00	\$854.19	\$6,163.00	\$1,040	\$8,693.19	\$835.88
30 - 50 percent	8 + 60 stations	2164.65 cubic yards	\$690.00	\$1,948.19	\$5,096.30	\$860	\$8,594.49	\$999.36
> 50 percent	3 + 60 stations	3939.32 cubic yards	\$372.00	\$3,545.39	\$2,133.40	\$360	\$17,287.68	\$4,802.13
TOTAL	22 + 60 stations	7053.07 cubic yards	\$1,698.00	\$6,347.77	\$13,392.70	\$2,260	\$23,698.47	\$1,048.60

Cost Component	Cost	Relative Ratio
Clearing & Grubbing	\$1,698.00	7.17%
Excavation	\$6,347.77	26.79%
Rock (road ballast)	\$13,392.70	56.51%
Cross Drain Culverts	\$2,260	9.54%

ROAD OPTION 2:

Sideslope Classes	Road Length	Excavation Volume	Clearing & Grubbing	Excavation	Rock (road ballast)	Cross Drain Culverts	Total \$ Values	\$ Values / Station
			@ \$600 / acre	@ \$0.9/cyd	@ \$10 / cubic yard	@ \$100 per station		
0 - 30 percent	11 + 80 stations	1076.86 cubic yards	\$726.00	\$969.17	\$6,992.60	\$1,180	\$9,867.77	\$836.25
30 - 50 percent	7 + 50 stations	1887.78 cubic yards	\$600.00	\$540.00	\$4,444.50	\$750	\$6,334.50	\$844.60
> 50 percent	4 + 80 stations	5252.43 cubic yards	\$492.00	\$4,727.19	\$2,844.50	\$480	\$8,543.69	\$1,779.94
TOTAL	24 + 10 stations	8217.07 cubic yards	\$1,818.00	\$6,236.36	\$14,281.60	\$2,410	\$24,745.96	\$1,026.80

Cost Component	Cost	Relative Ratio
Clearing & Grubbing	\$1,818.00	7.35%
Excavation	\$6,236.36	25.20%
Rock (road ballast)	\$14,281.60	57.71%
Cross Drain Culverts	\$2,410.00	9.74%