

US EPA ARCHIVE DOCUMENT



Observation Report

PROJECT NO. 385687.F1.01

(1) DAY: Monday DATE: 6-10-2013 WORK PERIOD: 7:00 am ^{a.m.} TO 10:00 am ^{p.m.} REPORT NO. 1

WEATHER: overcast TEMP. MAX 65 °F: MIN 65 °F: PRECIPITATION: none

(2) NUMBER AND CLASS OF CONTRACTOR PERSONNEL OBSERVED ON SITE:

Kevin Thomas – AECOM _____
Tom Peterson - AECOM _____
6 workers from Excell _____
1 field technician from Norcal _____

(3) MAJOR EQUIPMENT ON PROJECT

No.	Description	Size/Capacity	In Use Y/N
1	Cat Front Loader	950F	y
1	Volvo Front Loader	L150E	y
1	Ford Dump Truck	F750	y
2	Water Trucks (GMC)	medium	y
2	Backhoes (Deere)	medium	y
1	Dynapac vibratory sheep's foot roller	medium	y

(4) Observations:

A) Work Activities in Progress: fill soil conditions and placement on eastern fill area.

B) Issues concerning conformance to specifications and/or design: This visit focused on dust control measures and to observed crushed asphalt material being mixed with soil for use as engineered fill.

C) Issues concerning conformance to construction schedule; Not addressed

D) Work activities scheduled for next week; Not addressed

E) Communications and discussion with PRP site representative: Discussed dust control with Kevin Thomas of AECOM. Care was being taken to minimize dust by spraying water on the soils at the stockpiles, fill pad, surrounding pavement and equipment routes. Dust was also being measured by stationary and handheld devices. We also discussed the use of crushed asphalt material that was being mixed with soil for use as engineered fill. The crushed asphalt was mixed thoroughly with soil on the east side of the fill area with a front loader. The front loader blended the soils then spread the material in thin lifts (less than 4 to 6 inch loose layers). The loader also back dragged the material with the bucket to further thin the layer. The loader and sheep's foot roller was used to compact the layers and a water truck sprayed the soils for moisture conditioning. A field hand walked the fill to remove plastic, any debris or large rocks.

The field technician from Norcal told me he takes approximately 4 tests per 1-foot layer of fill and spreads out the tests to adequately cover the fill area. The compaction tests include in-place driven samples and sand cone methods. A nuclear test gage is not being used to test fill density. The technician performs all calculations in the field and records all data on field test sheets. He stated that the fill consistently tests at 95% (or above) relative compaction and that they have not had a failed test yet. Based on my visual observations only, the fill appeared to be firm and unyielding, with very little or any deflection below the loader tires. However, I did not take any density measurements to confirm actual density.

F) Photographs; attached

(5) James Culotta / Engineering Geologist
SIGNATURE/TITLE

6-10-13
DATE

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Figure 1: crushed asphalt and soil piles ready for mixing (top). Asphalt and soil being mixed by front loader, and well blended prior to being placed in fill layers (bottom).



Figure 2: Blended soil being placed in thin layers and back dragged by loader.



Figure 3: Sheep's foot dynamic compactor working fill (top) and water truck spraying fill (bottom).