DGLVR Webinar

DGLVR Standard Details

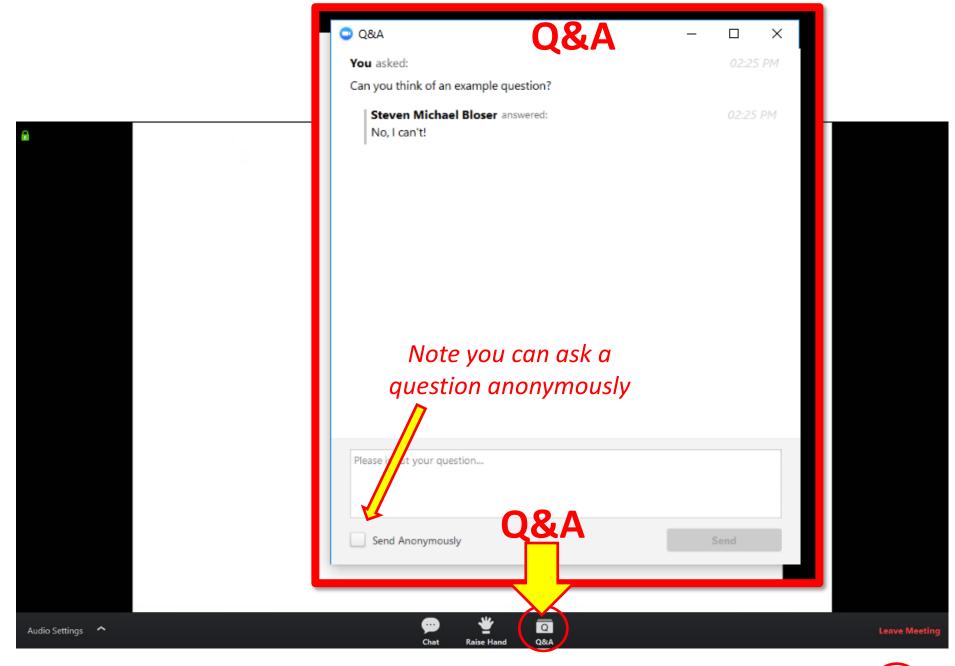
4/16/20 Starts at 9am



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For audio via phone: 646-876-9923



DGLVR Standard Details

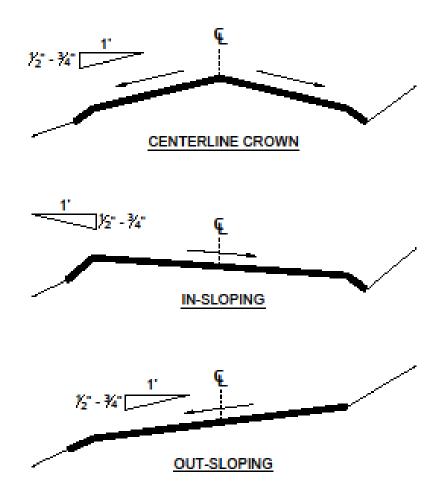
Background:

- Standard Details
 - Details for commonly used DGLVR Practices
 - Road Crown
 - Cross Pipe
 - Through-the-Bank Pipe
 - Cross Pipe and Through-the-Bank Pipes
 - Raising the Road Profile
 - French Mattress
 - Underdrain
 - Stone Sump
- Details located on the CDGRS Website
 https://www.dirtandgravel.psu.edu/general-resources/standard-detail-sheets

DGLVR Standard Details

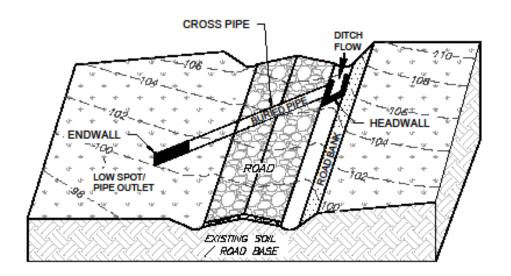
PDF Details

- Forms with text boxes
 - Road Crown
 - Cross Pipe
 - Through-the-Bank Pipe
 - Cross Pipe and Through-the-Bank Pipes
 - Raising the Road Profile



NOTE:

1. SLOPE OF CROWN IS FOR GRAVEL ROAD DRIVING SURFACES.



- ALWAYS CHECK GRADES AND ELEVATIONS WITH A LEVEL OR SURVEY EQUIPMENT PRIOR TO STARTING INSTALLATION. A SHALLOW CROSS PIPE INSTALLATION WITH IMPORTED PIPE COVER MAY HELP ATTAIN NECESSARY FALL TO THE OUTLET.
- 2. PROVIDE MIN. 2% SLOPE ON CROSS PIPES.
- OUTLET PIPE ON EXISTING GROUND ELEVATION WHERE FEASIBLE. INSTALL
 HEADWALLS IMMEDIATELY AFTER PIPE INSTALLATION.
- LANDOWNER PERMISSION IS REQUIRED FOR WORK PERFORMED OUTSIDE OF THE RIGHT-OF-WAY.
- CONTACT PA ONE-CALL A MINIMUM OF 3 DAYS PRIOR TO START OF ANY EARTHMOVING ACTIVITIES.

STATION#	CROSS PIPE DIAMETER	CROSS PIPE LENGTH

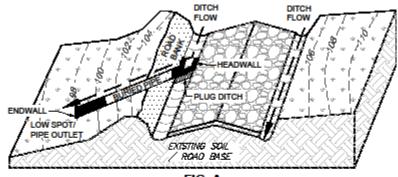
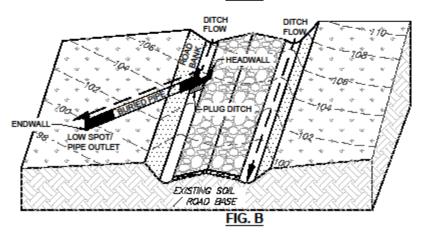
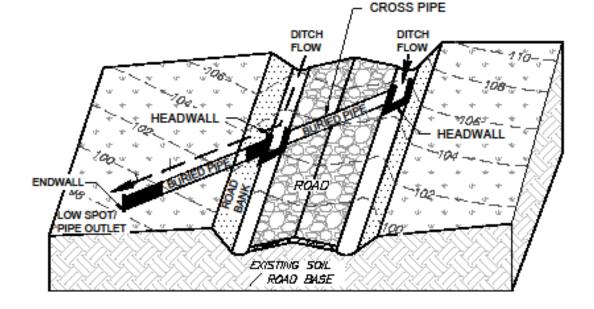


FIG. A



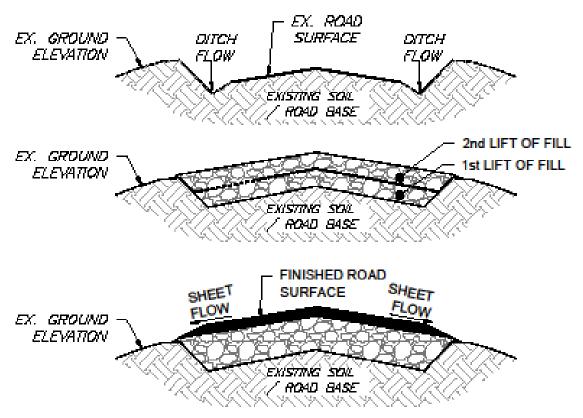
- 1. FIGURE A A "THROUGH-THE-BANK" PIPE USED TO OUTLET THROUGH A HIGH BANK OR BERM.
- FIGURE B "THROUGH-THE-BANK" PIPE INSTALLATION ON AN ENTRENCHED ROAD LOCATED ON A SLOPE.
- 3. ALWAYS CHECK GRADES AND ELEVATIONS WITH A LEVEL OR SURVEY EQUIPMENT PRIOR TO STARTING INSTALLATION.
- PIPES MAY APPEAR TO RUN UP-SLOPE, ESPECIALLY ON STEEPER ROADS AND SLOPES. CHECK GRADES MULTIPLE TIMES DURING INSTALLATION TO ENSURE POSITIVE DRAINAGE. PROVIDE MIN. 2% SLOPE ON PIPES.
- "THROUGH-THE-BANK" PIPES DO NOT NEED THE SAME AMOUNT OF COVER OR COMPACTION AS CROSS-PIPES SINCE TRAFFIC
 WILL NOT CROSS THEM. PLACE ENOUGH MATERIAL OVER PIPE TO ANCHOR THE PIPE AND TO ESTABLISH VEGETATION GROWTH.
 EXCAVATED TRENCH MATERIAL MAY BE USED AS PIPE COVER MATERIAL.
- OUTLET PIPE ON EXISTING GROUND ELEVATION. DO NOT EXCAVATE A TAIL DITCH. INSTALL HEADWALLS & PLUG THE DITCH DOWNSLOPE OF THE PIPE INLET IMMEDIATELY AFTER PIPE INSTALLATION.
- THROUGH THE BANK PIPES CAN OFTEN BE INSTALLED WITHIN THE RIGHT-OF-WAY WHERE WATER WILL FLOW AWAY FROM THE ROAD.
- 8. LANDOWNER PERMISSION IS REQUIRED FOR WORK PERFORMED OUTSIDE OF THE RIGHT-OF-WAY.
- 9. CONTACT PA ONE-CALL A MINIMUM OF 3 DAYS PRIOR TO START OF ANY EARTHMOVING ACTIVITIES.

STATION #	PIPE DIAMETER	PIPE LENGTH



- ALWAYS CHECK GRADES AND ELEVATIONS WITH A LEVEL OR SURVEY EQUIPMENT PRIOR TO STARTING INSTALLATION. A SHALLOW CROSS PIPE INSTALLATION WITH IMPORTED PIPE COVER MAY HELP ATTAIN NECESSARY FALL TO THE BANK PIPE OUTLET.
- PIPES MAY APPEAR TO RUN UP-SLOPE, ESPECIALLY ON STEEPER ROADS AND SLOPES. CHECK GRADES MULTIPLE TIMES DURING INSTALLATION TO ENSURE POSITIVE DRAINAGE. PROVIDE MIN. 2% SLOPE ON PIPES.
- "THROUGH-THE-BANK" PIPES DO NOT NEED THE SAME AMOUNT OF COVER OR COMPACTION AS CROSS-PIPES SINCE TRAFFIC WILL NOT CROSS THEM. PLACE ENOUGH MATERIAL OVER PIPE TO ANCHOR THE PIPE AND TO ESTABLISH VEGETATION GROWTH. EXCAVATED TRENCH MATERIAL MAY BE USED AS PIPE COVER MATERIAL.
- OUTLET PIPE ON EXISTING GROUND ELEVATION. DO NOT EXCAVATE A TAIL DITCH. INSTALL HEADWALLS IMMEDIATELY AFTER PIPE INSTALLATION.
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- LANDOWNER PERMISSION IS REQUIRED FOR WORK PERFORMED OUTSIDE OF THE RIGHT-OF-WAY.
- 7. CONTACT PA ONE-CALL A MINIMUM OF 3 DAYS PRIOR TO START OF ANY EARTHMOVING ACTIVITIES.

STATION#	CROSS PIPE DIAMETER	CROSS PIPE LENGTH	THROUGH THE BANK PIPE DIAMETER	THROUGH THE BANK PIPE LENGTH



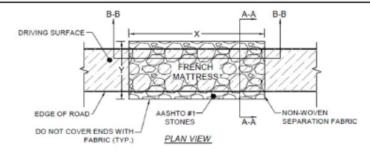
- PREPARE THE EXISTING ROAD SURFACE TO RECEIVE FILL BY CREATING PROPER CROWN AND GRADING OUT DITCHES AND DEPRESSIONS WITHIN THE ROADWAY.
- 2. PLACE FILL MATERIAL IN 8" TO 12" LIFTS. PLACE FILL MATERIAL WITH 4%-6% CROWN.
- 3. COMPACT EACH LIFT WITH A MINIMUM 10-TON VIBRATORY ROLLER.
- GEO-TEXTILE MAY BE USED BETWEEN LIFTS AND/OR PLACED ON THE EXISTING ROAD SURFACE TO PROVIDE STRENGTH TO THE ROAD BASE IF POOR SUBBASE IS PRESENT. GEOTEXTILE MAY CONSIST OF NON-WOVEN FABRIC AND/OR GEOGRIDS.
- FILL MATERIAL MAY CONSIST OF NATIVE SHALE, ROCK, MINING SPOILS, BANK RUN GRAVEL, CONCRETE OR DEMOLITION WASTE, TIRE SHREDS, GROUND GLASS, OR OTHER CLEAN MATERIALS. SOME MATERIALS MAY REQUIRE PERMITS OR SPECIAL HANDLING. CONFIRM ALL REQUIREMENTS PRIOR TO START OF PROJECT.
- RAISE THE ROAD SURFACE TO AN ELEVATION ABOVE THE SURROUNDING TERRAIN TO RESTORE NATURAL DRAINAGE PATTERNS.

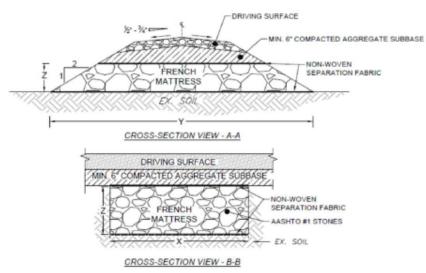
AVERAGE DEPTH OF FILL:	FT.	ESTIMATED FILL REQUIRED:	TON
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DGLVR Standard Details

Excel Details:

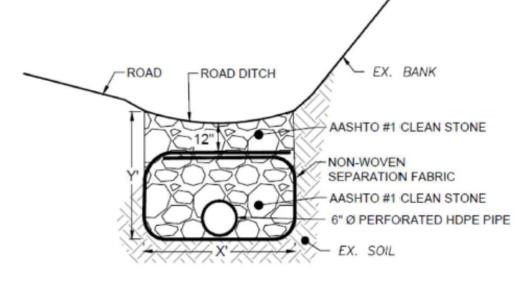
- French Mattress
- Underdrain
- Stone Sump
- Forms will calculate estimate stone amounts (tons).
 - Use same formulas as the Materials Calculator





- AASHTO #1 STONES SHALL BE CLEAN AND FREE OF FOREIGN MATERIAL.
- 2. OVERLAP SEPARATION FABRIC SEAMS A MINIMUM OF 2 FEET.
- 3. DO NOT COVER ENDS OF MATTRESS WITH SEPARATION FABRIC.
- 4. ENDS OF MATTRESS SHALL EXTEND A MINIMUM OF 2 FEET PAST EDGE OF THE ROAD.
- 5. INSTALL PENNDOT CLASS 1 NON-WOVEN FABRIC.
- TO MOVE WATER THROUGH THE ROAD, THE BASE OF THE FRENCH MATTRESS MAY BE EXCAVATED WITH A 1% - 2% CROSS SLOPE.
- CONTACT PA ONE-CALL A MINIMUM OF 3 DAYS PRIOR TO START OF ANY EARTHMOVING ACTIVITIES.

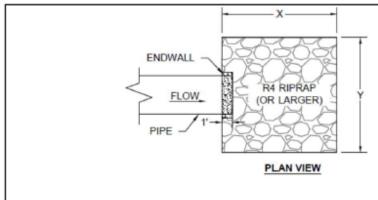
STATION #	LENGTH	WIDTH	DEPTH	TONS OF STONE
				0
-				0
-				0
-				0

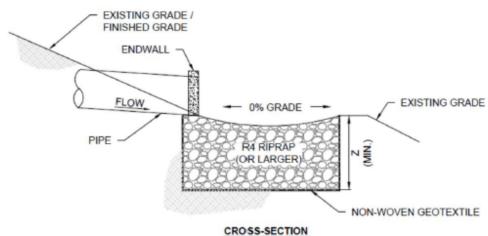


CROSS-SECTION VIEW

- 1. AASHTO #1 STONE SHALL BE CLEAN & FREE OF FOREIGN MATERIAL.
- OVERLAP SEPARATION FABRIC SEAMS THE FULL WIDTH OVERTOP OF THE UNDERDRAIN.
- 3. PROVIDE A MINIMUM 12" STONE COVER OVER SEPARATION FABRIC.
- 4. CREATE AND MAINTAIN DITCH SHAPE.
- 5. HDPE: HIGH-DENSITY POLYETHYLENE
- CONTACT PA ONE-CALL A MINIMUM OF 3 DAYS PRIOR TO START OF ANY EARTHMOVING ACTIVITIES.

STATION #	LENGTH	WIDTH	DEPTH	TONS OF STONE
				0
				0
				0
				0
				0
				0
				0

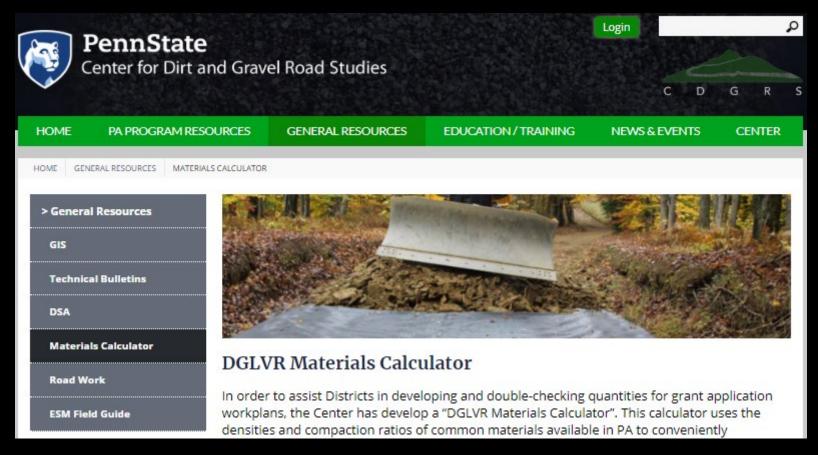




- CONTACT PA ONE-CALL A MINIMUM OF 3 DAYS PRIOR TO START OF ANY EARTHMOVING ACTIVITIES.
- MODIFY WIDTH AND LENGTHS AS REQUIRED TO ACCOMMODATE ANY ON-SITE CONDITIONS.
- 3. ESTABLISH DEDICATED OUTFLOW PATH IF NEEDED.

SUMP #	LENGTH	WIDTH	DEPTH	TONS OF STONE
				0
				0
				0
				0
				0
				0
				0

To help DGLVR participants do material estimating



- Details located on the CDGRS Website
 - https://www.dirtandgravel.psu.edu/general-resources/dglvrmaterials-calculator

DGLVR Materials Calculator

In order to assist Districts in developing and double-checking quantities for grant application workplans, the Center has develop a "DGLVR Materials Calculator". This calculator uses the densities and compaction ratios of common materials available in PA to conveniently determine aggregate, stone, and fill estimates for project needs. By entering the length, width, and depth of stone or fill desired, the calculator will generate an estimate of the amount of loose (as shipped) material for your job such as shale fill for roads, DSA for road surface, or stone for a mattress or underdrain. You can specify a compacted/finished material depth or a loose/tailgated depth when entering the dimensions. However, the estimates generated will always appear as cubic yards of loose material and US tons as-shipped (loose). A cost estimate can be generated by providing a known price per ton in your region or from a particular supplier.

The calculator also has a "custom material" option that will let you specify the density and compaction ratio of material not in the list. This option can be used when estimates are desired for a material that is not found on the existing list and when the volume to weight conversion factor is known for the material, or for when the standard conversion factor for a listed material does not correspond to your particular source.

The volume to weight conversion factors used for the calculator are averages from across PA, based on observations by Center field staff. Actual conversion factors will vary by region and specific suppliers. Since the conversion factors for the common materials are not editable, use the "custom material" option where you have more accurate conversion factors for your area.

"...to conveniently determine aggregate, stone, and fill estimates for project needs."

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"By entering the length, width, and depth of stone or fill desired, the calculator will generate an estimate of the amount of loose (as shipped) material for your job."

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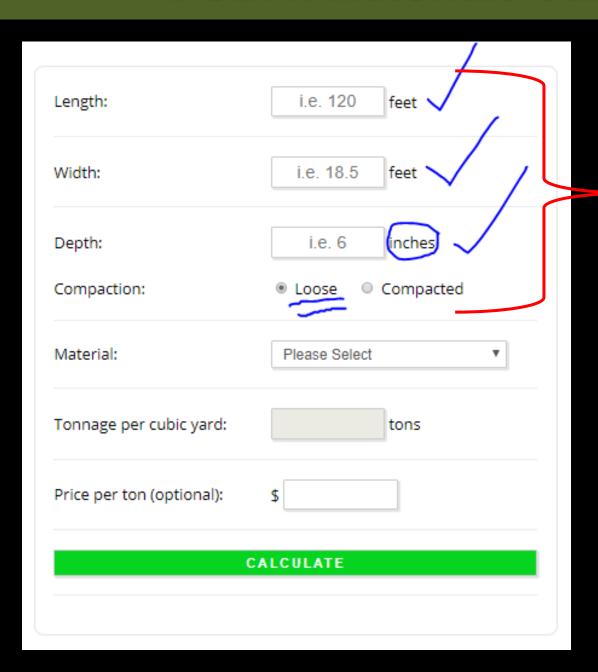
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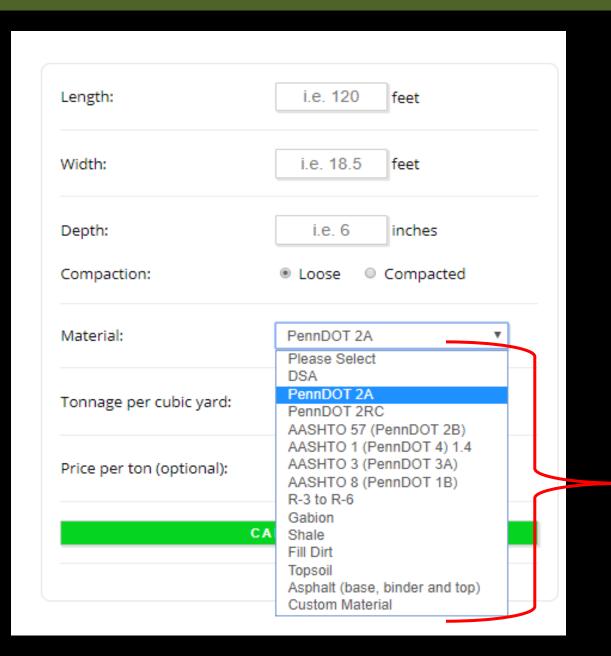
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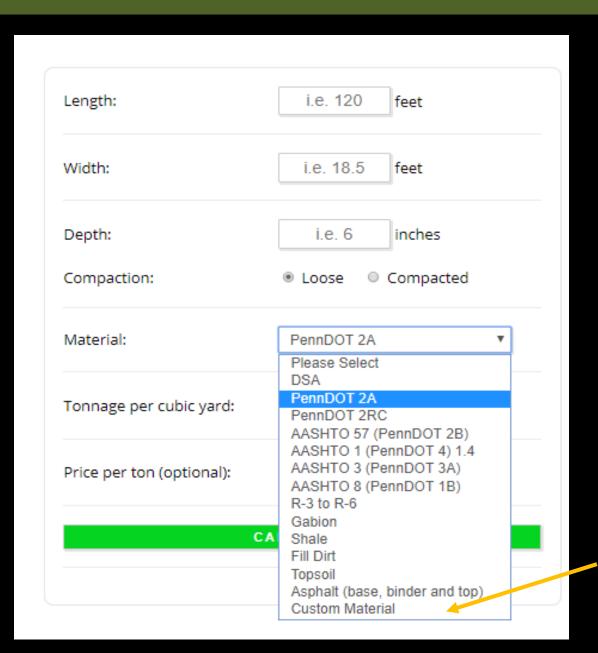
Insert dimensions
In feet and inches

And select if these Dimensions are loose Or compacted



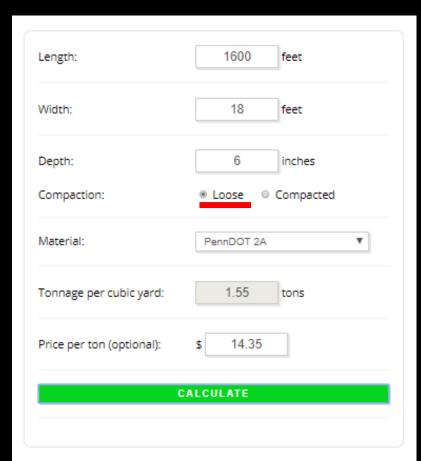
Select from list of Common PA Road Materials

OR

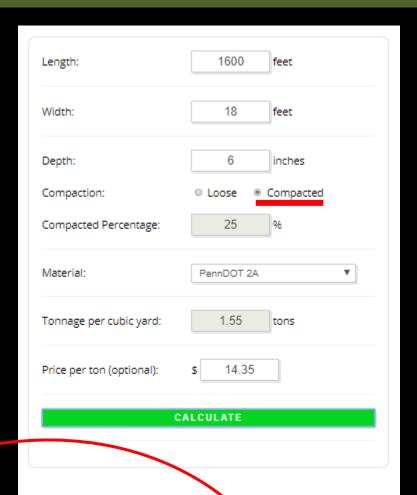


OR

Choose a Custom Material

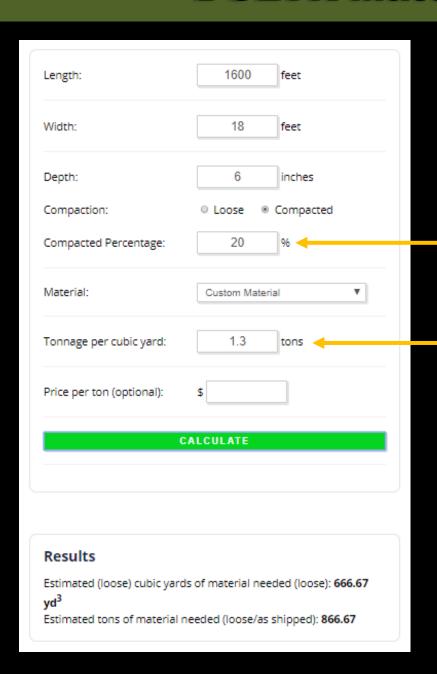


Results Estimated cubic yards of material needed (loose): 533.33 yd³ Estimated tons of material needed (loose/as shipped): 826.67 Estimated total material cost: \$11,862.67



Results

Estimated cubic yards of material needed (loose): 711.11 yd³
Estimated tons of material needed (loose/as shipped): 1,102.22
Estimated total material cost: \$15,816.89



Custom Material option

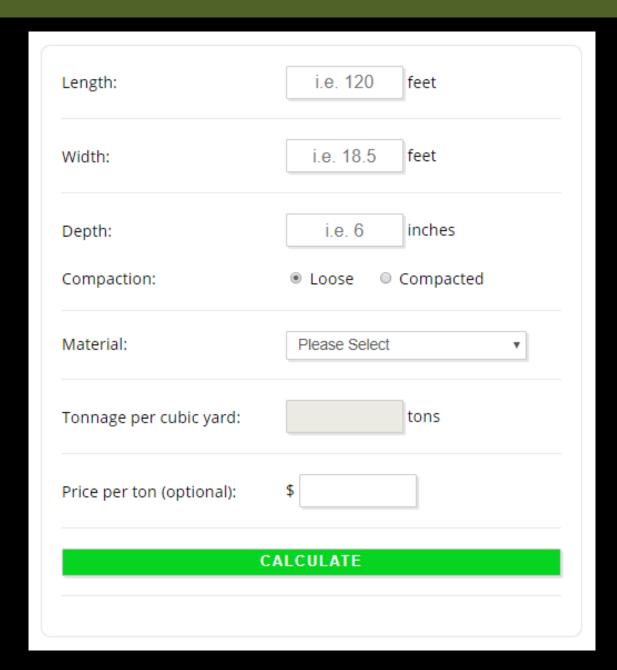
Can adjust the Compaction %

Can adjust the volume to weight conversion factor

Use this option when you want to calculate for a material not found on the provided list

or

When your local source of a listed material has different properties



Live Demonstration

For Fill, Road Base, and Road Surface Material:

For fill, aggregate, and topsoil, know the required amount needed, including:

- in-place volume (compacted)
- the as-shipped volume (loose)
- the tonnage (as invoiced)
- Shale often hauled by the truckload (typical tri-axle truck will hold 12-14 yd³ or 20-23 tons of material).



Don't overlook the effect of compaction

If you are not sure of the volume lost to compaction (the compaction %), a good thumb rule is a material will lose 25% of its volume when compacted.





Pipe Backfill

Another rule of thumb is to add ½ triaxle load of aggregate (2A or 2RC) to your estimate for each crosspipe installed or replaced.

This is approximately 10-12 tons.

Surface Drainage Features

Add two triaxle loads of aggregate of preferred fill (approx. 45 tons) for each planned grade break or broad-based dip.



Drainage Pipe

On hillslopes, be sure to use effective angle on your crosspipe installations ($\sim 30^{\circ}$). Figure the angle when estimating length needed and round to the nearest ½ stick. (i.e. -20', 30' 40', 50', etc.)



Geotextile

Figure ft² needed

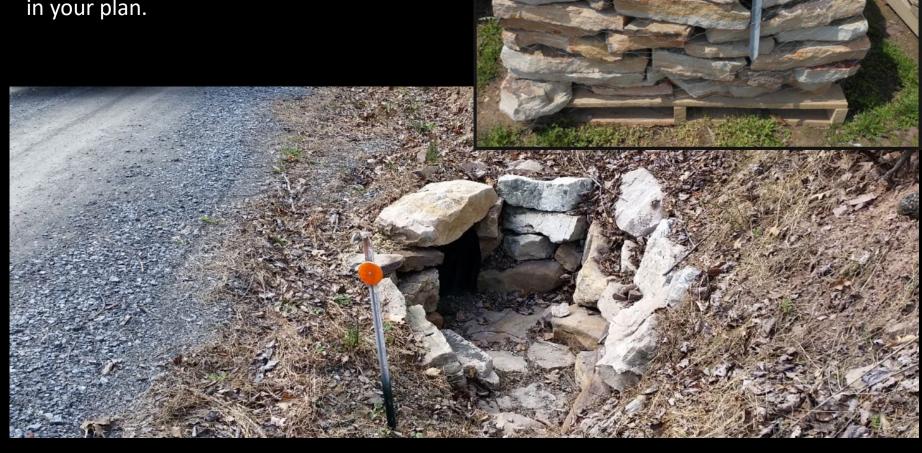
- Length x Width (don't forget top, bottom and side for some practices)
- Don't forget a 2' overlap at seams

Geotextile comes in standard 5,400 ft² rolls. The wider the material, the shorter the roll. 12 ½' wide roll is 432' long. 15' wide roll is 360' long. 17 ½' wide roll is 309' long.



Wall Stone

One typical pallet of landscape/ Retaining wall stone will build 2 headwalls and 2 endwalls, or is needed for every 2 crosspipes in your plan.





Don't Forget

Transitions, Driveway Aprons, seed, mulch, etc.

And it never hurts to add a 10%-15% contingency factor to your estimates



DGLVR Standard Details & Materials Estimating

