

**GEOTECHNICAL ENGINEERING STUDY**

**CROSSINGS AT SOUTHPARK  
10511 WEST MANSLICK ROAD  
FAIRDALE, KENTUCKY**

**ASHER PROJECT NO. 21-108**

**Prepared For:**

**WBCS Architecture+Design  
jonathan@wbcsarch.com**

**Prepared By:**

**Asher Engineering, Inc.  
1021 South Floyd Street  
Louisville, Kentucky 40203**

# Asher Engineering, Inc.

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*Environmental & Engineering Consulting*

October 12, 2021

WBCS Architecture+Design  
jonathan@wbcsarch.com

Re: Geotechnical Engineering Study  
Crossings at SouthPark  
10511 West Manslick Road  
Louisville, Kentucky

Asher Engineering has completed a Geotechnical Engineering Study for the referenced project. This report contains the findings of our subsurface exploration, geotechnical recommendations to aid design of foundations and floor slabs, and construction recommendations with regard to site work, fill placement, and foundation installation and inspection.

We appreciate the opportunity to be of service to you on this project. If we can be of further assistance, or if you have any questions regarding this report, please contact our office.

Sincerely,



Richard A. Linker, P. E.



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Site Location  
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## **1.0 PROJECT INFORMATION**

The site is located at 10511 W. Manslick Rd., about 1 mile south of I-265 (Gene Snyder), in Fairdale, Kentucky. The site is a flat to gently sloping, heavily wooded tract of about 15.7 acres. A review of historical aerial photographs revealed that the site has not been developed in the past, and has been heavily wooded dating back to the 1990s. Prior to 1990, the site was farmland planted in crops.

Proposed for construction are eight 3-Story, shallow foundation, slab on grade apartment buildings with 24 units each. A 1-story slab on grade Club House, and a 1-Story slab on grade commercial bldg would also be construction near the front (west) end of the site. A detention pond would also be provided near the front of the property. Asphalt paved parking and access drives will be provided throughout the site.

## **2.0 SUBSURFACE EXPLORATION**

The subsurface conditions were explored by conducting 11 test pits across the site (one test pit at each building location, and one test pit in the retention pond area).

The test pits were very consistent across the property. About 12 in. of topsoil underlain by another 6 in. of very silty clay soil was encountered at the ground surface. The thick topsoil / very silty soil layer is underlain by medium stiff to stiff, natural Silty Clay (CL) soil extending to at least 8 ft. depth. Bedrock was not encountered in any of the test pits; however, indications of weathered shale bedrock were noted at the 6 to 8 ft. depth in Test Pits 2, 3, 4, 7, and 8. Water was not encountered in any of the test pits.

### **3.0 DESIGN AND CONSTRUCTION RECOMMENDATIONS**

The following design and construction recommendations have been developed on the basis of the previously described project characteristics and subsurface conditions. Please notify our office if the project description included herein is incorrect, or if the location of the proposed structure has changed.

#### **3.1 Site Development**

The subsurface conditions are favorable for the proposed development, and the support of the new structures on shallow foundations and slab on grade construction.

We recommend a 12 in stripping depth be used for sitework and site balance considerations. Some isolated areas of thicker topsoil may be encountered. The relatively thick topsoil layer is due to the site being wooded for the last 30 years, preceded by the property being planted in crops.

The on-site soil (including the soil in the retention pond area) is also suitable for use as structural fill. However, the soil is very silty and will be very sensitive to moisture, and construction traffic and vibrations. The sitework would benefit greatly if conducted during the dry, hot time of the year. Still, some areas may require undercutting and stabilization with crushed stone, or lime stabilization to achieve a firm soil subgrade for support of the new bldgs and pavement areas.

#### **3.2 Shallow Foundations and Floor Slabs**

Footings bearing on firm natural soil, or engineered fill placed over firm soil may be proportioned using a net allowable bearing capacity of 2600 psf. Footings can bear on firm natural soil or bedrock. A Site Classification C should be used for seismic design. Wall footings should 16 in. wide and column footings should be at least 24 in. wide in order to provide an adequate factor of safety for bearing capacity. All exterior footings and footings in unheated areas must bear at least 24 in. below final exterior grade for frost protection. Interior footings can bear at nominal depths below the floor.

The building subgrades should be inspected and approved by the geotechnical engineer prior to the placement of grade raise fill or the stone subbase. The slab should be supported on a 4-in. layer of KY Dense Graded Aggregate (DGA) compacted to 98 percent of the standard Proctor (ASTM D-698).

### 3.4 Below Grade Walls

Below grade walls should be designed to provide drainage to relieve hydrostatic pressure. A clean, free draining granular fill (KY No. 57 stone) should be used to backfill against below grade walls. The backfill zone should be drained using a perforated pipe at the base of the wall. An Equivalent Hydrostatic Pressure (EHP) of 50 pcf may be used to design below grade walls. A unit weight of 130 pcf should be used for the granular backfill.

### 3.5 Pavements

New pavement areas should be inspected by the geotechnical engineer to determine the suitability of the subgrade and to provide recommendations for stabilization if necessary. Assuming proper subgrade preparation, a California Bearing Ratio (CBR) value of 5 is recommended. This value applies for both undisturbed soil and the stone subbase that is stable under a proofroll, and for soil that is recompacted to at least 95 percent of the standard Proctor maximum dry density.

The following asphalt pavement section is recommended for areas that will be limited to automobiles and light trucks:

<i>Automobile and Light Truck Areas</i>	1.0 in. asphalt concrete surface
	2.0 in. asphalt concrete base
	4.0 in. KY DGA limestone
	4.0 in. 4-Minus or Surge limestone

Areas that may experience heavier loading conditions should be provided with the following pavement section.

<i>Heavy Truck Areas</i>	1.0 in. asphalt concrete surface
	3.0 in. asphalt concrete base
	4.0 in. KY DGA
	6.0 in 4-Minus or Surge limestone

## **4.0 CONSTRUCTION RECOMMENDATIONS**

Variations in subsurface conditions should be expected during construction. It is therefore recommended that the geotechnical engineer be retained by the Owner to review the soils-related phases of the project and to correlate the test data with the soil conditions that are encountered during construction.

### **4.1 Subgrade Preparation**

Prior to construction or the placement of new engineered fill or stone subbase, the exposed subgrade should be evaluated by the project geotechnical engineer. The existing subgrade should be carefully inspected by proofrolling with a loaded dump truck prior to the placement of fill to identify soft areas. Any soft areas identified by the proofroll would be undercut and stabilized with crushed stone. The contractor should exercise discretion when selecting equipment sizes and also control surface water while the subgrade soils are exposed. The severity of this potential problem depends to a great extent on the weather conditions during construction.

### **4.2 Engineered Fill**

Engineered fill should be placed on a prepared subgrade that has been inspected and approved by the project geotechnical engineer. The inspection would include proofrolling of the exposed subgrade with a loaded pan or other suitable rubber tired piece of equipment. If unsuitable material is disclosed, an appropriate remedial measure would be recommended by the geotechnical engineer at that time. Engineered fill placement and compaction operations should be monitored by the geotechnical engineer or his representative. Field density tests should be performed on each lift as necessary to insure that the specified compaction is being achieved. Soil fill placed in the proposed building area should be compacted to at least 98 percent of the standard Proctor maximum dry density (ASTM D-698). Fill placed in the paved areas should be compacted to 95 percent, and fill placed in green areas to 90 percent.

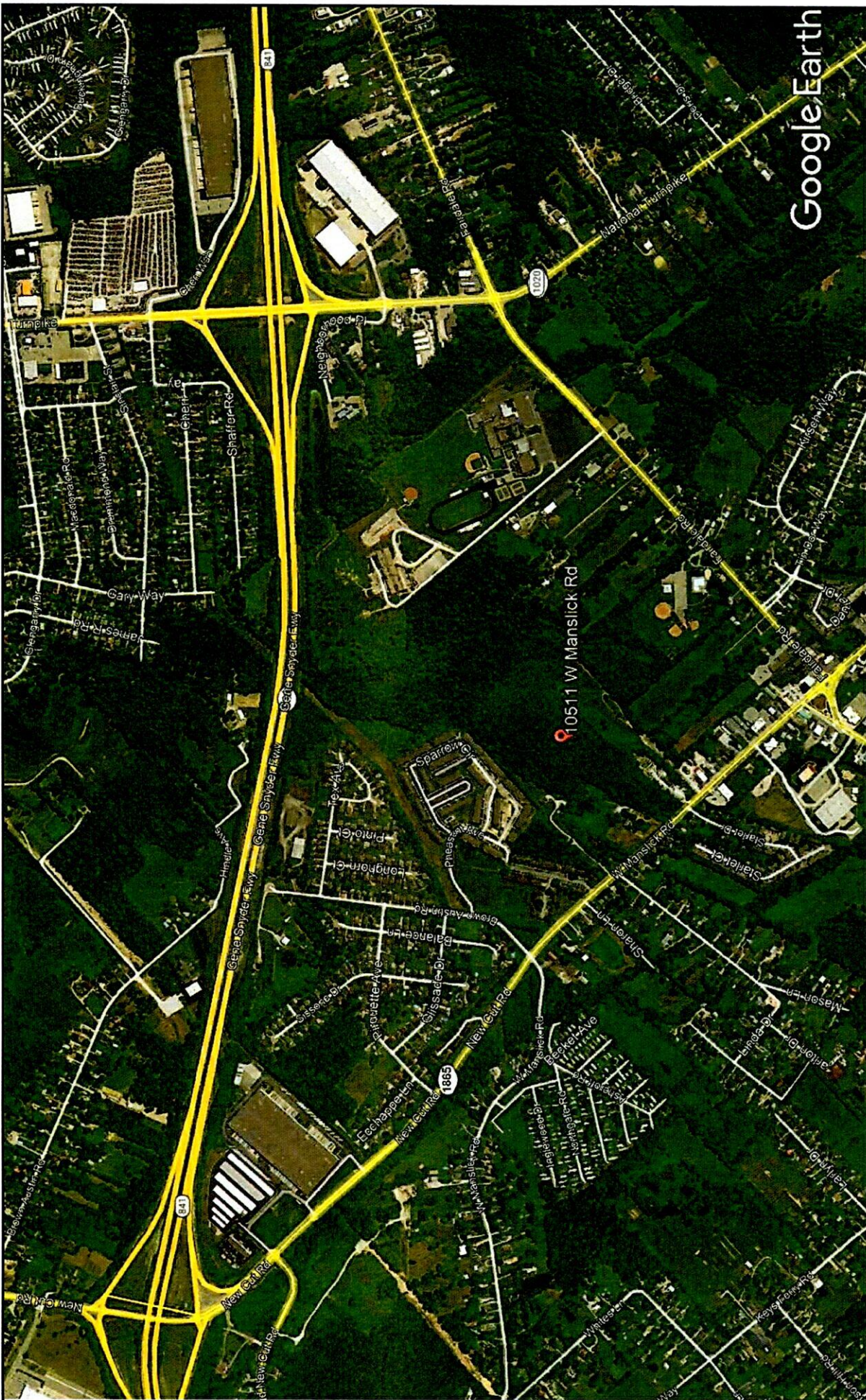
### **4.3 Foundation Excavations**

All foundation excavations should be evaluated by the geotechnical engineer or his representative to insure adequate foundation support. All concrete for foundations should be poured the same day the excavation is made.

**APPENDIX**

**Site Location Photograph  
Historical Aerial Photographs  
Location of Test Pits**

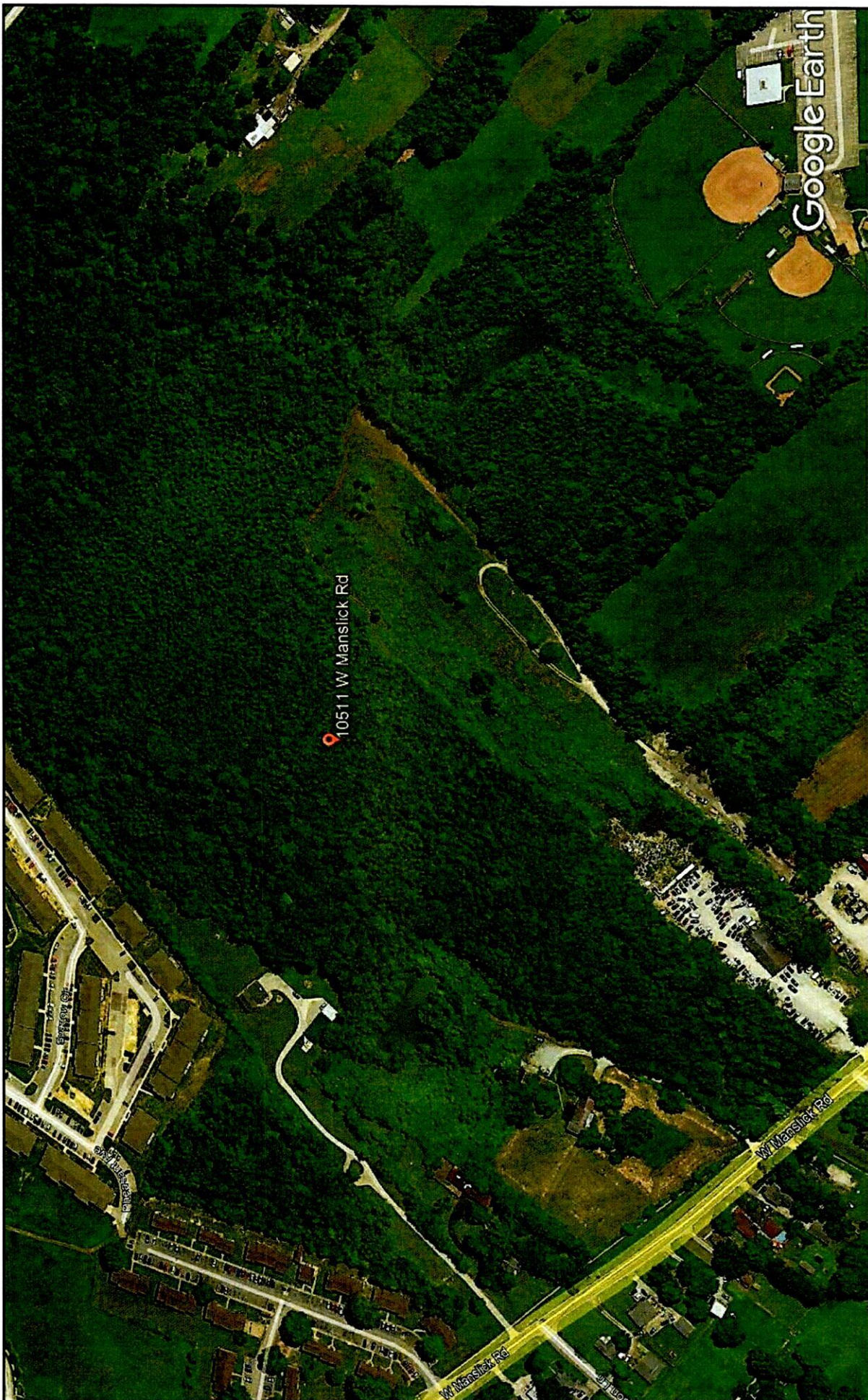




Asher Engineering, Inc.  
Project No.: 21-108  
Photo Date June 2020

Site Location  
10511 W. Manslick Road  
Fairdale, Kentucky

WBCS Architecture+Design



Asher Engineering, Inc.  
Project No.: 21-108  
Photo Date June 2020

10511 W. Manslick Road  
Fairdale, Kentucky

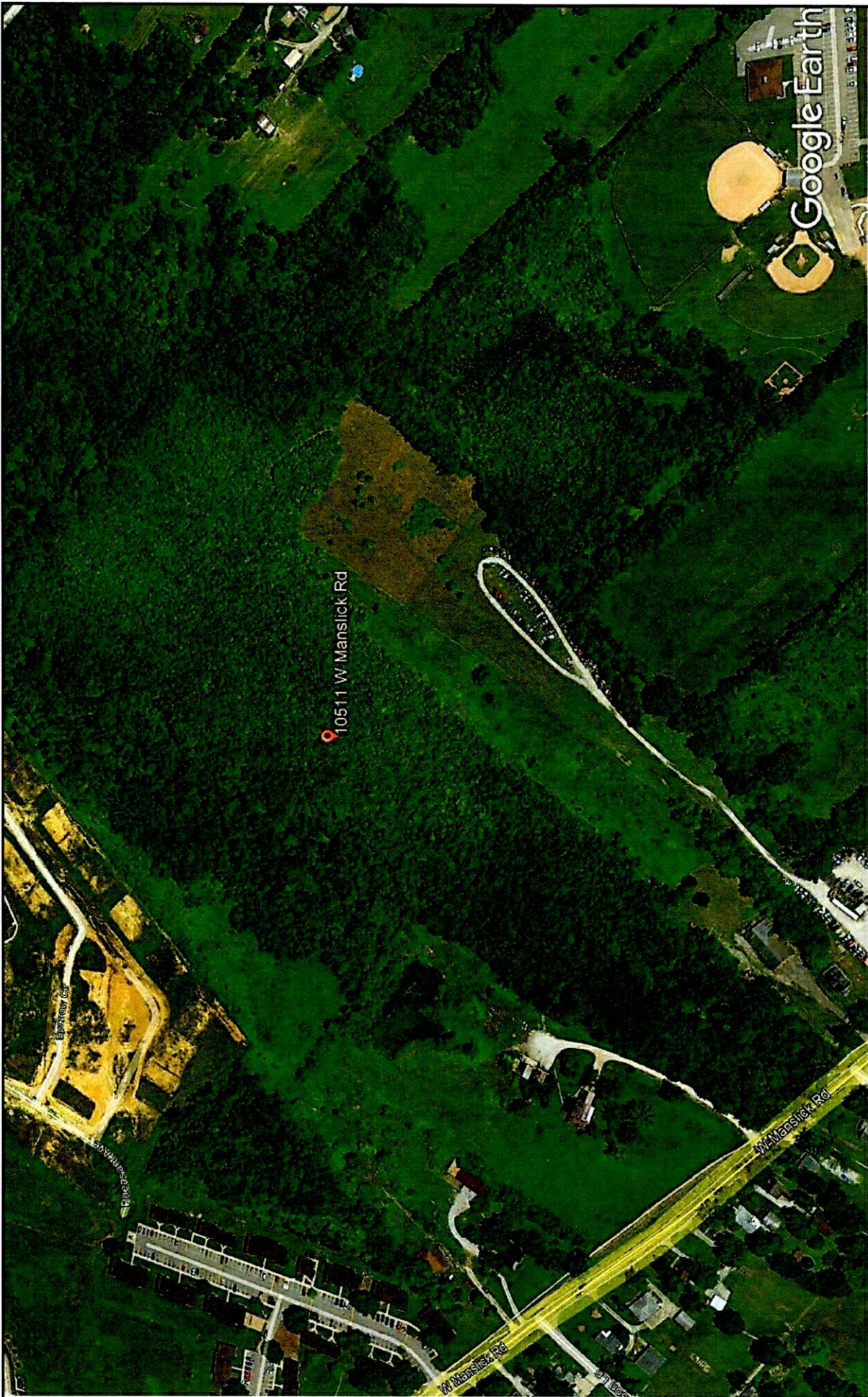
WBCS Architecture+Design



Asher Engineering, Inc.  
Project No.: 21-108  
Photo Date June 2017

10511 W. Manslick Road  
Fairdale, Kentucky

WBCS Architecture+Design



Asher Engineering, Inc.  
Project No.: 21-108  
Photo Date June 2010

10511 W. Manslick Road  
Fairdale, Kentucky

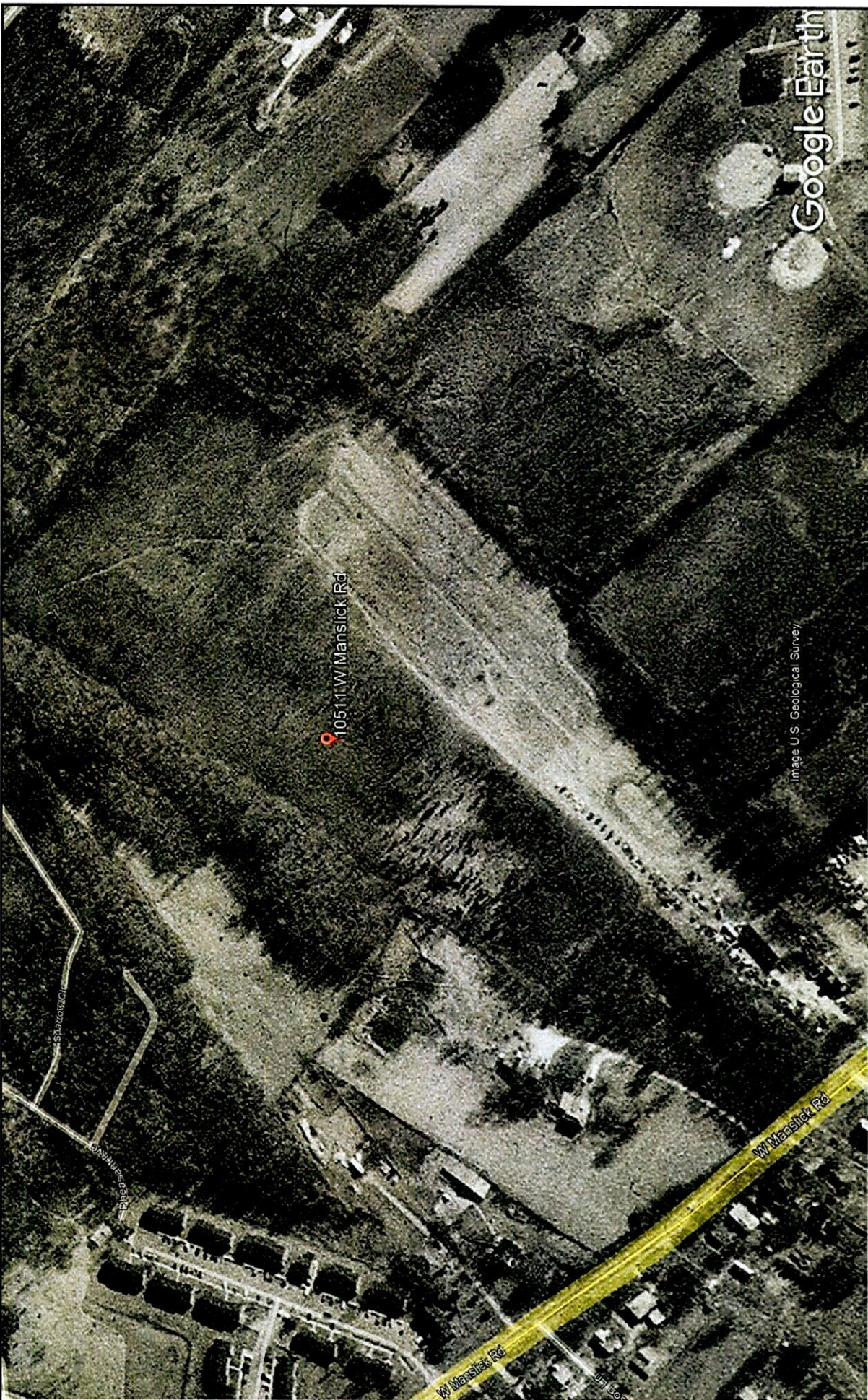
WBCS Architecture+Design



Asher Engineering, Inc.  
Project No.: 21-108  
Photo Date December 2001

10511 W. Manslick Road  
Fairdale, Kentucky

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Asher Engineering, Inc.  
Project No.: 21-108  
Photo Date Feb. 1997

10511 W. Manslick Road  
Fairdale, Kentucky

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Asher Engineering, Inc.  
Project No.: 21-108  
Photo Date March 1993

10511 W. Manslick Road  
Fairdale, Kentucky

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1971





1959



1955

