

# Alabama Statewide Airport Pavement Management Program Update

**Roanoke Municipal Airport (7A5)** 

**Final Report** 

February 2022





Submitted to

Alabama Aeronautics Bureau

Submitted by





Pavement Management – Evaluation – Testing - Design

# ALABAMA STATEWIDE AIRPORT PAVEMENT MANAGEMENT PROGRAM UPDATE

# Roanoke Municipal Airport, Roanoke (7A5)

**FINAL REPORT** 

Prepared For:

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# **Executive Summary**

The Jviation Inc. team, which included All About Pavements, Inc., (API) was awarded a contract by the Alabama Department of Transportation's Aeronautics Bureau (ALDOT) in 2018 to update the existing Alabama Statewide Airport Pavement Management Program (APMP). The scope of this project includes the airside pavement network at Roanoke Municipal Airport (7A5).

The following APMP tasks were completed to achieve the project objectives at 7A5:

- > Update the PAVER work history with records review information provided by ALDOT
- Conduct a visual pavement condition survey of the airfield pavements
- Update the PAVER database with inventory and condition data
- Update Maintenance and Rehabilitation (M&R) policies and unit costs
- > Develop a 7-Year Pavement Capital Improvement Program (PCIP) with associated cost estimates

#### **ES.1 Pavement Inventory**

There are 4 branches and 6 sections within 7A5's pavement network with a total surface area of approximately 0.32 million square feet (sf). Figure ES-1 shows the distribution of the pavement network by surface type and branch use.

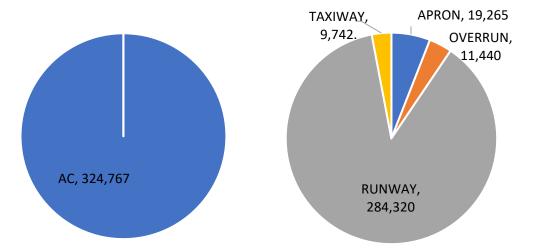


Figure ES-1: Pavement Area (sf) by Surface Type and Branch Use.

#### **ES.2 Pavement Condition**

Visual pavement inspections were conducted in November 2019 using the Pavement Condition Index (PCI) method as specified in ASTM D5340-12 and FAA AC 150/5380-6C. The PCI is a numerical rating scale from 0 to 100 that provides a measure of the pavement's functional surface condition. The overall area-weighted network PCI (AW PCI) for the 7A5 pavement network is 67, representing a "Fair"





condition. The network area-weighted pavement age (AW Age) is greater than 20 years. ALDOT wanted the condition of the overrun to not be included in the overall PCI computations, and it was also not considered for the PCIP.

Table ES-1 is a listing of the section PCI values and ratings.

**PCI** Section **Branch ID** Name Surface Area, sf PCI ID Category A01 Apron 01 01 AC19,265 27 Very Poor R1129 Runway 11-29 01 AC31,600 71 Satisfactory R1129 Runway 11-29 02 AC216,480 71 Satisfactory R1129 Runway 11-29 03 AC36,240 69 Fair TΑ 01 AC50 Taxiway A 9,742 Poor

Table ES-1: 7A5 Section PCI Values and Ratings.

## ES.3 Pavement Maintenance and Repair Funding Levels

The PAVER database was updated with 2019 condition data, maintenance and repair (M&R) policies, and unit costs; which were then used to evaluate the effect of multiple funding levels on the overall future pavement condition. Figure ES-2 presents the forecasted 7A5 network PCI values for each funding level.

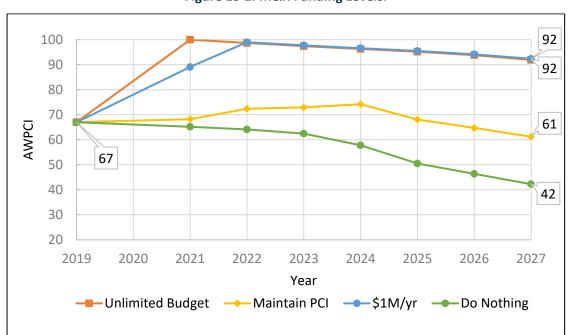


Figure ES-2: M&R Funding Levels.

## ES.4 Pavement Capital Improvement Program (PCIP)

The analysis output from the unlimited funding budget scenario was used as a starting point in developing the PCIP. For this scenario, sections were grouped into projects to allow for a logical construction sequence. Table ES-2 summarizes the 7-year PCIP, which has an estimated total cost of approximately \$1.5 million. These recommendations are based on a network-level evaluation. Project-level evaluations should be conducted prior to developing design and bid package documents.

Table ES-2: Summary of Pavement Capital Improvement Program.

Project Year	CIP Project	Total Project Cost	Total Project Area, sf	AWPCI Before	AWPCI After
2021	7A5_21-01_Runway 11-29 Rehabilitation	\$1,191,766	294,062	68	100
2021	7A5_21-02_Taxilane Reconstruction	\$151,431	19,265	24	100
2024	7A5_24-01_Runway 11-29 Surface Treatment	\$187,150	294,062	96	99
	Total	\$1,530,348			

In addition to the major rehabilitation needs that are identified in the PCIP, PAVER was used to develop maintenance activities to repair specific PCI distresses in Year 1. The estimated costs for these maintenance activities are \$19,633 as summarized in Table ES-3.

Table ES-3: Summary of Localized Maintenance Plan.

Policy	Work Description	Work Quantity	Work Unit	Work Cost
Preventive	Crack Sealing - AC	2,786	Ft	\$11,003
Safety	Patching - AC Full-Depth	344	SqFt	\$8,629
			Total	\$19,633



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#### 1 Introduction

#### 1.1. Overview

The Alabama Department of Transportation's Aeronautics Bureau (ALDOT) is responsible for preserving and enhancing Alabama's air transportation system, which consists of 74 general aviation airports throughout the State. ALDOT implemented an Airport Pavement Management Program (APMP) in 2008 using the PAVER system. ALDOT awarded a project in 2018 to Jviation Inc. (Jviation) to update the System Plan and conduct an Economic Analysis for the Alabama airports. The scope of work also included an update of the APMP for 59 general aviation airports, which was conducted by All About Pavements, Inc., (API), a Jviation team member.

With this update of the APMP, the Alabama airports continue to be eligible for FAA funding for major pavement rehabilitation work under the Airport Improvement Program (AIP) since an APMP meets the pavement maintenance management requirements described in Appendix A of AC 150/5380-6C.

This report discusses the evaluation of the airside pavements at Roanoke Municipal Airport (7A5), the current and forecasted pavement condition, and the development of the Pavement Capital Improvement Program (PCIP).

## 1.2. Work Scope

The goals of the Alabama Statewide Airport Pavement Management Update program are as follows:

- Conduct a visual pavement inspection of the asphalt surfaced pavements for 59 of the 74 general aviation airports in Alabama.
- Based on the visual inspection analysis results, develop a 7-year PCIP for each airport.

The scope of work is as shown below:

- Conduct a Records Review
- Update Pavement Network Definition
- Conduct Pavement Condition Surveys
- Update and customize existing APMP PAVER database
- > Develop PCIP and associated project cost estimates
- Prepare Draft and Final Reports
- Develop a web-based viewer for reporting APMP data

As required in the Scope of Work, a detailed pavement condition survey was not conducted for any Portland Cement Concrete (PCC) aprons and PCC taxiways longer than 2,000 ft. Instead, a condition rating of "Good", "Fair", or "Poor" was assigned based on the overall pavement condition.

The deliverable products include a PAVER 7.0 database, individual airport evaluation reports, a statewide summary report, and the web viewer. The 7A5 report will be one of the 59 individual airport reports that will be available on ALDOT's website.





#### 1.3. Pavement Management Concept

An APMP provides an integrated framework for comprehensive evaluation and decision making for managing airfield pavements. The essential components of an effective APMP provide for an objective evaluation of the condition of existing pavements, identification of short-term and long-range major rehabilitation work, necessary improvements in the pavement structural capacity, and the recurring maintenance work that should be completed each year. The APMP will also provide a budget for each of these types of pavement construction.

Historically, most organizations have made maintenance decisions based on past experience, without the benefit of documented data or analysis. This practice does not encourage life cycle cost analysis, nor the evaluation of cost effectiveness of alternate scenarios, and can lead to the inefficient use of funds. With limited allocated funding for Maintenance and Repair (M&R) Program projects, a defined procedure for setting priorities and schedules that will maximize the funds available is more important than ever.

In examining the lifespan of a 20-year pavement, a "Good" to "Fair" condition rating may last only 5 to 15 years. After that point, the rate of deterioration of pavements accelerates sharply as the age of the pavement increases, and within five years, the pavement may deteriorate to the point of failure. In order to extend pavement life, maintenance and repairs need to be scheduled and performed before the pavement surface declines to a "fair" condition. The point at which rehabilitation can be done before the steep decline occurs is called the "critical PCI", and is generally considered to occur when the Pavement Condition Index (PCI) is between 60 and 70 for general aviation airports. If the work is done before deterioration accelerates, the cost of rehabilitation can be reduced as shown in Figure 1.1.

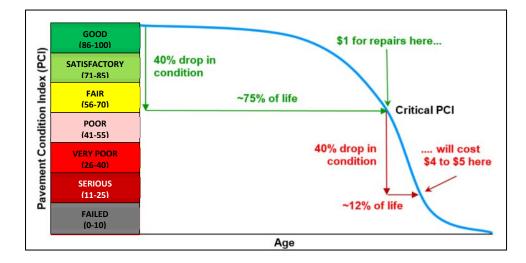


Figure 1.1: Pavement Management Concept.



# 2 Airfield Pavement Inventory

#### 2.1. Introduction

7A5 is a General Aviation (GA) airport located approximately 2 miles south of Roanoke. The airport was activated in October 1961 and is owned and operated by the City of Roanoke. Figure 2.1 shows an aerial image of the airport.



Figure 2.1: Roanoke Municipal Airport.

(Source: Google Earth)

# 2.2. Pavement Inventory

7A5 consists of one runway and an apron. The total pavement area is approximately 0.32 million square feet. All pavements at 7A5 are Asphalt Concrete (AC) surfaced. A complete listing of the pavement sections is included in Appendix A. Runway 12-30 is 3,561 ft. long and 80 ft. wide.

A records search was undertaken to identify any preservation or rehabilitation work that has occurred at 7A5 since the last APMP update in 2009. The records for the 2016 crack seal and seal coat that were provided by ALDOT were reviewed, and the PAVER database was updated with work history information.

#### 2.3. Climatic Conditions

Table 3.1 provides a summary of the climatic data for the geographic region that includes 7A5. As the table shows, the pavements at 7A5 are exposed to freeze-thaw cycles in January. The mean air temperature for January ranges from an average low of 31 degrees °F to an average high of 54 degrees °F. The average annual rainfall at 7A5 is near 53 inches.





Table 2.1: Average Annual Temperatures and Rainfall for 7A5.

	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
High Temp (°F)	54	59	68	75	82	88	90	89	84	75	65	56
Low Temp (°F)	31	35	41	47	55	64	67	66	59	48	39	34
Precip. (in)	4.0	5.2	5.2	4.0	3.5	5.5	5.6	3.8	3.8	2.9	4.5	5.1

Source: www.intellicast.com

#### 2.4. Pavement Network Definition

A key element in developing an APMP system is defining the pavement network, which is the process of dividing an agency's pavements into a hierarchical order that facilitates inspection and M&R planning. The 7A5 network (e.g. all airside pavements) is then divided into branches, which are a readily identifiable part of the pavement system and have distinct functions. For airports, branches typically consist of individual runways, taxiways and aprons. Figure B1A in Appendix B shows the branches at 7A5.

Once branches have been defined, pavement evaluation and analysis techniques require the airfield pavement system to be broken up into discrete sections. A pavement "section" is the smallest management unit that is used when considering the application and selection of maintenance and rehabilitation (M&R) treatments, and is defined in Section 2.1.8 of ASTM D 5340-12 as "a contiguous pavement area having uniform construction, maintenance, usage history, and condition. A section should also have the same traffic volume and load intensity." A complete list of the pavement inventory and the corresponding section designations are included in Appendix A. Figure B1B presents the section layout.

To facilitate the visual survey of the airside pavement, each section is further subdivided into conveniently defined sub-section areas, or sample units. Similar sizing is critical as studies have found that maintaining the size of the sample units to within 40 percent of the established norm may reduce the standard error of the average PCI values. To meet that criteria, ASTM recommends that sample units for asphalt pavements be 5,000 square feet (± 2,000).

Table 2.2 was used as a guideline in developing sampling rates that reflect typical rates that are used for other large pavement networks. In general, this sampling rate will not provide a 95% confidence level with a standard error of 5 PCI points. A higher level of sampling is recommended before a project-level rehabilitation design is developed for a pavement section or facility.

Sample units that include a one-time occurrence of a distress (i.e. a large patch) or an unusual severity or quantity of a distress seen elsewhere, were designated as "additional" sample units as described in the ASTM D5340 PCI procedure. This allows the PCI to be calculated without extrapolating the aberrant distress throughout the section as a whole. In Appendix B, Figure B1C shows the sample unit layout for 7A5.



**Table 2.2: PCI Sampling Rate for AC Surfaces.** 

Total Samples	Samples to Inspect
1	1
2	2
3 – 6	3
7 – 13	4
14 – 39	5
> 39	15 percent, but less than 12

# 2.5. Inventory Summary

There are 4 branches (facilities) at 7A5 that include 6 pavement sections and a total area of approximately 0.32 million square feet of paved surfaces, as shown in Table 2.3.

**Table 2.3: 7A5 Pavement Branches.** 

Branch ID	Branch Name	Branch Use	Area, sf	Number of Sections
A01	Apron 01	APRON	19,265	1
ORR29	Overrun Runway 29	OVERRUN	11,440	1
R1129	Runway 11-29	RUNWAY	284,320	3
TA	Taxiway A	TAXIWAY	9,742	1
		324,767	6	

Table 2.4 shows the distribution of airfield pavement by age with the area-weighted age being greater than 20 years for all airside pavements at 7A5.

Table 2.4: 7A5 Pavement Age.

Age (Years)	Number of Sections	Percent of Area	Area, sf
0 – 5	0	0	0
6 – 10	0	0	0
11 – 15	0	0	0
16 – 20	0	0	0
> 20	6	100	324,767

Figure 2.2 shows the distribution by surface type. Figure 2.3 presents the distribution by pavement use (e.g. runway, taxiway, and apron).





Figure 2.2: 7A5 Pavement Area by Surface Type.

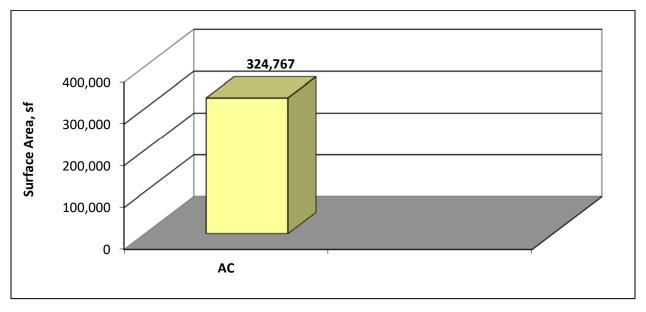
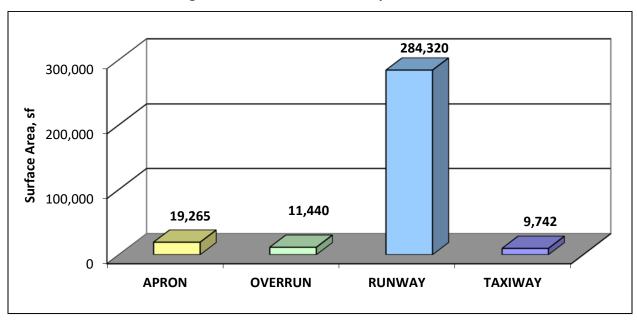


Figure 2.3: 7A5 Pavement Area by Branch Use.



Maps B1D, B1E, and B1F show the pavement type, branch use, and pavement age, respectively.

## 3 Pavement Condition

#### 3.1. Introduction

A visual PCI survey of the airside pavements at 7A5 was conducted in order to assist in the development of a realistic PCIP. The PCI survey measures and records pavement distresses that exist within each of the inspected sample units. This survey was conducted in November 2019 by a 2-person team. The survey was performed in accordance with the methods described in ASTM D 5340-12 and FAA AC 150/5380-7B, using the sampling rates from Chapter 2 of this API report.

During the pavement survey, Quality Control (QC) and data verification were performed on both the individual distresses and the calculated section PCI values. QC included the following activities;

- Review of distress quantities to identify data entry errors (100% review at the sample unit level). General guidance was used from ASTM D5340-12, section 13, which addresses the precision of distress quantities that are recorded during PCI surveys.
- > Duplicate surveys were performed to ensure consistency between each of the inspectors in a 2-person PCI survey team.

#### 3.2. Pavement Condition Rating Methodology

The PCI is a measure of the pavement's functional surface condition. It provides insight into the causes of each distress, and whether the distress is primarily caused by load, climatic conditions, and other material related deficiencies. The PCI is a numerical rating (on a scale of 0 to 100) that is based on the type, severity and quantity of each distress that is found in an inspected sample unit.

The PCI survey results are displayed using seven categories and ratings in accordance with the ASTM, but can also be presented using a simplified 3-category rating system for use in comparing with other distress related indices, as shown in Table 3.1.





**Table 3.1: Pavement Condition Index Rating Scale.** 

•	Simplified PCI	ASTM PCI Color	PCI	PCI Ratings and Definition
	Color Legend	Legend	Range	rei natiligs alla Dellilition
G00D			86-100	GOOD: Pavement has minor or no distresses and should require only routine maintenance.
09			71-85	<u>SATISFACTORY</u> : Pavement has scattered low-severity distresses that should require only routine maintenance.
FAIR			56-70	<u>FAIR</u> : Pavement has a combination of generally low- and medium-severity distresses. Near-term maintenance and repair needs may range from routine to major.
			41-55	<u>POOR</u> : Pavement has low-, medium-, and high-severity distresses that probably cause some operational problems. Near-term M&R needs range from routine to major. requirement for
OR			26-40	<u>VERY POOR</u> : Pavement has predominantly medium- and high- severity distresses that cause considerable maintenance & operational problems. Near-term M&R needs will be major.
POOR			11-25	SERIOUS: Pavement has mainly high-severity distresses that cause operational restrictions; immediate repairs are needed.
			0-10	<u>FAILED</u> : Pavement deterioration has progressed to the point that safe aircraft operations are no longer possible; complete reconstruction is required.

#### 3.3. Distress Types

The ASTM D5340 standard considers 17 distresses, which tend to fall into one of the following four cause categories:

- ➤ <u>Load related</u>: AC distresses include alligator cracking, corrugation, depression, polished aggregate, rutting and slippage cracking; PCC distresses include corner breaks, longitudinal cracking, divided slabs, polished aggregate, pumping and joint spalling.
- Climate and durability related: AC distresses include bleeding, block cracking, joint reflection cracking, longitudinal and transverse (L&T) cracking, swelling, raveling, and weathering; PCC distresses include blow-ups, "D" cracking, longitudinal cracking, pop-outs, pumping, scaling, shrinkage cracks, and joint and corner spalling.
- Moisture & Drainage related: AC distresses include alligator cracking, depressions, potholes and swelling; PCC distresses include corner breaks, divided slabs and pumping.
- Other factors: Oil spillage, jet blast erosion, bleeding, patching and concrete slab joint faulting.



As described above, distress may have more than one cause. For example, depressions may be caused by incorrect compaction during construction, or by subgrade softening due to environmental factors. In addition, a distress may be initiated by one cause but may progress to a distress of higher severity by another cause. Therefore, engineering judgment is critical in analyzing the actual causes of the distress.

Distress descriptions provided in Appendix C were taken from the "PCI Field Manual," developed by the U.S. Army Construction Engineering Research Lab (CERL), latest edition. Appendix C provides a detailed explanation of each type of AC and PCC surface distress.

#### 3.4. Additional PCI-based Indices

The distress data used to compute PCI can also be used to calculate additional indices that are helpful in understanding the condition of the pavement and developing PCIP recommendations. One additional index that was computed is the Foreign Object Damage (FOD) potential index.

The FOD index was developed by the US Air Force and is described in detail in the US Army Corp of Engineers Engineering Technical Letter (ETL) 04-09, Pavement Engineering Assessment (EA) Standards. Loose objects on an airfield pavement surface resulting from pavement distresses can be detrimental to aircraft engines, specifically engines that are low to the ground. The objects are ingested into the engines causing costly damage and presenting a safety hazard. Not all pavement distresses create a FOD potential. Therefore, an additional index was identified that uses the results of the PCI distress survey. As shown in Figure 3.1, the scale ranges from 0 to 100 with 0 being no FOD potential. Note that the FOD index uses a simplified three color scale.

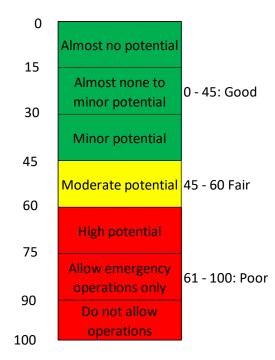


Figure 3.1: FOD Potential Rating Scale.





## 3.5. PCI Survey Results

The condition of the overrun was not included in the overall PCI computations and it was not considered for the PCIP. The airside pavements at 7A5 include 5 sections with 54 sample units. The sample number of sample units that were surveyed in the field is 18, which is 33 percent of the total samples. Data from the inspected sample units were input into the PAVER database and a resultant PCI for each section was computed.

Figure 3.2 presents the area-weighted PCI by use and the overall airside network.

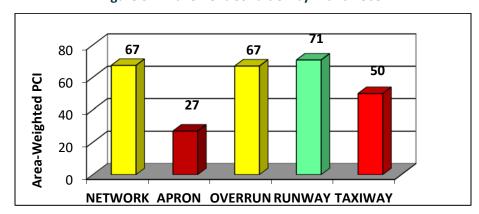


Figure 3.2: Pavement Condition by Branch Use.

Figure 3.3 shows the distribution of the 7A5 pavement network by condition. Approximately 9 percent of the network is in "Poor" or worse condition.

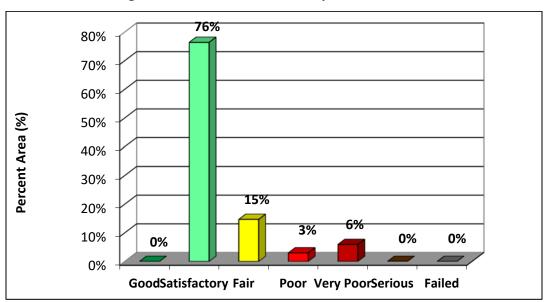


Figure 3.3: Pavement Condition by Percent of Area.



Table 3.2 is a listing of the section PCI.

Table 3.2: Section PCI.

Branch ID	Name	Section ID	Surface	Area, sf	PCI	PCI Category	FOD
A01	Apron 01	01	AC	19,265	27	Very Poor	83
R1129	Runway 11-29	01	AC	31,600	71	Satisfactory	42
R1129	Runway 11-29	02	AC	216,480	71	Satisfactory	42
R1129	Runway 11-29	03	AC	36,240	69	Fair	44
TA	Taxiway A	01	AC	9,742	50	Poor	65

Figure B2A and B2B in Appendix B are maps of the section PCI in 7- and 3-scale categories, respectively. Figures B2C is a map of the FOD rating. Appendix D contains a detailed report of the PCI values and distress type, quantity, and severity data for each sample unit that was surveyed in a section. Appendix E is a summary report of the extrapolated distress data at the section level.

Appendix F contains current section and branch PCI data and forecasted section PCI values. FOD values by section and branch are also presented. Figure B2D in Appendix B shows the locations of the photos that were taken during the survey. Photos are included in Appendix J.

#### 3.6. PCC Pavements

As stated earlier, the project scope did not include a detailed pavement condition survey for any Portland Cement Concrete (PCC) aprons. For these pavements, a rating of "Good", "Fair", or "Poor" was assigned based on the overall pavement condition. There are no PCC aprons at 7A5.





# 4 Pavement Capital Improvement Program

#### 4.1. Introduction

PCI data were collected and entered into the PAVER database. In addition, the database customization included the following components, which are described in detail in this chapter.

- 1. Performance Modeling
- 2. Maintenance & Repair (M&R) Triggers (Critical PCI)
- 3. M&R Policies
- 4. Unit Costs

Once the database was customized, it was used to run budget analysis scenarios and develop a 7-year PCIP.

### 4.2. Performance Modeling

To determine long-term M&R needs, a APMP must be able to predict future pavement condition. Future pavement condition is predicted using equation models that are generated from current and historical PCI data. Equation models are developed by grouping pavements based on similar performance characteristics such as region, construction history, surface type, traffic, priority and use. Mathematical techniques such as straight-line extrapolation and regression that include boundary and outlier filters are used to develop models that provide the best fit equation for the pavement condition data. PAVER's Prediction Modeling module was used to develop pavement performance models that are commonly referred to as 'Family Curves'.

Prediction models are used at the section level to compute future conditions based on the typical performance of the pavement sections that are included in each model. Future condition is computed by defining its position relative to the prediction model. The section prediction curve, or equation, is drawn through the current PCI-age point for each specific section. Since the shifted curve will run parallel to the computed prediction model, the predicted condition can be computed for any future age. Figure 4.1 is an illustration of this process.

Prediction models provide an effective way to compute future pavement performance based on past and current conditions, and pavement maintenance and rehabilitation practices. As new PCI inspection surveys are conducted, these models should be updated accordingly. In the case of the Alabama statewide airport pavement network, the best fit family curves were developed for each region by grouping pavements according to branch use (e.g. runway, taxiway) and surface type (e.g. AC, AAC, and APC). The family curves for ALDOT were developed based on branch use and are presented in Figure 4.2.



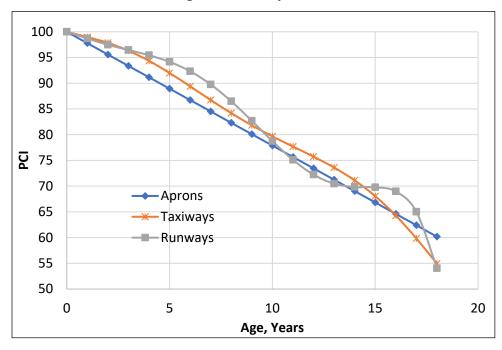


Present PCI-Age Point Modified Prediction Curve Prediction Curve 

Figure 4.1: PCI Forecasting.



Age, Years





#### 4.3. Critical PCI Values

The Critical PCI value is defined as "the PCI value at which the rate of PCI loss increases with time, or the cost of applying localized preventive maintenance increases significantly." This definition is incorporated into PAVER in defining and measuring the critical PCI values. These values, or M&R triggers, are assigned for each prediction model. As such, the critical PCI values are directly related to the branch use.

These critical PCI levels are selected based on several factors including a review of performance models; experience; other airport triggers; and acknowledge that time is required for funding approval and design. Note that preventive maintenance is recommended, and it should generally be performed above the critical PCI (trigger) values and Major M&R is generally performed below them. The critical PCI (CP) values were set at 70 for runways and taxiways, and 65 for other pavements.

#### 4.4. M&R Policies and Unit Costs

M&R policies refer to the activities that are applied at different condition levels to maintain and repair a pavement section.

Maintenance activities are localized activities which are typically assigned in the first year of the M&R plan based on the observed distresses. Safety (stopgap) maintenance addresses distresses that would affect operational safety if left unrepaired and is applied to pavements below the critical PCI. Preventive maintenance activities are aimed at slowing the rate of deterioration through consistent maintenance of existing pavements and are generally applied to pavements above the critical PCI. Appendix G presents the policies for preventive and safety maintenance.

Repair activities are conducted for larger areas, typically at the section level and are assigned based on the critical PCI. Repair activities broadly consist of three categories: preservation, rehabilitation, and reconstruction. Pavement preservation involves activities like surface treatments that are used to extend pavement service life and to delay more expensive rehabilitation work. These are applied when the pavement is in relatively good condition and does not exhibit any structural distress. Rehabilitation activities are used to repair pavements below or around the critical PCI and typically include mill and overlay. Reconstruction is recommended when the pavement has deteriorated to a level where rehabilitation is no longer cost effective.

Table 4.1 lists the pavement activity types, the individual activities within each type, and their associated 2020 unit costs. A more detailed description of the M&R activities and the development of the M&R unit costs is presented in Appendix H.

In accordance with ALDOT's focus on preservation, surface treatment is applied to all resurfaced and reconstructed runways, taxiways, and aprons three years after construction work is complete. Taxilanes and T-Hangar pavements are excluded from this requirement. This policy is applicable for projects in the PCIP between 2021 and 2024. For cost estimating, this surface treatment is assumed to have the same cost as the runway surface treatment.





Table 4.1: M&R Activities and Unit Costs.

Activity Type	PCI	Activity	Cost/sf
		Seal Cracks – AC (\$/If)	\$3.95
Maintenance	Note 1	AC Full-Depth Patching	\$25.05
		AC Partial-Depth Patching	\$16.28
Drocomuntion	75.00	Runway Surface Treatment	\$0.57
Preservation	75-90	Taxiway and Apron Surface Treatment	\$0.85
	> CP	2" AC OL <sup>2</sup>	\$3.54
Rehabilitation	55 - CP	Mill 2" & 2" AC OL	\$3.90
	45 - 55	Mill 2" & 2" AC OLP (With Pre-Overlay Repairs)	
Reconstruction	0 - 45	AC Reconstruction	\$7.63

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> Preventive > CP; Safety (Stopgap) < CP

### 4.5. Pavement CIP Development

The PAVER database, updated with condition data and customized with condition performance priorities, policies, and costs; was used to evaluate the effect of multiple funding levels on the overall future pavement condition. This output was further used to develop the PCIP. Figure 4.3 illustrates the process that PAVER uses in the funding analysis.

The following M&R funding levels were used for the 7A5 pavement network to help establish the 7-Year PCIP. Figure 4.4 presents the network area-weighted average PCI for each of the following funding scenarios at the end of the analysis period:

- Unlimited Funding: Unlimited funding is available for all pavement needs. The PCI increases to 92 by 2027.
- Maintain PCI: Maintain existing PCI of 67.
- Constrained Funding: This scenario constrains the funding to \$1 million each year (total of \$7 million). The PCI increases to 92 in 2027.
- Do Nothing: Performing no M&R would reduce the network PCI from 67 to 42 by 2027.



<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup> For sections with structural distress and PCI > CP

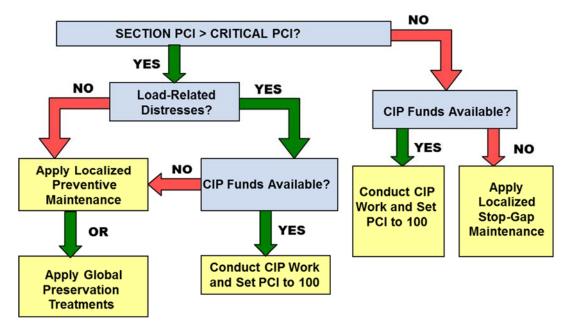


Figure 4.3: Budget Analysis Process.



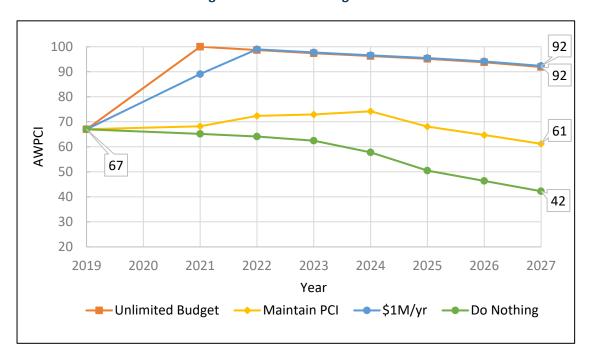


Table 4.2 summarizes the annual funding required for the above analyses. For the unlimited analysis, all pavement needs are funded in the year they are required. Therefore, the unfunded costs are zero. The total funded amount over the 7-year period is approximately \$1.3 million. For the annual funding level of \$1 million per year, funding is prioritized based on the prioritization matrix. When the needs exceed the funding for any year, the remaining sections are transferred to the succeeding year and the amount





for these activities are represented as "unfunded". There are no "unfunded" repairs in 2027 for this funding level.

Constrained Year Unlimited Maintain PCI Do Nothing \$1M/year 2021 \$1,316,000 \$131,000 \$973,000 \$0 2022 \$,000 \$174,000 \$387,000 \$0 2023 \$1,000 \$87,000 \$1,000 \$0 2024 \$1,000 \$165,000 \$1,000 \$0 2025 \$0 \$2,000 \$6,000 \$2,000 2026 \$2,000 \$8,000 \$2,000 \$0 2027 \$3,000 \$9,000 \$3,000 \$0 Total \$1,326,000 \$580,000 \$1,369,000 \$0 2027 Backlog \$1,478,000 \$2,318,000

Table 4.2: Summary of M&R Funding Level Analyses.

Map B3A in Appendix B presents the 2027 forecasted PCI by section when the M&R activities recommended in the CIP are not conducted.

#### 4.6. Pavement Capital Improvement Program

The unlimited funding analysis contains rehabilitation activities for sections from the same branch spread out over the seven-year period, which is not always operationally feasible to construct. The analysis output was treated as a starting point in developing the CIP. Sections were often integrated together to account for construction feasibility and other factors, resulting in larger projects which were more realistic. In addition, each project could contain sections whose condition did not trigger rehabilitation but were included to provide a logical plan which would avoid creating "islands" of newer pavement within a particular feature. For example, if the PAVER analysis showed rehabilitation was required for eight out of 10 sections on a runway, the entire runway would be recommended for rehabilitation to provide a continuous new pavement surface.

Table 4.3 shows the projects and the associated costs for the recommended 7-year PCIP. Table 4.4 is a more detailed view of the PCIP. This table lists the individual pavement section, section level M&R work, section repair cost, surface area and the PCI before the M&R is applied. The costs that are presented represent an annual escalation rate of 3% for the unit costs. The total 7-year PCIP cost is approximately \$1.5 million. Map B3B shows the recommended repair types, while Map B3C presents the recommended projects and activities in the PCIP. Appendix I1 presents a summary of the recommended activities and cost by year for each section at 7A5.



Table 4.3: Summary of 7-Year PCIP by Project.

Project Year	CIP Project	Total Project Cost	Total Project Area, sf	AWPCI Before	AWPCI After
2021	7A5_21-01_Runway 11-29 Rehabilitation	\$1,191,766	294,062	68	100
2021	7A5_21-02_Taxilane Reconstruction	\$151,431	19,265	24	100
2024	7A5_24-01_Runway 11-29 Surface Treatment	\$187,150	294,062	96	99
	Total	\$1,530,348			

Table 4.4: Summary of 7-Year PCIP by Project and Section.

Branch	Section	Area, sf	PCI Before Rehab	Activity	Activity Type	Cost
7A5_21-01_Runway 11-29 Rehabilitation						\$1,191,766
R1129	01	31,600	70	Mill 2" & 2" AC OL	Rehabilitation	\$127,080
R1129	02	216,480	70	Mill 2" & 2" AC OL	Rehabilitation	\$870,580
R1129	03	36,240	64	Mill 2" & 2" AC OL	Rehabilitation	\$145,740
TA	01	9,742	46	Mill 2" & 2" AC OLP	Rehabilitation	\$48,366
7A5_21-02_Taxilane Reconstruction						\$151,431
A01	01	19,265	24	AC Reconstruction	Reconstruction	\$151,431
7A5_24-01_Runway 11-29 Surface Treatment						\$187,150
R1129	01	31,600	-	Surface Treatment	Preservation	\$20,111
R1129	02	216,480	-	Surface Treatment Preservation		\$137,775
R1129	03	36,240	1	Surface Treatment Preservation		\$23,064
TA	01	9,742	-	Surface Treatment	Preservation	\$6,200
					Total	\$1,530,348

The FAA, under the Airport Improvement Program (AIP) provides approximately 90 percent of eligible costs for planning and development of public-use airports included in the NPIAS as grants. The remaining 10 percent of costs are shared between ALDOT and the airport sponsor. The following is the distribution of the 7-yr PCIP cost of \$1.5 million for 7A5:

➤ FAA (90%): \$1.3 million
 ➤ ALDOT (5%): \$0.1 million
 ➤ Airport Sponsor (5%): \$0.1 million

The recommendations within the PCIP are based on a network-level study and should be used for planning purposes only. A detailed project-level assessment should be conducted for each project to determine the appropriate repair activities and develop more accurate cost estimates.

Table 4.5 summarizes the maintenance activities that are recommended for Year 1 (2021).





The estimated cost is approximately \$19,633. A complete listing of the maintenance activities by section is presented in Appendix I2. This may be used as a basis for establishing an annual maintenance budget for the 7A5 pavements.

Table 4.5: Summary of Year-1 Maintenance Plan.

Policy	Work Description	Work Quantity	Work Unit	Work Cost
Preventive	Crack Sealing - AC	2,786	Ft	\$11,003
Safety	Patching - AC Full-Depth	344	SqFt	\$8,629
			Total	\$19,633





## Appendix A

## **Pavement Inventory Report**

Roanoke Municipal Airport (7A5)

Branch ID	Name	Branch Use	Section ID	Rank <sup>1</sup>	Length (ft)	Width (ft)	Area (sf)	LCD <sup>2</sup>	Surface <sup>3</sup>
A01	Apron 01 Roanoke	APRON	01	S	350	45	19,265	1/1/1961	AC
ORR29	Overrun Runway 29 Roanoke	OVERRUN	01	S	143	80	11,440	1/1/1961	AC
R1129	Runway 11-29 Roanoke	RUNWAY	03	Р	453	80	36,240	1/1/1961	AC
R1129	Runway 11-29 Roanoke	RUNWAY	01	Р	395	80	31,600	1/1/1961	AC
R1129	Runway 11-29 Roanoke	RUNWAY	02	Р	2,706	80	216,480	1/1/1961	AC
TA	Taxiway A Roanoke	TAXIWAY	01	S	220	30	9,742	1/1/1961	AC

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> P = Primary pavement, S = Secondary pavement, T = Tertiary pavement

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup> LCD = Last construction date. The date of the last major pavement rehabilitation (e.g. AC overlay)

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>3</sup> AC = Asphalt Cement Concrete, AAC = Aphalt Overlay AC, PCC = Portland cement Concrete, APC = Asphalt Overlay PCC

## **APPENDIX B**

## **PMP Maps**

**B1: Inventory Maps** 

B1A: Branch Identification B1B: Section Identification B1C: Sample Unit Layout

B1D: Pavement Type

B1E: Branch Use

B1F: Pavement Age

**B2: Surface Condition Maps** 

B2A: 7-Color PCI B2B: 3-Color PCI

B2C: FOD Rating

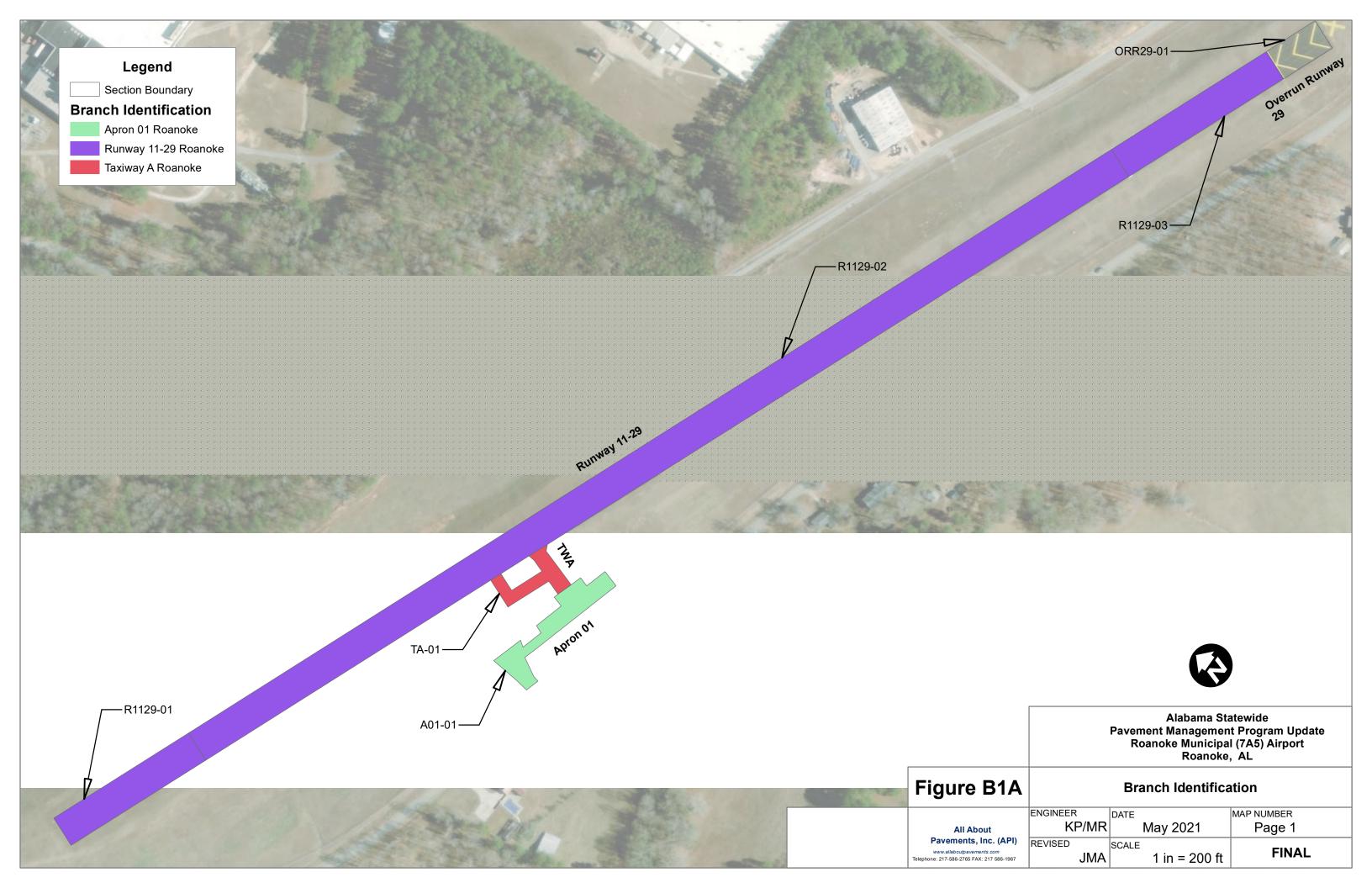
**B2D: Survey Photo Locations** 

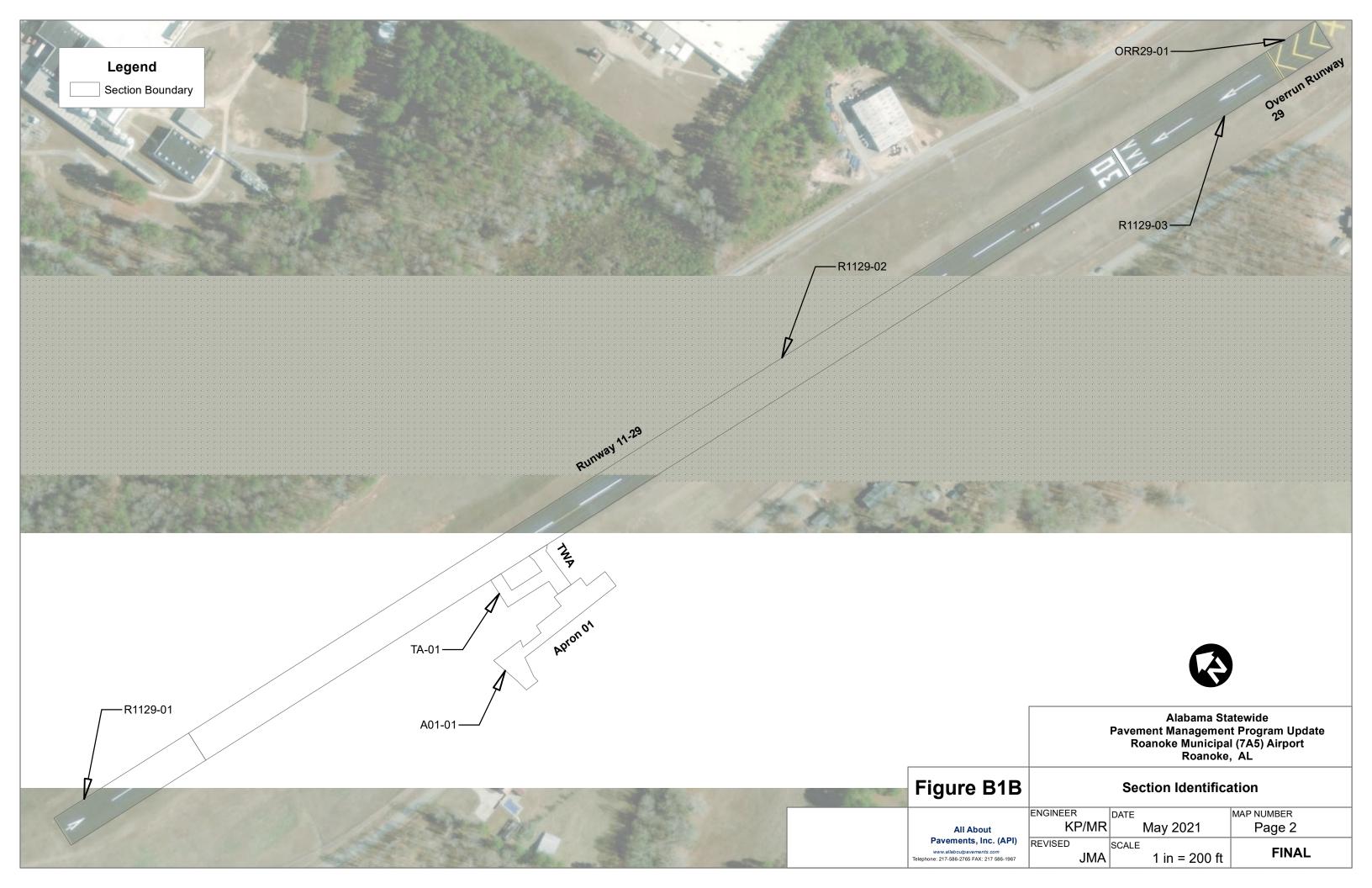
B3: Pavement Capital Improvement Plan (PCIP) Maps

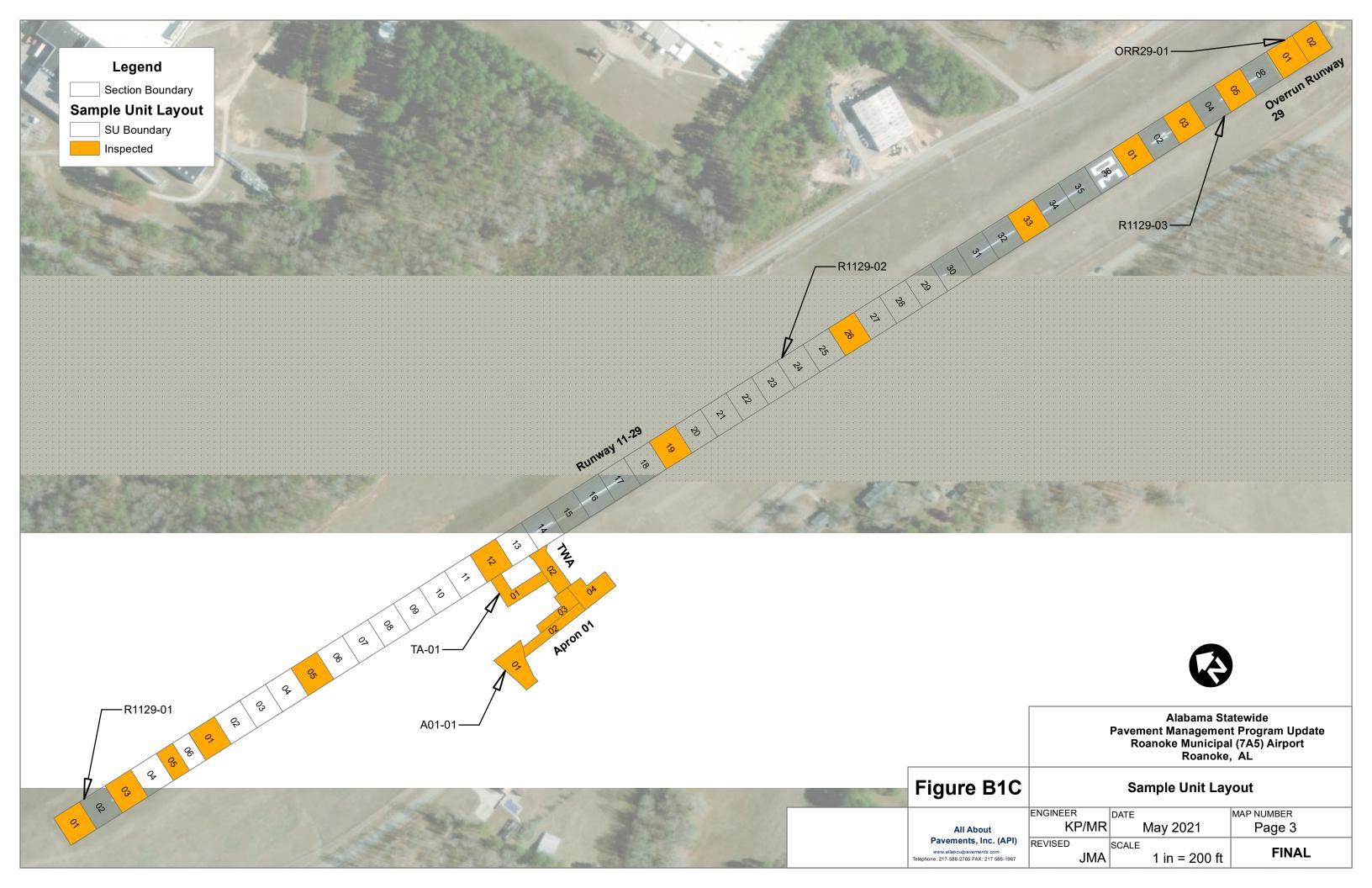
B3A: 2027 Forecasted PCI without PCIP

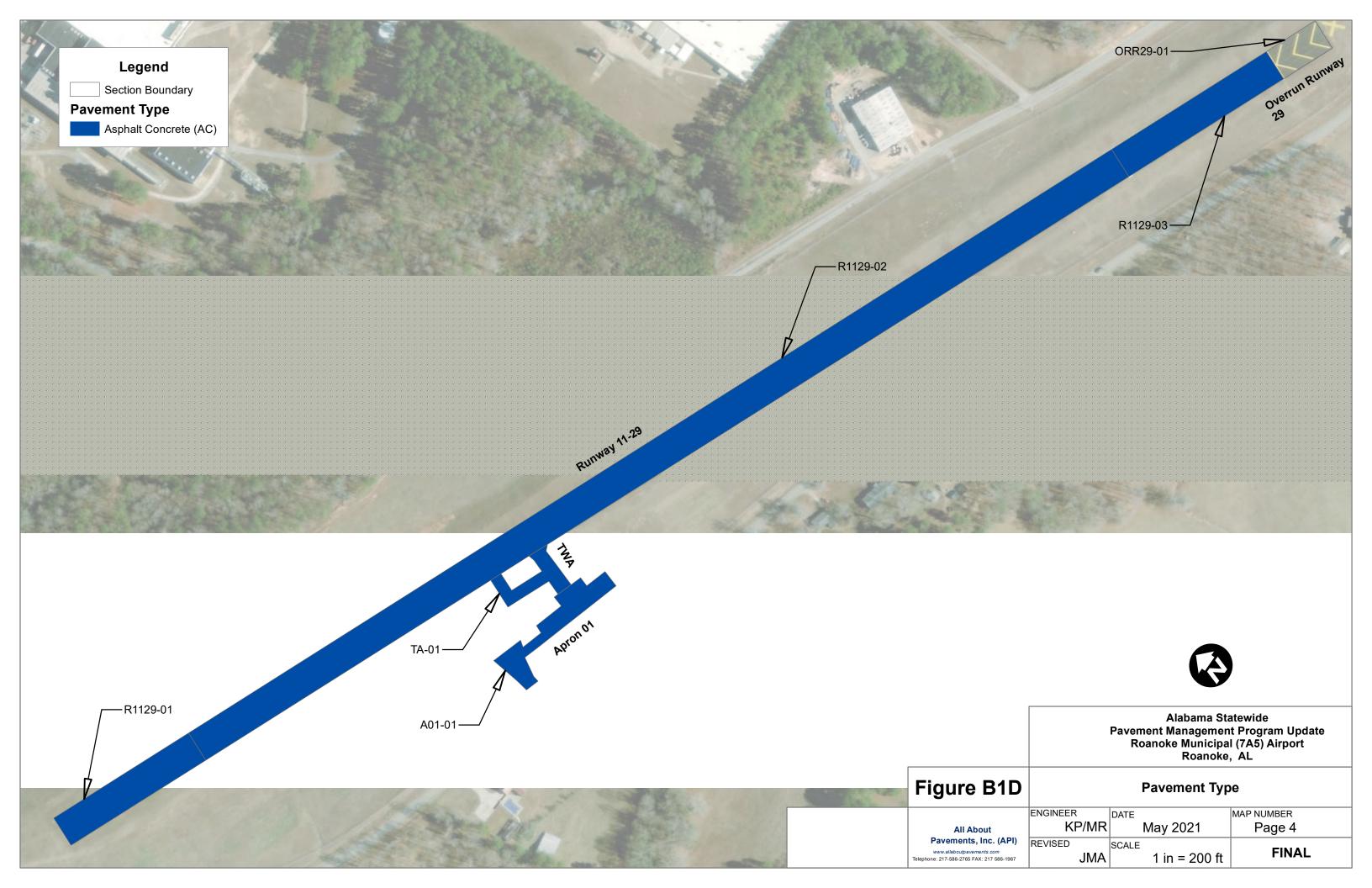
B3B: M&R Needs

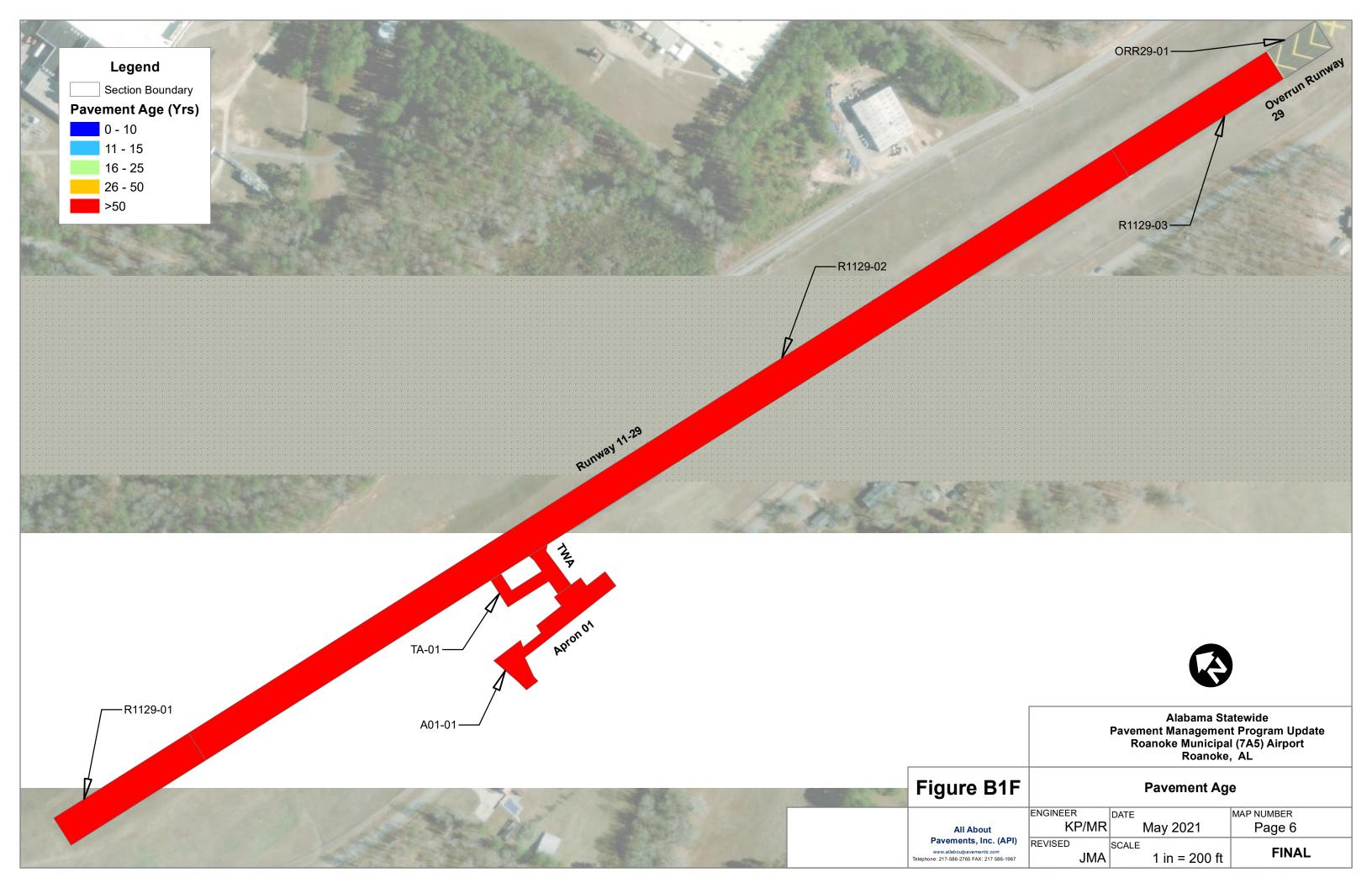
**B3C: PCIP Recommendations** 

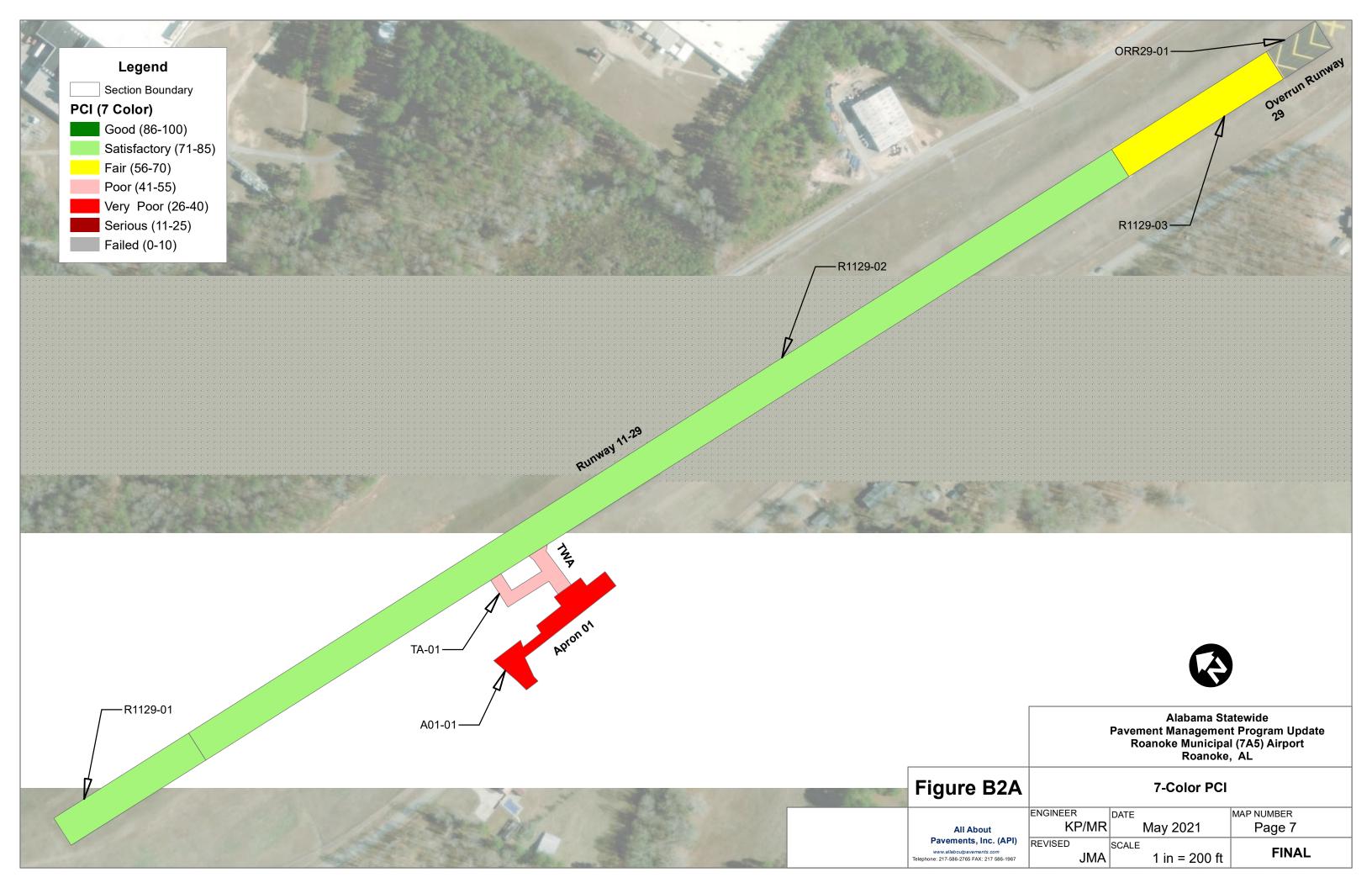


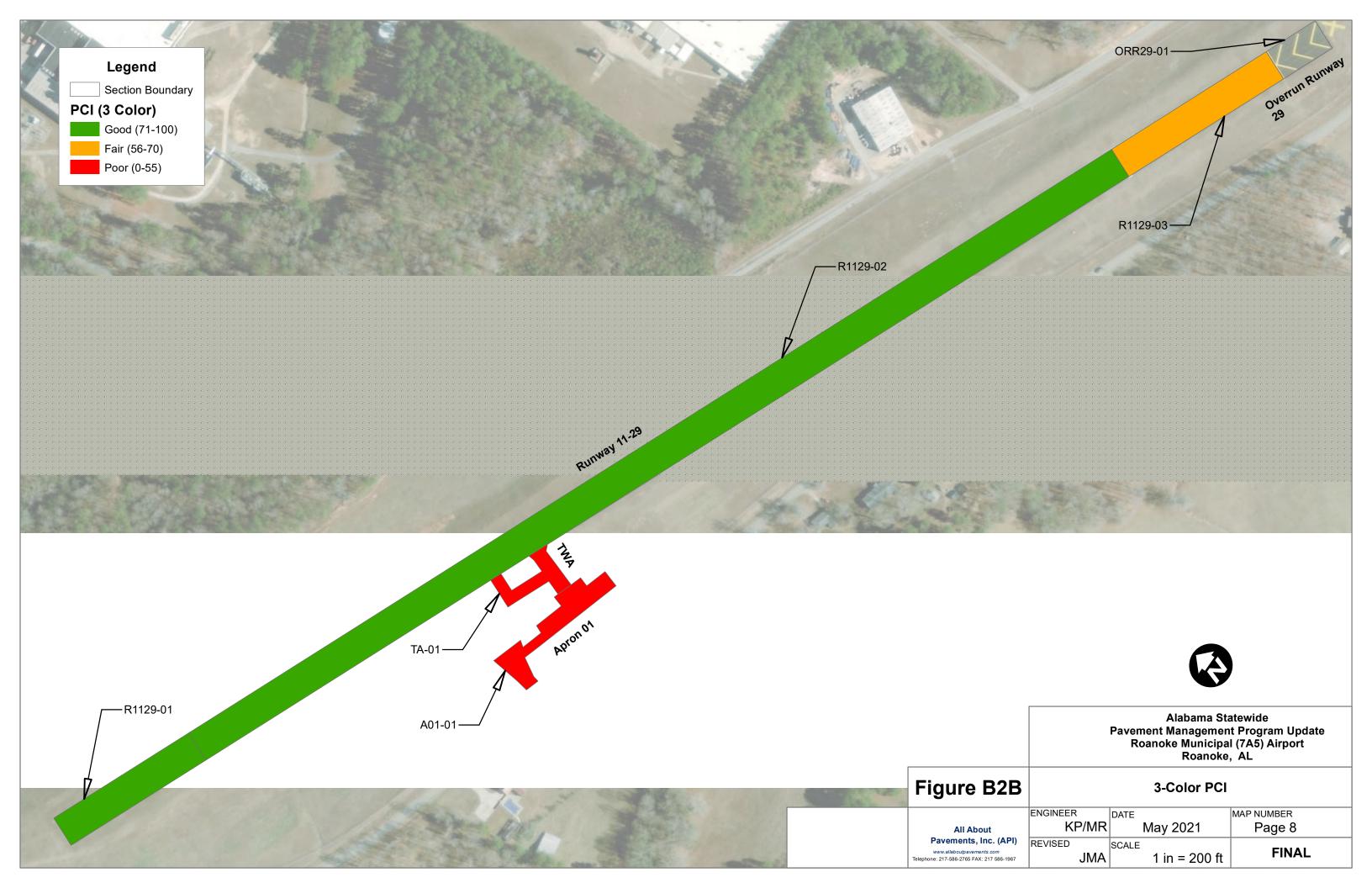


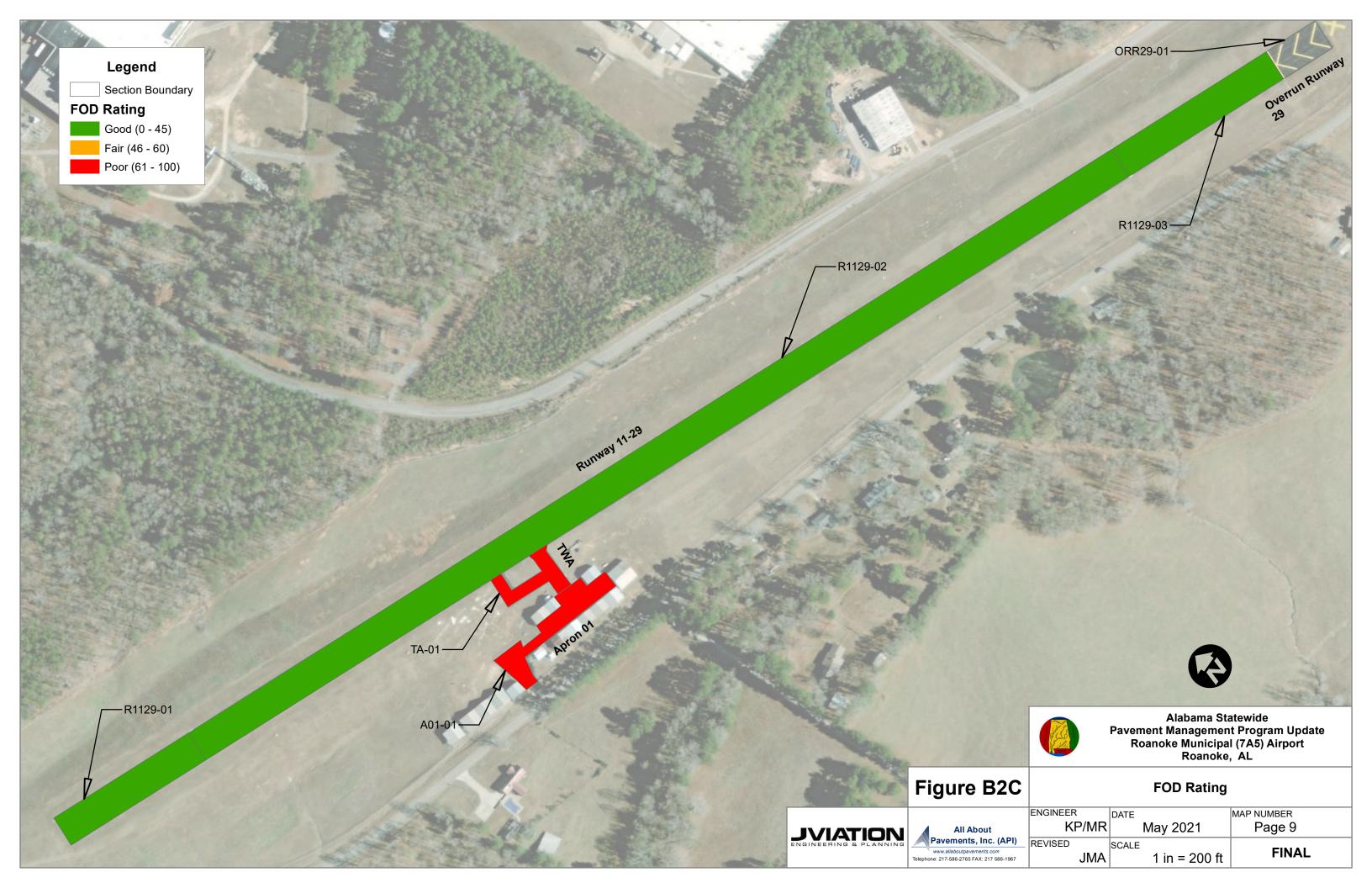


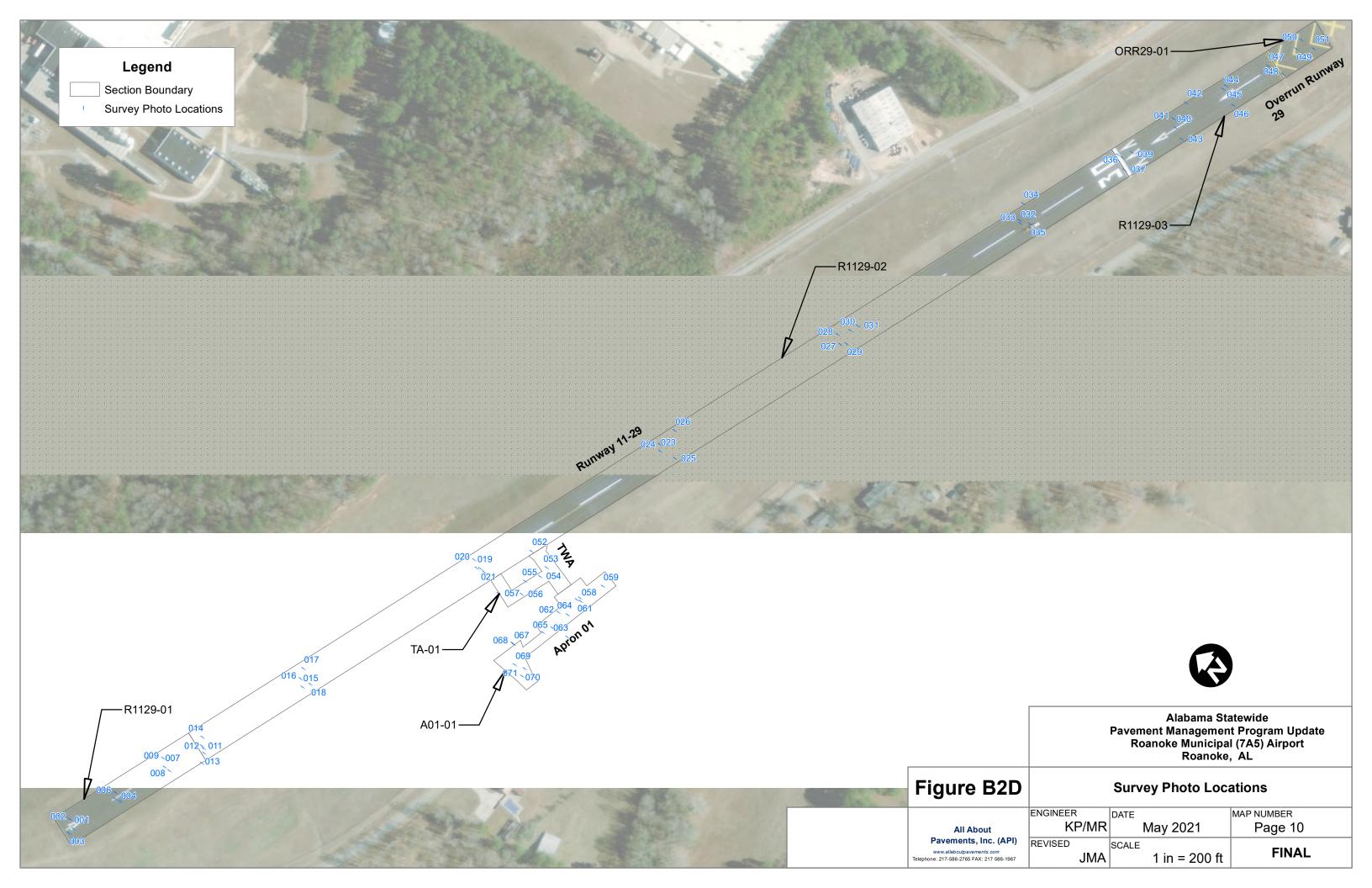


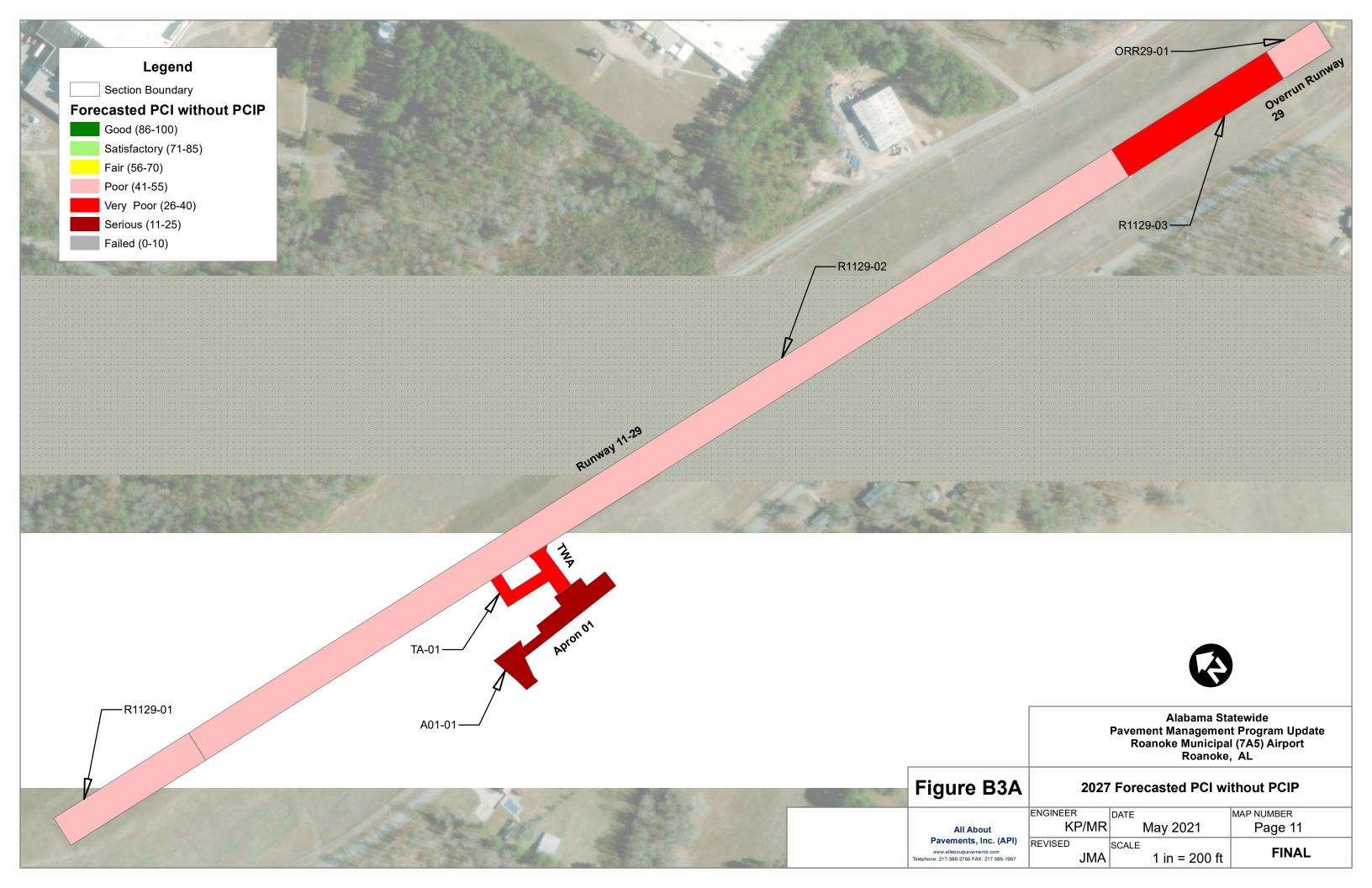


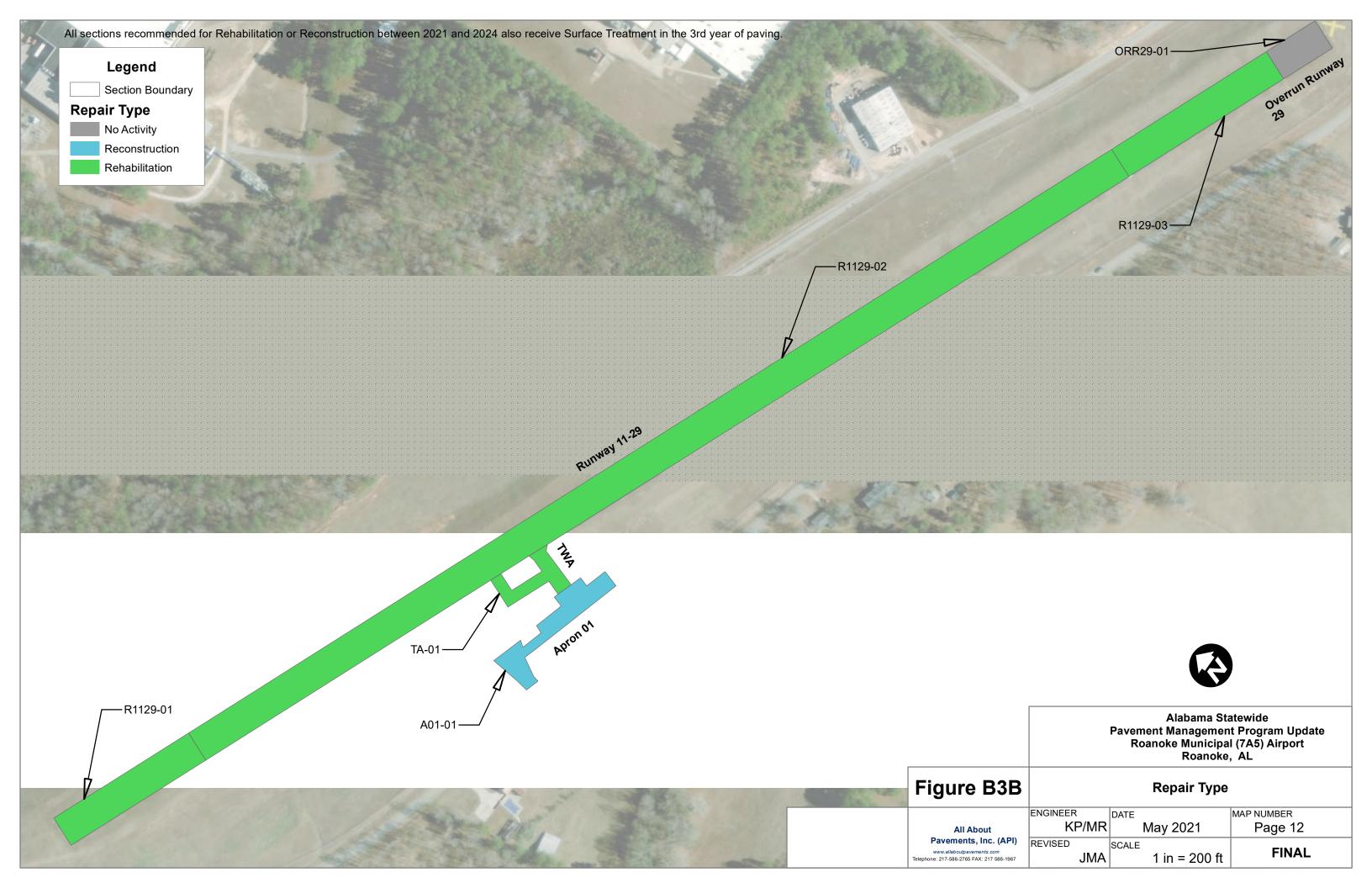


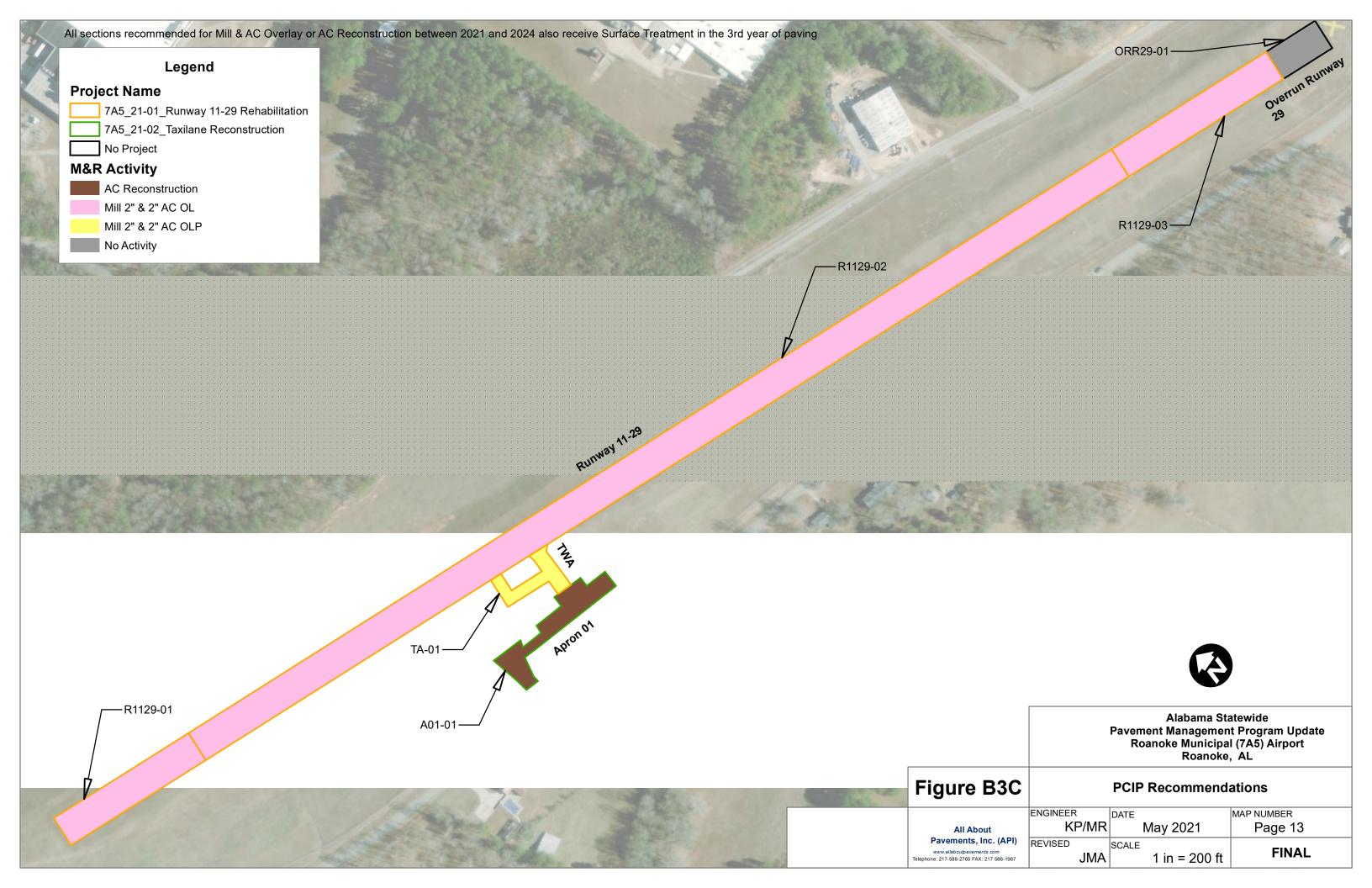


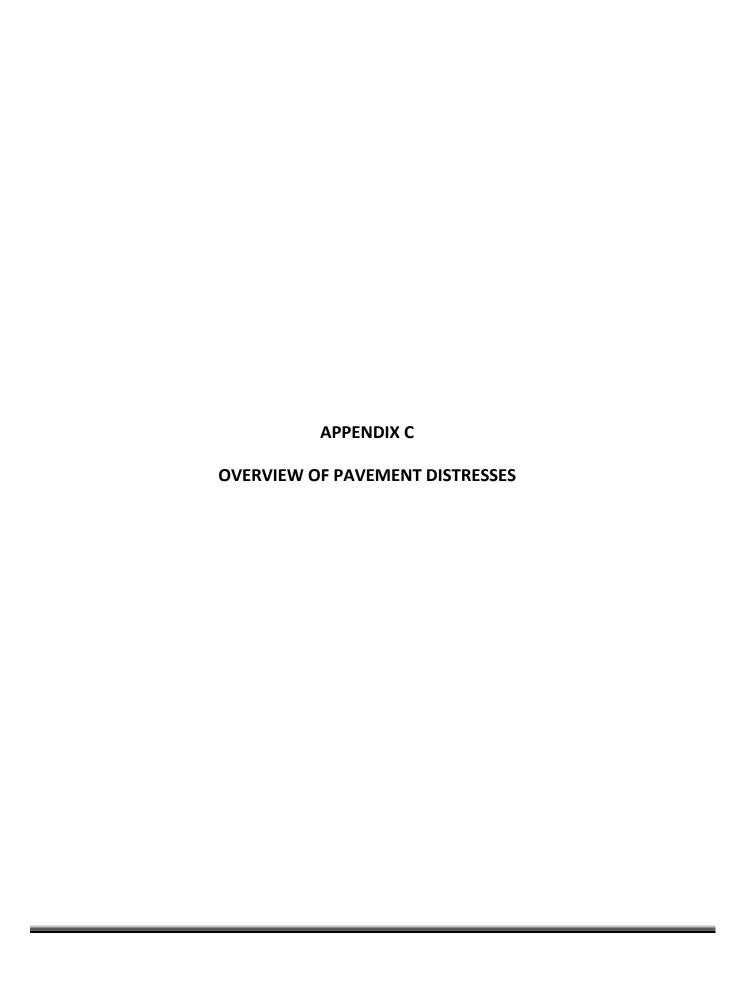












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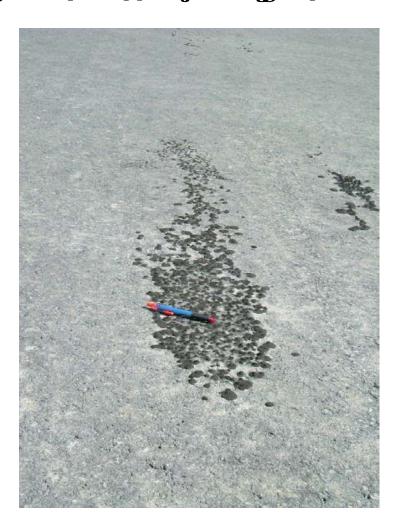


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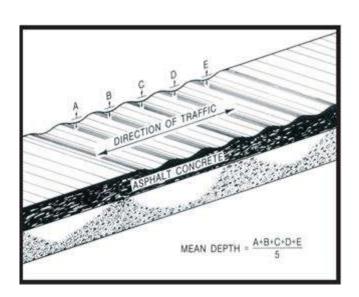
Corrugation is a series of closely spaced ridges and valleys (ripples) occurring at fairly regular intervals, usually less than 5 feet (1.5 meters) along the pavement. The ridges are perpendicular to the traffic direction. Traffic action combined with an unstable pavement surface or base usually causes this type of distress.

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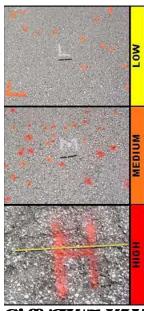
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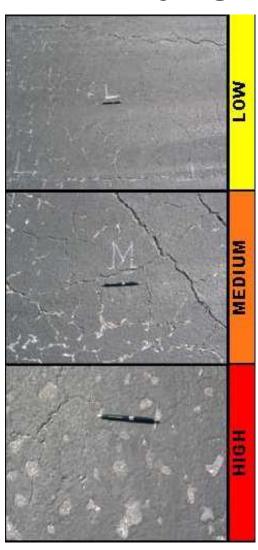
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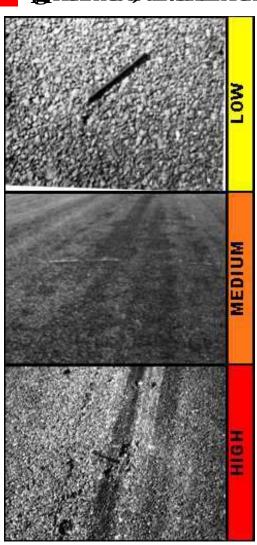
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- =bU%gei (fYZcdfff#%gei (fYa YhfffYffyghfUfj YgladYzhYhia VfcZa @ U[fY[UYd]YWga]gg]b[ ]gVNkYb) UXX&UX5cfhYhia VfcZa]gg]b[ ` U[fY[UYW]gYgYcYghdNIVXX%
- =bU%gi UYZcdff#\$gi UYa YYHTYJTYYHYHUJ YgadYZhYbi a WfcZ A U[fYUYdfWgalgg]b[fgWkYb&&UX(\$UX#cfhYbi a WfcZalgg]b[` U[fYUYWgYg]g] fYUYThUb%ti lXcYgbdYUVXX&cMWHizZhYUYU
- -bU%gei UYZcdff#%gei UYa YhfifYfh@HiUj YgladYzhYhiaWfcZ U [fY|UYd]Wga]gg|d [gcjYf(\$UN#cfhYhiaWfcZa]gg|d U [fY|UYWgYfg [g] fYINfhUs&cMWHcZhYUYU"



## %" Fi Hb 137Ł

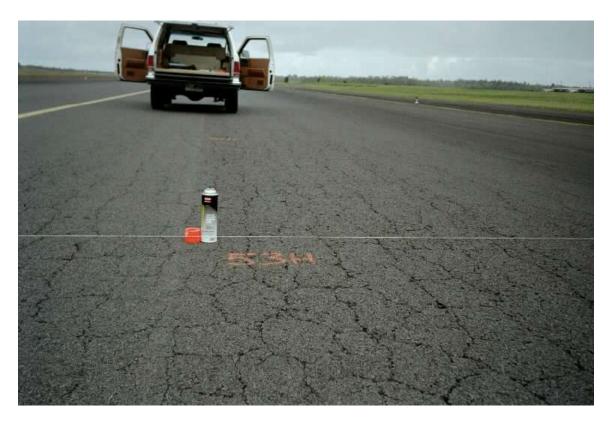
5 filigUgifAWXXfYgglcb]bhYk\YY'dIh/\cky YZ]baUm]bgUbWgfilgUf bc]jWUYcbmIZHfUfUjbADZk\YbhYk\YY'dIhgUfYJ`YXk]h kUMf''IJj YaYih id]ZiaUmcWifUcb[hYgXXgcZhYfilifFillip]gYiagZicaUdhfaUbHrXXffaUjcb' |bUmcZhYdj YaYihUMgcfg'V.[fUXZig'UmWigXVmWigc]XUJcbcf`UMU' acj YaYihzZhYaUMJUgXiYlc111ZjWcUXg''Q[bjZWJifillip] Wb`YXXlc'aUcf gli WifUZ]ifYcZhYdj YaYih

# G YINGALDX COST INVAL

- @ck! YeehU | bW|bXYth/
- A YAJia ? Wilk YYb UXX/JbW/bXXch/
- < |[\!\Y\Y\Y\Y\Y\]bX\\]bX\\\]bX\\\]bX\\\]bX\\\]</pre>

## **FYUfcdidg**

- @dk!BcWdb/
- AWia!diwuwifgYun
- < [\'!duwbwefgYun
  </pre>



: **[[ifY7**<sup>!</sup>."57**Fill**b["

## %'''G]ddL[Y7fUM]b| 157L

Globil YMUNGIFY NOW THE CONTROL OF THE STATE OF THE STATE

Gy YING No degrees of severity are defined. It is sufficient to indicate that a slippage

## FYLIFD: ME

- 8cbch]b[/
- ♦ Danuca XXX day



: **][ifY7% G]dt[[Y7fU<u>N</u>]**b["

## %"CkY by 1571

## 8YAJdJdb

5 gkY lgWlfUMifriXVnibi dklfXVi [YJbhYdlj Ya Yhligig fAUW 5 gkY a Um cWlfg Udniej Y Uga U Uf Ucf UgU ch Yz [fUX U k Uj Y 9]h Y hinh czgk Y Wb VY UWła dlb YXVnig fAUW MCU b ["5 gkY [gi gi U m W gX Vnic gł U Mcz b bh Y gi V fUX cf Vnigk Y ]h [ gc] ž Vi h Uga U gk Y Wb Uga cWlf cb h Ygi fAUW cz Ub Ugh Uh cj Y Unilij Y DV 7 z Ligu Ygi Yi z Z UV ck! i d ]b h Y DV 7 g UV"

## 



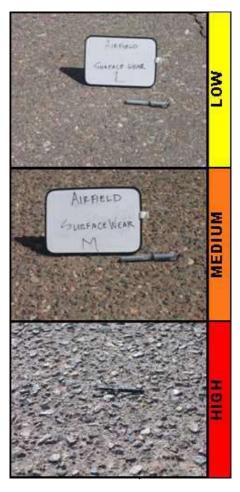
## %"K**\\h\Y|b| 157**Ł

## 8YgAldid

HYKYLIJI UKUnicZhYUghUhMbYYFUXZbYU[fY[UYaUh] Zica hYdijYaYbh gifXVY

## Gj Y hier y Yg

- 5gkUigifZWW| JbbJb| leigickig| bgcZU Jb| k\ ]WaUiWYUWYUXXiii WaUjwwbyIjbdgi@cggjghYzJbYU [fYUYaUij] lgbdjWWYUXaUiW WwadbjYX\iizZjb| cZhYUgkUhWcf' 9X| YgcZhYWUgYU [fYUigUY W| JbbJb| le WYI dcgXfTigghUiSS) JbWYgcf%aaE' DjYaYbiaUiW fYUij YnibikifUgbikiUg\* adbhgcXE'
- @cggicZaphYU[fY|UYaUnii 1gbcijkNkVYUbXXX;YgicZkNkfgYU[fY|UY\UjYVYbi A Yldcgixidhe%fkjXhYddjYgigixNicZhYvNkfgYU[fY|UYXiYhehYcggi cZaphYU[fY|UYaUnii"
- 9XYgcZNAUgYU[fYUY\YYYbYIdcgX[fYUYfYUb% k]XhYdzhYd[Ygh | gXYCZhYVAUgYU[fYUY'HYY]gWbgXYUYYcggcZJbYU[fYUYaUA] "YXJH 1cddYHJU'cfgaYcggcZNAUgYU[fYUY"



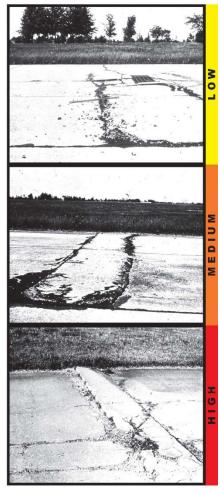
## %"6'ck!I dfD77Ł

## 8YJAJdJcb

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## GjY hie jyg

- 6i Wjb[cfgUMfb[\UgbdiYbWYXhYdIjYaYhijbcdfUjjYzUXdbnUg][\h LacibicZici[\b\ugy]|dg'
- A 6i Wjb of guingb \ Lighdi Yanyah Ydij Ya Yhijbodh Uji Yzvi h Lig b jawah Lad b hozfoi [\big Y ] jag "
- 6i Whi cfg undh \ Ugfbaraan Ydi Ya Yhibodhuji Y



%" 7dbY6fYU\_gAD77Ł

## CHYPY:

- @ck! 7fUM\GYNYbe'gU'bl 'cfa befgU'bl 'fbcZfy| bcVNYAUY
  flC8fcHYJUE-Zbcbfilled, it has a mean width less than approximately 1#
  inch (3 millimeters); a filled crack can be of any width, but the filler material
  aighybglgukfinksyljcb'H yunukkybnyutby unu
  cbc'gbchtuwx
- A Y ia ? One of the following conditions exists: (1) filled or non filled cfuylg acxilly right years: CS driffu/fit bed filled crack has a mean width between 1/8 inch (3 millimeters) and 1 inch (25 millimeters); (3) a filled crack is not spalled or only lightly spalled, but the filler is in unsatisfactory while filthy (1) why years and 1 inch (25 millimeters); (3) a filled crack is not spalled or only lightly spalled, but the filler is in unsatisfactory while filthy (1) while filler is in unsatisfactory while filler is in unsatisfactory while fill the coefficient of the filler is in unsatisfactory while filler
- In the following conditions exists: (1) filled or non filled crack is severely spalled, causing definite FOD potential; (2) a non filled crack hague a block in the following conditions exists: (1) filled or non filled crack is severely spalled, causing definite FOD potential; (2) a non filled crack hague a block in the following conditions exists: (1) filled or non filled crack is severely spalled, causing definite FOD potential; (2) a non filled crack hague a block in the following conditions exists: (1) filled or non filled crack is severely spalled, causing definite FOD potential; (2) a non filled crack hague a block in the following conditions exists: (1) filled or non filled crack is severely spalled, causing definite FOD potential; (2) a non filled crack hague a block in the following conditions exists: (1) filled or non filled crack hague.

## **FYUfcdicbg**

- @dk! BcUlldbcfglUVIVV
- A YMia ! AUVIVV
- < [[\!] glU\lfU\gruthnU\lambda\```</p>
  cffYdUWhYgU'



XYA dIW

: || ifY7'%: D77 7cfb¥f6f¥U"

%" 7fWg "@dj ]h XbUZHUg YgYUX8]U dbU fD77Ł

## CY YHY

- A YAji a ! %i bi Zi YXVIIV\@VIIkYb\%Sic %|bWk|XYk|In bc Zi Y|b| `cf gU |b| `cf & Zi YXVIIV\@cZUbnik|Xh Zi Y|b| "Y@hUb\#"|bWcfa YAji a ' @i YI|nigU |b| /

## **FYLlfedichg**

- @dk!BcUJdbcfgUVIVyg
- AWia!guvwg



: **||ifY7%&:DV7HUgiYgY7fU<u>V</u>g** 

## **88'8i fW]]Im7fU<u>V</u>gfD77**Ł

## 8YAJdJdb

## **GjYJhi@j**Yg

- Í SÍ WW bị \ \ Lý Xỷ Y cơ X cị Y UN bị XI W Y Là ci bhi Zợ W (N L k l h ` X ji bhi (N cờ C S de N bi l U')



## 82% >c|bhGJU8UaU|YfD77L

zeliguna ungunakniletek | Whunge | cefeugle unia unghan celigunakniletek | Whunge | cefeugle unia ungunakniletek | Whunge | cefeugle unia ungunakniletek | Whunge | cefeugle unia ungunakniletek | cefeugle ungunakniletek | cefeu

## **GYYFF**

- @ck! ]b[YbYU'ni[ccX\vbY]i|cbhfci[\ci lfhYg\v]i|cb" C\UUbigd\f&fa]b[`kY`k]h cb'nUa]bcfUaci bicZUbicZhYU\cj YhdigcZX\aU YdYgbh
- A Wija ! ]b[ YbMU nixLjf WibMJ]dbhfci [\ci lih YgNJjcbžk]h cbYcfacfYcZ UnivZh YU\cj YhndigcZNià U YcfYgNJicWiMJ]b[ le UacMUYXI[fY]" CNUUHbYY@jaa WJUYfYtUWa YHk]h]b&nNfg

## **FYLlfcdldg**

- @ck!BcWydb/
- A Whita ! ghu'chig



#### & ChUTINWID 74.

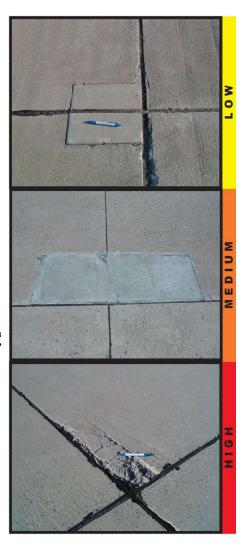
has been removed and replaced by a filler
a UMU': of Whylich y Ui Ulched I Whylich y Ulched I Whylic

## CYTHY

- @ck!DIN/gablich| kyžk|h' ThiyefbeXMeftich/
- A Wiji a ! DIW\ Ligwinjcfthwibwif
   acwitygil |b| WbWgybtici bwhy
   wygthwa Unju WbWygcxi wz
   k|h WbgwtWywafifa |bcf: C8'
   dewill

## FYLIf cdldbg

- @ck **Ë8cBch]b**[/
- A Wajia! FY/TUW/dIW/cffY/TUW/hY gU/



: **||ifY7%. D/7GaUDIW**|

## &" @UT YDDWAD77L

Patching is the same as defined ZfUga U'dIW'
\cky Yzh YUYUcZh YdIW | ga cfYh Ub) 'ga' UfY
ZNI 5 i | j | lm W | gudIWh Uh UgfYi UWXh Y
cf| | j | Lu'dj Ya Y | hww gy cZd UYa Y | hz
i b Xf | fci b Xi | j | j | j | j | j | j | j | j | m
W | IfYh Ygja YUgh cg/Zf Y | 'U dIW | j | !"

## CHYPE

- @dk!DIW[gZ|bl/jcb]b[kYžk]h"]liiYef bcXNY[efU]cb/
- A Wia ! DUW\ Lgwinfcftrwebwef
   acwiffgil']b| Wb Wgwib tici bwh Y
   wigwib unifu Wb Wwigcx[ wek]h
   Wigwit Wywwii in ]bcf: C8 definiful/
- < [[\!] DUW\ LightfictUnicity for your of the control of t

## **FYUfcdldg**

- @ck **Ë8cBch]b**[/
- A YMia ? FYIUWdIWcfYIUM YgU/
- < ||\ EFYIUWdIWcffYIUWhYgU/</pre>



: || ifY7%. 'D77@f| YDIW'

## &" Dodi leftD77Ł

# CY YFE

No degrees of severity are defined for popouts. < cky Yzdychi leja i glwy lybej y wzryh yntrywi lywydyg lyzy y ly ydddi liwyglnia i glil wyx uhld la uynhfydddi leidf gei uyntryc y fhyyhlfygwuru



: [[ifY7%. 'Dodilg'

## &"Diadb fD77L

## 8 yaldd

Dadh jehyywioczaunju viikunnici [\'chiectwuewiewiewiwzwiocznygu bwrdied 'cogoghykun jeywwzilwiyedniweczi ily yzgoz cznygu bwrdied 'cogoghykun jeywwzilwiyedniweczi ily yzgoz wincfehlory jejbudici negizali w wie dadii dawedliku wydylid ux ugycfe u foyaunju chnyd ya wilwene chiectweguy jewwc dadh 'Dadh bwr chielogiajwnecchieguy ux cegcze dathk\jwkj`` wxe wwh i bwr ynunx coe

## GjYfhi@jYg

Bc XI fYgcZgj YlmtfyXZbXT-liggi ZlyNtlie byWYhUri adb[Y]glg



## &" GW]b[ 11077Ł

A LINEWH CONTINUE TO THE PARTY OF THE PARTY

#### CHYPE

- @ck? 7ftijb[ cfatilvitvy]b[ Yl jajej Yfg[ bj/whigtvtfyth Ygfatw]gb [ccxwhyijcbk]h bcgw]b[ "H Ywitvydumbai gliyykY xz/bxxtbx Ytgrifw] bjrxx
- A Wiji a ? GU/lejdWWcj Y Uddid Ja UYm)ı 'cf 'YgjcZh YgjfZWk]h 'ga Y : C8'ddWHU/



## &": U 116 11077L

# Calina Ydicf Zi 'Hol 'lgUx|ZAFYXWcZYYj UlcbUdU'c|Hicf WUWWigXXviiid Ylj U'cf Wing: |XU|cb'

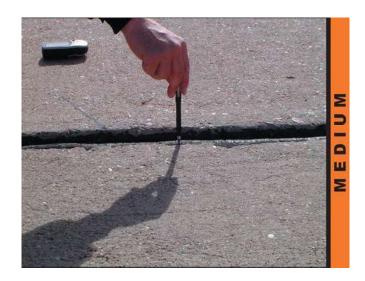
# CH YING

Severity levels are defined by the difference in elevation across the fault and the

	Fi bktigH1]ktig	5dfdg
@	0% <del>(</del> ]bW	% Ë% <b>SJ3</b> V
A	% Ë% <b>\$J\$W</b>	%82 %JbW
<	2% <b>8]</b> bW	2%ы

# **FYILIFCdldg**

- @ck!BcWicb/
- AYAjia Ë; fjbAjb [Ucb hY'c]bla



#### &"GUHYXGWHD77Ł

HYDNIN WWELFYWWENUMY I HEZI FOR CYC WEWW EXCE YOUN I WEF IN SELECTION I WE WIND AND THE WEIF OF THE SELECTION OF THE SELECTIO

### CHYPY:

- @ck? Slab is broken into four or five pieces with the vast majority of the cracks for Y,) chryffic ck!@iY|hh
- ◆ A Mia ! (1) Slab is broken into four or five pieces with over 15 percent of the WWgZa Mia gj Mhitc\][\!gj MhitWgZcffffgWgVc\_Voffffg] cfacffd Wgkh cj Y,) chfwlizh YwweZck!/

### FYLlfcdldg

- @ck ËCJU 7fUV
- ◆ AYAjia!:i "XXch dlwcffYdlwhyglv



## &"Gfb\_UY7fUWfD77Ł

GAFID U YMICUGUYA UF IDYMICUGH UTIFYI GʻUmidomUzik ZMRICH UXXX bch M PHXILMI ggAYMHIY gʻUMH YMIFYZ FA YXXI FILI TAYQINIH UXMIFILI ICZAY WHANIYU XI GʻUMIX bchil PHXA bici [\ "AYXXIA" iCZAY gʻU"

# **GJYFFY**

No degrees of severity are defined. It is sufficient to indicate that shrinkage cracks exist.

# **FYUfcdidg**

## • 8cBch]b[



#### 'S'>c]bhiGdUgfiD77L

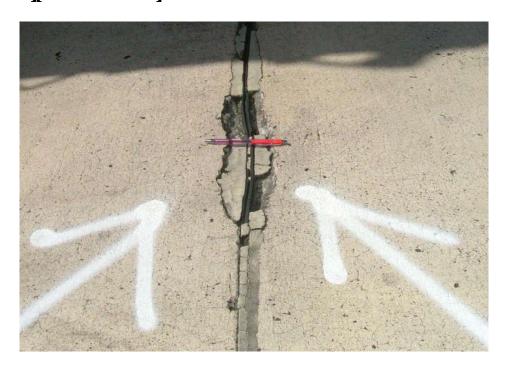
zeldigU ld lghYAghN fUlcbcZhYgWX Ygklh b&ZNicZhYgXvCZhY'cldi'i
5 "cldigU i g U mxcYgbchN NbXj YflW mhfci [\ hYgWzVi lildYgNghY'cldi'h
UbUl 'Y' 'GU ld i fig 'lgZica 'N Wggj YgNgygUhY'cldiWWWi gXVinliZhUlcb'
cZbWacfYggVYaUNJUgcf1024WcUg' K YU WbWYUhY'cldifUi gXVin
cj Ykcf\_ld EWaVbXklh 1024WcUg'gUbchYWi gYcZqU ld"

#### CH AHA

- @ck! cj Y & ZYVich | UX lg Vic\_Yb | ble be a cf Yh Ubhf Yy d | YY y ZY b | X\ cf a YX i a 'gy Y | bn X Y y g k | h " | bi Y cf be: C8 ch Y y | UZ cf | g & Y y g h Ub & ZYVich | UX lg Vic\_Yb | ble a cf Yh Ubhf Yy d | YY y g k | h " | bi Y: C8 cf | f Y X i A U Y ch Y y h | UX | g Vic\_Yb | ble a cf Yh Ubhf Yy d | YY g X k | h " | bi Y: C8 cf | f Y X i A U Y ch Y y h | UX | g Vic\_Yb | ble a cf Yh Ubhf Yy d | YY g X k | h " | bi Y: C8 cf | f Y X k U Y ch Y y h | ble a cf Yh Ubhf Yy d | YY g X k | h " | bi Y: C8 cf | f Y Y k | ble a cf Yh Ubhf Yy d | YY g X k | h " | bi Y: C8 cf | f Y Y k | ble a cf Yh Ubhf Yy d | YY g X k | h " | bi Y g X k | h " | bi Y g X k | h " | bi Y g X k | h " | bi Y g X k | h " | bi Y g X k | h " | bi Y g X k | h " | bi Y g X k | h " | bi Y g X k | h " | bi Y g X k | h " | bi Y g X k | h " | bi Y g X k | h " | bi Y g X k | h " | bi Y g X k | h " | bi Y g X k | h " | bi Y g X k | h " | bi Y g X k | h " | bi Y g X k | h " | bi Y g X k | h " | bi Y g X k | h " | bi Y g X k | h " | bi Y g X k | h " | bi Y g X k | h " | bi Y g X k | h " | bi Y g X k | h " | bi Y g X k | h " | bi Y g X k | h " | bi Y g X k | h " | bi Y g X k | h " | bi Y g X k | h " | bi Y g X k | h " | bi Y g X k | h " | bi Y g X k | h " | bi Y g X k | h " | bi Y g X k | h " | bi Y g X k | h " | bi Y g X k | h " | bi Y g X k | h " | bi Y g X k | h " | bi Y g X k | h " | bi Y g X k | h " | bi Y g X k | h " | bi Y g X k | h " | bi Y g X k | h " | bi Y g X k | h " | bi Y g X k | h " | bi Y g X k | h " | bi Y g X k | h " | bi Y g X k | h " | bi Y g X k | h " | bi Y g X k | h " | bi Y g X k | h " | bi Y g X k | h " | bi Y g X k | h " | bi Y g X k | h " | bi Y g X k | h " | bi Y g X k | h " | bi Y g X k | h " | bi Y g X k | h " | bi Y g X k | h " | bi Y g X k | h " | bi Y g X k | h " | bi Y g X k | h " | bi Y g X k | h " | bi Y g X k | h " | bi Y g X k | h " | bi Y g X k | h " | bi Y g X k | h " | bi Y g X k | h " | bi Y g X k | h " | bi Y g X k | h " | bi Y g X k | h " | bi Y g X k | h " | bi Y g X k | h " | bi Y g X k | h " | bi Y
- A Wija ! cj Y & Wind | Uwig Vic\_Yo] ble acfYhU 'cj Wig Wij bx Vin] \h
  cfa Wija Vic Wijcfga Y: C8 ch Yh JU Y Jejh zcf Je E Yegh Ub & Wind |
  Uwig Vic\_Yo] ble cj Wijcf Z U a Yh Wik Jh ga YcZh Y cj Wij ccg Y cf Ug Hiz
  Wijch Wij Wij W Y C8 cf Jf Y X a U Y ch Yh JU/
- |\'! cj Y & ZYind UX g V c\_Yb | the act Yh Ub h f Y d Y W g XZ | b X V in cb Y
  cfacf Y\ |\' cj Y | Y | Im V V v k | h \ |\' : C8 d Y V | | U'

#### **FYLIFCdldg**

- @dk! Bc Widb/
- A Yajia ! chrzefa Uduffu Xach culw
- < || \! d\f2fa Udlf||UXY|\ d\f\W'</p>



'%7dbYGUgfD77Ł

7cfbffgU]b[ ]ghYftjY]b[ cfVNU\_XkbcZhYgWk]h]bUffid ]aUYni&XYicZ hYVdfbf'' 5 VdfbffgIU XJZfgZica UVdfbfVfYU\_JbhUfhYgIU Uf YgXkbkUX le]bYgWhY'c]bfk\]YhYVfYU\_YlPbYgjYfJWnfhfci [\hYgW'

### CHAHA

- A Wiji a Ë% ThYgiU lg Vic\_Yb lite like cfacfYd Wig Wijb XVinin Wiji a '
  gj Yflm Vil Wig Ub XUZIK 'ga U ZiU a Ybliga Un W Ug Biricf 'ccgy' & ThYgiU 'lg'
  XXI b XVInich Ygj Yr ZiU a Yb XVII Whitia Un W Waad b J XX Yn UZIK '
  \Uf | b Y VII Wig Cf' Eh YgiU \Ug XII Y | cfu Y Xie h Ydc | b i k \YY ccg Ya U Y | U | g
  Wigh | C8 de Y H I U/

### **FYLIfCdldbg**

- @dk!BcUJdb/
- AWia!dffUWhdIW
- < | | \ ! diff[UX6h difW]</pre>



#### ' & 5CF fD771.

- JEUDAWGAUTOG a UTYKAYEHILWXX
- % 74UMH czhywbanydjya ybiezybjbua uddumt:
- & K\]Pizvickbž[funcfchYWcfXX[Y`cfgNjb]t| a UniVdNgbhUhYVIW gifXW
- '"5[[fYUYdbdilg
- (" =bMMg/|bWbMMy| ciaYM dbg|d±hUaUm'yg h|bMg|ef||dbcZUXUWHcf |bM|fUgh WifYgcfd.ngWYYaMg'9| UadYgcZM dbg|db|bWXYgcj|b|cZ UghUhdjYaYhgc]||\hWblhH|zgUZiH|z'c||hagJ||baYbzUXYHigdocZ ^c||hgUgcfYdbg|db'c||hig~Yg'

6 Wigy 5 CF [gia Uhf]U:XXhbXbhz 5 CF [gi] YbMU nidhghi hfei [\cilin Ydij Ya Yhi gWidb' 7 cf [bi UbX\bbXhYdNife] f(d\) [WbUnglg]gh Ycb mXz[b][j Ya YheXle: Wbiffa h YdYgbWcZ5 CF'' H YZE `ck [bi g\ci `XVY\_Yhi]ba [bXk\Yb]XbijZi[bi [` h YdYgbWcZ5 CF hfei [\j]gi U [bgNV]cb

- %; YMUni5CF Xghgyglfybdic\ghj YXJbh YAfgizk intligUN Valigli Vjdb' +b'
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  klh Jbh YZGhintf'
- ' '' 5GF [g**XZAYH]UXZ**ica 'A Ul7fU<u>N</u>|b| #GNJ|b| Vnih YdYgbWcZj |g U g| bgcZ YdDgdb'

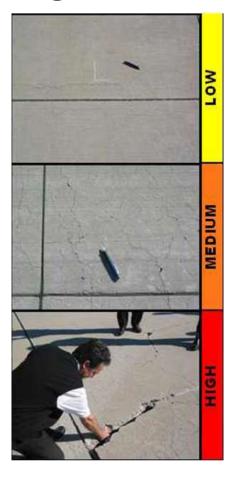
### Gj Y hier j Yg

A blau le be: cfl | bCVN | BLAU | YE CSECHNE | UZica VIC V | Sign | Sign

GaY: C8'ddYdJU/JbMNgXgkYdJb| 'cfchYf: C8'fYacjU'aYhcXgaUniXY fYei JfXX AUniXYj JXBWcZgWacj YaYbHbXtcfgaYXI&U YleUXUWbh gBi WifYgcfYYaYdg'

A Naji a 5GF Nightigig Nachtill De Naica "ck Vin tij lij che Gactyczh Y Zo"ck lij. Jihange: C8 chthill De Jihange: Vin tij lij czh yg Uzgca Yztuja Yiligi Uch i Vitege Guinate Jihange: Vin tij Lite i Vitege Guinate Jihange: Vitege Guinate Jihange:

CbYcf Vch cZhYZe``ck|b| `Yi | gh %E@ccgYcfa | gg|b| WbWYYZU a Yi lgk | ]W cbg\\]\`: C8 cbYYHZ &EGUVg fZUY|bY\ f|mibXZ bW|cbg| bZ\Whin XU fUXXIbXcij Ya Yi i Yei | fYgjaa YAUYfYH]f'a UnUgcfYei | fYfYi | fgle` UXUWHigh WifYgcf YYa Yi lg'





#### FY=bgMCbFYlcfh

5@8CH58/89% DJY%Z\* ; YSYUYXSUY )##888% BYkcf\_. BLAY Felbe YAibW/U5|felch **6fuk** 58% BLaY 5dfcb8%FcUbc\_Y Ι¢Χ 5IFCB 5fYU %268e) Ge:h **cZ** % HI]kthi5 Ht. < U(1/1/19) **GW** db **\$**% @UH17cbdH %##%\*% : Ua] m 5@8CH55dfdg G f Z W 57 **7th**(cfm FЊ\_. G Ndy 5fYU %26€) Ce:h @Ы h. ')8:h KIM. ():h GUg GWK Nh. GW@Hh. : h : **h** >c|bh@Yb| h. :h Gai XXf. CHYWHIAN ; fUXY \$ @UbYg GW/cb7caa Yblg Kcf\_8UY % \*% Kcf\_Haly Byk 7cb;fi Wjcb! ibjijU 7cXY BI!=B =gAUcfA/F. HiY Kcf\_8UY %89488\$ Kcf\_Haly GfZVVCXU! FYij YbUfb[ 7cXY CGF9 =gAUcfA/F.:UgY Kcf\_8UY %8%#88\$ Kcf\_Haly 7fUWGJUJH !57 7cXY 7G57 ⇒gAUcfA/F.:UgY Kcf\_8UY %#48\$% Kcf\_Haly 7fUWGJUJH ! 57 7cXY 7G57 ⇒gAUcfA/F.:UgY Kd\_8UY %#888% Kcf\_Haly GfZWCXU! FYij YhUfh[ 7cXY CGF9 ⇒gAUcfA/F.:UgY @Ulibel'8UY %4#8% HłUCIadYg ( GijYNX ( 7chXHdbg D7= &± -bgNN/cb7caaYbbg GadYBiaWf. 8% Hull F )- 9'88Ce h D7= & 5fYU QadY7caaYdg @/ H7F @ )+\$\$\$ : h @/ **H7F** A %\$\$\$\$ : h (, )\$ D5H7<=B; @ %\$\$\$\$ Ceh )& F5J9@B; A ), \$9'\$\$ Ceh CLadYBiaWf. \$& Hall F 5fYU (')+'88Ceh D7≒ % GladY7caa Ydg (% 5@; 5HCF7F %\$\$\$ Ceh < @/ **H7**F @ &\$\$\$ : h (, @/ **H7F** A 8888 : h (, )\$ D5H7<=B; @ %\$\$\$ Ceh D5H7<=B; < ()'88 Ceh )\$ F5J9@B: A (%888 Ceh **&**( '\*'\$\$\$Geh CladyBiaWf. \$ 5fYU HdY D7≒ & F CladY7caa Ydg @/ **H7**F @ '')'88:h (, @/ **H7**F %\$\$\$\$:h A (, **)&** F5J9@B; A ')'\$\$\$ Ceh )& F5J9@B: %\$\$\$\$ Ceh )'+''\$\$Ge:h D7= '' CladyBiaWf. 8 HdY F 5fYU CladY7caaYblg @/ **H7**F @ (+\$\$\$ : h (, @/ **H7**F +888 : h

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if <b>a.w</b> 57	: Ua]`m 5@8CH\$5di	dag NdbY		<b>7th</b> (cfm		F <b>tb</b> G	
6 <b>FY</b> U %2(	\$Geh ØYb[h.	%' :h	KJMh.	, <b>\$: h</b>			
aUg	<b>GW@b</b> [h.	:h GU	VKJ¥h.	: <b>h</b>	>c <b>]bl@Y</b> b[ h	. :	h
Aci XXI.	CHYPHMY	; fl	UNEY 8		@ <b>Ш</b> у́д \$	1	
Mycb7caaYblg							
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Kd_8UN %8%8\$\$	Kd_Hdy Gf	UWCAU! FYij YHUJH	-	7cXX CCF9	∍g'AUd	FA/F.:UgY	
Kd_8UY %8%#88\$	Kcf_HrlY 7f0	W <b>GUJ</b> b[ ! 57	7	7cXX 7G57	=g'AUd	FA/F.:UgY	
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######################################	HU	TadYg &	Gfj¥	MX &			
7ch <b>X  </b>   chg D7= *+							
bgNNjcb7caaYblg							
LadyBiaWf. \$%	HndY F	5f <b>Y</b> U	*\$\$\$\$\$Ge h	D7= *)			
LadY7caa <b>Ydg</b>							
, @/ <b>H7</b> F	@	*+ <b>\$\$\$</b> : h					
, @/ <b>H</b> /F	A	-)'\$\$ :h					
+ K95H:9F=B;	A	+) \$\$\$ Ge h					
GládYBiaWf. S& GládY7caa¥hlg	Hully F	5f <b>Y</b> U	)((\$\$\$Ge h	<b>D7</b> = *,			
, <i>@/</i> <b>H7</b> F	@	*%'\$\$ :h					
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<b>BYkcf</b> +5)		BLAY	FcUbc_YAibJVM	U5]fdbfh		
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AVIjch \$	cZ ' : i	ca. Filkthi&9b	ζ	н. Сумпь		@Ugji7chgy %##%*9
if XXX 57 :	<b>La]m 5@8CHF</b> Kg	NdY		<b>7UN</b> (cfm		FUb D
5fYU '*26(\$	Geh @Yb[h.	()' :h	KJWA.	, <b>\$: h</b>		
G <b>U/g</b>	GW@Hh.	:h GWK	ĮΧh.	:h	>c <b>]bh@Y</b> b[h.	:h
<b>34X' ib</b> <i>G</i>	ClfYVi Holy	; fuxy	\$		@UNg \$	
GWydb7caa¥Hg						
Kd_8UY %%%*%	Kcf_HrdYBYk7	dg <b>i Vi</b> do! HijiU	<b>7</b> c	XY BI!=B	=gAUcf2	4∕ F. HiY
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Kd_8UY %8%#8\$\$	Kcf_HrdY 7fUW	CNUJH ! 57	<b>7</b> c	XY 7G57	<b>=gAUcf</b> 7	4√ F. :UgY
Kd_8UY%##\$%	Kcf_HrdY 7fUW	CNU]b[ ! 57	<b>7</b> c	XY 7G57	<b>=gAUcf</b> 7	4√ F. :UgY
Kd_8UN % 8888%	Kd_Hdy GfA	WGAU! FYIJ YHUJH	<b>7</b> c	XX CCF9	<b>=gAUcf</b> 2	4√ F. :UgY
@Ughbgl'8UY %##\$\$%	HWQ	adYg *	Gij¥M	K '		
7db <b>X  </b>  dog D7= *-			_			
=bglNIjcb7caaYblg						
CLadYBiaVY. \$%	Hnly F	5f <b>Y</b> U	*\$\$\$\$\$Ge h	<b>D7</b> =, *,		
QadY7caa <b>Yhg</b>						
	@	*-)' <b>%\$ :h</b>				
(, <b>@/ H7</b> F						
	A	%\$\$\$\$ : h				
(, <b>@/ H7F</b>	<b>A</b> @	%88%8 : h *88%8 Ge h				
(, @/ <b>H7F</b> )+ <b>K95H 9F-B</b> ;			*\$\$\$\$\$Ge h	<b>D7</b> =, +%	5	
(, @/H7F )+ K95H:9F-B; QladYBiaWf. \$	@	*\$9\$\$ Ge h	*88888 Gz h	<b>D7</b> = +%	·	
(, @/ H7F )+ K95H:9F-B; CladYBiaVIf. \$ CladY7caa¥Hg	@	*\$9\$\$ Ge h	*\$\$\$\$\$\$Ge h	<b>D7</b> =, +%	5	
(, @/ H7F )+ K95H 9F-B; CladYBiaVY. \$ CladY7caaYHg (, @/ H7F	@ Hully F	*\$\$\$\$ Ge h 5fYU	* \$\$\$\$\$\$ Ge h	<b>D7</b> =, +%	<b>5</b>	
(, @/ H7F )+ K95H 9F-B; CladYBiaWf. \$ CladY7caaYHg (, @/ H7F (, @/ H7F	@ HnN F	*\$\$\$\$ Ge h  5fMU )(\$\$\$:h	* \$\$\$\$\$\$ Ge h	<b>D7</b> = +%		
(, @/ H7F )+ K95H 9F-B; CladYBiaVf. \$ CladY7caaYbg (, @/ H7F (, @/ H7F )+ K95H 9F-B;	@ F @ A	*\$\$\$\$ Ge h  5fMU  )(\$\$\$ : h %\$\$\$ : h	* \$88\$\$ Ge h * \$88\$\$\$ Ge h	<b>D7</b> = +%		
(, @/ H7F )+ K95H 9F-B; CladYBiaVf. \$ CladY7caaYhg (, @/ H7F (, @/ H7F )+ K95H 9F-B; CladYBiaVf. \$	@ Hulk F @ A @ @	* \$55 Ce h  56 M  )(\$55 : h  %\$55 : h  *\$55 Ce h				
(, @/ H7F )+ K95H 9F-B; CladYBiaWf. \$ CladY7caa¥Hg (, @/ H7F (, @/ H7F	@ Hulk F @ A @ @	* \$55 Ce h  56 M  )(\$55 : h  %\$55 : h  *\$55 Ce h				
(, @/ H7F )+ K95H 9F-B; CladyBiavy: 8 Clady7caaving (, @/ H7F (, @/ H7F )+ K95H 9F-B; CladyBiavy: 9	e HndY F  e A e  HndY F	*\$\$\$\$ Ge h  5fYU  )(\$\$\$ : h  %\$\$\$ : h  *\$\$\$\$ Ge h  5fYU				

<b>BYKcf</b> +5)		BUAY	Fclbc_YAib VMU	5]fddfh		
6fUW F%&	BUAY	FilkUn7%& FcUb	_Y IgY F	I BK5M 5	6¶U & (Ž&\$Geh	
CAVIJich \$%	cZ ' :	fca. 9N/YcZDjYa	Yth	H. Filkling	ghx @Ugh7chg	<b>4 %%</b> *%
G fZW 57 :	Ua]m 5@8CHNFKg	NebY		<b>7UN</b> cfm	<b>FU</b> D	
5fYU '%288	Ceh @Yb[h.	'-) <b>:h</b>	K]Mh.	, <b>\$:</b> h		
GU/g	GW@ <b>Ł</b> [h.	:h GWI	KJWA.	:h	>c]bh@Yb[ l\r.	: h
Gd XX.	CHYNTHAY	; fux	Y \$		<b>@UNg \$</b>	
CAMA do 7 ca a Yolg						
Kd_8UY %%%*%	Kcf_HdY BYk	<b>7chgl£ Vljcb! ∃bjl</b> jU	7cX	BI !=B	=gAUcfA∕F. HiY	
Kd_8UN %8%8\$\$	Kcf_Haly GfA	WCMU! FYIJ YHUJH	7cX	CCF9	=gAUcfA∕F.:UgY	
Kd_8UN %8%#8\$\$	Kd_HdY 7fW	у <b>СМ</b> ИН ! 57	7cX	7 <b>G</b> 57	=gAUcfA∕F.:UgY	
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@Ughing!'8UY %##8\$%	HłUG	ladYg *	G fj <b>Y</b> NX	1		
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CLadYBiaVY. \$%	HnNY F	5fYU	*\$\$\$\$\$Ge h	D7= +\$		
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(, @/ <b>H7</b> F	@	(+)'\$\$ : h				
, @/ <b>H7</b> F	A	8888 : h				
+ <b>K95H:9FB</b> ;	@	*\$\$\$\$\$ Ceh				
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6fuw F%&	BUAY	FilkUiY%& FcUc	Y Igy FI	BK5M 5f	¥U &;(ž&\$Ge:h
<b>GXVII</b> jdb. <b>\$</b> 82	<b>cZ</b> '	:fca. Fibkun 1885	<b>K</b>	H. Filkting 9	bX @Ugi7chgli %##\*%
G f <b>ZUV</b> 57 : U	<b>[a]m 5@8CHF</b> K	g NdbY		7UN cfm	FЊ D
5fYU &&Z, \$G	եր <i>Պ</i> ետ[հ.	&≛-\$*:h	KJYh.	, <b>\$: h</b>	
GU/g G	<b>₩</b> % 1.	:h GWK	JNh.	: <b>h</b>	>c]bh@Yb[h. : h
Gai XXV.	HYVII Holly	; fux	\$		@UMg \$
CNIJeb7caaYhig					
Kd_ <b>8UY %*</b> *%	Kcf_HnN BN	k 7chgli Wjch! HjlfjU	7c <b>X</b>	BI !=B	=g'AUcfA∕F. HiY
Kd_8UY %##\$\$\$	Kcf_HdY Gf	KWCAU! FYI JYHUJH	7cXX	CCF9	=g'AUcf'A∕F.:UgY
Kd_8UY %####	Kcf_Haly 7f0	<u>WGUJH</u> !57	7c <b>X</b>	7G57	=g'AUcf'A∕F.:UgY
Kd_8UY%##\$\$%	Kcf_Haly 7f0	<b>₩GUJ</b> H !'57	7c <b>X</b>	7G57	=gAUcfA∕F.:UgY
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@Ughgl'8UY %4#8\$%	нни	GladYg '*	GHYNX '	*	
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(, @/ <b>H7</b> F	@	(+)' <b>%\$</b> : h			
)\$ D5H7<=B; )+ K95H:9F=B;	@ @	& \$\$\$ Ceh )+*\$\$\$ Ceh			
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(, @/ <b>H7</b> F	A	(\$\$\$:h			
)\$ D5H7<=B;	@	88888 Geh			
)+ K95H:9F=B;	<b>@</b>	), \$\$\$\$ Ce h	*000000		
GladYBiaWf. % GladY7caa <b>Yhg</b>	HndY F	5 <b>fN</b> U	*\$\$\$\$\$ Ge h	<b>D7</b> =, +(	
_	@	*(\$ <b>%</b> \$ : h			
(, @/ <b>H7F</b> )+ <b>K95H:9F<del>-B</del>;</b>	@ @	*(\$5\$:n *\$\$\$\$ Geh			
CladYBiaWf. &	HrdY F	5fYU	*\$\$\$\$\$Ge h	<b>D7</b> =, +%	
GladY7caa <b>Yllg</b>	<del></del>	<u> </u>	+++ + <del>+</del> **** **		
(, @/ <b>H7</b> F	@	) &\$\$\$ : h			
(, @/ <b>H7</b> F	A	88) '88 : h			
)+ <b>K95H:9F=B</b> ;	@	*\$\$\$\$ Ge h			
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(, <b>@/ H7F</b>	@	'))'\$\$ :h			
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<b>BYkcf</b>	+5)					В	La Y	Fclbc_	YAib <b>y</b>	<i>IU5</i>  fdb	<b>f</b> h					
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GWJcb	<b>\$</b> %		<b>cZ</b> %		: fca.	Fibk	U1786&			Ht.	5dfdb	<b>\$%</b>			@Ugi7chg	<b>4 % %</b> *%
G FALW	57	: <b>L</b> a]`m	<b>5</b> @	3CH57	7HI]kUg	N	ъХ			<b>7</b> U	M cfm				<b>Г</b> Ф G	
5f <b>y</b> U		- ž(&Ce h		<b>@b</b> [h	ı <b>.</b>	888	8: h	K	Mh.		' \$: h					
GU/g		GW@	b[h.		:	h	GWK	JYh.		:h		>	c]bli@Yb	[ħ.		: <b>h</b>
Gloi XXI.		CHYN	Hally				; fuxy	<b>\$</b>				•	<b>Uy</b> g	\$		
GW/cb7c	aa <b>Yilg</b>															
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Kd_8U1	¥ %88%+188\$	F	Kcf_H	idy 7f	UWGAUJH[	!57			7	cXY 70	357		∌AU	Jef A	∕ F. : UgY	,
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@Lgji-bgj '8	8UY %#	<b>88</b> %		НН	JGLadYg	&			Gij¥i	X &						
7cb <b>X </b> I]cbg	g <b>D7</b> =	)\$														
bg <b>M</b> Jcb	7caa <b>Yd</b> g															
CLA d'YBi	aVYf. \$%	H	indlY	F		5fYU		) \$(('\$	Ge h		<b>D7</b> = '	**				
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QádYBi: QádY7c	aWf. && aa¥hleg	H	nd <b>i</b> Y	F		5fYU		(*-,'8	SCe h		D7= '	•				
	ни		(	<b>.</b>	)- 88	<b>%</b> :h										
)\$ D5H	H <b>7</b> < <b>-B</b> ;		<	:	888	S Cerl										
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# **APPENDIX F**

# **INVENTORY**

F1: Section Forecasted Pavement Condition Rating

F2: Branch PCI Rating F3: Branch FOD Rating

# Appendix F1 Forecasted Section PCI

Branch ID	Section ID			For	ecasted	PCI		
		2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027
A01	01	24	22	20	18	16	13	11
R1129	01	70	70	69	66	57	53	49
R1129	02	70	70	69	66	57	53	49
R1129	03	64	56	51	47	43	38	34
TA	01	46	44	40	37	33	30	26

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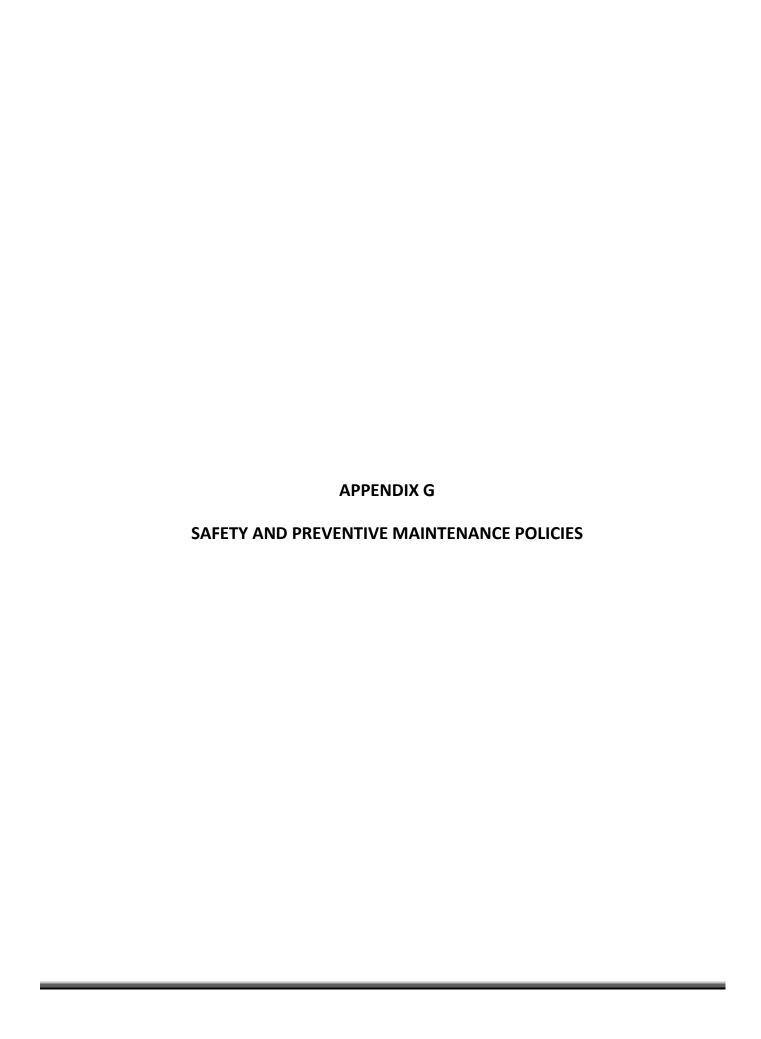
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# Appendix G1 Localized Safety (Stopgap) Repair Policy

Distress	Distress Severity	Description	Code	Work Type	Work Unit
41	High	ALLIGATOR CR	PA-FD	Patching - AC Full-Depth	SqFt
43	High	BLOCK CR	CS-AC	Crack Sealing - AC	Ft
45	High	DEPRESSION	PA-FD	Patching - AC Full-Depth	SqFt
47	High	JT REF. CR	CS-AC	Crack Sealing - AC	Ft
48	High	L & T CR	CS-AC	Crack Sealing - AC	Ft
50	High	PATCHING	PA-FD	Patching - AC Full-Depth	SqFt
53	High	RUTTING	PA-FD	Patching - AC Full-Depth	SqFt
54	High	SHOVING	PA-PD	Patching - AC Partial-Depth	SqFt
55	NA	SLIPPAGE CR	PA-PD	Patching - AC Partial-Depth	SqFt
56	High	SWELLING	PA-FD	Patching - AC Full-Depth	SqFt
61	High	BLOW-UP	SL-PC	Slab Replacement - PCC	SqFt
61	Medium	BLOW-UP	PA-PF	Patching - PCC Full Depth	SqFt
62	High	CORNER BREAK	PA-PF	Patching - PCC Full Depth	SqFt
63	High	LINEAR CR	PA-PF	Patching - PCC Full Depth	SqFt
63	Medium	LINEAR CR	CS-PC	Crack Sealing - PCC	Ft
64	High	DURABIL. CR	SL-PC	Slab Replacement - PCC	SqFt
64	Medium	DURABIL. CR	PA-PF	Patching - PCC Full Depth	SqFt
66	High	SMALL PATCH	PA-PP	Patching - PCC Partial Depth	SqFt
67	High	LARGE PATCH	PA-PF	Patching - PCC Full Depth	SqFt
70	High	SCALING	SL-PC	Slab Replacement - PCC	SqFt
71	High	FAULTING	GR-PP	Grinding (Localized)	Ft
72	High	SHAT. SLAB	SL-PC	Slab Replacement - PCC	SqFt
74	High	JOINT SPALL	PA-PP	Patching - PCC Partial Depth	SqFt
75	High	CORNER SPALL	PA-PP	Patching - PCC Partial Depth	SqFt
76	High	ASR	SL-PC	Slab Replacement - PCC	SqFt

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77.	Distress	<b>D</b>		***	Work
Distress	Severity	Description	Code	WorkType	Urit
41	Mediun	ALLICATORO	PAAC	Patching- ACFull Depth	SqFt
41	High:	ALLICATORO	PAAC	Patching- ACFull-Depth	SqR
42	N/A	BIRDING	PAAS	Patching- ACPartial Depth	SqR
46	High:	HOCKCR	PAAC	Patching- ACFull-Depth	SqR
43	Mediun	HOCKOR	CSAC	GackSealing- AC	R
44	Lov	CORRUGATION	PAAS	Patching- ACPartial Depth	SqR
44	High	CORRUGATION	PAAS	Patching- ACPartial Depth	SqFt
44	Mediun	CORRUGATION	PAAS	Patching- ACPartial Depth	SqR
45	Mediun	DERESSION	PAAC	Patching- ACFull-Depth	SqR
<b>4</b> 5	Iov	DHRISSION	PAAC	Patching- ACFull-Depth	SqR
<b>4</b> 5	High	DHRISSION	PAAC	Patching- ACFull-Depth	SqR
45	High	JIRE CR	CSAC	GackSealing- AC	R
45	Medium	JIRE CR	CSAC	GadsSealing- AC	R
4	High	L&TCR	CSAC	GackSealing- AC	R
4	Medium	L&TCR	CSAC	GackSealing- AC	R
4€	N/A	CLSPIIACE	PAAC	Patching- ACFull Depth	SqR
<b>5</b> C	High	PAICHNG	PAAC	Patching- ACFull-Depth	SqR
<b>5</b> C	Mediun	PAICHNG	PAAC	Patching- ACFull-Depth	SqR
52	High	RAVHING	PAAS	Patching- ACPartial Depth	SqR
<b>5</b> E	High:	RUTING	PAAC	Patching- ACFull-Depth	SqR
<b>5</b> E	Iov	RUTING	PAAC	Patching- ACFull-Depth	SqR
<b>5</b> E	Mediun	RUTING	PAAC	Patching- ACFull-Depth	SqR
<b>5</b> 5	N/A	SIPAGEOR	PAAC	Patching- ACFull-Depth	SqR
<b>5</b> 6	Iov	SWELLING	PAAC	Patching- ACFull-Depth	SqR
<b>5</b> 6	Mediun	SWHIING	PAAC	Patching- ACFull-Depth	SqR
61	Low	HOWLP	PAPI	Patching- RCFull Depth	SqR
61	Medium	HOWLP	PAPI	Patching- PCCFull Depth	SqR
61	Hg	HOWLP	PAH	Patching- PCCFull Depth	SqR
<b>6</b> £	Mediun	CONTRIBEN	PAH	Patching- PCCFull Depth	SqR
Œ	Hg	CONTRIBEN	PAH	Patching- PCCFull Depth	SqR
<b>6</b> £	Low	CONTRIBEA	CSR	GadkSealing- RCC	R
<b>6</b> E	Mediun	INEARCR	CSR	GadkSealing- RCC	R
<b>6</b> 2	Hg	INEARCR	PAH	Patching- RCPartial Depth	SqR
64	Medium	DURABL.CR	PAH	Patching- RCFull Depth	SqR
64	Hg		SLR	SkbReplacement - PCC	SqR
<b>6</b> 5	Hg	JISEALDMG	PIC	Jint Seal (Localized)	R
<b>6</b> 5	Medium	JISEALDMG	PIC	Jint Seal (Localized)	R
Œ	Hg	SMALLPAICH	PAH	Patching- RCPartial Depth	SqR
Œ	Medium	SMALLPAICH	PAH	Patching- RCPartial Depth	SqR
65	Mediun	LARGEPAICH	PAPI	Patching- RCFull Depth	SqR

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Distress	Distress Severity	Description	Code	WorkType	Work Unit
67	High	LARGEPAICH	PAPE	Patching- RCFull Depth	SqFi
Œ	N/A	PUMPING	PIC	Joint Seal (Localized)	R
7	Medium	SCALING	PAH	Patching- PCCPartial Depth	SqR
7	High	SCALING	SLR	SkbReplacement - PCC	SqR
71	High	FALTING	CRH	Grinding(Localized)	R
71	Mediun	FALTING	CRH	Grinding(Localized)	R
72	Mediun	SHATSLAB	SLR	SkbReplacement - PCC	SqR
72	High	SHATSLAB	SLR	SkbReplacement - PCC	SqR
74	High	JINISPAIL	PAH	Patching- RCPartial Depth	SqR
74	Mediun	JINTSPAIL	PAH	Patching- RCPartial Depth	SqR
<b>7</b> 5	Mediun	CORNERSPAII	PAH	Patching- RCPartial Depth	SqR
75	Hgh	CCRNESPALI	PAH	Patching- RCPartial Depth	SqR
Æ	Mediun	ASR	SLR	SkbRepkænert-RC	SqR
Æ	High	ASR	SLR	SkbReplacement - PCC	SqR

# **APPENDIX H**

# **M&R UNIT COSTS**

H1: M&R Unit Costs

H2: Component Costs for Repair

H3: Airport Category

#### Maintenance and Repair (M&R) Unit Costs

The M&R costs developed for the ALDOT PMP include costs for maintenance, preservation, and repair activities and are described below.

#### **Unit Costs Source Data**

The source for the M&R costs data is RSMeans, which has data for 14 locations throughout Alabama, as identified by the yellow highlighted boxes in Figure 1. The cost data is presented in terms of individual line items like asphalt wearing course, aggregate base etc., which were consolidated to develop the activity costs described below.

The cost data show a distinct difference in costs between locations north and south of Birmingham, especially for the higher value items like the asphalt layers. Therefore, the unit costs were developed accordingly for the airports north and south of Birmingham, as identified in Figure 1. Appendix H2 presents the component costs used in developing the M&R costs.

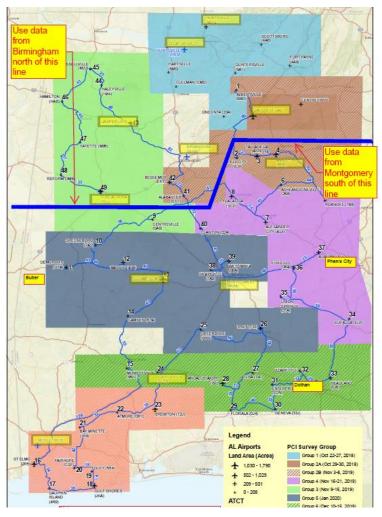


Figure 1: RSMeans Unit Costs Locations.

#### Maintenance & Repair (M&R) Activities

Maintenance activities are localized activities which are typically assigned in the first year of the M&R plan based on the observed distresses.

Repair activities are further subdivided into preservation, rehabilitation, and reconstruction. Repair activities are conducted for larger areas, typically at the section level and are assigned based on the Critical Pavement Condition Index, denoted as CP in Table 1. The CP is based on the section's rank or importance within the overall network and typically ranges from 55 to 70. The CP was set at 70 for the ALDOT runway pavements and 65 for the other pavements.

Activity Type	PCI	Activity
Drosonuation	, CD	Runway Surface Treatment
Preservation > CP		Taxiway and Apron Surface Treatment
	> CP	2" AC OL <sup>1</sup>
Rehabilitation	55 - CP	Mill 2" & 2" AC OL
	45 - 55	Mill 2" & 2" AC OLP (With Pre-Overlay Repairs)
Reconstruction	0 - 45	Reconstruct with AC

Table 1: Repair Activities.

The depths for the milling and overlay (AC OL) in Table 1 were established by creating a balance between removal of surficial distress and providing additional pavement structural capacity. All overlay options include full-depth patching to repair localized distresses.

From the FAA 5010 records, the Alabama airport network includes a wide range of allowable aircraft loads. The airports were divided into three categories of allowable aircraft loads based on requirements for minimum pavement thickness and the use of a P-401 surface layer. The categories are based on the aircraft maximum gross takeoff weight (MGTOW) and include: less than 12,500 lbs, 12,500 to 30,000 lbs, and 30,000 to 100,000 lbs. Appendix H3 presents the category for each airport.

For any sections requiring reconstruction, the pavement sections were established primarily in accordance with the requirements in Table 3 of the FAA's Advisory Circular 150/5320-6F. The pavement sections used for developing the cost estimates are:

```
    ≥ 12,500 lbs
    4" P-403 (State HMA Mix) + 6" P-209 Base
    ≥ 12,500 - 30,000 lbs
    4" P-403 (State HMA Mix) + 8" P-209 Base
    ≥ 30,000 - 100,000 lbs
    5" P-401 + 10" P-209 Base
```

It is important to note that while the FAA requires a stabilized base for those pavements that support aircraft operations with MGTOWs that are greater than 100,000 lbs, the number of such operations is minimal for those airports shown in Appendix H3. As a result, the cost of a stabilized base is excluded in the development of the unit costs for ALDOT's PMP update. However, based on the Engineer's future design and aircraft fleet mix development, project-level construction work could include the use of a stabilized base at that time.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup>For Sections with Structural Distress and PCI greater than Critical PCI

#### **M&R** Unit Costs

Paving projects typically include additional project costs like mobilization, design, construction administration and inspections, and drainage improvements. A summary of non-direct pavement construction line items has been included in the unit costs in Tables 5 and 6 as described below. These non-direct items are expressed as a percentage of the total component costs for each activity.

These non-direct pavement construction items were developed from API's extensive experience with APMP project cost estimation. These percentages may vary for Alabama airport construction projects; however, since the direct pavement scope of work is estimated in a network-level evaluation, these conservative estimates serve as a good starting point for the development of realistic total project costs and annual APMP budgets for ALDOT. For repair activities such as Mill & Overlay, which typically do not include significant drainage work, the corresponding multiplier was reduced by 50 percent. The non-direct cost factors are presented in Table 2.

Factor	Function of	Estimate			
Factor	Function of	Preservation	Rehabilitation	Reconstruction	
Mobilization	All costs, less design	10%	10%	10%	
Drainage Improvements	Paving costs	-	4%	8%	
Contingency	All costs, less mobilization and design	10%	20%	20%	
Design & CM	All costs, less mobilization and design	15%	20%	20%	

Table 2: Cost Factors.

The M&R unit costs for maintenance, preservation, and repair activities were developed from the RSMeans cost data and are presented in the following section.

#### **Maintenance**

The maintenance activities include crack seal, and full and partial-depth patching. The unit costs are presented in Table 3.

Activity	Unit Cost	Unit
Seal Cracks - AC	\$3.95	lf
AC Full-Depth Patching	\$25.05	sf
AC Partial-Dept Patching	\$16.28	sf
Seal Cracks – PCC	\$8.35	lf
PCC Full-Depth Patching	\$48.70	sf
PCC Partial-Depth Patching	\$243.51	sf
Jt. Seal	\$11.13	lf
Slab Replacement	\$27.83	sf
Grinding	\$6.96	lf

Table 3: Unit Costs for Maintenance.

#### **Preservation**

The unit costs for the surface treatments are presented in Table 4. They include sealing of cracks and application of pavement markings.

Table 4: Unit Costs for Preservation Activities.

Activity	Unit Cost	Unit
Runway Surface Treatment	\$0.57	sf
Taxiway and Apron Surface Treatment	\$0.88	sf

#### **Rehabilitation and Reconstruction**

As discussed previously, repair activities are also divided into rehabilitation and reconstruction. The unit costs for airport repair for the Northern Region (Birmingham Area) and Southern Region (Montgomery Area) are shown in Tables 5 and 6, respectively.

Table 5: Unit Costs for Repair Activities, Northern Region.

Activity Type	Activity	MGTOW, thousand lbs			
	Activity	≤ 12.5	12.5-30	30-100	
	2" AC OL	\$3.78		\$4.19	
Rehabilitation	Mill 2" & 2" AC OL	\$4.15		\$4.56	
	Mill 2" & 2" AC OLP	\$5.18		\$5.79	
Reconstruction	AC Reconstruction	\$8.40 \$9.10		\$10.91	

Table 6: Unit Costs for Repair Activities, Southern Region.

Activity Type	Activity	MGTOW, thousand lbs			
		≤ 12.5	12.5-30	30-100	
	2" AC OL	\$3.54		\$3.91	
Rehabilitation	Mill 2" & 2" AC OL	\$3.	\$4.27		
	Mill 2" & 2" AC OLP	\$4.82		\$5.37	
Reconstruction	AC Reconstruction	\$7.63 \$8.25		\$9.87	

# Appendix H2 Component Costs for Repair

Activity Type	Unit	Birmingham (Northern)	Montgomery (Southern)	Comments
Milling 1" to 3"	SY	\$2.08	\$2.01	
Pavement Demolition	SY	\$6.34	\$6.12	
Haulage - For Demolition & AC	CY	\$6.08	\$5.87	
Haulage for 12" Thick Demolition	SY	\$2.03	\$1.96	
Haulage for 2" Thick AC Paving	SY	\$0.34	\$0.33	
Haulage for 3" Thick AC Paving	SY	\$0.51	\$0.49	
Haulage for 4" Thick AC Paving	SY	\$0.68	\$0.65	
AC Wearing Course	Ton	\$97.42	\$86.90	
AC Binder Course	Ton	\$87.80	\$78.17	
P401 - For airports with >60 kip aircraft	Ton	\$116.90	\$104.28	Assumed P401 cost to be 20% greater than AC Wearing Course
6" Aggregate Base (P208)	SY	\$10.17	\$9.12	
8" Aggregate Base (P208)	SY	\$13.29	\$11.89	
6" P209 Aggregate Base	SY	\$12.20	\$10.94	Assumed P209 cost to be 20% greater than P208
8" P209 Aggregate Base	SY	\$15.95	\$14.27	Assumed P209 cost to be 20% greater than P208
10" P209 Aggregate Base	SY	\$19.94	\$17.84	Direct multiplier for 10" from 8"
4" P154 Aggregate Base	SY	\$5.42	\$4.86	Assumed P154 cost to be 20% lower than P208
6" P154 Aggregate Base	SY	\$8.14	\$7.30	Assumed P154 cost to be 20% lower than P208
Pavement Markings	sf	\$1.48	\$1.39	

Appendix H3
Airport Category

Danier	City	FAAID	Max Gross Weight (Thousand Ibs)			Max GW	Catagoni	
Region	City	FAA ID	S	D	D 2D		Category	
	Reform	3M8	12.5	-	-	12.5	<= 12,500	
	Fayette	M95	15.0	ı	ı	15.0	12,500-30,000	
	Hamilton	HAB	15.0	ı	-	15.0	12,500-30,000	
	Scottsboro	4A6	15.0	-	-	15.0	12,500-30,000	
	Alabaster	EET	16.0	ı	ı	16.0	12,500-30,000	
	Centre-Piedmont	PYP	16.0	ı	ı	16.0	12,500-30,000	
	Fort Payne	4A9	16.0	-	-	16.0	12,500-30,000	
	Haleyville	1M4	20.0	-	-	20.0	12,500-30,000	
	Hartselle	5M0	20.0	ı	ı	20.0	12,500-30,000	
Birmingham	Guntersville	8A1	24.0	1	1	24.0	12,500-30,000	
Birriningnam	Cullman	CMD	30.0	ı	ı	30.0	12,500-30,000	
	Russellville	M22	30.0	1	-	30.0	12,500-30,000	
	Jasper	JFX	50.0	1	1	50.0	> 30,000	
	Oneonta	20A	20.0	35.0	55.0	55.0	> 30,000	
	Bessemer	EKY	60.0	60.0	-	60.0	> 30,000	
	Albertville	8A0	60.0	90.0	130.0	130.0	> 30,000	
	Madison	MDQ	60.0	75.0	140.0	140.0	> 30,000	
	Decatur	DCU	75.0	125.0	150.0	150.0	> 30,000	
	Tuscaloosa	TCL	61.0	87.0	168.0	168.0	> 30,000	
	Gadsen	GAD	90.0	115.0	195.0	195.0	> 30,000	
	Florala	0J4	-	-	-	-	<= 12,500	
	Elba	14J	4.0	1	-	4.0	<= 12,500	
	Headland	0J6	12.0	-	-	12.0	<= 12,500	
	Roanoke	7A5	12.0	-	-	12.0	<= 12,500	
	Greenville	PRN	15.0	-	-	15.0	12,500-30,000	
	Union Springs	07A	15.0	-	-	15.0	12,500-30,000	
	Wetumpka	08A	15.0	-	-	15.0	12,500-30,000	
	Atmore	OR1	16.0	-	-	16.0	12,500-30,000	
	Clanton	02A	16.0	-	-	16.0	12,500-30,000	
	Eufaula	EUF	16.0	-	-	16.0	12,500-30,000	
Montgomery	Geneva	33J	16.0	-	-	16.0	12,500-30,000	
	Greensboro	7A0	16.0	-	-	16.0	12,500-30,000	
	Centreville	0A8	18.0	-	-	18.0	12,500-30,000	
	Ashland-Lineville	26A	20.0	-	-	20.0	12,500-30,000	
	Sylacauga	SCD	20.0	-	-	20.0	12,500-30,000	
	St. Elmo	2R5	23.0	-	-	23.0	12,500-30,000	
	Ozark	71J	-	25.0	-	25.0	12,500-30,000	
	Camden	61A	27.0	-	-	27.0	12,500-30,000	
	Bay Minette	1R8	28.0	-	-	28.0	12,500-30,000	
	Foley	5R4	28.0	-	-	28.0	12,500-30,000	
	Tuskegee	06A	28.5	-	-	28.5	12,500-30,000	

Appendix H3
Airport Category

Dogion	City	FAA ID	Max Gross	Weight (Tho	ousand lbs)	NAOV CVA	Catagory	
Region	City	FAA ID	S	D	2D	Max GW	Category	
	Alexander City	ALX	30.0	-	-	30.0	12,500-30,000	
	Dauphin Island	4R9	30.0	1	1	30.0	12,500-30,000	
	Pell City	PLR	30.0	-	1	30.0	12,500-30,000	
	Prattville	1A9	30.0	-	-	30.0	12,500-30,000	
	Enterprise	EDN	-	-	-	-	> 30,000	
	Evergreen	GZH	30.0	50.0	-	50.0	> 30,000	
	Marion	A08	30.0	50.0	-	50.0	> 30,000	
	Selma	SEM	33.0	54.0	-	54.0	> 30,000	
Montgomory	Fairhope	CQF	36.0	58.0	-	58.0	> 30,000	
Montgomery	Brewton	12J	40.0	60.0	-	60.0	> 30,000	
	Demopolis	DYA	30.0	38.0	60.0	60.0	> 30,000	
	Monroeville	MVC	70.0	-	-	70.0	> 30,000	
	Auburn-Opelika	AUO	45.0	75.0	-	75.0	> 30,000	
	Talladega	ASN	30.0	65.0	95.0	95.0	> 30,000	
	Gulf Shores	JKA	80.0	100.0	-	100.0	> 30,000	
	Troy	TOI	24.0	80.0	140.0	140.0	> 30,000	
	Anniston	ANB	28.0	43.5	260.0	260.0	> 30,000	
	Andalusia-OPP	79J	98.0	160.0	275.0	275.0	> 30,000	

# **APPENDIX I**

# **PAVEMENT CAPITAL IMPROVEMENT PROGRAM**

I1: PCIP Summary

I2: Year 1 Maintenance Plan

# Appendix I1 PCIP Summary

Branch & Section	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027
A01-01	1'	Preventive \$44.8 Before:97.79 After:97.79	Preventive \$92.28 Before:95.58 After:95.58	Preventive \$142.77 Before:93.36 After:93.36	Preventive \$196 Before:91.15 After:91.15	Preventive \$252.51 Before:88.94 After:88.94	Preventive \$312.01 Before:86.73 After:86.73
R1129-01	1'	Preventive \$43.24 Before:98.7 After:98.7	Preventive \$86.27 Before:97.48 After:97.48	Preventive + Required Project Global MR \$20349.11 Before:96.45 After:98.7	Preventive \$91.53 Before:97.48 After:97.48	Preventive \$132.73 Before:96.45 After:96.45	Preventive \$175.27 Before:95.45 After:95.45
R1129-02	I'	Preventive \$296.22 Before:98.7 After:98.7	Preventive \$591.02 Before:97.48 After:97.48	Preventive + Required Project Global MR \$139404.29 Before:96.45 After:98.7	Preventive \$627.01 Before:97.48 After:97.48	Preventive \$909.28 Before:96.45 After:96.45	Preventive \$1200.72 Before:95.45 After:95.45
R1129-03	1'	Preventive \$49.59 Before:98.7 After:98.7	Preventive \$98.94 Before:97.48 After:97.48	Preventive + Required Project Global MR \$23337.08 Before:96.45 After:98.7	Preventive \$104.97 Before:97.48 After:97.48	Preventive \$152.22 Before:96.45 After:96.45	Preventive \$201.01 Before:95.45 After:95.45

# Appendix I1 PCIP Summary

Branch & Section	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027
	Required Project			Preventive +			
	Major Below Critical	Preventive \$10.44	Preventive \$22.76	Required Project	Preventive \$24.14	Preventive \$42.39	Preventive \$67
TA-01	\$48320.32	Before:98.98	Before:97.85	Global MR \$6274.83	Before:97.85	Before:96.33	Before:94.36
	Before:45.27	After:98.98	After:97.85	Before:96.33	After:97.85	After:96.33	After:94.36
	After:100			After:98.98			

# Appendix I2 Localized Maintenance Plan

Branch ID	Section ID	Policy	Distress Code	Description	Severity	Distress Qty	Distress Unit	Percent Distress	Work Description	Work Qty	Work Unit	Unit Cost	Work Cost
A01	01	Safety	41	ALLIGATOR CR	High	<del></del>	SqFt		Patching - AC Full-Depth	•	SqFt	\$25.05	\$5,673
A01	01	Safety	48	L & T CR	Low	1,665	Ft		No Localized M & R	0	<u> </u>	\$0.00	\$0
A01	01	Safety	48	L & T CR	Medium	330	Ft	1.71	No Localized M & R	0		\$0.00	\$0
A01	01	Safety	50	PATCHING	Low	240	SqFt	1.25	No Localized M & R	0		\$0.00	\$0
A01	01	Safety	50	PATCHING	High	45	SqFt	0.23	Patching - AC Full-Depth	76	SqFt	\$25.05	\$1,904
A01	01	Safety	52	RAVELING	High	100	SqFt	0.52	No Localized M & R	0		\$0.00	\$0
A01	01	Safety	52	RAVELING	Medium	18,880	SqFt	98	No Localized M & R	0		\$0.00	\$0
R1129	01	Preventive	48	L & T CR	Medium	230	Ft	0.73	Crack Sealing - AC	230	Ft	\$3.95	\$909
R1129	01	Preventive	48	L & T CR	Low	2,190	Ft	6.93	No Localized M & R	0		\$0.00	\$0
R1129	01	Preventive	57	WEATHERING	Low	31,600	SqFt	100	No Localized M & R	0		\$0.00	\$0
R1129	02	Preventive	48	L & T CR	Low	17,559	Ft	8.11	No Localized M & R	0		\$0.00	\$0
R1129	02	Preventive	48	L & T CR	Medium	2,556	Ft	1.18	Crack Sealing - AC	2,556	Ft	\$3.95	\$10,095
R1129	02	Preventive	50	PATCHING	Low	2,646	SqFt	1.22	No Localized M & R	0		\$0.00	\$0
R1129	02	Preventive	57	WEATHERING	Low	116,418	SqFt	53.78	No Localized M & R	0		\$0.00	\$0
R1129	03	Safety	48	L & T CR	Low	3,795	Ft	10.47	No Localized M & R	0		\$0.00	\$0
R1129	03	Safety	48	L & T CR	Medium	715	Ft	1.97	No Localized M & R	0		\$0.00	\$0
R1129	03	Safety	57	WEATHERING	Low	3,624	SqFt	10	No Localized M & R	0		\$0.00	\$0
TA	01	Safety	48	L & T CR	Low	700	Ft	7.19	No Localized M & R	0		\$0.00	\$0
TA	01	Safety	48	L & T CR	Medium	315	Ft		No Localized M & R	0		\$0.00	\$0
TA	01	Safety	50	PATCHING	High	20	SqFt	0.21	Patching - AC Full-Depth	42	SqFt	\$25.05	\$1,052
TA	01	Safety	52	RAVELING	Medium	4,678	SqFt	48.02	No Localized M & R	0		\$0.00	\$0