Town Road Survey

What You Should Know

Mileage:

- 93.17 miles surveyed
 - 29.01 miles No improvement work currently required (29%)
 - 64.16 miles Improvement work required (71%)

• Survey Criteria:

- Occupancy (low = 1, high = 5)
- Traffic (low = 1, high = 5)
- Condition (poor = 5, good = 1)
- Additional one half to one full point awarded for single access roads)
- Maximum points awarded 15

Road Survey Categories:

- 1 Recently Updated, Or in Good Condition No work planned
- 2 Paved Road, repaving planned, same surface
- 3 Paved Road, repaving planned, new surface
- 4 Existing Gravel Road, planned upgrade to pavement
- 5 Existing Gravel Road, general grading and gravel
- 6 Existing Gravel Road/Fire Road No Plans

Key Survey Results:

- High Priority Roads (High Occupancy, High Traffic, Worst Condition) were designated to become asphalt roads making them the most expensive to fix.
- Allen Rd / High Lake Rd. / High Fishtrap Lake Rd provide access to the largest number of residents.
- North Creek Road (4.5 Miles) is the single longest town road and a key emergency road between Hwy M and Hwy H.
- Newcomb Rd (3.5 Miles) and Fallon Rd (2.0 Miles) are long, single access roads.

Top 20 Roads:

TVDE	CAT	ROAD NAME	NA:1	A	Currel	Ch:	A l l +	- "	_			C	Ch:	A l l 4	COSTEST	COST EST	
TYPE	CAT	110112 1111112		Accum.	Gravei		Asphalt		Occupancy			Gravei		Asphalt			
TR	3	Allen Road	0.68	0.68		0.68		5	5	5	15		0.00	0.68	\$220,320	\$220,320	
TR	3	Fishtrap Lake Road	2.04	2.72		2.04		5	5	5	15		0.64	1.40	\$340,800	\$561,120	
TR	3	Newcomb Lane	3.50	6.22		3.50		5	5	5	15			3.50	\$756,000	\$1,317,120	
TR	3	North Creek Road	4.57	10.79		4.57		5	5	5	15			4.57	\$987,120	\$2,304,240	
TR	3	Fallon Road	2.08	12.87		2.08		5	5	4	14			2.08	\$449,280	\$2,753,520	
TR	2	Island Lake Road	1.28	14.15		1.28		4	5	4	13		1.28		\$121,600	\$2,875,120	
TR	2	High-Fishtrap Lake Road	1.10	15.25			1.10	5	5	3	13			1.10	\$356,400	\$3,231,520	
TR	4	Big Muskellunge Road	2.70	17.95	1.20	1.00	0.50	5	3	4	12		2.20		\$167,000	\$3,398,520	
TR	2	Kern Lane	1.10	19.05		1.10		3	4	5	12		1.10		\$104,500	\$3,503,020	
TR	4	Airport Road (paved)	2.45	21.50		1.45		5	5	2	12		0.00		\$0	\$3,503,020	
		20%															\$3,503,020
TR	2	High Lake Road	3.80	26.50		1.30		3	3	5	11		1.10	0.70	\$331,300	\$3,834,320	
TR	2	Shamrock Lane	0.40	21.90		0.40		3	4	4	11		0.40		\$38,000	\$3,872,320	
TR	2	Concora Road	0.80	22.70		0.80		3	3	5	11		0.80		\$76,000	\$3,948,320	
TR	2	Old K Road	2.79	29.29		2.79		3	3	5	11		2.79		\$397,575	\$4,345,895	
TR	3	Dairymens Road	1.55	30.84		1.55		4	5	2	11			1.55	\$502,200	\$4,848,095	
TR	1	Oswego-Fishtrap Lake Road	1.90	32.74		1.90		4	5	2	11		0.00		\$0	\$4,848,095	
TR	1	South Town Line	1.36	34.10		1.36		4	5	2	11		0.00		\$0	\$4,848,095	
TR	2	Bakken Road (East)	1.07	35.17		1.07		3	3	4	10		1.07		\$101,650	\$4,949,745	
TR	3	Highland Drive	0.28	35.45		0.28		3	3	4	10			0.28	\$60,480	\$5,010,225	
TR	2	Rudolph Lake Lane	0.60	36.05		0.60		3	4	3	10		0.60		\$57,000	\$5,067,225	
TR	2	Wool Lake Lane	0.76	36.81		0.76		3	3	4	10		0.76		\$72,200	\$5,139,425	
TR	1	North Town Line Rd (Town Road 116)	1.00	37.81		1.00		4	4	2	10		0.00		\$0	\$5,139,425	
		20%															\$1,636,405

- Road Cost Estimate Matrix
 - Matrix is based on 2015 data and will be updated to create the final plan options.
- Road Improvement Levels / Costs:
 - Gravel to Gravel \$40,000 per mile
 - Gravel to Chip Seal \$60,000 per mile
 - Chip Seal to Chip Seal \$95,000 per mile
 - Chip Seal to Asphalt \$216,000 per mile
 - Asphalt to Asphalt \$216,000 per mile

PAVING COST PER MILE

NEW Surface

EXISTING S	urface
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GRAVEL
CHIP SEAL
ASPHALT

Gravel		Chip Seal	Asphalt		
\$	40,000	\$60,000	\$197,000		
\$	40,000	\$95,000	\$216,000		
\$	40,000	\$95,000	\$216,000		

Source: Mark Barden, Town & Country Engineering, Inc.

- Road Survey Mileage / Cost Summary
 - The first **19** miles of road:
 - (worst shape, highest traffic, highest occupancy)
 - Would require 47% (\$3,503,600) of the total budget (\$7,481,675),
 - And cover 20% of the total miles of town roads.



			Cost by
% of	Accum.		20%
			Increment
Dollars	Miles	%	s
47%	19.05	20	\$3,503,020
22%	36.81	20	\$1,636,405
14%	55.58	20	\$1,040,400
9%	74.35	20	\$683,950
8%	92.29	20	\$617,900
		100	\$7,481,675



Road Materials:

- Asphalt
 - Average Life span of an asphalt road without maintenance is 16 years to total failure.
 - With regular maintenance and repair, it can be extended to 30 years or more.
 - Asphalt is applied over the top of gravel, usually in two layers. The typical finished thickness is $3 \frac{1}{2}$ ".

Chip Seal

- Chip seal was originally designed as a cost effective asphalt maintenance surface not necessarily a stand alone road surface.
- A chip seal surface is applied to a gravel base to provide a wearing surface and dust free environment.

Stone Mastic Overlay

 Stone Mastic Overlay, a more durable and slight more expensive road surface, is almost the same cost as Chip Seal and is a good alternative to Chip Seal in specific applications.

Road Material Installation:

Gravel

 A gravel road is prepped for chip seal by grading and compacting to add the appropriate slope and grade for proper water drainage.

Chip Seal

• Resurfacing of a chip seal surface must first be pulverized and compacted before and a new surface can be applied. The first coat, a 5/8" chip, is applied to create a base layer on top of gravel. The second layer, a 1/4" or 3/8" chip, is applied on top of the base to create the surface layer. The finished surface, once rolled, is less than inch in thickness.

Road Material Installation:

- Stone Mastic Overlay
 - A Stone Mastic Overlay surface is more durable than chip seal and, in right situation, can be applied directly to a previously chip seal surface. No pulverization is required which offsets the higher cost of material. It can only be applied, however, on previously sealed surfaced that do not required additional grading, shouldering or drainage preparation.

Asphalt

 Asphalt surfaces have the longest life, provide the most durable surface for all types of vehicles. They are also the most expensive and required regular maintenance to ensure their longevity. Adequate drainage (shouldering and ditching) is a prerequisite, making their application somewhat limited in our heavily wooded environment.