

Oil & Gas Site Access Roads: Choosing the Best Design

If you can't get to your site, then you can't add to your bottom line. That's why it's critical to your operation to construct reliable roads that provide uninterrupted access to the vital parts of your site, no matter the weather or soil conditions. Here are a few common methods for designing site access roads, and what to expect with each one: Example Road = 1 mile



| | Over-Excavation | Woven Fabric (Geotextile) | Chemical Treatment | BX Geogrid | TriAx Geogrid |
|---------------------------------------|--|--|--|---|---|
| Construction Method | Remove existing soil and replace it with some type of "select fill" | Installing a layer of geotextile and placing a material (usually an aggregate) on top of it. | Chemically modifying the existing soil by adding lime or a similar product | Installing a layer of BX geogrid and placing an aggregate fill material on top of it | Installing a layer of TriAx geogrid and placing an aggregate fill material on top of it. |
| Typical reason this is chosen: | Tried and true method using conventional materials; it will work if dug deep enough and haul-in enough select material | Interest in geosynthetic solution for potential cost savings; Believe performance is equivalent to geogrid | The "norm" or common solution most often utilized | Specifically interested in geogrid solution; Perceived as being lower cost than TriAx Geogrid; Larger distributor footprint | Knowledge of the product and/or its well documented performance and validation; Specification by owner/operator |
| Average material costs: | $\$1.50 \text{ yd for } 12''$ $+ \$1.00 \text{ SY Agg base } 9''$ $\\$10.50 \text{ SY}$ | $\$0.50 \text{ SY-in } (\$3 \text{ for } 6'')$ $+ \$1.00 \text{ SY Agg base } 9''$ $\\$12.00 \text{ SY}$ | $\$0.55 \text{ SY (non-woven)}$ $+ \$1.00 \text{ SY Agg base } 9''$ $\\$9.55 \text{ SY}$ | $\$0.80 \text{ SY DOT Type 2}$ $+ \$1.00 \text{ SY Agg base } 9''$ $\\$9.80 \text{ SY}$ | $\$2.55 \text{ SY}$ $+ \$1.00 \text{ SY Agg base } 6''$ $\\$8.50 \text{ SY}$ |
| Is water required? | No. The material being excavated usually must be dry | No. Also fabric cannot be installed in wet conditions. | Yes , always | No. It can also be installed in wet conditions and in standing water. | No. It can also be installed in wet conditions and in standing water |
| Average pace to build: | 1/8 mile per day | 1/2 mile per day | 1 mile per day | 1 mile per day | 1 mile per day |
| Anticipated annual maintenance costs: | Pothole repair and re-grading: $\\$8,000 \text{ annually}$ | Pothole repair and re-grading: $\\$8,000 \text{ annually}$ | Pothole repair and re-grading: $\\$8,000 \text{ annually}$ | Pothole repair and re-grading: $\\$3,000 \text{ annually}$ | Pothole repair and re-grading: $\\$1,000 \text{ annually}$ |
| Anticipated Design Life: | 2 - 3 years | 2 - 3 years | 2 - 3 years | 3 - 5 years | 8+ years |
| Conclusions: | Expensive initial costs although proven to work; Expensive to maintain long-term | The "go to" solution is also the most expensive initially and expensive to maintain | Less expensive and faster to build than non-geosynthetic options but still just as expensive to maintain | Product is less expensive and fast to build but additional aggregate requirements make it as expensive as fabric; Longterm maintenance costs are less than fabric | Total installed cost makes it the cheapest option; It's fast to build and it drastically reduces maintenance costs for the greatest longterm savings |

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