Equivalent Single Axle Load (ESAL) tables are used to calculate pavement loadings (rigid and flexible types) to produce a common parameter for design and planning purposes.

ESAL factors used in RMS were derived through a composite of data obtained from AASHTO guidelines and test data collected from historical Loadometer Surveys. Data obtained through WIM equipment is under review at this time and will be considered in development of future ESAL factors. The AASHTO Mechanistic Empirical Design Guide (MEPDG) has incorporated improved methods of determining loading effects of traffic termed axle-load spectra. In the future, these new methods will supersede the use of ESAL factors.

2019 ESAL factors for rigid pavements are shown by Traffic Pattern Group (TPG) and vehicle classification in Table 390, below.

![Rigid ESAL Factors Table]

2019 ESAL factors for flexible pavements are shown by Traffic Pattern Group (TPG) and vehicle classification in Table 395, below.

![Flexible ESAL Factors Table]