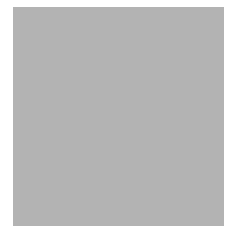


LEVEL II SCOUR ANALYSIS FOR BRIDGE 15 (GRNVTH00230015) on TOWN HIGHWAY 23, crossing the THIRD BRANCH of the WHITE RIVER, GRANVILLE, VERMONT

U.S. Geological Survey
Open-File Report 96-564

Prepared in cooperation with
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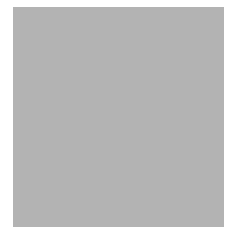


LEVEL II SCOUR ANALYSIS FOR BRIDGE 15 (GRNVTH00230015) on TOWN HIGHWAY 23, crossing the THIRD BRANCH of the WHITE RIVER, GRANVILLE, VERMONT

By MICHAEL A. IVANOFF and SCOTT A. OLSON

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FEDERAL HIGHWAY ADMINISTRATION



Pembroke, New Hampshire

1996

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CONVERSION FACTORS, ABBREVIATIONS, AND VERTICAL DATUM

Multiply	By	To obtain
Length		
inch (in.)	25.4	millimeter (mm)
foot (ft)	0.3048	meter (m)
mile (mi)	1.609	kilometer (km)
Slope		
foot per mile (ft/mi)	0.1894	meter per kilometer (m/km)
Area		
square mile (mi ²)	2.590	square kilometer (km ²)
Volume		
cubic foot (ft ³)	0.02832	cubic meter (m ³)
Velocity and Flow		
foot per second (ft/s)	0.3048	meter per second (m/s)
cubic foot per second (ft ³ /s)	0.02832	cubic meter per second (m ³ /s)
cubic foot per second per square mile [(ft ³ /s)/mi ²]	0.01093	cubic meter per second per square kilometer [(m ³ /s)/km ²]

OTHER ABBREVIATIONS

BF	bank full	LWW	left wingwall
cfs	cubic feet per second	MC	main channel
D ₅₀	median diameter of bed material	RAB	right abutment
DS	downstream	RABUT	face of right abutment
elev.	elevation	RB	right bank
f/p	flood plain	ROB	right overbank
ft ²	square feet	RWW	right wingwall
ft/ft	feet per foot	TH	town highway
JCT	junction	UB	under bridge
LAB	left abutment	US	upstream
LABUT	face of left abutment	USGS	United States Geological Survey
LB	left bank	VT AOT	Vermont Agency of Transportation
LOB	left overbank	WSPRO	water-surface profile model

In this report, the words “right” and “left” refer to directions that would be reported by an observer facing downstream.

Sea level: In this report, “sea level” refers to the National Geodetic Vertical Datum of 1929-- a geodetic datum derived from a general adjustment of the first-order level nets of the United States and Canada, formerly called Sea Level Datum of 1929.

In the appendices, the above abbreviations may be combined. For example, USLB would represent upstream left bank.

LEVEL II SCOUR ANALYSIS FOR BRIDGE 15 (GRNVTH00230015) ON TOWN HIGHWAY 23, CROSSING THE THIRD BRANCH OF THE WHITE RIVER, GRANVILLE, VERMONT

By Michael A. Ivanoff and Scott A. Olson

INTRODUCTION AND SUMMARY OF RESULTS

This report provides the results of a detailed Level II analysis of scour potential at structure GRNVTH00230015 on town highway 23 crossing the Third Branch of the White River, Granville, Vermont (figures 1–8). A Level II study is a basic engineering analysis of the site, including a quantitative analysis of stream stability and scour (U.S. Department of Transportation, 1993). A Level I study is included in Appendix E of this report. A Level I study provides a qualitative geomorphic characterization of the study site. Information on the bridge, gleaned from Vermont Agency of Transportation (VTAOT) files, was compiled prior to conducting Level I and Level II analyses and can be found in Appendix D.

The site is in the Green Mountain physiographic province of central Vermont in the town of Granville. The 23.6-mi² drainage area is in a predominantly rural and forested basin. In the vicinity of the study site, the banks have woody vegetation coverage except for the downstream banks, which are residential.

In the study area, the Third Branch of the White River has an incised, sinuous channel with a slope of approximately 0.0128 ft/ft, an average channel top width of 42 ft and an average channel depth of 4 ft. The predominant channel bed material is cobble (D_{50} is 108 mm or 0.353 ft). The geomorphic assessment at the time of the Level I and Level II site visit on October 21, 1994, indicated that the reach was laterally unstable.

The town highway 23 crossing of the Third Branch of the White River is a 35-ft-long, one-lane bridge consisting of one 31-foot steel beam span (Vermont Agency of Transportation, written communication, August 26, 1994). The bridge is supported by vertical, concrete abutments with wingwalls. The channel is skewed approximately 10 degrees to the opening while the opening-skew-to-roadway is 10 degrees.

The only scour protection measures in place at the site were type-1 stone fill (less than 12 inches diameter) along the upstream right bank, upstream right wingwall, and right abutment. Retaining walls are in place along the upstream left bank up to the upstream end of the upstream left wingwall and both downstream banks with the left bank wall extending from the downstream left wingwall. Additional details describing conditions at the site are included in the Level II Summary and Appendices D and E.

Scour depths and rock rip-rap sizes were computed using the general guidelines described in Hydraulic Engineering Circular 18 (Richardson and others, 1995).

Total scour at a highway crossing is comprised of three components: 1) long-term streambed degradation; 2) contraction scour (due to accelerated flow caused by a reduction in flow area at a bridge) and; 3) local scour (caused by accelerated flow around piers and abutments). Total scour is the sum of the three components. Equations are available to compute scour depths for contraction and local scour and a summary of the results of these computations follows.

Contraction scour for all modelled flows ranged from 0 to 0.4 ft. The worst-case contraction scour occurred at the incipient overtopping discharge. Abutment scour ranged from 9.8 to 13.9 ft. The worst-case abutment scour occurred at the 100-year discharge. Additional information on scour depths and depths to armoring are included in the section titled "Scour Results". Scoured-streambed elevations, based on the calculated depths, are presented in tables 1 and 2. A cross-section of the scour computed at the bridge is presented in figure 8. Scour depths were calculated assuming an infinite depth of erosive material and a homogeneous particle-size distribution.

It is generally accepted that the Froehlich equation (abutment scour) gives "excessively conservative estimates of scour depths" (Richardson and others, 1995, p. 47). Usually, computed scour depths are evaluated in combination with other information including (but not limited to) historical performance during flood events, the geomorphic stability assessment, existing scour protection measures, and the results of the hydraulic analyses. Therefore, scour depths adopted by VTAOT may differ from the computed values documented herein.

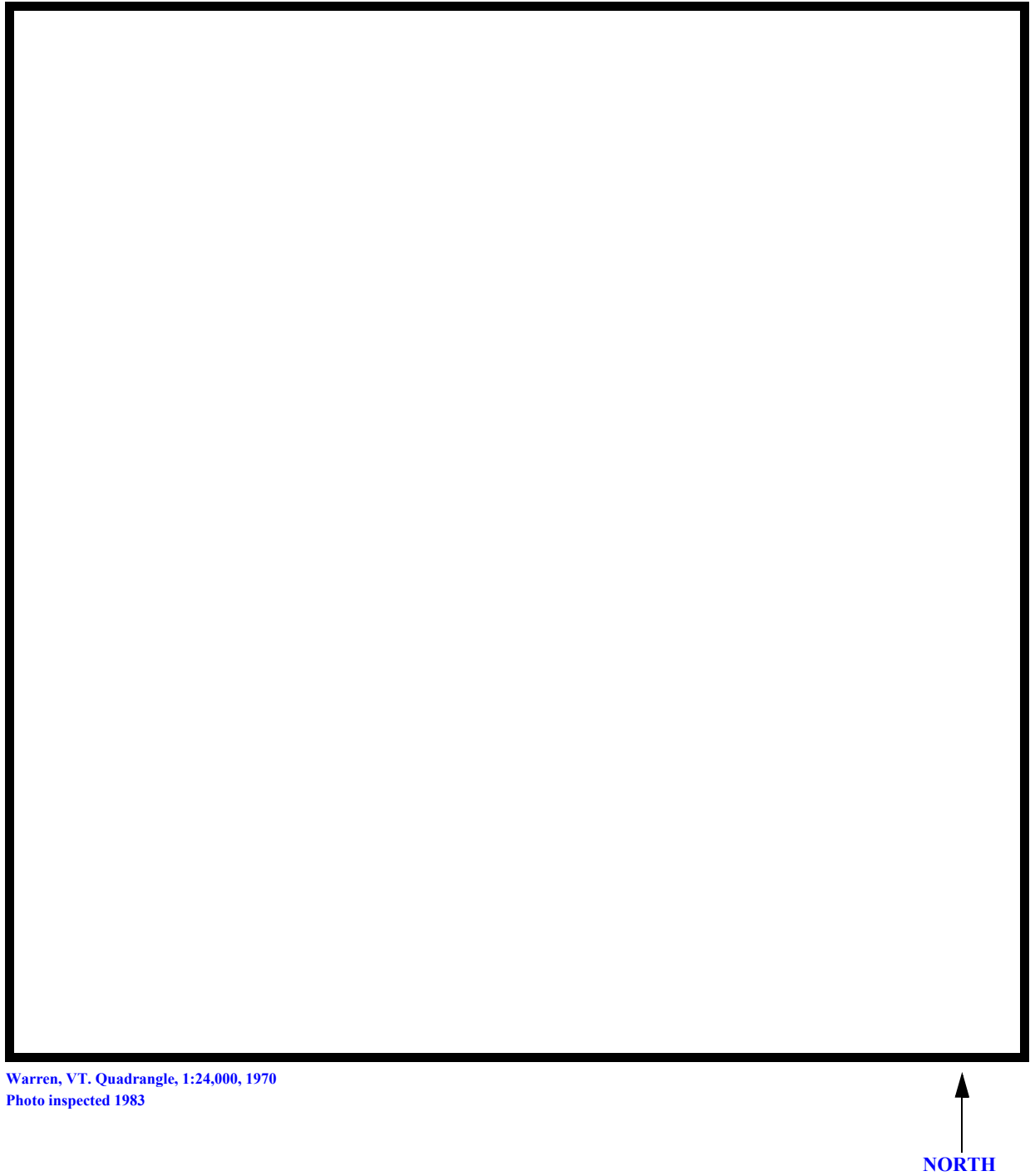
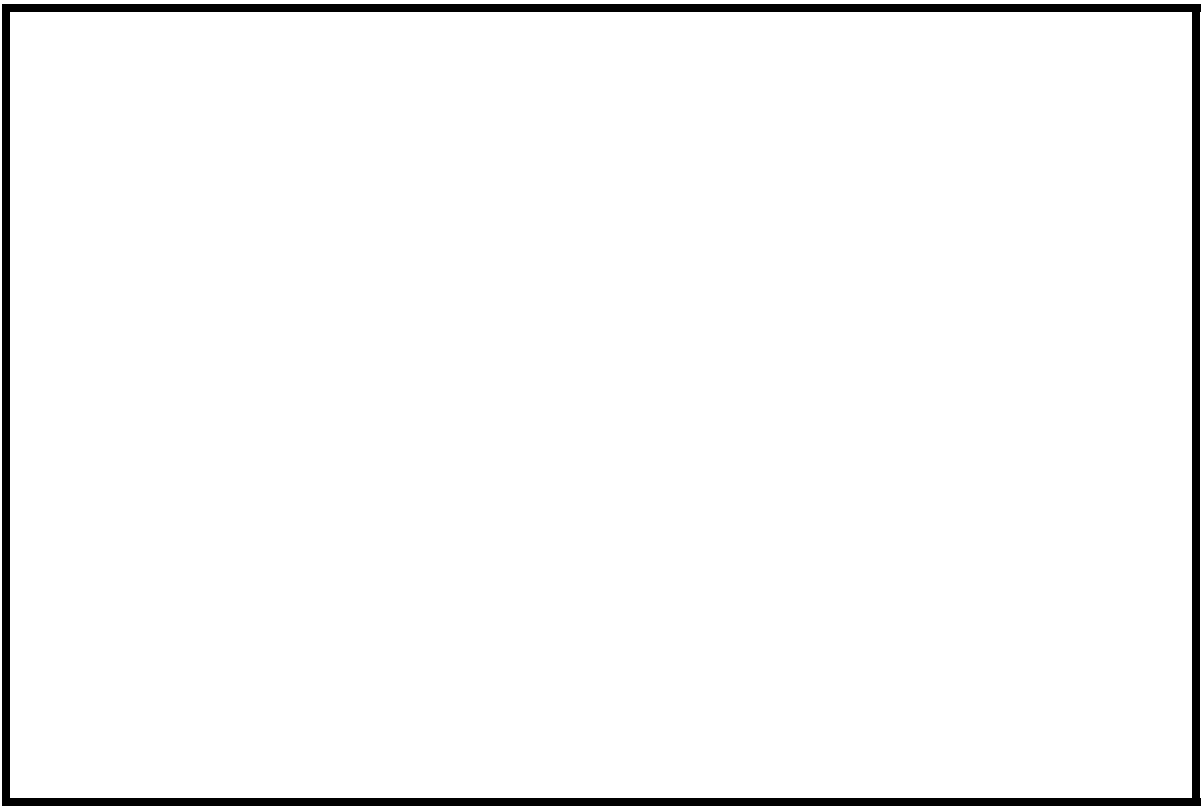
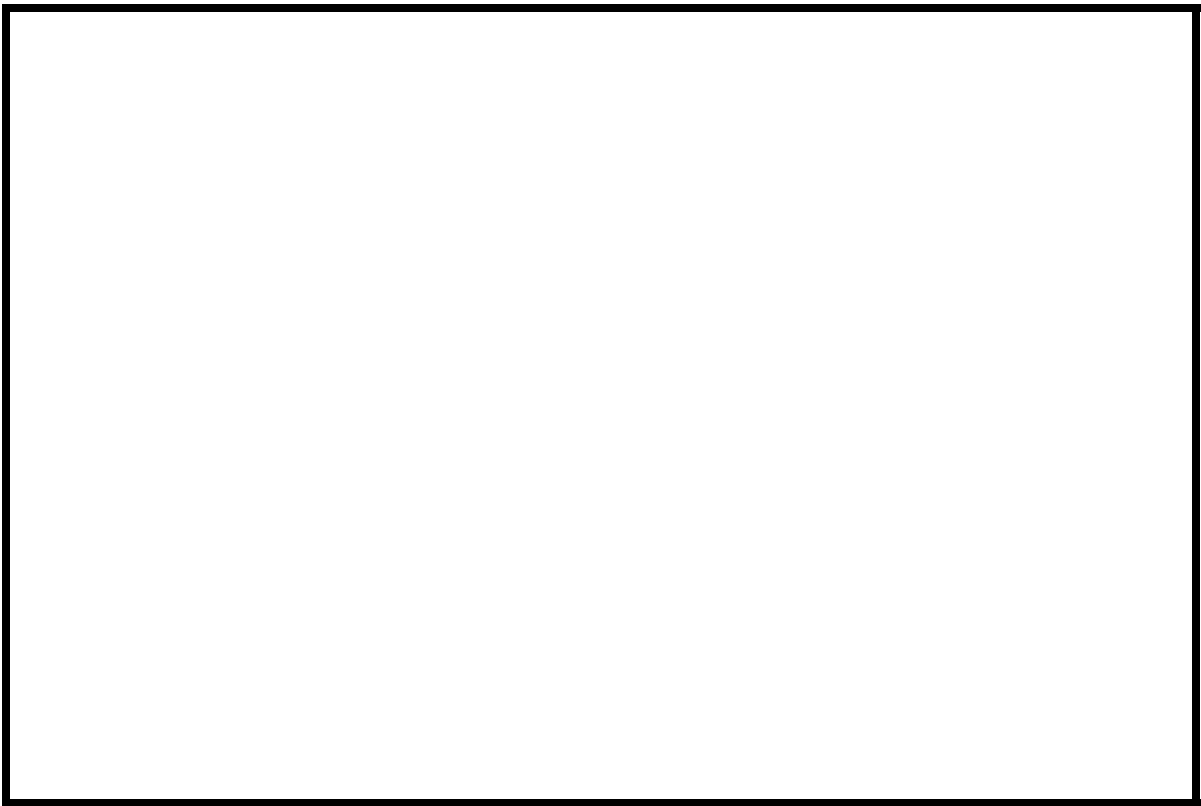
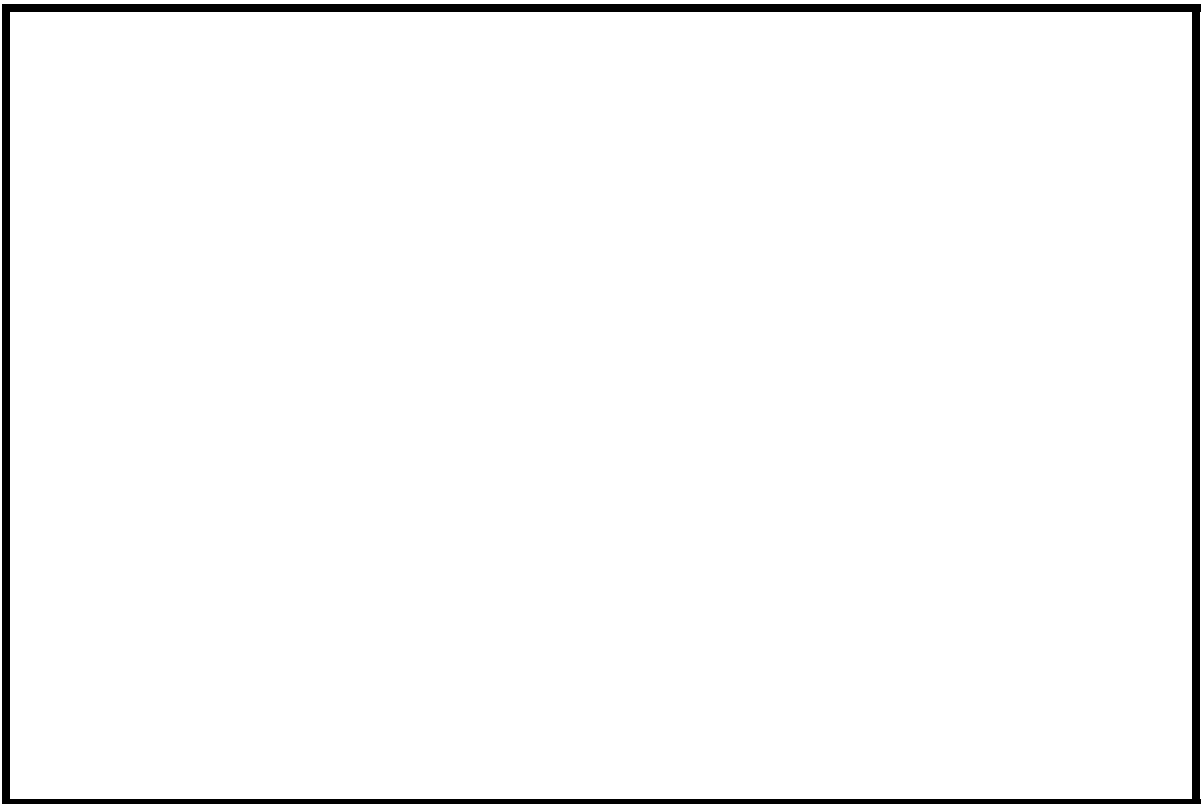
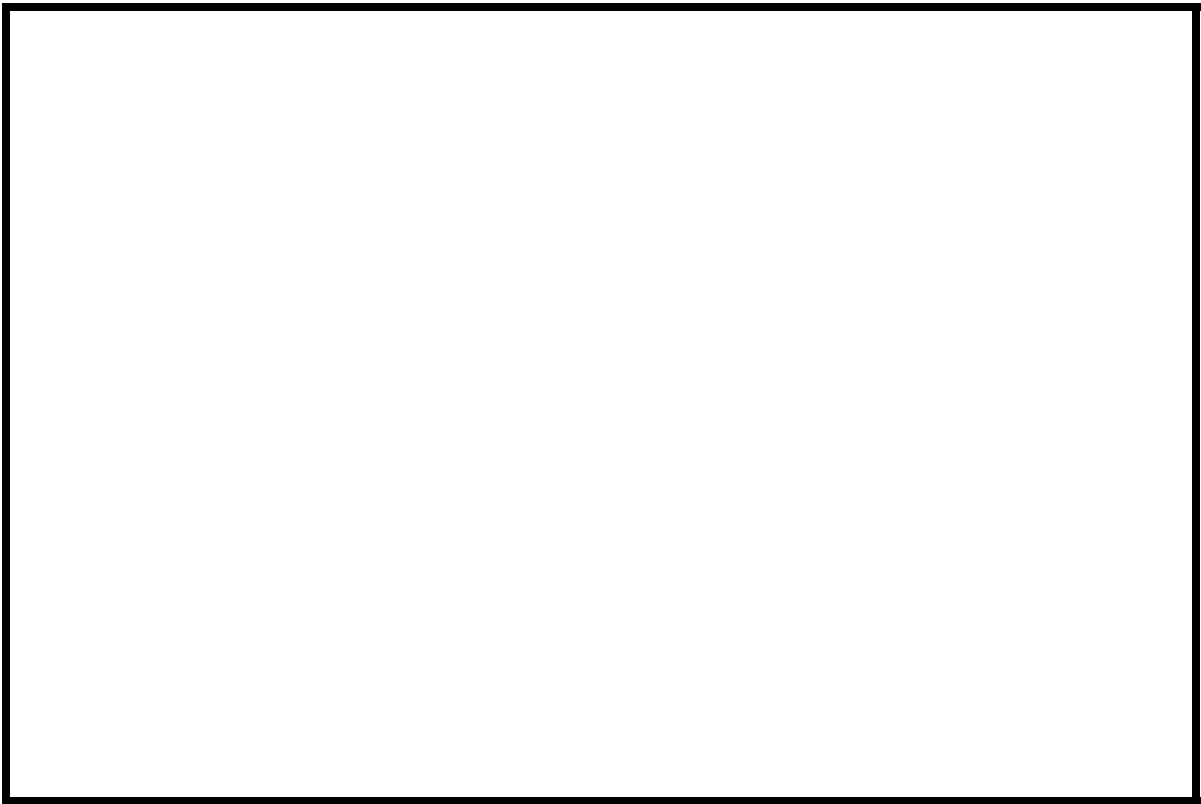


Figure 1. Location of study area on USGS 1:24,000 scale map.

Figure 2. Location of study area on Vermont Agency of Transportation town highway map.





LEVEL II SUMMARY

Structure Number GRNVTH00230015 **Stream** Third Branch of the White River
County Addison **Road** TH 23 **District** 04

Description of Bridge

Bridge length 35 **ft** **Bridge width** 12.3 **ft** **Max span length** 31 **ft**
Alignment of bridge to road (on curve or straight) Straight
Abutment type Vertical **Embankment type** Sloping
Stone fill on abutment? Yes **Date of inspection** 10/21/94
Description of stone fill Type-1, along US right bank, US right wingwall, and right abutment.
Retaining walls are along US left bank up to the US end of the US left wingwall and both DS
banks with the left bank wall extending from the DS left wingwall.
Abutments and wingwalls are concrete.

Is bridge skewed to flood flow according to Yes **survey?** 10
Angle
There is a mild channel bend in the upstream reach.

Debris accumulation on bridge at time of Level I or Level II site visit:

	Date of inspection	Percent of channel blocked horizontally	Percent of channel blocked vertically
Level I	<u>10/21/94</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>
Level II	<u>10/21/94</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>

Potential for debris Moderate. There is some debris caught on a tree on the left bank upstream. The upstream banks are unstable with trees lining the channel.

A side bar begins under the bridge extending downstream along the left abutment and left bank
Describe any features near or at the bridge that may affect flow (include observation date) 10/21/94.

Description of the Geomorphic Setting

General topography The channel is located within a moderate relief valley with a narrow flood plain and steep valley walls on both sides.

Geomorphic conditions at bridge site: downstream (DS), upstream (US)

Date of inspection 10/21/94

DS left: Gradually sloped channel bank to a narrow gradually sloped flood plain

DS right: Steep channel bank to a narrow gradually sloped flood plain

US left: Moderately sloped channel bank to a narrow gradually sloped flood plain

US right: Moderately sloped bank

Description of the Channel

<p>Average top width <u>42</u></p> <p style="text-align: center;"><small>#</small></p> <p><u>Cobbles</u></p>	<p>Average depth <u>4</u></p> <p style="text-align: center;"><small>#</small></p> <p><u>Cobbles</u></p>
--	---

Predominant bed material **Bank material** Sinuuous and wider at bends with irregular point and lateral bars and semi-alluvial channel boundaries.

Vegetative cover Trees and brush

DS left: Brush and multiple homes on the bank

DS right: Trees and brush on the bank with short grass on the flood plain

US left: Trees and brush on the bank with railroad on bank

US right: No

Do banks appear stable? The banks in the immediate vicinity of the bridge are protected by walls. A cut bank was noted along the upstream left bank 10/21/94.

None -- 10/21/94

Describe any obstructions in channel and date of observation.

Hydrology

Drainage area 23.6 mi^2

Percentage of drainage area in physiographic provinces: (approximate)

Physiographic province	Percent of drainage area
<u>Green Mountain</u>	<u>100</u>

Is drainage area considered rural or urban? Rural Describe any significant urbanization: There are a couple houses on the downstream right overbank area

Is there a USGS gage on the stream of interest? No

USGS gage description -

USGS gage number -

Gage drainage area - mi^2 No

Is there a lake/p -

Calculated Discharges	
<u>4,100</u>	<u>5,100</u>
Q_{100}	Q_{500}
ft^3/s	ft^3/s

The 100- year discharge is based on values from the VTAOT database and those computed by use of several empirical methods (Potter, 1957a&b; Johnson and Tasker, 1974; Benson, 1962; FHWA, 1983; Talbot, 1887; Richardson and others, 1993). The 500-year discharge is based on an extrapolation of the empirical relationship flood frequency curves and that of the VTAOT database values (VTAOT, written communication, May 4, 1995). VTAOT database values were from another site downstream.

Description of the Water-Surface Profile Model (WSPRO) Analysis

Datum for WSPRO analysis (USGS survey, sea level, VTAOT plans) USGS survey

Datum tie between USGS survey and VTAOT plans None

Description of reference marks used to determine USGS datum. RM1 is the center of a chiseled square on top of the DS end of the right abutment (elev. 496.86 ft, arbitrary survey datum). RM2 is a chiseled square on top of the US end of the right abutment (elev. 496.75ft, arbitrary survey datum).

Cross-Sections Used in WSPRO Analysis

¹ <i>Cross-section</i>	<i>Section Reference Distance (SRD) in feet</i>	² <i>Cross-section development</i>	<i>Comments</i>
EXITX	-29	1	Exit section
FULLV	0	2	Downstream Full-valley section (Templated from EXITX)
BRIDG	0	1	Bridge section
RDWAY	9	1	Road Grade section
APPRO	51	1	Approach section

¹ For location of cross-sections see plan-view sketch included with Level I field form, Appendix E.
For more detail on how cross-sections were developed see WSPRO input file.

Data and Assumptions Used in WSPRO Model

Hydraulic analyses of the reach were done by use of the Federal Highway Administration's WSPRO step-backwater computer program (Shearman and others, 1986, and Shearman, 1990). The analyses reported herein reflect conditions existing at the site at the time of the study. Furthermore, in the development of the model it was necessary to assume no accumulation of debris or ice at the site. Results of the hydraulic model are presented in the Bridge Hydraulic Summary, Appendix B, and figure 7.

Channel roughness factors (Manning's "n") used in the hydraulic model were estimated using field inspections at each cross section following the general guidelines described by Arcement, Jr. and Schneider (1989). Final adjustments to the values were made during the modelling of the reach. Channel "n" values for the reach ranged from 0.035 to 0.046, and overbank "n" values ranged from 0.035 to 0.065.

Normal depth at the exit section (EXITX) was assumed as the starting water surface. This depth was computed by use of the slope-conveyance method outlined in the user's manual for WSPRO (Shearman, 1990). The slope used was 0.0128 ft/ft which was measured from channel thalweg points surveyed at and downstream of the exit section.

The approach section was surveyed one bridge length upstream of the upstream face as recommended by Shearman and others (1986). This approach also provides a consistent method for determining scour variables.

For the 500-year discharge, WSPRO assumes a critical depth at the exit section. A supercritical model was developed for the discharge. Analyzing both the supercritical and subcritical profiles for the discharge, it can be determined that the water surface profile does pass through critical depth at the exit. Thus, the assumption of critical depth at the exit is a satisfactory solution.

Bridge Hydraulics Summary

Average bridge embankment elevation 498.5 ft
 Average low steel elevation 497.2 ft

100-year discharge 4,100 ft³/s
 Water-surface elevation in bridge opening 497.5 ft
 Road overtopping? Yes Discharge over road 1756 ft/s
 Area of flow in bridge opening 236 ft²
 Average velocity in bridge opening 9.8 ft/s
 Maximum WSPRO tube velocity at bridge 11.6 ft/s

Water-surface elevation at Approach section with bridge 500.6
 Water-surface elevation at Approach section without bridge 499.7
 Amount of backwater caused by bridge 0.9 ft

500-year discharge 5,100 ft³/s
 Water-surface elevation in bridge opening 497.5 ft
 Road overtopping? Yes Discharge over road 2960 ft/s
 Area of flow in bridge opening 236 ft²
 Average velocity in bridge opening 9.1 ft/s
 Maximum WSPRO tube velocity at bridge 10.8 ft/s

Water-surface elevation at Approach section with bridge 501.4
 Water-surface elevation at Approach section without bridge 500.6
 Amount of backwater caused by bridge 0.8 ft

Incipient overtopping discharge 2,220 ft³/s
 Water-surface elevation in bridge opening 495.0 ft
 Area of flow in bridge opening 176 ft²
 Average velocity in bridge opening 12.6 ft/s
 Maximum WSPRO tube velocity at bridge 15.5 ft/s

Water-surface elevation at Approach section with bridge 497.3
 Water-surface elevation at Approach section without bridge 496.9
 Amount of backwater caused by bridge 0.4 ft

Scour Analysis Summary

Special Conditions or Assumptions Made in Scour Analysis

Scour depths were computed using the general guidelines described in Hydraulic Engineering Circular 18 (Richardson and others, 1995). Scour depths were calculated assuming an infinite depth of erosive material and a homogeneous particle-size distribution. The results of the scour analysis are presented in tables 1 and 2 and a graph of the scour depths is presented in figure 8.

Contraction scour was computed by use of the Chang pressure-flow scour equation (Richardson and others, 1995, p. 145-146) for the 100-year and 500-year discharges. For these modelled discharges, there was orifice flow at the bridge. Contraction scour at bridges with orifice flow is best estimated by use of the Chang pressure-flow scour equation (oral communication, J. Sterling Jones, October 4, 1996). The results of Laursen's clear-water contraction scour equation (Richardson and others, 1995, p. 32, equation 20) were also computed for the 100-year and 500-year discharges and can be found in appendix F. Contraction scour was computed by use of the clear-water contraction scour equation (Richardson and others, 1995, p. 32, equation 20) for the incipient road-overflow discharge. For contraction scour computations using the Laursen's equation, the average depth in the contracted section (AREA/TOPWIDTH) is subtracted from the depth of flow computed by the scour equation (Y2) to determine the actual amount of scour. In this case, the incipient road-overflow model resulted in the worst case contraction scour with a scour depth of 0.4 ft. The incipient road-overflow model resulted in the worst case total scour with depths of 10.7 and 13.4, respectively for the left and right abutment. The results of the streambed armoring computations suggest that the depth of contraction scour will not be limited by armoring.

Abutment scour was computed by use of the Froehlich equation (Richardson and others, 1995, p. 48, equation 28). Variables for the Froehlich equation include the Froude number of the flow approaching the embankments, the length of the embankment blocking flow, and the depth of flow approaching the embankment less any roadway overtopping.

Scour Results

<i>Contraction scour:</i>	<i>100-yr discharge</i>	<i>500-yr discharge</i>	<i>Incipient overtopping discharge</i>
	<i>(Scour depths in feet)</i>		

Main channel

<i>Live-bed scour</i>	--	--	--
	0	0	0.4
<i>Clear-water scour</i>	1.7	1.1	20.6
<i>Depth to armoring</i>	--	--	--
<i>Left overbank</i>	--	--	--
<i>Right overbank</i>	--	--	--

Local scour:

<i>Abutment scour</i>	9.8	10.4	10.3
<i>Left abutment</i>	13.9	13.6	13.0
<i>Right abutment</i>			
<i>Pier scour</i>	--	--	--
<i>Pier 1</i>	--	--	--
<i>Pier 2</i>	--	--	--
<i>Pier 3</i>	--	--	--

Rock Riprap Sizing

	<i>100-yr discharge</i>	<i>500-yr discharge</i>	<i>Incipient overtopping discharge</i>
	<i>(D₅₀ in feet)</i>		
<i>Abutments:</i>	1.9	1.6	2.6
<i>Left abutment</i>	1.9	1.6	2.6
<i>Right abutment</i>	--	--	--
<i>Piers:</i>	--	--	--
<i>Pier 1</i>	--	--	--
<i>Pier 2</i>	--	--	--

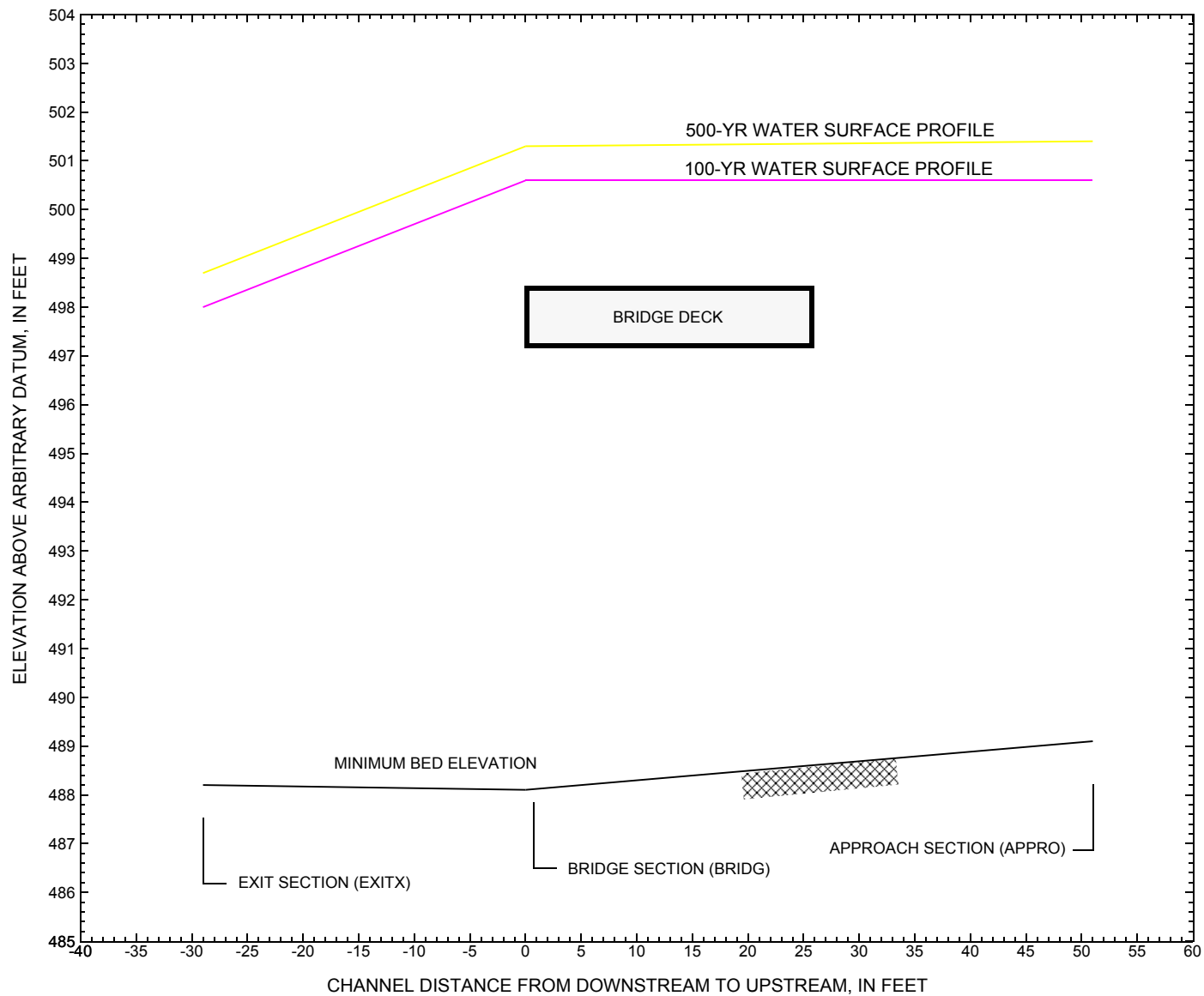


Figure 7. Water-surface profiles for the 100- and 500-yr discharges at structure [GRNVTH00230015](#) on town highway 23, crossing [the Third Branch of the White River, Granville, Vermont](#).

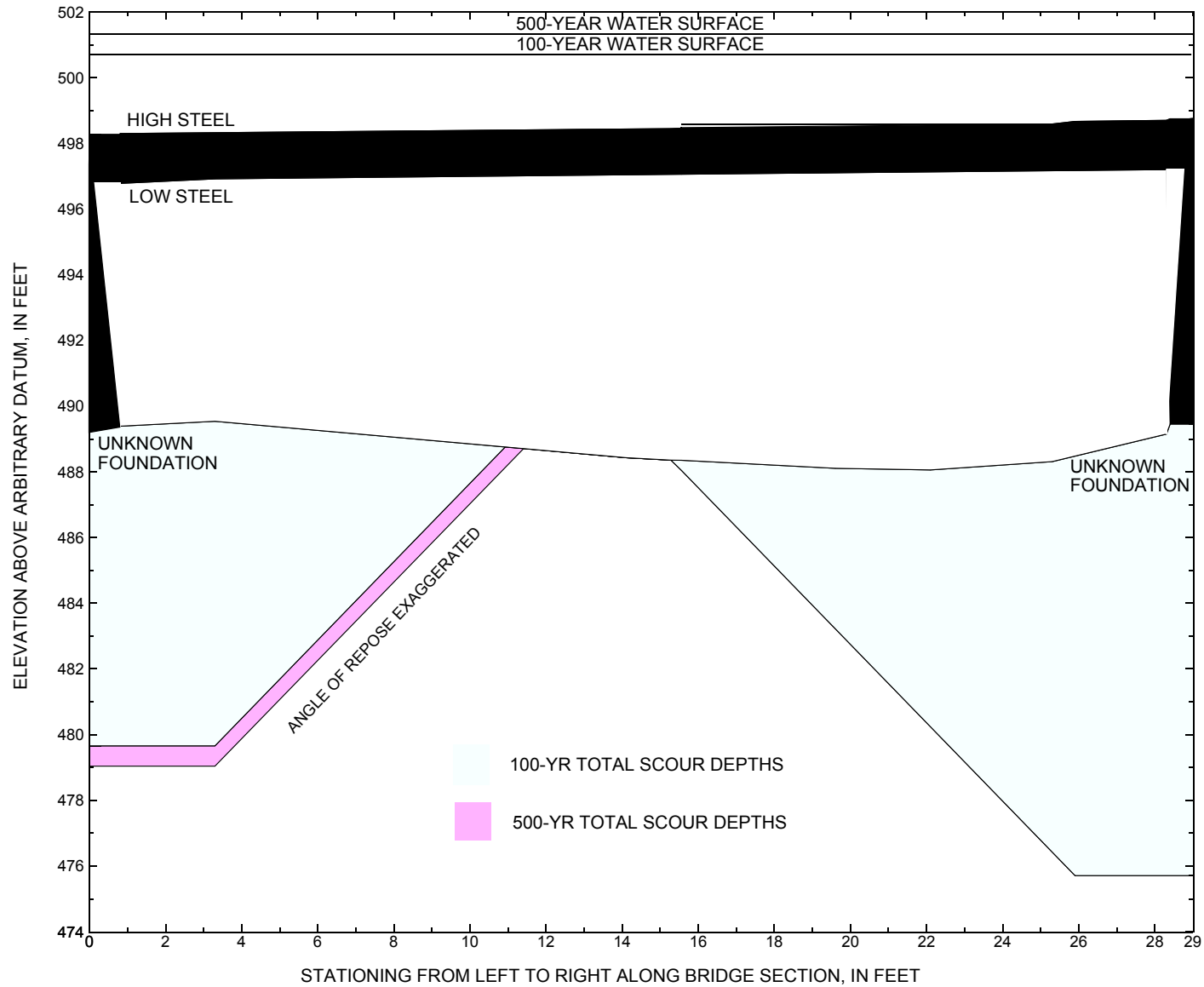


Figure 8. Scour elevations for the 100-yr and 500-yr discharges at structure [GRNVTH00230015](#) on town highway 23, crossing [the Third Branch of the White River, Granville, Vermont](#).

Table 1. Remaining footing/pile depth at abutments for the 100-year discharge at structure [GRNVTH00230015](#) on [Town Highway 23](#), crossing [the Third Branch of the White River, Granville](#), Vermont.

[VTAOT, Vermont Agency of Transportation; --, no data]

Description	Station ¹	VTAOT minimum low-chord elevation (feet)	Surveyed minimum low-chord elevation ² (feet)	Bottom of footing elevation ² (feet)	Channel elevation at abutment/pier ² (feet)	Contraction scour depth (feet)	Abutment scour depth (feet)	Pier scour depth (feet)	Depth of total scour (feet)	Elevation of scour ² (feet)	Remaining footing/pile depth (feet)
100-yr. discharge is 4,100 cubic-feet per second											
Left abutment	0.0	--	496.8	--	489.4	0.0	9.8	--	9.8	479.6	--
Right abutment	29.0	--	497.5	--	489.5	0.0	13.9	--	13.9	475.6	--

¹. Measured along the face of the most constricting side of the bridge.

². Arbitrary datum for this study.

Table 2. Remaining footing/pile depth at abutments for the 500-year discharge at structure [GRNVTH00230015](#) on [Town Highway 23](#), crossing [the Third Branch of the White River, Granville](#), Vermont.

[VTAOT, Vermont Agency of Transportation; --, no data]

Description	Station ¹	VTAOT minimum low-chord elevation (feet)	Surveyed minimum low-chord elevation ² (feet)	Bottom of footing elevation ² (feet)	Channel elevation at abutment/pier ² (feet)	Contraction scour depth (feet)	Abutment scour depth (feet)	Pier scour depth (feet)	Depth of total scour (feet)	Elevation of scour ² (feet)	Remaining footing/pile depth (feet)
500-yr. discharge is 5,100 cubic-feet per second											
Left abutment	0.0	--	496.8	--	489.4	0.0	10.4	--	10.4	479.0	--
Right abutment	29.0	--	497.5	--	489.5	0.0	13.6	--	13.6	475.9	--

¹. Measured along the face of the most constricting side of the bridge.

². Arbitrary datum for this study.

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- U.S. Geological Survey, [1970, Warren, Vermont 7.5 Minute Series quadrangle map: U.S. Geological Survey Topographic Maps, Photoinspected 1983, Scale 1:24,000.](#)

APPENDIX A:

WSPRO INPUT FILE

WSPRO INPUT FILE

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T1      U.S. Geological Survey WSPRO Input File grnv015.wsp
T2      Hydraulic analysis for structure GRNVTH00230015   Date: 19-APR-96
T3      Town Highway 23 Bridge Over the 3rd Branch White River, Granville MAI
Q        4100.0    5100.0    2220.0
SK       0.0128    0.0128    0.0128
*
J3       6 29 30 552 553 551 5 16 17 13 3 * 15 14 23 21 11 12 4 7 3
*
XS      EXITX    -29
GR      -137.5, 507.00    -130.8, 498.89    -117.6, 498.90    -66.2, 498.89
GR      -30.2, 497.68    -15.0, 495.40    -5.9, 493.13    -0.7, 492.14
GR       0.0, 490.81     12.1, 489.20     18.4, 488.45     22.9, 488.17
GR      24.7, 488.39     29.7, 489.29     31.2, 490.14     31.2, 493.31
GR      31.6, 495.72     34.8, 497.66     52.6, 498.06     60.4, 499.46
GR      70.1, 502.62     99.0, 505.07
N        0.035          0.045          0.035
SA       -30.2          34.8
*
XS      FULLV    0 * * * 0.007
*
BR      BRIDG    0 497.15    10.0
GR       0.0, 496.78     0.8, 489.36     3.3, 489.54     14.1, 488.43
GR      19.6, 488.11     22.1, 488.06     25.3, 488.31     28.3, 489.15
GR      28.4, 489.46     29.0, 496.89     29.0, 497.52     0.0, 496.78
*
*          BRTYPE  BRWDTH          WWANGL    WWWID
CD         1      26.0 * *      64.0      3.9
N        0.035
*
*          SRD      EMBWID    IPAVE
XR      RDWAY    9      12.0      2
GR      -137.6, 507.00    -128.4, 498.89    -114.8, 498.90    -63.2, 498.89
GR      -20.9, 498.68     0.0, 498.27     28.7, 498.82     61.8, 501.12
GR      90.0, 505.07     108.6, 504.28     140.8, 509.04
*
AS      APPRO    51          0.
GR      -143.5, 507.00    -125.7, 498.89    -112.3, 498.90    -64.7, 498.89
GR      -60.0, 498.26     -7.5, 495.61     -6.8, 492.92     -3.2, 490.84
GR       3.1, 490.32     7.9, 489.25     12.1, 489.11     12.6, 489.14
GR      14.8, 490.27     16.4, 489.29     24.5, 490.05     31.4, 490.31
GR      39.7, 494.22     45.8, 498.18     51.7, 498.27     61.6, 503.24
GR      69.4, 504.92     80.2, 504.11     88.7, 502.61     106.7, 510.15
N        0.041          0.046          0.065          0.025
SA       -7.5          39.7          61.6
*
HP 1 BRIDG    497.52 1 497.52
HP 2 BRIDG    497.52 * * 2317
HP 2 RDWAY    500.59 * * 1756
HP 1 APPRO    500.62 1 500.62
HP 2 APPRO    500.62 * * 4100
*
HP 1 BRIDG    497.52 1 497.52
HP 2 BRIDG    497.52 * * 2140
HP 2 RDWAY    501.31 * * 2960
HP 1 APPRO    501.45 1 501.45
HP 2 APPRO    501.45 * * 5100
*

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APPENDIX B:

WSPRO OUTPUT FILE

WSPRO OUTPUT FILE

U.S. Geological Survey WSPRO Input File grnv015.wsp

Hydraulic analysis for structure GRNVTH00230015 Date: 19-APR-96

Town Highway 23 Bridge Over the 3rd Branch White River, Granville MAI

*** RUN DATE & TIME: 05-22-96 09:46

CROSS-SECTION PROPERTIES: ISEQ = 3; SECID = BRIDG; SRD = 0.

WSEL	SA#	AREA	K	TOPW	WETP	ALPH	LEW	REW	QCR
	1	236	22176	0	72				0
497.52		236	22176	0	72	1.00	0	29	0

VELOCITY DISTRIBUTION: ISEQ = 3; SECID = BRIDG; SRD = 0.

WSEL	LEW	REW	AREA	K	Q	VEL
497.52	0.0	29.0	235.7	22176.	2317.	9.83

X STA.	0.0	3.2	4.9	6.6	8.1	9.5
A(I)	20.3	12.9	12.3	11.5	11.1	
V(I)	5.70	9.00	9.40	10.03	10.47	

X STA.	9.5	10.8	12.1	13.3	14.5	15.7
A(I)	10.8	10.7	10.4	10.1	10.2	
V(I)	10.73	10.83	11.18	11.51	11.36	

X STA.	15.7	16.8	18.0	19.1	20.2	21.3
A(I)	10.0	10.1	10.0	10.0	10.2	
V(I)	11.61	11.48	11.64	11.59	11.39	

X STA.	21.3	22.5	23.6	24.9	26.3	29.0
A(I)	10.4	10.7	11.3	12.5	20.3	
V(I)	11.19	10.82	10.21	9.26	5.70	

VELOCITY DISTRIBUTION: ISEQ = 4; SECID = RDWAY; SRD = 9.

WSEL	LEW	REW	AREA	K	Q	VEL
500.59	-130.3	54.2	313.9	17604.	1756.	5.59

X STA.	-130.3	-119.8	-111.2	-102.4	-93.9	-85.3
A(I)	16.2	14.6	14.8	14.4	14.7	
V(I)	5.42	6.00	5.95	6.09	5.98	

X STA.	-85.3	-76.8	-68.2	-59.7	-51.5	-43.5
A(I)	14.4	14.6	14.5	14.3	14.2	
V(I)	6.10	6.03	6.07	6.14	6.19	

X STA.	-43.5	-35.8	-27.9	-18.9	-10.7	-3.3
A(I)	13.9	14.7	17.2	16.7	16.1	
V(I)	6.30	5.98	5.11	5.27	5.45	

X STA.	-3.3	3.3	10.7	18.7	28.2	54.2
A(I)	15.0	16.2	16.3	17.8	23.4	
V(I)	5.83	5.42	5.37	4.93	3.76	

CROSS-SECTION PROPERTIES: ISEQ = 5; SECID = APPRO; SRD = 51.

WSEL	SA#	AREA	K	TOPW	WETP	ALPH	LEW	REW	QCR
	1	312	21101	122	122				2826
	2	476	68050	47	51				8589
	3	47	1983	17	18				442
500.62		835	91134	186	192	1.37	-128	56	8573

VELOCITY DISTRIBUTION: ISEQ = 5; SECID = APPRO; SRD = 51.

WSEL	LEW	REW	AREA	K	Q	VEL
500.62	-129.5	56.4	834.6	91134.	4100.	4.91

X STA.	-129.5	-74.9	-42.9	-26.3	-14.0	-4.5
A(I)	90.9	74.9	60.6	53.8	54.5	
V(I)	2.25	2.74	3.38	3.81	3.76	

X STA.	-4.5	-0.9	2.2	5.2	7.8	10.4
A(I)	35.0	32.1	30.5	29.7	28.8	
V(I)	5.86	6.39	6.72	6.91	7.13	

X STA.	10.4	12.8	15.8	18.3	21.0	23.7
A(I)	28.2	31.9	28.6	29.3	29.2	
V(I)	7.28	6.42	7.17	7.00	7.03	

X STA.	23.7	26.5	29.4	32.5	36.4	56.4
A(I)	30.0	30.3	31.0	35.2	70.0	
V(I)	6.84	6.76	6.62	5.82	2.93	

WSPRO OUTPUT FILE (continued)

U.S. Geological Survey WSPRO Input File grnv015.wsp

Hydraulic analysis for structure GRNVTH00230015 Date: 19-APR-96

Town Highway 23 Bridge Over the 3rd Branch White River, Granville MAI

*** RUN DATE & TIME: 05-22-96 09:46

CROSS-SECTION PROPERTIES: ISEQ = 3; SECID = BRIDG; SRD = 0.

WSEL	SA#	AREA	K	TOPW	WETP	ALPH	LEW	REW	QCR
	1	236	22176	0	72				0
497.52		236	22176	0	72	1.00	0	29	0

VELOCITY DISTRIBUTION: ISEQ = 3; SECID = BRIDG; SRD = 0.

WSEL	LEW	REW	AREA	K	Q	VEL
497.52	0.0	29.0	235.7	22176.	2140.	9.08

X STA.	0.0	3.2	4.9	6.6	8.1	9.5
A(I)	20.3	12.9	12.3	11.5	11.1	
V(I)	5.27	8.32	8.68	9.26	9.67	

X STA.	9.5	10.8	12.1	13.3	14.5	15.7
A(I)	10.8	10.7	10.4	10.1	10.2	
V(I)	9.91	10.00	10.32	10.63	10.50	

X STA.	15.7	16.8	18.0	19.1	20.2	21.3
A(I)	10.0	10.1	10.0	10.0	10.2	
V(I)	10.72	10.61	10.75	10.70	10.52	

X STA.	21.3	22.5	23.6	24.9	26.3	29.0
A(I)	10.4	10.7	11.3	12.5	20.3	
V(I)	10.33	9.99	9.43	8.55	5.26	

VELOCITY DISTRIBUTION: ISEQ = 4; SECID = RDWAY; SRD = 9.

WSEL	LEW	REW	AREA	K	Q	VEL
501.31	-131.1	63.2	450.7	31278.	2960.	6.57

X STA.	-131.1	-120.0	-111.4	-103.0	-94.3	-86.0
A(I)	23.7	20.6	20.2	21.0	20.2	
V(I)	6.24	7.17	7.33	7.05	7.31	

X STA.	-86.0	-77.5	-69.1	-60.6	-52.4	-44.4
A(I)	20.4	20.3	20.6	20.2	19.9	
V(I)	7.26	7.28	7.20	7.33	7.44	

X STA.	-44.4	-36.5	-28.6	-19.1	-10.3	-2.5
A(I)	20.0	20.3	24.8	24.2	22.9	
V(I)	7.39	7.27	5.96	6.12	6.45	

X STA.	-2.5	5.3	13.5	22.6	32.9	63.2
A(I)	23.3	23.3	24.7	25.3	34.6	
V(I)	6.35	6.36	5.99	5.85	4.27	

CROSS-SECTION PROPERTIES: ISEQ = 5; SECID = APPRO; SRD = 51.

WSEL	SA#	AREA	K	TOPW	WETP	ALPH	LEW	REW	QCR
	1	414	33468	124	124				4289
	2	516	77630	47	51				9669
	3	61	2925	18	20				633
501.45		990	114023	189	196	1.31	-130	58	11212

VELOCITY DISTRIBUTION: ISEQ = 5; SECID = APPRO; SRD = 51.

WSEL	LEW	REW	AREA	K	Q	VEL
501.45	-131.3	58.0	990.3	114023.	5100.	5.15

X STA.	-131.3	-93.2	-60.7	-41.3	-27.0	-16.0
A(I)	90.3	84.1	70.6	64.3	56.5	
V(I)	2.83	3.03	3.61	3.96	4.52	

X STA.	-16.0	-5.6	-1.4	2.1	5.3	8.2
A(I)	63.5	43.1	37.6	36.9	34.4	
V(I)	4.02	5.92	6.78	6.92	7.41	

X STA.	8.2	11.0	13.9	17.0	19.9	22.8
A(I)	34.1	35.0	37.1	33.8	34.8	
V(I)	7.47	7.29	6.87	7.55	7.34	

X STA.	22.8	26.0	29.0	32.5	36.8	58.0
A(I)	35.7	34.9	37.8	41.9	83.9	
V(I)	7.15	7.30	6.74	6.08	3.04	

WSPRO OUTPUT FILE (continued)

U.S. Geological Survey WSPRO Input File grnv015.wsp

Hydraulic analysis for structure GRNVTH00230015 Date: 19-APR-96

Town Highway 23 Bridge Over the 3rd Branch White River, Granville MAI

*** RUN DATE & TIME: 05-22-96 09:46

CROSS-SECTION PROPERTIES: ISEQ = 3; SECID = BRIDG; SRD = 0.

WSEL	SA#	AREA	K	TOPW	WETP	ALPH	LEW	REW	QCR
	1	176	20435	28	39				2488
495.04		176	20435	28	39	1.00	0	29	2488

VELOCITY DISTRIBUTION: ISEQ = 3; SECID = BRIDG; SRD = 0.

WSEL	LEW	REW	AREA	K	Q	VEL
495.04	0.2	28.9	175.7	20435.	2220.	12.63
X STA.	0.2	3.4	5.3	6.8	8.3	9.7
A(I)	16.2	10.2	8.9	8.6	8.1	
V(I)	6.86	10.88	12.45	12.97	13.63	
X STA.	9.7	10.9	12.2	13.3	14.4	15.6
A(I)	7.8	7.7	7.4	7.2	7.3	
V(I)	14.32	14.46	14.92	15.36	15.18	
X STA.	15.6	16.6	17.7	18.8	19.8	20.9
A(I)	7.2	7.3	7.2	7.2	7.5	
V(I)	15.42	15.27	15.50	15.44	14.84	
X STA.	20.9	22.1	23.2	24.5	25.9	28.9
A(I)	7.7	8.0	8.5	9.7	16.2	
V(I)	14.47	13.90	13.12	11.50	6.83	

CROSS-SECTION PROPERTIES: ISEQ = 5; SECID = APPRO; SRD = 51.

WSEL	SA#	AREA	K	TOPW	WETP	ALPH	LEW	REW	QCR
	1	29	933	34	34				150
	2	320	35089	47	51				4732
	3	7	200	5	6				52
497.31		356	36222	86	91	1.13	-40	44	3881

VELOCITY DISTRIBUTION: ISEQ = 5; SECID = APPRO; SRD = 51.

WSEL	LEW	REW	AREA	K	Q	VEL
497.31	-41.2	44.5	356.2	36222.	2220.	6.23
X STA.	-41.2	-4.4	-1.3	1.3	3.6	5.8
A(I)	43.2	19.6	17.4	16.3	16.0	
V(I)	2.57	5.66	6.37	6.81	6.92	
X STA.	5.8	7.7	9.6	11.3	13.1	15.3
A(I)	15.0	14.7	14.2	14.6	16.1	
V(I)	7.41	7.53	7.84	7.58	6.90	
X STA.	15.3	17.2	19.1	21.0	23.0	25.1
A(I)	15.3	14.5	14.8	14.9	15.1	
V(I)	7.24	7.66	7.50	7.43	7.35	
X STA.	25.1	27.2	29.4	31.8	34.9	44.5
A(I)	15.4	15.7	16.8	18.6	27.7	
V(I)	7.19	7.05	6.62	5.96	4.01	

WSPRO OUTPUT FILE (continued)

U.S. Geological Survey WSPRO Input File grnv015.wsp
 Hydraulic analysis for structure GRNVTH00230015 Date: 19-APR-96
 Town Highway 23 Bridge Over the 3rd Branch White River, Granville MAI
 *** RUN DATE & TIME: 05-22-96 09:46

XSID:CODE	SRDL	LEW	AREA	VHD	HF	EGL	CRWS	Q	WSEL
SRD	FLEN	REW	K	ALPH	HO	ERR	FR#	VEL	
EXITX:XS	*****	-39	374	1.91	*****	499.93	497.20	4100	498.02
-28	*****	51	36213	1.02	*****	*****	0.96	10.97	

===125 FR# EXCEEDS FNTEST AT SECID "FULLV": TRIALS CONTINUED.
 FNTEST,FR#,WSEL,CRWS = 0.80 0.91 498.64 497.40

===110 WSEL NOT FOUND AT SECID "FULLV": REDUCED DELTAY.
 WSLIM1,WSLIM2,DELTAY = 497.52 507.20 0.50

===115 WSEL NOT FOUND AT SECID "FULLV": USED WSMIN = CRWS.
 WSLIM1,WSLIM2,CRWS = 497.52 507.20 497.40

FULLV:FV	29	-52	416	1.60	0.33	500.25	497.40	4100	498.64
0	29	55	41253	1.06	0.00	-0.01	0.91	9.86	

<<<<THE ABOVE RESULTS REFLECT "NORMAL" (UNCONSTRICTED) FLOW>>>>

===135 CONVEYANCE RATIO OUTSIDE OF RECOMMENDED LIMITS.
 "APPRO" KRATIO = 1.69

APPRO:AS	51	-126	667	0.83	0.30	500.54	*****	4100	499.71
51	51	55	69617	1.42	0.00	0.00	0.67	6.15	

<<<<THE ABOVE RESULTS REFLECT "NORMAL" (UNCONSTRICTED) FLOW>>>>

===255 ATTEMPTING FLOW CLASS 3 (6) SOLUTION.
 WS3N,LSEL = 498.64 497.15

<<<<RESULTS REFLECTING THE CONSTRICTED FLOW FOLLOW>>>>

XSID:CODE	SRDL	LEW	AREA	VHD	HF	EGL	CRWS	Q	WSEL
SRD	FLEN	REW	K	ALPH	HO	ERR	FR#	VEL	
BRIDG:BR	29	0	236	1.50	*****	499.02	494.75	2317	497.52
0	*****	29	22176	1.00	*****	*****	0.61	9.83	

TYPE	PPCD	FLOW	C	P/A	LSEL	BLEN	XLAB	XRAB
1.	****	6.	0.800	0.000	497.15	*****	*****	*****

XSID:CODE	SRD	FLEN	HF	VHD	EGL	ERR	Q	WSEL
RDWAY:RG	9.	39.	0.08	0.51	501.06	-0.01	1756.	500.59

	Q	WLEN	LEW	REW	DMAX	DAVG	VMAX	VAVG	HAVG	CAVG
LT:	1501.	146.	-130.	16.	2.3	1.8	6.7	5.6	2.3	3.0
RT:	255.	38.	16.	54.	2.0	1.2	5.9	5.4	1.7	3.0

XSID:CODE	SRDL	LEW	AREA	VHD	HF	EGL	CRWS	Q	WSEL
SRD	FLEN	REW	K	ALPH	HO	ERR	FR#	VEL	
APPRO:AS	25	-128	835	0.51	0.15	501.13	497.12	4100	500.62
51	29	56	91156	1.37	0.00	-0.01	0.48	4.91	

FIRST USER DEFINED TABLE.

XSID:CODE	SRD	LEW	REW	Q	K	AREA	VEL	WSEL
EXITX:XS	-29.	-40.	51.	4100.	36213.	374.	10.97	498.02
FULLV:FV	0.	-53.	55.	4100.	41253.	416.	9.86	498.64
BRIDG:BR	0.	0.	29.	2317.	22176.	236.	9.83	497.52
RDWAY:RG	9.	*****	1501.	1756.	*****	*****	2.00	500.59
APPRO:AS	51.	-129.	56.	4100.	91156.	835.	4.91	500.62

SECOND USER DEFINED TABLE.

XSID:CODE	CRWS	FR#	YMIN	YMAX	HF	HO	VHD	EGL	WSEL
EXITX:XS	497.20	0.96	488.17	507.00	*****	*****	1.91	499.93	498.02
FULLV:FV	497.40	0.91	488.37	507.20	0.33	0.00	1.60	500.25	498.64
BRIDG:BR	494.75	0.61	488.06	497.52	*****	*****	1.50	499.02	497.52
RDWAY:RG	*****	*****	498.27	509.04	0.08	*****	0.51	501.06	500.59
APPRO:AS	497.12	0.48	489.11	510.15	0.15	0.00	0.51	501.13	500.62

WSPRO OUTPUT FILE (continued)

U.S. Geological Survey WSPRO Input File grnv015.wsp
 Hydraulic analysis for structure GRNVTH00230015 Date: 19-APR-96
 Town Highway 23 Bridge Over the 3rd Branch White River, Granville MAI
 *** RUN DATE & TIME: 05-22-96 09:46

XSID:CODE	SRDL	LEW	AREA	VHD	HF	EGL	CRWS	Q	WSEL
SRD	FLEN	REW	K	ALPH	HO	ERR	FR#	VEL	
EXITX:XS	*****	-60	448	2.19	*****	500.92	498.63	5100	498.73
-28	*****	56	45041	1.09	*****	*****	1.07	11.38	

===125 FR# EXCEEDS FNTEST AT SECID "FULLV": TRIALS CONTINUED.
 FNTEST,FR#,WSEL,CRWS = 0.80 0.91 499.85 498.84

===110 WSEL NOT FOUND AT SECID "FULLV": REDUCED DELTAY.
 WSLIM1,WSLIM2,DELTAY = 498.23 507.20 0.50

===115 WSEL NOT FOUND AT SECID "FULLV": USED WSMIN = CRWS.
 WSLIM1,WSLIM2,CRWS = 498.23 507.20 498.84

FULLV:FV	29	-130	609	1.34	0.27	501.17	498.84	5100	499.84
0	29	61	60971	1.23	0.00	-0.02	0.92	8.37	

<<<<THE ABOVE RESULTS REFLECT "NORMAL" (UNCONSTRICTED) FLOW>>>>

===135 CONVEYANCE RATIO OUTSIDE OF RECOMMENDED LIMITS.
 "APPRO" KRATIO = 1.48

APPRO:AS	51	-128	828	0.81	0.24	501.39	*****	5100	500.58
51	51	56	90205	1.37	0.00	-0.02	0.60	6.16	

<<<<THE ABOVE RESULTS REFLECT "NORMAL" (UNCONSTRICTED) FLOW>>>>

===255 ATTEMPTING FLOW CLASS 3 (6) SOLUTION.
 WS3N,LSEL = 499.84 497.15

<<<<RESULTS REFLECTING THE CONSTRICTED FLOW FOLLOW>>>>

XSID:CODE	SRDL	LEW	AREA	VHD	HF	EGL	CRWS	Q	WSEL
SRD	FLEN	REW	K	ALPH	HO	ERR	FR#	VEL	
BRIDG:BR	29	0	236	1.28	*****	498.80	494.44	2140	497.52
0	*****	29	22176	1.00	*****	*****	0.56	9.08	

TYPE	PPCD	FLOW	C	P/A	LSEL	BLEN	XLAB	XRAB
1.	****	6.	0.800	0.000	497.15	*****	*****	*****

XSID:CODE	SRD	FLEN	HF	VHD	EGL	ERR	Q	WSEL
RDWAY:RG	9.	39.	0.08	0.54	501.91	0.00	2960.	501.31

	Q	WLEN	LEW	REW	DMAX	DAVG	VMAX	VAVG	HAVG	CAVG
LT:	2469.	147.	-131.	16.	3.0	2.5	8.0	6.6	3.1	3.0
RT:	490.	47.	16.	63.	2.7	1.6	6.9	6.3	2.3	3.0

XSID:CODE	SRDL	LEW	AREA	VHD	HF	EGL	CRWS	Q	WSEL
SRD	FLEN	REW	K	ALPH	HO	ERR	FR#	VEL	
APPRO:AS	25	-130	990	0.54	0.15	501.99	498.17	5100	501.45
51	30	58	113969	1.31	0.00	0.00	0.46	5.15	

FIRST USER DEFINED TABLE.

XSID:CODE	SRD	LEW	REW	Q	K	AREA	VEL	WSEL
EXITX:XS	-29.	-61.	56.	5100.	45041.	448.	11.38	498.73
FULLV:FV	0.	-131.	61.	5100.	60971.	609.	8.37	499.84
BRIDG:BR	0.	0.	29.	2140.	22176.	236.	9.08	497.52
RDWAY:RG	9.	*****	2469.	2960.	*****	*****	2.00	501.31
APPRO:AS	51.	-131.	58.	5100.	113969.	990.	5.15	501.45

SECOND USER DEFINED TABLE.

XSID:CODE	CRWS	FR#	YMIN	YMAX	HF	HO	VHD	EGL	WSEL
EXITX:XS	498.63	1.07	488.17	507.00	*****	*****	2.19	500.92	498.73
FULLV:FV	498.84	0.92	488.37	507.20	0.27	0.00	1.34	501.17	499.84
BRIDG:BR	494.44	0.56	488.06	497.52	*****	*****	1.28	498.80	497.52
RDWAY:RG	*****	*****	498.27	509.04	0.08	*****	0.54	501.91	501.31
APPRO:AS	498.17	0.46	489.11	510.15	0.15	0.00	0.54	501.99	501.45

WSPRO OUTPUT FILE (continued)

U.S. Geological Survey WSPRO Input File grnv015.wsp
 Hydraulic analysis for structure GRNVTH00230015 Date: 19-APR-96
 Town Highway 23 Bridge Over the 3rd Branch White River, Granville MAI
 *** RUN DATE & TIME: 05-22-96 09:46

XSID:CODE	SRDL	LEW	AREA	VHD	HF	EGL	CRWS	Q	WSEL
SRD	FLEN	REW	K	ALPH	HO	ERR	FR#	VEL	
EXITX:XS	*****	-15	228	1.48	*****	497.03	494.68	2220	495.55
-28	*****	32	19616	1.00	*****	*****	0.79	9.74	

XSID:CODE	SRDL	LEW	AREA	VHD	HF	EGL	CRWS	Q	WSEL
SRD	FLEN	REW	K	ALPH	HO	ERR	FR#	VEL	
FULLV:FV	29	-17	242	1.31	0.35	497.36	*****	2220	496.05
0	29	32	21110	1.00	0.00	-0.02	0.73	9.16	

<<<<THE ABOVE RESULTS REFLECT "NORMAL" (UNCONSTRICTED) FLOW>>>>

===135 CONVEYANCE RATIO OUTSIDE OF RECOMMENDED LIMITS.
 "APPRO" KRATIO = 1.54

XSID:CODE	SRDL	LEW	AREA	VHD	HF	EGL	CRWS	Q	WSEL
SRD	FLEN	REW	K	ALPH	HO	ERR	FR#	VEL	
APPRO:AS	51	-33	325	0.80	0.37	497.72	*****	2220	496.92
51	51	44	32430	1.09	0.00	-0.01	0.62	6.84	

<<<<THE ABOVE RESULTS REFLECT "NORMAL" (UNCONSTRICTED) FLOW>>>>

<<<<RESULTS REFLECTING THE CONSTRICTED FLOW FOLLOW>>>>

XSID:CODE	SRDL	LEW	AREA	VHD	HF	EGL	CRWS	Q	WSEL
SRD	FLEN	REW	K	ALPH	HO	ERR	FR#	VEL	
BRIDG:BR	29	0	176	2.48	0.36	497.52	494.58	2220	495.04
0	29	29	20431	1.00	0.13	-0.01	0.89	12.64	

TYPE	PPCD	FLOW	C	P/A	LSEL	BLEN	XLAB	XRAB
1.	****	1.	1.000	*****	497.15	*****	*****	*****

XSID:CODE	SRD	FLEN	HF	VHD	EGL	ERR	Q	WSEL
RDWAY:RG	9.							

<<<<EMBANKMENT IS NOT OVERTOPPED>>>>

XSID:CODE	SRDL	LEW	AREA	VHD	HF	EGL	CRWS	Q	WSEL
SRD	FLEN	REW	K	ALPH	HO	ERR	FR#	VEL	
APPRO:AS	25	-40	356	0.68	0.17	497.99	494.62	2220	497.31
51	26	44	36238	1.13	0.31	0.01	0.57	6.23	

M(G)	M(K)	KQ	XLKQ	XRKQ	OTEL
0.627	0.268	26445.	0.	29.	497.16

FIRST USER DEFINED TABLE.

XSID:CODE	SRD	LEW	REW	Q	K	AREA	VEL	WSEL
EXITX:XS	-29.	-16.	32.	2220.	19616.	228.	9.74	495.55
FULLV:FV	0.	-18.	32.	2220.	21110.	242.	9.16	496.05
BRIDG:BR	0.	0.	29.	2220.	20431.	176.	12.64	495.04
RDWAY:RG	9.	*****		0.	*****		2.00	*****
APPRO:AS	51.	-41.	44.	2220.	36238.	356.	6.23	497.31

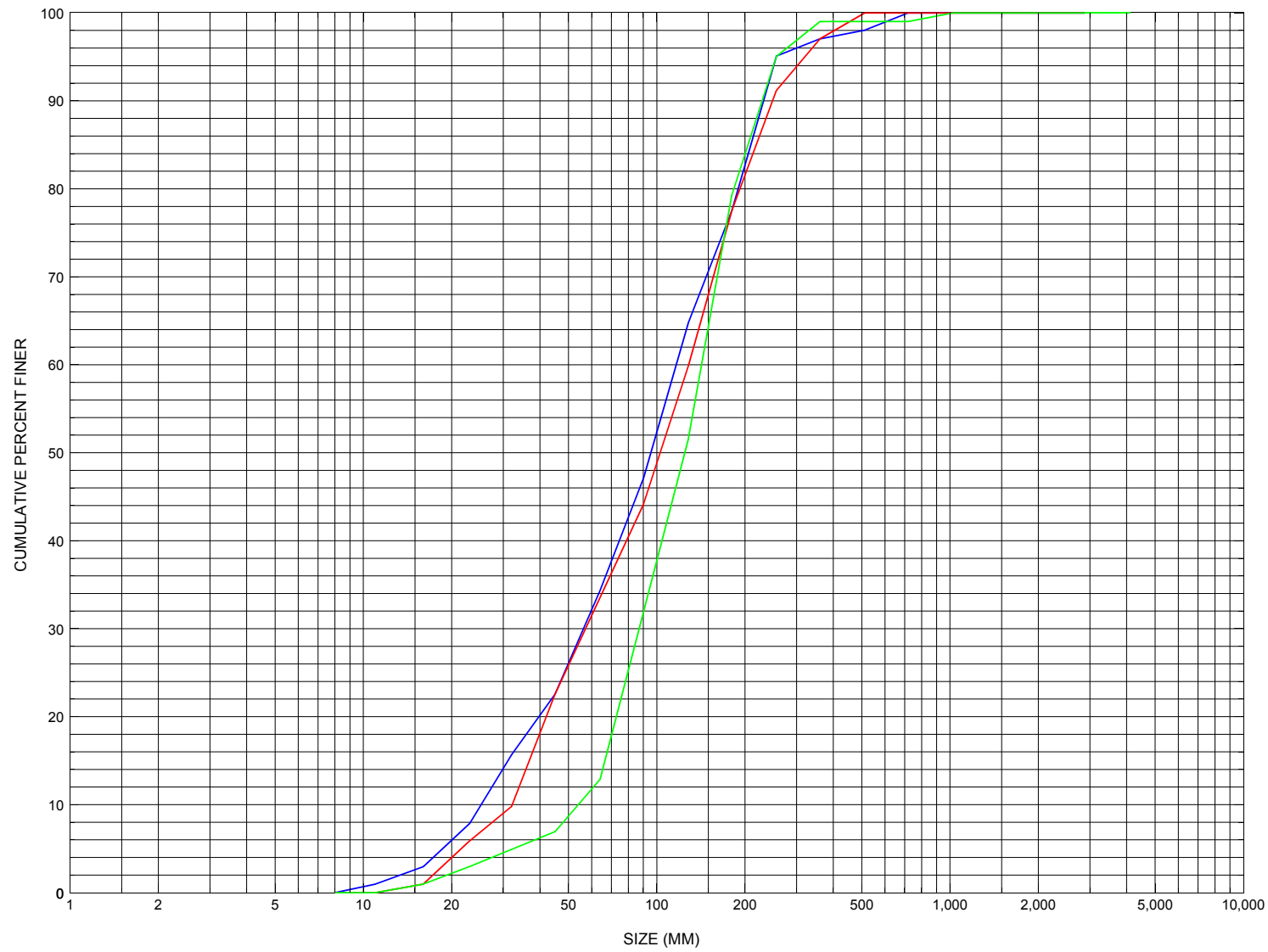
XSID:CODE	XLKQ	XRKQ	KQ
APPRO:AS	0.	29.	26445.

SECOND USER DEFINED TABLE.

XSID:CODE	CRWS	FR#	YMIN	YMAX	HF	HO	VHD	EGL	WSEL
EXITX:XS	494.68	0.79	488.17	507.00	*****		1.48	497.03	495.55
FULLV:FV	*****	0.73	488.37	507.20	0.35	0.00	1.31	497.36	496.05
BRIDG:BR	494.58	0.89	488.06	497.52	0.36	0.13	2.48	497.52	495.04
RDWAY:RG	*****		498.27	509.04	*****				
APPRO:AS	494.62	0.57	489.11	510.15	0.17	0.31	0.68	497.99	497.31

APPENDIX C:

BED-MATERIAL PARTICAL-SIZE DISTRIBUTION



Appendix C. Bed material particle-size distributions for three pebble count transects at the approach cross-section for structure GRNVTH00230015, in Granville, Vermont.

APPENDIX D:
HISTORICAL DATA FORM



Structure Number GRNVTH00230015

General Location Descriptive

Data collected by (First Initial, Full last name) M. IVANOFF

Date (MM/DD/YY) 08 / 26 / 94

Highway District Number (I - 2; nn) 04

County (FIPS county code; I - 3; nnn) 001

Town (FIPS place code; I - 4; nnnnn) 29575

Mile marker (I - 11; nnn.nnn) 000000

Waterway (I - 6) THIRD BRANCH WHITE R

Road Name (I - 7): -

Route Number TH023

Vicinity (I - 9) AT JCT TH 23 + VT 12A

Topographic Map Warren

Hydrologic Unit Code: 01080105

Latitude (I - 16; nnnn.n) 44008

Longitude (I - 17; nnnnn.n) 72452

Select Federal Inventory Codes

FHWA Structure Number (I - 8) 10010700150107

Maintenance responsibility (I - 21; nn) 03

Maximum span length (I - 48; nnnn) 0031

Year built (I - 27; YYYY) 1919

Structure length (I - 49; nnnnnn) 000035

Average daily traffic, ADT (I - 29; nnnnnn) 000070

Deck Width (I - 52; nn.n) 123

Year of ADT (I - 30; YY) 91

Channel & Protection (I - 61; n) 6

Opening skew to Roadway (I - 34; nn) 12

Waterway adequacy (I - 71; n) 6

Operational status (I - 41; X) B

Underwater Inspection Frequency (I - 92B; XYY) N

Structure type (I - 43; nnn) 302

Year Reconstructed (I - 106) 1955

Approach span structure type (I - 44; nnn) 000

Clear span (nnn.n ft) -

Number of spans (I - 45; nnn) 001

Vertical clearance from streambed (nnn.n ft) 008.5

Number of approach spans (I - 46; nnnn) 0000

Waterway of full opening (nnn.n ft²) -

Comments:

Structural report of 4/21/93 indicates a steel beam and timber deck type bridge with a narrow gravel roadway approach. The bridge has concrete abutment walls and wingwalls. The right abutment has some areas where it has eroded away leaving some deep pockets, one foot deep, at the streambed level. No settlement was reported. The channel makes a moderate turn into bridge with most of the flow along right abutment. The banks are well protected with no embankment erosion. No drift/vegetation build up near bridge.

Bridge Hydrologic Data

Is there hydrologic data available? N if No, type ctrl-n h VTAOT Drainage area (mi^2): -

Terrain character: -

Stream character & type: -

Streambed material: Stone and gravel

Discharge Data (cfs): $Q_{2.33}$ - Q_{10} - Q_{25} -
 Q_{50} - Q_{100} - Q_{500} -

Record flood date (MM / DD / YY): - / - / - Water surface elevation (ft): -

Estimated Discharge (cfs): - Velocity at Q - (ft/s): -

Ice conditions (Heavy, Moderate, Light): - Debris (Heavy, Moderate, Light): -

The stage increases to maximum highwater elevation (Rapidly, Not rapidly): -

The stream response is (Flashy, Not flashy): -

Describe any significant site conditions upstream or downstream that may influence the stream's stage: -

-
-
-
-
-
-
-

Watershed storage area (in percent): - %

The watershed storage area is: - (1-mainly at the headwaters; 2- uniformly distributed; 3-immediatly upstream of the site)

Water Surface Elevation Estimates for Existing Structure:

Peak discharge frequency	$Q_{2.33}$	Q_{10}	Q_{25}	Q_{50}	Q_{100}
Water surface elevation (ft)	-	-	-	-	-
Velocity (ft / sec)	-	-	-	-	-

Long term stream bed changes: -

Is the roadway overtopped below the Q_{100} ? (Yes, No, Unknown): U Frequency: -

Relief Elevation (ft): - Discharge over roadway at Q_{100} (ft^3/sec): -

Are there other structures nearby? (Yes, No, Unknown): U If No or Unknown, type ctrl-n os

Upstream distance (miles): - Town: - Year Built: -

Highway No. : - Structure No. : - Structure Type: -

Clear span (ft): - Clear Height (ft): - Full Waterway (ft^2): -

Downstream distance (*miles*): - _____ Town: - _____ Year Built: - _____
Highway No. : - _____ Structure No. : - _____ Structure Type: - _____
Clear span (*ft*): - _____ Clear Height (*ft*): - _____ Full Waterway (*ft*²): - _____

Comments:

--
-

USGS Watershed Data

Watershed Hydrographic Data

Drainage area (*DA*) 23.57 mi² Lake and pond area 0.02 mi²
Watershed storage (*ST*) 0.1 %
Bridge site elevation 820 ft Headwater elevation 2823 ft
Main channel length 8.44 mi
10% channel length elevation 850 ft 85% channel length elevation 1700 ft
Main channel slope (*S*) 134.28 ft / mi

Watershed Precipitation Data

Average site precipitation _____ in Average headwater precipitation _____ in
Maximum 2yr-24hr precipitation event (*I*_{24,2}) _____ in
Average seasonal snowfall (*Sn*) _____ ft

Bridge Plan Data

Are plans available? N *If no, type ctrl-n pl* Date issued for construction (MM / YYYY): - / -

Project Number _____ Minimum channel bed elevation: _____

Low superstructure elevation: USLAB _____ DSLAB _____ USRAB _____ DSRAB _____

Benchmark location description:

NO BENCHMARK INFORMATION

Reference Point (MSL, Arbitrary, Other): - Datum (NAD27, NAD83, Other): -

Foundation Type: 4 (1-Spreadfooting; 2-Pile; 3- Gravity; 4-Unknown)

If 1: Footing Thickness _____ Footing bottom elevation: _____

If 2: Pile Type: _____ (1-Wood; 2-Steel or metal; 3-Concrete) Approximate pile driven length: _____

If 3: Footing bottom elevation: _____

Is boring information available? N *If no, type ctrl-n bi* Number of borings taken: -

Foundation Material Type: 3 (1-regolith, 2-bedrock, 3-unknown)

Briefly describe material at foundation bottom elevation or around piles:

NO FOUNDATION MATERIAL INFORMATION

Comments:

NO PLANS.

Cross-sectional Data

Is cross-sectional data available? N *If no, type ctrl-n xs*

Source (FEMA, VTAOT, Other)? -

Comments: **NO CROSS SECTION INFORMATION**

Station	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Feature	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Low cord elevation	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bed elevation	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Low cord to bed length	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Station	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Feature	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Low cord elevation	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bed elevation	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Low cord to bed length	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Source (FEMA, VTAOT, Other)? -

Comments: **NO CROSS SECTION INFORMATION**

Station	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Feature	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Low cord elevation	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bed elevation	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Low cord to bed length	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Station	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Feature	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Low cord elevation	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bed elevation	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Low cord to bed length	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

APPENDIX E:

LEVEL I DATA FORM



Structure Number GRNVTH00230015

Qa/Qc Check by: MAW Date: 02/10/95

Computerized by: MAI Date: 03/15/95

Reviewed by: MAI Date: 05/13/95

A. General Location Descriptive

1. Data collected by (First Initial, Full last name) S. OLSON Date (MM/DD/YY) 10 / 21 / 1994
2. Highway District Number 04 Mile marker 0
County ADDISON (001) Town GRANVILLE (29575)
Waterway (I - 6) THIRD BRANCH WHITE RIVER Road Name -
Route Number TH023 Hydrologic Unit Code: 01080105
3. Descriptive comments:
Near junction of TH 23 and VT 12A.

B. Bridge Deck Observations

4. Surface cover... LBUS 4 RBUS 5 LBDS 2 RBDS 2 Overall 2
(2b us,ds,lb,rb: 1- Urban; 2- Suburban; 3- Row crops; 4- Pasture; 5- Shrub- and brushland; 6- Forest; 7- Wetland)
5. Ambient water surface... US 2 UB 2 DS 2 (1- pool; 2- riffle)
6. Bridge structure type 1 (1- single span; 2- multiple span; 3- single arch; 4- multiple arch; 5- cylindrical culvert; 6- box culvert; or 7- other)
7. Bridge length 35 (feet) Span length 31 (feet) Bridge width 12.3 (feet)

Road approach to bridge:

8. LB 0 RB 2 (0 even, 1- lower, 2- higher)

9. LB 2 RB 2 (1- Paved, 2- Not paved)

10. Embankment slope (run / rise in feet / foot):

US left 0.0:1 US right 0.0:1

	Protection		13.Erosion	14.Severity
	11.Type	12.Cond.		
LBUS	<u>0</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>
RBUS	<u>0</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>
RBDS	<u>0</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>
LBDS	<u>0</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>

Bank protection types: 0- none; 1- < 12 inches;
2- < 36 inches; 3- < 48 inches;
4- < 60 inches; 5- wall / artificial levee

Bank protection conditions: 1- good; 2- slumped;
3- eroded; 4- failed

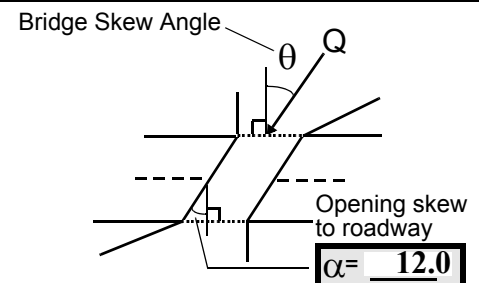
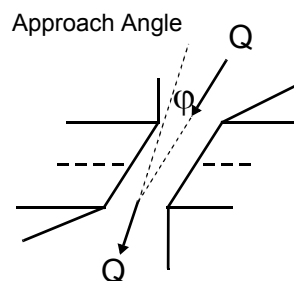
Erosion: 0 - none; 1- channel erosion; 2- road wash; 3- both; 4- other

Erosion Severity: 0 - none; 1- slight; 2- moderate; 3- severe

Channel approach to bridge (BF):

15. Angle of approach: 5

16. Bridge skew: 10



17. Channel impact zone 1: Exist? Y (Y or N)
Where? RB (LB, RB) Severity 2
Range? 9 feet US (US, UB, DS) to 25 feet US
- Channel impact zone 2: Exist? Y (Y or N)
Where? RB (LB, RB) Severity 2
Range? 6 feet UB (US, UB, DS) to 30 feet DS

Impact Severity: 0- none to very slight; 1- Slight; 2- Moderate; 3- Severe

18. Level II Bridge Type: 1a

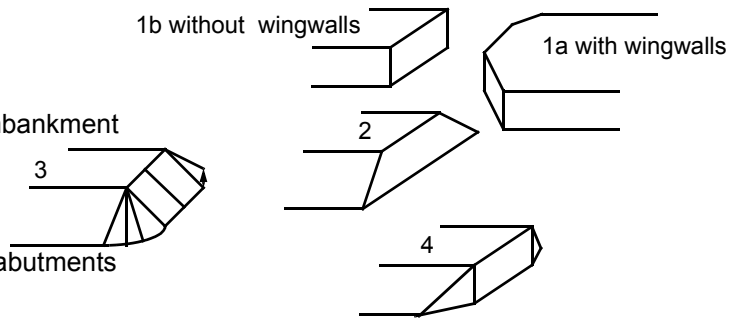
1a- Vertical abutments with wingwalls

1b- Vertical abutments without wingwalls

2- Vertical abutments and wingwalls, sloping embankment
Wingwalls perpendicular to abut. face

3- Spill through abutments

4- Sloping embankment, vertical wingwalls and abutments
Wingwall angle less than 90°.



19. Bridge Deck Comments (surface cover variations, measured bridge and span lengths, bridge type variations, approach overflow width, etc.)

4. LBUS: shrubs and brush with some trees on the immediate bank then pasture. RBUS is shrubs/brush. At two bridge lengths landward there is railroad tracks and VT 12. LBDS is suburban for a short distance downstream; becomes forest about 70 ft. RBDS: there is a large house surrounded by brush type vegetation.

7. Values from VTAOT database (VTAOT, written communication, August 26, 1994). Measured bridge length: 35, span: 29, and width: 12 feet.

C. Upstream Channel Assessment

21. Bank height (BF)		22. Bank angle (BF)		26. % Veg. cover (BF)		27. Bank material (BF)		28. Bank erosion (BF)			
20. SRD	LB	RB	LB	RB	LB	RB	LB	RB	LB	RB	
<u>50.8</u>	<u>5.0</u>			<u>4.0</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>	
23. Bank width		<u>50.0</u>	24. Channel width		<u>25.0</u>	25. Thalweg depth		<u>47.0</u>	29. Bed Material		<u>46</u>
30. Bank protection type:		LB	<u>5</u>	RB	<u>1</u>	31. Bank protection condition:		LB	<u>1</u>	RB	<u>1</u>

SRD - Section ref. dist. to US face % Vegetation (Veg) cover: **1-** 0 to 25%; **2-** 26 to 50%; **3-** 51 to 75%; **4-** 76 to 100%

Bed and bank Material: **0-** organics; **1-** silt / clay, < 1/16mm; **2-** sand, 1/16 - 2mm; **3-** gravel, 2 - 64mm;
4- cobble, 64 - 256mm; **5-** boulder, > 256mm; **6-** bedrock; **7-** manmade

Bank Erosion: **0-** not evident; **1-** light fluvial; **2-** moderate fluvial; **3-** heavy fluvial / mass wasting

Bank protection types: **0-** absent; **1-** < 12 inches; **2-** < 36 inches; **3-** < 48 inches; **4-** < 60 inches; **5-** wall / artificial levee

Bank protection conditions: **1-** good; **2-** slumped; **3-** eroded; **4-** failed

32. Comments (bank material variation, minor inflows, protection extent, etc.):

29. Bed material is bedrock from about 30 to 105 feet upstream and cobbles.

30. LB: some protection from a cinder block wall extending 45 ft. upstream. RB: stone fill extends 40 ft. from the bridge.

33. Point/Side bar present? Y (Y or N. if N type ctrl-n pb) 34. Mid-bar distance: 95 35. Mid-bar width: 6
 36. Point bar extent: 85 feet US (US, UB) to 120 feet US (US, UB, DS) positioned 0 %LB to 15 %RB
 37. Material: 4
 38. Point or side bar comments (Circle Point or Side; Note additional bars, material variation, status, etc.):
There are a few boulders on point bar as well. Its a small point bar on the inside of a bend. A much larger point bar exist on the right bank opposite of the described cut bank.

39. Is a cut-bank present? Y (Y or if N type ctrl-n cb) 40. Where? LB (LB or RB)
 41. Mid-bank distance: 200 42. Cut bank extent: 120 feet US (US, UB) to 220 feet US (US, UB, DS)
 43. Bank damage: 2 (1- eroded and/or creep; 2- slip failure; 3- block failure)
 44. Cut bank comments (eg. additional cut banks, protection condition, etc.):
Beyond the two bridge length range.

45. Is channel scour present? Y (Y or if N type ctrl-n cs) 46. Mid-scour distance: 60
 47. Scour dimensions: Length 20 Width 8 Depth : 2 Position 5 %LB to 40 %RB
 48. Scour comments (eg. additional scour areas, local scouring process, etc.):
It is a scour hole completely bounded by bedrock.

49. Are there major confluences? N (Y or if N type ctrl-n mc) 50. How many? -
 51. Confluence 1: Distance - 52. Enters on - (LB or RB) 53. Type - (1- perennial; 2- ephemeral)
 Confluence 2: Distance - Enters on - (LB or RB) Type - (1- perennial; 2- ephemeral)
 54. Confluence comments (eg. confluence name):
NO MAJOR CONFLUENCES

D. Under Bridge Channel Assessment

55. Channel restraint (BF)? LB 2 (1- natural bank; 2- abutment; 3- artificial levee)

56. Height (BF)		57 Angle (BF)	
LB	RB	LB	RB
<u>28.5</u>		<u>1.0</u>	

61. Material (BF)		62. Erosion (BF)	
LB	RB	LB	RB
<u>2</u>	<u>7</u>	<u>7</u>	<u>-</u>

58. Bank width (BF) - 59. Channel width (Amb) - 60. Thalweg depth (Amb) 90.0 63. Bed Material -

Bed and bank Material: 0- organics; 1- silt / clay, < 1/16mm; 2- sand, 1/16 - 2mm; 3- gravel, 2 - 64mm; 4- cobble, 64 - 256mm; 5- boulder, > 256mm; 6- bedrock; 7- manmade

Bank Erosion: 0- not evident; 1- light fluvial; 2- moderate fluvial; 3- heavy fluvial / mass wasting

64. Comments (bank material variation, minor inflows, protection extent, etc.):
4

The right abutment is cracked and a few pieces of the abutment are missing, exposing a part of a stone abutment wall. Further weathering of the concrete is visible at an impact point near the downstream face on the right abutment. The concrete of the abutment is cut into 4 to 5 inches horizontally exposing drywall. There is some slight channel deepening under the bridge (about 0.5 feet determined from survey data), however length and width of 'scour' is not clearly visible; it is either long term or contraction scour.
63. There are some boulders and native material in the channel.

65. **Debris and Ice** Is there debris accumulation? ____ (Y or N) 66. Where? Y (1- Upstream; 2- At bridge; 3- Both)
 67. Debris Potential 1 (1- Low; 2- Moderate; 3- High) 68. Capture Efficiency 2 (1- Low; 2- Moderate; 3- High)
 69. Is there evidence of ice build-up? 2 (Y or N) Ice Blockage Potential N (1- Low; 2- Moderate; 3- High)
 70. Debris and Ice Comments:

1

65. Some slight debris caught on a tree on the left bank just upstream of the bridge.

67. Upstream is laterally stable, has few cut banks, and consists of cobble and boulder type material.

68. Moderate channel gradient and the span length is 60% of the upstream bank width.

<u>Abutments</u>	71. Attack ∠(BF)	72. Slope ∠ (Qmax)	73. Toe loc. (BF)	74. Scour Condition	75. Scour depth	76. Exposure depth	77. Material	78. Length
LABUT		-	83	2	0	-	-	90.0
RABUT	1	5	90			2	0	29.0

Pushed: LB or RB

Toe Location (Loc.): 0- even, 1- set back, 2- protrudes

Scour cond.: 0- not evident; 1- evident (comment); 2- footing exposed; 3- undermined footing; 4- piling exposed;
 5- settled; 6- failed

Materials: 1- Concrete; 2- Stone masonry or drywall; 3- steel or metal; 4- wood

79. Abutment comments (eg. undermined penetration, unusual scour processes, debris, etc.):

-

-

1

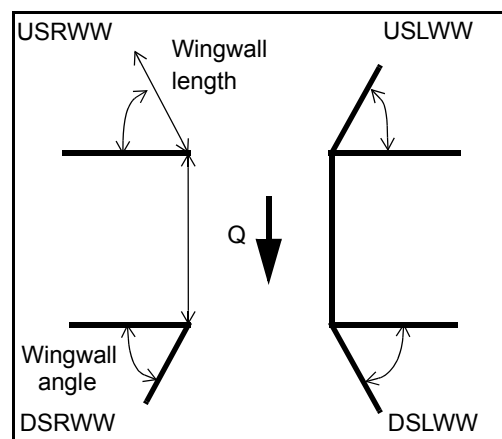
See previous comments in 64.

75. RABUT: There is no footing along the abutment. Apparently the concrete covers part of an old stonewall abutment. Some of the concrete is eroded away especially along the base of the abutment exposing the stone drywall. In one spot there is nearly a foot between the streambed and the concrete; a hole has formed 0.5 ft. deep into the abutment. However, the stone drywall exposed at the base does not appear to be undermined.

80. **Wingwalls:**

	Exist?	Material?	Scour Condition?	Scour depth?	Exposure depth?	81. Angle?	Length?
USLWW:	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	25.0	_____
USRWW:	Y	_____	1	_____	0	1.5	_____
DSLWW:	-	_____	-	_____	Y	12.5	_____
DSRWW:	1	_____	0	_____	-	23.0	_____

Wingwall materials: 1- Concrete; 2- Stone masonry or drywall; 3- steel or metal;
 4- wood



82. **Bank / Bridge Protection:**

Location	USLWW	USRWW	LABUT	RABUT	LB	RB	DSLWW	DSRWW
Type	-	0	N	-	1	1	-	2
Condition	Y	-	-	-	2	1	-	1
Extent	1	-	-	5	1	0	1	-

Bank / Bridge protection types: 0- absent; 1- < 12 inches; 2- < 36 inches; 3- < 48 inches; 4- < 60 inches;
 5- wall / artificial levee

Bank / Bridge protection conditions: 1- good; 2- slumped; 3- eroded; 4- failed

Protection extent: 1- entire base length; 2- US end; 3- DS end; 4- other

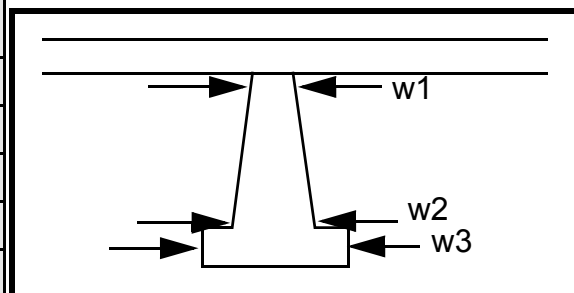
83. Wingwall and protection comments (eg. undermined penetration, unusual scour processes, etc.):

-
--
-
-
-
5
1
3
-
-
-

Piers:

84. Are there piers? 80. (Y or if N type ctrl-n pr)

85. Pier no.	width (w) feet			elevation (e) feet		
	w1	w2	w3	e@w1	e@w2	e@w3
Pier 1				70.0	10.5	55.0
Pier 2	8.0	5.0	-	60.0	-	-
Pier 3	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pier 4	-	-	-	-	-	-



Level 1 Pier Descr.	1	2	3	4
86. Location (BF)	US	82.	nstre	g the
87. Type	Left	RAB	am	right
88. Material	and	UT:	end	abut
89. Shape	Righ	Ther	of	ment
90. Inclined?	t	e is a	the	base
91. Attack ∠ (BF)	wing	woo	right	is
92. Pushed	wall:	den/	abut	dow
93. Length (feet)	-	-	-	-
94. # of piles	see	log	ment	ngra
95. Cross-members	com-	wall	. The	ded
96. Scour Condition	ment	at	stone	to
97. Scour depth	s in	the	fill	slum
98. Exposure depth	79.	dow	alon	ped

LFP, LTB, LB, MCL, MCM, MCR, RB, RTB, RFP

1- Solid pier, 2- column, 3- bent

1- Wood; 2- concrete; 3- metal; 4- stone

1- Round; 2- Square; 3- Pointed

Y- yes; N- no

LB or RB

0- none; 1- laterals; 2- diagonals; 3- both

0- not evident; 1- evident (comment);
2- footing exposed; 3- piling exposed;
4- undermined footing; 5- settled; 6- failed

99. Pier comments (eg. undermined penetration, protection and protection extent, unusual scour processes, etc.):

because if it was placed along the abutment it has now slid into the channel and is only protecting the bed at the abutment toe. Furthermore, the protection is quite sparse. Abutment damage has occurred.

N

-

E. Downstream Channel Assessment

100.

SRD	Bank height (BF)		Bank angle (BF)		% Veg. cover (BF)		Bank material (BF)		Bank erosion (BF)		
	LB	RB	LB	RB	LB	RB	LB	RB	LB	RB	
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Bank width (BF) -		Channel width (Amb) -		Thalweg depth (Amb) -		Bed Material -					
Bank protection type (Qmax):		LB -		RB -		Bank protection condition:		LB -		RB -	

SRD - Section ref. dist. to US face % Vegetation (Veg) cover: 1- 0 to 25%; 2- 26 to 50%; 3- 51 to 75%; 4- 76 to 100%
Bed and bank Material: 0- organics; 1- silt / clay, < 1/16mm; 2- sand, 1/16 - 2mm; 3- gravel, 2 - 64mm;
4- cobble, 64 - 256mm; 5- boulder, > 256mm; 6- bedrock; 7- manmade
Bank Erosion: 0- not evident; 1- light fluvial; 2- moderate fluvial; 3- heavy fluvial / mass wasting
Bank protection types: 0- absent; 1- < 12 inches; 2- < 36 inches; 3- < 48 inches; 4- < 60 inches; 5- wall / artificial levee
Bank protection conditions: 1- good; 2- slumped; 3- eroded; 4- failed

Comments (eg. bank material variation, minor inflows, protection extent, etc.):

-
-
-
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101. Is a drop structure present? - (Y or N, if N type ctrl-n ds)

102. Distance: - feet

103. Drop: - feet

104. Structure material: - (1- steel sheet pile; 2- wood pile; 3- concrete; 4- other)

105. Drop structure comments (eg. downstream scour depth):

-
-
-
-
-
-
-

106. Point/Side bar present? - (Y or N. if N type ctrl-n pb) Mid-bar distance: - Mid-bar width: -

Point bar extent: - feet - (US, UB, DS) to - feet - (US, UB, DS) positioned - %LB to - %RB

Material: -

Point or side bar comments (Circle Point or Side; note additional bars, material variation, status, etc.):

-
-
-

NO PIERS

Is a cut-bank present? (Y or if N type ctrl-n cb) Where? (LB or RB) Mid-bank distance: -

Cut bank extent: - feet - (US, UB, DS) to - feet - (US, UB, DS)

Bank damage: - (1- eroded and/or creep; 2- slip failure; 3- block failure)

Cut bank comments (eg. additional cut banks, protection condition, etc.):

1
1
4

Is channel scour present? 7 (Y or if N type ctrl-n cs) Mid-scour distance: 1

Scour dimensions: Length 0 Width 4 Depth: 5 Positioned 5 %LB to 1 %RB

Scour comments (eg. additional scour areas, local scouring process, etc.):

1

Bank protection LB: protection by a masonry wall extending from the end of the DS wingwall to 10 ft. Additional stone fill extends another 20 feet. RB: protected by a log crib wall about five feet tall and extending from the right abutment to 105 ft. downstream; extensive stone fill extends beyond the crib-work another 50 -

Are there major confluences? 75 (Y or if N type ctrl-n mc) How many? feet.

Confluence 1: Distance The Enters on crib (LB or RB) Type - (1- perennial; 2- ephemeral)

Confluence 2: Distance work Enters on wall (LB or RB) Type alon (1- perennial; 2- ephemeral)

Confluence comments (eg. confluence name):

g the right bank shows signs of undermining but in general is in good shape; undermined a foot in some locations.

F. Geomorphic Channel Assessment

107. Stage of reach evolution -

- 1- Constructed
- 2- Stable
- 3- Aggraded
- 4- Degraded
- 5- Laterally unstable
- 6- Vertically and laterally unstable

108. Evolution comments (*Channel evolution not considering bridge effects; See HEC-20, Figure 1 for geomorphic descriptors*):




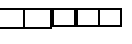
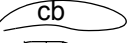

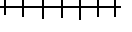
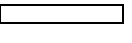


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-

NO DROP STRUCTURE

109. G. Plan View Sketch

-

point bar		debris		flow		stone wall	
cut-bank		rip rap or stone fill		cross-section		other wall	
scour hole				ambient channel			

APPENDIX F:

SCOUR COMPUTATIONS

SCOUR COMPUTATIONS

Structure Number: GRNVTH00230015 Town: Granville
 Road Number: TH 23 County: Addison
 Stream: Third Branch White River

Initials MAI Date: 04/23/96 Checked: EMB

Analysis of contraction scour, live-bed or clear water?

Critical Velocity of Bed Material (converted to English units)
 $V_c = 11.21 \cdot y_1^{0.1667} \cdot D_{50}^{0.33}$ with $S_s = 2.65$
 (Richardson and others, 1995, p. 28, eq. 16)

Approach Section

Characteristic	100 yr	500 yr	other Q
Total discharge, cfs	4100	5100	2220
Main Channel Area, ft ²	476	516	320
Left overbank area, ft ²	312	414	29
Right overbank area, ft ²	47	61	7
Top width main channel, ft	47	47	47
Top width L overbank, ft	122	124	34
Top width R overbank, ft	17	18	5
D50 of channel, ft	0.353	0.353	0.353
D50 left overbank, ft	0	0	0
D50 right overbank, ft	0	0	0
y1, average depth, MC, ft	10.1	11.0	6.8
y1, average depth, LOB, ft	2.6	3.3	0.9
y1, average depth, ROB, ft	2.8	3.4	1.4
Total conveyance, approach	91134	114023	36222
Conveyance, main channel	68050	77630	35089
Conveyance, LOB	21101	33468	933
Conveyance, ROB	1983	2925	200
Percent discrepancy, conveyance	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
Qm, discharge, MC, cfs	3061.5	3472.2	2150.6
Ql, discharge, LOB, cfs	949.3	1497.0	57.2
Qr, discharge, ROB, cfs	89.2	130.8	12.3
Vm, mean velocity MC, ft/s	6.4	6.7	6.7
Vl, mean velocity, LOB, ft/s	3.0	3.6	2.0
Vr, mean velocity, ROB, ft/s	1.9	2.1	1.8
Vc-m, crit. velocity, MC, ft/s	11.7	11.8	10.9
Vc-l, crit. velocity, LOB, ft/s	0.0	0.0	0.0
Vc-r, crit. velocity, ROB, ft/s	0.0	0.0	0.0

Results

Live-bed(1) or Clear-Water(0) Contraction Scour?

Main Channel	0	0	0
Left Overbank	1	1	1
Right Overbank	1	1	1

Clear Water Contraction Scour in MAIN CHANNEL

$y_2 = (Q_2^2 / (131 * D_m^{(2/3)} * W_2^2))^{(3/7)}$ Converted to English Units
 $y_s = y_2 - y_{\text{bridge}}$
(Richardson and others, 1995, p. 32, eq. 20, 20a)

Approach Section	Q100	Q500	Qother
Main channel Area, ft ²	476	516	320
Main channel width, ft	47	47	47
y1, main channel depth, ft	10.13	10.98	6.81

Bridge Section

(Q) total discharge, cfs	4100	5100	2220
(Q) discharge thru bridge, cfs	2317	2140	2220
Main channel conveyance	22176	22176	20435
Total conveyance	22176	22176	20435
Q2, bridge MC discharge, cfs	2317	2140	2220
Main channel area, ft ²	236	236	176
Main channel width (skewed), ft	29.0	29.0	28.7
Cum. width of piers in MC, ft	0.0	0.0	0.0
W, adjusted width, ft	29	29	28.7
y _{bridge} (avg. depth at br.), ft	8.13	8.13	6.12
D _m , median (1.25*D ₅₀), ft	0.44125	0.44125	0.44125
y ₂ , depth in contraction, ft	6.68	6.24	6.50
y _s , scour depth (y ₂ -y _{bridge}), ft	-1.45	-1.89	0.38
y _s , scour depth (y ₂ -y ₁), ft	-3.45	-4.74	-0.31

ARMORING

D90	0.772	0.772	0.772
D95	0.934	0.934	0.934
Critical grain size, D _c , ft	0.4133	0.3526	0.7700
Decimal-percent coarser than D _c	0.421	0.501	0.101
Depth to armoring, ft	1.71	1.05	20.56

PRESSURE FLOW SCOUR COMPUTATION

Structure Number: GRNVTH00230015 Town: Granville
 Road Number: TH 23 County: Addison
 Stream: Third Branch White River
 Initial: EMB Date: 10/10/96 Checked: MAI
 Pressure Flow Scour (contraction scour for orifice flow conditions)

Hb+Ys=Cq*qbr/Vc Cq=1/Cf*Cc Cf=1.5*Fr^0.43 (<=1)
 Chang Equation Cc=SQRT[0.10*(Hb/(ya-w)-0.56)]+0.79 (<=1)
 (Richardson and others, 1995, p. 145-146)

	Q100	Q500	OtherQ
Q thru bridge main chan, cfs	2317	2140	0
Vc, critical velocity, ft/s	11.7	11.8	0
Vc, critical velocity, m/s	3.565986	3.596464	0
Main channel width (skewed), ft	28.6	28.6	0
Cum. width of piers, ft	0	0	0
W, adjusted width, ft	28.6	28.6	0
qbr, unit discharge, ft^2/s	81.01399	74.82517	ERR
qbr, unit discharge, m^2/s	7.525711	6.950808	N/A
Area of full opening, ft^2	235.7	235.7	0
Hb, depth of full opening, ft	8.241259	8.241259	ERR
Hb, depth of full opening, m	2.511813	2.511813	N/A
Fr, Froude number MC	0.61	0.56	1
Cf, Fr correction factor (<=1.0)	1	1	1.5
Elevation of Low Steel, ft	497.15	497.15	0
Elevation of Bed, ft	488.9087	488.9087	N/A
Elevation of approach WS, ft	500.62	501.45	0
HF, bridge to approach, ft	0.15	0.15	0
Elevation of WS immediately US, ft	500.47	501.3	0
ya, depth immediately US, ft	11.56126	12.39126	N/A
ya, depth immediately US, m	3.592685	3.850609	N/A
Mean elev. of deck, ft	498.54	498.54	0
w, depth of overflow, ft (>=0)	1.93	2.76	0
Cc, vert contrac correction (<=1.0)	0.961953	0.961953	ERR
Ys, depth of scour (chang), ft	-1.04312	-1.64934	N/A

Abutment Scour

Froehlich's Abutment Scour

$Y_s/Y_1 = 2.27 * K_1 * K_2 * (a'/Y_1)^{0.43} * Fr_1^{0.61} + 1$
 (Richardson and others, 1995, p. 48, eq. 28)

Characteristic	Left Abutment			Right Abutment		
	100 yr Q	500 yr Q	Other Q	100 yr Q	500 yr Q	Other Q
(Qt), total discharge, cfs	4100	5100	2220	4100	5100	2220
a', abut.length blocking flow, ft	129.5	131.3	41.2	27.8	29.4	15.9
Ae, area of blocked flow ft2	146.2	160.7	71.5	121.9	124.1	68.8
Qe, discharge blocked abut.,cfs	--	--	277.5	--	--	373.4
(If using Qtotal_overbank to obtain Ve, leave Qe blank and enter Ve manually)						
Ve, (Qe/Ae), ft/s	3.40	3.87	3.88	4.65	4.75	5.43
ya, depth of f/p flow, ft	1.13	1.22	1.74	4.38	4.22	4.33
--Coeff., K1, for abut. type (1.0, verti.; 0.82, verti. w/ wingwall; 0.55, spillthru)						
K1	0.82	0.82	0.82	0.82	0.82	0.82
--Angle (theta) of embankment (<90 if abut. points DS; >90 if abut. points US)						
theta	100	100	100	80	80	80
K2	1.01	1.01	1.01	0.98	0.98	0.98
Fr, froude number f/p flow	0.350	0.354	0.519	0.359	0.350	0.460
ys, scour depth, ft	9.76	10.38	10.31	13.91	13.62	12.97

HIRE equation ($a'/y_a > 25$)

$y_s = 4 * Fr^{0.33} * y_1 * K / 0.55$

(Richardson and others, 1995, p. 49, eq. 29)

a' (abut length blocked, ft)	129.5	131.3	41.2	27.8	29.4	15.9
y1 (depth f/p flow, ft)	1.13	1.22	1.74	4.38	4.22	4.33
a'/y1	114.71	107.28	23.74	6.34	6.97	3.67
Skew correction (p. 49, fig. 16)	1.04	1.04	1.04	0.97	0.97	0.97
Froude no. f/p flow	0.35	0.35	0.52	0.36	0.35	0.46
Ys w/ corr. factor K1/0.55:						
vertical	6.06	6.60	ERR	ERR	ERR	ERR
vertical w/ ww's	4.97	5.41	ERR	ERR	ERR	ERR
spill-through	3.33	3.63	ERR	ERR	ERR	ERR

Abutment riprap Sizing

Isbash Relationship

$$D50 = y * K * Fr^2 / (Ss - 1) \text{ and } D50 = y * K * (Fr^2)^{0.14} / (Ss - 1)$$

(Richardson and others, 1995, p112, eq. 81,82)

Characteristic	Q100	Q500	Qother			
Fr, Froude Number	0.61	0.56	0.89	0.61	0.56	0.89
(Fr from the characteristic V and y in contracted section--mc, bridge section)						
y, depth of flow in bridge, ft	8.34	8.34	6.38	8.34	8.34	6.38
Median Stone Diameter for riprap at: left abutment					right abutment, ft	
Fr<=0.8 (vertical abut.)	1.92	1.62	ERR	1.92	1.62	ERR
Fr>0.8 (vertical abut.)	ERR	ERR	2.58	ERR	ERR	2.54
Fr<=0.8 (spillthrough abut.)	1.67	1.41	ERR	1.67	1.41	ERR
Fr>0.8 (spillthrough abut.)	ERR	ERR	2.28	ERR	ERR	2.24