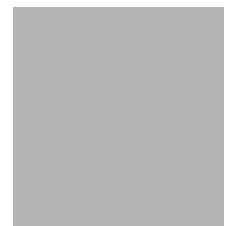


LEVEL II SCOUR ANALYSIS FOR
BRIDGE 37 (DUXBTH00120037) on
TOWN HIGHWAY 12, crossing
RIDLEY BROOK,
DUXBURY, VERMONT

U.S. Geological Survey
Open-File Report 97-405

Prepared in cooperation with
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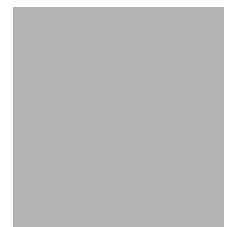


LEVEL II SCOUR ANALYSIS FOR
BRIDGE 37 (DUXBTH00120037) on
TOWN HIGHWAY 12, crossing
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By EMILY C. WILD and MICHAEL A. IVANOFF

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Pembroke, New Hampshire

1997

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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	VTAOT	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 37 (DUXBTH00120037) ON TOWN HIGHWAY 12, CROSSING RIDLEY BROOK, DUXBURY, VERMONT

By Emily C. Wild and Michael A. Ivanoff

INTRODUCTION AND SUMMARY OF RESULTS

This report provides the results of a detailed Level II analysis of scour potential at structure DUXBTH00120037 on Town Highway 12 crossing Ridley Brook, Duxbury, 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). Results of a Level I scour investigation also are included in Appendix E of this report. A Level I investigation 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 is found in Appendix D.

The site is in the Green Mountain section of the New England physiographic province in north central Vermont. The 10.1-mi² drainage area is in a predominantly rural and forested basin. In the vicinity of the study site, the surface cover is forest upstream and downstream of the bridge.

In the study area, Ridley Brook has an incised, straight channel with a slope of approximately 0.04 ft/ft, an average channel top width of 67 ft and an average bank height of 9 ft. The channel bed material ranges from gravel to boulders with a median grain size (D_{50}) of 123 mm (0.404 ft). The geomorphic assessment at the time of the Level I and Level II site visit on July 1, 1996, indicated that the reach was stable.

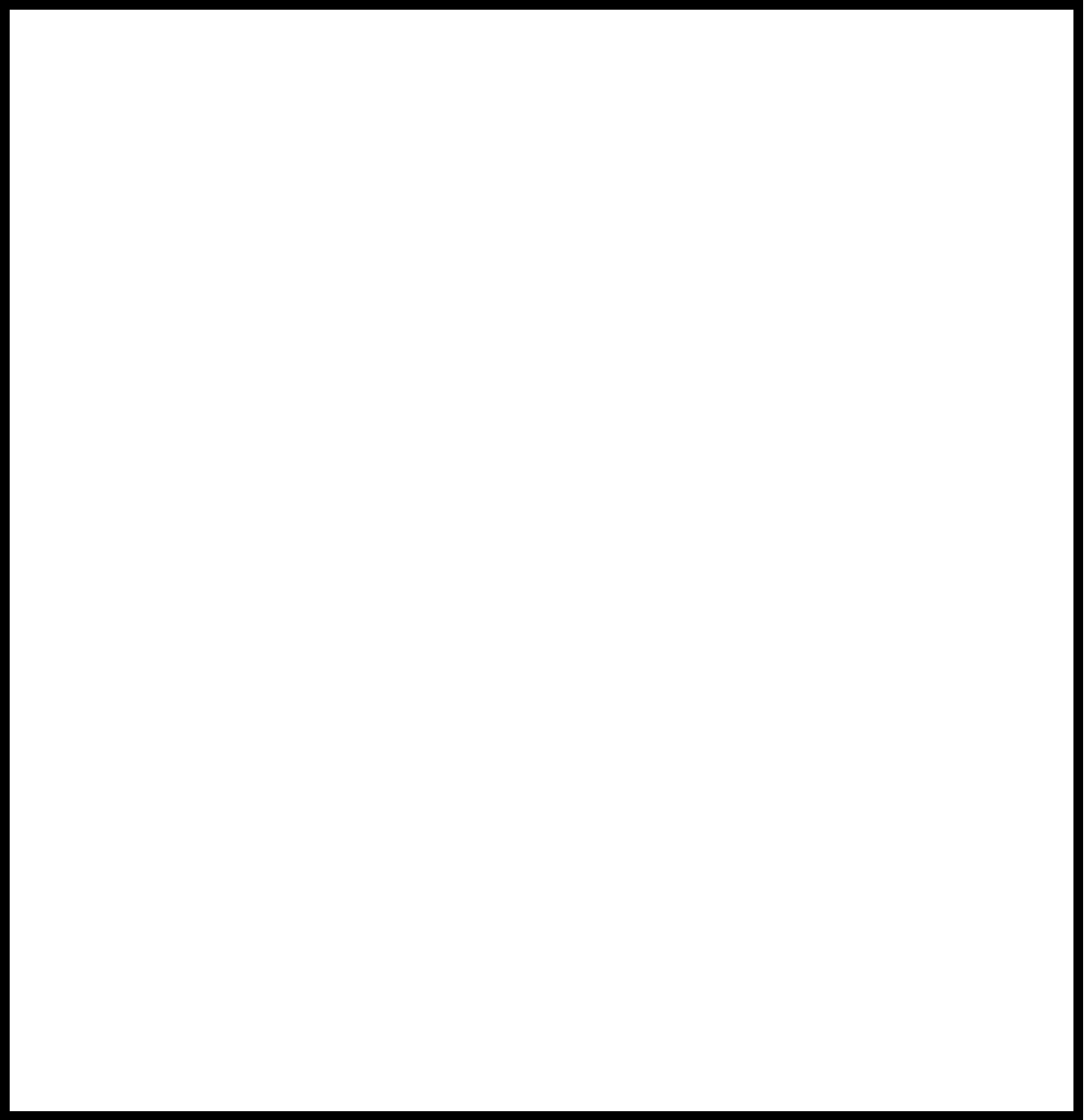
The Town Highway 12 crossing of Ridley Brook is a 33-ft-long, two-lane bridge consisting of five 30-ft steel rolled beams (Vermont Agency of Transportation, written communication, October 13, 1995). The opening length of the structure parallel to the bridge face is 30 ft. The bridge is supported by vertical, concrete abutments with wingwalls. The channel is skewed approximately 50 degrees to the opening while the measured opening-skew-to-roadway is 20 degrees.

A scour hole 2 ft deeper than the mean thalweg depth was observed along the right abutment and downstream right wingwall during the Level I assessment. Scour countermeasures at the site include type-2 stone fill (less than 3 feet diameter) along the upstream and downstream left road embankments, and type-3 stone fill (less than 4 feet diameter) along the upstream right bank and upstream right wingwall. Additional details describing conditions at the site are included in the Level II Summary and Appendices D and E.

Scour depths and recommended 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 depths for contraction and local scour and a summary of the results of these computations follows.

Contraction scour for all modelled flows ranged from 0.6 to 1.7 ft. The worst-case contraction scour occurred at the 500-year discharge. Left abutment scour ranged from 5.0 to 8.3 ft, with the worst-case occurring at the incipient-overtopping discharge. Right abutment scour ranged from 13.1 to 16.7 ft, with the worst-case occurring at the 500-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 scour 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.

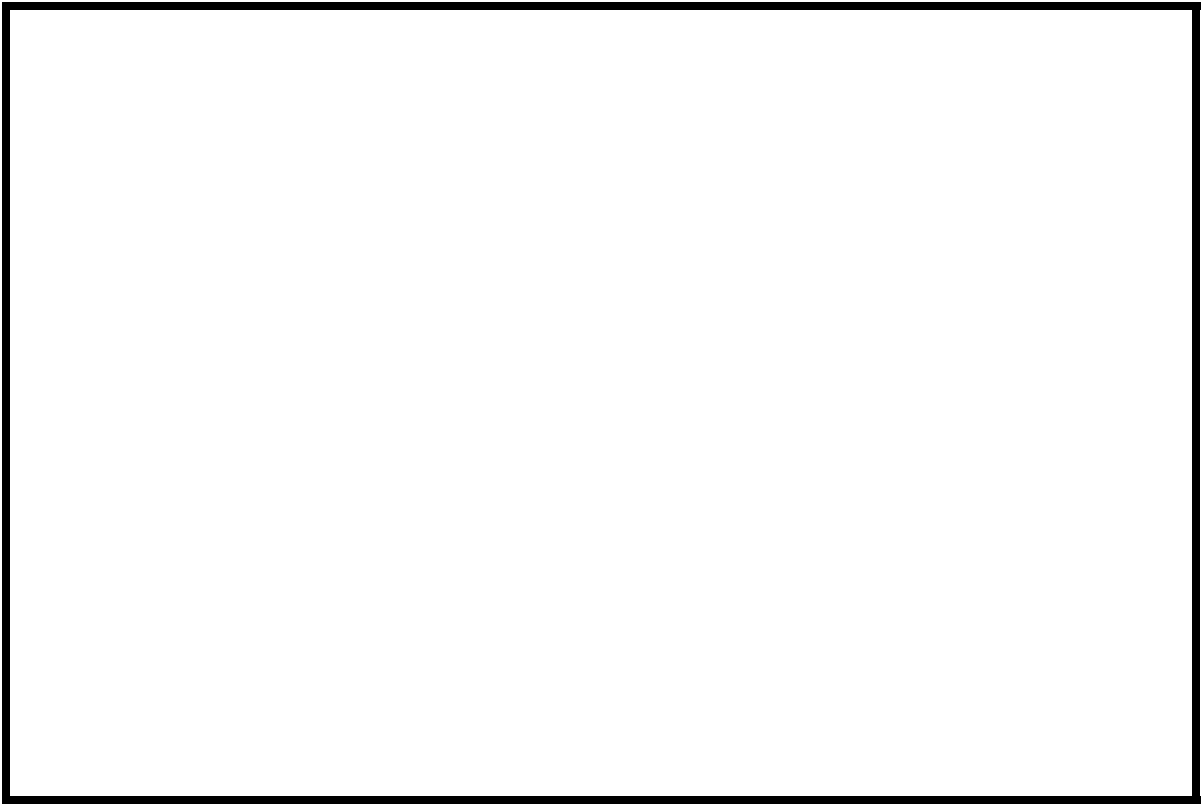
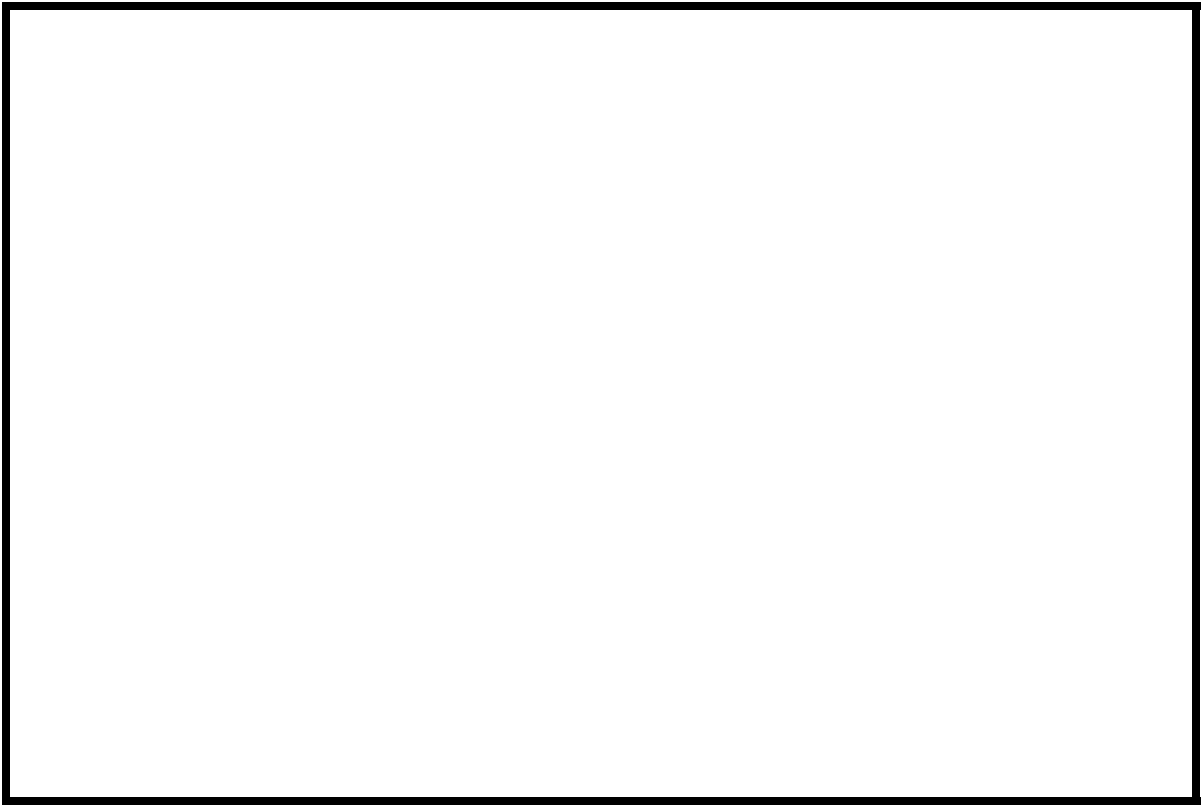


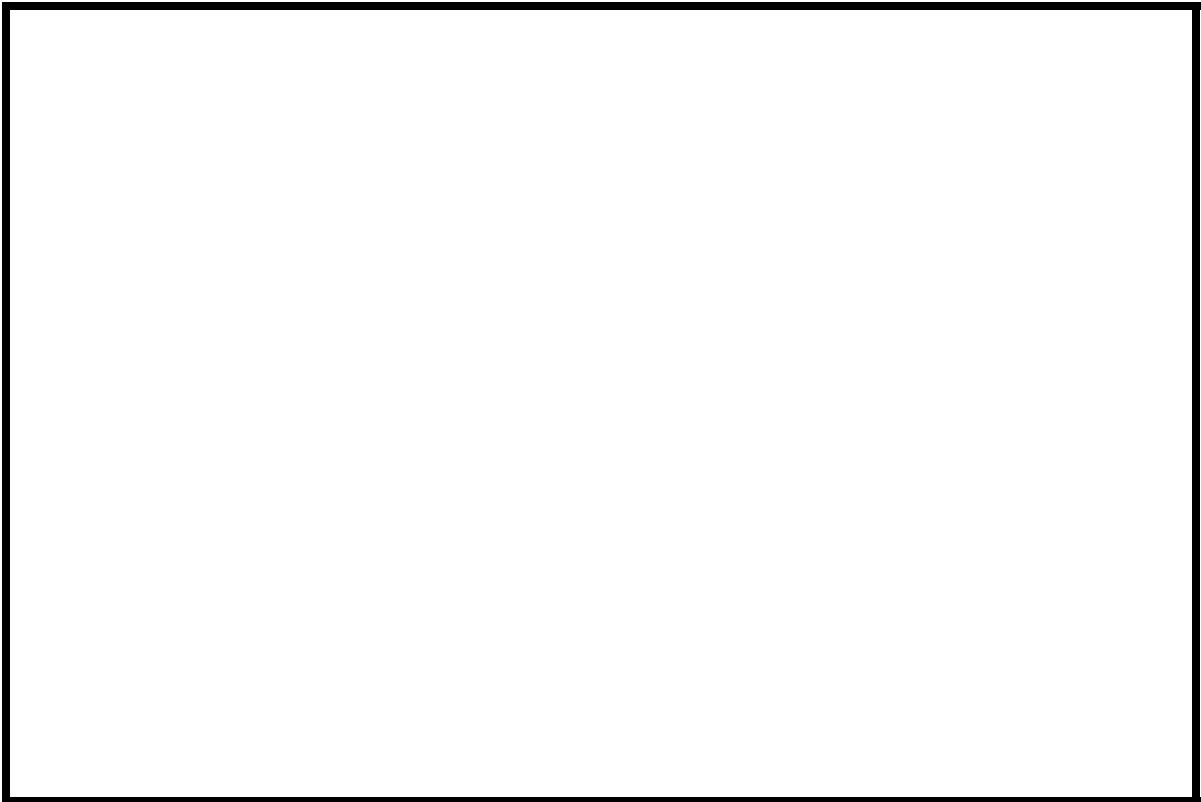
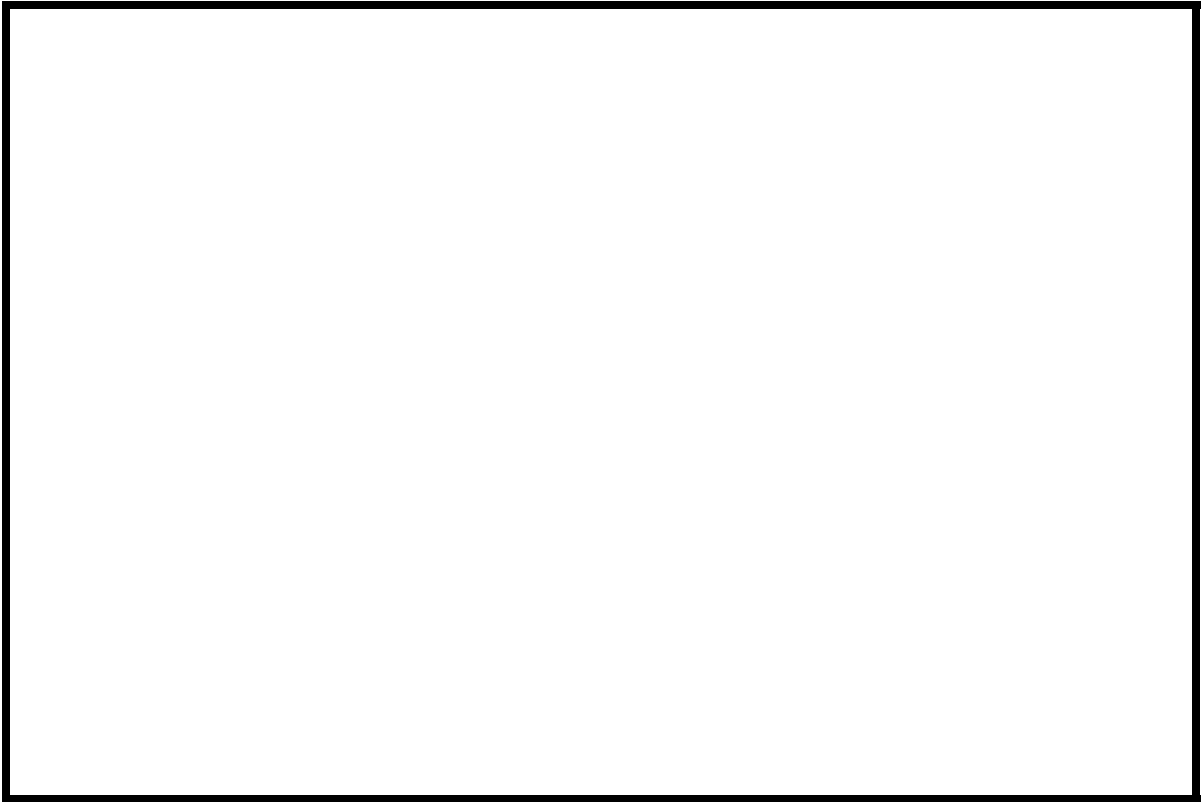
Plymouth, VT. Quadrangle, 1:24,000, 1966
Photoinspected 1983



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 DUXBTH00120037 **Stream** Ridley Brook
County Washington **Road** TH12 **District** 6

Description of Bridge

Bridge length 33 ft **Bridge width** 22.6 ft **Max span length** 30 ft
Alignment of bridge to road (on curve or straight) Straight
Abutment type Vertical, concrete **Embankment type** Sloping
Stone fill on abutment? No **Date of inspection** 07/01/96
Description of stone fill Type-2, along the upstream right wingwall, which has slumped into the channel.

Abutments and wingwalls are concrete. There is a two foot deep scour hole along the downstream end of the right abutment and along the downstream right wingwall.

Is bridge skewed to flood flow according to Y **survey?** **Angle** 50
There is a moderate channel bend in the upstream reach.

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

	<u>Date of inspection</u>	<u>Percent of channel blocked horizontally</u>	<u>Percent of channel blocked vertically</u>
Level I	<u>07/01/96</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>
Level II	<u>Moderate. There are some trees leaning into the channel upstream of the bridge.</u>		
Potential for debris			

Describe any features near or at the bridge that may affect flow (include observation date)
None 0 7/01/96.

Description of the Geomorphic Setting

General topography The channel is located within a steep valley.
07/01/96

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

Date of inspection Moderately
DS left: sloping overbank.
DS right: Steep channel bank with a steep valley wall.
US left: Steep channel bank with a moderately sloping overbank.
US right: Steep valley wall.

Description of the Channel

Average top width 67 **Average depth** 9
Predominant bed material Boulders / Cobbles **Bank material** Boulders/ Cobbles
with alluvial channel boundaries and a narrow flood plain.

Vegetative cover Forest 07/01/96
DS left: Forest
DS right: Trees with Town Highway 12 along immediate bank.
US left: Forest
US right: Y

Do banks appear stable? Y
date of observation.

None. 07/01/96

Describe any obstructions in channel and date of observation.

Hydrology

Drainage area 10.1 mi^2

Percentage of drainage area in physiographic provinces: (approximate)

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

Is drainage area considered rural or urban? Rural Describe any significant urbanization: _____

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/pool or other water body in the drainage area? No

3,770 **Calculated Discharges** 5,500
Q100 ft^3/s *Q500* ft^3/s

The 100- and 500-year discharges are based on a drainage area relationship $[(10.1/12.8)^{0.7}]$ with bridge number 6 in Duxbury. Bridge number 6 crosses the Ridley Brook downstream of this site and has flood frequency estimates available from the VTAOT database. The drainage area above bridge number 6 is 12.8 square miles. The values computed are within a range defined by several empirical flood frequency curves (Benson, 1962; Johnson and Tasker, 1974; FHWA, 1983; Potter, 1957a&b; Talbot, 1887).

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 a chiseled X on top of the downstream end of the left abutment (elev. 498.97 ft, arbitrary survey datum). RM2 is a chiseled X on top of the upstream end of the right abutment (elev. 498.78 ft, arbitrary survey datum).

Cross-Sections Used in WSPRO Analysis

<i>¹Cross-section</i>	<i>Section Reference Distance (SRD) in feet</i>	<i>²Cross-section development</i>	<i>Comments</i>
EXITX	-39	1	Exit section
FULLV	0	2	Downstream Full-valley section (Templated from EXITX)
BRIDG	0	1	Bridge section
RDWAY	11	1	Road Grade section
APPRO	55	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 and Schneider (1989). Final adjustments to the values were made during the modelling of the reach. Channel "n" values for the reach ranged from 0.040 to 0.070, and overbank "n" values ranged from 0.065 to 0.070.

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 0.0426 ft/ft which was estimated from thalweg slopes surveyed downstream.

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

For the incipient roadway-overtopping discharge, WSPRO assumes critical depth at the bridge section. Supercritical models were developed for these discharges. After analyzing both the supercritical and subcritical profiles for each discharge, it can be determined that the water surface profile does pass through critical depth within the bridge opening. Thus, the assumptions of critical depth at the bridge are satisfactory solutions.

Bridge Hydraulics Summary

Average bridge embankment elevation 499.5 *ft*
Average low steel elevation 496.8 *ft*

100-year discharge 3,770 *ft³/s*
Water-surface elevation in bridge opening 497.0 *ft*
Road overtopping? Y *Discharge over road* 767 *ft³/s*
Area of flow in bridge opening 226 *ft²*
Average velocity in bridge opening 13.3 *ft/s*
Maximum WSPRO tube velocity at bridge 15.5 *ft/s*

Water-surface elevation at Approach section with bridge 500.8
Water-surface elevation at Approach section without bridge 498.5
Amount of backwater caused by bridge 2.3 *ft*

500-year discharge 5,500 *ft³/s*
Water-surface elevation in bridge opening 497.0 *ft*
Road overtopping? Y *Discharge over road* 2,393 *ft³/s*
Area of flow in bridge opening 226 *ft²*
Average velocity in bridge opening 13.8 *ft/s*
Maximum WSPRO tube velocity at bridge 16.0 *ft/s*

Water-surface elevation at Approach section with bridge 502.8
Water-surface elevation at Approach section without bridge 500.0
Amount of backwater caused by bridge 2.8 *ft*

Incipient overtopping discharge 2,320 *ft³/s*
Water-surface elevation in bridge opening 494.7 *ft*
Area of flow in bridge opening 168 *ft²*
Average velocity in bridge opening 13.8 *ft/s*
Maximum WSPRO tube velocity at bridge 16.9 *ft/s*

Water-surface elevation at Approach section with bridge 497.7
Water-surface elevation at Approach section without bridge 496.8
Amount of backwater caused by bridge 0.9 *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 for the incipient roadway-overtopping discharge was computed by use of Laursen's clear-water contraction scour equation (Richardson and others, 1995, p. 32, equation 20). At this site, the 100-year and 500-year discharges resulted in submerged orifice flow. 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). Thus, contraction scour for these discharges was computed by use of the Chang equation (Richardson and others, 1995, p. 145-146). Results of this analysis are presented in figure 8 and tables 1 and 2. The streambed armoring depths computed suggest that armoring will not limit the depth of contraction scour.

Additional estimates of contraction scour for the 100-year and 500-year discharges also were computed by use of Laursen's clear-water scour equation (Richardson and others, 1995, p. 32, equation 20) and Umbrell's pressure-flow scour equation (Richardson and other, 1995, p. 144-146), and the results are presented in Appendix F.

Abutment scour for the left and right abutments 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>		
<i>Main channel</i>			
<i>Live-bed scour</i>	--	--	--
<i>Clear-water scour</i>	1.6	1.7	0.6
<i>Depth to armoring</i>	15.9	18.7	28.3
<i>Left overbank</i>	--	--	--
<i>Right overbank</i>	--	--	--
<i>Local scour:</i>			
<i>Abutment scour</i>	5.0 6.2	8.3 16.1	16.7
<i>Left abutment</i>	13.1	--	--
<i>Right abutment</i>	--	--	--
<i>Pier scour</i>	--	--	--
<i>Pier 1</i>	--	--	--
<i>Pier 2</i>	--	3.2	3.2
<i>Pier 3</i>	--	--	--

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>	2.5	3.2	3.2
<i>Left abutment</i>	2.5	--	--
<i>Right abutment</i>	--	--	--
<i>Piers:</i>	--	--	--
<i>Pier 1</i>	--	--	--
<i>Pier 2</i>	--	--	--

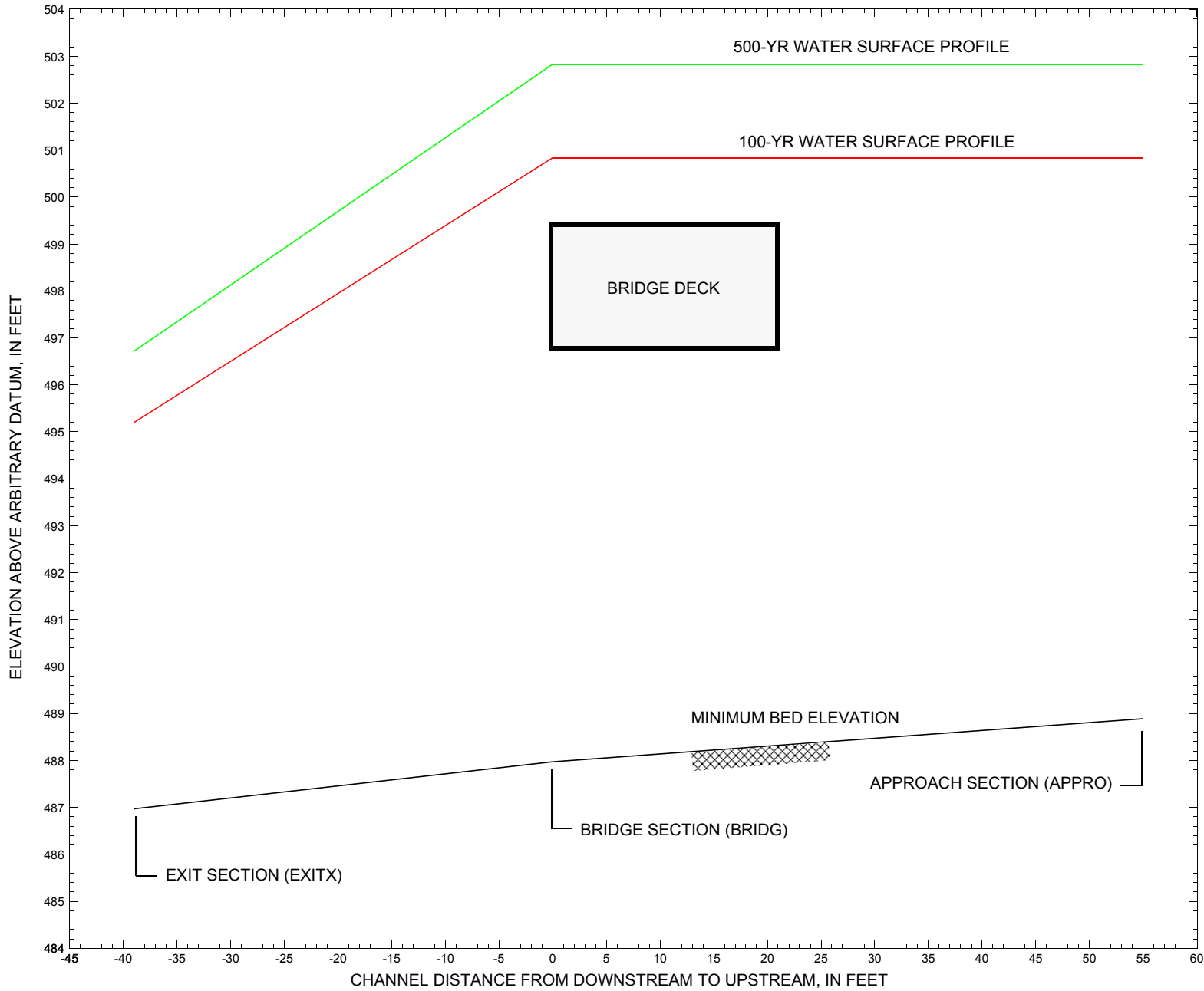


Figure 7. Water-surface profiles for the 100- and 500-yr discharges at structure DUXBTH00120037 on Town Highway 12, crossing Ridley Brook, Duxbury, Vermont.

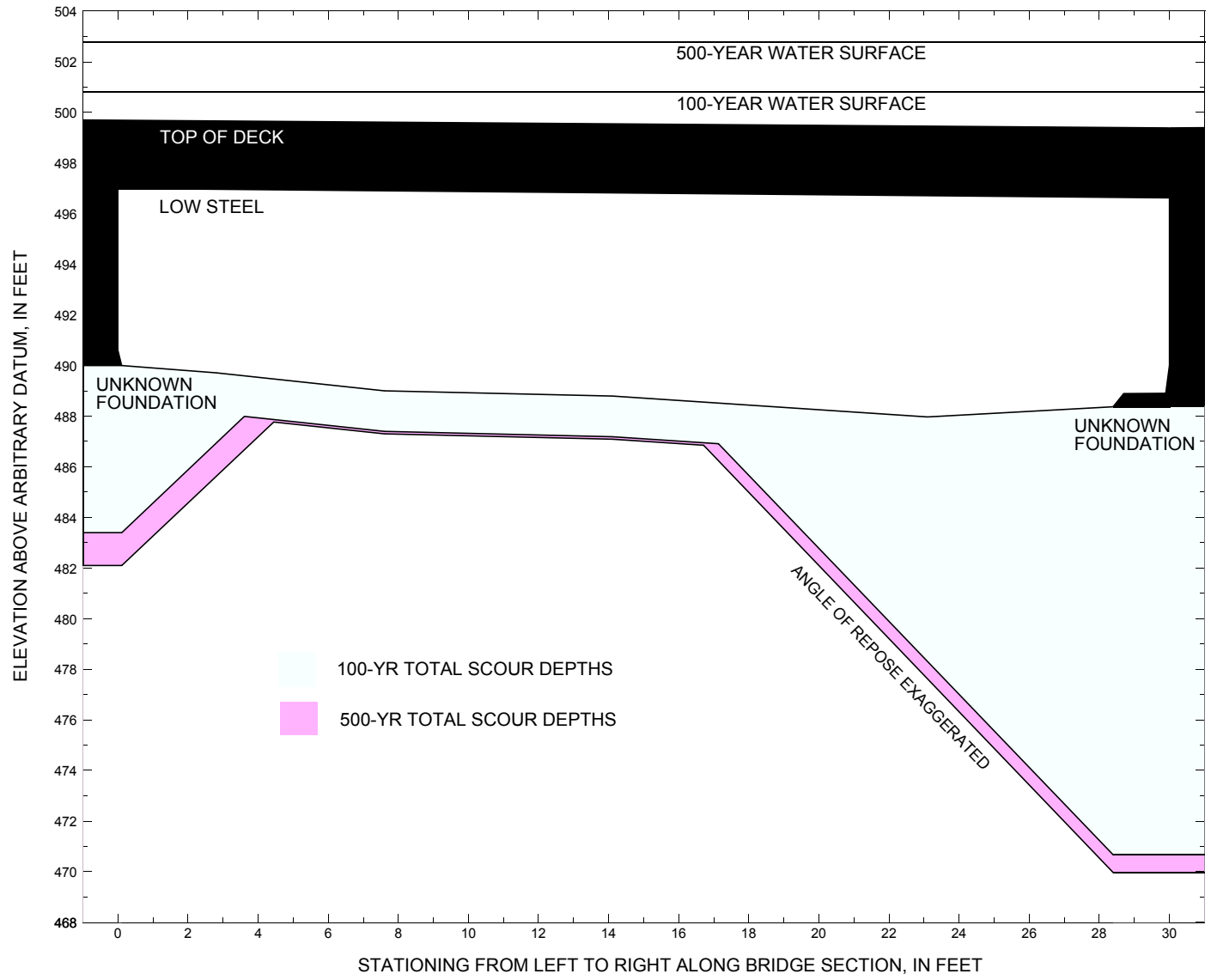


Figure 8. Scour elevations for the 100-yr and 500-yr discharges at structure DUXBTH00120037 on Town Highway 12, crossing Ridley Brook, Duxbury, Vermont.

Table 1. Remaining footing/pile depth at abutments for the 100-year discharge at structure DUXBTH00120037 on Town Highway 12, crossing Ridley Brook, Duxbury, 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 3,770 cubic-feet per second											
Left abutment	0.0	--	497.0	--	490.0	1.6	5.0	--	6.6	483.4	--
Right abutment	30.0	--	496.6	--	488.4	1.6	16.1	--	17.7	470.7	--

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 DUXBTH00120037 on Town Highway 12, crossing Ridley Brook, Duxbury, 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 5,500 cubic-feet per second											
Left abutment	0.0	--	497.0	--	490.0	1.7	6.2	--	7.9	482.1	--
Right abutment	30.0	--	496.6	--	488.4	1.7	16.7	--	18.4	470.0	--

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

2.Arbitrary datum for this study.

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APPENDIX A:
WSPRO INPUT FILE

WSPRO INPUT FILE

T1 U.S. Geological Survey WSPRO Input File duxb037.wsp
 T2 Hydraulic analysis for structure DUXBTH00120037 Date: 16-MAY-97
 T3 Town Highway 12, Ridley Brook, Duxbury, Vermont by ECW

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*
J1      * * 0.002
J3      6 29 30 552 553 551 5 16 17 13 3 * 15 14 23 21 11 12 4 7 3
*
Q        3770.0   5500.0   2320.0
SK       0.0426   0.0426   0.0426
*
XS  EXITX      -39
GR       -84.8, 508.57   -39.7, 500.28   -28.1, 500.20   0.0, 493.54
GR        4.8, 490.45    13.7, 489.70    23.2, 489.04    25.9, 488.64
GR       31.7, 487.79    38.0, 486.97    43.4, 489.04    48.5, 491.18
GR       55.1, 496.99    64.5, 498.02    96.3, 498.33    105.4, 505.37
GR      134.7, 522.56
*
N        0.070         0.070         0.065
SA       -28.1         55.1
*
*
XS  FULLV      0 * * * 0.030
*
*          SRD      LSEL      XSSKEW
BR  BRIDG      0   496.78      20.0
GR       0.0, 496.97      0.0, 490.59      0.1, 490.00      2.8, 489.71
GR       7.6, 489.00      14.1, 488.79      23.1, 487.97      28.4, 488.37
GR      28.7, 488.89      29.9, 488.90      30.0, 490.01      30.0, 496.60
GR       0.0, 496.97
*
*          BRTYPE  BRWDTH      WWANGL      WWWID
CD       1         30.0 * *      57.3      5.5
N        0.040
*
*
*          SRD      EMBWID      IPAVE
XR  RDWAY      11      22.6      2
GR     -135.0, 511.55   -80.4, 504.71   -71.2, 500.09   0.0, 499.69
GR      32.4, 499.39    44.6, 505.72    66.7, 508.25    88.2, 522.30
*
*
AS  APPRO      55
GR     -148.3, 510.66   -75.0, 500.29   -26.1, 500.03   -6.4, 499.22
GR       0.0, 492.52     6.3, 490.27     9.3, 489.42    14.0, 488.89
GR      21.8, 490.00    24.7, 489.90    28.5, 490.68    36.7, 493.07
GR      44.6, 505.72    66.7, 508.25    88.2, 522.30
*
N        0.070         0.070
SA       -6.4
*
HP 1 BRIDG 496.97 1 496.97
HP 2 BRIDG 496.97 * * 3004
HP 2 RDWAY 500.84 * * 767
HP 1 APPRO 500.84 1 500.84
HP 2 APPRO 500.84 * * 3770
*
HP 1 BRIDG 496.97 1 496.97
HP 2 BRIDG 496.97 * * 3107
HP 2 RDWAY 502.83 * * 2393
HP 1 APPRO 502.83 1 502.83
HP 2 APPRO 502.83 * * 5500
*

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APPENDIX B:
WSPRO OUTPUT FILE

WSPRO OUTPUT FILE

U.S. Geological Survey WSPRO Input File duxb037.wsp
 Hydraulic analysis for structure DUXBTH00120037 Date: 16-MAY-97
 Town Highway 12, Ridley Brook, Duxbury, Vermont by ECW
 *** RUN DATE & TIME: 05-29-97 14:04

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

WSEL	SA#	AREA	K	TOPW	WETP	ALPH	LEW	REW	QCR
	1	226	18132	0	71				0
496.97		226	18132	0	71	1.00	0	30	0

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

WSEL	LEW	REW	AREA	K	Q	VEL
496.97	0.0	30.0	225.8	18132.	3004.	13.31
X STA.	0.0	2.8	4.6	6.2	7.7	9.1
A(I)	18.9	12.3	11.5	10.7	10.6	
V(I)	7.94	12.25	13.02	14.05	14.18	
X STA.	9.1	10.5	11.9	13.2	14.5	15.8
A(I)	10.1	10.3	10.0	9.9	10.0	
V(I)	14.84	14.62	15.07	15.19	15.03	
X STA.	15.8	17.1	18.3	19.6	20.8	22.0
A(I)	9.7	9.8	9.7	9.8	9.8	
V(I)	15.45	15.26	15.44	15.35	15.39	
X STA.	22.0	23.3	24.5	25.9	27.5	30.0
A(I)	10.2	10.2	11.1	12.2	19.0	
V(I)	14.72	14.69	13.59	12.32	7.90	

VELOCITY DISTRIBUTION: ISEQ = 4; SECID = RDWAY; SRD = 11.

WSEL	LEW	REW	AREA	K	Q	VEL
500.84	-72.7	35.2	112.3	2479.	767.	6.83
X STA.	-72.7	-62.3	-54.4	-46.8	-39.9	-33.5
A(I)	7.5	6.5	6.5	6.2	6.1	
V(I)	5.13	5.89	5.86	6.17	6.25	
X STA.	-33.5	-27.3	-21.7	-16.2	-10.9	-6.0
A(I)	6.0	5.7	5.8	5.6	5.4	
V(I)	6.41	6.68	6.67	6.82	7.07	
X STA.	-6.0	-1.2	3.4	7.6	11.8	15.7
A(I)	5.5	5.3	5.1	5.2	5.0	
V(I)	7.03	7.29	7.51	7.42	7.71	
X STA.	15.7	19.3	23.0	26.4	29.7	35.2
A(I)	4.8	4.9	4.7	4.7	5.9	
V(I)	7.98	7.87	8.15	8.12	6.53	

CROSS-SECTION PROPERTIES: ISEQ = 5; SECID = APPRO; SRD = 55.

WSEL	SA#	AREA	K	TOPW	WETP	ALPH	LEW	REW	QCR
	1	58	1071	72	73				296
	2	432	35849	48	56				7361
500.84		490	36920	120	129	1.18	-78	42	5168

VELOCITY DISTRIBUTION: ISEQ = 5; SECID = APPRO; SRD = 55.

WSEL	LEW	REW	AREA	K	Q	VEL
500.84	-78.9	41.6	490.4	36920.	3770.	7.69
X STA.	-78.9	-1.6	1.9	4.4	6.5	8.4
A(I)	78.4	28.4	23.3	22.0	19.9	
V(I)	2.40	6.64	8.08	8.59	9.46	
X STA.	8.4	10.0	11.7	13.2	14.7	16.3
A(I)	19.0	18.7	18.4	18.1	18.4	
V(I)	9.92	10.08	10.27	10.44	10.26	
X STA.	16.3	17.9	19.5	21.2	23.0	24.8
A(I)	18.0	18.8	18.7	19.4	19.6	
V(I)	10.45	10.01	10.07	9.73	9.62	
X STA.	24.8	26.7	28.8	31.1	34.1	41.6
A(I)	20.5	21.1	23.2	26.1	40.4	
V(I)	9.19	8.93	8.14	7.22	4.66	

WSPRO OUTPUT FILE (continued)

U.S. Geological Survey WSPRO Input File duxb037.wsp
 Hydraulic analysis for structure DUXBTH00120037 Date: 16-MAY-97
 Town Highway 12, Ridley Brook, Duxbury, Vermont by ECW
 *** RUN DATE & TIME: 05-29-97 14:04
 CROSS-SECTION PROPERTIES: ISEQ = 3; SECID = BRIDG; SRD = 0.

WSEL	SA#	AREA	K	TOPW	WETP	ALPH	LEW	REW	QCR
	1	226	18132	0	71				0
496.97		226	18132	0	71	1.00	0	30	0

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

WSEL	LEW	REW	AREA	K	Q	VEL
496.97	0.0	30.0	225.8	18132.	3107.	13.76
X STA.	0.0	2.8	4.6	6.2	7.7	9.1
A(I)	18.9	12.3	11.5	10.7	10.6	
V(I)	8.21	12.67	13.47	14.53	14.67	
X STA.	9.1	10.5	11.9	13.2	14.5	15.8
A(I)	10.1	10.3	10.0	9.9	10.0	
V(I)	15.35	15.12	15.58	15.71	15.54	
X STA.	15.8	17.1	18.3	19.6	20.8	22.0
A(I)	9.7	9.8	9.7	9.8	9.8	
V(I)	15.98	15.79	15.97	15.87	15.91	
X STA.	22.0	23.3	24.5	25.9	27.5	30.0
A(I)	10.2	10.2	11.1	12.2	19.0	
V(I)	15.23	15.19	14.05	12.74	8.17	

VELOCITY DISTRIBUTION: ISEQ = 4; SECID = RDWAY; SRD = 11.

WSEL	LEW	REW	AREA	K	Q	VEL
502.83	-76.7	39.0	334.8	14378.	2393.	7.15
X STA.	-76.7	-65.9	-59.7	-53.5	-47.5	-41.8
A(I)	21.9	17.4	17.5	17.0	16.5	
V(I)	5.45	6.87	6.84	7.02	7.26	
X STA.	-41.8	-36.0	-30.4	-25.0	-19.6	-14.4
A(I)	16.9	16.5	16.1	16.4	16.0	
V(I)	7.07	7.25	7.42	7.31	7.47	
X STA.	-14.4	-9.2	-4.0	1.0	5.9	10.8
A(I)	15.9	16.0	15.8	15.6	15.8	
V(I)	7.54	7.47	7.58	7.68	7.56	
X STA.	10.8	15.5	20.2	24.8	29.6	39.0
A(I)	15.2	15.6	15.4	16.3	20.8	
V(I)	7.86	7.65	7.78	7.33	5.74	

CROSS-SECTION PROPERTIES: ISEQ = 5; SECID = APPRO; SRD = 55.

WSEL	SA#	AREA	K	TOPW	WETP	ALPH	LEW	REW	QCR
	1	217	8479	87	87				1943
	2	529	48836	49	59				9838
502.83		745	57315	136	145	1.27	-92	43	8803

VELOCITY DISTRIBUTION: ISEQ = 5; SECID = APPRO; SRD = 55.

WSEL	LEW	REW	AREA	K	Q	VEL
502.83	-93.0	42.8	745.3	57315.	5500.	7.38
X STA.	-93.0	-51.3	-25.9	-5.5	0.5	3.4
A(I)	84.5	69.4	66.4	46.3	31.8	
V(I)	3.25	3.96	4.14	5.94	8.65	
X STA.	3.4	5.9	8.1	10.0	11.9	13.7
A(I)	29.9	27.2	26.0	26.1	24.9	
V(I)	9.20	10.10	10.59	10.53	11.04	
X STA.	13.7	15.6	17.4	19.4	21.4	23.6
A(I)	25.3	25.7	25.9	26.7	27.2	
V(I)	10.85	10.72	10.60	10.30	10.13	
X STA.	23.6	25.7	28.1	30.8	34.1	42.8
A(I)	27.7	30.2	31.6	35.8	56.6	
V(I)	9.92	9.11	8.69	7.68	4.86	

WSPRO OUTPUT FILE (continued)

U.S. Geological Survey WSPRO Input File duxb037.wsp
 Hydraulic analysis for structure DUXBTH00120037 Date: 16-MAY-97
 Town Highway 12, Ridley Brook, Duxbury, Vermont by ECW
 *** RUN DATE & TIME: 05-29-97 14:04

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

WSEL	SA#	AREA	K	TOPW	WETP	ALPH	LEW	REW	QCR
	1	168	16537	28	39				2324
494.73		168	16537	28	39	1.00	0	30	2324

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

WSEL	LEW	REW	AREA	K	Q	VEL
494.73	0.0	30.0	167.8	16537.	2320.	13.82
X STA.	0.0	3.2	5.2	6.8	8.3	9.7
A(I)	14.8	9.5	8.7	7.9	7.7	
V(I)	7.82	12.24	13.33	14.76	15.03	
X STA.	9.7	11.1	12.4	13.7	15.0	16.2
A(I)	7.5	7.3	7.3	7.0	7.1	
V(I)	15.48	15.93	15.99	16.58	16.28	
X STA.	16.2	17.4	18.6	19.7	20.9	22.1
A(I)	7.0	6.9	6.9	7.2	7.1	
V(I)	16.64	16.87	16.72	16.19	16.41	
X STA.	22.1	23.2	24.4	25.7	27.3	30.0
A(I)	7.2	7.7	8.0	9.5	15.7	
V(I)	16.08	15.16	14.41	12.24	7.40	

CROSS-SECTION PROPERTIES: ISEQ = 5; SECID = APPRO; SRD = 55.

WSEL	SA#	AREA	K	TOPW	WETP	ALPH	LEW	REW	QCR
	2	286	19349	45	50				4107
497.70		286	19349	45	50	1.00	-4	40	4107

VELOCITY DISTRIBUTION: ISEQ = 5; SECID = APPRO; SRD = 55.

WSEL	LEW	REW	AREA	K	Q	VEL
497.70	-4.9	39.6	285.7	19349.	2320.	8.12
X STA.	-4.9	2.2	4.8	6.8	8.5	10.0
A(I)	24.8	16.7	14.5	13.7	12.5	
V(I)	4.67	6.94	8.00	8.47	9.26	
X STA.	10.0	11.5	12.9	14.2	15.6	17.0
A(I)	12.4	12.1	11.7	11.7	11.8	
V(I)	9.39	9.55	9.94	9.95	9.87	
X STA.	17.0	18.4	19.9	21.4	23.1	24.7
A(I)	11.8	11.9	12.4	12.5	12.6	
V(I)	9.81	9.75	9.39	9.29	9.17	
X STA.	24.7	26.4	28.3	30.5	33.2	39.6
A(I)	13.2	13.5	15.0	16.5	24.5	
V(I)	8.77	8.62	7.73	7.03	4.73	

WSPRO OUTPUT FILE (continued)

U.S. Geological Survey WSPRO Input File duxb037.wsp
 Hydraulic analysis for structure DUXBTH00120037 Date: 16-MAY-97
 Town Highway 12, Ridley Brook, Duxbury, Vermont by ECW
 *** RUN DATE & TIME: 05-29-97 14:04

XSID:CODE	SRDL	LEW	AREA	VHD	HF	EGL	CRWS	Q	WSEL
SRD	FLEN	REW	K	ALPH	HO	ERR	FR#	VEL	
EXITX:XS	*****	-6	303	2.41	*****	497.61	495.11	3770	495.20
	-38	*****	53	18248	1.00	*****	*****	0.98	12.44

===125 FR# EXCEEDS FNTEST AT SECID "FULLV": TRIALS CONTINUED.
 FNTEST,FR#,WSEL,CRWS = 0.80 0.80 497.19 496.28

===110 WSEL NOT FOUND AT SECID "FULLV": REDUCED DELTAY.
 WSLIM1,WSLIM2,DELTAY = 494.70 523.73 0.50

===115 WSEL NOT FOUND AT SECID "FULLV": USED WSMIN = CRWS.
 WSLIM1,WSLIM2,CRWS = 494.70 523.73 496.28

FULLV:FV	39	-9	354	1.76	1.35	498.95	496.28	3770	497.19
	0	39	54	22522	1.00	0.00	0.00	0.80	10.65

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

APPRO:AS	55	-5	322	2.13	1.51	500.64	*****	3770	498.51
	55	40	23026	1.00	0.18	0.00	0.78	11.70	

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

===255 ATTEMPTING FLOW CLASS 3 (6) SOLUTION.
 WS3N,LSEL = 497.19 496.78

<<<<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	39	0	226	2.75	*****	499.72	495.86	3004	496.97
	0	*****	30	18132	1.00	*****	*****	0.86	13.31

TYPE	PPCD	FLOW	C	P/A	LSEL	BLEN	XLAB	XRAB
1.	****	6.	0.800	0.000	496.78	*****	*****	*****

XSID:CODE	SRD	FLEN	HF	VHD	EGL	ERR	Q	WSEL
RDWAY:RG	11.	32.	0.34	1.09	501.59	0.00	767.	500.84

LT:	Q	WLEN	LEW	REW	DMAX	DAVG	VMAX	VAVG	HAVG	CAVG
599.	89.	-73.	16.	1.3	1.0	5.8	6.8	1.7	3.0	
RT:	168.	19.	16.	35.	1.5	1.3	6.4	6.8	2.0	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	-78	490	1.09	0.44	501.93	497.32	3770	500.84
	55	26	42	36923	1.18	0.00	0.73	7.69	

M(G)	M(K)	KQ	XLKQ	XRKQ	OTEL
*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****

<<<<END OF BRIDGE COMPUTATIONS>>>>

FIRST USER DEFINED TABLE.

XSID:CODE	SRD	LEW	REW	Q	K	AREA	VEL	WSEL
EXITX:XS	-39.	-7.	53.	3770.	18248.	303.	12.44	495.20
FULLV:FV	0.	-10.	54.	3770.	22522.	354.	10.65	497.19
BRIDG:BR	0.	0.	30.	3004.	18132.	226.	13.31	496.97
RDWAY:RG	11.	*****	599.	767.	*****	*****	2.00	500.84
APPRO:AS	55.	-79.	42.	3770.	36923.	490.	7.69	500.84

XSID:CODE	XLKQ	XRKQ	KQ
APPRO:AS	*****	*****	*****

SECOND USER DEFINED TABLE.

XSID:CODE	CRWS	FR#	YMIN	YMAX	HF	HO	VHD	EGL	WSEL
EXITX:XS	495.11	0.98	486.97	522.56	*****	2.41	497.61	495.20	
FULLV:FV	496.28	0.80	488.14	523.73	1.35	0.00	1.76	498.95	497.19
BRIDG:BR	495.86	0.86	487.97	496.97	*****	2.75	499.72	496.97	
RDWAY:RG	*****	*****	499.39	522.30	0.34	*****	1.09	501.59	500.84
APPRO:AS	497.32	0.73	488.89	522.30	0.44	0.00	1.09	501.93	500.84

WSPRO OUTPUT FILE (continued)

U.S. Geological Survey WSPRO Input File duxb037.wsp
 Hydraulic analysis for structure DUXBTH00120037 Date: 16-MAY-97
 Town Highway 12, Ridley Brook, Duxbury, Vermont by ECW
 *** RUN DATE & TIME: 05-29-97 14:04

XSID:CODE	SRDL	LEW	AREA	VHD	HF	EGL	CRWS	Q	WSEL
SRD	FLEN	REW	K	ALPH	HO	ERR	FR#	VEL	
EXITX:XS	*****	-12	401	2.93	*****	499.65	496.71	5500	496.72
	-38	*****	55	26630	1.00	*****	*****	1.00	13.73

===125 FR# EXCEEDS FNTEST AT SECID "FULLV": TRIALS CONTINUED.
 FNTEST,FR#,WSEL,CRWS = 0.80 0.85 498.84 497.88

===110 WSEL NOT FOUND AT SECID "FULLV": REDUCED DELTAY.
 WSLIM1,WSLIM2,DELTAY = 496.22 523.73 0.50

===115 WSEL NOT FOUND AT SECID "FULLV": USED WSMIN = CRWS.
 WSLIM1,WSLIM2,CRWS = 496.22 523.73 497.88

FULLV:FV	39	-16	470	2.15	1.34	500.99	497.88	5500	498.84
	0	39	61	33115	1.01	0.00	0.00	0.85	11.71

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

===125 FR# EXCEEDS FNTEST AT SECID "APPRO": TRIALS CONTINUED.
 FNTEST,FR#,WSEL,CRWS = 0.80 1.00 500.02 499.18

===110 WSEL NOT FOUND AT SECID "APPRO": REDUCED DELTAY.
 WSLIM1,WSLIM2,DELTAY = 498.34 522.30 0.50

===115 WSEL NOT FOUND AT SECID "APPRO": USED WSMIN = CRWS.
 WSLIM1,WSLIM2,CRWS = 498.34 522.30 499.18

APPRO:AS	55	-25	401	3.02	1.62	503.04	499.18	5500	500.02
	55	55	41	31052	1.03	0.44	0.00	1.00	13.72

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

===255 ATTEMPTING FLOW CLASS 3 (6) SOLUTION.
 WS3N,LSEL = 498.84 496.78

<<<<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	39	0	226	2.95	*****	499.92	496.01	3107	496.97
	0	*****	30	18132	1.00	*****	*****	0.88	13.76

TYPE	PPCD	FLOW	C	P/A	LSEL	BLEN	XLAB	XRAB
1.	****	6.	0.800	0.000	496.78	*****	*****	*****

XSID:CODE	SRD	FLEN	HF	VHD	EGL	ERR	Q	WSEL
RDWAY:RG	11.	32.	0.30	1.07	503.60	0.00	2393.	502.83

	Q	WLEN	LEW	REW	DMAX	DAVG	VMAX	VAVG	HAVG	CAVG
LT:	1905.	92.	-77.	16.	3.3	2.9	8.4	7.1	3.7	2.9
RT:	488.	23.	16.	39.	3.4	2.9	8.6	7.3	3.7	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	-92	745	1.07	0.47	503.90	499.18	5500	502.83
	55	26	43	57269	1.27	0.00	0.00	0.63	7.38

M(G)	M(K)	KQ	XLKQ	XRKQ	OTEL
*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****

<<<<END OF BRIDGE COMPUTATIONS>>>>

FIRST USER DEFINED TABLE.

XSID:CODE	SRD	LEW	REW	Q	K	AREA	VEL	WSEL
EXITX:XS	-39.	-13.	55.	5500.	26630.	401.	13.73	496.72
FULLV:FV	0.	-17.	61.	5500.	33115.	470.	11.71	498.84
BRIDG:BR	0.	0.	30.	3107.	18132.	226.	13.76	496.97
RDWAY:RG	11.	*****	1905.	2393.	*****	*****	2.00	502.83
APPRO:AS	55.	-93.	43.	5500.	57269.	745.	7.38	502.83

XSID:CODE	XLKQ	XRKQ	KQ
APPRO:AS	*****	*****	*****

SECOND USER DEFINED TABLE.

XSID:CODE	CRWS	FR#	YMIN	YMAX	HF	HO	VHD	EGL	WSEL
EXITX:XS	496.71	1.00	486.97	522.56	*****	*****	2.93	499.65	496.72
FULLV:FV	497.88	0.85	488.14	523.73	1.34	0.00	2.15	500.99	498.84
BRIDG:BR	496.01	0.88	487.97	496.97	*****	*****	2.95	499.92	496.97
RDWAY:RG	*****	*****	499.39	522.30	0.30	*****	1.07	503.60	502.83
APPRO:AS	499.18	0.63	488.89	522.30	0.47	0.00	1.07	503.90	502.83

WSPRO OUTPUT FILE (continued)

U.S. Geological Survey WSPRO Input File duxb037.wsp
 Hydraulic analysis for structure DUXBTH00120037 Date: 16-MAY-97
 Town Highway 12, Ridley Brook, Duxbury, Vermont by ECW
 *** RUN DATE & TIME: 05-29-97 14:04

XSID:CODE	SRDL	LEW	AREA	VHD	HF	EGL	CRWS	Q	WSEL
SRD	FLEN	REW	K	ALPH	HO	ERR	FR#	VEL	
EXITX:XS	*****	0	212	1.86	*****	495.43	493.41	2320	493.57
-38	*****	51	11238	1.00	*****	*****	0.95	10.93	
FULLV:FV	39	-2	247	1.37	1.35	496.76	*****	2320	495.39
0	39	52	13798	1.00	0.00	-0.02	0.78	9.40	
<<<<THE ABOVE RESULTS REFLECT "NORMAL" (UNCONSTRICTED) FLOW>>>>									
APPRO:AS	55	-3	246	1.39	1.38	498.17	*****	2320	496.78
55	55	39	15515	1.00	0.01	0.02	0.70	9.45	
<<<<THE ABOVE RESULTS REFLECT "NORMAL" (UNCONSTRICTED) FLOW>>>>									

===220 FLOW CLASS 1 (4) SOLUTION INDICATES POSSIBLE PRESSURE FLOW.
 WS3,WSIU,WS1,LSEL = 494.73 497.26 497.70 496.78

===245 ATTEMPTING FLOW CLASS 2 (5) SOLUTION.

===240 NO DISCHARGE BALANCE IN 15 ITERATIONS.
 WS,QBO,QRD = 499.67 2308. 20.

===270 REJECTED FLOW CLASS 2 (5) SOLUTION.

===285 CRITICAL WATER-SURFACE ELEVATION A _ S _ S _ U _ M _ E _ D !!!!!
 SECID "BRIDG" Q,CRWS = 2320. 494.73

<<<<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	39	0	168	2.97	*****	497.70	494.73	2320	494.73
0	39	30	16554	1.00	*****	*****	1.00	13.81	

TYPE PPCD FLOW C P/A LSEL BLEN XLAB XRAB
 1. **** 1. 1.000 ***** 496.78 ***** ***** *****

XSID:CODE	SRD	FLEN	HF	VHD	EGL	ERR	Q	WSEL
RDWAY:RG	11.							
<<<<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	-4	286	1.03	0.43	498.72	495.46	2320	497.70
55	26	40	19341	1.00	0.59	0.00	0.57	8.12	

M(G) M(K) KQ XLKQ XRKQ OTEL
 0.304 0.035 18656. 1. 31. 497.23

<<<<END OF BRIDGE COMPUTATIONS>>>>

FIRST USER DEFINED TABLE.

XSID:CODE	SRD	LEW	REW	Q	K	AREA	VEL	WSEL
EXITX:XS	-39.	0.	51.	2320.	11238.	212.	10.93	493.57
FULLV:FV	0.	-3.	52.	2320.	13798.	247.	9.40	495.39
BRIDG:BR	0.	0.	30.	2320.	16554.	168.	13.81	494.73
RDWAY:RG	11.	*****		0.	0.	0.	2.00	*****
APPRO:AS	55.	-5.	40.	2320.	19341.	286.	8.12	497.70

XSID:CODE	XLKQ	XRKQ	KQ
APPRO:AS	1.	31.	18656.

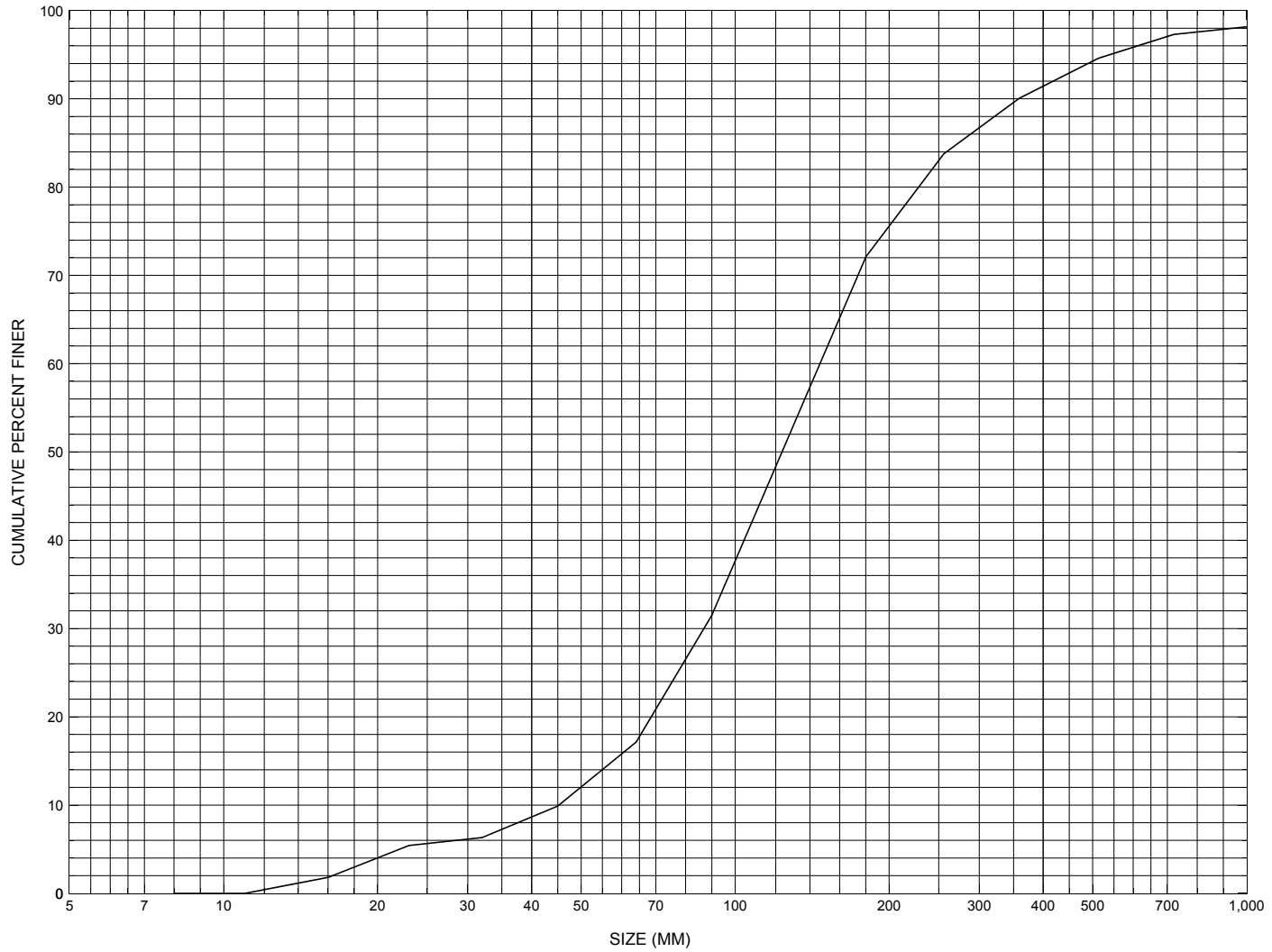
SECOND USER DEFINED TABLE.

XSID:CODE	CRWS	FR#	YMIN	YMAX	HF	HO	VHD	EGL	WSEL
EXITX:XS	493.41	0.95	486.97	522.56	*****		1.86	495.43	493.57
FULLV:FV	*****	0.78	488.14	523.73	1.35	0.00	1.37	496.76	495.39
BRIDG:BR	494.73	1.00	487.97	496.97	*****		2.97	497.70	494.73
RDWAY:RG	*****		499.39	522.30	*****		0.59	500.05	*****
APPRO:AS	495.46	0.57	488.89	522.30	0.43	0.59	1.03	498.72	497.70

ER

NORMAL END OF WSPRO EXECUTION.

APPENDIX C:
BED-MATERIAL PARTICLE-SIZE DISTRIBUTION



Appendix C. Bed material particle-size distribution for a pebble count in the channel approach of structure DUXBTH00120037, in Duxbury, Vermont.

APPENDIX D:
HISTORICAL DATA FORM



Structure Number DUXBTH00120037

General Location Descriptive

Data collected by (First Initial, Full last name) L. Medalie
Date (MM/DD/YY) 10 / 13 / 95
Highway District Number (I - 2; nn) 06 County (FIPS county code; I - 3; nnn) 023
Town (FIPS place code; I - 4; nnnnn) 18550 Mile marker (I - 11; nnn.nnn) 000000
Waterway (I - 6) RIDLEY BROOK Road Name (I - 7): _____
Route Number C3012 Vicinity (I - 9) 0.5 MI TO JCT W CL3 TH5
Topographic Map Waterbury Hydrologic Unit Code: 2010003
Latitude (I - 16; nnnn.n) 44203 Longitude (I - 17; nnnnn.n) 72501

Select Federal Inventory Codes

FHWA Structure Number (I - 8) 10120600371206
Maintenance responsibility (I - 21; nn) 03 Maximum span length (I - 48; nnnn) 0030
Year built (I - 27; YYYY) 1967 Structure length (I - 49; nnnnnn) 000033
Average daily traffic, ADT (I - 29; nnnnnn) 000200 Deck Width (I - 52; nn.n) 226
Year of ADT (I - 30; YY) 92 Channel & Protection (I - 61; n) 5
Opening skew to Roadway (I - 34; nn) 18 Waterway adequacy (I - 71; n) 6
Operational status (I - 41; X) A Underwater Inspection Frequency (I - 92B; XYY) N
Structure type (I - 43; nnn) 302 Year Reconstructed (I - 106) 0000
Approach span structure type (I - 44; nnn) 000 Clear span (nnn.n ft) 29.75
Number of spans (I - 45; nnn) 001 Vertical clearance from streambed (nnn.n ft) 8.76
Number of approach spans (I - 46; nnnn) 0000 Waterway of full opening (nnn.n ft²) 260.5

Comments:

According to the structural inspection report dated 5/23/94, the deck consists of 5 reinforced concrete pre-cast panels. There is extensive rotting in the timber backwall of the RABUT. There is local scour along the RABUT footing. Both abutments have random fine cracking and have tipped towards the stream approx. 1" at the top. The streambed is lined with cobbles and large boulders. There are gravel bars at the LABUT, and stonefill at the US wings. Streamflow is skewed towards the RABUT. There is heavy scaling and spalling at the RABUT footing and wings, with loss of a section at the bottom of the stem. There is some undermining at the RABUT between the stem and footing. (cont. on page 33)

Bridge Hydrologic Data

Is there hydrologic data available? N if No, type ctrl-n h VTAOT Drainage area (mi²): _____

Terrain character: _____

Stream character & type: _____

Streambed material: _____

Discharge Data (cfs): Q_{2.33} _____ Q₁₀ _____ Q₂₅ _____
 Q₅₀ _____ Q₁₀₀ _____ Q₅₀₀ _____

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 Q₁₀₀? (Yes, No, Unknown): _____ Frequency: _____

Relief Elevation (ft): _____ Discharge over roadway at Q₁₀₀ (ft³/ sec): _____

Are there other structures nearby? (Yes, No, Unknown): _____ 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 (ft²): _____

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

Comments:

The LABUT US wing full-height vertical crack that is displaced approx. 0.5" at its top. The RABUT has some settlement and has tipped.

USGS Watershed Data

Watershed Hydrographic Data

Drainage area (*DA*) 10.15 mi² Lake/pond/swamp area 0 mi²
Watershed storage (*ST*) 0 %
Bridge site elevation 730 ft Headwater elevation 3688 ft
Main channel length 4.72 mi
10% channel length elevation 860 ft 85% channel length elevation 2540 ft
Main channel slope (*S*) 474.57 ft / mi

Watershed Precipitation Data

Average site precipitation _____ in Average headwater precipitation _____ in
Maximum 2yr-24hr precipitation event (*I24,2*) _____ 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:

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

Foundation Type: (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? *If no, type ctrl-n bi* Number of borings taken:

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

Briefly describe material at foundation bottom elevation or around piles:

Comments:

Cross-sectional Data

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

Source (FEMA, VTAOT, Other)? VTAOT

Comments: **This cross-section is of the upstream bridge face. The low cord elevations are from the 7/1/96 USGS survey log, in which the data was also collected at the upstream bridge face. The low cord to bed length data is from the sketch (6/15/92) attached to the bridge inspection report (5/23/94).**

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: -

-

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 DUXBTH00120037

A. General Location Descriptive

1. Data collected by (First Initial, Full last name) M. IVANOFF Date (MM/DD/YY) 07 / 01 / 1996
 2. Highway District Number 06 Mile marker 000000
 County WASHINGTON 023 Town DUXBURY 18550
 Waterway (I - 6) RIDLEY BROOK Road Name -
 Route Number TH 12 Hydrologic Unit Code: 2010003
 3. Descriptive comments:
Located 0.5 miles to junction with Town Highway 5.

B. Bridge Deck Observations

4. Surface cover... LBUS 6 RBUS 6 LBDS 6 RBDS 6 Overall 6
 (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 1 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 33 (feet) Span length 30 (feet) Bridge width 22.6 (feet)

Road approach to bridge:

8. LB 2 RB 1 (0 even, 1- lower, 2- higher)
 9. LB 2 RB 2 (1- Paved, 2- Not paved)

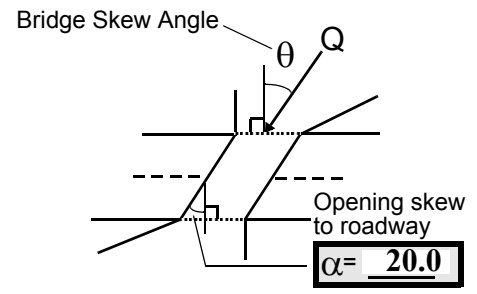
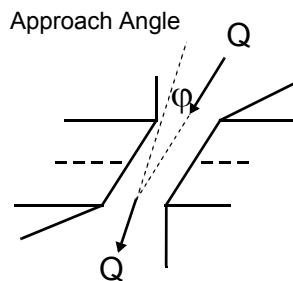
10. Embankment slope (run / rise in feet / foot):
 US left 1.3:1 US right 4.8:1

	Protection		13.Erosion	14.Severity
	11.Type	12.Cond.		
LBUS	<u>2</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>-</u>
RBUS	<u>0</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>-</u>
RBDS	<u>0</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>2</u>
LBDS	<u>2</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>-</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: 40 16. Bridge skew: 50



17. Channel impact zone 1: Exist? Y (Y or N)
 Where? RB (LB, RB) Severity 1
 Range? 10 feet US (US, UB, DS) to 10 feet UB
 Channel impact zone 2: Exist? N (Y or N)
 Where? - (LB, RB) Severity -
 Range? - feet - (US, UB, DS) to - feet -

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

18. Bridge Type: 1a

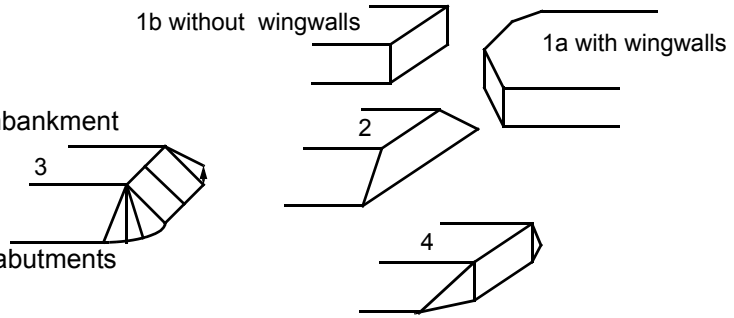
1a- Vertical abutments with wingwalls

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: The left bank upstream surface cover is forest with Town Highway 12 adjacent to bank.

#7: The values are from the Vermont AOT database. The measured span during the site visit was 30.5 feet.

#13: The right bank downstream channel erosion consists of exposed stones behind the downstream right wingwall.

#18: The ends of wingwalls are about 2 to 3 feet below low cord.

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>32.5</u>	<u>6.5</u>			<u>12.5</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>54</u>	<u>54</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>
23. Bank width <u>45.0</u>		24. Channel width <u>60.0</u>		25. Thalweg depth <u>51.0</u>		29. Bed Material <u>543</u>				
30. Bank protection type: LB <u>0</u> RB <u>3</u>		31. Bank protection condition: LB - <u> </u> RB <u>2</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.):

#30: Right bank protection extends 25 feet upstream of bridge.

33. Point/Side bar present? Y (Y or N. if N type ctrl-n pb) 34. Mid-bar distance: 166 35. Mid-bar width: 8
 36. Point bar extent: 215 feet US (US, UB) to 135 feet US (US, UB, DS) positioned 0 %LB to 30 %RB
 37. Material: 34
 38. Point or side bar comments (Circle Point or Side; Note additional bars, material variation, status, etc.):

39. Is a cut-bank present? N (Y or if N type ctrl-n cb) 40. Where? - ____ (LB or RB)
 41. Mid-bank distance: - ____ 42. Cut bank extent: - ____ feet - ____ (US, UB) to - ____ feet - ____ (US, UB, DS)
 43. Bank damage: - ____ (1- eroded and/or creep; 2- slip failure; 3- block failure)
 44. Cut bank comments (eg. additional cut banks, protection condition, etc.):
NO CUT BANKS

45. Is channel scour present? N (Y or if N type ctrl-n cs) 46. Mid-scour distance: - ____
 47. Scour dimensions: Length - ____ Width - ____ Depth : - ____ Position - ____ %LB to - ____ %RB
 48. Scour comments (eg. additional scour areas, local scouring process, etc.):
NO CHANNEL SCOUR

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)		61. Material (BF)		62. Erosion (BF)	
LB	RB	LB	RB	LB	RB	LB	RB
<u>37.0</u>		<u>2.0</u>		<u>2</u>	<u>7</u>	<u>7</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.):
5

65. **Debris and Ice** Is there debris accumulation? ____ (Y or N) 66. Where? N (1- Upstream; 2- At bridge; 3- Both)
 67. Debris Potential - ____ (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

Some trees leaning into the channel upstream and downstream with the bridge opening skewed to flow.

<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		0	90	2	2	0	0.1	90.0
RABUT	1	20	90			2	2	28.0

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.):

2.0

2.0

1

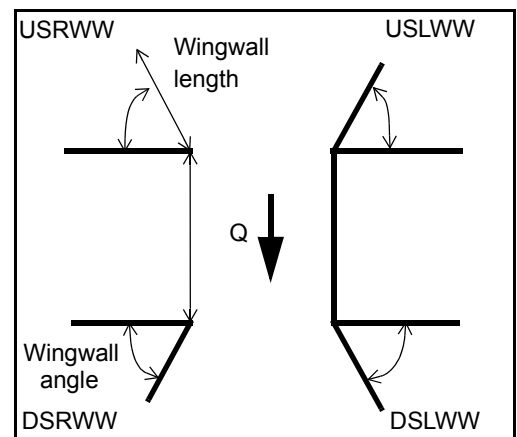
The left abutment footing is exposed at upstream end.

The right abutment footing is exposed with maximum scour at downstream end.

80. **Wingwalls:**

	Exist?	Material?	Scour Condition?	Scour depth?	Exposure depth?
USLWW:	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
USRWW:	<u>Y</u>	_____	<u>1</u>	_____	<u>2</u>
DSLWW:	<u>0</u>	_____	<u>0.1</u>	_____	<u>Y</u>
DSRWW:	<u>1</u>	_____	<u>2</u>	_____	<u>0</u>

81. Angle?	Length?
<u>28.0</u>	_____
<u>1.0</u>	_____
<u>22.0</u>	_____
<u>21.0</u>	_____



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	0.2	0	Y	2.0	-	2	-	-
Condition	Y	-	1	2.0	-	1	-	-
Extent	1	-	2	0	3	0	0	-

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

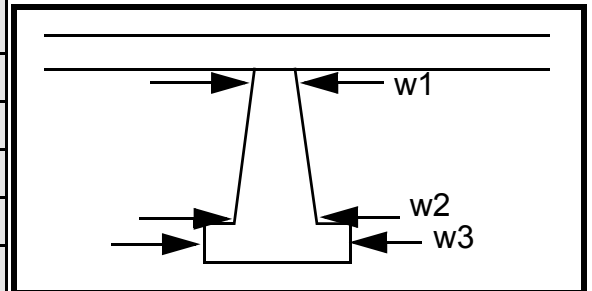
83. Wingwall and protection comments (eg. undermined penetration, unusual scour processes, etc.):

-
-
-
-
0
-
-
0
-
-

Piers:

84. Are there piers? _____ (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				25.0	11.5	85.0
Pier 2				11.5	105.0	10.0
Pier 3			-	40.0	10.0	-
Pier 4	-	-	-	-	-	-



Level 1 Pier Descr.	1	2	3	4
86. Location (BF)		-	-	-
87. Type		-	-	-
88. Material		-	-	-
89. Shape		-	-	-
90. Inclined?		-	-	-
91. Attack ∠ (BF)		-	-	-
92. Pushed		-	-	-
93. Length (feet)	-	-	-	-
94. # of piles		-	-	-
95. Cross-members		-	-	-
96. Scour Condition		-	-	-
97. Scour depth	N	-	-	-
98. Exposure depth	-	-	-	-

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.):

-
-
-
-
-
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-
-

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
-	-	-	-	-	-	NO	PIE	RS	-	-
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.):

- 4
- 4
- 546
- 54
- 1
- 1
- 543
- 0
- 0
-
-

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 N feet _____ (US, UB, DS) positioned NO %LB to DR %RB

Material: OP

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

STRUCTURE

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

Cut bank extent: 30 feet 20 (US, UB, DS) to 4.6 feet UB (US, UB, DS)

Bank damage: 55 (1- eroded and/or creep; 2- slip failure; 3- block failure)

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

DS

0

50

34

Is channel scour present? Sid (Y or if N type ctrl-n cs) Mid-scour distance: e bar

Scour dimensions: Length begi Width ns Depth: 4.6 Positioned feet %LB to fro %RB

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

m upstream bridge face.

An additional side bar extends along the right bank from 71 feet downstream to 180 feet downstream. The mid-bar distance is 120 feet downstream where it is 20 feet wide.

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

Confluence 1: Distance 100 Enters on 40 (LB or RB) Type DS (1- perennial; 2- ephemeral)

Confluence 2: Distance 160 Enters on DS (LB or RB) Type 1 (1- perennial; 2- ephemeral)

Confluence comments (eg. confluence name):

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




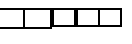
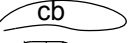

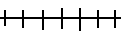
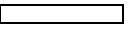


108. Evolution comments (*Channel evolution not considering bridge effects; See HEC-20, Figure 1 for geomorphic descriptors*):

Y
10 DS
25
15
2
75
100

N

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: DUXBTH00120037 Town: DUXBURY
 Road Number: TOWN HIGHWAY 12 County: WASHINGTON
 Stream: RIDLEY BROOK

Initials ECW Date: 5/27/97 Checked: MAI

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

Critical Velocity of Bed Material (converted to English units)
 $V_c = 11.21 * y_1^{0.1667} * D_{50}^{0.33}$ 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	3770	5500	2320
Main Channel Area, ft ²	432	529	286
Left overbank area, ft ²	58	217	0
Right overbank area, ft ²	0	0	0
Top width main channel, ft	48	49	45
Top width L overbank, ft	72	87	0
Top width R overbank, ft	0	0	0
D50 of channel, ft	0.404	0.404	0.404
D50 left overbank, ft	--	--	--
D50 right overbank, ft	--	--	--
y ₁ , average depth, MC, ft	9.0	10.8	6.4
y ₁ , average depth, LOB, ft	0.8	2.5	ERR
y ₁ , average depth, ROB, ft	ERR	ERR	ERR
Total conveyance, approach	36920	57315	19349
Conveyance, main channel	35849	48836	19349
Conveyance, LOB	1071	8479	0
Conveyance, ROB	0	0	0
Percent discrepancy, conveyance	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
Q _m , discharge, MC, cfs	3660.6	4686.3	2320.0
Q _l , discharge, LOB, cfs	109.4	813.7	0.0
Q _r , discharge, ROB, cfs	0.0	0.0	0.0
V _m , mean velocity MC, ft/s	8.5	8.9	8.1
V _l , mean velocity, LOB, ft/s	1.9	3.7	ERR
V _r , mean velocity, ROB, ft/s	ERR	ERR	ERR
V _{c-m} , crit. velocity, MC, ft/s	12.0	12.3	11.3
V _{c-l} , crit. velocity, LOB, ft/s	ERR	ERR	ERR
V _{c-r} , crit. velocity, ROB, ft/s	ERR	ERR	ERR

Results

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

Main Channel	0	0	0
Left Overbank	N/A	N/A	N/A
Right Overbank	N/A	N/A	N/A

Clear Water Contraction Scour in MAIN CHANNEL

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

Bridge Section	Q100	Q500	Other Q
(Q) total discharge, cfs	3770	5500	2320
(Q) discharge thru bridge, cfs	3004	3107	2320
Main channel conveyance	18132	18132	16537
Total conveyance	18132	18132	16537
Q2, bridge MC discharge, cfs	3004	3107	2320
Main channel area, ft ²	226	226	168
Main channel width (normal), ft	28.2	28.2	28.2
Cum. width of piers in MC, ft	0.0	0.0	0.0
W, adjusted width, ft	28.2	28.2	28.2
y _{bridge} (avg. depth at br.), ft	8.01	8.01	5.96
D _m , median (1.25*D ₅₀), ft	0.505	0.505	0.505
y ₂ , depth in contraction, ft	8.23	8.47	6.59
y _s , scour depth (y ₂ -y _{bridge}), ft	0.21	0.45	0.63

Pressure Flow Scour (contraction scour for orifice flow conditions)

Chang pressure flow equation $H_b + Y_s = C_q * q_{br} / V_c$
 $C_q = 1 / C_f * C_c$ $C_f = 1.5 * Fr^{0.43}$ (≤ 1) $C_c = \text{SQRT}[0.10 (H_b / (y_a - w) - 0.56)] + 0.79$ (≤ 1)
 Umbrell pressure flow equation
 $(H_b + Y_s) / y_a = 1.1021 * [(1 - w / y_a) * (V_a / V_c)]^{0.6031}$
 (Richardson and other, 1995, p. 144-146)

	Q100	Q500	OtherQ
Q, total, cfs	3770	5500	2320
Q, thru bridge MC, cfs	3004	3107	2320
Vc, critical velocity, ft/s	11.95	12.32	11.28
Va, velocity MC approach, ft/s	8.47	8.86	8.11
Main channel width (normal), ft	28.2	28.2	28.2
Cum. width of piers in MC, ft	0.0	0.0	0.0
W, adjusted width, ft	28.2	28.2	28.2
qbr, unit discharge, ft ² /s	106.5	110.2	82.3
Area of full opening, ft ²	226.0	226.0	168.0
Hb, depth of full opening, ft	8.01	8.01	5.96
Fr, Froude number, bridge MC	0.86	0.88	0
Cf, Fr correction factor (≤ 1.0)	1.00	1.00	0.00
**Area at downstream face, ft ²	N/A	N/A	N/A
**Hb, depth at downstream face, ft	N/A	N/A	N/A
**Fr, Froude number at DS face	ERR	ERR	ERR
**Cf, for downstream face (≤ 1.0)	N/A	N/A	N/A
Elevation of Low Steel, ft	496.78	496.78	496.78
Elevation of Bed, ft	488.77	488.77	490.82
Elevation of Approach, ft	500.84	502.83	0
Friction loss, approach, ft	0.44	0.47	0
Elevation of WS immediately US, ft	500.08	501.85	0.00
ya, depth immediately US, ft	11.63	13.59	-490.82
Mean elevation of deck, ft	499.54	499.54	0
w, depth of overflow, ft (≥ 0)	0.86	2.82	0.00
Cc, vert contrac correction (≤ 1.0)	0.93	0.93	ERR
**Cc, for downstream face (≤ 1.0)	ERR	ERR	ERR
Ys, scour w/Chang equation, ft	1.62	1.65	N/A
Ys, scour w/Umbrell equation, ft	1.93	2.66	N/A

Armoring

$$D_c = [(1.94 * V^2) / (5.75 * \log(12.27 * y / D_{90}))^2] / [0.03 * (165 - 62.4)]$$

$$\text{Depth to Armoring} = 3 * (1 / P_c - 1)$$

(Federal Highway Administration, 1993)

Downstream bridge face property	100-yr	500-yr	Other Q
Q, discharge thru bridge MC, cfs	3004	3107	2320
Main channel area (DS), ft ²	226	226	168
Main channel width (normal), ft	28.2	28.2	28.2
Cum. width of piers, ft	0.0	0.0	0.0
Adj. main channel width, ft	28.2	28.2	28.2
D ₉₀ , ft	1.1754	1.1754	1.1754
D ₉₅ , ft	1.7679	1.7679	1.7679
D _c , critical grain size, ft	0.9113	0.9748	1.1299
P _c , Decimal percent coarser than D _c	0.147	0.135	0.107
Depth to armoring, ft	15.86	18.74	28.29

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
(Q _t), total discharge, cfs	3770	5500	2320	3770	5500	2320
a', abut.length blocking flow, ft	79.8	93.9	5.8	12.5	13.7	10.5
A _e , area of blocked flow ft ²	30.5	54.3	20.3	81.1	92.4	50.6
Q _e , discharge blocked abut., cfs	--	--	94.8	--	--	305.8
(If using Q _{total_outhernbank} to obtain V _e , leave Q _e blank and enter V _e and Fr manually)						
V _e , (Q _e /A _e), ft/s	3.27	4.20	4.67	6.24	6.40	6.04
y _a , depth of f/p flow, ft	0.38	0.58	3.50	6.49	6.74	4.82
--Coeff., K ₁ , for abut. type (1.0, verti.; 0.82, verti. w/ wingwall; 0.55, spillthru)						
K ₁	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	70	70	70	110	110	110
K ₂	0.97	0.97	0.97	1.03	1.03	1.03
Fr, froude number f/p flow	0.519	0.436	0.440	0.418	0.396	0.485
y _s , scour depth, ft	4.97	6.18	8.25	16.14	16.68	13.10

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)	79.8	93.9	5.8	12.5	13.7	10.5
y1 (depth f/p flow, ft)	0.38	0.58	3.50	6.49	6.74	4.82
a'/y1	208.79	162.38	1.66	1.93	2.03	2.18
Skew correction (p. 49, fig. 16)	0.93	0.93	0.93	1.04	1.04	1.04
Froude no. f/p flow	0.52	0.44	0.44	0.42	0.40	0.49
Ys w/ corr. factor K1/0.55:						
vertical	2.09	2.98	ERR	ERR	ERR	ERR
vertical w/ ww's	1.71	2.45	ERR	ERR	ERR	ERR
spill-through	1.15	1.64	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)

Downstream bridge face property	Q100	Q500	Other Q	Q100	Q500	Other Q
Fr, Froude Number	0.86	0.88	1	0.86	0.88	1
y, depth of flow in bridge, ft	8.01	8.01	5.96	8.01	8.01	5.96
Median Stone Diameter for riprap at:						
left abutment						
right abutment, ft						
Fr<=0.8 (vertical abut.)	ERR	ERR	ERR	ERR	ERR	ERR
Fr>0.8 (vertical abut.)	3.21	3.23	2.49	3.21	3.23	2.49
Fr<=0.8 (spillthrough abut.)	ERR	ERR	ERR	ERR	ERR	ERR
Fr>0.8 (spillthrough abut.)	2.84	2.86	2.20	2.84	2.86	2.20

