

LEVEL II SCOUR ANALYSIS FOR BRIDGE 39 (TOPSTH00510039) on TOWN HIGHWAY 51, crossing the TABOR BRANCH WAITS RIVER, TOPSHAM, VERMONT

U.S. Geological Survey
Open-File Report 97-797

Prepared in cooperation with
VERMONT AGENCY OF TRANSPORTATION
and
FEDERAL HIGHWAY ADMINISTRATION



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By LORA K. STRIKER AND TIM SEVERANCE

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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 39 (TOPSTH00510039) ON TOWN HIGHWAY 51, CROSSING THE TABOR BRANCH WAITS RIVER, TOPSHAM, VERMONT

By Lora K. Striker and Tim Severance

INTRODUCTION AND SUMMARY OF RESULTS

This report provides the results of a detailed Level II analysis of scour potential at structure TOPSTH00510039 on Town Highway 51 crossing the Tabor Branch Waits River, Topsham, 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 New England Upland section of the New England physiographic province in east-central Vermont. The 17.4-mi² drainage area is in a predominantly rural and forested basin. In the vicinity of the study site, the surface cover is predominantly pasture. However, beyond one bridge length on the right bank upstream the surface cover abruptly changes to forest.

In the study area, the Tabor Branch Waits River has a sinuous channel with a slope of approximately 0.01 ft/ft, an average channel top width of 53 ft and an average bank height of 6 ft. The predominant channel bed material is cobbles with a median grain size (D_{50}) of 86.4 mm (0.283 ft). The geomorphic assessment at the time of the Level I and Level II site visit on August 30, 1995, indicated that the reach was stable.

The Town Highway 51 crossing of the Tabor Branch Waits River is a 34-ft-long, one-lane bridge consisting of one 32-foot concrete slab span (Vermont Agency of Transportation, written communication, March 28, 1995). The opening length of the structure parallel to the bridge face is 31.0 ft. The bridge is supported by vertical, concrete abutments with wingwalls. The channel is skewed approximately 5 degrees to the opening while the opening-skew-to-roadway is 10 degrees.

The only scour protection measure at the site was type-2 stone fill (less than 36 inches diameter) along the left and right bank upstream, along the base of the upstream left wingwall, upstream right wingwall, left abutment, right abutment, downstream left wingwall, downstream right wingwall, and along the left and right bank downstream. 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) for the 100- and 500-year discharges. In addition, the incipient roadway-overtopping discharge is determined and analyzed as another potential worst-case scour scenario. 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 0.0 to 0.4 ft. The worst-case contraction scour occurred at the maximum free surface flow discharge, which was less than the 100-year discharge. Abutment scour ranged from 4.8 to 8.0 ft. The worst-case abutment scour occurred at 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.



East Corinth, VT. Quadrangle, 1:24,000, 1973

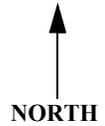


Figure 1. Location of study area on USGS 1:24,000 scale map.

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





LEVEL II SUMMARY

Structure Number TOPSTH00510039 **Stream** Tabor Branch Waits River
County Orange **Road** TH 51 **District** 7

Description of Bridge

Bridge length 34 ft **Bridge width** 17.4 ft **Max span length** 32 ft
Alignment of bridge to road (on curve or straight) Straight
Abutment type Vertical, concrete **Embankment type** Sloping
Stone fill on abutment? Yes **Date of inspection** 08/30/95
Description of stone fill Type-2, along the entire base length of the left and right abutments, upstream right wingwall, upstream left wingwall, downstream right wingwall, and downstream left wingwall.

Abutments and wingwalls are concrete.

Is bridge skewed to flood flow according to N **survey?** **Angle** 10
Yes

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>08/30/95</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>
Level II	<u>Low.</u>		

Potential for debris

None, 08/30/95

Describe any features near or at the bridge that may affect flow (include observation date)

Hydrology

Drainage area 17.4 mi^2

Percentage of drainage area in physiographic provinces: (approximate)

<i>Physiographic province/section</i>	<i>Percent of drainage area</i>
<u>New England/New England Upland</u>	<u>100</u>

Is drainage area considered rural or urban? Rural Describe any significant urbanization: None.

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>2,600</u>		<u>3,300</u>	
<i>Q100</i>	ft^3/s	<i>Q500</i>	ft^3/s

The 100- year discharge was taken from the VTAOT database and extrapolated to the 500-year discharge. The VTAOT discharges are within range of several empirical equations (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) VT AOT plans

Datum tie between USGS survey and VTAOT plans -

Description of reference marks used to determine USGS datum. RM1 is a VT AOT
survey mark at center point of triangle on brass tablet at the upstream end of the right abutment
(elev. 502.45 ft, arbitrary survey datum). RM2 is a chiseled X on the left abutment concrete at
the downstream end (elev. 502.48 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	-24	1	Exit section
FULLV	0	2	Downstream Full-valley section (Templated from EXITX)
BRIDG	0	1	Bridge section
RDWAY	12	1	Road Grade section
APTEM	49	1	Approach section as surveyed (Used as a template)
APPRO	54	2	Modelled Approach section (Templated from APTEM)

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 0.045, and overbank "n" values ranged from 0.040 to 0.060.

Normal depth at the exit section (EXITX) was assumed as the starting water surface for the incipient roadway overtopping discharge. The depth was computed by use of the slope-conveyance method outlined in the user's manual for WSPRO (Shearman, 1990). The slope used was 0.0076 ft/ft, which was estimated from the topographic map (U.S. Geological Survey, 1973). Critical depth at the exit section (EXITX) was assumed as the starting water surface elevation for the 100-year and 500-year discharge. The computed normal depth was within 0.2 ft of critical depth for the 100-year and 500-year discharges by use of the slope conveyance method. Therefore, the critical water surface was assumed to be a satisfactory starting water surface for the 100- and 500-year discharge models.

The surveyed approach section (APTEM) was moved along the approach channel slope (0.0182 ft/ft) to establish the modelled approach section (APPRO), 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.

Bridge Hydraulics Summary

Average bridge embankment elevation 502.5 *ft*
Average low steel elevation 501.0 *ft*

100-year discharge 2600 *ft³/s*
Water-surface elevation in bridge opening 501.1 *ft*
Road overtopping? Yes *Discharge over road* 787 *ft³/s*
Area of flow in bridge opening 257 *ft²*
Average velocity in bridge opening 7.1 *ft/s*
Maximum WSPRO tube velocity at bridge 8.4 *ft/s*

Water-surface elevation at Approach section with bridge 502.1
Water-surface elevation at Approach section without bridge 499.6
Amount of backwater caused by bridge 2.5 *ft*

500-year discharge 3300 *ft³/s*
Water-surface elevation in bridge opening 501.1 *ft*
Road overtopping? Yes *Discharge over road* 1230 *ft³/s*
Area of flow in bridge opening 257 *ft²*
Average velocity in bridge opening 8.1 *ft/s*
Maximum WSPRO tube velocity at bridge 9.5 *ft/s*

Water-surface elevation at Approach section with bridge 502.4
Water-surface elevation at Approach section without bridge 500.4
Amount of backwater caused by bridge 2.0 *ft*

Incipient overtopping discharge 1890 *ft³/s*
Water-surface elevation in bridge opening 497.9 *ft*
Area of flow in bridge opening 161 *ft²*
Average velocity in bridge opening 11.8 *ft/s*
Maximum WSPRO tube velocity at bridge 14.4 *ft/s*

Water-surface elevation at Approach section with bridge 500.5
Water-surface elevation at Approach section without bridge 499.2
Amount of backwater caused by bridge 1.3 *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, although bedrock outcrops were noted at a few locations in the channel at the site.

Contraction scour for the incipient overtopping discharge was computed by use of the Laursen clear-water contraction scour equation (Richardson and others, 1995, p. 32, equation 20). At this site, the 100- and 500-year discharges resulted in unsubmerged orifice flow with road overflow. 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 the 100- and 500-year discharges was computed by use of the Chang equation (Richardson and others, 1995, p. 145-146). 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. The streambed armorings depths computed suggest that armorings will not limit the depth of contraction scour.

For comparison, contraction scour for the 100- and 500-year discharges were computed by use of the Laursen clear-water contraction scour equation and the Umbrell pressure-flow equation (Richardson and others, 1995, p. 144), and the results are presented in Appendix F. Furthermore, contraction scour was computed by substituting estimates for the depth of flow at the downstream bridge face in the contraction scour equations for the 100- and 500-year discharge. Results with respect to these substitutions are provided in Appendix F.

Abutment scour for the right abutment 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 at the left abutment was computed by use of the HIRE equation (Richardson and others, 1995, p. 49, equation 29) because the HIRE equation is recommended when the length to depth ratio of the embankment blocking flow exceeds 25. The variables used by the HIRE abutment-scour equation are defined the same as those defined for the Froehlich abutment-scour equation.

Because the influence of scour processes on the extensive stone-fill abutment protection is uncertain, the scour depth at the vertical abutment walls was computed at the toe of the stone-fill. The computed total scour depth was applied to the elevation at the toe of the stone fill in front of the abutments and is shown in Tables 1 and 2 and Figure 8.

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>	0.0	0.0	0.4
<i>Depth to armoring</i>	0.9 ⁻	1.9 ⁻	24.8 ⁻
	-----	-----	-----
<i>Left overbank</i>	-- ⁻	-- ⁻	-- ⁻
	-----	-----	-----
<i>Right overbank</i>	-----	-----	-----
 <i>Local scour:</i>			
<i>Abutment scour</i>	7.5	8.0	4.8
<i>Left abutment</i>	8.0 ⁻	7.6 ⁻	7.5 ⁻
<i>Right abutment</i>	-----	-----	-----
<i>Pier scour</i>	--	--	--
<i>Pier 1</i>	-----	-----	-----
<i>Pier 2</i>	-----	-----	-----
<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>	2.1	1.3	2.1
<i>Left abutment</i>	2.1	1.3	2.1
	-----	-----	-----
<i>Right abutment</i>	-- ⁻	-- ⁻	-- ⁻
<i>Piers:</i>	--	--	--
<i>Pier 1</i>	-----	-----	-----
<i>Pier 2</i>	-----	-----	-----

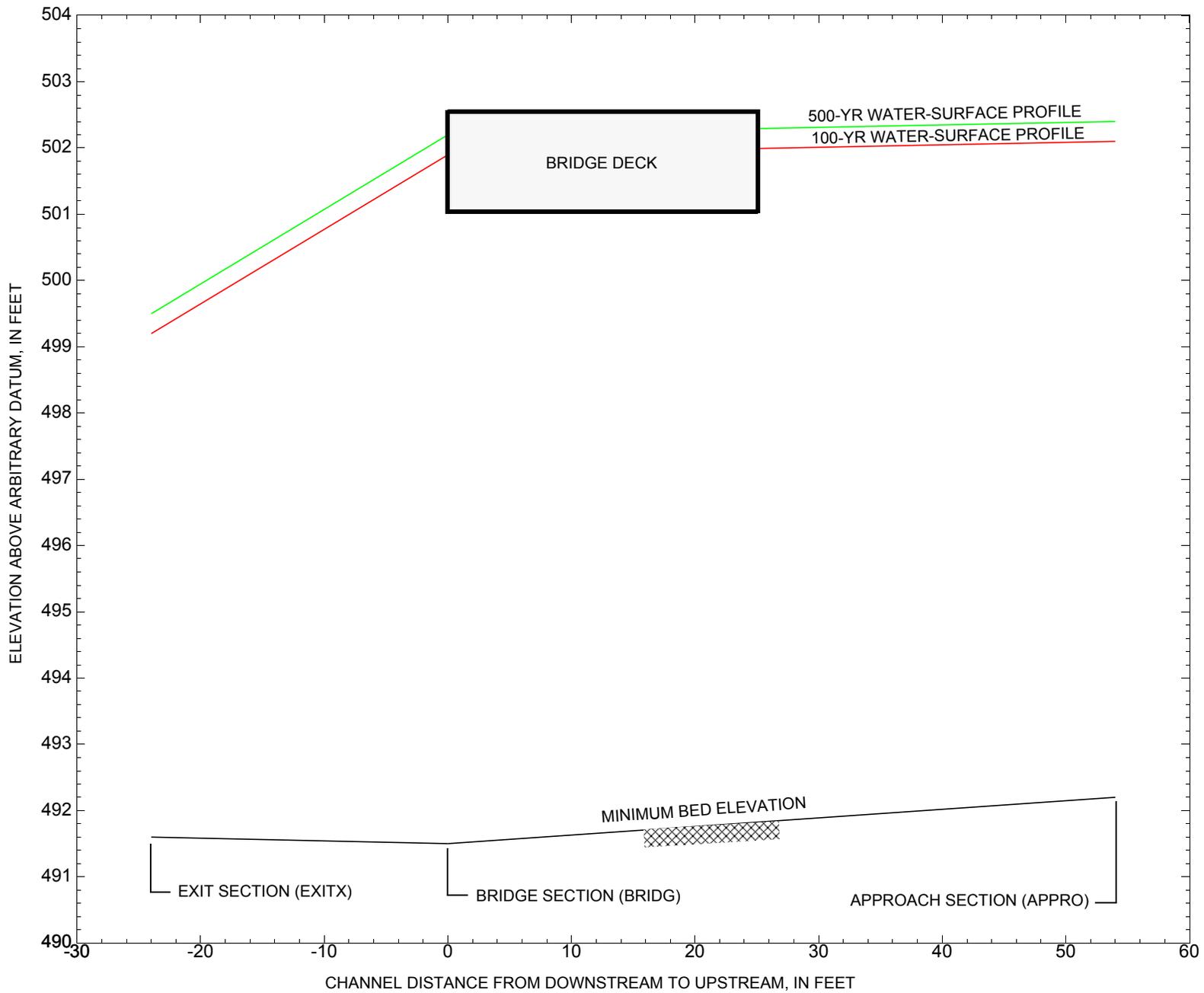


Figure 7. Water-surface profiles for the 100- and 500-yr discharges at structure TOPSTH00510039 on Town Highway 51, crossing Tabor Branch Waits River, Topsham, Vermont.

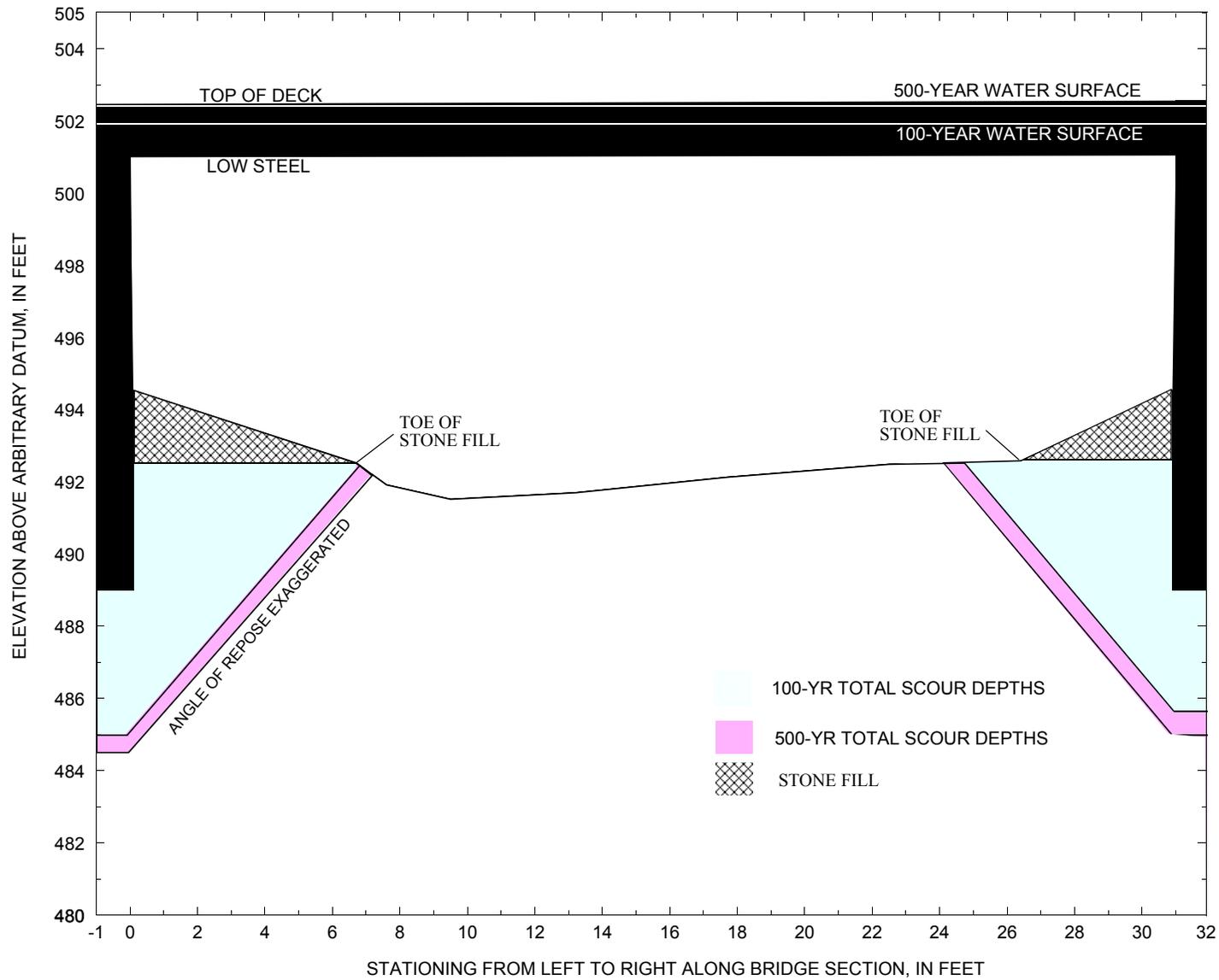


Figure 8. Scour elevations for the 100-yr and 500-yr discharges at structure TOPSTH00510039 on Town Highway 51, crossing the Tabor Branch Waits River, Topsham, Vermont.

Table 1. Remaining footing/pile depth at abutments for the 100-year discharge at structure TOPSTH00510039 on Town Highway 51, crossing the Tabor Branch Waits River, Topsham, 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/pile 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 1,700 cubic-feet per second											
Left abutment	0.0	501.0	501.0	489.0	492.5	0.0	7.5	--	7.5	485.0	-4.0
Right abutment	30.9	501.1	501.1	489.0	492.6	0.0	7.0	--	7.0	485.6	-3.4

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 TOPSTH00510039 on Town Highway 51, crossing the Tabor Branch Waits River, Topsham, 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/pile 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 2,410 cubic-feet per second											
Left abutment	0.0	501.0	501.0	489.0	492.5	0.0	8.0	--	8.0	484.5	-4.5
Right abutment	30.9	501.1	501.1	489.0	492.6	0.0	7.6	--	7.6	485.0	-4.0

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 tops039.wsp
T2      Hydraulic analysis for structure TOPSTH00510039 Date: 12-JUN-97
T3      TH 51 crossing Tabor Branch Waits River, 0.1 miles to junction TH 1
*
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        2600.0   3300.0   1890.0
SK       0.0076   0.0076   0.0076
*
XS      EXITX    -24
GR      -333.3, 518.34   -312.5, 510.61   -229.2, 498.39   -131.8, 498.71
GR      -113.1, 497.41   -69.6, 497.65    -5.4, 498.27    0.0, 496.32
GR       6.6, 492.53     11.1, 492.11    19.7, 491.59    24.0, 491.82
GR      27.9, 492.53     35.1, 496.60    43.3, 498.63    96.7, 500.18
GR     128.1, 501.15     165.5, 501.86   217.8, 504.57   284.9, 509.89
*
N        0.040         0.040         0.045
SA       -5.4         43.3
*
*
XS      FULLV    0 * * * 0.0000
*
*      Highest of low steel elevationsi was used. This allowed computation of the
*      flow tubes for the Q500 which was not possible using the average low steel
*      elevation.
*
*
*      SRD      LSEL      XSSKEW
BR      BRIDG   0   501.07      10.0
GR      0.0, 501.02      0.1, 494.54      6.7, 492.53      7.6, 491.92
GR      9.5, 491.52      13.2, 491.70      17.7, 492.13      22.5, 492.49
GR     26.4, 492.59      30.9, 494.54      31.0, 501.07      0.0, 501.02
*
*      BRTYPE  BRWDTH  EMBSS   EMBELV  WWANGL
CD      4      32.2     2.9     502.5   52.7
N      0.040
*
*
*      SRD      EMBWID  IPAVE
XR      RDWAY   12     17.4     2
GR     -343.2, 518.26   -270.3, 506.00   -217.3, 502.55   -164.9, 500.96
GR     -127.8, 500.26   -76.8, 500.66   -24.7, 502.13    0.0, 502.46
GR      31.4, 502.55     85.8, 501.70    119.6, 501.11    142.9, 503.26
GR     218.6, 507.05    260.4, 508.33
*
*      XT      APTEM    49
GR     -349.4, 518.12   -335.4, 513.40   -229.8, 500.19   -169.3, 499.77
GR     -110.4, 499.64   -41.6, 498.10   -10.8, 498.05    -3.9, 497.05
GR      0.0, 494.92     4.6, 492.91     8.4, 492.41     11.2, 492.65
GR     13.8, 492.63     15.9, 492.06    17.3, 492.27    17.9, 492.59
GR     20.3, 492.56     22.9, 492.92    28.6, 493.13    37.0, 497.49
GR     45.9, 499.99     72.1, 501.06   113.1, 502.73   180.6, 509.53
GR     242.2, 511.92
*
AS      APPRO    54 * * * 0.0182
GT
N      0.040         0.045         0.060
SA     -10.8         45.9
*
HP 1 BRIDG 501.07 1 501.07
HP 2 BRIDG 501.07 * * 1813
HP 1 BRIDG 499.59 1 499.59
HP 2 RDWAY 501.85 * * 787
HP 1 APPRO 502.08 1 502.08
HP 2 APPRO 502.08 * * 2600
*
HP 1 BRIDG 501.07 1 501.07
HP 2 BRIDG 501.07 * * 2069

```

APPENDIX B:
WSPRO OUTPUT FILE

WSPRO OUTPUT FILE

U.S. Geological Survey WSPRO Input File tops039.wsp
 Hydraulic analysis for structure TOPSTH00510039 Date: 12-JUN-97
 TH 51 crossing Tabor Branch Waits River, 0.1 miles to junction TH 1
 *** RUN DATE & TIME: 10-17-97 13:14
 CROSS-SECTION PROPERTIES: ISEQ = 3; SECID = BRIDG; SRD = 0.

WSEL	SA#	AREA	K	TOPW	WETP	ALPH	LEW	REW	QCR
	1	257	21739	0	75				16895088
501.07		257	21739	0	75	1.00	0	31	16895088

1 HP 2 BRIDG 501.07 * * 1813

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

WSEL	LEW	REW	AREA	K	Q	VEL
501.07	0.0	31.0	256.7	21739.	1813.	7.06
X STA.	0.0	3.2	5.1	6.7	8.1	9.3
A(I)	21.3	14.4	13.0	12.5	11.4	
V(I)	4.25	6.29	6.97	7.27	7.93	
X STA.	9.3	10.5	11.7	12.9	14.1	15.3
A(I)	11.4	11.1	10.8	11.0	10.9	
V(I)	7.98	8.18	8.36	8.23	8.33	
X STA.	15.3	16.6	17.8	19.1	20.4	21.8
A(I)	11.1	11.0	11.4	11.4	11.4	
V(I)	8.14	8.24	7.96	7.96	7.95	
X STA.	21.8	23.2	24.6	26.2	27.9	31.0
A(I)	11.9	12.2	12.8	14.3	21.2	
V(I)	7.60	7.41	7.10	6.34	4.27	

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

WSEL	SA#	AREA	K	TOPW	WETP	ALPH	LEW	REW	QCR
	1	212	23505	30	41				3179
499.59		212	23505	30	41	1.00	0	31	3179

VELOCITY DISTRIBUTION: ISEQ = 4; SECID = RDWAY; SRD = 12.

WSEL	LEW	REW	AREA	K	Q	VEL
501.85	-194.2	127.6	173.8	5980.	787.	4.53
X STA.	-194.2	-163.8	-154.5	-147.1	-141.1	-135.8
A(I)	14.0	9.3	8.6	7.6	7.4	
V(I)	2.81	4.22	4.58	5.17	5.35	
X STA.	-135.8	-131.2	-126.9	-122.7	-118.4	-114.0
A(I)	6.8	6.7	6.6	6.5	6.6	
V(I)	5.77	5.85	5.93	6.01	5.96	
X STA.	-114.0	-109.4	-104.6	-99.5	-94.3	-88.6
A(I)	6.8	6.8	7.1	7.0	7.5	
V(I)	5.83	5.79	5.58	5.58	5.23	
X STA.	-88.6	-82.4	-75.5	-66.1	99.3	127.6
A(I)	7.8	8.3	9.5	18.3	14.4	
V(I)	5.06	4.72	4.12	2.15	2.73	

CROSS-SECTION PROPERTIES: ISEQ = 5; SECID = APPRO; SRD = 54.

WSEL	SA#	AREA	K	TOPW	WETP	ALPH	LEW	REW	QCR
	1	604	42412	233	234				5516
	2	400	47221	57	59				6027
	3	49	1214	49	49				278
502.08		1053	90847	339	342	1.28	-243	95	9293

VELOCITY DISTRIBUTION: ISEQ = 5; SECID = APPRO; SRD = 54.

WSEL	LEW	REW	AREA	K	Q	VEL
502.08	-244.2	94.9	1053.0	90847.	2600.	2.47
X STA.	-244.2	-191.4	-156.0	-124.9	-95.3	-73.6
A(I)	87.2	77.0	71.0	71.8	63.5	
V(I)	1.49	1.69	1.83	1.81	2.05	
X STA.	-73.6	-56.5	-41.8	-28.4	-15.2	-2.8
A(I)	57.7	54.6	52.3	51.8	53.7	
V(I)	2.25	2.38	2.49	2.51	2.42	
X STA.	-2.8	3.1	6.8	10.2	13.7	17.0
A(I)	41.3	33.9	32.3	32.5	32.3	
V(I)	3.15	3.84	4.03	4.00	4.03	
X STA.	17.0	20.6	24.3	28.3	34.0	94.9
A(I)	33.7	33.9	35.8	43.3	93.4	
V(I)	3.86	3.84	3.63	3.00	1.39	

WSPRO OUTPUT FILE (continued)

U.S. Geological Survey WSPRO Input File tops039.wsp
 Hydraulic analysis for structure TOPSTH00510039 Date: 12-JUN-97
 TH 51 crossing Tabor Branch Waits River, 0.1 miles to junction TH 1
 *** RUN DATE & TIME: 10-17-97 13:14
 CROSS-SECTION PROPERTIES: ISEQ = 3; SECID = BRIDG; SRD = 0.

WSEL	SA#	AREA	K	TOPW	WETP	ALPH	LEW	REW	QCR
501.07	1	257	21739	0	75	1.00	0	31	16895088

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

WSEL	LEW	REW	AREA	K	Q	VEL
501.07	0.0	31.0	256.7	21739.	2069.	8.06

X STA.	0.0	3.2	5.1	6.7	8.1	9.3
A(I)	21.3	14.4	13.0	12.5	11.4	
V(I)	4.85	7.18	7.95	8.30	9.04	

X STA.	9.3	10.5	11.7	12.9	14.1	15.3
A(I)	11.4	11.1	10.8	11.0	10.9	
V(I)	9.10	9.33	9.54	9.39	9.50	

X STA.	15.3	16.6	17.8	19.1	20.4	21.8
A(I)	11.1	11.0	11.4	11.4	11.4	
V(I)	9.28	9.40	9.08	9.09	9.07	

X STA.	21.8	23.2	24.6	26.2	27.9	31.0
A(I)	11.9	12.2	12.8	14.3	21.2	
V(I)	8.67	8.45	8.11	7.23	4.87	

CROSS-SECTION PROPERTIES: ISEQ = 3; SECID = BRIDG; SRD = 0.
 WSEL SA# AREA K TOPW WETP ALPH LEW REW QCR
 499.89 1 221 24977 30 42 1.00 0 31 3386
 221 24977 30 42 1.00 0 31 3386

VELOCITY DISTRIBUTION: ISEQ = 4; SECID = RDWAY; SRD = 12.

WSEL	LEW	REW	AREA	K	Q	VEL
502.16	-204.4	131.0	246.1	9267.	1234.	5.01

X STA.	-204.4	-168.6	-157.9	-149.8	-143.0	-137.0
A(I)	19.5	13.0	11.4	10.6	10.0	
V(I)	3.16	4.73	5.40	5.82	6.18	

X STA.	-137.0	-131.7	-126.7	-121.9	-116.9	-111.7
A(I)	9.5	9.3	9.0	9.2	9.3	
V(I)	6.52	6.62	6.88	6.73	6.67	

X STA.	-111.7	-106.5	-101.0	-95.1	-88.9	-82.2
A(I)	9.1	9.5	9.7	10.1	10.5	
V(I)	6.74	6.49	6.34	6.09	5.87	

X STA.	-82.2	-75.0	-65.6	-48.3	107.7	131.0
A(I)	10.8	12.3	16.3	29.7	17.2	
V(I)	5.70	5.00	3.78	2.08	3.59	

CROSS-SECTION PROPERTIES: ISEQ = 5; SECID = APPRO; SRD = 54.

WSEL	SA#	AREA	K	TOPW	WETP	ALPH	LEW	REW	QCR
502.43	1	686	52038	236	236				6639
	2	420	51191	57	59				6481
	3	68	1867	58	58				416
502.43		1174	105096	350	353	1.26	-246	104	10857

VELOCITY DISTRIBUTION: ISEQ = 5; SECID = APPRO; SRD = 54.

WSEL	LEW	REW	AREA	K	Q	VEL
502.43	-247.0	103.5	1173.7	105096.	3300.	2.81

X STA.	-247.0	-196.9	-164.7	-135.0	-106.5	-83.8
A(I)	93.0	80.1	77.6	76.2	69.2	
V(I)	1.77	2.06	2.13	2.16	2.39	

X STA.	-83.8	-65.2	-49.5	-35.7	-22.6	-9.4
A(I)	65.1	60.9	57.7	56.0	56.4	
V(I)	2.54	2.71	2.86	2.95	2.93	

X STA.	-9.4	0.5	5.2	9.0	12.7	16.4
A(I)	55.8	40.7	36.5	36.2	37.2	
V(I)	2.95	4.05	4.53	4.55	4.44	

X STA.	16.4	20.1	24.2	28.5	34.9	103.5
A(I)	36.5	38.9	39.9	48.7	111.0	
V(I)	4.52	4.25	4.13	3.39	1.49	

WSPRO OUTPUT FILE (continued)

U.S. Geological Survey WSPRO Input File tops039.wsp
 Hydraulic analysis for structure TOPSTH00510039 Date: 12-JUN-97
 TH 51 crossing Tabor Branch Waits River, 0.1 miles to junction TH 1
 *** RUN DATE & TIME: 10-17-97 13:14
 CROSS-SECTION PROPERTIES: ISEQ = 3; SECID = BRIDG; SRD = 0.

WSEL	SA#	AREA	K	TOPW	WETP	ALPH	LEW	REW	QCR
	1	160	15616	30	38				2091
497.89		160	15616	30	38	1.00	0	31	2091

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

WSEL	LEW	REW	AREA	K	Q	VEL
497.89	0.0	31.0	160.5	15616.	1890.	11.78
X STA.	0.0	3.7	5.7	7.3	8.6	9.7
A(I)	14.0	9.2	8.2	7.7	7.1	
V(I)	6.76	10.23	11.55	12.24	13.37	
X STA.	9.7	10.8	11.9	13.0	14.1	15.2
A(I)	7.0	6.6	6.7	6.8	6.7	
V(I)	13.56	14.39	14.13	13.96	14.20	
X STA.	15.2	16.3	17.5	18.8	20.0	21.3
A(I)	6.7	6.8	6.9	7.1	7.1	
V(I)	14.03	13.86	13.68	13.22	13.37	
X STA.	21.3	22.7	24.2	25.7	27.5	31.0
A(I)	7.4	7.6	8.0	9.3	13.7	
V(I)	12.77	12.43	11.87	10.18	6.88	

CROSS-SECTION PROPERTIES: ISEQ = 5; SECID = APPRO; SRD = 54.

WSEL	SA#	AREA	K	TOPW	WETP	ALPH	LEW	REW	QCR
	1	237	9236	220	220				1391
	2	308	30567	57	59				4075
	3	2	14	9	9				4
500.46		546	39817	286	289	1.49	-230	55	3509

VELOCITY DISTRIBUTION: ISEQ = 5; SECID = APPRO; SRD = 54.

WSEL	LEW	REW	AREA	K	Q	VEL
500.46	-231.2	55.2	546.4	39817.	1890.	3.46
X STA.	-231.2	-91.6	-57.4	-37.3	-20.9	-6.1
A(I)	80.4	52.5	42.8	37.4	36.1	
V(I)	1.17	1.80	2.21	2.52	2.62	
X STA.	-6.1	0.5	3.6	6.0	8.2	10.3
A(I)	26.8	19.9	17.7	17.1	16.2	
V(I)	3.52	4.75	5.33	5.53	5.82	
X STA.	10.3	12.4	14.6	16.6	18.7	20.9
A(I)	16.5	16.6	16.4	17.0	16.7	
V(I)	5.72	5.70	5.75	5.56	5.65	
X STA.	20.9	23.2	25.7	28.4	32.0	55.2
A(I)	17.5	18.7	19.6	23.4	37.0	
V(I)	5.39	5.06	4.82	4.04	2.56	

WSPRO OUTPUT FILE (continued)

U.S. Geological Survey WSPRO Input File tops039.wsp
 Hydraulic analysis for structure TOPSTH00510039 Date: 12-JUN-97
 TH 51 crossing Tabor Branch Waits River, 0.1 miles to junction TH 1
 *** RUN DATE & TIME: 10-17-97 13:14

===015 WSI IN WRONG FLOW REGIME AT SECID "EXITX": USED WSI = CRWS.
 WSI,CRWS = 498.99 499.20

XSID:CODE	SRDL	LEW	AREA	VHD	HF	EGL	CRWS	Q	WSEL
SRD	FLEN	REW	K	ALPH	HO	ERR	FR#	VEL	
EXITX:XS	*****	-234	486	0.74	*****	499.94	499.20	2600	499.20
-23	*****	63	34463	1.67	*****	*****	0.95	5.35	
FULLV:FV	24	-236	605	0.46	0.11	500.04	*****	2600	499.59
0	24	76	44417	1.59	0.00	0.00	0.69	4.30	

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

===125 FR# EXCEEDS FNTEST AT SECID "APPRO": TRIALS CONTINUED.
 FNTEST,FR#,WSEL,CRWS = 0.80 0.98 499.57 499.41

===110 WSEL NOT FOUND AT SECID "APPRO": REDUCED DELTAY.
 WSLIM1,WSLIM2,DELTAY = 499.09 518.21 0.50

===115 WSEL NOT FOUND AT SECID "APPRO": USED WSMIN = CRWS.
 WSLIM1,WSLIM2,CRWS = 499.09 518.21 499.41

===135 CONVEYANCE RATIO OUTSIDE OF RECOMMENDED LIMITS.
 "APPRO" KRATIO = 0.59

APPRO:AS	54	-101	341	1.13	0.32	500.68	499.41	2600	499.55
SRD	FLEN	REW	K	ALPH	HO	ERR	FR#	VEL	
54	54	44	26080	1.25	0.34	-0.01	0.98	7.62	

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

===215 FLOW CLASS 1 SOLUTION INDICATES POSSIBLE ROAD OVERFLOW.
 WS1,WSSD,WS3,RGMIN = 502.52 0.00 498.73 500.26

===260 ATTEMPTING FLOW CLASS 4 SOLUTION.

===220 FLOW CLASS 1 (4) SOLUTION INDICATES POSSIBLE PRESSURE FLOW.
 WS3,WSIU,WS1,LSEL = 498.78 501.37 501.48 501.07

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

<<<<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	24	0	257	0.78	*****	501.85	497.42	1813	501.07
0	*****	31	21739	1.00	*****	*****	0.43	7.07	

TYPE	PPCD	FLOW	C	P/A	LSEL	BLEN	XLAB	XRAB
4.	****	5.	0.386	0.000	501.07	*****	*****	*****

XSID:CODE	SRD	FLEN	HF	VHD	EGL	ERR	Q	WSEL		
RDWAY:RG	12.	37.	0.03	0.12	502.17	0.00	787.	501.85		
	Q	WLEN	LEW	REW	DMAV	DAVG	VMAX	VAVG	HAVG	CAVG
LT:	705.	160.	-194.	-35.	1.6	1.0	5.1	4.5	1.3	3.0
RT:	81.	52.	76.	128.	0.7	0.4	3.5	4.3	0.7	2.8

XSID:CODE	SRDL	LEW	AREA	VHD	HF	EGL	CRWS	Q	WSEL
SRD	FLEN	REW	K	ALPH	HO	ERR	FR#	VEL	
APPRO:AS	22	-243	1053	0.12	0.06	502.20	499.41	2600	502.08
54	24	95	90790	1.28	0.46	0.00	0.28	2.47	

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

FIRST USER DEFINED TABLE.

XSID:CODE	SRD	LEW	REW	Q	K	AREA	VEL	WSEL
EXITX:XS	-24.	-235.	63.	2600.	34463.	486.	5.35	499.20
FULLV:FV	0.	-237.	76.	2600.	44417.	605.	4.30	499.59
BRIDG:BR	0.	0.	31.	1813.	21739.	257.	7.07	501.07
RDWAY:RG	12.	*****	705.	787.	*****	*****	2.00	501.85
APPRO:AS	54.	-244.	95.	2600.	90790.	1053.	2.47	502.08

SECOND USER DEFINED TABLE.

XSID:CODE	CRWS	FR#	YMIN	YMAX	HF	HO	VHD	EGL	WSEL
EXITX:XS	499.20	0.95	491.59	518.34	*****	0.74	499.94	499.20	
FULLV:FV	*****	0.69	491.59	518.34	0.11	0.00	0.46	500.04	
BRIDG:BR	497.42	0.43	491.52	501.07	*****	0.78	501.85	501.07	
RDWAY:RG	*****	0.28	492.15	518.21	0.03	0.12	502.17	501.85	
APPRO:AS	499.41	0.28	492.15	518.21	0.06	0.46	502.20	502.08	

WSPRO OUTPUT FILE (continued)

U.S. Geological Survey WSPRO Input File tops039.wsp
 Hydraulic analysis for structure TOPSTH00510039 Date: 12-JUN-97
 TH 51 crossing Tabor Branch Waits River, 0.1 miles to junction TH 1
 *** RUN DATE & TIME: 10-17-97 13:14

===015 WSI IN WRONG FLOW REGIME AT SECID "EXITX": USED WSI = CRWS.
 WSI,CRWS = 499.34 499.49

XSID:CODE	SRDL	LEW	AREA	VHD	HF	EGL	CRWS	Q	WSEL
SRD	FLEN	REW	K	ALPH	HO	ERR	FR#	VEL	
EXITX:XS	*****	-236	575	0.83	*****	500.32	499.49	3300	499.49
-23	*****	73	41753	1.61	*****	*****	0.94	5.74	
FULLV:FV	24	-238	703	0.52	0.12	500.42	*****	3300	499.89
0	24	87	53367	1.53	0.00	-0.02	0.70	4.70	

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

===125 FR# EXCEEDS FNTEST AT SECID "APPRO": TRIALS CONTINUED.
 FNTEST,FR#,WSEL,CRWS = 0.80 1.20 499.76 500.42

===110 WSEL NOT FOUND AT SECID "APPRO": REDUCED DELTAY.
 WSLIM1,WSLIM2,DELTAY = 499.39 518.21 0.50

===115 WSEL NOT FOUND AT SECID "APPRO": USED WSMIN = CRWS.
 WSLIM1,WSLIM2,CRWS = 499.39 518.21 500.42

===130 CRITICAL WATER-SURFACE ELEVATION A _ S _ S _ U _ M _ E _ D !!!!!
 ENERGY EQUATION N _ O _ T _ B _ A _ L _ A _ N _ C _ E _ D AT SECID "APPRO"
 WSBEG,WSEND,CRWS = 500.42 518.21 500.42

APPRO:AS	SRDL	LEW	AREA	VHD	HF	EGL	CRWS	Q	WSEL
SRD	FLEN	REW	K	ALPH	HO	ERR	FR#	VEL	
54	-230	535	0.88	*****	501.30	500.42	3300	500.42	
54	54	54	38869	1.49	*****	*****	0.97	6.17	

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

===215 FLOW CLASS 1 SOLUTION INDICATES POSSIBLE ROAD OVERFLOW.
 WS1,WSSD,WS3,RGMIN = 504.21 0.00 499.77 500.26

===260 ATTEMPTING FLOW CLASS 4 SOLUTION.

===220 FLOW CLASS 1 (4) SOLUTION INDICATES POSSIBLE PRESSURE FLOW.
 WS3,WSIU,WS1,LSEL = 499.46 501.95 502.06 501.07

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

<<<<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	24	0	257	1.01	*****	502.08	497.86	2069	501.07
0	*****	31	21739	1.00	*****	*****	0.49	8.06	

TYPE	PPCD	FLOW	C	P/A	LSEL	BLEN	XLAB	XRAB
4.	****	5.	0.426	0.000	501.07	*****	*****	*****

XSID:CODE	SRD	FLEN	HF	VHD	EGL	ERR	Q	WSEL		
RDWAY:RG	12.	37.	0.04	0.16	502.55	0.00	1234.	502.16		
Q	WLEN	LEW	REW	DMAX	DAVG	VMAX	VAVG	HAVG	CAVG	
LT:	1050.	182.	-205.	-22.	1.9	1.1	5.7	5.0	1.5	3.1
RT:	184.	75.	56.	131.	1.1	0.5	4.1	4.8	0.9	2.9

XSID:CODE	SRDL	LEW	AREA	VHD	HF	EGL	CRWS	Q	WSEL
SRD	FLEN	REW	K	ALPH	HO	ERR	FR#	VEL	
APPRO:AS	22	-246	1172	0.16	0.09	502.58	500.42	3300	502.43
54	28	103	104923	1.26	0.39	0.00	0.30	2.82	

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

FIRST USER DEFINED TABLE.

XSID:CODE	SRD	LEW	REW	Q	K	AREA	VEL	WSEL
EXITX:XS	-24.	-237.	73.	3300.	41753.	575.	5.74	499.49
FULLV:FV	0.	-239.	87.	3300.	53367.	703.	4.70	499.89
BRIDG:BR	0.	0.	31.	2069.	21739.	257.	8.06	501.07
RDWAY:RG	12.	*****	1050.	1234.	*****	*****	2.00	502.16
APPRO:AS	54.	-247.	103.	3300.	104923.	1172.	2.82	502.43

SECOND USER DEFINED TABLE.

XSID:CODE	CRWS	FR#	YMIN	YMAX	HF	HO	VHD	EGL	WSEL
EXITX:XS	499.49	0.94	491.59	518.34	*****	*****	0.83	500.32	499.49
FULLV:FV	*****	0.70	491.59	518.34	0.12	0.00	0.52	500.42	499.89
BRIDG:BR	497.86	0.49	491.52	501.07	*****	*****	1.01	502.08	501.07
RDWAY:RG	*****	*****	500.26	518.26	0.04	*****	0.16	502.55	502.16
APPRO:AS	500.42	0.30	492.15	518.21	0.09	0.39	0.16	502.58	502.43

WSPRO OUTPUT FILE (continued)

U.S. Geological Survey WSPRO Input File tops039.wsp
 Hydraulic analysis for structure TOPSTH00510039 Date: 12-JUN-97
 TH 51 crossing Tabor Branch Waits River, 0.1 miles to junction TH 1
 *** RUN DATE & TIME: 10-17-97 13:14

XSID:CODE	SRDL	LEW	AREA	VHD	HF	EGL	CRWS	Q	WSEL
SRD	FLEN	REW	K	ALPH	HO	ERR	FR#	VEL	
EXITX:XS	*****	-229	289	0.97	*****	499.44	498.40	1890	498.47
-23	*****	43	21661	1.46	*****	*****	1.14	6.54	

===135 CONVEYANCE RATIO OUTSIDE OF RECOMMENDED LIMITS.
 "FULLV" KRATIO = 1.50

FULLV:FV	SRDL	LEW	AREA	VHD	HF	EGL	CRWS	Q	WSEL
SRD	FLEN	REW	K	ALPH	HO	ERR	FR#	VEL	
24	-233	460	0.44	0.12	499.55	*****	1890	499.11	
0	24	60	32441	1.68	0.00	-0.01	0.75	4.11	

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

===125 FR# EXCEEDS FNTEST AT SECID "APPRO": TRIALS CONTINUED.
 FNTEST,FR#,WSEL,CRWS = 0.80 0.84 499.18 497.96

===110 WSEL NOT FOUND AT SECID "APPRO": REDUCED DELTAY.
 WSLIM1,WSLIM2,DELTAY = 498.61 518.21 0.50

===115 WSEL NOT FOUND AT SECID "APPRO": USED WSMIN = CRWS.
 WSLIM1,WSLIM2,CRWS = 498.61 518.21 497.96

===135 CONVEYANCE RATIO OUTSIDE OF RECOMMENDED LIMITS.
 "APPRO" KRATIO = 0.69

APPRO:AS	SRDL	LEW	AREA	VHD	HF	EGL	CRWS	Q	WSEL
SRD	FLEN	REW	K	ALPH	HO	ERR	FR#	VEL	
54	-86	292	0.79	0.27	499.99	497.96	1890	499.20	
54	54	43	22247	1.21	0.17	0.00	0.84	6.47	

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

===215 FLOW CLASS 1 SOLUTION INDICATES POSSIBLE ROAD OVERFLOW.
 WS1,WSSD,WS3,RGMIN = 500.46 0.00 497.89 500.26

===260 ATTEMPTING FLOW CLASS 4 SOLUTION.

===240 NO DISCHARGE BALANCE IN 15 ITERATIONS.
 WS,QBO,QRD = 500.43 1890. 0.

===280 REJECTED FLOW CLASS 4 SOLUTION.

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

===250 INSUFFICIENT HEAD FOR PRESSURE FLOW.
 YU/Z,WSIU,WS = 1.07 501.68 501.72

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

<<<<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	24	0	161	2.16	0.25	500.05	497.54	1890	497.89
0	24	31	15621	1.00	0.35	0.00	0.90	11.77	

TYPE PPCD FLOW C P/A LSEL BLEN XLAB XRAB
 4. **** 1. 1.000 ***** 501.07 ***** ***** *****

XSID:CODE	SRD	FLEN	HF	VHD	EGL	ERR	Q	WSEL
RDWAY:RG	12.							

<<<<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	22	-230	548	0.28	0.14	500.74	497.96	1890	500.46
54	24	55	39914	1.49	0.56	0.00	0.54	3.45	

M(G) M(K) KQ XLKQ XRKQ OTEL
 0.761 0.291 28234. -1. 30. 500.38

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

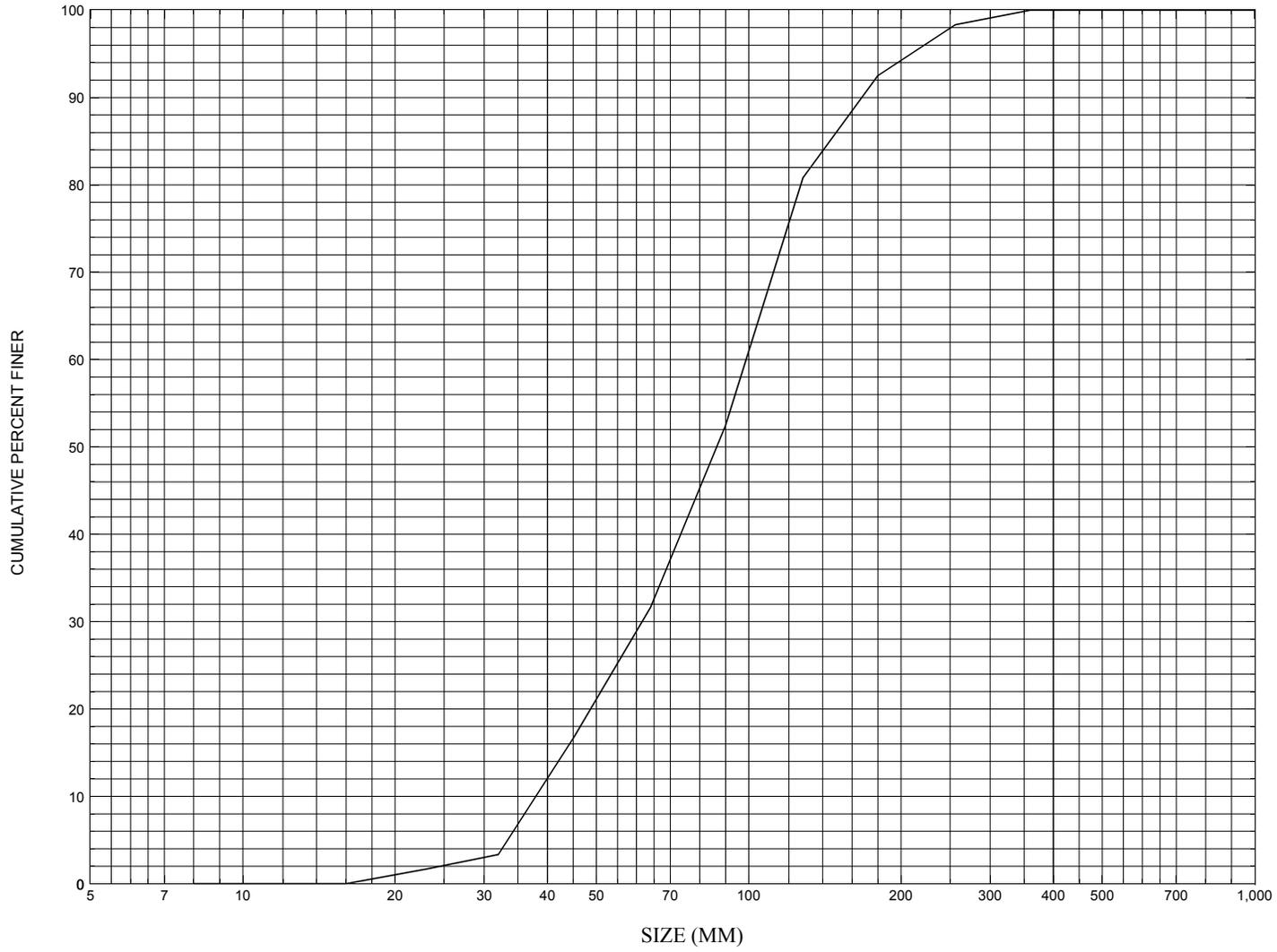
FIRST USER DEFINED TABLE.

XSID:CODE	SRD	LEW	REW	Q	K	AREA	VEL	WSEL
EXITX:XS	-24.	-230.	43.	1890.	21661.	289.	6.54	498.47
FULLV:FV	0.	-234.	60.	1890.	32441.	460.	4.11	499.11
BRIDG:BR	0.	0.	31.	1890.	15621.	161.	11.77	497.89
RDWAY:RG	12.	*****		0.	0.	0.	2.00	*****
APPRO:AS	54.	-231.	55.	1890.	39914.	548.	3.45	500.46

SECOND USER DEFINED TABLE.

XSID:CODE	CRWS	FR#	YMIN	YMAX	HF	HO	VHD	EGL	WSEL
EXITX:XS	498.40	1.14	491.59	518.34	*****	0.97	499.44	498.47	
FULLV:FV	*****	0.75	491.59	518.34	0.12	0.00	0.44	499.55	
BRIDG:BR	497.54	0.90	491.52	501.07	0.25	0.35	2.16	500.05	
RDWAY:RG	*****	*****	500.26	518.26	*****	0.08	501.78	*****	
APPRO:AS	497.96	0.54	492.15	518.21	0.14	0.56	0.28	500.74	

APPENDIX C:
BED-MATERIAL PARTICLE-SIZE DISTRIBUTION



Appendix C. Bed material particle-size distribution for a pebble count in the channel approach of structure TOPSTH00510039, in Topsham, Vermont.

APPENDIX D:
HISTORICAL DATA FORM



Structure Number TOPSTH00510039

General Location Descriptive

Data collected by (First Initial, Full last name) E. BOEHMLER
Date (MM/DD/YY) 03 / 28 / 95
Highway District Number (I - 2; nn) 07 County (FIPS county code; I - 3; nnn) 017
Town (FIPS place code; I - 4; nnnnn) 73075 Mile marker (I - 11; nnn.nnn) 000000
Waterway (I - 6) Tabor Branch Waits River Road Name (I - 7): -
Route Number TH051 Vicinity (I - 9) 0.1 MI JCT TH 51 + TH 1
Topographic Map East Corinth Hydrologic Unit Code: 01080103
Latitude (I - 16; nnnn.n) 44064 Longitude (I - 17; nnnnn.n) 72140

Select Federal Inventory Codes

FHWA Structure Number (I - 8) 10091200390912
Maintenance responsibility (I - 21; nn) 03 Maximum span length (I - 48; nnnn) 0032
Year built (I - 27; YYYY) 1985 Structure length (I - 49; nnnnnn) 000034
Average daily traffic, ADT (I - 29; nnnnnn) 000010 Deck Width (I - 52; nn.n) 174
Year of ADT (I - 30; YY) 93 Channel & Protection (I - 61; n) 8
Opening skew to Roadway (I - 34; nn) 10 Waterway adequacy (I - 71; n) 7
Operational status (I - 41; X) A Underwater Inspection Frequency (I - 92B; XYY) N
Structure type (I - 43; nnn) 101 Year Reconstructed (I - 106) 0000
Approach span structure type (I - 44; nnn) 000 Clear span (nnn.n ft) 030.0
Number of spans (I - 45; nnn) 001 Vertical clearance from streambed (nnn.n ft) 008.0
Number of approach spans (I - 46; nnnn) 0000 Waterway of full opening (nnn.n ft²) 240.0

Comments:

The structural inspection report of 8/30/93 indicates the structure is a concrete slab type bridge. The abutment walls and wingwalls are concrete. Each abutment has fine diagonal cracks and small leaks reported at the top corners. There is stone and boulder fill placed in front of the abutment walls and wingwalls and partially along the banks. The streambed is mainly gravel and boulders. The footings are not exposed and there has been little, if any, settling. Channel scour is reported as normal. Point bar and debris accumulation problems are noted as minor at this site. The crossing is reported as being in good condition, since the bridge is relatively new.

Downstream distance (*miles*): - _____ Town: Topsham Year Built: 1960
Highway No. : TH63 Structure No. : 25 Structure Type: Steel stringer
Clear span (*ft*): 33.0 Clear Height (*ft*): 8.0 Full Waterway (*ft*²): 264.0

Comments:

The hydraulics report recommended that class II stone fill be used for channel and bridge protection.

USGS Watershed Data

Watershed Hydrographic Data

Drainage area (*DA*) 17.44 mi² Lake/pond/swamp area 0.03 mi²
Watershed storage (*ST*) 0.2 %
Bridge site elevation 840 ft Headwater elevation 2346 ft
Main channel length 7.19 mi
10% channel length elevation 880 ft 85% channel length elevation 1840 ft
Main channel slope (*S*) 178.03 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? Y *If no, type ctrl-n pl* Date issued for construction (MM / YYYY): 01 / 1985

Project Number FTH 3550 Minimum channel bed elevation: 492.0

Low superstructure elevation: USLAB 500.45 DSLAB 500.11 USRAB 500.53 DSRAB 500.14

Benchmark location description:

BM on top of concrete, at the downstream end of the right abutment near where the abutment meets the wingwall, elevation 502.45.

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

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

If 1: Footing Thickness 2.0 Footing bottom elevation: 489.0

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:

-

Comments:

Other points shown on the plans with elevations are: 1) the point on top of the upstream right wingwall concrete at the streamward edge where the concrete slope changes from horizontal to downward, elevation 502.87, and 2) the point at the same location but on the upstream left wingwall, elevation 502.79. Plans indicate that class II stone fill is placed along the abutments under the bridge. The superstructure elevations given above are bridge seat elevations from the plans.

Cross-sectional Data

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

Source (*FEMA, VTAOT, Other*)? VTAOT

Comments: **There are several cross sections printed and kept with the plans and may be retrieved when needed. No bridge cross sections are reproducible due to differences between VTAOT and USGS survey methods.**

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 TOPSTH00510039

A. General Location Descriptive

1. Data collected by (First Initial, Full last name) T. SEVERANCE Date (MM/DD/YY) 08 / 31 / 1995
 2. Highway District Number 07 Mile marker - _____
 County Orange (017) Town Topsham (73075)
 Waterway (1 - 6) Tabor Branch Waits River Road Name - _____
 Route Number TH005 Hydrologic Unit Code: 101080103
 3. Descriptive comments:
The bridge is located 0.1 miles from the junction of TH 5 and TH 1.

B. Bridge Deck Observations

4. Surface cover... LBUS 4 RBUS 4 LBDS 4 RBDS 4 Overall 4
 (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 1 (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 34 (feet) Span length 32 (feet) Bridge width 17.4 (feet)

Road approach to bridge:

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

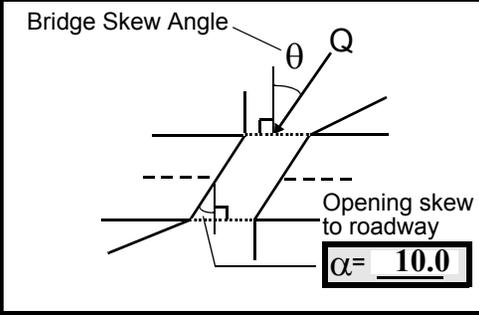
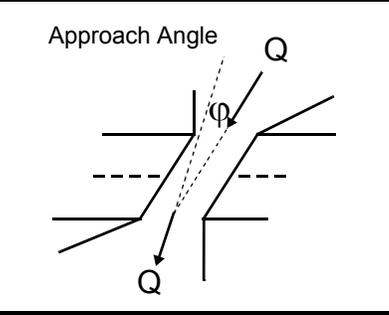
10. Embankment slope (run / rise in feet / foot):
 US left 2.9:1 US right 2.8:1

	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: 30 16. Bridge skew: 5



17. Channel impact zone 1: Exist? Y (Y or N)
 Where? LB (LB, RB) Severity 1
 Range? 0 feet US (US, UB, DS) to 30 feet US
 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

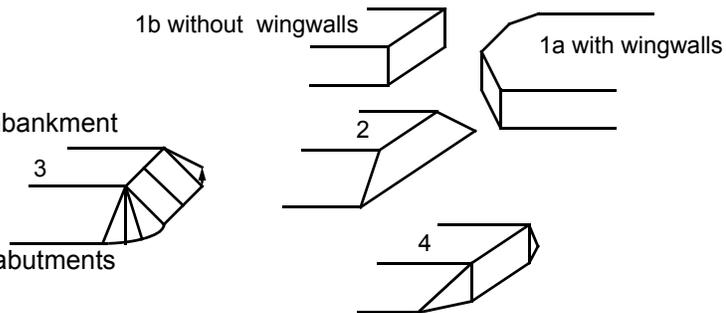
1a- Vertical abutments with wingwalls

1b- Vertical abutments without wingwalls

2- Vertical abutments and wingwalls, sloping embankment
Wingwalls parallel 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 surface cover at the site is primarily pasture with trees and shrubs along immediate banks of channel

#7: VT AOT bridge measurements differ from the following field measured values: bridge length = 33.8 feet; span length = 32.2 feet; bridge width = 17.5 feet

The bridge has a concrete deck with Armco guard rails.

There is an electric fence downstream on the left and right bank parallel to road and channel. The fence also extends along the upstream left bank and upstream left road approach.

C. Upstream Channel Assessment

21. Bank height (BF)		22. Bank angle (BF)		26. % Veg. cover (BF)		27. Bank material (BF)		28. Bank erosion (BF)		
SRD	LB	RB	LB	RB	LB	RB	LB	RB	LB	RB
<u>30.0</u>	<u>5.0</u>			<u>7.0</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>1</u>
23. Bank width <u>20.0</u>		24. Channel width <u>20.0</u>		25. Thalweg depth <u>56.5</u>		29. Bed Material <u>4</u>				
30. Bank protection type: LB <u>2</u> RB <u>2</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.):

The left and right banks are well protected. Type-2 stone fill extends upstream for 60 feet on the right bank and 63 feet on the left bank.

#38: Bedrock also surfaces from 49 feet upstream to 62 feet upstream.

33. Point/Side bar present? Y (Y or N. if N type ctrl-n pb) 34. Mid-bar distance: 32 35. Mid-bar width: 8

36. Point bar extent: 9 feet US (US, UB) to 44 feet US (US, UB, DS) positioned 80 %LB to 100 %RB

37. Material: 4

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

There is a large segment of bedrock surfacing in the center of the channel at mid-bar (28 feet to 40 feet). There is an additional point bar on left bank extending from 60 feet to 130 feet upstream. The point bar is positioned from 0% left bank to 20% right bank. The mid-bar distance is 92 feet while the mid-bar width is 6 feet. The point bar material is cobble.

39. Is a cut-bank present? Y (Y or if N type ctrl-n cb) 40. Where? RB (LB or RB)

41. Mid-bank distance: 78 42. Cut bank extent: 63 feet US (US, UB) to 130 feet US (US, UB, DS)

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

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

With a range pole, one can penetrate horizontally beneath the overhanging bank material up to 3.5 feet. Tree roots are exposed in the cut-bank area.

45. Is channel scour present? Y (Y or if N type ctrl-n cs) 46. Mid-scour distance: 72

47. Scour dimensions: Length 30 Width 5 Depth : 1 Position 55 %LB to 90 %RB

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

-

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):

There are no major confluences at the site upstream.

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>24.0</u>		<u>1.0</u>		<u>2</u>	<u>7</u>	<u>7</u>	<u>0</u>
58. Bank width (BF) -		59. Channel width -		60. Thalweg depth <u>90.0</u>		63. Bed Material <u>0</u>	

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

There is 0.5 feet of channel scour beneath the bridge (refer to sketch on Pg. 45). The scour is 2 to 3 feet long. The protection along the abutments was in good condition, as of 08/30/95.

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 1 (1- Low; 2- Moderate; 3- High)
 69. Is there evidence of ice build-up? 1 (Y or N) Ice Blockage Potential N (1- Low; 2- Moderate; 3- High)
 70. Debris and Ice Comments:

1
-

Abutments	71. Attack ∠(BF)	72. Slope ∠ (Qmax)	73. Toe loc. (BF)	74. Scour Condition	75. Scour depth	76. Exposure depth	77. Material	78. Length
LABUT		5	90	2	0	-	-	90.0
RABUT	1	-	90			2	0	30.5

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

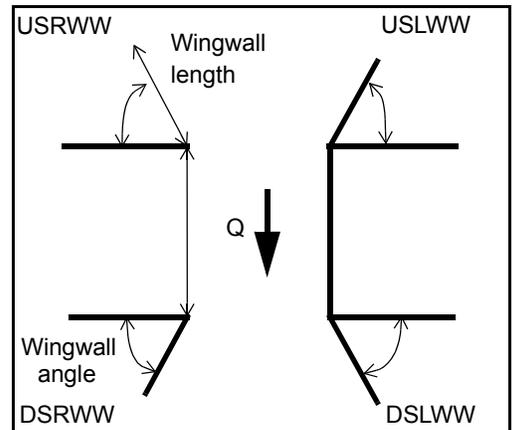
79. Abutment comments (eg. undermined penetration, unusual scour processes, debris, etc.):
 -
 -
 1

Both abutments are in good condition. There was no debris noted underneath the bridge as of 08/30/95.

80. **Wingwalls:**

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

81. Angle?	Length?
<u>30.5</u>	_____
<u>1.0</u>	_____
<u>23.5</u>	_____
<u>23.5</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	Y	-	1	1	1	1
Condition	Y	-	1	-	1	1	1	1
Extent	1	-	0	2	2	2	2	-

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

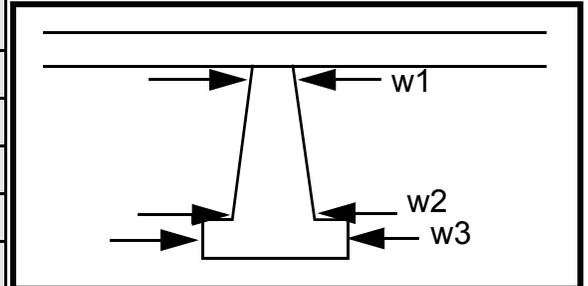
83. Wingwall and protection comments (eg. undermined penetration, unusual scour processes, etc.):

-
-
-
-
2
1
1
2
1
1

Piers:

84. Are there piers? Th (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				50.0	12.5	55.0
Pier 2	9.5			55.0	10.0	50.0
Pier 3		-	-	13.0	-	-
Pier 4	-	-	-	-	-	-



Level 1 Pier Descr.	1	2	3	4
86. Location (BF)	ere	Level I		-
87. Type	were	asses		-
88. Material	no	smen	N	-
89. Shape	prob	t.	-	-
90. Inclined?	lems		-	-
91. Attack ∠ (BF)	obse		-	-
92. Pushed	rved		-	-
93. Length (feet)	-	-	-	-
94. # of piles	at		-	-
95. Cross-members	the		-	-
96. Scour Condition	time		-	-
97. Scour depth	of		-	-
98. Exposure depth	the		-	-

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.):

-
-
-
-
-
-
-
-
-
-

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 -			Thalweg depth -		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.):

-
-
-
-
-
-

There are no piers.

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** (1- steel sheet pile; 2- wood pile; 3- concrete; 4- other)

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

- 1
- 2
- 2
- 0
- 0
- 4

106. Point/Side bar present? 2 (Y or N. if N type ctrl-n pb) Mid-bar distance: 2 Mid-bar width: 1

Point bar extent: 1 feet Th (US, UB, DS) to e left feet and (US, UB, DS) positioned rig %LB to ht %RB

Material: ba

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

nks are protected with type-2 stone fill.

The left bank protection extends from 0 feet downstream to 34 feet downstream.

The right bank protection extends from 0 feet downstream to 32 feet downstream.

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.):

N

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

Scour dimensions: Length e is Width no Depth: dro Positioned p %LB to stru %RB

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

cture at this site.

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

Confluence 1: Distance Y Enters on 53 (LB or RB) Type 4.5 (1- perennial; 2- ephemeral)

Confluence 2: Distance 45 Enters on DS (LB or RB) Type 61 (1- perennial; 2- ephemeral)

Confluence comments (eg. confluence name):

DS

85

F. Geomorphic Channel Assessment

107. Stage of reach evolution 100

- 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*):

4

Along the left half of the channel, the bed material is bedrock. There is a mid-channel bar extending from 92 feet downstream to 139 feet downstream with a mid-bar width of 9 feet at 116 feet downstream.

Y

LB

55

52

DS

60

DS

1

109. **G. Plan View Sketch**

- T

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: TOPSTH00510039 Town: TOPSHAM
 Road Number: TH 51 County: ORANGE
 Stream: TABOR BRANCH WAITS RIVER

Initials LKS Date: 07/01/97 Checked: EMB

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	2600	3300	1890
Main Channel Area, ft ²	400	420	308
Left overbank area, ft ²	604	686	237
Right overbank area, ft ²	49	68	2
Top width main channel, ft	57	57	57
Top width L overbank, ft	233	236	220
Top width R overbank, ft	49	58	9
D50 of channel, ft	0.2834	0.2834	0.2834
D50 left overbank, ft	--	--	--
D50 right overbank, ft	--	--	--
y ₁ , average depth, MC, ft	7.0	7.4	5.4
y ₁ , average depth, LOB, ft	2.6	2.9	1.1
y ₁ , average depth, ROB, ft	1.0	1.2	0.2
Total conveyance, approach	90847	105096	39817
Conveyance, main channel	47221	51191	30567
Conveyance, LOB	42412	52038	9236
Conveyance, ROB	1214	1867	14
Percent discrepancy, conveyance	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
Q _m , discharge, MC, cfs	1351.4	1607.4	1450.9
Q _l , discharge, LOB, cfs	1213.8	1634.0	438.4
Q _r , discharge, ROB, cfs	34.7	58.6	0.7
V _m , mean velocity MC, ft/s	3.4	3.8	4.7
V _l , mean velocity, LOB, ft/s	2.0	2.4	1.8
V _r , mean velocity, ROB, ft/s	0.7	0.9	0.3
V _{c-m} , crit. velocity, MC, ft/s	10.2	10.3	9.8
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

$y_2 = (Q_2^2 / (131 * D_m^{(2/3)} * W_2^2))^{(3/7)}$ 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	2600	3300	1890
(Q) discharge thru bridge, cfs	1813	2069	1890
Main channel conveyance	21739	21739	15616
Total conveyance	21739	21739	15616
Q2, bridge MC discharge, cfs	1813	2069	1890
Main channel area, ft ²	257	257	161
Main channel width (normal), ft	30.5	30.5	30.5
Cum. width of piers in MC, ft	0.0	0.0	0.0
W, adjusted width, ft	30.5	30.5	30.5
y _{bridge} (avg. depth at br.), ft	8.42	8.43	5.28
D _m , median (1.25*D ₅₀), ft	0.35425	0.35425	0.35425
y ₂ , depth in contraction, ft	5.52	6.18	5.72
y_s, scour depth (y₂-y_{bridge}), ft	-2.90	-2.24	0.44

Armoring

$D_c = [(1.94 * V^2) / (5.75 * \log(12.27 * y / D_{90}))^2] / [0.03 * (165 - 62.4)]$
 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	1813	2069	1890
Main channel area (DS), ft ²	212	221	161
Main channel width (normal), ft	30.5	30.5	30.5
Cum. width of piers, ft	0.0	0.0	0.0
Adj. main channel width, ft	30.5	30.5	30.5
D ₉₀ , ft	0.5489	0.5489	0.5489
D ₉₅ , ft	0.6868	0.6868	0.6868
D _c , critical grain size, ft	0.2903	0.3423	0.6120
P _c , Decimal percent coarser than D _c	0.485	0.356	0.069
Depth to armoring, ft	0.92	1.86	24.77

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	2600	3300	1890
Q, thru bridge MC, cfs	1813	2069	1890
Vc, critical velocity, ft/s	10.19	10.27	9.75
Va, velocity MC approach, ft/s	3.38	3.83	4.71
Main channel width (normal), ft	30.5	30.5	30.5
Cum. width of piers in MC, ft	0.0	0.0	0.0
W, adjusted width, ft	30.5	30.5	30.5
qbr, unit discharge, ft ² /s	59.4	67.8	62.0
Area of full opening, ft ²	256.7	257.0	161.0
Hb, depth of full opening, ft	8.42	8.43	5.28
Fr, Froude number, bridge MC	0.43	0.49	0
Cf, Fr correction factor (≤ 1.0)	1.00	1.00	0.00
**Area at downstream face, ft ²	212	221	N/A
**Hb, depth at downstream face, ft	6.95	7.25	N/A
**Fr, Froude number at DS face	0.57	0.61	ERR
**Cf, for downstream face (≤ 1.0)	1.00	1.00	N/A
Elevation of Low Steel, ft	501.07	501.07	0
Elevation of Bed, ft	492.65	492.64	-5.28
Elevation of Approach, ft	502.08	502.43	0
Friction loss, approach, ft	0.06	0.09	0
Elevation of WS immediately US, ft	502.02	502.34	0.00
ya, depth immediately US, ft	9.37	9.70	5.28
Mean elevation of deck, ft	502.51	502.51	0
w, depth of overflow, ft (≥ 0)	0.00	0.00	0.00
Cc, vert contrac correction (≤ 1.0)	0.97	0.97	1.00
**Cc, for downstream face (≤ 1.0)	0.924945	0.926854	ERR
Ys, scour w/Chang equation, ft	-2.43	-1.59	N/A
Ys, scour w/Umbrell equation, ft	-3.11	-2.53	N/A

**=for UNsubmerged orifice flow using estimated downstream bridge face properties.

**Ys, scour w/Chang equation, ft -0.64 -0.12 N/A

**Ys, scour w/Umbrell equation, ft -1.65 -1.35 ERR

In UNsubmerged orifice flow, an adjusted scour depth using the Laursen equation results and the estimated downstream bridge face properties can also be computed (ys=y2-ybridgeDS)

y2, from Laursen's equation, ft	5.52	6.18	5.72
WSEL at downstream face, ft	499.59	499.89	--
Depth at downstream face, ft	6.95	7.25	N/A
Ys, depth of scour (Laursen), ft	-1.43	-1.06	N/A

Abutment Scour

Froehlich's Abutment Scour

$Ys/Y1 = 2.27 * K1 * K2 * (a'/Y1)^{0.43} * Fr1^{0.61+1}$
 (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	2600	3300	1890	2600	3300	1890
a', abut.length blocking flow, ft	244.5	247.3	231.5	64.1	72.7	24.4
Ae, area of blocked flow ft2	514.4	537.57	275.19	91.81	105.4	44.8
Qe, discharge blocked abut.,cfs	--	--	564.14	--	--	126
(If using Qtotal_overbank to obtain Ve, leave Qe blank and enter Ve and Fr manually)						
Ve, (Qe/Ae), ft/s	2.07	2.43	2.05	1.72	1.90	2.81
ya, depth of f/p flow, ft	2.10	2.17	1.19	1.43	1.45	1.84
--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	80	80	80	100	100	100
K2	0.98	0.98	0.98	1.01	1.01	1.01
Fr, froude number f/p flow	0.221	0.246	0.331	0.224	0.240	0.366
ys, scour depth, ft	13.97	15.14	11.91	7.00	7.62	7.54

HIRE equation (a'/ya > 25)

$ys = 4 * Fr^{0.33} * y1 * K / 0.55$
 (Richardson and others, 1995, p. 49, eq. 29)

a' (abut length blocked, ft)	244.5	247.3	231.5	64.1	72.7	24.4
y1 (depth f/p flow, ft)	2.10	2.17	1.19	1.43	1.45	1.84
a'/y1	116.21	113.77	194.75	44.75	50.15	13.29
Skew correction (p. 49, fig. 16)	0.98	0.98	0.98	1.02	1.02	1.02
Froude no. f/p flow	0.22	0.25	0.33	0.22	0.24	0.37
Ys w/ corr. factor K1/0.55:						
vertical	9.11	9.75	5.88	6.49	6.72	ERR
vertical w/ ww's	7.47	8.00	4.83	5.32	5.51	ERR
spill-through	5.01	5.36	3.24	3.57	3.69	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	Other Q	Q100	Q500	Other Q
Fr, Froude Number	0.82	0.56	0.9	0.82	0.56	0.9
y, depth of flow in bridge, ft	5.25	6.82	5.28	5.25	6.82	5.28
Median Stone Diameter for riprap at:						
left abutment						right abutment, ft
Fr<=0.8 (vertical abut.)	ERR	1.32	ERR	ERR	1.32	ERR
Fr>0.8 (vertical abut.)	2.08	ERR	2.14	2.08	ERR	2.14