LEVEL II SCOUR ANALYSIS FOR BRIDGE 71 (WODSTH00050071) on TOWN HIGHWAY 5, crossing KEDRON BROOK, WOODSTOCK, VERMONT

Open-File Report 97-807

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

U.S. Department of the Interior
U.S. Geological Survey

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BRIDGE 71 (WODSTH00050071) on
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WOODSTOCK, VERMONT

By SCOTT A. OLSON and JOSEPH D. AYOTTE

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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	VT AOT	Vermont Agency of Transportation
LOB	left overbank	WSPRO	water-surface profile model

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

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

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

LEVEL II SCOUR ANALYSIS FOR BRIDGE 71 (WODSTH00050071) ON TOWN HIGHWAY 5, CROSSING KEDRON BROOK, WOODSTOCK, VERMONT

By Scott A. Olson and Joseph D. Ayotte

INTRODUCTION AND SUMMARY OF RESULTS

This report provides the results of a detailed Level II analysis of scour potential at structure WODSTH00050071 on Town Highway 5 crossing Kedron Brook, Woodstock, 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 16.1-mi² drainage area is in a predominantly rural and forested basin. However, the bridge site is within the Village of Woodstock. In the vicinity of the study site, the surface cover is best described as suburban downstream of the bridge and forest and brush upstream of the bridge.

In the study area, Kedron Brook has an incised, sinuous channel with a slope of approximately 0.03 ft/ft, an average channel top width of 33 ft and an average bank height of 11 ft. The predominant channel bed material is cobble with a median grain size (D_{50}) of 112 mm (0.368 ft). The geomorphic assessment at the time of the Level I and Level II site visit on September 14, 1994, indicated that the reach was vertically degraded. Evidence of the degradation was observed at the outlet of the bridge where the stream bed is 4 ft below the downstream invert of the structure (see figure 6).

The Town Highway 5 crossing of Kedron Brook is a 30-ft-long, two-lane bridge/box culvert consisting of one 25-foot concrete span (Vermont Agency of Transportation, written communication, August 3, 1994). The opening length of the structure parallel to the bridge face is 23.5 ft. The bridge is supported by vertical, concrete abutments with wingwalls. The channel bed under the bridge is covered entirely by a concrete slab. The channel is skewed approximately 45 degrees to the opening and the opening-skew-to-roadway is also 45 degrees.

Scour countermeasures at the site include concrete retaining walls on both the left and right downstream banks extending approximately 130 ft downstream; a drywall constructed of stone on the upstream right bank extending to the next bridge upstream; type-2 stone fill (less than 36 inches diameter) along the upstream left bank, at the upstream end of the upstream right wingwall, and along the base of the retaining wall on the downstream left bank; and type-3 stone-fill (less than 48 inches diameter) along the base of the retaining wall on the downstream right bank. In addition, the channel under the bridge is concrete. Further 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 2.5 ft. The worst-case contraction scour occurred at the incipient roadway-overtopping discharge, which was less than the 100-year discharge. The contraction scour depths do not take the concrete channel bed under the bridge into account. Abutment scour ranged from 8.7 to 18.2 ft. The worst-case abutment scour occurred 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.

Woodstock North and Woodstock South, VT. Quadrangle, 1:24,000, 1966

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 WODSTH00050071 **Stream** Kedron Brook
County Windsor **Road** TH5 **District** 4

Description of Bridge

Bridge length 30 **ft** **Bridge width** 37.9 **ft** **Max span length** 25 **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** 9/14/94
Description of stone fill Type-2, along the upstream left bank, at the upstream right wingwall, and along the base of the downstream left retaining wall. Type 3 along the base of the downstream right retaining wall.
Abutments are concrete. The channel under the bridge is also concrete

Is bridge skewed to flood flow according to Y **' survey?** **Angle** 45
There is a severe channel bend near the upstream bridge face. The bend results in an impact zone and scour at the upstream left wingwall.

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>9/14/94</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>
Level II	<u>Low.</u>		

Potential for debris

September 14, 1994. Kedron Brook enters the Ottawaquechee River approximately 600 ft downstream of this bridge site. However, there is no backwater from the Ottawaquechee River at this bridge site (Federal Emergency Management Agency, 1979).

Description of the Geomorphic Setting

General topography The channel is located within a high terrace of the Ottawaquechee River Valley.

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

Date of inspection 9/14/94

DS left: Steep channel bank to a wide flood plain.

DS right: Steep channel bank to a wide flood plain.

US left: Steep channel bank to a wide flood plain.

US right: Steep channel bank to a wide flood plain.

Description of the Channel

Average top width	<u>33</u>	Average depth	<u>11</u>
	<u>Cobbles</u>		<u>Constructed.</u>

Predominant bed material	Bank material
<u>stable, with constructed channel boundaries and a</u>	<u>Incised, sinuous but</u>

9/14/94

Vegetative cover A few trees on the immediate bank, otherwise grass.

DS left: Trees and brush on immediate bank with grass on the overbank.

DS right: Trees.

US left: Brush and a few trees on the immediate bank with grass on the overbank.

US right: Y

Do banks appear stable? There is a 4- to 5-ft scour hole at the location where flow spills off the concrete bottom of the box culvert.

date of observation.

None. September 14,

1994.

Describe any obstructions in channel and date of observation.

Hydrology

Drainage area 16.1 **mi²**

Percentage of drainage area in physiographic provinces: (approximate)

Physiographic province/section
New England/New England Upland

Percent of drainage area
100

Is drainage area considered rural or urban? Rural **Describe any significant urbanization:** The bridge site is within the Village of Woodstock. However, the drainage is considered rural.

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

USGS gage description

USGS gage number

Gage drainage area

mi²

No

Is there a lake/p

Calculated Discharges

3,400
Q100

ft³/s

4,400

Q500

ft³/s

The 100-year discharge is from the VTAOT

database (VTAOT, written communication, May, 1995). The 500-year discharge was determined by graphical extrapolation of the flood frequency estimates available in the VTAOT database.

The discharges were within a range defined by the results of several empirical methods for determining flood frequency estimates for ungaged sites (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 Subtract 400.3 from USGS

arbitrary survey datum to obtain plans' datum.

Description of reference marks used to determine USGS datum. RM1 is a chiseled X

within a chiseled square on top of the upstream end of the right abutment (elev.

499.75 ft, arbitrary survey datum).

Cross-Sections Used in WSPRO Analysis

¹ <i>Cross-section</i>	<i>Section Reference Distance (SRD) in feet</i>	² <i>Cross-section development</i>	<i>Comments</i>
EXIT2	-127	1	Downstream section
EXIT1	-53	1	Exit section
FULLV	0	2	Downstream Full-valley section (Templated from EXIT1)
BRIDG	0	1	Bridge section
RDWAY	28	1	Road Grade section
APPRO	73	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 0.020 to 0.055, and overbank "n" values ranged from 0.035 to 0.070.

Normal depth at the exit section (EXIT2) was assumed as the starting water surface for the 100-year and incipient roadway-overtopping discharges. 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 0.032 ft/ft, which was estimated from the topographic map (U.S. Geological Survey, 1966). For the 500-year model, this energy gradient resulted in a normal depth which was approximately 0.4 ft below critical depth. Thus, critical depth at the exit was allowed for this discharge.

The surveyed approach section (APPRO) was surveyed 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-overtopping discharge, WSPRO assumes critical depth at the bridge section. A supercritical model was developed for this discharge. After analyzing both the supercritical and subcritical profiles, it can be determined that the water-surface profile does pass through critical depth within the bridge opening. Thus, the assumption of critical depth at the bridge is a satisfactory solution.

Bridge Hydraulics Summary

Average bridge embankment elevation 500.4 *ft*
Average low steel elevation 497.5 *ft*

100-year discharge 3,400 *ft³/s*
Water-surface elevation in bridge opening 497.5 *ft*
Road overtopping? Y *Discharge over road* 730 *ft³/s*
Area of flow in bridge opening 228 *ft²*
Average velocity in bridge opening 11.6 *ft/s*
Maximum WSPRO tube velocity at bridge 17.2 *ft/s*

Water-surface elevation at Approach section with bridge 501.4
Water-surface elevation at Approach section without bridge 492.7
Amount of backwater caused by bridge 8.7 *ft*

500-year discharge 4,400 *ft³/s*
Water-surface elevation in bridge opening 497.5 *ft*
Road overtopping? Y *Discharge over road* 1,590 *ft³/s*
Area of flow in bridge opening 229 *ft²*
Average velocity in bridge opening 12.1 *ft/s*
Maximum WSPRO tube velocity at bridge 15.8 *ft/s*

Water-surface elevation at Approach section with bridge 501.9
Water-surface elevation at Approach section without bridge 494.8
Amount of backwater caused by bridge 7.1 *ft*

Incipient overtopping discharge 2,500 *ft³/s*
Water-surface elevation in bridge opening 492.6 *ft*
Area of flow in bridge opening 148 *ft²*
Average velocity in bridge opening 16.9 *ft/s*
Maximum WSPRO tube velocity at bridge 22.9 *ft/s*

Water-surface elevation at Approach section with bridge 497.5
Water-surface elevation at Approach section without bridge 491.9
Amount of backwater caused by bridge 5.6 *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 the Laursen clear-water contraction scour equation (Richardson and others, 1995, p. 32, equation 20). At this site, the 100- and 500-yr discharges resulted in unsubmerged 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). At this site, the scour computations do not take into account the constructed channel bed.

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

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

Scour Results

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

Main channel

<i>Live-bed scour</i>	--	--	--
	0.0	0.0	2.5
<i>Clear-water scour</i>	N/A	N/A	N/A
<i>Depth to armoring</i>	--	--	--
<i>Left overbank</i>	--	--	--
<i>Right overbank</i>	--	--	--

Local scour:

<i>Abutment scour</i>	16.5	18.2	17.9
<i>Left abutment</i>	10.5	12.8	8.7
<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>	3.9	4.0	3.7
<i>Left abutment</i>	3.9	4.0	3.7
<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 WODSTH00050071 on Town Highway 5, crossing Kedron Brook, Woodstock, Vermont.

Figure 8. Scour elevations for the 100-yr and 500-yr discharges at structure WODSTH00050071 on Town Highway 5, crossing Kedron Brook, Woodstock, Vermont.

Table 1. Remaining footing/pile depth at abutments for the 100-year discharge at structure WODSTH00050071 on Town Highway 5, crossing Kedron Brook, Woodstock, 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 3,400 cubic-feet per second											
Left abutment	0.0	97.2	497.5	479.3	483.7	0.0	16.5	--	16.5	467.2	-12.1
Right abutment	23.5	97.1	497.4	479.3	483.9	0.0	10.5	--	10.5	473.4	-5.9

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 WODSTH00050071 on Town Highway 5, crossing Kedron Brook, Woodstock, 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 4,400 cubic-feet per second											
Left abutment	0.0	97.2	497.5	479.3	483.7	0.0	18.2	--	18.2	465.5	-13.8
Right abutment	23.5	97.1	497.4	479.3	483.9	0.0	12.8	--	12.8	471.1	-8.2

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

2. Arbitrary datum for this study.

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- U.S. Geological Survey, 1966, Woodstock South, Vermont 7.5 Minute Series quadrangle map: U.S. Geological Survey Topographic Maps, Scale 1:24,000.

APPENDIX A:

WSPRO INPUT FILE

WSPRO INPUT FILE

```

T1      U.S. Geological Survey WSPRO Input File wods071.wsp
T2      Hydraulic analysis for structure WODSTH00050071   Date: 17-JUN-97
T3      HYDRAULIC ANALYSIS OF BRIDGE 71 IN WOODSTOCK, VT OVER KEDRON BROOK
*
J3      6 29 30 552 553 551 5 16 17 13 3 * 15 14 23 21 11 12 4 7 3
*
Q        3400   4400 2500
SK       0.032 0.032 0.032
*
XS      EXIT2  -127
GR       -310.0, 502.40      -70.7, 490.19      -30.8, 489.04      0.0, 483.70
GR        1.0, 478.24        4.4, 477.76        14.2, 476.51      34.3, 477.16
GR       36.8, 486.96      81.6, 489.85      119.5, 500.79
N        0.035      0.055      0.070
SA              0.0      36.8
*
*      Left ends of EXIT1 and EXIT2 were extended based upon the Flood
*      Insurance Study Model.
*
XS      EXIT1  -53
GR      -260.0, 502.40      -50.0, 495.26      -38.8, 493.14      -21.4, 492.69
GR        0.0, 490.96        0.1, 479.05        2.7, 478.68      23.1, 480.80
GR       33.6, 486.16      34.0, 492.60      50.2, 500.51      150.0, 500.79
N        0.035      0.055
SA              0.0
*
XS      FULLLV  0 * * * 0.032
*
BR      BRIDG  0 497.48 45
GR        0.0, 497.53      0.0, 483.70      9.7, 483.35      23.0, 483.86
GR       23.5, 497.42      0.0, 497.53
N        0.020
CD       1 72 * * 75 15
*
XR      RDWAY   28 38
GR      -250.0, 503.00      -250.0, 502.40      -120.3, 500.91      -71.8, 500.65
GR        0.0, 500.39      12.2, 500.42      25.3, 500.45      70.1, 500.60
GR       146.7, 500.45      187.5, 500.79      187.5, 503.00
*
AS      APPRO   73
GR      -240.0, 504.00      -240.0, 502.40      -114.7, 498.44      -97.6, 490.75
GR       -10.4, 490.34      1.5, 486.46      2.5, 486.33      3.4, 483.56
GR        9.1, 483.03      20.4, 483.94      20.5, 483.93      24.4, 491.71
GR       31.0, 493.51      44.9, 495.57      187.5, 500.79      187.5, 504.00
N        0.065      0.045      0.055
SA       -10.4      31.0
*
HP 1 BRIDG  497.48 1 497.48
HP 2 BRIDG  497.48 * * 2658
HP 1 BRIDG  492.95 1 492.95
HP 2 RDWAY  501.23 * * 730
HP 1 APPRO  501.35 1 501.35
HP 2 APPRO  501.35 * * 3400
HP 1 BRIDG  497.53 1 497.53
HP 2 BRIDG  497.53 * * 2755
HP 1 BRIDG  493.17 1 493.17
HP 2 RDWAY  501.67 * * 1594

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APPENDIX B:

WSPRO OUTPUT FILE

WSPRO OUTPUT FILE

U.S. Geological Survey WSPRO Input File wods071.wsp
Hydraulic analysis for structure WODSTH00050071 Date: 17-JUN-97
HYDRAULIC ANALYSIS OF BRIDGE 71 IN WOODSTOCK, VT OVER KEDRON BROOK

CROSS-SECTION PROPERTIES: ISEQ = 4; SECID = BRIDG; SRD = 0.
WSEL SA# AREA K TOPW WETP ALPH LEW REW QCR
1 228. 45218. 8. 53. 7125.
497.48 228. 45218. 8. 53. 1.00 0. 24. 7125.

VELOCITY DISTRIBUTION: ISEQ = 4; SECID = BRIDG; SRD = 0.
WSEL LEW REW AREA K Q VEL
497.48 0.0 23.5 228.4 45218. 2658. 11.64
X STA. 0.0 2.5 3.8 4.9 5.8 6.7
A(I) 24.5 12.9 10.6 9.4 8.6
V(I) 5.44 10.34 12.58 14.16 15.43

X STA. 6.7 7.5 8.3 9.1 9.9 10.7
A(I) 8.2 8.1 7.8 7.7 7.7
V(I) 16.29 16.46 16.99 17.16 17.17

X STA. 10.7 11.6 12.5 13.5 14.5 15.5
A(I) 9.1 9.4 9.6 9.7 10.0
V(I) 14.58 14.18 13.78 13.68 13.24

X STA. 15.5 16.6 17.8 19.0 20.5 23.5
A(I) 10.7 11.4 12.4 14.6 26.0
V(I) 12.46 11.69 10.71 9.12 5.10

CROSS-SECTION PROPERTIES: ISEQ = 4; SECID = BRIDG; SRD = 0.
WSEL SA# AREA K TOPW WETP ALPH LEW REW QCR
1 154. 30895. 17. 35. 2660.
492.95 154. 30895. 17. 35. 1.00 0. 23. 2660.

VELOCITY DISTRIBUTION: ISEQ = 5; SECID = RDWAY; SRD = 28.
WSEL LEW REW AREA K Q VEL
501.23 -148.2 187.5 208.2 4919. 730. 3.51
X STA. -148.2 -95.2 -74.6 -59.2 -46.1 -34.3
A(I) 14.2 10.5 9.2 8.5 8.2
V(I) 2.58 3.47 3.97 4.29 4.44

X STA. -34.3 -23.8 -14.3 -5.5 4.0 17.0
A(I) 7.7 7.4 7.1 7.9 10.6
V(I) 4.77 4.94 5.15 4.62 3.45

X STA. 17.0 30.7 46.2 63.1 82.5 100.0
A(I) 10.7 11.4 11.5 12.5 11.7
V(I) 3.42 3.21 3.17 2.93 3.11

X STA. 100.0 116.2 131.4 146.0 162.2 187.5
A(I) 11.5 11.2 11.2 11.6 13.8
V(I) 3.18 3.27 3.27 3.15 2.64

CROSS-SECTION PROPERTIES: ISEQ = 6; SECID = APPRO; SRD = 73.
WSEL SA# AREA K TOPW WETP ALPH LEW REW QCR
1 1192. 90363. 196. 198. 16658.
2 601. 105574. 41. 49. 12988.
3 547. 33982. 157. 157. 5798.
501.35 2339. 229918. 394. 405. 1.76 -207. 188. 24366.

VELOCITY DISTRIBUTION: ISEQ = 6; SECID = APPRO; SRD = 73.
WSEL LEW REW AREA K Q VEL
501.35 -206.8 187.5 2339.2 229918. 3400. 1.45
X STA. -206.8 -93.4 -77.6 -64.2 -52.0 -40.5
A(I) 294.2 168.2 144.1 130.9 124.7
V(I) 0.58 1.01 1.18 1.30 1.36

X STA. -40.5 -29.6 -19.2 -9.5 -4.0 0.6
A(I) 118.9 113.5 107.3 67.1 63.1
V(I) 1.43 1.50 1.58 2.53 2.70

X STA. 0.6 4.9 7.9 10.9 13.9 17.2
A(I) 70.7 53.9 54.5 54.6 57.7
V(I) 2.40 3.15 3.12 3.11 2.95

X STA. 17.2 20.7 30.5 52.4 86.7 187.5
A(I) 62.0 103.3 140.7 167.4 242.3
V(I) 2.74 1.65 1.21 1.02 0.70

WSPRO OUTPUT FILE (continued)

U.S. Geological Survey WSPRO Input File wods071.wsp
Hydraulic analysis for structure WODSTH00050071 Date: 17-JUN-97
HYDRAULIC ANALYSIS OF BRIDGE 71 IN WOODSTOCK, VT OVER KEDRON BROOK

CROSS-SECTION PROPERTIES: ISEQ = 4; SECID = BRIDG; SRD = 0.
WSEL SA# AREA K TOPW WETP ALPH LEW REW QCR
1 229. 41389. 0. 60. 1.00 0. 24. 0.
497.53 229. 41389. 0. 60. 1.00 0. 24. 0.

VELOCITY DISTRIBUTION: ISEQ = 4; SECID = BRIDG; SRD = 0.
WSEL LEW REW AREA K Q VEL
497.53 0.0 23.5 228.5 41389. 2755. 12.05
X STA. 0.0 2.5 3.8 5.0 6.0 7.0
A(I) 24.3 13.3 11.6 10.4 9.8
V(I) 5.66 10.40 11.86 13.28 14.06

X STA. 7.0 8.0 8.9 9.8 10.7 11.5
A(I) 9.5 9.1 8.9 8.7 8.7
V(I) 14.57 15.07 15.56 15.75 15.79

X STA. 11.5 12.4 13.3 14.2 15.2 16.1
A(I) 8.8 8.8 8.9 9.2 9.3
V(I) 15.60 15.64 15.50 15.03 14.89

X STA. 16.1 17.1 18.2 19.3 20.7 23.5
A(I) 9.8 10.6 11.3 13.6 24.1
V(I) 14.11 12.96 12.24 10.15 5.71

CROSS-SECTION PROPERTIES: ISEQ = 4; SECID = BRIDG; SRD = 0.
WSEL SA# AREA K TOPW WETP ALPH LEW REW QCR
1 157. 31852. 17. 35. 1.00 0. 23. 2754.
493.17 157. 31852. 17. 35. 1.00 0. 23. 2754.

VELOCITY DISTRIBUTION: ISEQ = 5; SECID = RDWAY; SRD = 28.
WSEL LEW REW AREA K Q VEL
501.67 -186.5 187.5 364.3 11862. 1594. 4.38
X STA. -186.5 -117.8 -95.5 -77.6 -62.7 -49.0
A(I) 27.1 18.6 16.9 15.2 14.8
V(I) 2.94 4.29 4.72 5.24 5.39

X STA. -49.0 -36.5 -24.8 -14.0 -4.0 8.9
A(I) 14.0 13.7 13.1 12.5 16.4
V(I) 5.69 5.82 6.10 6.37 4.86

X STA. 8.9 24.2 40.4 58.1 77.3 95.6
A(I) 18.9 19.4 20.1 20.9 20.1
V(I) 4.21 4.10 3.96 3.82 3.96

X STA. 95.6 113.6 130.1 146.8 163.8 187.5
A(I) 20.5 19.4 20.1 19.4 23.2
V(I) 3.90 4.11 3.96 4.10 3.43

CROSS-SECTION PROPERTIES: ISEQ = 6; SECID = APPRO; SRD = 73.
WSEL SA# AREA K TOPW WETP ALPH LEW REW QCR
1 1296. 98631. 213. 214. 18160.
2 622. 111829. 41. 49. 13678.
3 627. 42554. 157. 158. 7113.
501.86 2544. 253014. 410. 421. 1.75 -223. 188. 27159.

VELOCITY DISTRIBUTION: ISEQ = 6; SECID = APPRO; SRD = 73.
WSEL LEW REW AREA K Q VEL
501.86 -222.9 187.5 2544.4 253014. 4400. 1.73
X STA. -222.9 -96.0 -79.3 -65.5 -52.5 -40.8
A(I) 326.9 186.3 155.3 146.9 133.1
V(I) 0.67 1.18 1.42 1.50 1.65

X STA. -40.8 -29.6 -18.6 -9.0 -3.5 1.1
A(I) 126.9 126.6 110.1 71.5 66.9
V(I) 1.73 1.74 2.00 3.08 3.29

X STA. 1.1 5.4 8.6 11.7 15.0 18.3
A(I) 73.9 58.6 59.0 60.0 61.3
V(I) 2.98 3.75 3.73 3.67 3.59

X STA. 18.3 24.8 37.2 61.9 97.2 187.5
A(I) 97.8 106.0 154.4 177.1 245.7
V(I) 2.25 2.08 1.42 1.24 0.90

WSPRO OUTPUT FILE (continued)

U.S. Geological Survey WSPRO Input File wods071.wsp
 Hydraulic analysis for structure WODSTH00050071 Date: 17-JUN-97
 HYDRAULIC ANALYSIS OF BRIDGE 71 IN WOODSTOCK, VT OVER KEDRON BROOK

CROSS-SECTION PROPERTIES: ISEQ = 4; SECID = BRIDG; SRD = 0.

WSEL	SA#	AREA	K	TOPW	WETP	ALPH	LEW	REW	QCR
	1	148.	29295.	16.	34.				2503.
492.58		148.	29295.	16.	34.	1.00	0.	23.	2503.

VELOCITY DISTRIBUTION: ISEQ = 4; SECID = BRIDG; SRD = 0.

WSEL	LEW	REW	AREA	K	Q	VEL
492.58	0.0	23.3	147.5	29295.	2500.	16.95
X STA.	0.0	2.6	4.0		5.2	6.2
A(I)		16.5	8.9	7.5	6.7	6.1
V(I)		7.59	14.12	16.65	18.71	20.35
X STA.	7.2	8.1	9.0		9.8	10.7
A(I)		5.9	5.7	5.6	5.5	5.5
V(I)		21.06	21.76	22.42	22.71	22.79
X STA.	11.5	12.4	13.2		14.1	15.0
A(I)		5.5	5.5	5.7	5.7	5.9
V(I)		22.79	22.87	21.92	21.77	21.08
X STA.	15.9	16.9	17.9		19.1	20.6
A(I)		6.1	6.7	7.5	8.8	16.2
V(I)		20.38	18.74	16.68	14.15	7.74

CROSS-SECTION PROPERTIES: ISEQ = 6; SECID = APPRO; SRD = 73.

WSEL	SA#	AREA	K	TOPW	WETP	ALPH	LEW	REW	QCR
	1	655.	51346.	102.	104.				9413.
	2	441.	62958.	41.	49.				8156.
	3	91.	3029.	66.	66.				603.
497.48		1186.	117334.	210.	219.	1.40	-113.	97.	13545.

VELOCITY DISTRIBUTION: ISEQ = 6; SECID = APPRO; SRD = 73.

WSEL	LEW	REW	AREA	K	Q	VEL
497.48	-112.6	97.1	1186.4	117334.	2500.	2.11
X STA.	-112.6	-90.4	-79.2		-68.6	-57.9
A(I)		98.8	76.0	72.8	73.5	70.7
V(I)		1.27	1.64	1.72	1.70	1.77
X STA.	-47.7	-37.7	-27.6		-17.8	-8.8
A(I)		69.9	71.4	69.1	64.7	44.6
V(I)		1.79	1.75	1.81	1.93	2.80
X STA.	-3.5	0.4	4.2		6.5	8.9
A(I)		39.5	45.7	32.8	33.3	33.0
V(I)		3.17	2.73	3.81	3.75	3.78
X STA.	11.2	13.6	16.2		19.0	24.4
A(I)		34.2	36.7	38.8	57.6	123.1
V(I)		3.66	3.41	3.22	2.17	1.02

WSPRO OUTPUT FILE (continued)

U.S. Geological Survey WSPRO Input File wods071.wsp
Hydraulic analysis for structure WODSTH00050071 Date: 17-JUN-97
HYDRAULIC ANALYSIS OF BRIDGE 71 IN WOODSTOCK, VT OVER KEDRON BROOK

XSID:CODE	SRDL	LEW	AREA	VHD	HF	EGL	CRWS	Q	WSEL
SRD	FLEN	REW	K	ALPH	HO	ERR	FR#	VEL	
EXIT2:XS	*****	-1.	236.	3.24	*****	487.10	483.84	3400.	483.86
-127.	*****	36.	18997.	1.00	*****	*****	1.01	14.43	
===125 FR# EXCEEDS FNTEST AT SECID "EXIT1": TRIALS CONTINUED.									
		FNTEST,FR#,WSEL,CRWS =	0.80	1.44		486.21		487.70	
===110 WSEL NOT FOUND AT SECID "EXIT1": REDUCED DELTAY.									
		WSLIM1,WSLIM2,DELTAY =	483.36			502.40		0.50	
===115 WSEL NOT FOUND AT SECID "EXIT1": USED WSMIN = CRWS.									
		WSLIM1,WSLIM2,CRWS =	483.36			502.40		487.70	
===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 "EXIT1"							
		WSBEG,WSEND,CRWS =	487.70			502.40		487.70	
EXIT1:XS	74.	0.	230.	3.40	*****	491.10	487.70	3400.	487.70
-53.	74.	34.	18448.	1.00	*****	*****	1.00	14.79	
===125 FR# EXCEEDS FNTEST AT SECID "FULLV": TRIALS CONTINUED.									
		FNTEST,FR#,WSEL,CRWS =	0.80	0.94		489.65		489.39	
===110 WSEL NOT FOUND AT SECID "FULLV": REDUCED DELTAY.									
		WSLIM1,WSLIM2,DELTAY =	487.20			504.10		0.50	
===115 WSEL NOT FOUND AT SECID "FULLV": USED WSMIN = CRWS.									
		WSLIM1,WSLIM2,CRWS =	487.20			504.10		489.39	
FULLV:FV	53.	0.	238.	3.18	1.72	492.80	489.39	3400.	489.62
0.	53.	34.	19358.	1.00	0.00	-0.01	0.95	14.31	
===125 FR# EXCEEDS FNTEST AT SECID "APPRO": TRIALS CONTINUED.									
		FNTEST,FR#,WSEL,CRWS =	0.80	0.92		492.72		492.66	
===110 WSEL NOT FOUND AT SECID "APPRO": REDUCED DELTAY.									
		WSLIM1,WSLIM2,DELTAY =	489.12			504.00		0.50	
===115 WSEL NOT FOUND AT SECID "APPRO": USED WSMIN = CRWS.									
		WSLIM1,WSLIM2,CRWS =	489.12			504.00		492.66	
===135 CONVEYANCE RATIO OUTSIDE OF RECOMMENDED LIMITS.									
		"APPRO" KRATIO =	1.66						
APPRO:AS	73.	-102.	440.	1.42	1.36	494.16	492.66	3400.	492.73
73.	73.	28.	32092.	1.53	0.00	-0.01	0.92	7.72	
<<<<THE ABOVE RESULTS REFLECT "NORMAL" (UNCONSTRICTED) FLOW>>>>									
===215 FLOW CLASS 1 SOLUTION INDICATES POSSIBLE ROAD OVERFLOW.									
		WS1,WSSD,WS3,RGMIN =	500.60		0.00	494.61		500.39	
===260 ATTEMPTING FLOW CLASS 4 SOLUTION.									
===240 NO DISCHARGE BALANCE IN 15 ITERATIONS.									
		WS,QBO,QRD =	502.69		0.	3400.			
===280 REJECTED FLOW CLASS 4 SOLUTION.									
===245 ATTEMPTING FLOW CLASS 2 (5) SOLUTION.									
===265 ROAD OVERFLOW APPEARS EXCESSIVE.									
		QRD,QRDMAX,RATIO =	730.		548.	1.33			
<<<<RESULTS REFLECTING THE CONSTRICTED FLOW FOLLOW>>>>									
BRIDG:BR	53.	0.	228.	2.11	*****	499.59	492.95	2658.	497.48
0.	*****	24.	45218.	1.00	*****	*****	0.66	11.64	
TYPE PPCD FLOW C P/A LSEL BLEN XLAB XRAB									
1.	****	5.	0.490	0.000	497.48	*****	*****	*****	
XSID:CODE	SRD	FLEN	HF	VHD	EGL	ERR	Q	WSEL	
RDWAY:RG	28.	35.	0.01	0.06	501.40	0.00	730.	501.23	
	Q	WLEN	LEW	REW	DMAX	DAVG	VMAX	VAVG	HAVG
LT:	303.	160.	-148.	11.	0.8	0.5	4.0	3.5	0.7
RT:	428.	176.	11.	188.	0.8	0.7	4.2	3.5	0.9
APPRO:AS	1.	-207.	2340.	0.06	0.00	501.41	492.66	3400.	501.35
73.	5.	188.	229972.	1.76	0.00	0.00	0.14	1.45	
<<<<END OF BRIDGE COMPUTATIONS>>>>									

FIRST USER DEFINED TABLE.

XSID:CODE	SRD	LEW	REW	Q	K	AREA	VEL	WSEL
EXIT2:XS	-127.	-1.	36.	3400.	18997.	236.	14.43	483.86
EXIT1:XS	-53.	0.	34.	3400.	18448.	230.	14.79	487.70
FULLV:FV	0.	0.	34.	3400.	19358.	238.	14.31	489.62
BRIDG:BR	0.	0.	24.	2658.	45218.	228.	11.64	497.48
RDWAY:RG	28.	*****	303.	730.	*****	*****	1.00	501.23
APPRO:AS	73.	-207.	188.	3400.	229972.	2340.	1.45	501.35

SECOND USER DEFINED TABLE.

XSID:CODE	CRWS	FR#	YMIN	YMAX	HF	HO	VHD	EGL	WSEL
EXIT2:XS	483.84	1.01	476.51	502.40	*****		3.24	487.10	483.86
EXIT1:XS	487.70	1.00	478.68	502.40	*****		3.40	491.10	487.70
FULLV:FV	489.39	0.95	480.38	504.10	1.72	0.00	3.18	492.80	489.62
BRIDG:BR	492.95	0.66	483.35	497.53	*****		2.11	499.59	497.48
RDWAY:RG	*****	*****	500.39	503.00	0.01	*****	0.06	501.40	501.23
APPRO:AS	492.66	0.14	483.03	504.00	0.00	0.00	0.06	501.41	501.35

WSPRO OUTPUT FILE (continued)

U.S. Geological Survey WSPRO Input File wods071.wsp
Hydraulic analysis for structure WODSTH00050071 Date: 17-JUN-97
HYDRAULIC ANALYSIS OF BRIDGE 71 IN WOODSTOCK, VT OVER KEDRON BROOK

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===015 WSI IN WRONG FLOW REGIME AT SECID "EXIT2": USED WSI = CRWS.
          WSI,CRWS = 485.00 485.42
XSID:CODE SRDL LEW AREA VHD HF EGL CRWS Q WSEL
SRD FLEN REW K ALPH HO ERR FR# VEL
EXIT2:XS ***** -10. 300. 3.41 ***** 488.83 485.42 4400. 485.42
-127. ***** 36. 26869. 1.02 ***** 1.03 14.64
===125 FR# EXCEEDS FNTEST AT SECID "EXIT1": TRIALS CONTINUED.
          FNTEST,FR#,WSEL,CRWS = 0.80 1.53 486.96 488.96
===110 WSEL NOT FOUND AT SECID "EXIT1": REDUCED DELTAY.
          WSLIM1,WSLIM2,DELTAY = 484.92 502.40 0.50
===115 WSEL NOT FOUND AT SECID "EXIT1": USED WSMIN = CRWS.
          WSLIM1,WSLIM2,CRWS = 484.92 502.40 488.96
===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 "EXIT1"
          WSBEG,WSEND,CRWS = 488.96 502.40 488.96
EXIT1:XS 74. 0. 273. 4.05 ***** 493.01 488.96 4400. 488.96
-53. 74. 34. 23617. 1.00 ***** 1.00 16.14
===125 FR# EXCEEDS FNTEST AT SECID "FULLV": TRIALS CONTINUED.
          FNTEST,FR#,WSEL,CRWS = 0.80 0.93 491.07 490.66
===110 WSEL NOT FOUND AT SECID "FULLV": REDUCED DELTAY.
          WSLIM1,WSLIM2,DELTAY = 488.46 504.10 0.50
===115 WSEL NOT FOUND AT SECID "FULLV": USED WSMIN = CRWS.
          WSLIM1,WSLIM2,CRWS = 488.46 504.10 490.66
FULLV:FV 53. 0. 285. 3.70 1.72 494.73 490.66 4400. 491.03
0. 53. 34. 25197. 1.00 0.00 -0.01 0.94 15.43
<<<<<THE ABOVE RESULTS REFLECT "NORMAL" (UNCONSTRICTED) FLOW>>>>>
===135 CONVEYANCE RATIO OUTSIDE OF RECOMMENDED LIMITS.
          "APPRO" KRATIO = 2.47
APPRO:AS 73. -107. 731. 0.78 0.90 495.63 ***** 4400. 494.84
73. 73. 40. 62216. 1.39 0.00 -0.01 0.56 6.02
<<<<<THE ABOVE RESULTS REFLECT "NORMAL" (UNCONSTRICTED) FLOW>>>>>
===215 FLOW CLASS 1 SOLUTION INDICATES POSSIBLE ROAD OVERFLOW.
          WS1,WS3,WS3,RGMIN = 503.75 0.00 496.70 500.39
===260 ATTEMPTING FLOW CLASS 4 SOLUTION.
===220 FLOW CLASS 1 (4) SOLUTION INDICATES POSSIBLE PRESSURE FLOW.
          WS3,WSIU,WS1,LSEL = 495.13 501.33 501.34 497.48
===245 ATTEMPTING FLOW CLASS 2 (5) SOLUTION.
===265 ROAD OVERFLOW APPEARS EXCESSIVE.
          QRD,QRDMAX,RATIO = 1594. 1045. 1.53
<<<<<RESULTS REFLECTING THE CONSTRICTED FLOW FOLLOW>>>>>
BRIDG:BR 53. 0. 229. 2.26 ***** 499.79 493.17 2755. 497.53
0. ***** 24. 41389. 1.00 ***** 0.68 12.06
TYPE PPCD FLOW C P/A LSEL BLEN XLAB XRAB
1. **** 5. 0.492 0.000 497.48 ***** ***** *****
XSID:CODE SRD FLEN HF VHD EGL ERR Q WSEL
RDWAY:RG 28. 35. 0.01 0.08 501.93 -0.01 1594. 501.67
Q WLEN LEW REW DMAX DAVG VMAX VAVG HAVG CAVG
LT: 716. 198. -187. 11. 1.3 0.8 4.9 4.3 1.1 3.2
RT: 878. 176. 11. 188. 1.3 1.1 5.4 4.4 1.4 3.0
APPRO:AS 1. -223. 2545. 0.08 0.01 501.94 493.30 4400. 501.86
73. 6. 188. 253043. 1.75 0.58 -0.01 0.16 1.73
<<<<<END OF BRIDGE COMPUTATIONS>>>>>

```

FIRST USER DEFINED TABLE.

XSID:CODE	SRD	LEW	REW	Q	K	AREA	VEL	WSEL
EXIT2:XS	-127.	-10.	36.	4400.	26869.	300.	14.64	485.42
EXIT1:XS	-53.	0.	34.	4400.	23617.	273.	16.14	488.96
FULLV:FV	0.	0.	34.	4400.	25197.	285.	15.43	491.03
BRIDG:BR	0.	0.	24.	2755.	41389.	229.	12.06	497.53
RDWAY:RG	28.	*****	716.	1594.	*****	*****	1.00	501.67
APPRO:AS	73.	-223.	188.	4400.	253043.	2545.	1.73	501.86

SECOND USER DEFINED TABLE.

XSID:CODE	CRWS	FR#	YMIN	YMAX	HF	HO	VHD	EGL	WSEL
EXIT2:XS	485.42	1.03	476.51	502.40	*****	3.41	488.83	485.42	
EXIT1:XS	488.96	1.00	478.68	502.40	*****	4.05	493.01	488.96	
FULLV:FV	490.66	0.94	480.38	504.10	1.72	0.00	3.70	494.73	
BRIDG:BR	493.17	0.68	483.35	497.53	*****	2.26	499.79	497.53	
RDWAY:RG	*****	*****	500.39	503.00	0.01	*****	0.08	501.93	
APPRO:AS	493.30	0.16	483.03	504.00	0.01	0.58	0.08	501.94	

WSPRO OUTPUT FILE (continued)

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U.S. Geological Survey WSPRO Input File wods071.wsp
Hydraulic analysis for structure WODSTH00050071 Date: 17-JUN-97
HYDRAULIC ANALYSIS OF BRIDGE 71 IN WOODSTOCK, VT OVER KEDRON BROOK
XSID:CODE SRDL LEW AREA VHD HF EGL CRWS Q WSEL
SRD FLEN REW K ALPH HO ERR FR# VEL
EXIT2:XS ***** 0. 192. 2.64 ***** 485.28 482.59 2500. 482.64
-127. ***** 36. 13975. 1.00 ***** 0.99 13.03
===125 FR# EXCEEDS FNTEST AT SECID "EXIT1": TRIALS CONTINUED.
FNTEST,FR#,WSEL,CRWS = 0.80 1.42 485.14 486.43
===110 WSEL NOT FOUND AT SECID "EXIT1": REDUCED DELTAY.
WSLIM1,WSLIM2,DELTAY = 482.14 502.40 0.50
===115 WSEL NOT FOUND AT SECID "EXIT1": USED WSMIN = CRWS.
WSLIM1,WSLIM2,CRWS = 482.14 502.40 486.43
===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 "EXIT1"
WSBEG,SEND,CRWS = 486.43 502.40 486.43
EXIT1:XS 74. 0. 187. 2.77 ***** 489.20 486.43 2500. 486.43
-53. 74. 34. 13615. 1.00 ***** 1.00 13.35
===125 FR# EXCEEDS FNTEST AT SECID "FULLV": TRIALS CONTINUED.
FNTEST,FR#,WSEL,CRWS = 0.80 0.95 488.31 488.12
===110 WSEL NOT FOUND AT SECID "FULLV": REDUCED DELTAY.
WSLIM1,WSLIM2,DELTAY = 485.93 504.10 0.50
===115 WSEL NOT FOUND AT SECID "FULLV": USED WSMIN = CRWS.
WSLIM1,WSLIM2,CRWS = 485.93 504.10 488.12
FULLV:FV 53. 0. 193. 2.62 1.71 490.90 488.12 2500. 488.29
0. 53. 34. 14218. 1.00 0.00 -0.01 0.95 12.97
<<<<<THE ABOVE RESULTS REFLECT "NORMAL" (UNCONSTRICTED) FLOW>>>>>
===125 FR# EXCEEDS FNTEST AT SECID "APPRO": TRIALS CONTINUED.
FNTEST,FR#,WSEL,CRWS = 0.80 1.35 490.09 491.92
===110 WSEL NOT FOUND AT SECID "APPRO": REDUCED DELTAY.
WSLIM1,WSLIM2,DELTAY = 487.79 504.00 0.50
===115 WSEL NOT FOUND AT SECID "APPRO": USED WSMIN = CRWS.
WSLIM1,WSLIM2,CRWS = 487.79 504.00 491.92
===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,SEND,CRWS = 491.92 504.00 491.92
APPRO:AS 73. -100. 336. 1.36 ***** 493.27 491.92 2500. 491.92
73. 73. 25. 24144. 1.58 ***** 1.01 7.44
<<<<<THE ABOVE RESULTS REFLECT "NORMAL" (UNCONSTRICTED) FLOW>>>>>
===285 CRITICAL WATER-SURFACE ELEVATION A _ S _ S _ U _ M _ E _ D _ !!!!!
SECID "BRIDG" Q,CRWS = 2500. 492.58
<<<<<RESULTS REFLECTING THE CONSTRICTED FLOW FOLLOW>>>>>
BRIDG:BR 53. 0. 148. 4.46 ***** 497.05 492.58 2500. 492.58
0. 53. 23. 29316. 1.00 ***** 1.00 16.94
TYPE PPCD FLOW C P/A LSEL BLEN XLAB XRAB
1. **** 1. 1.000 ***** 497.48 ***** *****
XSID:CODE SRD FLEN HF VHD EGL ERR Q WSEL
RDWAY:RG 28. <<<<<EMBANKMENT IS NOT OVERTOPPED>>>>>
APPRO:AS 1. -113. 1187. 0.10 0.01 497.58 491.92 2500. 497.48
73. 4. 97. 117391. 1.40 0.52 0.00 0.18 2.11
M(G) M(K) KQ XLKQ XRKQ OTEL
0.815 0.547 53188. -3. 20. 497.47

```

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

FIRST USER DEFINED TABLE.

XSID:CODE	SRD	LEW	REW	Q	K	AREA	VEL	WSEL
EXIT2:XS	-127.	0.	36.	2500.	13975.	192.	13.03	482.64
EXIT1:XS	-53.	0.	34.	2500.	13615.	187.	13.35	486.43
FULLV:FV	0.	0.	34.	2500.	14218.	193.	12.97	488.29
BRIDG:BR	0.	0.	23.	2500.	29316.	148.	16.94	492.58
RDWAY:RG	28.	*****		0.	*****		1.00	*****
APPRO:AS	73.	-113.	97.	2500.	117391.	1187.	2.11	497.48

XSID:CODE	XLKQ	XRKQ	KQ
APPRO:AS	-3.	20.	53188.

SECOND USER DEFINED TABLE.

XSID:CODE	CRWS	FR#	YMIN	YMAX	HF	HO	VHD	EGL	WSEL
EXIT2:XS	482.59	0.99	476.51	502.40	*****		2.64	485.28	482.64
EXIT1:XS	486.43	1.00	478.68	502.40	*****		2.77	489.20	486.43
FULLV:FV	488.12	0.95	480.38	504.10	1.71	0.00	2.62	490.90	488.29
BRIDG:BR	492.58	1.00	483.35	497.53	*****		4.46	497.05	492.58
RDWAY:RG	*****		500.39	503.00	*****				
APPRO:AS	491.92	0.18	483.03	504.00	0.01	0.52	0.10	497.58	497.48

APPENDIX C:

BED-MATERIAL PARTICLE-SIZE DISTRIBUTION

Appendix C. Bed material particle-size distribution for three pebble count transects in the channel approach of structure WODSTH00050071, in Woodstock, Vermont.

APPENDIX D:
HISTORICAL DATA FORM

Structure Number WODSTH00050071

General Location Descriptive

Data collected by (First Initial, Full last name) E. BOEHMLER

Date (MM/DD/YY) 08 / 03 / 94

Highway District Number (I - 2; nn) 04

County (FIPS county code; I - 3; nnn) 027

Town (FIPS place code; I - 4; nnnnn) 85900

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

Waterway (I - 6) KEDRON BROOK

Road Name (I - 7): -

Route Number TH005

Vicinity (I - 9) 0.1 MI TO JCT W CL1 TH3

Topographic Map Woodstock.North

Hydrologic Unit Code: 01080106

Latitude (I - 16; nnnn.n) 43376

Longitude (I - 17; nnnnn.n) 72311

Select Federal Inventory Codes

FHWA Structure Number (I - 8) 10142400711424

Maintenance responsibility (I - 21; nn) 03

Maximum span length (I - 48; nnnn) 0025

Year built (I - 27; YYYY) 1950

Structure length (I - 49; nnnnnn) 000030

Average daily traffic, ADT (I - 29; nnnnnn) 001200

Deck Width (I - 52; nn.n) 379

Year of ADT (I - 30; YY) 94

Channel & Protection (I - 61; n) 5

Opening skew to Roadway (I - 34; nn) 45

Waterway adequacy (I - 71; n) 6

Operational status (I - 41; X) A

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

Structure type (I - 43; nnn) 104

Year Reconstructed (I - 106) 0000

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

Clear span (nnn.n ft) -

Number of spans (I - 45; nnn) 001

Vertical clearance from streambed (nnn.n ft) 12.3

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

Waterway of full opening (nnn.n ft²) -

Comments:

Structural inspection report of 6/26/92 indicated undermining was present on the upstream end of the left wingwall. Channel scour was indicated as heavy at the bridge outlet. No embankment erosion or debris problems were noted. The channel makes a sharp turn into the bridge crossing. Stone fill is noted as good at the inlet but needed at outlet. No significant point bars were noted.

Bridge Hydrologic Data

Is there hydrologic data available? N if No, type ctrl-n h VTAOT Drainage area (mi^2): 16.08

Terrain character: -

Stream character & type: -

Streambed material: -

Discharge Data (cfs):
 $Q_{2.33}$ - Q_{10} 1650 Q_{25} 2300
 Q_{50} 3000 Q_{100} 3400 Q_{500} -

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

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

Ice conditions (Heavy, Moderate, Light): - Debris (Heavy, Moderate, Light): 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)	-	690.2	-	-	695.1
Velocity (ft/sec)	-	-	-	-	-

Long term stream bed changes: -

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

USGS Watershed Data

Watershed Hydrographic Data

Drainage area (*DA*) 16.05 mi² Lake/pond/swamp area 0.01 mi²
Watershed storage (*ST*) 0.1 %
Bridge site elevation 690 ft Headwater elevation 2440 ft
Main channel length 10.67 mi
10% channel length elevation 700 ft 85% channel length elevation 1580 ft
Main channel slope (*S*) 109.96 ft / mi

Watershed Precipitation Data

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

Bridge Plan Data

Are plans available? Y *If no, type ctrl-n pl* Date issued for construction (MM / YYYY): 07 / 1981

Project Number TF 1950 & TF 2121 Minimum channel bed elevation: 83.0*

Low superstructure elevation: USLAB 97.24** DSLAB 97.17 USRAB 97.22 DSRAB 97.09

Benchmark location description:

BM #1, spike in the root or trunk of a 36 inch elm tree located about 150 feet left bankward from the left abutment along the roadway centerline, then about 15 feet perpendicular to the centerline in an upstream direction to the tree at the base of the roadway embankment, elevation 100.77.

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 3.5 Footing bottom elevation: 79.0

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? Y *If no, type ctrl-n bi* Number of borings taken: 3

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

Briefly describe material at foundation bottom elevation or around piles:

Borings all show sand at shallow depths and then rocks, a boulder, or ledge at depth. Boring information was taken from the plans of 1950. The bottom of the borings taken on the right abutment side were higher than the proposed bottom of footing. The two borings on the right side show rocks and boulder or bedrock material at the bottom; refusal depth greater than an elevation of 80.0. The one boring taken on the left abutment side shows bedrock at the footing elevation.

Comments:

***The channel bed under the bridge was covered in 1981 with a 1 foot thick concrete slab resting on top of both footings with a top elevation of 678.0. Original abutment footings were 3.5 feet thick. Renovation work in 1981 poured additional 2 and 2.5 foot thick footings as extensions to the old footings. The inlet cut-off wall on the bottom channel slab extends down 4 feet. The hydraulic information entered above was from the plans. Other elevations from the plans are: downstream left wingwall top 694.95 and right wing-wall top 694.89.**

****Low superstructure elevations found on the T-1 1950 plans.**

Benchmark for 1981 plans shows a spike in a 15 inch butternut, elevation 691.14, located 130 feet west on TH 5 (Pleasant street) travelling from the left bank, then 20 feet off the left hand side of the road. BM#2, bolt on hydrant cap, elevation 695.83, located 120 feet east on TH 5 travelling from the right bank, then just on the curb, right

Cross-sectional Data

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

Source (FEMA, VTAOT, Other)? VTAOT

Comments: **Upstream bridge face cross section from left to right abutment. The footings extend into the channel 1.5 feet with a top elevation at 82.5 and a base at 79.0. A 1 foot thick concrete slab rest on top of both footings forming the bed elevation below.**

Station	2.0	9.5	22.5								
Feature	LCL		LCR								
Low chord elevation	97.2		97.4								
Bed elevation	83.5	83.08	83.5								
Low chord-bed	13.7		13.9								

Station											
Feature											
Low chord elevation											
Bed elevation											
Low chord-bed											

Source (FEMA, VTAOT, Other)? VTAOT

Comments: **Downstream bridge face cross section left to right abutment. The footings extend into the channel 1.5 feet with a top elevation at 82.5 and a base at 79.0.**

Station	2.0	9.5	22.5								
Feature	LCL		LCR								
Low chord elevation	97.3		97.2								
Bed elevation	83.5	83.08	83.5								
Low chord-bed	13.8		13.7								

Station											
Feature											
Low chord elevation											
Bed elevation											
Low chord-bed											

APPENDIX E:

LEVEL I DATA FORM

Qa/Qc Check by: JDA Date: 2/14/95

Computerized by: MAI Date: 3/16/95

Reviewed by: SAO Date: 8/22/97

Structure Number WODSTH00050071

A. General Location Descriptive

1. Data collected by (First Initial, Full last name) J. AYOTTE Date (MM/DD/YY) 09 / 14 / 1994

2. Highway District Number 04

Mile marker 0

County WINDSOR (027)

Town WOODSTOCK (85900)

Waterway (I - 6) KEDRON BROOK

Road Name PLEASANT STREET

Route Number TH005

Hydrologic Unit Code: 01080106

3. Descriptive comments:

Bridge is a box culvert; downstream end of concrete channel spills about 4 ft. to the stream bed below. All wingwalls are concrete except the USRW which is drywall. Downstream is essentially channelized by concrete walls.

0.1 miles to the junction of TH 5 and TH 3.

B. Bridge Deck Observations

4. Surface cover... LBUS 6 RBUS 5 LBDS 2 RBDS 2 Overall 2
(2b us,ds,lb,rb: 1- Urban; 2- Suburban; 3- Row crops; 4- Pasture; 5- Shrub- and brushland; 6- Forest; 7- Wetland)

5. Ambient water surface... US 2 UB 1 DS 2 (1- pool; 2- riffle)

6. Bridge structure type 6 (1- single span; 2- multiple span; 3- single arch; 4- multiple arch; 5- cylindrical culvert; 6- box culvert; or 7- other)

7. Bridge length 30 (feet) Span length 25 (feet) Bridge width 37.9 (feet)

Road approach to bridge:

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

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

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

US left 2.3:1 US right 2.4:1

	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: 42

16. Bridge skew: 45

17. Channel impact zone 1: Exist? Y (Y or N)

Where? LB (LB, RB) Severity 3

Range? 35 feet US (US, UB, DS) to 0 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: 4

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.)

7. Measured length: 28, span: 24.5, width: 38 feet.

Box culvert with type 4 wingwalls. Upstream invert of the culvert is 20 ft below the top of rail post which rises 3.8 ft above surveyed reference mark with point number 156. Downstream invert was surveyed with the total station. Two drains (4 in and 8 in) enter the downstream end of the left abutment. Inside abutment length is 70 ft. Five drains (3 in) are evenly spaced along the abutments, 3 ft. above the base of the walls.

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	
69	10.0			9.5	4	2	7	7	0	0	
23. Bank width		70.0	24. Channel width		40.0	25. Thalweg depth		31.0	29. Bed Material		4
30. Bank protection type:		LB	2	RB	5	31. Bank protection condition:		LB	1	RB	1

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 is a 6 ft tall drywall extending several hundred feet upstream to the next bridge.

The stone fill on the left bank is lower than the drywall.

33. Point/Side bar present? Y (Y or N. if N type ctrl-n pb) 34. Mid-bar distance: 20 35. Mid-bar width: 3
 36. Point bar extent: 0 feet US (US, UB) to 35 feet US (US, UB, DS) positioned 90 %LB to 100 %RB
 37. Material: 3
 38. Point or side bar comments (Circle Point or Side; Note additional bars, material variation, status, etc.):
Some of the point bar consists of dumped stone; it is the cause (in part) of the bar development; it creates a flow shadow and sediment accumulates here.

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? Y (Y or if N type ctrl-n cs) 46. Mid-scour distance: 20
 47. Scour dimensions: Length 5 Width 3 Depth : 2 Position -1 %LB to 5 %RB
 48. Scour comments (eg. additional scour areas, local scouring process, etc.):
Scour is due to impact with the upstream left bank and upstream left wingwall area.

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

D. Under Bridge Channel Assessment

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

56. Height (BF)		57 Angle (BF)	
LB	RB	LB	RB
<u>17.0</u>		<u>1.0</u>	

61. Material (BF)		62. Erosion (BF)	
LB	RB	LB	RB
<u>2</u>	<u>7</u>	<u>7</u>	<u>0</u>

58. Bank width (BF) - 59. Channel width - 60. Thalweg depth 90.0 63. Bed Material 0

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.):

7
Inside dimensions of the culvert are 70 ft. long by 17.2 ft. wide.

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

67. No debris accumulation near the bridge, upstream is laterally stable, has few cut banks, and consists of cobble material.

68. High gradient stream and the span is about 80% of the upstream bank width.

Site visit on 12/14/94 revealed a significant elevation of the water surface (1-2 ft.) due to anchor ice and ice

<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	build	up	on	the	wate	r.	30	90.0
RABUT	90	2	0			0	0	16.6

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

-

90

2

0

0

0

1

No scour on abutments; bridge is a box culvert with a concrete bottom. Scour processes are occurring at the USLWW and downstream due to a drop at the end of the box culvert.

80. Wingwalls:

	Exist?	Material?	Scour Condition?	Scour depth?	Exposure depth?	81. Angle?	Length?
USLWW:	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	16.6	_____
USRWW:	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	0.5	_____
DSLWW:	_____	_____	_____	_____	Y	55.0	_____
DSRWW:	1	_____	3	_____	1	57.5	_____

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	3.5	0	Y	0.5	1	3.5	-	2
Condition	Y	0	1	2	2	0	2	0
Extent	2	0	2	Y	2.5	-	1	-

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

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

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

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

-
0
-
-
0
-
-
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				15.0	31.0	135.0
Pier 2				34.0	135.0	38.0
Pier 3			-	15.0	37.5	-
Pier 4	-	-	-	-	-	-

Level 1 Pier Descr.	1	2	3	4
86. Location (BF)	-	with	m top	d pen-
87. Type	0	total	of	etrat
88. Material	-	expo	foot-	e up
89. Shape	-	sure	ing	to
90. Inclined?	80.	dept	to	2.3
91. Attack ∠ (BF)	The	h of	strea	ft.
92. Pushed	USL	appr	mbe	into
93. Length (feet)	-	-	-	-
94. # of piles	WW	oxi-	d).	the
95. Cross-members	is	mate	Ran	bank
96. Scour Condition	unde	ly	ge	unde
97. Scour depth	rmin	3.5 ft	pole	r the
98. Exposure depth	ed	(fro	coul	wing

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.):

wall footing. This wingwall has a 2 in crack (vertical) probably due to settling associated with scour.

Banks upstream and downstream are protected but the wingwalls are not protected.

Downstream wingwalls are scoured with footings exposed. Footing exposure is variable due to variable elevation of finished footing tops.

N

E. Downstream Channel Assessment

100.

SRD	Bank height (BF)		Bank angle (BF)		% Veg. cover (BF)		Bank material (BF)		Bank erosion (BF)				
	LB	RB	LB	RB	LB	RB	LB	RB	LB	RB			
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			
Bank width (BF)		-	Channel width		-	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.):

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

102. Distance: - feet

103. Drop: - feet

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

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

-
-
-
-
-
-
-

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

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

Material: -

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

-
-
-
-

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

Cut bank extent: RS 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.):

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

Scour dimensions: Length 1 Width 7 Depth: 7 Positioned 0 %LB to 0 %RB

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

54

2

3

3

Are there major confluences? 1 (Y or if N type ctrl-n mc) How many? Ban

Confluence 1: Distance ks Enters on are (LB or RB) Type 10 ft (1- perennial; 2- ephemeral)

Confluence 2: Distance high Enters on con- (LB or RB) Type cret (1- perennial; 2- ephemeral)

Confluence comments (eg. confluence name):

e walls that extend about 130 ft downstream from the bridge on both banks (including the wingwalls).

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*):

N
-

109. G. Plan View Sketch

- N

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: WODSTH00050071 Town: WOODSTOCK
 Road Number: TH5 County: WINDSOR
 Stream: KEDRON BROOK

Initials SAO Date: 8/8/97 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	3400	4400	2500
Main Channel Area, ft ²	601	622	441
Left overbank area, ft ²	1192	1296	655
Right overbank area, ft ²	547	627	91
Top width main channel, ft	41	41	41
Top width L overbank, ft	196	213	102
Top width R overbank, ft	157	157	66
D50 of channel, ft	0.368	0.368	0.368
D50 left overbank, ft	--	--	--
D50 right overbank, ft	--	--	--
 y ₁ , average depth, MC, ft	 14.7	 15.2	 10.8
y ₁ , average depth, LOB, ft	6.1	6.1	6.4
y ₁ , average depth, ROB, ft	3.5	4.0	1.4
 Total conveyance, approach	 229918	 253014	 117334
Conveyance, main channel	105574	111829	62958
Conveyance, LOB	90363	98631	51346
Conveyance, ROB	33982	42554	3029
Percent discrepancy, conveyance	-0.0004	0.0000	0.0009
Q _m , discharge, MC, cfs	1561.2	1944.7	1341.4
Q _l , discharge, LOB, cfs	1336.3	1715.2	1094.0
Q _r , discharge, ROB, cfs	502.5	740.0	64.5
 V _m , mean velocity MC, ft/s	 2.6	 3.1	 3.0
V _l , mean velocity, LOB, ft/s	1.1	1.3	1.7
V _r , mean velocity, ROB, ft/s	0.9	1.2	0.7
V _{c-m} , crit. velocity, MC, ft/s	12.6	12.6	11.9
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
 $y_s = y_2 - y_{\text{bridge}}$
 (Richardson and others, 1995, p. 32, eq. 20, 20a)

Bridge Section	Q100	Q500	Other Q
(Q) total discharge, cfs	3400	4400	2500
(Q) discharge thru bridge, cfs	2658	2755	2500
Main channel conveyance	45218	41389	29295
Total conveyance	45218	41389	29295
Q2, bridge MC discharge, cfs	2658	2755	2500
Main channel area, ft ²	228	229	148
Main channel width (normal), ft	16.6	16.6	16.6
Cum. width of piers in MC, ft	0.0	0.0	0.0
W, adjusted width, ft	16.6	16.6	16.6
y _{bridge} (avg. depth at br.), ft	13.73	13.80	8.92
D _m , median (1.25*D ₅₀), ft	0.46	0.46	0.46
y ₂ , depth in contraction, ft	11.98	12.35	11.37
y _s , scour depth (y ₂ -y _{bridge}), ft	-1.75	-1.44	2.45

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	2658	2755	2500
Main channel area (DS), ft ²	154	157	148
Main channel width (normal), ft	16.6	16.6	16.6
Cum. width of piers, ft	0.0	0.0	0.0
Adj. main channel width, ft	16.6	16.6	16.6
D ₉₀ , ft	0.9761	0.9761	0.9761
D ₉₅ , ft	1.2857	1.2857	1.2857
D _c , critical grain size, ft	1.3295	1.3632	1.2950
P _c , Decimal percent coarser than D _c	0.043	0.040	0.046
Depth to armoring, ft	N/A	N/A	N/A

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	3400	4400	2500
Q, thru bridge MC, cfs	2658	2755	2500
Vc, critical velocity, ft/s	12.57	12.64	11.94
Va, velocity MC approach, ft/s	2.60	3.13	3.04
Main channel width (normal), ft	16.6	16.6	16.6
Cum. width of piers in MC, ft	0.0	0.0	0.0
W, adjusted width, ft	16.6	16.6	16.6
qbr, unit discharge, ft ² /s	160.1	166.0	150.6
Area of full opening, ft ²	228.0	229.0	148.0
Hb, depth of full opening, ft	13.73	13.80	8.92
Fr, Froude number, bridge MC	0.66	0.68	0
Cf, Fr correction factor (≤ 1.0)	1.00	1.00	0.00
**Area at downstream face, ft ²	154	157	N/A
**Hb, depth at downstream face, ft	9.28	9.46	N/A
**Fr, Froude number at DS face	1.00	1.01	ERR
**Cf, for downstream face (≤ 1.0)	1.00	1.00	N/A
Elevation of Low Steel, ft	497.48	497.48	0
Elevation of Bed, ft	483.75	483.68	-8.92
Elevation of Approach, ft	501.35	501.86	0
Friction loss, approach, ft	0	0.01	0
Elevation of WS immediately US, ft	501.35	501.85	0.00
ya, depth immediately US, ft	17.60	18.17	8.92
Mean elevation of deck, ft	500.42	500.42	0
w, depth of overflow, ft (≥ 0)	0.93	1.43	0.00
Cc, vert contrac correction (≤ 1.0)	0.95	0.95	1.00
**Cc, for downstream face (≤ 1.0)	0.79	0.812686	ERR
Ys, scour w/Chang equation, ft	-0.36	-0.01	N/A
Ys, scour w/Umbrell equation, ft	-6.48	-5.59	N/A

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

**Ys, scour w/Chang equation, ft 6.85 6.70 N/A

**Ys, scour w/Umbrell equation, ft -2.02 -1.25 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 ($y_s = y_2 - y_{\text{bridgeDS}}$)

y2, from Laursen's equation, ft	11.98	12.35	11.37
WSEL at downstream face, ft	492.95	493.17	--
Depth at downstream face, ft	9.28	9.46	N/A
Ys, depth of scour (Laursen), ft	2.70	2.90	N/A

Abutment Scour

Froehlich's Abutment Scour

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

Characteristic	Left Abutment			Right Abutment		
	100 yr Q	500 yr Q	Other Q	100 yr Q	500 yr Q	Other Q
(Qt), total discharge, cfs	3400	4400	2500	3400	4400	2500
a', abut.length blocking flow, ft	210.3	226.4	116.1	167.4	167.4	77
Ae, area of blocked flow ft ²	1224.3	1336.4	788.3	476.1	565.7	169
Qe, discharge blocked abut., cfs	--	--	1477	--	--	224.5
(If using Qtotal_overbank to obtain Ve, leave Qe blank and enter Ve and Fr manually)						
Ve, (Qe/Ae), ft/s	1.32	1.56	1.87	1.07	1.38	1.33
ya, depth of f/p flow, ft	5.82	5.90	6.79	2.84	3.38	2.19
--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	45	45	45	135	135	135
K2	0.91	0.91	0.91	1.05	1.05	1.05
Fr, froude number f/p flow	0.090	0.107	0.127	0.094	0.114	0.158
ys, scour depth, ft	16.48	18.23	17.89	10.45	12.82	8.65

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

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

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

a' (abut length blocked, ft)	210.3	226.4	116.1	167.4	167.4	77
y1 (depth f/p flow, ft)	5.82	5.90	6.79	2.84	3.38	2.19
a'/y1	36.12	38.35	17.10	58.86	49.54	35.08
Skew correction (p. 49, fig. 16)	0.80	0.80	0.80	1.10	1.10	1.10
Froude no. f/p flow	0.09	0.11	0.13	0.09	0.11	0.16
Ys w/ corr. factor K1/0.55:						
vertical	15.30	16.43	ERR	10.43	13.20	9.55
vertical w/ ww's	12.55	13.47	ERR	8.55	10.83	7.83
spill-through	8.42	9.03	ERR	5.73	7.26	5.25

Abutment riprap Sizing

Isbash Relationship

$D50 = y * K * Fr^2 / (Ss - 1)$ 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	1	1	1	1	1	1
y, depth of flow in bridge, ft	9.28	9.46	8.92	9.28	9.46	8.92
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.)	3.88	3.96	3.73	3.88	3.96	3.73