

LEVEL II SCOUR ANALYSIS FOR BRIDGE 13 (MNTPTH00CU0013) on CUMMINGS STREET, crossing the NORTH BRANCH WINOOSKI RIVER, MONTPELIER, VERMONT

Open-File Report 98-550

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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By RONDA L. BURNS and ROBERT FLYNN

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Pembroke, New Hampshire

1998

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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	Max	maximum
D ₅₀	median diameter of bed material	MC	main channel
DS	downstream	RAB	right abutment
elev.	elevation	RABUT	face of right abutment
f/p	flood plain	RB	right bank
ft ²	square feet	ROB	right overbank
ft/ft	feet per foot	RWW	right wingwall
FEMA	Federal Emergency Management Agency	TH	town highway
FHWA	Federal Highway Administration	UB	under bridge
JCT	junction	US	upstream
LAB	left abutment	USGS	United States Geological Survey
LABUT	face of left abutment	VTAOT	Vermont Agency of Transportation
LB	left bank	WSPRO	water-surface profile model
LOB	left overbank	yr	year

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 13 (MNTPTH00CU0013) ON CUMMINGS STREET, CROSSING THE NORTH BRANCH WINOOSKI RIVER, MONTPELIER, VERMONT

By Ronda L. Burns and Robert Flynn

INTRODUCTION AND SUMMARY OF RESULTS

This report provides the results of a detailed Level II analysis of scour potential at structure MNTPTH00CU0013 on Cummings Street crossing the North Branch Winooski River, Montpelier, 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 (FHWA, 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 north-central Vermont. The 76.5-mi² drainage area is in a predominantly rural and forested basin. In the vicinity of the study site, the surface cover is pasture upstream of the bridge and shrub and brushland downstream of the bridge.

In the study area, the North Branch Winooski River has an incised, sinuous channel with a slope of approximately 0.0002 ft/ft, an average channel top width of 114 ft and an average bank height of 5 ft. The channel bed material ranges from organics to silt and clay with a median grain size (D_{50}) of 1.28 mm (0.0042 ft). The geomorphic assessment at the time of the Level I and Level II site visit on July 15, 1996, indicated that the reach was stable.

The Cummings Street crossing of the North Branch Winooski River is a 64-ft-long, two-lane bridge consisting of one 61-foot steel-beam span (Vermont Agency of Transportation, written communication, October 13, 1995). The opening length of the structure parallel to the bridge face is 59.0 ft. The bridge is supported by vertical, concrete abutments with wingwalls on the upstream right and the downstream left corners of the structure. The channel is not skewed to the opening and the opening-skew-to-roadway is zero degrees.

A scour hole 8 ft deeper than the mean thalweg depth was observed along the right side of the channel under the bridge during the Level I assessment. The scour protection measure at the site was type-2 stone fill (less than 36 inches diameter) along the upstream left bank, the downstream left wingwall, and the right abutment. 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 Davis, 1995) for the 100- and 500-year discharges. 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 0.9 to 1.7 ft. The worst-case contraction scour occurred at the 500-year discharge. Abutment scour ranged from 8.1 to 18.3 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 Davis, 1995, p. 46). Usually, computed scour depths are evaluated in combination with other information including (but not limited to) historical performance during flood events, the geomorphic stability assessment, existing scour protection measures, and the results of the hydraulic analyses. Therefore, scour depths adopted by VTAOT may differ from the computed values documented herein.



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

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





LEVEL II SUMMARY

Structure Number MNTPTH00CU0013 **Stream** North Branch Winooski River
County Washington **Road** Cummings St. **District** 6

Description of Bridge

Bridge length 64 **ft** **Bridge width** 19.1 **ft** **Max span length** 61 **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** 7/15/96
Description of stone fill Type-2, along the right abutment and downstream left wingwall.

Abutments and wingwalls are concrete.

No

Is bridge skewed to flood flow according to The ' survey? 0 **Angle** Yes
channel makes a slight bend through the bridge.

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>7/15/96</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>
Level II	<u>Low.</u>		

Potential for debris

None as of 7/15/96.

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

Description of the Geomorphic Setting

General topography The channel is located in a low relief valley with a narrow flood plain.
7/15/96

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

Date of inspection Moderately

DS left: sloped channel bank and overbank

DS right: Steep channel bank to a narrow flood plain

US left: Steep channel bank to a narrow flood plain

US right: Steep channel bank to a narrow flood plain

Description of the Channel

Average top width 114 **Average depth** 5
Predominant bed material Organics/Silt/Clay **Bank material** Organics/Silt/Clay
Sinuuous but stable
with semi-alluvial channel boundaries and narrow point bars.

Vegetative cover Shrubs and brush 7/15/96

DS left: Shrubs and brush

DS right: Grass

US left: Grass

US right: Yes

Do banks appear stable? Yes, no, or not sure. Location and type of instability and

date of observation.

There is a dam

approximately 2,500 ft downstream, as observed on 7/15/96.
Describe any obstructions in channel and date of observation.

Hydrology

Drainage area 76.5 **mi²**

Percentage of drainage area in physiographic provinces: (approximate)

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

Is drainage area considered rural or urban? Rural **Describe any significant urbanization:** There are houses on the upstream and downstream right overbanks and on the upstream left overbank.

Is there a USGS gage on the stream of interest? Yes
North Branch Winooski River at Wrightsville, VT
USGS gage description 04285500
USGS gage number
Gage drainage area 69.2 **mi²** No

Is there a lake?

Calculated Discharges
2,000 **Q₁₀₀** **ft³/s** 2,830 **Q₅₀₀** **ft³/s**
The 100- and 500-year discharges are flood frequency

estimates for the North Branch Winooski River at the confluence with the Winooski River
documented in the Flood Insurance Study for the City of Montpelier (FEMA, 1981). These
discharges were within a range defined by flood frequency curves developed from several
empirical methods (Benson, 1962; Johnson and Tasker, 1974; FHWA, 1983; Potter, 1957a&b;
Talbot, 1887). Each curve was extended graphically to the 500-year event.

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 406.3 ft from the USGS
arbitrary survey datum to obtain the VTAOT plans' datum. Add 35.5 ft to the USGS arbitrary
survey datum to obtain the National Geodetic Vertical Datum of 1929..

Description of reference marks used to determine USGS datum. RM1 is the top of a
hydrant on the west side of Elm Street at the corner of Cummings Street and Elm Street (elev.
507.34 ft, arbitrary survey datum). RM2 is a nail, 1.25 ft above the ground, in an utility pole on
the upstream left overbank (elev. 500.29 ft, arbitrary survey datum).

Cross-Sections Used in WSPRO Analysis

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 0.030 to 0.048, and overbank "n" values ranged from 0.040 to 0.060.

At the exit section (EXITX), the starting water surface was obtained from the flood profiles presented in the Flood Insurance Study for the City of Montpelier (Federal Emergency Management Agency, 1981). Section G in the Flood Insurance Study was assumed to be at the same location as the exit section surveyed for this analysis.

The surveyed approach section (APTEM) was moved along the approach channel slope (0.0083 ft/ft) to establish the modelled approach section (APPR1), one bridge length upstream of the upstream face as recommended by Shearman and others (1986). This location provides a consistent method for determining scour variables.

Bridge Hydraulics Summary

Average bridge embankment elevation 504.7 *ft*
Average low steel elevation 497.7 *ft*

100-year discharge 2,000 *ft³/s*
Water-surface elevation in bridge opening 493.1 *ft*
Road overtopping? No *Discharge over road* -- *ft³/s*
Area of flow in bridge opening 473 *ft²*
Average velocity in bridge opening 4.2 *ft/s*
Maximum WSPRO tube velocity at bridge 5.5 *ft/s*

Water-surface elevation at Approach section with bridge 493.4
Water-surface elevation at Approach section without bridge 493.3
Amount of backwater caused by bridge 0.1 *ft*

500-year discharge 2,830 *ft³/s*
Water-surface elevation in bridge opening 494.1 *ft*
Road overtopping? No *Discharge over road* -- *ft³/s*
Area of flow in bridge opening 528 *ft²*
Average velocity in bridge opening 5.4 *ft/s*
Maximum WSPRO tube velocity at bridge 6.9 *ft/s*

Water-surface elevation at Approach section with bridge 494.6
Water-surface elevation at Approach section without bridge 494.3
Amount of backwater caused by bridge 0.3 *ft*

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

Water-surface elevation at Approach section with bridge --
Water-surface elevation at Approach section without bridge --
Amount of backwater caused by bridge -- *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 Davis, 1995). Scour depths were calculated assuming an infinite depth of erosive material and a homogeneous particle-size distribution. The results of the scour analyses for the 100- and 500-year discharges are presented in tables 1 and 2 and the scour depths are shown graphically in figure 8.

Contraction scour for the 100-year and 500-year discharges was computed by use of the Laursen live-bed contraction scour equation (Richardson and Davis, 1995, p. 30, equation 17). Abutment scour was computed by use of the Froehlich equation (Richardson and Davis, 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-year discharge</i>	<i>500-year discharge</i>	<i>Incipient overtopping discharge</i>
	<i>(Scour depths in feet)</i>		

Main channel

<i>Live-bed scour</i>	0.9	1.7	--
<i>Clear-water scour</i>	--	--	--
<i>Depth to armoring</i>	N/A	N/A	--
<i>Left overbank</i>	--	--	--
<i>Right overbank</i>	--	--	--

Local scour:

<i>Abutment scour</i>	8.1	9.9	--
<i>Left abutment</i>	15.5	18.3	--
<i>Right abutment</i>			
<i>Pier scour</i>	--	--	--
<i>Pier 1</i>	--	--	--
<i>Pier 2</i>	--	--	--
<i>Pier 3</i>			

Riprap Sizing

	<i>100-year discharge</i>	<i>500-year discharge (D₅₀ in feet)</i>	<i>Incipient overtopping discharge</i>
<i>Abutments:</i>	0.5	0.7	--
<i>Left abutment</i>	0.5	0.7	--
<i>Right abutment</i>	--	--	--
<i>Piers:</i>	--	--	--
<i>Pier 1</i>	--	--	--
<i>Pier 2</i>			

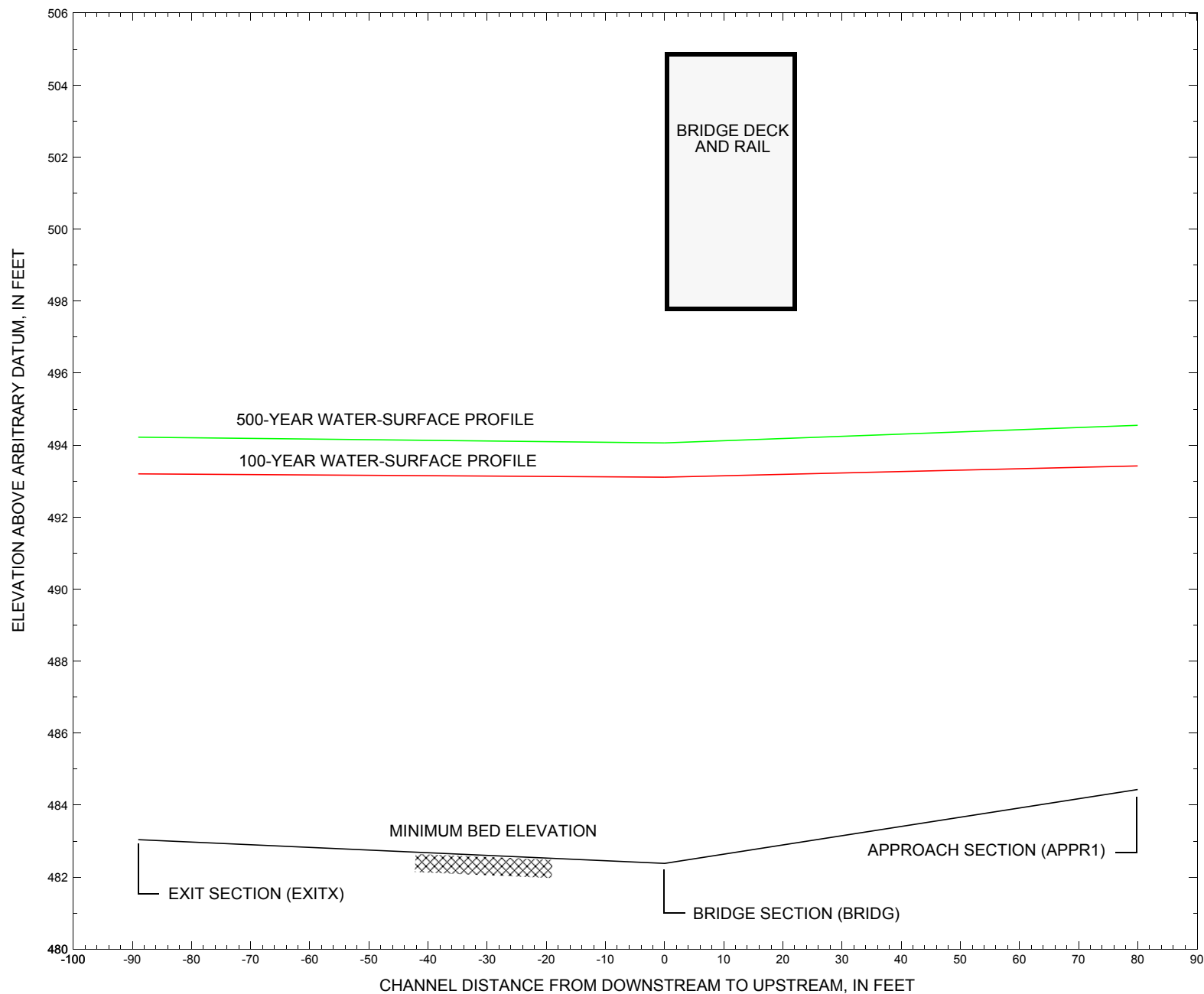


Figure 7. Water-surface profiles for the 100- and 500-year discharges at structure MNTPTH00CU0013 on Cummings Street, crossing the North Branch Winooski River, Montpelier, Vermont.

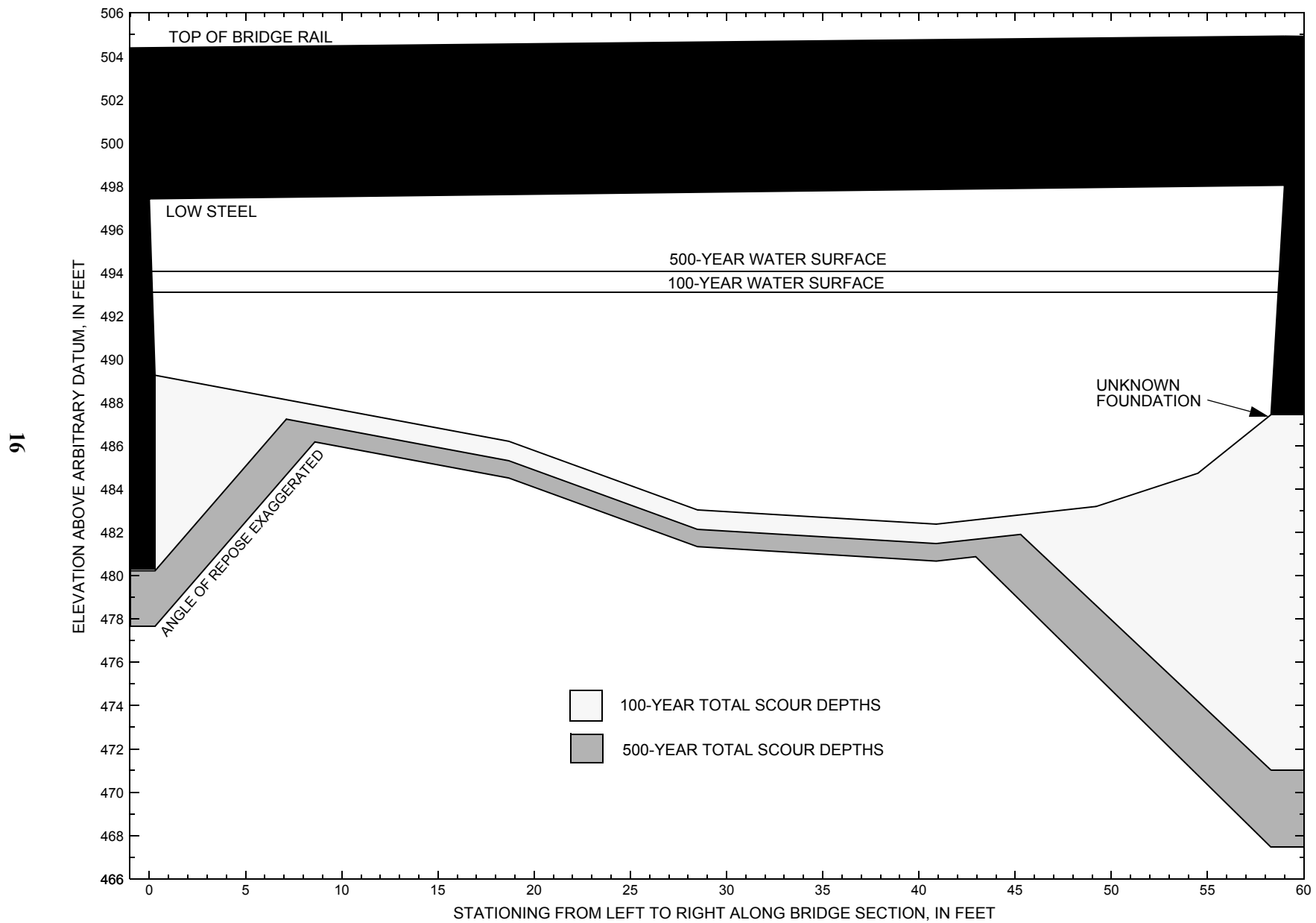


Figure 8. Scour elevations for the 100- and 500-year discharges at structure MNTPTH00CU0013 on Cummings Street, crossing the North Branch Winooski River, Montpelier, Vermont.

Table 1. Remaining footing/pile depth at abutments for the 100-year discharge at structure MNTPTH00CU0013 on Cummings Street, crossing the North Branch Winooski River, Montpelier, Vermont.

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

Description	Station ¹	VTAOT minimum bridge seat 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-year discharge is 2,000 cubic-feet per second											
Left abutment	0.0	91.3	497.4	480.3	489.3	0.9	8.1	--	9.0	480.3	0.0
Right abutment	59.0	91.8	498.0	--	487.4	0.9	15.5	--	16.4	471.0	--

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 MNTPTH00CU0013 on Cummings Street, crossing the North Branch Winooski River, Montpelier, Vermont.

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

Description	Station ¹	VTAOT minimum bridge seat 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-year discharge is 2,830 cubic-feet per second											
Left abutment	0.0	91.3	497.4	480.3	489.3	1.7	9.9	--	11.6	477.7	-2.6
Right abutment	59.0	91.8	498.0	--	487.4	1.7	18.3	--	20.0	467.4	--

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 mntp013.wsp
T2      Hydraulic analysis for structure MNTPTH00CU0013   Date: 10-JUN-98
T3      CUMMINGS ST CROSSING THE N. BR. WINOOSKI RIVER IN MONTPELIER, VT   RLB
*
J3      6 29 30 552 553 551 5 16 17 13 3 * 15 14 23 21 11 12 4 7 3
*
Q      2000.0    2830.0
WS      493.20    494.22
*
XS      EXITX      -89          0.
GR      -320.7, 506.04    -265.8, 501.58    -183.4, 497.36
GR      -165.2, 496.54    -112.0, 493.41    -82.1, 495.26    -61.2, 492.08
GR      -29.6, 491.00      -2.8, 491.90      0.0, 490.49      0.0, 489.64
GR      16.5, 488.82      22.0, 487.01      28.8, 484.61      40.1, 483.07
GR      49.5, 483.04      65.1, 483.23      79.7, 486.08      88.8, 489.87
GR      88.9, 490.63      89.9, 491.93      99.4, 492.28     107.9, 494.05
GR      139.2, 494.00     176.4, 496.49     193.2, 499.45
*
N      0.054          0.040          0.058
SA      -2.8          107.9
*
XS      FULLV      0 * * * 0.0000
*
*      SRD      LSEL      XSSKEW
BR      BRIDG      0      497.73      0.0
GR      0.0, 497.41      0.0, 497.32      0.2, 490.61      0.3, 489.26
GR      4.2, 488.61      18.7, 486.21      28.5, 483.04      40.9, 482.38
GR      49.2, 483.20      54.5, 484.74      58.3, 487.44      58.4, 490.61
GR      58.9, 497.94      59.0, 498.04      0.0, 497.41
*
*      BRTYPE  BRWDTH      WWANGL      WWWID
CD      1      26.9 * *      14.4      16.1
N      0.030
*
*      SRD      EMBWID      IPAVE
XR      RDWAY      11      19.1      1
GR      -320.7, 506.04    -265.8, 501.58    -183.4, 497.36    -168.5, 498.00
GR      -126.8, 498.19    -40.6, 499.68    -2.0, 500.60     -1.9, 501.31
GR      -1.4, 501.35      -1.3, 504.33      0.0, 504.39      59.7, 504.93
GR      61.4, 504.86      61.4, 501.96      62.0, 501.96      62.2, 501.73
GR      89.4, 500.40      93.8, 499.57     158.4, 497.86     212.4, 498.77
GR      269.6, 502.70     298.7, 503.52     383.8, 511.02     403.3, 512.51
GR      435.6, 514.10
*
XT      APTM      93          0.
GR      -309.7, 505.78    -187.2, 498.66    -163.7, 498.28    -148.4, 498.18
GR      -80.8, 499.77     -14.4, 498.47     -8.0, 494.89      -7.0, 490.57
GR      0.0, 488.72      17.7, 488.61      31.9, 486.88      44.9, 485.95
GR      62.5, 484.54      74.2, 485.68      83.6, 488.13      89.4, 490.43
GR      106.5, 490.57     114.0, 494.11     115.7, 496.16     149.9, 498.01
GR      184.8, 497.68     252.2, 497.93     277.6, 502.10     316.4, 504.35
*
AS      APPR1      80 * * * 0.0083
GT
N      0.040          0.048          0.060
SA      -14.4          149.9
*
HP 1 BRIDG  493.11 1 493.11
HP 2 BRIDG  493.11 * * 2000
HP 1 APPR1  493.42 1 493.42
HP 2 APPR1  493.42 * * 2000
*

```

APPENDIX B:

WSPRO OUTPUT FILE

WSPRO OUTPUT FILE

U.S. Geological Survey WSPRO Input File mntp013.wsp
 Hydraulic analysis for structure MNTPTH00CU0013 Date: 10-JUN-98
 CUMMINGS ST CROSSING THE N. BR. WINOOSKI RIVER IN MONTPELIER, VT RLB
 *** RUN DATE & TIME: 07-02-98 11:34

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

WSEL	SA#	AREA	K	TOPW	WETP	ALPH	LEW	REW	QCR
	1	473.	84387.	58.	69.				7632.
493.11		473.	84387.	58.	69.	1.00	0.	59.	7632.

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

WSEL	LEW	REW	AREA	K	Q	VEL
493.11	0.1	58.6	472.9	84387.	2000.	4.23
X STA.	0.1	12.8	17.0		20.5	23.3
A(I)		61.5	26.1	24.6	22.0	20.9
V(I)		1.63	3.83	4.07	4.54	4.79
X STA.	25.6	27.7	29.6		31.4	33.2
A(I)		19.4	18.9	19.0	18.6	18.2
V(I)		5.16	5.29	5.27	5.38	5.50
X STA.	35.0	36.8	38.6		40.4	42.2
A(I)		18.9	19.1	19.5	18.6	19.2
V(I)		5.29	5.24	5.13	5.38	5.20
X STA.	44.0	45.8	47.7		49.7	51.8
A(I)		18.8	19.2	19.4	19.8	51.4
V(I)		5.32	5.22	5.16	5.04	1.95

CROSS-SECTION PROPERTIES: ISEQ = 5; SECID = APPR1; SRD = 80.

WSEL	SA#	AREA	K	TOPW	WETP	ALPH	LEW	REW	QCR
	2	681.	65562.	120.	125.				9190.
493.42		681.	65562.	120.	125.	1.00	-8.	113.	9190.

VELOCITY DISTRIBUTION: ISEQ = 5; SECID = APPR1; SRD = 80.

WSEL	LEW	REW	AREA	K	Q	VEL
493.42	-7.7	112.8	681.1	65562.	2000.	2.94
X STA.	-7.7	5.7	13.5		20.9	26.8
A(I)		55.7	38.2	36.9	33.0	31.0
V(I)		1.80	2.62	2.71	3.03	3.23
X STA.	31.7	36.1	40.2		44.1	47.8
A(I)		30.3	28.7	29.0	28.2	28.4
V(I)		3.30	3.48	3.44	3.54	3.52
X STA.	51.4	54.7	57.9		60.9	63.9
A(I)		27.6	26.8	26.8	26.2	26.4
V(I)		3.62	3.73	3.73	3.82	3.78
X STA.	66.9	70.1	73.5		77.3	82.1
A(I)		27.1	27.3	28.2	30.8	94.3
V(I)		3.69	3.67	3.55	3.25	1.06

WSPRO OUTPUT FILE (continued)

U.S. Geological Survey WSPRO Input File mntp013.wsp
 Hydraulic analysis for structure MNTPTH00CU0013 Date: 10-JUN-98
 CUMMINGS ST CROSSING THE N. BR. WINOOSKI RIVER IN MONTPELIER, VT RLB
 *** RUN DATE & TIME: 07-02-98 11:34

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

WSEL	SA#	AREA	K	TOPW	WETP	ALPH	LEW	REW	QCR
	1	528.	99740.	59.	71.				9009.
494.06		528.	99740.	59.	71.	1.00	0.	59.	9009.

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

WSEL	LEW	REW	AREA	K	Q	VEL
494.06	0.1	58.6	528.4	99740.	2830.	5.36
X STA.	0.1	11.9	15.9		19.4	22.3
A(I)	67.6	28.0	26.8		24.7	23.3
V(I)	2.09	5.06	5.28		5.73	6.06
X STA.	24.7	27.0	28.9		30.8	32.7
A(I)	22.4	21.0	21.3		20.8	20.4
V(I)	6.31	6.73	6.64		6.79	6.94
X STA.	34.5	36.4	38.2		40.1	41.9
A(I)	21.4	21.6	21.3		20.8	21.1
V(I)	6.61	6.55	6.65		6.79	6.70
X STA.	43.7	45.6	47.5		49.4	51.6
A(I)	21.1	21.5	21.1		22.4	59.9
V(I)	6.72	6.58	6.72		6.32	2.36

CROSS-SECTION PROPERTIES: ISEQ = 5; SECID = APPR1; SRD = 80.

WSEL	SA#	AREA	K	TOPW	WETP	ALPH	LEW	REW	QCR
	2	818.	87553.	122.	128.				12010.
494.55		818.	87553.	122.	128.	1.00	-8.	114.	12010.

VELOCITY DISTRIBUTION: ISEQ = 5; SECID = APPR1; SRD = 80.

WSEL	LEW	REW	AREA	K	Q	VEL
494.55	-7.9	114.5	818.5	87553.	2830.	3.46
X STA.	-7.9	5.0	12.3		19.3	25.5
A(I)	67.0	43.4	42.6		40.7	37.8
V(I)	2.11	3.26	3.32		3.48	3.75
X STA.	30.6	35.2	39.5		43.7	47.7
A(I)	36.3	35.1	35.3		34.8	33.8
V(I)	3.90	4.04	4.00		4.07	4.18
X STA.	51.4	55.0	58.4		61.7	64.9
A(I)	33.9	32.8	32.8		31.7	32.6
V(I)	4.17	4.31	4.31		4.47	4.34
X STA.	68.2	71.7	75.5		79.8	86.4
A(I)	32.8	33.9	35.0		43.1	103.2
V(I)	4.31	4.18	4.05		3.28	1.37

WSPRO OUTPUT FILE (continued)

U.S. Geological Survey WSPRO Input File mntp013.wsp
 Hydraulic analysis for structure MNTPTH00CU0013 Date: 10-JUN-98
 CUMMINGS ST CROSSING THE N. BR. WINOOSKI RIVER IN MONTEPELIER, VT RLB
 *** RUN DATE & TIME: 07-02-98 11:34

XSID:CODE	SRDL	LEW	AREA	VHD	HF	EGL	CRWS	Q	WSEL
SRD	FLEN	REW	K	ALPH	HO	ERR	FR#	VEL	
EXITX:XS	*****	-69.	799.	0.11	*****	493.31	487.34	2000.	493.20
-89.	*****	104.	91881.	1.16	*****	*****	0.22	2.50	
FULLV:FV	89.	-69.	807.	0.11	0.04	493.36	*****	2000.	493.25
0.	89.	104.	92998.	1.17	0.00	0.00	0.22	2.48	

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

===135 CONVEYANCE RATIO OUTSIDE OF RECOMMENDED LIMITS.
 "APPR1" KRATIO = 0.68

XSID:CODE	SRDL	LEW	AREA	VHD	HF	EGL	CRWS	Q	WSEL
SRD	FLEN	REW	K	ALPH	HO	ERR	FR#	VEL	
APPR1:AS	80.	-8.	665.	0.14	0.05	493.43	*****	2000.	493.29
80.	80.	112.	63148.	1.00	0.01	0.00	0.23	3.01	

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

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

XSID:CODE	SRDL	LEW	AREA	VHD	HF	EGL	CRWS	Q	WSEL
SRD	FLEN	REW	K	ALPH	HO	ERR	FR#	VEL	
BRIDG:BR	89.	0.	473.	0.36	0.08	493.47	488.10	2000.	493.11
0.	89.	59.	84432.	1.28	0.08	-0.01	0.30	4.23	

TYPE	PCPD	FLOW	C	P/A	LSEL	BLEN	XLAB	XRAB
1.	****	1.	0.884	*****	497.73	*****	*****	*****

XSID:CODE	SRD	FLEN	HF	VHD	EGL	ERR	Q	WSEL
RDWAY:RG	11.							

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

XSID:CODE	SRDL	LEW	AREA	VHD	HF	EGL	CRWS	Q	WSEL
SRD	FLEN	REW	K	ALPH	HO	ERR	FR#	VEL	
APPR1:AS	53.	-8.	681.	0.13	0.07	493.55	489.28	2000.	493.42
80.	59.	113.	65560.	1.00	0.02	0.01	0.22	2.94	

M(G)	M(K)	KQ	XLKQ	XRKQ	OTEL
0.513	0.230	50413.	17.	75.	493.36

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

FIRST USER DEFINED TABLE.

XSID:CODE	SRD	LEW	REW	Q	K	AREA	VEL	WSEL
EXITX:XS	-89.	-69.	104.	2000.	91881.	799.	2.50	493.20
FULLV:FV	0.	-69.	104.	2000.	92998.	807.	2.48	493.25
BRIDG:BR	0.	0.	59.	2000.	84432.	473.	4.23	493.11
RDWAY:RG	11.	*****	*****	0.	*****	*****	1.00	*****
APPR1:AS	80.	-8.	113.	2000.	65560.	681.	2.94	493.42

XSID:CODE	XLKQ	XRKQ	KQ
APPR1:AS	17.	75.	50413.

1

SECOND USER DEFINED TABLE.

XSID:CODE	CRWS	FR#	YMIN	YMAX	HF	HO	VHD	EGL	WSEL
EXITX:XS	487.34	0.22	483.04	506.04	*****	0.11	493.31	493.20	
FULLV:FV	*****	0.22	483.04	506.04	0.04	0.00	0.11	493.36	
BRIDG:BR	488.10	0.30	482.38	498.04	0.08	0.08	0.36	493.47	
RDWAY:RG	*****	*****	497.36	514.10	*****	*****	*****	*****	
APPR1:AS	489.28	0.22	484.43	505.67	0.07	0.02	0.13	493.55	

WSPRO OUTPUT FILE (continued)

U.S. Geological Survey WSPRO Input File mntp013.wsp
 Hydraulic analysis for structure MNTPTH00CU0013 Date: 10-JUN-98
 CUMMINGS ST CROSSING THE N. BR. WINOOSKI RIVER IN MONTPELIER, VT RLB
 *** RUN DATE & TIME: 07-02-98 11:34

XSID:CODE	SRDL	LEW	AREA	VHD	HF	EGL	CRWS	Q	WSEL
SRD	FLEN	REW	K	ALPH	HO	ERR	FR#	VEL	
EXITX:XS	*****	-126.	998.	0.16	*****	494.38	488.22	2830.	494.22
-89.	*****	142.	117725.	1.26	*****	*****	0.28	2.84	
FULLV:FV	89.	-127.	1013.	0.15	0.05	494.43	*****	2830.	494.28
0.	89.	143.	119530.	1.27	0.00	0.00	0.27	2.79	

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

===135 CONVEYANCE RATIO OUTSIDE OF RECOMMENDED LIMITS.
 "APPR1" KRATIO = 0.69

APPR1:AS	80.	-8.	790.	0.20	0.06	494.52	*****	2830.	494.32
80.	80.	114.	82822.	1.00	0.02	0.00	0.25	3.58	

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

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

XSID:CODE	SRDL	LEW	AREA	VHD	HF	EGL	CRWS	Q	WSEL
SRD	FLEN	REW	K	ALPH	HO	ERR	FR#	VEL	
BRIDG:BR	89.	0.	528.	0.57	0.09	494.63	489.17	2830.	494.06
0.	89.	59.	99671.	1.28	0.16	-0.02	0.36	5.36	

TYPE	PPCD	FLOW	C	P/A	LSEL	BLEN	XLAB	XRAB
1.	****	1.	0.883	*****	497.73	*****	*****	*****

XSID:CODE	SRD	FLEN	HF	VHD	EGL	ERR	Q	WSEL
RDWAY:RG	11.							

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

XSID:CODE	SRDL	LEW	AREA	VHD	HF	EGL	CRWS	Q	WSEL
SRD	FLEN	REW	K	ALPH	HO	ERR	FR#	VEL	
APPR1:AS	53.	-8.	818.	0.19	0.08	494.73	489.95	2830.	494.55
80.	59.	114.	87464.	1.00	0.02	0.02	0.24	3.46	

M(G)	M(K)	KQ	XLKQ	XRKQ	OTEL
0.521	0.264	64173.	17.	76.	494.48

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

FIRST USER DEFINED TABLE.

XSID:CODE	SRD	LEW	REW	Q	K	AREA	VEL	WSEL
EXITX:XS	-89.	-126.	142.	2830.	117725.	998.	2.84	494.22
FULLV:FV	0.	-127.	143.	2830.	119530.	1013.	2.79	494.28
BRIDG:BR	0.	0.	59.	2830.	99671.	528.	5.36	494.06
RDWAY:RG	11.	*****	*****	0.	*****	*****	1.00	*****
APPR1:AS	80.	-8.	114.	2830.	87464.	818.	3.46	494.55

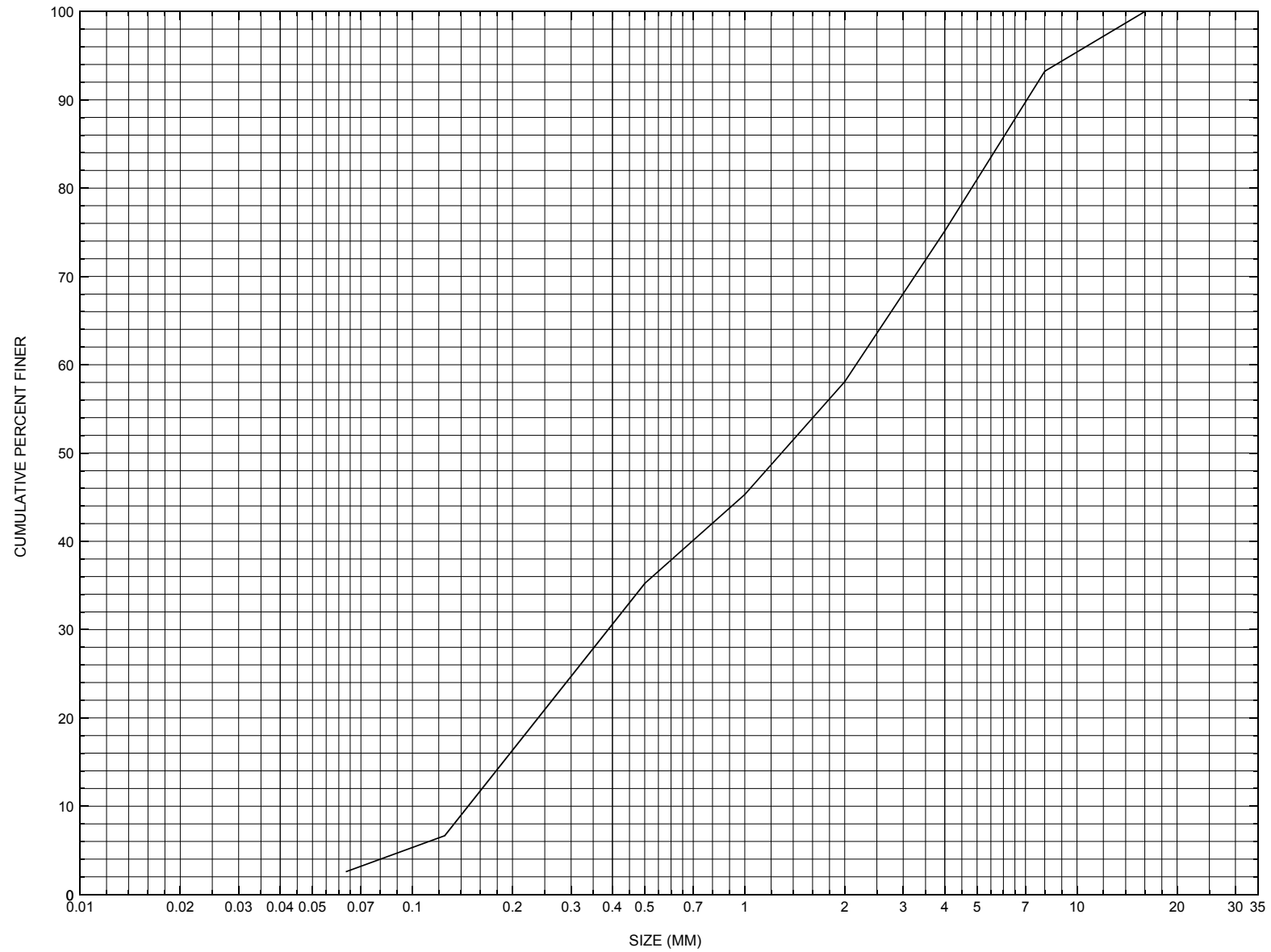
XSID:CODE	XLKQ	XRKQ	KQ
APPR1:AS	17.	76.	64173.

SECOND USER DEFINED TABLE.

XSID:CODE	CRWS	FR#	YMIN	YMAX	HF	HO	VHD	EGL	WSEL
EXITX:XS	488.22	0.28	483.04	506.04	*****	0.16	494.38	494.22	
FULLV:FV	*****	0.27	483.04	506.04	0.05	0.00	0.15	494.43	
BRIDG:BR	489.17	0.36	482.38	498.04	0.09	0.16	0.57	494.63	
RDWAY:RG	*****	*****	497.36	514.10	*****	*****	*****	*****	
APPR1:AS	489.95	0.24	484.43	505.67	0.08	0.02	0.19	494.73	

APPENDIX C:

BED-MATERIAL PARTICLE-SIZE DISTRIBUTION



Appendix C. Bed material particle-size distribution for a sieve analysis of a sample from the channel approach of structure MNTPTH00CU0013, in Montpelier, Vermont.

APPENDIX D:
HISTORICAL DATA FORM



Structure Number MNTPTH00CU0013

General Location Descriptive

Data collected by (First Initial, Full last name) L. Medalie

Date (MM/DD/YY) 10 / 13 / 95

Highway District Number (I - 2; nn) 06

County (FIPS county code; I - 3; nnn) 023

Town (FIPS place code; I - 4; nnnnn) 46000

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

Waterway (I - 6) NORTH BRANCH WINOOSKI RIVER Road Name (I - 7): -

Route Number C30CU

Vicinity (I - 9) 0.1 MI TO JCT W CL1 TH5

Topographic Map Montpelier

Hydrologic Unit Code: 2010003

Latitude (I - 16; nnnn.n) 44163

Longitude (I - 17; nnnnn.n) 72342

Select Federal Inventory Codes

FHWA Structure Number (I - 8) 10121100131211

Maintenance responsibility (I - 21; nn) 04

Maximum span length (I - 48; nnnn) 0061

Year built (I - 27; YYYY) 1929

Structure length (I - 49; nnnnnn) 000064

Average daily traffic, ADT (I - 29; nnnnnn) 000300

Deck Width (I - 52; nn.n) 191

Year of ADT (I - 30; YY) 93

Channel & Protection (I - 61; n) 5

Opening skew to Roadway (I - 34; nn) 00

Waterway adequacy (I - 71; n) 6

Operational status (I - 41; X) A

Underwater Inspection Frequency (I - 92B; XYY) Y48

Structure type (I - 43; nnn) 302

Year Reconstructed (I - 106) 0000

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

Clear span (nnn.n ft) 53

Number of spans (I - 45; nnn) 001

Vertical clearance from streambed (nnn.n ft) 14

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

Waterway of full opening (nnn.n ft²) 742

Comments:

According to the structural inspection report dated 10/19/93, the bridge deck is concrete with an asphalt overlay. The RABUT and its wingwalls have a few fine cracks and small leaks overall, with minor spalling along their bottoms at the water line. The LABUT and its wingwalls have alligator cracks and leaks overall, with some surface spalling along the wingwalls at the water line. Some stone fill is present around the end of the wingwalls on each abutment, with a small pile of laid up granite blocks at the left end of the LABUT. Channel scour is approximately 8 ft deep at the RABUT and 2 ft deep at the LABUT. The US and DS channel embankments show signs of erosion from past flooding. (Continued, page 31)

Bridge Hydrologic Data

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

Terrain character: -

Stream character & type: -

Streambed material: -

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Watershed storage area (in percent): - %

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

Water Surface Elevation Estimates for Existing Structure:

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

Long term stream bed changes: -

Is the roadway overtopped below the Q₁₀₀? (Yes, No, Unknown): U Frequency: -

Relief Elevation (ft): - Discharge over roadway at Q₁₀₀ (ft³/ 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 (ft²): -

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

Comments:

There are branches along the channel bottom from beaver activity.

USGS Watershed Data

Watershed Hydrographic Data

Drainage area (*DA*) 76.51 mi² Lake/pond/swamp area 1.12 mi²
Watershed storage (*ST*) 1.5 %
Bridge site elevation 520 ft Headwater elevation 1800 ft
Main channel length 19.47 mi
10% channel length elevation 540 ft 85% channel length elevation 1220 ft
Main channel slope (*S*) 46.56 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): - / 1930

Project Number - Minimum channel bed elevation: 75

Low superstructure elevation: USLAB 91.31 DSLAB 91.31 USRAB 91.77 DSRAB 91.77

Benchmark location description:

BM #1: Hydrant at elevation 100 ft on west side of Elm Street approximately 250 ft west of the right bank

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

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

If 1: Footing Thickness 2 Footing bottom elevation: 74

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:

There is ledge at the bottom of the right abutment.

There is unknown material at the bottom of the left abutment.

Comments:

Footing bottom elevation at the LABUT = 74 ft. Footing bottom elevation at the downstream end of the RABUT is 82.91 ft, upstream end top of footing=85 ft (see copy of plans).

The low superstructure elevations are the bridge seat elevations from the bridge plans.

From plans, normal high water elevation = 90.4 ft; streambed at the LABUT is 78 ft.

Cross-sectional Data

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

Source (FEMA, VTAOT, Other)? VTAOT

Comments: **This cross section is the upstream face. The low chord elevations are from the survey log done for this report on 7/15/96. The low chord to bed length data are from the sketch attached to a bridge inspection report dated 10/18/93.**

Station	0	22	30	41	49	53	-	-	-	-	-
Feature	LAB					RAB	-	-	-	-	-
Low chord elevation	497.4	497.6	497.7	497.8	497.9	498.0	-	-	-	-	-
Bed elevation	489.2	487.8	485.0	481.5	483.7	485.3	-	-	-	-	-
Low chord to bed	8.2	9.9	12.7	16.3	14.2	12.7	-	-	-	-	-

Station	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Feature	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Low chord elevation	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bed elevation	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Low chord to bed	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Source (FEMA, VTAOT, Other)? -

Comments:

Station	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Feature	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Low chord elevation	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bed elevation	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Low chord to bed	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Station	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Feature	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Low chord elevation	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bed elevation	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Low chord to bed	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

APPENDIX E:

LEVEL I DATA FORM



Structure Number MNTPTH00CU0013

Qa/Qc Check by: RB Date: 10/17/96

Computerized by: RB Date: 10/31/96

Reviewed by: RB Date: 7/15/98

A. General Location Descriptive

1. Data collected by (First Initial, Full last name) R. FLYNN Date (MM/DD/YY) 07 / 15 / 1996
2. Highway District Number 06 Mile marker 00000
- County 023 Town 46000
- Waterway (I - 6) N. BRANCH WINOOSKI RIVER Road Name CUMMINGS STREET
- Route Number C30CU Hydrologic Unit Code: 2010003
3. Descriptive comments:
Located 0.1 miles to the junction with CL1 TH5.

B. Bridge Deck Observations

4. Surface cover... LBUS 2 RBUS 2 LBDS 5 RBDS 5 Overall 5
(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 1 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 64 (feet) Span length 61 (feet) Bridge width 19.1 (feet)

Road approach to bridge:

8. LB 1 RB 1 (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 -- US right --

	Protection		13.Erosion	14.Severity
	11.Type	12.Cond.		
LBUS	<u>2</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>
RBUS	<u>0</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>
RBDS	<u>0</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>1</u>
LBDS	<u>1</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>3</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

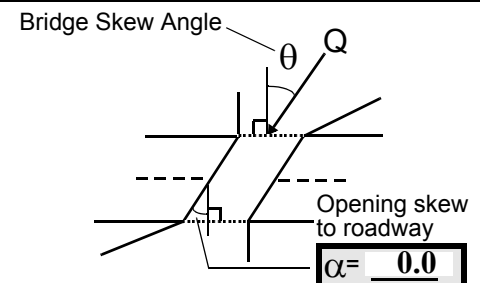
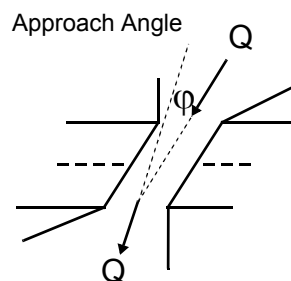
Erosion: 0 - none; 1- channel erosion; 2-
road wash; 3- both; 4- other

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

Channel approach to bridge (BF):

15. Angle of approach: 10

16. Bridge skew: 0



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

Where? RB (LB, RB) Severity 1

Range? 10 feet US (US, UB, DS) to 100 feet US

Channel impact zone 2: Exist? Y (Y or N)

Where? RB (LB, RB) Severity 1

Range? 20 feet DS (US, UB, DS) to 130 feet DS

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.)

7. Values are from the VTAOT files. Measured bridge length is 64 ft, bridge span is 59.5 ft, and the bridge width is 19.1 ft.

13. The severe designation of the DS left bank road approach erosion has occurred above the protection and is caused mostly by road wash and eddy currents.

18. The wingwalls are present on the US right and on the DS left corners of the structure. The wingwalls are at 90 degrees (parallel to the roadway) to the abutments on the US left and the DS right corners of the structure.

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
<u>78.0</u>	<u>8.0</u>			<u>5.5</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>01</u>	<u>01</u>	<u>1</u>
23. Bank width <u>45.0</u>		24. Channel width <u>10.0</u>		25. Thalweg depth <u>117.0</u>		29. Bed Material <u>01</u>			
30. Bank protection type: LB <u>2</u> RB <u>0</u>		31. Bank protection condition: LB <u>1</u> RB <u>-</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.):

28. The banks are scalloped and some tree roots are exposed along the banks.

30. The left bank protection US is type-2 from 0 ft US to 30 ft US and type-1 from 30 ft US to 70 ft US.

33. Point/Side bar present? Y (Y or N. if N type ctrl-n pb) 34. Mid-bar distance: 65 35. Mid-bar width: 20
 36. Point bar extent: 20 feet US (US, UB) to 100 feet US (US, UB, DS) positioned 0 %LB to 30 %RB
 37. Material: 321
 38. Point or side bar comments (Circle Point or Side; Note additional bars, material variation, status, etc.):
 -

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: 80 42. Cut bank extent: 30 feet US (US, UB) to 150 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.):
There is no protection on this part of the bank, which is mostly organics. Tree roots are exposed.

45. Is channel scour present? Y (Y or if N type ctrl-n cs) 46. Mid-scour distance: 0 DS
 47. Scour dimensions: Length 140 Width 40 Depth : 8 Position 50 %LB to 80 %RB
 48. Scour comments (eg. additional scour areas, local scouring process, etc.):
The US scour extends under the bridge and DS along the right side of the channel. Scour is from 50 ft US to 70 ft DS with mid-scour at the DS bridge face.

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>96.5</u>		<u>6.0</u>	

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

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

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

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

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

01

-

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:

2

Local residents commented that ice jams are common in the winter.

<u>Abutments</u>	71. Attack ∠(BF)	72. Slope (Qmax)	73. Toe loc. (BF)	74. Scour Condition	75. Scour depth	76. Exposure depth	77. Material	78. Length
LABUT		0	90	2	0	-	-	90.0
RABUT	1	0	90			2	1	59.0

Pushed: LB or RB

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

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

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

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

8

-

1

73. There is deep sediment along the left abutment. Either the footing or rock protection is located under 1 ft of sediment, 2 ft below the present water surface.

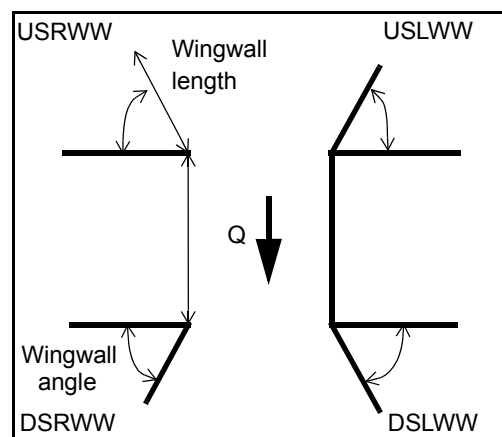
74. There is protection at the base of the right abutment which extends 3 ft into the channel and slopes into the scour hole.

80. Wingwalls:

	Exist?	Material?	Scour Condition?	Scour depth?	Exposure depth?
USLWW:	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
USRWW:	<u>N</u>	_____	-	_____	-
DSLWW:	-	_____	-	_____	<u>Y</u>
DSRWW:	<u>1</u>	_____	<u>1</u>	_____	<u>7</u>

81.	Angle?	Length?
	<u>59.0</u>	_____
	<u>8.0</u>	_____
	<u>21.0</u>	_____
	<u>21.0</u>	_____

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



82. Bank / Bridge Protection:

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

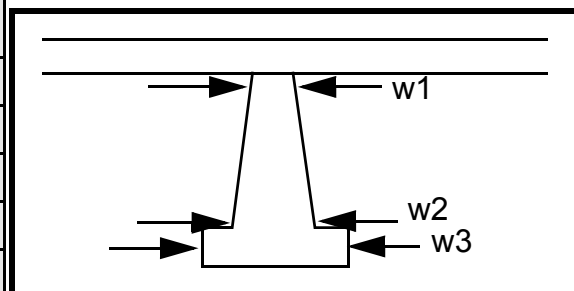
83. Wingwall and protection comments (eg. undermined penetration, unusual scour processes, etc.):

-
-
-
-
2
1
1
-
-
-

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	0.0			11.0	30.0	24.0
Pier 2				35.0	14.0	180.0
Pier 3		-	-	14.5	-	-
Pier 4	-	-	-	-	-	-



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

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

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

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

1- Round; 2- Square; 3- Pointed

Y- yes; N- no

LB or RB

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

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

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

-
-
-
-
-
-
-
-
-
-

E. Downstream Channel Assessment

100.

SRD	Bank height (BF)		Bank angle (BF)		% Veg. cover (BF)		Bank material (BF)		Bank erosion (BF)		
	LB	RB	LB	RB	LB	RB	LB	RB	LB	RB	
-	-		-		-	NO	PIE	RS			
Bank width (BF)		-	Channel width		-	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.):

2
1
01
01
2
2
01
0
0
-
-

Protection on left bank is described as the DS left wingwall protection in question 82.

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

102. Distance: - feet

103. Drop: - feet

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

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

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

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

Material: OP

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

STRUCTURE

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

Cut bank extent: 100 feet 25 (US, UB, DS) to 70 feet DS (US, UB, DS)

Bank damage: 120 (1- eroded and/or creep; 2- slip failure; 3- block failure)

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

DS

0

50

3210

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

Scour dimensions: Length _____ Width _____ Depth: Y Positioned RB %LB to 40 %RB

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

10

DS

65

DS

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

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

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

Confluence comments (eg. confluence name):

-

-

F. Geomorphic Channel Assessment

107. Stage of reach evolution - _____

1- Constructed

2- Stable

3- Aggraded

4- Degraded

5- Laterally unstable

6- Vertically and laterally unstable

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

-

NO CHANNEL SCOUR

Channel scour continues from US. See US channel assessment.

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: MNTPTH00CU0013 Town: MONTPELIER
 Road Number: CUMMINGS STREET County: WASHINGTON
 Stream: NORTH BRANCH WINOOSKI RIVER

Initials RLB Date: 7/2/98 Checked: EMB

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

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

Approach Section

Characteristic	100 yr	500 yr	other Q
Total discharge, cfs	2000	2830	0
Main Channel Area, ft ²	681	818	0
Left overbank area, ft ²	0	0	0
Right overbank area, ft ²	0	0	0
Top width main channel, ft	120	122	0
Top width L overbank, ft	0	0	0
Top width R overbank, ft	0	0	0
D50 of channel, ft	0.0042	0.0042	0
D50 left overbank, ft	--	--	--
D50 right overbank, ft	--	--	--
y ₁ , average depth, MC, ft	5.7	6.7	ERR
y ₁ , average depth, LOB, ft	ERR	ERR	ERR
y ₁ , average depth, ROB, ft	ERR	ERR	ERR
Total conveyance, approach	65562	87553	0
Conveyance, main channel	65562	87553	0
Conveyance, LOB	0	0	0
Conveyance, ROB	0	0	0
Percent discrepancy, conveyance	0.0000	0.0000	ERR
Q _m , discharge, MC, cfs	2000.0	2830.0	ERR
Q _l , discharge, LOB, cfs	0.0	0.0	ERR
Q _r , discharge, ROB, cfs	0.0	0.0	ERR
V _m , mean velocity MC, ft/s	2.9	3.5	ERR
V _l , mean velocity, LOB, ft/s	ERR	ERR	ERR
V _r , mean velocity, ROB, ft/s	ERR	ERR	ERR
V _{c-m} , crit. velocity, MC, ft/s	2.4	2.5	N/A
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	1	1	N/A
Left Overbank	N/A	N/A	N/A
Right Overbank	N/A	N/A	N/A

Live-Bed Contraction Scour

Laursen's Live Bed Contraction Scour

$$y_2/y_1 = (Q_2/Q_1)^{(6/7)} * (W_1/W_2)^{(k_1)}$$

$$y_s = y_2 - y_{\text{bridge}}$$

(Richardson and Davis, 1995, p. 30, eq. 17 and 18)

Characteristic	Approach			Bridge		
	100 yr	500 yr	Other Q	100 yr	500 yr	Other Q
Q1, discharge, cfs	2000	2830	0	2000	2830	0
Total conveyance	65562	87553	0	84387	99740	0
Main channel conveyance	65562	87553	0	84387	99740	0
Main channel discharge	2000	2830	ERR	2000	2830	ERR
Area - main channel, ft ²	681	818	0	472.9	528.4	0
(W1) channel width, ft	120	122	0	58.5	58.5	0
(Wp) cumulative pier width, ft	0	0	0	0	0	0
W1, adjusted bottom width(ft)	120	122	0	58.5	58.5	0
D50, ft	0.0042	0.0042	0			
w, fall velocity, ft/s (p. 32)	0.5122	0.5122	0			
y, ave. depth flow, ft	5.68	6.70	N/A	8.08	9.03	ERR
S1, slope EGL	0.0009	0.0011	0			
P, wetted perimeter, MC, ft	125	128	0			
R, hydraulic Radius, ft	5.448	6.391	ERR			
V*, shear velocity, ft/s	0.397	0.476	N/A			
V*/w	0.776	0.929	ERR			
Bed transport coeff., k1, (0.59 if V*/w<0.5; 0.64 if .5<V*/w<2; 0.69 if V*/w>2.0 p. 33)	0.64	0.64	0			
k1	0.64	0.64	0			
y2,depth in contraction, ft	8.99	10.73	ERR			
ys, scour depth, ft (y2-y_bridge)	0.90	1.70	N/A			

Armoring

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

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

(Federal Highway Administration, 1993)

Downstream bridge face property	100-yr	500-yr	Other Q
Q, discharge thru bridge MC, cfs	2000	2830	N/A
Main channel area (DS), ft ²	472.9	528.4	0
Main channel width (normal), ft	58.5	58.5	0.0
Cum. width of piers, ft	0.0	0.0	0.0
Adj. main channel width, ft	58.5	58.5	0.0
D90, ft	0.0232	0.0232	0.0000
D95, ft	0.0314	0.0314	0.0000
Dc, critical grain size, ft	0.0259	0.0404	ERR
Pc, Decimal percent coarser than Dc	0.000	0.000	0.000

Abutment riprap Sizing

Isbash Relationship

$D50 = y \cdot K \cdot Fr^2 / (Ss - 1)$ and $D50 = y \cdot K \cdot (Fr^2)^{0.14} / (Ss - 1)$
(Richardson and Davis, 1995, p112, eq. 81,82)

Characteristic	Q100	Q500	Other Q	Q100	Q500	Other Q
Fr, Froude Number	0.3	0.36	0	0.3	0.36	0
y, depth of flow in bridge, ft	8.08	9.03	0.00	8.08	9.03	0.00
Median Stone Diameter for riprap at: left abutment				right abutment, ft		
Fr<=0.8 (vertical abut.)	0.45	0.72	0.00	0.45	0.72	0.00
Fr>0.8 (vertical abut.)	ERR	ERR	ERR	ERR	ERR	ERR