or RT

SCOUR ANALYSIS AND REPORTING FORM

Bridge Structure No. 52395367 Date 11/4/10 Initials CW Region (A B C D)

Site _____ Location Spring Creek on Neck Yoke Drive

Q_{100} = 3320 by: drainage area ratio ✓ flood freq. anal. ____ regional regression eq. ____

Bridge discharge (Q_2) = ~~3320~~ 3326 (should be Q_{100} unless there is a relief bridge, road overflow, or bridge overtopping)

Analytical Procedure for Estimating Hydraulic Variables Needed to Apply Method

PGRM: "RegionA", "RegionB", "RegionC", or "RegionD"

Bridge Width = 80 ft. Flow angle at bridge = 25 ° Abut. Skew = 30 ° Effective Skew = 5 °

Width (W_2) iteration = ~~80~~ 80 68 80 _____

Avg. flow depth at bridge, y_2 iteration = 5.5 6.1 5.5 _____

Corrected channel width at bridge Section = W_2 times cos of flow angle = 71.7 ft* $q_2 = Q_2/W_2$ = 41.7 ft^2/s

Bridge Vel, V_2 = 7.5 ft/s Final $y_2 = q_2/V_2$ = 5.5 ft Δh = 1.2 ft

Average main channel depth at approach section, $y_1 = \Delta h + y_2$ = 6.7 ft

** NOTE: repeat above calculations until y_2 changes by less than 0.2* *Effective pier width = L sin(q) + a cos(q)*

If y_2 is above LS, then account for Road Overflow using PRGM: RDOVREGA, RDOVREGB, RDOVREGC, or RDOVREGD,

Water Surface Elev. = — ft

Low Steel Elev. = 7.6 ft

n (Channel) = 0.045

n (LOB) = 0.040

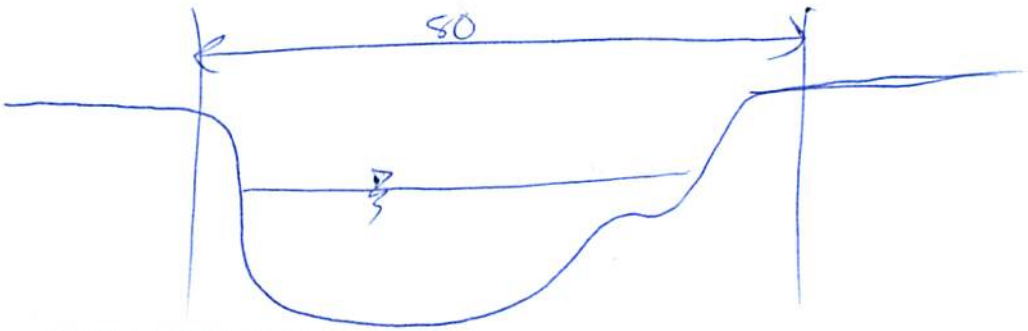
n (ROB) = 0.040

Pier Width = 0.9 ft

Pier Length = 33 ft

Piers for 100 yr = 2 ft

→ Bracing See Photo



CONTRACTION SCOUR

PGRM: Contract

Width of main channel at approach section W_1 = 80 ft

Width of left overbank flow at approach, W_{lob} = 0 ft Average left overbank flow depth, y_{lob} = 0 ft

Width of right overbank flow at approach, W_{rob} = 0 ft Average right overbank flow depth, y_{rob} = 0 ft

Live Bed Contraction Scour (use if bed material is small cobbles or finer)

x = _____ From Figure 9 W_2 (effective) = _____ ft y_{cs} = _____ ft

PGRM: CWCSNEW

Clear Water Contraction Scour (use if bed material is larger than small cobbles) 2=0

Estimated bed material D_{50} = 0.50 ft Average approach velocity, $V_1 = Q_{100}/(y_1W_1)$ = 6.19 ft/s

Critical approach velocity, $Vc = 11.52 y_1^{1/6} D_{50}^{1/3}$ = 12.17 ft/s

If $V_1 < V_c$ and $D_{50} >= 0.2$ ft, use clear water equation below, otherwise use live bed scour equation above.

$D_{c50} = 0.0006(q_2/y_1^{7/6})^3$ = 0.056 ft If $D_{50} >= D_{c50}$, χ = 0.0

Otherwise, $\chi = 0.122 y_1 [q_2/(D_{50}^{1/3} y_1^{7/6})]^{6/7} - y_1$ = _____ From Figure 10, y_{cs} = 0.0 ft

PGRM: Pier

PIER SCOUR CALCULATIONS

L/a ratio = 36.6

Froude # at bridge = 0.56

Correction factor for flow angle of attack (from Table 1), K2 = 1.5

Using pier width a on Figure 11, ξ = 4.4 Pier scour y_{ps} = 6.0 ft

PGRM: Abutment

ABUTMENT SCOUR CALCULATIONS

Average flow depth blocked by: left abutment, y_{aLT} = 0.0 ft right abutment, y_{aRT} = 0.0 ft

Shape coefficient K_1= 1.00 for vertical-wall, 0.82 for vertical-wall with wingwalls, 0.55 for spill-through

Using values for y_{aLT} and y_{aRT} on figure 12, ψ_{LT} = 0 and ψ_{RT} = 0

Left abutment scour, $y_{as} = \psi_{LT}(K_1/0.55)$ = 0.0 ft Right abutment scour $y_{as} = \psi_{RT}(K_1/0.55)$ = 0.0 ft

SCOUR ANALYSIS AND REPORTING FORM

Bridge Structure No. 52395367 Date 11/4/10 Initials CW Region (A B C D)

Site _____ Location Spring Creek on Neck Yoke Drive

Q_{500} = 24700 by: drainage area ratio ✓ flood freq. anal. ____ regional regression eq. ____

Bridge discharge (Q_2) = 5892 (should be Q_{500} unless there is a relief bridge, road overflow, or bridge overtopping)

Analytical Procedure for Estimating Hydraulic Variables Needed to Apply Method

PGRM: "RegionA", "RegionB", "RegionC", or "RegionD"

Bridge Width = 80 ft. Flow angle at bridge = 25 ° Abut. Skew = 30 ° Effective Skew = 5 °

Width (W_2) iteration = 80

Avg. flow depth at bridge, y_2 iteration = 16.7 → RD overflow W_2 = 79.7

Corrected channel width at bridge Section = W_2 times cos of flow angle = 79.7 ft* $q_2 = Q_2/W_2$ = 73.9 ft²/s

Bridge Vel, V_2 = 9.7 ft/s Final $y_2 = q_2/V_2$ = 7.6 ft Δh = 1.9 ft

Average main channel depth at approach section, $y_1 = \Delta h + y_2$ = 9.5 ft

** NOTE: repeat above calculations until y_2 changes by less by than 0.2* *Effective pier width = L sin(q) + a cos(q)*

If y_2 is above LS, then account for Road Overflow using PRGM: RDOVREGA, RDOVREGB, RDOVREGC, or RDOVREGD,

Water Surface Elev. = ✓ ft

Low Steel Elev. = 7.6 ft

n (Channel) = 0.045

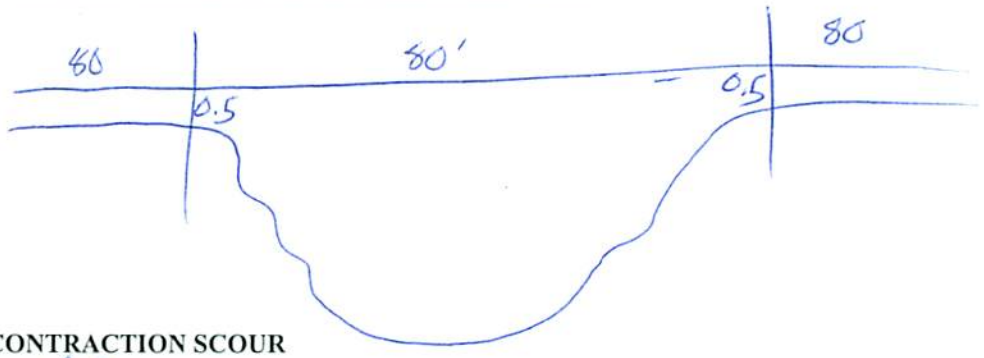
n (LOB) = 0.040

n (ROB) = 0.040

Pier Width = 0.9 ft

Pier Length = 33 ft

Piers for 500 yr = 2 ft



CONTRACTION SCOUR

PGRM: Contract

Width of main channel at approach section W_1 = 40 ft

Width of left overbank flow at approach, W_{lob} = 80 ft Average left overbank flow depth, y_{lob} = 0.50 ft

Width of right overbank flow at approach, W_{rob} = 80 ft Average right overbank flow depth, y_{rob} = 0.50 ft

Live Bed Contraction Scour (use if bed material is small cobbles or finer)

x = _____ From Figure 9 W_2 (effective) = _____ ft y_{cs} = _____ ft

PGRM: CWCSNEW

Clear Water Contraction Scour (use if bed material is larger than small cobbles) 2=0

Estimated bed material D_{50} = 0.50 ft Average approach velocity, $V_1 = Q_{500}/(y_1 W_1)$ = ~~7.75~~ 2.58 ft/s

Critical approach velocity, $Vc = 11.52 y_1^{1/6} D_{50}^{1/3}$ = ~~12.9~~ ft/s

If $V_1 < V_c$ and $D_{50} >= 0.2$ ft, use clear water equation below, otherwise use live bed scour equation above.

$D_{c50} = 0.0006(q_2/y_1^{7/6})^3$ = 0.0916 ft If $D_{50} >= D_{c50}$, $\chi = 0.0$

Otherwise, $\chi = 0.122 y_1 [q_2/(D_{50}^{1/3} y_1^{7/6})]^{6/7} - y_1$ = ✓ From Figure 10, y_{cs} = 0.0 ft

PIER SCOUR CALCULATIONS

PGRM: Pier

L/a ratio = 36.6 Correction factor for flow angle of attack (from Table 1), K2 = 1.5

Froude # at bridge = 0.62 Using pier width a on Figure 11, ξ = 4.4 Pier scour y_{ps} = 6.1 ft

ABUTMENT SCOUR CALCULATIONS

PGRM: Abutment

Average flow depth blocked by: left abutment, y_{aLT} = 0.50 ft right abutment, y_{aRT} = 0.50 ft

Shape coefficient K_1= 1.00 for vertical-wall, 0.82 for vertical-wall with wingwalls, 0.55 for spill-through

Using values for y_{aLT} and y_{aRT} on figure 12, ψ_{LT} = 2.3 and ψ_{RT} = 2.3

Left abutment scour, $y_{as} = \psi_{LT}(K_1/0.55)$ = 2.3 ft Right abutment scour $y_{as} = \psi_{RT}(K_1/0.55)$ = 2.3 ft

Neck Yoke

Route Drive Stream Spring Creek MRM _____ Date 11/4/10 Initials CH

Bridge Structure No. 52395367 Location Spring Creek on Neck Yoke Drive

GPS coordinates: N43°59'16.0" taken from: USL abutment X centerline of ⇑ MRM end _____

W103°16'12.2" Datum of coordinates: WGS84 X NAD27 _____

Drainage area = 174.47 sq. mi.

The average bottom of the main channel was ~~11.1~~ 12.2 ft below top of guardrail at a point ~~23~~ 26 ft from left abutment.

Method used to determine flood flows: ____Freq. Anal. ✓ drainage area ratio ____regional regression equations.

MISCELLANEOUS CONSIDERATIONS

Flows	Q_{100} = 3320			Q_{500} = 24700		
Estimated flow passing through bridge	3320			5892		
Estimated road overflow & overtopping	—			18808		
Consideration	Yes	No	Possibly	Yes	No	Possibly
Chance of overtopping		X		X		
Chance of Pressure flow		X				X
Armored appearance to channel		X			X	
Lateral instability of channel		X			X	

Riprap at abutments? ____Yes ____No X Marginal

Evidence of past Scour? ____Yes X No ____Don't know

Debris Potential? X High ____Med ____Low

Does scour countermeasure(s) appear to have been designed?

Appears to be cobbles from stream

Riprap ____Yes ____No X Don't know ____NA

Spur Dike ____Yes ____No ____Don't know X NA

Other _____ ____Yes ____No ____Don't know X NA

Bed Material Classification Based on Median Particle Size (D_{50})

Material	Silt/Clay____	Sand____	Gravel____	Cobbles X	Boulders____
Size range, in mm	<0.062	0.062-2.00	2.00-64	64-250	>250

Comments, Diagrams & orientation of digital photos

Dry

Photos

1423- Bridge ID

24- US

25- US RB

26- US LB

27- US L. Abut.

28- US L. Abut

29- Pier config

30- US - R. Abut

31 - US R. Abut

32- US Face bridge

33- App. XS looking to RB

34- App XS looking to LB

35- App XS looking to RB

Summary of Results

	Q100	Q500
Bridge flow evaluated	3320	5892
Flow depth at left abutment (yaLT), in feet	0.0	~~0.65~~ 0.50
Flow depth at right abutment (yaRT), in feet	0.0	0.50
Contraction scour depth (ycs), in feet	0.0	0.0
Pier scour depth (yps), in feet	6.0	6.1
Left abutment scour depth (yas), in feet	0.0	2.3
Right abutment scour depth (yas), in feet	0.0	2.3
1Flow angle of attack	5°	5°

See Comments/Diagram for justification where required