

OK RJ

E. Math N. St
State?

SCOUR ANALYSIS AND REPORTING FORM

Bridge Structure No. 52424302 Date 4/8/2011 Initials Ch Region (A B C D)
 Site _____ Location Centre St. over Rapid Creek
 $Q_{100} =$ 4810 by: drainage area ratio flood freq. anal. _____ regional regression eq. _____
 Bridge discharge (Q_2) = 4620 (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

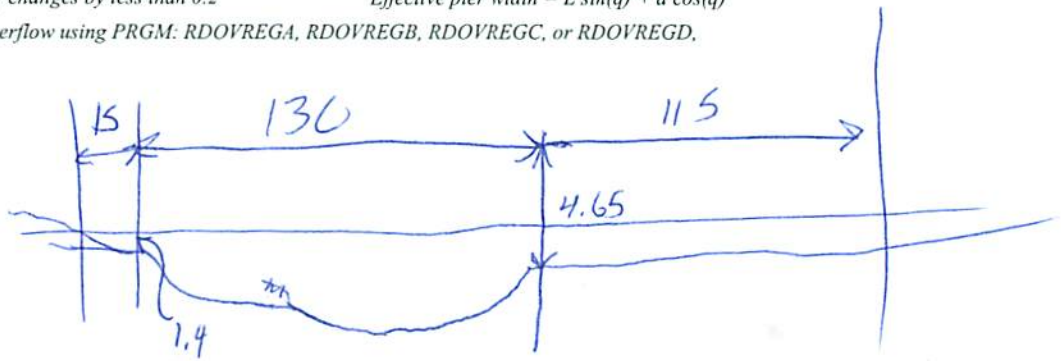
Bridge Width = 115 ft. Flow angle at bridge = 45 ° Abut. Skew = 0 ° Effective Skew = 45 °
 Width (W_2) iteration = 115
 Avg. flow depth at bridge, y_2 iteration = 6.7 > 6.5 RD Overflow $115 \cos 45^\circ = 81.32$
 Corrected channel width at bridge Section = W_2 times cos of flow angle = 81.32 ft* $q_2 = Q_2/W_2 = 55.6$ ft²/s
 Bridge Vel, $V_2 =$ 9.6 ft/s Final $y_2 = q_2/V_2 =$ 6.5 ft $\Delta h =$ 1.5 ft
 Average main channel depth at approach section, $y_1 = \Delta h + y_2 =$ 8.0 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.

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

Water Surface Elev. = _____ ft
 Low Steel Elev. = 6.5 ft
 n (Channel) = 0.045
 n (LOB) = 0.047
 n (ROB) = 0.033
 Pier Width = 2.53 ft
 Pier Length = 2.53 ft
 # Piers for 100 yr = 2 ft

Octagon



CONTRACTION SCOUR

Width of main channel at approach section $W_1 =$ 130 ft
 Width of left overbank flow at approach, $W_{lob} =$ 15 ft Average left overbank flow depth, $y_{lob} =$ 0.7 ft
 Width of right overbank flow at approach, $W_{rob} =$ 115 ft Average right overbank flow depth, $y_{rob} =$ 4.65 ft

PRGM: Contract

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

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

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

Estimated bed material $D_{50} =$ 0.3 ft Average approach velocity, $V_1 = Q_{100}/(y_1 W_1) =$ 4.91 ft/s $2=0$
 Critical approach velocity, $V_c = 11.52 y_1^{1/6} D_{50}^{1/3} =$ 10.57 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.
 $D_{c50} = 0.0006 (q_2/y_1^{7/6})^3 =$ 0.07121 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

PRGM: CWCSNEW

PIER SCOUR CALCULATIONS

L/a ratio = 1.0 Correction factor for flow angle of attack (from Table 1), $K_2 =$ 1.0
 Froude # at bridge = 0.59 Using pier width a on Figure 11, $\xi =$ 9.6 Pier scour $y_{ps} =$ 8.9 ft

PRGM: Pier

ABUTMENT SCOUR CALCULATIONS

Average flow depth blocked by: left abutment, $y_{aLT} =$ 0.7 ft right abutment, $y_{aRT} =$ 4.65 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, $\psi_{LT} =$ 3.1 and $\psi_{RT} =$ 14.4
 Left abutment scour, $y_{as} = \psi_{LT} (K_1/0.55) =$ 3.1 ft Right abutment scour $y_{as} = \psi_{RT} (K_1/0.55) =$ 14.4 ft

PRGM: Abutment

SCOUR ANALYSIS AND REPORTING FORM

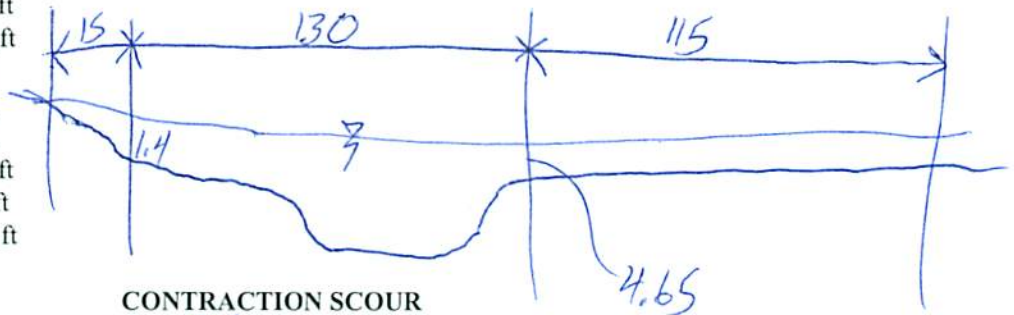
Bridge Structure No. 52424302 Date 4/8/2011 Initials Ch Region (AB C D)
 Site _____ Location Centre St. over Rapid Creek
 $Q_{500} =$ 18100 by: drainage area ratio flood freq. anal. _____ regional regression eq. _____
 Bridge discharge (Q_2) = 4520 (should be Q_{500} unless there is a relief bridge, road overflow, or bridge overtopping)

Analytical Procedure for Estimating Hydraulic Variables Needed to Apply Method

Bridge Width = 115 ft. Flow angle at bridge = 45 ° Abut. Skew = 0 ° Effective Skew = 45 °
 Width (W_2) iteration = 115
 Avg. flow depth at bridge, y_2 iteration = ~~13.9~~ 6.5 → RD Overflow
 Corrected channel width at bridge Section = W_2 times cos of flow angle = 61.32 ft* $q_2 = Q_2/W_2 =$ 55.6 ft²/s
 Bridge Vel, $V_2 =$ 4.6 ft/s Final $y_2 = q_2/V_2 =$ 6.5 ft $\Delta h =$ 1.5 ft
 Average main channel depth at approach section, $y_1 = \Delta h + y_2 =$ 8.0 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. = 6.5 ft
 n (Channel) = 0.045
 n (LOB) = 0.047
 n (ROB) = 0.033
 Pier Width = 2.53 ft
 Pier Length = 2.53 ft
 # Piers for 500 yr = 2 ft



CONTRACTION SCOUR

Width of main channel at approach section $W_1 =$ 130 ft
 Width of left overbank flow at approach, $W_{lob} =$ 15 ft Average left overbank flow depth, $y_{lob} =$ 0.7 ft
 Width of right overbank flow at approach, $W_{rob} =$ 115 ft Average right overbank flow depth, $y_{rob} =$ 4.65 ft

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

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 Critical approach velocity, $V_c = 11.52 y_1^{1/6} D_{50}^{1/3} =$ 10.57 ft/s
 If $V_1 < V_c$ and $D_{50} \geq 0.2$ ft, use clear water equation below, otherwise use live bed scour equation above.
 $D_{c50} = 0.0006 (q_2 / y_1^{7/6})^3 =$ 0.07121 ft If $D_{50} \geq D_{c50}$, $\chi = 0.0$
 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

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 Using values for y_{aLT} and y_{aRT} on figure 12, $\psi_{LT} =$ 3.1 and $\psi_{RT} =$ 14.4
 Left abutment scour, $y_{as} = \psi_{LT}(K_1/0.55) =$ 3.1 ft Right abutment scour $y_{as} = \psi_{RT}(K_1/0.55) =$ 14.4 ft

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

PRGM: Contract

PRGM: CWCSNEW

PRGM: Pie

PRGM: Abutment

Route Centre St Stream Rapid Creek MRM _____ Date 4/8/2011 Initials CH

Bridge Structure No. 52424302 Location Centre St. over Rapid Creek

GPS coordinates: N 44° 04' 45.6" taken from: USL abutment centerline of \uparrow MRM end _____
W 103° 12' 13.2" Datum of coordinates: WGS84 NAD27 _____

Drainage area = 421.21 sq. mi.

The average bottom of the main channel was 13.5 ft below top of guardrail at a point 52.0 ft from left abutment.

Method used to determine flood flows: ___ Freq. Anal. drainage area ratio ___ regional regression equations.

MISCELLANEOUS CONSIDERATIONS

Flows	Q ₁₀₀ = <u>4810</u>			Q ₅₀₀ = <u>18100</u>		
Estimated flow passing through bridge	<u>4520</u>			<u>4520</u>		
Estimated road overflow & overtopping	<u>290</u>			<u>13580</u>		
Consideration	Yes	No	Possibly	Yes	No	Possibly
Chance of overtopping	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>			<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		
Chance of Pressure flow	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>			<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		
Armored appearance to channel		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>			<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
Lateral instability of channel		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>			<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	

Riprap at abutments? ___ Yes ___ No Marginal
 Evidence of past Scour? ___ Yes ___ No ___ Don't know
 Debris Potential? High ___ Med ___ Low

Does scour countermeasure(s) appear to have been designed?
 Riprap ___ Yes ___ No Don't know ___ NA
 Spur Dike ___ Yes ___ No ___ Don't know NA
 Other ___ Yes ___ No ___ Don't know NA

Bed Material Classification Based on Median Particle Size (D₅₀)

Material Silt/Clay ___ Sand ___ Gravel Cobbles ___ Boulders ___
 Size range, in mm <0.062 0.062-2.00 2.00-64 64-250 >250

Comments, Diagrams & orientation of digital photos

Photos
 1560-ID
 61 - US Perpendicular to bridge
 62 - US
 63 - US RB
 64 - US LB
 65 - US L. Abut
 66 - US R. Abut
 67 - US Face of bridge
 68 - US Face of bridge

Summary of Results

	Q100	Q500
Bridge flow evaluated	<u>4520</u>	<u>4520</u>
Flow depth at left abutment (yaLT), in feet	<u>0.7</u>	<u>0.7</u>
Flow depth at right abutment (yaRT), in feet	<u>4.65</u>	<u>4.65</u>
Contraction scour depth (yca), in feet	<u>0.0</u>	<u>0.0</u>
Pier scour depth (ypp), in feet	<u>3.9</u>	<u>3.9</u>
Left abutment scour depth (yaa), in feet	<u>3.1</u>	<u>3.1</u>
Right abutment scour depth (yab), in feet	<u>14.4</u>	<u>14.4</u>
Flow angle of attack	<u>45°</u>	<u>45°</u>

See Comments/Diagram for justification where required