



# **UNDERWATER BRIDGE**

## **INSPECTION REPORT**

STRUCTURE NO. 6201628 (OTT-163-2511) SR 163 OVER PORTAGE RIVER OTTAWA COUNTY, OH DISTRICT 2

May 2020

Prepared for:



JOSHUA M. JOHNSON E-76141 P SSIONAL ENGINE 10/9/2020

Prepared by:



124 Venture Court, Suite 10 Lexington, Kentucky 40511 859.367.0097 • www.collinsengr.com



### TABLE OF CONTENTS

EXEC	UTIVE	SUMMA	ARY			
1.0	INTRO	DUCTI	ON1			
	1.1	Purpos	e and Scope1			
	1.2	General Description of the Structure1				
	1.3	Metho	d of Investigation1			
2.0	EXIST	TING CC	DNDITIONS			
	2.1	General Conditions				
	2.2	Substru	acture Conditions			
		2.2.1	Abutment 1			
		2.2.2	Pier 1			
		2.2.3	Pier 2			
		2.2.4	Abutment 2			
3.0	EVAL	UATION	N AND RECOMMENDATIONS			
EXHI	BIT 1 – 1	FIGURE	S			
	LOCA	TION M	IAP			
	LOCATION MAP SOUNDING PLAN CHANNEL CROSS SECTIONS - UPSTREAM					
	CHANNEL CROSS SECTIONS - DOWNSTREAM					
	ABUTMENT 1					
	PIER 1	1				
	PIER 2	2				
	ABUT	MENT 2				
EXHI	BIT 2 – 1	INSPEC	ΓΙΟΝ PHOTOGRAPHS16			
	Photog	graph No	. 1: Overall View of Structure No. 6201628 (OTT-163-2511), Looking East17			
	Photog	graph No	. 2: Overall View of Structure No. 005B00030N, Looking West17			
	Photog	graph No	. 3: View of the North Embankment Upstream of the Structure, Looking North18			
	Photog	graph No	. 4: View of the North Embankment at the Structure, Looking North			
	Photog	graph No	. 5: View of the North Embankment Downstream of the Structure, Looking North.			
	Photog	graph No	. 6: View of the South Embankment Upstream of the Structure, Looking Southwest.			
	Photog	graph No				





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Photograph No. 8:	View of the South Embankment Downstream of the Structure, Looking South.			
		20		
Photograph No. 9:	View of the North Face of Pier 1, Looking Southwest	21		
Photograph No. 10:	View of the South Face of Pier 1, Looking Northeast	21		
Photograph No. 11:	View of the North Face of Pier 2, Looking Southwest	22		
Photograph No. 12:	View of the South Face of Pier 2, Looking Northeast.	22		
Photograph No. 13:	View of the Typical Concrete Condition at the Waterline on the South Fac	e of		
	Pier 2, Looking South.	23		
EXHIBIT 3 – UNDERWATE	R DIVE INSPECTION PROCEDURE CHECKLIST	24		



#### EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Project:	ODOT District 2 Underwater Bridge Inspections - 2020					
Purpose of Project:	<i>roject:</i> To perform a detailed visual and tactile underwater investigation of scourbridges for District 2 of the Ohio Department of Transportation.					
Inspection Team:	Team Leader – Joshua Johnson, P.E. – Collins Engineers, Inc. Team Member – Matthew Rogers, E.I.T. – Collins Engineers, Inc. Team Member – Nicholas Lane – Collins Engineers, Inc.					
Inspection Date(s):	May 11, 2020					
Water Visibility:	1 ft	Water Velocity:	>1 ft/s			
Water Temperature:	50 °F	Weather:	Overcast – 45 °F			
Waterline Elevation:	576.0 ft	Type of Boat:	23 ft Carolina Skiff			
Coordinates:	41.515258°N, -82.943047°W					
Access Location:	Portage River Wildlife Access					
Dive Mode:	Surface Supplied Air					
Waterline Reference:	5.2 ft below the top of	5.2 ft below the top of cap at the midpoint on Abutment 2.				
Maximum Depth at SS	SU: $23.0 \text{ ft} - \text{Southwest control}$	23.0 ft – Southwest corner of Pier 2				
Shoreline Conditions:		The north and south embankments consisted of well protected moderately sloped shoreline with multiple docks in the vicinity and no signs of erosion.				

#### Summary of Findings:

- Abutment 1:
  - The channel bottom material consisted of riprap up to 12 in. diameter with sand in-fill and no probe rod penetration.
  - The submerged portions of the pier exhibited light scaling up to 1/8 in deep from the channel bottom to -0.5 ft below the waterline.
- Pier 1:
  - The channel bottom material consisted of sand, gravel, and cobbles with approximately 2 in. probe rod penetration.
  - A spall was observed on the southwest corner of the pier measuring approximately 3 ft vertical by 1 ft horizontal by 8 in. deep with no exposed steel reinforcement at 5 ft below the waterline.
  - An area of poor concrete consolidation was observed along the midpoint of the east face approximately 2 ft horizontal by 1.5 in. deep with 6 vertical steel reinforcement exposed exhibiting light surface corrosion at 10 ft below the waterline.
- Pier 2:
  - The channel bottom material consisted of sand, gravel, and cobbles with approximately 2 in. probe rod penetration.
  - A spall was found -4 ft below the waterline on the north face of the pier, 6 ft diameter by 4 in. deep, with soft concrete and no observed rebar.





- Spalls were observed on all corners of the pier typically 12 in. diameter by 2 in. deep with no exposed bar within 2 ft of the waterline.
- An area of poor concrete consolidation was observed along the midpoint of the west face approximately 2 ft horizontal by 1.5 in. deep with 6 vertical steel reinforcement exposed exhibiting light surface corrosion at 10 ft below the waterline.
- Abutment 2:
  - The channel bottom material consisted of sand and silt with up to 2 in. probe rod penetration.
  - A band of heavy scaling and poor concrete consolidation was observed along the face measuring up to 1 ft vertical by 3 in. deep with no observed steel reinforcement at 3 ft below the waterline.
  - A spall was observed on the southwest corner measuring approximately 1 ft diameter by 6 in. deep with no exposed steel reinforcement at 5 ft below the waterline.

#### Summary of Recommendations:

- Monitor light scaling on Abutment 1.
- Monitor area of poor concrete consolidation and spall on Piers 2.
- Repair spalls.





#### Underwater Inspection Coding:

#### **NBI Ratings:**

Item	Description	Coding	Condition			
60	Substructure	6 - Satisfactory Condition	Spall, Poor Concrete Consolidation,			
			Light Concrete Scaling			
61	Channel	7 – Good Condition	Minor Erosion			
62	Culvert	N/A				
92B	UW Insp. Frequency	60 Months				
93B	Previous Insp. Date	05 11 20				
113	Scour Critical Bridges	8 – Above Foundation Limits	Stable (Inspector Recommended)			

#### **AASHTO National Bridge Element (NBE) Ratings:**

				Condition State			
Element #	Description	Units	Total	1	2	3	4
210	Reinforced Concrete Pier Wall	LF	216	210	0	6	0
215	Reinforced Concrete Abutment	LF	108	56	56	0	0

Note: Ratings were developed using the FHWA Recording and Coding Guide for the Structure Inventory and Appraisal of the Nation's Bridges. The recommended ratings consider inspected elements located within the waterway and conditions existing below the water surface only. Additional consideration is necessary for the assignment of overall condition ratings for this bridge.





#### 1.0 INTRODUCTION

#### 1.1 Purpose and Scope

This report consists of the results of a detailed underwater investigation performed at the SR 163 Bridge over Portage River in Ottawa County, OH. Collins Engineers, Inc. (Collins) conducted the underwater investigation for District 2 of the Ohio Department of Transportation (ODOT) on May 11, 2020. The primary purpose of the investigation was as follows:

- Determine the condition of the substructure components located in the water at the time of the inspection from the waterline to the channel bottom.
- Obtain channel bottom depth measurements along the bridge fascias, upstream and downstream of the bridge, and around the submerged substructure units.
- Obtain channel profile cross sections at the upstream and downstream fascias.
- Determine the condition of the shorelines in the vicinity of the structure.
- Obtain photographs of the bridge and any significant defects.

In addition, a brief inspection was made of areas that could be submerged during periods of high water. The following report includes a description of the structure, the method of investigation, a description of existing conditions, an evaluation and recommendations based on the conditions, inspection figures, and photographs.

#### 1.2 <u>General Description of the Structure</u>

Structure No. 6201628 (OTT-163-2511) spans 443 ft, carrying OH-163 over Portage River and is approximately 54 ft wide. The bridge superstructure is constructed of nine steel girder spans. The roadway orientation of the longitudinal axis of the bridge is south to north. The substructure units are labeled as Abutments 1 and 2 and Piers 1 and 2. Existing record drawings were available at the time of the inspection and were used to determine water surface elevation and foundation elevations. Refer to Figure 1 in Exhibit 1 for a Location Map of the bridge. Refer to Photographs 1 and 2 in Exhibit 2 for overall views of the bridge.

#### 1.3 <u>Method of Investigation</u>

A detailed field inspection was conducted to determine the physical condition of the submerged bridge substructure units from the waterline to the channel bottom. A brief visual examination of the substructure units above the waterline was also made.





A three-person team consisting of a professional engineer-diver and team leader (Joshua Johnson, P.E.) an engineer-diver (Matthew Rogers, E.I.T.) and an engineer-technician (Nicholas Lane) conducted the underwater inspection. The inspection was conducted using surface supplied air diving equipment. During the inspection, the inspectors worked from a boat and a note taker in the boat recorded the inspection notes.

The underwater inspection consisted of a visual and tactile examination of the accessible surfaces of the substructure units from the waterline to the channel bottom with particular attention given to any observed areas of deterioration or apparent distress. Approximately 10 percent of the total area on the underwater surfaces of the substructure units was cleaned so that the condition could be more closely examined. Photographs were taken to document the general conditions and observed deficiencies. Underwater Photographs could not be obtained due to poor water conditions. The type of channel bottom material, the presence or extent of scour, the presence or extent of riprap, the presence or extent of drift and debris, and the location of any foundation exposure or undermining were noted.

Channel bottom soundings were performed utilizing a telescoping survey rod and pneumofathometer. Soundings were collected at quarter points along the bridge centerline as well as at quarter points along the upstream and downstream fascias and 50 ft fascias. Additional soundings were collected adjacent to Piers 1 and 2 and at 10 feet intervals in-line with the piers, upstream and downstream, and the waterline was referenced to a known elevation on the bridge. A sounding plan was developed using the soundings and approximate location of the shorelines. Refer to Figures 2 through 5 in Exhibit 1 for the sounding plan and channel cross sections that show the channel limits and water depths around the structure.

#### 2.0 EXISTING CONDITIONS

#### 2.1 <u>General Conditions</u>

At the time of the inspection, the waterline of 6201628 (OTT-163-2511) was located approximately 5.2 ft below the top of cap at the midpoint on Abutment 2, which corresponds to a waterline elevation of 576.0 ft. During the inspection, the waterway was flowing at approximately >1 ft per second. The bridge pier skew was consistent with the channel alignment and does not require attention at this time. The north and south embankments consisted of well protected moderately sloped shoreline with multiple docks in the vicinity and no signs of erosion. The south shoreline consisted of mild vegetation and neighboring houses. Refer to Photographs 3 through 8 in Exhibit 2 for views of the shorelines near the structure.





#### 2.2 <u>Substructure Conditions</u>

#### 2.2.1 Abutment 1

The channel bottom material around Abutment 1 consisted of riprap up to 12 in. diameter with sand infill and no probe rod penetration. The submerged portions of the pier exhibited light scaling up to 1/8 in deep from the channel bottom to -0.5 ft below the waterline. Refer to Figure 6 in Exhibit 1 for detailed inspection notes of Abutment 1. Refer to Photograph 4 in Exhibit 2 for views of Abutment 1.

#### 2.2.2 Pier 1

The channel bottom material around Pier 1 consisted of sand, gravel and cobbles with approximately 2 in. probe rod penetration. A spall was observed on the southwest corner of the pier measuring approximately 3 ft vertical by 1 ft horizontal by 8 in. deep with no exposed steel reinforcement at 5 ft below the waterline. An area of poor concrete consolidation was observed along the midpoint of the east face approximately 2 ft horizontal by 1.5 in. deep with 6 vertical steel reinforcement exposed exhibiting light surface corrosion at 10 ft below the waterline. Refer to Figure 7 in Exhibit 1 for detailed inspection notes of Pier 1. Refer to Photographs 9 and 10 in Exhibit 2 for views of Pier 1.

#### 2.2.3 Pier 2

The channel bottom material around Pier 2 consisted of sand, gravel and cobbles with approximately 2 in. probe rod penetration. A spall was found -4 ft below the waterline on the north face of the pier, 6 ft diameter by 4 in. deep, with soft concrete and no observed rebar. Refer to Figure 8 in Exhibit 1 for detailed inspection notes of Pier 2. Spalls were observed on all corners of the pier typically 12 in. diameter by 2 in. deep with no exposed bar within 2 ft of the waterline. An area of poor concrete consolidation was observed along the midpoint of the west face approximately 2 ft horizontal by 1.5 in. deep with 6 vertical steel reinforcement exposed exhibiting light surface corrosion at 10 ft below the waterline. Refer to Photographs 11 through 13 in Exhibit 2 for views of Pier 2 and typical concrete condition at the waterline.

#### 2.2.4 Abutment 2

The channel bottom material consisted of sand and silt with up to 2 in. probe rod penetration. A band of heavy scaling and poor concrete consolidation was observed along the face measuring up to 1 ft vertical by 3 in. deep with no observed steel reinforcement at 3 ft below the waterline. A spall was observed on the southwest corner measuring approximately 1 ft diameter by 6 in. deep with no exposed steel reinforcement at





5 ft below the waterline. Refer to Figure 9 in Exhibit 1 for detailed inspection notes of Abutment 2. Refer to Photograph 7 in Exhibit 2 for views of Abutment 2.





#### 3.0 EVALUATION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

Overall, the inspected substructure structures of Structure No. 6201628 (OTT-163-2511) were in satisfactory condition. A comparison of the soundings recorded during the previous inspection on November 18, 2015 and the soundings taken during this inspection revealed no significant change in the channel bottom profile in the vicinity of the structure. Although no channel deficiencies were observed, the channel bottom should continue to be monitored during future underwater inspections to verify that localized scour or overall channel degradation is not occurring and that the pier footings remain adequately embedded in the channel bottom.

The scaling observed on Abutment 1 is not a structural concern at this time given its size compared to the overall pier size, and as a result, no repairs are recommended. This area should be monitored during future inspections for increasing extent or severity of the scaling and exposure of reinforcing steel. If the extent or severity of the scaling is observed to be increasing or reinforcing steel becomes exposed, it may be necessary to repair the area at that time.

The spalls and at Piers 1 and 2 and Abutment 2 are not structural concerns at this time; however, they should be repaired to prevent further deterioration. The repairs should include removal of unsound concrete to a minimum of 1 inch behind the reinforcing steel, cleaning and replacing reinforcing steel as required, and placing concrete designed to provide high durability with low permeability.

It is recommended that the submerged substructure units of Structure No. 6201628 (OTT-163-2511) be next inspected underwater at an interval not to exceed 60 months, no later than May 11, 2025.

Respectfully Submitted, COLLINS ENGINEERS, INC.

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Joshua Johnson, P.E. Project Manager

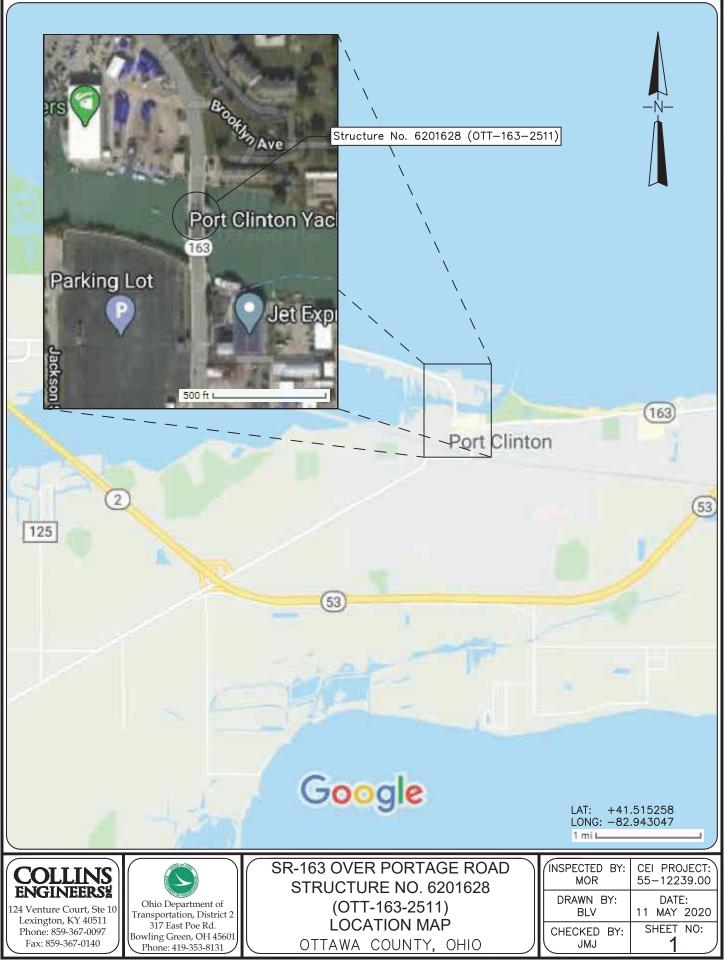
Originated by: Brad Mitchell





### EXHIBIT 1 – FIGURES





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