



STRUCTURAL ENGINEERING			
JUL 19 2005			
WJK <input type="checkbox"/>	SM <input type="checkbox"/>	TJK <input type="checkbox"/>	JEM <input type="checkbox"/>
JAC <input type="checkbox"/>	RZ <input type="checkbox"/>	AW <input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
MT <input type="checkbox"/>	DAG <input type="checkbox"/>	JCR <input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
AD <input type="checkbox"/>	SS <input type="checkbox"/>	JS <input type="checkbox"/>	FILE <input type="checkbox"/>

SCI-823-0.00

PID No. 19415

S.R. 823 OVER WEBSTER ST. (S.R. 140)

STRUCTURE TYPE STUDY SUBMITTAL

Prepared for:

OHIO DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION
DISTRICT 9
650 EASTERN AVE.
CHILlicothe, OHIO 45601

JULY 15, 2005

Prepared by:

TRANSYSTEMS
CORPORATION

TABLE OF CONTENTS

<u>Table of Contents</u>	<u>Page No.</u>
1. Introduction.....	1
2. Design Criteria.....	1
3. Subsurface Conditions and Foundation Recommendation.....	1
4. Roadway.....	1
5. Proposed Structure Configurations.....	2
6. Preliminary Probable Bridge Construction Cost.....	5
7. Summary.....	5
8. Recommendations.....	7
APPENDIX A	12 Sheets
• Preliminary Probable Construction Cost	
APPENDIX B	2 Sheets
• Preliminary Site Plan – Alternative 1 (Sheet 1 of 2)	
• Transverse Section – Alternative 1 (Sheets 2 of 2)	
APPENDIX C	1 Sheet
• Preliminary Vertical Clearance Calculations	
APPENDIX D	2 Sheets
• Preliminary Site Plan – Alternative 2 (Sheet 1 of 1)	
• Preliminary Site Plan – Alternative 3 (Sheet 1 of 1)	
APPENDIX E	
• Preliminary Geotechnical Report	

BRIDGE TYPE STUDY NARRATIVE

1. Introduction

TranSystems Corporation is providing engineering services to the Ohio Department of Transportation for the design of new overpass structure that will carry the proposed S.R. 823 bypass over S.R. 140 (Webster Street). As requested by the Scope of Services, a Bridge Type Study report is to be submitted before any plan development. The purpose of this report is to investigate various span arrangements and superstructure and substructure types in order to determine the most appropriate and economical structure type that will meet the project requirements.

2. Design Criteria

The proposed structure will be designed according to the most current version of the Ohio Department of Transportation Bridge Design Manual and the 2002 AASHTO Standard Specifications for Highway Bridges.

3. Subsurface Conditions and Foundation Recommendation

DLZ Ohio, Inc. performed the subsurface exploration for the proposed bridge and prepared the Preliminary Bridge Foundation Recommendations. It is included in Appendix E.

In summary, three test borings (TR-43, TR-44 and TR-45) were drilled and all of them encountered sandstone bedrock between 5 and 15 feet below the existing ground surface. Two of the three borings also encountered a few shallow layers of stiff brown SILT AND CLAY (A-6a), very stiff brown SILTY CLAY (A-6b), hard brown and gray SILT (A-4b) and loose brown SANDY SILT (A-4a). For a more detailed description of the material encountered, refer to the subsurface investigation report.

Based on the alternatives considered for this study, three different foundation conditions were considered applicable for various substructure elements. As such, it is recommended that in locations where proposed substructures are to be constructed in or near bedrock, either a spread footing with minimum rock embedment or drilled shafts with rock sockets should be used. Substructures located in areas of new embankment construction shall be founded on H-piles. It will be necessary to sleeve the H-piles through the approach embankment fill material. It is also recommended that the piles not be driven until the majority of primary consolidation settlement has occurred in order avoid having high down-drag forces that could significantly reduce the load-carrying capacity of the piles.

HP12x53 piles with a maximum design load of 70 tons are assumed for this Bridge Type Study. Since the piles will be driven to refusal onto hard bedrock, the feasibility of using steel points will be investigated as required by Section 202.2.3.2.a of the ODOT Bridge Design Manual.

4. Roadway

The purpose of this project is to construct a new bypass state route around the town of Portsmouth Ohio. The proposed alignment will carry two lanes of traffic, 15 plus miles in either direction, from

an interchange with US 52 just east of the town to another interchange with US 23 north of the town in Valley Township. The proposed bridge section will consist of four 12'-0" travel lanes (two lanes northbound, two southbound lanes) with 6'-0" median shoulders and 12'-0" outside shoulders. With a 2'-5³/₄" inside median Type A1 parapet and a 1'-6" outside straight face deflector parapets, the bridge deck width will be 89'-5³/₄" out to out. Horizontal and vertical sight distances, in accordance with the design standards, have been provided over the bridge for all alternatives considered. The existing S.R. 140 (Webster Street) will remain on its current horizontal and vertical alignment.

Vertical and Horizontal Design - Since this structure's vertical alignment was dictated by the overall vertical design of the new bypass profile, clearance was not a critical issue. More than 17'-0" of preferred vertical clearance could be provided for all the alternatives considered for this study. In accordance with the L&D manual, Volume 1, a 14'-0" horizontal offset with a Type D barrier will be maintained beneath the structure along the north side S.R. 140. An existing guardrail, which parallels an existing creek, will be maintained on the south side of S.R. 140.

Drainage Design - The collection of storm water runoff will be addressed off the bridge. The type of drainage system will be investigated as part of the preliminary design.

Utilities - No utilities will be placed on the bridge. However, lighting and ITS conduits will be provided as necessary.

Maintenance of Traffic - While the new bridge is under construction, traffic will be maintained on the existing road. It is anticipated that there will be limited closures during construction of the new structure.

5. Proposed Structure Configurations

Alignment & Profile: The proposed horizontal geometry is along a tangent alignment across the entire length of both the left and right structures. The proposed mainline profile is located on the inside edge of pavement for both bridges and is along a constant sloping grade of -0.5%. The horizontal and vertical geometry for all alternatives considered are the same. Embankment slopes will be a maximum 2:1 in order to minimize right-of-way impacts.

Structure: As per the Scope of Services, we investigated several bridge types and alternates as part of the type study.

Three alternatives have been evaluated in this Structure Type Study, and are designated as Alternative 1, 2 and 3. The appropriate structure types that were considered are outlined in the Structure Type Alternative Table:

STRUCTURE TYPE ALTERNATIVE TABLE			
Structure Type Alternative	1	2	3
Superstructure Type Description	Tangent, continuous rolled steel beams A709 Grade 50W	Tangent Prestressed Concrete Girders 60" AASHTO Type 4	Tangent Prestressed Concrete Girders 54" Modified AASHTO Type 4
Proposed Beam Spacing	10 Spaces @ 8'-3"	10 Spaces @ 8'-3"	9 Spaces @ 9'-3"
No. of Spans	3	1	3
Abutment Type	Semi Integral Type with spill-through slopes	Semi Integral Type with MSE wall	Semi Integral Type with spill-through slopes
No. of Piers	2	none	2
Pier Type	Cap & Column	N/A	Cap & Column
Substructure Orientation	22°00'00" (RF)	22°00'00" (RF)	22°00'00" (RF)
Approximate Bridge Length	234'	101'	234'
<u>Approximate Structure Depth</u>			
Slab	8.5"	8.5"	8.5"
Haunch	2"	2"	2"
Beam	33"	60"	54"
Total	43.5"(3.625')	70.5"(5.875')	64.5"(5.375')

Alternative Discussion:

Alternative 1

Span configuration: Various span configurations were investigated and they were refined to the 3-span layout configuration. Horizontal Clearance requirements and adjacent creek dictated the locations of the piers for the required middle span length. Embankment slopes will be a maximum 2:1 in order to minimize right-of-way impacts. The bridge overall length is 232' from centerline of bearing to centerline of bearing.

Substructure: This alternative is comprised of three spans (70'-92'-70') with a span ratio of 0.76. The abutments and piers were both located at a 22°00'00" (RF) skew to the roadway alignment.

- I. **Abutments:** The rear abutment will be a semi-integral type abutment supported on a spread footing founded in bedrock. The forward abutment will also be a semi-integral type abutment but contrarily will be founded on H-piles since it located in new embankment construction. H-piles (HP 12x53) with a design capacity of 70-tons per pile driven to refusal. Straight or U-turned type wingwall will also be

provided at each abutment. The details of the abutments and wingwalls will follow ODOT Standard Construction drawings.

- II. Piers: The piers will consist of cap & column type piers supported on drilled shafts with sockets into bedrock

Superstructure: The preliminary design of this alternative indicates that 11 - W33 continuous rolled steel beams spaced at 8'-3" would be required for the structure to accommodate the HS25 design loading requirements.

Alternative 2

Span configuration: This alternative has a similar horizontal layout as Alternative 1, except that the bridge is comprised of a simple span type structure supported on prestressed concrete beams and semi-integral type abutments with MSE walls. The bridge overall length is 101' from centerline of bearing to centerline of bearing.

Substructure: The abutment and turn-back type MSE walls are at a 22°00'00" (RF) skew to the roadway alignment, and the face of the forward abutment MSE wall is located behind the Type D barrier outside the 14'-0" horizontal clearance envelope. The bridge will be designed using semi-integral type abutment since it does not exceed the limitations outlined in the Bridge Design Manual:

- I. Abutments: The abutments will consist of semi-integral type abutments supported on H-piles (HP 12x53) with a design capacity of 70-tons per pile driven to refusal. MSE walls will be provided in front of the stub abutment and they will maintain the requirement shown in the Bridge Design Manual.
- II. Piers: N/A

Superstructure: The preliminary design of this alternative indicates that a 11 - 60" Prestressed Modified AASHTO Type 4 beam spaced at 8'-3" would be required to accommodate the HS25 design loading requirements.

Alternative 3

Span configuration: This alternative also has a similar horizontal and span layout as Alternative 1, except that the bridge is comprised of prestressed concrete beams and stub type semi-integral abutments. The bridge overall length is 232' from centerline of bearing to centerline of bearing.

Substructure: This alternative is comprised of three spans (70'-92'-70') with a span ratio of 0.76. The abutments and piers were both located at a 22°00'00" (RF) skew to the roadway alignment.

- I. Abutments: The rear abutment will be a semi-integral type abutment supported on a spread footing founded in bedrock. The forward abutment will also be a semi-

integral type abutment but contrarily will be founded on H-piles since it located in new embankment construction. H-piles (HP 12x53) with a design capacity of 70-tons per pile driven to refusal. Straight or U-turned type wingwall will also be provided at each abutment. The details of the abutments and wingwalls will follow ODOT Standard Construction drawings.

- II. Piers: The piers will consist of cap & column type piers supported on drilled shafts with sockets into bedrock

Superstructure: The preliminary design of this alternative indicates that a 10 - 54" Prestressed AASHTO Type 4 beam spaced at 9'-3" would be required to accommodate the HS25 design loading requirements.

6. Preliminary Probable Bridge Construction Cost:

A preliminary probable bridge construction cost has been prepared for Alternatives 1, 2, and 3 (See Appendix A). The unit prices were based on ODOT's Summary of Contracts Awarded Year 2004 inflated 3.5% each year to the 2008 sale date. This estimate will be used as a comparison between alternatives and as a guide to select the most economical structure.

7. Summary:

A Summary of Alternatives and Recommendation Table have been provided to facilitate review of the costs for the Structure Alternatives Types investigated:

SUMMARY OF ALTERNATIVES AND RECOMMENDATIONS

STRUCTURE TYPE ALTERNATIVE	STRUCTURE TYPE	PROBABLE BRIDGE CONST. COST	RATING	ADVANTAGES/ DISADVANTAGES
1	3-span continuous tangent rolled steel beams, A709 Grade 50W with a composite reinforced concrete deck slab supported by reinforced concrete semi-integral abutments and cap & columns piers on various foundations	Structure Cost: \$2,160,000 Additional Life Cycle Cost: \$941,000 Total Relative Ownership Cost: \$3,101,000	1	Advantages: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • This alternative is the least expensive to construct. • Scour will be less of concern around pier 1. • Beams lighter to erect Disadvantages: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Uncertainty with Steel Prices.
2	1-simple span tangent 60" Modified AASHTO Type 4 Prestressed Concrete Beams with a composite reinforced concrete deck slab supported by reinforced concrete semi-integral abutments on piles and MSE walls.	Structure Cost: \$2,280,000 Additional Life Cycle Cost: \$501,000 Total Relative Ownership Cost: \$2,781,000	2	Advantages: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • This alternative will reduce the number of spans of Alternative 1 to a single span layout. Disadvantages: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increased the structure depth. • Heavy beams might present construction delivery and issues with beam setting. • Scour potential risk is greater by rear abutment MSE Wall.
3	3-span continuous 54" AASHTO Type 4 Prestressed Concrete Beams with a composite reinforced concrete deck slab supported by reinforced concrete semi-integral abutments and cap & columns piers on various foundations	Structure Cost: \$2,650,000 Additional Life Cycle Cost: \$1,018,000 Total Relative Ownership Cost: \$3,668,000	3	Advantages: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Potentially less maintenance than steel Alternative 1. Disadvantages: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Most expensive alternative to construct.

8. **Recommendations:**

Based upon the above information and discussions, we recommend **Structure Type Alternative 1 (Three Span, rolled steel beams with semi-integral abutments and cap & column piers)** for the Bridge. (See Appendix B for the Site Plan and Structure Details).

Our recommendation for Alternative 1 is based on the following items:

- This Alternative appears to be the most economical from a construction standpoint.
- Scour potential from the nearby creek around pier 1 will be less likely with the drilled shaft foundations set in bedrock.
- Transport and erection of shorter steel pieces during construction will be easier than long prestressed girders.

APPENDIX A

**SCI-823-0.00 - PORTSMOUTH BYPASS
S. R. 823 over S.R. 140 (Webster St.) L/R**

STRUCTURE TYPE STUDY

Date: 6/20/2005
Date: 7/1/2005

By: BTA
Checked: ELK

ALTERNATIVE COST SUMMARY

Alternative No.	Span Arrangement No. Spans	Span Lengths	Total Span Length (ft.)	Framing Alternative	Proposed Stringer Section	Subtotal Superstructure Cost	Subtotal Substructure Cost	Structure Incidental Cost (18%)	Structure Contingency Cost (20%)	Total Alternative Cost	Life Cycle Maintenance Cost	Total Relative Ownership Cost
1	3	70' - 92' - 70'	232.00	11 Rolled Beams	W33 Grade 50 W	\$1,234,000	\$316,000	\$248,000	\$359,600	\$2,160,000	\$941,000	\$3,101,000
2	1	101' - MSE Wall Type Abutment	101.00	11 Prestressed I-Girders	60" Modified AASHTO Type 4	\$763,000	\$876,000	\$262,200	\$380,200	\$2,280,000	\$501,000	\$2,781,000
3	3	70' - 92' - 70'	232.00	11 Prestressed I-Girders	54" AASHTO Type 4	\$1,451,000	\$453,000	\$304,600	\$441,700	\$2,650,000	\$1,018,000	\$3,668,000

NOTES:

- Structure incidental cost allowance includes provision for structure excavation, porous backfill, sealing of concrete surfaces, structural steel painting, bearings, and crushed aggregate slope protection costs.
- Estimated construction cost does not include existing structure removal (if any), which should be quantified separately, if required.

**SCI-823-0.00 - PORTSMOUTH BYPASS
S.R. 823 over S.R. 140 (Webster St.) L/R**

STRUCTURE TYPE STUDY - ROLLED BEAM ALTERNATIVE 1 - SUPERSTRUCTURE

Date: 6/20/2005
Date: 7/11/2005

By: BTA
Checked: ELK

SUPERSTRUCTURE

Alternative No.	Span Arrangement No. Spans	Span Arrangement Lengths	Total Span Length (ft.)	Deck Length (ft.)	Deck Volume (cu. yd.)	Deck Concrete Cost	Deck Reinforcing Cost	Approach Slab Cost	Framing Alternative	Proposed Stringer Section	Structural Steel Weight (Pounds)	Structural Steel Cost	Subtotal Superstructure Cost
1	1	70' - 92' - 70'	232	236	749	\$441,800	\$187,800	\$82,500	11 Rolled Beams	W33 Grade 50 W	615,032	\$522,300	\$1,234,000

COST SUPPORT CALCULATIONS

Deck Cross-Sectional Area:

Parapets:	No.	Individual Area (sq. ft.)	Parapet Area (sq. ft.)
Parapets	2	4.26	8.52
Split Median Barriers	1	7.47	7.47
Slab:	Bridge	T (ft.) 0.71	W (ft.) 89.48
			Slab Area 63.4
			Haunch & Overhang Area 6.3
			Total Concrete Area 83.7

Note: Deck width is out to out
10% of deck area allowed for haunches and overhangs.

QC/QA Concrete, Class QSC2

Unit Cost (\$/cu. yd.):	Year	Annual Escalation
	2004	
Deck	\$491.00	3.5%
Parapets	\$615.00	3.5%
Weighted Average =	\$590.00	

Based on parapet and slab percentages of total concrete area

Epoxy Coated Reinforcing Steel

Unit Cost (\$/lb):	Year	Annual Escalation
	2004	
Deck	\$0.77	3.5%

Assume 285 lbs of reinforcing steel per cubic yard of deck concrete

Structural Steel Unit Costs (\$/lb.):

Cost Ratio	Year	Annual Escalation
n/a	2004	
n/a	\$0.74	3.5%
n/a	\$1.05	3.5%
n/a	\$1.20	3.5%

Roller Beams - Grade 50
Level 4 Plate Girders - Grade 50W
Level 5 Plate Girders - Grade 50W

Straight Girders
Curved Girders

Reinforced Concrete Approach Slabs (T=15")

Unit Cost (\$/sq. yd.):
Length = 25 ft.
Area = 250 sq. yd.

Unit Cost (\$/sq. yd.):	Year	Annual Escalation
	2004	
Approach Slabs	\$144.00	3.5%

Expansion Joints Unit Costs (\$/Lin.Ft.):

Cost Ratio	Year	Annual Escalation
1.00	2003	
\$863.00	2003	3.5%

Strip Seal Expansion Joints

2001 Price

SCI-823-0.00 - PORTSMOUTH BYPASS
S.R. 823 over S.R. 140 (Webster St.) L/R

STRUCTURE TYPE STUDY - ROLLED BEAM ALTERNATIVE 1 - SUBSTRUCTURE

By: BTA
 Checked: ELK

Date: 6/20/2005
 Date: 7/12/2005

SUBSTRUCTURE

Alternative No.	Span Arrangement No. Spans	Lengths	Framing Alternative	Proposed Stringer Section	Pier Concrete Cost	Pier Reinforcing Cost	Abutment Concrete Cost	Abutment Reinforcing Cost	Pile Foundation Cost	Drilled Shaft Foundation Cost	Subtotal Substructure Cost
1	3	70' - 92' - 70'	11 Rolled Beams	W33 Grade 50 W	\$81,500	\$18,600	\$159,800	\$26,200	\$18,400	\$11,500	\$316,000

COST SUPPORT CALCULATIONS

Pier QC/QA Concrete, Class QSC1 Cost: (HP-Pile)				HP 12x53 Piles, Furnished & Driven					
Component	Volume (cu. yd.)	Year 2004	Year 2008	Number of Piles	Pile Foundation Unit Cost (\$/ft.)	Total Pile Length	Year 2008		
Cap		\$421.00	\$483.00	26	SEE QUANTITY CALCULATIONS	546	\$23.10		
Columns		\$421.00	\$483.00				\$10.60		
Footings		\$421.00	\$483.00				\$33.70		
Total Cost									
Pier QC/QA Concrete, Class QSC1 Cost: (Drilled Shaft)				36" Drilled Shaft					
Component	Volume (cu. yd.)	Year 2004	Year 2008	Furnished Driven Total	Pile Foundation Unit Cost (\$/ft.)	Year 2004 Unit Cost	Annual Escalation		
Cap	69	\$421.00	\$483.00			\$20.15	3.5%		
Columns	99	\$421.00	\$483.00			\$9.24	3.5%		
Footings	0	\$421.00	\$483.00						
Total Cost									
Abutment QC/QA Concrete, Class QSC1 Cost:				SEE QUANTITY CALCULATIONS					
Component	Volume (cu. yd.)	Year 2004	Year 2008	Number of Shafts	Shaft Foundation Unit Cost (\$/ft.)	Year 2004 Unit Cost	Annual Escalation		
Abutment	301	\$421.00	\$483.00	16					
Wingwalls	30	\$421.00	\$483.00						
Total Cost									
Epoxy Coated Reinforcing Steel				Temporary Shoring and Support					
Unit Cost (\$/lb)	Volume (cu. yd.)	Year 2004	Year 2008	Area (sq. ft.)	Temp. Shoring Area (sq. ft.)	Temp. Girder Support (lump sum)	Year 2004 Unit Cost	Annual Escalation	Year 2008
Assume 125 lbs of reinforcing steel per cubic yard of pier concrete.		\$0.77	\$0.88		0	\$	\$22.50	3.5%	\$25.80
Assume 90 lbs of reinforcing steel per cubic yard of abutment concrete.		\$0.77	\$0.88		0	\$	\$32.00	3.5%	\$36.70

Note: MSE wingwall lengths are based on the difference between the maximum bridge length and the length of the alternative being considered.

SCI-823-0.00 - PORTSMOUTH BYPASS
S.R. 823 over S.R. 140 (Webster St.) L/R

STRUCTURE TYPE STUDY - ROLLED BEAM ALTERNATIVE 1 - QUANTITY CALCULATIONS

Date: 6/20/2005
Date: 7/1/2005

By: BTA
Checked: ELK

Pier Location	Cap				Column				Footing				Total Volume
	Length	Width	Depth	Area	Volume	Dia	Height	Area	Volume	Width	Depth	Area	
Pier 1 (ID Shaft)	96	3	3.25	9.75	936	3	24	7.07	8	1356			2292
Pier 2 (ID Shaft)	96	3	3.25	9.75	936	3	23.5	7.07	8	1328			2264
Pier 3													0
Pier 4													0
Pier 5													0
Pier 6													0
Pier 7													0
Total (Cu.Ft.)					1872				2685				4557
Total (Cu.Yd.)					69				99				169

Abut Location	Backwall				Beam Seat				Footing				Total Volume
	Length (feet)	Width	Depth	Area	Volume	Width	Height	Area	Volume	Width	Depth	Area	
Rear Abut	96	3	4.5	13.50	1296	3	3.68	11.04	1080	6	3	18	1728
Fwd. Abut	96	3	4.5	13.50	1296	3	3.52	10.56	1014	6	3	18	1728
Total (Cu.Ft.)					2592				2074				3456
Total (Cu.Yd.)					96				77				128

Location	Load/girder (Kips)	# Girders	Total Girder Load (Kips)	Subst Wt (Kips)	Pile Cap. (Kips)	No. Piles	Increase Factor	Pile Quantities		Total Pile Length (Feet)
								Total Piles	Top Elev.	
Rear Abut.	0	0	0	0	140	0	1.1	0	0.0	0.0
Pier 1	0	0	0	0	140	0	1.25	0	0.0	2.0
Pier 2	0	0	0	0	140	0	1.25	0	0.0	2.0
Pier 3	0	0	0	0	140	0	1.25	0	0.0	2.0
Pier 4	0	0	0	0	140	0	1.25	0	0.0	2.0
Pier 5	0	0	0	0	140	0	1.25	0	0.0	2.0
Pier 6	0	0	0	0	140	0	1.25	0	0.0	2.0
Pier 7	0	0	0	0	140	0	1.25	0	0.0	2.0
Fwd. Abut.	120	10	1200	606	140	14	1.3	26	574	21.0
Total								26	574	546

14 Front Pile
8 Back Piles
4 Wingwalls

Location	Load/girder (Kips)	# Girders	Total Load (Kips)	Subst Wt (Kips)	Pile Cap. (Kips)	No. Piles	Increase Factor	36" Drilled Shafts for Piers		Total Shaft Length (Feet)
								Total Shafts	Top Elev.	
Rear Abut.	0	0	0	0	0	0	1.1	0	0.0	0
Pier 1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1.25	8	554.6	2.0
Pier 2	0	0	0	0	0	0	1.25	8	554.64	2.0
Pier 3	0	0	0	0	0	0	1.25	8	555	2.0
Pier 4	0	0	0	0	0	0	1.25	8	555	2.0
Pier 5	0	0	0	0	0	0	1.25	8	555	2.0
Pier 6	0	0	0	0	0	0	1.25	8	555	2.0
Pier 7	0	0	0	0	0	0	1.25	8	555	2.0
Fwd. Abut.	120	10	1200	606	140	14	1.3	16	574	21.0
Total								16	574	32

Location	Wdg/girder (lb/ft)	# girders	Span Length	Superstructure Steel Quantities	
				Total Weight	Total
Span 1	241	11	70	165570	
Span 2	241	11	92	243882	
Span 3	241	11	70	165570	
Span 4	0	0	0	0	
Span 5	0	0	0	0	
Span 6	0	0	0	0	
Span 7	0	0	0	0	
Span 8	0	0	0	0	
Total				615032	

total steel weight per girder (lb.) = 16870
Total Span length (ft.) = 232.00
Weight Per ft. = 73

SCI-823-0.00 - PORTSMOUTH BYPASS
S.R. 823 over S.R. 140 (Webster St.) L/R

STRUCTURE TYPE STUDY - PRESTRESSED CONCRETE GIRDER ALTERNATIVE 2 - SUPERSTRUCTURE

Date: 6/20/2005
Date: 7/12/2005

By: BTA
Checked: ELK

SUPERSTRUCTURE

Alternative No.	Span Arrangement	Total Span Length (ft.)	Deck Length (ft.)	Deck Volume (cu. yd.)	Deck Concrete Cost	Deck Reinforcing Cost	Approach Slab Cost	Framing Alternative	Proposed Girder Section	Concrete Girder Cost	Subtotal Superstructure Cost	Construction Complexity Factor	Subtotal Superstructure Cost
2	1 101' - MSE Wall Type Abutment	101.00	105.00	333	\$196,600	\$83,600	\$92,500	11 Prestressed I-Girders	60" Modified AASHTO Type 4	\$400,000	\$763,000	0%	\$763,000

COST SUPPORT CALCULATIONS

Deck Cross-Sectional Area:

Parapets:	No.	Individual Area (sq. ft.)	Parapet Area (sq. ft.)
Parapets	2	4.26	8.52
Split Median Barriers	1	7.47	7.47
Slab:		T (ft.)	W (ft.)
Bridge		0.71	89.48
		Slab Area	63.4
		Haunch & Overhang Area	6.3
		Total Concrete Area	69.7

Note: Deck width is out to out 10% of deck area allowed for haunches and overhangs.

QC/QA Concrete, Class OSC2

Unit Cost (\$/cu. yd.):	Year 2004	Year 2008
Deck	\$491.00	\$563.00
Parapets	\$815.00	\$706.00
Weighted Average =		\$590.00

Based on parapet and slab percentages of total concrete area

Epoxy Coated Reinforcing Steel

Unit Cost (\$/lb):	Year 2004	Year 2008
Deck Reinforcing	\$0.77	\$0.88

Assume 285 lbs of reinforcing steel per cubic yard of deck concrete

Prestressed Concrete Girders

Unit Costs:	Year 2004	Year 2008	No. Required
AASHTO Type IV Beams			
Type 4 I-Beams	\$16,000 ea.	\$18,360 ft.	0
Pier Diaphragms	\$1,800 ea.	\$2,070 ea.	0
Abutment Diaphragms	\$1,200 ea.	\$1,380 ea.	22
Intermediate Diaphragms	\$1,200 ea.	\$1,380 ea.	30
Modified Type 4 I-Beams (60")	\$26,000 ea.	\$29,840 ft.	11
			TOTAL =
			\$400,000

Construction Complexity Factor

Percent of Superstructure = 0% Due to Deck forming, Screen and Varying Girder Spacing

Reinforced Concrete Approach Slabs (T=15')

Unit Cost (\$/sq. yd.):	Year 2004	Year 2008
Length = 25 ft.		
Area = 250 sq. yd.		
Width = 90 ft		
Approach Slabs	\$144.00	\$165.00

Expansion Joints

Unit Costs (\$/lin. ft.):	Year 2004	Year 2008
Modular Expansion Joints (2001 Price)	\$863.00	\$1,097.98

Cost Ratio 1.00

**SCI-823-0.00 - PORTSMOUTH BYPASS
S.R. 823 over S.R. 140 (Webster St.) L/R**

STRUCTURE TYPE STUDY - PRESTRESSED CONCRETE GIRDER ALTERNATIVE 2 - SUBSTRUCTURE

Date: 6/20/2005
Date: 7/1/2005

By: BTA
Checked: ELK

SUBSTRUCTURE

Alternative No.	Span Arrangement No. Spans	Span Lengths	Framing Alternative	Proposed Stringer Section	Pier Concrete Cost	Pier Reinforcing Cost	Abutment Concrete Cost	Abutment Reinforcing Cost	Pile Foundation Cost	MSE Abutment & Wingwall Cost	Additional Crane Cost	Subtotal Substructure Cost
2	1	101.00	11 Prestressed I-Girders	60" Modified AAASHTO Type 4	\$0	\$0	\$152,800	\$25,100	\$60,400	\$562,200	\$75,000	\$875,000

COST SUPPORT CALCULATIONS

Pier QC/QA Concrete, Class QSC1 Cost: (HP-Pile)

Component	Volume (cu. yd.)	Year 2004	Annual Escalation	Year 2008	Total Cost
Cap		\$421.00	3.5%	\$483.00	\$0
Columns		\$421.00	3.5%	\$483.00	
Foofings		\$421.00	3.5%	\$483.00	
Total Cost					

Abutment QC/QA Concrete, Class QSC1 Cost:

Component	Volume (cu. yd.)	Year 2004	Annual Escalation	Year 2008	Total Cost
Abutment	316.4	\$421.00	3.5%	\$483.00	\$152,800
Wingwalls					\$0

Epoxy Coated Reinforcing Steel

Unit Cost (\$/lb):
Assume 125 lbs of reinforcing steel per cubic yard of pier concrete.
Assume 90 lbs of reinforcing steel per cubic yard of abutment concrete.

Pier Abutment	Year 2004	Annual Escalation	Year 2008
	\$0.77	3.5%	\$0.88
	\$0.77	3.5%	\$0.88

Pile Foundation Unit Cost (\$/ft.):

Number of Piles	Total Pile Length
56	1,792

HP 12X53 Piles, Furnished & Driven

SEE QUANTITY CALCULATION

Pile Foundation Unit Cost (\$/ft.):	Year 2004 Unit Cost	Annual Escalation	Year 2008
	\$20.15	3.5%	\$23.10
	\$9.24	3.5%	\$10.60
Total			\$33.70

Additional Crane Cost

\$ 75,000

MSE Abutment Unit Cost (\$/sq. ft.):

Total Area (sq. ft.)	Year 2004 Unit Cost	Annual Escalation	Year 2008
9,068	\$64.00	3.5%	\$62.00

Note: MSE wingwall lengths are based on the difference between the maximum bridge length and the length of the alternative being considered.

SCI-823-0.00 - PORTSMOUTH BYPASS
S.R. 823 over S.R. 140 (Webster SL) L/R

STRUCTURE TYPE STUDY - PRESTRESSED CONCRETE ALTERNATIVE 2 - QUANTITY CALCULATIONS

By: BTA
Checked: ELK

Date: 6/20/2005
Date: 7/1/2005

About Location	Abutment Quantities				Total Volume
	Length	Width	Depth	Volume	
Rear Abut	96	3	0.75	20.25	4271
Pier 1	96	3	0.75	20.25	4271
Pier 2	96	3	0.75	20.25	4271
Pier 3	96	3	0.75	20.25	4271
Pier 4	96	3	0.75	20.25	4271
Pier 5	96	3	0.75	20.25	4271
Pier 6	96	3	0.75	20.25	4271
Pier 7	96	3	0.75	20.25	4271
Pier 8	96	3	0.75	20.25	4271
Pier 9	96	3	0.75	20.25	4271
Front Abut	96	3	0.75	20.25	4271
TOTAL					44

Location	Pile Quantities											
	Load/girder (Kips)	# Girders	Total Girder Load	Subst Wt (Kips)	Pile Cap. (Kips)	No. Piles	Increase Factor	Total Piles	Top Elev.	Bot Elev.	Pile Length	Total Pile Length (feet)
Rear Abut.	0	0	0	0	140	28	1	28	574.0	544.0	30.0	852
Pier 1	0	0	0	0	140	0	1	0	0	0	2.0	0
Pier 2	0	0	0	0	140	0	1	0	0	0	2.0	0
Pier 3	0	0	0	0	140	0	1	0	0	0	2.0	0
Pier 4	0	0	0	0	140	0	1	0	0	0	2.0	0
Pier 5	0	0	0	0	140	0	1	0	0	0	2.0	0
Pier 6	0	0	0	0	140	0	1	0	0	0	2.0	0
Pier 7	0	0	0	0	140	0	1	0	0	0	2.0	0
Pier 8	0	0	0	0	140	0	1	0	0	0	2.0	0
Pier 9	0	0	0	0	140	0	1	0	0	0	2.0	0
Front Abut.	0	0	0	0	140	28	1	28	573.5	544	32.0	896
TOTAL								56				1792

Location	Superstructure P/S Concrete Quantities			Total Length (ft.)
	Type of girder	# Girders	Span Length (ft.)	
Span 1	MOD. AASHITO	11	101	1111
Span 2	MOD. AASHITO	0	0	0
Span 3	MOD. AASHITO	0	0	0
Span 4	MOD. AASHITO	0	0	0
Span 5	MOD. AASHITO	0	0	0
Span 6	MOD. AASHITO	0	0	0
Span 7	MOD. AASHITO	0	0	0
Span 8	MOD. AASHITO	0	0	0
Span 9	MOD. AASHITO	0	0	0
TOTAL		11		1111

Location	Spacing Int. diaphragm	No. of Int. in span	Number of Int. Diap. 1 location	Total No. in Span
Span 1	0.00	3	3	0
Span 2	0.00	0	0	0
Span 3	0.00	3	3	0
Span 4	0.00	0	0	0
Span 5	0.00	3	3	0
Span 6	0.00	0	0	0
Span 7	0.00	3	3	0
Span 8	0.00	0	0	0
Span 9	0.00	3	3	0
Total				30

About Location	MSE Abutment Wall Quantities			
	Height	Length	Area	Volume
Rear Abut	33.25	23	801	2322.0
FA Wing (L)	0.5	33.25	66.5	1105.6
FA Wing (R)	0.5	33.25	66.5	1105.6
Total (Vol.)				44

SCI-823-0.00 - PORTSMOUTH BYPASS
S.R. 823 over S.R. 140 (Webster St.) L/R

STRUCTURE TYPE STUDY - PRESTRESSED CONCRETE GIRDER ALTERNATIVE 3 - SUPERSTRUCTURE

By: BTA
 Checked: ELK

Date: 6/21/2005
 Date: 7/11/2005

SUPERSTRUCTURE

Alternative No.	Span Arrangement No. Spans	Span Lengths	Total Span Length (ft.)	Deck Length (ft.)	Deck Volume (cu. yd.)	Deck Concrete Cost	Deck Reinforcing Cost	Approach Slab Cost	Framing Alternative	Proposed Girder Section	Concrete Girder Cost	Subtotal Superstructure Cost	Construction Complexity Factor	Subtotal Superstructure Cost
3	3	70' - 92' - 70'	232.00	236.00	749	\$441,800	\$187,800	\$82,500	11 Prestressed I-Girders	54" AASHTO Type 4	\$738,500	\$1,451,000	0%	\$1,451,000

COST SUPPORT CALCULATIONS

Deck Cross-Sectional Area:

Parapets:	No.	Individual Area (sq. ft.)	Parapet Area (sq. ft.)
Parapets	2	4.26	8.52
Spill Median Barriers	1	7.47	7.47
Slab:			
		I (ft.)	W (ft.)
		0.71	89.48
			Slab Area
			63.4
			Haunch & Overhang Area
			6.3
			Total Concrete Area
			85.7

Note: Deck width is out to out
 10% of deck area allowed for haunches and overhangs.

QC/QA Concrete, Class QSC2

Unit Cost (\$/cu. yd.):	Year 2004	Annual Escalation	Year 2008
Deck	\$491.00	3.5%	\$563.00
Parapets	\$615.00	3.5%	\$706.00
Weighted Average =			\$590.00

Based on parapet and slab percentages of total concrete area

Epoxy Coated Reinforcing Steel

Unit Cost (\$/lb):	Year 2004	Annual Escalation	Year 2008
Reinforcing	\$0.77	3.5%	\$0.88

Assume 285 lbs of reinforcing steel per cubic yard of deck concrete

Prestressed Concrete Girders

Unit Costs:	Year 2004	Annual Escalation	Year 2008	No. Required
AASHTO Type IV Beams	\$16,000 ea.	3.5%	\$18,360 ea.	30
Type 4 I-Beams	\$1,800 ea.	3.5%	\$2,070 ea.	22
Pier Diaphragms	\$1,200 ea.	3.5%	\$1,380 ea.	22
Abutment Diaphragms	\$1,200 ea.	3.5%	\$1,380 ea.	81
Intermediate Diaphragms	\$28,000 ea.	3.5%	\$29,840 ea.	0
Modified Type 4 I-Beams (60')				
TOTAL =			\$738,480	

Construction Complexity Factor

Percent of Superstructure = 0% Due to Deck forming, Screed and Varying Girder Spaces

Reinforced Concrete Approach Slabs (T=15')

Unit Cost (\$/sq. yd.):
 Length = 25 ft.
 Area = 250 sq. yd.
 Width = 90 ft

Approach Slabs	Year 2004	Annual Escalation	Year 2008
	\$144.00	3.5%	\$165.00

Expansion Joints

Unit Costs (\$/lin.ft.):
 Modular Expansion Joints (2001 Price)

Year 2004	Annual Escalation	Year 2008
\$863.00	3.5%	\$1,097.98

Cost Ratio = 1.00

SCI-823-0.00 - PORTSMOUTH BYPASS
S.R. 823 over S.R. 140 (Webster St.) L/R

STRUCTURE TYPE STUDY - PRESTRESSED CONCRETE GIRDER ALTERNATIVE 3 - SUBSTRUCTURE

By: BTA
 Checked: ELK

Date: 6/20/2005
 Date: 7/1/2005

SUBSTRUCTURE

Alternative No.	Span Arrangement No. Spans	Lengths	Framing Alternative	Proposed Stringer Section	Pier Concrete Cost	Pier Reinforcing Cost	Abutment Concrete Cost	Abutment Reinforcing Cost	Pile Foundation Cost	Drilled Shaft Foundation Cost	Additional Crane Cost	Subtotal Substructure Cost
3	3	70' - 92' - 70'	11 Prestressed I-Girders	54" AASHTO Type 4	\$122,600	\$27,900	\$171,200	\$28,100	\$16,600	\$11,500	\$75,000	\$453,000

COST SUPPORT CALCULATIONS

Pier QC/QA Concrete, Class QSC1 Cost: (HP-Pile)				Pier OC/QA Concrete, Class QSC1 Cost: (Drilled Shaft)				Abutment QC/QA Concrete, Class QSC1 Cost:				Epoxy Coated Reinforcing Steel			
Component	Volume (cu. yd.)	Year 2004	Year 2008	Volume (cu. yd.)	Year 2004	Year 2008	Total Cost	Volume (cu. yd.)	Year 2004	Year 2008	Total Cost	Volume (cu. yd.)	Year 2004	Year 2008	Total Cost
Cap	168	\$421.00	\$483.00	\$81,140	168	\$421.00	\$81,140	322	\$421.00	\$483.00	\$155,600	322	\$421.00	\$483.00	\$155,600
Columns	86	\$421.00	\$483.00	\$41,400	86	\$421.00	\$41,400	0			\$0	0			\$0
Footings	0	\$421.00	\$483.00	\$0	0	\$421.00	\$0	0			\$0	0			\$0
Total Cost				\$122,600			\$122,600				\$0				\$0

Pier Foundation Unit Cost (\$/ft.):				Shaft Foundation Unit Cost (\$/ft.):			
Number of Piles	Year 2004 Unit Cost	Year 2008 Unit Cost	Total	Number of Shafts	Year 2004 Unit Cost	Year 2008 Unit Cost	Total
26	\$20.15	\$23.10	\$523.90	16	\$358.00	\$358.00	\$5,728.00
	\$9.24	\$10.60	\$85.68				
			\$9.24				
			\$19.39				
			\$33.70				

MSE Abutment Unit Cost (\$/sq. ft.):				Temporary Shoring and Support Unit Costs (\$/sq. ft.):			
Total Area (sq. ft.)	Year 2004 Unit Cost	Year 2008 Unit Cost	Total	Temp. Shoring Area (sq. ft.)	Year 2004 Unit Cost	Year 2008 Unit Cost	Total
Alt. 1	\$54.00	\$62.00	\$116.00	Alt. 1	\$22.50	\$25.80	\$48.30
			\$54.00				\$22.50
			\$62.00				\$25.80
			\$116.00				\$48.30

Additional Crane Cost			
Year	Annual Escalation	Year 2004 Unit Cost	Year 2008 Unit Cost
Year 2004	3.5%	\$75.00	\$75.00
Year 2008	3.5%		\$75.00
Total			\$150.00

Note: MSE wingwall lengths are based on the difference between the maximum bridge length and the length of the alternative being considered.

SCI-823-0.00 - PORTSMOUTH BYPASS
S.R. 823 over S.R. 140 (Webster St.) L/R

STRUCTURE TYPE STUDY - PRESTRESSED CONCRETE ALTERNATIVE 3 - QUANTITY CALCULATIONS

By: BTA
Checked: ELK

Date: 6/20/2005
Date: 7/12/2005

Pier Location	Cap				Column				Footing				Total Volume
	Length	Width	Depth	Area	Volume	Height	Area	Volume	Width	Depth	Area	Volume	
Pier 1 (D Shaft)	96	4.5	5.25	23.63	2268	3	21	7.07	8	1187			3455
Pier 2 (D Shaft)	96	4.5	5.25	23.63	2268	3	20	7.07	8	1130			3398
Pier 3													0
Pier 4													0
Pier 5													0
Pier 6													0
Pier 7													0
Total (Cu.Ft.)					4536					2317			6853
Total (Cu.Yd.)					168					86			254

Location	Load/Girder (Kips)	# Girders	Total Girder Load	Subst Wt (Kips)	Pile Cap (Kips)	No. Piles	Increase Factor	Total Piles	Top Elev.	Bot Elev.	Pile Length	Total Pile Length (Feet)
Rear Abut.	0	0	0	0	140	0	1.1	0	0.0	0.0	2.0	0
Pier 1	0	0	0	0	140	0	1.25	0	0	0	2.0	0
Pier 2	0	0	0	0	140	0	1.25	0	0	0	2.0	0
Pier 3	0	0	0	0	140	0	1.25	0	0	0	2.0	0
Pier 4	0	0	0	0	140	0	1.25	0	0	0	2.0	0
Pier 5	0	0	0	0	140	0	1.25	0	0	0	2.0	0
Pier 6	0	0	0	0	140	0	1.25	0	0	0	2.0	0
Pier 7	0	0	0	0	140	0	1.25	0	0	0	2.0	0
Fwd. Abut.	120	10	1200	649	140	14	2.3	26	572	555	19.0	494
Total												

14 Front Pile
8 Back Piles
4 Wingwalls

Abut Location	Length (feet)	Backwall			Beam Seat			Footing			Total Volume		
		Width	Depth	Area	Volume	Height	Area	Volume	Width	Depth		Area	Volume
Rear Abut	96	3	6.25	18.75	1800	3	3.93	11.79	1132	5	3	15	1440
Fwd. Abut	96	3	6.25	18.75	1800	3	3.77	11.31	1086	5	3	15	1440
Total (Cu.Ft.)					3600				2218				2880
Total (Cu.Yd.)					133				82				107

Location	Load/Girder (Kips)	# Girders	Total Load	Subst Wt (Kips)	Pile Cap (Kips)	No. Piles	Increase Factor	Total Shafts	Top Elev.	Bot Elev.	Pile Length	Total Shaft Length (Feet)
Rear Abut.	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0.0	0
Pier 1	0	0	0	0	0	6	1	1	8	554.6	555	2.0
Pier 2	0	0	0	0	0	6	1	1	8	554.64	555	2.0
Pier 3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0
Pier 4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0
Pier 5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0
Pier 6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0
Pier 7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0
Fwd. Abut.	10	10	1000	0	0	0	0	16	0	0	0.0	0
Total												

Location	Type of girder	# Girders	Span Length (ft.)	Total Span Length (ft.)	Spacing (ft.)	No. of Int. in span	Number of Int. Dep. 1 location	Total No. in Span
Span 1	AASHTO TYPE 4	4	10	40	23.33	3	3	9
Span 2	AASHTO TYPE 4	4	10	40	30.67	3	3	9
Span 3	AASHTO TYPE 4	4	10	40	23.33	3	3	9
Span 4	AASHTO TYPE 4	4	10	40	700	0	0	0
Span 5	AASHTO TYPE 4	4	10	40	0	0	0	0
Span 6	AASHTO TYPE 4	4	10	40	0	0	0	0
Span 7	AASHTO TYPE 4	4	10	40	0	0	0	0
Span 8	AASHTO TYPE 4	4	10	40	0	0	0	0
Span 9	AASHTO TYPE 4	4	10	40	0	0	0	0
Total	AASHTO TYPE 4	4	30	2320		3	3	9

SCI-823-0.00 - PORTSMOUTH BYPASS
S.R. 823 over S.R. 140 (Webster St.)/LR
STRUCTURE TYPE STUDY - LIFE CYCLE COSTS

By: BFA
 Checked: ELK
 Date: 6/23/2005
 Date: 7/1/2005

LIFE CYCLE MAINTENANCE COST

AIL No.	Span Arrangement	Span Lengths	Structural Steel Painting*		Superstructure Sealing		Approach Pavement Resurfacing		Total Relative Ownership Cost
			Cost Per Maintenance Cycle	Number of Maintenance Cycles	Cost Per Maintenance Cycle	Number of Maintenance Cycles	Cost Per Maintenance Cycle	Number of Maintenance Cycles	
1	3	232.00	0	0	\$0	0	\$0	0	\$0
2	1	101.00	0	2	\$21,900	2	\$43,800	7	\$41,300
3	3	232.00	0	2	\$38,400	2	\$76,800	0	\$0

* - A709 Weathering Steel; assume no painting

AIL No.	Span Arrangement	Span Lengths	Bridge Deck Overlay (5)		Deck Reducing (6)		Total Initial Construction Cost	Superstructure Life Cycle Maintenance Cost (1)	Total Relative Ownership Cost	
			Cost Per Maintenance Cycle	Number of Maintenance Cycles	Cost Per Maintenance Cycle	Number of Maintenance Cycles				
1	3	232	\$62,900	1	\$130,200	\$441,800	\$187,800	\$441,800	\$2,160,000	\$3,101,000
2	1	101	\$27,400	1	\$60,600	\$196,000	\$83,000	\$60,600	\$2,280,000	\$2,781,000
3	3	232	\$62,900	1	\$130,200	\$441,800	\$187,800	\$60,600	\$2,650,000	\$3,688,000

Structural Steel Painting:

Structural Steel Area:	Width	No. Shippers	Total Exposed Area (sq. ft.)	Secondary Member Allowance	Normal Exposed Area (sq. ft.)	Assumed Area: Deck Balance Width (ft.)	Year	Annual Escalation	Total Exposed Area (sq. ft.)
AIL 1	33	11	232.00	20%	23,686	15.00	2008	3.5%	\$273,111

Painting Cost per sq. ft.:

Year	2008	Year	2008
Escalation	3.5%	Escalation	3.5%
Prime	\$1.25	Intermed.	\$1.43
Finish	\$1.25	Finish	\$1.43
Total	\$10.03	Total	\$10.03

Superstructure Sealing:

PS Concrete I-Beam Area:	Width	No. Shippers	Total Exposed Area (sq. ft.)	Year	Annual Escalation	Total Exposed Area (sq. ft.)
60' Modified AASHTO Type 4	26	8	216.00	2008	3.5%	\$2,160,000

Deck Removal Cost:

AIL	Year	Annual Escalation	Deck Removal Cost
AIL 1	2008	3.5%	\$171,000
AIL 2	2008	3.5%	\$171,000
AIL 3	2008	3.5%	\$171,000

Bridge Deck Overlay (Item #48):

Micro Silica Modified Concrete Overlay Using Hydrosealment (1.25" Thick)	Year	Annual Escalation	Cost
AIL 1	2008	3.5%	\$28,285
AIL 2	2008	3.5%	\$28,285
AIL 3	2008	3.5%	\$28,285

Hand Chipping:

Bridge Deck MSC Overlay Cost per cu. yd.:	Year	Annual Escalation	Cost
AIL 1	2008	3.5%	\$144,000
AIL 2	2008	3.5%	\$144,000
AIL 3	2008	3.5%	\$144,000

Micro Silica Modified Concrete Overlay (Variable Thickness), Material Only

Deck Area (3) (sq. ft.)	Deck Area (3) (cu. yd.)	Year	Annual Escalation	Cost
AIL 1	20,759	2008	3.5%	\$2,307
AIL 2	20,759	2008	3.5%	\$2,307
AIL 3	20,759	2008	3.5%	\$2,307

Assume 25% of deck area requires removal to depth of 4.5" (3.25' additional removal).

Bridge Deck Joint Gland Replacement Cost per foot:	Year	Annual Escalation	Cost
AIL 1	2008	3.5%	\$59,500
AIL 2	2008	3.5%	\$59,500
AIL 3	2008	3.5%	\$59,500

Elastomeric Strip Seal Gland

Assume gland replacement cost equals 25% of original deck joint construction cost.	Year	Annual Escalation	Cost
AIL 1	2008	3.5%	\$11,111
AIL 2	2008	3.5%	\$11,111
AIL 3	2008	3.5%	\$11,111

- NOTES:**
- Life cycle maintenance costs assume a (2008 construction year) dollars.
 - Bridges are assumed to have semi-integral abutments, therefore no strip seal deck joints will be required
 - See Superstructure Cost sheet.
 - See Alternative Cost Summary sheet.
 - Assume bridge deck overlay at Year 25 and bridge deck replacement at Year 50. Assume superstructures are painted or sealed on a 25-year recurrence interval. Assume complete bridge replacement at Year 75.
 - Life cycle maintenance cost differences are assumed to be predominantly a function of superstructure maintenance costs. Consequently, substitute lifecycle maintenance costs are not included in this analysis.

Approach Pavement Resurfacing:
 Resurfacing Penetrant Asphalt Pavement:
 Resurfacing Units Costs:
 Pavement Planning, Asphalt Concrete, per sq. yd.
 Year 2004 \$0.98
 Year 2008 \$1.12
 Escalation 3.5%

Approach Concrete Surface Course, per cu. yd.
 Year 2004 \$72.00
 Year 2008 \$82.62
 Escalation 3.5%

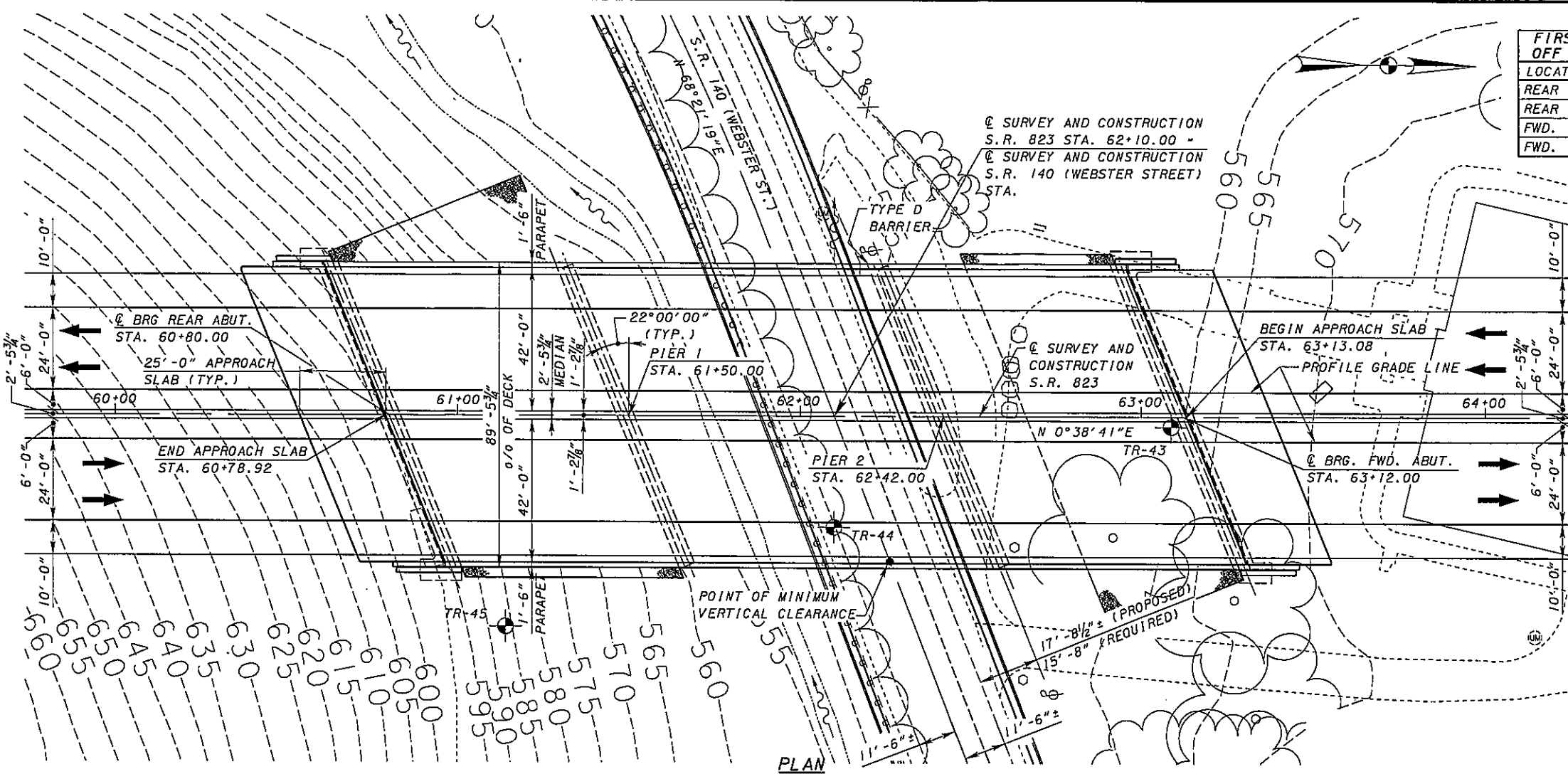
Asphalt Resurfacing Costs:
 Approach Roadway Length (ft.) (4)
 Resurfacing Area (sq. yd.) Thickness (ft.)
 Year 2004 33.0 0.0 1.50
 Year 2008 33.0 0.0 1.50
 Escalation 3.5%

Wearing Course Volume (cu. yd.)
 Year 2004 0.0
 Year 2008 54.3
 Escalation 3.5%

APPENDIX B



DATE: 7/15/2015 FILE: G:\0003\0064\Bridges\BTS\04-SR823\Bridges\SR823-04\SP01.AL.Tlgp



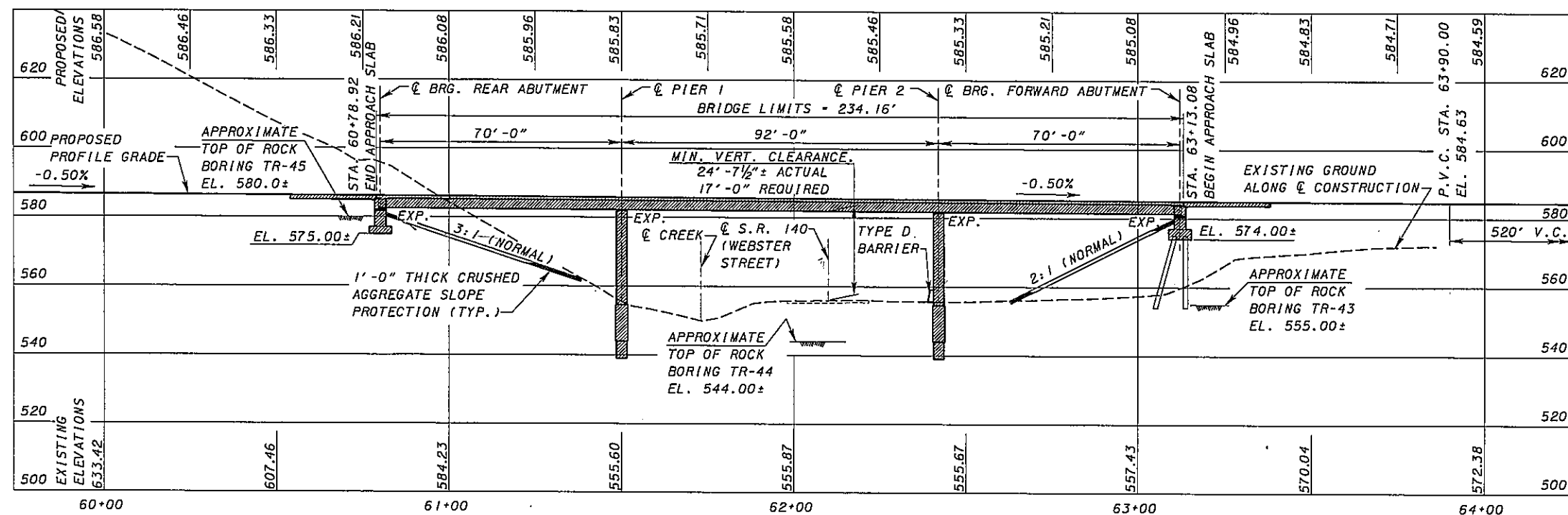
FIRST GUARDRAIL POST OFF BRIDGE LOCATIONS	
LOCATION	SIDE
REAR ABUT. x	RT.
REAR ABUT. x	LT.
FWD. ABUT. x	RT.
FWD. ABUT. x	LT.

BORING LOCATIONS		
BORING No.	STATION	OFFSET
TR-43	61+14.03	61.98' RT.
TR-44	62+09.92	32.69' RT.
TR-45	63+08.57	2.95' RT.

BENCHMARK 1	BENCHMARK 2
(TO BE PROVIDED LATER)	(TO BE PROVIDED LATER)

TRAFFIC DATA	
(SR 823)	
CURRENT YEAR ADT (2010) = 13,400	
CURRENT YEAR ADTT (2030) = 1,876	
DESIGN YEAR ADT (2010) = 21,000	
DESIGN YEAR ADTT (2030) = 2,940	

PROPOSED STRUCTURE	
TYPE: 3 - SPAN CONTINUOUS ROLLED STEEL BEAM AT09 GRADE SOW WITH COMPOSITE REINFORCED CONCRETE DECK SUPPORTED BY REINFORCED CONCRETE SUBSTRUCTURE UNITS	
SPANS: 70'-0", 92'-0", 70'-0" c/c BEARINGS	
ROADWAY: 2 - 42'-0" TOE TO TOE OF PARAPETS	
LOADING: HS-25 (CASE 1) AND ALTERNATE MILITARY LOADING; FWS - 60 PSF	
SKEW: 22°00'00" RIGHT FORWARD	
CROWN: 0.016 FT./FT.	
ALIGNMENT: TANGENT	
WEARING SURFACE: 1" MONOLITHIC CONCRETE	
APPROACH SLABS: AS-1-81 (25'-0" LONG)	
LATITUDE:	
LONGITUDE:	



- NOTES:**
- ALL SHEETS WITH PLAN DIMENSIONS ARE SHOWN HORIZONTAL.
 - EARTHWORK LIMITS SHOWN ARE APPROXIMATE. ACTUAL SLOPES SHALL CONFORM TO PLAN CROSS SECTIONS.
 - THE PROPOSED PROFILE GRADE IS WITHIN BRIDGE LIMITS. SEE ROADWAY PLANS FOR PAVEMENT ELEVATIONS BEYOND BRIDGE LIMITS.

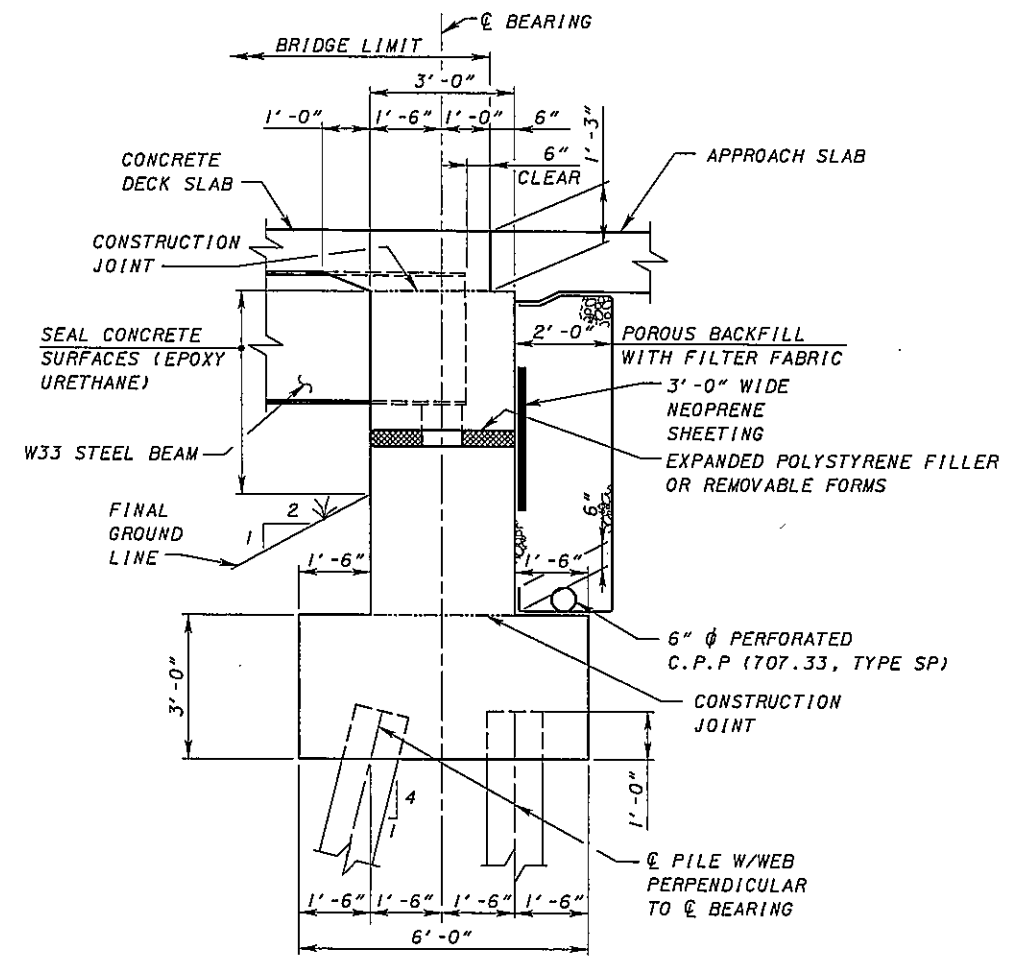
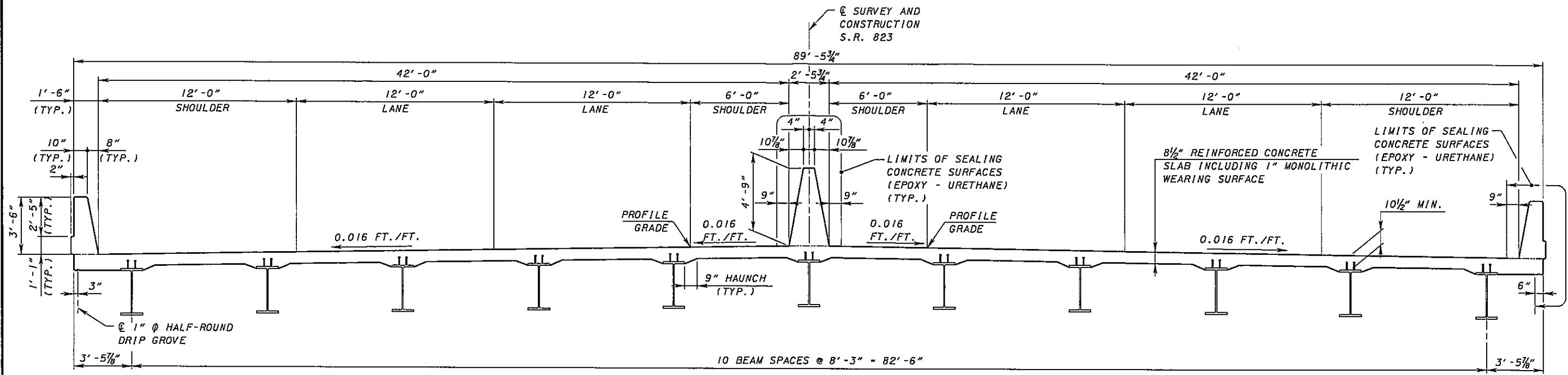
FOUNDATION DATA:

ALL NEW PILES SHALL BE HP 12x53 PILES AND HAVE A MAXIMUM CAPACITY OF 70 TONS PER PILE.

UTILITIES

UTILITIES DISPOSITION WILL BE ADDRESSED IN THE TS & L SUBMITTAL

DESIGN AGENCY: **BANS SYSTEMS CORPORATION**
 55 PUBLIC SQUARE SUITE 800 CLEVELAND, OHIO 44115-0801
 DATE: 07/12/05
 REVIEWED: NFF
 DRAWN: RCK
 DESIGNED: BTA
 CHECKED: RER
 SCIO TO COUNTY STA. 60+78.92 STA. 63+13.08
 PRELIMINARY SITE PLAN - ALTERNATIVE 1
 BRIDGE NO. SCI-823-XXXX
 S.R. 823 OVER S.R. 140 (WEBSTER ST.)
 SCI-823-0.00
 PID 19415
 1/2



TYPICAL ABUTMENT SECTION

SUPERSTRUCTURE DEPTH	
ITEM	STEEL BEAM
	W33
SLAB (INCLUDING WEARING SURFACE)	8 1/2"
HAUNCH (BOTTOM OF SLAB TO TOP OF FLANGE)	2"
BEAM DEPTH	33"
TOP OF WEARING SURFACE TO BOTTOM OF BEAM FLANGE (INCH)	43.5"
TOP OF WEARING SURFACE TO BOTTOM OF BEAM FLANGE (FEET)	3.625'

DATE: 07/22/2005 FILE: g:\C005\1064\Brdg\BTS\04-SR140\Wbs\19415\B23-04.tbl\AL.Txdgn

APPENDIX C

VERTICAL CLEARANCE CALCULATIONS

Job Name SCI-823-0.00 Structure _____
Description S.R. 823 OVER S.R.140 (WEBSTER ST.) PID # 19415

Alternative 1 - 6 Rolled Steel Beams, 3 Span **Point Location: A**

Adjustment for Cross Slope

<u>Comment</u>	<u>Grade</u>		<u>Offset</u>		
2 Lanes:	-0.016	x	24	=	-0.38
Shoulder to Beam CL:	-0.016	x	11	=	-0.18
Total Adjustment					= -0.56

Superstructure Depth

<u>Comment</u>	<u>Depth (in)</u>	<u>Depth (ft)</u>
Deck Thickness:	8.5	0.71
Haunch:	2	0.17
Girder or Beam Depth:	<u>33</u>	<u>2.75</u>
	43.5	3.63
Total Superstructure Depth (ft)		= 3.63

Vertical Clearance at Critical Point

Station @ Critical Point	= 62+26.34
Offset Location @ Critical Point	= 42.24' Right
Profile Grade Elevation at Critical Point	= 585.45
Adjustment for Cross Slopes to Beam CL	= -0.56
Top of Deck Elevation @ Critical Point	= 584.89
Total Superstructure Depth	= -3.63
Bottom of Beam Elevation @ Critical Point	= 581.26
Approximate Top of Existing Ground @ Critical Point	= 556.63
Actual Vertical Clearance	= 24.63
Preferred Vertical Clearance	= 17.0
Required Vertical Clearance	= 16.5

APPENDIX D

TRANSYSTEMS
CORPORATION 

APPENDIX E



ENGINEERS • ARCHITECTS • SCIENTISTS
PLANNERS • SURVEYORS

March 30, 2005

Mr. Greg Parsons, P.E.
Project Manager
TranSystems Corporation
5747 Perimeter Dr., Suite 240
Dublin, OH 43017

Re: **SCI-823-0.00 over Webster Street (S.R. 140)**
Preliminary Structural Foundation Recommendations
Project SCI-823-0.00
DLZ Job No.: 0121-3070.03

Dear Mr. Parsons:

This letter reports the findings of the subsurface exploration and preliminary foundation recommendations for the proposed structure for SCI-823-0.00 over Webster Street (S.R. 140). It is anticipated that the proposed structure will be a two-span elevated bridge. The existing grade at the proposed new bridge location is at approximate elevations 585 and 570 feet at the south and north abutments, respectively. It is anticipated that the SCI-823-0.00 mainline will be located in fill sections on either side of the proposed bridge. Approximately 5 feet and 20 feet of new fill are anticipated at the rear (south) and forward (north) abutments, respectively. It is anticipated that the center pier will be approximately 36 feet in height. A stream is located along the south side of Webster Street. Weathered bedrock is present in the stream bed.

The findings and recommendations presented in this report should be considered preliminary. It is understood that the final number and locations of substructure units have not been determined yet. After the substructure unit locations have been established, the results of the borings should be reviewed to determine if additional exploration is needed to finalize the foundation recommendations for the new structure.

Field Exploration

A total of three borings, TR-43, TR-44 and TR-45, were drilled at the proposed structure between February 2 and 24, 2005. The borings were drilled to depths ranging from 25 to 35 feet. The borings were extended into bedrock, which was verified by rock coring. Boring logs and information concerning the drilling procedures are attached.

The boring locations were selected by TranSystems Corporation. Borings TR-43, TR-44 and TR-45 are located approximately at Stations 68+00, 67+00 and 66+00, respectively. Ground

Mr. Greg Parsons, P.E.
March 31, 2005
Page 2

surface elevations at the boring locations and the boring locations were estimated from the established topographic mapping for the project and are presented on the attached Boring Logs.

Findings

The following text presents generalized subsurface conditions encountered by the borings. For more detailed information, please refer to the attached Boring Logs.

At the ground surface Borings TR-44 and TR-45 encountered 12 inches of asphalt pavement and 2 inches of topsoil, respectively. Beneath the asphalt pavement in Boring TR-44, 2 feet of silt (A-4b) was encountered overlying 2.5 feet of sandy silt (A-4a). Beneath the sandy silt in Boring TR-44 and at the surface of Boring TR-43, silt and clay (A-6a) was encountered to depths of 2.5 feet and 5.5 feet, respectively. Boring TR-43 encountered 6.1 feet of silty clay (A-6b) beneath the silt and clay (A-6a). Underlying the topsoil in Boring TR-45 and the residual soils in Borings TR-43 and TR-44, highly weathered to decomposed very soft sandstone was encountered ranging in thickness from 3 to 5 feet.

Bedrock was encountered between 5 and 15 feet below the ground surface, and generally consisted of a medium hard to hard sandstone that was slightly broken to intact. Recovery of the core samples ranged from 97 to 100%, and RQD values ranged from 73 to 100% with an average RQD of 87%.

Water seepage was not detected in any of the borings prior to coring operations. At the completion of drilling, water levels ranged from 2.0 to 6.7 feet. The final water levels include drilling water and likely are not representative of actual groundwater conditions. Groundwater levels may vary seasonably.

Conclusions and Recommendations

Based on the subsurface materials encountered in the borings, either spread footing or drilled shaft foundations are best suited for support of the proposed structure. Competent bedrock was encountered at a shallow depth at the pier and rear (south) abutment locations. Additional fill will be placed at the abutment locations, resulting in an estimated depth to bedrock of 35 feet below the proposed grade at the forward (north) abutment. Bedrock will be shallower at the rear (south) abutment, possibly only 10 to 15 feet with the new fill. If an alternative foundation type is required due to lateral or uplift loads, a pile-type foundation can be used. H-piles can be used if pre-bored sockets into bedrock are utilized.

Mr. Greg Parsons, P.E.
March 31, 2005
Page 3

If spread footings are used to support the abutments, it is anticipated that they will be bearing in new fill. However, the rear (south) abutment may be bearing in bedrock, depending on how much fill is placed. Spread footings bearing in embankment fill may be designed for an allowable bearing capacity of 3000 psf.

If spread footings are used to support the pier or the rear (south) abutment is bearing on bedrock, the footings should be embedded into the bedrock. Additionally, drilled shafts socketed into rock can also be used. The depth of the spread footing embedment or the sockets will need to be designed based upon actual loading conditions. The following table summarizes the site conditions and bearing capacity recommendations for foundations on rock.

Foundation Recommendations

Boring Number	Structural Element	Existing Ground Surface Elevation* (Feet)	Top of Competent Rock Elevation* (Feet)	Allowable Bearing Capacity
TR-43	Forward (North) Abutment	570	555 *	15 TSF
TR-44	Pier	555	544 *	15 TSF
TR-45	Rear (South) Abutment	585	580 #	15 TSF

*Existing ground surface elevation was estimated from the established topographic mapping.

Grain size analyses of the overburden in Boring TR-44 were performed for scour analysis since the proposed structure location is located along a stream. The following table presents the D_{50} and D_{85} for each respective soil type encountered in the boring. In addition, grain size data sheets are attached to this report.



ENGINEERS • ARCHITECTS • SCIENTISTS
PLANNERS • SURVEYORS

Mr. Greg Parsons, P.E.

March 31, 2005

Page 4

Data for Scour Analysis

Boring Number	Existing Ground Surface Elevation* (Feet)	Sample Depth (Feet)	ODOT Classification	D ₅₀ (mm)	D ₈₅ (mm)
TR-44	555.0	1.0-2.5	A-4b	0.0145	0.0526
TR-44	555.0	3.5-5.0	A-4a	0.0576	7.75
TR-44	555.0	6.0-7.5	A-6a	0.0103	0.0478
TR-44	555.0	8.5-9.3	Weathered Rock	0.0168	0.0519

*Existing ground surface elevation was estimated from the established topographic mapping.

Closing

If you have any questions, please contact our office for clarification.

Sincerely,

DLZ OHIO, INC.

Edward R. Hood, P.E.
Geotechnical Engineer

Dorothy A. Adams, P.E.
Senior Geotechnical Engineer

Attachments: General Information – Drilling Procedures and Logs of Borings
Legend – Boring Log Terminology
Site Plan
Boring Logs TR-43, TR-44, TR-45
Grain Size Analysis

cc: File

M:\proj\0121\3070.03\Structure Memos\SR 140 lt05-30-05.doc

GENERAL INFORMATION DRILLING PROCEDURES AND LOGS OF BORINGS

Drilling and sampling were conducted in accordance with procedures generally recognized and accepted as standardized methods of investigation of subsurface conditions concerning geotechnical engineering considerations. Borings were drilled with either a truck-mounted or ATV-mounted drill rig.

Drive split-barrel sampling was performed in 1.5 foot increments at intervals not exceeding 5 feet. In the event the sampler encountered resistance to penetration of 6 inches or less after 50 blows of the drop hammer, the sampling increment was discontinued. Standard penetration data were recorded and one or more representative samples were preserved from each sampling increment.

In borings where rock was cored, NXM or NQ size diamond coring tools were used.

In the laboratory all samples were visually classified by a geotechnical engineer. Moisture contents of representative fine-grained soil samples were determined. A limited number of samples, considered representative of foundation materials present, were selected for performance of grain-size analyses and plasticity characteristics tests. The results of these tests are shown on the boring logs.

The boring logs included in the Appendix have been prepared on the basis of the field record of drilling and sampling, and the results of the laboratory examination and testing of samples. Stratification lines on the boring logs indicating changes in soil stratigraphy represent depths of changes approximated by the driller, by sampling effort and recovery, and by laboratory test results. Actual depths to changes may differ somewhat from the estimated depths, or transitions may occur gradually and not be sharply defined. The boring logs presented in this report therefore contain both factual and interpretative information and are not an exact copy of the field log.

Although it is considered that the borings have disclosed information generally representative of site conditions, it should be expected that between borings conditions may occur which are not precisely represented by any one of the borings. Soil deposition processes and natural geologic forces are such that soil and rock types and conditions may change in short vertical intervals and horizontal distances.

Soil/rock samples will be stored at our laboratory for a period of six months. After this period of time, they will be discarded, unless notified to the contrary by the client.

LEGEND – BORING LOG TERMINOLOGY

Explanation of each column, progressing from left to right

1. Depth (in feet) – refers to distance below the ground surface.
2. Elevation (in feet) – is referenced to mean sea level, unless otherwise noted.
3. Standard Penetration (N) – the number of blows required to drive a 2-inch O.D., 1-3/8 inch I.D., split-barrel sampler, using a 140-pound hammer with a 30-inch free fall. The blows are recorded in 6-inch drive increments. Standard penetration resistance is determined from the total number of blows required for one foot of penetration by summing the second and third 6-inch increments of an 18-inch drive.

50/n – indicates number of blows (50) to drive a split-barrel sampler a certain number of inches (n) other than the normal 6-inch increment.
4. The length of the sampler drive is indicated graphically by horizontal lines across the "Standard Penetration" and "Recovery" columns.
5. Sample recovery from each drive is indicated numerically in the column headed "Recovery".
6. The drive sample location is designated by the heavy vertical bar in the "Sample No., Drive" column.
7. The length of hydraulically pressed "Undisturbed" samples is indicated graphically by horizontal lines across the "Press" column.
8. Sample numbers are designated consecutively, increasing in depth.
9. Soil Description
 - a. The following terms are used to describe the relative compactness and consistency of soils:

Granular Soils – Compactness

<u>Term</u>	<u>Blows/Foot Standard Penetration</u>
Very Loose	0 – 4
Loose	4 – 10
Medium Dense	10 – 30
Dense	30 – 50
Very Dense	over 50

Cohesive Soils – Consistency

<u>Term</u>	<u>Unconfined Compression tons/sq.ft.</u>	<u>Blows/Foot Standard Penetration</u>	<u>Hand Manipulation</u>
Very Soft	less than 0.25	below 2	Easily penetrated by fist
Soft	0.25 – 0.50	2 – 4	Easily penetrated by thumb
Medium Stiff	0.50 – 1.0	4 – 8	Penetrated by thumb with moderate pressure
Stiff	1.0 – 2.0	8 – 15	Readily indented by thumb but not penetrated
Very Stiff	2.0 – 4.0	15 – 30	Readily indented by thumb nail
Hard	over 4.0	over 30	Indented with difficulty by thumb nail

- b. Color – If a soil is a uniform color throughout, the term is single, modified by such adjective as light and dark. If the predominant color is shaded by a secondary color, the secondary color precedes the primary color. If two major and distinct colors are swirled throughout the soil, the colors are modified by the term "mottled".
- c. Texture is based on the Ohio Department of Transportation Classification System. Soil particle size definitions are as follows:

<u>Description</u>	<u>Size</u>	<u>Description</u>	<u>Size</u>
Boulders	Larger than 8"	Sand – Coarse	2.0 mm to 0.42 mm
Cobbles	8" to 3"	– Fine	0.42 mm to 0.074 mm
Gravel – Coarse	3" to 3/4"	Silt	0.074 mm to 0.005 mm
– Fine	3/4" to 2.0 mm	Clay	smaller than 0.005 mm

d. The main soil component is listed first. The minor components are listed in order of decreasing percentage of particle size.

e. Modifiers to main soil descriptions are indicated as a percentage by weight of particle sizes.

trace	0 to 10%
little	10 to 20%
some	20 to 35%
"and"	35 to 50%

f. Moisture content of **cohesionless soils** (sands and gravels) is described as follows:

<u>Term</u>	<u>Relative Moisture or Appearance</u>
Dry	No moisture present
Damp	Internal moisture, but none to little surface moisture
Moist	Free water on surface
Wet	Voids filled with free water

g. The moisture content of **cohesive soils** (silts and clays) is expressed relative to plastic properties.

<u>Term</u>	<u>Relative Moisture or Appearance</u>
Dry	Powdery
Damp	Moisture content slightly below plastic limit
Moist	Moisture content above plastic limit but below liquid limit
Wet	Moisture content above liquid limit

10. Rock Hardness and Rock Quality Designation

a. The following terms are used to describe the relative hardness of the **bedrock**.

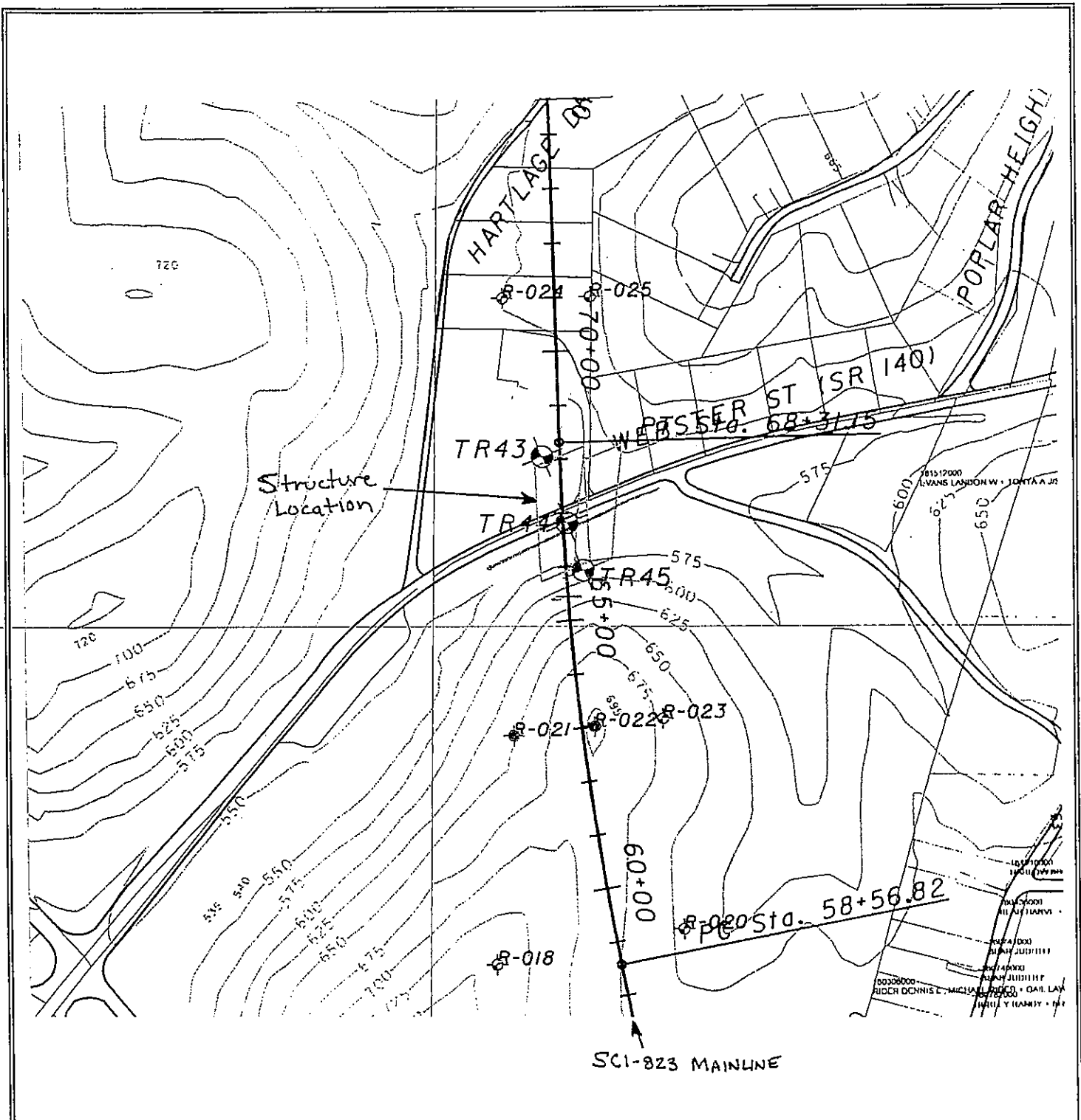
<u>Term</u>	<u>Description</u>
Very Soft	Permits denting by moderate pressure of the fingers. Resembles hard soil but has rock structure. (Crushes under pressure of fingers and/or thumb)
Soft	Resists denting by fingers, but can be abraded and pierced to shallow depth by a pencil point. (Crushes under pressure of pressed hammer)
Medium Hard	Resists pencil point, but can be scratched with a knife blade. (Breaks easily under single hammer blow, but with crumbly edges.)
Hard	Can be deformed or broken by light to moderate hammer blows. (Breaks under one or two strong hammer blow, but with resistant sharp edges.)
Very Hard	Can be broken only by heavy and in some rocks repeated hammer blows.

b. Rock Quality Designation, RQD – This value is expressed in percent and is an indirect measure of rock soundness. It is obtained by summing the total length of all core pieces which are at least four inches long, and then dividing this sum by the total length of the core run.

11. Gradation – when tests are performed, the percentage of each particle size is listed in the appropriate column (defined in Item 9c).

12. When a test is performed to determine the natural moisture content, liquid limit moisture content, or plastic limit moisture content, the moisture content is indicated graphically.

13. The standard penetration (N) value in blows per foot is indicated graphically.



Source: Topographic Mapping provided by TranSystems Corporation, Dated 2004

<p>NORTH</p> 	 <p>DLZ ENGINEERS * ARCHITECTS * SCIENTISTS</p>	<p>SITE PLAN Webster Street - SR 140 SCI-823 over SR 140 SCI-823-0.00</p> <p style="text-align: right;">FIGURE 1.</p>
--	---	--

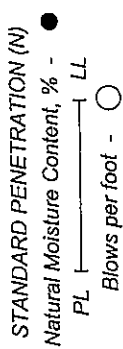
Project: SCI-823-0.00

Location: SCI-823-0.00 over Webster St. (Forward Abutment) Date Drilled: 02/03/05

Client: TranSystems, Inc.

LOG OF: Boring TR-43

Depth (ft)	Elev. (ft)	Blows per 6"	Recovery (in)	Sample No.		Hand Penetro-meter (tsf)	WATER OBSERVATIONS: Water seepage at: None Water level at completion: 2.0' (includes drill water)	DESCRIPTION	GRADATION											
				Drive	Press / Core				% Aggregate	% C. Sand	% M. Sand	% F. Sand	% Silt	% Clay						
0	570.0																			
5	564.5																			
10																				
11.6	558.4																			
15.0	555.0																			
20																				
21.0	549.0																			
25																				
30																				



Project: SCI-823-0.00

Date Drilled: 02/02/05

Client: TranSystems, Inc.

Location: SCI-823.0.00 over Webster St. (Pier)

Depth (ft)	Elev. (ft)	Blows per 6"	Recovery (in)	Sample No.		Hand Penetro-meter (tsf)	WATER OBSERVATIONS:	DESCRIPTION	GRADATION					STANDARD PENETRATION (N) Natural Moisture Content, % - PL ——— LL Blows per foot — ○ — 40		
				Dive	Press / Core				% Aggregate	% C. Sand	% M. Sand	% F. Sand	% Silt		% Clay	
0	555.0						Water seepage at: None Water level at completion: 5.0' (includes drill water)	Asphalt Concrete Pavement - 12"	1	2	-	6	62	29		
1.0	554.0	9 8	16	1		4.0		Hard brown and gray SILT (A-4b), some clay, trace fine to coarse sand; damp.								
3.0	552.0			2				Loose brown SANDY SILT (A-4a), some gravel, little clay; damp.	22	12	-	12	44	10		
5.0	549.5	3 2	13	3				Very stiff brown and gray SILT AND CLAY (A-6a), trace fine sand; moist.	0	3	-	6	61	30		
8.0	547.0	3 3	14	4		2.25		Soft to medium hard gray and brown SANDSTONE; highly weathered to decomposed.	0	1	-	6	70	23		
10		26	8					Medium hard gray SANDSTONE; very fine grained, highly weathered, argillaceous, micaceous, thinly bedded, highly fractured, with typical low angle rust stained fractures.								
11.0	544.0	50/3														
15		Core 108"	Rec 108"	RQD R-1 73%				@ 17.7'-18.0', broken zone, clay filled. @ 19.0'-20.0', high angle fractures.								
20.0	535.0							Medium hard to hard gray SANDSTONE; very fine grained, slightly weathered, argillaceous, micaceous, thinly bedded, slightly fractured.								
25		Core 120"	Rec 116"	RQD R-2 92%												
30.0	525.0							Bottom of Boring - 30.0'								

