

SCI-823-0.00

PID No. 77366

US 52 RAMP B OVER US 52 AND OHIO RIVER RD

PRELIMINARY DESIGN REPORT SUBMITTAL

Prepared for:

OHIO DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION

DISTRICT 9

650 EASTERN AVE.

CHILLICOTHE, OHIO 45601

JANUARY 14, 2008

Prepared by:

STRUCTURAL ENGINEERING

FEB 2 9 2008

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TranSystems

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January 14, 2008

Mr. Jawdat Siddiqi, PE Office of Structural Engineering Ohio Department of Transportation 1980 W. Broad Street Columbus, Ohio 43223

SUBJECT:

Preliminary Design Report Submittal

US 52 Ramp B over U.S. 52 and Ohio River Road (CR 503)

SCI-823-0.00 Portsmouth Bypass

PID#77366

Dear Mr. Siddiqi:

Submitted for review and comment is the Preliminary Design Report for US 52 Ramp B over US 52 and Ohio River Road (CR 503). Included are The TS&L drawings and the Final Geotechnical Report by DLZ, Ohio, dated June 19, 2007. Please find below our disposition to the April 17, 2007 comments by Jeff Crace, PE regarding the STS submittal.

1) We agree that Alternate 4 should be the recommended structure type. The superstructure is comprised of a five span steel plate girder (A709, grade 50W) made composite with the reinforced concrete deck. The substructure consists of stub abutments supported on piles with mechanically stabilized embankment and piers (integral straddle bents and expansion) supported on drilled shafts.

This Alternative has been carried forward to the attached submittal.

2) Prior to the initiation of detail design a single drilled shaft to support each column for the integral piers should be investigated.

The use of a single drilled shaft has been investigated by DLZ in their report dated June 19, 2007. In addition to the single drilled shaft, spread footings and short vertical piles were also recommended as feasible foundation types. The cost for each of the feasible foundation types were calculated and compared. As a result of this comparison, the pile foundation was found to be the most economical.

3) It may be possible to locate the pier column nearest to the outside shoulder closer to the shoulder thereby reducing the required span of the integral pier cap. This can be accomplished a couple of different ways 1) utilizing a drilled shaft and casing, 2) the traffic can be temporarily shifted away from the pier that is being worked on and once completed the traffic can be shifted to the other side of the roadway.
It has been possible to locate the pier columns at the outside shoulders closer to the edge of shoulder. To do this concrete barrier has been extended or added to protect the pier columns. The preliminary maintenance of traffic plans included in this submittal indicate that the construction along US 52 will be phased between work in the median and work on the outside shoulders.
Please don't hesitate to call me or Dr. Michael Lenett (513 621 1981) if there are any questions.
Sincerely,
Michael D. Weeks, P.E., P.S.
 Michael D. Weeks, P.E., P.S. Project Manager
Cc. T. Barnitz, P.E.

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APPE • • • •	NDIX A Site Plan (Sheets 1 & 2 of 19) Typical Pier Details (Sheets 3 & 4 of 19) Framing Plan (Sheet 5 of 19) Wall 3 Details (Sheets 6-13 of 19) Wall 4 Details (Sheets 14-19 of 19)	19 Sheets
APPE	NDIX B Cost Estimate	4 Sheets



PRELIMINARY BRIDGE DESIGN NARRATIVE

1. Introduction

TranSystems is providing engineering services to the Ohio Department of Transportation for the design of new overpass structures for the proposed S.R. 823 ramps at the U.S. 52 interchange over Ohio River Road. This preliminary design report will address the overpass structure on Ramp B, which carries southbound traffic from S.R. 823 to eastbound U.S. 52. As requested by the Scope of Services, a Preliminary Design Report is to be submitted as part of Step 8 of the Major PDP process. The purpose of this report is to summarize the structure type selected for final design. A revised Type Study was submitted on November 20, 2006 to incorporate the updated roadway geometry. Following the submittal of the Type Study ODOT comments were received December 22, 2006. The comments requested that new span arrangements be investigated using straddle bent type piers. Addendums were prepared to the 11/20/06 Type Study to address two new span arrangements that use straddle bent type piers. Comments to the addendum were received April 17, 2007 and are incorporated into this submittal.

2. Design Criteria

The proposed structure will be designed according to the current version of the Ohio Department of Transportation Bridge Design Manual (BDM) and the 2002 AASHTO Standard Specifications for Highway Bridges, 17th Edition. Horizontal and vertical clearances are based on the Ohio Department of Transportation Location and Design (L&D) Manual, Volume One – Roadway Design.

3. Subsurface Conditions and Foundation Recommendation

DLZ Ohio, Inc. performed the subsurface exploration for the proposed Ramp B and prepared bridge foundation recommendations in their report dated June 19, 2007.

In summary, five test borings (TR-62, TR-64, TR-66, TR-70A, TR-71A, TR-73A, B-48 through B-53) were drilled and all of them encountered bedrock at depths between 3.5 and 17 feet. Overburden consisted of natural granular and cohesive materials. The native overburden soils varied from occasional medium dense gravel with sand (A-1b) to stiff to very stiff silt and clay (A-6a).

DLZ recommends the following three possible solutions for supporting the rear abutment:

- 1) pipe piles placed in prebored holes 12 inches larger than the diameter of the pile and a minimum of 5' 2) H-Piles driven to refusal on bedrock. w/6(00)
- 3) drilled shafts socketed a minimum of 5' into competent bedrock.

DLZ recommends the following four possible solutions for supporting Piers 1 through 3:

- 1) pipe piles placed in prebored holes 12 inches larger than the diameter of the pile and a minimum of 5' deep into bedrock.
- H-Piles driven to refusal on bedrock.
- 3) drilled shafts socketed a minimum of 5' into competent bedrock.
- 4) Spread footings bearing on bedrock.

DLZ recommends the two possible foundation types at Pier 4:

- 1) drilled shafts socketed a minimum of 5' into competent bedrock.
- Spread footings bearing on bedrock.



DLZ recommends the two possible foundation types at the forward abutment:

1) drilled shafts socketed a minimum of 5' into competent bedrock.

2) pipe piles placed in prebored holes 12 inches larger than the diameter of the pile and a minimum of 5' deep into bedrock.

MSE wall evaluations were also performed by DLZ Ohio, Inc. and are presented in their 6/19/07 report. The MSE walls were evaluated with respect to bearing capacity, sliding, overturning, global stability and settlement. These wall evaluations reveal that MSE walls can be used at the rear and forward abutment locations. DLZ anticipates that the MSE wall at the forward abutment will bear on bedrock whereas the MSE wall at the rear abutment will bear on Item 203 Granular Material, Type C. Note that some portions of the forward MSE wall, on the right side, will bear upon Select Granular Backfill. DLZ recommends that a minimum of 5.0' of native soil below the leveling pad be removed and replaced with the compacted granular fill. The under cut is required to satisfy the undrained bearing capacity.

4. Roadway

The purpose of this project is to construct a new bypass state route — S.R. 823 — 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. As part of the US 52 and SR 823 interchange on the south terminus of the proposed bypass, Ramp B carries southbound traffic from S.R. 823 to eastbound U.S. 52. The proposed Ramp B bridge will consist of one 16'-0" travel lane with a 6'-0" left shoulder and a 8'-0" right shoulder with 1'-6" straight face deflector parapets (SBR-1-99). Thus the bridge deck width will be 33'-0" out to out.

Alignment & Profile - The proposed horizontal geometry is along a curved alignment across the entire length of the ramp structure. The curve alignment may be defined by the following parameters: PI = Station 42+39.68, Δ = 35°28′24″ (Rt.), D_c (degree of curve) = 1°36′00″, R (radius) = 3580.99′, L_s = 200.00′, Theta = 1°36′00″, LT= 133.34′, ST = 66.67′, Δ_c = 32°16′24″ (Rt.), L_c = 2017.08′, T_s = 1245.51′, and E_s = 179.20′. The proposed Ramp B structure is positioned within a horizontal curve, therefore the deck is superelevated. The superelevation rate and layout are based on Figure 202-7E of the ODOT Location and Design Manual, Volume One – Roadway Design (using a degree of curve of 1°36′00″ and design speed of 60 mph) and Figure 205 of the ODOT Bridge Design Manual, respectively. Using these design references results in a superelevation rate of 0.043 ft/ft (4.3%) across the ramp travel lane. The proposed ramp profile is located on the right edge of the traveled lane and is along a vertical curve beginning at 39+70 with PVI at Station 43+20.00, PVI Elevation = 598.98, g_1 = 3.19% and g_2 = -0.87%. Horizontal and vertical sight distances, in accordance with the design standards, have been provided for the proposed alternative.

Several roadways, properties and two Norfolk Southern tracks are closely aligned in the proposed U.S. 52-S.R. 823 interchange. The close proximity of these roadways and their differences in elevation at various locations warrant the use of MSE walls to satisfy both grading continuity and safe/proper embankment limits. MSE walls will be required not just along the roadway portions of Ramps A and B, but also at the abutments of the respective overpass structures.

Vertical and Horizontal Clearances - The vertical profile of the ramp is dictated by the depth required for the structure. Vertical clearance was considered critical at this structure location. Ohio River Road is classified as an Urban Minor Arterial roadway and US 52 is classified as an Urban Principal Arterial. According to the ODOT Location and Design Manual, Volume One — Roadway Design, Figure 302-1E, a preferred vertical clearance of 17'-0" (minimum of 16'-6") should be provided over Arterial roadways such



as the ones at this site. The profile has been adjusted since the Type Study submittal to lower elevations and thus reduce construction costs, yet still satisfy vertical clearance requirements. Note that slightly higher clearances are provided at the fracture critical pier caps in use over the roadway. This is similar to the additional clearance provided for a pedestrian bridge over a highway as stipulated in Section 209.10 of the BDM.

Horizontal clearances will use guardrail or concrete barrier due to the skew of the crossing and the impact on span lengths. The minimum horizontal clearances under the structures will be in accordance with Figure 302-1E and the other sections it references. A description of the horizontal clearances follows:

<u>US 52-</u> The design designation of US 52 is an Urban Principal Arterial road with a 2030 ADT of 39,400 as shown in the PAVR submittal and as given by ODOT Office of Technical Services letter of 6/2/05. The design speed of US 52 is 60mph. US 52 currently has uncurbed outside shoulder with drainage ditches. Using this roadway classification in Figure 301-3E gives a guardrail offset of 12'-0" and a concrete barrier offset at the edge of the treated shoulder of 10'-0". Improvements are not planned on US 52; therefore, the proposed guardrail offsets along US 52 will match the existing guardrail offset of 10'-0" to the outside right shoulder. This offset will be used for proposed guardrail or concrete barrier along with the barrier clearances in Figure 603-2E behind the face of the barrier. A clear zone width of 30'-0" has been determined from Figure 600-1E based upon the roadway design data and the existing grading along US 52.

The proposed structure also includes piers in the median of US 52, thus, reducing the width of the existing median shoulders. The existing median width is 16'-0" with a 42" median barrier. The proposed column width is 5'-0" and the width of the barrier on either side of the column is 1'-2" from standard drawing RM-4.4 Type B, leaving 4'-4" of median shoulder on the northbound and southbound lanes. From figure 303-1E and note (p) of the same figure the required median shoulder width for a divided arterial is 4'-0".

Ohio River Road (CR-503)- The design designation of Ohio River Road is an Urban Minor Arterial and the ADT is unknown but it is assumed to be greater than 4000. The design speed is obtained from Figure 104-2E of the ODOT Location and Design Manual, Volume One — Roadway Design, recommending a design speed of 40-50 mph. The posted speed on Ohio River Road is 45mph and therefore a 50mph design speed selected. Using this information in Figure 301-4E of the L&D manual, the offset to the concrete barrier is at the edge of treated width of 10'-0". The concrete barrier will be Type D per standard drawing RM-4.5.

Drainage Design – The profile on the structure is in a positive grade of 3.19% leading into a 700' vertical curve starting at station 39+70. The high point of the vertical curve is just beyond the forward abutment at station 45+20, thereby draining the pavement towards the structure. Pavement spread calculations indicate that the spread will be contained in the shoulder for the length of the bridge beginning from the end of the MSE wall and barrier at the forward abutment. However, it was noted that the spread filled most of the shoulder at the rear abutment and flowed over the bridge joint to a catch basin off the bridge. This condition was similar to that proposed on the SR 823 structure over the Little Scioto River and ODOT commented that they preferred to minimize the amount of water flowing over the expansion joints. Similar to that structure, scuppers are included on the proposed structure at station 40+50 and Pier 1. The scupper at Pier 1 will need to be piped to outlet beyond the outside shoulder of US 52. The framing plan has been laid out to provide for 1'-6' overhangs at the proposed scupper locations.



Utilities - No utilities will be placed on the bridge. However, lighting and ITS conduits will be provided if necessary. The proposed structure requires the relocation of a waterline and electric line that run parallel to Ohio River Road.

Maintenance of Traffic - While the new bridge is under construction, traffic will be maintained on US 52. The preliminary maintenance of traffic plans included in the corresponding roadway submittal detail two interchangeable phases of construction on US 52. Phase 1A will allow for construction on the left and right sides of US 52 (MSE walls and piers). Phase 1B will allow for construction of the piers in the median of US 52. Additional limited closures may be required to set the pier caps and beams.

5. Proposed Structure Configuration

Span configuration: The proposed structure is a five span structure similar to one investigated in response to the ODOT comments. Substructure units were positioned at the following stations: centerline bearing rear abutment at Station 35+45.00, centerline Pier 1 at Station 36+97.50, centerline Pier 2 at Station 38+50.00, centerline Pier 3 at Station 39+95.00, centerline Pier 4 at Station 41+37.00, and centerline bearing forward abutment at Station 42+78.50. The resulting span lengths, measured along the baseline construction of Ramp B, are consequently 152'-6", 152'-6", 145'-0", 142'-0", and 141'-6" for an overall bridge length of 733'-6" from centerline bearing rear abutment to centerline bearing forward abutment. The positions of all substructure units satisfy horizontal clearances for Type D concrete barrier or the 30'-0" clear zone (see L & D Manual Volume I, Figure 603-2E, Figure 600-1E as well as the accompanying site plan).

Substructure:

- I. <u>Abutments:</u> Due to the horizontal curvature and a bearing-to-bearing length of 733'-6" (> 400' total length), a conventional, or stub-type, abutment is used at both the rear and forward abutments. The details of the abutments will follow ODOT Standard Drawing A-1-69. The forward abutment is founded on 16" diameter pipe piles embedded in 28" diameter rock sockets that are 5' deep into bedrock. The CIP piles with prebored holes were selected due to the low overburden at the location of forward abutment (see DLZ's 6/19/07 report). The rear abutment will be founded on driven HP 14x73 piles, placed in pile sleeves to prevent conflict with MSE embankment construction. The abutments are located behind mechanically stabilized earth (MSE) walls and both the abutments and MSE walls are oriented at a 0°00'00" skew with respect to the reference line that runs from centerline bearing rear abutment to centerline bearing forward abutment.
- II. <u>Piers:</u> The two piers outside of the US 52 median (Piers 3 and 4) will be T-Type piers. The remaining two piers will be straddle bents comprised of a cap supported on columns positioned off of US 52. One column for both Pier 2 and Pier 3 will have to be positioned within the median of US 52 whereas the location of the other column must satisfy the minimum horizontal clearance with concrete Type D barrier. When both this horizontal clearance and the high skew angle at which the proposed Ramp B bridge crosses US 52 are considered simultaneously, the columns are positioned such that the pier cap must span approximately 49'-10" from centerline of column to centerline of column. To accommodate this length and the applied loads as well as provide a viable economic solution, an integral, built-up steel I-shaped pier cap will be used. Previous evaluations for the Type Study of S.R. 823 Ramp A (NB) over Ohio River Road revealed the structural and economic effectiveness of integral steel pier caps and because ODOT has also had past success with such caps, an integral built-up steel I-shaped pier cap is recommended for the proposed structure. Note that potential debris traps are likely to exist at the intersections of the girder and pier cap as well as stiffeners and a scupper and piping is proposed at Pier 1.



Consequently, in accordance with FHWA Technical Advisory, *Uncoated Weathering Steel in Structures*, Grade 50 steel is recommended for use as the integral I-shaped pier caps. Furthermore, using lightly colored contrasting painted steel will also make inspection of the pier caps easier. The girders should be painted a distance of 1 ½ times the depth of the girder to either side of the pier cap.

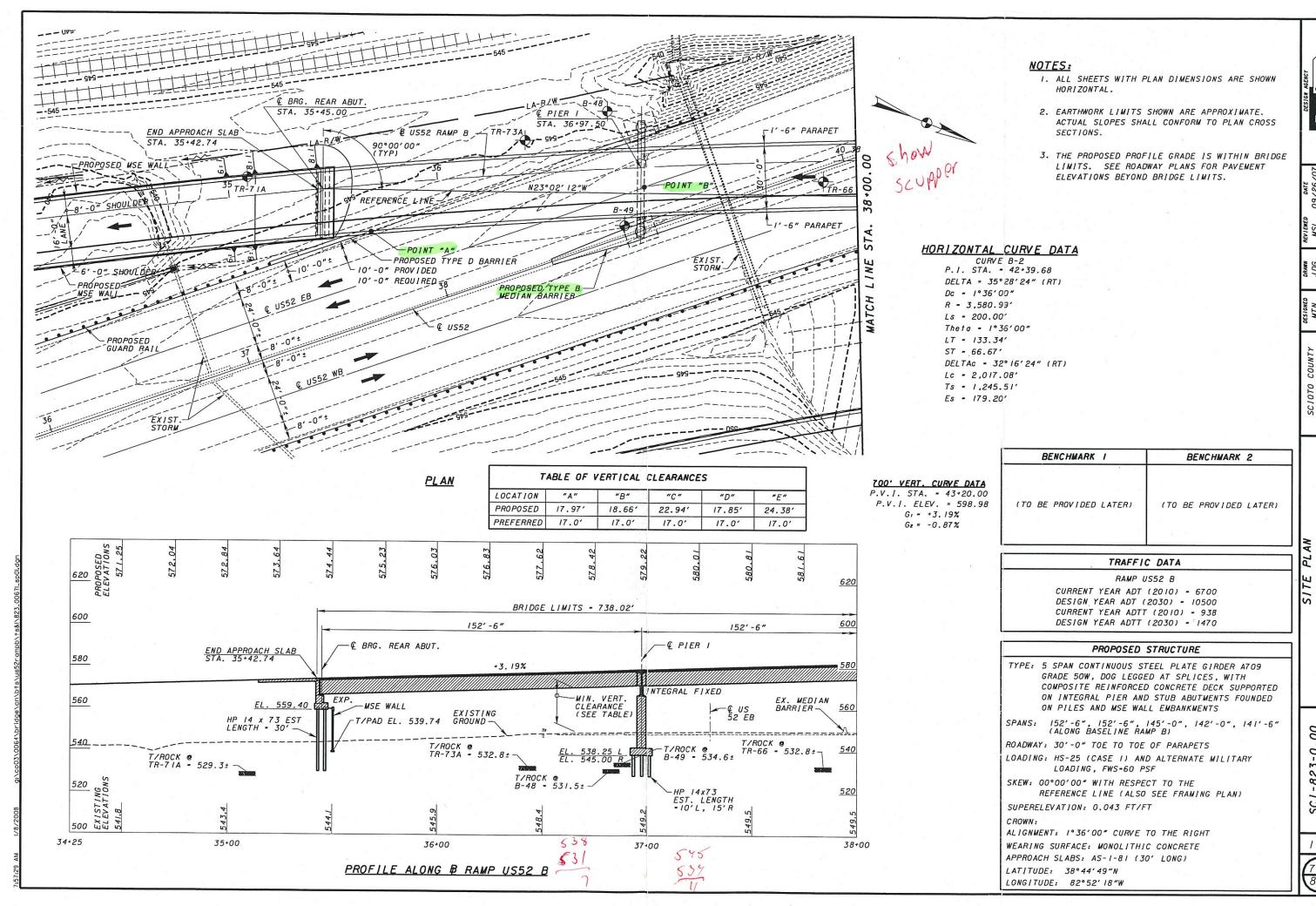
DLZ has provided recommendations for driven piles, spread footings and single drilled shafts at Piers 1-3. The recommendations at Pier 4 are similar, however, rock was encountered at a very shallow depth and therefore driven piles are not recommended. Preliminary estimates for each foundation type were calculated and the construction costs estimated. The cost analysis revealed that driven piles had the lowest construction cost at the Piers 1-3 and a spread footing bearing on rock was the most economical at the Pier 4. Similar analysis was also preformed at the adjacent US 52 Ramp A structure and driven piles were also recommended at that location.

Superstructure:

- Deck and Girders: In order to support an HS-25 (Case I) and Alternate Military Loading as well as a Future Wearing Surface loading of 60 psf, the superstructure for Alternative 3 consists of 4-welded steel plate girders, Grade 50W, with 80" deep webs. The plate girders are dog-legged at the splice points (and placed parallel to one another between splices) to accommodate the horizontal curvature of the bridge. As shown in the framing plan, the girders are erected with a center-to-center spacing of 9'-65/8"±. As mentioned previously in the Drainage Design section, the framing plan has been developed to provide for a 1'-6" overhang at the proposed scupper locations. The thickness of the deck supported by these girders is 83/4" (which includes a 1" monolithic wearing surface) and deck width is 30'-0" from toe-to-toe of parapet with an overall width of 33'-0".
- Bearings and Expansion Devices: Since Piers 1 and 2 are integral and thus treated as "fixed" 11. piers, a preliminary evaluation of expansion devices at the abutments uses an expansion length of 152'-6" at the rear abutment and an expansion length of 428'-6" at the forward abutment. With such lengths, Section 306.3.3 of the ODOT Bridge Design Manual and ODOT Standard Drawing EXJ-4-87 reveal that a 3" strip seal expansion joint can be used at the rear abutment whereas a modular expansion device is needed at the forward abutment. Note that this result is based on a preliminary evaluation of the bridge system and does not account for horizontal curvature effects. A preliminary bearing evaluation results in a recommendation of pot bearings. The large vertical reactions and thermal displacements/rotations at the abutments and piers (specifically at the "expansion" Piers 3, and 4) make it difficult to simultaneously satisfy the shear, compressive stress, rotation, and stability requirements of elastomeric bearing Methods A and B. When an elastomeric bearing does comply with these requirements, the resulting plan dimensions of the bearing are excessive and/or the thickness is greater than 5". Pot bearings provide a more direct and simple solution, one that can support large vertical reactions as well as the multi-directional displacements/rotations that will develop due to the horizontal curvature of these bridges.





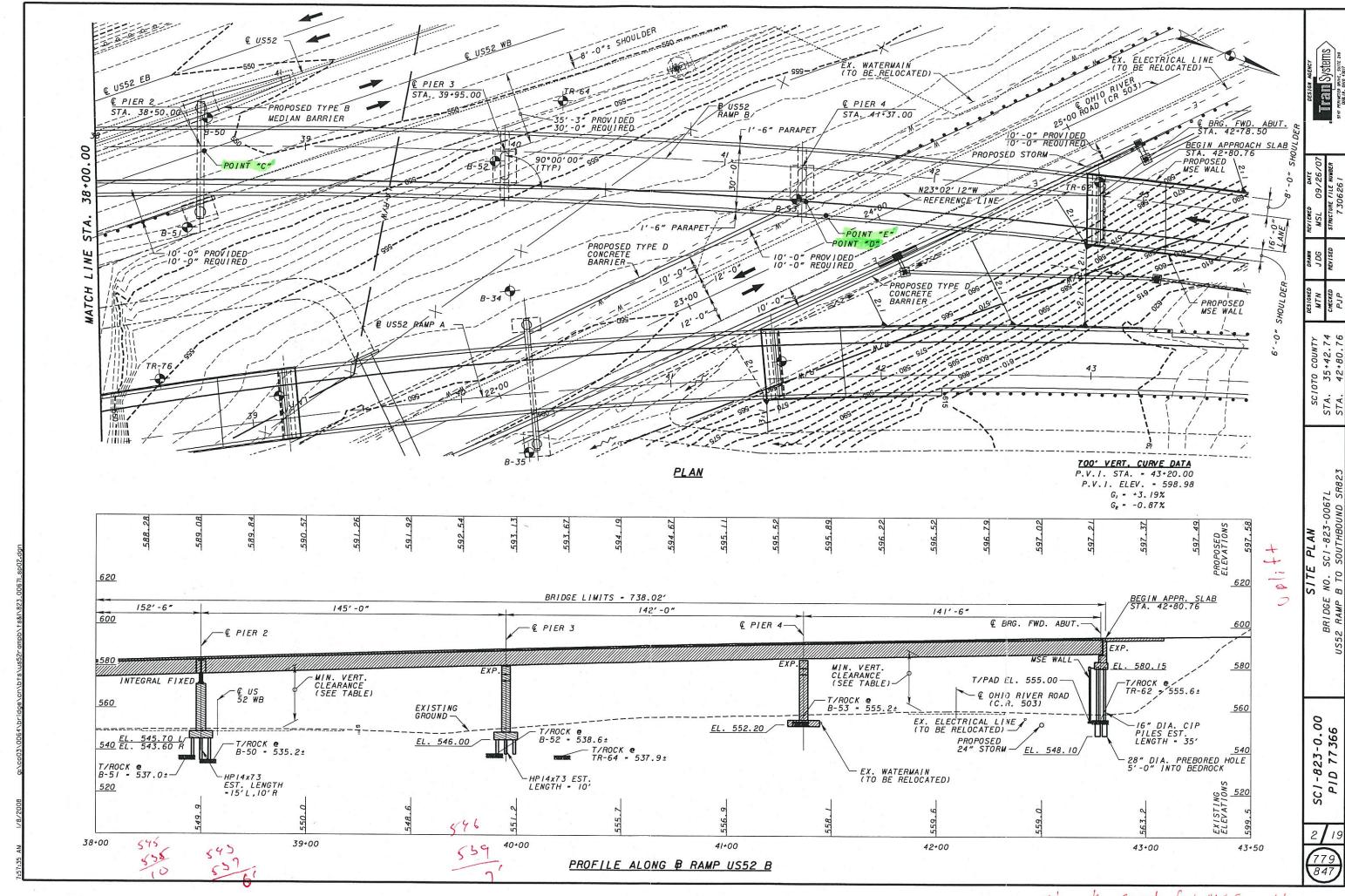


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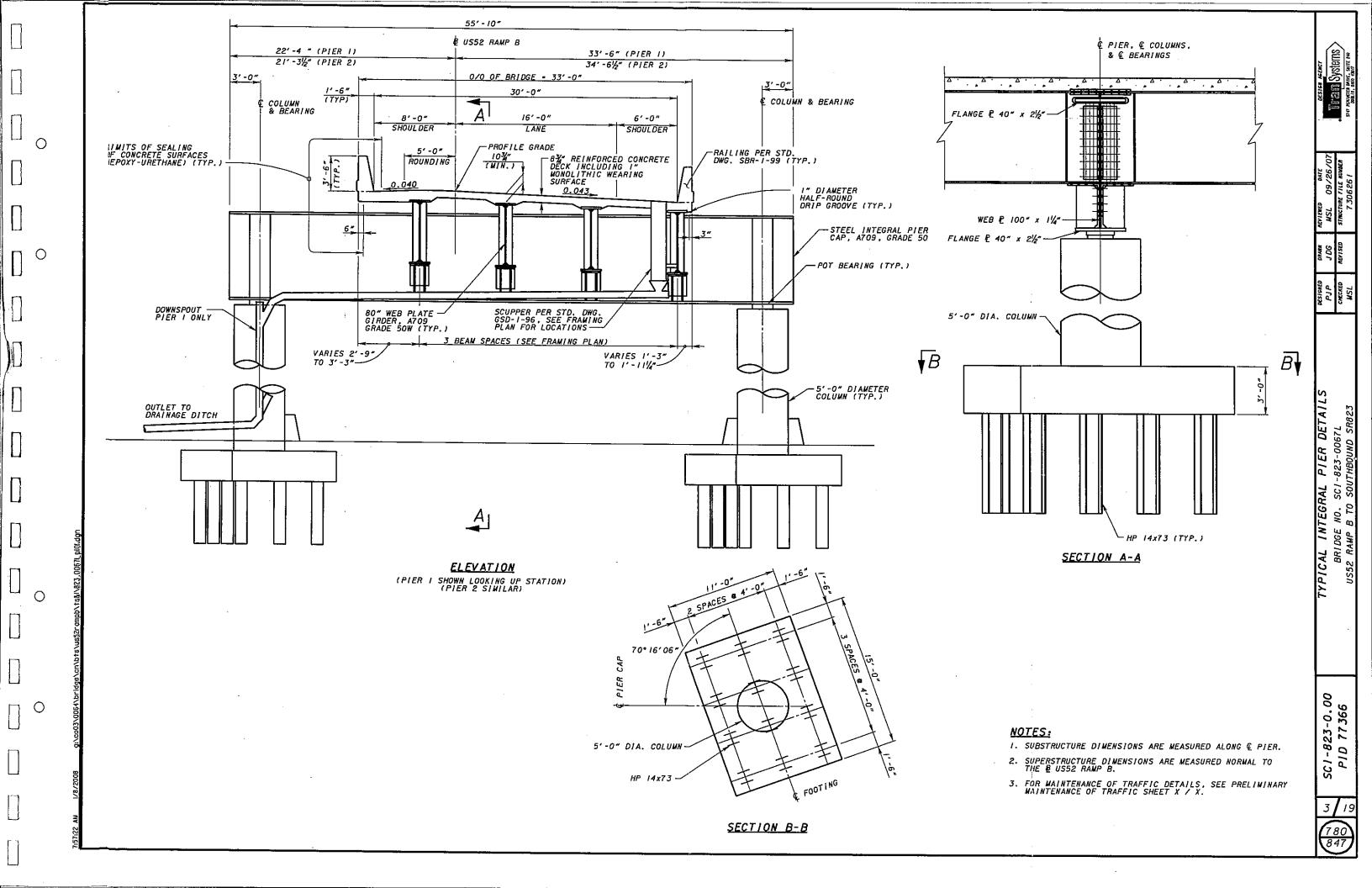
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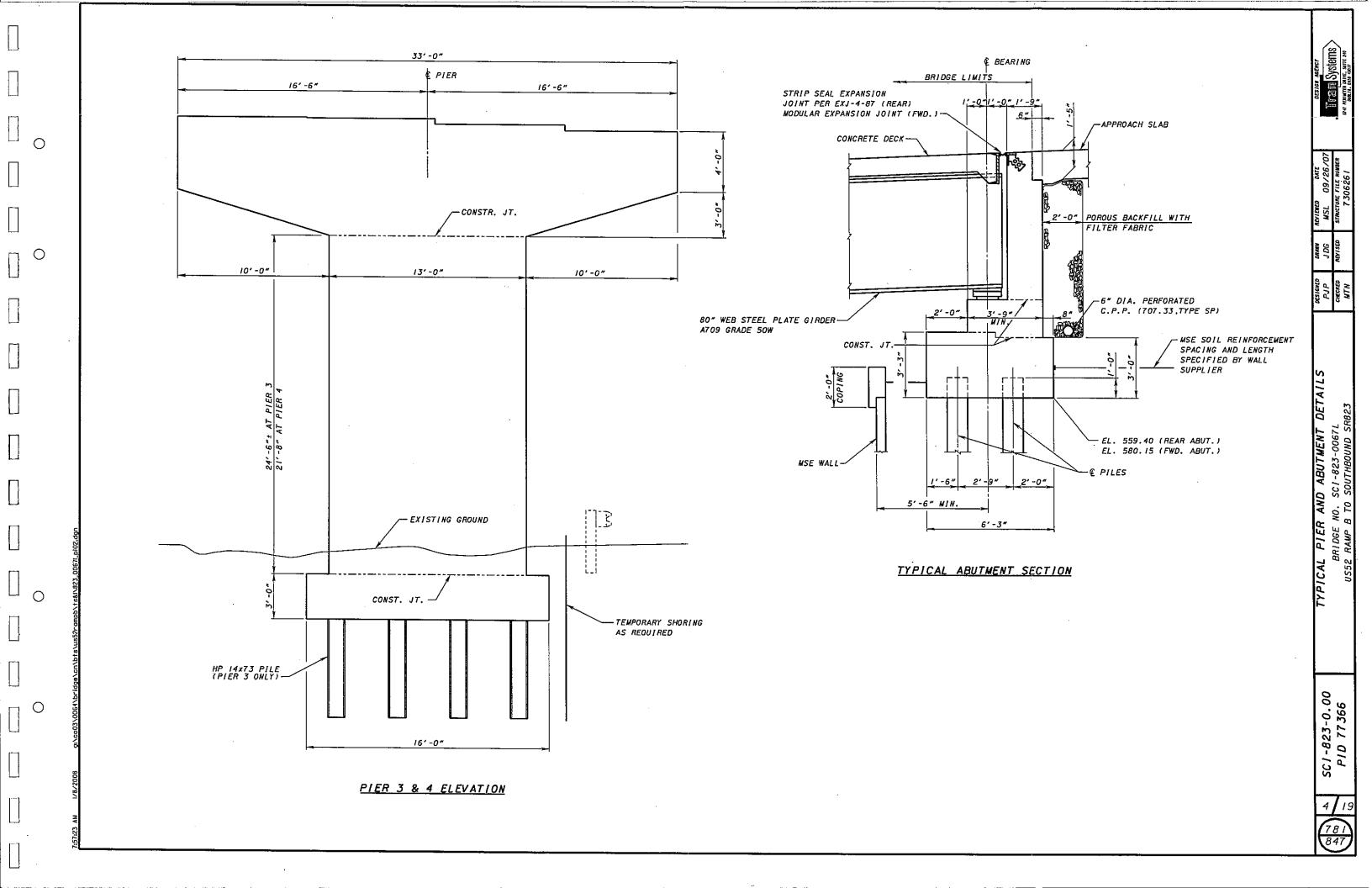
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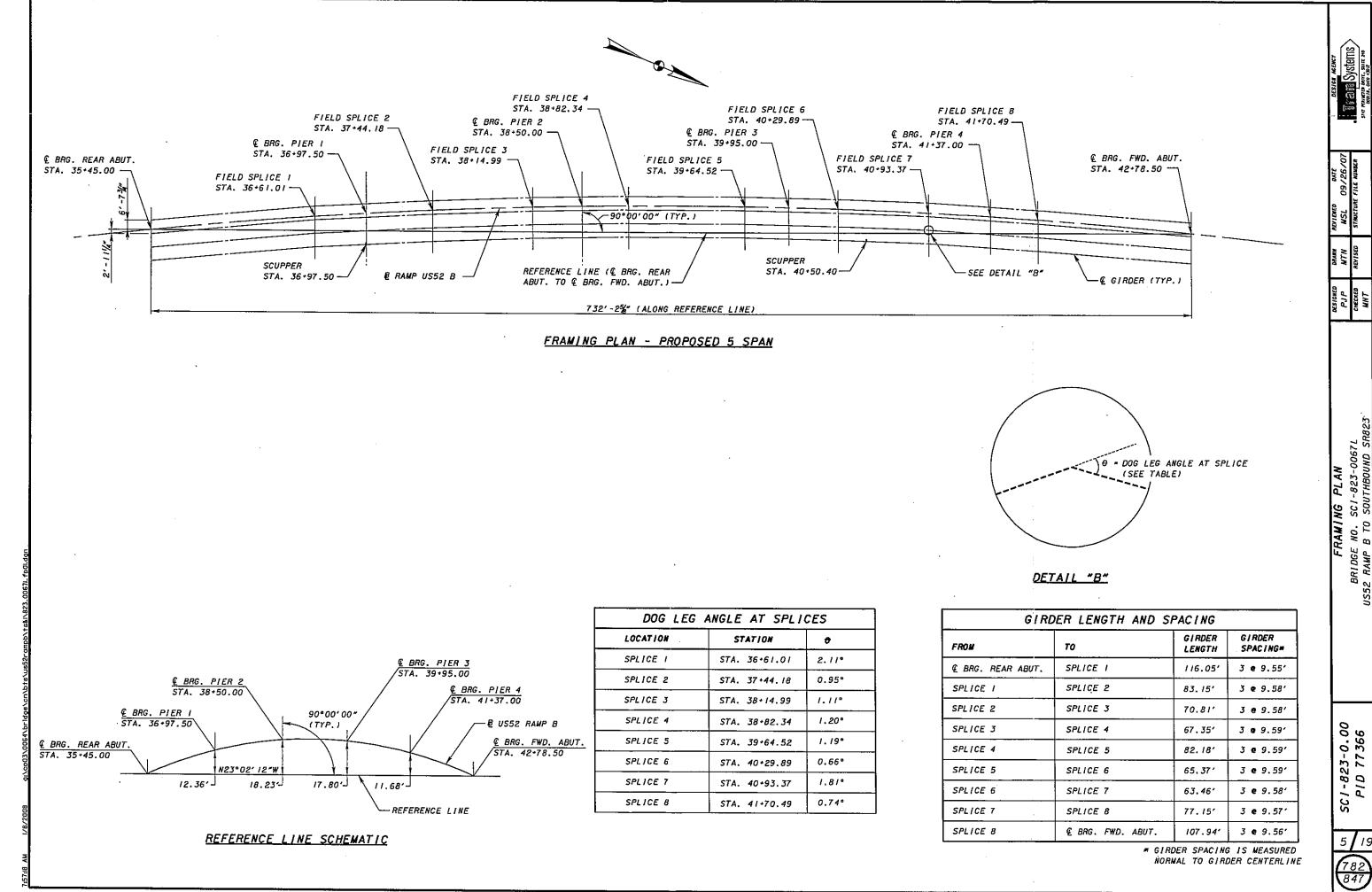
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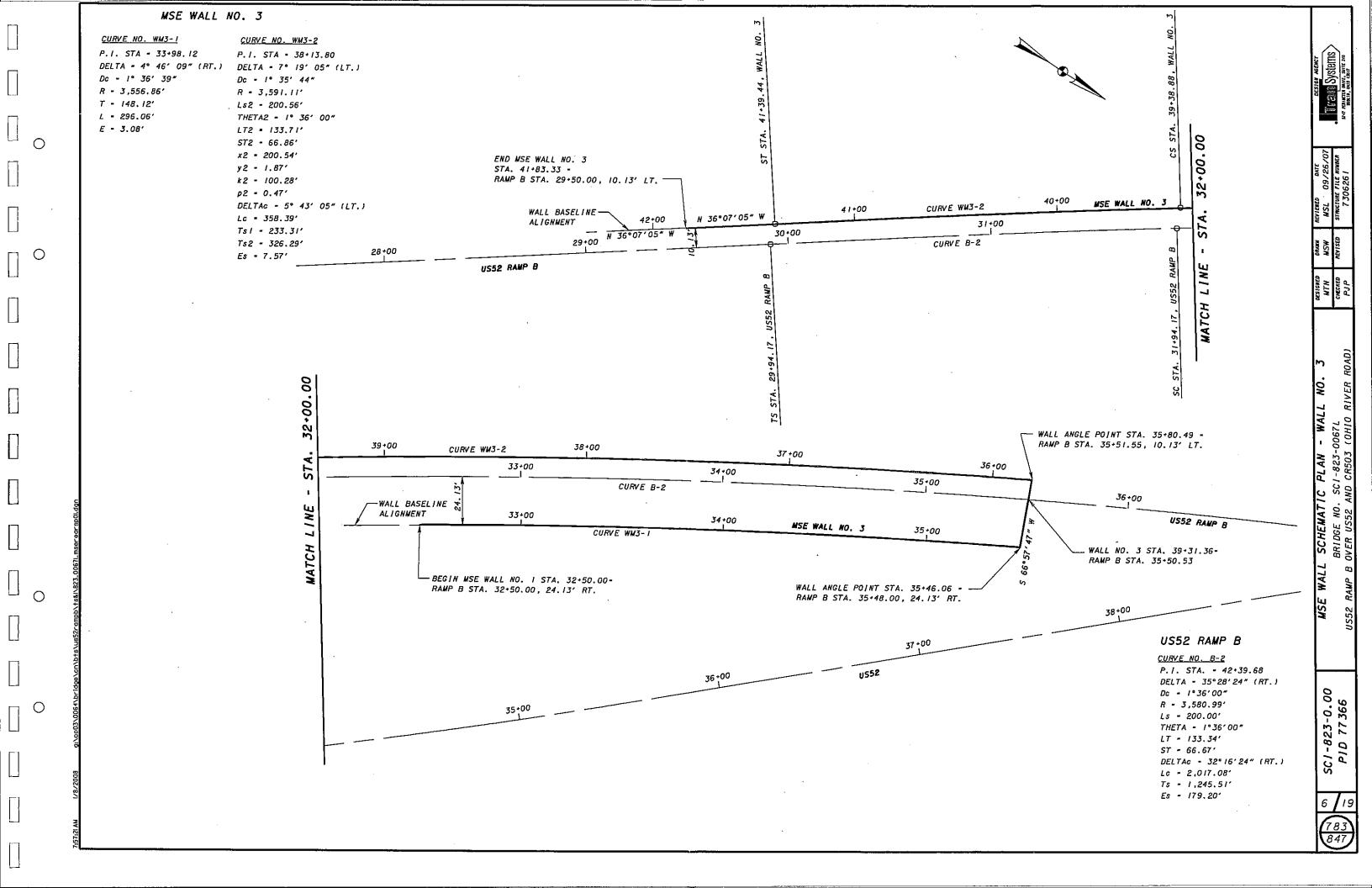
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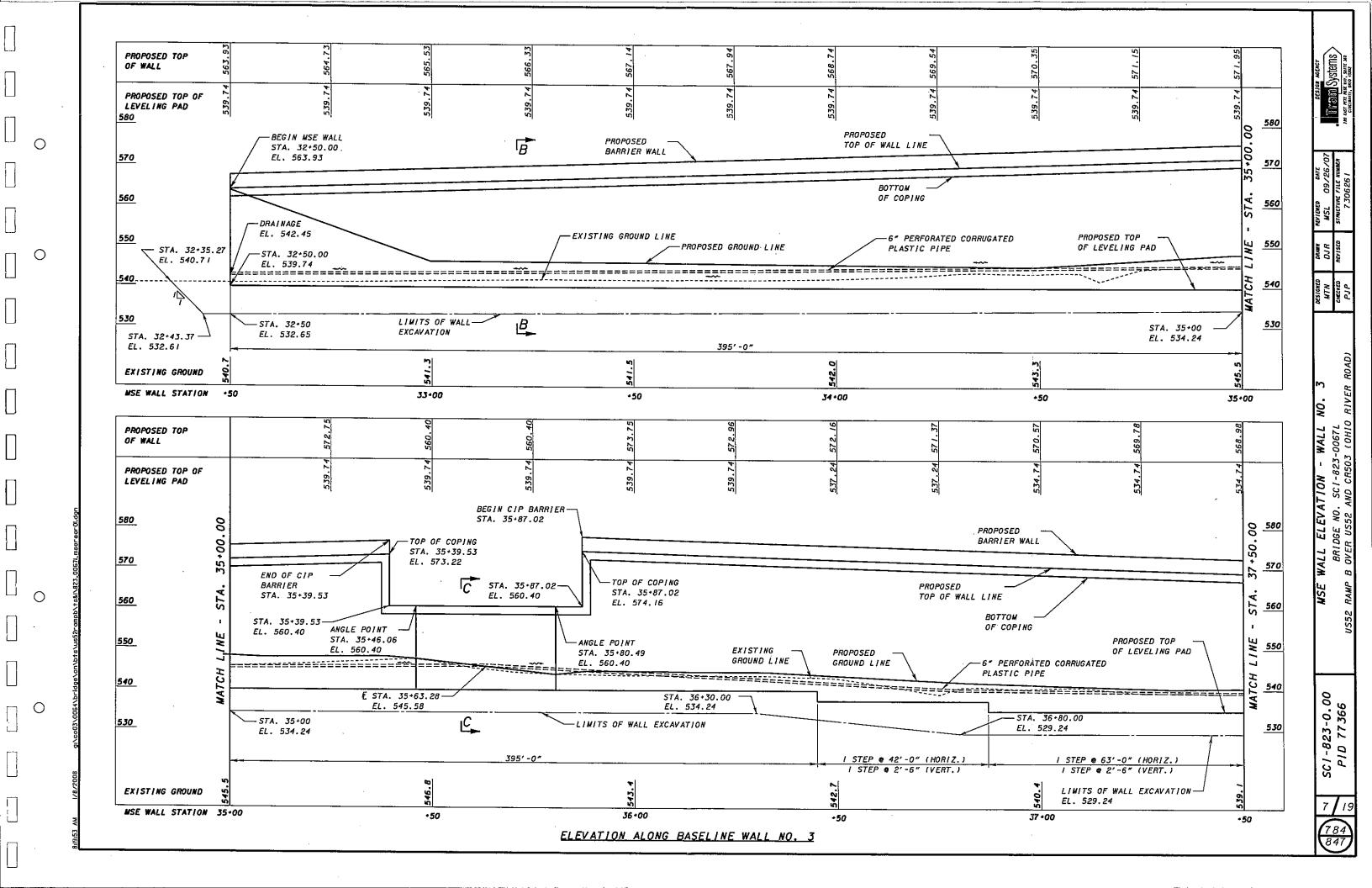


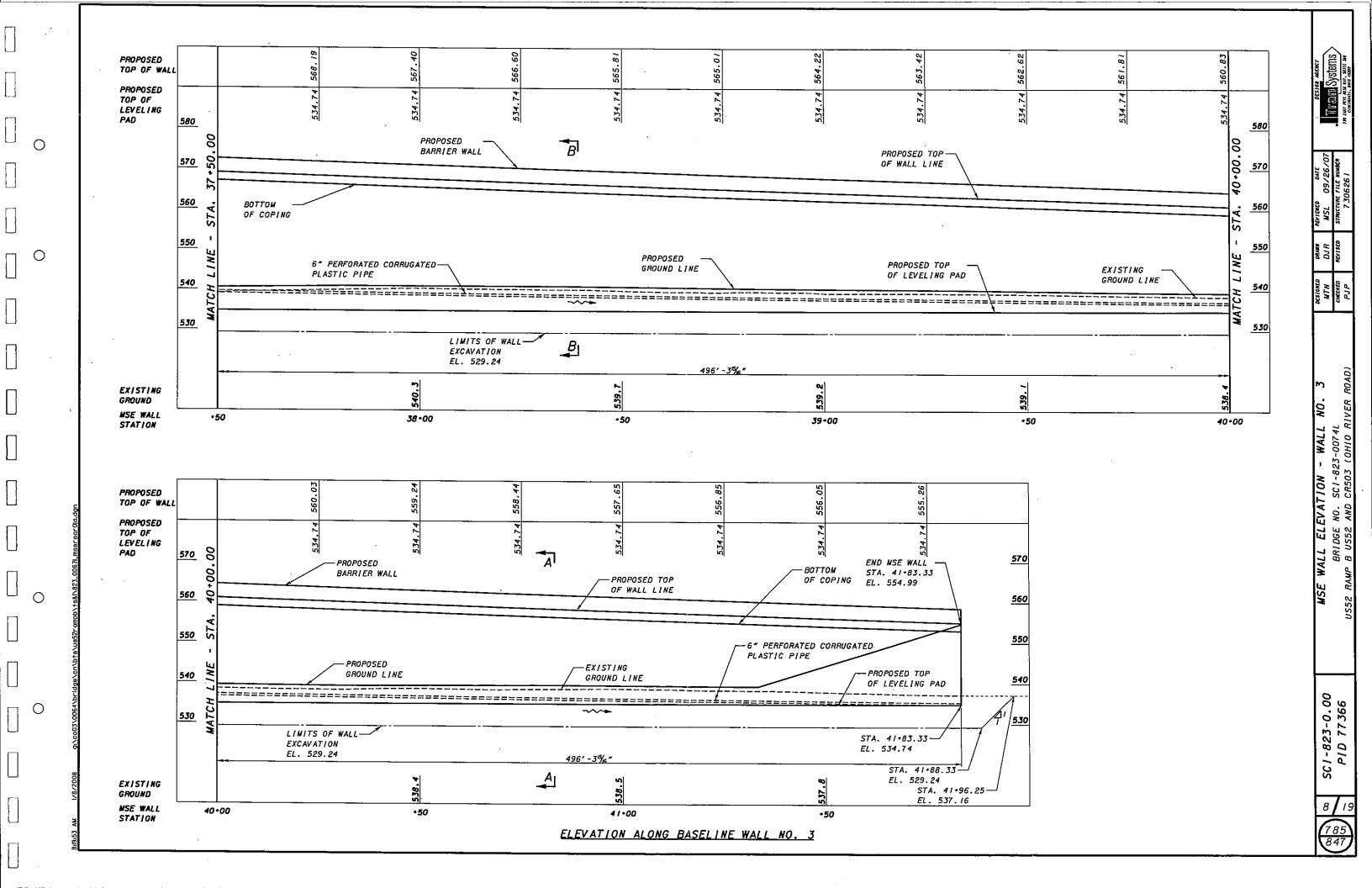


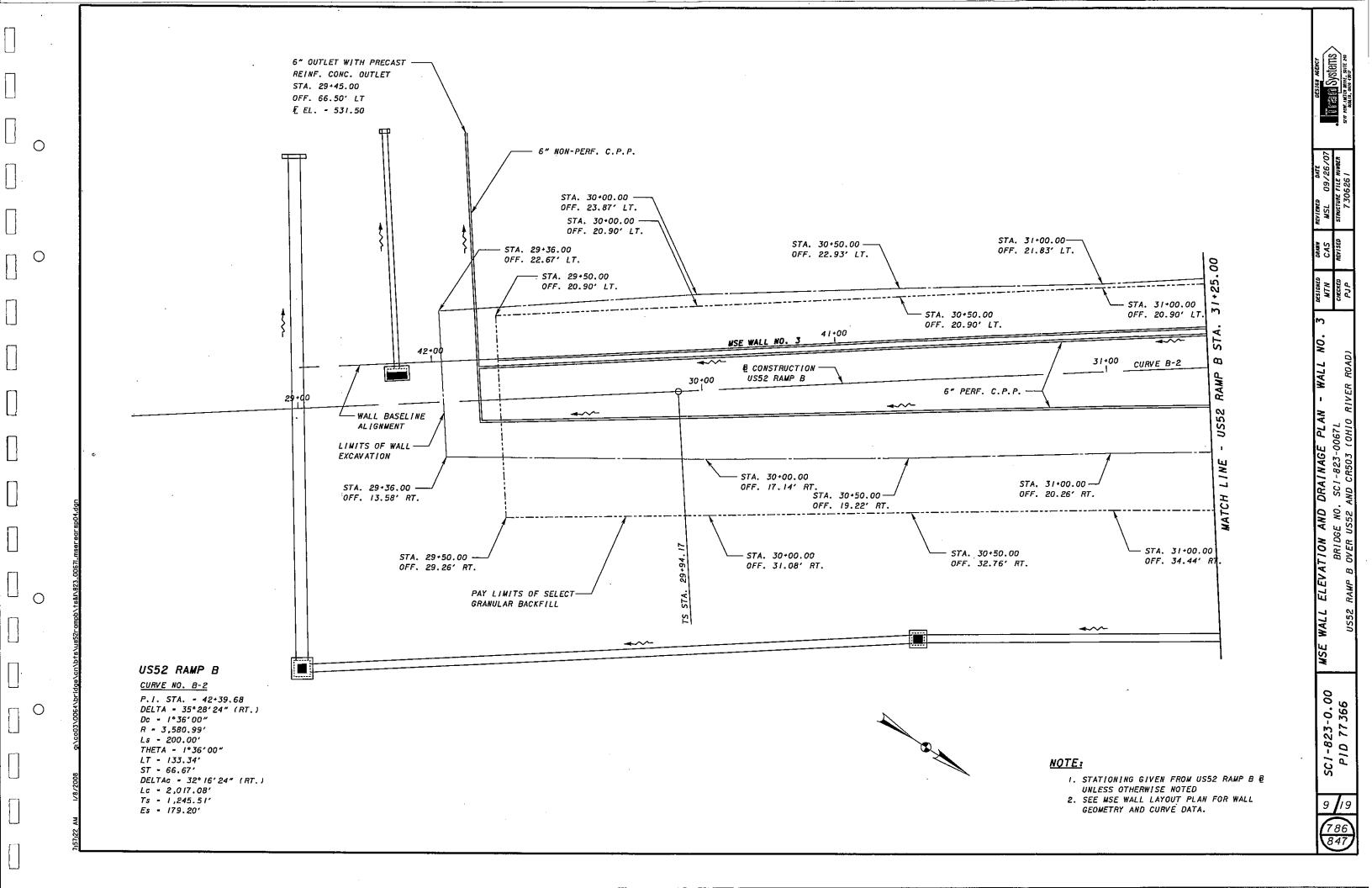


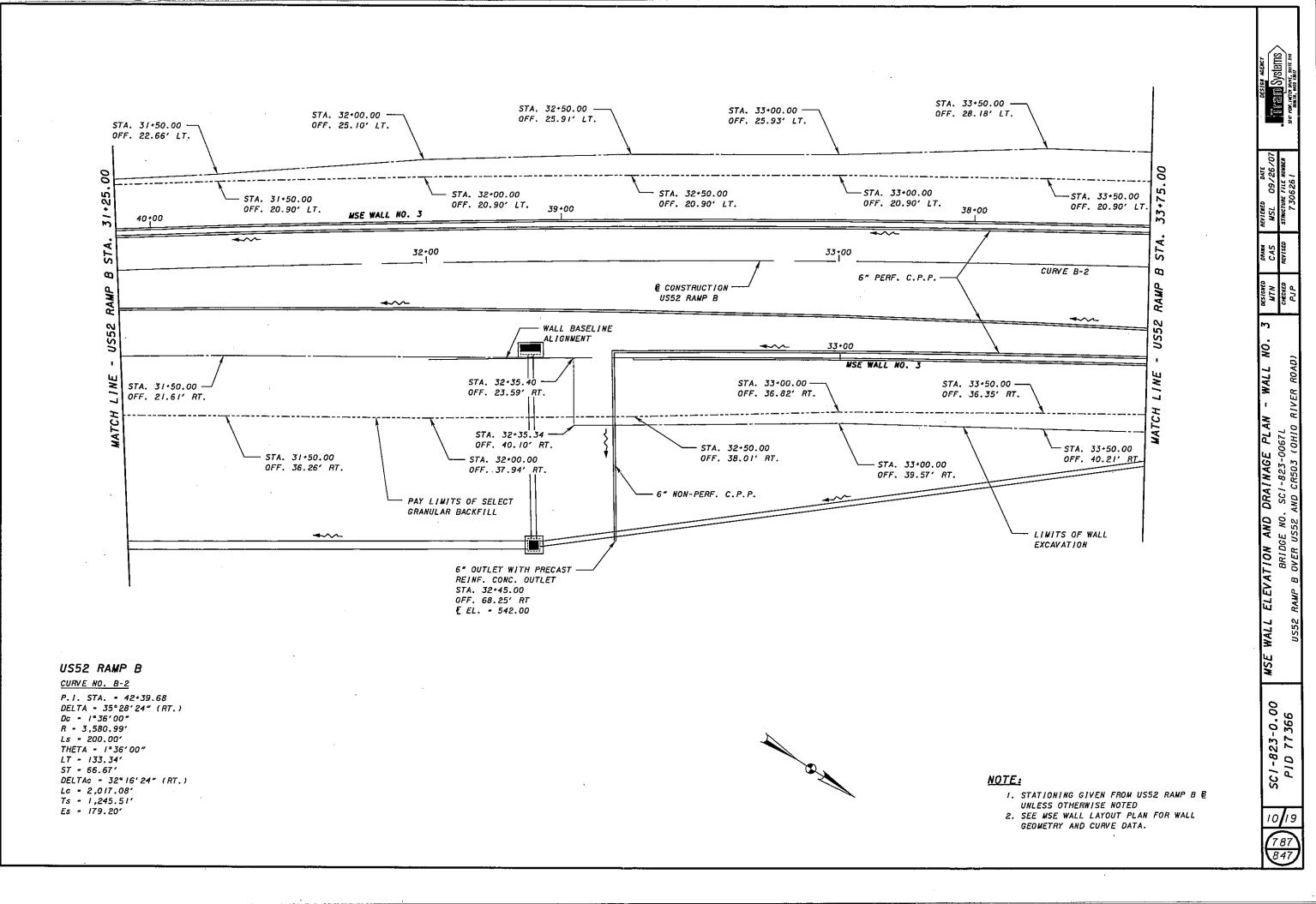
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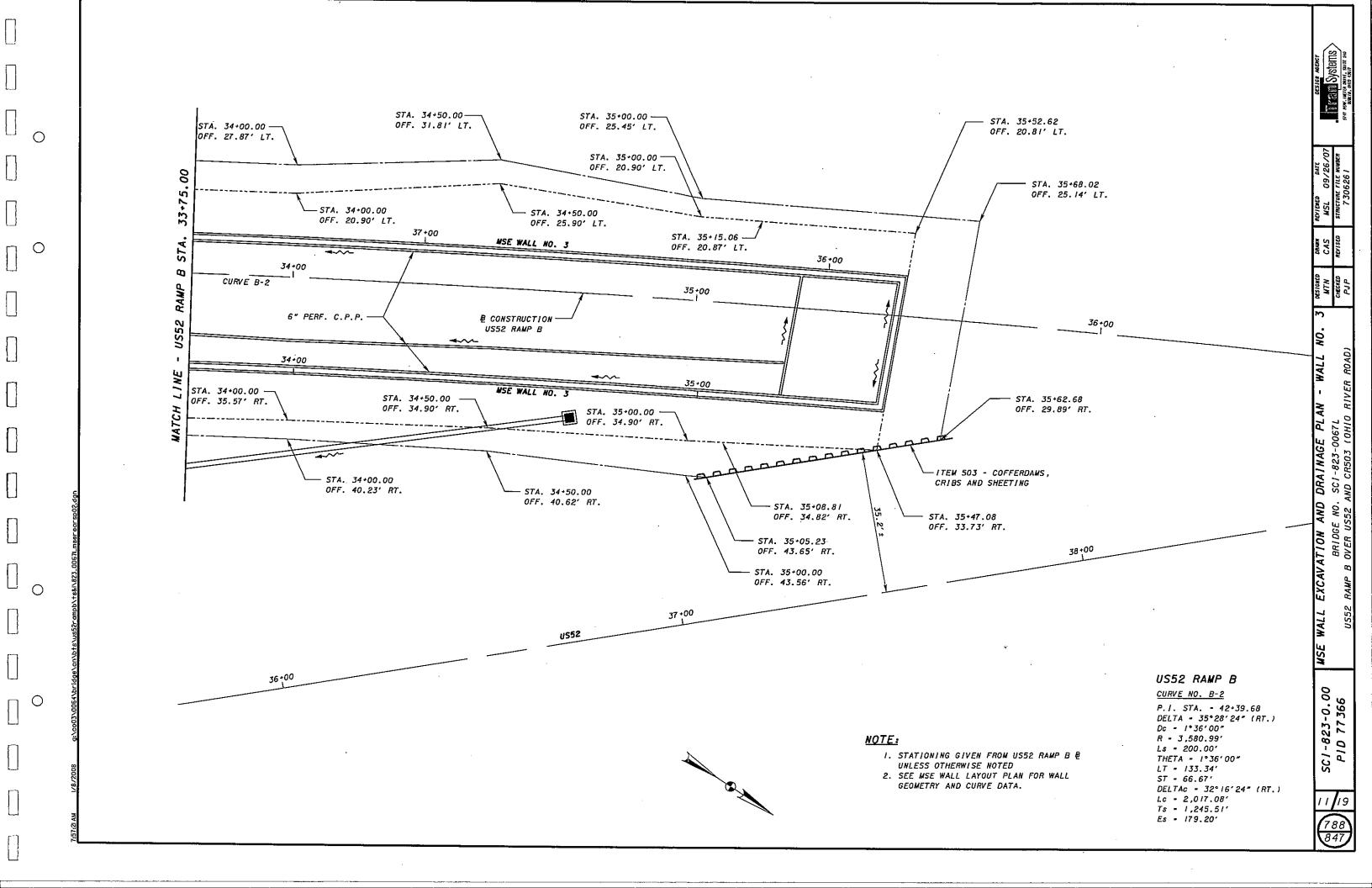


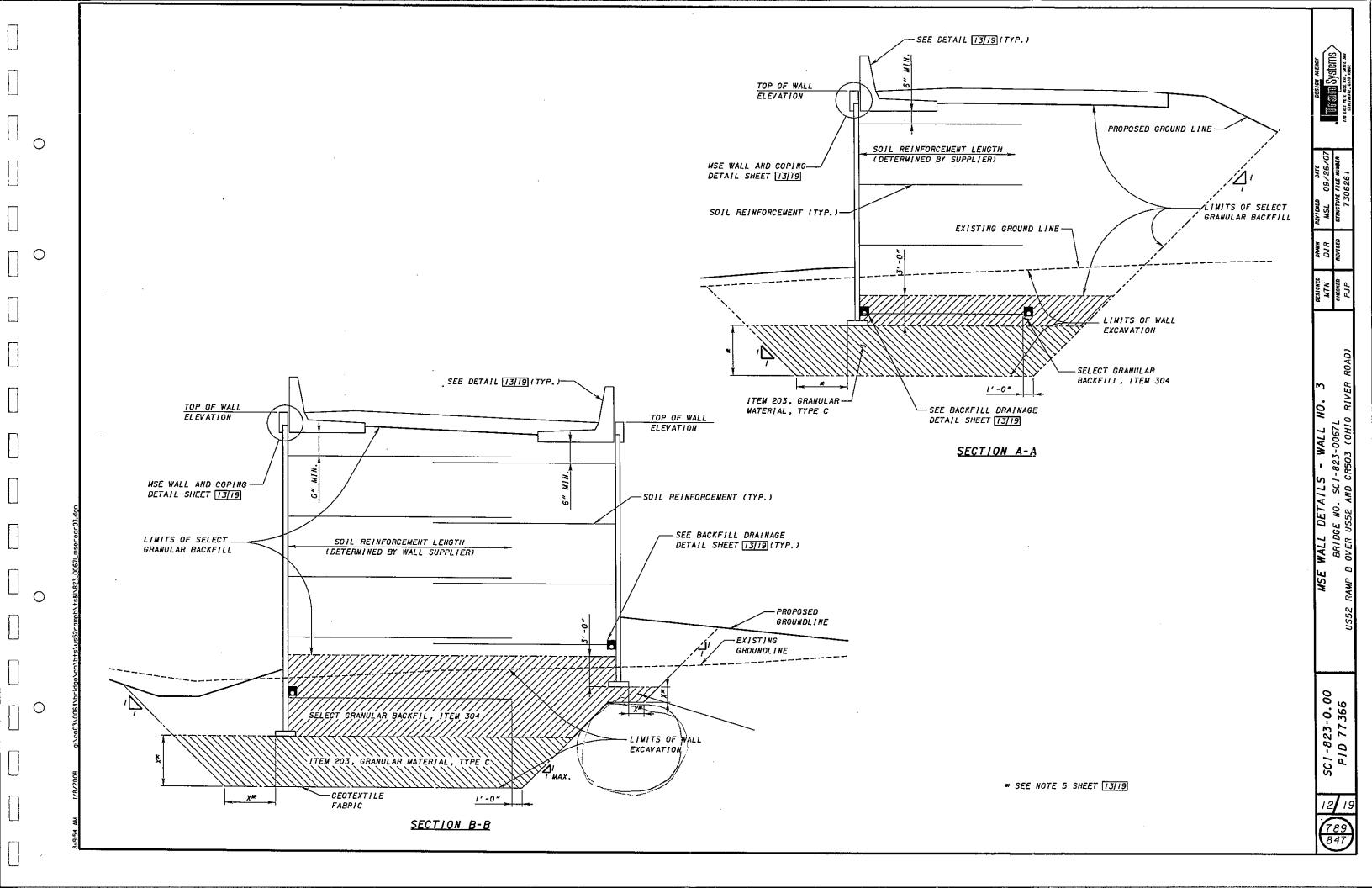


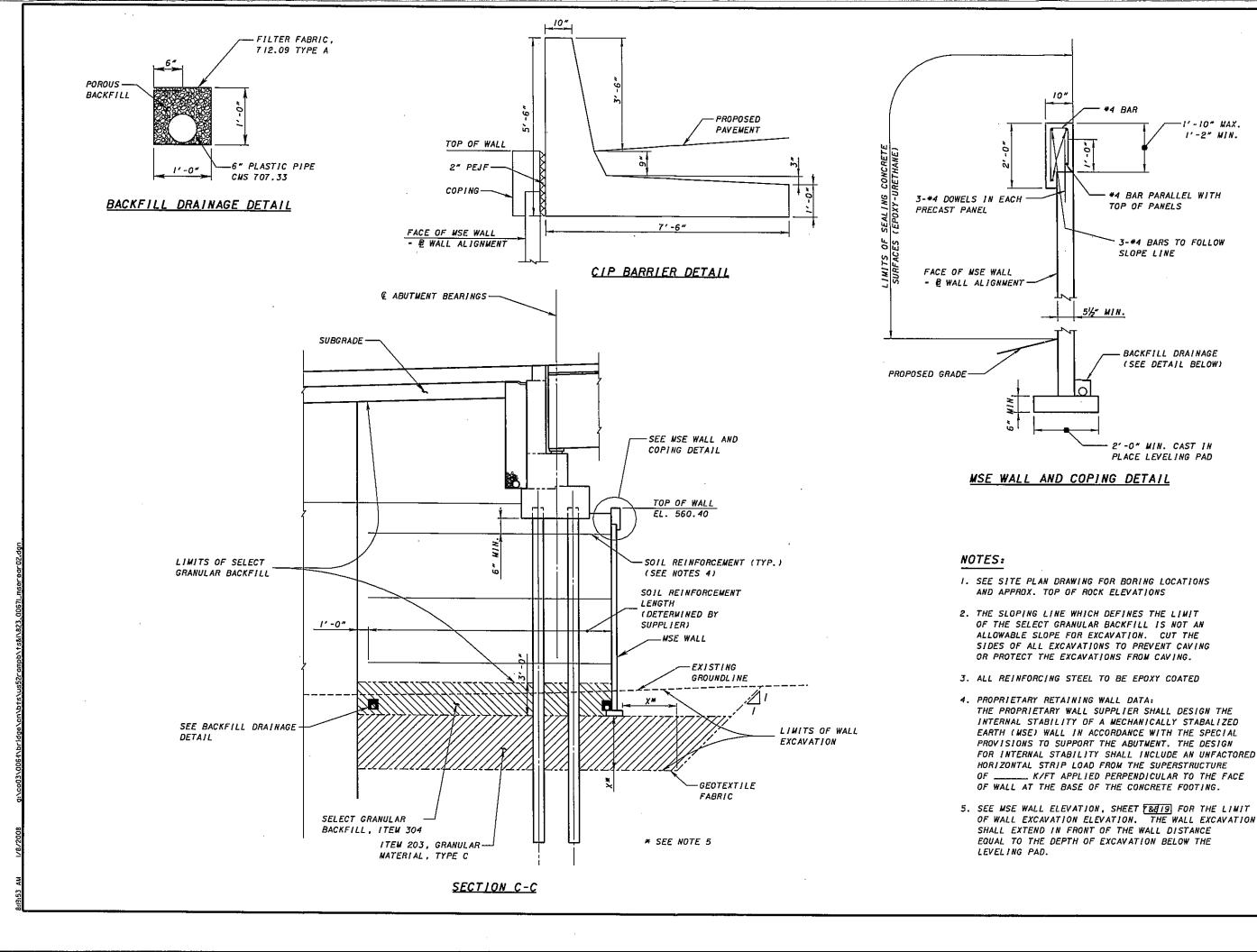


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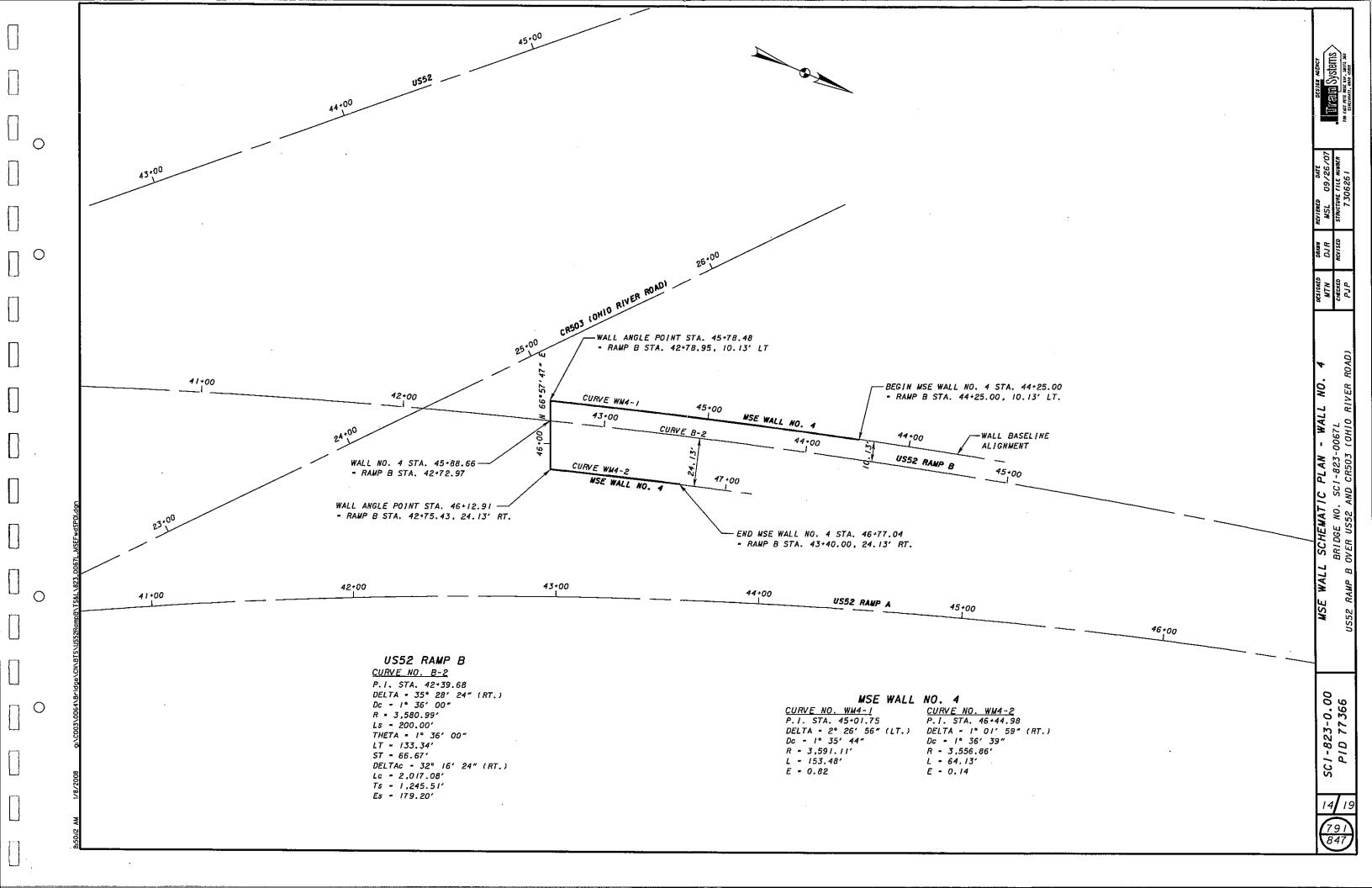
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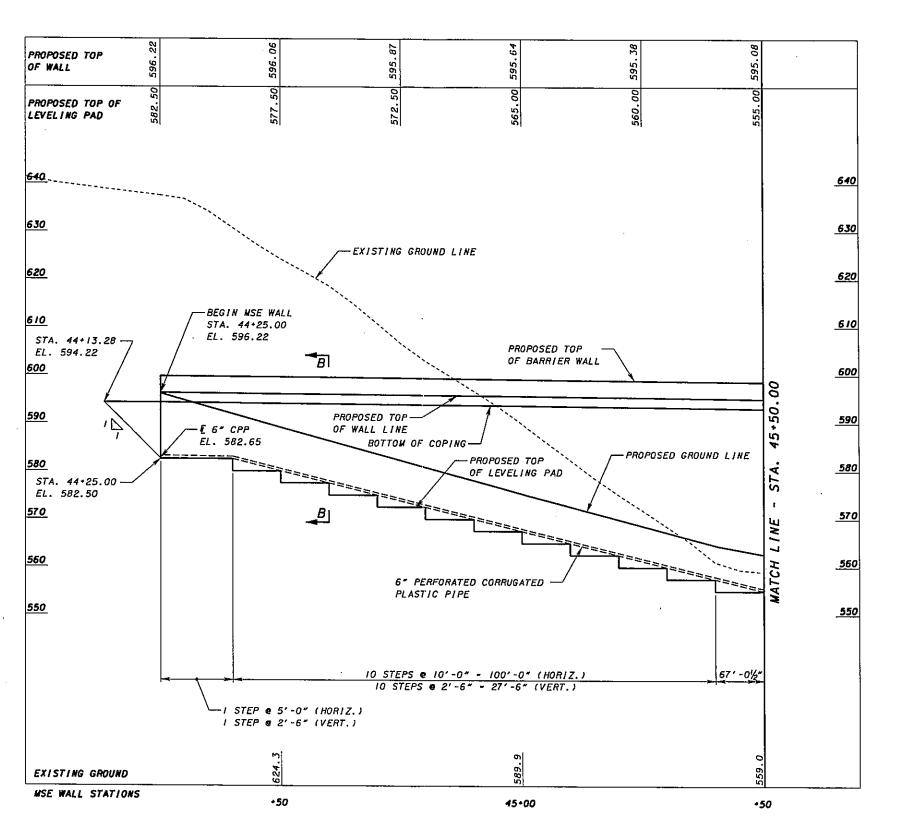
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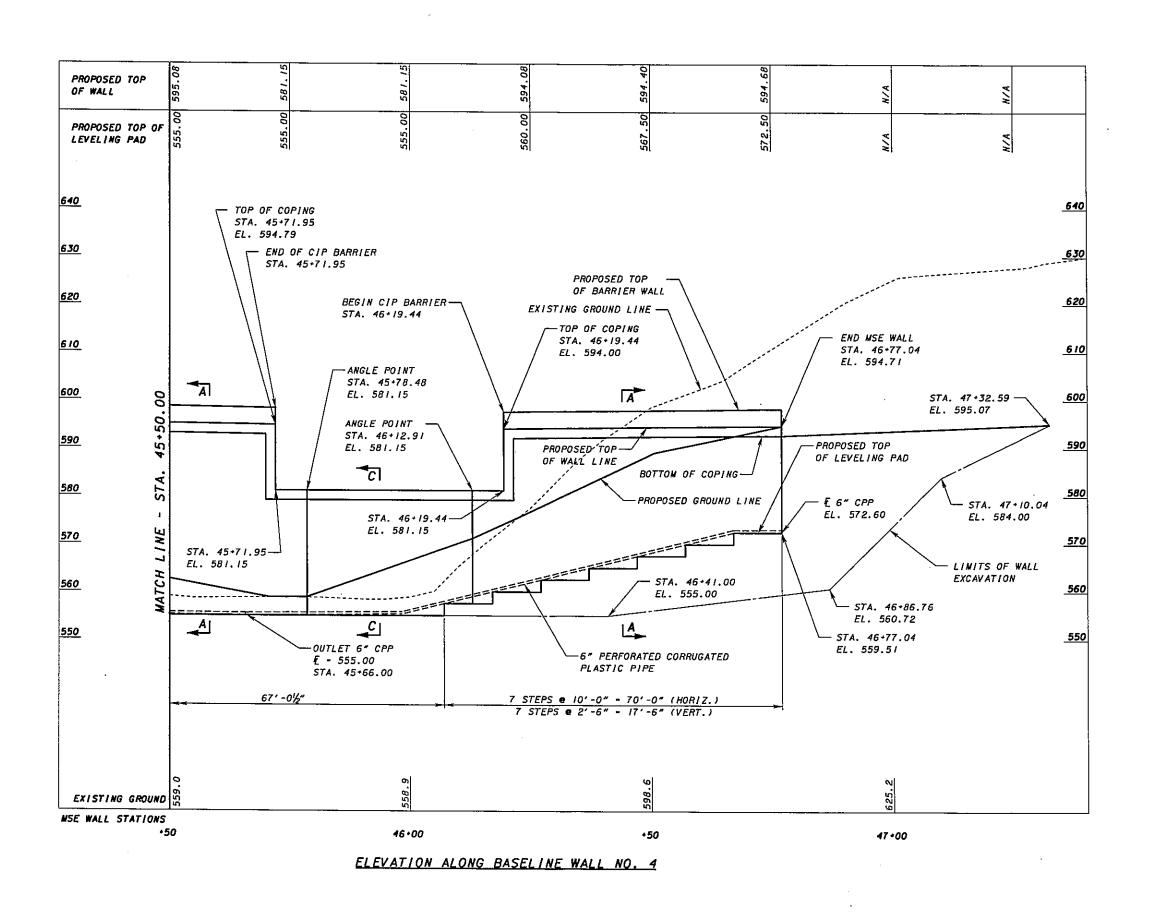
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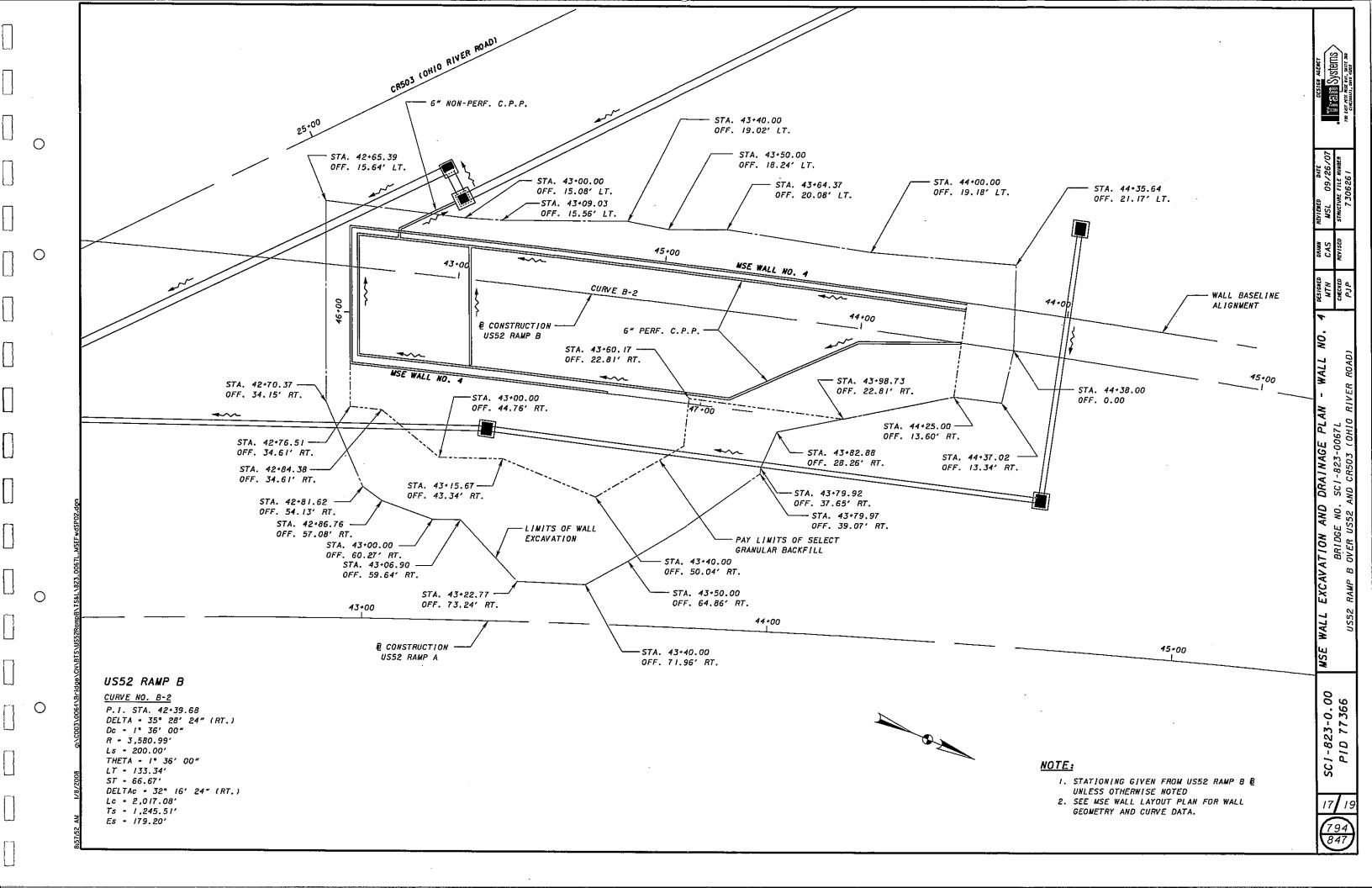


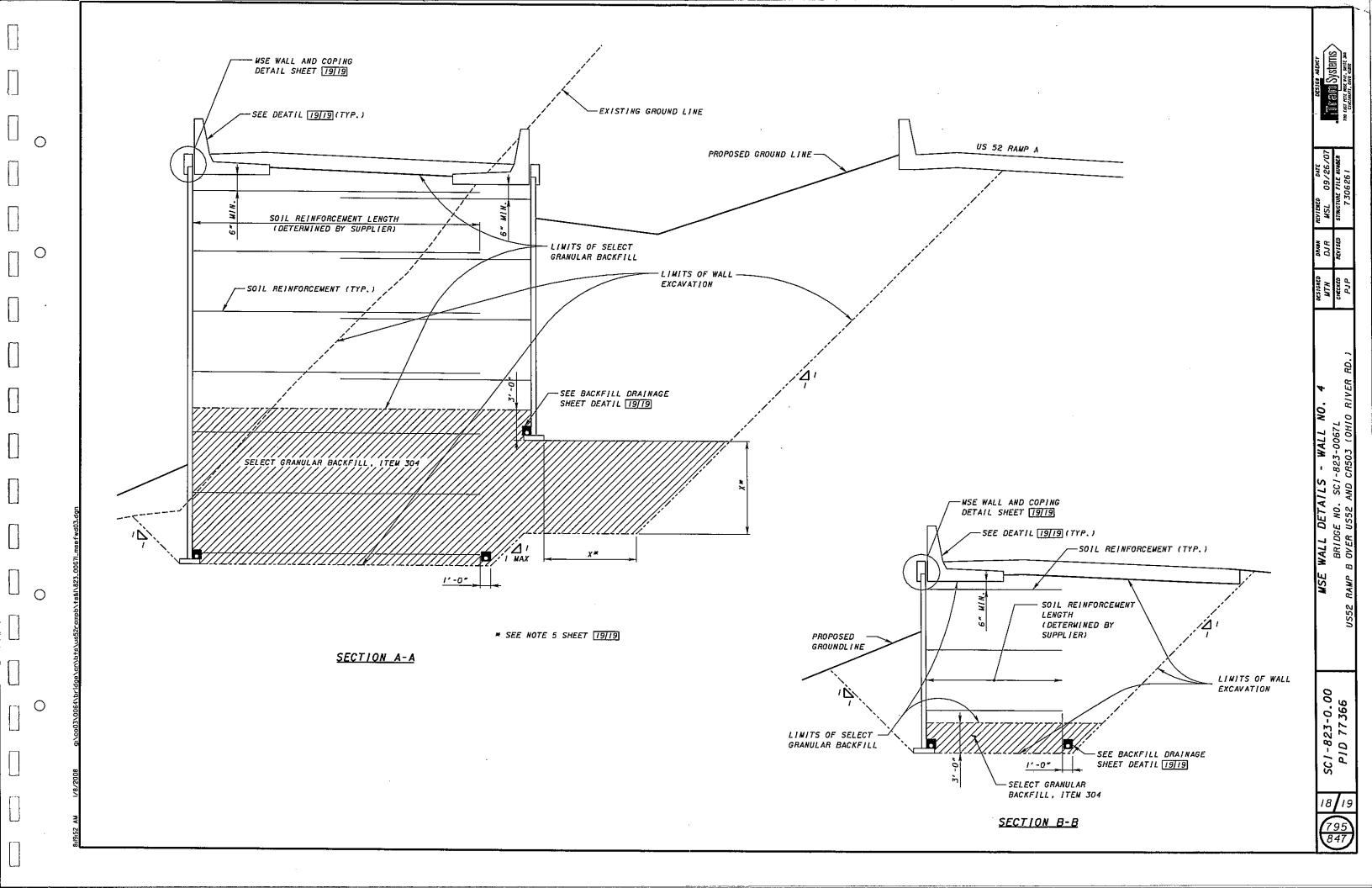
ELEVATION ALONG BASELINE WALL NO. 4

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APPENDIX B Structure Cost Estimate



Proposed SR 823 Ramp US 52 B over US 52 and Ohio River Road

T,S&L

By: PJP Checked: JRC Date:

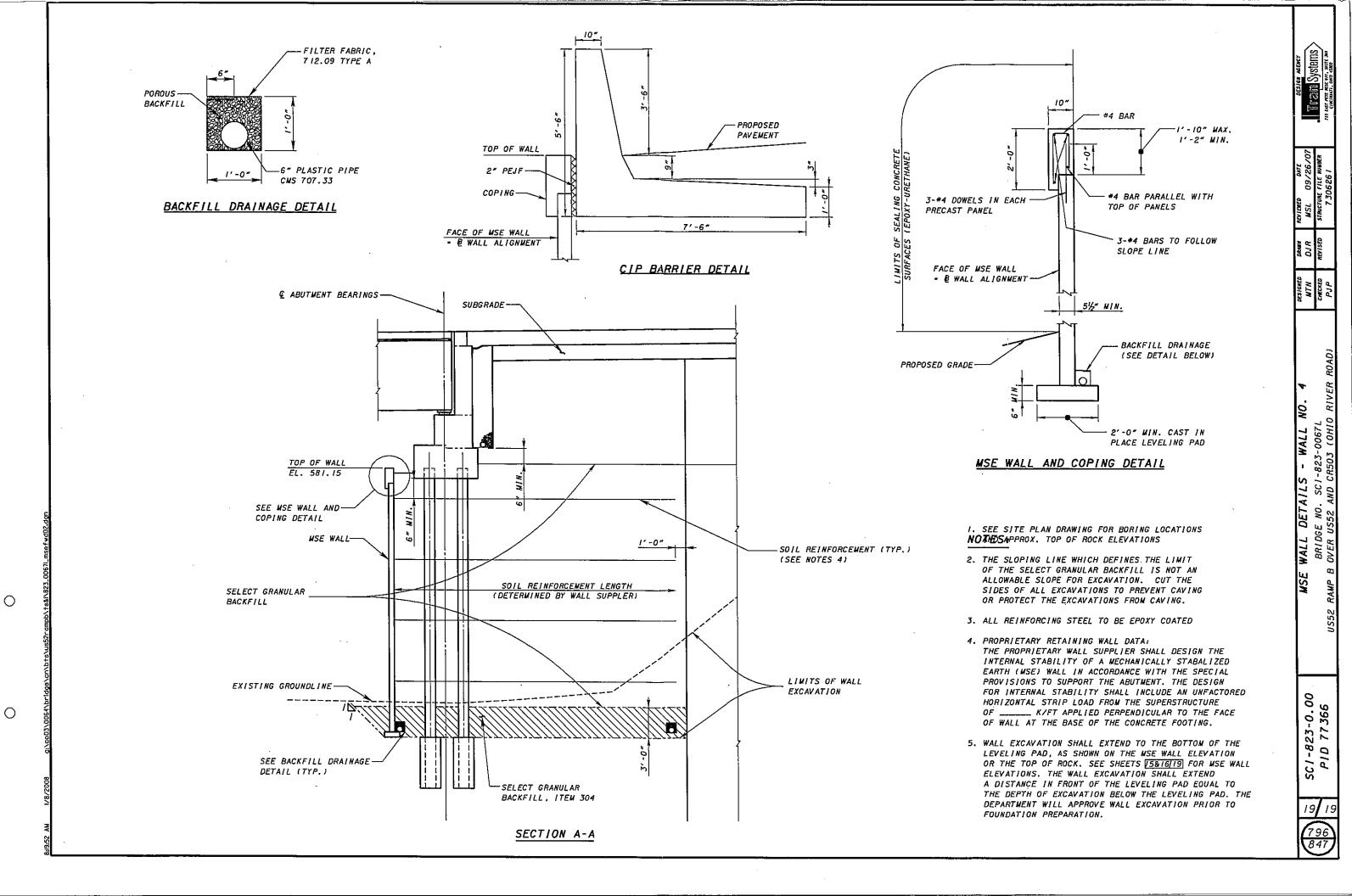
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ALTERNATIVE COST SUMMARY

	4	5	152'-6" - 152'-6" - 145'-0" - 142'-0" - 141'-6"	733.50	4 Dog-Legged Plate Girders, Int. Stl I-Girder Pier Caps	80" Web Grade 50W	\$2,455,000	\$2,895,000	\$856,000	\$0	\$6,210,000	\$0	\$6,210,000
	No.	No. Sp	•	Length (ft.)	Alternative	Stringer Section	Cost	Cost	Cost (16%)	Cost (20%)	Const. Cost	Cost	Ownership Cost
7	Alternative	en-	an Arrangement	Total Span	Framing	Proposed	Subtotal Superstructure	Subtotal Substructure	Structure Incidental	Structure Contingency	Total Alternative	Life Cycle Maintenance	Total Relative

NOTES

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



Proposed SR 823 Ramp US 52 B over US 52 and Ohio River Road T,S&L - STEEL PLATE GIRDER - SUPERSTRUCTURE

By: PJP Checked: JRC

Date: 2/27/2007 Date: 3/2/2007

SUPERSTRUCTURE

Alternative No.	Span Arrangement No. Spans Lengths	Total Span Length (ft.)	Deck Length (ft.)	Deck Volume (cu. yd.)	Deck Concrete Cost	Deck Reinforcing Cost	Approach Slab Cost	Approach Roadway Cost		ning native		posed r Section	Structural Steel Weight (pounds)	Structural Steel Cost	Painting of Structural Steel Cost	Expansion Joint Cost	Subtotal Superstructure Cost
4	5 152'-6" - 152'-6" - 145'-0" 142'-0" - 141'-6"	733.50	735.50	953	\$515,600	\$241,800	\$43,100	\$0	4 Dog-Legged Int. Stl I-Gird		80" We	eb Grade 50W	1,035,800	\$1,610,200	\$0	\$44,200	\$2,455,000
(3 CH 25%)								COST SUPPO	RT CALCULATI	ONS							
Deck Cross-S	Sectional Area:													and described			1.0
		Parapet				Structural Stee	Control of the Contro										
Parapets:	Individual	Area				Unit Costs (\$/II	<u>o.);</u>	Cost	Year	Annual	Year						
	No. Area (sq. ft.) Parapets 1 4.26	(sq. ft.) 4.26						<u>Ratio</u>	<u>2005</u>	Escalation	2007					14.00	
	Parapets 1 4.26	4.26				Rolled Beams - 0	Grade 50	n/a	\$1.17	5.0%	\$1.29						
				Total			ders - Grade 50W	n/a	\$1.41	5.0%	\$1.55	Straight Girde	rs				
Slab:	T (6) NV (6	Slab	Haunch &	Concrete Area		Level 5 Plate Gir	ders - Grade 50W	n/a	\$1.50	5.0%	\$1.65	Curved					
	T (ft.) W (ft Bridge 0.73 33.0		Overhang Area 2.4	(sq. ft.) 35.0		Painting of Str	watered Steel										
	Bilage 5.75 Sec			33.0		Unit Costs (\$/I			Year	Annual	Year						
						Our Costs (\$n			<u>2006</u>	<u>Escalation</u>	<u>2007</u>						
CONTROL SECTION SECTIO	Deck width is out to out					Intermediate Coa	nt .		\$0.70	5.0%	\$0.74						
	10% of deck area allowed for haunches	and overhangs.		•		Finish Coat			\$0.66	5.0%	\$0.70						
						Total					\$1.44						
QC/QA Cond	crete, Class QSC2					Construction (Complexity Factor	r									
Unit Cost (\$/	/cu. yd):					Percent of Sur			% Due to Deck fo	rming, Screed and	Varving Girder Sp	aces					
	Year Annual	Year															
	2005 Escalation	<u>2007</u>															
Deck	\$525.00 5.0%	\$579.00															
	\$385.00 5.0%	\$424.00															
Weighted Ave	erage =	\$541.00					ncrete Approach	Slabs (T=17")		Expansion J	<u>oints</u>						
	apet and slab percentages					Unit Cost (\$/so				Unit Costs (<u> </u>	Cost		ear			
of total concre	ete area					Length =	30 ft. 220 sq. yd.	Width = :	33 ft			<u>Ratio</u>	2005 Escalation 2	<u>007</u>			
						Alea –	220 sq. yu.			Modular Expa	asion loint	1.0	\$907.42 5.0% ###	((((())))			
				1			Year	Annual	Year	Strip Seal Exp		1.0		37,66			
SANTA ANALOG AND TOTAL STATE OF	ed Reinforcing Steel						2005	Escalation	<u>2007</u>								
Unit Cost (\$						Approach					nsion Joints Lengt		33 ft,				
Assume 285 II	lbs of reinforcing steel per cubic yard of	deck concrete				Slabs	\$178.00	5.0%	\$196.00	Strip Seal Exp	ansion Joints Len	gth	33 ft.				
	Year Annual	Year				Approach Roa	dway										
	2005 Escalation	2007				<u>ruproacii Kua</u>	<u>unay</u>	Year	Annual	Year							
Deck								2005	Escalation	2007							
Reinforcing	\$0.81 5.0%	\$0.89				Embankment fill		.yd. \$4.00	5.0%	\$4.41							
						Roadway incl. ba Barrier (single fa			5.0% 5.0%	\$28.67 \$55.13							
						Barrier (dble fac			5.0%	\$88.20							

Proposed SR 823 Ramp US 52 B over US 52 and Ohio River Road

STRUCTURE TYPE STUDY - STEEL PLATE GIRDER ALTERNATIVE 4 - SUBSTRUCTURE

By: PJP Checked: JRC

Date: 2/27/2007 Date: 3/2/2007

SUBSTRUCTURE

Alternative	S	pan Arran	gement	Framing	Proposed	Concrete	Reinforcing	Concrete	Reinforcing	Foundation	Wall	Pier	Shoring	Substructure
No.	No. S	pans	Lengths	Alternative	Stringer Section	Cost	Cost	Cost	Cost	Cost	Cost	Cap	Cost	Cost
4	5		- 152'-6" - 145'-0" - 2'-0" - 141'-6"	4 Dog-Legged Plate Girders, Int. Stl I-Girder Pier Caps	80" Web Grade 50W	\$227,300	\$45,800	\$48,600	\$8,400	\$62,100	############	\$391,600	\$67,300	

				《自身》,但在"秦 "。第			S	T CALCULATIO	COST SUPPO		12 SE E E E E E E					
16" Dia. Piles, Furr	st (\$/ft.):	oundation Unit Cost	Pile F	ırnished & Driven	4x73 Steel Piles, Fu	HP 1	Unit Cost (\$/ft.):	Pile Foundation						1 Cost:	ncrete, Class QSC	Pier QC/QA Co
	of Piles	Number of		Total Pile <u>Length</u>		10.020	Number of Piles				Total Cost	Year 2007	Annual Escalation	Year 2005	Volume (cu. yd.)	Component
SEE QUANTITIES CALCULAT		12		1,080	ALCULATIONS	SEE QUANTITY (84				\$37,410 \$152,790 \$37,070 \$227,300	\$634.00 \$634.00 \$331.00	5.0% 5.0% 5.0%	\$575.00 \$575.00 \$300.00	59 241 112 412	Cap Stem Footings Total
Year 2005 A Unit Cost Esc	st (\$/ft.):	Foundation Unit Cost	<u>Pile F</u>	Year 2007	Annual Escalation	Year 2005 Unit Cost	Unit Cost (\$/ft.):	Pile Foundatio			\$227,000				412	Total
														C1 Cost:	ncrete, Class QS	Pier QC/QA C
\$26.47 5 \$14.65 6		Furnished Driven Total		\$29.20 \$10.60 \$39.80	5.0% 5.0%	\$26.50 \$9.65	Furnished Driven Total				Total <u>Cost</u>	Year 2007	Annual Escalation	Year 2005	Volume (cu. yd.)	Component
					Foundations	Pier	on Unit Cost (\$/ft.):	Shaft Foundat			\$0	\$634.00	5.0%	\$575.00	0	Component Cap
			Total Shaft Length 0				Number of Shafts 0	36" into Bedrock			\$0 \$0 \$0	\$634.00 \$331.00	5.0% 5.0%	\$575.00 \$300.00	0	Columns Footings Total
			0				0 -	above Bedrock	4					ss QSC1 Cost:	QA Concrete, Clas	
				-	ALCULATIONS	SEE QUANTITY										
		<u>u</u>	oring and Suppor	Unit Costs (\$/s						31.4	Total <u>Cost</u>	Year 2008	Annual Escalation	Year 2004	Volume (cu. yd.)	
		Temp. Girder	Temp. Shoring					* * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * *			\$48,600	\$463.00	5.0%	\$420.00	105	Component Abutment
		Support (lump sum)	Area (sq. ft.)								\$0	\$463.00	5.0%	\$420.00	0	Wingwalls
		5	2588	Alt. 4	Total	Year	on Unit Cost (\$/ft.): Annual	Shaft Foundat Year 2004						ck MSE walls used	Note: Turn ba	
4-1			2300	AL 4	Cost	2007	Escalation	Unit Cost						CK MSE wans used	Note. Turriba	
										Total	Year	Annual	Year		Bent Pier Cap	Steel Stradle
	Year 2007	Annual Escalation	Year 2004 Unit Cost		\$0.00 \$0.00	\$203.00 \$203.00	5.0% 5.0%		36" into Bed 42" above Bed	Cost \$213,700	2007 \$1.73	Escalation 5.0%	2006 \$1.65	Weight 123,500	al Stool Condo 50	Complnent
	<u>2001</u>	<u>L'SCAIAUUII</u>	<u>Onit Gost</u>	Temporary	\$0.00	\$205.00	3.076	JCK \$175.00	42 above bec	\$2.13,700	φ1.75	3.076	\$1.03	123,300	al Steel - Grade 50	Level 6 Structu
	\$26.00	5.0%	\$22.50	Shoring								ight	culations for steel we	see quantity calc		
	\$37.00	5.0%	\$32.00	Cofferdam	\$0.00		Cost of Shafts							1 = = = :	Reinforcing Stee	Epoxy Coate
													er concrete.	er cubic yard of ple	of reinforcing steel p	Assume 125 lb
	Year	Annual	Year	uatural Stool	Painting of Stru				a 1.	t Unit Cost (\$/so	MCE Abutmon		utment concrete.	er cubic yard of abu	of reinforcing steel pe	Assume 90 lbs
	2007	Escalation Escalation	2006	The second secon	Unit Costs (\$/lb		Year	Annual	Year 2005	Total Area	MOL Abduller		Year	Annual	Year	
	-						2007	Escalation	Unit Cost	(sq. ft.)			2007	Escalation	2005	
	\$0.74	5.0%	\$0.70 \$0.66	t.	Intermediate Coat		PCO CO	5.0%	CEE OO	22.704			60.00	F 887		
	\$0.70 \$1.44	5.0%	\$0,06		Finish Coat Total		\$60.60	5.0%	\$55.00	33,721	Alt. 4		\$0.89 \$0.89	5.0% 5.0%	\$0.81 \$0.81	Pier Abutment
	T	ar 123,500 \$177,900	Weight of Pier Ca Painting Cost					gth required for ram	ngths include full le	te: MSE wingwall le	No				40,01	Abdullent

16" Dia. Piles, Furnished & Driven

Total Furn.

420

Year

2007

\$29.20 \$16.20 \$45.40

Proposed SR 823 Ramp US 52 B over US 52 and Ohio River Road

STRUCTURE TYPE STUDY - STEEL PLATE GIRDER ALTERNATIVE 4 - QUANTITY CALCULATIONS

By: PJP Checked: JRC

Di I - andian	Longillo		C	ар				Ster	n		Name and the same and		Footing	-	Total Volume	
Pier Location	Length	Width	Depth	Area	Volume	Width	Height	Length		Volume	Width	Depth	Length	Volume	Total volume	İ
Pier 1	0	0	0	0.00	0	8.8	24.75	8.8		1917	22	3	15.00	990	2907	Incl. L 8
Pier 2	0	0	0	0.00	0	8.8	28.35	8.8		2195	22	3	15.00	990	3185	Piers
Pier 3	33	4	6	24.00	792	4	24.5	13.0		1274	11	3	16.00	528	2594	
Pier 4	33	4	6	24.00	792	4	21.67	13.0		1127	11	3	16.00	528	2447	1
Pier 5															0	
Pier 6															0	
Pier 7					75										0	
Total (Cu.Ft.)					1584					6513				3036	11133	
Total (Cu.Yd.)					59					241				112	412	

		1000年前				FERRIT.	Abutme	ent Qu	antities							Real Central Box
	Length		Bac	kwall				Beam S	eat				Footin	g		Total Volume
Abut Location	(feet)	Width	Depth	Area	Volume	Width	Height	Area		Volume	Width	Depth	Area	# Footil	Volume	rotai voiume
Rear Abut	33.3	1.75	7.4	12.95	431	3.75	2.5	9.38		312	6.25	3.25	20.313	1	676	1420
Fwd. Abut	33.3	1.75	7.4	12.95	431	3.75	2.5	9.38		312	6.25	3.25	20.313	1	676	1420
Total (Cu.Ft.)					862					624		3,000			1353	2840
Total (Cu.Yd.)					32					23			11		50	105

Al		W	all	
Abut Location	Height	Length	Area	Volume
Rear Abut	0	0	0	
RA Wing (L)	0	0	0	
RA Wing (R)	0	0	0	
Fwd Abut	0	0	0	
FA Wing (L)	0.0	0	0	
FA Wing (R)	0	0	0	
Total (Sq.Ft.)			33721	-

Tem	porary C	offerda	ams	
Location		W	/all	
Location	Height	Length	width	Area
Pier 1	15	88	0	1320
Pier 2	11	88	0	968
Pier 4	10	30	0	300
Total (Sq.Ft.)				2588

Date: 2/27/2007 Date: 3/2/2007

					Pil	le Quantit	⁄ies					
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 12	560.4	530.9	30.0	360
Pier 1L	0	0'	0	0	140	0'	1	1	539.25	531	10.0	120
Pier 1R	0	0'	0	O	140	0'	1	1 12	546	534.1	15.0	180
Pier 2L	0	· 0'	0	0	140	0'	1	1	546.7	534.9	15.0	180
Pier 2R	C	0'	0	0	140	0	1	1 12	544.6	535.5	10.0	120
Pier 3	C	0'	0,	0	140	0	* 1	1 12	547	537.6	10.0	
Pier 4	C	0'	0'	0	140	0	1	1 12	0	0	0.0	.0
Pier 5	C	0'	0'	0	140	0	1	0	0	0	0.0	0
Fwd. Abut.	C	0'	0'	0	140	0	, 1	1 12	581.15	548.1	35.0	420
Total								96	1			1500

			ELECTION AND		Dr	lled Shafts			
			Drilled Shafts	Into Bedro	ck		Drilled S	hafts Above B	edrock
Location	Total Shafts	Top Elev.	Bot Elev.	Shaft Length	Shaft Length Into Rock (Ft)	Top Elev.	Bot Elev.	Shaft Length	Shaft Length Above Rock (Ft)
Rear Abut.	0.00	0	0	0.0	12 12 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	C	0	0.0	CALL TAXABLE DE ME DE C
Pier 1	* 0	0	0	0.0	0	C	0	0.0	
Pier 2	0	0	0	0.0	0 0.00	C	0	0.0	in the unit back that
Pier 3		0	0	0.0	1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 0	C	0	0.0	Section of the Application of
Pier 4	0	0	0	0.0	0	C	0	0.0	
Pier 5	The state of the state of	0	- 0	0.0	0	C		0.0	e de la companya de l
Pier 6	o	0	0	0.0	0		C	0.0	
Pier 7	0	0	0	0.0	0	C	C	0.0	of the same of the control of the co
Fwd. Abut.	ALPERTAL METERS OF	. 0	- 0	0.0	0	C	C	0.0	
Total	- 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 0				0				

Superstructure Steel Quantities						
Location	Wt.of girder (lb)/ft	# Girders	Span Length	Total Weight		
Span 1	353	4	152.50	215330		
Span 2	353	4	152.50	215330		
Span 3	353	4	145.00	204740		
Span 4	353	4	142.00	200504		
Span 5	353	4	141.50	199798		
Span 6	0	0	0.00	0		
Span 7		0	0.00	0		
Span 8		0	0.00	C		
Total			733.50	1035800		

Pier Cap					
	Сар Туре	Steel		_	
Alt. 3	Stl.l-girder Int	123500		_	
				_	