## **Report on Subsurface Investigations and Geotechnical Design Recommendations**

### Preston Bridge 02932: Route 2A (Poquetanuck Road) over Dickerman's (Halsey) Brook

Preston, Connecticut



125 Nagog Park Acton, MA 01720

Revision 1 Geocomp Project Number: 220693

March 25, 2019

Submitted to: Mr. Donald Wurst, P.E. CME Associates, Inc. East Hartford, CT Submitted by: Geocomp Consulting, Inc. Acton, Massachusetts



March 25, 2019

Mr. Donald Wurst, P.E. CME Associates, Inc. 333 East River Drive, Suite 400 East Hartford, CT 06108

RE: Geotechnical Engineering Report Route 2A (Poquetanuck Road) over Dickerman's (Halsey) Brook Bridge No. 02932 Preston, Connecticut

Dear Mr. Wurst:

In accordance with the notice to proceed dated September 8, 2016, Geocomp Consulting, Inc. is pleased to submit this revised draft geotechnical report for the replacement of the Route 2A (Poquetanuck Road) Bridge (ConnDOT Bridge No. 02932) over Dickerman's (Halsey) Brook in Preston, Connecticut. This report supersedes our March 2, 2017 report and presents a summary of site subsurface conditions based on recent site-specific borings, laboratory test results from the recent investigation, available historical borings, and geologic maps of the surrounding area. This report contains geotechnical design recommendations for the proposed bridge replacement.

We wish to thank you for the opportunity to work with CME and your project team on this project. Please do not hesitate to contact us if you wish to discuss the contents of this report.

Sincerely yours, GEOCOMP CONSULTING, INC.

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- Appendix B Boring and Test Pit Logs
- Appendix C Laboratory Test Results
- Appendix D Barrier Wall Footing Bearing Resistance and Settlement
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#### **1.0 BACKGROUND INFORMATION**

Our understanding of the project and existing conditions is based on:

- Recent borings and test pits performed at the project site;
- Laboratory testing of samples recovered from the recent borings;
- Aerial photographs, available geologic maps and publications;
- Rehabilitation Study Report (RSR) for Bridge No. 02932 in Preston, CT prepared by CME for the State of Connecticut Department of Transportation (ConnDOT), dated July 2015;
- 90% Submission Design Drawings for Replacement of Bridge No. 02932, Route 2A over Dickerman's Brook, ConnDOT, dated November 11, 2018.
- Discussions and correspondence with CME.
- Meeting with ConnDOT, CME, Eversource, and Fuss & O'Neill on January 25, 2019

#### **1.1 Site Location and Existing Conditions**

Bridge No. 02932 was constructed in 1928 and carries Route 2A (Poquetanuck Road) over Dickerman's (Halsey) Brook in Preston, Connecticut. For the remainder of this report, the brook near Bridge 02932 will be referred to as Dickerman's Brook. The current span length between abutments is approximately 12-feet. Available plans for the existing bridge plans are included in Appendix A and the bridge location is shown on Figure 1.

The existing bridge superstructure consists of a 16-inch reinforced concrete slab with a bituminous concrete overlay and no waterproofing membrane. No expansion joints were observed at the bridge. The bridge is skewed at an angle of approximately  $5^{\circ}$  in relation to the substructure components and the current span length between abutments is approximately 12-feet.

The existing abutments are reinforced concrete abutments with flared wingwalls. The abutments are embedded in embankments that slope downwards towards Dickerman's Brook at approximately 1H:1V to 1.5H:1V. The existing abutments are supported on shallow foundations. Based on geometry, age of the structure, and subsurface soil conditions it is assumed that the wingwalls are also supported on shallow foundations.

All elevations in this report are in feet and are referenced to the National Geodetic Vertical Datum of 1988 (NGVD88).

#### **1.2 Proposed Construction**

We understand that the proposed construction will include replacement of the existing bridge deck and abutment seat. The existing bridge abutments and foundation are to remain in place and will be used for support of the new bridge deck. The project also includes the installation of open pedestrian rails along each fascia, installing R-B Mash Metal Beam Rails away from the bridge transitioning into S3-TL4 Open Bridge Rails at the bridge, and installing rip rap along the sides of the existing berm. A 4-foot diameter bypass pipe is proposed to be installed beneath the existing bridge within the work zone to provide a water bypass during construction of the new bridge deck. New barrier walls will be installed on both the north and south sides of the roadway embankment both east and west of the bridge.



The proposed construction sequence shall be accomplished by utilizing staged construction with one-way alternating traffic. The first stage will be to relocate the existing underground gas line on the south side of the bridge and relocate the overhead utilities around the bridge. The overhead utilities will be relocated with new pole locations and the existing gas line will be rerouted away from the bridge and temporarily supported on a pile and strongback system. A temporary support of excavation system will be installed both east and west of the bridge along the centerline of the roadway to allow for the bridge and roadway rehabilitation work. A temporary water handline cofferdam and bypass pipe will also be installed. The south portion of the bridge deck will be removed, the abutment seat will be replaced, and the south portion of the new deck will then be installed. The new gas line will be connected to the rerouted portion of the gas line and the above-grade portions of temporary pile support system will be removed.

The second stage will be to reroute traffic over the completed southern half of the bridge. The existing HPFF line will be temporarily supported by the existing north wingwalls. The north portion of the bridge deck will be removed, the abutment seat will be replaced, and the north portion of the new deck will then be installed.

The third stage will include finishing roadway repaving work and placing load and seed on the roadway embankment slopes.

In addition to the bridge replacement work, we understand that the Route 2A roadway embankment will be raised by up to approximately 1 foot for a distance extending approximately 200 feet west and east of the bridge.

The proposed construction sequence is shown on the Structure Drawing Set of the 90% Submission Drawings for new bridge, included in Appendix B. The proposed embankment slopes are shown on the Highway Drawing Set of the 90% Submission Drawings.

#### 2.0 SUBSURFACE CONDITIONS AND EXPLORATIONS

#### 2.1 Regional Geology

The surficial geology is described in a publication entitled "Surficial Geology of the Uncasville Quadrangle, Connecticut" by Richard Goldsmith, published by the United States Geological Survey (USGS), 1960. This document indicates that surficial materials near the bridge area consist of the following from the ground surface downwards:

- marsh deposits consisting of partly decomposed organic material, primarily salt marsh grass, mixed with sand, silt, and clay;
- alluvium deposits, consisting of silt, sand, and gravel in flood plains;
- terrace deposits consisting of sand, gravel, and cobbles;
- and older terrace deposits consisting of sand and gravel stream terraces, both cut and depositional terraces.

The bedrock geology is described in a publication entitled "Bedrock Geological Map of the Uncasville Quadrangle, New London County, Connecticut" by Richard Goldsmith, published by the USGS in 1967 and "Bedrock Geologic Map of Connecticut" by John Rodgers, published by the USGS in 1985. The bedrock near the bridge site is part of the Proterozoic Sterling Plutonic Group and generally consists of light-pink



to gray Hope Valley Alaskite Gneiss. Bedrock is described as a fine- to medium-grained, equigranular gneiss, composed of quartz, microcline, and albite to sodic olgioclase, magnetite, biotite, and locally contains hornblende. The bedrock becomes increasing sheared towards the Honey Hill fault to the north. Bedrock outcrops are not observed near the bridge area.

Based on the results of recent test borings, described below, subsurface conditions were generally consistent with available geologic information relative to the type and thickness of overburden materials and bedrock encountered.

#### 2.2 Recent Subsurface Exploration

Three subsurface exploration programs consisting of borings and test pits were performed at the bridge site. Geocomp personnel coordinated, observed, and monitored the recent subsurface investigations. The boring and test pits locations are shown in Figure 2 and were estimated based on tape measurements from existing site features. Boring and test pit logs are included in Appendix B. Details of the recent subsurface exploration programs are provided below.

#### 2.2.1 December 2018 Subsurface Exploration Program

New England Boring Contractors (NEBC) performed a subsurface exploration program consisting of two borings on the existing abutments and foundation elements between December 12, 2018 and December 14, 2018. The borings were drilled using a Mobile B-52 truck-mounted drill rig. The intent of the boring program was to determine the elevations of the bottom of the existing abutment foundations and to determine the abutment foundation bearing material.

boring program consisted of two borings, with one boring to be performed within each of the previous northern two test pits, approximately 6 to 12 inches behind the bridge deck. The boring would advance to the top of the abutment foundation or on the abutment and core through the concrete. After the concrete was cored through, split spoon sampling or additional coring was performed to determine the materials beneath the abutment.

One boring (Boring B-1-5) was performed through the western abutment in the westbound lane. One boring (Boring B-1-6) was performed through the eastern abutment in the westbound lane.

These borings ranged in depth from approximately 23 to 31 feet. Standard Penetration Tests (SPT) and split-spoon sampling were performed in each boring using drive and wash or solid stem auger techniques in accordance with ASTM D1586. Concrete and rock coring were performed in each boring in accordance with ASTM D2113. The sample spacing was continuous for SPT, split-spoon, and coring operations once the abutment or footing was found. The boring was advanced to as deep as the open hole would permit.

#### 2.2.2 October 2018 Subsurface Exploration Program

Laydon Industries (Laydon) performed two test pits on and behind the bridge deck between October 3, 2018 and October 5, 2018. The test pits were performed with a 430F2 backhoe excavator and a Cusco Hydro Trencher vacuum truck. The intent of the test pit program was to locate the back of the abutments and determine the slope of the back of the abutments.



One test pit (T-1-1) was performed on the northwestern corner of the bridge, on top of and behind the existing bridge deck. One test pit (T-1-2) was performed on the northeastern corner of the bridge, on top of and behind the existing bridge deck.

#### 2.2.3 December 2016 Subsurface Exploration Program

NEBC performed an initial subsurface exploration program consisting of four test borings adjacent to the existing abutments between December 1, 2016 and December 9, 2016. The borings were drilled using a Mobile B-53 truck-mounted drill rig.

Three borings (Borings B-1-1, B-1-3, and B-1-4) were performed on the westbound shoulder and within the eastbound lane of US Route 2A behind the existing eastern bridge abutment. One boring (B-1-2) was performed near the centerline of the westbound lane of US Route 2A behind the existing western bridge abutment. Boring B-1-2 was relocated several times due to auger or casing refusal during driving. The presence of an existing 12-inch diameter gas line within the eastbound lane behind the western abutment prevented performance of a boring in this area.

The test borings ranged in depth from approximately 7 to 65 feet. Standard Penetration Tests (SPT) and split-spoon samples were performed in each boring using rotary cased methods in accordance with ASTM D1586. The sample spacing ranged from continuous to a maximum of five-foot intervals. Each boring was advanced to rotary bit and split-spoon refusal (i.e. at least 50 blows of a 140-pound hammer for less than or equal to 6 inches of penetration with a split spoon, or at least 100 blows of a 140-pound hammer for less than or equal to 12 inches of penetration). In Borings B-1-2D, B-1-3, and B-1-4, 10 to 15 feet of rock core samples were collected using NQ-type core samplers.

The boring logs are included in Appendix B and the boring locations are shown in Figure 2. The boring elevations were estimated from topographic information provided in an electronic file named "SV\_D2\_170\_3250F\_PRESTON\_CT 2A OVER POQUETANUCK COVE BR 02931 AND DICKERMANS BROOK BR02932\_GRN.dgn" and dated February 16, 2016.

#### 2.1.3 Laboratory Testing

Laboratory tests were performed on selected soil and bedrock samples collected during the 2016 subsurface exploration program. The laboratory program for the test borings included performing eight sieve gradation tests on soil samples, one unconfined compression test on a bedrock sample, and one suite of corrosion potential tests (pH, soil resistivity, sulfate content, chloride content, and oxidation-reduction potential) on one combined soil sample. The gradation tests were used to complete visual field classifications and evaluate engineering properties of the soil. The unconfined compression test was used to determine the strength of the bedrock. All laboratory testing followed ASTM guidelines described in the 2005 Connecticut Geotechnical Engineering Manual. The results of the laboratory tests are included in Appendix C.

#### 2.2 Subsurface Conditions

Based on the recent borings and test pits, subsurface conditions at the bridge site generally consisted of fill over native granular overburden material (coarse to fine sand, some gravel, some silt, and occasional cobbles) over bedrock. A subsurface profile based on the recent boring data is included as Figure 3.



#### 2.2.1 Stratigraphy

A general description of the subsurface conditions encountered in the borings is summarized below. Refer to the boring logs in Appendix B for specific conditions in each boring.

**Asphalt and Road Base** – Approximately 6 inches of asphalt was encountered at the ground surface in each boring. The asphalt is underlain by approximately 6 inches of road base material (coarse to fine sand and some fine gravel). The asphalt and road base material generally overlays the fill materials.

*Fill* – Fill material was found each boring. This material generally consisted of a brown to dark brown, fine to coarse sand with varying amounts of gravel, silt, and occasional traces of wood fragments or fibrous organic soil. The thickness of the fill ranged from approximately 15 to 17 feet. The density of the fill ranged from very loose to very dense with SPT N-values measured in the fill ranged from 1 to split spoon refusal. Excluding the split spoon refusal, the average N-value of the fill is 12. In each boring, occasional cobbles and boulders were encountered in this layer. Split spoon refusal was encountered three times in this soil. Auger refusal was encountered in the fill material at Borings B-1-2A and B-1-2B at depths of 3 feet and 11 feet below ground surface, respectively. The fill generally overlays the alluvial deposit and terrace deposit materials.

**Terrace Deposits** – Terrace deposits were encountered in all the borings. The terrace deposit consisted primarily of brown to gray fine to coarse sand with varying amounts of gravel and silt. The thickness of the terrace deposit ranged from approximately 30 to 36 feet across the site. The terrace deposit ranged from dense to very dense with SPT N-values ranging from 11 to SPT-N refusal. Excluding the refusal SPT N-values, the average SPT N-value is 29. Split spoon refusal was encountered 23 times in this soil, two of which were at the interface between the terrace deposit and bedrock. Cobbles and possible boulders were encountered within the terrace soils in each boring. Boulders were encountered within the terrace deposit beneath the bottom of the existing concrete abutment in boring B-1-5. The total thickness of boulders encountered at this location is approximately 10 feet. The boulders consisted of gray and black granite with an RQDs ranging from 0% to 58%. The RQD of 58% was encountered in the top 5 feet of the boulders and an RQD of 0% was encountered in the bottom 5 feet of the cobbles and boulders.

**Bedrock** – Gneiss was encountered in borings B-1-2D, B-1-3, and B-1-4. Bedrock cores collected from the recent borings were classified as dark olivine to green, hard, crystalline, medium grained Gneiss with a Rock Quality Designation (RQD) ranging from 0% to 100%. The bulk density and unconfined compressive strengths of rock samples were determined in accordance with ASTM D7012. Table 1 summarizes the bulk density and compressive strength of the rock samples tested.

Boring #	Rock Type	Depth (ft.)	Bulk Density (pcf)	Compressive Strength (psi)
B-1-4	Gneiss	50	176	14,714

#### Table 1 – Summary of Bulk Density and Compressive Strength of Rock Samples



The top of rock elevation varies slightly across the site and generally slopes downwards from east to west. Table 2 shows a summary of the bedrock depths and approximate elevations from the recent subsurface exploration.

Boring #	Depth to Bedrock, feet [Approximate Elevation, feet]	Location
B-1-1		Behind North end of
B-1-2A	Bedrock not encountered	East Abutment
B-1-2B		Behind North end of
B-1-2C	45 [-38.6]	West Abutment
B-1-2D	Bedrock not encountered	
B-1-3	50 [-43.8]	30' Behind North end of East Abutment
B-1-4	50 [-42.8]	Behind South end of East Abutment
B-1-5	Bedrock Not Encountered	Behind northwest bridge deck and through existing abutment
B-1-6	Bedrock Not Encountered	Behind northeast bridge deck and through existing abutment

#### Table 2 – Summary of Bedrock Approximate Depths and Elevations

#### 2.2.2 Groundwater Observations

Groundwater was encountered in the recent borings at depths below ground surface ranging from approximately five feet at boring B-1-3 to seven feet at boring B-1-1. Groundwater was not encountered in boring B-1-2A. The groundwater observations from the recent subsurface exploration are shown in Table 3.

#### Table 3 – Summary of 2016 Groundwater Observation

Boring #	Water Depth (feet below ground surface)	Location
B-1-1	7	North end of the Eastern
D-1-1	/	Abutment
B-1-2A	groundwater not ancountered	North end of the Western
D-1-2A	groundwater not encountered	Abutment
D 1 2D	F F	North end of the Western
B-1-2B	5.5	Abutment
D 1 2C	6	North end of the Western
B-1-2C	6	Abutment



B-1-2D	6	North end of the Western
D-1-2D	0	Abutment
B-1-3	5	North end of the Eastern
D-1-2	5	Abutment
B-1-4	5.5	South end of the Eastern
D-1-4	5.5	Abutment
Groundwater not measured due to the use of drilling		North end of Western
B-1-5	used during coring operations	Abutment
B-1-6	Groundwater not measured due to the use of drilling fluid	North end of Eastern
D-1-0	used during coring operations	Abutment

Note that groundwater was observed in open borings and may not be stabilized values. Fluctuations in groundwater levels will occur due to variations in precipitation, tide, temperature, and other factors different from those existing at the time the measurements were made.

#### **3.0 GEOTECHNICAL CONSIDERATIONS**

The primary geotechnical considerations for this bridge project are:

- Reuse and Rehabilitation of Existing Abutments and Foundations We understand that the existing bridge abutments and foundations are proposed to be reused for support of the new bridge superstructure. Based on the borings performed, the east and west abutment foundation bear on different materials. The north side of the western abutment foundation was found to bear on boulders over the terrace deposits. As previously discussed, it is unknown if the boulders were placed during bridge construction or were naturally deposited. The north side of the east abutment foundation of the east abutment foundation for the north side of the east and west abutments are different. The elevation of the northeastern abutment is -14.7 feet, and the elevation of the northwestern abutment is -9.7 feet. The elevation and bearing materials for the south side of both the east and west abutment are unknown.
- **Reuse and Rehabilitation of Existing Wingwalls** We understand that existing wingwalls are proposed to remain in place. It is not known what elevation the wingwalls bear at or the materials the wingwalls bear on.
- New Barrier Walls We understand that new barrier walls will be constructed along the sides of the roadway embankment for a distance extending approximately 128 feet and 29 feet to the west and east of the existing bridge, respectively. These new walls will bear on compacted granular fill over the existing fill. The barrier walls must also bear at a depth below the anticipated frost line.
- **Temporary Water-Handling-Cofferdam** The project site is located within Dickerman's Brook. This body of water is tidal and will influence the groundwater elevations during construction. Repairing and resurfacing the existing abutments and wingwalls will require excavations below groundwater and the water elevations within Dickerman's Brook. Therefore, a temporary water-



handling cofferdam and associated dewatering will be required to perform the foundation construction in the dry.

- Utility Supports The overhead and underground utilities will need to be relocated during construction of the bridge. During construction the existing HPFF line will be supported by a strong-back system founded on the existing wingwalls and corbel extension, and then disconnected from the existing bridge deck. Following construction, the HPFF line will be reconnected to the new bridge deck or wingwalls. The existing gas line will be temporarily supported by a strong-back system supported by drilled piles.
- **Cobbles and Boulders** Cobbles and boulders up to approximately 3 feet in diameter were visible during the drilling program along the existing ground surface of Dickerman's Brook Cove adjacent to the existing bridge. Cobbles and boulders were also encountered beneath the western bridge abutment. These cobbles and boulders could obstruct driving of sheeting and piles for the temporary cofferdam or support of excavation systems.
- **Temporary Support of Excavation** Based on the proposed construction sequence, a temporary support of excavation (SOE) system will be installed for construction of the new bridge. The presence of cobbles and boulders within the underlying terrace deposits and beneath the existing western abutment must be accounted for in the design of the SOE. The presence of boulders adjacent to the existing bridge foundation preclude the use of driving sheet or piles during construction.



#### 4.0 GEOTECHNICAL DESIGN EVALUATIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

#### 4.1 Reuse and Rehabilitation of Existing Abutments and Foundations

As noted above, the intent is to reuse and rehabilitate the existing abutments and foundations. Based on the recent boring program, the bearing elevation and bearing materials differ between the eastern and western abutments. The northern side of the eastern abutment bears at approximate elevation -14.7 feet and is founded on the terrace deposits. The northern side of the western abutment bears at approximate elevation -9.7 feet and is founded on boulders over the terrace deposits. Limited information is available on the geometry of the abutments.

It is our understanding that the new bridge superstructure will be less than the weight of existing superstructure. Provided that the new total dead weight of the superstructure is less than or equal to the existing dead loads on the bridge, the existing static factor of safety for stability for the abutments due to loads from the dead weight of the superstructure will either increase or remain the same as the current condition. We also understand that the stability against sliding and overturning of the existing abutments has been evaluated by others.

Corrosion potential laboratory testing performed on soil samples collected adjacent to the bridge indicate subsurface conditions are aggressive. Table 4 provides a summary of the laboratory test results.

Boring #	Sample	Depth (ft)	рН	Soil Resistivity (ohm-cm)	Sulfate Content (ppm)	Chloride Content (ppm)	Oxidation- Reduction Potential (mV)
B-1-1	S-2						
B-1-2C	S-1	5-12*	4.06	424	1801	357	226
B-1-4	S-3						

#### Table 4 – Summary of Corrosion Potential Laboratory Tests

\*Samples were combined for testing

Due to the corrosive nature of the site subsurface environment, the effect of corrosion on the abutment concrete and reinforcement should be considered.

#### 4.2 Reuse and Rehabilitation of Existing Wingwalls and Foundations

As noted above, the intent is to reuse and rehabilitate the existing wingwalls and wingwall foundations. Based on the recent boring program, the bearing elevation and foundation bearing strata are not known for the wingwalls.

As for the abutments, the effect of corrosion on the wingwall concrete and reinforcement should be considered.



#### 4.3 New Barrier Walls

We understand that new reinforced concrete barrier walls will be constructed along both the north and south sides of the roadway embankment. The walls are proposed to extend from Stations 61+20 to 61+31.5 on the northwestern corner, 61+63 to 61+95 on the northeastern corner, 60+00 to 61+27.7 on the southwestern corner, and 61+56.4 to 61+85 on the southeastern corner of the roadway embankment. The barrier walls are proposed to be supported on shallow reinforced concrete foundations ranging from 6 to 6.5 wide. The height of retained soil is proposed to range from 2 to 5 feet for the new barrier walls.

These walls may bear on a minimum of 12 inches of Compacted Granular Fill placed over the existing embankment fill after removal of all unsuitable materials encountered at the foundation bearing elevations. These unsuitable materials would consist of any topsoil, concrete, asphalt, loose granular soils, and organic soils. These unsuitable soils should be overexcavated and replaced with Compacted Granular Fill. Excavation and placement of the new barrier wall foundations shall follow the excavation and compaction recommendations of Sections 5.1 and 5.5 of this report.

Bearing capacity and settlement analyses were performed for the new barrier wall foundations. This evaluation was conducted in accordance with the current AASHTO LRFD Bridge Design Specifications and ConnDOT Bridge Design Manual.

Factored bearing resistance was developed for both strength and extreme limit states. A resistance factor of 0.45 was used for the strength limit state in accordance with Table 10.5.5.2.2-1 of the AASHTO LRFD Bridge Design Specification, and a resistance factor of 1.0 was used for the extreme limit state in accordance with Section 10.5.5.3.3.

The maximum factored bearing resistance for service, strength, and extreme limit states for the barrier wall footings is listed in Table 5. A minimum footing width of 6 feet was assumed for the barrier wall foundations.

Limit State	Maximum Design Foundation Pressure
Service I	2.1 ksf
Strength I	3.3 ksf
Extreme Event II	7.2 ksf

#### Table 5 – Maximum Design Foundation Pressures for Barrier Wall Spread Footings

Under these maximum service loads, foundation settlements are not anticipated to exceed 1.0" in total settlement and 0.5" in differential settlement. Most of this settlement will occur concurrently with the application of load to the footings. The potential impact of these anticipated settlements on adjacent utilities supported by the roadway embankment should be considered during barrier wall design.

The maximum net factored bearing resistance for service, strength, and extreme limit states should also not exceed the limits presented in the ConnDOT Bridge Design Manual Section 5.14.2 as shown below in Table 6 below. The maximum foundation pressures listed in Table 5 are for spread footings bearing on all soils.



Limit State	Maximum Design Foundation Pressure
Service I	5.6 ksf
Strength I	6.4 ksf
Extreme Event II	7.2 ksf

#### Table 6 – Maximum Design Foundation Pressures for Spread Footing on Soil

Bearing capacity and settlement calculations are included in Appendix D.

#### 4.3.1 Additional General Recommendations for Spread Footings

Additional general recommendations for spread footings are as follows:

- Footings should have a least lateral dimension of 3 feet or greater.
- Individual footings should be proportioned so that the stress under the footing is as nearly uniform as practical at the service limit state.
- Bottom of footings should be positioned at least 48 inches below lowest adjacent ground surface exposed to freezing.
- Footings should bear on Compacted Granular Fill. If unsuitable material is encountered, it should be removed and replaced with Compacted Granular Fill as discussed in the Construction Recommendations section of this report.
- All below-grade portions of existing structures below a 1.5H:1V line extending downwards from the outer edge of the bottom of new footings should be removed before constructing the new foundations. Footings should bear below a reference line drawn upward and outward on a 1.5H:1V slope from the bottom of any new or existing adjacent utilities.
- Compacted Granular Fill below footings and slabs should be placed within the zone beneath imaginary lines extending 2 feet laterally beyond footings and slabs and down on a 1H:1V slope to the top of suitable bearing material.

Footings will also need to be designed for sliding and overturning using the appropriate performance factors. The overturning analyses should indicate that the eccentricity of the resultant of the footing loads should not exceed 1/3 of base width in accordance with Section 10.6.3.3 of the AASHTO LRFD Bridge Design Specifications. Sliding analyses should be performed in accordance with Section 10.6.3.4 of the AASHTO LRFD Bridge Design Specifications. The factored resistance against failure by sliding should be based on a friction factor (tan  $\delta$ ) of 0.70 for cast-in-place concrete on soil (Compacted Granular Fill or suitable bearing native soil). The recommended resistance factor ( $\phi_{\tau}$ ) for shear resistance between sand and concrete is 0.80 based on AASHTO LRFD Table 10.5.5.2.2-1.



#### **4.4 Lateral Earth Pressures**

We recommend the following backfill parameters/assumptions for evaluation of the new barrier walls:

- Level backfill behind the walls
- Wall faces are vertical
- The active earth pressure parameters provided in Table 6 below may be used for the proposed barrier walls

Material	ф (deg)	β (deg)	I (deg)	δ (deg)	K <sub>A</sub>	γ (pcf)
Existing Fill	30	0	0	20	0.297	125
New Backfill	35	0	0	20	0.245	125

Table 7 – Active Earth Pressure Parameters for Wingwall Backfill

When calculating retaining structure loads, additional lateral pressures due to highway traffic surcharge loads should be applied as required by AASHTO Bridge Design Specifications. For retaining structures, where the calculated pressure behind the structure is less than 250 pounds per square foot (psf), it should be increased to 250 psf to account for stresses created by compaction of fill behind the wall.

If retaining structures are to be designed to resist seismic lateral soil pressures, the seismic force on the back of the wall (pounds per linear foot) should be based on the values presented in Table 8:

Material	Δ Forc	ce (lb/ft)
Wateria	Yielding (∆ = 0.5in)	Non-Yielding (Δ = 0.0in)
Existing Fill	3.35H <sup>2</sup>	7.41H <sup>2</sup>
New Backfill	2.95H <sup>2</sup>	6.47H <sup>2</sup>

#### Table 8 – Seismic Forces

where H is the height of the wall in feet.

The criteria for yielding walls should be used when the allowable displacements at the top of the wall is at least 0.002H. The resultant seismic force acts at a distance of 0.6H from the bottom of the wall.

Passive lateral earth pressures at the front of the wingwalls should be neglected due to the possibility of scour from adjacent water bodies.



#### 4.5 Relocated Gas Line

Based on the Utilities Drawing Set of the 90% Submission Drawings dated 3/1/2019 and a bridge meeting at the Connecticut Department of Transportation on 1/25/2019, the following utility work is anticipated to be performed.

Along the northern side of the bridge, the overhead utilities are to be relocated further north, off of the roadway and away from construction on the bridge. The gas line on the south side of the bridge will be relocated and connected to a temporary strong-back system, spanning approximately 30 feet parallel and south of the bridge. The strong-back system will be supported on drilled steel piles located adjacent to the southern wingwalls. After construction, the gas line will be permanently supported on the southern wingwalls. The existing HPFF line will be temporarily supported using hanger system supported on the northern wingwalls and will not be relocated.

Given the presence of cobbles, and boulders within the terrace deposit and the fill, and the potential for driven piles to disturb the existing wing wall and abutment foundations, the temporary piles for the gas line should be drilled, not driven. The piles should be HP12x74 sections and installed to a minimum depth of 23 feet below the ground surface. After placement of the piles in the minimum 24-inch diameter drilled hole, the annulus around the piles should be backfilled with grout or concrete with a minimum compressive strength of 4,000 psi. The concrete or grout cover between the piles and adjacent soil should be a minimum of 3 inches. Information on the drilled piles can found in Table 9. Calculations for the drilled pile lateral loading and geotechnical and structural capacity are reported in Appendix E.

Parameters	Values
Minimum Concrete Compressive Strength	4,000 psi
Minimum Section Modulus	93.8 in. <sup>3</sup>
Minimum Embedment Depth	23 ft.
Minimum Borehole Diameter	24 in.
Minimum Concrete or Grout Cover	3 in.

#### Table 9 – Drilled Piles

#### 4.6 Geotechnical Seismic Design Considerations

#### 4.6.1 Seismic Site Class and Design Category

Based on the recent SPTs performed and Table 3.10.3.1-1 in the AASHTO specifications, this site is classified as a Site Class D. In accordance with AASHTO for Site Class D, and data from USGS 2014 AASHTO Seismic Design Maps for a 7% probability of exceedance in 75 years (1,000-year event), and the 2016 Connecticut State Building Code, the design response spectra for the bridge be constructed using the following parameters:

$$A_s = 0.16g$$
  $S_{DS} = 0.267g$   $S_{D1} = 0.144g$ 

where: As is the response spectral acceleration based on Site Class D as stated in the ConnDOT



Bridge Design Manual  $S_{DS}$  is the design spectral acceleration coefficient at 0.2-second period  $S_{D1}$  is the design spectral acceleration coefficient at 1.0-second period

In accordance with Table 3.10.6-1 of the 2014 AASHTO Guide Specifications for LRFD Bridge Design and based on an  $S_{D1} < 0.15$ , the site is located in a Seismic Design Zone of 1.

#### 4.6.2 Liquefaction

Site soils were assessed for liquefaction susceptibility. Based on relative density (SPT N-values), plasticity, grain size distribution, and fines content of soils below groundwater, site soils are judged not susceptible to liquefaction for the AASHTO Seismic Design Event.

#### 4.7 Widening and Raising of Roadway Embankments

Based on the 90% Submission drawings, Section 02.02 – Highway, dated 3/1/2019, the western and eastern approach embankments between Stations 60+00 and 82+80 are proposed to be raised by up to approximately 1 foot. Both the southern and northern faces of the embankment behind the wingwalls will be armored with rip rap. In addition, existing slopes steeper than 2H:1V will be armored with rip rap. The material used to protection the slope will be composed of approximately 18 inches of rip rap, 6 inches of granular fill, and a geotextile separating the granular fill from the existing fill. It is our understanding that no new slopes will be constructed with a slope exceeding 1.5H:1V. As indicated in Section 6-1.4 of the ConnDOT Geotechnical Engineering Manual, when slopes steeper than 1.5H:1V are considered the slopes should be evaluated for external stability and internal stability.

#### **5.0 CONSTRUCTION RECOMMENDATIONS**

#### **5.1 Excavation Requirements**

Construction of the proposed new bridge seat, bridge deck, and barrier walls will require excavation through roadway asphalt and base and miscellaneous fills. Excavations should be generally feasible using large conventional excavation equipment. However, boulders and former foundations could be encountered in the fill and excavations through these materials may require splitting or hoe-ramming and specialized equipment to facilitate handling and removal.

We recommend that the excavated subgrade be inspected in the field to remove any unsuitable materials encountered at the bearing elevation. The exposed subgrade should then be compacted, followed by the placement and compaction of new granular fills to 95% of the measured maximum dry density.

Where excavation sides are cut back and sloped, they should be in accordance with Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA) Construction Industry Standards.

The presence of utilities within the existing bridge site should be considered when evaluating excavation methodology and excavation support requirements. Utilities that are particularly sensitive to movement should be monitored for horizontal and vertical movement using survey reference points. Also, as previously mentioned certain utilities will need to be temporarily relocated during construction.



#### 5.2 Cobbles and Boulders

Cobbles and boulders were encountered during the exploration program and should be anticipated during installation of any support of excavation systems and pile foundations. The presence of boulders and cobbles could impact sheet pile and driven-pile installation at the site. Therefore, we recommend that only drilled piles be used for temporary support of the relocated gas line and support of excavation systems. The project specifications should contain provisions to contend with the anticipated boulders in advance of foundation and earth support installation.

#### **5.3 Removal of Existing Structures**

It is our understanding that only the top portion of the existing abutments are to be removed. Approximately 3 feet of the top of the abutments is to be removed to construct a new bridge seat. The remaining portions of the abutments and wingwalls will be left in place.

#### 5.4 Subgrade Preparation, Protection, and Compaction

Excavation subgrades should be proof-compacted free of standing water with a minimum of 10 overlapping passes of a large walk-behind vibratory plate or drum compactor. Where footing subgrades are at or near the groundwater level, static compaction may be recommended by the Geotechnical Engineer in lieu of vibratory compaction. Loose or soft zones or unsuitable bearing materials observed at the subgrade elevation during proof-compaction should be over excavated to firm and stable ground and replaced with Compacted Granular Fill with appropriate consideration to prevent fine particle migration. We recommend that the final excavation to the footing subgrade in soil be made using a smooth-bladed excavator bucket, to avoid disturbing or loosening the soil.

Foundation subgrades should be free of debris and deleterious materials, be protected from disturbance, and kept free of standing water. Fill should not be placed over frozen soil and subgrades should be protected against frost both during and after construction. Disturbance due to frost, inclement weather, laborer traffic, equipment, and other means could be reduced by maintaining excavation subgrades 12-inches above final subgrade elevations until just before final excavation and footing construction. If bearing soils are disturbed at final subgrade level, they should be excavated and replaced with Compacted Granular Fill.

#### 5.5 Backfill and Compaction

Embankment and backfill placed behind wingwalls and abutments and beneath footings should be in accordance with Section M.02 of the 2016 Connecticut Department of Transportation Standard Specifications for Roads, Bridges, and Incidental Construction Form 817.

#### 5.5.1 Compacted Granular Fill

Compacted Granular Fill material should be placed in loose layers not more than 8-inches loose thickness and compacted to at least 95 percent of the maximum dry density at optimum moisture content as determined by the AASHTO T 180, Method D where self-propelled compaction equipment can be used.



In confined areas, place only 6-inch loose layers and compact with manually operated, powered vibratory compactor acceptable to the geotechnical engineer.

#### 5.5.2 Pervious Structure Backfill

Pervious Structure Backfill material should be placed in thicknesses not exceeding 6-inches deep after compaction and compacted to at least 100 percent of the maximum dry density at optimum moisture content as determined by the AASHTO T 180, Method D where self-propelled compaction equipment can be used. In confined areas, place only 6-inch loose layers and compact with manually operated, powered vibratory compactor acceptable to the geotechnical engineer.

Where weep holes are installed through walls, bagged stone shall be placed around the inlet end of each weep hole, to prevent movement of the pervious material into the weep hole in accordance with Section 2.16 of the 2016 Connecticut Department of Transportation Standard Specifications for Roads, Bridges, and Incidental Construction Form 817.

#### 5.5.3 Compaction Adjacent to Permanent Walls

Extra care should be used when compacting adjacent to permanent walls including abutments and wingwalls. Only hand-operated rollers or plate compactors weighing not more than 250 pounds should be used within a lateral distance of 5 feet of the back of wall for walls less than 15 feet high and within 10 feet of walls more than 15 feet high, unless the wall has been designed for higher loading.

#### 5.6 Cofferdam and Dewatering

The excavation for the repair and resurfacing of the existing abutments and wingwalls will extend below groundwater table and surface water levels. Temporary dams will be required to manage and control surface water and groundwater during excavations for the construction for the new bridge seat, repair and resurfacing of the abutment and wingwalls to the top of the mudline, and installation of the proposed 4-foot diameter bypass pipe within the construction area beneath the existing bridge. The surface water level within the construction area will be lowered by as much as 6 to 7 feet, depending on the water level reference. Dams cannot consist of driven sheet piling. Boulders and cobbles were encountered beneath the western bridge abutment. Disturbing the cobbles and boulders beneath the existing abutment by driving sheeting risks the stability of the abutments. Cobbles and boulders were also frequently encountered within the terrace deposits and may present obstacles and cause shortstopping of sheeting if driven into the terrace deposits.

Water-inflated temporary cofferdams may also be used to control surface water flow into the work area. Cofferdams that encroach into water channels should be hydraulically analyzed in accordance with the ConnDOT Bridge Design Manual.

#### 5.6 Construction Dewatering and Temporary Excavation Support

Work within the construction area will extend below the groundwater table and adjacent water elevations. As previously indicated, a temporary cofferdam and support of excavation system will be required for the proposed work on the abutments and wing walls. Options for temporary excavation



support systems include drilled-in soldier pile and lagging. Sandbags with plastic seal liners are proposed to be used for the temporary cofferdam.

The Contractor will be required to manage and control the water during foundation excavation, including seepage and hydraulic gradients that could result in instability of the subgrade (as well as to control surface water from entering excavations). The Contractor should be responsible for selecting the dewatering methods based on their proposed methods and equipment used for excavation and excavation support. Dewatering efforts must satisfy requirements of local, state, and federal environmental and conservation authorities. Temporary earth support and dewatering systems should be selected by the Contractor. The earth support and dewatering designs are integral with one another and should be submitted as a single submittal for review. Where excavation sides are cut back and sloped, they should be in accordance with OSHA Construction Industry Standards.

We recommend that temporary control measures be implemented to reduce the amount of surface water (from rainfall runoff) that may enter and pond in the excavations. Temporary measures should include, but not be limited to, surface grading and construction of drainage ditches to divert and/or reduce the amount of surface water flowing over exposed subgrades during construction. Dewatering methods must satisfy requirements of local, state, and federal environmental and conservation authorities.

#### **5.8 Reuse of Excavated Materials**

Based on the soil descriptions provided on the recent boring logs, we expect that some of the more granular portions of the existing on-site soils could meet the gradation requirements for backfill in areas not requiring a free-draining material, provided that weather conditions are satisfactory, the moisture content can be controlled, and the material meets the backfill specifications and can be compacted to the required density. Re-use of on-site soils should be at the acceptance of the geotechnical engineer prior to placement. Excavated soil that cannot be reused on-site or on other portions of the project should be removed from the site in accordance with applicable local, state, and federal regulations.

#### **5.9 Protection of Existing Structures**

The presence of utilities within the existing bridge site should be considered when evaluating excavation methodology and excavation support requirements. Utilities that are particularly sensitive to movement should be monitored for horizontal and vertical movement using survey reference points. Utility owners should be consulted to establish threshold limits for movement and vibrations. Also, certain utilities will need to be temporarily relocated during construction. The existing abutments and wingwalls should also be monitored for both horizontal and vertical movement during construction.

We recommend vibration monitoring of existing utilities and structures during driving of the earth support system and of the piles for temporary support of the gas line. The temporary earth support walls and portions of bridge to remain active should also be monitored during construction for vibration and vertical and lateral movement using survey reference points.



Finally, consideration should be made to perform preconstruction surveys to document conditions of existing nearby structures and utilities that could be impacted by construction-related activities, particularly demolition, pile driving, and other vibration-producing activity.

#### **5.10** Construction Monitoring

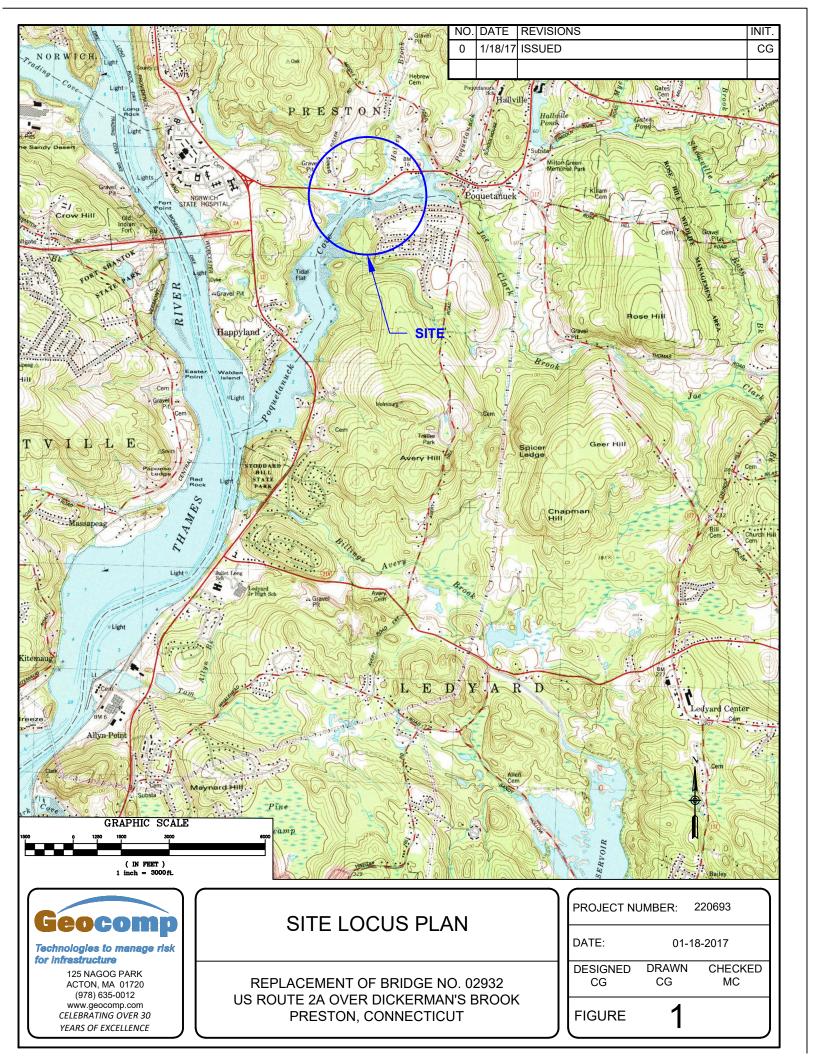
It is recommended that a geotechnical engineer or technician qualified by training and experience be present during construction to monitor the work. Construction observation and testing services may include verification of subgrade soils, observation of proof rolling operations and placement of fill, observance of installation of the proposed foundation systems and temporary support of excavation systems, performance of field density tests, and in general, observe compliance with recommendations in this report and the contract documents. This construction oversight is considered an important part of obtaining quality site improvements.

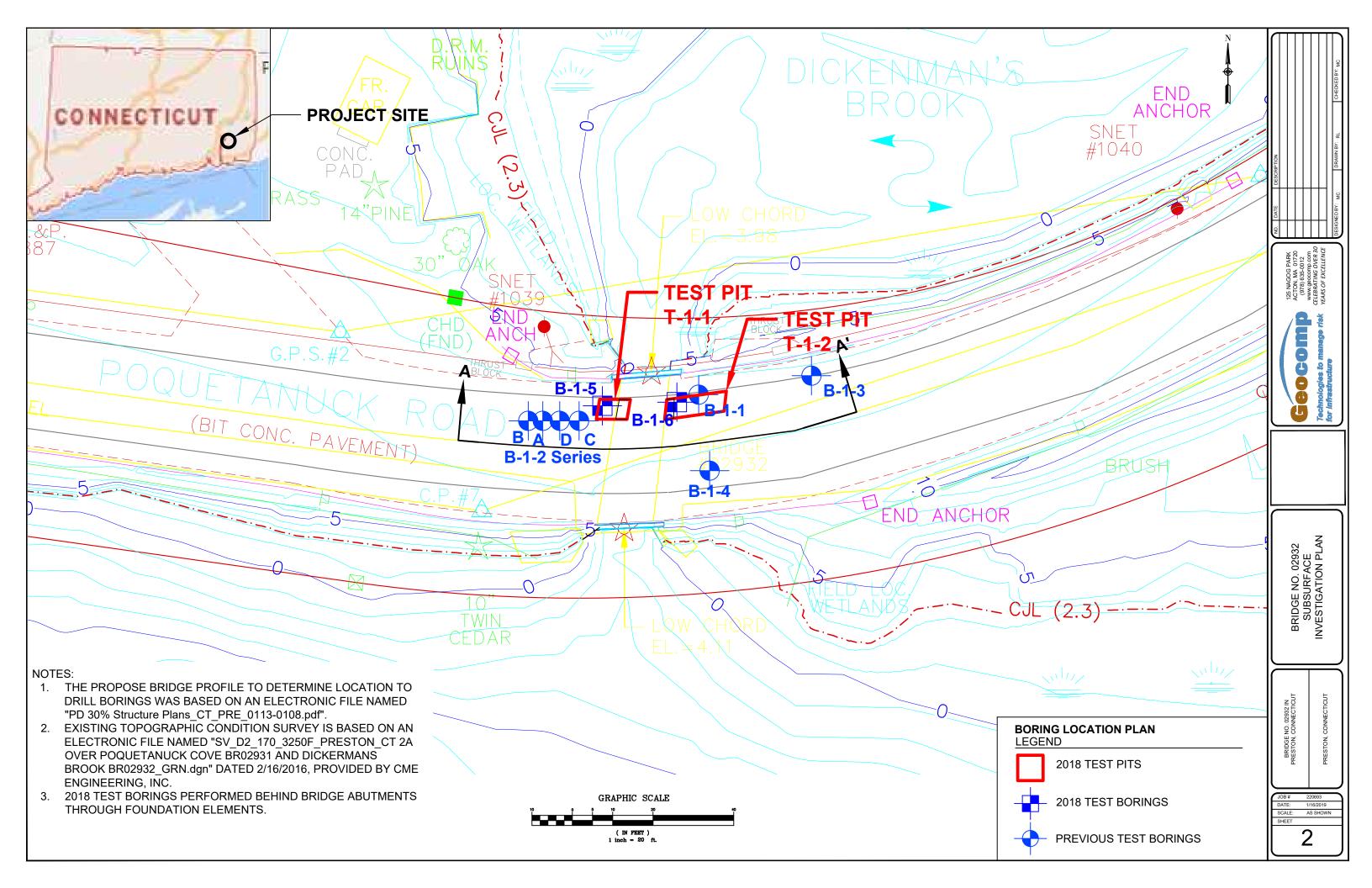
#### **6.0 CLOSING REMARKS**

This report has been prepared for specific application to the proposed superstructure replacement planned for Bridge 02932, US Route 2A over Dickerman's Brook, as understood by Geocomp at this time. If proposed bridge loading conditions are changed from those assumed in this report, please contact us and we will review and update our recommendations accordingly. Our recommendations are based in part upon data obtained from the referenced subsurface exploration program. The nature and extent of variations between explorations will not become evident until construction. If significant variations then appear, it may be necessary to reevaluate the recommendations of this report.

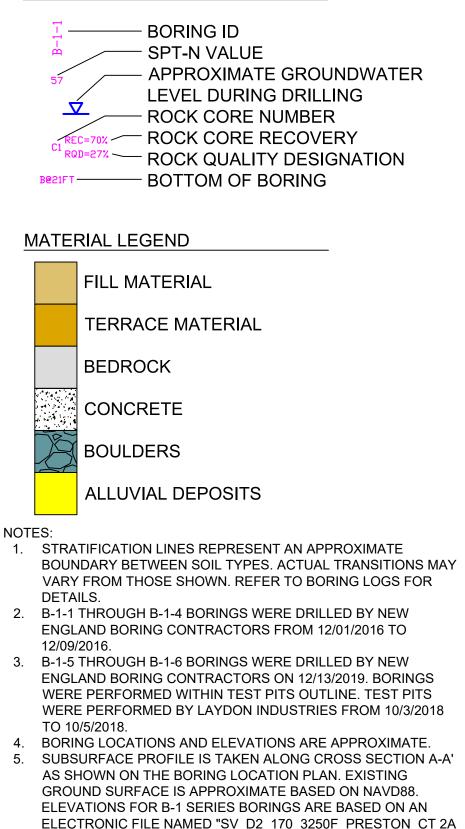


**FIGURES** 





#### LEGEND



OVER POQUETANUCK COVE BR02931 AND DICKERMANS

6. BRIDGE STRUCTURE IS SHOWN IN EXISTING CONDITION. THE EXISTING BRIDGE STRUCTURE PROFILE WAS BASED ON

INFORMATION COLLECTED FROM THE 2018 TEST PITS AND

BROOK BR02932 GRN.dgn" DATED 2/16/2016, PROVIDED BY CME

# 61+40 61+20 61+60 Station

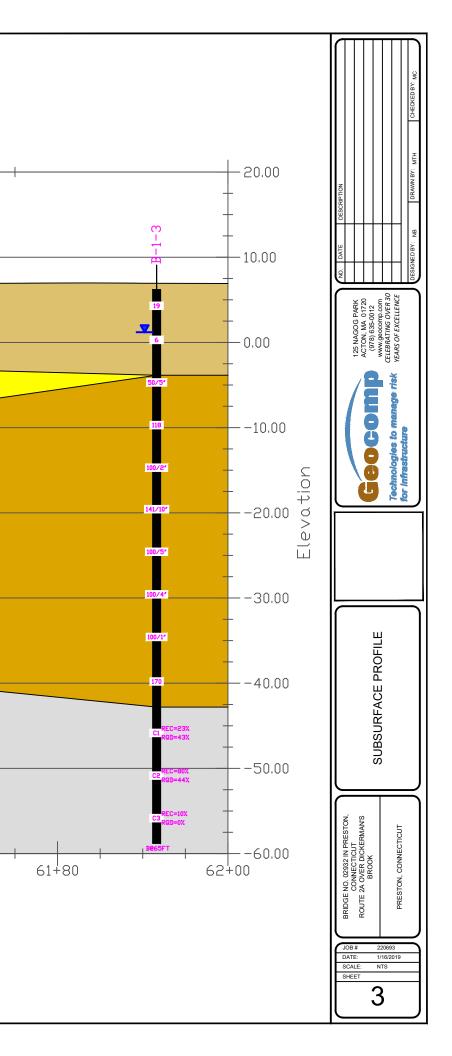
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61+00

**CROSS SECTION A-A'** 

BORINGS. 7. WINGWALLS NOT SHOWN FOR CLARITY.

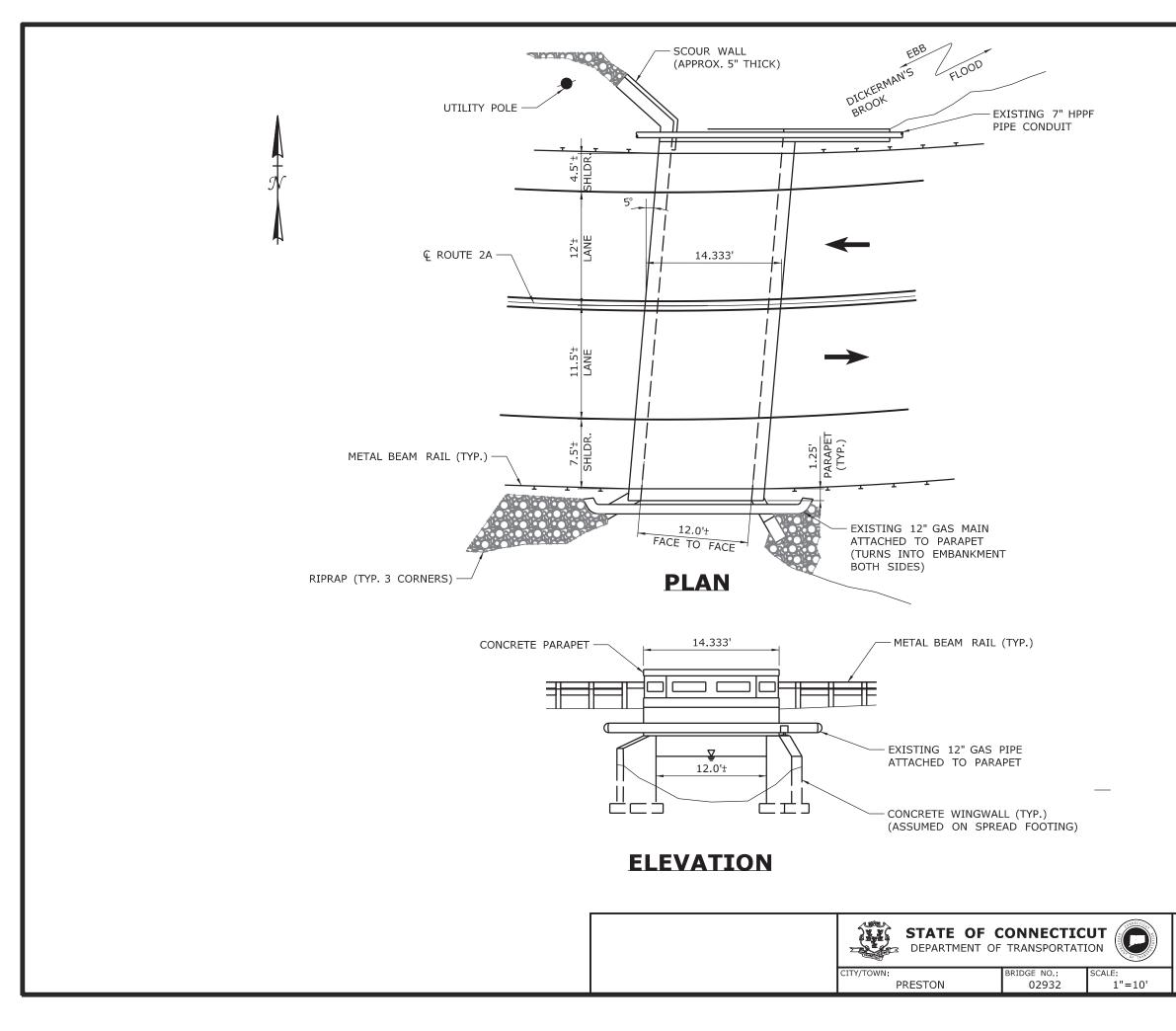
ENGINEERING, INC.





Appendix A

**Existing and Proposed Bridge Drawings** 

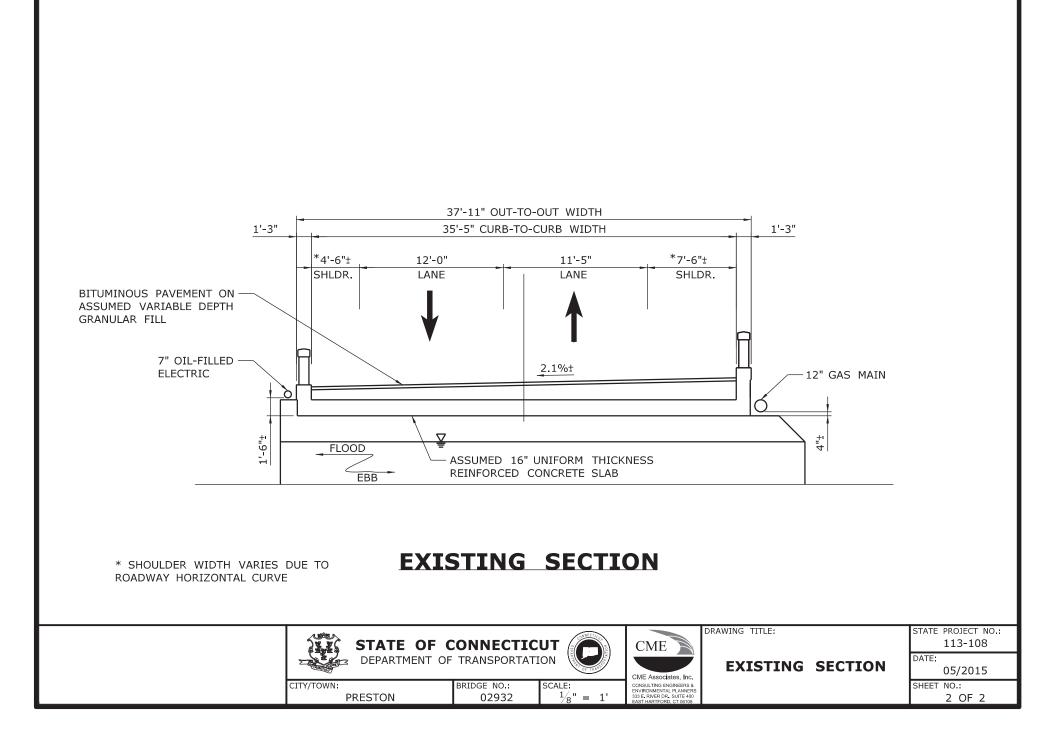


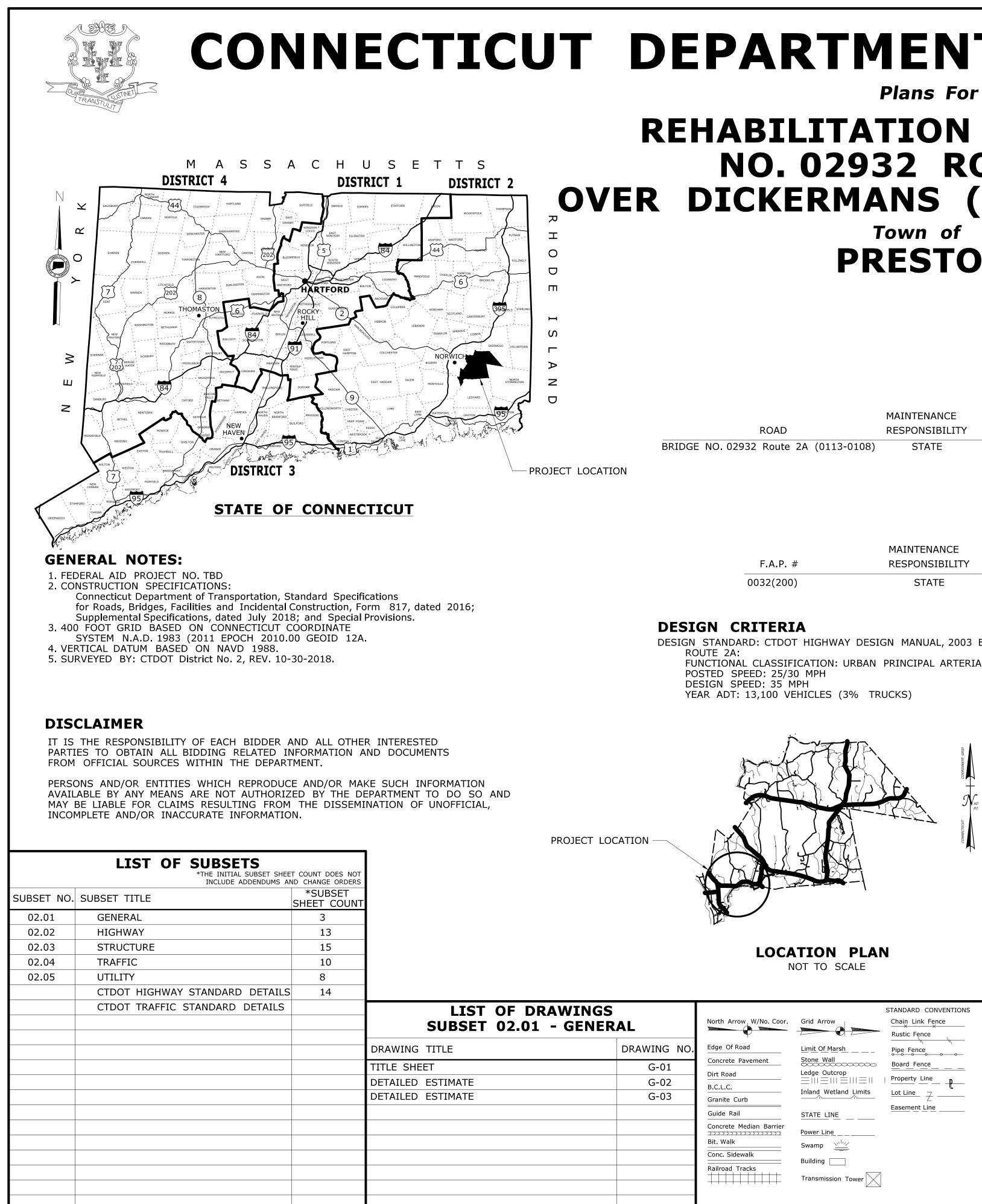


#### EXISTING PLAN AND ELEVATION

STATE PROJECT NO .:
113-108
DATE:
05/2015
SHEET NO .:
1 OF 2

DRAWING TITLE:





# **CONNECTICUT DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION**

# **REHABILITATION OF BRIDGE NO. 02932 ROUTE 2A OVER DICKERMANS (HALSEY) BROOK**

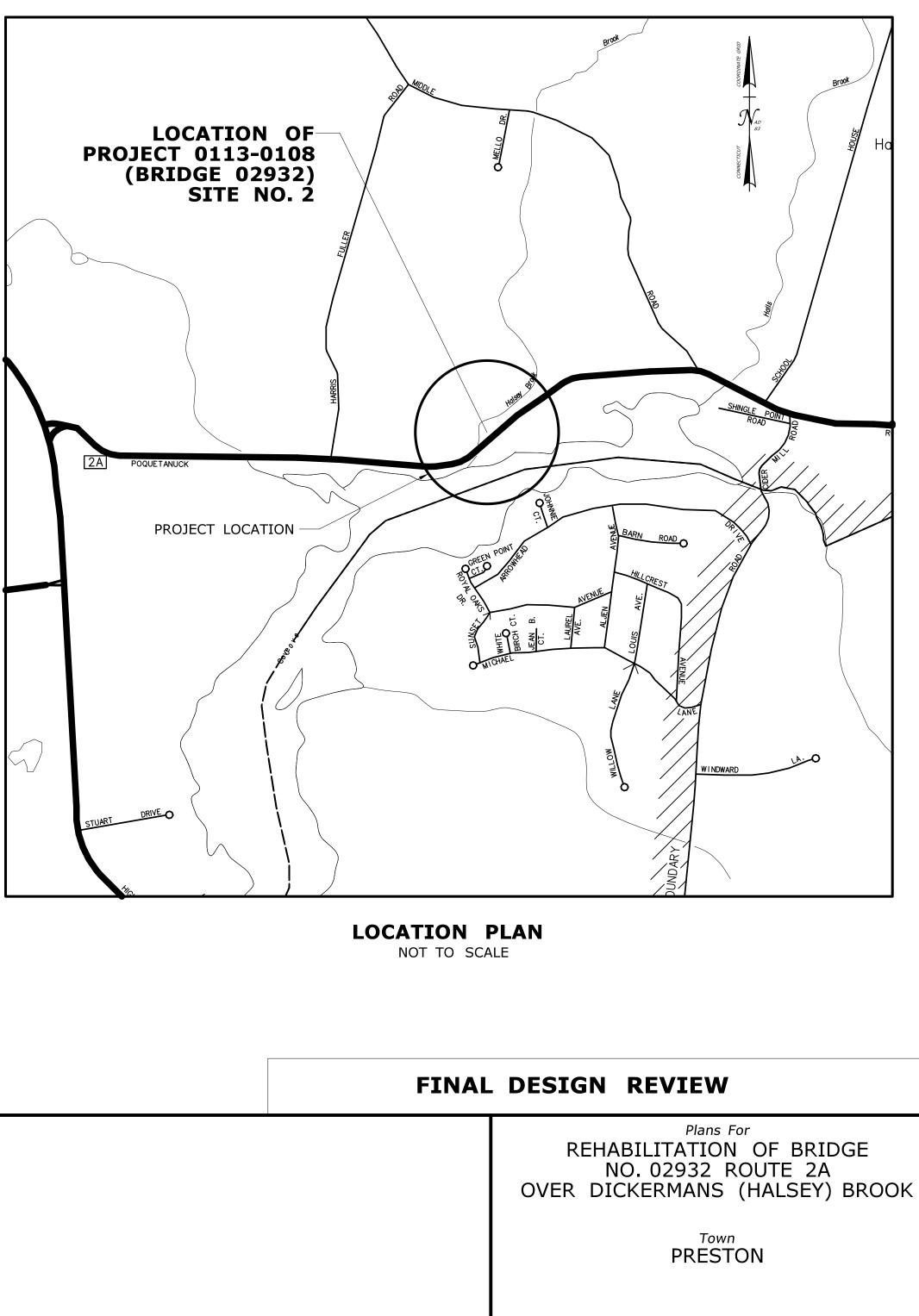
# PRESTON

LENGTH 580 FEET

MAINTENANCE	
RESPONSIBILITY	PROJECT #
STATE	0113-0108

DESIGN STANDARD: CTDOT HIGHWAY DESIGN MANUAL, 2003 EDITION REV. 2013 FUNCTIONAL CLASSIFICATION: URBAN PRINCIPAL ARTERIAL - OTHER

Water Edge Riprap 😞 Hedge Row MMMM Tree Line  $\mathcal{M}$ Shrub 💥 Evergreen Tree 📈 Deciduous Tree TOWN LINE Retaining Wall Highway Line Street Line





STATE PROJECT NO.

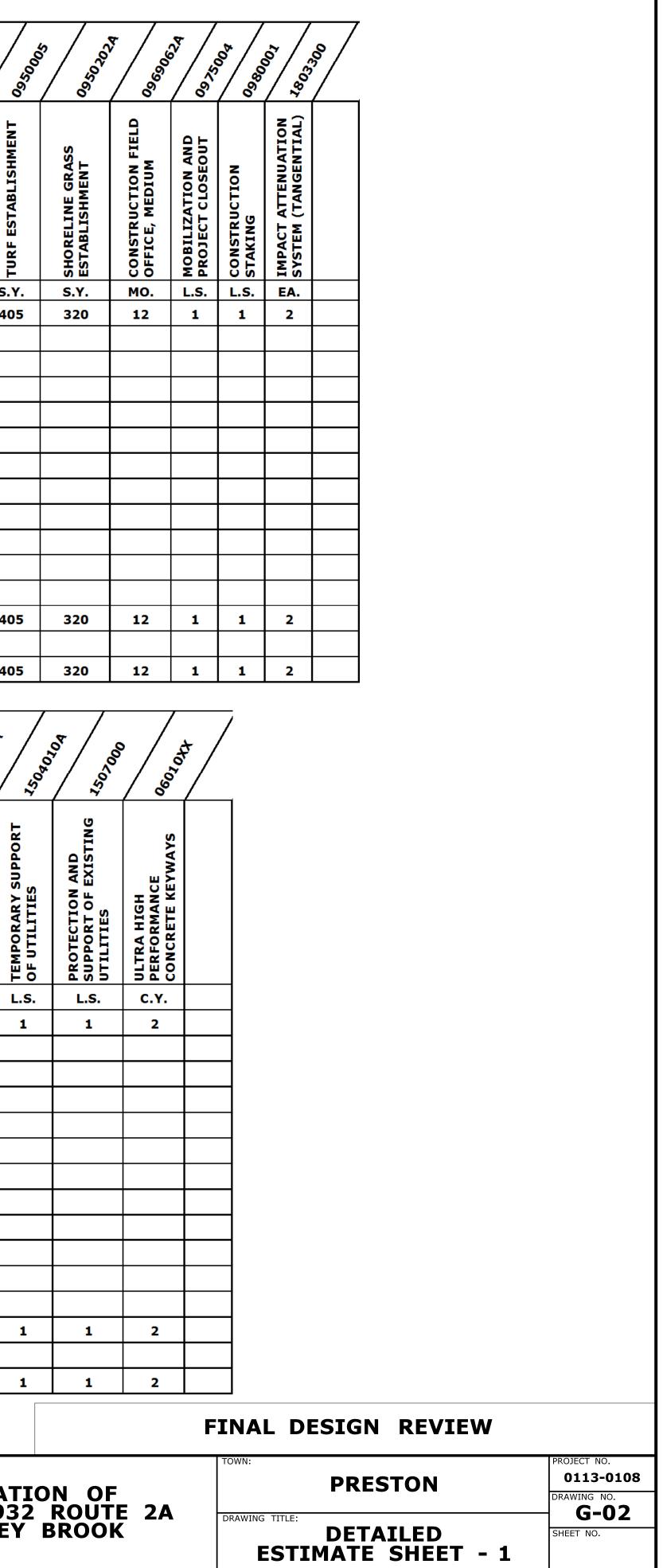
0113-0108

DRAWING NO. **G-01** SHEET NO.

													F	IGHWAY	ITEMS													
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ITEM	CLEARING AND GRUBBNG	EARTH EXCAVATION	ROCK EXCAVATION	EXCAVATION AND REUSE OF EXISTING CHANNEL BOTTOM MTERIAL	CUT BITUMINOUS CONCRETE PAVEMENT	FORMATION OF SUBGRADE	SUBBASE	GRANULAR FILL	SEDIMENTATION CONTROL SYSTEM	PROCESSED AGGREGATE	BITUMINOUS CONCRETE PATCHING-PARTIAL DEPTH	HMA S1	HMA S0.5	MATERIAL FOR TACK COAT	FINE MILLING OF BITUMINOUS CONCRETE (0 TO 4 INCHES)	MODIFIED RIPRAP	GEOTEXTILE (SEPARATION - HIGH SURVIVABILITY)	8'-6" CURVED GUIDERAIL TREATMENT	R-B 350 BRIDGE ATTACHMENT - VERTICAL SHAPED DADADET	AIL (R-B	R-B END ANCHORAGE - TYPE II	REMOVE METAL BEAM RAIL	BITUMINOUS CONCRETE DRIVEWAY	SWEEPING FOR DUST CONTROL	CALCIUM CHLORIDE FOR DUST CONTROL	WATER FOR DUST CONTROL	FURNISHING AND PLACING TOPSOIL	TURF ESTABLISHMENT
UNIT	L.S.	C.Y.	C.Y.	C.Y.	L.F.	S.Y.	C.Y.	C.Y.	L.F.	TON	SY	TON	TON	GAL.	S.Y.	C.Y.	S.Y.	EA.	EA.	L.F	EA.	L.F	S.Y.	HR	TON	M.GA.	S.Y.	S.Y.
BRIDGE NO. 02932	1	595	30	10	450	1020	345	40	1235	195	20	215	500	215	1105	165	244	1	4	950	1	664	255	160	1.0	7	405	405
SUBTOTAL UNASSIGNED	1	595	30	10	450	1020	345	40	1235	195	20	215	500	215	1105	165	244	1	4	950	1	664	255	160	1	7	405	405
TOTAL	1	595	30	10	450	1020	345	40	1235	195	20	215	500	215	1105	165	244	1	4	950	1	664	255	160	1	7	405	405
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ITEM	STRUCTURE EXCAVATION - EARTH (COMPLETE)	HANDLING WATER (SITE NO. 2)	GRANULAR FILL	PERVIOUS STRUCTURE BACKFILL	SAWING AND SEALING JOINTS IN BITUMINOUS CONCRETE PAVEMENT		HMA S0.25	REMOVAL OF SUPERSTRUCTURE (SITE NO. 2)	PRESTRESSED DECK UNITS (3'-0" × 1'-0")	PRESTRESSED DECK UNITS (4'-0" × 1'-0")	ELASTOMERIC BEARING PADS	CLASS "S" CONCRETE	CLASS "F" CONCRETE	1" PERFORMED EXPANSION JOINT FILLER FOR BRIDGES	ĒD	DEFORMED STEEL BARS	DRILLING HOLES AND GROUTING DOWELS	MEMBRANE WATERPROOFING (COLD	DOFING	TEMPORARY EARTH RETAINING SYSTEM	EARTH RETAINING SYSTEM LEFT IN PLACE	STRUCTURAL UNDEREDRAIN	PENETRATING SEALER PROTECTIVE COMPOUNE	TEMPORARY PRECAST CONCRETE BARRIER CURB (STRUCTURE)	RELOCATED TEMPORARY PRECAST CONCRETE BARRIER CURB	METAL BRIDGE RAIL	REMOVAL OF EXISTING MASONRY	TEMPORARY SUPPORT
UNIT	C.Y.	L.S.	C.Y.	C.Y.	L.F.	TON	TON		L.F.	L.F.	С.І.	C.Y.	C.Y.	S.F.	LB.	LB.	L.F.	S.Y.	S.Y.	S.F.	S.F.	L.F.	S.Y.	L.F.	L.F.	L.F.	С.Ү.	L.S
BRIDGE NO. 02932	342	1	71	197	68	8	12	1	46	108	3960	3	169	85	12771	806	228	79	334	1211	606	224	84	20	20	181	3	1
SUBTOTAL	342	1	71	197	68	8	12	1	46	108	3960	3	169	85	12771	806	228	79	334	1211	606	224	84	20	20	181	3	 1
UNASSIGNED																												
TOTAL	342	1	71	197	68	8	12	1	46	108	3960	3	169	85	12771	806	228	79	334	1211	606	224	84	20	20	181	3	1
										DESIGNER/ CHECKED	KM			⊐ STAT	E OF	CON	NECT	ICUT	COUNECTICIA NOTIFIC TO AND	SIGNATURE, BLOCK:	/			PROJ		REH		
REV. DATE	RE//ICIC	DN DESCRIPTIC	DN	СШ	EET NO.	Plotted Dat	re: 3/1/201	19					DEPF				ANSPO	ORTAT	ION						DKIU (		ABILI NO. 02 HAL	SEY
REV. DATE	REVISIC	DN DESCRIPTIC	)N	SH	EET NO.	Plotted Dat	e: 3/1/20	19					Filename:	\HW_MSH_01	.13_0108_G-2.	.agn												







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ITEM NUMBER	8000 C22	15 00 <sup>20</sup>	200 <sup>700</sup>	100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100	00 <sup>2000</sup>	or of of	00,00 200,00	00.003	007 007007	050 717870	1305,25	12000),	r, 1500031	1,20051	4,00°,	12003.	7 / 8	to, to,	7,57,650 7,57	42,000,	\$ 22002	0.012 × 0.00	1803210.0	18002210-	1. × 1.	180023.	0.17 P	10000 T	7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7	
ITEM	TEMPORARY PRECAST CONCRETE BARRIER CURB	RELOCATED TEMPORARY PRECAST CONCRETE BARRIER CURB	TRAFFICPERSON (UNIFORMED FLAGGER)	MAINTENANCE AND PROTECTION OF TRAFFIC	BARRICADE WARNING LIGHTS - HIGH INTENSITY	TRAFFIC DRUM	CONSTRUCTION BARRICADE TYPE III	42" TRAFFIC CONE	TEMPORARY ILLUMINATION UNIT	TEMPORARY SIGNALIZATION	TYPE DE-7D DELINEATOR	REMOVAL OF EXISTING SIGNING	SIGN FACE SHEET ALUMINUM (TYPE IX RETROREFLECTIVE SHEETING)	HOT-APPLIED PAINTED PAVEMENT MARKINGS 4" YELLOW	HOT-APPLIED PAINTED PAVEMENT MARKINGS 4" WHITE	HOT-APPLIED PAINTED LEGEND, ARROWS AND MARKINGS	4" WHITE EPOXY RESIN PAVEMENT MARKINGS	4" YELLOW EPOXY RESIN PAVEMENT MARKINGS	4" BLACK AGGREGATE COVER UP	CONSTRUCTION SIGNS - BRIGHT FLUORESCENT SHEETING	CONSTRUCTION SIGNS	TEMPOARARY SAND BARREL (400 LB)	TEMPORARY SAND BARREL (700 LB)	TEMPORARY SAND BARREL (1400 LB)	TEMPORARY SAND BARREL (2100 LB)	RELOCATION OF TEMPORARY SAND BARREL (400 LB)	RELOCATION OF TEMPORAR YSAND BARREL (700 LB)	RELOCATION OF TEMPORARY SAND BARREL (1400 LB)	RELOCATION OF TEMPORARY SAND BARREL (2100 LB)	
UNIT	L.F.	L.F.	HR.	L.S.	DAY	EA.	EA.	EA.	EA.	L.S.	EA.	L.S.	S.F.	L.F.	L.F.	S.F.	L.F.	L.F.	L.F.	SF	S.F.	EA.	EA.	EA.	EA.	EA.	EA.	EA.	EA.	
BRIDGE NO. 02932	380	360	1268	1	1500	25	8	25	2	1	19	1	70	5000	5000	112	1220	1220	2000	230	500	2	6	8	4	2	(	5 8	4	
SUBTOTAL	380	360	1268	1	1500	25	8	25	2	1	19	1	70	5000	5000	112	1220	1220	2000	230	500	2	6	8	4	2	6	8	4	
UNASSIGNED TOTAL	380	360	1268		1500	25	8	25	2		19		70	5000	5000	112	1220	1220	2000	230	500									
1									TED.								DE/				. TIT'E.						L DESI	GN RE	VIEW	
								ESIGNER/DRAF	KM SG				OF CONN OF TRAM				nL/			PROJECT	RE BRIDGI OVER	HABIL E NO.( DICKI	ITATIO 22932 ERMAN	ON OF ROUT S BRC	E 2A DOK	DRAWING	G TITLE:	RESTO		PROJECT 0113 DRAWING G SHEET NC





Filename: ...\HW\_MSH\_0113\_0108\_G-3.dgn

REV. DATE

REVISION DESCRIPTION

SHEET NO. Plotted Date: 3/1/2019

	FINAL DESIGN REVIEW	
TION OF 32 ROUTE	PRESTON	PROJECT NO. 0113-0108 DRAWING NO. <b>G-03</b>
ANS BRO		SHEET NO.

DRAWING NUMBER	DRAWING TITLE	DRAWING NUMBER	DRAWING TITLE
INX-01	HIGHWAY - INDEX OF DRAWINGS		
TYP-01	TYPICAL SECTIONS 1		
TYP-02	TYPICAL SECTIONS 2		
MDS-01	MISCELLANEOUS DETAILS		
HWY-01	HIGHWAY PLAN		
PRO-01	HIGHLAND PROFILE		
ROW-01	RIGHT OF WAY PLAN		
SED-01	SEDIMENTATION AND EROSION CONTROL PLAN		
SC-01 TO XSC-05	CROSS SECTIONS		

					DESIGNER/DRAFTER:
					КМ
					CHECKED BY:
					SG
REV.	DATE	REVISION DESCRIPTION	SHEET NO.	Plotted Date: 3/1/2019	1

# **02.02 - HIGHWAY** INDEX OF DRAWINGS



Filename: ...\01 SB\_MSH\_113-108\_HWY INDEX.dgn





ROJECT TITLI

	ON OF	
<b>32</b>	ROUTE	<b>2</b> A
Y	BROOK	

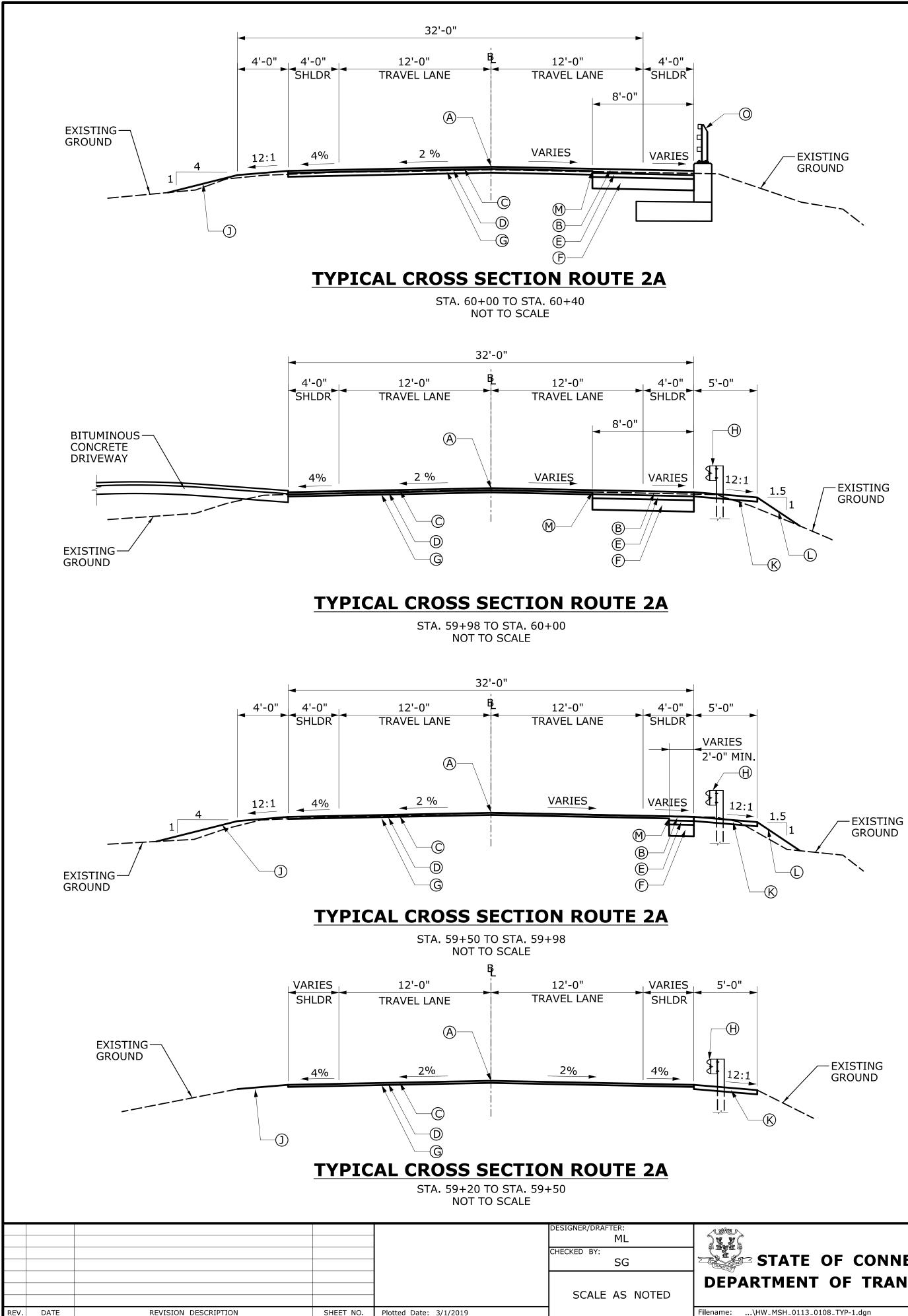
### DRAWING TITLE: HIGHWAY INDEX OF DRAWINGS

PRESTON

PROJECT NO.
0113-0108
DRAWING NO.
SHEET NO.

## FINAL DESIGN REVIEW

DESIGNED BY: AI ENGINEERS, INC.

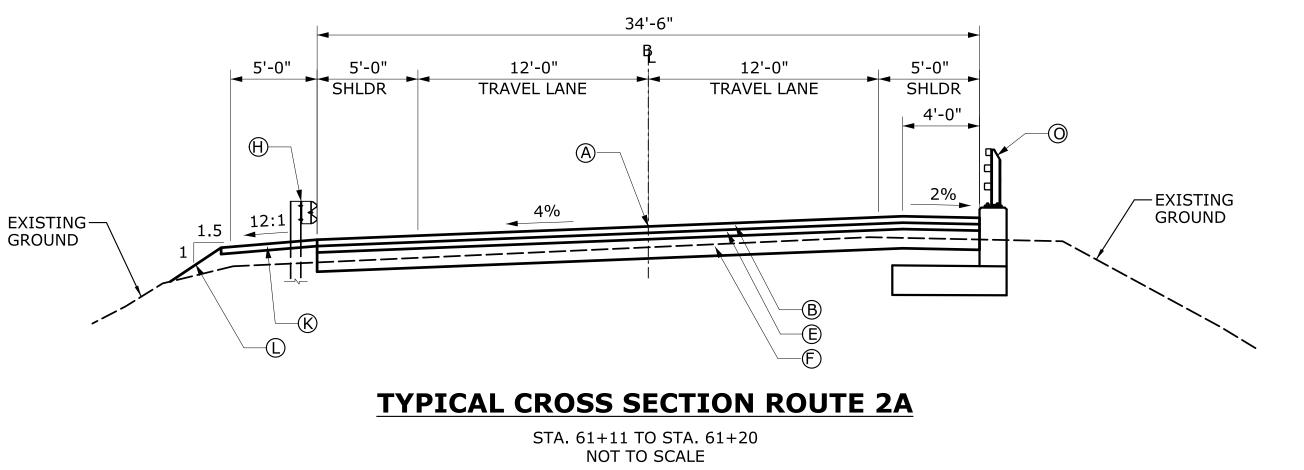


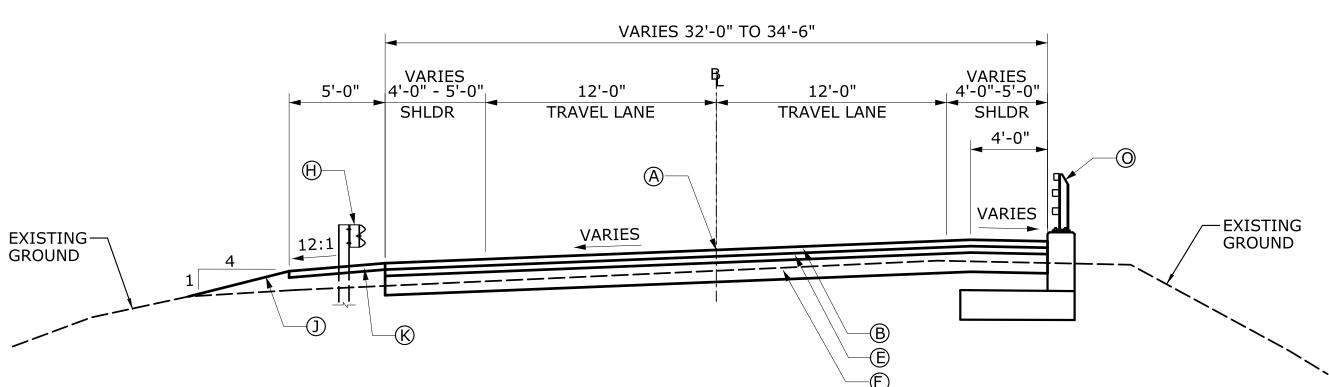
# LEGEND

- (A) POINT OF APPLICATION OF GRADE
- (B) 4" HMA S0.5 TRAFFIC LEVEL 2 (PLACED IN TWO EQUAL LIFTS)
- $\bigcirc$ 2" HMA S0.5 TRAFFIC LEVEL 2
- $\bigcirc$ HMA S0.5 TRAFFIC LEVEL 2 WEDGE COURSE (PLACED IN MULTIPLE LIFTS, 1" MIN, 3 1/2" MAX)
- (E) 4" HMA S1.0 TRAFFIC LEVEL 2
- (F)12" SUBBASE
- G 2" FINE MILLING DEPTH FROM EXISTING
- (H)METAL BEAM RAIL (R-B MASH)
- 4" TOPSOIL AND SHORELINE GRASS ESTABLISHMENT (I)
- $(\mathbf{J})$ 4" TOPSOIL AND TURF ESTABLISHMENT
- $(\mathbf{K})$ PROCESSED AGGREGATE
- STEEPENED SLOPE PROTECTION
- (M)SAW CUT PAVEMENT
- $\bigcirc$ METAL BRIDGE RAIL

- PRACTICES SHALL PREVAIL.

- BE PAID FOR SEPARATELY.





## **TYPICAL CROSS SECTION ROUTE 2A**

STA. 60+40 TO STA. 61+11 NOT TO SCALE

STATE OF CONNECTICUT **DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION** 



ROJECT

GNATURE

BLOCK:



## **GENERAL NOTES:**

1. SURVEY INFORMATION IS BASED UPON FIELD SURVEY PERFORMED BY CONNDOT DISTRICT 2. 400 FOOT GRID BASED ON CONNECTICUT COORDINATE SYSTEM N.A.D. 1983. ALL ELEVATIONS REFER TO THE NORTH AMERICAN VERTICAL DATUM OF 1988. RIGHT OF WAY AND PROPERTY LINE INFORMATION AND ABUTTERS HAVE BEEN SHOWN ON THE PLANS BASED UPON INFORMATION FURNISHED BY THE CONNDOT DISTRICT 2

2. INFORMATION REGARDING THE LOCATION OF EXISTING UTILITIES HAS BEEN BASED UPON AVAILABLE INFORMATION AND MAY BE INCOMPLETE, AND WHERE SHOWN SHOULD BE CONSIDERED APPROXIMATE. THE LOCATION OF ALL EXISTING UTILITIES SHOULD BE CONFIRMED PRIOR TO THE BEGINNING OF CONSTRUCTION. CALL "CALL BEFORE YOU DIG", 1-800-922-4455. ALL UTILITY LOCATIONS THAT DO NOT MATCH THE VERTICAL OR HORIZONTAL CONTROL SHOWN ON THE PLANS SHALL IMMEDIATELY BE BROUGHT TO THE ATTENTION OF THE ENGINEER FOR RESOLUTION.

3. ALL DIMENSIONS AND ELEVATIONS SHALL BE VERIFIED IN THE FIELD BY THE CONTRACTOR, PRIOR TO CONSTRUCTION. ANY DISCREPANCIES SHALL BE BROUGHT TO THE ATTENTION OF THE ENGINEER IMMEDIATELY FOR DETERMINATION.

4. SEDIMENT AND EROSION CONTROL MEASURES AS DEPICTED ON THESE PLANS SHALL BE IMPLEMENTED PRIOR TO CONSTRUCTION AND MAINTAINED UNTIL PERMANENT COVER STABILIZATION IS ESTABLISHED. ALL SEDIMENT AND EROSION CONTROL MEASURES SHALL CONFORM TO THE "2002 CONNECTICUT GUIDELINES FOR SOIL EROSION & SEDIMENT CONTROL", AND IN ALL CASES BEST MANAGEMENT

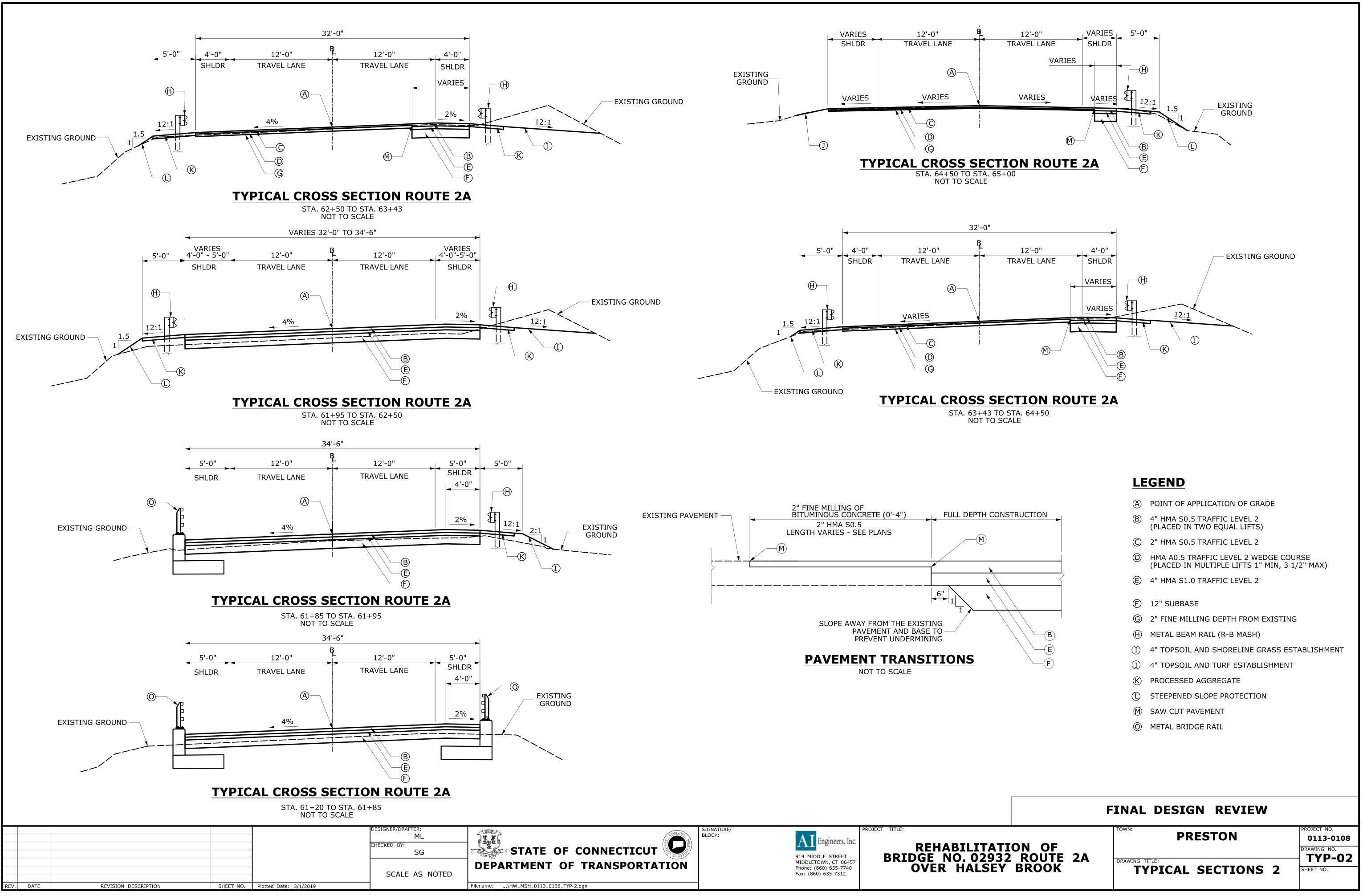
5. THE CONTRACTOR SHALL COORDINATE CONSTRUCTION WITH APPROPRIATE UTILITY COMPANIES REGARDING RELOCATIONS OF THEIR FACILITIES AND SCHEDULING OF SUCH WORK.

6. THE CONTRACTOR SHOULD NOTE THAT ALL SIGNS, ETC. ARE TO BE RELOCATED USING EXISTING SUPPORTS. WHERE EXISTING SUPPORTS ARE NOT SUITABLE FOR RELOCATION, THE CONTRACTOR SHALL PROVIDE A SIMILAR APPLICATION.

7. ALL SLOPES OR DISTURBED AREAS ARE TO BE STABILIZED WITH 4" TOPSOIL AND SHORELINE GRASS ESTABLISHMENT UNLESS OTHERWISE NOTED ON THE PLANS. CONTRACTOR SHALL YORK RAKE TOPSOIL PRIOR TO SHORELINE GRASS ESTABLISHMENT. COST OF YORK RAKING SHALL BE INCLUDED IN ITEM "FURNISHING AND PLACING TOPSOIL".

8. THE CONTRACTOR SHALL HAND DIG AROUND EXISTING UTILITIES AND MUST PROVIDE TEMPORARY SUPPORT FOR EXISTING UTILITIES AS REQUIRED TO ACCOMPLISH THE WORK. THERE SHALL BE NO SEPARATE PAYMENT FOR THIS WORK, BUT SUCH WORK SHALL BE INCLUDED IN THE VARIOUS ITEMS COMPRISING THE WORK. TEMPORARY SUPPORT OF THE NEW GAS MAIN CROSSING THE BRIDGE WILL

	FINAL DESIGN REVIEW	
TION OF	PRESTON	PROJECT NO. 0113-0108 DRAWING NO.
32 ROUTE 2A ANS BROOK	DRAWING TITLE: TYPICAL SECTIONS 1	TYP-01 SHEET NO.

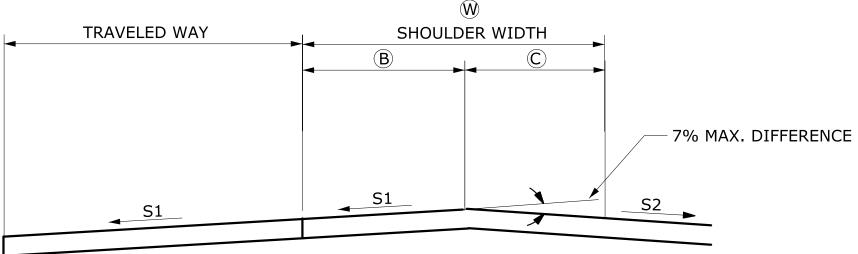


	SHOULDER 1 SIDE	REATME		
4.	ALL OTHER TREATMENTS SH APPROVAL FROM HYDRAULIC DEVELOPMENT, AND PAVEME	S AND DRAINA	AGE, PROJECT	

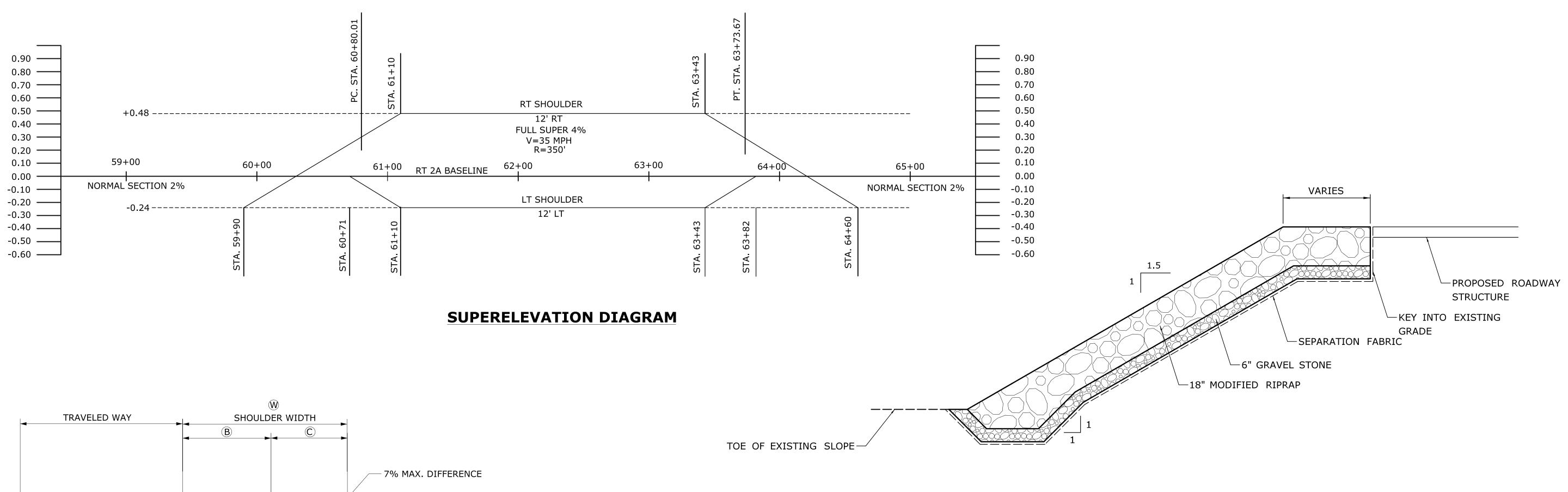
- DO NOT PROVIDE CURBING ON 4' SHOULDERS WITH
- 2. S2 SHALL BE 1% MINIMUM.
- 1. MAY REQUIRE ATTACHABLE EXTENSIONS OR CUTOFF PLATES ON PAVING EQUIPMENT.

- GENERAL NOTES:

- W  $\bigcirc$ 0' TO 4' 0' < 4' 0' TO 4' 4' TO < 8' 4' <u>></u> 8' <u>></u> 8' 0'



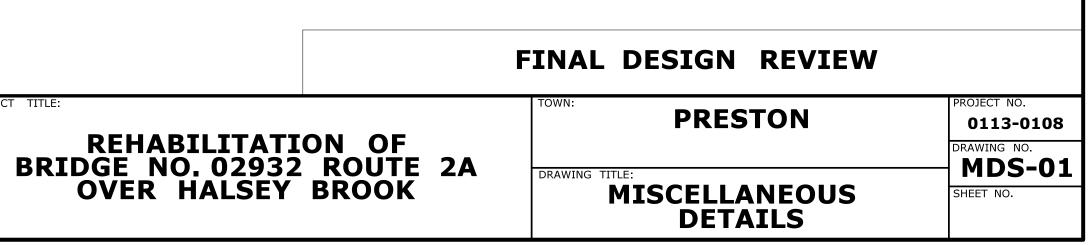




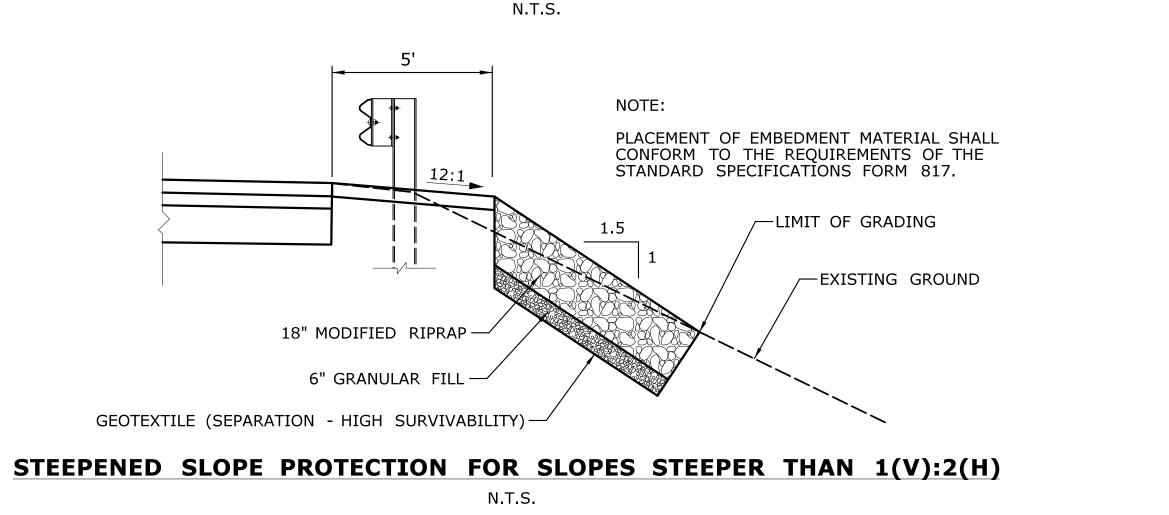




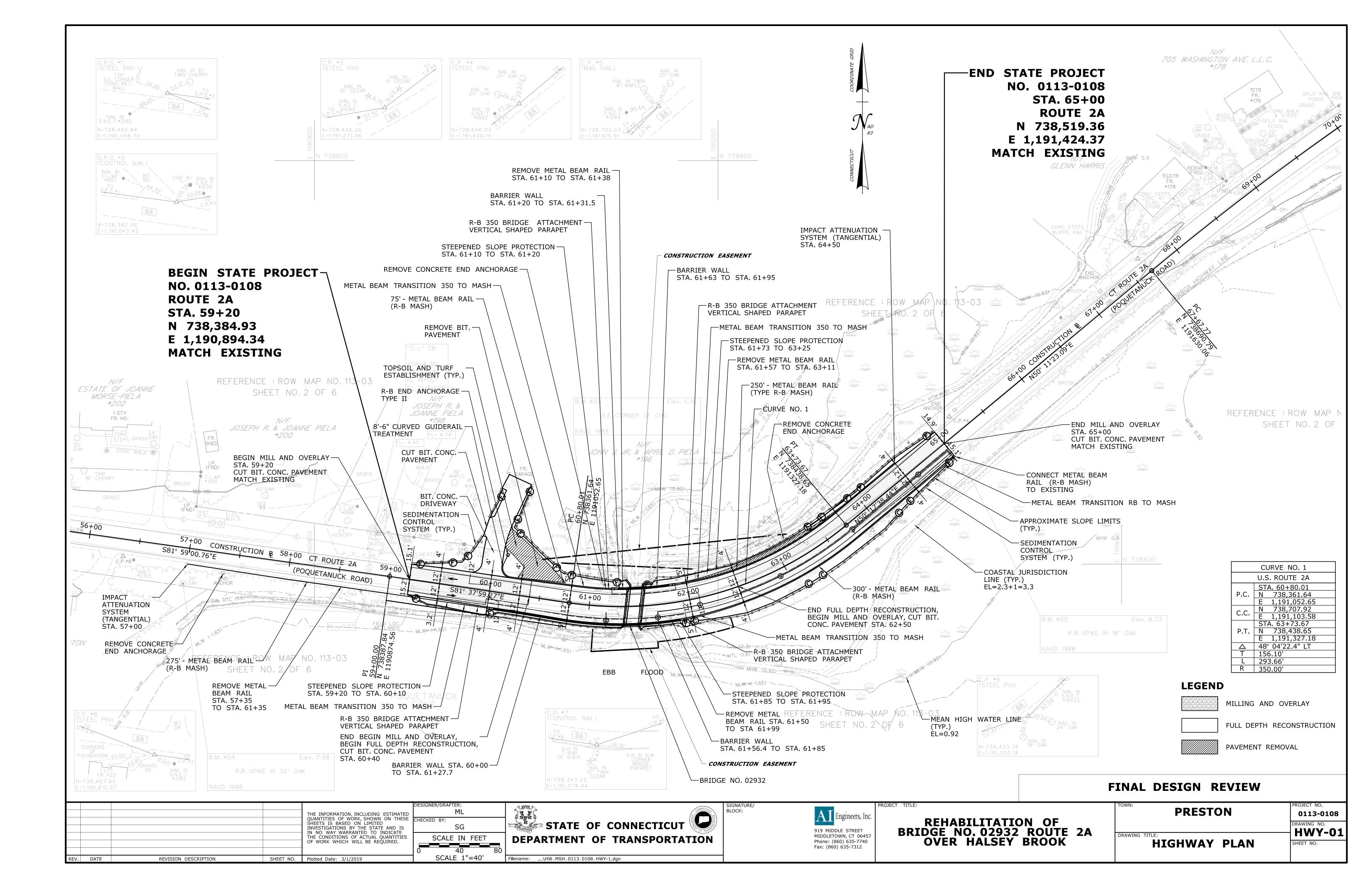
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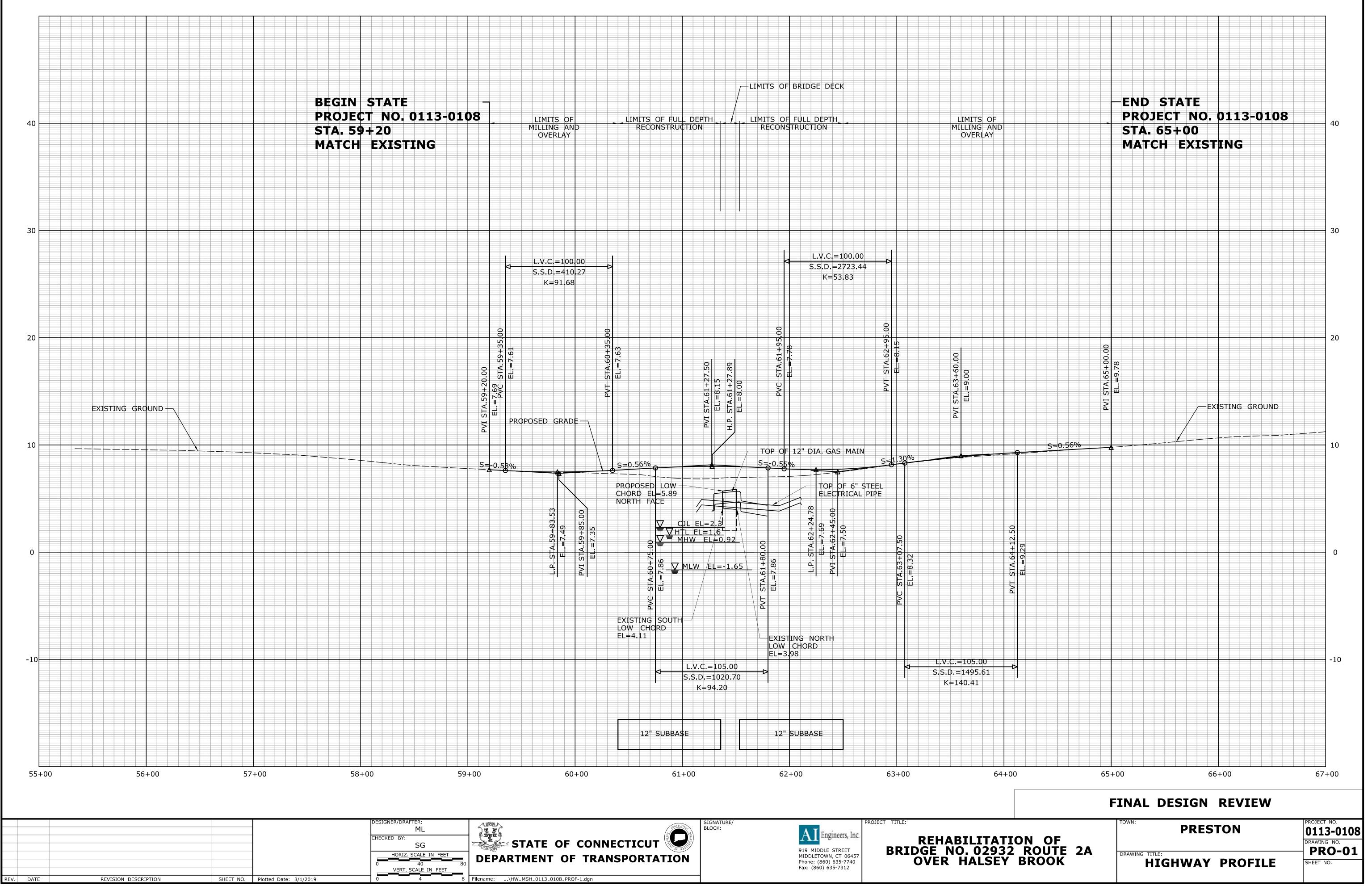


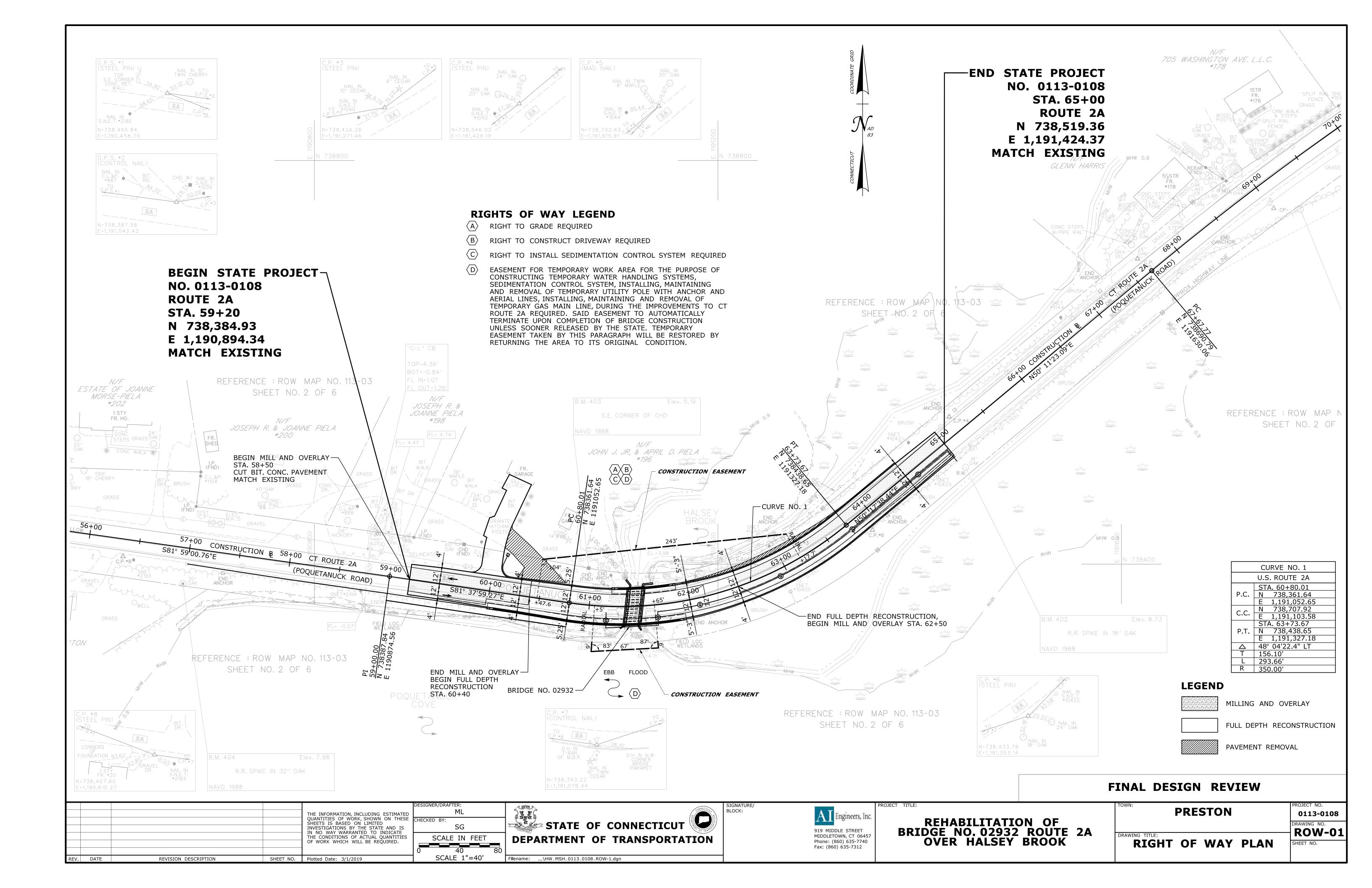
PROJECT TITLE

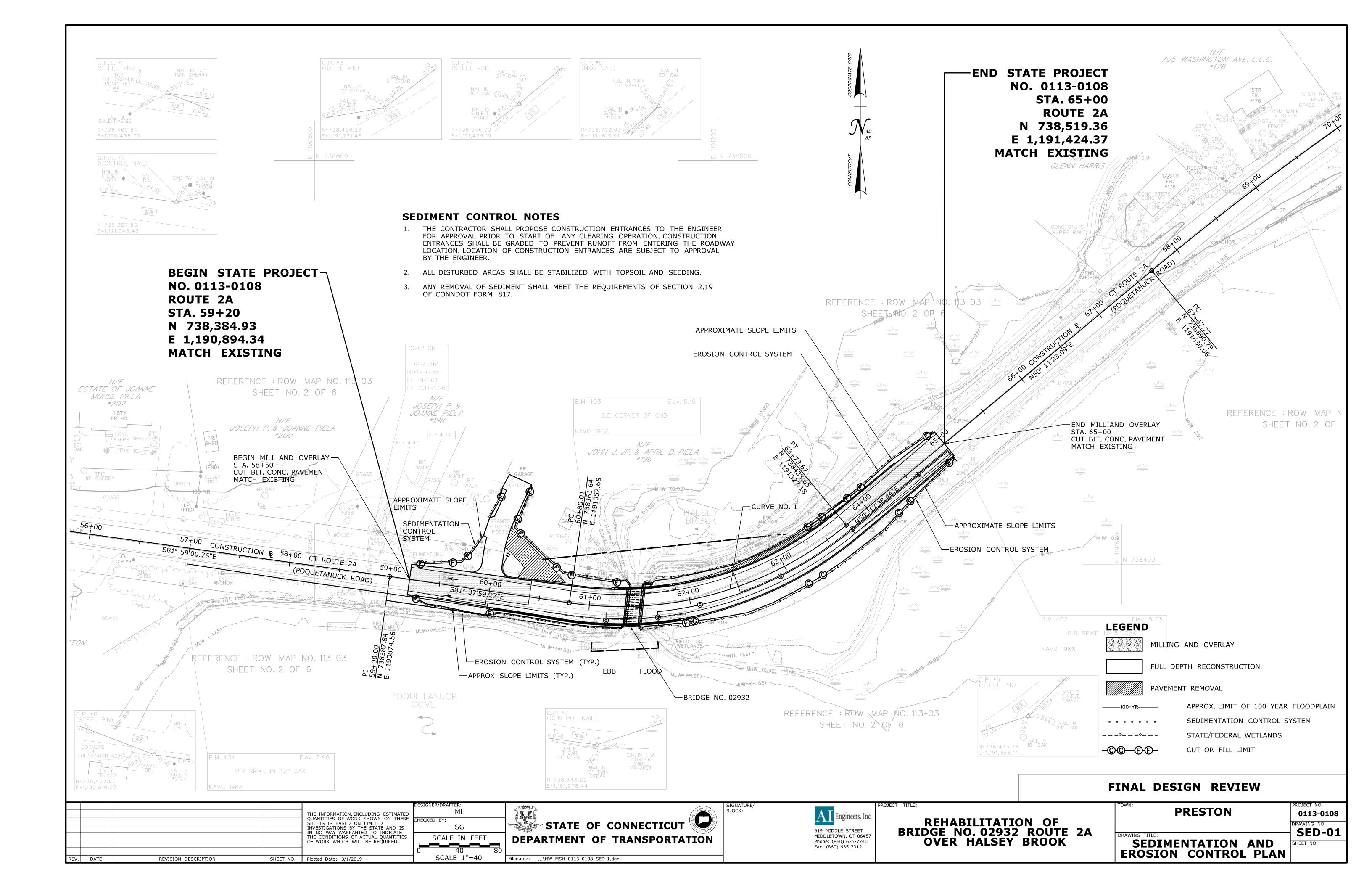


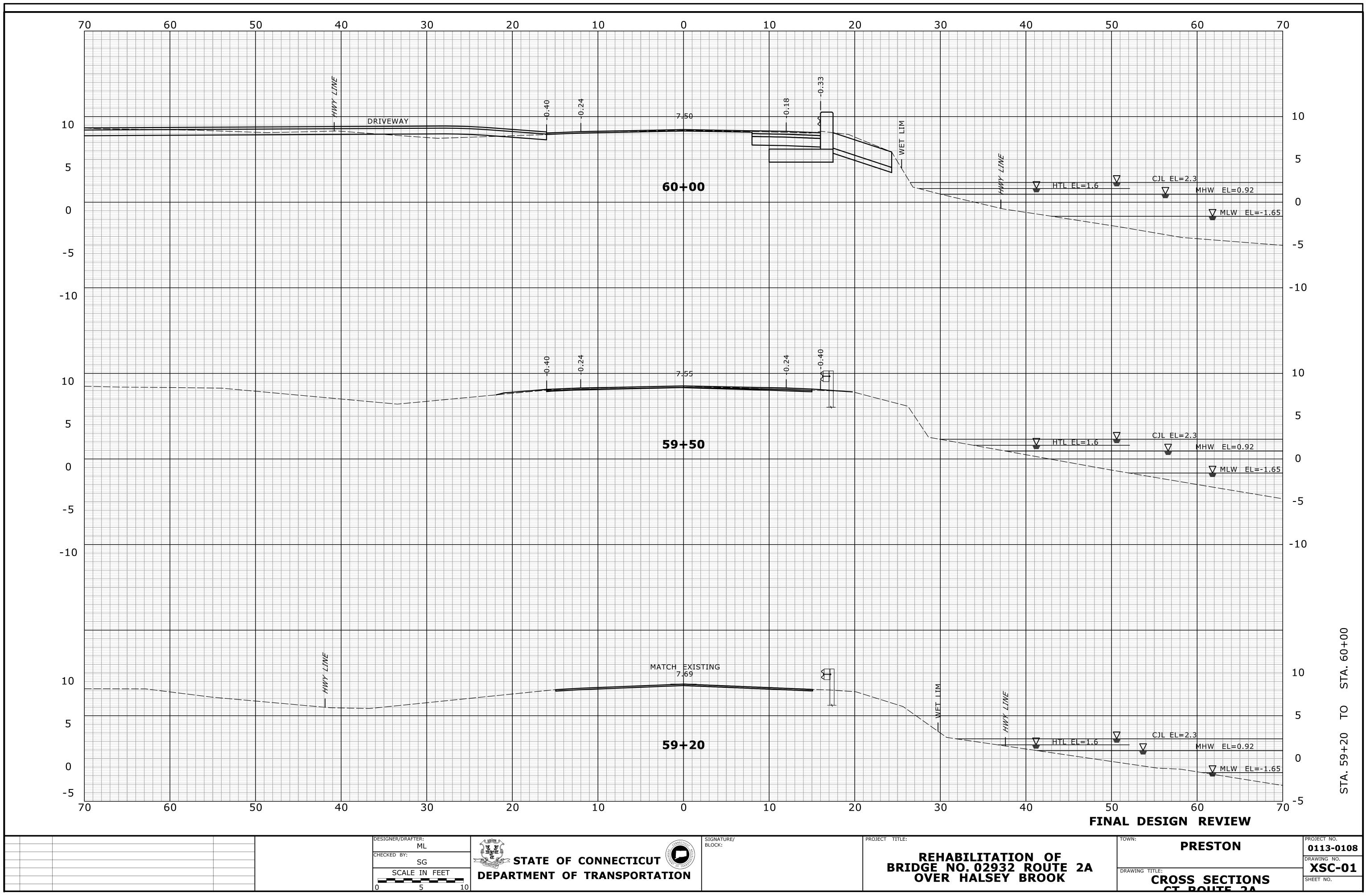


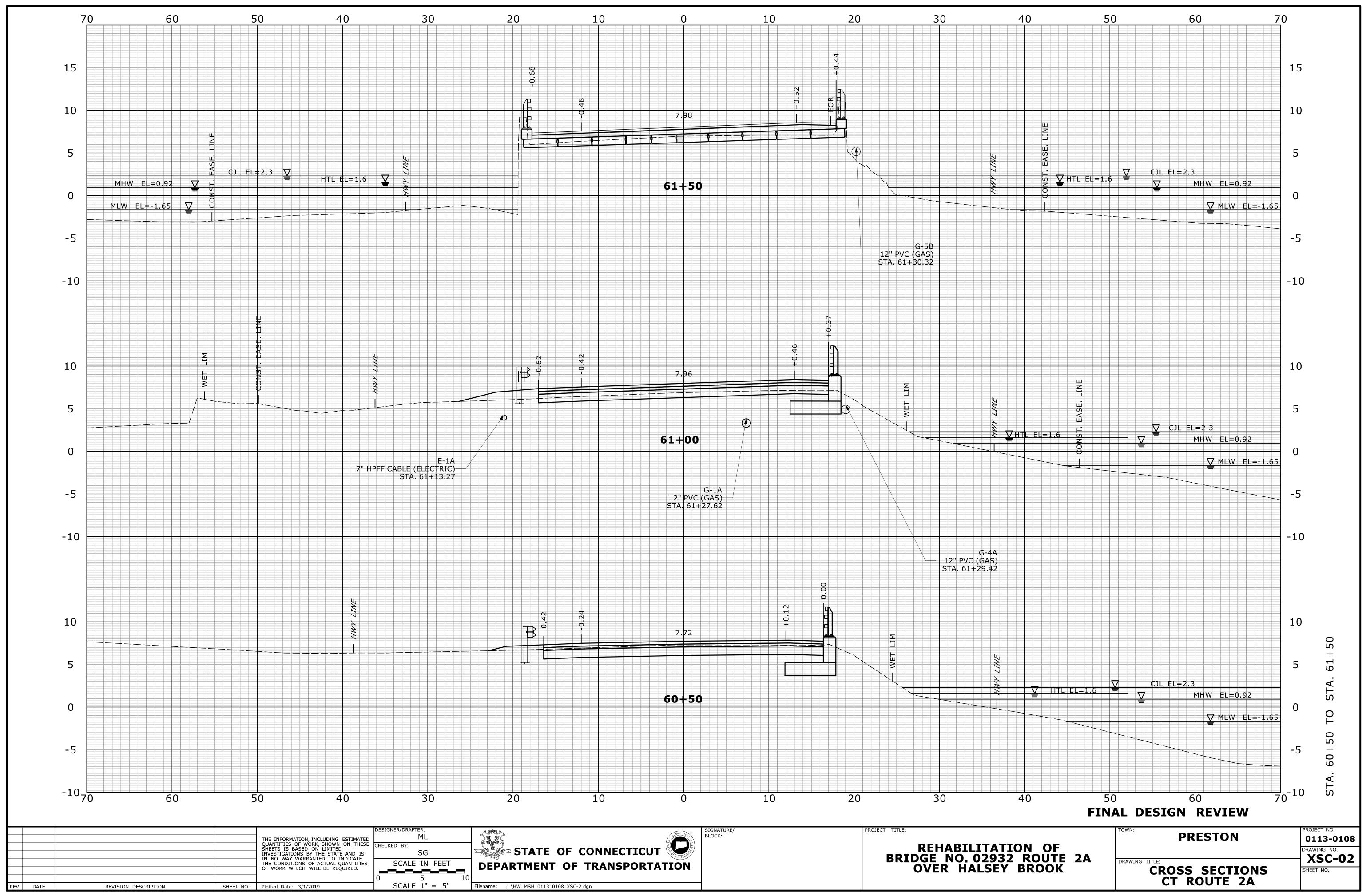




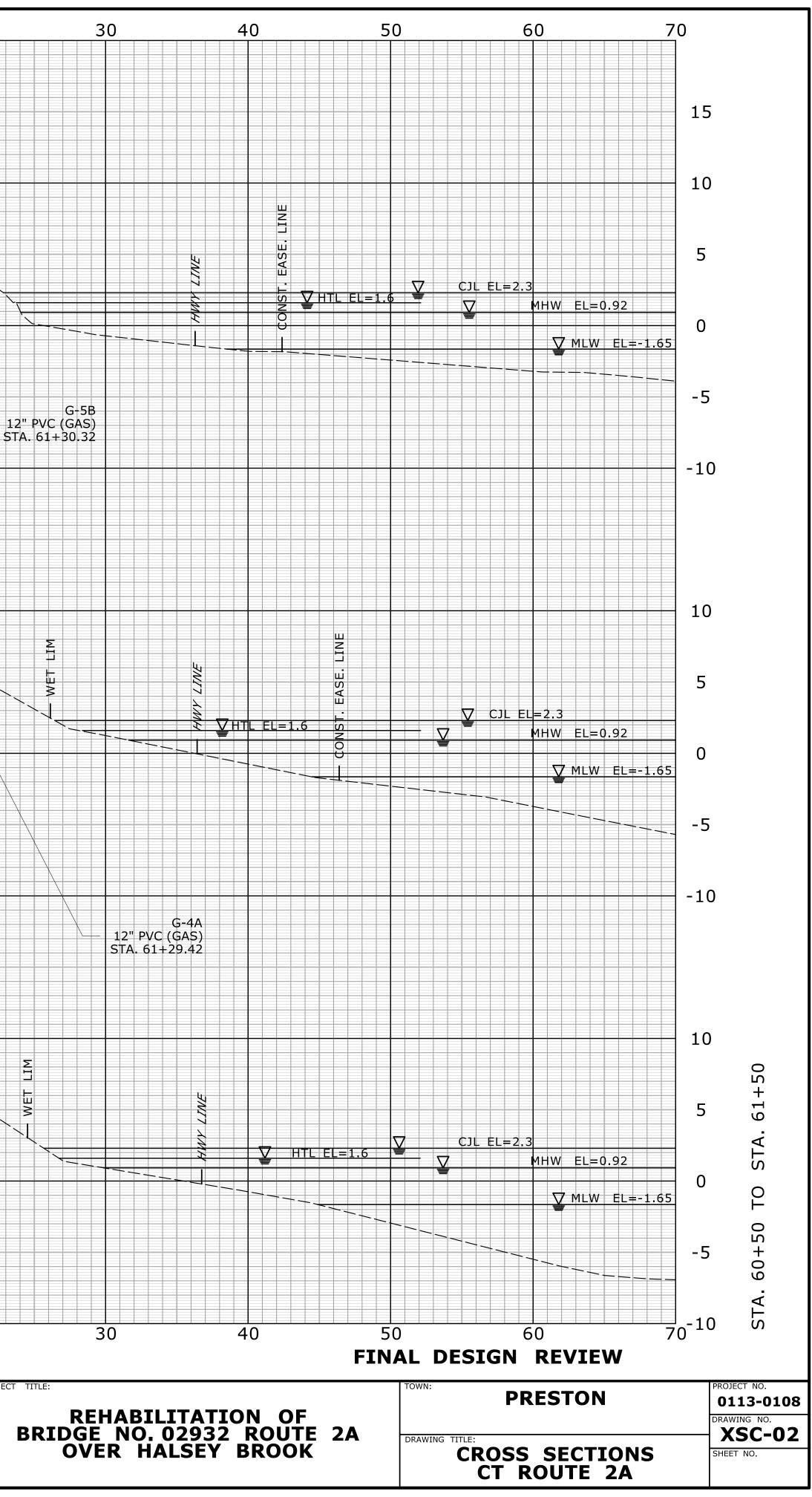


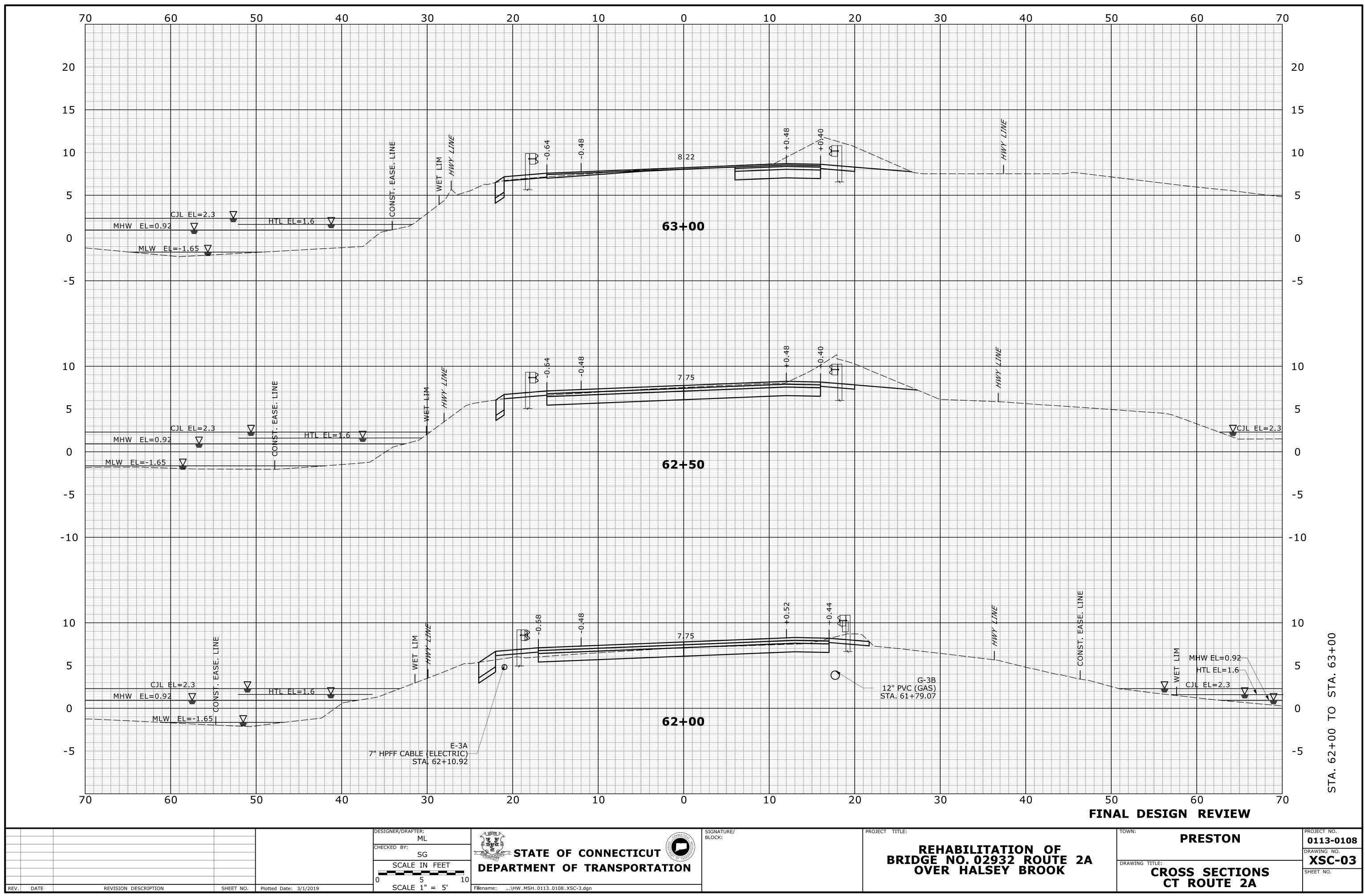


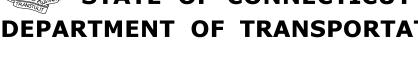


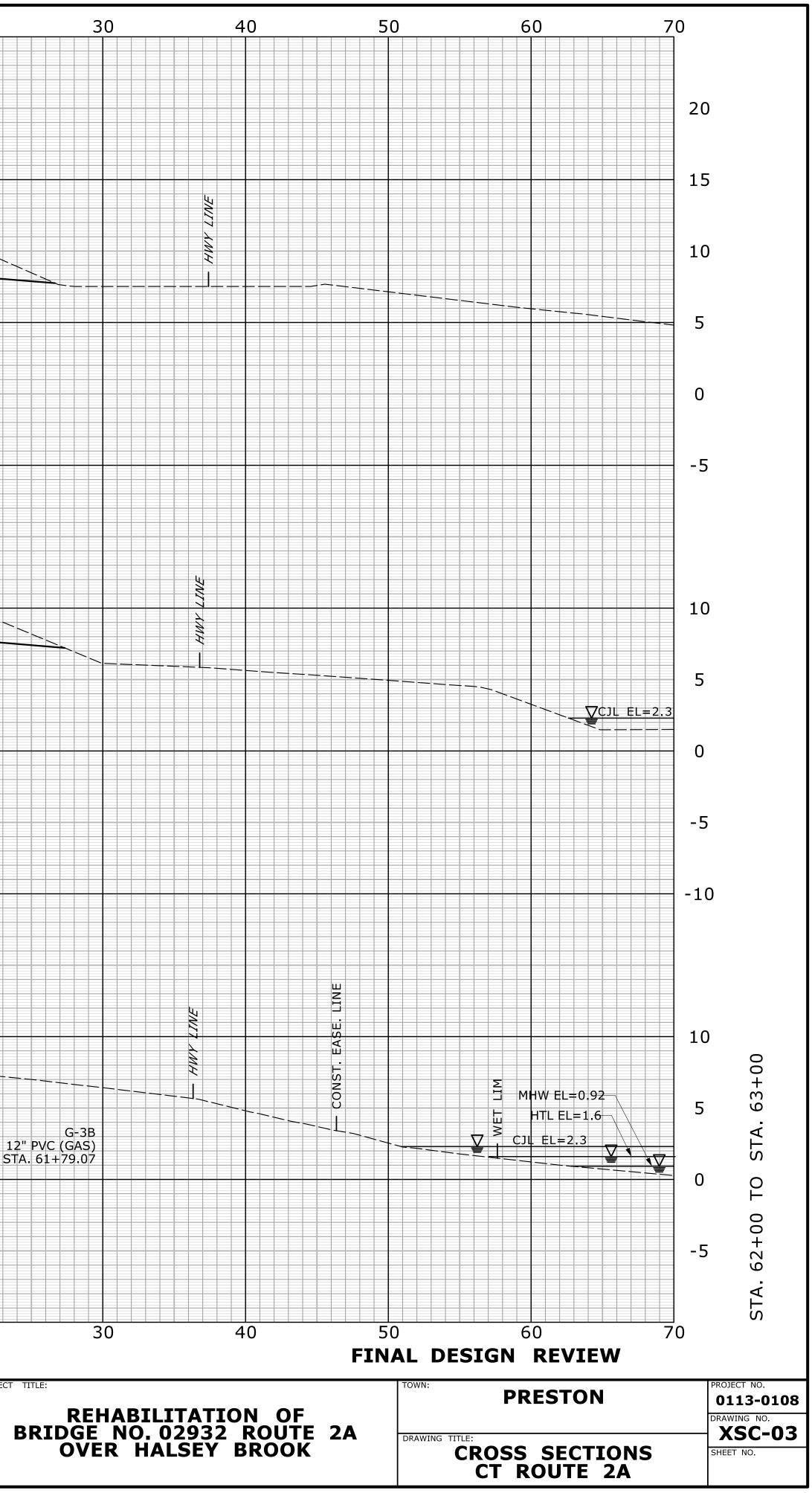


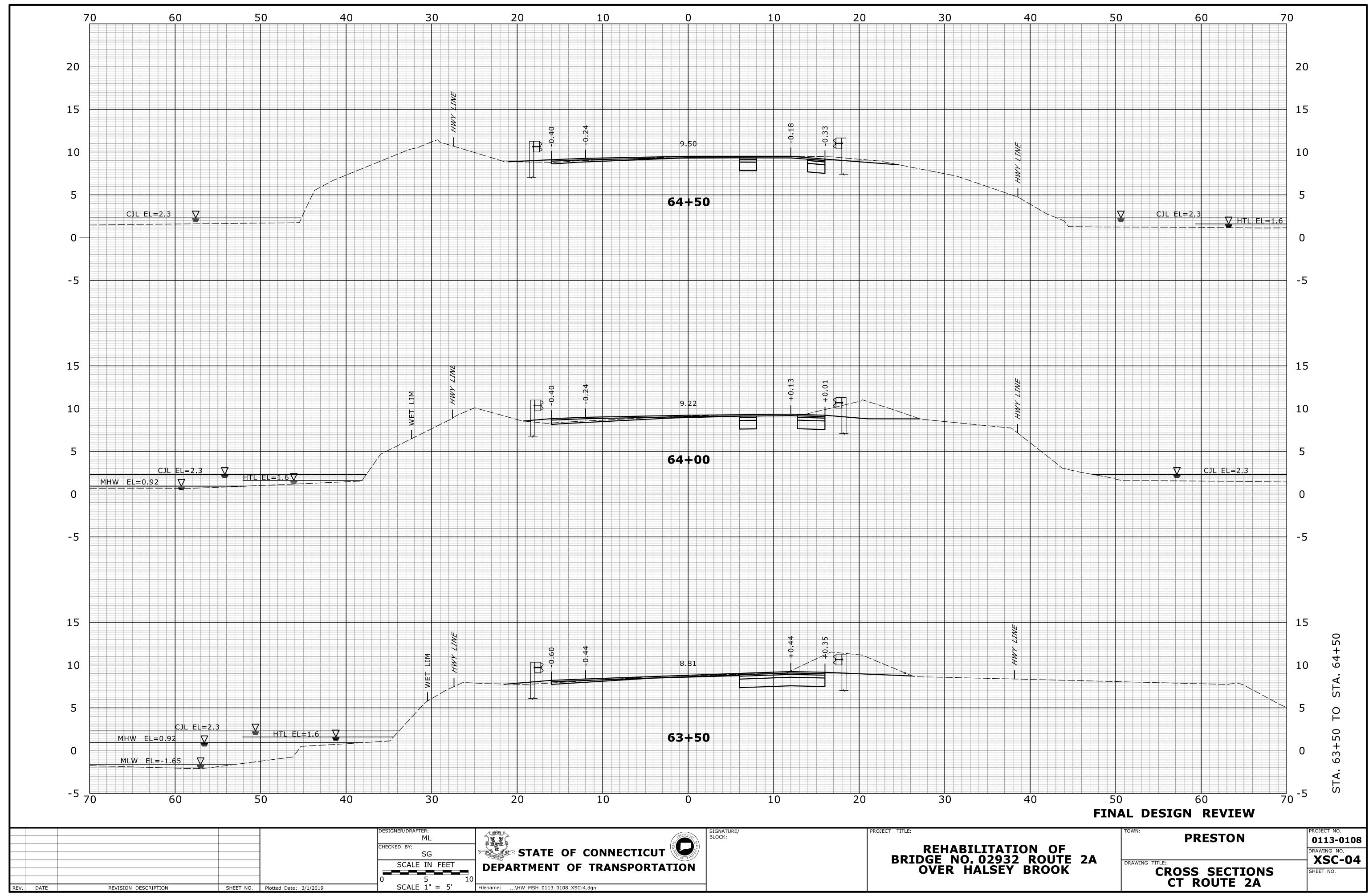


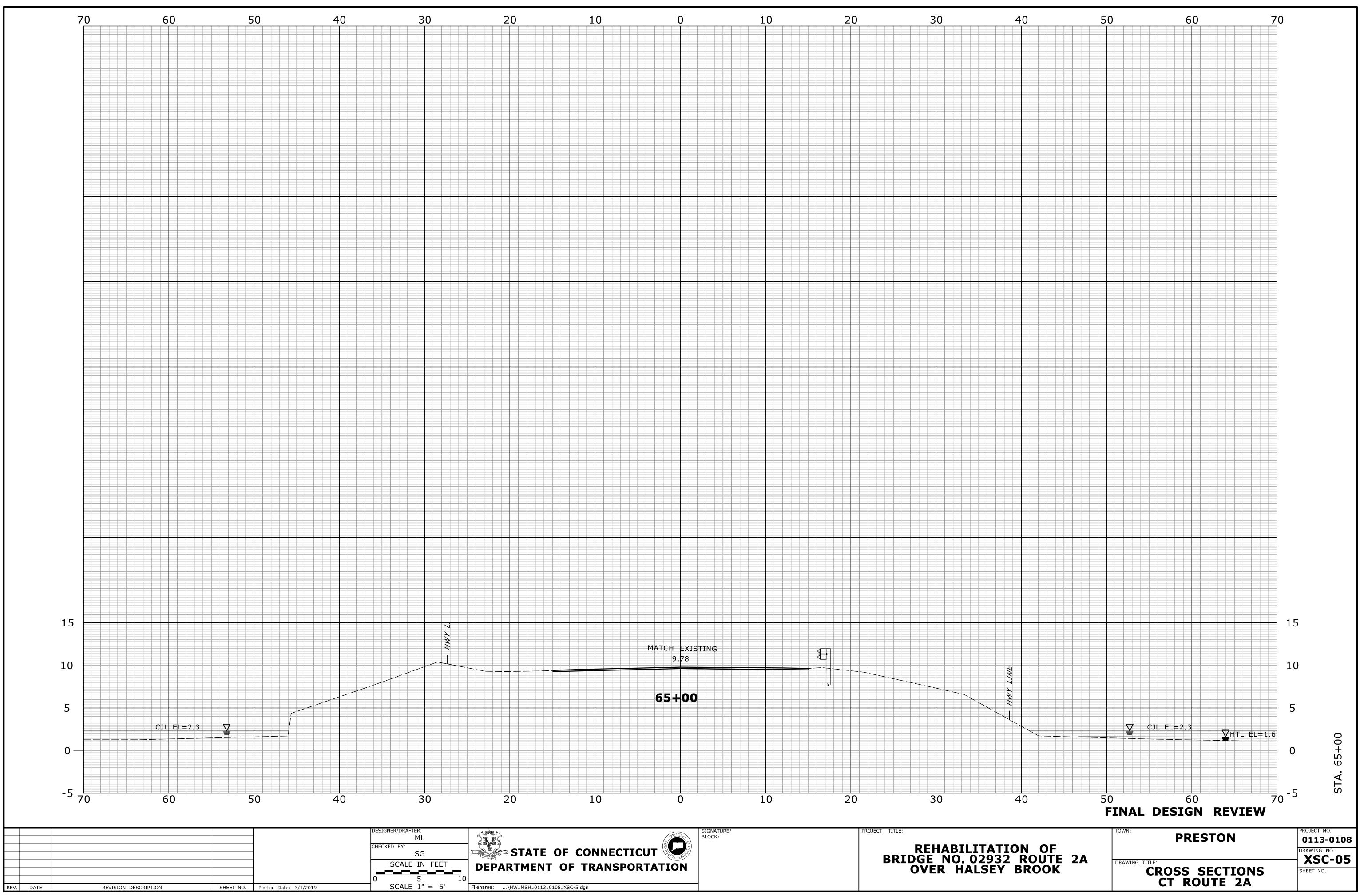


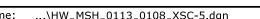




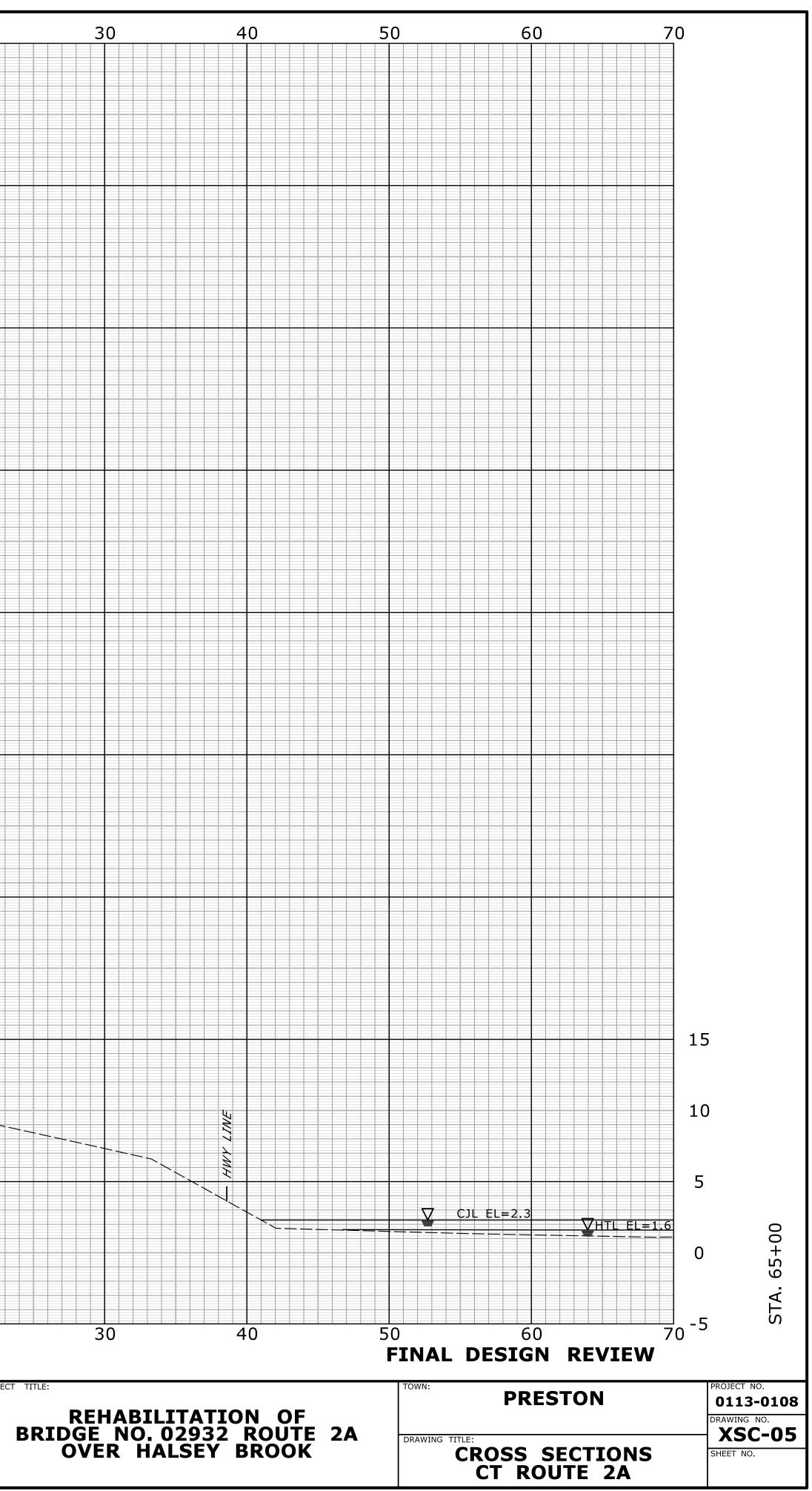












DRAWING NUMBER	DRAWING TITLE	DRAWING NUMBER	DRAWING TITLE
S-01	STRUCTURE - INDEX OF DRAWINGS		
S-02	GENERAL PLAN AND ELEVATION		
S-03	LAYOUT PLAN, SECTION AND QUANTITY TABLE		
S-04	STAGE 1 - WATER HANDLING PLAN		
S-05	STAGE 2 - WATER HANDLING PLAN		
S-06	CONSTRUCTION STAGING SECTIONS		
S-07	ABUTMENT NO. 1 MODIFICATIONS AND DETAILS		
S-08	ABUTMENT NO. 2 MODIFICATIONS AND DETAILS		
S-09	FRAMING PLAN AND BEARING DETAILS		
S-10	PRESTRESSED DECK UNITS		
S-11	BARRIER WALL ELEVATIONS AND SECTION		
S-12	OREGON RAIL BRIDGE RAIL DETAILS		
S-13	RAIL AND END BLOCK DETAILS		
S-14	SUBSTRUCTURE REPAIR DETAILS		
S-15	TEMPORARY PRECAST CONCRETE BARRIER CURB (STRUCTURE)		

					DESIGNER/DRAFTER: MRG
					CHECKED BY:
REV.	DATE	REVISION DESCRIPTION	SHEET NO.	Plotted Date: 3/1/2019	

# **02.03 - STRUCTURE** INDEX OF DRAWINGS



Filename: ...\01\_SB\_MST\_Br02932\_0113-0108\_Structure Index.dgn



SIGNATURE/ BLOCK:



PROJECT TITLE

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# DRAWING TITLE: STRUCTURE INDEX OF DRAWING

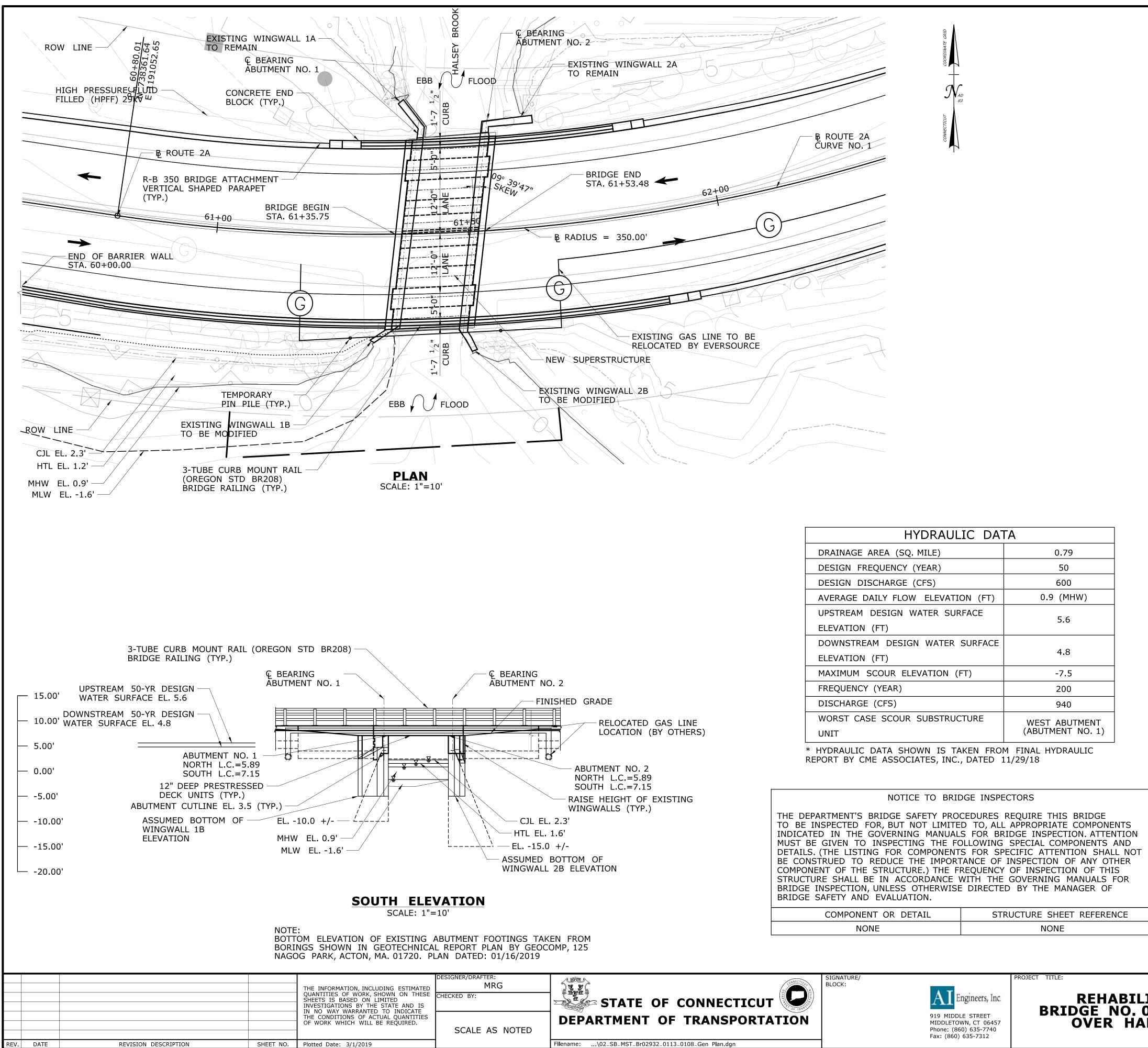
ROJECT NO. 0113-0108 DRAWING NO. S-01

SHEET NO.

# FINAL DESIGN REVIEW

DESIGNED BY: AI ENGINEERS, INC.

PRESTON





**REHABILITATION OF** BRIDGE NO. 02932 ROUTE 2A **OVER HALSEY BROOK** 

HYDRAULIC DATA				
DRAINAGE AREA (SQ. MILE)	0.79			
DESIGN FREQUENCY (YEAR)	50			
DESIGN DISCHARGE (CFS)	600			
AVERAGE DAILY FLOW ELEVATION (FT)	0.9 (MHW)			
UPSTREAM DESIGN WATER SURFACE	5.6			
ELEVATION (FT)	5.0			
DOWNSTREAM DESIGN WATER SURFACE	1.0			
ELEVATION (FT)	4.8			
MAXIMUM SCOUR ELEVATION (FT)	-7.5			
FREQUENCY (YEAR)	200			
DISCHARGE (CFS)	940			
WORST CASE SCOUR SUBSTRUCTURE UNIT	WEST ABUTMENT (ABUTMENT NO. 1)			

## **GENERAL NOTES:**

SPECIFICATIONS: CONNECTICUT DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION FORM 817 (2016), SUPPLEMENTAL SPECIFICATIONS DATED JULY 2018 AND SPECIAL PROVISIONS.

DESIGN SPECIFICATIONS: AASHTO LRFD BRIDGE DESIGN SPECIFICATIONS, 8TH EDITION 2017, WITH THE INTERIM SPECIFICATIONS UP TO AND INCLUDING THE YEAR 2016, AS SUPPLEMENTED BY THE CONNECTICUT DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION BRIDGE DESIGN MANUAL (2003).

ALLOWABLE DESIGN STRESSES: CLASS "F" CONCRETE ..... f'c = 4000 psi PRESTRESSED 12" DEEP DECK UNITS ..... f'c = 6500 psi ULTRA HIGH PERFORMANCE CONCRETE ..... f'c = 18000 psi

THE SPECIFIED CONCRETE STRENGTHS USED IN DESIGN, f'c, OF THE CONCRETE COMPONENTS ARE NOTED ABOVE. THE MINIMUM COMPRESSIVE STRENGTH OF THE CONCRETE IN THE CONSTRUCTED COMPONENTS SHALL CONFORM TO THE REQUIREMENTS OF "SECTION 6.01 CONCRETE FOR STRUCTURES" AND TO THE APPLICABLE SPECIAL PROVISIONS.

REINFORCEMENT (ASTM A615, GRADE 60) ..... fy = 60,000 psi

LIVE LOAD: AASHTO HL-93

FUTURE PAVING ALLOWANCE: NONE

BITUMINOUS CONCRETE OVERLAY: THIS SHALL CONSIST OF THREE COURSES OF TRAFFIC LEVEL 2 MIXES. THE BOTTOM COURSE SHALL BE HOT MIX ASPHALT (1" HMA S0.25). THE MIDDLE COURSE SHALL BE HOT MIX ASPHALT (1" MIN. HMA S0.25) AND MAY VARY IN THICKNESS FROM 0" TO 1.5" MAX. FOR EACH LIFT NEEDED. THE TOP COURSE SHALL BE HOT MIX ASPHALT (2" HMA S0.5) FOR THE BRIDGE LIMITS ONLY.

DIMENSIONS: ALL DIMENSIONS SHOWN ON THE PLANS ARE IN FEET AND INCHES EXCEPT IF NOTED OTHERWISE. WHEN ELEVATIONS ARE GIVEN TO LESS THAN THREE DECIMAL PLACES, THE OMITTED DIGITS ARE ASSUMED TO BE ZEROS.

EXISTING DIMENSIONS: DIMENSIONS OF THE EXISTING STRUCTURE SHOWN ON THESE PLANS ARE FOR GENERAL REFERENCE ONLY. THEY HAVE BEEN TAKEN FROM SURVEY DATA, AND ARE NOT GUARANTEED. THE CONTRACTOR SHALL TAKE ALL FIELD MEASUREMENTS NECESSARY TO ASSURE PROPER FIT OF THE FINISHED WORK AND SHALL ASSUME FULL RESPONSIBILITY FOR THEIR ACCURACY. WHEN SHOP DRAWINGS BASED ON FIELD MEASUREMENTS ARE SUBMITTED FOR APPROVAL, THE FIELD MEASUREMENTS SHALL BE INCLUDED FOR REFERENCE.

CLASS "F" CONCRETE: CLASS "F" CONCRETE SHALL BE USED FOR BRIDGE CURBS, END BLOCKS, BRIDGE SEATS AND BACKWALLS, BARRIER WALLS AND FOOTINGS, AND WINGWALL RECONSTRUCTION.

CLASS "S" CONCRETE: CLASS "S" CONCRETE SHALL BE USED FOR ABUTMENT AND WINGWALL REPAIRS.

ULTRA HIGH PERFORMANCE CONCRETE: ULTRA HIGH PERFORMANCE CONCRETE SHALL BE USED FOR CLOSURE POUR AND SHEAR KEYS.

JOINT SEAL: SEE SPECIAL PROVISIONS.

PENETRATING SEALER: PENETRATING SEALER PROTECTIVE COMPOUND SHALL BE APPLIED TO ALL EXPOSED SURFACES, SEE SPECIAL PROVISIONS.

EXPOSED EDGES: EXPOSED EDGES OF CAST IN PLACE CONCRETE SHALL BE BEVELED 1" X 1" UNLESS DIMENSIONED OTHERWISE.

CONCRETE COVER: ALL REINFORCEMENT SHALL HAVE 2" MIN. COVER UNLESS DIMENSIONED OTHERWISE.

REINFORCEMENT: ALL REINFORCING SHALL BE ASTM A615 GRADE 60.

EPOXY COATED REINFORCING BARS: ALL REINFORCEMENT IN THE SUPERSTRUCTURE, INCLUDING THE PRESTRESSED DECK UNITS AND CURBS SHALL BE EPOXY COATED UNLESS OTHERWISE NOTED.

NON-EPOXY: BLACK BARS FOR BARRIER WALLS, END BLOCKS, ABUTMENT SEATS AND WINGWALL MODIFICATION.

PREFORMED EXPANSION JOINT FILLER: THE COST OF FURNISHING AND INSTALLING PREFORMED EXPANSION JOINT FILLER SHALL BE INCLUDED IN THE COST OF THE ITEM "PREFORMED EXPANSION JOINT FILLER FOR BRIDGES."

CONSTRUCTION JOINTS: CONSTRUCTION JOINTS, OTHER THAN THOSE SHOWN ON THE PLANS, WILL NOT BE PERMITTED WITHOUT THE PRIOR APPROVAL OF THE ENGINEER.

BRIDGE NUMBER PLACERDS: THIS SIGN IS 4" X 12" ALUMINUM SHEET METAL WITH WHITE REFLECTIVE LETTERS ON A GREEN REFLECTIVE BACKGROUND WITH 5 NUMERALS (02932). IT SHOULD BE LOCATE AT THE LEADING END OF EACH PARAPET, MOUNTED TO THE FRONT FACE OF THE PARAPET WITH THE SIGN AND LEGEND READING HORIZONTALLY.

C.I.P. CONCRETE DISTRIBUTION			
SUBSTRUCTURE:	CY	4.0	
SUPERSTRUCTURE:	CY	32.0	
TOTAL:	CY	36.0	

	ESTIMATED P/S DECK UNIT SHIPPING ENVELOPE AND WEIGHT			
LENGTH HEIGHT WIDTH (FT) (FT) (FT)				WEIGHT (LBS)
	15'-1 <sup>13</sup> ⁄ <sub>16</sub> "	12"	3'-0"	6820
	15'-1 <sup>13</sup> ⁄ <sub>16</sub> "	12"	4'-0"	8500
	16'-4"	12"	4'-0"	9165

# FINAL DESIGN REVIEW

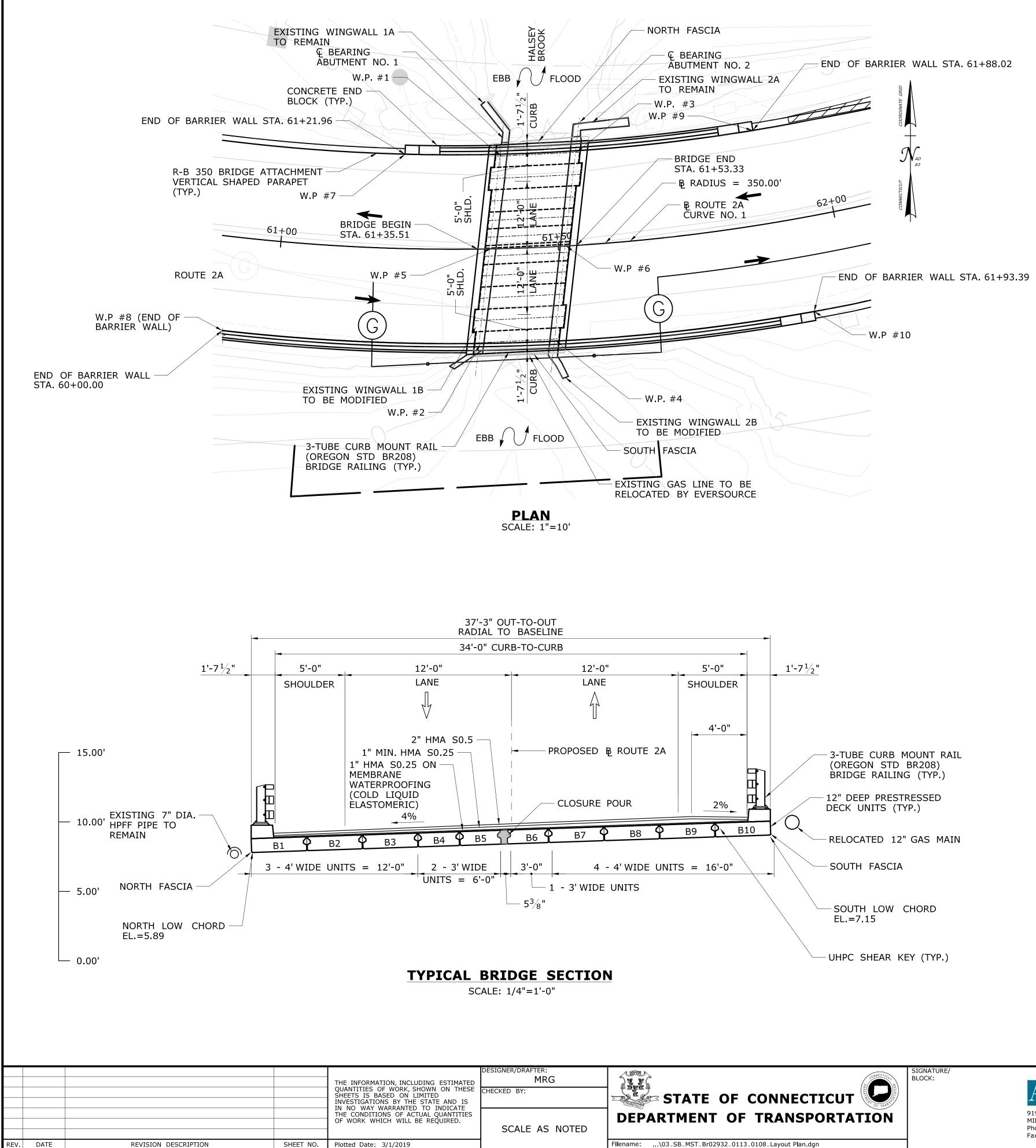


OJECT NO 0113-0108 DRAWING NO. **S-02** 



PRESTON

HEET NO.





PROJECT TITLE



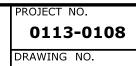
TABLE OF BRIDGE QUANTITIES				
ITEM	UNIT	QUANTITY		
STRUCTURE EXCAVATION - EARTH (COMPLETE)	CY	342		
HANDLING WATER (SITE NO. 2)	LS	1		
GRANULAR FILL	CY	71		
PERVIOUS STRUCTURE BACKFILL	CY	197		
SAWING AND SEALING JOINTS IN BITUMINOUS CONCRETE PAVEMENT	LF	68		
HMA S0.5	TON	8		
HMA \$0.25	TON	12		
REMOVAL OF SUPERSTRUCTURE (SITE NO. 2)	LS	1		
PRESTRESSED DECK UNIT (3'-0" X 1'-0")	LF	46		
PRESTRESSED DECK UNIT (4'-0" X 1'-0")	LF	108		
ELASTOMERIC BEARING PADS	CI	3960		
CLASS "S" CONCRETE	CY	3		
CLASS "F" CONCRETE	CY	169		
1" PREFORMED EXPANSION JOINT FILLER FOR BRIDGES	SF	85		
DEFORMED STEEL BARS	LB	12771		
DEFORMED STEEL BARS - EPOXY COATED	LB	806		
DRILLING HOLES AND GROUTING DOWELS	LF	288		
MEMBRANE WATERPROOFING (COLD LIQUID ELASTOMERIC)	SY	79		
DAMPPROOFING	SY	334		
TEMPORARY EARTH RETAINING SYSTEM	SF	1211		
EARTH RETAINING SYSTEM LEFT IN PLACE	SF	606		
6" FOUNDATION UNDERDRAIN	LF	224		
PENTRATING SEALER PROTECTIVE COMPOUND	SY	84		
TEMPORARY PRECAST CONCRETE BARRIER CURB		20		
	LF			
RELOCATED TEMPORARY PRECAST CONCRETE BARRIER CURB (STRUCTURE)	LF	20		
METAL BRIDGE RAIL	LF	181		
REMOVAL OF EXISTING MASONRY	CY	3		
TEMPORARY SUPPORT OF UTILITIES	LS	3 1		
PROTECTION AND SUPPORT OF EXISTING UTILITIES	LS	1		
ULTRA HIGH PERFORMANCE CONCRETE KEYWAYS	CY	2		

	CURVE NO. 1
	U.S. ROUTE 2A
_	STA. 60+80.01
P.C.	N 738,361.64
	E 1,191,052.65
c.c.	N 738,707.92
	E 1,191,103.58
	STA. 63+73.67
P.T.	N 738,438.65
	E 1,191,327.18
	48° 04'22.4" LT
Т	156.10'
L	293.66'
R	350.00'

WORKIN	G POINT COOR	DINATES
WP NO.	NORTHING	EASTING
WP-1	738,374.69	1,191,111.93
WP-2	738,341.03	1,191,108.19
WP-3	738,375.37	1,191,125.54
WP-4	738,341.75	1,191,121.80
WP-5	738,357.98	1,191,110.07
WP-6	738,358.50	1,191,123.66
WP-7	738,375.03	1,191,094.86
WP-8	738,357.46	1,190,971.16
WP-9	738,379.31	1,191,157.48
WP-10	738,346.71	1,191,168.53

FINAL DESIGN REVIEW

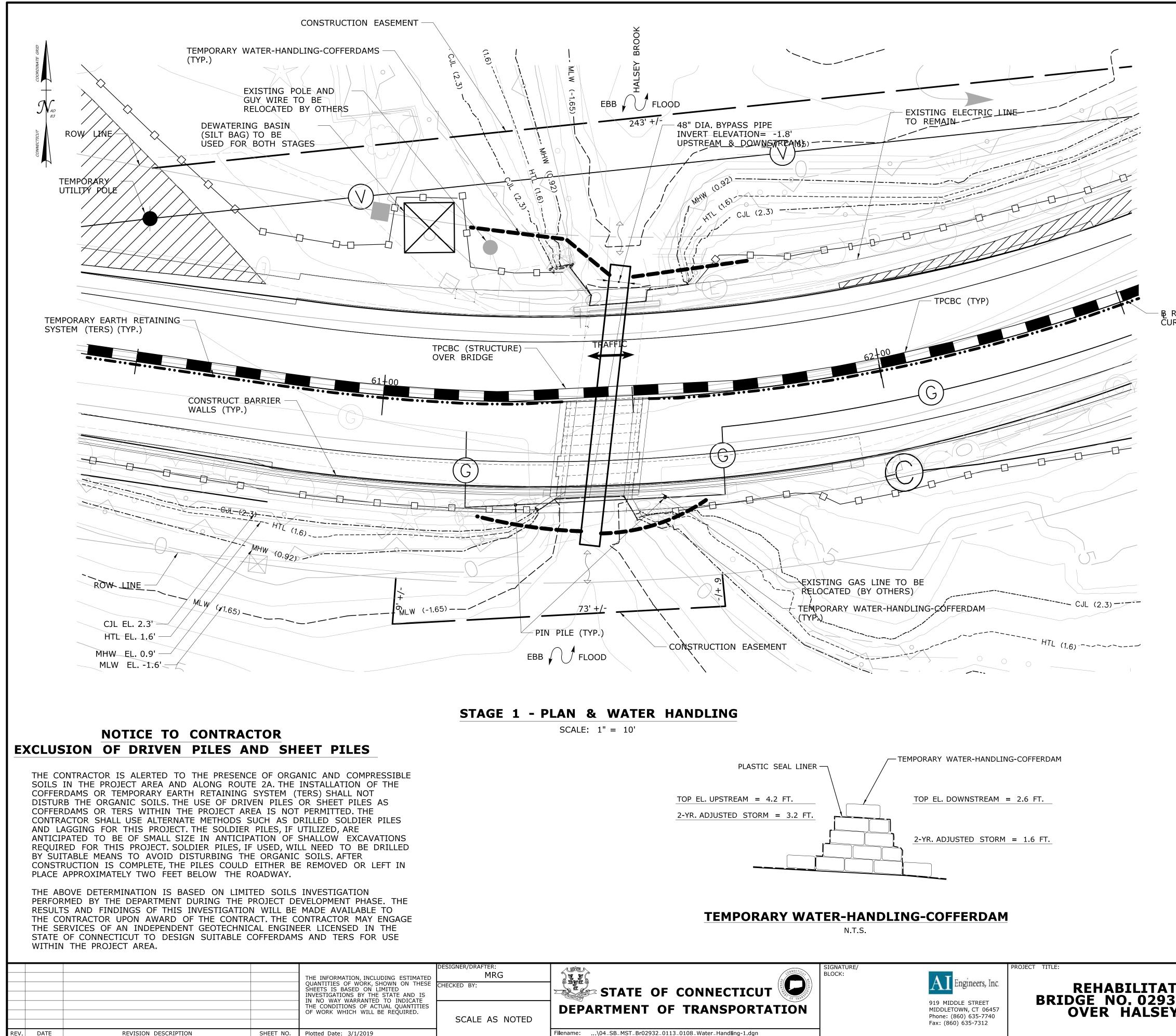




DRAWING TITLE: LAYOUT PLAN, SECTION AND QUANTITY TABLE

PRESTON

**S-03** SHEET NO.



REVISION DESCRIPTION

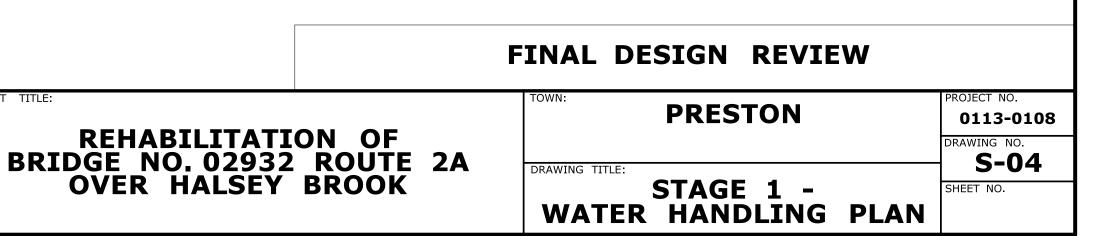
REV. DATE

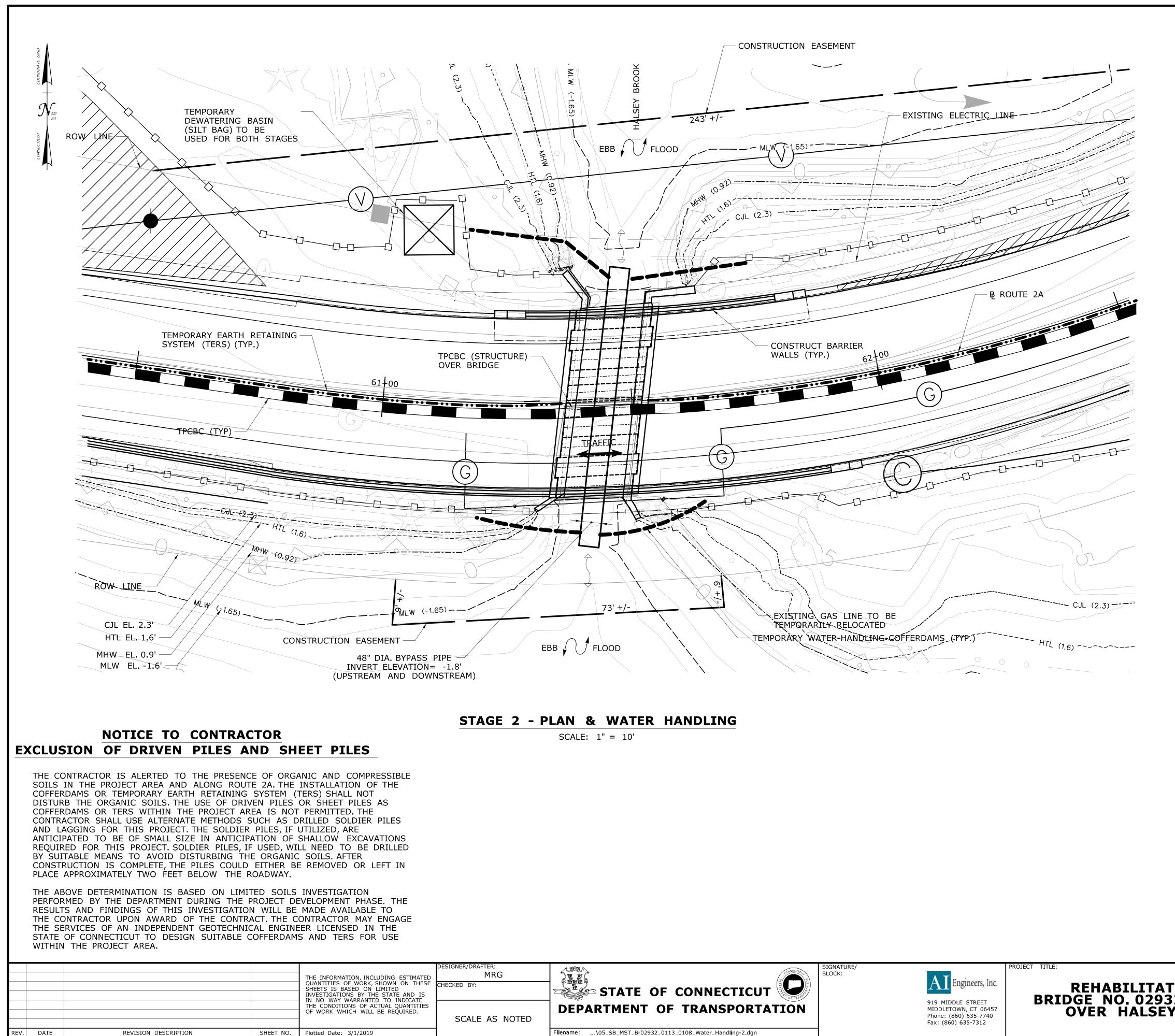
## WATER HANDLING NOTES

- CONTRACTOR MAY INSTALL THE BYPASS PIPE AND THE WATER HANDLING COFFERDAMS BEFORE OR AFTER THE REMOVAL OF THE SUPERSTRUCTURE AND THE REMOVAL OF THE DEBRIS SHIELD IN STAGE 1.
- 2. THE CONTRACTOR IS ALERTED TO THE PRESENCE OF OVERHEAD UTILITIES ALONG THE NORTH SIDE OF THE BRIDGE. CONTRACTOR SHALL COORDINATE WITH UTILITY OWNERS PRIOR TO THE INSTALLATION OF THE TEMPORARY WATER-HANDLING-COFFERDAMS AND BYPASS PIPE INSTALLATION.
- FINAL CHANNEL GRADING WILL CONSIST OF RESTORING DISTURBED AREAS FROM SUBSTRUCTURE REPAIR WORK AND REMOVAL OF BYPASS PIPE AND REUSE OF EXISTING CHANNEL BOTTOM MATERIAL WILL BE PERFORMED IN DRY CONDITIONS DURING EACH STAGE. THE CHANNEL RESTORATION AND ASSOCIATED WORK WILL BE PERFORMED AND PAID IN CONFORMANCE WITH THE SPECIAL PROVISIONS OF ITEM "EXCAVATION AND REUSE OF EXISTING CHANNEL BOTTOM MATERIAL."
- 4. THE TOP ELEVATION OF THE TEMPORARY WATER-HANDLING-COFFERDAMS WILL BE 1.0 FT. ABOVE THE 2-YEAR ADJUSTED STORM ELEVATION UPSTREAM AND DOWNSTREAM.
- TEMPORARY WATER-HANDLING-COFFERDAM TO BE PAID FOR UNDER ITEM 5. - "HANDLING WATER (SITE NO. 2)".
- GROUND DISTURBANCE OUTSIDE THE ROW LIMIT IS TO BE LIMITED TO 6. INSTALLATION OF TEMPORARY OVERHEAD UTILITY POLES, INSTALLATION OF PILES FOR SUPPORT OF TEMPORARY GAS MAIN, AND STAKING FOR B ROUTE 2A SEDIMENTATION CONTROL. FOR THE USE OF MOTORIZED EQUIPMENT **ČURVE NO. 1** AND DEWATERING FILTER BAGS OUTSIDE OF THE STATE RIGHT-OF-WAY AND IN AREAS OF TEMPORARY CONSTRUCTION EASEMENT, THE CONTRACTOR SHALL PROTECT THE GROUND FROM DISTURBANCE WITH THE USE OF TIMBER MATTING OR OTHER GROUND PROTECTION AS APPROVED BY THE ENGINEER.

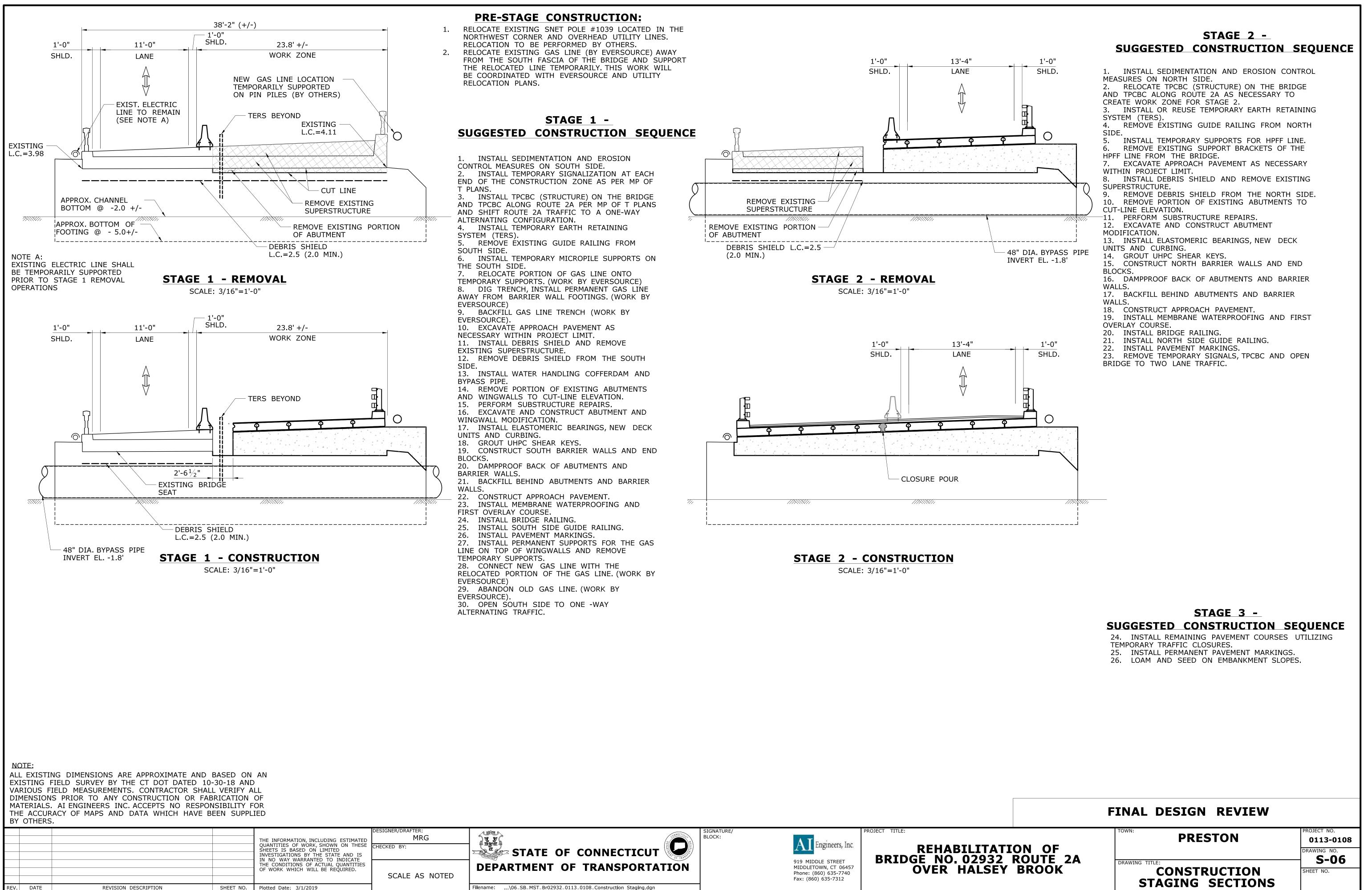
TEMPORARY HYDRAULIC SU	MMARY DATA		
AVERAGE DAILY FLOW (CFS)	4		
AVERAGE SPRING FLOW (CFS)	6		
2-YEAR FREQUENCY DISCHARGE (CFS)	85		
TEMPORARY DESIGN DISCHARGE (CFS)	85		
TEMPORARY DESIGN FREQUENCY	2-YEAR (ADJUSTED)		
TEMPORARY UPSTREAM WATER SURFACE	3.2		
ELEVATION (FT)	5.2		
TEMPORARY DOWNSTREAM WATER	1.6		
SURFACE ELEVATION (FT)	1.0		

\*TEMPORARY HYDRAULICS DATA TAKEN FROM FINAL HYDRAULIC REPORT BY CME ASSO. INC., DATED 11/29/18



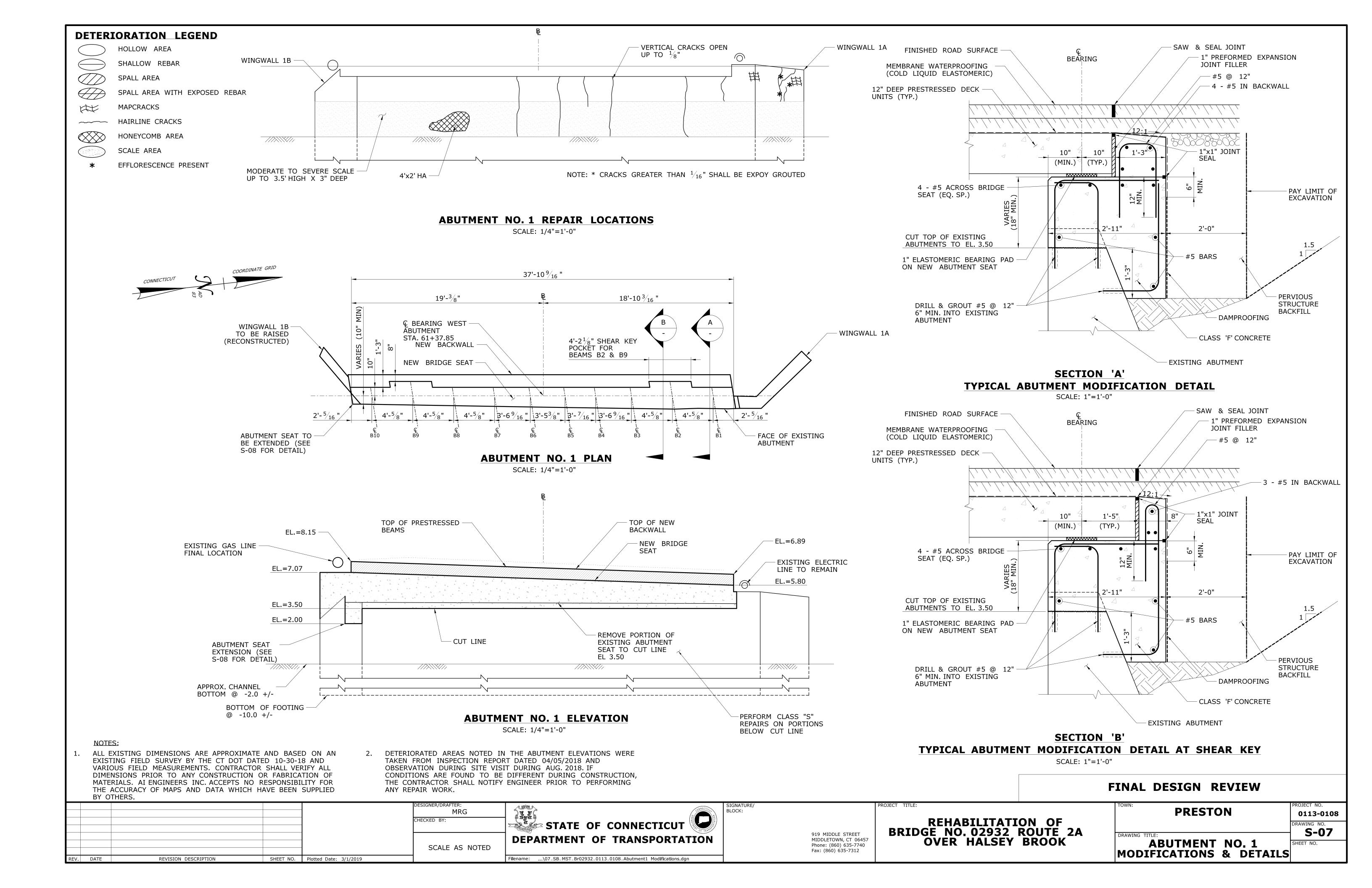


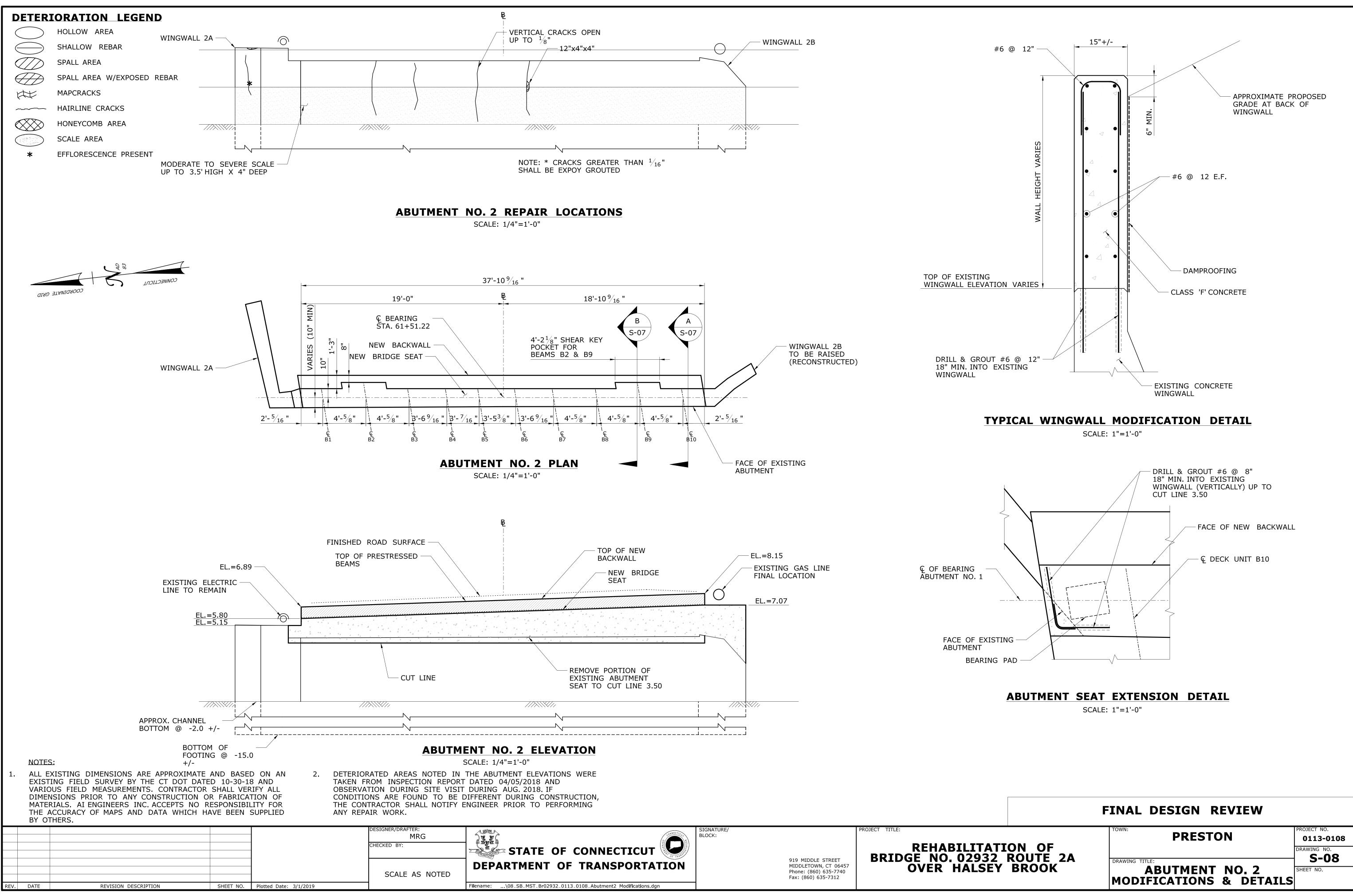
		FINAL DESIGN REVIEW	
ION OF 2 ROUTE	24	PRESTON	PROJECT NO. 0113-0108 DRAWING NO. S-05
A BROOK	ZA	DRAWING TITLE: STAGE 2 - WATER HANDLING PLAN	S-US Sheet NO.

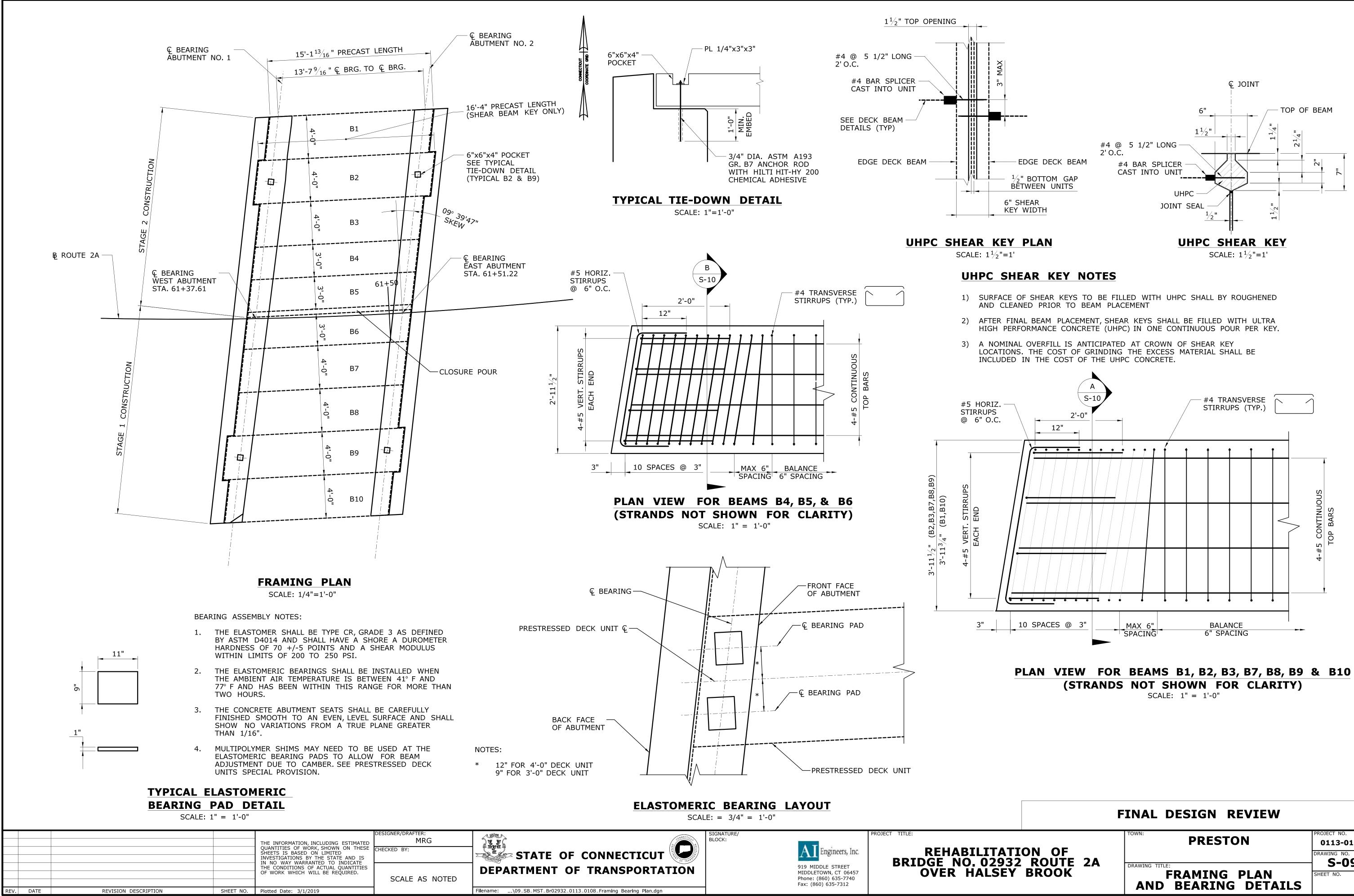




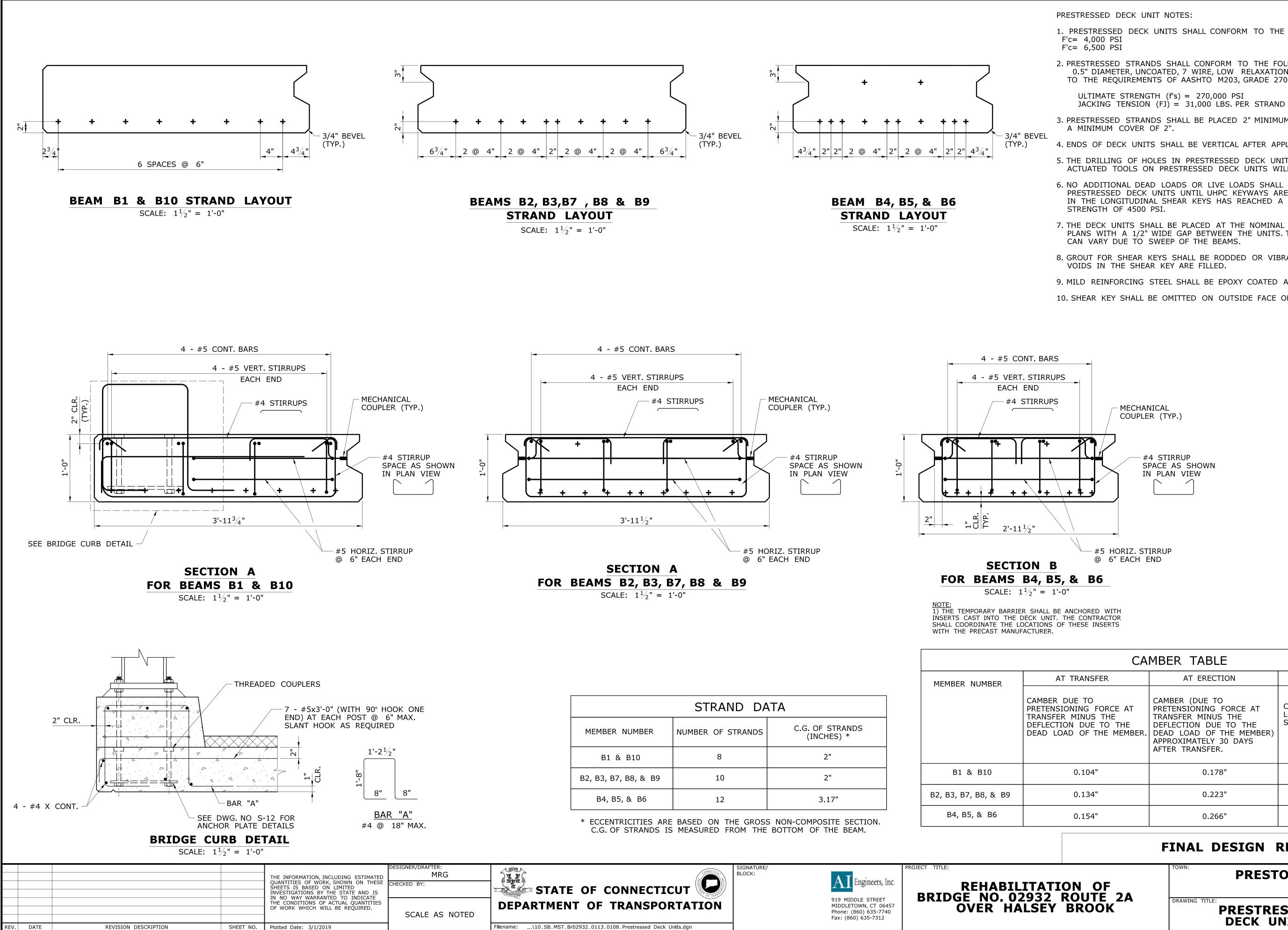








	F	INAL DESIGN REVIEW	
TION OF 32 ROUTE	24	TOWN: PRESTON	PROJECT NO. 0113-0108 DRAWING NO. <b>S-09</b>
Y BROOK	ZA	DRAWING TITLE: FRAMING PLAN AND BEARING DETAILS	SHEET NO.



CAMBER TABLE					
MEMBER NUMBER	AT TRANSFER	AT ERECTION	FINAL		
	CAMBER DUE TO PRETENSIONING FORCE AT TRANSFER MINUS THE DEFLECTION DUE TO THE DEAD LOAD OF THE MEMBER.	CAMBER (DUE TO PRETENSIONING FORCE AT TRANSFER MINUS THE DEFLECTION DUE TO THE DEAD LOAD OF THE MEMBER) APPROXIMATELY 30 DAYS AFTER TRANSFER.	CAMBER AFTER ALL DEAD LOADS ARE APPLIED TO THE STRUCTURE.		
B1 & B10	0.104"	0.178"	0.226"		
B2, B3, B7, B8, & B9	0.134"	0.223"	0.300"		
B4, B5, & B6	0.154"	0.266"	0.341"		

STRAND DATA					
MEMBER NUMBER	NUMBER OF STRANDS	C.G. OF STRANDS (INCHES) *			
B1 & B10	8	2"			
B2, B3, B7, B8, & B9	10	2"			
B4, B5, & B6	12	3.17"			

- 1. PRESTRESSED DECK UNITS SHALL CONFORM TO THE FOLLOWING REQUIREMENTS.
- 2. PRESTRESSED STRANDS SHALL CONFORM TO THE FOLLOWING REQUIREMENTS. 0.5" DIAMETER, UNCOATED, 7 WIRE, LOW RELAXATION STRANDS CONFORMING TO THE REQUIREMENTS OF AASHTO M203, GRADE 270

ULTIMATE STRENGTH (f's) = 270,000 PSI

- 3. PRESTRESSED STRANDS SHALL BE PLACED 2" MINIMUM ON CENTER AND SHALL HAVE
- 4. ENDS OF DECK UNITS SHALL BE VERTICAL AFTER APPLICATION OF FULL DEAD LOAD.
- 5. THE DRILLING OF HOLES IN PRESTRESSED DECK UNITS, OR THE USE OF POWER ACTUATED TOOLS ON PRESTRESSED DECK UNITS WILL NOT BE PERMITTED.
- 6. NO ADDITIONAL DEAD LOADS OR LIVE LOADS SHALL BE APPLIED TO THE PRESTRESSED DECK UNITS UNTIL UHPC KEYWAYS ARE FULLY GROUTED AND GROUT IN THE LONGITUDINAL SHEAR KEYS HAS REACHED A SEVEN-DAY COMPRESSIVE
- 7. THE DECK UNITS SHALL BE PLACED AT THE NOMINAL SPACING SHOWN ON THE PLANS WITH A 1/2" WIDE GAP BETWEEN THE UNITS. THE WIDTH OF THIS GAP CAN VARY DUE TO SWEEP OF THE BEAMS.
- 8. GROUT FOR SHEAR KEYS SHALL BE RODDED OR VIBRATED TO ENSURE THAT ALL VOIDS IN THE SHEAR KEY ARE FILLED.
- 9. MILD REINFORCING STEEL SHALL BE EPOXY COATED ASTM A615 GRADE 60
- 10. SHEAR KEY SHALL BE OMITTED ON OUTSIDE FACE OF FASCIA BEAMS.

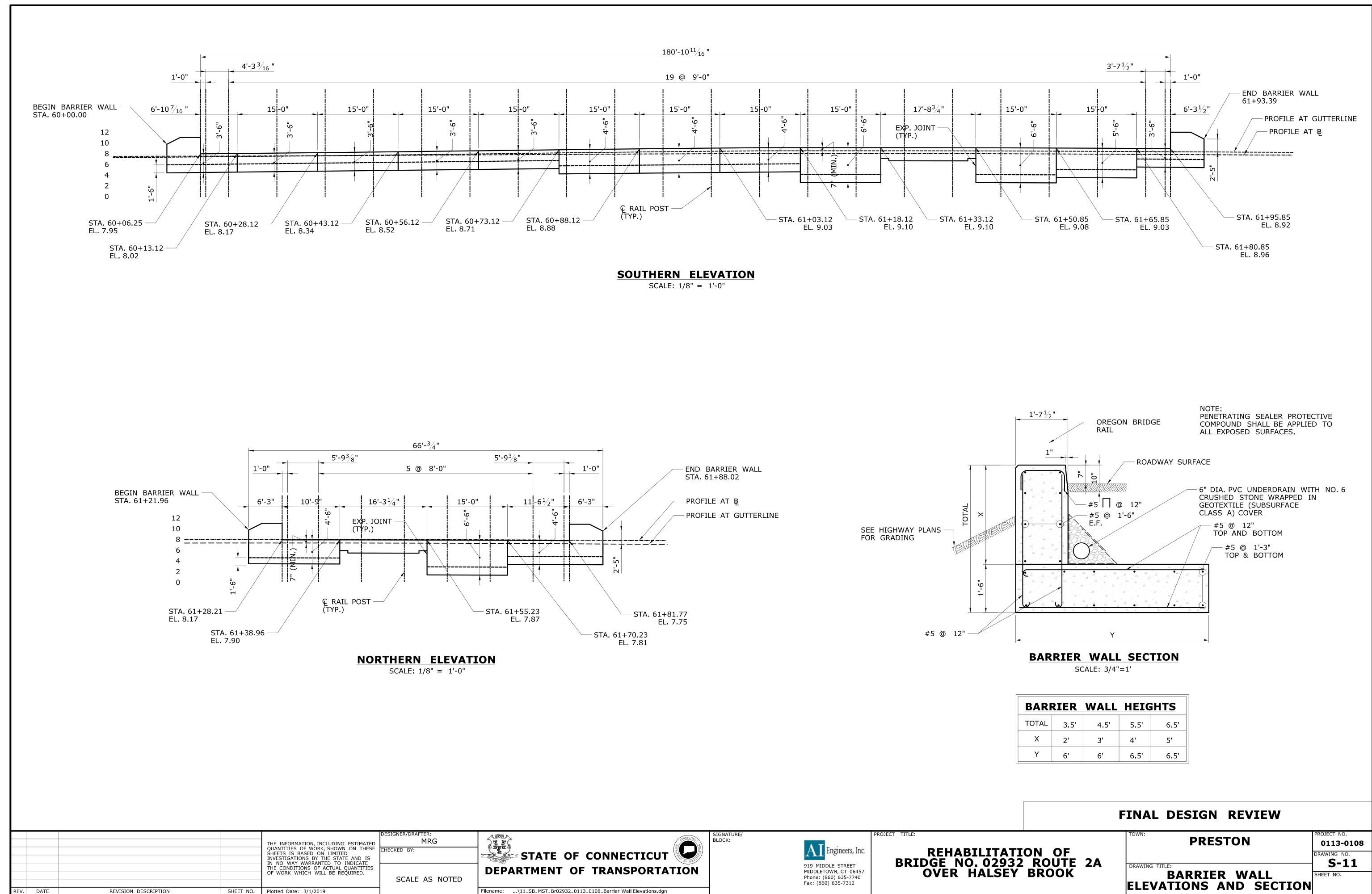
## FINAL DESIGN REVIEW

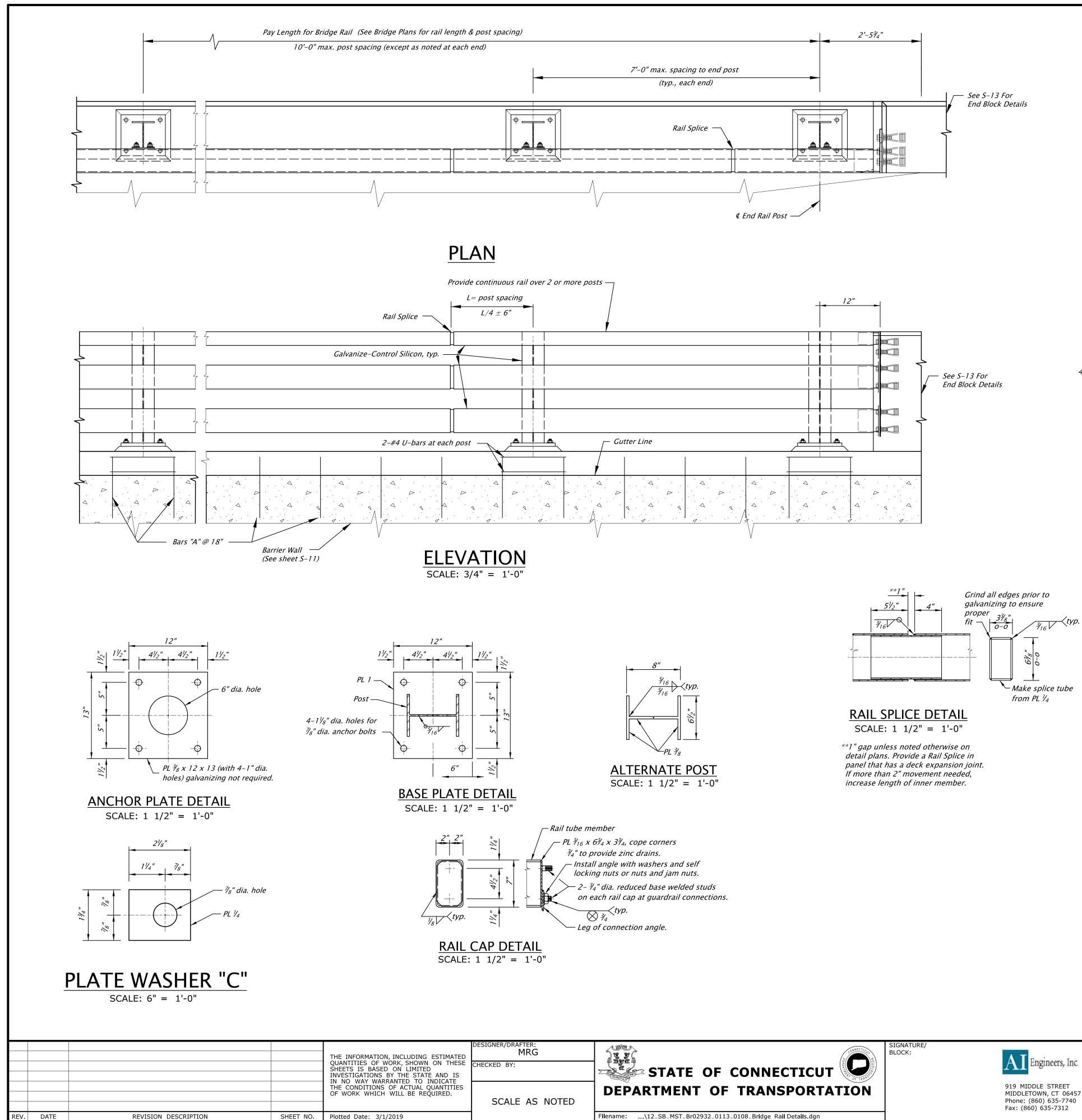
PRESTRESSED **DECK UNITS** 

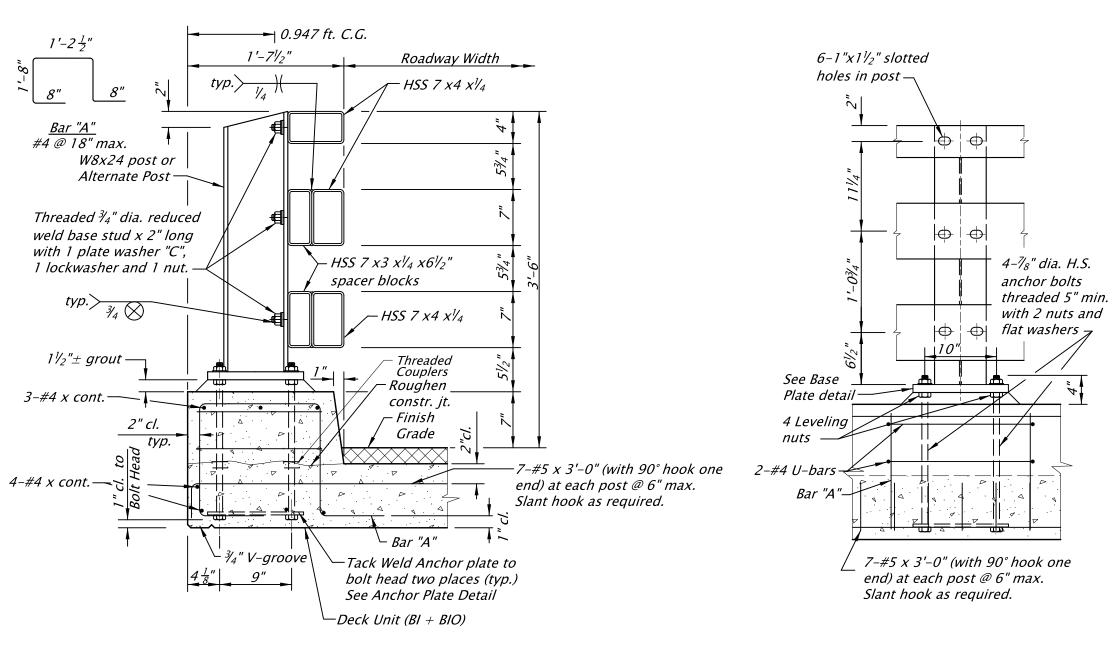
PRESTON

OJECT NO. 0113-0108 DRAWING NO. S-10

SHEET NO.







CURB AND POST DETAIL

SCALE: 1" = 1'-0"

PROJECT TITLE:

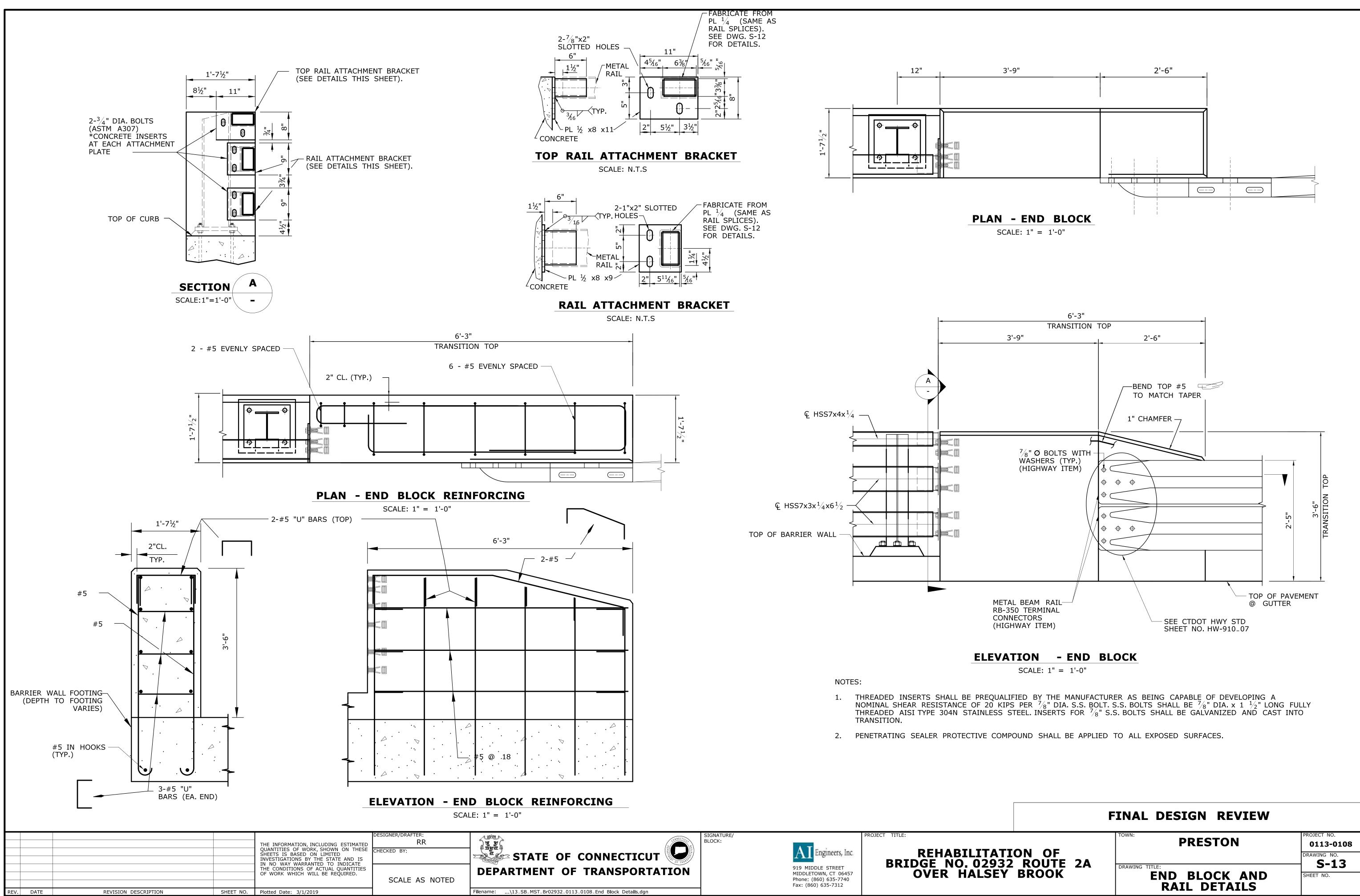


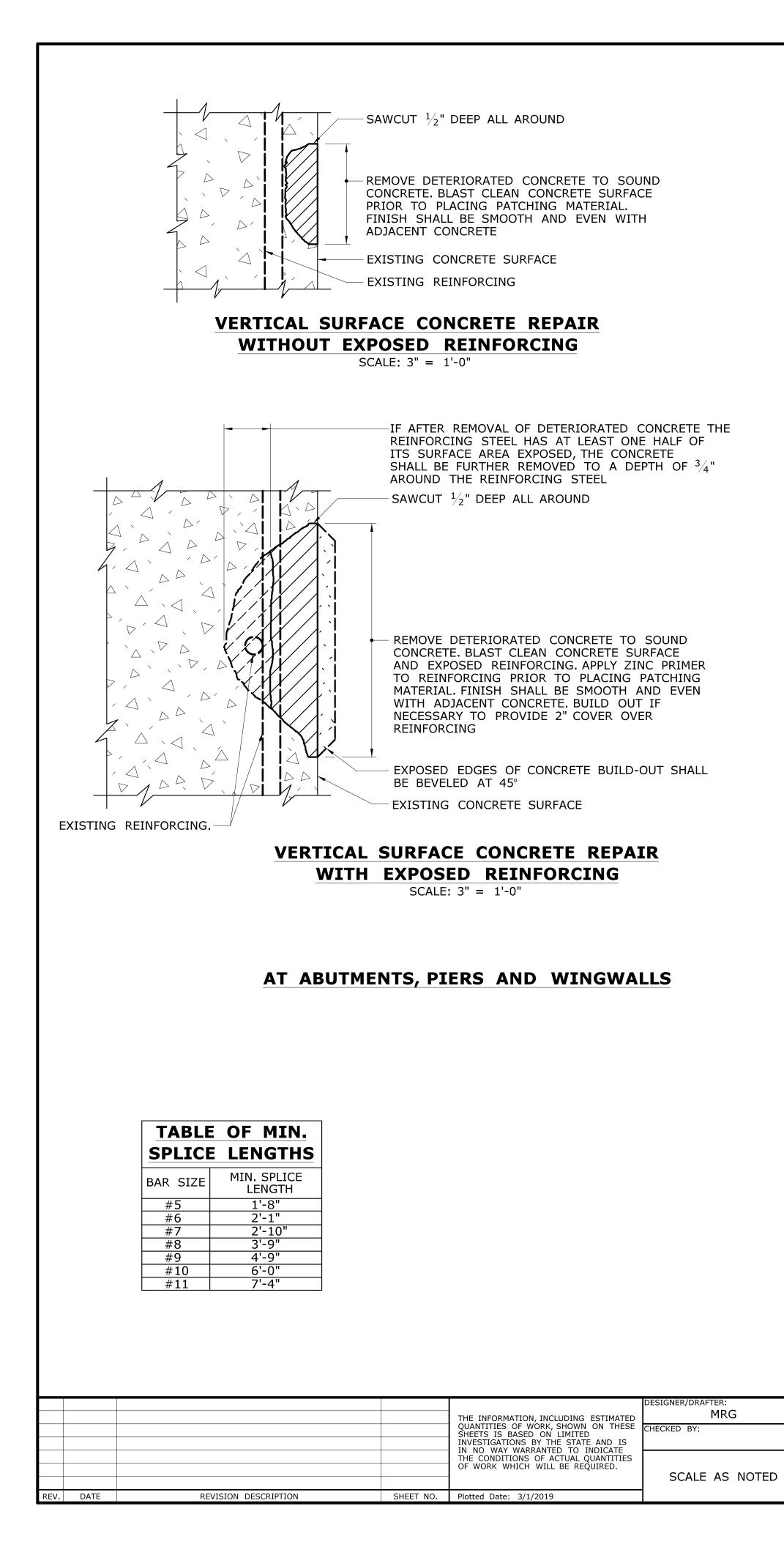
Filename: ...\12\_SB\_MST\_Br02932\_0113\_0108\_Bridge Rail Details.dgn

GENERAL NOTES

- 1. Rail designed and crash tested to meet NCHRP 350 TL-4 requirements.
- 2. Provide structural tubing conforming to "ASTM A500, GRADE B."
- 3. Provide steel posts and plates conforming to AASHTO M183 (ASTM A36) unless otherwise noted.
- 4. Provide High Strength anchor bolts conforming to "ASTM F1554, GRADE 105." Threaded couplers shall conform to "ASTM A563, GRADE DH."
- 5. Provide reinforcing steel conforming to ASTM A706 or AASHTO M31 (ASTM A615) Grade 60.
- 6. Curb shall be constructed with Class F Concrete. 7. Construct railing conforming to the horizontal and vertical alignment of the structure. Install posts normal to grade in longitudinal direction and vertical in transverse direction.
- 8. Payment for the railing will include compensation for furnishing and installing the necessary guardrail connection plates and terminal connectors.
- 9. Hot-dip galvanized structural steel including fasteners after fabrication, except as noted.

F	INAL DESIGN REVIEW	
TION OF 2 ROUTE 2A	PRESTON	PROJECT NO. 0113-0108 DRAWING NO. S-12
Y BROOK	DRAWING TITLE: BRIDGE RAIL DETAILS	SHEET NO.





- NOTIFIED IMMEDIATELY.
- 4. REPAIRED.
- 5. "DEFORMED STEEL BARS".
- SHALL BE INFORMED IMMEDIATELY.

- CIRCULAR, OR IRREGULARLY SHAPED.

# NOTES

SHALLOW SPALLS WITHOUT EXPOSED REINFORCING SHALL NOT BE PATCHED UNLESS CONCRETE IS REMOVED TO A DEPTH OF 1" BEHIND THE STEEL AND THE AREA REPAIRED WITH "CLASS 'S' CONCRETE".

FOR ANY AREAS WHERE THE REINFORCING IS EXPOSED, CONCRETE SHALL BE FURTHER REMOVED TO A DEPTH OF 1" BEHIND THE STEEL AND THE AREA SHALL BE REPAIRED WITH "CLASS 'S' CONCRETE".



Filename: ...\14\_SB\_MST\_Br02932\_0113\_0108\_Substructure\_ Repair\_Details.dgn



GNATURE,

**REHABILITATION OF** BRIDGE NO. 02932 ROUTE 2A **OVER HALSEY BROOK** 

PROJECT TITLE

## **CONCRETE REPAIR NOTES**

1. THE ENGINEER SHALL PERFORM AN INSPECTION OF THE EXISTING PIERS AND ABUTMENTS TO DETERMINE THE LOCATION AND EXACT LIMITS OF ALL AREAS TO BE REPAIRED. THE CONTRACTOR SHALL SUPPLY WHATEVER MEANS NECESSARY, INCLUDING BUT NOT LIMITED TO LADDERS, LIFTS, AND TRAFFIC PROTECTION FOR THE ENGINEER TO SAFELY ACCESS THE AREAS FOR INSPECTION. THE COST OF PROVIDING ACCESS FOR THE INSPECTION SHALL BE CONSIDERED INCLUDED IN THE GENERAL COST OF THE PROJECT. THE ENGINEER SHALL THEN DETERMINE THE TYPE OF REPAIR REQUIRED FOR EACH AREA BASED ON GUIDELINES DESCRIBED IN THE CONCRETE PATCHING NOTES ON THIS DRAWING.

2. SEE DRAWING NOS. S-07 AND S-08 FOR SUBSTRUCTURE AREAS NOTED AS DEFICIENT IN THE BRIDGE SAFETY INSPECTION REPORT DATED APRIL, 2018. NOTED LOCATIONS ARE APPROXIMATE ONLY. THIS IN NO WAY CONSTITUTES THE FULL LIMITS OF SUBSTRUCTURE REPAIRS BUT IS A GUIDELINE OF DEFICIENT AREAS AS OF THE DATE OF THE NOTED INSPECTION. THE BRIDGE SHALL BE SOUNDED AT THE TIME OF THE PROJECT CONSTRUCTION AND THE REMOVAL LIMITS AND CORRESPONDING QUANTITIES MAY INCREASE FROM THOSE SHOWN WITHIN THE PLANS AS A RESULT OF THAT EVALUATION.

3. THE REMOVAL OF DETERIORATED CONCRETE SHALL PROCEED AS DIRECTED BY THE ENGINEER. IF THE REMOVAL OF DETERIORATED CONCRETE BECOMES EXCESSIVE, THE REMOVAL WORK SHALL BE STOPPED AT THAT LOCATION AND THE ENGINEER SHALL BE

REPAIR DEPTH SHALL BE  $\frac{1}{2}$ " OR GREATER. REPAIR DEPTHS LESS THAN  $\frac{1}{2}$ " NEED NOT BE

REINFORCING WHICH IS DETERMINED BY THE ENGINEER TO BE IN NEED OF REPLACEMENT SHALL BE REMOVED TO A POINT WHERE IT IS SOUND. THE PATCH SHALL EXTEND A SUFFICIENT DISTANCE BEYOND THIS POINT TO DEVELOP A SPLICE LENGTH SPECIFIED IN THE TABLE ON THIS SHEET, REINFORCING BARS SHALL BE PAID FOR UNDER THE ITEM

IF REMOVAL OF DETERIORATED CONCRETE EXTENDS INSIDE THE MAIN REINFORCEMENT, REMOVAL SHALL BE LIMITED TO ONE FACE OF THE MEMBER AT A TIME AND A MAXIMUM OF 3 FT HORIZONTAL AND 3 FT VERTICAL. IF REMOVAL EXTENDS MORE THAN 1.5" INSIDE THE MAIN REINFORCEMENT, THE WORK SHALL BE STOPPED AND THE ENGINEER NOTIFIED IMMEDIATELY.

7. IF AFTER CONCRETE REMOVAL THE REINFORCING STEEL HAS AT LEAST ONE HALF OF ITS SURFACE AREA EXPOSED, THE CONCRETE SHALL BE FURTHER REMOVED TO A DEPTH OF  $\frac{3}{4}$ " AROUND THE STEEL. IF REINFORCEMENT LAP SPLICES ARE ENCOUNTERED, THE ENGINEER

ON INTERSECTING SURFACES, DETERIORATED FLAT AREAS ADJOINING DETERIORATED VERTICAL AREAS AND/OR DETERIORATED VERTICAL AREAS ADJOINING DETERIORATED OVERHEAD AREAS, WITH A COMBINED AREA GREATER THAN 2 SQUARE FEET AND AT LEAST  $\frac{3}{4}$ " DEEP SHALL BE REPAIRED WITH "CLASS 'S' CONCRETE".

EXPANSION ANCHOR BOLTS SHALL BE MECHANICALLY GALVANIZED IN ACCORDANCE WITH ASTM B695, CLASS 50, TYPE 1. COST OF WELDED WIRE FABRIC AND BOLTS, INCLUDING MATERIAL AND INSTALLATION, SHALL BE INCLUDED WITH THE COST OF PATCHING MATERIAL.

10. AT THE OPTION OF THE ENGINEER, THE PATCHING MATERIALS MAY BE SPECIFIED TO REPAIR DETERIORATED AREAS NOT MEETING THE ABOVE REQUIREMENTS.

11. ALL CONCRETE PATCH PERIMETERS SHALL BE SQUARED-OFF AND SHALL NOT BE DIAGONAL,

FINAL	DESIGN	REVIEW	
TOWN:	PRES	TON	P

ROJECT NO. 0113-0108 DRAWING NO. S-14

DRAWING TITLE: SUBSTRUCTURE **REPAIR DETAILS** 

SHEET NO.

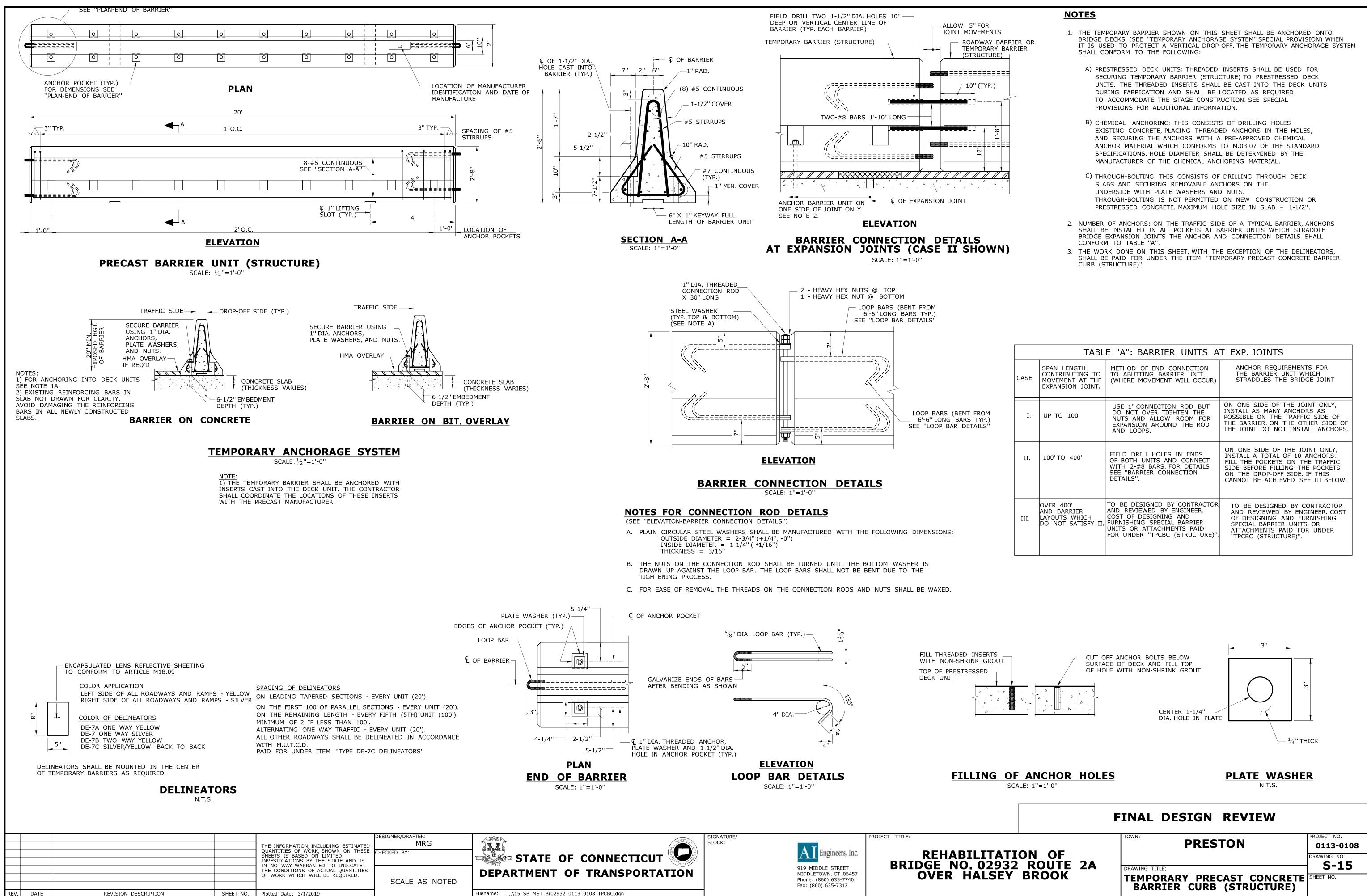


	TABLE "A": BARRIER UNITS AT EXP. JOINTS					
CASE	SPAN LENGTH CONTRIBUTING TO MOVEMENT AT THE EXPANSION JOINT.	METHOD OF END CONNECTION TO ABUTTING BARRIER UNIT. (WHERE MOVEMENT WILL OCCUR)	ANCHOR REQUIREMENTS FOR THE BARRIER UNIT WHICH STRADDLES THE BRIDGE JOINT			
I.	UP TO 100'	USE 1" CONNECTION ROD BUT DO NOT OVER TIGHTEN THE NUTS AND ALLOW ROOM FOR EXPANSION AROUND THE ROD AND LOOPS.	ON ONE SIDE OF THE JOINT ONLY, INSTALL AS MANY ANCHORS AS POSSIBLE ON THE TRAFFIC SIDE OF THE BARRIER. ON THE OTHER SIDE OF THE JOINT DO NOT INSTALL ANCHORS.			
II.	100' TO 400'	FIELD DRILL HOLES IN ENDS OF BOTH UNITS AND CONNECT WITH 2-#8 BARS. FOR DETAILS SEE "BARRIER CONNECTION DETAILS".	ON ONE SIDE OF THE JOINT ONLY, INSTALL A TOTAL OF 10 ANCHORS. FILL THE POCKETS ON THE TRAFFIC SIDE BEFORE FILLING THE POCKETS ON THE DROP-OFF SIDE. IF THIS CANNOT BE ACHIEVED SEE III BELOW.			
III.	OVER 400' AND BARRIER LAYOUTS WHICH DO NOT SATISFY II.	TO BE DESIGNED BY CONTRACTOR AND REVIEWED BY ENGINEER. COST OF DESIGNING AND FURNISHING SPECIAL BARRIER UNITS OR ATTACHMENTS PAID FOR UNDER "TPCBC (STRUCTURE)".	AND REVIEWED BY ENGINEER. COST OF DESIGNING AND FURNISHING SPECIAL BARRIER UNITS OR ATTACHMENTS PAID FOR UNDER			

DRAWING NUMBER	DRAWING TITLE	DRAWING NUMBER	DRAWING TITLE
INX-01	UTILITY - INDEX OF DRAWINGS		
UTL-1	TEMPORARY UTILITY RELOCATION PLAN		
UTL-2	UTILITY TEST PIT DATA		
UTL-3	HPFF LINE TEMPORARY/PERMANENT SUPPORT		
UTL-4	HPFF LINE TEMPORARY/PERMANENT SUPPORT DETAILS - 1		
UTL-5	HPFF LINE TEMPORARY/PERMANENT SUPPORT DETAILS - 2		
UTL-6	GAS LINE TEMPORARY SUPPORT DETAILS		
UTL-7	GAS LINE PERMANENT SUPPORT DETAILS		

# UTILITY DESIGN NOT COMPLETE. INTERIM UTILITY SUBMISSION DUE 3/7/2019.

					DESIGNER/DRAFTER:
					КМ
					CHECKED BY:
					SG
REV.	DATE	REVISION DESCRIPTION	SHEET NO.	Plotted Date: 3/1/2019	]

# **02.05 - UTILITY** INDEX OF DRAWINGS





SIGNATURE/ BLOCK:

REHABILITAT BRIDGE NO. 0293 OVER HALSEY

PROJECT TITLI

Filename: ...\01\_UTL\_MSH\_113-108\_UTL\_ INDEX.dgn

	ON OF	
32	ROUTE	<b>2A</b>
Y	BROOK	

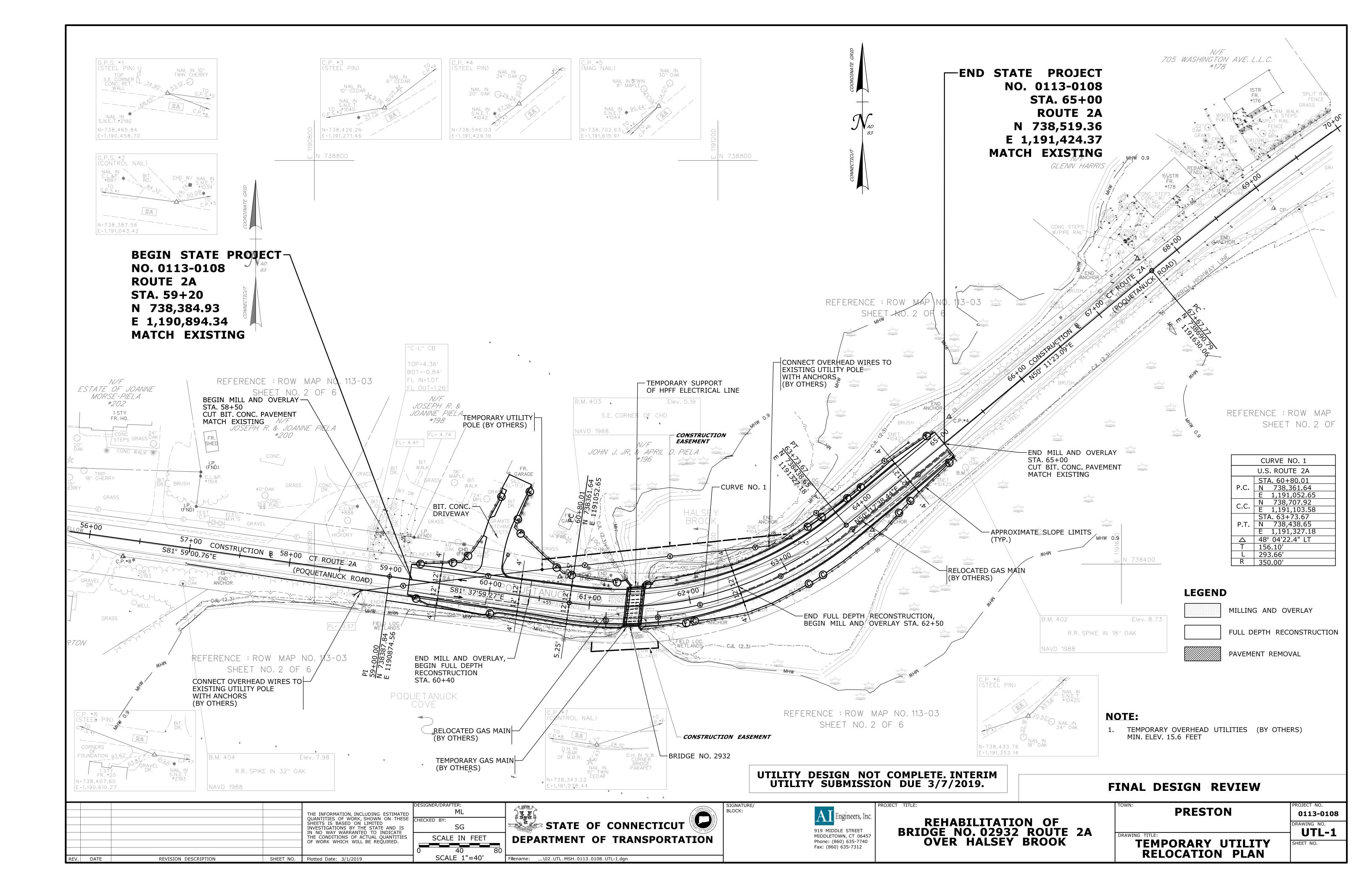
# DRAWING TITLE: UTILITY INDEX OF DRAWINGS

PRESTON

PROJECT NO.
0113-0108
DRAWING NO.
INX-01
SHEET NO.

# FINAL DESIGN REVIEW

DESIGNED BY: AI ENGINEERS, INC.



	UTILITY TEST PIT DATA							
ELECTRIC	(EVERSOURCE)							
TEST PIT	BASELINE	BASELINE			GROUND	TOP OF PIPE	UTILITY	RELOCATION
NO.	STATION	OFFSET	NORTHING	EASTING	ELEVATION	ELEVATION	DESCRIPTION	ANTICIPATECD
E-1A	61+13.27	21.05 LT	738,379.40	1,191,086.80	-	4.24	7" HPFF CABLE	NO
E-1B	61+13.26	21.05 LT	738,378.97	1,191,091.17	-	4.91	7" HPFF CABLE	NO
E-2A	61+17.92	20.82 LT	738,384.22	1,191,158.15	-	4.33	7" HPFF CABLE	NO
E-2B	61+89.58	21.73 LT	738,384.49	1,191,158.89	5.42	-	7" HPFF CABLE	NO
E-3A	62+10.92	20.96 LT	738,387.33	1,191,177.68	-	5.11	7" HPFF CABLE	NO
E-3B	62+12.13	21.41 LT	738,388.09	1,191,178.96	5.92	-	7" HPFF CABLE	NO
E-3C	62+11.09	24.65 LT	738,391.02	1,191,177.27	-	4.93	7" HPFF CABLE	NO
GAS (NOF	RWICH GAS CON	MPANY)						
G-1A	61+27.62	7.35 RT	738,350.59	1,191,100.00	-	3.82	12" STEEL	YES
G-1B	61+25.29	7.30 RT	738,350.63	1,191,100.69	6.91	-	12" STEEL	YES
G-1C	61+28.77	7.67 RT	738,350.26	1,191,101.18	-	3.90	12" STEEL	YES
G-1D	61+29.11	8.68 RT	738,349.24	1,191,101.52	-	4.04	12" STEEL	YES
G-2A	61+54.76	14.84 RT	738,343.91	1,191,128.20	-	4.93	12" STEEL	YES
G-2B	61+54.88	14.24 RT	738,344.52	1,191,128.29	-	4.83	12" STEEL	YES
G-2C	61+55.01	13.97 RT	738,344.80	1,191,128.41	-	4.78	12" STEEL	YES
G-2D	61+54.2	13.81 RT	738,344.90	1,191,127.55	7.14	-	12" STEEL	YES
G-3A	61+78.85	15.57 RT	738,345.74	1,191,153.28	7.33	-	12" STEEL	YES
G-3B	61+79.07	14.74 RT	738,346.60	1,191,153.40	-	4.37	12" STEEL	YES
G-4A	61+29.42	19.03 RT	738,338.90	1,191,101.79	-	5.40	12" STEEL	YES
G-4B	61+30.22	20.24 RT	738,337.68	1,191,102.73	-	5.48	12" STEEL	YES
G-4C	61+31.42	20.37 RT	738,337.55	1,191,103.90	-	5.48	12" STEEL	YES
G-5A	61+29.42	19.03 RT	738,338.43	1,191,124.53	-	5.68	12" STEEL	YES
G-5B	61+30.32	20.24 RT	738,338.44	1,191,127.17	-	5.67	12" STEEL	YES
G-5C	61+31.42	20.37 RT	738,339.64	1,191,128.26	-	5.55	12" STEEL	YES

## NOTE:

THIS UTILITY INFORMATION IS BASED ON LIMITED FIELD INVESTIGATIONS AND IS PRESENTED FOR INFORMATIONAL PURPOSES ONLY. IN SOME CASES THE FACILITY WAS NOT COMPLETELY EXPOSED TO POSITIVELY VERIFY ITS SIZE OR MATERIAL TYPE. THE CONTRACTOR IS STILL REQUIRED TO COORDINATE ITS CONSTRUCTION ACTIVITIES SO THAT THE UTILITIES ARE PROTECTED AT ALL TIMES.

				DESIGNER/DRAFTER:
				SP
				CHECKED BY:
				SG
REV	DATE	REVISION DESCRIPTION SHEET NO.	Plotted Date: 3/1/2019	1





SIGNATURE/ BLOCK: PROJECT TITLE



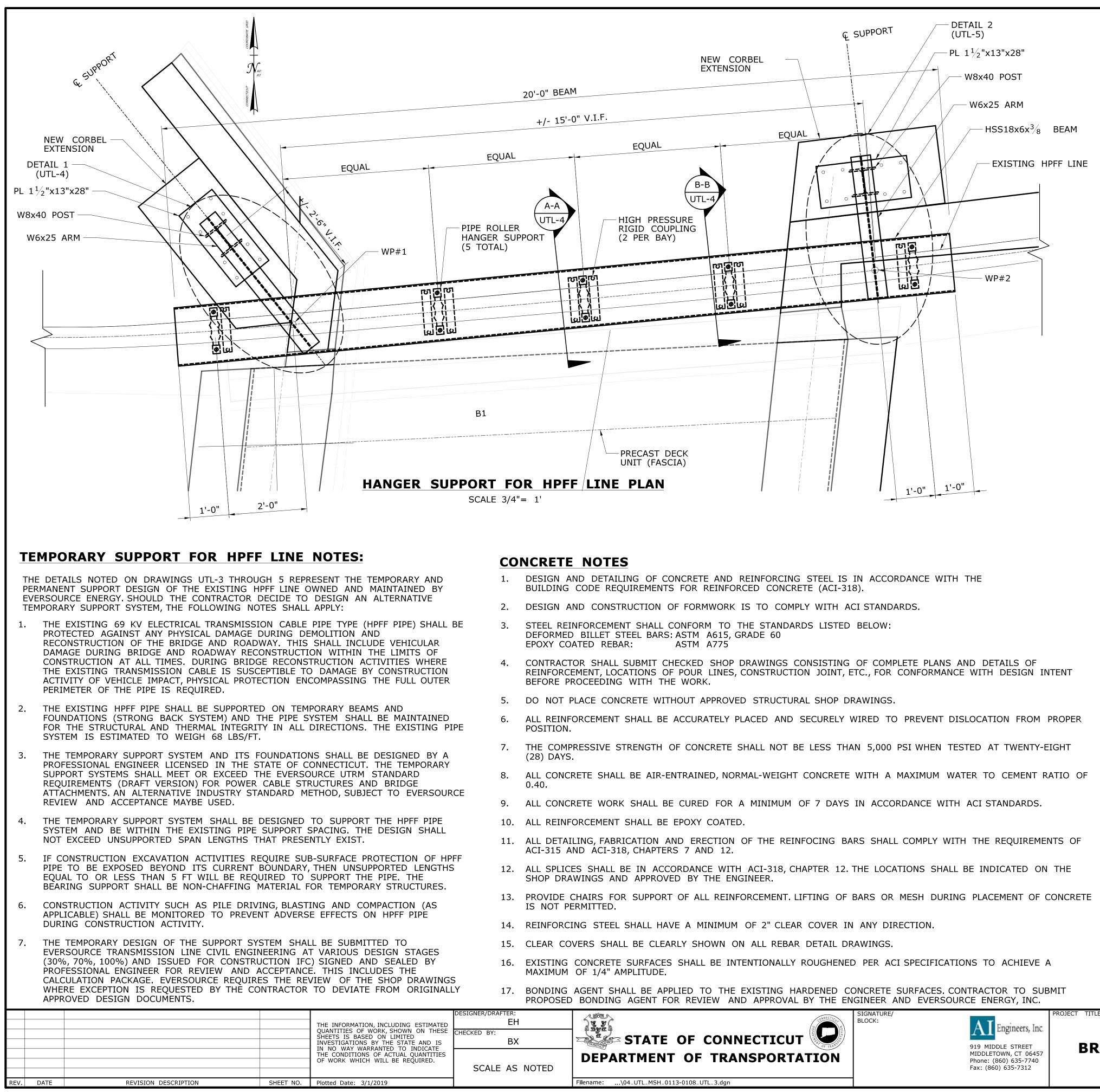
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	ON OF	
32 Y	ROUTE BROOK	2A
-		

PRESTON

# FINAL DESIGN REVIEW

## UTILITY DESIGN NOT COMPLETE. INTERIM UTILITY SUBMISSION DUE 3/7/2019.



## STRUCTURAL STEEL NOTES:

- ASTM F3125, GRADE A325, TYPE 3 HEAVY HEX NUTS: HARDENED WASHERS:
- 5.

- LONG-SLOTTED HOLES.

- DRAWINGS.

- ENGINEER'S APPROVAL. PUNCHED ON THE FIELD
- 3. OTHERWISE NOTES. WIDE FLANGE BEAMS: RECTANGULAR HOLLOW SHAPES: ROUND HOLLOW SHAPES:
- PLATES: THREADED RODS: ANCHOR RODS:

## SUGGESTED SEQUENCE OF CONSTRUCTION

- 3.

- 7. CONNECTIONS.

**REHABILITATION OF** BRIDGE NO. 02932 ROUTE 2A **OVER HALSEY BROOK** 

DESIGN, FABRICATION AND ERECTION OF STRUCTURAL STEEL SHALL CONFORM TO THE REQUIREMENTS OF THE AMERICAN INSTITUTE OF STEEL CONSTRUCTION (AISC) MANUAL LATEST EDITION.

ALL WELDING SHALL CONFORM TO THE REQUIREMENTS OF THE

ASTM A563, GRADE DH ASTM F436

4. PIPE ROLLER, AXLE, T-SOCKETS, HANGER RODS, NUTS, WASHERS AND OTHER ACCESSORIES AS PART OF THE NON-CONDUCTIVE HPFF LINE SUPPORT HANGER SYSTEM SHALL BE BY LINN BROWN & ASSOCIATES, INC. CONTRACTOR MAY PROPOSE AN OR-EQUAL SUPPORT SYSTEM BY ANOTHER MANUFACTURER FOR REVIEW AND APPROVAL BY THE ENGINEER AND EVERSOURCE ENERGY, INC.

BOLTS:

HIGH PRESSURE RIGID COUPLERS SHALL BE BY GRINNELL, INC. CONTRACTOR MAY PROPOSE AN OR-EQUAL COUPLING SYSTEM FOR REVIEW AND APPROVAL BY THE ENGINEER AND EVERSOURCE ENERY, INC.

HALF-PIPE SECTIONS TO BE CONNECTED BY RIGID COUPLING. DETAILS DEPICT GRINNELL HIGH PRESSURE RIGID COUPLINGS, CONTRACTOR MAY PROPOSE AN OR-EQUAL COUPLING SYSTEM FOR REVIEW AND APPROVAL BY THE ENGINEER AND EVERSOURCE ENERGY, INC.

7. ALL STRUCTURAL STEEL SHALL BE HOT DIPPED GALVANIZED IN ACCORDANCE WITH ASTM A123.

8. ALL HARDWARE SHALL BE HOT DIPPED GALVANIZED IN ACCORDANCE WITH ASTM A153.

9. FIELD TROUCH UP OF GALVANIZING SHALL BE REPAIRED IN ACCORDANCE WITH ASTM A780.

10. HIGH-STRENGTH BOLTED CONNECTIONS SHALL BE INSTALLED AND INSPECTED AND CONFORM TO "SPECIFICATIONS FOR STRUCTURAL JOINT USING HIGH STRENGTH BOLTS" PUBLISHED BY THE RESEARCH COUNCIL ON STRUCTURAL CONNECTIONS AND ADOPTED BY AISC.

11. ALL BOLTS SHALL BE 3/4" DIA. HEAVY HEX HIGH STRENGTH STRUCTURAL.

12. ALL HOLES SHALL BE STANDARD HOLES UNLESS OTHERWISE NOTED IN THE DETAILS. THE CONTRACTOR MAY PROPOSE OVERSIZED, SHORT-SLOTTED OR LONG-SLOTTED HOLES ON STEEL SHOP DRAWINGS SUBJECT TO REVIEW BY THE ENGINEER. WASHERS SHALL BE PROVIDED AT JOINTS WITH OVERSIZED, SHORT-SLOTTED OR

13. PRETENSIONED AND SLIP CRITICAL JOINTS ARE TO BE USED FOR THE CONNECTIONS BETWEEN THE POSTS AND THE ARMS. HARDENED WASHERS SHALL BE PROVIDED AS REQUIRED. PRETENSION MAY BE PROVIDED BY ANY OF THE FOLLOWING METHODS: TURN-OF-THE-NUT, CALIBRATED WRENCH, TWIST-OFF-TYPE TENSION CONTROL BOLTS OR DIRECT-TENSION-INDICATOR.

14. ALL CONTACT SURFACES, INCLUDING SURFACES ADJACENT TO THE BOLT HEAD AND NUT, SHALL BE FREE OF SCALE, OIL, PAINT, LACQUER AND OTHER FOREIGN MATERIAL BURRS THAT WOULD PREVENT SOLID SEATING OF THE CONNECTED PARTS IN SNUG TIGHT CONDITION SHALL BE REMOVED.

15. CONTACT SURFACES IN SLIP CRITICAL CONNECTIONS THAT ARE HOT-DIP GALVANIZED IN ACCORDANCE WITH ASTM A123 SHALL BE ROUGHENED BY MEANS OF HAND WIRE BRUSHING (POWER BRUSHING IS PROHIBITED) TO ACHIEVE CLASS A FAYING SURFACE DESIGNATION.

16. MINIMUM SIZE OF FILLET WELD SHALL BE 1/4".

17. THE STEEL CONTRACTOR SHALL FURSNISH MILL TEST REPORTS FROM THE PRODUCER OF THE STEEL CERTIFYING THAT THE STEEL MEETS REQUIREMENTS AS SPECIFIED BY THE ASTM SPECIFICATIONS.

18. ALL ELECTRODES FOR WELDING SHALL BE E70XX.

19. ALL FILLET WELDS SHALL BE BUILT OUT TO OBTAIN THE FULL THROAT THICKNESS.

20. CONTRACTOR SHALL SUBMIT SHOP DRAWINGS FOR REVIEW AND CONFORMANCE WITH THE DESIGN INTENT. APPROVAL OF SHOP DRAWINGS BY THE ENGINEER OR EVERSOURCE ENERGY, INC. DOES NOT RELIEVE THE CONTRACTOR FROM ANY CONTRACT REQUIREMENTS, EVEN IF SUCH ITEMS ARE NOT ON THE SHOP

21. CONTRACTOR SHALL SUBMIT ERECTION DRAWINGS FOR REVIEW AND APPROVAL.

22. NO OPENINGS SHALL BE CUT IN THE STRUCTURAL MEMBERS UNLESS SHOWN ON THE DRAWINGS OR APPROVED BY THE ENGINEER AND EVERSOURCE ENERGY, INC.

23. COLUMN ENDS AT BASE PLATES SHALL HAVE MILLED ENDS.

24. NATURAL MILL CAMBER OF BEAMS SHALL SATISFY THE AISC REQUIREMENTS AND SHALL BE PLACED UP.

25. ALL TUBULAR STEEL ENDS SHALL BE CLOSED WITH  $\frac{3}{8}$ " THICK FULLY WELDED CAP PLATES.

26. FIELD WELDING SHALL BE USED ONLY WHERE BOLTING IS NOT PRACTICAL, AND IT IS SUBJECT TO THE

27. NO FLAME CUTTING OF STEEL WILL BE ALLOWED IN THE FIELD. NEW HOLES SHALL BE DRILLED OR AMERICAN WELDING SOCIETY (AWS) STRUCTURAL WELDING CODE.

STRUCTURAL STEEL SHALL CONFORM TO THE REQUIREMENTS OF ASTM DESIGNATIONS AS FOLLOWS UNLESS

ASTM A992, GRADE 50 ASTM A500, GRADE B (Fy = 46 ksi) OR C (Fy = 50 ksi) ASTM A500, GRADE C (Fy = 46 ksi) ASTM A572, GRADE 50 ASTM F1554, GRADE 55 ASTM F1554, GRADE 105

DRAWING TITLE:

1. CONSTRUCT WINGWALL EXTENSION (NEW CORBEL EXTENSION).

2. INSTALL STEEL POSTS AND ARMS.

ERECT HSS SUPPORT BEAM.

4. INSTALL PROPOSED HPFF ROLLER SUPPORT SYSTEM.

REMOVE EXISTING HPFF BRACKETS

REMOVE EXISING PROTECTION HALF-PIPES.

UTILITY DESIGN NOT COMPLETE. INTERIM UTILITY SUBMISSION DUE 3/7/2019.

INSTALL PROPOSED PROTECTION HALF-PIPE SECTION AND COUPLING

## FINAL DESIGN REVIEW

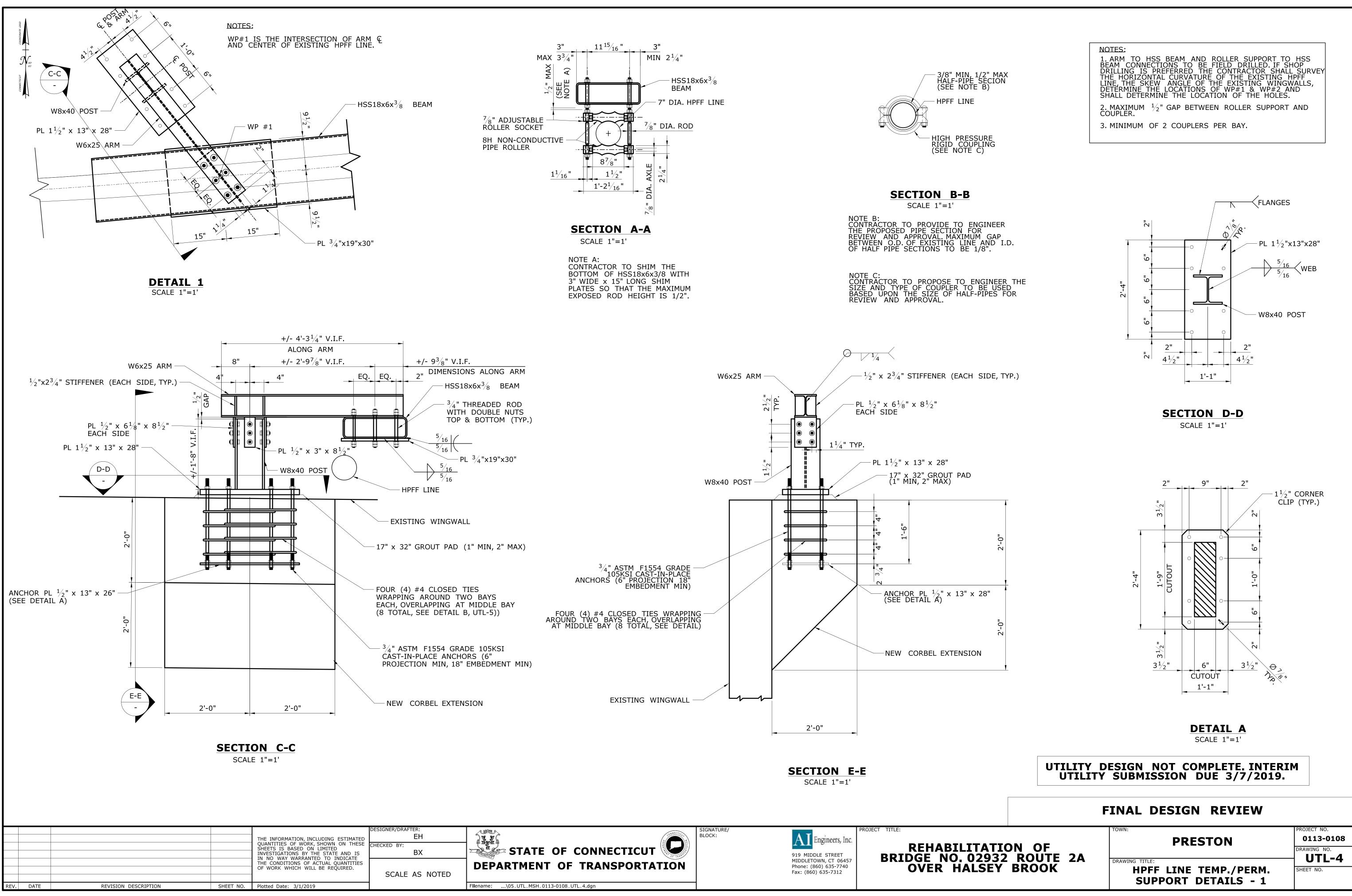


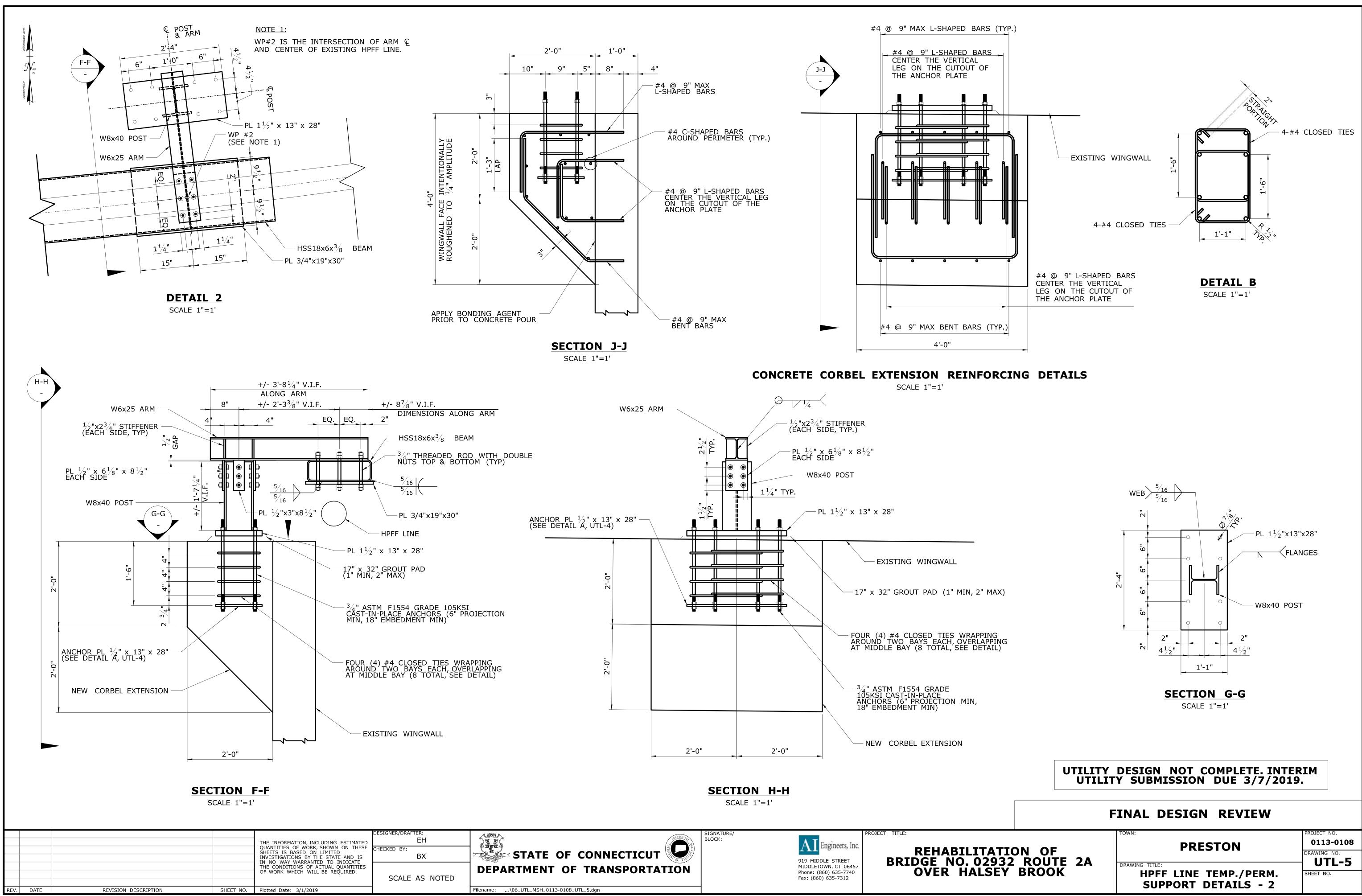
PRESTON

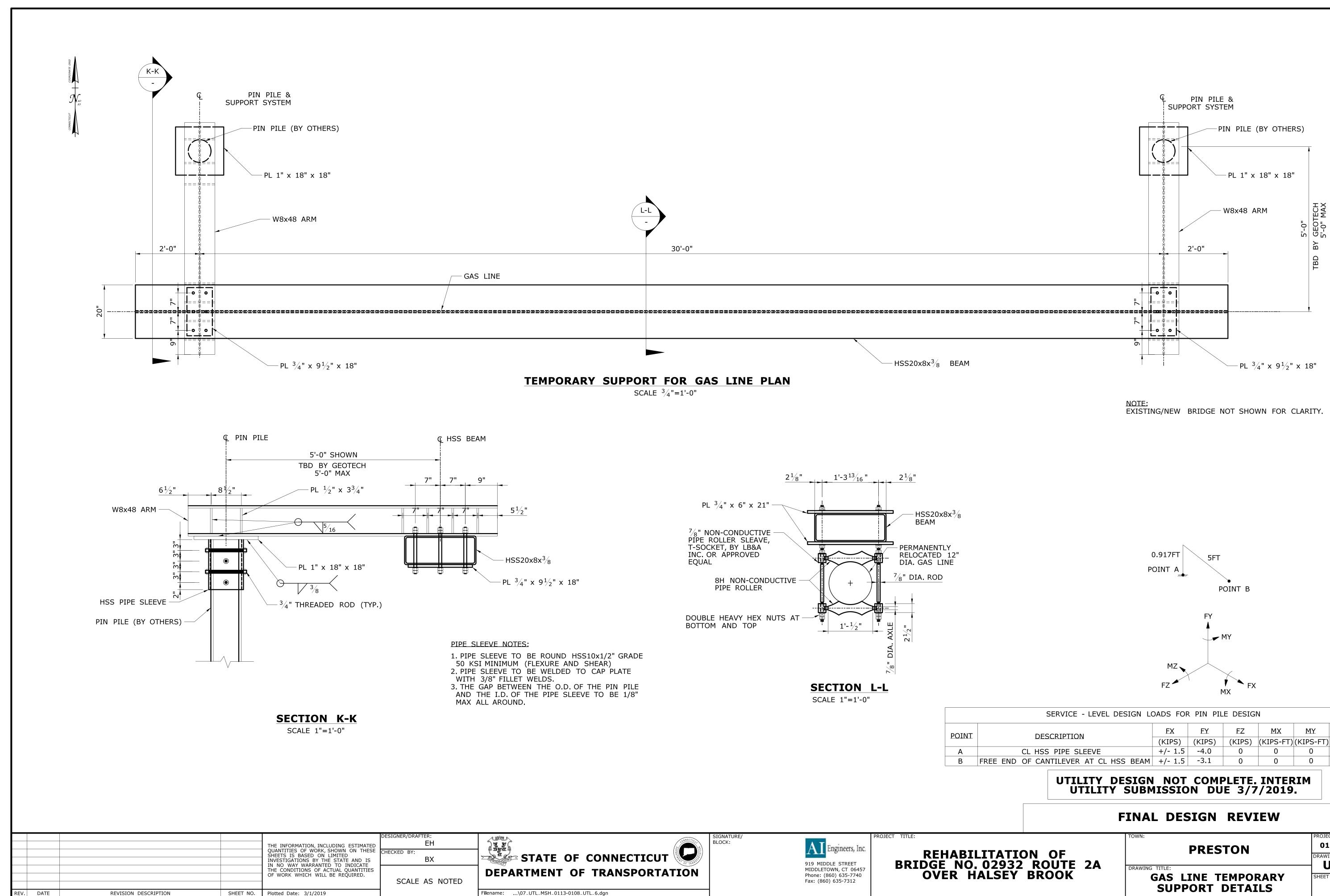
OJECT NO 0113-0108 RAWING NO. UTL-3

HPFF LINE **TEMPORARY/PERMANENT SUPPORT** 

SHEET NO.

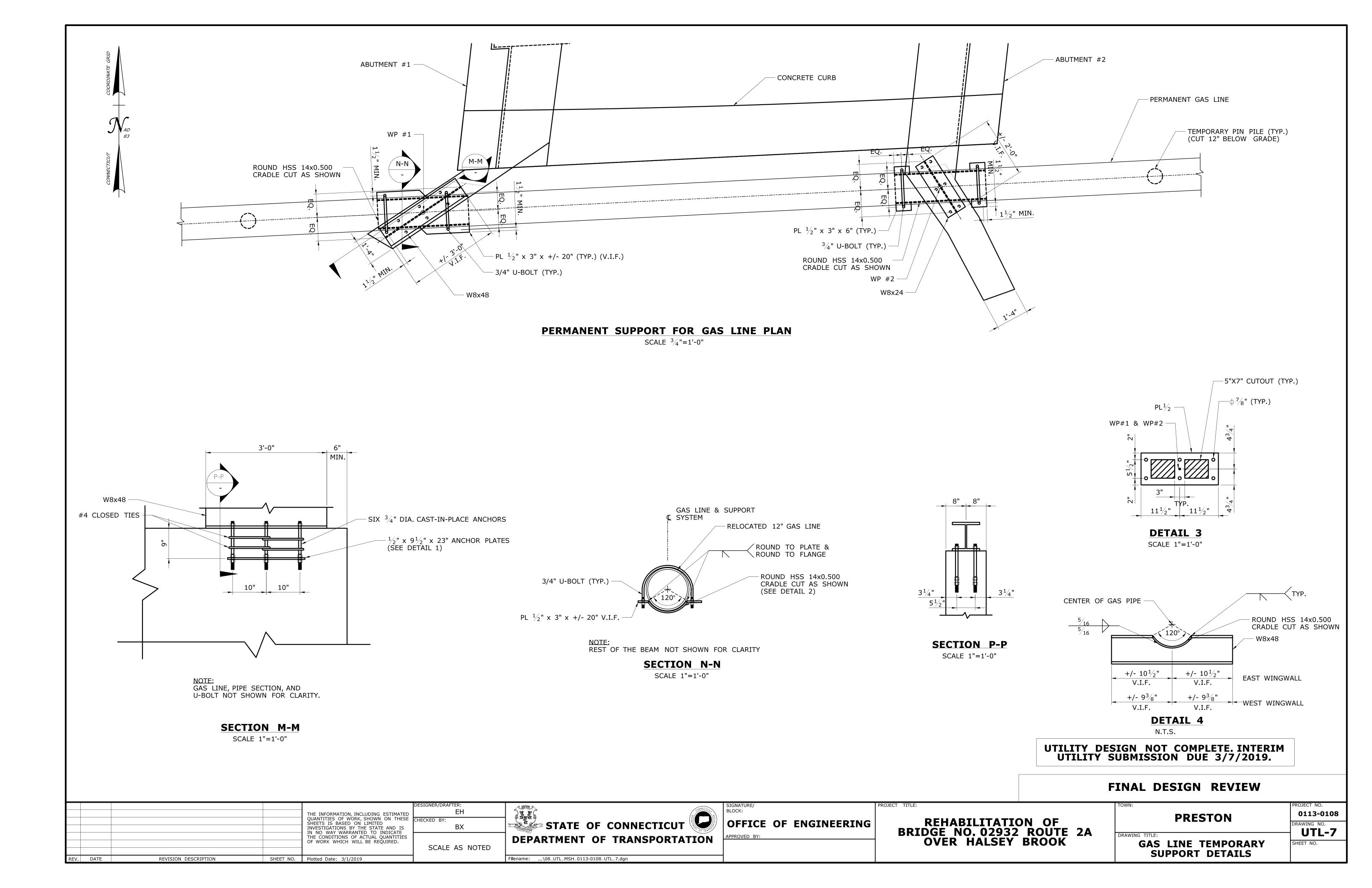






			MZ FZ		MY FX MX				
	SERVICE - LEVEL DE	ESIGN LO	DADS FOR	PIN PIL	E DESIG	N			
DESCRIPTION			EX	EY	FZ				
CL HSS PIPE SLEEVE			(KIPS) +/- 1.5	(KIPS) -4.0	(KIPS) 0	(KIPS-FT) 0	(KIPS-FT 0	)(KIPS-FT) +/-19.0	
ND OF CANTILEVER AT CL HSS BEAM			+/- 1.5	-3.1	0	0	0	+/-3.5	
	UTILITY DI UTILITY	SUBM		N DU	E 3/7	/2019			
TION OF			DWN: PRESTON RAWING TITLE: GAS LINE TEMPORARY SUPPORT DETAILS					PROJECT NO. 0113-0108 DRAWING NO. UTL-6 SHEET NO.	



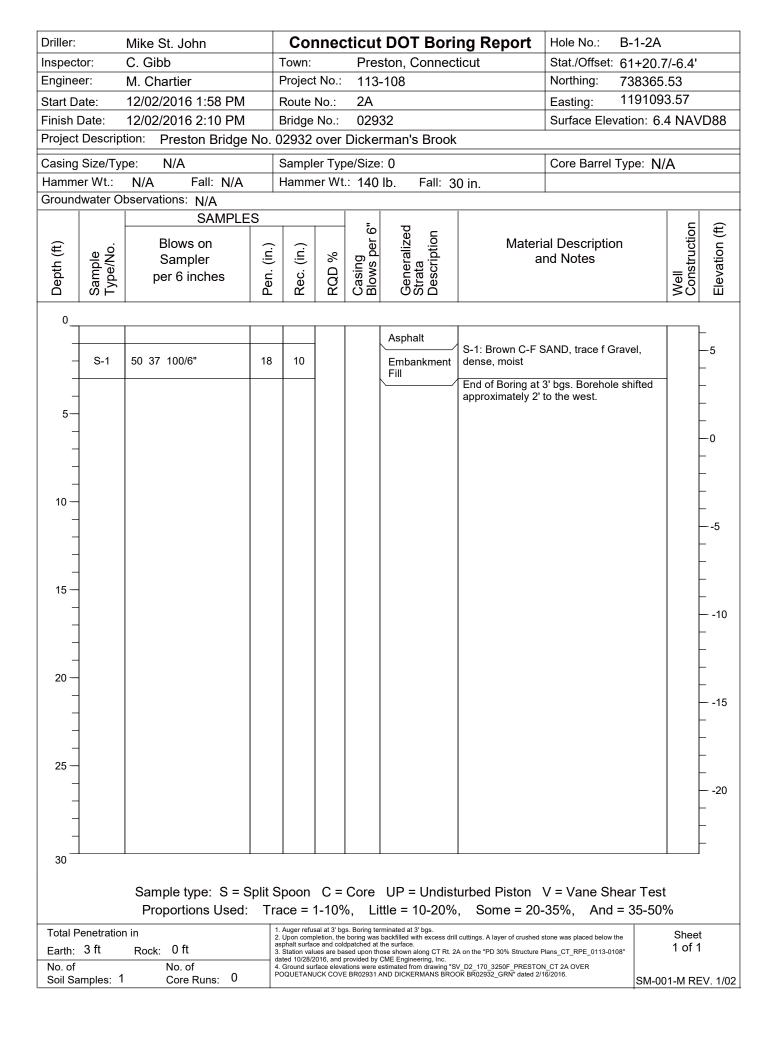


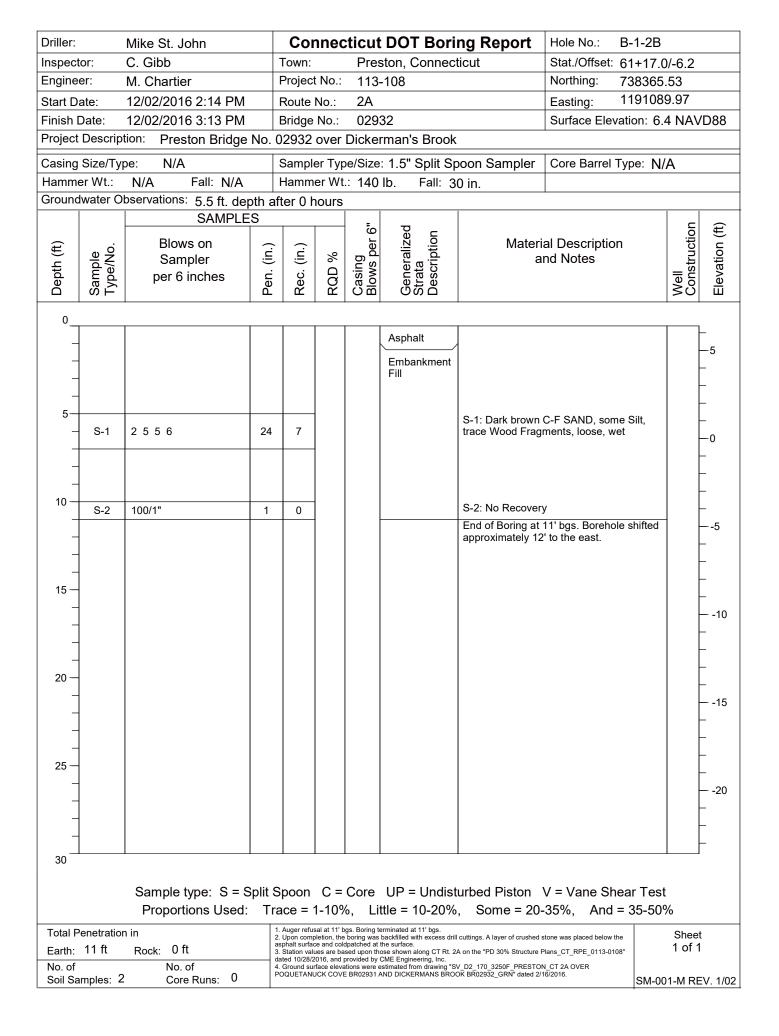


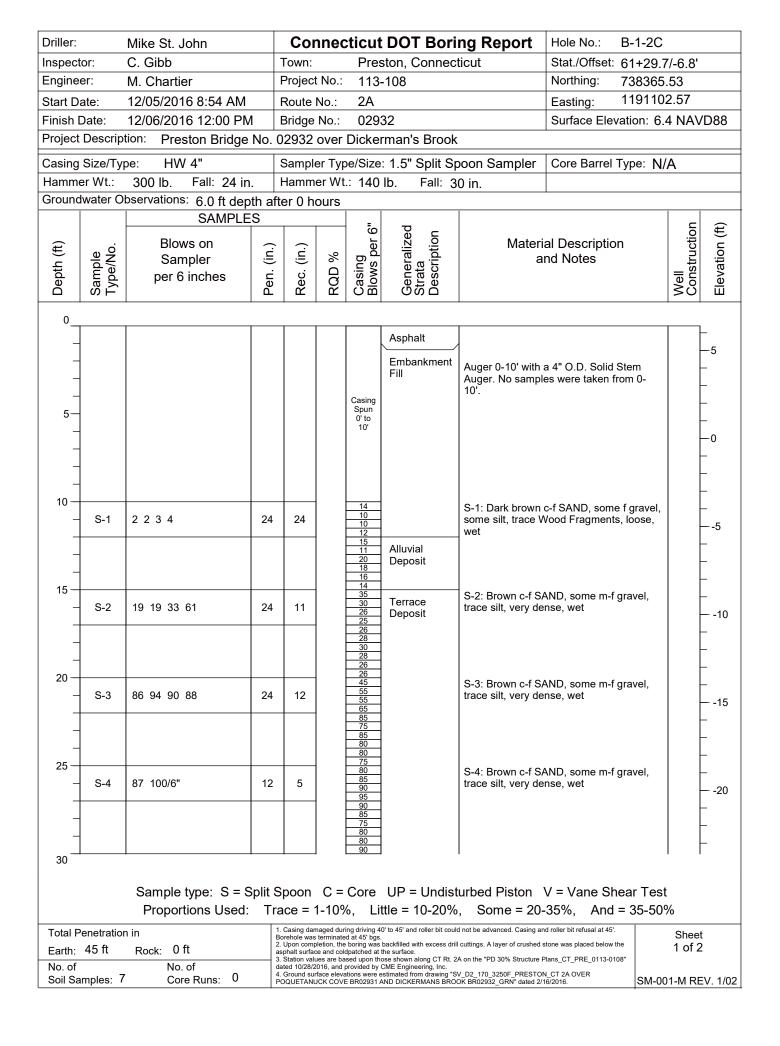
Appendix B

**Boring and Test Pit Logs** 

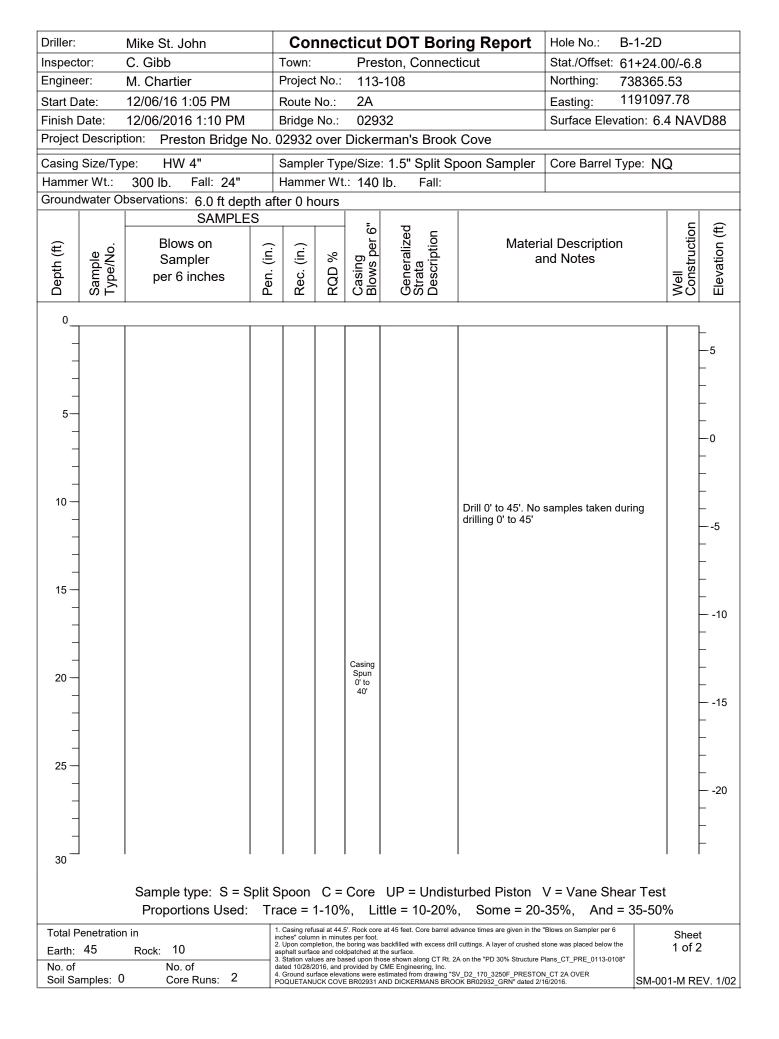
Inspector:       C. Gibb       Town:       Preston, Connecticut       Stat./Offset: 61+61         Engineer:       M. Chartier       Project No.:       113-108       Northing:       73837         Start Date:       12/09/2016 9:04 AM       Route No.:       2A       Easting:       11911         Finish Date:       12/09/2016 1:30 PM       Bridge No.:       02932       Surface Elevation:       0         Project Description:       Preston Bridge No.       02932 over Dickerman's Brook       Core Barrel Type:       1         Casing Size/Type:       HW 4"       Sampler Type/Size:       1.5" Split Spoon Sampler       Core Barrel Type:       1         Hammer Wt.:       300 lb.       Fall:       24 in.       Hammer Wt.:       140 lb.       Fall:       30 in.         Groundwater Observations:       7.0 ft depth after 0 hours       SAMPLES       Sampler       Sam	2.00 32.21 6.2 NAVE	
Start Date:       12/09/2016 9:04 AM       Route No.:       2A       Easting:       11911         Finish Date:       12/09/2016 1:30 PM       Bridge No.:       02932       Surface Elevation:       Su	32.21 6.2 NAVE	
Finish Date:       12/09/2016 1:30 PM       Bridge No.:       02932       Surface Elevation:         Project Description:       Preston Bridge No. 02932 over Dickerman's Brook       Surface Elevation:       Image: Core Barrel Type:       Image: Core Barrel Type: <td< td=""><td>AVA 2.6</td><td></td></td<>	AVA 2.6	
Project Description:       Preston Bridge No. 02932 over Dickerman's Brook         Casing Size/Type:       HW 4"       Sampler Type/Size: 1.5" Split Spoon Sampler       Core Barrel Type: 1         Hammer Wt.:       300 lb.       Fall: 24 in.       Hammer Wt.: 140 lb.       Fall: 30 in.         Groundwater Observations:       7.0 ft depth after 0 hours       SAMPLES       Image: Sampler per 6 inches       Im	A/N Well Construction	
Casing Size/Type:       HW 4"       Sampler Type/Size:       1.5" Split Spoon Sampler       Core Barrel Type:       Image: Core Ba	Well	Elevation (ft)
Hammer Wt.:     300 lb.     Fall: 24 in.     Hammer Wt.:     140 lb.     Fall: 30 in.       Groundwater Observations:     7.0 ft depth after 0 hours       SAMPLES     Sampler     i.i.     i.i.       Image: Solution of the second o	Well	Elevation (ft)
Hammer Wt.:       300 lb.       Fall: 24 in.       Hammer Wt.:       140 lb.       Fall: 30 in.         Groundwater Observations:       7.0 ft depth after 0 hours         SAMPLES       50       90       0         Blows on of Material Description and Notes       100       90       100       Material Description and Notes         Image: Solution of Material Description of Material Description of Sampler of	Well	Elevation (ft)
SAMPLES       Material Description and Notes         Image: state of the state of		Elevation (ft)
SAMPLES       Material Description and Notes         Image: state of the state of		Elevation (ft)
0 - S-1 16 14 6 9 24 16 Asphalt - S-1 16 14 6 9 24 16 S-1: Brown to dark brown c-f SAND, little Embankment Gravel, trace Silt, medium dense, moist		Elevation (ft
0AsphaltS-1: Brown to dark brown c-f SAND, little S-1 16 14 6 9 24 16 Embankment Gravel, trace Silt, medium dense, moist		
- S-1 16 14 6 9 24 16 Asphalt S-1: Brown to dark brown c-f SAND, little Embankment Gravel, trace Silt, medium dense, moist	f	
- S-1 16 14 6 9 24 16 S-1: Brown to dark brown c-f SAND, little Embankment Gravel, trace Silt, medium dense, moist	f	-
- S-1 16 14 6 9 24 16 Embankment Gravel, trace Silt, medium dense, moist		-5
		-
		_
5     S-2     1     1     0     1     Casing Spun     S-2: Dark brown f SAND, some Silt, trace f Gravel, loose, wet		- 0
0' to 13.5'		-
		-
		_
- S-3 12 3 1 1 24 9 Alluvial Deposit S-3: Dark brown to black c-f SAND, some m-f Gravel, little Silt, trace Wood Fragments, loose, wet	, 	- 
		_
		_
15         40           -         S-4         5         2         10         24         2         35         35         5         5         10		- 10
35 45 50 55		-
Deposit		_
20 - S-5: No Recovery (Split spoon was		_
$-$ S-5 100/0" 0 0 $\frac{50}{45}$ bouncing)		15
	-	-
- $        -$	-	-
		-
25     43       -     S-6       99     100/4"       10     7   S-6: Gravish brown c-f SAND, some m-f Gravel, little Silt, very dense, wet		- <b>-</b> 20
		-
		_
30 End of Boring at 30' bgs.		
Sample type: S = Split Spoon C = Core UP = Undisturbed Piston V = Vane Shear Te		
Proportions Used: Trace = 1-10%, Little = 10-20%, Some = 20-35%, And = 35-5	U%	
Total Penetration in       1. Roller bit refusal at 30' bgs due to mechanical issues. Boring terminated at 30' bgs.         Earth: 30 ft       Rock: 0 ft         1. Roller bit refusal at 30' bgs due to mechanical issues. Boring terminated at 30' bgs.         2. Upon completion, the boring was backfilled with excess drill cuttings. A layer of crushed stone was placed below the asphalt surface and coldpatched at the surface.         3. Station values are based upon those shown along CT Rt. 2A on the "PD 30% Structure Plans_CT_RPE_0113-0106"	Sheet 1 of 1	
No. of No. of 4. Ground surface elevations were estimated from drawing "SV D2 170 3250F PRESTON CT 2A OVER		
POQUETANUCK COVE BR02931 AND DICKERMANS BROOK BR02932 GRN" dated 2/16/2016	001-M RE\	V. 1/0







Driller:		Mike St. John		Cor	nnec	cticut	DOT Bori	ng Report	Hole No.: B-1-2C		
Inspect		C. Gibb		Town:			ston, Connec -108	ticut	Stat./Offset: 61+29.7		
Engine	er:	M. Chartier		Project		8365.53					
Start D	ate:	12/05/2016 8:54 AM		Route		2A			Easting: 119110		
-inish		12/06/2016 12:00 PM		Bridge		029			Surface Elevation: 6.	4 NAV	/D88
Project	Descrip	tion: Preston Bridge	No. C	2932	over	Dicke	rman's Brook				
Casing	Size/Ty	pe: HW 4"	;	Sample	er Typ	be/Size	: 1.5" Split Sp	boon Sampler	Core Barrel Type: N/	Ά	
	er Wt.:	300 lb. Fall: 24 in				.: 140	lb. Fall: 3	0 in.			
Ground	lwater O	bservations: 6.0 ft dep		er 0 h	ours						
		SAMPLE	S	1			p. c			L L	(Ĵ
(H	, o	Blows on	-	-		Casing Blows per (	Generalized Strata Description		al Description	Well Construction	Elevation (ft)
ţh (	e/N	Sampler	. (j.	i.	8	ing vs p	iera crip	a	nd Notes	stru	/atic
Depth (ft)	Sample Type/No.	per 6 inches	Pen. (in.)	Rec. (in.)	RQD %	Cas	Gen Stra Des			Sel	l e
	01				<u> </u>	ОШ	000			20	
30					1			1		1 1	
	S-5	84 75 99 100/6"	24	12		<del>85</del> 80		S-5: Brown c-f SA some silt, very de	AND, some m-f gravel, ense, wet		25
						85 80					
_						75 75 75 85					_
-						80 80					_
35 —	S-6	75 67 27 19	24	7		70 60		S-6: Brown c-f SAND, some m-f gravel, little silt, very dense, wet			_
_	3-0	13 01 21 19	24	'		65 65					30
						70 60 65					_
_						60 65					_
40 —						70 60		S-7 <sup>.</sup> Brown c-f SA	AND, some m-f gravel,		
_	S-7	21 28 20 35	24	8		55 55		little silt, dense, w			35
						45 55 50					_
						45 40					_
- 45						50 45					_
45								End of Boring at 4 approximately 4	45' bgs. Borehole shifted		_
											-40
_											
-											_
50 —											_
											45
											-
_											-
55 —											-
_											- 
											50 -
_											L
_											F
60	1	1	1	1	I	1		J		I	I
		Completing O		n c	<b>C</b> –	0		hurbod Distant			
			•	•					V = Vane Shear Test 35%, And = 35-50 <sup>0</sup>		
	enetratio	n in	1. B0	Casing dar	naged dur terminate	ing driving 4 ed at 45' bgs.	0' to 45' and roller bit coul	d not be advanced. Casing an	d roller bit refusal at 45'.	Shee	
	45 ft	Rock: 0 ft	as 3.	sphalt surface Station value	ce and coloues are ba	dpatched at used upon the	the surface. ose shown along CT Rt. 2	Il cuttings. A layer of crushed s A on the "PD 30% Structure P		2 of 2	2
No. of	amples: 7	No. of Core Runs: 0	da 4.	ated 10/28/2 Ground sur	016, and face eleva	provided by ations were e	CME Engineering, Inc. estimated from drawing "S	V_D2_170_3250F_PRESTON OK BR02932_GRN" dated 2/1	L CT 2A OVER	)1-M RE	=\/ 4/



Driller:		Mike St. John		Сог	nnec	ticut	DOT Bor	ing Report	Hole No.: B-1-2D		
Inspect	tor:	C. Gibb	-	Town:		Pres	Stat./Offset: 61+24.0	et: 61+24.00/-6.8			
Engine	er:	M. Chartier		Projec	t No.:	113	-108		Northing: 738365		
Start Da	ate:	12/06/16 1:05 PM		Route	No.:	2A			Easting: 119109	7.78	
-inish [	Date:	12/06/2016 1:10 PM		Bridge		029			Surface Elevation: 6.	4 NAV	D88
Project	Descrip	tion: Preston Bridge	No. C	2932	over	Dicke	rman's Brool	k Cove			
Casing	Size/Ty	pe: HW 4"	:	Sampl	er Typ	oe/Size	: 1.5" Split S	poon Sampler	Core Barrel Type: N	ຊ	
	er Wt.:	300 lb. Fall: 24"				.: 140	lb. Fall:				
Ground	lwater O	bservations: 6.0 ft dep		er 0 h	ours						
		SAMPLE	ES			0	- <del>-</del>			5	£
(ff		Blows on	$\neg$	- I		er (	Generalized Strata Description	Materi	al Description	Well Construction	Elevation (ft)
th (	e/Ne	Sampler	i.	i.	% (	ng /s p	era crip	a	nd Notes	stru	atic
Depth (ft)	Sample Type/No.	per 6 inches	Pen. (in.)	Rec. (in.)	RQD %	Casing Blows per (	itrat lese				le<
	ω⊢		Δ.	Ľ.	Ľ.		000			50	
30											
											-
											25
_											-
_											-
35 —											-
_											- 00
_											30
_											_
_											_
40 —						50					_
_						55 60					35
_						45 45 55					_ 00
-						50					_
_						60 80					_
45 —							Bedrock		een, medium grained,		_
_							Douroon	slightly fractured, strong	slightly weathered, very	-	40
_	C-1	10.5 7.0 10.0 11.0 5.3	60	46	23			c. c. g			_
_		0.0									-
										-	_
50									een, medium grained, slightly weathered, very	-	_
_								strong	Signay weathered, very		45
_	C-2	4.8 5.0 5.8 6.8 7.3	60	60	60						-
_											_
55 —								End of Boring at s	55' bas	- [	
_											- 50
_											
_											_
-											_
60 <sup></sup>		1	1	1	1	1	<u> </u>	1		1	
			-	•					V = Vane Shear Tes		
		Proportions Used	: Tra	ace =	1-10%	%, Li	ttle = 10-20%	6, Some = 20-	35%, And = 35-50	%	
Total P	enetratio	n in	1. jo	Casing refu	usal at 44.	5'. Rock core tes per foot.	e at 45 feet. Core barrel a	advance times are given in the '	Blows on Sampler per 6	Sheet	:
Earth:	45	Rock: 10	2. as	Upon comp sphalt surface	pletion, the	boring was doatched at	the surface.	ill cuttings. A layer of crushed s		2 of 2	
No. of	_	No. of	da	ated 10/28/2	2016, and	provided by	CME Engineering, Inc.	2A on the "PD 30% Structure P SV_D2_170_3250F_PRESTON	L CT 24 OVER		
Soil Sa	mples: C	Core Runs: 2	P	OQUETAN	JCK COVI	E BR02931	AND DICKERMANS BRO	DOK BR02932_GRN" dated 2/1	6/2016. SM-00	01-M RE	V. 1/

Driller:		Mike St. John		Cor	nnec	ticut	DOT Bori	ng Report	Hole No.: B-1-3		
Inspect	or:	C. Gibb		Town:		Stat./Offset: 61+91.	51+91.6/-11.8'				
Engine	er:	M. Chartier		Project	t No.:	Northing: 738376	38376.72				
Start Da	ate:	12/01/2016 8:25 AM		Route	No.:	Easting: 119116	191160.16				
Finish [	Date:	12/02/2016 12:00 PM	1	Bridge	No.:	029	32		Surface Elevation: 6	.2 NAV	′D88
Project	Descrip	tion: Preston Bridge	No. C	)2932	over	Dicke	rman's Brook				
Casing	Size/Ty	pe: HW 4"		Sample	er Typ	oe/Size	: 1.5" Split Sp	boon Sampler	Core Barrel Type: N	Q	
Hamme		300 lb. Fall: 24 ir				.: 140	lb. Fall: 3	0 in.			
Ground	lwater O	bservations: 5.0 ft dep		er 0 h	ours						
		SAMPLE	S	1			_ J			5	(f
Depth (ft)	Sample Type/No.	Blows on Sampler	Pen. (in.)	Rec. (in.)	RQD %	Casing Blows per (	Generalized Strata Description		al Description nd Notes	Well Construction	Elevation (ft)
Dep	San Typ	per 6 inches	Pen	Rec	RQI	Cas Blov	Gen Stra Des			Con Vel	Ele
			1	1							
0							Asphalt				_
_	S-1	13 12 7 4	24	16				S-1: Tan c-f SAN medium dense. n	D, some m-f gravel,		-5
	3-1	13 12 7 4	24	10			Embankment Fill	medium dense, n	IOISI		_
_						Casing					_
5—						Spun 0' to 10'		S-2: Dark brown c-f SAND, some silt, trace fibrous organics, loose, wet			_
_	S-2	2249	24	17		10					-0
_											_
_								S-3: Dark brown	c-f SAND, some m-f		_
10 —						10		gravel, very dens	e, wet (Gravel stuck in		_
-	S-3	50/5"	5	2		6 2 2		split spoon tip)			
-						3 2					_
						4 3					_
15 —						5 3 20					_
_	S-4	16 41 77 59	24	9		40 60	Terrace Deposit	very dense, wet	SAND, some f gravel,		10
-						50 60					_
_						65 50 60					-
20 —						55 70					_
20 _	S-5	57 100/2"	8	5		90 120 130		S-5: Brown c-f SA little silt, very den	AND and m-f GRAVEL, se, wet		- 
_						130 125					_ 10
_						150 140					_
_						125 130 130					_
25 —	S-6	14 41 100/4"	16	6		100 80		S-6: Brown c-f SA little silt, very den	AND and m-f GRAVEL,		-
	0-0	17 41 100/4	10			70 60			30, WGL		— -20 _
_						65 55 55					_
_						60 70					_
30 <sup></sup>		ļ	1	1	]	65	l	I			
		Sample type: S = S	Split S	poon	C =	Core	UP = Undist	urbed Piston	V = Vane Shear Tes	t	
									35%, And = 35-50		
Total P	enetratio	n in	th	e "Blows on	Sampler	per 6 inches	" column in minutes per fo	core at 50' bgs. Core barrel a ot. Boring terminated at 65' bg	gs.	Sheet	t
Earth:	50 ft	Rock: 15 ft	2. as	Upon comp sphalt surface	pletion, the	boring was dpatched at	backfilled with excess drill the surface.	A on the "PD 30% Structure F	tone was placed below the	1 of 3	
No. of	mples: 1	No. of 0 Core Runs: 3	da 4.	ated 10/28/2 Ground sur	2016, and face eleva	provided by ations were e	CME Engineering, Inc. estimated from drawing "S	V_D2_170_3250F_PRESTON	N CT 2A OVER	04 14 5-	
5011 38	inipies. I		P	OQUETANI	JCK COVI	E BR02931	AND DICKERMANS BRO	OK BR02932_GRN" dated 2/1	ю/2016. SM-U	01-M RE	. v. 1/C

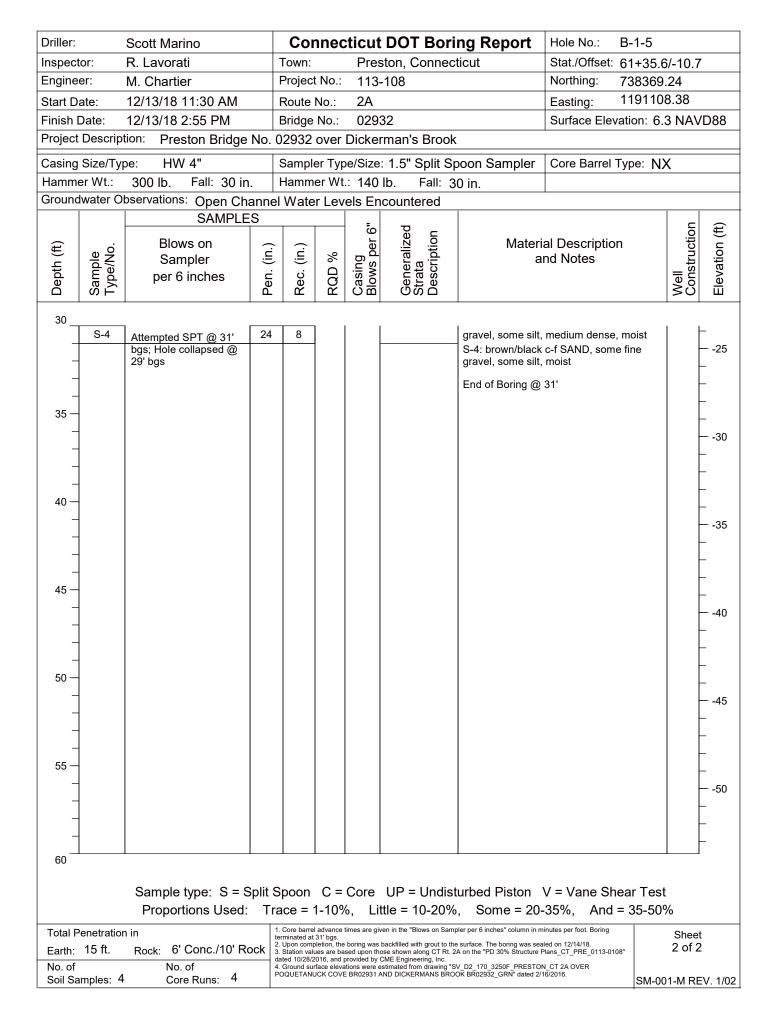
Driller:		Mike St. John		Cor	nnec	cticut	DOT Bor	ing Report	Hole No.: B-1-3			
Inspect		C. Gibb		Town:		Stat./Offset: 61+91.6	61+91.6/-11.8'					
Engine	er:	M. Chartier		Project	oject No.: 113-108 Northing:							
Start D	ate:	12/01/2016 8:25 AM		Route	No.:	2A			Easting: 119116	191160.16		
Finish [	Date:	12/02/2016 12:00 PM	Λ	Bridge	No.:	029	32		Surface Elevation: 6.	2 NAV	D88	
Project	Descrip	tion: Preston Bridge	No. C	)2932	over	Dicke	rman's Brool	κ				
Casing	Size/Ty	pe: HW 4"		Sample	er Typ	be/Size	: 1.5" Split S	poon Sampler	Core Barrel Type: N	Q		
	er Wt.:	300 lb. Fall: 24 ir		Hamm		.: 140	lb. Fall: 3	30 in.				
Ground	lwater O	bservations: 5.0 ft dep		er 0 h	ours		1	1				
		SAMPLE	ES				<u>ס</u> _			E	Ð	
(f		Blows on	$\neg$	$\overline{}$		Casing Blows per (	Generalized Strata Description	Materi	al Description	Well Construction	Elevation (ft)	
Depth (ft)	Sample Type/No.	Sampler	Pen. (in.)	Rec. (in.)	RQD %	b g ng s	era Srip	a	nd Notes	stru	atic	
ept	am ype	per 6 inches	en.	ec.	Ø	asi Iov	frat			lell ons	le (	
Δ	ο F.		٩	2	Ř	ОШ	വഗവ			SΩ	Ш	
30												
	S-7	100/5"	5	5		120		S-7: Brown c-f SA	AND and m-f GRAVEL,		-	
	5-7	100/5	5	5		150 160		little silt, very den	se, wet		25	
_						170 170					_	
_						190 150 160					_	
35 —						150 100		S 8A: Dark grav	c-f GRAVEL, trace c-f		_	
_	S-8	99 100/4"	10	7		90 60		sand, very dense			30	
_						50 50		S-8B <sup>·</sup> Brown c-f S	SAND, little silt, very		_	
_						60 55		dense, wet	, <u>,</u> , e e, e e		_	
_						50 60					_	
40 —						65 90		S-9: Dark gray c-	f GRAVEL, little c-f sand,		_	
	S-9	99 100/1"	7	6		125 150		trace silt, very de in split spoon tip)	nse, wet (Gravel stuck		35	
_						160 180 180					_	
_						150 150 165					_	
45						150 150					-	
45 —	S-10	60 78 92 100/6"	24	18		100 110		S-10: Gray c-f SA some silt, very de	ND, some m-f gravel,		-	
_	0-10	00 70 32 100/0	27	10		120 90			1130, Wet		40	
_						90 90					_	
_						100 100		_				
50 —						-	Weathered Rock	C-1: GNEISS da	rk gray, medium grained,			
_							└────┘		slightly weathered, weak		45	
_	C-1	4.5 4.0 5.0 3.5 3.5	60	14	6		Bedrock				_	
_	01	4.0 4.0 0.0 0.0 0.0	00	14	Ŭ						_	
_											_	
55 —									rk gray, medium grained,		-	
_								moderatley to hig weathered, strong	hly fractured, slightly		50	
_	C-2	4.0 4.0 4.0 4.0 5.0	60	48	21				-		-	
											-	
						]					_	
60												
		Sample type: S = 9	Solit S	Snoon	C. =	Core	UP = Undie	turbed Piston	V = Vane Shear Test			
			•	•					$35\%$ , And = $35-50^\circ$			
Total	onctrol	•						k core at 50' bgs. Core barrel a				
Total P Earth:	enetratio	n in Rock: 15 ft	th 2.	ne "Blows on . Upon comp	Sampler pletion, the	per 6 inches boring was	column in minutes per f backfilled with excess dri	oot. Boring terminated at 65' bg ill cuttings. A layer of crushed s	gs.	Sheet 2 of 3		
Earth: No. of	50 11	No. of		ated 10/28/2	ues are ba 016, and	sed upon th provided by	ose shown along CT Rt. 2 CME Engineering, Inc.	2A on the "PD 30% Structure P		_ 01 0		
	mples: 1		4.	. Ground sur	face eleva	ations were	estimated from drawing "S	SV_D2_170_3250F_PRESTON OOK BR02932_GRN" dated 2/1	LCT 2A OVER 6/2016. SM-00	)1-M RE	V. 1/0	

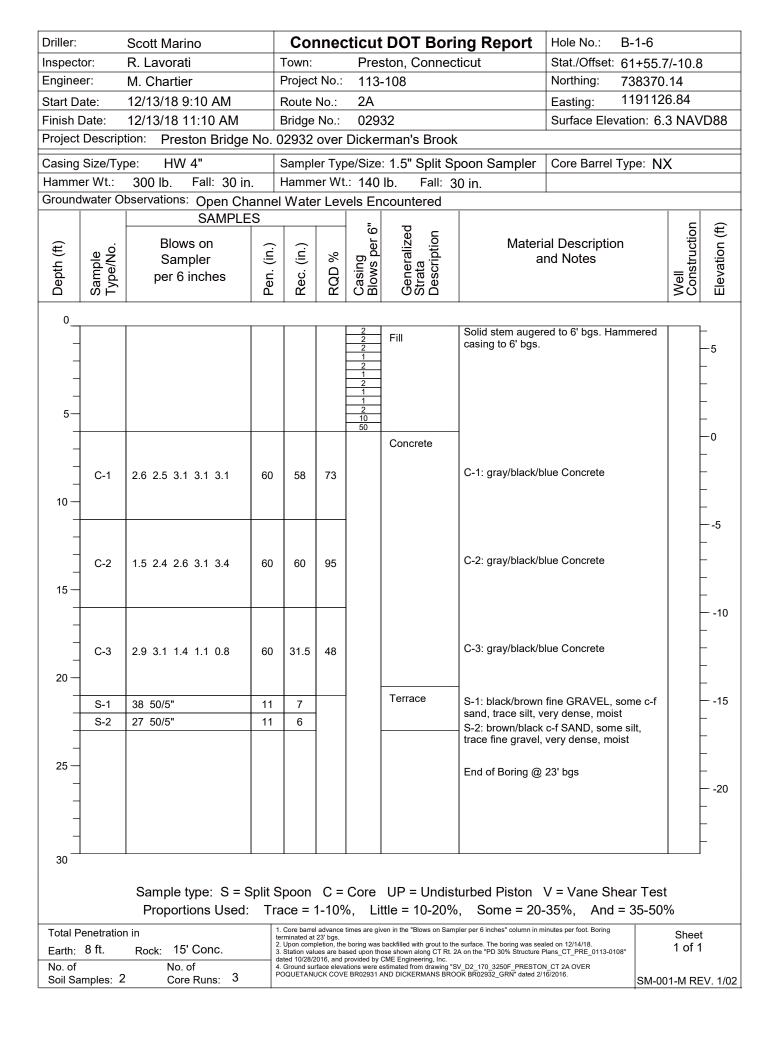
Driller:		Mike St. John		Cor	nnec	ticut	DOT Bori	ing Report	Hole No.: B-1-3			
Inspect	tor:	C. Gibb	-	Town:		Stat./Offset: 61+91.6	1+91.6/-11.8'					
Engine	er:	M. Chartier	1	Project	t No.:	Northing: 738376	738376.72					
Start Da	ate:	12/01/2016 8:25 AM	I	Route	No.:	2A			Easting: 119116	191160.16		
Finish [	Date:	12/02/2016 12:00 PM	1 1	Bridge	No.:	0293	32		Surface Elevation: 6.	2 NAV	′D88	
Project	Descrip	tion: Preston Bridge	No. 0	2932	over	Dicker	man's Brook	(				
Casing	Size/Ty	pe: HW 4"		Sample	er Typ	e/Size	1.5" Split S	poon Sampler	Core Barrel Type: N	Ç		
Hamme		300 lb. Fall: 24 in				.: 140						
Ground	lwater O	bservations: 5.0 ft dep	th aft	er 0 h	ours				I			
		SAMPLE				=	79				÷	
<b>.</b>		Blows on	$\sim$			er 6"	Generalized Strata Description	Materi	al Description	Well Construction	Elevation (ft)	
h (f	Nc Nc	Sampler	(in.	(in.	%	وم	erall a rript		nd Notes	itru	atio	
Depth (ft)	Sample Type/No.	per 6 inches	Pen. (in.)	Rec. (in.)	RQD %	Casing Blows per (	ene trati			lel ons	eva	
Ō	йĘ		مّ	Ŕ	Ř	ОШ	0000			Sũ	Ξ	
60												
								C-3: GNEISS, da	rk gray, medium grained,			
_								highly fractured, s	slightly weathered,		55	
_	C-3	5.0 5.0 5.0 6.0 7.0	60	6	0						_	
_											_	
65 —								End of Boring at	65' bas.	-	_	
_								U U	0	-		
_										-	_	
_										-	_	
- 70											_	
/0-											-	
_											65	
_											_	
_											_	
75 —											_	
_										-	70	
_										-	_	
_										-	-	
 80											_	
00											- 75	
_											15	
_											_	
_											_	
85 —											_	
-											80	
-											_	
											_	
											_	
90												
		Sample type: $S = S$	Solit S	noon	C =	Core	UP = Undie	turbed Piston	V = Vane Shear Test			
			•	•					35%, And = $35-50$			
Total P	enetratio	-	1.	Casing refu	usal at 49'	bgs. Roller b	it 1' into rock. Began rocl	k core at 50' bgs. Core barrel a	dvance times are given in			
Earth:		Rock: 15 ft	2.	Upon comp	pletion, the	per 6 inches' boring was dpatched at t	backfilled with excess dri	oot. Boring terminated at 65' be ill cuttings. A layer of crushed s	gs. stone was placed below the	Sheet 3 of 3		
No. of		No. of	3. da	Station valu ted 10/28/2	ues are ba 2016, and	provided by 0	ose shown along CT Rt. 2 CME Engineering, Inc.	2A on the "PD 30% Structure F				
Soil Sa	mples: 1	0 Core Runs: 3	4. P(		JCK COVI	E BR02931 A	ND DICKERMANS BRO	SV_D2_170_3250F_PRESTON OK BR02932_GRN" dated 2/1	6/2016. SM-00	)1-M RE	V. 1/02	

Driller:		Mike St. John		Cor	Hole No.: B-1-4						
nspect		C. Gibb		Town:	Stat./Offset: 61+61.5						
Ingine	er:	M. Chartier		Project			738353.18				
Start D	ate:	12/07/2016 12:50 PM		Route		2A			Easting: 119113		
inish [		12/07/2016 2:30 PM		Bridge		029			Surface Elevation: 7.	2 NAV	/D88
Project	Descrip	tion: Preston Bridge	No. C	)2932	over	Dicke	rman's Brook				
Casing	Size/Ty	pe: HW 4"	:	Sample	er Typ	oe/Size	: 1.5" Split Sp	oon Sampler	Core Barrel Type: N	ຊ	
	er Wt.:	300 lb. Fall: 24 ir				.: 140	lb. Fall: 3	0 in.			
Ground	lwater O	bservations: 5.5 ft dep		er 0 h	ours						
		SAMPLE	ES		1	0	σ			Ę	F.
(f		Blows on	$\neg$	$\neg$		er	Generalized Strata Description	Materi	al Description	Well Construction	Elevation (ft)
t) L	ad No	Sampler	l i)	(i)	%	bu gu	era a srip	a	nd Notes	stru	atic
Depth (ft)	Sample Type/No.	per 6 inches	Pen. (in.)	Rec. (in.)	RQD %	Casing Blows per (	esc			lel ons	e č
	ο F.		۵.	2	2	ОШ	000			SΩ	Ш
0											
							Asphalt				-
	S-1	21 12 19 32	24	7			Embankment	S-1: Brown c-f SA trace silt, medium	AND, some m-f gravel,		
_	0-1	21 12 13 32	27	'			Fill		ruense, moist		-5
_						Casing					
5—						Spun 0' to		S 2: Dark brown	of CAND come m f		_
_	S-2	3 4 3 2	24	16		10'		S-2: Dark brown c-f SAND, some m-f gravel, some silt, loose, wet			_
_											-0
_											_
-								S-3: Dark brown	to dark gray C-F SAND,		_
10 —						30	Alluvial	some m-f gravel,	trace silt and wood		_
_	S-3	20 8 10 12	24	9		40 25 25	Deposit	fragments, mediu	im dense, wet		_
_						25 35 30					
_						25 40					_
 15						30 20 30					_
10 -	S-4	29 83 64 68	24	15		40	Terrace	S-4: Brown to gra gravel, trace silt,	ay c-f SAND, some m-f		_
_		23 03 04 00	27	10		35 45	Deposit	gravel, trace sitt,			-
_						50 40					10
_						45 30 45					
20 —						40		S-5: Grav to light	gray c-f SAND, some m-		_
_	S-5	47 100/4"	10	4		60 60		f gravel, little silt,			_
_						75 60					15
-						55 50					-
_						60 60 60					╞
25 —		50,00,400/01		_		60 70 85			AND, some f gravel,		╞
_	S-6	56 99 100/2"	14	7		60 75		trace silt, very de	nse, wet		┝
_						70 65					20
_						65 70					-
					]	70 65					Γ
30											
		Sample type: S = 9	Solit S	noon	C =	Core	UP = Undiet	urbed Piston	V = Vane Shear Test		
			•	•					$35\%$ , And = $35-50^\circ$		
	longto t	•				-		core at 50' bgs. Core barrel a			
	enetratio 50 ft	n in Rock: 10 ft	th 2.	e "Blows on Upon comp	Sampler	per 6 inches boring was	" column in minutes per fo backfilled with excess drill	ot. Boring terminated at 60' be cuttings. A layer of crushed s	as.	Shee 1 of 2	
Earth: No. of	50 11	No. of	3.	Station value	ues are ba	sed upon th	the surface. ose shown along CT Rt. 2 CME Engineering, Inc.	A on the "PD 30% Structure F	Plans_CT_PRE_0113-0108"	. 012	-
	mples: 1		4.	Ground sur	rface eleva	ations were (	estimated from drawing "S	V_D2_170_3250F_PRESTON OK BR02932_GRN" dated 2/1	N_CT 2A OVER	)1-M RE	=\/ 1

Driller:		Mike St. John		Cor	nnec	cticut	DOT Bor	ing Report	Hole No.: B-1-4		
nspect	or:	C. Gibb	-	Town:		Stat./Offset: 61+61.	61+61.5/7.1'				
Engine	er:	M. Chartier		Project	t No.:	-	738353.18				
Start Da	ate:	12/07/2016 12:50 PM	Л I	Route	No.:	2A			Easting: 119113	4.93	
-inish [	Date:	12/07/2016 2:30 PM		Bridge		029			Surface Elevation: 7.	2 NAV	′D88
Project	Descrip	tion: Preston Bridge	• No. 0	2932	over	Dicke	rman's Brool	k			
Casing	Size/Ty	pe: HW 4"	:	Sample	er Typ	be/Size	: 1.5" Split S	poon Sampler	Core Barrel Type: N	Q	
lamme	er Wt.:	300 lb. Fall: 24 ir	1. I	Hamm	er Wt	.: 140	lb. Fall: (	30 in.			
Ground	lwater O	bservations: 5.5 ft dep	oth aft	er 0 h	ours						
		SAMPLE	S			.9	70			Ę	(t)
£	ċ	Blows on	$\neg$			er (	Generalized Strata Description	Materi	al Description	Well Construction	Elevation (ft)
h (f	a No	Sampler	(in	(i)	% (	bu bu	eral a sript	a	nd Notes	stru	atio
Depth (ft)	Sample Type/No.	per 6 inches	Pen. (in.)	Rec. (in.)	RQD %	Casing Blows per (	trat			lel ons	levä
	ω È.		<u>م</u>	2	22	Ош	000			≤0	Ш
30											
_	S-7	49 98 72 100/6"	24	11		<del>79</del> 65			AVEL, some c-f sand,		
_						75		little silt, very den	se, wet		- 25
_						60 65 80					-20
_						65 60					_
35 —						65 70		S-8: No Recovery	y (Split spoon was		_
	S-8	100/3"	3	0		65 80		bouncing)			_
_						75 60 70					30
_						65 70					_
-						85 70					_
40 —	S-9	100/0"	0	0		85 90 75			y (Split spoon was		-
	5-9	100/0	0	0		80		bouncing)			-
_						90 90					35
_						80 75 70					_
45 —						65 90		S-10: Grav m-f G	RAVEL, some c-f sand,		_
	S-10	69 95 100/6"	18	7		110 100		little silt, very den			_
_						100	<b>10</b> /	_			40
_							Weathered Rock				_
_											_
50 —						-	Bedrock	C-1: GNEISS, gr	een, medium grained,		_
							200.000	slightly fractured,	slightly weathered, very		-
	C-1	5.5 6.8 6.3 6.0 6.3	60	60	57			Ū,			
											_
55 —						-					_
_									een, medium grained, slightly weathered, very		_
_	<u> </u>		60	50	44			strong			50
_	C-2	6.5 6.0 7.0 8.5 9.5	60	53	41						_
_								End of Boring at	60' bgs.		_
60		1	1			1			-		
		_	_								
			•	•					V = Vane Shear Tes		
		Proportions Used:	: Tra	ace = '	1-10%	%, Li	ttle = 10-20%	%, Some = 20-	35%, And = 35-50	%	
	enetratio		the	e "Blows on	Sampler	per 6 inches	" column in minutes per t	ck core at 50' bgs. Core barrel a foot. Boring terminated at 60' bg	ns.	Sheet	
Earth:	50 ft	Rock: 10 ft	as 3.	sphalt surface Station value	ce and coluies are ba	dpatched at ased upon th	the surface. ose shown along CT Rt.	rill cuttings. A layer of crushed s 2A on the "PD 30% Structure F		2 of 2	-
No. of		No. of					CME Engineering, Inc.				

Driller:		Scott Marino		Сог	nnec	ticut	DOT Bor	ing Report	Hole No.: B-1-5			
Inspect	or:	R. Lavorati	-	Town:		Pre	Stat./Offset: 61+38	at./Offset: 61+35.6/-10.7				
Engine	er:	M. Chartier		Projec	t No.:	113	-108			38369.24		
Start Da	ate:	12/13/18 11:30 AM	1	Route	No.:	2A		Easting: 1191108.38				
Finish [	Date:	12/13/18 2:55 PM		Bridge	No.:	029	32		Surface Elevation:	6.3 NAV	/D88	
Project	Descrip	tion: Preston Bridge	e No. 0	)2932	over	Dicke	rman's Brool	k				
Casing	Size/Ty	pe: HW 4"	:	Sampl	er Typ	oe/Size	: 1.5" Split S	poon Sampler	Core Barrel Type:	NX		
Hamme	er Wt.:	300 lb. Fall: 30 ir	n. I	Hamm	er Wt	.: 140	lb. Fall: 3	30 in.				
Ground	water O	bservations: Open Ch		Wate	r Lev	els Er	countered					
		SAMPLE	ES		1		σ			Ę	Ĵ.	
(f	Ċ	Blows on	$\neg$	- I		er (	Generalized Strata Description	Materi	al Description	Well Construction	Elevation (ft)	
E) L	a N	Sampler	(i)	i)	%	b b d s	eral Srip	a	nd Notes	stru	atio	
Depth (ft)	Sample Type/No.	per 6 inches	Pen. (in.)	Rec. (in.)	RQD %	Casing Blows per (	trat			lell ous	e <	
	ωÉ		_ ₽_	2	22	ОШ	000			≤0	ш	
0												
						2 2 2	Fill	Solid stem auger Hammered casin			_	
_						1			g to To bgs.		—5	
_						2					_	
_						2 1 1					_	
5—						1						
_						2					—0	
_						2					_ 0	
_						1 2					_	
_						1 10					_	
10 —						50	Conorata	-			_	
_							Concrete					
_	C-1	1.6 2.4 2.7 2.5 2.7	60	44	60			C-1: gray/black/b	lue Concrete		_	
_											_	
-											_	
15 —	C-2	0.9 0.1	12	6	50			C-2: gray/black/b	lue Concrete		_	
	S-1	6 50/5"	11	4					c-f SAND, some silt, very dense, moist		10	
_							Granite		very dense, moist		_	
_												
20 —	C-3	2.3 4.0 3.8 2.8 1.4	60	41	58			C-3: gray/black G	GRANITE		_	
_											_ 15	
-											0	
_											_	
-	C-4	0.8 2.7 2.7 3.0 1.5	60	18	0			C-4: gray/black G	RANITE		_	
25 —	- •				-						_	
-											— -20	
-	S-2	11 5 6 7	24	11		1	Terrace	S-2: brown/black	c-f SAND, some fine		_	
	3-2		24						medium dense, moist		_	
	S-3	14 15 14 10	24	6				S-3: brown/black	c-f SAND, some fine		_	
30												
		Sample type: S = S	Split S	poon	C =	Core	UP = Undis	sturbed Piston	V = Vane Shear Te	st		
			•	•					35%, And = $35-5$			
Total D	enetratio	•	1.	Core barre	l advance			npler per 6 inches" column in m				
Earth:		Rock: 6' Conc./10' R	te	rminated at Upon comp	31' bgs. pletion, the	boring was	backfilled with grout to the	he surface. The boring was sea	led on 12/14/18.	Sheet 1 of 2		
No. of	1010.	No. of	da 4.	ated 10/28/2 Ground su	2016, and face eleva	provided by ations were	CME Engineering, Inc. estimated from drawing "	2A on the "PD 30% Structure F SV_D2_170_3250F_PRESTON	L	1012		
	mples: 4		P	OQUETAN	JCK COVI	E BR02931	AND DICKERMANS BRO	OOK BR02932_GRN" dated 2/1	16/2016		EV. 1/0	







Boston Atlanta Chicago Los Angeles New York www.geocomp.com

Client:	CME Associates	Date:	10/03/2018
Project:	220693 – CME Preston Bridges	Weather:	Partly Cloudy 65°F
Location:	Preston, CT	On-Site:	8:00 AM
Geocomp Field Representative:	Ryan Lavorati	Off-Site:	3:45 PM

#### **Observed Construction Activities:**

Meeting with test pit contractor at bridge 02931. Started and finished test pits T-2-1 (northwest test pit), T-2-2 (northeast test pit), and T-2-4 (southeast test pit) at bridge 02931. Saw cut areas for test pits T-2-3 (southwest test pit) at bridge 02931, and T-1-1 (northwest test pit) and T-1-2 (northeast test pit) at bridge 02932.

#### Equipment on site:

Husqvarna Pavement Cutter 430F2 IT Excavator Cusco Hydro Trencher Truck

#### Personnel on site:

Ryan Lavorati – Geocomp Jose – Laydon Industries 5 Laydon Industries workers 2 State Police Officers Mark Gardner – CME Associates Corey Hutchings – Connecticut Department of Transportation

#### **Field Observations:**

Geocomp arrived onsite at bridge 02931 at approximately 8:00 AM. Laydon Industries was onsite before Geocomp arrived. Geocomp spoke with Laydon about the order of the test pits. We agreed to start with the northern test pits at bridge 02931, then move to the southern test pits at bridge 02931, then finish with the two test pits at bridge 02932. Laydon then started coordinating with the state police officers to cone off and provide traffic controls for the work. At 8:30 AM, Laydon started assembling equipment on the road.

At 8:45 AM, Laydon started to cut the asphalt for the test pits T-2-1 and T-2-2 based on markings provided by Geocomp. Mark Gardner from CME arrived onsite at approximately 9:00 AM. As Laydon started removing the asphalt from T-2-2, a former trolley rail was exposed in the excavation. Following the removal of the asphalt, the vacuum truck removed soil until the concrete bridge deck was exposed. Laydon then excavated soil until the back of the east abutment was located. The soil behind the abutment contained some asphalt. Photos and measurements were taken of the test pit. The exposed backface of the abutment was vertical.

After Geocomp and CME finished taking photos and measurements, Laydon moved to test pit T-2-1 to remove asphalt and excavate the soil at 9:30 AM. As Laydon started removing the asphalt, a former trolley rail was found on the southern side of the test pit. After the asphalt was removed, soil was excavated with the vacuum truck until the top of the bridge deck and the back of the west abutment



was located. An unreinforced concrete patch was encountered behind the concrete deck. The concrete patch blocked the view of the backside of the northwest abutment. Laydon looked beneath bridge deck, along the west abutment. At 10:36, CME decided to remove the unreinforced concrete behind the abutment to expose the back of the northwest abutment. After the concrete was removed, Laydon continued to use the vacuum truck to remove soil. Once the back of the northwest abutment was exposed, photos and measurements were taken of the test pit. The exposed backface of the northwest abutment was vertical. After Geocomp and CME finished with taking photos and measurements, Laydon started bringing in equipment to backfill the test pits.

At 11:45 AM, Laydon stopped for lunch. By 12:15 Laydon resumed work.

Each of the northern test pits at bridge 02931 were backfilled with imported soil and compacted. The test pits were then covered and capped with three lifts of compacted hot-asphalt totaling approximately 5 to 6 inches.

After the northern test pits were backfilled, compacted, and covered, Laydon moved equipment to the two southern test pits at bridge 02931. Laydon started to cut the asphalt for test pits T-2-3 and T-2-4. Corey Hutchings from ConnDOT arrived onsite at 1:30 PM. After the asphalt was cut and removed, the soil was vacuumed in test pit T-2-4 until the top of the bridge deck and the back of the southeast concrete abutment were exposed. Corey left at approximately 2:00 PM. Photos and measurements were taken of test pit T-2-4. The exposed backface of the southeast abutment appeared to have a 2.7V:1H across the test pit. There was also a 1/8" vertical crack running through the abutment and bridge deck. The crack spanned from the bottom of the test pit to the top of the deck. After Geocomp and CME finished taking photos and measurements, Laydon started to backfill test pit T-2-4 by 2:15 PM. At 2:25 PM, CME was off the site. Laydon told Geocomp that the DOT permit allows them to work on the road until 4:00 PM. Laydon did not want to risk opening another test pit given this time constraint. Laydon said they would backfill the current test pit, and then cut the asphalt for the two test pits at bridge 02932. Test pit T-2-4 was backfilled with imported soil and compacted. The test pit was then covered and capped in three lifts of compacted hot-asphalt, totaling approximately 5 to 6 inches.

At 3:00 PM, Geocomp moved to bridge 02932 to start marking out the locations of the test pits T-1-1 and T-1-2. By 3:12 PM, Laydon started to cut the asphalt of the test pits at bridge 02932. By 3:40 PM, Laydon was off the road and finishing packing up their equipment. Geocomp and Laydon were off site by 3:45 PM.

At 1:15 PM, Laydon said that they will come back Friday to finish the remaining test pits.

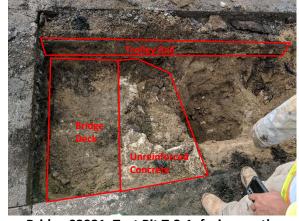
Refer to photos and test pit logs for additional details.



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#### **Photos and Attachments:**



Bridge 02931, Test Pit T-2-1, facing south, looking down. Top of exposed bridge deck, unreinforced concrete behind bridge deck, trolley rail exposed.



Bridge 02931, Test Pit T-2-1, facing west, looking down. Test pit during vacuum excavation.



Bridge 02931, Test Pit T-2-1, facing east. Thickness of asphalt and soil above bridge deck.

Bridge 02931, Test Pit T-2-1, facing east. Thickness of bridge deck and depth of test pit.



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Bridge 02931, Test Pit T-2-2, facing south, looking down. Back of the abutment and exposed rail line.



Bridge 02931, Test Pit T-2-2, facing west. Thickness of asphalt and soil above bridge deck.



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Bridge 02931, Test Pit T-2-2, facing west, looking down. Depth of test pit.



Bridge 02931, Test Pit T-2-2, facing west. Looking across test pit.



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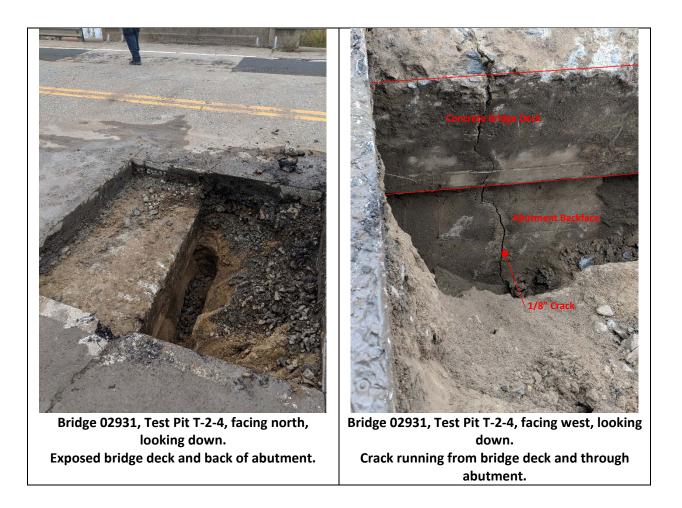


Bridge 02931, Test Pit T-2-2, facing north, looking down. Test pit during excavation.

Bridge 02931, Test Pit T-2-2 (foreground) and T-2-1 (background), facing west, looking down. Test pits in relation to borings B-2-3 (foreground) and B-2-5 (to the left of T-2-1).



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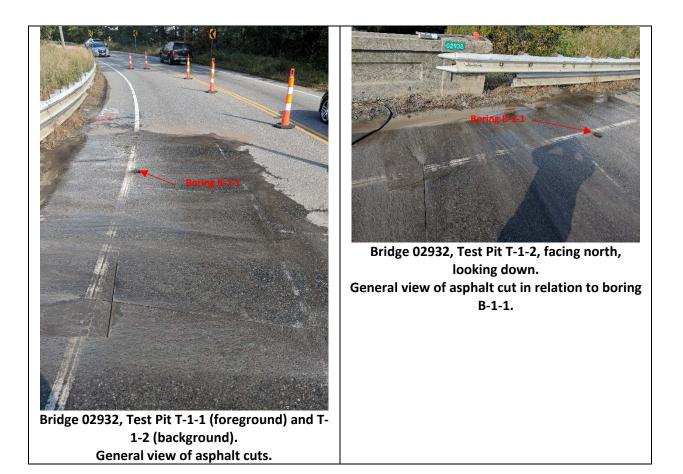


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Client:	CME Associates	Date:	10/05/2018
Project:	220693 – CME Preston Bridges	Weather:	Sunny 65°F
Location:	Preston, CT	On-Site:	8:00 AM
Geocomp Field Representative:	Ryan Lavorati	Off-Site:	3:00 PM

#### **Observed Construction Activities:**

Meeting with test pit contractor at bridge 02931. Started and finished test pits T-2-3 (southwest test pit) at bridge 02931, and T-1-1 (northwest test pit) and T-1-2 (northeast test pit) at bridge 02932.

#### Equipment on site:

Husqvarna Pavement Cutter 430F2 IT Excavator Cusco Hydro Trencher Truck

#### Personnel on site:

Ryan Lavorati – Geocomp Jose – Laydon Industries 5 Laydon Industries workers 2 State Police Officers Mark Gardner – CME Associates Gregory Roto – CME Associates Corey Hutchings – Connecticut Department of Transportation

#### **Field Observations:**

Geocomp arrived onsite at bridge 02931 at approximately 8:00 AM. Laydon Industries onsite before Geocomp arrived. Geocomp spoke with Laydon about the order of the test pits. We agreed to start with the northern test pits at bridge 02932, then move to the last test pit at bridge 02931. Laydon then started coordinating with the state police officers to cone off and provide traffic controls for the work. At 8:30 AM, Laydon started assembling equipment on the road.

Laydon started to remove the asphalt for the test pits T-1-1 and T-1-2 based on previous saw cuts. Mark Gardner arrived onsite at approximately 9:00 AM. Laydon used a jackhammer on the asphalt at one end of each test pit to help the excavator remove the existing asphalt. Following the removal of the asphalt at test pit T-1-2, the vacuum truck and excavator removed soil until concrete bridge deck was exposed. Laydon then removed soil until the back of the northeast abutment was located. While CME and Geocomp were examining test pit T-1-2, Laydon used the vacuum truck to remove soil at test pit T-1-1. Photos and measurements were taken of test pits T-1-1 and T-1-2. The exposed backface of the northwest abutment in test pit T-1-1 appeared to have a 2.6V:1H slope across the test pit. The exposed backface of the northeast abutment in test pit T-1-2 appeared to have a 4.1V:1H slope across the test pit. By approximately 10:00 AM, CME and Geocomp finished taking measurements and photos, and Laydon started backfilling the two test pits. By approximately 11:48 AM, Laydon finished paving test pits T-1-1 and T-1-2. Each test pit was covered and capped with two lifts of compacted hot-asphalt totaling approximately 5 to 6 inches. At approximately 11:55 AM, Laydon moved equipment to bridge 02931.



Corey of ConnDOT arrived onsite at approximately 10:10 AM and was offsite at approximately 10:35 AM. Laydon stopped for lunch at approximately 12:07 PM, and resumed work at approximately 12:37 PM.

After the lunch break, Laydon started removing the asphalt at test pit T-2-3 at bridge T-2-3. After the asphalt was cut and removed, the soil was vacuumed in test pit T-2-3 until the top of the bridge deck and the back of the concrete southwest abutment were exposed. Photos and measurements were taken of test pit T-2-3. The exposed backface of the southwest abutment appeared to have a 2.5V:1H slope across the test pit. The exposed test pit revealed two cracks, one on the concrete bridge deck and one on the west abutment backface. The crack in the abutment backface became narrower with depth and extended to the bottom of the test pit. After Geocomp and CME finished taking photos and measurements, Laydon started to backfill test pit T-2-3 by approximately 1:45 PM. By approximately 2:40 PM, Laydon had finished backfilling, compacting, and paving. The test pit was covered and capped with two lifts of compacted hot-asphalt totaling approximately 5 to 6 inches. At approximately 2:50 PM, CME was off the site. By approximately 2:55 PM, Laydon was packing equipment and off road.

At approximately 1:15 AM, Gregory of CME Associates arrived onsite. Gregory said he was going to work with Mark to get photos and measurements beneath the bridge. At approximately 1:43 PM, Gregory and Mark made preparations to go beneath the bridge.

Geocomp was offsite at approximately 3:00 PM.

Refer to photos and test pit logs for additional details.



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### **Photos and Attachments:**





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Bridge 02932, T-1-1, facing east Thickness of existing asphalt and soil above bridge deck

Bridge 02932, facing east Length of bridge deck



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Bridge 02932, T-1-1, facing down Water at bottom of Test Pit



Bridge 02932, T-1-2, facing northwest General view of exposed bridge abutment and deck



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Bridge 02932, T-1-2, facing northwest Thickness of bridge deck

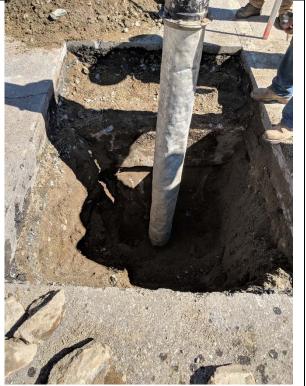
Bridge 02932, T-1-2, facing southeast Thickness of existing asphalt and soil above bridge deck



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Bridge 02931, facing west Cracks along western face of bridge



Bridge 02931, T-2-3, facing east Vacuum excavating the test pit



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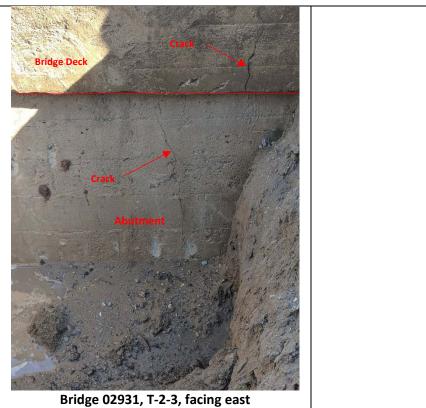
Bridge 02931, T-2-3, facing east Measuring the slope of the abutment



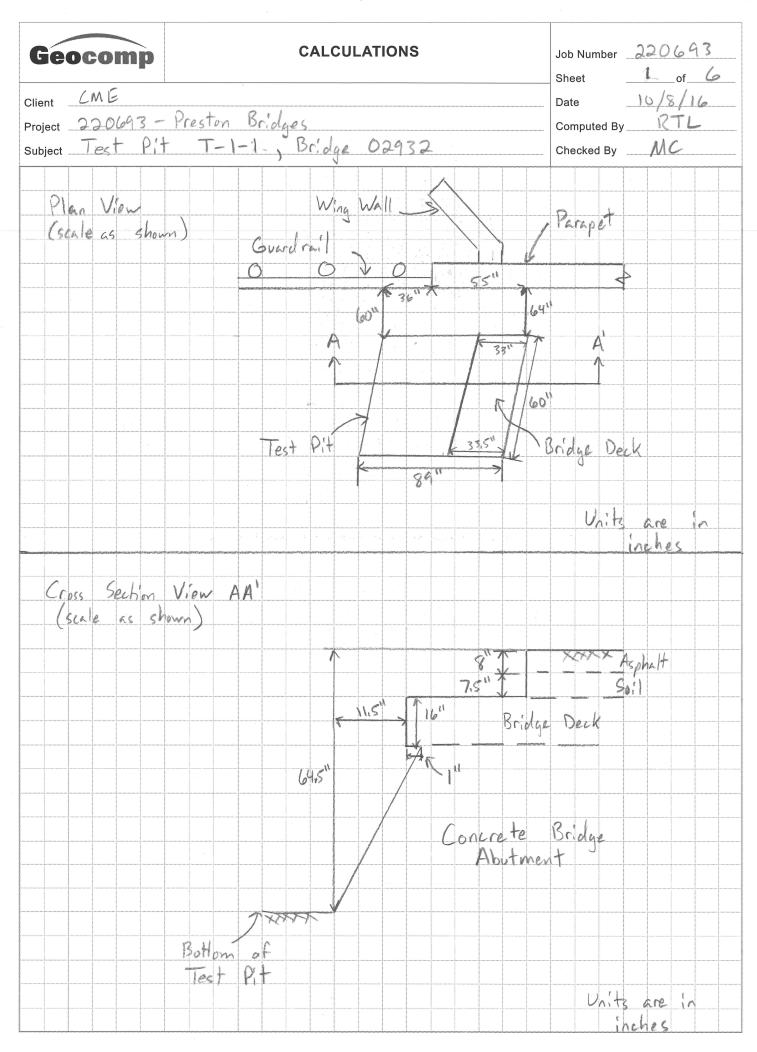
Bridge 02931, T-2-3, facing north Thickness of existing asphalt and soil above bridge deck



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Cracks on exposed abutment and bridge decks



Client CME Project 220693 Subject Test Pit	CALCULATIONS - CME Bridges T-1-2, Bridge 02932	Job Number 220693 Sheet 2 of 6 Date 16/8/18 Computed By RTL Checked By MC
Plan View (scale as show	n) Parapet	y Wall Guardvail 0 126 <sup>11</sup> 1 50 5
	A A 58 29 1 29 1 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7	t pit Units are in inches
Cross Section (secle as show Asphalt	Bridge 16" Deck	Image: Section of the section of t
Cone	rete Bridge butment Butment Butturn Test P.	
		Units are in inches



Appendix C

## Laboratory Test Results



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## Transmittal

TO:

Cody Gibb

**Geocomp Consulting** 

125 Nagog Park

Acton, MA 01720

DATE	1/3/2017	
DATE.	1/3/201/	

GTX NO: 305775

RE: Preston Bridge No. 02932

COPIES	DATE	DESCRIPTION	
	1/3/2017	December 2016 Laboratory Test Report	

**REMARKS:** 

SIGNED: N Joé Tomei, Laboratory Manager CC: her

APPROVED BY:

Nancy Hubbard, Project Manager



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January 3, 2017

Cody Gibb Geocomp Consulting 125 Nagog Park Acton, MA 01720

RE: Preston Bridge No. 02932, Preston, CT (GTX-305775)

Dear Cody:

Enclosed are the test results you requested for the above referenced project. GeoTesting Express, Inc. (GTX) received nine samples from you on 12/14/2016. These samples were labeled as follows:

Boring	Sample	Depth
B-1-1	S-3	10-12 ft
B-1-1	S-6	25-27 ft
B-1-2B	S-1	5-7 ft
B-1-2C	S-5	30-32 ft
B-1-3	S-5	20-22 ft
B-1-4	S-2	5-7 ft
B-1-4	S-7	30-32 ft
B-1-4	S-10	45-47 ft
B-1-4	C-1	50-55 ft

GTX performed the following tests on these samples:

8 ASTM D422 - Grain Size Analyses - Sieve Only 1 ASTM D7012C- Uniaxial Compressive Strength of Rock

A copy of your test request is attached.

The results presented in this report apply only to the items tested. This report shall not be reproduced except in full, without written approval from GeoTesting Express. The remainder of these samples will be retained for a period of sixty (60) days and will then be discarded unless otherwise notified by you. Please call me if you have any questions or require additional information. Thank you for allowing GeoTesting Express the opportunity of providing you with testing services. We look forward to working with you again in the future.

Respectfully yours,

Joe Tomei Laboratory Manager



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## **Geotechnical Test Report**

1/3/2017

# GTX-305775

# **Preston Bridge No. 02932**

## Preston, CT

**Client Project No.: 220693** 

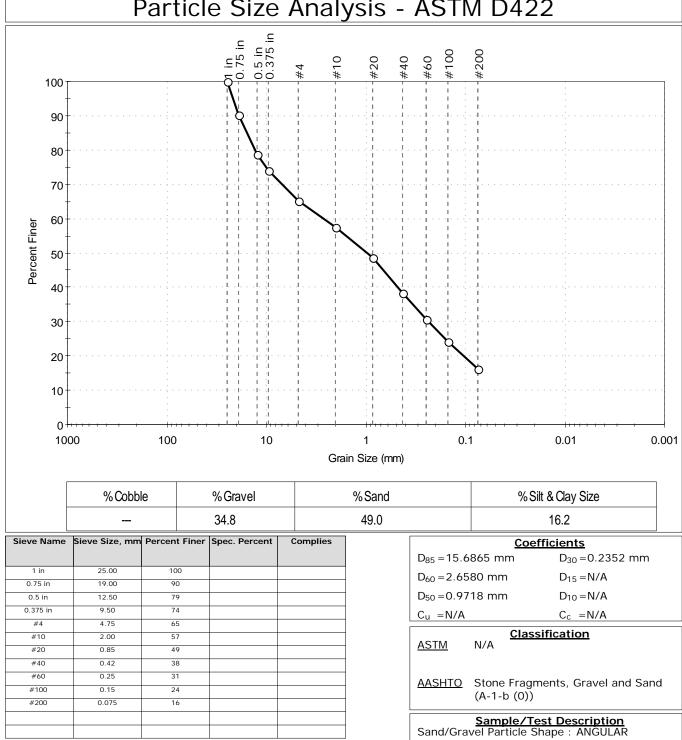
Prepared for:

**Geocomp Consulting** 



printed 12/21/2016 10:19:37 AM

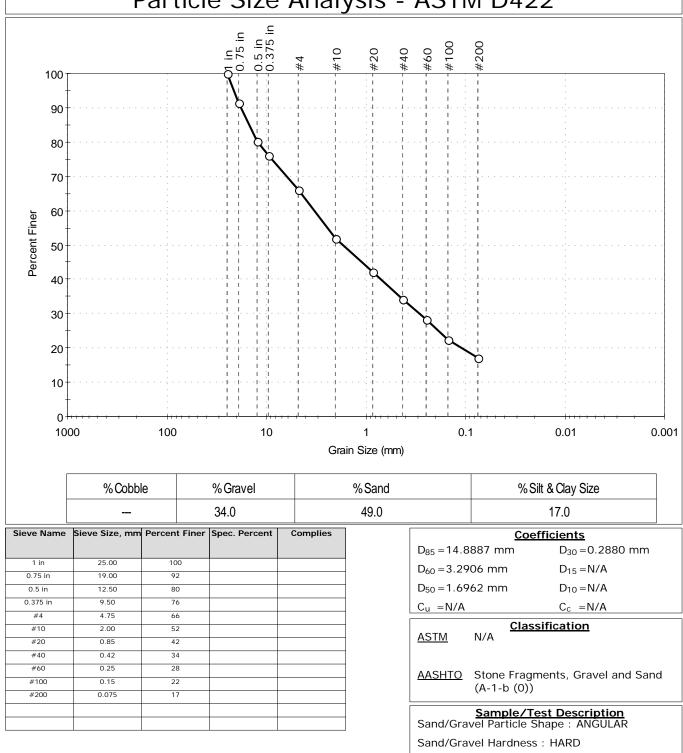
	Client:	Geocomp (	Consulting				
	Project:	Preston Br	idge No. 02932	2			
	Location:	Preston, C	Т			Project No:	GTX-305775
9	Boring ID:	B-1-1		Sample Type:	jar	Tested By:	jbr
	Sample ID:	S-3		Test Date:	12/19/16	Checked By:	emm
	Depth :	10-12 ft		Test Id:	400776		
	Test Comm	nent:					
	Visual Desc	cription:	Moist, black si	ilty sand with g	ravel		
	Sample Co	mment:					
-			<u> </u>				
	- retiolo					N A ' Y ' Y	



Sand/Gravel Hardness : HARD

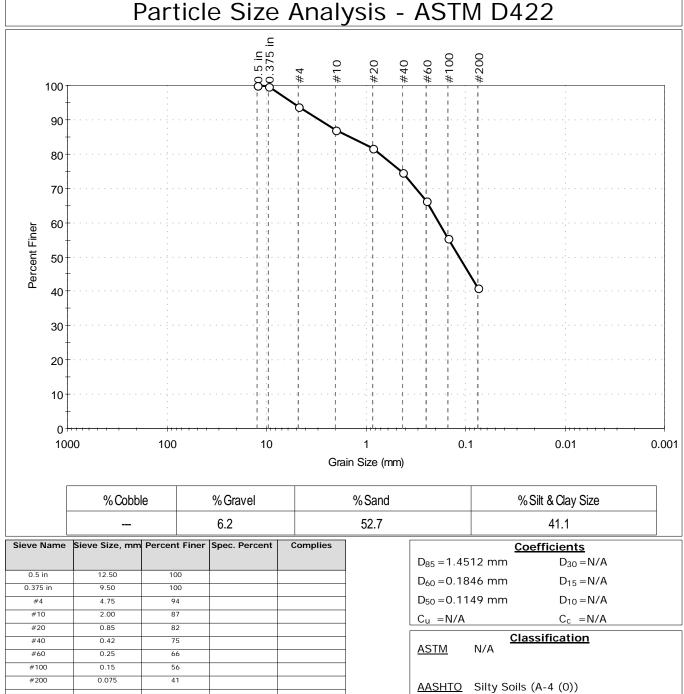


	Client:	Geocomp (	Consulting				
	Project:	Preston Br	idge No. 02932	2			
	Location:	Preston, C	Т			Project No:	GTX-305775
g	Boring ID:	B-1-1		Sample Type:	jar	Tested By:	jbr
	Sample ID:	S-6		Test Date:	12/19/16	Checked By:	emm
	Depth :	25-27 ft		Test Id:	400777		
	Test Comm	nent:					
	Visual Desc	cription:	Moist, olive gr	ay silty sand w	ith gravel		
	Sample Co	mment:					
_							
P;	article	Size	Analy	sis - As	STM F	)422	



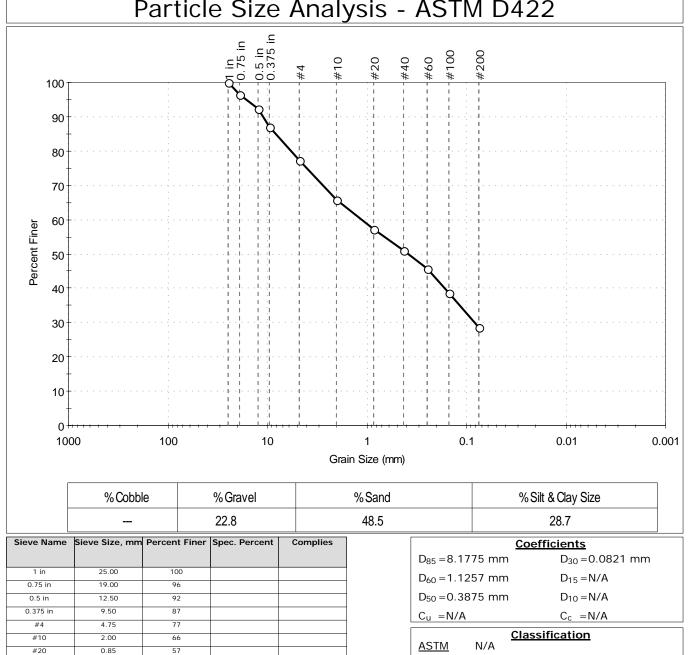


	Client:	Geocomp	Consulting					
	Project:	Preston Br	idge No. 02	932				
	Location:	Preston, C	Т			Project No:	GTX-305775	
g	Boring ID:	B-1-2B		Sample <sup>-</sup>	Гуре: jar	Tested By:	jbr	
	Sample ID:	S-1		Test Dat	e: 12/19/	16 Checked By	y: emm	
	Depth :	5-7 ft		Test Id:	40077	8		
	Test Comm	ient:						
	Visual Desc	ription:	Moist, dark	olive gray s	ilty sand			
	Sample Co	mment:						
_		0	A 1	•				





	Client:	Geocomp	Consulting				
	Project:	Preston Br	idge No. 02932	2			
	Location:	Preston, C	Т			Project No:	GTX-305775
9	Boring ID:	B-1-2C		Sample Type:	jar	Tested By:	jbr
	Sample ID:	S-5		Test Date:	12/19/16	Checked By:	emm
	Depth :	30-32 ft		Test Id:	400779		
	Test Comm	ent:					
	Visual Desc	ription:	Moist, olive gr	ay silty sand w	ith gravel		
	Sample Cor	mment:					
			A	· .		2400	



AASHTO Silty Gravel and Sand (A-2-4 (0))

0.42

0.25

0.15

0.075

51

46

39

29

#40

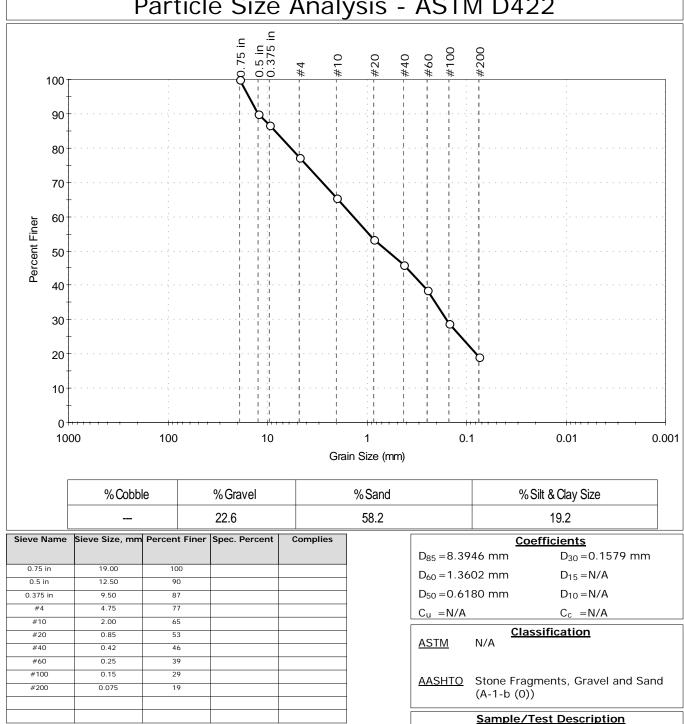
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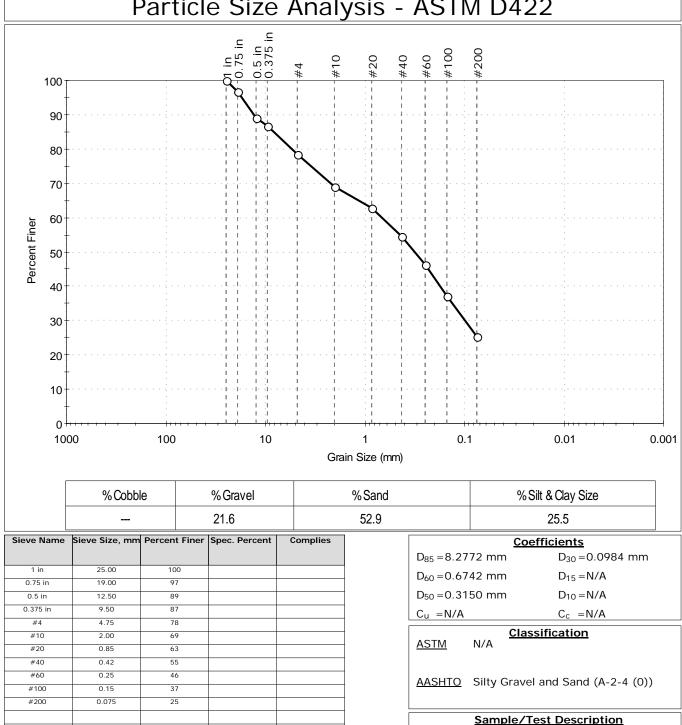


	Client:	Geocomp (	Consulting				
	Project:	Preston Br	idge No. 02932	2			
g	Location:	Preston, C	Т			Project No:	GTX-305775
9	Boring ID:	B-1-3		Sample Type:	jar	Tested By:	jbr
	Sample ID:	S-5		Test Date:	12/19/16	Checked By:	emm
	Depth :	20-22 ft		Test Id:	400780		
	Test Comm	ient:					
	Visual Desc	ription:	Moist, olive gr	ay silty sand w	ith gravel		
	Sample Co	mment:					
P	article	Size	Analys	sis - Aq	сти г	7422	



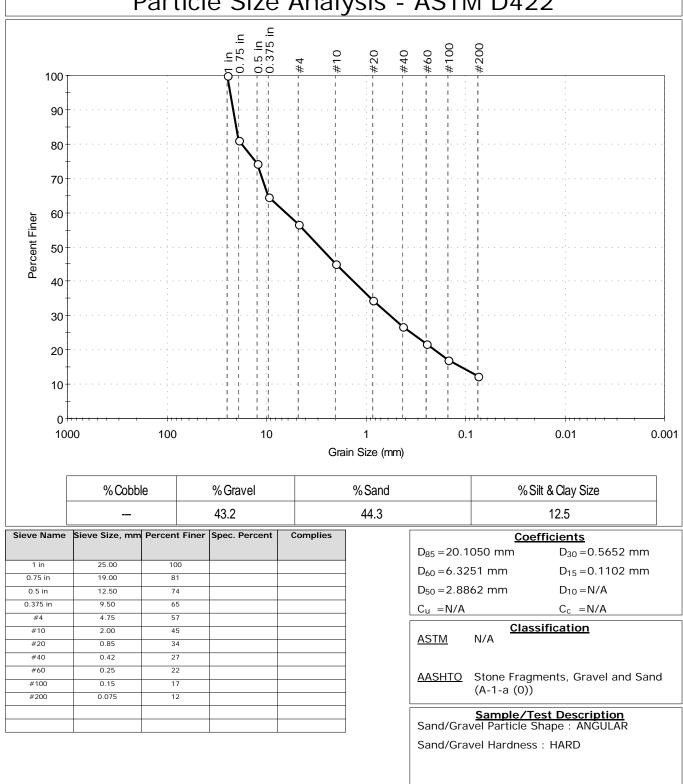


	Client:	Geocomp (	Consulting				
	Project:	Preston Bri	dge No. 02932				
	Location:	Preston, C	Г			Project No:	GTX-305775
g	Boring ID:	B-1-4		Sample Type:	jar	Tested By:	jbr
	Sample ID:	S-2		Test Date:	12/19/16	Checked By:	emm
	Depth :	5-7 ft		Test Id:	400781		
	Test Comm	ent:					
	Visual Desc	ription:	Moist, dark bro	own silty sand	with gravel		
	Sample Cor	mment:					
			A 1	· • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •		100	
- 1 ) /	rtiala		Analyz		/	<b>\</b> /l <sup>+</sup> / <sup>+</sup> /	



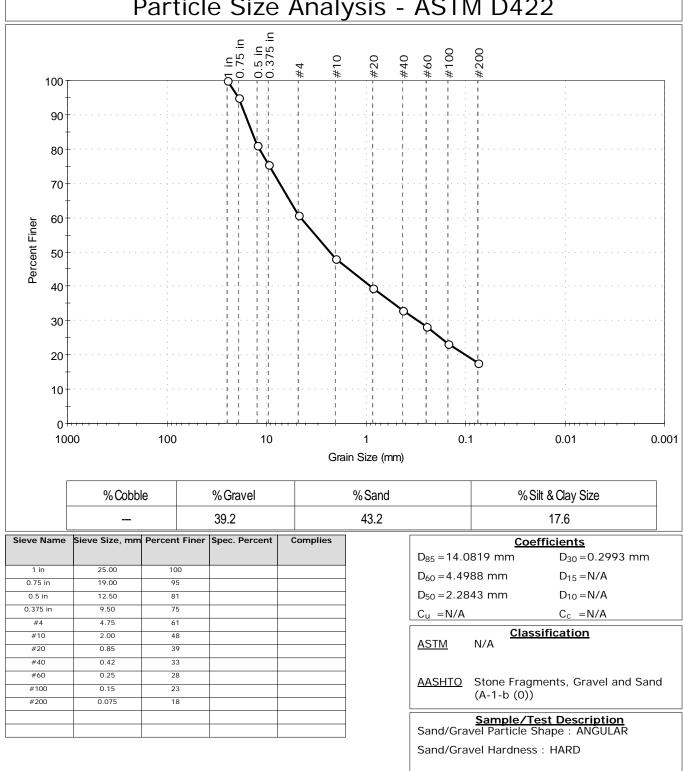


	Client:	Geocomp	Consulting				
	Project:	Preston Br	idge No. 02932	2			
	Location:	Preston, C	Т			Project No:	GTX-305775
g	Boring ID:	B-1-4		Sample Type:	jar	Tested By:	jbr
	Sample ID:	S-7		Test Date:	12/19/16	Checked By:	emm
	Depth :	30-32 ft		Test Id:	400782		
	Test Comm	nent:					
	Visual Desc	cription:	Moist, olive gr	ay silty sand w	ith gravel		
	Sample Co	mment:					
P;	article	- Size	Analy	sis - As	стм г	)422	





	Client:	Geocomp (	Consulting				
	Project:	Preston Br	idge No. 02932	2			
g	Location:	Preston, C	Г			Project No:	GTX-305775
9	Boring ID:	B-1-4		Sample Type:	jar	Tested By:	jbr
	Sample ID:	S-10		Test Date:	12/19/16	Checked By:	emm
	Depth :	45-47 ft		Test Id:	400783		
	Test Comm	ent:					
	Visual Desc	ription:	Moist, olive gr	ay silty sand w	ith gravel		
	Sample Cor	mment:					
P	article	Size	Analy	sis - A <sup>c</sup>	стм г	7422	





Client:	Geocomp	Consulting				
Project:	Preston Br	idge No. 02932	2			
Location:	Preston, C	T			Project No:	GTX-305775
Boring ID:	B-1-4		Sample Type:		Tested By:	rlc
Sample ID:	C-1		Test Date:	12/16/16	Checked By:	jsc
Depth :	50-55 ft		Test Id:	400784		
Test Comm	ient:					
Visual Desc	ription:	See photogra	ph(s)			
Sample Co	mment:					

# Bulk Density and Compressive Strength of Rock Core Specimens by ASTM D7012 Method C

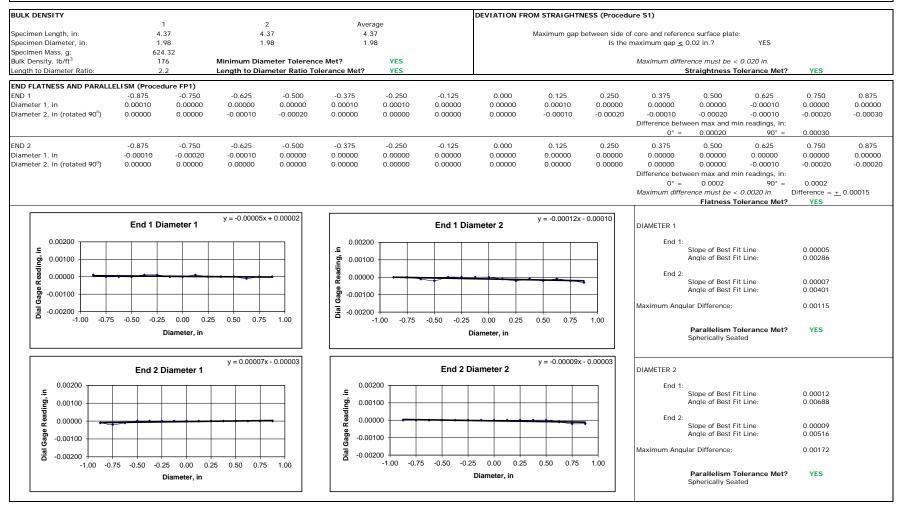
Boring ID	Sample Number	Depth	Bulk Density, pcf	Compressive strength, psi	Failure Type	Meets ASTM D4543	Note(s)
B-1-4	C-1	50-55 ft	176	14714	3	Yes	

Notes:Density determined on core samples by measuring dimensions and weight and then calculating.All specimens tested at the approximate as-received moisture content and at standard laboratory temperature.The axial load was applied continuously at a stress rate that produced failure in a test time between 2 and 15 minutes.Failure Type: 1 = Intact Material Failure; 2 = Discontinuity Failure; 3 = Intact Material and Discontinuity Failure<br/>(See attached photographs)



C	lient:	Geocomp Consulting	Test Date:	12/15/2016
F	roject Name:	Preston Bridge No. 02932	Tested By:	rlc
F	roject Location:	Preston, CT	Checked By:	jsc
C	STX #:	305775		
E	oring ID:	B-1-4		
5	ample ID:	C-1		
E	Depth:	50-55 ft		
1	isual Description:	See photographs		

### UNIT WEIGHT DETERMINATION AND DIMENSIONAL AND SHAPE TOLERANCES OF ROCK CORE SPECIMENS BY ASTM D4543



PERPENDICULARITY (Procedu	ure P1) (Calculated from End Flatness	(Calculated from End Flatness and Parallelism measurements above)				
END 1	Difference, Maximum and Minimum (in.)	Diameter (in.)	Slope	Angle°	Perpendicularity Tolerance Met?	Maximum angle of departure must be $\leq 0.25^{\circ}$
Diameter 1, in	0.00020	1.980	0.00010	0.006	YES	
Diameter 2, in (rotated 90°)	0.00030	1.980	0.00015	0.009	YES	Perpendicularity Tolerance Met? YES
END 2						
Diameter 1, in	0.00020	1.980	0.00010	0.006	YES	
Diameter 2, in (rotated 90°)	0.00020	1.980	0.00010	0.006	YES	
, (fotated /o )	0.00020			2.200		



Client:	Geocomp Consulting
Project Name:	Preston Bridge No. 02932
,	0
Project Location:	Preston, CT
GTX #:	305775
Test Date:	12/16/2016
Tested By:	rlc
Checked By:	jsc
Boring ID:	B-1-4
Sample ID:	C-1
Depth, ft:	50-55





# ROCK CHAIN OF CUSTODY & TEST REQUEST

CLIENT					UNN	ICF (com	nlete if diff	INVOICE (complete if different from Client)	Client				125 Nagog Park	og Park			
oration			Com	Company:									Acton, MA 01720	1A 01720			
Address: 125 Nagog Park			Address:	ess:									800 434 1062 Toll Free	062 Tol	I Free		
City, State, Zip: Acton, MA 01720			City,	City, State, Zip:									7/8 635 UZ66 Fax	1200 Fa)	×		
Contact: Cody Gibb	Phone:978-893-1234	-	Contact:					Phone:									
E-mail: cgibb@geocomp.com	Cell: 401-225-5790		E-mail:	ail:				Cell:					2662 Hold	comb Br	ridge R	2662 Holcomb Bridge Road, Suite 310	e 310
		AND A DUA	PROJECT										Alpharetta, GA 30022	ta, GA	30022		
Project Name: Preston Bridge No. 02932			Client Project		#: 220693		P	Purchase Order#	der#:				770 645 6575 Tel	575 Tel	_		
Project Location: Preston, Connecticut			GTX Sa	GTX Sales Order #:	#:		ä	Requested Turnaround:	urnarour	:pu			770 645 6	570 Fax	×		
On-site Contact:			E-mail:				È	Phone:					www.geotesting.com	otesting.	Com		
														)			
ROCK		R Abrasivity 7625) * 9HRC	*(7092G MT2A) 189	leixeirT ni ilubo	(82107) IsixsinU ni ilubo	(02102	sieylsnA oid	*(1573 ,IsixA ,			elisneT (nsiliss) ATA D 3967)	(628	Hammer and asion)		d Compression 7012C)		
Boring No. Sample ID/Run No.	Depth	CERCHAI (ASTM D (ASTM D (ACHAC)		D MT2A) M oitesI3	Compress (ASTM D Elastic Mo Elastic Mo	D MT2A) gisW finU	Petrograp Petrograp	Point Loa (MTSA) Diametral Diametral	əq dənuq liwəbnsH)	Slake Dur MTSA)		H fbimnas 9 O MTSA)	rdA redsT	d MT2A)	anifnoonU 7 a MT2A)	Other:	Other:
B-1-4 C-1	50'-55'				,										×		
										-							
				-													
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				_										_			
		1		_	_												
*Specify Test Conditions (Undisturbed or Remolded, Density and Moisture, Test Normal Loads, Test Confining Stresses, etc.): X = New test assignments	l Remolded, Density and	d Moisture	e, Test Nor	mal Load	s, Test Co	nfining St	resses, etc	:(:		· · · · ·	_	_	_				
			-														
AUTHORIZE BY SIGNING AND DATING: SIGNATURE:		INT NAM	PRINT NAME: <u>Cody Gibb</u>	qqi				DATE: <u>12/14/2016</u>	14/2016			Ince	For Incoming Sample In Adverse conditions:	For GT nple Inspe litions:	For GTX Use Only e Inspection Pe ins:	For GTX Use Only Incoming Sample Inspection Performed Adverse conditions:	
Relinquished By:		DATE:			Rece	Received By:					(j		DATE:	E: /	211	4/16	
		TIME										7	TIME:	ш			
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# SOIL CHAIN OF CUSTODY & TEST REQUEST

GeoTesting Express, Inc.		ACTON, IVIA UT / ZU	800 434 1062 1011 Free 676 435 664 4 5 55	9/8 030 UZ00 FUX		3358 Darimatar Dark Driva Shiita 300	Atlanta, GA 30341	770 645 6575 Tel	770 645 6570 Fax	www.geotesting.com	)
	INVOICE (complete if different from Client)				Phone:	Cell:		Purchase Order#:	Requested Turnaround:	Phone:	
	INVOICE (complete	Company:	Address:	City, State, Zip:	Contact:	E-mail:	PROJECT	Client Project #: 220693	GTX Sales Order #:	E-mail:	
					Phone: 978-893-1234	Cell: 401-225-5790	H				
	CLIENT	Company: Geocomp	Address: 125 Nagog Park	City, State, Zip: Acton, Ma 01720	Contact: Cody Gibb	E-mail: cgibb@geocomp.com		Project Name: Preston Bridge No. 02932	Project Location: Preston, Connecticut	On-site Contact:	

	SOIL		4318) Assification	(784s (524 D MT2A) e	ASTM D 2937) rcle one ASTM D 2937)	tnetnoO				(29			LW D 4767) LW D 2850) hear*		ity/ Hydraulic vity* II – ASTM D 2434) Mall – ASTM D Cle one		
Boring ID	Sample ID	Depth		d MT2A)	cieve & ו please cii	please ci Moisture (ASTM D	Organic ( MTSA)	Hq d Mt2A)	C MTCA) D MTCA) Electrical	ວ MT2A)	d MT2A)	Direct She	rea – UD)		Permeabil Conductiv (Fixed Wa (Flexible / 5084) Please cir	tnsnozeR A MTSA) VSR-X	Torvane
B-1-1	S-3	10'-12'		X <sup>1</sup>	1												
B-1-1	S-6	25'-27'		X <sup>1</sup>	1											-	
B-1-2B	S-1	5'-7'		X <sup>1</sup>	1												
B-1-2C	S-5	30'-32'		X <sup>1</sup>	1							-				-	
B-1-3	S-5	20-22'		×												-	-
B-1-4	S-2	5'-7'		X <sup>1</sup>	1												
B-1-4	S-7	30'-32'		X <sup>1</sup>	1									-		-	
B-1-4	S-10	45'-47'		X <sup>1</sup>													
For samples not us	For samples not used in tests and remaining samples, please hold onto them	na samoles, ple	ase hold c	onto then													

For samples not used in tests and remaining samples, please hold onto them. X = New test assignments X = Previously assigned test assignments 1. Two jars of soil are provided for sample testing.

DATE: 12/14/2016 PRINT NAME: Cody Gibb AUTHORIZE BY SIGNING AND DATING. SIGNATURE:

- 12/14/16



### WARRANTY and LIABILITY

GeoTesting Express (GTX) warrants that all tests it performs are run in general accordance with the specified test procedures and accepted industry practice. GTX will correct or repeat any test that does not comply with this warranty. GTX has no specific knowledge as to conditioning, origin, sampling procedure or intended use of the material.

GTX may report engineering parameters that require us to interpret the test data. Such parameters are determined using accepted engineering procedures. However, GTX does not warrant that these parameters accurately reflect the true engineering properties of the *in situ* material. Responsibility for interpretation and use of the test data and these parameters for engineering and/or construction purposes rests solely with the user and not with GTX or any of its employees.

GTX's liability will be limited to correcting or repeating a test which fails our warranty. GTX's liability for damages to the Purchaser of testing services for any cause whatsoever shall be limited to the amount GTX received for the testing services. GTX will not be liable for any damages, or for any lost benefits or other consequential damages resulting from the use of these test results, even if GTX has been advised of the possibility of such damages. GTX will not be responsible for any liability of the Purchaser to any third party.

### **Commonly Used Symbols**

А	pore pressure parameter for $\Delta \sigma_1 - \Delta \sigma_3$	Sr	Post cyclic undrained shear strength
В	pore pressure parameter for $\Delta \sigma_3$	Т	temperature
CAI	CERCHAR Abrasiveness Index	t	time
CIU	isotropically consolidated undrained triaxial shear test	U, UC	unconfined compression test
CR	compression ratio for one dimensional consolidation	UU, Q	unconsolidated undrained triaxial test
CSR	cyclic stress ratio	ua	pore gas pressure
C <sub>c</sub>	coefficient of curvature, $(D_{30})^2 / (D_{10} \times D_{60})$	ue	excess pore water pressure
Cu	coefficient of uniformity, $D_{60}/D_{10}$	u, u <sub>w</sub>	pore water pressure
C <sub>c</sub>	compression index for one dimensional consolidation	V	total volume
Cα	coefficient of secondary compression	Vg	volume of gas
c <sub>v</sub>	coefficient of consolidation	V <sub>s</sub>	volume of solids
с	cohesion intercept for total stresses	V <sub>s</sub>	shear wave velocity
c'	cohesion intercept for effective stresses	V <sub>v</sub>	volume of voids
D	diameter of specimen	V <sub>w</sub>	volume of water
D	damping ratio	V <sub>o</sub>	initial volume
$D_{10}$	diameter at which 10% of soil is finer	vov	velocity
D <sub>15</sub>	diameter at which 15% of soil is finer	Ŵ	total weight
D <sub>30</sub>	diameter at which 30% of soil is finer	W <sub>s</sub>	weight of solids
D <sub>50</sub>	diameter at which 50% of soil is finer	W s W w	weight of water
$D_{60}$	diameter at which 60% of soil is finer	w	water content
D <sub>85</sub>	diameter at which 85% of soil is finer	w Wc	water content at consolidation
d <sub>50</sub>	displacement for 50% consolidation		final water content
d <sub>90</sub>	displacement for 90% consolidation	Wf	liquid limit
d <sub>100</sub>	displacement for 100% consolidation	$\mathbf{w}_1$	natural water content
E	Young's modulus	Wn	plastic limit
e	void ratio	Wp	shrinkage limit
e <sub>c</sub>	void ratio after consolidation	w <sub>s</sub> w <sub>o</sub> , w <sub>i</sub>	initial water content
eo	initial void ratio		
G	shear modulus	α α'	slope of $q_f$ versus $p_f$ slope of $q_f$ versus $p_f$ '
Ğ,	specific gravity of soil particles		total unit weight
Н	height of specimen	γt	dry unit weight
H <sub>R</sub>	Rebound Hardness number	γd	
i	gradient	γs	unit weight of solids unit weight of water
Is	Uncorrected point load strength	γ <sub>w</sub> ε	strain
I <sub>S(50)</sub>	Size corrected point load strength index		volume strain
$H_A$	Modified Taber Abrasion	ε <sub>vol</sub>	
HT	Total hardness	$\varepsilon_h, \varepsilon_v$	horizontal strain, vertical strain
K <sub>o</sub>	lateral stress ratio for one dimensional strain	μ σ	Poisson's ratio, also viscosity normal stress
k	permeability	σ'	effective normal stress
LI	Liquidity Index		
m <sub>v</sub>	coefficient of volume change	$\sigma_c, \sigma'_c$	consolidation stress in isotropic stress system
n	porosity	$\sigma_h, \sigma'_h$	horizontal normal stress
PI	plasticity index	$\sigma_v, \sigma'_v$	vertical normal stress
P <sub>c</sub>	preconsolidation pressure	$\sigma'_{vc}$	Effective vertical consolidation stress
p	$(\sigma_1 + \sigma_3) / 2$ , $(\sigma_v + \sigma_h) / 2$	$\sigma_1$	major principal stress
p'	$(\sigma_1 + \sigma_3)/2$ , $(\sigma_v + \sigma_h)/2$ $(\sigma_1 + \sigma_3)/2$ , $(\sigma_v + \sigma_h)/2$	$\sigma_2$	intermediate principal stress
p'c	p' at consolidation	σ3	minor principal stress
Ρ c Q	quantity of flow	τ	shear stress
	$(\sigma_1, \sigma_3)/2$	φ,	friction angle based on total stresses
q	q at failure	φ'	friction angle based on effective stresses
q <sub>f</sub>	initial q	φ' <sub>r</sub>	residual friction angle
$q_o, q_i$	q at consolidation	$\phi_{ult}$	$\varphi$ for ultimate strength
qc	q at consolitation		



Appendix D

# Barrier Wall Footing Bearing Resistance and Settlement Calculations



JOB	22069	)3 - Bridge Re	eplacement Bridge No. 02932, Preston, CT	
SHEET NO.	1	OF	1	
CALCULATED BY	RTL	DATE:	3/18/2019	
CHECKED BY	MGC	DATE:	3/18/2019	
SCALE		N/A		

# CONSULTING, INC.

OBJECTIVE:

E: Evaluate factored bearing resistance for proposed shallow foundation

for the new barrier walls.

Proposed wall footing width ranges from 6 to 6.5 ft long according to 90% submission drawings from CME

**REFERENCE:** AASHTO LRFD Bridge Design Specifications, 2014 7th Edition

### ASSUMPTIONS:

Ν

GIVEN:

- Bearing surface is one foot of Compacted Granular Fill over existing Embankment Fill
- Footing embedment is at least 4 feet below ground surface
- Groundwater level is at a depth of four feet (bottom of footing)
- Footing assumed to have an eccentricity = B/6
- Estimated soil properties (Recent data, Geotechnical Literature, Table 10.4.6.2.4-1):

Med. Dense Silty Sand:

 γ (pcf)
 φ

 125
 30

### BEARING CAPACITY FACTORS (Table 10.6.3.1.2a-1)

e < B/6

	φ	N <sub>c</sub>	N <sub>q</sub>	Νγ
Med. Dense Silty Sand:	30	30.1	18.4	22.4

### CALCULATE EFFECTIVE FOOTING WIDTH (B'):

(Resultant is assumed to be within middle 1/3 of footing as recommended in report)

where:	B = footing width (ft) =	6	]
	e = eccentricity (ft)	1.00	Assumed for this example

### B' = B-2e

4.00

### NOMINAL BEARING RESISTANCE (q<sub>n</sub>):

$q_n = cN_{cm}$	$_{\rm h}$ + $\gamma {\rm D_f} {\rm N_{qm}} {\rm C_{wq}}$ + 0.5 $\gamma {\rm B'} {\rm N_{\gamma m}} {\rm C_{w\gamma}}$		(Eqn. 10.6.3.1.2a-1)
<u>where:</u>	c = cohesion = 0 $\gamma$ = total unit weight D <sub>w</sub> = depth to water (ft) = D <sub>f</sub> = depth of footing (ft) = B' = effective width of footing (ft) = L = length of footing (ft) = B'/L = D <sub>f</sub> /B' =	125 2 4.00 175 0.023 0.50	Assumed between Sta 82+10 and 83+85 on 90% drawings
	$\begin{array}{lll} C_{wq} \ C_{w\gamma} = & groundwater \ correction \ fact \\ C_{wq} = & 0.7 \\ C_{w\gamma} = & 0.5 \end{array}$	ors	(using B') (Table 10.6.3.1.2a-2) (Table 10.6.3.1.2a-2)

 $N_{cm} \: N_{qm} \: N_{\gamma m}$  = bearing capacity factors

N <sub>qm</sub>	= N <sub>q</sub> s <sub>q</sub> d <sub>q</sub> i <sub>q</sub>	1		(Eqn. 10.6.3	3.1.2a-3)
		s <sub>q</sub> =	1.01	(Table 10.6	3.1.2a-3)
		d <sub>q</sub> =	1.00	(Table 10.6.	3.1.2a-4)
		i <sub>q</sub> =	1.0	Omitted	(Comentary C10.6.3.1.2a)
		N <sub>qm</sub> =	18.6		
N <sub>γm</sub>	= $N_{\gamma}s_{\gamma}i_{\gamma}$				
		s <sub>γ</sub> =	0.99	(Table 10.6.	.3.1.2a-3)
		$i_{\gamma} =$	1.0	Omitted	(Comentary C10.6.3.1.2a)
		N <sub>γm</sub> =	22.2		
	q <sub>n</sub> =	6.0	ksf		
STRENGTH LIMIT STATE FACTORE	D BEARI	NG RESIST	ANCE (q)	:	
$q_r = RF \times q_n$					(Eqn. 10.6.3.1.1-1)
where: RF :	= resistano	ce factor =		0.45	(Table 10.5.5.2.2-1)
q <sub>r</sub> =		2.7	ksf		

# use

q <sub>r</sub> =	2.7	ksf
NET q <sub>r</sub> =	2.5	ksf

### EXTREME LIMIT STATE FACTORED NET BEARING RESISTANCE (q):

NET q <sub>r</sub> =	5.8	ksf
q <sub>r</sub> =	6.0	ksf
use		
q <sub>r</sub> =	6.0	ksf
where:	RF = resistance factor =	
q <sub>r</sub> = RF x	q <sub>n</sub>	

(Eqn. 10.6.3.1.1-1)

(Section 10.5.5.3.3 - Other Extreme Limit States)

### **Settlement Calculations:**

$$S_{e} = \frac{\left(q_{o}\left(1 - v^{2}\right)\sqrt{A'}\right)}{144E_{s}\beta_{z}}$$

eqn. 10.6.2.4.2-1

1.00

- q<sub>o</sub> = applied vert. stress (ksf) where:
  - v = Poisson's Ratio
  - E<sub>s</sub> = Young's Modulus (ksi)
  - $\beta_z$  = Shape/Rigidity Factor

	v = Poisson's Ratio =	0.30	(Table C10.4.6.3-1)
	E <sub>s</sub> = Young's Modulus (ksi) =	3.00	(Table C10.4.6.3-1)
	$\beta_z$ = Shape/Rigidity Factor =	1.41	(Table 10.6.2.4.2-1)
where:	B' = eff. width of footing (ft) =	4.00	(from bearing resistance)
	L = length of footing (ft) =	175	
	A' = (B'xL) = footing area (ft <sup>2</sup> ) =	700	ft <sup>2</sup>
	L/B' =	44	
Solve for q <sub>o</sub> for a give	en settlement (S <sub>e</sub> ):		
	Se = given settlement (inches) =	0.25	inches
		0.50	inches
		0.75	inches
		1.00	inches
		2.00	inches
	qo = applied vertical stress (ksf) =	0.5	ksf for 0.25 inches settlement
		1.1	ksf for 0.50 inches settlement
		1.6	ksf for 0.75 inches settlement
		2.1	ksf for 1.00 inches settlement
		4.2	ksf for 2.00 inches settlement



Appendix E

# **Drilled Pile Bearing Resistance and Settlement Calculations**



PROJECT: Bridge No. 02932, Route 2A over Dickerman's (Halsey) Brook, Preston, CT	Calculated By: RTL
PROJECT NO.: 220693	Checked By: MGC
CLIENT: CME	Date: 3/19/2019
SUBJECT: LPILE Pile Analysis	Page No.: 1 of 4

**Objective:** To evaluate the stresses and deflections within the proposed pile/drilled shaft due to the loading described for the re-aligned gas line utility.

References:1. Drawings entitled "Connecticut State Highway Department, Town of Preston, Rehabilitation of Bridge<br/>02932, Route 2A over Halsey Brook, Section 02.03 - Structure", page S-02, dated 3/1/2019. (See Appendix A)<br/>2. Drawings entitled "Connecticut State Highway Department, Town of Preston, Rehabilitation of Bridge<br/>02932, Route 2A over Halsey Brook, Section 02.05 - Utility", page UTL-6, dated 3/1/2019. (See Appendix A)<br/>3. AASHTO LRFD Bridge Design Specifications, 7th Edition.

### **Abutment Loading used for Analysis**

	Loading @ Point A in 02.05 - Utility Drawings			
Load Case	Vertical Load Horizontal (kips) Load (kips)		Overturning Moment (ft- kips)	
1	4.0	1.5	19.0	
2	4.0	1.5	-19.0	
3	4.0	-1.5	19.0	
4	4.0	-1.5	-19.0	

### **Ground Slope Angle**

29 degrees

### Pile Stick Up

Pile Stick Up =

5 feet



PROJECT: Bridge No. 02932, Route 2A over Dickerman's (Halsey) Brook, Preston, CT	Calculated By: RTL
PROJECT NO.: 220693	Checked By: MGC
CLIENT: CME	Date: 3/19/2019
SUBJECT: LPILE Pile Analysis	Page No.: 2 of 4

### Analysis Approach

- 1. LPILE 2012 software was used to perform soil-structure interaction analyses to estimate the resulting stresses and deformations in the piles for the analyzed loading conditions.
- 2. For lateral resistence and deformation of the pile, the Young's Modulus of the pile was re-calculated so that all loads go into an equivalent HP pile section.
- 3. The geometry, elevations, pile head loading conditions, and number of piles were based on information included in Reference 2 listed above. The groundwater information was based on information included in Reference 1 listed above.
- 4. The soil stratigraphy was based on information included in Attachment 5 listed above.
- 5. Pile embedment depth is equal to 28 feet. Pile stick up is set to 5 feet.

### Pile Structural Properties used for Analysis

Concrete	Concrete Cross	Moment of Inertia about	Moment of Inertia about Weak	28-day	Young's
Diameter (in)	Sectional Area	Strong Axis (Ixx) (in <sup>4</sup> )	Axis $(Ixx)$ $(in^4)$	Compressive	Modulus (ksi)
	(in <sup>2</sup> )			Strength (psi)	
24	452	16286	16286	4,000	3,605

HP 12x74 Cross Sectional Area (in <sup>2</sup> )	Moment of Inertia about Strong Axis (Ix) (in⁴)	Moment of Inertia about Weak Axis (Iy) (in⁴)	Young's Modulus (ksi)
21.8	569	186	29,000

Composite Young's Modulus Concrete Shaft and Steel HP Pile

 $EI_{STEEL} = E_{STEEL} \times I_{X,STEEL} =$  1.6501E+07 k-in<sup>2</sup>

 $EI_{STEEL} = E_{COMPOSITE} \times I_{X,CONCRETE}$  (No flexural contribution from concrete)

 $E_{\text{COMPOSITE}} = EI_{\text{STEEL}} / I_{\text{X,CONCRETE}} = 1.0132E+03 \text{ ksi}$ 

### Soil/Bedrock Properties used for Analysis

The subsurface profile and soil properties used for analysis were based on borings B-1-1 through B-1-4. Refer to Reference 5 for the subsurface profile assumed for analysis and to the table below for the modeled soil and bedrock properties:

Stratum	LPILE P-Y Curve Model	Effective Unit Weight (pcf)	Friction Angle (φ)	P-Y Modulus (k) (pci)	Undrained Cohesion (psf)	Strain Factor $\epsilon_{50}$
Fill above Groundwater	Sand (Reese)	125	30	25		
Fill below Groundwater	Sand (Reese)	62.6	30	20		
Alluvial Deposit	Sand (Reese)	62.6	30	20		
Terrace	Sand (Reese)	67.6	36	125		



PROJECT: Bridge No. 02932, Route 2A over Dickerman's (Halsey) Brook, Preston, CT	Calculated By: RTL
PROJECT NO.: 220693	Checked By: MGC
CLIENT: CME	Date: 3/19/2019
SUBJECT: LPILE Pile Analysis	Page No.: 3 of 4

### Analysis Results

	Load Case 1	Load Case 2	Load Case 3	Load Case 4
Vertical Load (kips)	4	4	4	4
Horizontal Load (kips)	1.5	1.5	-1.5	-1.5
Overturning Moment (ft-kips)	19	-19	19	-19
Maximum Pile Lateral Deflection (in)	0.3	0.0	0.0	-0.3
Maximum Bending Moment (in-kip)	354	-228	228	-353
Depth to Fixity (ft)	21	18	20	21
Maximum Pile Shear (kips)	-3.3	1.5	-1.5	3.3

	Max Values	Load Case
Maximum Pile Lateral Deflection (in)	0.3	Case 1
Maximum Bending Moment (in-kip)	354	Case 1
Depth to Fixity (ft)	20	Case 1
Maximum Pile Shear (kips)	3.3	Case 1

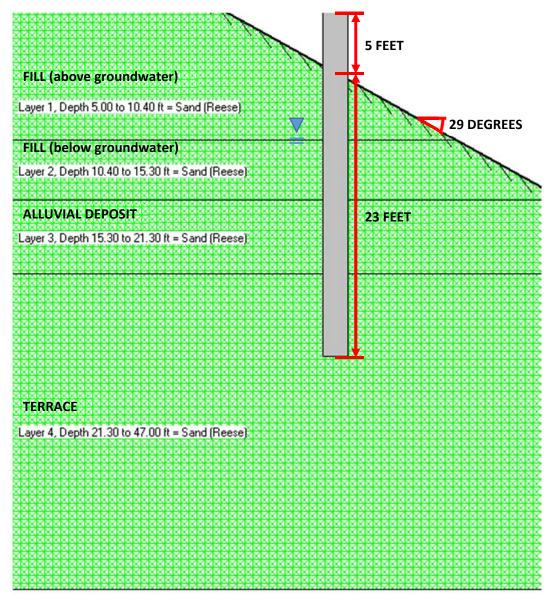


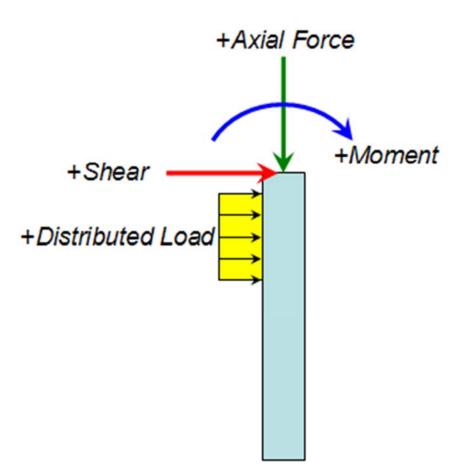
PROJECT: Bridge No. 02932, Route 2A over Dickerman's (Halsey) Brook, Preston, CT	Calculated By: RTL
PROJECT NO.: 220693	Checked By: MGC
CLIENT: CME	Date: 3/19/2019
SUBJECT: LPILE Pile Analysis	Page No.: 4 of 4

### **Attachments**

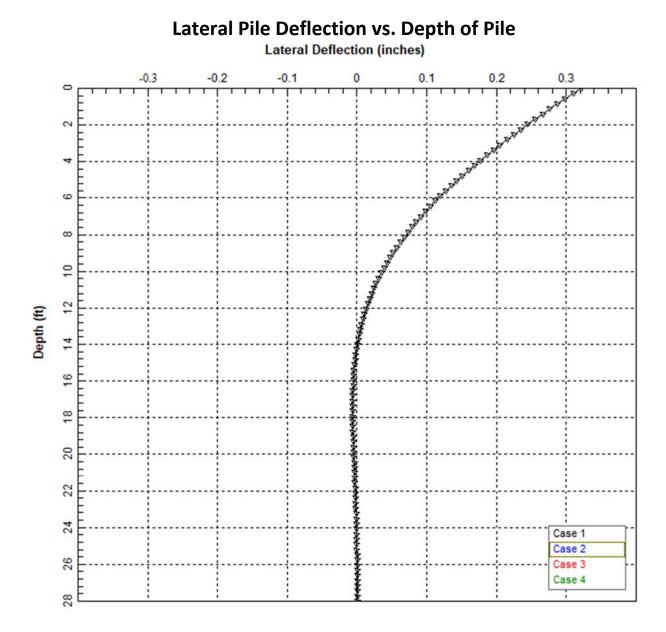
Attachment 1 - Analyzed Pile Layout Attachment 2 - Pile Loading Orientation Attachment 3 - Analysis Results

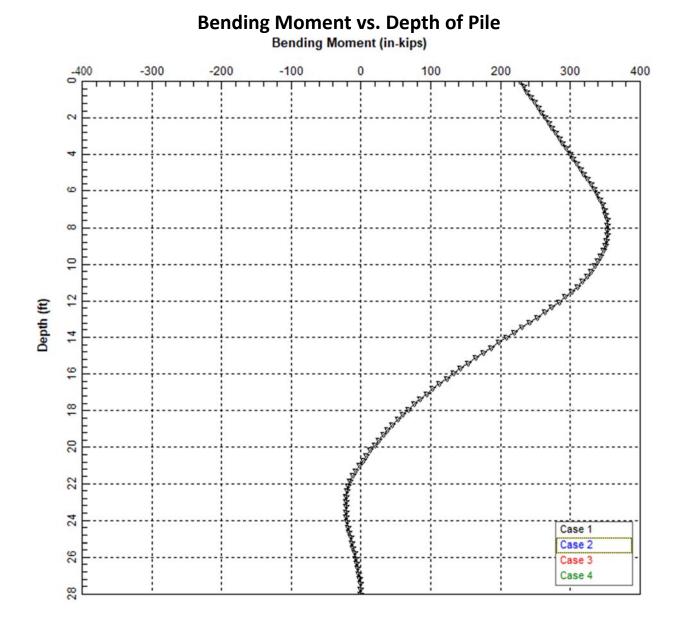


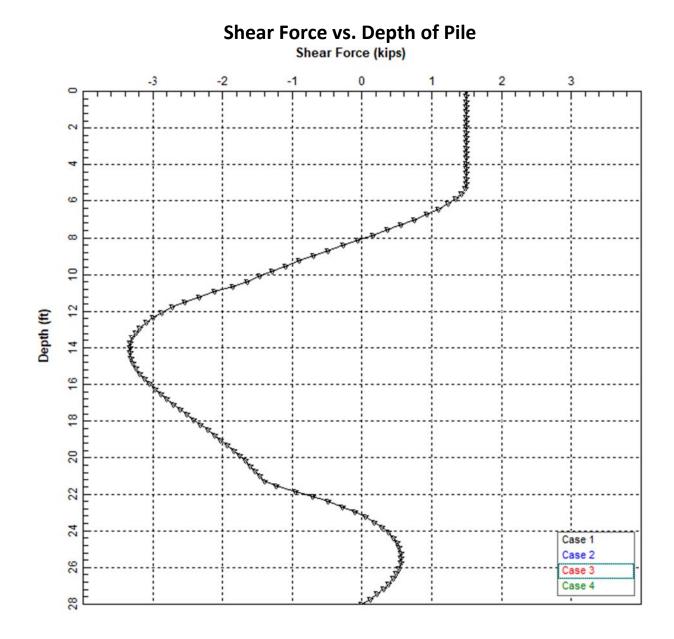




# **ATTACHMENT 3 – ANALYSIS**







Job Number 020693 Géocomp CALCULATIONS of ( Sheet Client CME 3/18/19 Date Project 220643 - Bridge 02432 subject Drilled Shaft Beering Capacity & Settlement Checked By AVG Given Wote not to scale 4.0 Kips Ground Surface EL=7A Depth = 0ff EL=1.6 54 V=125 pef FIL Klepth = 5.4 P+ EL = - 3.3 CH e b Depth = 10.3 V=125 Ket M Allunal d VEposit  $E_{L} = -9.3$  H Depth = 16.3 A-V=130 pct Terrace EL= -35 A Depth = 42 A Shaff = NP 12x74 within 2-Pf diameter concrete shaft Find Bearing Capacity + Settlement Reference : O AASHTO LRFD Bridge Design Specifications, 74 Ed., 2015-2016 Revisions Berning Capperity -> Sections 10, 8, 3.5, 28, 10, 8, 3.5, 2C Settlement -> Section 10, 8, 2, 2, 2 Drilled Shaft: Construction Procedures and Design Methods, FHWA-IF-99-025 Settlement -> Chapter 11

Job Number 220693 Géocomp CALCULATIONS \_\_\_\_\_\_of\_\_(@ Sheet Client CME 3/18/19 Date Computed By Project 2-20693 - Pridue 02932 Checked By AVG subject Doilled Shaft Bearing Capacity & Settlement DGround Surface Elevention = Drawing 3250F\_PRESTON\_CT 2A OVER "SV\_D2\_170 ROQUETANUCK COVE BRO2931 AND DICKERMANS BROOK BRO2932 GRN dated 2/16/16 9 Soil Layers => Borings B-1-1, B-1-4 Water Lovel => 90% Submission drawings, Section 01.05 - Structurel, drawing 5-02 @ Loads => 90% Submission drawings, Section 01,07-Vtilities, drawing UTL X Solution For Finding capacity - settlement, assume only Allurial and Terrace deposits take load Dipth (CA) Effective Stress EL (psp) 5,4 125(5,4-0) = 675 pst  $\frac{125(10.3-0)}{(125-62.4)(10.3-5.4)+675=982} psf$ (125-62.4)(163-10.3)+982=1357 psf(130-62.4)(2-16.3)+1357=1810 psf103 13.3 -9.3163 23 -a1 Shaft Skin Strugges - Load Depth 10:3' - 163 Assume OCR = 1  $\beta = (1 - sin \phi)(OCR^{sin \phi}) \quad \text{and}$ Egn 10,8,3,5,2B-20 B= (1-sin (30))(15in (30)) 12mm (30) = 0.289

Job Number <u>22069</u>3 Géocomp CALCULATIONS Sheet Client CME <u>-3/16/19</u> Date Project 220493 - Bridge 02932 Subject Drilled Sheft Being Capacity & settlement RTL Computed By \_\_\_\_\_ Checked By AVG Egn 10,8,3,5,28-1 0 q = BEV  $\begin{array}{c} Q & 0 & 0.3' = 0.284 (782) = 283 \ psf \\ \frac{1}{5} & 0 & 16.3' = 0.284 (1357) = 392 \ psf \\ \end{array}$ Egn 10.8.3.5. - 3 0 RS = q. As Shaft Circum Ference = +D = TT(2) = 628 ft  $R_5 = (283+342)(6.28)(16.3-10.3) = 12,717$  lbs 2 12.77 kips Depth 16.3'-23' Assume OCR=2  $B = (1-sin \beta)(OCR^{5}n^{\beta}) Hm \phi$ Egn 10,8,3,5,28-2 ()  $\beta = (1 - \sin(30))(2 \sin(30)) \tan(34) = 0.450$ 95 = BE Eqn 10.8.3.5.28-10  $q_{5} = 16.3' = 0.450 (13.57) = 611 \text{ psf}$  $q_{5} = 28' = 0.450 (1810) = 815 \text{ psf}$ Egn 10.8, 3.5. - 3  $Rs = q_s As$ (D)Re= (611+\$15)(6.28)(23-16.3) = 30,000 lbs 230 kips Nominal Beachy Resistance @ 28' in Terrace Reposit Non \$ 50, 9, = 1.2 Noo \$ 60 ast Egn 10, 8, 3, 5, 2c-1

Ge	ocomp	CALCULATIONS	Job Number <u>220693</u> Sheet <u>4</u> of 6
Droloot	CME 220693- Daillel Sh	Bridge 02932 At Berring Capacity & Settlement	Date 3/18/16 Computed By RTC Checked By AVG
		avg of Terrace = 50 $\sqrt{250}$ = 60 ksf	
	Been	$ny Arec = \frac{\pi}{4}(0^2) = \frac{\pi}{4}(2^2) = 3.1$	
	Nomia	$u(tip resistence = q_p A_p \qquad Eqn$ $= (6p)(3,14) = 188.4$	10,8,3,5-2 D
		Compression of Shaft ICQTOL/AE Egn	11.31 🛞
	QTO	$\begin{array}{c} D, 67 \\ = 4 \\ 23 \\ P \end{array}$	
	Stee Conine ToTA	$\begin{array}{c c} Ares (in^{2}) & E(ksi) \\ \hline 21.8 & 29000 \\ \hline t_{1} & 452.9 - 21.8 = 430.6 & 57 J4000 = - \\ \hline 1 & 7/4(20^{2}) = 452.4 & - \end{array}$	3605
	50	4E) = 24000 (21.8) + 3605 (430.6)	
		$(0.67)(4)(23)/(2184513) = 2.82 \times 10$ = 3.39 \ 10	
	A. To	y trial + error method (P I deflection @ shaft head, Wr = 0.00	2414 in
	BI Av	g. detection on sides $W_2 = W_7 - = 0.004$ = 0.0039	$\frac{1}{14} - \frac{3}{3} \cdot \frac{30}{30} \times \frac{10}{3}$

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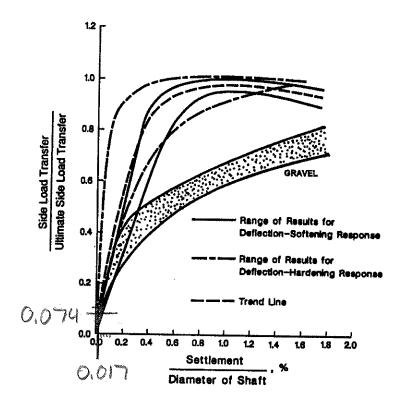


Figure 11.10. Normalized side load transfer for drilled shaft in cohesionless soil

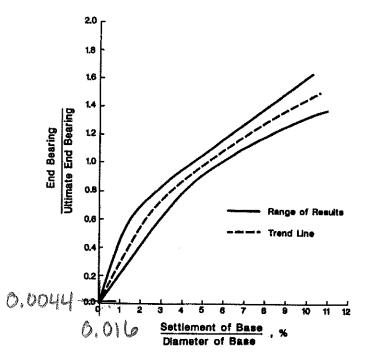


Figure 11.11. Normalized base load transfer for drilled shaft in cohesionless soil.

