

Tighe&Bond

Turney Creek Outfall Replacement Study

DRAFT FOR REVIEW

Fairfield, Connecticut

Submitted to:

Town of Fairfield Conservation Department

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Section 1 Introduction

1.1 Project Background

The Turney Creek Outfall Structure is located along Riverside Drive, adjacent to the Riverside Drive Bridge in Fairfield, CT. It is a critical component of the Town of Fairfield's (the Town's) infrastructure and it is in a deteriorated state. Based on this, the Town retained Tighe & Bond and RT Group, Inc. (RTG) to complete a study of the outfall structure and evaluate potential replacement alternatives. The Scope-of-Services included completing an initial data review; a topographic survey; a geotechnical investigation; preliminary hydrologic, hydraulic, geotechnical, and structural analyses; and preparing this Study Phase Report.

The Turney Creek culverts and the Riverside Drive bridge are critical components of Fairfield's coastal barrier system. These structures protect the Riverside Drive neighborhood from coastal flooding during high tides and coastal storm events, while also functioning as the main outlet for a large inland watershed on the order of 2.4 Square Miles (roughly 1,500 Acres). The proper design and construction of a new culvert and tide gate structure at Turney Creek is crucial to protecting the Riverside Drive neighborhood from both coastal and inland flood events.

Tighe & Bond performed an assessment of all the Town of Fairfield Conservation Department's tide gates and bulkhead structures in 2016 to determine their structural condition and provide recommendations for repairs or replacement. During this assessment, the Turney Creek headwall and tide gate structure was identified as the highest priority for replacement due to its deteriorated condition and the vital function it performs protecting the Riverside Drive area.

Turney Creek (known as Grasmere Brook on the FEMA Flood Insurance Rate Map and Flood Insurance Study) connects to Ash Creek at the Riverside Drive bridge. The original concrete bridge remains, but has been modified at least twice to incorporate culverts and tide gates. The flow passing under the bridge span passes through three 84" diameter culverts (circa 1973) on the northeastern side of the bridge. These culverts have top hinged plywood tide gates at the northeastern ends allowing only ebb tide flows. When viewed at about mid tide when flow would be expected to be highest, these flap gates were only partially open, suggesting the large diameter culverts may be oversized.

Two 48" corrugated metal culverts with self-regulating tide gates were installed by the Town in subsequent projects in an effort to improve the tidal exchange and water quality in the upstream salt marsh. During our condition assessment in 2016, however, we noted that one of the self-regulating tide gates has been removed and replaced with a timber flap gate, which does not allow for tidal exchange. The Ash Creek Estuary Master Plan emphasizes the importance of removing restrictions on tidal flow to increase salinity levels in the upstream marsh and discourage the establishment of invasive species such as Phragmites.

Turney Creek consists of an open water channel and salt marsh from the Riverside Drive bridge to approximately 3,000 feet upstream. Beyond this point, the creek primarily travels underground, extending as far north as the Fairfield Woods neighborhood between Routes 58 and 59 and draining portions of the Grasmere Brook watershed. The location of the existing Riverside Drive bridge and culverts is shown in **Figure A**.

Following a preliminary assessment of outfall structure options, the Town of Fairfield determined that it may be advantageous to replace the entire Riverside Drive bridge in conjunction with the Turney Creek Outfall Replacement project. Replacing the bridge as part of the same project will allow the Town to address several issues within one project – the deteriorating timber bulkhead, replacement or relining of the undersized twin sanitary sewer siphons below the bridge, and the deterioration of the concrete bridge itself. As such, the options developed under the study phase focused on culvert and structure options that would allow for the replacement of the entire Riverside Drive bridge structure.

Section 2 Hydrologic Analysis

2.1 Contributing Drainage Area

Tighe & Bond delineated the approximate drainage area that contributes to the Turney Creek Outfall utilizing the United States Geological Survey (USGS) Stream Stats program. The approximate drainage area is shown in **Appendix A**. The contributing drainage area is 2.38 Square Miles (1,523 Acres). Turney Creek (also known as Grasmere Brook) consists of an open water channel and salt marsh from the Riverside Drive bridge to approximately 3,000 feet upstream. Beyond this point, the creek primarily travels underground, extending as far north as the Fairfield Woods neighborhood between Routes 58 and 59 and draining portions of the Grasmere Brook watershed.

2.2 Precipitation Data

Rainfall data was obtained from NOAA Atlas 14 Point Precipitation Frequency Estimates: CT per the Connecticut Department of Transportation (CTDOT) Drainage Manual Engineering Bulletin EB-2015-2. The 100-Year, 24-Hour rainfall of 8.34 inches was utilized for the hydrologic analysis. See **Appendix A** for the rainfall data for Fairfield from NOAA Atlas 14.

2.3 Peak Flow

The USGS Stream Stats program generates peak flow estimates based on drainage area, main channel slope, precipitation and soil characteristics. This program, however, does not accurately model the effect of impervious cover in urbanized areas on peak flow. The USGS developed regression equations in their publication entitled "Flood Characteristics of Urban Watersheds in the United States" to estimate flood discharges for ungaged urban sites. The USGS urban regression equations utilize a factor called the Basin Development Factor to provide a measure of the efficiency of the drainage systems within an urbanized watershed and estimate the peak flow from the watershed.

Tighe & Bond completed the USGS Regional Regression Equations Worksheet for the Turney Creek drainage area and calculated a 100-Year, peak flow rate of 1,090 cubic feet per second (CFS). The regression equations worksheet is included in **Appendix A**.

Turney Creek (known as Grasmere Brook on the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) Flood Insurance Rate Map) is a studied stream in the Fairfield County Flood Insurance Study (FIS). Volume 1 of the FIS lists the peak discharge for Grasmere Brook downstream of Old Field Road as 1,100 CFS in the 100-Year storm (1% annual chance). As such, the FIS peak discharge data appears to confirm the peak discharge calculated utilizing the USGS regression equations. The calculated 100-Year peak discharge of 1,090 CFS was utilized to determine the required culvert sizes for the proposed Turney Creek Outfall Replacement.

Section 3 Hydraulic Analysis

3.1 Culvert Hydraulics

The outlet of the culverts at Turney Creek are tidally influenced. Based on info from NOAA Tide Station 8467150 in Bridgeport, CT, Mean High Water (MHW) in Fairfield occurs at El. 3.2 NAVD 88, and Mean Low Water occurs at El. -3.6 NAVD 88. The Coastal Jurisdiction Line (CJL) established by the Connecticut Department of Energy and Environmental Protection (CTDEEP) for Fairfield is at El. 5.20 NAVD 88. In order to model a "worse case" scenario, the culvert tailwater elevation was set at MHW, El. 3.2 NAVD 88, for the hydraulic analysis. The 100-Year peak discharge of 1,090 CFS was then routed through the culverts using this tailwater elevation.

Tighe & Bond created a hydraulic model of the existing culverts utilizing the Federal Highway Administration's (FHWA) HY-8 culvert modeling software, Version 7.50. The HY-8 software is based on the FHWA publications Hydraulic Design Series 5: Hydraulic Design of Highway Culverts (HDS-5) and Hydraulic Engineering Circular 14: Hydraulic Design of Energy Dissipaters for Culverts and Channels.

The existing culverts consist of three (3) 84" diameter corrugated aluminum culverts and two (2) 48" diameter corrugated aluminum culverts. Although the existing tide gate on one of the 48" culverts has been chained shut and is not operating, all existing culverts were assumed to be operational for the existing conditions analysis. The 100-Year peak discharge was applied to these culverts to determine the maximum water surface in the upstream salt marsh during a high tide tailwater condition. The analysis showed that the maximum water surface elevation in the upstream salt marsh under existing conditions is El. 6.11 NAVD 88. See **Appendix B** for the existing conditions HY-8 analysis.

Tighe & Bond then modeled several proposed culvert sizes and configurations to determine the resulting peak water surface elevation. The goal of the proposed culvert sizing was to minimize the required culvert footprint while not exacerbating any upstream flooding conditions. The culvert configurations analyzed included a mix of larger diameter culverts for peak flow conveyance as well as smaller diameter culverts that will be fitted with selfregulating tide gates to allow for tidal flushing. See Section 3.2 for detailed information on tidal hydraulics.

The minimum design criteria used for the proposed culverts was that the maximum water surface elevation in the upstream salt marsh in the 100-Year storm event would not exceed the existing water surface elevation in the 100-Year storm event. In all of the proposed culvert configurations, we have assumed that at least one smaller diameter (60" or smaller) culvert will remain for use with a self-regulating tide gate, which is discussed later in this report. A summary of the culvert sizes analyzed, with resulting water surface elevation, is shown in **Table 1** below. All calculations assume that standard (non self-regulating) tide gates will be installed on the proposed large diameter culverts.

Description	Culvert 1	Culvert 2	Culvert 3	Culvert 4	Culvert 5	Peak WS Elev. (NAVD 88)
Existing	84" Round	84" Round	84" Round	48" Round	48" Round	6.11
Proposed Option 1	72" Round	72" Round	72" Round	60" Round		6.24
Proposed Option 2	84" Round	84" Round	84" Round	60" Round		5.46
Proposed Option 3	72" Round	72" Round	72" Round	48" Round	48" Round	5.89
Proposed Option 4	84" Round	84" Round	84" Round	48" Round	48" Round	5.27

Table 1Culvert Options – Tailwater at MHW (El. 3.2 NAVD88)

Proposed Culvert Option 1 was discarded as a potential option as it results in an increased flood elevation in the upstream salt marsh. Culvert Options 2-4 were further analyzed to determine their ability to convey the required tidal prism as detailed in Section 3.2.

Detailed hydraulic calculations for the proposed culvert options are included in **Appendix C**.

3.2 Tidal Prism Hydraulics

The tidal prism is the amount of water that flows into and out of an estuary or bay with the flood and ebb of the tide, excluding contributions from freshwater inflows. The existing Turney Creek culverts originally had two self-regulating tide gates (SRT's) on the 48" culverts to allow for the exchange of the tidal prism. One SRT was subsequently removed due to a failure of the gate. The proper sizing of culverts and SRT's to allow for the exchange of the tidal prism is important to managing the ecology of the upstream salt marsh. The SRT's and culverts will facilitate upstream tidal flushing and enhance wetland functions and values. Re-establishment of proper tidal flushing will lead to a reduction in invasive species such as common reed (Phragmites Australis).

Tighe & Bond utilized LiDAR contour data for the upstream salt marsh to determine the volume of tidal exchange during a tide cycle and estimate the current high tide elevation in the marsh. Based on a review of the LiDAR data overlain on an aerial image, the marsh limits appear to roughly follow the elevation of MHW, El. 3.2 NAVD88.

We then performed stage-storage calculations, based on the contour areas, to calculate the volume of water in the marsh when filled to roughly El. 3.2 (the 3.0 contour was utilized as only one foot contours are available). The salt marsh upstream of the Turney Creek culverts stores approximately 1,294,366 cubic feet of water when filled to El. 3.0 at MHW.

The high and low tides in Fairfield follow a roughly 6-hour, sinusoidal pattern. The majority of flow occurs during the 3-hour period that constitutes mid-tide. In order to simplify the sinusoidal tidal curve, we assumed that the full tidal prism would flow through the proposed culverts during the 3-hour, mid-tide period. We calculated the culvert capacity required to convey the full tidal prism within 3 hours to be approximately 120 cubic feet per second (CFS). A 48" HDPE pipe at 0.5% slope can convey approximately 102 CFS, while a 60" HDPE pipe at 0.5% slope can convey approximately 184 CFS. Thus two 48" culverts or one 60" culvert would be required to convey the full tidal prism.

While significant fish passage is not anticipated in these culverts due to their perched configuration at low tide, flows in excess of 6 feet per second make fish passage very difficult. The option of one 60" culvert with an SRT produced flows in excess of 6 fps and was eliminated from consideration. Two 48" culverts with SRT's limit peak velocities to less

than 5 fps. This configuration was selected as the preferred culvert configuration for tidal prism conveyance.

See Table 2 below for a summary of estimated tidal flows and velocities with various culvert configurations.

Elevation (NAVD 88)	Area (SF)	Incremental Volume (CF)	Cumulative Volume (CF)	Required Culvert Capacity for 3-Hour* Tidal Prism (CFS)	Velocity (FPS) (2 - 48" Culverts)	Velocity (FPS) (1 - 60" Culvert)	Velocity (FPS) (2 - 60" Culverts)
-2.0	10,988	5,494	10,988	1.0	0.04	0.05	0.03
-1.0	13,384	12,186	23,174	2.1	0.09	0.11	0.05
0.0	224,151	118,768	141,942	13.1	0.52	0.67	0.33
1.0	299,411	261,781	403,723	37.4	1.49	1.90	0.95
2.0	437,510	368,461	772,183	71.5	2.85	3.64	1.82
3.0	606,856	522,183	1,294,366	119.8	4.77	6.11	3.05
4.0	753,845	680,351	1,974,717	182.8	7.28	9.32	4.66
5.0	820,472	787,159	2,761,875	255.7	10.18	13.03	6.52
6.0	899,083	859,778	3,621,653	335.3	13.35	17.09	8.54
7.0	998,993	949,038	4,570,691	423.2	16.85	21.56	10.78
* Simplificati	on of 6-Hour	sinusoidal tidal p	rism - assumes r	najority of flow of	occurs during 3	-Hour mid-tid	e

Table 2Culvert Options – Tidal Prism Conveyance

3.3 Culvert Selection

During the design of previous projects with the Town of Fairfield, the Town staff advised that aluminum coated culverts have demonstrated a limited life span in other locations in Town, typically less than 12 years. Due to its high resistance to corrosion from saltwater, a HDPE culvert would be a suitable choice for this application.

Culvert Option 3, which includes three 72" culverts with standard tide gates and two 48" culverts with SRT's, appears to provide the optimal combination of peak flow conveyance and tidal prism conveyance while minimizing the required footprint. Culvert Option 3 was advanced as the preferred culvert configuration when developing the structural options described further in **Section 5**.

3.4 Self-Regulating Tide Gates

There are multiple types of SRTs and a variety of different manufacturers. In terms of operations, SRTs fall into two main categories: top hinged SRTs, which operate on a float system to close at a pre-determined water surface elevation, and side hinged SRTs which

operate based on draft forces and some form of tension mechanism that can be fine tuned to close the SRT at a specified elevation.

For this application, we would recommend a top hinged SRT such as those manufactured by Waterman Industries or a mitigator fish passage type SRT as manufactured by Nehalem Marine. Information on both of these products is included in **Appendix C**. Top hinged SRT's have been successfully employed in other locations in Fairfield and are the most widely utilized type of SRT. Top hinged SRT's typically require the least maintenance and are not reliant on the intricate lever mechanisms typically involved in side hinged SRT's. When utilized with an HDPE culvert, an endwall is required for proper support and attachment of the SRT.

Selection of the proper water surface "trip" elevation is an important consideration with SRT's. This trip elevation is the elevation of the water surface in the marsh above which the SRT will close and prevent further inundation. Setting the trip elevation too low will result in insufficient tidal flushing that will not accomplish the reclamation goals of an SRT. Setting the trip elevation too high can cause flooding of adjacent properties and damage to lawns and landscaping as these plants absorb the saltwater. Extreme care must be taken to make sure the trip elevation is not set too high, particularly in light of the extreme flooding experienced during Hurricane Sandy. A higher typical water surface elevation in the marsh areas will reduce the storage volume of these areas in an extreme rainfall or storm surge event.

Other SRT's installed in similar salt marsh areas of Fairfield, such as the McLevy SRT south of the study area and the Oyster Road/Ash Creek SRT to the northeast, allow water surface elevations of approximately El. 1.0 NAVD88. Further investigation will be required to determine the proper water surface "trip" elevation for an SRT at the Turney Creek culvert location. A review of the LiDAR information indicates that the existing water surface elevation is likely approximately El. 3.0 NAVD88, based on the extent of the marsh area. More detailed survey of the marsh area will be required to determine the extent of the inundation during a standard tide event.

Section 4 Geotechnical Analysis

4.1 Subsurface Investigation

RTG completed a subsurface investigation in order to characterize the soil and bedrock conditions at the existing outfall and bridge structures. The results of this investigation are summarized below.

4.1.1 Geology

The United States Geological Survey (USGS) Surficial Materials Map of Connecticut indicates that the Riverside Drive Bridge and Turney Creek outfall structure are located in an area of sand overlying fines. The USGS Bedrock Geology Map for the Bridgeport Quadrangle indicates that bedrock at the site is primarily the Golden Hill Schist Member.

4.1.2 Previous Investigations

Cardinal Engineering Associates retained Associated Borings Co., Inc. to complete a total of fifteen (15) soil borings along Riverside Drive and Shoreham Terrace between December 27, 2017, and January 8, 2018 (Soil Borings B-1 through B-10, B-12, and B-14 through B-17). The soil borings were completed as part of the East Trunk Interceptor Sewer Relocation Project. Of these borings, only one (B-17) was located in the immediate vicinity of the Riverside Drive Bridge (Figure 1 and **Appendix D**).

4.1.3 Subsurface Investigation

General Boring, Inc. (GBI) of Prospect, Connecticut completed two (2) soil borings at the site on December 7 and 8, 2017 (Soil Borings RTG-SB-01 and RTG-SB-02). The soil borings were located along the north side of the Riverside Drive Bridge (Figure 1). Supplemental soil borings were completed at the site by New England Boring Contractors (NEB) of Glastonbury, Connecticut between July 12 and 16, 2018 (Soil Borings RTG-SB-03 through RTG-SB-05). These included a confirmatory soil boring near RTG-SB-02 and two (2) soil borings on the south side of the Riverside Drive Bridge (Figure 1 and **Appendix E**).

The soil borings were completed using a truck-mounted drill rig in accordance with the procedures outlined in ASTM D 1586 using a 140-pound safety hammer with a standard fall of 30 inches. Soil samples were collected continuously for the initial 10 feet and at 5-foot-intervals thereafter, unless otherwise shown. The soil borings were advanced to depths of up to 60 feet below existing grade or to refusal, at which point confirmatory bedrock cores were advanced. The rock cores were taken in 5-foot lengths and were obtained using a 2-inch-diameter (nominal) core barrel sampler.

The soil borings were logged in the field and representative split spoon soil samples were collected by RTG personnel. An RTG Geotechnical Engineer visually classified the soil in general accordance with the Unified Soil Classification System (USCS) as outlined in ASTM D 2488. Following the completion of the soil borings, the soil cuttings from the soil borings were used to backfill and abandon them. Soil borings that were completed on existing paved areas were patched with asphalt afterwards.

4.1.4 Laboratory Investigation

Geotechnical laboratory tests were performed on selected soil samples to identify physical properties, perform engineering classification, and determine design parameters. The testing program was developed by RTG and was performed by Thielsch Engineering of

Cranston, Rhode Island. The soil testing performed included grain size analysis (ASTM D 6913), hydrometer analysis (ASTM D 7928), moisture content (ASTM D 2216), and Atterberg limits (ASTSM D 4318) (**Appendix E**).

4.2 Subsurface Conditions

4.2.1 Subsurface Soils

Selected logs from the previous and current subsurface investigations were simplified and combined to develop an understanding of the general stratigraphy within the proposed project limits. This general stratigraphy, from top to bottom, consists of the following strata and is depicted in the generalized soil profiles shown in Figures 2 and 3:

- □ Stratum 1 Silty Sand/Sand (Possible Fill)
- □ Stratum 2 Sandy Organic Soil
- □ Stratum 3 Sand, Silt, and Gravel
- □ Stratum 4 Bedrock

Stratum 1 generally consists of very loose to medium dense Silty Sand to Sand. This stratum was observed in all of the soil borings completed. It extends from the existing ground surface to depths of up to about 35 feet below existing grade.

Stratum 2 generally consists of very soft to firm Sandy Organic Soil. This stratum was observed in RTG-SB-02, 03A, and 04, and was encountered along the east side of the Riverside Drive Bridge. It extends from about 24 to 35 feet below existing grade, but there appear to be isolated lenses of this material within Stratum 1.

Stratum 3 generally consists of dense to very dense Sand, Silt, and Gravel. This stratum was observed in all of the soil borings completed, and was encountered immediately below the Sandy Organic Soil at depths of between about 35 and 62 feet (the limit of the soil borings) below existing grade.

Stratum 4 is bedrock which consists of medium to coarse grained Schist. It was observed in soil borings RTG SB-01, -04, and -05 at depths as shallow as 36 feet below existing grade. This stratum appears to slope down towards the southeast. Based on the rock cores completed, the Rock Quality Designation (RQD) ranged from about 54 to 100 percent, indicating fair to very good quality bedrock.

4.2.2 Groundwater

Groundwater was observed to range from about 8.5 to 9.5 feet below the existing ground surface. Groundwater levels are tidal and are expected to fluctuate due to precipitation, creek flows, storm surge, and other factors. Accordingly, groundwater levels at the time of construction could be different than those observed during the subsurface investigation.

4.3 Foundation Selection

The Riverside Drive Bridge and outfall structure were constructed sometime around 1947 and 1973, respectively. Original construction plans for both structures were reviewed and it appears that the bridge abutments, wing walls, retaining walls, and culverts are supported by timber piles (**Appendix D**). The piles extend below the very loose/soft soil layers (Stratums 1 and 2) and bear in the dense to very dense soil below (Stratum 3).

The replacement culverts and associated roadway reconstruction will result in an increased vertical load on the existing soils, most notably where filling is proposed and there are no existing timber piles that could "reinforce" the very loose/soft soil layers. Due to the presence of these very loose/soft soil layers (i.e., Stratums 1 and 2), this load is expected to result in immediate, consolidation, and long-term secondary compression during and following construction.

While much of the immediate settlement is expected to occur during construction, the consolidation and long-term secondary compression will occur over a long period of time following construction (i.e., months to years). Based on preliminary settlement analyses, RTG estimates that the consolidation could be about 4 to 8 inches and the secondary compression could be about 2 to 4 inches (6 to 12 inches total).

If the replacement culverts and their headwalls were supported on a shallow foundation system bearing directly above the very loose/soft soil layers, it is expected that the estimated settlements would result in structure/pavement distress and damage. Accordingly, and similar to the existing bridge and outfall structures, it is recommended that a deep foundation system (e.g., driven timber or steel sheet piles) be utilized to limit settlements to permissible levels.

Section 5 Structural Analysis

While steel H- or Pipe-Piles bearing within Stratum 3 could be utilized as the deep foundation system for the concrete headwalls and replacement culverts, creosote treated timber piles were reportedly used to support the existing bridge and culvert structures, and these piles have apparently performed satisfactory for over 70 and 45 years, respectively. Accordingly, we believe that pressure treated southern yellow pine timber piles, which are readily available, offer a cost-effective solution that should be carried forward into final design.

If timber piles are utilized, it is recommended that they be pressure treated using Chromated Copper Arsenate (CCA) or Ammoniacal Coppery Zinc Arsenate (ACZA) in accordance with American Wood Preservers Association (AWPA) standards. Timber piles treated in accordance with AWPA standards, which for this project would be 1.5 pounds of preservative retention per cubic foot, would be expected to provide a useful service-life of about 50 years in a completely submerged environment such as this.

Steel sheet piles could also be utilized as the deep foundation system for supporting the concrete headwalls. Under this option, a continuous row of interlocking steel sheet piles would be installed below the proposed concrete stem of the headwall, and would extend up and into the stem to provide a positive connection. Steel tie rods would be installed between the upstream and downstream headwalls to help resist the estimated lateral loads, and minimize deflections.

If this option were carried forward into final design, either a hot-rolled or cold-rolled sheet pile section would be appropriate for this application. The steel sheet piles would need to be vibrated/driven into Stratum 3 in order to provide adequate vertical resistance and it is recommended that the piles be coated using a high-solids epoxy coating from their cutoff elevation to about 10 feet below the mudline. Steel sheet piling that conforms to ASTM A572 or A690 (Grade 50 ksi) and tie rods conforming to ASTM A615 (Grade 75 or 150 ksi) are readily available and would be appropriate.

The Fairfield Flood and Erosion Control Board have previously investigated the potential to install a continuous flood control barrier through the Riverside Drive corridor to protect inland properties from coastal inundation. Under this scenario, the downstream concrete headwalls could become part of a future flood control structure installed along Riverside Drive. Based on this, the Town has recommended that the downstream headwall be designed with a top of elevation of 13.0 feet (NAVD88), with the potential to extend the wall an additional 2 feet.

The proposed extension would allow the concrete headwall to match the existing 100-Year Flood Elevation in the project area. At the Town's discretion, this extension could be made during construction or at some point in the future. If it is made in the future, it would require that new reinforcing steel be drilled and grouted into the top of the previously installed concrete headwall, and that the design of the headwall and its foundation system account for the increased loading that results.

Section 6 Structural Alternatives

Based on the subsurface investigation, geotechnical and structural analyses, RTG developed several potential structural options for the Turney Creek culvert structure. These alternatives are described in detail in the sections below. In all of the alternatives, the existing Riverside Drive Bridge structure will be removed and replaced with culverts, and Riverside Drive will be reconstructed within the project limits, including new roadway pavement section, sidewalks and guide rail. Costs to replace or upgrade the existing sanitary sewer siphons are not included in these alternatives. It is assumed that any sanitary sewer work required would be performed under the East Trunk Interceptor Project that is currently in design by the Town of Fairfield.

6.1 Alternative 1 – Pile-Supported Headwalls and Culverts

Alternative 1 includes concrete headwalls at both the upstream and downstream ends of the proposed culverts to minimize the potential for erosion and reduce the impact area for permitting. The headwalls on the downstream end of the culverts will also provide a suitable structure to anchor and support the proposed self-regulating and top-hinged tide gates. See Figures 4 through 6 for details.

The proposed headwalls would be supported on 12" diameter, 30' long timber piles. The proposed piles would extend down through the organic layer and bear on the sand, silt and gravel layer below to provide adequate support. The headwalls will include a support structure at the pivot point of the proposed self-regulating tide gates, similar to the design of the recently completed Pine Creek Culvert project. The proper support of the front pivot point of the SRT's is critical to their long term performance and proper operation. Lack of this support also puts excessive stresses on the anchorages connecting the SRT's to the concrete headwalls.

As detailed above, due to the very loose sand and organic layers below the existing bridge, there is substantial concern that the proposed culverts and fill material above will experience significant settlement due to consolidation of the soils below. Settlement of the culverts could cause joints to open or become mis-aligned and could result in excessive shear stresses at the headwalls if the culverts are not properly supported. Gaps in the culvert joints could allow piping of bedding and fill materials through the culverts and ultimately lead to failure of the roadway and culverts.

To address these significant settlement concerns, Alternative 1 includes timber pile support of the culverts as well. Similar to the headwall foundations, the culverts would be supported on 12" diameter, 30' long timber piles with culvert bents on top of the piles supporting the proposed culverts. This pile support would greatly reduce the potential for culvert settlement.

Riprap aprons are proposed at both the upstream and downstream ends of the culverts to control scour. The existing 48" corrugated metal pipes will be removed or grouted in place to eliminate the potential for future collapse due to degradation of the metal culverts.

Permitting requirements for Alternative 1 are detailed in Section 8.

6.2 Alternative 1A – Anchored Sheet Pile Headwalls and Pile-Supported Culverts

Alternative 1A is largely similar to Alternative 1, but it utilizes steel sheet piles to serve as the foundation for the headwalls. The steel sheet piles would also serve as a cut-off wall to control seepage below the roadway embankment. In this alternative, the culverts would still be supported on timber piles with pile bents to limit potential settlement. Steel tie backs would be installed between the headwalls in this alternative to provide lateral support for the sheet pile foundations. See Figures 7 through 9 for details.

Permitting requirements for Alternative 1A are detailed in Section 8.

6.3 Alternative 2 – Pile-Supported Headwalls and Ground-Supported Culverts

Alternative 2 is largely similar to Alternative 1, but the timber pile supports for the culverts have been eliminated to save costs. The proposed culverts would be bedded in granular backfill material without a deep foundation system.

As detailed in the description of Alternative 1 above, there is a substantial concern for settlement of the proposed culverts and embankment fill above if the culverts are not properly supported due to the very loose and soft soil layers below. While this alternative results in a substantial savings of approximately \$400,000, it is our opinion that the potential future maintenance and repair costs from excessive settlement would far outweigh the potential construction savings.

Settlement of the culverts could cause joints to open or become mis-aligned and could result in excessive shear stresses on the culverts at the headwalls due to differential settlement. Gaps in the culvert joints could allow piping of bedding and fill materials through the culverts and ultimately lead to failure of the roadway and culverts. Roadway cracking and settlement would subsequently occur following a culvert failure. See Figures 10 through 12 for details.

Permitting requirements for Alternative 2 are detailed in Section 8.

6.4 Alternative 2A – Anchored Sheet Pile Headwalls and Ground-Supported Culverts

Alternative 2A is largely similar to Alternative 2, but it utilizes steel sheet pile to serve as the foundation for the headwalls. The steel sheet pile would also serve as a cut-off wall to control seepage below the roadway embankment. The proposed culverts would be ground-supported, resulting in the same settlement concerns detailed in the Alternative 2 narrative. Steel tie backs would be installed between the headwalls in this alternative to provide lateral support for the sheet pile foundations. See Figures 13 through 15 for details.

Permitting requirements for Alternative 2A are detailed in Section 8.

6.5 Alternative 3 – Pile-Supported Headwall/Riprap Slope and Ground-Supported Culverts

Alternative 3 involves many of the same elements as Alternative 2, but the upstream (salt marsh side) headwall has been eliminated and replaced with an armored riprap slope. This alternative was explored for potential cost savings, as elimination of the upstream headwall reduces the project cost by approximately \$200,000 from Alternative 3. The riprap slope, however, requires significant fill and encroachment in wetland areas and will likely be more difficult to permit.

In Alternative 3, the proposed culverts would be ground-supported, resulting in the same settlement concerns detailed in the Alternative 2 narrative. Please see Figures 16 and 17 for details.

Permitting requirements for Alternative 3 are detailed in Section 8.

6.6 Alternative Evaluation Matrix

To assist in decision making and identify the strengths and weaknesses of each alternative, Tighe & Bond and RTG developed an Alternatives Evaluation Matrix. Points were assigned to each alternative for several variables including Cost, Minimizing the Potential for Roadway/Culvert Settlement, Ease of Permitting, Constructability and Design Life.

The results of the Alternative Evaluation Matrix are detailed in Table 3 below. The results show that Alternative 1 and 1A would be the preferred options utilizing these criteria. These two options, although more costly than some of the other options, scored the most points largely due to their low potential for settlement and long design life.

Table 3Alternative Evaluation Matrix

Alternative	Cost	Potential for Settlement	Ease of Permitting	Constructability	Design Life	Total Points
Alternative 1 - Pile Supported Headwalls and Culverts	2	10	5	4	8	29
Alternative 1A - Anchored Sheet Pile Headwalls & Pile-Supported Culverts	2	10	5	2	8	27
Alternative 2 - Pile-Supported Headwalls and Ground-Supported Culverts	4	1	5	8	6	24
Alternative 2A - Anchored Sheet Pile Headwalls & Ground-Supported Culverts	4	2	5	6	6	23
Alternative 3 - Pile-Supported Headwall/Riprap Slope and Ground-Supported Culverts	6	1	1	10	4	22
Notes:						
1. Ratings are 1-10, least favorable to most favorable						
2. The above criteria were established by Tighe & Bond and should be considered arbitrary. Prior to final design, these criteria should be reviewed and modified by the Town and Tighe & Bond to establish the most significant success and/or risk factors.						

Section 7 **Opinions of Probable Construction Cost**

Concept-level Opinions of Probable Construction Cost (OPCC) were prepared (in 2018 U.S. Dollars) for the implementation of each alternative to help allow an informed decision to be made based on funding limitations/other constraints (See detailed summaries in Appendix F). The estimates should be considered Conceptual and detailed OPCC's should be prepared for the selected Alternative as part of final design. A summary of the estimated construction costs is presented below:

- \$ 3.2 Million Alternative No. 1:
- Alternative No. 1A \$ 3.2 Million •
- Alternative No. 2: \$ 2.9 Million •
- Alternative No. 2A: \$ 2.8 Million
- Alternative No. 3: \$ 2.7 Million

The OPCC's were prepared without the benefit of final plans and specifications. In addition, design, permitting, and construction phase related costs are not included in the estimated construction cost. Design and permitting costs for the project have already been funded through the a CDBG-DR planning grant. If full time construction observation and administration costs will be performed by outside consultants for this project, an additional 10% should be added to the OPCC's.

Tighe & Bond has no control over the cost or availability of labor, equipment or materials, or over market conditions or the Contractor's method of pricing. The estimates of probable construction costs are made on the basis of the Tighe & Bond's professional judgment and experience. Tighe & Bond makes no guarantee nor warranty, expressed or implied, that the bids or the negotiated cost of the Work will not vary from this estimate of the Probable Construction Cost. A 35% contingency has been included in the OPCC's due to the Conceptual Level of the design.

Section 8 Permitting Requirements

Installation of new culverts and headwall structures at the Turney Creek Culverts will require permits at the Town, State and Federal levels. The required permits are detailed below. Alternatives 1, 1A, 2 and 2A have largely the same permitting requirements as they all result in a similar amount of filling and encroachment into the tidal wetlands and below the Coastal Jurisdiction Line. The upstream riprap slope and additional fill in Alternative 3 could push the project over the United States Army Corps of Engineers limit for a General Permit and into an Individual Permit category.

8.1 Town of Fairfield Permit Requirements

The proposed culvert falls within an area of tidal wetland soils mapped by the Town of Fairfield. The Town of Fairfield Inland Wetlands Commission does not have jurisdiction over tidal wetlands, only inland, thus an Inland Wetlands Permit is not anticipated.

The Town of Fairfield Zoning Regulations require a Special Permit for any excavation or filling operations in excess of 250 CY. It is anticipated that the proposed project will exceed this limit and will require a Special Permit unless granted an exemption by Fairfield Planning and Zoning.

8.2 State of Connecticut Permit Requirements

The Town of Fairfield has secured a planning grant for the project through the Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) CDBG-DR program, which is administered at the State level through the Connecticut Department of Housing, for design and permitting. The Town currently plans to fund construction activities with local bonding, and does not anticipate the use of State funds for construction. As such, we have assumed that the State funding of design and permitting activities does not constitute a "proposed State action" within the floodplain and does not require Flood Management (FM) Certification under CGS 25-68b. If State funds are secured for the construction of the Turney Creek Outfall Replacement, FM Certification would be required.

The project will be subject to permitting by the Connecticut Department of Energy and Environmental Protection's Office of Long Island Sound Programs (OLISP) under the Structures, Dredging and Fill Act (CGS 22a-359 through 22a-363f), the Tidal Wetlands Act (CGS Sections 22a-28 through 22a-35) and the Coastal Management Act (CGS Section 22a-90 through 22a-112). Tighe & Bond anticipates that the following permits will be required from CTDEEP for the project:

- Structures, Dredging and Fill Permit This permit is required prior to conducting work, including dredging and the placement of fill material, waterward of the Coastal Jurisdiction Line (El. 5.2 NAVD88 in Fairfield) in tidal, coastal or navigable waters of the state.
- 2. Tidal Wetlands Permit This permit is required prior to conducting work within tidal wetlands as defined in CGS Sections 22a-29.
- **3. Section 401 Water Quality Certification** The project would require a state Water Quality Certificate pursuant to Section 401 of the federal Clean Water Act.

The average processing time for these permits is between 90-180 days per OLISP guidelines, however, similar recent projects have experienced review timeframes in excess of 9 months. The application and approval process for the three CTDEEP permits can be completed concurrently.

8.3 Federal Permit Requirements

Work and structures located in, under or over any navigable water of the U.S. that affects the course, location, condition, or capacity of such waters, or the excavating from or depositing of material in navigable waters is regulated by the United States Army Corps of Engineers (USACOE) under Section 10 of the Rivers and Harbors Act of 1899. We anticipate that the project would be subject to Category 2 authorization under Section 2 of the Connecticut General Permit.

The OLISP permit application to the will be submitted to the USACOE for joint review under Section 10.

Section 9 Recommendations

The Turney Creek culverts and the Riverside Drive bridge are critical components of Fairfield's coastal barrier system. These structures protect the Riverside Drive neighborhood from coastal flooding during high tides and coastal storm events, while also functioning as the main outlet for a large inland watershed. The proper design and construction of a new culvert and tide gate structure at Turney Creek is crucial to protecting the Riverside Drive neighborhood from both coastal and inland flood events.

In order to reduce the impact of future storm surge and inland flooding events on the Riverside Drive neighborhood, we recommend that the Town of Fairfield proceed with Alternative 1 – Pile-Supported Headwalls and Culverts or Alternative 1A – Anchored Sheet Pile Supported Headwalls and Pile-Supported Culverts, which include the following elements:

- Removal of the existing Riverside Drive bridge and bulkhead structure due to its deteriorated state.
- Installation of three 72" HDPE or PE culverts with top-hinged culverts and two 48" HDPE culverts with self-regulating tide gates to convey the 100-Year flood event and convey the full tidal prism.
- Installation of pile-supported or sheet pile supported headwalls on the upstream and downstream ends of the culverts to limit the likelihood of erosion and provide proper anchorage and support for the tide gates.
- Installation of a deep foundation support system for the culverts to reduce the potential for settlement and culvert failure.



 $V:\Projects\F\F0439\Lidar_Aerial_Overview.mxd$







SURVEY, PORTION OF RIVERSIDE DRIVE & ASH CREEK, FAIRFIELD, CONNECTICUT", DATED 11/17/2017, AND PREPARED BY MARTIN SURVEY

THE LOCATIONS OF SOIL BORINGS RTG-SB-01 THROUGH RTG-SB-05 SHOWN WERE MEASURED FROM EXISTING SITE FEATURES AND ARE CONSIDERED

4. THE LOCATION OF SOIL BORING B-17 SHOWN WAS TAKEN FROM A PLAN TITLED "EAST TRUNK SEWER IMPROVEMENTS, FAIRFIELD, CONNECTICUT, ROADWAY PLAN & PROFILE" PREPARED BY CARDINAL ENGINEERING ASSOCIATES AND

DE GATE
ROJECT
PORT
eld ticut



DE GATE
ROJECT
PORT
eld ticut

FIGURE 2
EXISTING LONGITUDINAL
SECTION





SECTION

PROJ No. 17111.00







Grap	hic Scal	e		1"=10'
10'	5'	0	10'	20'



FIGURE 6 PROPOSED TRANSVERSE SECTION ALT. NO. 1 - NEW PILE-SUPPORTED HEADWALLS AND CULVERTS

SHEET 6 of 18 DATE AUG. 2018 PROJ No. 17111.00



D RIPRAP YP.)
POSED BRACED CIP CRETE HEADWALL (TYP.)
EED STEEL SHEET T-OFF WALL (TYP.)
DN LINE EL=5.2
e
TS AS REQ'D 8.73' HON (TYP.)
ILE SUPPORTED NT (TYP.) POSED TIE-BACK (TYP.) DRIVE
.2'
F Fig 9

CONCEPTUAL

FIGURE 7 PROPOSED IMPROVEMENTS PLAN ALT. NO. 1a - NEW ANCHORED SHEET PILE HEADWALLS AND PILE-SUPPORTED CULVERTS

SHEET 7 of 18 DATE AUG. 2018 PROJ No. 17111.00





Grap	hic Scal	e		1"=10'
10'	5'	0	10'	20'



FIGURE 9 **PROPOSED TRANSVERSE SECTION** ALT. NO. 1a - NEW ANCHORED SHEET PILE HEADWALLS AND PILE-SUPPORTED CULVERTS

SHEET 9 of 18 DATE AUG. 2018 PROJ No. 17111.00



SUPPORTED CULVERTS

SHEET 10 of 18 AUG. 2018 17111.00





Engineers | Environmental Specialists

Town of Fairfield Fairfield, Connecticut

HEADWALLS AND GROUND SUPPORTED CULVERTS

AUG. 2018 PROJ No. 17111.00



CONCEPTUAL

PROPOSED IMPROVEMENTS PLAN ALT. NO. 2a - NEW ANCHORED SHEET PILE HEADWALLS AND GROUND SUPPORTED CULVERTS

SHEET <u>13</u> of <u>18</u> DATE AUG. 2018 PROJ No. 17111.00




Town of Fairfield Fairfield, Connecticut

PILE HEADWALLS AND GROUND SUPPORTED CULVERTS

AUG. 2018 PROJ No. 17111.00







Engineers | Environmental Specialists

Town of Fairfield Fairfield, Connecticut

HEADWALL / RIPRAP SLOPE AND **GROUND SUPPORTED CULVERTS**

AUG. 2018 PROJ No. 17111.00

Tighe&Bond

APPENDIX A

StreamStats Report

 Region ID:
 CT

 Workspace ID:
 CT20180110201013307000

 Clicked Point (Latitude, Longitude):
 41.15165, -73.23705

 Time:
 2018-01-10 15:10:26 -0500



Basin Characteristics

Parameter Code	Parameter Description	Value	Unit
DRNAREA	Area that drains to a point on a stream	2.38	square miles
I24H2Y	Maximum 24-hour precipitation that occurs on average once in 2 years - Equivalent to precitation intensity index	3.562	inches
ELEV	Mean Basin Elevation	106	feet
I24H10Y	Maximum 24-hour precipitation that occurs on average once in 10 years	5.305	inches
124H25Y	Maximum 24-hour precipitation that occurs on average once in 25 years	6.67	inches
124H50Y	Maximum 24-hour precipitation that occurs on average once in 50 years	7.93	inches
I24H100Y	Maximum 24-hour precipitation that occurs on average once in 100 years	9.44	inches
CENTROIDX	Basin centroid horizontal (x) location in state plane coordinates	862847.7	
CENTROIDY	Basin centroid vertical (y) location in state plane units	621728.8	
CRSDFT	Percentage of area of coarse-grained stratified drift	0	percent

Parameter Code	Parameter Description	Value	Unit
LC11DEV	Percentage of developed (urban) land from NLCD 2011 classes 21-24	98.8	percent
LC11IMP	Average percentage of impervious area determined from NLCD 2011 impervious dataset	39.7	percent
МАРМ	Mean Annual Precip Basin Average	47.618	
NOVAVPRE	Mean November Precipitation	4.1	inches
OUTLETX	Basin outlet horizontal (x) location in state plane coordinates	865875	
OUTLETY	Basin outlet vertical (y) location in state plane coordinates	616365	
PRCWINTER	Mean annual precipitation for December through February	3.6	inches
SGSL	Total stream length intersecting sand and gravel deposits (in miles)	2.1	
SOILPERM	Average Soil Permeability	3.161	inches per hour
STRMTOT	total length of all mapped streams (1:24,000-scale) in the basin	6.36	miles
WETLAND	Percentage of Wetlands	0.73	percent

Peak-Flow Statistics Parameters [Statewide Multiparameter]

Parameter Code	Parameter Name	Value	Units	Min Limit	Max Limit
DRNAREA	Drainage Area	2.38	square miles	1.69	715
I24H2Y	24 Hour 2 Year Precipitation	3.562	inches	2.95	3.82
ELEV	Mean Basin Elevation	106	feet	169	1310
I24H10Y	24 Hour 10 Year Precipitation	5.305	inches	4.15	5.53
I24H25Y	24 Hour 25 Year Precipitation	6.67	inches	4.93	7
124H50Y	24 Hour 50 Year Precipitation	7.93	inches	5.62	8.36
I24H100Y	24 Hour 100 Year Precipitation	9.44	inches	6.41	9.99

Peak-Flow Statistics Disclaimers [Statewide Multiparameter]

One or more of the parameters is outside the suggested range. Estimates were extrapolated with unknown errors

Peak-Flow Statistics Flow Report [Statewide Multiparameter]

Statistic	Value	Unit
2 Year Peak Flood	91.9	ft^3/s
10 Year Peak Flood	212	ft^3/s
25 Year Peak Flood	292	ft^3/s
50 Year Peak Flood	357	ft^3/s
100 Year Peak Flood	422	ft^3/s
500 Year Peak Flood	550	ft^3/s

https://streamstats.usgs.gov/ss/

Peak-Flow Statistics Citations

Ahearn, E.A.,2004, Regression Equations for Estimating Flood Flows for the 2-, 10-, 25-, 50-, 100-, and 500-Year Recurrence Intervals in Connecticut: U.S. Geological Survey SRI 2004-5160, 62 p. (http://water.usgs.gov/pubs/sir/2004/5160/) Precipitation Frequency Data Server



NOAA Atlas 14, Volume 10, Version 2 Location name: Fairfield, Connecticut, USA* Latitude: 41.1413°, Longitude: -73.2489° Elevation: 10.72 ft** * source: ESRI Maps ** source: USGS



POINT PRECIPITATION FREQUENCY ESTIMATES

Sanja Perica, Sandra Pavlovic, Michael St. Laurent, Carl Trypaluk, Dale Unruh, Orlan Wilhite

NOAA, National Weather Service, Silver Spring, Maryland

PF_tabular | PF_graphical | Maps_&_aerials

PF tabular

PDS-based point precipitation frequency estimates with 90% confidence intervals (in inches) ¹											
Duration				Average	recurrence	interval (ye	ears)				
Duration	1	2	5	10	25	50	100	200	500	1000	
5-min	0.354 (0.281-0.441)	0.420 (0.333-0.524)	0.528 (0.417-0.660)	0.617 (0.485-0.776)	0.740 (0.561-0.970)	0.835 (0.618-1.12)	0.929 (0.666-1.29)	1.04 (0.707-1.48)	1.19 (0.776-1.75)	1.31 (0.828-1.96)	
10-min	0.502 (0.399-0.625)	0.595 (0.472-0.742)	0.747 (0.591-0.936)	0.874 (0.687-1.10)	1.05 (0.794-1.38)	1.18 (0.876-1.58)	1.32 (0.943-1.83)	1.48 (1.00-2.10)	1.69 (1.10-2.49)	1.85 (1.17-2.78)	
15-min	0.590 (0.469-0.735)	0.700 (0.555-0.873)	0.879 (0.695-1.10)	1.03 (0.808-1.29)	1.23 (0.935-1.62)	1.39 (1.03-1.86)	1.55 (1.11-2.15)	1.74 (1.18-2.47)	1.99 (1.29-2.92)	2.18 (1.38-3.27)	
30-min	0.824 (0.655-1.03)	0.977 (0.775-1.22)	1.23 (0.970-1.54)	1.44 (1.13-1.81)	1.72 (1.30-2.26)	1.94 (1.44-2.60)	2.16 (1.55-2.99)	2.42 (1.64-3.43)	2.76 (1.79-4.05)	3.02 (1.91-4.52)	
60-min	1.06 (0.840-1.32)	1.25 (0.995-1.56)	1.58 (1.25-1.97)	1.84 (1.45-2.32)	2.21 (1.67-2.89)	2.49 (1.84-3.33)	2.77 (1.98-3.83)	3.10 (2.10-4.40)	3.53 (2.29-5.18)	3.85 (2.44-5.78)	
2-hr	1.37 (1.09-1.69)	1.64 (1.31-2.03)	2.08 (1.65-2.58)	2.44 (1.93-3.05)	2.94 (2.25-3.84)	3.33 (2.48-4.43)	3.72 (2.68-5.13)	4.20 (2.86-5.92)	4.83 (3.15-7.05)	5.31 (3.37-7.90)	
3-hr	1.57 (1.26-1.94)	1.89 (1.52-2.33)	2.41 (1.93-2.99)	2.84 (2.26-3.54)	3.44 (2.63-4.47)	3.90 (2.92-5.17)	4.35 (3.15-6.00)	4.94 (3.37-6.94)	5.72 (3.73-8.31)	6.30 (4.01-9.34)	
6-hr	1.98 (1.60-2.42)	2.39 (1.93-2.93)	3.06 (2.47-3.76)	3.62 (2.89-4.47)	4.38 (3.38-5.66)	4.97 (3.75-6.56)	5.56 (4.06-7.62)	6.34 (4.34-8.85)	7.38 (4.83-10.6)	8.16 (5.21-12.0)	
12-hr	2.44 (1.99-2.96)	2.95 (2.40-3.59)	3.78 (3.07-4.61)	4.47 (3.60-5.49)	5.43 (4.21-6.96)	6.16 (4.68-8.08)	6.89 (5.06-9.40)	7.89 (5.42-10.9)	9.21 (6.05-13.2)	10.2 (6.53-14.9)	
24-hr	2.85 (2.34-3.43)	3.47 (2.85-4.19)	4.50 (3.68-5.45)	5.35 (4.34-6.52)	6.53 (5.11-8.33)	7.43 (5.68-9.71)	8.34 (6.18-11.3)	9.63 (6.64-13.3)	11.3 (7.48-16.1)	12.6 (8.11-18.3)	
2-day	3.16 (2.61-3.78)	3.92 (3.24-4.70)	5.18 (4.26-6.22)	6.22 (5.08-7.51)	7.65 (6.03-9.73)	8.76 (6.75-11.4)	9.86 (7.38-13.4)	11.6 (7.99-15.8)	13.8 (9.12-19.5)	15.5 (9.97-22.3)	
3-day	3.41 (2.83-4.06)	4.25 (3.52-5.06)	5.62 (4.64-6.73)	6.77 (5.55-8.14)	8.34 (6.60-10.6)	9.55 (7.39-12.4)	10.8 (8.09-14.6)	12.6 (8.77-17.2)	15.1 (10.0-21.3)	17.0 (11.0-24.4)	
4-day	3.65 (3.04-4.33)	4.54 (3.77-5.39)	5.99 (4.96-7.14)	7.19 (5.91-8.62)	8.84 (7.02-11.2)	10.1 (7.85-13.1)	11.4 (8.58-15.4)	13.4 (9.29-18.1)	16.0 (10.6-22.4)	18.0 (11.6-25.7)	
7-day	4.36 (3.65-5.14)	5.31 (4.44-6.27)	6.87 (5.73-8.15)	8.17 (6.76-9.73)	9.95 (7.93-12.5)	11.3 (8.82-14.5)	12.7 (9.57-17.0)	14.7 (10.3-19.9)	17.4 (11.6-24.3)	19.5 (12.6-27.7)	
10-day	5.05 (4.25-5.93)	6.04 (5.08-7.11)	7.67 (6.42-9.06)	9.03 (7.50-10.7)	10.9 (8.69-13.5)	12.3 (9.60-15.7)	13.8 (10.4-18.2)	15.8 (11.0-21.2)	18.5 (12.3-25.6)	20.5 (13.3-29.0)	
20-day	7.12 (6.03-8.31)	8.22 (6.96-9.60)	10.0 (8.44-11.7)	11.5 (9.63-13.6)	13.6 (10.9-16.6)	15.1 (11.8-19.0)	16.7 (12.5-21.7)	18.6 (13.1-24.8)	21.2 (14.2-29.1)	23.1 (15.0-32.4)	
30-day	8.84 (7.52-10.3)	10.0 (8.51-11.6)	11.9 (10.1-13.9)	13.5 (11.4-15.9)	15.7 (12.6-19.1)	17.4 (13.6-21.6)	19.1 (14.3-24.5)	20.9 (14.8-27.7)	23.4 (15.7-32.0)	25.2 (16.4-35.2)	
45-day	11.0 (9.38-12.7)	12.2 (10.4-14.2)	14.3 (12.1-16.6)	16.0 (13.5-18.7)	18.3 (14.8-22.2)	20.2 (15.8-24.8)	22.0 (16.4-27.9)	23.7 (16.8-31.2)	26.1 (17.6-35.5)	27.8 (18.2-38.7)	
60-day	12.8 (10.9-14.7)	14.1 (12.1-16.2)	16.3 (13.9-18.8)	18.0 (15.3-21.0)	20.5 (16.6-24.7)	22.4 (17.6-27.5)	24.3 (18.2-30.7)	26.1 (18.5-34.1)	28.4 (19.2-38.4)	30.1 (19.7-41.7)	

¹ Precipitation frequency (PF) estimates in this table are based on frequency analysis of partial duration series (PDS).

Numbers in parenthesis are PF estimates at lower and upper bounds of the 90% confidence interval. The probability that precipitation frequency estimates (for a given duration and average recurrence interval) will be greater than the upper bound (or less than the lower bound) is 5%. Estimates at upper bounds are not checked against probable maximum precipitation (PMP) estimates and may be higher than currently valid PMP values. Please refer to NOAA Atlas 14 document for more information.

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PF graphical



NOAA Atlas 14, Volume 10, Version 2

Created (GMT): Wed Jan 10 20:48:56 2018

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Maps & aerials

Small scale terrain

4-day

7-day

10-day

20-day

45-day

Precipitation Frequency Data Server



Large scale terrain





Large scale aerial

Precipitation Frequency Data Server



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US Department of Commerce National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration National Weather Service National Water Center 1325 East West Highway Silver Spring, MD 20910 Questions?: HDSC.Questions@noaa.gov

Disclaimer

USGS Regional Regression Equations Worksheet

Turney Creek at Riverside Drive

January 10, 2018

Input Parameters

DA, Drainage Area	2.38 mi2
P2	3.47 inches
P10	5.35 inches
P25	6.53 inches
P50	7.43 inches
P100	8.34 inches
EL, Mean Basin Elevation, NAVD88	106 feet
SL, Channel Slope	50.8 ft/mi
R2	1.7 inches
ST, Basin Storage	0 percent
BDF, Basin Development Factor	10
IA, Impervious area	39.7 percent

Regression Equations (Non-Urbanized)

RQ2	85 cfs
RQ10	217 cfs
RQ25	279 cfs
RQ50	317 cfs
RQ100	345 cfs
RQ500	550 cfs

Urbanized Equations

UQ2	392 cfs
UQ10	740 cfs
UQ25	879 cfs
UQ50	989 cfs
UQ100	1090 cfs
UQ500	1506 cfs

TABLE 5 - SUMMARY OF DISCHARGES - continued

		PEAK DISCHARGES (cfs)					
		10-	2-	1-	0.2-		
	DRAINAGE	PERCENT	PERCENT	PERCENT	PERCENT		
FLOODING SOURCE	AREA	ANNUAL	ANNUAL	ANNUAL	ANNUAL		
AND LOCATION	(sq. miles)	<u>CHANCE</u>	<u>CHANCE</u>	<u>CHANCE</u>	<u>CHANCE</u>		
FERRY CREEK/LONG							
BROOK							
At Tide Gates at Broad							
Street	2.08	518	691	758	930		
At Stratford Square	1.10	227	303	330	400		
FIVE MILE RIVER							
At Tokeneke Road	12.50	1,300	3,050	4,600	8,800		
Upstream of Keelers		-	·				
Brook confluence	9.83	1,100	2,600	3,800	8,200		
Downstream of Boston							
Post Road	8.96	1,000	2,400	3,600	7,600		
Approximately 1,950							
feet downstream of							
Florsheim Pond	7.46	910	2,100	3,100	6,700		
At State Route 15	6.58	680	1,160	1,410	2,500		
At Old Norwalk Road	5.25	540	920	1,120	2,000		
At Mill Pond	4.50	460	790	960	1,710		
At State Route 123	3.28	340	580	700	1,250		
Upstream of Country							
Club Road	0.83	150	260	310	550		
GOODWIVES RIVER							
Upstream of confluence							
with Stony Brook 1	2.00	290	410	495	780		
Upstream of Boston Post							
Road	1.37	210	300	360	565		
GRASMERE BROOK							
Downstream of Old							
Field Road	2.4	690	940	1,100	1,600		
Above Kings Highway							
Cutoff	1.92	600	790	880	1,350		
Above Home Street	1.20	440	530	580	820		
Above confluence of							
tributary, downstream							
of Glenarden Drive	0.94	354	427	467	660		
HALFWAY RIVER							
At confluence with Lake							
Zoar	10.80	1,038	1,871	2,337	3,752		

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APPENDIX B

Turney Creek Outfall Fairfield, CT

Existing Conditions HY-8 Culvert Analysis Report

Crossing Discharge Data

Discharge Selection Method: Specify Minimum, Design, and Maximum Flow

Minimum Flow: 85 cfs

Design Flow: 1090 cfs

Maximum Flow: 1506 cfs

Headwater Elevation (ft)	Total Discharge (cfs)	Culvert 1 Discharge (cfs)	Culvert 2 Discharge (cfs)	Roadway Discharge (cfs)	Iterations
3.22	85.00	72.31	13.53	0.00	10
3.34	227.10	191.56	36.37	0.00	6
3.56	369.20	310.63	58.90	0.00	5
3.89	511.30	430.23	81.13	0.00	5
4.31	653.40	550.52	103.01	0.00	4
4.82	795.50	671.25	124.30	0.00	4
5.41	937.60	792.74	145.07	0.00	3
6.06	1079.70	914.72	165.16	0.00	3
6.11	1090.00	923.45	166.57	0.00	3
7.64	1363.90	1158.44	205.59	0.00	5
8.74	1506.00	1275.95	229.81	0.00	8
9.00	1536.70	1301.63	235.07	0.00	Overtopping

Table 1 - Summary of Culvert Flows at Crossing: Crossing 1

Rating Curve Plot for Crossing: Crossing 1



Total Discharg e (cfs)	Culvert Discharg e (cfs)	Headwat er Elevation (ft)	Inlet Control Depth (ft)	Outlet Control Depth (ft)	Flow Type	Normal Depth (ft)	Critical Depth (ft)	Outlet Depth (ft)	Tailwater Depth (ft)	Outlet Velocity (ft/s)	Tailwater Velocity (ft/s)	*****
85.00	72.31	3.22	1.810	5.520	3-M1t	1.734	1.231	5.700	5.700	0.718	0.000	*****
227.10	191.56	3.34	3.015	5.640	3-M1t	2.898	2.032	5.700	5.700	1.903	0.000	Straight Culvert
369.20	310.63	3.56	3.922	5.864	3-M1t	3.847	2.612	5.700	5.700	3.086	0.000	
511.30	430.23	3.89	4.741	6.191	3-M1t	4.808	3.097	5.700	5.700	4.274	0.000	Inlet Elevation (invert): -2.30
653.40	550.52	4.31	5.521	6.613	3-M2t	7.000	3.525	5.700	5.700	5.468	0.000	π , Outlet Elevation
795.50	671.25	4.82	6.297	7.122	3-M2t	7.000	3.905	5.700	5.700	6.668	0.000	(invert): -2.50 it
937.60	792.74	5.41	7.102	7.708	3-M2t	7.000	4.260	5.700	5.700	7.874	0.000	Culvert Length: 50.00 ft,
1079.70	914.72	6.06	7.963	8.363	3-M2t	7.000	4.591	5.700	5.700	9.086	0.000	Culvert Slope: 0.0040
1090.00	923.45	6.11	8.027	8.412	3-M2t	7.000	4.613	5.700	5.700	9.173	0.000	***************************************
1363.90	1158.44	7.64	9.936	9.902	3-M2t	7.000	5.177	5.700	5.700	11.507	0.000	
1506.00	1275.95	8.74	11.043	10.863	7-M2t	7.000	5.426	5.700	5.700	12.674	0.000	

Table 2 - Culvert Summary Table: Culvert 1

Culvert Performance Curve Plot: Culvert 1



Water Surface Profile Plot for Culvert: Culvert 1



Site Data - Culvert 1

Site Data Option: Culvert Invert Data Inlet Station: 0.00 ft Inlet Elevation: -2.30 ft Outlet Station: 50.00 ft Outlet Elevation: -2.50 ft Number of Barrels: 3

Culvert Data Summary - Culvert 1

Barrel Shape: Circular Barrel Diameter: 7.00 ft Barrel Material: Corrugated Aluminum Embedment: 0.00 in Barrel Manning's n: 0.0310 Culvert Type: Straight Inlet Configuration: Thin Edge Projecting Inlet Depression: None

Total Discharg e (cfs)	Culvert Discharg e (cfs)	Headwat er Elevation (ft)	Inlet Control Depth (ft)	Outlet Control Depth (ft)	Flow Type	Normal Depth (ft)	Critical Depth (ft)	Outlet Depth (ft)	Tailwater Depth (ft)	Outlet Velocity (ft/s)	Tailwater Velocity (ft/s)	*******
85.00	13.53	3.22	1.106	5.819	4-FFf	1.086	0.752	4.000	5.700	0.538	0.000	*****
227.10	36.37	3.34	1.860	5.939	4-FFf	1.848	1.248	4.000	5.700	1.447	0.000	Straight Culvert
369.20	58.90	3.56	2.430	6.164	4-FFf	2.494	1.606	4.000	5.700	2.344	0.000	
511.30	81.13	3.89	2.943	6.491	4-FFf	4.000	1.902	4.000	5.700	3.228	0.000	Inlet Elevation (invert): -2.60
653.40	103.01	4.31	3.431	6.913	4-FFf	4.000	2.150	4.000	5.700	4.099	0.000	π, Outlet Elevation
795.50	124.30	4.82	3.913	7.421	4-FFf	4.000	2.374	4.000	5.700	4.946	0.000	(Invent)2.97 It
937.60	145.07	5.41	4.412	8.009	4-FFf	4.000	2.571	4.000	5.700	5.772	0.000	Culvert Length: 85.00 ft,
1079.70	165.16	6.06	4.935	8.662	4-FFf	4.000	2.751	4.000	5.700	6.571	0.000	Culvert Slope: 0.0044
1090.00	166.57	6.11	4.974	8.712	4-FFf	4.000	2.763	4.000	5.700	6.628	0.000	***************************************
1363.90	205.59	7.64	6.160	10.236	4-FFf	4.000	3.067	4.000	5.700	8.180	0.000	
1506.00	229.81	8.74	7.029	11.342	4-FFf	4.000	3.232	4.000	5.700	9.144	0.000	

Table 3 - Culvert Summary Table: Culvert 2

Culvert Performance Curve Plot: Culvert 2



Water Surface Profile Plot for Culvert: Culvert 2



Site Data - Culvert 2

Site Data Option: Culvert Invert Data Inlet Station: 0.00 ft Inlet Elevation: -2.60 ft Outlet Station: 85.00 ft Outlet Elevation: -2.97 ft Number of Barrels: 2

Culvert Data Summary - Culvert 2

Barrel Shape: Circular Barrel Diameter: 4.00 ft Barrel Material: Corrugated Aluminum Embedment: 0.00 in Barrel Manning's n: 0.0310 Culvert Type: Straight Inlet Configuration: Thin Edge Projecting Inlet Depression: None

Table 4 - Downstream Channel Rating Curve (Crossing: Crossing 1)

Flow (cfs)	Water Surface Elev (ft)	Depth (ft)
85.00	3.20	5.70
227.10	3.20	5.70
369.20	3.20	5.70
511.30	3.20	5.70
653.40	3.20	5.70
795.50	3.20	5.70
937.60	3.20	5.70
1079.70	3.20	5.70
1090.00	3.20	5.70
1363.90	3.20	5.70
1506.00	3.20	5.70

Tailwater Channel Data - Crossing 1

Tailwater Channel Option:Enter Constant Tailwater ElevationConstant Tailwater Elevation:3.20 ft

Roadway Data for Crossing: Crossing 1

Roadway Profile Shape: Constant Roadway Elevation Crest Length: 80.00 ft Crest Elevation: 9.00 ft Roadway Surface: Paved Roadway Top Width: 40.00 ft

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APPENDIX C

Turney Creek Outfall Fairfield, CT

Proposed Culvert Option 1 HY-8 Culvert Analysis Report

Crossing Discharge Data

Discharge Selection Method: Specify Minimum, Design, and Maximum Flow

Minimum Flow: 85 cfs

Design Flow: 1090 cfs

Maximum Flow: 1506 cfs

Headwater Elevation (ft)	Total Discharge (cfs)	Culvert 1 Discharge (cfs)	Culvert 2 Discharge (cfs)	Roadway Discharge (cfs)	Iterations
3.22	85.00	69.34	16.36	0.00	10
3.33	227.10	183.72	44.28	0.00	6
3.54	369.20	297.80	71.78	0.00	5
3.86	511.30	412.05	99.33	0.00	5
4.27	653.40	526.64	126.95	0.00	4
4.79	795.50	641.17	154.41	0.00	4
5.40	937.60	755.83	181.80	0.00	4
6.17	1079.70	868.63	211.14	0.00	5
6.24	1090.00	876.34	213.68	0.00	3
8.61	1363.90	1097.54	266.31	0.00	8
9.41	1506.00	1162.20	280.45	63.11	4
9.00	1403.14	1129.80	273.34	0.00	Overtopping

Table 1 - Summary of Culvert Flows at Crossing: Crossing 1

Rating Curve Plot for Crossing: Crossing 1



Total Discharg e (cfs)	Culvert Discharg e (cfs)	Headwat er Elevation (ft)	Inlet Control Depth (ft)	Outlet Control Depth (ft)	Flow Type	Normal Depth (ft)	Critical Depth (ft)	Outlet Depth (ft)	Tailwater Depth (ft)	Outlet Velocity (ft/s)	Tailwater Velocity (ft/s)	*****
85.00	69.34	3.22	1.718	5.219	1-S1t	1.054	1.260	5.450	5.700	0.842	0.000	*****
227.10	183.72	3.33	2.871	5.331	1-S1t	1.718	2.080	5.450	5.700	2.232	0.000	Straight Culvert
369.20	297.80	3.54	3.866	5.544	1-S1t	2.216	2.679	5.450	5.700	3.618	0.000	
511.30	412.05	3.86	4.719	5.858	1-S1t	2.652	3.172	5.450	5.700	5.007	0.000	Inlet Elevation (invert): -2.00
653.40	526.64	4.27	5.507	6.274	1-S1t	3.060	3.607	5.450	5.700	6.399	0.000	π, Outlet Elevation
795.50	641.17	4.79	6.311	6.790	1-S1t	3.459	3.996	5.450	5.700	7.790	0.000	(Invent): -2.25 It
937.60	755.83	5.40	7.191	7.403	1-S1t	3.866	4.343	5.450	5.700	9.183	0.000	Culvert Length: 50.00 ft,
1079.70	868.63	6.17	8.172	8.098	5-S1t	4.299	4.652	5.450	5.700	10.554	0.000	Culvert Slope: 0.0050
1090.00	876.34	6.24	8.244	8.148	5-S1t	4.331	4.672	5.450	5.700	10.648	0.000	***************************************
1363.90	1097.54	8.61	10.605	9.733	3-M2t	6.000	5.158	5.450	5.700	13.560	0.000	
1506.00	1162.20	9.41	11.409	10.240	3-M2t	6.000	5.273	5.450	5.700	14.359	0.000	

Table 2 - Culvert Summary Table: Culvert 1

Culvert Performance Curve Plot: Culvert 1



Water Surface Profile Plot for Culvert: Culvert 1



Site Data - Culvert 1

Site Data Option: Culvert Invert Data Inlet Station: 0.00 ft Inlet Elevation: -2.00 ft Outlet Station: 50.00 ft Outlet Elevation: -2.25 ft Number of Barrels: 3

Culvert Data Summary - Culvert 1

Barrel Shape: Circular Barrel Diameter: 6.00 ft Barrel Material: Smooth HDPE Embedment: 0.00 in Barrel Manning's n: 0.0120 Culvert Type: Straight Inlet Configuration: Square Edge with Headwall Inlet Depression: None

Total Discharg e (cfs)	Culvert Discharg e (cfs)	Headwat er Elevation (ft)	Inlet Control Depth (ft)	Outlet Control Depth (ft)	Flow Type	Normal Depth (ft)	Critical Depth (ft)	Outlet Depth (ft)	Tailwater Depth (ft)	Outlet Velocity (ft/s)	Tailwater Velocity (ft/s)	*******
85.00	16.36	3.22	1.514	5.218	4-FFf	0.941	1.111	5.000	5.700	0.833	0.000	*****
227.10	44.28	3.33	2.582	5.331	4-FFf	1.558	1.857	5.000	5.700	2.255	0.000	Straight Culvert
369.20	71.78	3.54	3.494	5.543	4-FFf	2.017	2.394	5.000	5.700	3.656	0.000	
511.30	99.33	3.86	4.267	5.858	4-FFf	2.427	2.831	5.000	5.700	5.059	0.000	Inlet Elevation (invert): -2.00
653.40	126.95	4.27	5.018	6.274	4-FFf	2.819	3.221	5.000	5.700	6.466	0.000	π, Outlet Elevation
795.50	154.41	4.79	5.825	6.789	4-FFf	3.214	3.558	5.000	5.700	7.864	0.000	(Invent): -2.25 It
937.60	181.80	5.40	6.746	7.403	4-FFf	3.646	3.859	5.000	5.700	9.259	0.000	Culvert Length: 50.00 ft,
1079.70	211.14	6.17	7.901	8.172	4-FFf	5.000	4.132	5.000	5.700	10.753	0.000	Culvert Slope: 0.0050
1090.00	213.68	6.24	8.010	8.244	4-FFf	5.000	4.154	5.000	5.700	10.882	0.000	***************************************
1363.90	266.31	8.61	10.605	9.927	4-FFf	5.000	4.518	5.000	5.700	13.563	0.000	
1506.00	280.45	9.41	11.409	10.443	4-FFf	5.000	4.589	5.000	5.700	14.283	0.000	

Table 3 - Culvert Summary Table: Culvert 2

Culvert Performance Curve Plot: Culvert 2


Water Surface Profile Plot for Culvert: Culvert 2



Site Data - Culvert 2

Site Data Option: Culvert Invert Data Inlet Station: 0.00 ft Inlet Elevation: -2.00 ft Outlet Station: 50.00 ft Outlet Elevation: -2.25 ft Number of Barrels: 1

Culvert Data Summary - Culvert 2

Barrel Shape: Circular Barrel Diameter: 5.00 ft Barrel Material: Smooth HDPE Embedment: 0.00 in Barrel Manning's n: 0.0120 Culvert Type: Straight Inlet Configuration: Square Edge with Headwall Inlet Depression: None

Table 4 - Downstream Channel Rating Curve (Crossing: Crossing 1)

Flow (cfs)	Water Surface Elev (ft)	Depth (ft)
85.00	3.20	5.70
227.10	3.20	5.70
369.20	3.20	5.70
511.30	3.20	5.70
653.40	3.20	5.70
795.50	3.20	5.70
937.60	3.20	5.70
1079.70	3.20	5.70
1090.00	3.20	5.70
1363.90	3.20	5.70
1506.00	3.20	5.70

Tailwater Channel Data - Crossing 1

Tailwater Channel Option:Enter Constant Tailwater ElevationConstant Tailwater Elevation:3.20 ft

Roadway Data for Crossing: Crossing 1

Roadway Profile Shape: Constant Roadway Elevation Crest Length: 80.00 ft Crest Elevation: 9.00 ft Roadway Surface: Paved Roadway Top Width: 40.00 ft

Turney Creek Outfall Fairfield, CT

Proposed Culvert Option 2 HY-8 Culvert Analysis Report

Crossing Discharge Data

Discharge Selection Method: Specify Minimum, Design, and Maximum Flow

Minimum Flow: 85 cfs

Design Flow: 1090 cfs

Maximum Flow: 1506 cfs

Headwater Elevation (ft)	Total Discharge (cfs)	Culvert 1 Discharge (cfs)	Culvert 2 Discharge (cfs)	Roadway Discharge (cfs)	Iterations
3.21	85.00	71.43	14.00	0.00	11
3.30	227.10	189.97	38.35	0.00	6
3.46	369.20	307.57	62.14	0.00	5
3.69	511.30	425.42	86.01	0.00	5
4.01	653.40	543.69	110.02	0.00	4
4.40	795.50	661.70	133.97	0.00	4
4.86	937.60	779.67	158.00	0.00	4
5.41	1079.70	897.49	182.25	0.00	4
5.46	1090.00	905.95	184.01	0.00	3
6.57	1363.90	1139.02	224.89	0.00	4
7.42	1506.00	1262.13	243.94	0.00	3
9.00	1735.02	1461.68	273.34	0.00	Overtopping

Table 1 - Summary of Culvert Flows at Crossing: Crossing 1

Rating Curve Plot for Crossing: Crossing 1



Total Discharg e (cfs)	Culvert Discharg e (cfs)	Headwat er Elevation (ft)	Inlet Control Depth (ft)	Outlet Control Depth (ft)	Flow Type	Normal Depth (ft)	Critical Depth (ft)	Outlet Depth (ft)	Tailwater Depth (ft)	Outlet Velocity (ft/s)	Tailwater Velocity (ft/s)	*****
85.00	71.43	3.21	1.665	5.214	1-S1t	1.019	1.223	5.450	5.700	0.722	0.000	****
227.10	189.97	3.30	2.777	5.298	1-S1t	1.654	2.023	5.450	5.700	1.921	0.000	Straight Culvert
369.20	307.57	3.46	3.611	5.458	1-S1t	2.116	2.598	5.450	5.700	3.110	0.000	
511.30	425.42	3.69	4.431	5.694	1-S1t	2.511	3.078	5.450	5.700	4.302	0.000	Inlet Elevation (invert): -2.00
653.40	543.69	4.01	5.152	6.007	1-S1t	2.870	3.502	5.450	5.700	5.498	0.000	ft, Outlet Elevation
795.50	661.70	4.40	5.814	6.396	1-S1t	3.207	3.876	5.450	5.700	6.691	0.000	(Invert): -2.25 π
937.60	779.67	4.86	6.455	6.864	1-S1t	3.530	4.224	5.450	5.700	7.884	0.000	Culvert Length: 50.00 ft,
1079.70	897.49	5.41	7.106	7.414	1-S1t	3.848	4.546	5.450	5.700	9.076	0.000	Culvert Slope: 0.0050
1090.00	905.95	5.46	7.153	7.457	1-S1t	3.870	4.568	5.450	5.700	9.161	0.000	***************************************
1363.90	1139.02	6.57	8.571	7.617	5-S2n	4.507	5.134	4.840	5.700	13.001	0.000	
1506.00	1262.13	7.42	9.425	8.167	5-S2n	4.866	5.398	5.155	5.700	13.484	0.000	

Table 2 - Culvert Summary Table: Culvert 1

Culvert Performance Curve Plot: Culvert 1



Water Surface Profile Plot for Culvert: Culvert 1



Site Data - Culvert 1

Site Data Option: Culvert Invert Data Inlet Station: 0.00 ft Inlet Elevation: -2.00 ft Outlet Station: 50.00 ft Outlet Elevation: -2.25 ft Number of Barrels: 3

Culvert Data Summary - Culvert 1

Barrel Shape: Circular Barrel Diameter: 7.00 ft Barrel Material: Smooth HDPE Embedment: 0.00 in Barrel Manning's n: 0.0120 Culvert Type: Straight Inlet Configuration: Square Edge with Headwall Inlet Depression: None

Total Discharg e (cfs)	Culvert Discharg e (cfs)	Headwat er Elevation (ft)	Inlet Control Depth (ft)	Outlet Control Depth (ft)	Flow Type	Normal Depth (ft)	Critical Depth (ft)	Outlet Depth (ft)	Tailwater Depth (ft)	Outlet Velocity (ft/s)	Tailwater Velocity (ft/s)	*******
85.00	14.00	3.21	1.397	5.213	4-FFf	0.871	1.025	5.000	5.700	0.713	0.000	*****
227.10	38.35	3.30	2.376	5.298	4-FFf	1.445	1.722	5.000	5.700	1.953	0.000	Straight Culvert
369.20	62.14	3.46	3.197	5.457	4-FFf	1.864	2.218	5.000	5.700	3.165	0.000	
511.30	86.01	3.69	3.903	5.693	4-FFf	2.233	2.627	5.000	5.700	4.381	0.000	Inlet Elevation (invert): -2.00
653.40	110.02	4.01	4.555	6.007	4-FFf	2.579	2.988	5.000	5.700	5.603	0.000	π , Outlet Elevation
795.50	133.97	4.40	5.216	6.396	4-FFf	2.918	3.311	5.000	5.700	6.823	0.000	(Invent): -2.25 It
937.60	158.00	4.86	5.938	6.864	4-FFf	3.268	3.600	5.000	5.700	8.047	0.000	Culvert Length: 50.00 ft,
1079.70	182.25	5.41	6.762	7.414	4-FFf	3.654	3.864	5.000	5.700	9.282	0.000	Culvert Slope: 0.0050
1090.00	184.01	5.46	6.826	7.457	4-FFf	3.685	3.882	5.000	5.700	9.371	0.000	***************************************
1363.90	224.89	6.57	8.510	8.571	4-FFf	5.000	4.245	5.000	5.700	11.454	0.000	
1506.00	243.94	7.42	9.424	9.167	4-FFf	5.000	4.383	5.000	5.700	12.424	0.000	

Table 3 - Culvert Summary Table: Culvert 2

Culvert Performance Curve Plot: Culvert 2



Water Surface Profile Plot for Culvert: Culvert 2



Site Data - Culvert 2

Site Data Option: Culvert Invert Data Inlet Station: 0.00 ft Inlet Elevation: -2.00 ft Outlet Station: 50.00 ft Outlet Elevation: -2.25 ft Number of Barrels: 1

Culvert Data Summary - Culvert 2

Barrel Shape: Circular Barrel Diameter: 5.00 ft Barrel Material: Smooth HDPE Embedment: 0.00 in Barrel Manning's n: 0.0120 Culvert Type: Straight Inlet Configuration: Square Edge with Headwall Inlet Depression: None

Table 4 - Downstream Channel Rating Curve (Crossing: Crossing 1)

Flow (cfs)	Water Surface Elev (ft)	Depth (ft)
85.00	3.20	5.70
227.10	3.20	5.70
369.20	3.20	5.70
511.30	3.20	5.70
653.40	3.20	5.70
795.50	3.20	5.70
937.60	3.20	5.70
1079.70	3.20	5.70
1090.00	3.20	5.70
1363.90	3.20	5.70
1506.00	3.20	5.70

Tailwater Channel Data - Crossing 1

Tailwater Channel Option:Enter Constant Tailwater ElevationConstant Tailwater Elevation:3.20 ft

Roadway Data for Crossing: Crossing 1

Roadway Profile Shape: Constant Roadway Elevation Crest Length: 80.00 ft Crest Elevation: 9.00 ft Roadway Surface: Paved Roadway Top Width: 40.00 ft

Turney Creek Outfall Fairfield, CT

Proposed Culvert Option 3 HY-8 Culvert Analysis Report

Crossing Discharge Data

Discharge Selection Method: Specify Minimum, Design, and Maximum Flow

Minimum Flow: 85 cfs

Design Flow: 1090 cfs

Maximum Flow: 1506 cfs

Headwater Elevation (ft)	Total Discharge (cfs)	Culvert 1 Discharge (cfs)	Culvert 2 Discharge (cfs)	Roadway Discharge (cfs)	Iterations
3.22	85.00	65.97	19.62	0.00	10
3.32	227.10	174.87	53.16	0.00	6
3.51	369.20	283.50	86.09	0.00	5
3.80	511.30	392.25	119.15	0.00	5
4.17	653.40	501.39	152.24	0.00	4
4.64	795.50	610.34	185.24	0.00	4
5.20	937.60	719.48	218.16	0.00	4
5.84	1079.70	828.90	250.85	0.00	4
5.89	1090.00	836.81	253.22	0.00	3
7.84	1363.90	1031.60	332.32	0.00	4
9.07	1506.00	1135.62	365.59	4.56	9
9.00	1493.83	1129.80	364.03	0.00	Overtopping

Table 1 - Summary of Culvert Flows at Crossing: Crossing 1

Rating Curve Plot for Crossing: Crossing 1



Total Discharg e (cfs)	Culvert Discharg e (cfs)	Headwat er Elevation (ft)	Inlet Control Depth (ft)	Outlet Control Depth (ft)	Flow Type	Normal Depth (ft)	Critical Depth (ft)	Outlet Depth (ft)	Tailwater Depth (ft)	Outlet Velocity (ft/s)	Tailwater Velocity (ft/s)	*******
85.00	65.97	3.22	1.673	5.217	1-S1t	1.027	1.228	5.450	5.700	0.802	0.000	****
227.10	174.87	3.32	2.796	5.319	1-S1t	1.675	2.027	5.450	5.700	2.125	0.000	Straight Culvert
369.20	283.50	3.51	3.750	5.512	1-S1t	2.159	2.610	5.450	5.700	3.445	0.000	
511.30	392.25	3.80	4.578	5.797	1-S1t	2.579	3.094	5.450	5.700	4.766	0.000	Inlet Elevation (invert): -2.00
653.40	501.39	4.17	5.335	6.174	1-S1t	2.971	3.517	5.450	5.700	6.092	0.000	π, Outlet Elevation
795.50	610.34	4.64	6.090	6.641	1-S1t	3.351	3.896	5.450	5.700	7.416	0.000	(Invent): -2.25 It
937.60	719.48	5.20	6.901	7.198	1-S1t	3.735	4.237	5.450	5.700	8.742	0.000	Culvert Length: 50.00 ft,
1079.70	828.90	5.84	7.811	7.844	1-S1t	4.140	4.549	5.450	5.700	10.071	0.000	Culvert Slope: 0.0050
1090.00	836.81	5.89	7.882	7.893	1-S1t	4.171	4.570	5.450	5.700	10.167	0.000	***************************************
1363.90	1031.60	7.84	9.839	9.237	3-M2t	6.000	5.030	5.450	5.700	12.745	0.000	
1506.00	1135.62	9.07	11.072	10.028	3-M2t	6.000	5.227	5.450	5.700	14.031	0.000	

Table 2 - Culvert Summary Table: Culvert 1

Culvert Performance Curve Plot: Culvert 1



Water Surface Profile Plot for Culvert: Culvert 1



Site Data - Culvert 1

Site Data Option: Culvert Invert Data Inlet Station: 0.00 ft Inlet Elevation: -2.00 ft Outlet Station: 50.00 ft Outlet Elevation: -2.25 ft Number of Barrels: 3

Culvert Data Summary - Culvert 1

Barrel Shape: Circular Barrel Diameter: 6.00 ft Barrel Material: Smooth HDPE Embedment: 0.00 in Barrel Manning's n: 0.0120 Culvert Type: Straight Inlet Configuration: Square Edge with Headwall Inlet Depression: None

Total Discharg e (cfs)	Culvert Discharg e (cfs)	Headwat er Elevation (ft)	Inlet Control Depth (ft)	Outlet Control Depth (ft)	Flow Type	Normal Depth (ft)	Critical Depth (ft)	Outlet Depth (ft)	Tailwater Depth (ft)	Outlet Velocity (ft/s)	Tailwater Velocity (ft/s)	*******
85.00	19.62	3.22	1.242	5.216	4-FFf	0.784	0.907	4.000	5.700	0.781	0.000	*****
227.10	53.16	3.32	2.129	5.319	4-FFf	1.302	1.521	4.000	5.700	2.115	0.000	Straight Culvert
369.20	86.09	3.51	2.876	5.511	4-FFf	1.691	1.962	4.000	5.700	3.425	0.000	
511.30	119.15	3.80	3.516	5.796	4-FFf	2.041	2.320	4.000	5.700	4.741	0.000	Inlet Elevation (invert): -2.00
653.40	152.24	4.17	4.150	6.174	4-FFf	2.381	2.639	4.000	5.700	6.057	0.000	π, Outlet Elevation
795.50	185.24	4.64	4.848	6.642	4-FFf	2.736	2.914	4.000	5.700	7.371	0.000	(Invent): -2.25 It
937.60	218.16	5.20	5.657	7.199	4-FFf	3.158	3.155	4.000	5.700	8.680	0.000	Culvert Length: 50.00 ft,
1079.70	250.85	5.84	6.599	7.843	4-FFf	4.000	3.359	4.000	5.700	9.981	0.000	Culvert Slope: 0.0050
1090.00	253.22	5.89	6.673	7.893	4-FFf	4.000	3.372	4.000	5.700	10.075	0.000	***************************************
1363.90	332.32	7.84	9.595	9.839	4-FFf	4.000	3.706	4.000	5.700	13.223	0.000	
1506.00	365.59	9.07	11.072	10.814	4-FFf	4.000	3.791	4.000	5.700	14.546	0.000	

Table 3 - Culvert Summary Table: Culvert 2

Culvert Performance Curve Plot: Culvert 2



Water Surface Profile Plot for Culvert: Culvert 2



Site Data - Culvert 2

Site Data Option: Culvert Invert Data Inlet Station: 0.00 ft Inlet Elevation: -2.00 ft Outlet Station: 50.00 ft Outlet Elevation: -2.25 ft Number of Barrels: 2

Culvert Data Summary - Culvert 2

Barrel Shape: Circular Barrel Diameter: 4.00 ft Barrel Material: Smooth HDPE Embedment: 0.00 in Barrel Manning's n: 0.0120 Culvert Type: Straight Inlet Configuration: Square Edge with Headwall Inlet Depression: None

Table 4 - Downstream Channel Rating Curve (Crossing: Crossing 1)

Flow (cfs)	Water Surface Elev (ft)	Depth (ft)
85.00	3.20	5.70
227.10	3.20	5.70
369.20	3.20	5.70
511.30	3.20	5.70
653.40	3.20	5.70
795.50	3.20	5.70
937.60	3.20	5.70
1079.70	3.20	5.70
1090.00	3.20	5.70
1363.90	3.20	5.70
1506.00	3.20	5.70

Tailwater Channel Data - Crossing 1

Tailwater Channel Option:Enter Constant Tailwater ElevationConstant Tailwater Elevation:3.20 ft

Roadway Data for Crossing: Crossing 1

Roadway Profile Shape: Constant Roadway Elevation Crest Length: 80.00 ft Crest Elevation: 9.00 ft Roadway Surface: Paved Roadway Top Width: 40.00 ft

Turney Creek Outfall Fairfield, CT

Proposed Culvert Option 4 HY-8 Culvert Analysis Report

Crossing Discharge Data

Discharge Selection Method: Specify Minimum, Design, and Maximum Flow

Minimum Flow: 85 cfs

Design Flow: 1090 cfs

Maximum Flow: 1506 cfs

Headwater Elevation (ft)	Total Discharge (cfs)	Culvert 1 Discharge (cfs)	Culvert 2 Discharge (cfs)	Roadway Discharge (cfs)	Iterations
3.21	85.00	68.58	17.16	0.00	10
3.29	227.10	181.99	46.19	0.00	6
3.44	369.20	294.69	75.06	0.00	5
3.65	511.30	407.61	103.81	0.00	5
3.94	653.40	521.02	132.75	0.00	4
4.30	795.50	634.00	161.66	0.00	4
4.73	937.60	747.01	190.67	0.00	4
5.23	1079.70	859.94	219.80	0.00	4
5.27	1090.00	868.05	221.93	0.00	3
6.28	1363.90	1093.41	270.56	0.00	3
7.02	1506.00	1204.71	301.38	0.00	3
9.00	1825.71	1461.68	364.03	0.00	Overtopping

Table 1 - Summary of Culvert Flows at Crossing: Crossing 1

Rating Curve Plot for Crossing: Crossing 1



Total Discharg e (cfs)	Culvert Discharg e (cfs)	Headwat er Elevation (ft)	Inlet Control Depth (ft)	Outlet Control Depth (ft)	Flow Type	Normal Depth (ft)	Critical Depth (ft)	Outlet Depth (ft)	Tailwater Depth (ft)	Outlet Velocity (ft/s)	Tailwater Velocity (ft/s)	*****
85.00	68.58	3.21	1.630	5.213	1-S1t	0.999	1.202	5.450	5.700	0.694	0.000	*****
227.10	181.99	3.29	2.713	5.290	1-S1t	1.620	1.979	5.450	5.700	1.840	0.000	Straight Culvert
369.20	294.69	3.44	3.513	5.437	1-S1t	2.069	2.540	5.450	5.700	2.980	0.000	
511.30	407.61	3.65	4.315	5.653	1-S1t	2.454	3.008	5.450	5.700	4.122	0.000	Inlet Elevation (invert): -2.00
653.40	521.02	3.94	5.020	5.941	1-S1t	2.803	3.426	5.450	5.700	5.269	0.000	π, Outlet Elevation
795.50	634.00	4.30	5.662	6.298	1-S1t	3.129	3.792	5.450	5.700	6.411	0.000	(Invert): -2.25 It
937.60	747.01	4.73	6.278	6.727	1-S1t	3.441	4.131	5.450	5.700	7.554	0.000	Culvert Length: 50.00 ft,
1079.70	859.94	5.23	6.895	7.230	1-S1t	3.747	4.447	5.450	5.700	8.696	0.000	Culvert Slope: 0.0050
1090.00	868.05	5.27	6.941	7.269	1-S1t	3.769	4.469	5.450	5.700	8.778	0.000	***************************************
1363.90	1093.41	6.28	8.276	7.427	5-S2n	4.380	5.030	4.723	5.700	12.820	0.000	
1506.00	1204.71	7.02	9.016	7.903	5-S2n	4.696	5.277	5.008	5.700	13.261	0.000	

Table 2 - Culvert Summary Table: Culvert 1

Culvert Performance Curve Plot: Culvert 1



Water Surface Profile Plot for Culvert: Culvert 1



Site Data - Culvert 1

Site Data Option: Culvert Invert Data Inlet Station: 0.00 ft Inlet Elevation: -2.00 ft Outlet Station: 50.00 ft Outlet Elevation: -2.25 ft Number of Barrels: 3

Culvert Data Summary - Culvert 1

Barrel Shape: Circular Barrel Diameter: 7.00 ft Barrel Material: Smooth HDPE Embedment: 0.00 in Barrel Manning's n: 0.0120 Culvert Type: Straight Inlet Configuration: Square Edge with Headwall Inlet Depression: None

Total Discharg e (cfs)	Culvert Discharg e (cfs)	Headwat er Elevation (ft)	Inlet Control Depth (ft)	Outlet Control Depth (ft)	Flow Type	Normal Depth (ft)	Critical Depth (ft)	Outlet Depth (ft)	Tailwater Depth (ft)	Outlet Velocity (ft/s)	Tailwater Velocity (ft/s)	*******
85.00	17.16	3.21	1.159	5.212	4-FFf	0.735	0.850	4.000	5.700	0.683	0.000	*****
227.10	46.19	3.29	1.954	5.290	4-FFf	1.210	1.415	4.000	5.700	1.838	0.000	Straight Culvert
369.20	75.06	3.44	2.644	5.437	4-FFf	1.567	1.826	4.000	5.700	2.986	0.000	
511.30	103.81	3.65	3.225	5.653	4-FFf	1.881	2.158	4.000	5.700	4.131	0.000	Inlet Elevation (invert): -2.00
653.40	132.75	3.94	3.773	5.940	4-FFf	2.180	2.456	4.000	5.700	5.282	0.000	π , Outlet Elevation
795.50	161.66	4.30	4.340	6.298	4-FFf	2.479	2.721	4.000	5.700	6.432	0.000	(Invert): -2.25 It
937.60	190.67	4.73	4.973	6.727	4-FFf	2.798	2.956	4.000	5.700	7.586	0.000	Culvert Length: 50.00 ft,
1079.70	219.80	5.23	5.701	7.229	4-FFf	3.183	3.166	4.000	5.700	8.746	0.000	Culvert Slope: 0.0050
1090.00	221.93	5.27	5.758	7.269	4-FFf	4.000	3.180	4.000	5.700	8.830	0.000	***************************************
1363.90	270.56	6.28	7.239	8.275	4-FFf	4.000	3.464	4.000	5.700	10.765	0.000	
1506.00	301.38	7.02	8.349	9.016	4-FFf	4.000	3.601	4.000	5.700	11.992	0.000	

Table 3 - Culvert Summary Table: Culvert 2

Culvert Performance Curve Plot: Culvert 2



Water Surface Profile Plot for Culvert: Culvert 2



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Inlet Station: 0.00 ft Inlet Elevation: -2.00 ft Outlet Station: 50.00 ft Outlet Elevation: -2.25 ft Number of Barrels: 2

Culvert Data Summary - Culvert 2

Barrel Shape: Circular Barrel Diameter: 4.00 ft Barrel Material: Smooth HDPE Embedment: 0.00 in Barrel Manning's n: 0.0120 Culvert Type: Straight Inlet Configuration: Square Edge with Headwall Inlet Depression: None

Table 4 - Downstream Channel Rating Curve (Crossing: Crossing 1)

Flow (cfs)	Water Surface Elev (ft)	Depth (ft)
85.00	3.20	5.70
227.10	3.20	5.70
369.20	3.20	5.70
511.30	3.20	5.70
653.40	3.20	5.70
795.50	3.20	5.70
937.60	3.20	5.70
1079.70	3.20	5.70
1090.00	3.20	5.70
1363.90	3.20	5.70
1506.00	3.20	5.70

Tailwater Channel Data - Crossing 1

Tailwater Channel Option:Enter Constant Tailwater ElevationConstant Tailwater Elevation:3.20 ft

Roadway Data for Crossing: Crossing 1

Roadway Profile Shape: Constant Roadway Elevation Crest Length: 80.00 ft Crest Elevation: 9.00 ft Roadway Surface: Paved Roadway Top Width: 40.00 ft

Tighe&Bond

APPENDIX D




East Trunk Interceptor Sewer Relocation Project Fairfield, CT

Proposed Boring Table 12/19/2017

Boring Number	Boring Minimum <u>Estimated Depth (FT.)</u>	Bottom of Pipe <u>Estimated Depth (FT.)</u>
B 1	17 (in location of previous P13 – Riverside Drive)	13.5
B2	12	8.5
В3	15	12
B4	23	20
В5	25	22
B6	24	20.5
B7	21	18
B8	24	21
B9	23	20
B10	20 (possible rock at 8')	17
B11	12 (possible rock at 8')	10
B12	21 (possible rock at 10')	18
B13	23	20
B14	23 (possible rock at 8')	20
B15	29	25.5
B16	18	8
B17	18	11

Assumptions

4

- 1. Assume no rock coring required.
- 2. Soil samples to be taken to check for "casting sands".
- Borings to be used to sample existing soil under pipe (to a minimum 2-feet under invert).
 Pavement thickness to be recorded at each boring.
- 5. Depths shown are approximate and are based upon checking the soil conditions at least 2-feet below the proposed pipe. In the case of Boring B16 and B17, the intent is to determine the soil conditions under the creek that may be encountered by the new siphon pipe.

Note: Possible rock elevations taken from old record plans provided by the Town.

SUMMARY OF BORINGS FOR EAST TRUCK SEWER LINE, FAIRFIELD, CT

BORING	DEPTH
B-1	20
B-2	9
B-3	12.5
B-4	15
B-5	25
B-6	24
B-7	22
B-8	24
B-9	23
B-10	6.5
B-11	DELETED
B-12	13
B-13	DELETED
B-14	15
B-15	5
B-16	19
B-17	18
TOTALS	251

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	IN	ISPECTOR]	Т	el (203	3) 729-	-5435	Fax (203) 7	29-511	16		DRILLING EQUIPMENT			
				PROJ	IECT N	VAME:		East	Trunk	Sewer	s			Cardinal Engineering, Inc.			
	SOIL	S ENGINEER		PROJ	IECT N	NUMBE	ER:							CLIENT			
Surfa	ace Eleva	tion:			TION:	<u> </u>		Fairfie	eld, Co	nnecti	cut		_				
Date	Started:	1/8/2	2018			Au	ger	Ca	sing	San	npler	Core	Bar	Hole No. B-17			
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SAM	PLE TYP	E CODING:	D = DI	RIVEN			C = C	ORE			A = A	UGER		UP = UNDISTURBED PISTON			
PRO	PORTION	NS USED:	TRAC	E = 1-1	= 1-10% LITTLE = 10-20%							E = 20-	35%	AND = 35-50%			







GENERAL NOTES

-Remove Wood cribbing, earth dike in the vicinity of construction, and portion of Westerly concrete wing well, excavete for 48" culverts across Riverside Drive, excavate in channel as noted. Dispose of material off site - (abtain permit from D, P. W. Engineerin Section to dispose at Fairfield Dump) Remove existing 48" Concrete culverts and bring to Town garage, One Rod Hwy, Foirfield. Place 48" metal culverts on 12" bed of sand-backfill and tamp in 12" lifts - Replace road with 3" bituminous material on 12" Gravel Base, Make near outs with saw or air hammer on Roadwe - Lots BII, 212, and 213 located south of the bridge are Within the limits of the Wet Lands (tidal) see "CONN STATE DRAWING 13-3-1 Project 4231 dated Dec 1970 Ecological Unit 13 Subdivisión 1, Ash Creek Bridgeport-Fairfield Conn - by Storet Engineers" Lot 211, 212 are in Wet Land parcel: in Wetland parcel 37. Lot 213 15

- All lumber shall be pressure croosofed. - Within 5ft of either inverted 18" Sanitary Siphon and below Elev. -1.2 the contractor shall halt any mechanical excapation on Riversiele Drive and verify the location and elevation of the sonitory lines - Before award of contract, the success fulbidder shall submit plans. showing,

what method he proposes to seal off Turney creek should perigee tide of other excessive tides occur between the dismantling of the existing ticle gates and the construction of the proposed tide gates. The Director of Public Works reserves the right to authorize the emergency closing of Turney Creek whe the Elev of Ash Creek is forecast to rise above Elev 55 or whenever damage might occur with an open channel. - Holes 1, 2, 3, 4 refer to borings obtained by Hardinnan Drilling Co of Bot Ci - Install Single posts 2'0" O.C on north and South Sides of 96" culverts posts to be equal to state Hwy Dept 8" diam. Wood Standard Sheet 217 D(CHD

total number required = 16, location to be as directed by the Town

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WITH TIDE GATES AT TURNEY SREEK RIVERSIDE DRIVE, FAIRFIELD CONN DRAWN BY: RAC DATE: Dec 18=12 SCALE: DS 1075 CHICD BY: FILE NO FLANC COMPLE MAP NO VOF 2

# **Tighe&Bond**

**APPENDIX E** 



Engineered from the Ground Up SM 70 Romano Vineyard Way, Suite 134 North Kingstown, Rhode Island 02852 T 401 438 3100 F 401 294 9806 DAM SAFETY · WATERFRONT · CONSTRUCTION ENGINEERING · GEOTECHNICAL GEO-ENVIRONMENTAL · STRUCTURAL · CIVIL

## BORING NUMBER: RTG-SB-01

# SOIL BORING LOG

DATE(S): 12/7/2017

PROJECT NUMBER: 17111.00

PROJECT: Turney Creek Outfall Replacement

**LOCATION:** Northwest of bridge (refer to boring location plan) ELEVATION: 9.7' ± (NAVD 88), per 11/17/2017 survey by Martin Survey Associates DRILLING CONTRACTOR: General Borings, Inc.

DRILLING METHOD AND EQUIPMENT: 3" hollow stem auger and driven casing/rotary wash, truck mounted Diedrich Drill Co. D-50 drill rig

WATER L	EVEL AND	DATE	: 9.5' belov	v grade 8:30AM 12/8/17	START: 8:30AM 12/7/17 FINISH: 4:30PM	1 12/7/17 LOGGER: T. Alpaio
ELOW (FT)			(Y (FT)	STANDARD PENETRATION TEST	SOIL DESCRIPTION	COMMENTS
'H BE ⁼ACE	RVAL	: AND BER	OVER	RESULTS	SOIL NAME, USCS GROUP SYMBOL, COLOR, MOISTURE CONTENT, RELATIVE	DEPTH OF CASING, DRILLING RATE,
DEPT SURF	INTEI	TYPE NUMI	RECO	6"- 6"- 6"- 6"	DENSITY OR CONSISTENCY, SOIL STRUCTURE, MINERALOGY	INSTRUMENTATION
0.0						Begin drilling at 8:30 AM, 12/7/17
_	0-2	SS S-1	0.8	2-8-13-14	SANDY SILT WITH GRAVEL, (ML), brown, moist, very stiff, fine sand, fine gravel	Topsoil and organics present
_	2-4	SS S-2	0.6	11-8-6-5	<u>SILTY SAND WITH GRAVEL.</u> (SM), brown, dry, medium dense, fine sand, fine gravel	
<u>5.0</u>	4-6	SS S-3	1.2	5-7-7-50/5"	SILTY SAND WITH GRAVEL, (SM), brown, dry, medium dense, fine sand, fine gravel	Auger grinding at 6 feet below grade
_						Gravel spoils
_	7-9	SS S-4	1.0	8-8-5-4	<u>SILTY SAND WITH GRAVEL,</u> (SM), brown, dry, medium dense, fine sand, fine gravel	Asphalt found in split spoon
<u>10.0</u>	9-11	SS S-5	0.7	3-7-8-8	<u>SILTY SAND WITH GRAVEL,</u> (SM), brown, wet, medium dense, fine sand, fine gravel	
_						3" auger removed, begin 4" driven casing 4" casing driven to 13 feet below grade
15.0						
_	15-17	SS S-6	0.7	5-4-6-11	POORLY GRADED SAND. (SP), gray, wet, loose, fine sand	
_						
_						
<u>20.0</u>						
_	20-22	SS	1.0	10-16-9-6	POORLY GRADED SAND WITH GRAVEL,	Roller bit chattering at 20 feet below
_		S-7			medium sand. fine gravel	grade
—						
25 0						
20.0		SS			POORLY GRADED SAND, (SP), light brown,	4" casing driven to 18 feet below grade
_	25-27	S-8	1.7	7-10-13-15	wet, medium dense, fine sand	
_						
<u>30.0</u>			-			
_	30-31.5	SS	1.0	15-34-50/5"	SAND. (GP-GM), light brown, wet, very dense.	
_		3-9			fine to coarse gravel, fine to coarse sand	
						Assumed top of weathered bedrock at 35 feet below grade
_	35	SS S-10	0.0	50/0"	No recovery	Poorly graded gravel wash found in split spoon
		0.0			1	4" casing refusal at 35 feet below grade
_						Roller bit advanced to 40 feet below
<u>40.0</u>						grade



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## BORING NUMBER: RTG-SB-01

# SOIL BORING LOG

DATE(S): 12/7/2017

PROJECT NUMBER: 17111.00

**LOCATION:** Northwest of bridge (refer to boring location plan) PROJECT: Turney Creek Outfall Replacement ELEVATION: 9.7' ± (NAVD 88), per 11/17/2017 survey by Martin Survey Associates DRILLING CONTRACTOR: General Borings, Inc DRILLING METHOD AND EQUIPMENT: 3" hollow stem auger and driven casing/rotary wash, truck mounted Diedrich Drill Co. D-50 drill rig WATER LEVEL AND DATE: 9.5' below grade 8:30AM 12/8/17 START: 8:30AM 12/7/17 FINISH: 4:30PM 12/7/17 LOGGER: T. Alpaio DEPTH BELOW SURFACE (FT) F SOIL DESCRIPTION COMMENTS STANDARD RECOVERY PENETRATION TEST TYPE AND NUMBER SOIL NAME, USCS GROUP SYMBOL. NTERVAL DEPTH OF CASING, DRILLING RATE, RESULTS COLOR, MOISTURE CONTENT, RELATIVE DRILLING FLUID LOSS, TESTS AND DENSITY OR CONSISTENCY, SOIL INSTRUMENTATION 6"- 6"- 6"- 6" STRUCTURE, MINERALOGY 40.0 NX 3:15 min/ft Light gray medium to coarse grained SCHIST Begin Rock Core 40-41.5 0.7 RQD=8"/18"=44% C-1 4:00 min/6" 3:45 min/ft Light gray medium to coarse grained SCHIST Assumed top of bedrock at 41.5 feet below grade 2:15 min/ft RQD=55"/60"=92% NX 45.0 41.5-46.5 5.0 2:00 min/ft C-2 3:00 min/ft 2:15 min/ft Light gray medium to coarse grained SCHIST 3:00 min/ft RDQ=53"/60"=88% 2:35 min/ft NX 50.0 46.5-51.5 5.0 2:30 min/ft C-3 3:45 min/ft 3:15 min/ft END BORING AT 51.5 FEET BELOW GRADE End drilling at 4:30 PM, 12/7/17 <u>55.0</u> 60.0 65.0 70.0 <u>75.0</u> 80.0



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## BORING NUMBER: RTG-SB-02

# SOIL BORING LOG

DATE(S): 12/8/2017

PROJECT NUMBER: 17111.00

PROJECT: Turney Creek Outfall Replacement

**LOCATION:** Northeast of bridge (refer to boring location plan)

ELEVATION: 9.2' ± (NAVD 88), per 11/17/2017 survey by Martin Survey Associates DRILLING CONTRACTOR: General Borings, Inc. DRILLING METHOD AND EQUIPMENT: 3" hollow stem auger, truck mounted Diedrich Drill Co. D-50 drill rig

WATER I	EVEL AND	DATE	: Not meas	sured	START: 9:00 AM 12/8/17 FINISH	H: 3:00 PM	1 12/8/17 LOGGER: T. Alpaio
PT)			(FT)	STANDARD	SOIL DESCRIPTION		COMMENTS
BEL CE (	/AL	ND R	/ERY	PENETRATION TEST RESULTS	SOIL NAME, USCS GROUP SYM	IBOL,	DEPTH OF CASING, DRILLING RATE,
EPTH IRFA	rer/	PE A	ico/		DENSITY OR CONSISTENCY, S	SOIL	DRILLING FLUID LOSS, TESTS AND
DE SU	Ľ	μ Σ Γ	RE	6"- 6"- 6"- 6"	STRUCTURE, MINERALOGY	Y	
0.0		22			POORLY GRADED SAND WITH SILT		6" Topsoil Silt with organics
	0-2	55 S-1	1.2	3-5-7-4	<u>GRAVEL,</u> (SP-SM), brown, moist, medi	dium	
_		SS			dense, fine sand, fine gravel POORLY GRADED SAND WITH SILT .	AND	Organic odor
	2-4	S-2	0.7	4-5-5-4	GRAVEL, (SP-SM), brown, moist, loose	se, fine	
50		55			sand, fine gravel SILTY SAND WITH GRAVEL. (SM), bro	rown, drv.	
<u>- 0.0</u>	4-6	S-3	1.0	3-4-8-6	medium dense, fine to medium sand, fi	fine gravel	
_	6-8	SS	0.7	4-4-4-3	Same as above but loose		
_		S-4 SS			Same as above, but moist		
<u>10.0</u>	8-10	S-5	0.4	3-5-3-1			
-							
							Coarse gravel spoils
_							
<u>15.0</u>					NI		
_	15-17	SS S-6	0.0	3-4-5-2	No recovery		
_							
20 0							
20.0		SS			POORLY GRADED SAND, (SP), gray,	v, wet,	Organic odor
_	20-22	S-7	2.0	2-1-WOH-WOH	very loose, fine sand		Possible blow-in
_							
<u>25.0</u>							
_	25-27	SS	1.2	3-4-4-1	POORLY GRADED SAND, (SP), gray,	v, wet,	Organic odor
-		S-8					Wood chips present in split spoon
<u>30.0</u>							
-	30-32	SS	0.8	4-1-WOH-1	<u>POORLY GRADED SAND.</u> (SP), gray, very loose, fine sand (top 8"), <u>LEAN CL</u>	v, wet, <u>LAY</u> (CL),	Organic odor Possible blow-in
—		5-9			gray, wet, very soft (bottom 2")		
_							
<u>35.0</u>							
_	35-37	SS S.10	1.5	17-15-25-43	POORLY GRADED SAND WITH SILT , GRAVEL, (SP-SM). brown. wet. dense.	AND a, fine to	
_		3-10			coarse sand, fine to coarse gravel	,	
-							
40.0							

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## BORING NUMBER: RTG-SB-02

# SOIL BORING LOG

DATE(S): 12/8/2017

PROJECT NUMBER: 17111.00

PROJECT: Turney Creek Outfall Replacement

**LOCATION:** Northeast of bridge (refer to boring location plan) ELEVATION: 9.2' ± (NAVD 88), per 11/17/2017 survey by Martin Survey Associates DRILLING CONTRACTOR: General Borings, Inc.

DRILLING METHOD AND EQUIPMENT: 3" hollow stem auger, truck mounted Diedrich Drill Co. D-50 drill rig

WATER LEVEL AND DATE: Not measured       > _				ured	START: 9:00 AM 12/8/17 FINISH: 3:00 PM 12/8/17 LOGGER: T. Alpaio					
LOW (FT)			Y (FT)	STANDARD	SOIL DESCRIPT	ΓΙΟΝ	COMMENTS			
FACE	RVAL	E AND BER	OVER	RESULTS	SOIL NAME, USCS GRO COLOR, MOISTURE CONTI	UP SYMBOL, ENT, RELATIVE	DEPTH OF CASING, DRILLING R	ATE,		
DEPT	INTE	TY PE NUM	REC	6"- 6"- 6"- 6"	DENSITY OR CONSIST STRUCTURE, MINEI	ENCY, SOIL RALOGY	INSTRUMENTATION			
<u>40.0</u>										
-	40-42	SS S-11	0.5	35-53-19-6	POORLY GRADED SAND WI (SP), brown, wet, very dense, gravel	<u>TH GRAVEL,</u> fine sand, fine	Rock fragments found in split spoor	١		
—					3					
$450^{-}$										
	45 47	SS	0.0	0.05.00.00	POORLY GRADED SAND WI	TH GRAVEL,				
_	45-47	S-12	2.0	6-25-30-32	(SP), brown, wet, very dense,	fine to medium				
_					Sanu, nne graver					
50 0										
<u>30.0</u>		SS			POORLY GRADED SAND WI	TH GRAVEL,				
_	50-52	S-13	0.8	7-16-21-12	(SP), brown, wet, dense, fine t	o medium sand,				
_					fine gravel					
FF 0										
<u>55.0</u>		SS			SILTY SAND WITH GRAVEL	(SM), brown, wet.	Soil blow back into drill hole			
_	55-57	S-14	1.3	17-14-29-25	dense, fine to coarse sand, fin	e to coarse gravel				
_										
<u>60.0</u>		22			SILTY SAND WITH GRAVEL	(SM) brown wet				
_	60-62	33	2.0	17-37-38-47	very dense, fine to coarse san	d, fine to coarse				
_		S-15			gravel					
—					END BORING AT 62 FEET BE	ELOW GRADE	End drilling at 3:00 PM, 12/8/17			
65.0										
_										
_										
70 0										
<u>10.0</u>										
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75 0										
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# **RT Group**, **Inc**. Engineered from the Ground Up^{5M}



70 Romano Vineyard Way, Suite 134 North Kingstown, Rhode Island 02852 T 401 438 3100 F 401 294 9806 DAM SAFETY · WATERFRONT · CONSTRUCTION ENGINEERING · GEOTECHNICAL GEO-ENVIRONMENTAL · STRUCTURAL · CIVIL

## BORING NUMBER: RTG-SB-03

# SOIL BORING LOG

DATE(S): 7/13/2018

PROJECT NUMBER: 17111.00

PROJECT: Turney Cre	eek O	utfall Addit	ional Subsurface Investiga	ation	LOCATION:	Northeast of brid	lge (refer to boring location plan)
ELEVATION: 9.4' ± (N	AVD 8	38), per 11	/17/2017 survey by Martin	Survey Associates	DRILLING C	ONTRACTOR: N	New England Boring Contractors
DRILLING METHOD A	AND E		IT: Driven Casing and was	sh, truck mounted c	drill rig	-	
WATER LEVEL AND I	DATE	: N/A		START: 10:00AM	7/13/2018	FINISH: 11:00A	M 7/13/2018 LOGGER: T. Alpaio
I BELOW ICE (FT) VAL	AND ER	VERY (FT)	STANDARD PENETRATION TEST RESULTS	SOIL SOIL NAME, U	DESCRIPTI	ON P SYMBOL,	COMMENTS DEPTH OF CASING, DRILLING RATE,
URF/	YPE /	ECO	6"- 6"- 6"- 6"	DENSITY OF		NCY, SOIL	DRILLING FLUID LOSS, TESTS AND INSTRUMENTATION
	- z	Ľ.		4" topsoil	URE, MIINER	ALUGI	Began drilling at 10:00AM_7/13/2018
- 0-2	SS S-1	0.9	4-7-8-7	POORLY GRADE GRAVEL, (SP-SM dense, fine gravel	<u>D SAND WIT</u> I), light brown	<u>H SILT AND</u> , dry, medium	Organics Present (wood)
- 2-4	SS S-2	1.0	8-8-8-24	POORLY GRADE GRAVEL, (SP-SM dense, fine, f-c sa	D SAND WIT I), light brown nd, fine grave	H SILT AND , dry, medium el	4" casing to 4'; Start wash; Wood chips in wash
5.0 ⁵	SS S-3	0.0	50/0"	Spoon rebounding	, No recovery	y	Roller bit through to 5', Bit grinding
<u>5.0</u>  <u>10.0</u>  <u>10.0</u>  <u>15.0</u>  <u>20.0</u>  <u>20.0</u>  <u>25.0</u>  <u>30.0</u>  <u>35.0</u>  <u>35.0</u>  <u>-</u> <u>-</u> <u>-</u> <u>-</u> <u>-</u> <u>-</u> <u>-</u>	5-3			END BORING AT RELOCATED TO	5' BELOW G RTG-SB-03A	RADE	End drilling at 11:00 AM, 7/13/2018

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## BORING NUMBER: RTG-SB-03A

# SOIL BORING LOG

DATE(S): 7/13/2018

PROJECT NUMBER: 17111.00

### **PROJECT:** Turney Creek Outfall Additional Subsurface Investigation

## **LOCATION:** Northeast of bridge (refer to boring location plan)

ELEVATI	<b>ON:</b> 9.5' ± (I	NAVD 8	38), per 11/	17/2017 survey by Martin	Survey Associates DRILLING CON	NTRACTOR: N	ew England E	Boring Contractors
DRILLING	6 METHOD	AND E	QUIPMEN	T: Driven Casing and wash	n, truck mounted drill rig			
WATER L	EVEL AND	DATE	N/A		START: 11:00AM 7/13/2018 FI	INISH: 3:00PM	7/13/2018	LOGGER: T. Alpaio
TH BELOW (FACE (FT)	ERVAL	e and Aber	OVERY (FT)	STANDARD PENETRATION TEST RESULTS	SOIL DESCRIPTION SOIL NAME, USCS GROUP S COLOR, MOISTURE CONTENT	N SYMBOL, , RELATIVE	DEPTH OF DRILLING	COMMENTS CASING, DRILLING RATE FLUID LOSS, TESTS AND
DEP SUR	INTE	TΥΡ NUN	REC	6"- 6"- 6"- 6"	STRUCTURE, MINERAL	.OGY	INS	STRUMENTATION
0.0							Began drilling	g at 11:00AM, 7/13/2018
_	0-2	SS S-1	1.1	2-12-26-16	POORLY GRADED SAND WITH S GRAVEL, (SP-SM), light brown, dr sand, fine gravel	<u>SILT AND</u> ry, dense, f-c	Asphalt Pres	ent
-	2-4	SS S-2	1.0	8-6-6-12	<u>SANDY SILT WITH GRAVEL</u> , (ML dry, stiff, f-c sand, fine gravel	_), light brown,	Mica in tip 4" casing to 4	1'; Start wash
<u>5.0</u> _	4-6	SS S-3	1.2	10-6-17-16	Same as above, but very stiff			
_	6-8	SS S-4	0.8	18-9-12-20	POORLY GRADED SAND WITH S GRAVEL, (SP-SM), brown, wet, me fine sand	<u>SILT AND</u> ledium dense,	Glass preser	ıt
<u>10.0</u>	8-10	SS S-5	0.4	16-6-3-6	<u>SILTY SAND WITH GRAVEL</u> , (SM loose, f-c sand, fine gravel	/l), grey, wet,	4" casing to ?	10'
- - 15.0								
-	15-17	SS S-6	0.0	6-9-6-9	No recovery		4" casing to ?	15'
_ 								
_	20-22	SS S-7	0.0	W.O.R.	No recovery		4" casing to 2	20'
_	22-24	SS S-8	0.5	W.O.H.	SILTY SAND, (SM), grey, wet, very sand (top 3"), <u>SANDY ORGANIC</u>	y loose, f-m <u>SOIL</u> (OH),	Sampler san	k to 30'
<u>25.0</u>								
_	25-27	SS S-9	0.0	W.O.R.				
-								
<u>30.0</u> –	30-32	SS	2.0	W.O.R.	SANDY ORGANIC SOIL (OH), bro	own, wet, very	Organic odor	, shells present
-		5-10					4 casing to a	30
<u>35.0</u>								
-	35-37	SS S-11	0.6	78-41-44-52	POORLY GRADED SAND WITH C (SP), brown to black, wet, very der fine gravel	<u>GRAVEL,</u> nse, f-m sand,	4" casing to 3	35'

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## BORING NUMBER: RTG-SB-03A

# SOIL BORING LOG

DATE(S): 7/13/2018

PROJECT NUMBER: 17111.00

**LOCATION:** Northeast of bridge (refer to boring location plan)

## PROJECT: Turney Creek Outfall Additional Subsurface Investigation

ELEVATI	ELEVATION: 9.5' ± (NAVD 88), per 11/17/2017 survey by Martin Survey Associates DRILLING CONTRACTOR: New England Boring Contractors DRILLING METHOD AND EQUIPMENT: Driven Casing and wash, truck mounted drill rig													
DRILLING	DRILLING METHOD AND EQUIPMENT: Driven Casing and wash, truck mounted drill rig         WATER LEVEL AND DATE:       N/A       START: 11:00AM 7/13/2018       FINISH: 3:00PM 7/13/2018       LOGGER: T. Alpaio													
WATER L	EVEL AND	DATE	: N/A		START: 11:00AM 7/13/2018	FINISH: 3:00PM	1 7/13/2018	LOGGER: T. Alpaio						
TH BELOW FACE (FT)	RVAL	E AND BER	OVERY (FT)	STANDARD PENETRATION TEST RESULTS	SOIL DESCRIPT SOIL NAME, USCS GRO COLOR, MOISTURE CONTI	TION UP SYMBOL, ENT, RELATIVE		COMMENTS CASING, DRILLING RATE, FLUID LOSS TESTS AND						
DEP.	INTE	TYPE NUM	REC	6"- 6"- 6"- 6"	DENSITY OR CONSIST STRUCTURE, MINER	ENCY, SOIL RALOGY	IN	STRUMENTATION						
<u>40.0</u>														
-	40-42	SS S-12	0.7	38-15-17-16	<u>SILTY SAND</u> , (SM), light brown	n, wet, dense	4" casing to	40'						
_					END BORING AT 42' BELOW	GRADE	End drilling a	at 3:00 PM 7/13/2018						
<u>45.0</u>														
-														
—														
_														
<u>50.0</u>														
_														
_														
_														
55 0														
<u>55.0</u>														
_														
_														
_														
<u>60.0</u>														
_														
_														
_														
<u>65.0</u>														
-														
_														
_														
70.0														
_														
_														
-														
<u>75.0</u>														
_														
_														
80.0														

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## BORING NUMBER: RTG-SB-04

# SOIL BORING LOG

DATE(S): 7/12/2018-7/13/2018

PROJECT NUMBER: 17111.00

PROJECT	PROJECT: Turney Creek Outfall Additional Subsurface Investigation         LOCATION: Northeast of bridge (refer to boring location plan)										
ELEVATI	<b>ON:</b> 9.2' ± (N	NAVD 8	88), per 11/	17/2017 survey by Martin	Survey Associates	DRILLING CO	NTRACTOR: N	New England	Boring Contractors		
DRILLING	METHOD	AND E	QUIPMEN	F: Driven Casing and wash	n, truck mounted dri	ll rig					
WATER L	EVEL AND	DATE	9' below g	rade 7:40AM 7/13/2018	START: 7:40AM 7	/12/2018 <b>F</b>	INISH: 9:00AN	A 7/13/2018	LOGGER: T. Alpaio		
ELOW		•	(Y (FT)	STANDARD PENETRATION TEST	SOIL	DESCRIPTION	N		COMMENTS		
PTH BE	ERVAL	VE AND MBER	COVER	RESULTS	SOIL NAME, U COLOR, MOISTU DENSITY OR	JSCS GROUP	SYMBOL, , RELATIVE	DEPTH OF ( DRILLING I	CASING, DRILLING RATE, FLUID LOSS, TESTS AND		
DEF SUF	INT	TYF NUN	RE(	6"- 6"- 6"- 6"	STRUCTU	JRE, MINERAL	.0GY	INS	STRUMENTATION		
<u>0.0</u>								Began drilling	at 7:40AM, 7/12/2018		
_					6" asphalt paveme	ent					
-	1-3	SS S-1	2.0	18-25-22-20	light brown, dry, de	ense, fine grave	<u>AVEL</u> , (SVV), al	Hole collapse	9		
<u>5.0</u>	3-5	SS S-2	1.0	11-13-12-9	Same as above, m	nedium dense					
_	5-7	SS S-3	0.7	11-7-6-8	SILTY SAND WITH moist, medium der	<u>H GRAVEL,</u> (SM nse, fine sand a	M), brown, and gravel	4" casing to 5	5'		
_	7-9	SS S-4	1.2	10-7-6-14	, medium						
<u>10.0</u>	9-11	SS S-5	0.3	35-27-12-11	Same as above, b	ut dense		4" casing to 1	0'		
_					-						
- - 15 0											
<u>15.0</u> –	15-17	SS S-6	0.6	8-6-5-6	POORLY GRADE SM), dark grey, we	D SAND WITH et, medium dens	<u>SILT</u> , (SP- se, fine sand	4" casing to 1	5', organic odor		
_											
20.0											
_	20-22	SS S-7	0.8	3-4-5-6	Same as above, b	ut loose		4" casing to 2	20'		
_											
<u>25.0</u>											
-	25-27	SS S-8	1.3	5-2-W.O.RW.O.R.	<u>SILT WITH SAND,</u> fine sand	, (ML), grey, we	t, very soft,	4" casing to 2 organic soil ir	25', organic odor, Sandy n tip		
_											
<u>30.0</u>											
-	30-32	SS S-9	2.0	W.O.RW.O.R5-6	SANDY ORGANIC	<u>SOIL (OH),</u> gr	ey, wet, firm	4" casing to 3	30'		
_											
<u>35.0</u>		00				D SAND WITH		4" casing to 3	35'		
—	35-37	55 S-10	0.4	11-10-21-15	<u>GRAVEL</u> , (SP-SM)	), grey, wet, der	nse, f-m sand		~		
_					1						
_											
40.0											

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## BORING NUMBER: RTG-SB-04

# SOIL BORING LOG

DATE(S): 7/12/2018-7/13/2018

PROJECT NUMBER: 17111.00

PROJECT	PROJECT: Turney Creek Outfall Additional Subsurface Investigation					LOCATION:	Northeast of bri	dge (refer to boring location plan)
ELEVATI	<b>ON:</b> 9.2' ± (N	IAVD 8	38), per 11/	17/2017 survey by Martin	Survey Associates	DRILLING C	ONTRACTOR:	New England Boring Contractors
DRILLING	METHOD	AND E		<b>F:</b> Driven Casing and wash	n, truck mounted dri	ll rig	-	
WATER L	EVEL AND	DATE	9' below g	rade 7:40AM 7/13/2018	START: 7:40AM 7	/12/2018	FINISH: 9:00A	M 7/13/2018 LOGGER: T. Alpaio
ELOW : (FT)		0	<b>Υ</b> (FT)	STANDARD PENETRATION TEST	SOIL	DESCRIPTI	ON	COMMENTS
EPTH BE URFACE	ITERVAL	rpe and Umber	ECOVER	RESULTS	SOIL NAME, U COLOR, MOISTU DENSITY OR	JSCS GROU JRE CONTEI & CONSISTEI	P SYMBOL, NT, RELATIVE NCY, SOIL	DEPTH OF CASING, DRILLING RATE, DRILLING FLUID LOSS, TESTS AND INSTRUMENTATION
<u>5</u> 40.0	Z	ΈŻ	R	0-0-0-0	STRUCTU	JRE, MINER	ALOGY	
<u>+0.0</u> –	40-42	SS S-11	1.1	11-16-15-18	POORLY GRADE	D SAND WIT lense, f-m sa	<u>H SILT,</u> (SP- nd	4" casing to 40'
-								
<u>45.0</u> 	45-47	SS S-12	0.9	15-22-24-25	POORLY GRADEI GRAVEL, (SP-SM	<u>D SAND WIT</u> ), light brown	<u>H SILT AND</u> , wet, dense,	4" casing to 45'
50 0					fine sand, f-m grav	/el		
-	50-52	SS S-13	1.0	19-8-10-50/1"	POORLY GRADEI SM), light brown, v sand	D SAND WIT vet, medium (	<u>H SILT,</u> (SP- dense, fine	4" casing to 50', weathered rock in tip Assumed top of weathered bedrock at 51.5 feet below grade
_								Roller bit to 54'
<u>55.0</u> –	54-58	NX C-1	0.8	1:25 min/ft 0:30 min/ft 0:45 min/ft 2:30 min/ft	Light gray medium Cobbles (4"-8" cor RQD=5.3"/48"=110	i to coarse gr es), 1"-2" rou %	ained SCHIST Inded fragments	Break through, sandy wash
_	58	SS S-14	0.0	50/0"	Well graded sand	backwash ret	turned	Spoon bouncing, assumed top of bedrock at 58 feet below grade
<u>60.0</u> 	58-62	NX C-2	3.3	3:05 min/ft 3:40 min/ft 4:30 min/ft 2:30 min/ft	Light gray medium RQD=26"/48"=54%	i to coarse gr %	ained SCHIST	
				2.50 mm/m	END BORING AT	62' BELOW (	GRADE	End drilling at 9:00 AM, 7/13/2018

rtg

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## BORING NUMBER: RTG-SB-05

DATE(S): 7/16/2018

PROJECT NUMBER: 17111.00

PROJECT	PROJECT: Turney Creek Outfall Additional Subsurface Investigation				ion	LOCATION: Northeast of bridge (refer to boring location plan)				
ELEVATI	<b>ON:</b> 9.0' ± (N	NAVD 8	38), per 11/	17/2017 survey by Martin	Survey Associates	urvey Associates DRILLING CONTRACTOR: New England Boring Contr				
DRILLING	METHOD	AND E	QUIPMEN	<b>I:</b> Driven Casing and wash	n, truck mounted dri	ll rig	<b>F</b>			
WATER L	EVEL AND	DATE	8.5' below	grade 1:PM 7/16/2018	START: 8:00 AM	7/16/2018 <b>FINISH:</b> 2:00 P	M 7/16/2018 LOGGER: T. Alpaio			
ELOW		0	Υ (FT)	STANDARD PENETRATION TEST	SOIL	DESCRIPTION	COMMENTS			
EPTH BE JRFACE	TERVAL	'PE ANC JMBER	ECOVER	RESULTS	SOIL NAME, COLOR, MOIST DENSITY OF	USCS GROUP SYMBOL, URE CONTENT, RELATIVE R CONSISTENCY, SOIL	DEPTH OF CASING, DRILLING RATE, DRILLING FLUID LOSS, TESTS AND			
	Z	ŕź	RI	0-0-0-0	STRUCT	URE, MINERALOGY	Pegan drilling at 8:00 AM 7/16/2019			
0.0					o -o aspirait pave	ment				
_	1-3	SS S-1	0.6	10-12-9-10	POORLY GRADE	<u>D SAND</u> , (SP), brown, dry, e sand				
_ 5.0	3-5	SS S-2	0.7	12-11-20-14	SILTY GRAVEL WITH SAND, (GM), brown, d dense, fine sand and gravel		4" casing to 5'; Start wash			
-	5-7	SS S-3	0.5	15-13-12-13	Same as above, b	ut medium dense				
_	7-9	SS S-4	0.7	13-10-12-9	Same as above		Mica present			
<u>10.0</u> _	9-11	SS S-5	0.6	9-3-8-7	SILTY SAND WITI medium dense, fin	<u>H GRAVEL</u> , (SM), grey, wet, e sand and gravel	4" casing to 10'			
_  <u>15.0</u>										
-	15-17	SS S-6	0.6	13-23-21-14	POORLY GRADEI (SP), grey, wet, de	<u>D SAND WITH GRAVEL,</u> ense, f-m sand, fine gravel	4" casing to 15'			
<u>20.0</u>		SS			POORLY GRADE	D SAND WITH SILT AND	4" casing to 20'			
-	20-22	S-7	0.8	21-12-16-25	<u>GRAVEL</u> , (SP-SM fine sand	), brown, wet, medium dense,				
<u>25.0</u>										
_	25-27	SS S-8	1.0	8-6-9-17	Same as above		4" casing to 25'			
-										
<u>30.0</u> –	30-32	SS S-9	0.0	29-18-26-40	No recovery		4" casing to 30'			
- - 35.0										
-	35-36	SS S-10	0.5	75-100/5"	POORLY GRADEI GRAVEL, (SP-SM dense, f-m sand, f	D SAND WITH SILT AND ), grey to brown, wet, very ine gravel	4" casing to 35', fractured/weathered rock Assumed top of bedrock at 36 feet below grade			
	38.5-43.5	NX C-1	5.0	6:10 min/ft 3:15 min/ft	Light gray medium RQD=60"/60"=100	to coarse grained SCHIST %	4" casing refusal at 38.5'			

**SOIL BORING LOG** 

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## BORING NUMBER: RTG-SB-05

DATE(S): 7/16/2018

PROJECT NUMBER: 17111.00

PROJECT	PROJECT: Turney Creek Outfall Additional Subsurface Investigation LOCATION: Northeast of bridge (refer to boring location plan)									
ELEVATI	<b>ON:</b> 9.0' ± (N	IAVD 8	88), per 11/ ⁻	17/2017 survey by Martin S	Survey Associates	DRILLING C	ONTRACTOR: N	lew England B	oring Contractors	
DRILLING	METHOD	AND E		F: Driven Casing and wash	, truck mounted dri	ll rig				
WATER L	EVEL AND	DATE	: 8.5' below	grade 1:PM 7/16/2018	START: 8:00 AM	7/16/2018	FINISH: 2:00 PM	/1 7/16/2018	LOGGER: T. Alpaio	
ELOW (FT)			(Y (FT)	STANDARD PENETRATION TEST	SOIL	DESCRIPTI	ION		COMMENTS	
PTH BE	ERVAL	YE AND MBER	COVER	RESULTS	SOIL NAME, COLOR, MOIST DENSITY OF	JSCS GROU JRE CONTE	IP SYMBOL, NT, RELATIVE	DEPTH OF CASING, DRILLING RA DRILLING FLUID LOSS, TESTS A		
DEF	INT	ΝUΝ	RE(	6"- 6"- 6"- 6"	STRUCT	JRE, MINER	ALOGY	INS	TRUMENTATION	
<u>40.0</u>										
_		NX		3:55 min/ft						
_	38.5-43.5	C-1	5.0	3:35 min/ft						
_				4:05 min/ft						
				4:00 min/ft	Light gray medium	to coarse gr	ained SCHIST			
<u>45.0</u>		NX		5:00 min/ft	RQD=53"/60"=88%	D				
_	43.5-48.5	C-2	4.7	3:15 min/ft						
_				3:15 min/ft						
-				3:50 min/ft				En el eleittiere et	0.00 DM 7/40/0040	
F0 0					END BORING AT	48.5 BELOW	/ GRADE	End drilling at	2:00 PM 7/16/2018	
<u>50.0</u>										
—										
—										
—										
<b>FF</b> 0										
<u>55.0</u>										
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<u>80.0</u>										

SOIL BORING LOG

Geotechnical Laboratory Data



## LABORATORY TESTING DATA SHEET

						Ic	dentifica	tion Te	sts					Proctor	r / CBR / P	ermeability	7 Tests			
Boring ID	Sample No.	Depth (ft)	Laboratory No.	Water Content %	LL %	PL %	Gravel %	Sand %	Fines %	Org. %	Gs	Dry unit wt. pcf	Test Water Content %	$\gamma_d$ <u>MAX</u> <u>(pcf)</u> W _{opt} (%)	γ _d <u>MAX</u> ( <u>pcf)</u> W _{opt} (%) (Corr.)	Test Setup as % of Proctor	CBR @ 0.1"	CBR @ 0.2"	Perme- ability (cm/sec)	Laboratory Log and Soil Description
				D2216	D4	318		D6913		D2874	D854			D1	557		D1	883		
03A	S-10	30-32	18-S-1080	59.6	75	39	0.0	31.8	68.2											Brown sandy organic silt
03A	S-12	40-42	18-S-1081				0.0	52.6	47.4											Light Brown silty sand
04	S-7	20-22	18-S-1082				1.6	86.1	12.3											Dark Grey silty sand
04	S-9	30-32	18-S-1083	66.7	73	38	0.0	24.6	75.4											Grey sandy organic silt
04	S-11	40-42	18-S-1084				4.1	84.8	11.1											Brown poorly graded sand with silt
05	S-2	03-05	18-S-1085				48.8	32.1	19.1											Brown silty gravel with sand
05	S-7	20-22	18-S-1086				17.0	70.2	12.8											Brown silty sand with gravel

Reviewed By______SALVO

08.07.2018





Tested By: MN









Tested By: MN







# **Tighe&Bond**

**APPENDIX F** 

Tiał	<b>1e&amp;Bo</b>	nd
	Consulting Eng	gineers
	Environmental Spe	cialists

	Prep'd Date	9/17/2018	Ву	RTG
>× Rond	Ch'kd Date	9/17/2018	Ву	JAR
	Town of	Farfield	- 11	
Consulting Engineers	Funds			
wronmental Specialists	Town No.			
	Project No.	15-0439-11		
Opinion of Probable Cost	Sheet No.	1	of	1
for the Construction of				
Turney Creek Outfall - Alternative 1				

Project Description

Pile Supported Headwalls & Culverts

## Conceptual

FROM STA A LENGTH

_____TO STA

FEET AS SHOWN ON THE PLANS

No.	Item	Unit	Quantity	Price	Amount
1	Clearing & Grubbing	LS	1	\$25,000.00	\$25,000
2	Sediment and Erosion Control	LS	1	\$25,000.00	\$25,000
3	Water Handling & Dewatering	LS	1	\$150,000.00	\$150,000
4	Cofferdam (Two Phases)	LF	400	\$1,000.00	\$400,000
5	Bridge & Bulkhead Demolition	LS	1	\$200,000.00	\$200,000
6	Excavation and Backfill	CY	2,000	\$80.00	\$160,000
7	Rip Rap Aprons	CY	1,000	\$100.00	\$100,000
8	Structural Concrete (Including Rebar)	CY	325	\$1,000.00	\$325,000
9	Timber Piles	LF	5,365	\$61.50	\$329,948
10	Cap Beams & Decking for Culvert Support	LS	1	\$60,000.00	\$60,000
11	72" Steel Reinfoced PE Culverts (3 Barrels)	LF	180	\$350.00	\$63,000
12	48" HDPE Culverts (2 Barrels)	LF	120	\$200.00	\$24,000
13	Self-Regulating Tide Gates	Each	2	\$60,000.00	\$120,000
14	Top-Hinged Tide Gates	Each	3	\$20,000.00	\$60,000
15	Processed Aggregate Base	CY	150	\$60.00	\$9,000
16	Bituminous Concrete	Ton	150	\$150.00	\$22,500
17	Concrete Curb	LF	200	\$50.00	\$10,000
18	Concrete Sidewalk	SF	500	\$15.00	\$7,500
19	Timber Guiderail	LF	200	\$200.00	\$40,000
20	Furnish and Place Topsoil	SY	550	\$10.00	\$5,500
21	Turf Establishment	SY	550	\$4.00	\$2,200
22	Chain Link Fence	LF	175	\$75.00	\$13,125
23	Mobilization/Demobilization (5%)	LS	1	\$107,600.00	\$107,600
24	Construction Staking (2.5%)	LS	1	\$53,800.00	\$53,800
25	Wetland Mitigation (2.5%)	LS	1	\$58,000.00	\$58,000
	SUB-TOTAL				\$2,370,000
	Contingency (35%)				\$829,500
	TOTAL			SAY	\$3,200,000

Notes/Assumptions:

1. Replacement or rehabilitation of the sanitary sewer siphons below the existing bridge is not included.

2. OPC assumes Riverside Drive can be closed during demolition and construction. Costs for phased construction are not included.



Prep'd Date	9/17/2018		By	RTG
Ch'kd Date	9/17/2018		By	JAR
Town of	Farfield			
Funds				
Town No.				
Project No.	15-0439-11			
Sheet No.	1	Of	·	1

Project Turney Creek Outfall - Alternative 1A Description Anchored Sheet Pile Headwalls & Pile-Supported Culverts

## Conceptual

FROM STA A LENGTH

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FEET AS SHOWN ON THE PLANS

No.	Item	Unit	Quantity	Price	Amount
1	Clearing & Grubbing	LS	1	\$25,000.00	\$25,000
2	Sediment and Erosion Control	LS	1	\$25,000.00	\$25,000
3	Water Handling & Dewatering	LS	1	\$150,000.00	\$150,000
4	Cofferdam (Two Phases)	LF	400	\$1,000.00	\$400,000
5	Bridge & Bulkhead Demolition	LS	1	\$200,000.00	\$200,000
6	Excavation and Backfill	CY	2,000	\$80.00	\$160,000
7	Rip Rap Aprons	CY	1,000	\$100.00	\$100,000
8	Structural Concrete (Including Rebar)	CY	250	\$1,000.00	\$250,000
9	Timber Piles	LF	2,850	\$61.50	\$175,275
10	Steel Sheet Pile (Furnish)	LB	116,820	\$1.10	\$128,502
11	Steel Sheet Pile (Installation)	LF	175	\$200.00	\$35,000
12	Shear Studs	Each	1,600	\$10.00	\$16,000
13	Tie Rods	Each	20	\$1,500.00	\$30,000
14	Cap Beams & Decking for Culvert Support	LS	1	\$60,000.00	\$60,000
15	72" Steel Reinfoced PE Culverts (3 Barrels)	LF	180	\$350.00	\$63,000
16	48" HDPE Culverts (2 Barrels)	LF	120	\$200.00	\$24,000
17	Self-Regulating Tide Gates	Each	2	\$60,000.00	\$120,000
18	Top-Hinged Tide Gates	Each	3	\$20,000.00	\$60,000
19	Processed Aggregate Base	CY	150	\$60.00	\$9,000
20	Bituminous Concrete	Ton	150	\$150.00	\$22,500
21	Concrete Curb	LF	200	\$50.00	\$10,000
22	Concrete Sidewalk	SF	500	\$15.00	\$7,500
23	Timber Guiderail	LF	200	\$200.00	\$40,000
24	Furnish and Place Topsoil	SY	550	\$10.00	\$5,500
25	Turf Establishment	SY	550	\$4.00	\$2,200
26	Chain Link Fence	LF	175	\$75.00	\$13,125
27	Mobilization/Demobilization (5%)	LS	1	\$106,600.00	\$106,600
28	Construction Staking (2.5%)	LS	1	\$53,300.00	\$53,300
29	Wetland Mitigation (2.5%)	LS	1	\$57,000.00	\$57,000
	SUB-TOTAL				\$2,350,000
	Contingency (35%)				\$822,500
	TOTAL			SAY	\$3,200,000

Notes/Assumptions:

1. Replacement or rehabilitation of the sanitary sewer siphons below the existing bridge is not included.

2. OPC assumes Riverside Drive can be closed during demolition and construction. Costs for phased construction are not included.



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Project Turney Creek Outfall - Alternative 2 Description Pile Supported Headwalls & Ground Supported Culverts

Conceptual

FROM STA A LENGTH

_____TO STA FEET AS SHOWN ON THE PLANS

No.	Item	Unit	Quantity	Price	Amount
1	Clearing & Grubbing	LS	1	\$25,000.00	\$25,000
2	Sediment and Erosion Control	LS	1	\$25,000.00	\$25,000
3	Water Handling & Dewatering	LS	1	\$150,000.00	\$150,000
4	Cofferdam (Two Phases)	LF	400	\$1,000.00	\$400,000
5	Bridge & Bulkhead Demolition	LS	1	\$200,000.00	\$200,000
6	Excavation and Backfill	CY	2,000	\$80.00	\$160,000
7	Rip Rap Aprons	CY	1,000	\$100.00	\$100,000
8	Structural Concrete (Including Rebar)	CY	325	\$1,000.00	\$325,000
9	Timber Piles	LF	3,045	\$61.50	\$187,268
10	Cap Beams & Decking for Culvert Support	LS	0	\$60,000.00	\$0
11	72" Steel Reinfoced PE Culverts (3 Barrels)	LF	180	\$350.00	\$63,000
12	48" HDPE Culverts (2 Barrels)	LF	120	\$200.00	\$24,000
13	Self-Regulating Tide Gates	Each	2	\$60,000.00	\$120,000
14	Top-Hinged Tide Gates	Each	3	\$20,000.00	\$60,000
15	Processed Aggregate Base	CY	150	\$60.00	\$9,000
16	Bituminous Concrete	Ton	150	\$150.00	\$22,500
17	Concrete Curb	LF	200	\$50.00	\$10,000
18	Concrete Sidewalk	SF	500	\$15.00	\$7,500
19	Timber Guiderail	LF	200	\$200.00	\$40,000
20	Furnish and Place Topsoil	SY	550	\$10.00	\$5,500
21	Turf Establishment	SY	550	\$4.00	\$2,200
22	Chain Link Fence	LF	175	\$75.00	\$13,125
23	Mobilization/Demobilization (5%)	LS	1	\$97,500.00	\$97,500
24	Construction Staking (2.5%)	LS	1	\$48,700.00	\$48,700
25	Wetland Mitigation (2.5%)	LS	1	\$52,000.00	\$52,000
	SUB-TOTAL				\$2,150,000
	Contingency (35%)				\$752,500
	TOTAL			SAY	\$2,900,000

Notes/Assumptions:

1. Replacement or rehabilitation of the sanitary sewer siphons below the existing bridge is not included.

2. OPC assumes Riverside Drive can be closed during demolition and construction. Costs for phased construction are not included.



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Project Turney Creek Outfall - Alternative 2A Description Anchored Sheet Pile Headwalls & Ground Supported Culverts

## Conceptual

FROM STA A LENGTH

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# FEET AS SHOWN ON THE PLANS

No.	Item	Unit	Quantity	Price	Amount
1	Clearing & Grubbing	LS	1	\$25,000.00	\$25,000
2	Sediment and Erosion Control	LS	1	\$25,000.00	\$25,000
3	Water Handling & Dewatering	LS	1	\$150,000.00	\$150,000
4	Cofferdam (Two Phases)	LF	400	\$1,000.00	\$400,000
5	Bridge & Bulkhead Demolition	LS	1	\$200,000.00	\$200,000
6	Excavation and Backfill	CY	2,000	\$80.00	\$160,000
7	Rip Rap Aprons	CY	1,000	\$100.00	\$100,000
8	Structural Concrete (Including Rebar)	CY	250	\$1,000.00	\$250,000
9	Timber Piles	LF	232	\$61.50	\$14,268
10	Steel Sheet Pile (Furnish)	LB	116,820	\$1.10	\$128,502
11	Steel Sheet Pile (Installation)	LF	175	\$200.00	\$35,000
12	Shear Studs	Each	1,600	\$10.00	\$16,000
13	Tie Rods	Each	20	\$1,500.00	\$30,000
14	Cap Beams & Decking for Culvert Support	LS	0	\$60,000.00	\$0
15	72" Steel Reinfoced PE Culverts (3 Barrels)	LF	180	\$350.00	\$63,000
16	48" HDPE Culverts (2 Barrels)	LF	120	\$200.00	\$24,000
17	Self-Regulating Tide Gates	Each	2	\$60,000.00	\$120,000
18	Top-Hinged Tide Gates	Each	3	\$20,000.00	\$60,000
19	Processed Aggregate Base	CY	150	\$60.00	\$9,000
20	Bituminous Concrete	Ton	150	\$150.00	\$22,500
21	Concrete Curb	LF	200	\$50.00	\$10,000
22	Concrete Sidewalk	SF	500	\$15.00	\$7,500
23	Timber Guiderail	LF	200	\$200.00	\$40,000
24	Furnish and Place Topsoil	SY	550	\$10.00	\$5,500
25	Turf Establishment	SY	550	\$4.00	\$2,200
26	Chain Link Fence	LF	175	\$75.00	\$13,125
27	Mobilization/Demobilization (5%)	LS	1	\$95,500.00	\$95,500
28	Construction Staking (2.5%)	LS	1	\$47,800.00	\$47,800
29	Wetland Mitigation (2.5%)	LS	1	\$51,000.00	\$51,000
	SUB-TOTAL				\$2,100,000
	Contingency (35%)				\$735,000
	TOTAL			SAY	\$2,800,000

Notes/Assumptions:

1. Replacement or rehabilitation of the sanitary sewer siphons below the existing bridge is not included.

2. OPC assumes Riverside Drive can be closed during demolition and construction. Costs for phased construction are not included.



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Project

Turney Creek Outfall - Alternative 3 
 Project
 Turney Creek Outrall - Alternative 3

 Description
 Pile Supported Headwall/Riprap Slope & Ground Supported Culverts

Conceptual

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FROM STA A LENGTH

_____TO STA FEET AS SHOWN ON THE PLANS

No.	Item	Unit	Quantity	Price	Amount
1	Clearing & Grubbing	LS	1	\$25,000.00	\$25,000
2	Sediment and Erosion Control	LS	1	\$25,000.00	\$25,000
3	Water Handling & Dewatering	LS	1	\$150,000.00	\$150,000
4	Cofferdam (Two Phases)	LF	400	\$1,000.00	\$400,000
5	Bridge & Bulkhead Demolition	LS	1	\$200,000.00	\$200,000
6	Excavation and Backfill	CY	2,000	\$80.00	\$160,000
7	Rip Rap Aprons	CY	1,000	\$100.00	\$100,000
8	Rip Rap Slope	Ton	400	\$80.00	\$32,000
9	Structural Concrete (Including Rebar)	CY	185	\$1,000.00	\$185,000
10	Timber Piles	LF	2,030	\$61.50	\$124,845
11	Cap Beams & Decking for Culvert Support	LS	0	\$60,000.00	\$0
12	72" Steel Reinforced PE Culverts (3 Barrels)	LF	225	\$350.00	\$78,750
13	48" HDPE Culverts (2 Barrels)	LF	150	\$200.00	\$30,000
14	Self-Regulating Tide Gates	Each	2	\$60,000.00	\$120,000
15	Top-Hinged Tide Gates	Each	3	\$20,000.00	\$60,000
16	Processed Aggregate Base	CY	150	\$60.00	\$9,000
17	Bituminous Concrete	Ton	150	\$150.00	\$22,500
18	Concrete Curb	LF	200	\$50.00	\$10,000
19	Concrete Sidewalk	SF	500	\$15.00	\$7,500
20	Timber Guiderail	LF	200	\$200.00	\$40,000
21	Furnish and Place Topsoil	SY	550	\$10.00	\$5,500
22	Turf Establishment	SY	550	\$4.00	\$2,200
23	Chain Link Fence	LF	175	\$75.00	\$13,125
24	Mobilization/Demobilization (5%)	LS	1	\$90,000.00	\$90,000
25	Construction Staking (2.5%)	LS	1	\$45,000.00	\$45,000
26	Wetland Mitigation (2.5%)	LS	1	\$48,000.00	\$48,000
	SUB-TOTAL				\$1,980,000
	Contingency (35%)				\$693,000
	TOTAL			SAY	\$2,670,000

Notes/Assumptions:

1. Replacement or rehabilitation of the sanitary sewer siphons below the existing bridge is not included.

2. OPC assumes Riverside Drive can be closed during demolition and construction. Costs for phased construction are not included.