



Stantec

February 28, 2020



Key Project Personnel

- Kyle Poat
 D-1 Chief District Engineer
- Chris Kuntz
 D-1 Project Development
- Brad Whybark
 D-1 Environmental
- Mike Shuecraft
 D-1 Utilities
- Jason Looper Project Delivery
- Austin Hart Smithland Section Supervisor

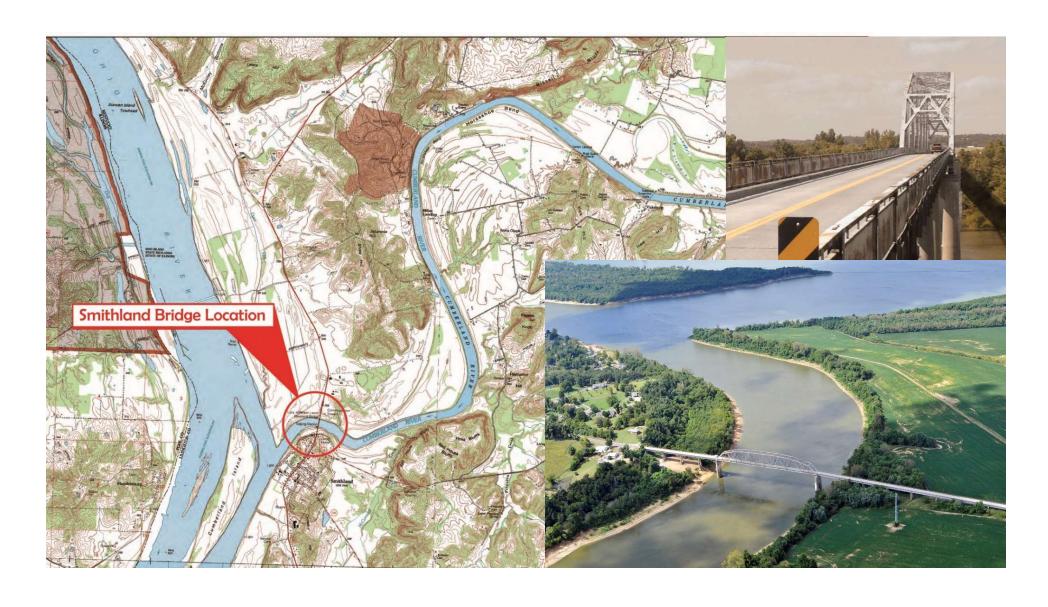
- Darrin Beckett
 Geotechnical Branch
- Danny Peake
 Division of Env Analysis
- Cassondra Cruikshank
 Division of Env Analysis
- Tony Hunley
 Stantec Project Manager
- Taylor Perkins
 Stantec Deputy PM

Agenda

- Project Overview
- Roadway Approaches
- Utilities
- Existing Bridge
- River Bridge
- Geotechnical & Foundations
- Environmental Commitments
- DBE Requirements
- Schedule



Project Overview: Vicinity Map





Project Overview: Existing Bridge Aerial





Project Overview: Bridge Rendering



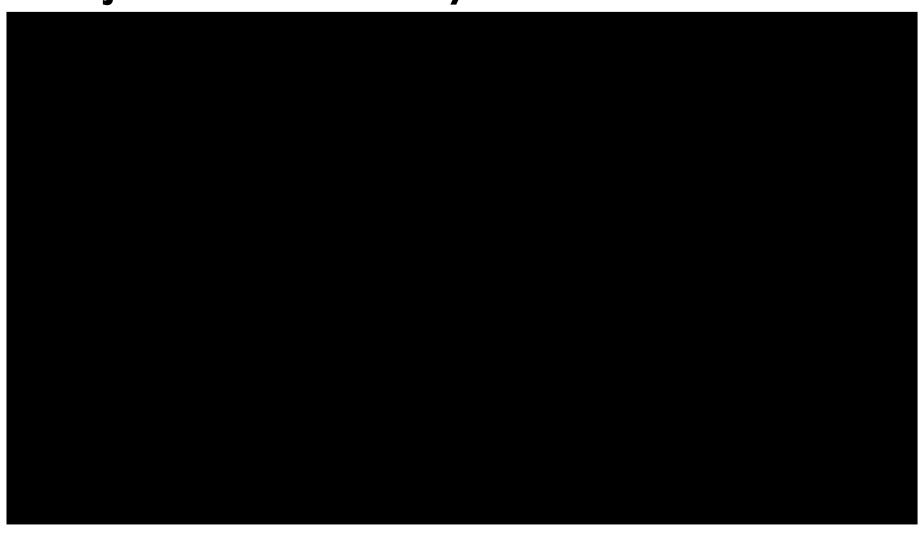


Project Overview: Roll Plot





Project Overview: Fly-Thru Video



Procurement: Special Notes

General

- Completion Date
- CPM Scheduling
- Web Camera Construction Monitoring System
- Provision of Compression Testing Machine
- Automated Gate

Existina Bridge

- Maintaining Existing Bridge
- Milestone Completion Date & Liquidated Damages on Existing Bridge Repairs
- Traffic Control on Bridge Repair Contracts
- Concrete Patching Repair
- Structures with Fiber Reinforced Polymer Wrap

<u>Structures</u>

- USCG Section 9 Permit
- Steel Paint Color
- Steel Erection
- Structure Lightning Protection
- Disc Bearings

Roadway

- Class 1A Geotextile Fabrics Used in Structural Pavement Designs
- Concrete Slurry
- Pipeline Inspection

Environmental

- Mitigation of Impacts to Cumberland River (Mussels)
- Mitigation of Impacts to Osprey
- Pending US Army Corps of Engineers 404 Permit
- Tree Removal
- Construction Activities
- Bridge Demolition, Renovation, and Asbestos Abatement
- eNOI for KPDES Construction Stormwater Permit

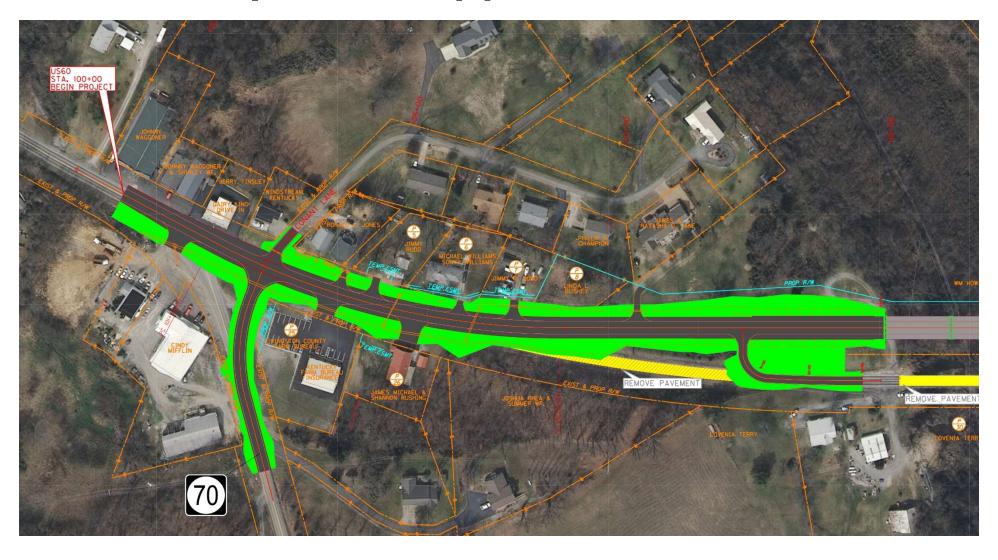
Geotechnical

- Project Specific Drilled Shaft Requirements
- Cone Penetration Test Data
- Non-destructive Testing of Drilled Shafts
- Pile Dynamic Testing
- Instrumentation on Existing Bridge

Utility Relocation

- Earth Moving
- Municipal Water Distribution
- Municipal Sanitary Sewers

Roadway: South Approach





Roadway: North Approach



Roadway:

- South Approach Waste
- North Approach Embankment
- Existing Bridge Weight Restrictions

Utilities: Waterline Relocation

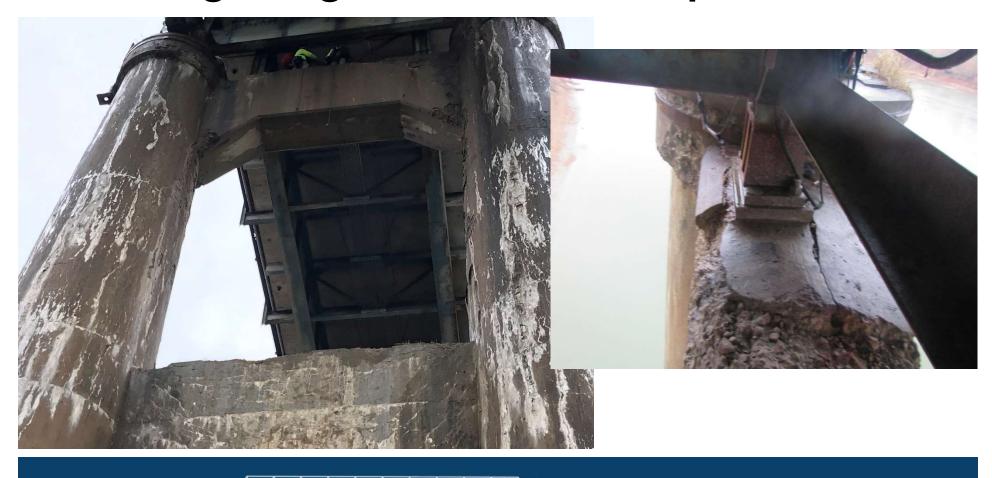
- Smithland Water Works
 - Water & Sewer Line Relocations
- Crittenden-Livingston County Water District
 - Water Line Relocation
- 2,599 LF PVC

Utilities: Relocation Status

- Jackson Purchase Energy Corporation
 - -4/30/20
- Windstream dba Kentucky Data Link
 - During construction



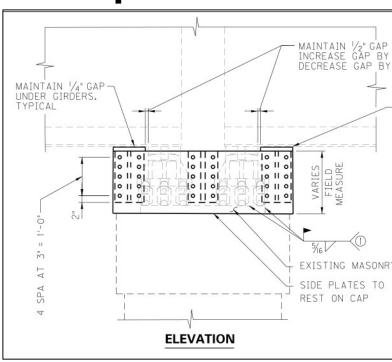
Existing Bridge: Immediate Repairs





Existing Bridge: Immediate Repairs



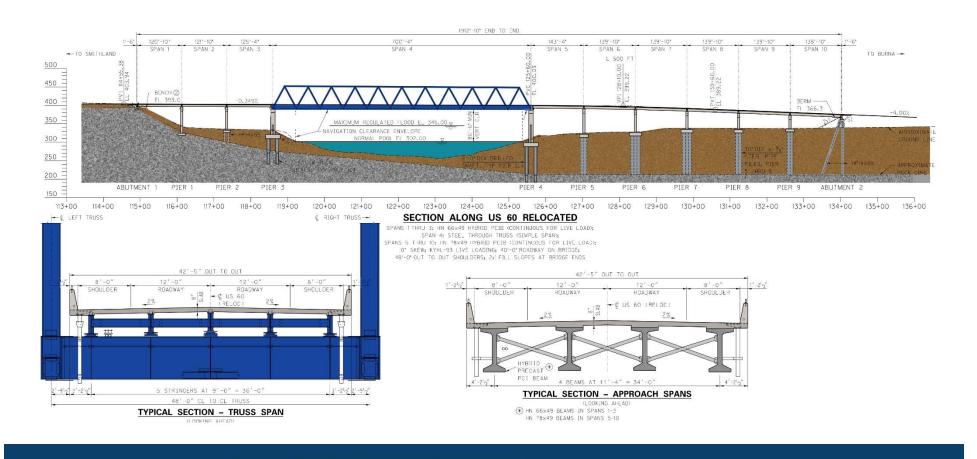




Existing Bridge: Maintenance Bid Item

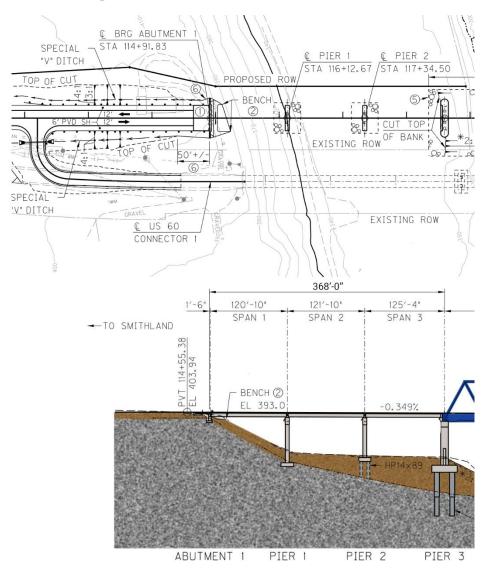


Bridge: Layout

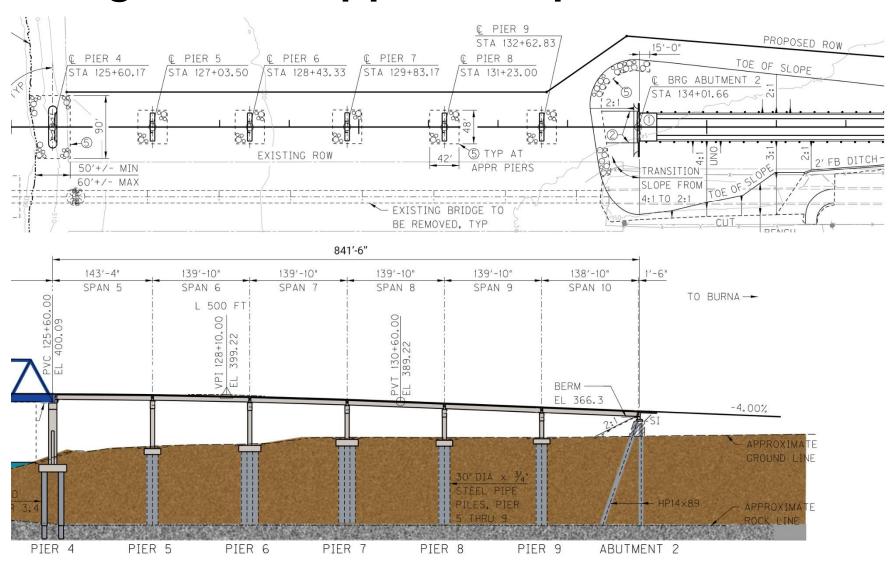




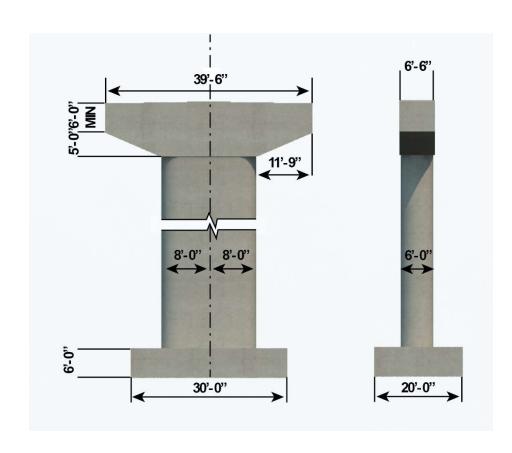
Bridge: South Approach Spans

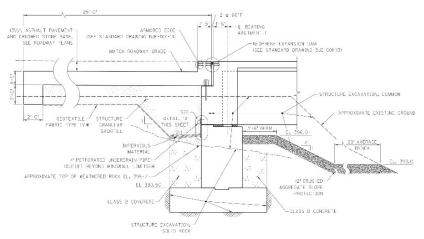


Bridge: North Approach Spans

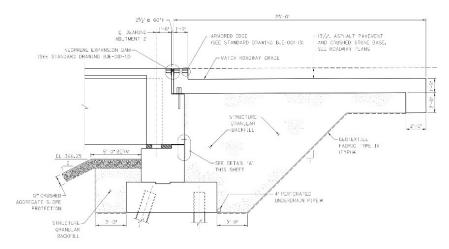


Bridge: Approach Substructures





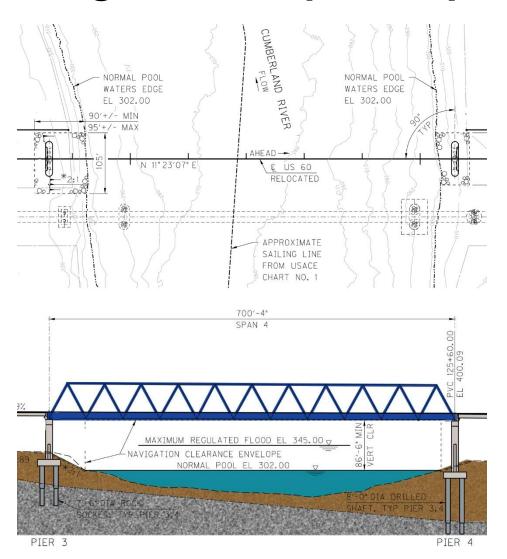
EARTHWORK SECTION AT ABUTMENT 1



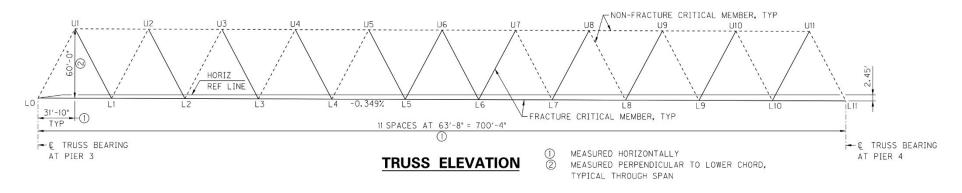
EARTHWORK SECTION AT ABUTMENT 2

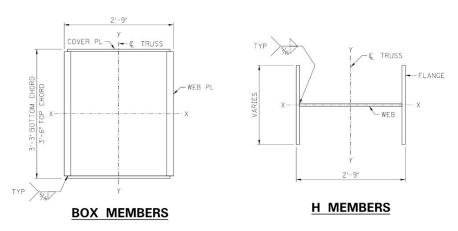


Bridge: Main Span Layout



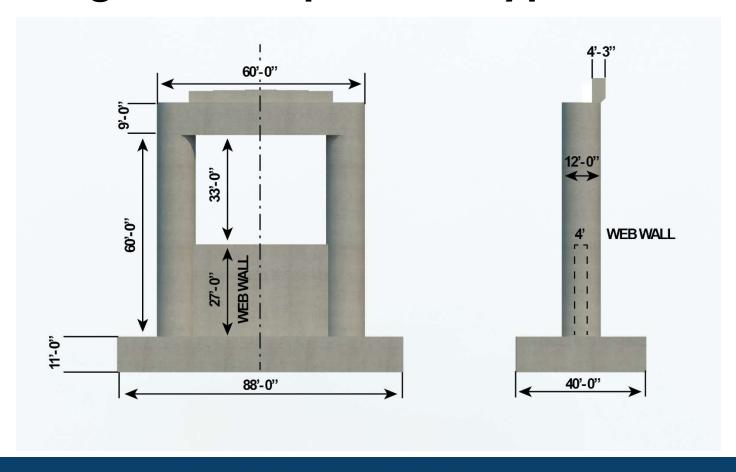
Bridge: Truss Typical Dimensions



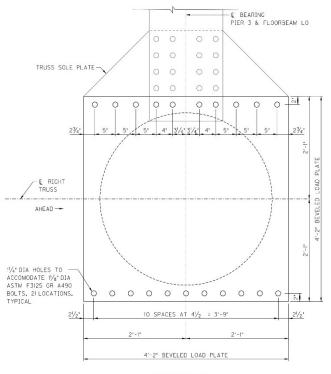


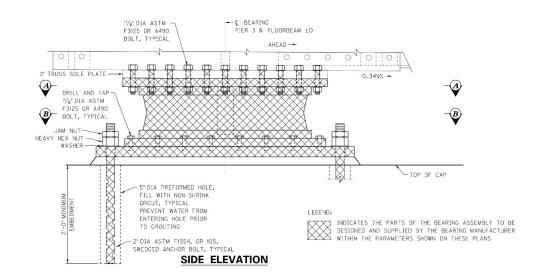


Bridge: Main Span Pier Types



Bridge: Bridge Bearings



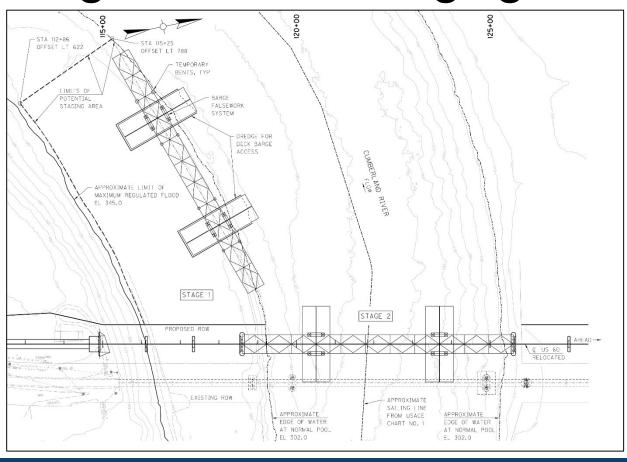


SECTION A-A

Bridge: Steel Fabrication Notes

- H & Box Section Truss Members
- Bolts (ASTM F3125)
 - $-\frac{7}{8}$ " Grade A325 Typical UNO
 - $1\frac{1}{8}$ " Grade A490 Gussets & Other Connections
- Structural Steel
 - Grade 50W Typical Typical
 - Grade HPS 70W Gusset Plates (2 ½" Max Thickness)
- Paint
 - Kentucky Blue (Federal Standard 595B Color X5095)

Bridge: Erection – Staging Area

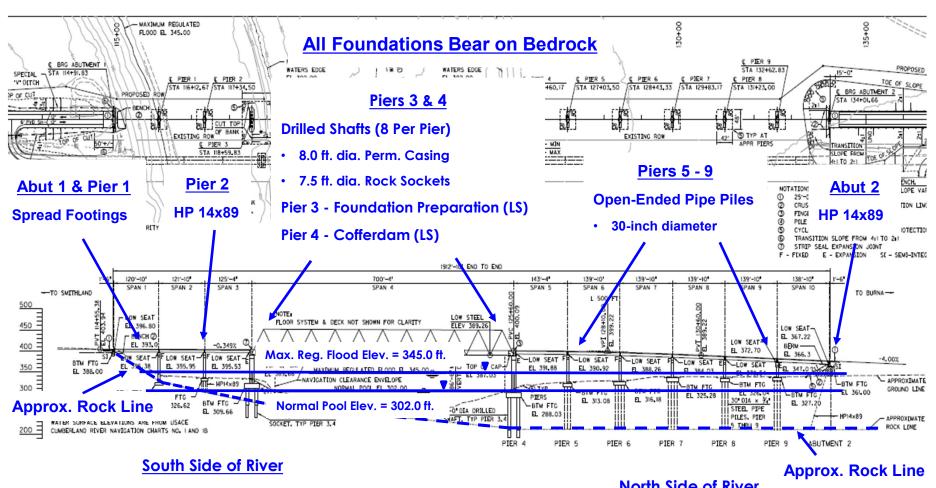


Geotech:

- Overview of Subsurface Conditions & Foundations
- Foundation-Related Special Notes
- Drilled Shaft Considerations & Requirements
- Non-Destructive Testing of Drilled Shafts
- Dynamic Pile Testing
- Instrumentation on Existing Bridge
- Construct North Embankment ASAP



Geotech: Overview of Subsurface Conditions & Foundations



≈ 6 to 62 ft. Lean Clay w/ some Sand & Gravel

≈ 4 ft. thick Sandstone Boulder Encountered at P1

Soft Shale Bedrock (Sandstone Encountered at A1)

North Side of River

≈ 95 to 130 ft. Lean Clay & Sand

Hard Sandstone Bedrock (Shale Encountered at P8, P9, A2)

Geotech: Special Notes Applicable to Foundations

- Drilled Shafts (11C)
 - o "Standard Special Note" Posted on Division of Construction Website
- Project Specific Drilled Shaft Requirements
 - Supplemental & Controls over Special Note for Drilled Shafts (11C)
- Non-Destructive Testing of Drilled Shafts
- Pile Dynamic Testing
- Cone Penetration Test Data
 - For Information Only (No Work Specified)
- Instrumentation on Existing Bridge
- Completion Date
 - Not exclusive to foundations but addresses high water



Geotech: Drilled Shaft Considerations

- Separate Bid Items at Pier 3 and Pier 4
 - Drilled Shaft, Common and Solid Rock
 - Drilled Shaft Testing Sonar Calipering, CSL and TIP
- Subsurface Exploration at Each Shaft Location
 - Special Note for Drilled Shafts Section 3.5 & Sheet \$12
 - Perform by Consultant Pre-Qualified by KYTC
 for Geotechnical Drilling Services (Stantec Not Eligible)
 - Bid Items not separated by pier
- Rock Cores available for viewing in Frankfort
 - Special Note for Drilled Shafts Section 3.1.2
 - Call 502-564-2374 or email darrin.beckett@ky.gov (business card)



Geotech: Project Specific Drilled Shaft Requirements

- Special Note for Project Specific Drilled Shaft Requirements
 - Controls over Special Note for Drilled Shafts (11C)
 - Sequencing Interior shafts until testing accepted on first shaft (applies from rock excavation through concreting)
 - Drilled Shaft Supervisor experience requirements
 - SID or Mini-SID to inspect shaft bottoms
 - 2% Verticality Tolerances
 - Polymer Slurry at Pier 3

Geotech: Project Specific Drilled Shaft Requirements

Polymer Slurry required at Pier 3 due to non-durable shales being subject to degradation when exposed to water

- Required during rock excavation through concreting
- Supplier Technical Representative
- Contractor responsible for testing with checks by Department
- 130% of Theoretical Shaft Volume (34,000 gal.) in tanks
- Incidental to Pier 3 Drilled Shafts
- Consider space constraints relative to Pier 2

Geotech: Non-Destructive Testing of Drilled Shafts

- Sonar Caliper Testing used to evaluate verticality, and provide profiles of the rock sockets
 - "Dry Runs" required in casing but not in rock socket
 - Plan Quantity = 9 tests at each pier
- Crosshole Sonic Logging (CSL)
 - Plan Quantity = 16 tests at each pier
 - Quantities to test at 3 to 10 days & retest at 28 days
 - Goal is to eliminate 28 day testing on later shafts at each pier
- Thermal Integrity Profiling (TIP) to be evaluated in conjunction with CSL
 - Embedded Sensors
- Experience requirements specified for testing consultants



Geotech: Dynamic Pile Testing

- Special Note for Pile Dynamic Testing
 - Plan Quantity = 1 Test per Pier at Piers 5 9
 (30-inch Open-Ended Pipe Piles)
 - Department reserves right to add or reduce testing quantities
 - o Pipe Piles may be driven to Elev. 217 ft. at any time
 - Dynamic monitoring required below elevation 217 ft. to verify piles
 adequately seated into bedrock and evaluate potential for damage
 - Restrikes not required
 - Experience requirements specified for testing consultants



Geotech: Instrumentation on Existing Bridge

- Special Note for Instrumentation on Existing Bridge
 - Primarily to monitor during foundation construction activities
 - Pre-Construction & Post-Construction Condition Surveys
 - Tiltmeters & Crackmeters installed prior to foundation construction
 & removed after traffic is moved to the new bridge
 - o Instrumentation will become property of the Department
 - Experience requirements specified for condition survey & instrumentation consultants

Environmental: USCG Section 9



28 JAN 2020

BRIDGE PERMIT

(4-19-8)

WHEREAS by Title V of an act of Congress approved August 2, 1946, entitled "General Bridge Act of 1946," as amended (33 U.S.C. 525-533), the consent of Congress was granted for the construction, maintenance and operation of bridges and approaches thereto over the navigable waters of the United States;

AND WHEREAS the Secretary of Homeland Security has delegated the authority of Section 502(b) of that act to the Commandant, U.S. Coast Guard by Department of Homeland Security Delegation Number: 0170.1:

AND WHEREAS before construction is commenced, the Commandant must approve the location and plans of any such bridge and may impose any specific conditions relating to the construction, maintenance and operation of the structure deemed necessary in the interest of public navigation, such conditions to have the force of law;

AND WHEREAS the Commandant of the Coast Guard has further delegated to the District Commanders, by Section 1.01-60(b) of Title 33, Code of Federal Regulations, authority to issue permits of the construction, reconstruction, or alteration of bridges across navigable waters of the United States.

AND WHEREAS the - STATE OF KENTUCKY - has submitted for approval the location and plans of a bridge to be constructed across the Cumberland River at Smithland, Livingston County, Kentucky;

NOW THEREFORE, This is to certify that the location and plan sheets 1, 2, 3 and 4 (of 4) dated October 25, 2019 are hereby approved by the Commander, Eighth Coast Guard District, subject to the following conditions:

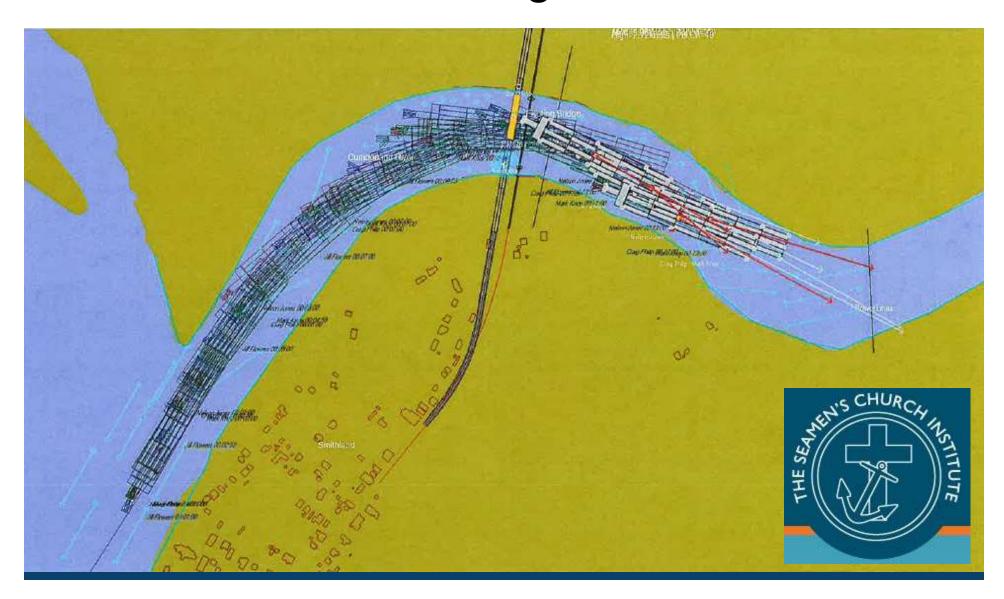
- No deviation from the approved plans may be made either before or after completion of the structure unless the modification of said plans has previously been submitted to and received the approval of the District Commander.
- 2. The construction of falsework, pilings, cofferdams or other obstructions, if required, shall be in accordance with plans submitted to and approved by the District Commander, prior to construction of the bridge. All work shall be so conducted that the free navigation of the waterway is not unreasonably interfered with and the present navigable depths are not impaired. Timely notice of any and all events that may affect navigation shall be given to the District Commander during construction of the bridge. The channel or channels through the structure shall be promptly cleared of all obstructions placed therein or caused by the construction of the bridge to the satisfaction of the District Commander, when in the judgment of the District Commander the construction work has reached a point where such action should be taken, but in no case

Cofferdam Submittal

- Construction/Falsework
 Submittal
 - Addendum (Helper Boat, Falsework, Navigation)
- Demolition Submittal



Environmental: SCI Navigation Model



Environmental: 401/404 Status

- KDOW Water Quality Certification (401) APPROVED
- US Coast Guard Bridge Permit APPROVED
- USACE 404 Permit PENDING
- FAA/KAZC
 - Not required for permanent construction
 - Contractor responsible for temporary equipment



Environmental: Env Commitments (Section 7 & Osprey)



- Nesting Season (March – August)
- 150' Buffer (can be reduced to 75')
- KYTC Biologist Oversight
- Demolition restriction (April-July)



Environmental: Env Commitments (Mussel Impact)



- Bridge demolition requirements
- Dredged Area backfill & regrading
- Turbidity Monitoring



Environmental: Additional Cleared Areas



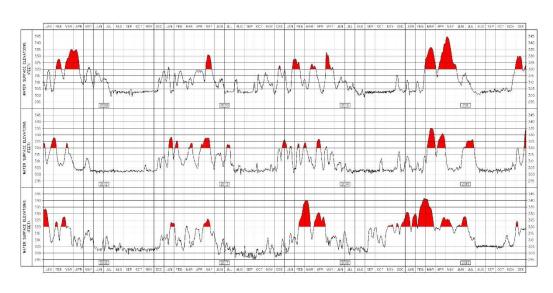
DBE Requirements

- 6.5% Goal
- Details in the proposal & Procurement website

Schedule: Timeline

- Bid Letting
 March 20, 2020
- Existing Bridge Repairs
 August 1, 2020
- Project Completion
 December 1, 2023

Schedule: High Water Impact

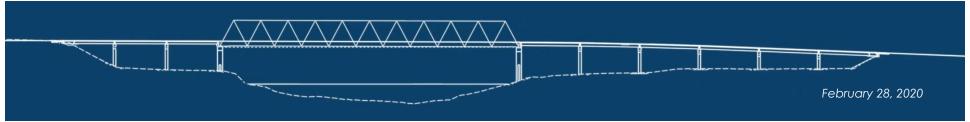


- Fixed Completion Date acknowledges High-Water Impact days.
- Defined as El. 320.0
- 244 Days of lost time assumed and to be included in bid.
- Time extension and/or cost implications – See Special Note.



Q & A





SPECIAL NOTE FOR MITIGATION OF IMPACTS TO THE CUMBERLAND RIVER IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE BIOLOGICAL OPINION CONCERNING FAT POCKETBOOK MUSSELS

Livingston County Item No. 1-1142 US 60 Bridge over Cumberland River



- 1. KYTC is bound by the tenets of Kentucky Pollution Discharge System (KPDES), permit number KYR10, to reduce erosion and sedimentation effects from projects involving soil disturbance. As required under Section 213 of the KYTC Standard Specifications, a site-specific Erosion Control Plan, including Best Management Practices (BMP), will be developed prior to on-site activities to ensure continuous erosion control throughout the construction and post-construction period. The plan will identify individual Disturbed Drainage Areas (DDA) where stormwater from the construction area will be discharged off site or into waters of the Commonwealth. This measure will reduce the amount of sediment and other contaminates introduced into the Action Area, minimizing impacts to mussels.
- 2. During demolition of the existing bridge, if the concrete deck is removed prior to demolition of the truss, the contractor will be responsible for assuring that decking debris falling into the river will be kept to a minimum.
- 3. Removal of the existing piers will be conducted as outlined in the U.S. Coast Guard permit dated January 28, 2020. To the maximum extent practicable, all material from the demolition of the existing piers will be removed from the river bed.
- 4. Once the new truss has been set and coffer cells/barge slips are no longer needed, any dredged areas along the riverbank and/or channel will be filled with natural stable material (not demolition debris), graded back to original contours, stabilized to prevent erosion, and re-vegetated
- 5. All materials excavated from dredging or during truss removal will be stored at an upland site and precluded from re-entry into any aquatic resource. Sediment and erosion control measures should be installed at the upland site to prevent any material from entering the adjacent waterways.
- 6. The contractor will conduct daily turbidity monitoring 100-foot upstream of the existing US Highway 60 bridge, as well as 500-foot and 1,000-foot downstream at both the substrate level and mid-water column during riverbed/riverbank disturbance activities such as dredging, cofferdam installation/removal, as well as pre-and post truss demolition. Monitoring results will be provided to the KYTC inspector on site for inclusion in the daily KYTC work reports. Costs associated with turbidity monitoring will be incidental to the work.
- 7. Should the contractor propose alternate construction/demolition methodologies, a proposed

plan will be submitted to the Department for coordination with the appropriate resource and permitting agencies.

SPECIAL NOTE FOR MITIGATION OF IMPACTS TO OSPREY

Livingston County Item No. 1-1142 US 60 Bridge over Cumberland River



Osprey nests on the existing US 60 bridge shall not be removed or disturbed. Construction activities shall not be permitted within a 150-foot buffer of any Osprey nest during the nesting season from March 1 to August 31, the work buffer is not required outside of these dates. During this period, construction equipment shall not be placed between the existing and new bridge and equipment, including concrete trucks, shall not be allowed to work from the existing bridge. The buffer zone may be reduced to a minimum of 75-ft pending tests to evaluate the Ospreys' tolerance to certain construction activities. Tests shall be conducted on warm, dry days in the presence of a trained biologist designated by the KYTC. The Biologist shall have authority to specify a new buffer distance as well as shut down construction activities. The Biologist shall record all observations and report them to the KYTC as well as the KDFWR. The buffer requirement may be ended before August 31, if the biologist observes that young ospreys have fledged from a nest and left the area. The Contractor should note that the most crucial time for the nesting Osprey occurs between April and July, during this time there is an increased likelihood that nesting Osprey will be present and greater potential for the birds to be disturbed by construction activities. Consequently, demolition of the existing bridge shall not occur between the months of April and July.