P-001-2011

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MEMORANDUM

TO: Keith Damron, P.E.

Division of Planning

BY: Bart Asher, P.E., P.L.S.

Geotechnical Branch Manager

DATE: March 7, 2011

SUBJECT: **Mercer-Garrard County**

KY 152 (Kennedy Bridge Road) over Herrington Lake

Item # 7-1116.00

Preliminary Geotechnical Assessment

1. Location and Project Description

This project is located where KY 152 (Kennedy Bridge Road) crosses Herrington Lake at the border of Mercer and Garrard Counties. The bridge was constructed in order to keep the road open once Herrington Lake was built by Kentucky Utilities (KU). The bridge was finished and turned over to the adjoining counties on April 7, 1925 (Mahan). Water began impounding in the Lake on March 17, 1925.

The Division of Planning is conducting a Data, Needs and Analysis (DNA) study for the subject project. Project meeting notes indicate that there are currently four options for the replacement:

- Alternate 1: No Build
- Alternate 2: Replace with a bridge at same location
- Alternate 3: Replace at an adjacent location
- Alternate 4: Replace at an alternate location

This abbreviated review will discuss some geotechnical concerns with alternates 2 and 3. Alternate 4 can be reviewed by this office once an alternate location is considered.

The approximate coordinates for this site are: 37.746185 degrees North and -84.703665 degrees West.

2. Site Topography and Geologic Conditions

The current bridge spans Herrington Lake over what once was a deep gorge with Dix River flowing at the bottom. The existing profile indicates that the Mercer County side was basically a sheer cliff before the water was impounded. The slope on the Garrard county side is more gentle but still has some large vertical drops. The entire area of the lake surrounding the bridge has similar topography. It was noted during a field visit that the tops of some of the surrounding cliffs are substantially higher in elevation than where the bridge was constructed.

The site is located in the Bryantsville Quadrangle (# 945). The geologic mapping indicates that the bedrock at this site is (Source KGS):

• Tyrone Limestone – Limestone, of two types: (1) light-gray to light-olive-gray, cryptograined, containing specks and small tubes of clear calcite (birdseye limestone), and (2) very light gray to light-brownish-gray, cryptograined, containing pods and interlaced tubes of yellowish-gray, micrograined, calcareous dolomite. Birdseye limestone predominates in northern part of quadrangle and limestone containing dolomite bodies in southern part of quadrangle. Bentonite, as much as 2 feet thick, is present at top southwest of a line from the northwest corner of the quadrangle to Pollys Bend; a second bentonite bed, as much as 2 feet thick, is present about 25 feet below the top in all but the northwest corner of the quadrangle; a third bentonite bed, 0.1 to 0.3 foot thick and about 80 feet below the top, is present throughout the quadrangle. The upper two bentonites, and locally the lowermost bentonite, are underlain by thin chert layers. Chert nodules are present in some beds. Limestone immediately above the lowermost bentonite contains planar laminae of calcareous dolomite. Persistent units of argillaceous limestone and shale are present in uppermost 10 feet and in middle of unit.

The Tyrone limestone is the type of bedrock visible in the surrounding cliffs.

- Oregon Formation Interbedded dolomite and limestone: Dolomite is calcareous, yellowish gray to yellowish white, micrograined to very finely crystalline, thick bedded. Limestone is light gray to light brownish gray, cryptograined; some limestone beds contain pods and interlaced tubes of calcareous dolomite. Contacts are placed at top of highest and base of lowest dolomite bed. Unit thins southward by grading of upper dolomite beds into limestone.
- Camp Nelson Limestone Limestone, light-gray to light-brownish-gray, cryptograined, containing pods and irregular interlaced tubes of yellowish-gray, micrograined, calcareous dolomite that make up 20 to 50 percent of the rock. Tubes commonly lie in a tangled network parallel to bedding, though some cut across bedding. Contains several zones of cryptograined limestone with specks and minute tubes of clear calcite. Calcareous shale, 5 to 10 feet thick, its base 10 to 15 feet below top of the formation, is present throughout the quadrangle.

It appears, from available mapping, that the base of Pier 2 and Pier 3 is located in the Camp Nelson Limestone.

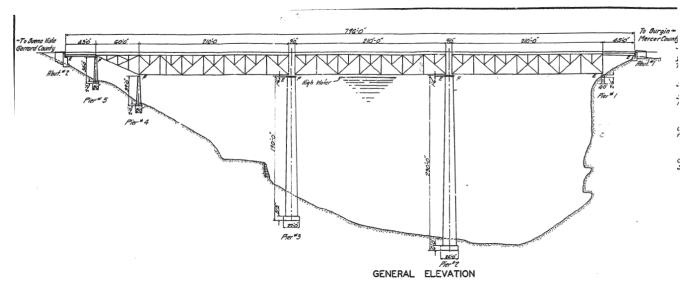
The available mapping indicates fault lines within approximately one mile of the bridge. Additionally, the Kentucky River Fault Zone is within approximately 3 miles of the existing bridge location.

Mapping indicates that this area has numerous karst features. Karst features may include sinkholes, caves and solution features in the bedrock.

3. Discussion of Alternates 2 and 3 Replace with Bridge at Same or Adjacent Location

A bridge at the same location may require a new foundation or portions of the existing foundations may be reused. This office has discussed reuse of these piers in the past.

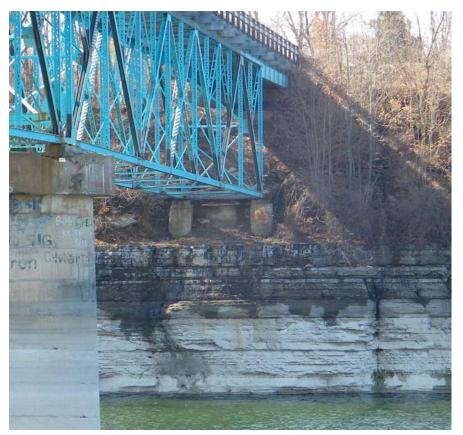
A site visit was performed to review the existing piers. It is unlikely that it would be desirable or economically viable to reuse abutment number 1, abutment number 2, or piers 1, 4 or 5 as shown in the below schematic (retrieved from the Division of Structural Design's plan database). Due to their size and location in the lake, it could be very desirable to reuse piers 2 and/or 3.



Profile view of the existing bridge



Abutment 1



Pier 1



Pier 3 (front) Pier 2 (rear)



Pier 4



Pier 5



Abutment 2

An article by F.C. Mahan from the *Kentucky Engineer* (year unknown - see appendix) supplied to this office by the District indicates that there have been some significant problems at Pier 2. Once the downstream dam was constructed and water began to back up around the piers it was noted that Pier 2 was actually rising and rotating. In the article Mahan states that the earliest inspection on record was in March of 1932 and that the top of Pier 2 was 1.33 feet higher than pier 3. (Mahan indicates that earlier records had been lost in a fire). Both were supposedly constructed to the same elevation. Mahan also states that "At the height of the movement the pier had risen approximately 30" and had tilted upstream and toward the Mercer County side approximately 12"." This office does not have current information that indicates the elevation difference between the two piers.

The article goes on to discuss various theories behind the movement. Those stated are:

- 1. Trapped gas under footing.
- 2. Hydrostatic pressure
- 3. Since the lime cliffs are full of crevices, holes, etc. and may be cavernous in places, the extra weight of the water may have caused some shift in the immediate terrain.
- 4. There is a possibility of heaving of the bottom when certain strata are wet and softened.

The article goes on to add that "Careful observations also indicate that possibly the whole cliff on the Mercer County side may be slowly moving toward the lake."

There was no conclusive evidence at that time or at this point to indicate the probable mechanism that caused the movement. Mapping does indicate that bentonite layers are prevalent in the Tyrone formation, which is presumably above the footing elevation of Pier 2. Some types of bentonite are known to swell to numerous times their dry size when water is added.

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In order to make a decision as to whether Pier 2 and/or Pier 3 can be reused, a thorough investigation would be required. Drilling through the footing in numerous places would be desirable to examine the bearing stratum of both piers. Additionally, the existing concrete would need to be examined so that a useful remaining service life can be determined. Similar studies have been undertaken by the Cabinet in the past.

Replacement of the bridge at approximately the same location or just adjacent to this location, without the reuse of the piers, will also require a very thorough site investigation. It would be very desirable to try to find out the mechanism that caused the movement at pier 2 so that future problems with a new bridge can be avoided.

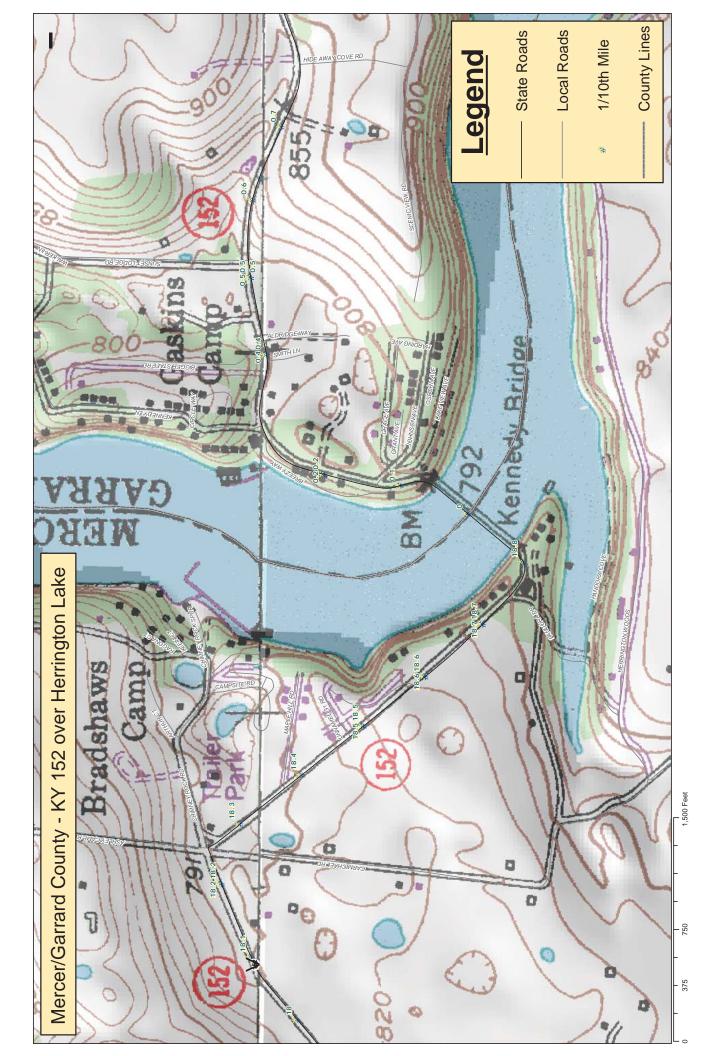
4. New Foundation and Superstructure Discussion

New foundations in the water would likely be large (12–14 foot) diameter drilled shafts socketed well into bedrock. This construction would have to take place from floating equipment due to the extreme depth of the lake. Conventional piers and stub abutments could likely be used on the shoreline.

A new superstructure on the existing or new foundations would likely be a plate girder structure or another truss of some type.

Attachments:

Site Map
Mahan Article
Bridge Inspection Report
Historical Plans (no plans for the initial construction were located)



Kennedy Mill Bridge By F. C. Mahan, M.E. 1906



EDITOR'S NOTE.-Mr. Mahan graduated in Mechanical and Electrical Engineering, University of Kentucky, 1906. From 1906 to 1908 he was surveying and assisting in abstracting land titles in eastern Kentucky. From 1908 to 1913 he was Chief Draftsman, Bureau of Land, at Manila, P. I. In this connection he made surveys on both Corregidor Island and Bataan Peninsula. Then from 1913 to 1931 he was Mining Engineer, Mine Superintende: t, and Coal Operator in eastern Kentucky. From 1931 to 1942 he served as Design Engineer in the Bridge Office of the Highway Department at Frankfort, Kentucky. Since September, 1942, the beginning of the Enlisted Specialist Branch U. S. Army Engineer School at Lexington, Mr. Mahan has been a civilian instructor in charge of the Surveying Course.

The old turnpike road between Burgin and Buena Vista, Kentucky, crossed the Dick's River on an old wooden bridge in the vicinity of Kennedy's Mill, thus the name of the present bridge which has caused so much comment because it is apparently defying all of Newton's laws of gravitation by rising instead of settling.

The old bridge was a low level wooden bridge situated at the bottom of a precipitous gorge some 250 to 300 feet deep. The picturesque road leading to it was blasted out of the cliffs on either side and, through the old covered bridge, crossed the historic river which Daniel Boone named or rather "gave" to his faithful servant,

When the Dick's River dam (now spelled "Dix" by the Kentucky Utilities Company) was started, it became necessary to build a high level bridge over the impounded water and the reservoir thus formed was named Herrington Lake.

The new bridge was completed and turned over to Mercer and Garrard counties April 7, 1925. The superstructure consists of three 220 foot, one 60 foot and two 45 foot spans, all deck type. The 220 foot spans were erected by cantilever method and the trusses were designed to carry the extra stresses of erection. The substructures are of reinforced concrete, abutments are stub type on or near the top of the cliffs. On the Garrard County end there are two II, type concrete piers 34'-0"

and 39'-0" high. Piers Nos. 2 and 3 are in the gorge proper, pier No. 3 being 190'-0" high and pier No. 2 being 230'-0" high, which levels are some 20'-0" below the roadway deck.

At about the time the bridge was completed the "Engineering News Record" had a very good description of the two taller piers. (See Figure No. 1.) These piers are hollow reinforced concrete tubes, similar to chimneys. They were built by the Weber Chimney Company of Chicago by its regular chimney building procedure. The foundation for the 230' pier has a 61'2' reinforced concrete slab and the shaft or stack is anchored to the footing with 1" steel bars. The shell thickness at the bottom is 2678". Both piers are 12' wide and 22'-0" long at the top and covered with a concrete slab, and both piers have 3' square ports at top and bottom to permit them to fill with water. They are flat on the sides and round on both ends and the shell thickness gradually decreases toward top.

All substructures were supposed to be on solid rock. A closer inspection of the cliffs, however, reveals that the rock formation is in many layers with thin layers of fireclay between. From best information now obtainable, pier No. 2, the one in question, was judged to have had better foundation at the time of its erection.

The upward movement must have started after the impounded waters began to rise because it was still some time before it was realized that this pier was actually

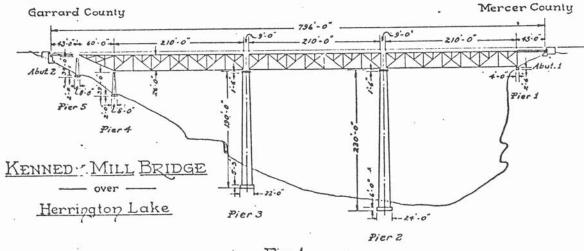
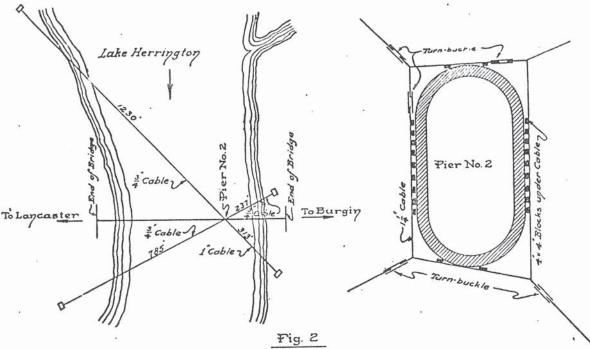


Fig. 1

rising. The earliest inspection on record in the Department of Highways was made by Mr. P. D. Gilham, March 17, 1932. Pier No. 2 at that time was 1,33′ higher than pier No. 3. Pr-vious records had been made but had unfortunately been lost in a fire.

the pier with 4"x4" wood blocks inserted between the cable and the concrete masonry. From the four corners of the pier, cables were stretched to anchor on the lake shores. Turn buckles were inserted in each line to obtain uniform tension in all cables. (See Figure 2.) Even



Since the first inspection there has been a constant and careful check kept on the actions of this pier. Commencing in April, 1934, for a period of about two years, precise levels and a check on the alignment was run twice a month by Mr. Threlkel, Resident Engineer. His observations and data showed the most pronounced movements occurred in the early fall and spring. This fact might lead to a conclusion that the depth of the lake had some effect upon the pier's action. At the height of the movement the pier had risen approximately 30" and tilted up stream and toward the Mercer County side about 12".

The bench mark at the bridge was established by carrying the elevation from the U.S.G.S. bench mark in Burgin some 5 miles away and then cheeked back to the Burgin bench mark.

The tilting and upward movements of the pier were such that it was about to drag one of the bridge shoes off the pier. It was very evident that, to keep the bridge from falling into the lake, something had to be done.

It was decided to jack the bridge up and place an extended grillage under the shoes. To do this, it was necessary first to rivet a new I-beam to the bottom of the trusses of sufficient strength to carry the weight of the bridge. The grillage consisted of three 7" I-beams and two 7" charnels bolted together to form a base for the new shoe to rest on and of sufficient length to extend beyond the pier cap. After doing this, there was some apprehension as to what would happen when the bridge was cut loose from the pier. As a precaution to prevent any sudden movement or vibration, it was decided to anchor the top of the pier to the shore line. A 1½" wire cable band was stretched tightly around the top of

with this precaution there was a considerable vibration period when the bridge was cut loose. Final inspection showed that one of the shoes extended for more than half its length beyond the edge of the pier's cap. Had the extended grillage not been built, this span would now be in the lake.

The pier has shown no appreciable movement for some time. Possibly it has reached a stable point and will remain in its present condition. This, however, may be wishful thinking. Figures 3 and 4 were taken shortly after the bridge was completed and before the lake filled. It will be noted that the floor and bottom chord are in a straight line. Figures 5 and 6 were recently (Continued on page 18)

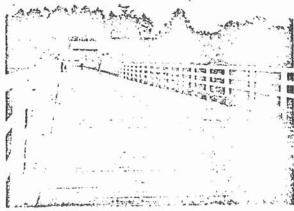


Fig. 3: May 31, 1925

KENNEDY MILL BRIDGE

(Continued from page 3)



Fig. 4: May 31, 1925

taken and show very clearly the hump in the road and how the bottom chord is out of line. Figure 7 shows the lake filled and it is very noticeable that pier No. 2 is higher than pier No. 3. Note the top of ports in pier No. 2 are plainly visible and are completely submerged in pier No. 3 whereas they were originally on the same elevation.

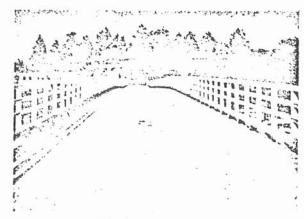


Fig. 5: June 9, 1932

There has been much speculation from various sources as to the cause of the movement of pier No. 2. If it were possible to inspect the footing at the bot om of the lake some evidence might be discovered as to the cause. It is generally attributed in some way to the election of the lake. This movement might have taken place, however, had there never been a Lake Herrington.

Some of the many theories that have been advanced as to the probable cause are:

- 1. Trapped gases under footing.
- 2. Hydrostatic pressure.
- 3. Since the lime cliffs are full of crevices, holes, etc., and may be cavernous in places, the extra weight of the water may have caused some shift in the immediate terrain.
- There is a possibility of heaving of the bottom when certain stratas are wet and softened.

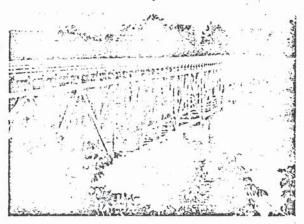


Fig. 6: June 9, 1932

Careful observations also indicate that possibly the whole cliff on the Mercer County side may be slowly moving toward the lake. Knowing the cause of such a phenomenon would be a real satisfaction to the engineer's curiosity even though it might be of little value as far as the present bridge is concerned. If the bridge should completely fail, a suspension bridge from cliff to cliff would apparently be the only solution due to the great depth of the water; but at that, this might not be a permanent solution if one cliff is tending to slide into the lake.

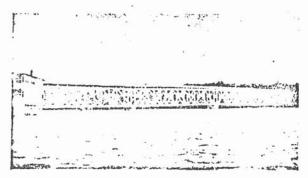


Fig. 7: March 28, 1943

Reviewed By:

BRIDGE INSPECTION REPORT

| t No: 84-0152-B00005 ure Description Five Span Steel Tru | NBI | | |
|--|---|--|--|
| ure Description Five Span Steel Tru | | -Location: KY | 152 over Herrington Lake - Mercer County |
| | ISS | | |
| pint: 18.55 Inspe | ctors Initials | AAC | |
| tor's Signature | elle C | <u> </u> | Date: 12/15/2 |
| DECK | | | 61 CHANNEL/CHANNEL PROTECTION |
| Structural Condition | | | 1 Channel Scour |
| Wearing Surface | | | 2 Embankment Erosion |
| loints | | | 3 Drift |
| Orains | | | 4 Channel Alignment |
| Expansion Devices | | | 5 Vegetation |
| Curbs, Sidewalks, Medians | 2,000 | | 6 Erosion |
| Railings | | | 7 Rip-Rap |
| lighting and/or Utilities | | | 62 CULVERT RETAINING WALLS |
| SUPERSTRUCTURE | | | 1 Barriers |
| | | | 2 Wingwalls, Headwalls |
| | | | 3 Debris |
| | | | 4 Scour Under Footings (Underwater) |
| | | | 5 Erosion At Wingwalls (Underwater) |
| | | | 6 Drainage Adequacy (Underwater) |
| | | | |
| | | | 10 INVENTORY ROUTE VERTICAL CLEARANCE |
| | | | Over ft in. 36. TRAFFIC SAFETY |
| volio on monibora | | | Under ft in. |
| PAINT CONDITION | | | 71 WATER ADEQUACY |
| | | | 72. APPROACH ROADWAY ALIGNMENT |
| Data Familia. | | | |
| SUBSTRUCTURE | | | 113 SCOUR CRITICAL BRIDGE RATING |
| | | | 10 ** * ** ** ** * * * * * * * * * * * * |
| 1010 0110101 001101 | | | 108 WEARING SURFACE/PROTECTIVE SYSTEM |
| lignment and/or Settling | | | Type Membrane Protection |
| cour, Erosions | | | Type Montaine Troublasti |
| Note to the Court Court | | | OVERLAY |
| Pebris on Seats, Caps | | | The state of the s |
| rotection Systems | | | TYPE: LATEX P.C.C. ASPHALT |
| | N | | LATEX EN TOUCH |
| rotection Systems | N 5 | | TO THE TAX |
| | Structural Condition Wearing Surface Joints Drains Expansion Devices Curbs, Sidewalks, Medians Railings Lighting and/or Utilities SUPERSTRUCTURE Stringers, Girders, Beams Floor Beams Frusses - Main Members russes - Bracing, Portals Bearing Devices Lighting and/or Utilities SUPERSTRUCTURE Stringers, Girders, Beams Floor Beams Frusses - Main Members russes - Bracing, Portals Bearing Devices Lighting and/or Bents: PAINT CONDITION Date Painted: SUBSTRUCTURE Robutments, Wingwalls Piers and/or Bents: | Structural Condition Wearing Surface Joints Drains Expansion Devices Curbs, Sidewalks, Medians Railings Lighting and/or Utilities SUPERSTRUCTURE Stringers, Girders, Beams Floor Beams Frusses - Main Members russes - Bracing, Portals Bearing Devices Lighting and/or Utilities SUPERSTRUCTURE Stringers, Girders, Beams Floor Beams Frusses - Main Members russes - Bracing, Portals Bearing Devices Lighting and/or Utilities SUBSTRUCTURE SUBSTRUCTURE SUBSTRUCTURE Subutments, Wingwalls Piers and/or Bents: | Structural Condition Wearing Surface Joints Drains Expansion Devices Curbs, Sidewalks, Medians Railings Lighting and/or Utilities SUPERSTRUCTURE Stringers, Girders, Beams Floor Beams Frusses - Main Members russes - Bracing, Portals Bearing Devices Lighting and/or Utilities SUPERSTRUCTURE Stringers, Girders, Beams Floor Beams Frusses - Main Members russes - Bracing, Portals Bearing Devices Lighting and/or Utilities SUPERSTRUCTURE Substructural Members PAINT CONDITION Date Painted: SUBSTRUCTURE Substruct |



STANTEC UNDERWATER BRIDGE INSPECTION FORM

| 1. Bridge Number: 84-0152 | B00005 | 2. Date Tu | esday, December 15, 2009 | |
|--|------------------------|---|--------------------------|--|
| County: Mercer | | 3. Stantec Project No: 175569090 4. Weather Temperature: 20 □ Sunny ☑ Partiy Cloudy □ Other | | |
| Description: KY 152 over Her | | | | |
| Water Body: Herrington Lake | | | | |
| 5. Supervisor: AAC C | ew: TCB, FJB, JAG | ☐ Cloudy ☑ Windy | | |
| Visitors: | | Arrive: | | |
| Visitors | | | Depart: | |
| 6. Bridge Type: | | | | |
| ☐ Continuous Plate Girder | ☐ Suspension | ☐ Reinforced Concret | e Beam | |
| ✓ Steel Truss | ☐ Wood Truss | ☐ Other | | |
| 7. Element Type: | | | | |
| ☑ Reinforced Concrete | ☐ Closed Web | Open Web | ☐ Steel Piles | |
| ☐ Masonry | ☐ Timber Piles | ☐ Other | | |
| 8. Foundation Type | | | | |
| ☐ Pile with pile cap | Pile without pile cap | Pier founded on rock | or soil | |
| ☐ Caisson | ☑ Spread footing | Other | | |
| 9. Previous Report Available | Dates of l | Report: 1990,1995,2000 | | |
| · | Orig | inator: FMSM | | |
| 10. Construction or As-Built I | Plans and/or Reports A | vailable 🗹 Date | s: unknown | |
| 11. Water surface reference p Bottom of Pier 2 | oint on Pier or Bridge | | | |
| Reference Point Elevation: | 756.4 Distance to Wat | ter 19.5 Water i | Elevation: 736.9 | |
| 12. Pictures Taken | | | | |

12

- 1. Pier 2
- 2. Pier 3
- 3. Planview Looking Downstream
 4. Planview Looking Upstream



STANTEC UNDERWATER BRIDGE INSPECTION FORM

| | | | | Bridg | ge Number: | 84-0152-B0000 |)5 |
|-------------------|------------|-------------|------------|-------------|----------------|---------------|----------------------|
| 13. Cross Section | 10000 | 6 - | | | Date: | Tuesda | y, December 15, 2009 |
| ✓ Upstream | | | | | | 40/40/0000 | |
| Downstream | | 10' 25' | 50° 100 |). | GPS Data | 12/16/2009 | |
| View Point L t | o R Look | ing: 🔽 | Upstrear | n 🗌 Do | wnstream | | |
| Benchmark Le | ocation: | | Sa | | | | |
| Benchmark C | oordinate | s North | ing | | Easting | Eleva | tion |
| 14. Scour: | | | | | | | |
| a. Scour pock | ets or tro | ughs | | ☑ No | ☐ Yes | | |
| b. Footing or | Foundatio | on Elemer | nt Expose | d 🗹 No | ☐ Yes | | |
| c. Scour incre | ased sind | ce last ins | pection | ✓ No | Yes | No Previo | us Report Available |
| d. Comments: | | | | | | | |
| 15. Pier/Elemen | t Condit | ions: (se | e field no | tes for de | etailed desci | ription) | |
| ☑ Biological G | | very light | | | | | 11 |
| ☐ Spalling | | | | FT 0 0 0 | | | |
| ☐ Scaling | | | | | einforcing Ste | el Exposed | |
| ✓ Vertical Cra | cks | ✓ Hai | rline | [] M | easurable Sec | e notes | |
| ☐ Horizontal (| Cracks | ☐ Hai | rline | □ Me | easurable | | |
| ☐ Impact Dam | age | ☐ Min | or | □ Ma | ajor | | |
| Pier Faces r | ot Inspe | cted List | Piers | | | | |
| Reason for | not inspe | ecting | | | | | |
| Other: | | | | | | | |
| 16. Heavy debr | s locate | d around | l element | . ✓ No | ☐ Yes, | elements | |
| 17. Bottom Cor | ditions: | | | | | | |
| ☑ Silt | | Gravel | | □ B | oulders | Clay | Debris |
| Sand | | Cobble | 3 | □В | edrock, type | | |
| Debris: | | | | | | | |
| ✓ Sticks | ☐ Tre | e Limbs | ☐ Trees | | Timbers | ☐ Steel Be | am |
| Construction | n Dobrie | | □ Waste | Concrete | | Othor | |



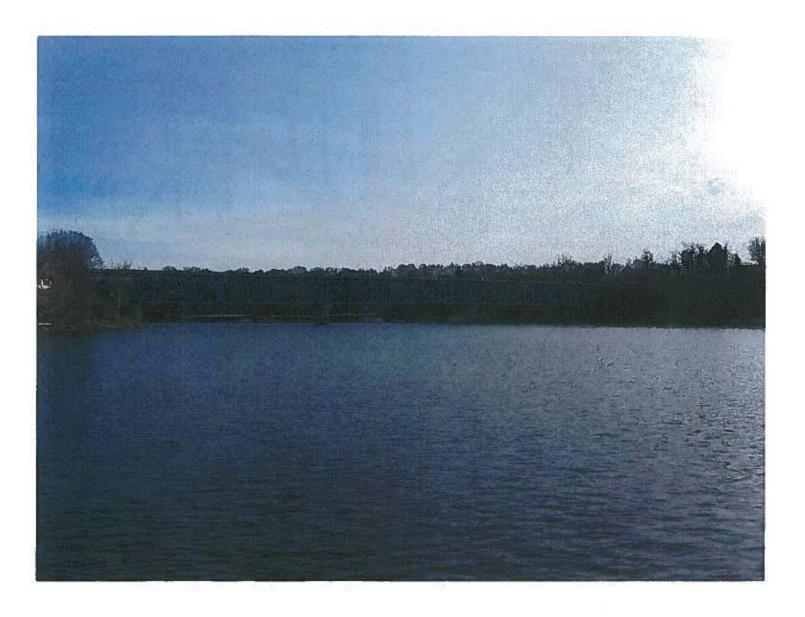
STANTEC UNDERWATER BRIDGE INSPECTION FORM

| | | | | | Е | Iridge Nu | mber: | 84-015 | 2-B00005 | |
|-----|----------------------|------------|---------|---|------------|-------------|--------|---------|--|-------------|
| 18. | Inspection Me | thod | | | | | Date: | | Tuesday, Decemb | er 15, 2009 |
| | ✓ Surface Supplement | olled Air | □ \$ | icuba | □ v | Vading | ☐ Ot | her | | |
| 19. | Bridge Acces | 8 | | | | | | | | |
| a. | Boat: | Skiff | □ V | Vhaler | J | onboat | | onark | Other: Lobell | |
| | Ramp: 🔽 | Concrete | | Bravel | | irt | □ No | ne | ⊘ Ramp fee | \$10.00 |
| | Locked Throug | gh 🛂 l | No | ☐ Yes | | | | | | |
| | Distance from | ramp to br | idge: | 0.25 | | | | Tra | vel time: 5 miles | |
| | Comments / Di | rections: | | | • | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | |
| b. | Bank/Shore: | ☐ Grass | 8 | Rock | | Gravel | □ Di | rt/Mud | ☐ Other | |
| 20. | Boat Traffic | | | | | | | | expression of ex | |
| | a. Recreational | : 🗌 Hea | vy | ■ Modera | te | ✓ Light | | N/A | | |
| | b. Fishing: | ☐ Hea | vy | | te | ✓ Light | | N/A | | |
| | c. Barge: | ☐ Hea | vy | Modera | te | ✓ Light | | N/A | | |
| | Comments: | | | | | | | | | |
| 21. | Water Conditi | ons: | | *************************************** | | | | | | |
| | Temperature: | 40 1 | Degree: | s F | Visit | oility: 8.0 | 0 | | | |
| | Current: | ☐ Heavy | | ☐ Moderate | | Light | V | None | | |
| | | • | | | | | | | | |
| 22. | General Com | nents (Inc | lude | any unusua | ıl co | nditions (| encoun | tered): | | |



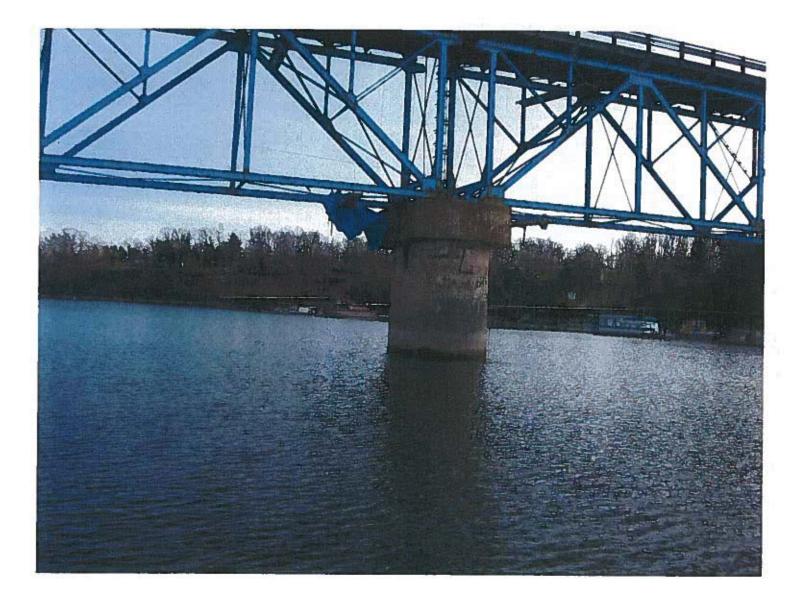
Structure <u>84-0152-B00005</u> County <u>Mercer</u> Date <u>12/15/2009</u>

Description Planview Looking Upstream Crew AAC, TCB, FJB, JAG





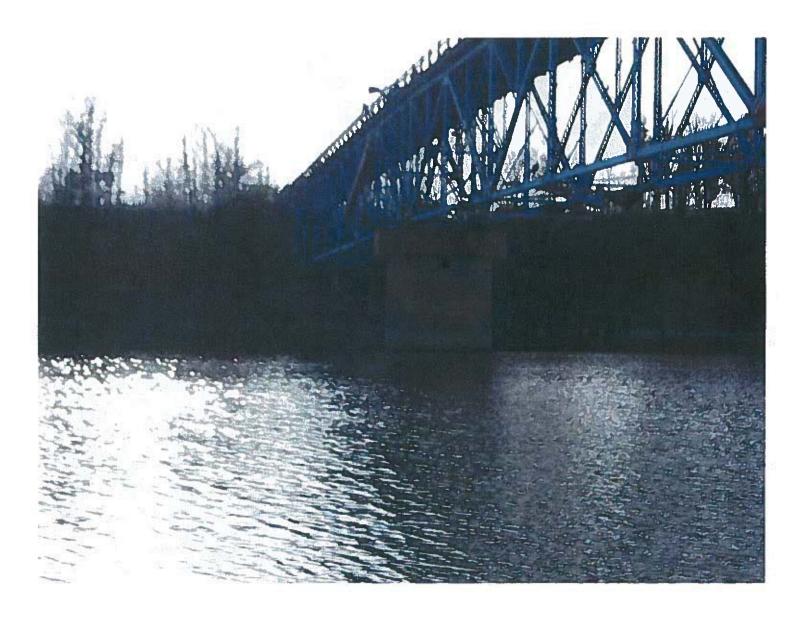
| Structure | <u>84-0152-B00005</u> County | Mercer | Date <u>12/15/2009</u> |
|-------------|------------------------------|--------|------------------------|
| Description | Pier 3 | Crew | AAC, TCB, FJB, JAG |





 Structure
 84-0152-B00005
 County
 Mercer
 Date
 12/15/2009

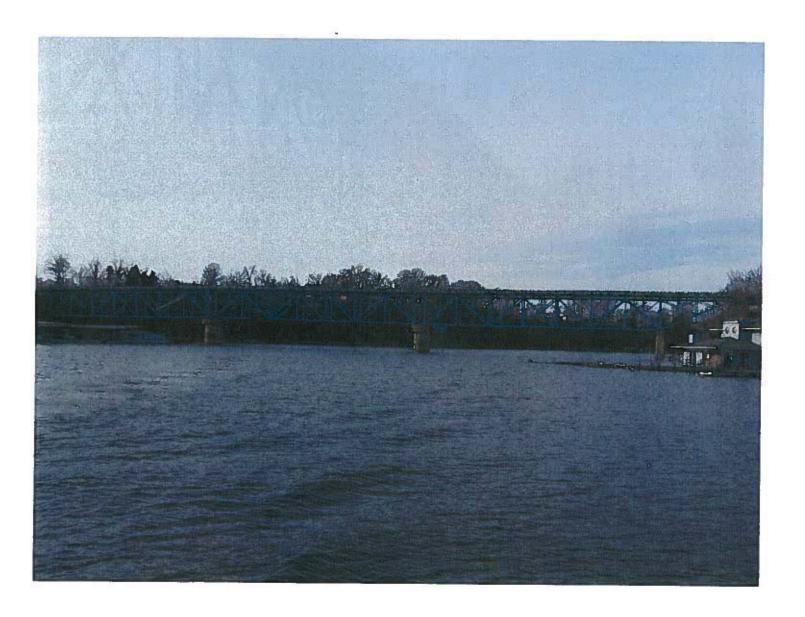
 Description
 Pier 2
 Crew
 AAC, TCB, FJB, JAG





Structure 84-0152-B00005 County Mercer Date 12/15/2009

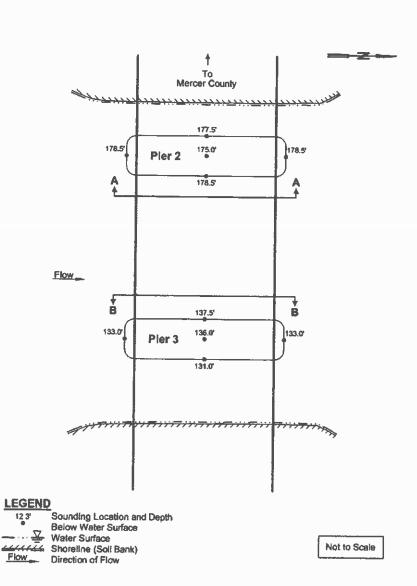
Description Planview Looking Downstream Crew AAC, TCB, FJB, JAG



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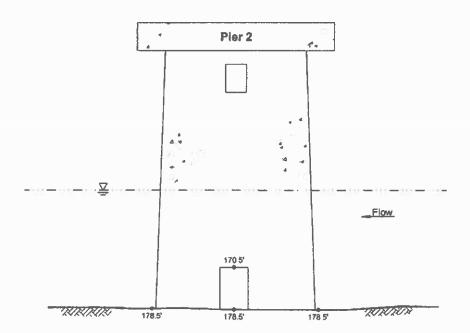
| Structure | 84-0152-B00005 County | Mercer | Date12/15/2009 |
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| Description | Planview | Crew | AAC, TCB, FJB, JAG |

NOTE: All depths refer to depth below water surface at time of inspection





| Structure | 84-0152-B00005 | Element | Pier 2 | Date _ | 12/15/2009 |
|-----------|--------------------------------|-------------|-------------------------|----------|------------|
| | | | | Individu | al Pier |
| NOTE: All | depths refer to depth below wa | iter surfac | e at time of inspection | Rating | |



LEGEND

Sounding Location and Depth
Below Water Surface
Water Surface
Direction of Flow
Concrete
Soil Channel Bottom

Not to Scale

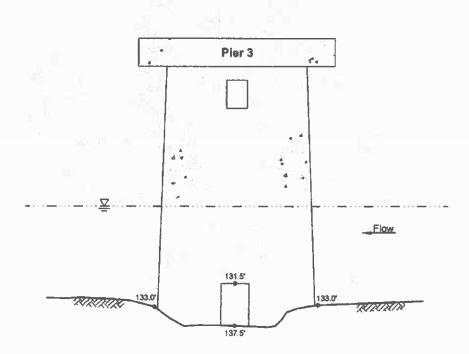
| Section | A-A | |
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| Structure | 84-0152-B00005 | Element | Pier 3 | Date | 12/15/2009 |
|-----------|----------------|---------|--------|------|------------|
| | | | | | |

NOTE: All depths refer to depth below water surface at time of inspection

Individual Pier
Rating



LEGEND

12.3' Sounding Location and Depth
Below Water Surface
Water Surface
Flow Direction of Flow
Concrete
Soil Channel Bottom

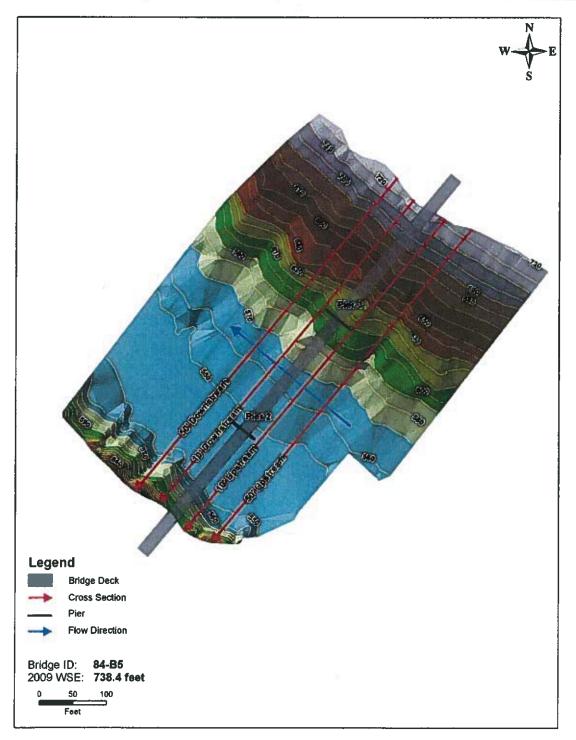
Not to Scale

| Section | B-B |
|---------|-----|
| SECTION | D-D |



Structure <u>84-0152-B00005</u> County <u>Mercer</u> Date <u>12/15/2009</u>

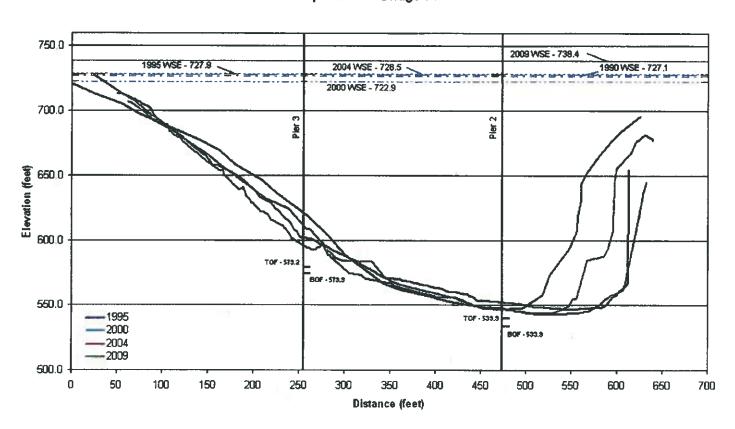
Description Hydrographic Survey Overview Crew AAC. TCB. FJB. JAG





| Structure | <u>84-0152-B00005</u> County | Mercer D | Date 12/15/2009 |
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| Description | 50 Ft. Upstream | Crew | AAC, TCB, FJB, JAG |

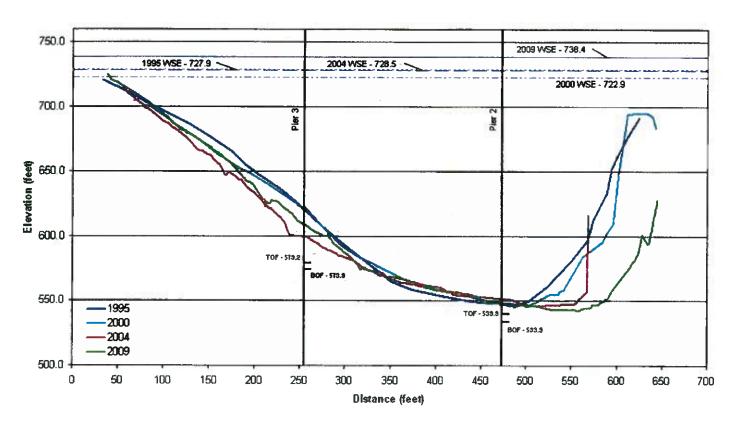
Cross Section Profile 50ft Upstream of Bridge 84-B5





| Structure | 84-0152-B00005 County | Mercer | Date 12/15/2009 | |
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| Description | 10 Ft. Upstream | Crew | AAC TCB FJB JAG | |

Cross Section Profile 10ft Upstream of Bridge 84-B5

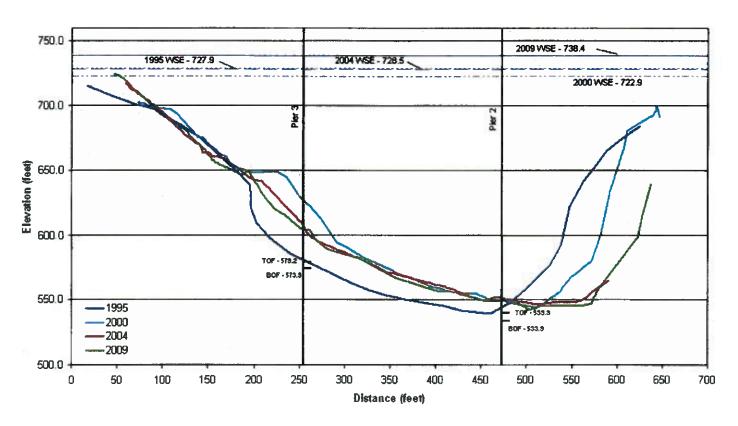




Structure 84-0152-B00005 County Mercer Date 12/15/2009

Description _______ 10 Ft. Downstream Crew AAC, TCB, FJB, JAG

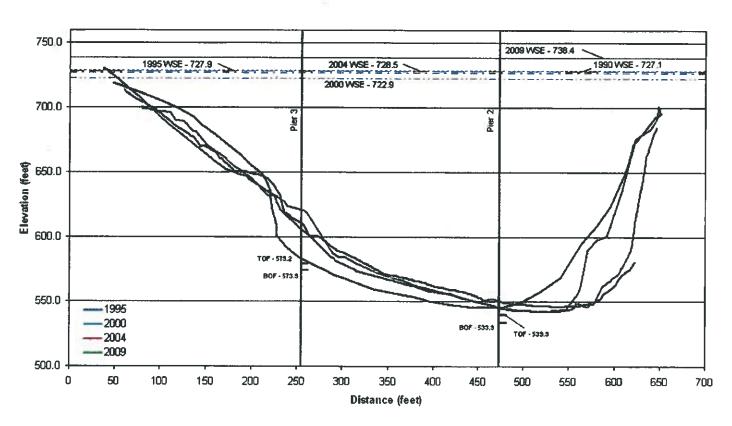
Cross Section Profile 10ft Downstream of Bridge 84-B5





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| Structure | 84-0152-B00005 | County | <u>Mercer</u> | Date | 12/15/2009 |
| Description | 50 Ft. Dow | nstream | Crew | AA | C. TCB. FJB. JAG |

Cross Section Profile 50ft Downstream of Bridge 84-B5





84-0152-B00005

County

Mercer

Date

12/15/2009

Crew

AAC, TCB, FJB, JAG

KY 152 over Herrington Lake

Pontis Underwater Only

Item - 210 Qty - 70 LF

Condition State - 3 = 70 LF

General Notes (All Piers)

- There is light scaling located from the water surface to 25' below the water surface (bws).
- 2. There is moderate biological growth located from the surface to 3' below the surface, growth is light from 3' to 34' and very light from 34' to the bottom.

 3. The bottom material consists of soft silt.
- 4. There is honeycombing on all faces of the pier located at every cold joint and appears to get worse from the surface to 115' bws.
- 5. The outside and inside of the piers is in fair condition, with section loss located at the cold joints.
- 6. There is a opening on the east face of Pier 2 measuring approximately 4'W and 4'T extending from the bottom. The top of the opening is 170.5' and the bottom at 178.5 feet bws. The concrete located at this opening is approximately 2.5' thick. Does not have a grate covering it.

Pier 2 (Outside of Pier)

1. There is honeycombing at the following locations: 1'W x 1'T x 6"D middle east face 87' bws, 3.5"W x 6"T x 4"D middle of the east face 8' bws, 2.5"W x 6"T x 4"D 7' North of SE corner 8.5' bws, 2'T x 2'W x 4"D center of the East face 66' bws, 1'W x 4"T x 3"D 54' bws on the Northeast corner, 1'W x 4"T x 4"D center of the south face 100' bws, 6"T x 2"W x 4"D SE cornere 65' bws.

Pier 2 (Inside of Pier)

- There are several tie wires are exposed throughout the inside of the pier.
- 2. The two cross beams below 115' appear to be in good condition.
- 3. There is a 4"T by 6"D area of honeycombing located at the cold joint 20' below the water surface along the East and North faces. Aggregate can be removed with ease.
 4. There are crossbeams with honeycombing at the joints up to 3" deep located at the following depths; 10, 51', 90' and 134'.
- 5. The bottom material consists of soft silt with some construction debris. There is a steel grate extending out of the silt bottom approximately 1.5'.



<u>84-0152-B00005</u> County <u>Mercer</u> Date <u>12/15/2009</u>

Crew <u>AAC, TCB, FJB, JAG</u>

KY 152 over Herrington Lake

Pier 3 (Outside of Pier)

- 1. There is an opening in the concrete located on the East face bottom. The top of the opening is located 112.0', with the bottom of the opening located 118' bws. There is a rebar grate covering the opening, the opening is 4'W and 6'T. There is rebar covering the opening.
- 2. There is minor honeycombing and light scaling located on the west face in isolated areas with measurments less then 1" in section depth.
- 3. There is a 1'W by 2"T by 2"D area of honeycombing located 43' bws on the NE corner.
- 4. The bottom material consists of silt with construction debris
- 5. There is a steel grate on the bottom in the SE corner. The grate may be an old access hatch grate from the top of the pier.

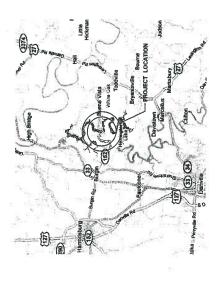
Pier 3 (Inside of Pier)

- There is exposed rebar located 11' bws on the East face.
- There is a steel grate on the bottom in the SE corner. The grate may be an old access hatch grate from the top of the pier. The grate was covered with soft silt.
- 3. There is an opening in the concrete located on the West face bottom. The top of the opening is located 131.5'bws, the bottom of the opening is located 137.5' bws. There is not a grate covering the opening The opening is 4' wide and 6' tall.
- 4. There is a 9"T by 4"W by 1"D area of spalling located 11' bws on the West face.

 5. There is a 2'diameter by 2.5' deep hole located on the NE face. The top of the
- hole is located 137' bws, the bottom is located 139' bws. The hole is not formed and aggregate can be removed.
- 6. There is a 2'T by 7"W by 1"D area of spalling located 43' bws on the Northeast face.
- 7. There is a 2'T by 6"W by 1"D area of honeycombing located 11' bws on the South face.
- 8. There are cross beams located below the water surface at the following depths; 4.0, 40', 76'and 106'.
- 9. The bottom material consists of soft silt with some construction debris.

TRANSPORTATION CABINET DEPARTMENT OF HIGHWAYS

HARRODSBURG-LANCASTER ROAD, KY 152 OVER HERRINGTON LAKE MERCER COUNTY



| | | | | | Ш | ST | ESTIMATE | 4 | Щ | 0 | OF | d | QUANTITIES | 2 | E | Ш | S | | | | | | |
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| 3. | SHEET IN |
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| KY 152 HERRINGTON LAKE | Division of Structural Design |
| | BRIDGE NUMBER |

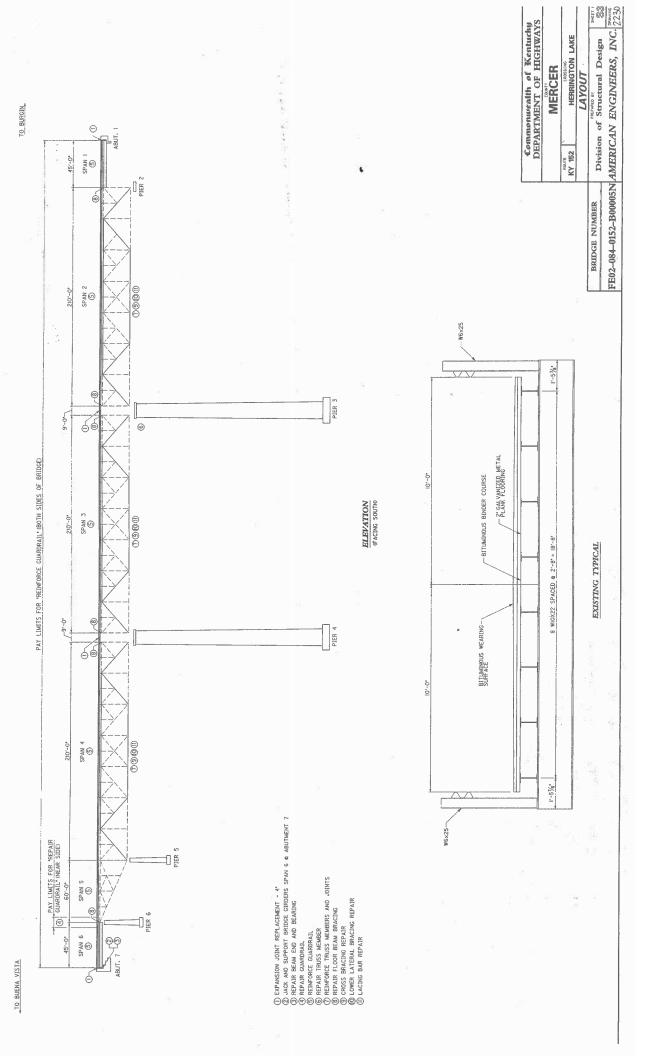
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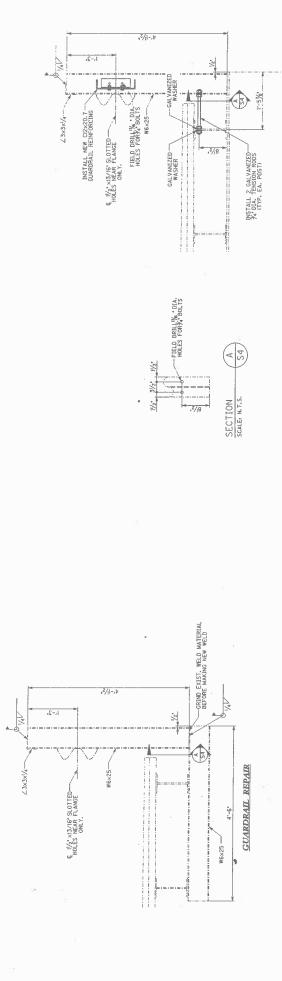
SPECIFICATIONS: REFERENCES TO THE SPECIFICATIONS ARE TO THE CURRENT EDITION OF THE KENTUCKY DEPARTMENT OF HIGHWAYS STANDARD SPECIFICATIONS FOR ROAD OF THE KENTUCKY OKNSTRUCTION INACLUDING MAY CURRENT SUPPLEMENTAL SPECIFICATIONS, ALL REFERENCES TO THE AASITO SPECIFICATIONS ARE TO THE CURRENT EDITION OF THE AASHTO STANDARD SPECIFICATIONS FOR HIGHWAY BRIDGES, WITH INTERIMS.

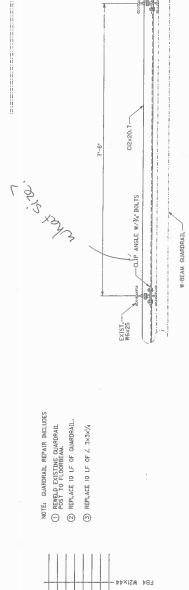
SEE SPECIAL NOTES IN PROPOSAL

THE FOLLOWING ABBREVIATIONS MAY HAVE BEEN USE IN THE PREPARATION OF THESE PLANS:

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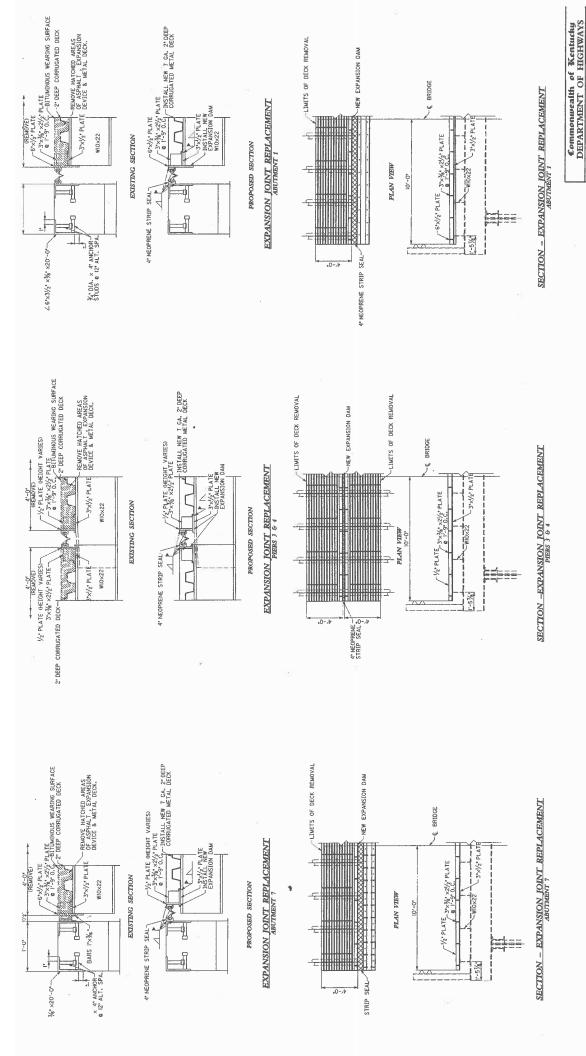


PIER 6

5'-0' PROPOSED 43x3x1/4

GUARDRAIL REPAIR (SEE NOTE)

| | KY 152 | HERRINGTON LAKE |
|-----------------------|----------|---|
| | | GUARDRAIL DETAILS |
| BRIDGE NUMBER | Division | Division of Structural Design |
| FE02-084-0152-B00005N | AMERIC | FE02-084-0152-B00005N AMERICAN ENGINEERS, INC. 2236 |
| | | |



FE02-084-0152-B00005N AMERICAN ENGINEERS, INC. 2232.

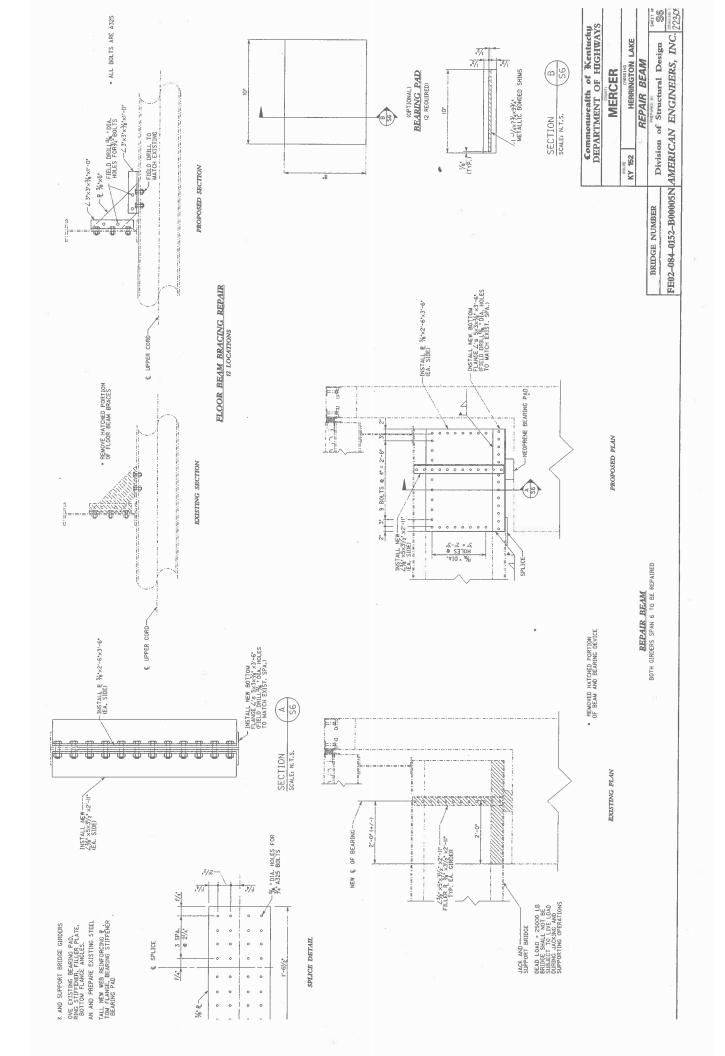
Division of Structural Design

BRIDGE NUMBER

EXPANSION JOINT REPLACEMENT

KY 152

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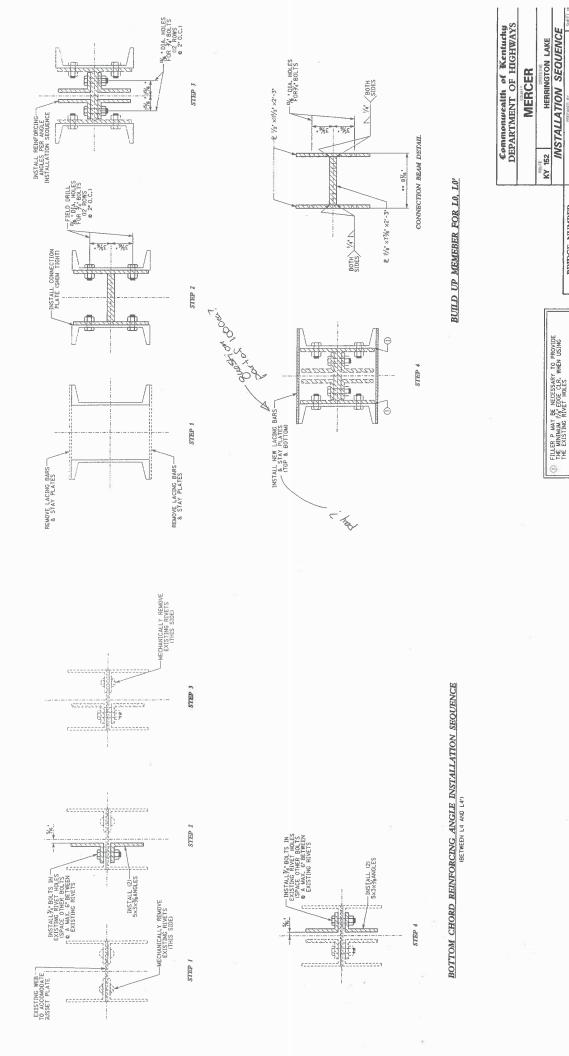


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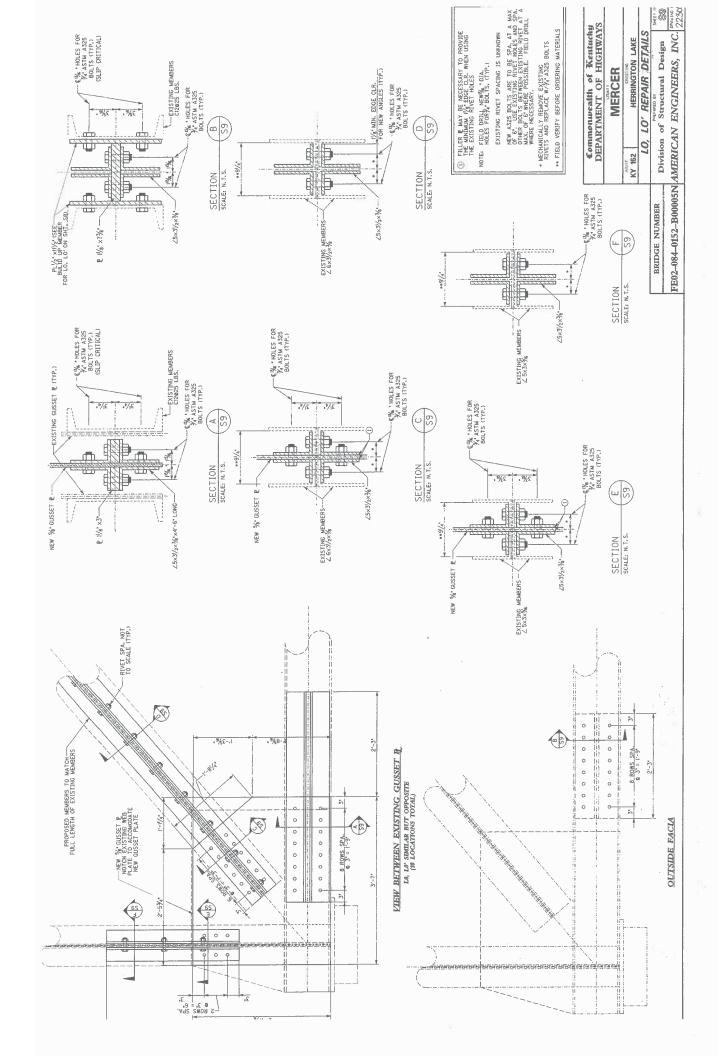


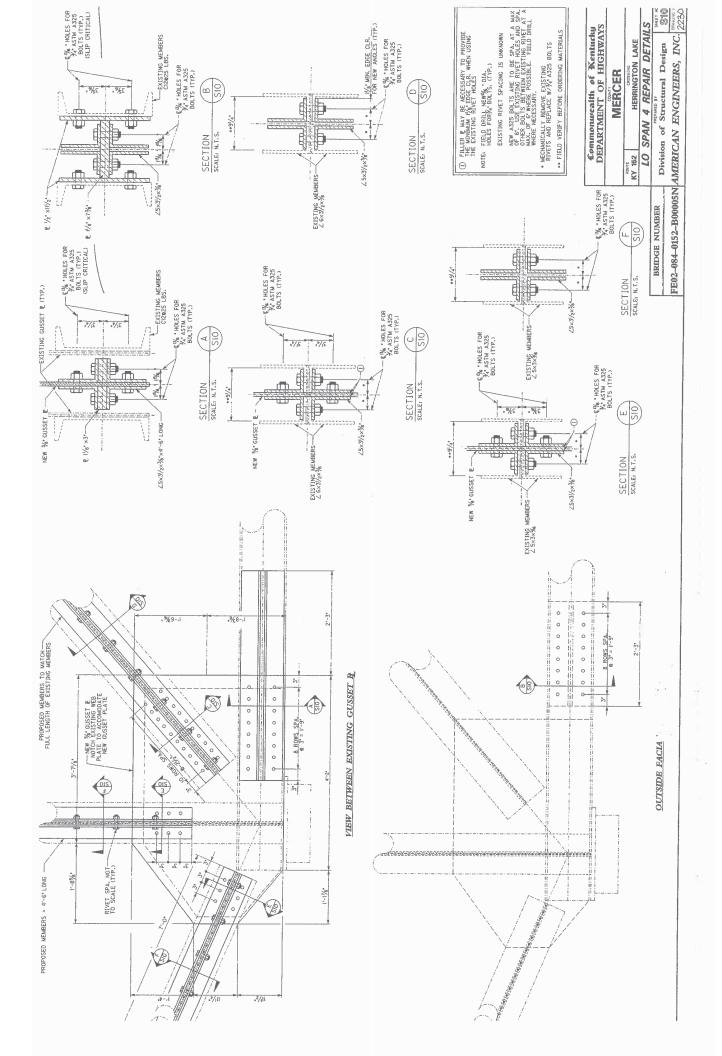
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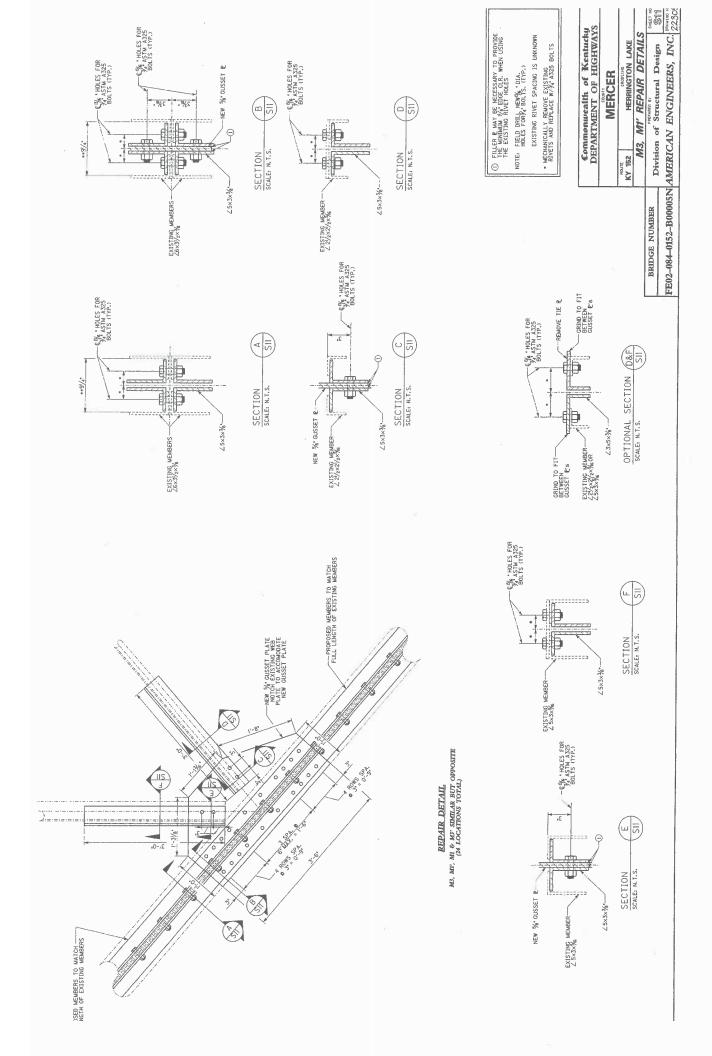
Division of Structural Design

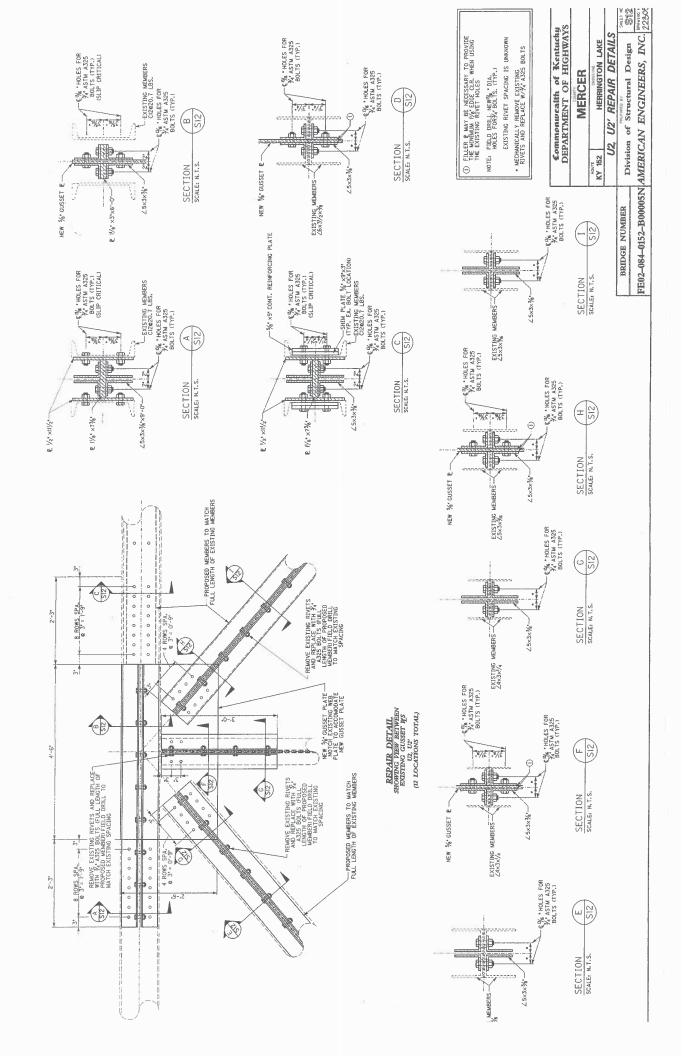
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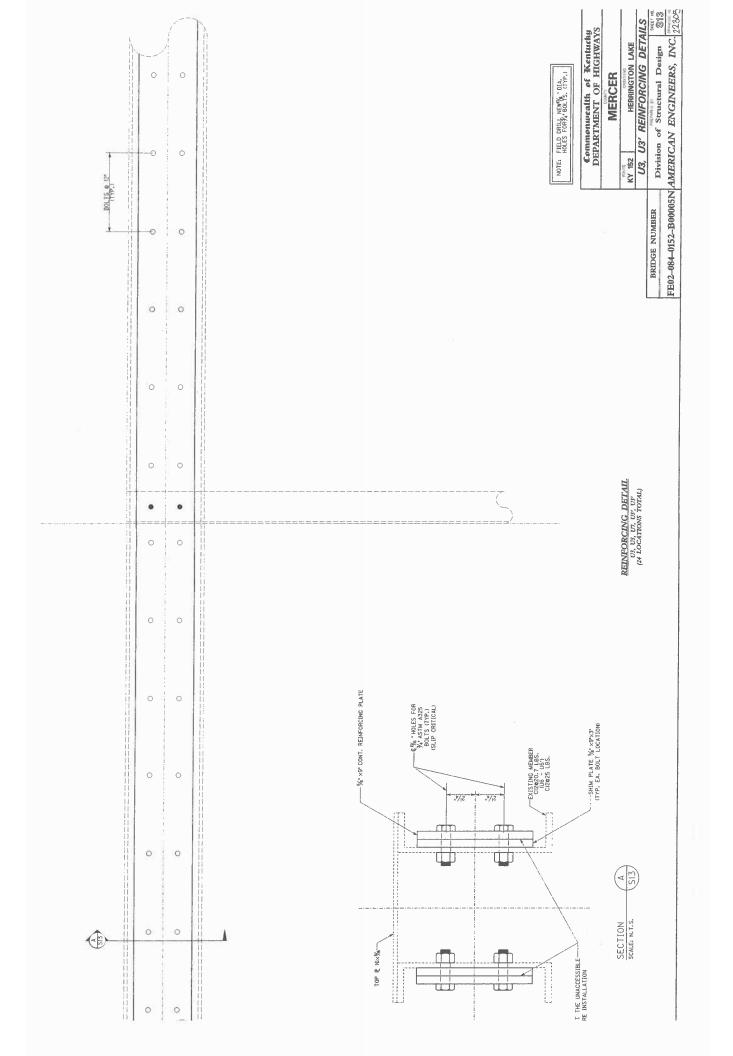
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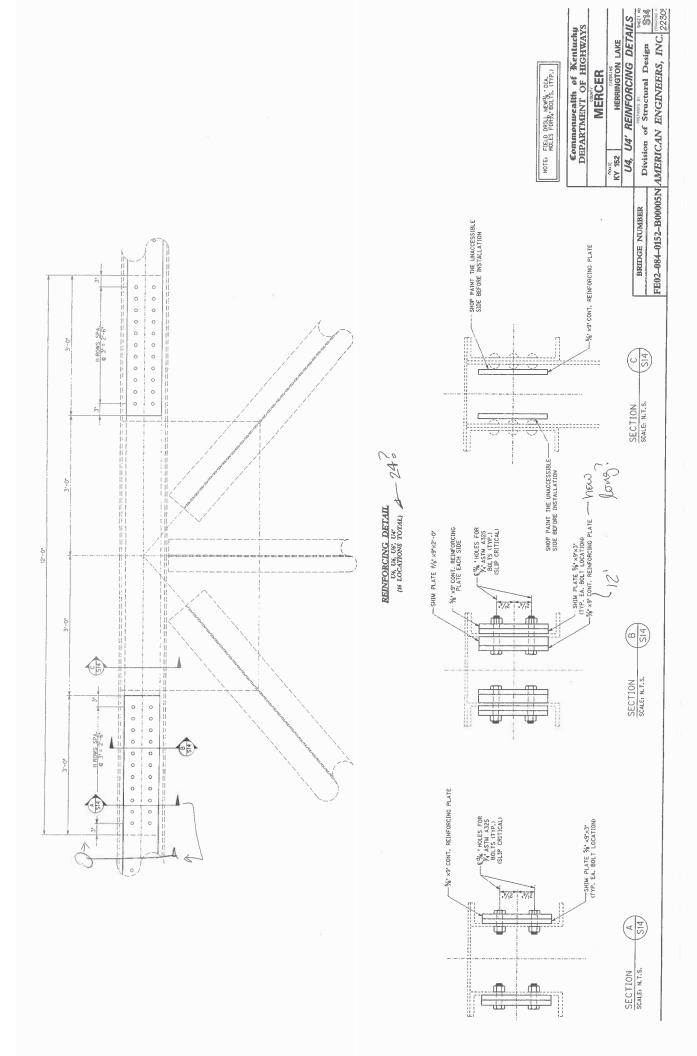


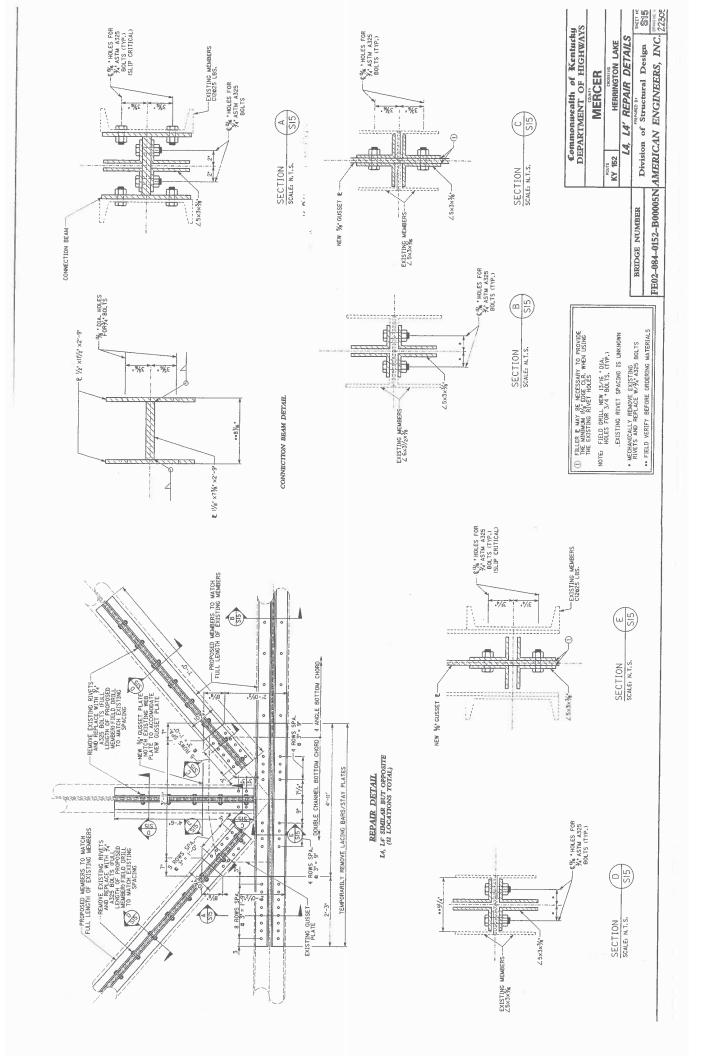


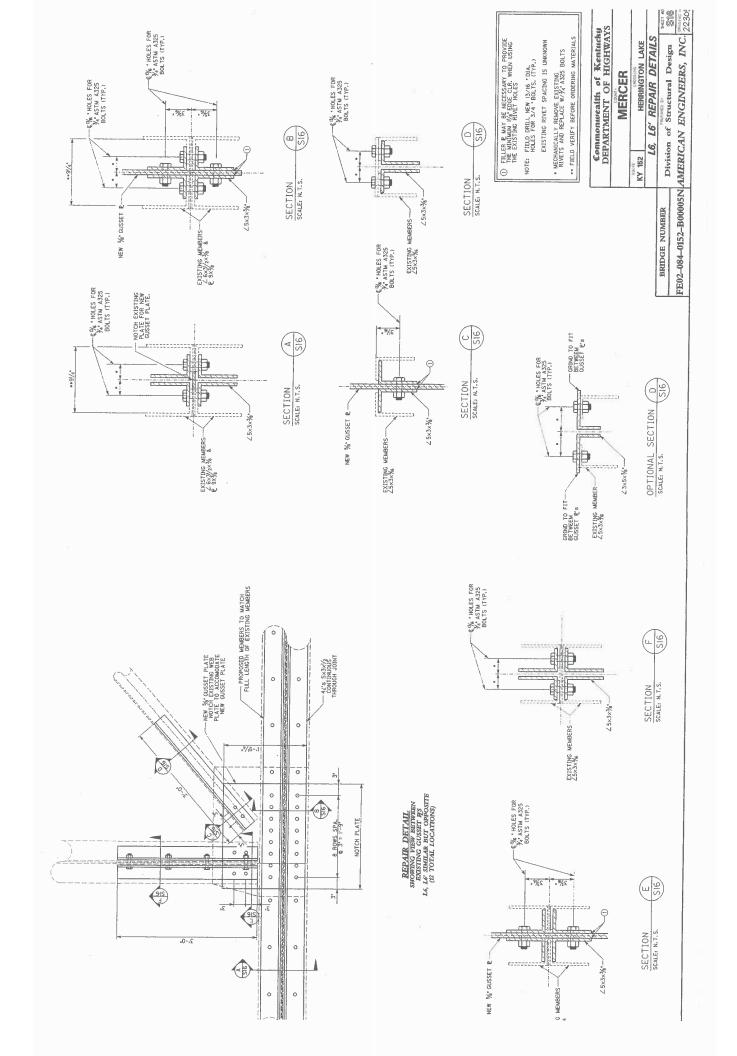


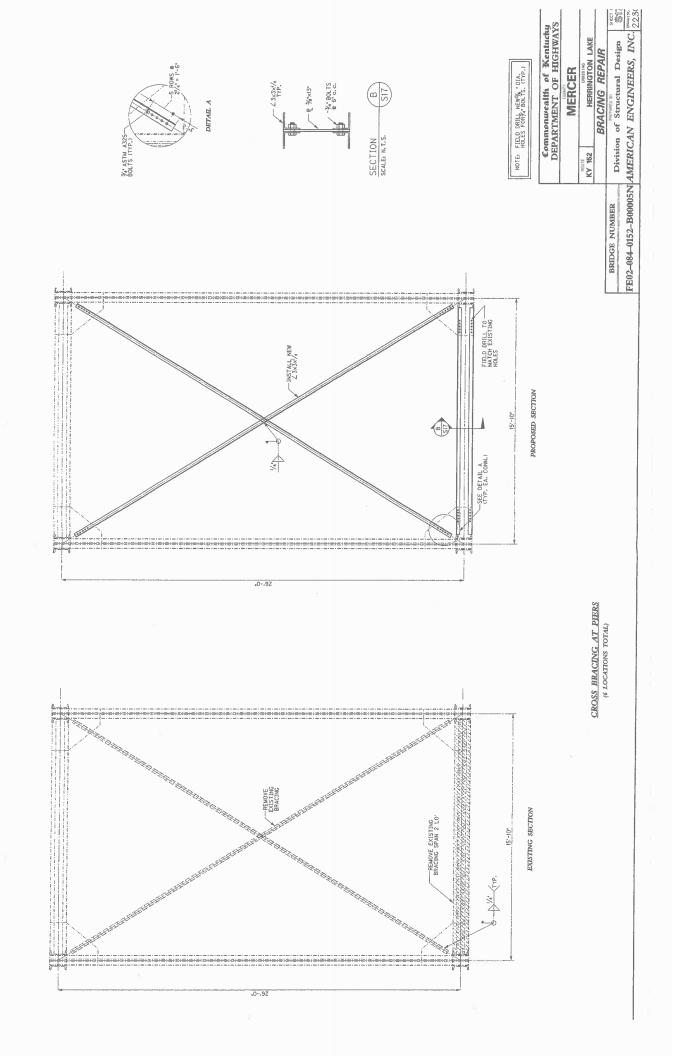


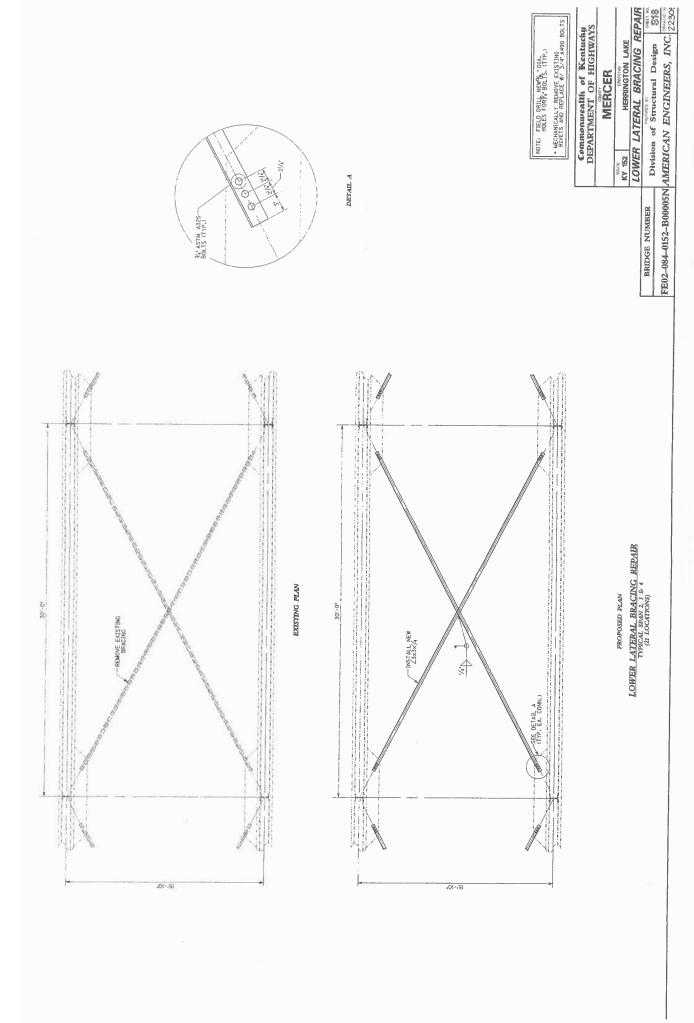


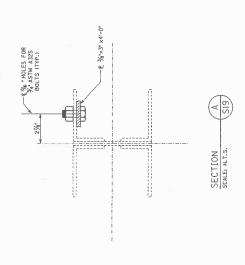












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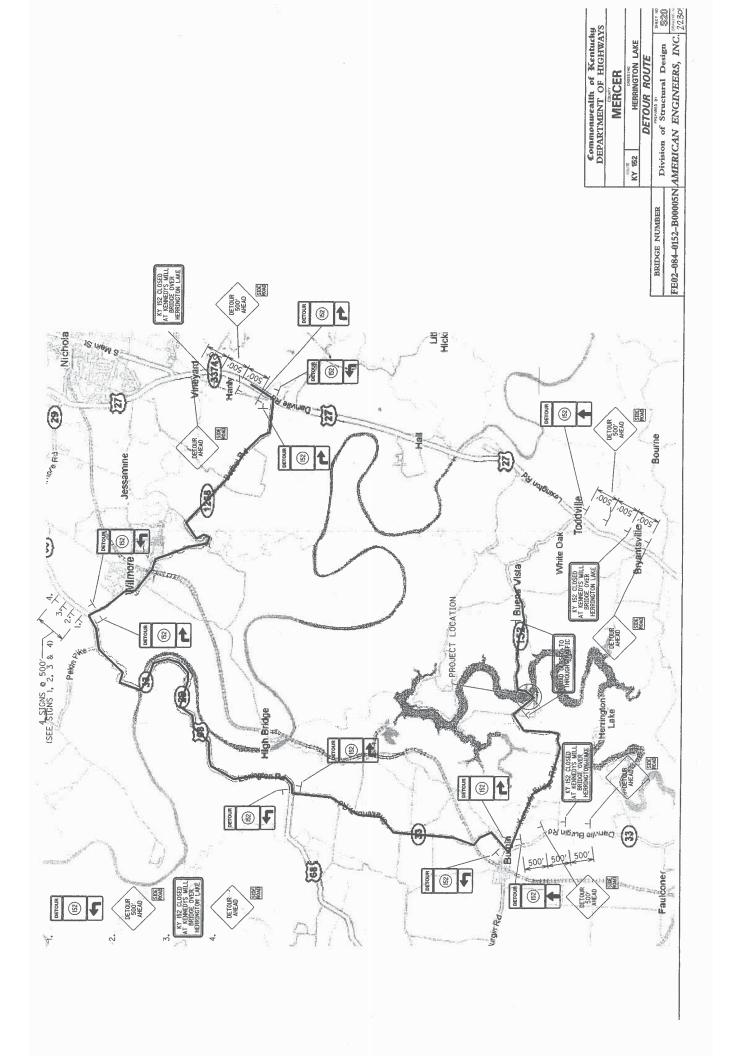
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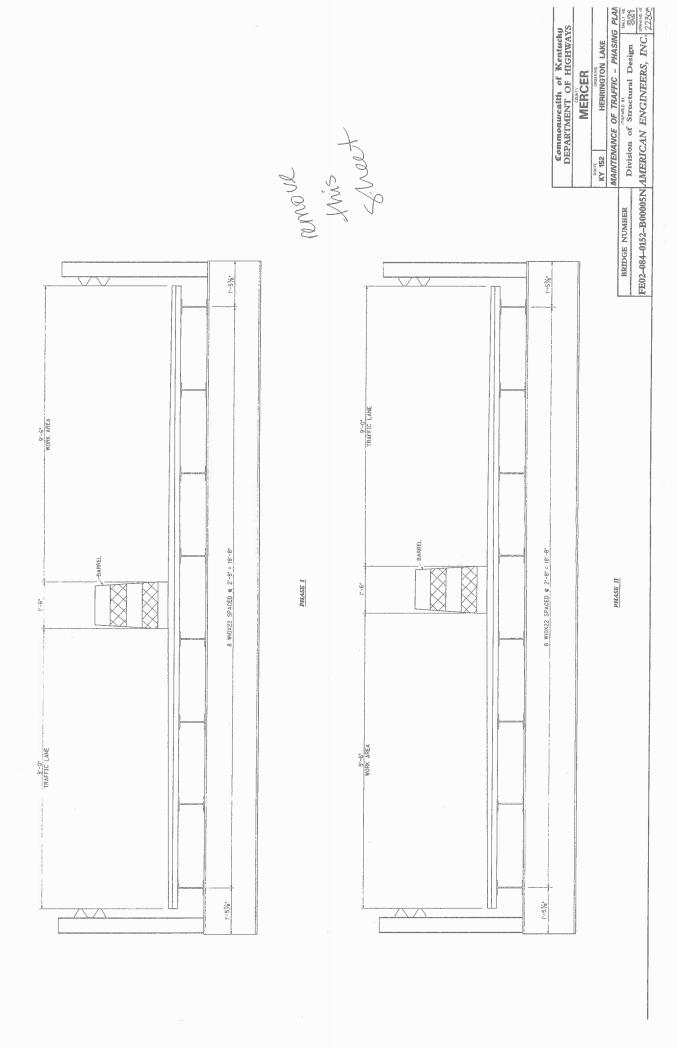
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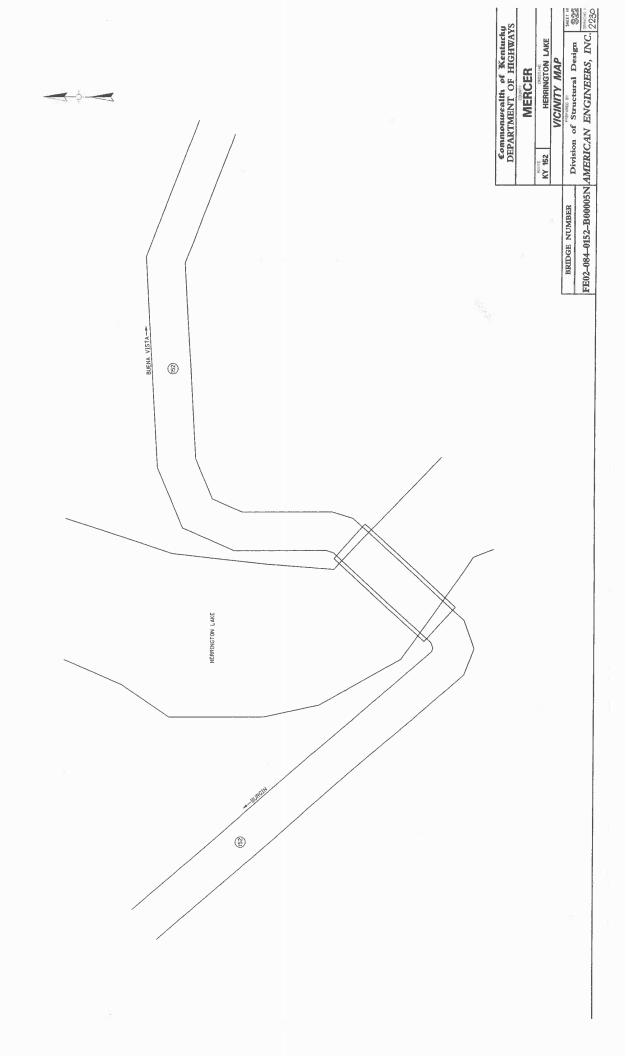
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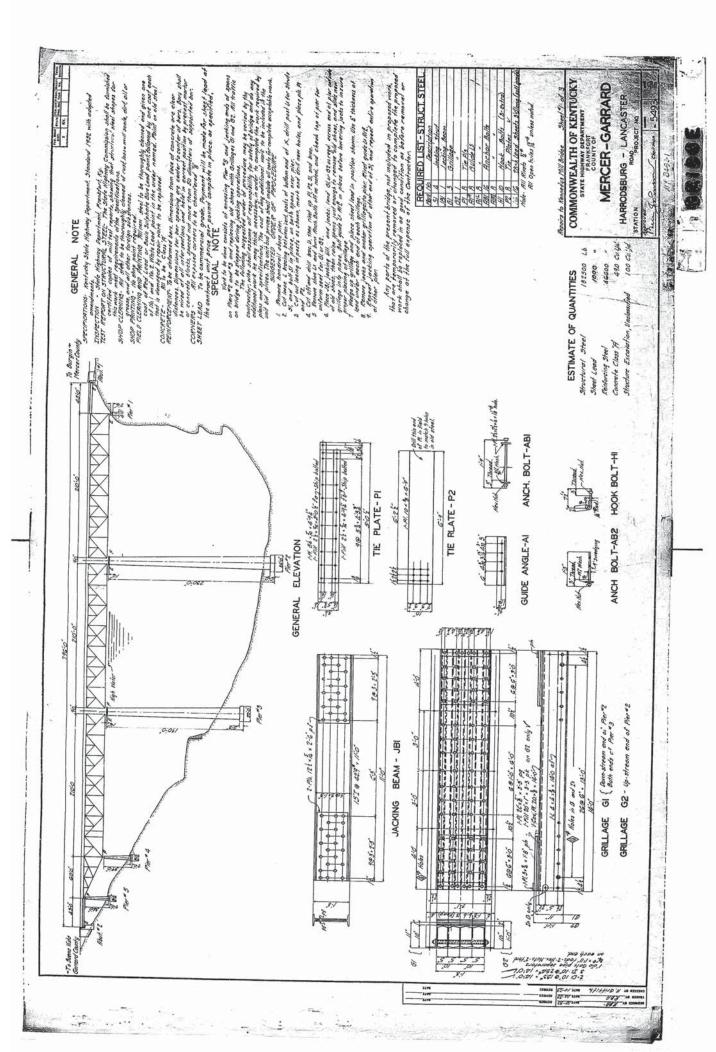
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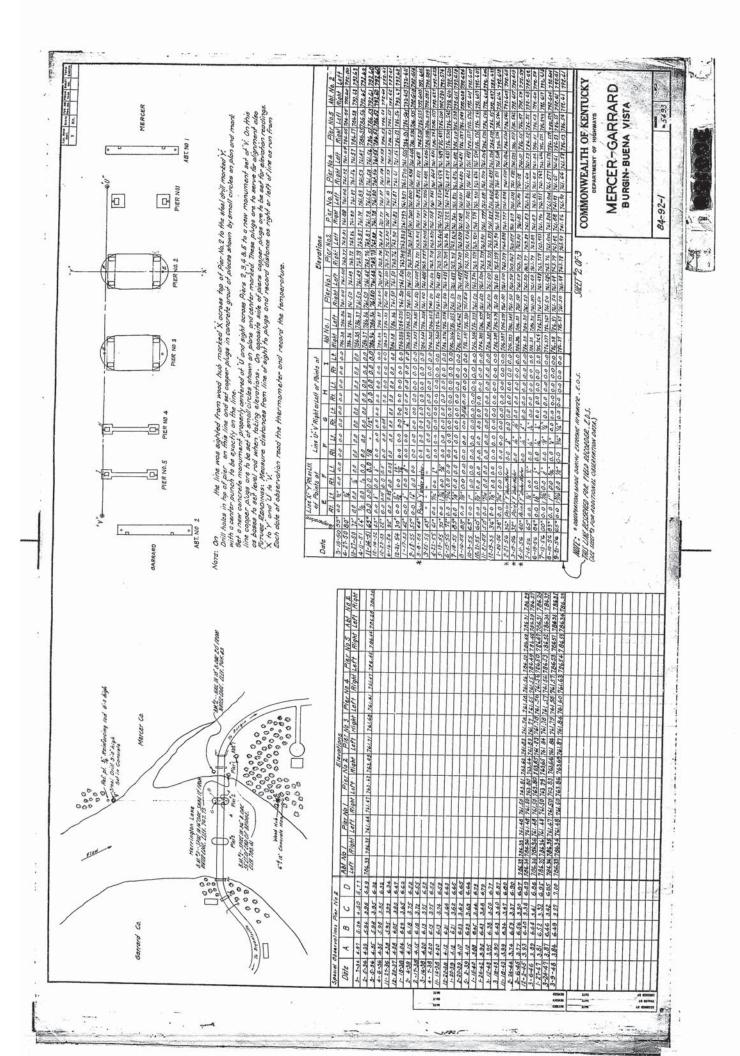
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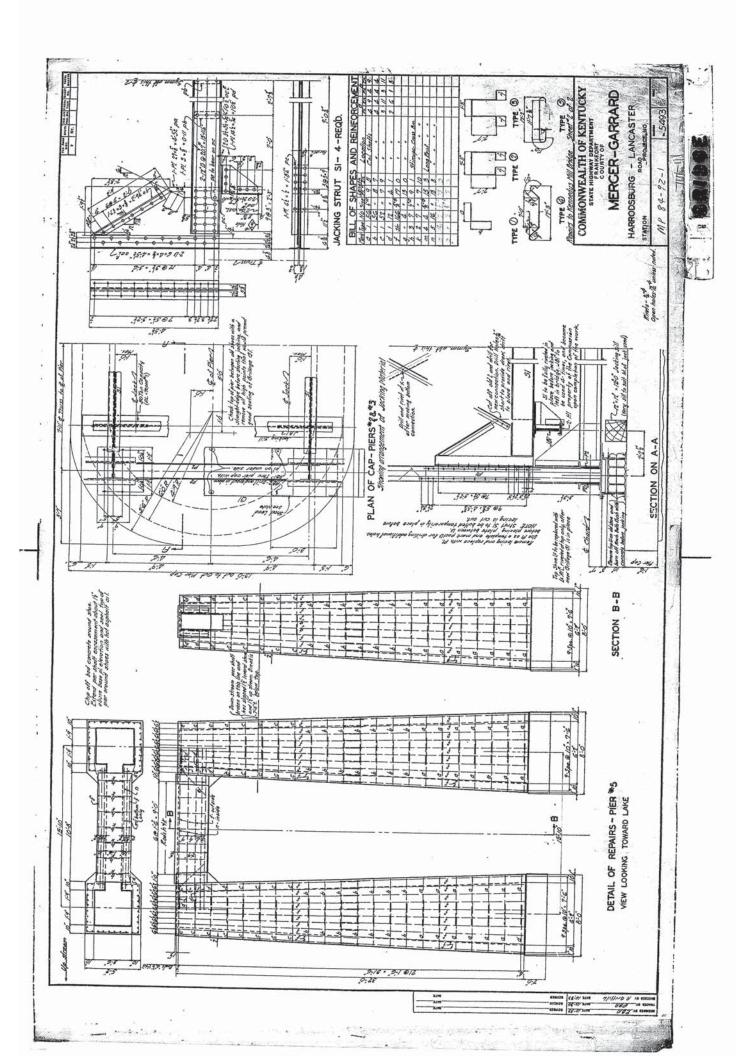


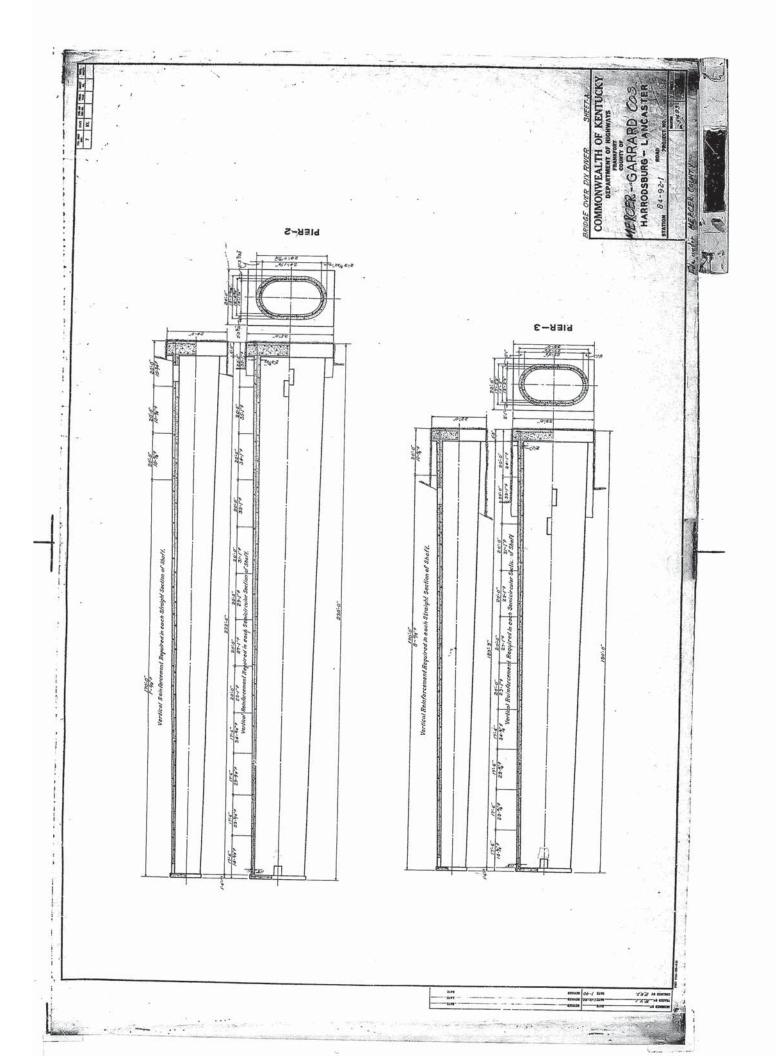


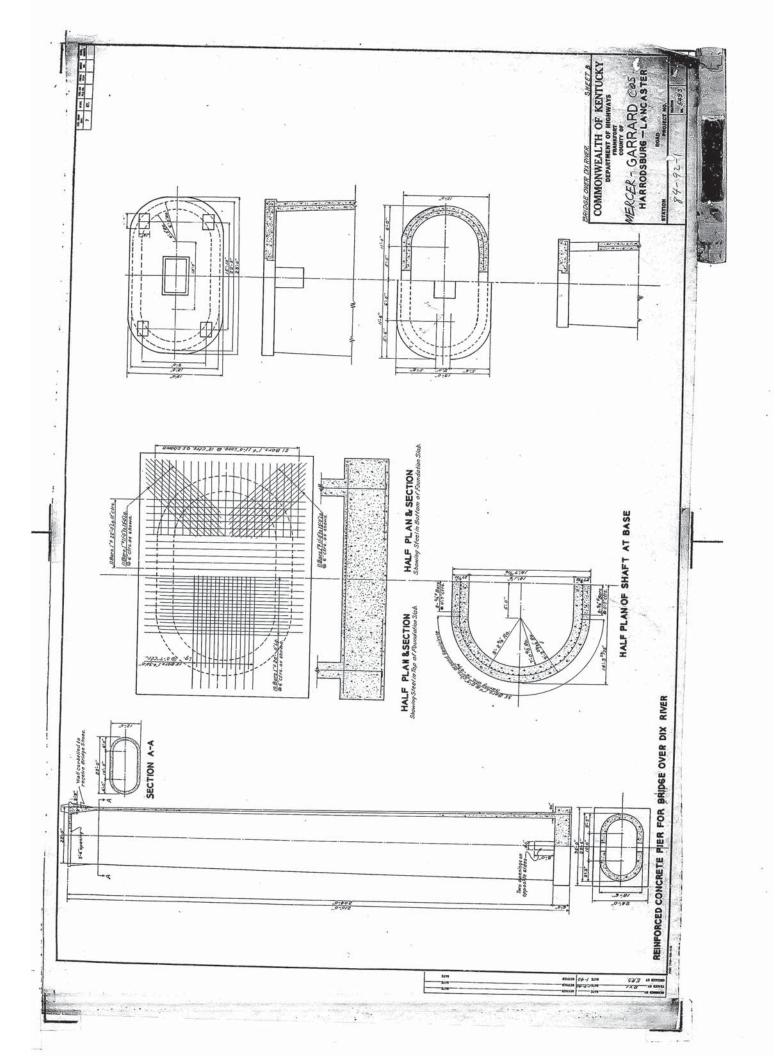


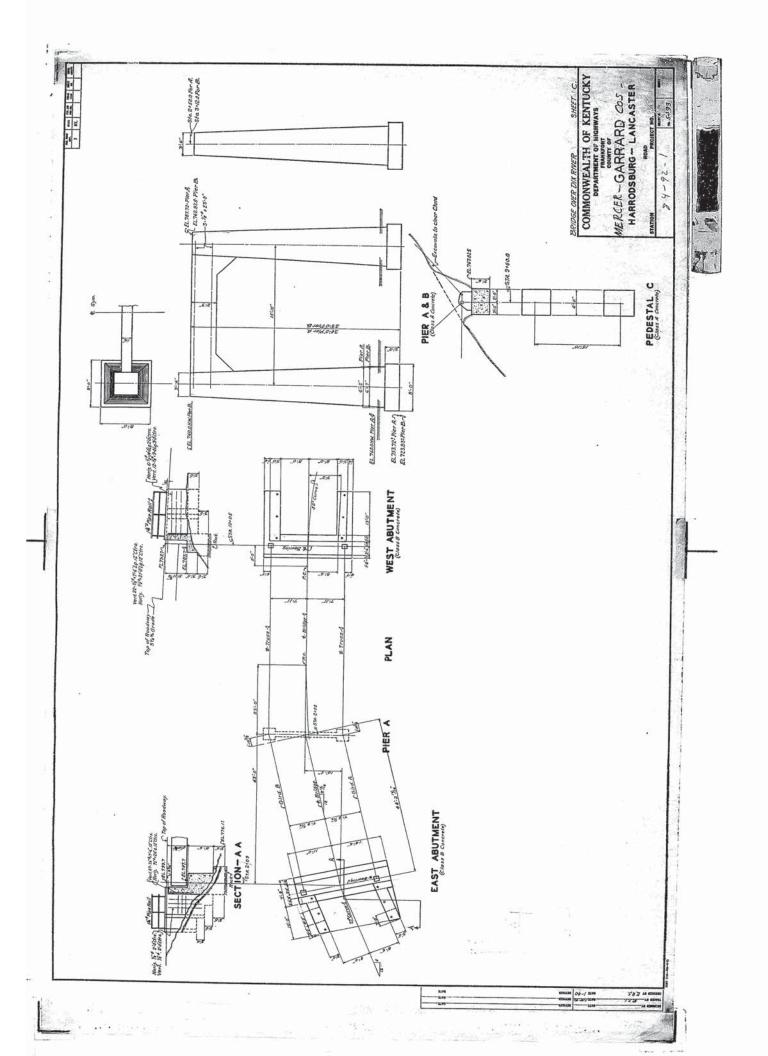


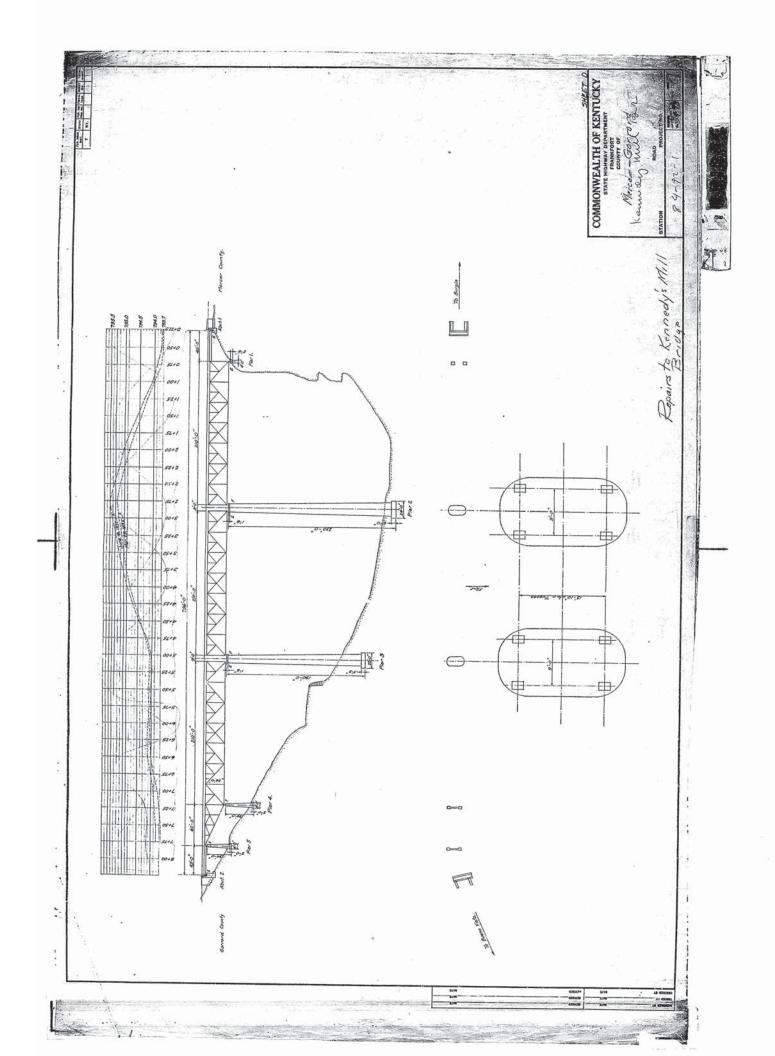


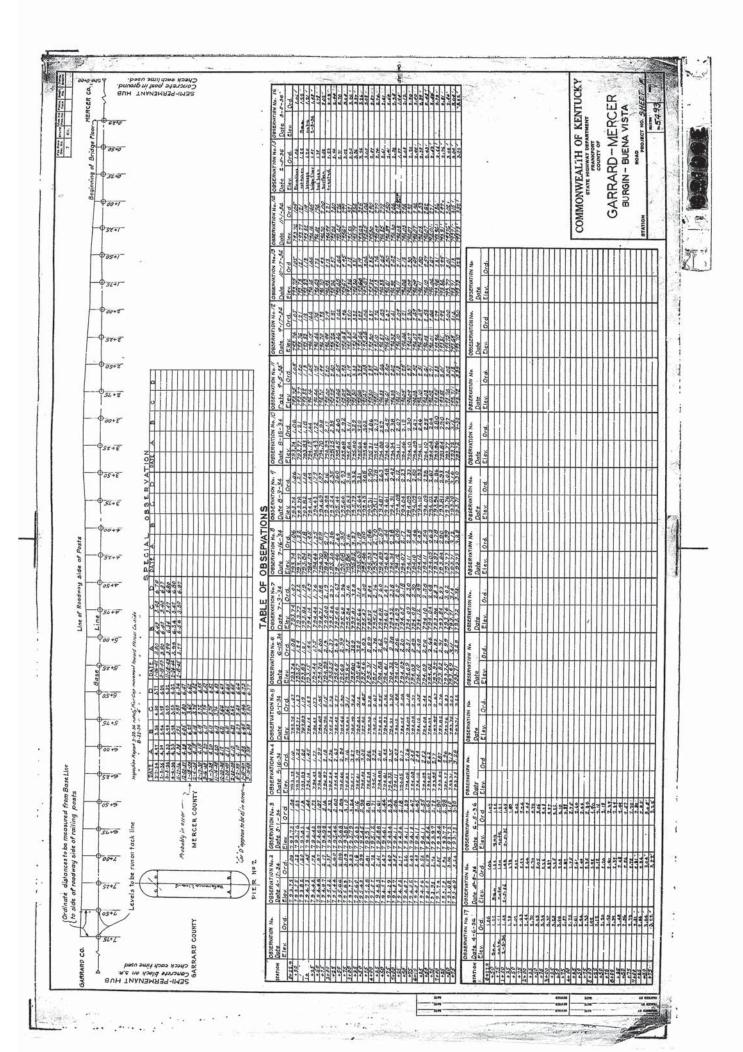


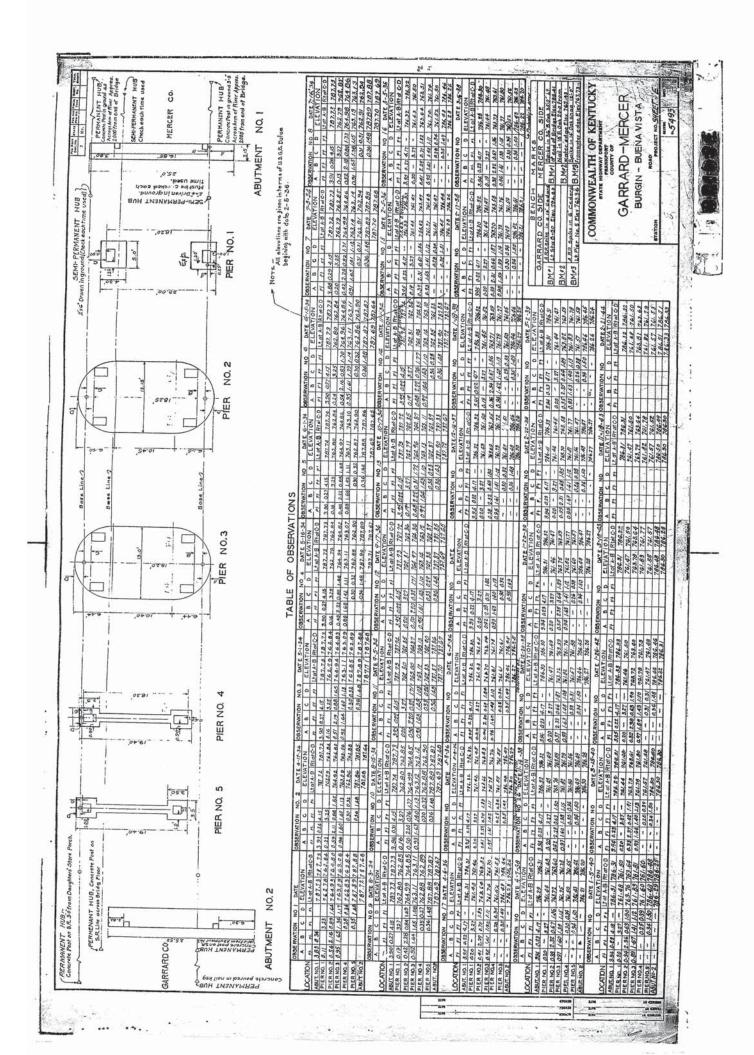






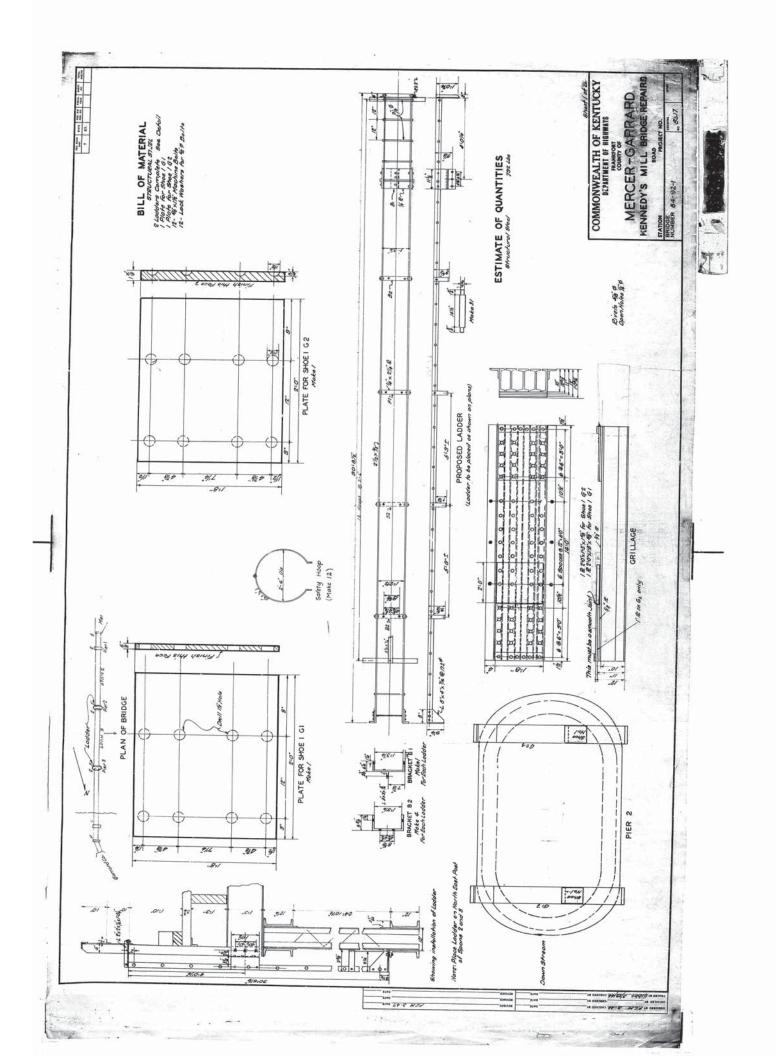


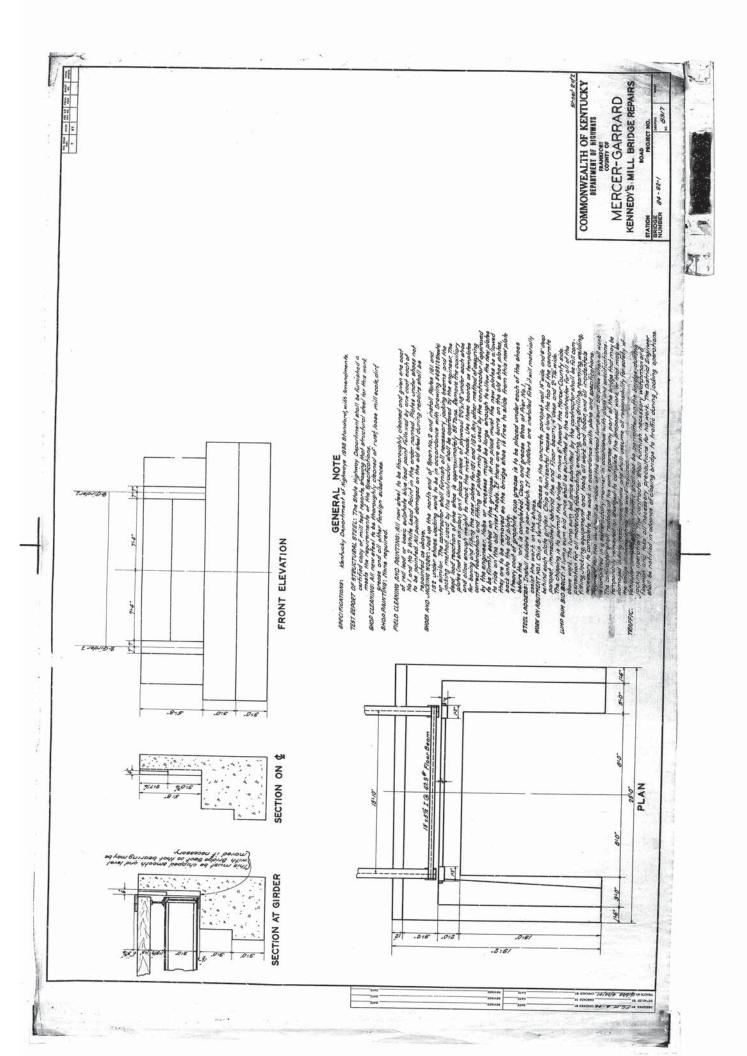


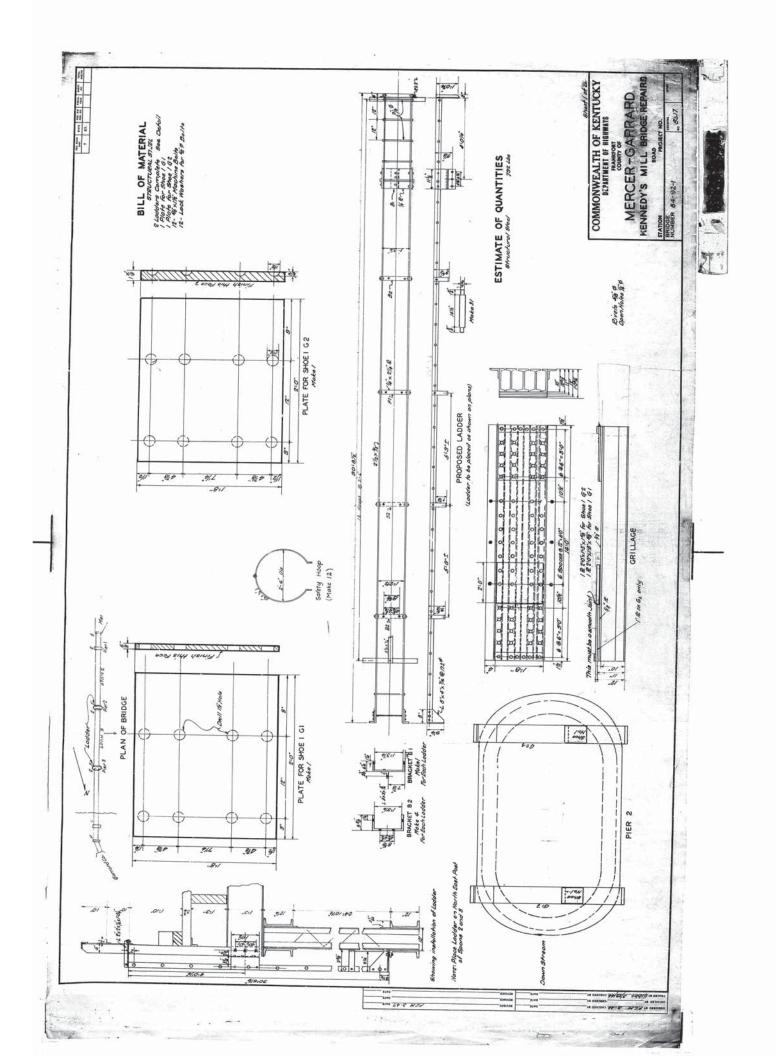


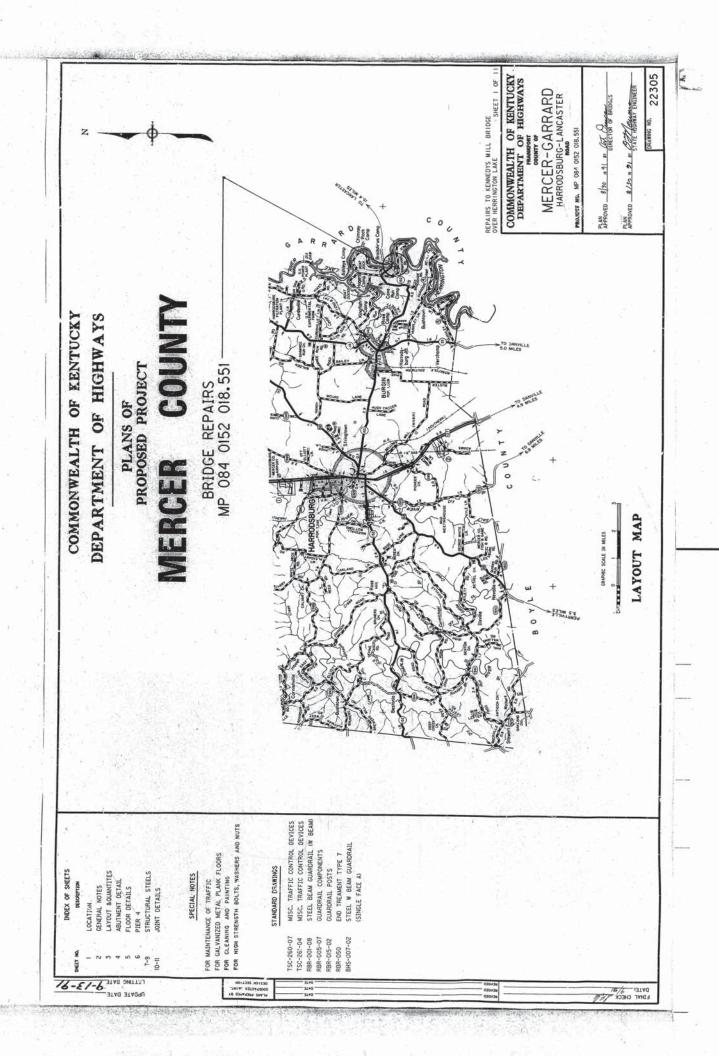
COMMONWEALTH OF KENTUCKY
DEPARTMENT OF HIGHWAYS TEAN HO. MERCER-GARRARD BURGIN-BUENA VISTA 5493 M.P. 84 -92-1

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NOTE GENERAL

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ALL REFERENCES TO THE STANDARD SPECIFICATIONS ARE TO THE 1991 EDITION OF THE KENTUCKT DEPREMENTION. OF HIGHMAN'S STANDARD SPECIFICATIONS FOR ROAD AND BRIDGE COOSTINGLION.

ALL REFERENCES TO THE AASHTO SPECIFICATIONS ARE TO TH' 1989 EDITION OF THE AASHTO STANDARD SPECIFICATIONS FOR HIGHWAY BRIDGES WITH INTERINS THRU 1990.

CAPACITY

ONE 10 TON TRUCK BASED ON STRESSES IN TRUSS NEMBERS, CAPCITY:

CONCRETE

CLASS * A* CONCRETE SHALL BE USED THROUGHOUT.

MATERIALS DESIGN SPECIFICATIONS

CLASS 'A' REINFORCED CONCRETE F'C = 3500 PSI FOR

OR STEEL REINFORCEMENT FY = 60000 PSI

STRUCTURAL STEEL MATERIALS

ALL STRUCTURAL STEEL FURNISHED SHALL CONFORM TO ASTM SPECIFICATIONS A36-814.

RE INFORCEMENT

FROM THE FACE OF CONCRETE TO BARS ARE CLEAR DISTANCES UNLESS SPACING OF BARS. DIMENSIONS SHOWN DITHERWISE SHOWN,

EPDXY COATED REINFORCING STEEL

ALL REINFORCING BARS DESIGNATED BY SUFFIX (E) IN THE PLANS SHALL BE EPOXY COATED IN ACCORDANCE WITH SECTION 811.10 OF THE STANDARD SPECIFICATIONS.

ALL EXPOSED EDGES SHALL BE BEVELED 7/8" UNLESS DIHERWISE SHOWN, BEVELED EDGES

BILL OF INCIDENTAL MATERIALS

THE CONTRICTES SHOW IN THE BILL OF INCIDENTAL WRITERIALS ARE APPROXIMATE ONLY MAD THE CONTRACTOR IS RESOURCEDE. FOR FORMISHING BODGOM PRICELLA. ID CONCLUETE THE WARK IN ACCORDINGE WITH THE PLANS AND SECUFFICIATIONS. THE COST OF FURNITHEN ACCORDINGE THE SHALL BE INCIDENTAL TO THE INITI PRICE BID FOR GAUNTIED METHLE PLANK FLOCKING.

PAYMENT FOR STRUCTURAL STEEL

THE LUPS SHARING HID FIRST STRUCTURAL STEEL SHALL BE FULL PAYERIT FOR ALL STRUCTURAL STRUCTURAL SHALL BE LUCLONG, AND WELDING PRINCHALS NECESSARY TO ENECT THE STEEL IN ACCORDINGE WITH THE PLAKE AND SPECIFICATIONS. THE APPROXIMATE WELFOR OF STRUCTURAL STEEL SHOW IN THE ESTER THAN THE PROMISE THE DOCUMENT STEEL SHOW IN THE

UNESS OTHERWISE PROVIDED ON THE PLANS, ALL FIELD CONNECTIONS SHALL BE 3.4* OTHERWISE PROVIDED ON HOLES SHALL BE 15.74* OLDERERA. ALL DOTHER SHE DESTORED AS FRICTION THE CONNECTIONS. TIGHTENING SHALL BE DODE WITH PROPERLY CALIBRATED WRENCHES.

DIMENSIONS

L.I. FOOKes occus as S.E.Coodooster part 7-91

LAYOUT DIMENSIONS ARE FOR A NORMAL TEMPERATURE OF 60 DEGREES FAHRENHEIT. DIMENSIONS ARE HORIZONTAL MEASUREMENTS.

PROHIBITED FIELD WELDING

EXCEPT 45 SHOW ON THE PLANS, NO WELDING OF ANY NATURE SHALL BE PERFORMED ON THE LOOD CHRRYING WEBERS OF THE BRIDLY, WITHOUT THE WITHOUT OF THE DIRECTION, DUTSION OF BRIDGES, OR HIS AUTHORIZED REPRESENTATIVE, AND THEN ONLY IN THE WARNER HAD ALT THE LICENTIONS DESIGNARED IN THE AUTHORIZATION.

WELDING SPECIFICATIONS

ALL APERS OF EXISTING STEEL THAT ARE TO BE IN CONTACT WITH NEW STEEL, A MINI, AND OTHER APES, AND ALE CELEMED OF ALL LOTHIT, ABIST, APLINT, AND OTHER FOREIGN WITHER RECORE INSTALLING THE NEW STEEL. THE COST OF THIS CLEANING IS TO BE INCIDENTAL TO THE LLAW SUM BID FIRS STRUCTURAL, STEEL. ALL WELDING AND WELDING MATFORDS EXCEPT FOR REINFORCEMENT, SHALL "JOINT SPECIFICATION ANSI/A . (10/AMS 01.5-88 URIDGE WELDING CODE". CLEANING EXISTING STEEL

PAINTING DAMAGED AREAS

ALL AGES OF HAY DRE EXISTING STRUCTURAL STEEL, ON WHICH THE PAINT HAS BEEN DAWNED OT THE CONTRACTOR WITH VELD SAINS OR BY OTHER NEARS SHALL BE CLEARED MAY OS 50TO PAINTED USING THE SAME COARS OF PAINT SPECIFIED FOR EXISTING STEEL. THE COST OF THIS TOUCH UP PAINTING IS TO BE INCIDENTAL TO THE LUPP SUM BID.

EXISTING REINFORCING STEEL

THE COST OF CUITING, BENDING AND CLEANING EXISTING REINFORCING STEEL IS TO BE INCIDENTAL TO THE LUMP SUM BID FOR REMOVE CONCRETE MASONRY.

BONDING NEW CONCRETE TO OLD CONCRETE

NEW CONCRETE SHALL BE BONDED TO DLD CONCRETE AS SHOWN ON PLANS WITH A TWO-COMPONENT PROYN RESINSTEN CONFERMING TO SECTOTION 333 OF THE SPECIFCICATIONS, THE COST OF THIS WORK, INCLUDING ALL LABOR. TOOLS AND WATERIAGS, IS TO BE MICLORINAL TO THE UNIT PRICE BIO FOR CLASS A. * CONCRETE,

DAMAGE TO THE STRUCTURE

THE BRIDGE MAY BE CLOSED TO TRAFFIC BETWEN LABOR DAY 11991) AND PENDRIAL DAY LITYON DOMING MECKONSTRUCTION & ALL DETONS STORNING AND STORNING PROBLEMS. CLOSENS SHALL BY PERFORMED BY THE CONTRICTION STORNING MITCH THE SPECIAL NOTES FOR MAINTENANCE OF TRAFFIC. THE CONTRICTION SHALL MITCH THE SPECIAL DAY THE SPECIAL NOTES SHALL BY THE CONTRICTION SHALL MITCH THE SPECIAL THROPICS. THE BRIDGE SHALL DAY BE CLOSED TO THE BRIDGE SHALL DAY BE CLOSED TO THE SPECIAL DAY BY CLOSED SHALL DAY BY THE CONTRACTOR IS RESPONSIBLE FOR ANY AND ALL DAMAGES TO THE STRUCTURE DURING RECONSTRUCTION. EVEN TO THE REPLACEMENT OF ENTITIES SEAMS AND SENDONAL OF THE PRALLEN SYSMEN AT HIS EXPENSE, SHOULD THEY BE ALLOWED TO FALL DIE TO HIS CLOSING BRIDGE TO TRAFFIC

REMOVE EXISTING BRIDGE FLOORING

THE EXISTING PETAL PLANK FLOORING, BITUMINOUS HATERIAL, STEEL ROADWAY STRINGERS AND STRINGERS HISTERS, FLOORING HEAVE, ALL POURDMAIL, HOW DUMBHAIL POSTS SHALL BE FROMED, ALL MATERIAL THUS, REMOURD INCLUDING THE STEEL STRINGERS SHALL BECOME THE PROPERTY OF THE CONTRACTOR AND SHALL BE DISPOSED OF THE RIGHT-OF-NAN, THE COST OF THE MIGHT-OF-NAN, BITUGE FLOORING.

Sheet 2

Repairs to Kennedys MIII Bridge over

HIGHWAYS

REMOVAL OF CONCRETE MASONRY

THIS WORK INCLUDES REMOVING THE CONCRETE AS SHOWN ON THE PLWS AND
ALL TERPORARY PATCHING AND SHORING AND DISPOSING OF THIS WATERIAL OFF THE
REMOVE CONCRETE, WASOMY.
FOR REMOVE CONCRETE, WASOMY.

GALVANIZED METAL PLANK FLOORS WITH A BITUMINOUS WEARING SURFACE

THE SPECIAL NOTES FOR THIS ITEM,

SEE

CONFORM TO

SALVANIZED METAL

GALVANIZED NETW, SHALL BE LOAGED, HAULED, AND HANDLED IN SUCH A WANNER THAT THE GALVANIZED NET BENEADED SUBPRESS SHALL BE GALVANIZED ON REPAIRED AS APPROVED BY THE ENGINEEN. DAMAGED SELTER CONTING THOUGH AREA ANDINE DIST, NAW RE REPRINED, I SEPANDED, BY ELECTROPICE, BY THE REPUBLIES, I SEADER, BY ANDINE DELY, BY WE REPRINED, I SEADER, BY ANDINED, BY SELLER CONTING MALL LODGE AND CRACKED SPELIER COALING, AFTER MAICH THE CLEAVED AREA AND REPOYING ALL, LODGE AND CRACKED SELLER COALING, AFTER MAICH THE CLEAVED AREA SHALL BE PAINTED WITH TWO COATS OF ZINC COALING, AFTER MAICH THE CLEAVED AREA SHALL BY ANDINE DATE OF STREET, SINC DOTATS OF FEDERAL.

ELASTONERIC BEARING PADS

THE UNIT PRICE BID FOR DAMPORAL ISER, "Y BEAN SINGLE FACE SHALL INCLUDE ALL BEAN GUNDRALL. SINGLE FACE A SCITTORS. THE ONLY FAILCE BID TON GUNDRALL STEEL." "Y BEAN SINGLE FACE A SCITTOR." THE ONLY FAILCE BID TON GUNDRALL STEEL GANGRIAN THE STALL INCLUDE ALL ITENS NECESSARY TO INSTALL THE GANGRIANL THE STRONG "THE BITOGE." HE WITSHAL, SPECIFICATIONS FOR ELASTOWENCE BEARINN PADS SHALL CORPORED TO THE AMONTO STRUMBED SPECIFICATIONS FOR HINDRAW BRIDGES SECKEPT HAT THE REQUIREMENT OF THE LOW TEMPERATURE TEST IS MINED AND A DURINETER HARDRESS OF MY OR 80 IS CUARDRAIL

STUD WELDING

STUDS SHALL BE WELDED IN ACCORDANCE WITH AWS SPECIFICATIONS.

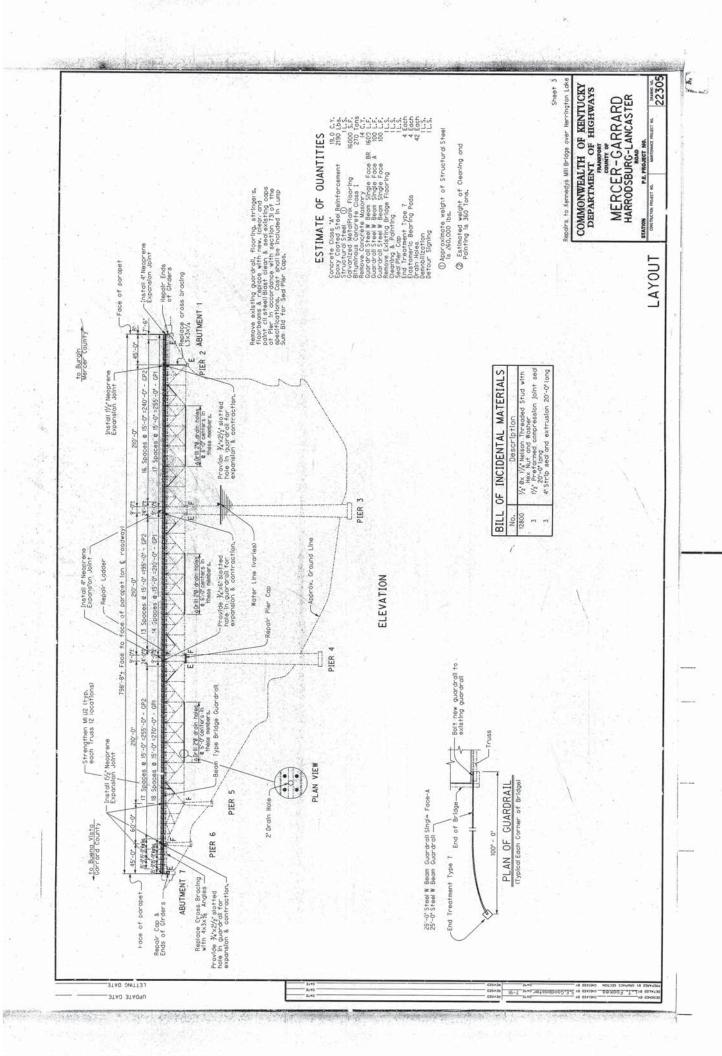
COMMONWEALTH OF KENTUCKY MERCER-GARRARD HARRODSBURG-LANCASTER DEPARTMENT OF

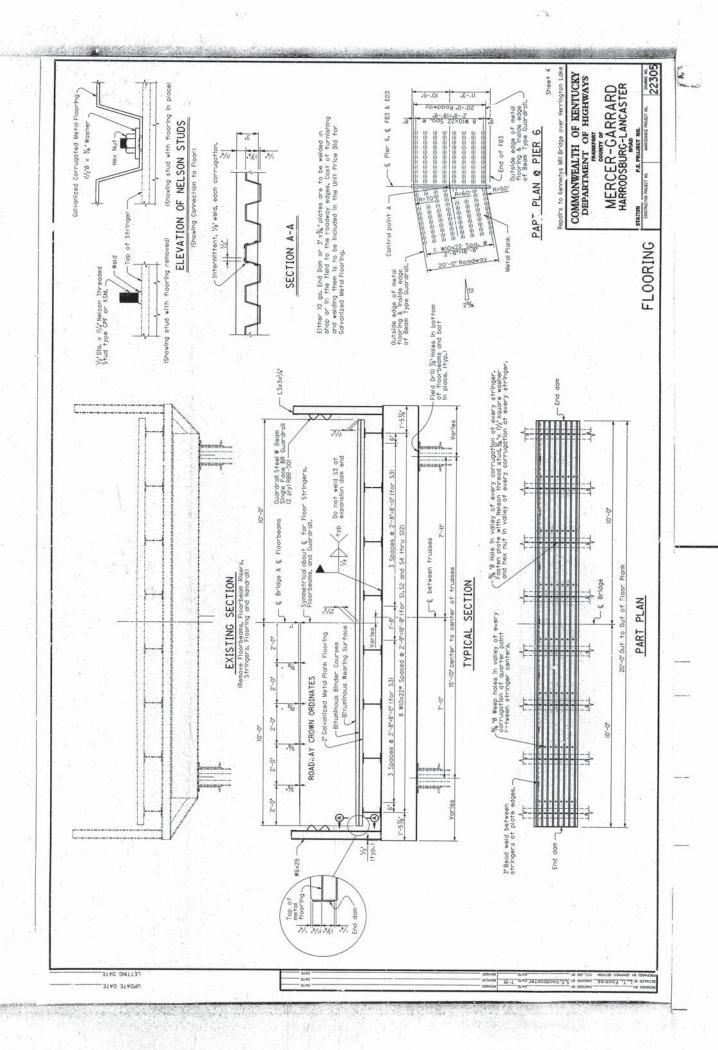
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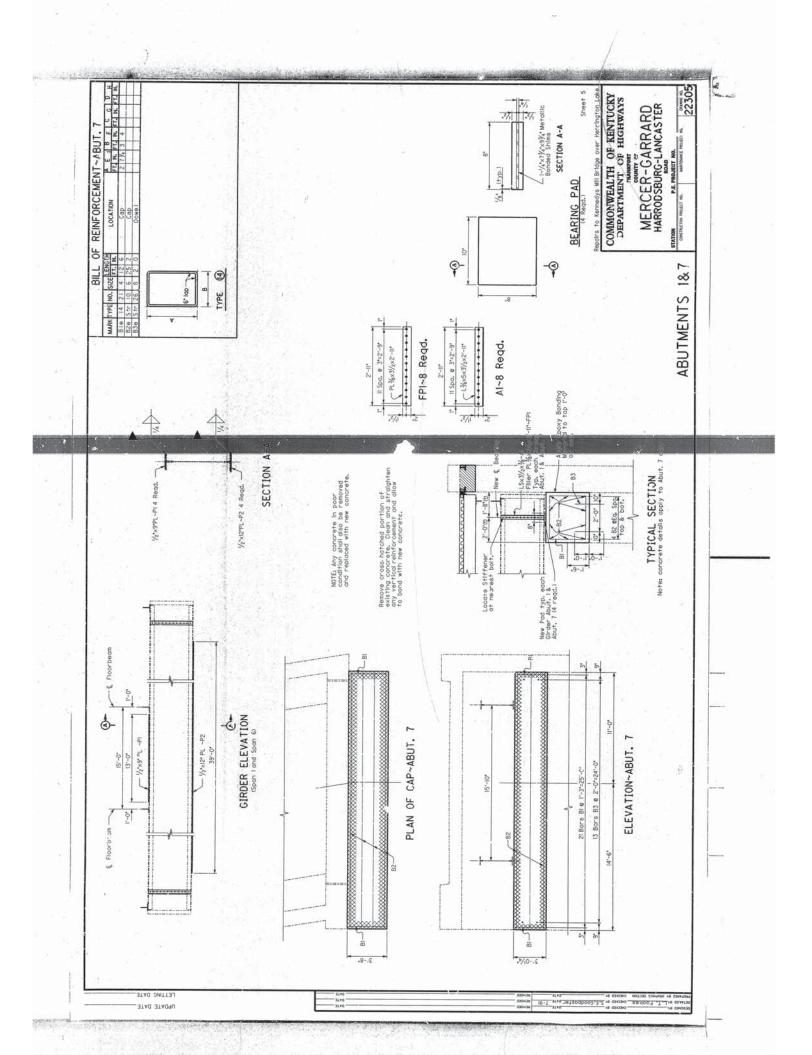
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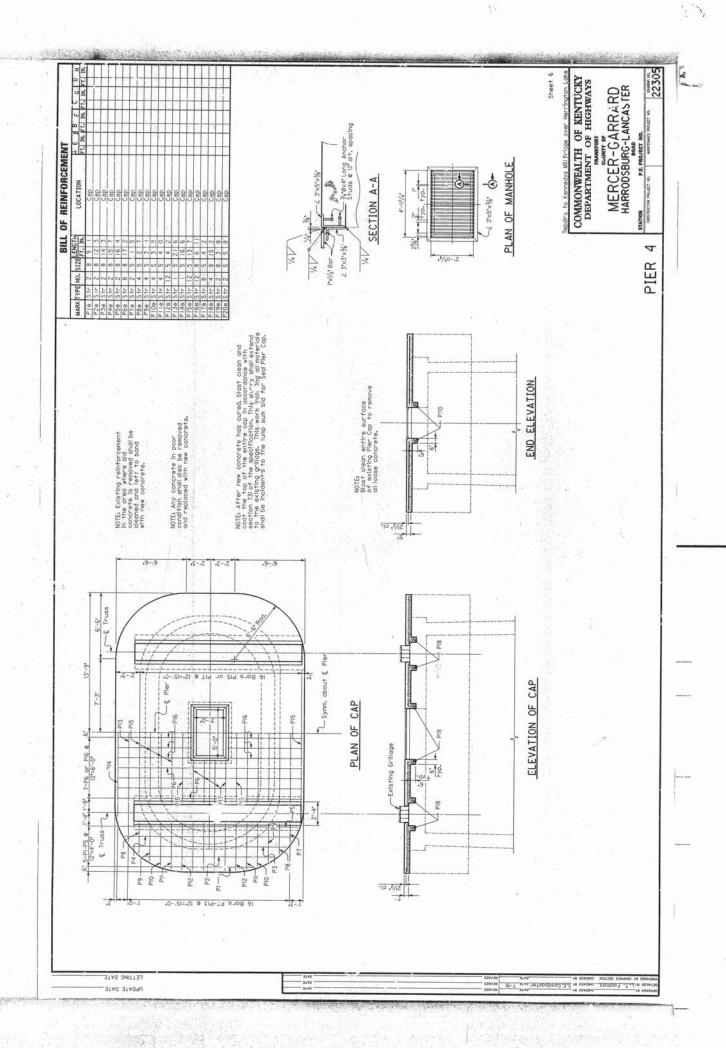
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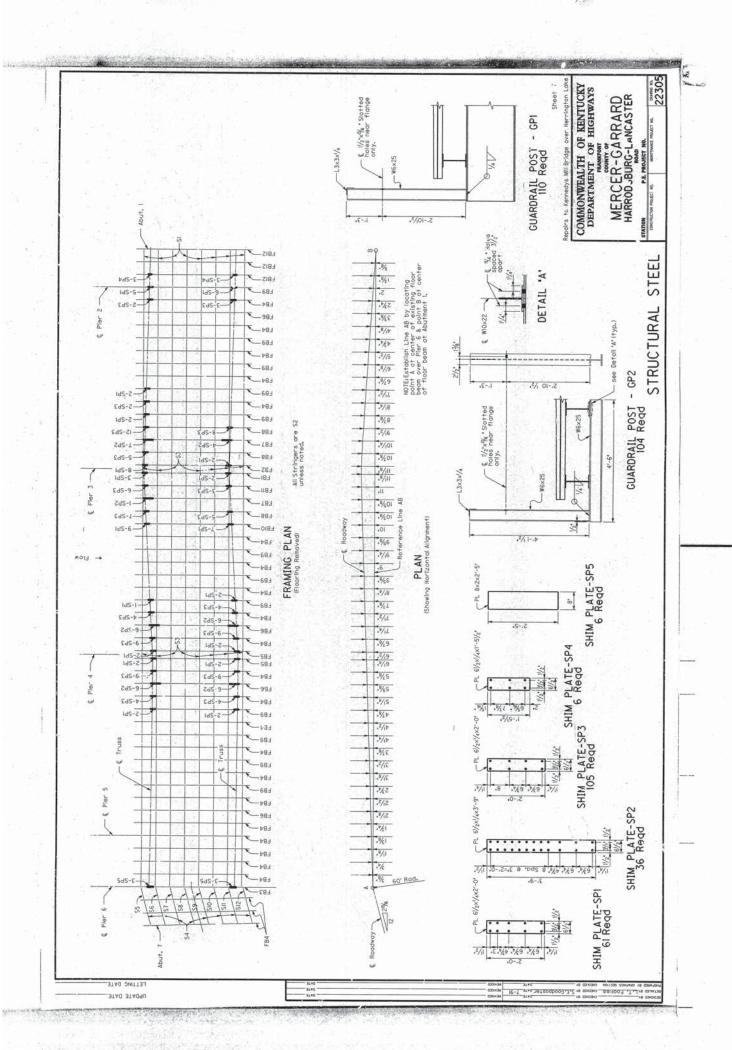
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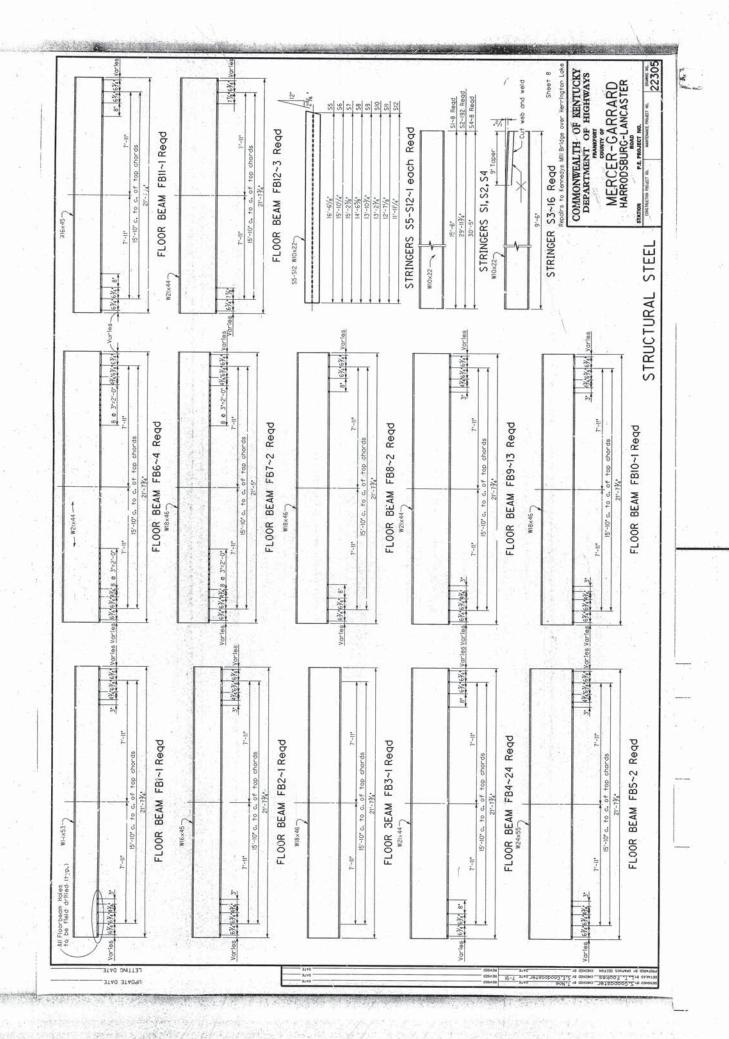


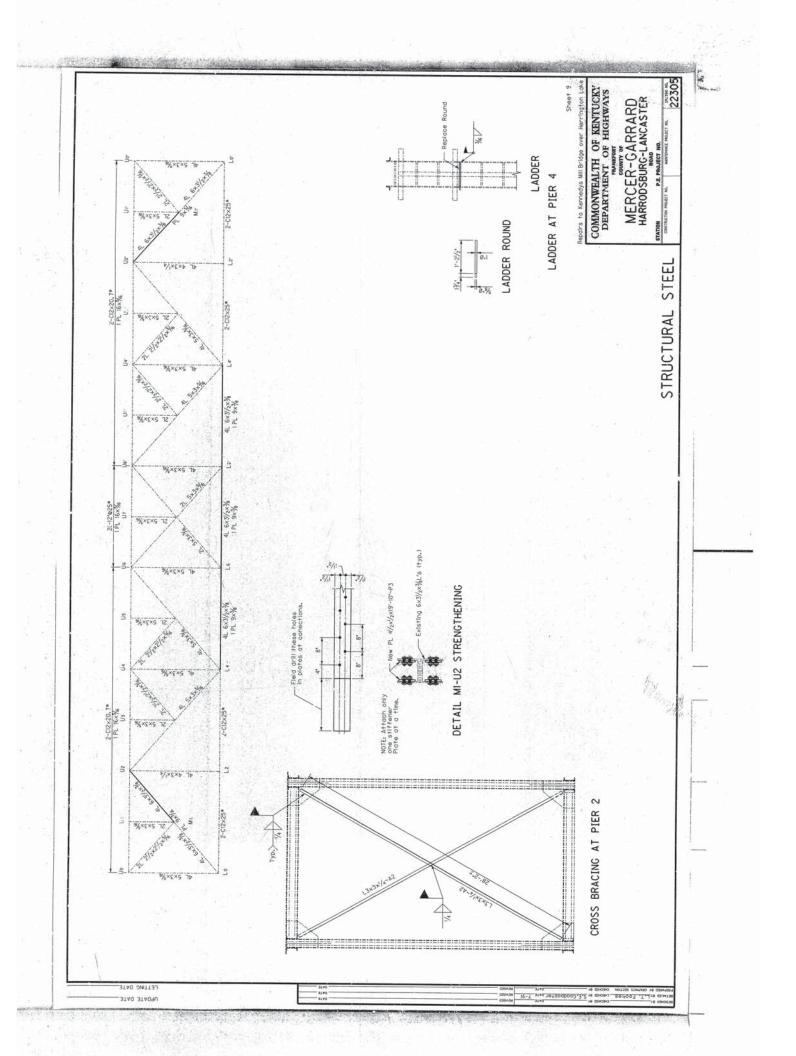


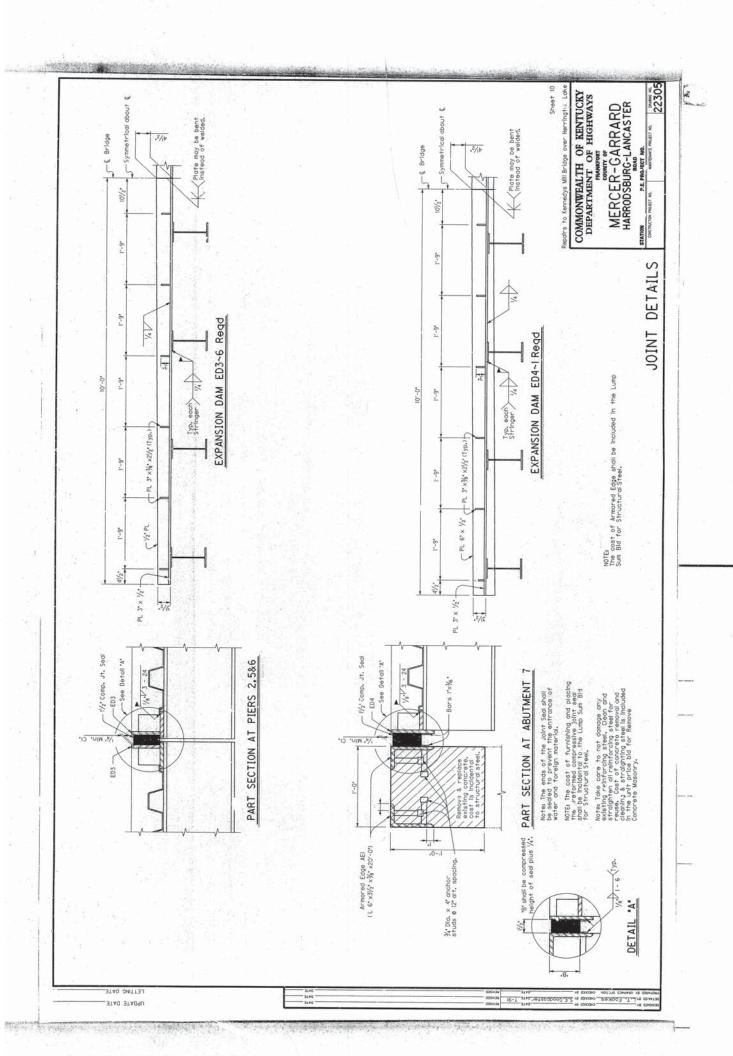


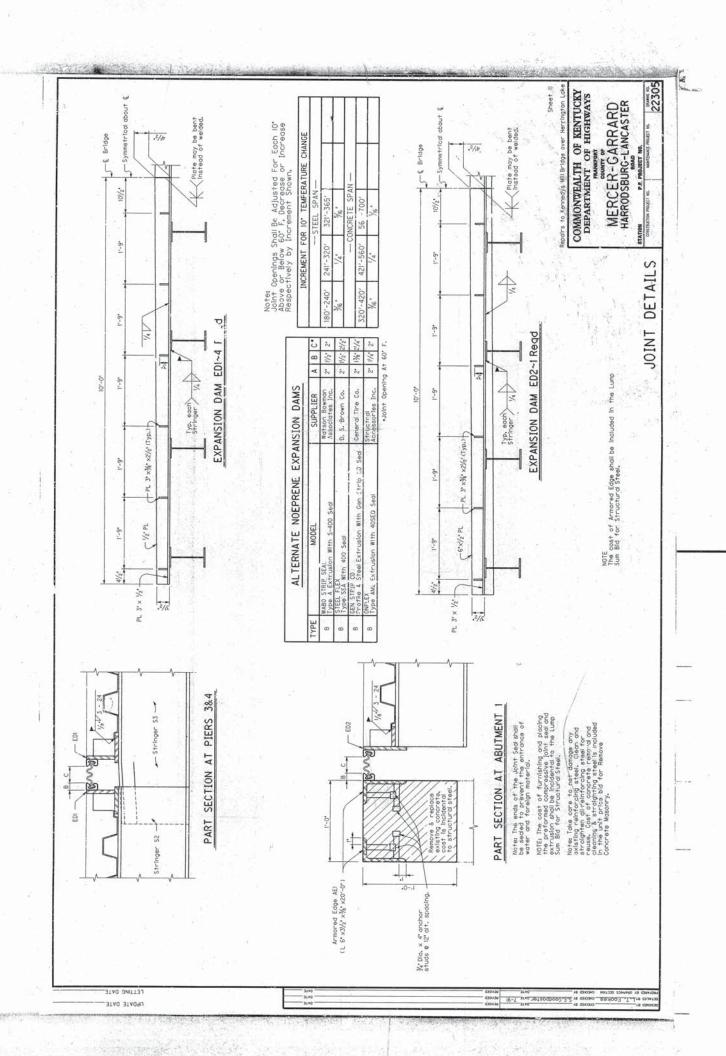


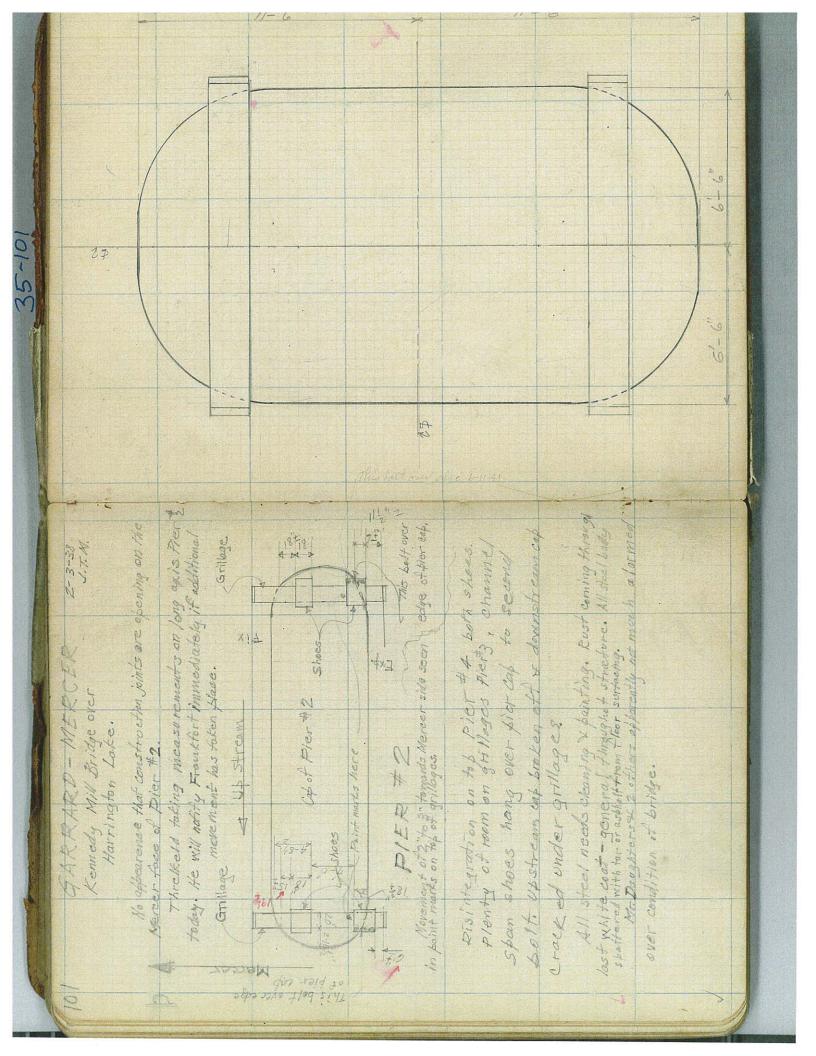












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