

ADDENDUM NO. 2

Furnace Bridge - Installation

Essex County, NY

July 29, 2015

TO ALL HOLDERS OF BIDDING DOCUMENTS:

This Addendum, issued to bid document holders of record, indicates clarifications to the bid documents for the Furnace Bridge - Installation project. All clarifications described herein shall be incorporated into the Contractor's bid proposal. This Addendum is part of the Contract Documents. Adjustments required by each item shall be understood to apply to all document references affected by the clarifications described.

1. **General:** A copy of the Geotechnical Report for the project is attached to this Addendum for reference only. This report is provided for informational purposes and shall not be considered to be part of the contract documents. If distributed to others by the bidder or contractor, it must be delivered in its entirety only.

It is the bidder's responsibility to determine if the information contained in this geotechnical report is adequate for bidding purposes. The bidders may make their own investigations, tests and analyses for use in bid preparation if additional information is required. Contractors will not be relieved of any of their obligations for performance of the work for the project, nor shall they be entitled to any additional compensation on the premise of differing subsurface conditions or soils types which may be encountered.

Individual subsurface boring logs were prepared based upon the visual classifications and laboratory testing. The individual subsurface logs and keys explaining the terms used in their preparation are presented in the geotechnical report and should be reviewed for a description of the conditions encountered at the specific test boring locations. It should be understood that conditions are only known at the specific depths and locations sampled. Conditions at other depths and locations may differ. Determinations of earthwork quantities for bidding must not rely solely on the soil strata thicknesses measured at the discrete test boring locations completed for this investigation. The bidder should perform their own explorations as needed to obtain representative thicknesses of soil layers and strata as required to prepare their bids for the work.

2. **General:** The County has received bids for supply of the precast concrete materials for the project and has awarded the fabrication and delivery of such precast materials to The Fort Miller Co., Inc.. Bidders shall note the following delivery schedule for such

precast concrete materials and shall coordinate their schedule for the work accordingly:

- Three-sided rigid frame precast concrete bridge units - 9/15/15
- Precast concrete retaining wall units - 9/21/15

3. **General:** Bidders shall note that the precast concrete materials supplier has determined that the precast concrete retaining wall system will consist of T-Wall™ units with the lowest tier of units adjacent to the cast-in-place concrete bridge footings and the precast concrete fascia bridge units having stem lengths of sixteen feet. Bidders shall adjust their earthwork quantities as required to accommodate these stem lengths.
4. **General:** Bidders shall note that the precast concrete materials supplier has determined that the precast concrete bridge system shall consist of six (6) HySpan™ units with estimated weights not to exceed 40 Tons per unit.
5. **General:** As noted in the Pre-Bid Meeting Minutes included in Addendum No. 1, modifications have been made to the stream channel reconstruction from the information currently indicated on the bidding documents. DELETE the drawing Cover Sheet and Drawing Nos. N-1, C-1 through C-4 and COE-1 and SUBSTITUTE THEREFORE the attached Cover Sheet and Drawing Nos. N-1, C-1 through C-5 and COE-1, all bearing the Revision date 7/29/15 and designation "Issued with Addendum 2". Bidders shall include all costs for the stream channel reconstruction work in their Bid for the project.

END OF ADDENDUM NO. 2
(attachments)

FURNACE BRIDGE

GEOTECHNICAL INVESTIGATION REPORT

The following copy of the Geotechnical Report for the site included in this project is provided to the bidders for reference only. This report is provided for informational purposes and shall not be considered to be part of the contract documents. If distributed to others by the bidder or contractor, the report must be delivered in its entirety only.

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Individual subsurface boring logs were prepared based upon the visual classifications and laboratory testing. The individual subsurface logs and keys explaining the terms used in their preparation are presented in the geotechnical report and should be reviewed for a description of the conditions encountered at the specific test boring locations. It should be understood that conditions are only known at the specific depths and locations sampled. Conditions at other depths and locations may differ. Determinations of earthwork quantities for bidding must not rely solely on the soil strata thicknesses measured at the discrete test boring locations completed for these investigations. The bidder should perform their own explorations as needed to obtain representative thicknesses of soil layers and strata as required to prepare their bids for the work.

**ALBANY AREA**

594 Broadway
Watervliet, NY 12189
Voice 518-266-0310
Fax 518-266-9238

BUFFALO AREA

PO Box 482
Orchard Park, NY 14127
Voice 716-649-9474
Fax 716-648-3521

January 27, 2015

Mr. Kirk Bassarab
Deputy Superintendent
Essex County DPW
8053 Route 9
Elizabethtown, NY 12932

Re: Geotechnical Study
Furnace Bridge over the Black River
Ledge Hill Road
Westport, NY
Project Number No. FDE-14-266

Gentlemen;

In accord with your authorization, we have completed a subsurface investigation and prepared this geotechnical evaluation report for the planned replacement of an existing culvert carrying Ledge Hill Road over Black River in the town of Westport with a HySpan Culvert.

This report presents the results of the subsurface investigation completed at the site on January 15 and 16, a summary of the conditions disclosed, and our recommendations for the design and construction of the geotechnical aspects of the project.

Subsurface Conditions

The Subsurface Investigation completed at the site consisted of two (2) exploratory test borings, one at each side of the existing culvert. The borings were performed where accessible and without utility conflicts in the general vicinity of the locations shown on the attached Subsurface Investigation Plan. The bores were advanced using a rotary drill rig mounted on a trailer, and overburden soils were sampled in general accord with the procedures of ASTM D-1586. Subsurface Logs were prepared and are attached to this report, together with sheets that explain the terms used in their preparation. It should be understood that boring logs present a description of the conditions encountered on the date, specific locations investigated, and to the depths

sampled. Conditions at locations and depths other than those investigated may differ. It should also be understood that conditions can change with time.

The Subsurface Logs should be reviewed for the specific conditions encountered at each investigated location. The borings were advanced from the roadway grades at the site and, as such, penetrated soil fill, which is believed to have been placed to establish the grades for the approach roads to the existing culvert crossing.

The fill soils were composed of a mixture of Sand, Silt, and Gravel with lesser amounts of cobbles and possibly boulders. These fills were moist and judged to be of a loose to firm relative density. The fills extended to estimated depths of between about 13 and 16 feet. Underlying the fill soils are glacial till soils composed of fine to coarse textured sand with some silt and gravel, cobbles, and boulders. These soils were of a generally very compact relative density and extended through the depths explored, between about 20 and 25 feet.

Groundwater was measured within the test borings advanced at the site as stated on the logs. In our opinion, these measurements may not be representative of the true saturated ground level at the time of the study. Groundwater should be expected to coincide with the stream level at the site throughout the seasons.

Geotechnical Recommendations

In our opinion the planned Hyspan bridge may be supported upon spread foundations within sheet piles installed for scour protection, if required. It should be understood that if the spread foundation option is selected, all fills and any organic materials contained within or beneath these fill soils must be removed from beneath the Hyspan and any headwall foundations.

Based on the available subsurface information Seismic Site Class C should be used. The soils, during the design seismic event, should not liquify.

Steel sheet piles may be used to form a cofferdam or an abutment wall, both designed as a cantilever or tied back system. If steel sheetpiling is used, it will be necessary to remove obstructions as the fills and native soils contain cobbles and boulders.

Excavation to establish bearing for foundations should proceed through the fill and any buried organic soils or at least one (1) foot beneath these grades, whichever is deeper. Structural fill required to establish the design bearing grade should extend beyond the edge of the foundations a distance at least equal to half the depth of the structural fill placed beneath the foundations. The bearing grade excavation should be backfilled with a run of crusher-run stone similar in gradation and quality to a NYSDOT Section 304 Type 2 Material. The material should be placed in a single lift and be compacted to at least 95 percent of its maximum dry density established through the procedures of ASTM D-1557, the Modified Proctor Test. If the grades are established at or within a foot of the stream/groundwater levels, we recommend the foundation grade be prepared by placing a layer of synthetic fabric such as Mirafi 500X upon the approved

bearing grade, followed by at least 12 inches of a 50/50 blend of NYSDOT number 1 and 2 sized aggregate to create a working surface that can also be dewatered with ordinary sumps and pumps set within it.

Dependent upon stream levels during construction, the excavations planned may penetrate saturated soils and groundwater, which will coincide with the stream levels in the immediate project area. Common sump and pump techniques from within cofferdam sheets and behind sheetpile walls should be capable of limited depression and control of the water table at this site. The dewatering system must be designed and operated to assure that the system does not fail and allow groundwater to rise, possibly creating "quick" conditions at the bearing grades within the cofferdam or buoyant forces upon partially completed structures.

Sheet pile cantilever walls or enclosed cofferdams should be designed to achieve stability for varying water elevations that might occur during the construction process. The Contractor's dewatering plan, as well as any construction sheeting and shoring, should be designed by a Licensed Professional Engineer. The design should meet the requirements of 29 CFR Part 1926 Occupational Safety and Health Standards - Excavations for Type C Soils.

The structural fill used to backfill the abutment walls above the water table should consist of NYSDOT Section 304 Type 4 Processed Sand and Gravel material. The fill should be placed in loose layers no more than one (1) foot thick and each layer be compacted to no less than 95 percent of the material's maximum dry density determined through the procedures of ASTM D-1557, the Modified Proctor Compaction test.

The following parameters are recommended for use in the design of the bridge foundations, abutments, and wing walls;

Fill Parameters

- | | | | |
|----|---------------------------------------|---|-----------------|
| 1. | Overburden Unit Weight (Total) | = | 125 lbs/Cu. Ft. |
| 2. | Friction Angle of Soil | = | 30 Degrees |
| 3. | Coefficient of Active Earth pressure | = | 0.33 |
| 4. | Coefficient of At-Rest Earth pressure | = | 0.5 |
| 5. | Coefficient of Passive Earth pressure | = | 3.0 (FS = 1.0) |

Sand/Gravel/Silt Overburden Parameters

- | | | | |
|----|---------------------------------------|---|-----------------|
| 1. | Allowable Net Bearing Pressure Total | = | 5,000 PSF |
| 2. | Overburden Unit Weight (Total) | = | 135 lbs/Cu. Ft. |
| 3. | Friction Angle of Soil | = | 32 Degrees |
| 4. | Coefficient of Active Earth pressure | = | 0.31 |
| 5. | Coefficient of At-Rest Earth pressure | = | 0.47 |
| 6. | Coefficient of Passive Earth pressure | = | 3.25 (FS = 1.0) |

Abutment and sheet pile abutment walls should be designed to restrain lateral earth pressures calculated for the At-Rest Condition. Wing and temporary cofferdams may be designed to resist Active Lateral Earth Pressures.

Settlement of the bridge's spread foundations should occur in a semi-elastic manner as loads are actually applied and cease with each incremental loading of the foundations. We believe that the foundations will settle in total and differentially less than about one-half ($\frac{1}{2}$) inch, provided our recommendations concerning bearing grade preparation are followed. It should be understood that actual settlements will be dependent in great part upon the care exercised during bearing grade preparation.

Summary

This report was prepared for specific application to the project site and the construction planned. It was prepared on the basis of a limited number of investigated locations at the site. Subsurface conditions at other than the investigated locations may be different. We should be allowed the opportunity to review appropriate plans and specifications prior to their release for bidding. The Geotechnical Engineer should be retained to observe and test earthwork and bearing grades during construction. This report was prepared using methods and practices common to Geotechnical Engineering in the area at the time, no other warranties, expressed or implied, are made.

A sheet entitled "Important Information about your Geotechnical Engineering Report" prepared by the Association of Engineering Firms Practicing in the Geosciences is attached to this report. This sheet should never be separated from this report and be carefully reviewed as it sets the only context within which this report should be used.

We appreciate the opportunity to be of service. Should questions arise or if we may be of any other service, please contact us at your convenience.

Yours truly,
Dente Engineering, P.C.



Fred A. Dente, P.E.
President



Enclosures;

Important Information About Your Geotechnical Engineering Report

Subsurface problems are a principal cause of construction delays, cost overruns, claims, and disputes

The following information is provided to help you manage your risks.

Geotechnical Services Are Performed for Specific Purposes, Persons, and Projects

Geotechnical engineers structure their services to meet the specific needs of their clients. A geotechnical engineering study conducted for a civil engineer may not fulfill the needs of a construction contractor or even another civil engineer. Because each geotechnical engineering study is unique, each geotechnical engineering report is unique, prepared *solely* for the client. No one except you should rely on your geotechnical engineering report without first conferring with the geotechnical engineer who prepared it. *And no one - not even you* - should apply the report for any purpose or project except the one originally contemplated.

Read the Full Report

Serious problems have occurred because those relying on a geotechnical engineering report did not read it all. Do not rely on an executive summary. Do not read selected elements only.

A Geotechnical Engineering Report Is Based on A Unique Set of Project-Specific Factors

Geotechnical engineers consider a number of unique, project-specific factors when establishing the scope of a study. Typical factors include: the client's goals, objectives, and risk management preferences; the general nature of the structure involved, its size, and configuration; the location of the structure on the site; and other planned or existing site improvements, such as access roads, parking lots, and underground utilities. Unless the geotechnical engineer who conducted the study specifically indicates otherwise, do not rely on a geotechnical engineering report that was:

- not prepared for you,
- not prepared for your project,
- not prepared for the specific site explored, or
- completed before important project changes were made.

Typical changes that can erode the reliability of an existing geotechnical engineering report include those that affect:

- the function of the proposed structure, as when it's changed from a parking garage to an office building, or from a light industrial plant to a refrigerated warehouse,

- elevation, configuration, location, orientation, or weight of the proposed structure,
- composition of the design team, or
- project ownership.

As a general rule, *always* inform your geotechnical engineer of project changes - even minor ones - and request an assessment of their impact. *Geotechnical engineers cannot accept responsibility or liability for problems that occur because their reports do not consider developments of which they were not informed.*

Subsurface Conditions Can Change

A geotechnical engineering report is based on conditions that existed at the time the study was performed. *Do not rely on a geotechnical engineering report* whose adequacy may have been affected by: the passage of time; by man-made events, such as construction on or adjacent to the site; or by natural events, such as floods, earthquakes, or groundwater fluctuations. *Always* contact the geotechnical engineer before applying the report to determine if it is still reliable. A minor amount of additional testing or analysis could prevent major problems.

Most Geotechnical Findings Are Professional Opinions

Site exploration identifies subsurface conditions only at those points where subsurface tests are conducted or samples are taken. Geotechnical engineers review field and laboratory data and then apply their professional judgment to render an opinion about subsurface conditions throughout the site. Actual subsurface conditions may differ-sometimes significantly from those indicated in your report. Retaining the geotechnical engineer who developed your report to provide construction observation is the most effective method of managing the risks associated with unanticipated conditions.

A Report's Recommendations Are *Not* Final

Do not overrely on the construction recommendations included in your report. *Those recommendations are not final*, because geotechnical engineers develop them principally from judgment and opinion. Geotechnical engineers can finalize their recommendations only by observing actual

subsurface conditions revealed during construction. The geotechnical engineer who developed your report cannot assume responsibility or liability for the report's recommendations if that engineer does not perform construction observation.

A Geotechnical Engineering Report Is Subject to Misinterpretation

Other design team members' misinterpretation of geotechnical engineering reports has resulted in costly problems. Lower that risk by having your geotechnical engineer confer with appropriate members of the design team after submitting the report. Also retain your geotechnical engineer to review pertinent elements of the design team's plans and specifications. Contractors can also misinterpret a geotechnical engineering report. Reduce that risk by having your geotechnical engineer participate in prebid and preconstruction conferences, and by providing construction observation.

Do Not Redraw the Engineer's Logs

Geotechnical engineers prepare final boring and testing logs based upon their interpretation of field logs and laboratory data. To prevent errors or omissions, the logs included in a geotechnical engineering report should *never* be redrawn for inclusion in architectural or other design drawings. Only photographic or electronic reproduction is acceptable, *but recognize that separating logs from the report can elevate risk.*

Give Contractors a Complete Report and Guidance

Some owners and design professionals mistakenly believe they can make contractors liable for unanticipated subsurface conditions by limiting what they provide for bid preparation. To help prevent costly problems, give contractors the complete geotechnical engineering report, *but* preface it with a clearly written letter of transmittal. In that letter, advise contractors that the report was not prepared for purposes of bid development and that the report's accuracy is limited; encourage them to confer with the geotechnical engineer who prepared the report (a modest fee may be required) and/or to conduct additional study to obtain the specific types of information they need or prefer. A prebid conference can also be valuable. *Be sure contractors have sufficient time* to perform additional study. Only then might you be in a position to give contractors the best information available to you, while requiring them to at least share some of the financial responsibilities stemming from unanticipated conditions.

Read Responsibility Provisions Closely

Some clients, design professionals, and contractors do not recognize that geotechnical engineering is far less exact than other engineering disciplines. This lack of understanding has created unrealistic expectations that have led

to disappointments, claims, and disputes. To help reduce the risk of such outcomes, geotechnical engineers commonly include a variety of explanatory provisions in their reports. Sometimes labeled "limitations" many of these provisions indicate where geotechnical engineers' responsibilities begin and end, to help others recognize their own responsibilities and risks. *Read these provisions closely.* Ask questions. Your geotechnical engineer should respond fully and frankly.

Geoenvironmental Concerns Are Not Covered

The equipment, techniques, and personnel used to perform a *geoenvironmental* study differ significantly from those used to perform a *geotechnical* study. For that reason, a geotechnical engineering report does not usually relate any geoenvironmental findings, conclusions, or recommendations; e.g., about the likelihood of encountering underground storage tanks or regulated contaminants. *Unanticipated environmental problems have led to numerous project failures.* If you have not yet obtained your own geoenvironmental information, ask your geotechnical consultant for risk management guidance. *Do not rely on an environmental report prepared for someone else.*

Obtain Professional Assistance To Deal with Mold

Diverse strategies can be applied during building design, construction, operation, and maintenance to prevent significant amounts of mold from growing on indoor surfaces. To be effective, all such strategies should be devised for the express purpose of mold prevention, integrated into a comprehensive plan, and executed with diligent oversight by a professional mold prevention consultant. Because just a small amount of water or moisture can lead to the development of severe mold infestations, a number of mold prevention strategies focus on keeping building surfaces dry. While groundwater, water infiltration, and similar issues may have been addressed as part of the geotechnical engineering study whose findings are conveyed in this report, the geotechnical engineer in charge of this project is not a mold prevention consultant; ***none of the services performed in connection with the geotechnical engineer's study were designed or conducted for the purpose of mold prevention. Proper implementation of the recommendations conveyed in this report will not of itself be sufficient to prevent mold from growing in or on the structure involved.***

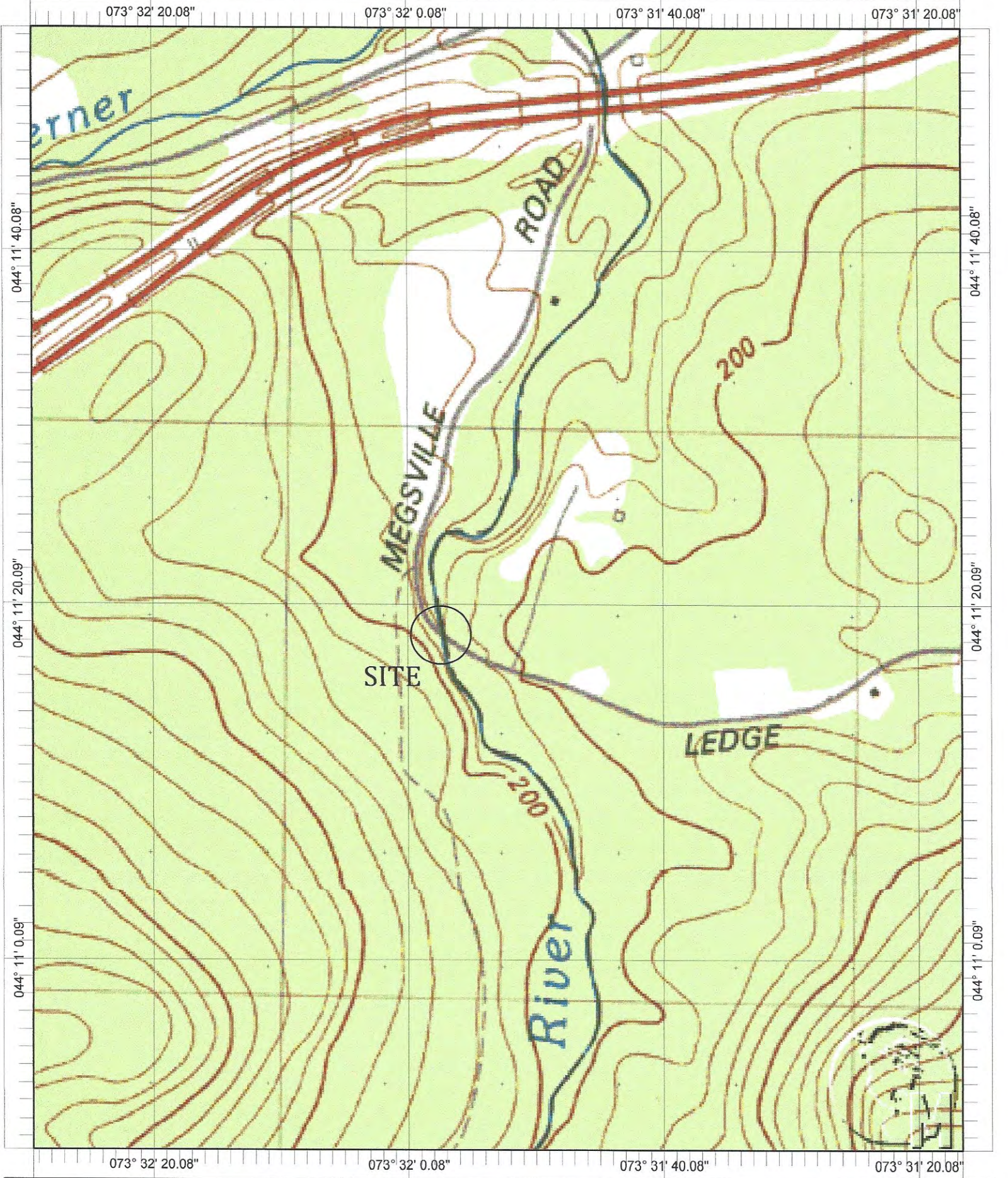
Rely on Your ASFE-Member Geotechnical Engineer For Additional Assistance

Membership in ASFE/The Best People on Earth exposes geotechnical engineers to a wide array of risk management techniques that can be of genuine benefit for everyone involved with a construction project. Confer with your ASFE-member geotechnical engineer for more information.



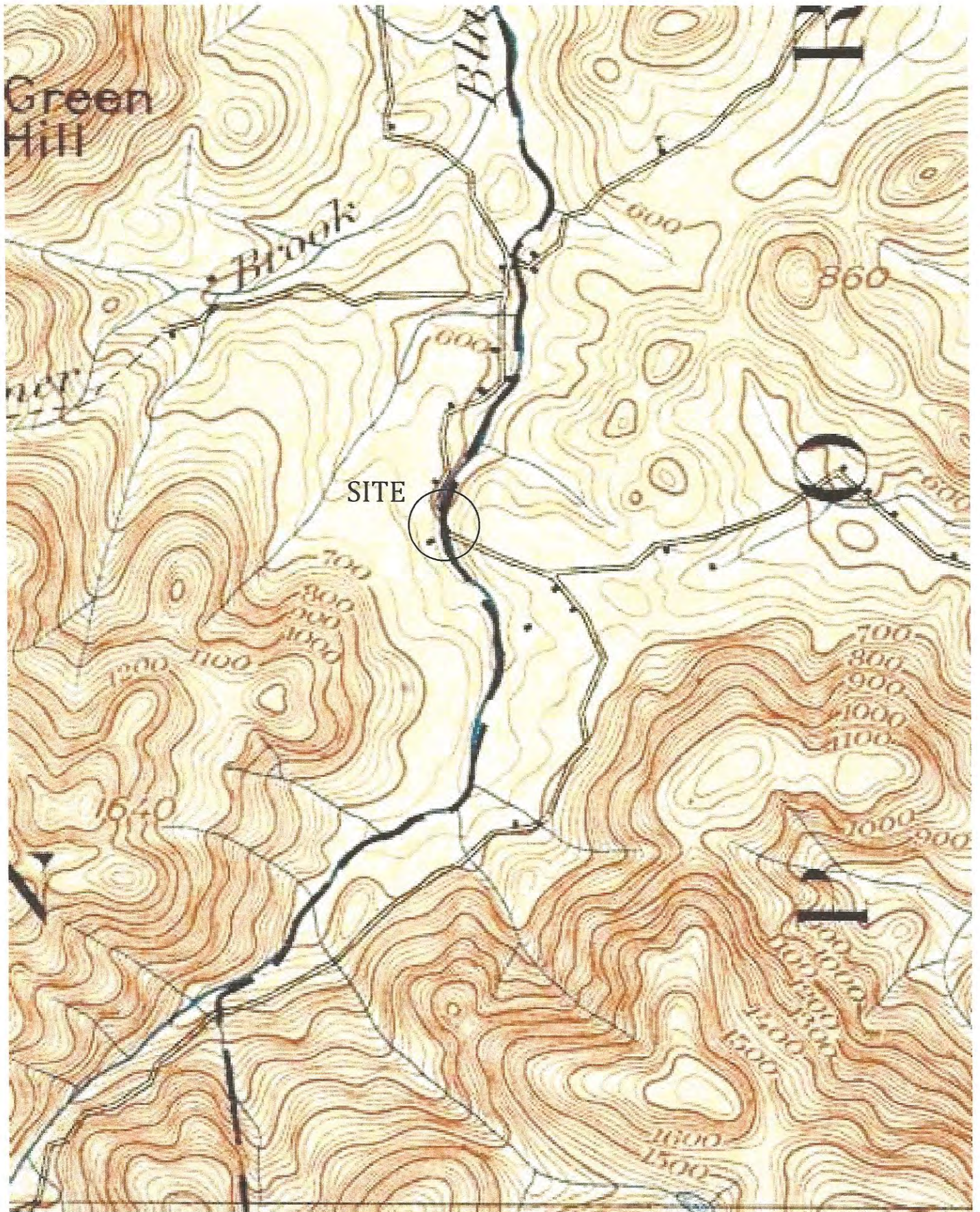
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Name: ELIZABETHTOWN
Date: 1/27/115
Scale: 1 inch equals 666 feet

Location: 044° 11' 20.9" N 073° 31' 53.1" W
Caption: FURNACE BRIDGE
WESTPORT, NEW YORK
FDE-14-266



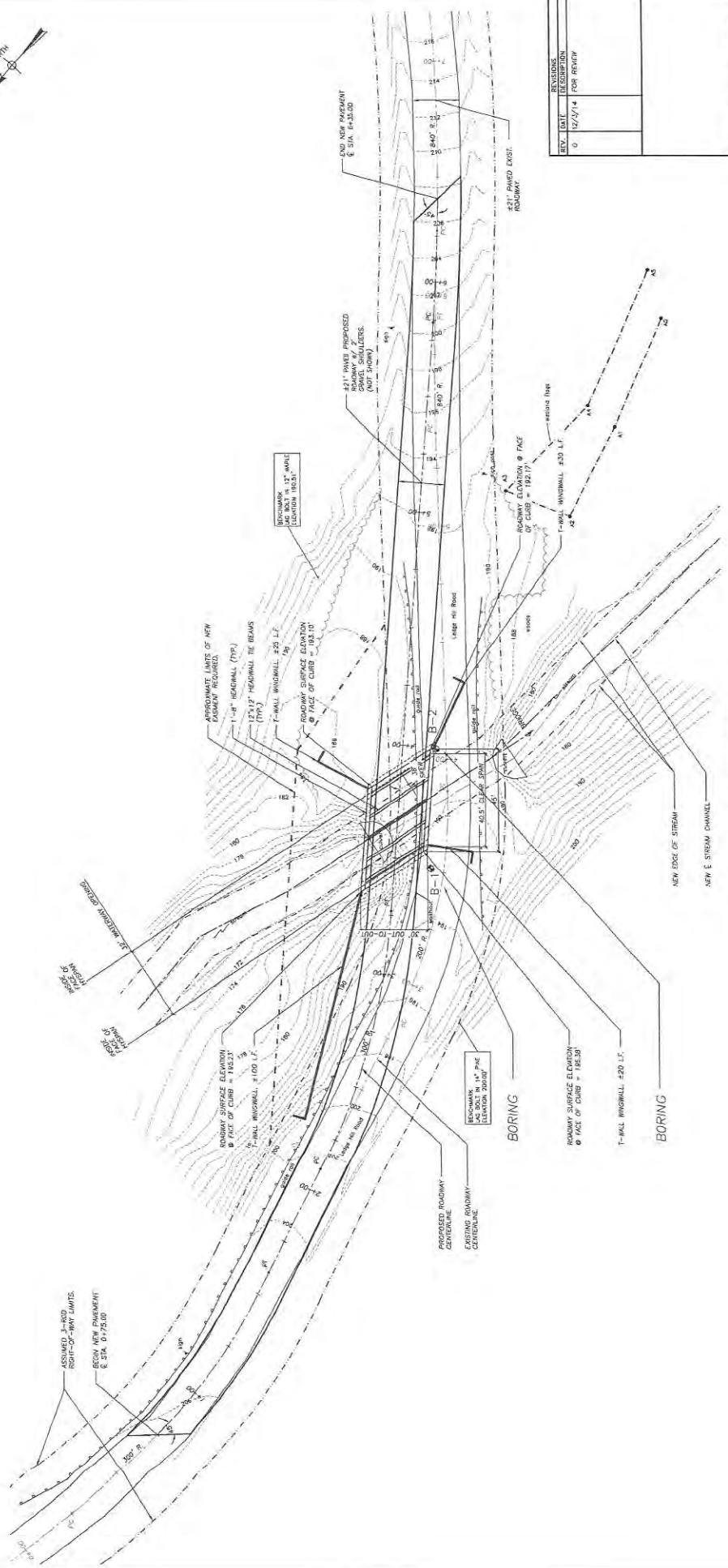
Furnace Bridge, Ledge Hill Road, Westport, New York 1901, FDE-14-266

View west along Ledge Hill Road



View east along Ledge Hill Road





CONCEPTUAL LAYOUT PLAN
PAGE 01 OF 01

REV.	DATE	DESCRIPTION
0	12/27/14	FOR REVIEW

UNAUTHORIZED ALTERATION OR ADDITION TO THIS DOCUMENT IS A VIOLATION OF NEW YORK STATE EDUCATION LAW.

SR ASSOCIATES
 250 West Broadway
 4th Floor
 New York, NY 10013
 Tel: 212-691-1234
 Fax: 212-691-1234

SCALE: 1" = 20' (HORIZONTAL)
 1" = 10' (VERTICAL)
 PROJ. NO.: 12-174-33
 CLIENT: ESSEX COUNTY DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS
 DRAWING TITLE: FURNACE BRIDGE OVER BLACK RIVER HYPAN CONCEPT LAYOUT PLAN

DRAWING NO.	P-1
SHEET NO. OF 4	1
REV. NO.	

NOTE: NEW GUTTER AND BRIDGE RAIL NOT SHOWN.

LEGEND

- EXISTING CONTOUR
- NEW CONTOUR
- EXISTING OVERHEAD UTILITY
- EDGE OF STREAM
- CONSTRUCTION BASELINE

SURVEYED BY
DAVID F. BARRASS
LAND SURVEYOR
 5 MAPLE STREET
 CORINTH, NEW YORK

INTERPRETATION OF SUBSURFACE LOGS

The Subsurface Logs present observations and the results of tests performed in the field by the Driller, Technicians, Geologists and Geotechnical Engineers as noted. Soil/Rock Classifications are made visually, unless otherwise noted, on a portion of the materials recovered through the sampling process and may not necessarily be representative of the materials between sampling intervals or locations.

The following defines some of the terms utilized in the preparation of the Subsurface Logs.

SOIL CLASSIFICATIONS

Soil Classifications are visual descriptions on the basis of the Unified Soil Classification ASTM D-2487 and USBR, 1973 with additional comments by weight of constituents by BUHRMASTER. The soil density or consistency is based on the penetration resistance determined by ASTM METHOD D1586. Soil Moisture of the recovered materials is described as DRY, MOIST, WET or SATURATED.

SIZE DESCRIPTION		RELATIVE DENSITY/CONSISTENCY (basis ASTM D1586)			
SOIL TYPE	PARTICLE SIZE	GRANULAR SOIL		COHESIVE SOIL	
		DENSITY	BLOWS/FT.	CONSISTENCY	BLOWS/FT.
BOULDER	> 12				
COBBLE	3" - 12"	LOOSE	< 10	VERY SOFT	< 3
GRAVEL-COARSE	3" - 3/4"	FIRM	11 - 30	SOFT	4 - 5
GRAVEL - FINE	3/4" - #4	COMPACT	31 - 50	MEDIUM	6 - 15
SAND - COARSE	#4 - #10	VERY COMPACT	50 +	STIFF	16 - 25
SAND - MEDIUM	#10 - #40			HARD	25 +
SAND - FINE	#40 - #200				
SILT/NONPLASTIC	< #200				
CLAY/PLASTIC	< #200				

SOIL STRUCTURE		RELATIVE PROPORTION OF SOIL TYPES	
STRUCTURE	DESCRIPTION	DESCRIPTION	% OF SAMPLE BY WEIGHT
LAYER	6" THICK OR GREATER	AND	35 - 50
SEAM	6" THICK OR LESS	SOME	20 - 35
PARTING	LESS THAN 1/4" THICK	LITTLE	10 - 20
VARVED	UNIFORM HORIZONTAL PARTINGS OR SEAMS	TRACE	LESS THAN 10

Note that the classification of soils or soil like materials is subject to the limitations imposed by the size of the sampler, the size of the sample and its degree of disturbance and moisture.

ROCK CLASSIFICATIONS

Rock Classifications are visual descriptions on the basis of the Driller's, Technician's, Geologist's or Geotechnical Engineer's observations of the coring activity and the recovered samples applying the following classifications.

CLASSIFICATION TERM	DESCRIPTION
VERY HARD	NOT SCRATCHED BY KNIFE
HARD	SCRATCHED WITH DIFFICULTY
MEDIUM HARD	SCRATCHED EASILY
SOFT	SCRATCHED WITH FINGERNAIL
VERY WEATHERED	DISINTEGRATED WITH NUMEROUS SOIL SEAM
WEATHERED	SLIGHT DISINTEGRATION, STAINING, NO SEAMS
SOUND	NO EVIDENCE OF ABOVE
MASSIVE	ROCK LAYER GREATER THAN 36" THICK
THICK BEDDED	ROCK LAYER 12" - 36"
BEDDED	ROCK LAYER 4" - 12"
THIN BEDDED	ROCK LAYER 1" - 4"
LAMINATED	ROCK LAYER LESS THAN 1"
FRACTURES	NATURAL BREAKS AT SOME ANGLE TO BEDS

Core sample recovery is expressed as percent recovered of total sampled. The ROCK QUALITY DESIGNATION (RQD) is the total length of core sample pieces exceeding 4" length divided by the total core sample length for N size cored.

GENERAL

- Soil and Rock classifications are made visually on samples recovered. The presence of Gravel, Cobbles and Boulders will influence sample recovery classification density/consistency determination.
- Groundwater, if encountered, was measured and its depth recorded at the time and under the conditions as noted.
- Topsoil or pavements, if present, were measured and recorded at the time and under the conditions as noted.
- Stratification Lines are approximate boundaries between soil types. These transitions may be gradual or distinct and are approximated.

DENTE ENGINEERING, P.C.

SUBSURFACE LOG B-1

PROJECT: Furnace Bridge

DATE

START: 1/16/15

FINISH: 1/16/15

LOCATION: Westport, New York

METHODS: 3 1/4" Hollow Stem Augers, ASTM

CLIENT: Essex County DPW

D1586 Drilling Methods with Auto Hammer

JOB NUMBER: FDE-14-266

SURFACE ELEVATION: +/- 193.0'

DRILL TYPE: CME 45C

CLASSIFICATION: O.Burns

SAMPLE		BLOWS ON SAMPLER					CLASSIFICATION / OBSERVATIONS
DEPTH	#	6"	12"	18"	24"	N	
							+/- 6" Asphalt
	1	50/.2				50+	FILL: Brown F-C SAND, Some Fine Gravel (MOIST)
	2	15	6				
5'				3	3	9	Grades Brown F-C SAND and GRAVEL, trace silt
	3	4	5				
	4	5	1/12				NO RECOVERY
					2	1	
10'	5	5	7				Grades Brown Mottled F-C SAND and GRAVEL, trace silt
				13	12	20	
	6	14	8				Grades Light Brown (WET)
				10	16	18	
	7	1	1				Similar with Brown Mottling Grades Some Wood, Brown Mottling (MOIST TO WET, V.COMPACT TO LOOSE & FIRM)
15'				1	1	2	
	8	4	9				TILL: Gray F-C SAND and SILT, Some Gravel
				50/.4		59+	
20'							Grades to NO RECOVERY
	9	50/.4				50+	
25'							(WET, VERY COMPACT)
	10	50/0				50+	
30'							End of boring 25.0' depth with split spoon refusal. Groundwater measured at 14.4' depth within auger casings upon completion of borehole.

DENTE ENGINEERING, P.C.

SUBSURFACE LOG B-2

PROJECT: Furnace Bridge

DATE

START: 1/15/15

FINISH: 1/15/15

LOCATION: Westport, New York

METHODS: 3 1/4" Hollow Stem Augers, ASTM

CLIENT: Essex County DPW

D1586 Drilling Methods with Auto Hammer

JOB NUMBER: FDE-14-266

SURFACE ELEVATION: +/- 192.0'

DRILL TYPE: CME 45C

CLASSIFICATION: O.Burns

SAMPLE		BLOWS ON SAMPLER					CLASSIFICATION / OBSERVATIONS
DEPTH	#	6"	12"	18"	24"	N	
							+/- 7" Asphalt
	1	50/1				50+	FILL: Brown F-C SAND and GRAVEL, trace asphalt, cobbles noted (MOIST) Grades Brown F-C SAND and GRAVEL, trace silt
	2	11	11				
5'				12	11	23	
	3	10	9				
	4	5	3				
				7	5	16	
				6	6	9	
10'							
	5	6	6				
				6	7	12	
							(MOIST, V. COMPACT TO FIRM AND LOOSE)
15'							
	6	29	50/4			50+	TILL: Light Brown F-C SAND, Some Gravel and Silt, boulders noted
20'							(MOIST, VERY COMPACT)
	7	50/3				50+	
							End of boring 20.3' depth with split spoon refusal.
25'							
30'							

FURNACE BRIDGE OVER BLACK RIVER BRIDGE REPLACEMENT

BIN 330 1630

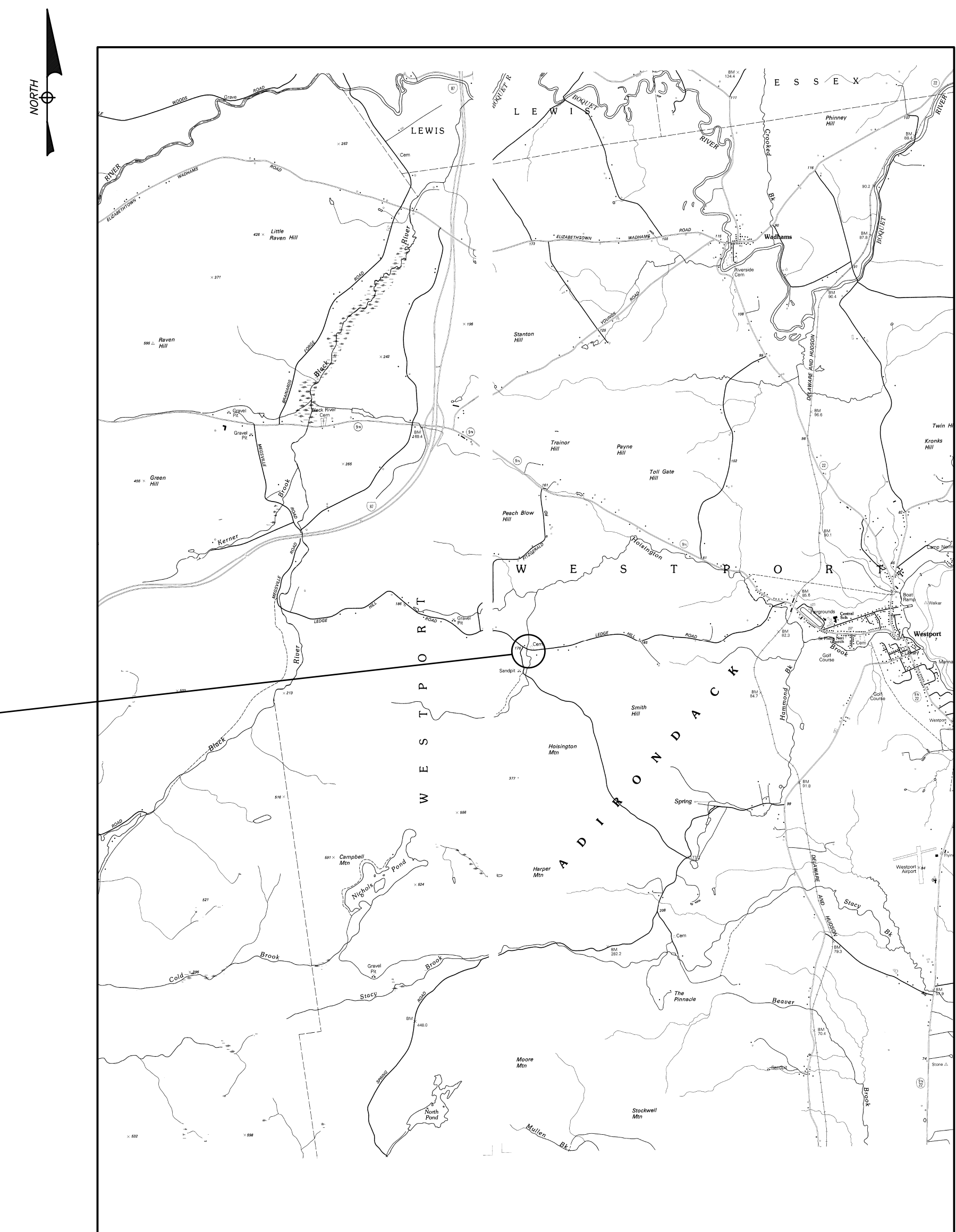
**TOWNS OF WESTPORT AND ELIZABETHTOWN N.Y.
ESSEX COUNTY DEPARTMENT
OF PUBLIC WORKS**

SR SCHODER RIVERS
ASSOCIATES

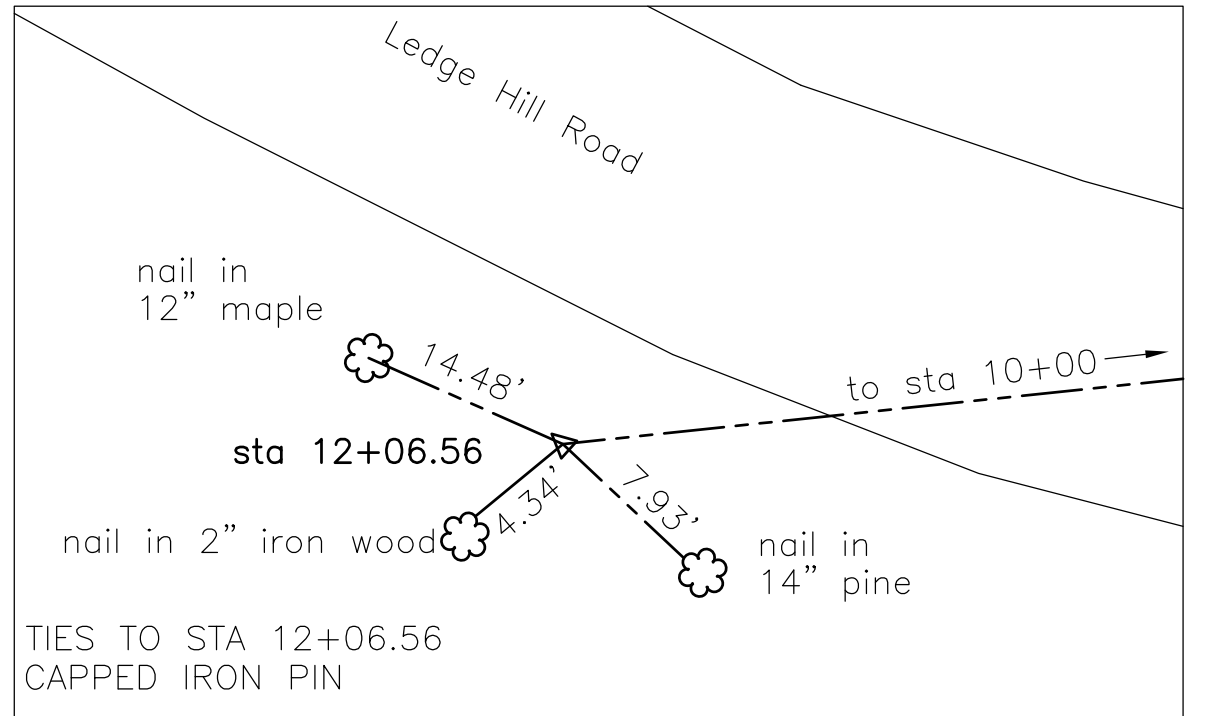
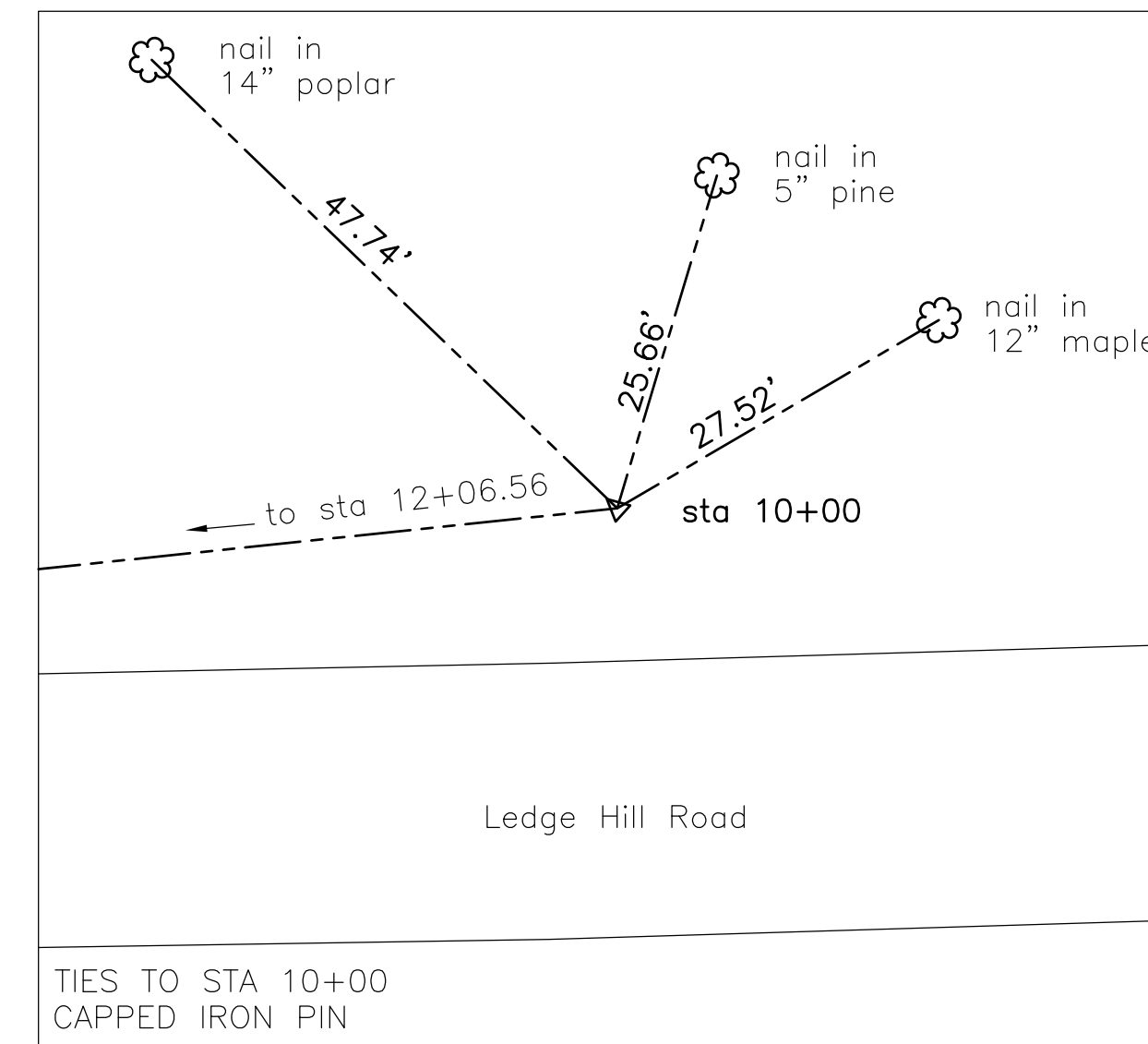
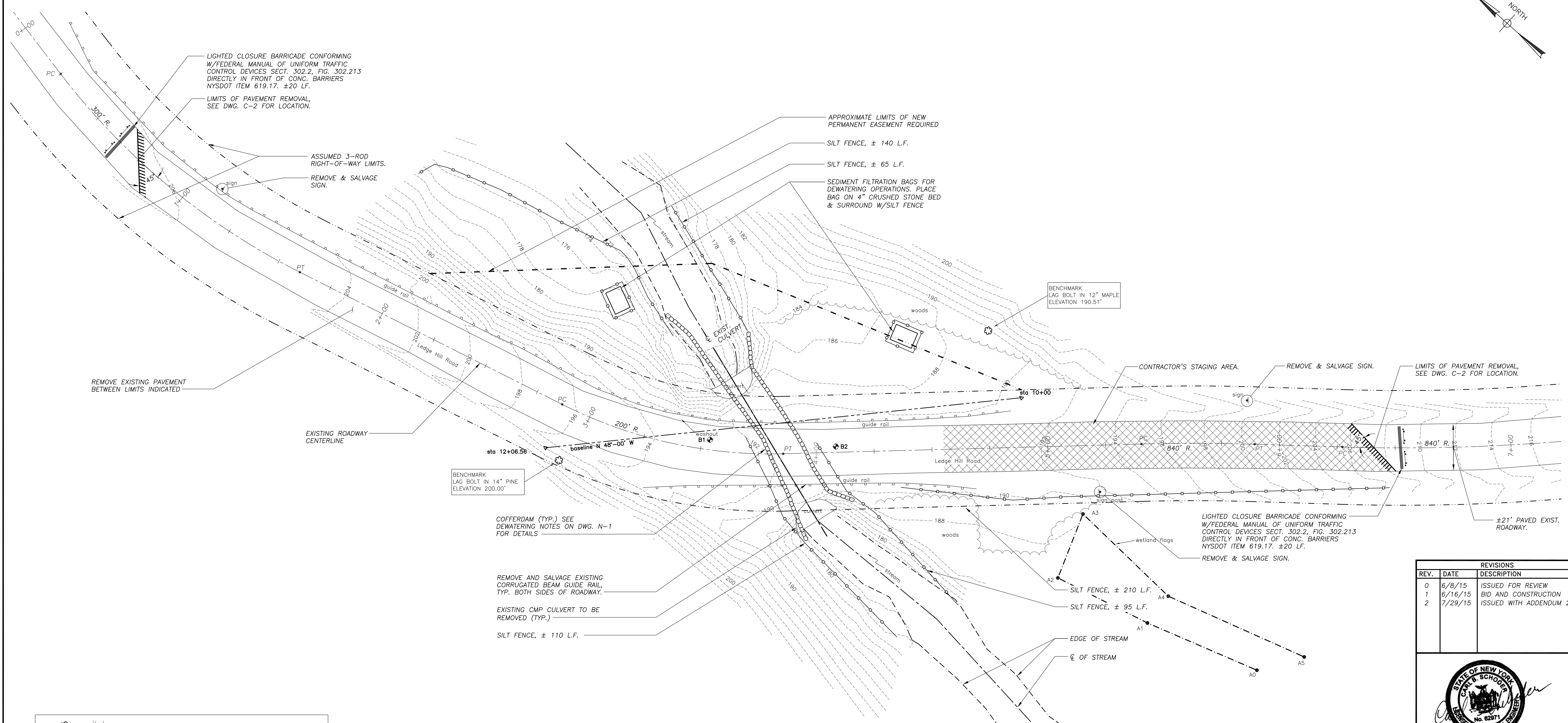
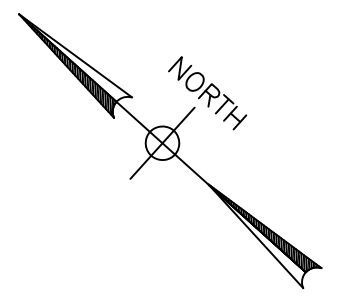
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453 Dixon Road, Suite 7, Bldg. 3
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(518) 761-0417, FAX: (518) 761-0513

DRAWING INDEX

<u>DWG. NO.</u>	<u>TITLE</u>
	TITLE SHEET
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C-1	DEMOLITION & EROSION CONTROL PLAN
C-2	SITE PLAN
C-3	GUIDERAIL PLAN, SECTION & DETAILS
C-4	ROADWAY PROFILE & STREAM CHANNEL PROFILE
C-5	STREAM CHANNEL REGRADING PLAN
S-1	BRIDGE PLAN & SECTION
S-2	FOOTING PLAN & SECTIONS
S-3	WINGWALL ELEVATIONS & DETAILS
S-4	WINGWALL ELEVATIONS & SECTION
S-5	SECTIONS & DETAILS
COE-1	US ARMY CORPS OF ENGINEERS PERMIT DRAWING



LOCATION MAP
N.T.S.



DEMOLITION AND EROSION CONTROL PLAN
1"=20'-0"

LEGEND

- - - - 98 - - - - EXISTING CONTOUR.
- - ○ - ○ - ○ SILT FENCE.
- - - - - EDGE OF STREAM.
- - - - - CONSTRUCTION BASELINE
- B2 ⊕ SOIL BORING

SURVEYED BY
DAVID F. BARRASS
LAND SURVEYOR
 5 MAPLE STREET
 CORINTH, NEW YORK

REVISIONS		
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1	6/16/15	BID AND CONSTRUCTION
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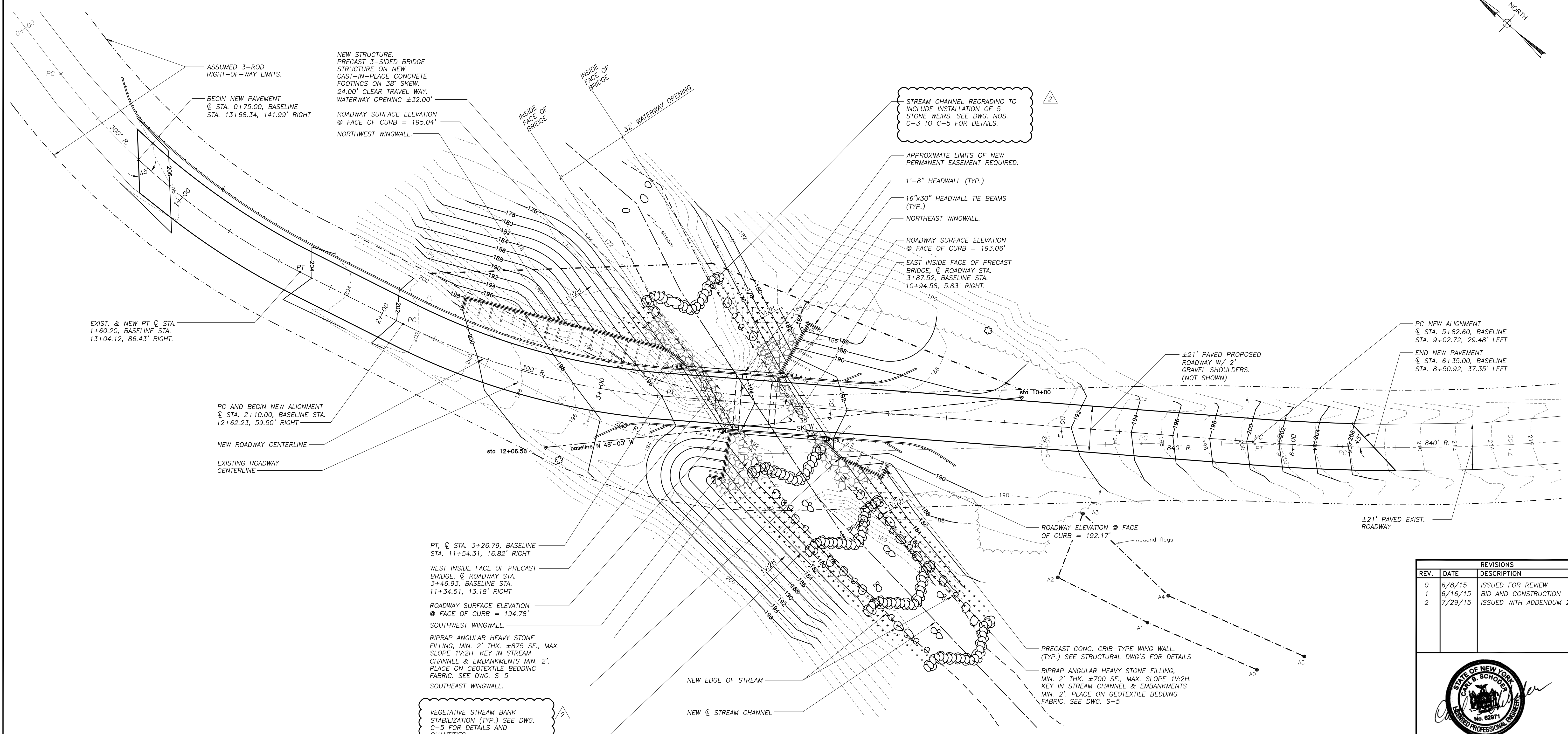
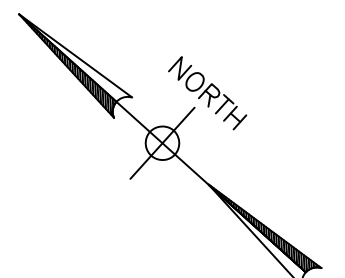
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 PROJ. NO: 12-474.34 CHK'D BY: CBS

CLIENT NAME
ESSEX COUNTY DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS
 ELIZABETHTOWN, N.Y.

DRAWING TITLE
FURNACE BRIDGE OVER BLACK RIVER BRIDGE REPLACEMENT DEMOLITION & EROSION CONTROL PLAN

DRAWING NO. **C-1**
 SHT. 1 OF 5
 REV. 2

BASELINE STATION TIES
 N.T.S.



APPROXIMATE LIMITS OF NEW PERMANENT EASEMENT REQUIRED.

1'-8" HEADWALL (TYP.)

16"x30" HEADWALL TIE BEAMS (TYP.)

NORTHEAST WINGWALL.

ROADWAY SURFACE ELEVATION @ FACE OF CURB = 193.06'

EAST INSIDE FACE OF PRECAST BRIDGE, @ ROADWAY STA. 3+87.52, BASELINE STA. 10+94.58, 5.83' RIGHT.

EXIST. & NEW PT @ STA. 1+60.20, BASELINE STA. 13+04.12, 86.43' RIGHT.

PC AND BEGIN NEW ALIGNMENT @ STA. 2+10.00, BASELINE STA. 12+62.23, 59.50' RIGHT

NEW ROADWAY CENTERLINE
EXISTING ROADWAY CENTERLINE

PT, @ STA. 3+26.79, BASELINE STA. 11+54.31, 16.82' RIGHT

WEST INSIDE FACE OF PRECAST BRIDGE, @ ROADWAY STA. 3+46.93, BASELINE STA. 11+34.51, 13.18' RIGHT

ROADWAY SURFACE ELEVATION @ FACE OF CURB = 194.78'

SOUTHWEST WINGWALL.

RIPRAP ANGULAR HEAVY STONE FILLING, MIN. 2' THK. ±875 SF., MAX. SLOPE 1V:2H. KEY IN STREAM CHANNEL & EMBANKMENTS MIN. 2'. PLACE ON GEOTEXTILE BEDDING FABRIC. SEE DWG. S-5

VEGETATIVE STREAM BANK STABILIZATION (TYP.) SEE DWG. C-5 FOR DETAILS AND QUANTITIES.

ROADWAY ELEVATION @ FACE OF CURB = 192.17'

PRECAST CONC. CRIB-TYPE WING WALL. (TYP.) SEE STRUCTURAL DWG'S FOR DETAILS

RIPRAP ANGULAR HEAVY STONE FILLING, MIN. 2' THK. ±700 SF., MAX. SLOPE 1V:2H. KEY IN STREAM CHANNEL & EMBANKMENTS MIN. 2'. PLACE ON GEOTEXTILE BEDDING FABRIC. SEE DWG. S-5

SITE PLAN
1"=20'-0"

NOTE: NEW STREAM CHANNEL GRADING NOT SHOWN FOR CLARITY. SEE DWG. NOS. C-3 TO C-5 FOR DETAILS.

LEGEND

- 98--- EXISTING CONTOUR.
- 98— NEW CONTOUR.
- - - - - EDGE OF STREAM.
- - - - - CONSTRUCTION BASELINE

SURVEYED BY
DAVID F. BARRASS
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5 MAPLE STREET
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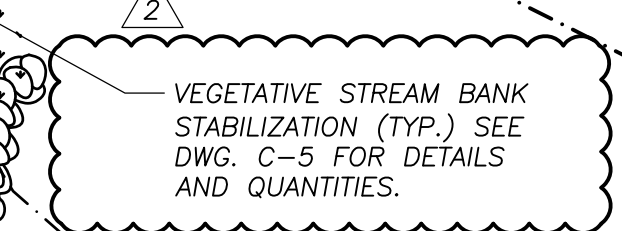
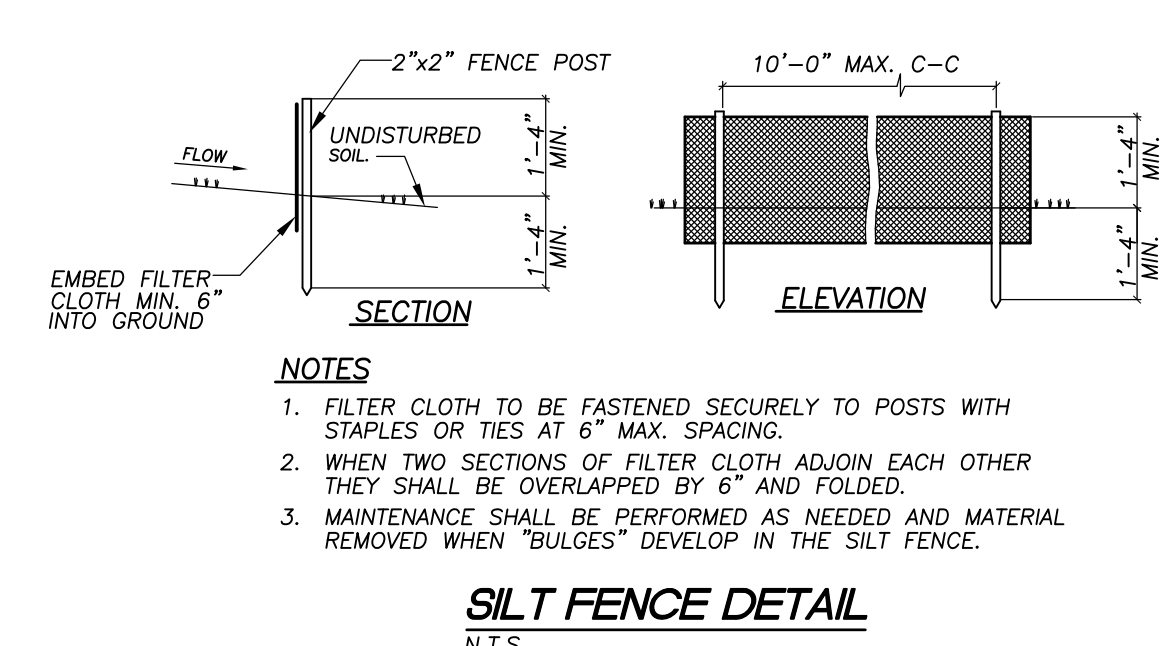
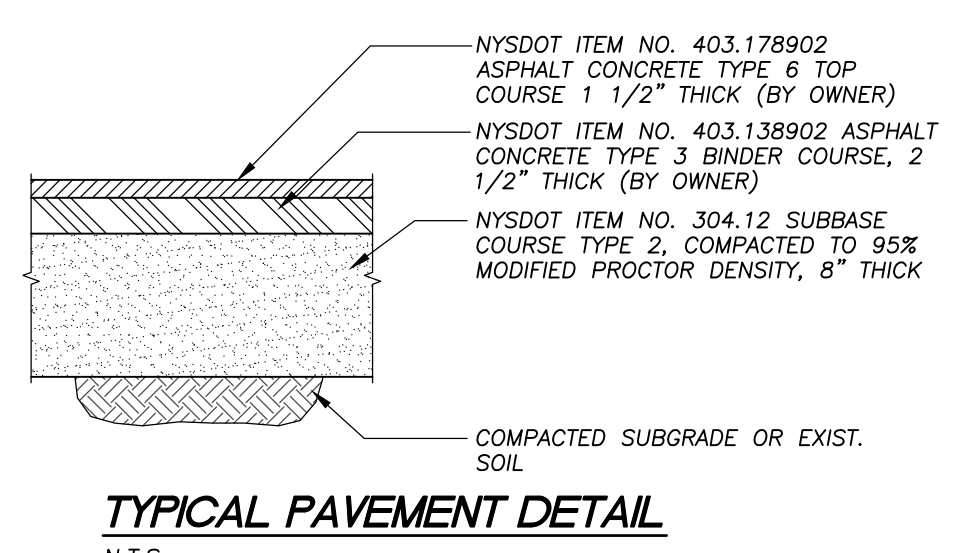
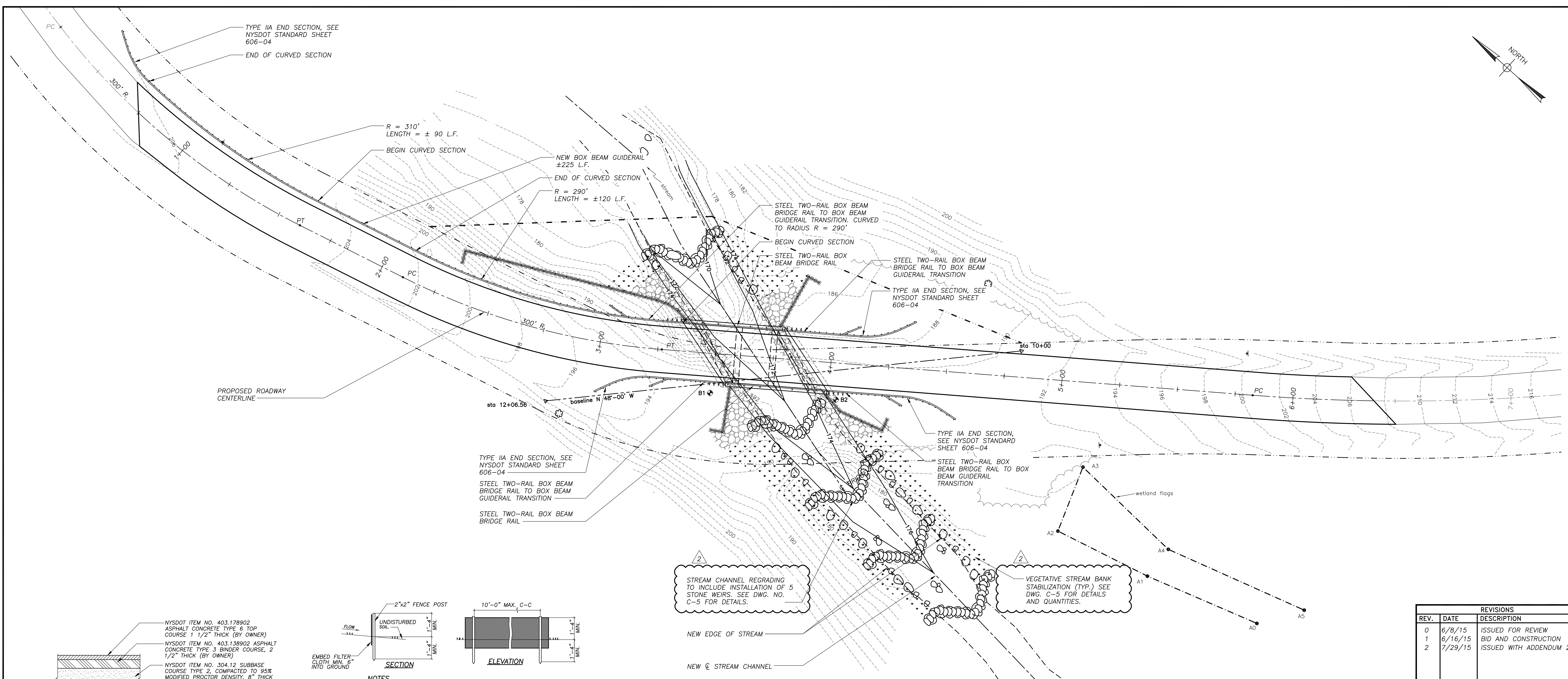
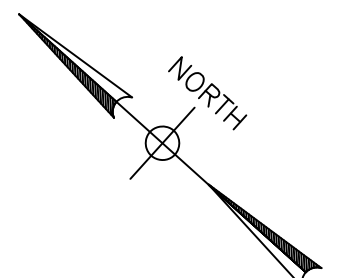
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Evergreen Professional Park
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(518) 761-0417, FAX: (518) 761-0513

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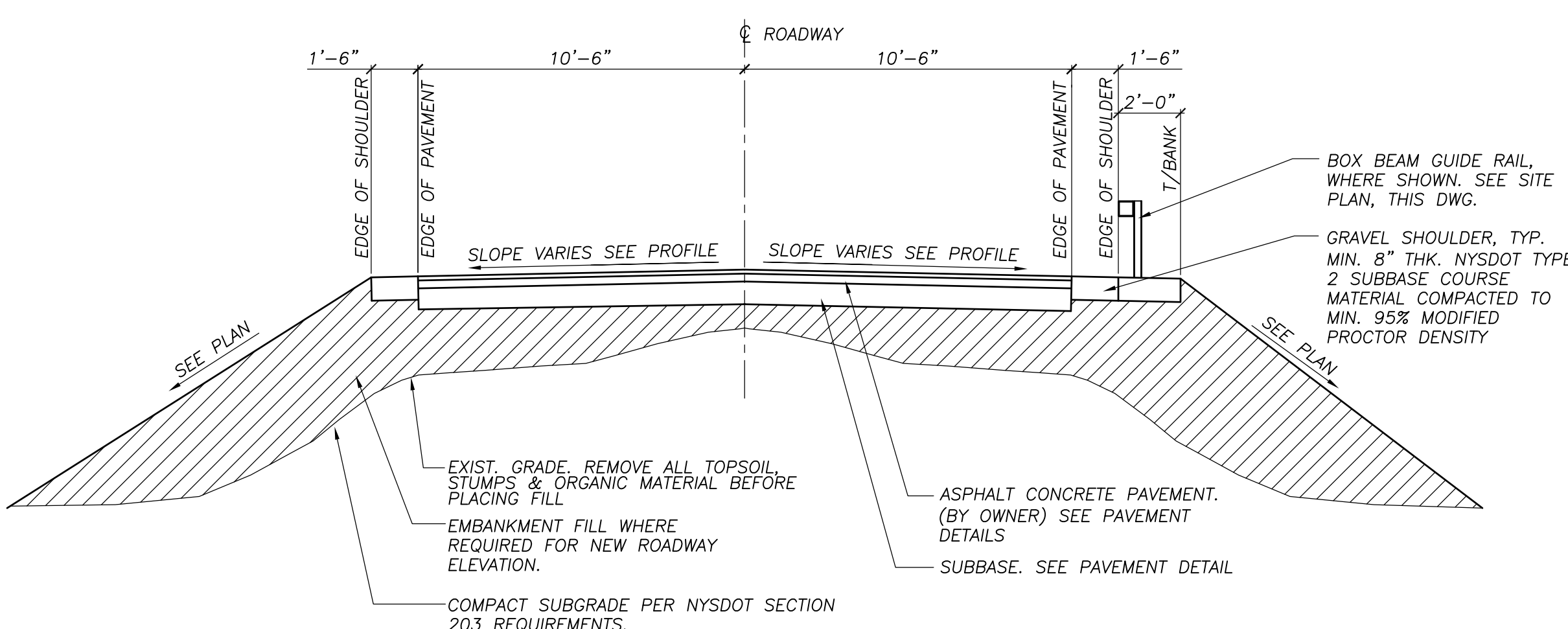
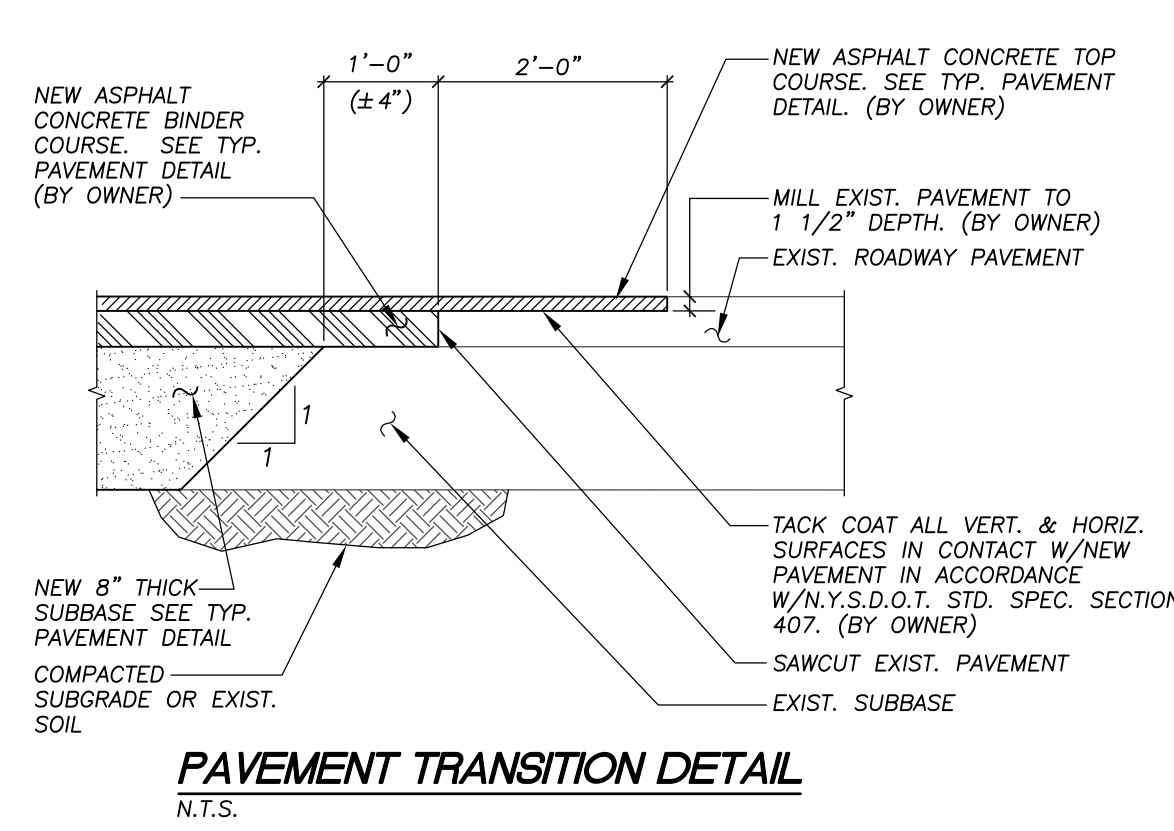
DRAWING TITLE
FURNACE BRIDGE OVER BLACK RIVER BRIDGE REPLACEMENT

SITE PLAN
DRAWING NO. **C-2** SHT. 2 OF 5
REV. 2



NOTE: NEW GRADING SHOWN FOR NOT SHOWN FOR CLARITY. SEE DWG. NO. C-2 FOR DETAILS.

GUIDERAIL PLAN
1" = 20'-0"



TYPICAL ROADWAY SECTION
1" = 4"

LEGEND

- 98--- EXISTING CONTOUR.
- 98— NEW CONTOUR.
- - - - - EDGE OF STREAM.
- - - - - CONSTRUCTION BASELINE

SURVEYED BY
DAVID F. BARRASS
LAND SURVEYOR
5 MAPLE STREET
CORINTH, NEW YORK

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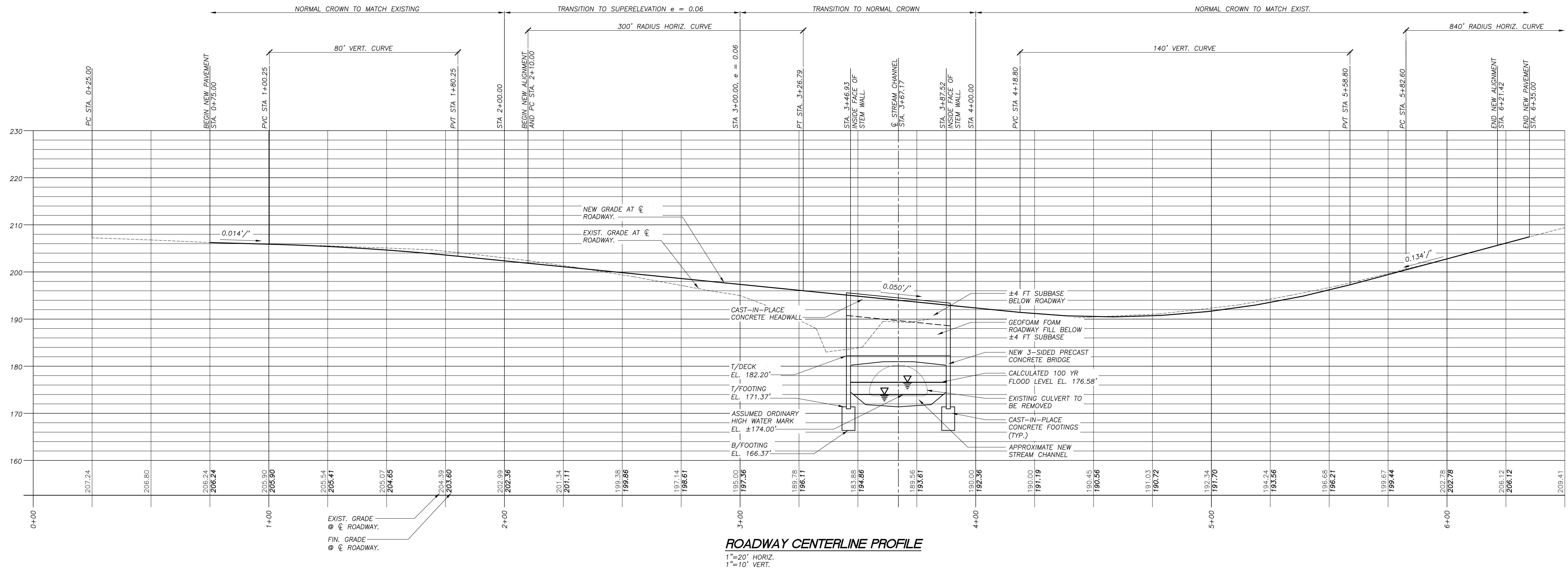
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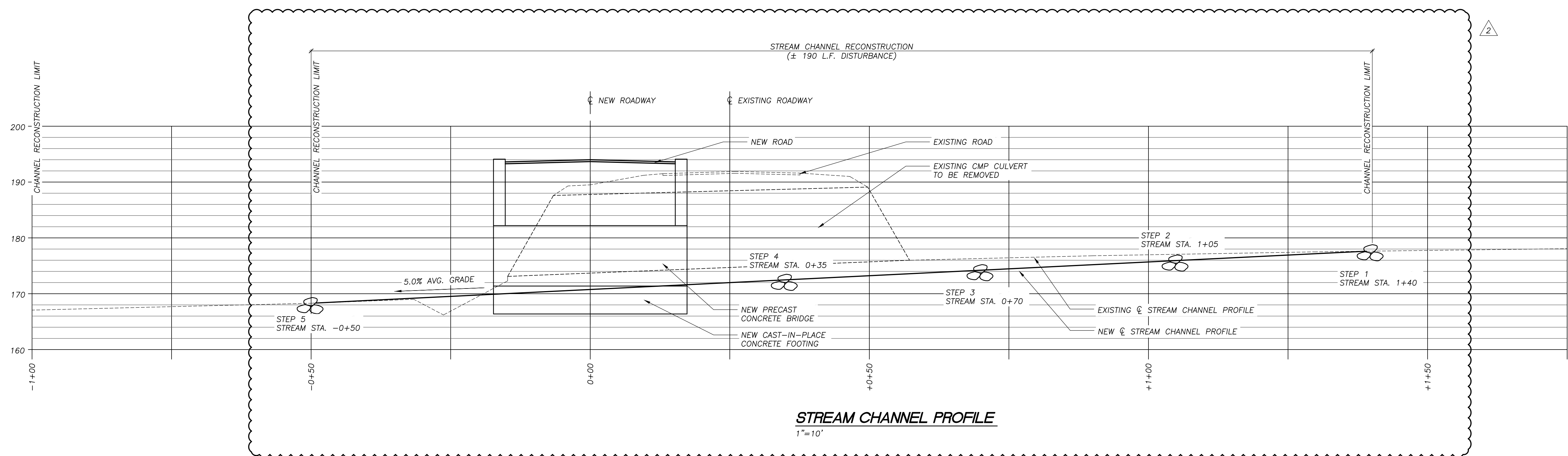
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ELIZABETHTOWN, N.Y.

DRAWING TITLE
FURNACE BRIDGE OVER BLACK RIVER BRIDGE REPLACEMENT GUIDERAIL PLAN, SECTION & DETAILS

DRAWING NO.	C-3	SHT. 3 OF 5
REV.	2	



ROADWAY CENTERLINE PROFILE
 1"=20' HORIZ.
 1"=10' VERT.



STREAM CHANNEL PROFILE
 1"=10'

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CLIENT NAME
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DRAWING TITLE
FURNACE BRIDGE OVER BLACK RIVER BRIDGE REPLACEMENT ROADWAY PROFILE & STREAM CHANNEL PROFILE

SURVEYED BY
 DAVID F. BARRASS
 LAND SURVEYOR
 5 MAPLE STREET
 CORINTH, NEW YORK

DRAWING NO. **C-4** SHT. 4 OF 5
 REV. 2

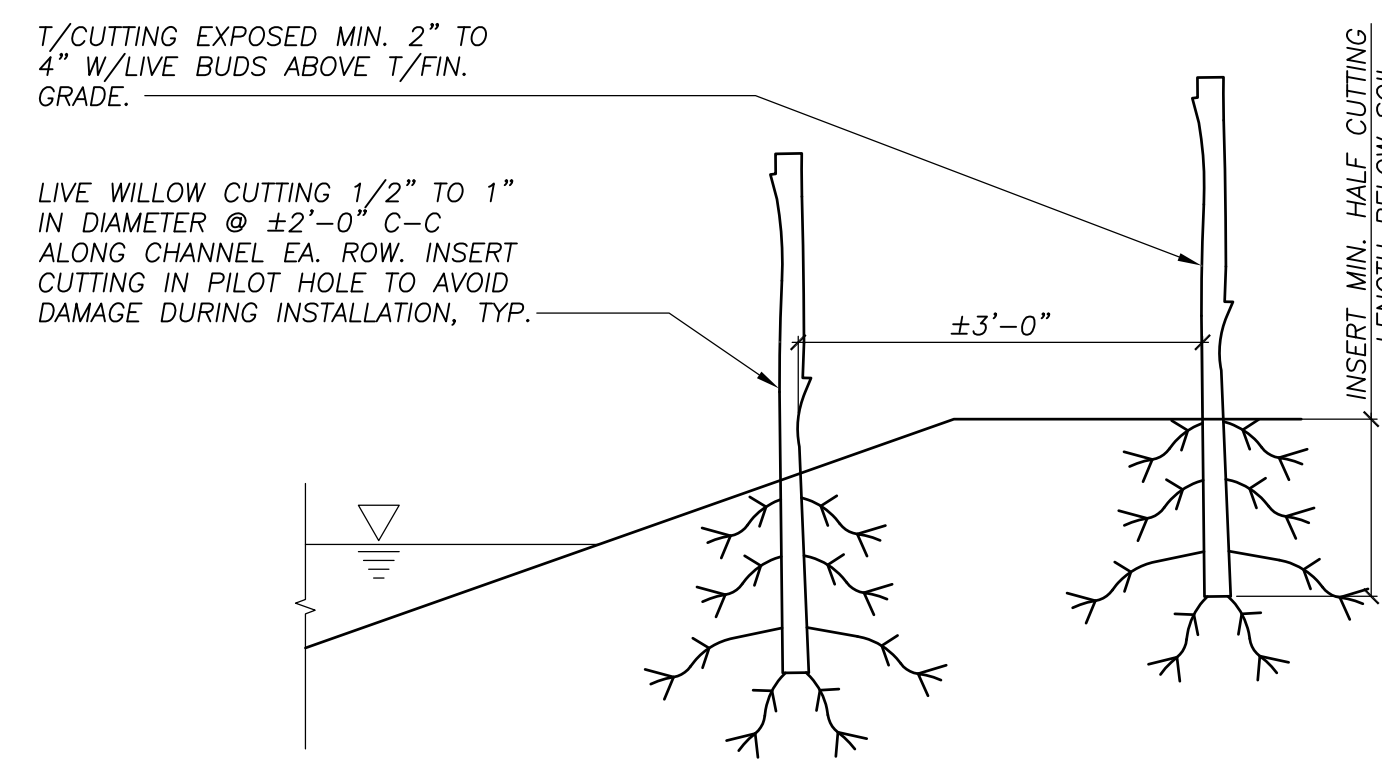
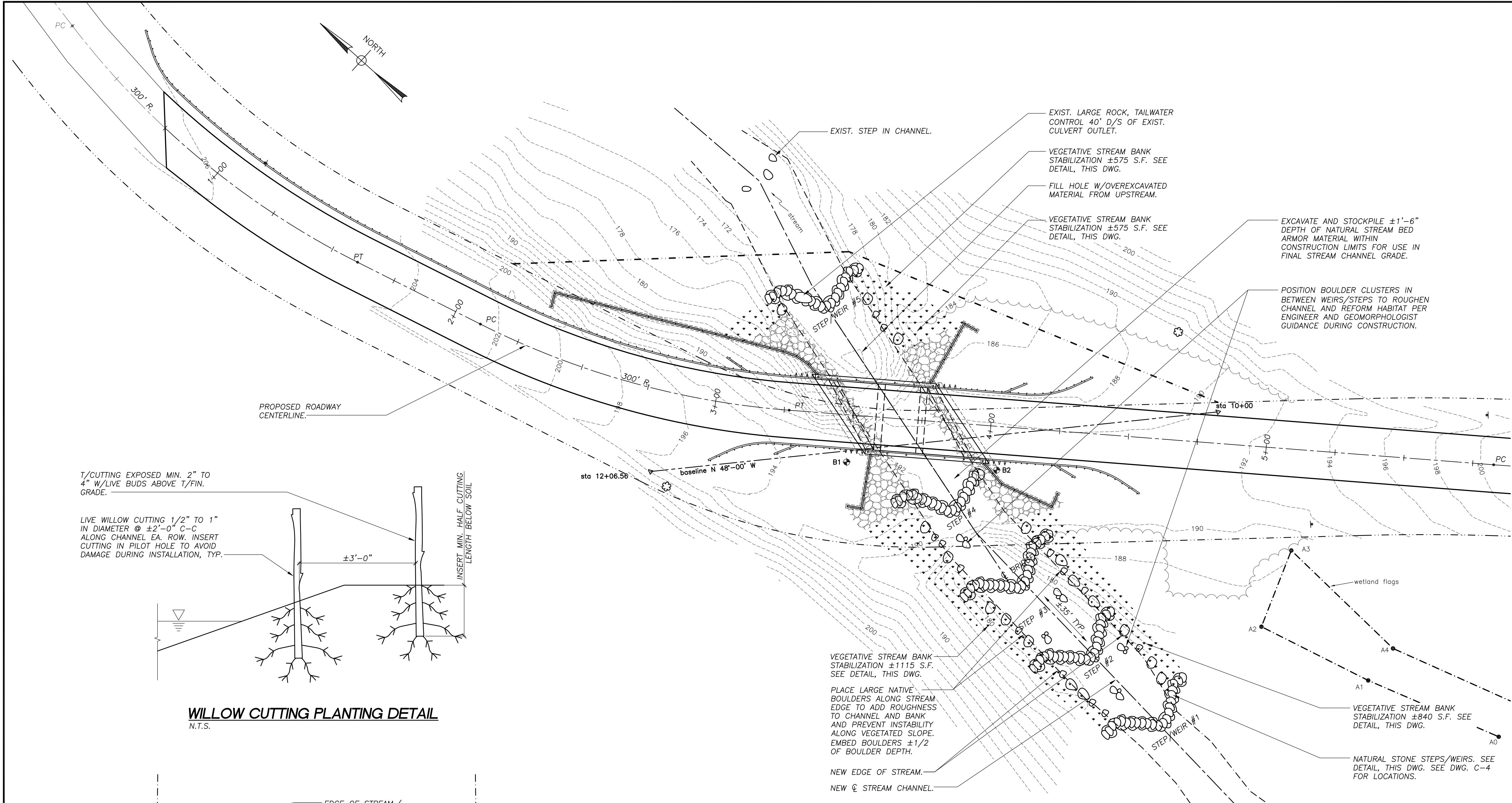
WEIR INSTALLATION NOTES

- LOWER COURSE FOUNDATION STONE AND UPPER COURSE STONE FOR WEIR FLANKS AND BANK TIE-BACKS MUST BE UNHEWN QUARRY STONE. THE STONES SHALL BE HARD, SOUND, ANGULAR, AND RESISTANT TO ACTION OF WATER AND WEATHERING. QUARRY STONES SHALL OVERLAP AND INTERLOCK LATERALLY AND VERTICALLY.
- UPPER COURSE STONES FOR THE CENTER THIRD OF THE CHANNEL, OR THE LOW-FLOW CHANNEL (APPROXIMATELY 8 TO 12 FEET WIDE), MAY BE SOURCED OR SALVAGED FROM WITHIN THE CHANNEL DURING CONSTRUCTION. THESE STONES SHALL BE WEATHERED, NATURALLY FORMED BOULDERS.
- ALL STONES FOR THE STEPS/WEIRS SHALL HAVE APPROXIMATE AVERAGE DIMENSIONS OF 36 TO 48 INCHES.
- BACKFILL AND CHINK ALL VOIDS OF THE LOWER COURSE STONES AND UPPER COURSE WEIR FLANKS AND BANK TIE-BACKS WITH NATIVE BED MATERIAL.
- DO NOT FILL OR CHINK VOIDS OF UPPER COURSE BOULDERS IN THE CENTER LOW FLOW CHANNEL. MAINTAIN GAPS OF APPROXIMATELY 6 TO 12 INCHES TO ALLOW FOR FLOW THROUGH AND FISH PASSAGE.
- ADJUSTMENT OF FINAL LOCATION AND ELEVATION OF UPPER COURSE STONES MAY BE REQUIRED AT THE DIRECTION OF THE PROJECT ENGINEER AND GEOMORPHOLOGIST.

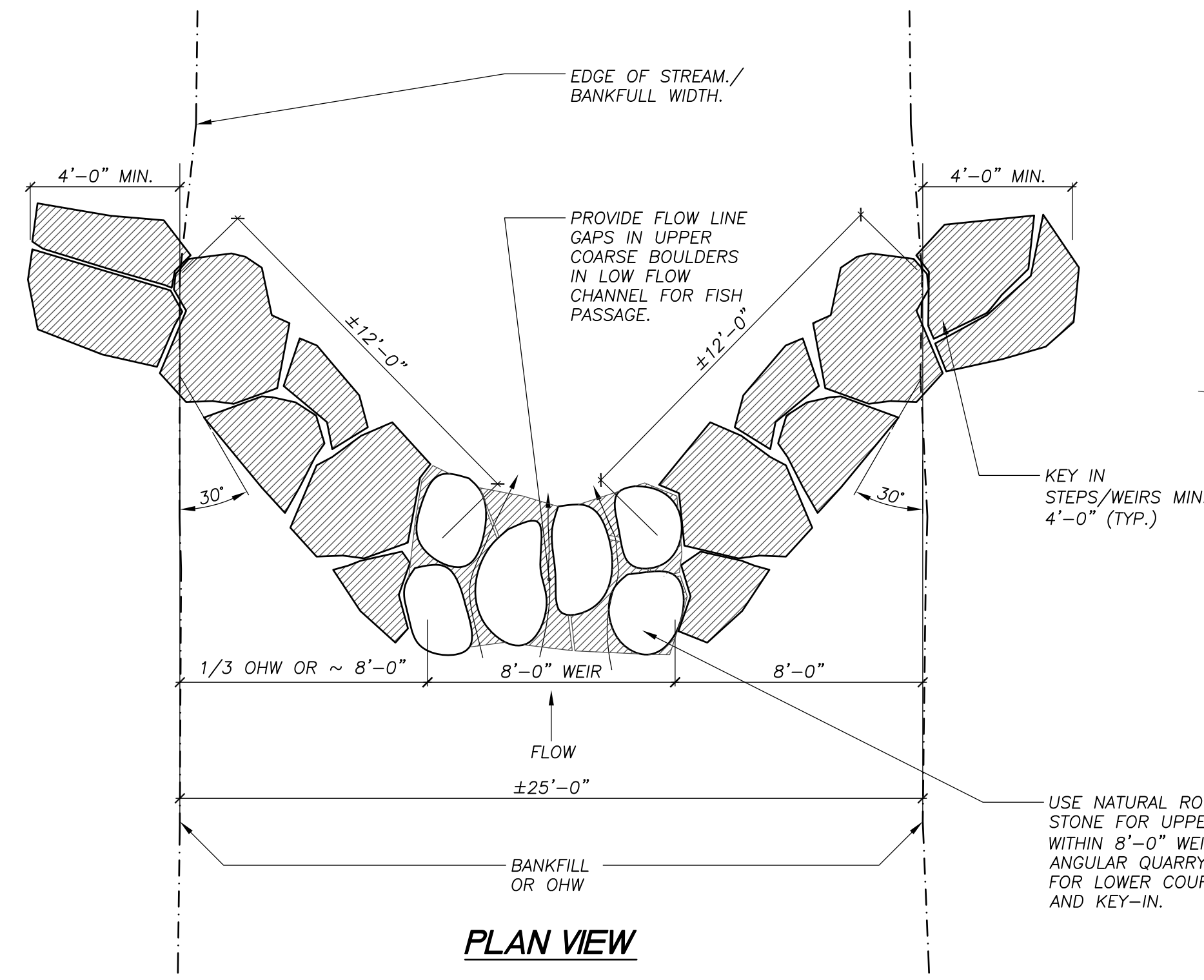
BOULDER CLUSTER NOTES

- STONES FOR BOULDER CLUSTERS SHALL BE SOURCED OR SALVAGED FROM WITHIN THE CHANNEL DURING CONSTRUCTION. THESE STONES SHALL BE WEATHERED, NATURALLY FORMED BOULDERS.
- STONES FOR BOULDER CLUSTERS SHALL HAVE AVERAGE DIMENSIONS FROM 18 TO 36 INCHES, AND SHALL BE EMBEDDED INTO THE CHANNEL APPROXIMATELY ONE THIRD OF DEPTH.
- BOULDERS SHALL BE CLUSTERED IN GROUPS OF 2 TO 3.
- ADJUSTMENT OF FINAL LOCATION OF BOULDER CLUSTERS MAY BE REQUIRED AT THE DIRECTION OF THE PROJECT ENGINEER AND GEOMORPHOLOGIST.

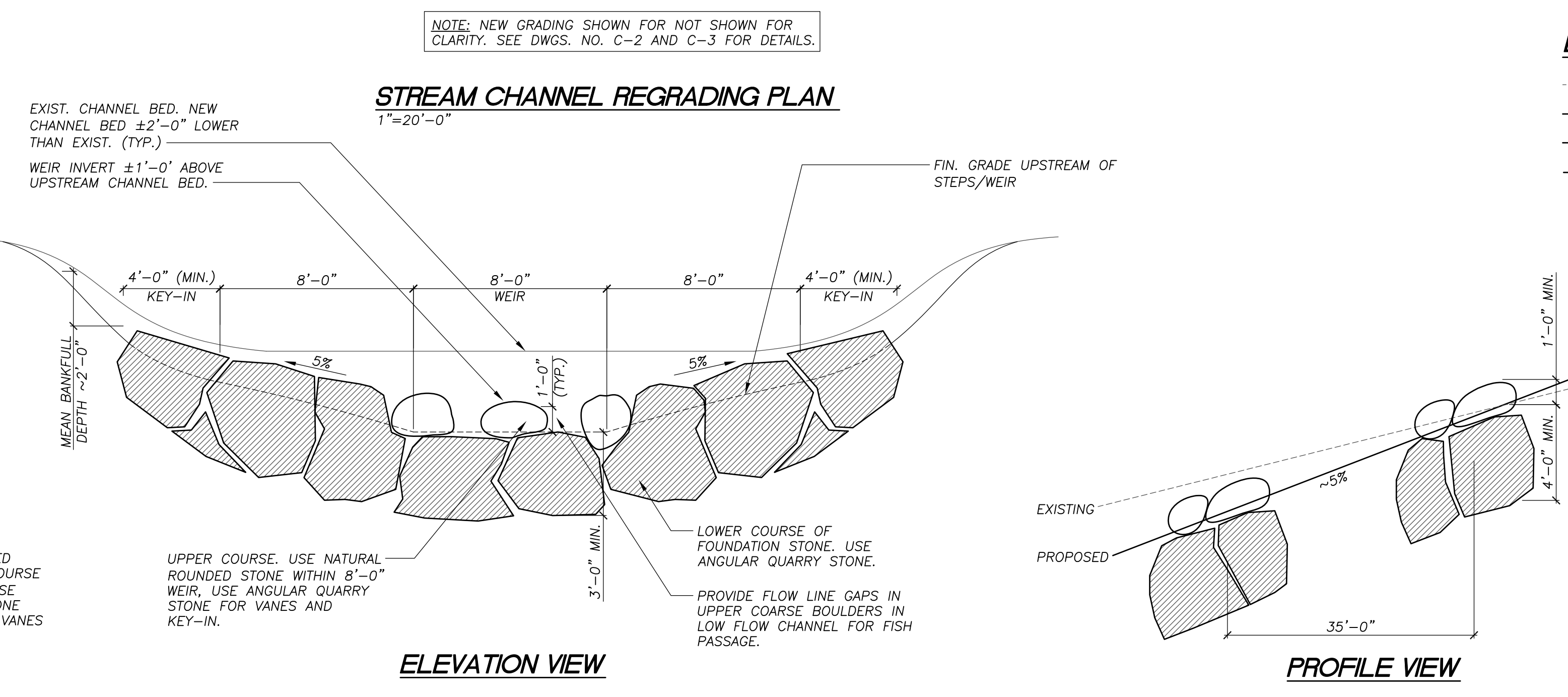
NOTE: STREAM SHALL BE DEWATERED DURING STREAM CHANNEL RECONSTRUCTION WORK. SEE DEWATERING NOTES, DWG. N-1.



WILLOW CUTTING PLANTING DETAIL
N.T.S.



PLAN VIEW



ELEVATION VIEW

PROFILE VIEW

PROPOSED STEPS/WEIRS
N.T.S.

NOTE: NEW GRADING SHOWN FOR NOT SHOWN FOR CLARITY. SEE DWGS. NO. C-2 AND C-3 FOR DETAILS.

LEGEND

- 98--- EXISTING CONTOUR.
- 98— NEW CONTOUR.
- - - - - EDGE OF STREAM.
- - - - - CONSTRUCTION BASELINE

REVISIONS		
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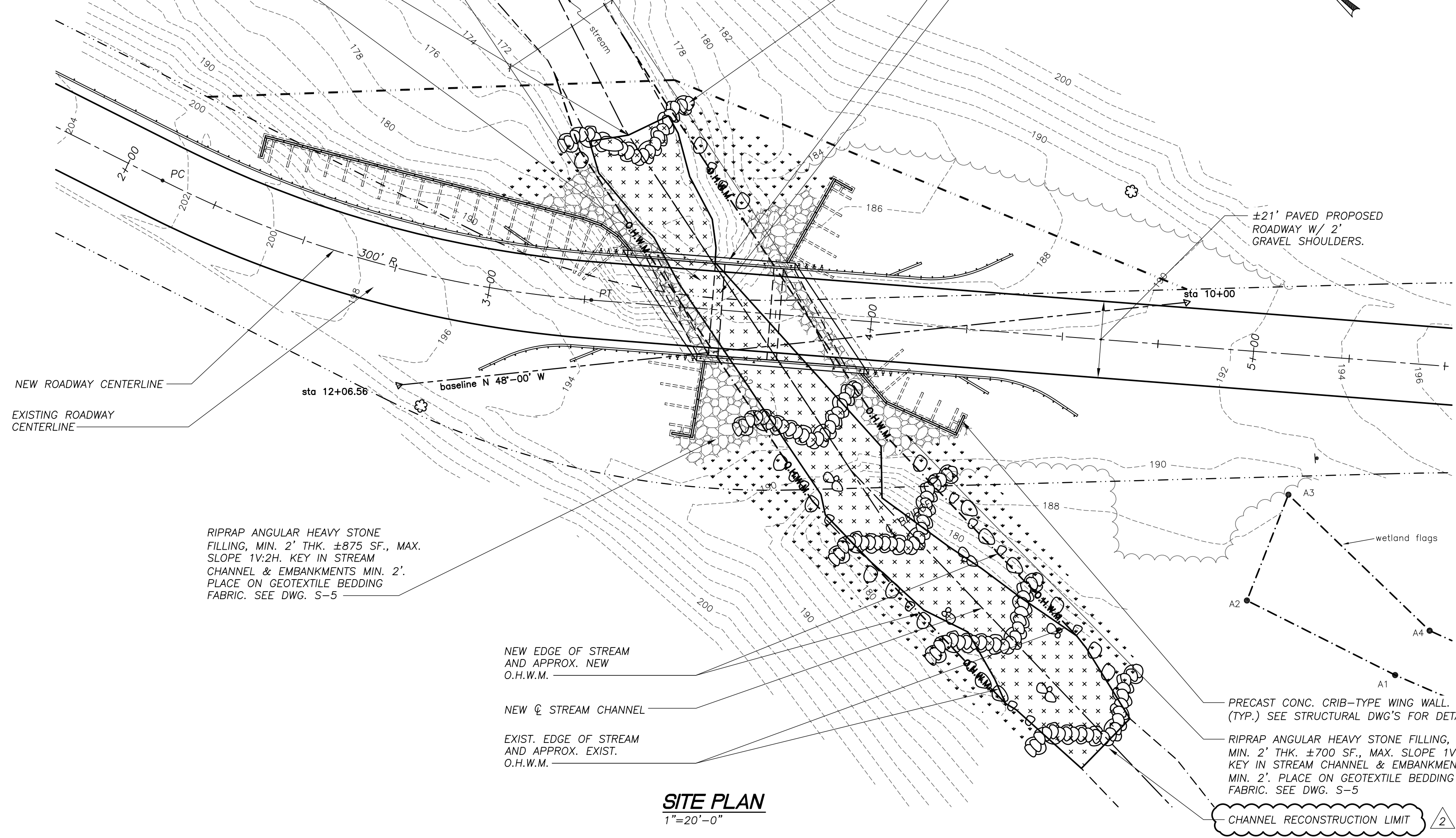
DRAWING TITLE
FURNACE BRIDGE OVER BLACK RIVER BRIDGE REPLACEMENT STREAM CHANNEL REGRADING PLAN

SURVEYED BY DAVID F. BARRASS
LAND SURVEYOR
5 MAPLE STREET
CORINTH, NEW YORK

DRAWING NO. **C-5** SHT. 5 OF 5
REV. 0

CHANNEL RECONSTRUCTION LIMIT

NEW STRUCTURE:
PRECAST 3-SIDED BRIDGE
STRUCTURE ON NEW
CAST-IN-PLACE CONCRETE
FOOTINGS ON 38' SKEW.
24.00' CLEAR TRAVEL WAY.
WATERWAY OPENING ±32.00'



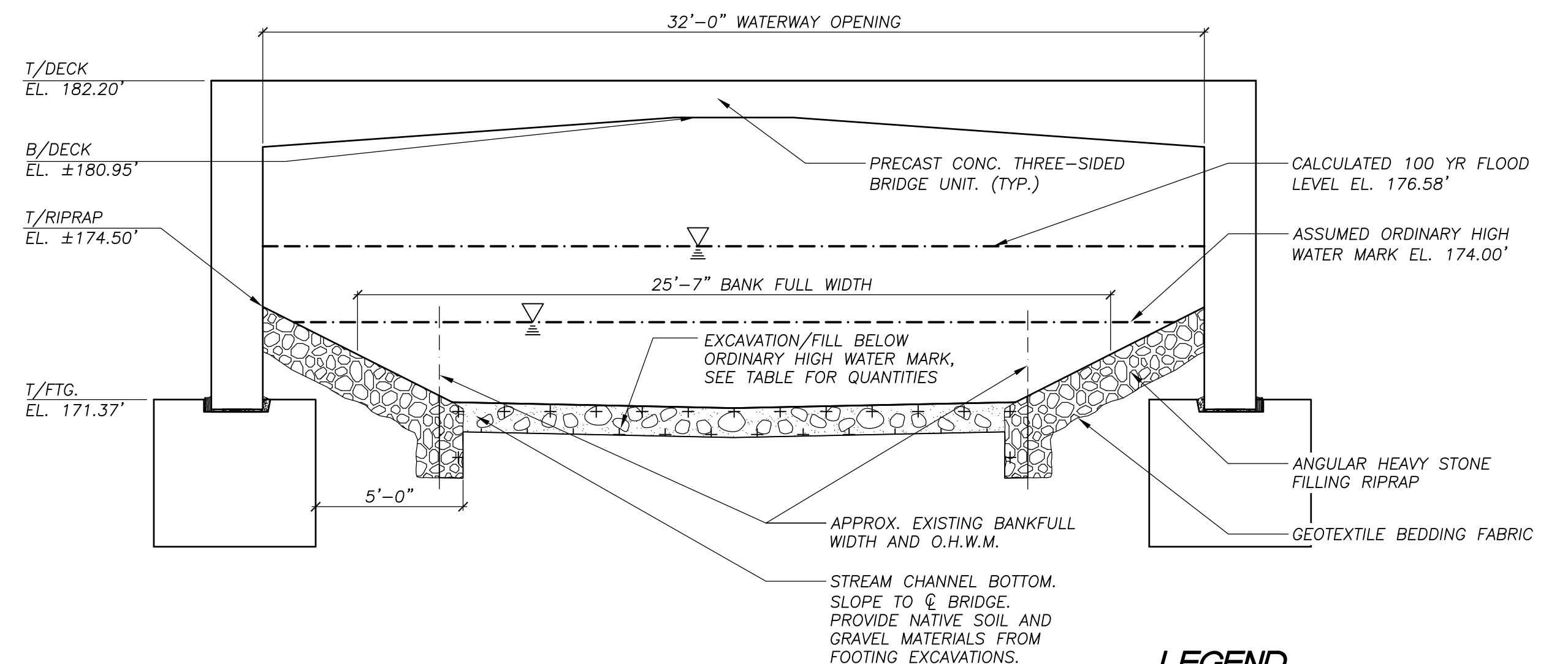
SITE PLAN
1"=20'-0"

APPROXIMATE EARTHWORK QUANTITIES AND DISTURBANCE BELOW ORDINARY HIGH WATER MARK

	UPSTREAM OF BRIDGE	BELOW BRIDGE	DOWNSTREAM OF BRIDGE	TOTAL
EXCAVATION	143 cu. yd.	30 cu. yd.	88 cu. yd.	261 cu. yd.
FILL	RIPRAP	2 cu. yd.	6 cu. yd.	10 cu. yd.
	STREAM BED MATERIAL	153 cu. yd.	24 cu. yd.	98 cu. yd.
DISTURBANCE BELOW EXIST. OHWM	4040 s.f.			

WETLAND PROTECTION NOTES

1. THE PROJECT SITE WAS VISITED BY ADIRONDACK PARK AGENCY STAFF ON 09/24/15. STAFF FLAGGED EXISTING WETLANDS AS FLAG NUMBERS A-1 THROUGH A-4 ON THE SITE PLAN. NO DISTURBANCE OF WETLAND IS ANTICIPATED WITH THIS PROJECT.



STREAM CHANNEL SECTION AT BRIDGE
1"=4'

LEGEND

- 98--- EXISTING CONTOUR
- EDGE OF STREAM
- O.H.W.M.- NEW EDGE OF STREAM (O.H.W.M.)
- CONSTRUCTION BASELINE
- + + + DISTURBANCE AREA BELOW EX. O.H.W.M.

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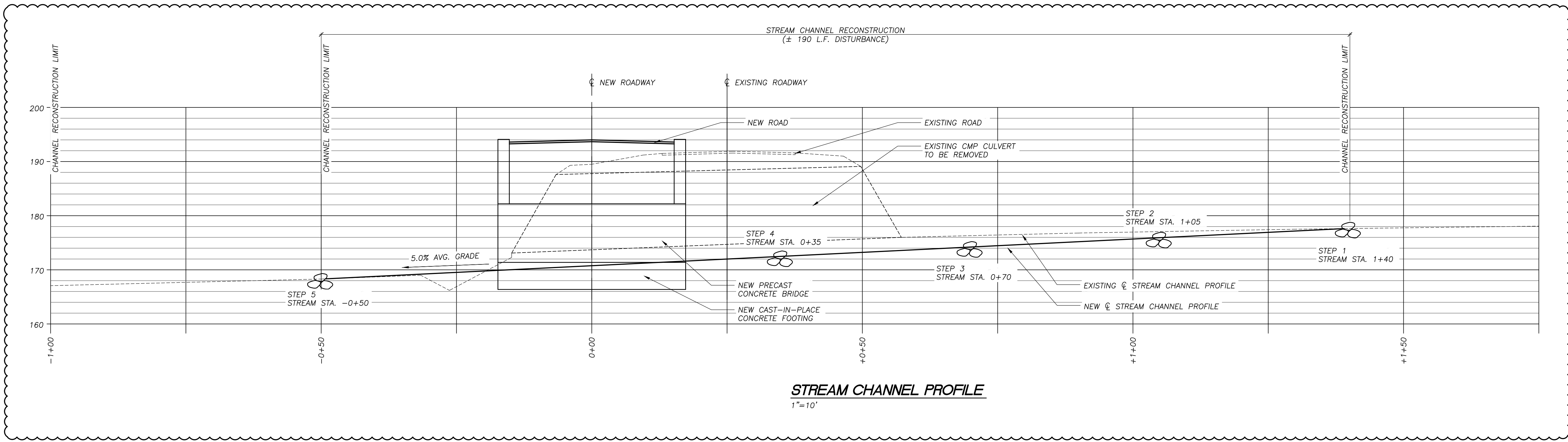
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DRAWING TITLE
FURNACE BRIDGE OVER BLACK RIVER BRIDGE REPLACEMENT U.S. ARMY CORPS OF ENGINEERS PERMIT DWG.

DRAWING NO. **COE-1** SHT. 1 OF 1
REV. 2



STREAM CHANNEL PROFILE
1"=10'

SURVEYED BY
DAVID F. BARRASS
LAND SURVEYOR
5 MAPLE STREET
CORINTH, NEW YORK