Box Culvert Design Calculations

Florida Blvd. Culvert Replacement

Bridge Culvert No. 724446

Duval County (72100)

Prepared for:



Prepared by:

Parsons Transportation Group 1300 Riverplace Boulevard, Suite 200 Jacksonville, Florida 32207 Certification of Authorization: 1838 David A. Whong, P.E. FL No. 66882

June 2020

David A Whong 2020.06.11 10:29:47 -04'00'

David A. Whong, State of Florida, Professional Engineer, License No. 66882.

This item has been digitally signed and sealed by David A. Whong on the date indicated here.

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Load Rating Summary Form

Bridge No.	724446	Analysis Method: LRFR-LRFD	
Location	Florida Blvd & 5t	h St over Ditch, Neptune Beach (1200' west of SR A1A)	FDOT Bridge Load Rating Summary Form (Page 1 of 1)
Description	Double 7x6 Box 0	Culvert; Bridge Length = 21'-11"	

Rating Type	Rating Type	Gross Axle Weight (tons)	Moment/Shear,	/Service	Dead Load Factor	Live Load Factor	Live Load Distrib. Factor (axles)	Rating Factor	Span No Girder No., Interior/Exterior, %Span Length	RF∙Weight (tons)
Level	Vehicle	Weight	Member Type	Limit	DC	LL	LLDF	RF	Governing Location	RATING
Inventory	HL93	36	Reinf. Concrete	Strength, Moment	1.25/0.90	1.75	2.330	1.650	Ext. Wall Haunch, Bottom Slab	59.4
Operating	HL93	36	Reinf. Concrete	Strength, Moment	1.25/0.90	1.35	2.330	2.130	Ext. Wall Haunch, Bottom Slab	76.7
Permit	FL120	60	Reinf. Concrete	Strength, Moment	1.25/0.90	1.35	3.750	1.324	Ext. Wall Haunch, Bottom Slab	79.4
Permit Max Span	FL120	60	Reinf. Concrete	Strength, Moment	1.25/0.90	1.35	3.750	1.324	Ext. Wall Haunch, Bottom Slab	79.4
	SU2	17	Member Type	Limit Test	NA	NA				-1
	SU3	33	Member Type	Limit Test	NA	NA				-1
	SU4	35	Member Type	Limit Test	NA	NA				-1
Legal	C3	28	Member Type	Limit Test	NA	NA				-1
	C4	36.7	Member Type	Limit Test	NA	NA				-1
	C5	40	Member Type	Limit Test	NA	NA				-1
	ST5	40	Member Type	Limit Test	NA	NA				-1
Emergency	EV2	28.75	Member Type	Limit Test	NA	NA				-1
Vehicle (EV)	EV3	43	Member Type	Limit Test	NA	NA				-1

Original Design Load	HL93	Performed by:	Raymond Helmbreck Date: 10/29/19
Rating Type, Analysis	LRFR-LRFD	Checked by:	David A. Whong Date: 10/30/19
Distribution Method	AASHTO Formula	Sealed By:	David A. Whong Date: 06/11/20
Impact Factor	24.8% (axle loading)	FL P.E. No.:	66882
FL120 Gov. Span Length	7.8 (feet)	Cert. Auth. No.:	1838
Minimum Span Length	7.8 (feet)	Phone & email:	904-596-1406; david.whong@parsons.com
Recommended Posting	At/Above legal loads. Posting Not Required.	Company:	Parsons Transportation Group
Recommended SU Posting*	99 (tons)	Address:	1300 Riverplace Blvd, Ste 200, Jacksonville, FL 32207
Recommended C Posting	99 (tons)	P.E. Seal, Comments by t	the Engineer
Recommended ST5 Posting	99 (tons)	P.E. Seal, Comments by t	WHO
Owner	04 City or Municipal Highway Agency	I LI CE	NS NGII
Location	Neither interstate traffic nor within 1 mile reasonable access to an interstate		David A Whong
EV Posting	No. EV posting is not recommended. The FAST Act does not apply	★★	★≣ 2020.06.11
Floor Beam Present?	No	T PR STATI	
Segmental Bridge?	No		10 A GININ
Project No. & Reason	NA New Bridge		
Plans Status	Design or Construction		

This 10-11-2019 summary follows the FDOT Bridge Load Rating Manual (BLRM), and the FDOT BMS Coding Guide. *Recommended SU Posting levels for Florida SU trucks adequately restricts AASHTO SU trucks; see BLRM Chapter 7.

Bridge Description

BRIDGE DESCRIPTION

There is a long history of flooding in Duval County beach communities during major rain events and during minor rain events occurring with exceptionally high tides, especially areas east of 3rd Street. Each of the beaches communities have a major channel that converge in Hopkins Creek. A major hydrologic and hydraulic analysis of these systems was performed as part of a drainage improvement project by the FDOT for SR A1A. The studies document that the problem stems from drainage channels and culvert crossings that do not have the flow capacity to handle the current land development and design storms (Parsons, 2016).

For the City of Neptune Beach, the most significant bottleneck is the culvert crossing at Florida Blvd and 5th Street where the existing culvert is undersized, deteriorated, and partially full of sediment. Some of the impacts from this bottleneck may include surcharged inlets and water pooling in low lying areas east of 3rd Street.

The project is located along the main drainage channel of Neptune Beach, Florida. The channel herein is denoted CONB main channel or just channel. The project is in Section 21, Township 2 South, Range 29 East, in Duval County, Florida. The horizontal datum used for this project is NAD 1983, State Plane Zone Florida East. The vertical datum used for this project is NAVD 1988. The conversion from NGVD 1929 to NAVD 1988 is 1.06-ft in the project area, with NGVD 1929 higher than NAVD 1988.

The proposed reinforced concrete double 7' x 6' culvert will replace the existing hydraulically inadequate and deteriorated steel corrugated pipe culvert. The alignment of the proposed culvert will remain consistent with the existing culvert with a skew of approximately 45 degrees under an intersection of two 2-lane undivided urban sections with no medians, flush shoulders, some sidewalks, and partial curbs.

The governing manuals used in this report are FDOT's Structures Design Guidelines (SDG) dated January 2019 and FDOT's Bridge Load Rating Manual (BLRM) dated January 2019.

The load ratings are performed using FDOT's LRFD Box Culvert Program v4.0. The rating includes the HL93 Operating and the HL93 Inventory Limit States (Strength I and Service III), as well as the FL120 Permit Limit State (Strength II). Due to the HL93 Operating Rating Factor being greater than 1.3, Florida Legal Loads and the Emergency Vehicle were not required to be evaluated.

Box Culvert Design

Box Culvert Analysis: Dimensions and Material Properties

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	STEP 1 Select File Below (required):	New File Name (optional):
	08x08Under4 10x06Under3 10x10Under6 12x08Under3 12x12Under6 15x12Under3 15x15Under6 Neptune Beach	To Create a New File: 1. Enter new data file name above (path and .dat extension will be added automatically). 2. Select a source file from the file list on the left. 3. Press "Refresh File List". The new data file will be available for
	Calculate worksheet (CTRL+F9) to load data file selection.	selection on the file list. Calculate Worksheet
▶ Read In Data	data file currently in use: CurrentDataFile =	= "\Data Files CIP\Neptune Beach.dat"

Comment = "Double 7' x 6' Box Culvert"

This program uses design values from the CurrentDataFilein use. It is generally <u>not</u> necessary to save the modified Mathcad worksheet since all the design values are saved in the CurrentDataFile

Only change <u>new</u> values. Calculate Worksheet (CTRL+F9) twice to save/view new values. If current data values are correct, leave (XX) in the newData field.

Project = "CONB - Double 7' x 6' Box Culvert"

newProject := "XX"

DesignedBy = "RLH"

newDesignedBy := "XX"

CheckedBy = "DAW"

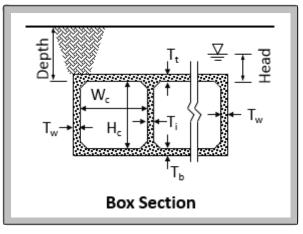
newCheckedBy := "XX"

Comment = "Double 7' x 6' Box Culvert"

newComment := "XX"

Design Parameters

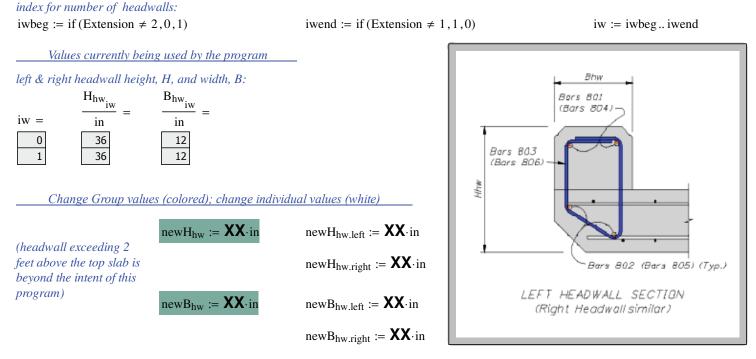
program analyzes a one foot wide cross section: $b_w = 1 \text{ ft}$



Geometry and Box Dimensions to enter and/or change data values, change XX dimensionvalues to the desired values

number of cells: NoOfCells = 2	<i>distance from top</i> <i>of opening to surface:</i> Depth = 3 ft	opening width of cell: $W_c = 7 ft$	opening height of cell: $H_c = 6 ft$	length of culvert along centerline: L _c = 150 ft
newNoOfCells := XX	newDepth := XX ·ft	$newW_c := XX \cdot ft$ (span-to-rise ratios exceed	newH _c := XX ·ft ling 4-to-1 are not recomme	$newL_c := 150 \cdot ft$ <i>inded</i>) SDG 3.15.13
top slab thickness: (8 inch min.) SDG 3.15.6	bottom slab thickness: (8 inch min.)	exterior wall thickness: (8 inch min.)	interior wall thickness: (8 inch min.)	water head at top of opening: (typically = 0.0)
$T_t = 12 \cdot in$	$T_b = 12 \cdot in$	$T_w = 12 \cdot in$	$T_i = 12 \cdot in$	Head $= 0 \text{ft}$
$newT_t := XX \cdot in$	$newT_b := \mathbf{XX} \cdot in$	$newT_w := XX \cdot in$	$newT_i := XX \cdot in$	newHead := XX ·ft
depth of soil above top surface of slab:	SoilHeight := if (newDep SoilHeight = 2 ft	oth = XX ft, Depth, newDe		T_t , new T_t)
extension type: 0 - new box (no extension) 1- left extension 2 - right extension			existing culvert per Index	g rebar lengths for splicing to No. 289 ion types, extension- specific er inputs
box end skew:	Skew _{box} = $\begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \cdot deg$		(for left extensions the rig for right extensions the la	
	newSkew _{box} := $\begin{pmatrix} \mathbf{XX} \cdot de_{\mathbf{x}} \\ \mathbf{XX} \cdot de_{\mathbf{x}} \end{pmatrix}$	g) left g) right	1- <i>left</i>	w box (no extension) extension ht extension

Headwall Dimensions

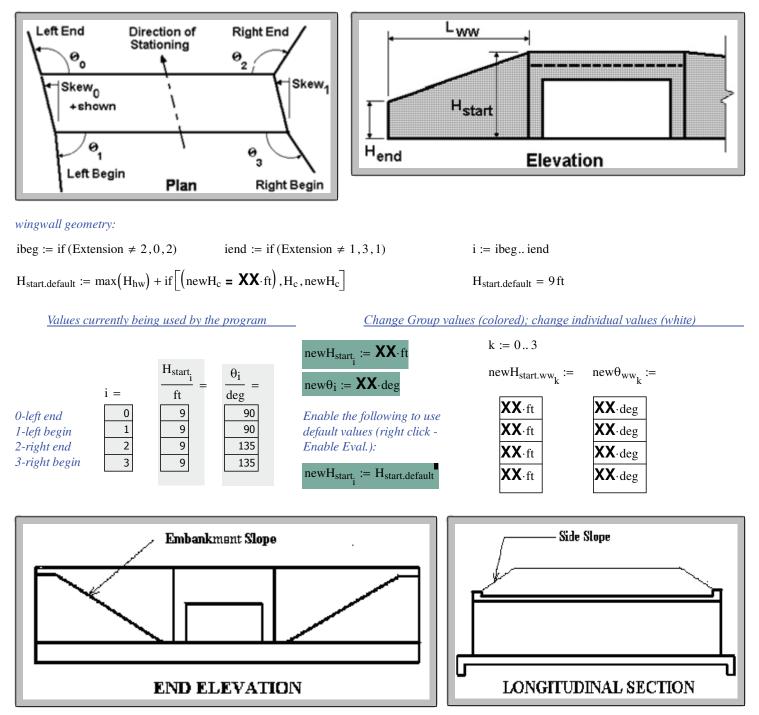


10/29/2019

1a_Properties&Dimensions_CIP.xmcd v4.0

If New, Change Data

Wingwall Dimensions



Notes:

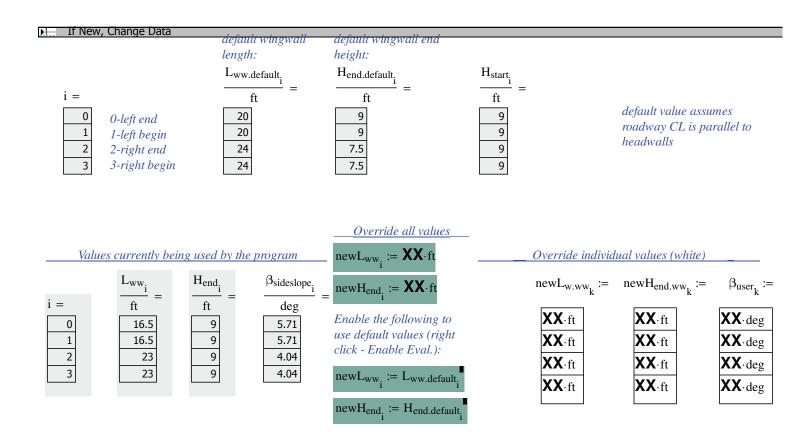
Box skew angles measured from square, counterclockwise positive. Wingwall angles θ measured from box wall to wingwall. (allowable range for θ is 45 to 225 degrees). EmbankmentSlopes the slope of the soil below the top of the wingwall and used to calculate the wingwall length. SideSlope is the slope of the soil that goes downward perpendicular to the top of the headwall. If there are two headwalls and they are not parallel, default $\beta_{sideSlope}$ has to be overridden using β_{user} .

EmbankmentSlope :=
$$\frac{1}{2}$$
 $\frac{rise}{run}$

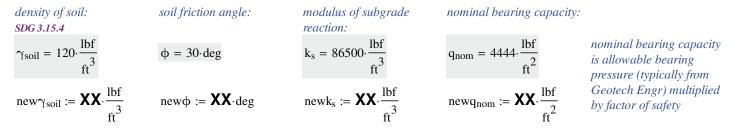
SideSlope :=
$$\frac{1}{10} \frac{\text{rise}}{\text{run}}$$

(if SideSlopevaries, note that L_{ww.default} wingwall length is based on SideSlope)

1a_Properties&Dimensions_CIP.xmcd v4.0



Soil Properties



Material Properties

- environmental class: SDG 1.3
- Env = 3

newEnv := XX

- 1 slightly aggressive
- $2\ -moderately\ aggressive$
- 3 extremely aggressive

density of concrete: SDG 3.15.4B

$$\gamma_{\rm conc} = 150 \cdot \frac{\rm lbf}{\rm ft^3}$$

$$\operatorname{new}\gamma_{\operatorname{conc}} := \mathbf{X}\mathbf{X} \cdot \frac{\operatorname{lbf}}{\operatorname{ft}^3}$$

density of water:

$$\gamma_{w} = 62.4 \cdot \frac{lbf}{ft^{3}}$$
$$new \gamma_{w} := \mathbf{X} \cdot \frac{lbf}{ft^{3}}$$

$$\mathrm{new}\gamma_{\mathrm{W}} := \mathbf{X}\mathbf{X} \cdot \frac{\mathrm{tor}}{\mathrm{ft}^3}$$

concrete strength preset for FDOT work: SDG 3.15.7 $f_{c.fdot} := if (Env \le 1, 3.4 \cdot ksi, 5.5 \cdot ksi)$ $f_{c.fdot} = 5.5 \cdot ksi$

reinforcing strength:

 $newF_v := XX \cdot ksi$

SDG 3.15.8

 $F_v = 60 \cdot ksi$

$$f_c = 5.5 \cdot ksi$$

newf_c := f_{c.fdot}

concrete modulus of elasticity:

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1a_Properties&Dimensions_CIP.xmcd v4.0

SDG 1.4.1 and 3.15.7

0 - standard aggregate 1 - Florida aggregate
$$\begin{split} E_{fdot} &:= if \left(AggFactor = 1, 1.0, 1.0 \right) \left\lfloor 2500 \left(\frac{f_{c.fdot}}{ksi} \right)^{0.33} \right] \cdot ksi \\ E_{fdot} &= 4387.93 \cdot ksi \end{split}$$

$$E = 4388 \cdot ksi$$

 $newE := E_{fdot}$

modular ratio:

 $n_{mod} = 6.61$

$$newn_{mod} := \frac{29000ksi}{newE}$$

Construction Vehicle Load (optional)

Applies wheel load assuming no soil cover.

construction wheel loads 1, 2, and 3:

$ConWheel1 = 0 \cdot kip$	newConWheel1 := XX ·kip	spacing between axles 1 and 2 & axles 2 and 3:		
r	F	ConAxleSpacing1 = 16ft	newConAxleSpacing1 := XX ·ft	
$ConWheel2 = 0 \cdot kip$	newConWheel2 := XX ·kip			
		ConAxleSpacing2 = 16 ft	newConAxleSpacing2 := XX ·ft	
ConWheel3 = $0 \cdot kip$	newConWheel3 := XX ·kip			

Headwall Loads

additional dead load if a
barrier is located on top
of the headwall:BarrierDL_{hw} = $0 \cdot \frac{kip}{ft}$ newBarrierDL_{hw} := XX \cdot \frac{kip}{ft}set whether a line of truck
wheels is considered as a
loading:ConsiderLL_{hw} = 1newConsiderLL_{hw} := XX

end of data entry

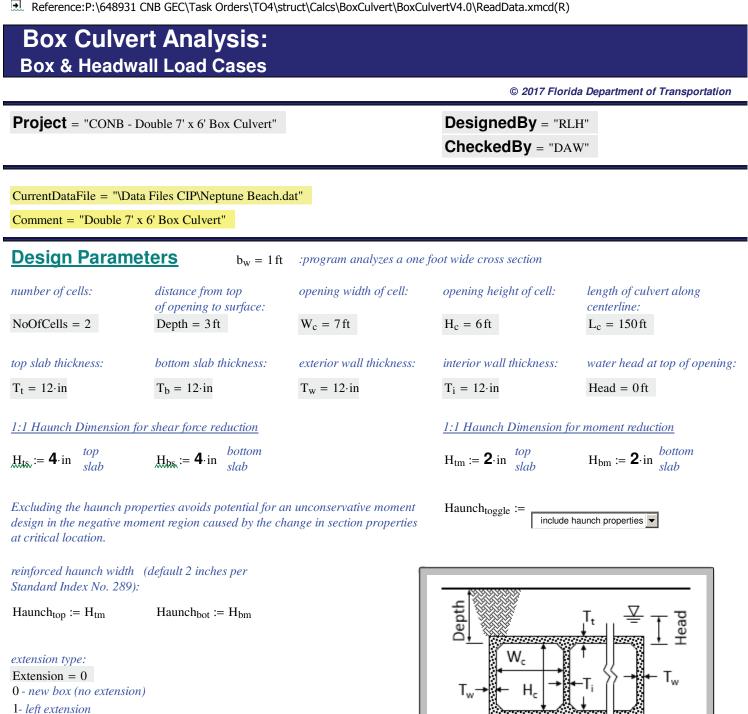
Write Box Design Data to CurrentDataFile

CurrentDataFile = "\Data Files CIP\Neptune Beach.dat"

assign the data read in to the data to be read out, then change only the new values using the fSwitchData function:

DataOut := DataIn

Mrite Out Data to File



2 - right extension

 $HydraulicOpening := W_c \cdot H_c \cdot NoOfCells$ HydraulicOpening = 84 ft^2



Box Section

Soil properties

density of soil: *depth of soil above* soil friction angle: top surface of slab: $\gamma_{\text{soil}} = 120 \cdot \frac{\text{lbf}}{\text{ft}^3}$ SoilHeight = 2 ft $\phi = 30 \cdot \deg$

modulus of subgrade
reaction:
$$k_{0} = 86500 \cdot \frac{\text{lbf}}{100}$$

$$= 86500 \cdot \frac{\text{lbf}}{\text{ft}^3}$$

nominal bearing capacity:

$q_{nom} = 4$	$444 \cdot \frac{\text{lbf}}{\text{ft}^2}$
---------------	--

10/29/2019

2Box&HeadwallLoads.xmcd v4.0

Material properties

modular ratio:	environmental class:	reinforcing strength:	density of concrete:	density of water:
$n_{\rm mod} = 6.61$	Env = 3 1 - slightly aggressive	$F_y = 60 \cdot ksi$	$\gamma_{\rm conc} = 150 \cdot \frac{\rm lbf}{\rm ft}^3$	$\gamma_w = 62.4 \cdot \frac{lbf}{ft^3}$
	2 - moderately aggressive 3 - extremely aggressive		concrete strength preset for FDOT work:	concrete modulus of elasticity:
			$f_c = 5.5 \cdot ksi$	$E = 4388 \cdot ksi$
Construction V	ehicle Loads (optiona	<u>il)</u>		
Applies wheel load ass	suming no soil cover.			
construction wheel loa	uds 1, 2, and 3:	spacing between axles 1	and 2 & axles 2 and 3:	

ConWheel1 = $0 \cdot kip$

ConWheel2 = $0 \cdot kip$

ConAxleSpacing1 = 16ft

ConAxleSpacing2 = 16 ft

ConWheel3 = $0 \cdot kip$

Headwall Loads

additional dead load if a harrier $DL_{hw} = 0 \cdot \frac{kip}{ft}$ barrier is located on top of the headwall:

set whether a line of truck $ConsiderLL_{hw} = 1$ wheels is considered as a loading: 0 - not considered

1 - considered

Generate Loads:

1. Press 'Calculate Worksheet' (or CTRL+F9) to run the entire worksheet and generate data for other worksheets to use. Repeat 'Calculate Worksheet' if changes Calculate Workshee are made.

2 Close this worksheet without saving and proceed to the next worksheet

Box Culvert Design:

Section 1 - Box Loads, Approximately 75 pages

Strength _{box} =					
	0	1	2		
0	6.44	6.22	-0.86		
1	2.25	6.24	0		
2	15.62	7	0		
3	-1.06	0.53	0		
4	13.18	0	0		
5	5.65	0.39	6.22		
6	2.44	0	6.24		
7	12.05	-0.41	11.03		
8	-0.34	0	3.98		
9	8.86	0	10.71		
10	3.74	0	1.83		
11	4.96	0	12.99		
12	-0.38	3.98	0		
13	12.29	11.03	0		
14	-0.94	-1	0		
15	11.88	-8.75	0		
16	10.68	0	0		
17	7.3	8.41	0		
18	-4.8	9.67	0		
19	12.52	7.21	0		
20	13.35	-5.57	0		

 $Service_{box} =$

	0	1	2
0	3.49	4.24	0.43
1	1.05	3.21	0
2	8.15	3.97	0
3	0	0.69	0
4	6.61	0	0
5	2.95	1.26	4.24
6	1.21	0	3.21
7	6.26	-0.75	5.92
8	0	0	2.85
9	4.84	0	5.66
10	1.96	0	1.84
11	2.28	0	9.18
12	0	2.85	0
13	6.36	5.92	0
14	0	-1.21	0
15	7.43	-5.69	0
16	6.45	0	0
17	-2.69	4.99	0
18	3.54	5.85	0
19	6.06	4.11	0
20	8.22	-3.6	0

these are loads: column 0 corresponds to moment, column 1 to shear, and column 2 to axial forces

The values of the final matrix are in units of feet, kips and radians.

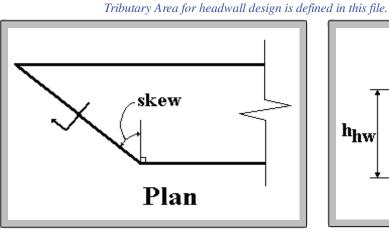
Write Box Load Data to DataOut Variable

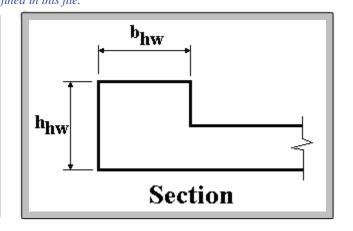
CurrentDataFile = "\Data Files CIP\Neptune Beach.dat"

▶ Section 2 - Write Box Load Data

Headwall Design

Note: No lateral load analysis is performed on the headwall. If significant horizontal loads are anticipated, supplemental calculations are required.





<u>SkewDiagram</u>

iwbeg := if (Extension $\neq 2, 0, 1$)

iwend := if (Extension $\neq 1, 1, 0$)

```
index for walls: iw := iwbeg.. iwend
```

nc := NoOfCells

Design parameters

index for number of headwalls:	left & right headwall height	t, H, and width, B:	box end skew:	
iw = 0 1	$H_{hw} = \begin{pmatrix} 36\\ 36 \end{pmatrix} \cdot in$	$\mathbf{B}_{hw} = \begin{pmatrix} 12\\ 12 \end{pmatrix} \cdot \mathbf{in}$	Skew _{box} = $\begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \cdot deg$	left right
additional dead load if a barrier is located on top of the headwall:	$BarrierDL_{hw} = 0 \cdot \frac{kip}{ft}$	set whether a line of truck wheels is considered as a loading:	ConsiderLL _{hw} = 1 0 - not considered 1 - considered	
index for cells:	number of cells:	opening width of cell:	opening height of cell:	
ic := $0(nc - 1)$	NoOfCells = 2	$W_c = 7 ft$	$H_c = 6 ft$	
top slab thickness:	bottom slab thickness:	exterior wall thickness:	interior wall thickness:	
$T_t = 12 \cdot in$	$T_b = 12 \cdot in$	$T_w = 12 \cdot in$	$T_i = 12 \cdot in$	
modular ratio: $n_{mod} = 6.61$	concrete strength preset for FDOT work:	concrete modulus of elasticity:	density of concrete:	density of water:
n _{mod} = 0.01	$f_c = 5.5 \cdot ksi$	$E = 4388 \cdot ksi$	$\gamma_{\rm conc} = 150 \cdot \frac{\rm lbf}{\rm ft}^3$	$\gamma_{\rm w} = 62.4 \cdot \frac{\rm lbf}{\rm ft}^3$
depth of soil above top surface of slab:	density of soil:	reinforcing strength:	environmental class:	
SoilHeight = 2 ft	$\gamma_{soil} = 120 \cdot \frac{lbf}{ft^3}$	$F_y = 60 \cdot ksi$	Env = 3 1 - slightly aggressive 2 - moderately aggressive 3 - extremely aggressive	e Calculate Worksheet

2Box&HeadwallLoads.xmcd v4.0

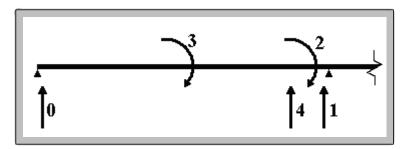
Calculate load combinations

Strength

 $\underline{Strength_{hw_{h}}} := 1.25 \cdot Force_{sw} + 1.35 \cdot Force_{ew} + 1.75 \cdot Force_{ll} \cdot ConsiderLL_{hw}$

Service

Service_{hw} := $1.0 \cdot \text{Force}_{sw} + 1.0 \cdot \text{Force}_{ew} + 1.0 \cdot \text{Force}_{ll} \cdot \text{ConsiderLL}_{hw}$



Due to the difference in the center-to-center span (model) versus clear span (actual) a reduction in the moment forces is allowed. For end moments, a reduction of 1/3*Vend*t is used and for midspan moments 1/6*Vend*t is used.

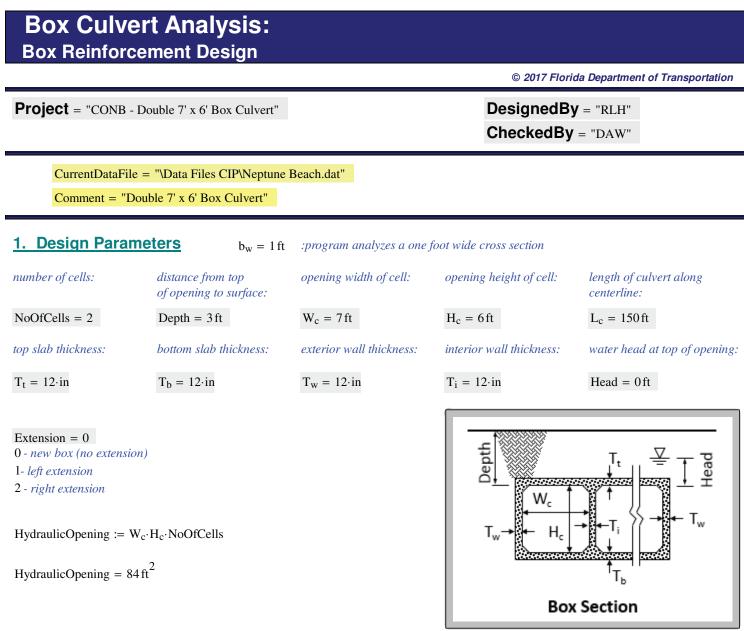
Strength _{hw} = $\begin{pmatrix} 29.83 & 23.59 & 34.53 & 45.61 & 36.32 \\ 29.83 & 23.59 & 34.53 & 45.61 & 36.32 \end{pmatrix}$	Service _{hw} = $\begin{pmatrix} 17.56 & 14.33 & 21.1 & 26.75 & 21.61 \\ 17.56 & 14.33 & 21.1 & 26.75 & 21.61 \end{pmatrix}$
$\underline{\text{Strength}}_{\text{iw},2} := \text{Strength}_{hw_{iw,2}} - \frac{1}{3} \cdot \text{Strength}_{hw_{iw,1}} \cdot \frac{T_w}{\text{ft}}$	$\underbrace{\text{Service}_{hw_{iw,2}}}_{\text{fw},2} := \text{Service}_{hw_{iw,2}} - \frac{1}{3} \cdot \text{Service}_{hw_{iw,1}} \cdot \frac{T_w}{\text{ft}}$
$Strength_{hw_{iw,3}} := Strength_{hw_{iw,3}} - \frac{1}{6} \cdot \left(\frac{4 \cdot Strength_{hw_{iw,3}}}{L_{hw_{iw,0}}}\right) \cdot \frac{T_w}{ft}$	$Service_{hw_{iw,3}} := Service_{hw_{iw,3}} - \frac{1}{6} \cdot \left(\frac{4 \cdot Service_{hw_{iw,3}}}{L_{hw_{iw,0}}} \right) \cdot \frac{T_w}{ft}$
Strength _{hw} = $\begin{pmatrix} 29.83 & 23.59 & 26.66 & 41.81 & 36.32 \\ 29.83 & 23.59 & 26.66 & 41.81 & 36.32 \end{pmatrix}$	Service _{hw} = $\begin{pmatrix} 17.56 & 14.33 & 16.32 & 24.52 & 21.61 \\ 17.56 & 14.33 & 16.32 & 24.52 & 21.61 \end{pmatrix}$

Write Box and Headwall Load Data CurrentDataFile

CurrentDataFile = "\Data Files CIP\Neptune Beach.dat"

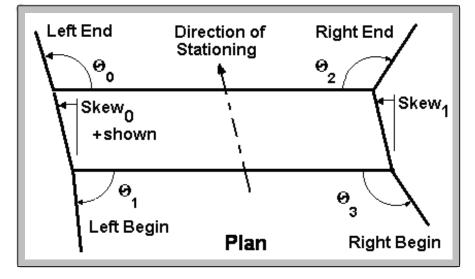
assign the data read in to the data to be read out, then change only the new values using the fSwitchData function: DataOut := DataIn

▶ Setion 4 Write Out Data



box end skew:

$$Skew_{box} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \cdot deg \qquad \begin{array}{c} left \\ right \end{array}$$



3a_BoxReinf_CIP.xmcd v4.0

Soil properties

depth of soil above top surface of slab:	density of soil:	soil friction angle:	modulus of subgrade reaction:	nominal bearing capacity
SoilHeight = $2 ft$	$\gamma_{soil} = 120 \cdot \frac{lbf}{ft^3}$	$\varphi = 30 \cdot \text{deg}$	$k_s = 86500 \cdot \frac{lbf}{ft^3}$	$q_{nom} = 4444 \cdot \frac{lbf}{ft^2}$
Material properti	es			
modular ratio:	environmental class:	reinforcing strength:	density of concrete:	density of water:
$n_{mod} = 6.609$	Env = 3 1 - slightly aggressive	$F_y = 60 \cdot ksi$	$\gamma_{conc} = 150 \cdot \frac{lbf}{ft^3}$	$\gamma_w = 62.4 \cdot \frac{lbf}{ft^3}$
	2 - moderately aggressive 3 - extremely aggressive		concrete strength preset for FDOT work:	concrete modulus of elasticity:
			$f_c = 5.5 \cdot ksi$	$E = 4388 \cdot ksi$

Construction vehicle loads (optional) Applies wheel load assuming no soil cover.

construction wheel loads 1, 2, and 3:

ConWheel1 = $0 \cdot kip$

 $ConWheel2 = 0 \cdot kip$

ConWheel3 = $0 \cdot kip$

spacing between axles 1 and 2 & axles 2 and 3:

ConAxleSpacing1 = 16 ft

ConAxleSpacing2 = 16ft

2. Design and Check Main Reinforcing

it := 0.. 20 index for transverse sections 0 (17) 2 (18) D101 $BarSize_{box_{it}} := 0$ $S_{box_{it}} := 12 \cdot in$ D105 Cross Section Notes: **!**1 5 6 D102 4 3 1. Bars shown with the same color are combined D107 as Bar Groups. 2. Colored numbers indicate moment analysis D108 locations. 3. Colored numbers in parenthesis indicate shear analysis locations. 9. - 11 10 11-4. Black numbers refer to bar designations. D107 Enter Box Transverse Reinforcing D103 14 16 12 Generally, reinforcement should be at least a #3 1 bar and spacing should not exceed 12 inches. D106 Note: Shear generally controls slab and wall D104 13 (19) 15 (20) thicknesses and cracking generally controls reinforcement areas **BOX CROSS SECTION Reinforcement and Analysis Locations Bar Designation** (section number) Bar Sizes & Spacings used in analysis Change Bar Group values (color) or change individual Bars (white)

D101(2) D102(1,3,4) D103(12,14,16) D104(15)	BarSize _{slabs} = $\begin{pmatrix} 5\\5\\5\\5\\5 \end{pmatrix}$	$S_{\text{slabs}} = \begin{pmatrix} 6\\6\\6\\6 \end{pmatrix} \cdot \text{in}$	$newBarSize_{slabs} := XX$ $newS_{slabs} := XX \cdot in$	BarSizeD1 ₀₁ := XX BarSizeD1 ₀₂ := XX BarSizeD1 ₀₃ := XX BarSizeD1 ₀₄ := XX	SD1 ₀₁ := $XX \cdot in$ SD1 ₀₂ := $XX \cdot in$ SD1 ₀₃ := $XX \cdot in$ SD1 ₀₄ := $XX \cdot in$
D105(9,0,5) D106(9,7,13)	BarSize _{corners} = $\begin{pmatrix} 4 \\ 4 \end{pmatrix}$	$S_{corners} = \begin{pmatrix} 6 \\ 6 \end{pmatrix} \cdot in$	newBarSize _{corners} := XX newS _{corners} := XX ·in	BarSizeD1 ₀₅ := XX BarSizeD1 ₀₆ := XX	$SD1_{05} := XX \cdot in$ $SD1_{06} := XX \cdot in$
D107(11) D108(6,8,10)	BarSize _{walls} = $\begin{pmatrix} 5\\ 5 \end{pmatrix}$	$S_{\text{walls}} = \begin{pmatrix} 12\\ 12 \end{pmatrix} \cdot \text{in}$	$newBarSize_{walls} := XX$ $newS_{walls} := XX \cdot in$	BarSizeD1 ₀₇ := XX BarSizeD1 ₀₈ := XX	$SD1_{07} := XX \cdot in$ $SD1_{08} := XX \cdot in$

	Check E	sox M	ain	Reinfo	orcem	ient																			
ah	al- Ch aar			alcha			aha	alcCrea	luin a	Ch	a lrCm	a alvin a		aha	altM	(abM		aha	ckMin	C+1	Che	al-MC	C 41
ch	eckShear	box		ckSne	arbox	=	cne	ckCra	stingbox		eckCra	acking _{boy}	(=	cne	CKIVIbox	= (Che	CKIVIB	ox =	cne	CKIVIIII	Su =		CKIVIII	150 =
	0	L		0				0			0				0			0			0			0	
0	0	- H	0	"ok"			0	0.35		0	"ok"			0	0.43		0	"ok"		0	0.57		0	"OK"	
1	0		1	"ok"			1	0.1		1	"ok"			1	0.13		1	"ok"		1	0.18		1	"OK"	
2	0		2	"ok"			2	0.59		2	"ok"			2	0.67		2	"ok"		2	0.62		2	"OK"	
3	0	- 1	3	"ok"			3	0		3	"ok"			3	0.05		3	"ok"		3	0.06		3	"OK"	
4	0		4	"ok"			4	0.45		4	"ok"			4	0.57		4	"ok"		4	0.62		4	"OK"	
5	0.03	ſ	5	"ok"			5	0.11		5	"ok"			5	0.32		5	"ok"		5	0.42		5	"OK"	
6	0		6	"ok"			6	0.1		6	"ok"			6	0.22		6	"ok"		6	0.29		6	"OK"	
7	0.03	Ī	7	"ok"			7	0.22		7	"ok"			7	0.61		7	"ok"		7	0.73		7	"OK"	
8	0	t	8	"ok"			8	0.03		8	"ok"			8	0.03		8	"ok"		8	0.04		8	"OK"	
9	0	ľ	9	"ok"			9	0.18		9	"ok"			9	0.45		9	"ok"		9	0.6		9	"OK"	
10	0	ľ	10	"ok"			10	0.09		10	"ok"			10	0.3		10	"ok"		10	0.39		10	"OK"	
11	0	Ē	11	"ok"			11	0.17		11	"ok"			11	0.29		11	"ok"		11	0.38		11	"OK"	
12	0	Ē	12	"ok"			12	0		12	"ok"			12	0.02		12	"ok"		12	0.03		12	"OK"	
13	0	Ē	13	"ok"			13	0.78		13	"ok"			13	0.8		13	"ok"		13	0.94		13	"OK"	
14	0	t I	14	"ok"			14	0		14	"ok"			14	0.04		14	"ok"		14	0.05		14	"OK"	
15	0	ŀ	15	"ok"			15	0.51		15	"ok"			15	0.51		15	"ok"		15	0.62		15	"OK"	
16	0	ŀ	16	"ok"			16	0.44		16	"ok"			16	0.46		16	"ok"		16	0.61		16	"OK"	
17	0.54	L	17	"ok"												L									
18	0.59	L	18	"ok"																					
19	0.49		19	"ok"																					
		L	-																						

Summary	CheckShearbox) =	"OK"
---------	---------------	-----	------

20 "ok"

20

0.38

Summary(CheckCracking_{box}) = "OK"

 $Summary(CheckM_{box}) = "OK"$ Summary(CheckMinStl) = "OK" $Summary(CheckAll_{box}) = "OK"$

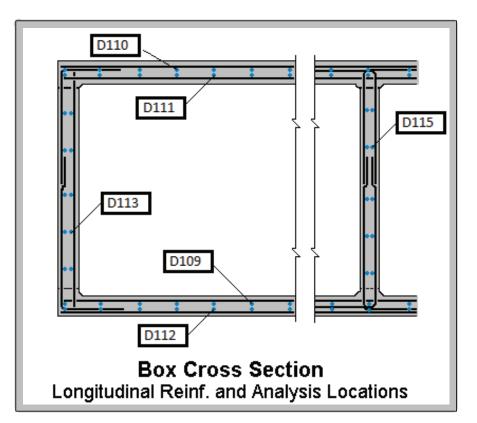
Calculate Workshee

3. Design and Check Box Longitudinal Reinforcing

To meet LRFD temperature and shrinkage requirements, reinforcement spacing should not exceed 12 inches.

index for longitudinal sections: 0: D109 1: D110 2: D111 3: D112

4: D113,114,115...



Enter Box Longitudinal Reinforcing

Change Bar Group (color) values or change individual Bars (white) Bar Sizes & Spacings used in analysis BarSizeD1₀₉ := **XX** $SD1_{09} := XX \cdot in$ 12 ΄4 newBarSizelong := XX BarSizeD1₁₀ := **XX** $SD1_{10} := XX \cdot in$ 12 4 $BarSize_{long} =$ $12 \cdot in$ 4 $S_{long} = |$ $newS_{long} := XX \cdot in$ BarSizeD1₁₁ := **XX** $SD1_{11} := XX \cdot in$ 12 4 BarSizeD1₁₂ := **XX** $SD1_{12} := XX \cdot in$ 12 BarSizeD1₁₃ := **XX** $SD1_{13} := XX \cdot in$

 $CheckAs_{temp,box}^{T} = ("ok" "ok" "ok" "ok" "ok")$

Check Box Longitudinal Reinforcement

 $Summary(CheckAs_{temp.box}) = "OK"$

 $Summary(CheckAll_{box}) = "OK"$

Calculate Workshee

Write Box Design Data to CurrentDataFile

CurrentDataFile = "\Data Files CIP\Neptune Beach.dat"

assign the data read in to the data to be read out, then change only the new values using the fSwitchDatafunction:

► Write Data to File

Box Culvert Analysis: Cutoff Wall <u>& Headwall Design</u>

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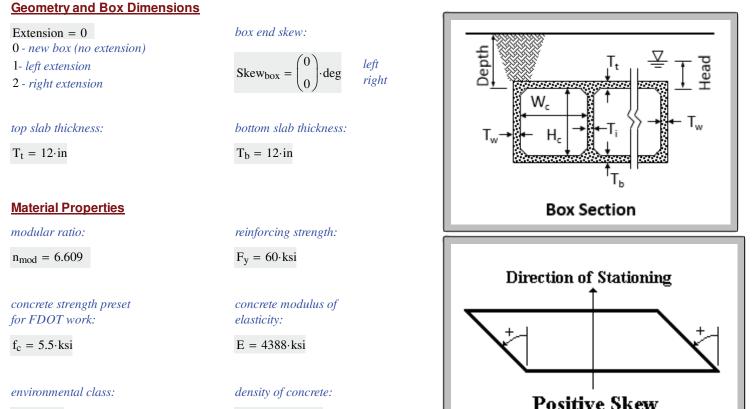
Project = "CONB - Double 7' x 6' Box Culvert"

DesignedBy = "RLH" CheckedBy = "DAW"

CurrentDataFile = "\Data Files CIP\Neptune Beach.dat" Comment = "Double 7' x 6' Box Culvert"

Design Parameters

 $b_W = 1 \, ft$:program analyzes a one foot wide cross section



Env = 3

- 1 slightly aggressive
- 2 moderately aggressive
- 3 extremely aggressive

 $\gamma_{conc} = 150 \cdot pcf$



4. Design and Check Cutoff Wall Reinforcing

Skew_{box} =
$$\begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$$
 · deg
left Headwall
right Headwall

index for number of cutoff walls:

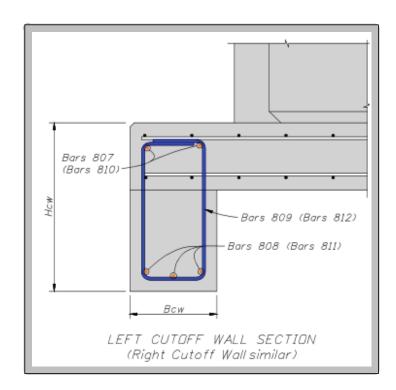
iwbeg := if (Extension $\neq 2, 0, 1$)

iwend := if (Extension $\neq 1, 1, 0$)

iw := iwbeg.. iwend



iw =



Enter Cutoff Wall Dimensions

Note: changes in height or width of the Cutoff Wall or Headwall requires a recalculation of the Loads file (2Box&HeadwallLoads.mcd). Height of Cutoff Wall includes the thickness of the bottom slab. Cutoff walls exceeding 2 feet below the bottom slab is beyond the intent of this program.

 $newB_{cw} := XX \cdot in$

Values currently being used by the program

row 0 = left & row 1 = rightcutoff wall height, H, and width, B:

$$H_{cw} = \begin{pmatrix} 24 \\ 24 \end{pmatrix} \cdot in \qquad \qquad B_{cw} = \begin{pmatrix} 12 \\ 12 \end{pmatrix} \cdot in$$

Note: Height of Cutoff Wall includes the thickness of the bottom slab.

Enter Cutoff Wall, CW, Reinforcing

row 0 = left CW, top; row 1 = left CW, bot; row 2 = right CW, top; row 3 = right CW, bot:

4 $BarSize_{cw} =$ $Num_{cw} =$ 4



$\mathrm{newH}_{cw}\coloneqq \textbf{XX}{\cdot}\mathrm{in}$	$newH_{cw.left} \coloneqq \textbf{XX} \cdot in$
	$newH_{cw.right} := \mathbf{XX} \cdot ir$

Change Group values (colored); change individual values (white)

 $newB_{cw.left} := XX \cdot in$

 $newB_{cw.right} := XX \cdot in$

BarSizeD8 ₀₇ := XX	NumD8 ₀₇ := XX
BarSizeD8 ₀₈ := XX	NumD8 ₀₈ := XX
BarSizeD8 ₁₀ := XX	NumD8 ₁₀ := XX
BarSizeD8 ₁₁ := XX	NumD8 ₁₁ := XX

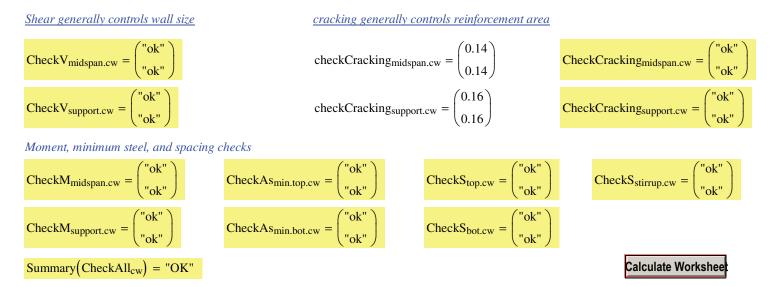
:= **XX**·in

row 0 = left CW & row 1 = right CW: $S_{\text{stirrup.cw}} = \begin{pmatrix} 12 \\ 12 \end{pmatrix} \cdot \text{in}$ $newStirSize_{cw} := XX$ $SD8_{09} := XX \cdot in$ BarSizeD809 := **XX** $StirSize_{cw} =$ $SD8_{12} := XX \cdot in$ $newS_{stirrup.cw} := XX \cdot in$ BarSizeD8₁₂ := **XX**

newBarSize_{cw} := **XX**

 $newNum_{cw} := XX$

Cutoff Wall Reinforcement Checks



5. Design and Check Headwall

Enter Design Dimensions and Parameters

Note: No lateral load analysis is performed on the headwall. If significant horizontal loads are anticipated, supplemental calculations are required. Height of Headwall includes the thickness of the top slab. Headwalls exceeding 2 feet above the top slab is beyond the intent of this program.

iw =Skewbox
$$\begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$$
 degleft Headwall
right Headwall**0**1Skewbox $\begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$ degleft HeadwallBarrierDL_hw $0 \cdot \frac{\text{kip}}{\text{ft}}$ Additional dead load if a
barrier is located on top of
the headwallConsiderLL_hw1This variable sets whether a line of
truck wheels is considered as a
loading. A 1 value means it is
considered and a 0 means it is not

Note: Height of Headwall includes the thickness of the top slab

Enter Headwall Dimensions

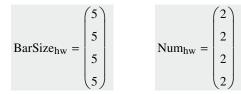
Values currently being used by the program

row 0 = left & row 1 = rightheadwall height, H, and width, B:

$$H_{hw} = \begin{pmatrix} 36 \\ 36 \end{pmatrix} \cdot in \qquad \qquad B_{hw} = \begin{pmatrix} 12 \\ 12 \end{pmatrix} \cdot in$$

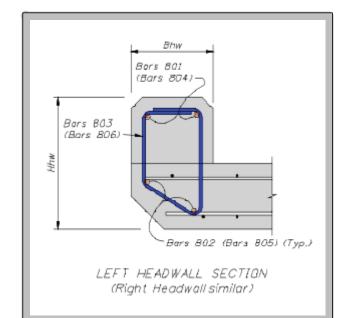
Enter Headwall, HW, Reinforcing

row 0 = left HW, top; row 1 = left HW, bot; row 2 = right HW, top; row 3 = right HW, bot:



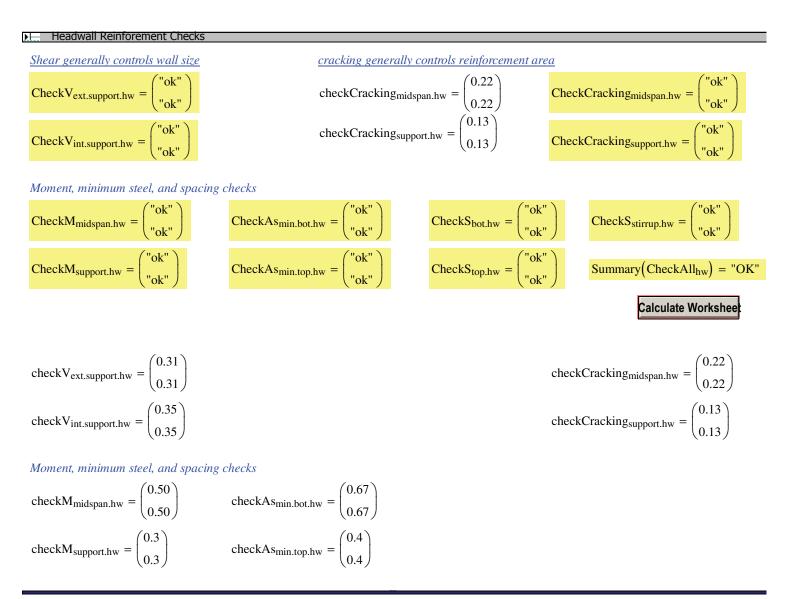
row 0 = left HW & row 1 = right HW:





Change Group values (colored); change individual values (white)

	BarSizeD8 ₀₁ := XX	NumD8 ₀₁ := XX
$newBarSize_{hw} := \textbf{XX}$	BarSizeD8 ₀₂ := XX	NumD8 ₀₂ := XX
$newNum_{hw} := \textbf{XX}$	BarSizeD8 ₀₄ := XX	NumD8 ₀₄ := XX
	BarSizeD8 ₀₅ := XX	NumD8 ₀₅ := XX
$newStirSize_{hw} \coloneqq \textbf{XX}$	BarSizeD8 ₀₃ := XX	$SD8_{03} := XX \cdot in$
$\mathrm{newS}_{stirrup.hw} \coloneqq \textbf{XX}{\cdot}\mathrm{in}$	BarSizeD8 ₀₆ := XX	$SD8_{06} := XX \cdot in$



Write Box Design Data to CurrentDataFile

CurrentDataFile = "\Data Files CIP\Neptune Beach.dat"

assign the data read in to the data to be read out, then change only the new values using the fSwitchDatafunction: DataOut := DataIn

▶ Write Out Data to FIe

Box Culvert Analysis: Wing Wall Design

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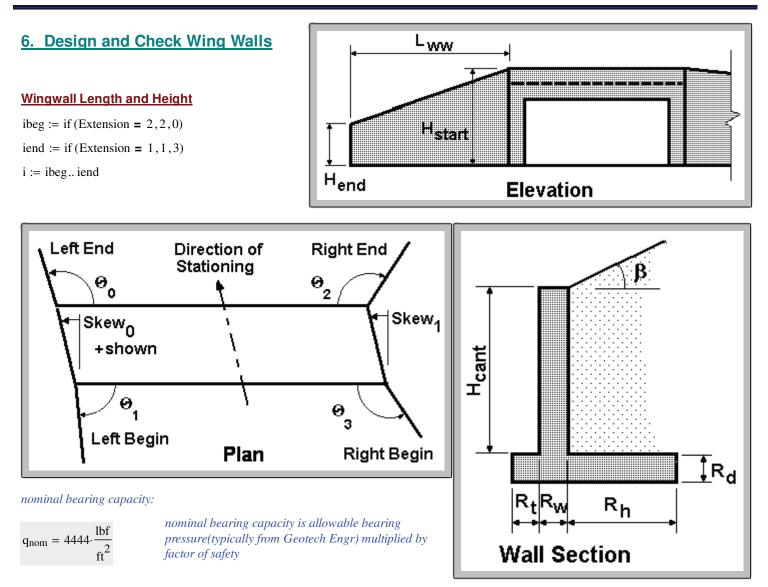
1

Project = "CONB - Double 7' x 6' Box Culvert"

DesignedBy = "RLH" CheckedBy = "DAW"

CurrentDataFile = "\Data Files CIP\Neptune Beach.dat"

Comment = "Double 7' x 6' Box Culvert"

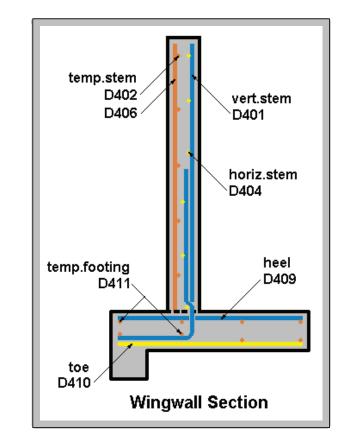


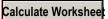
Wingwall angles, lengths and heights

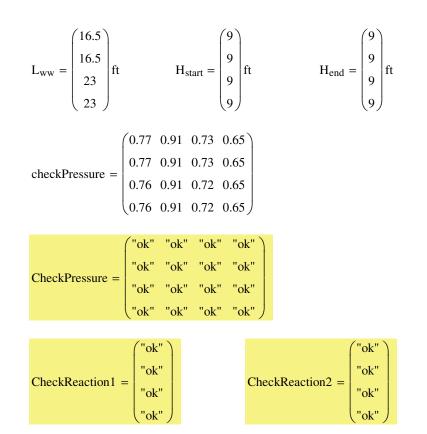
 $\beta_{default}$ is calculated using the embankment slope value, or is the user override value, in the Box Culvert Data. i =

0-left end01-left begin12-right end23-right begin3	$\theta = \begin{pmatrix} 90\\ 90\\ 135\\ 135 \end{pmatrix} \cdot \deg$	$L_{ww} = \begin{pmatrix} 16.5\\ 16.5\\ 23\\ 23 \end{pmatrix} ft$	$H_{\text{start}} = \begin{pmatrix} 9\\ 9\\ 9\\ 9\\ 9 \end{pmatrix} ft$	$H_{end} = \begin{pmatrix} 9\\ 9\\ 9\\ 9\\ 9 \end{pmatrix} ft$
set whether live load surcharge is considered as a loading:	ConsiderLLSurcharge _{ww} = newConsiderLLSurcharge	1 - considered	ea	
Enter wall sizes	Note: as a general rule, $R_{\rm h}$	$_{ m h}$ is usually 3 to 4 times $ m R_{t}$	Note: R_w must be less than	16 in, <u>LRFD 5.8.3.3-3</u>
$\frac{R_{t_i}}{in} = \frac{21}{21}$	$\frac{R_{w_i}}{in} = \frac{12}{12}$	$\frac{R_{h_i}}{ft} = \frac{6}{6}$	$\frac{R_{d_i}}{in} = \frac{12}{12}$	$\frac{\beta_{i}}{\deg} = \frac{5.711}{5.711}$ $\frac{5.711}{4.038}$ $\frac{4.038}{4.038}$
$newR_t := 21 \cdot in$	$newR_w := XX \cdot in$	$newR_h := 6 \cdot ft$	$newR_d := XX \cdot in$	$\operatorname{new}\beta := \mathbf{X}\mathbf{X} \cdot \operatorname{deg}$
$newR_{t.ww_{i}} :=$ $X \cdot in$	$newR_{w.ww_{i}} :=$ $\begin{array}{c} \textbf{XX} \cdot in \\ \textbf{XX} \cdot in \\ \textbf{XX} \cdot in \\ \textbf{XX} \cdot in \\ \textbf{XX} \cdot in \end{array}$	$newR_{h.ww_{i}} :=$ $\begin{array}{c} \textbf{XX} \cdot ft \\ \textbf{XX} \cdot ft \\ \textbf{XX} \cdot ft \\ \textbf{XX} \cdot ft \\ \textbf{XX} \cdot ft \end{array}$	$newR_{d.ww_{i}} :=$ $X \cdot in$	$new\beta_{ww_{i}} :=$ XX ·deg XX ·deg XX ·deg XX ·deg XX ·deg

Ming Wall Stability Checks







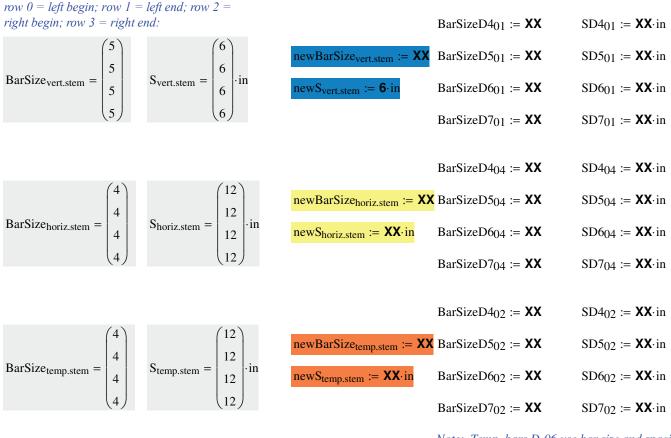
7. Design and Check Wing Wall Reinforcing

Enter Wingwall reinforcing

 $Cover_{ww} = 3 \cdot in$

To meet LRFD temperature and shrinkage requirements, wall reinforcement spacing should not exceed 12 inches.

Note: Bars D403 & D405 are varies bars based on Bars D402 & D404 respectively.



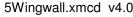
Note: Temp. bars D-06 use bar size and spacing of bars D-02.

▶ Wing Wall Reinforcement Checks

Enter footing reinforcing

$row \ 0 = left \ begin; \ row \ 1 =$ $right \ begin; \ row \ 3 = right \ er$ $BarSize_{heel} = \begin{pmatrix} 5\\5\\5\\5\\5 \end{pmatrix}$	nd:	$newBarSize_{heel} := XX$ $newS_{heel} := 6 \cdot in$	BarSizeD4 ₀₉ := XX BarSizeD5 ₀₉ := XX BarSizeD6 ₀₉ := XX BarSizeD7 ₀₉ := XX	$SD4_{09} := XX \cdot in$ $SD5_{09} := XX \cdot in$ $SD6_{09} := XX \cdot in$ $SD7_{09} := XX \cdot in$
$BarSize_{toe} = \begin{pmatrix} 4 \\ 4 \\ 4 \\ 4 \\ 4 \end{pmatrix}$	$S_{\text{toe}} = \begin{pmatrix} 12\\12\\12\\12\\12 \end{pmatrix} \cdot \text{in}$	newBarSize _{toe} := XX newS _{toe} := XX ·in <i>typically</i> , $S_{toe} = S_{vert.stem}$	BarSizeD4 ₁₀ := XX BarSizeD5 ₁₀ := XX BarSizeD6 ₁₀ := XX BarSizeD7 ₁₀ := XX	SD4 ₁₀ := $XX \cdot in$ SD5 ₁₀ := $XX \cdot in$ SD6 ₁₀ := $XX \cdot in$ SD7 ₁₀ := $XX \cdot in$
BarSize _{temp.footing} = $\begin{pmatrix} 4 \\ 4 \\ 4 \\ 4 \\ 4 \end{pmatrix}$	$S_{\text{temp.footing}} = \begin{pmatrix} 12\\12\\12\\12\\12 \end{pmatrix} \cdot \text{in}$	$newBarSize_{temp.footing} := XX$ $newS_{temp.footing} := XX \cdot in$	BarSizeD4 ₁₁ := XX BarSizeD5 ₁₁ := XX BarSizeD6 ₁₁ := XX BarSizeD7 ₁₁ := XX	$SD4_{11} := XX \cdot in$ $SD5_{11} := XX \cdot in$ $SD6_{11} := XX \cdot in$ $SD7_{11} := XX \cdot in$





'ok"

"ok"

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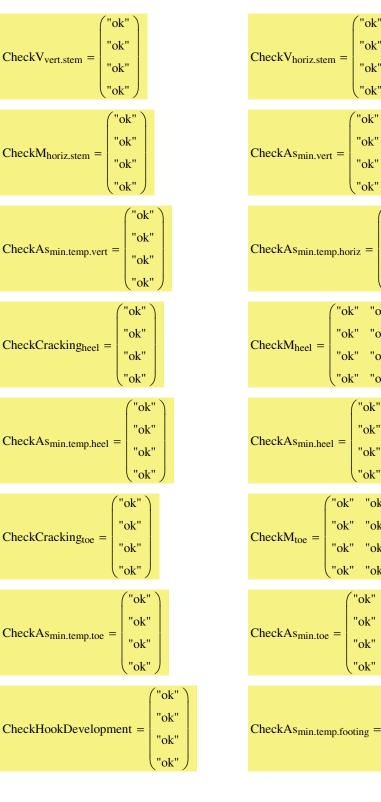
"ok"

"ok"

"ok"

"ok"

CheckCrackinghoriz =



Footing Reinforement Checks

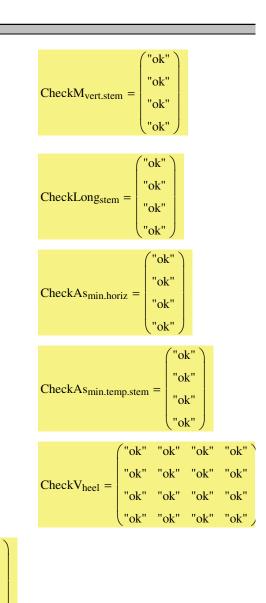
CheckCrackingvert =

"ok"

"ok"

"ok"

"ok"



	("ok"	"ok"	"ok"	"ok")
CheckV _{toe} =	"ok"	"ok"	"ok"	"ok"
$CheckV_{toe} =$	"ok"	"ok"	"ok"	"ok"
	l "ok"	"ok"	"ok"	"ok")



Calculate Worksheet

6

$$checkCracking_{vert} = \begin{pmatrix} 0.56\\ 0.55\\ 0.55 \end{pmatrix} checkCracking_{heriz} = \begin{pmatrix} 0.24\\ 0.24\\ 0.24\\ 0.24 \end{pmatrix} checkM_{vert,stern} = \begin{pmatrix} 0.62\\ 0.62\\ 0.62 \\ 0.62 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$checkM_{vert,stern} = \begin{pmatrix} 0.62\\ 0.62\\ 0.62 \\ 0.62 \\ 0.62 \end{pmatrix} checkM_{vert,stern} = \begin{pmatrix} 0.07\\ 0.7\\ 0.7 \\ 0.7 \\ 0.7 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$checkM_{horiz,stern} = \begin{pmatrix} 0.22\\ 0.22\\ 0.21\\ 0.21 \end{pmatrix} checkA_{horiz,stern} = \begin{pmatrix} 0.62\\ 0.62\\ 0.62 \\ 0.62 \\ 0.62 \end{pmatrix} checkA_{horiz,stern} = \begin{pmatrix} 0.29\\ 0.29\\ 0.29 \\ 0.29 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$checkA_{horiz,stern} = \begin{pmatrix} 0.18 & 0.5 & 0.5\\ 0.18 & 0.5 & 0.5 \\ 0.18 & 0.5 & 0.5 \\ 0.18 & 0.5 & 0.5 \\ 0.18 & 0.5 & 0.5 \\ 0.18 & 0.5 & 0.5 \end{pmatrix} checkA_{horiz,stern} = \begin{pmatrix} 0.49 & 0.47 & 0.27 & 0.28\\ 0.49 & 0.47 & 0.27 & 0.28\\ 0.49 & 0.47 & 0.27 & 0.28\\ 0.49 & 0.47 & 0.27 & 0.28\\ 0.49 & 0.47 & 0.26 & 0.28 \end{pmatrix} checkV_{berl} = \begin{pmatrix} 0.22 & 0.23 & 0.14 & 0.14\\ 0.22 & 0.25 & 0.19 & 0.17\\ 0.25 & 0.33$$

End of section 8

7

Write Wing Wall Design Data to CurrentDataFile

CurrentDataFile = "\Data Files CIP\Neptune Beach.dat"

assign the data read in to the data to be read out, then change only the new values using the fSwitchDatafunction:

Write Out Data to File

DataOut := DataIn

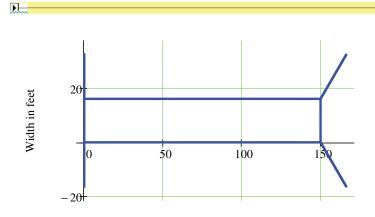
Box Culvert Analysis: Estimate of Quantities

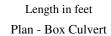
© 2002 Florida Department of Transportation

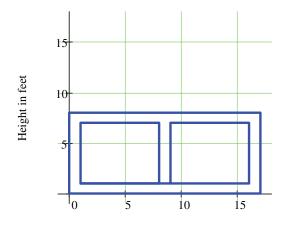
Project = "CONB - Double 7' x 6' Box Culvert"
DesignedBy = "RLH"
CheckedBy = "DAW"



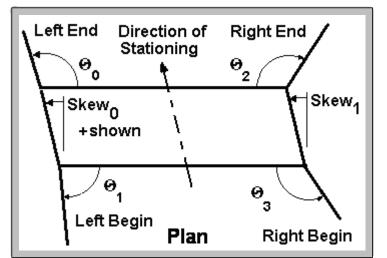
Comment = "Double 7' x 6' Box Culvert"

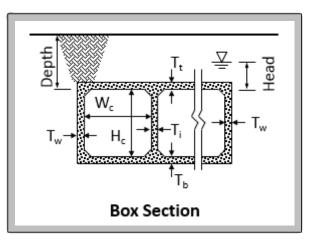






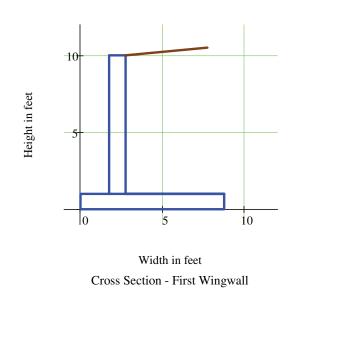
Width in feet Cross Section - Box Culvert

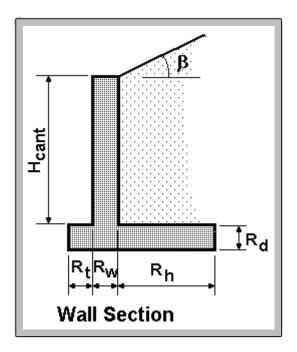


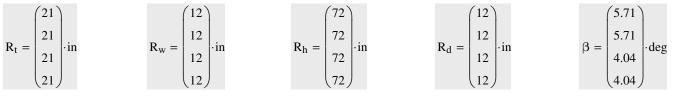


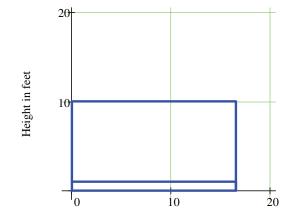
Box Dimensions	HydraulicOpening :	$= W_c \cdot H_c \cdot NoOfC$	Cells	HydraulicOpening = 84 ft	SoilHeight = 2 ft
NoOfCells = 2	$W_c = 7 ft$	$H_c = 6 ft$	$L_c = 150 ft$	$\theta^{\rm T} = (90 \ 90 \ 135 \ 135)$	Head = 0ft
$T_t = 12 \cdot in$	$T_b = 12 \cdot in$	$T_w = 12 \cdot in$	$T_i = 12 \cdot in$	$Cover = 3 \cdot in$	Depth = 3 ft
Cutoff wall and Headw	all Dimensions				
$\text{Skew}_{\text{left}} = 0 \cdot \text{deg}$	$B_{lhw} = 12 \cdot in$	$H_{lhw} = 3$	36∙in	$B_{lcw} = 12 \cdot in$	$H_{lcw} = 24 \cdot in$
$Skew_{right} = 0 \cdot deg$	$B_{rhw} = 12 \cdot in$	$H_{rhw} = 3$	36·in	$B_{rcw} = 12 \cdot in$	$H_{rcw} = 24 \cdot in$

Wingwall Dimensions

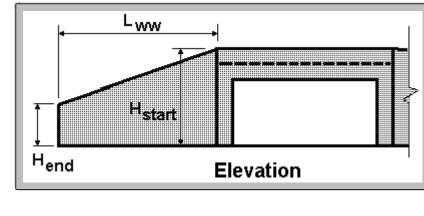








Width in feet Elevation - First Wingwall



Summary of Concrete Quantities

$$\begin{aligned} \operatorname{Vol}_{\operatorname{cw},\operatorname{cht}} &= 0.63\,\operatorname{yd}^3 & \operatorname{Vol}_{\operatorname{cw},\operatorname{right}} &= 0.63\,\operatorname{yd}^3 \\ \operatorname{Vol}_{\operatorname{bot},\operatorname{shb}} &= 96.33\,\operatorname{yd}^3 & \operatorname{Vol}_{\operatorname{cw},\operatorname{right}} &= 1.26\,\operatorname{yd}^3 \\ \operatorname{Vol}_{\operatorname{bw},\operatorname{che}} &= 1.26\,\operatorname{yd}^3 & \operatorname{Vol}_{\operatorname{cw},\operatorname{right}} &= 1.26\,\operatorname{yd}^3 \\ \operatorname{Vol}_{\operatorname{cw},\operatorname{che}} &= 1.26\,\operatorname{yd}^3 & \operatorname{Vol}_{\operatorname{cw},\operatorname{right}} &= 1.26\,\operatorname{yd}^3 \\ \operatorname{Vol}_{\operatorname{cw},\operatorname{che}} &= 1.26\,\operatorname{yd}^3 & \operatorname{Vol}_{\operatorname{cw},\operatorname{right}} &= 1.26\,\operatorname{yd}^3 \\ \operatorname{Vol}_{\operatorname{cw},\operatorname{sh}} &= 294.44\,\operatorname{yd}^3 \\ \operatorname{Vol}_{\operatorname{cw},\operatorname{sh}} &= 292.17\,\operatorname{yd}^3 & \sum \operatorname{Vol}_{\operatorname{cw},\operatorname{sh}} &= 26.33\,\operatorname{yd}^3 & \sum \operatorname{Total}\operatorname{Vol}_{\operatorname{sh},\operatorname{sh}} &= 28.53\,\operatorname{yd}^3 & \operatorname{Total}\operatorname{Vol}_{\operatorname{sh},\operatorname{sh}} &= 3 \\ \frac{11.46}{15.97}\,\operatorname{yd}^3 & \sum \operatorname{Vol}_{\operatorname{walt}} &= 26.33\,\operatorname{yd}^3 & \sum \operatorname{Total}\operatorname{Vol}_{\operatorname{sh},\operatorname{sh}} &= 28.53\,\operatorname{yd}^3 & \operatorname{Total}\operatorname{Vol}_{\operatorname{w},\operatorname{sh}} &= 35.03\,\operatorname{yd}^3 \\ \frac{24.3}{3}\,\operatorname{Summary}\,\operatorname{OIS}\,\operatorname{OI}\,\operatorname{Ind}\,\operatorname{Hiscellaneous}\,\operatorname{Values} \\ &= 4388\,\operatorname{ks}\, & f_{\mathrm{c}} = 55\,\operatorname{ks}\, & \operatorname{Extension} = 0 \\ 1.4dp\,\operatorname{ctension} & 2.-regh\,\operatorname{ctension} & 2.-reg\,\operatorname{ctension} & 2.-reg\,\operatorname{c$$

6Quantities.xmcd v4.0

Reinforcement List - Main Box

click table below to reveal scroll bar...

$Reinf_{box} =$

	0	1	2	3	4
0	"Bar Location"	"Size"	"Desig"	"Len"	"Num"
1	"top face, top slab"	5	101	16.5	300
2	"bot face, top slab"	5	102	16.5	300
3	"top face, bot slab"	5	103	16.5	306
4	"bot face, bot slab"	5	104	16.5	306
5	"top ext corner"	4	105	5.87	598
6	"bot ext corner"	4	106	5.87	598
7	"each corner, int wall"	5	107	5.46	600
8	"inside face, ext wall"	5	108	7.5	300
9	long top face, bot slab"	4	109	155.32	18
10	long top face, top slab"	4	110	152.32	18
11	long bot face, top slab"	4	111	151.67	18
12	long bot face, bot slab"	4	112	155.32	18
13	ng each face, ext wall"	4	113	152.32	14
14	ng each face, ext wall"	4	114	152.32	14
15	ong each face, int wall"	4	115	151.67	
16					
17					
18					
19					
20					
21					
22					
23					
24					
25					
26					
27					
28					
29					

	("Bar Location"	"Size"	"Desig"	"Len"	"Num"	"Type"	"A"	"G"	"B"	"C"	"D"	"E"	"F"	"H"	"J"	"K"	"N")
	"wall vert, soil side"	5	401	8.75	33	1	0	0	8.75	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	"wall horiz, front side"	4	402	16	10	1	0	0	16	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	"wall horiz, soil side"	4	404	16	10	1	0	0	16	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Duvo –	"wall vert, front side"	4	406	8.75	17	1	0	0	8.75	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
$Rw_0 =$	"wall vert, soil side"	5	407	4.73	33	10	0	0	2.25	2.48	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	"top footing heel"	5	409	8.25	33	1	0	0	8.25	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	"bot footing toe"	4	410	8.25	17	1	0	0	8.25	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	"temp footing"	4	411	16	20	1	0	0	16	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	"wall to box ties"	5	412	2	14	1	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0)

	("Bar Location"	"Size"	"Desig"	"Len"	"Num"	"Type"	"A"	"G"	"B"	"C"	"D"	"E"	"F"	"H"	"J"	"K"	"N")
	"wall vert, soil side"	5	501	8.75	33	1	0	0	8.75	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	"wall horiz, front side"	4	502	16	10	1	0	0	16	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	"wall horiz, soil side"	4	504	16	10	1	0	0	16	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
David	"wall vert, front side"	4	506	8.75	17	1	0	0	8.75	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
$Rw_1 =$	"wall vert, soil side"	5	507	4.73	33	10	0	0	2.25	2.48	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	"top footing heel"	5	509	8.25	33	1	0	0	8.25	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	"bot footing toe"	4	510	8.25	17	1	0	0	8.25	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	"temp footing"	4	511	16	20	1	0	0	16	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	"wall to box ties"	5	512	2	14	1	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0)

	("Bar Location"	"Size"	"Desig"	"Len"	"Num"	"Type"	"A"	"G"	"B"	"C"	"D"	"E"	"F"	"H"	"J"	"K"	"N")
	"wall vert, soil side"	5	601	8.75	46	1	0	0	8.75	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	"wall horiz, front side"	4	602	22.5	10	1	0	0	22.5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	"wall horiz, soil side"	4	604	22.5	10	1	0	0	22.5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Duvo –	"wall vert, front side"	4	606	8.75	24	1	0	0	8.75	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
$Rw_2 =$	"wall vert, soil side"	5	607	4.73	46	10	0	0	2.25	2.48	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	"top footing heel"	5	609	8.25	46	1	0	0	8.25	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	"bot footing toe"	4	610	8.25	24	1	0	0	8.25	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	"temp footing"	4	611	22.5	20	1	0	0	22.5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	"wall to box ties"	5	612	2	14	1	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0)

	("Bar Location"	"Size"	"Desig"	"Len"	"Num"	"Type"	"A"	"G"	"B"	"C"	"D"	"E"	"F"	"H"	"J"	"K"	"N")
	"wall vert, soil side"	5	701	8.75	46	1	0	0	8.75	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
-	"wall horiz, front side"	4	702	22.5	10	1	0	0	22.5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	"wall horiz, soil side"	4	704	22.5	10	1	0	0	22.5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Deve	"wall vert, front side"	4	706	8.75	24	1	0	0	8.75	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Rw3 =	"wall vert, soil side"	5	707	4.73	46	10	0	0	2.25	2.48	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	"top footing heel"	5	709	8.25	46	1	0	0	8.25	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	"bot footing toe"	4	710	8.25	24	1	0	0	8.25	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	"temp footing"	4	711	22.5	20	1	0	0	22.5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	"wall to box ties"	5	712	2	14	1	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0)

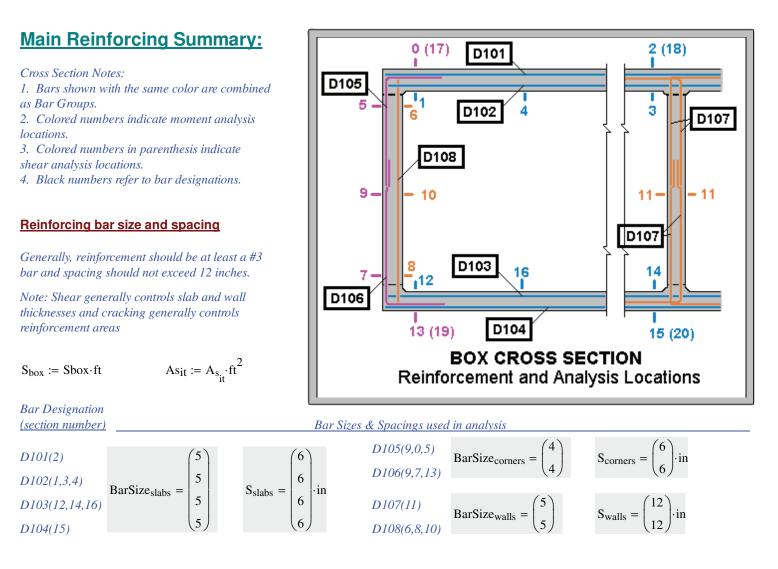
Reinforcement Lists - Headwalls and Cutoff Walls

	("Bar Location"		"Desig" 801	"Len" 16.5	"Num" 2	"Type" 1	"A" 0	"G" 0	"B" 16.5	"C" 0	"D" 0	"E" 0	"F" 0	"H" 0	"J" 0	"K" 0	"N") 0	
$Rh_1 =$	"top"	5 5							16.5	0							0	
		5 4	802	16.5	2	1	0	0			0	0	0	0	0	0		
	("stirrups"	4	803	6.15	17	27	0	0	2.45	0.5	0	0.38	2.07	0.5	0.5	0	0)	
	("Bar Location"	"Size"	"Desig"	"Len"	"Num"	"Type"	"A"	"G"	"B"	"C"	"D"	"E"	"F"	"H"	"J"	"K"	"N")	
Dha -	"top" "bottom" "stirrups"	5	804	16.5	2	1	0	0	16.5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
$\mathbf{K}\mathbf{n}_2 =$	"bottom"	5 5 4	805	16.5	2	1	0	0	16.5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
	stirrups"	4	806	6.15	17	27	0	0	2.45	0.5	0	0.38	2.07	0.5	0.5	0	0)	
	("Bar Location"	"Size"	"Desig"	"Len"	"Num"	"Type"	"A"	"G"	"B"	"C"	"D"	"E"	"F"	"H"	"J"	"K"	"N")	
Pot -	"top" "bottom" "stirrups"	4	807	16.5	2	1	0	0	16.5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
κι _] –	"bottom"	4	808	16.5	2	1	0	0	16.5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
	stirrups"	4	809	4.4	17	7	0	0	1.45	0.5	0.5	0.5	0	0	0	0	0)	
	("Bar Location"	"Size"	"Desig"	"Len"	"Num"	"Type"	"A"	"G"	"B"	"C"	"D"	"E"	"F"	"H"	"J"	"K"	"N")	
Per -	"top" "bottom"	4	810	16.5	2	1	0	0	16.5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
$Rc_2 =$	"bottom"	4	811	16.5	2	1	0	0	16.5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
	"stirrups"	4 4 4	812	4.4	17	7	0	0	1.45	0.5	0.5	0.5	0	0	0	0	0)	

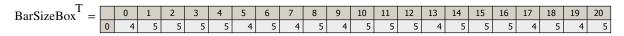
No variables are modified in this file: CurrentDataFile = "\Data Files CIP\Neptune Beach.dat"

Box Culvert Analysis: Design Load Rating (LRFD) © 2017 Florida Department of Transportation **DesignedBy** = "RLH" **Project** = "CONB - Double 7' x 6' Box Culvert" CheckedBy = "DAW" CurrentDataFile = "\Data Files CIP\Neptune Beach.dat" Comment = "Double 7' x 6' Box Culvert" **Design Parameters** :program analyzes a one foot wide cross section $b_w = 1 ft$ *length of culvert along* number of cells: *distance from top* opening width of cell: opening height of cell: centerline: of opening to surface: NoOfCells = 2Depth = 3 ft $W_c = 7 ft$ $H_c = 6 ft$ $L_{c} = 150 \, ft$ bottom slab thickness: *exterior wall thickness:* interior wall thickness: water head at top of opening: top slab thickness: $T_t = 12 \cdot in$ $T_b = 12 \cdot in$ $T_w = 12 \cdot in$ Head $= 0 \, \text{ft}$ $T_i = 12 \cdot in$ Extension = 0Depth 0 - new box (no extension) lead 1- left extension 2 - right extension W, HydraulicOpening := $W_c \cdot H_c \cdot NoOfCells$ HydraulicOpening = 84 ft^2 Box Section Soil properties depth of soil above density of soil: soil friction angle: modulus of subgrade nominal bearing capacity: top surface of slab: reaction: $\gamma_{\text{soil}} = 120 \cdot \frac{\text{lbf}}{1000}$ lbf lbf $q_{nom} = 4444$ SoilHeight = 2 ft $\phi = 30 \cdot \deg$ $k_s = 86500$ Material properties modular ratio: environmental class: reinforcing strength: density of concrete: density of water: $\gamma_{\rm conc} = 150 \cdot \frac{\rm lbf}{\rm m}$ $\gamma_{\rm w} = 62.4 \cdot \frac{\rm lbf}{\rm ft^3}$ $n_{mod} = 6.61$ Env = 3 $F_v = 60 \cdot ksi$ 1 - slightly aggressive 2 - moderately aggressive concrete strength preset concrete modulus of 3 - extremely aggressive for FDOT work: elasticity: $f_c = 5.5 \cdot ksi$ $E = 4388 \cdot ksi$

7a_BoxLoadRating_CIP.xmcd v4.0



Reinforcing Bar Size Per Location:



Reinforcing Bar Spacing Per Location (in):

St.																						
Sbox _		0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
=		•	-	-	0			v	,	v	2	10			15	1.	10			10		
in	0	6	6	6	6	6	6	12	6	12	6	12	12	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6

Area of Reinforcing Steel Per Unit Width Per Location (in²) Note: Unit Width Set to 1ft Default:

1 a																						
AS		0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
2 -	•	0.4	0.44	0.62	0.62	0.62	0.4	0.22	0.4	0.22	0.4	0.21		0.44	0.4	0.62	0.02	0.02	0.4	0.02	0.4	0.62
in	0	0.4	0.44	0.62	0.62	0.62	0.4	0.22	0.4	0.22	0.4	0.31	0.31	0.44	0.4	0.62	0.62	0.62	0.4	0.62	0.4	0.62
111																						

Load Components:

Import Box Load Data (generated in Worksheet 2)

$Force_{trk} := Force_{trk.box}$	HL-93 design truck	$Force_{HL93} := Force_{ll.box}$	HL-93 design truck or tandem (governing)
$Force_{ev} := Force_{ev.box}$	vertical earth pressure	$Force_{eh} := Force_{eh,box}$	horizontal earth pressure
$Force_{es} := Force_{es,box}$	earth surcharge	$Force_{wa} := Force_{wa.box}$	water
$Force_{dc} := Force_{dc.box}$	self weight (concrete)	$Force_{ls} := Force_{ls,box}$	live load surcharge

Generate FL-120 Permit Live Load

Force_{FL120} := 1.67Force_{trk} *FL-120 permit load is scalable* to *HL-93 design truck*

Design Load Rating: Strength I (Inventory) Combinations, HL-93:

<u>Strength I-A</u> max V, min H

Strength_A := $1.25 \cdot \text{Force}_{dc} + 1.05 \cdot 1.30 \cdot \text{Force}_{ev} + 0.5 \cdot (\text{Force}_{eh} + \text{Force}_{es}) + 1.75 \cdot \text{Force}_{HL93} + 1.0 \cdot \text{Force}_{wa}$

Strength I-B min V, max H

 $Strength_{B} := 0.9 \cdot Force_{dc} + 0.9 \cdot Force_{ev} + 1.05 \cdot 1.35 \cdot (Force_{eh} + Force_{es}) + 1.75 \cdot Force_{ls}$

<u>Strength I-C</u> max V, max H

 $Strength_{C} := 1.25 \cdot Force_{dc} + 1.05 \cdot 1.30 \cdot Force_{ev} + 1.05 \cdot 1.35 \cdot (Force_{eh} + Force_{es}) + 1.75 \cdot Force_{ls} + 1.75 \cdot Force_{HL93}$

Strength I Inventory Load Rating Calculations

Governing Load Rating Factor Per Location:

RFdisplaydesign inventory	Г_		0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
Ki uispiaydesign.inventory		0	2.9	7.7	2.1	28.5	2.5	3.9	4.8	2.3	6.5	3.2	4.6	4.4	10.0	1.6	21.7	2.3	2.7	2.0	1.8	2.8	3.6

Design Load Rating Factor for Strength I (Inventory), HL-93:

 $\min(\text{RF}_{\text{design.inventory}}) = 1.65$

Design Load Rating: Strength I (Operating) Combinations, HL-93:

Strength I-A max V, min H

Strength_A := $1.25 \cdot \text{Force}_{dc} + 1.05 \cdot 1.30 \cdot \text{Force}_{ev} + 0.5 \cdot (\text{Force}_{eh} + \text{Force}_{es}) + 1.35 \cdot \text{Force}_{HL93} + 1.0 \cdot \text{Force}_{wa}$

Strength I-B min V, max H

Strength_B := $0.9 \cdot \text{Force}_{dc} + 0.9 \cdot \text{Force}_{ev} + 1.05 \cdot 1.35 \cdot (\text{Force}_{eh} + \text{Force}_{es}) + 1.35 \cdot \text{Force}_{ls}$

<u>Strength I-C</u> max V, max H

 $Strength_{C} := 1.25 \cdot Force_{dc} + 1.05 \cdot 1.30 \cdot Force_{ev} + 1.05 \cdot 1.35 \cdot (Force_{eh} + Force_{es}) + 1.35 \cdot Force_{ls} + 1.35 \cdot Force_{HL93}$

Strength I Operating Load Rating Calculations

Governing Load Rating Factor Per Location:

$RFdisplay_{design.operating}^{T} =$		0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
and design operating	0	3.8	9.9	2.7	37.0	3.2	4.9	6.1	2.8	8.4	4.0	6.0	5.4	12.9	2.1	28.1	2.9	3.5	2.6	2.4	3.6	4.6

Design Load Rating Factor for Strength I (Operating), HL-93: $\min(\text{RF}_{\text{design.operating}}) = 2.13$

Permit Load Rating: Strength II Combinations, FL-120:

<u>Strength II-A</u> max V, min

 $Strength_{A} := 1.25 \cdot Force_{dc} + 1.05 \cdot 1.30 \cdot Force_{ev} + 0.5 \cdot (Force_{eh} + Force_{es}) + 1.35 \cdot Force_{FL120} + 1.0 \cdot Force_{wa}$

Strength II-B min V, max

Strength_B := $0.9 \cdot \text{Force}_{dc} + 0.9 \cdot \text{Force}_{ev} + 1.05 \cdot 1.35 \cdot (\text{Force}_{eh} + \text{Force}_{es}) + 1.35 \cdot \text{Force}_{ls}$

<u>Strength II-C</u> max V, max

 $Strength_{C} := 1.25 \cdot Force_{dc} + 1.05 \cdot 1.30 \cdot Force_{ev} + 1.05 \cdot 1.35 \cdot (Force_{eh} + Force_{es}) + 1.35 \cdot Force_{ls} + 1.35 \cdot Force_{FL120}$

StrengthII FL120 Load Rating Calculations

Governing Load Rating Factor Per Location:

$RFdisplay_{design.permit}^{T} =$		0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
	0	2.58	5.94	1.62	25.14	1.93	3.44	3.91	1.84	5.34	2.56	3.99	3.42	8.17	1.32	25.95	2.31	2.57	2.12	1.96	2.42	4.09

Permit Load Rating Factor for Strength II, FL-120: $\min(\mathrm{RF}_{\mathrm{design.permit}}) = 1.32$

Load Rating Summary Tables:

Load Rating Summary Table Calculations

General Load Factors & Weight:

	("Limit State"	"Vehicle"	"Weight(tons)"	"LL"	"DC min/max"	"EV min/max"	"EH min/max"
	"Str. I (Inv.)"	"HL-93"	"N/A"	1.75	"0.9/1.25"	"0.9/1.05x1.30"	"0.5/1.05x1.35"
LRFR =	"Str. I (Op.)"	"HL-93"	"N/A"	1.35	"0.9/1.25"	"0.9/1.05x1.30"	"0.5/1.05x1.35"
	"Str. II"	"FL-120"	60	1.35	"0.9/1.25"	"0.9/1.05x1.30"	"0.5/1.05x1.35")

Moment (Strength):

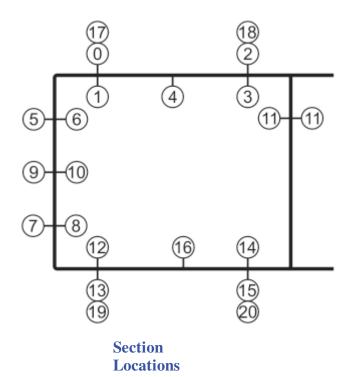
	("Limit State"	"Vehicle"	"LL/(*PL)"	"Rating Factor"	"Tons"	"Location (see below)"
LDED	"Str. I (Inv.)"	"HL-93"	2.33	1.65	"NA"	13
$LRFR_{moment} =$	"Str. I (Op.)"	"HL-93"	2.33	2.13	"NA"	13
	"Str. II"	"FL-120"	3.75	1.32	79.47	13)

Shear (Strength):

	("Limit State"	"Vehicle"	"LL/(*PL)"	"Rating Factor"	"Tons"	"Location (see below)"	
	"Str. I (Inv.)"	"HL-93"	3.97	1.84	"NA"	18	*PL-permanent loads (including water)
$LRFR_{shear} =$	"Str. I (Op.)"	"HL-93"	3.97	2.38	"NA"	18	(including water)
	U "Str. II"	"FL-120"	4.83	1.96	117.46	18)	

Governing Rating Factor:

C	("Limit State"	"Vehicle"	"Weight(tons)"	"Rating Factor"	"Governing Mode"	"Location (see below)"	١
Summary =	Str. II"	"FL-120"	79.47	1.32	"Moment"	13)



Dimensions X, Y, & Z: distance along centerline culvert from

outside exterior wall face to...

$Dim_{X.top} = 1.17 ft$	locations 0, 1, & 17
$Dim_{X.bot} = 1.17 ft$	locations 12,13 & 19
$Dim_Y = 4.5 ft$	locations 4 & 16
$Dim_{Z.top} = 7.83 ft$	locations 2, 3, & 18
$Dim_{Z.bot} = 7.83 ft$	locations 14, 15, & 20

note: Dimensions assume default haunch width of 2 inches per Index No 289. To change haunch widths, see Sheet 2.

Geotechnical Data

5.0 DESIGN RECOMMENDATIONS

5.1 General

The following evaluation and recommendations are based on the provided project information as presented in this report, results of the field exploration and laboratory testing performed, and the construction techniques recommended in Section 6.0 below. If the described project conditions are incorrect or changed after this report, or subsurface conditions encountered during construction are different from those reported, MAE should be notified so these recommendations can be re-evaluated and revised, if necessary. We recommend that MAE review the foundation plans and earthwork specifications to verify that the recommendations in this report have been properly interpreted and implemented.

5.2 Culvert Foundation Support Recommendations

Based on the results of the subsurface explorations, laboratory testing, and provided information, as included in this report, we consider the subsurface conditions at the site adaptable for supporting the planned culverts when constructed upon properly prepared subgrade soils. Provided the site is prepared in accordance with the recommendations presented in this report, the following parameters may be used for design of the planned culvert.

5.2.1 Bearing Pressure

The maximum allowable net soil bearing pressure for use in foundation design for the culvert should not exceed 2,000 psf. Net bearing pressure is defined as the soil bearing pressure at the foundation bearing level in excess of the natural overburden pressure at that level. The foundations should be designed based on the maximum load that could be imposed by all loading conditions.

5.2.2 Bearing Material

The culvert foundation should bear on the compacted structural backfill or compacted native sandy soils. The bearing level soils, after compaction, should exhibit densities equivalent to 98 percent of the modified Proctor maximum dry density (AASHTO T 180), to a depth of at least one foot below the foundation bearing levels.

We note that sands containing few amounts of organic fines were encountered at both boring locations. These soils were encountered between approximate depths of 6 and 8 feet below the existing ground surface. We consider these soils unsuitable for use as bedding or backfill material. If these soils are encountered within 2 feet of the culvert bearing elevation, they should be removed and replaced with suitable fill material as described in Section 6.4 of this report. In addition, these excavated soils should not be reused as backfill.

5.2.3 Settlement Estimates

Post-construction settlement of the culvert structure will be influenced by several interrelated factors, such as (1) subsurface stratification and strength compressibility characteristics; (2) culvert size, bearing levels, applied loads, and resulting bearing pressures beneath the culvert; and (3) site preparation and earthwork construction techniques used by the contractor. Any deviation from these recommendations could result in an increase in the estimated post construction settlements of the structure.

Due to the sandy nature of the surficial soils and granular nature of the recommended backfill soils, we expect the majority of settlement to occur in an elastic manner, relatively concurrent with loading. Using the recommended maximum bearing pressure, recommended in this report and the field and laboratory tests and site preparation techniques data that we have correlated to geotechnical strength and compressibility characteristics of the subsurface soils, we estimate that total settlement of the culvert could be on the order of one inch or less.

Differential settlements result from differences in applied bearing pressures and variations in the compressibility characteristics of the subsurface soils. Based on the recommended foundation design for the culvert and the site preparation and earthwork construction techniques outlined in Section 6.0, we estimate the differential settlement along the length of the culvert to be one-half inch or less.

Provided the site preparation and earthwork construction recommendations outlined in Section 6.0 of this report are performed, the following parameters may be used for design.

5.2.4 Lateral Earth Pressure Soil Parameters

In general, walls that have adjacent compacted fill will be subjected to lateral earth pressures. The wing walls for the culverts, assumed to not be restrained at the top and that sufficient movement is anticipated, will be subjected to active earth pressures. Surcharge effects for sloped backfill, point or area loads behind the walls, and adequate drainage provisions should be incorporated in the wall design. Passive resistance, resulting from footing embedment at the wall toe, could be neglected for safer design.

The following soil parameters can be used for the project where soils are placed adjacent to the culvert wing walls:

- Retained Soil Unit Weight, Saturated (γ_{sat}) = 120 pcf
- Retained Soil Unit Weight, Moist (γ_m) = 110 pcf
- Retained Soil Angle of Internal Friction (φ) = 30 degrees
- Coefficient of Active Earth Pressure, k_a = 0.33
- Coefficient of Passive Earth Pressure, k_p = 3.0
- Foundation Soil Unit Weight, Saturated (γ_{sat}) = 125 pcf
- Foundation Soil Angle of Internal Friction (φ) = 30 degrees

The above parameters are based on clean sand backfill (SP) placed and compacted behind the walls as discussed in Section 6.4, and on compaction of the wall foundation soils as discussed in Section 6.3. A coefficient of friction for poured in-place concrete of 0.45 may be used in the wall design. The walls should be designed to include all temporary construction and permanent traffic and surcharge loads acting on the walls.

5.2.5 Hydrostatic Uplift Resistance

It is anticipated that the buried structures will exert little or no net downward pressure on the soils, rather, the structures may be subject to hydrostatic uplift pressure when empty. Below grade structures should be designed to resist hydrostatic uplift pressures appropriate for their depth below existing grade and the normal seasonal high groundwater table. Hydrostatic uplift forces can be resisted in several ways including:

- Addition of dead weight to the structure.
- Mobilizing the dead weight of the soil surrounding the structure through extension of footings outside the perimeter of the structure.

A moist compacted soil unit weight of 110 lb/ft³ may be used in designing structures to resist buoyancy.

5.3 Environmental Classification

A total of 2 soil corrosion series tests were performed on soil samples obtained from both borings adjacent to the existing culvert system to determine the environmental classification of the soils. The samples were classified in accordance with FDOT procedures contained in Chapter 1.3.2.1 of the January 2019 edition of the FDOT Structures Design Guidelines. Based on the results of these tests, the encountered soils were classified as Slightly Aggressive. Sample locations and test results are shown on the *Corrosion Series Test Results* included in Appendix C and are summarized on Figure 3.

6.0 SITE PREPARATION AND EARTHWORK RECOMMENDATIONS

Site preparation as outlined in this section should be performed to provide more uniform foundation bearing conditions, to reduce the potential for post-construction settlements of the planned structure.

6.1 Clearing and Stripping

Prior to construction, the location of existing underground utility lines within the construction area should be established. Provisions should then be made to relocate interfering utilities to appropriate locations. It should be noted that, if underground pipes are not properly removed or plugged, they may serve as conduits for subsurface erosion, which may subsequently lead to excessive settlement of overlying structure.

Although not recorded on our field logs, it was observed that a surficial topsoil layer is present at the site. Therefore, it should be anticipated that up to about 6 inches of topsoil and soils containing significant amounts of organic materials may be encountered in this area. The actual depths of topsoil should be determined by MAE using visual observation and judgment during earthwork operations. These unsuitable materials should not be reused as backfill material within the planned culvert structure excavations. However, topsoil may be stockpiled and used subsequently in areas to be grassed.

6.2 Temporary Groundwater Control

The groundwater level was encountered at each of the boring locations and recorded at the time of our exploration. At B-1 and B-2 locations, the groundwater was measured at a depth of 5.5 and 6.5 feet (respectively) below the existing ground surface. Because of the need for excavation to the bottom elevation of the culverts, followed by compaction of the bedding and backfill soils, it may be necessary to install temporary groundwater control measures to dewater the area to facilitate the excavation and compaction processes.

The groundwater control measures should be determined by the contractor but can consist of sumps or wellpoints (or a combination of these or other methods) capable of lowering the groundwater level to at least 2 feet below the required depth of excavation. The dewatering system should not be decommissioned until excavation, compaction, and fill placement is complete, and sufficient deadweight exists on the culvert structure to prevent uplift.

Note that discharge of produced groundwater to surface waters of the state from dewatering operations or other site activities is regulated and requires a permit from the State of Florida Department of Environmental Protection (FDEP). This permit is termed a *Generic Permit for the Discharge of Produced Groundwater From Any Non-Contaminated Site Activity*. If discharge of produced groundwater is anticipated, we recommend sampling and testing of the groundwater early in the site design phase to prevent project delays during construction. MAE can provide the sampling, testing, and professional consulting required to evaluate compliance with the regulations.

6.3 Compaction

After completing the clearing and stripping operations and installing the temporary groundwater control measures (if required), the exposed surface area should be compacted with hand-held compaction equipment. Typically, the material should exhibit moisture contents within ±2 percent of the modified Proctor optimum moisture content (ASTM D 1557) during the compaction operations. Compaction should continue until densities of at least 98 percent of the modified Proctor maximum dry density (ASTM D 1557) have been achieved within the upper 1 foot of the compacted natural soils at the site.

Should the bearing level soils experience pumping and soil strength loss during the compaction operations, compaction work should be immediately terminated. The disturbed soils should be removed and backfilled with dry structural fill soils, which are then compacted, or the excess moisture content within the disturbed soils should be allowed to dissipate before recompacting.

Care should be exercised to avoid damaging any nearby structures while the compaction operation is underway. Prior to commencing compaction, occupants of adjacent structures should be notified, and the existing conditions of the structures should be documented with photographs and survey (if deemed necessary). Compaction should cease if deemed detrimental to adjacent structures, and MAE should be contacted immediately.

6.4 Structural Backfill and Fill Soils

Any structural backfill or fill required for site development should be placed in loose lifts not exceeding 6 inches in thickness and compacted by the use of hand-held compaction equipment.

Structural fill is defined as a non-plastic, inorganic, granular soil having less than 12 percent material passing the No. 200 mesh sieve and containing less than 4 percent organic material. The fine sand and slightly silty fine sand, without roots, as encountered in the borings, are suitable as fill materials and, with proper moisture control, should densify using conventional compaction methods. It should be noted that soils with more than 12 percent passing the No. 200 sieve will be more difficult to compact, due to their nature to retain soil moisture, and may require drying. Typically, the material should exhibit moisture contents within ±2 percent of the modified Proctor optimum moisture content (ASTM D 1557) during the compaction operations. Compaction should continue until densities of at least 98 percent of the modified Proctor maximum dry density (ASTM D 1557) have been achieved within each lift of the compacted structural fill.

To avoid damage to the culvert wingwalls during the compaction process, heavy compaction equipment should not be used within 5 feet of the walls. Hand-held compaction equipment should be used in these areas. The fill material within 5 feet of the wall should be placed in thin lifts (6 inches or less) and compacted as discussed above. Excessive compaction should be avoided as it can result in overstressing of the walls.

We note that soils containing few amounts of organic fines were encountered at boring both boring

locations between approximate depths of 6 and 8 feet below the existing grade. We consider these soils unsuitable for use as bedding and/or backfill. Organic laden soils should be removed and clearly separated from the soils intended for reuse as backfill material. They can, however, be used in landscape areas.

We recommend that material excavated from the cross-drain trench that will be reused as backfill be stockpiled a safe distance from the excavation and in such a manner that promotes runoff away from the open trench and limits saturation of the materials.

6.5 Excavation Protection

Excavation work for the culvert construction will be required to meet OSHA Excavation Standard Subpart P regulations for Type C Soils. The use of excavation support systems will be necessary where there is not sufficient space to allow the side slopes of the excavation to be laidback to at least 2H:1V (2 horizontal to 1 vertical) to provide a safe and stable working area and to facilitate adequate compaction along the sides of the excavation.

The method of excavation support should be determined by the contractor but can consist of a trench box, drilled-in soldier piles with lagging, interlocking steel sheeting or other methods. The support structure should be designed according to OSHA sheeting and bracing requirements by a Florida registered Professional Engineer.

7.0 QUALITY CONTROL TESTING

A representative number of field in-place density tests should be made in the upper 2 feet of compacted natural soils, in each lift of compacted backfill and fill, and in the upper 12 inches below the bearing levels in the culvert excavations. The density tests are considered necessary to verify that satisfactory compaction operations have been performed. We recommend density testing be performed at one location on each side of the planned culvert crossing.

8.0 **REPORT LIMITATIONS**

This report has been prepared for the exclusive use of Parsons Transportation Group and the City of Neptune Beach for specific application to the design and construction of the *TWO 04 Florida Boulevard Culvert Crossing* project. An electronically signed and sealed version, and a version of our report that is signed and sealed in blue ink, may be considered an original of the report. Copies of an original should not be relied on unless specifically allowed by MAE in writing. Our work for this project was performed in accordance with generally accepted geotechnical engineering practice. No warranty, express or implied, is made.

The analyses and recommendations contained in this report are based on the data obtained from this project. This testing indicates subsurface conditions only at the specific locations and times, and only to the depths explored. These results do not reflect subsurface variations that may exist away from the boring locations and/or at depths below the boring termination depths. Subsurface conditions and water levels at other locations may differ from conditions occurring at the tested locations. In addition, it should be understood that the passage of time may result in a change in the conditions at the tested locations. If variations in subsurface conditions from those described in this report are observed during construction, the recommendations in this report must be re-evaluated.

The scope of our services did not include any environmental assessment or testing for the presence or

absence of hazardous or toxic materials in the soil, groundwater, or surface water within or beyond the subject site. Any statements made in this report, and/or notations made on the generalized soil profiles or boring logs, regarding odors or other potential environmental concerns are based on observations made during execution of our scope of services and as such are strictly for the information of our client. No opinion of any environmental concern of such observations is made or implied. Unless complete environmental information regarding the site is already available, an environmental assessment is recommended.

If changes in the design or location of the planned culvert crossing occur, the conclusions and recommendations contained in this report may need to be modified. We recommend that these changes be provided to us for our consideration. MAE is not responsible for conclusions, interpretations, opinions or recommendations made by others based on the data contained in this report.

Whong, David

From:	Brett H. Harbison, PE <bharbison@meskelengineering.com></bharbison@meskelengineering.com>
Sent:	Tuesday, October 08, 2019 3:18 PM
То:	Tina D. Meskel; Gyorog, Tom
Cc:	Whong, David; Helmbreck, Raymond; Rodney Mank
Subject:	[EXTERNAL] RE: CONB TO4 Culvert - Geotech

Tom and David,

The following parameters can be used assuming backfill compaction has been performed in accordance with Section 6 of our report:

- Backfill total unit weight = 120 pcf
- Angle of internal friction of backfill soils = 30 degrees
- Modulus of subgrade reaction = 86,500 pcf (50 pci)

Thanks! Brett

Brett Harbison, P.E.

Meskel & Associates Engineering Email: <u>bharbison@meskelengineering.com</u>

Jacksonville Office: 904-519-6990 Tampa Office: 813-252-5585 www.meskelengineering.com [meskelengineering.com]



From: Tina D. Meskel <tina@meskelengineering.com>
Sent: Tuesday, October 8, 2019 11:54 AM
To: Gyorog, Tom <Tom.Gyorog@parsons.com>
Cc: Whong, David <David.Whong@parsons.com>; Helmbreck, Raymond <Raymond.Helmbreck@parsons.com>; Brett H. Harbison, PE <bharbison@meskelengineering.com>; Rodney Mank <rodney@meskelengineering.com>
Subject: RE: CONB TO4 Culvert - Geotech

Hi, Tom, hope all is good with you.

We can definitely provide the parameter you need. We do not have any budget left to go back to the field. Do you need us to prepare a proposal?

Tina Meskel, P.E. Principal, President Meskel & Associates Engineering

Email: <u>tina@meskelengineering.com</u> Cell: 904-945-2580

Jax Chamber 2019 Overall Small Business Leader of the Year



Jacksonville Office: 904-519-6990 Tampa Office: 813-252-5585 www.meskelengineering.com [meskelengineering.com]

From: Gyorog, Tom <<u>Tom.Gyorog@parsons.com</u>>
Sent: Tuesday, October 08, 2019 10:15 AM
To: Tina D. Meskel <<u>tina@meskelengineering.com</u>>
Cc: Whong, David <<u>David.Whong@parsons.com</u>>; Helmbreck, Raymond <<u>Raymond.Helmbreck@parsons.com</u>>
Subject: FW: CONB TO4 Culvert - Geotech

Tina,

Would you provide this parameter?

Do you have any budget left to do some wall borings in the adjacent park?

Thanks, Tom Gyorog, P.E. Project Manager 1300 Riverplace Blvd, Suite 200 - Jacksonville, FL 32207 tom.gyorog@parsons.com - P: +1 904.596.1412

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From: Whong, David <<u>David.Whong@parsons.com</u>>
Sent: Tuesday, October 8, 2019 10:09 AM
To: Gyorog, Tom <<u>Tom.Gyorog@parsons.com</u>>
Cc: Helmbreck, Raymond <<u>Raymond.Helmbreck@parsons.com</u>>
Subject: CONB TO4 Culvert - Geotech

Tom,

Can you please contact Meskel? We need the modulus of subgrade reaction for the culvert; I have not been able to locate this value in their report dated 03/14/19 (MAE Project No. 0018-0003B).

Thanks,

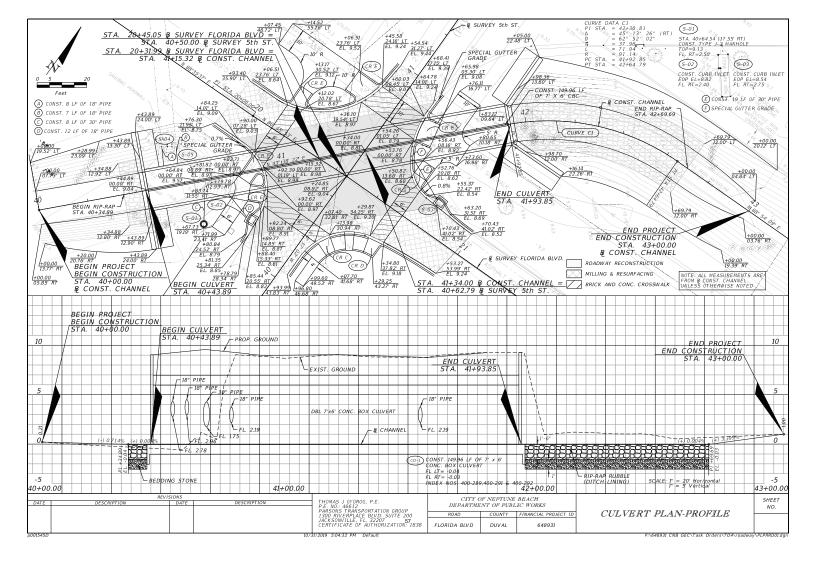
David Whong, PE 1300 Riverplace Blvd, Suite 200 Jacksonville, FL 32207 david.whong@parsons.com - P: +1 904.596.1406 M: +1 904.210.6125

www.parsons.com | LinkedIn | Twitter | Facebook

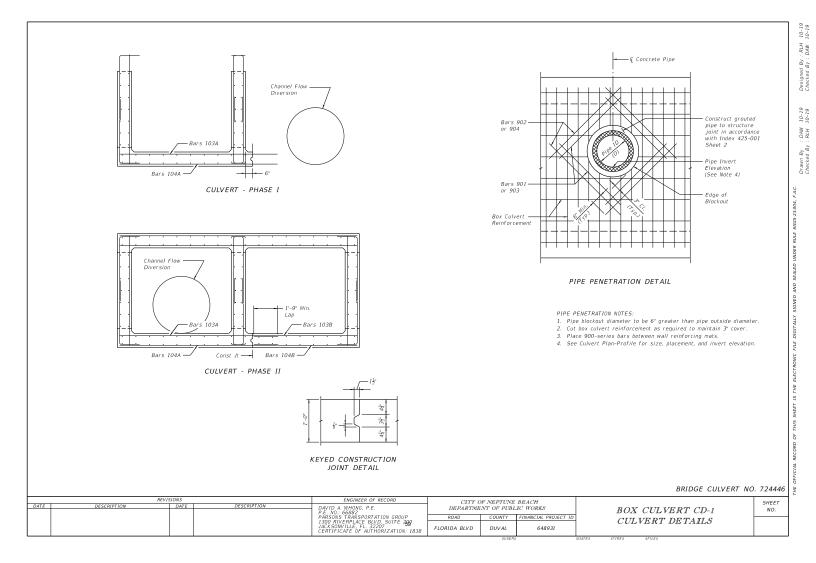


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								P.E. NO.: 66 PARSONS T	882 RANSPORTATI	ION GROUP	RC	DAD	COUNTY	FINANCIAL PRO	DJECT ID	DUT	
								I JUO RIVEF JACKSONVI	:PLALE BLVD. LLE, FL. 3220	RIZATION: 1838	FLORIE		DUV AL	64893		n 12 I	INFORCING BAR LIST (1 OF 2)

			N Ø	K	J	Н	F	E	D	С	В	P STY	NO T'	LENGTH	ARK	MA			
				R FT IN	R FT IN FR		FT IN FR		FT IN FR			AR A G	BARS B.	FT IN					
					T	$\frac{REU = 1}{1}$				WINGWALL	GHT BEGIN 8-9	1	46	LDCA 8- 9	701	5			
				1		<u> </u>	L				22- 6	1	10	22- 6	702	4			
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724446	VO. 7	BRIDGE CULVERT NG			BEACH	F NEPTUNE	CITY OI		CORD	GINEER OF RE							REVISIONS		
CUFFT	<u> </u>			1	DISTANCES	ATTACA A COLOR	DEPARTMEN	E		IONG, P.E.	DAVID A. WH			ESCRIPTION	DE		DATE	DESCRIPTION	
SHEET NO.		CULVERT CD-1	BOX CU							282	P.F. NO.: 668					1			- 1
		CULVERT CD-1 ING BAR LIST (2 OF 2)			FINANCIAL PR		ROAD	RU)N GROUP SUITE 200	182 ANSPORTATI "LACE BLVD.	P.E. NO.: 668 PARSONS TR 1300 RIVERF JACKSONVILL CERTIFICATE								

