

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR  
U.S. GEOLOGICAL SURVEY

LEVEL II BRIDGE SCOUR ANALYSIS FOR STRUCTURE 134000900400  
ON ROUTE SC 9, CROSSING THOMPSON CREEK IN CHESTERFIELD  
COUNTY, SOUTH CAROLINA

By J. Mike Sullivan and Stephen T. Benedict

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9-k

Prepared in cooperation with the  
SOUTH CAROLINA DEPARTMENT  
OF TRANSPORTATION



Columbia, South Carolina  
1994

## UNIT ABBREVIATIONS

cubic foot per second	ft <sup>3</sup> /s
feet per second	ft/s
foot	ft
mile	mi
millimeter	mm
square foot	ft <sup>2</sup>
square mile	mi <sup>2</sup>

## OTHER ABBREVIATIONS

downstream	D/S
upstream	U/S
flood plain	f/p
median diameter of bed material	D <sub>50</sub>
South Carolina Department of Transportation	SCDOT

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In this report, the words "right" and "left" refer to directions that would be reported by an observer facing downstream.

Sea level: In this report, "sea level" refers to the National Geodetic Vertical Datum of 1929-- a geodetic datum derived from a general adjustment of the first-order level nets of the United States and Canada, formerly called Sea Level Datum of 1929.

**Level II bridge scour analysis  
for structure 134000900400 on Route SC 9,  
crossing Thompson Creek in Chesterfield County, South Carolina**

**by J. Mike Sullivan and Stephen T. Benedict**

This report provides the results of the detailed Level II analysis of scour potential at structure 134000900400 on Route SC 9, crossing Thompson Creek in Chesterfield County, South Carolina (figure 1 in pocket; figures 4-9). The site is located in the upper Coastal Plain, near the town of Chesterfield, in the northeastern part of Chesterfield County. The drainage area for the site is 148 mi<sup>2</sup>, and is a predominately rural drainage basin with little development in recent years. Approximately 17 percent of the basin falls within the upper Coastal Plain, 47 percent within the South Carolina Piedmont and 36 percent within the North Carolina Piedmont physiographic provinces. In the vicinity of the study site, the land is covered by moderately thick hardwoods on the right floodplain and row crops on the left floodplain with some woods near the channel.

In the study area, Thompson Creek has a meandering channel with a slope of approximately 0.0008 ft/ft (4.2 ft/mi), an average channel top width of 75 ft and an average channel depth of 11 ft. The predominant channel bed material is sand ( $D_{50}$  is 1.5 mm) and the channel banks consist of a silty clayey sand ( $D_{50}$  is 0.25 mm). In general, the banks were noted to have moderate woody vegetative cover with roots exposed by heavy fluvial erosion and some mass wasting at impact points at the time of the Level I and Level II site visits, September 4, 1990 and September 8, 1992, respectively.

The Route SC 9 crossing of Thompson Creek is a 500-ft-long, two-lane bridge consisting of twenty 25-ft concrete spans, supported by concrete bents with spillthrough abutments. The left abutment is protected by riprap but the right abutment was noted having heavy erosion during the Level I site visit. In this report, the words "right" and "left" refer to directions that would be reported by an observer facing downstream. Additional details describing conditions at the site are included in the Scour Report Summary.

Scour depths were computed using engineering judgement and the general guidelines described in Hydraulic Engineering Circular 18 (Richardson and others, 1993) and the Transportation Research Board Draft Paper, "Evaluating scour at bridges using WSPRO" (Arneson and others, 1992). Scour depths were calculated assuming an infinite depth of erosive material and a homogeneous particle-size distribution. The results of the scour analysis are presented in tables 1 through 5 and a graph of the scour depths is presented in figure 2.

Table 1. --Remaining pile/footing penetration at piers/bents for the 100-year discharge at structure 13400900400 on Route SC 9, crossing Thompson Creek in Chesterfield County, South Carolina

Pier/bent number	Station from left end of bridge (feet)	Pile tip/ footing elevation, SCDOT datum (feet)	Pile tip/ footing elevation, USGS datum (feet)	Ground elevation at pier/bent, USGS datum (feet)	Total <sup>3</sup> scour depth (feet)	Elevation of scour, USGS datum (feet)	Remaining <sup>4</sup> pile/footing penetration (feet)
100-year discharge is 12,200 cubic feet per second							
2 <sup>20</sup>	475	138.9	82.7	89.8	5.6	84.2	1.5
3 <sup>14</sup>	450	131.5	75.3	77.6	10.1 <sup>5</sup>	67.5	-7.8
4 <sup>18</sup>	425	130.1	73.9	79.3	10.1 <sup>5</sup>	69.2	-4.7
5 <sup>17</sup>	400	129.7	73.5	79.5	10.1 <sup>5</sup>	69.4	-4.1
6 <sup>16</sup>	375	129.2	73.0	80.9	10.1 <sup>5</sup>	70.8	-2.2
7 <sup>15</sup>	350	129.3	73.1	85.1	10.1 <sup>5</sup>	75.0	1.9
8 <sup>14</sup>	325	129.5	73.3	87.3	13.2	74.1	0.8
9 <sup>13</sup>	300	129.8	73.6	88.8	13.0	75.8	2.2
10 <sup>12</sup>	275	130.0	73.8	89.6	12.8	76.8	3.0
11 <sup>11</sup>	250	130.0	73.8	89.6	12.8	76.8	3.0
12 <sup>10</sup>	225	130.0	73.8	88.7	13.0	75.7	1.9
13 <sup>9</sup>	200	130.0	73.8	89.2	12.9	76.3	2.5
14 <sup>8</sup>	175	130.0	73.8	88.1	13.1	75.0	1.2
15 <sup>7</sup>	150	130.1	73.9	87.8	13.1	74.7	0.8
16 <sup>6</sup>	125	130.6	74.4	87.5	13.2	74.3	-0.1
17 <sup>5</sup>	100	130.4	74.2	85.8	13.4	72.4	-1.8
18 <sup>4</sup>	75	130.4	74.2	87.0	13.2	73.8	-0.4
19 <sup>3</sup>	50	130.8	74.6	86.4	13.3	73.1	-1.5
20 <sup>2</sup>	25	131.8	75.6	87.7	13.2	74.5	-1.1

<sup>1</sup> Pier/bent number corresponds to South Carolina Department of Transportation bridge plans.

<sup>2</sup> Stations are determined from left to right looking downstream.

<sup>3</sup> Total scour depth is the sum of the contraction and pier/bent scour depths.

<sup>4</sup> A negative number signifies undermining of pile tip/footing.

<sup>5</sup> The calculated contraction scour is a negative value, but was set equal to zero to reflect a more reasonable estimate of scour during peak flood conditions.

NOTE: The SCDOT bridge plan borings show subsurface rock that could reduce the scour depths shown in the above table. For more information see SCDOT plans in report pocket.  
 NOTE: Complete pile tip/footing elevations were not available from SCDOT. For more information, see scour assumptions in this report.

Table 2. --Remaining pile/footing penetration at piers/bents for the 500-year discharge at structure 13400900400 on Route SC 9, crossing Thompson Creek in Chesterfield County, South Carolina

Pier/bent number	Station from left end of bridge (feet)	Pile tip/footing elevation, SCDOT datum (feet)	Pile tip/footing elevation, USGS datum (feet)	Ground elevation at pier/bent, USGS datum (feet)	Total scour depth (feet)	Elevation of scour, USGS datum (feet)	Remaining pile/footing penetration (feet)
500-year discharge is 18,400 cubic feet per second							
2	475	138.9	82.7	89.8	6.6	83.2	0.5
3	450	131.5	75.3	77.6	10.8 <sup>5</sup>	66.8	-8.5
4	425	130.1	73.9	79.3	10.8 <sup>5</sup>	68.5	-5.4
5	400	129.7	73.5	79.5	10.8 <sup>5</sup>	68.7	-4.8
6	375	129.2	73.0	80.9	10.8 <sup>5</sup>	70.1	-2.9
7	350	129.3	73.1	85.1	10.8 <sup>5</sup>	74.3	1.2
8	325	129.5	73.3	87.3	18.6	68.7	-4.6
9	300	129.8	73.6	88.8	18.4	70.4	-3.2
10	275	130.0	73.8	89.6	18.3	71.3	-2.5
11	250	130.0	73.8	89.6	18.3	71.3	-2.5
12	225	130.0	73.8	88.7	18.4	70.3	-3.5
13	200	130.0	73.8	89.2	18.3	70.9	-2.9
14	175	130.0	73.8	88.1	18.5	69.6	-4.2
15	150	130.1	73.9	87.8	18.5	69.3	-4.6
16	125	130.6	74.4	87.5	18.6	68.9	-5.5
17	100	130.4	74.2	85.8	18.8	67.0	-7.2
18	75	130.4	74.2	87.0	18.6	68.4	-5.8
19	50	130.8	74.6	86.4	18.7	67.7	-6.9
20	25	131.8	75.6	87.7	18.6	69.1	-6.5

<sup>1</sup> Pier/bent number corresponds to South Carolina Department of Transportation bridge plans.

<sup>2</sup> Stations are determined from left to right looking downstream.

<sup>3</sup> Total scour depth is the sum of the contraction and pier/bent scour depths.

<sup>4</sup> A negative number signifies undermining of pile tip/footing.

<sup>5</sup> The calculated contraction scour is a negative value, but was set equal to zero to reflect a more reasonable estimate of scour during peak flood conditions.

NOTE: The SCDOT bridge plan borings show subsurface rock that could reduce the scour depths shown in the above table. For more information see SCDOT plans in report pocket.  
 NOTE: Complete pile tip/footing elevations were not available from SCDOT. For more information, see scour assumptions in this report.

**Table 3. --Cumulative scour depths at piers/bents for the 100-year discharge at structure 134000900400 on Route SC 9, crossing Thompson Creek in Chesterfield County, South Carolina**

Pier/bent <sup>1</sup> number	Station from <sup>2</sup> left end of bridge (feet)	Contraction scour depth (feet)	Pier/bent scour depth without debris (feet)	Total <sup>3</sup> scour depth without debris (feet)
100-year discharge is 12,200 cubic feet per second				
2 <sup>20</sup>	475	0.0	5.6	5.6
3 <sup>19</sup>	450	0.0 <sup>4</sup>	10.1	10.1
4 <sup>18</sup>	425	0.0 <sup>4</sup>	10.1	10.1
5 <sup>17</sup>	400	0.0 <sup>4</sup>	10.1	10.1
6 <sup>16</sup>	375	0.0 <sup>4</sup>	10.1	10.1
7 <sup>15</sup>	350	0.0 <sup>4</sup>	10.1	10.1
8 <sup>14</sup>	325	5.6	7.6	13.2
9 <sup>13</sup>	300	5.6	7.4	13.0
10 <sup>12</sup>	275	5.6	7.2	12.8
11 <sup>11</sup>	250	5.6	7.2	12.8
12 <sup>10</sup>	225	5.6	7.4	13.0
13 <sup>9</sup>	200	5.6	7.3	12.9
14 <sup>8</sup>	175	5.6	7.5	13.1
15 <sup>7</sup>	150	5.6	7.5	13.1
16 <sup>6</sup>	125	5.6	7.6	13.2
17 <sup>5</sup>	100	5.6	7.8	13.4
18 <sup>4</sup>	75	5.6	7.6	13.2
19 <sup>3</sup>	50	5.6	7.7	13.3
20 <sup>2</sup>	25	5.6	7.6	13.2

<sup>1</sup> Pier/bent number corresponds to South Carolina Department of Transportation bridge plans.

<sup>2</sup> Stations are determined from left to right looking downstream.

<sup>3</sup> Total scour depth is the sum of the contraction and pier/bent scour depths.

<sup>4</sup> The calculated contraction scour is a negative value, but was set equal to zero to reflect a more reasonable estimate of scour during peak flood conditions.

NOTE: The SCDOT bridge plan borings show subsurface rock that could reduce the scour depths shown in the above table. For more information see SCDOT plans in report pocket.

NOTE: The pier and contraction scour equations used in this scour analysis were those recommended in Hydraulic Engineering Circular 18 (Richardson and others, 1993). Scour depths were calculated assuming an infinite depth of erosive material and a homogeneous particle-size distribution.

**Table 4. --Cumulative scour depths at piers/bents for the 500-year discharge at structure 134000900400 on Route SC 9, crossing Thompson Creek in Chesterfield County, South Carolina**

Pier/bent <sup>1</sup> number	Station from <sup>2</sup> left end of bridge (feet)	Contraction scour depth (feet)	Pier/bent scour depth without debris (feet)	Total <sup>3</sup> scour depth without debris (feet)
500-year discharge is 18,400 cubic feet per second				
2	475	0.0	6.6	6.6
3	450	0.0 <sup>4</sup>	10.8	10.8
4	425	0.0 <sup>4</sup>	10.8	10.8
5	400	0.0 <sup>4</sup>	10.8	10.8
6	375	0.0 <sup>4</sup>	10.8	10.8
7	350	0.0 <sup>4</sup>	10.8	10.8
8	325	10.0	8.6	18.6
9	300	10.0	8.4	18.4
10	275	10.0	8.3	18.3
11	250	10.0	8.3	18.3
12	225	10.0	8.4	18.4
13	200	10.0	8.3	18.3
14	175	10.0	8.5	18.5
15	150	10.0	8.5	18.5
16	125	10.0	8.6	18.6
17	100	10.0	8.8	18.8
18	75	10.0	8.6	18.6
19	50	10.0	8.7	18.7
20	25	10.0	8.6	18.6

<sup>1</sup> Pier/bent number corresponds to South Carolina Department of Transportation bridge plans.

<sup>2</sup> Stations are determined from left to right looking downstream.

<sup>3</sup> Total scour depth is the sum of the contraction and pier/bent scour depths.

<sup>4</sup> The calculated contraction scour is a negative value, but was set equal to zero to reflect a more reasonable estimate of scour during peak flood conditions.

NOTE: The SCDOT bridge plan borings show subsurface rock that could reduce the scour depths shown in the table above. For more information see SCDOT plans in report pocket.

NOTE: The pier and contraction scour equations used in this scour analysis were those recommended in Hydraulic Engineering Circular 18 (Richardson and others, 1993). Scour depths were calculated assuming an infinite depth of erosive material and a homogeneous particle-size distribution.

**Table 5. --Abutment scour depths for the 100- and 500-year discharges at structure 134000900400 on Route SC 9, crossing Thompson Creek in Chesterfield County, South Carolina**

Recurrence interval for discharge	Discharge (cubic feet per second)	Depth of scour <sup>1,2</sup> at left abutment (feet)	Depth of scour <sup>1,2</sup> at right abutment (feet)
100-year	12,200	0.0 <sup>3</sup>	15.9
500-year	18,400	0.0 <sup>3</sup>	20.5

<sup>1</sup> Abutment scour depths were calculated using the Froehlich (1989) live-bed abutment scour equation, assuming no abutment protection.

<sup>2</sup> The words "right" and "left" refer to directions that would be reported by an observer facing downstream.

<sup>3</sup> Scour was not computed for the left abutment because of adequate riprap protection.

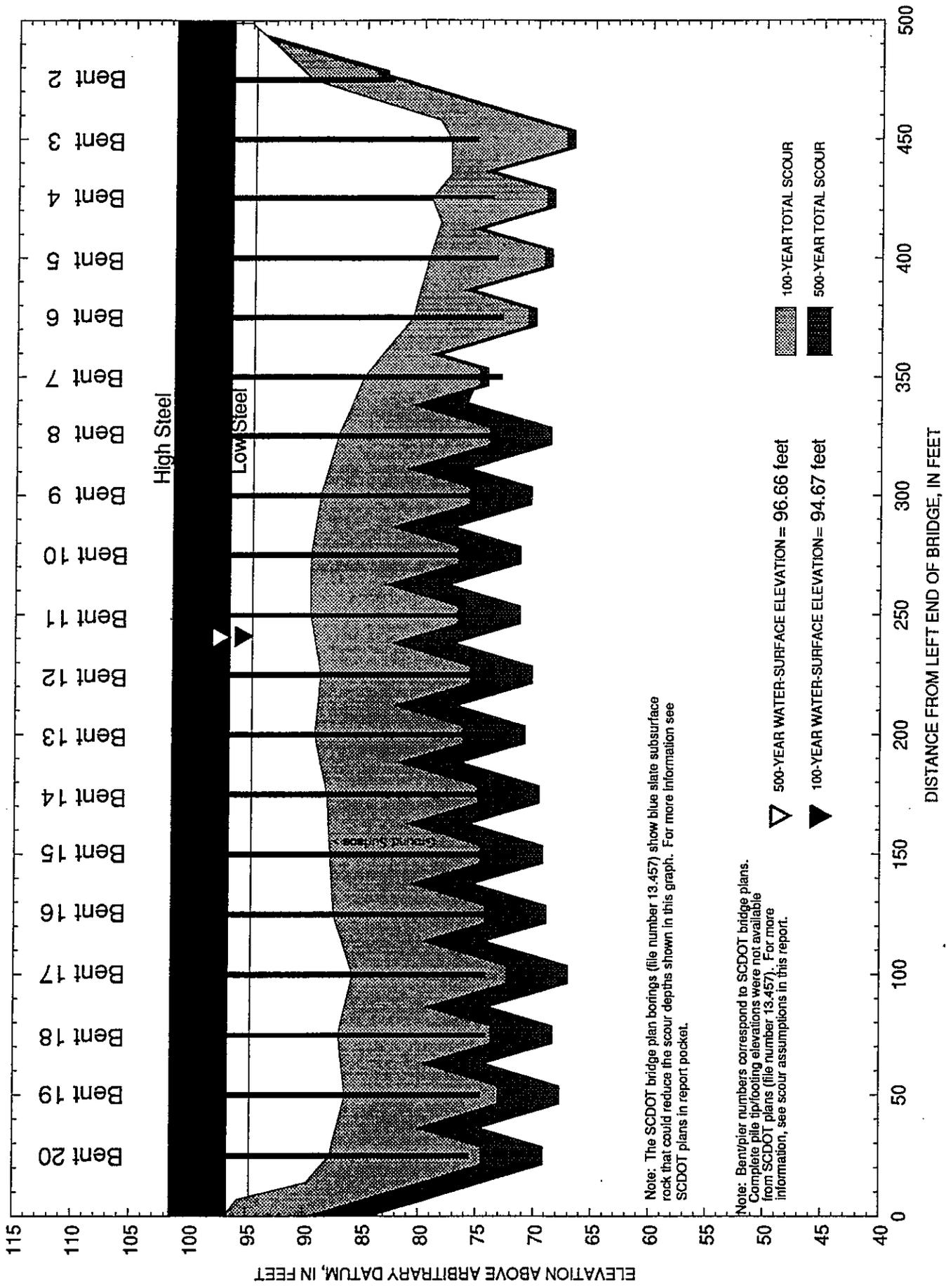


Figure 2.--Total scour depths for the 100- and 500- year discharges at structure 134000900400 on Route S.C. 9, crossing Thompson Creek in Chesterfield County, South Carolina.



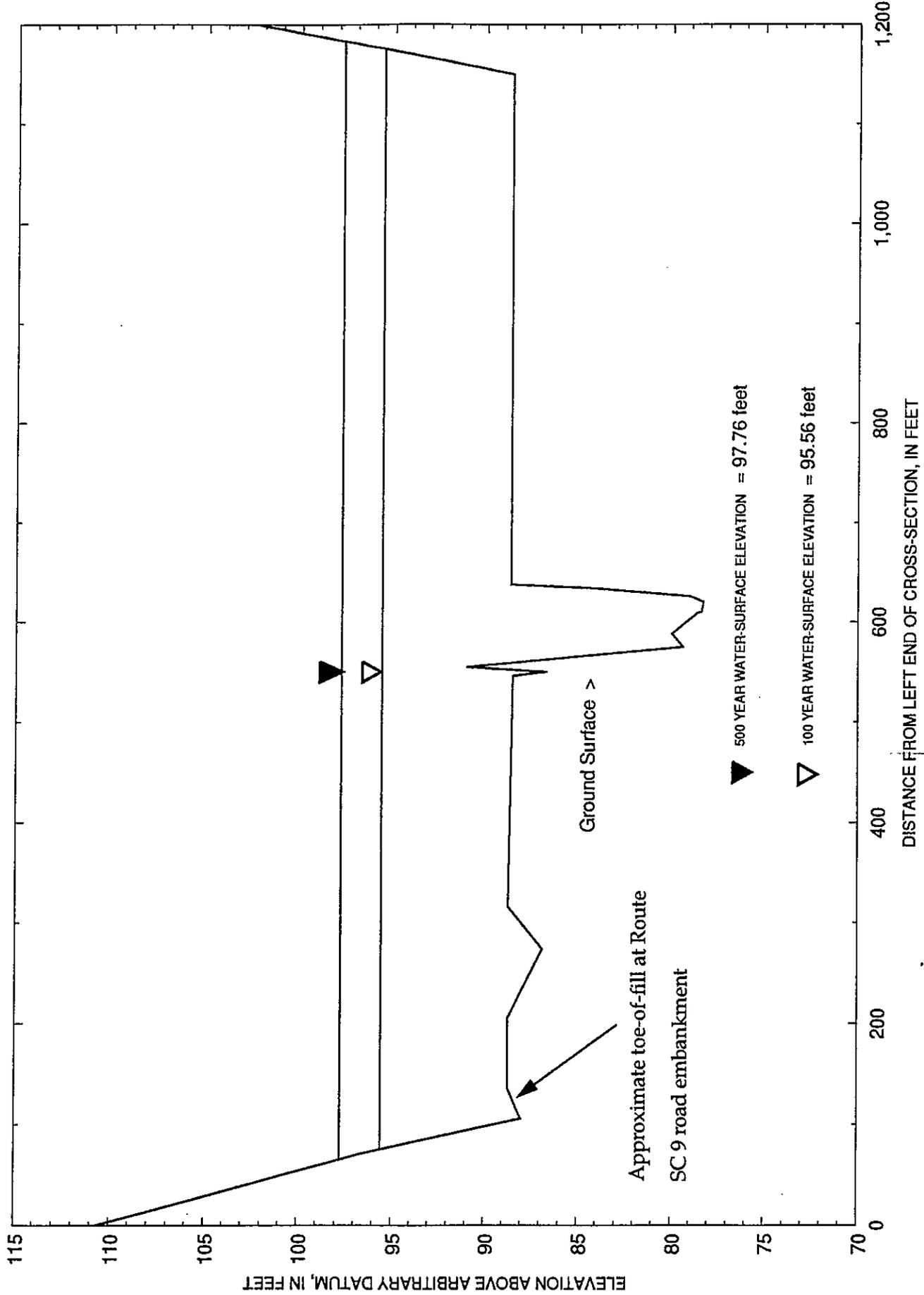
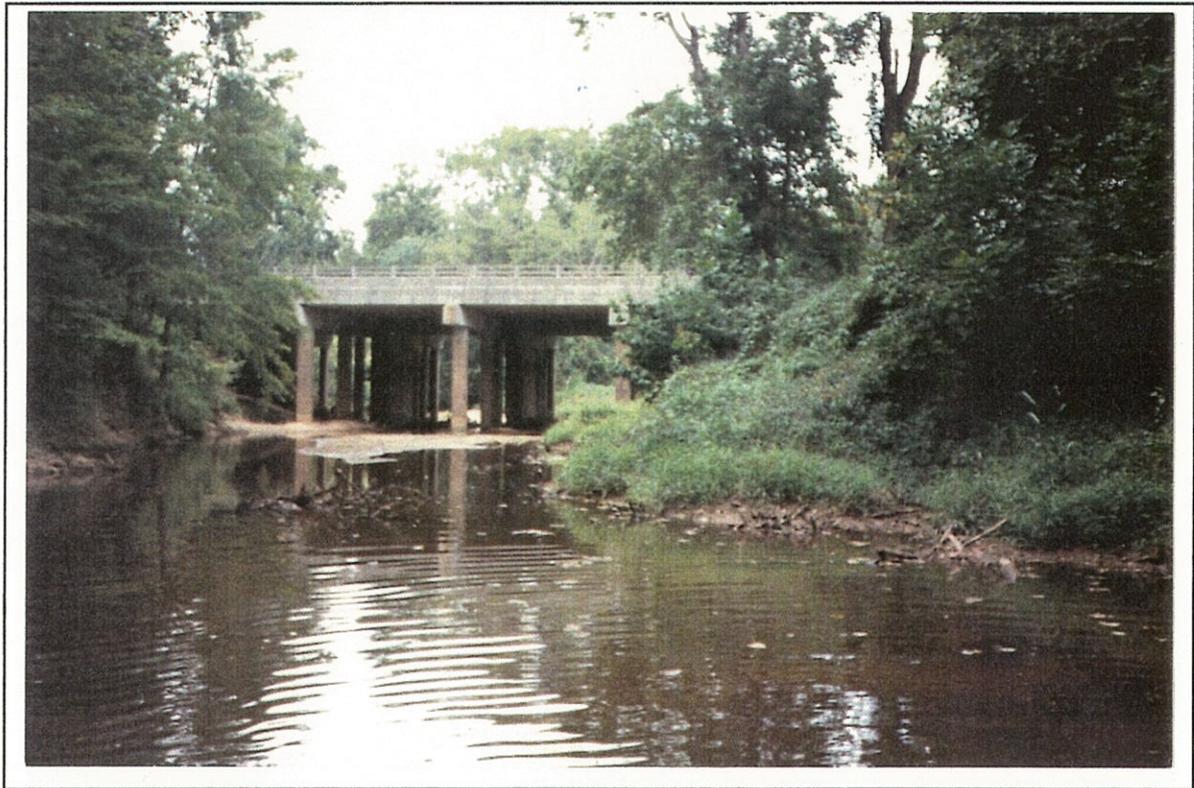


Figure 3.--Approach cross section at structure 134000900400 on Route SC 9, crossing Thompson Creek in Chesterfield County, South Carolina.





**Figure 4.**--Structure 134000900400 on Route SC 9, crossing Thompson Creek in Chesterfield County, South Carolina as viewed from the upstream left bank (September 4, 1990).

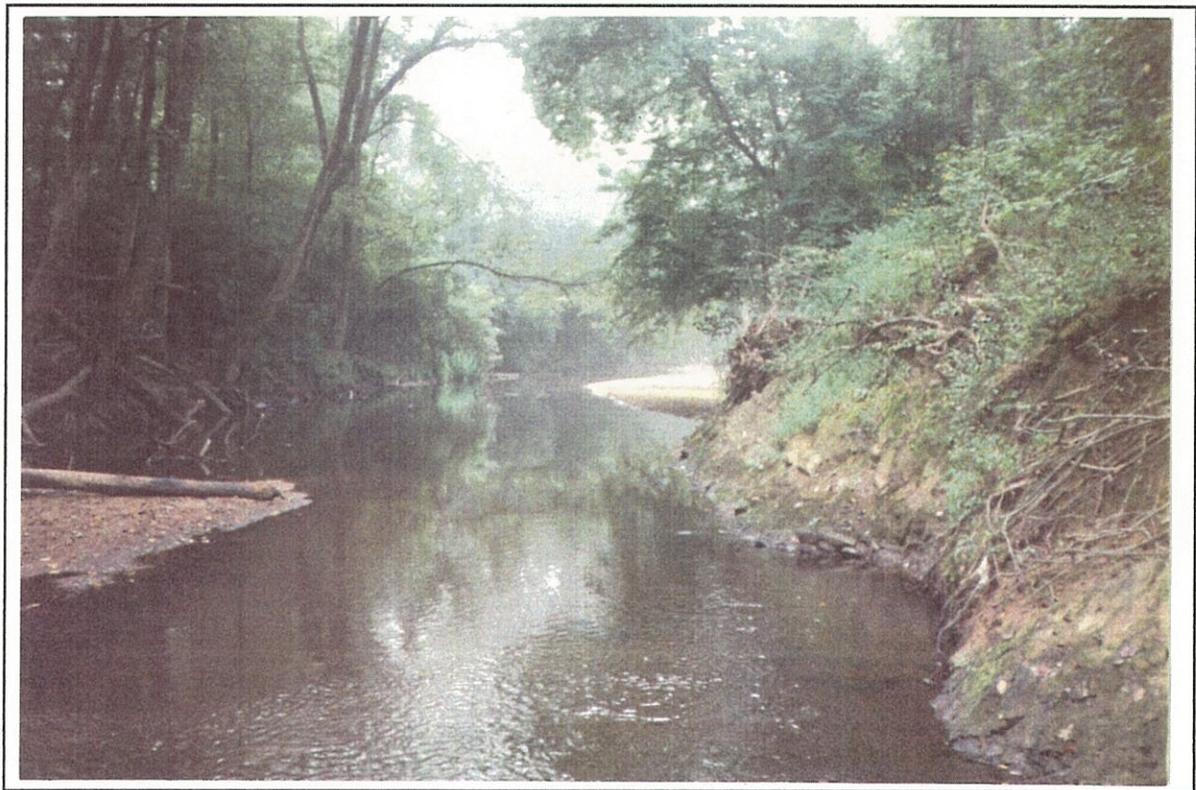


**Figure 5.**--Structure 134000900400 on Route SC 9, crossing Thompson Creek in Chesterfield County, South Carolina as viewed from the downstream channel (September 4, 1990).





**Figure 6.**--Approach channel, about 353 feet upstream of structure 134000900400 on Route SC 9, crossing Thompson Creek in Chesterfield County, South Carolina facing upstream (September 8, 1992).



**Figure 7.**--Exit channel, about 235 feet downstream of structure 134000900400 on Route SC 9, crossing Thompson Creek in Chesterfield County, South Carolina facing downstream (September 8, 1990).





**Figure 8.**--Severe erosion of the right abutment of structure 134000900400 on Route SC 9, crossing Thompson Creek in Chesterfield County, South Carolina (September 4, 1990).



**Figure 9.**--Downstream channel as viewed from under structure 134000900400 on Route SC 9, crossing Thompson Creek in Chesterfield County, South Carolina (September 4, 1990).



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## SCOUR REPORT SUMMARY

*Structure Number* 134000900400      *Stream* Thompson Creek  
*County* Chesterfield      *Road* SC 9      *District* 4

### Description of Bridge

*Bridge length* 500 ft    *Bridge width* 76 ft    *Max span length* 25 ft

*Alignment of bridge to road (on curve or straight)* straight

*Abutment type* spillthrough      *Embankment type* sloping

*Riprap on abutment?* yes      *Date of inspection* 9-4-1990

*Description of riprap* 18-24 inch granite covers the left abutment and is in good condition. 18-24 inch granite covers only the upstream half of the right abutment. The middle portion of the right abutment has no protection and severe erosion is occurring.

*Brief description of piers/pile bents* There are 19 sets of concrete bents and piles are described in the U/S to D/S direction. Bents 10-20 have two 1.35 ft square piles, two 2.1 ft square piers, and seven 1.35 ft square piles. Bents 5-9 have two 1.35 ft square piles, two 2.0 ft square piers, two 1.35 ft square piles, and two 2.0 ft square piers. Bents 2-4 are similar to bents 5-9 except the space between the interior piers is solid concrete.

*Is bridge skewed to flood plain according to USGS topo map?* yes      *Angle* 20

*Is bridge located on a bend in channel?* yes    *If so, describe (mild, moderate, severe)*  
From the Level I Form, the bend directly at the bridge appears to be mild to moderate due to a left bank impact point at the bridge. There is a severe bend 100 ft upstream.

***Debris accumulation on bridge at time of Level I or Level II site visit:***

	<i>Date of inspection</i>	<i>Percent of channel blocked horizontally</i>	<i>Percent of channel blocked vertically</i>
<i>Level I</i>	<u>9-4-1990</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>
<i>Level II</i>	<u>9-8-1992</u>	<u>---</u>	<u>---</u>

*Potential for debris* Low to moderate: there are signs of some woody debris in the upstream and downstream channel.

*Describe any features near or at the bridge that may affect flow (include observation date).*  
Some point bars are noted under the bridge as described on the Level I Scour Form

dated 9-4-1990.

**Description of Flood Plain**

*General topography* The USGS topo map shows a flat floodplain around the channel that extends several hundred feet before rising sharply.

*Flood-plain conditions at bridge site: downstream (D/S), upstream (U/S)*

*Date of inspection* 9-8-1992

*D/S left:* Sparse to moderately thick hardwoods near banks; cornfield on left f/p

*D/S right:* Moderate hardwood cover on and near banks as well as on the f/p

*U/S left:* Moderate hardwood cover on and near banks; cornfield on left f/p

*U/S right:* Moderate hardwood cover on and near banks as well as on the f/p

**Description of Channel**

*Average top width* 75 *ft*                      *Average depth* 11.0 *ft*

*Predominant bed material* sand                      *Bank material* sand/silt

*Stream type (straight, meandering, braided, swampy, channelized)* meandering; topo map shows large bends near bridge; channel shifts left to right in the floodplain

*Vegetative cover on channel banks near bridge: Date of inspection* 9-4-1990/9-8-1992

*D/S left:* moderate to high cover: mostly medium trees with some underbrush

*D/S right:* moderate to high cover: mostly medium trees with some underbrush

*U/S left:* moderate to high cover: mostly medium trees with some underbrush

*U/S right:* moderate to high cover: mostly medium trees with some underbrush

*Do banks appear stable?* yes                      *If not, describe location and type of instability and*

*date of observation.* Overall, banks appear stable upstream and downstream of the bridge; although, they have somewhat steep slopes and appear to have moderate to heavy fluvial erosion. Localized mass wasting was noted on the right bank at the bridge and just downstream of the bridge. These conditions were noted on the Level I Form on 9-4-1990 and from the Level II pictures.

*Describe any obstructions in channel and date of observation.* None



## Brief Description of the Water-Surface Profile Model (WSPRO) Analysis

*Datum for WSPRO analysis (USGS survey, sea level, SCDOT plans)* USGS survey

*Datum tie between USGS survey and SCDOT plans* Add 56.2 feet to USGS field survey to obtain SCDOT bridge plans datum (file number 13.457)

*Description of reference marks used to determine USGS datum.* RM 1 is a chiseled square in the upstream, right headwall and has an arbitrary elevation of 100.00 feet.

RM 2 is a chiseled in the downstream, left headwall and its elevation was determined to be 100.08 feet based on a survey loop using standard levels.

### Cross-Sections Used in WSPRO Analysis

<i>*Cross-section ID</i>	<i>Section Reference Distance (SRD) in feet</i>	<i>**How cross-section was developed</i>	<i>Comments</i>
SYNC	-4400	4	Synthesized X-section
SYNB	-4000	4	Synthesized X-section
SYNA	-1900	4	Synthesized X-section
T70	-1500	3	Synthesized X-section
EXIT	-500	2	Exit Section
FULV	0	2	Full Valley Section
BRID2	0	1	D/S Face of Bridge
APPR	576	2	Approach Section

\* For location of cross-sections see topographic map included with report (figure 1).  
For more detail on how cross-sections were developed see WSPRO input file.

\*\* Cross-section development: 1) survey at SRD 2) shift of survey data to SRD 3) modification of survey data based on topographic map 4) synthesized by combining channel survey data and topographic contours 5) other

*Description of data and assumptions used in developing WSPRO model.*

Cross sections SYNC, SYNB and SYNA were synthesized, based on the Exit Section channel survey and assuming an average top of bank and flood plain elevation of 88.0 feet. (The average flood plain elevation was determined by comparing the channel surveys and the flood plain data from the SCDOT road plans.) The cross sections were extended on a flat grade from the top of banks to the edges of the floodplain with the use of the USGS topographic map. By comparing the flood plain data from the SCDOT plans with the USGS topographic map, the 150 foot contour represented the boundary of the flat area of the floodplain. The end of the cross sections were then extended up on the same slope as the contours. The elevations at each cross section were then shifted to the appropriate section reference distance using the channel slope.

Cross section T70 was synthesized by using the Exit Section data and shifting the channel location 800 feet to the left. This was done to model the shift of the channel from the right flood plain at the Exit Section towards the left flood plain at cross-section T70 as shown on the USGS topographic map.

The Exit and Full Valley Sections were synthesized using the Exit Section channel survey in conjunction with the SCDOT road plans (File Number 323-A & Ext.), for determining floodplain stations and elevations. The Exit Section channel was surveyed at 235 feet downstream of the downstream face of the bridge.

The downstream face of bridge was determined to be the most constrictive section at the bridge, and therefore, was used in the WSPRO analysis. The bridge skew of 20 degrees was determined by taking a weighted average of three different angles of flow approaching the bridge. (See WSPRO Input File for a more detailed explanation). Because of the large number of piles, several piles were combined in the 'PW' card to accommodate the maximum number of allowable entries. Also, the bridge geometry was subdivided into the left overbank and channel to allow hydraulic variables computations for the scour analysis.

An approach channel section was surveyed 277 feet upstream of the upstream face of the bridge. The flood plain geometry for the Approach Section was determined by using the SCDOT road plans to determine an average flood plain elevation and the USGS topographic map to determine the limits of the flood plain. It should be noted that the left end of the

Approach Section is constricted by the road embankment and is reflected in the cross-section geometry.

The starting water-surface elevation for the model was determined by using slope/conveyance methodology. To confirm that this method is appropriate, the 100- and 500- year water-surface profiles were tested for convergence by lowering the starting water-surface elevation by one foot. For each profile, the change in elevation at the Exit Section was only 0.1 foot and therefore, it was concluded that slope/conveyance was appropriate.

## Bridge Hydraulics

*Average embankment elevation*      99.6      ft

*Average low steel elevation*      96.7      ft

*100-year discharge*      12,200      ft<sup>3</sup>/s

*Water-surface elevation at D/S bridge face*      94.67      ft

*Area of flow at D/S bridge face*      3,874      ft<sup>2</sup>

*Average velocity in bridge opening*      3.15      ft/s

*Maximum WSPRO tube velocity at bridge*      4.96      ft/s

*Water-surface elevation at Approach section with bridge*      95.56      ft

*Water-surface elevation at Approach section without bridge*      94.98      ft

*Amount of backwater caused by bridge*      0.58      ft

*500-year discharge*      18,400      ft<sup>3</sup>/s

*Water-surface elevation at D/S bridge face*      96.66      ft

*Area of flow at D/S bridge face*      4,795      ft<sup>2</sup>

*Average velocity in bridge opening*      3.84      ft/s

*Maximum WSPRO tube velocity at bridge*      5.63      ft/s

*Water-surface elevation at Approach section with bridge*      97.76      ft

*Water-surface elevation at Approach section without bridge*      97.00      ft

*Amount of backwater caused by bridge*      0.76      ft

## Scour

*Describe any special assumptions or considerations made in bridge scour analysis.*

Scour depths were computed using engineering judgement and the general guidelines described in Hydraulic Engineering Circular 18 (Richardson and others, 1993) and the Transportation Research Board Draft Paper, "Evaluating scour at bridges using WSPRO" (Arneson and others, 1992). Scour depths were calculated assuming an infinite depth of erosive material and a homogeneous particle-size distribution. The results of the scour analysis are presented in tables 1 through 4 and a graph of the scour depths is shown in figure 2.

The most constricted bridge face cross section (downstream face of bridge) at the SC 9 crossing of Thompson Creek was used for the WSPRO and scour analysis. A comparison of the upstream and downstream bridge face cross sections for the SC 9 bridge showed that the geometry for both cross sections was very similar. Therefore, the most constricted bridge face cross section was representative of the hydraulic and scour conditions at the bridge.

It should be noted that in the most constricted bridge face cross section (downstream face of bridge), bents 7 through 3 were determined to be in the channel and therefore local pier scour for these bents was determined using the maximum depth of flow within the channel and 90 percent of the maximum WSPRO tube velocity at the bridge. Also, the pier width of all 19 bents varies from 1.35 foot piles on the widened portion of the bridge to 2.1 foot piers at the original structure. To assure a conservative estimate of the scour, a pier width of 2.1 feet was used at all bents.

Abutment scour was only computed for the right end of the bridge because of only partial protection of the upstream half of the abutment. The left abutment was not analyzed because it is fully protected by 18 to 24 inch granite riprap.

The left overbank was analyzed for clear-water contraction scour and the main channel was analyzed for live-bed contraction scour. The calculations showed that a small amount of aggradation (0.7 and 0.2 feet for the 100- and 500- year discharges, respectively) rather than degradation would occur in the channel. However, to assure a reasonable estimate of the scour, the channel contraction scour was assumed to be 0.0 feet and is reflected in tables 1 through 4 and figure 2.

It should be noted that the SCDOT bridge plan borings (file number 13.457) show subsurface rock that could affect the scour depths shown in this study. For more information see the SCDOT bridge plans in the pocket at the back of the report.

It should also be noted that the SC 9 bridge has been widened twice and that there is no footing information available for the original structure. The following information was provided by SCDOT plans (file number 13.457) for the SC 9 crossing of Thompson Creek: the pile tip/footing elevations for the widening of the structure in 1974 and average pile tip/footing bottom elevations for the widening of the structure in 1963. Upon recommendation by officials at the SCDOT, the highest elevation obtained from the above information at each bent was used in figure 2 and tables 1 and 2.

Because footing elevations for the original structure were not available from the SCDOT, no consideration was given to analyzing the footings for pier scour with exposed footings.

# WSPRO INPUT FILE

T1                   Structure Number: 134000900400                   (500 ft Bridge)  
 T2                   Thompson Creek at SC 9                         File: thompson.sc9  
 T3                   Chesterfield County, South Carolina                 STB 10/93

\*  
 \*                    Q100            Q500  
 Q                   12200          18400  
 SK                  .0008          .0008

\*  
 \*                    For the development of synthesized cross-sections SYNC through  
 \*                    SYNA, several assumptions were made. First, all channel data  
 \*                    were based on the EXIT section survey, assuming an average top  
 \*                    of bank and floodplain elevation of approximately 88.0 ft at  
 \*                    this section. The channel data were then shifted by the channel  
 \*                    slope to the point of interest. Next, while examining the  
 \*                    USGS topo map, contour 150 was determined to be the approximate  
 \*                    edge of the flat area of the floodplain before the land begins  
 \*                    to rise sharply. Therefore, each synthesized cross-section was  
 \*                    extended on a flat grade from the top of the banks to contour  
 \*                    150 as measured on the USGS topo map. Finally, the synthesized  
 \*                    cross-sections were extended by the slope of the contour beyond  
 \*                    the flat edge of the floodplain.

\*  
 \*                    The data for SYNC was synthesized using the channel data at the  
 \*                    EXIT section and each end of the cross-section was extended using  
 \*                    the USGS topo map.

\*  
 XS    SYNC    -4400   \* \* \* 0.0008  
 GR            0   94.7   110   84.7   1230   84.7   1273   84.7   1287   75.1  
 GR           1296   74.8   1306   75.2   1317   74.1   1329   75.2   1335   84.7  
 GR           1345   84.7   1745   84.7   2095   94.7  
 N            0.13            0.056            0.15  
 SA                   1287           1335

\*  
 \*                    The data for SYNB was synthesized using the channel data at the  
 \*                    EXIT section and each end of the cross-section was extended using  
 \*                    the USGS topo map.

\*  
 XS    SYNB    -4000   \* \* \* 0.0008  
 GR            0   95.0  
 GR           200   85.0   1030   85.0   1103   85.0   1117   75.4   1126   75.1  
 GR           1136   75.5   1147   74.4   1159   75.5   1165   85.0   1195   85.0  
 GR           1370   85.0   1870   95.0  
 N            0.13            0.056            0.15  
 SA                   1103           1165  
 FL           500   1103    400   1165    270

\*  
 \*                    The data for SYNA was synthesized using the channel data at the  
 \*                    EXIT section and each end of the cross-section was extended using  
 \*                    the USGS topo map.

\*  
 XS    SYNA    -1900   \* \* \* 0.0008  
 GR            0   96.7    50   86.7    150   86.7    193   86.7    207   77.1  
 GR           216   76.8    226   77.2    237   76.1    249   77.2    255   86.7  
 GR           305   86.7    555   86.7   1255   86.7   1355   96.7  
 N            0.13            0.056            0.15  
 SA                    193            255  
 FL           1350   193   2100   255   2300

# WSPRO INPUT FILE --Continued

\* Template T70 represents a cross-section at 1500 ft D/S.  
 \* This section was synthesized from the EXIT survey data in  
 \* which the main channel data was shifted 800 ft to the left.  
 \* This shift was determined from the USGS topo map.

XT	TMP70	-235	0.0008						
GR		0	110.7	71	96.7	106	88.0	136	88.7
GR		206	88.7	274	86.9	316	88.7	546	88.5
GR		576	87.4	583	89.2	597	78.4	606	78.1
GR		616	78.5	627	77.4	639	78.5	645	88.4
GR		1450	88.4	1464	92.8	1470	93.8	1489	95.8
GR		1500	96.9	1505	97.5	1605	107.5		

XS	T70	-1500	* * *	0.0008					
GT									
N		0.13		0.056		0.15			
SA			583		645				

\* Survey data for the EXIT Section at 235 ft D/S of Bridge face.  
 \* Distance is determined from survey data.  
 \* Floodplain points for the EXIT Section were determined from SCDHPT  
 \* road plans. Channel data were determined from USGS survey.

XT	SURV1	-235	0.0008						
GR		0	110.7	71	96.7	106	88.0	136	88.7
GR		206	88.7	274	86.9	316	88.7	546	88.5
GR		576	87.4	616	88.9	756	86.9	851	88.4
GR		1093	86.3	1226	87.7	1316	86.7	1383	89.2
GR		1397	78.4	1406	78.1	1416	78.5	1427	77.4
GR		1439	78.5	1445	88.4	1450	89.4	1464	92.8
GR		1470	93.8	1489	95.8	1500	96.9	1505	97.5
GR		1605	107.5						

XS	EXIT	-500	* * *	0.0008					
GT									
N		0.13		0.056		0.15			
SA			1383		1445				
FL		900	1385	1040	1445	900			

XS	FULV	0	* * *	0.0008					
GT									

### D/S Face of Bridge

\* A skew of 20 degrees was determined for the bridge in the following  
 \* manner. Flow through the bridge come through the left overbank at  
 \* an angle of 30 degrees toward the right bank, flow comes straight  
 \* through the bridge at the channel section (0 degrees) and flow comes  
 \* through the right side of the bridge at an angle of 26 degrees  
 \* toward the left bank. A weighted average was then taken of the  
 \* three areas to determine the average skew. Since the right side  
 \* is smaller than the main channel and left overbank areas its weight  
 \* will only carry half of the other two. In other words:  
 \*  $(26 \times 0.5) + (0 \times 0.25) + (30 \times 0.25) = 20.5$  degrees or 20 degrees.

# WSPRO INPUT FILE --Continued

BR	BRID2	0	96.7	20					
GR		0	96.7	1	96.7	1.1	96.7	7	95.7
GR		14	89.7	25	87.7	50	86.4	75	87.0
GR		100	85.8	125	87.5	150	87.8	175	88.1
GR		200	89.2	225	88.7	250	89.6	275	89.6
GR		300	88.8	325	87.3	350	85.1	375	80.9
GR		400	79.5	415	78.5	425	79.3	435	77.6
GR		450	77.6	458	78.6	475	89.8	484	91.8
GR		490	93.1	498.9	95.1	499	96.7	500	96.7
GR		0	96.7						
N		0.056		0.056					
SA			375						

Several piles were combined in order to accommodate the maximum number of piles allowable in the PW card.

PW 1	77.6	1.4	79.3	1.4	79.3	2.8	79.5	2.8	79.5	4.2
PW	80.9	4.2	80.9	5.6	85.1	5.6	85.1	7.0	85.8	7.0
PW	85.8	8.4	86.4	8.4	86.4	9.8	87.0	9.8	87.0	16.8
PW	87.7	16.8	88.1	16.8	88.1	18.2	88.7	18.2	88.7	21.0
PW	89.2	21.0	89.2	22.4	89.6	22.4	89.6	26.6	96.7	26.6
CD	3	76	2	99.6						

Survey data for the APPROACH Section at 277 ft U/S of Bridge face. Distance is determined from survey data. The channel section was determined from USGS field survey and the floodplain points were synthesized by drawing an Approach section on the USGS topo map and manually finding the stations and elevations. The approach section was drawn at an angle of about 45 degrees (perpendicular to the floodplain). Since the section was synthesized in this manner, no skew angle was needed for the Approach section for the WSPRO run.

XT	SURV2	353	0.0008						
GR		0	110.7	71	96.7	106	88.0	136	88.7
GR		206	88.7	274	86.9	316	88.7	546	88.5
GR		550	86.7	555	91.0	566	84.6	575	79.4
GR		588	80.0	609	78.6	610	78.4	620	78.3
GR		626	79.0	634	84.1	638	88.6	1150	88.6
GR		1200	102.4						

AS	APPR	576							
BP		205							
GT									
N		0.15		0.056		0.15			
SA			555		638				

HP 1	BRID2	94.67	0	94.67	12200
HP 2	BRID2	94.73	0	94.73	12200
HP 1	APPR	95.56	0	95.56	12200
HP 2	APPR	95.56	0	95.56	12200
HP 1	BRID2	96.66	0	96.66	18400
HP 2	BRID2	96.73	0	96.73	18400
HP 1	APPR	97.76	0	97.76	18400
HP 2	APPR	97.76	0	97.76	18400

EX  
ER

# WSPRO OUTPUT

WSPRO                    FEDERAL HIGHWAY ADMINISTRATION - U. S. GEOLOGICAL SURVEY  
 V060188                 MODEL FOR WATER-SURFACE PROFILE COMPUTATIONS

Structure Number: 134000900400                    (500 ft Bridge)  
 Thompson Creek at SC 9                            File: thompson.sc9  
 Chesterfield County, South Carolina            STB 10/93  
 \*\*\* RUN DATE & TIME: 03-29-94 13:30

CROSS-SECTION PROPERTIES: ISEQ = 7; SECID = BRID2; SRD = 0.

WSEL	SA#	AREA	K	TOPW	WETP	ALPH	LEW	REW	QCR
	1	2429.	236213.	345.	348.				36583.
	2	1444.	202871.	115.	119.				29090.
94.67		3873.	439085.	459.	467.	1.11	8.	497.	60704.

WSPRO                    FEDERAL HIGHWAY ADMINISTRATION - U. S. GEOLOGICAL SURVEY  
 V060188                 MODEL FOR WATER-SURFACE PROFILE COMPUTATIONS

Structure Number: 134000900400                    (500 ft Bridge)  
 Thompson Creek at SC 9                            File: thompson.sc9  
 Chesterfield County, South Carolina            STB 10/93  
 \*\*\* RUN DATE & TIME: 03-29-94 13:30

VELOCITY DISTRIBUTION: ISEQ = 7; SECID = BRID2; SRD = 0.

	WSEL	LEW	REW	AREA	K	Q	VEL
	94.73	8.1	497.3	3900.5	443726.	12200.	3.13
X STA.		8.1	49.9	76.9	102.7	132.3	167.6
A(I)		255.5	203.4	204.3	216.9	230.1	
V(I)		2.39	3.00	2.99	2.81	2.65	
X STA.		167.6	212.2	266.8	320.1	347.7	364.2
A(I)		253.7	283.3	292.7	213.2	165.5	
V(I)		2.40	2.15	2.08	2.86	3.69	
X STA.		364.2	377.3	387.8	397.7	407.1	416.0
A(I)		160.7	140.5	138.5	135.7	133.7	
V(I)		3.79	4.34	4.40	4.50	4.56	
X STA.		416.0	424.7	433.7	441.6	449.2	497.3
A(I)		129.9	135.9	126.3	122.9	358.0	
V(I)		4.70	4.49	4.83	4.96	1.70	

# WSPRO OUTPUT --Continued

WSPRO                    FEDERAL HIGHWAY ADMINISTRATION - U. S. GEOLOGICAL SURVEY  
 V060188                  MODEL FOR WATER-SURFACE PROFILE COMPUTATIONS

Structure Number: 134000900400                    (500 ft Bridge)  
 Thompson Creek at SC 9                            File: thompson.sc9  
 Chesterfield County, South Carolina            STB 10/93  
 \*\*\* RUN DATE & TIME: 03-29-94 13:30

CROSS-SECTION PROPERTIES: ISEQ = 8; SECID = APPR ; SRD = 576.

WSEL	SA#	AREA	K	TOPW	WETP	ALPH	LEW	REW	QCR
	1	3246.	115029.	479.	482.				47960.
	2	1180.	174839.	83.	90.				25240.
	3	3555.	124456.	537.	537.				51936.
95.56		7981.	414324.	1098.	1109.	3.70	76.	1175.	63428.

WSPRO                    FEDERAL HIGHWAY ADMINISTRATION - U. S. GEOLOGICAL SURVEY  
 V060188                  MODEL FOR WATER-SURFACE PROFILE COMPUTATIONS

Structure Number: 134000900400                    (500 ft Bridge)  
 Thompson Creek at SC 9                            File: thompson.sc9  
 Chesterfield County, South Carolina            STB 10/93  
 \*\*\* RUN DATE & TIME: 03-29-94 13:30

VELOCITY DISTRIBUTION: ISEQ = 8; SECID = APPR ; SRD = 576.

	WSEL	LEW	REW	AREA	K	Q	VEL
	95.56	76.3	1174.6	7981.1	414324.	12200.	1.53
X STA.	76.3	183.2	261.9	336.4	423.8	507.6	
A(I)		636.0	566.8	556.0	588.6	571.2	
V(I)		0.96	1.08	1.10	1.04	1.07	
X STA.	507.6	570.0	578.9	587.1	595.1	602.6	
A(I)		458.2	135.1	127.4	125.2	121.5	
V(I)		1.33	4.51	4.79	4.87	5.02	
X STA.	602.6	610.0	617.2	624.3	637.1	725.1	
A(I)		122.8	121.9	120.3	168.0	597.5	
V(I)		4.97	5.00	5.07	3.63	1.02	
X STA.	725.1	809.0	896.1	982.0	1067.3	1174.6	
A(I)		568.4	590.7	582.9	578.6	643.9	
V(I)		1.07	1.03	1.05	1.05	0.95	

# WSPRO OUTPUT --Continued

WSPRO                    FEDERAL HIGHWAY ADMINISTRATION - U. S. GEOLOGICAL SURVEY  
 V060188                 MODEL FOR WATER-SURFACE PROFILE COMPUTATIONS

Structure Number: 134000900400                    (500 ft Bridge)  
 Thompson Creek at SC 9                            File: thompson.sc9  
 Chesterfield County, South Carolina             STB 10/93  
 \*\*\* RUN DATE & TIME: 03-29-94 13:30

CROSS-SECTION PROPERTIES: ISEQ = 7; SECID = BRID2; SRD = 0.

WSEL	SA#	AREA	K	TOPW	WETP	ALPH	LEW	REW	QCR
	1	3119.	353681.	351.	354.				52745.
	2	1676.	255035.	117.	122.				36057.
96.66		4794.	608716.	468.	477.	1.07	1.	499.	84386.

WSPRO                    FEDERAL HIGHWAY ADMINISTRATION - U. S. GEOLOGICAL SURVEY  
 V060188                 MODEL FOR WATER-SURFACE PROFILE COMPUTATIONS

Structure Number: 134000900400                    (500 ft Bridge)  
 Thompson Creek at SC 9                            File: thompson.sc9  
 Chesterfield County, South Carolina             STB 10/93  
 \*\*\* RUN DATE & TIME: 03-29-94 13:30

VELOCITY DISTRIBUTION: ISEQ = 7; SECID = BRID2; SRD = 0.

	WSEL	LEW	REW	AREA	K	Q	VEL
	96.73	0.0	500.0	4813.2	387855.	18400.	3.82
X STA.		0.0	49.0	75.9	101.5	128.5	160.3
A(I)		329.1	252.9	248.7	251.2	268.0	
V(I)		2.80	3.64	3.70	3.66	3.43	
X STA.		160.3	195.7	237.5	286.1	325.2	348.6
A(I)		277.7	304.3	328.9	305.1	230.2	
V(I)		3.31	3.02	2.80	3.02	4.00	
X STA.		348.6	366.1	380.2	391.6	402.6	412.8
A(I)		211.3	203.2	176.0	175.4	171.2	
V(I)		4.35	4.53	5.23	5.25	5.37	
X STA.		412.8	423.0	432.9	442.0	451.2	500.0
A(I)		171.4	166.5	163.3	165.3	413.4	
V(I)		5.37	5.52	5.63	5.56	2.23	

# WSPRO OUTPUT --Continued

WSPRO                    FEDERAL HIGHWAY ADMINISTRATION - U. S. GEOLOGICAL SURVEY  
 V060188                 MODEL FOR WATER-SURFACE PROFILE COMPUTATIONS

Structure Number: 134000900400                    (500 ft Bridge)  
 Thompson Creek at SC 9                            File: thompson.sc9  
 Chesterfield County, South Carolina             STB 10/93  
 \*\*\* RUN DATE & TIME: 03-29-94 13:30

CROSS-SECTION PROPERTIES: ISEQ = 8; SECID = APPR ; SRD = 576.

WSEL	SA#	AREA	K	TOPW	WETP	ALPH	LEW	REW	QCR
	1	4309.	181949.	488.	492.				72625.
	2	1362.	222229.	83.	90.				31321.
	3	4745.	199272.	545.	546.				79475.
97.76		10416.	603450.	1116.	1127.	3.25	67.	1183.	100115.

WSPRO                    FEDERAL HIGHWAY ADMINISTRATION - U. S. GEOLOGICAL SURVEY  
 V060188                 MODEL FOR WATER-SURFACE PROFILE COMPUTATIONS

Structure Number: 134000900400                    (500 ft Bridge)  
 Thompson Creek at SC 9                            File: thompson.sc9  
 Chesterfield County, South Carolina             STB 10/93  
 \*\*\* RUN DATE & TIME: 03-29-94 13:30

VELOCITY DISTRIBUTION: ISEQ = 8; SECID = APPR ; SRD = 576.

	WSEL	LEW	REW	AREA	K	Q	VEL
	97.76	66.5	1182.5	10416.2	603450.	18400.	1.77
X STA.	66.5	175.5	250.6	316.7	397.2	474.4	
A(I)	812.9	693.8	659.4	718.0	693.4		
V(I)	1.13	1.33	1.40	1.28	1.33		
X STA.	474.4	550.8	575.3	584.6	594.1	603.0	
A(I)	696.0	288.1	167.4	168.6	163.2		
V(I)	1.32	3.19	5.50	5.46	5.64		
X STA.	603.0	611.6	620.0	629.2	685.7	763.4	
A(I)	162.8	160.7	169.8	545.8	697.7		
V(I)	5.65	5.73	5.42	1.69	1.32		
X STA.	763.4	841.7	921.3	998.5	1076.1	1182.5	
A(I)	703.5	714.6	693.8	697.2	809.5		
V(I)	1.31	1.29	1.33	1.32	1.14		

# WSPRO OUTPUT --Continued

+++ BEGINNING PROFILE CALCULATIONS -- 2

WSPRO FEDERAL HIGHWAY ADMINISTRATION - U. S. GEOLOGICAL SURVEY  
 V060188 MODEL FOR WATER-SURFACE PROFILE COMPUTATIONS

Structure Number: 134000900400 (500 ft Bridge)  
 Thompson Creek at SC 9 File: thompson.sc9  
 Chesterfield County, South Carolina STB 10/93  
 \*\*\* RUN DATE & TIME: 03-29-94 13:30

XSID:CODE	SRDL	LEW	AREA	VHD	HF	EGL	CRWS	Q	WSEL
SRD	FLEN	REW	K	ALPH	HO	ERR	FR#	VEL	
SYNC :XS	*****	48.	10409.	0.08	*****	90.39	86.95	12200.	90.31
-4400.	*****	1941.	431204.	3.76	*****	*****	0.17	1.17	
SYNB :XS	400.	86.	8314.	0.13	0.41	90.83	*****	12200.	90.70
-4000.	435.	1655.	364902.	3.89	0.02	0.00	0.22	1.47	
SYNA :XS	2100.	19.	8394.	0.13	2.28	93.12	*****	12200.	92.99
-1900.	2141.	1318.	383520.	3.85	0.00	0.02	0.20	1.45	
T70 :XS	400.	80.	8769.	0.11	0.39	93.51	*****	12200.	93.40
-1500.	400.	1476.	399452.	3.64	0.00	0.00	0.19	1.39	
EXIT :XS	1000.	80.	9468.	0.07	0.74	94.26	*****	12200.	94.19
-500.	939.	1476.	470148.	2.78	0.00	0.00	0.15	1.29	
FULV :FV	500.	80.	9388.	0.07	0.34	94.60	*****	12200.	94.53
0.	500.	1475.	464319.	2.80	0.00	0.00	0.15	1.30	

<<<<THE ABOVE RESULTS REFLECT "NORMAL" (UNCONSTRICTED) FLOW>>>>

APPR :AS	576.	79.	7349.	0.17	0.50	95.15	*****	12200.	94.98
576.	576.	1172.	370000.	3.86	0.05	0.00	0.22	1.66	

<<<<THE ABOVE RESULTS REFLECT "NORMAL" (UNCONSTRICTED) FLOW>>>>

<<<<RESULTS REFLECTING THE CONSTRICTED FLOW FOLLOW>>>>

XSID:CODE	SRDL	LEW	AREA	VHD	HF	EGL	CRWS	Q	WSEL
SRD	FLEN	REW	K	ALPH	HO	ERR	FR#	VEL	
BRID2:BR	500.	8.	3874.	0.25	0.57	94.92	88.71	12200.	94.67
0.	500.	497.	439200.	1.59	0.09	0.00	0.24	3.15	

TYPE	PPCD	FLOW	C	P/A	LSEL	BLEN	XLAB	XRAB
3.	1.	1.	0.792	0.060	96.70	*****	*****	*****

XSID:CODE	SRDL	LEW	AREA	VHD	HF	EGL	CRWS	Q	WSEL
SRD	FLEN	REW	K	ALPH	HO	ERR	FR#	VEL	
APPR :AS	500.	76.	7985.	0.13	0.72	95.70	90.85	12200.	95.56
576.	551.	1175.	414595.	3.70	0.06	0.01	0.19	1.53	

M(G)	M(K)	KQ	XLKQ	XRKQ	OTEL
0.554	0.332	276708.	245.	734.	95.13

<<<<END OF BRIDGE COMPUTATIONS>>>>

# WSPRO OUTPUT --Continued

WSPRO  
V060188

FEDERAL HIGHWAY ADMINISTRATION - U. S. GEOLOGICAL SURVEY  
MODEL FOR WATER-SURFACE PROFILE COMPUTATIONS

Structure Number: 134000900400 (500 ft Bridge)  
Thompson Creek at SC 9 File: thompson.sc9  
Chesterfield County, South Carolina STB 10/93  
\*\*\* RUN DATE & TIME: 03-29-94 13:30

XSID:CODE	SRDL	LEW	AREA	VHD	HF	EGL	CRWS	Q	WSEL
SRD	FLEN	REW	K	ALPH	HO	ERR	FR#	VEL	
SYNC :XS	*****	28.	13908.	0.08	*****	92.20	87.64	18400.	92.12
-4400.	*****	2005.	650084.	2.99	*****	*****	0.15	1.32	
SYNB :XS	400.	50.	11271.	0.14	0.42	92.65	*****	18400.	92.51
-4000.	436.	1745.	544083.	3.29	0.03	0.00	0.20	1.63	
SYNA :XS	2100.	9.	10910.	0.14	2.40	95.05	*****	18400.	94.91
-1900.	2143.	1337.	555902.	3.24	0.00	0.01	0.19	1.69	
T70 :XS	400.	72.	11510.	0.12	0.41	95.47	*****	18400.	95.35
-1500.	400.	1495.	589746.	3.01	0.00	0.00	0.17	1.60	
EXIT :XS	1000.	72.	12253.	0.08	0.78	96.25	*****	18400.	96.16
-500.	932.	1495.	689518.	2.35	0.00	0.00	0.14	1.50	
FULV :FV	500.	72.	12196.	0.08	0.36	96.61	*****	18400.	96.52
0.	500.	1494.	684699.	2.35	0.00	0.00	0.14	1.51	

<<<<THE ABOVE RESULTS REFLECT "NORMAL" (UNCONSTRICTED) FLOW>>>>

APPR :AS	576.	70.	9572.	0.19	0.53	97.20	*****	18400.	97.00
576.	576.	1180.	534766.	3.39	0.06	0.00	0.21	1.92	

<<<<THE ABOVE RESULTS REFLECT "NORMAL" (UNCONSTRICTED) FLOW>>>>

===220 FLOW CLASS 1 (4) SOLUTION INDICATES POSSIBLE PRESSURE FLOW.  
WS3,WSIU,WS1,LSEL = 96.66 96.95 97.76 96.70

===245 ATTEMPTING FLOW CLASS 2 (5) SOLUTION.

---250 INSUFFICIENT HEAD FOR PRESSURE FLOW.  
YU/Z,WSIU,WS = 1.04 97.04 97.85

===270 REJECTED FLOW CLASS 2 (5) SOLUTION.

<<<<RESULTS REFLECTING THE CONSTRICTED FLOW FOLLOW>>>>

XSID:CODE	SRDL	LEW	AREA	VHD	HF	EGL	CRWS	Q	WSEL
SRD	FLEN	REW	K	ALPH	HO	ERR	FR#	VEL	
BRID2:BR	500.	1.	4795.	0.38	0.64	97.04	90.67	18400.	96.66
0.	500.	499.	608823.	1.64	0.15	0.00	0.27	3.84	

TYPE	PPCD	FLOW	C	P/A	LSEL	BLEN	XLAB	XRAB
3.	1.	1.	0.781	0.059	96.70	*****	*****	*****

XSID:CODE	SRDL	LEW	AREA	VHD	HF	EGL	CRWS	Q	WSEL
SRD	FLEN	REW	K	ALPH	HO	ERR	FR#	VEL	
APPR :AS	500.	67.	10417.	0.16	0.81	97.92	91.86	18400.	97.76
576.	556.	1183.	603510.	3.25	0.07	0.00	0.18	1.77	

PIER SCOUR COMPUTATIONS

FOR

Q100 Thompson Creek at SC 9 Structure # 134000900400 Chesterfield Co.

HYDRAULIC VARIABLES USED IN CSU EQUATION

	20	19	18	17	16	15	14	13
PIER NUMBER	20	19	18	17	16	15	14	13
PIER STATION (FT)	25	50	75	100	125	150	175	200
LOCATION OF PIER	LFP							
Y1: DEPTH (FT)	7.0	8.3	7.7	8.9	7.2	6.9	6.6	5.5
V1: VEL. (FPS)	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0
a: PIER WIDTH (FT)	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1
L: PIER LENGTH (FT)	16.4	16.4	16.4	16.4	16.4	16.4	16.4	16.4
PIER SHAPE	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
ATTACK ANGLE	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20
K1 (SHAPE COEF.)	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
K2 (ANGLE COEF.)	2.14	2.14	2.14	2.14	2.14	2.14	2.14	2.14
FROUDE NO.	0.20	0.18	0.19	0.18	0.20	0.20	0.21	0.23

COMPUTED SCOUR DEPTHS USING CSU EQUATION

SCOUR DEPTH (FT)	6.86	7.02	6.95	7.09	6.89	6.85	6.81	6.64
MAX SCOUR DEPTH (FT)	7.55	7.73	7.65	7.80	7.58	7.53	7.49	7.31

HYDRAULIC VARIABLES USED IN CSU EQUATION \*

	12	11	10	9	8	7	6	5
PIER NUMBER	12	11	10	9	8	7	6	5
PIER STATION (FT)	225	250	275	300	325	350	375	400
LOCATION OF PIER	LFP	LFP	LFP	LFP	LFP	LFB	MCL	MCM
Y1: DEPTH (FT)	6.0	5.1	5.1	5.9	7.4	17.1	17.1	17.1
V1: VEL. (FPS)	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	4.5	4.5	4.5
a: PIER WIDTH (FT)	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1
L: PIER LENGTH (FT)	16.4	16.4	16.4	16.4	16.4	16.4	16.4	16.4
PIER SHAPE	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
ATTACK ANGLE	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20
K1 (SHAPE COEF.)	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
K2 (ANGLE COEF.)	2.14	2.14	2.14	2.14	2.14	2.14	2.14	2.14
FROUDE NO.	0.22	0.23	0.23	0.22	0.19	0.19	0.19	0.19

COMPUTED SCOUR DEPTHS USING CSU EQUATION

SCOUR DEPTH (FT)	6.72	6.58	6.58	6.71	6.91	9.18	9.18	9.18
MAX SCOUR DEPTH (FT)	7.39	7.23	7.23	7.38	7.61	10.10	10.10	10.10

HYDRAULIC VARIABLES USED IN CSU EQUATION

	4	3	2
PIER NUMBER	4	3	2
PIER STATION (FT)	425	450	475
LOCATION OF PIER	MCM	MCR	RTB
Y1: DEPTH (FT)	17.1	17.1	4.9
V1: VEL. (FPS)	4.5	4.5	1.7
a: PIER WIDTH (FT)	2.1	2.1	2.1
L: PIER LENGTH (FT)	16.4	16.4	16.4
PIER SHAPE	1	1	1
ATTACK ANGLE	20	20	20
K1 (SHAPE COEF.)	1.00	1.00	1.00
K2 (ANGLE COEF.)	2.14	2.14	2.14
FROUDE NO.	0.19	0.19	0.14

COMPUTED SCOUR DEPTHS USING CSU EQUATION

SCOUR DEPTH (FT)	9.18	9.18	5.12
MAX SCOUR DEPTH (FT)	10.10	10.10	5.64

"MAX SCOUR DEPTH" includes an additional 10 percent of the computed CSU scour depth as recommended in HEC 18

CONTRACTION SCOUR COMPUTATIONS

FOR

Q100 Thompson Creek at SC 9 Structure # 134000900400 Chesterfield Co.

LIVE-BED SCOUR COMPUTATIONS

	MAIN CHANNEL	CONTRACTED SECTION
DISCHARGE (CFS)	5148.	5637.
BOTTOM WIDTH (FT)	83.0	100.4
MANNINGS n	0.056	0.056
AVERAGE DEPTH (FT)	16.7	

ENERGY SLOPE	0.00140
D50 (FT)	0.0049
FALL VELOCITY (FPS)	0.68
K1 COEF.	0.64
K2 COEF.	0.21

COMPUTED DEPTH AT CONTRACTED SECTION (FT)	=	16.0
DEPTH AT MAIN CHANNEL (FT)	=	16.7
DEPTH OF CONTRACTION SCOUR (FT)	=	-0.7

LEFT OVERBANK IN BRIDGE OPENING  
CLEAR-WATER CONTRACTION SCOUR COMPUTATIONS

DISCHARGE IN CONTRACTED SECTION (CFS)	=	6563.
WIDTH OF CONTRACTED SECTION (FT)	=	316.0
MEDIAN GRAIN SIZE (FT)	=	0.0010

COMPUTED DEPTH OF CONTRACTED SECTION (FT)	=	12.4
AVERAGE FLOOD PLAIN DEPTH (FT)	=	6.8
DEPTH OF CONTRACTION SCOUR (FT)	=	5.6

ABUTMENT SCOUR COMPUTATIONS

FOR

Thompson Creek at SC 9 Structure # 134000900400 Chesterfield Co.  
100-year scour including the first eight bents JMS 30 MAR 1994

RIGHT ABUTMENT  
SCOUR COMPUTATIONS

ABUTMENT TYPE	3--SPILL THROUGH
DISCHARGE BLOCKED BY ABUTMENT (CFS)	3598.
AREA BLOCKED BY ABUTMENT (SQ FT)	3502.0
DEPTH OF FLOW AT ABUTMENT (FT)	4.9
LENGTH OF ABUT. 90 DEG. TO FLOW (FT)	529.0
ABUTMENT SKEW (DEG)	-20

AJUSTED ABUTMENT LENGTH (FT)	714.7
AVERAGE F/P VELOCITY U/S OF ABUT. (FPS)	1.0
FROUDE NUMBER	0.082
K1 COEF.	0.6
K2 COEF.	1.0

DESIGN DEPTH OF SCOUR (FROELICH EQUATION, 1989) (FT) = 15.9

PIER SCOUR COMPUTATIONS

FOR

Q500 Thompson Creek at SC 9 Structure # 134000900400 Chesterfield Co.

HYDRAULIC VARIABLES USED IN CSU EQUATION

	20	19	18	17	16	15	14	13
PIER NUMBER	20	19	18	17	16	15	14	13
PIER STATION (FT)	25	50	75	100	125	150	175	200
LOCATION OF PIER	LFP							
Y1: DEPTH (FT)	9.0	10.3	9.7	10.9	9.2	8.9	8.6	7.5
V1: VEL. (FPS)	3.7	3.7	3.7	3.7	3.7	3.7	3.7	3.7
a: PIER WIDTH (FT)	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1
L: PIER LENGTH (FT)	16.4	16.4	16.4	16.4	16.4	16.4	16.4	16.4
PIER SHAPE	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
ATTACK ANGLE	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20
K1 (SHAPE COEF.)	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
K2 (ANGLE COEF.)	2.14	2.14	2.14	2.14	2.14	2.14	2.14	2.14
FROUDE NO.	0.22	0.20	0.21	0.20	0.21	0.22	0.22	0.24

COMPUTED SCOUR DEPTHS USING CSU EQUATION

SCOUR DEPTH (FT)	7.77	7.91	7.85	7.97	7.79	7.76	7.72	7.58
MAX SCOUR DEPTH (FT)	8.55	8.70	8.63	8.77	8.57	8.53	8.49	8.34

HYDRAULIC VARIABLES USED IN CSU EQUATION \*

	12	11	10	9	8	7	6	5
PIER NUMBER	12	11	10	9	8	7	6	5
PIER STATION (FT)	225	250	275	300	325	350	375	400
LOCATION OF PIER	LFP	LFP	LFP	LFP	LFP	LFB	MCL	MCM
Y1: DEPTH (FT)	8.0	7.1	7.1	7.9	9.4	19.1	19.1	19.1
V1: VEL. (FPS)	3.7	3.7	3.7	3.7	3.7	5.1	5.1	5.1
a: PIER WIDTH (FT)	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1
L: PIER LENGTH (FT)	16.4	16.4	16.4	16.4	16.4	16.4	16.4	16.4
PIER SHAPE	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
ATTACK ANGLE	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20
K1 (SHAPE COEF.)	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
K2 (ANGLE COEF.)	2.14	2.14	2.14	2.14	2.14	2.14	2.14	2.14
FROUDE NO.	0.23	0.24	0.24	0.23	0.21	0.20	0.20	0.20

COMPUTED SCOUR DEPTHS USING CSU EQUATION

SCOUR DEPTH (FT)	7.65	7.53	7.53	7.63	7.82	9.85	9.85	9.85
MAX SCOUR DEPTH (FT)	8.41	8.28	8.28	8.40	8.60	10.83	10.83	10.83

HYDRAULIC VARIABLES USED IN CSU EQUATION

	4	3	2
PIER NUMBER	4	3	2
PIER STATION (FT)	425	450	475
LOCATION OF PIER	MCM	MCR	RTB
Y1: DEPTH (FT)	19.1	19.1	6.9
V1: VEL. (FPS)	5.1	5.1	2.2
a: PIER WIDTH (FT)	2.1	2.1	2.1
L: PIER LENGTH (FT)	16.4	16.4	16.4
PIER SHAPE	1	1	1
ATTACK ANGLE	20	20	20
K1 (SHAPE COEF.)	1.00	1.00	1.00
K2 (ANGLE COEF.)	2.14	2.14	2.14
FROUDE NO.	0.20	0.20	0.15

COMPUTED SCOUR DEPTHS USING CSU EQUATION

SCOUR DEPTH (FT)	9.85	9.85	6.03
MAX SCOUR DEPTH (FT)	10.83	10.83	6.63

"MAX SCOUR DEPTH" includes an additional 10 percent of the computed CSU scour depth as recommended in HEC 18

CONTRACTION SCOUR COMPUTATIONS  
FOR

Q500 Thompson Creek at SC 9 Structure # 134000900400 Chesterfield Co.

LIVE-BED SCOUR COMPUTATIONS

	MAIN CHANNEL	CONTRACTED SECTION
DISCHARGE (CFS)	6776.	7709.
BOTTOM WIDTH (FT)	83.0	100.4
MANNINGS n	0.056	0.056
AVERAGE DEPTH (FT)	18.9	
ENERGY SLOPE		0.00160
D50 (FT)		0.0049
FALL VELOCITY (FPS)		0.68
K1 COEF.		0.64
K2 COEF.		0.21
COMPUTED DEPTH AT CONTRACTED SECTION (FT)	=	18.7
DEPTH AT MAIN CHANNEL (FT)	=	18.9
DEPTH OF CONTRACTION SCOUR (FT)	=	-0.2

LEFT OVERBANK IN BRIDGE OPENING  
CLEAR-WATER CONTRACTION SCOUR COMPUTATIONS

DISCHARGE IN CONTRACTED SECTION (CFS)	=	10691.
WIDTH OF CONTRACTED SECTION (FT)	=	316.0
MEDIAN GRAIN SIZE (FT)	=	0.0010
COMPUTED DEPTH OF CONTRACTED SECTION (FT)	=	18.8
AVERAGE FLOOD PLAIN DEPTH (FT)	=	8.8
DEPTH OF CONTRACTION SCOUR (FT)	=	10.0

ABUTMENT SCOUR COMPUTATIONS  
FOR

Thompson Creek at SC 9 Structure # 134000900400 Chesterfield Co.  
500-year scour including the first eight bents JMS 30 MAR 1994

RIGHT ABUTMENT  
SCOUR COMPUTATIONS

ABUTMENT TYPE	3 -SPILL THROUGH
DISCHARGE BLOCKED BY ABUTMENT (CFS)	6166.
AREA BLOCKED BY ABUTMENT (SQ FT)	4700.0
DEPTH OF FLOW AT ABUTMENT (FT)	6.9
LENGTH OF ABUT. 90 DEG. TO FLOW (FT)	537.0
ABUTMENT SKEW (DEG)	-20
AJUSTED ABUTMENT LENGTH (FT)	681.2
AVERAGE F/P VELOCITY U/S OF ABUT. (FPS)	1.3
FROUDE NUMBER	0.088
K1 COEF.	0.6
K2 COEF.	1.0
DESIGN DEPTH OF SCOUR (FROELICH EQUATION, 1989) (FT)	= 20.5





INDEX OF SHEETS

- 1. TITLE SHEET
- 2 & 3. TYPICAL SECTION - APPROACHES
- 4. STANDARD NOTES
- 5. STANDARD DETAILS
- 6 & 7. ROAD PLAN & PROFILE
- 8. BRIDGE PLAN & PROFILE
- 9. END BENTS 1 & 2 AND INT. BENTS 10 THRU 20
- 10. INT. BENTS 2 THRU 9
- 11. 16 IN. SQ. PRESTR. CONC. PILES
- 12. SUPERSTRUCTURE
- 13. SUPERSTRUCTURE DETAILS
- 14. DOUBLE RAIL FABR. METAL RAIL
- 15-23. EXISTING BRIDGE

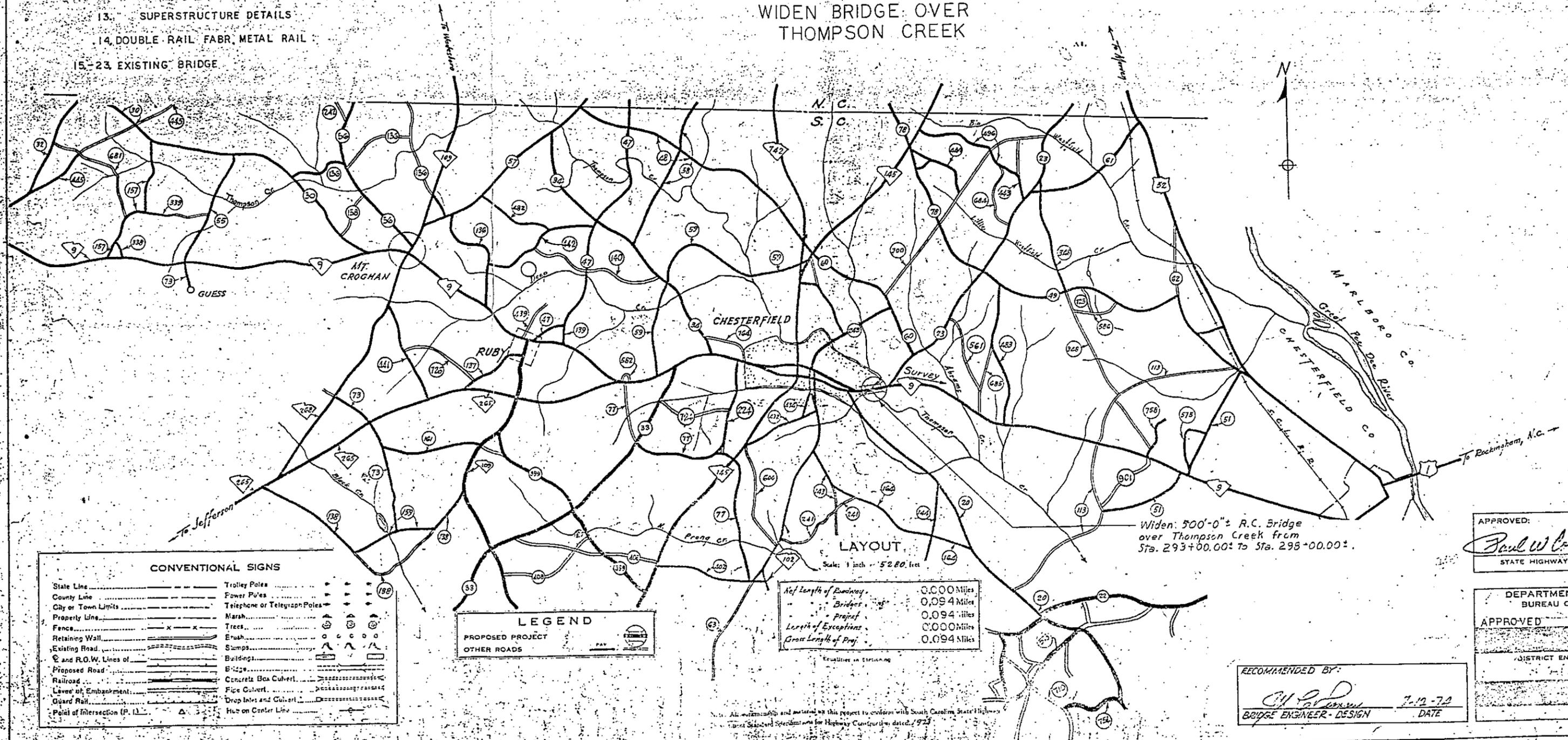
SOUTH CAROLINA  
STATE HIGHWAY DEPARTMENT  
COLUMBIA

PLAN AND PROFILE OF PROPOSED  
STATE HIGHWAY

F.A. PROJ. NO. RF-094-2(52)  
FILE NO. 13.457  
ROUTE NO. SC.9  
CHESTERFIELD COUNTY  
WIDEN BRIDGE OVER  
THOMPSON CREEK

SUMMARY OF ESTIMATED QUANTITIES:

- DRY EXCAVATION \_\_\_\_\_
- WET EXCAVATION \_\_\_\_\_
- ROCK EXCAVATION \_\_\_\_\_
- CONCRETE, CLASS "A" \_\_\_\_\_
- REINFORCING STEEL \_\_\_\_\_
- 16" SQ. PRESTR. CONC. PILES \_\_\_\_\_
- FABRICATED METAL HANDRAIL (ALUM OR STEEL) \_\_\_\_\_



CONVENTIONAL SIGNS

State Line	Trolley Poles
County Line	Power Poles
City or Town Limits	Telephone or Telegraph Poles
Property Line	Marsh
Fence	Trees
Retaining Wall	Brush
Existing Road	Stumps
Center and R.O.W. Lines of	Buildings
Proposed Road	Bridges
Railroad	Concrete Box Culvert
Levee or Embankment	Pipe Culvert
Guard Rail	Drop Inlet and Culvert
Point of Intersection (P.I.)	Hub on Center Line

LEGEND

PROPOSED PROJECT	
OTHER ROADS	

LAYOUT

Scale: 1 inch = 5280 feet

Net Length of Roadway	3.000 Miles
Bridges	0.094 Miles
Proposed	0.094 Miles
Length of Exceptions	0.000 Miles
Gross Length of Proj.	0.094 Miles

Widen 500'-0"± R.C. Bridge over Thompson Creek from Sta. 293+00.00± to Sta. 298+00.00±.

APPROVED:  
*Paul W. Cobb*  
STATE HIGHWAY ENGINEER

DEPARTMENT OF BUREAU OF PUBL.  
APPROVED  
DISTRICT ENGINEER

RECOMMENDED BY:  
*W. P. Brown*  
7-12-72  
BRIDGE ENGINEER - DESIGN DATE

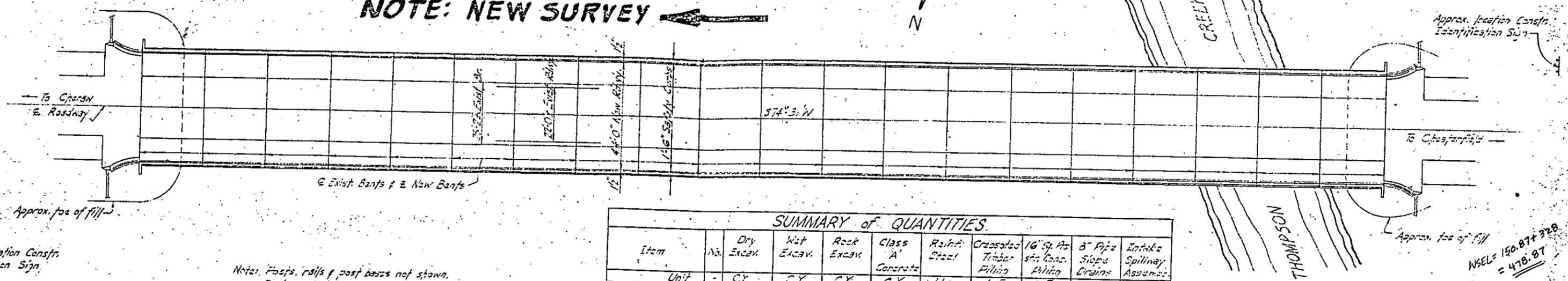
All workmanship and material on this project to conform with South Carolina State Highway Department Standard Specifications for Highway Construction, dated 1972.



FED. RD. DIST. NO.	STATE	COUNTY	FILE NO.	ROUTE NO.	SHEET NO.	TOTAL SHEETS
3	S.C.	CHESTERFIELD	13.457	9	103	28

# EXIST. BRIDGE (FOR INFORMATION ONLY)

**NOTE: NEW SURVEY** ←

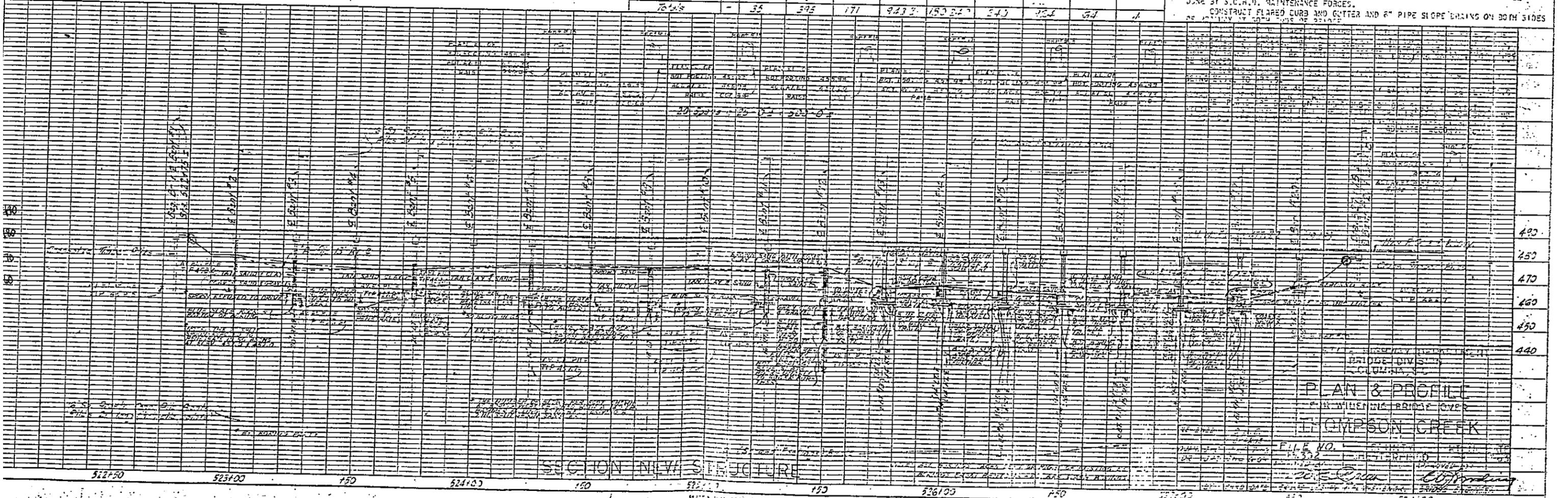


**SUMMARY of QUANTITIES.**

Item	No.	Dry Excav.	Wet Excav.	Rock Excav.	Class A Concrete	Reinf. Steel	Crossed Timber Piling	16" Sq. Ft. sp. Conc. Piling	8" Pipe Slope Drains	Intake Spillway Assm.
Unit		CY	CY	CY	CY	Lbs.	L.F.	L.F.	L.F.	Eq.
End Bents 1-12	2	---	---	---	130	1824	240	---	---	---
Int. Bents 2-12	11	---	---	---	832	5451	---	924	---	---
10th Bent 13-12	3	35	393	171	1458	17857	---	---	---	---
13' End Spine	2	---	---	---	758	14852	---	---	---	---
15' Int. Spans	18	---	---	---	8340	127,725	---	---	---	---
Curb & Gutter	3	---	---	---	24	153	---	---	61	1
<b>Totals</b>		<b>35</b>	<b>393</b>	<b>171</b>	<b>9432</b>	<b>150,242</b>	<b>240</b>	<b>924</b>	<b>61</b>	<b>1</b>

Notes: Posts, rails & post bases not shown.  
Drains not shown. For location of drains see Sheet No. 12.  
Field of span, cross of new span shall match fixed span.  
ends of existing beams and slits.

NOTES:  
THE RESIDENT ENGINEER SHALL OBTAIN EXISTING F.G. ELEVATIONS AT THE C. OF ROADWAY ON THE EXISTING BRIDGE AND ADJACENT ROAD (AT ABOUT 25' INTERVALS FOR ABOUT 100' BACK FROM EACH END OF THE BRIDGE) FOR THE PURPOSE OF ESTABLISHING THE E.G. FOR THE NEW BRIDGE. THE NEW F.G. SHALL BE SET ABOVE THE EXISTING F.G.  
THE RESURFACING SHALL HAVE A MIN. THICKNESS OF 1" AT THE C. OF ROADWAY AND SHALL BE TAPERED TO THE EXISTING F.G. BY EXTENDING THE NEW ASPHALT ON THE ADJACENT ROAD FOR AN APPROPRIATE DISTANCE. ALL RESURFACING SHALL BE DONE BY S.C.H.D. MAINTENANCE FORCES.  
CONSTRUCT FLARED CURB AND GUTTER AND 8" PIPE SLOPE DRAINS ON BOTH SIDES OF BRIDGE AT EACH END OF BRIDGE.



PLAN & PROFILE  
OF BRIDGE OVER  
THOMPSON CREEK

FILE NO. 13.457  
DATE 10/1/50  
W. E. Crain  
10/1/50











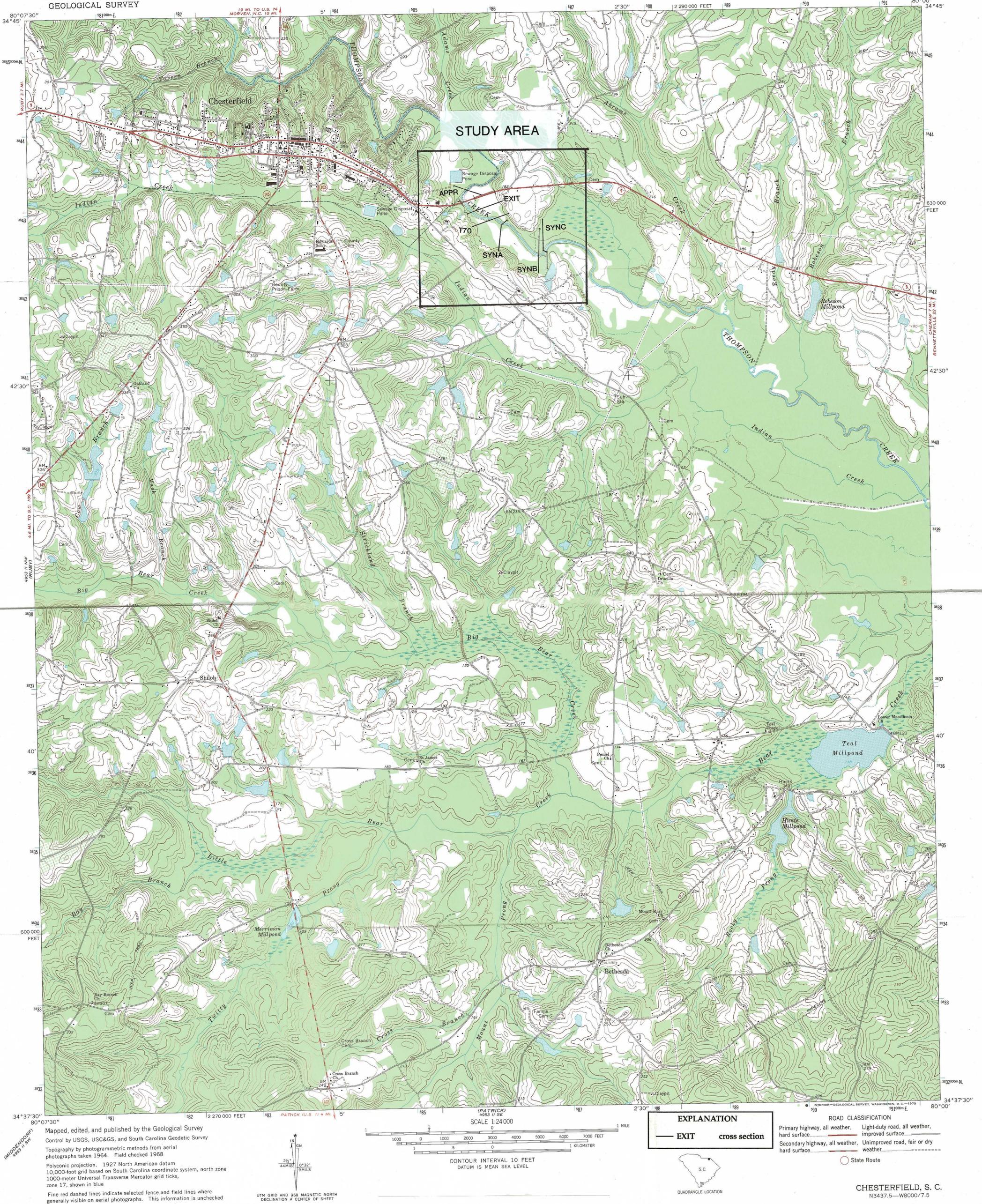


Figure 1.—Topography of study area and location of cross sections used in WSPRO analysis for structure 13400900400 on Route SC 9, crossing Thompson Creek in Chesterfield County, South Carolina.