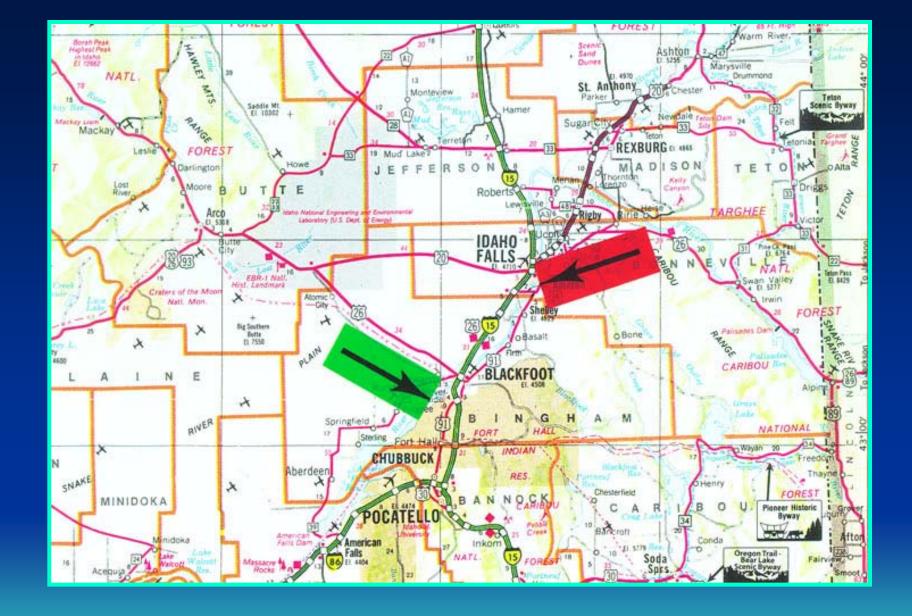
A-Jack Scour Protection on Snake River Bridges @ Ferry Butte & Shelley Bridges

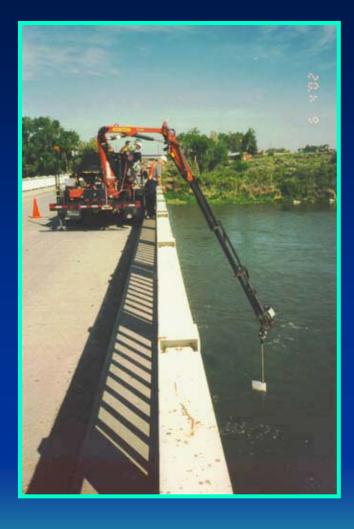


November 2002 thru January 2003 Presented by Lotwick Reese





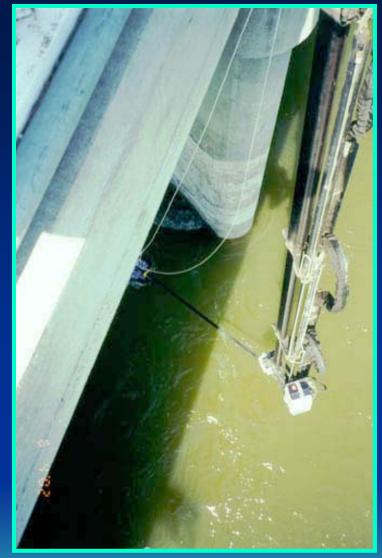


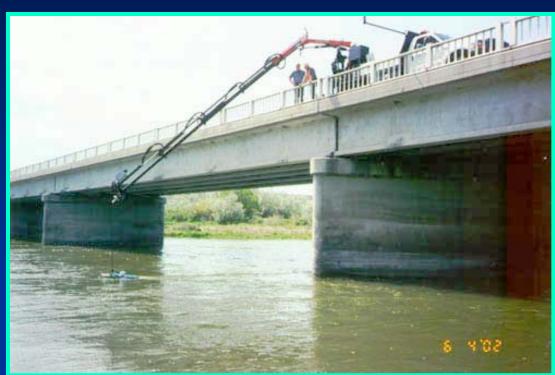
















News Release

- Sept. 17, 2002
- <u>News Release Title</u>
- POCATELLO A process used to prevent erosion from the base of new bridge piers will be used for the first time in Idaho to control "scouring" on two eastern Idaho bridges that were severely scoured in the 1997 Snake River Flood.

 Eddys that form around bridge columns can carry material downriver and threaten the integrity of the piers. Concrete blocks (known as A-Jacks) shaped like the children's toy jacks will be connected and placed on all sides of the columns to prevent further erosion. The A-Jacks structures are designed to capture sediment in the river and begin refilling the eroded riverbed around the columns.

 Our first objective upon arriving on site at Ferry Butte Bridge was to investigate conditions of the river bed in the vicinity of the pier structures using divers.



Under water video camera and dive equipment. Weights belts were necessary for divers to perform duties.



- ITD specifications required that:
- woody debris be removed from scour protection zones (SPZ).
- boulders projecting 400 mm above streambed be removed from SPZ.
- scour holes be filled with clean gravel.
- all modules be connected together and secured to pier structure to prevent modules from being carried away.

Change of Specifications

 The Contractor shall use State provided underwater video camera to provide underwater inspection verification video of A-Jacks modules placement and connectivity. The underwater inspection shall include pre-placement video of all locations to receive A-Jacks and post placement video of the same locations. The recorded video shall be the Contractor's independent underwater inspection.



Assembling Modules



- Start assembling modules by laying out rows as follows:
- Set Jacks 1, 3 and 5 leaving gaps to accommodate Jacks 2, 4 an 6. This method ensures good fit-up and uniformity.



Skids were fabricated to provide for quick and easy transport of each module assembly.











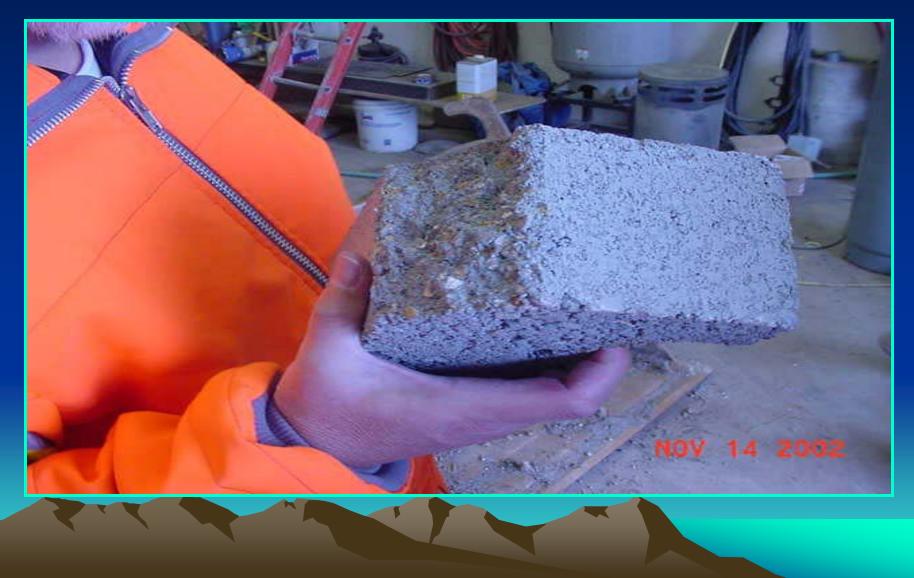
Plan for Breaks



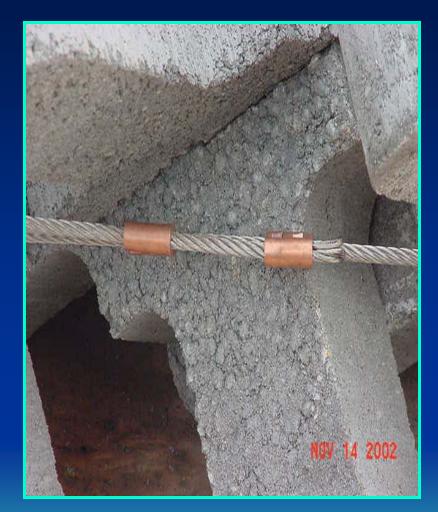
 A-Jacks are fragile, especially in cold weather. Techs assembling modules reported a loss of around 5% of the A-Jacks due to breaks. Many more breaks were experienced during module placement on site.



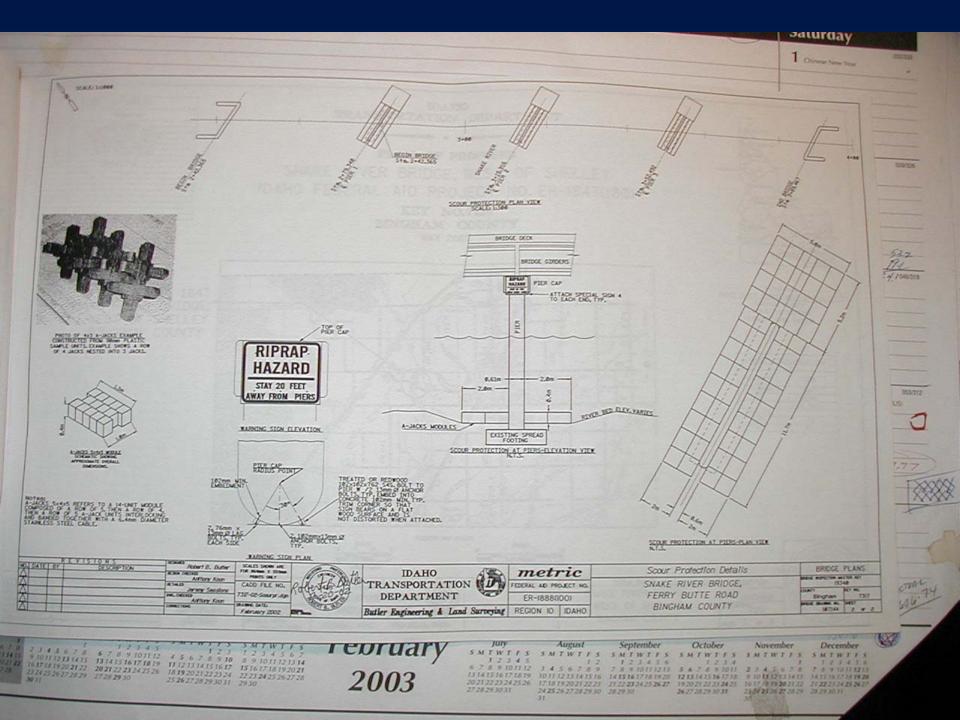
Cross sectional area of Jack where breaks occurred most often.

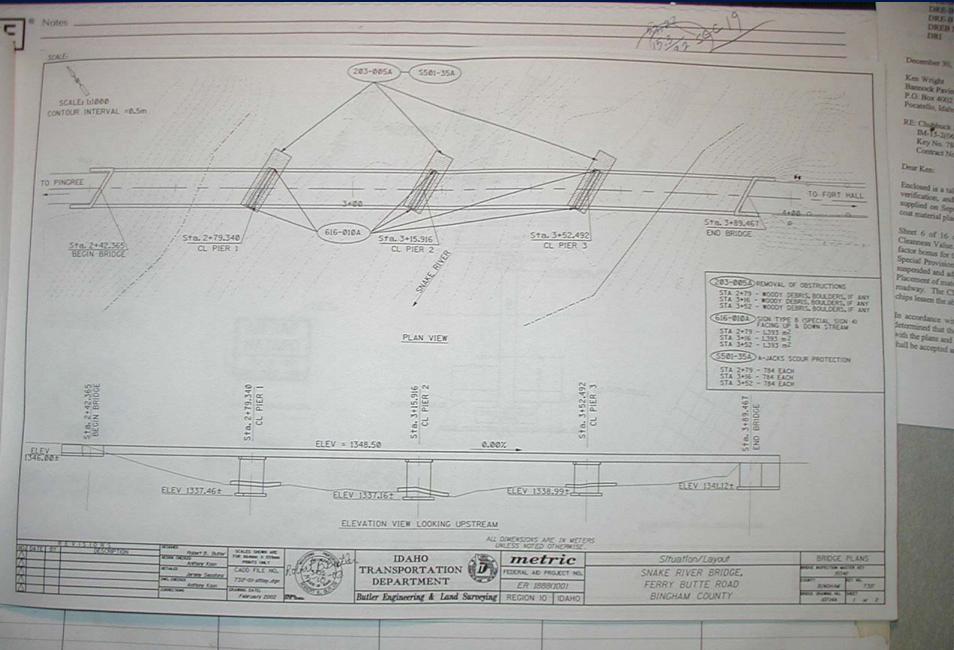


 After assembling A-Jacks into modules they are then secured tightly using .25 inch Corrosion **Resistant Steel** cables and copper clamps. Modules are now ready to deliver to site.









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December 30.

Barrock Pavin P.O. Box 4002 Pocatello, Idah

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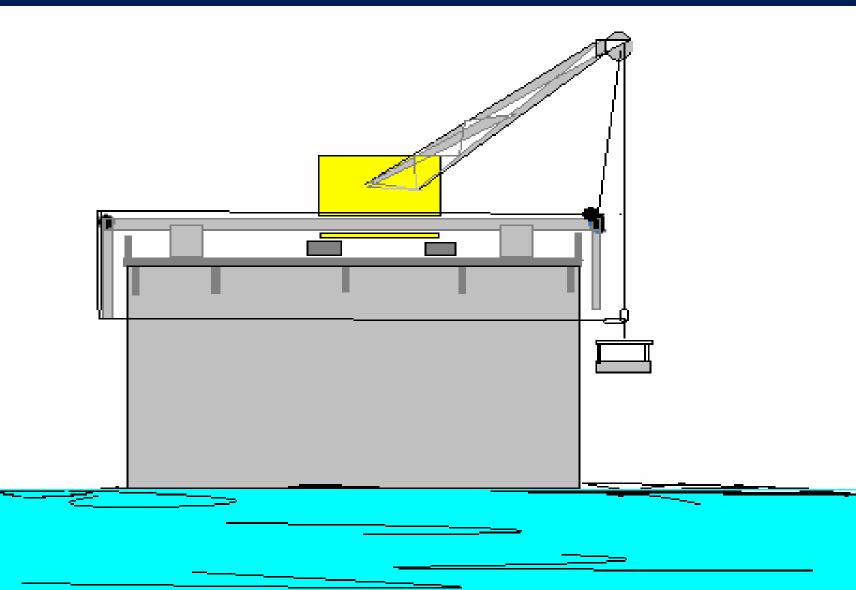
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MARKS:														

Started Module placement @ Ferry Butte Bridge, Pier #3



- River flow velocity was low.
- Depth of water @ Ferry Butte was 24" to about 9 feet.

 Pier #2 had severe undulated river bed and exposed pile cap. Approved handling device designed by contractor



ITD Requirements

- Fit-up modules as close as possible between one another and to pier structure.
- Manufacturer recommended ± 6" except that one fit-up in four placements can exceed the 6" fit-up tolerance by 3".
- Manufacturer requested that Geotextile be applied to modules prior to placement. ITD did not require Geotextile.
- Achieve A-jack coverage as per plan.

- Fill unacceptable scour holes with clean gravel (approved DEQ source with less than 2% passing no. 200 sieve).
- Contractor shall provide divers to verify fitups and acceptability of placed modules and report directly to ITD inspector.
- Remove any broken A-jacks from river.
- Provide connections between all modules.
- Contractor shall provide direct objective evidence to ITD for final acceptance of all A-Jacks placed.



Lifting Frame









Applying Geotextile



Started downstream and proceeded upstream to facilitate handling of modules and good fit-ups.





Pontoon boat and divers are essential to the proper and safe placing of modules.

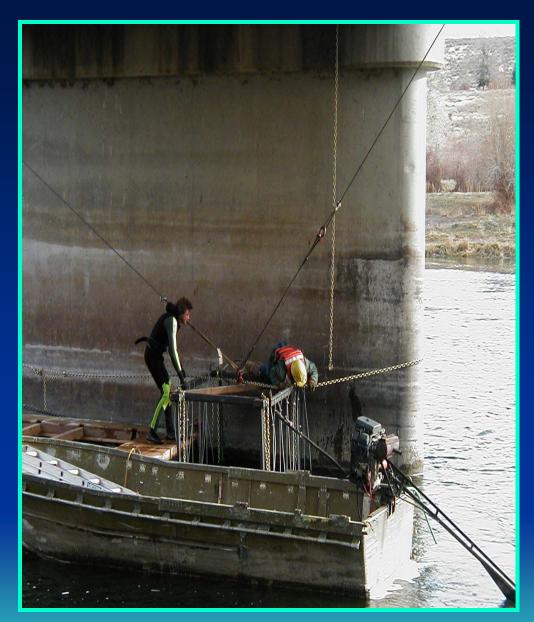








 Diver tender and foreman manipulate module into place. Diver is in the water helping to set the module and ensure fit-up requirements are met. Take note of the whip and old man lines.



Foreman waits for diver's signal.



Diver inspecting and providing video tape evidence of module fit-ups and also the condition of A-Jacks after placement.

















Whip line handling apparatus.





Shelley Bridge



Shelley Bridge:

- River depths ±7.5 ft. @ piers #1 & #3 to ±15 ft @ pier
 #2.
- River flow velocity was much greater than Ferry Butte. Current was very strong at pier #2.
- Piers #1 & #3 were found with SPZ flat and with little debris. Pier #2 was found with large boulders protecting both ends of structure.
- Cold conditions and ice hampered diving operations.
- Deeper water and very silty river bed made placement more difficult.

Slope Protection @ Abutment

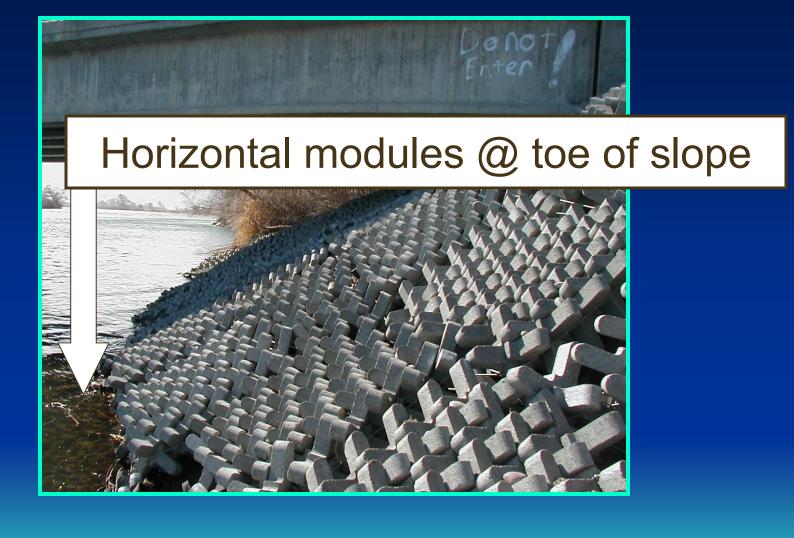




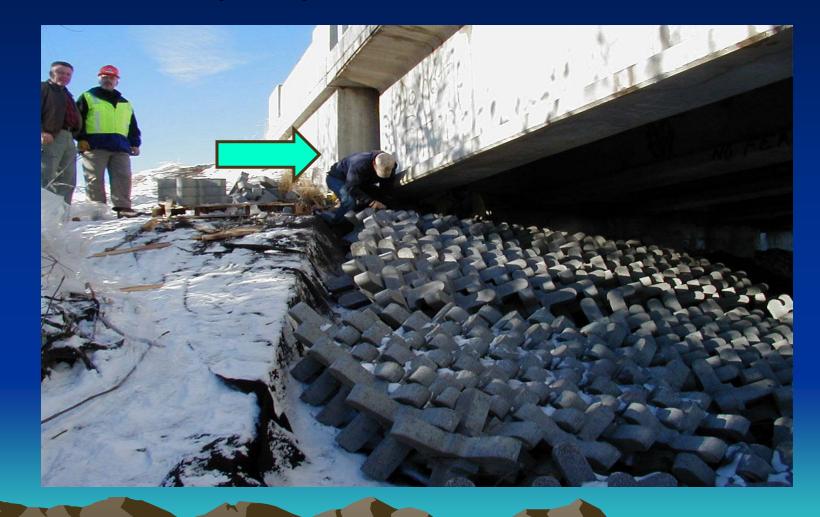




 Modules were placed at toe of slope horizontally in the river to act as a bearing unit to support slope modules.

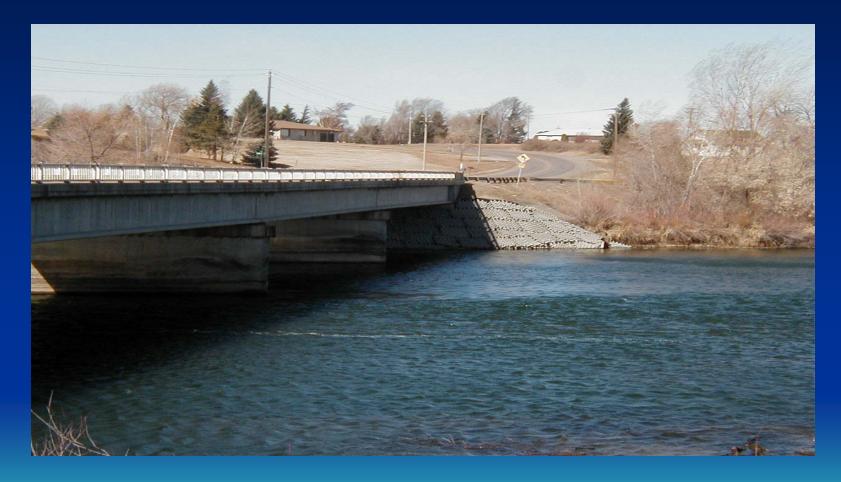


A-Jacks were hand placed at the top of slope up to the abutment.





Viewed from east



Commentary

- (1) Use fiber or steel reinforcement to increase tensile strength of A-Jacks and reduce breaking.
- (2) Install slope protection by hand.
- (3) Can we use wasted A-Jacks in lieu of clean gravel to fill in scour holes before placing modules?
- (4) Plan your video procedure carefully in order that good comprehensive filming is achieved.
- (5) Should we use Geotextile on modules?

THE END

