# **Appendix B**

**Diving Inspection Report** 



February 5, 2007

Bergmann Associates 1 Computer Drive South Albany, New York 12205

Attn: Mr. Peter Melewski

Re: Underwater Investigation of the Poughkeepsie Railroad Bridge McLaren File No. 106158

Dear Mr. Melewski:

### Introduction

McLaren Engineering Group was retained by Bergmann Associates to perform an underwater investigation of the submerged portions of the substructures for Pier 2 through Pier 5 for the Poughkeepsie Railroad Bridge. The investigation was performed from November 2 to November 7, 2006. Also please find attached Appendix – A, Photographs, and Appendix – B, Figures referenced during this report.

### Scope of Work

All in-water pier substructures received a visual inspection from Mean High Water line (MHW) to the mudline. Water depth were measured and recorded at eight points around the perimeter of the piers along the mudline. Probes were taken into the timber cribbing and grillage. Mudline elevation and composition were recorded. Additional investigation was performed using a "DIDSON" Sonar Camera on November 21, 2006 at Pier 2 to determine the extent of the void area observed during the initial investigation.

### Methodology

The dive team conducting the investigation was composed of a Professional engineer diver, a diver and a diver tender. Dive operations were conducted from either a thirty-foot aluminum boat or a twenty-two foot fiberglass dive boat. Diving was performed using surface supplied equipment with constant two-way radio communication and real-time video recording. Divers visibility during the investigation was limited to three inches or less, making visual observation very limited. Most of the inspection was performed using tactile investigation skills. Due to high current velocity, inspections time was limited to hours of slack current.

Arizona • Arkansas • California • Colorado • Connecticut • Delaware • District of Columbia • Florida • Georgia• Illinois Indiana • Kentucky • Louisiana • Maryland • Massachusetts • Michigan • Minnesota • Mississippi• Missouri • Nebraska Nevada • New Hampshire • New Jersey • New York • North Carolina • Ohio • Oklahoma • Oregon • Pennsylvania South Carolina • Tennessee • Texas • Utah • Vermont • Virginia • Washington • West Virginia • Wisconsin M. G. McLAREN, P.C.

100 Snake Hill Road West Nyack, New York 10994 Phone (845) 353-6400 Fax (845) 353-6509 e-mail: mgmclaren@mgmclaren.com On the web: www.mgmclaren.com

### **Bridge History**

The Pennsylvania Railroad officially started the initial construction of the Poughkeepsie Railroad Bridge in 1873. However, actual bridge construction started in 1876 by the American Bridge Company who built Pier 2, installed the cribbing for Pier 3, and partially completed construction on the timber cribbing for Pier 4. Construction was suspended from 1876 to 1886 when construction was resumed by the Union Bridge Company, who modified the design and reworked Pier 2 and completed the remainder of the bridge with the first traffic across the bridge on January 1, 1889.

The overall length of the bridge is approximately 6,767 feet (see Figure 1). The main bridge (Pier 0 to Pier 7) consists of seven deck truss spans (Photo 1), three cantilever spans of 548 ft each, two connecting spans of 525 ft each and two shore spans of 201 ft each for a total river span of 3,094 ft (see Figure 2). The east and west bridge approaches are comprised of a combination of deck truss and girder spans that are supported by steel bents.

Additional work to strengthen the bridge to accommodate heavier rail loading was completed in 1907. General maintenance and several track changes were performed in subsequent years until a fire occurred on the east approach span of the bridge in 1974 causing damage that ended all rail services over the bridge.

### Typical Substructure Construction

Typical substructure components of the piers consist of a heavy timber crib structure that was used as a deep dredging system. The cribbing is essentially a bottomless box and was constructed of several layers of 12 in. by 12 in. timbers positioned horizontally and fastened with steel pins, typically the exterior was then sheathed with vertical timber planking to complete the structure. The cribbing structures measures approximately 60 ft wide by 100 ft long at the bottom (see Figure 3), and tapers along the east and west faces to 50 ft wide by 100 ft long at the top. The timber cribbing was partially built on land then floated out in the river where it was positioned, sunk by filling the weighting pocket with stone and built up to the required elevation as dredges worked to remove material from the interior dredging wells until the bottom of the crib structure was founded on firm soil at approximately 130 ft below the surface of the river. The dredging wells were then filled and leveled with concrete to provide a stable foundation for the timber grillage layer.

When the concrete filled timber cribbing installation was complete the next step was constructing and placing a floating caisson over the cribbing. The caisson was designed with the bottom serving as a mat of timber grillage and was constructed of six layers of 12 in. by 12 in. timbers (see Figure 4). Once the caisson was floated into position over the previously placed cribbing, construction of the masonry faced concrete pier began within the floating caisson. As the pier construction progressed the weight of the pier gradually sunk the caisson until it rested on the cribbing. Once the masonry and concrete pier was completed the caisson was flooded and the sides were removed leaving the completed masonry and concrete portion of the pier resting on the timber grillage. The finished overall dimensions of the concrete filled masonry piers are approximately 25 ft wide by 90 ft long.



### Observations

### Pier 2

Pier 2 is located nearest to the western shoreline of the river (Photo 2 and Photo 3). Construction of Pier 2 varies slightly from the other piers (see Figure 5). Construction of the substructure was partially completed when the project was postponed, redesigned and work eventually started again by a different Contractor. A bottomless timber caisson was constructed around the existing pier and pumped dry, then partial demolition of the existing pier was performed, the new masonry and concrete pier constructed over the remains of the previously pier foundation and then the interior of the caisson was filled with concrete (see Figure 6).

The stone masonry portion of the pier is generally in fair condition. Typical deficiencies include intermittent areas of missing mortar from between the joints, with penetration from 4 in. to 12 in. deep, and moderately spalled and loose coping stones on the south face of the pier. Moderate efflorescence and rust staining were also evident on the face of the masonry.

The timber cribbing and grillage typically exhibit moderate rot and loss of cross sectional area with gaps between the timbers averaging 1 in. to 2 in. wide. Intermittent penetrations into the gaps of the cribbing were taken and typically varied from 12 in. to over 3 ft deep. The outer layer of vertical timber sheeting is missing from around the entire pier. Intermittent missing pieces of 12 in by 12 in. timber cribbing were also observed. A significant horizontal void area was observed behind the outermost layer of the timber crib wall, extending along the east, south and west faces of the pier. The voids are located approximately 29 ft below the water surface and extend approximately 16 ft along the south face and 56 ft along the west face. The void in the timber cribbing is 2 ft high at the south west corner and tapers down to 2 in. as it progresses along the south and west elevations. Penetrations in the void varied from 3 ft to more than 6 ft deep. The maximum height of the void on the inside of the timber cribbing at the southwest corner is unknown.

Additional investigation was performed to determine the depth of the void. A dive crew equipped with a "DIDSON" Sonar Camera performed a real time sonar survey of the void area. Interpretation of the sonar images revealed that only the outer layer of weighting pockets has been compromised revealing the stone fill (Photo 4). The inner timber wall and transverse ties appeared to be in place (Photo 5, and Photo 6). It was not possible to visually inspect or probe the timber on the interior pockets to determine their condition.

The mudline generally consists of silt and sand over scattered rip rap stone with concrete and steel debris. No signs of scour were observed in the vicinity of the pier. Water depth varied from 39 ft to 66 ft around the pier.

### Pier 3

Pier 3 also has a slightly different construction. The timber grillage mat was built up of 14 layers of 12 in. by 12 in. timbers in order to bring the foundation up to the required elevation (see Figure 7).



The stone masonry portion of the pier is generally in fair condition (Photo 7 and Photo 8). Typical deficiencies include intermittent areas of missing mortar from between the joints, with penetration from 2 in. to 14 in. deep. Moderate efflorescence and rust staining were also evident on the face of the masonry.

The timber cribbing and grillage typically exhibit moderate rot and loss of cross sectional area with gaps between the timbers averaging 1 in. to 2 in. wide. Intermittent penetrations into the gaps of the cribbing were taken and typically varied from 12 in. to over 4 ft deep. The outer layer of vertical timber sheeting is missing from around the entire pier. Minor areas of intermittent missing pieces of 12 in by 12 in. timber cribbing from the outer layer, up to 4 ft long were also observed.

A significant void was discovered along the east elevation at approximately 22 feet below the water surface. The void was located at the interface between the timber grillage and the cribbing structure. The void measured approximately 4 ft high at the southeast corner and tapered down to 2 ft high at the north end of the pier. Penetrations into the void varied and were approximately 2 ft deep at the northwest corner and up to 6 ft deep at the southwest corner.

The mudline generally consists of silt and sand over scattered rip rap stone with concrete and steel debris. No signs of scour were observed in the vicinity of the pier. Water depth varied from 38 ft to 51 ft around the pier.

### Pier 4

Constructions of the pier substructural elements are as described above under **"Typical Substructure Construction**". The stone masonry portion of the pier is generally in fair condition (Photo 9 and Photo 10). Typical deficiencies include intermittent areas of missing mortar from between the joints, with penetration from 4 in. to 16 in. deep.

The timber cribbing and grillage typically exhibit moderate rot and loss of cross sectional area with gaps between the timbers averaging 1 in. to 2 in. wide. Intermittent penetrations into the gaps of the cribbing were taken and typically varied from 12 in. to 2 ft deep. The outer layer of vertical timber sheeting is missing from around the entire pier. Minor areas of intermittent missing pieces of 12 in by 12 in. timber cribbing from the outer layer were also observed.

The mudline generally consists of silt and sand over scattered rip rap stone with concrete and steel debris. No signs of scour were observed in the vicinity of the pier. Water depth varied from 39 ft to 58 ft around the pier.

### Pier 5

Pier 5 is located nearest to the eastern shoreline of the river (Photo 11 and Photo 12). Constructions of the pier substructural elements are as described above under "Typical Substructure Construction".

The stone masonry portion of the pier is generally in fair condition. Typical deficiencies include intermittent areas of missing mortar from between the joints, with penetration from 2 in. to 12 in. deep. Moderate efflorescence and rust staining were also evident on the face of the masonry.



The timber cribbing and grillage typically exhibit moderate rot and loss of cross sectional area with gaps between the timbers averaging 1 in. to 2 in. wide. Intermittent penetrations into the gaps of the cribbing were taken and typically varied from 12 in. to over 3 ft deep. The outer layer of vertical timber sheeting is missing from around the entire pier. Minor areas of intermittent missing pieces of 12 in by 12 in. timber cribbing from the outer layer, were also observed.

The mudline generally consists of silt and sand over scattered rip rap stone with concrete and steel debris. No signs of scour were observed in the vicinity of the pier. Water depth varied from 42 ft to 54 ft around the pier.

### **Conclusions & Recommendations**

It is recommended to repair the void areas at Pier 2 and Pier 3 to stop the loss of fill from within the cribbing and restore structural integrity. These deficiencies are not an emergency or a structural stability issue at this time; however, the repairs are needed to provide long-term protection and insure stability. It is recommended that these repairs be completed within the next five years to prevent accelerated deterioration of the substructures. We strongly recommend that the deteriorated portions of Piers 2 and 3 be inspected on an annual basis until repairs are made, to arrest or respond to any sudden change of these conditions. It is our intent to avoid any dramatic increase in rehabilitation costs due to lack of attention. It is also recommended to perform an underwater inspection just prior to repair construction to confirm that the extent of deterioration has not changed.

Typically repairs to the voids involve sealing the outer surface of the void by installing formwork or grout bags. The void area is then pumped full with concrete. Estimated construction cost for these repairs is approximately \$750,000 to \$1,500,000. After repairs have been completed the piers should be regularly inspected at five-year intervals to monitor the deterioration of the substructure elements and recommend any additional repairs.

Permits for the repair construction will be required from various state and federal agencies. Since the permitting process approval may take an unusually long time (over 1 year), it is recommended that work on submitting the permits begin immediately so as to not delay the repairs.



Appendix A

Photographs



Photo 1 – Overall view of the river spans of the bridge, looking north.



Photo 2 – Pier 2 west and north elevation.



Photo 3 – Pier 2, south and east elevation.

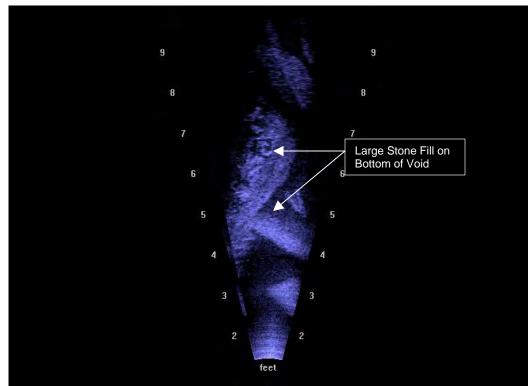


Photo 4 – Pier 2, west face, south end, sonar image from interior of the void showing large stone fill.

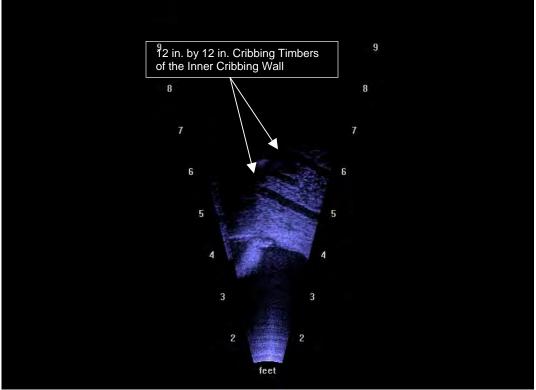


Photo 5 – Sonar image from interior of void showing inner wall timbers in place.

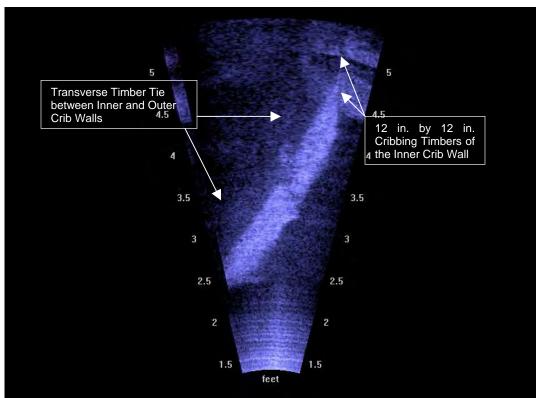


Photo 6 – Sonar image showing transverse timber tie and inner wall in place.



Photo 7 – Pier 3, north and west elevation of the pier.



Photo 8 – Pier 3, south and east face of the pier.



Photo 9 – Pier 4, north and west elevation of the pier.



Photo 10 – Pier 4, south and east elevation of the pier.



Photo 11 – Pier 5, north and west elevation of the pier.

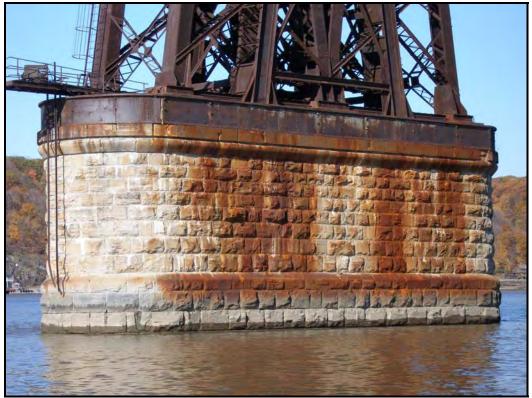
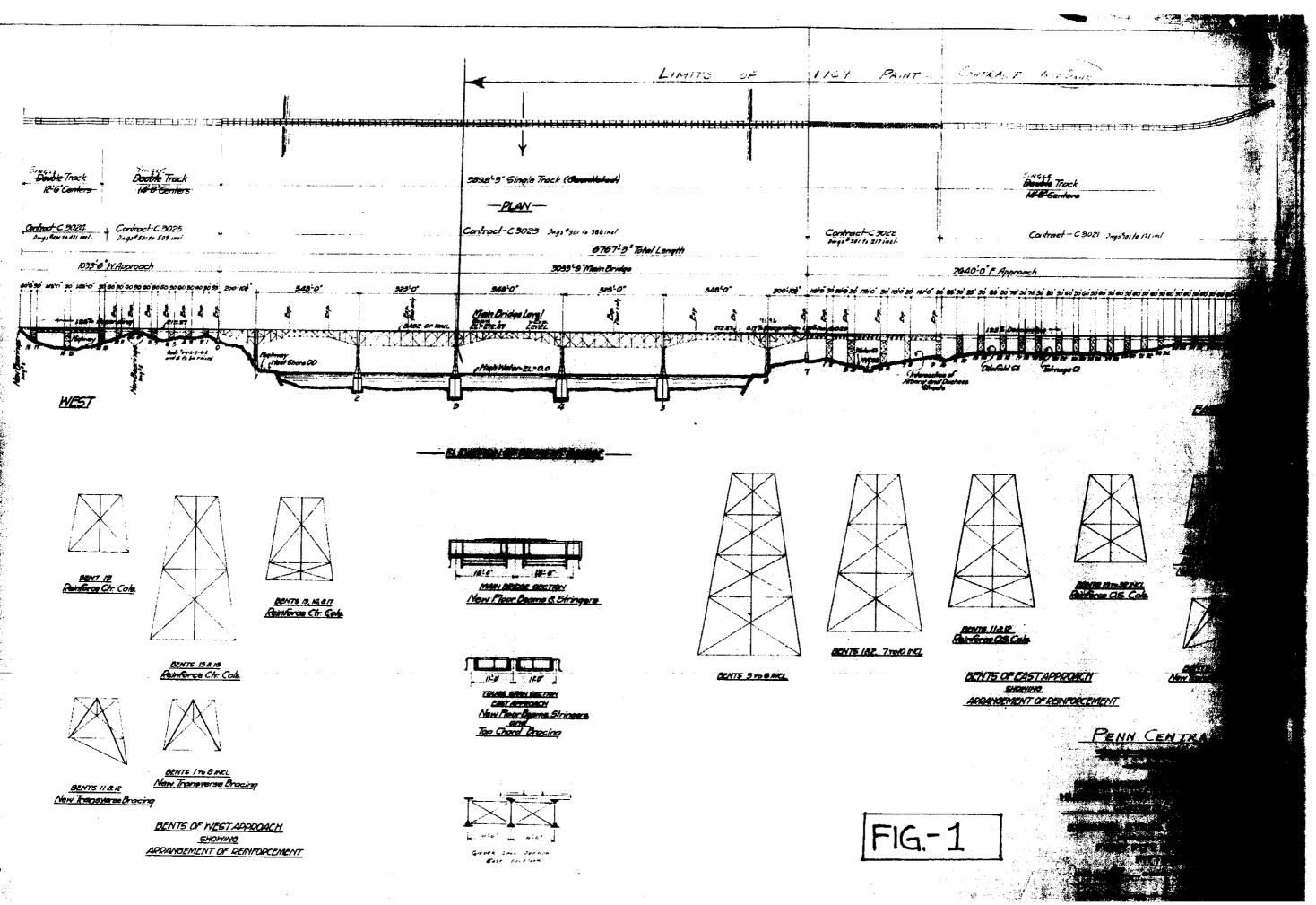
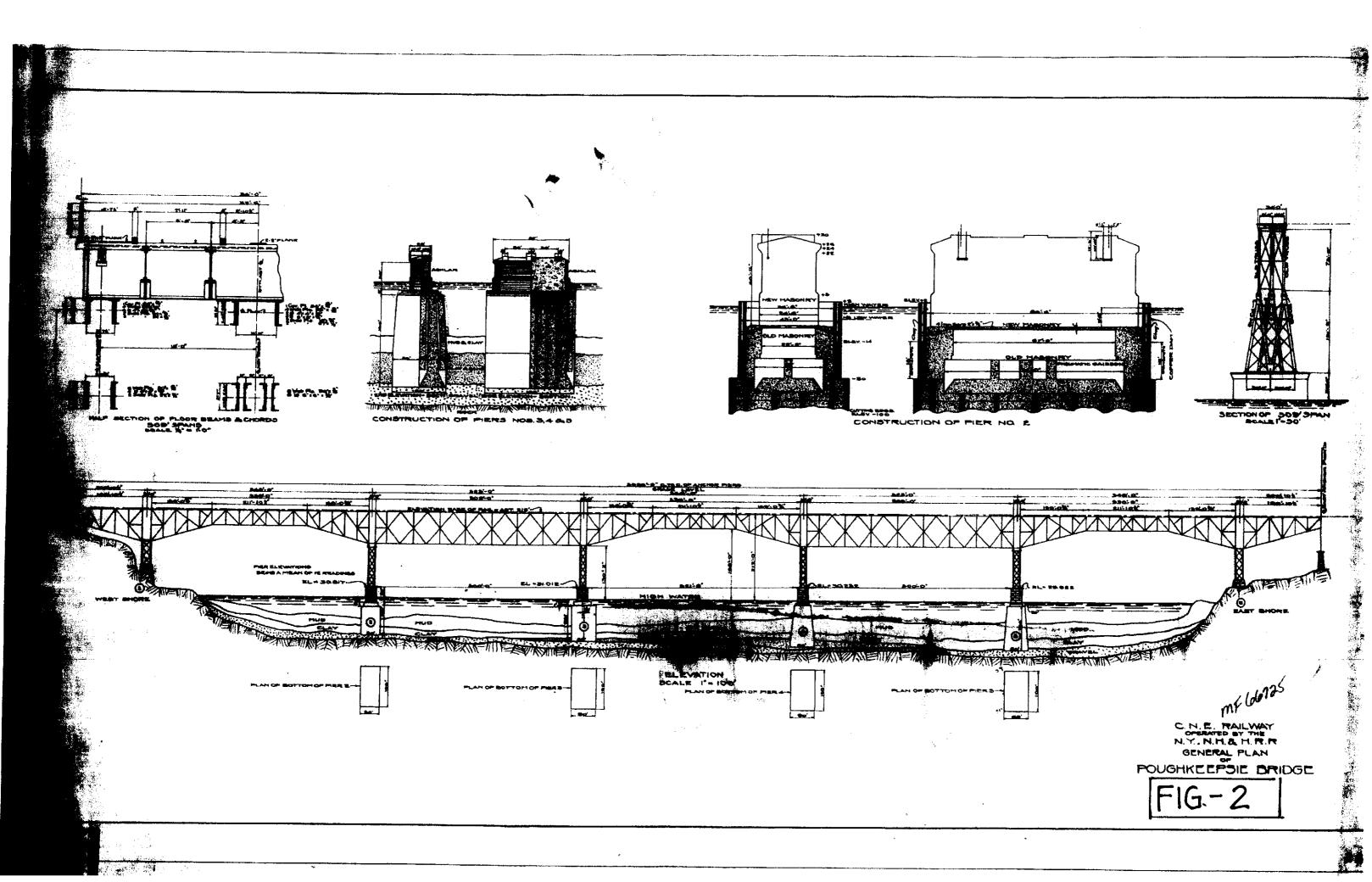


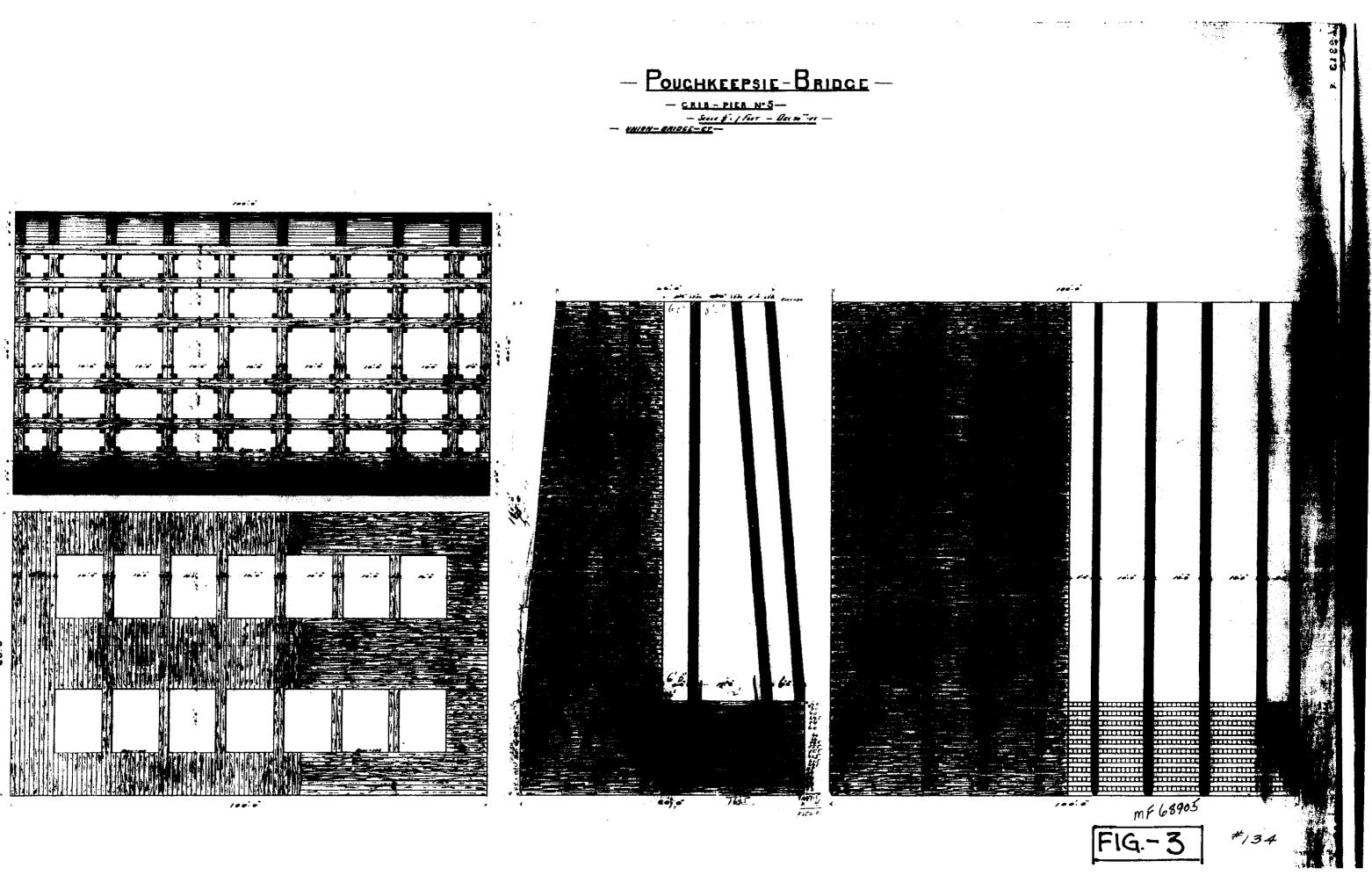
Photo 12 - Pier 5, south and east elevation of the pier.

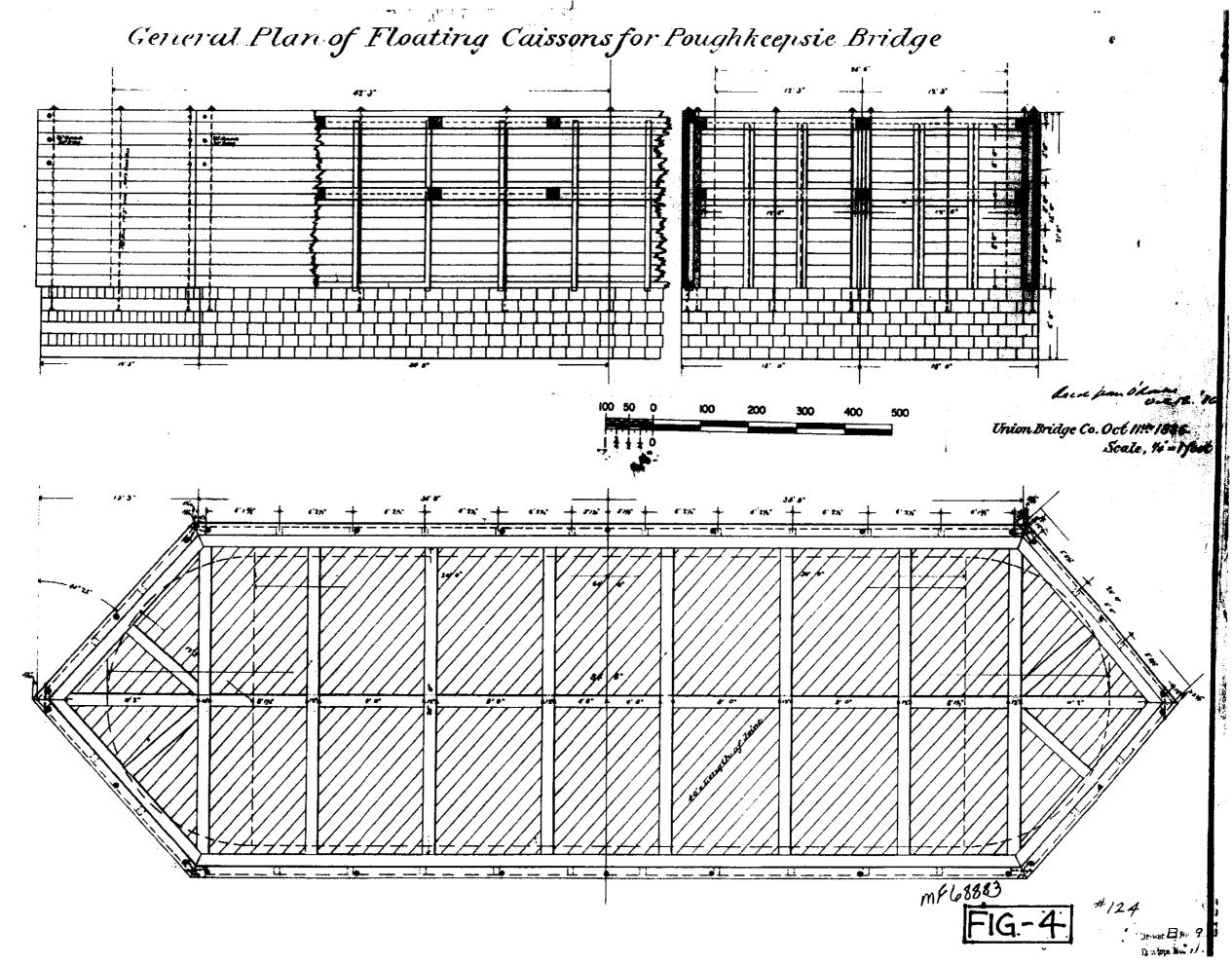
## Appendix B

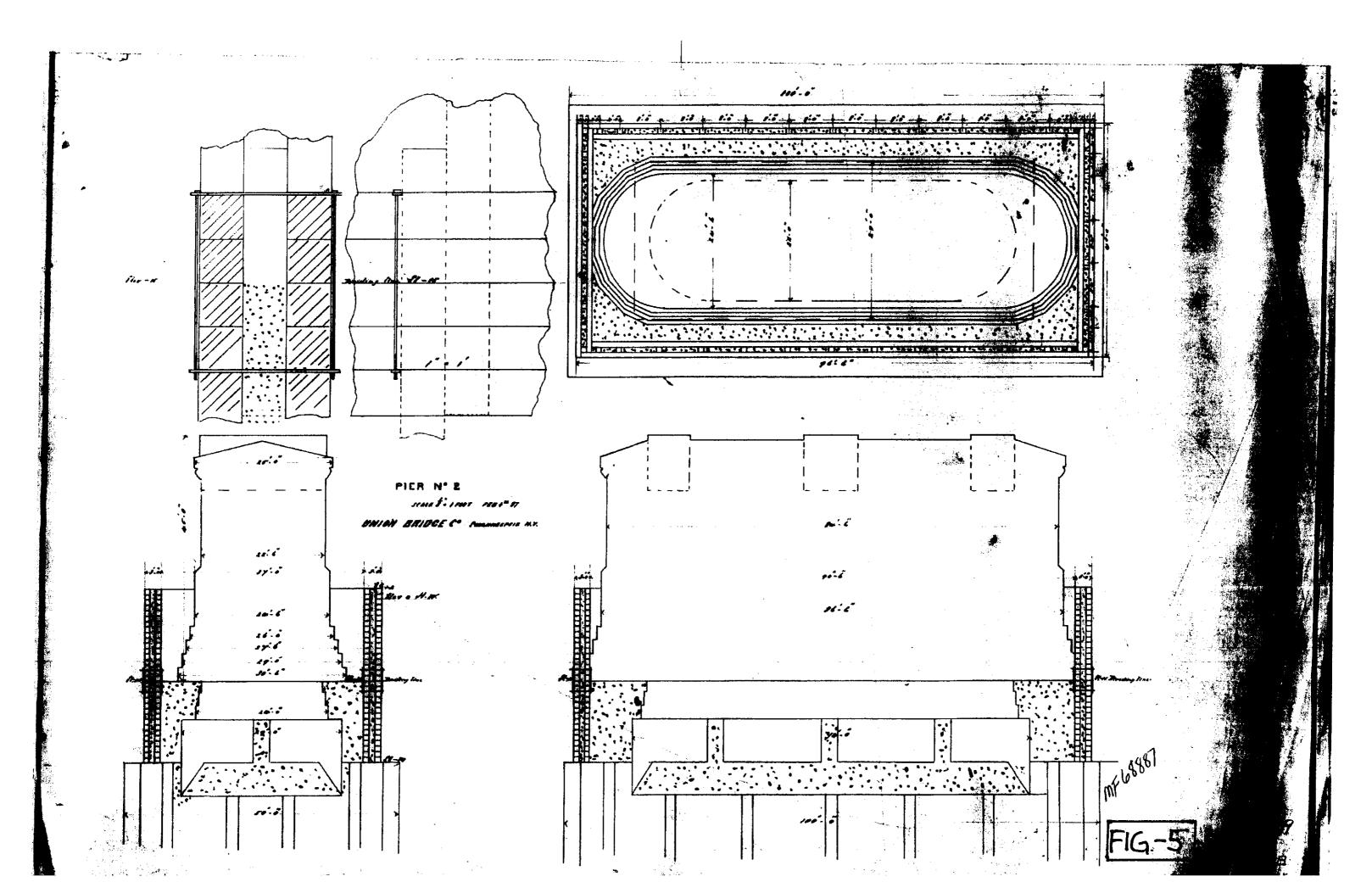
Figures

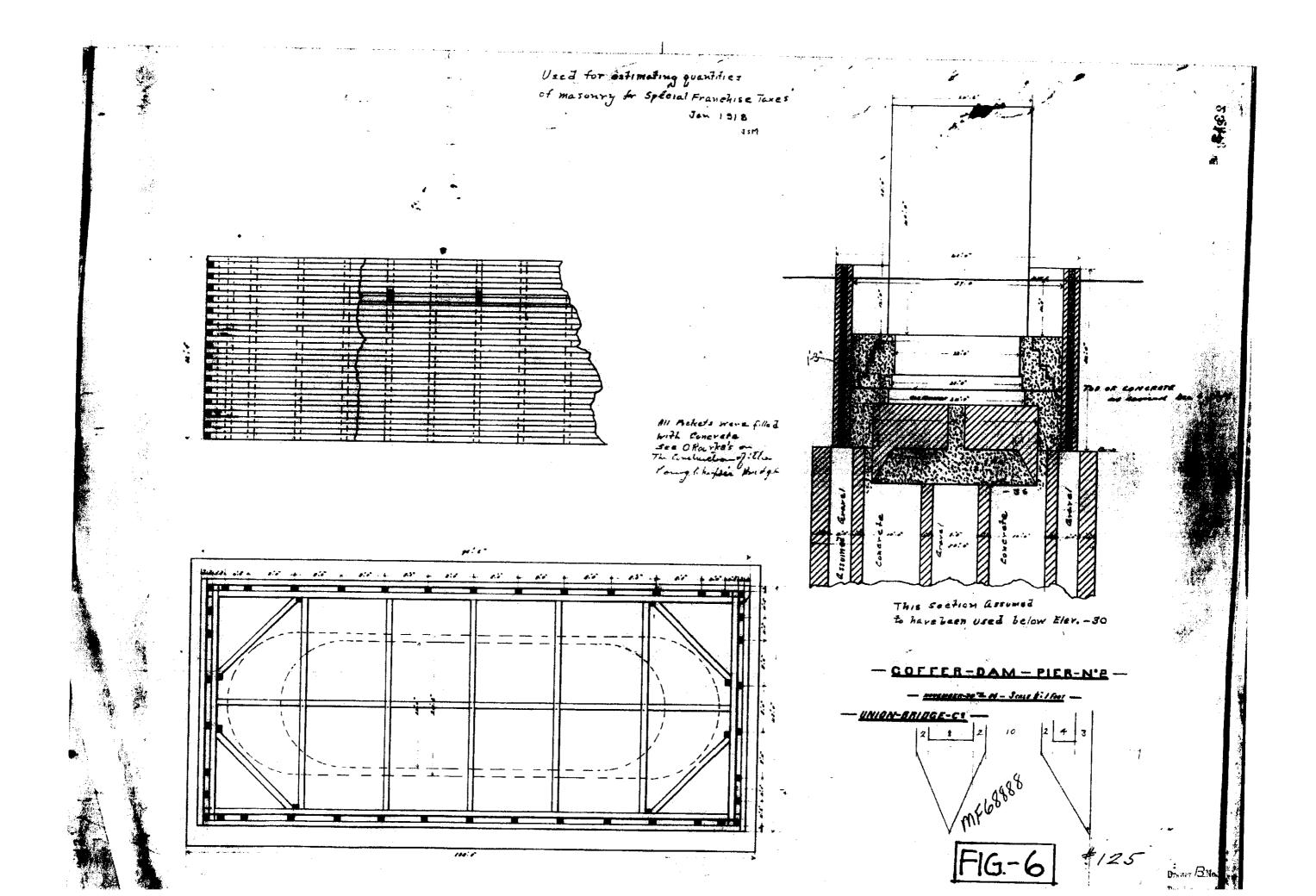


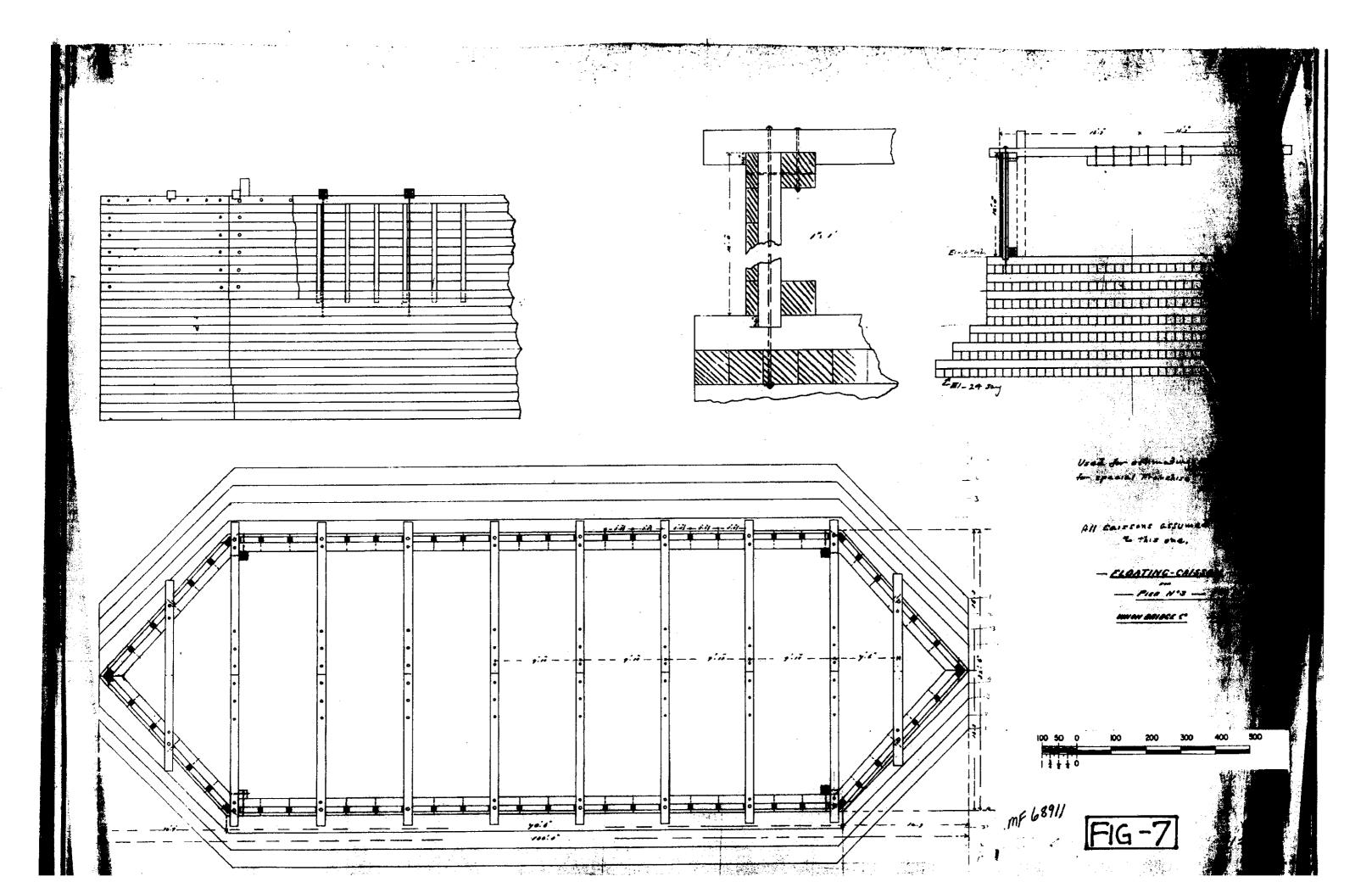












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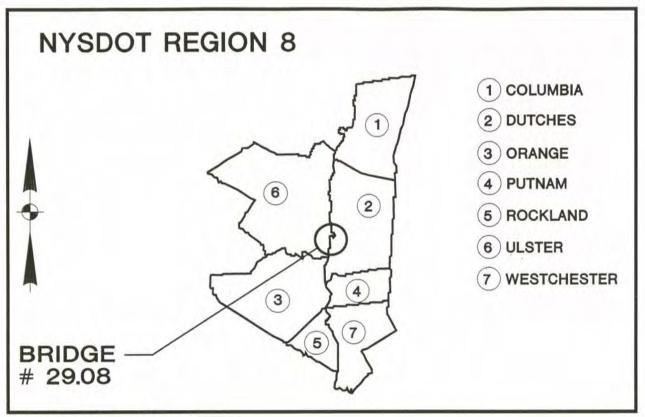
New York State Department of Transportation

# 2006 DIVING INSPECTION

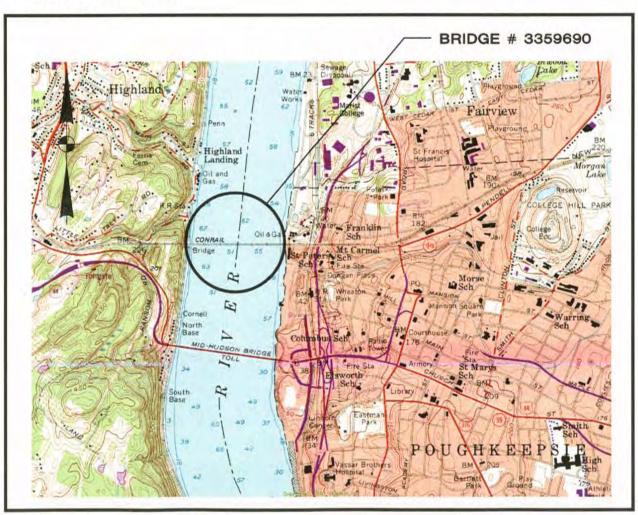
FLAGS: RED YELLOW SAFETY RED PIA SAFETY PIA	X NONE REMOVAL INACTIVATION

TITLE: Quality Control Engineer, PE# 073077 BD-400(9/97)

Phone (845) 353-6400 Fax (845) 353-6509



**General Map** 



**Bridge Location Plan** 

# **DIVE INSPECTION REPORT**

### NEW YORK STATE DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION

SHEET 1 OF 35

### BRIDGE DIVING INSPECTION AND CONDITION REPORT

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### NEW YORK STATE DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION

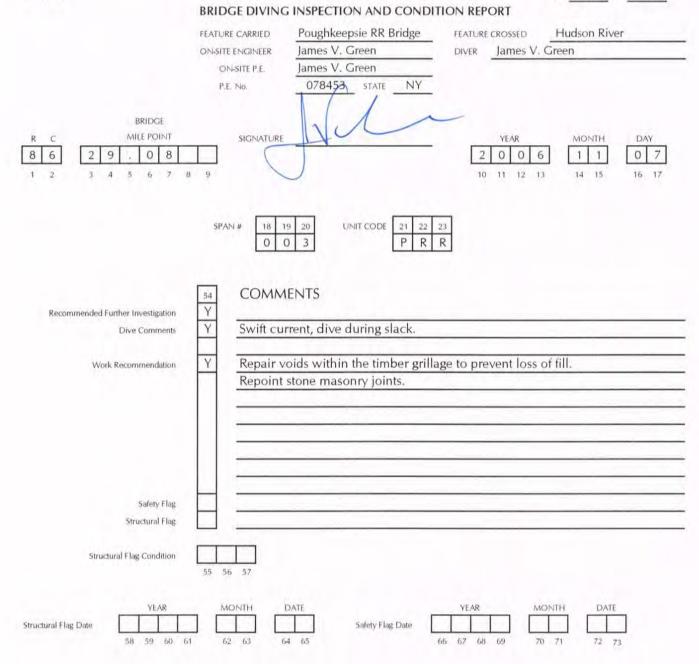
SHEET 2 OF 35

BRIDGE DIVING INSPECTION AND CONDITION REPORT FEATURE CARRIED Poughkeepsie RR Bridge Hudson River FEATURE CROSSED ON-SITE ENGINEER James V. Green DIVER James V. Green ON-SITE P.E. James V. Green P.E. No. 078453 STATE NY BRIDGE MILE POINT C SIGNATURE YEAR MONTH DAY 0 0 8 6 2 0 2 9 8 6 1 1 0 7 7 4 5 6 8 9 10 11 12 13 16 17 2 3 14 15 SPAN # UNIT CODE 18 19 20 21 22 23 0 0 2 P R R COMMENTS 54 Y Recommended Further Investigation Y Swift current, dive during slack. **Dive Comments** Y Repair void areas within the timber cribbing to prevent loss of fill. Work Recommendation Repoint stone masonry joints. Safety Flag Structural Flag Structural Flag Condition 55 56 57 YEAR MONTH DATE YEAR MONTH. DATE Structural Flag Date Safety Flag Date 59 60 61 64 58 62 63 65 66 67 -68 69 70 71 72 73

BR357(10/94)

### NEW YORK STATE DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION

SHEET 3 OF 35

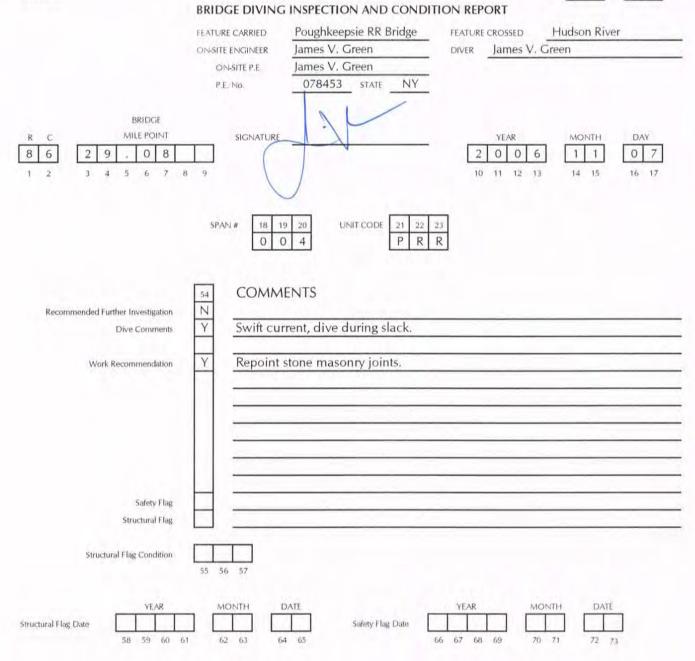


BR357(10/94)

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NEW YORK STATE DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION

SHEET 4 OF 35



### NEW YORK STATE DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION BRIDGE DIVING INSPECTION AND CONDITION REPORT

SHEET 5 OF 35

Poughkeepsie RR Bridge Hudson River FEATURE CARRIED FEATURE CROSSED ON-SITE ENGINEER James V. Green DIVER James V. Green James V. Green ON-SITE P.E. P.E. No 078453 STATE NY BRIDGE MILE POINT SIGNATURE DAY RC YEAR MONTH 8 6 2 9 0 8 2006 1 1 0 7 6 7 8 2 5 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 Ť. 3 4 SPAN # UNIT CODE 19 20 21 22 18 23 0 5 P R R 0 COMMENTS 54 N Recommended Further Investigation Y Swift current, dive during slack. **Dive Comments** Y Repoint stone masonry joints. Work Recommendation Safety Flag Structural Flag Structural Flag Condition 55 56 57 YEAR MONTH DATE YEAR MONTH DATE Structural Flag Date Safety Flag Date 59 60 58 61 62 63 64 65 66 67 68 69 70 71 72 73

### NYSDOT BRIDGE DIVING

### INSPECTION & CONDITION REPORT

RC	MP	SHEET	6	OF	35
8 6	2 9 . 0	B DATE		11/07/	06

### GENERAL BIN SUMMARY

SUPERSTRUCTURE DESC			of Spans:74	Load Path:	Redundant	_X_Non-Redu	ndant Dir/O	)rient:	E/W
Primary Member Material:	St	eel	Iron	Concrete		Timber	Othe	r:	
Primary Member Type:		l Girder	PL Girder	Box Girder		Frame	Arch	Pipe	Slab
	X_Other:	Buil	-up riveted stee	l girders.			_		
Plan Review: Plans agree w	ith field condit	lions?	_X_Yes	No: Explain:				-	

### SITE CONDITIONS

Evidence of High Water?	No	X Yes: Approx. height above present	water level? 1.5 ft	
Underwater Visibility:	Good	FairPoor		
Tidal Waters?	No	X_ <sub>Yes</sub>		
Low Freeboard?	X No	Yes		
Protective Devices?	X No	Yes: Quantity Type	f.	SSU#:
Current	Negligible	Up to 1.0 fps Up to 2.0	fps2.0 to 4.0 fps	Over 4.0 fps: Estimated Current=
Marine Growth:	X_Negligible	ModerateHeavy	Blast Cleaning Required:	Total area cleaned=
Туре:	X_Algae	Aquatic Plants/Grasses	Zebra Mussel	BarnaclesOther:
Polluted Water?	X No	Yes: Explain:		

### ACTIVITY LOG

Inspection Access:	x	Boat	Shore	Bridge Deck	Other:
Boat Launch Location	(	N/A)	Whites Marine	, Hudson, NY	
Unusual Conditions:	_ <u>x</u>	_No	Yes: Explain:		
Special Contact(s) for Acc	ess or C	oordination:	<u>X</u> No	Yes; Name(s	s), Organization, Address and Phone Number(s):
	-				

nsp. Consul	tant: X	M.G. McLaren	, P.C.		Diving	Subcontractor: X None
Date	Arrival Time	Depart. Time	Dive Hours	Temp. Range	Weather	Remarks
11/02/06	7:30 AM	3:30 PM	5	42 -55 F	Clear	U/W Inspection
11/03/06	7:30 AM	3:30 PM	5	42 -55 F	Clear	U/W Inspection
11/04/06	7:30 AM	3:30 PM	5	42 -55 F	Clear	U/W Inspection
11/05/06	7:30 AM	3:30 PM	5	42 -55 F	Clear	U/W Inspection
11/06/06	7:30 AM	3:30 PM	5	42 -55 F	Clear	U/W Inspection
11/07/06	8:00 AM	4:00 PM	4	42 -55 F	Clear	U/W Inspection
11/21/06	7:30 AM	3:30 PM	5	42 -55 F	Clear	DIDSON Sonar imaging investigation

BD-401(9/97)

NYSDOT BRIDGE DIVING INSPECTION & CONDITION REPORT

RC	M	P			
8 6	2	9	0	8	

SHEET 7 OF 35 DATE 11/07/06

GENERAL	SSU	SUMMARY	

SPAN #:	0 0	2	UNIT CODE:	P	R	R	Length:	100	Width:	50
SSU	Гуре:		Concrete Solid Stem		-	x	Dry/Mortared Stone Masonry	Steel Sheetpile Cell or Caisson	Other	
SSU Fou	ndatio	n:					ber Steel H k Unknown Type		Steel Pipe )	
Channel	Botto		X Natural: Bedr	ock			Boulders Cobbles		rganics X Coars	e or Medium Sand
Channer	Bott		X Placed: X Ri	b Ra		Large	Stone, or Rubble Fill	X Concrete Overp	our, Jacket or Apron	
Scour Pr	otectio	on	CONTRACTOR AND A DESCRIPTION OF T				No <u>X</u> Yes Isi No <u>X</u> Yes No: Explai		<u>X</u> No <u>Yes</u>	
			as to Previous							
Up	to 6 ft	t of	scour on the east el	eva	atio	on a	nd fill up to 5 ft on the	e west elevation	has occured sin	се
the	2002	un	derwater inspection.		P	revi	ous inspection used an	assumed wate	rline elevation o	f +1.00
whi	ch ma	ay I	be in error.				the state of the second st	Salata and the sale	Contraction and second	1000
Major Fin			a behind outer timbe	rc	rit	wa	I. Void is located 29 f	t below water.	s up to 2 ft high	_

and extends 56 ft along the west face, and 16 ft along the south face. Penetrations into the void over 6 ft deep.

Limits to Performing Inspection: X No Yes:

SPAN #: 0 0 3	UNIT CODE: PRR Length: 100 ft Width: 60 ft
SSU Type:	Concrete Solid Stem     X     Dry/Mortared Stone     Steel Sheetpile Cell     Other     Other     Other
SSU Foundation:	On Piles: ( Timber Steel H Concrete Steel Pipe ) On Soil X On Bedrock Unknown Type Other:
Channel Bettern	X         Natural:         Bedrock         Boulders         Cobbles         X         Gravel         Organics         X         Coarse or Medium           X         Fine Sand or Silt         Other:         Other:         Sand
Channel Bottom	Placed: Rip Rap, Large Stone, or Rubble Fill Concrete Overpour, Jacket or Apron Other:
Scour Protection	Does any Scour Protection exist?       No       X       Yes       Is it shown on plans?       X       No       Yes         Is it functioning adequately?       No       X       Yes       No: Explain:
Compare Sounding	
Fill up to 5 f	t has occurred on the west elevation and fill up to 10 ft on the east elevation since the
2002 underv	vater inspection. Previous inspection used an assumed waterline elevation of +1.00
which may l	e in error.
Major Findings:	
Large void a	rea on on the east face between the timber grillage and timber cribwall. Void area
is located 22	ft below water and is approximately 2 ft to 4 ft high and 2 ft to 6 ft deep.

Limits to Performing Inspection: X No Yes:

NYSDOT BRIDGE DIVING INSPECTION & CONDITION REPORT



SHEET <u>8</u> OF <u>35</u> DATE <u>11/07/06</u>

### GENERAL SSU SUMMARY

Concrete Solid Stem       X       Dry/Mortared Stone Masonry      Steel Sheetpile Cell or Caisson      Other        On Piles:       (Timber      Steel H       Concrete      Steel Pipe       )        On Soil       X       On Bedrock       Unknown Type       Other:      Other:        N Natural:      Bedrock      Boulders      Cobbles       X       Gravel      Organics      Coarse or Medium Sand        X       Natural:      Bedrock      Other:
On Soil _X On BedrockUnknown TypeOther: X Natural:BedrockBouldersCobbles X GravelOrganicsCoarse or Medium X Fine Sand or SiltOther: Sand X Placed: _X Rip Rap, Large Stone, or Rubble FillConcrete Overpour, Jacket or Apron Other: Does any Scour Protection exist?NoYes Is it shown on plans? X NoYes
X       Natural:       Bedrock       Boulders       Cobbles       X       Gravel       Organics       Coarse or Medium Sand         X       Fine Sand or Silt       Other:       Other:       Sand       Sand         X       Placed:       X       Rip Rap, Large Stone, or Rubble Fill       Concrete Overpour, Jacket or Apron         Other:       Other:       Other:       Other:       Other:         Does any Scour Protection exist?       No       X       Yes       Is it shown on plans?       X       No       Yes
X       Placed:       X       Rip Rap, Large Stone, or Rubble Fill       Concrete Overpour, Jacket or Apron         Other:       Other:         Does any Scour Protection exist?       No       X       Yes
s <b>to Previous</b> 3 data is available for comparison.
between the timber cribbing members approximately 1 in. to 2 in. high with
nto the gaps from 1 ft to 4 ft deep.

Limits to Performing Inspection: X No Yes:

SSU Type:        Concrete Solid Stem       X       Dry/Mortared Stone Masonry       Steel Sheetpile Cell or Caisson       Other         SSU Foundation:      On Piles:       (Timber      Steel H      Oncrete      Steel Pipe       )        On Soil       X       On Bedrock       Unknown Type       Other:	it	60 ft	Width:		100 ft		Length:		R	PF		CODE:	UNIT	0 5	0	PAN #:
On Soil       X       On Bedrock       Unknown Type       Other:         Channel       Bottom       X       Natural:       Bedrock       Boulders       Cobbles       X       Gravel       Organics       X       Coarse of State         Channel       Bottom       X       Fine Sand or Silt       Other:       State       State </td <td></td> <td>her</td> <td> Oth</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td>S</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td>x</td> <td>-</td> <td>d Stem</td> <td>Concrete Solio</td> <td>-</td> <td></td> <td>ype</td> <td>SSU</td>		her	Oth			S			x	-	d Stem	Concrete Solio	-		ype	SSU
Channel       Bottom       X       Natural:       Bedrock       Boulders       Cobbles       X       Gravel       Organics       X       Coarse of St		)	el Pipe	Ste	1.000								-	ion:	ndat	SU Fou
		Coarse or M Sand	cs X	Organ		_	Cobbles	ulders _		ck .	Bedro	Natural:	<u>_x</u>	thom	Pet	hannel
Scour Protection       Is it functioning adequately?       No       X       Yes       No: Explain:         Compare Soundings to Previous       No sounding data is available for comparison.         Major Findings:		Apron	Jacket or A	Overpour,	Concrete C	-	ile Fill	one, or Ru	Large			Placed:	-	ttom	Во	nannei
No sounding data is available for comparison. Major Findings:		Yes												tion	otec	Scour Pr
Major Findings:								00	anari	COL	le for	A REAL PROPERTY OF A REAL PROPER				AND A REAL PROPERTY.
	_							,,,	ipan	con	ie ioi		s uata	iuni	oui	140
Typical gaps between the timber cribbing members approximately 1 in to 2 in high with													-			
Typical gaps between the timber chobing members approximately 1 m. to 2 m. high with		1	gh with	2 in. hi	/ 1 in. to 2	nately	approxin	nember	bing	crib	mber	veen the tir	betw	gaps	cal	Тур
penetration into the gaps from 1 ft to 4 ft deep.		_		1.114	0.000		100	ep.	4 ft c	t to	om 1 f	he gaps fro	into t	tion i	etrat	pen
Limits to Performing Inspection: X No Yes:	-	-		_					-			41				

M.P.:	29.08	REGION:	8	COUNTY: 6	SHEET	9	OF	35
FEATURE	CARRIED:	Poughkeepsie RR Bridge		FEATURE CROSSED: Hud	lson River	_		
INSPECTE	D BY: Jame	s V. Green	TITLE:	On-Site P.E./ Team Leader	DATE:	11	/07/06	

SPAN NO. & UNIT CODE	RATING ITEM	RATING	REMARKS
002PRR	24	3	Voids - Voids created due to loss of ballast stone from outer timber cribwall.
			Void measures up to 2 ft high at the southwest corner, and extends 56 ft to the
			north along the west face, and 16 ft along the south face. Penetration into
			the void is greater than 6 ft.
	25	4	Holes - Several intermittent holes through the outer timber cribwall.
			Holes measure up to 1 ft high by 1 ft wide with penetration up to 4 ft.
	26	4	Structural Damage - Missing and rotted outer cribwall timbers on the south
			and west faces of the pier.
	27	4	Non-structural damage - loss of ballast stone from outer cribwall.
	28	4	Displacement - Several horizontal timbers are displaced up to 1 ft vertically.
	29	4	Missing Elements - cribwall is missing original layer of vertical timber sheathing.
	30	3	Loss of fill - Loss of balast stone fill in outer cribwall layer.
	34	9	Structural cracks - Concrete elements are covered by stone masonry
			veneer or timber cribwall.
	35	9	Non-structural cracks - Concrete elements are covered by stone masonry
			veneer or timber cribwall.
	36	9	Spalls - Concrete elements are covered by stone masonry veneer
			or timber cribwall.
	37	4	Erosion/Scaling - penetrations from 1 ft to 4 ft into the concrete fill behind
			the outer timber cribwall.
	39	4	Grout Loss - Approximately 25 percent loss of grout from the masonry joints.
	42	4	Splitting - Ends of most timber cribwall and grillage members split up to 2 in.
			wide and up to 1 ft long.
	44	4	Rot - Outer layer of timber cribwall and grillage exhibit approximately 1 in.
			to 2 in. loss of section due to rot, creating 1 in. to 3 in. gaps between the
			timbers.
	45	4	Fasteners - Most of the exposed steel pins fastening the timbers exhibit
			50 percent to 100 percent loss of cross-sectional area.
	46	4	Missing elements - cribwall is missing original layer of vertical timber sheathing.

M.P.: _	29.08	REGION:	8	COUNTY: 6	SHEET	10	OF	35
FEATURE	CARRIED:	Poughkeepsie RR Bridge		FEATURE CROSSED: Hud	son River	_	_	
INSPECTE	D BY: Jame	s V. Green	TITLE:	On-Site P.E./ Team Leader	DATE:	11	/07/06	_

SPAN NO. & UNIT CODE	RATING ITEM	RATING	REMARKS
003PRR	24	3	Voids - Voids created due to loss of concrete from under the timber grillage.
			Void measures up to 1 ft to 2 ft high, and extends along the entire east face
			of the pier, depth of the void is up to 6 ft.
	25	4	Holes - Several intermittent holes through the outer timber cribwall.
			Holes measure up to 1 ft high by 1 ft wide with penetration up to 4 ft.
	26	4	Structural Damage - Missing and rotted outer cribwall timbers on the south
			and west faces of the pier.
	27	4	Non-structural damage - loss of ballast stone from outer cribwall.
	28	4	Displacement - Several horizontal timbers are displaced up to 1 ft vertically.
	29	4	Missing Elements - cribwall is missing original layer of vertical timber sheathing.
	30	3	Loss of fill - Loss of balast stone fill in outer cribwall layer.
	34	9	Structural cracks - Concrete elements are covered by stone masonry
			veneer or timber cribwall.
	35	9	Non-structural cracks - Concrete elements are covered by stone masonry
		_	veneer or timber cribwall.
	36	9	Spalls - Concrete elements are covered by stone masonry veneer
			or timber cribwall.
	37	4	Erosion/Scaling - penetrations from 1 ft to 4 ft into the concrete fill behind
		-	the outer timber cribwall.
	39	4	Grout Loss - Approximately 25 percent loss of grout from the masonry joints.
	42	4	Splitting - Ends of most timber cribwall and grillage members split up to 2 in.
			wide and up to 1 ft long.
	44	4	Rot - Outer layer of timber cribwall and grillage exhibit approximately 1 in.
			to 2 in. loss of section due to rot, creating 1 in. to 3 in. gaps between the
			timbers.
	45	4	Fasteners - Most of the exposed steel pins fastening the timbers exhibit
			50 percent to 100 percent loss of cross-sectional area.
	46	4	Missing elements - cribwall is missing original layer of vertical timber sheathing.
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		1	

M.P.:	29.08	REGION:	8	COUNTY: 6	SHEET	11	OF	35
FEATURE	CARRIED:	Poughkeepsie RR Bridge	-	FEATURE CROSSED: Hud	lson River	_		
INSPECTE	D BY: Jame	s V. Green	TITLE:	On-Site P.E./ Team Leader	DATE:	11	/07/06	

SPAN NO. & UNIT CODE	RATING ITEM	RATING	REMARKS
004PRR	24	4	Voids - Voids created due to loss of concrete from outer timber cribwall.
1.			Penetrations into the voids up to 4 ft deep.
	25	4	Holes - Several intermittent holes through the outer timber cribwall.
			Holes measure up to 1 ft high by 1 ft wide and penetration up to 4 ft.
	26	4	Structural Damage - Missing and rotted outer cribwall timbers on the south
			and west faces of the pier.
	27	4	Non-structural damage - loss of ballast stone from outer cribwall.
	29	4	Missing Elements - cribwall is missing original layer of vertical timber sheathing.
	34	9	Structural cracks - Concrete elements are covered by stone masonry
			veneer or timber cribwall.
	35	9	Non-structural cracks - Concrete elements are covered by stone masonry
			veneer or timber cribwall.
	36	9	Spalls - Concrete elements are covered by stone masonry veneer
			or timber cribwall.
	37	4	Erosion/Scaling - penetrations from 1 ft to 4 ft into the concrete fill behind
			the outer timber cribwall.
-	39	4	Grout Loss - Approximately 25 percent loss of grout from the masonry joints.
	42	4	Splitting - Ends of most timber cribwall and grillage members split up to 2 in.
			wide and up to 1 ft long.
	44	4	Rot - Outer layer of timber cribwall and grillage exhibit approximately 1 in.
			to 2 in. loss of section due to rot, creating 1 in. to 3 in. gaps between the
			timbers.
	45	4	Fasteners - Most of the exposed steel pins fastening the timbers exhibit
			50 percent to 100 percent loss of cross-sectional area.
	46	4	Missing elements - cribwall is missing original layer of vertical timber sheathing.
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BD-403(9/94)

M.P.:	29.08	REGION:	8	COUNTY: 6	SHEET	12	OF	35
FEATURE	CARRIED:	Poughkeepsie RR Bridge		FEATURE CROSSED: Hud	son River	_		
INSPECTE	D BY: Jame	s V. Green	TITLE:	On-Site P.E./ Team Leader	DATE:	11	/07/06	_

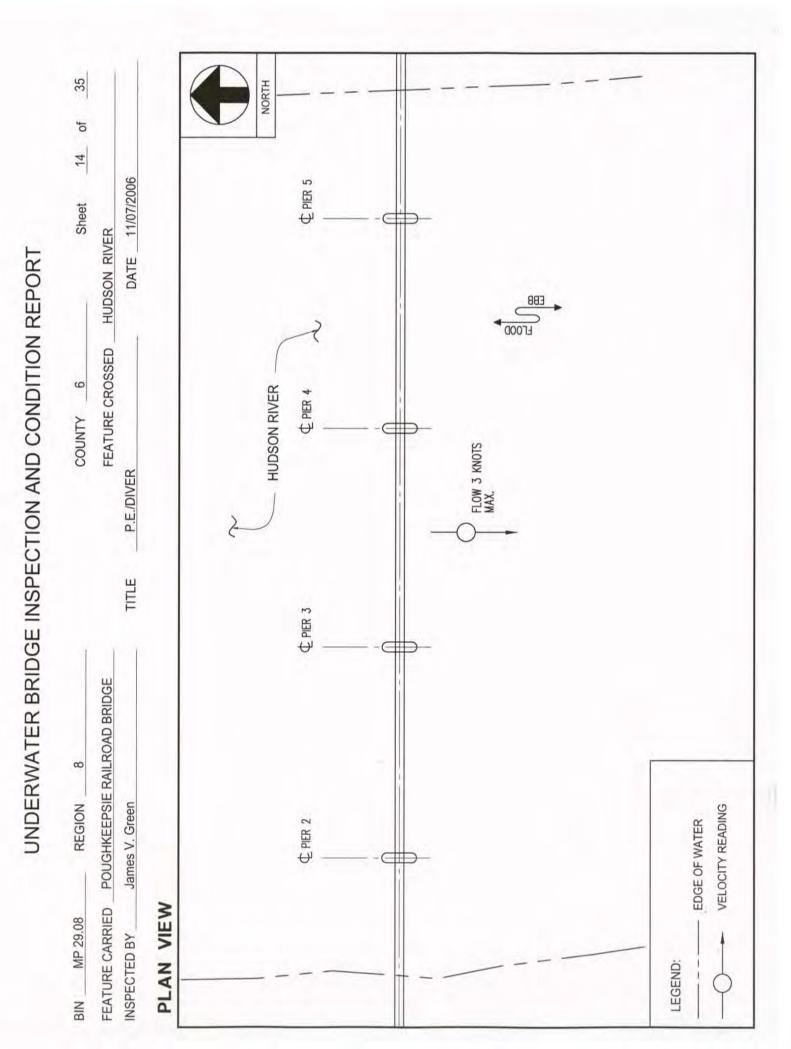
SPAN NO. & UNIT CODE	RATING ITEM	RATING	REMARKS
005PRR	24	4	Voids - Voids created due to loss of concrete from outer timber cribwall.
			Penetration into the voids up to 4 ft deep.
	25	4	Holes - Several intermittent holes through the outer timber cribwall.
			Holes measure up to 1 ft high by 1 ft wide and penetration up to 4 ft.
	26	4	Structural Damage - Missing and rotted outer cribwall timbers on the south
			and west faces of the pier.
	27	4	Non-structural damage - loss of ballast stone from outer cribwall.
	29	4	Missing Elements - cribwall is missing original layer of vertical timber sheathing.
L.	34	9	Structural cracks - Concrete elements are covered by stone masonry
			veneer or timber cribwall.
	35	9	Non-structural cracks - Concrete elements are covered by stone masonry
			veneer or timber cribwall.
	36	9	Spalls - Concrete elements are covered by stone masonry veneer
			or timber cribwall.
	37	4	Erosion/Scaling - penetrations from 1 ft to 4 ft into the concrete fill behind
			the outer timber cribwall.
	39	4	Grout Loss - Approximately 25 percent loss of grout from the masonry joints.
	42	4	Splitting - Ends of most timber cribwall and grillage members split up to 2 in.
			wide and up to 1 ft long.
	44	4	Rot - Outer layer of timber cribwall and grillage exhibit approximately 1 in.
			to 2 in. loss of section due to rot, creating 1 in. to 3 in. gaps between the
			timbers.
	45	4	Fasteners - Most of the exposed steel pins fastening the timbers exhibit
			50 percent to 100 percent loss of cross-sectional area.
	46	4	Missing elements - cribwall is missing original layer of vertical timber sheathing.

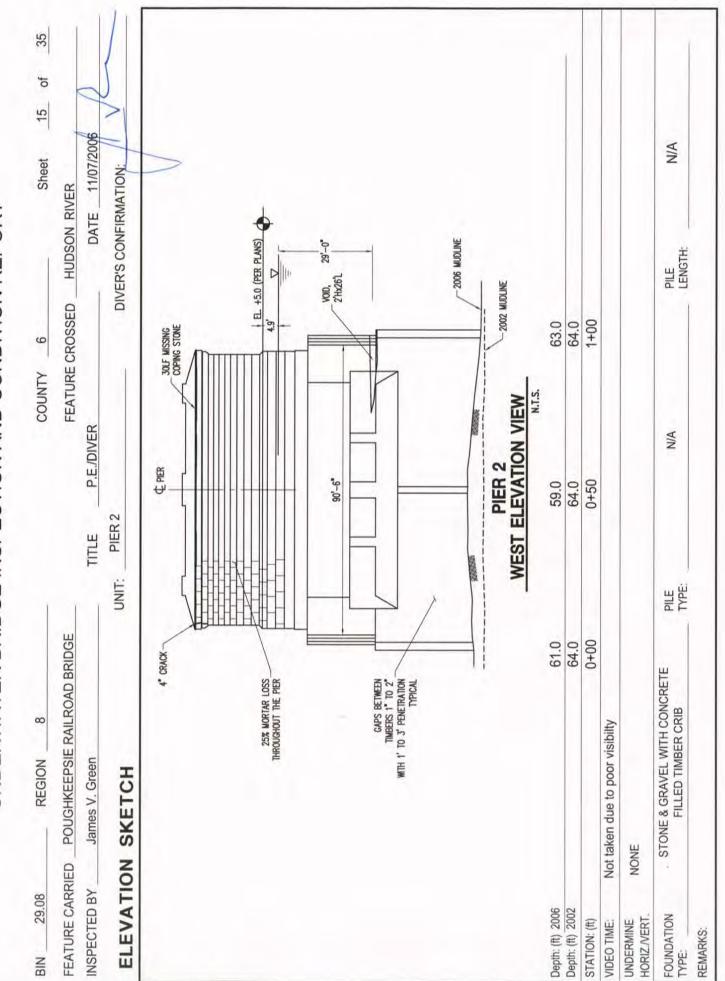
BD-403(9/94)

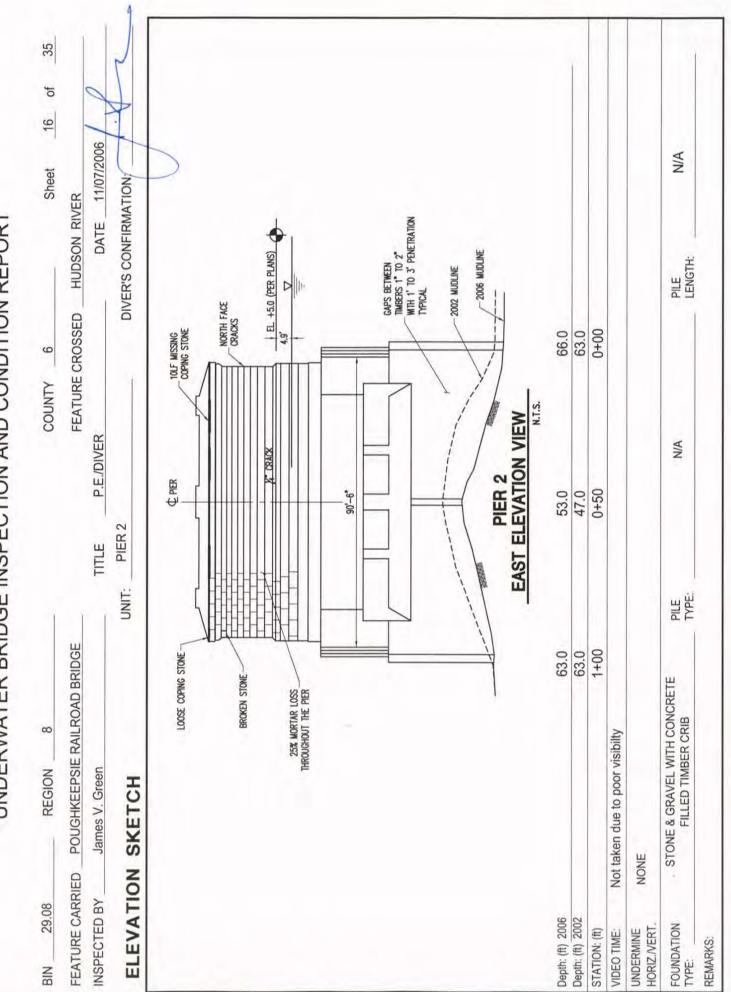
M.P.:	29.08	REGION:	8	_ cou		SHEET _	13	OF _	35
FEATURE CARRIED: Poughkeepsie RR Bridge			FEATURE CROSSED: Hudson River						
INSPECTE	D BY: James V. G	reen		TITLE:	On-Site P.E./ Team Lea	ader DATE:	1	1/07/0	6

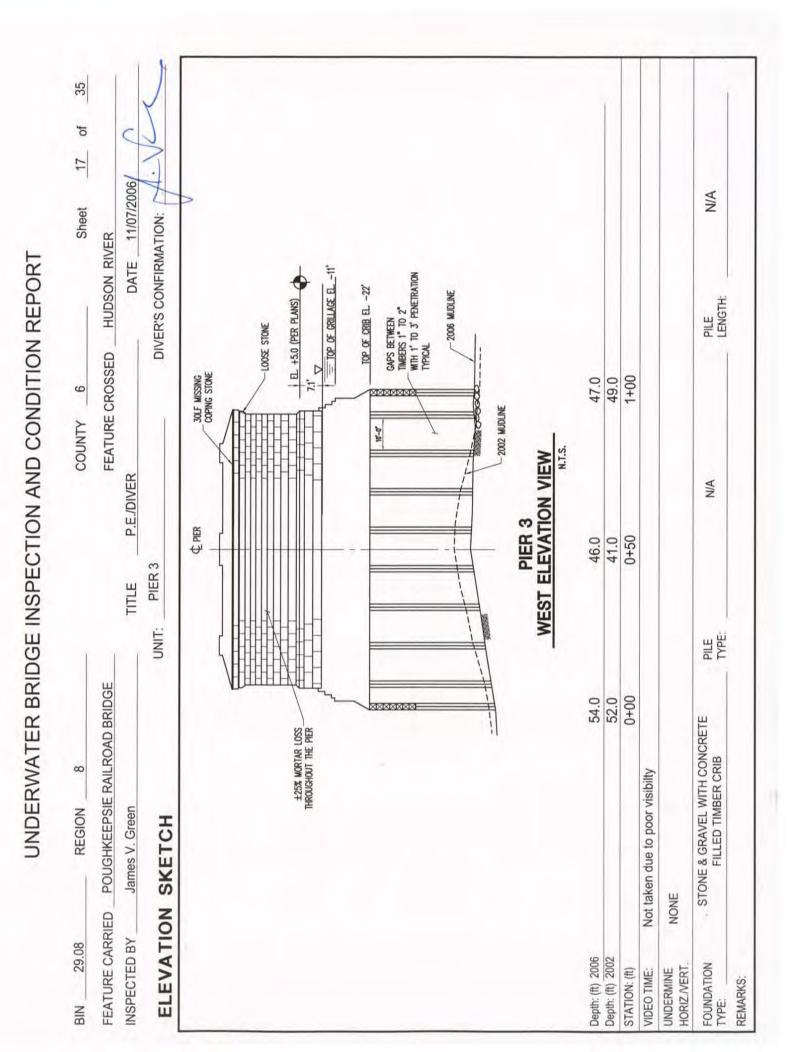
OWINER	IDATIONS:	-
002PRR	Repair voids along the west and south faces of the timber cribwall. Fill void areas	
	behind cribwall.	
	Repoint stone masonry along the face of the pier.	
003PRR	Repair voids along the east face of the timber grillage. Fill void areas	
	under the timber grillage.	
_	Repoint stone masonry along the face of the pier.	
004PRR	Repoint stone masonry along the face of the pier.	
005PRR	Repoint stone masonry along the face of the pier.	- 94 -
		-
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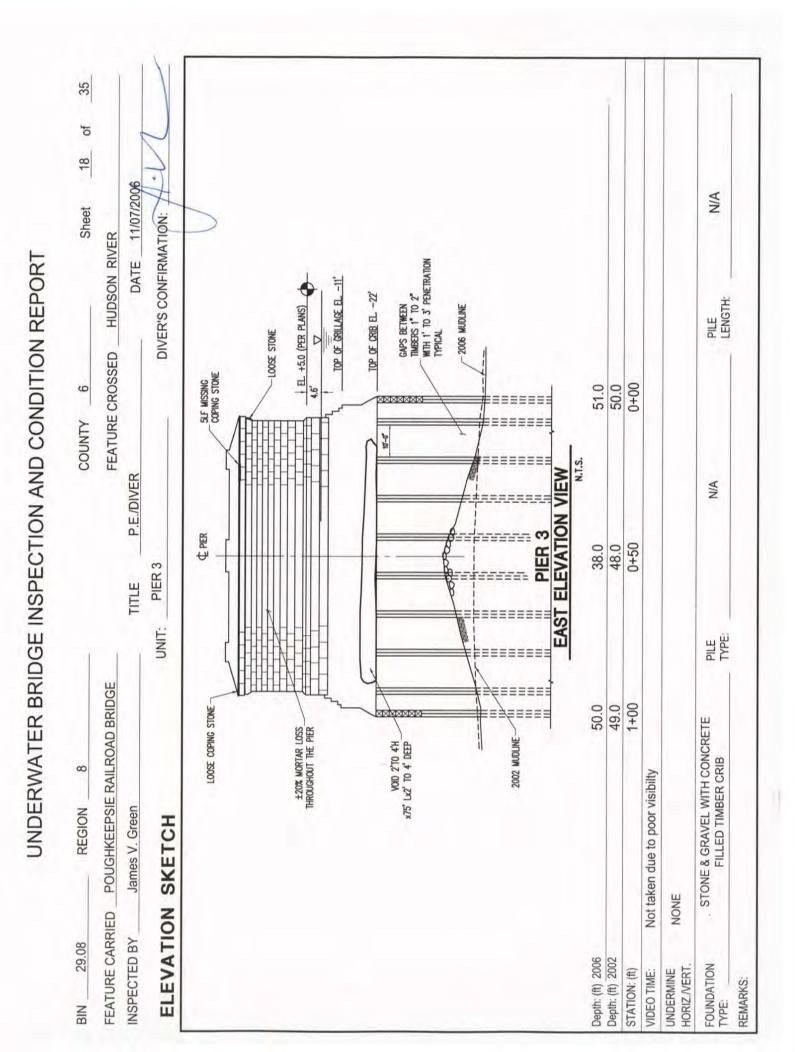
## SKETCHES

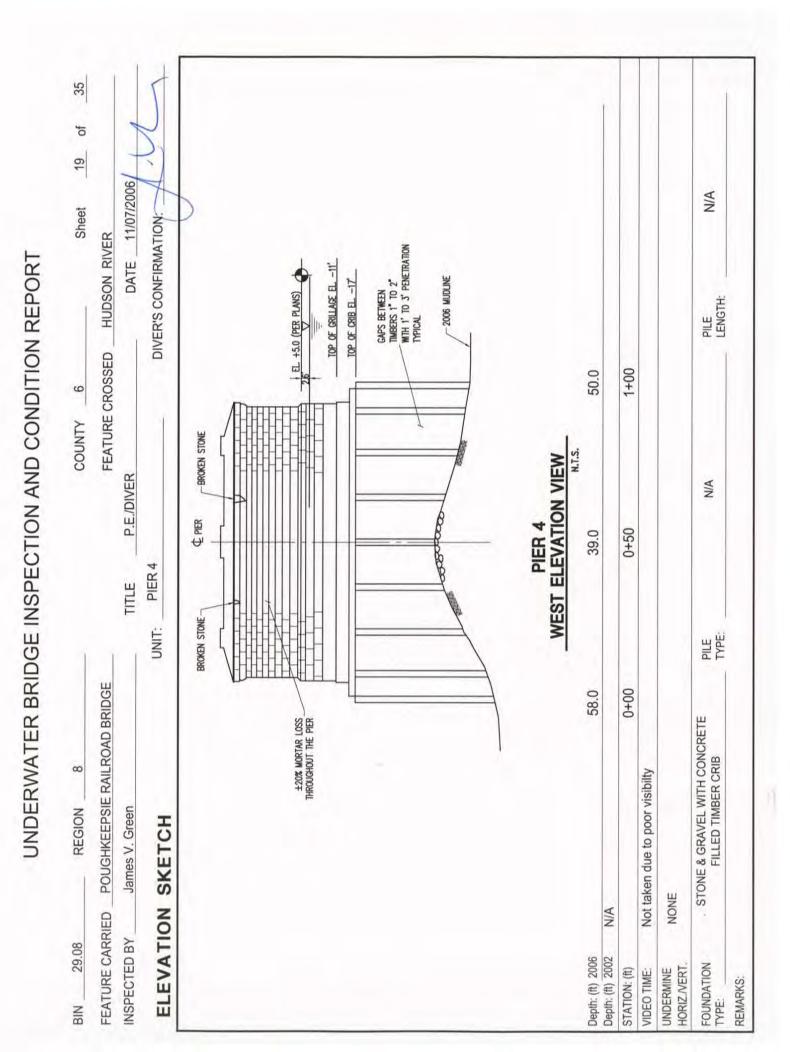


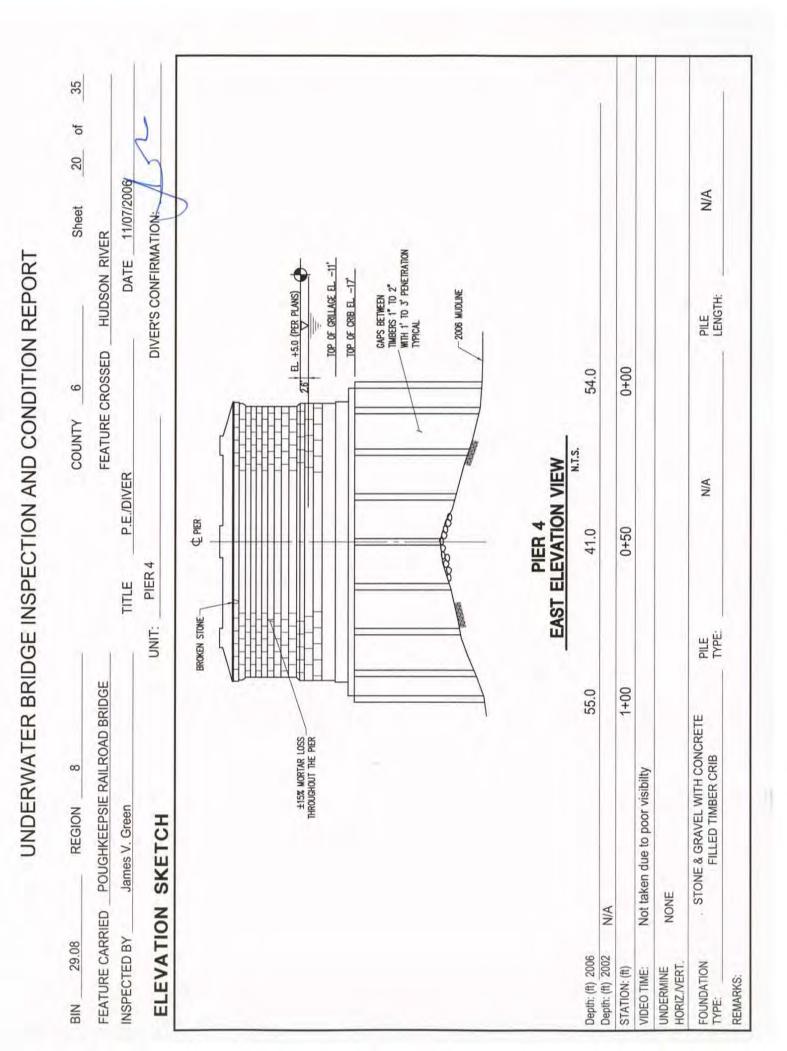


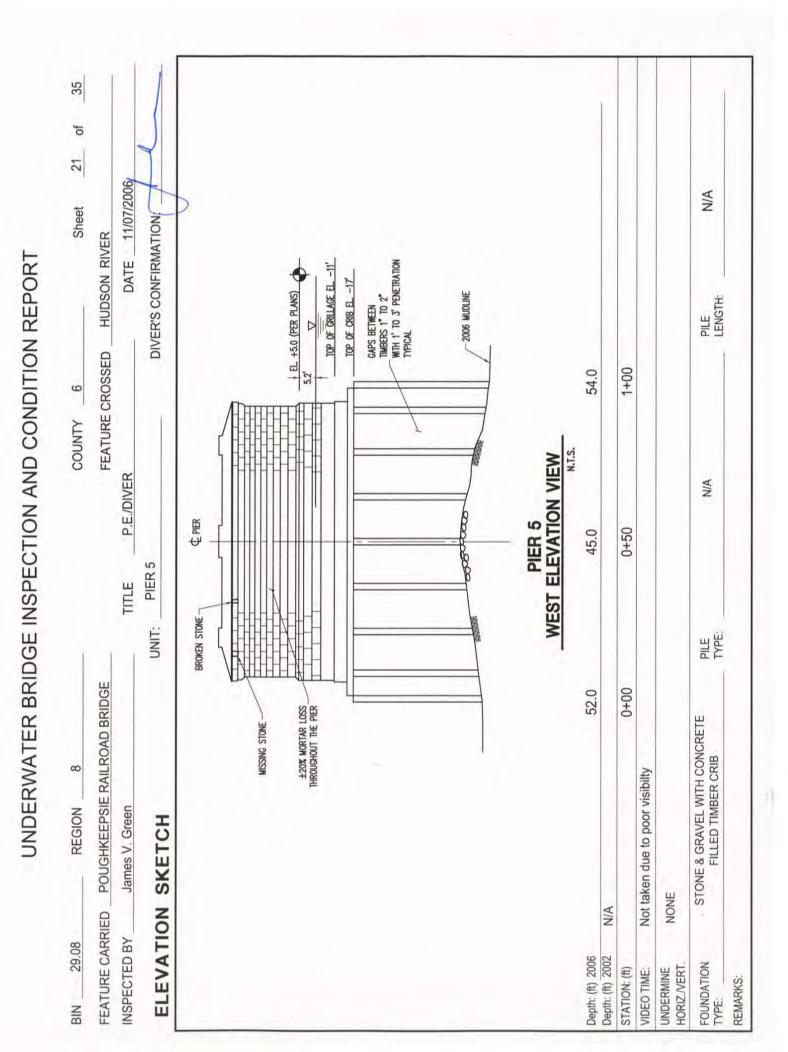


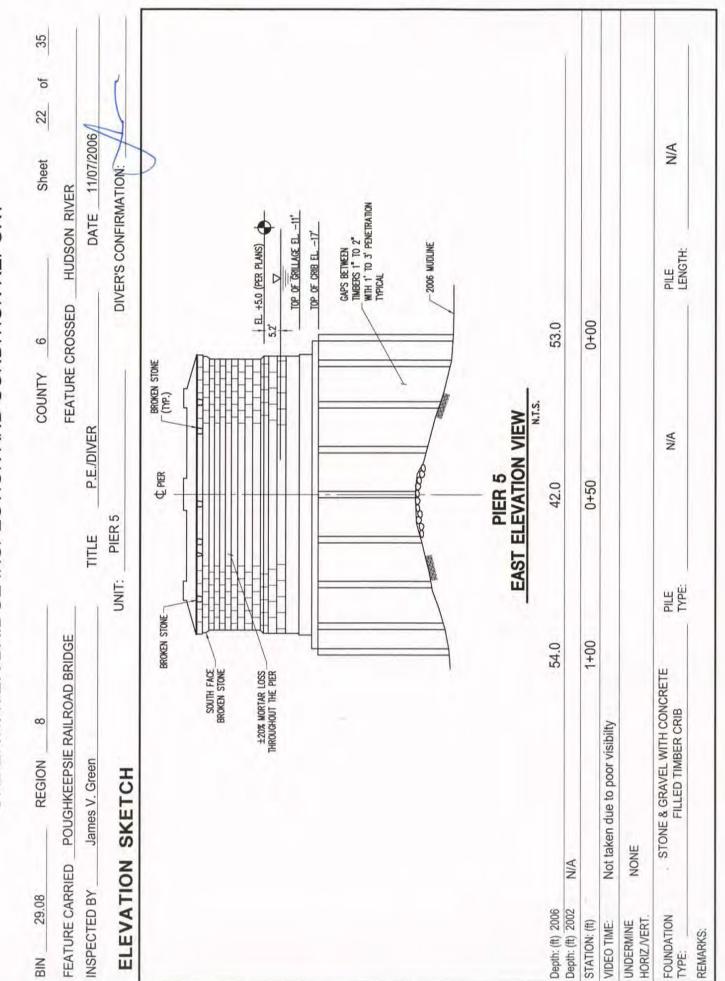


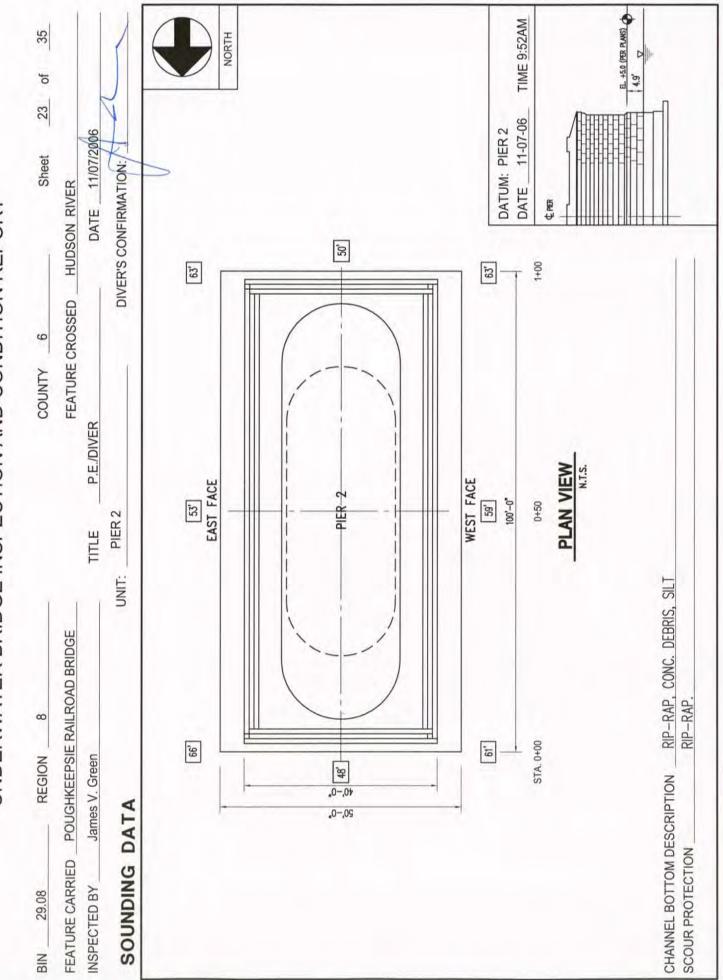


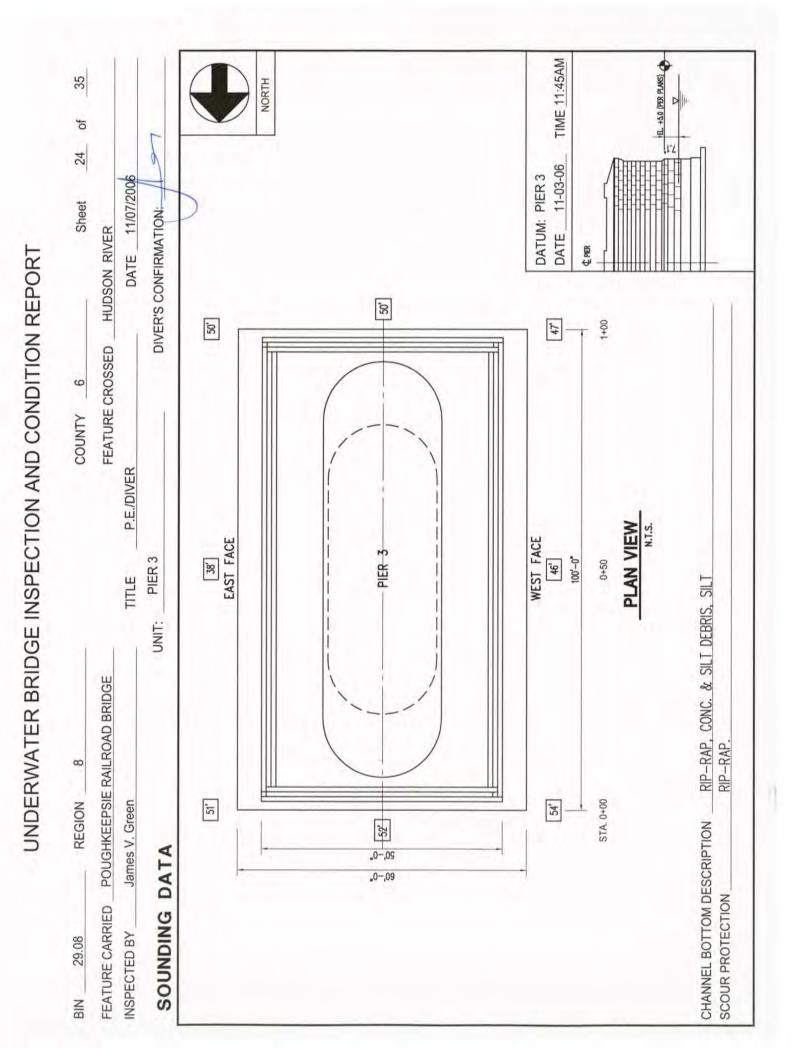




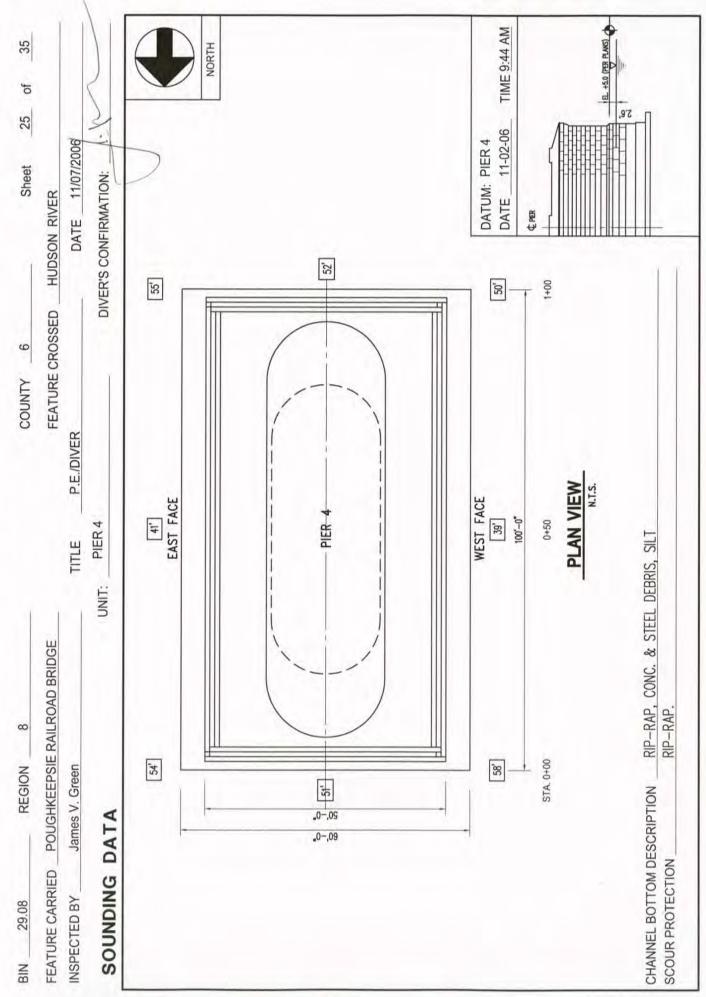




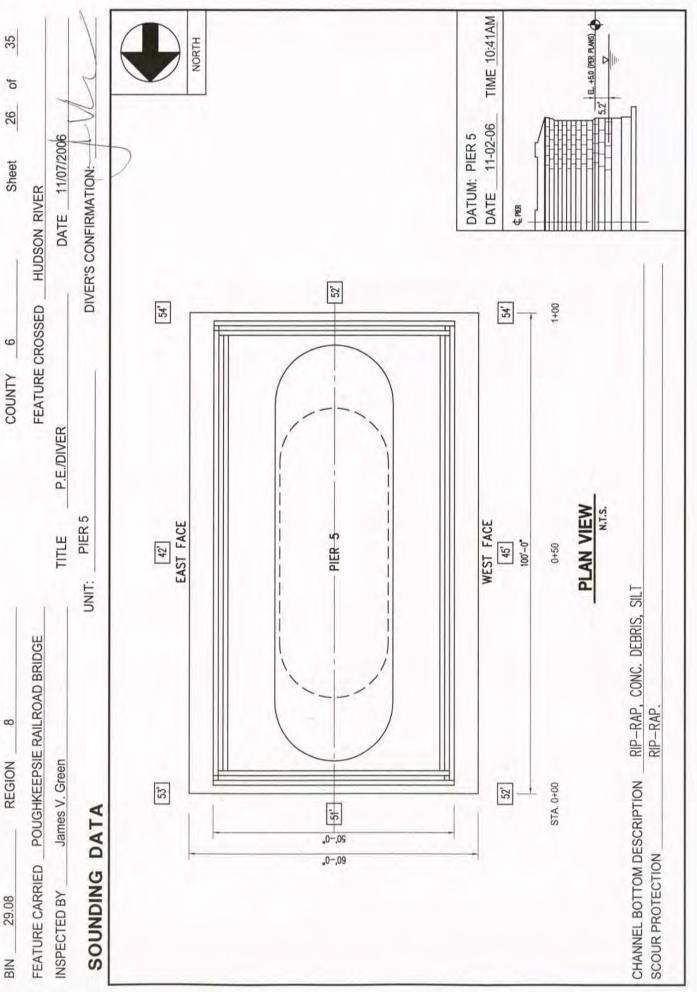


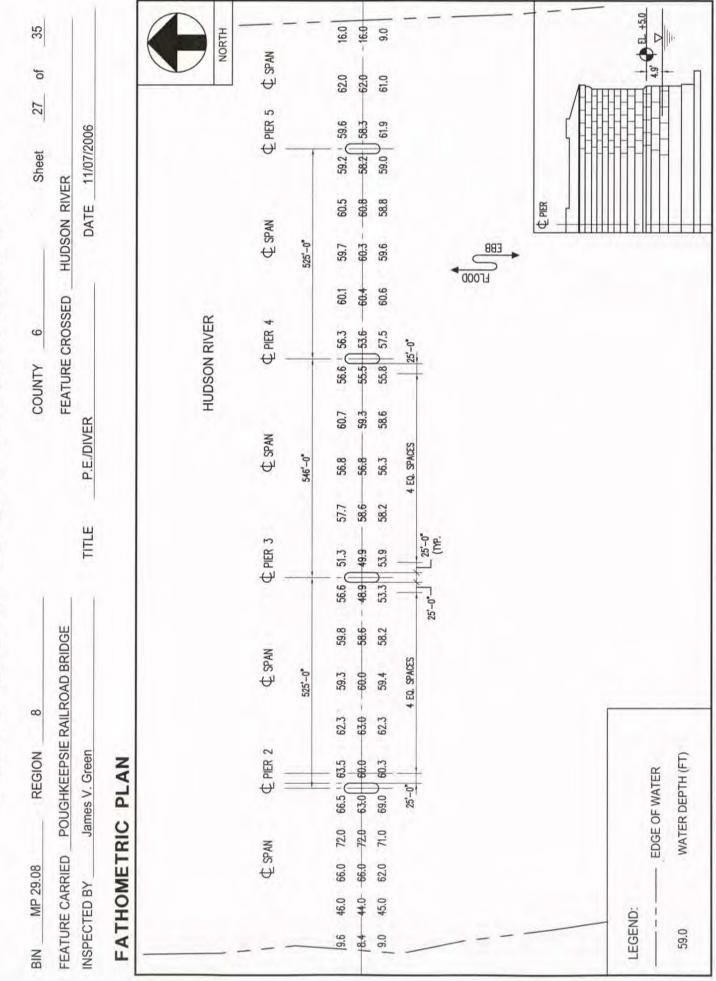




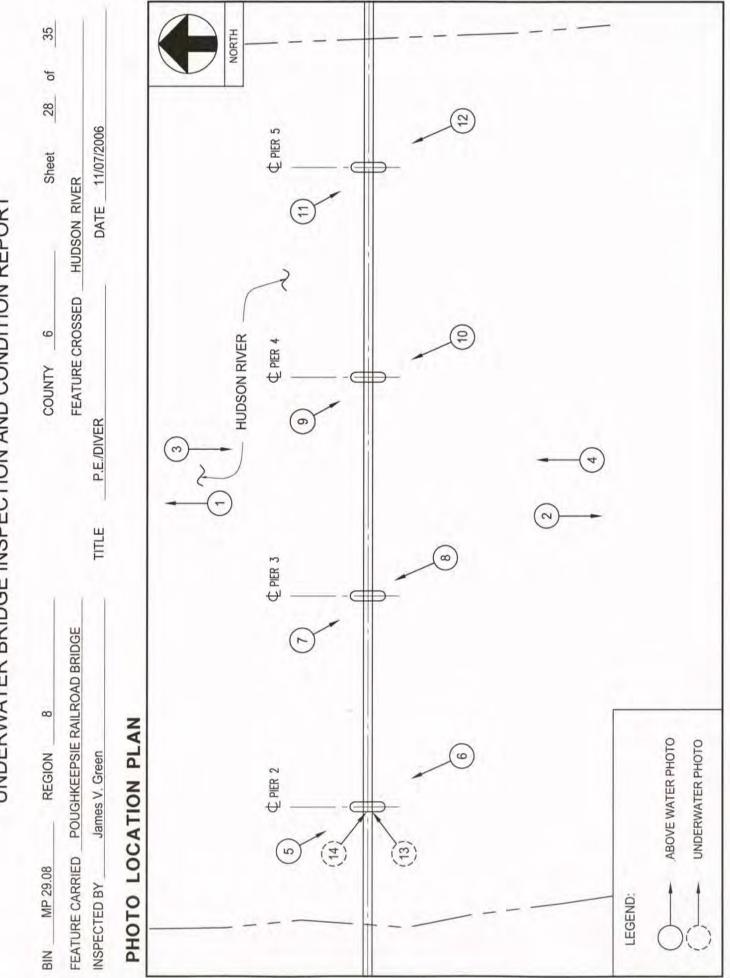








# PHOTOGRAPHS



ATURE CARRIED: Poughkee	psie RR Bridge	FEATURE CROSSED:	Hudson Riv	ver
		On-Site P.E./ Team Leader	DATE:	11/07/06
				PHOTO NO.: 1 LOCATION: Upstream
				DESCRIPTION: General View Looking North
				REFERENCES: N/A
				PHOTO NO.: 2 LOCATION: Downstream
				DESCRIPTION: General View Looking South
				REFERENCES: N/A

8D-411(9/94)

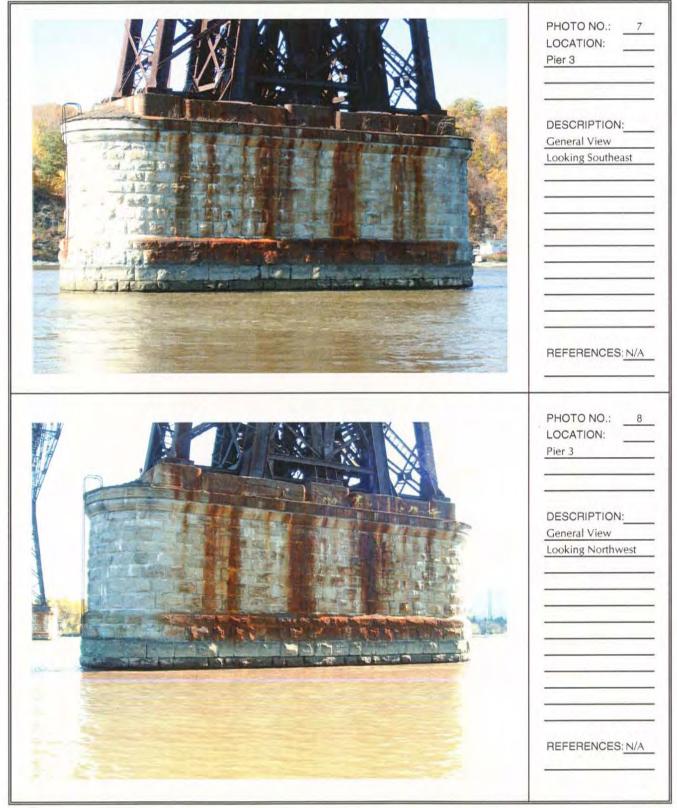
ATURE CARRIED: <u>Poughkeepsie RR B</u> PECTED BY: <u>James V. Green</u>	 ATE:11/07/06
	PHOTO NO.: 3 LOCATION:
	PHOTO NO.: 4 LOCATION: North Elevation
	DESCRIPTION: General View Looking South
	REFERENCES: N/A

80-411(9/94)

UNDERWATER BRIDGE INSPECTION AND CONDITION REPORT         M.P.:       29.08       REGION: 8       COUNTY: (6)       SH	T EET <u>31</u> OF <u>35</u>
FEATURE CARRIED: Poughkeepsie RR Bridge FEATURE CROSSED: Hudson River	
INSPECTED BY: James V. Green TITLE: On-Site P.E./ Team Leader DATE:11/07	//06
	PHOTO NO.: 5 LOCATION: Pier 2 DESCRIPTION: General View Looking Southeast
	PHOTO NO.: _6
	LOCATION:         Pier 2         DESCRIPTION:         General View         Looking Northwest         Looking Northwest         Looking Northwest         REFERENCES: N/A

80-411(9/94)

M.P.:	29.08	REGION:	8	COUNTY: (6)		SHEET	32	OF	35
FEATURE CARRIED: Poughkeepsie RR Bridge			FEATURE CROSSED:	Hudson River					
INSPECT		V Green		On-Site P.E / Team Leader	DATE	11/07/06			

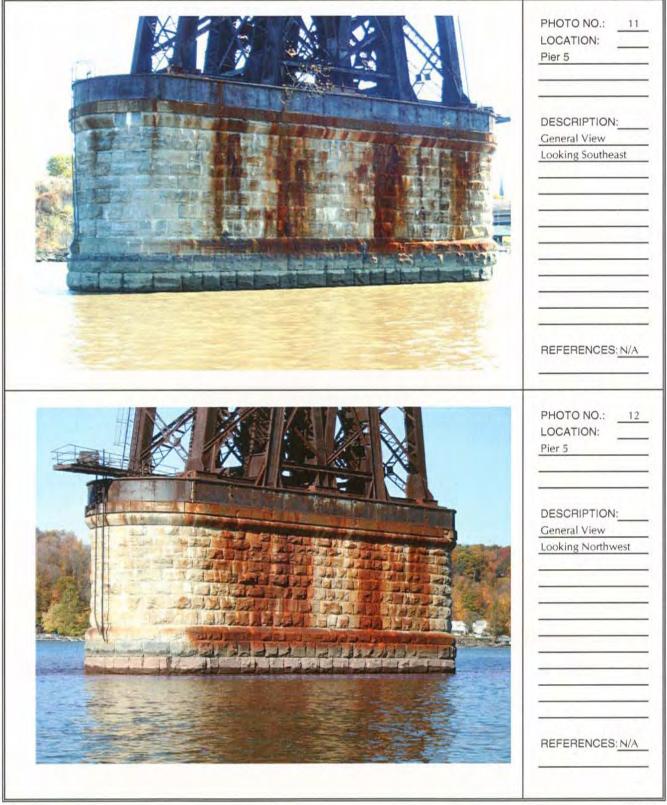


80-411(9/94)

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M.P.: 29.08 REGION: 8 COUNTY: (6) SH	IEET 33 OF 35
FEATURE CARRIED: Poughkeepsie RR Bridge FEATURE CROSSED: Hudson River	
INSPECTED BY: James V. Green	7/06
<image/>	PHOTO NO.: 9 LOCATION: Pier 4 DESCRIPTION: General View Looking Southeast   REFERENCES: N/A
	PHOTO NO.: 10 LOCATION: Pier 4 DESCRIPTION: General View Looking Northwest   REFERENCES: N/A

M.P.:	29.08	REGION:	8	COUNTY:	(6)		SHEET	34	OF	35
FEATURE CARRIED: Poughkeepsie RR Bridge			FEATURE CR	FEATURE CROSSED: Hudson Rive						
INSPECT	ED BY: James	s V. Green	TITLE:	On-Site P.E./ Team L	eader	DATE:	11/07/06			



BD-411(9/94)

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UNDERWATER BRIDGE INSPECTION AND CONDITION REPOR	RT
M.P.: 29.08 REGION: 8 COUNTY: (6) Sł	HEET 35 OF 35
FEATURE CARRIED: Poughkeepsie RR Bridge FEATURE CROSSED: Hudson River	
INSPECTED BY: James V. Green TITLE: On-Site P.E./ Team Leader DATE: 11/0	7/06
9 8 7 7 6 5 4 3 2 2 Fet	PHOTO NO.: 13 LOCATION: Pier 2 DESCRIPTION: Didson Sonar image of void area on west face of pier. Note large stone fill.  REFERENCES: BR356c - Item 24 Rated - 3
9 8 8 7 6 5 4 3 3 2 2 Fet 9 9 9 9 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	PHOTO NO.: 14 LOCATION: Pier 2 DESCRIPTION: Didson Sonar image of void area on west face of pier. Note inner timber cribwall still intact still intact REFERENCES: BR356c - Item 24 Rated - 3

810-411(9/94)