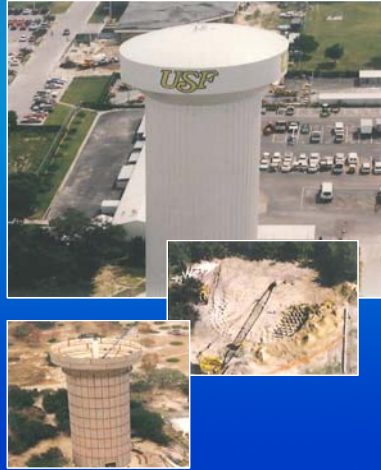


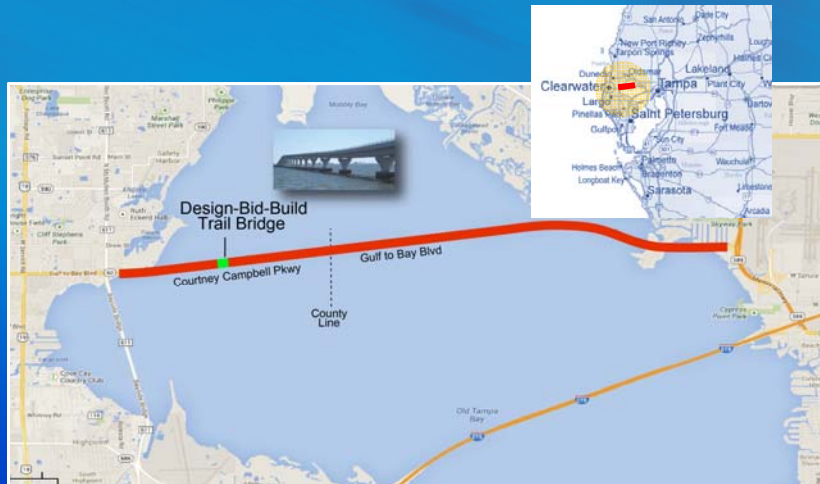


## Elevated Water Storage Tank University of South Florida



- **Services Provided by GCI**
  - Foundation Recommendations
  - Pile Driving Analyses
  - Pile Integrity Testing
  - Production Pile Monitoring and Inspection
- **Main Project Elements**
  - Design/Build (D/B) Project Delivery
  - Design by PDM (CB&I)
  - Construction by PDM (CB&I) and HyCon
- **Awards**
  - 1998 Elevated Tank of the Year for the 1.2 million-gallon Hydropillar

## Trail Bridge Location



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Design-Bid-Build Bridge

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# Construction (Post-Design) Services

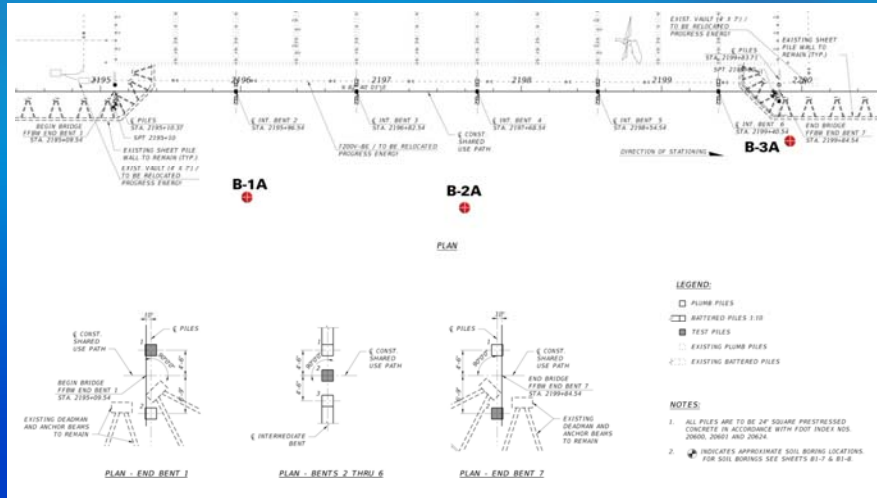
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## Boring Locations

The image shows an aerial view of a bridge structure. Three specific locations are marked with red crosses and labeled: B-1A is located on the left side of the bridge deck; B-2A is located in the center of the bridge deck; and B-3A is located on the right side of the bridge deck, near the edge. The surrounding area includes a body of water and some vegetation.



# Foundation Layout



# Pile Data Table

PIER OR BENT NUMBER	INSTALLATION CRITERIA					DESIGN CRITERIA							PILE CUT-OFF ELEVATIONS				
	PILE SIZE (in.)	NOMINAL BEARING RESISTANCE (tons)	NOMINAL DRIFT RESISTANCE (tons)	MINIMUM TIP ELEVATION (ft.)	TEST PILE LENGTH (ft.)	REQUIRED TIP ELEVATION (ft.)	REQUIRED PREDRIVE ELEVATION (ft.)	FACTORED DESIGN LOAD (tons)	DOWN DRAG (tons)	TOTAL SCOUR RESISTANCE (tons)	NET SCOUR RESISTANCE (tons)	100-YEAR SCOUR ELEVATION (ft.)	100-YEAR SCOUR DEPTH (ft.)	COMPRESSION OR TENSION	PILE 1	PILE 2	PILE 3
1	24	162	N/A	N/A	60	N/A	-5	105	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	7.09	7.09	N/A
2	24	299	15	-49	73	N/A	N/A	145	8	N/A	49	-27.1	-30.4	0.63	7.35	7.35	7.35
3	24	299	17	-47	73	N/A	N/A	145	9	N/A	49	-27.1	-30.4	0.63	7.38	7.38	7.38
4	24	342	11	-45	80	N/A	N/A	135	6	N/A	87	-27.1	-30.4	0.63	7.87	7.87	7.87
5	24	342	11	-45	80	N/A	N/A	135	6	N/A	87	-27.1	-30.4	0.63	7.81	7.81	7.81
6	24	305	11	-43	80	N/A	N/A	105	6	N/A	93	-27.1	-30.4	0.63	7.01	7.01	7.01
7	24	93	N/A	N/A	60	N/A	-5	60	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	0.63	7.19	7.19	N/A

Factored Design Load = Net Scour Resistance + Down Drag  
 = Nominal Bearing Resistance

**TENSION RESISTANCE** - The ultimate side friction capacity that must be obtained below the 100 year scour elevation to resist pullout of the pile (Specify only when design requires tension capacity).

**TOTAL SCOUR RESISTANCE** - An estimate of the ultimate static side friction resistance provided by the scourable soil.

**NET SCOUR RESISTANCE** - An estimate of the ultimate static side friction resistance provided to the soil from the required predrive or jetting elevation to the scour elevation.

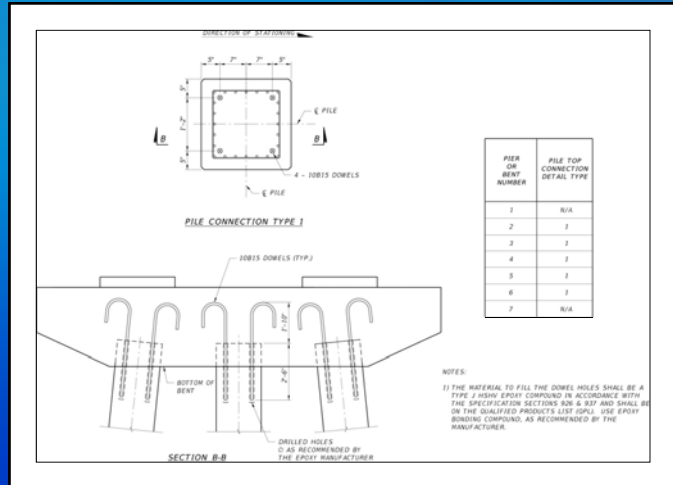
**100-YEAR SCOUR ELEVATION** - Estimated elevation of scour due to the 100 year storm event.

**LONG TERM SCOUR ELEVATION** - Estimated elevation of scour used in design for extreme event loading.

- PILE INSTALLATION NOTES:**
- All elevations are in Ft., NAVD.
  - Contractor to verify location of all utilities and existing structures prior to any pile driving.
  - Minimum Tip Elevation is required for lateral stability.
  - Pile driving is to commence at the center of the Bent and proceed outward.
  - Under no circumstances shall the piles be installed to tip elevations above the minimum tip elevation.
  - Piles shall be driven to the Nominal Bearing Resistance in accordance with specification 403.5.3.0.
  - In order to achieve the required minimum tip elevation, it is estimated that difficult driving or excessive pile rebound may be encountered at some locations. Pre-driving through near-surface dense soils may be warranted at some locations to insure that driving stresses do not exceed allowable limits and that the piles achieved the minimum tip elevation.
  - A driving resistance higher than the Nominal Bearing Resistance (i.e., the Required Driving Resistance (RDR)) may be encountered at some locations. Pre-driving through near-surface dense soils may be warranted at some locations to insure that driving stresses do not exceed allowable limits and that the piles achieved the minimum tip elevation.
  - Dr. and Br. Resistance performance factors for compression and uplift loading conditions, respectively, per Structures Design Guidelines, Section 3.5.6.

- PILE INSTALLATION NOTES (CONTD):**
- When a required jetting elevation is shown, the jet shall be lowered to the elevation and continue to operate at this elevation until the pile driving is completed. If jetting or pre-driving elevations differ from those shown on the table, the Engineer shall be responsible for determination of the required driving resistance.
  - No jetting will be allowed without the approval of the Engineer.
  - The Contractor should not anticipate being allowed to jet piles below the 100-year scour elevation or required jet elevation, whichever is deeper.
  - Piles in End Bents 1 & 7 shall be preformed to Elev. -3 to assure there are no conflicts with existing berms and seawalls.
  - Contractor is alerted that artesian conditions may exist and shall be prepared to modify construction methods as needed if they arise.
  - N/A - Not Applicable.
  - The Pile Installation Data presented on this Sheet has been extracted from the CCI Inc. Report of Geotechnical Engineering Evaluation (Table 5), which is signed and sealed by Pamela Moore Florida Professional Engineer Number 39070.

# Pile "Fixed" Connection Detail



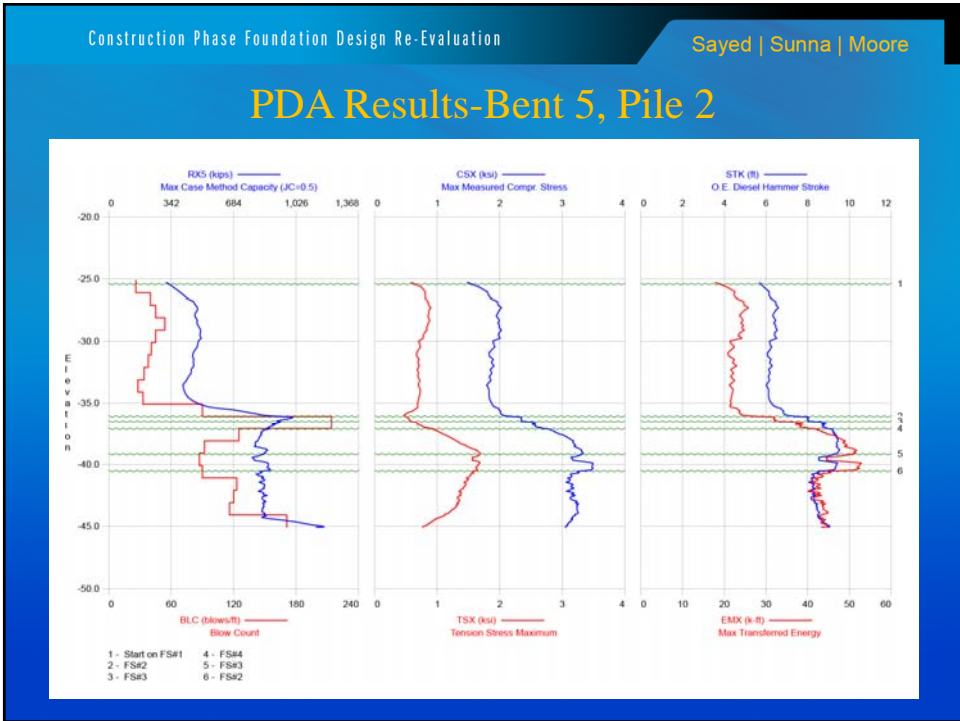
# Design-Bid-Build Trail Bridge Construction

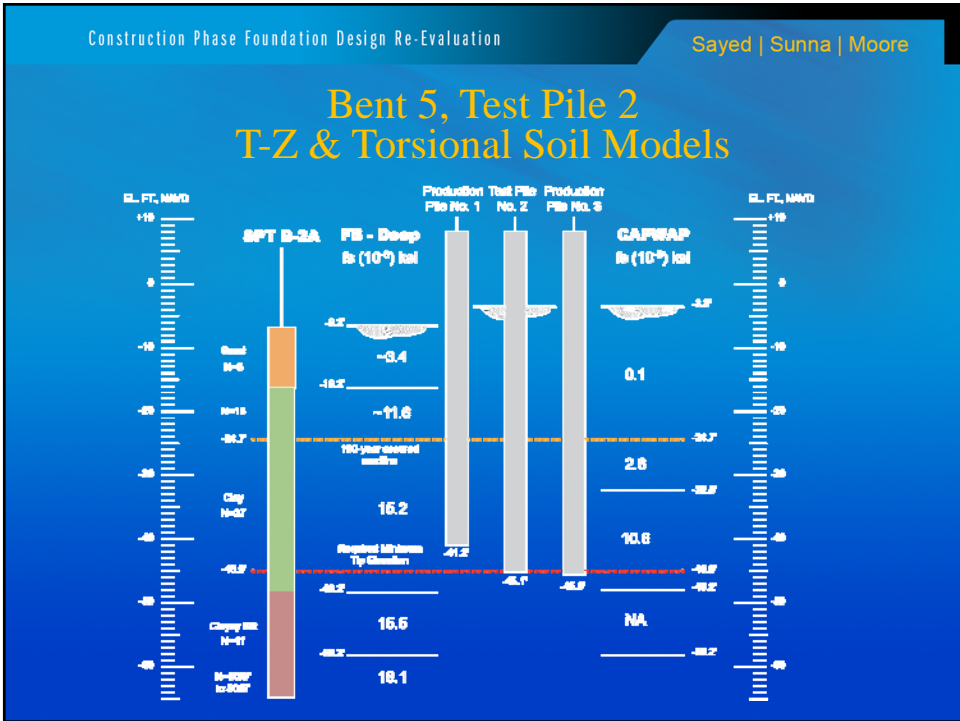
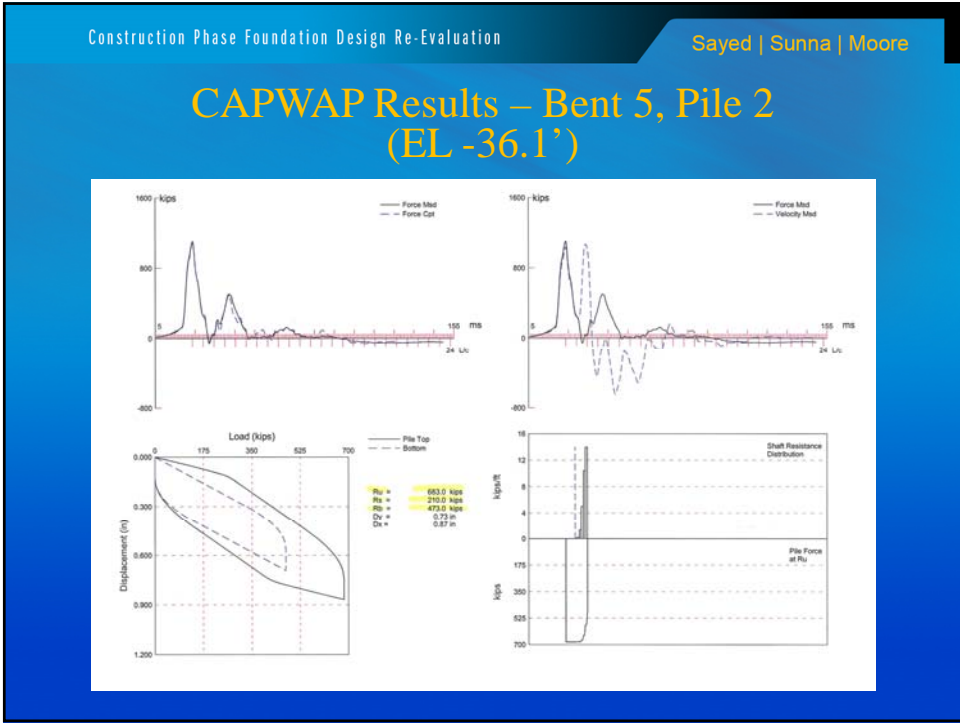


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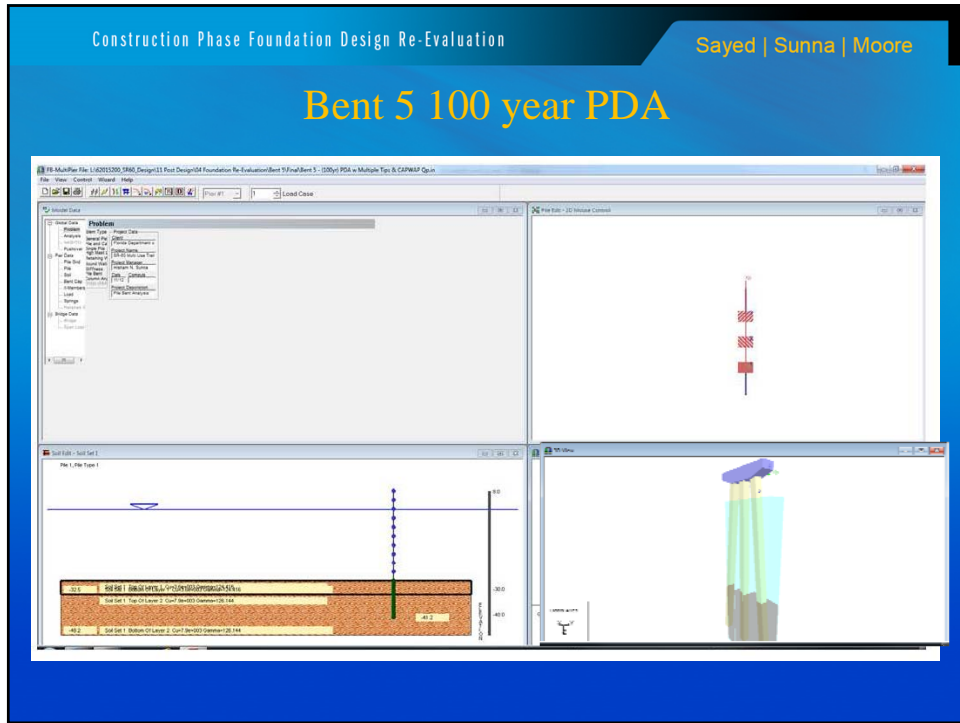
## Test Pile Program

# Bent 5





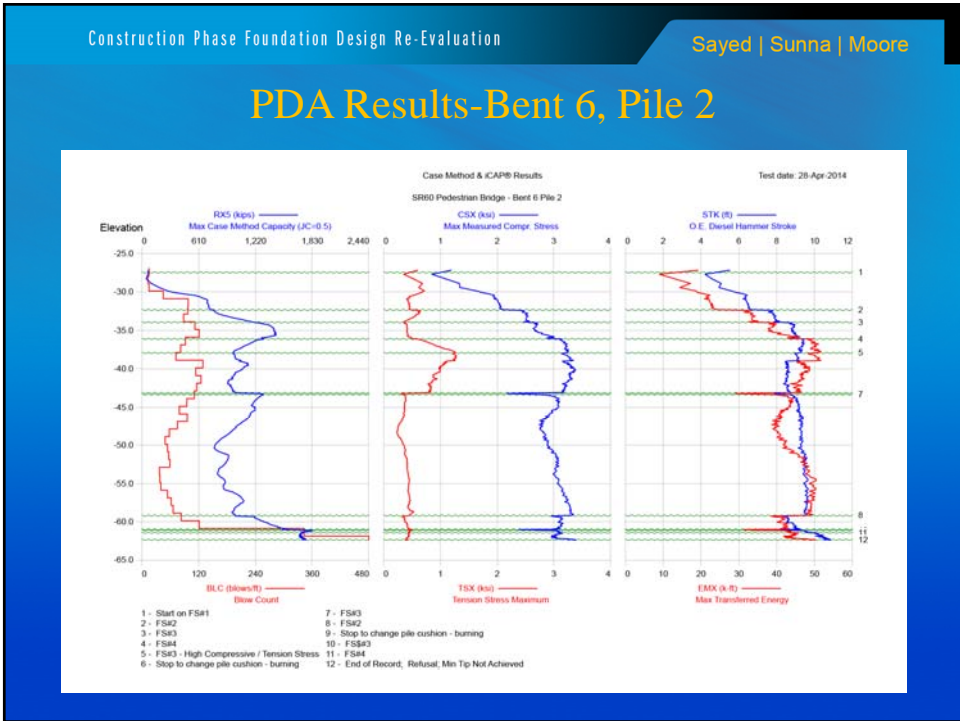




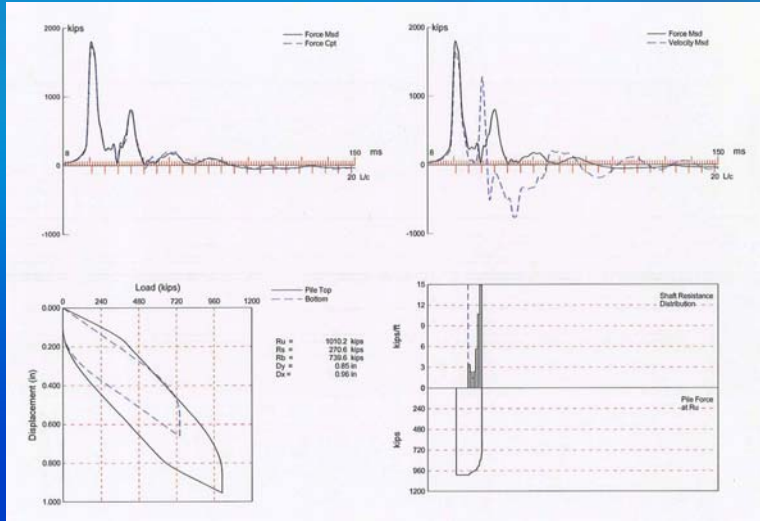
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## Axial Pile Capacity-Bent 5, Pile 2

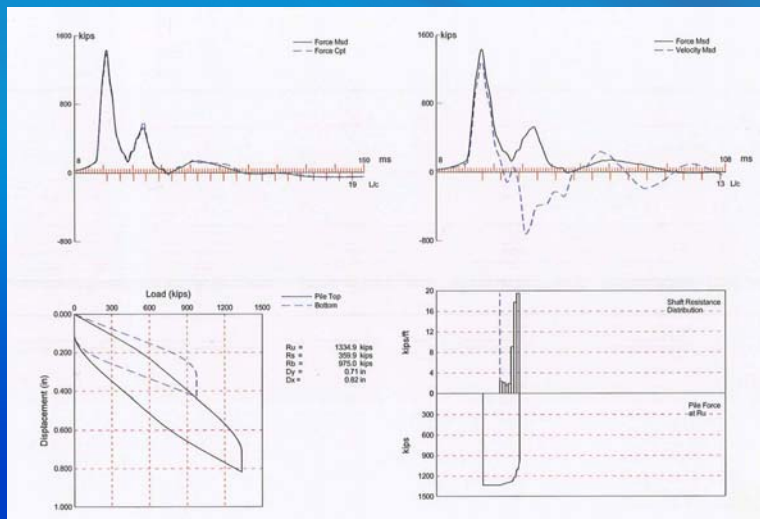
Pile Tip Elevation Ft., NAVD	Capacity, Tons			Comments
	Ultimate Total	Ultimate Skin	Ultimate Tip	
-36.1	341	105	236	PDA w/CAPWAP BN #426
	238	164	74	FB-Deep @ Existing Mudline
	173	97	76	FB-Deep @ 100-Yr. Scoured Mudline
	337	---	---	PDA Maximum Case Method Capacity @ BLC = 90 Blows/Ft.
-40.1	412	---	---	PDA Maximum Case Method Capacity @ BLC = 87 Blows/Ft.
-41.0	307	212	95	FB-Deep @ Existing Mudline
	223	135	88	FB-Deep @ 100-Yr. Scoured Mudline
-45.0	400	250	150	FB-Deep @ Existing Mudline
	317	173	144	FB-Deep @ 100-Yr. Scoured Mudline

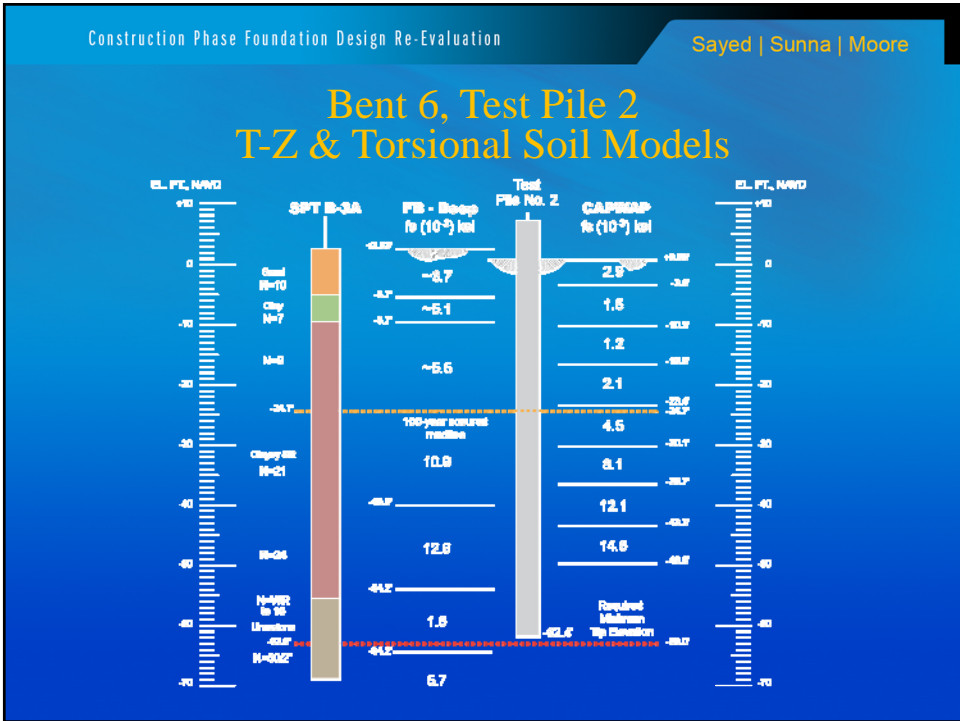
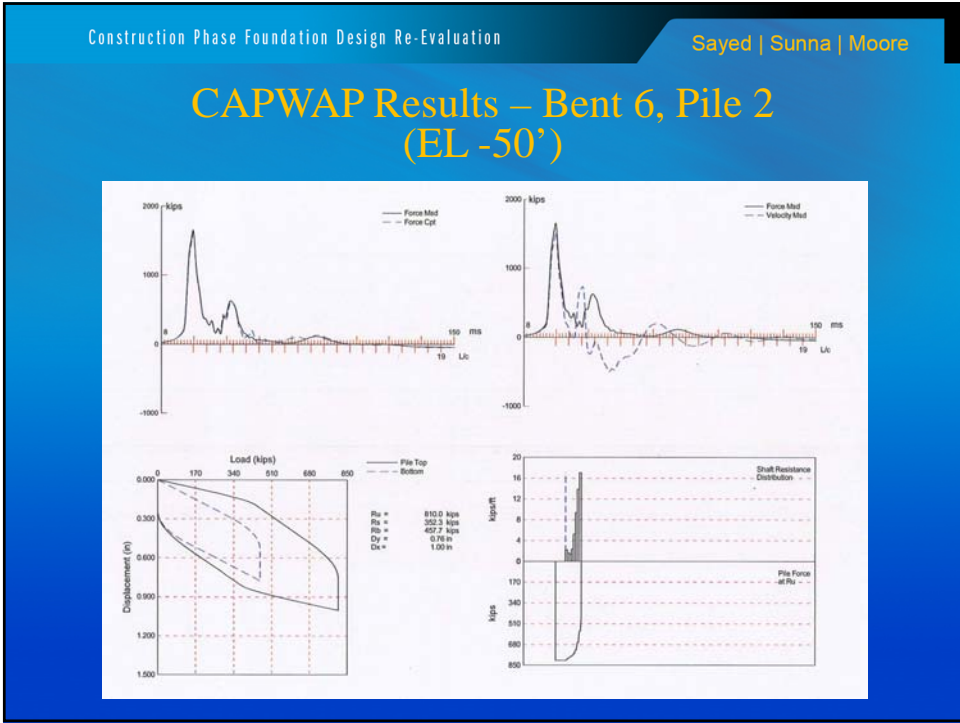


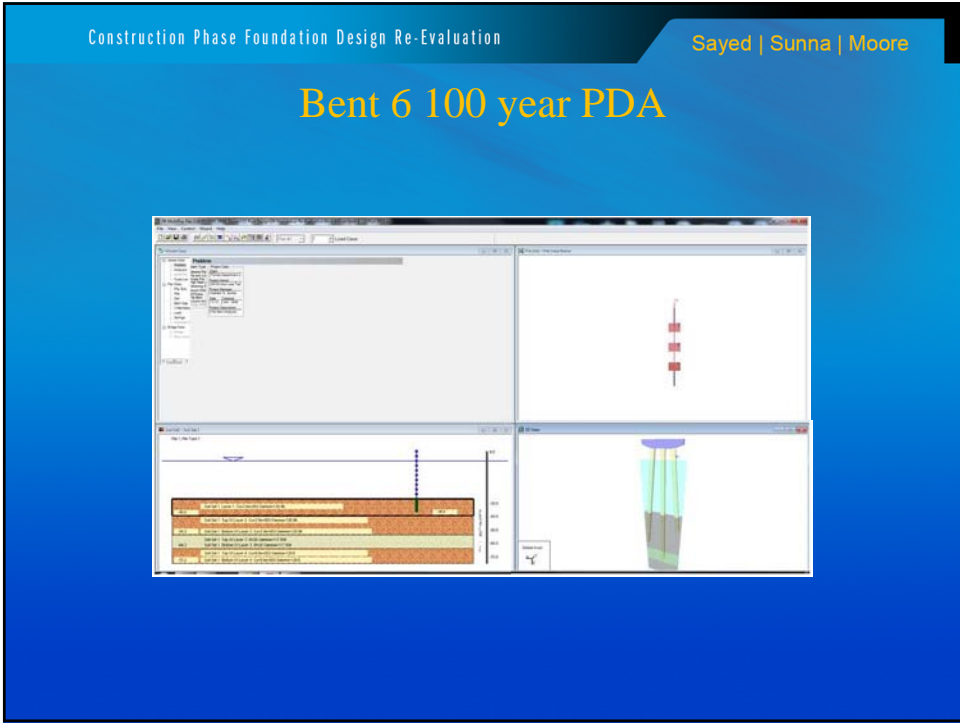
### CAPWAP Results – Bent 6, Pile 2 (Before Cushion Change – EL -43')



### CAPWAP Results – Bent 6, Pile 2 (After Cushion Change – EL -43')







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## Bent 6, Pile 2 Axial Pile Capacity

Pile Tip Elevation Ft., NAVD	Capacity, Tons			Comments
	Ultimate Total	Ultimate Skin	Ultimate Tip	
-43	505	135	370	PDA w/CAPWAP Before Cushion Change
	667	180	488	PAD w/CAPWAP After Cushion Change
	366	211	155	FB-Deep
-45	377	226	151	FB-Deep
-50	405	176	229	PDA w/CAPWAP
	370	261	109	FB-Deep

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# Summary

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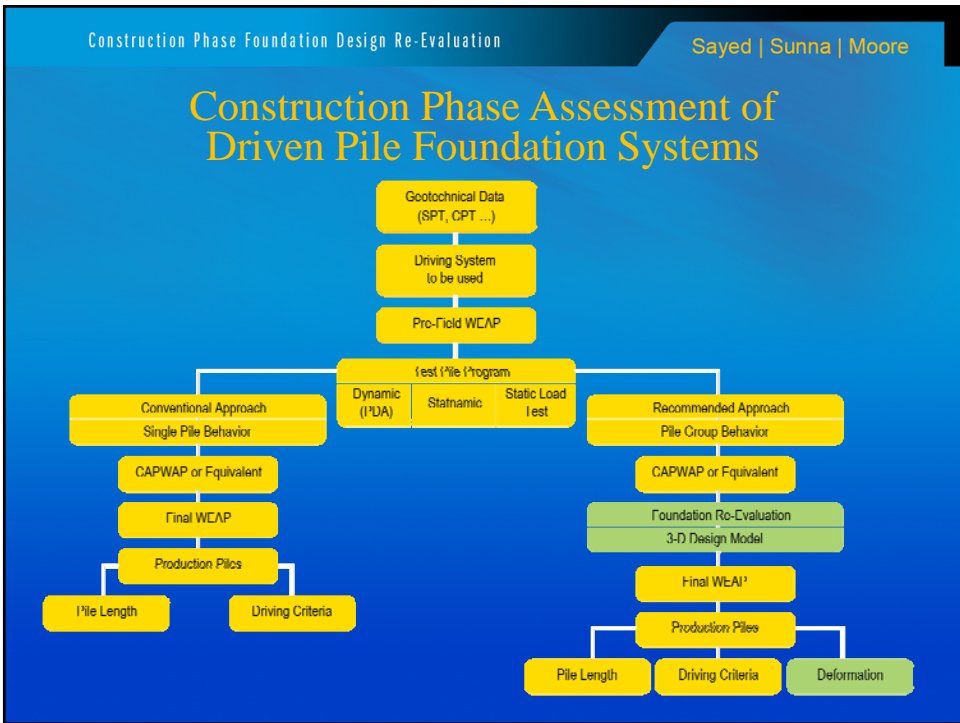
## Installation Data for 24-Inch Square Prestressed Concrete Piles

Bent No.	Required Minimum Tip Elevation Ft., NAVD	Actual Pile Tip Elevation Ft., NAVD			Recommended Minimum Tip Elevation Ft., NAVD	Comments
		Pile 1	Pile 2 *	Pile 3		
5	-45.0	-41.2	-45.1	-45.8	Pile 1: -41.2 Pile 2: -45.1 Pile 3: -45.8	Piles accepted per actual pile tip elevation
6	-63.0	-50.0	-62.4	-36.6	-50.0	Bent accepted with Pile 3 above recommended min. tip based on re-analysis
* Test Pile						Also, Production Pile

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Recommended Approach for

# Foundation Design Re-evaluation Using Construction Phase Test Pile Program





Construction Phase Foundation Design Re-Evaluation

Sayed | Sunna | Moore

- How a Test Pile Program is Used
  - Conventional Approach
    - Based on single pile behavior
    - PDA results or equivalent underutilized
    - Original foundation design not questioned
    - You DO NOT get what you pay for
  - Recommended Approach
    - Based on pile group behavior
    - PDA results or equivalent fully utilized
    - Original foundation design re-visited
    - You DO get what you pay for and MORE
- Foundation Design Re-evaluation Using Construction Phase Test Pile Program is Warranted



- Discrepancy in Load Transfer Mechanism Between PDA/CAPWAP Results and Theoretical Axial Pile Analysis (i.e., DRIVEN, FB-DEEP, etc.) Undermines the Validity of the Original Foundation Design and Pile Installation Requirements
- Benefits of Recommended Approach
  - Three-dimensional re-visit of the original design of the bridge foundation (refine, optimize, minimize, etc.)
  - The aspects of pile group behavior, freeze and/or relaxation are incorporated in a systemic approach
  - Optimize the project cost and delivery (reliable production pile length, eliminate piles, speedy construction, etc.)
  - Minimize conflicts/disputes during construction
  - **REMEMBER, you do not just get what you pay for...but MORE!**