

Appendix 8

Upstream Fishway Construction Permit Applications

- a) MDEP Condition Compliance Permit Application for Shawmut Upstream Fishway Construction (December 31, 2019)
- b) MWDCR Permit Application for Shawmut Upstream Fishway Construction (May 27, 2019)
- c) USACE Joint Permit Application for Shawmut Upstream Fishway Construction (May 20, 2020)

December 31, 2019

VIA FEDERAL EXPRESS

Ms. Kathy Howatt
Maine Department of Environmental Protection
17 State House Station
Augusta, ME 04333

Condition Compliance Application for the Shawmut Hydroelectric Project (FERC No. 2322)
Upstream Fish Passage Facility

Dear Ms. Howatt:

Brookfield White Pine Hydro, LLC (BWPH), licensee for the Shawmut Hydroelectric Project (FERC No. 2322) (Project), herein provides a Condition Compliance Application for the Shawmut Upstream Fish Passage Facility. The Project is located on the Kennebec River in the Towns of Fairfield and Benton, Kennebec County, Maine.

On September 16, 1998 the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission (FERC or Commission) issued an order approving the Lower Kennebec River Comprehensive Hydropower Settlement Agreement (Settlement). The 1998 Settlement and corresponding 1998 Water Quality Certificate (WQC) # L-19751-33-A-M amended the Project's 1986 FERC license to include permanent upstream fish passage requirements (Condition D and F). Both the Settlement and WQC stipulate that installation of permanent upstream fish passage at the Project would be triggered by a) increases in numbers of American shad reaching the Lockwood Project (FERC No. 2574) located approximately one mile downstream of the Shawmut Project or b) development of an alternate trigger for fishway installation based on the biological assessment process for Atlantic salmon, alewife, and blueback herring, whichever comes first.

Since the 1998 Settlement, Atlantic salmon have been listed as an endangered species under the Endangered Species Act and Atlantic salmon runs have increased within the Kennebec River. To proactively address protection and enhancement of the Atlantic salmon ahead of any pending action before the Commission (such as Project relicensing), BWPH consulted with fisheries agencies and subsequently filed with the FERC an Interim Species Protection Plan (Interim SPP) for Atlantic Salmon. Under the FERC approved Interim SPP, BWPH is required to construct a permanent upstream fish passage facility at the Shawmut Project so as to provide volitional passage for upstream migration of Atlantic salmon and other anadromous species.

In compliance with 1998 WQC Condition F upstream fish passage design was developed in close consultation with the National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS), U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS), Maine Department of Marine Resources (MDMR), and the Maine Department of Inland Fisheries and Wildlife (MDIFW). The agencies provided comments on the 90% design of fish passage facility which have been incorporated into the final design. NMFS provided by letters dated Dec. 26, 2019 comments on review of the final design drawings. FERC's Order Approving Upstream Fishway Design Plans is being sought concurrently with this submittal and will be provided once received.

The fishway's Operations and Maintenance Plan has been developed in coordination with resource agencies to the extent reasonable. Comments on the plan to be incorporated into the final document were provided by NMFS via email dated December 18, 2019. Comments were received from USFWS and MDMR via email dated December 18, 2019. The plan has been submitted to MDIFW and approval will be provided once received. FERC approval is being sought concurrently with this submittal and will be provided once received.

The processing fee of \$167.00 is remitted with this Condition Compliance Application. Attached to the Application you will additionally find Exhibits A, B, C, D, E, and F which provide the Project's 1998 WQC, description of the proposed project, final engineering drawings, Operations and Maintenance Plan, Erosion and Sediment Control Plan, and documentation of agency consultation, respectively. Proposed construction activities will comply with the 1998 WQC and Maine Waterway Development and Conservation Act Permit, issued concurrently (#L-19751-33-A-M).

Please contact me should you have any questions.

Sincerely,



Kelly Maloney
Manager, Compliance - Northeast

cc: Kelly Maloney, BWPH
Gerry Mitchell, BWPH

Enclosures: Condition Compliance Application
MDEP Order L-19751-33-A-M
Condition Compliance Application Exhibits
Exhibit A – 1998 WQC
Exhibit B – Project Description
Exhibit C - Final Engineering Drawings
Exhibit D - Operations and Maintenance Plan
Exhibit E - Erosion and Sediment Control Plan
Exhibit F - Agency Consultation Documentation
Condition Compliance Processing Fee (Check, No. 69258)

#L- _____
ATS # _____
Fees Paid _____
Date Received _____

CONDITION COMPLIANCE APPLICATION

This form shall be used to comply with a condition(s) on an Order that require approval from the Board or Department of Environmental Protection (Department).

Current fee schedule information can be found by contacting the Department or on the Department's website at: <http://www.maine.gov/dep/feeschedule.pdf>. The fee schedule is updated every November 1. Fees are payable to "Treasurer, State of Maine", and **MUST** accompany the application.

Please type or print in black ink only

1. Name of Applicant:	Kelly Maloney (Brookfield White Pine Hydro LLC)	5. Name of Agent:	Greg Allen (Alden)
2. Applicant's Mailing Address:	150 Main Street Lewiston, ME 04240	6. Agent's Mailing Address:	30 Shrewsbury Street Holden, MA 01520
3. Applicant's Daytime Phone #:	(207) 755-5600	7. Agent's Daytime Phone #:	(508) 829-6000
4. Applicant e-mail address (REQUIRED):	Kelly.Maloney@brookfieldrenewable.com	8. Agent e-mail address (REQUIRED):	gallen@aldenlab.com
LOCATION OF ACTIVITY			
9. Name of Project:	Shawmut Hydroelectric Project		
10. Name of Town where project is located:	Fairfield, ME	11. County:	Somerset County
REQUIRED INFORMATION			
12. Existing Department Order number:	#L-19751-33-A-M	13. Order condition number(s):	A, D, F
14. Summary of the information being provided:	<p>Permanent upstream passage facilities will be installed at the Shawmut Hydroelectric Project (FERC No. P-2322) to provide volitional passage of migrating Atlantic salmon and other anadromous fish species past the project. This will include a concrete and steel fish lift with integrated downstream fish passage, a small control building on the dam, a fish ladder connecting the two project tailraces, and two training walls in the tailrace.</p> <p>Construction of the new facilities will include the demolition of a small portion of the non-overflow concrete dam to create a channel through this section, the demolition of a training wall in the tailrace, excavation for structure and wall footings, and excavation for a fish ladder exit channel. Any fill will be placed for the purpose of supporting project structures.</p> <p>Please see Attachment A for existing department orders, Attachment B for a further detailed project description, and Attachment C for final project drawings.</p>		
15. Project Manager, if known:	Kathy Howatt		

This completed application form, fee, and all supporting documents summarized above shall be sent to the appropriate Department Office in Augusta, Portland, or Bangor.

Department of Environmental Protection 17 State House Station Augusta, ME 04333 Tel: (207) 287-7688	Department of Environmental Protection 312 Canco Road Portland, ME 04103 Tel: (207) 822-6300	Department of Environmental Protection 106 Hogan Road Bangor, ME 04401 (207) 941-4570
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CERTIFICATIONS / SIGNATURES on PAGE 2

IMPORTANT: IF THE SIGNATURE BELOW IS NOT THE APPLICANT'S SIGNATURE, ATTACH LETTER OF AGENT AUTHORIZATION SIGNED BY THE APPLICANT.

By signing below, the applicant (or authorized agent), certifies that he or she has read and understood the following:

CERTIFICATIONS / SIGNATURES

"I certify under penalty of law that I have personally examined the information submitted in this document and all attachments thereto and that, based on my inquiry of those individuals immediately responsible for obtaining the information, I believe the information is true, accurate, and complete. I am aware there are significant penalties for submitting false information, including the possibility of fine and imprisonment. I authorize the Department to enter the property that is the subject of this application, at reasonable hours, including buildings, structures or conveyances on the property, to determine the accuracy of any information provided herein.

Further, I hereby authorize the Department to send me an electronically signed decision on the license I am applying for with this application by e-mailing the decision to the electronic address located on the front page of this application (see #4 and #8)"

Signed: *Kelly Maloney* Title: Manager, Compliance Date: 12/31/2019

Exhibit A- 1998 WQC



STATE OF MAINE
 DEPARTMENT OF
 ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION
 17 STATE HOUSE STATION
 AUGUSTA, MAINE
 04333

ANGUS S. KING, JR.
 GOVERNOR

DEPARTMENT ORDER

IN THE MATTER OF

CENTRAL MAINE POWER COMPANY)	WATER QUALITY CERTIFICATION
FAIRFIELD, SOMERSET COUNTY, ME.)	
SHAWMUT HYDRO PROJECT)	
)	FINDINGS OF FACT AND ORDER
#L-19751-33-A-M (Approval))	FISH PASSAGE MODIFICATION

Pursuant to the provisions of 38 MRSA Sections 464 et seq. and Section 401 of the Federal Water Pollution Control Act (a.k.a. Clean Water Act), the Department of Environmental Protection has considered the application of CENTRAL MAINE POWER COMPANY with its supportive data, agency review comments, and other related materials on file and FINDS THE FOLLOWING FACTS:

1. APPLICATION SUMMARY

The applicant proposes to modify the fish passage conditions of the existing federal license for the Shawmut Hydro Project to be consistent with the terms of the May 26, 1998 *Agreement Between Members of the Kennebec Hydro Developers Group, the Kennebec Coalition, the National Marine Fisheries Service, the State of Maine, and the US Fish and Wildlife Service ("KHDG Settlement Agreement")*. The Shawmut Project is licensed to Central Maine Power Company as FERC Project No. 2322, and is located on the Kennebec River in the Towns of Fairfield, Benton and Clinton, Somerset and Kennebec Counties, Maine.

2. PROCEDURAL HISTORY

- a. 1986 KHDG Agreement. In 1986, the applicant joined with several other hydropower project owners in entering into an agreement with the State's fisheries agencies regarding the restoration of anadromous fish to the Kennebec River system. Under the terms of the *Agreement Between the State of Maine and Kennebec Hydro Developers Group ("1986 KHDG Agreement")*, effective January 23, 1987, the project owners were to provide a total of \$1.86 million over a 12-year period to facilitate restoration efforts (specifically, to finance the trapping, trucking and stocking of anadromous fish and studies of fish passage efficiencies and habitat needs) and to provide permanent fish passage at their dams during the 1999-2001 period in accordance with a revised restoration plan. The agreement covered four projects (Lockwood, Hydro-Kennebec, Shawmut, and Weston) on the Kennebec River and three projects (Fort Halifax, Benton Falls, and Burnham) on the Sebasticook River.



CENTRAL MAINE POWER COMPANY
FAIRFIELD, SOMERSET COUNTY, ME.
SHAWMUT HYDRO PROJECT

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The *1986 KHDG Agreement* did not address fish passage at the Edwards Dam in Augusta, which represents the first barrier on the Kennebec River to the upstream spawning migration of anadromous fish.

- b. Original Approval. In its original application, the applicant proposed that the FERC license for the Shawmut Project be amended to incorporate fish passage conditions consistent with the terms of the *1986 KHDG Agreement*. In an Order issued January 25, 1989, FERC approved the amendment of the license. The DEP waived water quality certification on this action.

In summary, the *1986 KHDG Agreement* provided that the applicant:

- Provide funding and conduct fisheries studies in accordance with the 1986 KHDG Agreement;
- Install permanent upstream and downstream fish passage facilities at the project no later than May 1, 2000;
- Submit final design and operational plans for all fish passage facilities for agency approval prior to construction;
- Conduct a follow-up study to determine the effectiveness of all fish passage facilities;
- Submit a fish passage study plan for agency approval prior to implementation of the study; and
- Submit the results of the fish passage study and any recommendations for improvements in fish passage design or operation.

Both the condition and the *1986 KHDG Agreement* provided that, if continuation of the interim trap and truck program after 1998 (when the 12-year program funding ran out) will meet the fish restoration objectives of the State's restoration plan, any party to the agreement could apply for a revision of the fish passage conditions for the project.

- c. Restoration Activities. For the 11 years between 1987 and 1997, inclusive, the Department of Marine Resources stocked a total of over 530,000 adult alewife spawners into the Kennebec and Sebasticook Rivers above the Edwards Dam. These fish were trapped and trucked from the Brunswick fishway on the Androscoggin River and from the Edwards Dam using an experimental fish pump installed in 1989.

During the same time period, DMR stocked a total of 7,830 adult shad spawners and over 3.5 million juvenile shad (fry and fingerlings) into the Kennebec and Sebasticook River systems. The adult shad were trapped and trucked from the Narraguagus River in Washington County, Maine, and from the Connecticut River in Holyoke, Massachusetts.

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Beginning in 1993, juvenile shad were trucked from a new hatchery on the Medomak River in Waldoboro.

Currently, there is no plan for active salmon restoration in the Kennebec drainage. To date, the interim plan has been to move whatever salmon become available at the Edwards Dam upriver. Only a few salmon were released above the Edwards Dam during the 11 year restoration period.

In addition, permanent downstream fish passage facilities were constructed at the Fort Halifax and Benton Falls Projects and studies were conducted of alewife downstream passage on the Sebasticook River and a cooperative study among DEP, DMR and DIF&W to determine whether alewife stocking would be detrimental to resident fish species and water quality in lakes in the Kennebec drainage.

As of 1997, and apart from the experimental fish pump that was installed in 1989 and which proved effective only for alewives, no progress had been made in obtaining permanent state-of-the-art fish passage for all anadromous fish at the Edwards Dam.

- d. 1997 Proposal. On April 23, 1997, after negotiations between the KHDG members, the State, and the Kennebec Coalition to revise fish passage installation dates and to allow for continued contributions to the trap and truck program reached an impasse, the KHDG members filed to amend the FERC licenses for the projects covered by the *1986 KHDG Agreement* to, among other things, (1) require installation of fish passage facilities only when (a) either permanent fish passage is available at the Edwards Dam or that dam is removed, and (b) a biological assessment process determines that restoration efforts have advanced sufficiently to require fish passage at the dams above the Edwards Dam, and (2) modify the schedule to submit fish passage design plans until after it has been determined through a biological assessment process that fish passage facilities are necessary.

The KHDG members' proposal was subsequently opposed by the State of Maine, the US Departments of Interior and Commerce, and the Kennebec Coalition.

On August 1, 1997, the DEP received a filing from the KHDG members to amend the fish passage conditions of the DEP permits /certifications for several KHDG member-owned projects to be consistent with the April 23, 1997 KHDG members' filing with FERC.

By Order dated September 26, 1997, FERC found the KHDG members' applications for amendment of licenses to change fish passage requirements to be untimely, and denied the proposed amendments without prejudice to the applications being refiled after new licenses were issued for the Fort Halifax and Weston Projects.

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By letter dated October 20, 1997, the DEP agreed to retain the KHDG members' applications on file as pending applications, subject to appropriate action after (1) new licenses had been issued by FERC for the Fort Halifax and Weston Projects, (2) the KHDG members' applications for license amendments had been refiled with FERC, and (3) there had been an opportunity for a negotiated agreement between the KHDG members and the State of Maine on all outstanding fish passage issues.

e. 1998 Agreements. On May 26, 1998, various parties, including the State of Maine and the KHDG members, signed the Lower Kennebec River Comprehensive Hydropower Settlement Accord. Once approved by FERC and other regulatory agencies, this accord will accomplish the following:

- A charitable donation of the Edwards Dam from Edwards Manufacturing Company to the state of Maine;
- The removal of the Edwards Dam by the State of Maine in 1999;
- Contribution of \$2.5 million for dam removal and related activities by Bath Iron Works and \$4.75 million for fish restoration activities and studies and dam removal by the members of the Kennebec Hydro Developers Group; and
- The amendment of certain fish passage obligations at seven dams on the Kennebec and Sebasticook Rivers owned by KHDG members.

Included as part of the accord is the *Agreement Between Members of the Kennebec Hydro Developers Group, the Kennebec Coalition, the National Marine Fisheries Service, the State of Maine, and the US Fish and Wildlife Service ("KHDG Settlement Agreement")*. The Agreement is intended to: achieve a comprehensive settlement governing fisheries restoration, for numerous anadromous and catadromous species, that will rapidly assist in the restoration of these species in the Kennebec River after the termination on December 31, 1998 of the *1986 KHDG Agreement*; avoid extensive litigation over fish passage methodologies, timetables and funding; assist in the removal of the Edwards Dam; and fund the next phase of a fisheries restoration program for the Kennebec River.

By letter dated July 20, 1998, the KHDG members have requested that DEP resume the processing of their pending applications such that the fish passage conditions of the DEP permits/certifications for several KHDG member-owned projects are amended to be consistent with the *KHDG Settlement Agreement*. CMP has also requested that DEP process water quality certification for the Shawmut project to incorporate the terms of the *KHDG Settlement Agreement*.

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3. REVIEW COMMENTS

The Maine Department of Marine Resources, Department of Inland Fisheries and Wildlife, and State Planning Office, the Kennebec Coalition (American Rivers, Inc., the Atlantic Salmon Federation, Kennebec Valley Chapter of Trout Unlimited, the Natural Resources Council of Maine, and Trout Unlimited), the National Marine Fisheries Service, the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, the Edwards Manufacturing Company, and the City of Augusta, Maine, are all on record in support of the Settlement Accord and the *KHDG Settlement Agreement*.

No comments in opposition to the terms of the *KHDG Settlement Agreement* have been received from any public or private entity or person.

BASED on the above Findings of Fact, and the evidence contained in the application and supporting documents, the Department CONCLUDES that there is a reasonable assurance that the modification of the fish passage conditions of the FERC license for the Shawmut Hydro Project to be consistent with the terms of the *KHDG Settlement Agreement* will not violate applicable water quality standards.

THEREFORE, the Department hereby GRANTS water quality certification for the installation of fish passage facilities and other activities relating to the restoration of anadromous fish with respect to the Shawmut Hydro Project, subject to the following conditions:

A. FISHERIES RESTORATION SUPPORT

The applicant shall provide funding, conduct studies, engage in consultation, install fish passage facilities, report on annual restoration activities, and comply with all additional duties and obligations as set forth in the *Agreement Between Members of the Kennebec Hydro Developers Group, the Kennebec Coalition, the National Marine Fisheries Service, the State of Maine, and the US Fish and Wildlife Service ("KHDG Settlement Agreement")*, dated May 26, 1998.

B. EEL PASSAGE

- (1) Study. The applicant shall, in consultation with the National Marine Fisheries Service and the US Fish and Wildlife Service, join other KHDG members and the Department of Marine Resources in undertaking a three-year research project to determine (a) the appropriate placement of upstream fish passage for American eel at each of the seven KHDG member-owned dams, and (b) appropriate downstream fish passage measures for American eel at each KHDG member-owned project.

- (2) Consultation. Based on the results of the eel passage study and beginning no later than January 1, 2002 and ending no later than June 30, 2002, the applicant shall join other KHDG members in consulting with NMFS, USFWS, and DMR to attempt to reach agreement on the appropriate location of upstream eel passage at each KHDG member-owned dam, and the appropriate downstream eel passage measures to apply to each KHDG member-owned project.
- (3) Upstream Passage. If agreement is reached by all consulting parties on the location of upstream eel passage at each project, the applicant shall install such passage facilities at the Shawmut Project during 2002.
- (4) Downstream Passage. If agreement is reached by all consulting parties on appropriate downstream eel passage measures, the applicant shall join the other parties in requesting that FERC approve the agreed-to passage measures.
- (5) Lack of Consensus. If no consensus is reached on eel passage issues by June 30, 2002, the applicant or any of the consulting parties shall be free to petition DEP or FERC to approve appropriate conditions relating to eel passage at the project.
- (6) Lack of Funding. In the event that DMR does not receive the necessary appropriation or legislative spending authorization required to fund the eel passage study discussed above, all provisions of this condition regarding eel passage shall be null and void.

C. INTERIM DOWNSTREAM FISH PASSAGE

The applicant shall continue and where needed improve existing interim operational measures to diminish entrainment, allow downstream passage, and eliminate significant injury or mortality to out-migrating anadromous fish, in accordance with the terms of the *KHDG Settlement Agreement*.

D. PERMANENT UPSTREAM FISH PASSAGE

- (1) Installation and operation. Permanent upstream fish passage facilities shall be installed and operational at the project no later than 2 years following (a) the passage of at least 15,000 American shad in a single season through a permanent upstream fish passage facility at the Hydro Kennebec Project or (b) development of an alternate trigger for fishway installation based on the biological assessment process for Atlantic salmon, alewife and blueback herring described below, whichever comes first, provided, however, that in no event shall permanent upstream fish passage facilities be required to be operational at the project before May 1, 2012.
- (2) Biological assessment process. State and federal fisheries agencies will continue to assess the status and growth of the populations of shad and other anadromous fish in the Kennebec River drainage. Should the growth of Atlantic salmon, alewife or blueback

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herring spawning runs make it necessary to adopt an alternative approach for triggering fishway installation to the shad trigger used above, the agencies will meet with the applicant to attempt to reach consensus on the need for and timing and design of permanent upstream fish passage facilities at the project. Any disputes on the need for an alternate trigger for fishway installation will be handled through the FERC process.

E. PERMANENT DOWNSTREAM FISH PASSAGE

Permanent downstream fish passage facilities shall be installed and operational at the project no later than the date on which permanent upstream fish passage facilities are operational at the project as required by this approval.

F. FISH PASSAGE FACILITIES PLANS

The applicant shall, in accordance with the schedule(s) established by FERC, submit final design and operational plans for all interim and permanent upstream and downstream fish passage facilities and/or operational measures required by this approval, prepared in consultation with state and federal fisheries agencies. These plans shall be reviewed by and must receive approval of the fisheries agencies, the DEP, and FERC prior to construction.

G. FISH PASSAGE EFFICIENCY STUDIES AND RESULTS

- (1) Studies. The applicant shall, in consultation with state and federal fisheries agencies, conduct a study or studies to determine the effectiveness of all interim and permanent upstream and downstream fish passage facilities and/or operational measures required by this approval, in accordance with the terms of the *KHDG Settlement Agreement*.
- (2) Study plans. The applicant shall, in accordance with the schedule(s) established by FERC, submit plans for a study or studies to determine the effectiveness of all interim and permanent upstream and downstream fish passage facilities and/or operational measures required by this approval, prepared in consultation with state and federal fisheries agencies. These plans shall be reviewed by and must receive approval of the fisheries agencies, the DEP, and FERC prior to implementation.
- (3) Results of studies. The applicant shall, in accordance with the schedule(s) established by FERC, submit the results of any fish passage effectiveness study or studies, along with any recommendations for changes in the design and/or operation of any interim or permanent upstream or downstream fish passage facilities constructed and/or operated pursuant to this approval. The Department reserves the right, after notice and opportunity for hearing, to require reasonable changes in the design and/or operation of these fish passage facilities as may be deemed necessary to adequately pass anadromous fish through the project site. Any such changes must be approved by FERC prior to implementation.

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DONE AND DATED AT AUGUSTA, MAINE, THIS 31st DAY OF July, 1998.

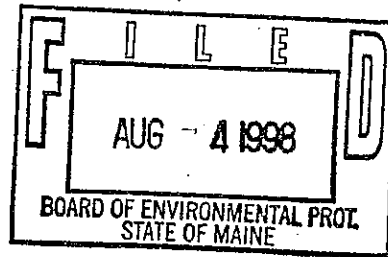
DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION

BY: Martha Ker Gabriel
Edward O. Sullivan, Commissioner

PLEASE NOTE ATTACHED SHEET FOR GUIDANCE ON APPEAL PROCEDURES

Date of initial receipt of application: 8/1/97

Date application accepted for processing: 8/7/97



Date filed with Board of Environmental Protection: _____

This Order prepared by Dana Murch, Bureau of Land & Water Quality.

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Exhibit B- Project Description

SHAWMUT HYDROELECTRIC PROJECT (FERC No. 2322)

UPSTREAM FISH PASSAGE FACILITY

Project Description

The Shawmut Hydroelectric Project (FERC No. 2322) (Project), owned and operated by Brookfield White Pine Hydro, LLC (BWPH), is located on the Kennebec River (river mile 66) in the Towns of Benton and Fairfield, Somerset County, Maine.

The Shawmut Project includes a 1,310-acre reservoir, a 1,135 foot long dam with an average height of about 24 feet, headworks and intake structure, enclosed forebay, and two powerhouses. The crest of the dam has a 380 foot section of four foot high hinged flashboards serviced by a steel bridge with a gantry crane; a 730 foot long section of dam topped with an inflatable bladder composed of three sections, each 4.46 feet high when inflated; and a 25 foot wide by 8 foot deep log sluice equipped with a timber and steel gate.

The headworks and intake structure are integral to the dam and the powerhouse. On the west end of the dam there is a head gate structure which along with the two power houses creates a forebay; the 1912 powerhouse is located to the east, and the 1982 powerhouse is located to the south. Also on the south end of the forebay, between the two powerhouses, is a ten foot wide by seven foot deep Tainter gate set above a six foot wide by six foot tall deep sluice gate, and directly adjacent to the Tainter gate is an approximately 6 ft wide surface sluice. A non-overflow concrete gravity section of dam connects the west end of the forebay gate openings with a concrete cut-off wall, which serves as a core wall of an earth dike.

The 1912 powerhouse contains six generating units (Units 1 – 6), and the 1982 powerhouse contains two generating units (Unit 7 and 8). The project typically operates as run-of-river, with a target reservoir elevation near the full pond elevation of 112.0 feet during normal conditions. The total maximum hydraulic capacity of the turbines is 6,755 cfs. After maximum flow to the turbines has been achieved, excess water is spilled through the existing log sluice. When flows exceed the capacity of the log sluice, sections of the rubber dam are deflated to pass additional water. Figure 1 provides an overview of Shawmut.

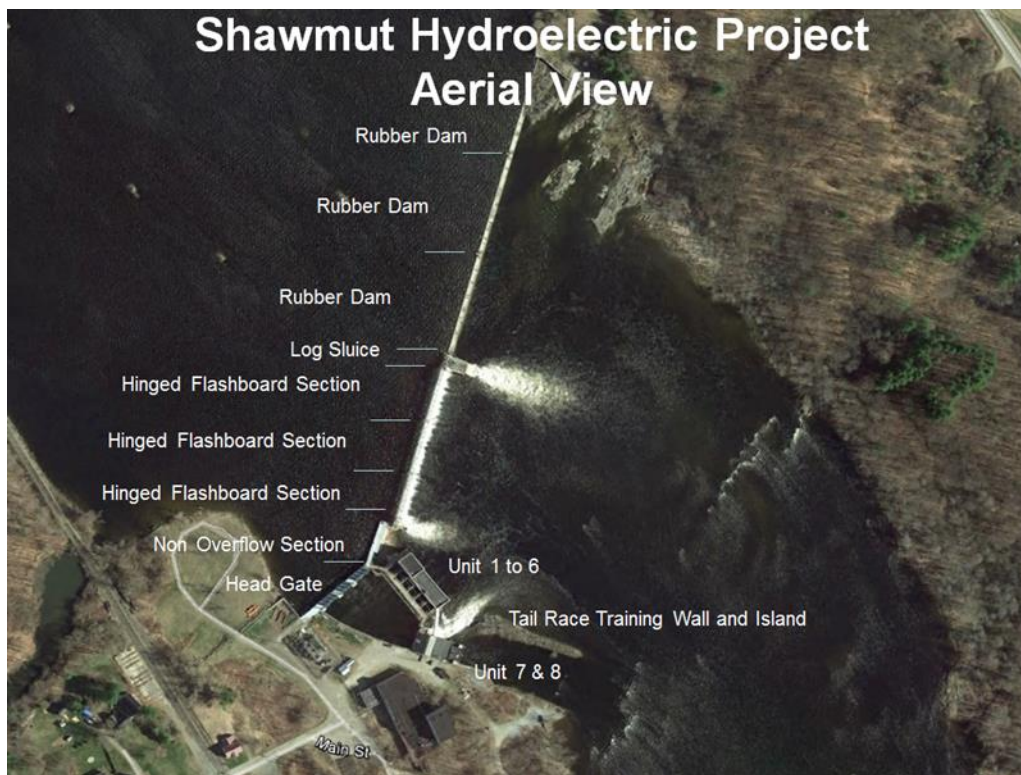


FIGURE 1. SHAWMUT PROJECT OVERVIEW

Under the FERC approved Interim SPP, BWPH proposes to install a permanent upstream fish passage facility at the Project so to provide volitional passage for the upstream migration of salmon and other anadromous species. This will include a fish lift with integrated attraction water intake and spillway placed downstream of the non-overflow portion of the dam and adjacent to the Units 1 through 6 powerhouse, a short fish ladder connecting the Units 7 and 8 tailrace to the Units 1 through 6 tailrace at the upstream end of the training wall/ island, and modifications to the discharge of the Tainter gate adjacent to the Units 7 and 8 powerhouse.

Fish Lift

The lower portion of the fish lift structure will consist of about an 81 ft long, 21 ft wide, and 24 ft tall concrete and steel entrance flume. The entrance flume will include a pivoting entrance gate, a set of v-trap gates, approximately 11 ft by 11 ft traveling hopper, a baffle wall, and a v-shaped baffled weir. Set upon the entrance flume will be an approximately 31 ft long, 15 ft wide, and 56.5 ft tall structural steel tower within which the hopper will travel to the upper level; the open steel tower will also contain an access stairway. At the upper level (the top of the non-

overflow portion of the dam) will be an exit flume (20-inch diameter pipe), a 600 gallon supplemental water storage tank, and steel grating access platform.

An approximately 93 ft long 16 to 10 ft wide (varying width) spillway will be cut into the non-overflow portion of the dam and extend while turning about 53 degrees to spill adjacent to the fish lift entrance to the flume. At the upstream edge of the spillway a beveled broad crested weir will extend about five feet out into the reservoir. At the downstream edge of the existing dam the floor of the spillway channel will include an intake consisting of a 16 ft long by 16 ft wide wedge wire screen which diverts water from the spillway to the energy dissipation pool. The attraction water intake and spillway is designed to divert 340 cfs from the upper pond; of this 115 to 225 cfs will be diverted through the wedge wire screen intake to the energy dissipation pool and then the fish lift entrance flume. The remaining 115 to 225 cfs will continue to spill adjacent to the fish lift entrance. See Attachment E for facility drawings.

Fish Ladder

An approximately 77 ft long 10.5 ft wide fish ladder will be placed at the upstream end of the island to provide fish egress from the Unit 7 and 8 tailrace to the Unit 1 through 6 tailrace. The discharge from the Tainter gate located between the two powerhouses will be rerouted to the Unit 7 and 8 tailrace. The fish ladder structure will be comprised of a concrete fishway channel with two baffles, a hinged entrance gate, and isolation gates. The southern side of the channel will share a wall with the modified Tainter gate spillway channel and the northern wall will extend 80 ft downstream along the island as a training wall. An approximately 75 ft long by 8 ft wide channel will be excavated into the bedrock turning about 84 degrees from the Units 1 through 6 tailrace to the fish ladder exit. The excavated rock channel will be at existing grade near the Unit 1 through 6 tailrace and about 5 ft deep at the fish ladder. Access stairs from the roof of the Unit 7 and 8 powerhouse will lead down to a steel grating walkway near the exit of the Tainter gate spillway channel. This walkway will cross over both channels to allow access to the fish ladder.

A new 79 ft long by 10 ft wide concrete spillway channel will extend from the discharge of the existing Tainter gate to the Unit 7&8 tailrace. This channel is located adjacent to the Unit 7 and 8 powerhouse and fish ladder. See Attachment D for facility drawings.

The proposed fishway will be operational from May 1st to October 1st and the fish lift hopper will have a cycle time of approximately 15 minutes. The fishway will have an operating range designed for river flows between 2,540 cubic feet per second (cfs) and 20,270 cfs and will maintain an attraction flow of 0.5 feet per second (FPS) in the exit flume and 6 FPS in the fishway entrance. The facility has been designed in consultation with the National Marine Fisheries Service, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, Maine Department of Marine Resources, the Maine Department of Inland Fisheries and Wildlife and is designed to pass Atlantic salmon (population size 12,000), American shad (population size 177,000), alewives (population size 134,000), and blueback herring (population size 1,535,000).

The following temporary and permanent impacts are anticipated from the proposed project:

Resource Area	Temporary /Permanent	Type	Amount
Riverine	Permanent excavation	Bedrock Removal	16,000 ft ² and 590 yd ³
Riverine	Permanent Fill	Concrete Placement Structural Fill	Concrete 1550 CY Structural Fill 250 CY
Shore Land	Temporary	Temporary staging areas and temporary construction facilities	12,000 ft ² of disturbance with no volume placed or removed

Construction Schedule, Means and Methods

Construction of the proposed facility is scheduled to begin in spring 2020. Targeted completion of the facility is scheduled for spring 2021.

The following is an overview of assumed construction sequencing for the proposed fish lift and fish ladder at Shawmut. Actual sequencing may vary depending on the means and methods chosen by the selected contractor.

Fish Lift

The assumed staging area for fish lift construction will be about 300 ft upstream of the work location on land adjacent to the railroad tracks and river which is accessible by an existing gravel road. Personnel and small tools may be transported to the site in light vehicles driven over the head gate and dam structures. It is assumed that heavy machinery and construction materials will be transported from the staging area to the work site by barge and lifted into place by a barge mounted crane. A temporary barge tressle will be installed adjacent to the staging area for docking and loading the barge.

It is assumed that a custom cofferdam or steel bulkhead will be fastened to the upstream face of the dam and drained to construct the attraction water intake channel through the non-overflow section of the dam. A dewatering structure would be installed in the tailrace to surround the lower pond construction. The contractor will design dewatering structures (cofferdams and bulkhead) to meet applicable standards and meet their access and construction sequencing needs. It is assumed that steel sheet pile, sand bag, or equivalent would be used in cofferdam construction.

Erosion control will be required around all disturbed land and staging areas. Suspended turbidity curtains will surround all dewatering structures. Water from dewatering pumps will pass through filter bags or a settling basin before being reintroduced to the river. Once dewatering and erosion measures are in place demolition and excavation will commence. For the fish lift, demolition will include the removal of an approximately 16 ft wide 14 ft deep channel in the non-overflow portion of the concrete dam.

Fish Ladder

The staging area for fish ladder construction is assumed to be adjacent to the Units 7 and 8 Tailrace in the flat area just downstream of the power house. This area is accessible by the paved project entrance lot. It is assumed that personnel will travel over the Units 7 and 8 powerhouse to the training wall island carrying small tools and supplies while a crane would lift large equipment and construction materials from the staging area to the island.

Two dewatering structures (cofferdams) will be required for the fish ladder construction: one is assumed to extend from the downstream most corner of the Units 1 through 6 Power House to about the bend in the existing tailrace training wall, and another is assumed to span from the Northeast corner of the Units 7 and 8 powerhouse to about the center of the training wall island. The contractor will design dewatering structures (bulkhead and cofferdams) to meet applicable standards and meet their access and construction sequencing needs. It is assumed that steel sheet pile, sand bag, or equivalent would be used in cofferdam construction.

Erosion control will be required around all disturbed land and staging areas. Suspended turbidity curtains will surround all cofferdams. Water from dewatering pumps will pass through filter bags or a settling basin before being reintroduced to the river.

Proposed Project Photos

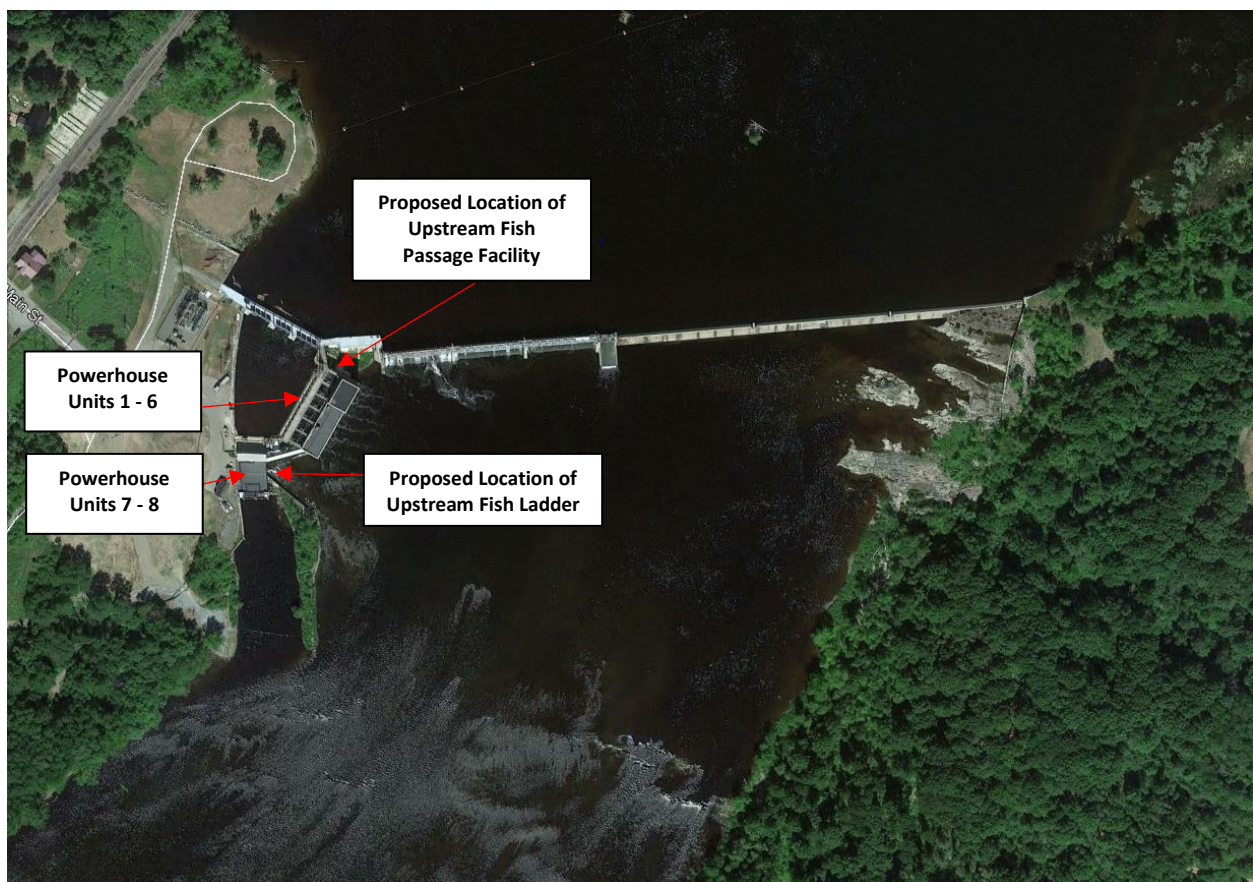


FIGURE 2. SHAWMUT DAM, POWERHOUSES, TAILRACES, PROPOSED LOCATION OF UPSTREAM FISH PASSAGE FACILITY (PHOTO YEAR: 2018)

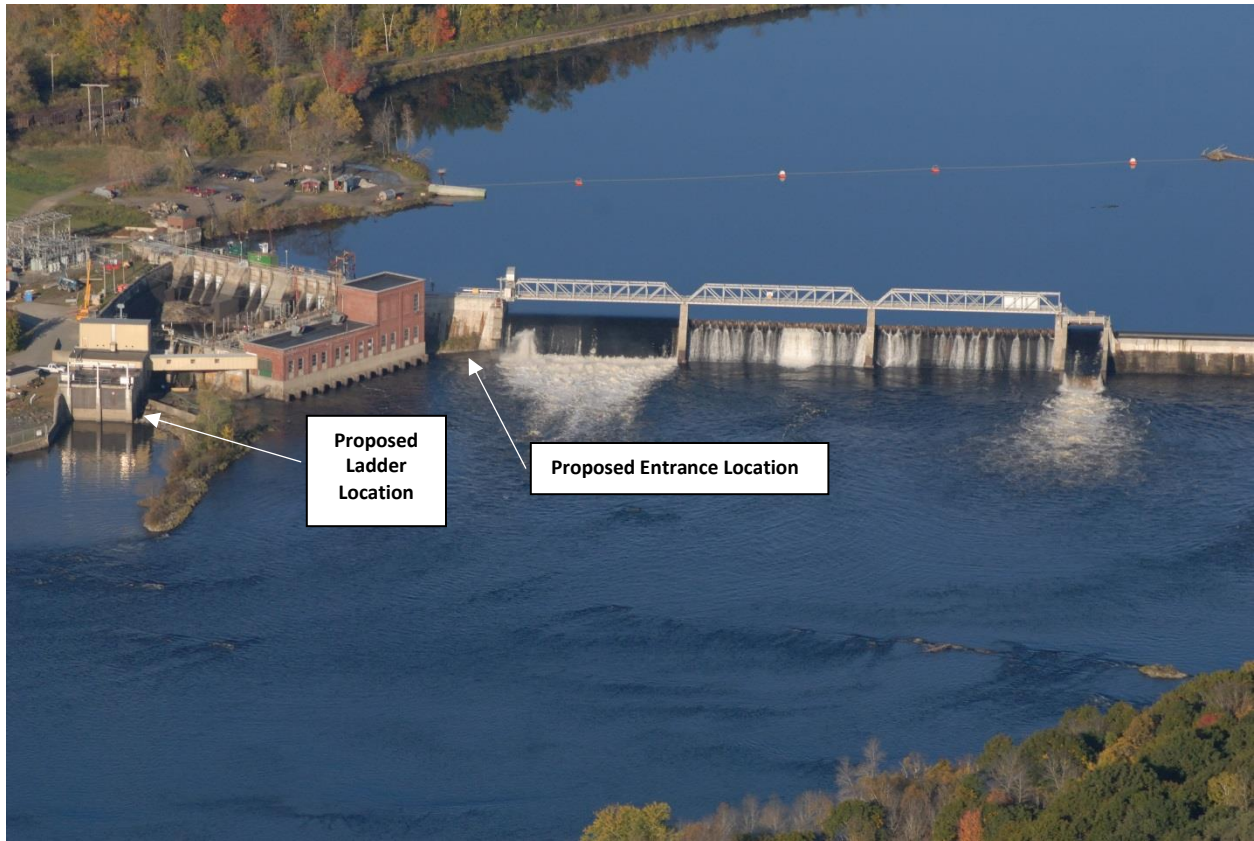


FIGURE 3. PROPOSED ENTRANCE LOCATION TO UPSTREAM FISH PASSAGE FACILITY AND FISH LADDER (PHOTO DATE: 10/12/09)



FIGURE 4. PROPOSED EXIT LOCATION FROM UPSTREAM FISH PASSAGE FACILITY (PHOTO DATE: 10/12/09)



FIGURE 5: VIEW FROM THE TOP OF THE HEAD GATES LOOKING AT THE EXISTING CONCRETE DECK ABOVE THE NON-OVERFLOW PORTION OF THE DAM TO BE MODIFIED.

In the bottom of view is a concrete ramp leading from the head gate structure walkway to the non-overflow section structure; the spillway sections of the dam extend across the river in the top of the view. A fish lift for upstream fish passage and a channel for the attraction water intake will be placed downstream (right in view) of the non-overflow dam structure. A 12 ft wide intake channel will be cut into this portion of the dam near the far end of this platform about where the equipment and worker are located; this intake channel will provide attraction water for the fish lift. A 20 inch diameter fiberglass fish return pipe will be run from right to left across the far end of the platform; this will discharge fish collected by the fish lift system to the impoundment. The upper level of the lift tower will be accessible from the downstream side (right in view) of this platform via a new steel grating platform.



FIGURE 6: VIEW FROM WHERE THE NON-OVERFLOW DAM SECTION MEETS THE HEAD GATE STRUCTURE LOOKING TOWARD THE DOWNSTREAM SIDE OF THE NON-OVERFLOW PORTION OF THE DAM.

The platform from Figure 5 is to the left and the Units 1 through 6 power house is to the right. The fish lift tower and downstream bypass channel will be placed in what is now the grass covered area extending out to be in line with the stepped buttress near the center of the image. The power house structure will not be affected by the fish lift or new spill way.



FIGURE 7: VIEW FROM ABOVE THE HEAD GATE STRUCTURE LOOKING DOWNSTREAM INTO THE FOREBAY.

The brick building to the left is the Units 1 through 6 powerhouse, the yellow structure in center-view sits atop the Units 7 and 8 powerhouse. Between the two structures is the Tainter gate. No modifications will be made to any of the structures in this view, however it provides an orientation for the Tainter gate.



**FIGURE 8: VIEW FROM AN ACCESS PLATFORM BEHIND THE UNITS 7 AND 8 POWERHOUSE
LOOKING AT THE DOWNSTREAM FACE OF THE TAINTER GATE.**

Upstream of the gate is the forebay pictured in Figure 7. No modifications will be made to the gate, but the discharge from the gate will be modified to discharge into the Unit 7 and 8 powerhouse adjacent to the fish ladder.



**FIGURE 9: VIEW FROM AN ACCESS PLATFORM BEHIND THE UNITS 1 THROUGH 6 POWERHOUSE
LOOKING AT THE DISCHARGE FROM THE TANTER GATE SHOWN IN FIGURE 8.**

The concrete structure in the background is the Units 7 and 8 powerhouse and the yellow structure is a covered catwalk connecting the two project powerhouses. The grey steel Tainter gate pivot arms are visible in the upper center view. A concrete channel will be placed in the Tainter gate discharge to route this flow to Units 7 and 8 tailrace adjacent to the new fish ladder.



FIGURE 10: VIEW FROM ABOVE THE TAITNER GATE LOOKING DOWNSTREAM.

The Units 7 and 8 powerhouse is to the right and the corrugated steel structure is a catwalk connecting the two project powerhouses. A concrete spillway channel will be placed in the discharge of the Tainter gate to discharge flow to the unit 7 and 8 powerhouse tailrace adjacent to the fish ladder.



FIGURE 11: VIEW FROM THE PLATFORM ON THE DOWNSTREAM END OF THE FOREBAY BETWEEN THE TWO POWERHOUSES LOOKING DOWNSTREAM.

In the bottom of the view is the roof of the covered catwalk that connects the two project powerhouses, the concrete building to the right is the Units 7 and 8 powerhouse, in the center is the training wall and island, and above the wall is the Units 7 and 8 tailrace. About 25 ft of the wall the near the powerhouse (right in view) will be demolished and the adjacent earth excavated to make room for a fish ladder and concrete spillway channel. A 10 ft wide concrete channel will be placed where the wall meets the powerhouse following the powerhouse wall to the Tainter gate (not shown). Parallel and abutting the channel will be a 10.5 to 6.8 ft wide by 77 ft long fishway (fish ladder). A concrete training wall will extend from the fish ladder approximately 80 ft along the right side of the island. A stairway will come off the powerhouse roof down to a steel grating walkway over the channel and fishway. Excavations below the waterline will be made in the foreground and in the tailrace.

Exhibit C- Drawings

SHAWMUT HYDROELECTRIC STATION UPSTREAM FISH PASSAGE

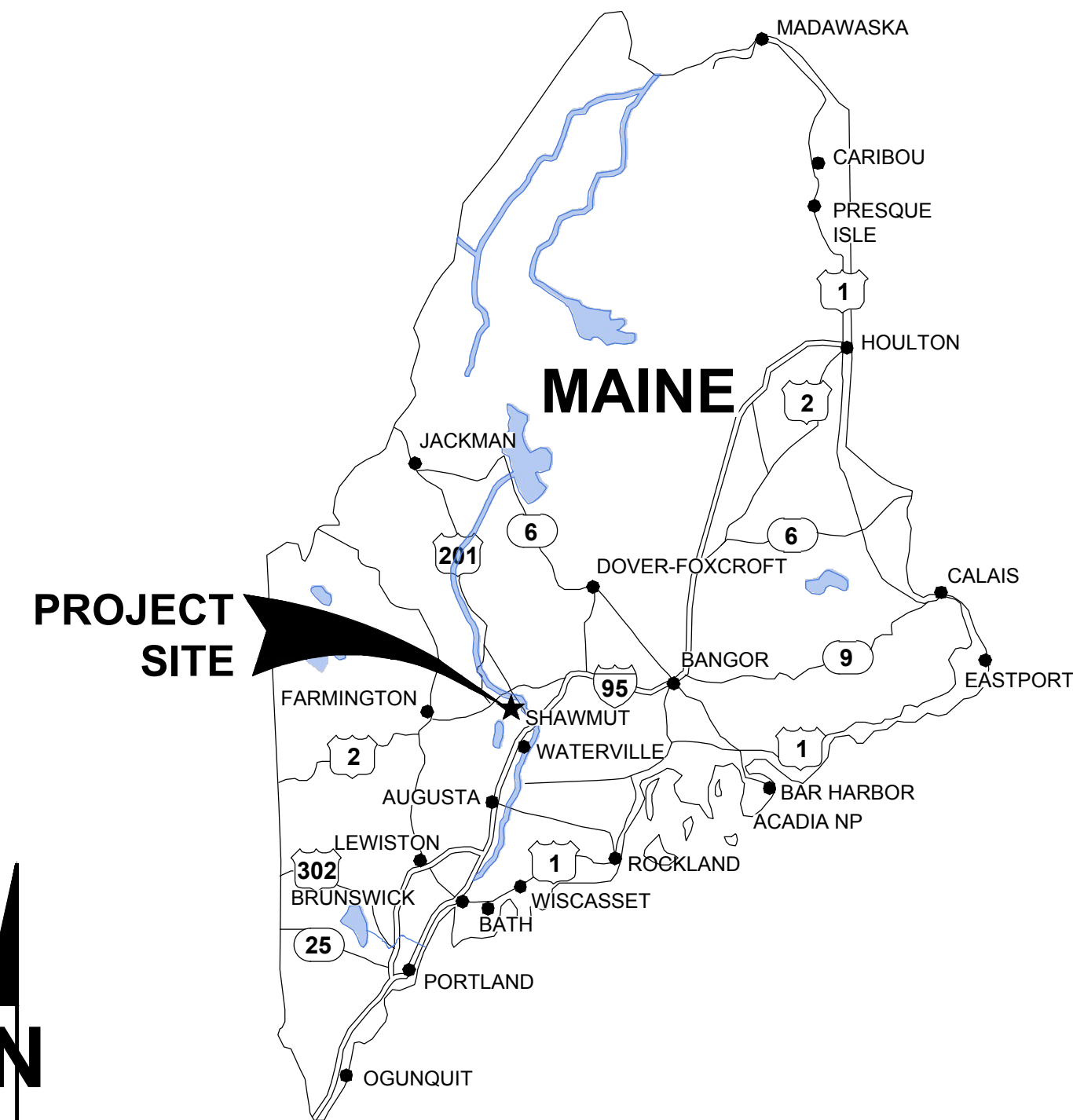
PREPARED FOR

BROOKFIELD WHITE PINE HYDRO, LLC

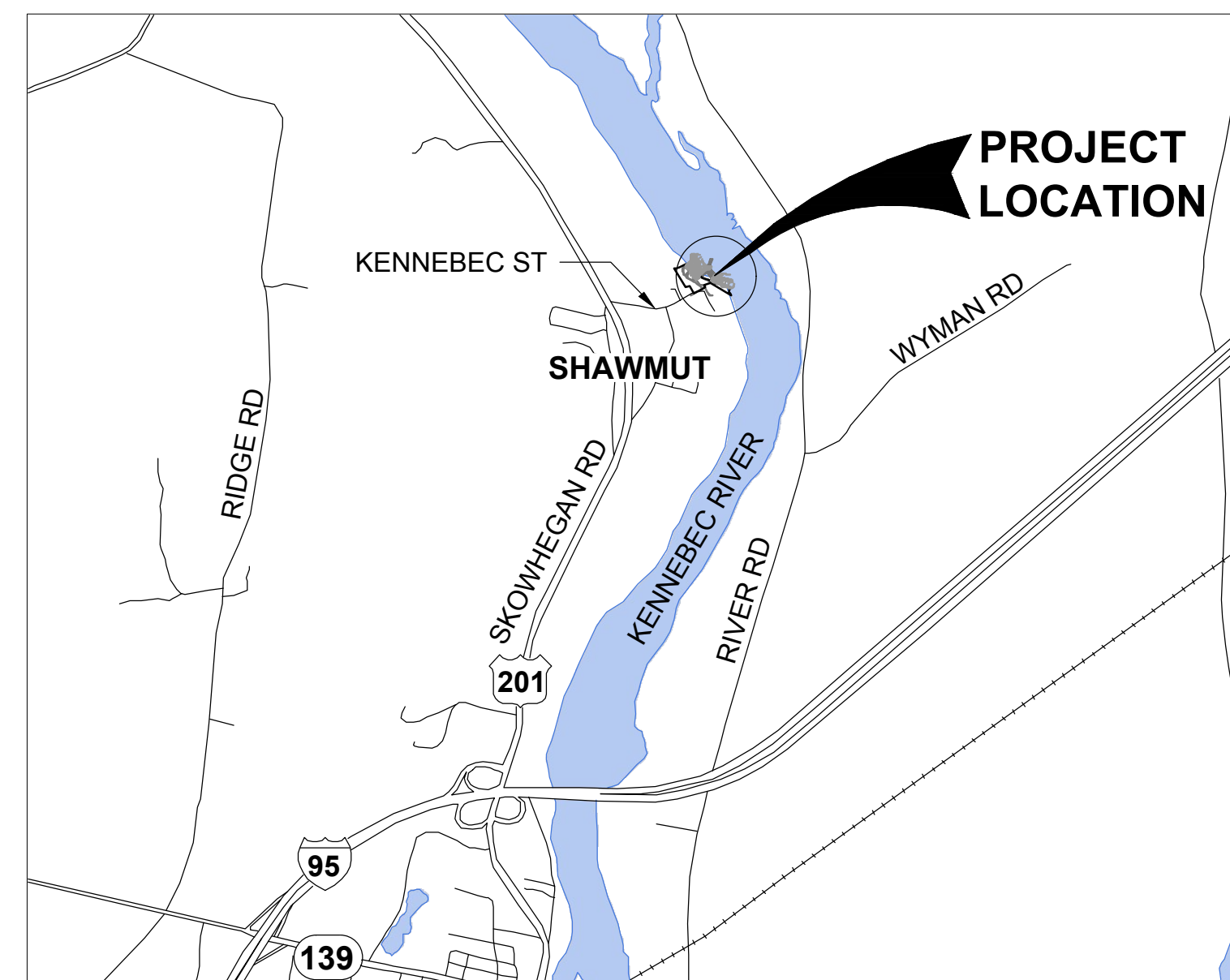
PREPARED BY



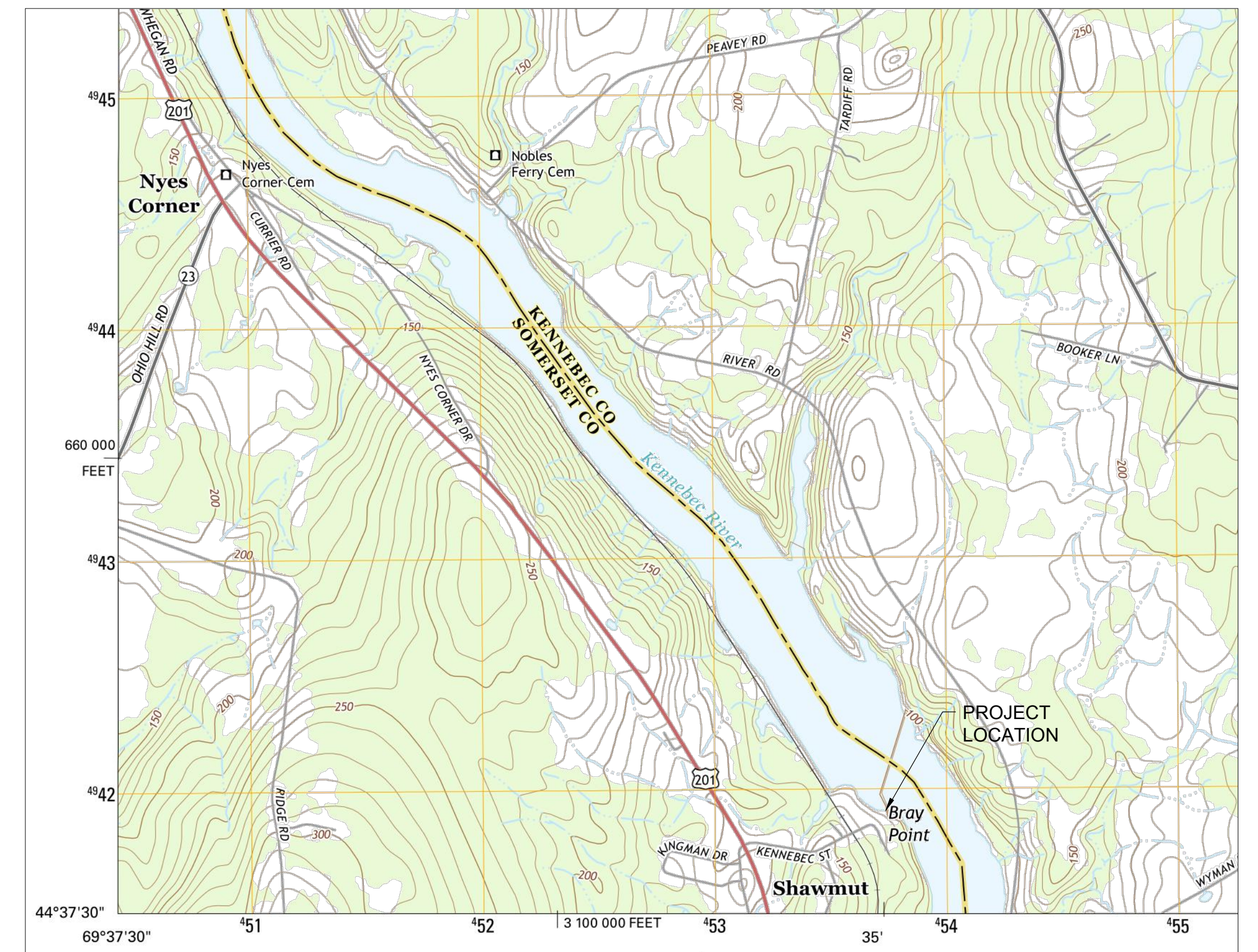
ALDEN RESEARCH
LABORATORY, INC



LOCATION MAP
SCALE: NTS



VICINITY MAP
SCALE: NTS



LOCATION MAP
SCALE: NTS

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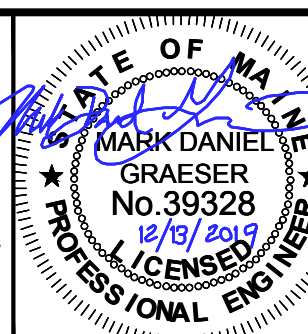
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VERIFY SCALE
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ORIGINAL DRAWING
IF NOT ONE INCH ON THIS
SHEET, ADJUST SCALES
ACCORDINGLY



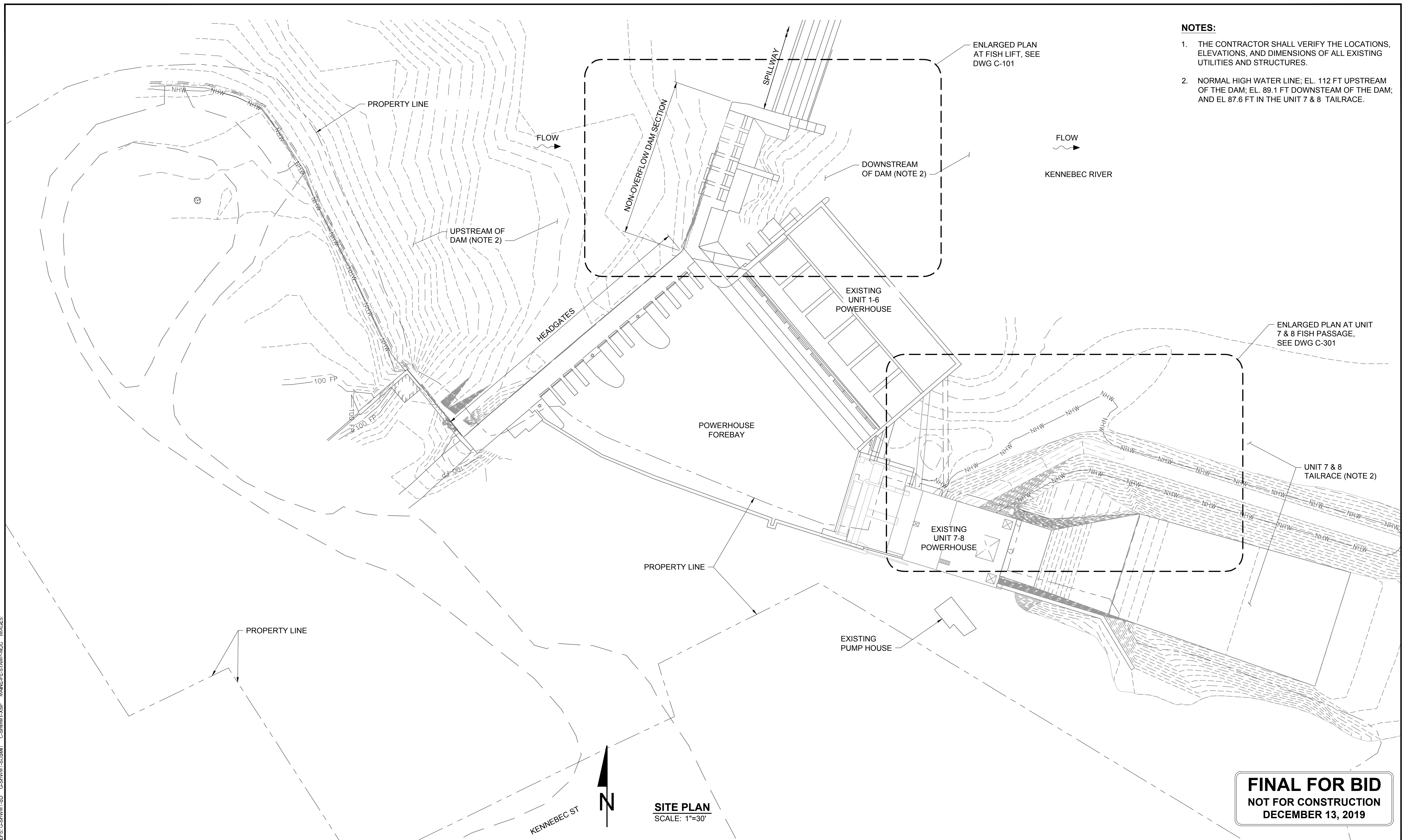
SHAWMUT HYDROELECTRIC STATION
UPSTREAM FISH PASSAGE
BROOKFIELD WHITE PINE HYDRO, LLC

COVER SHEET, LOCATION MAP, AND
VICINITY MAP

PROJECT:	3173SHAWFISH
DRAWN BY:	M. PITTMAN
DESIGNED BY:	A. MENGERT
APPROVED BY:	M. GRAESER
SHEET:	1 OF 176
DRAWING:	G-001

NOTES:

1. THE CONTRACTOR SHALL VERIFY THE LOCATIONS, ELEVATIONS, AND DIMENSIONS OF ALL EXISTING UTILITIES AND STRUCTURES.
2. NORMAL HIGH WATER LINE; EL. 112 FT UPSTREAM OF THE DAM; EL. 89.1 FT DOWNSTREAM OF THE DAM; AND EL. 87.6 FT IN THE UNIT 7 & 8 TAILRACE.



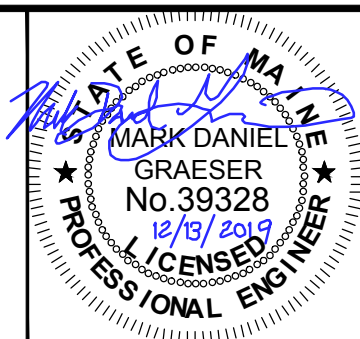
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 DECEMBER 13, 2019

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SITE PLAN
 SCALE: 1"=30'



SHAWMUT HYDROELECTRIC STATION
 UPSTREAM FISH PASSAGE
 BROOKFIELD WHITE PINE HYDRO, LLC

EXISTING CONDITIONS OVERALL
 SITE PLAN

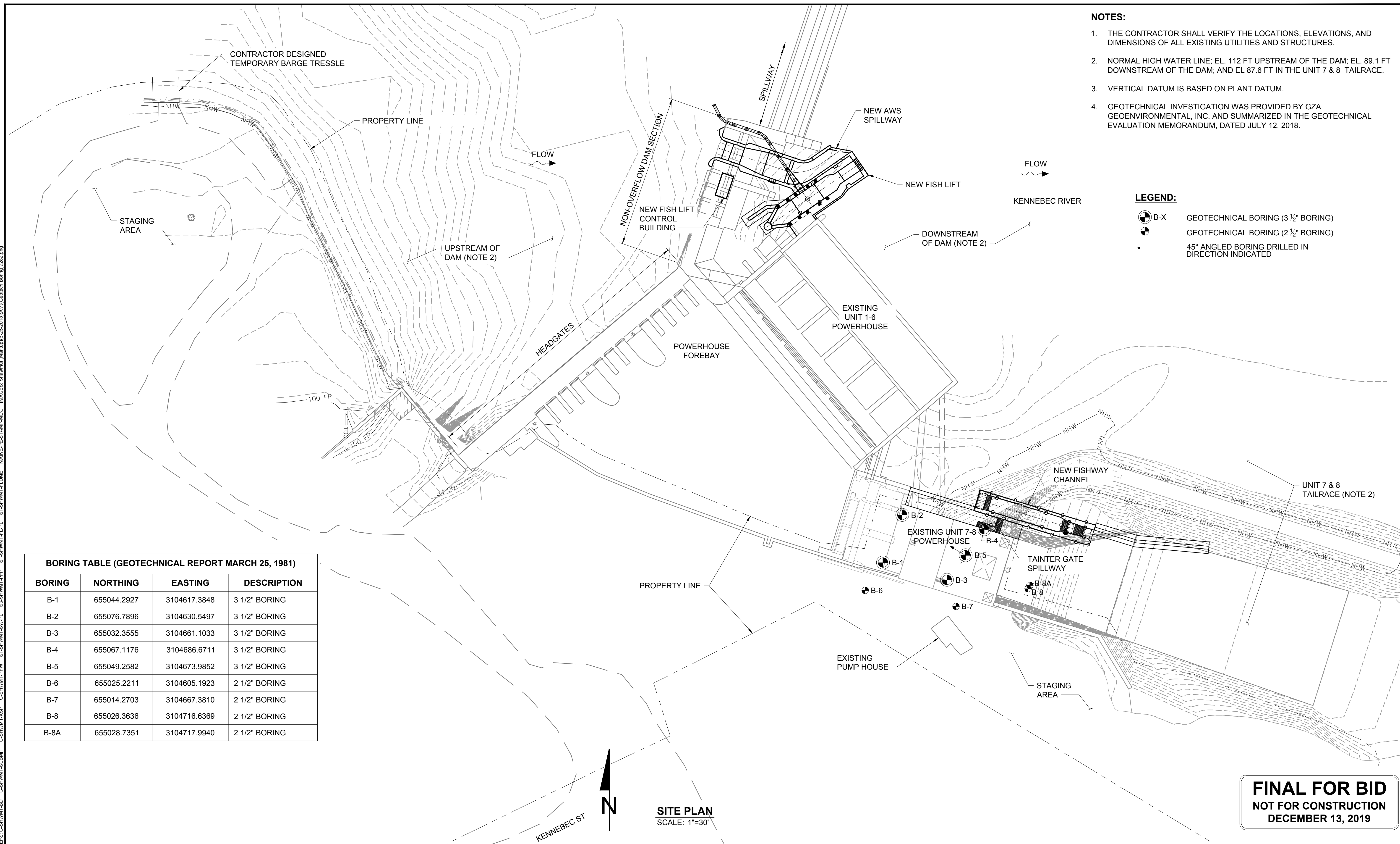
PROJECT:	3173SHAWFISH
DRAWN BY:	M. PITTMAN
DESIGNED BY:	B. COLEMAN
APPROVED BY:	M. GRAESER
SHEET:	4 OF 176
DRAWING:	G-004

NOTES:

1. THE CONTRACTOR SHALL VERIFY THE LOCATIONS, ELEVATIONS, AND DIMENSIONS OF ALL EXISTING UTILITIES AND STRUCTURES.
2. NORMAL HIGH WATER LINE; EL. 112 FT UPSTREAM OF THE DAM; EL. 89.1 FT DOWNSTREAM OF THE DAM; AND EL 87.6 FT IN THE UNIT 7 & 8 TAILRACE.
3. VERTICAL DATUM IS BASED ON PLANT DATUM.
4. GEOTECHNICAL INVESTIGATION WAS PROVIDED BY GZA GEOENVIRONMENTAL, INC. AND SUMMARIZED IN THE GEOTECHNICAL EVALUATION MEMORANDUM, DATED JULY 12, 2018.

LEGEND:

- ⊙ B-X GEOTECHNICAL BORING (3 1/2" BORING)
- ⊙ GEOTECHNICAL BORING (2 1/2" BORING)
- 45° ANGLED BORING DRILLED IN DIRECTION INDICATED

**BORING TABLE (GEOTECHNICAL REPORT MARCH 25, 1981)**

BORING	NORTHING	EASTING	DESCRIPTION
B-1	655044.2927	3104617.3848	3 1/2" BORING
B-2	655076.7896	3104630.5497	3 1/2" BORING
B-3	655032.3555	3104661.1033	3 1/2" BORING
B-4	655067.1176	3104686.6711	3 1/2" BORING
B-5	655049.2582	3104673.9852	3 1/2" BORING
B-6	655025.2211	3104605.1923	2 1/2" BORING
B-7	655014.2703	3104667.3810	2 1/2" BORING
B-8	655026.3636	3104716.6369	2 1/2" BORING
B-8A	655028.7351	3104717.9940	2 1/2" BORING

SITE PLAN
SCALE: 1"=30'

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MARK DANIEL GRAESER
No. 39328
12/19/2019
LICENSED PROFESSIONAL ENGINEER

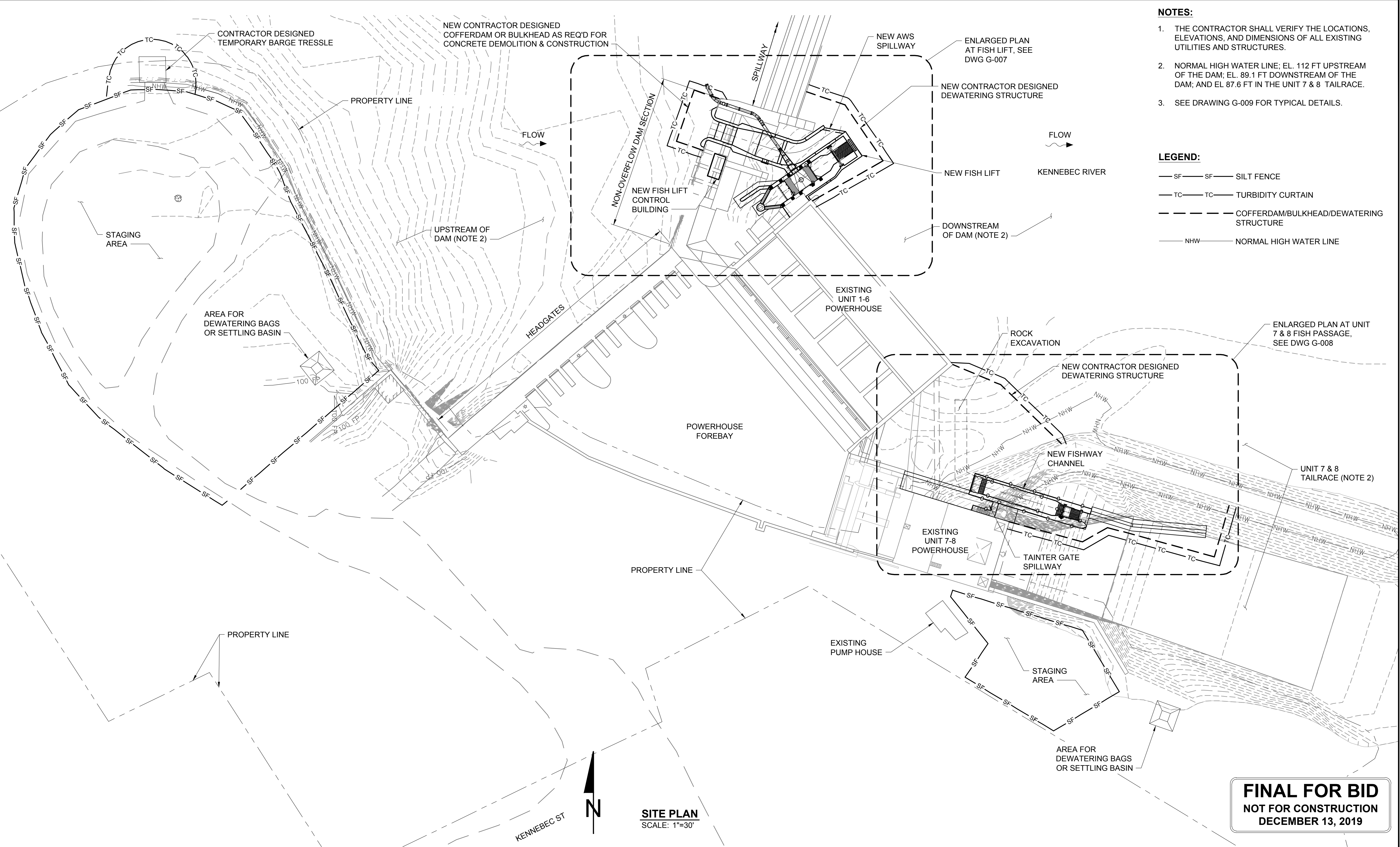
SHAWMUT HYDROELECTRIC STATION
UPSTREAM FISH PASSAGE
BROOKFIELD WHITE PINE HYDRO, LLC

SITE ACCESS, CONSTRUCTION
LIMITS, GEOTECHNICAL BORINGS,
AND SURVEY CONTROL

PROJECT:	3173SHAWFISH
DRAWN BY:	M. PITTMAN
DESIGNED BY:	B. McMAHON
APPROVED BY:	M. GRAESER
SHEET:	5 OF 176
DRAWING:	G-005

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 SHEET: 6 OF 176
 DATE: Dec 13, 2019 4:25pm
 USER: pgraham



NOTES:

- THE CONTRACTOR SHALL VERIFY THE LOCATIONS, ELEVATIONS, AND DIMENSIONS OF ALL EXISTING UTILITIES AND STRUCTURES.
- NORMAL HIGH WATER LINE; EL. 112 FT UPSTREAM OF THE DAM; EL. 89.1 FT DOWNSTREAM OF THE DAM; AND EL. 87.6 FT IN THE UNIT 7 & 8 TAILRACE.
- SEE DRAWING G-009 FOR TYPICAL DETAILS.

LEGEND:

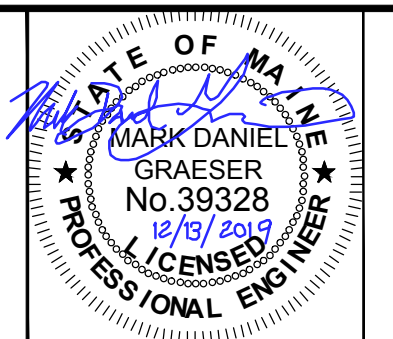
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- TC — TC — TURBIDITY CURTAIN
- - - - - COFFERDAM/BULKHEAD/DEWATERING STRUCTURE
- NHW — NORMAL HIGH WATER LINE

SITE PLAN
SCALE: 1"=30'

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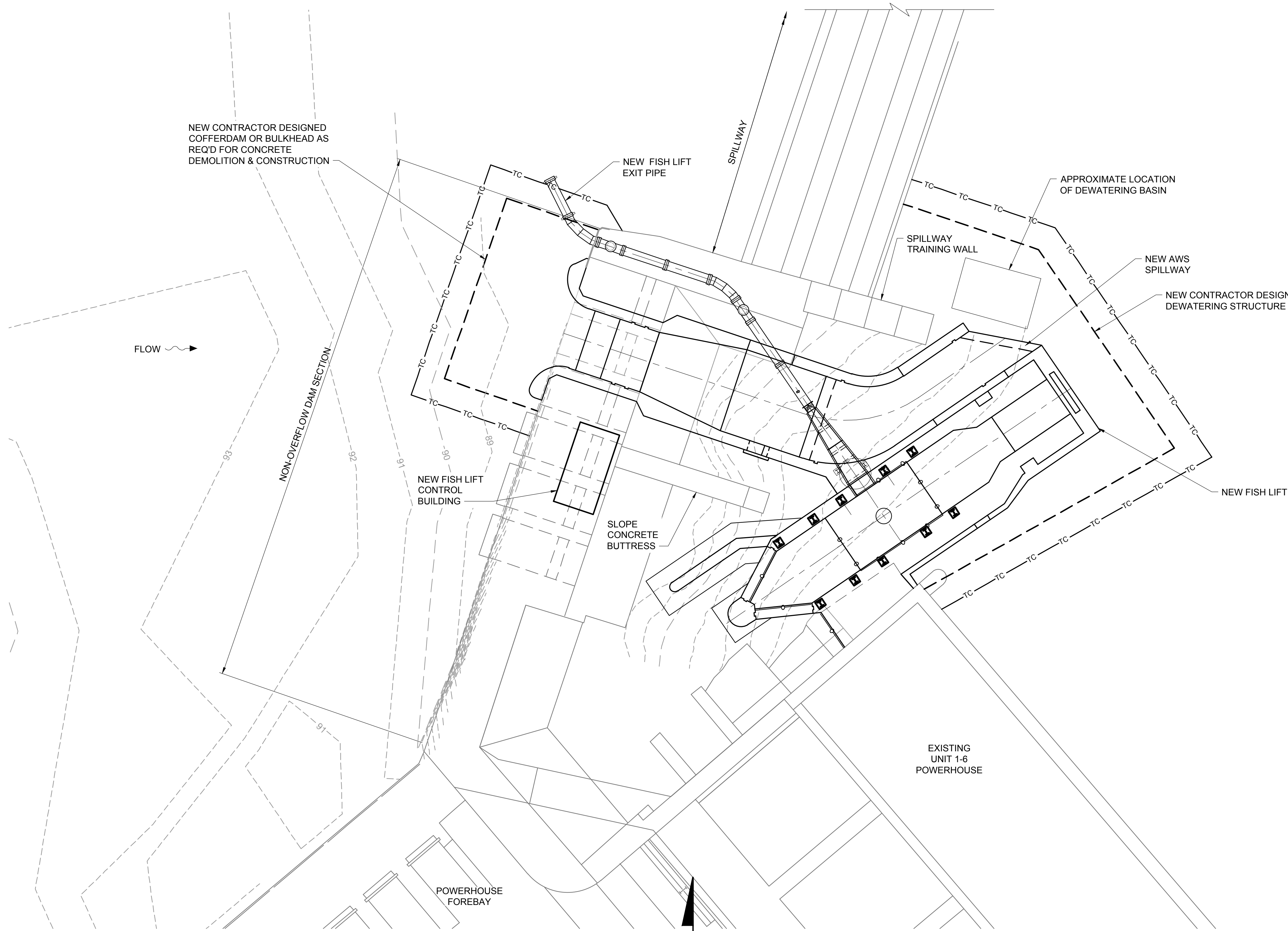
SHAWMUT HYDROELECTRIC STATION
 UPSTREAM FISH PASSAGE
 BROOKFIELD WHITE PINE HYDRO, LLC

STAGING AREAS, EROSION CONTROL, & DEWATERING PLAN

PROJECT:	3173SHAWFISH
DRAWN BY:	M. PITTMAN
DESIGNED BY:	B. McMAHON
APPROVED BY:	M. GRAESER
SHEET:	6 OF 176
DRAWING:	G-006

NOTE:
1. SEE DRAWING G-009 FOR TYPICAL DETAILS.

LEGEND:
—— TC —— TURBIDITY CURTAIN
----- COFFERDAM/BULKHEAD/DEWATERING STRUCTURE



SITE PLAN
SCALE: 1"=10'

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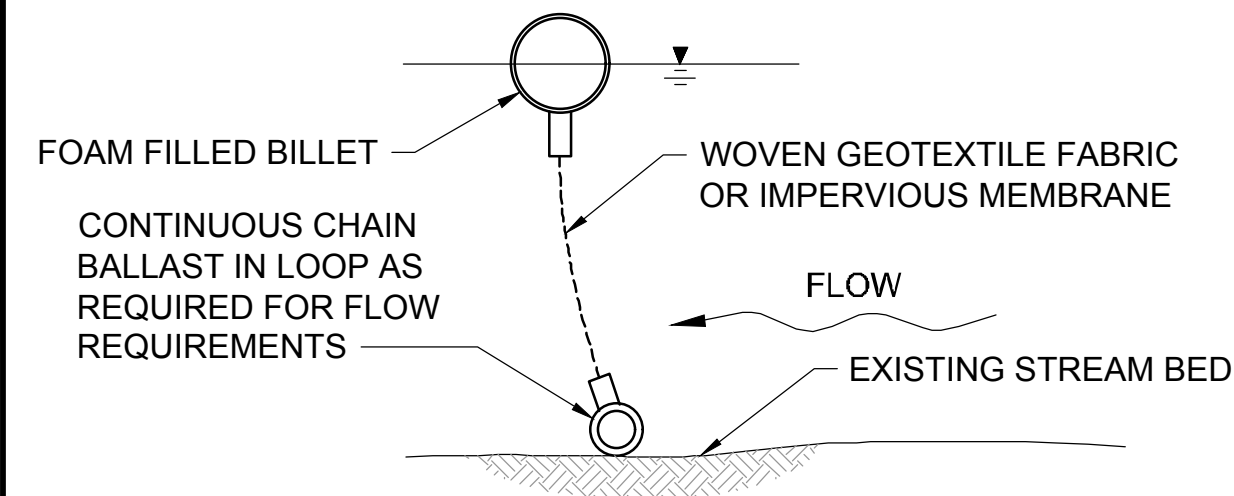
REVISION	DESCRIPTION OF ISSUE / REVISION	REVISED BY
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SHAWMUT HYDROELECTRIC STATION
UPSTREAM FISH PASSAGE
BROOKFIELD WHITE PINE HYDRO, LLC

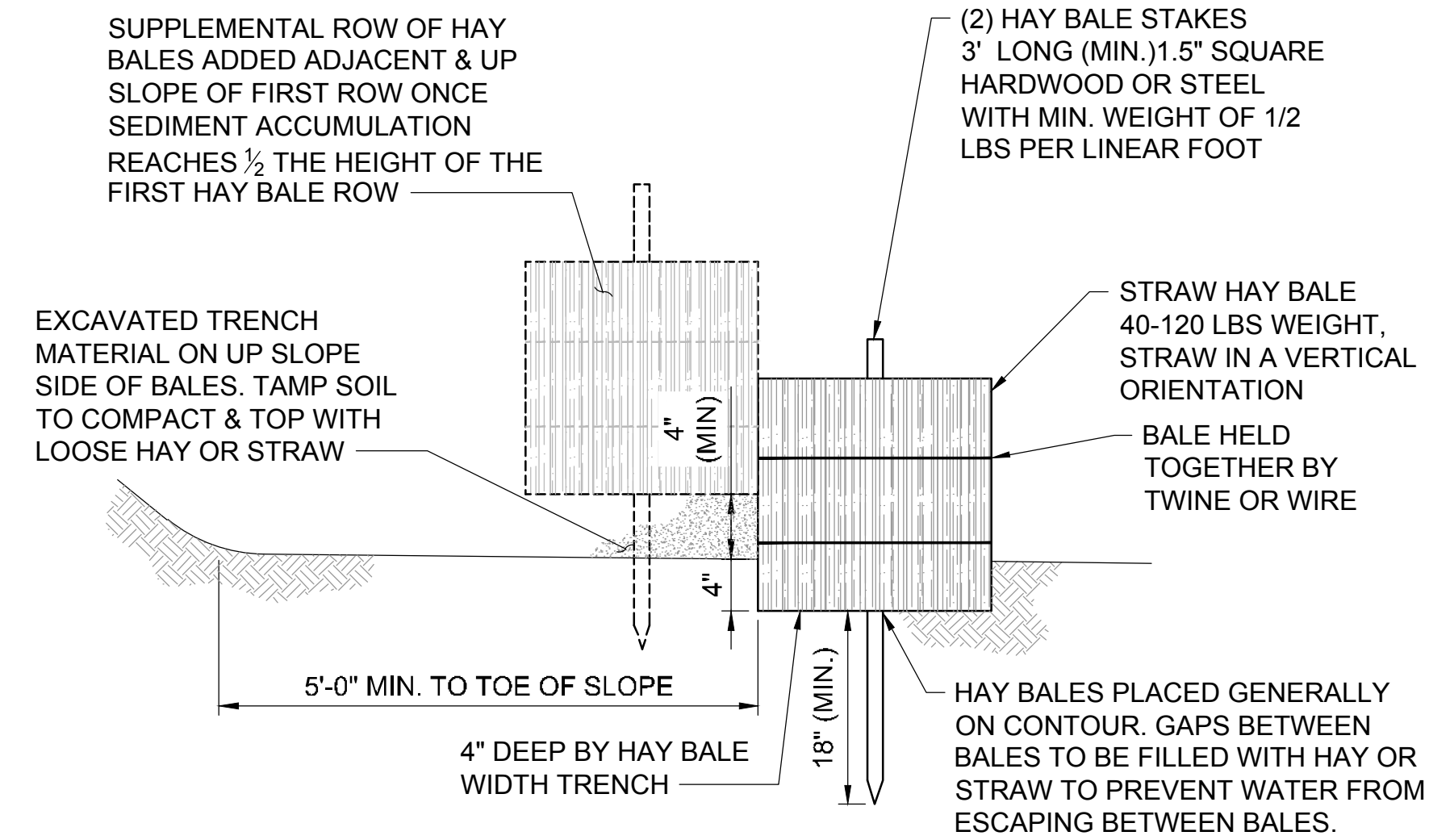
**EROSION CONTROL &
DEWATERING PLAN - FISH LIFT**

PROJECT:	3173SHAWFISH
DRAWN BY:	M. PITTMAN
DESIGNED BY:	B. McMAHON
APPROVED BY:	M. GRAESER
SHEET:	7 OF 176
DRAWING:	G-007

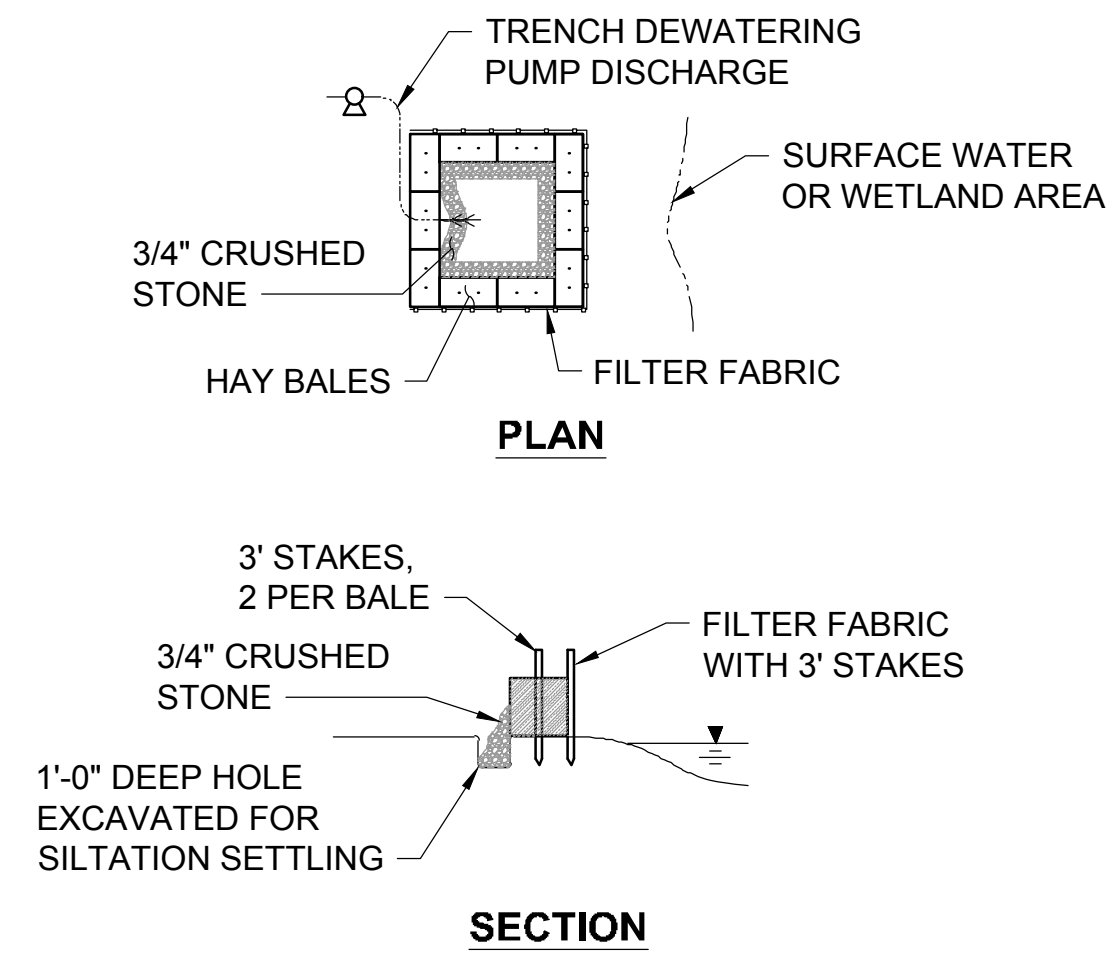
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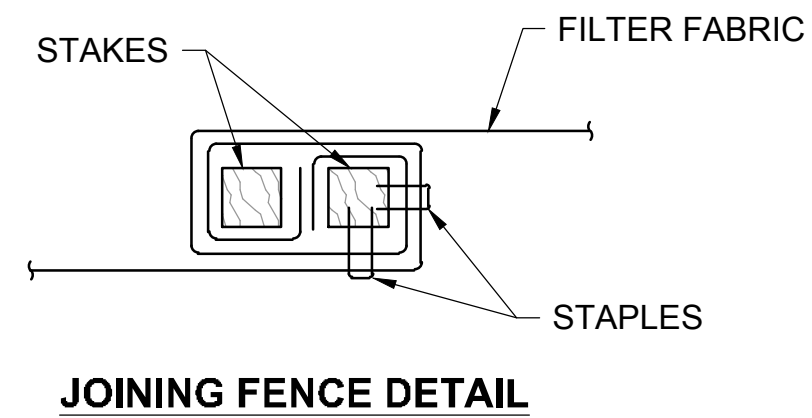
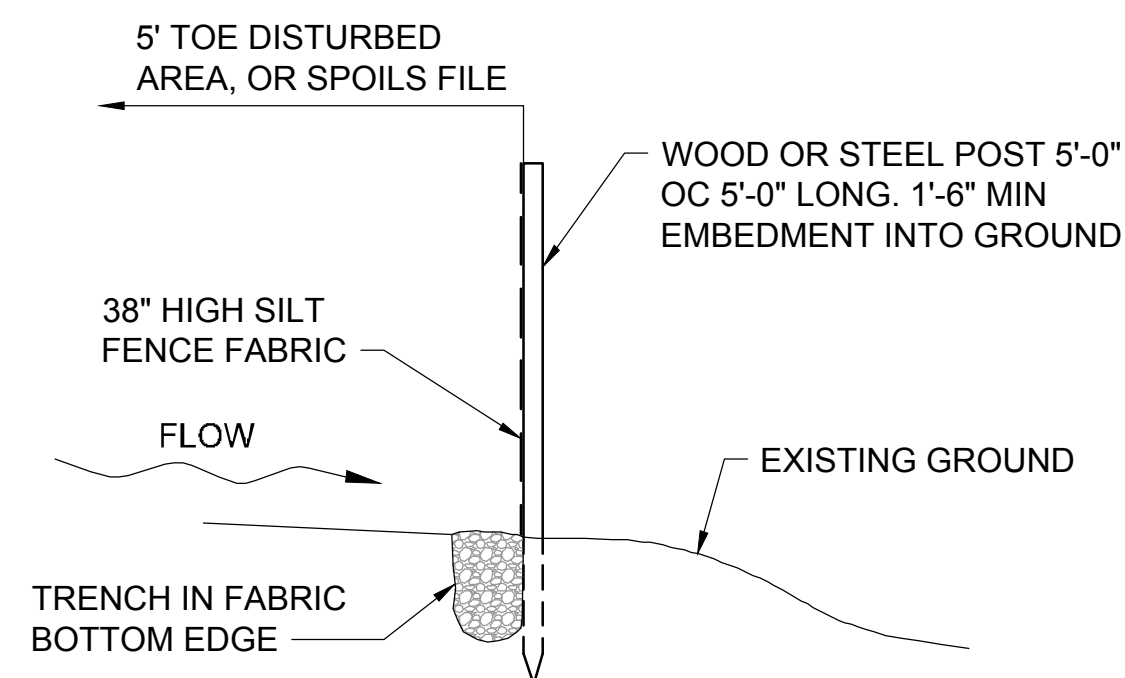
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SCALE: NTS



2 HAY BALE BARRIER
SCALE: NTS



3 DEWATERING/SETTLING BASIN
SCALE: NTS



4 SILT FENCE
SCALE: NTS

NOTES:

1. PROVIDE SILT FENCE ON DOWNSLOPE SIDE OF SOIL DISTURBANCES OR ALL STOCKPILES UNTIL PERMANENT VEGETATION IS ESTABLISHED.
2. FILTER FABRIC FENCE MUST BE INSTALLED AT EXISTING LEVEL GRADE. BOTH ENDS OF EACH FENCE SECTION MUST BE EXTENDED AT LEAST 8 FEET UPSLOPE AT 45 DEGREES TO THE MAIN FENCE ALIGNMENT.
3. SEDIMENT MUST BE REMOVED WHERE ACCUMULATIONS REACH 1/2 THE ABOVE GROUND HEIGHT OF THE FENCE.
4. SILT FENCE TO BE INSPECTED AFTER EACH RUNOFF EVENT AND AT LEAST WEEKLY.

SOIL EROSION & SEDIMENT CONTROL NOTES:

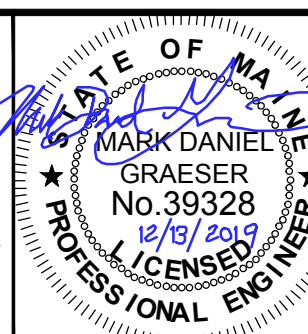
1. SEDIMENTATION BASIN: SEDIMENT LADEN WATER SHALL NOT BE RELEASED INTO ANY WATERWAY. CONTRACTOR SHALL PROVIDE APPROPRIATE SIZED SEDIMENTATION BASIN, WATER FILTERING BAGS OR OTHER APPROVED SEDIMENT REMOVAL DEVICES FOR ALL DEWATERING OR WATER DIVERSION ACTIVITIES.
2. SILT FENCE: IF NEEDED TO CONTROL WATER CONTAMINATION, PROVIDE SILT FENCE CONFORMING TO THE FOLLOWING:
 - EQUIVALENT OPENING - SIZE OF A US STANDARD SIEVE SIZED 40 (MAX), 70 (MIN).
 - MULLEN BURST STRENGTH - 200 PSI.
 - GRAB STRENGTH - 120 LBS MIN.
 - SPUN-BONDED NYLON FABRIC - REINFORCED WITH POLYESTER NETTING, OR POLYPROPYLENE FABRIC WITH 2" x 4" 12 GA WOVEN WIRE BACKING FENCE.
3. DE-SILTING BASINS OR WATER FILTERING BAGS OR OTHER APPROVED SEDIMENT REMOVAL DEVICES ON SHORE SHALL HAVE A VEGETATIVE BUFFER FOR THE DISCHARGE. BASINS NEED TO BE ACCESSIBLE FOR MAINTENANCE BUT OUT OF THE WAY OF LAYDOWN AND CONSTRUCTION ACTIVITIES.

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VERIFY SCALE
BAR IS ONE INCH ON ORIGINAL DRAWING
IF NOT ONE INCH ON THIS SHEET, ADJUST SCALES ACCORDINGLY

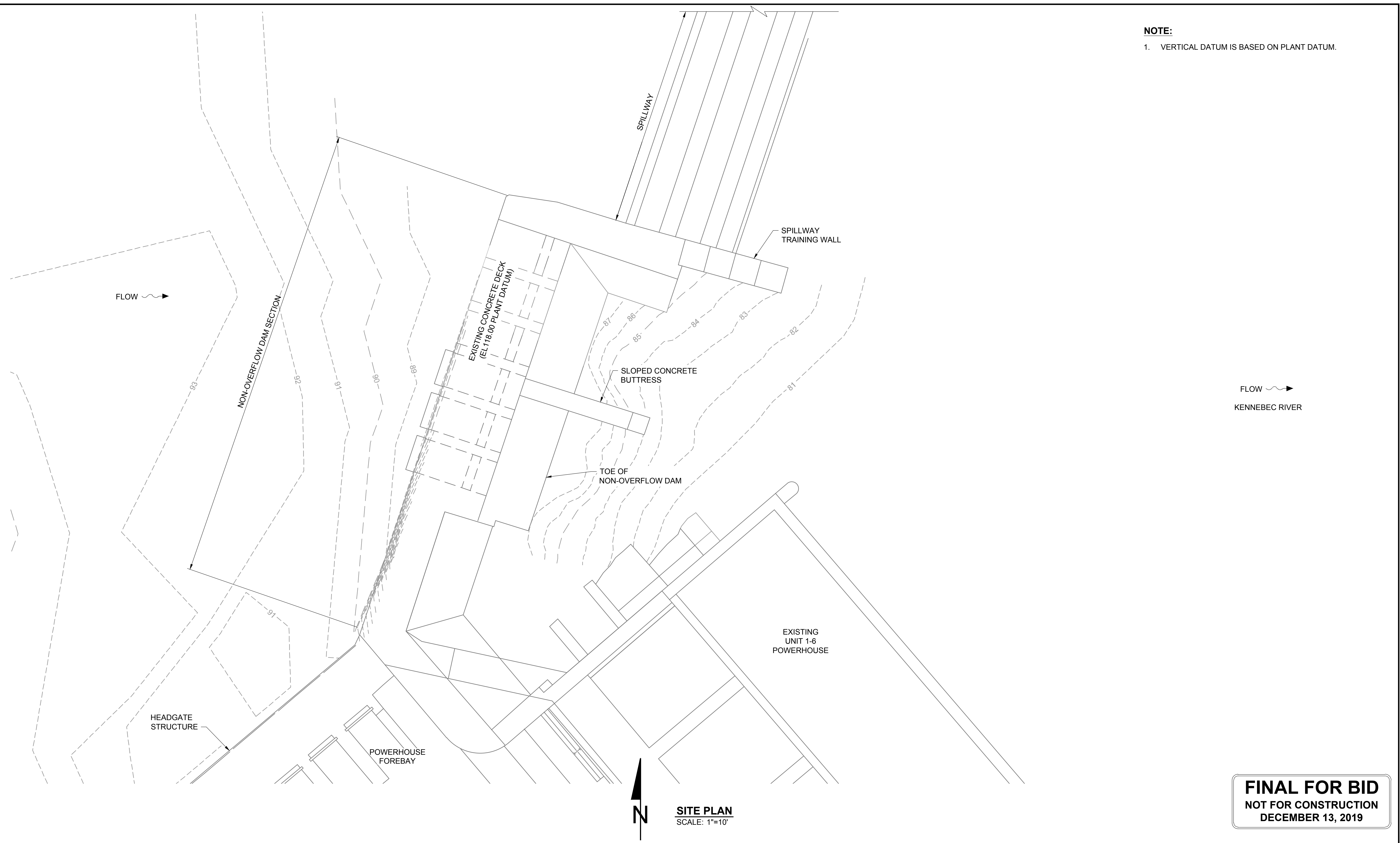


SHAWMUT HYDROELECTRIC STATION
UPSTREAM FISH PASSAGE
BROOKFIELD WHITE PINE HYDRO, LLC

EROSION CONTROL &
DEWATERING DETAILS

PROJECT:	3173SHAWFISH
DRAWN BY:	M. PITTMAN
DESIGNED BY:	B. McMAHON
APPROVED BY:	M. GRAESER
SHEET:	9 OF 176
DRAWING:	G-009

NOTE:
 1. VERTICAL DATUM IS BASED ON PLANT DATUM.



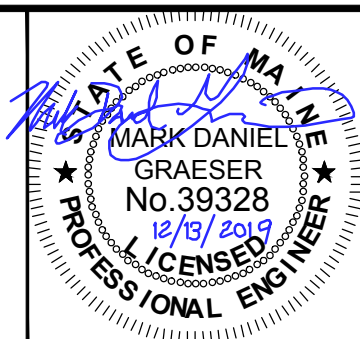
FINAL FOR BID
 NOT FOR CONSTRUCTION
 DECEMBER 13, 2019

DWG: C:\Users\jgrogan\Documents\shawmut\3173\3173.dwg, user: jgrogan, date: 12/13/2019, time: 10:48:10 AM, plot: 12/13/2019 10:48:10 AM, plotter: HP DesignJet 2430, scale: 1.00, units: Feet, title: SHAWMUT HYDROELECTRIC STATION - UPSTREAM FISH PASSAGE - EXISTING CONDITIONS - PLAN - FISH LIFT, sheet: 11 OF 176, project: 3173SHAWFISH, path: C:\Users\jgrogan\Documents\shawmut\3173\3173.dwg, user: jgrogan, date: 12/13/2019, time: 10:48:10 AM, plot: 12/13/2019 10:48:10 AM, plotter: HP DesignJet 2430, scale: 1.00, units: Feet, title: SHAWMUT HYDROELECTRIC STATION - UPSTREAM FISH PASSAGE - EXISTING CONDITIONS - PLAN - FISH LIFT, sheet: 11 OF 176, project: 3173SHAWFISH

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 30 SHREWSBURY ST., HOLDEN, MA 01520
 TEL: (508) 829-6000 www.aldenlab.com

REVISION	DESCRIPTION OF ISSUE / REVISION	REVISED BY
12/13/2019	FINAL FOR BID - NOT FOR CONSTRUCTION	M. GRAESER

SITE PLAN
 SCALE: 1"=10'

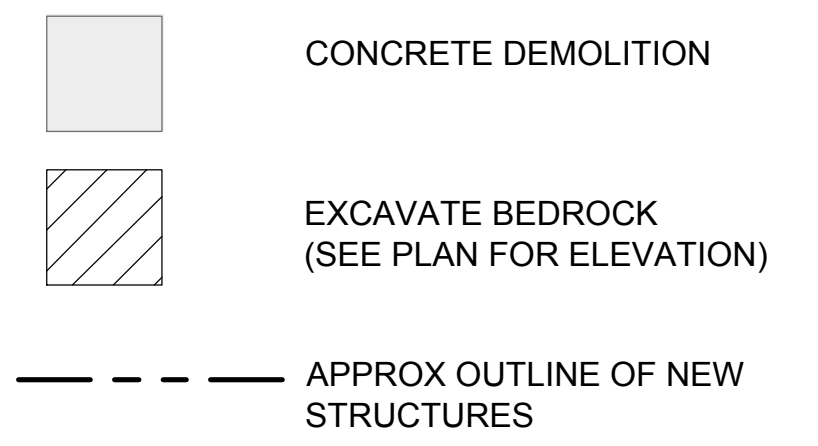


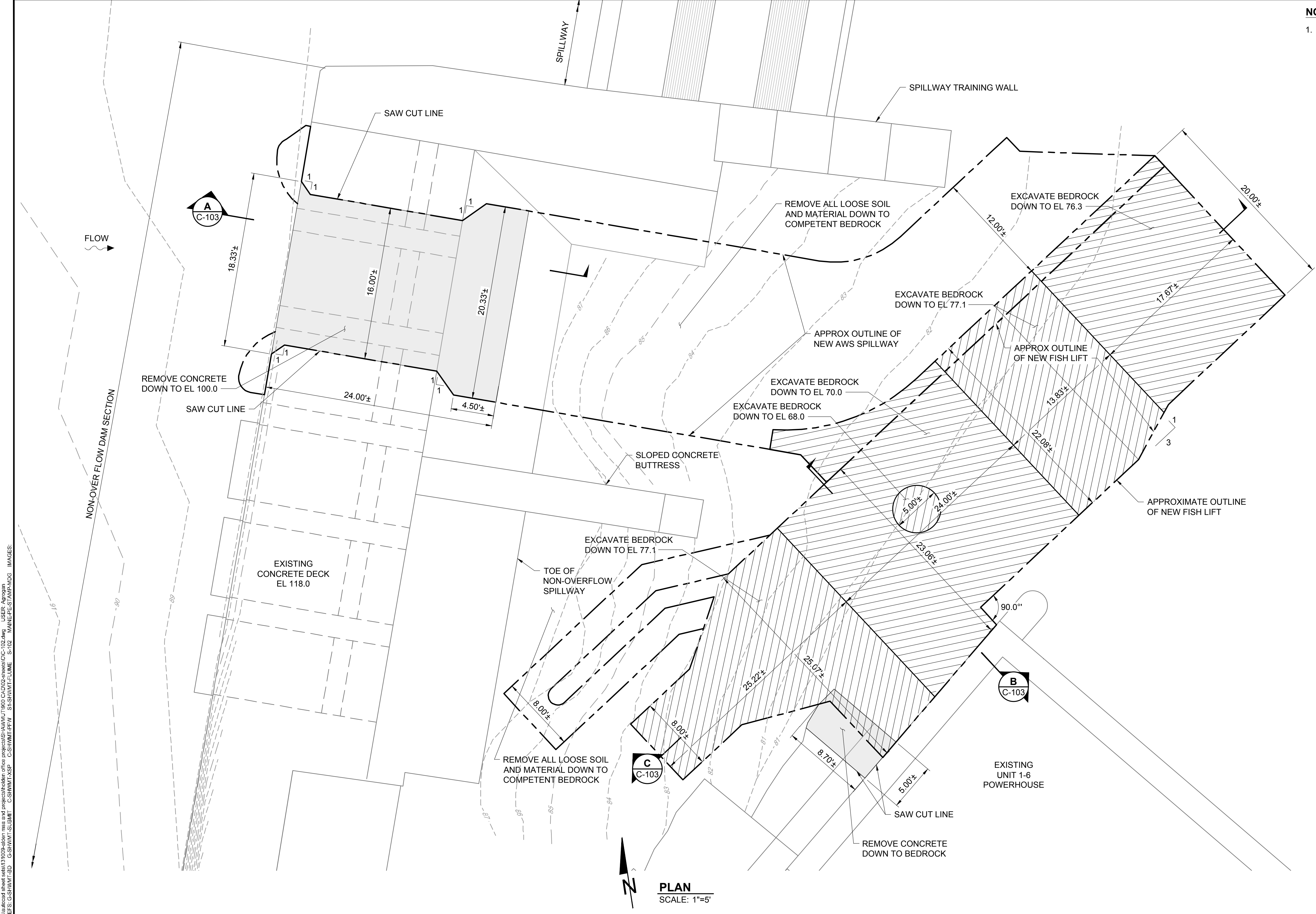
SHAWMUT HYDROELECTRIC STATION
 UPSTREAM FISH PASSAGE
 BROOKFIELD WHITE PINE HYDRO, LLC

EXISTING CONDITIONS
 PLAN - FISH LIFT

PROJECT:	3173SHAWFISH
DRAWN BY:	M. PITTMAN
DESIGNED BY:	B. McMAHON
APPROVED BY:	M. GRAESER
SHEET:	11 OF 176
DRAWING:	C-101

NOTE:
 1. EXCAVATION LIMITS SHOWN ARE APPROXIMATE. ACTUAL EXCAVATION LIMITS WILL VARY BASED ON CONTRACTOR'S COMPLIANCE WITH APPLICABLE SAFETY REQUIREMENTS.

LEGEND:

 CONCRETE DEMOLITION
 EXCAVATE BEDROCK (SEE PLAN FOR ELEVATION)
 APPROX OUTLINE OF NEW STRUCTURES



FLOW →
 KENNEBEC RIVER

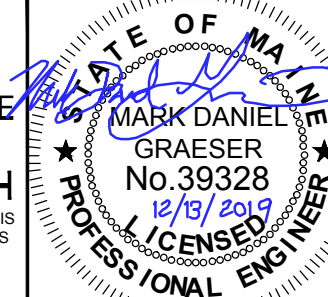
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12/13/2019	FINAL FOR BID - NOT FOR CONSTRUCTION	M. GRAESER

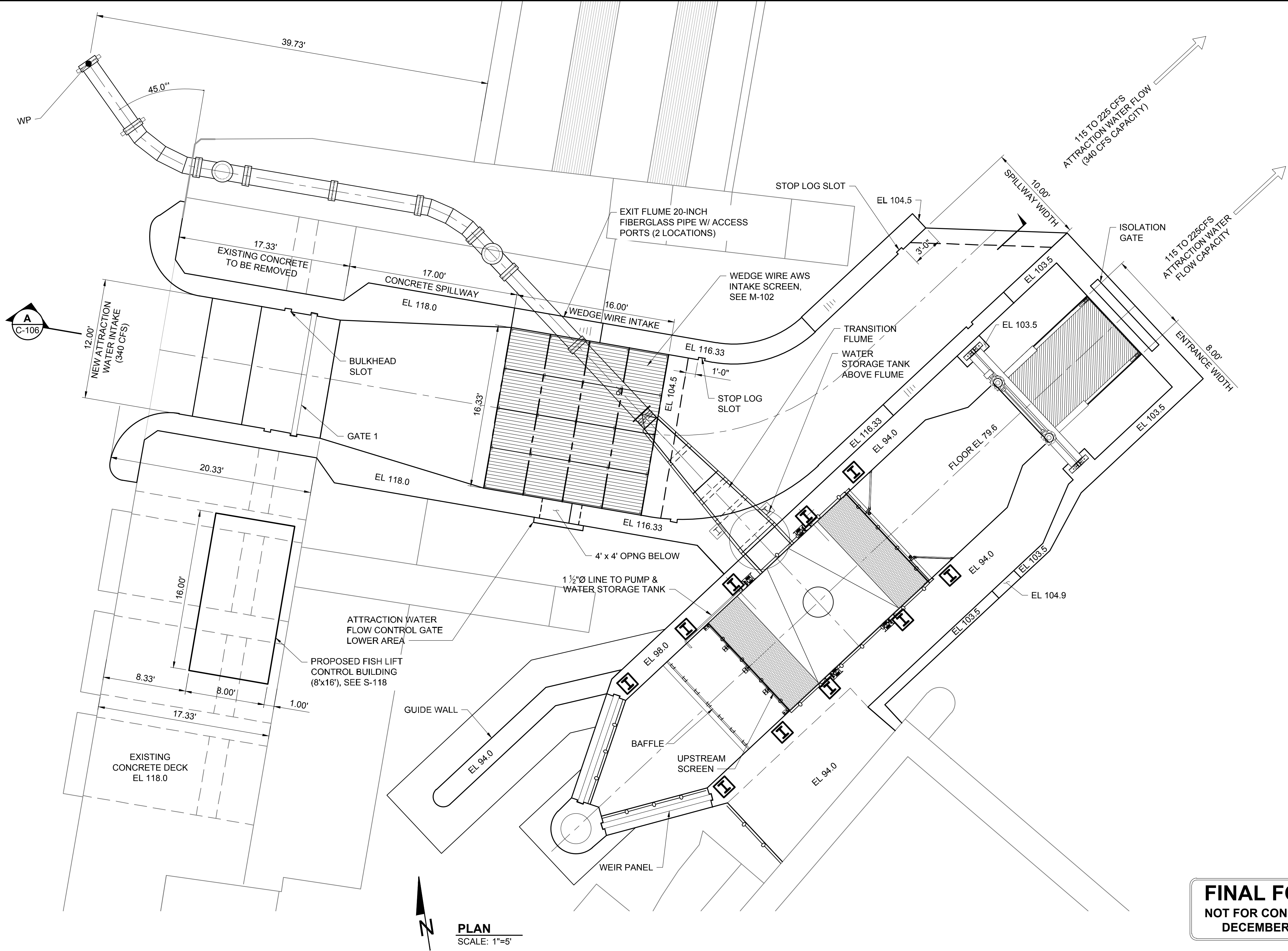
VERIFY SCALE
 BAR IS ONE INCH ON ORIGINAL DRAWING
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SHAWMUT HYDROELECTRIC STATION
 UPSTREAM FISH PASSAGE
 BROOKFIELD WHITE PINE HYDRO, LLC

DEMOLITION AND ROCK
 EXCAVATION PLAN - FISH LIFT

PROJECT: 3173SHAWFISH
 DRAWN BY: M. PITTMAN
 DESIGNED BY: A. MENGERT
 APPROVED BY: M. GRAESER
 SHEET: 12 OF 176
 DRAWING: C-102



PLAN
SCALE: 1"=5'

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DECEMBER 13, 2019

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TEL: (508) 829-6000 www.aldenlab.com

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12/13/2019	FINAL FOR BID - NOT FOR CONSTRUCTION	M. GRAESER

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STATE OF MASSACHUSETTS
MARK DANIEL GRAESER
No. 39328
10/19/2019
PROFESSIONAL ENGINEER

SHAWMUT HYDROELECTRIC STATION
UPSTREAM FISH PASSAGE
BROOKFIELD WHITE PINE HYDRO, LLC

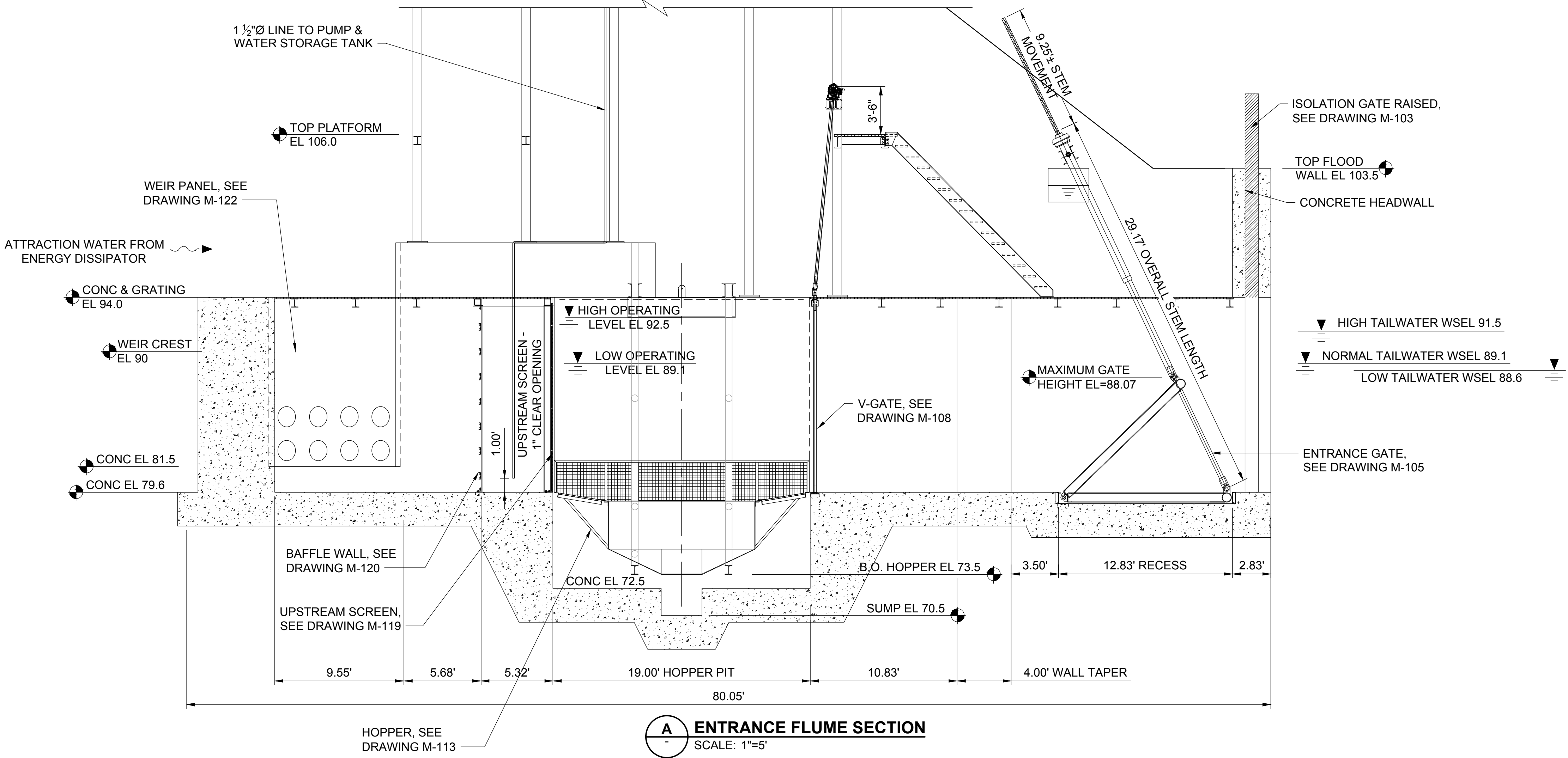
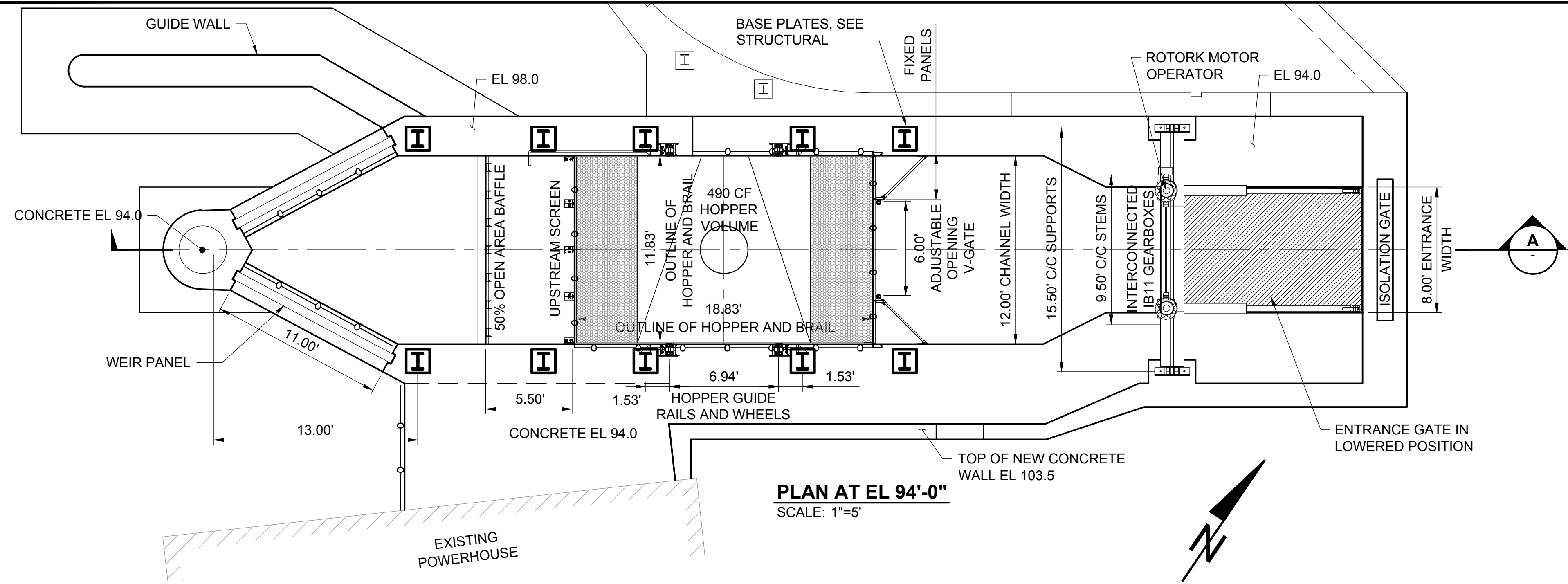
FISH LIFT GENERAL
ARRANGEMENT PLAN

PROJECT:	3173SHAWFISH
DRAWN BY:	M. PITTMAN
DESIGNED BY:	D. ROBINSON
APPROVED BY:	M. GRAESER
SHEET:	14 OF 176
DRAWING:	C-104

DWG: C:\Users\pgraham\Documents\3173\3173-104-upstream-fish-pass-arrangement-plan.dwg, PLOT DATE: 12/13/2019 10:58:00 AM, PLOTTER: HP DesignJet T1100PS, PLOT SCALE: 1.0000, PLOT SHEET: 14 OF 176, USER: pgraham

NOTES:

1. SEE DRAWING S-113 FOR CONCRETE ENTRANCE FLUME EMBEDMENTS.
2. SEE MECHANICAL (M) DRAWINGS FOR GATE DETAILS AND REQUIREMENTS.



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DWG: C:\Users\jgrogan\Documents\alden\3173\fish_lift\general\A_1000.rvt (UTB) 12/13/2019 03:07:59 - mgs/C:\Users\jgrogan\Documents\alden\3173\fish_lift\general\A_1000.rvt (UTB) 12/13/2019 03:07:59 - mgs/C:\Users\jgrogan\Documents\alden\3173\fish_lift\general\A_1000.rvt (UTB) 12/13/2019 03:07:59 - mgs
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TEL: (508) 829-6000 www.aldenlab.com

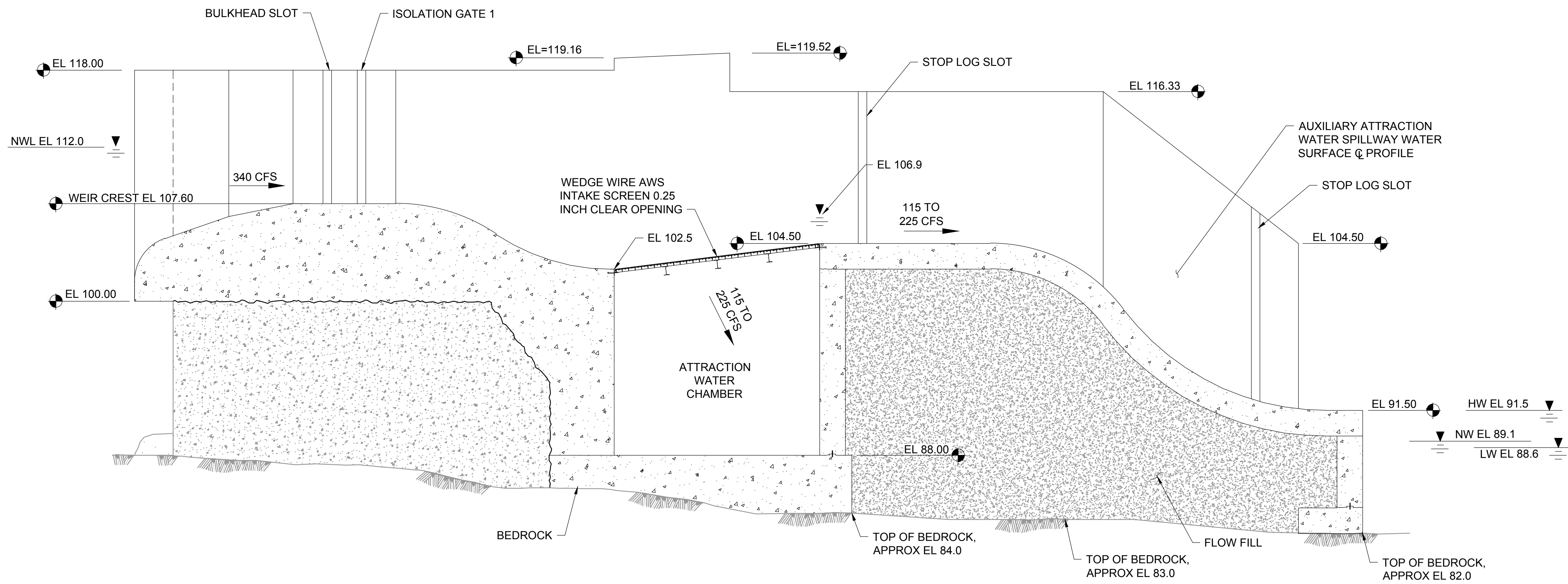
12/13/2019	FINAL FOR BID - NOT FOR CONSTRUCTION	M. GRAESER	
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SHAWMUT HYDROELECTRIC STATION
UPSTREAM FISH PASSAGE
BROOKFIELD WHITE PINE HYDRO, LLC

FISH LIFT ENTRANCE FLUME
GENERAL PLAN & SECTION

PROJECT:	3173SHAWFISH
DRAWN BY:	M. PITTMAN
DESIGNED BY:	D. ROBINSON
APPROVED BY:	M. GRAESER
SHEET:	15 OF 176
DRAWING:	C-105



A SECTION
C-104 SCALE: 1"=5'

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DECEMBER 13, 2019

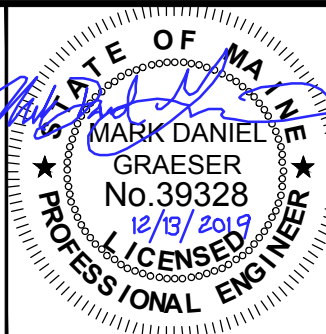
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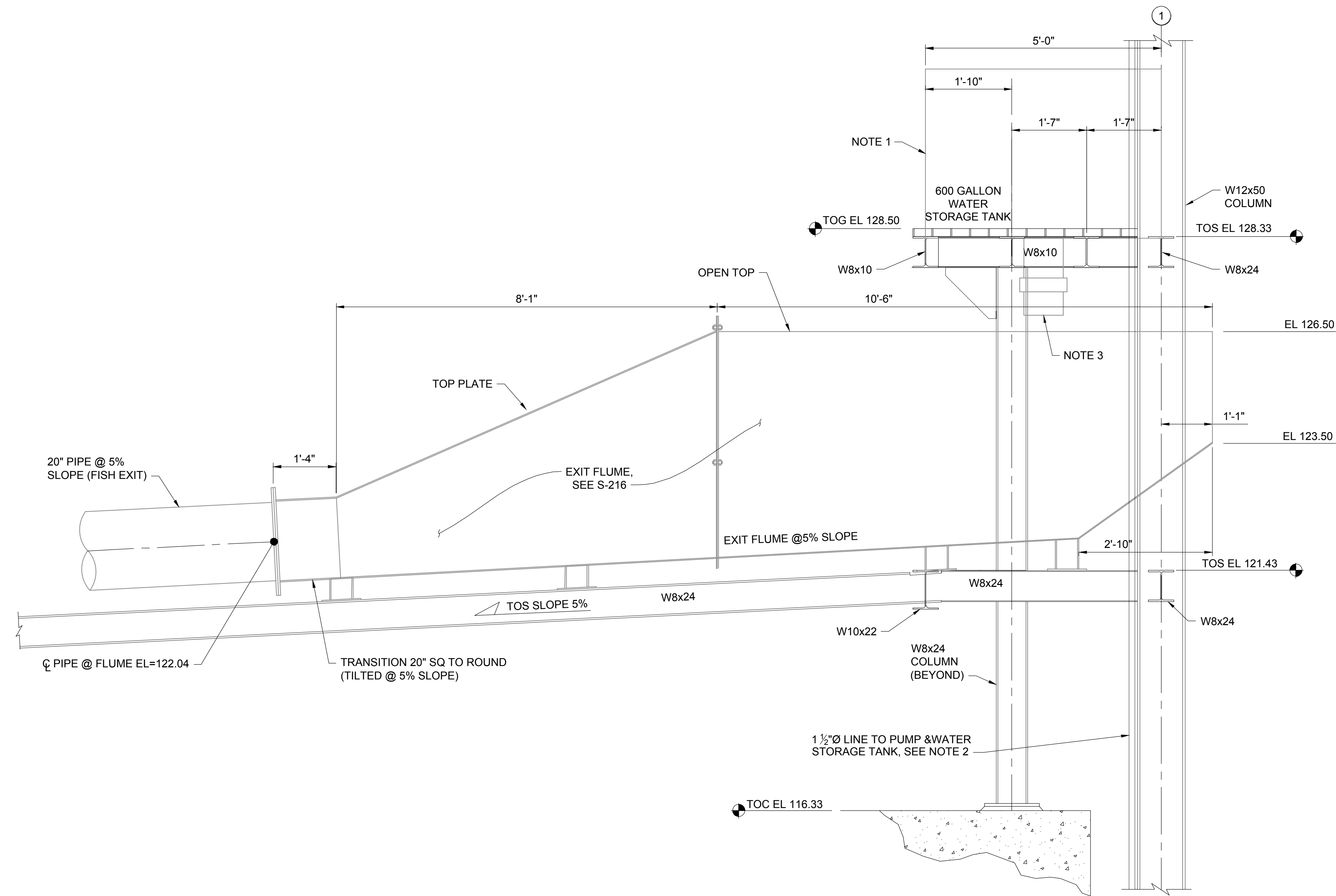


SHAWMUT HYDROELECTRIC STATION
UPSTREAM FISH PASSAGE
BROOKFIELD WHITE PINE HYDRO, LLC

**AWS SPILLWAY GENERAL
ARRANGEMENT SECTION**

PROJECT:	3173SHAWFISH
DRAWN BY:	M. PITTMAN
DESIGNED BY:	D. ROBINSON
APPROVED BY:	M. GRAESER
SHEET:	16 OF 176
DRAWING:	C-106

- NOTES:**
1. PROVIDE 600 GALLON FIBERGLASS STORAGE TANK.
 2. WATER SUPPLY PUMP FOR STORAGE TANK TO BE MOUNTED AT EL 98.
 3. PROVIDE 10" BUTTERFLY VALVE BOLTED TO TANK FLANGE.
 4. SEE SPECIFICATION 33 16 00 FOR DETAILS.



A **TRANSITION FLUME SUPPORT FRAME - ELEVATION**
SCALE: NTS

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DECEMBER 13, 2019

P:\WG - C:\Users\mgregor\Documents\shawmut\3173\3173-018-01\3173-018-01.dwg
 DATE: Dec 13, 2019 2:44pm
 USER: M. GRAESER
 PROJECT: 3173SHAWMUT
 SHEET: 18 OF 176
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 USER: M. GRAESER
 PROJECT: 3173SHAWMUT
 SHEET: 18 OF 176
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 USER: M. GRAESER
 PROJECT: 3173SHAWMUT
 SHEET: 18 OF 176

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REVISION	DESCRIPTION OF ISSUE / REVISION	REVISED BY
12/13/2019	FINAL FOR BID - NOT FOR CONSTRUCTION	M. GRAESER

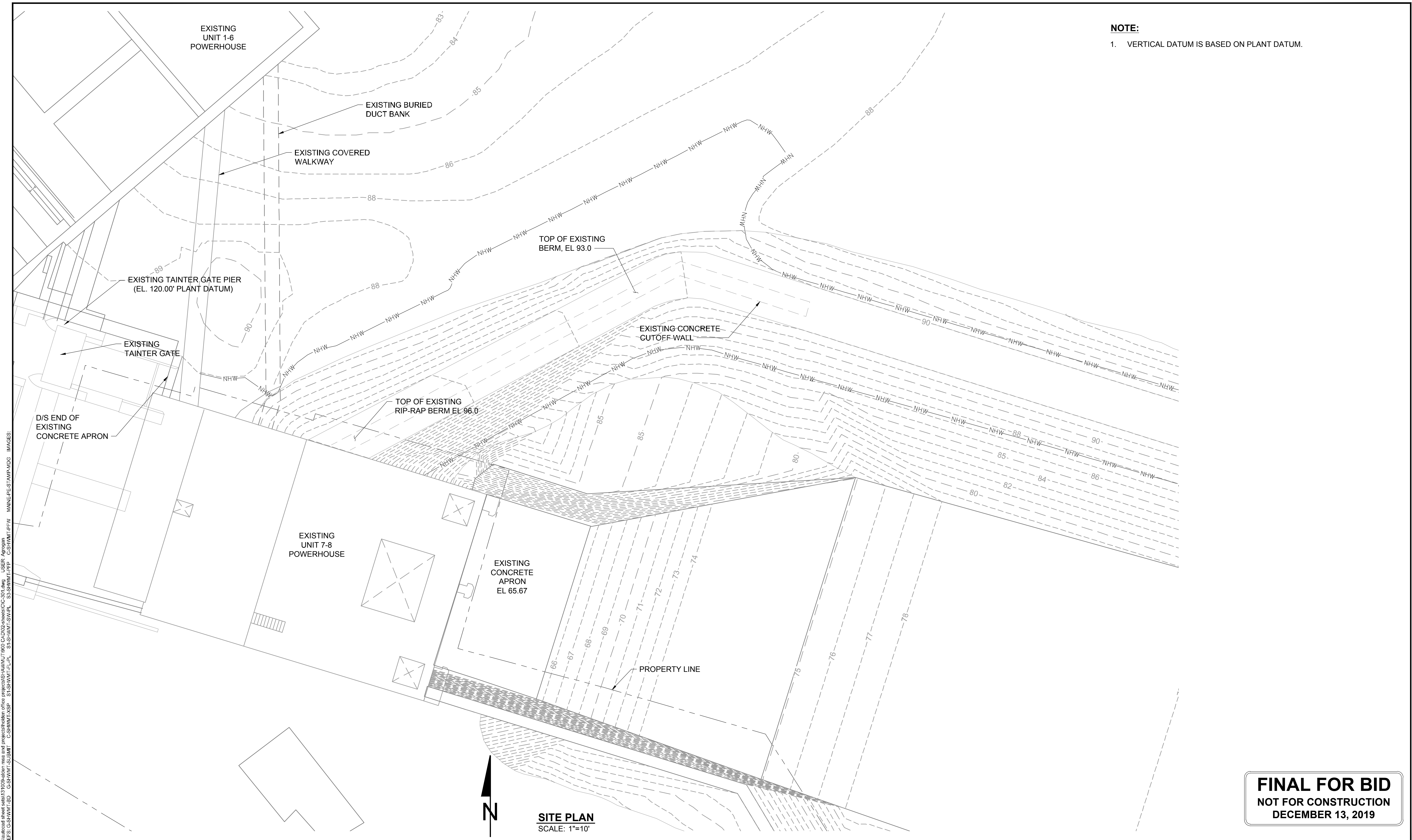
VERIFY SCALE
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SHAWMUT HYDROELECTRIC STATION
 UPSTREAM FISH PASSAGE
 BROOKFIELD WHITE PINE HYDRO, LLC

FISH LIFT TRANSITION FLUME
 SUPPORT FRAME & EQUIPMENT

PROJECT:	3173SHAWMUT
DRAWN BY:	M. PITTMAN
DESIGNED BY:	A. MENGERT
APPROVED BY:	M. GRAESER
SHEET:	18 OF 176
DRAWING:	C-108

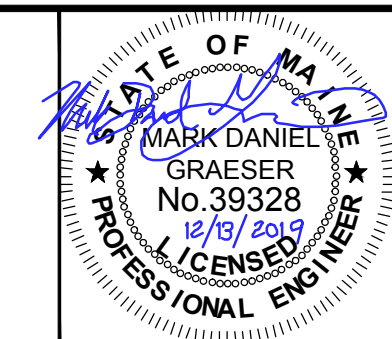
NOTE:
1. VERTICAL DATUM IS BASED ON PLANT DATUM.



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REVISION	DESCRIPTION OF ISSUE / REVISION	REVISED BY



SHAWMUT HYDROELECTRIC STATION
UPSTREAM FISH PASSAGE
BROOKFIELD WHITE PINE HYDRO, LLC

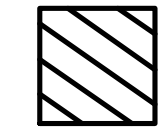
EXISTING CONDITIONS PLAN -
UNIT 7 & 8 FISH PASSAGE

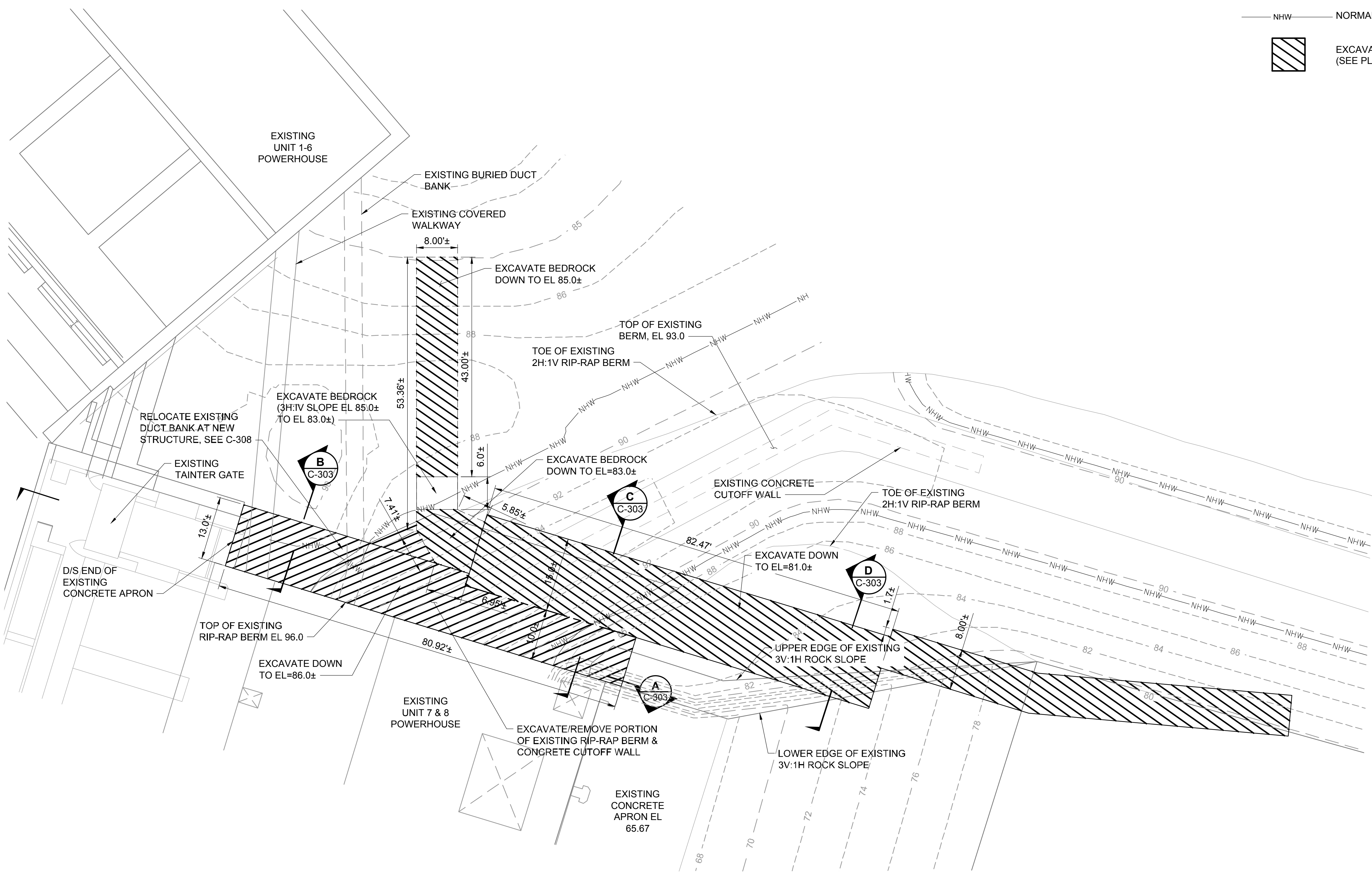
PROJECT:	3173SHAWFISH
DRAWN BY:	M. PITTMAN
DESIGNED BY:	A. MENGERT
APPROVED BY:	M. GRAESER
SHEET:	19 OF 176
DRAWING:	C-301

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 USER: MGRAESER
 PROJECT: SHAWMUT HYDROELECTRIC STATION
 SHEET: 19 OF 176
 DRAWING: C-301

DWG: C:\Users\mgregor\Documents\shawmut\3173\3173.dwg; PLOT DATE: 12/13/2019 4:24pm; PLOT SCALE: 1"=10'; PLOT SHEET: 20 OF 176; PLOT USER: M. PITTMAN; PLOT PROJECT: 3173SHAWFISH; PLOT DRAWN BY: M. PITTMAN; PLOT DESIGNED BY: A. MENGERT; PLOT APPROVED BY: M. GRAESER; PLOT SHEET: 20 OF 176; PLOT DRAWING: C-302

LEGEND:

- APPROX OUTLINE OF NEW STRUCTURES
- NHW --- NORMAL HIGH WATER LINE
-  EXCAVATED BEDROCK (SEE PLAN FOR ELEVATION)



PLAN
SCALE: 1"=10'

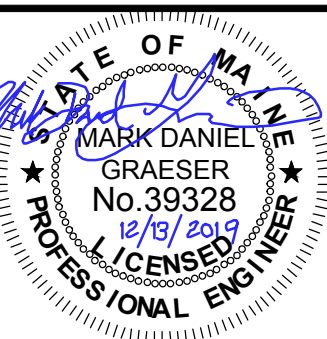


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12/13/2019	FINAL FOR BID - NOT FOR CONSTRUCTION	M. GRAESER
REVISION	DESCRIPTION OF ISSUE / REVISION	REVISED BY

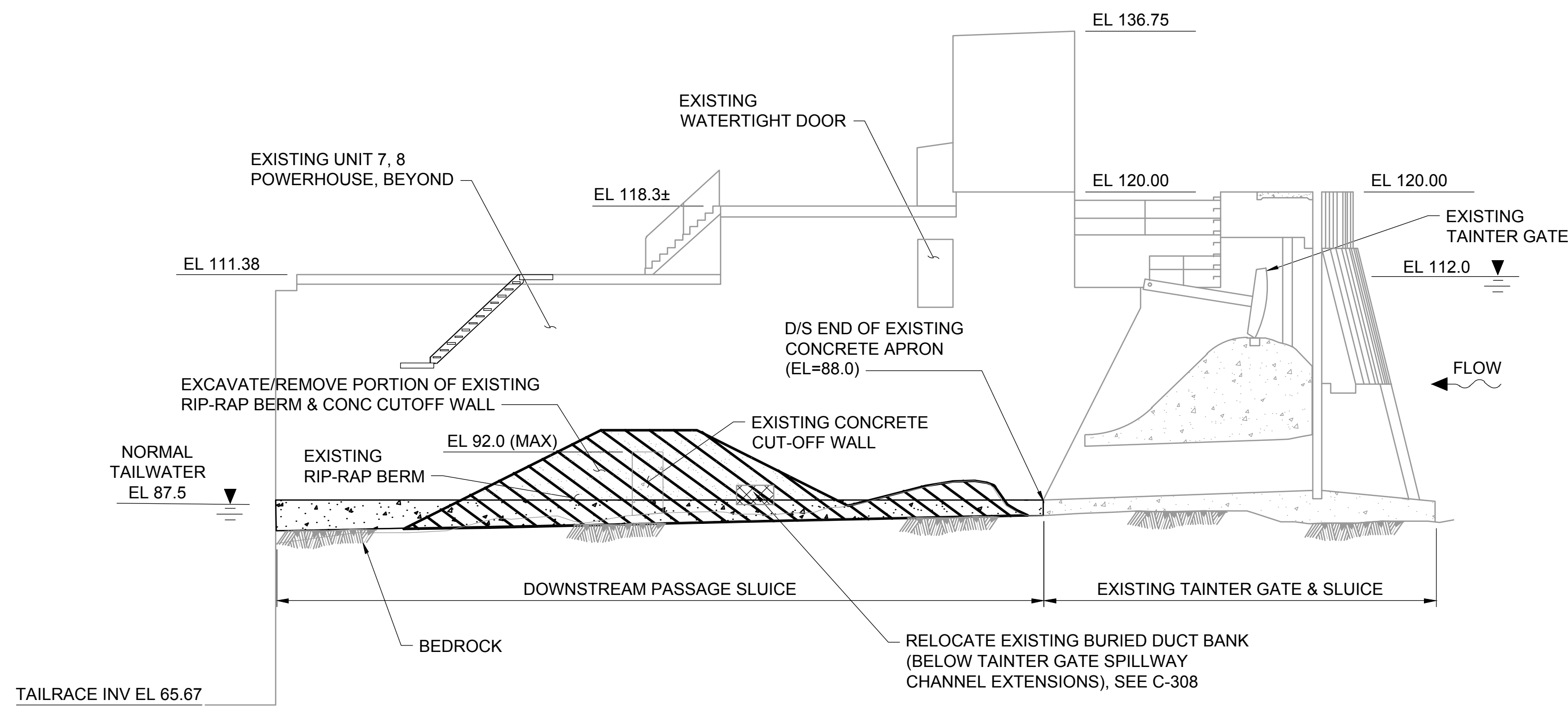
VERIFY SCALE
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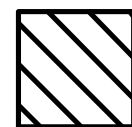
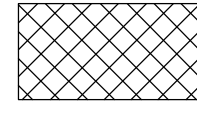

SHAWMUT HYDROELECTRIC STATION
UPSTREAM FISH PASSAGE
BROOKFIELD WHITE PINE HYDRO, LLC

DEMOLITION AND EXCAVATION
PLAN - UNIT 7 & 8 FISH PASSAGE

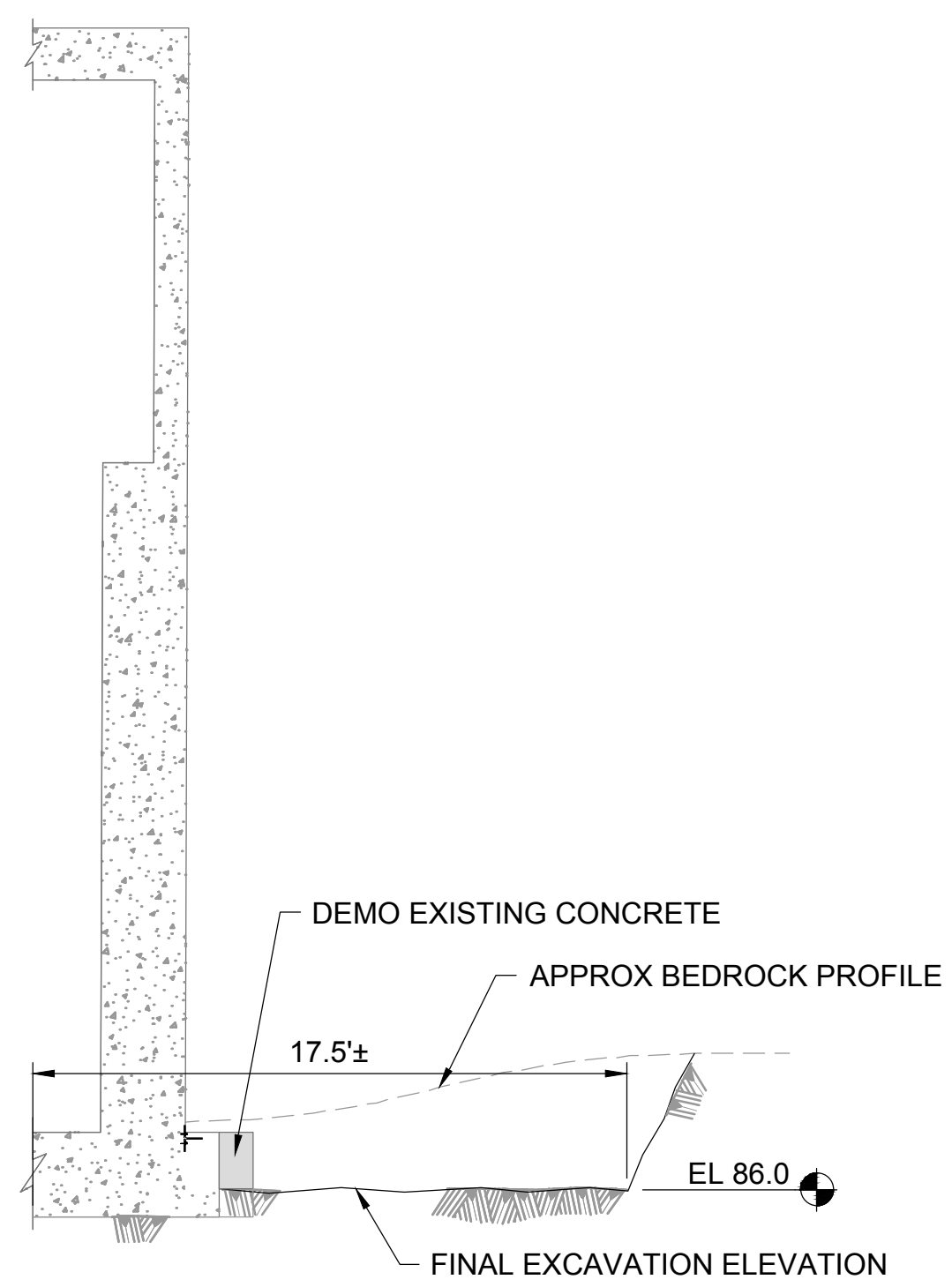
PROJECT:	3173SHAWFISH
DRAWN BY:	M. PITTMAN
DESIGNED BY:	A. MENGERT
APPROVED BY:	M. GRAESER
SHEET:	20 OF 176
DRAWING:	C-302



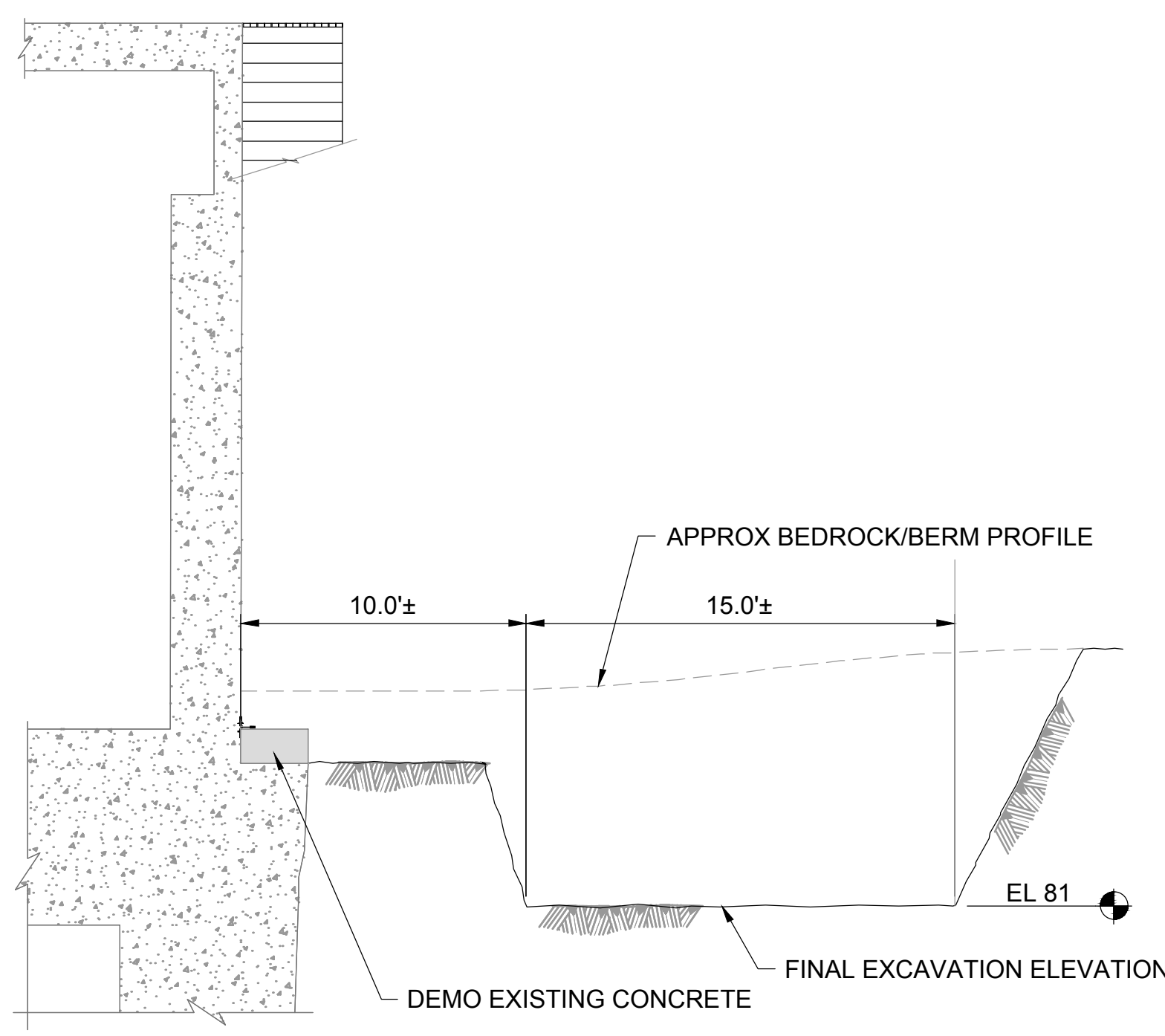
NOTE:
 1. SLOPES SHOWN ARE APPROXIMATE. ACTUAL SLOPES WILL VARY BASED ON CONTRACTORS COMPLIANCE WITH APPLICABLE SAFETY REQUIREMENTS.

- LEGEND:**
-  EXCAVATE/REMOVE PORTION OF EXISTING RIP-RAP BERM & CONC CUTOFF-WALL
 -  RELOCATE EXISTING BURIED DUCT BANK (BELOW NEW TANTIER GATE SPILLWAY CHANNEL EXTENSIONS), SEE C-308.
 -  CONCRETE DEMOLITION

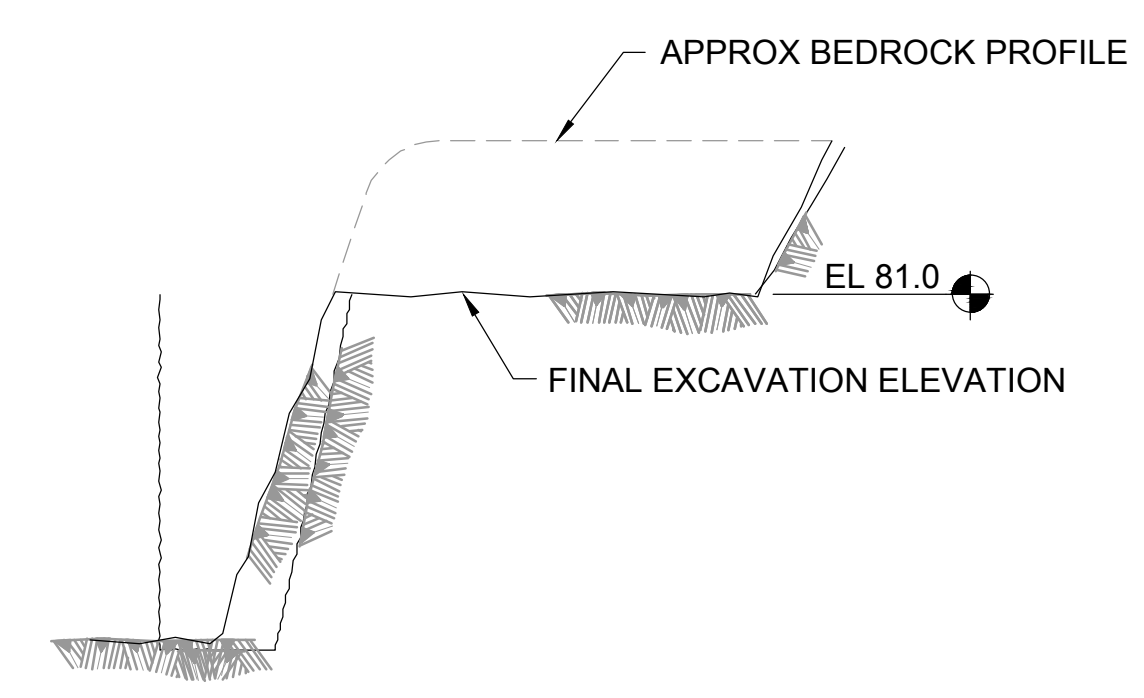
A DEMOLITION SECTION
 C-302 SCALE: 1"=10'



B EXCAVATION SECTION
 C-302 SCALE: 1"=5'



C EXCAVATION SECTION
 C-302 SCALE: 1"=5'



D EXCAVATION SECTION
 C-302 SCALE: 1"=5'

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 DECEMBER 13, 2019

DWG: C:\shawmut\projects\3173\3173.dwg, DATE: 12/13/2019 2:43pm, USER: M.PITTMAN, PLOT: 3173SHAWFISH, PROJECT: SHAWMUT HYDROELECTRIC STATION, SHEET: 21 OF 176, SCALE: 1"=5', DRAWN BY: M. PITTMAN, DESIGNED BY: A. MENGERT, APPROVED BY: M. GRAESER, SHEET: 21 OF 176, SCALE: 1"=5', DRAWING: C-303

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12/13/2019	FINAL FOR BID - NOT FOR CONSTRUCTION	M. GRAESER
REVISION	DESCRIPTION OF ISSUE / REVISION	REVISED BY

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STATE OF MASSACHUSETTS
 MARK DANIEL GRAESER
 No. 39328
 12/19/2019
 LICENSED PROFESSIONAL ENGINEER

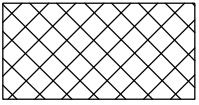
SHAWMUT HYDROELECTRIC STATION
 UPSTREAM FISH PASSAGE
 BROOKFIELD WHITE PINE HYDRO, LLC

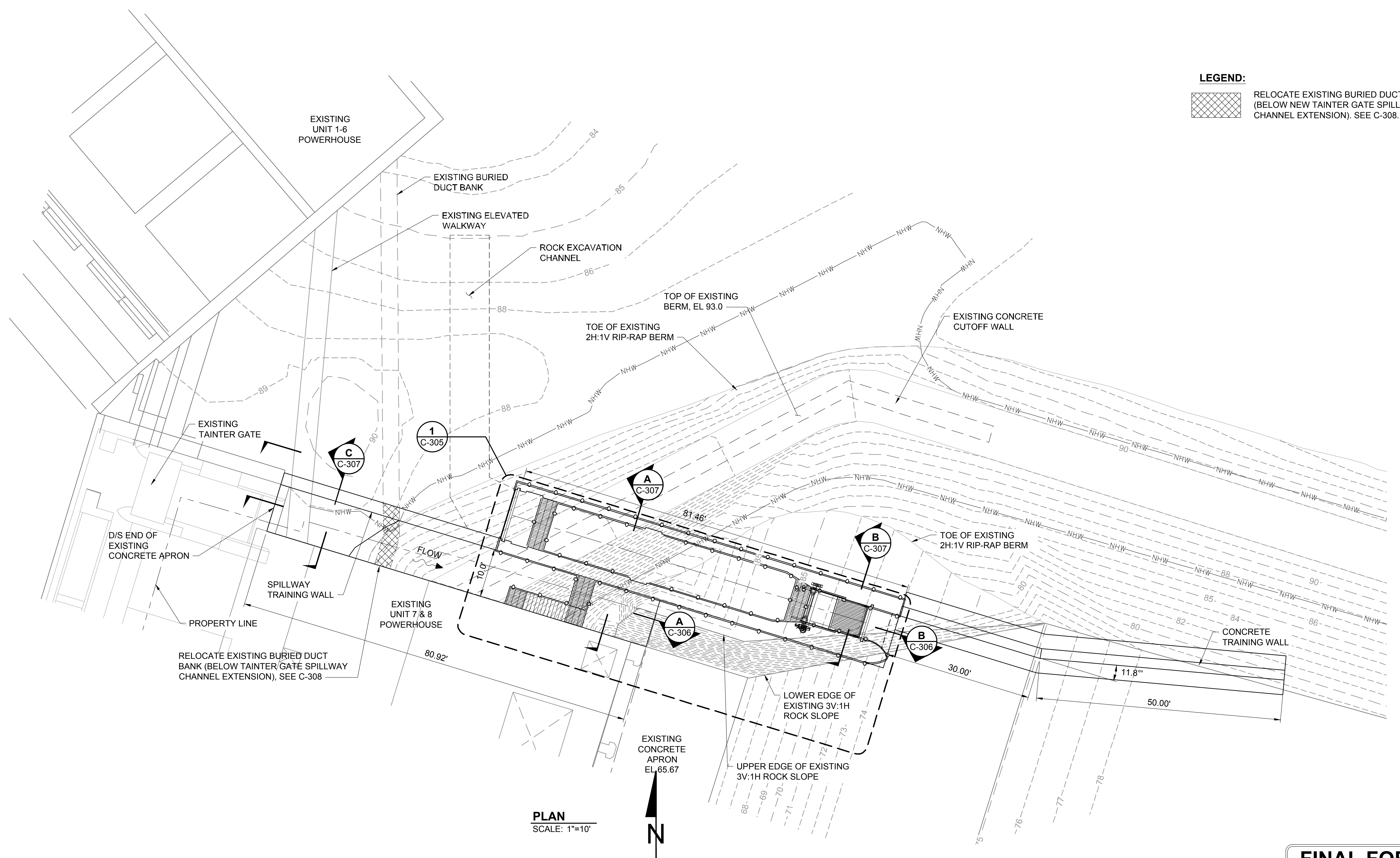
DEMOLITION AND EXCAVATION
 SECTIONS - UNIT 7 & 8 FISH PASSAGE

PROJECT:	3173SHAWFISH
DRAWN BY:	M. PITTMAN
DESIGNED BY:	A. MENGERT
APPROVED BY:	M. GRAESER
SHEET:	21 OF 176
DRAWING:	C-303

DWG: C:\Users\jgrogan\Documents\alden\shawmut\3173\3173.dwg; USER: jgrogan
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LEGEND:

 RELOCATE EXISTING BURIED DUCT BANK (BELOW NEW TANTIER GATE SPILLWAY CHANNEL EXTENSION). SEE C-308.



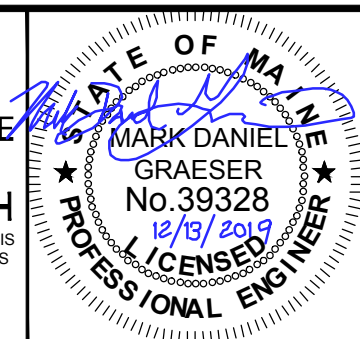
PLAN
SCALE: 1"=10'

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DECEMBER 13, 2019

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12/13/2019	FINAL FOR BID - NOT FOR CONSTRUCTION	M. GRAESER
REVISION	DESCRIPTION OF ISSUE / REVISION	REVISED BY

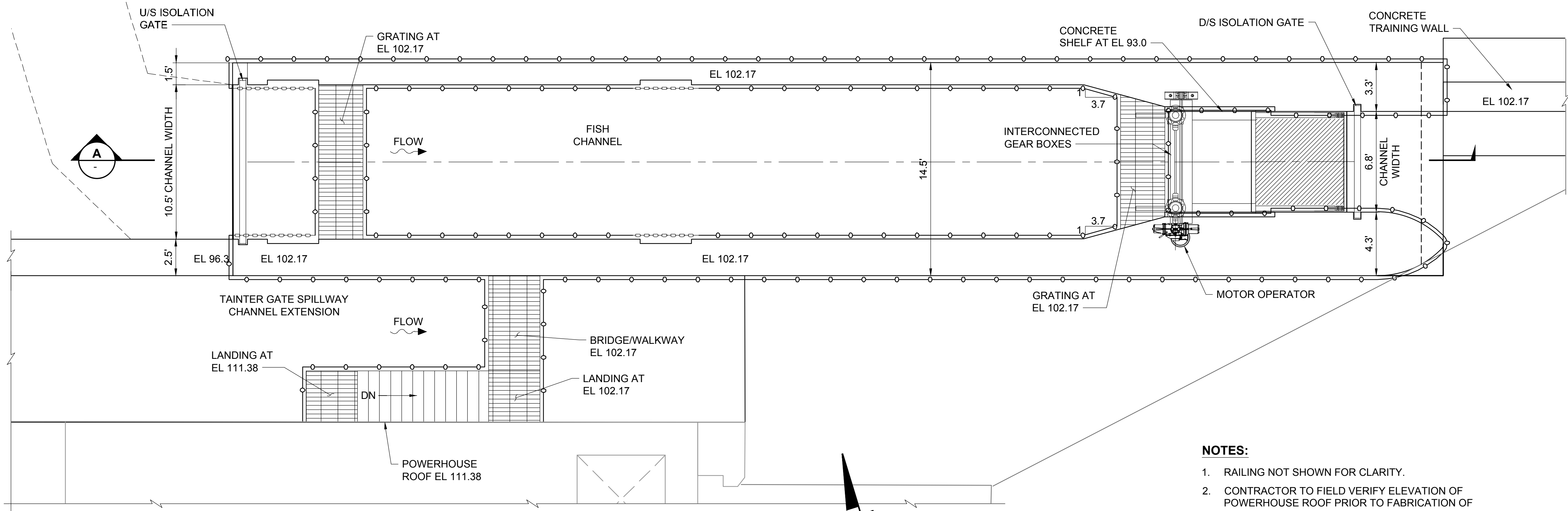
VERIFY SCALE
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SHAWMUT HYDROELECTRIC STATION
UPSTREAM FISH PASSAGE
BROOKFIELD WHITE PINE HYDRO, LLC

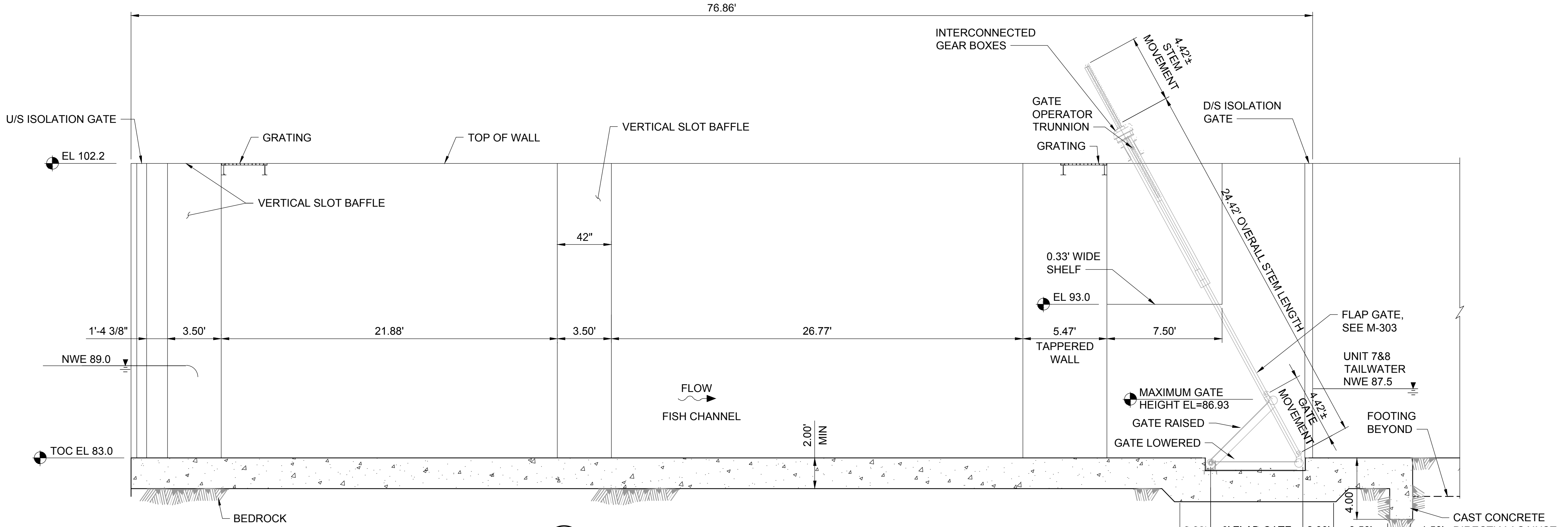
UNIT 7 & 8 FISH PASSAGE
GENERAL PLAN

PROJECT:	3173SHAWFISH
DRAWN BY:	M. PITTMAN
DESIGNED BY:	A. MENGERT
APPROVED BY:	M. GRAESER
SHEET:	22 OF 176
DRAWING:	C-304



- NOTES:**
1. RAILING NOT SHOWN FOR CLARITY.
 2. CONTRACTOR TO FIELD VERIFY ELEVATION OF POWERHOUSE ROOF PRIOR TO FABRICATION OF GRATING AND STAIRS.

1 FISHWAY CHANNEL ENLARGED PLAN
 C-304 SCALE: 1/4"=1'-0"



A FISHWAY CHANNEL ENLARGED ELEVATION
 SCALE: 1/4"=1'-0"

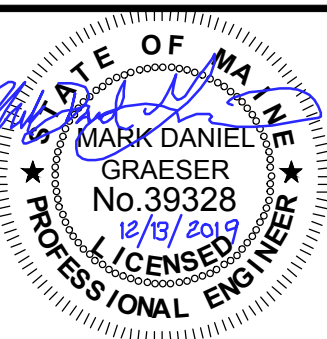
FINAL FOR BID
 NOT FOR CONSTRUCTION
 DECEMBER 13, 2019

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 DATE: Dec 13, 2019 4:34pm
 USER: jgrogan
 PROJECT: 3173SHAWFISH
 SHEET: C-304 OF 176
 SCALE: 1/4"=1'-0"
 DRAWN BY: M. PITTMAN
 DESIGNED BY: A. MENGERT
 APPROVED BY: M. GRAESER
 SHEET: 23 OF 176

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 30 SHREWSBURY ST., HOLDEN, MA 01520
 TEL: (508) 829-6000 www.aldenlab.com

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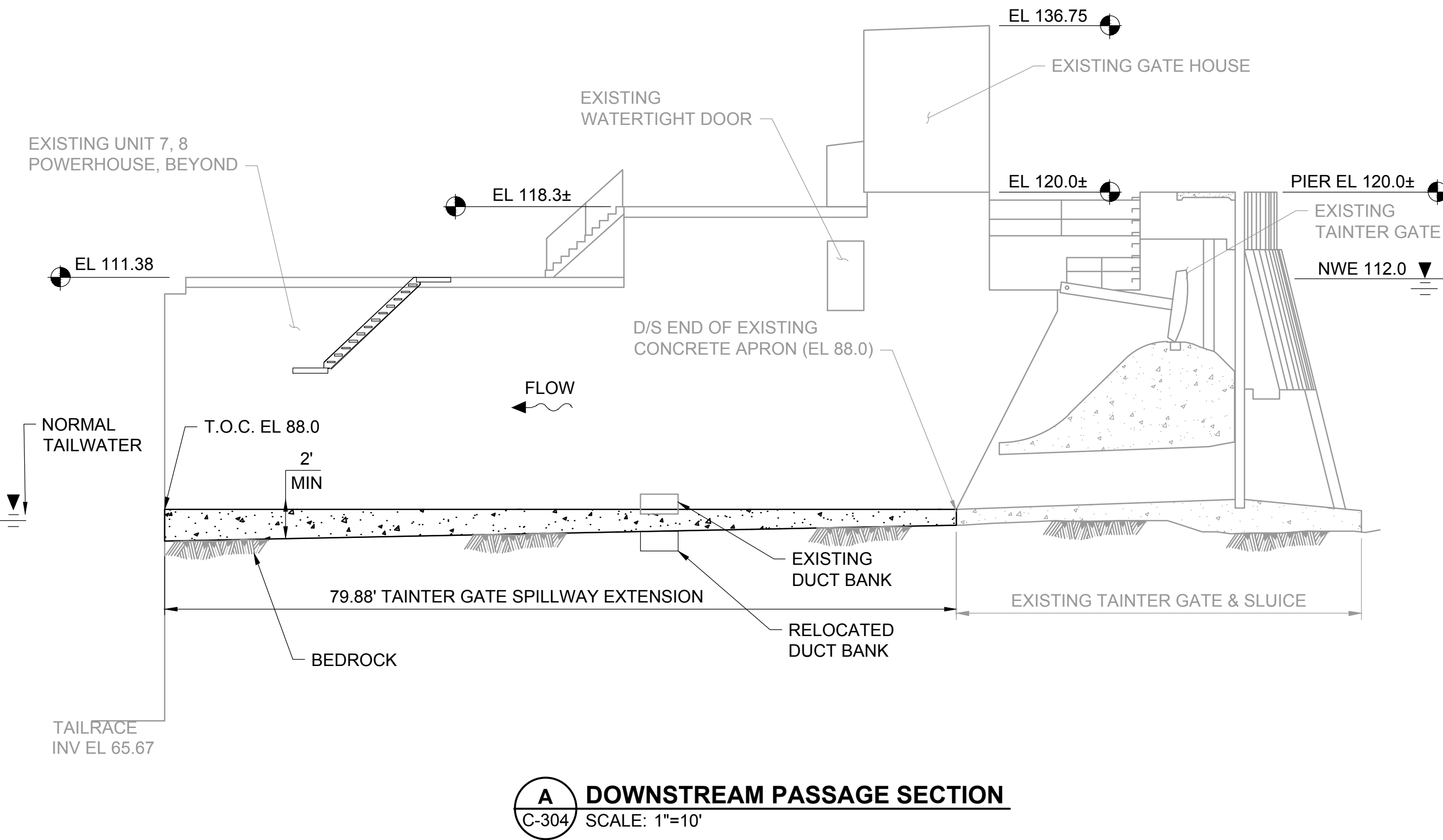
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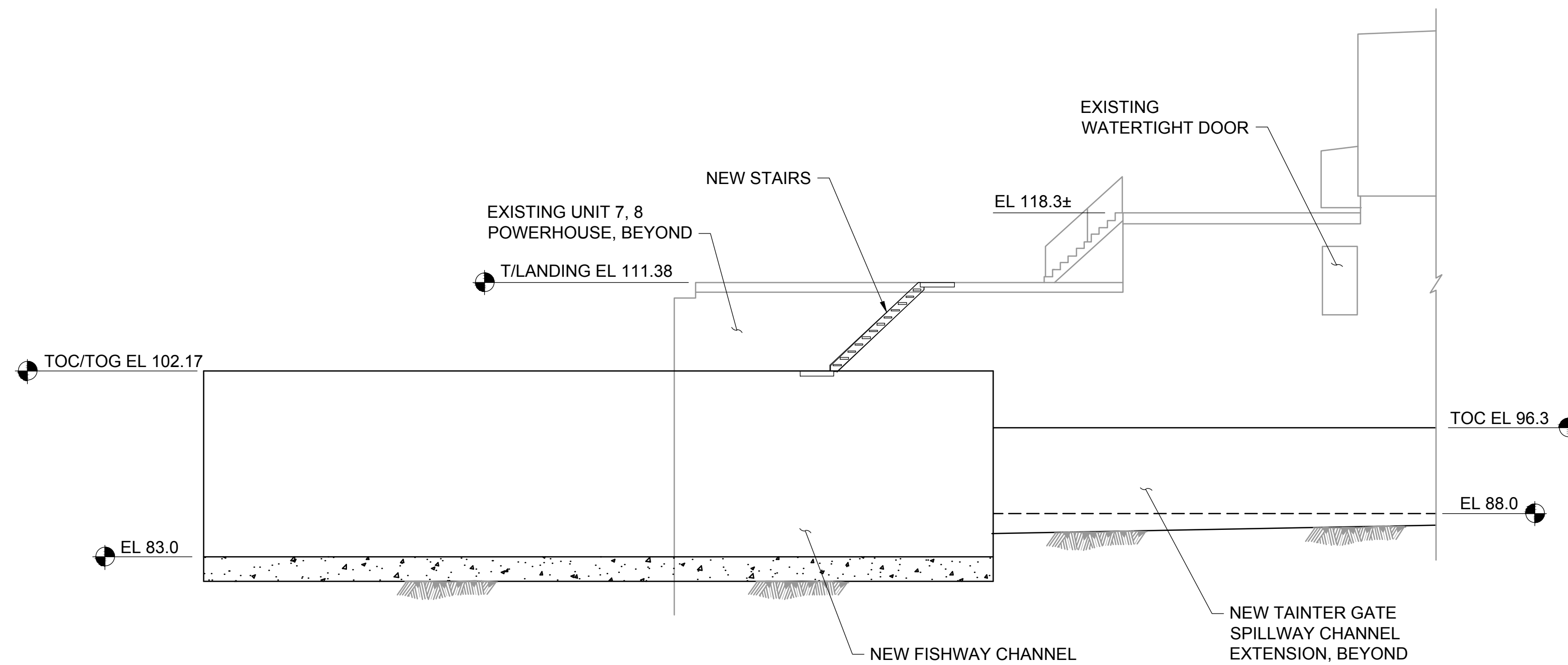
SHAWMUT HYDROELECTRIC STATION
 UPSTREAM FISH PASSAGE
 BROOKFIELD WHITE PINE HYDRO, LLC

UNIT 7 & 8 FISH PASSAGE
 PLAN AND SECTION

PROJECT:	3173SHAWFISH
DRAWN BY:	M. PITTMAN
DESIGNED BY:	A. MENGERT
APPROVED BY:	M. GRAESER
SHEET:	23 OF 176
DRAWING:	C-305



A DOWNSTREAM PASSAGE SECTION
C-304 SCALE: 1"=10'



B DOWNSTREAM PASSAGE ELEVATION
C-304 SCALE: 1"=10'

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DECEMBER 13, 2019

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30 SHREWSBURY ST, HOLDEN, MA 01520
TEL: (508) 829-6000 www.aldenlab.com

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REVISION	DESCRIPTION OF ISSUE / REVISION	REVISED BY

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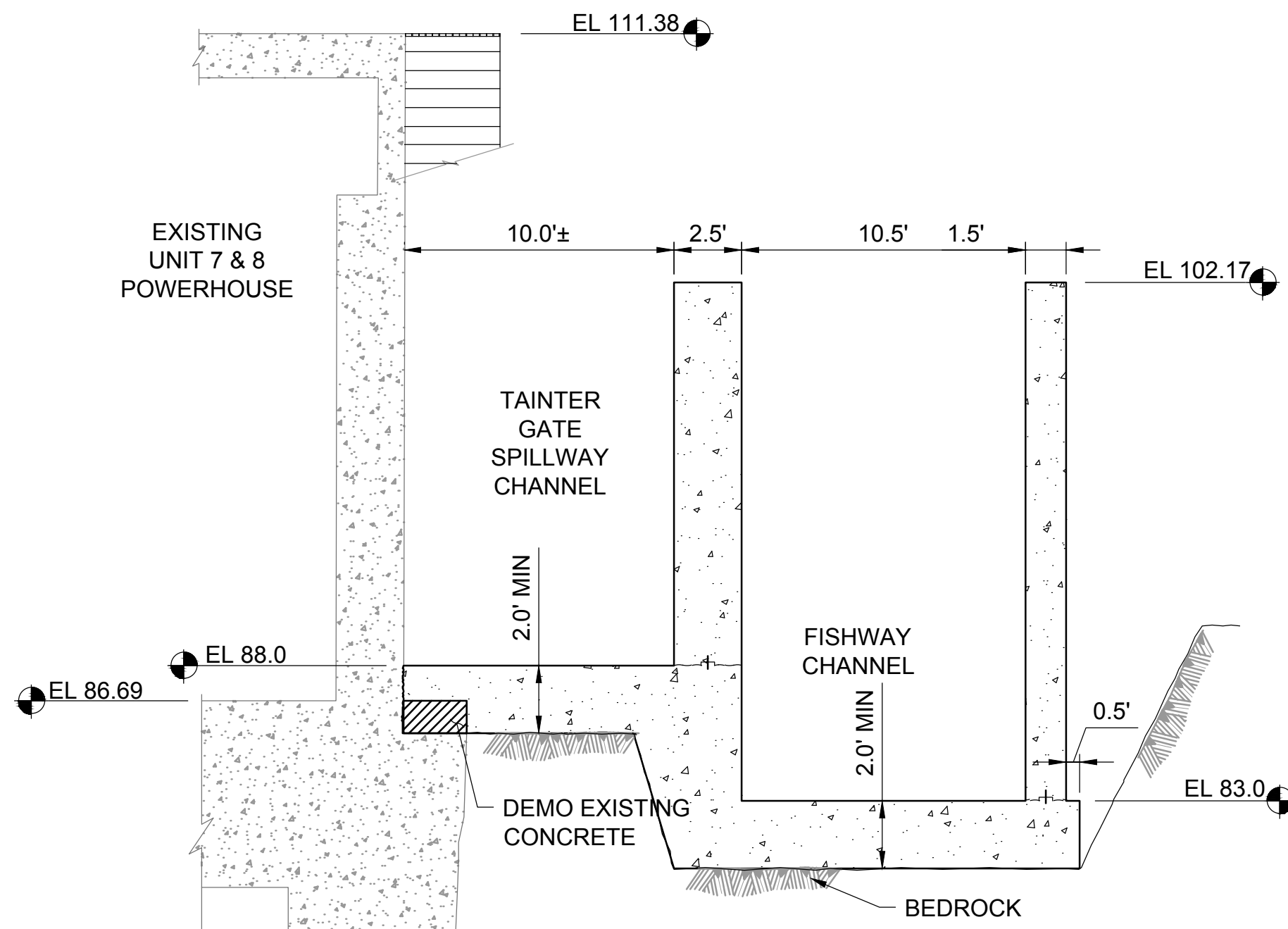
STATE OF MASSACHUSETTS
MARK DANIEL GRAESER
No. 39328
12/19/2019
LICENSED PROFESSIONAL ENGINEER

SHAWMUT HYDROELECTRIC STATION
UPSTREAM FISH PASSAGE
BROOKFIELD WHITE PINE HYDRO, LLC

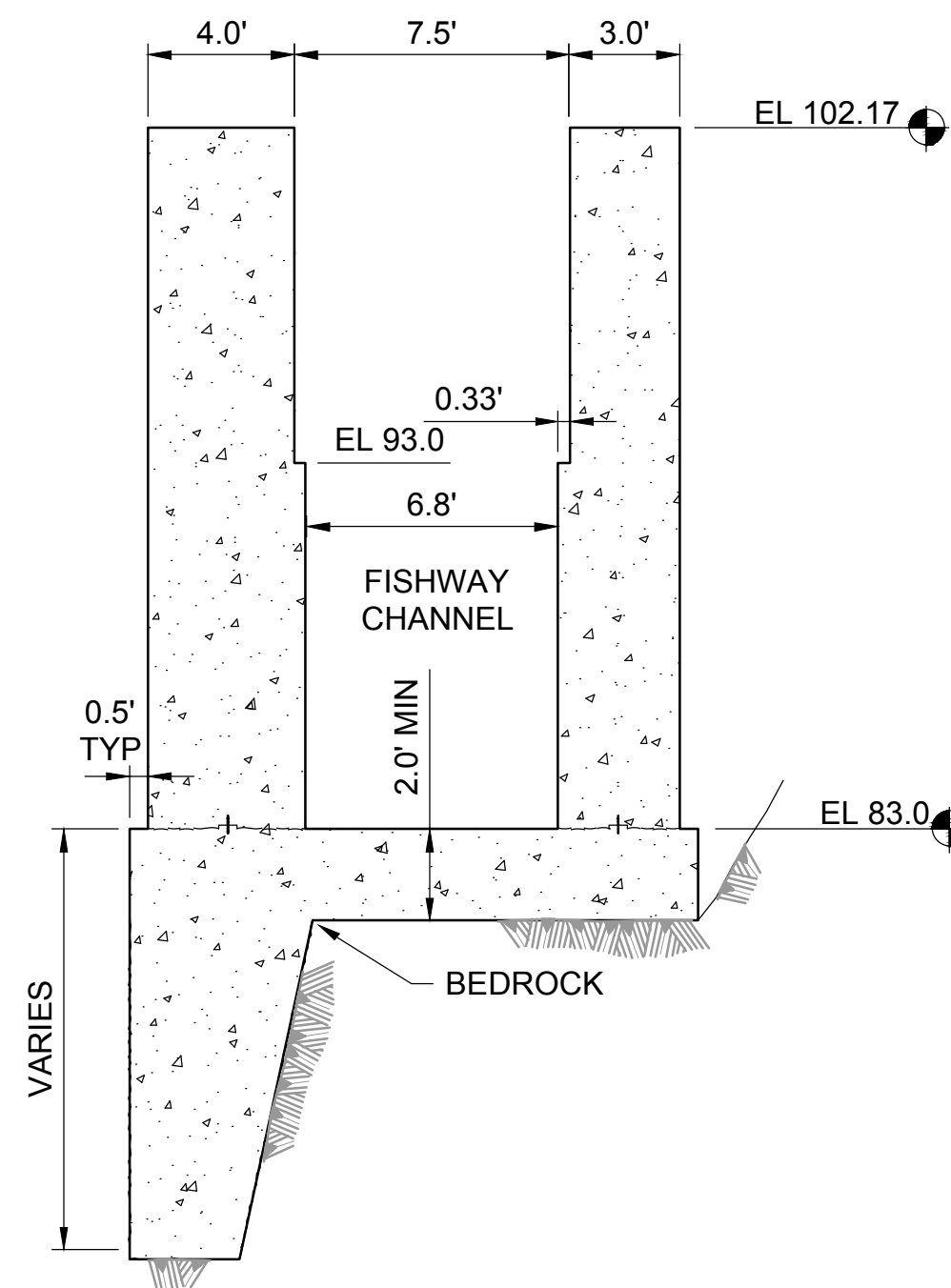
UNIT 7 & 8 FISH PASSAGE SECTIONS

PROJECT:	3173SHAWFISH
DRAWN BY:	M. PITTMAN
DESIGNED BY:	A. MENGERT
APPROVED BY:	M. GRAESER
SHEET:	24 OF 176
DRAWING:	C-306

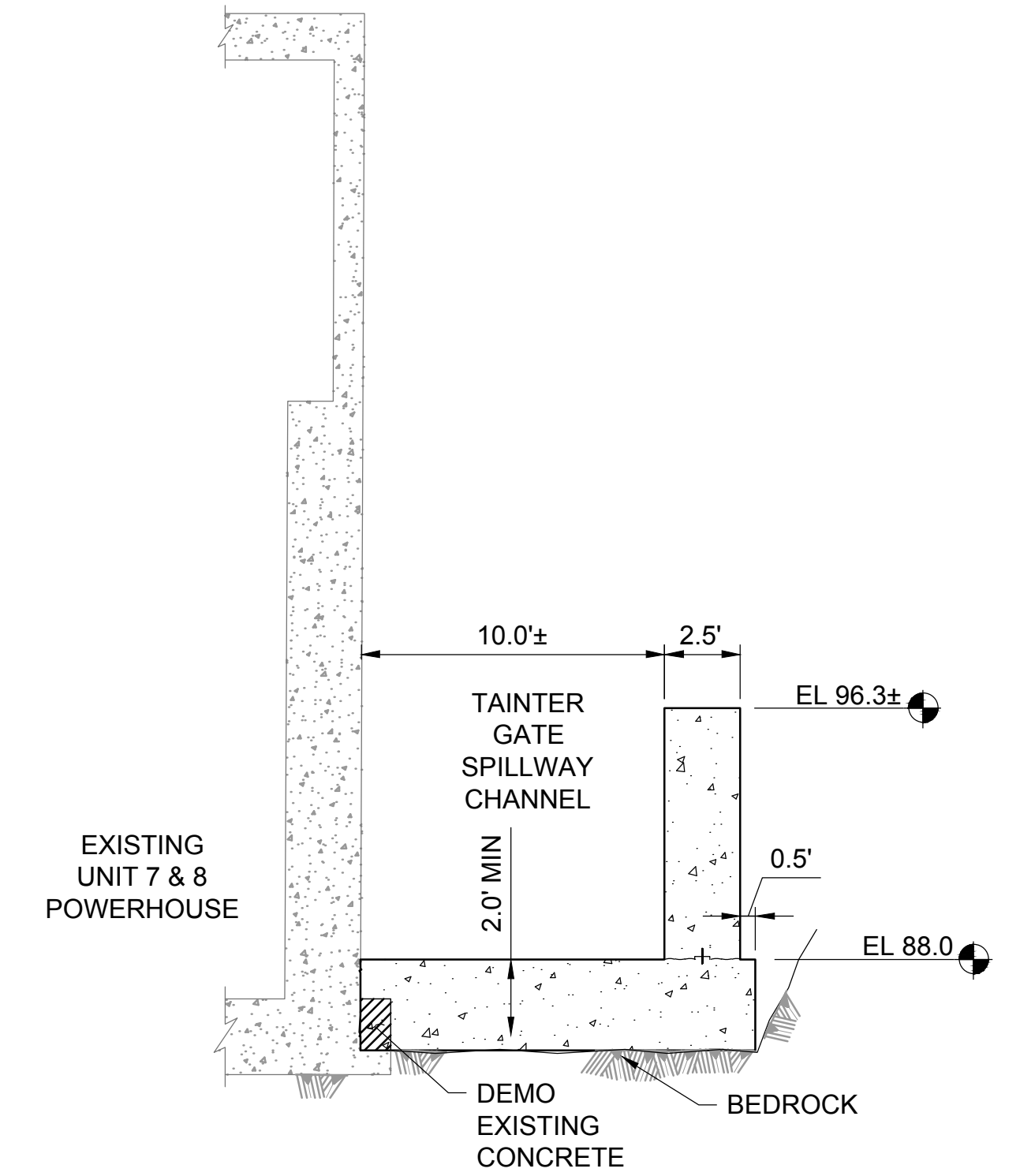
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A CHANNEL SECTION
C-304 SCALE: 1"=5'



B FISHWAY CHANNEL SECTION
C-304 SCALE: 3"=1'-0"



C TANTIER GATE SPILLWAY CHANNEL SECTION
C-304 SCALE: 1"=5'

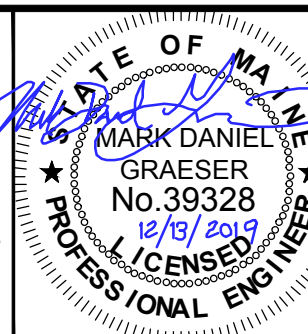
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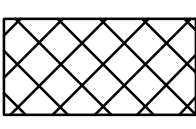
SHAWMUT HYDROELECTRIC STATION
UPSTREAM FISH PASSAGE
BROOKFIELD WHITE PINE HYDRO, LLC

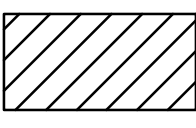
UNIT 7 & 8 FISH PASSAGE
SECTIONS

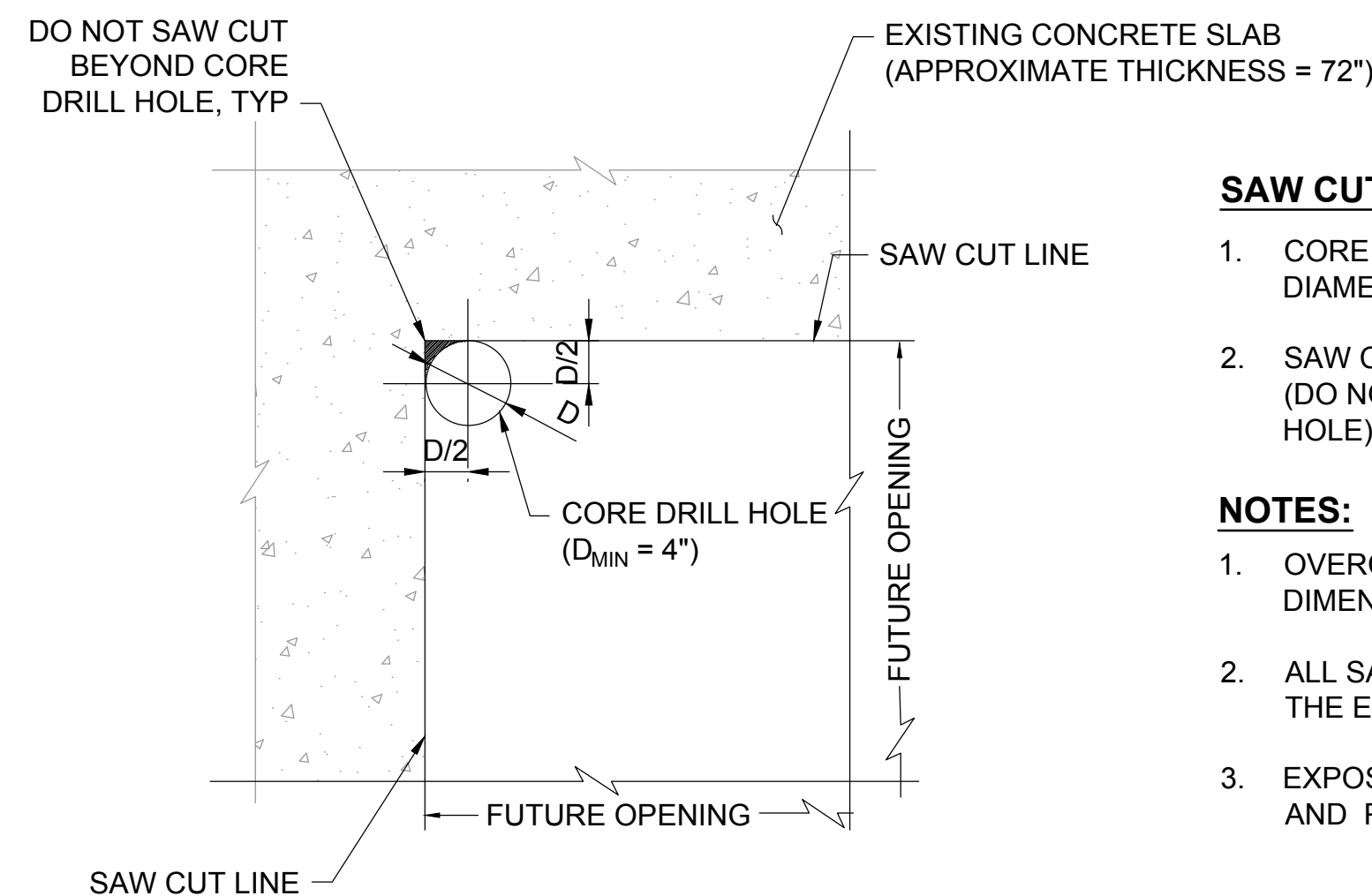
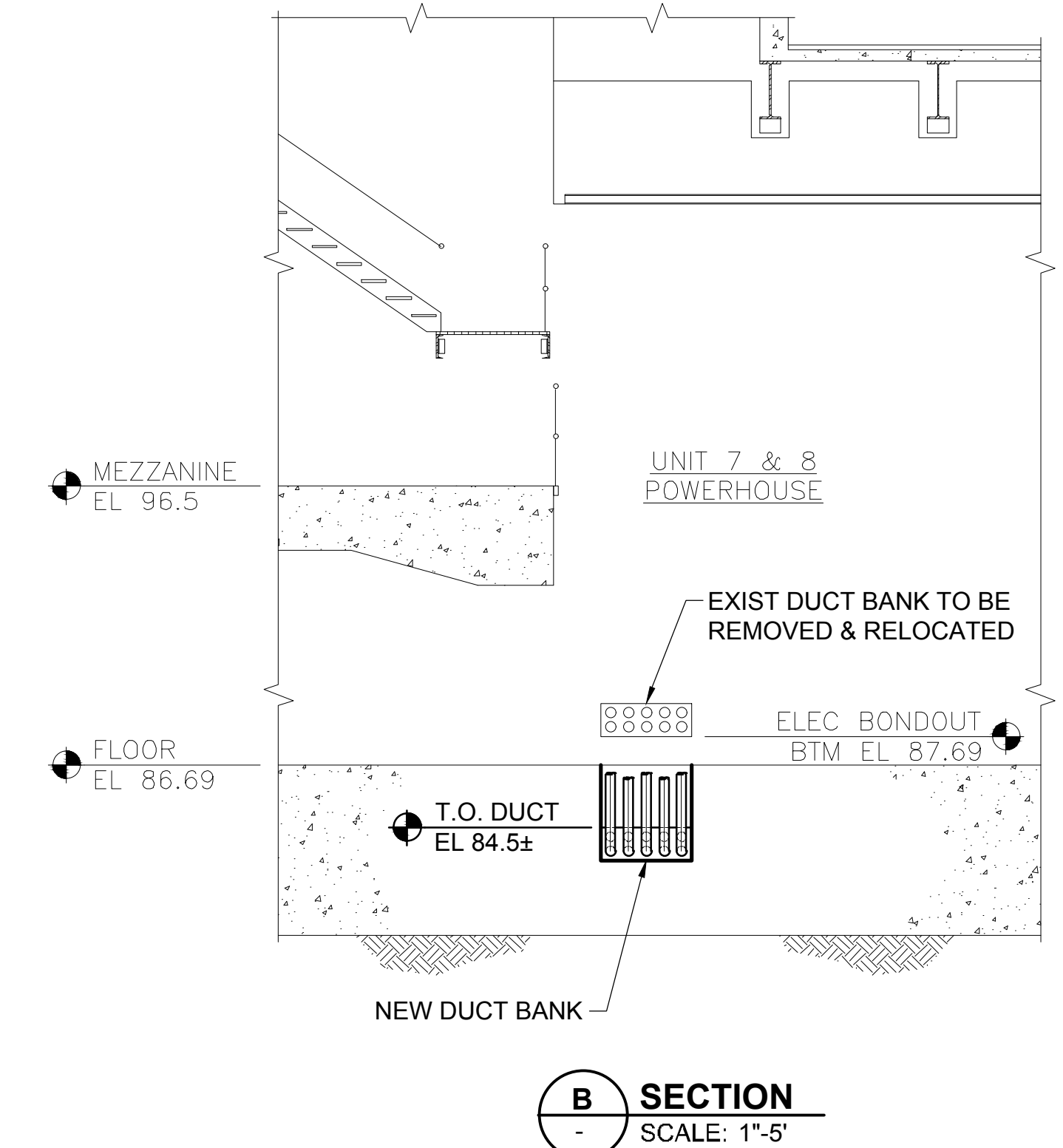
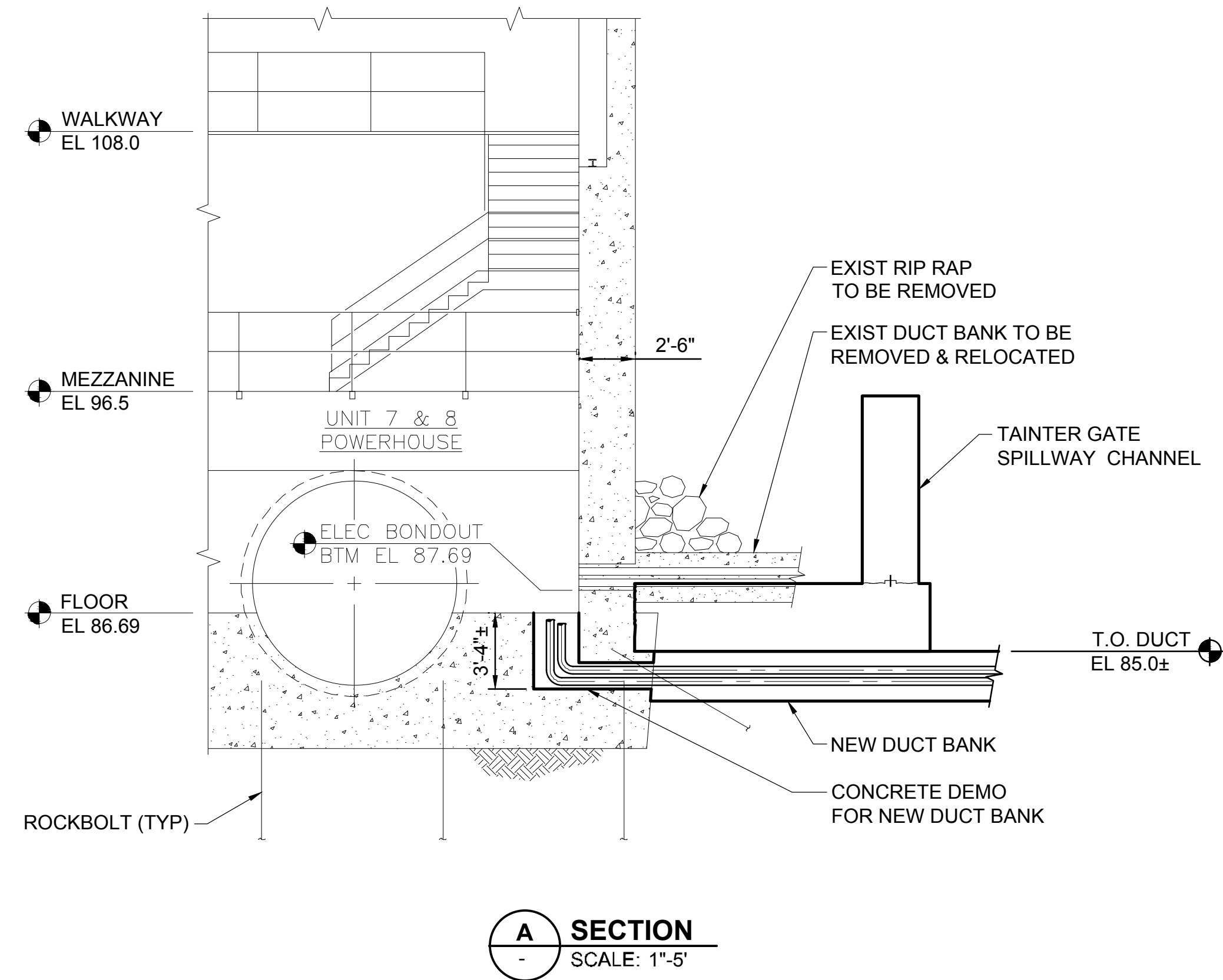
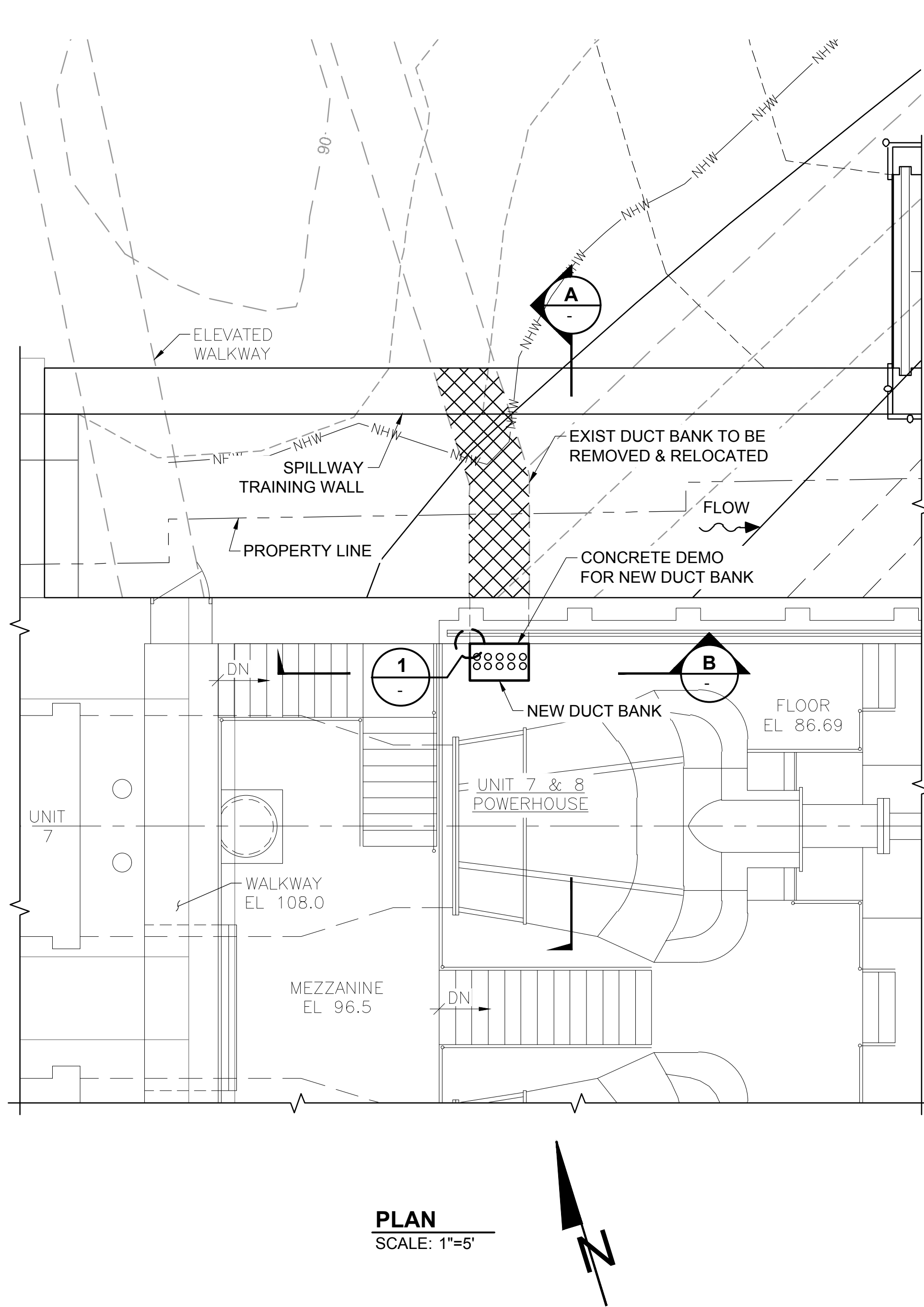
PROJECT:	3173SHAWFISH
DRAWN BY:	M. PITTMAN
DESIGNED BY:	A. MENGERT
APPROVED BY:	M. GRAESER
SHEET:	25 OF 176
DRAWING:	C-307

DWG: C:\Users\mgroeser\Documents\3173 Shawfish\3173 Shawfish.dwg; DATE: 12/13/2019 2:34pm; USER: mgroeser; PROJECT: 3173 SHAWFISH; SHEET: UNIT 7 & 8 POWERHOUSE; SCALE: 1"=5'; TITLE: UNIT 7 & 8 FISH PASSAGE DUCT BANK RELOCATION; DRAWN BY: M. PITTMAN; DESIGNED BY: A. MENGERT; APPROVED BY: M. GRAESER; SHEET: 26 OF 176; DRAWING: C-308

LEGEND:

 RELOCATE EXISTING BURIED DUCT BANK (BELOW NEW TAITNER GATE SPILLWAY CHANNEL EXTENSION).

 CONCRETE DEMOLITION

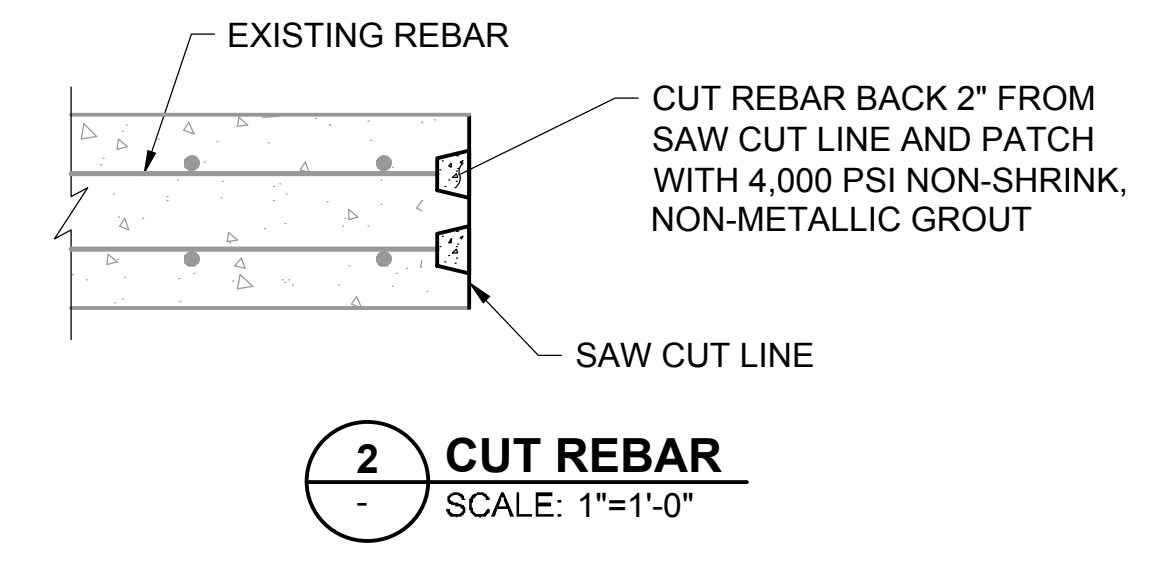


SAW CUT / DEMO SEQUENCE:

- CORE DRILL HOLE NEAR CORNER, MIN DIAMETER, D = 4".
- SAW CUT TANGENT TO CORE DRILL HOLE (DO NOT SAW CUT BEYOND CORE DRILL HOLE).

NOTES:

- OVERCUTTING BEYOND THE OPENING DIMENSIONS IS NOT PERMITTED.
- ALL SAW CUTS SHALL BE MADE THROUGH THE ENTIRE DEPTH OF CONCRETE.
- EXPOSED REBAR SHALL BE CUT BACK AND PATCHED PER **2**



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12/13/2019	FINAL FOR BID - NOT FOR CONSTRUCTION	M. GRAESER
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STATE OF MASSACHUSETTS
MARK DANIEL GRAESER
No. 39328
12/13/2019
LICENSED PROFESSIONAL ENGINEER

SHAWMUT HYDROELECTRIC STATION
UPSTREAM FISH PASSAGE
BROOKFIELD WHITE PINE HYDRO, LLC

UNIT 7 & 8 FISH PASSAGE DUCT
BANK RELOCATION

PROJECT: 3173SHAWFISH
DRAWN BY: M. PITTMAN
DESIGNED BY: A. MENGERT
APPROVED BY: M. GRAESER
SHEET: 26 OF 176
DRAWING: C-308

GENERAL NOTES:

1. THE CONTRACTOR SHALL NOTIFY THE ENGINEER OF ANY DISCREPANCIES OR CONFLICTS FOUND IN THE CONTRACT DOCUMENTS AND/OR FIELD CONDITIONS.
2. ALL STRUCTURAL DRAWINGS SHALL BE USED IN CONJUNCTION WITH THE OTHER PROJECT DRAWINGS AND SPECIFICATIONS.
3. REFER TO CIVIL, MECHANICAL, ELECTRICAL, AND OTHER DISCIPLINES DRAWINGS FOR ANCHORS, PIPE SLEEVES, CONDUITS OR OTHER ITEMS TO BE EMBEDDED IN OR THAT PASS THROUGH THE STRUCTURE. IN GENERAL, EMBEDMENTS AND PENETRATIONS LESS THAN 12 INCHES IN DIAMETER ARE NOT SHOWN ON THE STRUCTURAL DRAWINGS.
4. STANDARD DETAILS SHALL BE USED AT ALL APPLICABLE LOCATIONS, UNLESS OTHERWISE NOTED ON THE DRAWINGS.
5. PLANS ON THESE DRAWINGS ARE TREATED AS HORIZONTAL SECTIONS (I.E. "PLANS AT ELEVATION 100.00" SHOW ITEMS BELOW 100.00).
6. DRAWINGS SHALL NOT BE SCALED FOR DIMENSIONS.
7. CONTRACTOR TO VERIFY ALL EXISTING CONDITIONS, DIMENSIONS, AND ELEVATIONS PRIOR TO CONSTRUCTION. NOTIFY THE ENGINEER OF ANY DISCREPANCIES OR CONFLICTS FOUND IN THE CONTRACT DOCUMENTS AND/OR FIELD CONDITIONS.
8. SHOP DRAWINGS SHALL BE FURNISHED FOR REVIEW BEFORE ANY FABRICATION AND ERECTION IS STARTED. POORLY EXECUTED SHOP DRAWINGS SHALL BE REJECTED AND RESUBMITTED.

CONCRETE NOTES:

1. SPECIFIED MINIMUM COMPRESSIVE STRENGTH OF CLASS A STRUCTURAL CONCRETE SHALL BE 4500 PSI AT 28 DAYS UNLESS OTHERWISE NOTED. REFER TO THE SPECIFICATIONS.
2. CONCRETE WORK SHALL CONFORM TO ACI 301 AND ACI 318.
3. REINFORCEMENT STEEL SHALL BE DEFORMED BARS CONFORMING IN QUALITY TO THE REQUIREMENTS OF ASTM A615 OR A706, "SPECIFICATIONS FOR DEFORMED BILLET-STEEL BARS FOR CONCRETE REINFORCEMENT", GRADE 60.
4. ALL DETAILING, FABRICATION AND PLACING OF REINFORCING BARS, UNLESS OTHERWISE INDICATED, SHALL BE IN ACCORDANCE WITH ACI-315, "MANUAL OF STANDARD PRACTICE FOR DETAILING REINFORCED CONCRETE STRUCTURES", LATEST EDITION.
5. REINFORCING BARS AND ACCESSORIES SHALL NOT BE IN CONTACT WITH PIPE, PIPE FLANGE OR METAL PARTS EMBEDDED IN CONCRETE, A MINIMUM OF 2 INCHES CLEARANCE SHALL BE PROVIDED AT ALL TIMES.
6. UNLESS OTHERWISE SHOWN ON THE DRAWINGS CONCRETE COVER FOR REINFORCING BARS SHALL BE 3" UNO.
7. UNLESS OTHERWISE NOTED, WALLS AND SLABS SHOWN WITH A SINGLE LAYER OF REINFORCEMENT SHALL HAVE THAT REINFORCEMENT CENTERED.
8. CHAMFER EDGES OF PERMANENTLY EXPOSED CONCRETE SURFACES WITH A 45 DEGREE BEVEL AS SHOWN IN THE STANDARD DETAILS.
9. ALL REINFORCEMENT BENDS, LAPS AND SPLICES UNLESS OTHERWISE NOTED, SHALL SATISFY THE MINIMUM REQUIREMENTS SHOWN IN THE STANDARD DETAILS.
10. DIMENSIONS ARE TO THE CENTERLINES OF THE BARS UNLESS SHOWN OTHERWISE.
11. BARS SHOWN WITH BENDS NOT DIMENSIONED SHALL BE ASSUMED TO END WITH A STANDARD HOOK AS SHOWN IN THE STANDARD DETAILS.
12. REINFORCEMENT PARALLEL TO ANCHOR BOLTS OR OTHER EMBEDDED MATERIAL SHALL BE PLACED TO MAINTAIN A CLEAR DISTANCE OF AT LEAST 1-1/3 TIMES THE MAXIMUM AGGREGATE SIZE.
13. THE FIRST AND LAST BARS IN STRUCTURAL MEMBERS ARE TO START AND END AT A MAXIMUM OF ONE HALF OF THE ADJACENT BAR SPACING.
14. CONTRACTOR SHALL NOT BACKFILL AGAINST STRUCTURAL CONCRETE UNTIL CONCRETE HAS REACHED ITS DESIGN STRENGTH UNLESS OTHERWISE APPROVED IN WRITING BY ENGINEER. SEE SPECIFICATIONS.
15. PLACE BACKFILL EQUALLY ON ALL SIDES OF STRUCTURES. SEE SPECIFICATIONS.
16. LOCATE CONSTRUCTION JOINTS WHERE SHOWN OR NOTED ON DRAWINGS. CONTRACTOR SHALL SUBMIT FOR REVIEW AND APPROVAL THE LOCATION OF PROPOSED CONSTRUCTION JOINTS.
17. MAXIMUM JOINT SPACING SHALL BE NO MORE THAN 30'.
18. MINIMUM TIME BETWEEN ADJACENT POURS SHALL BE 5 DAYS.

INSPECTION TESTING AND QUALITY ASSURANCE NOTES:

1. SPECIAL INSPECTIONS AND TESTING IN ACCORDANCE WITH CHAPTER 17 OF THE IBC ARE REQUIRED AS PART OF THIS PROJECT. IT IS THE CONTRACTORS RESPONSIBILITY TO ENSURE COMPLIANCE WITH THESE OVERSIGHT AND QUALITY ASSURANCE REQUIREMENTS.
2. THE OWNER OR THE REGISTERED DESIGN PROFESSIONAL IN RESPONSIBLE CHARGE, ACTING AS THE OWNERS AGENT WILL BE PROVIDING SPECIAL INSPECTIONS IN ACCORDANCE WITH CHAPTER 17 OF THE IBC. THE CONTRACTOR IS RESPONSIBLE FOR ENSURING ADEQUATE TIME AND ACCESS FOR COMPLETION OF SPECIAL INSPECTIONS BY THE OWNER OR OWNER'S AGENT PRIOR TO COVERING THE WORK TO BE INSPECTED WITH NEW WORK.
3. AS A MINIMUM, SPECIAL INSPECTIONS ARE TO BE COMPLETED FOR THE FOLLOWING AREAS OF CONSTRUCTION.

CONSTRUCTION TYPE	APPLICABLE CODE TABLE(S)
SOILS / FOUNDATIONS	IBC 1705.6
CONCRETE	IBC 1705.3
STRUCTURAL STEEL	AISC 360
STEEL CONSTRUCTION OTHER THAN STRUCTURAL STEEL	IBC 1705.2.2

4. THE CONTRACTOR SHALL PROVIDE A "STATEMENT OF RESPONSIBILITY" TO THE OWNER OR OWNER'S AGENT, IN ACCORDANCE WITH SECTION 1706 OF THE IBC.
5. SPECIAL INSPECTORS SHALL SUBMIT THEIR QUALIFICATIONS TO THE BUILDING OFFICIAL AND BE APPROVED BY THE BUILDING OFFICIAL PRIOR TO BEGINNING WORK.

DEFERRED SUBMITTAL ITEMS:

1. THE FOLLOWING PORTIONS OF THE PROJECT ARE DEFERRED SUBMITTAL ITEMS AND HAVE NOT BEEN DESIGNED BY THE ENGINEER OF RECORD.

- ANCHORAGE OF EQUIPMENT AND APPURTENANCES
- GRATING
- HYDRAULIC GATES
- LADDERS
- PRE-ENGINEERED BUILDING RAILING

2. DEFERRED SUBMITTAL ITEMS SHALL NOT BE INSTALLED UNTIL THE ENGINEER OF RECORD HAS REVIEWED THE SUBMITTAL DOCUMENTS AND INDICATED AS A MINIMUM THAT THEY HAVE BEEN REVIEWED AND FOUND TO BE IN GENERAL CONFORMANCE WITH THE DESIGN OF THE STRUCTURE.

3. DEFERRED SUBMITTAL ITEMS SHALL BE PREPARED AND STAMPED BY A LICENSED CIVIL OR STRUCTURAL PROFESSIONAL ENGINEER UNLESS OTHERWISE NOTED ELSEWHERE IN THESE DOCUMENTS.

STRUCTURAL STEEL AND STAINLESS STEEL NOTES:

1. MATERIALS SHALL CONFORM TO THE STANDARDS LISTED:

- | | |
|---------------------------------------------|----------------------|
| - STEEL HSS | ASTM A500, GRADE C |
| - STEEL CHANNELS | ASTM A36 (UNO) |
| - STEEL PLATE | ASTM A36 |
| - STEEL ANGLES | ASTM A36 |
| - STEEL BEAMS | ASTM A992 |
| - STEEL BOLTS | ASTM A325 |
| - STEEL ANCHOR BOLTS | ASTM F1554, GR 36 |
| - STEEL HEADED ANCHOR STUDS (HAS) | TYPE A108 |
| - STEEL WT | ASTM A992 |
| - STAINLESS STEEL ANGLES | ASTM A276, TYPE 304L |
| - STAINLESS STEEL PLATE | ASTM A240, TYPE 304L |
| - STAINLESS STEEL HEADED ANCHOR STUDS (HAS) | TYPE 304L |
| - STAINLESS STEEL BOLTS | ASTM F593 |
| - STAINLESS STEEL ANCHOR BOLTS | ASTM A193 |
| - STAINLESS STEEL NUTS | ASTM F594 |

2. ALL WELDING SHALL BE DONE BY CERTIFIED WELDERS AND SHALL BE IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE LATEST STANDARDS OF THE AWS AND AISC. INSPECT ALL WELDING IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE SPECIFICATIONS.

3. DO NOT FIELD CUT OR ALTER STRUCTURAL MEMBERS WITHOUT ENGINEER'S WRITTEN APPROVAL.

4. ALL STRUCTURAL STEEL MEMBERS AND MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS SHALL BE HOT DIP GALVANIZED AFTER FABRICATION.

EXCAVATION AND ROCK TRIMMING:

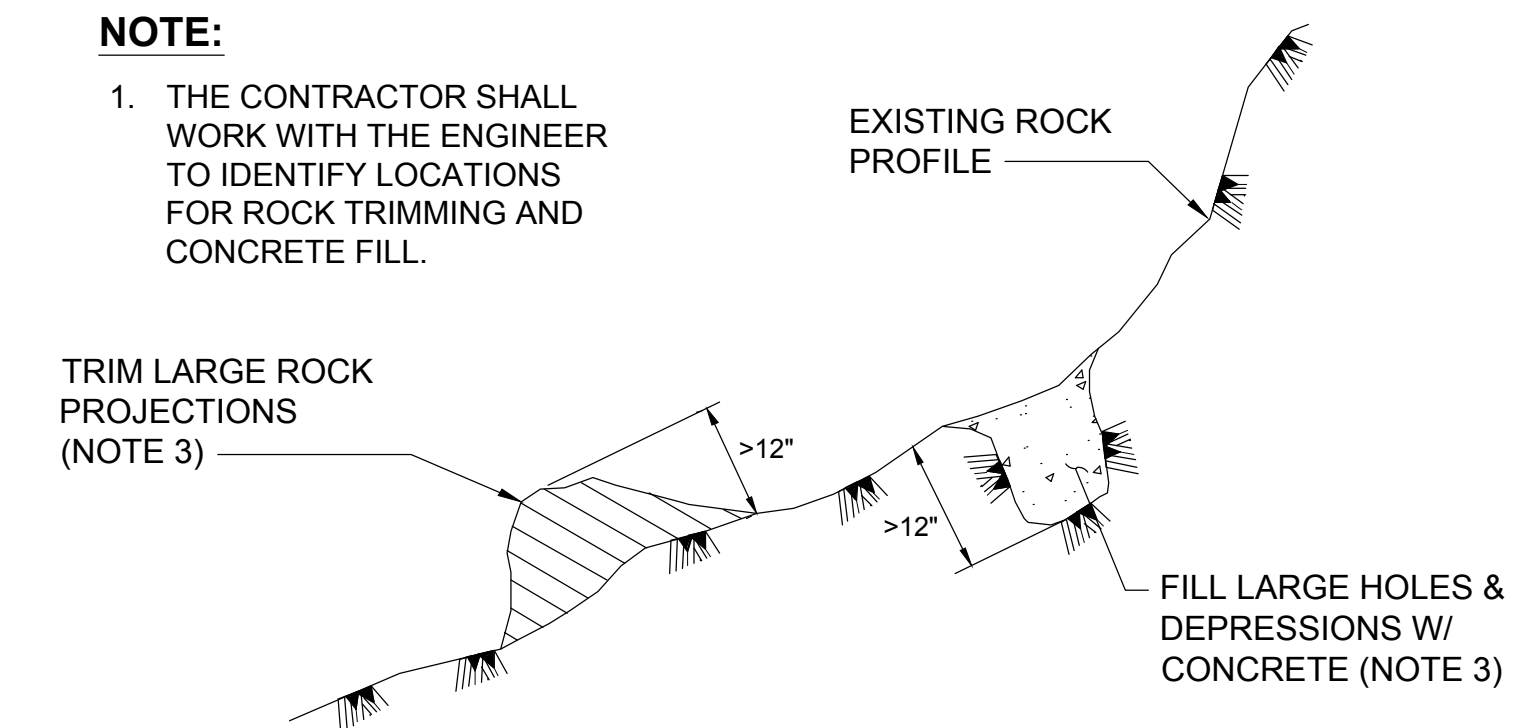
1. PROVIDE ADEQUATE SURVEY CONTROL TO AVOID UNAUTHORIZED OVEREXCAVATION.
2. REMOVE THE ORGANIC AND LOOSE/WEATHERED MATERIAL DOWN TO SOUND ROCK.
3. EXCAVATE TO LINES, GRADES, AND DIMENSIONS SHOWN AND AS NECESSARY TO ACCOMPLISH WORK.
4. TRIM TO NEAT LINES WHERE CONCRETE IS TO BE PLACED AGAINST FOUNDATION MATERIAL.
5. EXCAVATION MATERIALS SHALL BE DISPOSED OF OFFSITE IN ACCORDANCE WITH APPLICABLE LAWS AND REGULATIONS AND AT A LOCATION DETERMINED BY THE CONTRACTOR.

ROCK SURFACE PREPARATION:

1. SUBMIT A ROCK SURFACE PREPARATION PLAN FOR REVIEW.
2. PREPARE A TEST SECTION FOR REVIEW BY THE ENGINEER PRIOR TO COMMENCEMENT OF PRODUCTION ROCK SURFACE PREPARATION.
3. ROCK SHALL BE PREPARED BY A COMBINATION OF ROCK TRIMMING AND CONCRETE FILL TO A SMOOTHNESS AND UNIFORMITY SUITABLE FOR CONCRETE PLACEMENT. REFER TO STANDARD DETAIL 1.
4. ROCK SURFACES AGAINST WHICH CONCRETE ARE TO BE PLACED SHALL BE CLEAN, FREE OF LOOSE MATERIAL, AND FREE FROM STANDING OR RUNNING WATER.
5. ROCK SURFACES SHALL BE CLEAN AND SATURATED SURFACE DRY (SSD) DURING CONCRETE PLACEMENT.
6. ROCK SURFACES TO BE IN CONTACT WITH NEW CONCRETE SHALL BE REVIEWED BY THE ENGINEER PRIOR TO CONCRETE PLACEMENT.

NOTE:

1. THE CONTRACTOR SHALL WORK WITH THE ENGINEER TO IDENTIFY LOCATIONS FOR ROCK TRIMMING AND CONCRETE FILL.



1 ROCK SURFACE PREPARATION DETAIL
SCALE: NTS

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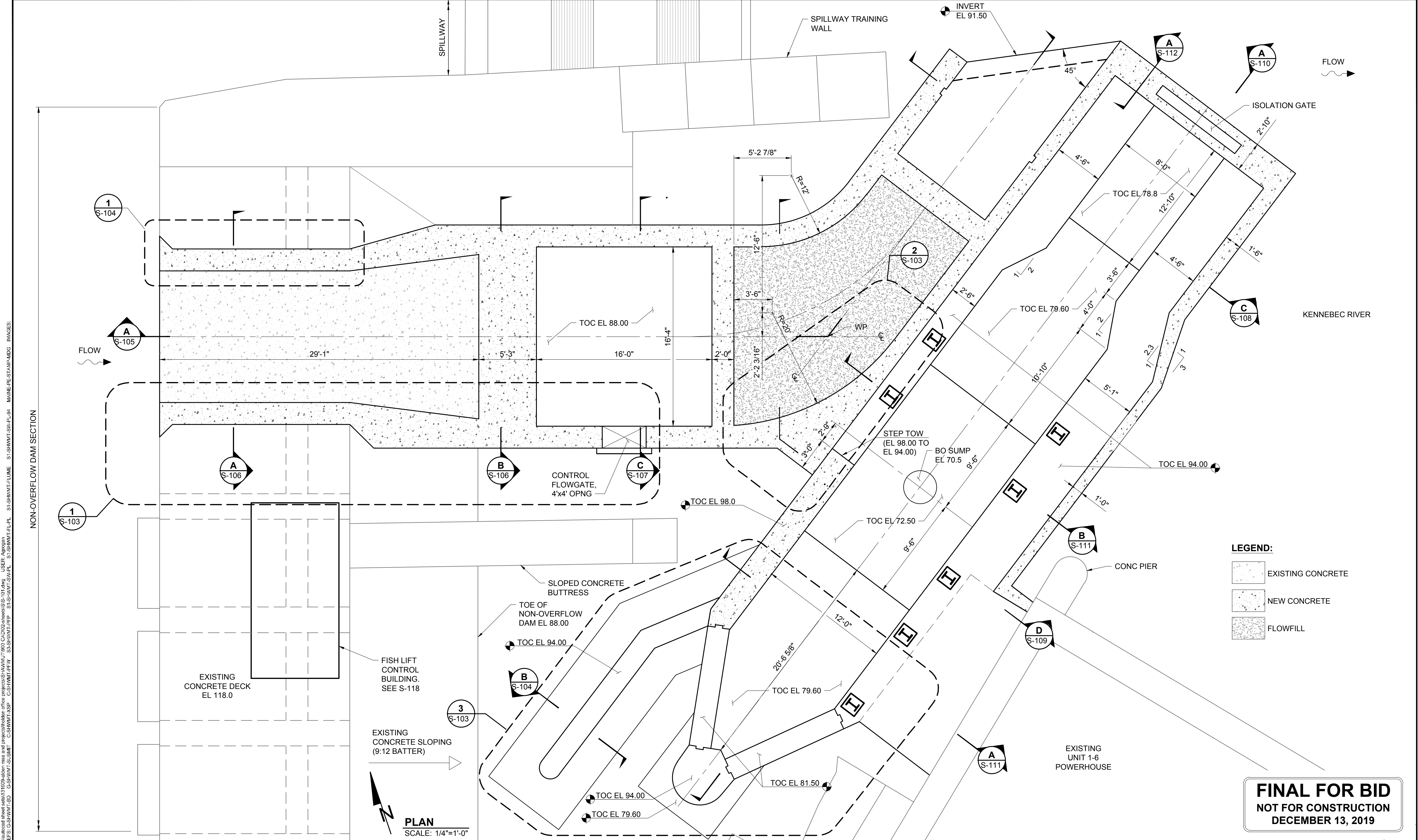
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SHAWMUT HYDROELECTRIC STATION
 UPSTREAM FISH PASSAGE
 BROOKFIELD WHITE PINE HYDRO, LLC

STRUCTURAL NOTES

PROJECT:	3173SHAWFISH
DRAWN BY:	M. PITTMAN
DESIGNED BY:	A. MENGERT
APPROVED BY:	M. GRAESER
SHEET:	27 OF 176
DRAWING:	S-001



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 USER: Aengert

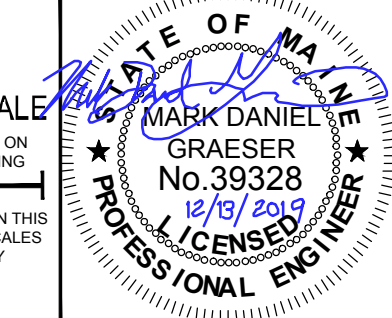


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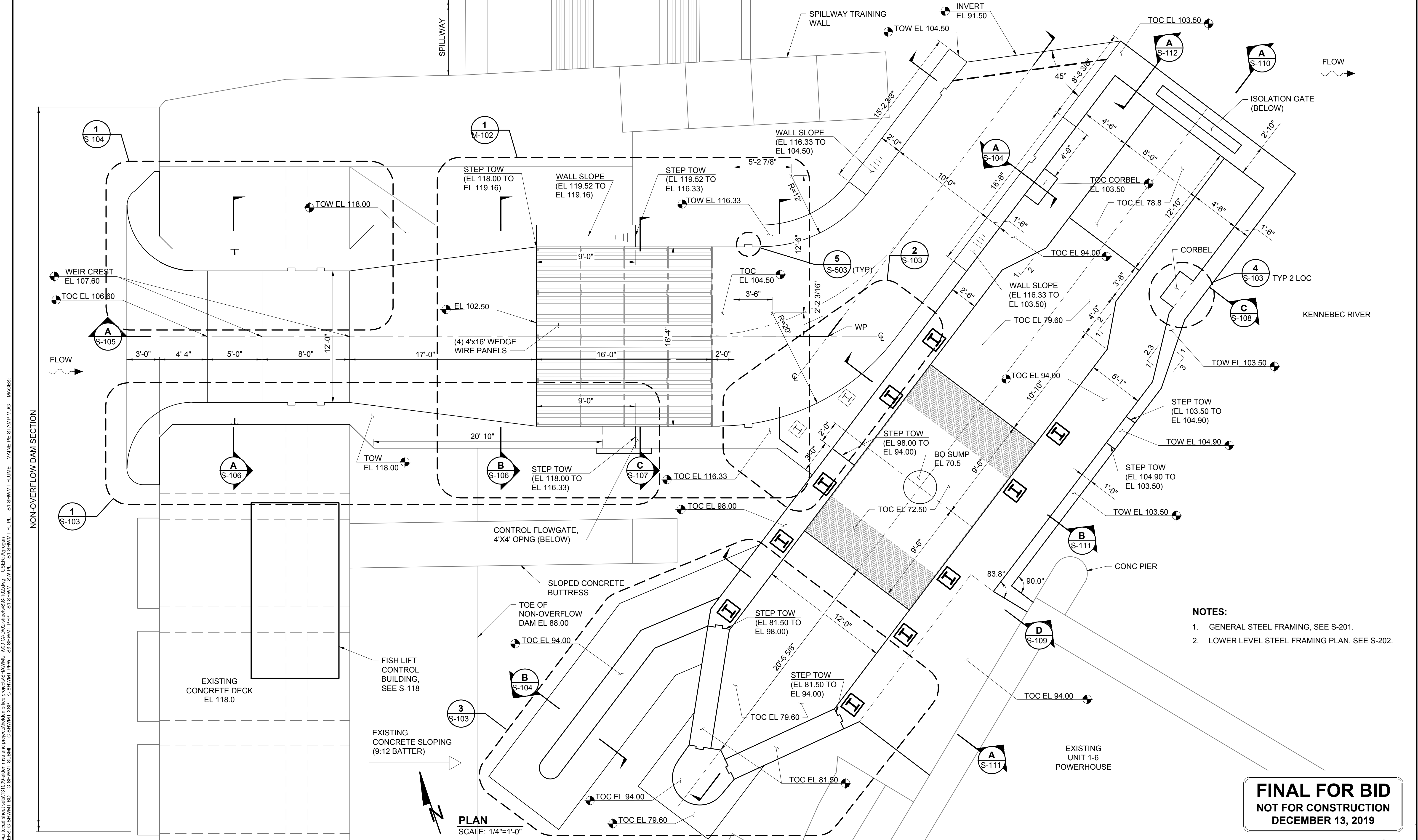


SHAWMUT HYDROELECTRIC STATION
 UPSTREAM FISH PASSAGE
 BROOKFIELD WHITE PINE HYDRO, LLC

AWS SPILLWAY & FISH LIFT -
 STRUCTURAL CONCRETE
 PLAN AT EL 94.00


PROJECT:	3173SHAWMUT
DRAWN BY:	M. PITTMAN
DESIGNED BY:	A. MENGERT
APPROVED BY:	M. GRAESER
SHEET:	29 OF 176
DRAWING:	S-101

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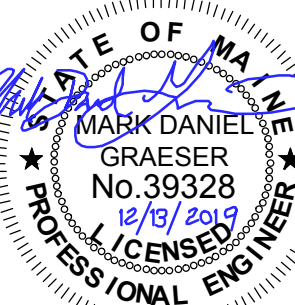
- NOTES:**
1. GENERAL STEEL FRAMING, SEE S-201.
 2. LOWER LEVEL STEEL FRAMING PLAN, SEE S-202.

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 **MARK DANIEL GRAESER**
 No. 39328
 12/19/2019
 LICENSED PROFESSIONAL ENGINEER

SHAWMUT HYDROELECTRIC STATION
 UPSTREAM FISH PASSAGE
 BROOKFIELD WHITE PINE HYDRO, LLC

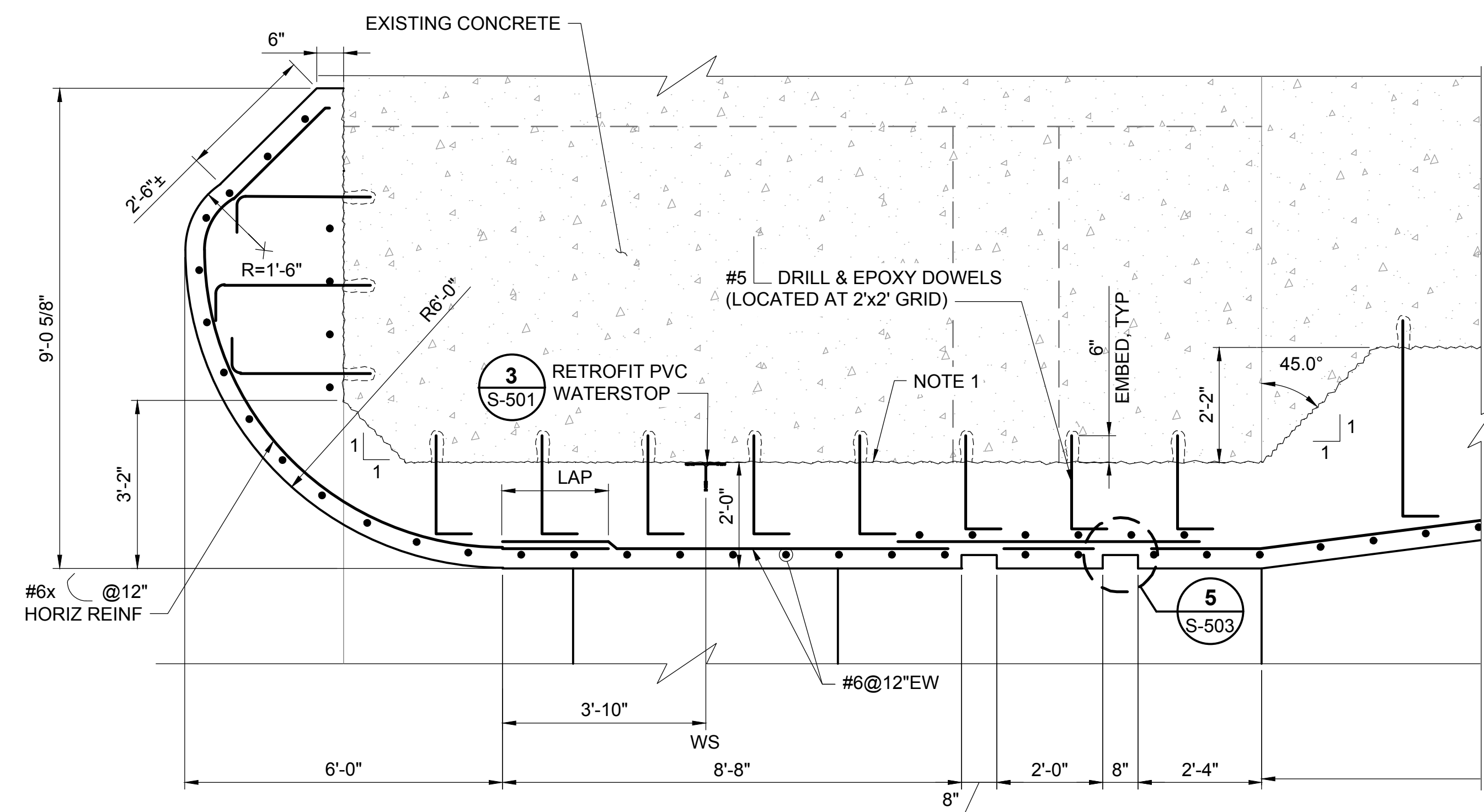
AWS SPILLWAY & FISH LIFT -
STRUCTURAL CONCRETE
PLAN AT EL 118.00

PROJECT: 3173SHAWFISH
 DRAWN BY: M. PITTMAN
 DESIGNED BY: A. MENGERT
 APPROVED BY: M. GRAESER
 SHEET: 30 OF 176
 DRAWING: S-102

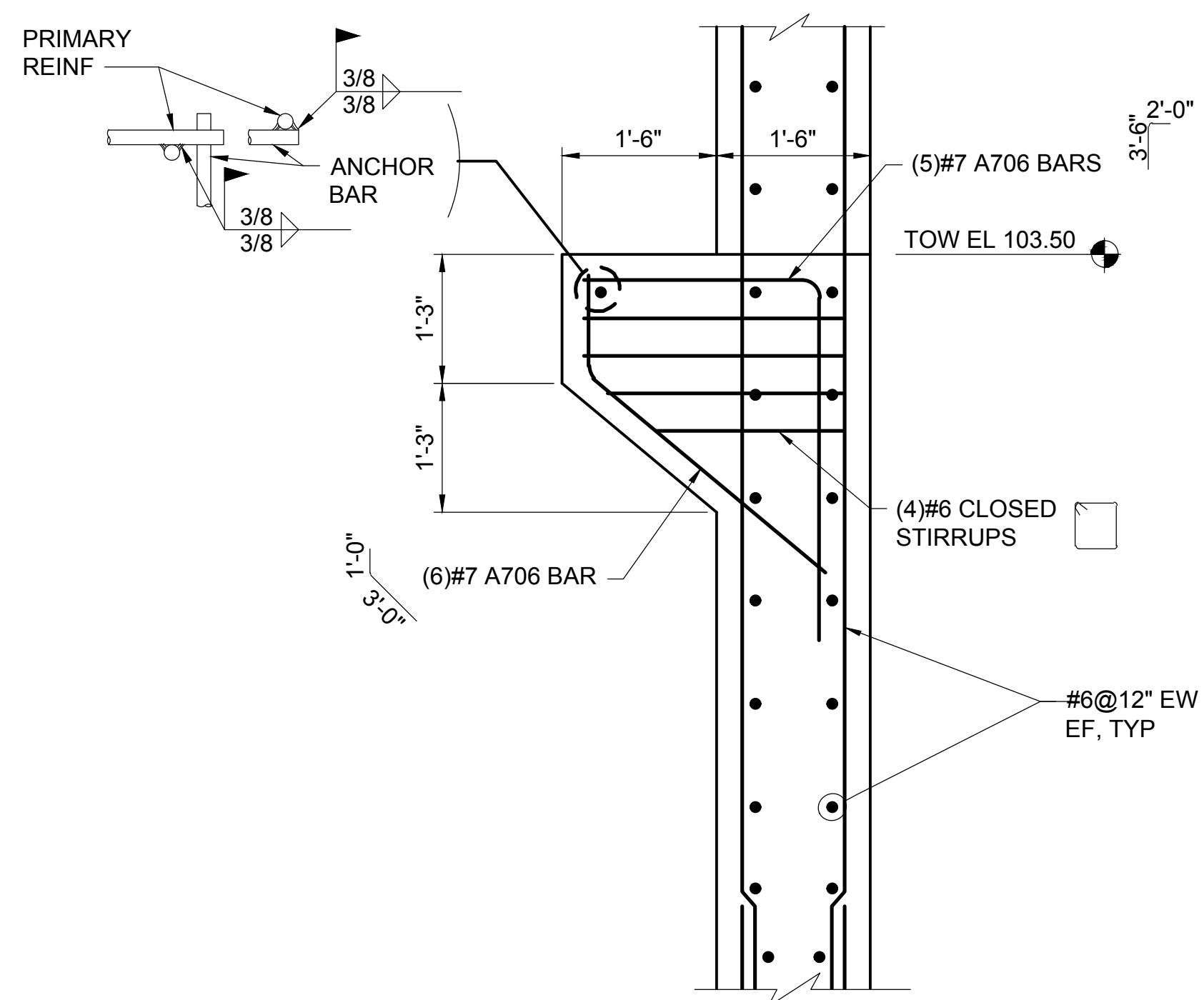
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 SHEET: S-102 OF 176
 PROJECT: 3173SHAWFISH
 DRAWING: S-102

NOTE:

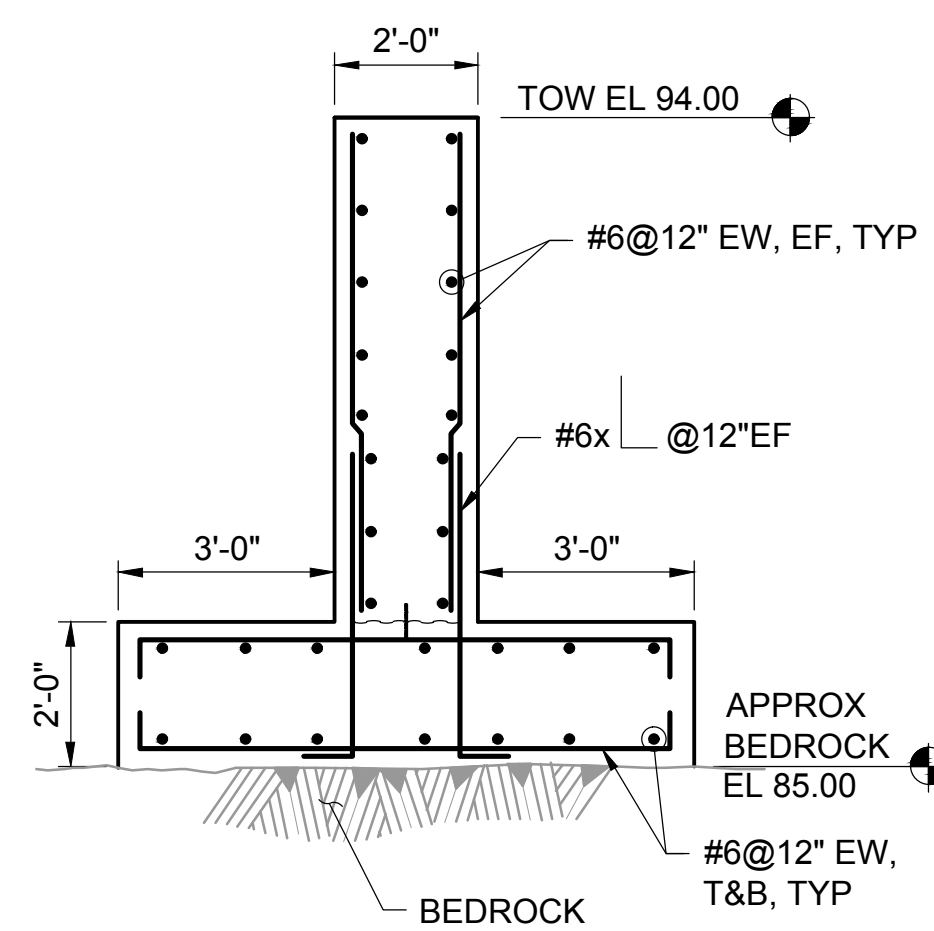
- 1. MECHANICALLY ROUGHEN EXISTING CONCRETE SURFACE TO ¼" MINIMUM AMPLITUDE.



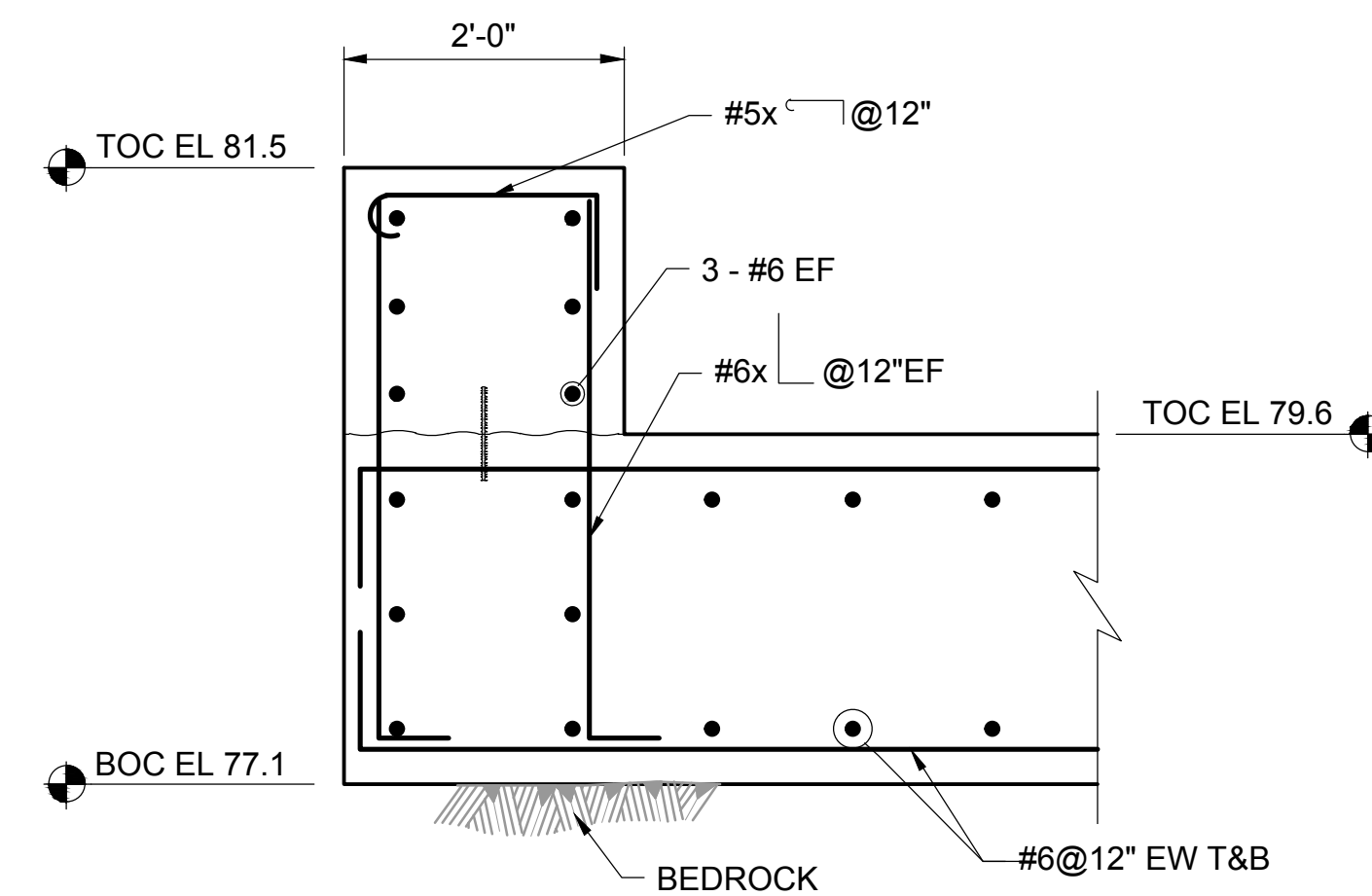
1 ENLARGED VIEW
S-101 SCALE: 1/2"=1'-0"



A CORBEL DETAIL
S-102 SCALE: NTS
S-103
S-202



B SECTION
S-101 SCALE: 3/8"=1'-0"
S-102



C WEIR PANEL BASE
S-103 SCALE: NTS

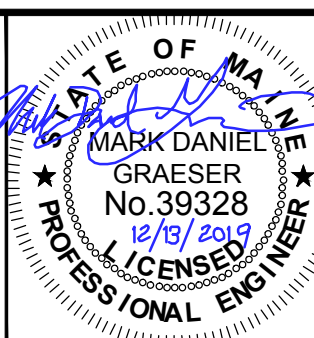
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12/13/2019	FINAL FOR BID - NOT FOR CONSTRUCTION	M. GRAESER

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SHAWMUT HYDROELECTRIC STATION
UPSTREAM FISH PASSAGE
BROOKFIELD WHITE PINE HYDRO, LLC

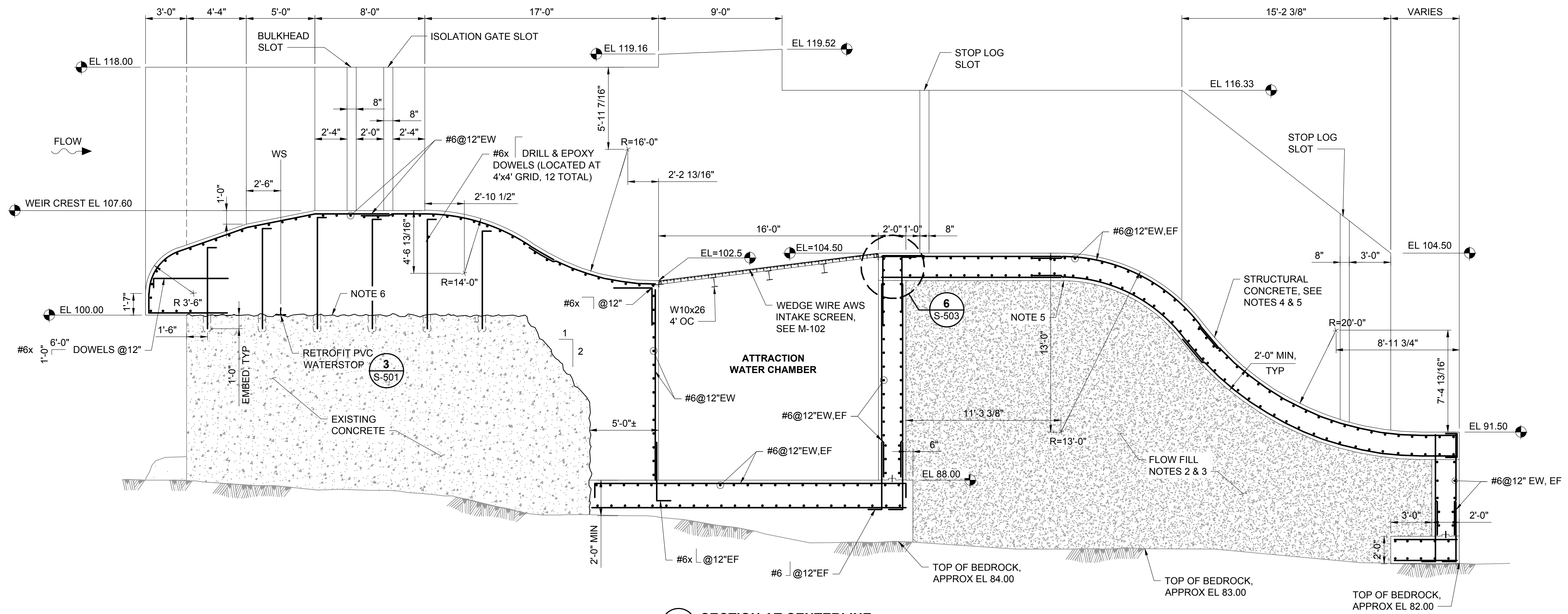
AWS SPILLWAY & FISH LIFT -
ENLARGED PLAN, DETAILS, &
SECTIONS

PROJECT:	3173SHAWFISH
DRAWN BY:	M. PITTMAN
DESIGNED BY:	A. MENGERT
APPROVED BY:	M. GRAESER
SHEET:	32 OF 176

DRAWING: S-104

NOTES:

1. CONCRETE SLAB MUST HAVE MINIMUM THICKNESS OF 2'-0".
2. CONTRACTOR MAY USE LEAN CONCRETE OR STRUCTURAL CONCRETE INSTEAD OF FLOW FILL.
3. MAXIMUM HEIGHT OF FLOW FILL LIFT IS 4'-0".
4. MINIMUM STRUCTURAL CONCRETE THICKNESS AND REINFORCEMENT ARE SHOWN.
5. LOWER STRUCTURAL CONCRETE SURFACE CAN BE ALTERED (STEPPED, SLOPED, ETC.) TO ACCOMMODATE CONTRACTOR'S MEANS AND METHODS. CONTRACTOR SHALL SUBMIT PROPOSED CONSTRUCTION APPROACH FOR REVIEW BY ENGINEER.
6. MECHANICALLY ROUGHEN EXISTING CONCRETE SURFACE TO ¼" MINIMUM AMPLITUDE.



A SECTION AT CENTERLINE
 S-101 SCALE: 1/4"=1'-0"
 S-102

FINAL FOR BID
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 DECEMBER 13, 2019

DWG: C:\Users\mrogan\Documents\shawmut\3173\3173-0100\3173-0100-0100-0100.dwg
 DATE: Dec 13, 2019 4:20pm
 USER: Agopian
 PLOT: S:\SHAWMUT\3173\3173-0100\3173-0100-0100-0100.dwg
 PLOT: S:\SHAWMUT\3173\3173-0100\3173-0100-0100-0100.dwg
 PLOT: S:\SHAWMUT\3173\3173-0100\3173-0100-0100-0100.dwg

ALDEN RESEARCH LABORATORY
 30 SHREWSBURY ST., HOLDEN, MA 01520
 TEL: (508) 829-6000 www.aldenlab.com

12/13/2019	FINAL FOR BID - NOT FOR CONSTRUCTION	M. GRAESER
REVISION	DESCRIPTION OF ISSUE / REVISION	REVISED BY

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STATE OF MASSACHUSETTS
 MARK DANIEL GRAESER
 No. 39328
 12/13/2019
 PROFESSIONAL ENGINEER

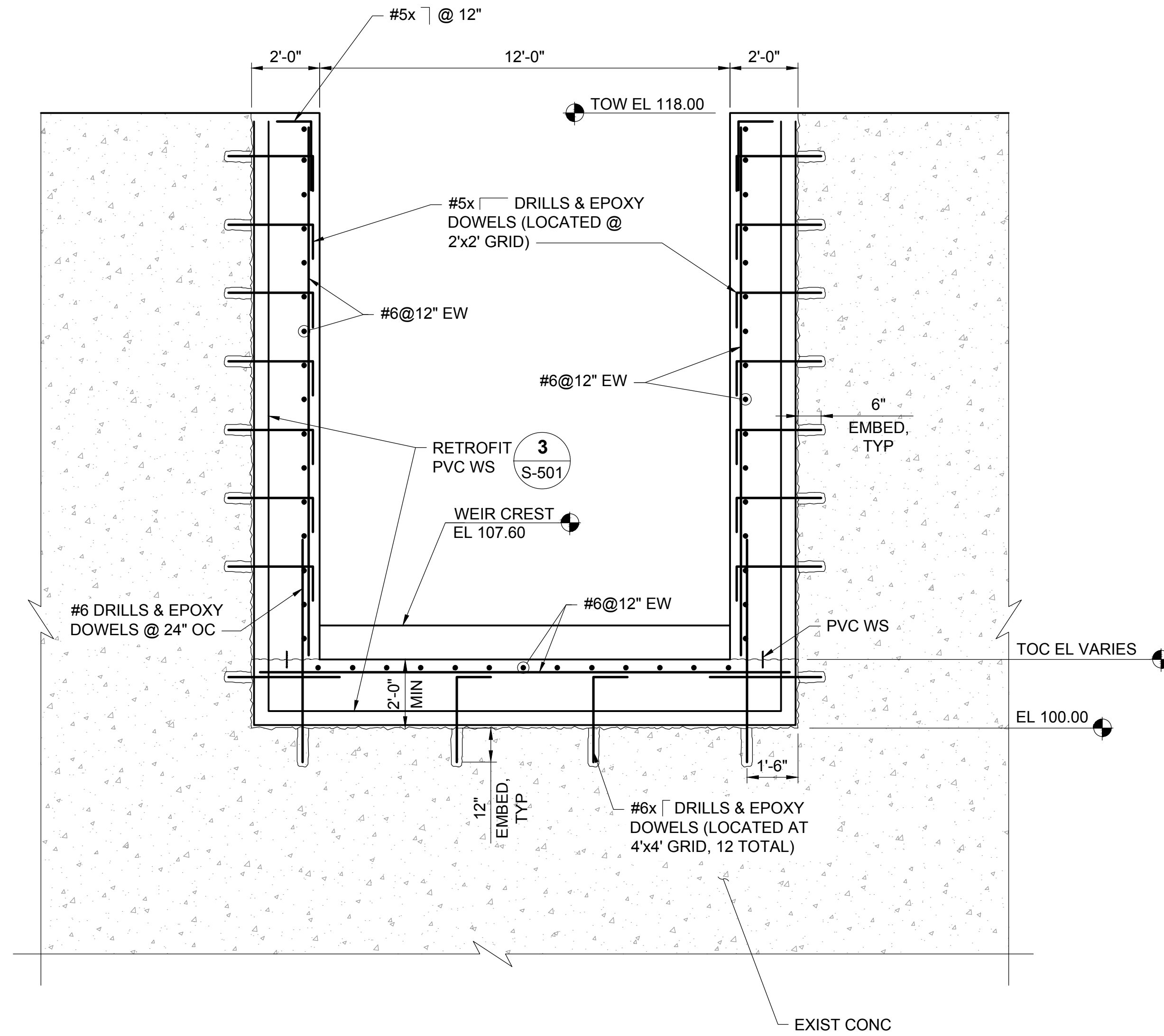
SHAWMUT HYDROELECTRIC STATION
 UPSTREAM FISH PASSAGE
 BROOKFIELD WHITE PINE HYDRO, LLC

AWS SPILLWAY STRUCTURAL
 CONCRETE SECTION

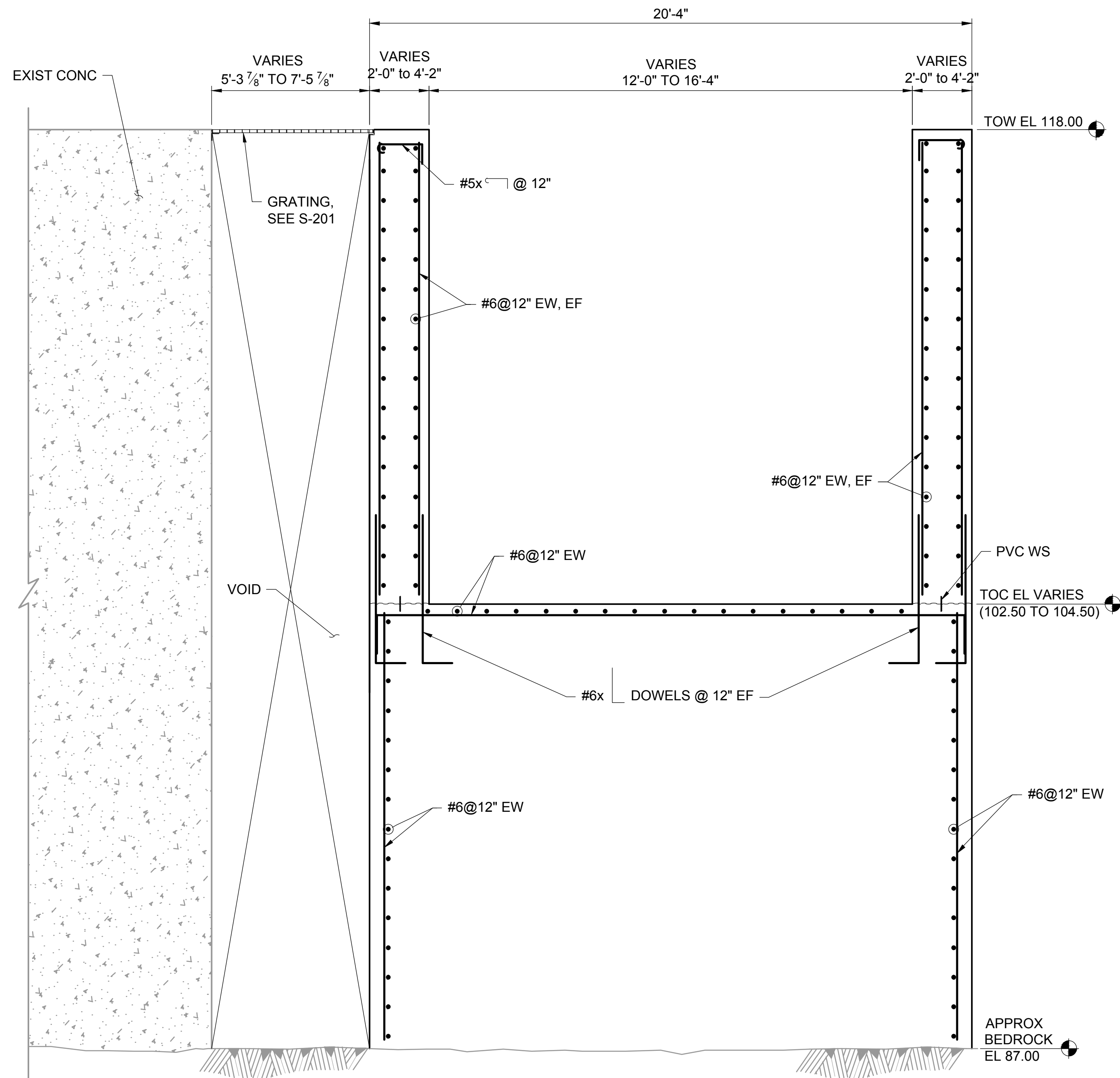
PROJECT:	3173SHAWFISH
DRAWN BY:	M. PITTMAN
DESIGNED BY:	A. MENGERT
APPROVED BY:	M. GRAESER
SHEET:	33 OF 176
DRAWING:	S-105

NOTES:

1. CONCRETE SLAB MUST HAVE MINIMUM THICKNESS OF 2'-0".
2. MAXIMUM HEIGHT OF FLOW FILL LIFT IS 4'-0".



A SECTION
 S-101 SCALE: 3/8"=1'-0"
 S-102



B SECTION
 S-101 SCALE: 3/8"=1'-0"
 S-102

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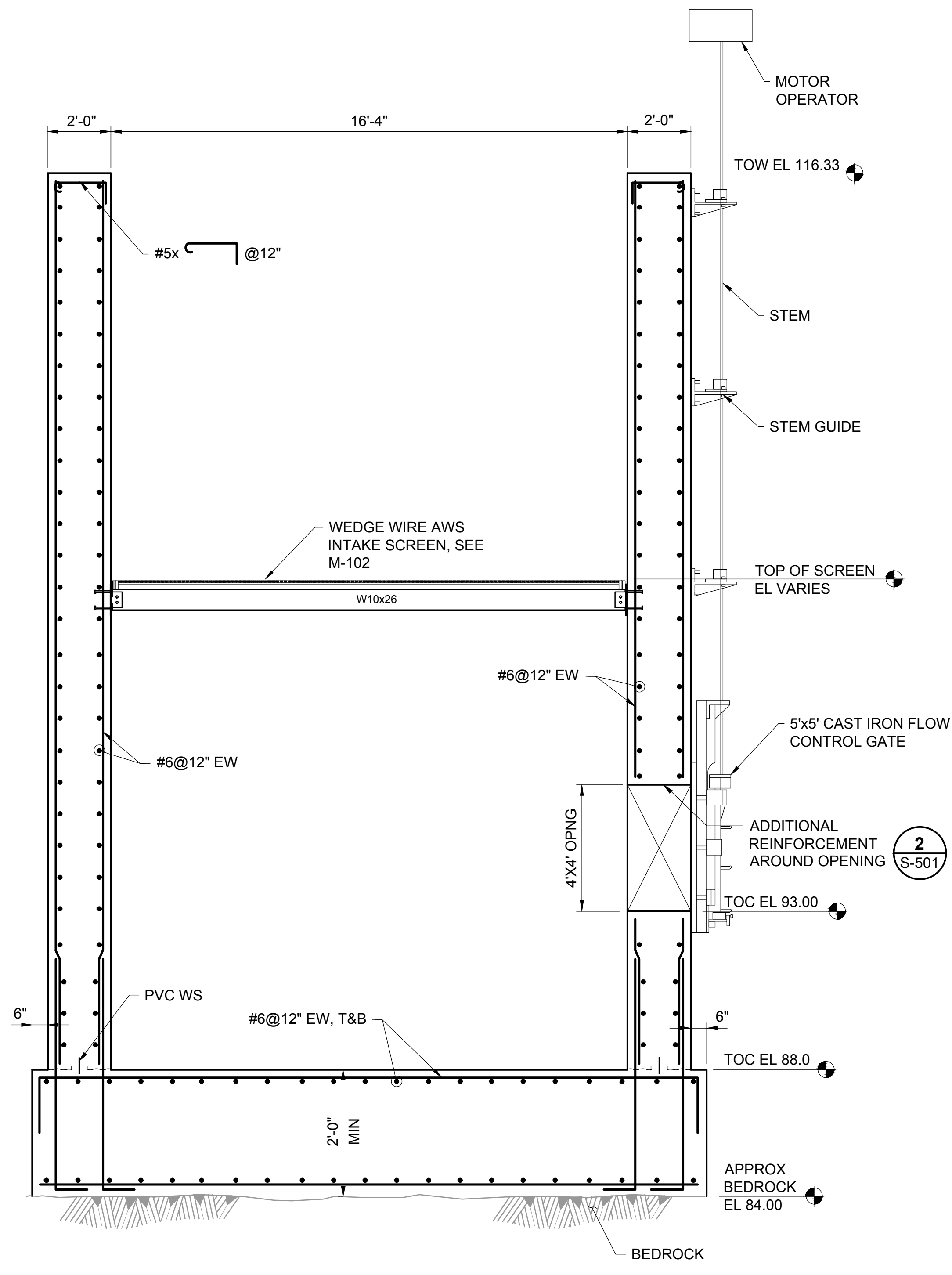
MARK DANIEL GRAESER
 No. 39328
 12/13/2019
 LICENSED PROFESSIONAL ENGINEER

SHAWMUT HYDROELECTRIC STATION
 UPSTREAM FISH PASSAGE
 BROOKFIELD WHITE PINE HYDRO, LLC

AWS SPILLWAY STRUCTURAL CONCRETE SECTIONS

PROJECT:	3173SHAWFISH
DRAWN BY:	M. PITTMAN
DESIGNED BY:	A. MENGERT
APPROVED BY:	M. GRAESER
SHEET:	34 OF 176
DRAWING:	S-106

DWG: C:\Users\mrogan\Documents\shawmut\3173\3173.dwg
 DWG: Dec 18, 2019 4:29pm
 USER: mrogan
 PROJECT: 3173SHAWMUT
 SHEET: S-107



CONTROL GATE NOTES:

- AWS FLOW CONTROL:
 1. OPERATION: ADJUSTABLE FOR FLOW CONTROL PCL CONTROL POSITION MONITORING.
 2. OPENING: W4' x H4'
 3. HEAD: 21'
 4. UPWARD OPENING

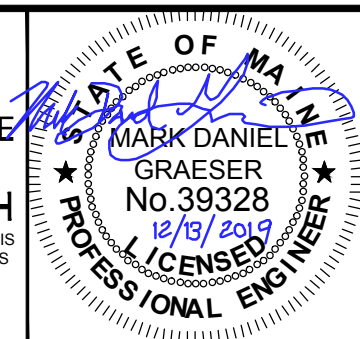
C SECTION
 S-101 SCALE: 3/8"=1'-0"
 S-102

FINAL FOR BID
 NOT FOR CONSTRUCTION
 DECEMBER 13, 2019

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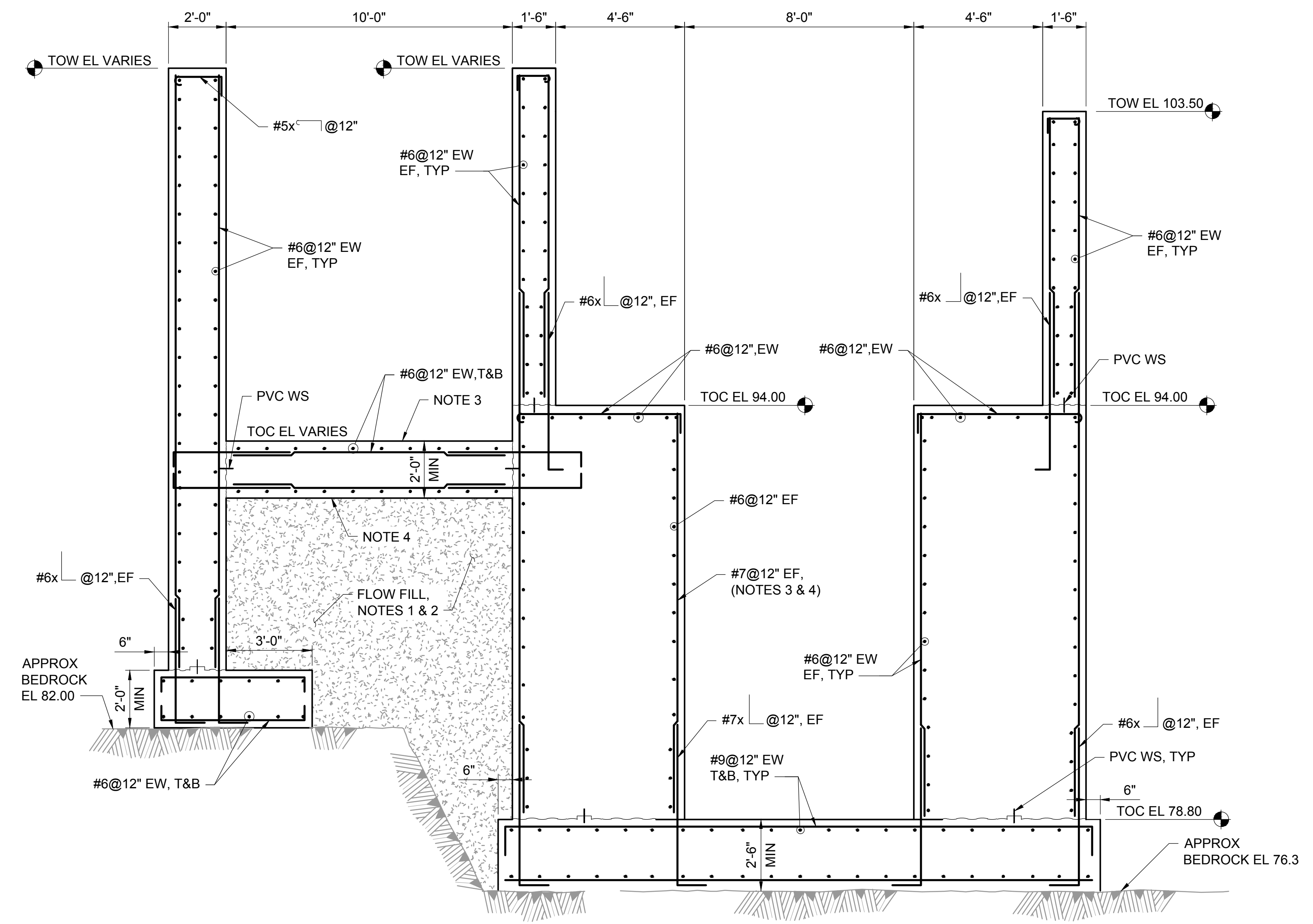
SHAWMUT HYDROELECTRIC STATION
 UPSTREAM FISH PASSAGE
 BROOKFIELD WHITE PINE HYDRO, LLC

AWS SPILLWAY STRUCTURAL
 CONCRETE SECTION

PROJECT:	3173SHAWFISH
DRAWN BY:	M. PITTMAN
DESIGNED BY:	A. MENGERT
APPROVED BY:	M. GRAESER
SHEET:	35 OF 176
DRAWING:	S-107


NOTES:

1. CONTRACTOR MAY USE LEAN CONCRETE OR STRUCTURAL CONCRETE INSTEAD OF FLOW FILL.
2. MAXIMUM HEIGHT OF FLOW FILL LIFT IS 4'-0".
3. MINIMUM STRUCTURAL CONCRETE THICKNESS AND REINFORCEMENT ARE SHOWN.
4. LOWER STRUCTURAL CONCRETE SURFACE CAN BE ALTERED (STEPPED, SLOPED, ETC.) TO ACCOMMODATE CONTRACTOR'S MEANS AND METHODS. CONTRACTOR SHALL SUBMIT PROPOSED CONSTRUCTION APPROACH FOR REVIEW BY ENGINEER.



C SECTION
 S-101 SCALE: 3/8"=1'-0"
 S-102

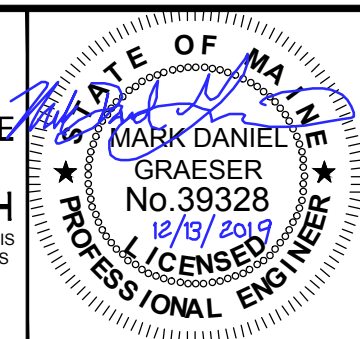
FINAL FOR BID
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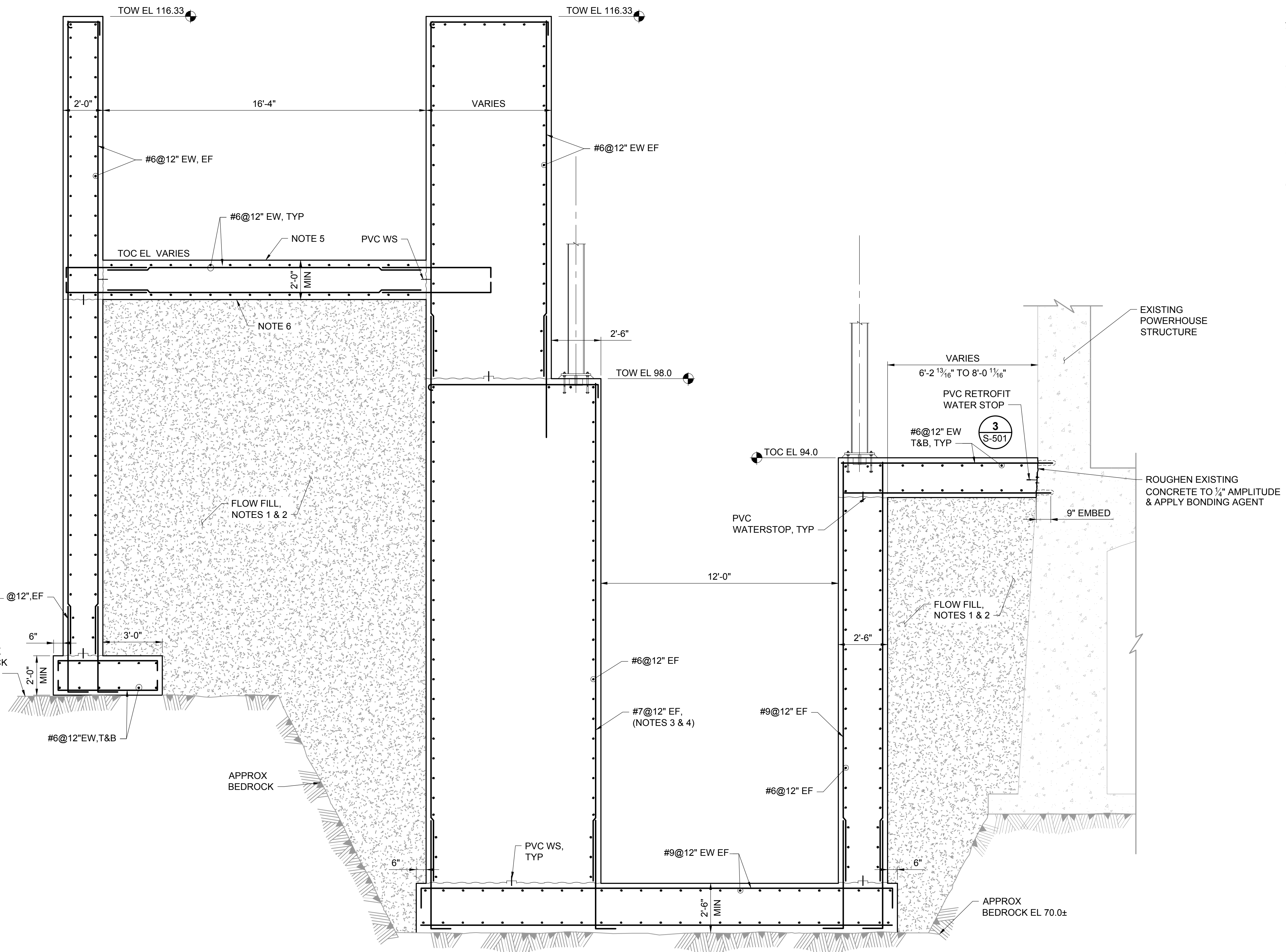
SHAWMUT HYDROELECTRIC STATION
 UPSTREAM FISH PASSAGE
 BROOKFIELD WHITE PINE HYDRO, LLC

AWS SPILLWAY & FISH LIFT
 STRUCTURAL CONCRETE SECTION

PROJECT:	3173SHAWFISH
DRAWN BY:	M. PITTMAN
DESIGNED BY:	A. MENGERT
APPROVED BY:	M. GRAESER
SHEET:	36 OF 176
DRAWING:	S-108

DWG: C:\Users\jgrogan\Documents\allden\3173\3173SHAWFISH\3173SHAWFISH.dwg
 DATE: Dec. 13, 2019 2:32pm
 USER: Ajgrogan
 PROJECT: 3173SHAWFISH
 SHEET: 36 OF 176
 TITLE: SHAWMUT HYDROELECTRIC STATION
 DRAWING: STRUCTURAL CONCRETE SECTION

C:\Users\jgrogan\Documents\shawmut\131918\shawmut_131918.dwg 12/13/2019 4:23pm USER: Ajrojan



- NOTES:**
1. CONTRACTOR MAY USE LEAN CONCRETE OR STRUCTURAL CONCRETE INSTEAD OF FLOW FILL.
 2. MAXIMUM HEIGHT OF FLOW FILL LIFT IS 4'-0".
 3. #9@12" EF VERTICAL REINFORCEMENT FOR LOCATIONS WITH 2'-6" THICK WALL.
 4. #9@12" EF VERTICAL REINFORCEMENT FOR LOCATIONS WITH WALLS THICKER THAN 2'-6".
 5. MINIMUM STRUCTURAL CONCRETE THICKNESS AND REINFORCEMENT ARE SHOWN.
 6. LOWER STRUCTURAL CONCRETE SURFACE CAN BE ALTERED (STEPPED, SLOPED, ETC.) TO ACCOMMODATE CONTRACTOR'S MEANS AND METHODS. CONTRACTOR SHALL SUBMIT PROPOSED CONSTRUCTION APPROACH FOR REVIEW BY ENGINEER.

D SECTION
 S-101 SCALE: 3/8"=1'-0"
 S-102

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DECEMBER 13, 2019

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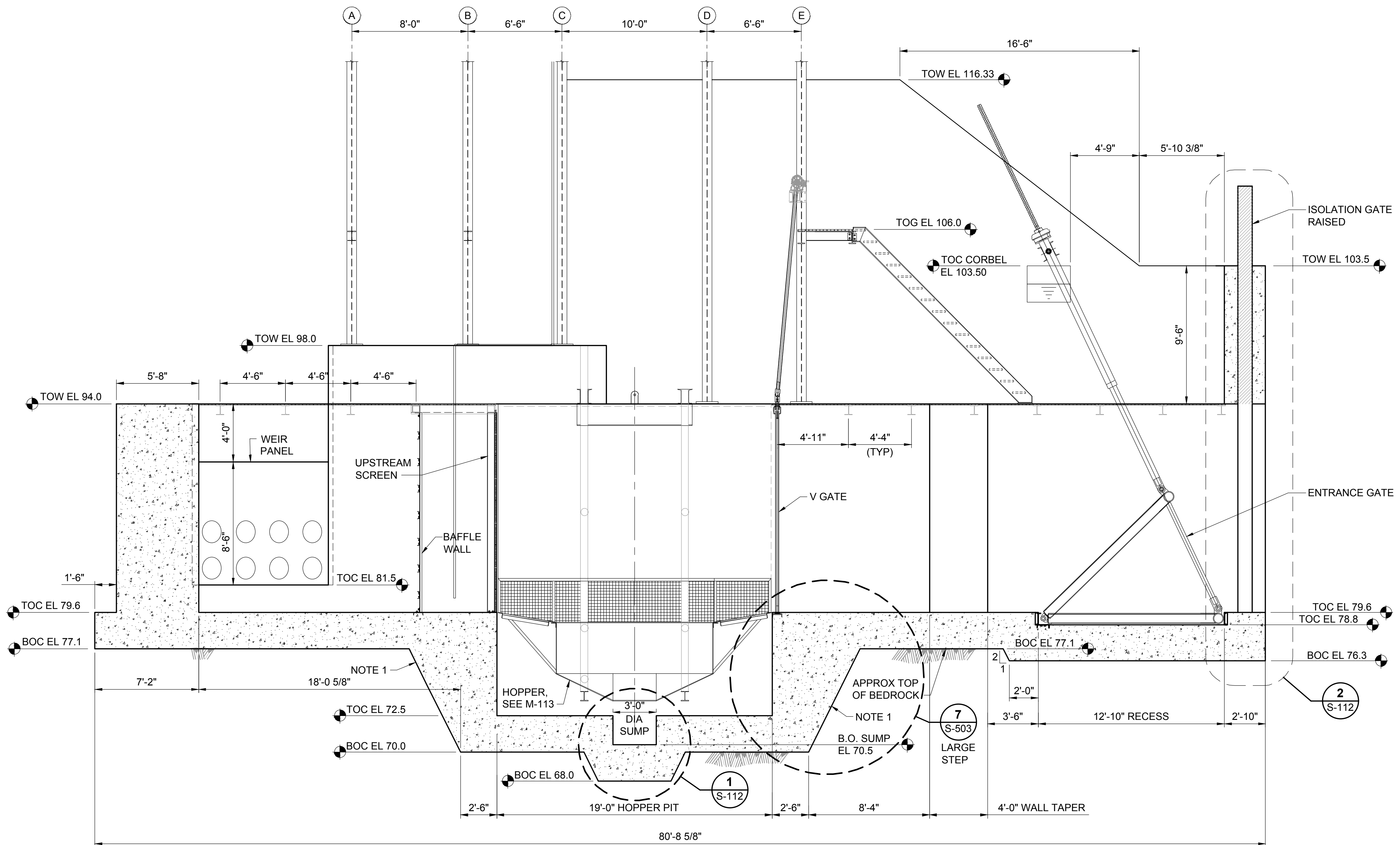
MARK DANIEL GRAESER
 No. 39328
 12/19/2019
PROFESSIONAL ENGINEER

SHAWMUT HYDROELECTRIC STATION
 UPSTREAM FISH PASSAGE
 BROOKFIELD WHITE PINE HYDRO, LLC

AWS SPILLWAY & FISH LIFT
 STRUCTURAL CONCRETE SECTION

PROJECT:	3173SHAWFISH
DRAWN BY:	M. PITTMAN
DESIGNED BY:	A. MENGERT
APPROVED BY:	M. GRAESER
SHEET:	37 OF 176
DRAWING:	S-109

EXCAVATION NOTE:
 1. SLOPES SHOWN ARE APPROXIMATE. ACTUAL SLOPES WILL VARY BASED ON CONTRACTORS COMPLIANCE WITH APPLICABLE SAFETY REQUIREMENTS.



A SECTION
 S-101 SCALE: 1/4"=1'-0"
 S-102

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 DECEMBER 13, 2019

DWG: C:\Users\jgrogan\Documents\alden\shawmut\3173\fish_lift\fish_lift.dwg USER: jgrogan
 DATE: Dec 13 2019 4:33pm PLOT: S:\PLOT\3173\3173.dwg PLOTTER: HP DesignJet 2450
 REF: S:\PLOT\3173\3173.dwg PLOTTER: HP DesignJet 2450
 C:\Users\jgrogan\Documents\alden\shawmut\3173\fish_lift\fish_lift.dwg USER: jgrogan

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REVISION	DESCRIPTION OF ISSUE / REVISION	REVISED BY

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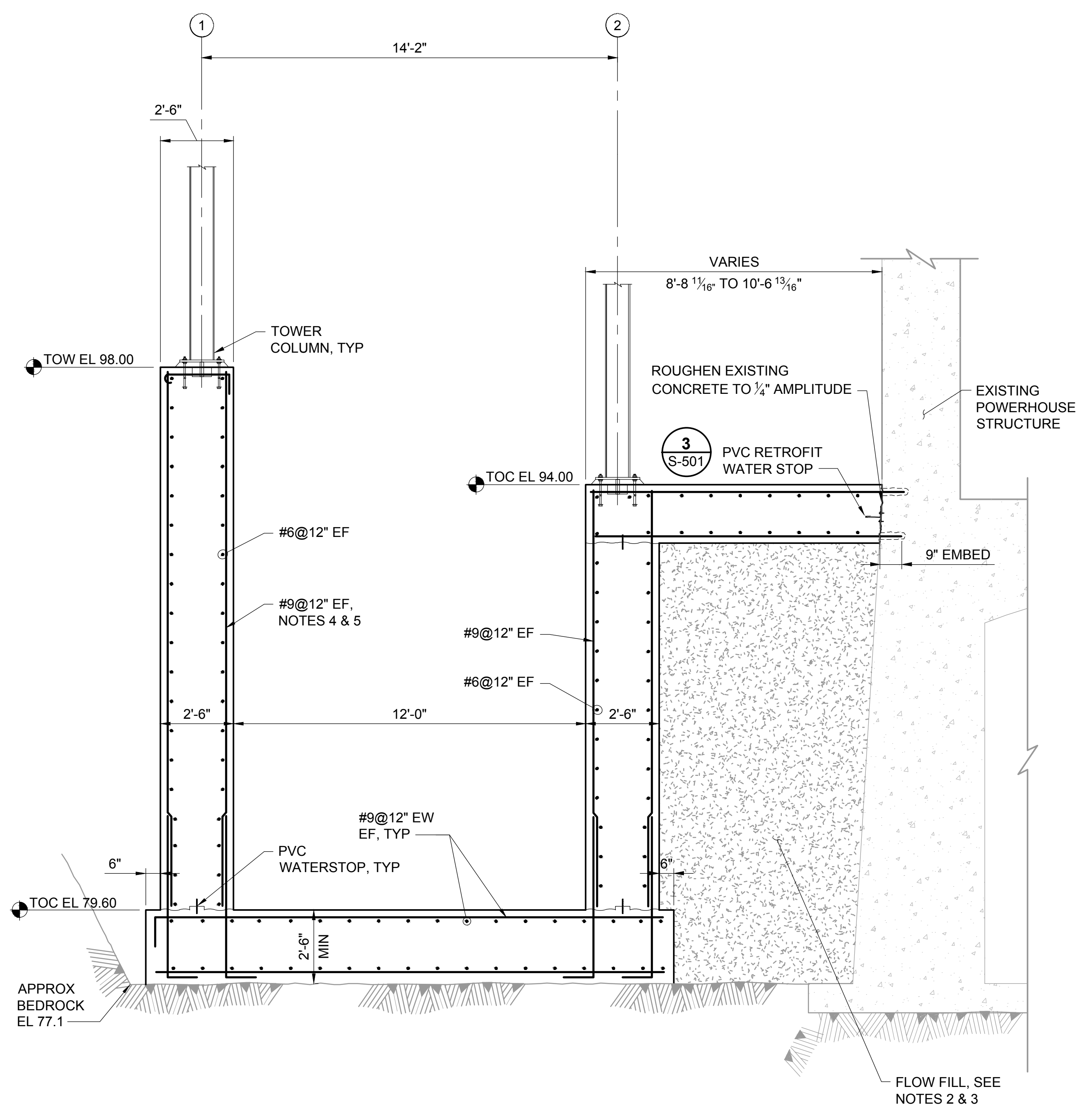
STATE OF MASSACHUSETTS
MARK DANIEL GRAESER
 No. 39328
 12/19/2019
PROFESSIONAL ENGINEER

SHAWMUT HYDROELECTRIC STATION
 UPSTREAM FISH PASSAGE
 BROOKFIELD WHITE PINE HYDRO, LLC

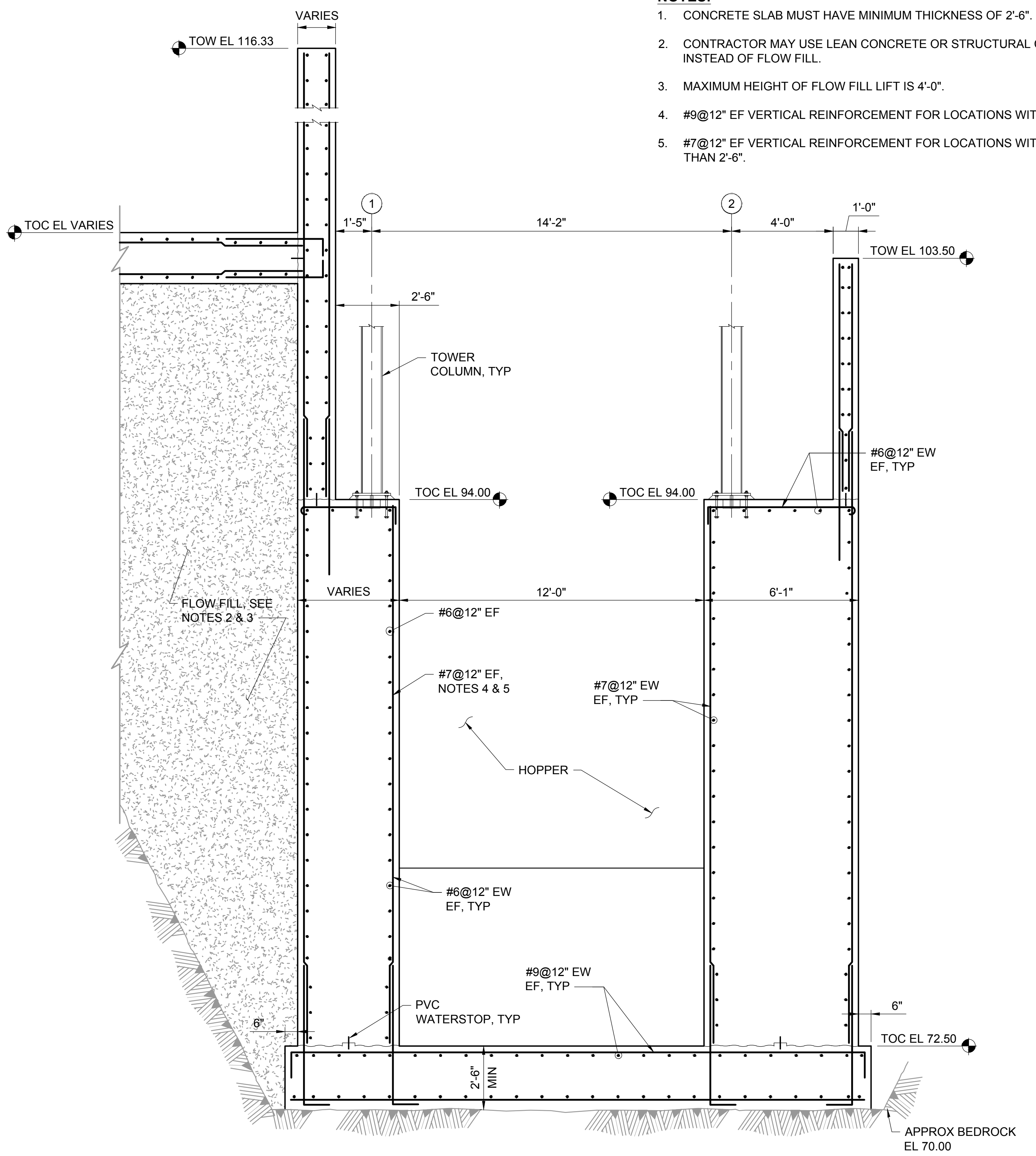
FISH LIFT STRUCTURAL CONCRETE SECTIONS

PROJECT:	3173SHAWFISH
DRAWN BY:	M. PITTMAN
DESIGNED BY:	A. MENGERT
APPROVED BY:	M. GRAESER
SHEET:	38 OF 176
DRAWING:	S-110

- NOTES:**
1. CONCRETE SLAB MUST HAVE MINIMUM THICKNESS OF 2'-6".
 2. CONTRACTOR MAY USE LEAN CONCRETE OR STRUCTURAL CONCRETE INSTEAD OF FLOW FILL.
 3. MAXIMUM HEIGHT OF FLOW FILL LIFT IS 4'-0".
 4. #9@12" EF VERTICAL REINFORCEMENT FOR LOCATIONS WITH 2'-6" THICK WALL.
 5. #7@12" EF VERTICAL REINFORCEMENT FOR LOCATIONS WITH WALLS THICKER THAN 2'-6".



A SECTION
S-101 SCALE: 3/8"=1'-0"
S-102



B SECTION
S-101 SCALE: 3/8"=1'-0"
S-102

FINAL FOR BID
NOT FOR CONSTRUCTION
DECEMBER 13, 2019

DWG: C:\Users\jgrogan\Documents\alden_lab\sh111018\sh111018.dwg
 DATE: Dec 13, 2019 4:33pm
 USER: Agrosan
 PROJECT: SHAWMUT HYDROELECTRIC STATION
 SHEET: S-111 OF 176

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REVISION	DESCRIPTION OF ISSUE / REVISION	REVISED BY
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STATE OF MASSACHUSETTS
 MARK DANIEL GRAESER
 No. 39328
 12/19/2019
 PROFESSIONAL ENGINEER

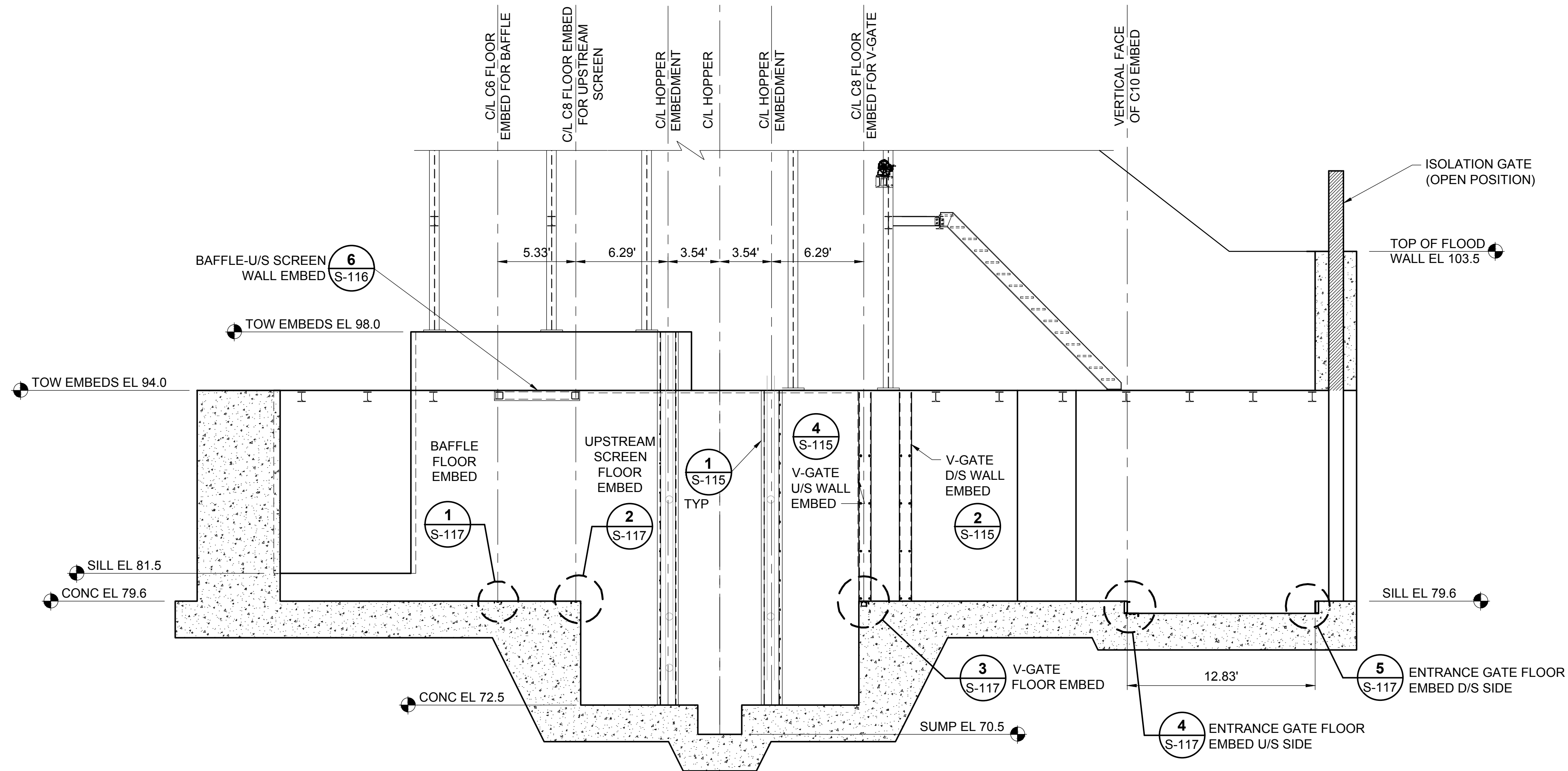
SHAWMUT HYDROELECTRIC STATION
 UPSTREAM FISH PASSAGE
 BROOKFIELD WHITE PINE HYDRO, LLC

FISH LIFT STRUCTURAL
 CONCRETE SECTIONS

PROJECT: 3173SHAWFISH
 DRAWN BY: M. PITTMAN
 DESIGNED BY: A. MENGERT
 APPROVED BY: M. GRAESER
 SHEET: 39 OF 176
 DRAWING: S-111

EMBEDMENT NOTES:

1. WELDS FOR 3/4" x 2" STRAPS TO STRUCTURAL MEMBERS SHALL BE ALL AROUND FILLET WELD.
2. NUTS WELDED TO STRUCTURAL MEMBERS SHALL BE 3/4" DIAMETER, 10 TPI (UNO) - ALL AROUND FILLET WELD.
3. LENGTH OF STRAPS SHOWN ON DRAWING INCLUDE A 2" BEND AT THE END.
4. THREADS OF WELDED NUTS SHALL BE CHASED AFTER GALVANIZING.



A FLUME EMBEDMENT ELEVATION
S-113 SCALE: 1"=5'

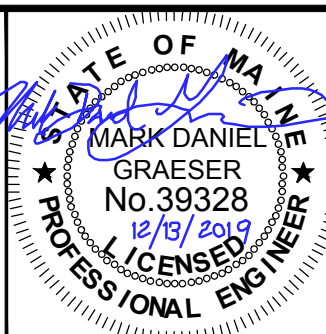
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DECEMBER 13, 2019



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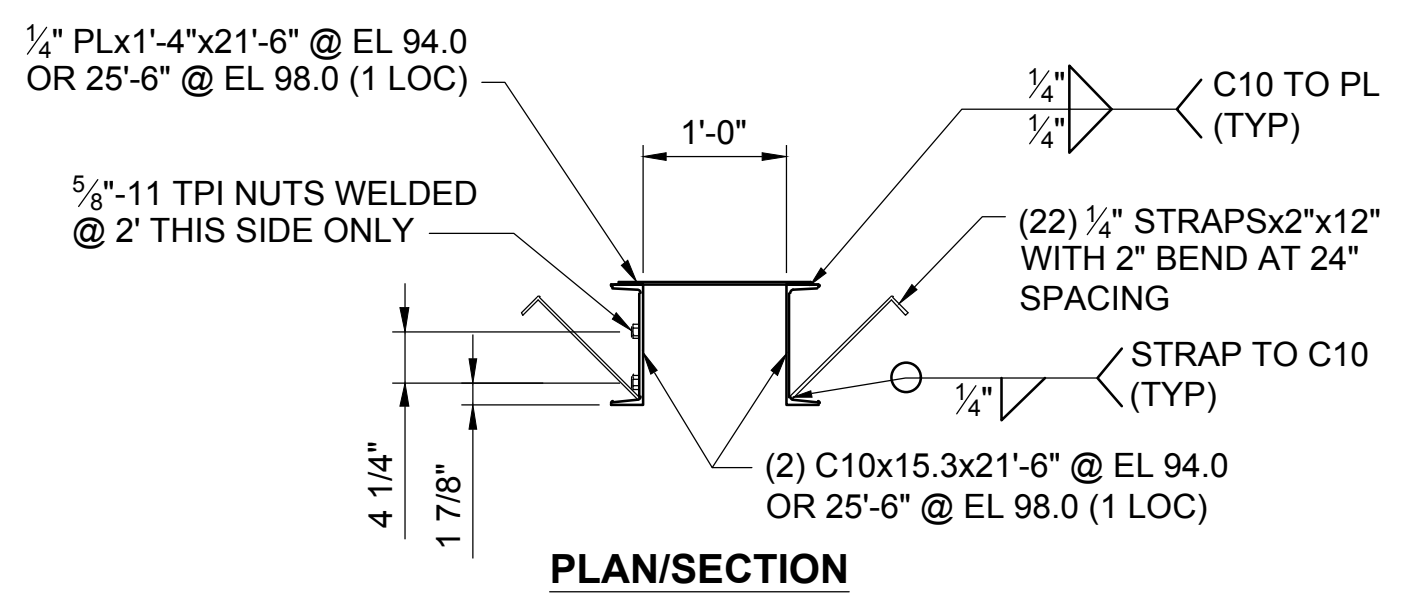


SHAWMUT HYDROELECTRIC STATION
UPSTREAM FISH PASSAGE
BROOKFIELD WHITE PINE HYDRO, LLC

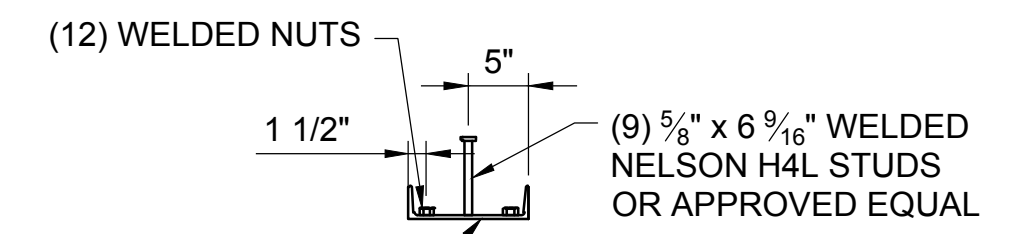
FISH LIFT CONCRETE ENTRANCE
FLUME EMBEDMENT ELEVATION

PROJECT:	3173SHAWFISH
DRAWN BY:	M. PITTMAN
DESIGNED BY:	A. MENGERT
APPROVED BY:	M. GRAESER
SHEET:	42 OF 176
DRAWING:	S-114

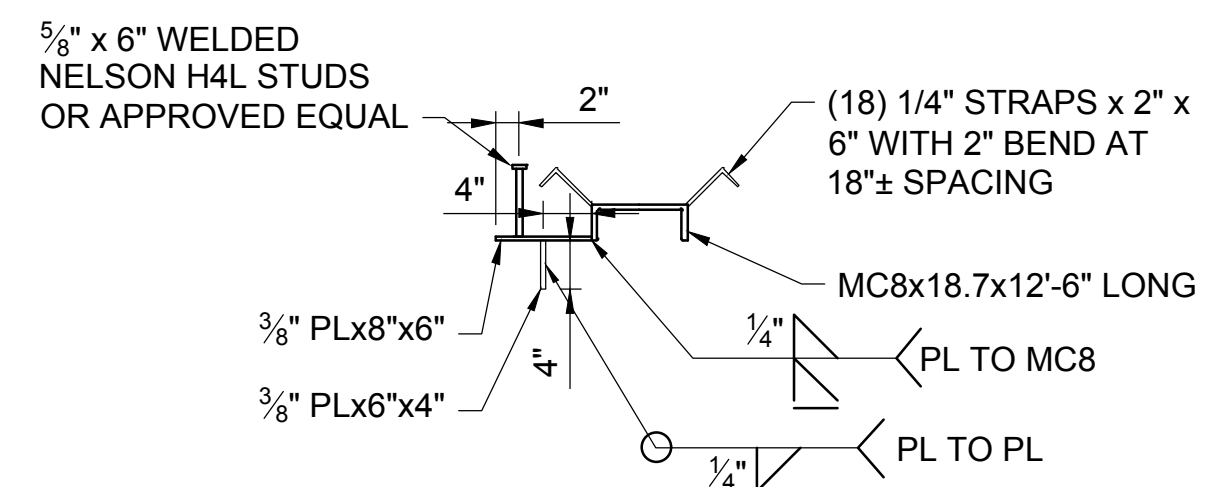
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DATE: Dec 30, 2019 4:29pm. PLOT: S:\1907\3173\3173.dwg. PROJECT: 3173 SHAWMUT - HUNTER - ESTIMATE - MGS. MESSAGE:



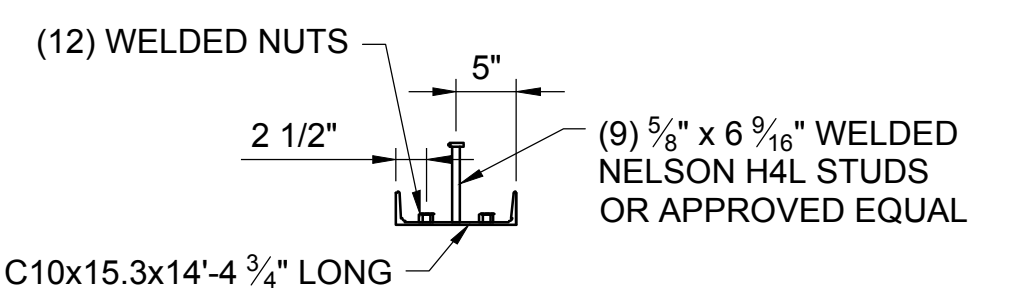
PLAN/SECTION



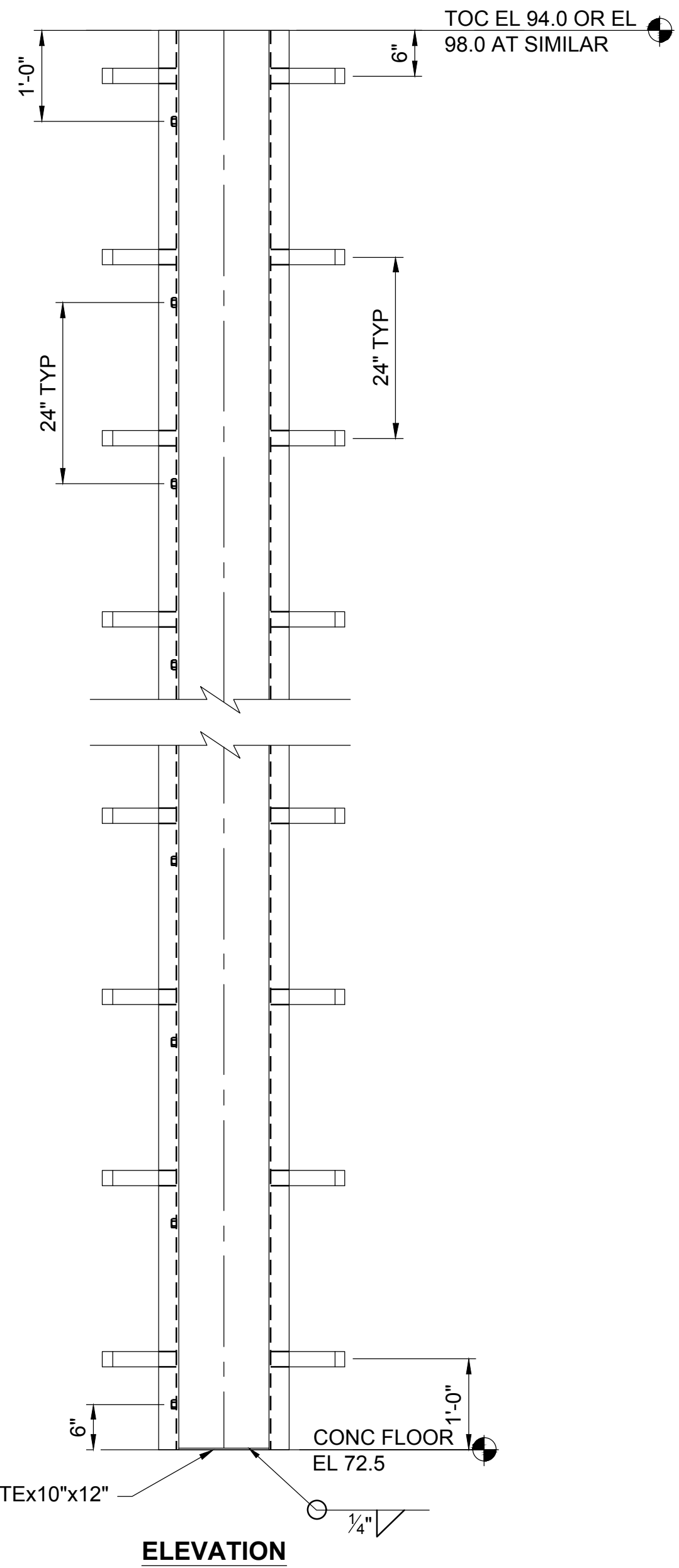
PLAN/SECTION



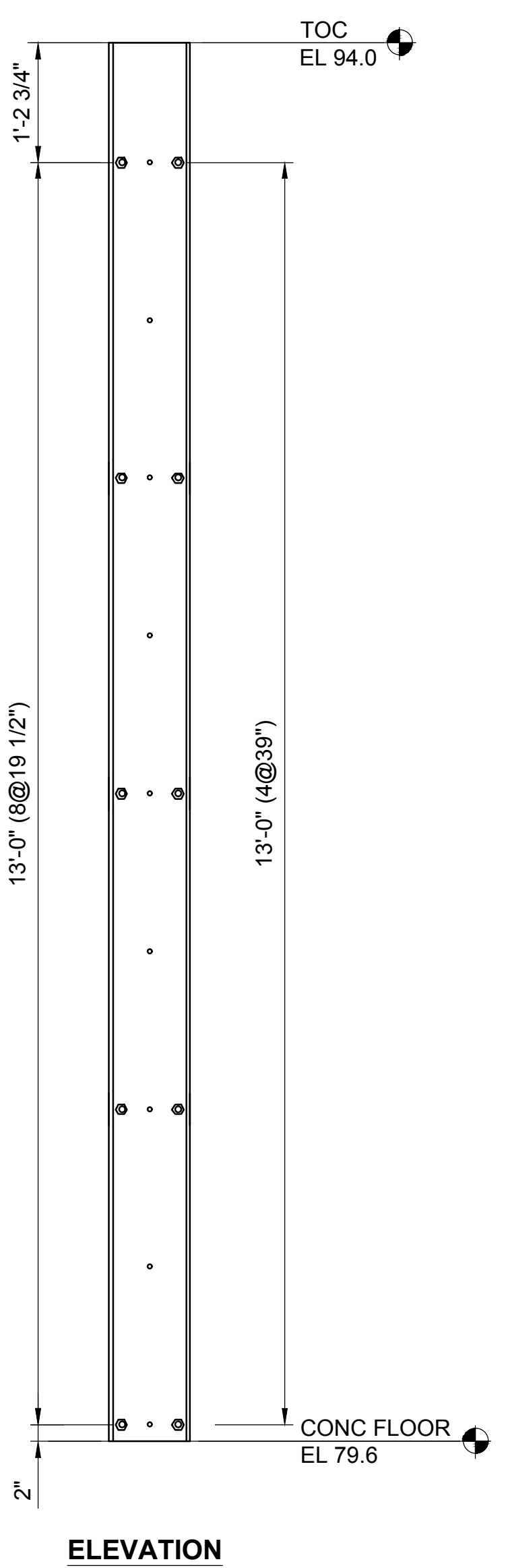
PLAN/SECTION



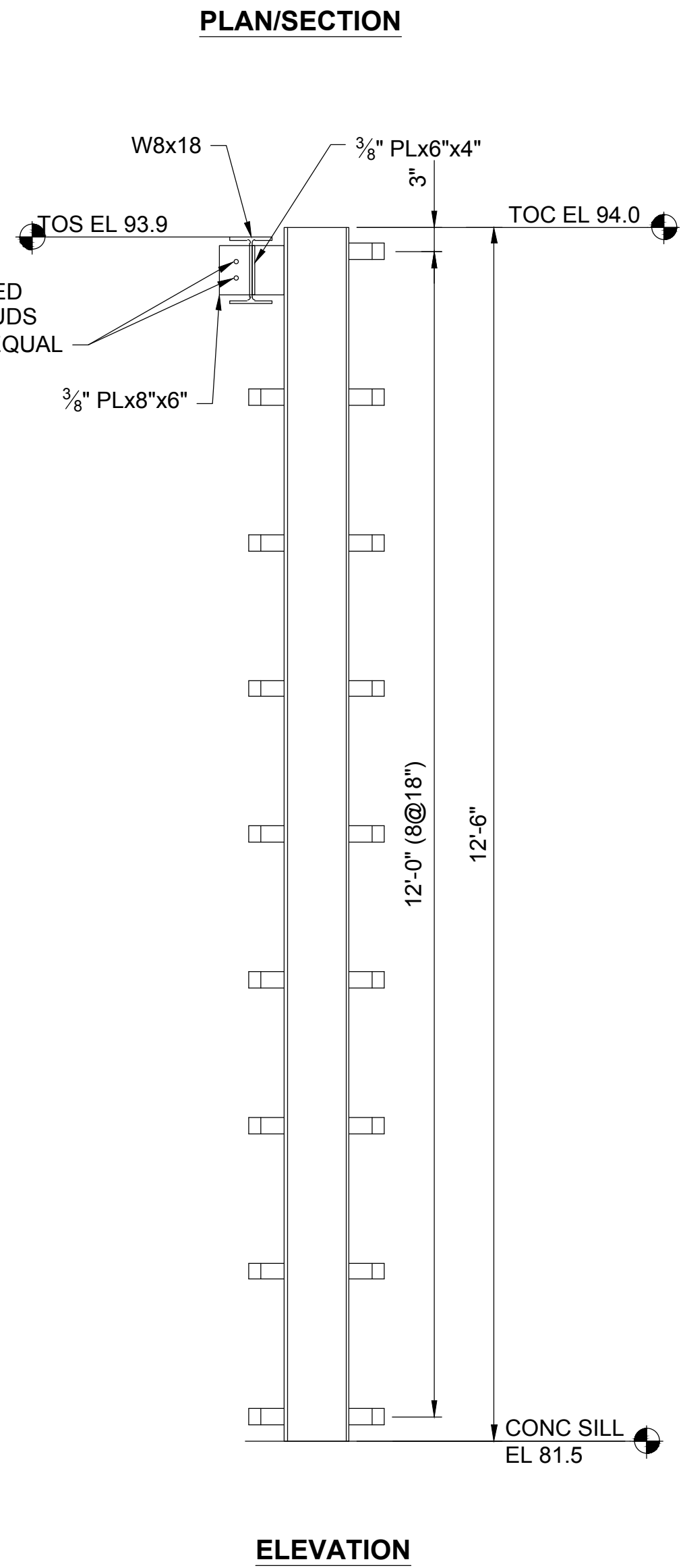
PLAN/SECTION (TYP, UNO)



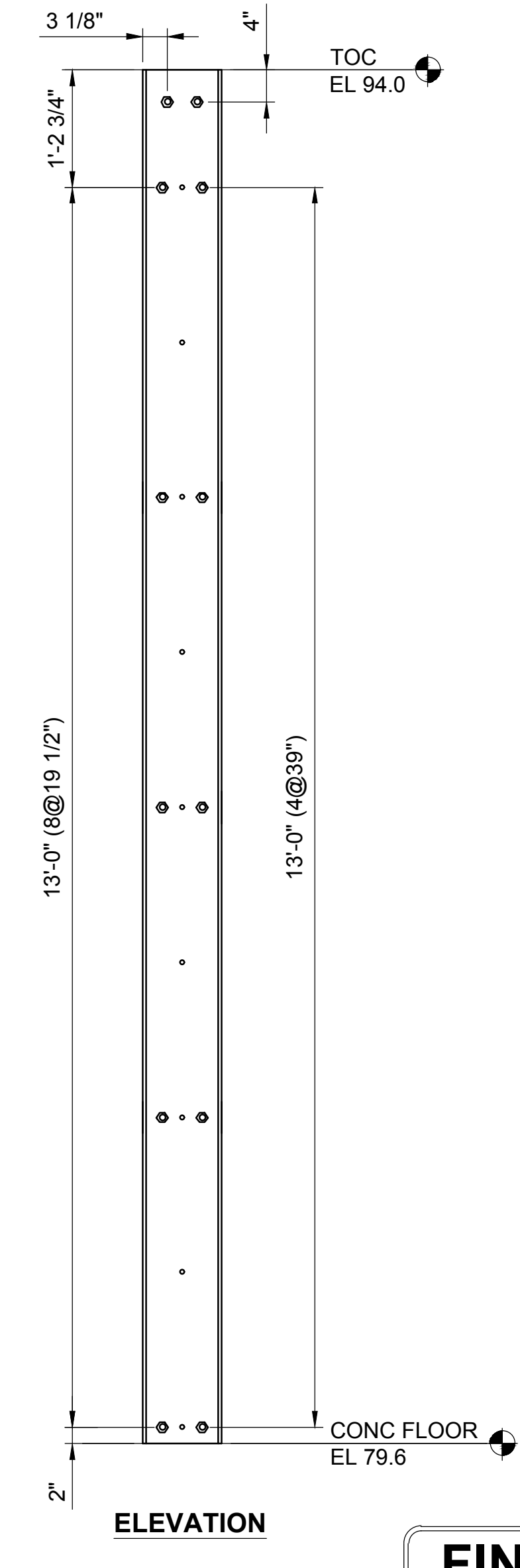
ELEVATION



ELEVATION



ELEVATION



ELEVATION

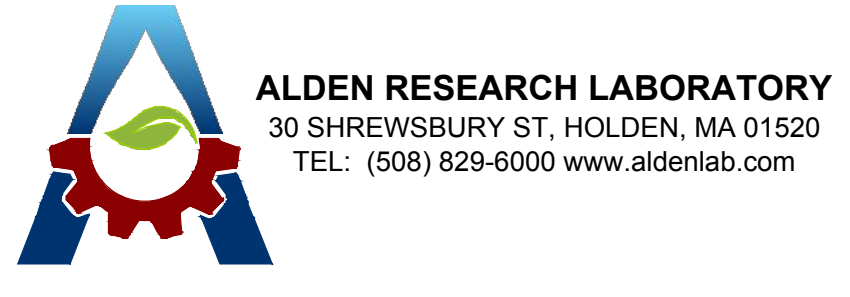
1 HOPPER RAIL WALL EMBEDMENTS (4 LOC)
S-113 SCALE: 3/4"=1'-0"
S-114

2 D/S V-GATE WALL EMBEDMENTS (2 LOC)
S-113 SCALE: 3/4"=1'-0"
S-114

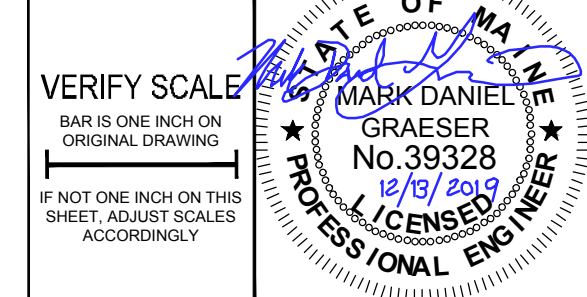
3 FISH LIFT WEIR WALL EMBEDMENTS (2 LOC)
S-113 SCALE: 3/4"=1'-0"

4 U/S V-GATE WALL EMBEDMENTS (2 LOC)
S-113 SCALE: 3/4"=1'-0"
S-114

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DECEMBER 13, 2019



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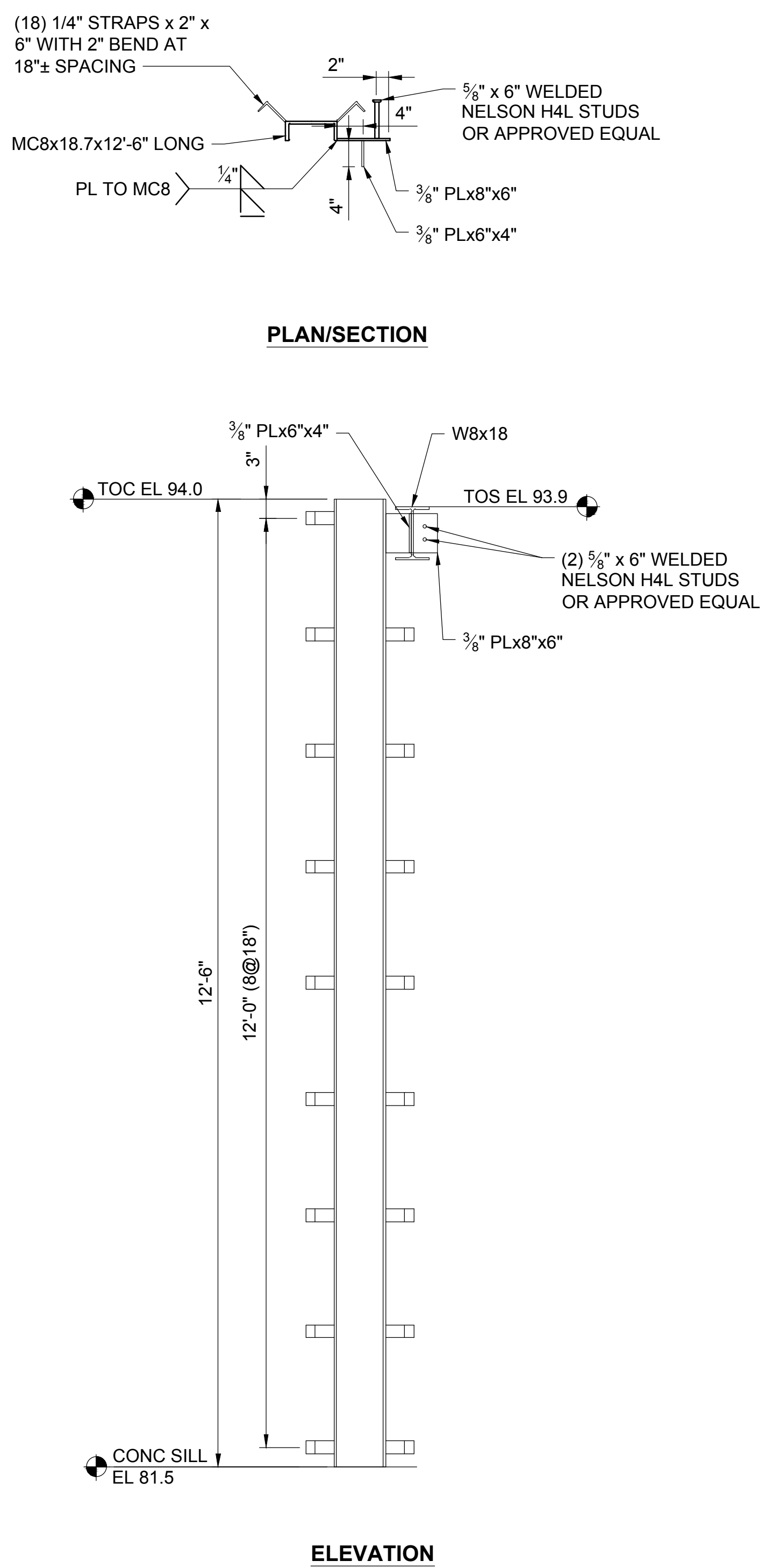


SHAWMUT HYDROELECTRIC STATION
UPSTREAM FISH PASSAGE
BROOKFIELD WHITE PINE HYDRO, LLC

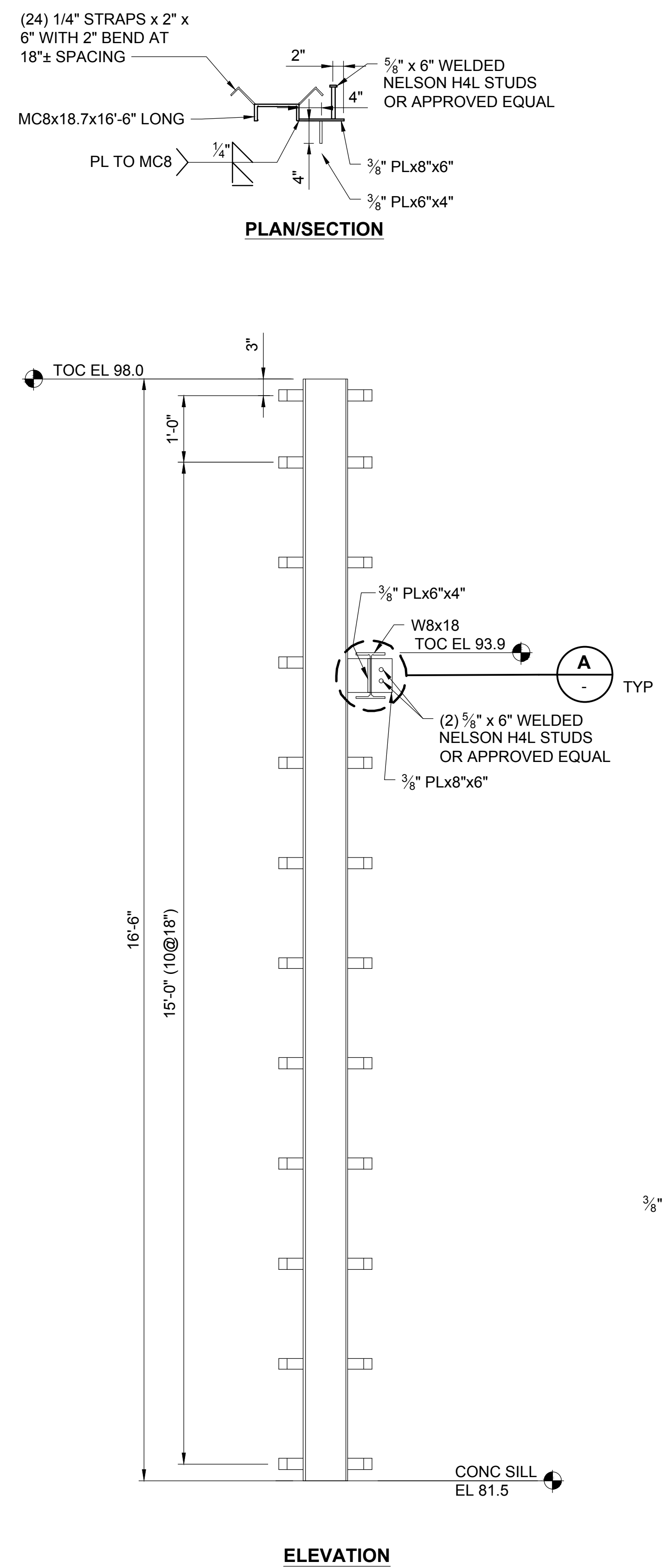
FISH LIFT CONCRETE ENTRANCE
FLUME EMBEDMENT DETAILS

PROJECT:	3173SHAWFISH
DRAWN BY:	M. PITTMAN
DESIGNED BY:	A. MENGERT
APPROVED BY:	M. GRAESER
SHEET:	43 OF 176
DRAWING:	S-115

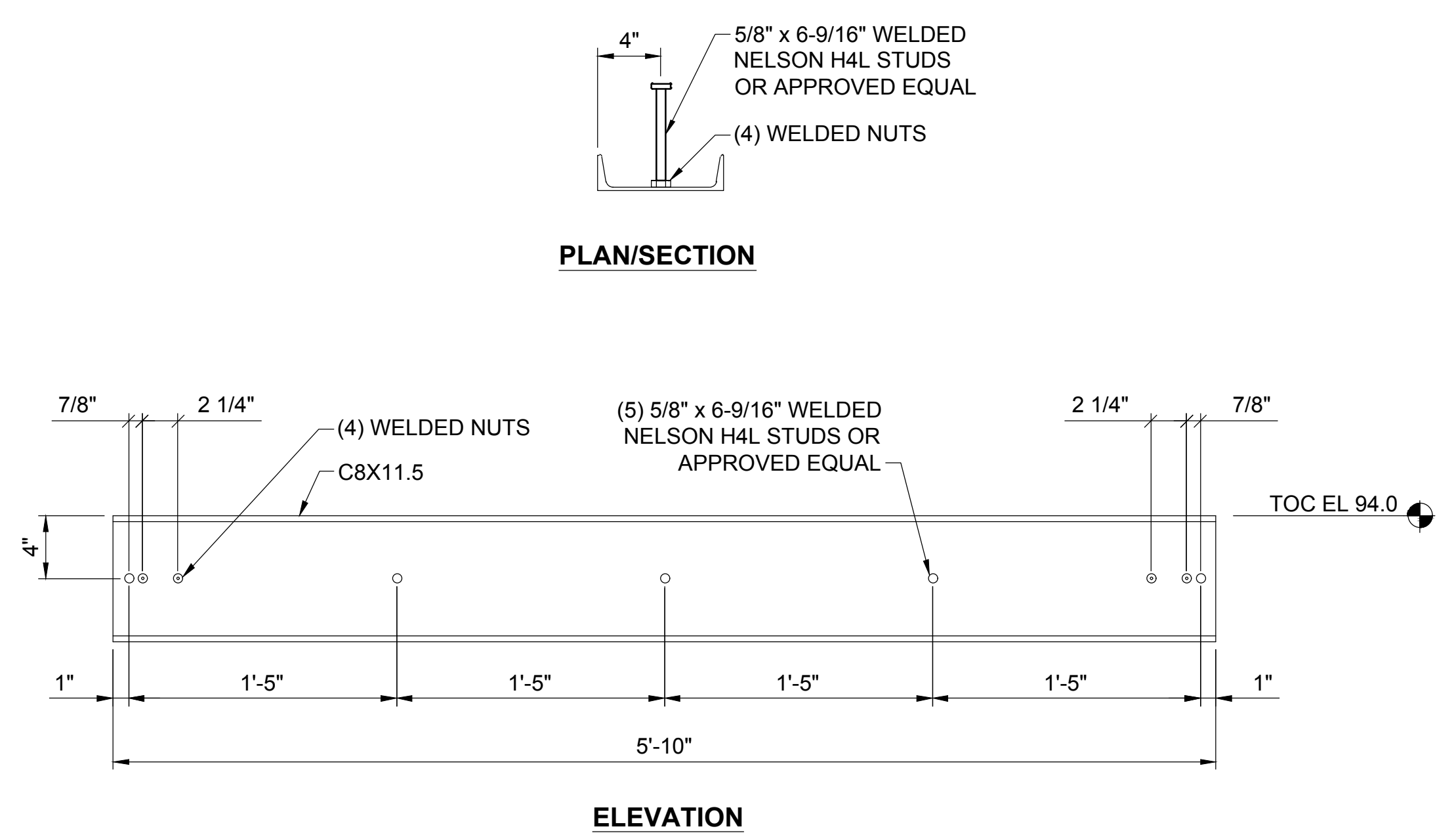
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 USER: jgrogan
 DATE: 12/13/2019 4:29pm
 PLOT: S:\Projects\3173\3173.dwg
 C:\Users\jgrogan\Documents\alden\fishlift\13078\fishlift.dwg
 PROJECT: SHAWMUT HYDROELECTRIC STATION
 DRAWING: UPSTREAM FISH PASSAGE
 SHEET: 44 OF 176



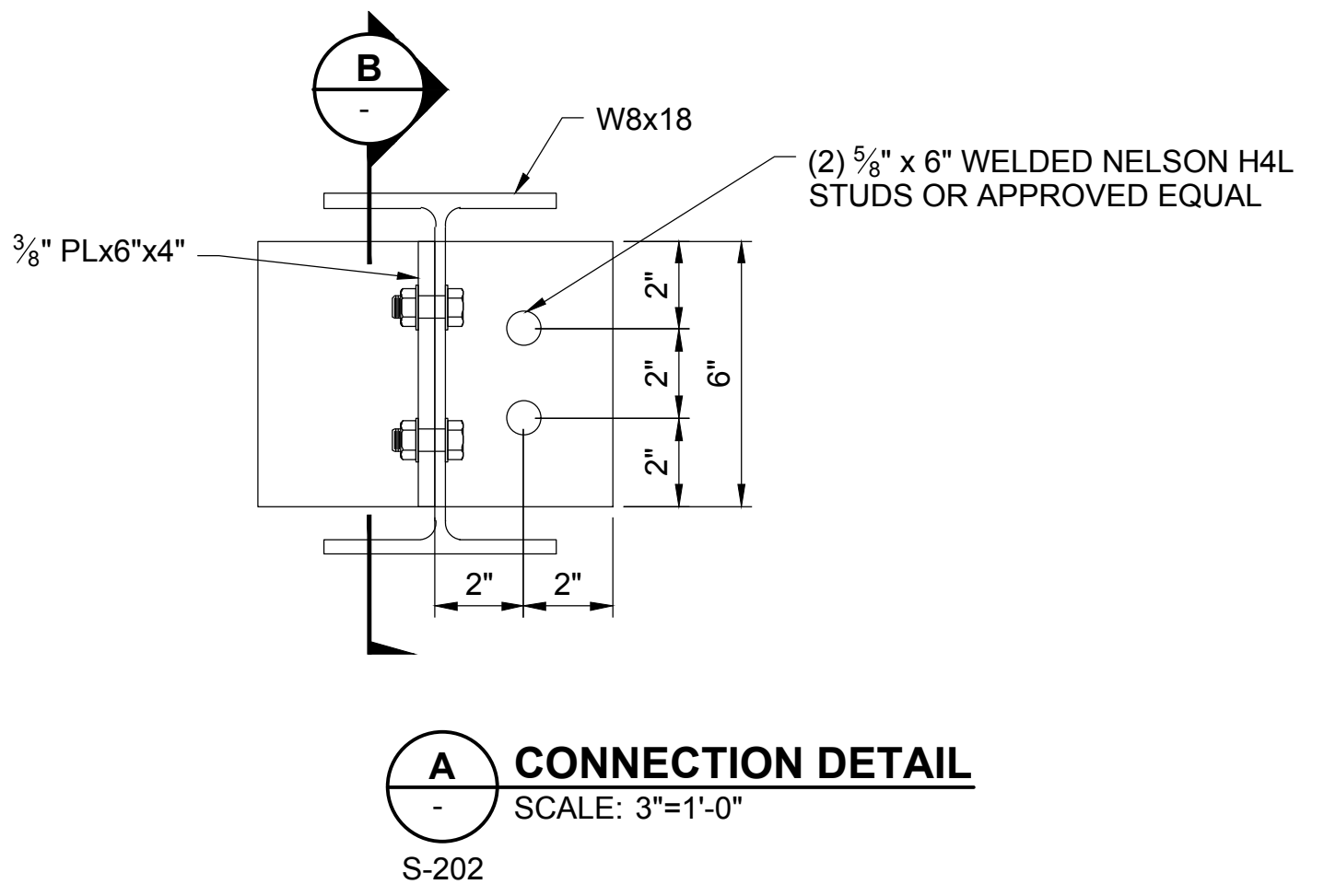
4 FISH LIFT WEIR WALL EMBEDMENTS (1 LOC)
S-113 SCALE: 3/4"=1'-0"



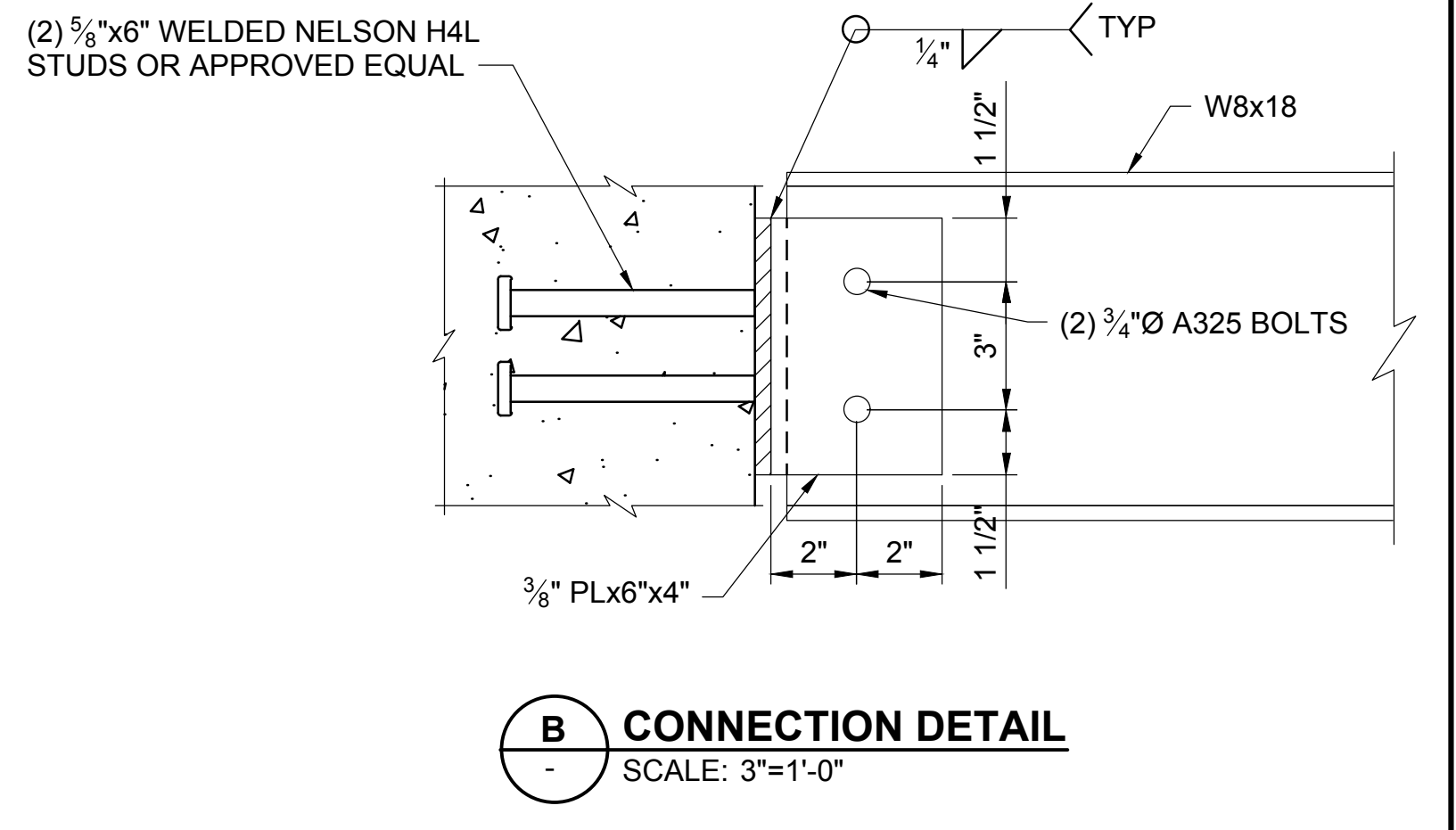
5 FISH LIFT WEIR WALL EMBEDMENTS (1 LOC)
S-113 SCALE: 3/4"=1'-0"



6 U/S SCREEN-BAFFLE WALL EMBENDMENT (2 LOC)
S-114 SCALE: 1 1/2"=1'-0"



A CONNECTION DETAIL
SCALE: 3"=1'-0"
S-202



B CONNECTION DETAIL
SCALE: 3"=1'-0"

- EMBEDMENT NOTES:**
1. WELDS FOR 1/4" x 2" STRAPS TO STRUCTURAL MEMBERS SHALL BE ALL AROUND FILLET WELD.
 2. NUTS WELDED TO STRUCTURAL MEMBERS SHALL BE 3/4" DIAMETER, 10 TPI (UNO) - ALL AROUND FILLET WELD.
 3. LENGTH OF STRAPS SHOWN ON DRAWING INCLUDE A 2" BEND AT THE END.
 4. THREADS OF WELDED NUTS SHALL BE CHASED AFTER GALVANIZING.

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DECEMBER 13, 2019

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30 SHREWSBURY ST., HOLDEN, MA 01520
TEL: (508) 829-6000 www.aldenlab.com

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REVISION	DESCRIPTION OF ISSUE / REVISION	REVISED BY

VERIFY SCALE
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MARK DANIEL GRAESER
No. 39328
12/19/2019
LICENSED PROFESSIONAL ENGINEER

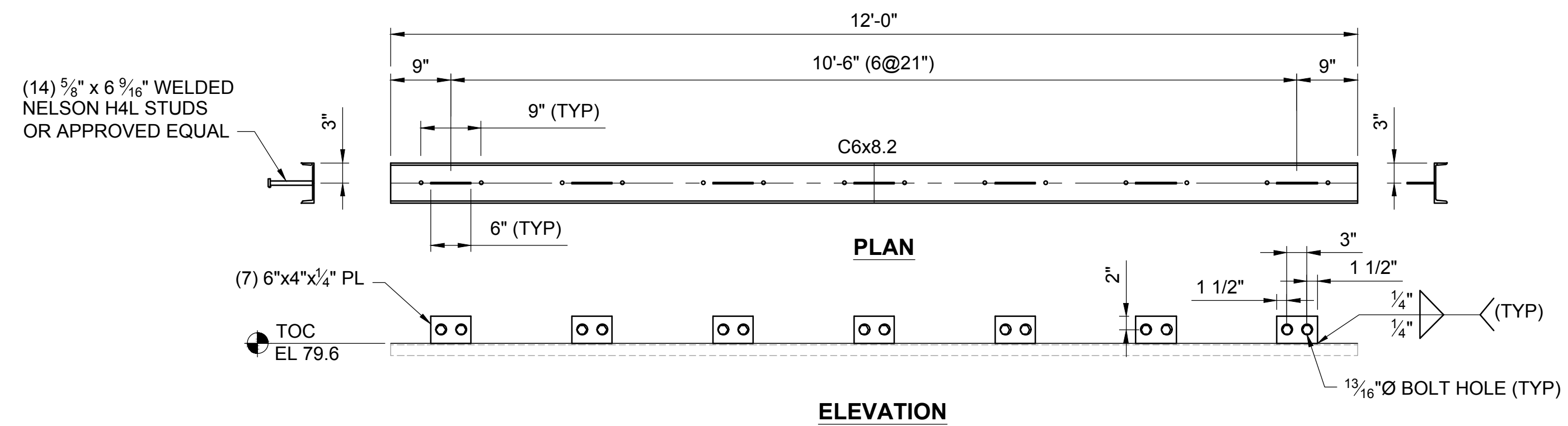
SHAWMUT HYDROELECTRIC STATION
UPSTREAM FISH PASSAGE
BROOKFIELD WHITE PINE HYDRO, LLC

FISH LIFT CONCRETE ENTRANCE
FLUME EMBEDMENT DETAILS

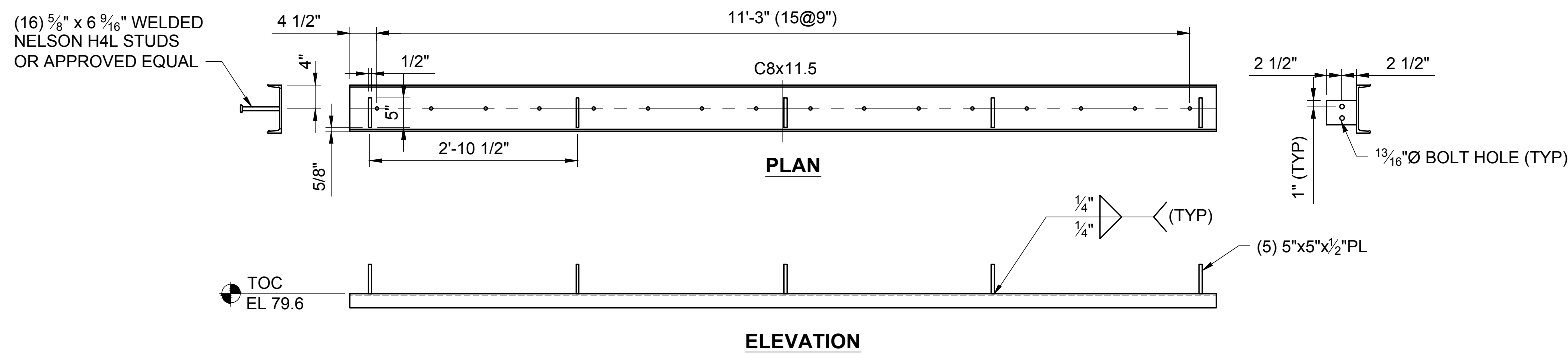
PROJECT:	3173SHAWFISH
DRAWN BY:	M. PITTMAN
DESIGNED BY:	A. MENGERT
APPROVED BY:	M. GRAESER
SHEET:	44 OF 176
DRAWING:	S-116

EMBEDMENT NOTES:

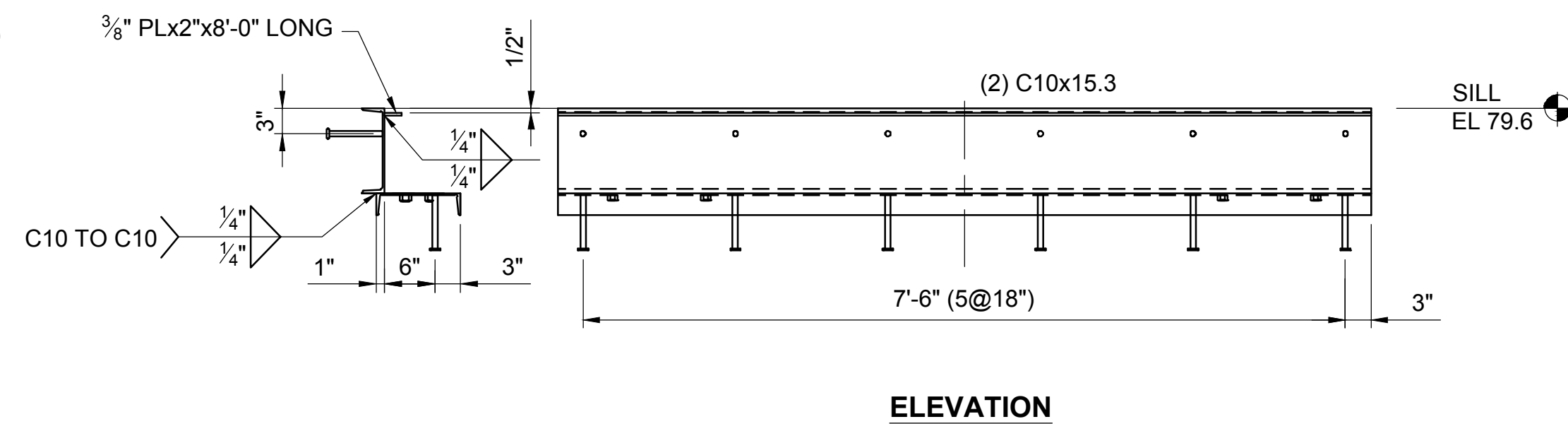
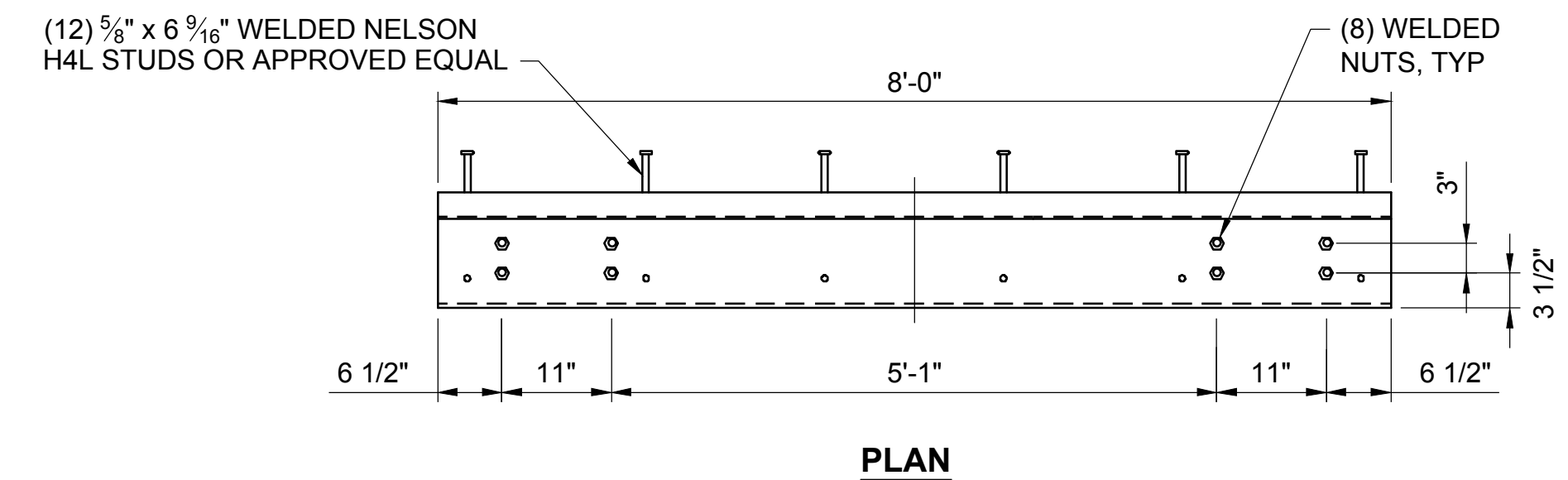
1. WELDS FOR 1/4" x 2" STRAPS TO STRUCTURAL MEMBERS SHALL BE ALL AROUND FILLET WELD.
2. NUTS WELDED TO STRUCTURAL MEMBERS SHALL BE 3/4" DIAMETER, 10 TPI (UNO) - ALL AROUND FILLET WELD.
3. LENGTH OF STRAPS SHOWN ON DRAWING INCLUDE A 2" BEND AT THE END.
4. THREADS OF WELDED NUTS SHALL BE CHASED AFTER GALVANIZING.



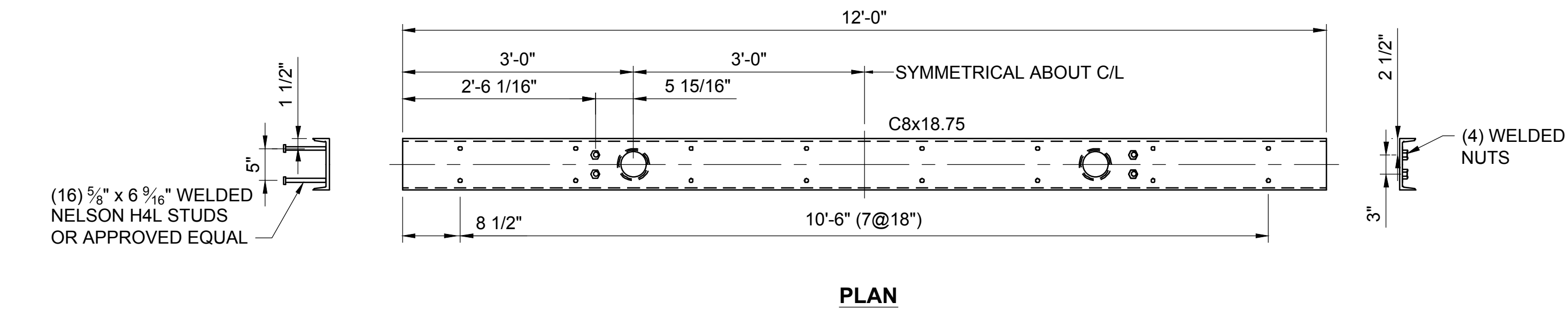
1 BAFFLE FLOOR EMBEDMENT (1 LOC)
S-113 SCALE: 3/4"=1'-0"
S-114



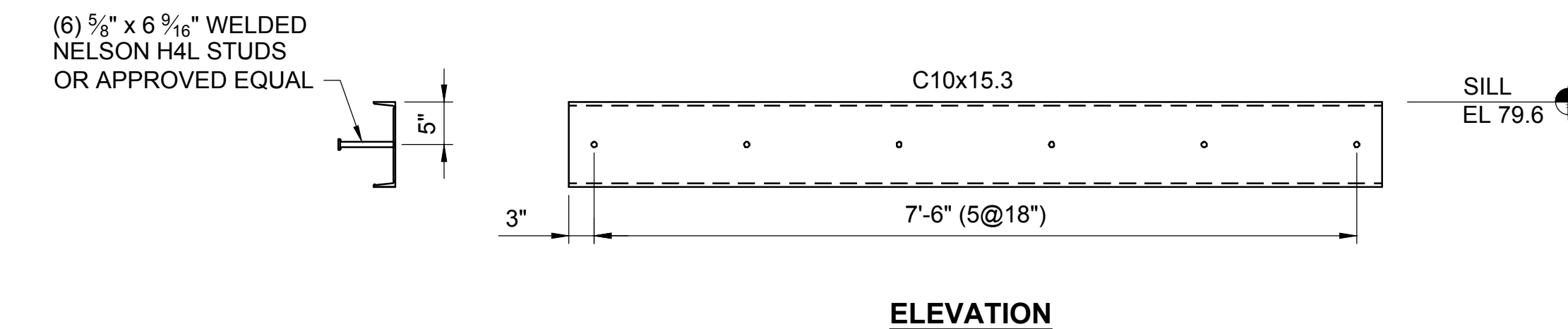
2 UPSTREAM SCREEN FLOOR EMBEDMENT (1 LOC)
S-113 SCALE: 3/4"=1'-0"
S-114



4 ENTRANCE GATE FLOOR EMBEDMENT, UPSTREAM SIDE (1 LOC)
S-113 SCALE: 3/4"=1'-0"
S-114



3 V-GATE FLOOR EMBEDMENT (1 LOC)
S-113 SCALE: 3/4"=1'-0"
S-114



5 ENTRANCE GATE FLOOR EMBEDMENT, DOWNSTREAM SIDE (1 LOC)
S-113 SCALE: 3/4"=1'-0"
S-114

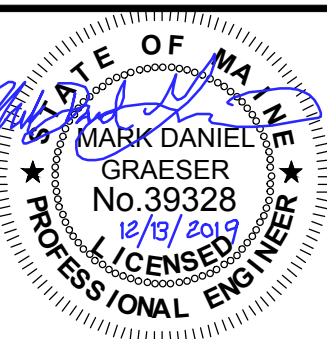
FINAL FOR BID
NOT FOR CONSTRUCTION
DECEMBER 13, 2019

DWG: C:\Users\mngert\Documents\shawmut\3173\shawmut\1900 CAD\2019\shawmut\1900\1900.dwg USER: Agoston DATE: Dec 13, 2019 2:29pm PLOT: S:\3173\1900\1900.dwg PLOTDATE: 12/13/2019 2:29pm PLOTSCALE: 1/4"=1'-0" PLOTORIENT: Landscape PLOTSCALE: 1/4"=1'-0"

ALDEN RESEARCH LABORATORY
30 SHREWSBURY ST., HOLDEN, MA 01520
TEL: (508) 829-6000 www.aldenlab.com

REVISION	DESCRIPTION OF ISSUE / REVISION	REVISED BY
12/13/2019	FINAL FOR BID - NOT FOR CONSTRUCTION	M. GRAESER

VERIFY SCALE
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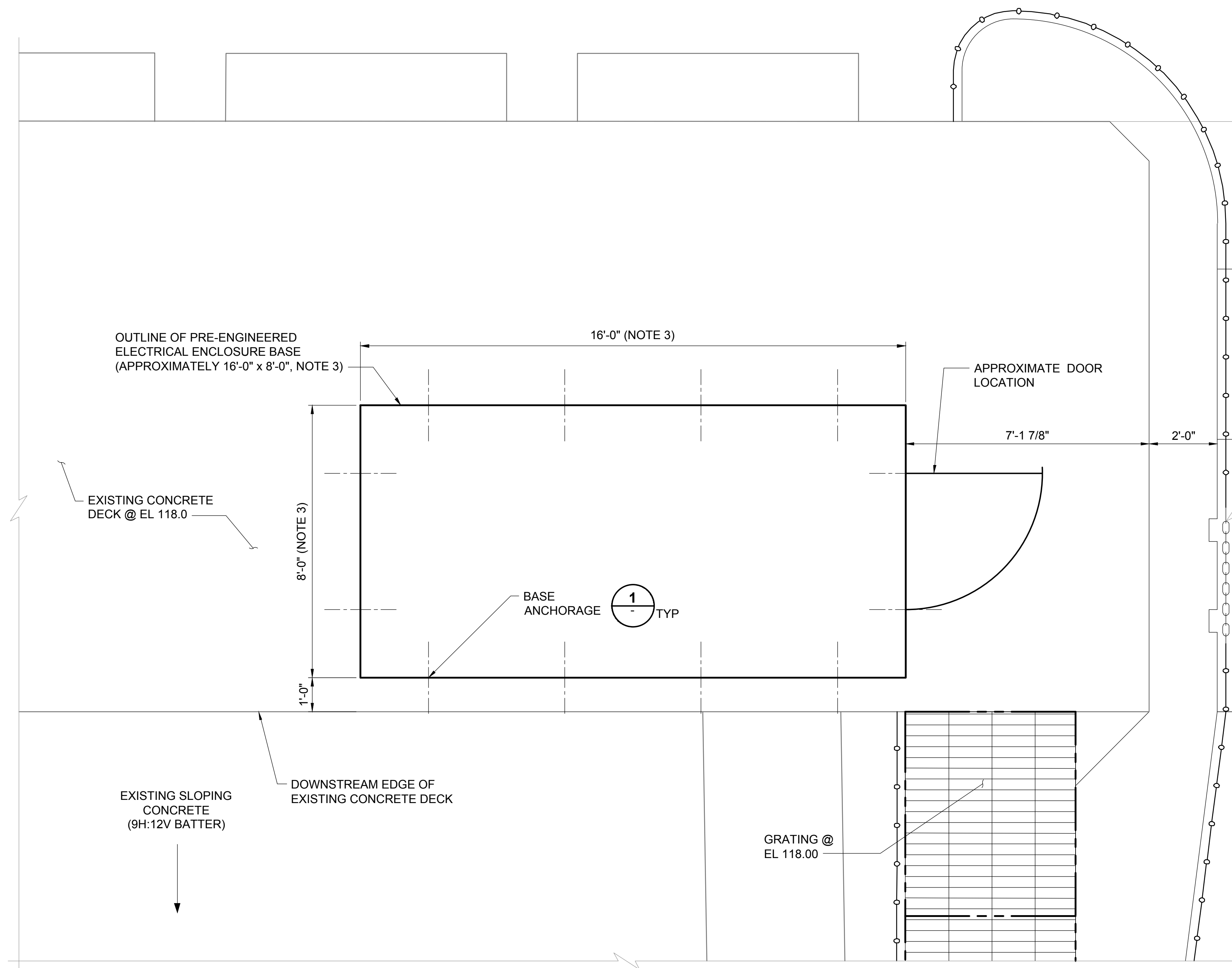
SHAWMUT HYDROELECTRIC STATION
UPSTREAM FISH PASSAGE
BROOKFIELD WHITE PINE HYDRO, LLC

FISH LIFT CONCRETE ENTRANCE
FLUME EMBEDMENT DETAILS

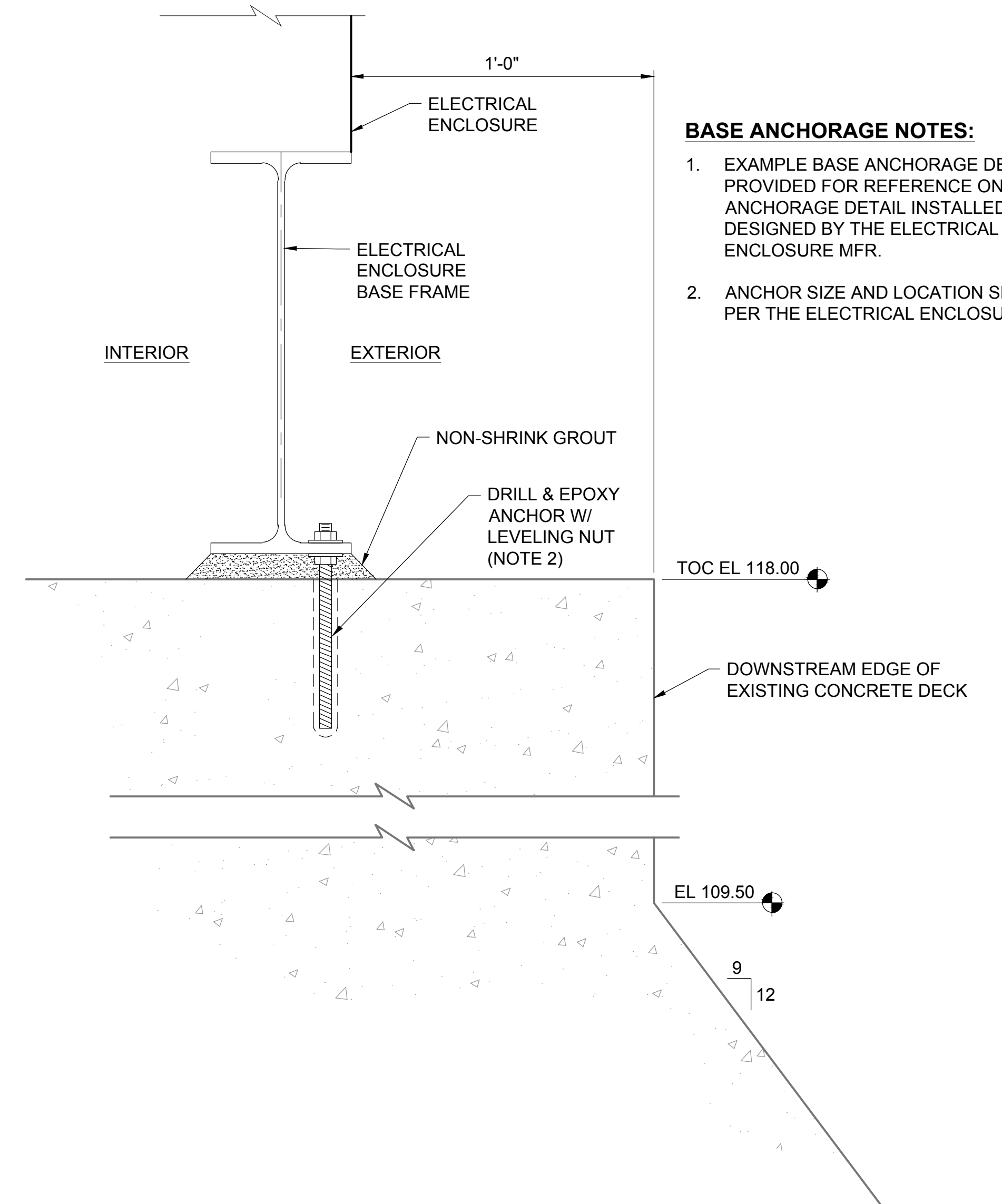
PROJECT:	3173SHAWFISH
DRAWN BY:	M. PITTMAN
DESIGNED BY:	A. MENGERT
APPROVED BY:	M. GRAESER
SHEET:	45 OF 176
DRAWING:	S-117

NOTES:

1. SEE SPECIFICATION SECTION 01 81 10 FOR STRUCTURAL DESIGN CRITERIA.
2. SEE SPECIFICATIONS 26 27 16 FOR PRE-ENGINEERED ELECTRICAL ENCLOSURE.
3. BASE DIMENSIONS SHALL BE VERIFIED WITH THE ACTUAL ELECTRICAL ENCLOSURE SUPPLIED.



ELECTRICAL ENCLOSURE PLAN
SCALE: 1/2"=1'-0"

**BASE ANCHORAGE NOTES:**

1. EXAMPLE BASE ANCHORAGE DETAIL PROVIDED FOR REFERENCE ONLY. BASE ANCHORAGE DETAIL INSTALLED SHALL BE DESIGNED BY THE ELECTRICAL ENCLOSURE MFR.
2. ANCHOR SIZE AND LOCATION SHALL BE PER THE ELECTRICAL ENCLOSURE MFR.

1 BASE ANCHORAGE DETAIL
SCALE: 3"=1'-0"

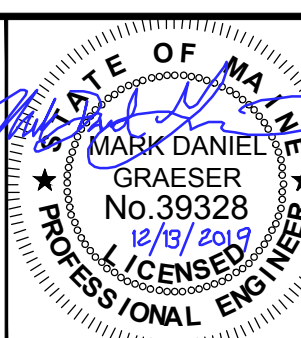
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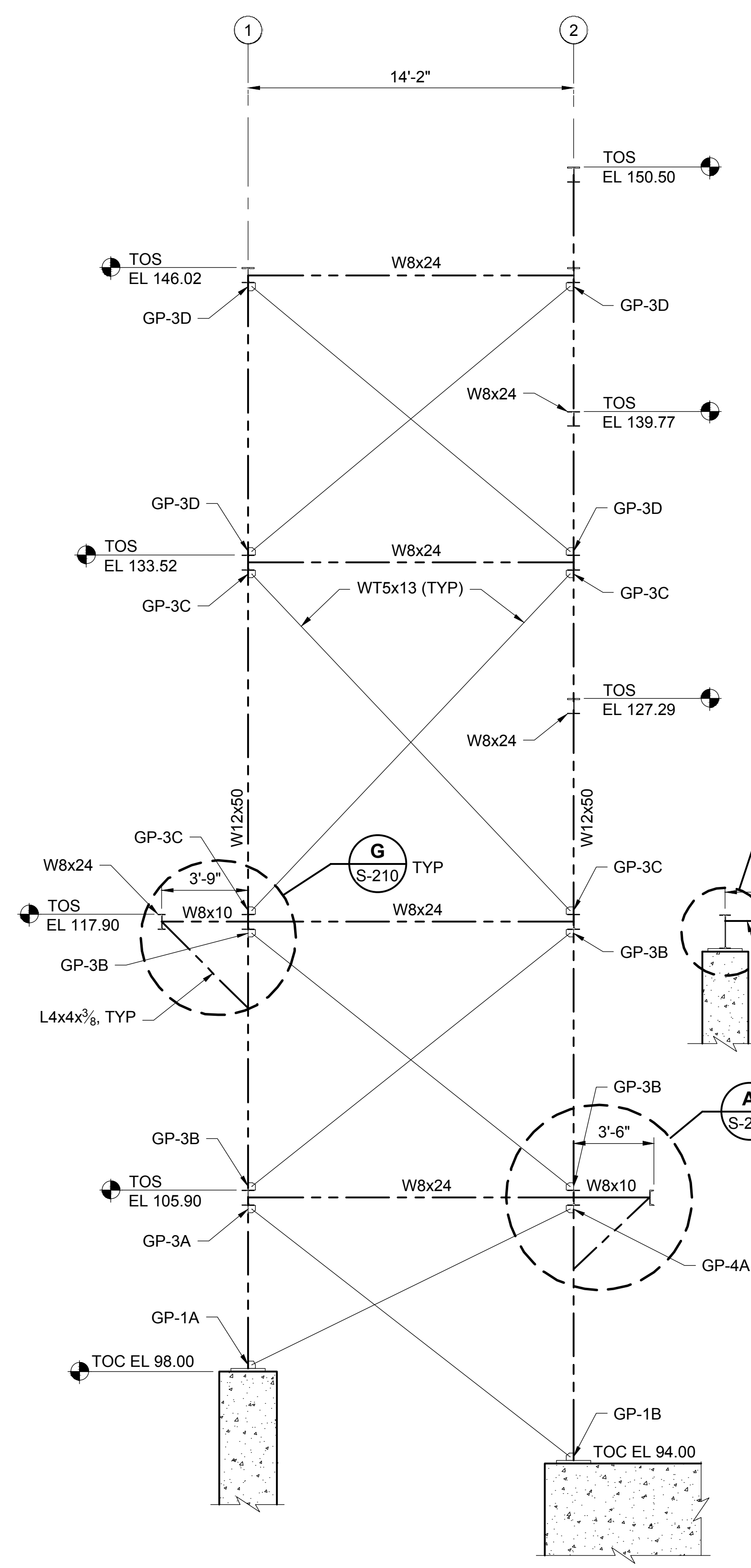


SHAWMUT HYDROELECTRIC STATION
UPSTREAM FISH PASSAGE
BROOKFIELD WHITE PINE HYDRO, LLC

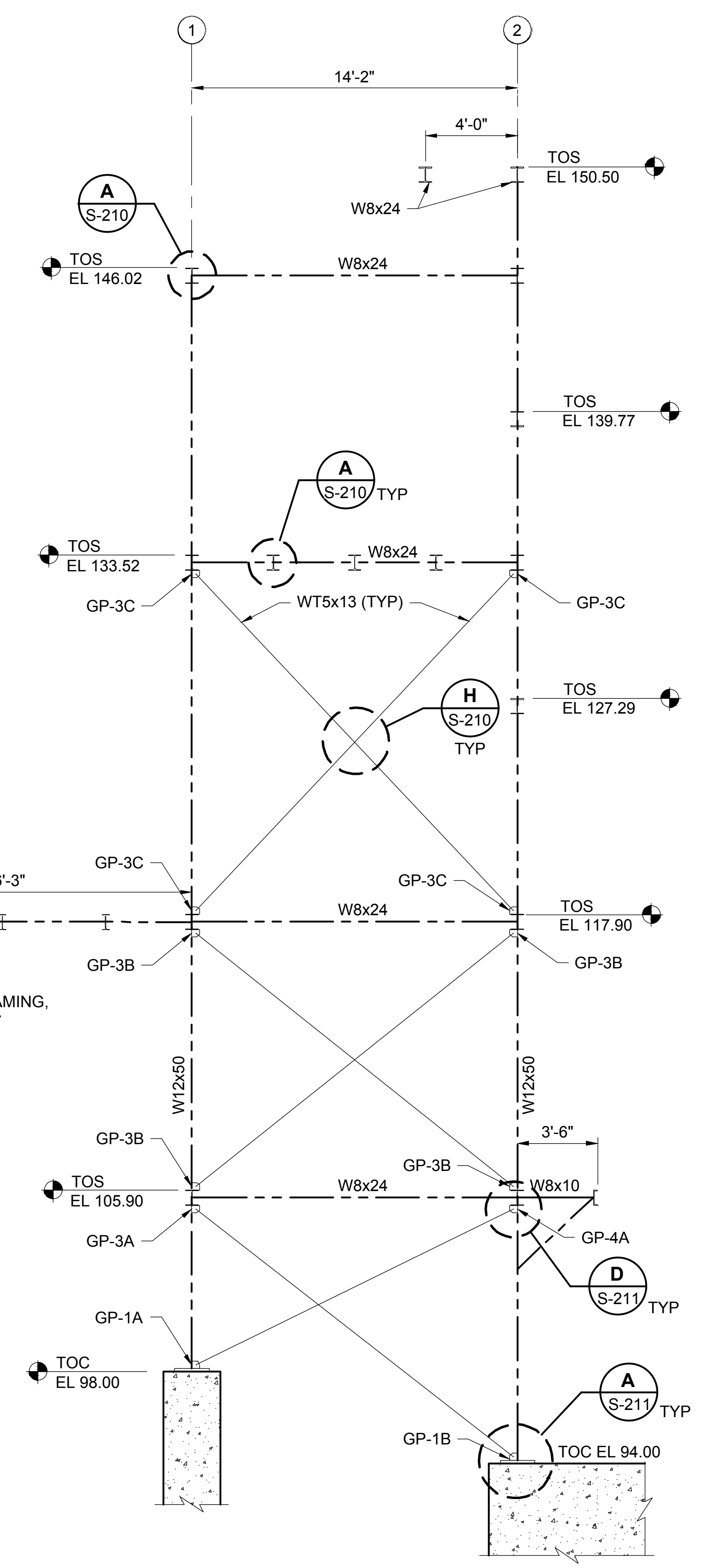
ELECTRICAL ENCLOSURE

PROJECT: 3173SHAWFISH
DRAWN BY: M. PITTMAN
DESIGNED BY: A. MENGERT
APPROVED BY: M. GRAESER
SHEET: 46 OF 176
DRAWING: S-118

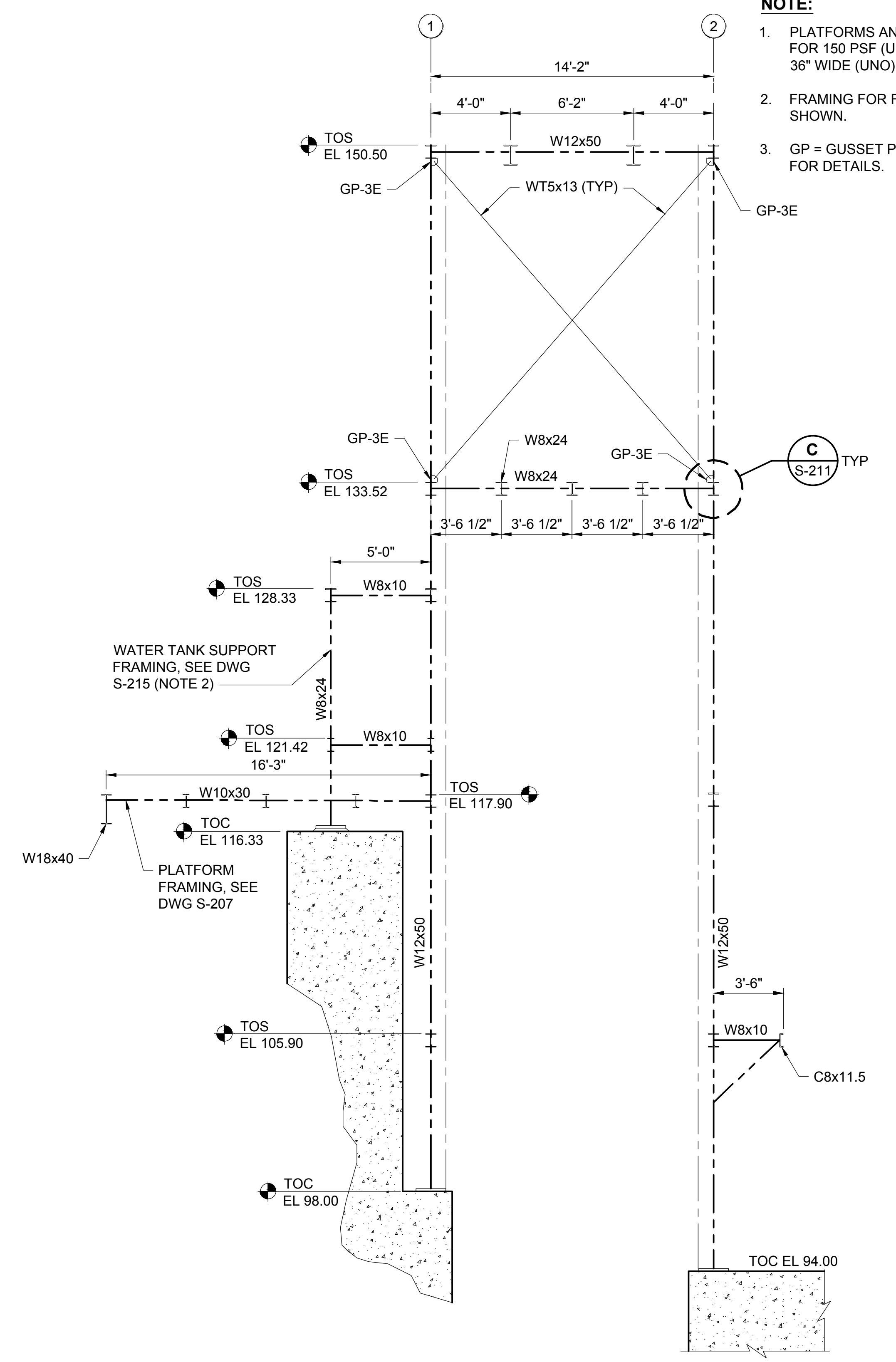
- NOTE:**
1. PLATFORMS AND WALKWAYS DESIGNED FOR 150 PSF (UNO) STAIR TRENDS TO BE 36" WIDE (UNO).
 2. FRAMING FOR FISH EXIT PIPING NOT SHOWN.
 3. GP = GUSSET PLATE. REFER TO S-211 FOR DETAILS.



A SECTION GRID A
S-202 SCALE: 1/4"=1'-0"




B SECTION GRID B
S-202 SCALE: 1/4"=1'-0"



C SECTION GRID C
S-202 SCALE: 1/4"=1'-0"

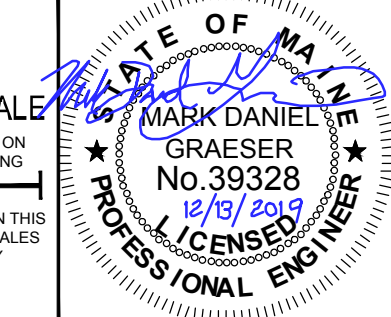
FINAL FOR BID
NOT FOR CONSTRUCTION
DECEMBER 13, 2019

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 DATE: Dec 13 2019 10:38am PLOT: S:\DWG\2019\3173\3173.dwg USER: MCA
 PROJECT: SHAWMUT HYDROELECTRIC STATION - MAINE - ESTIMATE - MDS - MCGESS


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REVISION	DESCRIPTION OF ISSUE / REVISION	REVISED BY
12/13/2019	FINAL FOR BID - NOT FOR CONSTRUCTION	M. GRAESER

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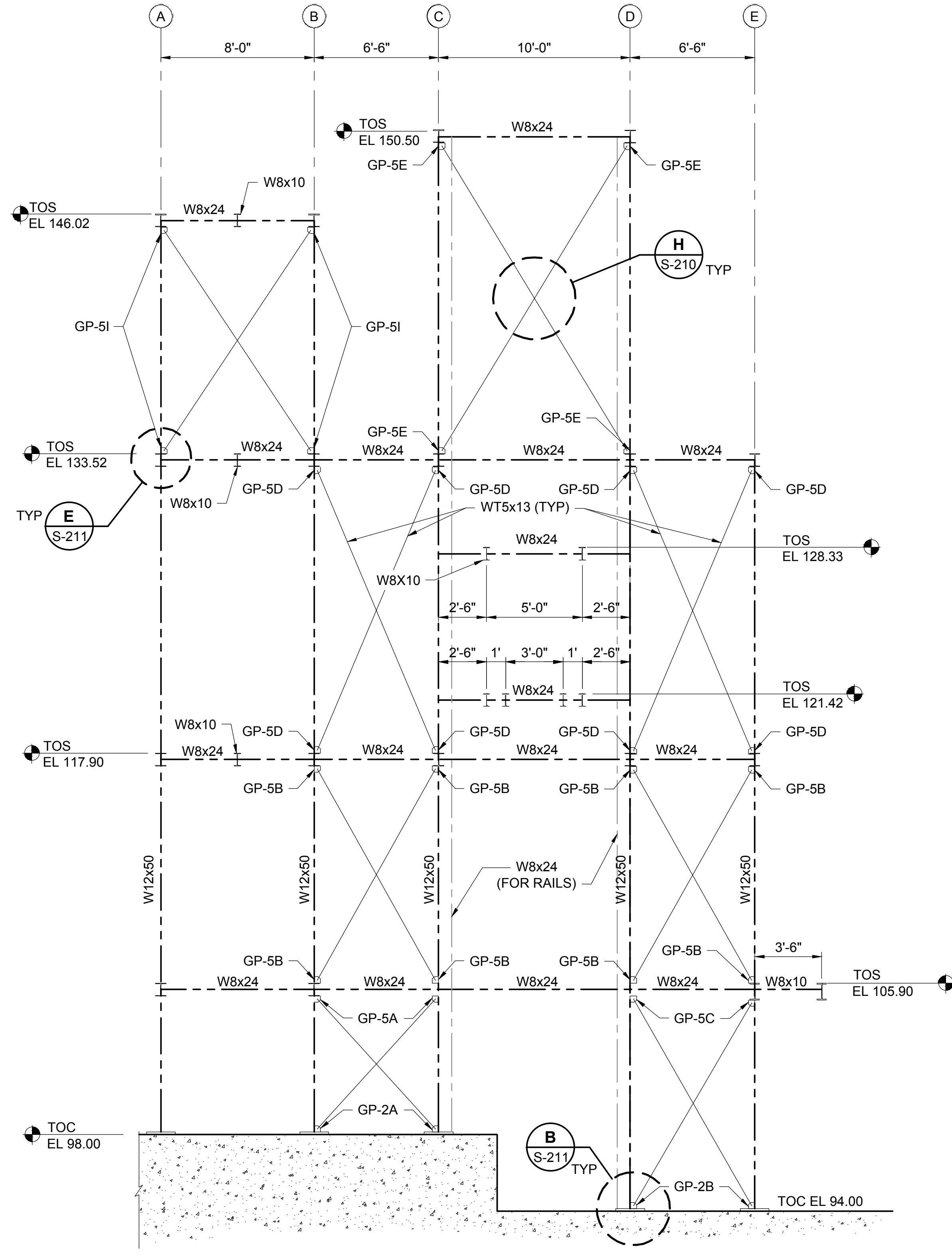


SHAWMUT HYDROELECTRIC STATION
 UPSTREAM FISH PASSAGE
 BROOKFIELD WHITE PINE HYDRO, LLC

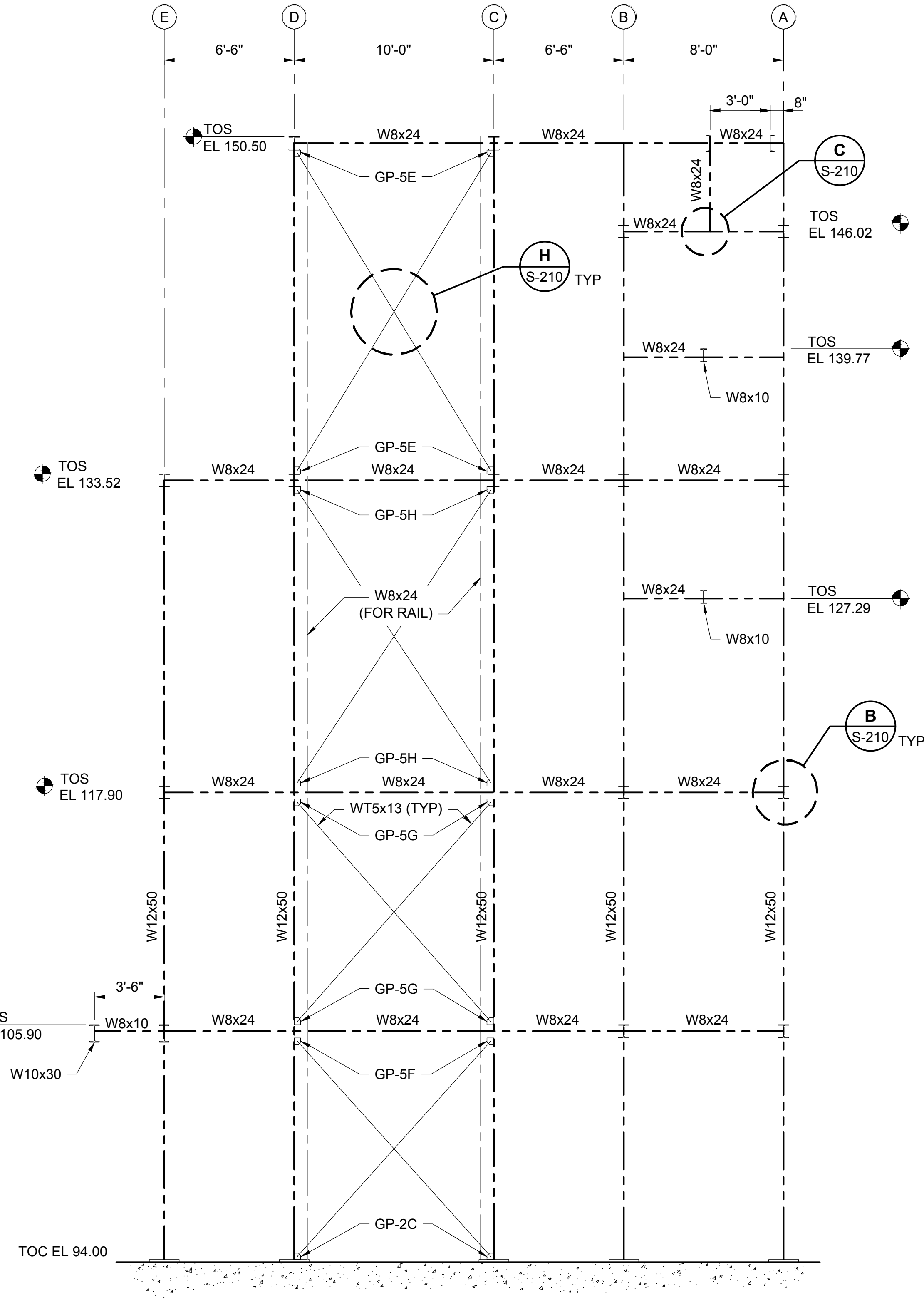
TOWER STEEL FRAMING SECTIONS

PROJECT:	3173SHAWFISH
DRAWN BY:	M. PITTMAN
DESIGNED BY:	A. MENGERT
APPROVED BY:	M. GRAESER
SHEET:	49 OF 176
DRAWING:	S-203

- NOTE:**
1. STAIR STRINGERS NOT SHOWN FOR CLARITY.
 2. GP = GUSSET PLATE. REFER TO S-211 FOR DETAILS.



E SECTION GRID 1
 S-202 SCALE: 1/4"=1'-0"



F SECTION GRID 2
 S-202 SCALE: 1/4"=1'-0"

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 DECEMBER 13, 2019

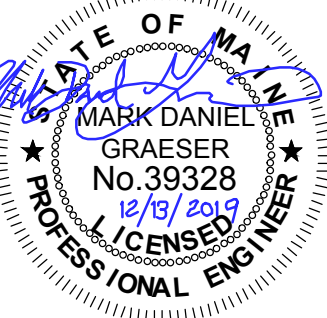
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REVISION	DESCRIPTION OF ISSUE / REVISION	REVISED BY

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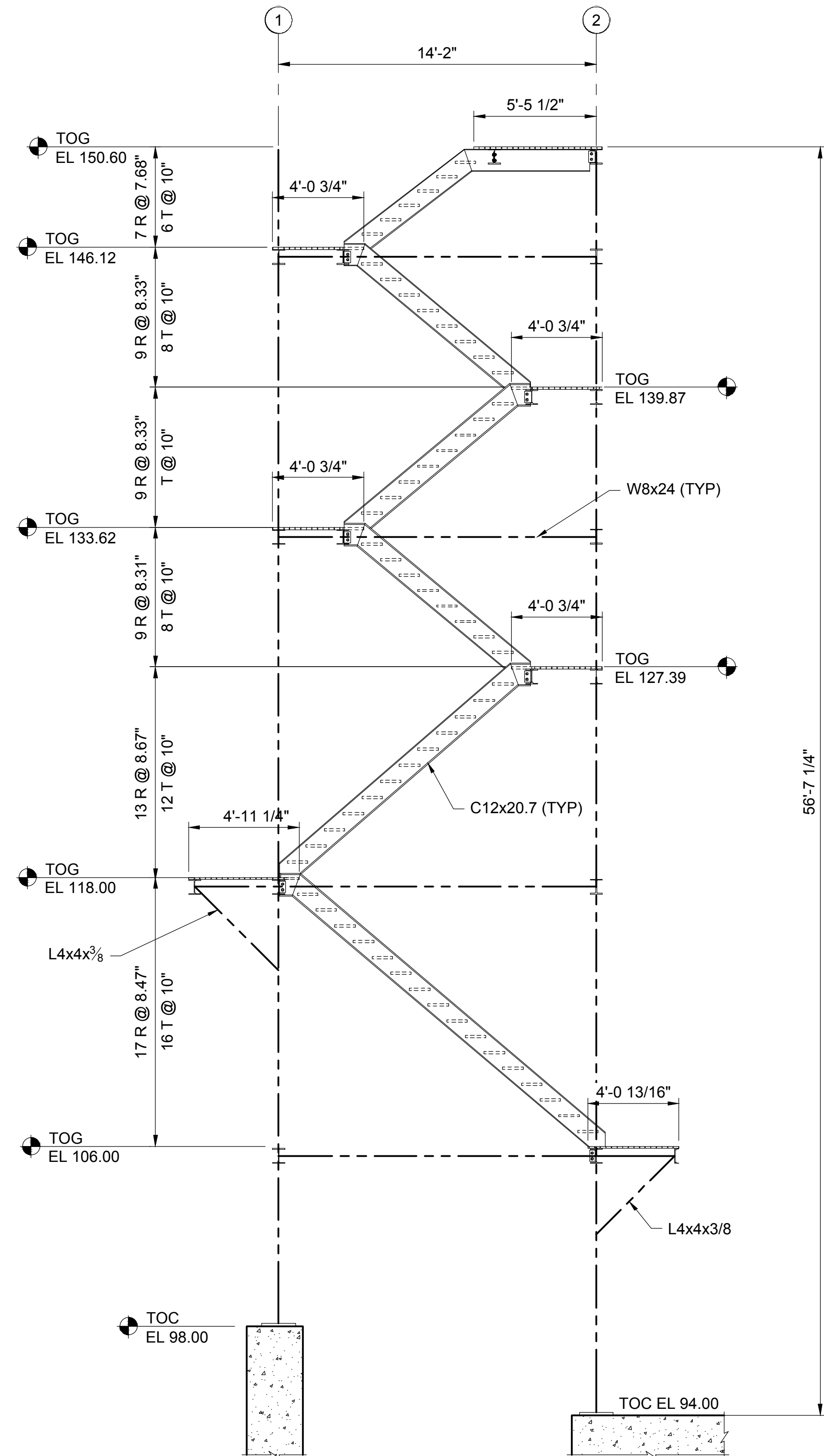


SHAWMUT HYDROELECTRIC STATION
 UPSTREAM FISH PASSAGE
 BROOKFIELD WHITE PINE HYDRO, LLC

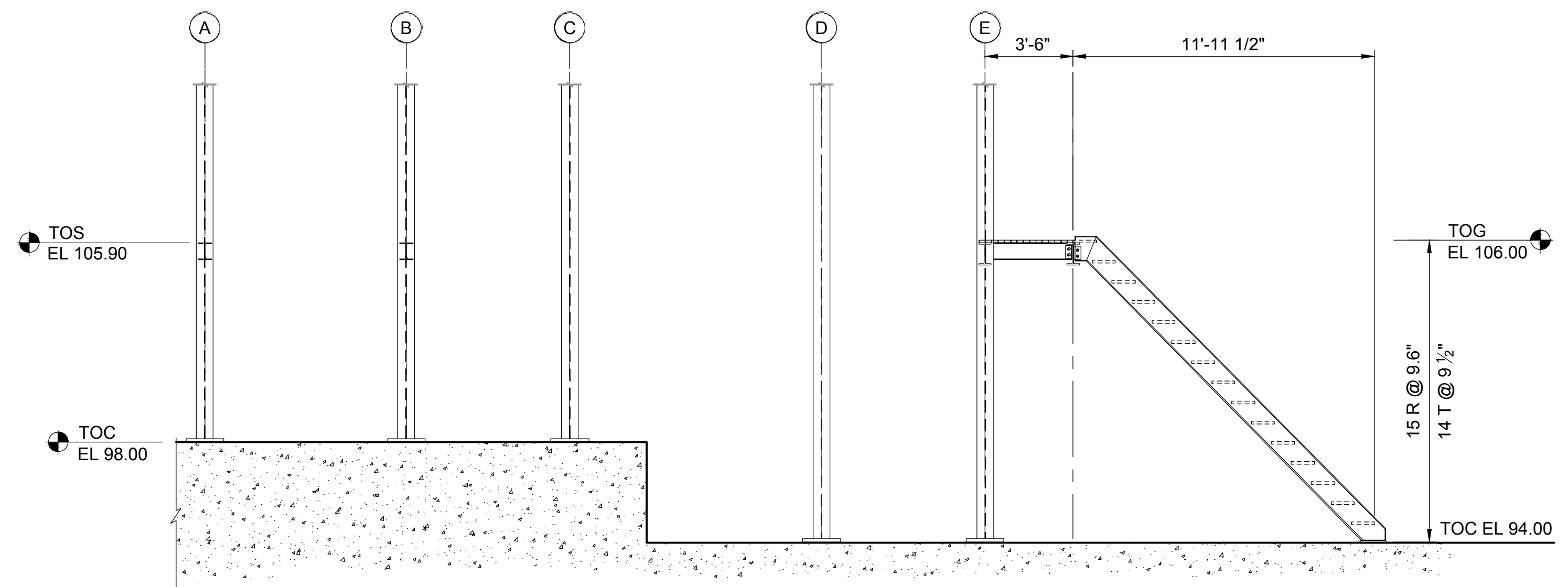
TOWER STEEL FRAMING SECTIONS

PROJECT:	3173SHAWFISH
DRAWN BY:	M. PITTMAN
DESIGNED BY:	A. MENGERT
APPROVED BY:	M. GRAESER
SHEET:	51 OF 176
DRAWING:	S-205

- NOTES:**
1. PLATFORMS AND WALKWAYS DESIGNED FOR 150 PSF (UNO) STAIR TREADS TO BE 36" WIDE (UNO).
 2. TOP OF GRATING (TOG) IS 1 1/4" HIGHER THAN TOP OF STEEL (TOS).
 3. RAILING NOT SHOWN FOR CLARITY.



A SECTION GRID A
S-202 SCALE: 1/4"=1'-0"



B SECTION GRID 1
S-202 SCALE: 1/4"=1'-0"

FINAL FOR BID
NOT FOR CONSTRUCTION
DECEMBER 13, 2019

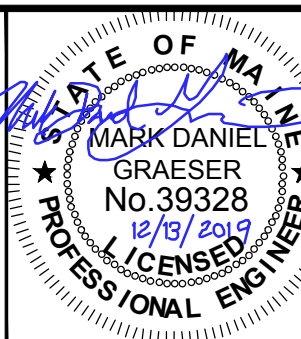
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 USER: Jgrogan



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12/13/2019	FINAL FOR BID - NOT FOR CONSTRUCTION	M. GRAESER

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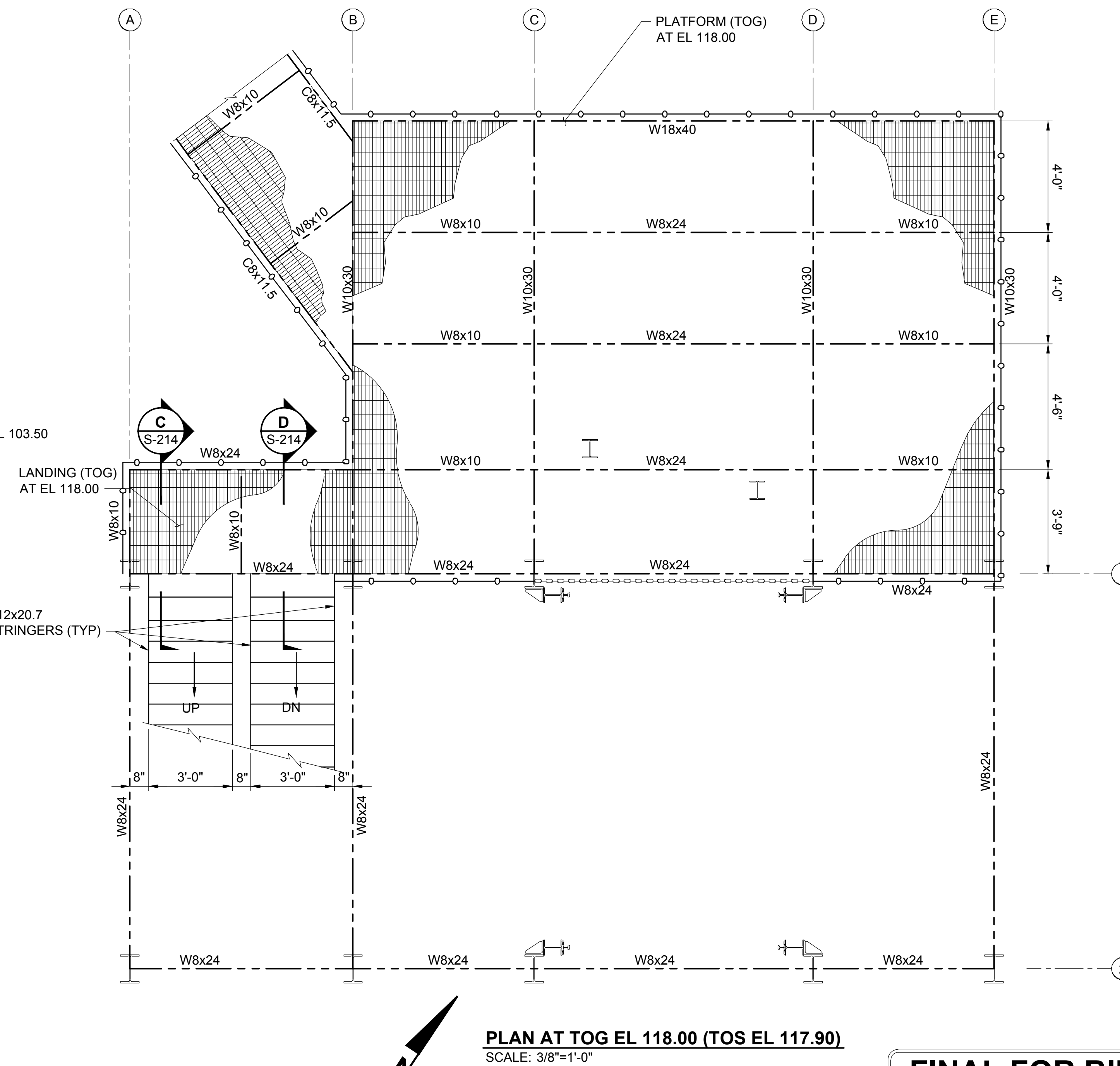
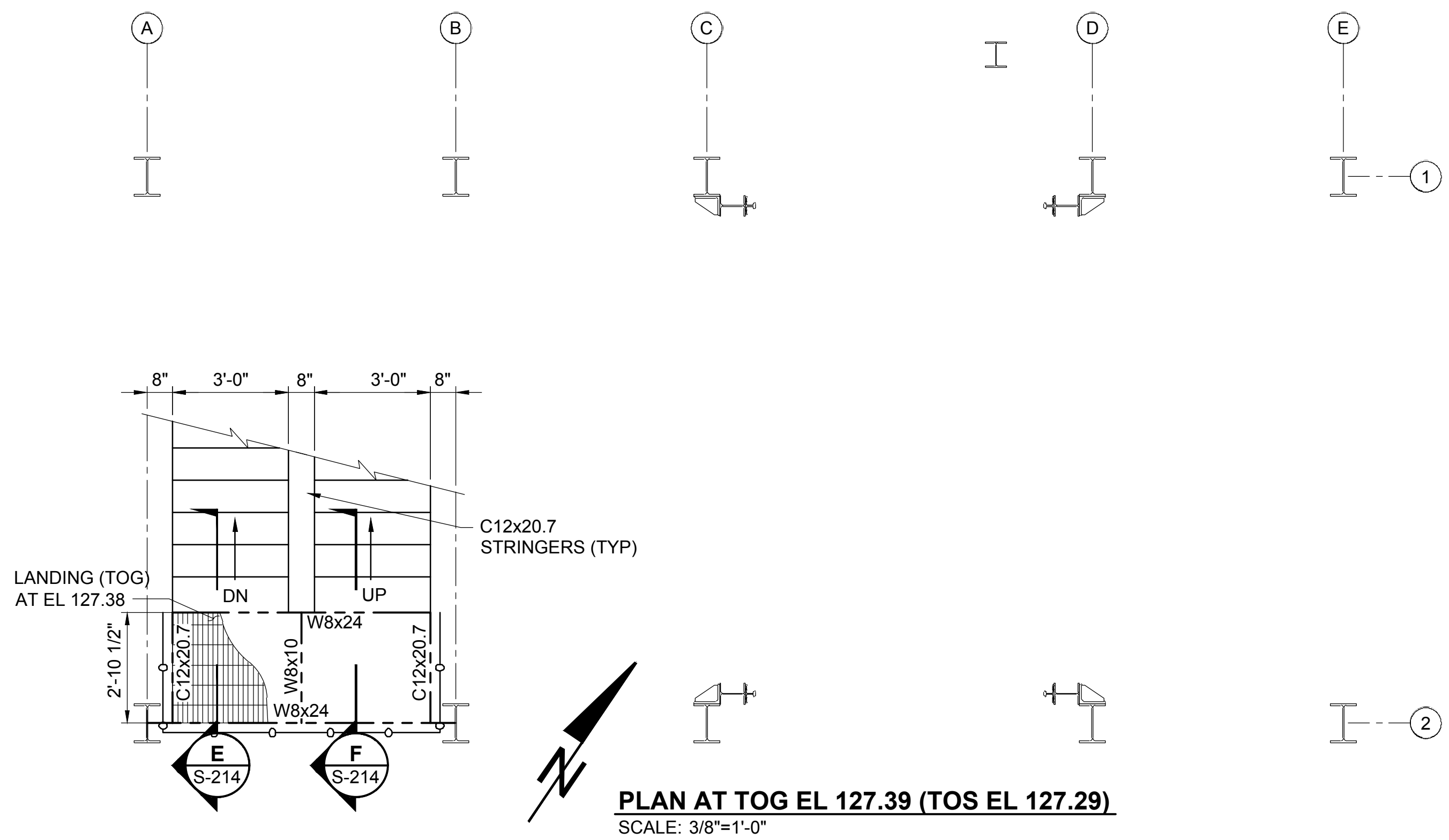
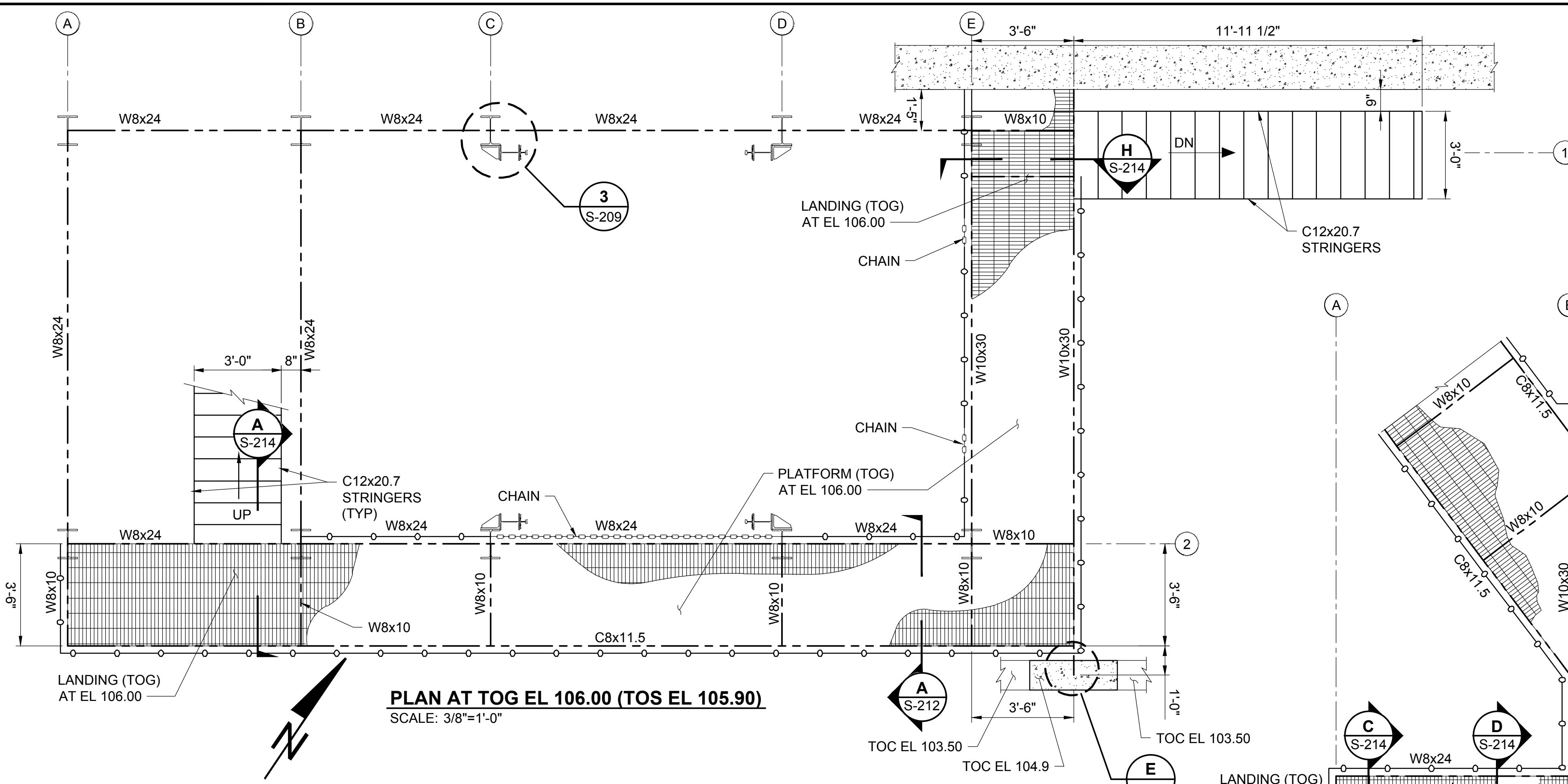


SHAWMUT HYDROELECTRIC STATION
UPSTREAM FISH PASSAGE
BROOKFIELD WHITE PINE HYDRO, LLC

TOWER STEEL FRAMING
STAIR SECTIONS

PROJECT:	3173SHAWFISH
DRAWN BY:	M. PITTMAN
DESIGNED BY:	A. MENGERT
APPROVED BY:	M. GRAESER
SHEET:	52 OF 176
DRAWING:	S-206

- NOTES:**
- TOP OF GRATING (TOG) IS 1 1/4" HIGHER THAN TOP OF STEEL (TOS).
 - ALL RAILING IS SIDE MOUNTED UNLESS OTHERWISE NOTED.



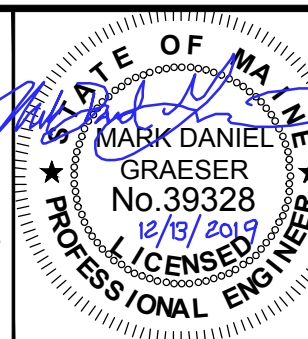
FINAL FOR BID
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DECEMBER 13, 2019

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12/13/2019	FINAL FOR BID - NOT FOR CONSTRUCTION	M. GRAESER
REVISION	DESCRIPTION OF ISSUE / REVISION	REVISED BY

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SHEET, ADJUST SCALES
ACCORDINGLY



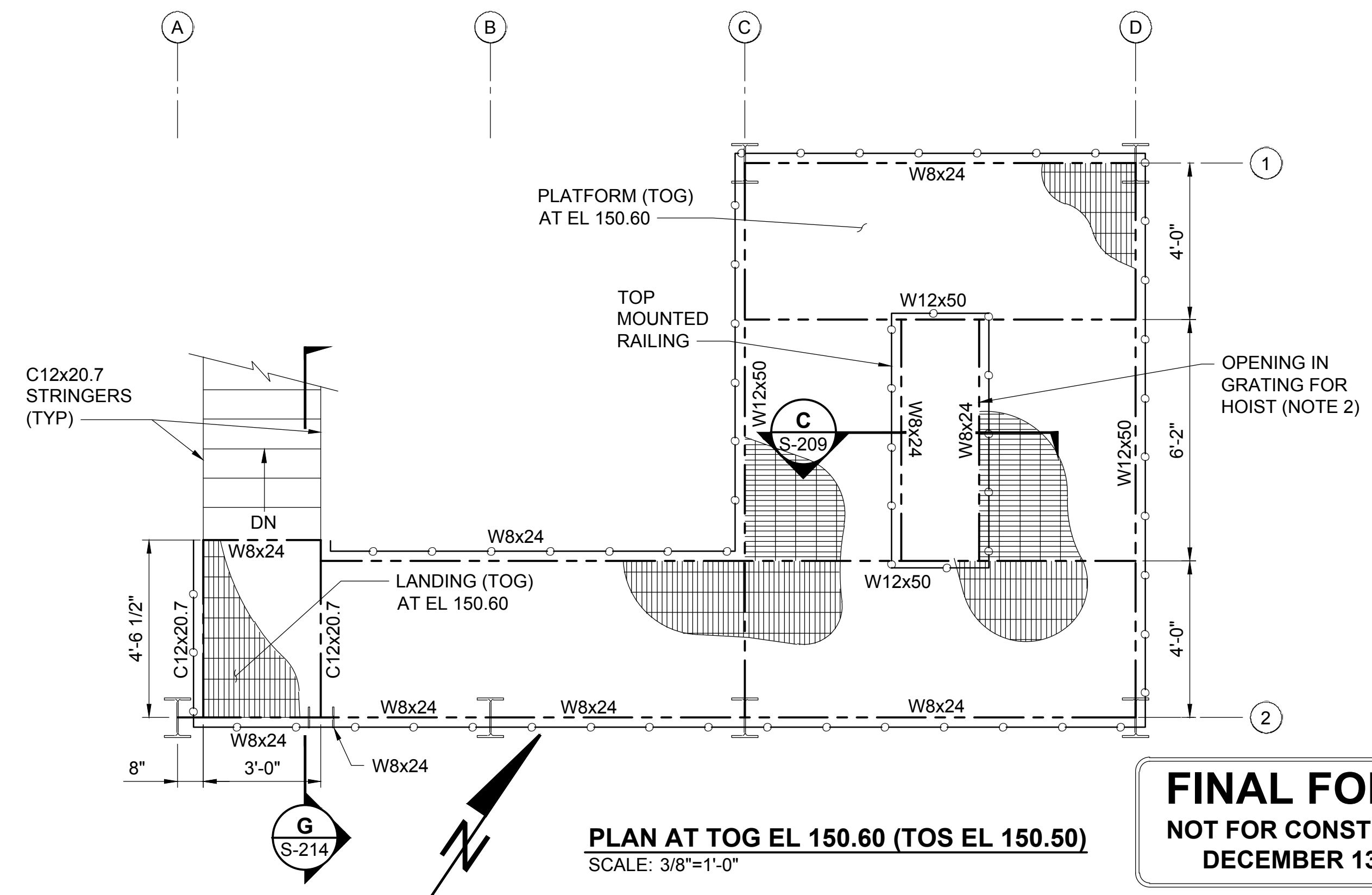
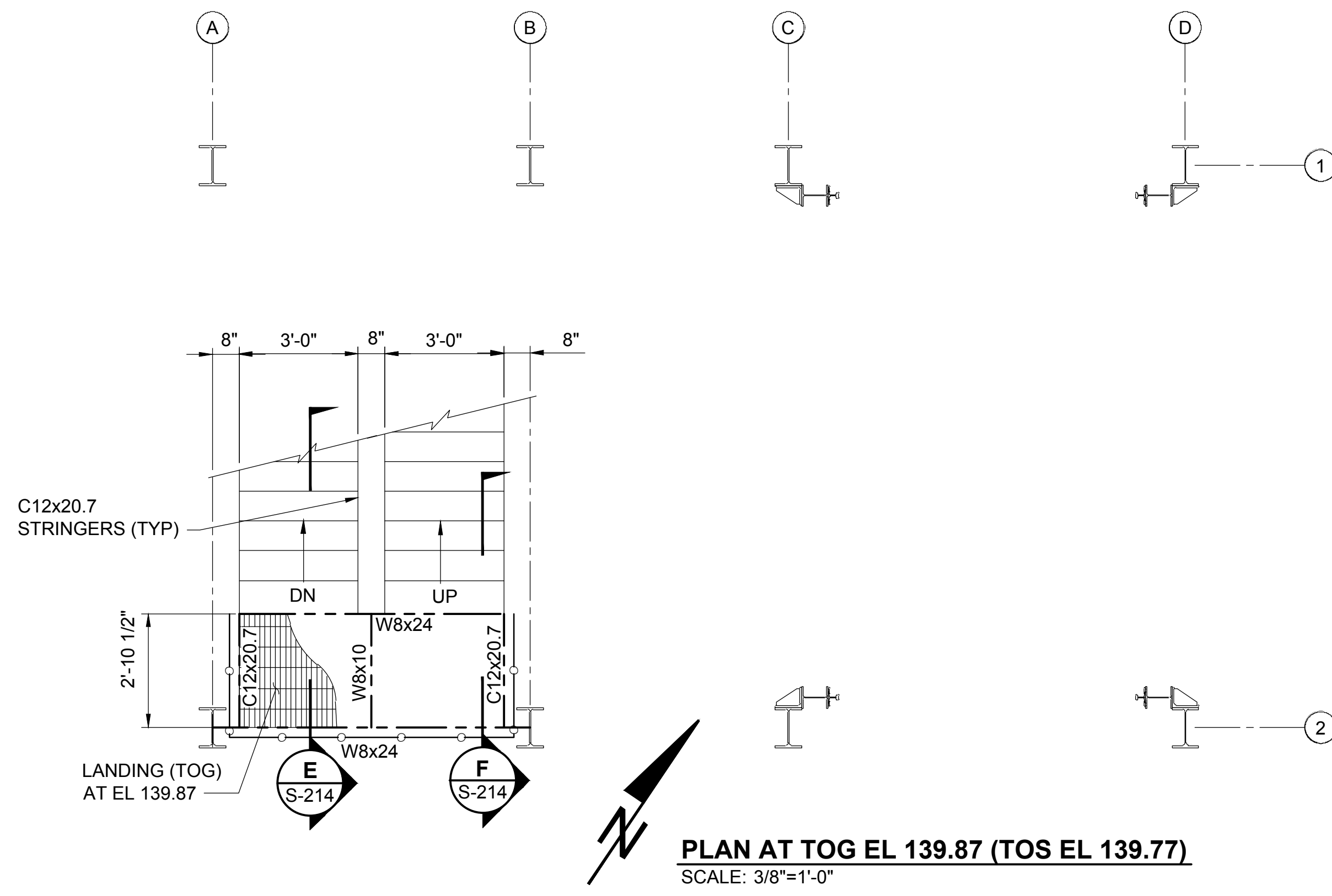
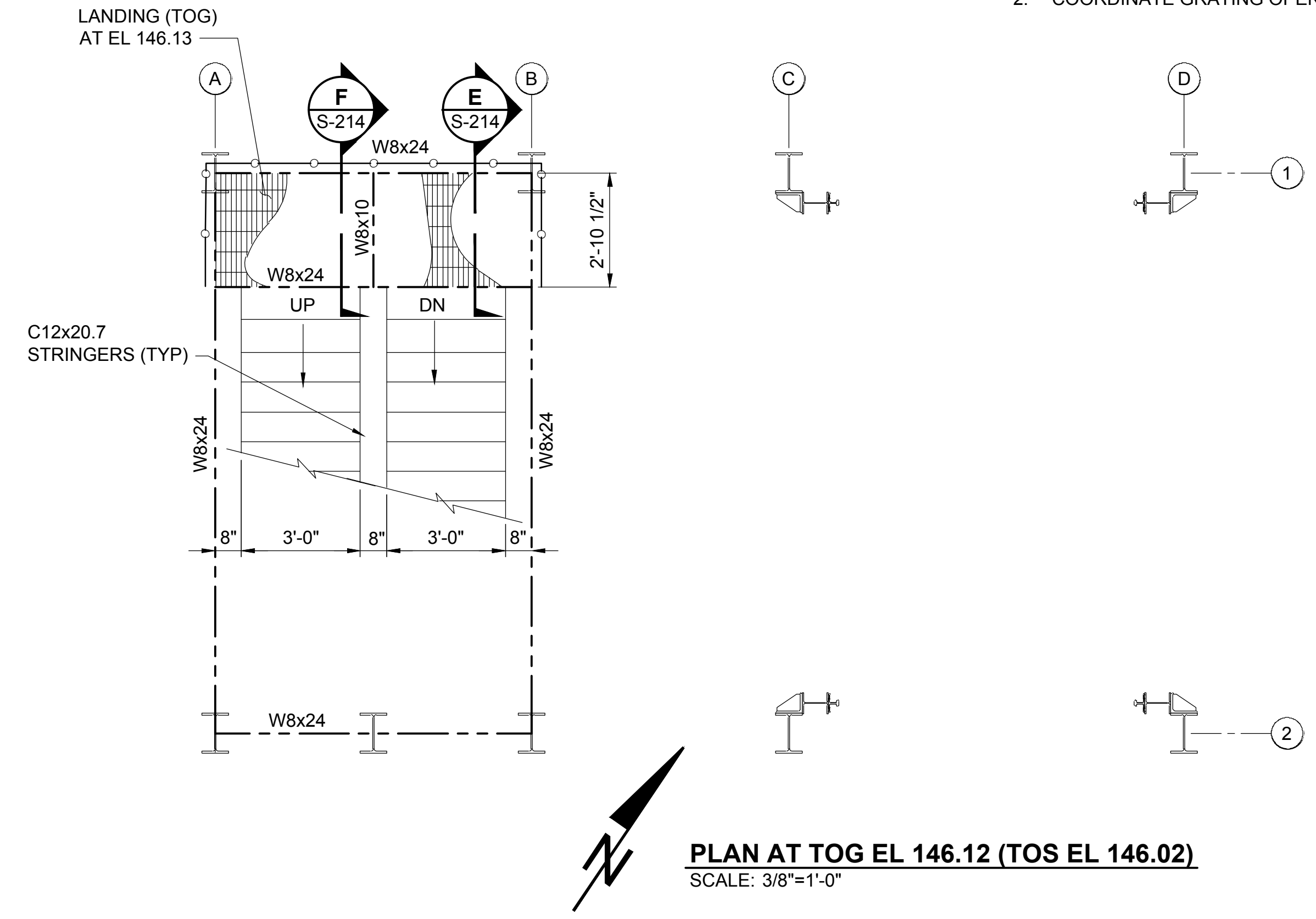
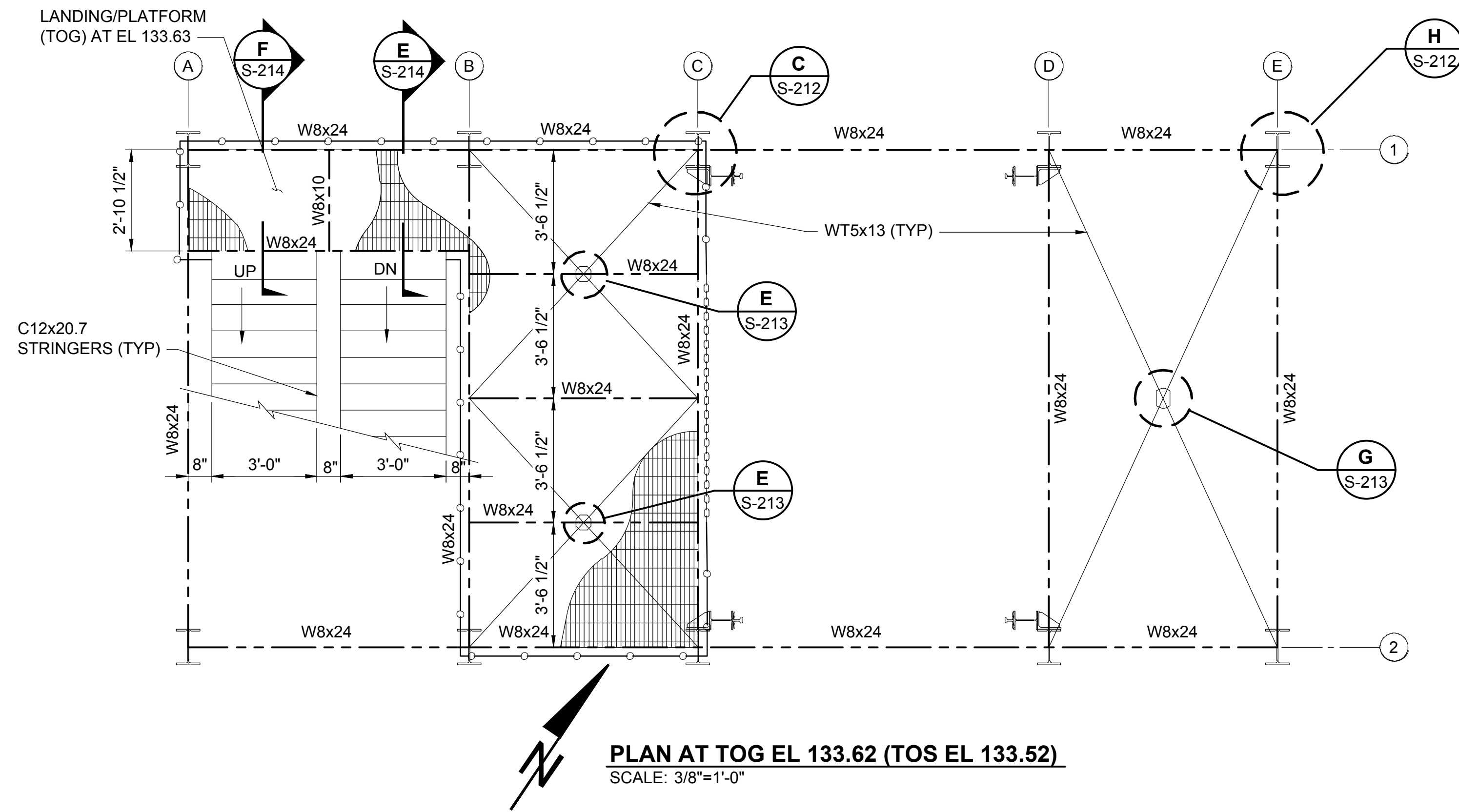
SHAWMUT HYDROELECTRIC STATION
UPSTREAM FISH PASSAGE
BROOKFIELD WHITE PINE HYDRO, LLC

TOWER STEEL FRAMING
PLATFORM PLANS

PROJECT:	3173SHAWFISH
DRAWN BY:	M. PITTMAN
DESIGNED BY:	A. MENGERT
APPROVED BY:	M. GRAESER
SHEET:	53 OF 176
DRAWING:	S-207

NOTES:

1. TOP OF GRATING (TOG) IS 1 1/4" HIGHER THAN TOP OF STEEL (TOS).
2. COORDINATE GRATING OPENING WITH HOIST MFR.



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DECEMBER 13, 2019

D:\WG - C:\Users\mgraeser\Documents\Projects\3173 Shawmut Hydro\3173 Shawmut Hydro.dwg: 12/13/2019 11:00:00 AM M. Graeser

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12/13/2019	FINAL FOR BID - NOT FOR CONSTRUCTION	M. GRAESER
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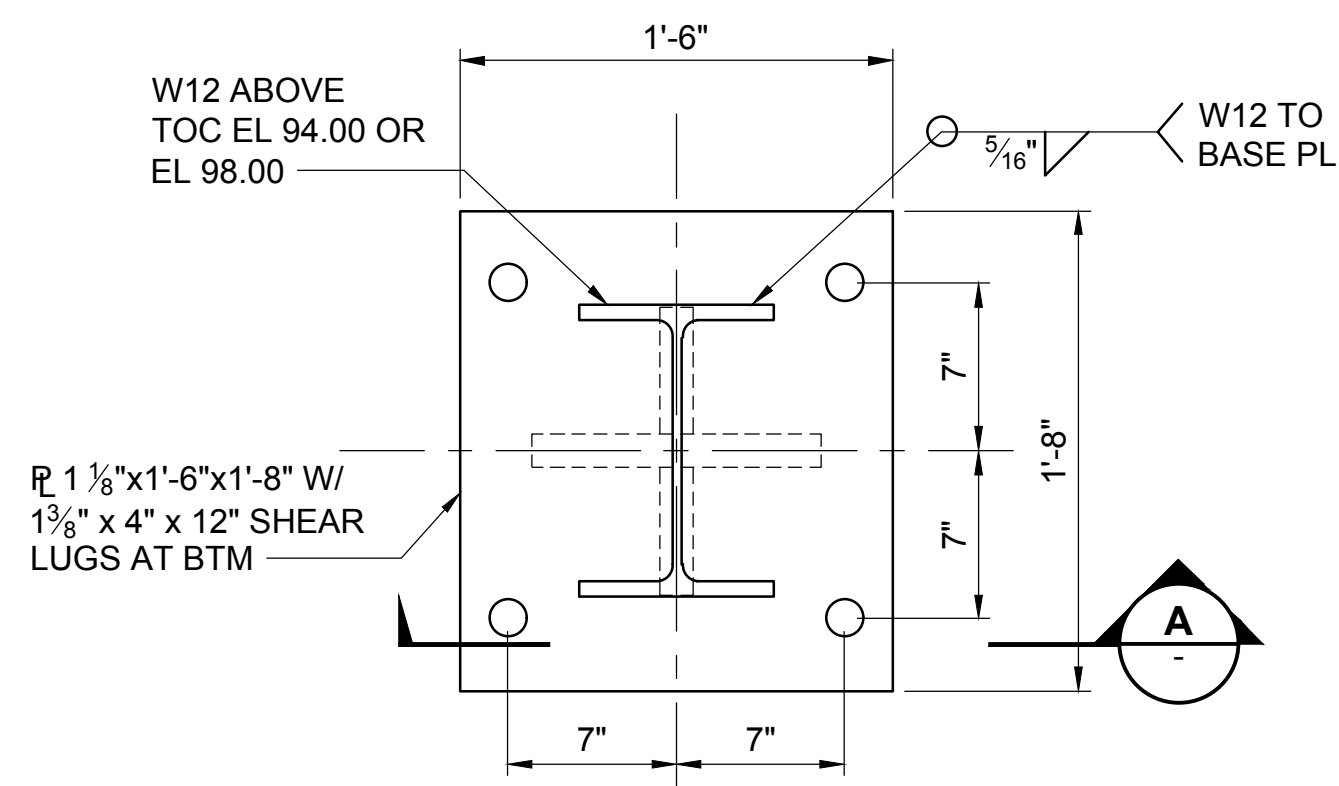
VERIFY SCALE
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MARK DANIEL GRAESER
No. 39328
12/19/2019
PROFESSIONAL ENGINEER

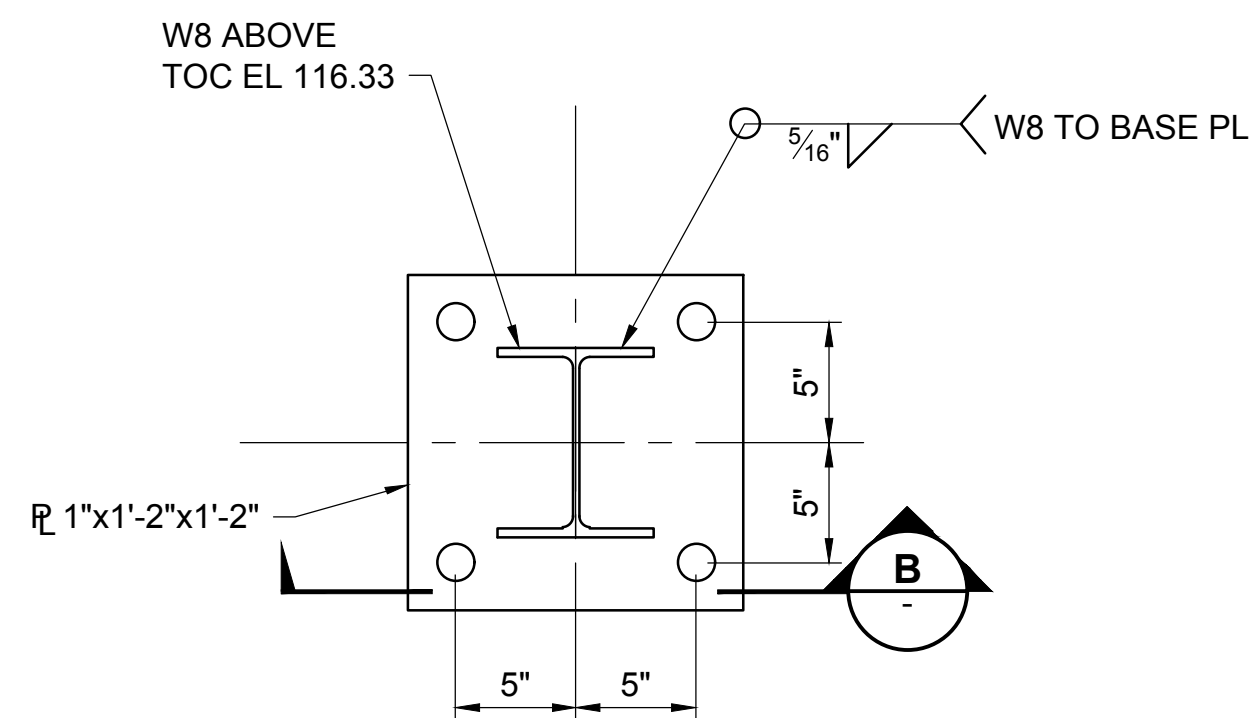
SHAWMUT HYDROELECTRIC STATION
UPSTREAM FISH PASSAGE
BROOKFIELD WHITE PINE HYDRO, LLC

TOWER STEEL FRAMING
PLATFORM PLANS

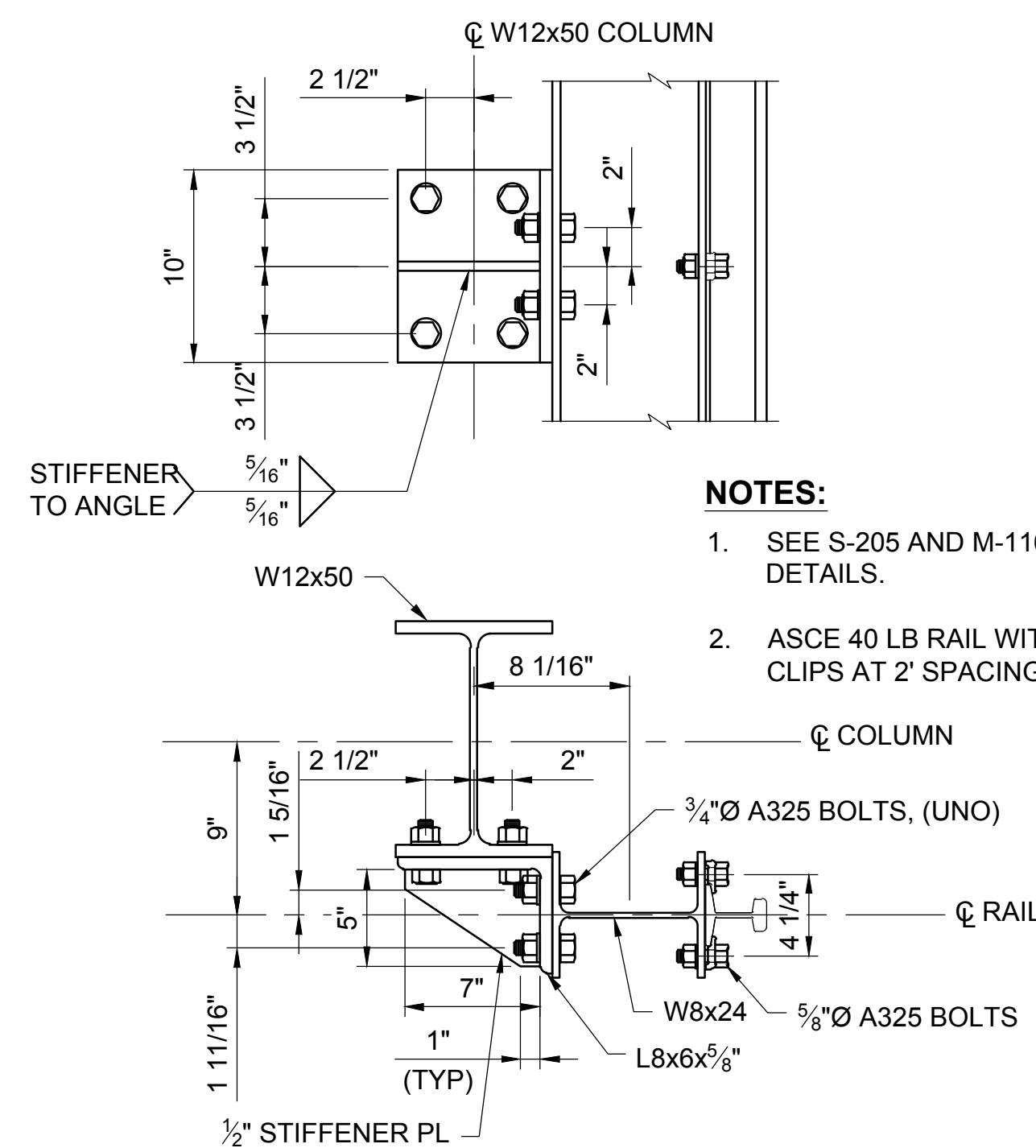
PROJECT: 3173SHAWFISH
DRAWN BY: M. PITTMAN
DESIGNED BY: A. MENGERT
APPROVED BY: M. GRAESER
SHEET: 54 OF 176
DRAWING: S-208



1 COLUMN BASE PLATE DETAIL
S-202 SCALE: 1 1/2"=1'-0"



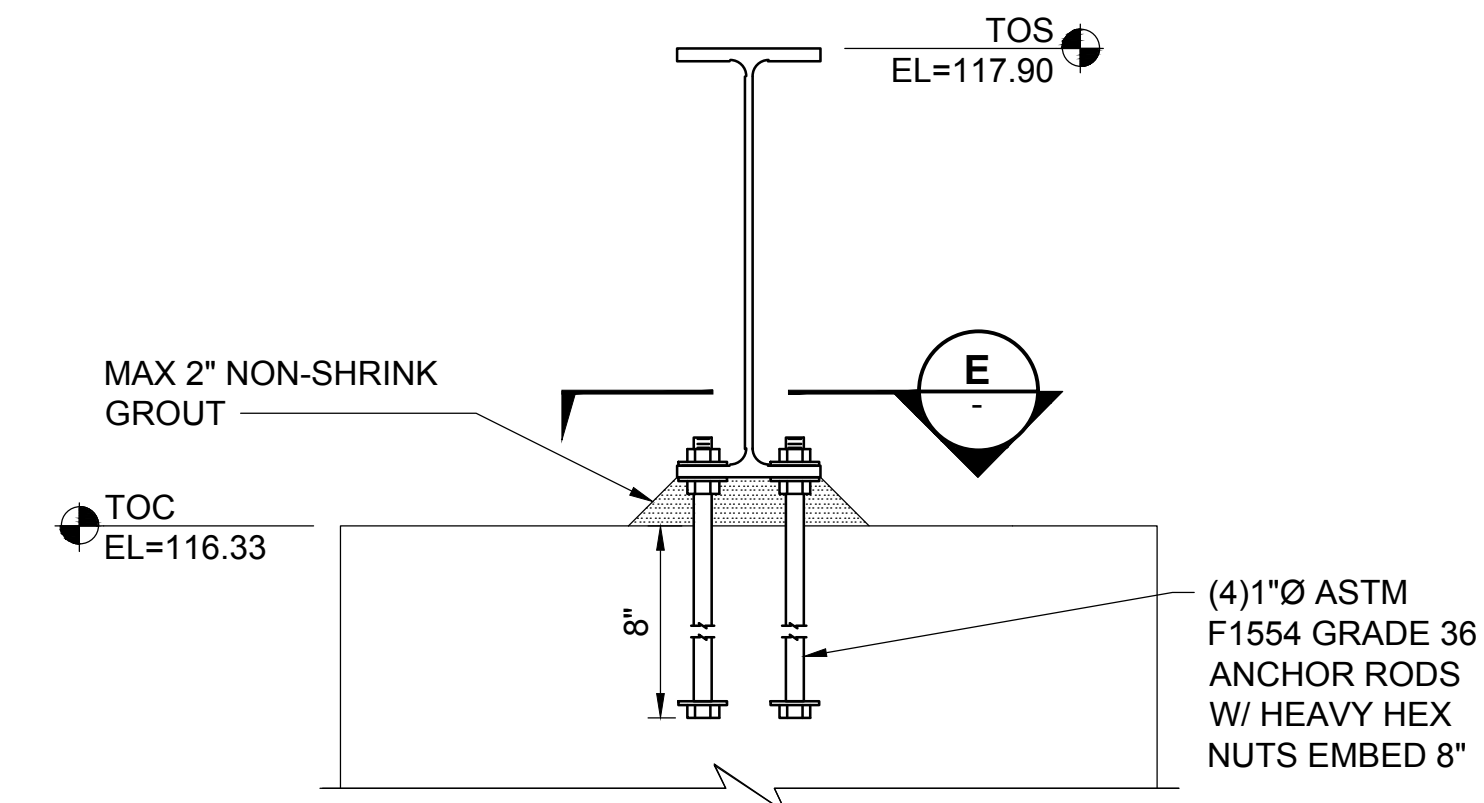
2 COLUMN BASE PLATE DETAIL
S-202 SCALE: 1 1/2"=1'-0"



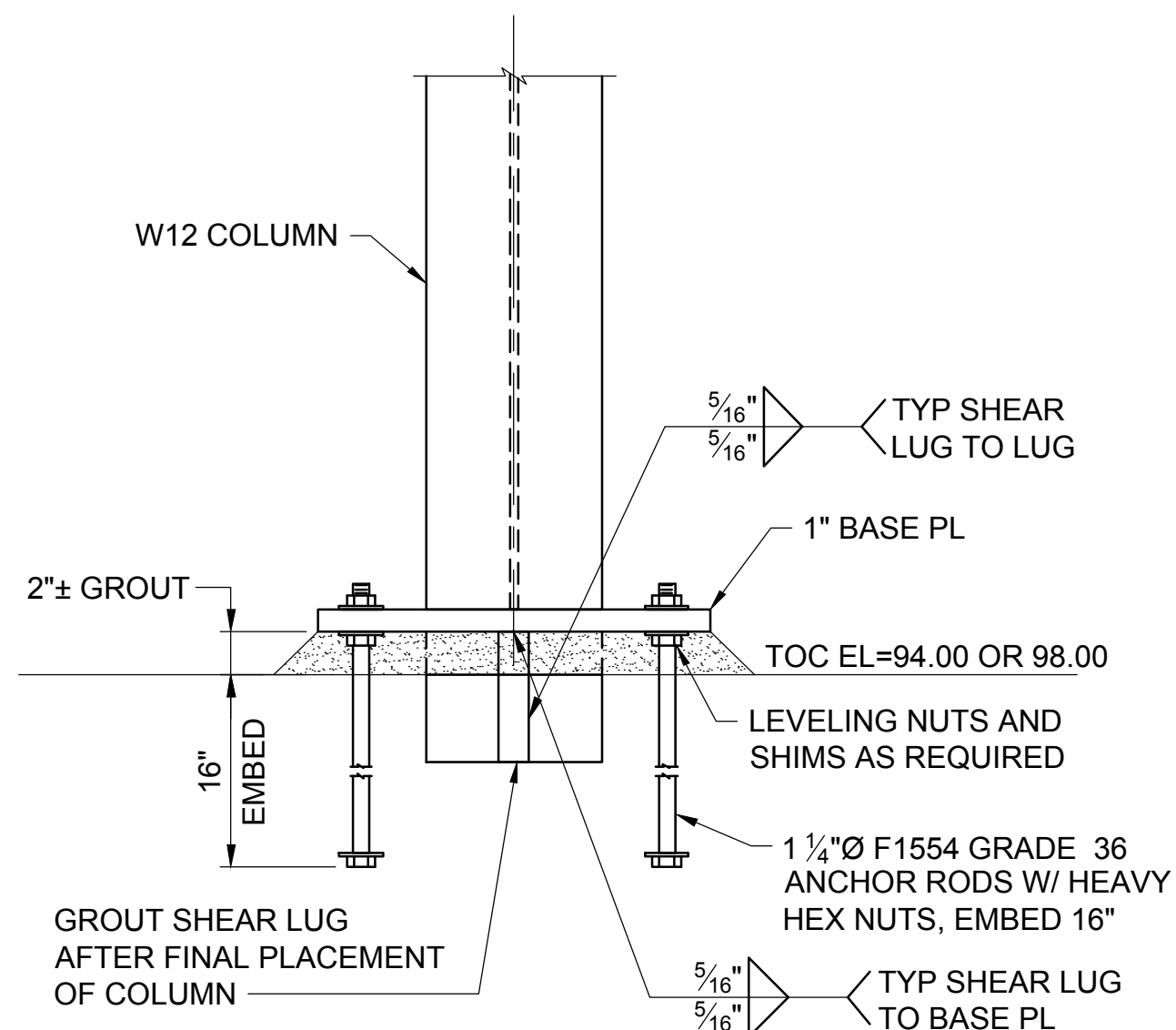
NOTES:

- SEE S-205 AND M-116 FOR RAIL DETAILS.
- ASCE 40 LB RAIL WITH #114 RAIL CLIPS AT 2' SPACING.

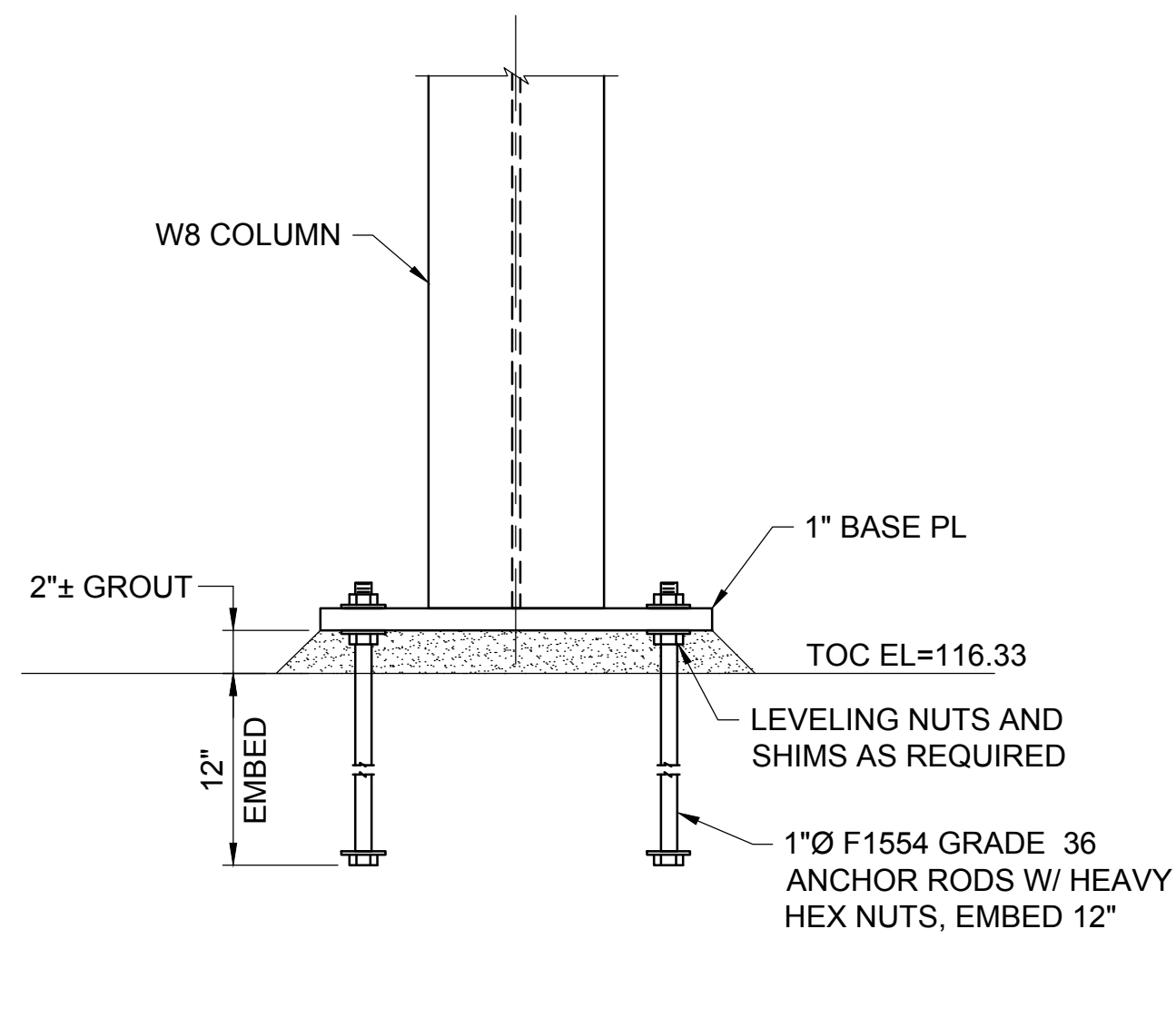
3 FISH HOPPER GUIDE RAIL DETAIL
S-207 SCALE: 1 1/2"=1'-0"



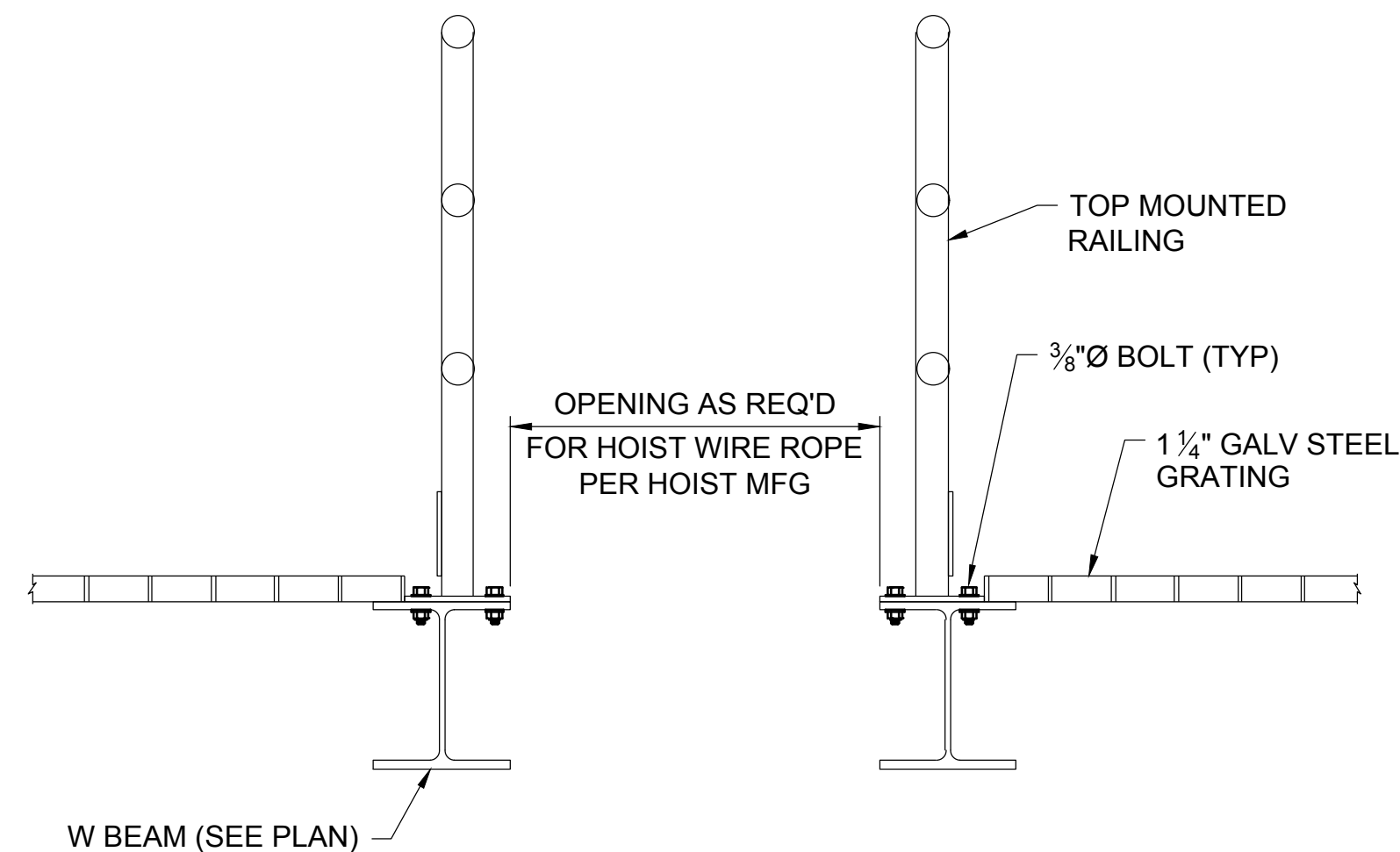
D BEAM BEARING DETAIL
S-203 SCALE: 1 1/2"=1'-0"



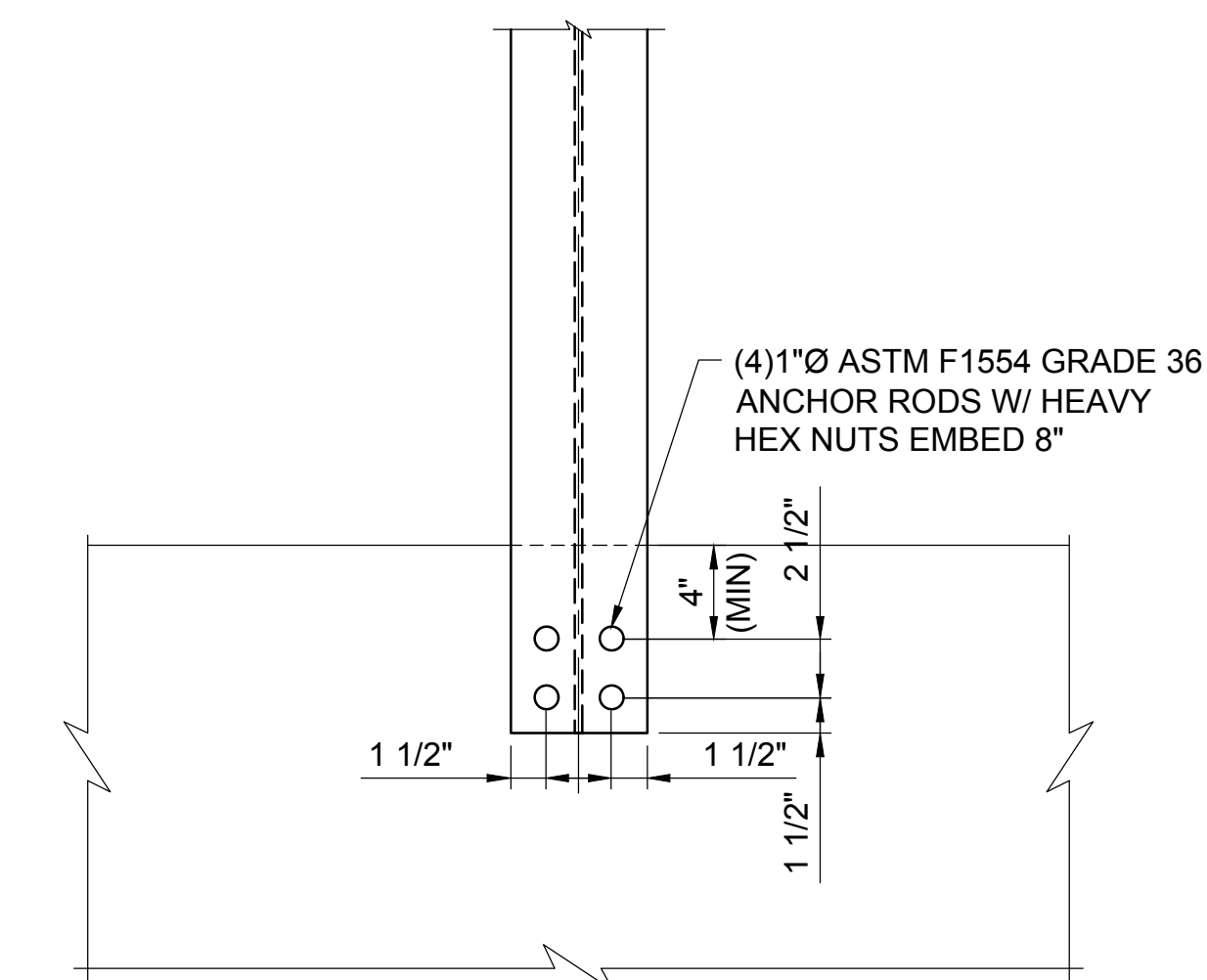
A SECTION
SCALE: 1 1/2"=1'-0"



B SECTION
SCALE: 1 1/2"=1'-0"



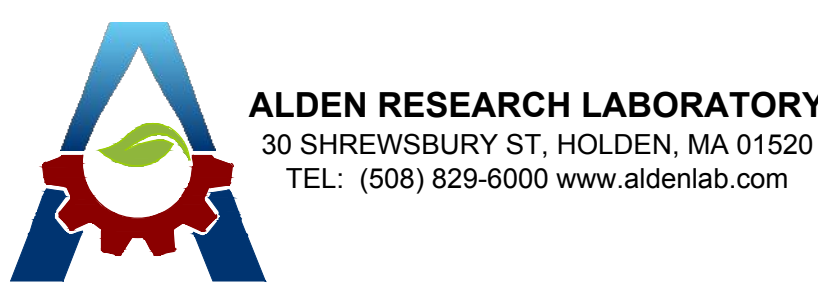
C SECTION
S-208 SCALE: 1 1/2"=1'-0"



E BEAM BEARING DETAIL
S-207 SCALE: 1 1/2"=1'-0"

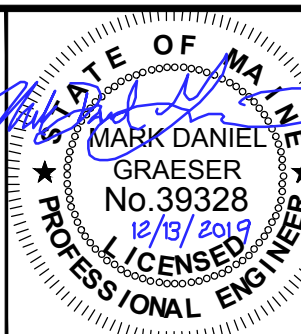
FINAL FOR BID
NOT FOR CONSTRUCTION
DECEMBER 13, 2019

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12/13/2019	FINAL FOR BID - NOT FOR CONSTRUCTION	M. GRAESER
REVISION	DESCRIPTION OF ISSUE / REVISION	REVISED BY

VERIFY SCALE
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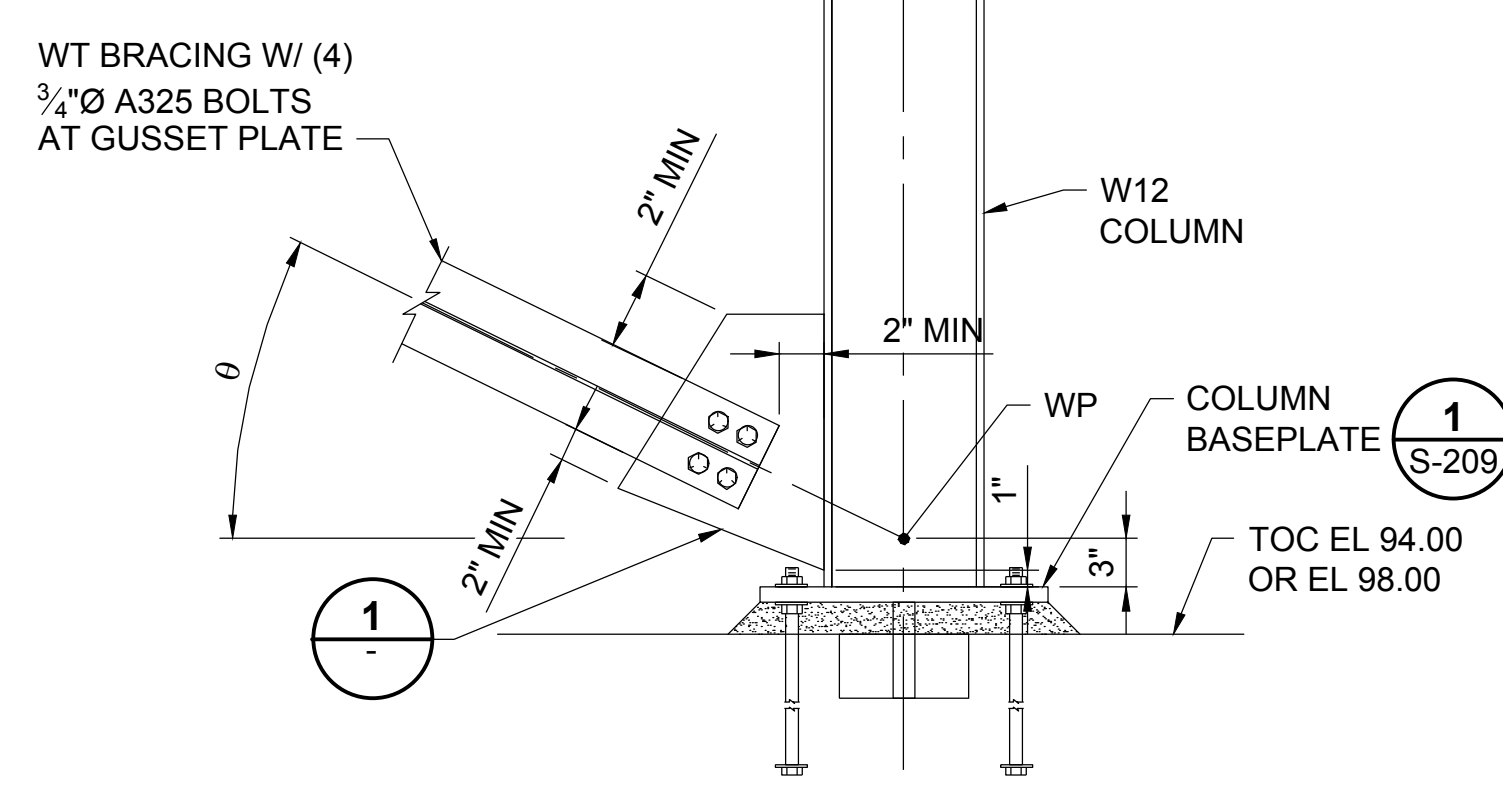
SHAWMUT HYDROELECTRIC STATION
UPSTREAM FISH PASSAGE
BROOKFIELD WHITE PINE HYDRO, LLC

TOWER STEEL FRAMING SECTIONS
AND DETAILS

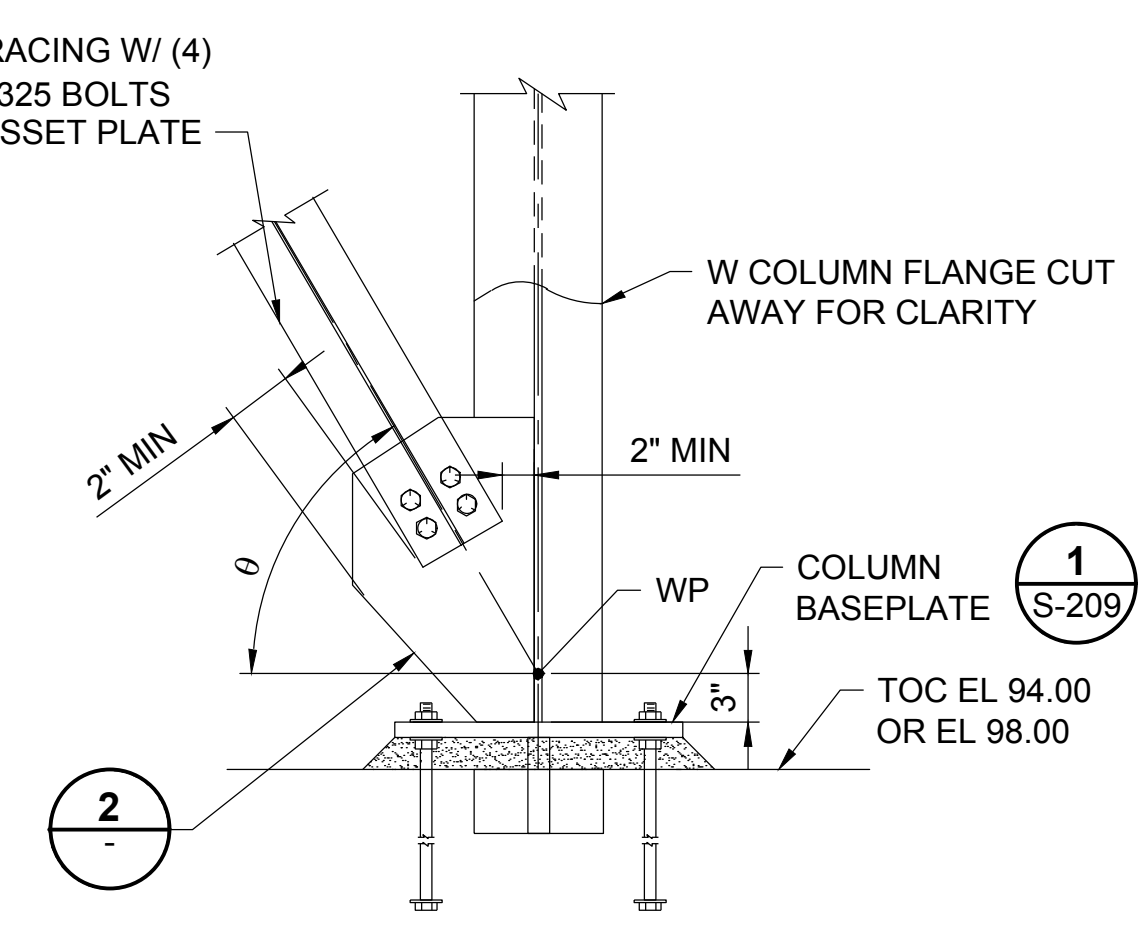
PROJECT:	3173SHAWFISH
DRAWN BY:	M. PITTMAN
DESIGNED BY:	A. MENGERT
APPROVED BY:	M. GRAESER
SHEET:	55 OF 176
DRAWING:	S-209

NOTE:

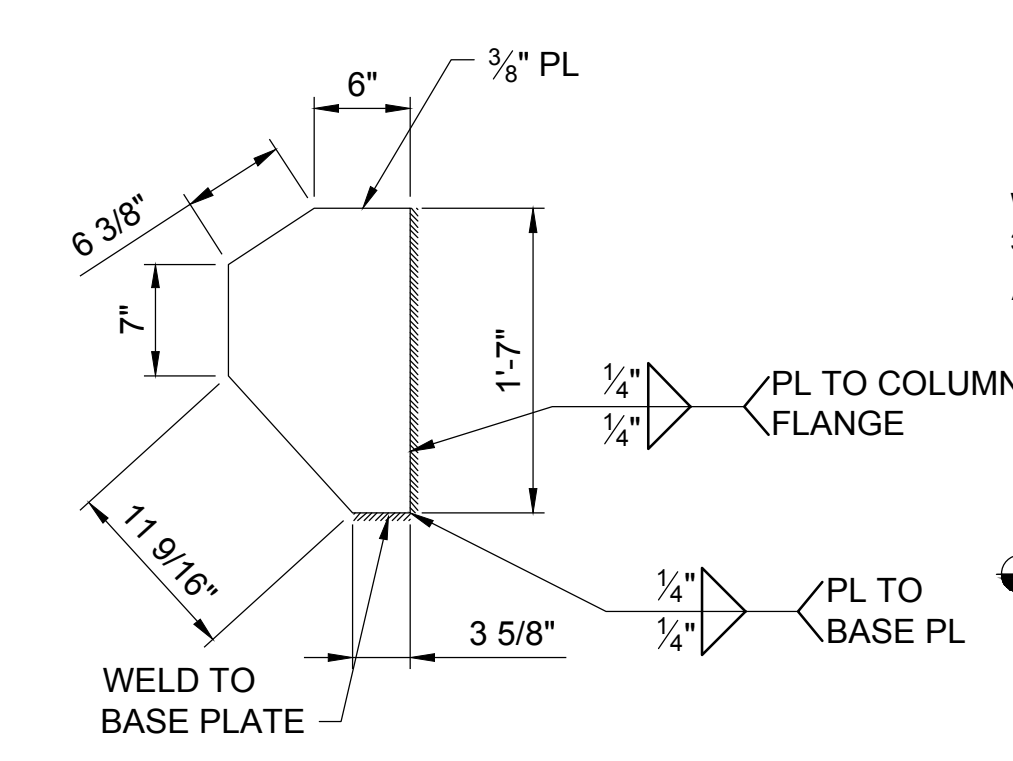
1. FIELD DRILL HOLES IN GUSSET PLATE.
2. GUSSET PLATE WILL BE CENTERED ON BEAM OR COLUMN.



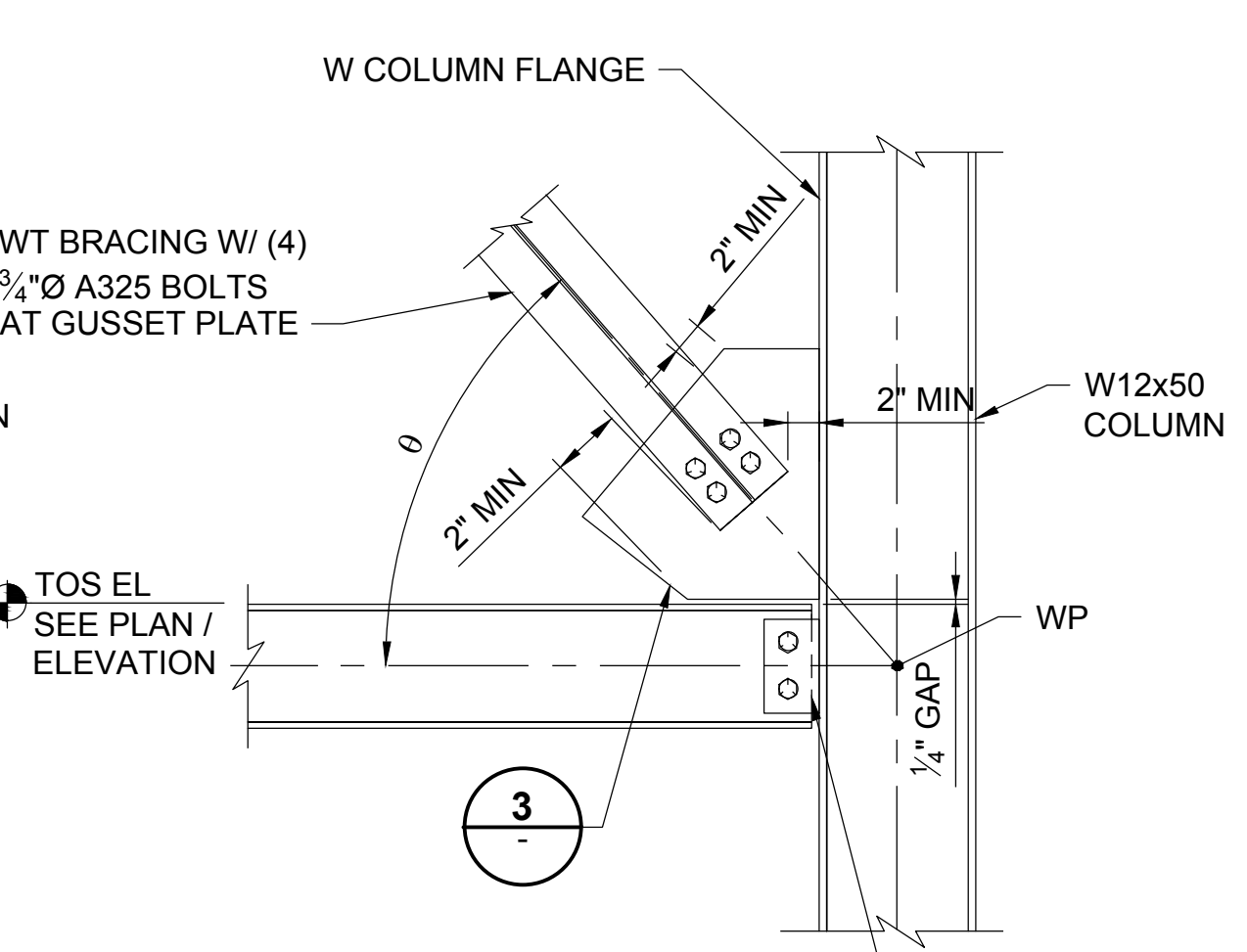
A SECTION
S-203 SCALE: 1"=1'-0"
S-204



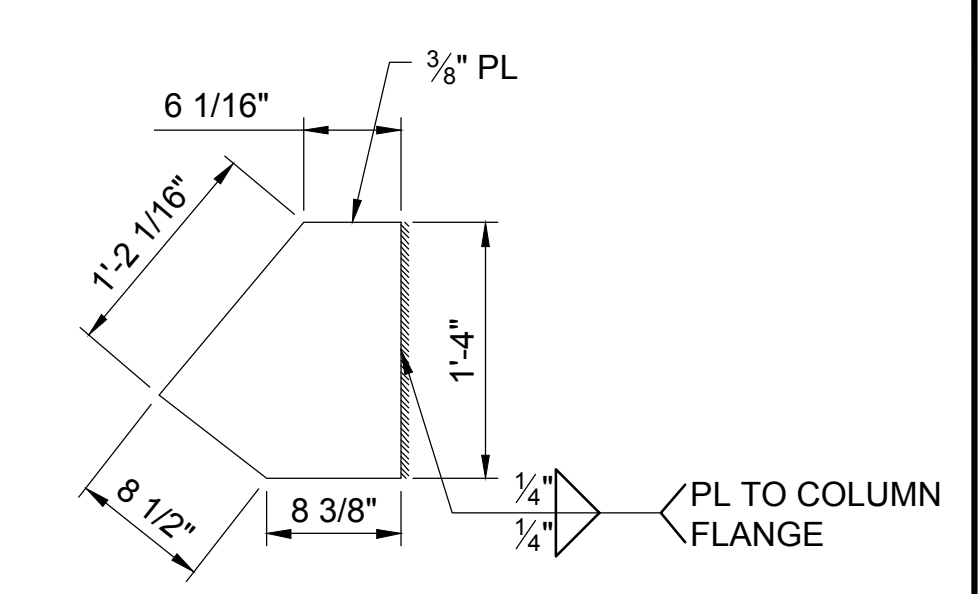
B SECTION
S-205 SCALE: 1"=1'-0"



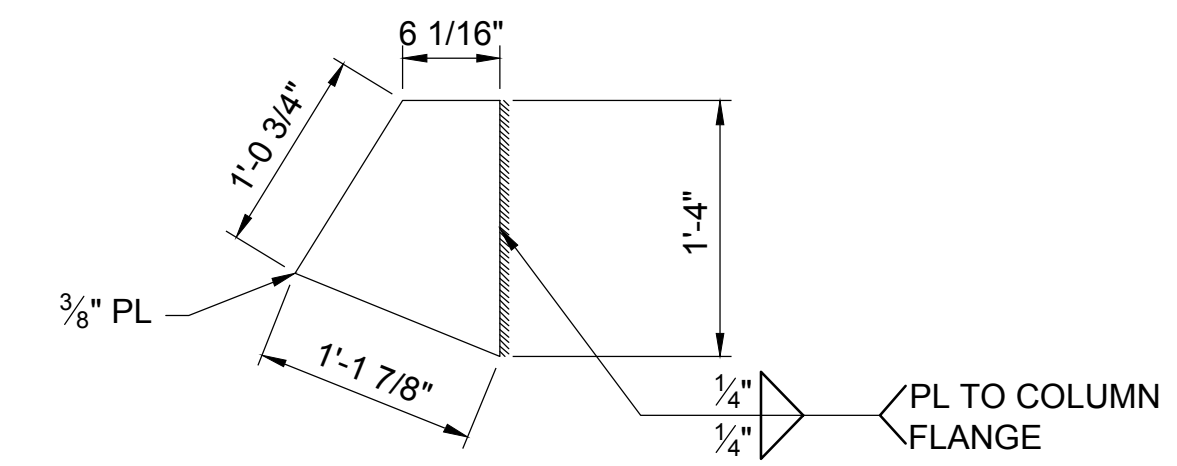
2 GUSSET PLATE 2 DETAIL
SCALE: 1"=1'-0"



C SECTION
S-203 SCALE: 1"=1'-0"
S-204

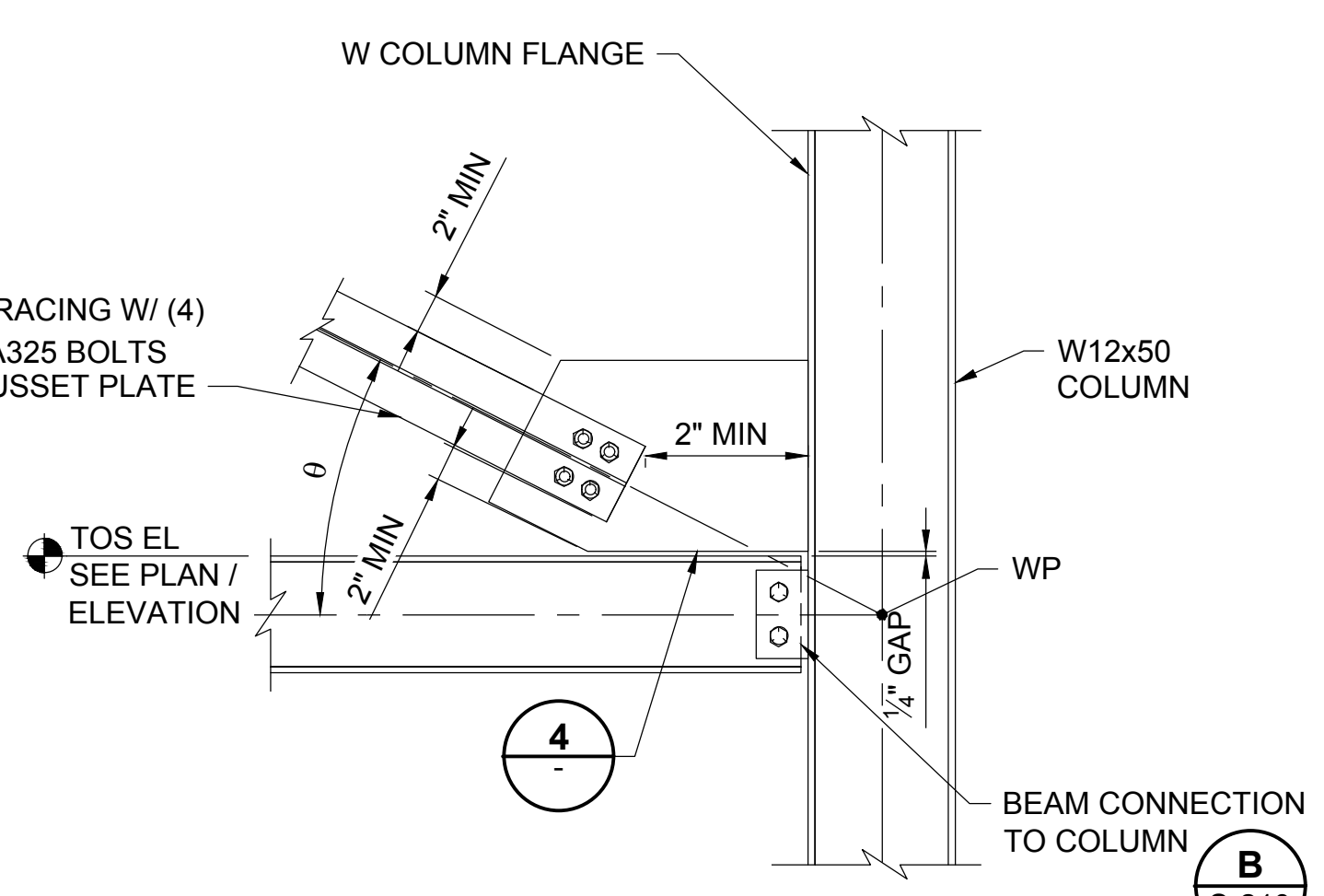


3 GUSSET PLATE 3 DETAIL
SCALE: 1"=1'-0"

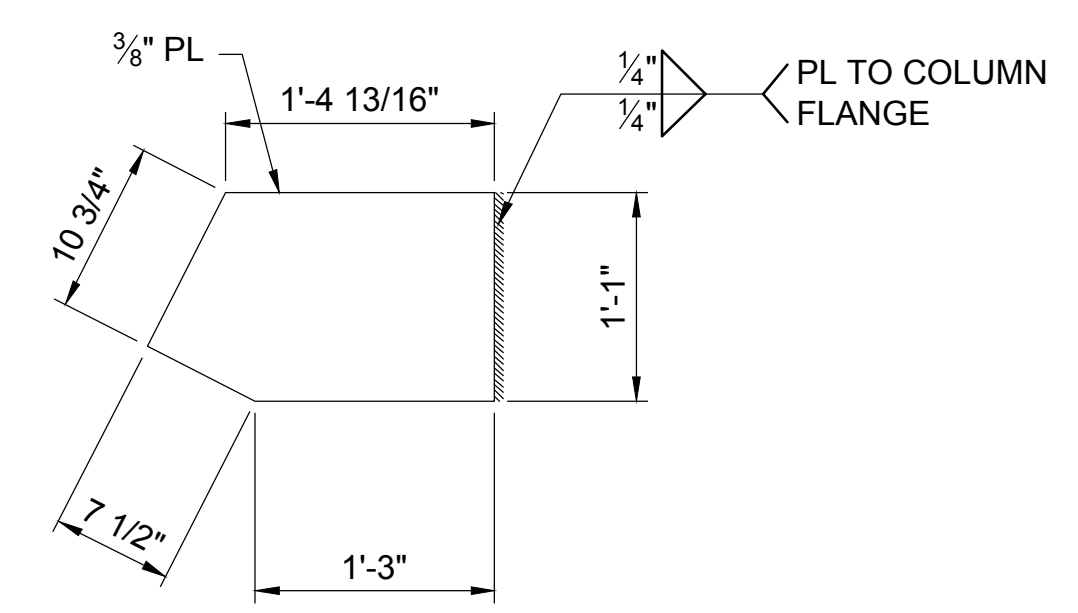


1 GUSSET PLATE 1 DETAIL
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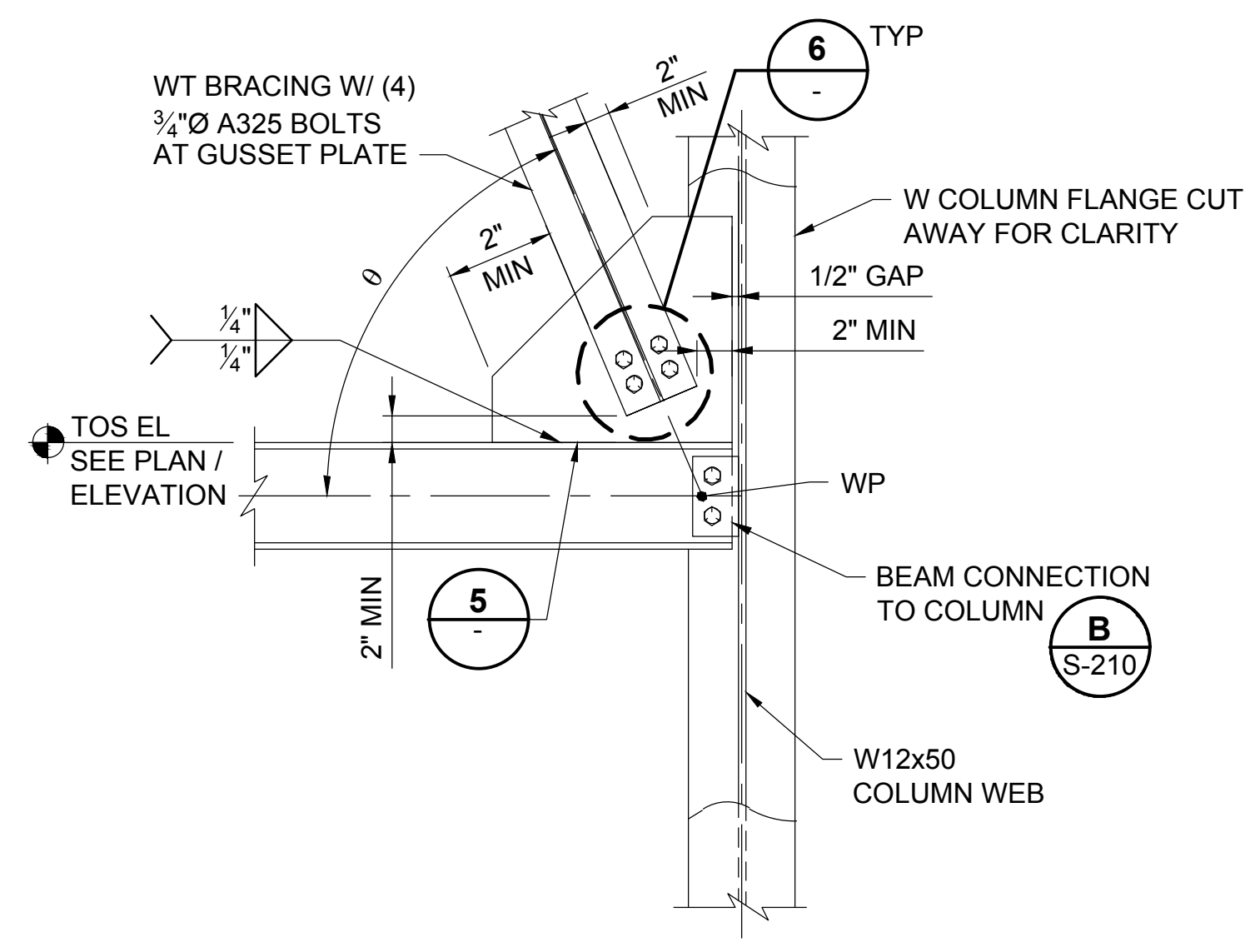
Connection Name	GUSSET PLATE	θ	NUMBER OF CONNECTIONS
GP-1A	1	26.1°	2
GP-1B	1	37.9°	4
GP-2A	2	47.7°	2
GP-2B	2	59.7°	2
GP-2C	2	48.1°	2
GP-3A	3	37.9°	4
GP-3B	3	38.5°	12
GP-3C	3	46.6°	12
GP-3D	3	39.8°	4
GP-3E	3	48.9°	8
GP-4A	4	26.1°	2
GP-5A	5	47.7°	2
GP-5B	5	60.7°	8
GP-5C	5	60.2°	2
GP-5D	5	67.1°	8
GP-5E	5	58.7°	8
GP-5F	5	48.1°	2
GP-5G	5	48.6°	4
GP-5H	5	56.5°	4
GP-5I	5	57.4°	4



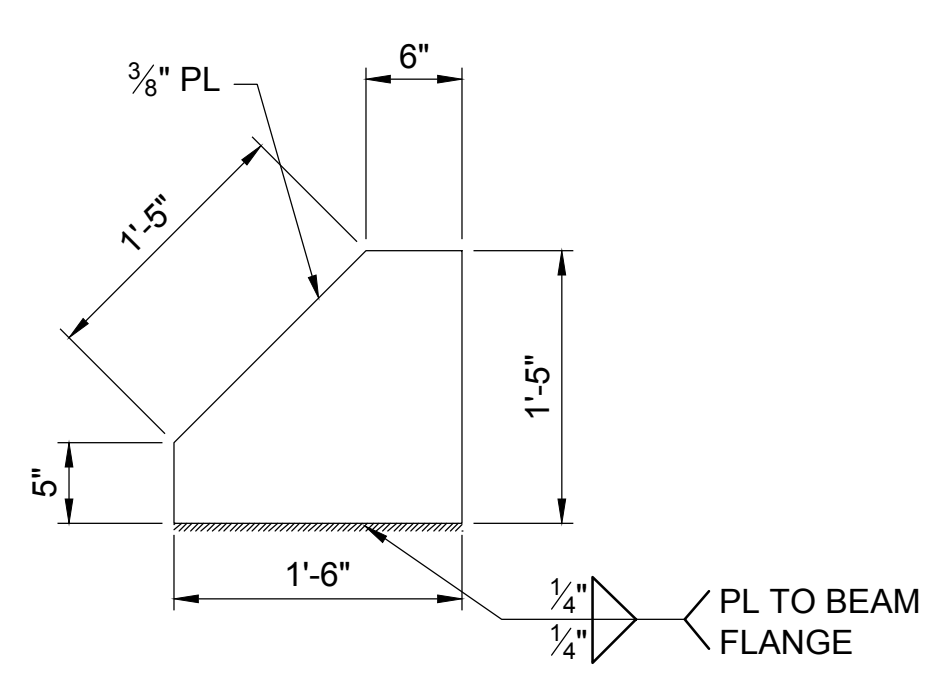
D SECTION
S-203 SCALE: 1"=1'-0"



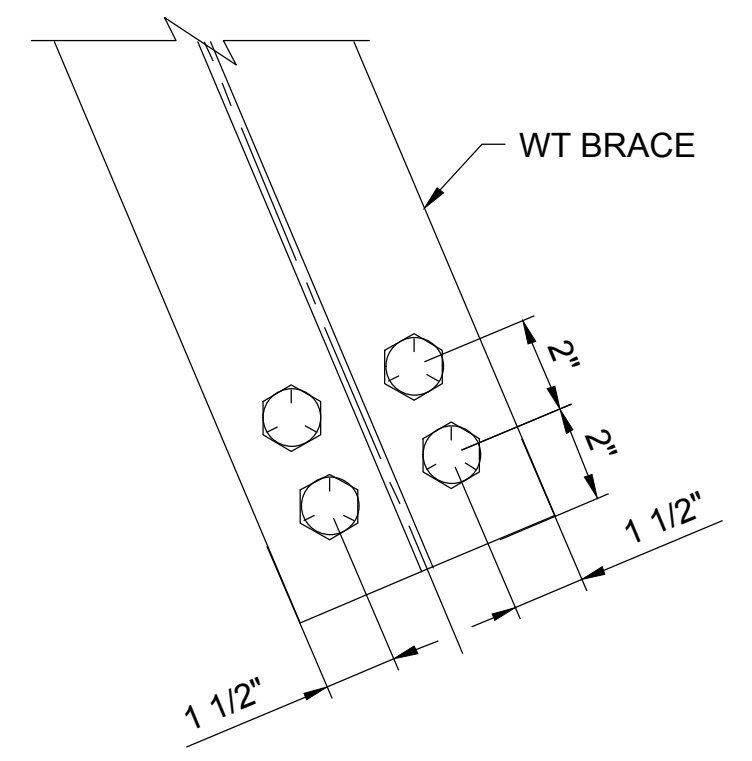
4 GUSSET PLATE 4 DETAIL
SCALE: 1"=1'-0"



E SECTION
S-205 SCALE: 1"=1'-0"



5 GUSSET PLATE 5 DETAIL
SCALE: 1"=1'-0"



6 DETAIL
SCALE: 3"=1'-0"

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30 SHREWSBURY ST., HOLDEN, MA 01520
TEL: (508) 829-6000 www.aldenlab.com

12/13/2019	FINAL FOR BID - NOT FOR CONSTRUCTION	M. GRAESER
REVISION	DESCRIPTION OF ISSUE / REVISION	REVISED BY

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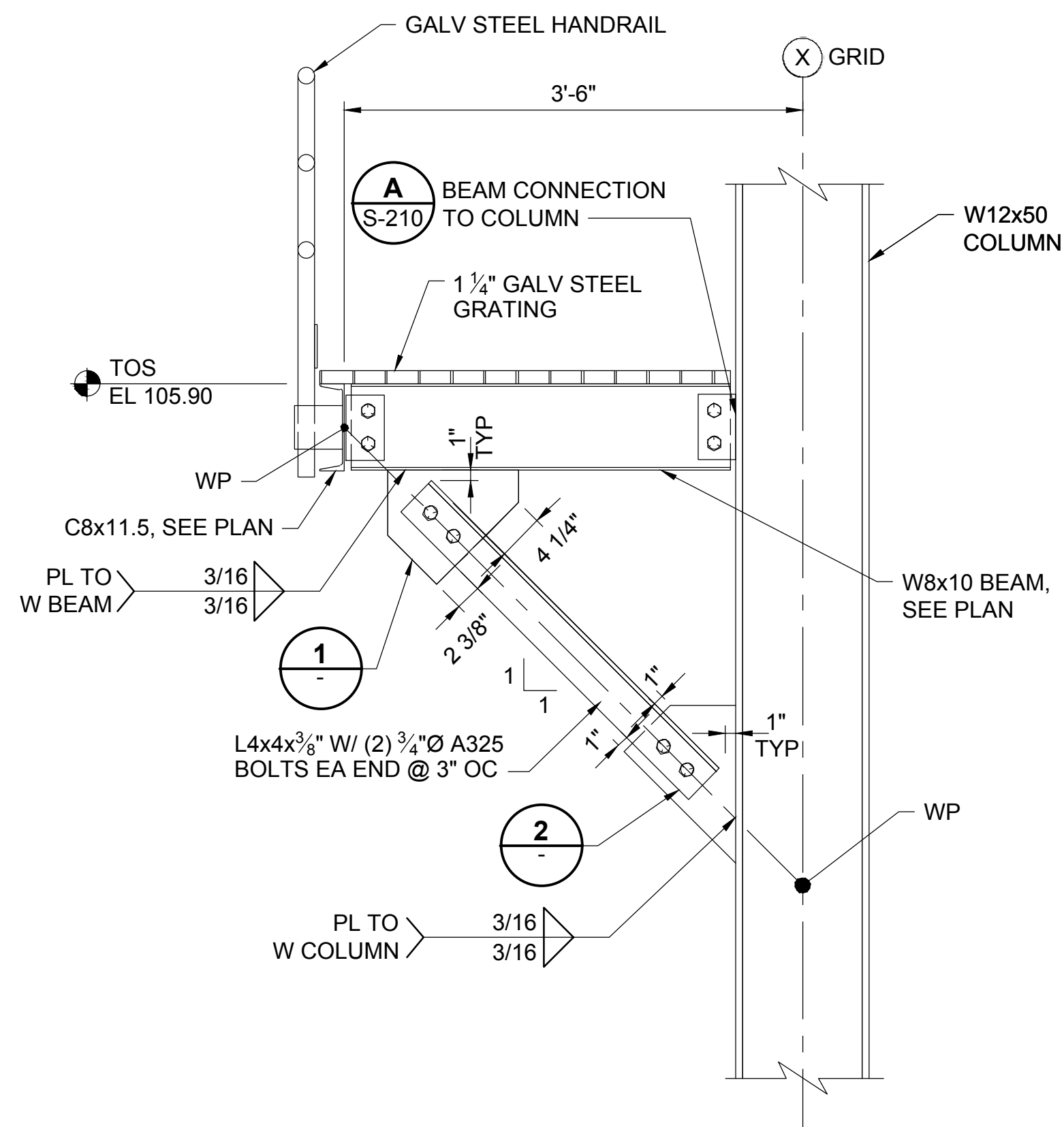
STATE OF MASSACHUSETTS
MARK DANIEL GRAESER
No. 39328
10/19/2019
REGISTERED PROFESSIONAL ENGINEER

SHAWMUT HYDROELECTRIC STATION
UPSTREAM FISH PASSAGE
BROOKFIELD WHITE PINE HYDRO, LLC

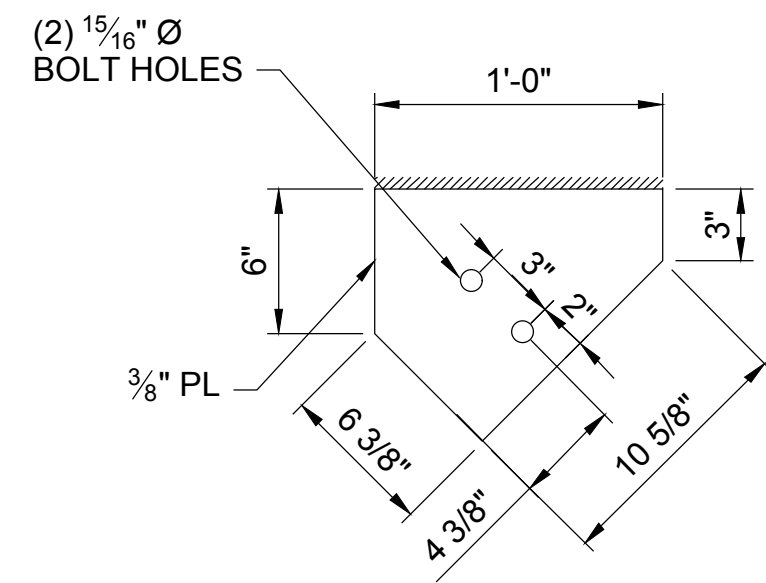
TOWER STEEL FRAMING SECTIONS
AND DETAILS

PROJECT: 3173SHAWFISH
DRAWN BY: M. PITTMAN
DESIGNED BY: A. MENGERT
APPROVED BY: M. GRAESER
SHEET: 57 OF 176
DRAWING: S-211

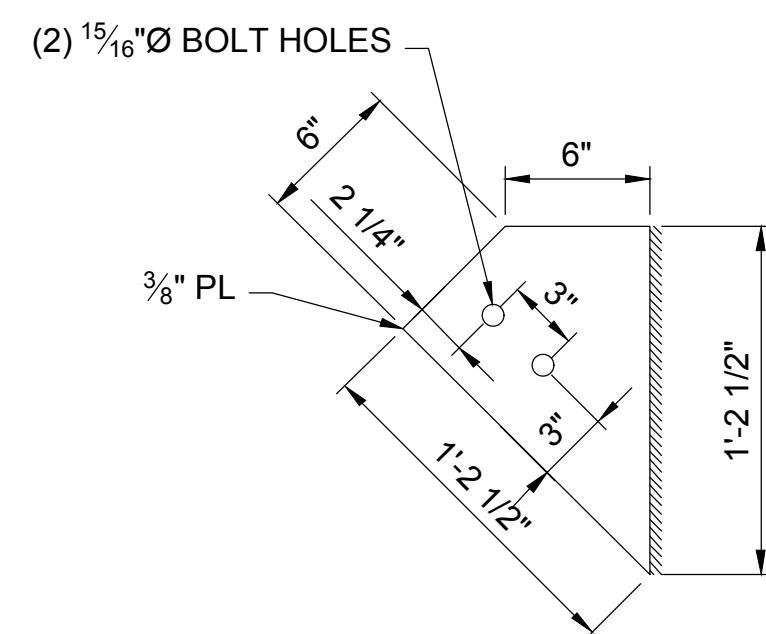
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 PROJECT: SHAWMUT HYDROELECTRIC STATION - UPSTREAM FISH PASSAGE
 SHEET: S-212 OF 212
 TITLE: TOWER STEEL FRAMING SECTIONS AND DETAILS



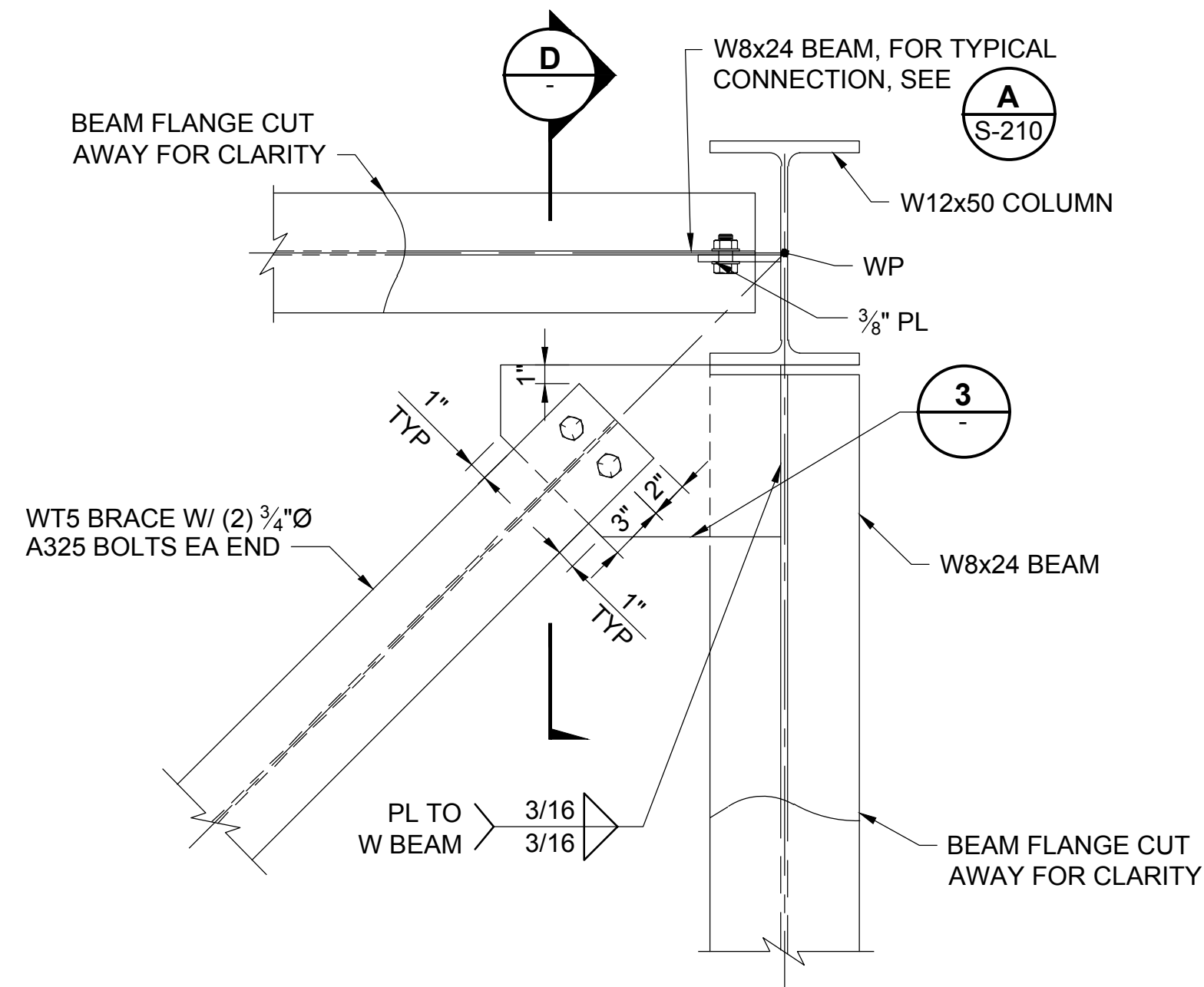
A SECTION
 S-203 SCALE: 1"=1'-0"
 S-204
 S-207



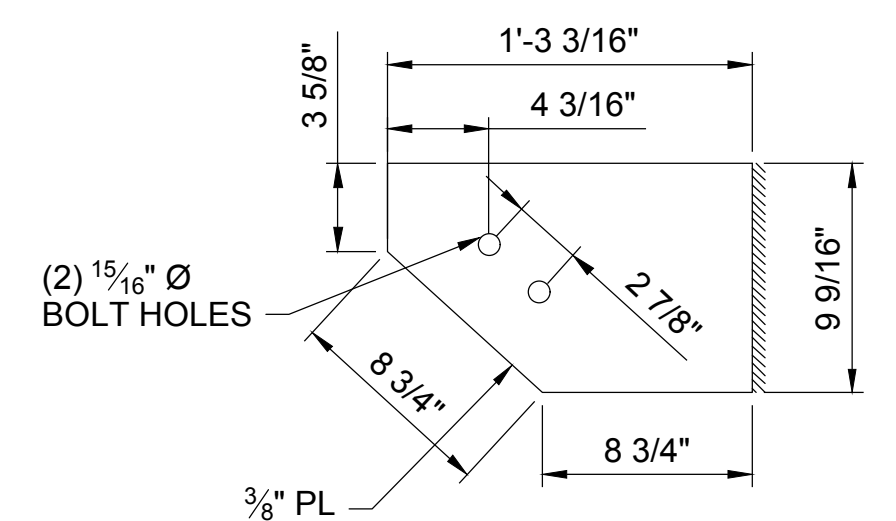
1 GUSSET PLATE DETAIL
 SCALE: 1-1/2"=1'-0"



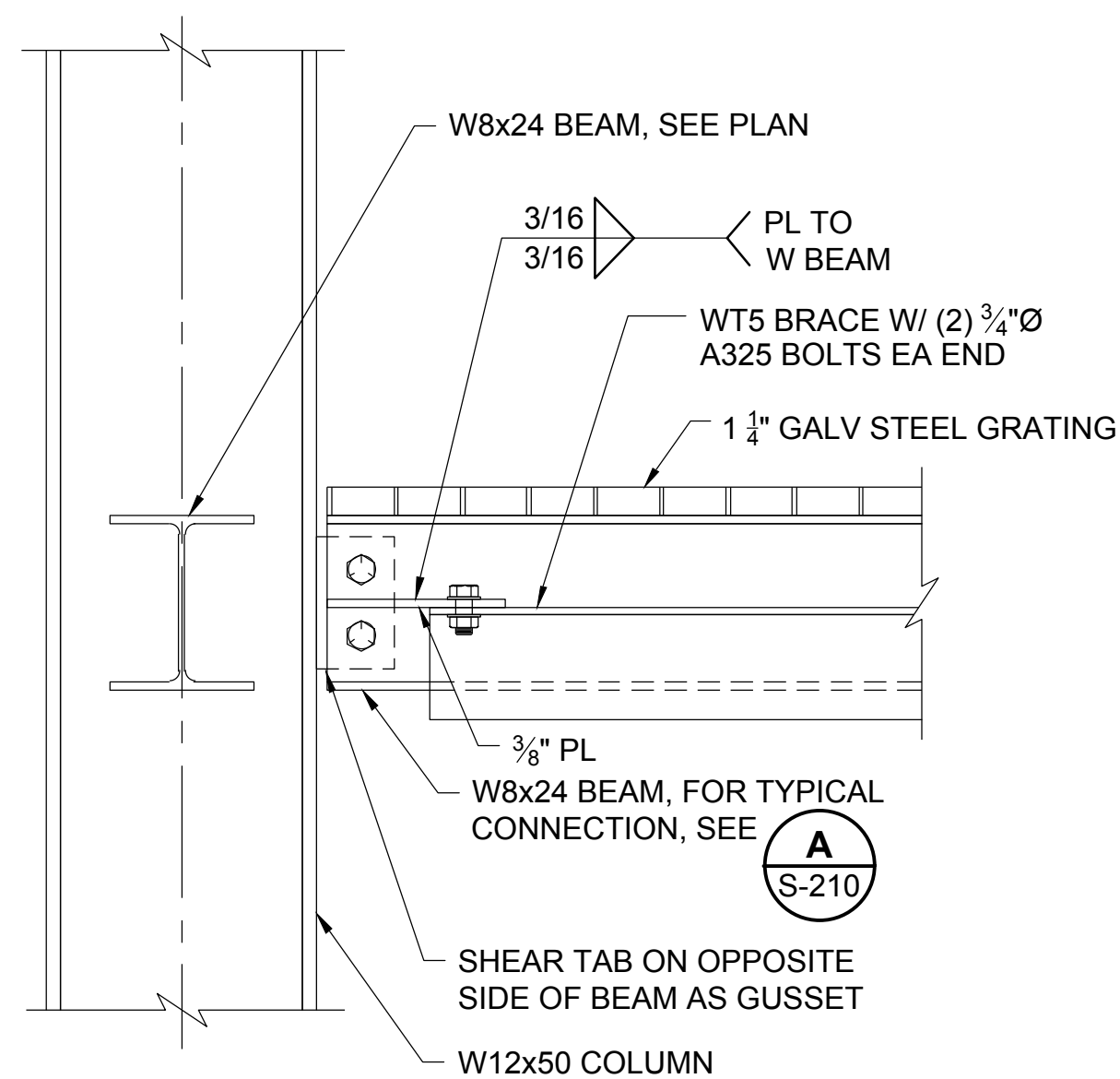
2 GUSSET PLATE DETAIL
 SCALE: 1-1/2"=1'-0"



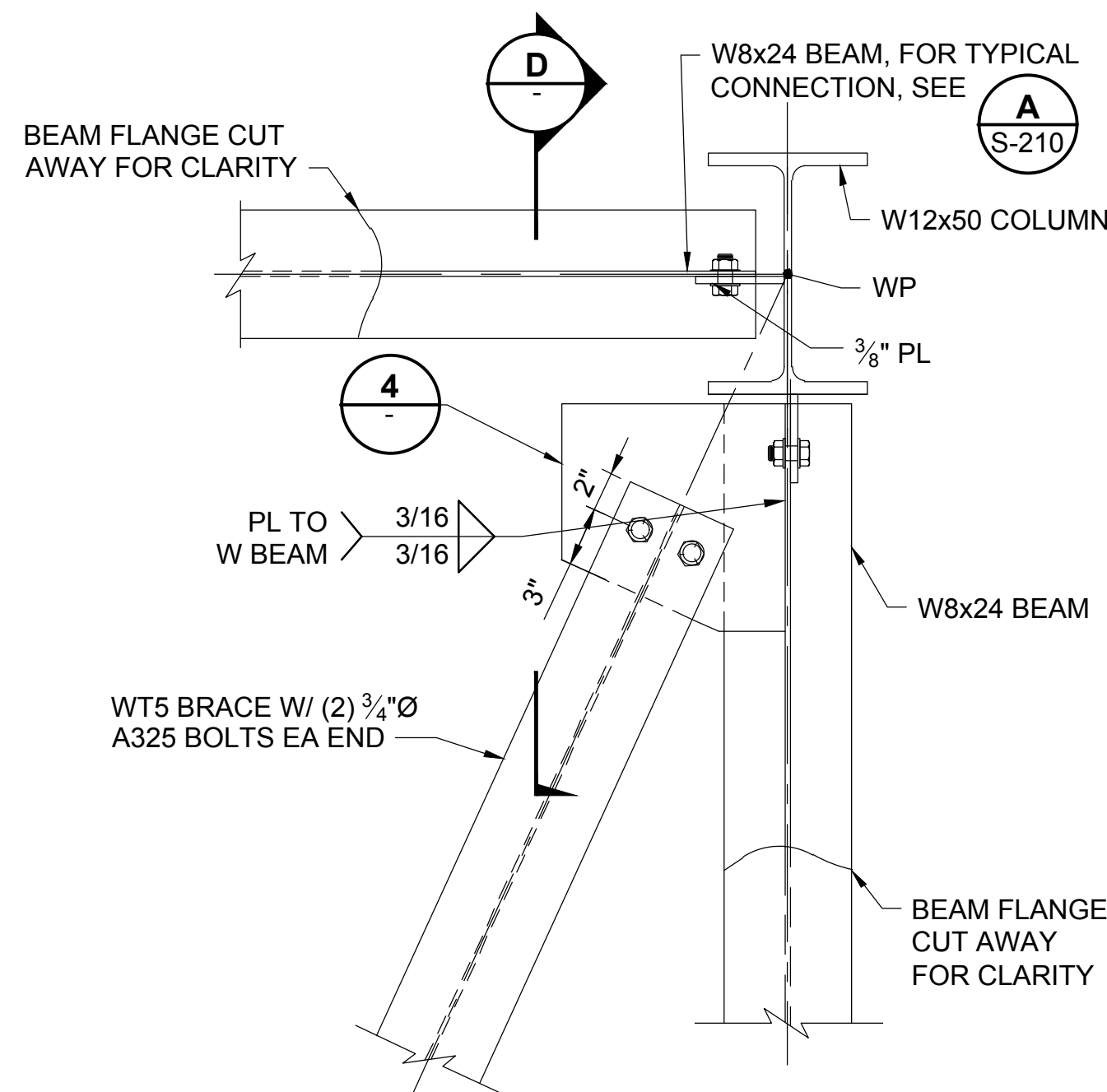
C SECTION
 S-208 SCALE: 1 1/2"=1'-0"



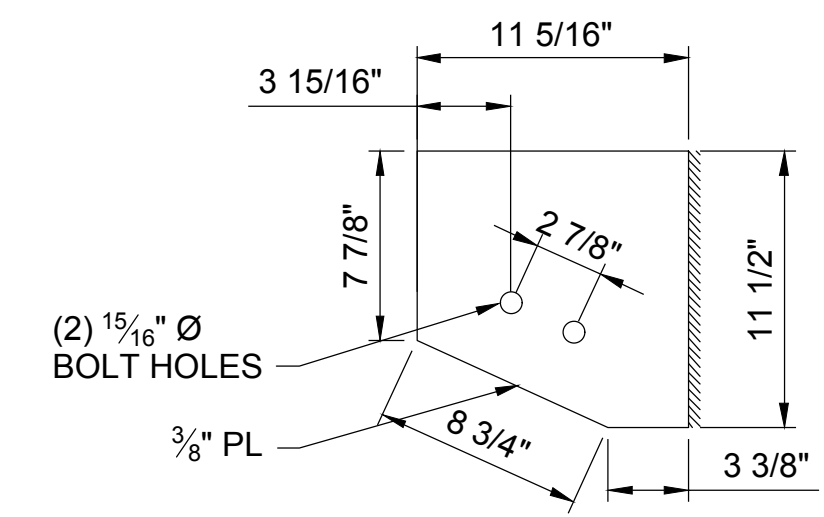
3 GUSSET PLATE DETAIL
 SCALE: 1 1/2"=1'-0"



D SECTION
 SCALE: 1 1/2"=1'-0"




H SECTION
 S-208 SCALE: 1 1/2"=1'-0"



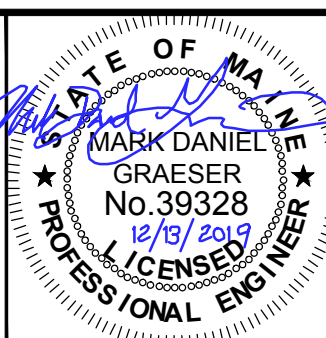
4 GUSSET PLATE DETAIL
 SCALE: 1 1/2"=1'-0"

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12/13/2019	FINAL FOR BID - NOT FOR CONSTRUCTION	M. GRAESER
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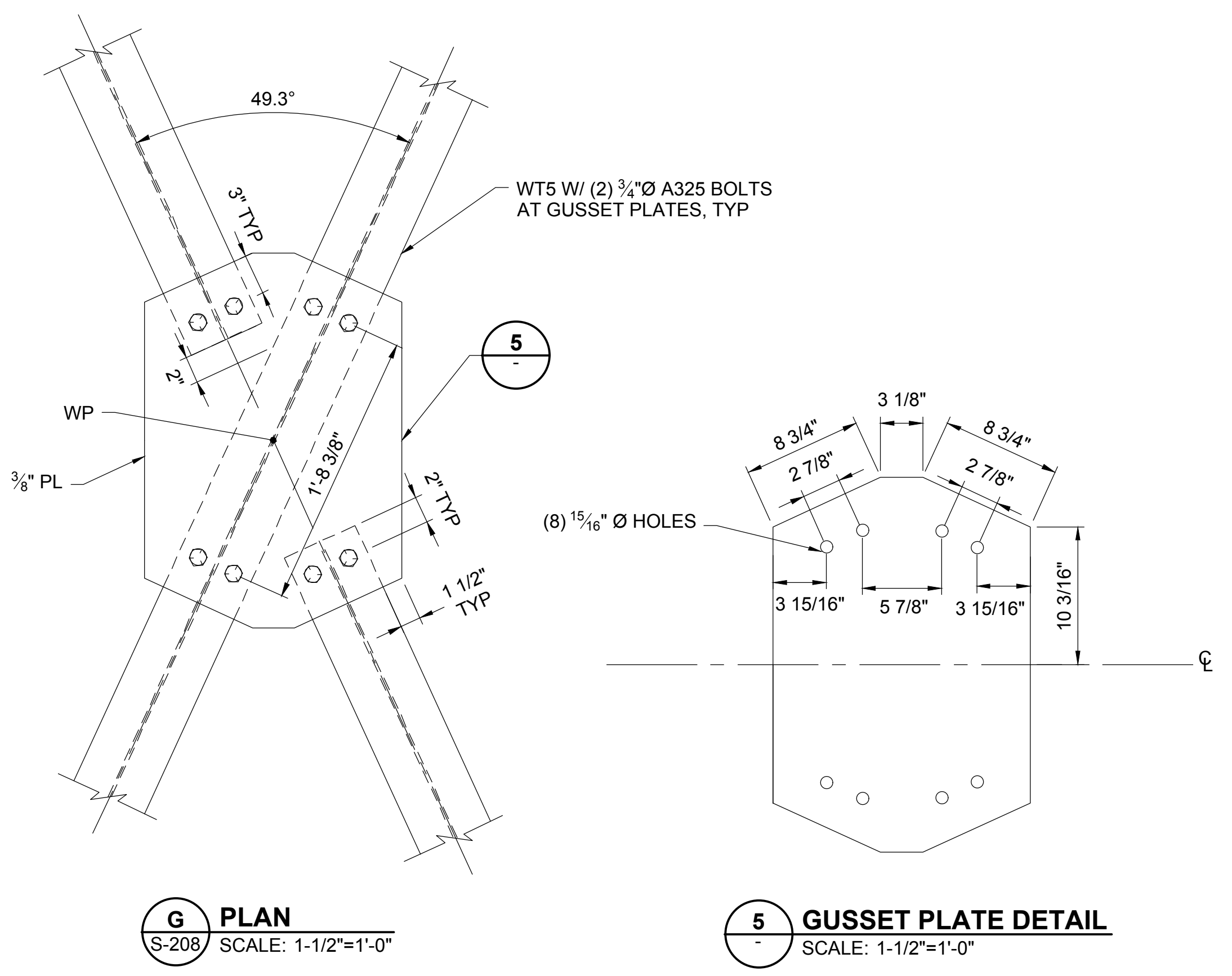
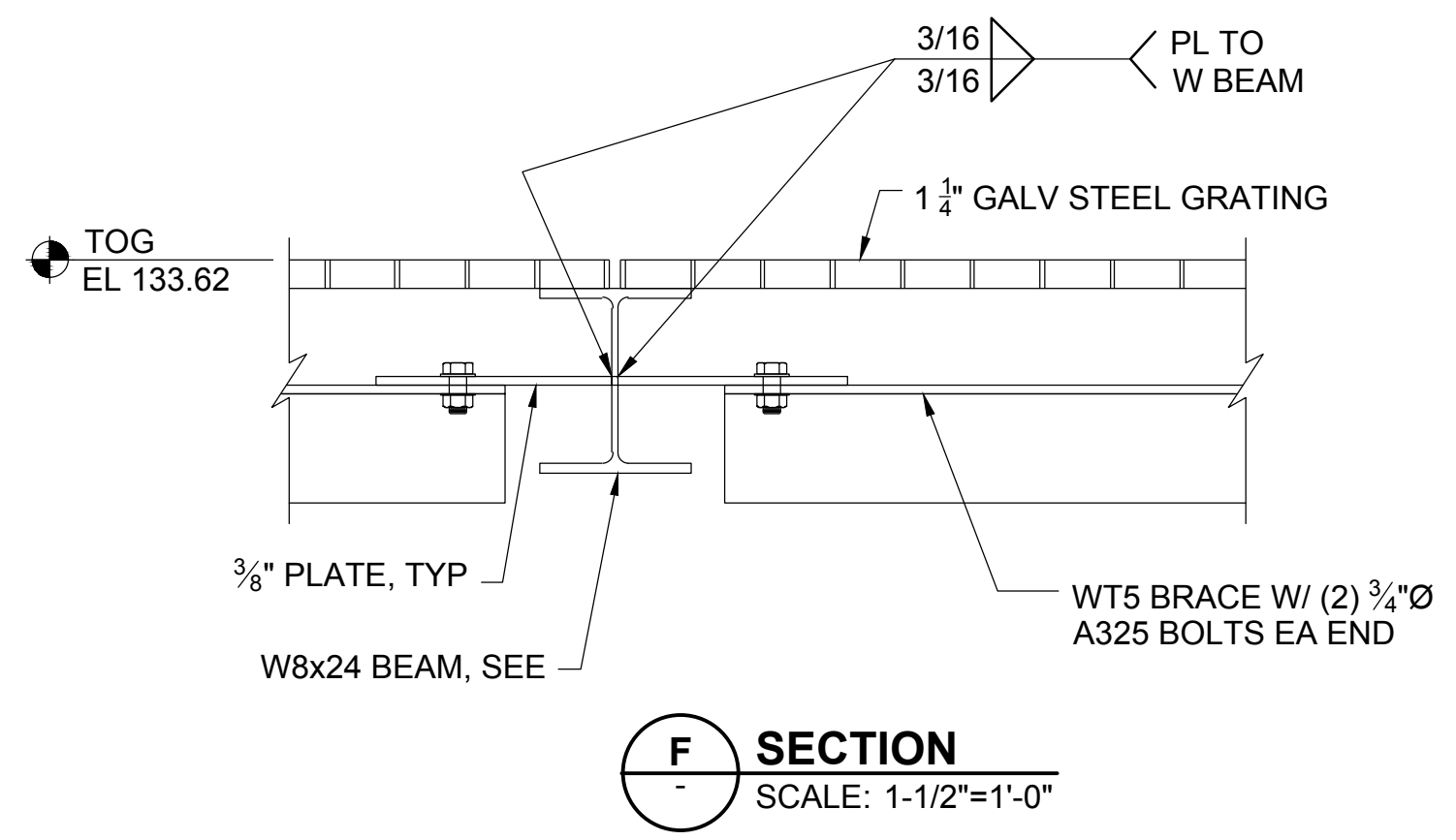
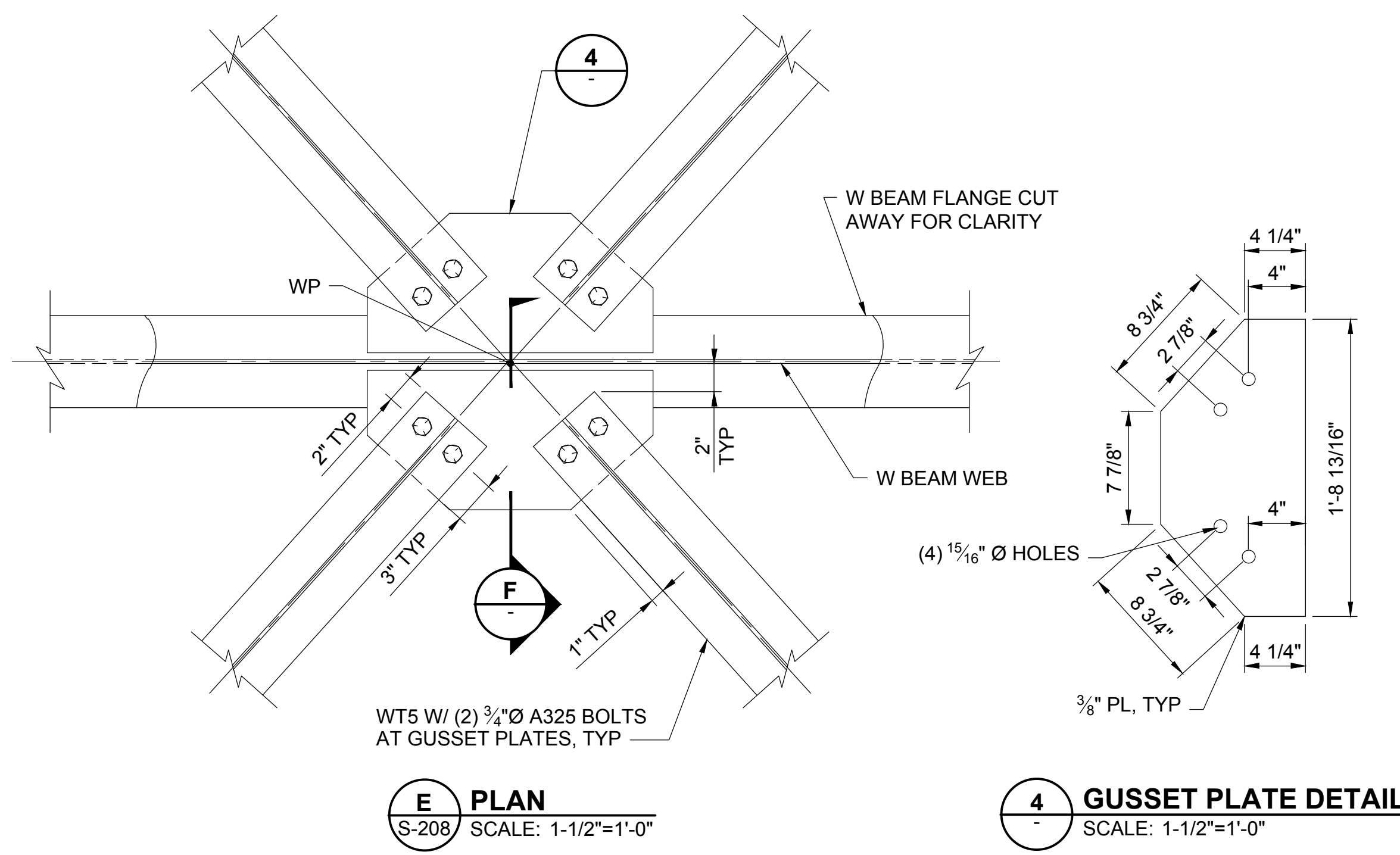

MARK DANIEL GRAESER
 No. 39328
 12/31/2019
 PROFESSIONAL ENGINEER

SHAWMUT HYDROELECTRIC STATION
 UPSTREAM FISH PASSAGE
 BROOKFIELD WHITE PINE HYDRO, LLC

TOWER STEEL FRAMING SECTIONS AND DETAILS

PROJECT:	3173SHAWFISH
DRAWN BY:	M. PITTMAN
DESIGNED BY:	A. MENGERT
APPROVED BY:	M. GRAESER
SHEET:	58 OF 176
DRAWING:	S-212

DWG: C:\Users\jgrogan\Documents\alden\shawmut\2019\12\13\2019_12_13_10_00_CAD\DWG\shawsis\S-213.dwg USER: Agrogan
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REVISION	DESCRIPTION OF ISSUE / REVISION	REVISED BY
12/13/2019	FINAL FOR BID - NOT FOR CONSTRUCTION	M. GRAESER

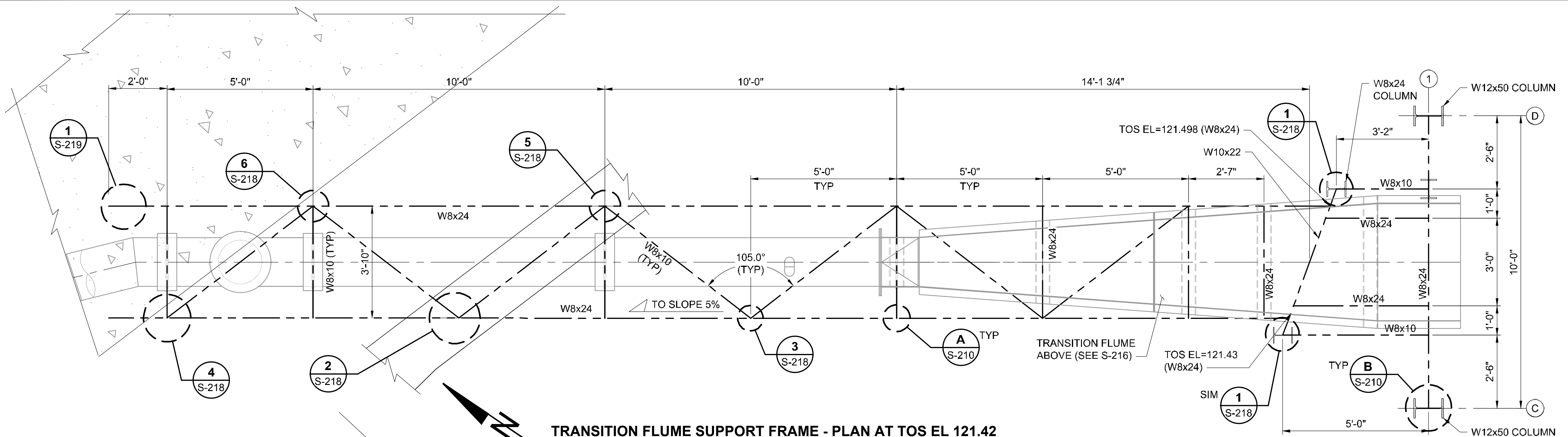
VERIFY SCALE
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MARK DANIEL GRAESER
 No. 39328
 12/19/2019
 PROFESSIONAL ENGINEER

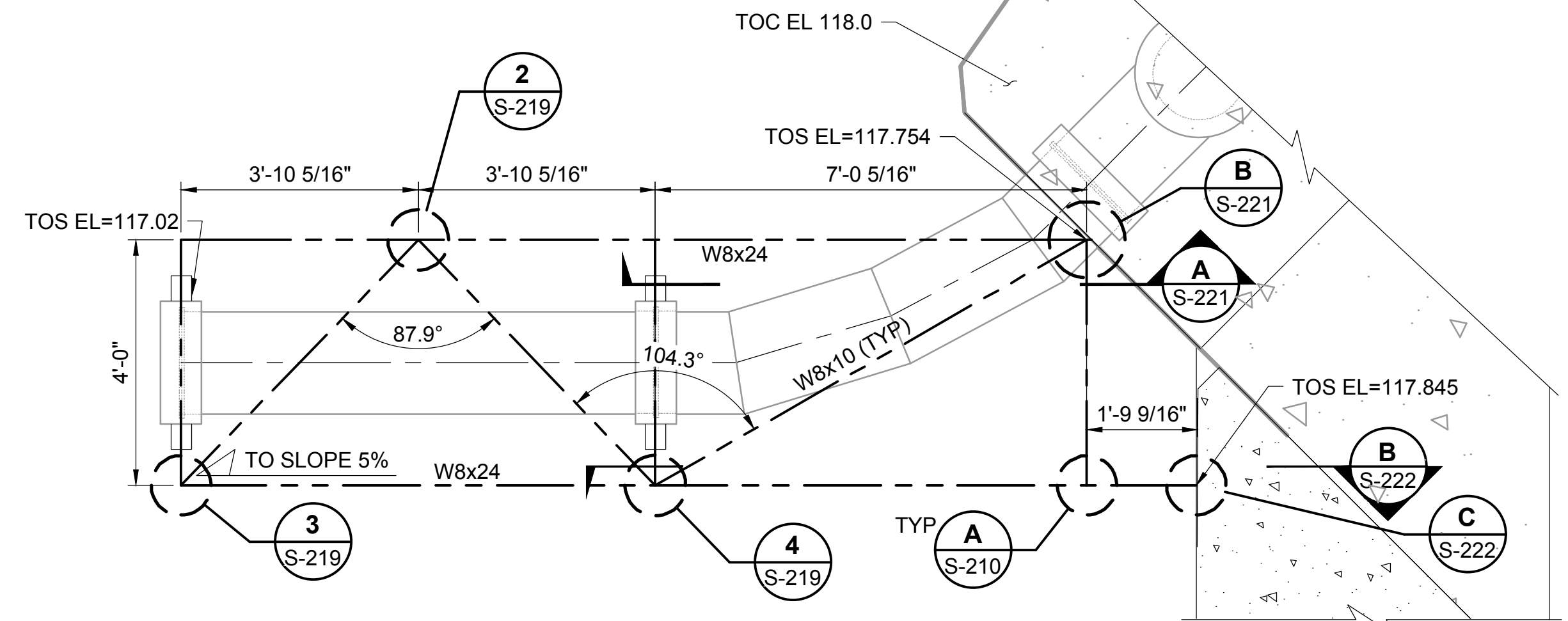
SHAWMUT HYDROELECTRIC STATION
 UPSTREAM FISH PASSAGE
 BROOKFIELD WHITE PINE HYDRO, LLC

TOWER STEEL FRAMING SECTIONS
 AND DETAILS

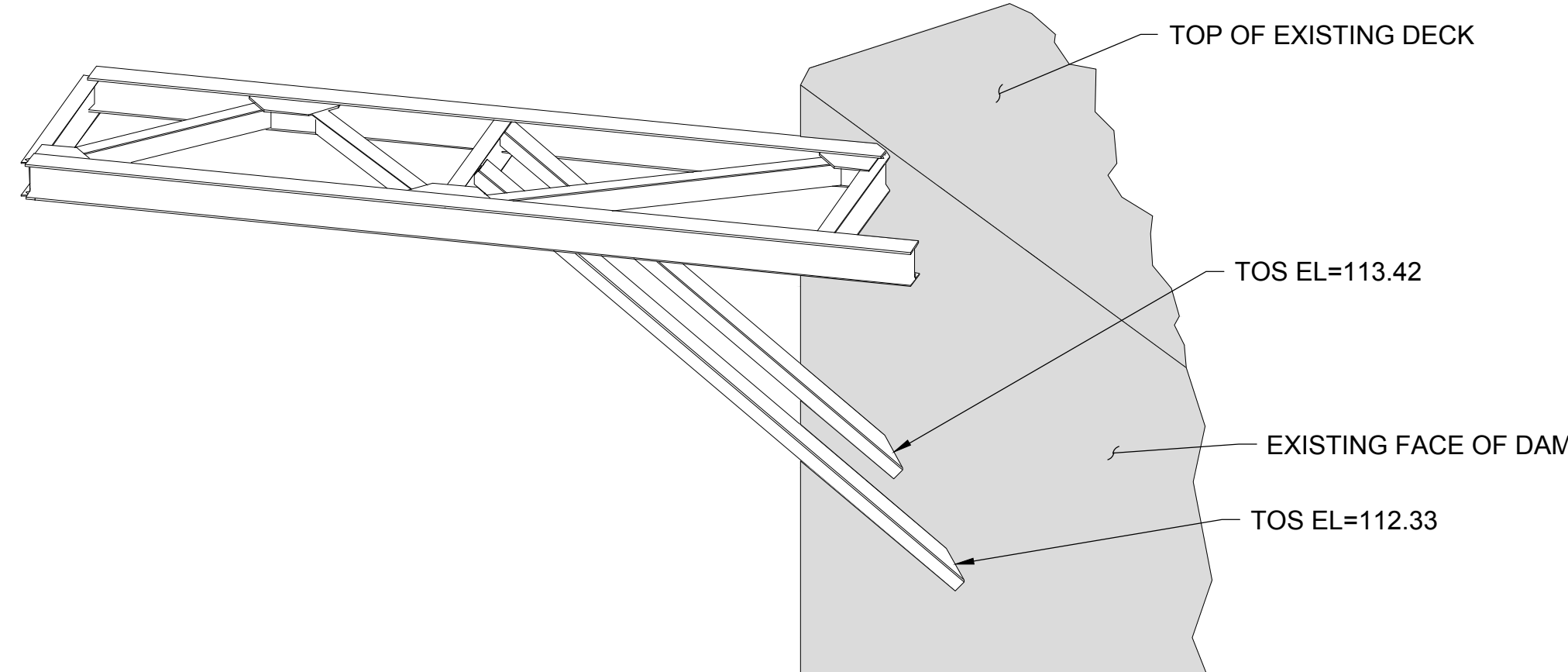
PROJECT:	3173SHAWFISH
DRAWN BY:	M. PITTMAN
DESIGNED BY:	A. MENGERT
APPROVED BY:	M. GRAESER
SHEET:	59 OF 176
DRAWING:	S-213



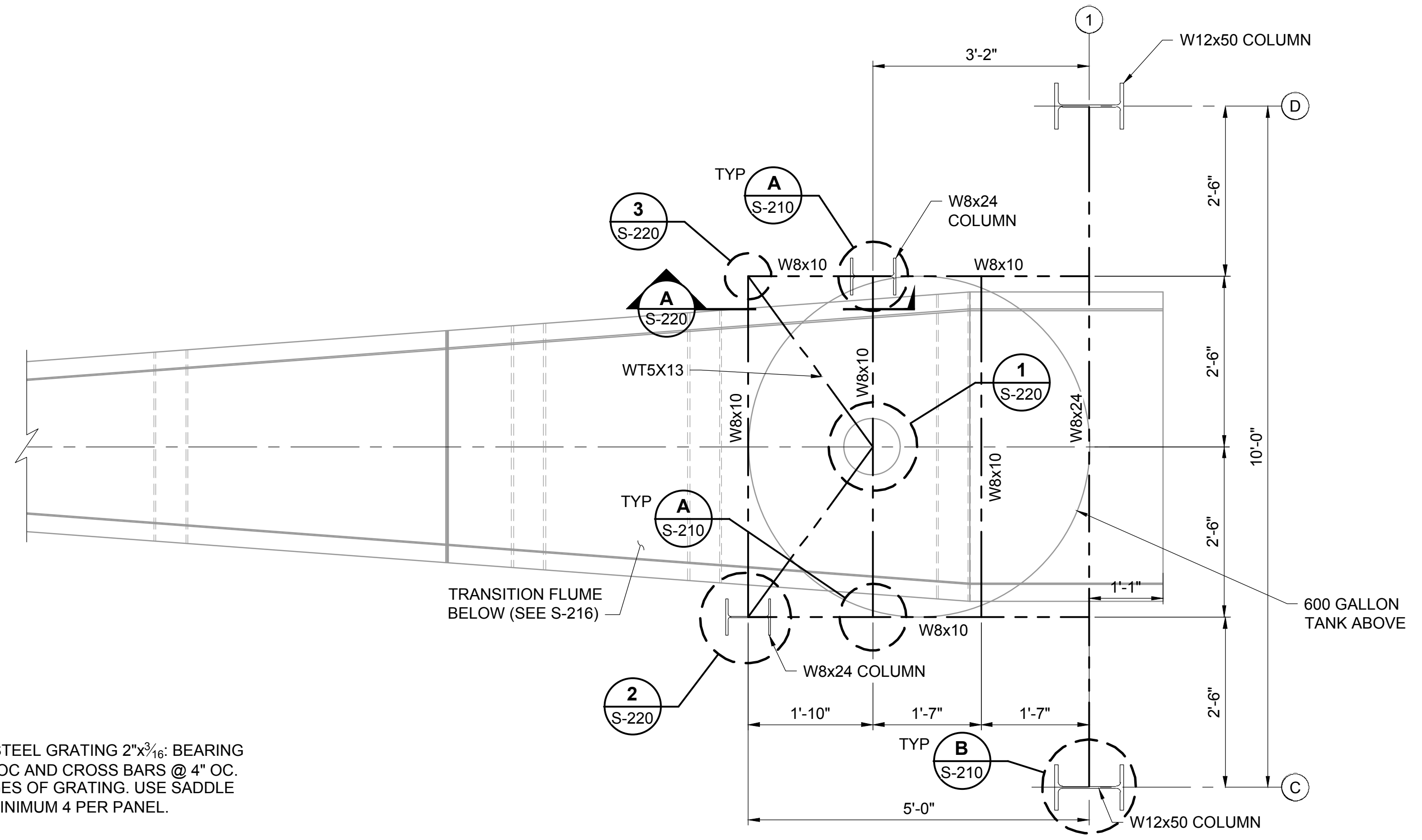
TRANSITION FLUME SUPPORT FRAME - PLAN AT TOS EL 121.42
SCALE: 1/2"=1'-0"



TRANSITION FLUME SUPPORT FRAME - PLAN AT TOS EL 118.00
SCALE: 1/2"=1'-0"



TRANSITION FLUME SUPPORT FRAME ISOMETRIC
SCALE: 3/8"=1'-0"



TRANSITION FLUME SUPPORT FRAME - PLAN AT TOS EL 128.33 (TOG EL 128.50)
SCALE: 3/4"=1'-0"

NOTE:
1. GALVANIZED STEEL GRATING 2"x³/₁₆": BEARING BARS @ 1 ³/₁₆" OC AND CROSS BARS @ 4" OC. BAND ALL EDGES OF GRATING. USE SADDLE TYPE CLIPS, MINIMUM 4 PER PANEL.

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DWG: C:\Users\mgray\Documents\shawmut\3173\3173-0001\3173-0001.dwg DATE: 12/13/2019 10:22am USER: Agriplan

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12/13/2019	FINAL FOR BID - NOT FOR CONSTRUCTION	M. GRAESER
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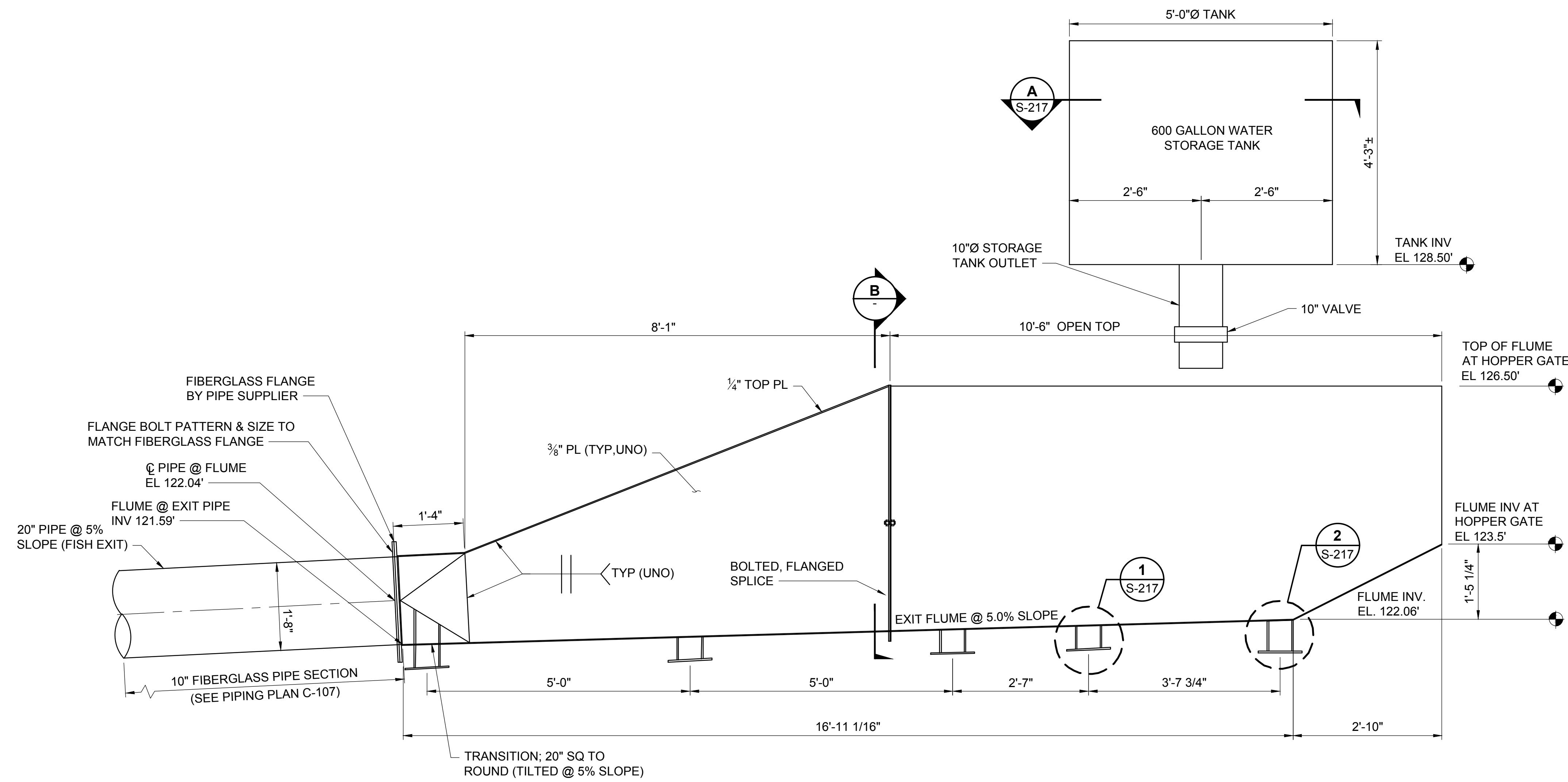
MARK DANIEL GRAESER
No. 39328
12/13/2019
LICENSED PROFESSIONAL ENGINEER

SHAWMUT HYDROELECTRIC STATION
UPSTREAM FISH PASSAGE
BROOKFIELD WHITE PINE HYDRO, LLC

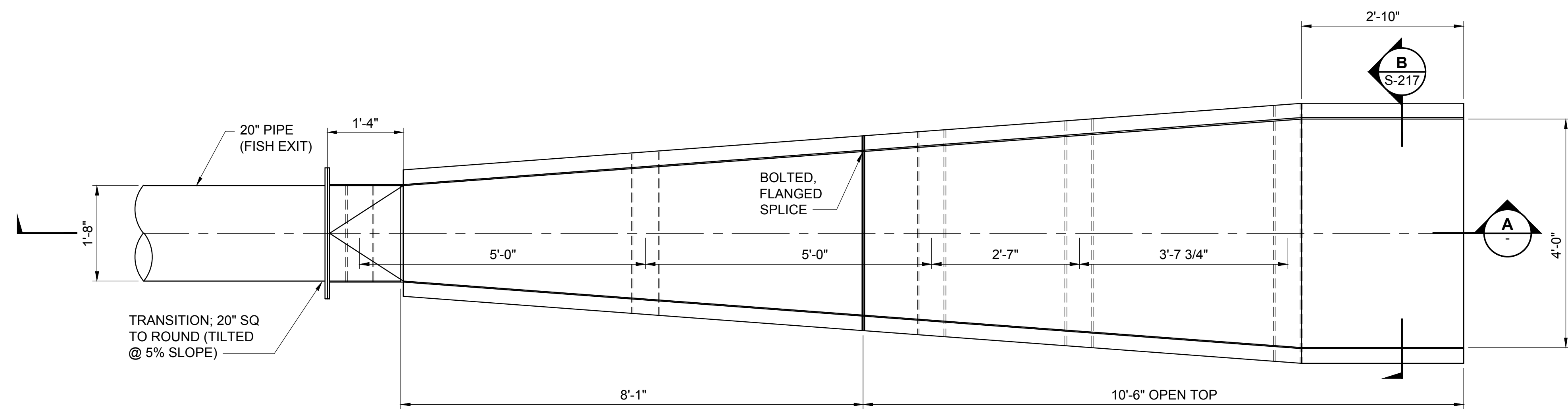
TRANSITION FLUME AND FISH EXIT
PIPE FRAMING PLANS

PROJECT: 3173SHAWFISH
DRAWN BY: M. PITTMAN
DESIGNED BY: A. MENGERT
APPROVED BY: M. GRAESER
SHEET: 61 OF 176
DRAWING: S-215

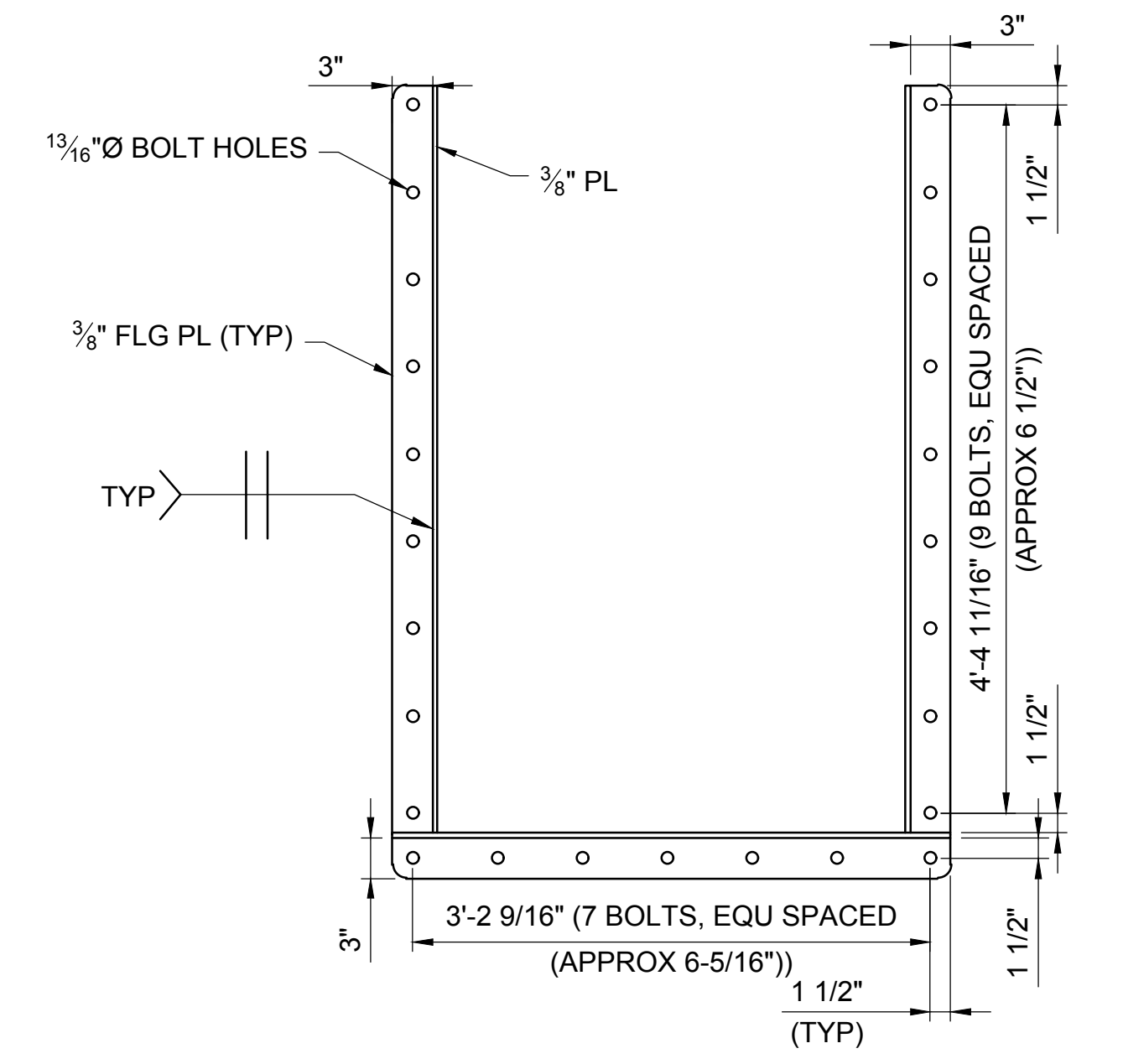
NOTE:
1. STEEL FRAME NOT SHOWN FOR CLARITY.



A FISH EXIT TRANSITION FLUME - ELEVATION
SCALE: 3/4"=1'-0"



FISH EXIT TRANSITION FLUME - PLAN
SCALE: 3/4"=1'-0"



B BOLTED FLANGE DETAIL (N&F)
SCALE: 1"=1'-0"

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DECEMBER 13, 2019

P:\WG_C\Users\mgregan\Documents\3173\3173.dwg; 12/13/2019 10:58:46 AM; PLOT: 12/13/2019 10:58:46 AM; PLOTTER: HP DesignJet 500; USER: MGRGAN

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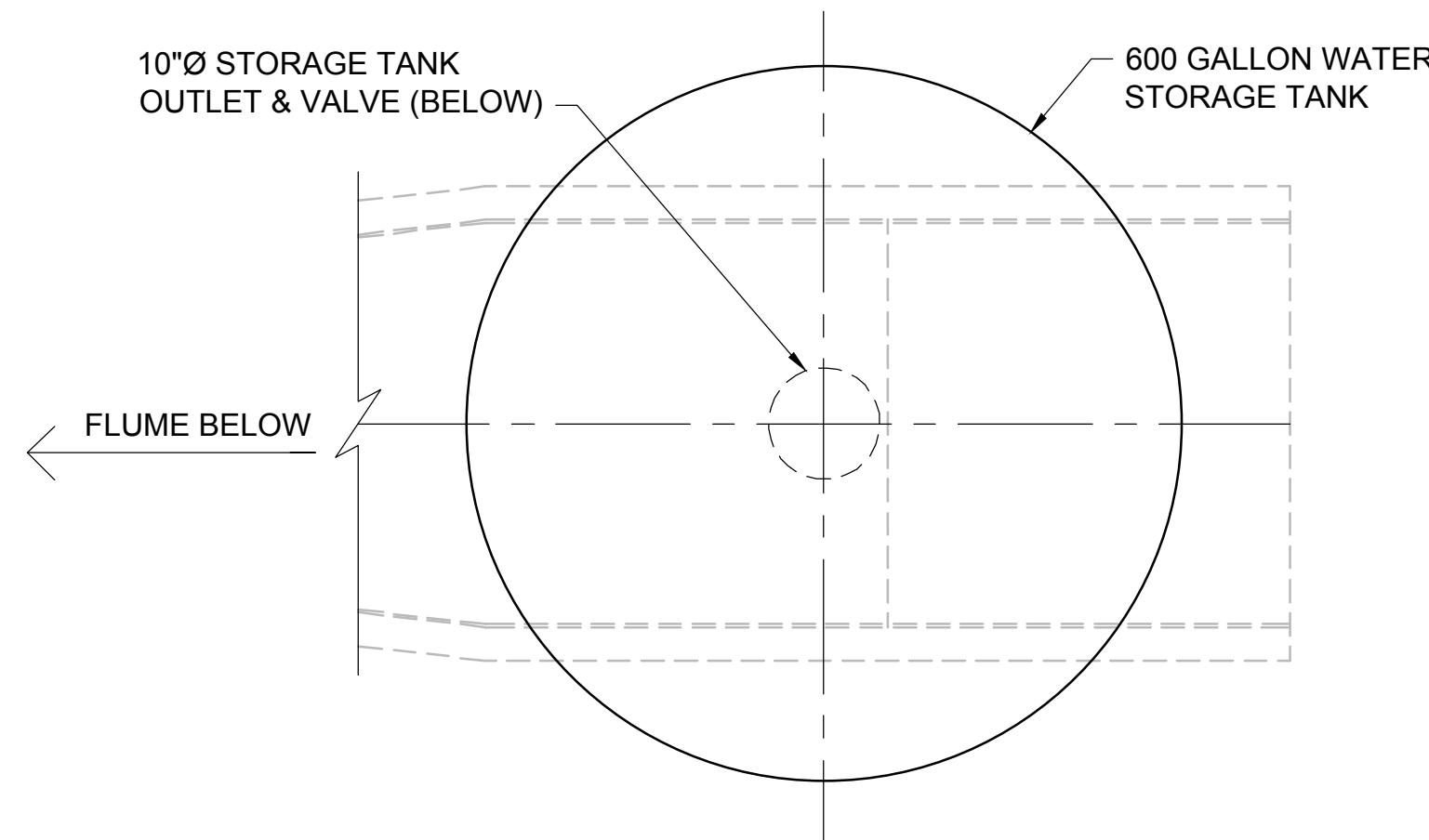
REVISION	DESCRIPTION OF ISSUE / REVISION	REVISED BY
12/13/2019	FINAL FOR BID - NOT FOR CONSTRUCTION	M. GRAESER

VERIFY SCALE
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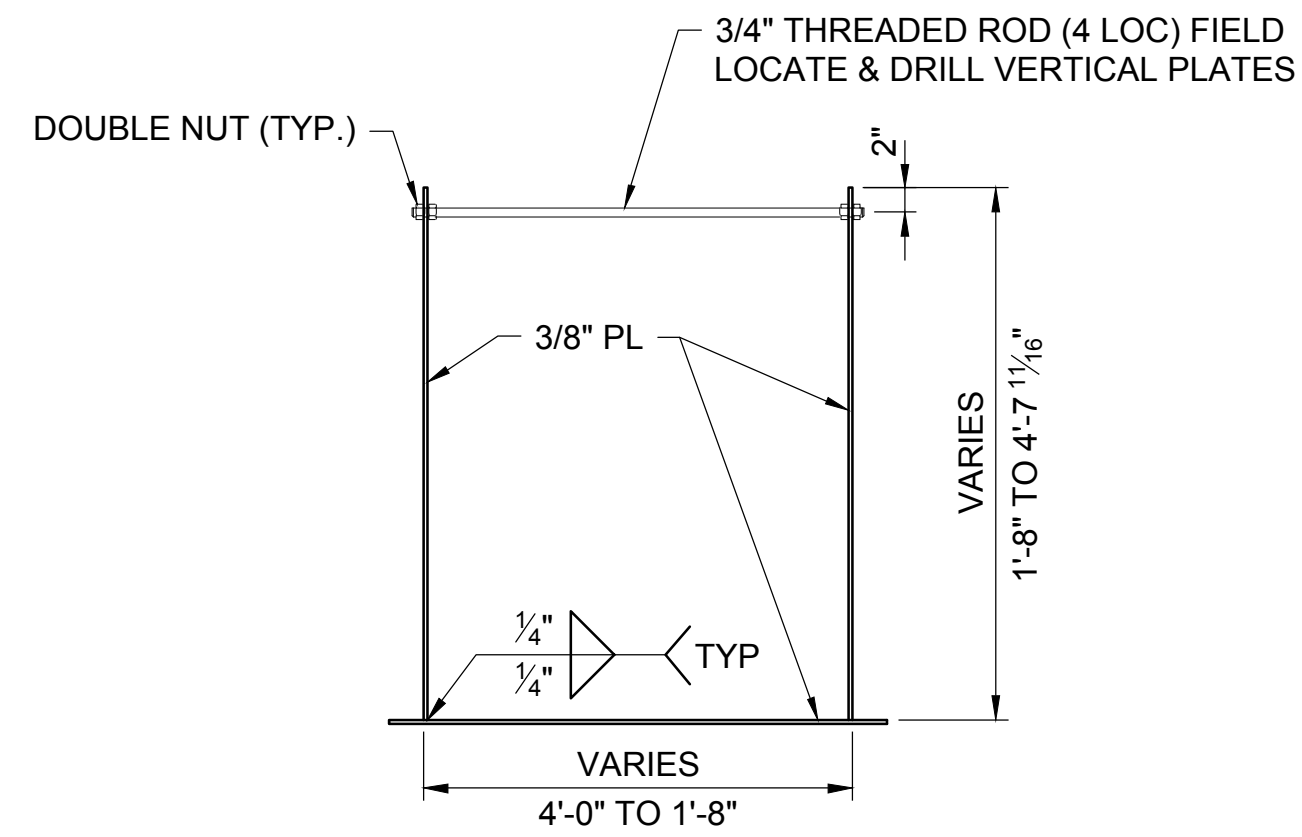
SHAWMUT HYDROELECTRIC STATION
UPSTREAM FISH PASSAGE
BROOKFIELD WHITE PINE HYDRO, LLC

TRANSITION FLUME PLAN & SECTIONS

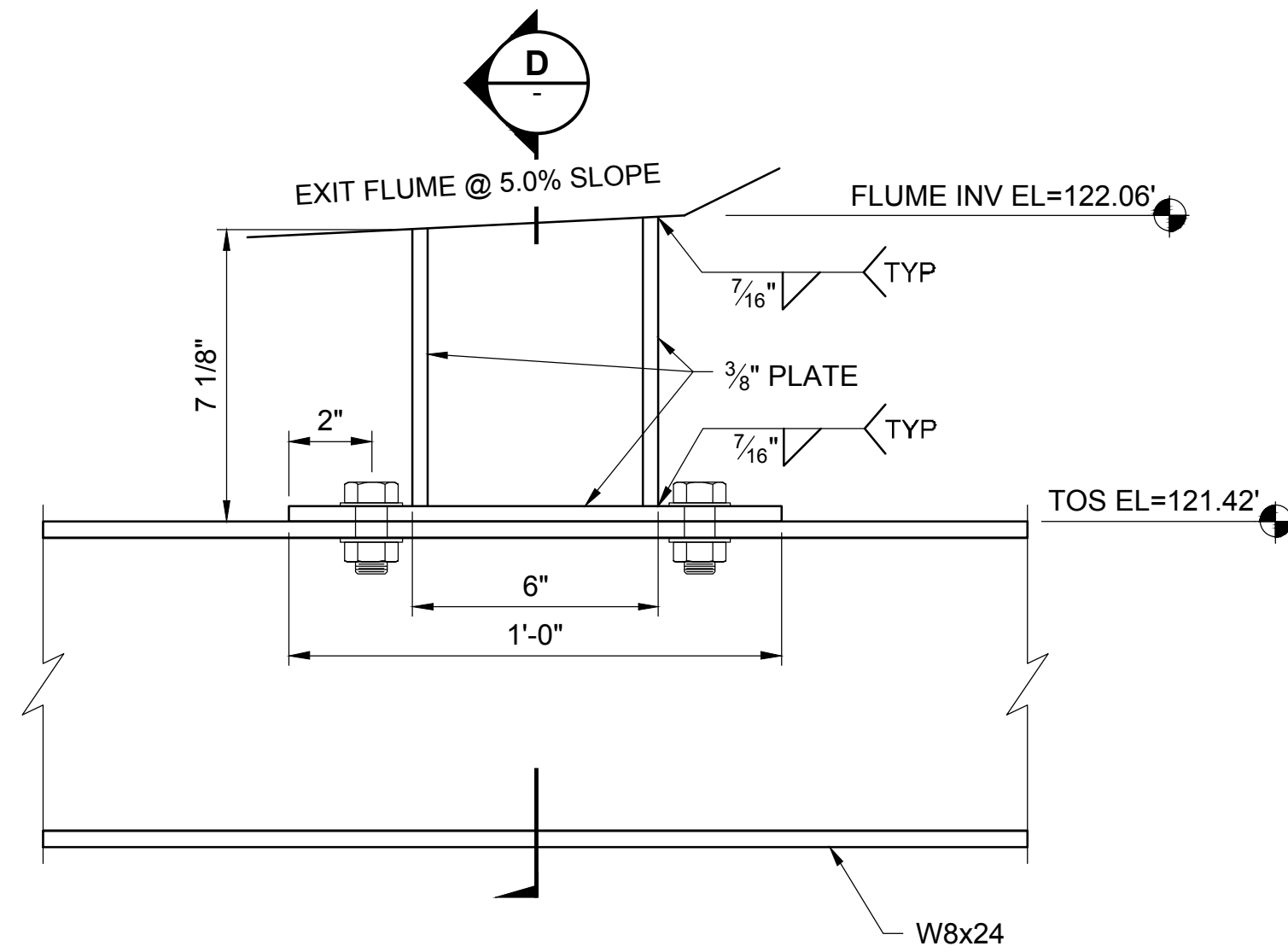
PROJECT:	3173SHAWFISH
DRAWN BY:	M. PITTMAN
DESIGNED BY:	A. MENGERT
APPROVED BY:	M. GRAESER
SHEET:	62 OF 176
DRAWING:	S-216



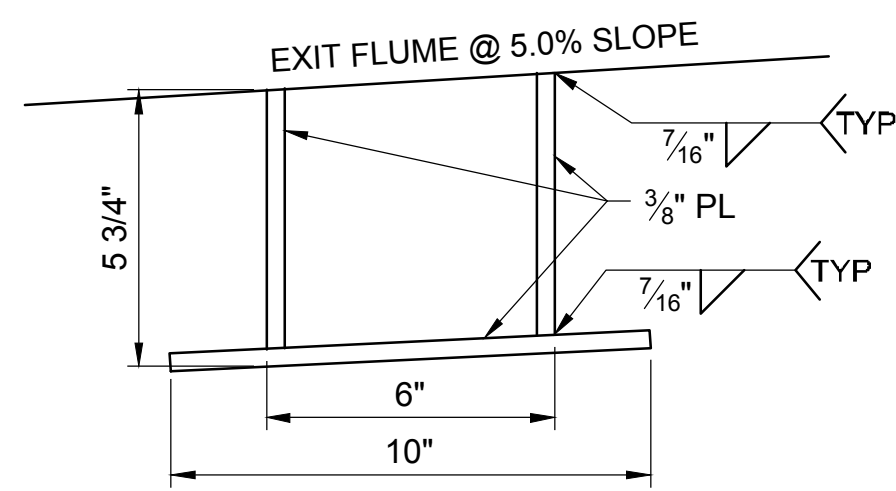
A STORAGE TANK PLAN
S-216 SCALE: 3/4"=1'-0"



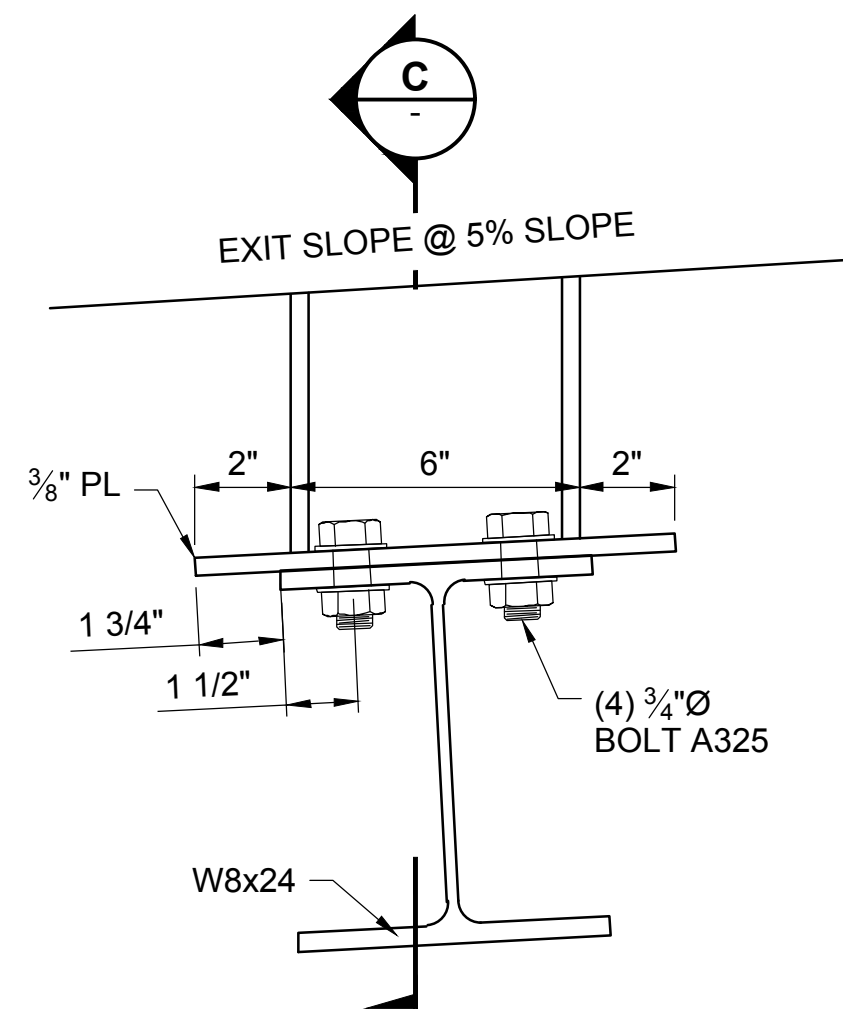
B FISH EXIT TRANSITION FLUME TYPICAL SECTION
S-216 SCALE: 3/4"=1'-0"



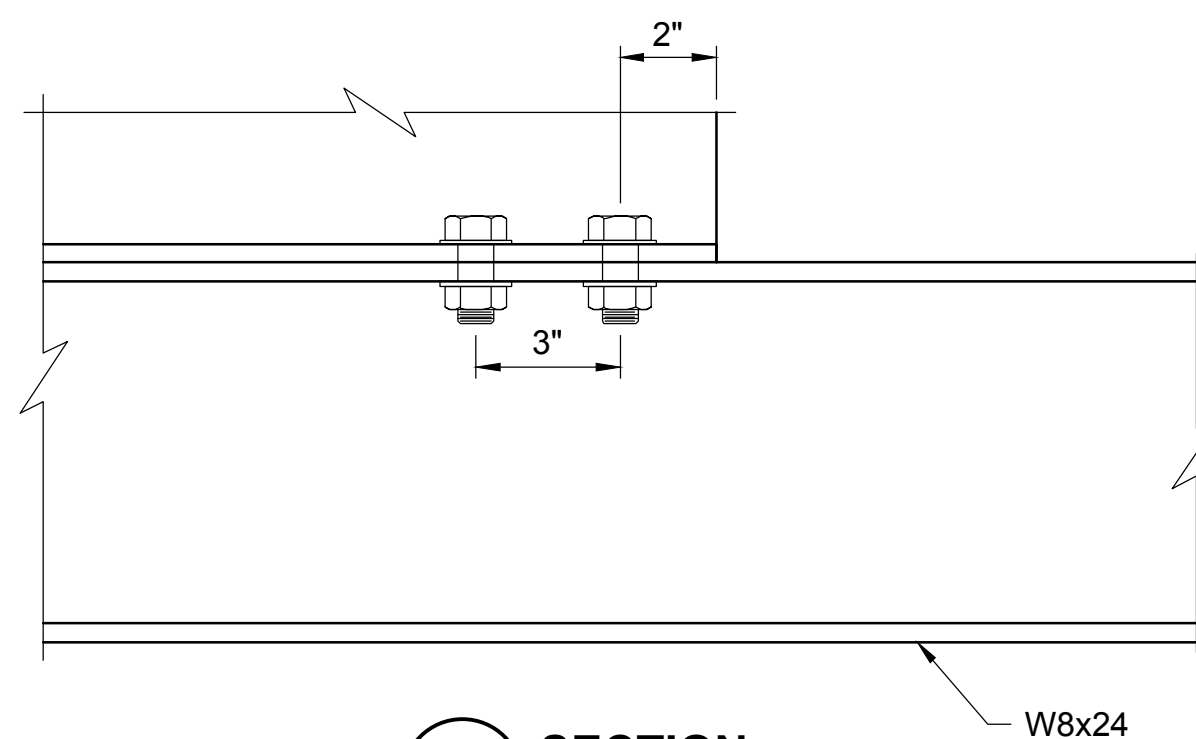
2 TRANSITION FLUME FOOT DETAIL AND CONNECTION
S-216 SCALE: 3"=1'-0"



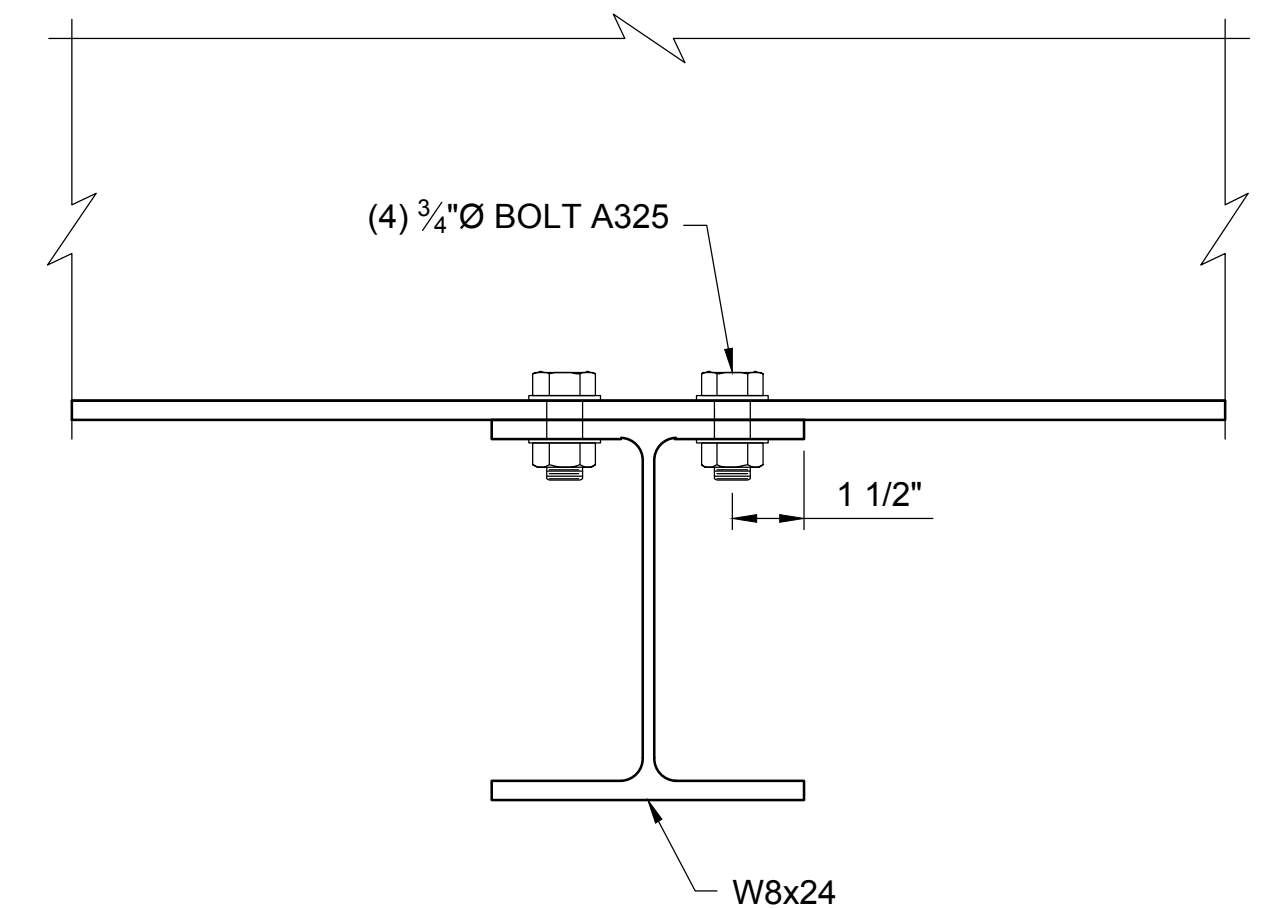
1 TRANSITION FLUME FOOT DETAIL AND CONNECTION
S-216 SCALE: 3"=1'-0"



C SECTION
SCALE: 3"=1'-0"



D SECTION
SCALE: 3"=1'-0"



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 DATE: Dec 13, 2019 2:52 pm
 USER: MGRAESER
 PROJECT: 3173 SHAWMUT
 SHEET: S-217
 TITLE: TRANSITION FLUME DETAILS

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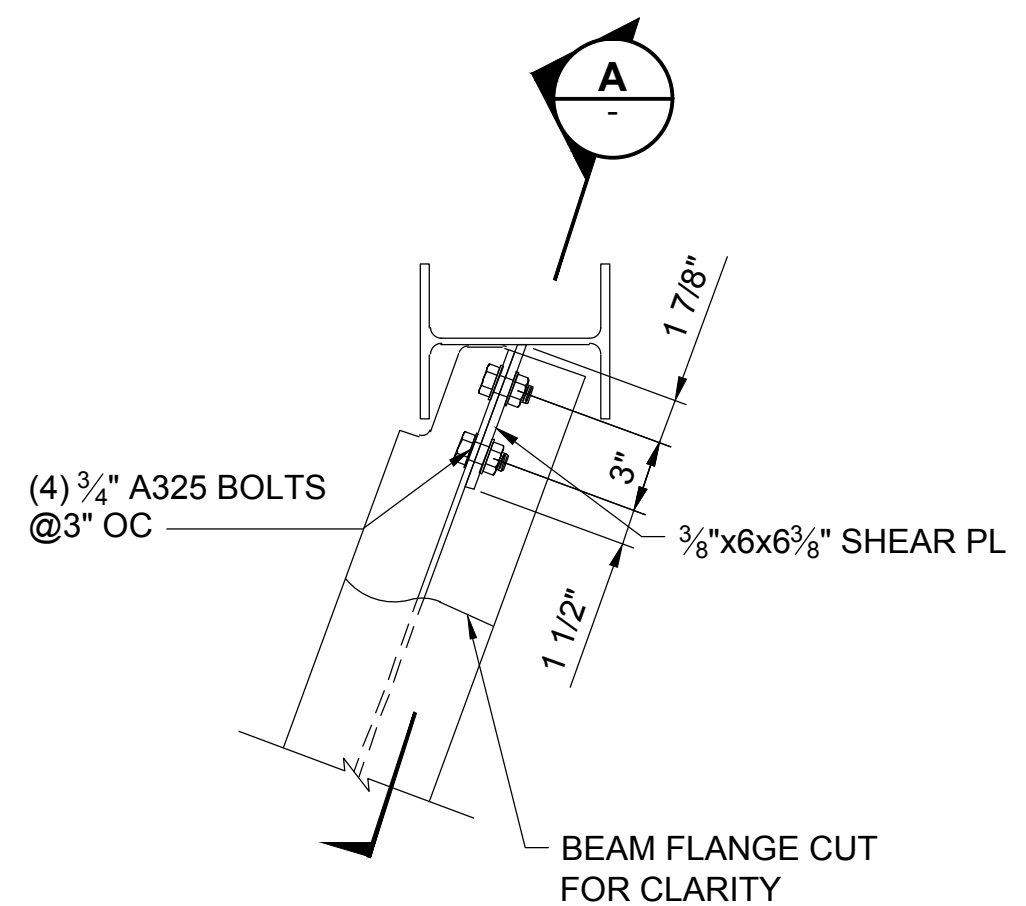
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STATE OF MASSACHUSETTS
MARK DANIEL GRAESER
No. 39328
12/13/2019
LICENSED PROFESSIONAL ENGINEER

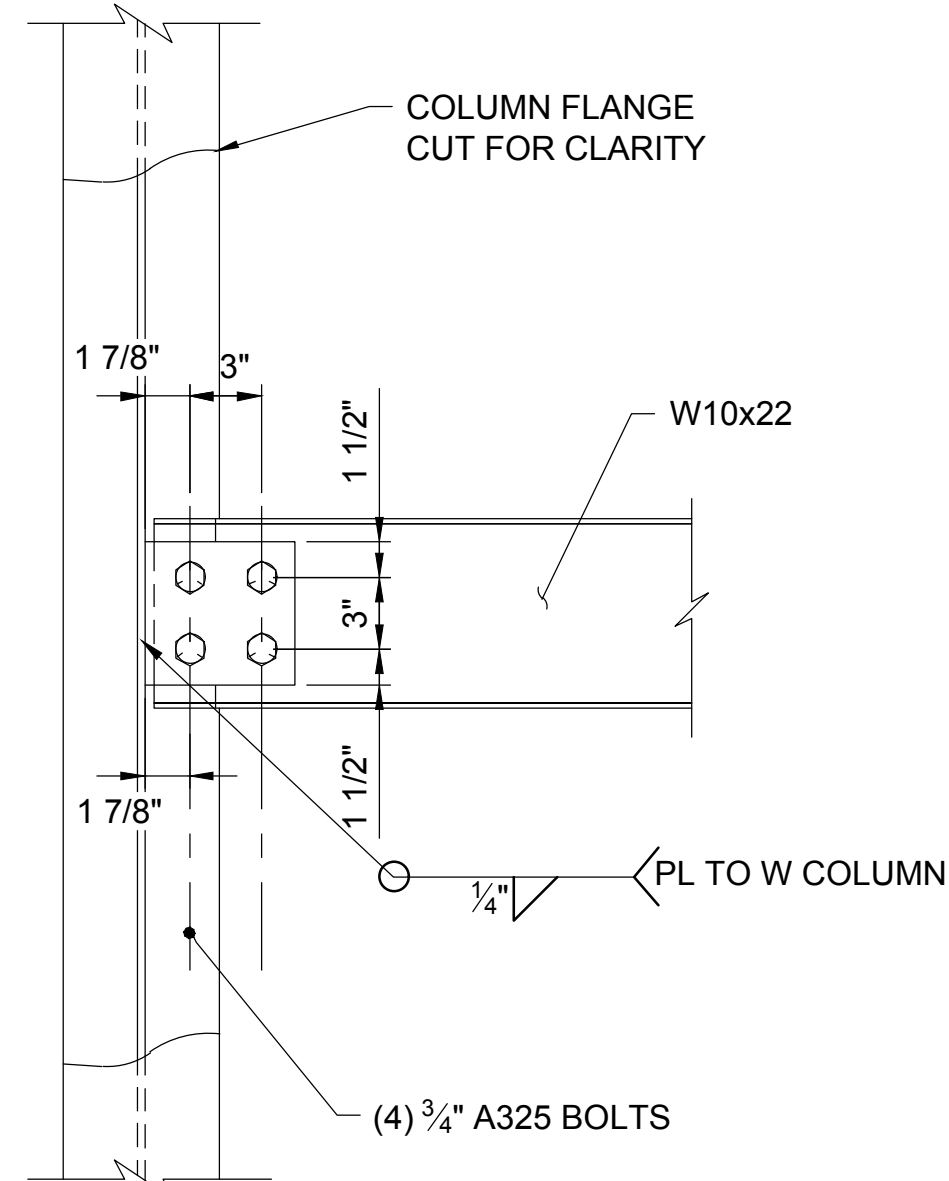
SHAWMUT HYDROELECTRIC STATION
UPSTREAM FISH PASSAGE
BROOKFIELD WHITE PINE HYDRO, LLC

TRANSITION FLUME DETAILS

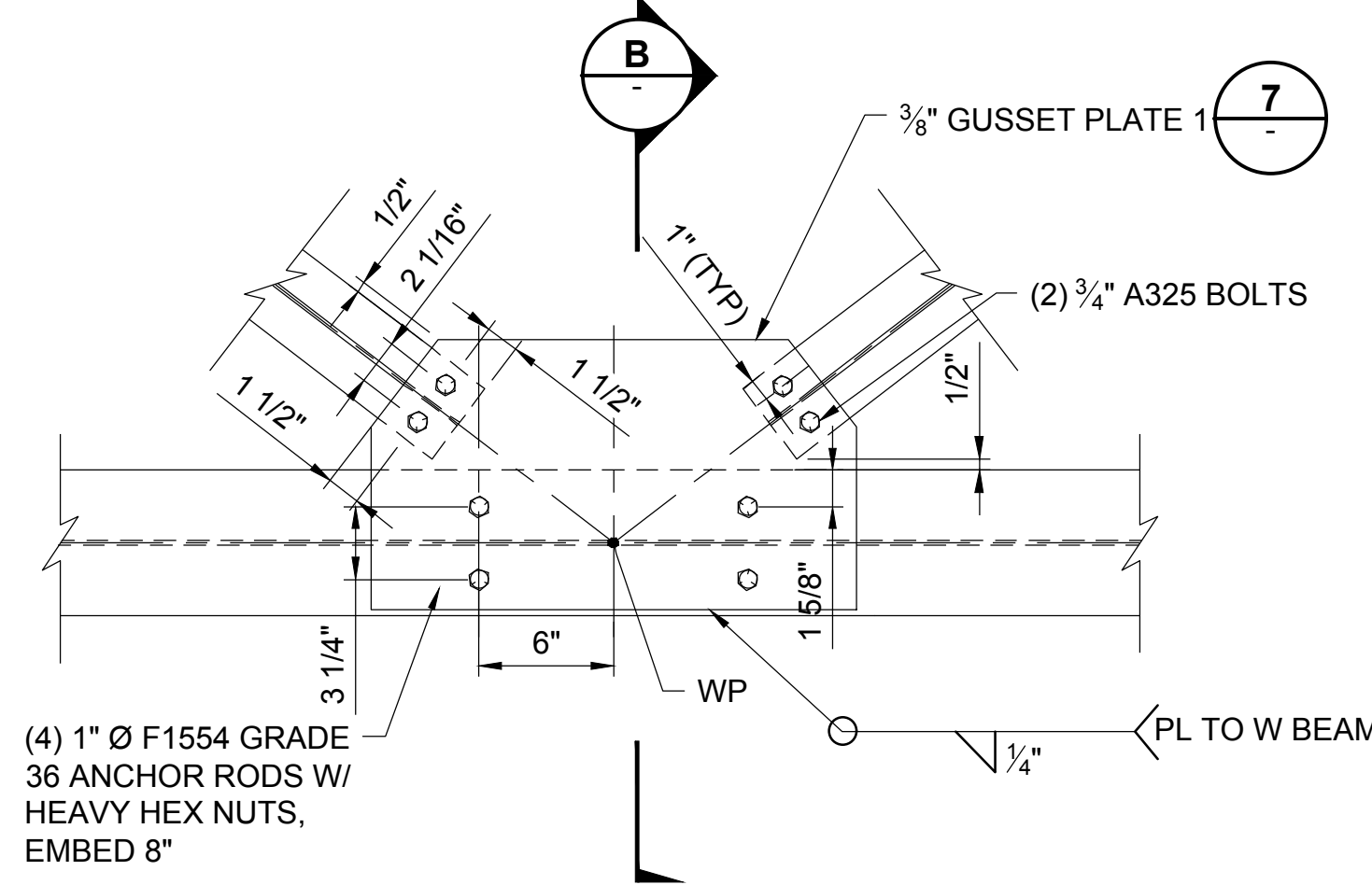
PROJECT:	3173SHAWFISH
DRAWN BY:	M. PITTMAN
DESIGNED BY:	A. MENGERT
APPROVED BY:	M. GRAESER
SHEET:	63 OF 176
DRAWING:	S-217



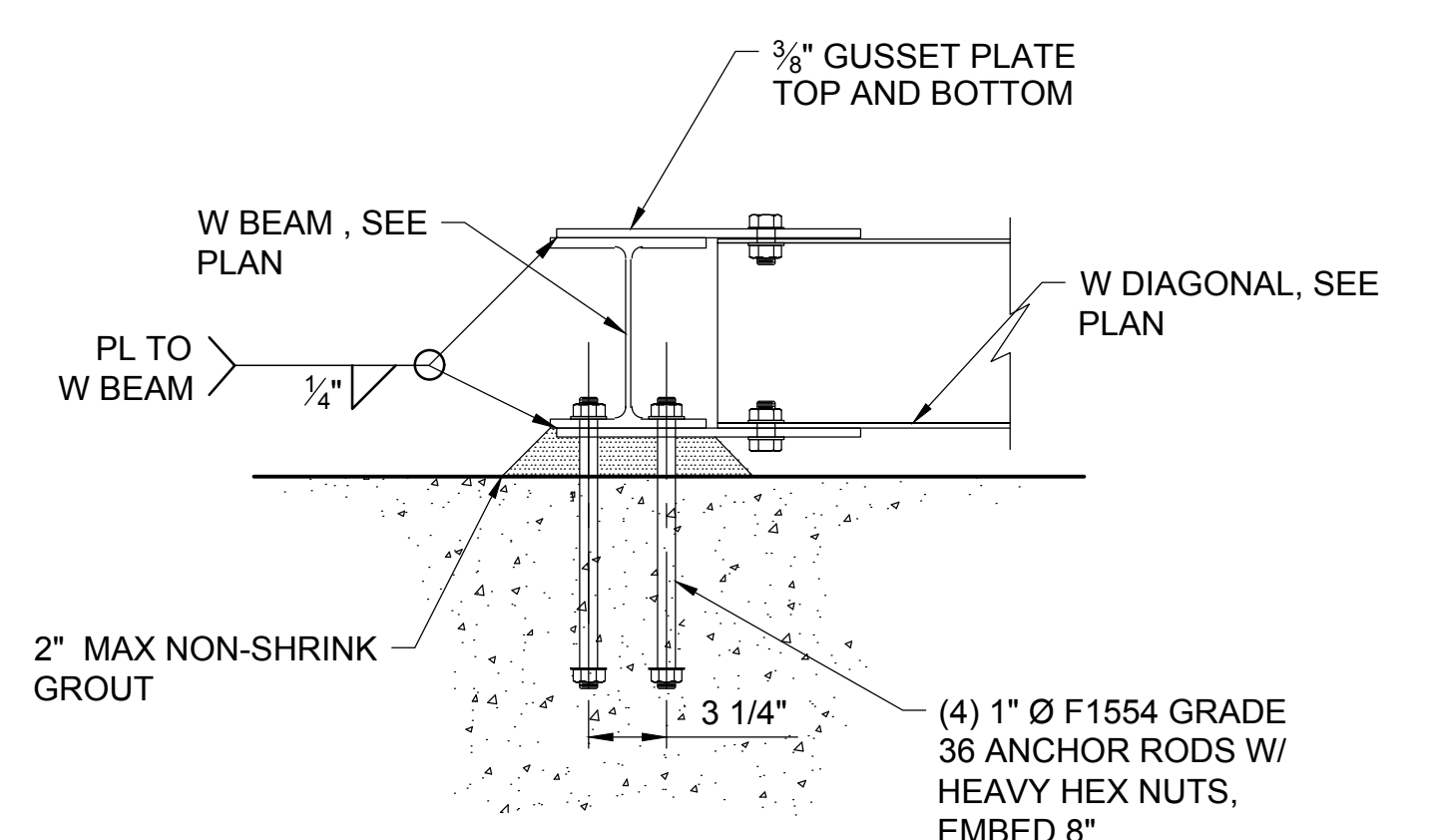
1 DETAIL
S-215 SCALE: 1 1/2"=1'-0"



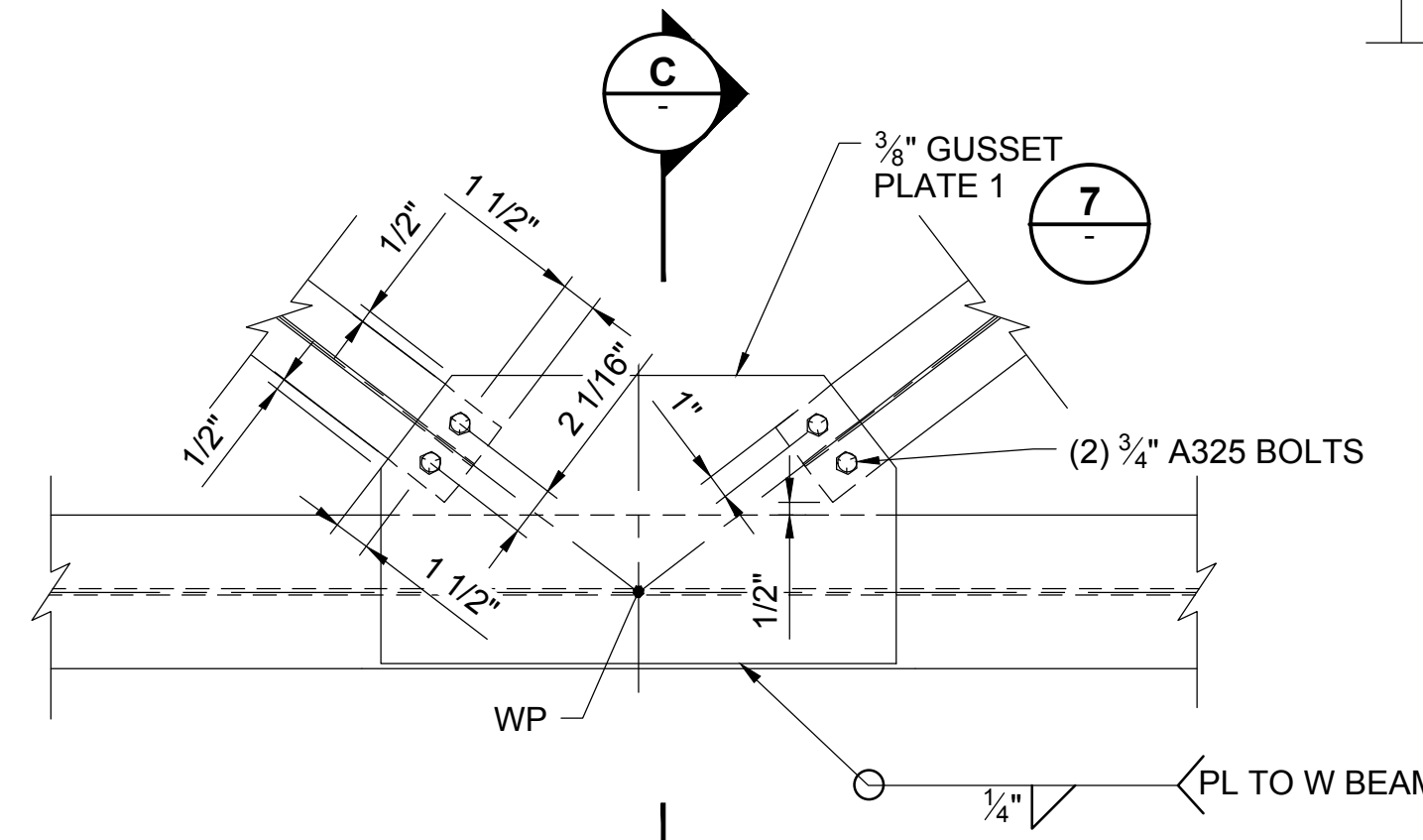
A SECTION
SCALE: 1 1/2"=1'-0"



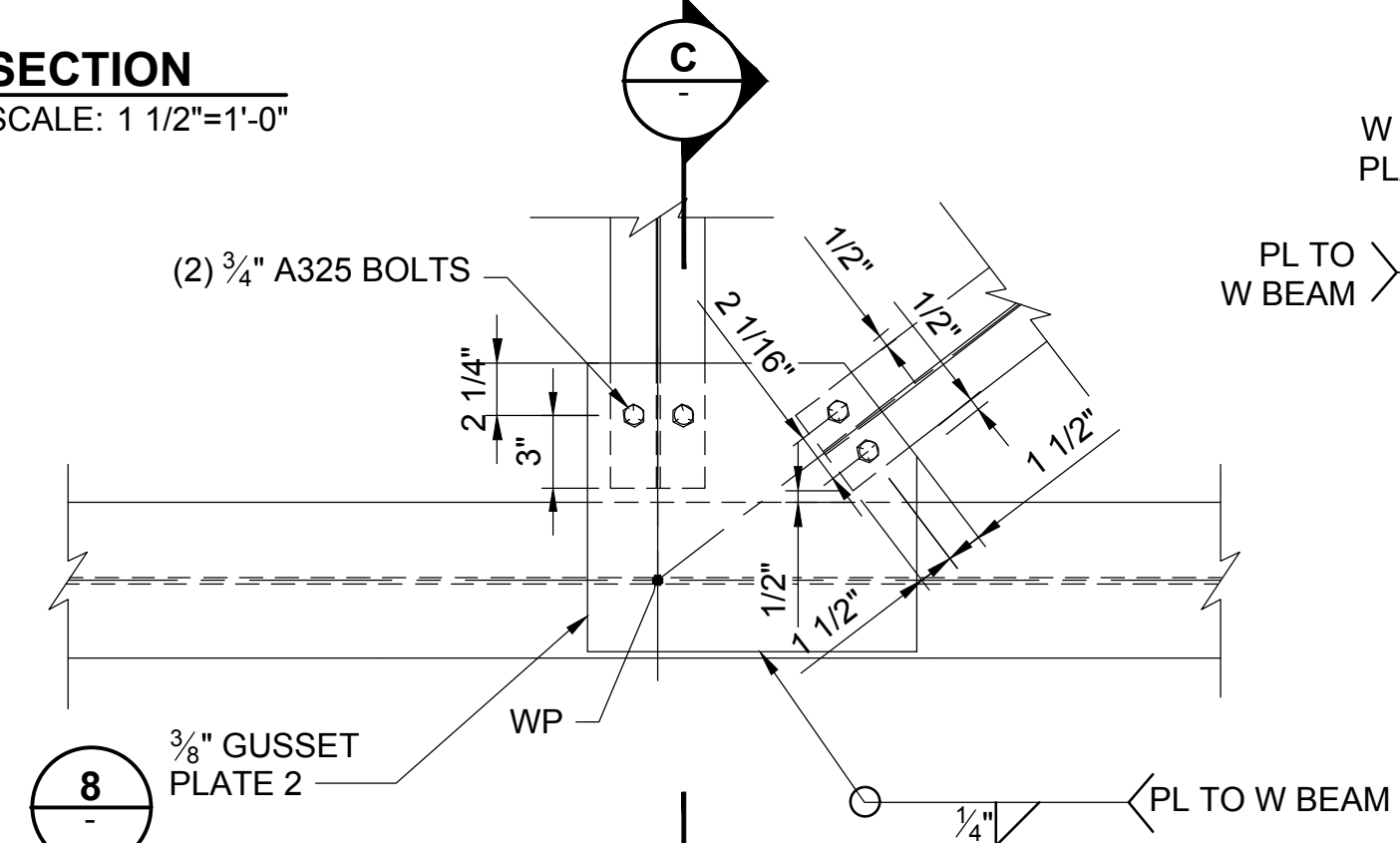
2 DETAIL
S-215 SCALE: 1 1/2"=1'-0"



B SECTION
SCALE: 1 1/2"=1'-0"

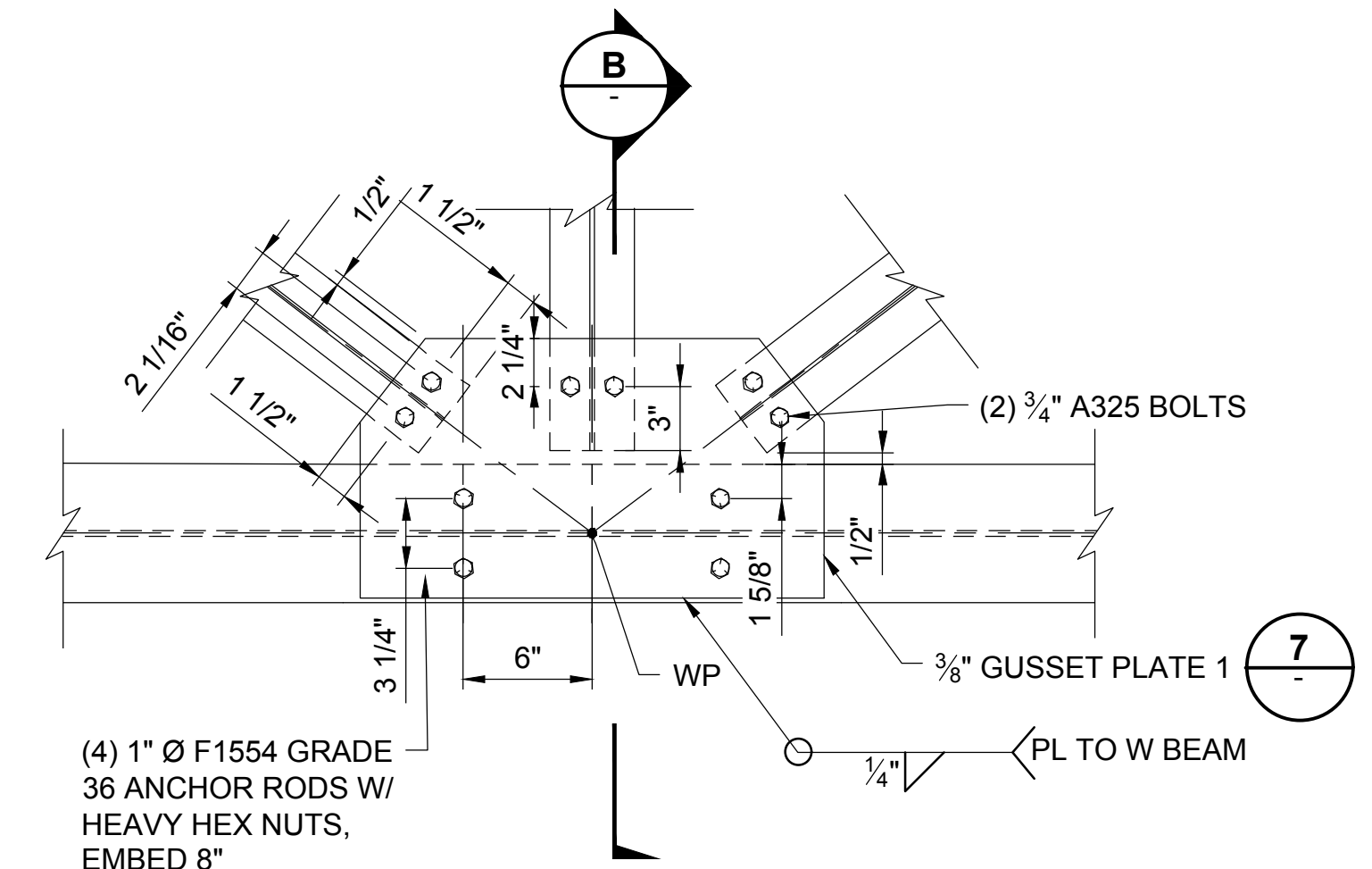


3 DETAIL
S-215 SCALE: 1 1/2"=1'-0"

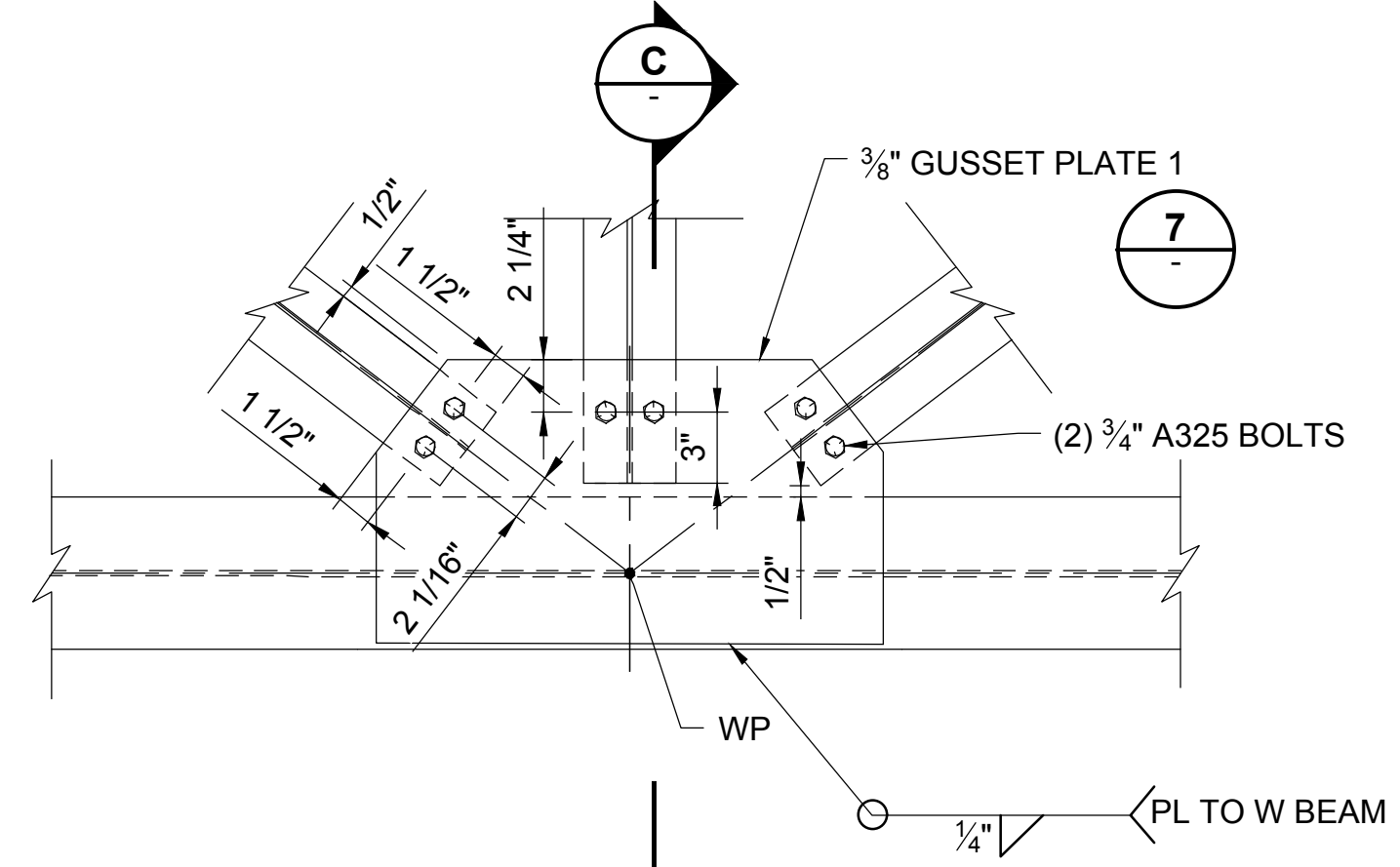


8

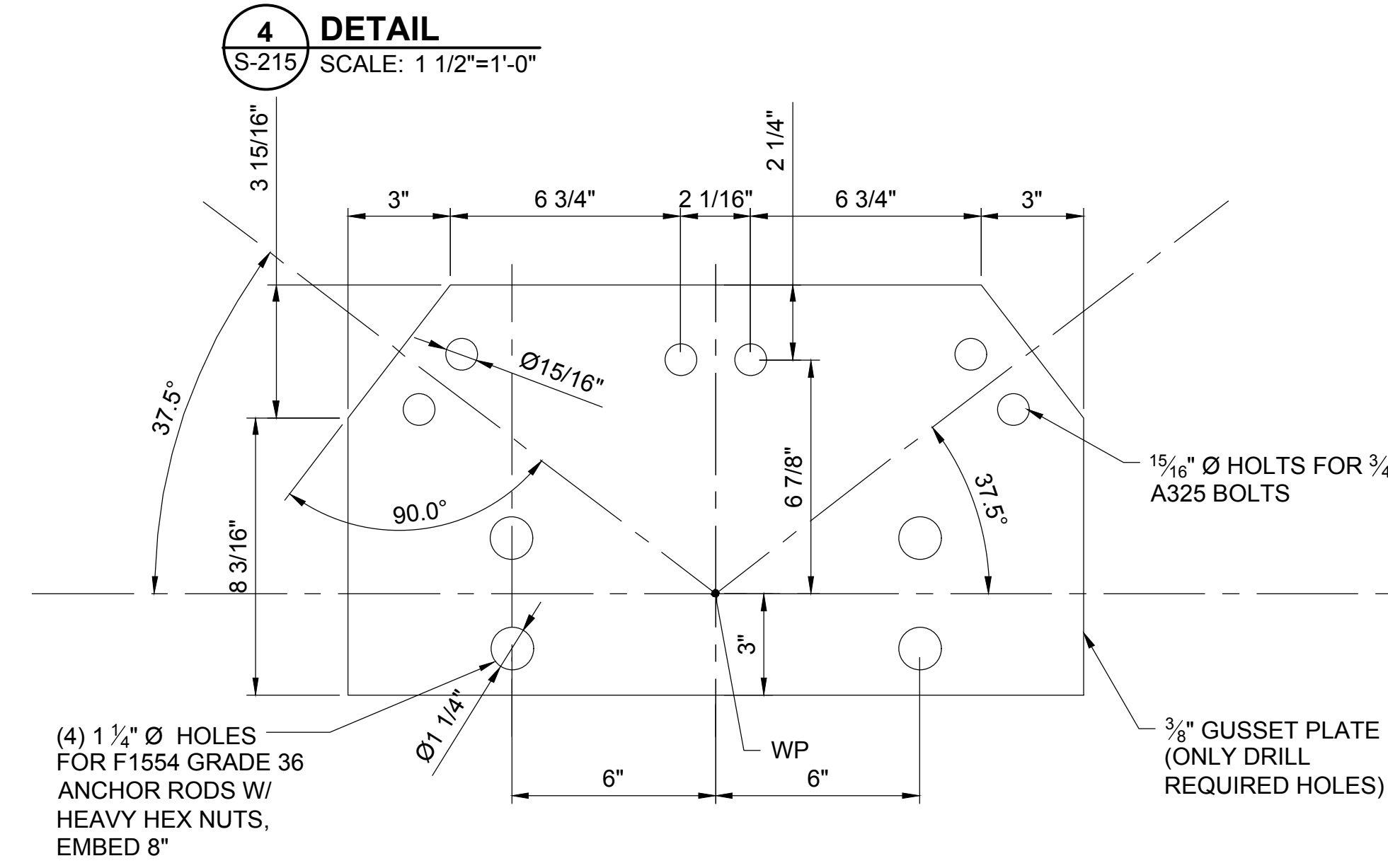
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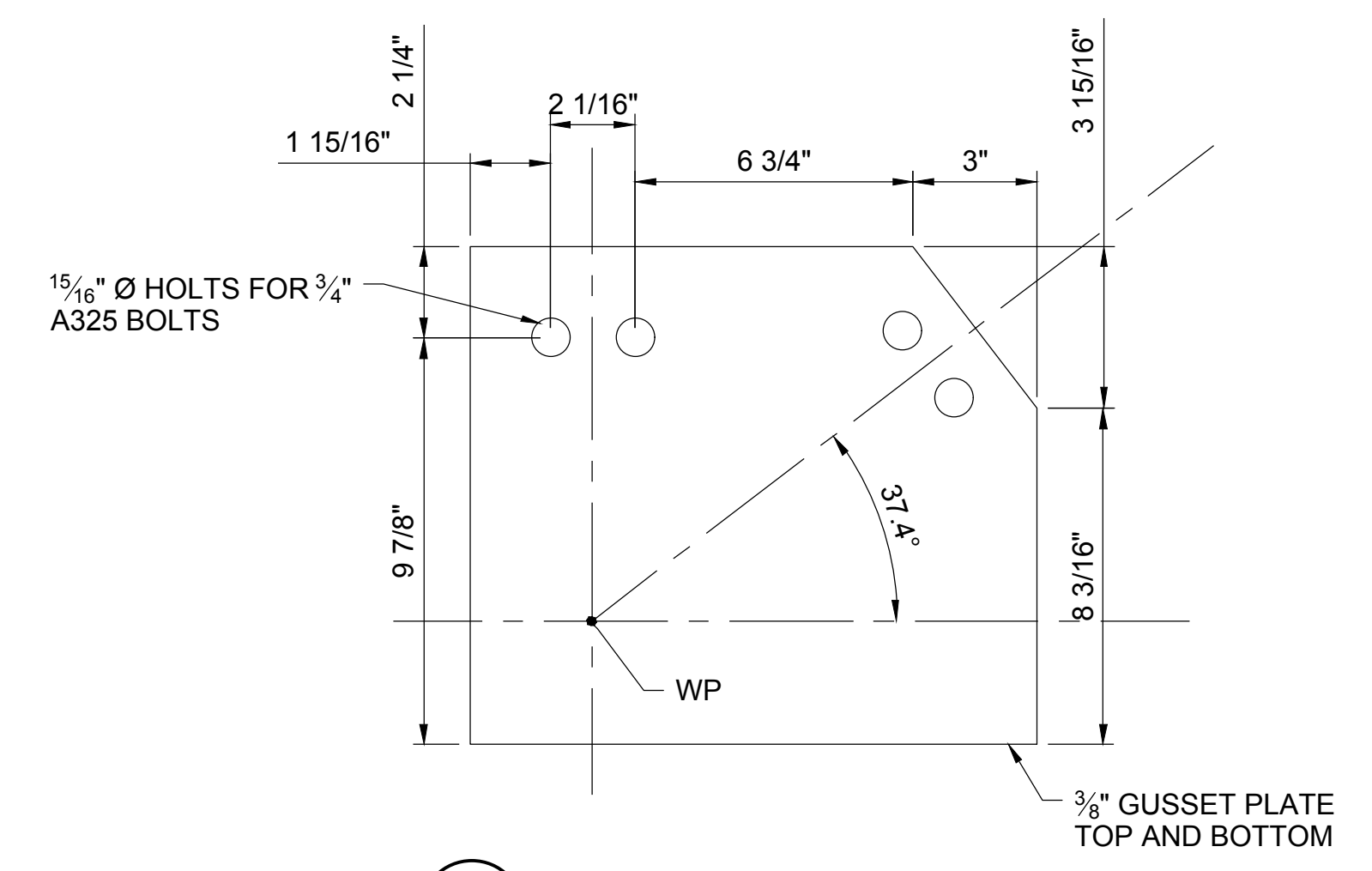
5 DETAIL
S-215 SCALE: 1 1/2"=1'-0"



6 DETAIL
SCALE: 1 1/2"=1'-0"



7 GUSSET PLATE 1 DETAIL
SCALE: 3"=1'-0"



8 GUSSET PLATE 2 DETAIL
SCALE: 3"=1'-0"

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DECEMBER 13, 2019

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TEL: (508) 829-6000 www.aldenlab.com

12/13/2019	FINAL FOR BID - NOT FOR CONSTRUCTION	M. GRAESER
REVISION	DESCRIPTION OF ISSUE / REVISION	REVISED BY

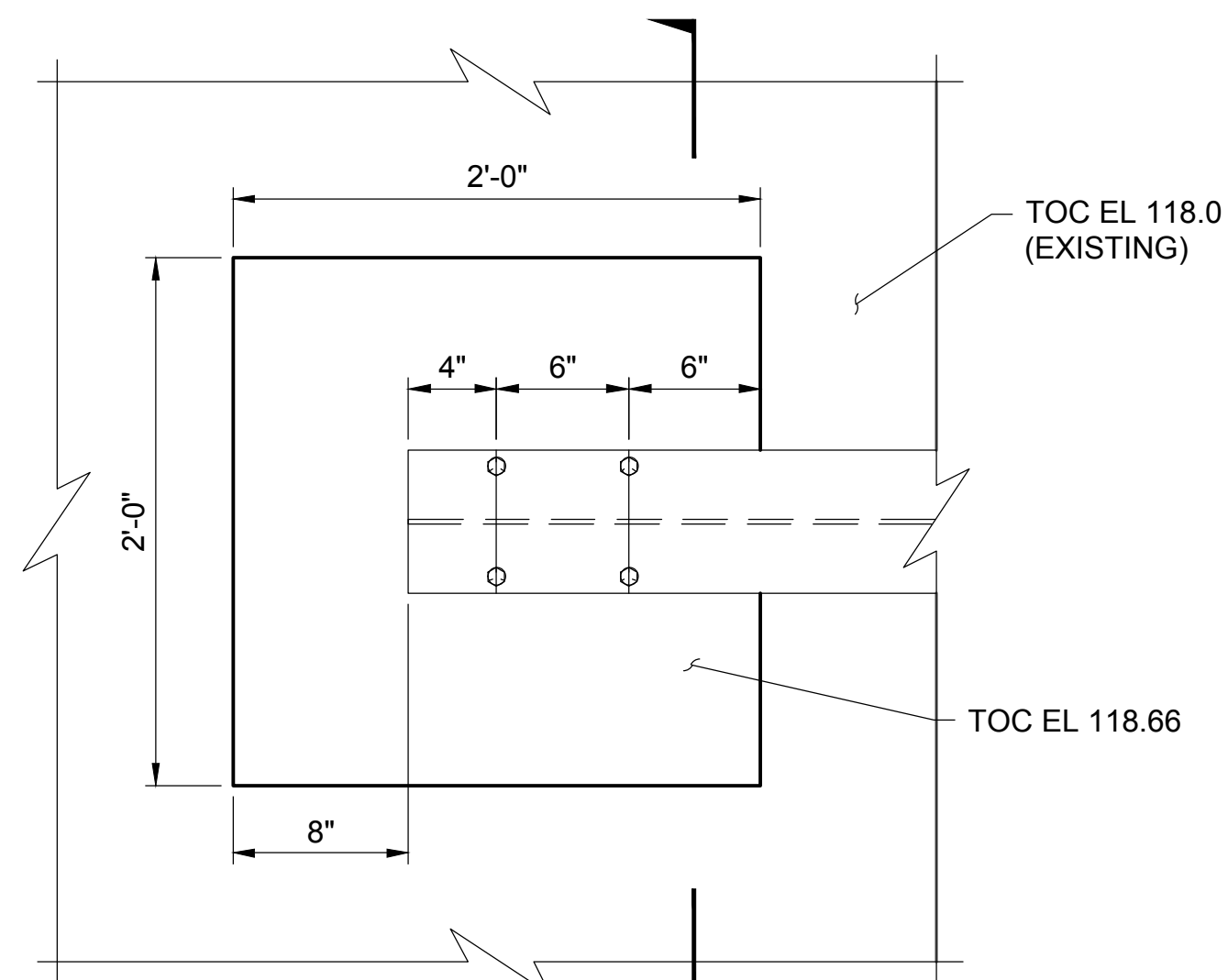
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STATE OF MASSACHUSETTS
MARK DANIEL GRAESER
No. 39328
12/19/2019
PROFESSIONAL ENGINEER

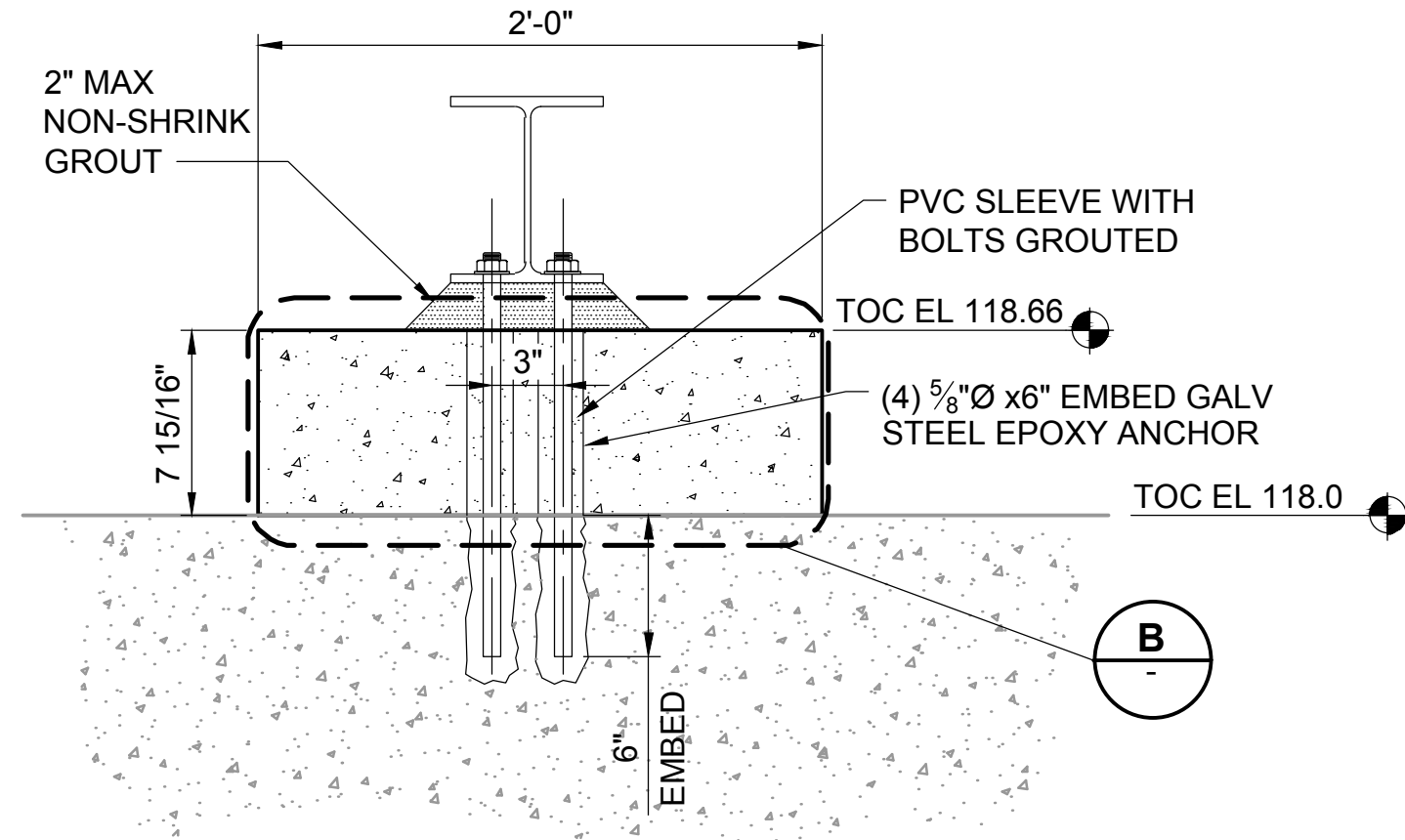
SHAWMUT HYDROELECTRIC STATION
UPSTREAM FISH PASSAGE
BROOKFIELD WHITE PINE HYDRO, LLC

TRANSITION FLUME AND FISH EXIT
PIPE FRAMING SECTIONS & DETAILS

PROJECT:	3173SHAWFISH
DRAWN BY:	M. PITTMAN
DESIGNED BY:	A. MENGERT
APPROVED BY:	M. GRAESER
SHEET:	64 OF 176
DRAWING:	S-218



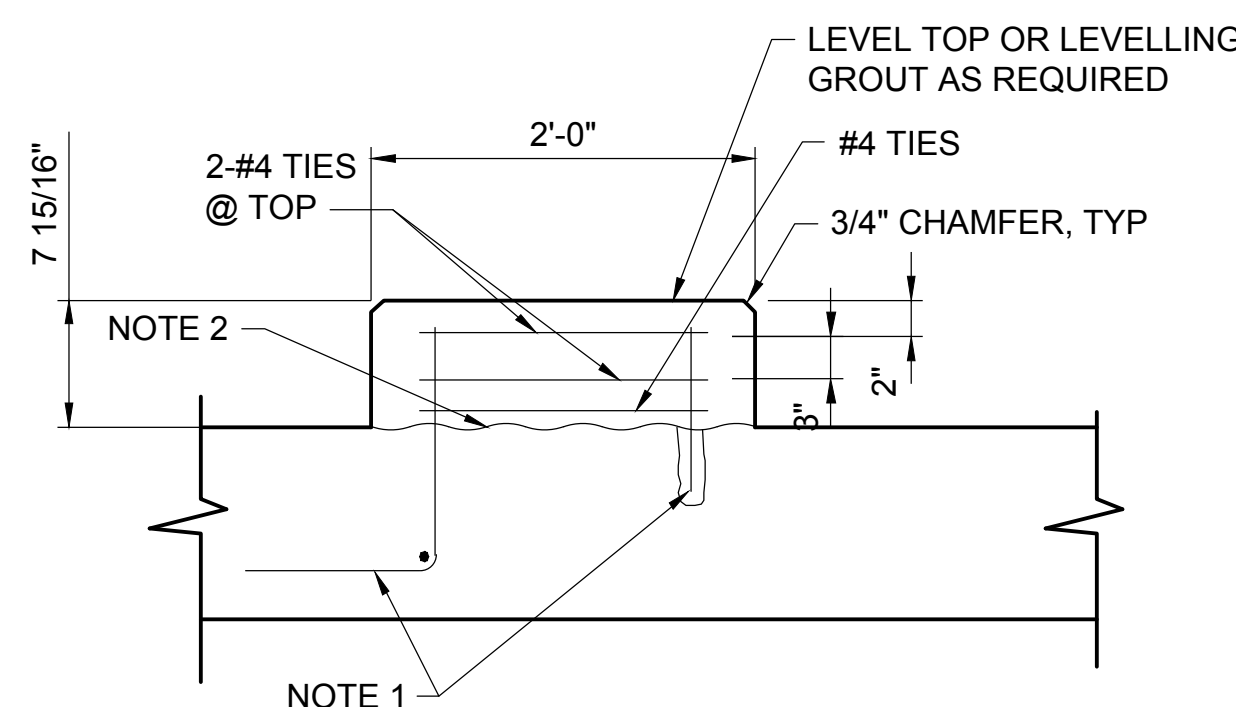
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S-215 SCALE: 1 1/2"=1'-0"



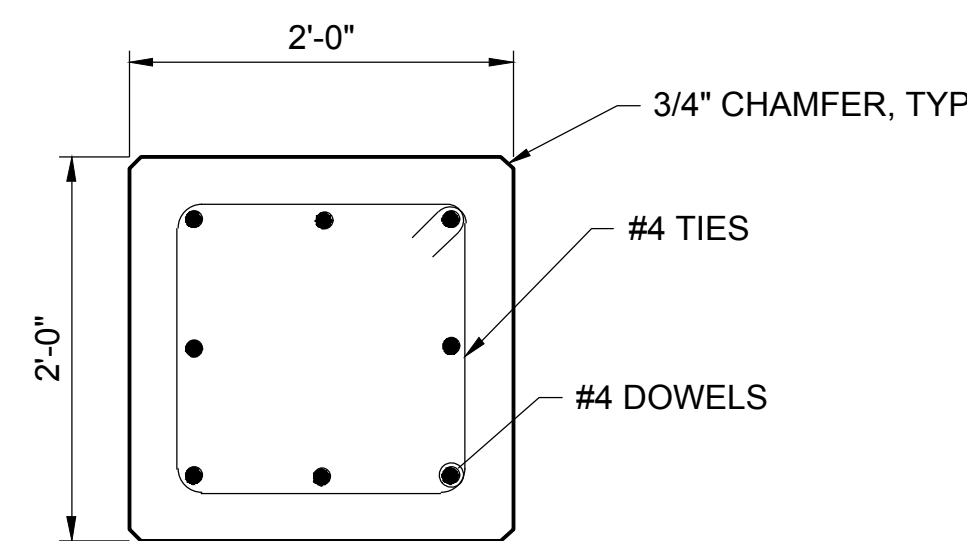
A SECTION
SCALE: 1 1/2"=1'-0"

NOTES:
1. AT NEW CONCRETE FLOOR: #4 x @ 12" OC (MINIMUM 4 DOWELS PER SUPPORT).
AT EXISTING CONCRETE FLOOR: #4 DRILL & EPOXY DOWELS @ 12" OC (TYP, UNO)
W/ 4" EMBED (MINIMUM 4 DOWELS PER SUPPORT).

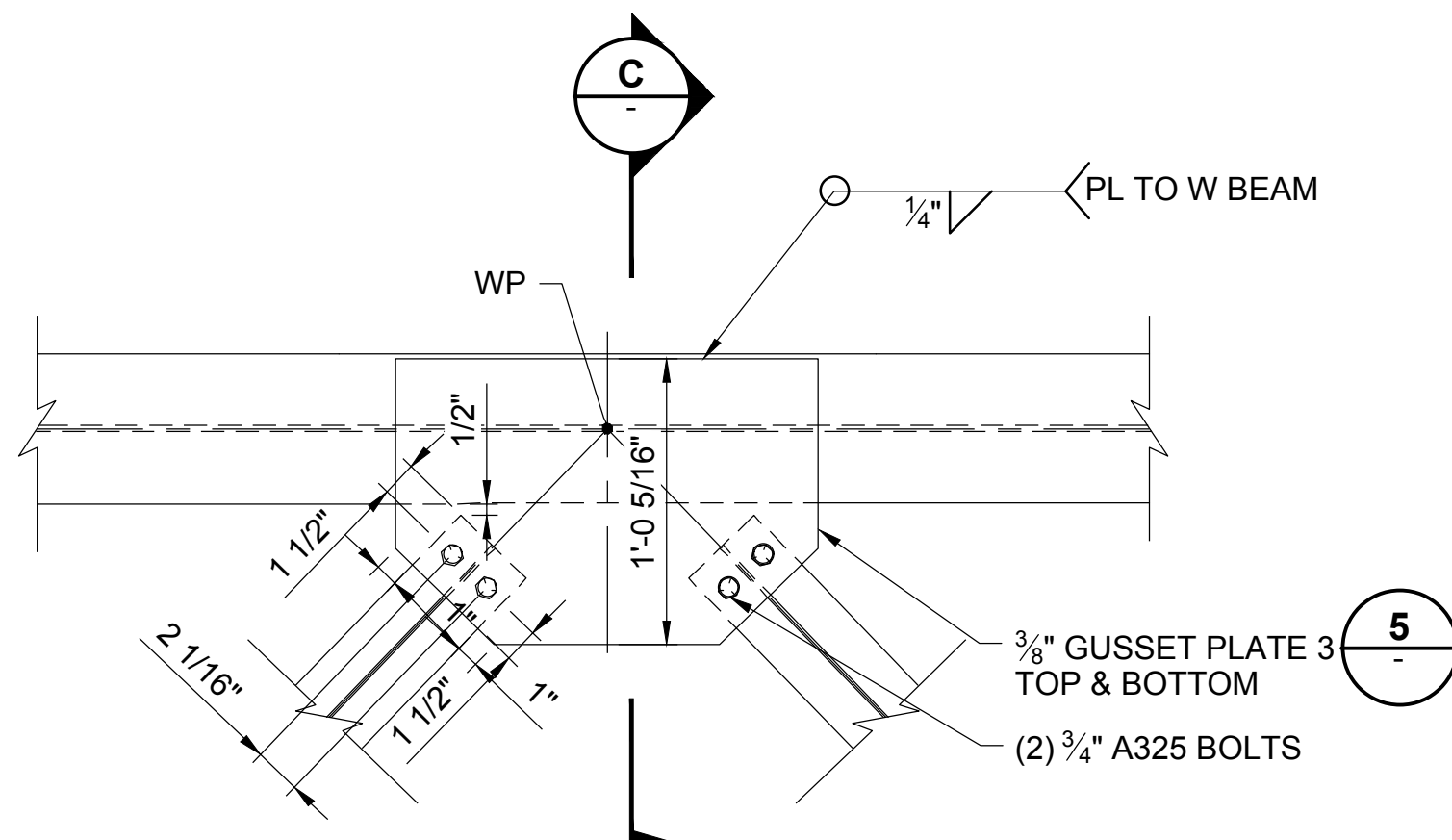
2. ROUGHEN CONCRETE TO 1/4" AMPLITUDE & APPLY BONDING AGENT.



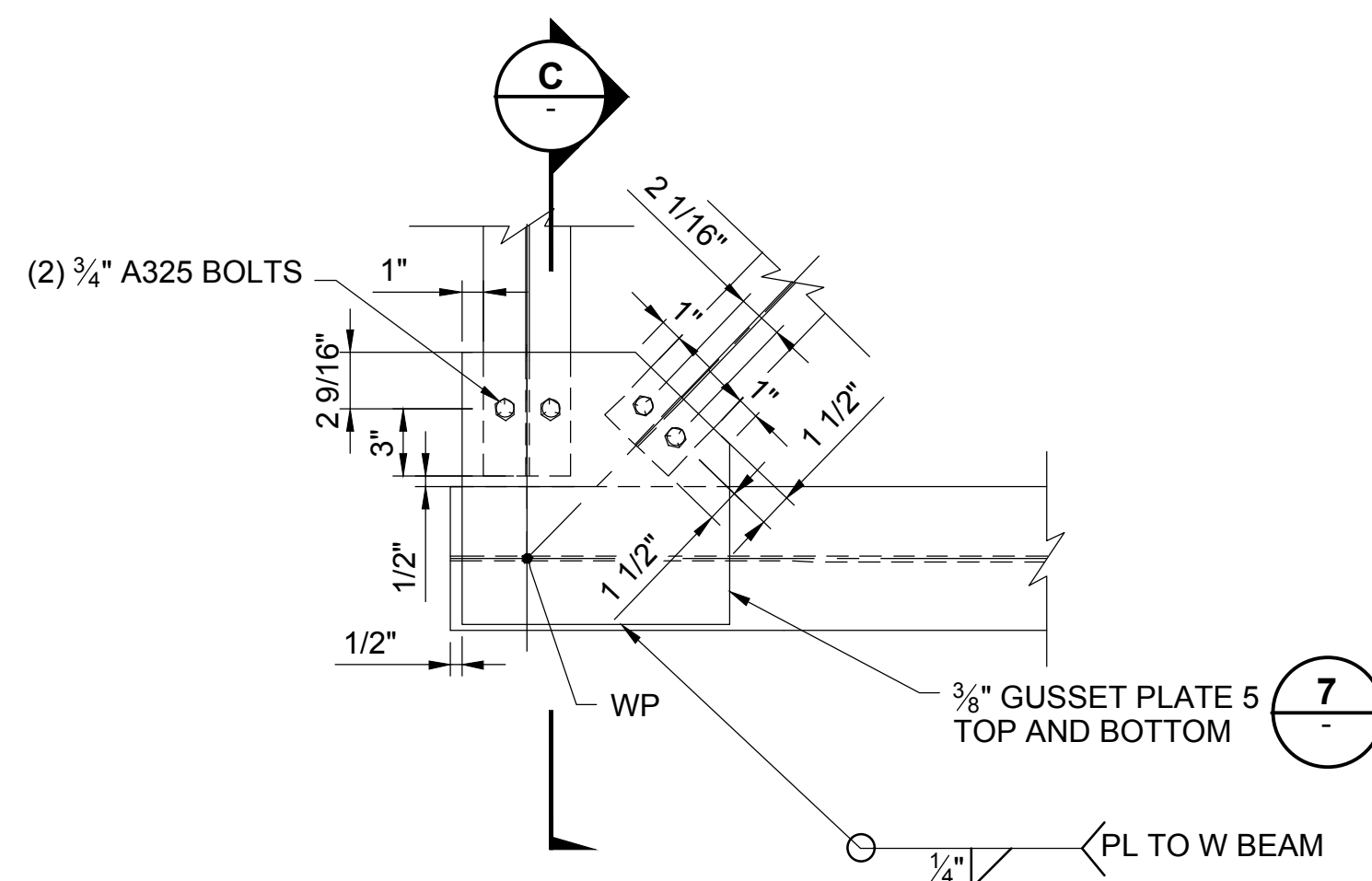
B DETAIL
SCALE: 1"=1'-0"



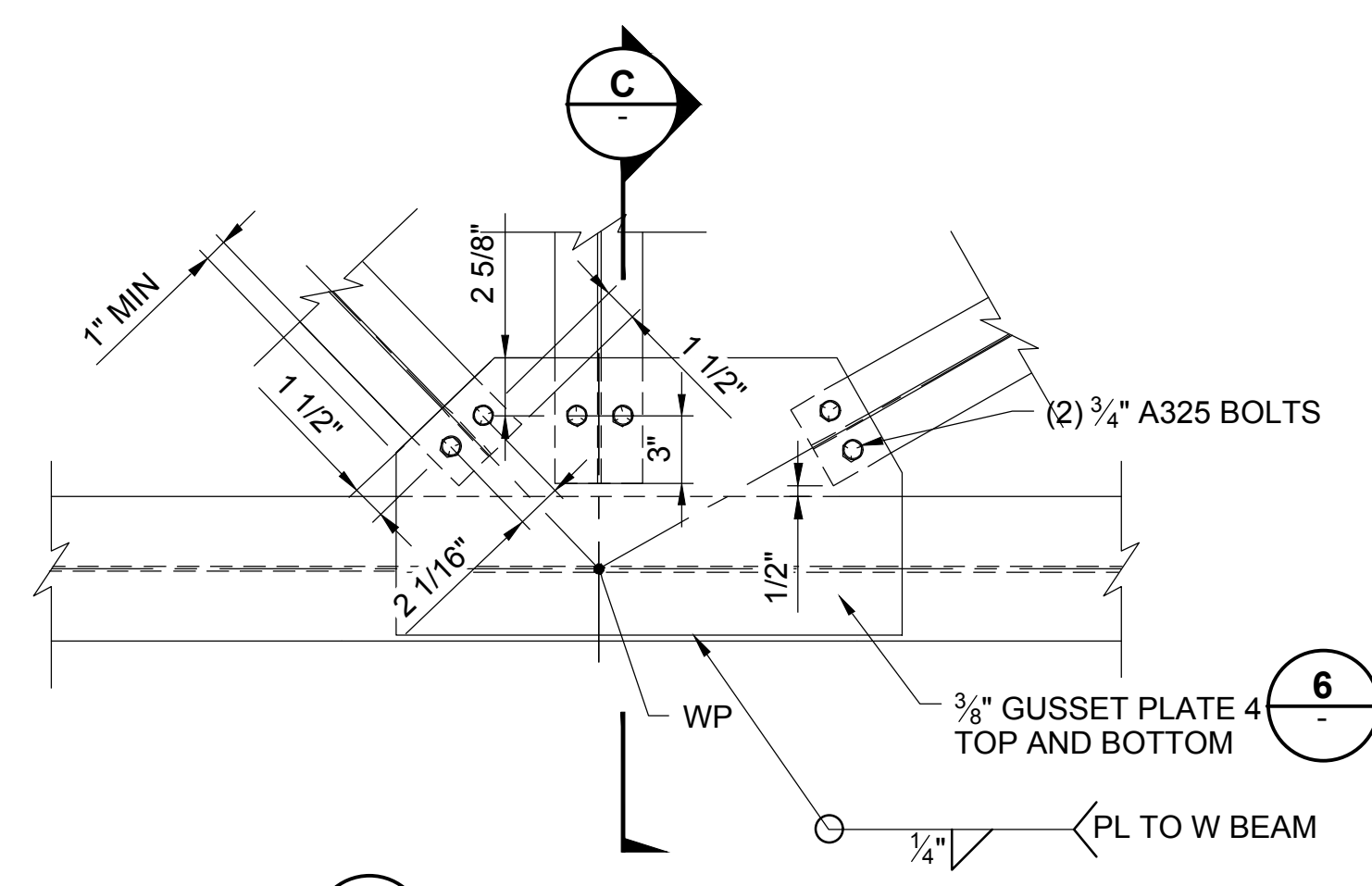
PLAN



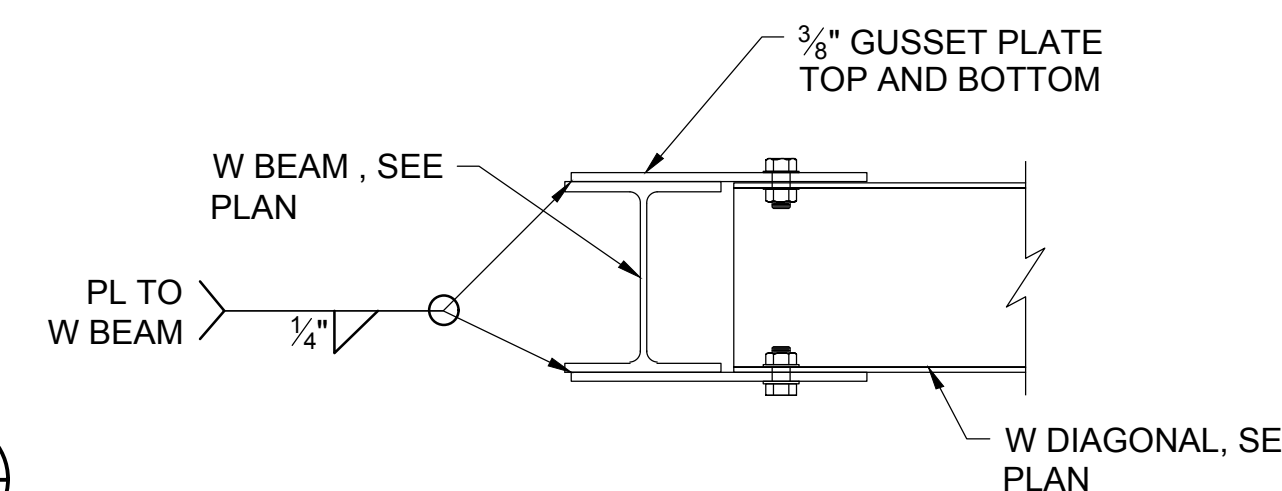
2 DETAIL
S-215 SCALE: 1 1/2"=1'-0"



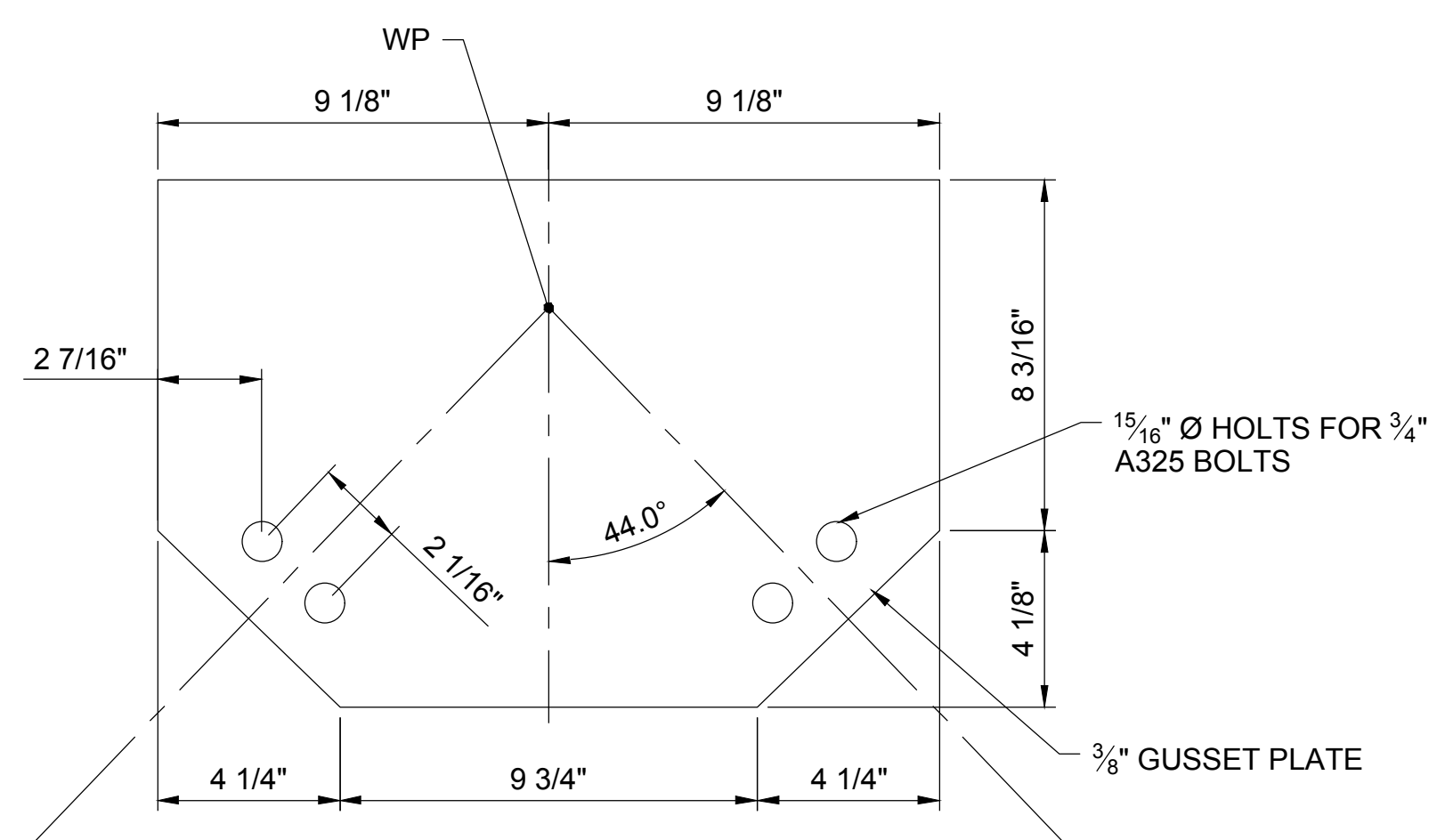
3 DETAIL
S-215 SCALE: 1 1/2"=1'-0"



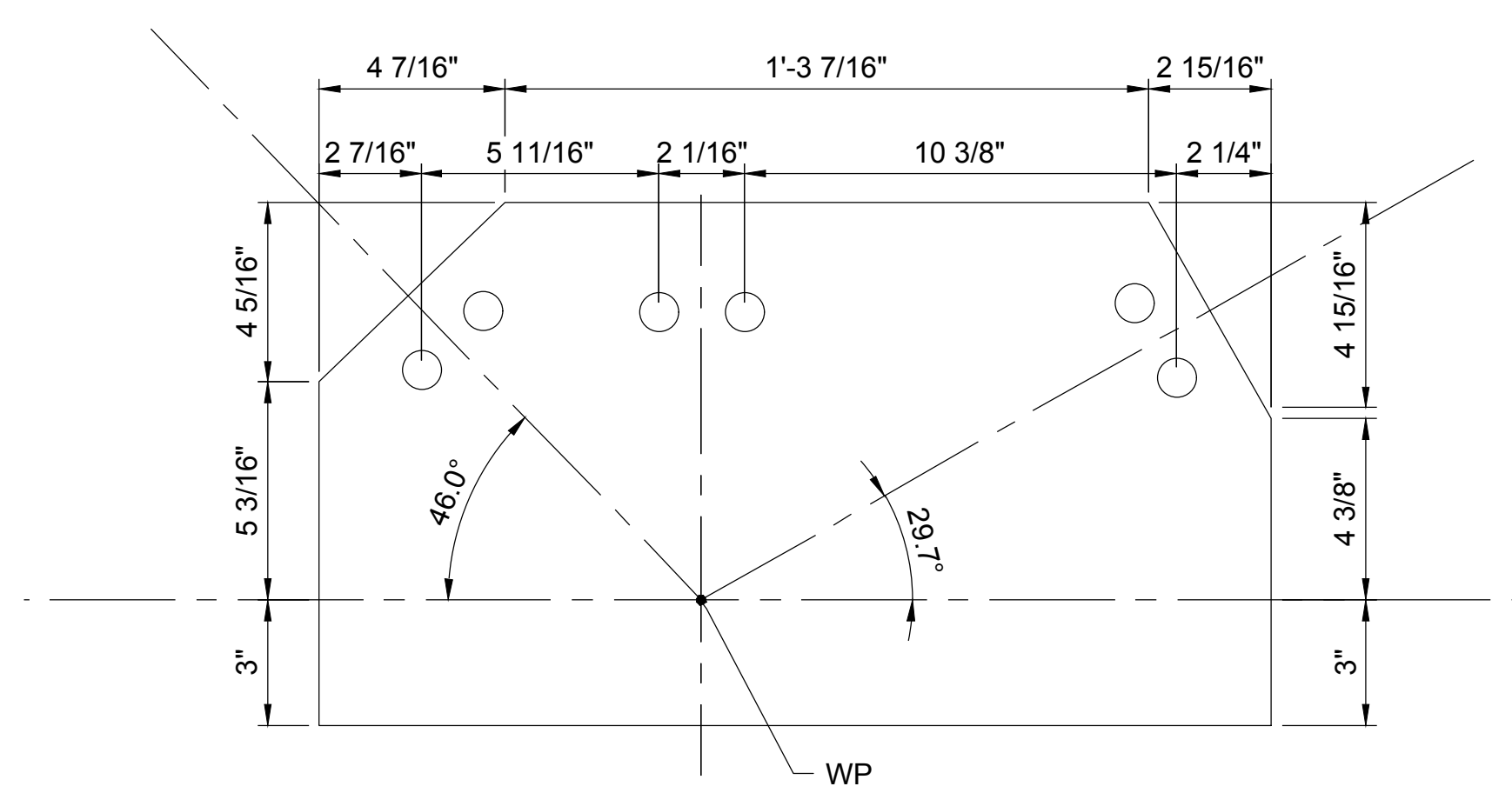
4 DETAIL
SCALE: 1 1/2"=1'-0"



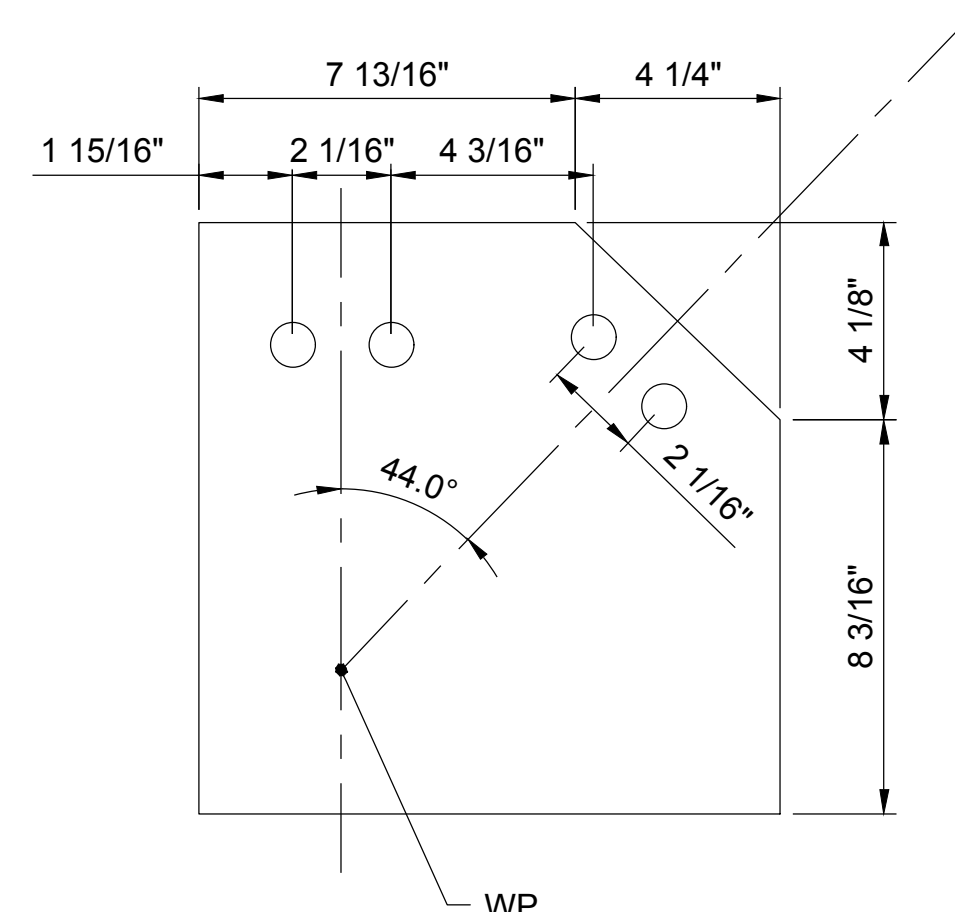
C SECTION
SCALE: 1 1/2"=1'-0"



5 GUSSET PLATE 3 DETAIL
SCALE: 3"=1'-0"



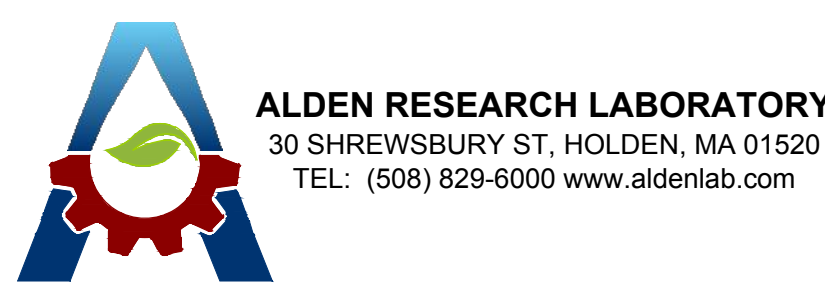
6 GUSSET PLATE 4 DETAIL
SCALE: 3"=1'-0"



7 GUSSET PLATE 5 DETAIL
SCALE: 3"=1'-0"

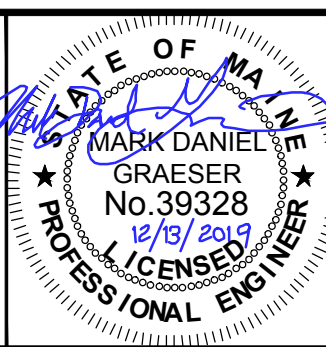
FINAL FOR BID
NOT FOR CONSTRUCTION
DECEMBER 13, 2019

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12/13/2019	FINAL FOR BID - NOT FOR CONSTRUCTION	M. GRAESER
REVISION	DESCRIPTION OF ISSUE / REVISION	REVISED BY

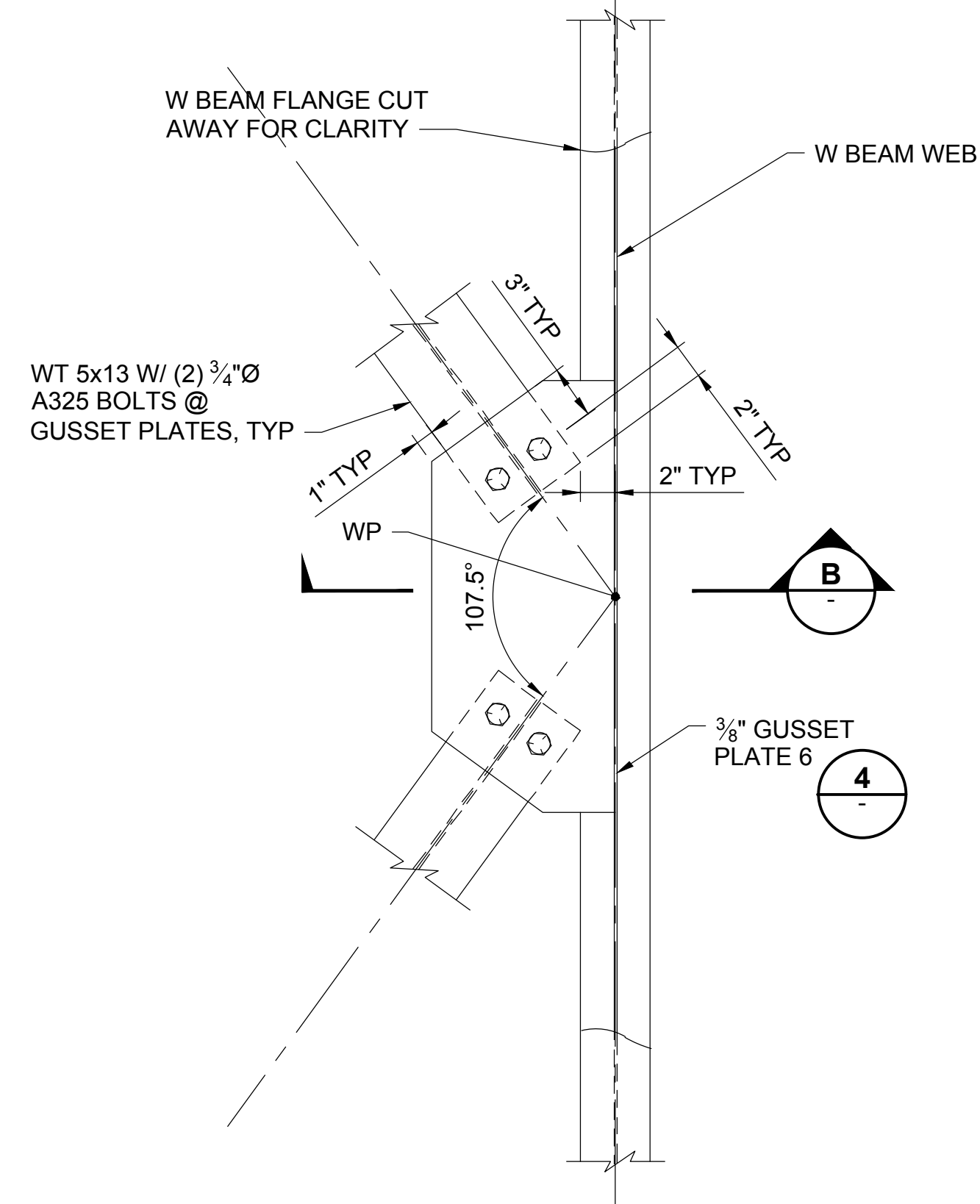
VERIFY SCALE
BAR IS ONE INCH ON ORIGINAL DRAWING
IF NOT ONE INCH ON THIS SHEET, ADJUST SCALES ACCORDINGLY



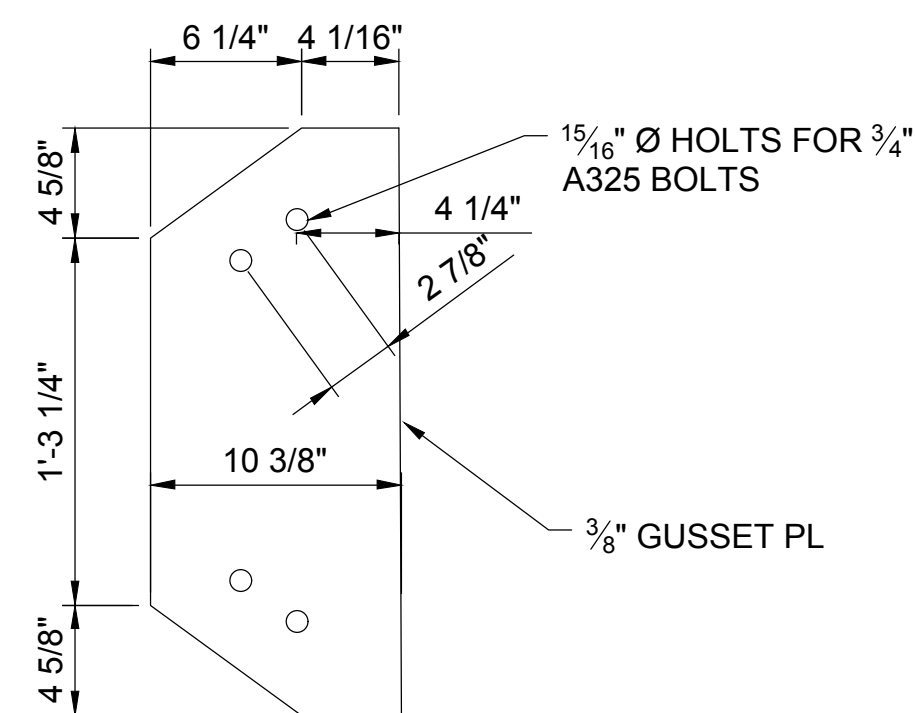
SHAWMUT HYDROELECTRIC STATION
UPSTREAM FISH PASSAGE
BROOKFIELD WHITE PINE HYDRO, LLC

TRANSITION FLUME AND FISH EXIT
PIPE FRAMING SECTIONS & DETAILS

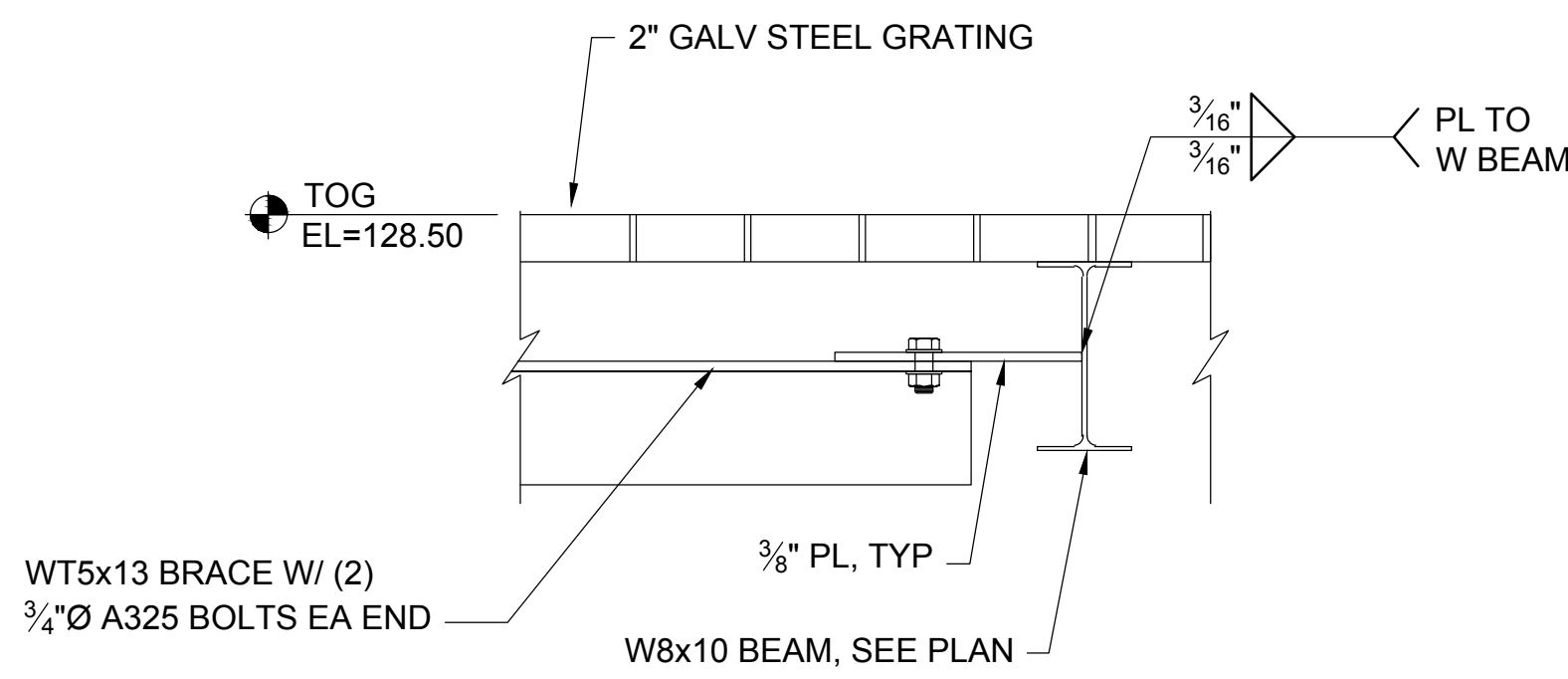
PROJECT:	3173SHAWFISH
DRAWN BY:	M. PITTMAN
DESIGNED BY:	A. MENGERT
APPROVED BY:	M. GRAESER
SHEET:	65 OF 176
DRAWING:	S-219



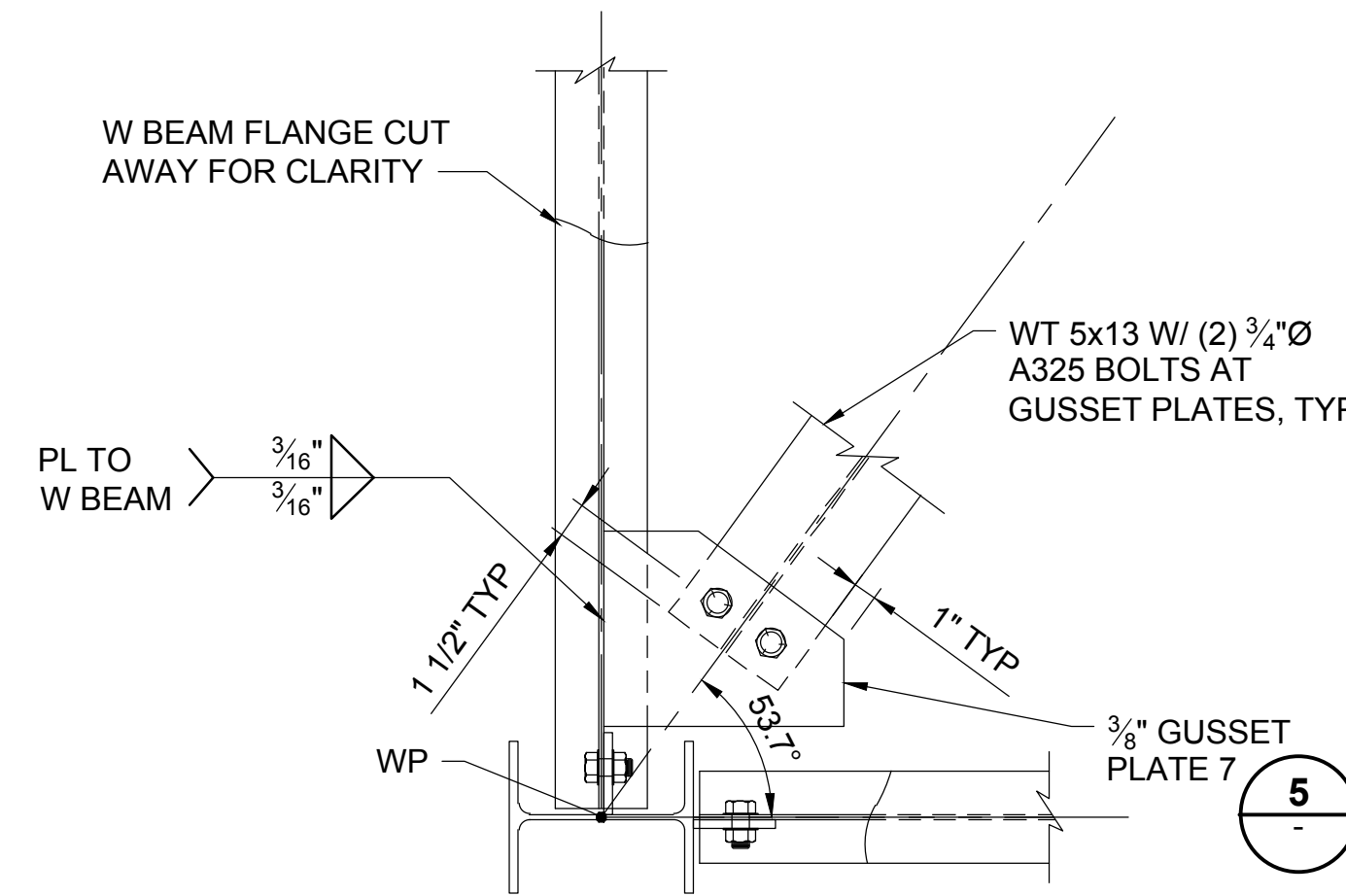
1 PLAN
S-215 SCALE: 1"=1'-0"



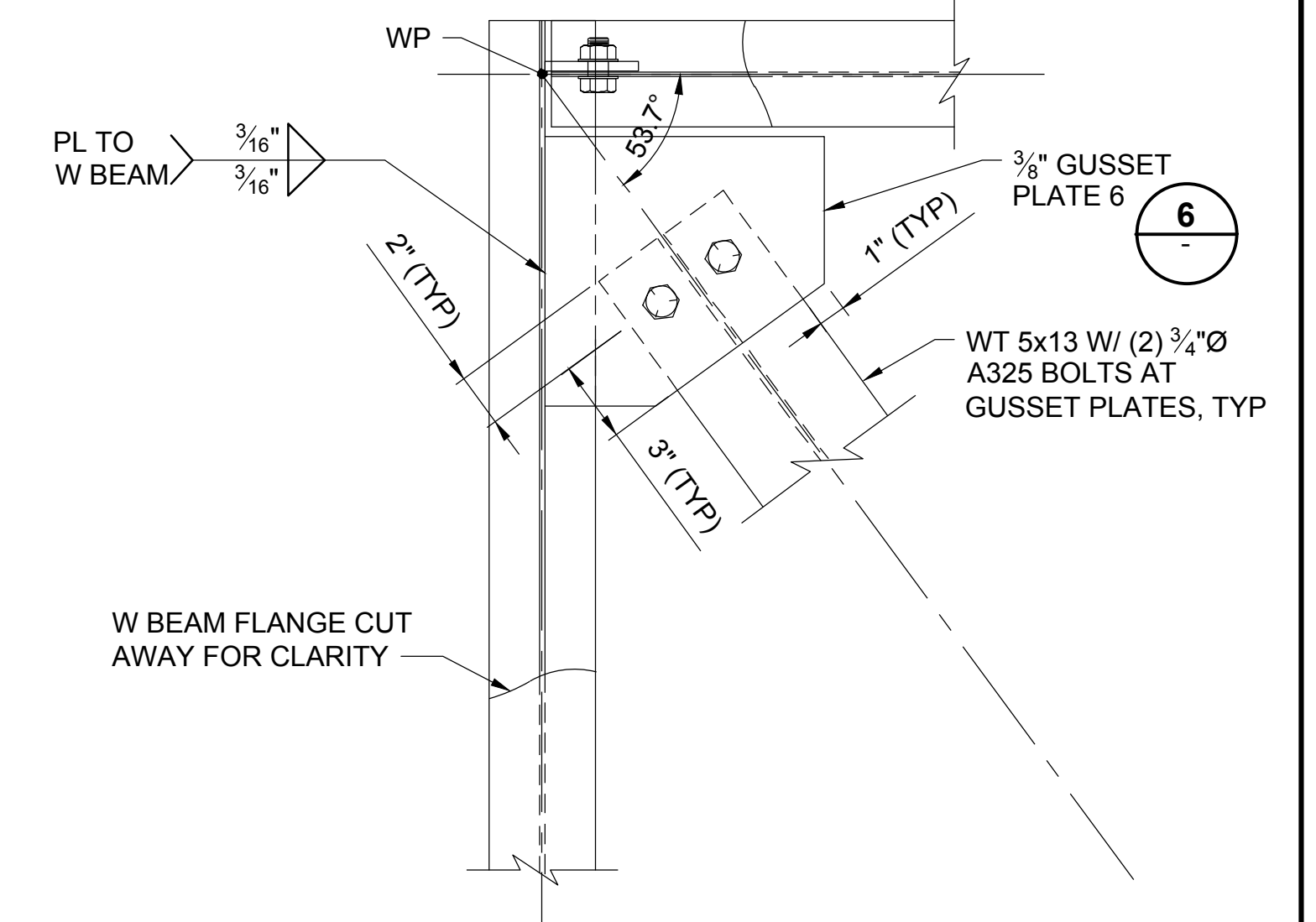
4 GUSSET PLATE 6 DETAIL
SCALE: 1 1/2"=1'-0"



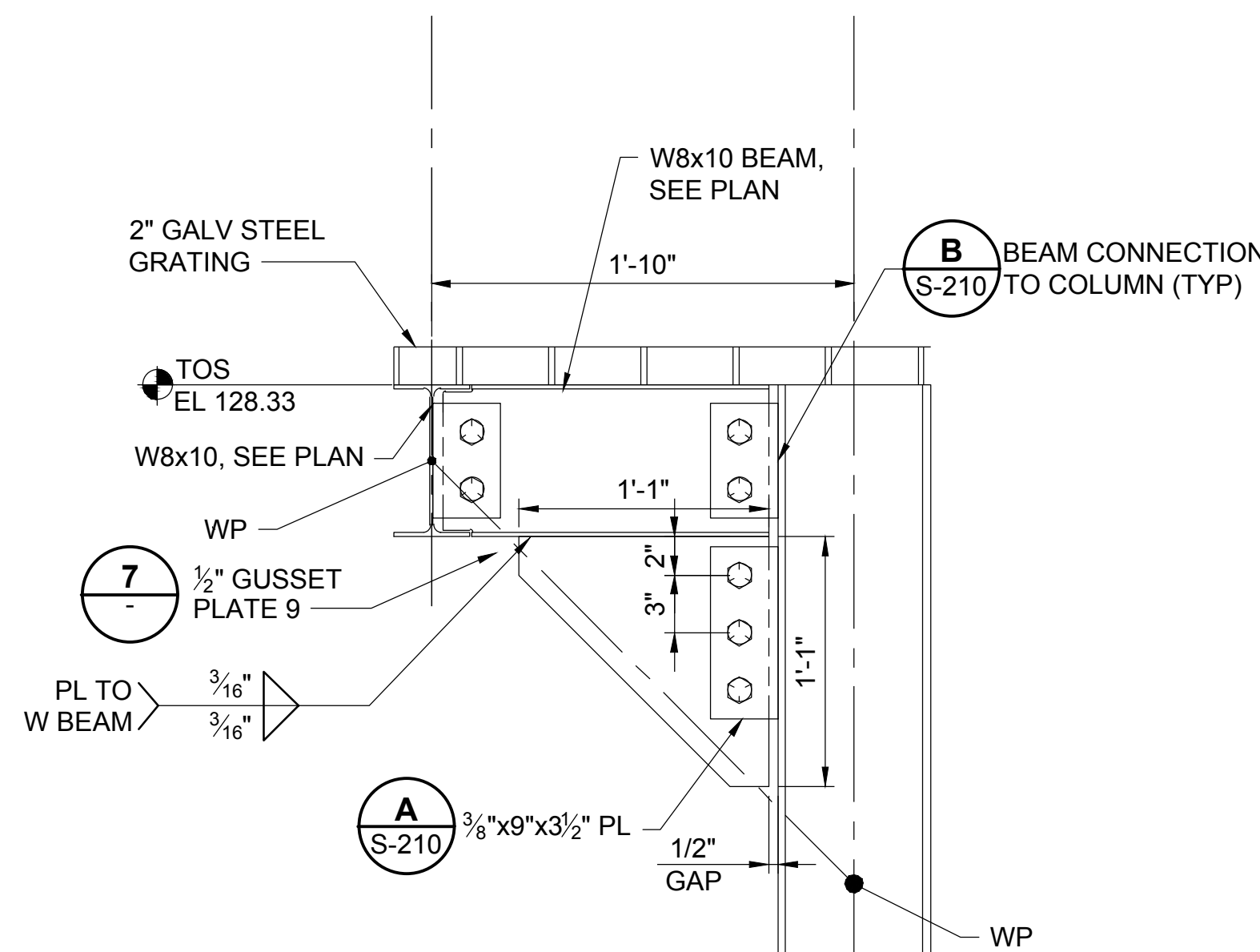
B SECTION
SCALE: 1"=1'-0"



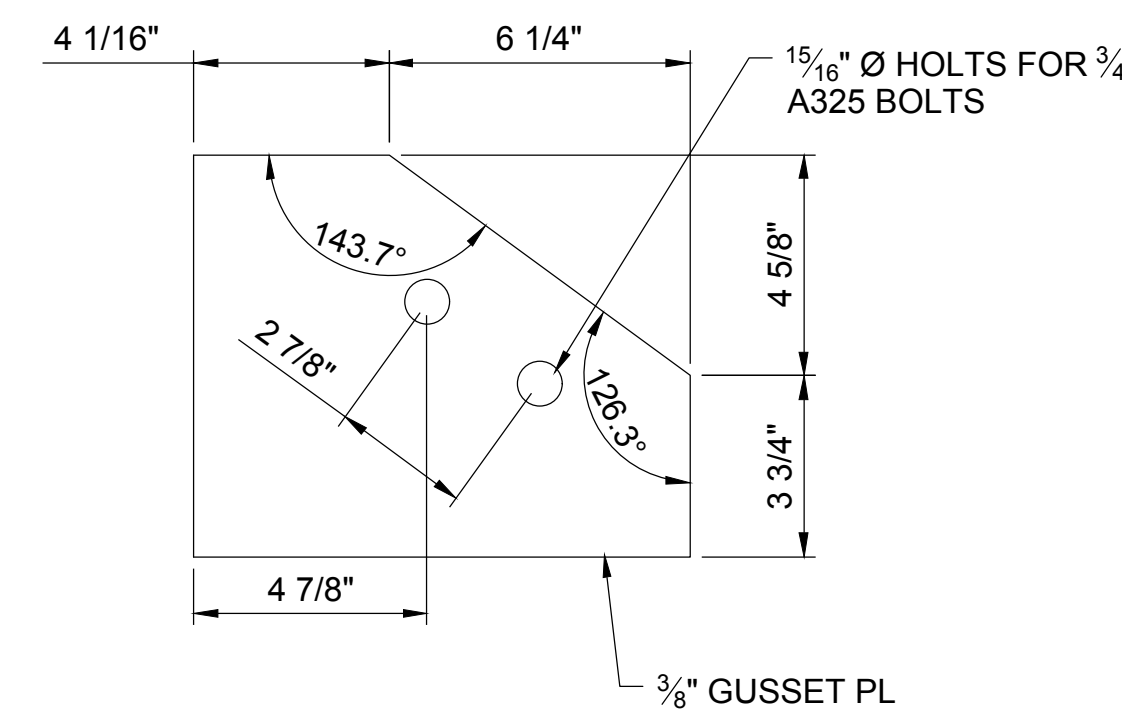
2 PLAN
S-215 SCALE: 1"=1'-0"



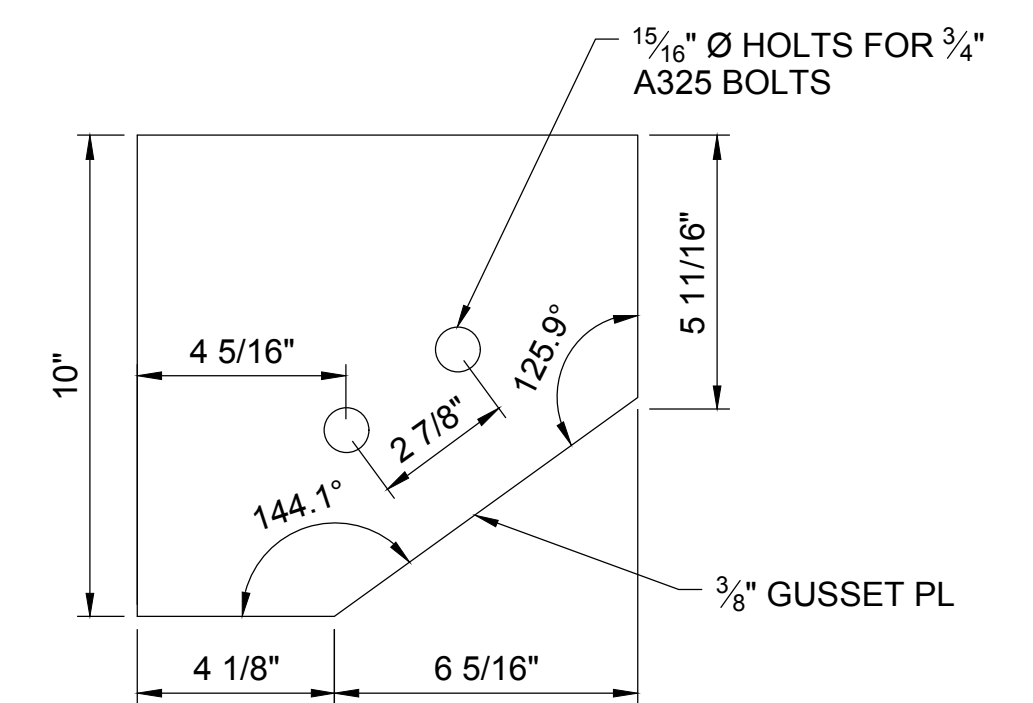
3 PLAN
S-215 SCALE: 2"=1'-0"



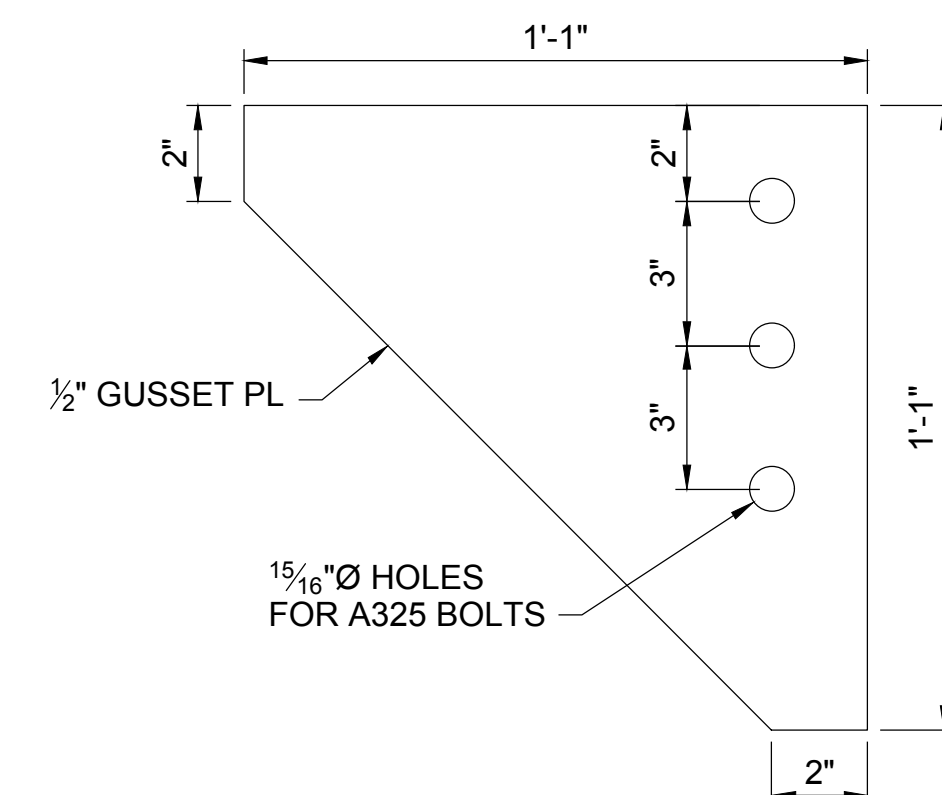
A SECTION
S-215 SCALE: 1"=1'-0"



5 GUSSET PLATE 7 DETAIL
SCALE: 3"=1'-0"



6 GUSSET PLATE 8 DETAIL
SCALE: 3"=1'-0"



7 GUSSET PLATE 9 DETAIL
SCALE: 3"=1'-0"

FINAL FOR BID
NOT FOR CONSTRUCTION
DECEMBER 13, 2019

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ALDEN RESEARCH LABORATORY
30 SHREWSBURY ST., HOLDEN, MA 01520
TEL: (508) 829-6000 www.aldenlab.com

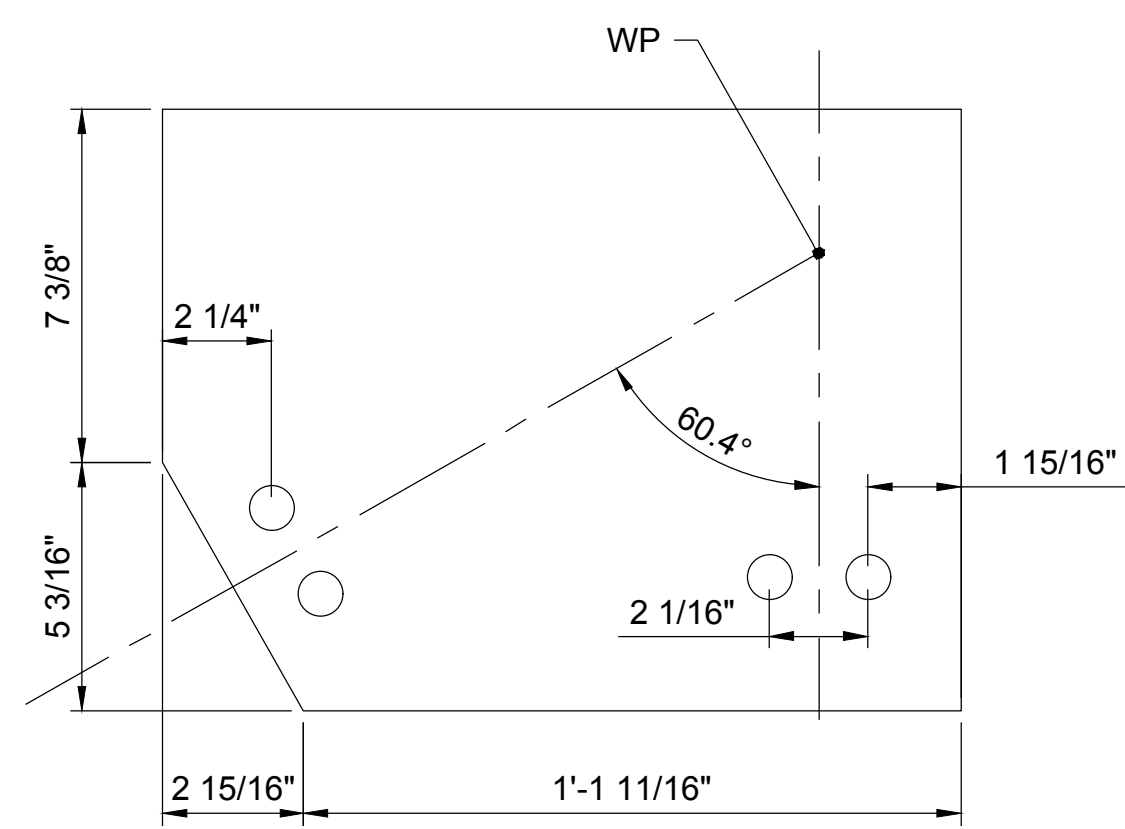
12/13/2019	FINAL FOR BID - NOT FOR CONSTRUCTION	M. GRAESER
REVISION	DESCRIPTION OF ISSUE / REVISION	REVISED BY

VERIFY SCALE
BAR IS ONE INCH ON ORIGINAL DRAWING
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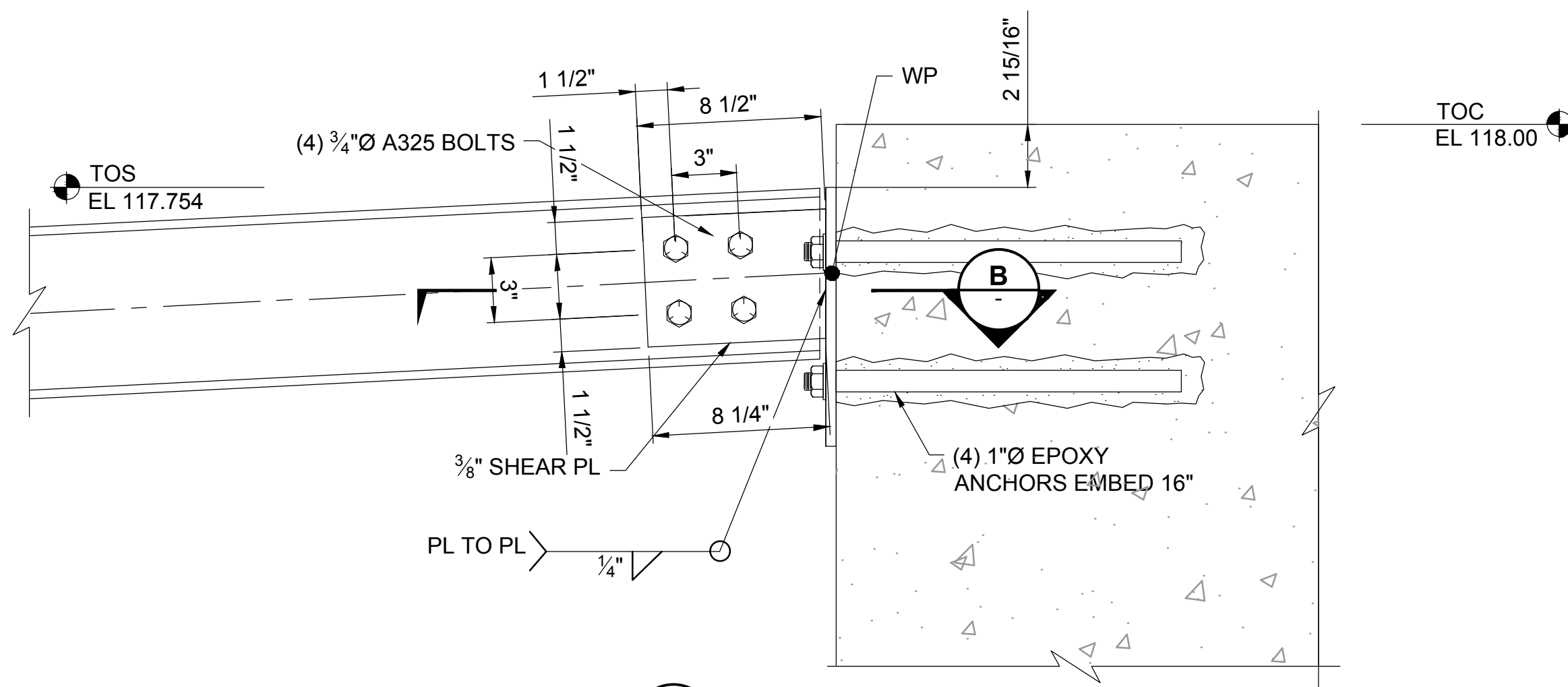
SHAWMUT HYDROELECTRIC STATION
UPSTREAM FISH PASSAGE
BROOKFIELD WHITE PINE HYDRO, LLC

TRANSITION FLUME AND FISH EXIT
PIPE FRAMING SECTIONS & DETAILS

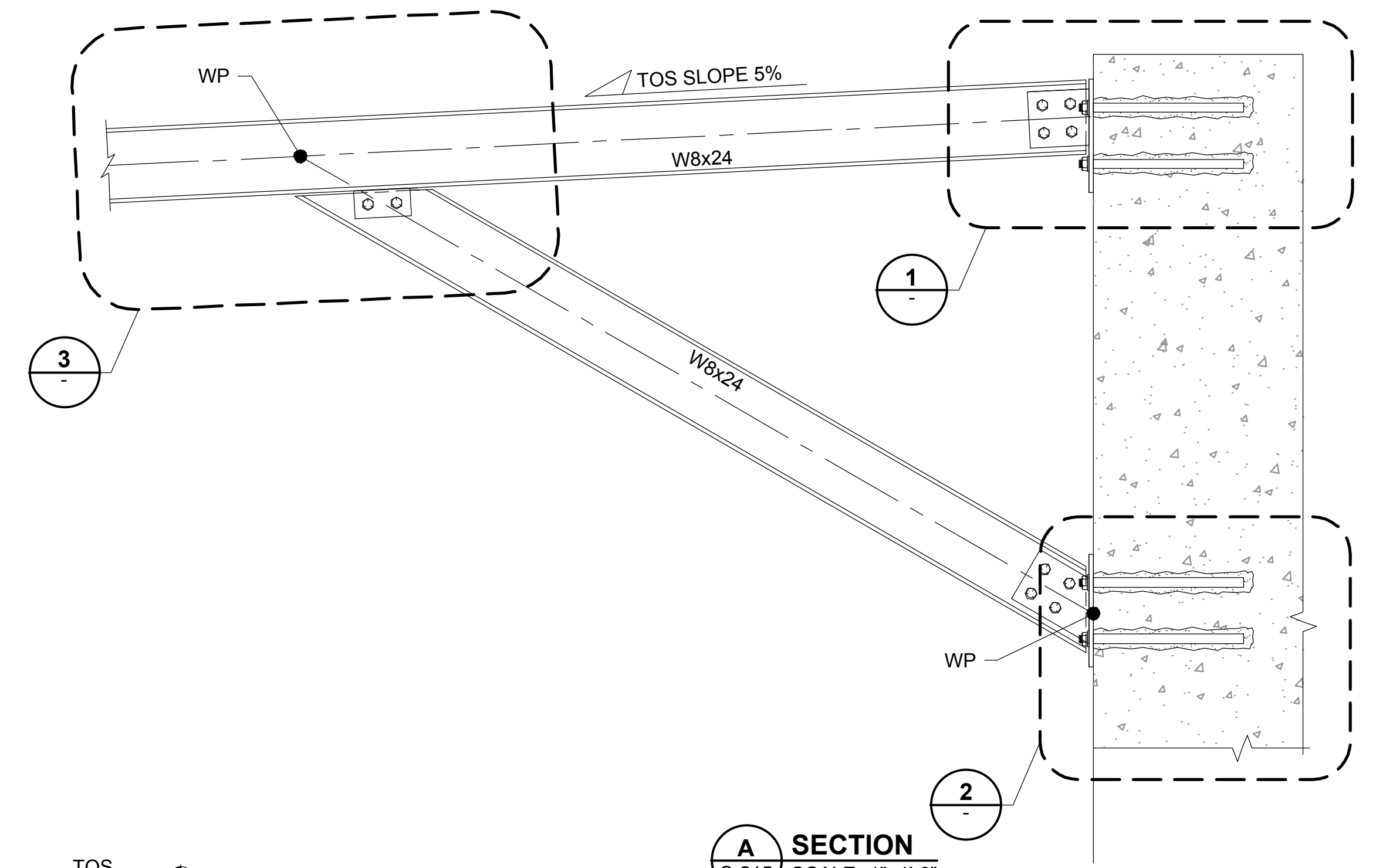
PROJECT:	3173SHAWFISH
DRAWN BY:	M. PITTMAN
DESIGNED BY:	A. MENGERT
APPROVED BY:	M. GRAESER
SHEET:	66 OF 176
DRAWING:	S-220



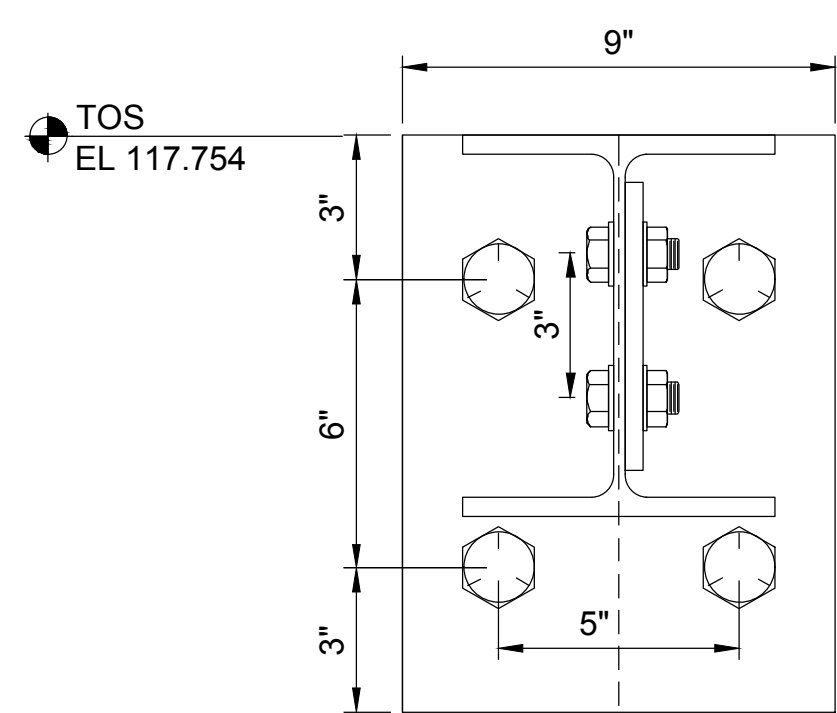
4 GUSSET PLATE 10 DETAIL
SCALE: 3"=1'-0"



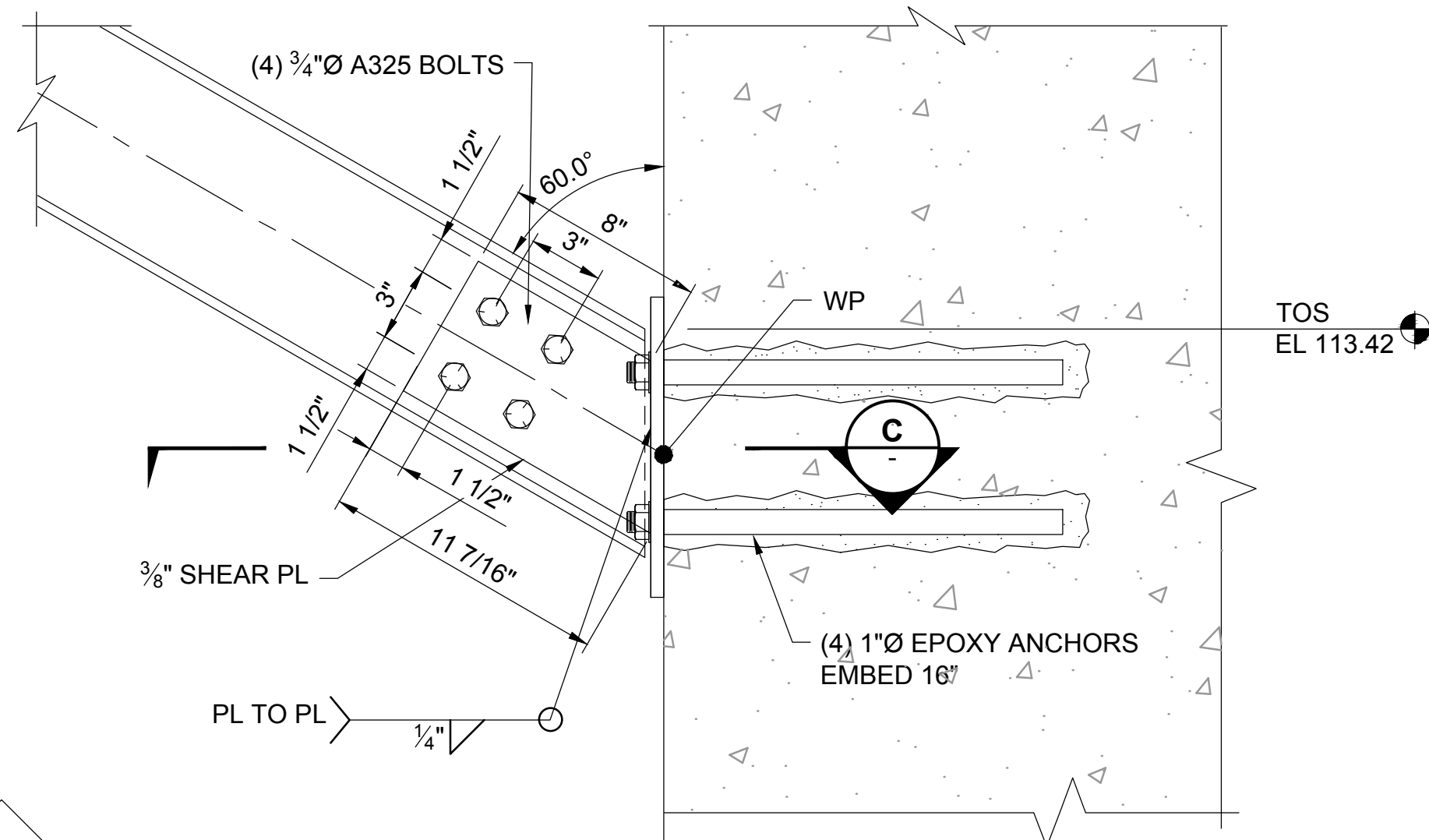
1 DETAIL
SCALE: 2"=1'-0"



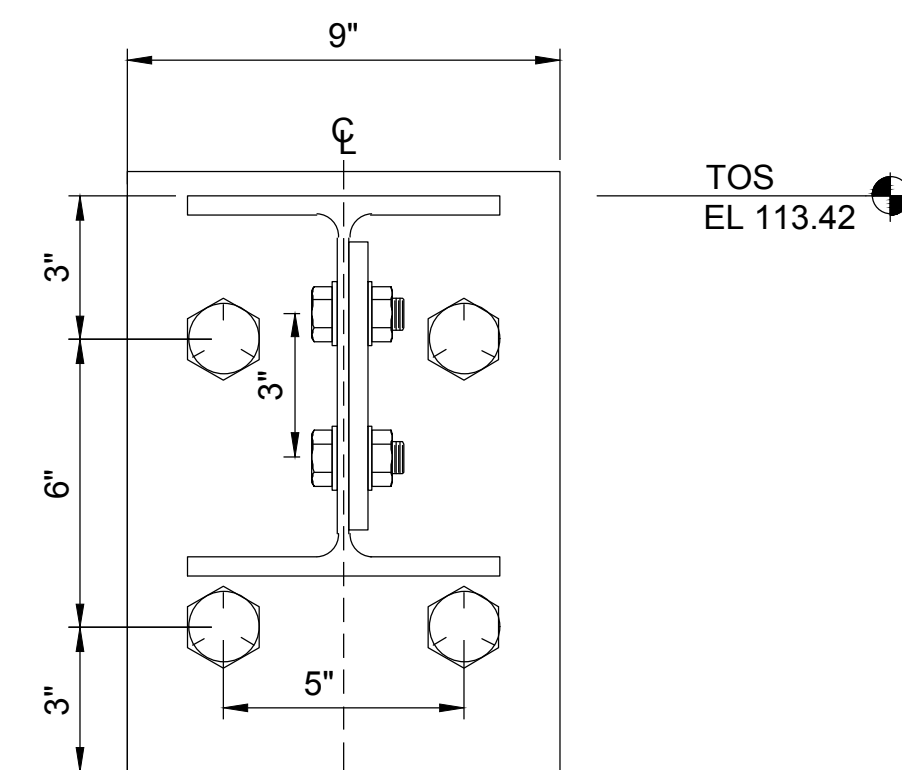
A SECTION
S-215 SCALE: 1"=1'-0"



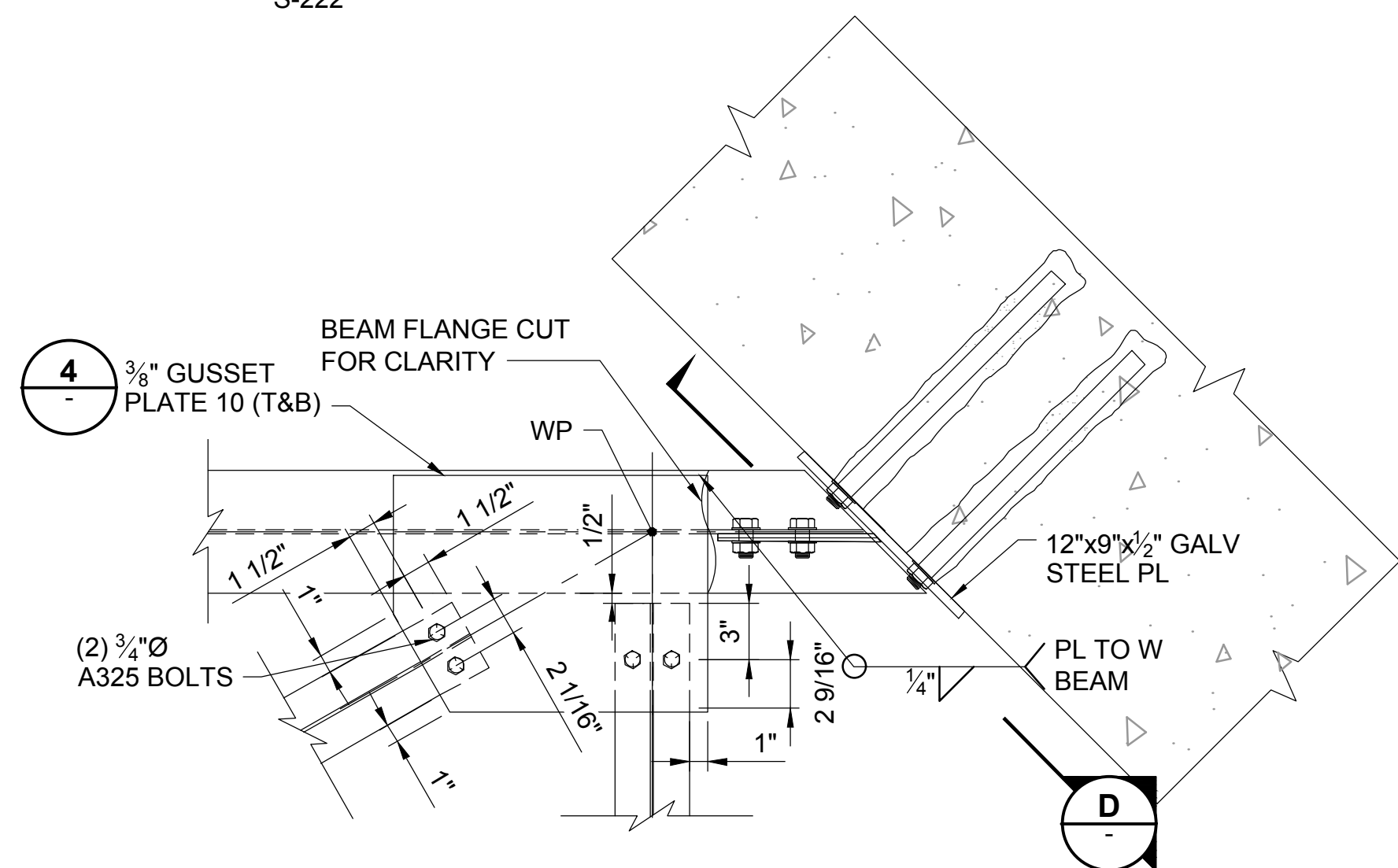
D SECTION
S-222 SCALE: 3"=1'-0"



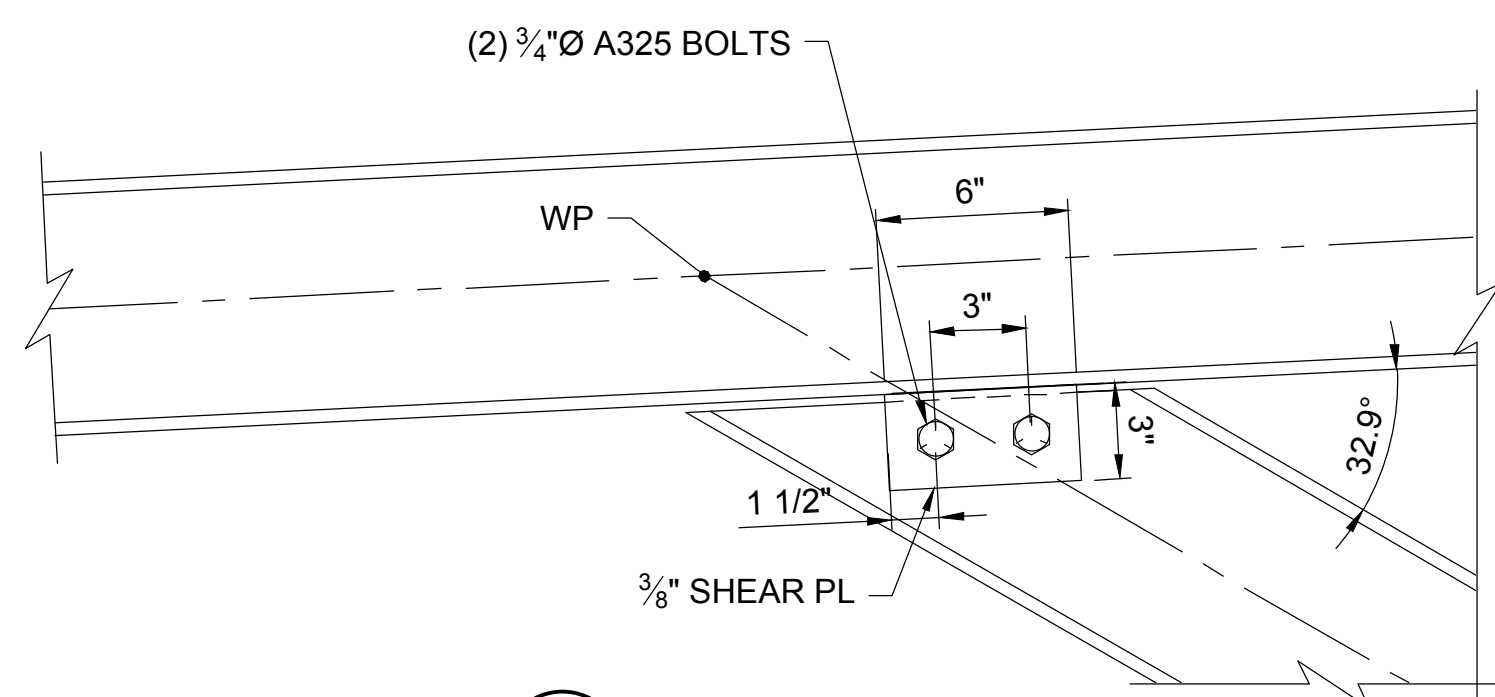
2 DETAIL
SCALE: 2"=1'-0"



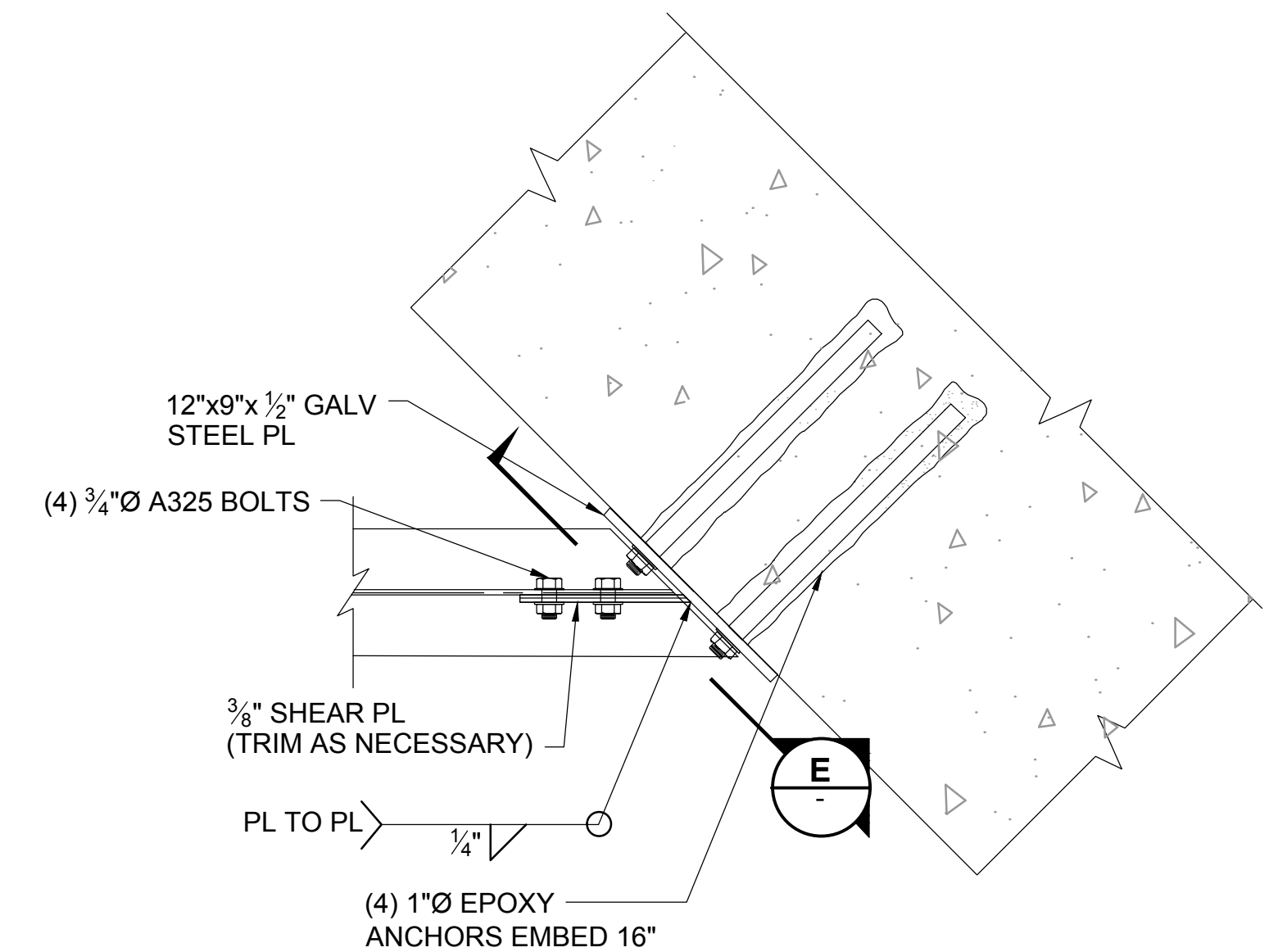
E SECTION
SCALE: 3"=1'-0"



B SECTION
S-215 SCALE: 1 1/2"=1'-0"



3 DETAIL
SCALE: 2"=1'-0"



C SECTION
SCALE: 1 1/2"=1'-0"

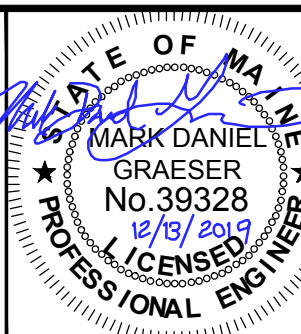
FINAL FOR BID
NOT FOR CONSTRUCTION
DECEMBER 13, 2019

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12/13/2019	FINAL FOR BID - NOT FOR CONSTRUCTION	M. GRAESER
REVISION	DESCRIPTION OF ISSUE / REVISION	REVISED BY

VERIFY SCALE
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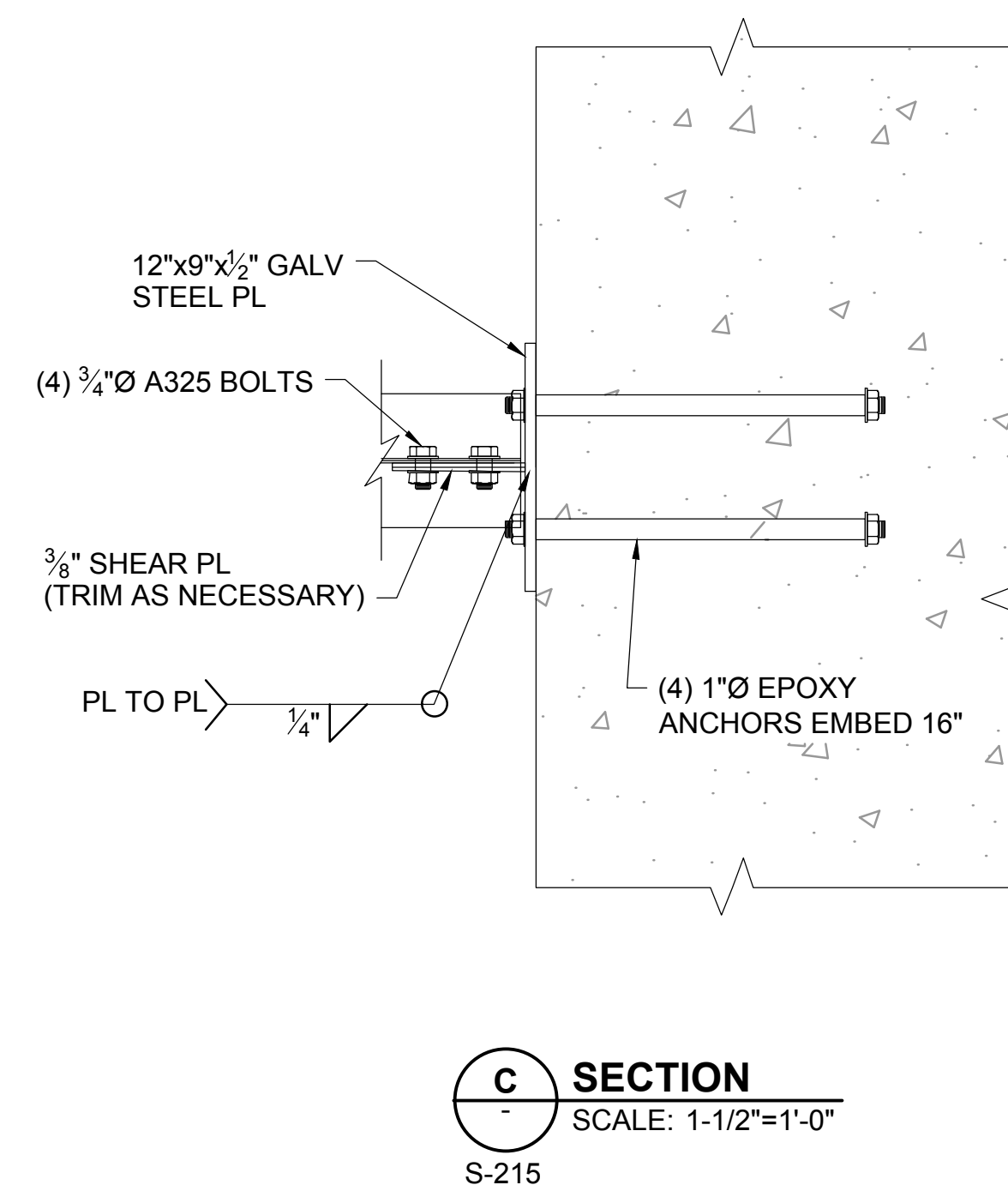
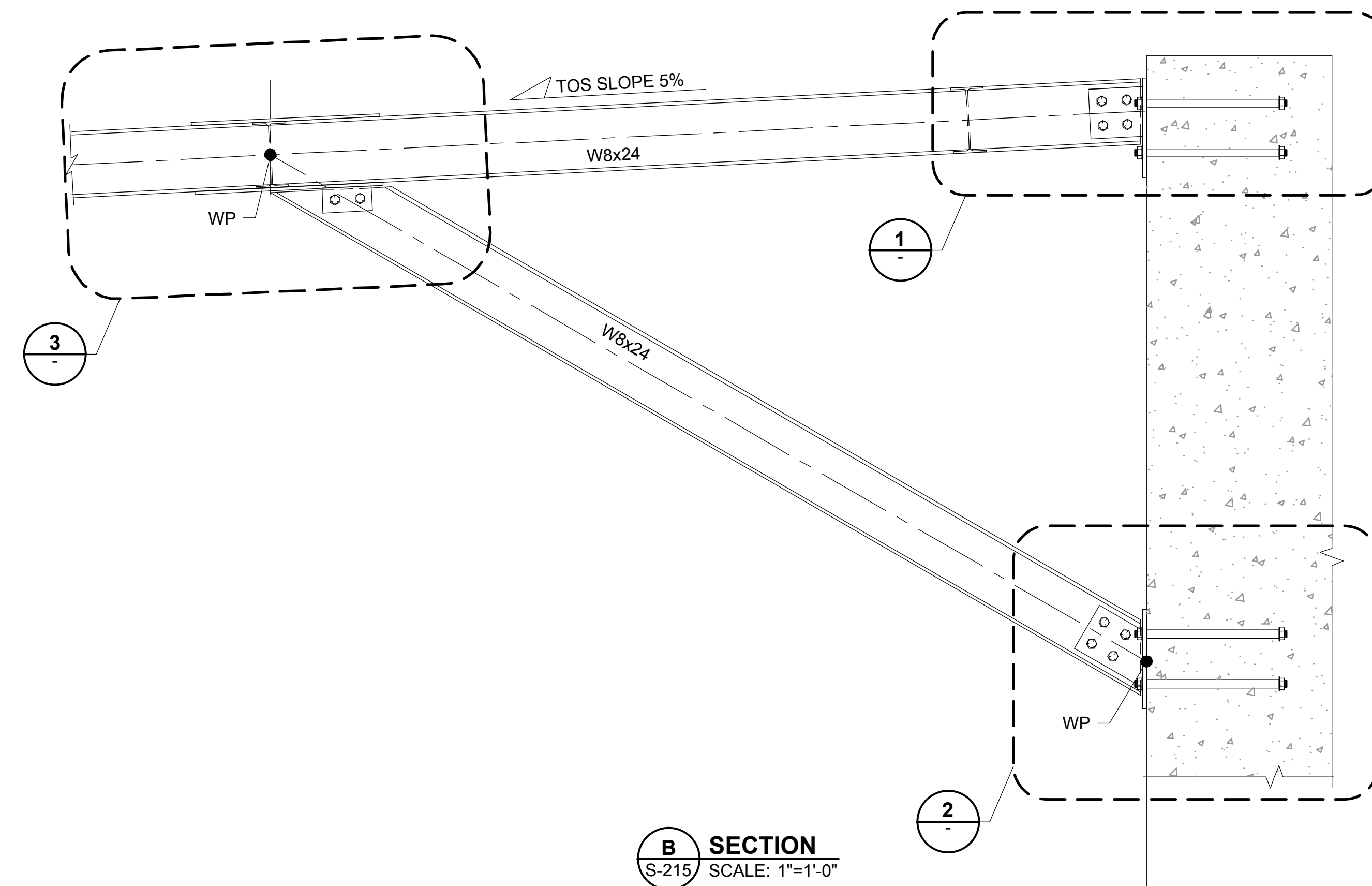
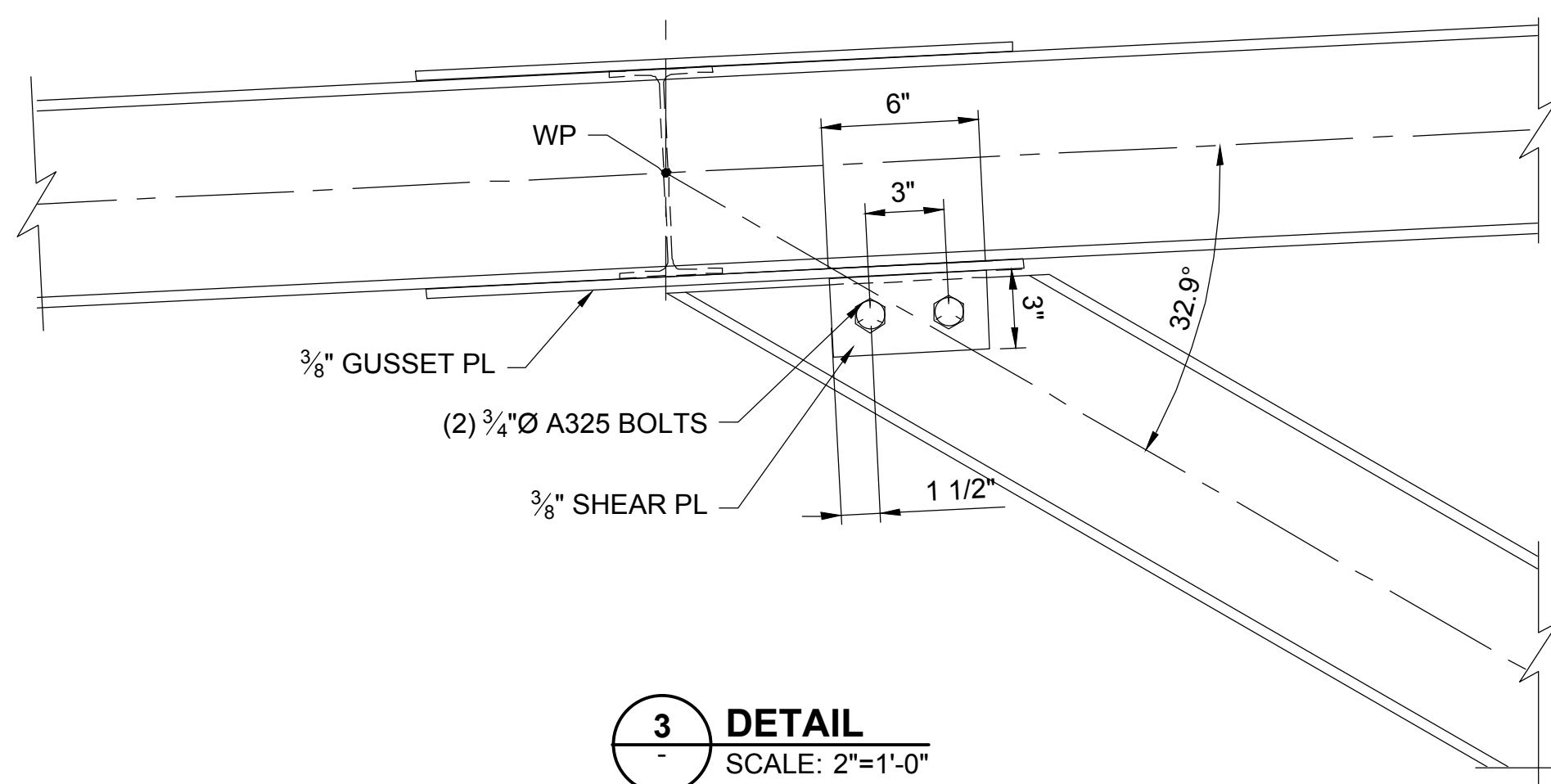
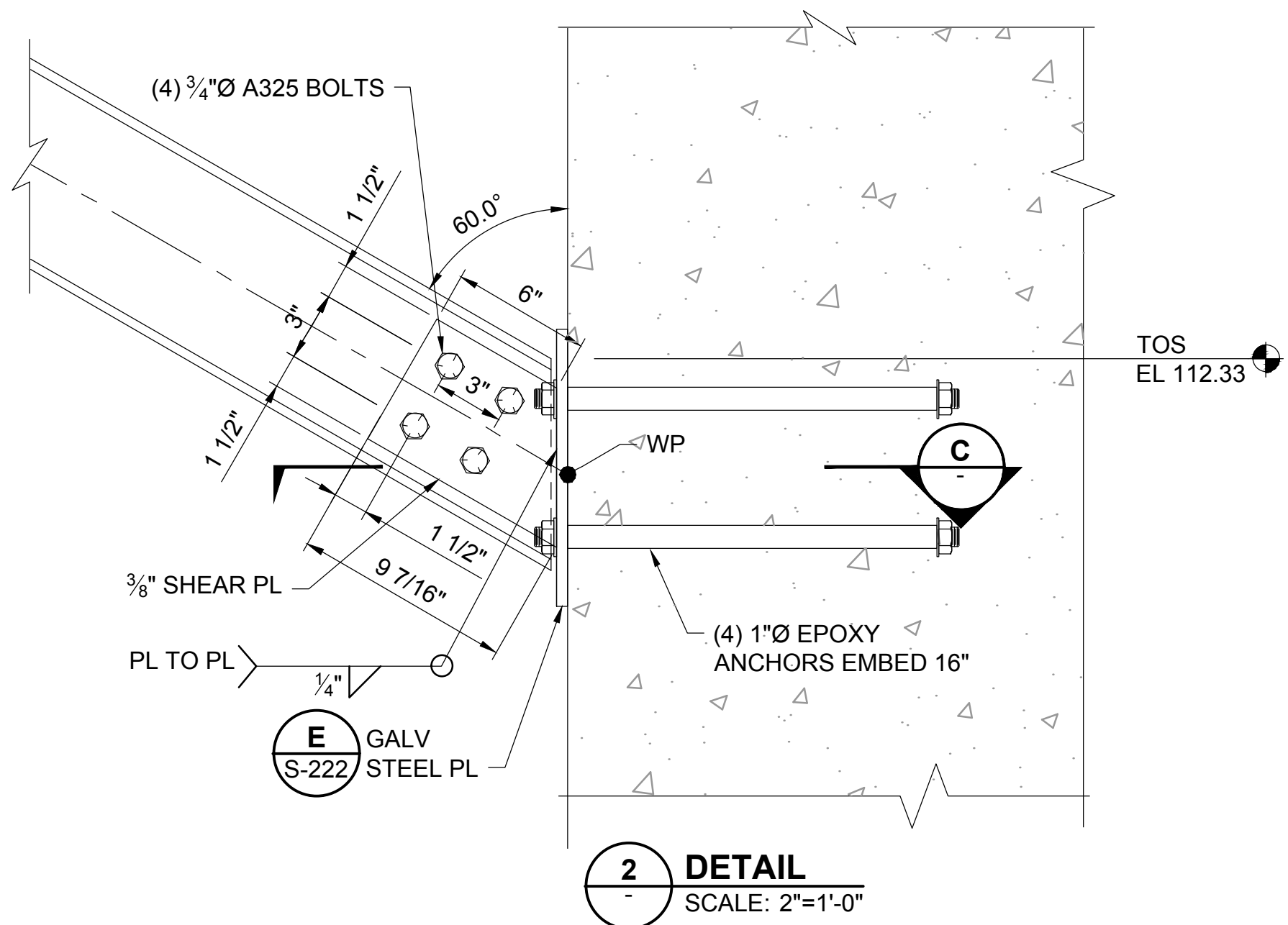
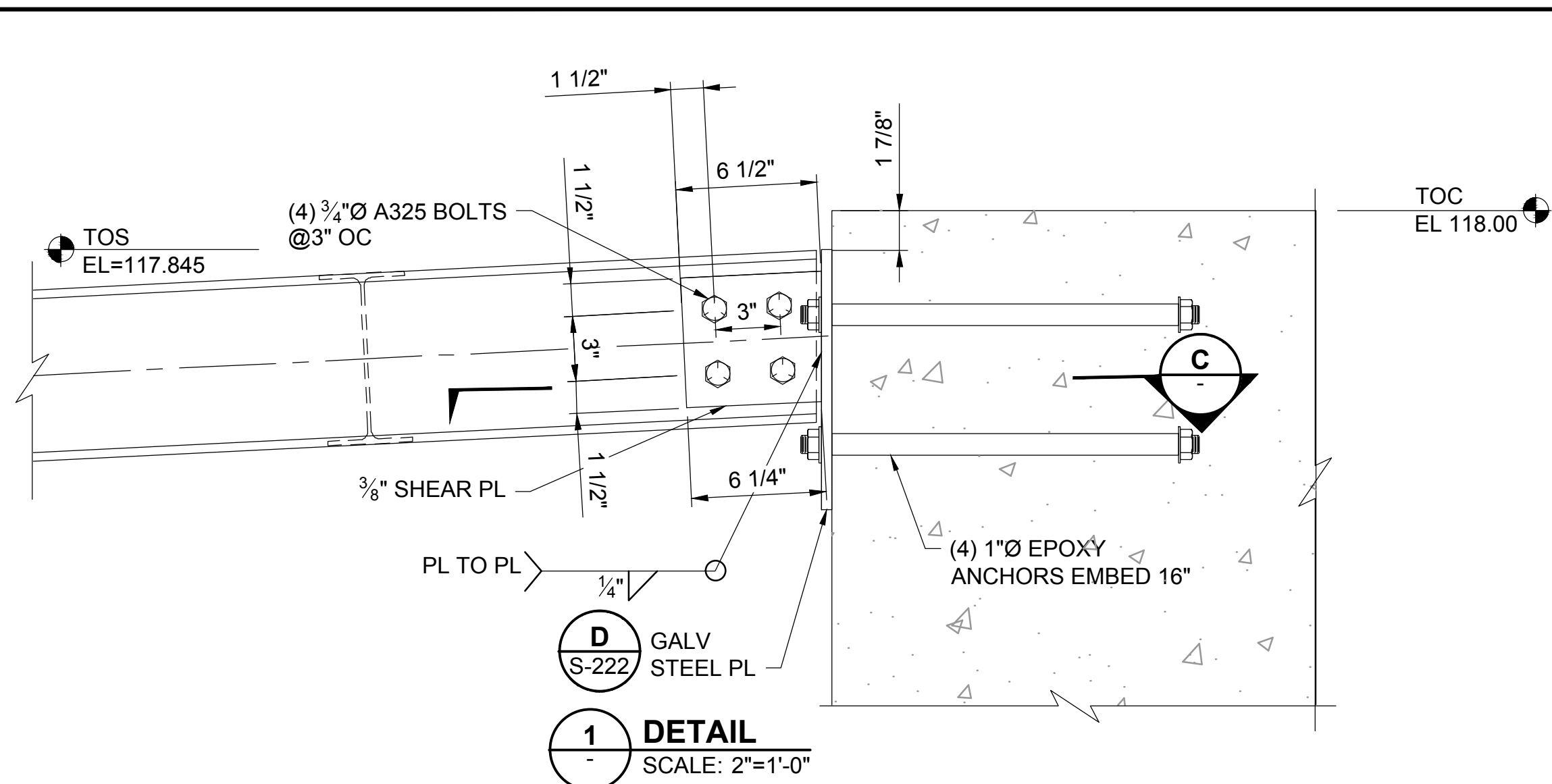


SHAWMUT HYDROELECTRIC STATION
UPSTREAM FISH PASSAGE
BROOKFIELD WHITE PINE HYDRO, LLC

TRANSITION FLUME AND FISH EXIT
PIPE FRAMING SECTIONS & DETAILS

PROJECT:	3173SHAWFISH
DRAWN BY:	M. PITTMAN
DESIGNED BY:	A. MENGERT
APPROVED BY:	M. GRAESER
SHEET:	67 OF 176
DRAWING:	S-221

DWG: C:\Users\pagan\Documents\3173\shawmut\131075-shawmut-upstream-fish-pass-projects\SS\W\UT\900 CAD\02-sheet\SS-S-222.dwg USER: Agronin DATE: Dec 13, 2019 2:28pm PLOT: S:\W\131075 - SHAWMUT\SS\W\UT\900 CAD\02-sheet\SS-S-222.dwg PLOT: 12/13/2019 2:28pm



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DECEMBER 13, 2019

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30 SHREWSBURY ST. HOLDEN, MA 01520
TEL: (508) 829-6000 www.aldenlab.com

12/13/2019	FINAL FOR BID - NOT FOR CONSTRUCTION	M. GRAESER
REVISION	DESCRIPTION OF ISSUE / REVISION	REVISED BY

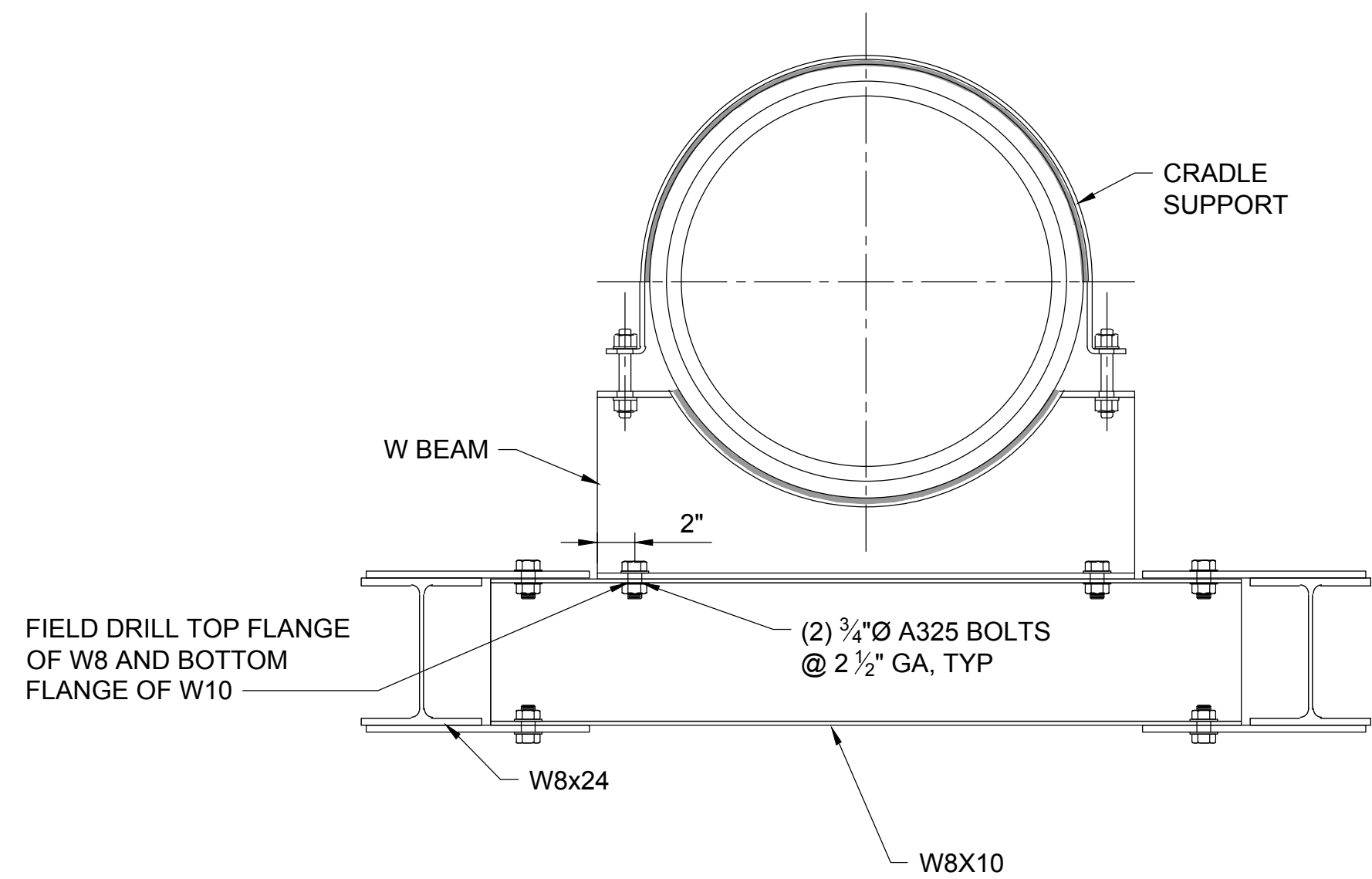
VERIFY SCALE
BAR IS ONE INCH ON ORIGINAL DRAWING
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STATE OF MASSACHUSETTS
MARK DANIEL GRAESER
No. 39328
12/19/2019
PROFESSIONAL ENGINEER

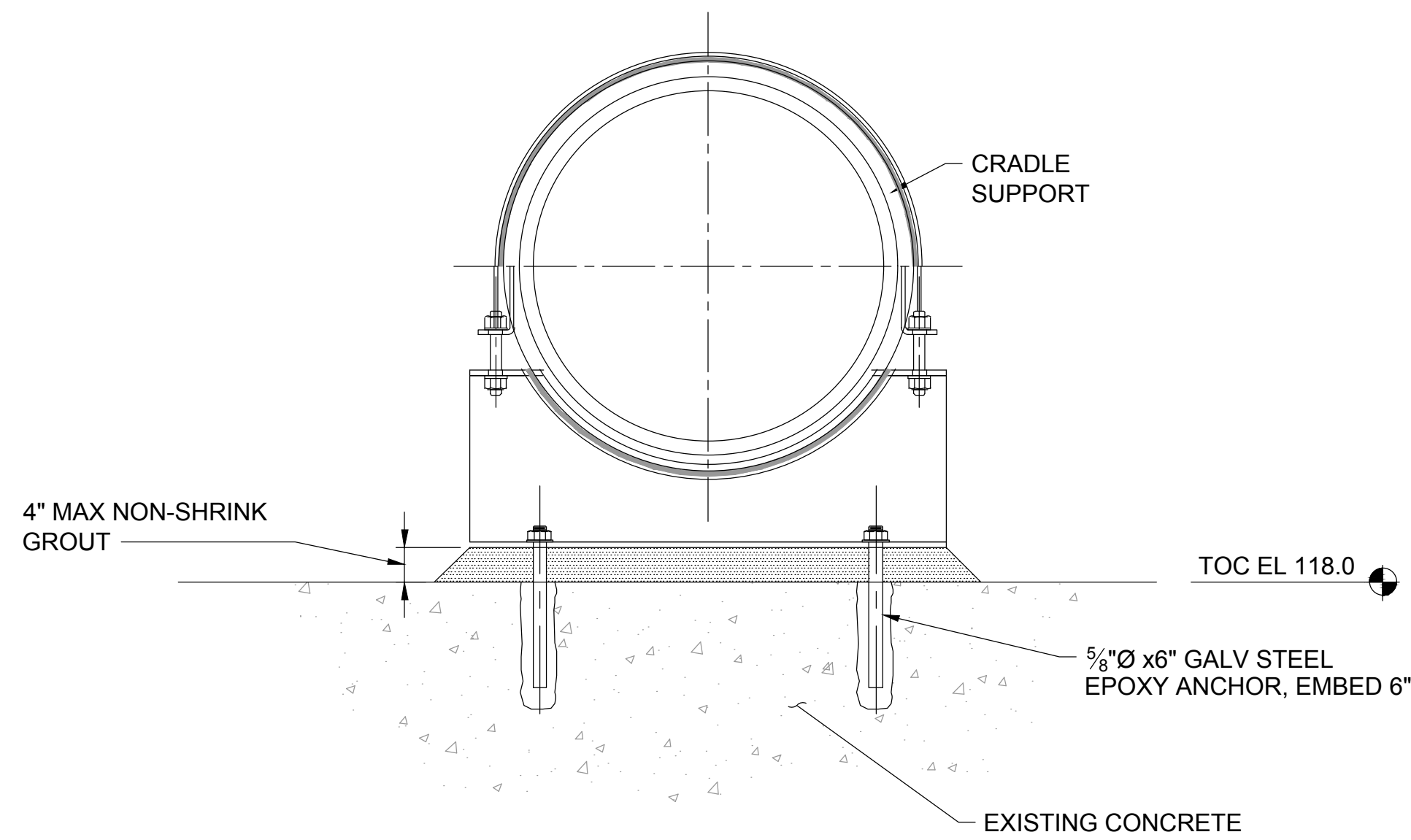
SHAWMUT HYDROELECTRIC STATION
UPSTREAM FISH PASSAGE
BROOKFIELD WHITE PINE HYDRO, LLC

TRANSITION FLUME AND FISH EXIT
PIPE FRAMING SECTIONS & DETAILS

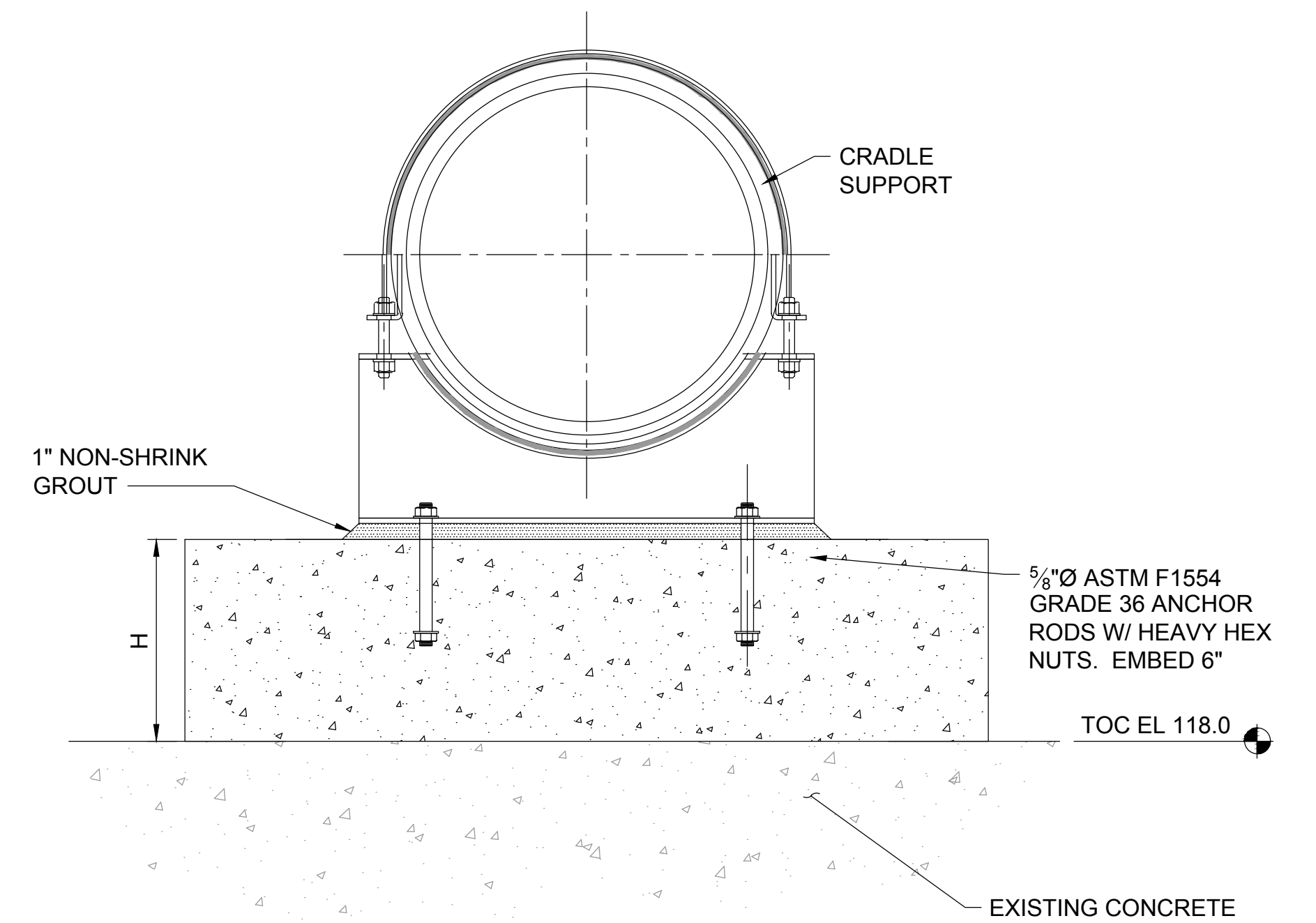
PROJECT:	3173SHAWFISH
DRAWN BY:	M. PITTMAN
DESIGNED BY:	A. MENGERT
APPROVED BY:	M. GRAESER
SHEET:	68 OF 176
DRAWING:	S-222



1 PIPE SUPPORT DETAIL (TYPE I)
SCALE: 1 1/2"=1'-0"

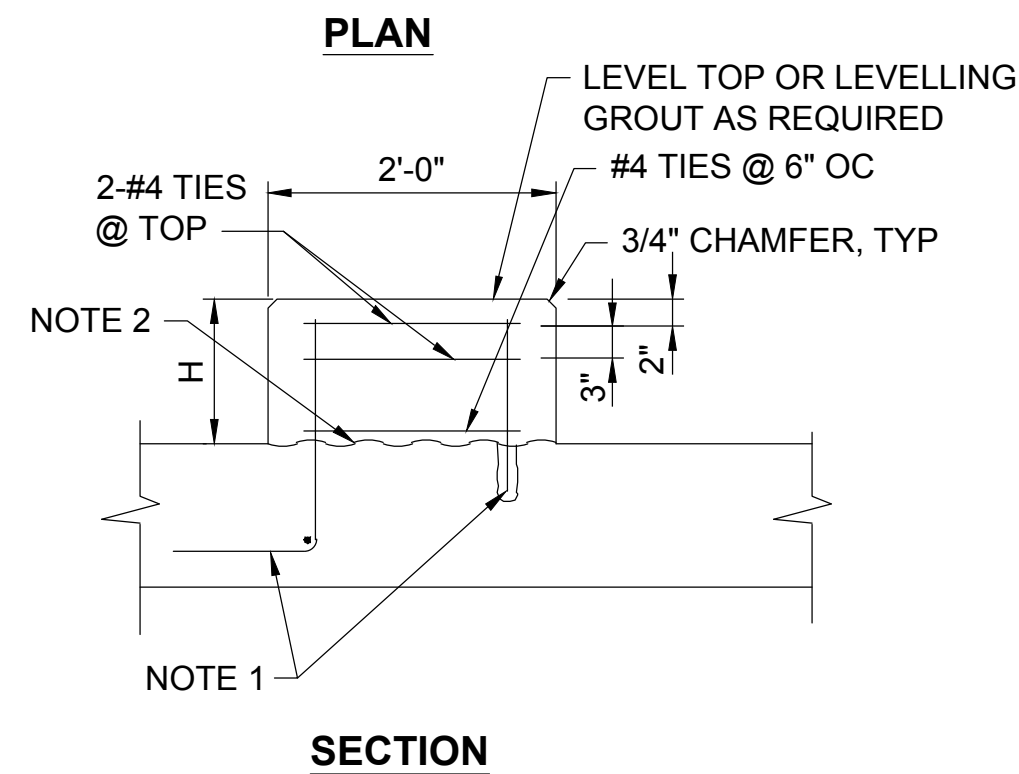
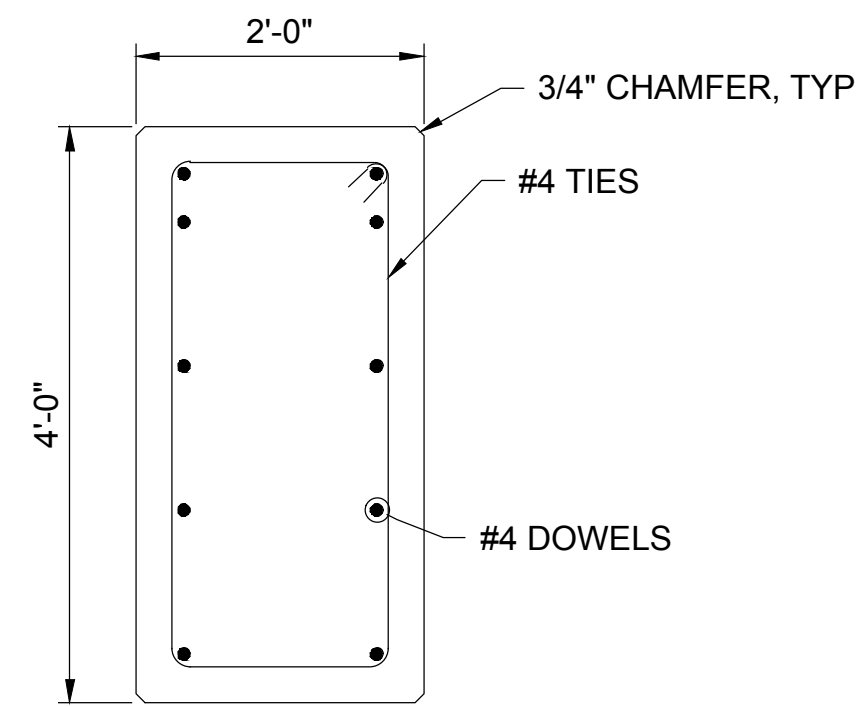


2 PIPE SUPPORT DETAIL (TYPE II)
SCALE: 1 1/2"=1'-0"



3 PIPE SUPPORT DETAIL (TYPE III)
SCALE: 1 1/2"=1'-0"

PIPE SUPPORT SCHEDULE				
NUMBER	CRADLE SUPPORT TYPE	SUPPORT MATERIAL	DETAIL	HEIGHT, H
1	A	STEEL	TYPE I	-
2	A	STEEL	TYPE I	-
3	A	STEEL	TYPE I	-
4	A	CONCRETE	TYPE III	1'-0 14/16"
5	A	CONCRETE	TYPE III	7 12/16"
6	A	CONCRETE	TYPE II	3 7/16"
7	A	CONCRETE	TYPE II	7/16"
8	B	STEEL	TYPE I	-
9	C	STEEL	TYPE I	-



TYPE III CONCRETE SUPPORT

4 CONCRETE SUPPORT DETAIL
SCALE: NTS

* CONCRETE SUPPORT HEIGHTS ARE APPROXIMATE, FIELD VERIFY.

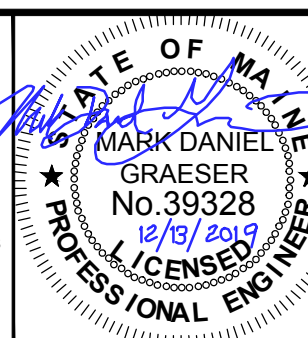
NOTES:

- AT NEW CONCRETE FLOOR: #4 x - @ 12" OC (MINIMUM 4 DOWELS PER SUPPORT).
AT EXISTING CONCRETE FLOOR: #4 DRILL & EPOXY DOWELS @ 12" OC W/ 4" EMBED (MINIMUM 4 DOWELS PER SUPPORT).
- ROUGHEN CONCRETE TO 1/4" AMPLITUDE & APPLY BONDING AGENT.
- PLACE EXPANSION JOINT MATERIAL BETWEEN VALVE/PIPE & THE CONCRETE SUPPORT (MINIMUM 1/2" THICK).

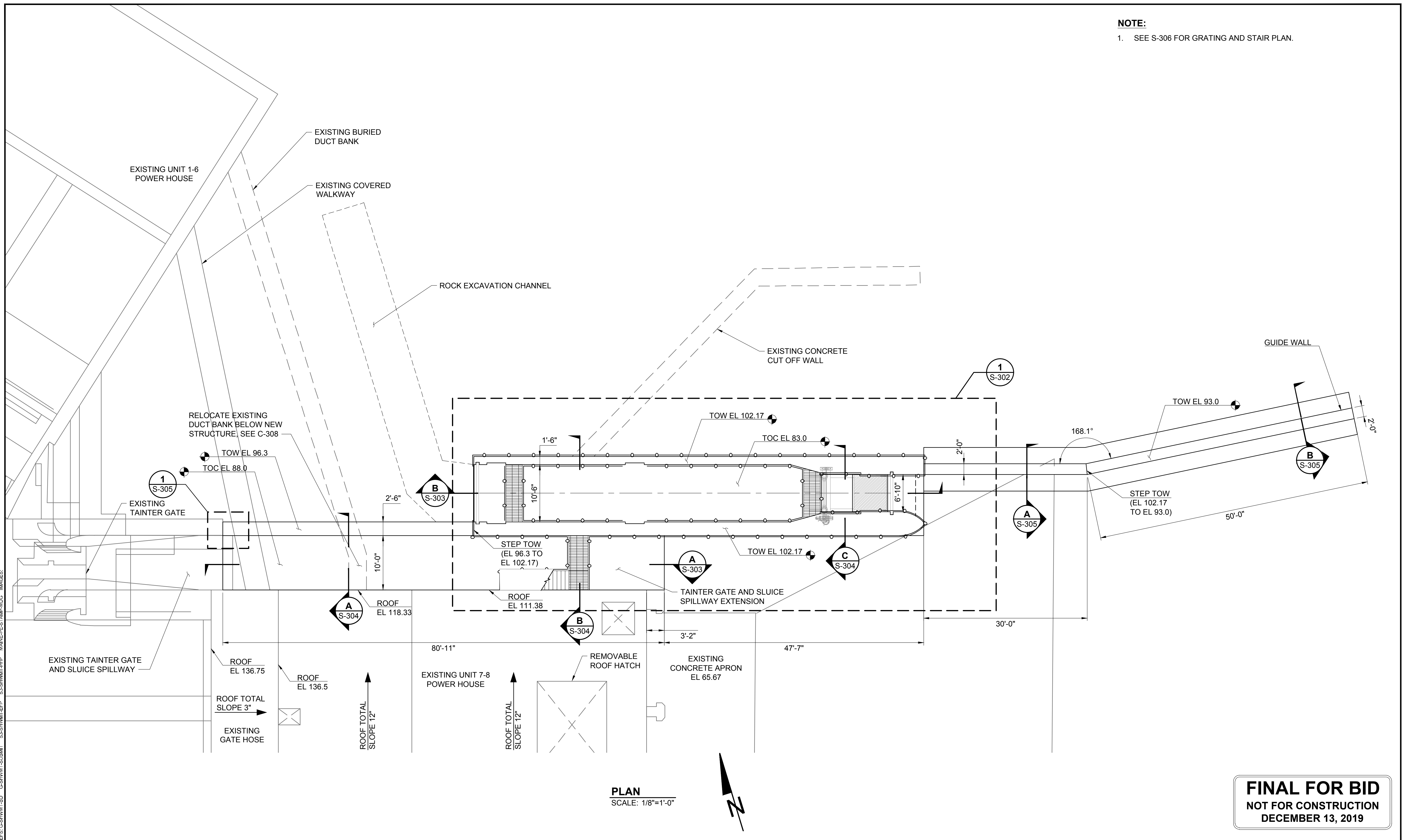
FINAL FOR BID
NOT FOR CONSTRUCTION
DECEMBER 13, 2019

REVISION	DESCRIPTION OF ISSUE / REVISION	REVISED BY
12/13/2019	FINAL FOR BID - NOT FOR CONSTRUCTION	M. GRAESER

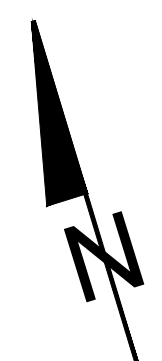
VERIFY SCALE
BAR IS ONE INCH ON ORIGINAL DRAWING
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NOTE:
 1. SEE S-306 FOR GRATING AND STAIR PLAN.



PLAN
 SCALE: 1/8"=1'-0"



FINAL FOR BID
 NOT FOR CONSTRUCTION
 DECEMBER 13, 2019

DWG: C:\Users\jgrogan\Documents\shawmut\3173\3173-01\3173-01.dwg, USER: jgrogan
 DATE: 12/13/2019 2:03pm, PLOT: S:\SHAWMUT\3173\3173-01\3173-01.dwg, PLOT: S:\SHAWMUT\3173\3173-01\3173-01.dwg, PLOT: S:\SHAWMUT\3173\3173-01\3173-01.dwg

ALDEN RESEARCH LABORATORY
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 TEL: (508) 829-6000 www.aldenlab.com

REVISION	DESCRIPTION OF ISSUE / REVISION	REVISED BY
12/13/2019	FINAL FOR BID - NOT FOR CONSTRUCTION	M. GRAESER

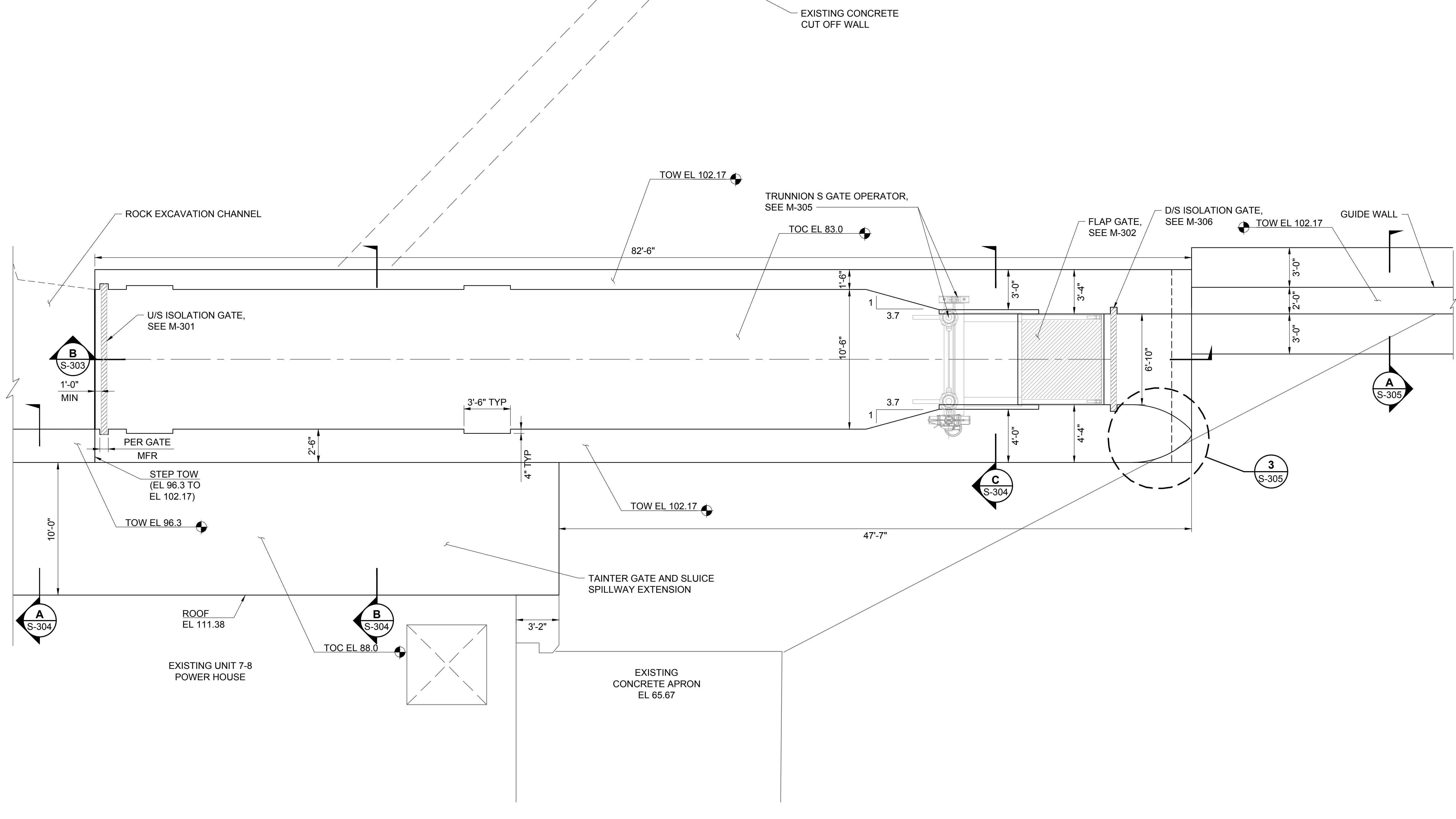
VERIFIED SCALE
 BAR IS ONE INCH ON ORIGINAL DRAWING
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SHAWMUT HYDROELECTRIC STATION
 UPSTREAM FISH PASSAGE
 BROOKFIELD WHITE PINE HYDRO, LLC

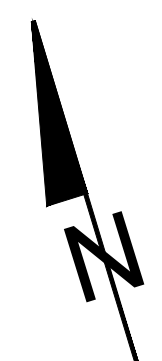
UNIT 7 & 8 FISH PASSAGE
 STRUCTURAL CONCRETE PLAN

PROJECT:	3173SHAWFISH
DRAWN BY:	M. PITTMAN
DESIGNED BY:	A. MENGERT
APPROVED BY:	M. GRAESER
SHEET:	71 OF 176
DRAWING:	S-301

NOTE:
1. SEE S-306 FOR GRATING AND STAIR PLAN.



1 PLAN
SCALE: 1/4"=1'-0"



FINAL FOR BID
NOT FOR CONSTRUCTION
DECEMBER 13, 2019

DWG: C:\Users\pgraham\OneDrive\Documents\alden\shawmut\11219\11219.dwg; user: pgraham; date: 12/13/2019 10:48:44 AM; plot: 12/13/2019 10:48:44 AM; plotter: HP DesignJet 2450; printer: HP DesignJet 2450; sheets: 176 of 176; jobname: 3173SHAWMUT; jobnum: 3173SHAWMUT; jobdesc: SHAWMUT HYDROELECTRIC STATION; jobloc: BOSTON; jobunit: UNIT 7 & 8; jobtype: HYDROELECTRIC STATION; jobowner: SHAWMUT HYDRO; jobmanager: M. PITTMAN; jobengineer: M. GRAESER; jobdrafter: M. GRAESER; jobchecker: M. GRAESER; jobapprover: M. GRAESER; jobtitle: PROFESSIONAL ENGINEER; joblicense: 00411251; jobexpiration: 12/31/2021; jobstatus: 100%; jobnotes: 3173SHAWMUT HYDROELECTRIC STATION UNIT 7 & 8 FISH PASSAGE STRUCTURAL ENLARGED CONCRETE PLAN

ALDEN RESEARCH LABORATORY
30 SHREWSBURY ST., HOLDEN, MA 01520
TEL: (508) 829-6000 www.aldenlab.com

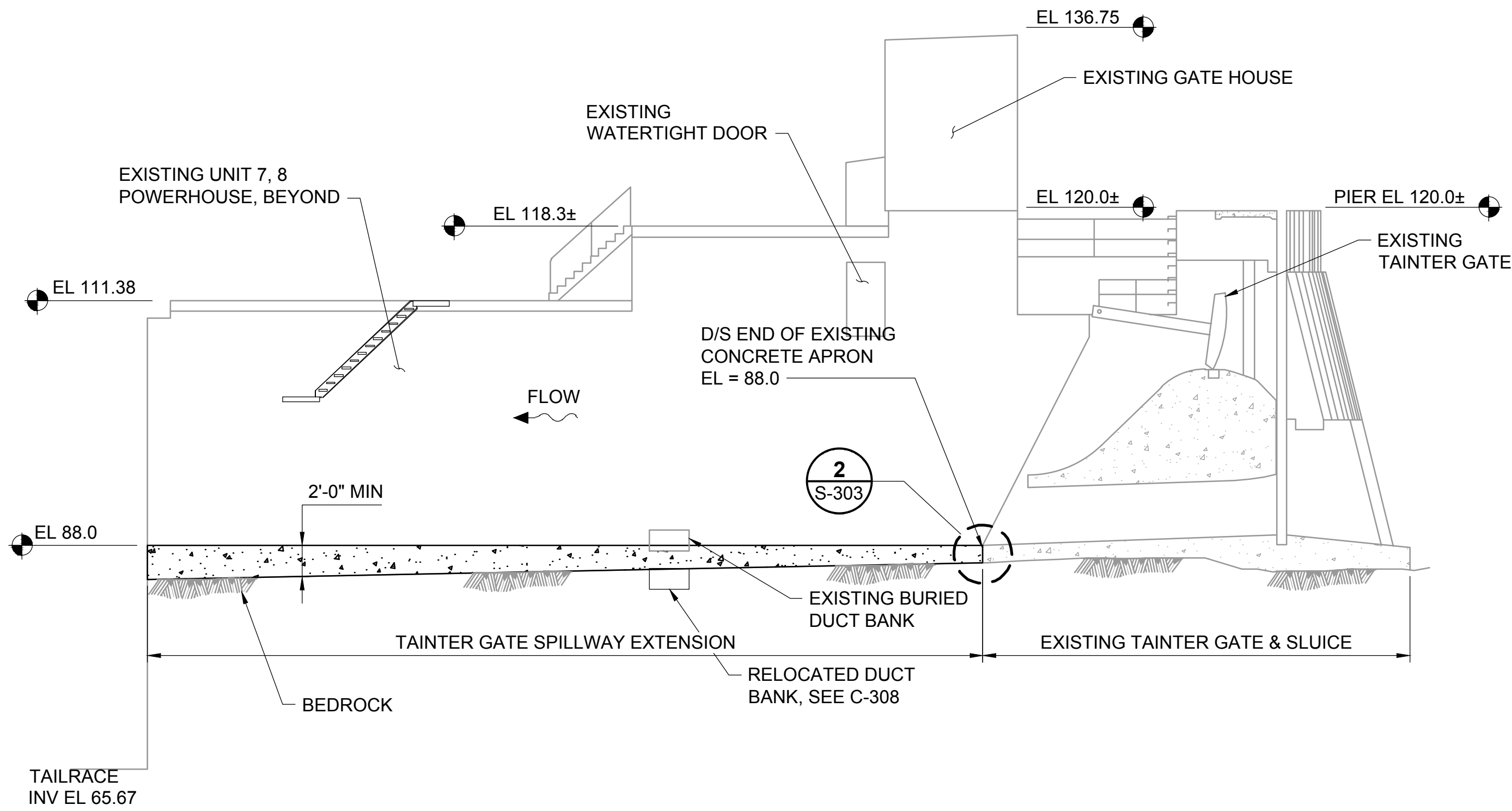
12/13/2019	FINAL FOR BID - NOT FOR CONSTRUCTION	M. GRAESER
REVISION	DESCRIPTION OF ISSUE / REVISION	REVISED BY

VERIFY SCALE
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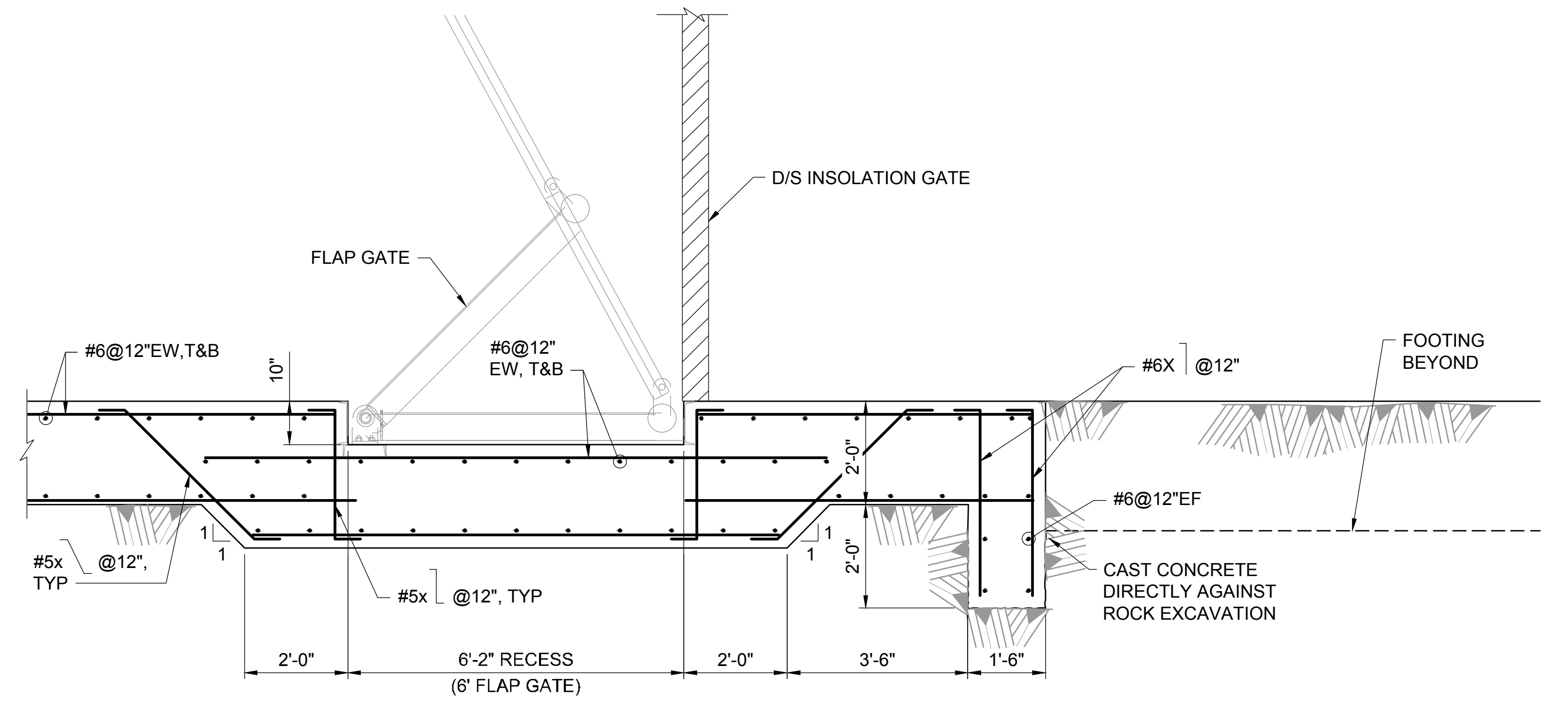
SHAWMUT HYDROELECTRIC STATION
UPSTREAM FISH PASSAGE
BROOKFIELD WHITE PINE HYDRO, LLC

UNIT 7 & 8 FISH PASSAGE
STRUCTURAL ENLARGED
CONCRETE PLAN

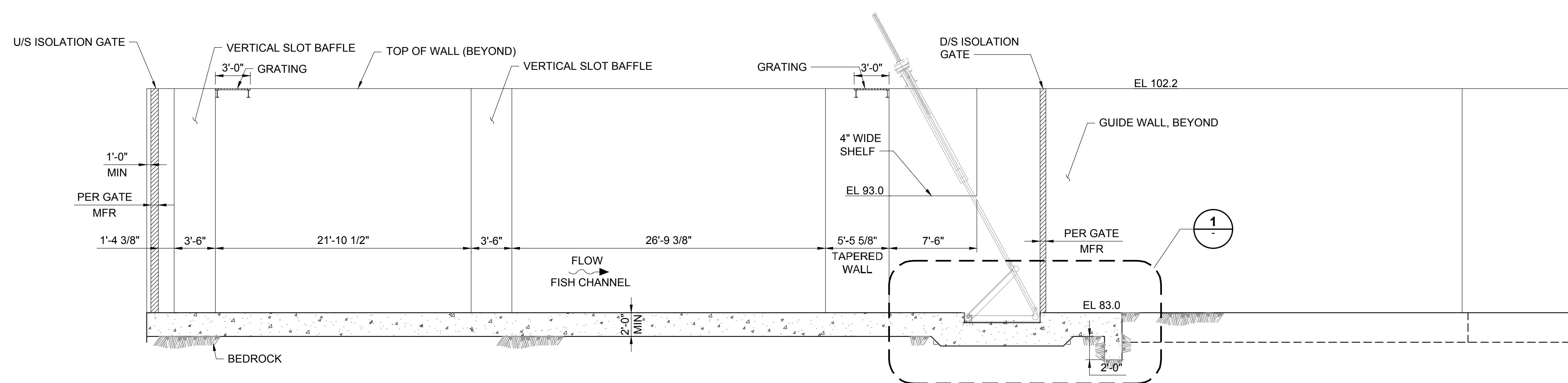
PROJECT:	3173SHAWFISH
DRAWN BY:	M. PITTMAN
DESIGNED BY:	A. MENGERT
APPROVED BY:	M. GRAESER
SHEET:	72 OF 176
DRAWING:	S-302



A DOWNSTREAM PASSAGE SECTION
S-301 SCALE: 1/8"=1'-0"



1 DETAIL
SCALE: 1/2"=1'-0"



B FISHWAY CHANNEL SECTION
S-301 SCALE: 3/16"=1'-0"

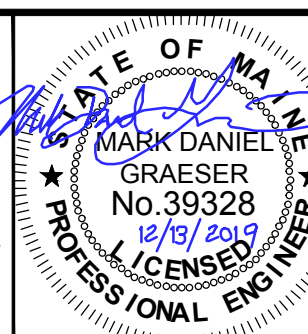
FINAL FOR BID
NOT FOR CONSTRUCTION
DECEMBER 13, 2019

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30 SHREWSBURY ST., HOLDEN, MA 01520
TEL: (508) 829-6000 www.aldenlab.com

12/13/2019	FINAL FOR BID - NOT FOR CONSTRUCTION	M. GRAESER
REVISION	DESCRIPTION OF ISSUE / REVISION	REVISED BY

VERIFY SCALE
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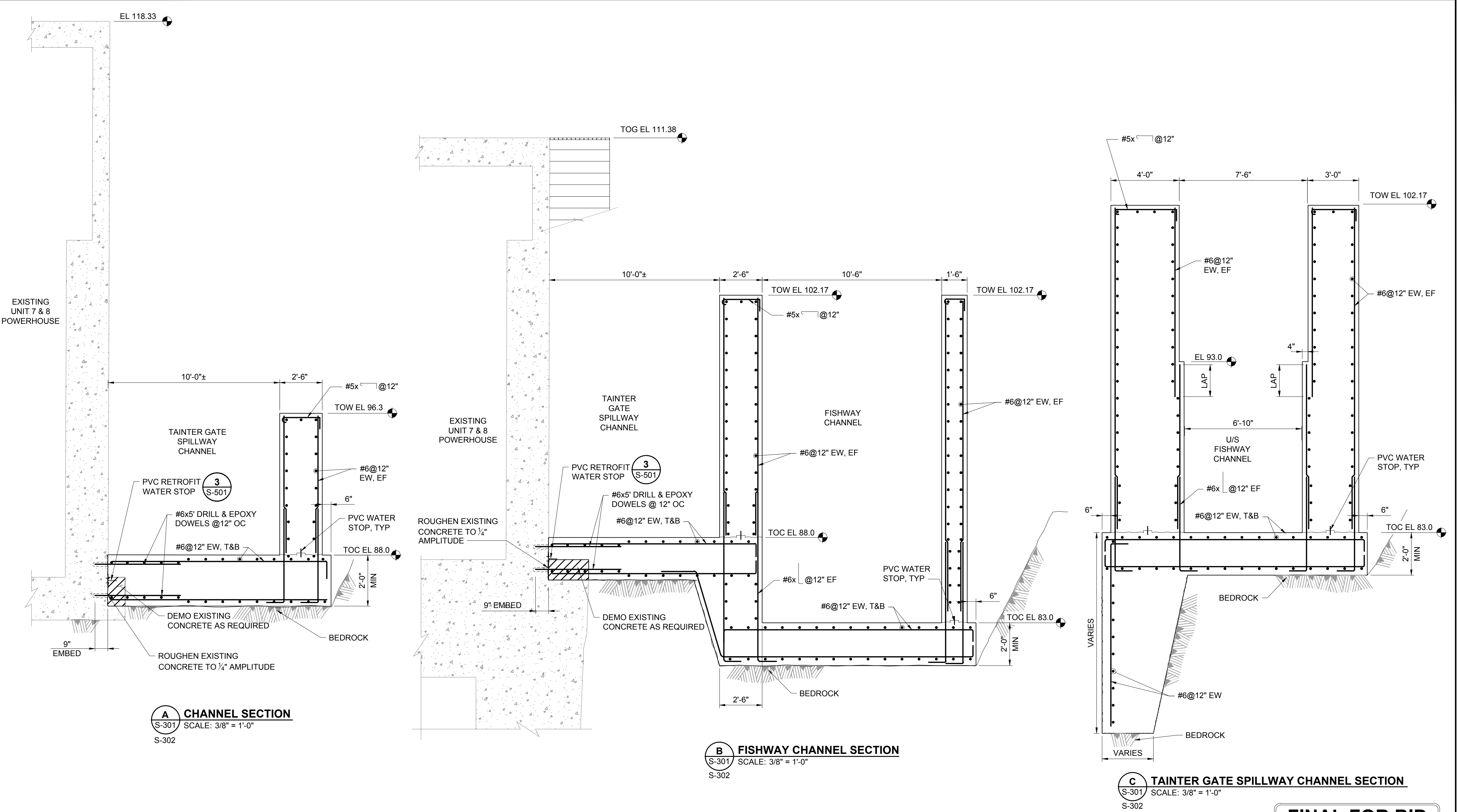


SHAWMUT HYDROELECTRIC STATION
UPSTREAM FISH PASSAGE
BROOKFIELD WHITE PINE HYDRO, LLC

UNIT 7 & 8 FISH PASSAGE
CONCRETE SECTIONS & DETAILS

PROJECT:	3173SHAWFISH
DRAWN BY:	M. PITTMAN
DESIGNED BY:	A. MENGERT
APPROVED BY:	M. GRAESER
SHEET:	73 OF 176
DRAWING:	S-303

DWG: C:\Users\jgrogan\Documents\shawmut\131978\shawmut\131978.dwg
 DATE: Dec 13, 2019 4:28pm
 USER: Agroman
 PROJECT: SHAWMUT FISHWAY
 SHEET: S-301 OF 302
 DRAWING: UNIT 7 & 8 FISH PASSAGE CONCRETE SECTIONS



A CHANNEL SECTION
 S-301 SCALE: 3/8" = 1'-0"
 S-302

B FISHWAY CHANNEL SECTION
 S-301 SCALE: 3/8" = 1'-0"
 S-302

C TAIINTER GATE SPILLWAY CHANNEL SECTION
 S-301 SCALE: 3/8" = 1'-0"
 S-302

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 TEL: (508) 829-6000 www.aldenlab.com

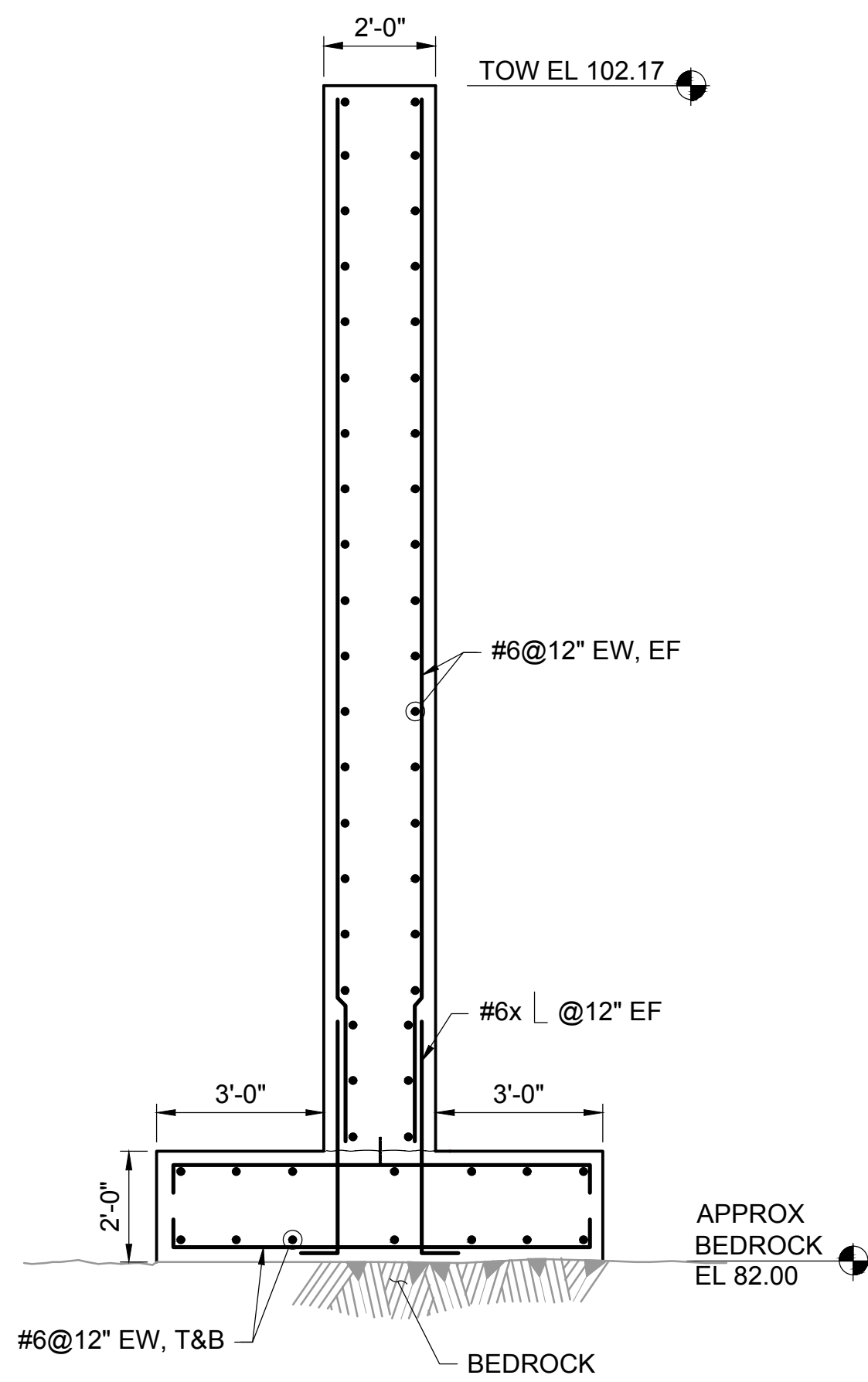
12/13/2019	FINAL FOR BID - NOT FOR CONSTRUCTION	M. GRAESER
REVISION	DESCRIPTION OF ISSUE / REVISION	REVISED BY

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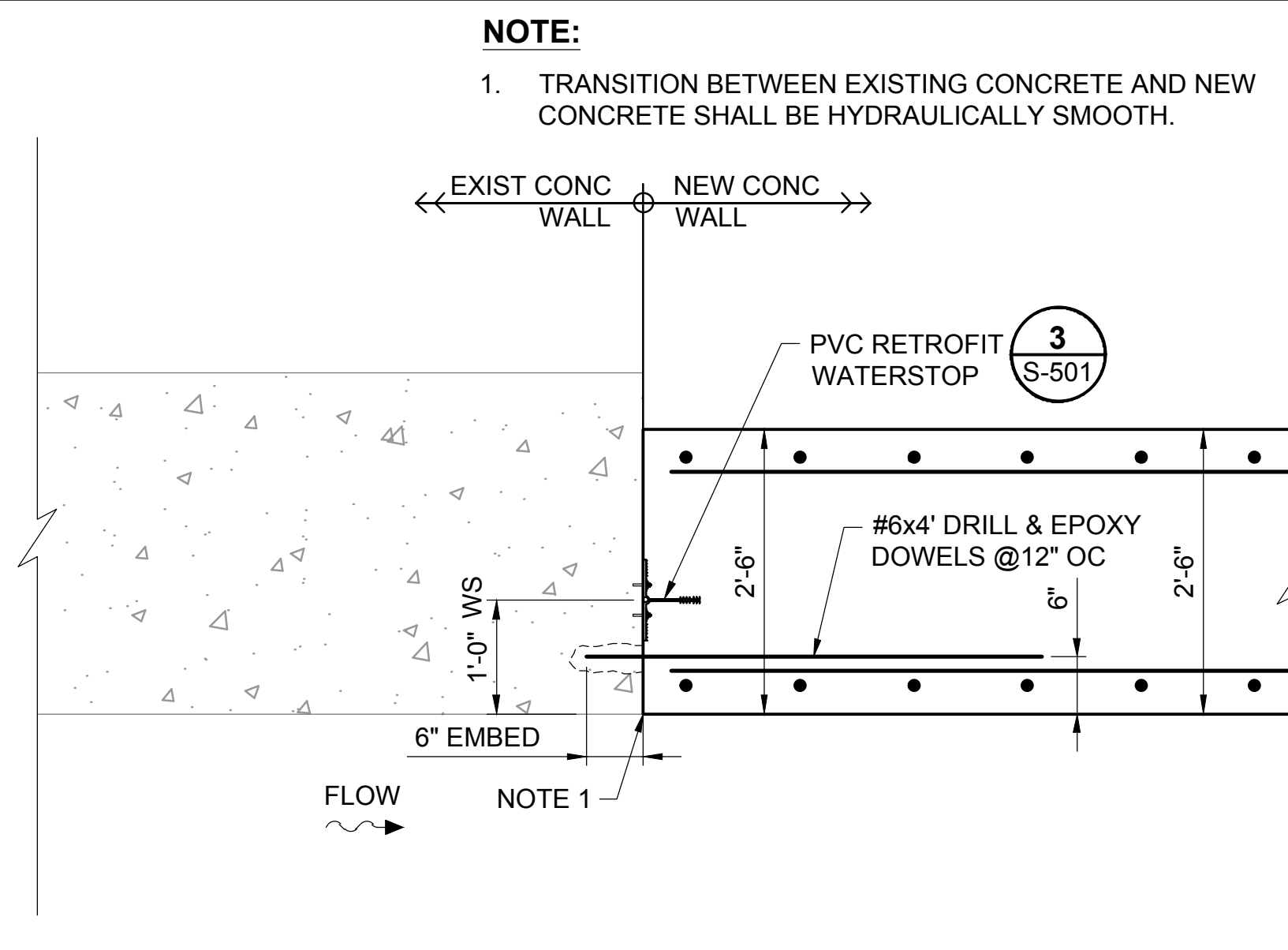
SHAWMUT HYDROELECTRIC STATION
 UPSTREAM FISH PASSAGE
 BROOKFIELD WHITE PINE HYDRO, LLC

UNIT 7 & 8 FISH PASSAGE
 CONCRETE SECTIONS

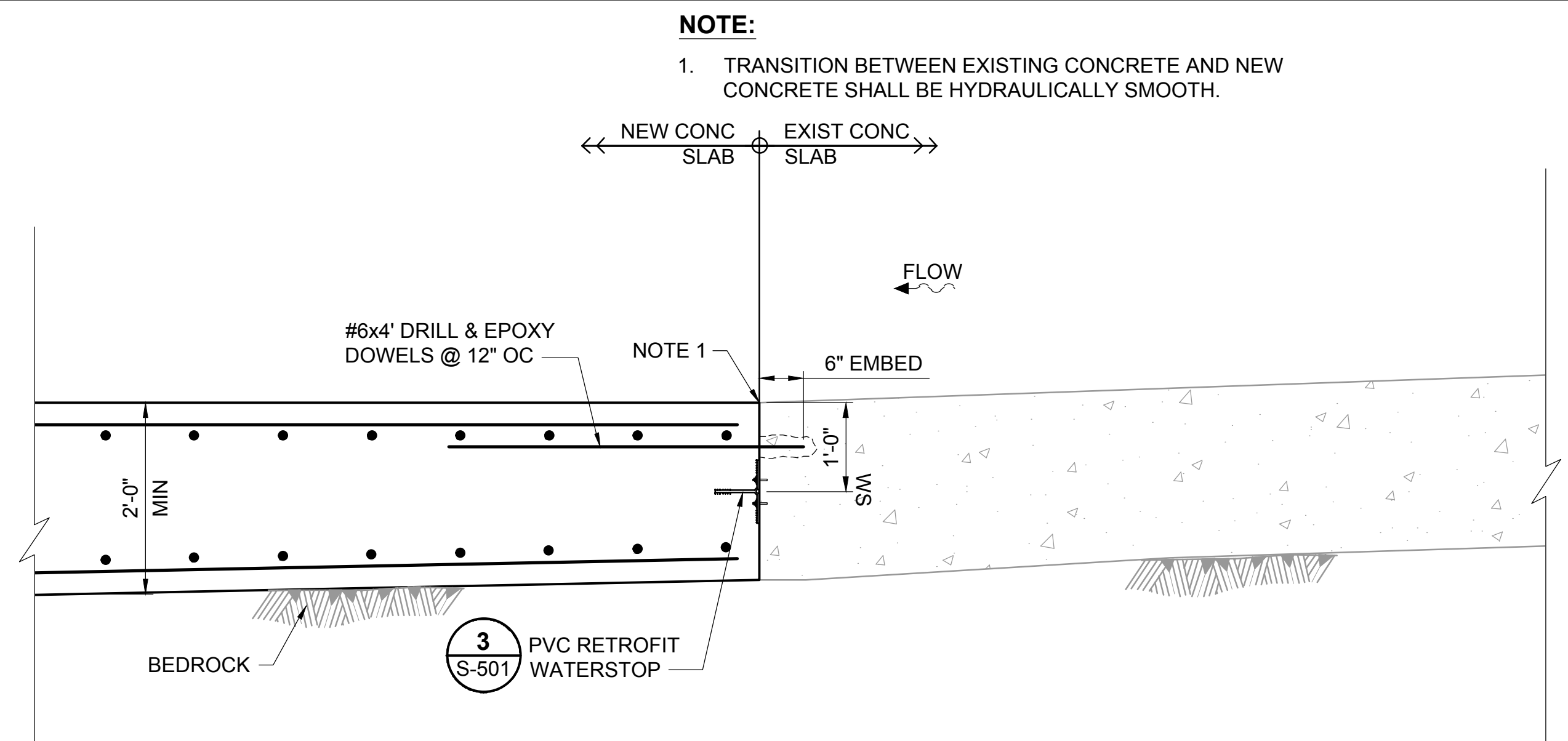
PROJECT:	3173SHAWFISH
DRAWN BY:	M. PITTMAN
DESIGNED BY:	A. MENGERT
APPROVED BY:	M. GRAESER
SHEET:	74 OF 176
DRAWING:	S-304



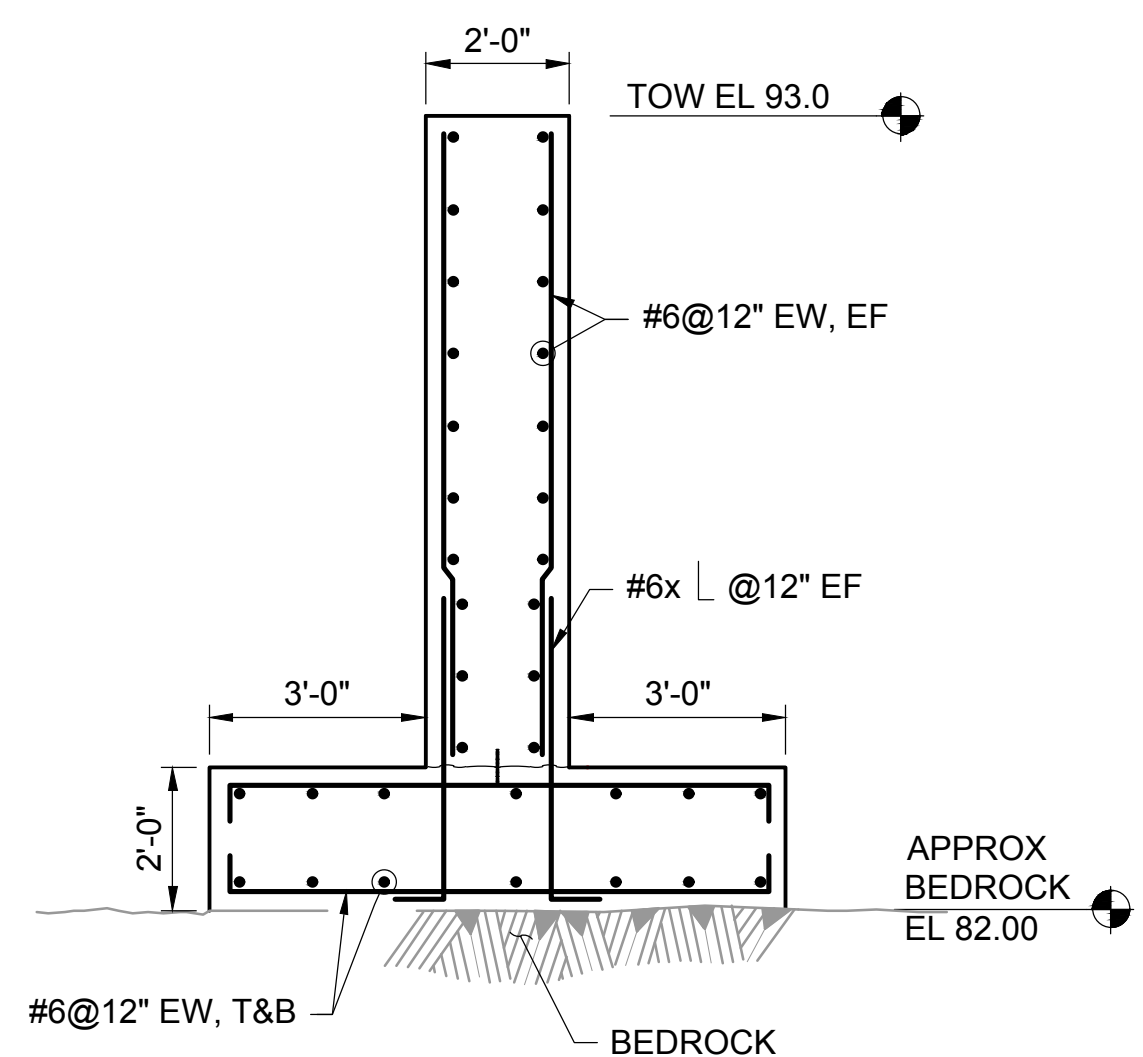
A SECTION
S-301 SCALE: 3/8"=1'-0"
S-302



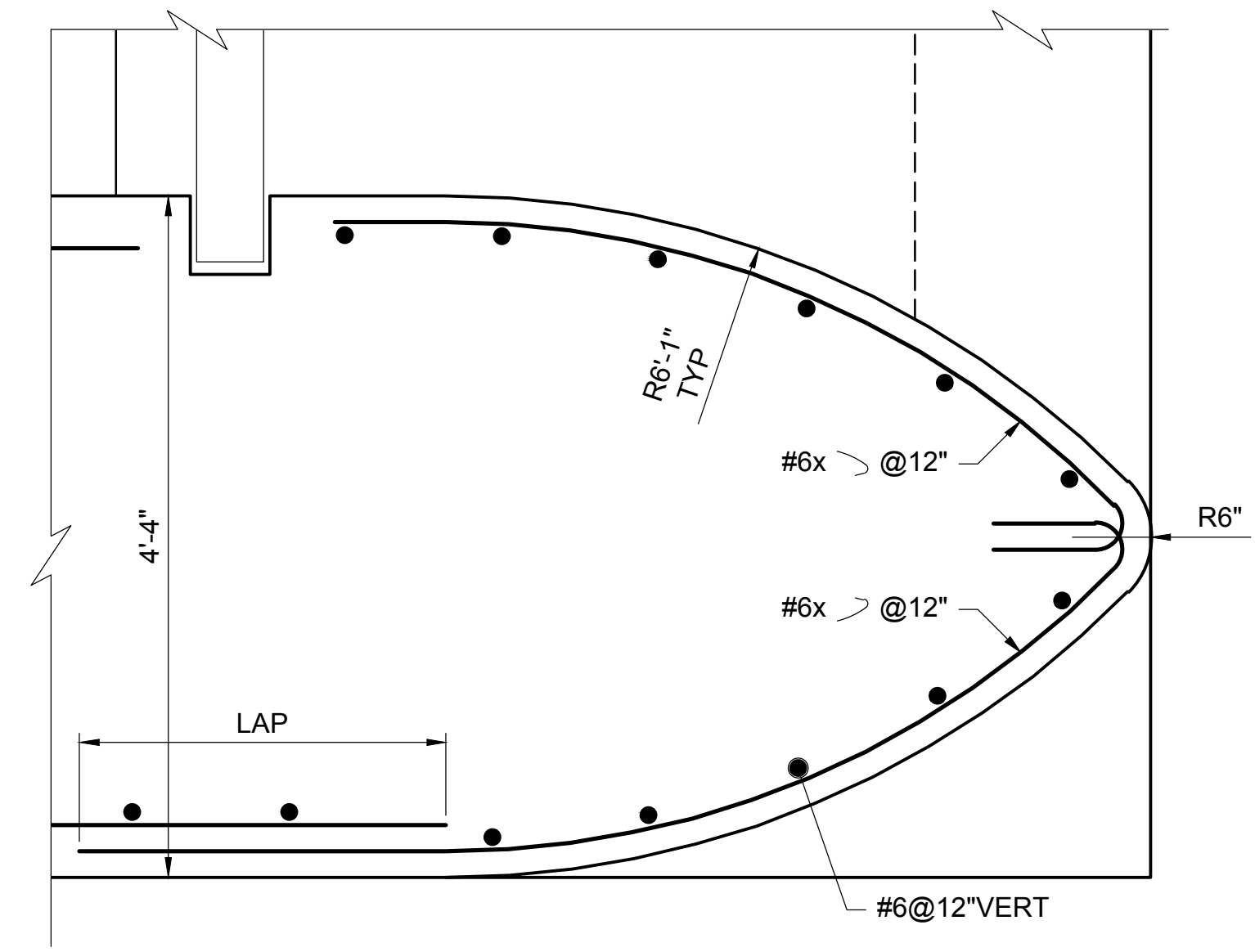
1 WALL CONNECTION DETAIL
S-301 SCALE: 3/4"=1'-0"



2 SLAB CONNECTION DETAIL
S-303 SCALE: 3/4"=1'-0"



B SECTION
S-301 SCALE: 3/8"=1'-0"



3 ENLARGED PLAN
S-302 SCALE: 1"=1'-0"

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DECEMBER 13, 2019

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 DATE: Dec 13, 2019 4:39pm
 USER: jgrogan
 PROJECT: SHAWMUT HYDROELECTRIC STATION
 SHEET: S-301
 SCALE: 3/8"=1'-0"
 DRAWN BY: M. PITTMAN
 DESIGNED BY: A. MENGERT
 APPROVED BY: M. GRAESER
 SHEET: 75 OF 176
 DRAWING: S-305

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UPSTREAM FISH PASSAGE
BROOKFIELD WHITE PINE HYDRO, LLC

UNIT 7 & 8 FISH PASSAGE
CONCRETE SECTIONS &
DETAILS

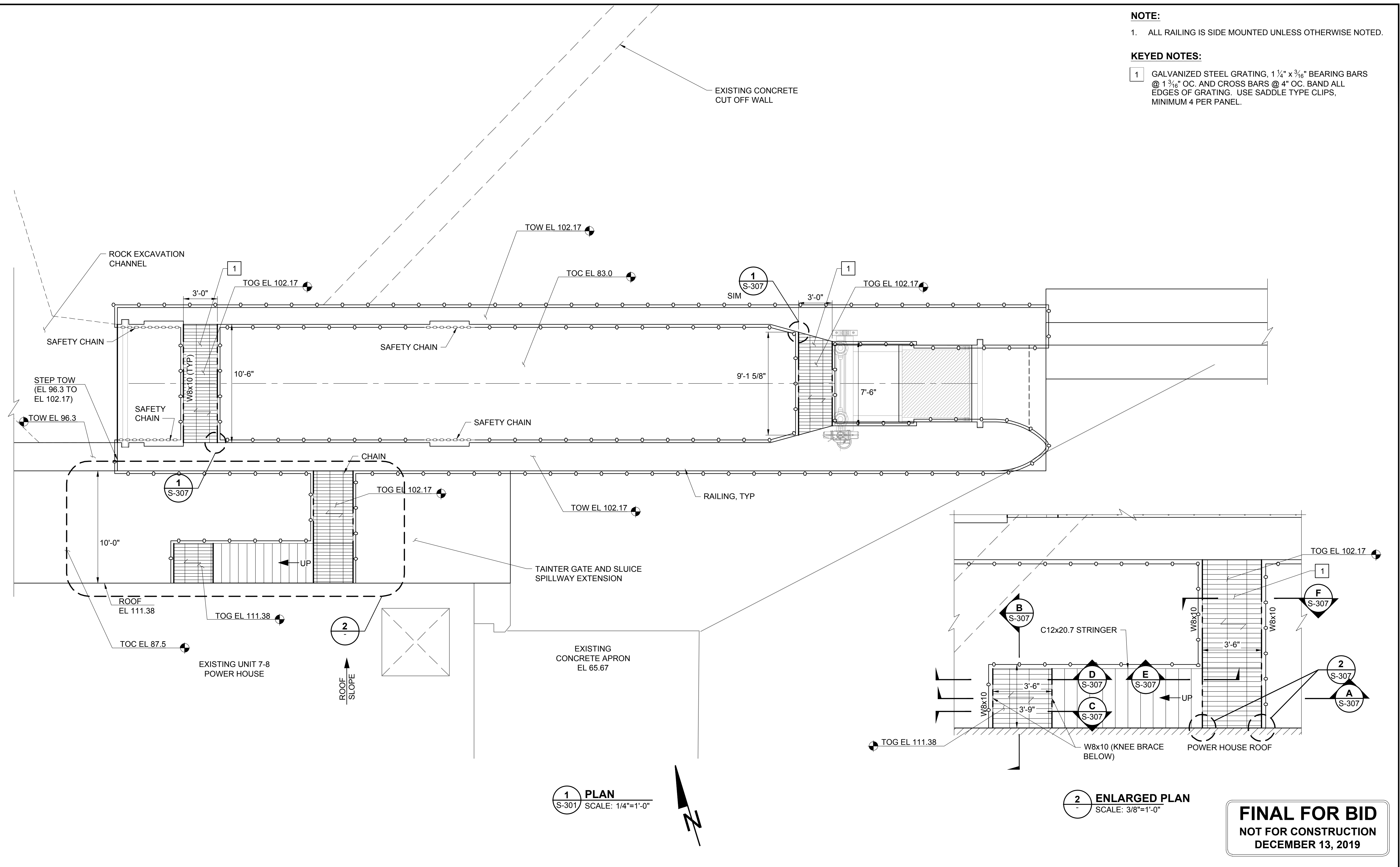
PROJECT:	3173SHAWFISH
DRAWN BY:	M. PITTMAN
DESIGNED BY:	A. MENGERT
APPROVED BY:	M. GRAESER
SHEET:	75 OF 176
DRAWING:	S-305

NOTE:

1. ALL RAILING IS SIDE MOUNTED UNLESS OTHERWISE NOTED.

KEYED NOTES:

- 1 GALVANIZED STEEL GRATING, $1 \frac{1}{4}" \times \frac{3}{16}"$ BEARING BARS @ $1 \frac{3}{16}"$ OC. AND CROSS BARS @ 4" OC. BAND ALL EDGES OF GRATING. USE SADDLE TYPE CLIPS, MINIMUM 4 PER PANEL.



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 DATE: Dec 13, 2019 4:39pm
 FILE: S:\SHAWMUT\191018\191018.dwg
 SHEET: 76 OF 176
 PROJECT: 3173SHAWFISH

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 30 SHREWSBURY ST, HOLDEN, MA 01520
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12/13/2019	FINAL FOR BID - NOT FOR CONSTRUCTION	M. GRAESER
REVISION	DESCRIPTION OF ISSUE / REVISION	REVISED BY

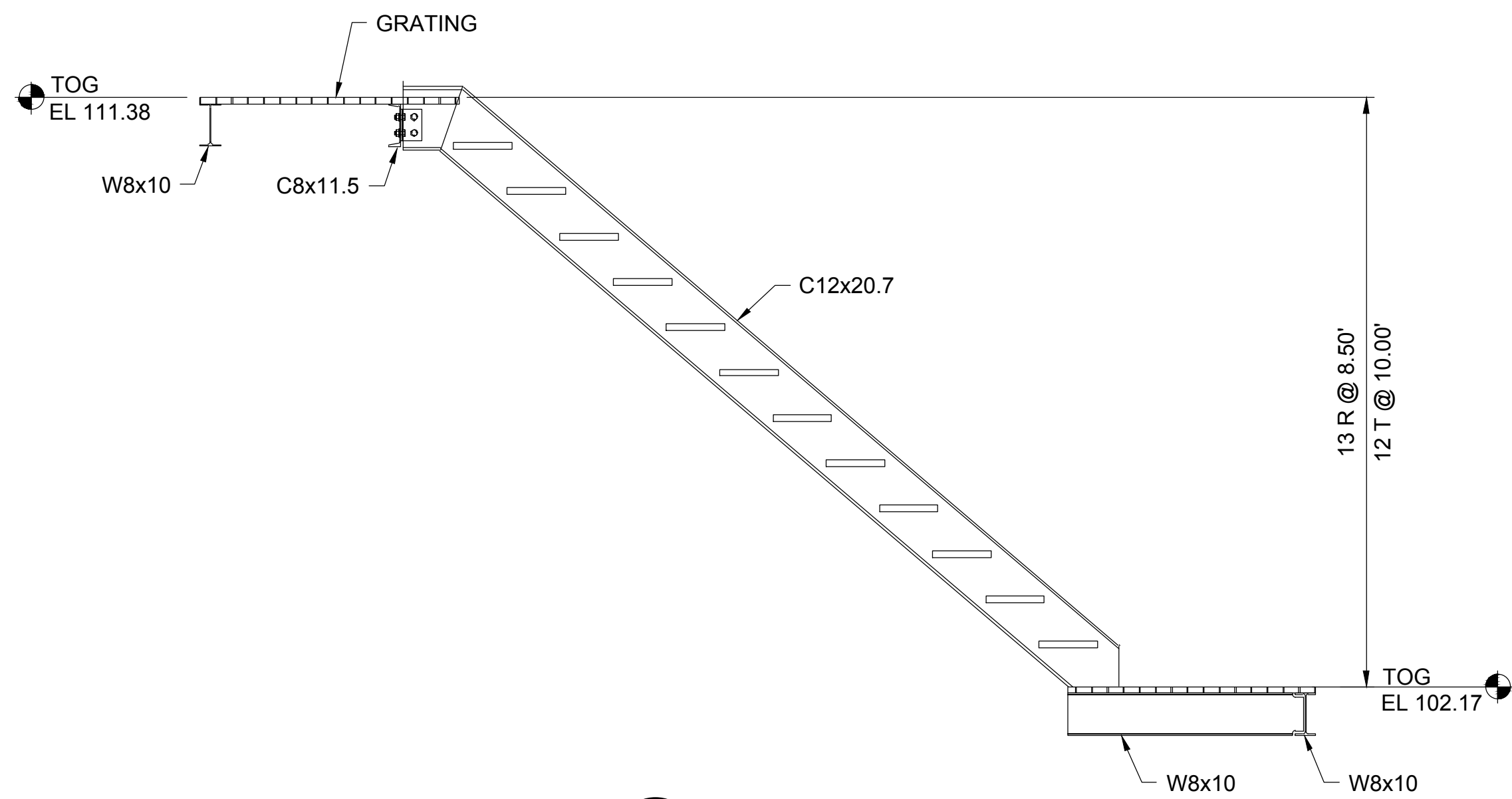
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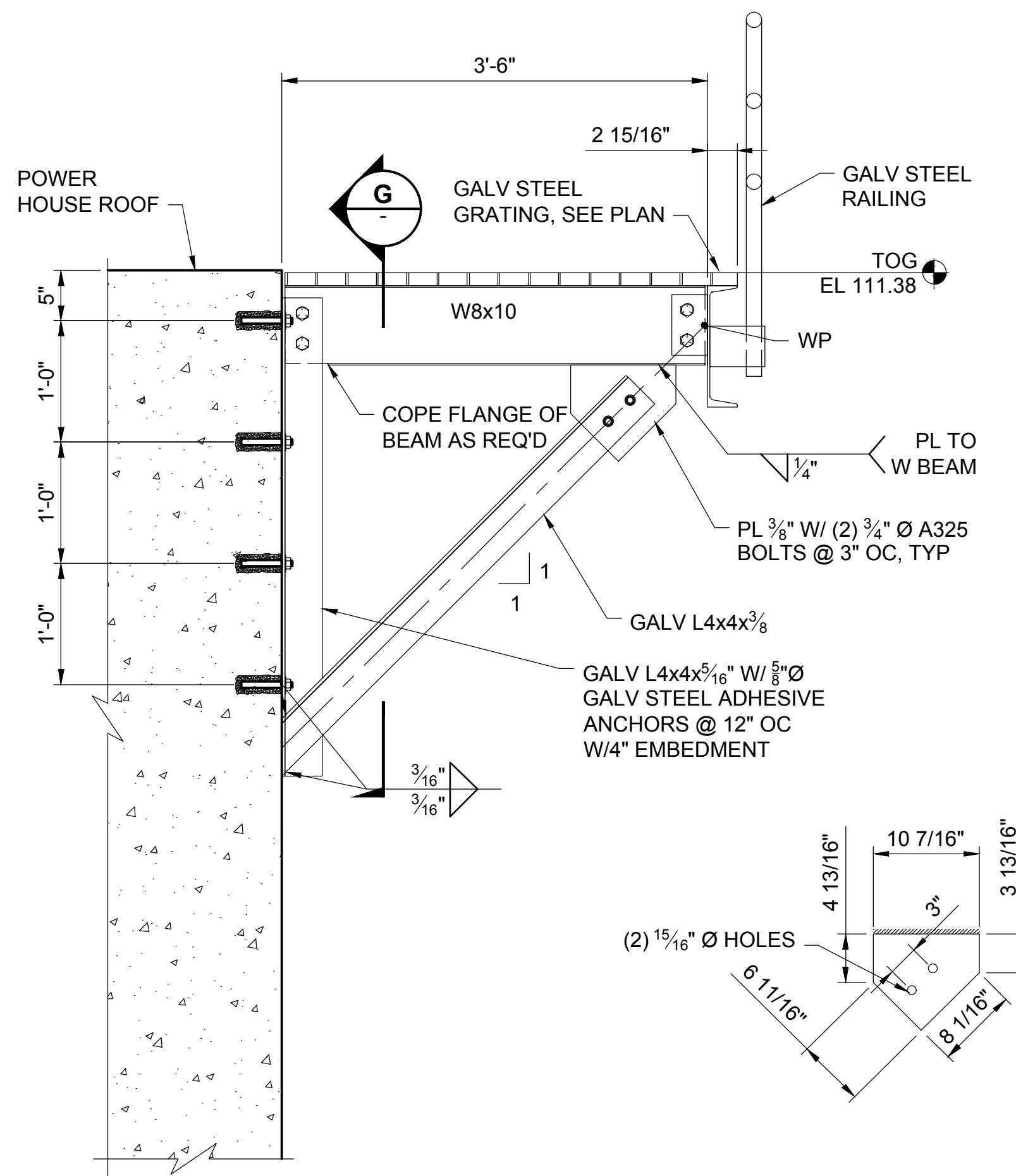
SHAWMUT HYDROELECTRIC STATION
 UPSTREAM FISH PASSAGE
 BROOKFIELD WHITE PINE HYDRO, LLC

UNIT 7 & 8 FISH PASSAGE STEEL GRATING AND STAIR PLAN

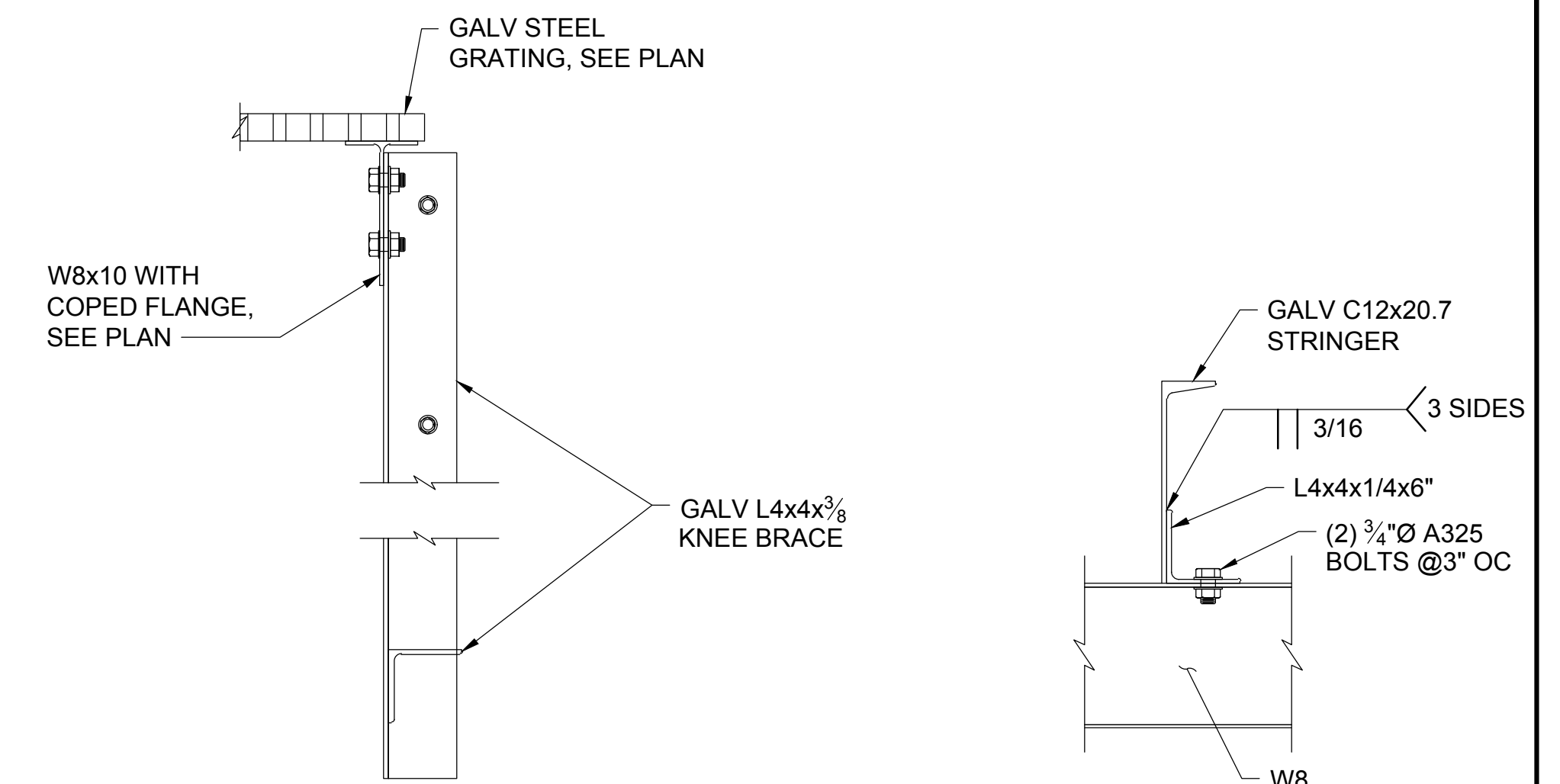
PROJECT:	3173SHAWFISH
DRAWN BY:	M. PITTMAN
DESIGNED BY:	A. MENGERT
APPROVED BY:	M. GRAESER
SHEET:	76 OF 176
DRAWING:	S-306



A STAIR SECTION
S-306 SCALE: 1/2"=1'-0"



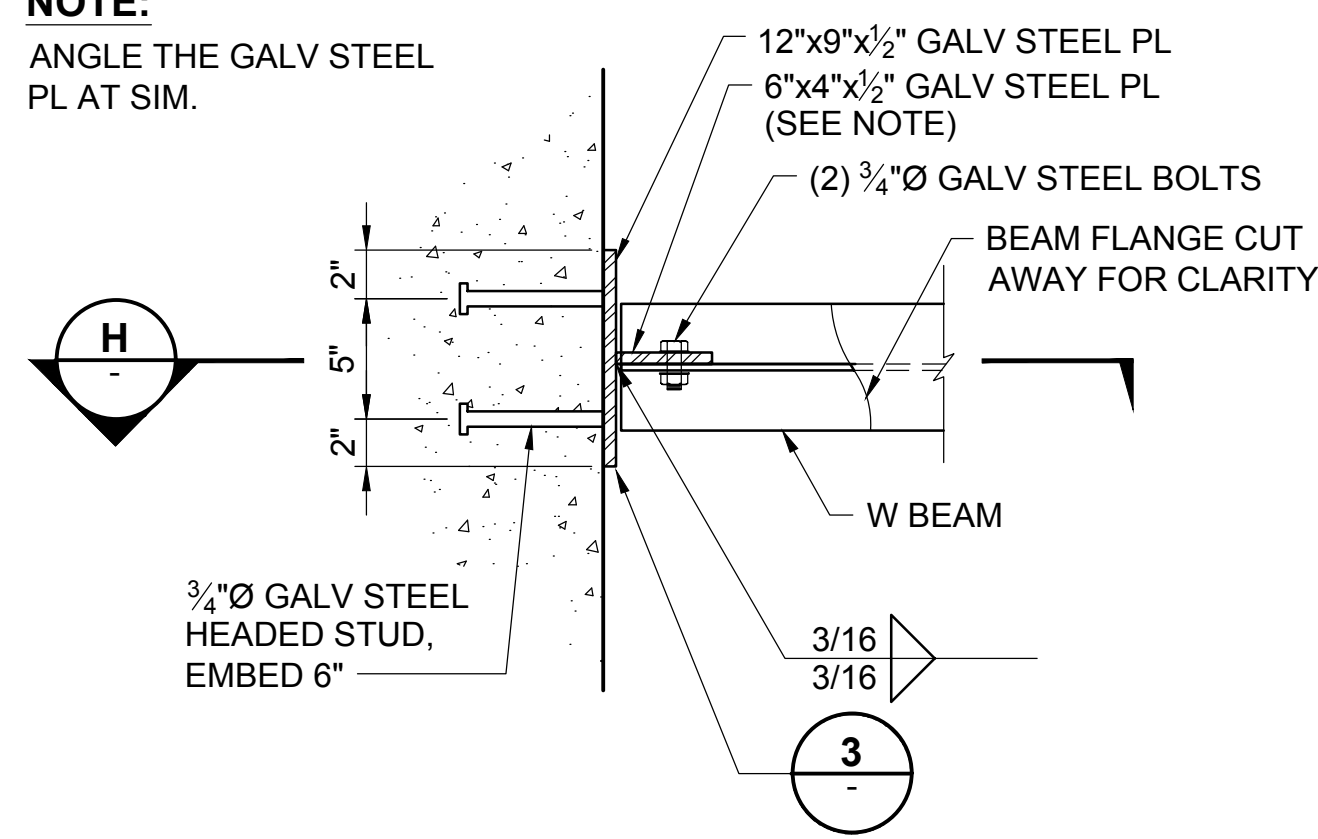
B TYPICAL KNEE-BRACE PLATFORM
S-306 SCALE: 1"=1'-0"



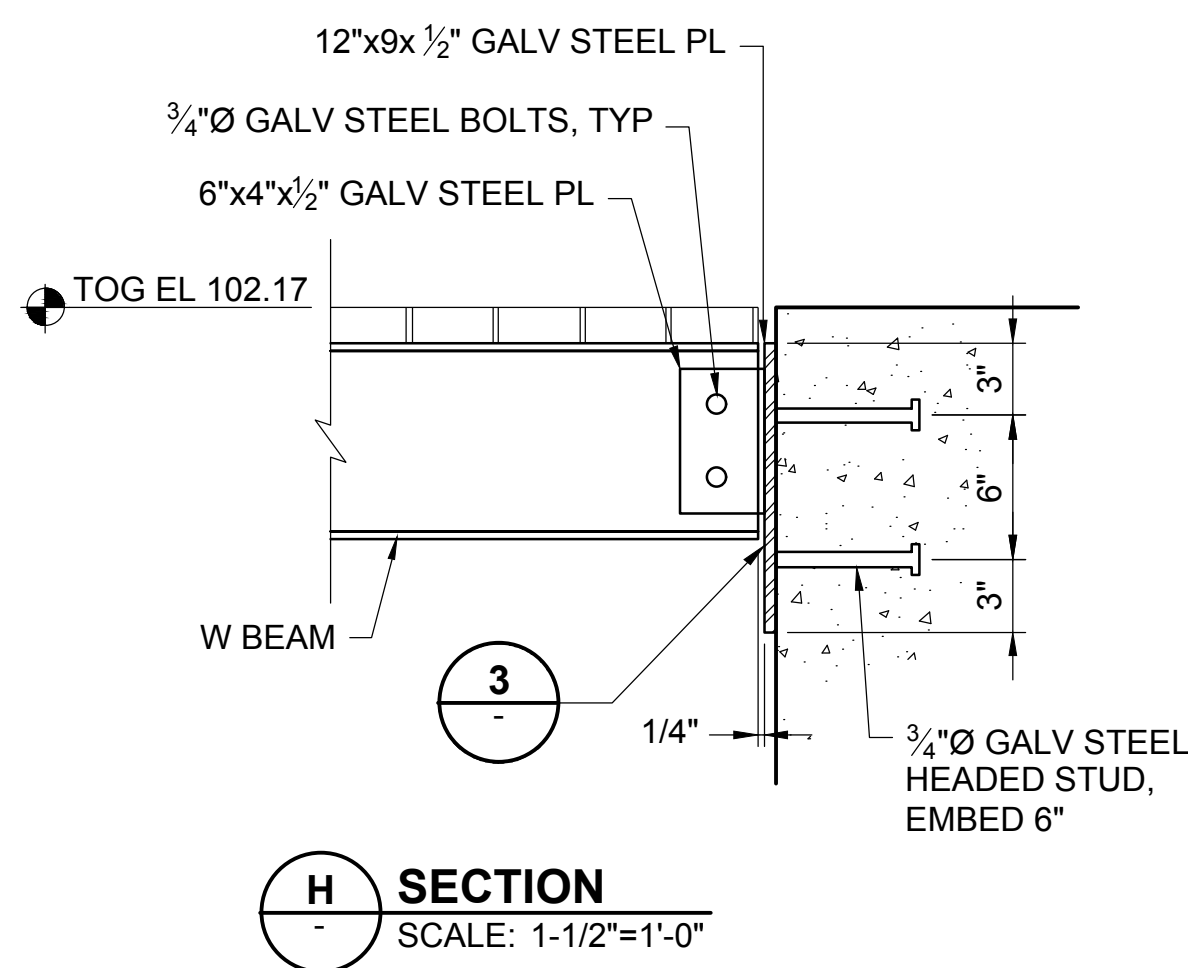
G SECTION
SCALE: 1 1/2"=1'-0"

F SECTION
SCALE: 1 1/2"=1'-0"

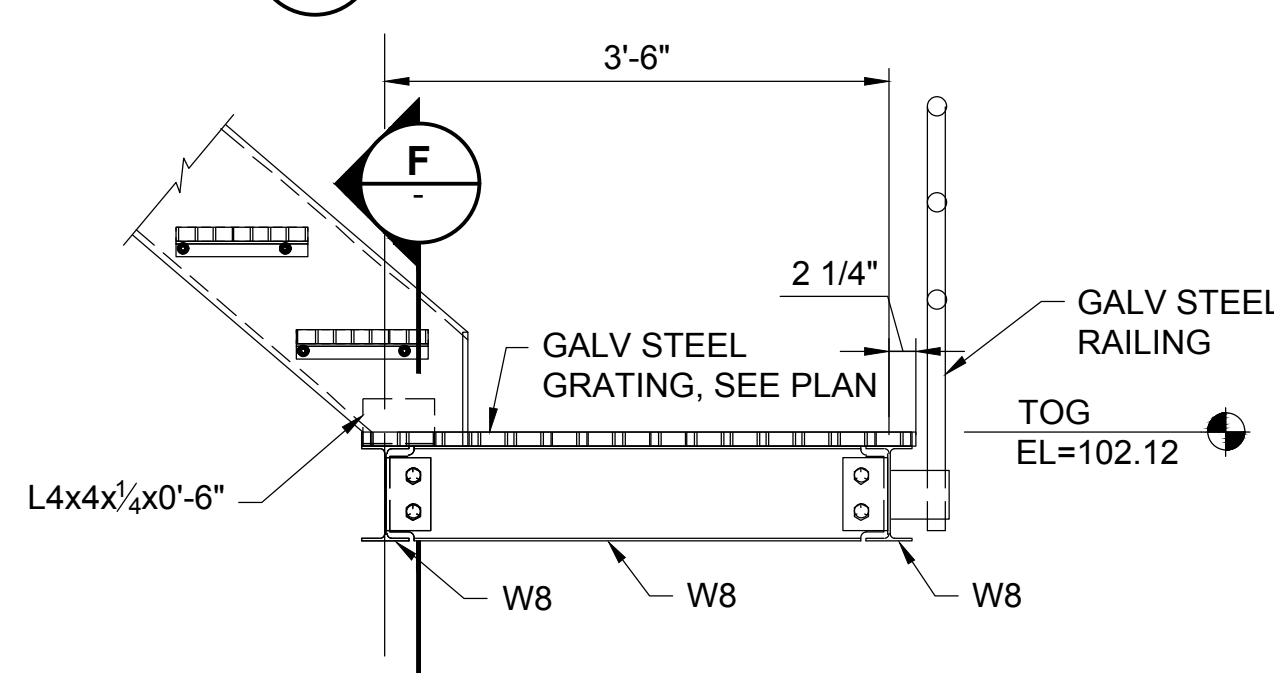
NOTE:
ANGLE THE GALV STEEL PL AT SIM.



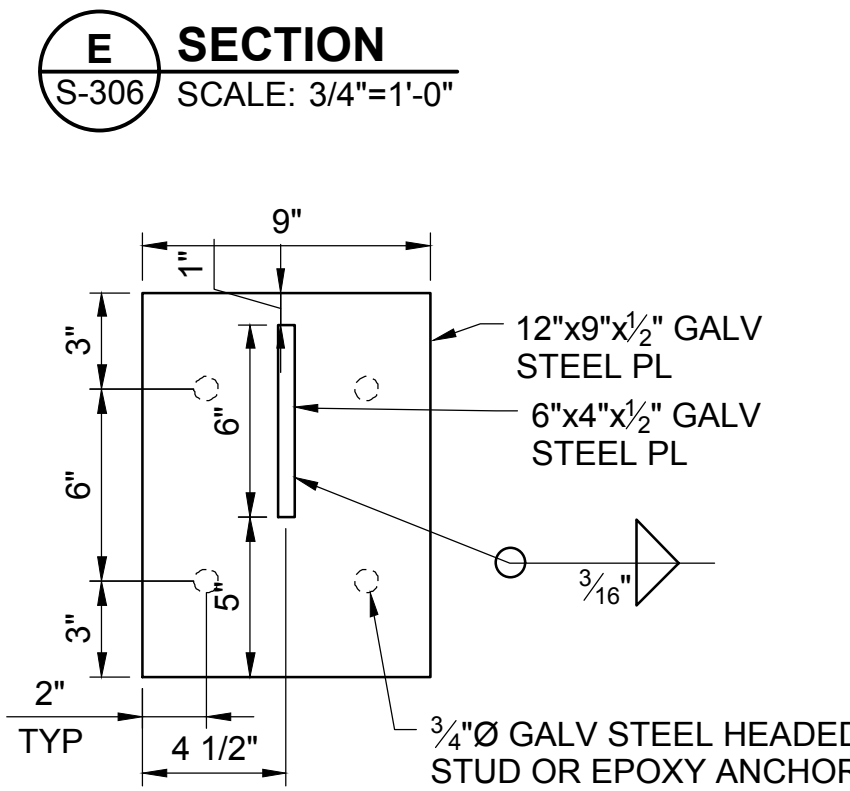
1 CONNECTION DETAIL
S-306 SCALE: 1-1/2"=1'-0"



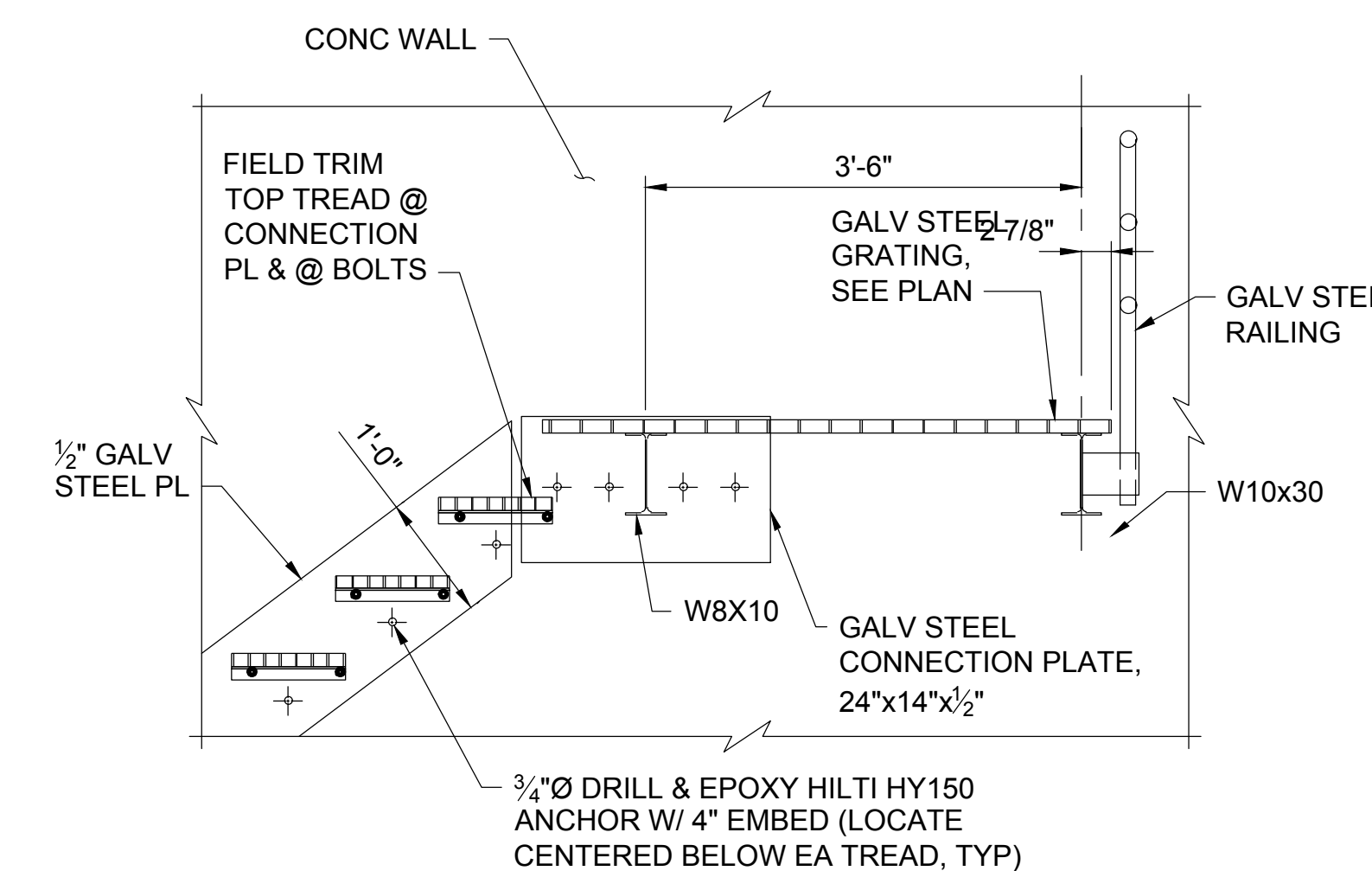
H SECTION
SCALE: 1-1/2"=1'-0"



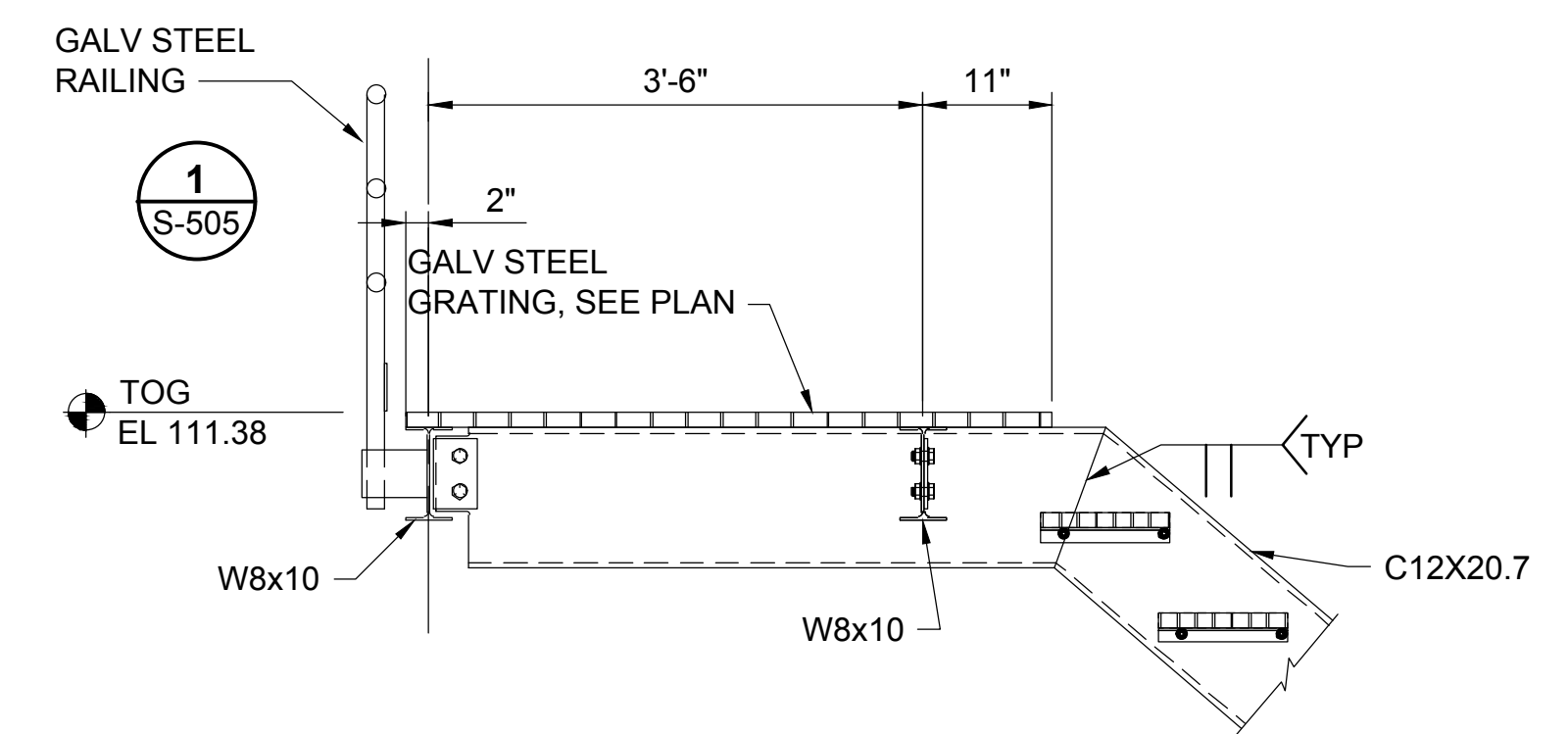
E SECTION
S-306 SCALE: 3/4"=1'-0"



3 END PLATE DETAIL
SCALE: 2"=1'-0"



C SECTION
S-306 SCALE: 3/4"=1'-0"



D SECTION
S-306 SCALE: 3/4"=1'-0"

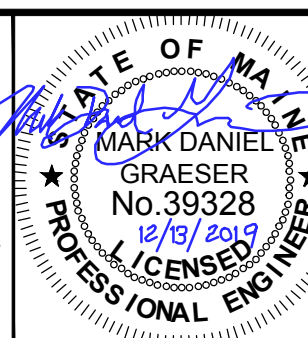
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DECEMBER 13, 2019

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UPSTREAM FISH PASSAGE
BROOKFIELD WHITE PINE HYDRO, LLC

UNIT 7 & 8 FISH PASSAGE STEEL,
SECTIONS & DETAILS

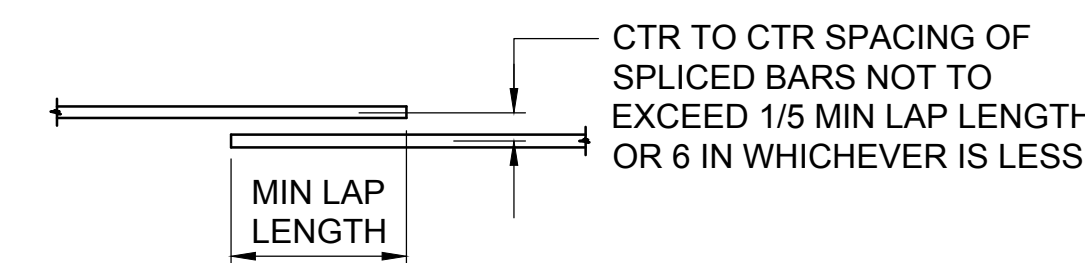
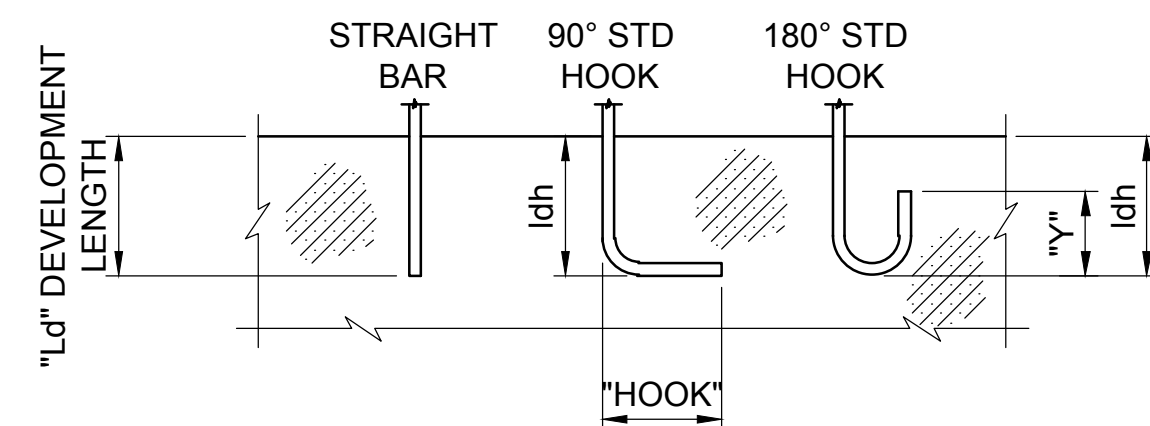
PROJECT: 3173SHAWFISH
DRAWN BY: M. PITTMAN
DESIGNED BY: A. MENGERT
APPROVED BY: M. GRAESER
SHEET: 77 OF 176
DRAWING: S-307

BAR SIZE	DIAMETER (d _b) (INCHES)	f _c = 4500 psi		f _y = 60,000 psi		bar spacing = 6" min		90° STD HOOK (INCHES)	180° STD HOOK "Y"
		DEVELOPMENT LENGTH (L _d) (INCHES)		CLASS B LAP SPLICE (INCHES)					
		"TOP" BARS	OTHER	"TOP" BARS	OTHER				
REINFORCING BARS IN TENSION									
#3	0.375	12	12	16	16	6	6	4	
#4	0.5	14	12	19	16	8	7	5	
#5	0.625	18	14	24	19	10	8	5	
#6	0.75	21	17	28	23	12	10	6	
#7	0.875	31	24	41	32	14	11	7	
#8	1.0	35	27	46	36	16	13	8	
#9	1.128	44	34	58	45	20	15	11	
#10	1.270	52	40	68	52	22	16	12	
#11	1.375	62	48	81	63	24	18	13	
REINFORCING BARS IN COMPRESSION									
#3	0.375	8		12					HOOKED BARS SHALL NOT BE USED IN COMPRESSION
#4	0.5	9		15					
#5	0.625	12		19					
#6	0.75	14		23					
#7	0.875	16		27					
#8	1.0	18		30					
#9	1.125	21		34					
#10	1.270	23		38					
#11	1.375	25		42					

BAR SIZE	DIAMETER (d _b) (INCHES)	f _c = 4500 psi		f _y = 60,000 psi		bar spacing = 2*d _b min		90° STD HOOK (INCHES)	180° STD HOOK "Y"
		DEVELOPMENT LENGTH (L _d) (INCHES)		CLASS B LAP SPLICE (INCHES)					
		"TOP" BARS	OTHER	"TOP" BARS	OTHER				
REINFORCING BARS IN TENSION									
#3	0.375	27	21	36	28	6	6	4	
#4	0.5	35	27	46	36	8	7	5	
#5	0.625	44	34	58	45	10	8	6	
#6	0.75	53	41	69	54	12	10	6	
#7	0.875	77	59	101	77	14	11	7	
#8	1.0	88	68	115	89	16	13	8	
#9	1.128	98	76	128	99	20	15	11	
#10	1.270	108	83	141	108	22	16	12	
#11	1.375	147	113	192	147	24	18	13	
REINFORCING BARS IN COMPRESSION									
#3	0.375	8		12					HOOKED BARS SHALL NOT BE USED IN COMPRESSION
#4	0.5	9		15					
#5	0.625	12		19					
#6	0.75	14		23					
#7	0.875	16		27					
#8	1.0	18		30					
#9	1.125	21		34					
#10	1.270	23		38					
#11	1.375	25		42					

NOTES:

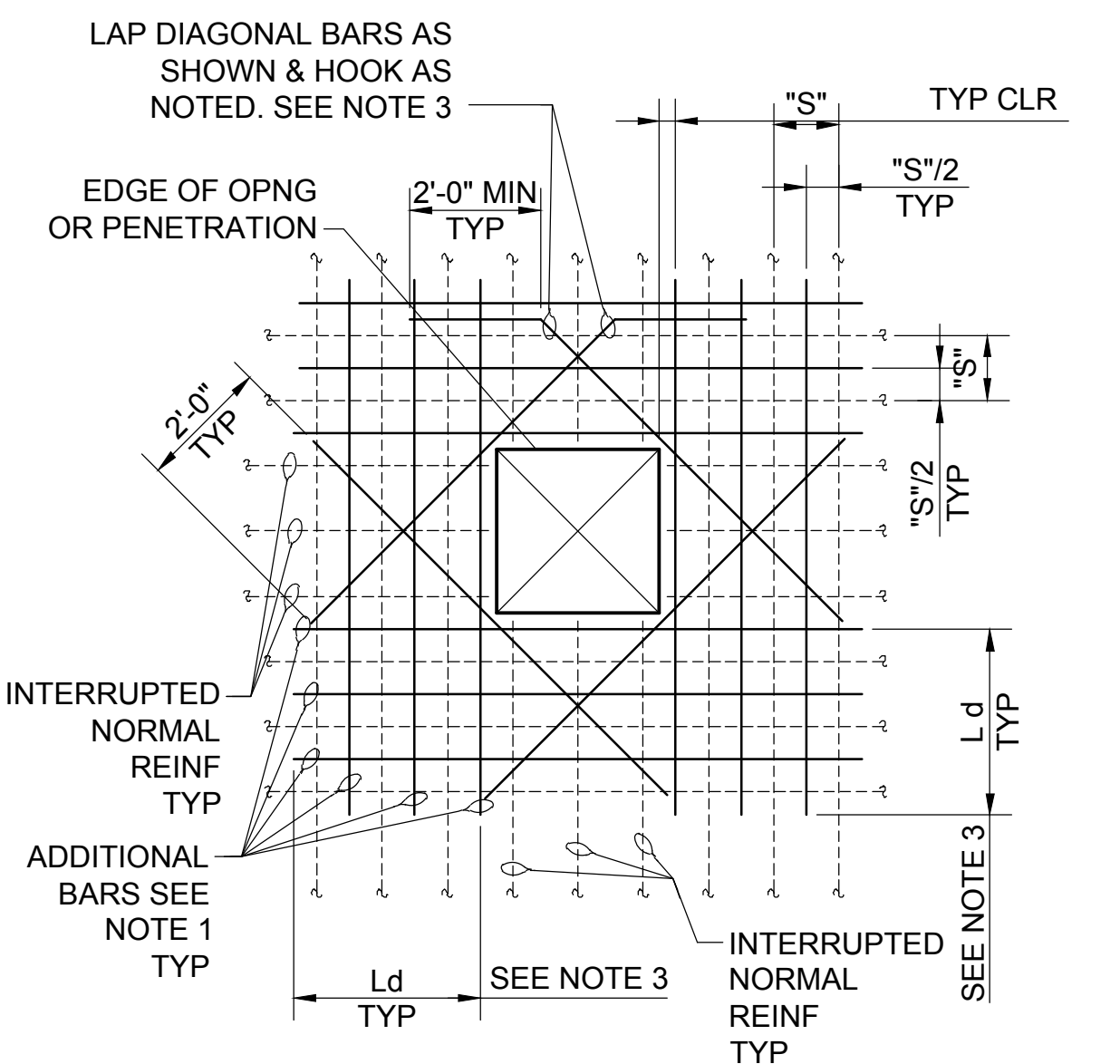
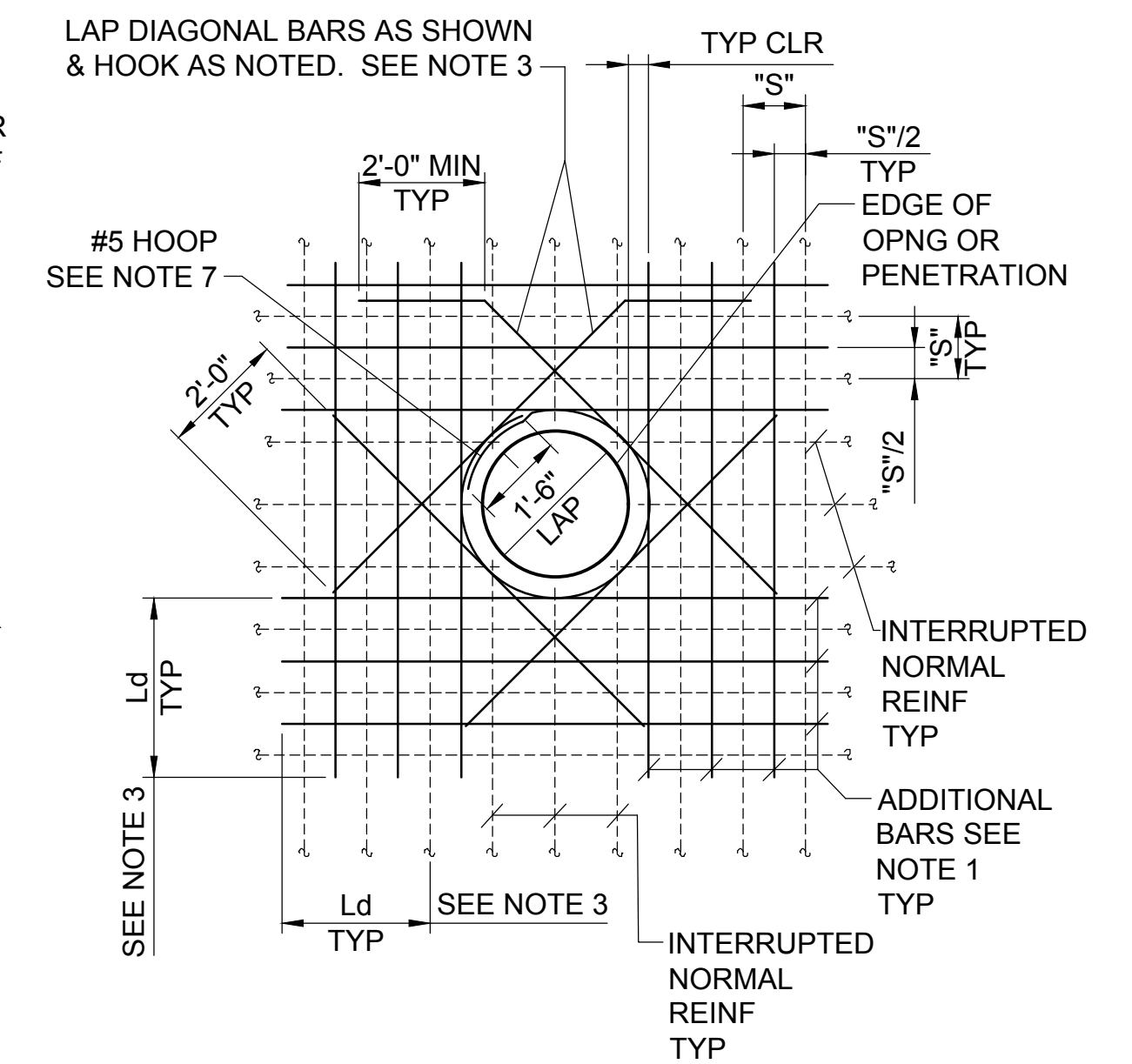
- "TOP" BARS SHALL BE HORIZONTAL REINFORCEMENT PLACED SO THAT MORE THAN 12" OF FRESH CONCRETE IS CAST IN THE MEMBER BELOW THE DEVELOPMENT LENGTH OR SPLICE.
- ALL LAP SPLICES SHALL BE CLASS B UNLESS NOTED OTHERWISE.
- SPLICES ARE TO BE MADE SO THAT THE GIVEN DISTANCES TO FACE OF CONCRETE WILL BE MAINTAINED.



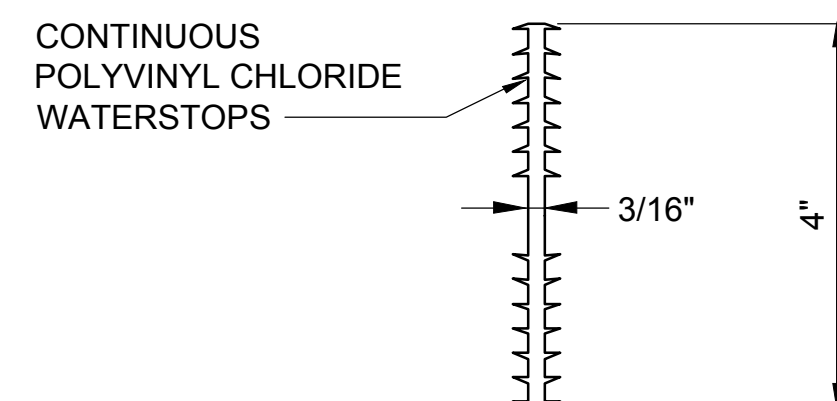
1 STANDARD HOOK AND REINF LAP SPLICE
SCALE: NTS

NOTES:

- NUMBER OF ADD'L REINF BARS AT EA SIDE OF OPNG SHALL EQUAL HALF THE NUMBER OF INTERRUPTED BARS IN EACH LAYER OF REINF. 2 MIN.
- SIZE OF ADD'L REINF BARS TO EQUAL SIZE OF INTERRUPTED REINF BARS.
- PROVIDE STD HOOKS FOR BARS IF LAP LENGTH EXTENSION CANNOT BE OBTAINED AT JOINTS OR OTHER OBSTRUCTIONS. PLACE ADDITIONAL BARS IN SAME PLANES AS INTERRUPTED REINF.
- SIZE OF DIAGONAL BARS SHALL BE THE SIZE OF THE LARGEST NORMAL REINF BAR CUT, UN. LOCATE DIAGONALS IN EACH LAYER OF REINF.
- PLACE DIAGONAL BARS INSIDE NORMAL REINF.
- ALL REINF TO CLEAR OPNG OR FLANGE COLLARS BY 2".
- PROVIDE ADD'L HOOP @ EACH LAYER OF REINF.

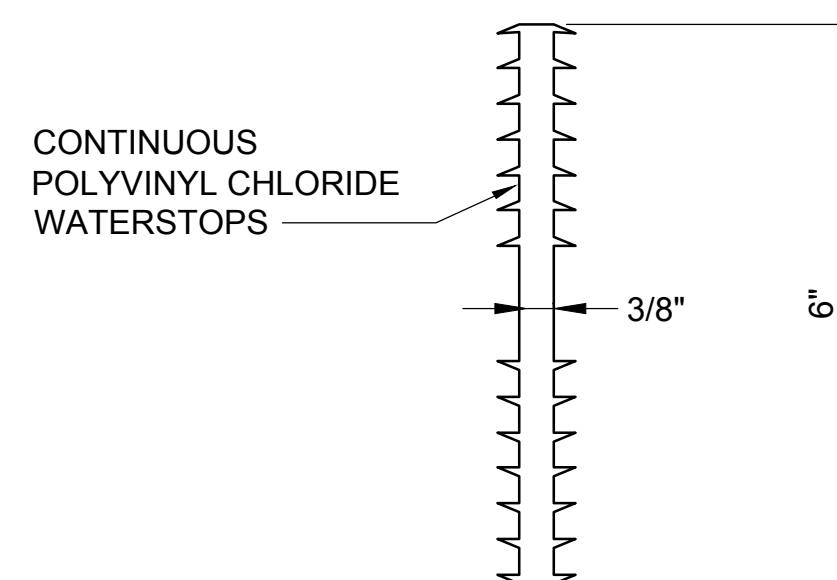


2 ADDITIONAL REINF BAR DETAILS
SCALE: NTS



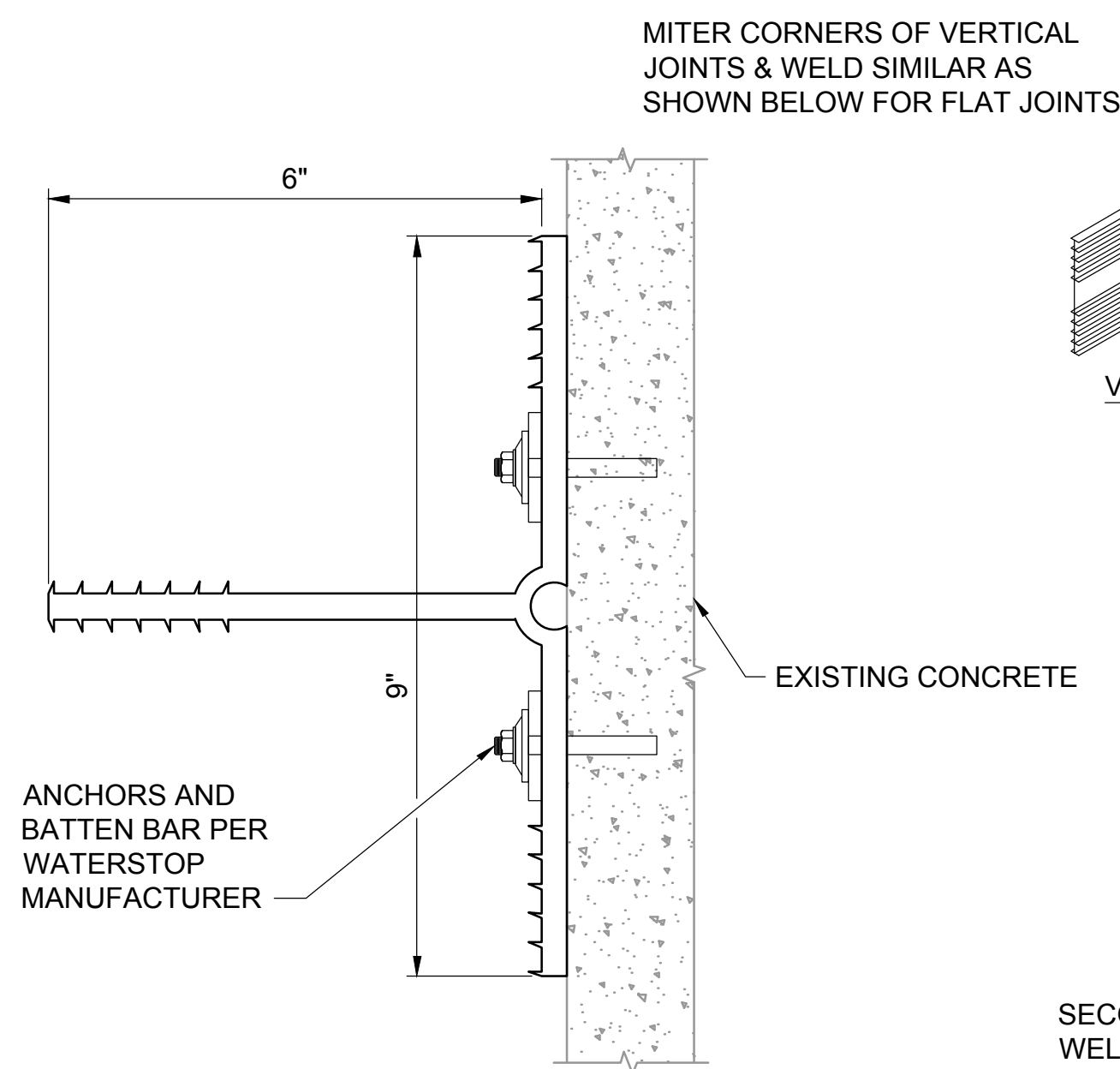
SEE JT NOTES & SPECIFICATIONS FOR REQD LOCATIONS

4" PVC FLAT WATERSTOP



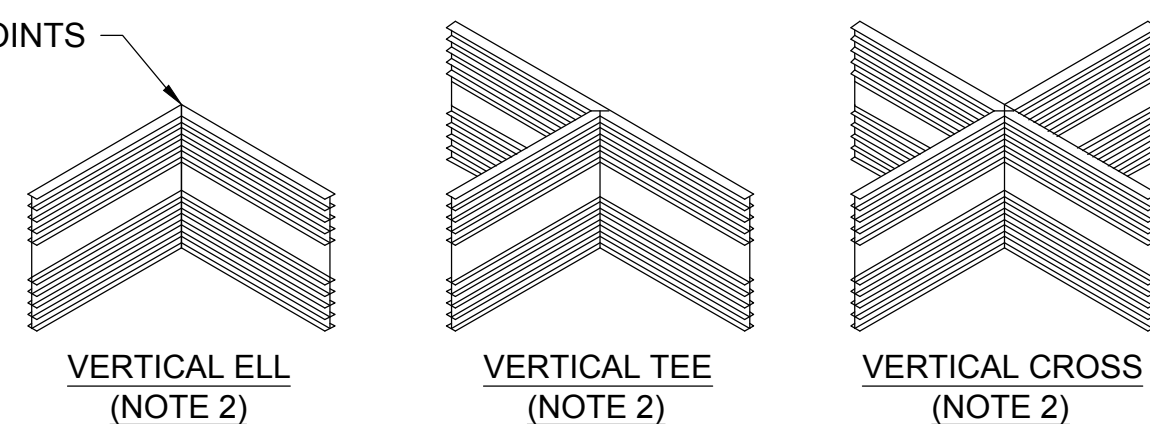
SEE JT NOTES & SPECIFICATIONS FOR REQD LOCATIONS

6" PVC FLAT WATERSTOP

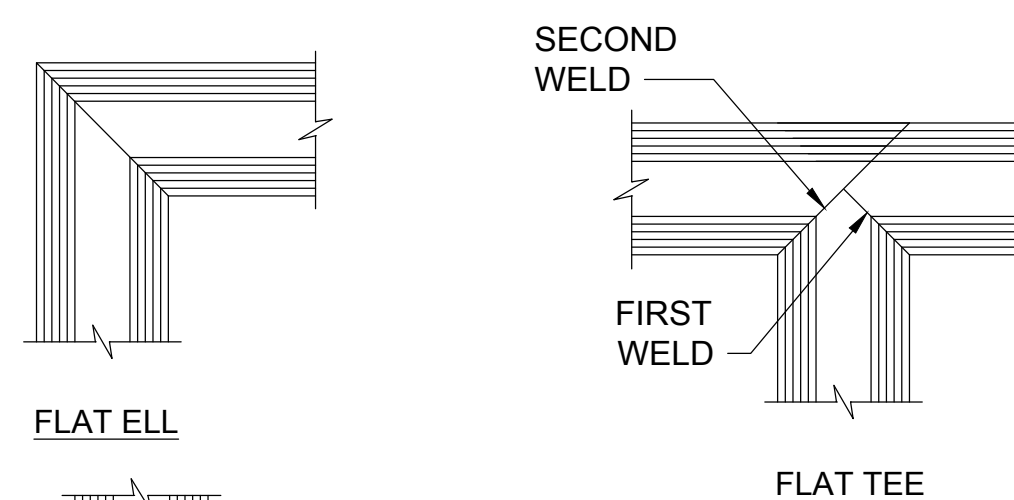


SEE JT NOTES & SPECIFICATIONS FOR REQD LOCATIONS

6" PVC CENTER BULB RETROFIT WATERSTOP

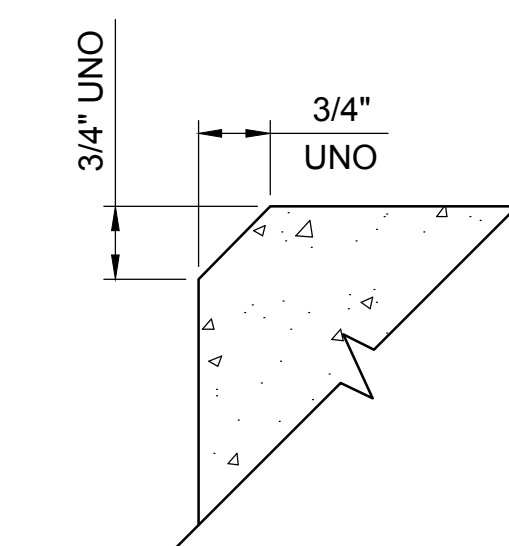


WATERSTOP 3-D JOINTS



WATERSTOP SPLICE DETAILS

- NOTES:**
- ALL WELDS SHALL BE PER WATERSTOP MANUFACTURER'S RECOMMENDATIONS.
 - THE INDICATED 3-D WATERSTOP JOINTS SHALL BE PRE-FABRICATED BY WATERSTOP MANUFACTURER.
 - WATERSTOPS ARE TO BE MADE CONTINUOUS BY SPLICING AND CONNECTING TO OTHER WATERSTOPS AS SHOWN ON THE DRAWINGS.



4 CHAMFER DETAIL
SCALE: NTS

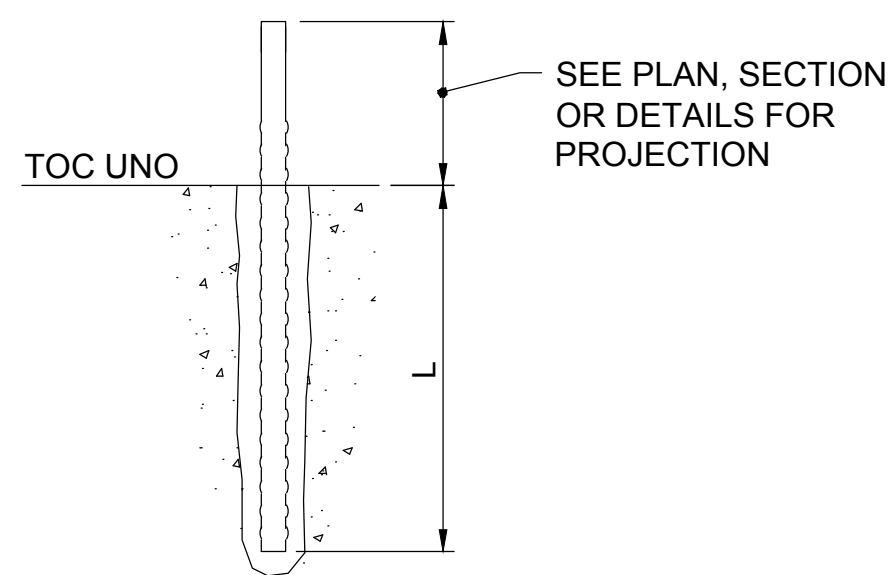
FINAL FOR BID
NOT FOR CONSTRUCTION
DECEMBER 13, 2019

12/13/2019	FINAL FOR BID - NOT FOR CONSTRUCTION	M. GRAESER
REVISION	DESCRIPTION OF ISSUE / REVISION	REVISED BY

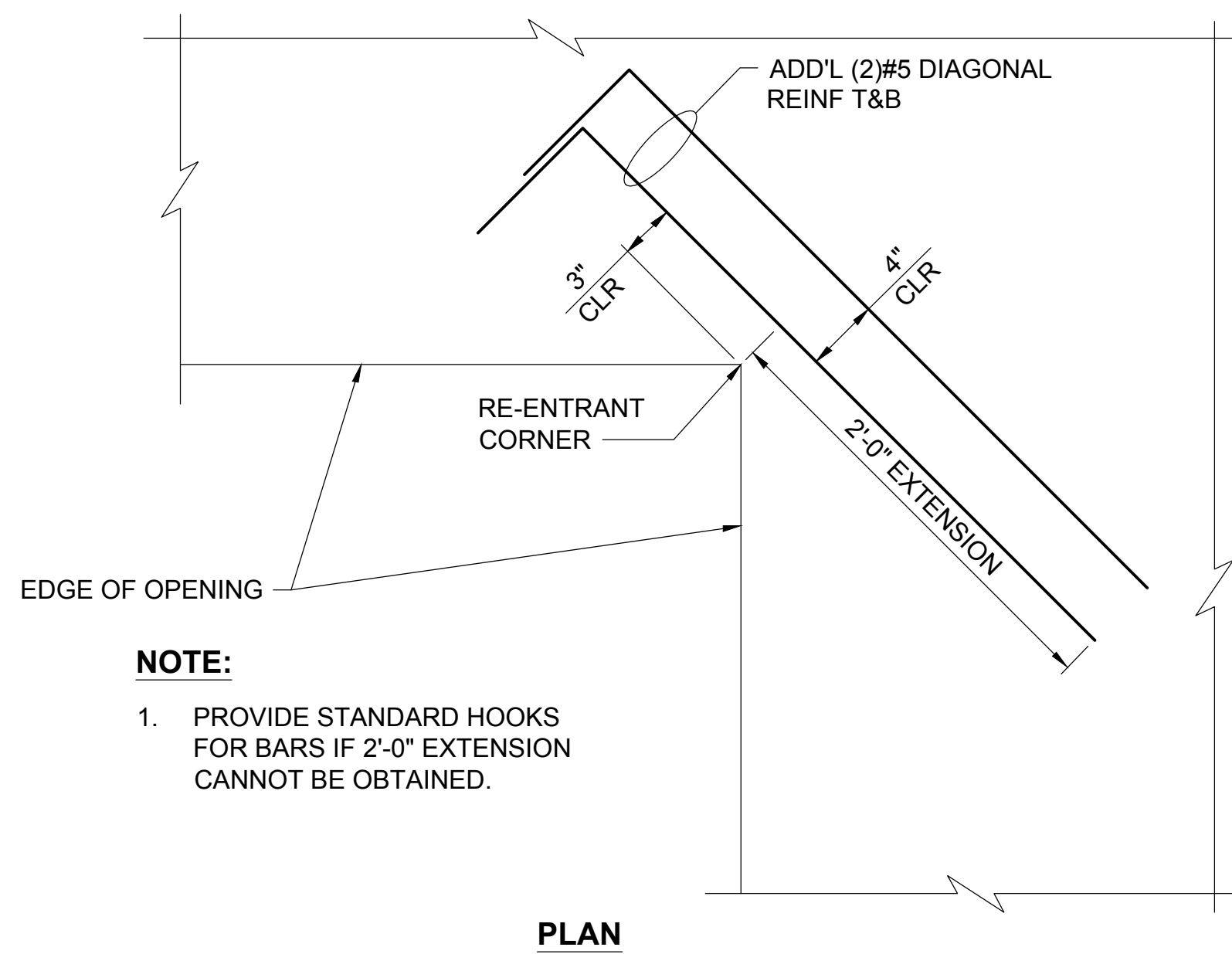
NOTES:

1. DOWEL EDGE DISTANCE SHALL BE A MINIMUM OF 1.5 X L, UNO ON THE DRAWINGS. SMALLER EDGE DISTANCES SHALL BE APPROVED BY THE ENGINEER OF RECORD.
2. MINIMUM CENTER TO CENTER SPACING OF DOWELS SHALL BE 3 X L, UNO ON THE DRAWINGS. SMALLER BOLT SPACINGS SHALL BE APPROVED BY THE ENGINEER OF RECORD.
3. HOLES SHALL BE DRILLED USING A HAMMER DRILL AND CARBIDE BIT, OR EQUAL.
4. REINFORCEMENT SHALL BE ASTM A615 GRADE 60.

BAR SIZE	"L" MIN (IN)
4	6
5	8
6	10
7	13.5
8	16
9	18.5
10	21



1 REBAR ADHESIVE ANCHOR DETAIL
SCALE: NTS

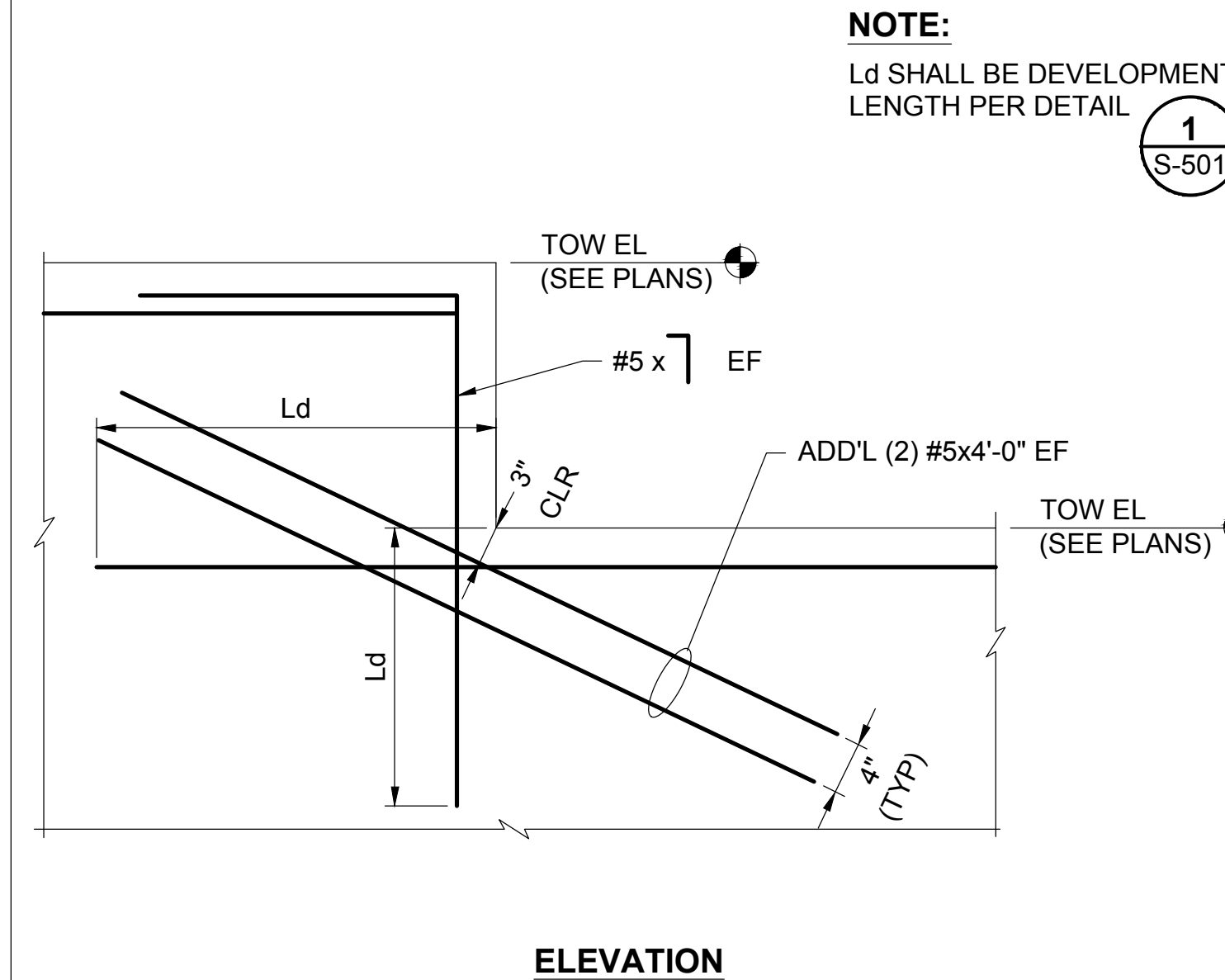


NOTE:

1. PROVIDE STANDARD HOOKS FOR BARS IF 2'-0" EXTENSION CANNOT BE OBTAINED.

PLAN

2 RE-ENTRANT CORNER DETAIL
SCALE: 1-1/2"=1'-0"



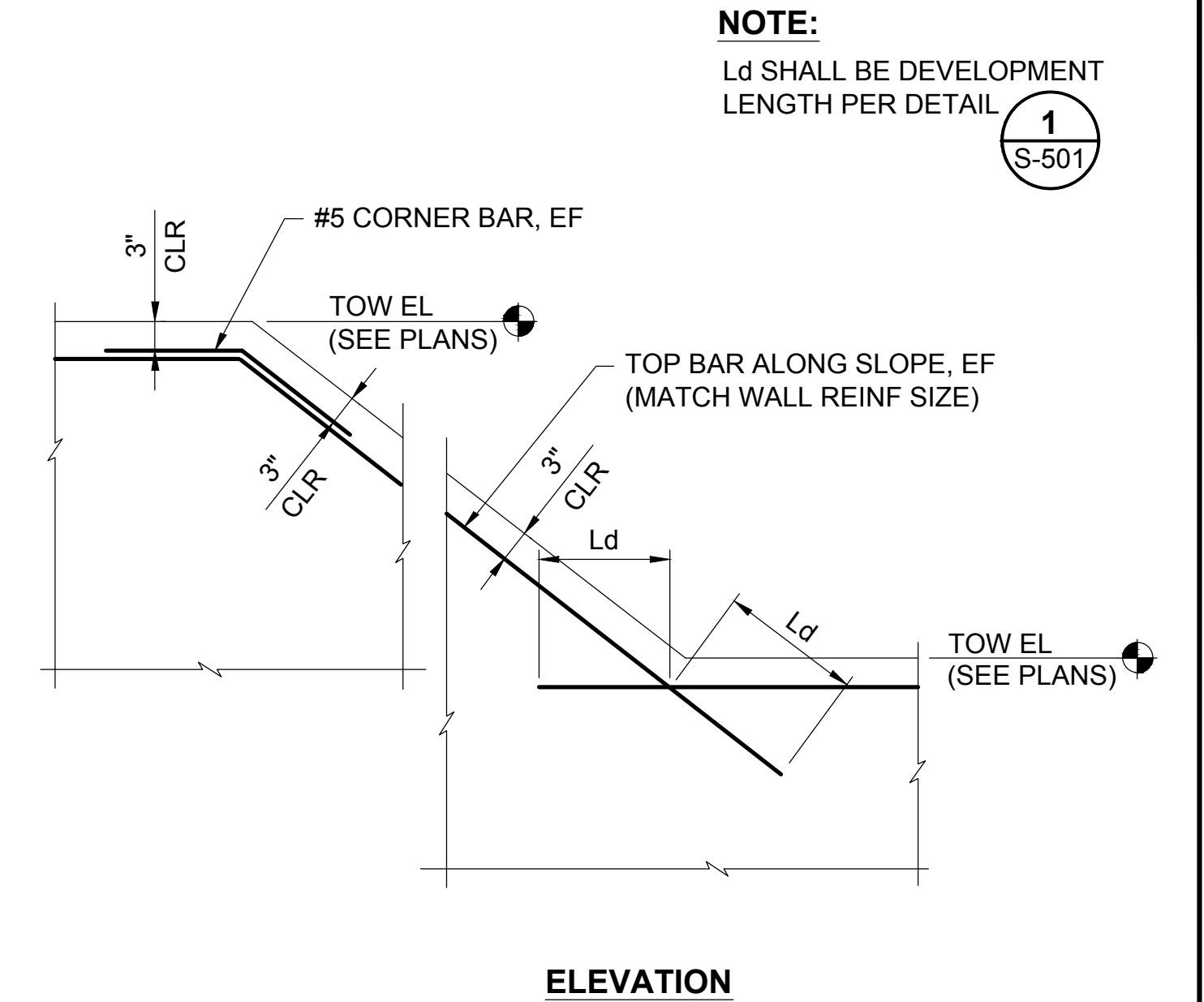
NOTE:

Ld SHALL BE DEVELOPMENT LENGTH PER DETAIL

1
S-501

ELEVATION

3 STEP IN TOP OF WALL DETAIL
SCALE: 1"=1'-0"



NOTE:

Ld SHALL BE DEVELOPMENT LENGTH PER DETAIL

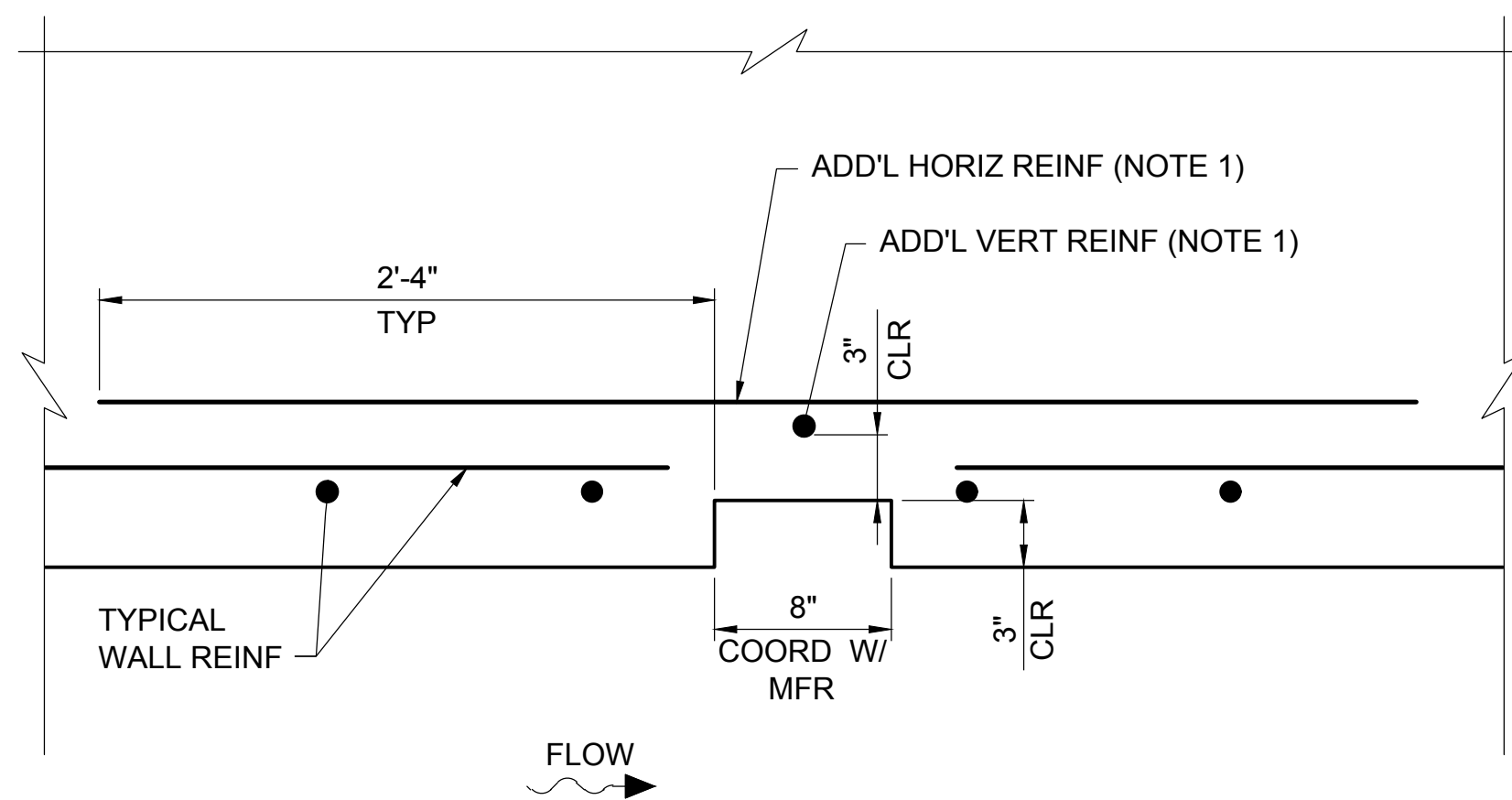
1
S-501

ELEVATION

4 SLOPING TOP OF WALL DETAIL
SCALE: 1/4"=1'-0"

NOTE:

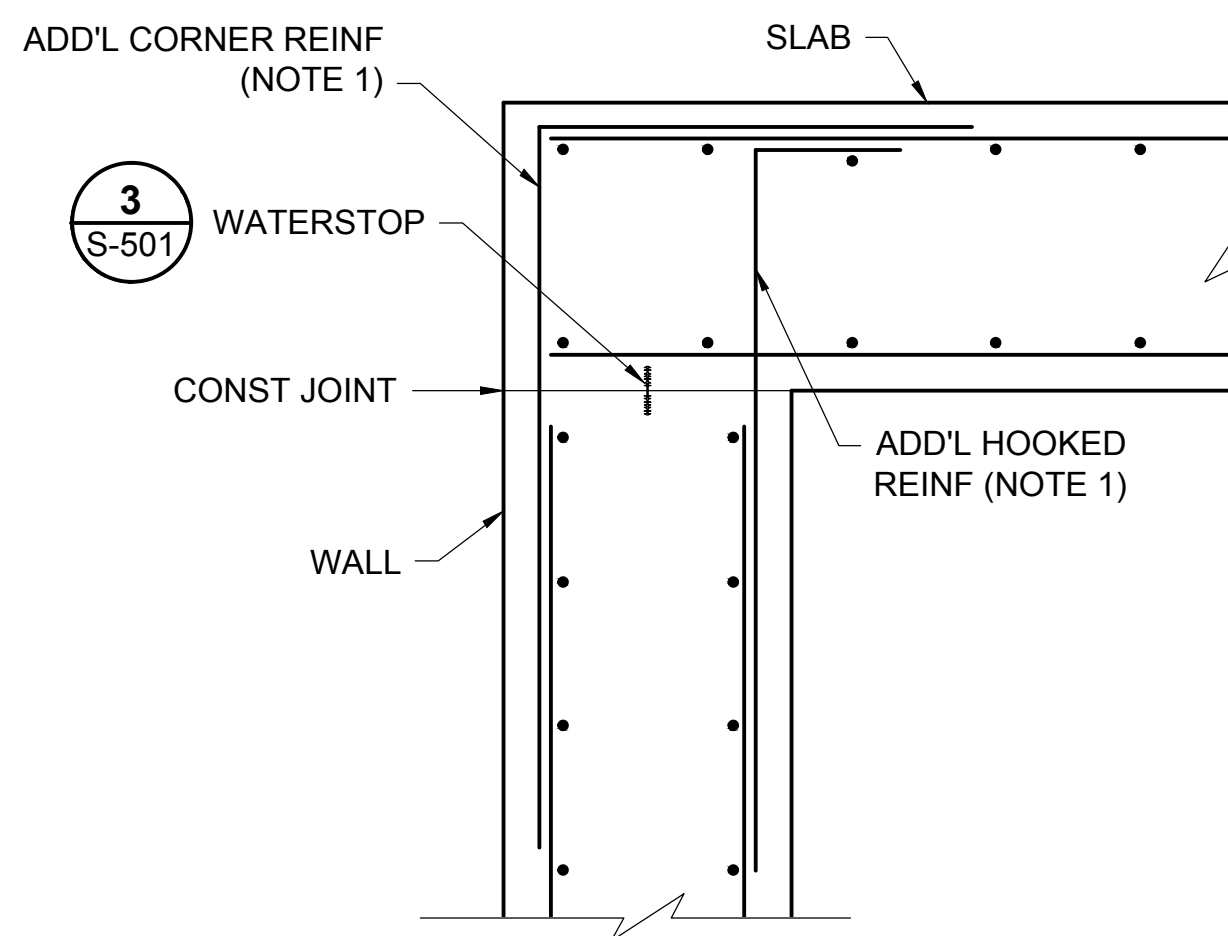
1. ADD'L REINF SIZE AND SPACING SHALL MATCH WALL REINF.



5 BULKHEAD/STOPLOG SLOT DETAIL
SCALE: 1-1/2"=1'-0"

NOTE:

1. ADD'L REINF SIZE & SPACING SHALL MATCH WALL REINF.

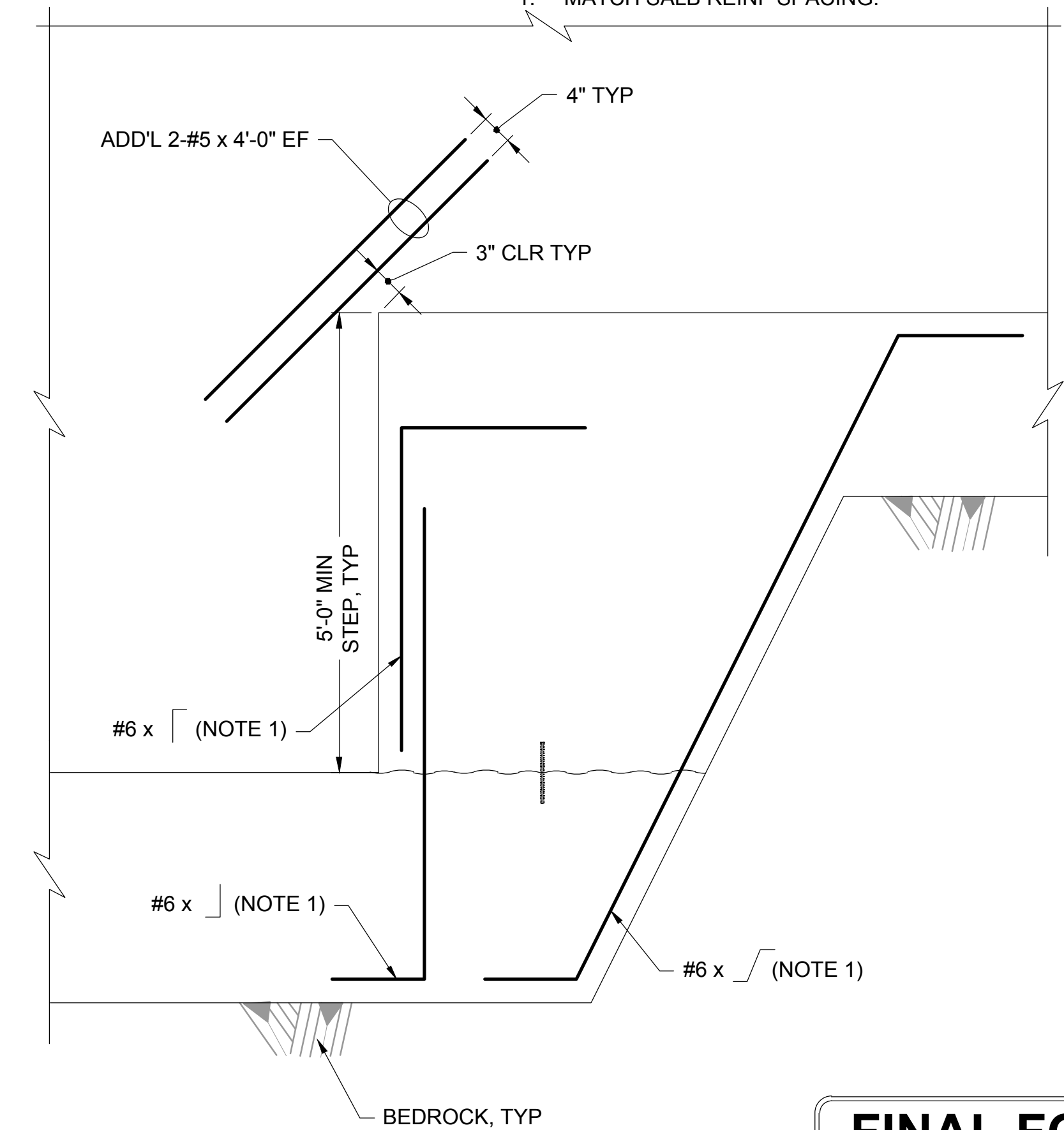


3
S-501

6 TOP SLAB TO WALL DETAIL
SCALE: NTS

NOTE:

1. MATCH SALB REINF SPACING.



7 LARGE CONC STEP DETAIL
SCALE: NTS

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DECEMBER 13, 2019

DWG: C:\Users\mgregor\Documents\shawmut\shawmut\1909\1909 CAD\2019\shawmut\SS-S50.dwg USER: Agriogian DATE: 12/13/2019 2:28pm PLOT: S:\PLOT\SS-S50.dwg PLOTNAME: SS-S50.dwg PLOTSCALE: 1/4"=1'-0"

ALDEN RESEARCH LABORATORY
30 SHREWSBURY ST., HOLDEN, MA 01520
TEL: (508) 829-6000 www.aldenlab.com

REVISION	DESCRIPTION OF ISSUE / REVISION	REVISED BY
12/13/2019	FINAL FOR BID - NOT FOR CONSTRUCTION	M. GRAESER

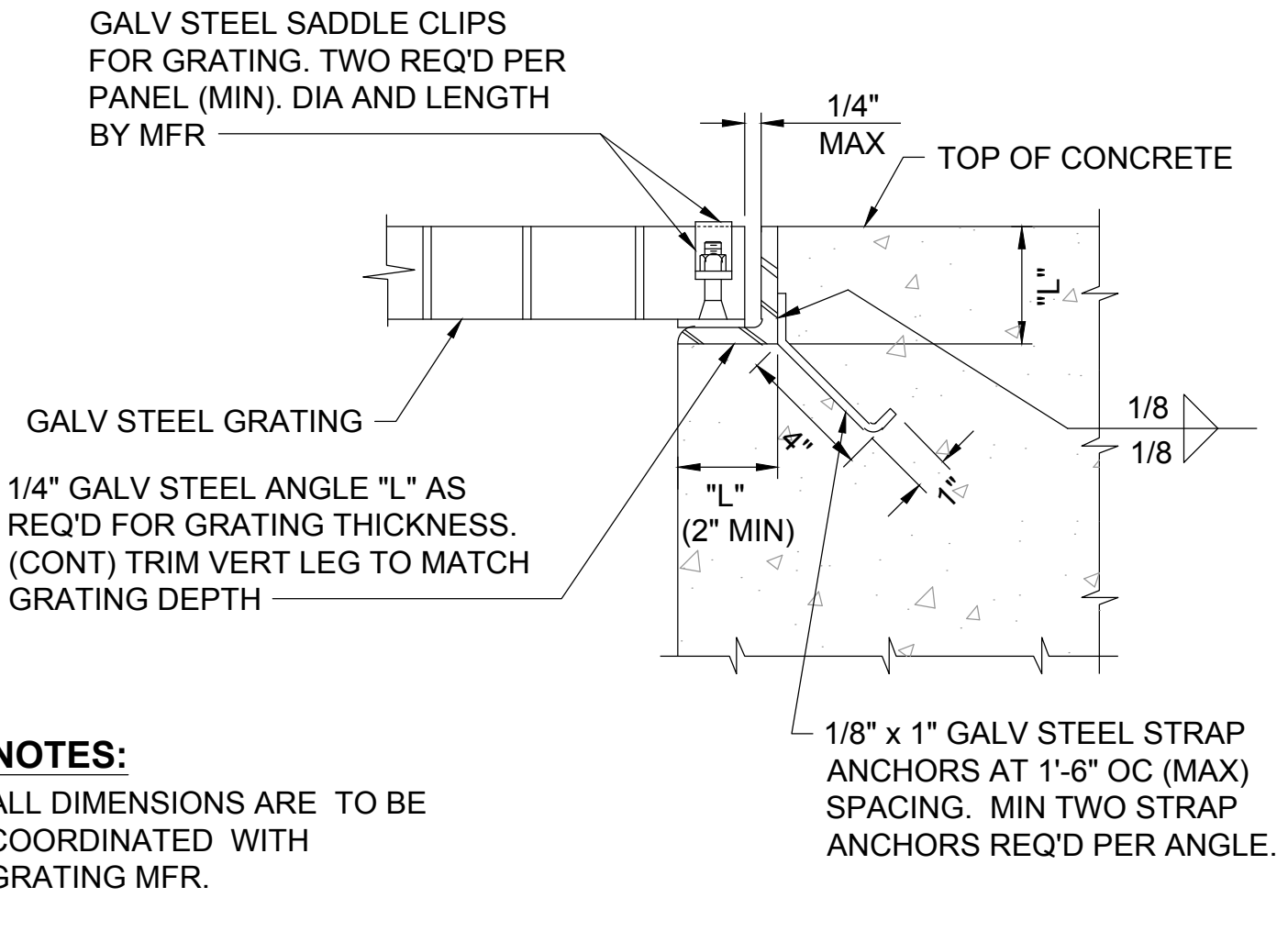
VERIFY SCALE
BAR IS ONE INCH ON ORIGINAL DRAWING
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STATE OF MASSACHUSETTS
MARK DANIEL GRAESER
No. 39328
12/19/2019
PROFESSIONAL ENGINEER

SHAWMUT HYDROELECTRIC STATION
UPSTREAM FISH PASSAGE
BROOKFIELD WHITE PINE HYDRO, LLC

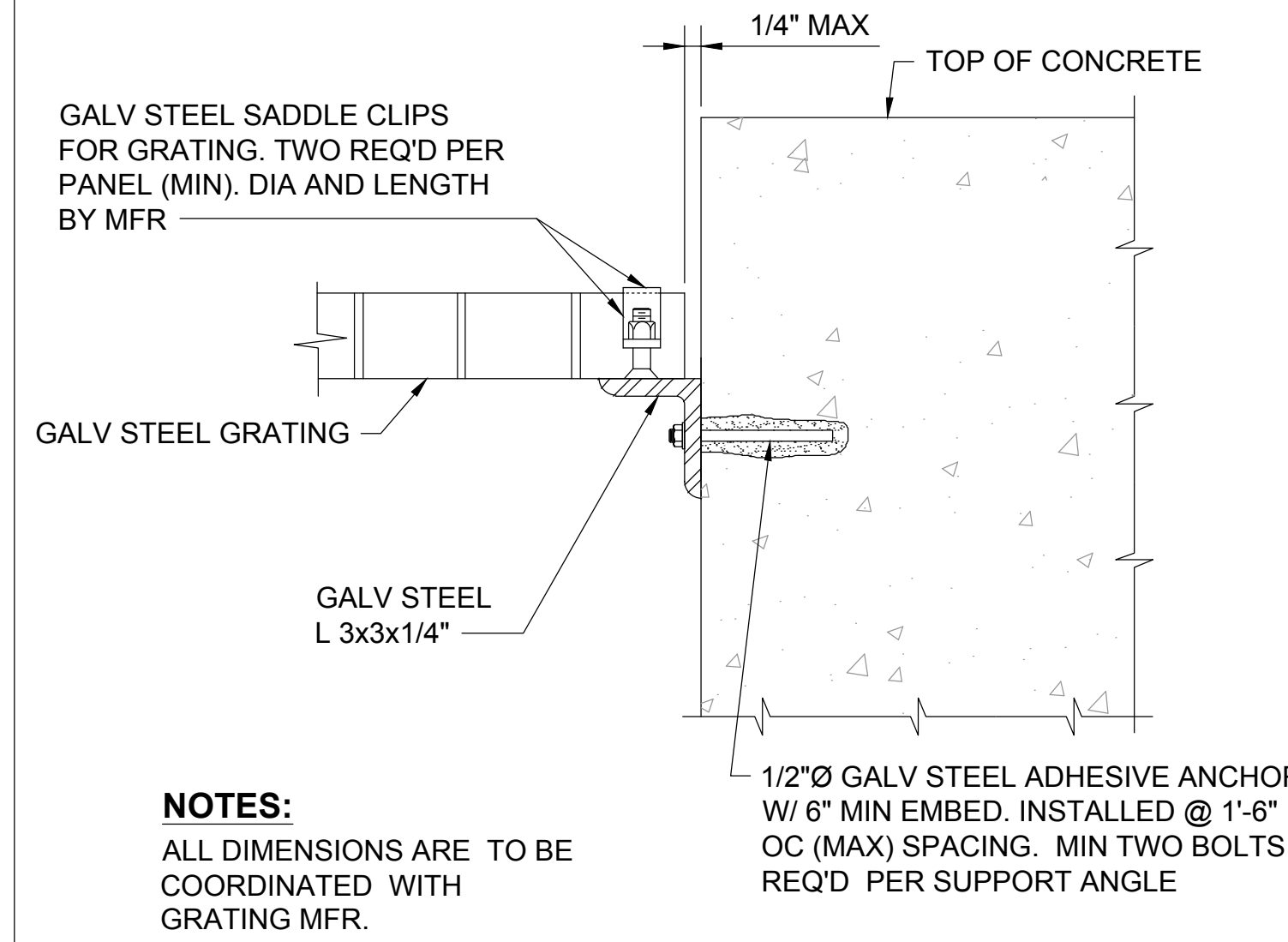
STRUCTURAL STANDARD DETAILS

PROJECT:	3173SHAWFISH
DRAWN BY:	M. PITTMAN
DESIGNED BY:	A. MENGERT
APPROVED BY:	M. GRAESER
SHEET:	80 OF 176
DRAWING:	S-503



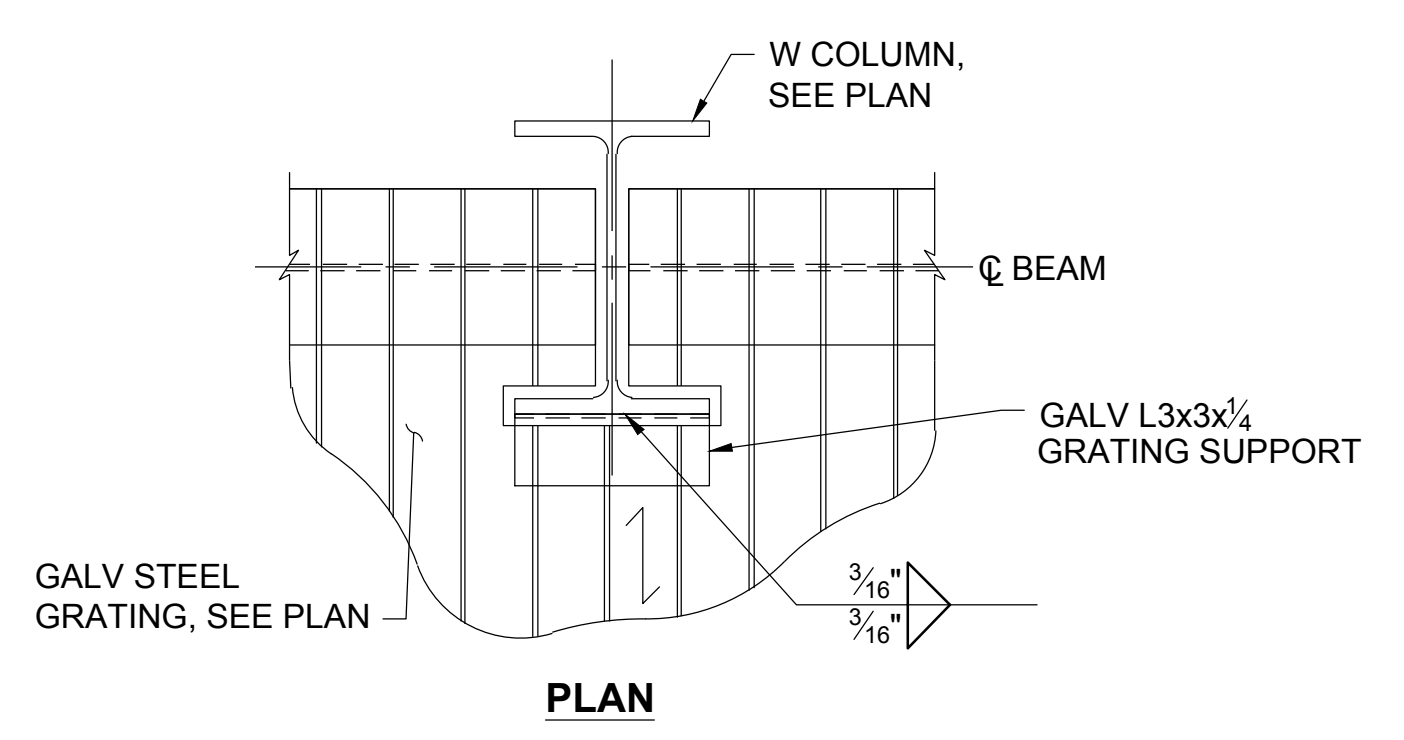
NOTES:
ALL DIMENSIONS ARE TO BE COORDINATED WITH GRATING MFR.

1 GRATING SUPPORT TYPE 1
SCALE: NTS

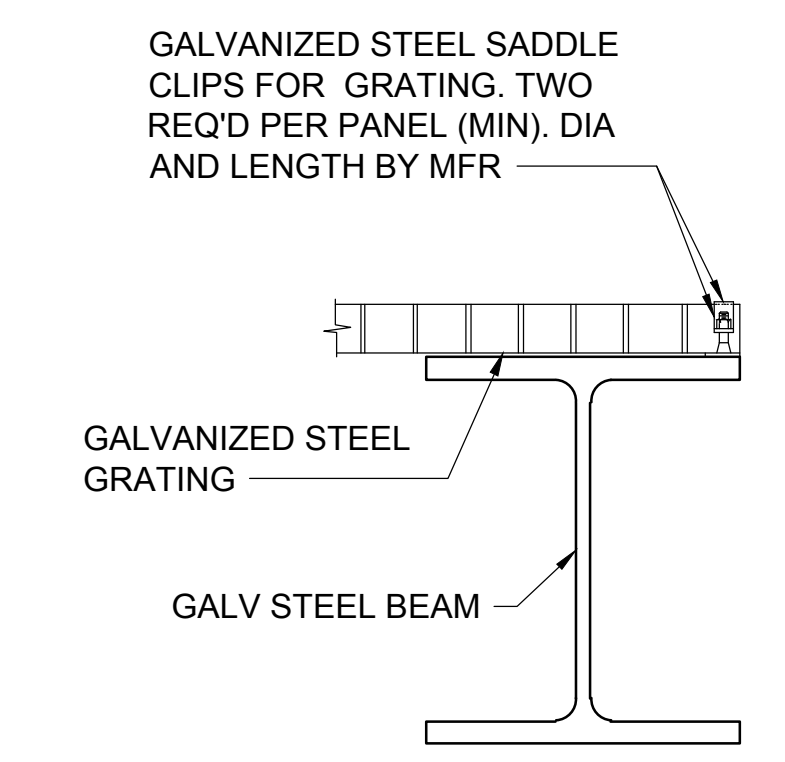


NOTES:
ALL DIMENSIONS ARE TO BE COORDINATED WITH GRATING MFR.

2 GRATING SUPPORT TYPE 2
SCALE: NTS

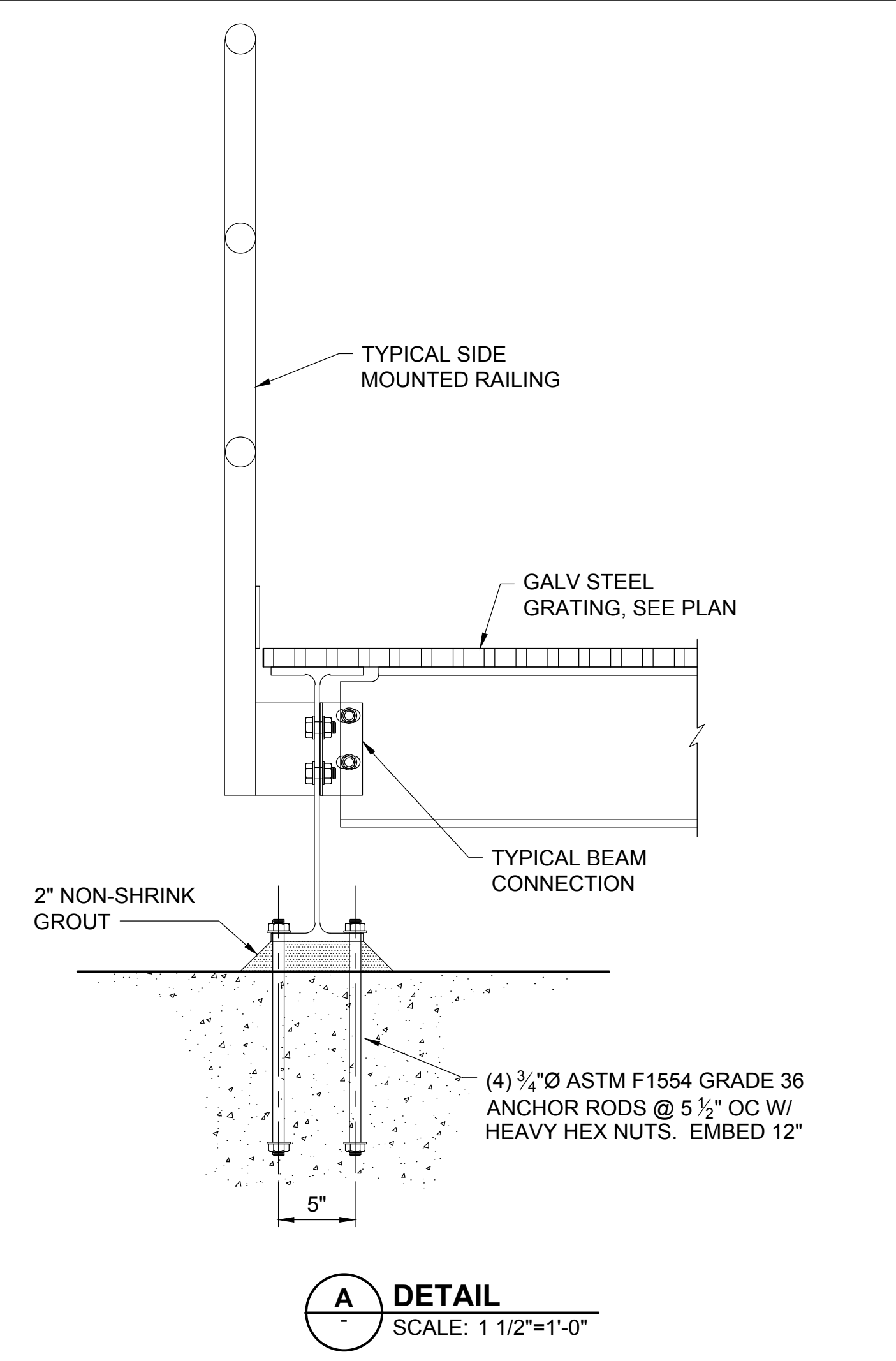


3 GRATING SUPPORT @ COLUMNS
SCALE: 1 1/2"=1'-0"



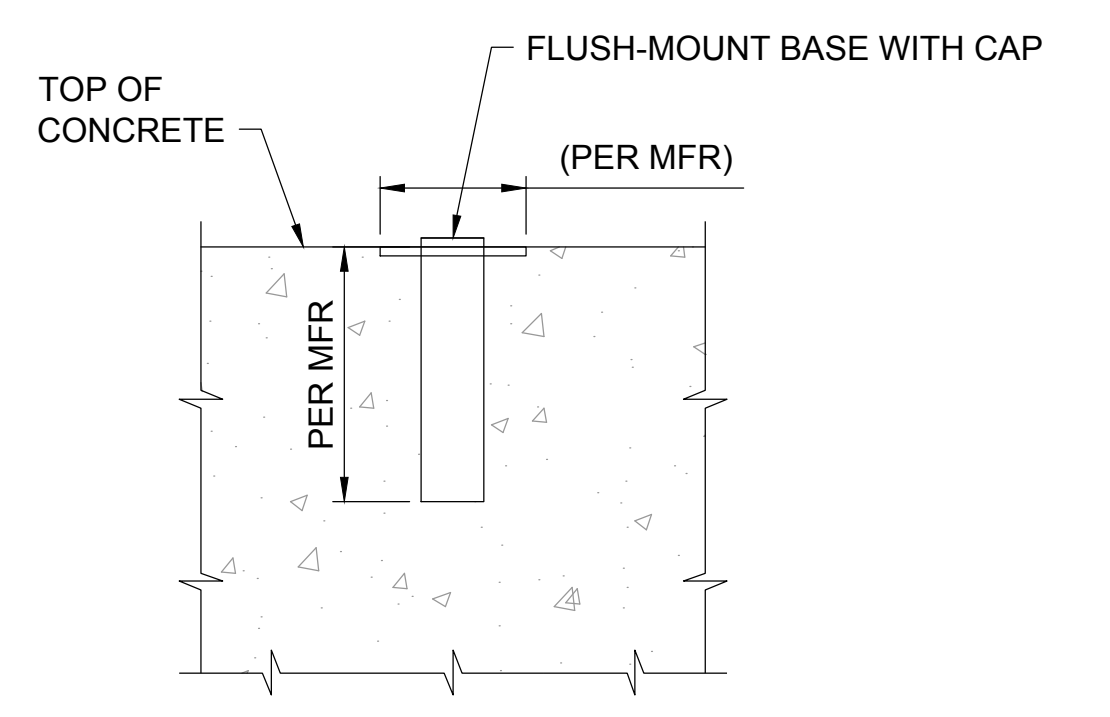
NOTES:
ALL DIMENSIONS ARE TO BE COORDINATED WITH GRATING MFR.

4 GRATING SUPPORT (AT PLATFORM)
SCALE: 3"=1'-0"

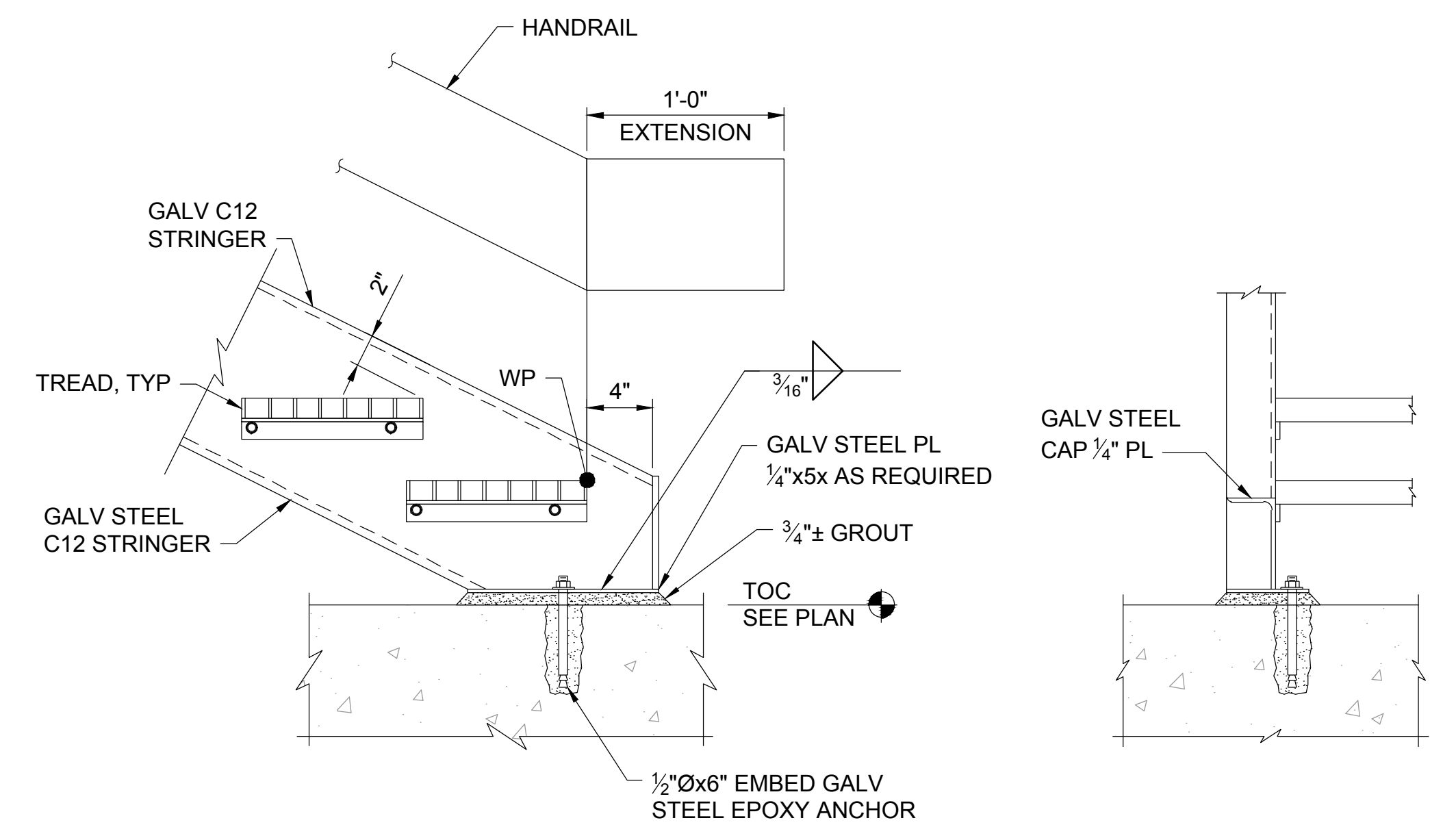


A DETAIL
SCALE: 1 1/2"=1'-0"

NOTES:
1. FLUSH FLOOR MOUNT SLEEVE SHALL BE MADE OF STRUCTURAL STEEL.
2. LOCATE SLEEVE AT DIRECTION OF OWNER.
3. EACH MOUNT SHALL HAVE A CAP TO KEEP WATER AND DEBRIS OUT OF BASE.



5 SAFETY ANCHORAGE BASE
SCALE: 3/4"=1'-0"



B LANDING DETAIL
SCALE: 1 1/2"=1'-0"

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TEL: (508) 829-6000 www.aldenlab.com

12/13/2019	FINAL FOR BID - NOT FOR CONSTRUCTION	M. GRAESER
REVISION	DESCRIPTION OF ISSUE / REVISION	REVISED BY

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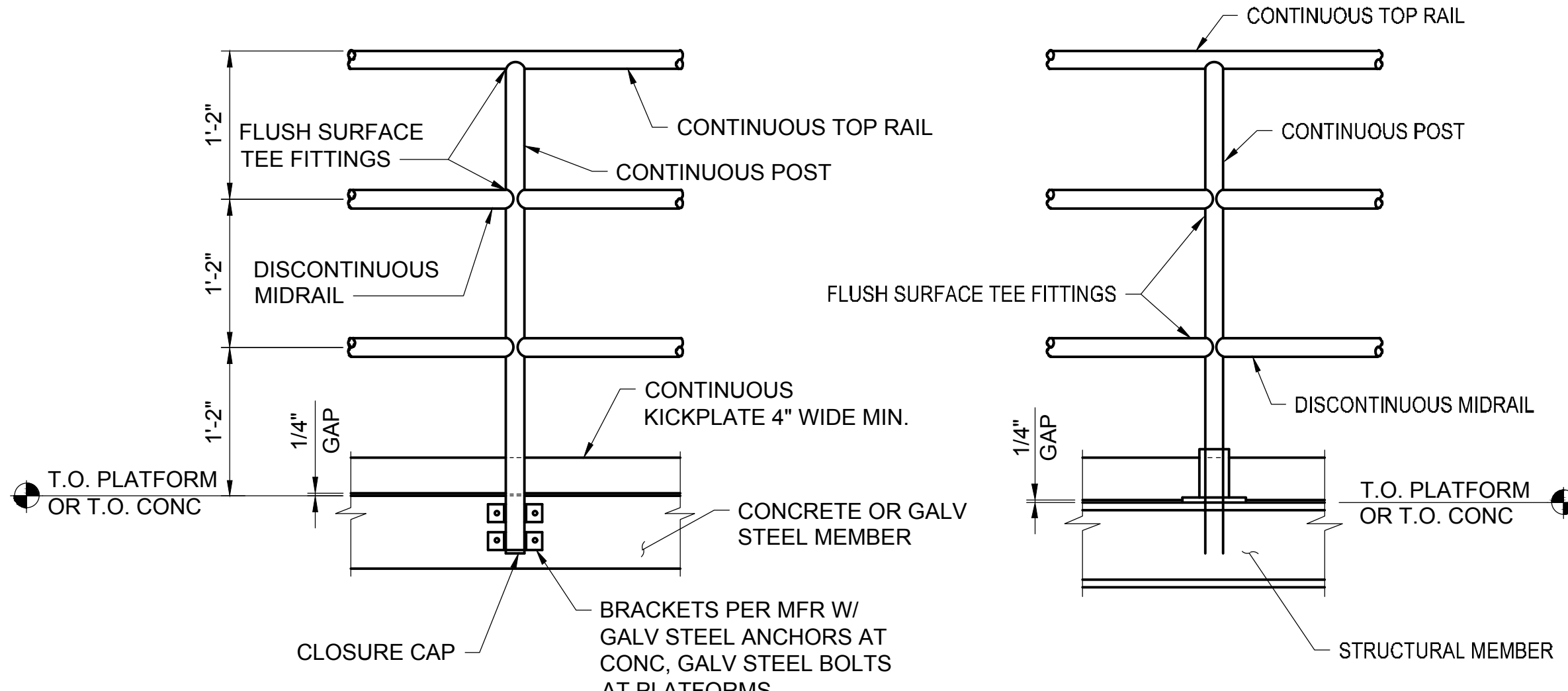
STATE OF MASSACHUSETTS
MARK DANIEL M.
GRAESER
No. 39328
12/19/2019
LICENSED PROFESSIONAL ENGINEER

SHAWMUT HYDROELECTRIC STATION
UPSTREAM FISH PASSAGE
BROOKFIELD WHITE PINE HYDRO, LLC

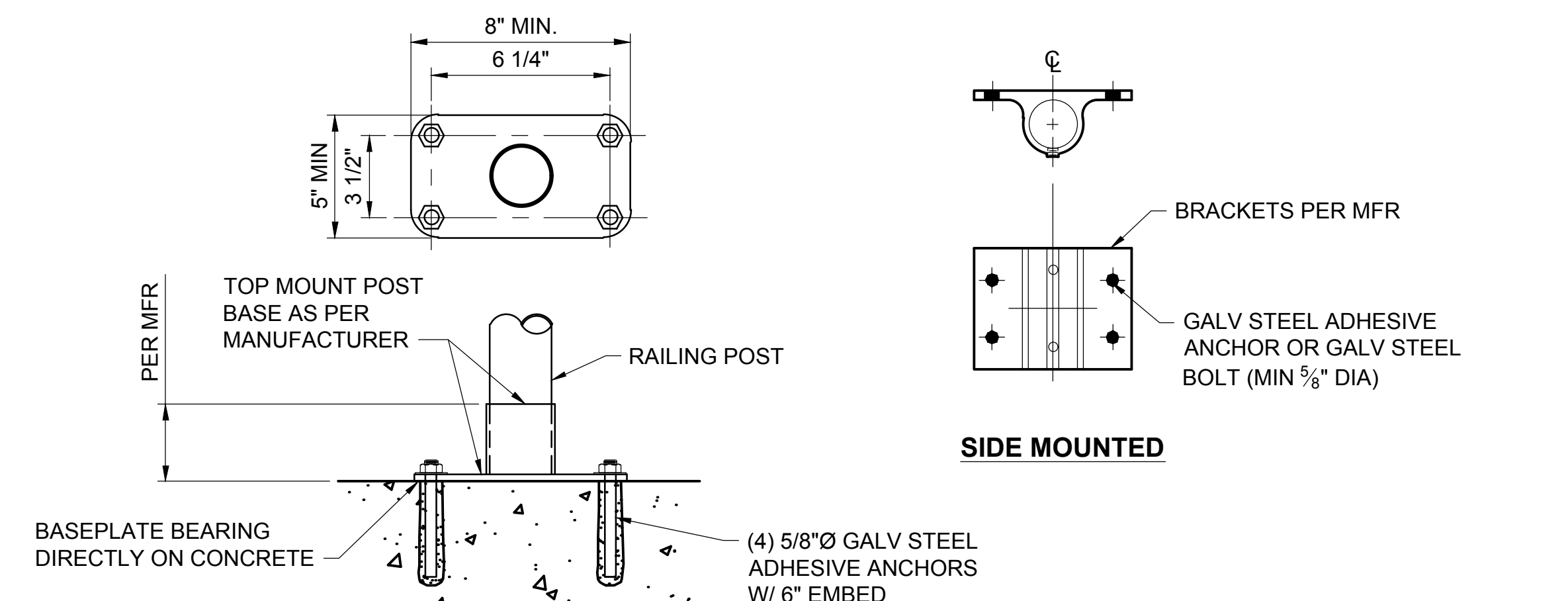
STRUCTURAL STANDARD DETAILS

PROJECT:	3173SHAWFISH
DRAWN BY:	M. PITTMAN
DESIGNED BY:	A. MENGERT
APPROVED BY:	M. GRAESER
SHEET:	81 OF 176
DRAWING:	S-504

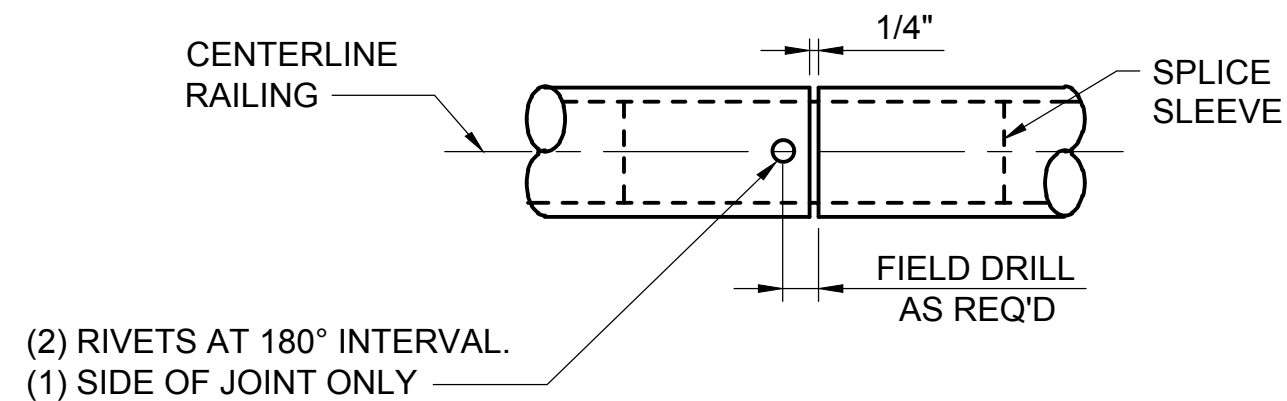
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 DATE: Dec 13, 2019 2:35pm XREFS: C:\SHAWMUT-2D C:\SHAWMUT-L\SUBMIT MAINE-PE-STAMP-MDG IMAGES:



1 SIDE MOUNTED POST DETAIL



2 SURFACE POST DETAIL

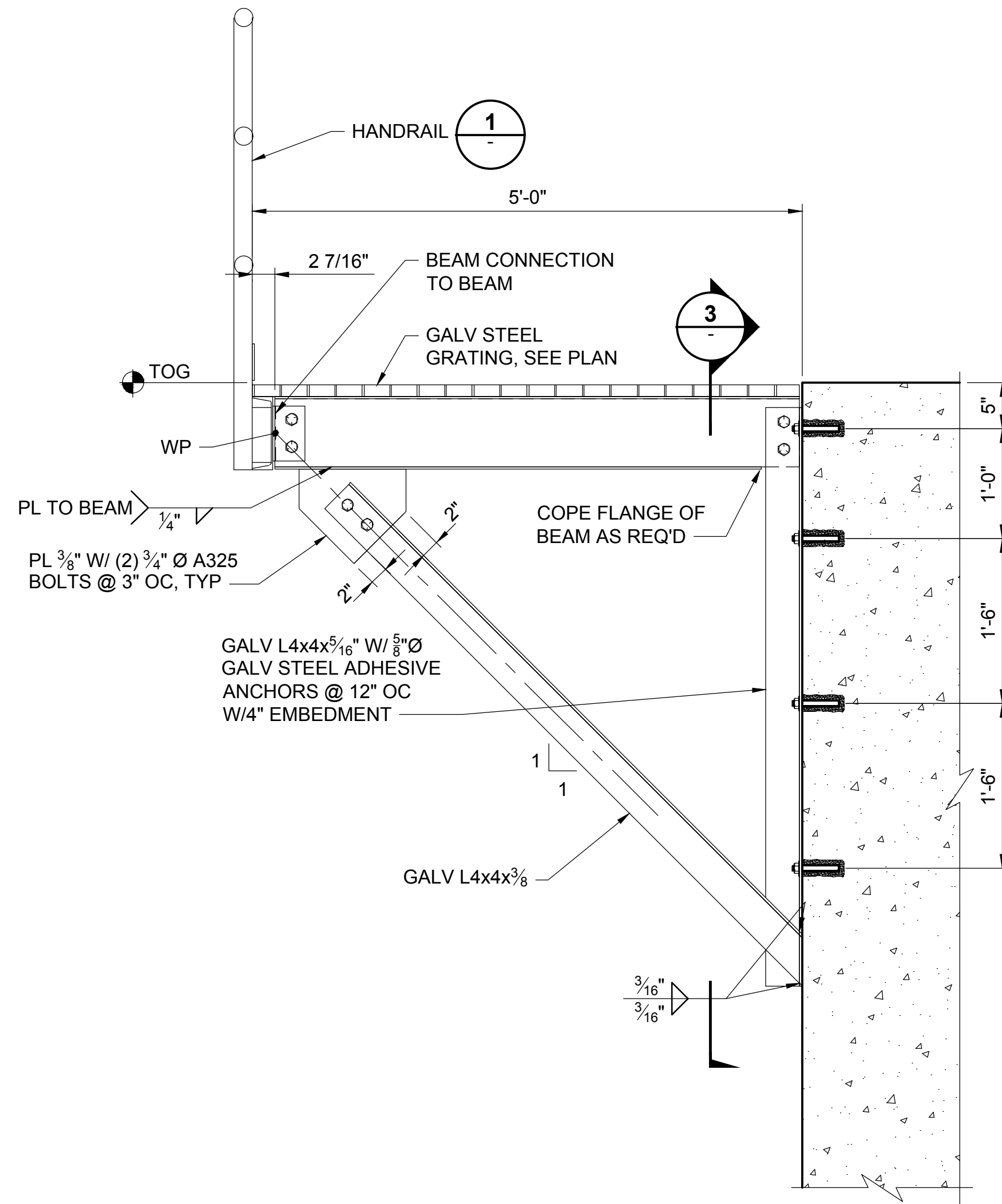


3 RAIL SPLICE DETAIL

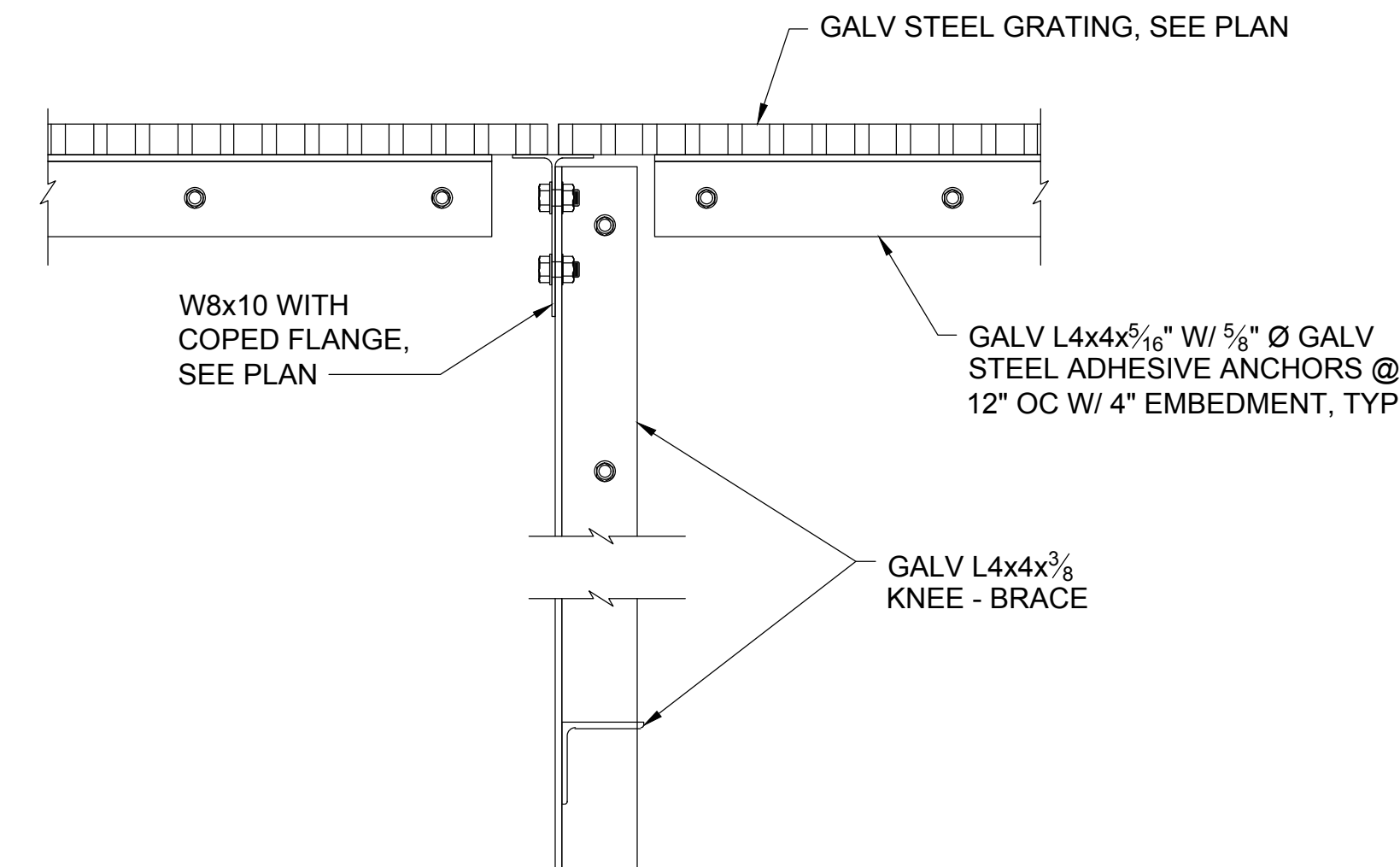
RAILING NOTES

- ALL RAILING, KICKPLATES, AND ACCESSORIES SHALL BE GALVANIZED STEEL, PER SPECIFICATIONS.
- ALL RAILS AND POSTS MUST BE SIZED AND SPACED TO SATISFY ALL APPLICABLE CODES AND STANDARDS. MAX POST SPACING = 4'-0".
- MAXIMUM RAIL SPLICE LENGTH = 24'-0".

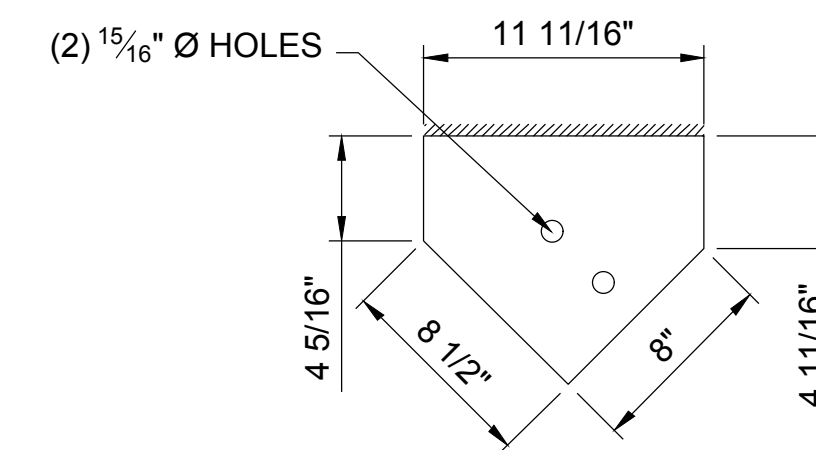
4 HANDRAIL DETAIL
SCALE: NTS



2 TYPICAL KNEE-BRACE PLATFORM
SCALE: 1"=1'-0"

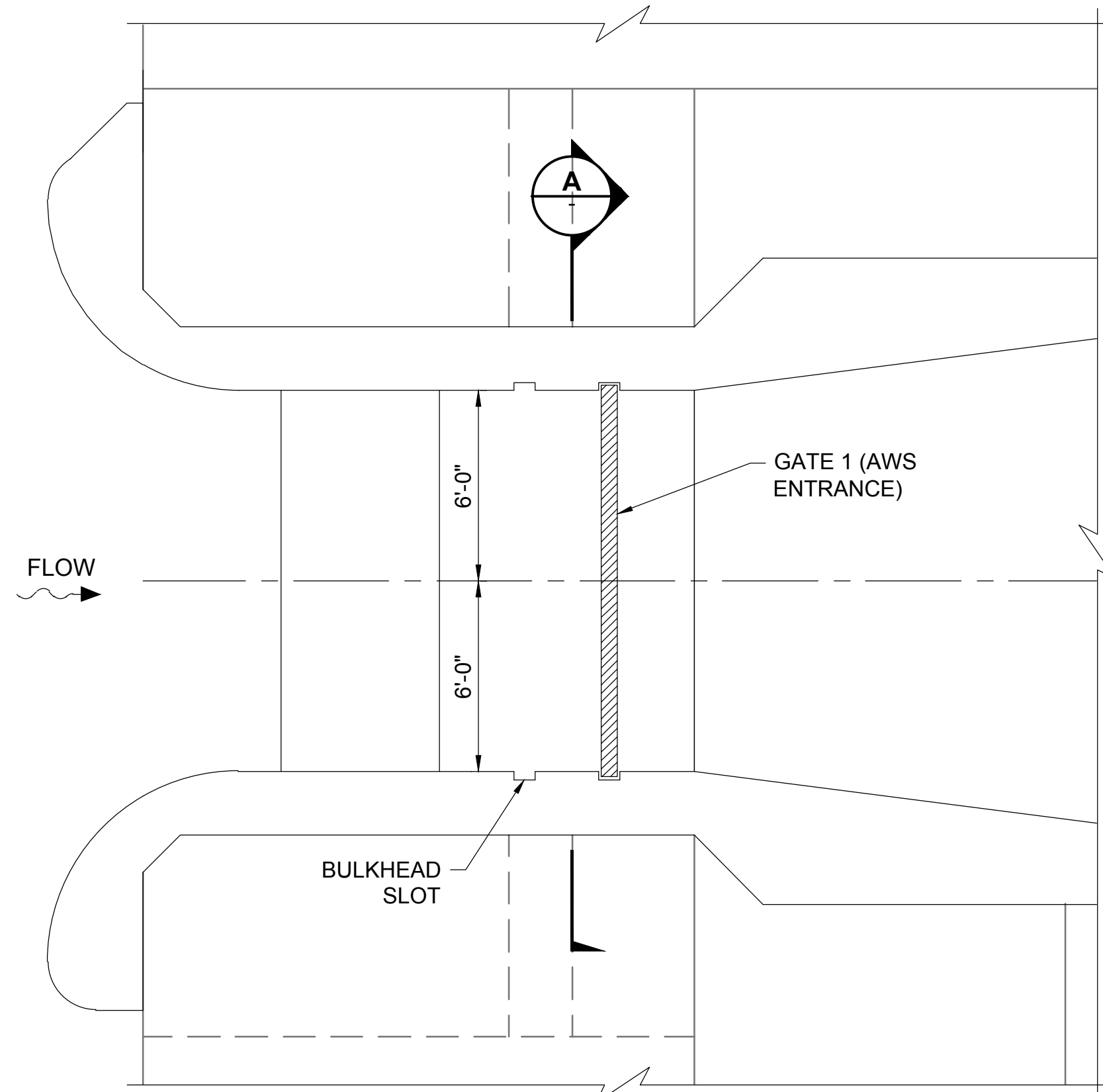


3 SECTION
SCALE: 1 1/2"=1'-0"

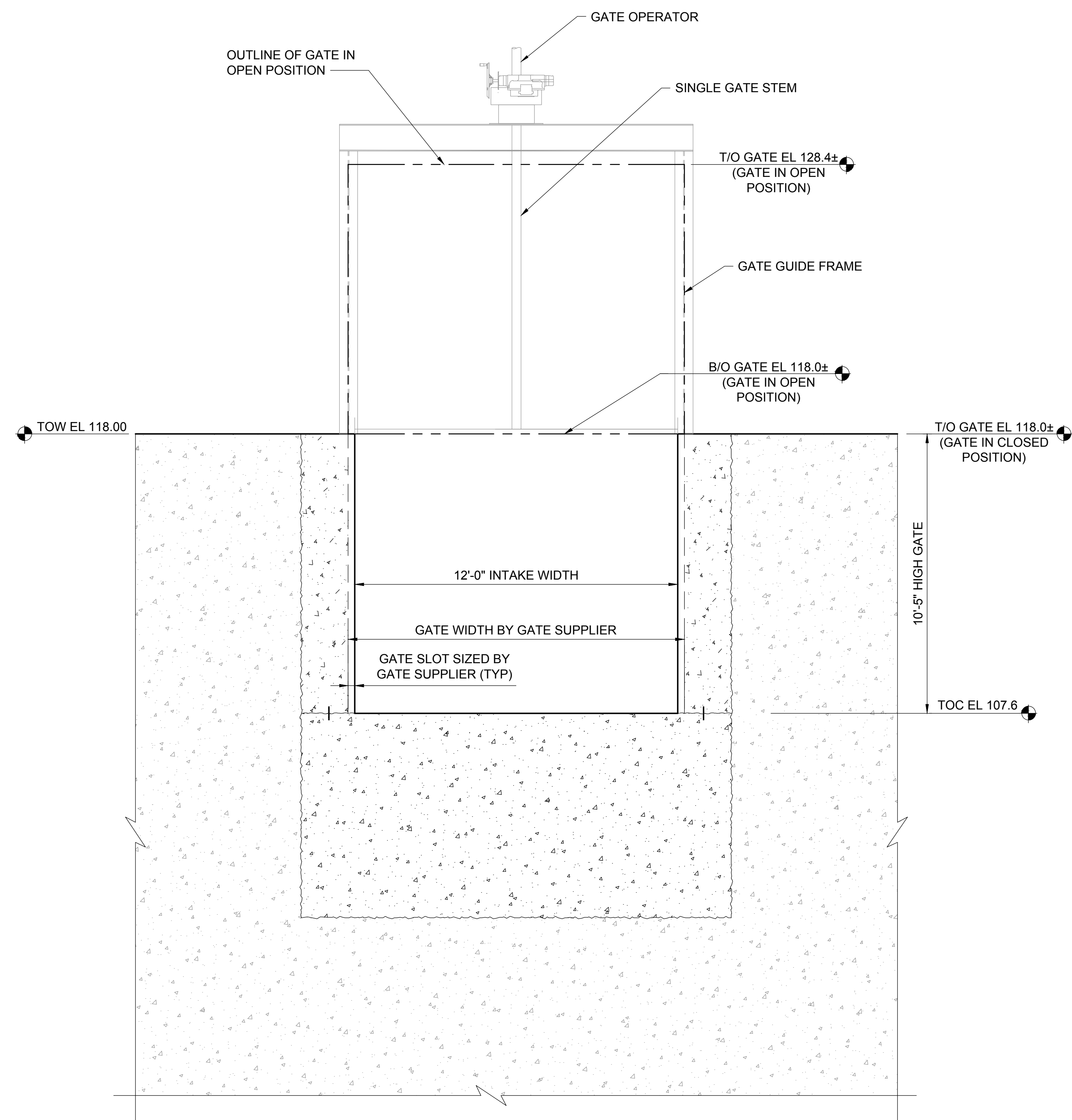


4 GUSSET PLATE DETAIL
SCALE: 1-1/2"=1'-0"

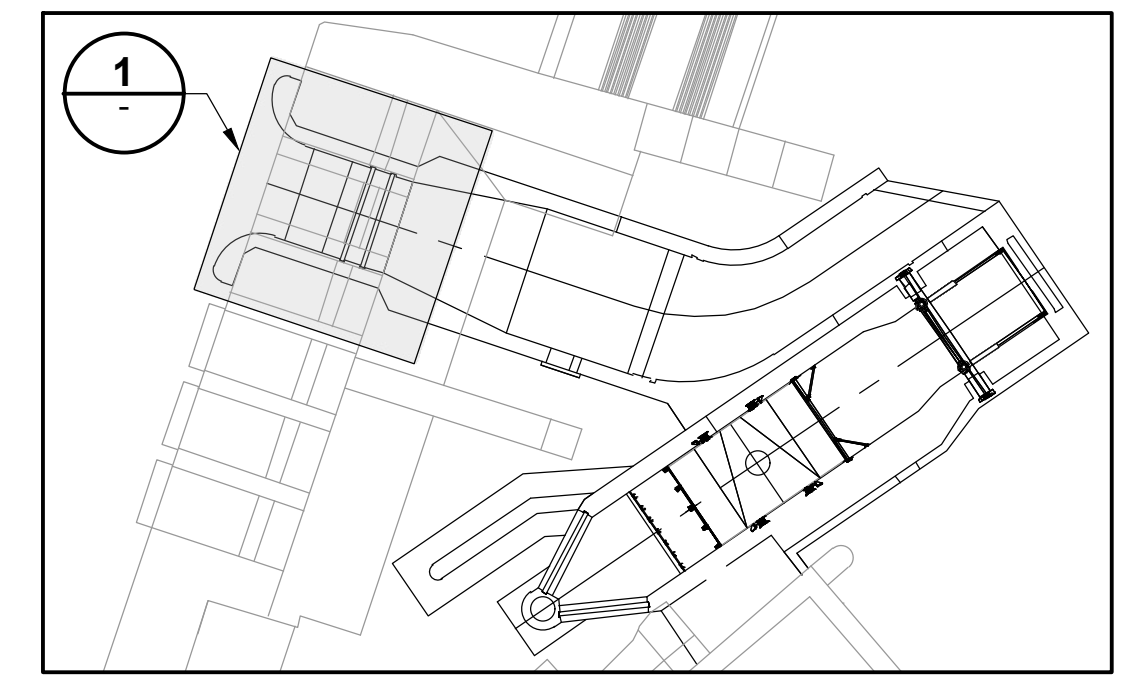
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1 ENLARGED PLAN
SCALE: 1/4"=1'-0"



A ELEVATION GATE 1 (AWS ENTRANCE)
SCALE: 3/8"=1'-0"



AWS / FISH LIFT KEY MAP
SCALE: NTS

NOTES:

- GENERAL OVERVIEW OF GATE 1 (AWS ENTRANCE) IS PROVIDED:
 - SIZE OF OPENING, 12.00'W x 10.42'H
 - MOVEMENT OF GATE, UPWARD OPENING.
 - OPERATION OF GATE: OPEN / CLOSE
- HEAD POND WATER LEVELS:
 - MINIMUM 108
 - NORMAL 112
 - MAXIMUM 122 (100 YR)

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DWG: C:\Users\jgraeser\Documents\3173\3173-01-001\3173-01-001.dwg
 DATE: 12/13/2019 10:30:00 AM
 USER: jgraeser
 PROJECT: SHAWMUT HYDROELECTRIC STATION
 SHEET: 83 OF 176
 DRAWING: M-101

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MARK DANIEL GRAESER
No. 39328
18/19/2019
PROFESSIONAL ENGINEER

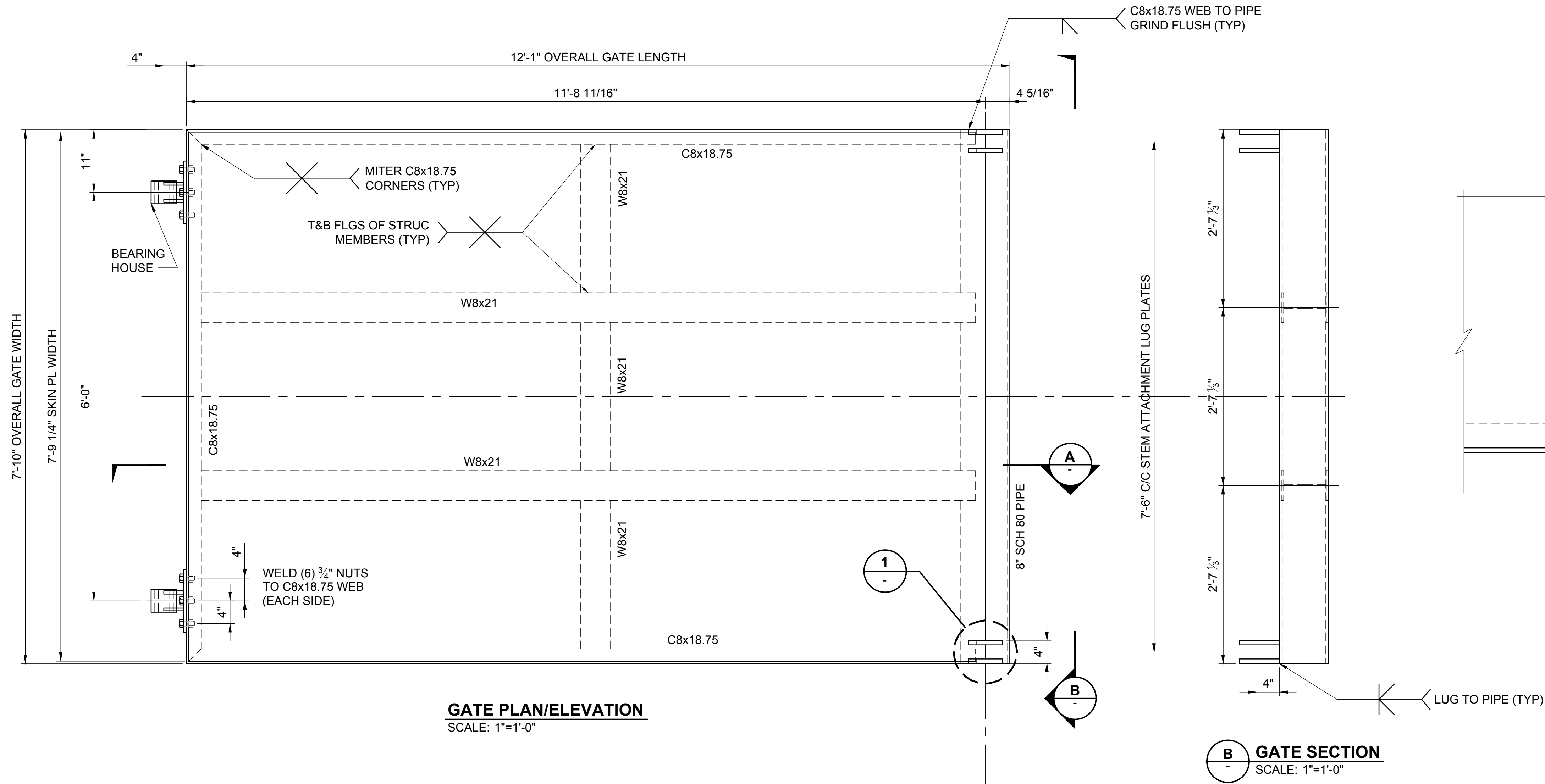
SHAWMUT HYDROELECTRIC STATION
UPSTREAM FISH PASSAGE
BROOKFIELD WHITE PINE HYDRO, LLC

ATTRACTION WATER INTAKE
HEADGATE REQUIREMENTS

PROJECT:	3173SHAWFISH
DRAWN BY:	M. PITTMAN
DESIGNED BY:	D. ROBINSON
APPROVED BY:	M. GRAESER
SHEET:	83 OF 176
DRAWING:	M-101

NOTES:

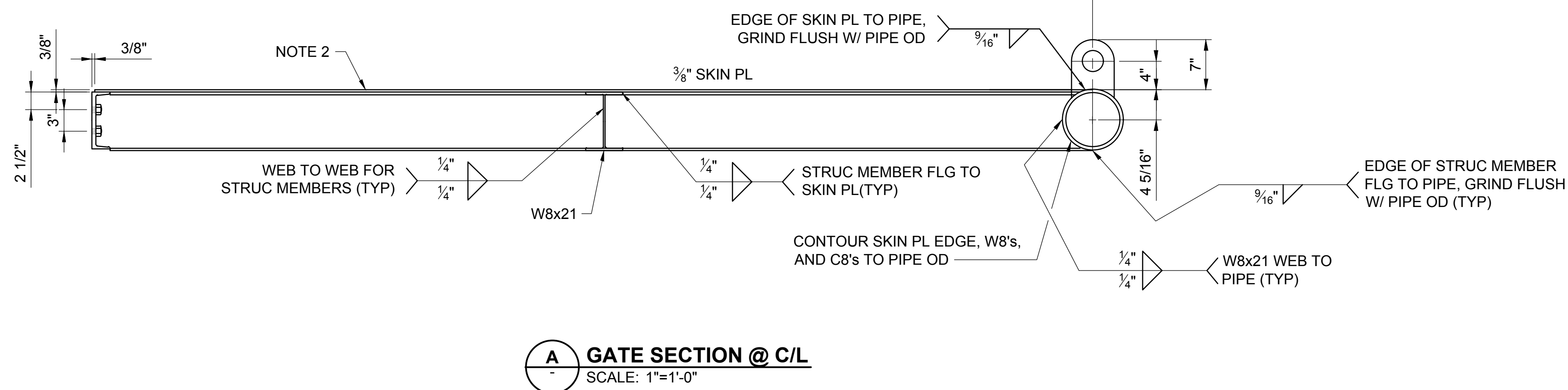
1. GATE TO BE WELDED ONE ASSEMBLY WITH CONTINUOUS SEAL WELDS OF THE TYPE SPECIFIED.
2. SKIN PLATE SPLICES SHALL BE AT STRUCTURAL MEMBERS USING CONTINUOUS SLOT WELD. WELD TO BE GROUND FLUSH WITH SKIN PLATE SURFACE.
3. TRIM SKIN PL AND C8x18.75 AT 3/4" THK LUGS.
4. ALL CARBON STEEL ITEMS SHALL BE GALVANIZED.



GATE PLAN/ELEVATION
SCALE: 1"=1'-0"

GATE SECTION
SCALE: 1"=1'-0"

SKIN PL TO LUG CONNECTION DETAIL
SCALE: 3"=1'-0"



GATE SECTION @ C/L
SCALE: 1"=1'-0"

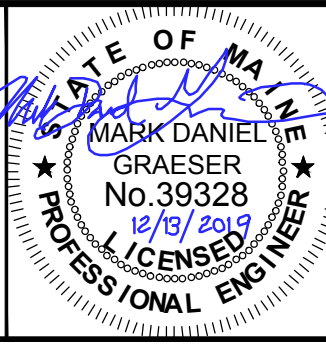
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DECEMBER 13, 2019

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REVISION	DESCRIPTION OF ISSUE / REVISION	REVISED BY
12/13/2019	FINAL FOR BID - NOT FOR CONSTRUCTION	M. GRAESER

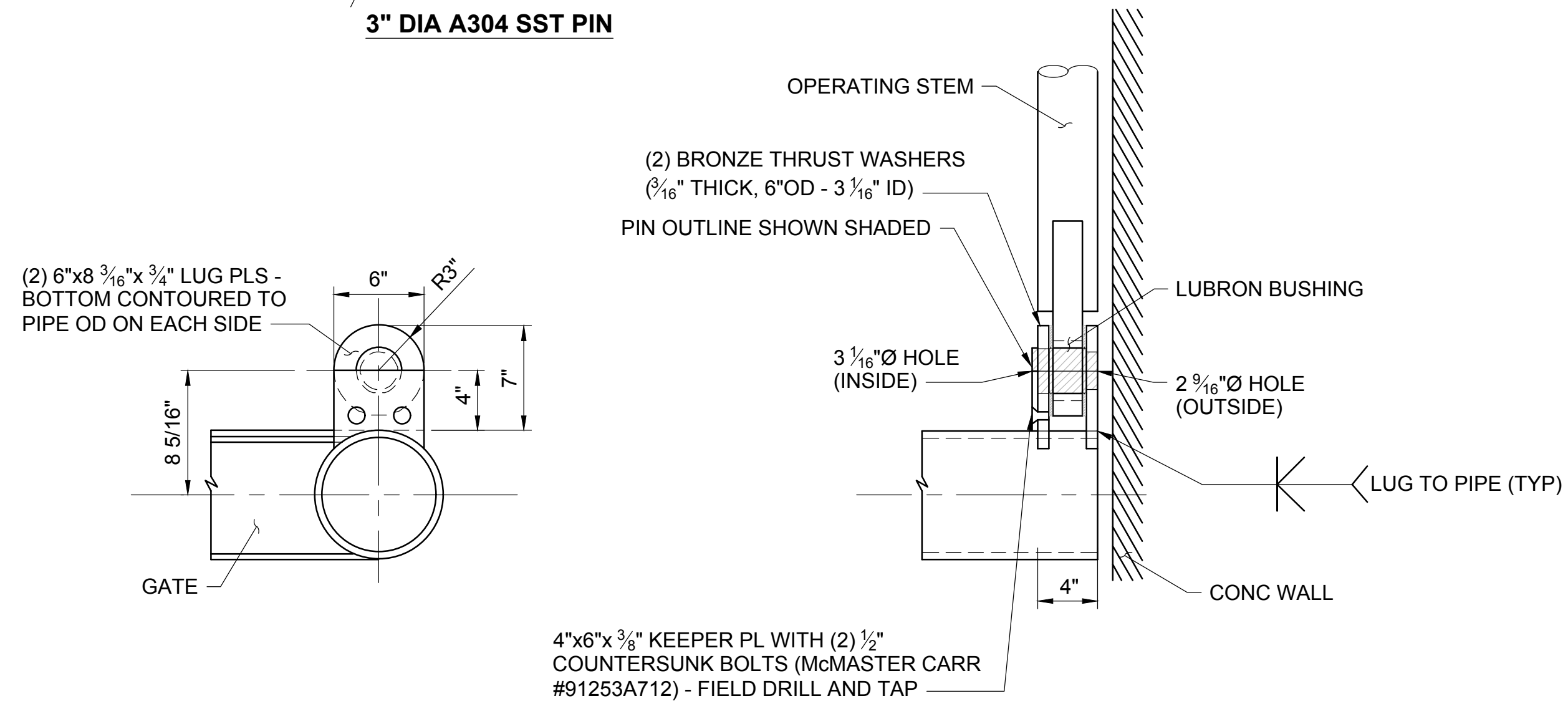
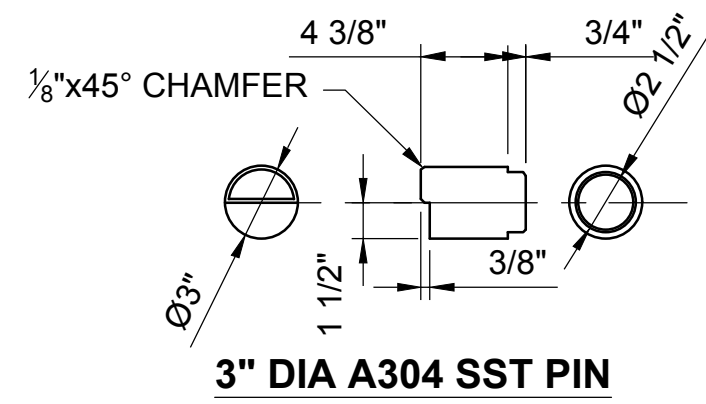
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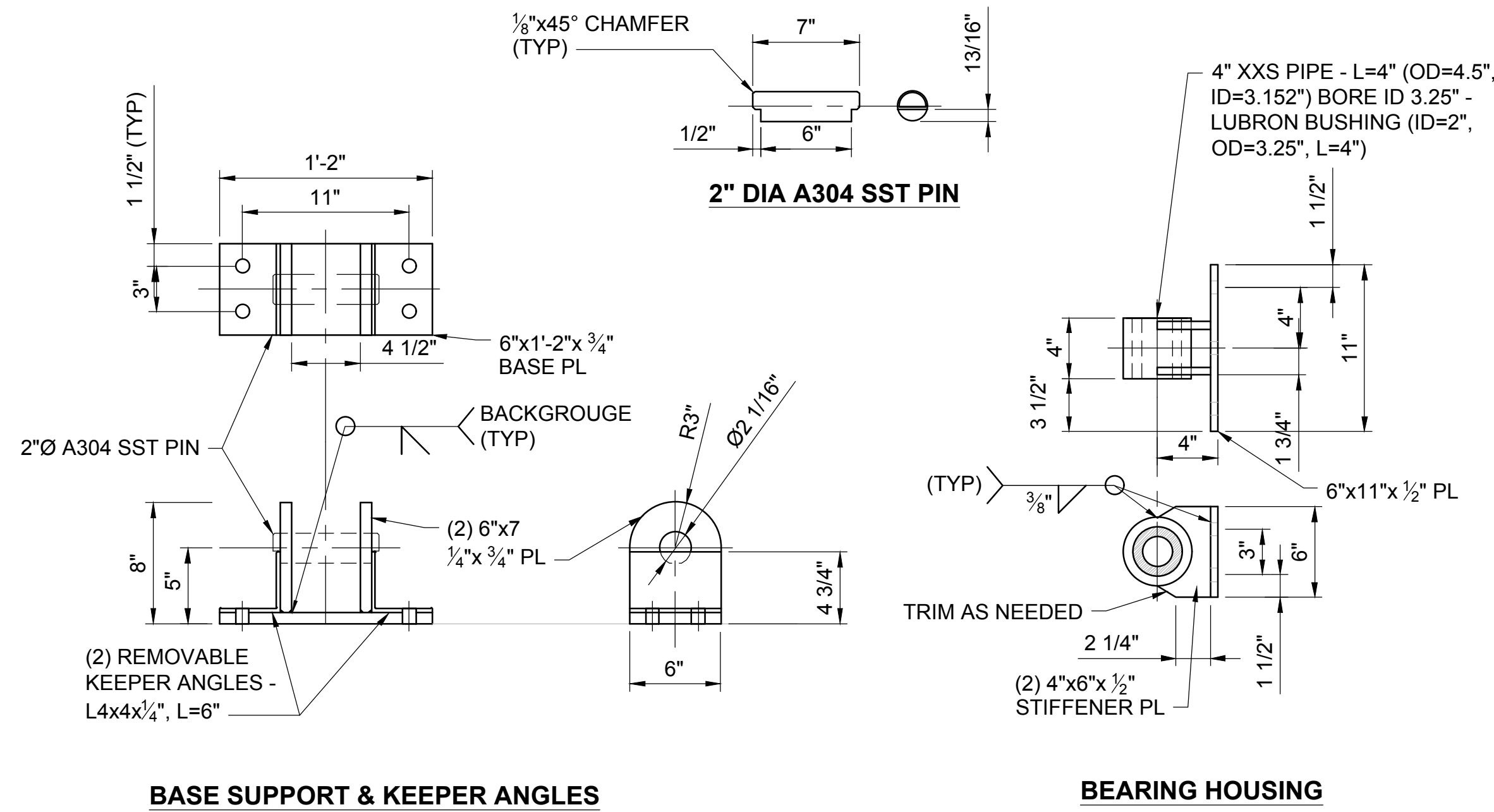
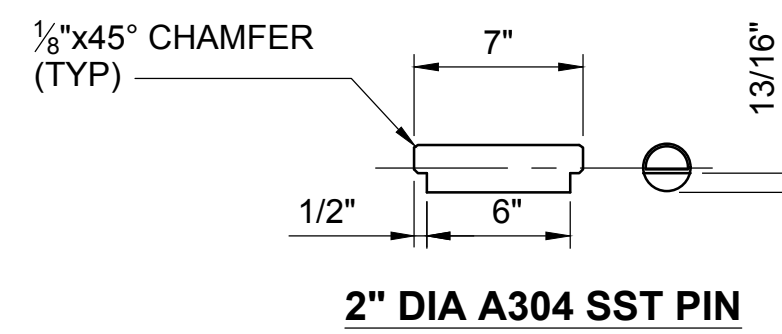
SHAWMUT HYDROELECTRIC STATION
UPSTREAM FISH PASSAGE
BROOKFIELD WHITE PINE HYDRO, LLC

FISH LIFT ENTRANCE
GATE STEEL SECTIONS & DETAILS

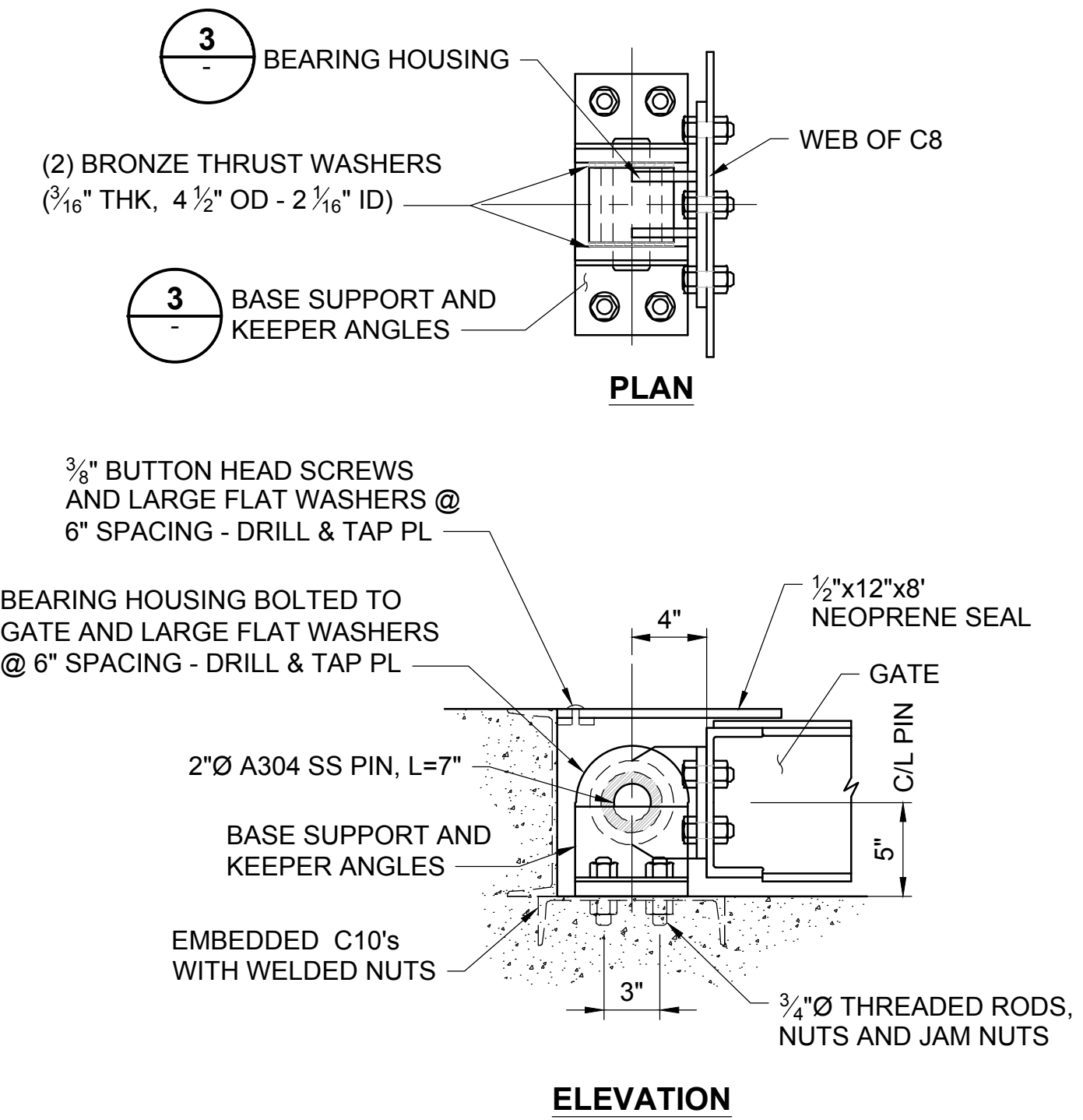
PROJECT:	3173SHAWFISH
DRAWN BY:	M. PITTMAN
DESIGNED BY:	D. ROBINSON
APPROVED BY:	M. GRAESER
SHEET:	87 OF 176
DRAWING:	M-105



1 STEM BEARING ARRANGEMENT
M-104 SCALE: 1 1/2"=1'-0"



3 LOWER BEARING COMPONENTS
SCALE: 1 1/2"=1'-0"

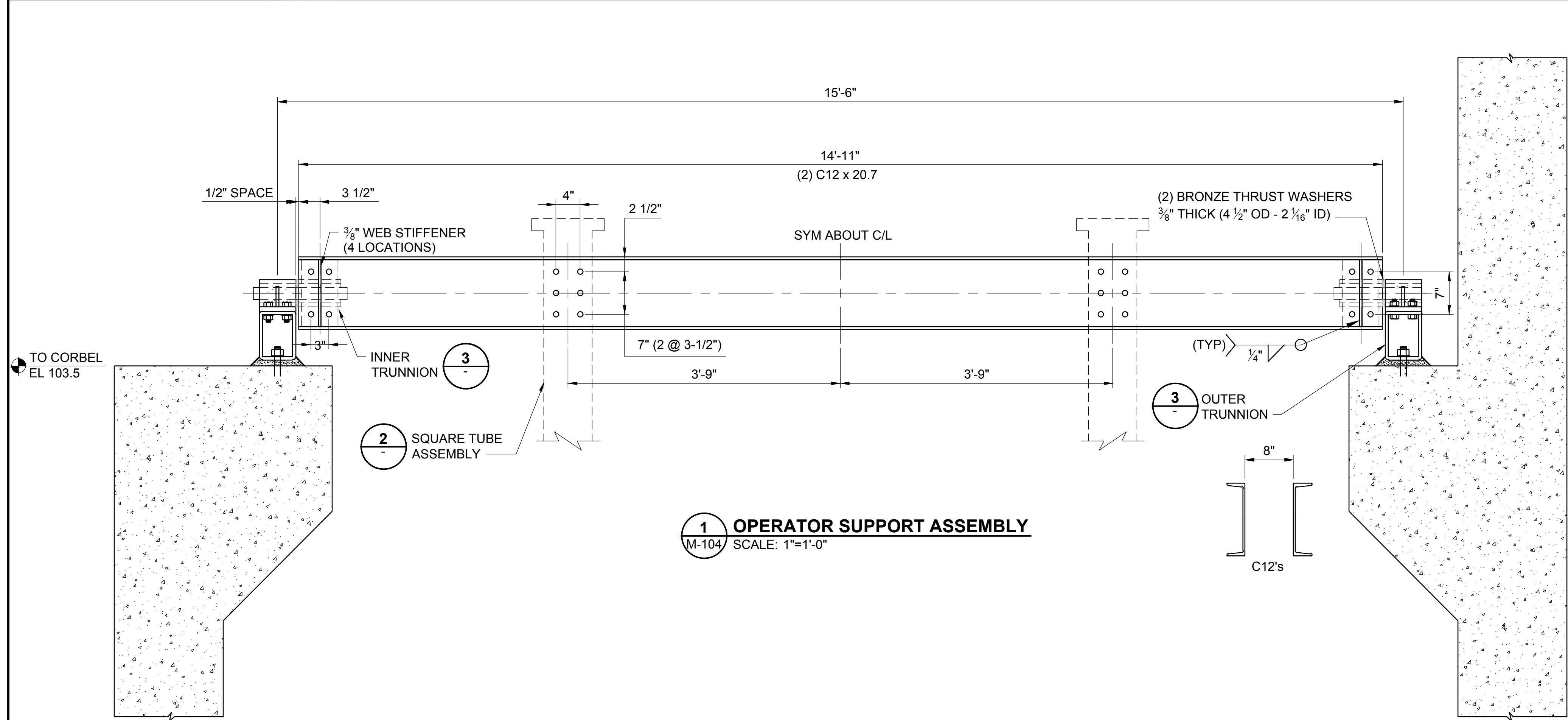


2 LOWER ASSEMBLY ARRANGEMENT
M-104 SCALE: 1 1/2"=1'-0"

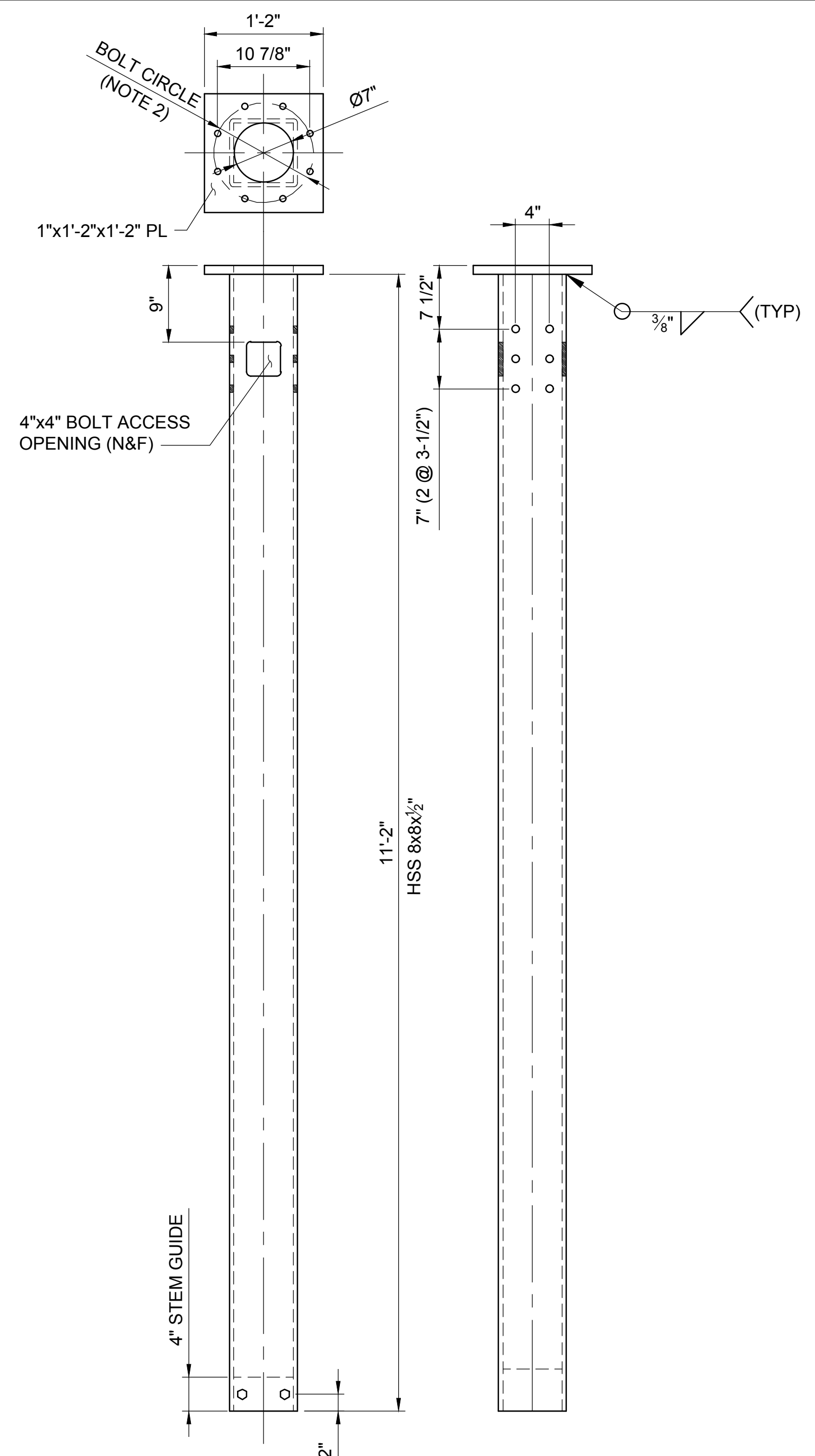
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DECEMBER 13, 2019

12/13/2019	FINAL FOR BID - NOT FOR CONSTRUCTION	M. GRAESER
REVISION	DESCRIPTION OF ISSUE / REVISION	REVISED BY

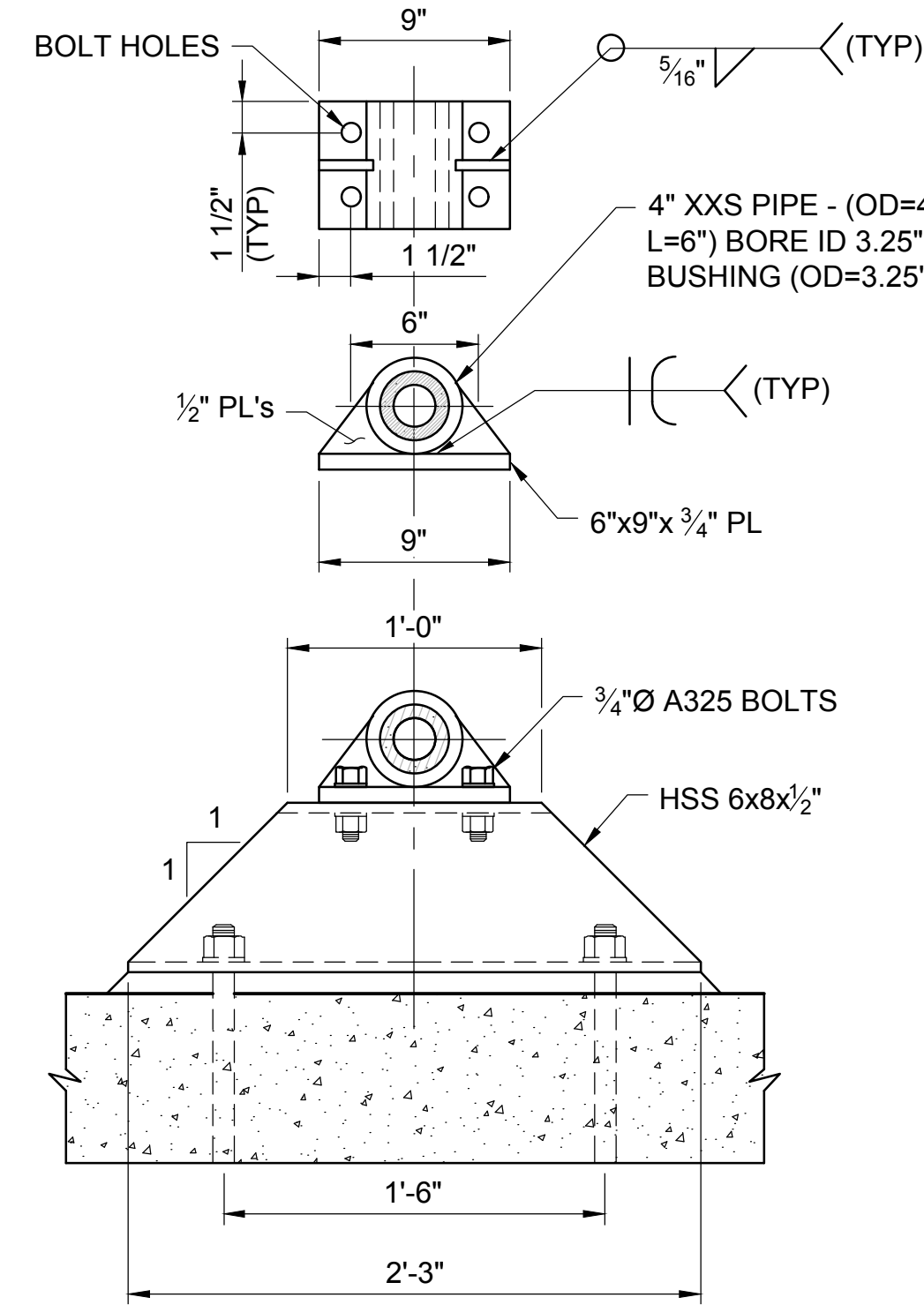
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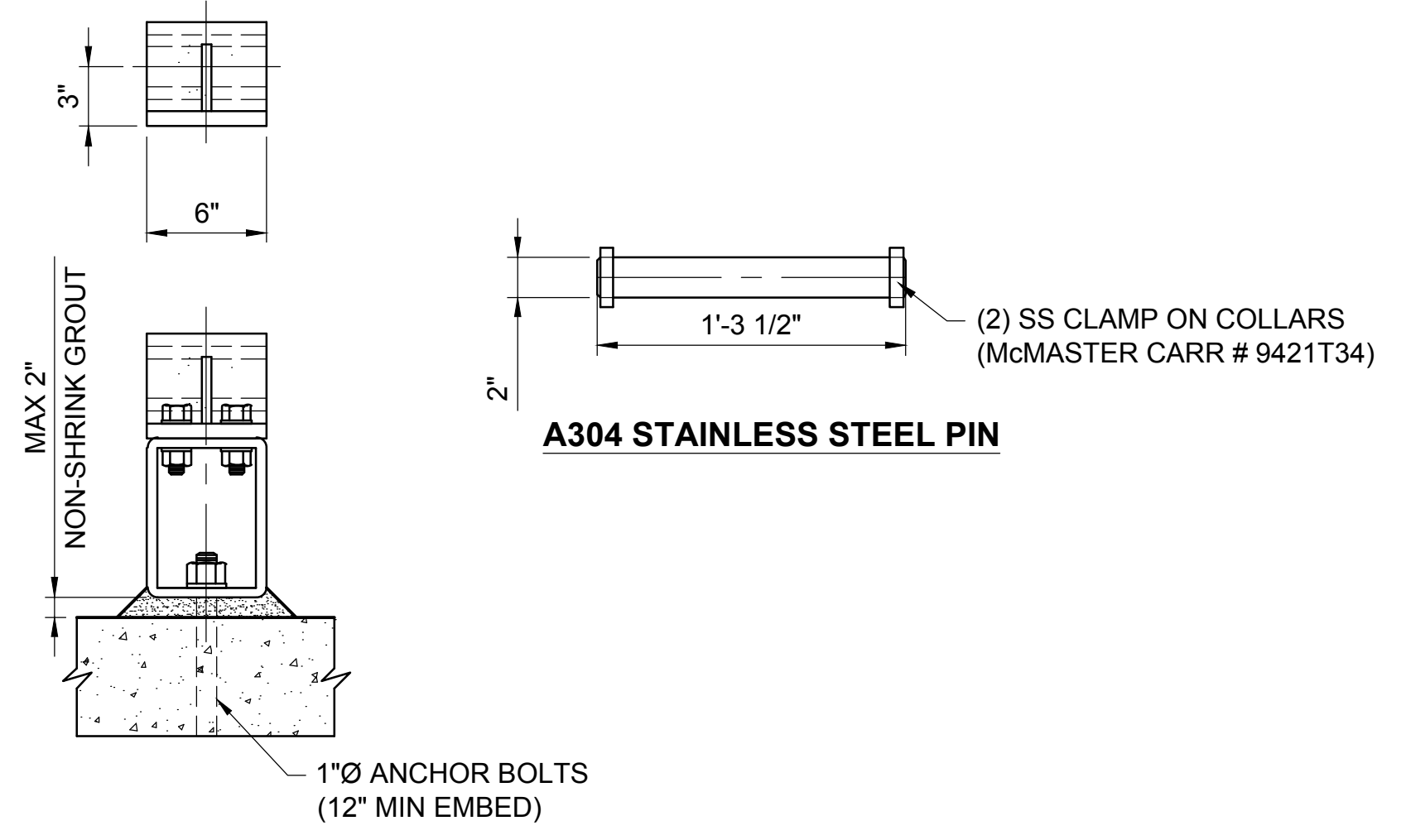
1 OPERATOR SUPPORT ASSEMBLY
 M-104 SCALE: 1"=1'-0"



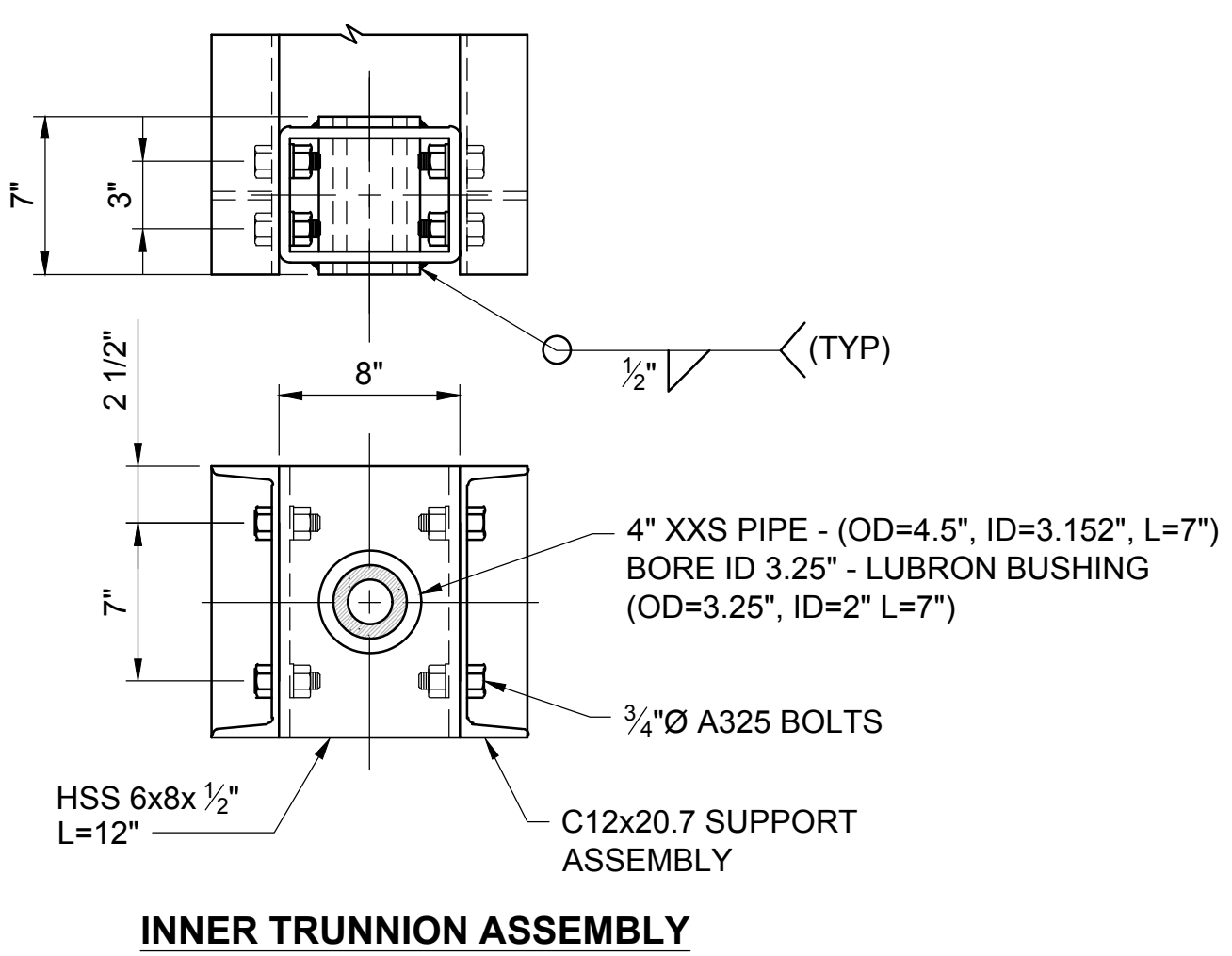
2 SQUARE TUBE ASSEMBLY (2 REQUIRED)
 M-104 SCALE: 1"=1'-0"



3 OUTER TRUNNION ASSEMBLY



3 TRUNNION COMPONENTS
 SCALE: 1 1/2"=1'-0"



INNER TRUNNION ASSEMBLY

- NOTES:**
- ALL CARBON STEEL ITEMS SHALL BE GALVANIZED.
 - COORDINATE WITH EQUIPMENT SUPPLIED.

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STATE OF MASSACHUSETTS
 MARK DANIEL GRAESER
 No. 39328
 10/19/2019
 PROFESSIONAL ENGINEER

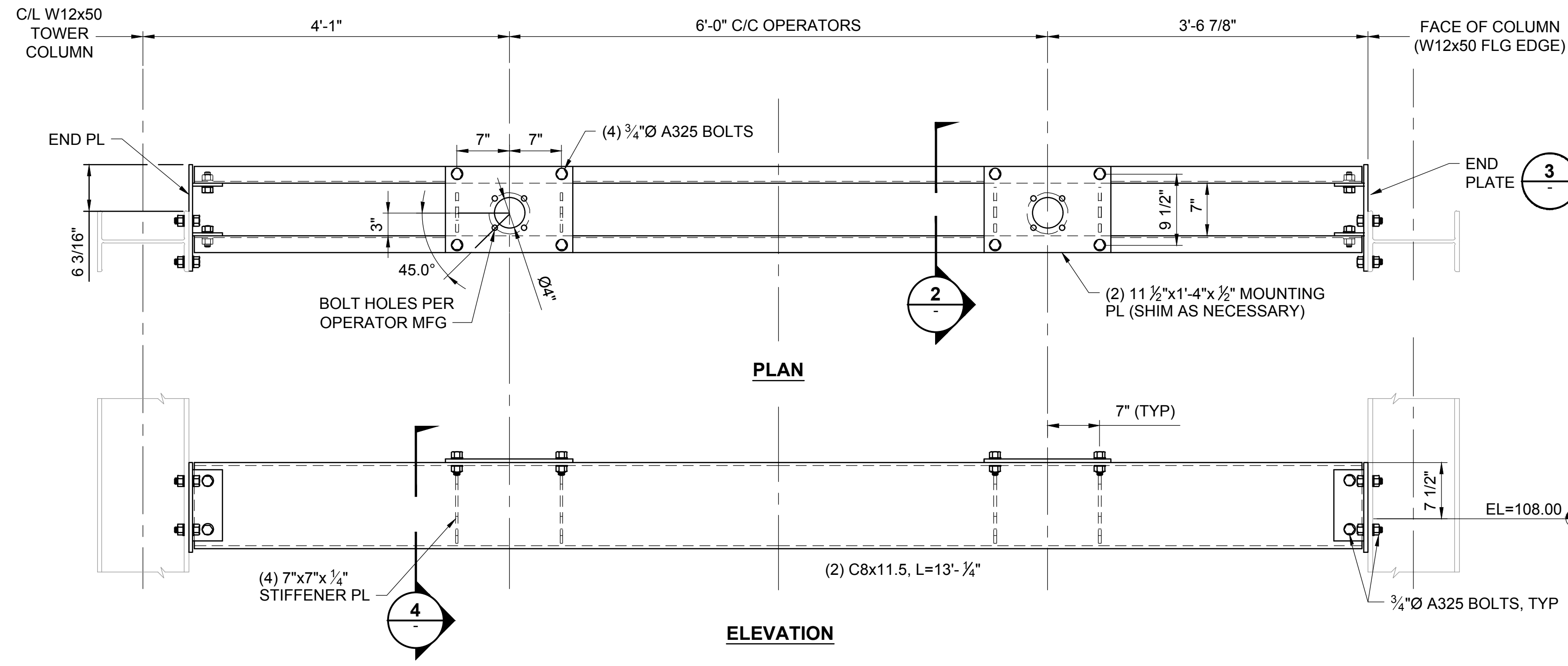
SHAWMUT HYDROELECTRIC STATION
 UPSTREAM FISH PASSAGE
 BROOKFIELD WHITE PINE HYDRO, LLC

FISH LIFT ENTRANCE GATE
 STEEL DETAILS

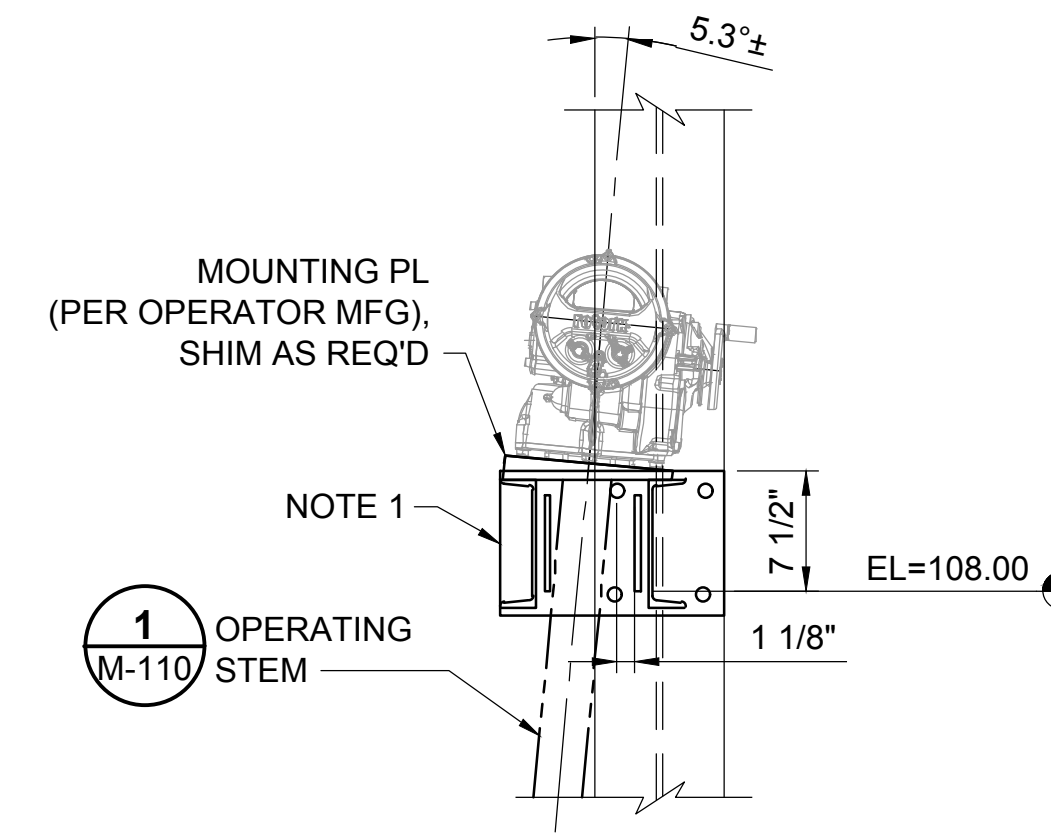
PROJECT:	3173SHAWFISH
DRAWN BY:	M. PITTMAN
DESIGNED BY:	D. ROBINSON
APPROVED BY:	M. GRAESER
SHEET:	89 OF 176
DRAWING:	M-107

NOTES:

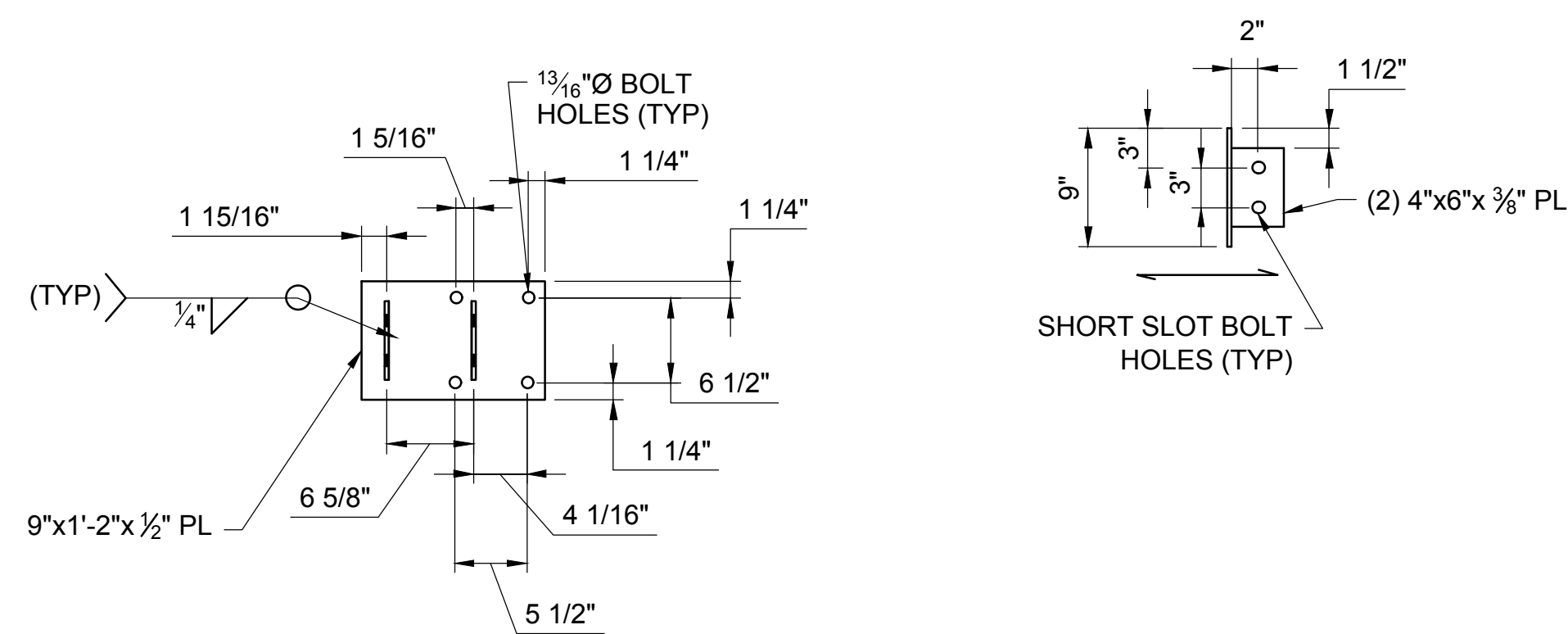
1. BOLTS AND STIFFENER PLATES REMOVED FOR CLARITY.
2. ALL CARBON STEEL ITEMS SHALL BE GALVANIZED.



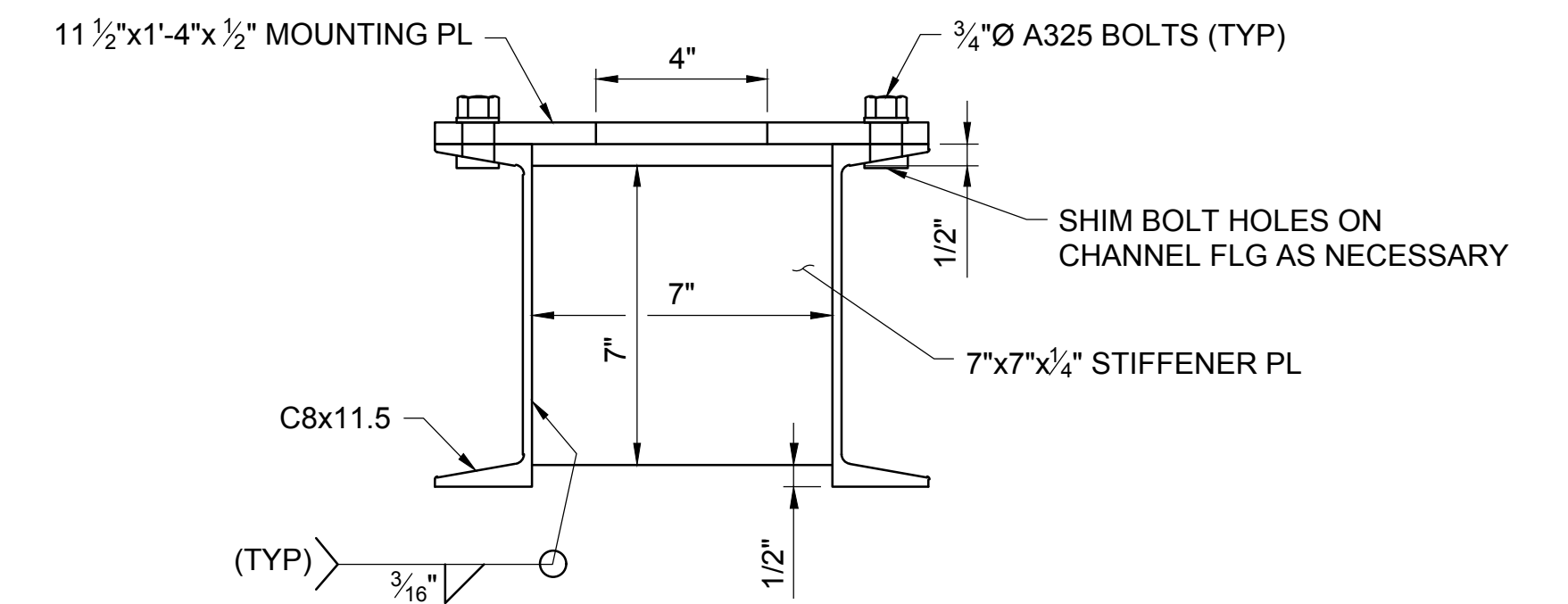
1 OPERATOR SUPPORT ASSEMBLY
M-108 SCALE: 1"=1'-0"



2 END PLATE ASSEMBLY
M-108 SCALE: 1"=1'-0"
M-109



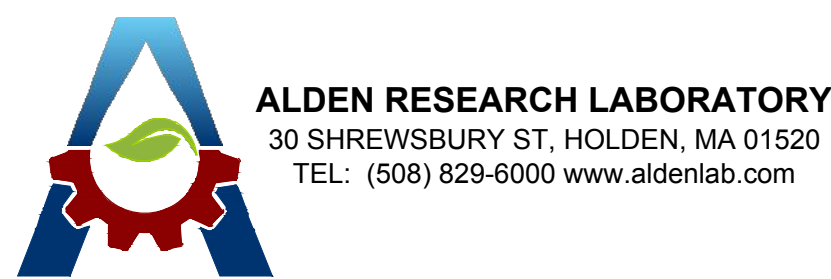
3 END PLATE DETAIL (2 REQUIRED)
SCALE: 1"=1'-0"



4 STIFFENER DETAIL (TYPICAL)
SCALE: 3"=1'-0"

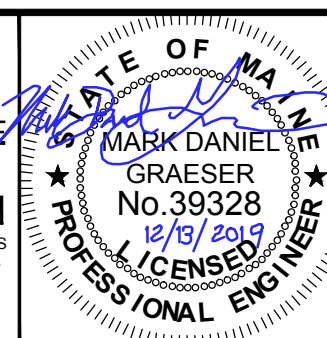
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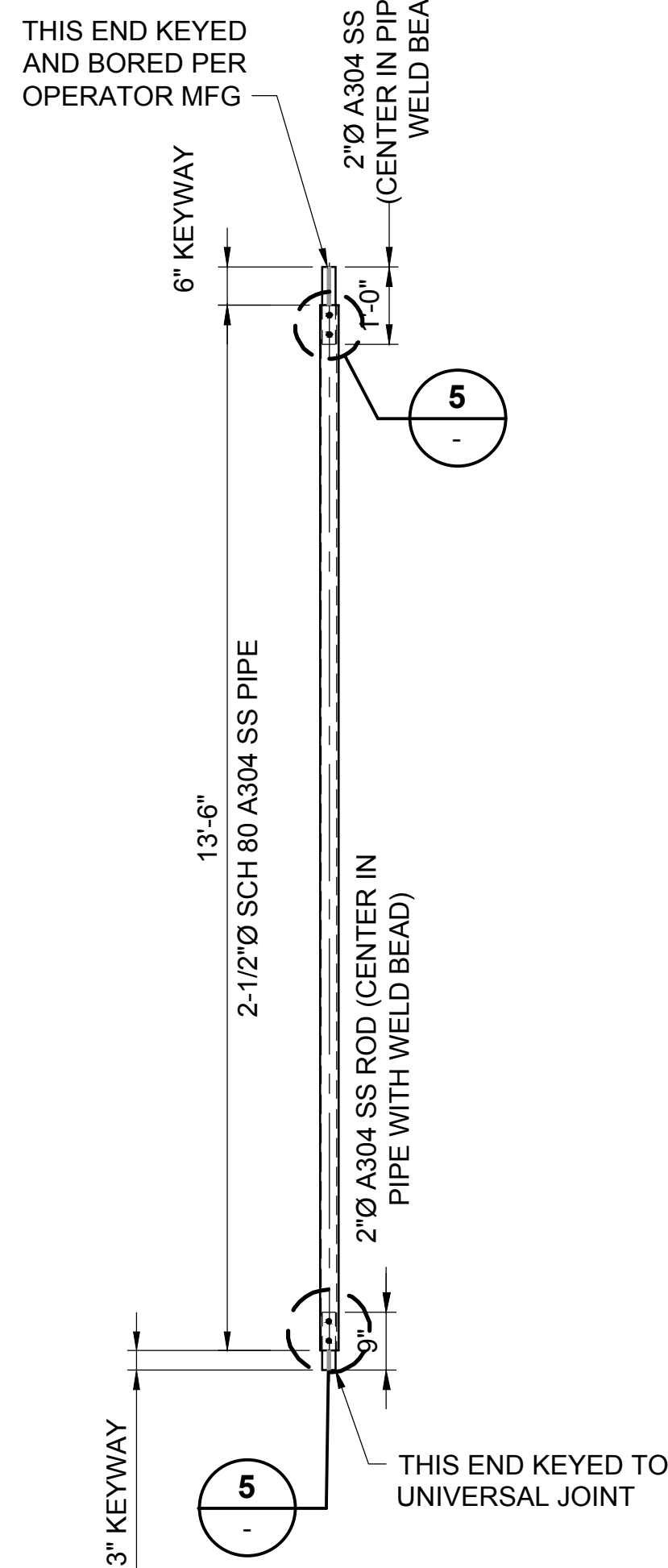


SHAWMUT HYDROELECTRIC STATION
UPSTREAM FISH PASSAGE
BROOKFIELD WHITE PINE HYDRO, LLC

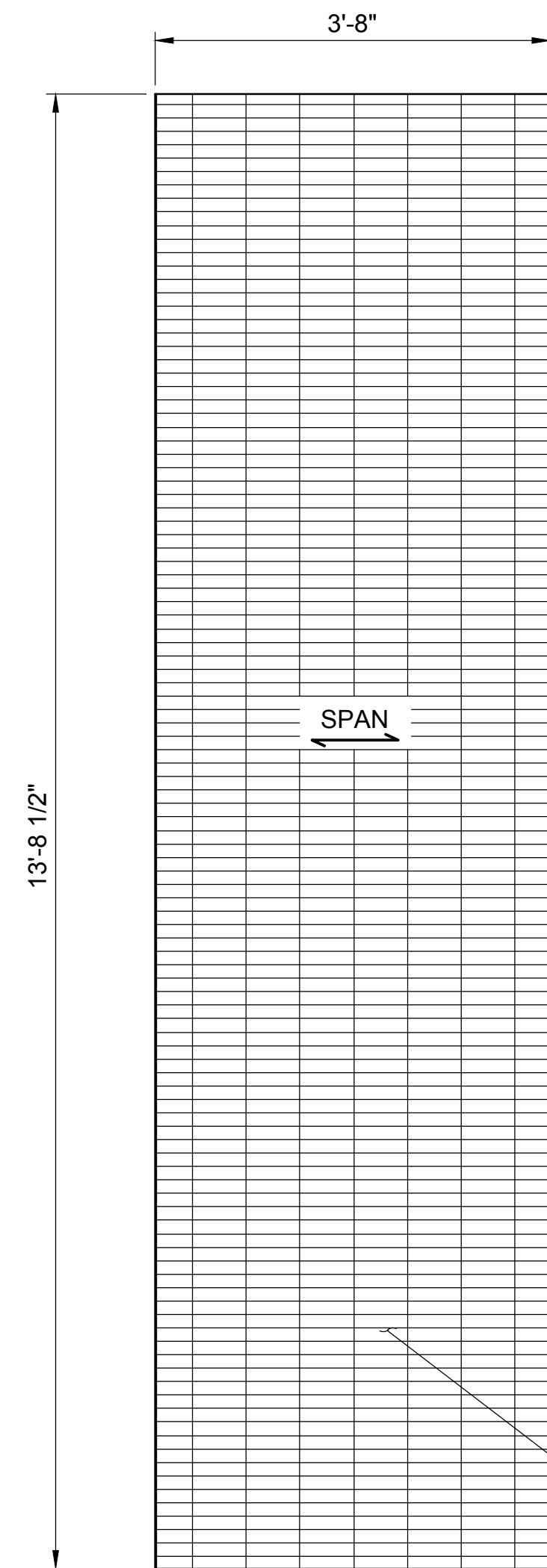
FISH LIFT V-GATE OPERATOR
SUPPORT DETAILS

PROJECT:	3173SHAWFISH
DRAWN BY:	M. PITTMAN
DESIGNED BY:	A. MENGERT
APPROVED BY:	M. GRAESER
SHEET:	91 OF 176
DRAWING:	M-109

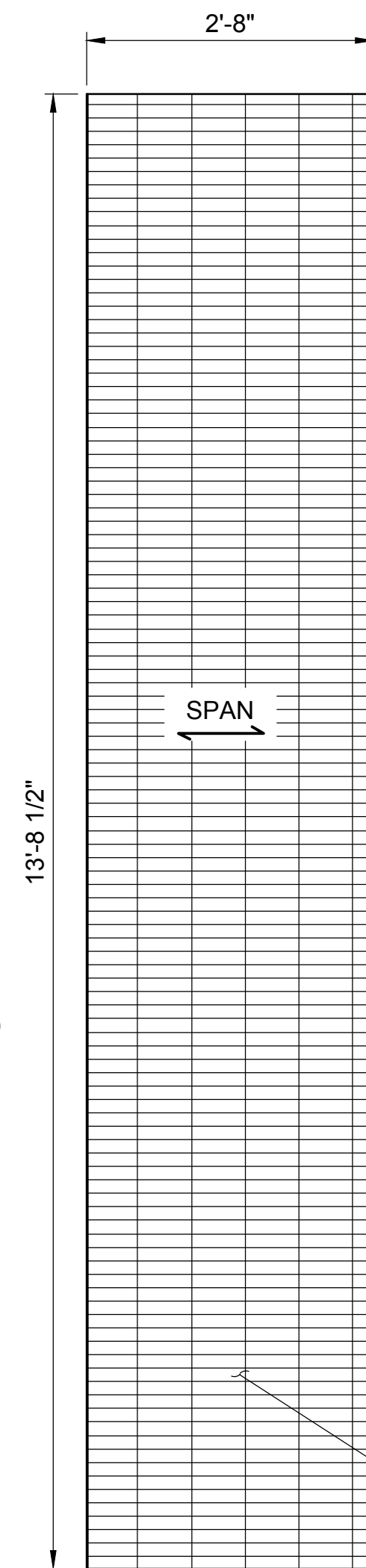
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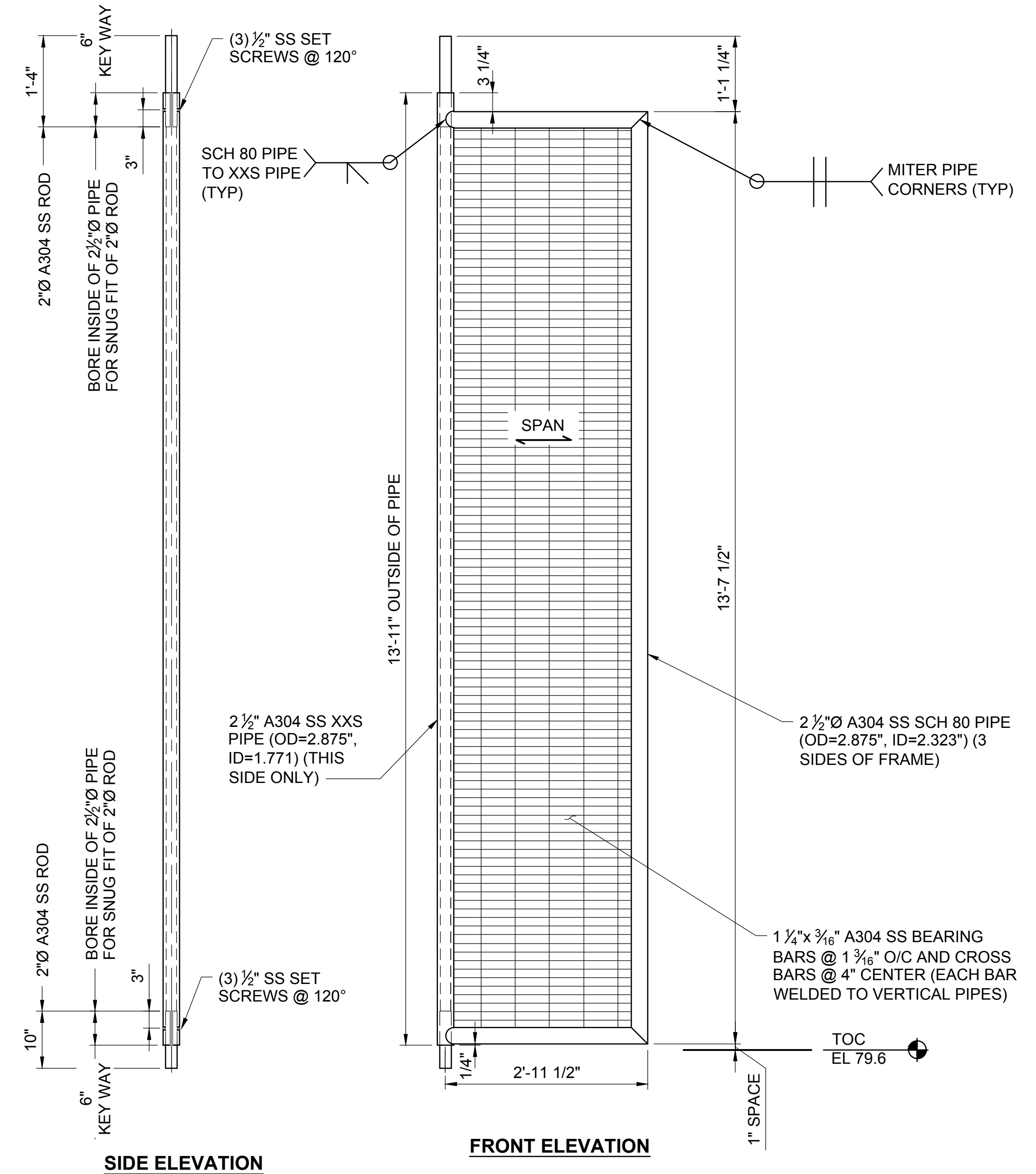
1 OPERATING STEM (2 REQUIRED)
 M-108 SCALE: 1/2"=1'-0"
 M-109



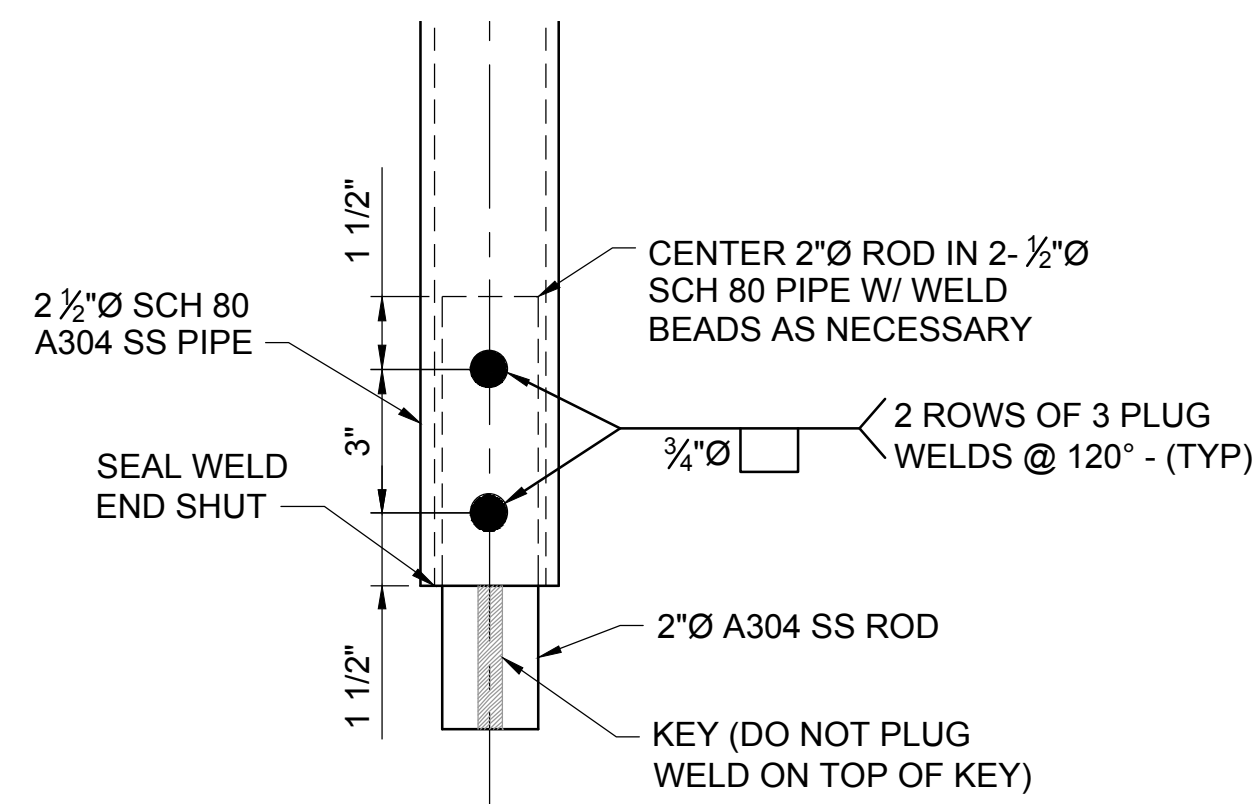
2 GRATING PANEL 1 (2 REQUIRED)
 M-108 SCALE: 3/4"=1'-0"



3 GRATING PANEL 2 (2 REQUIRED)
 M-108 SCALE: 3/4"=1'-0"



4 V-GATE PANEL (2 REQUIRED)
 M-108 SCALE: 3/4"=1'-0"



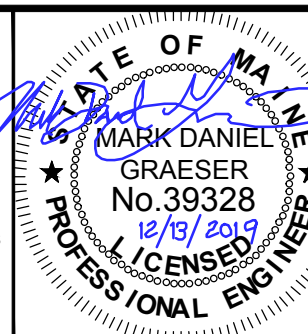
5 PLUG WELD DETAIL (2 LOC)
 SCALE: 3"=1'-0"

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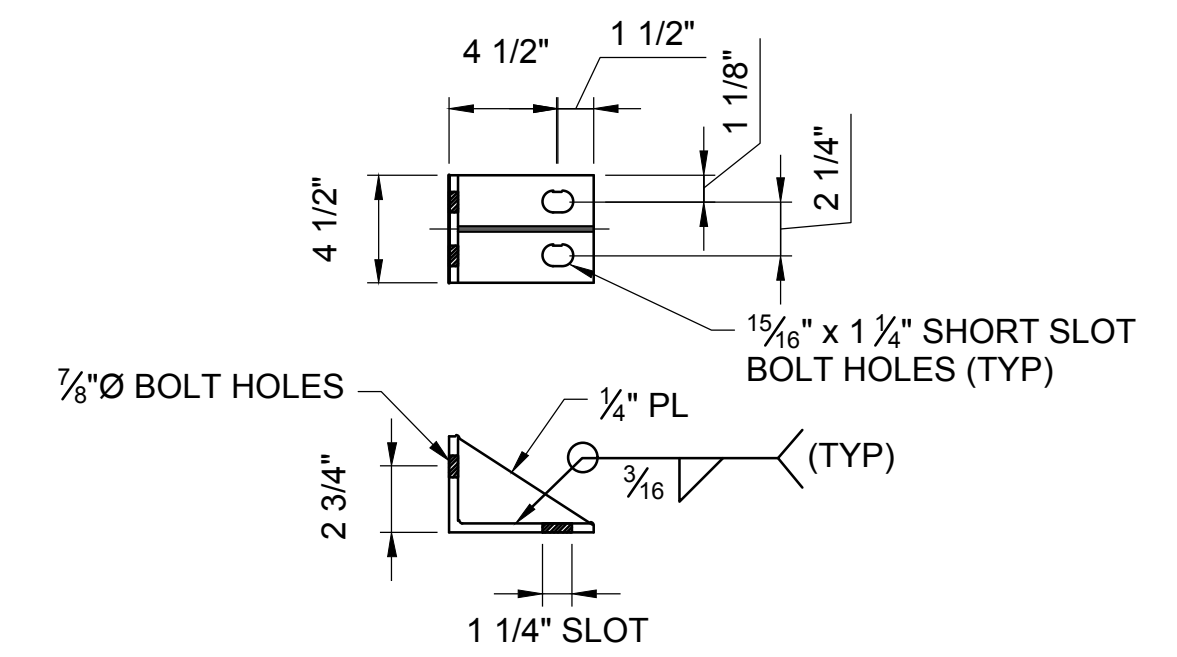
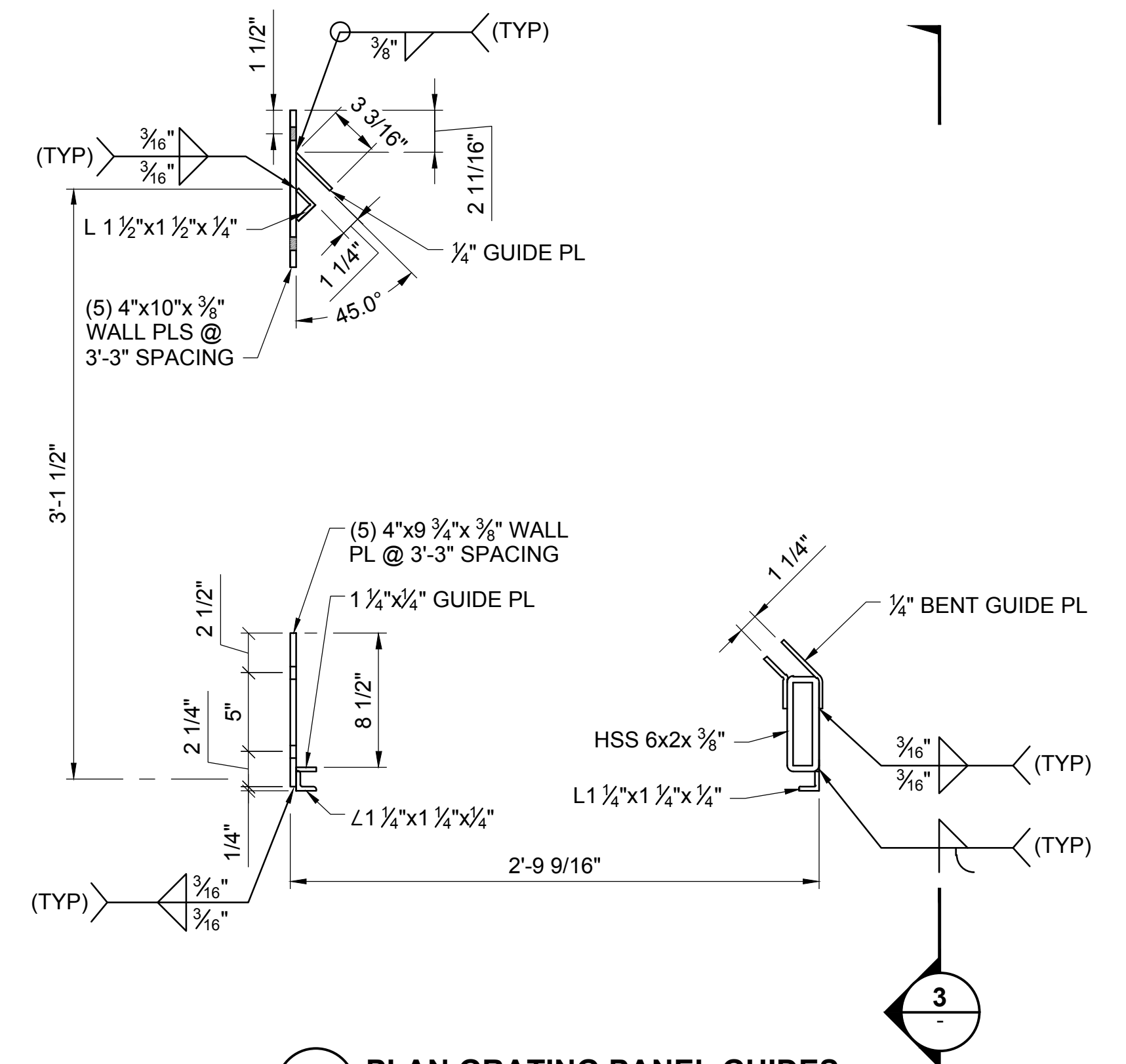
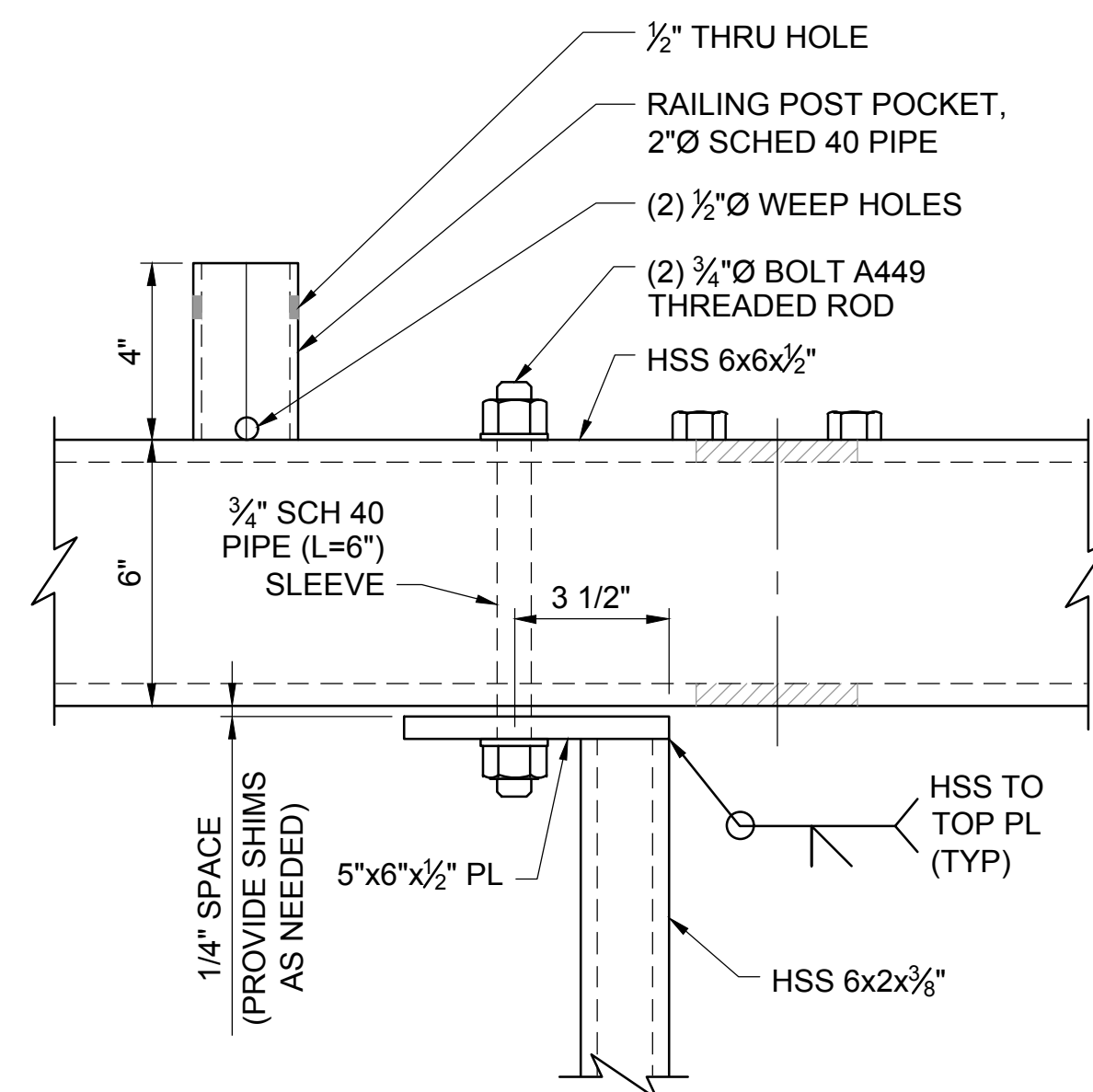
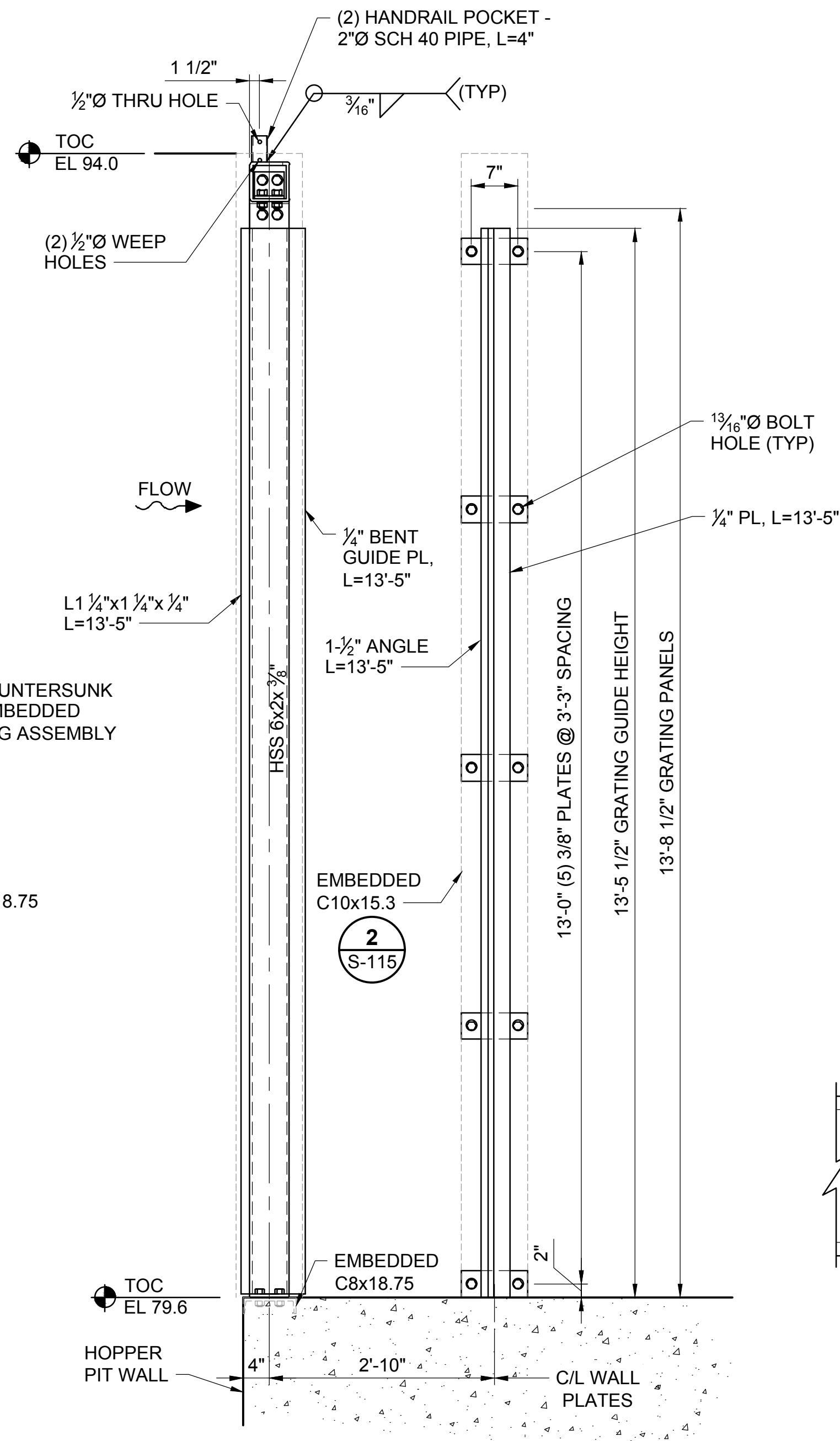
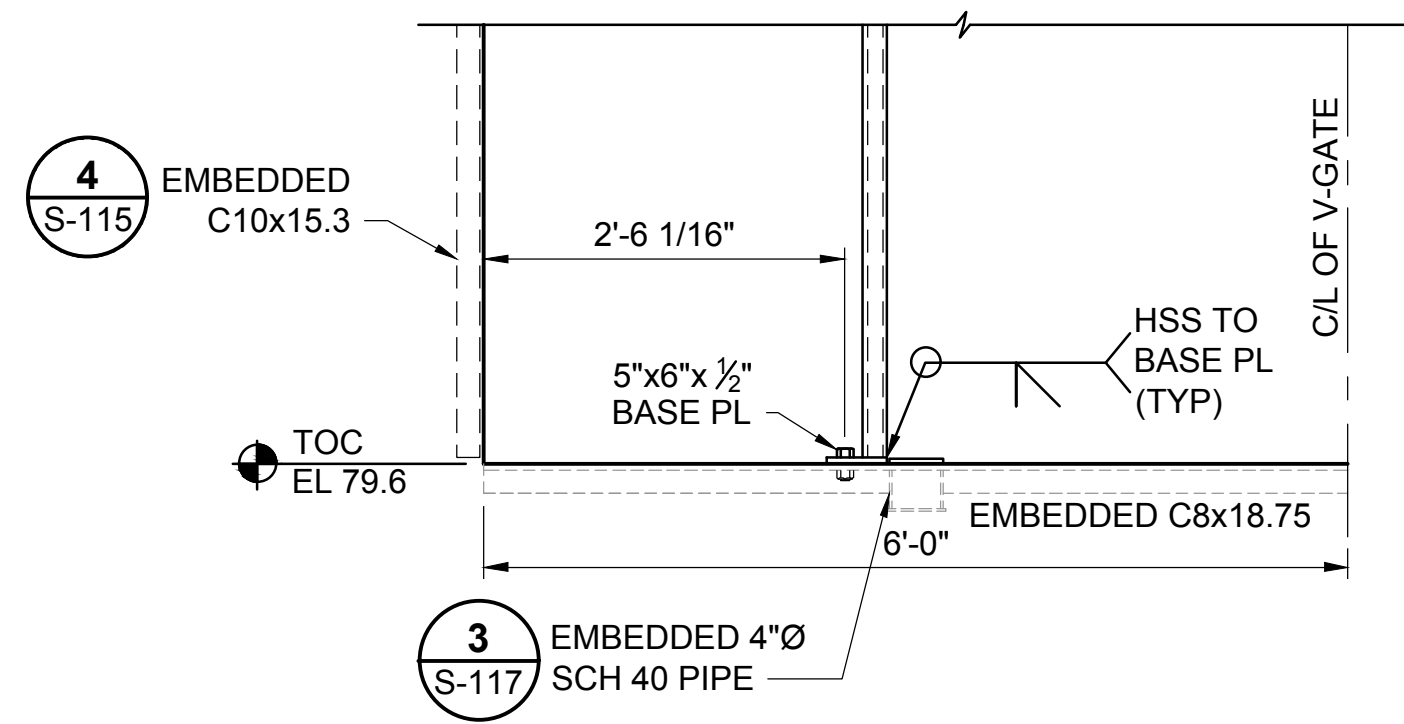
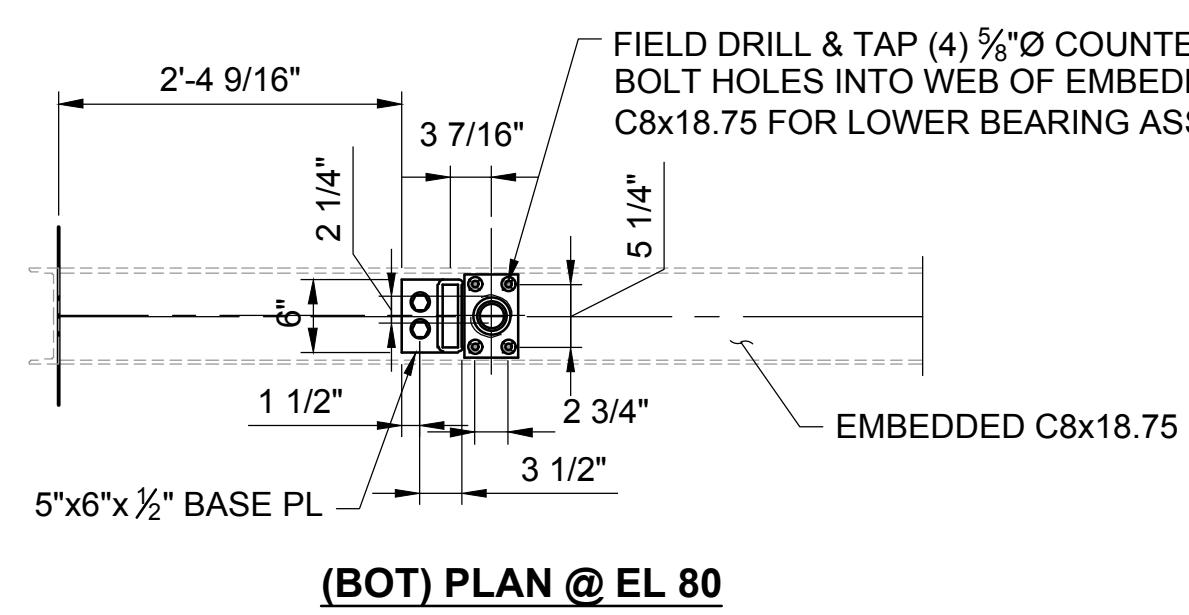
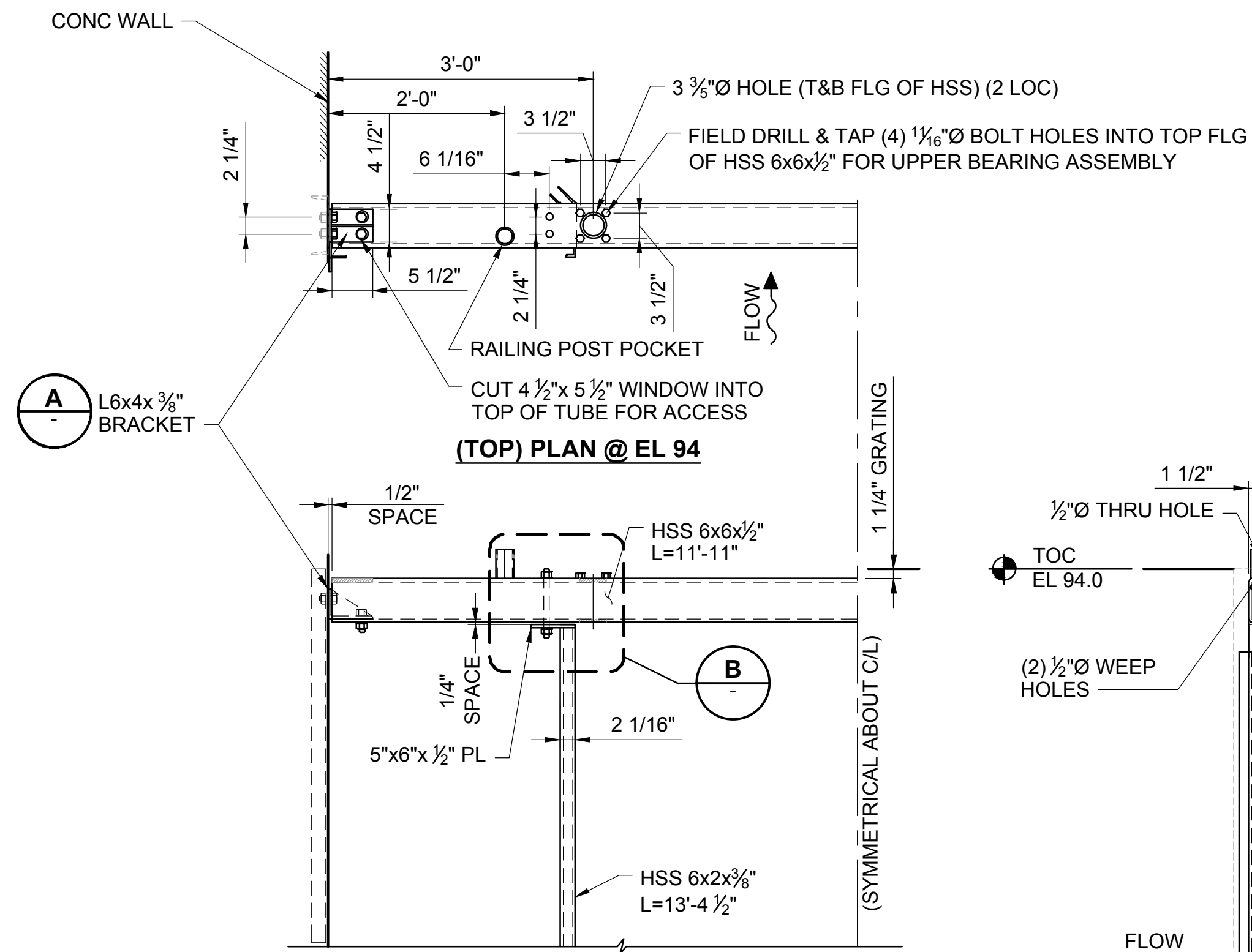
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SHAWMUT HYDROELECTRIC STATION
 UPSTREAM FISH PASSAGE
 BROOKFIELD WHITE PINE HYDRO, LLC

FISH LIFT V-GATE DETAILS

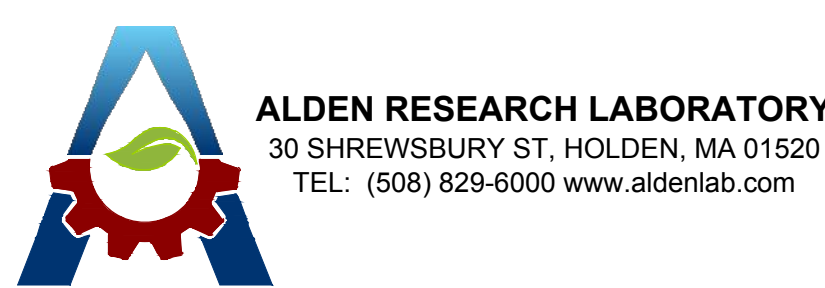
PROJECT: 3173SHAWFISH
 DRAWN BY: M. PITTMAN
 DESIGNED BY: D. ROBINSON
 APPROVED BY: M. GRAESER
 SHEET: 92 OF 176
 DRAWING: M-110



NOTES:
1. ALL CARBON STEEL ITEMS SHALL BE GALVANIZED.

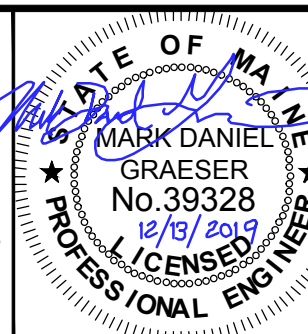
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REVISION	DESCRIPTION OF ISSUE / REVISION	REVISED BY

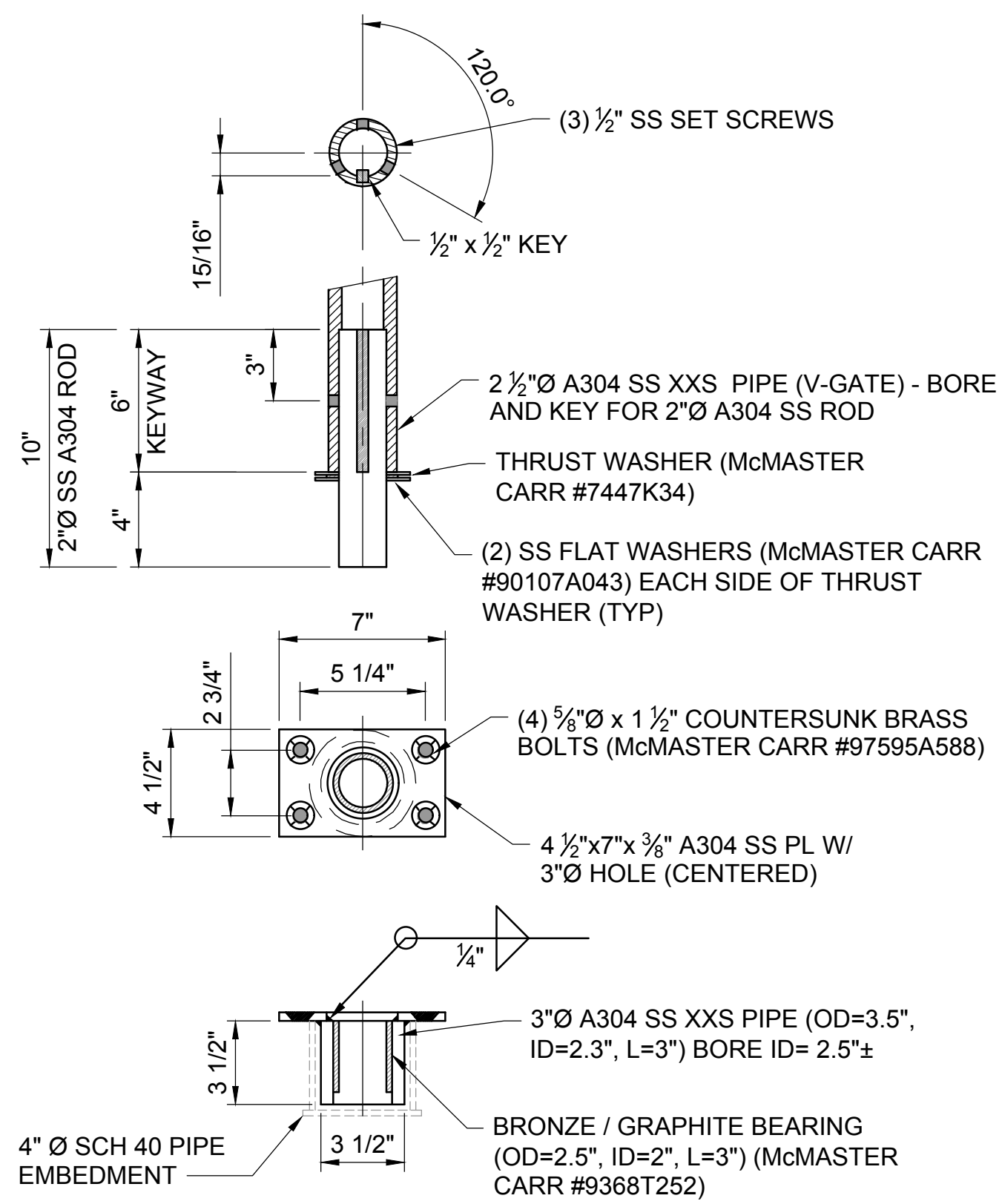
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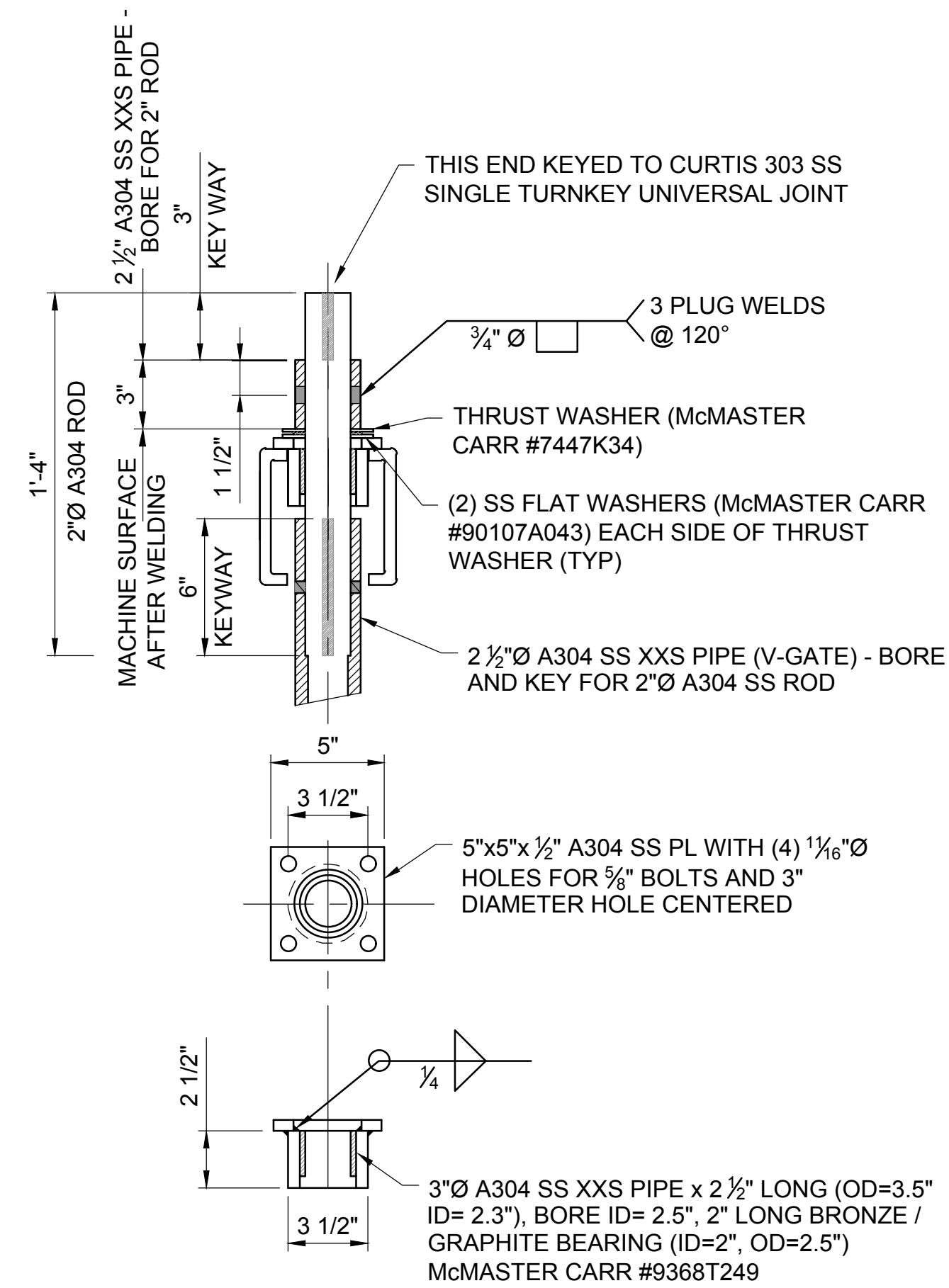
SHAWMUT HYDROELECTRIC STATION
UPSTREAM FISH PASSAGE
BROOKFIELD WHITE PINE HYDRO, LLC

FISH LIFT V-GATE STEEL FRAMING PLANS

PROJECT:	3173SHAWFISH
DRAWN BY:	M. PITTMAN
DESIGNED BY:	A. MENGERT
APPROVED BY:	M. GRAESER
SHEET:	93 OF 176
DRAWING:	M-111



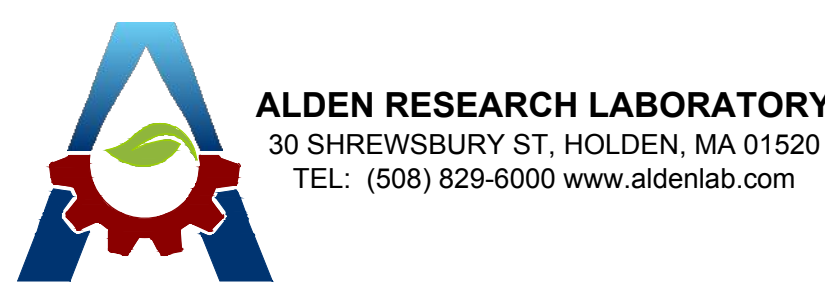
1 LOWER BEARING ASSEMBLY (2 REQUIRED)
M-108 SCALE: 2"=1'-0"



NOTE:
CLEARANCE BETWEEN PIN AND BEARING
0.005" INTERFERENCE FIT OF BEARING INTO
PIPE HOUSING 0.0015"

2 UPPER BEARING ASSEMBLY (2 REQUIRED)
M-108 SCALE: 2"=1'-0"

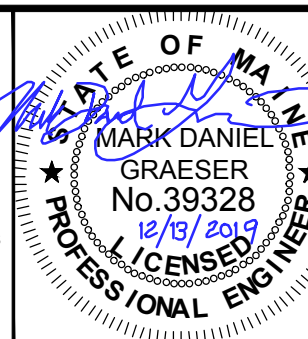
FINAL FOR BID
NOT FOR CONSTRUCTION
DECEMBER 13, 2019



ALDEN RESEARCH LABORATORY
30 SHREWSBURY ST., HOLDEN, MA 01520
TEL: (508) 829-6000 www.aldenlab.com

12/13/2019	FINAL FOR BID - NOT FOR CONSTRUCTION	M. GRAESER
REVISION	DESCRIPTION OF ISSUE / REVISION	REVISED BY

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ACCORDINGLY




SHAWMUT HYDROELECTRIC STATION
UPSTREAM FISH PASSAGE
BROOKFIELD WHITE PINE HYDRO, LLC

FISH LIFT V-GATE BEARING DETAILS

PROJECT:	3173SHAWFISH
DRAWN BY:	M. PITTMAN
DESIGNED BY:	D. ROBINSON
APPROVED BY:	M. GRAESER
SHEET:	94 OF 176
DRAWING:	M-112

DWG: C:\Users\agrinan\Documents\shawmut\shawmut\131709\shawmut\131709\131709.dwg
 USER: Agrinan
 DATE: Dec 13, 2019 2:04pm
 PLOT: 131709.dwg
 PLOTTER: HP DesignJet 5000PS
 PLOTTING: HP DesignJet 5000PS
 PLOTTING: HP DesignJet 5000PS



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SHAWMUT HYDROELECTRIC STATION
 UPSTREAM FISH PASSAGE
 BROOKFIELD WHITE PINE HYDRO, LLC

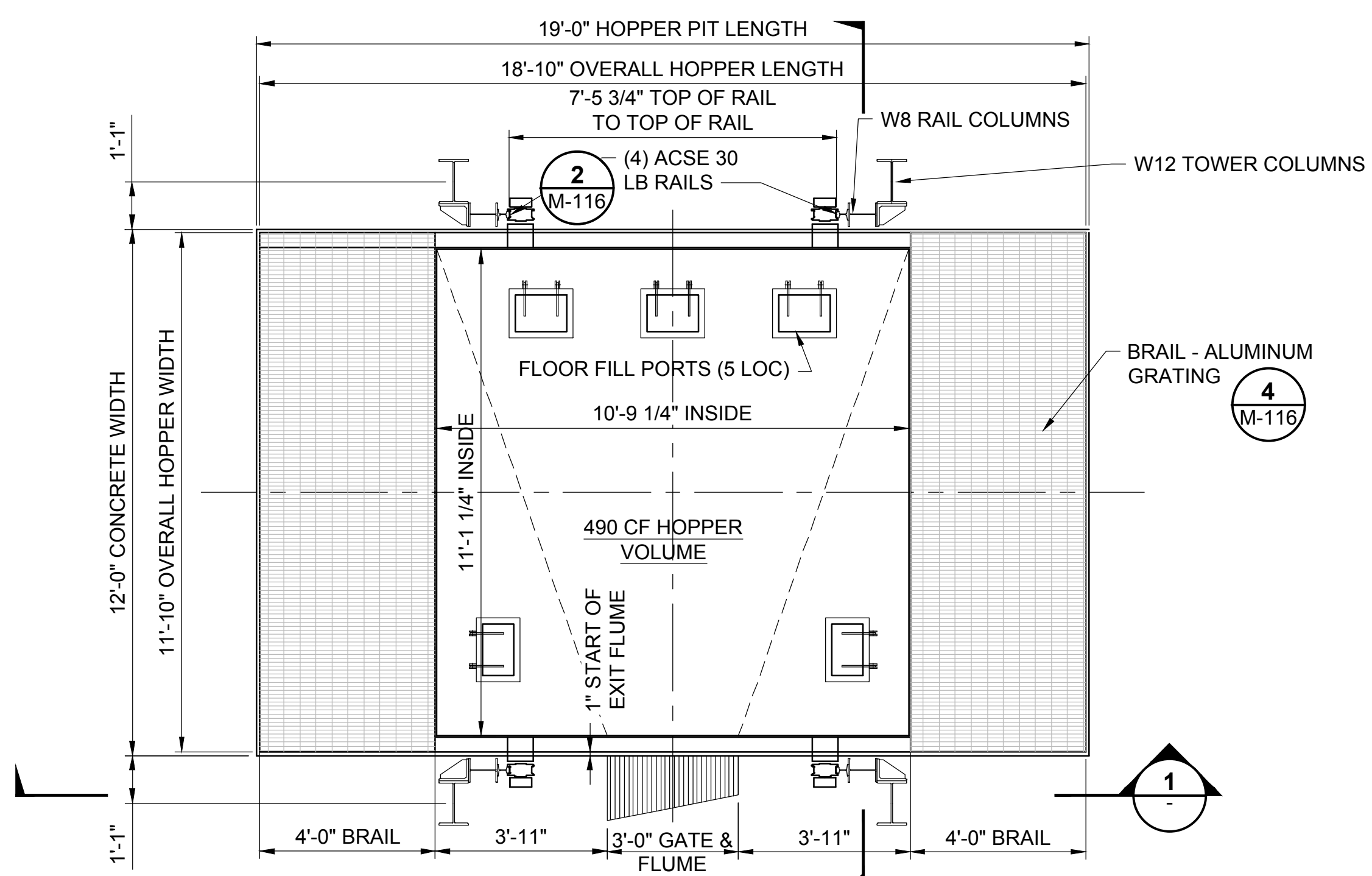
FISH LIFT HOPPER - GENERAL LAYOUT AND INFORMATION

PROJECT:	3173SHAWFISH
DRAWN BY:	M. PITTMAN
DESIGNED BY:	D. ROBINSON
APPROVED BY:	M. GRAESER
SHEET:	95 OF 176
DRAWING:	M-113

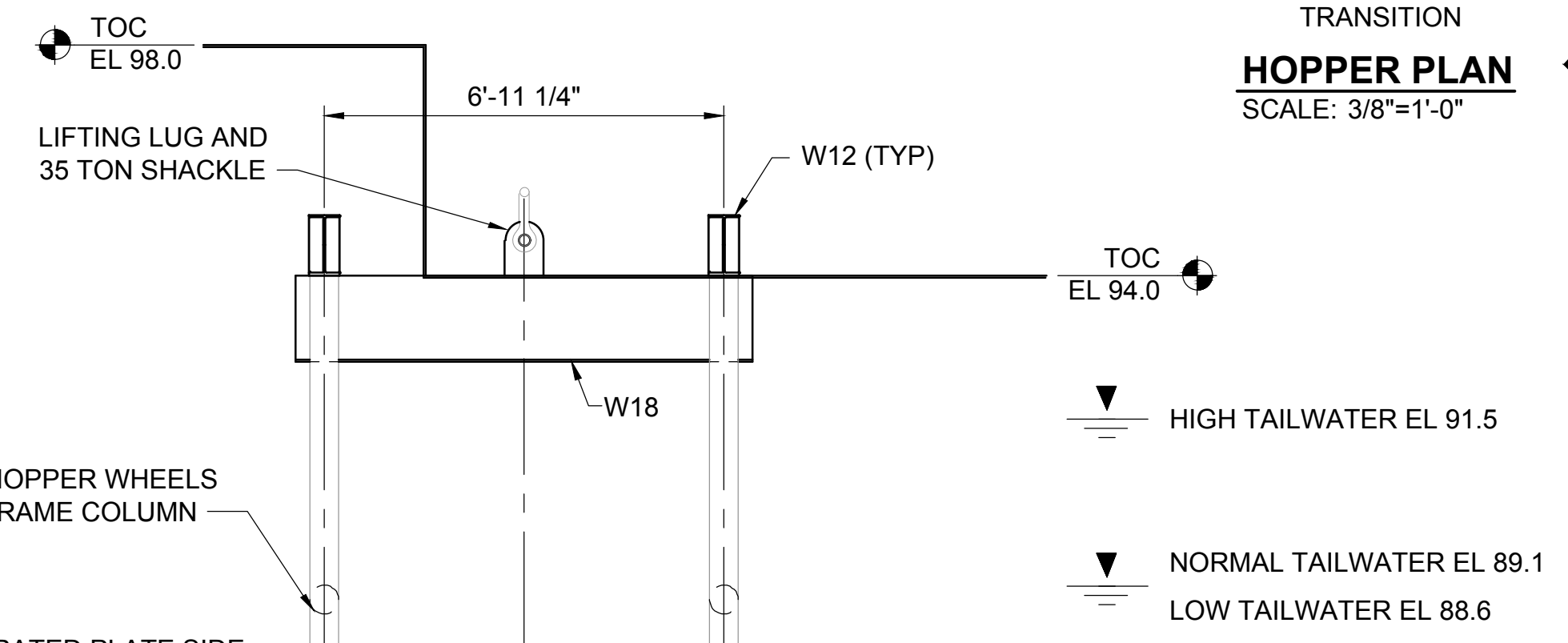
FINAL FOR BID
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DECEMBER 13, 2019

APPROXIMATE HOPPER COMPONENT WEIGHTS

HOPPER AND HOPPER GATE	7500 LBS
BRAIL PANELS (2)	500 LBS
LIFTING FRAME	6000 LBS
SIDE SCREENS (2)	1500 LBS
BRAIL SUPPORTS (2)	500 LBS
TOTAL	16,000 LBS

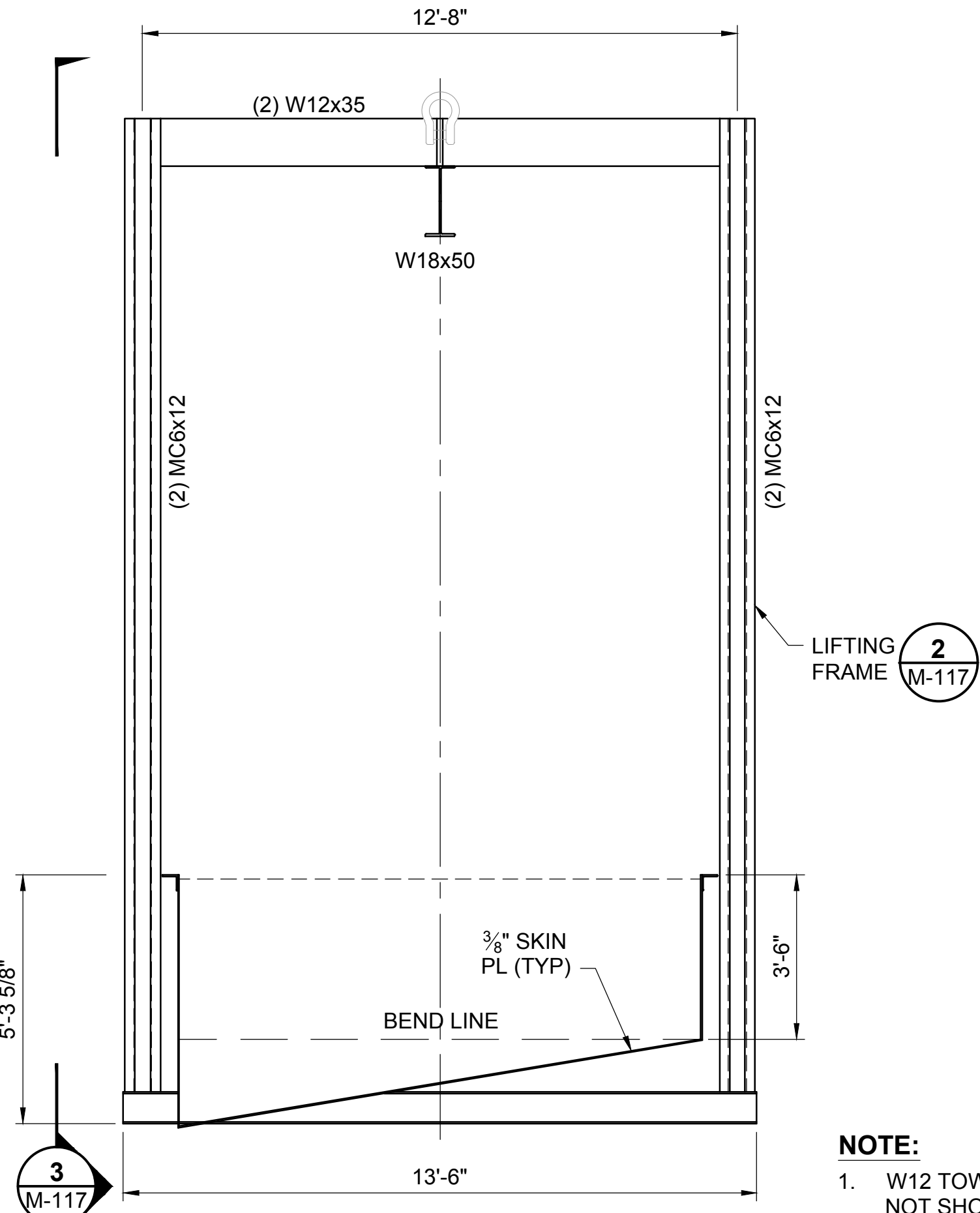


HOPPER PLAN
 SCALE: 3/8"=1'-0"



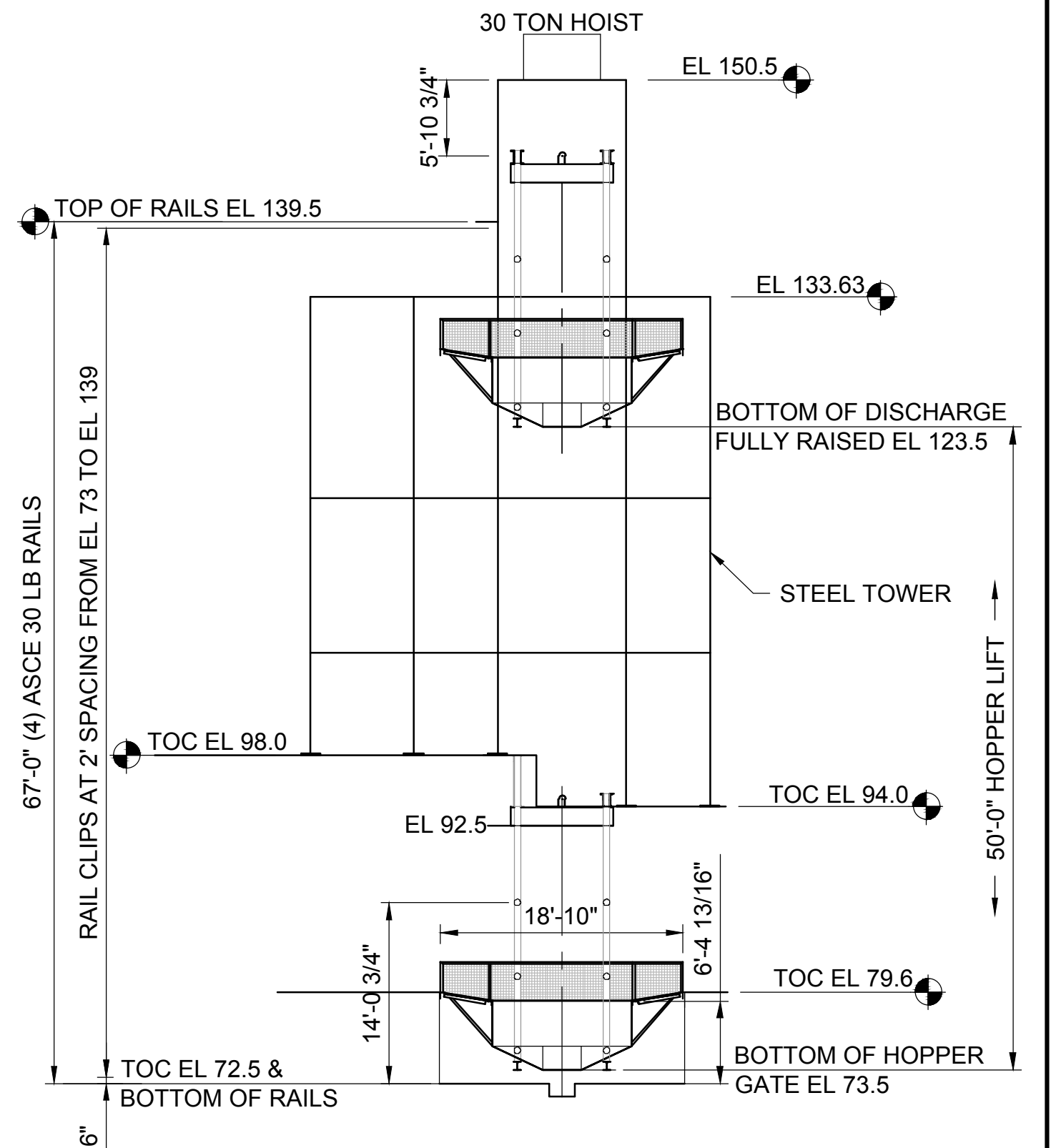
1 ELEVATION OF HOPPER LOWERED
 SCALE: 3/8"=1'-0"

NOTE:
 1. W12 TOWER COLUMNS NOT SHOWN FOR CLARITY



2 SIDE ELEVATION
 SCALE: 3/8"=1'-0"

NOTE:
 1. W12 TOWER COLUMNS NOT SHOWN FOR CLARITY

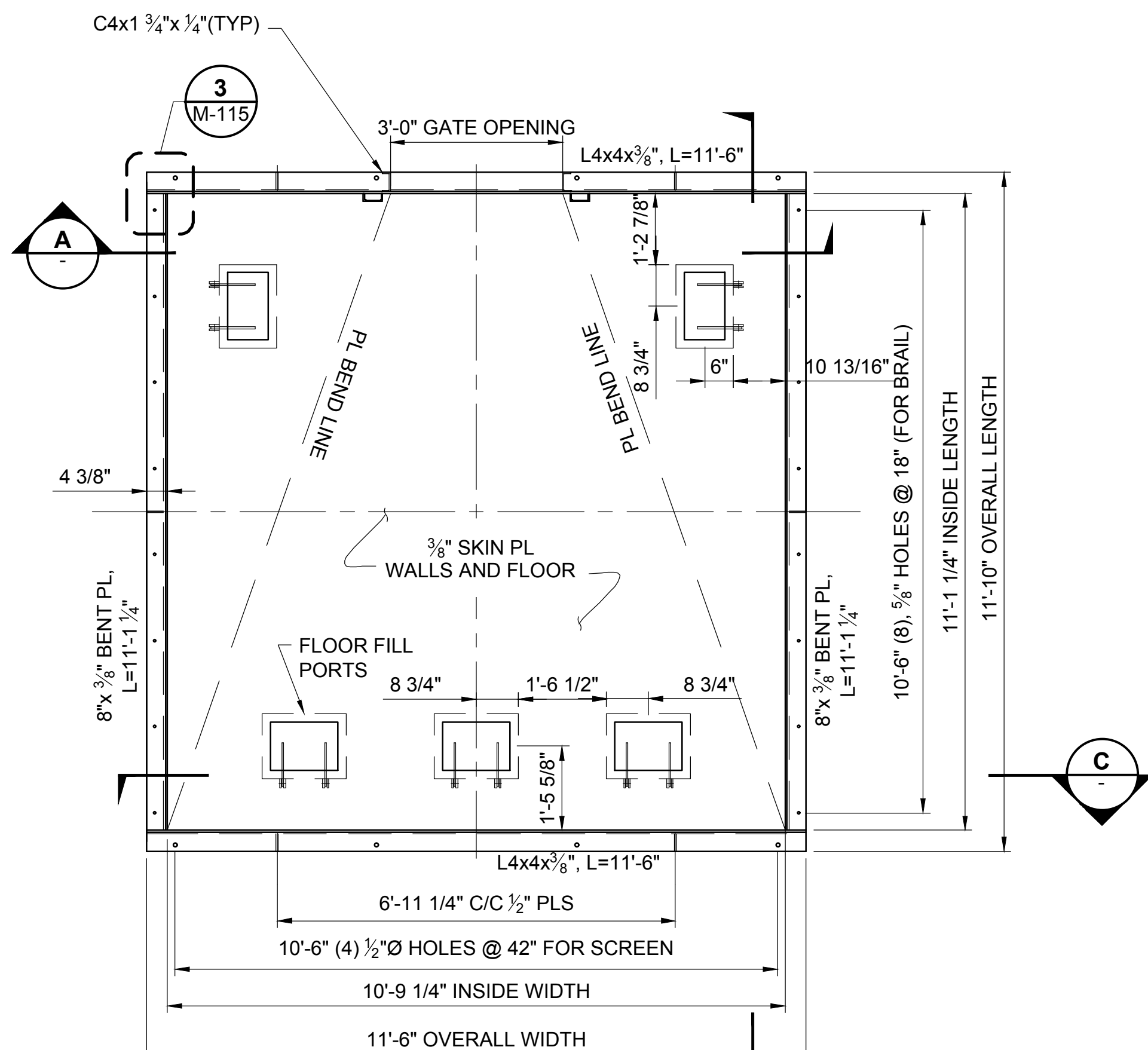


HOPPER TRAVEL
 SCALE: 3/32"=1'-0"

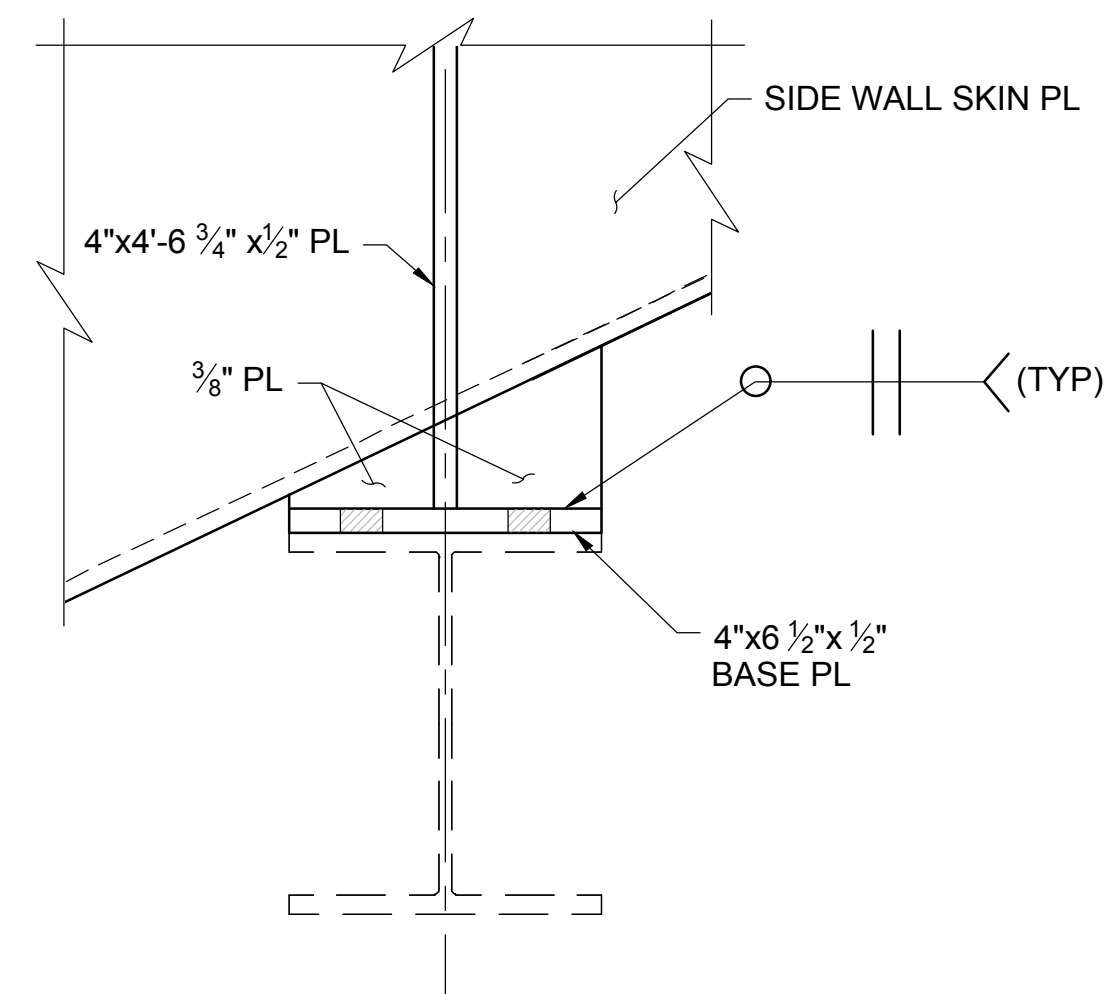
50'-0" HOPPER LIFT

NOTES:

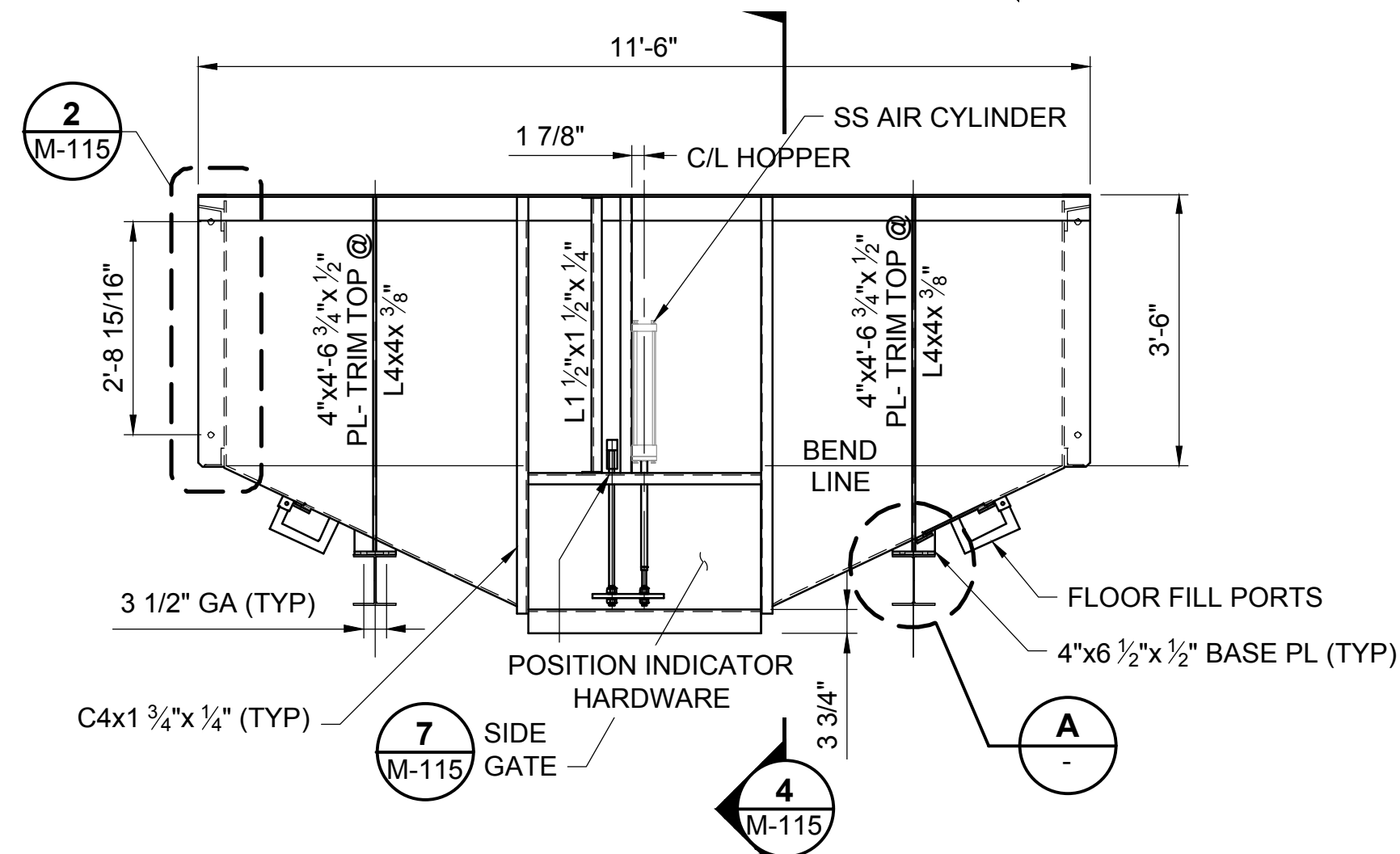
- 1. NET HOPPER VOLUME=490 CUBIC FEET
- 2. ALL INTERIOR HOPPER PLATE JOINTS SHALL BE SEAL WELDED.
- 3. ALL INTERIOR SURFACES & FISH CONTACT AREAS SHALL BE SMOOTH & BURR FREE.
- 4. GRIND ALL INTERIOR EDGES TO MINIMUM 1/4"R.
- 5. AIR CYLINDER TO BE STAINLESS STEEL PARKER # 3.25CFSAU19A16.000



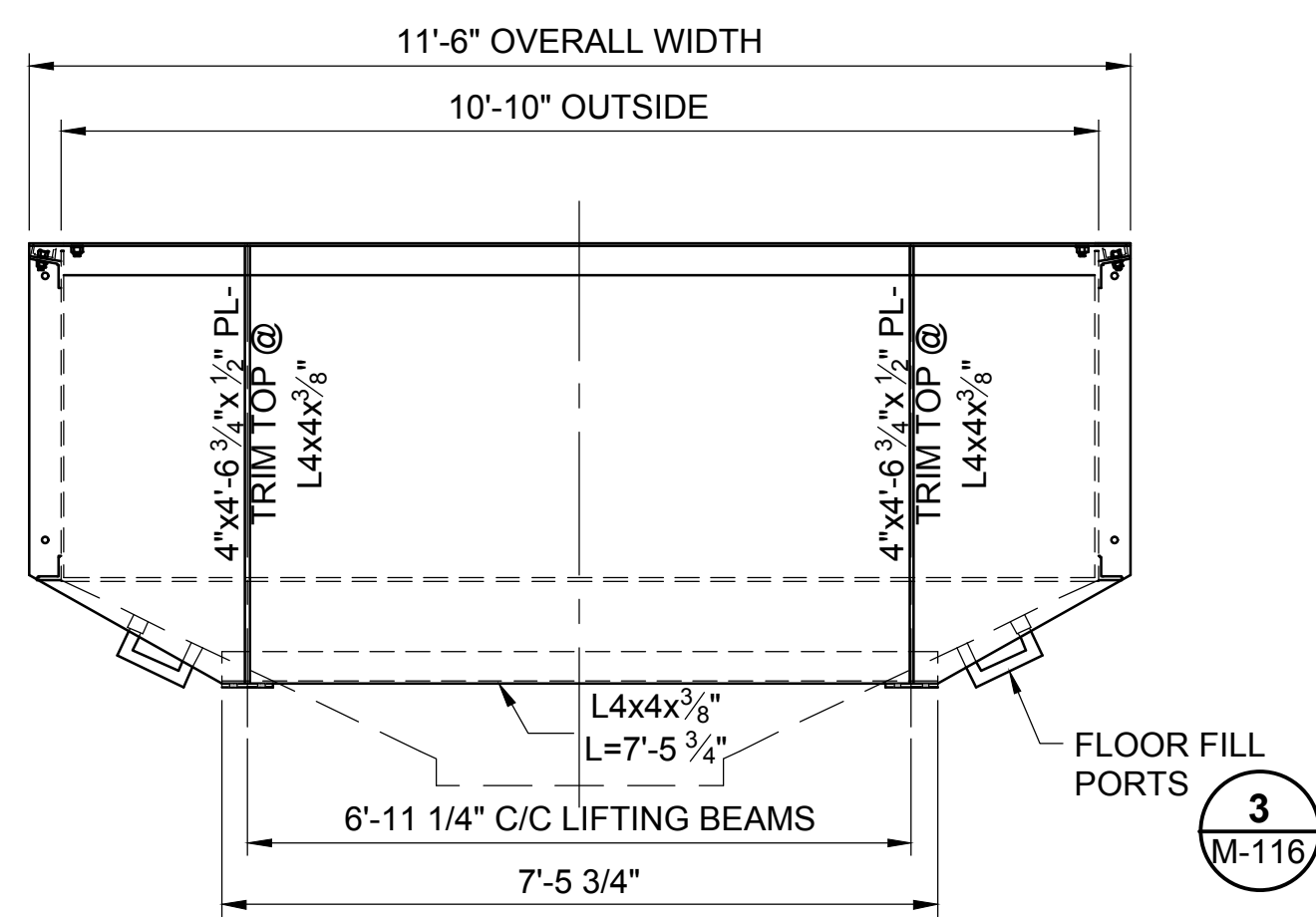
HOPPER PLAN
SCALE: 1/2"=1'-0"



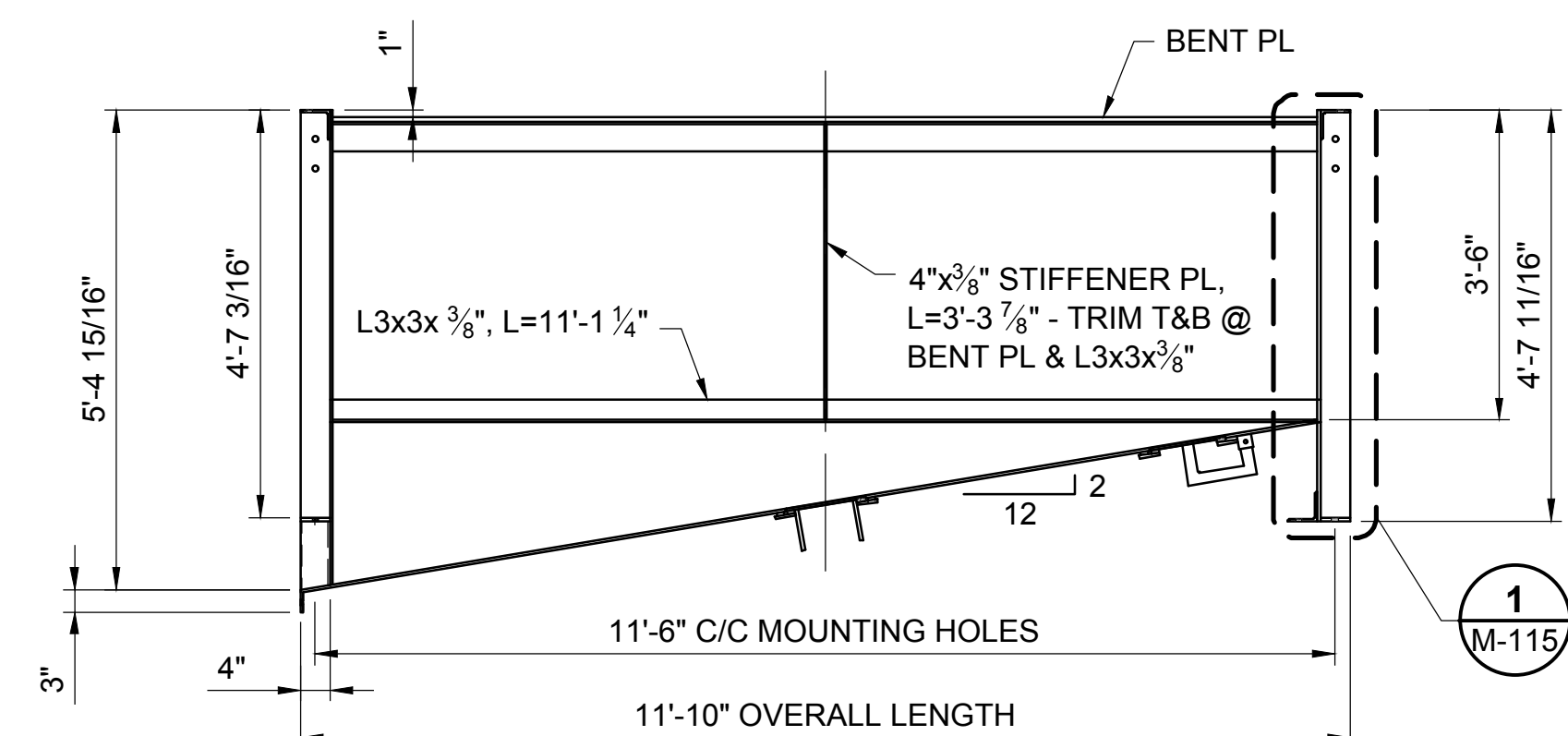
A DETAIL
SCALE: 3"=1'-0"



C FRONT END VIEW
SCALE: 1/2"=1'-0"



A BACK END VIEW
SCALE: 1/2"=1'-0"



B SIDE VIEW
SCALE: 1/2"=1'-0"

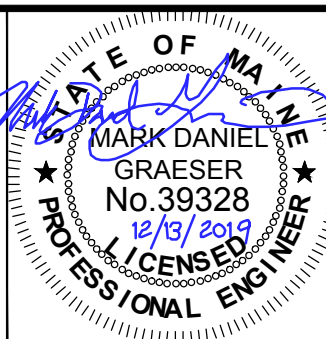
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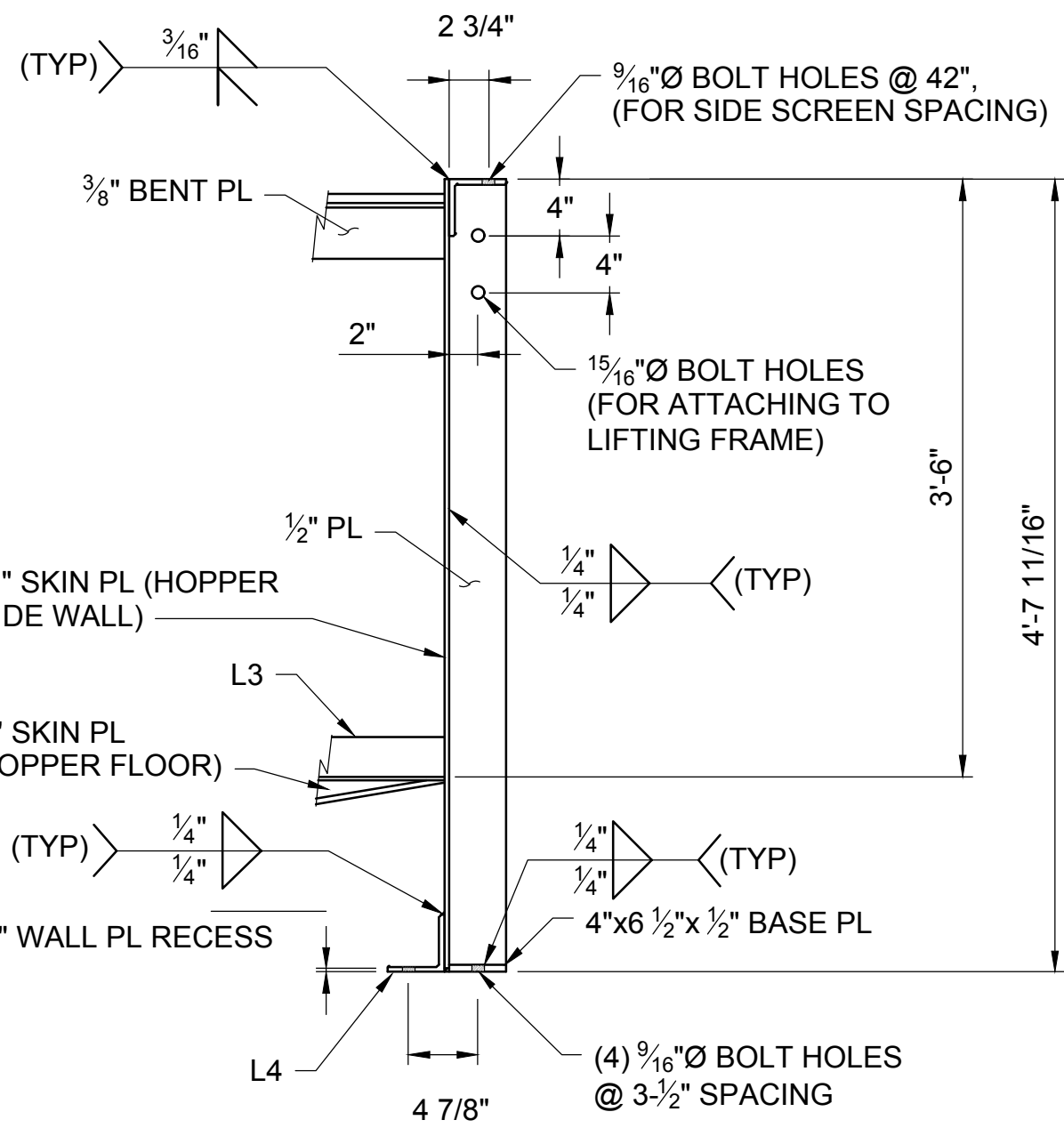


SHAWMUT HYDROELECTRIC STATION
UPSTREAM FISH PASSAGE
BROOKFIELD WHITE PINE HYDRO, LLC

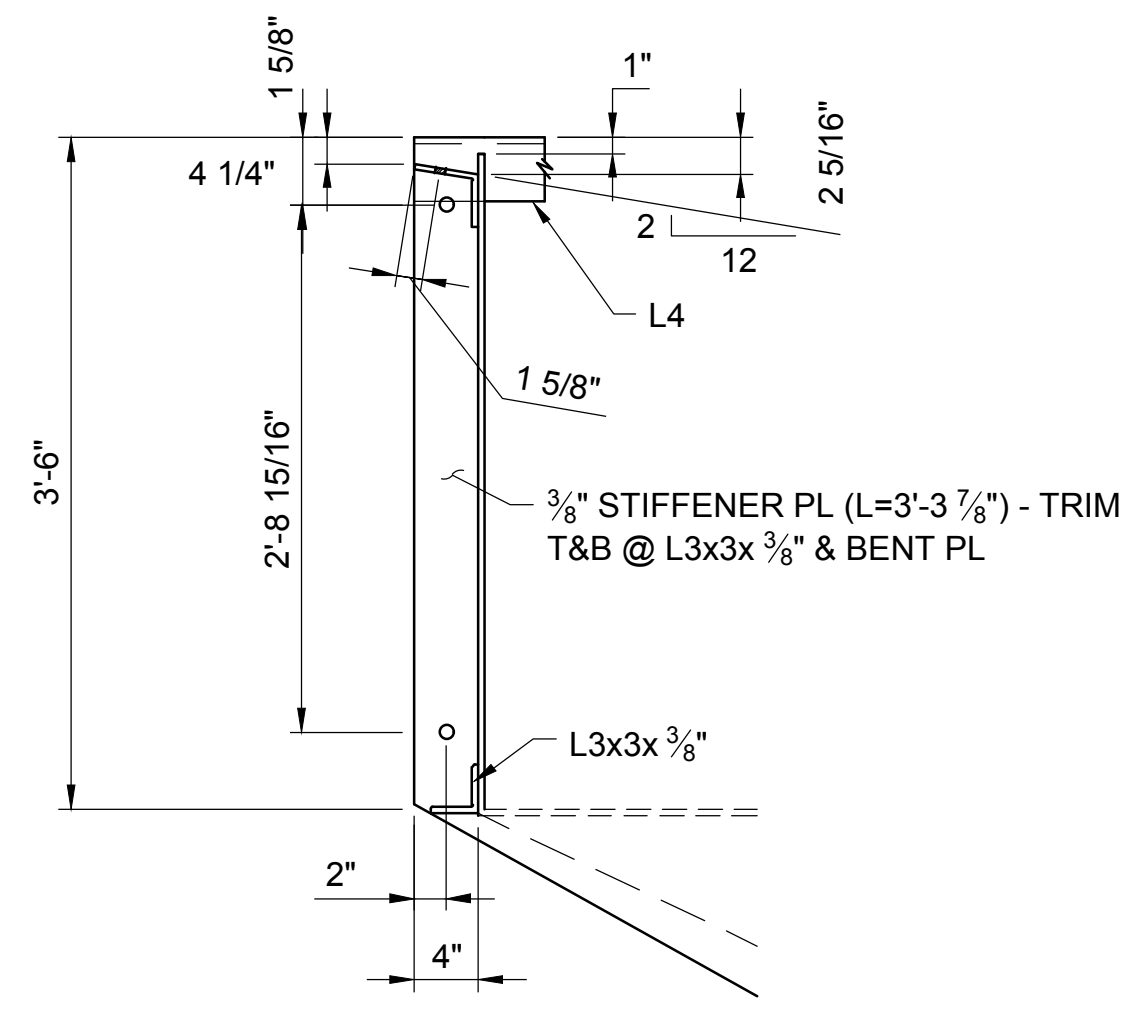
FISH LIFT HOPPER DETAILS

PROJECT:	3173SHAWFISH
DRAWN BY:	M. PITTMAN
DESIGNED BY:	D. ROBINSON
APPROVED BY:	M. GRAESER
SHEET:	96 OF 176
DRAWING:	M-114

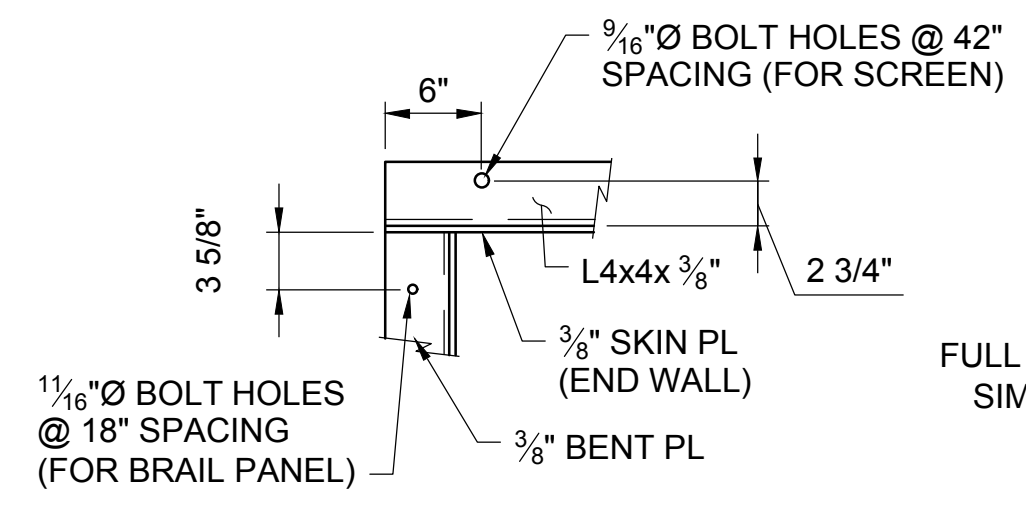
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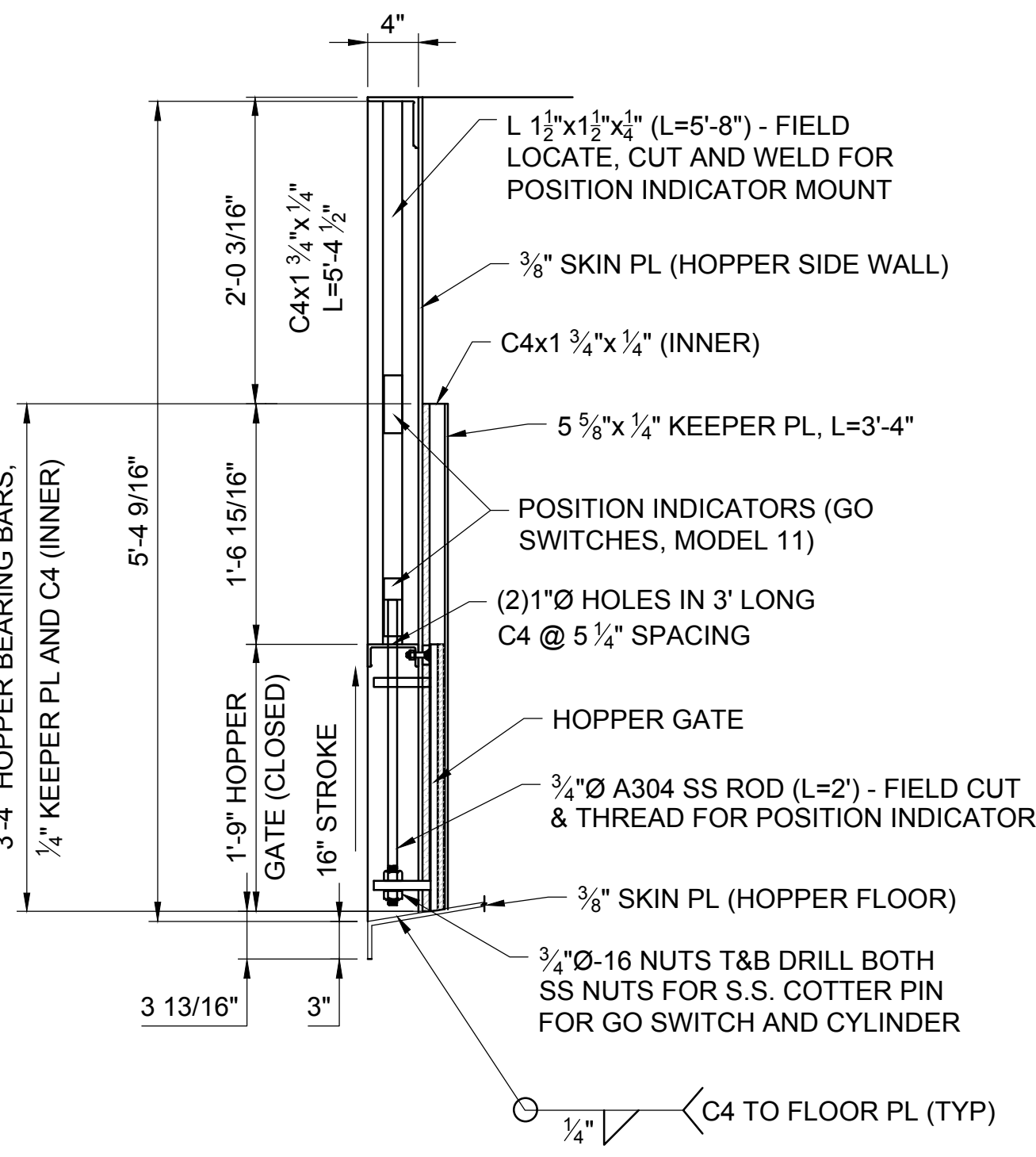
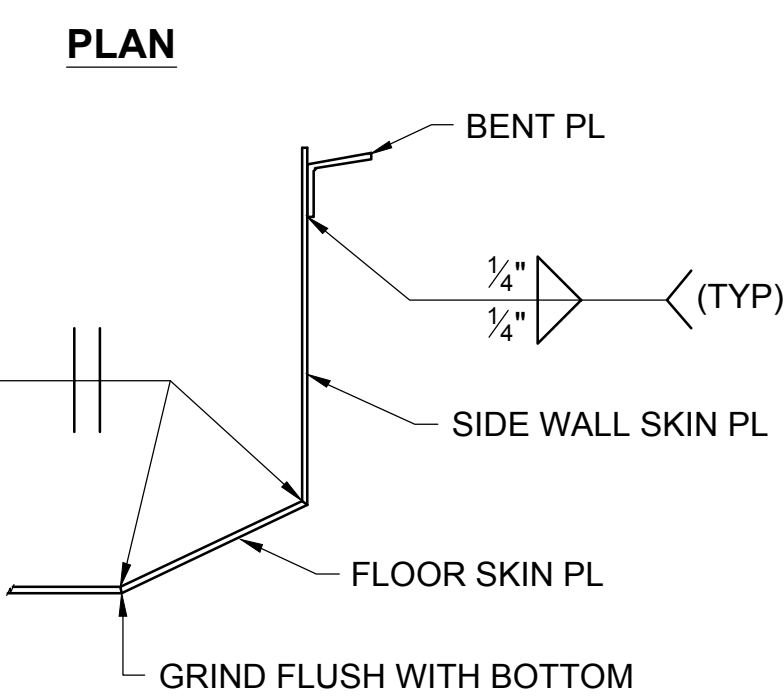
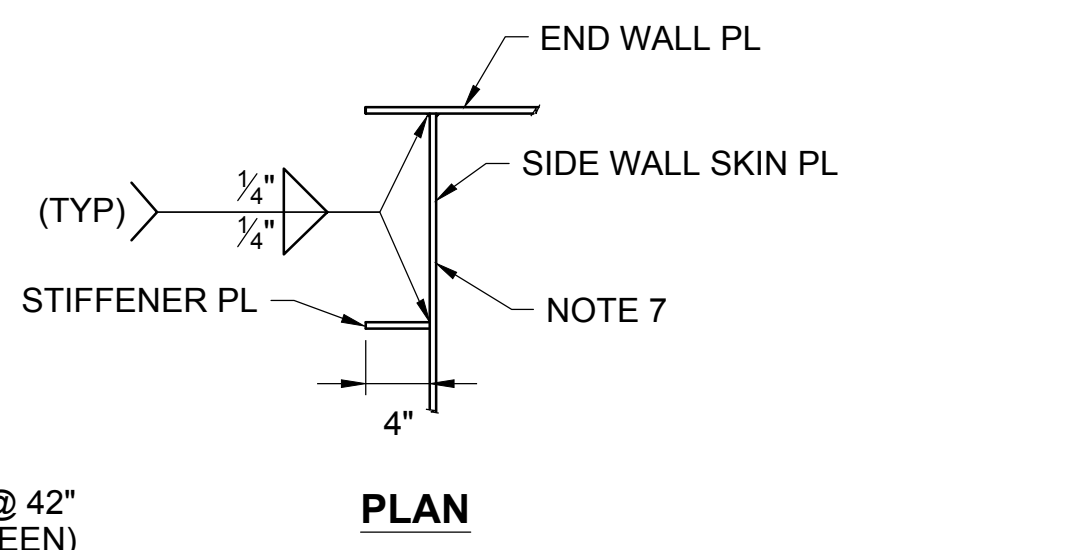
1 DETAIL
M-114 SCALE: 1"=1'-0"



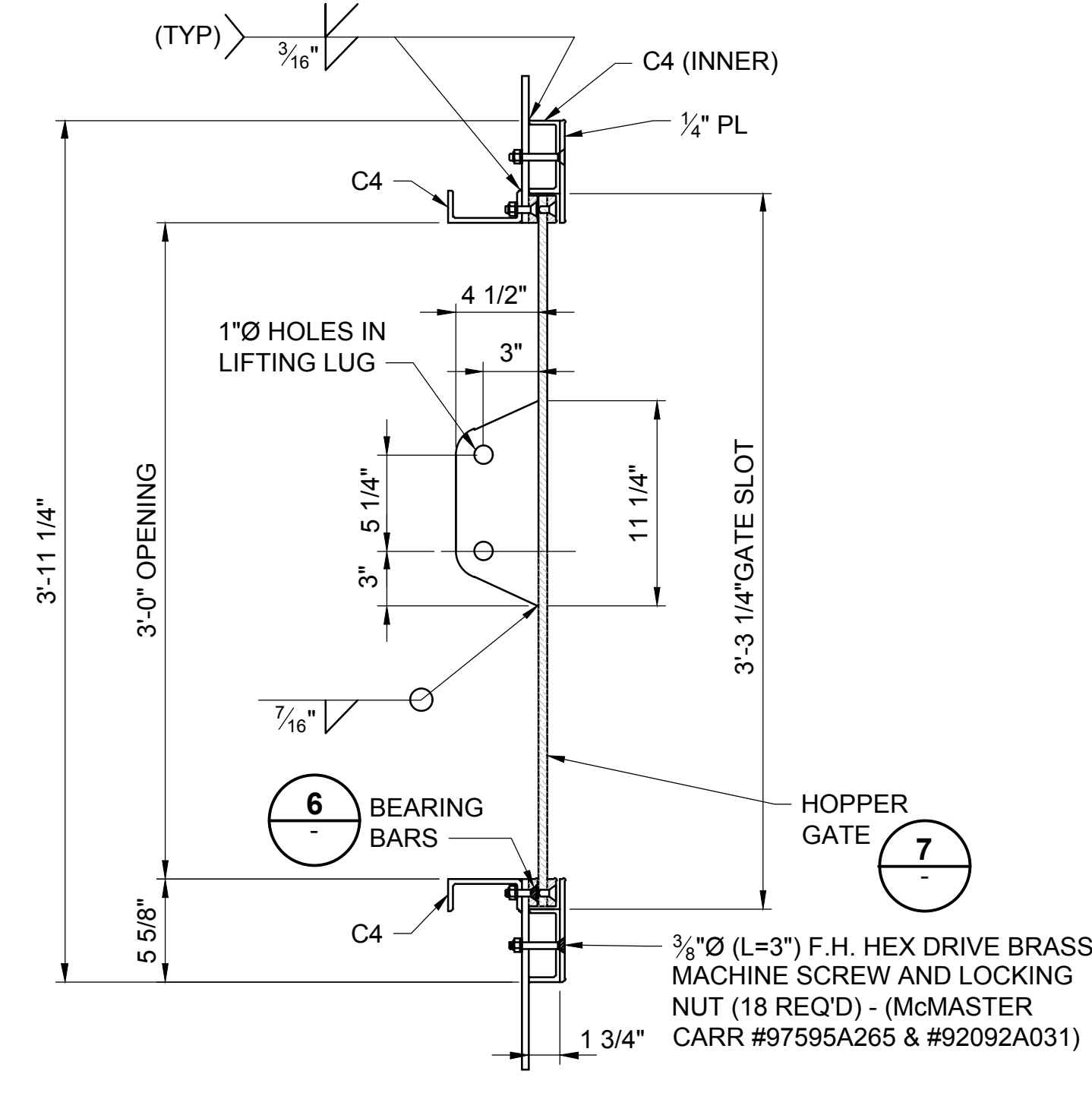
2 DETAIL
M-114 SCALE: 1"=1'-0"



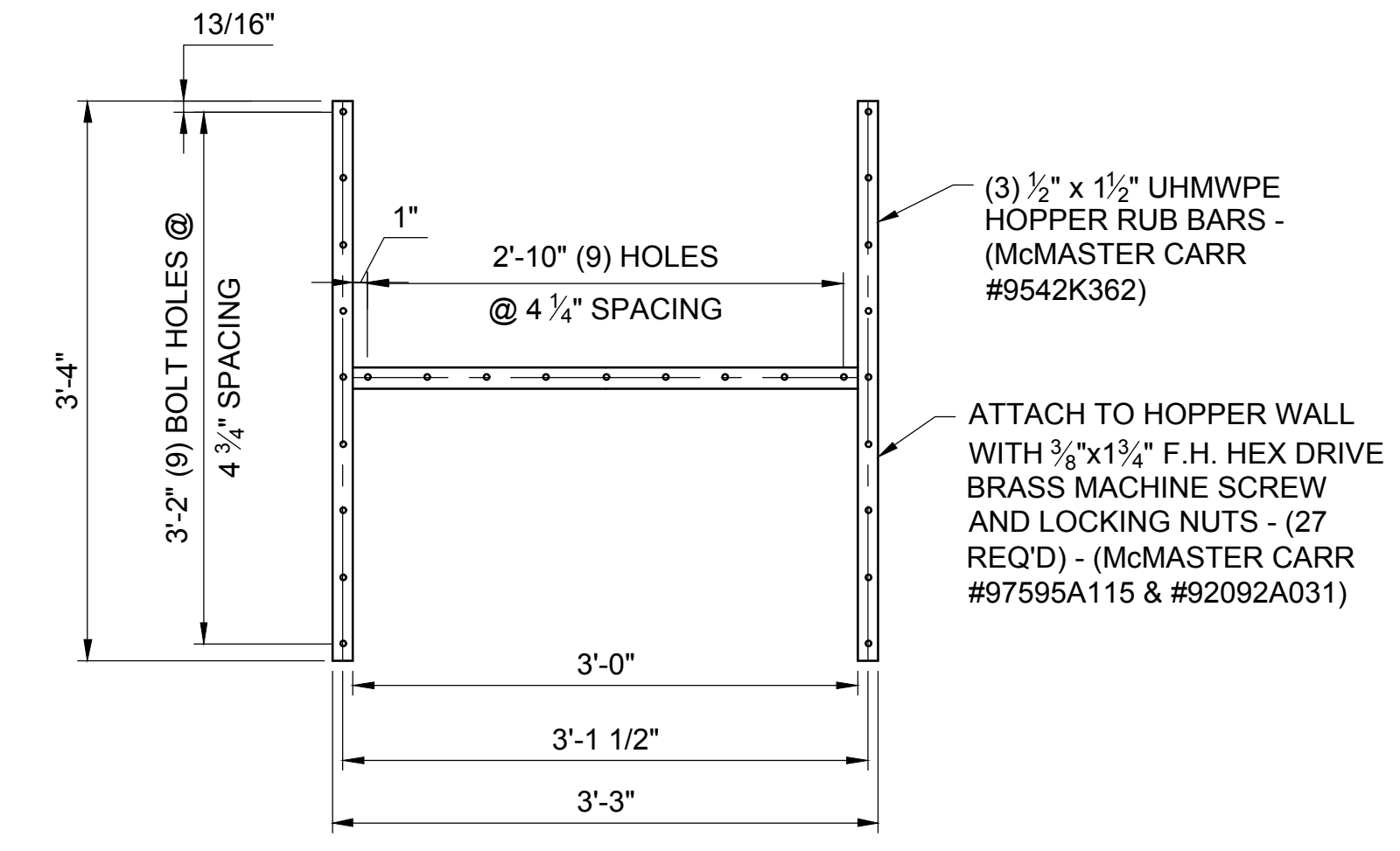
3 DETAIL
M-114 SCALE: 1"=1'-0"



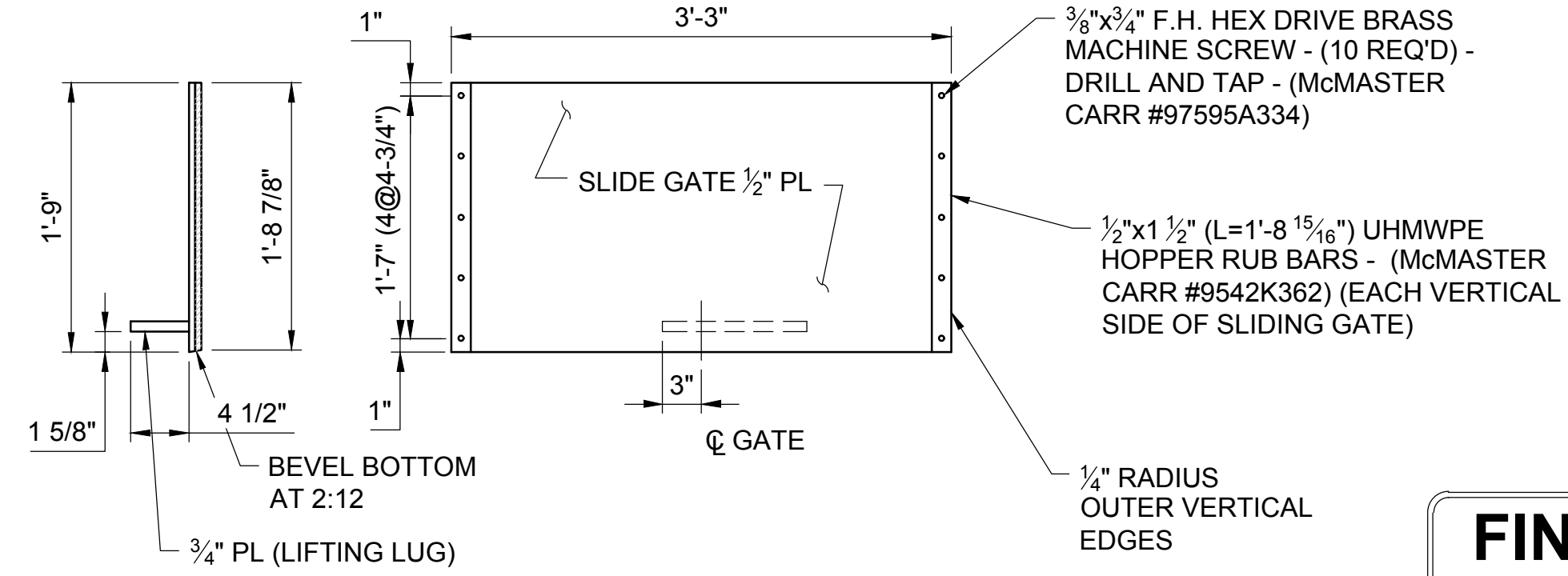
4 HOPPER GATE SECTION
M-114 SCALE: 1"=1'-0"



5 HOPPER GATE PLAN
SCALE: 1-1/2"=1'-0"



6 HOPPER GATE BEARING BARS DETAILS
SCALE: 1"=1'-0"



7 HOPPER GATE DETAIL
M-114 SCALE: 1"=1'-0"

- NOTES:**
1. ALL MATERIAL ON THIS DRAWING SHALL BE A304 STAINLESS STEEL (UNO)
 2. ALL INTERIOR HOPPER PLATE JOINTS SHALL BE SEAL WELDED.
 3. ALL INTERIOR SURFACES & FISH CONTACT AREAS SHALL BE SMOOTH & BURR FREE.
 4. GRIND ALL INTERIOR EDGES TO MINIMUM 1/4"R.
 5. AIR CYLINDER TO BE STAINLESS STEEL PARKER # 3.25CFSAU19A16.000
 6. SPLICES AT 3/8" WALL OR FLOOR SKIN PLATES TO BE FULL PENETRATION

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DECEMBER 13, 2019

DWG: C:\Users\mgram\Documents\shawmut\131019\131019-01\131019-01.dwg USER: Agrigam DATE: Dec 13, 2019 2:03pm PLOT: SHAWMUT-131019-01.dwg PLOTNAME: 131019-01.dwg

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STATE OF MASSACHUSETTS
MARK DANIEL GRAESER
No. 39328
12/13/2019
LICENSED PROFESSIONAL ENGINEER

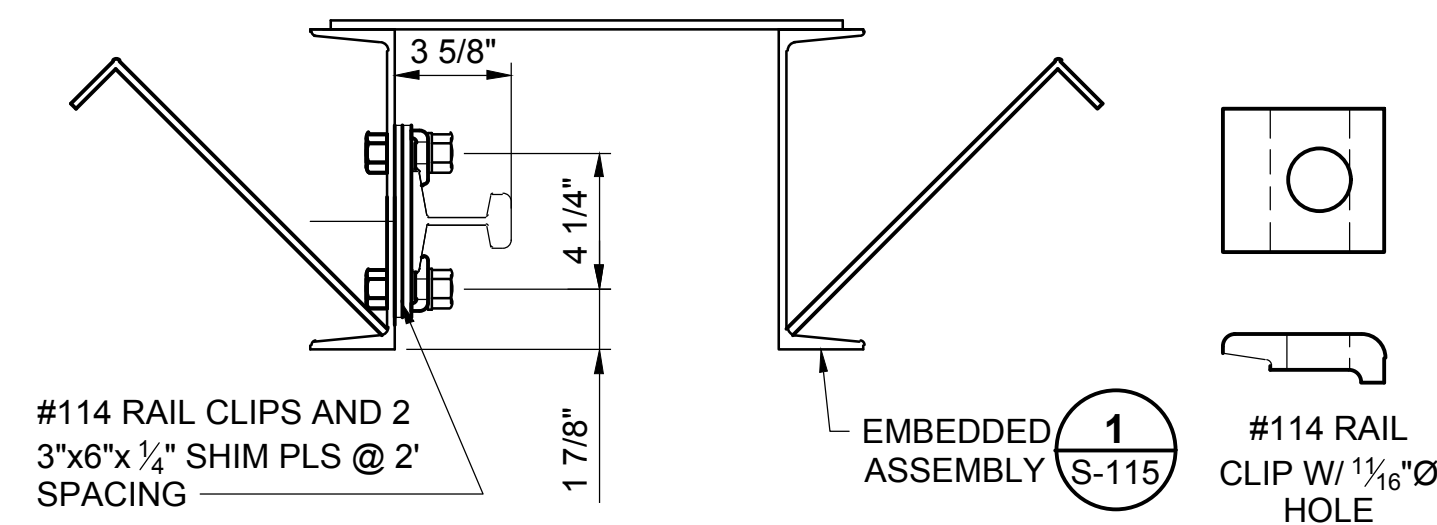
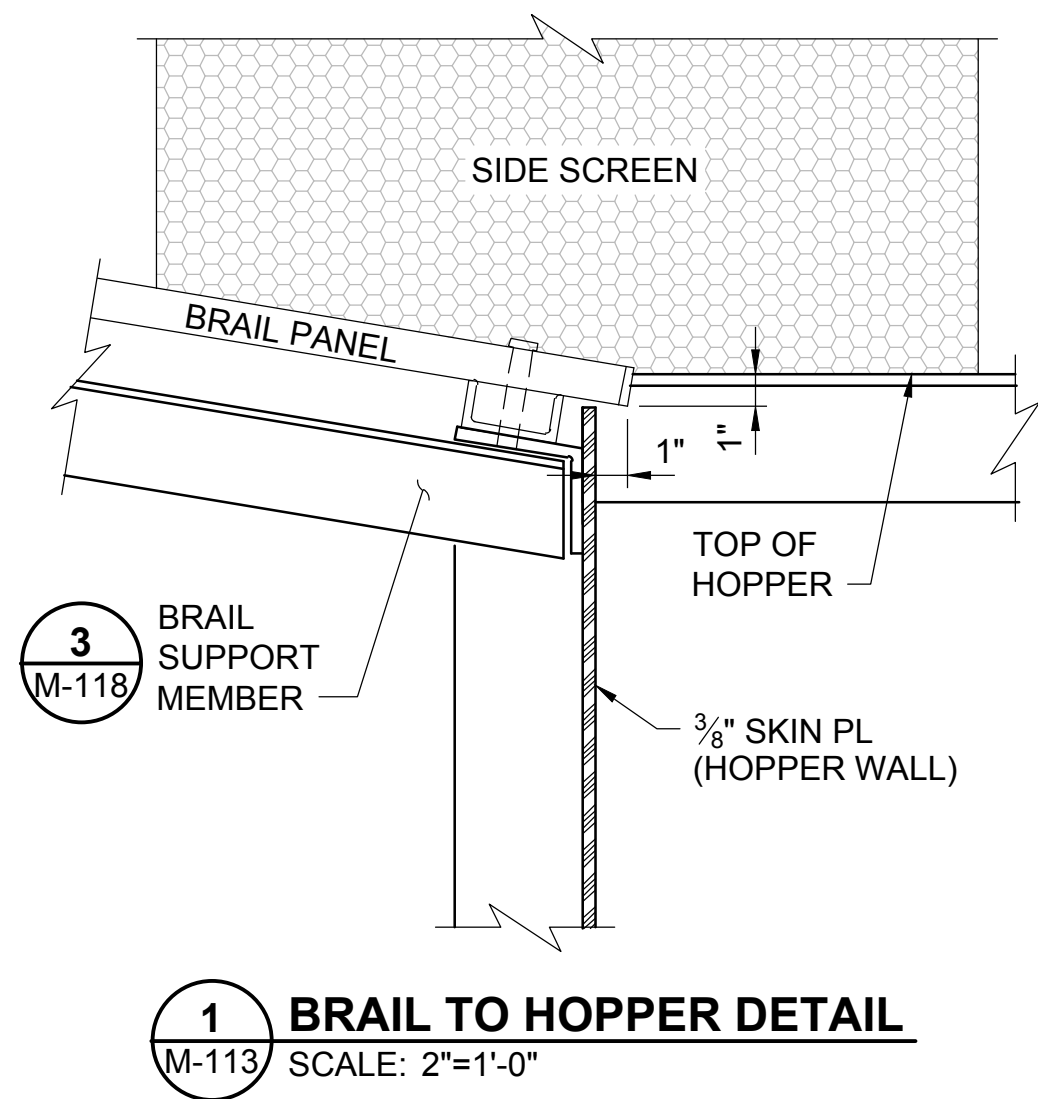
SHAWMUT HYDROELECTRIC STATION
UPSTREAM FISH PASSAGE
BROOKFIELD WHITE PINE HYDRO, LLC

FISH LIFT HOPPER - HOPPER GATE
AND BRAIL DETAILS

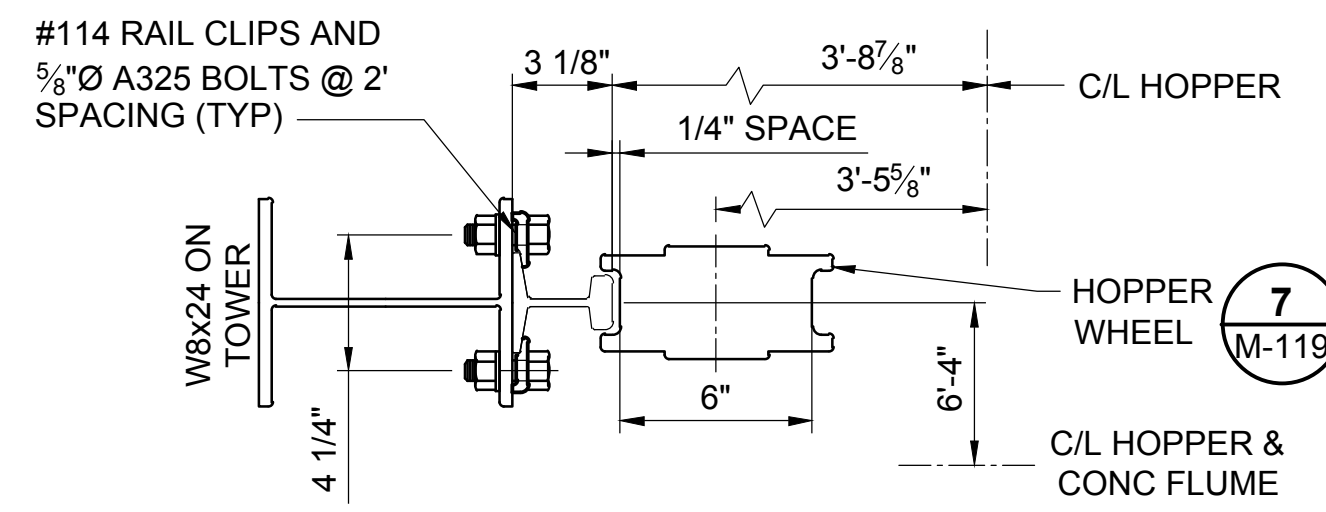
PROJECT:	3173SHAWFISH
DRAWN BY:	M. PITTMAN
DESIGNED BY:	D. ROBINSON
APPROVED BY:	M. GRAESER
SHEET:	97 OF 176
DRAWING:	M-115

NOTES:

- 1. ALL MATERIAL ON THIS DRAWING SHALL BE A304 STAINLESS STEEL (UNO)

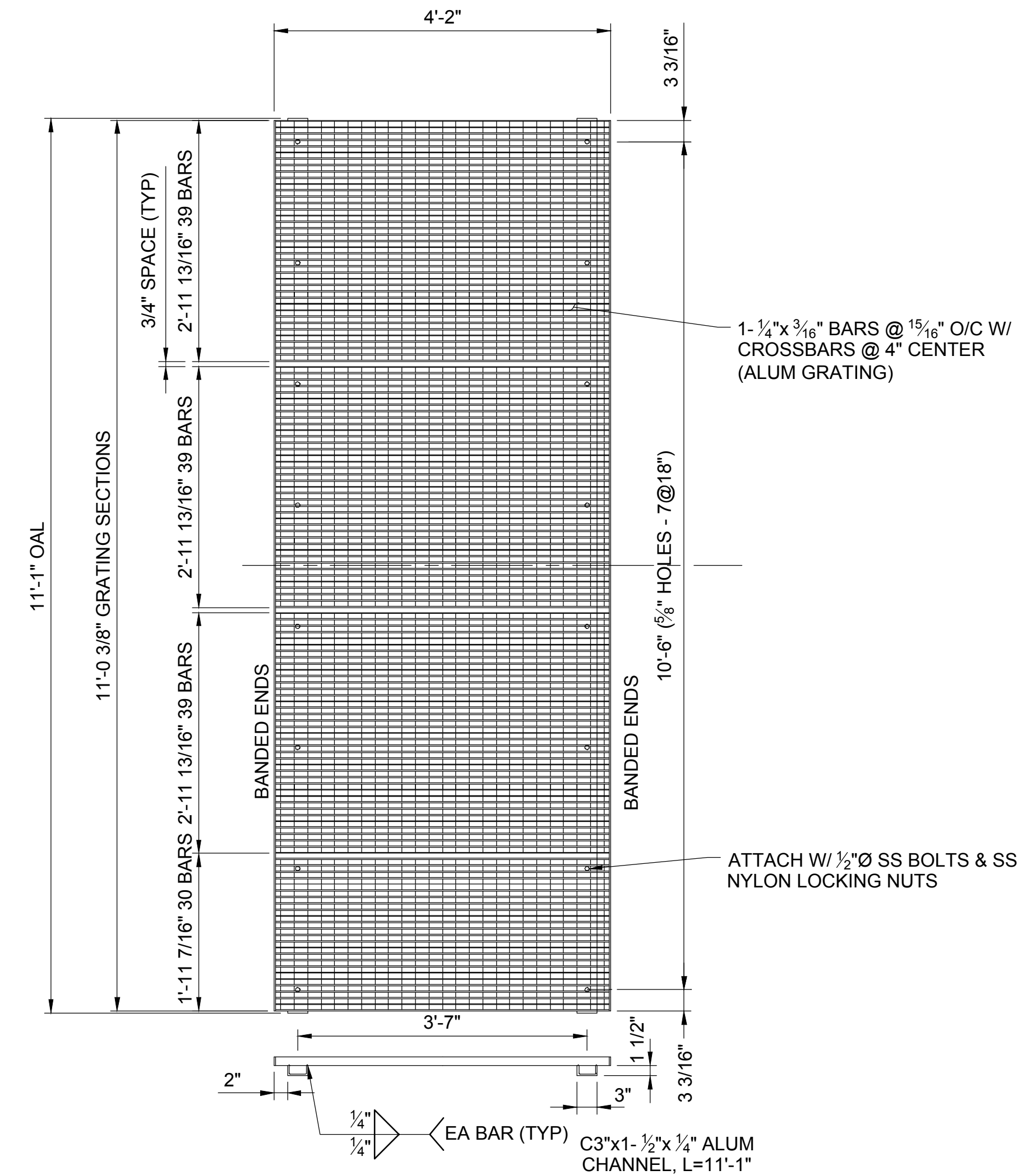


BELOW EL 94.0

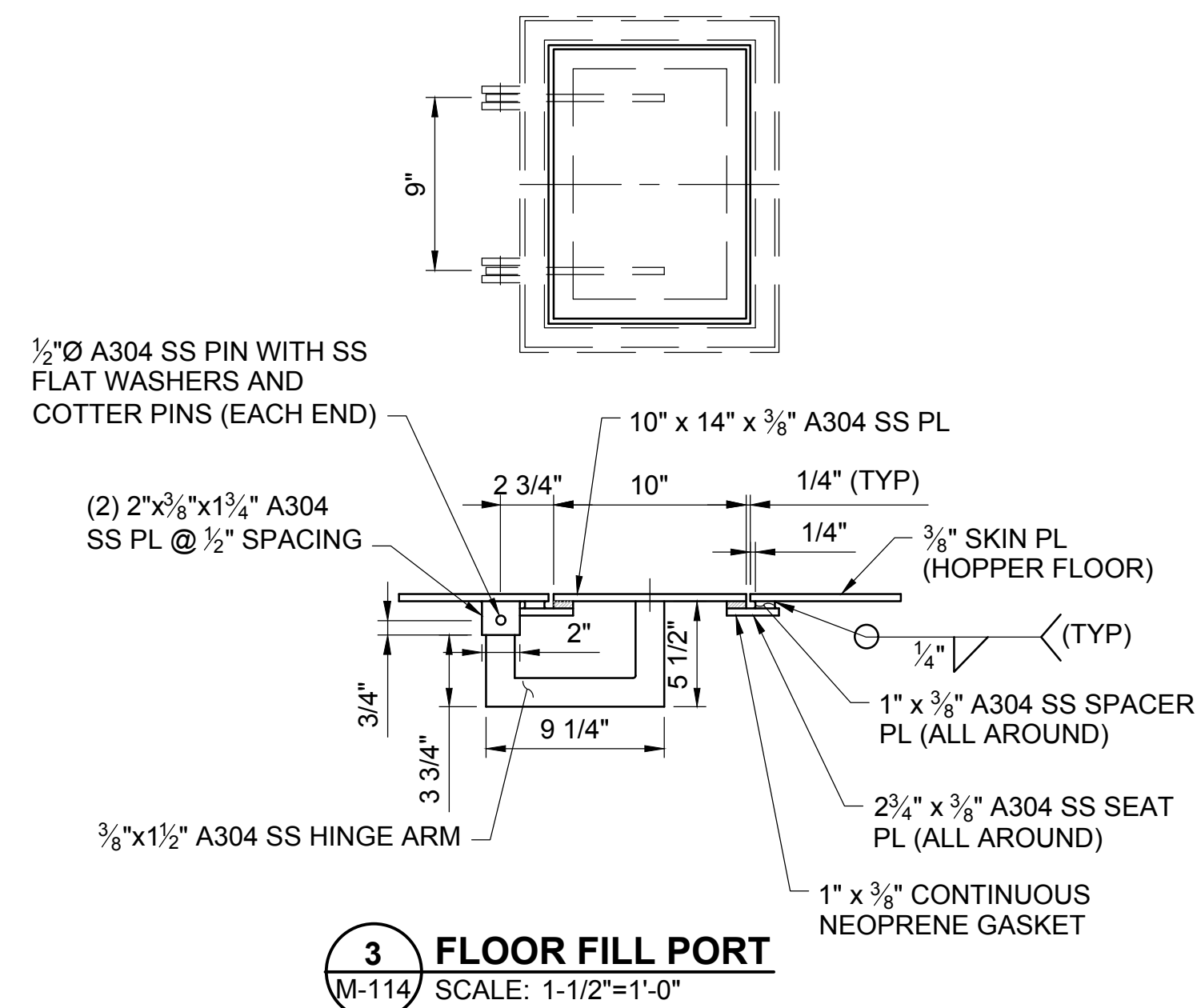


ABOVE EL 94.0

2 ASCE 30 LB RAIL CONNECTION DETAILS
M-113 SCALE: 2"=1'-0"



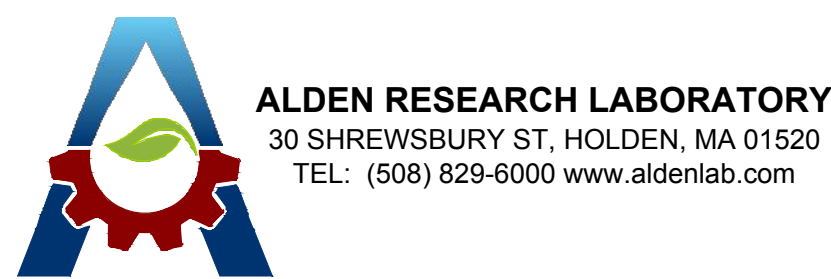
4 BRAIL DETAIL (2 PANELS REQUIRED)
M-113 SCALE: 3/4"=1'-0"



3 FLOOR FILL PORT
M-114 SCALE: 1-1/2"=1'-0"

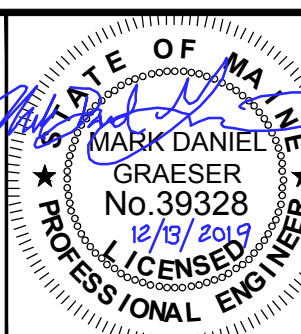
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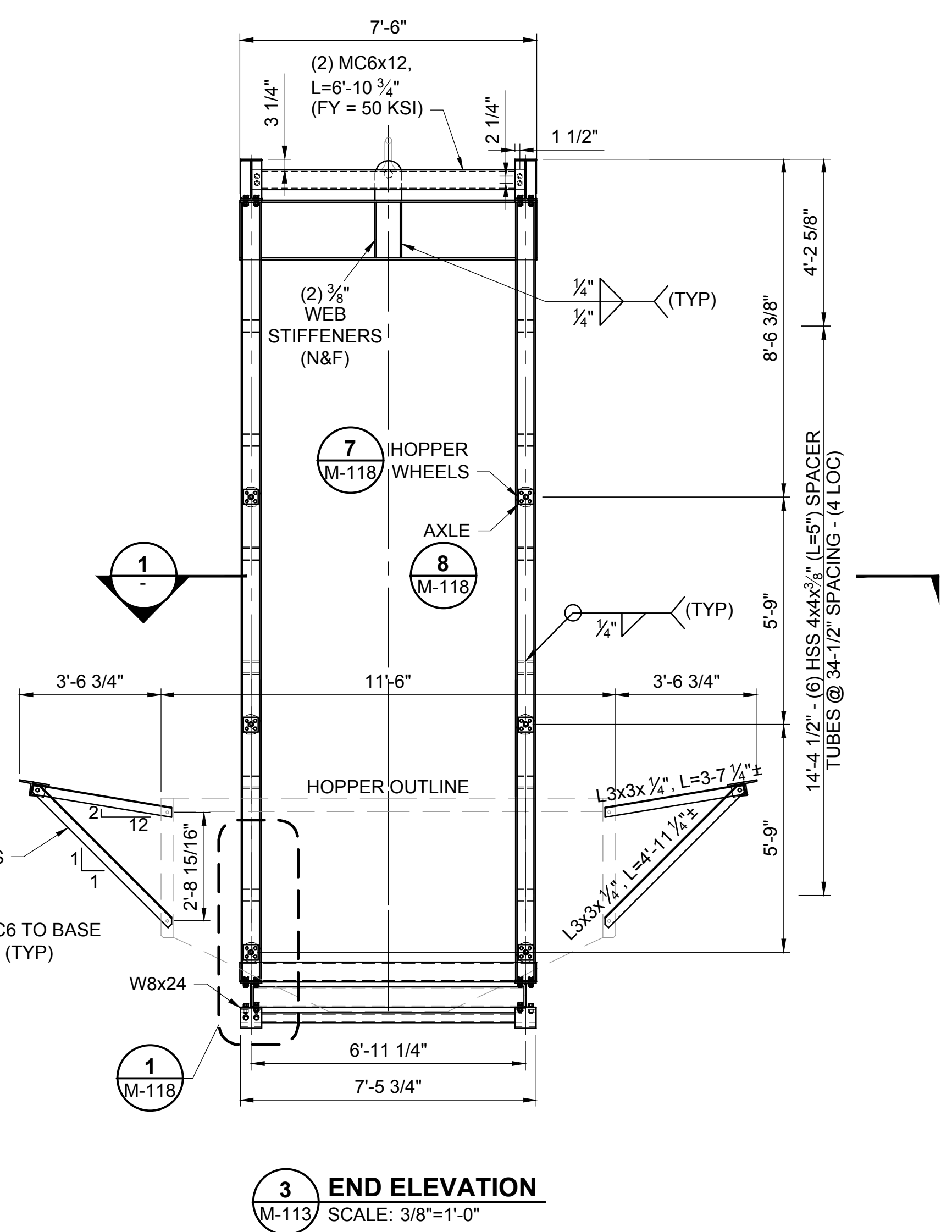
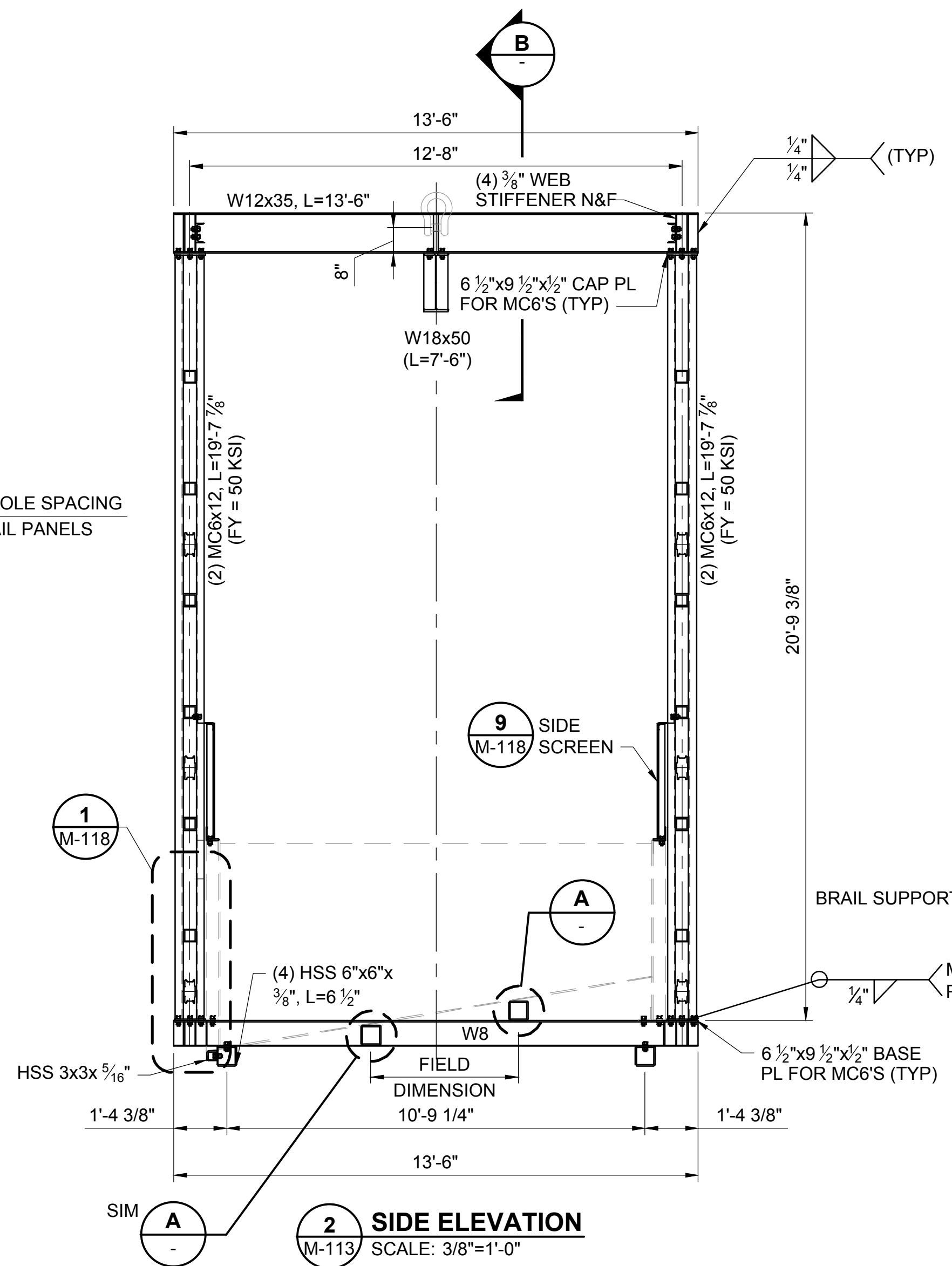
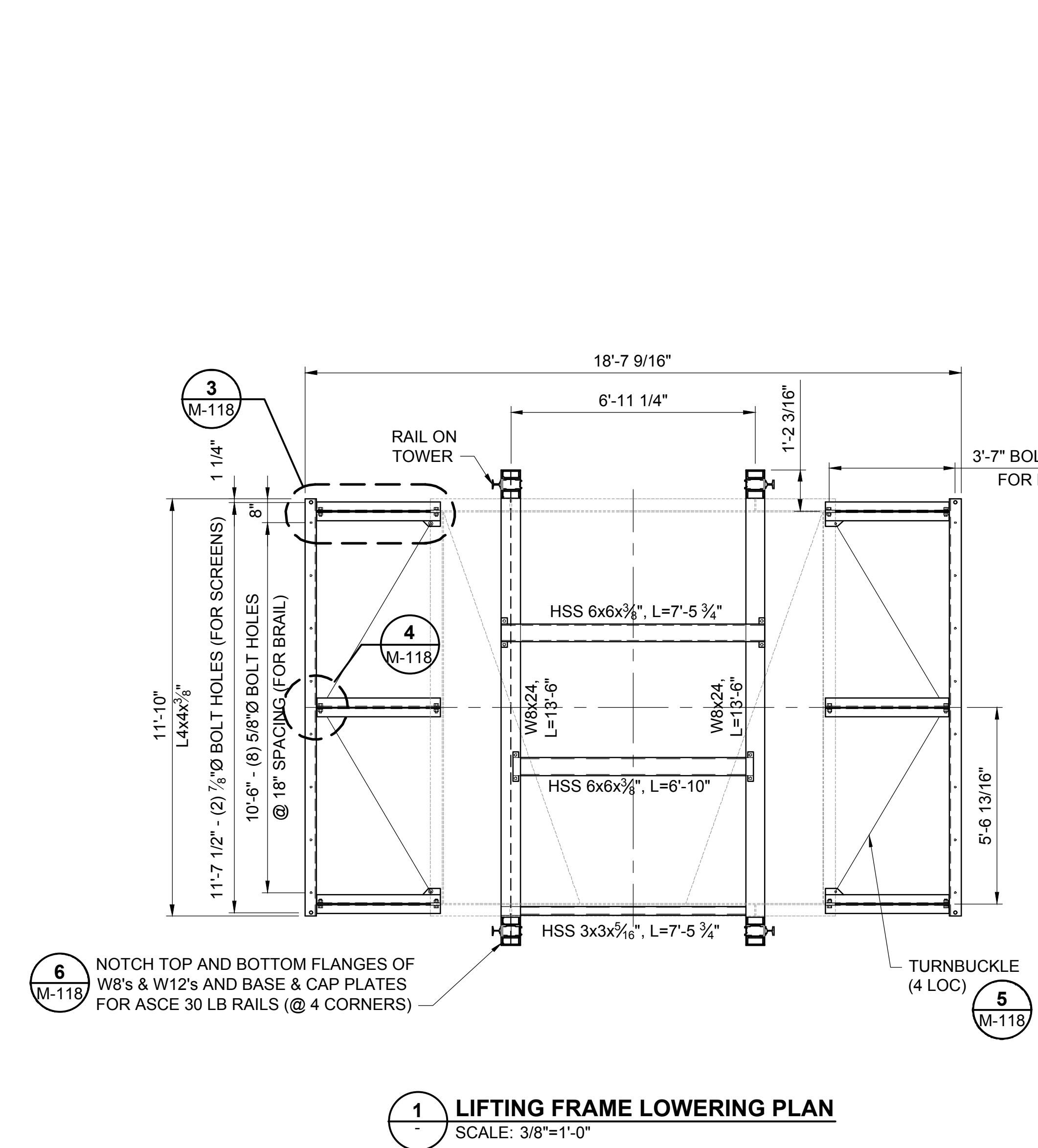
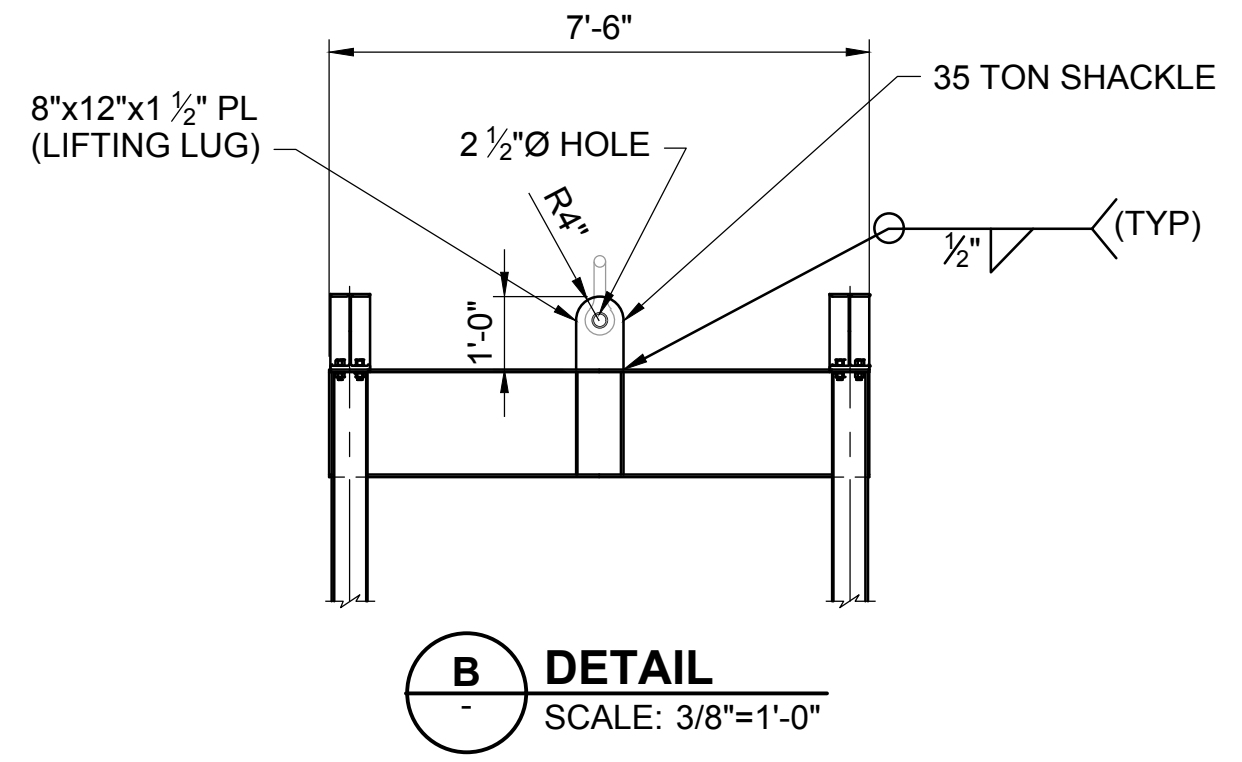
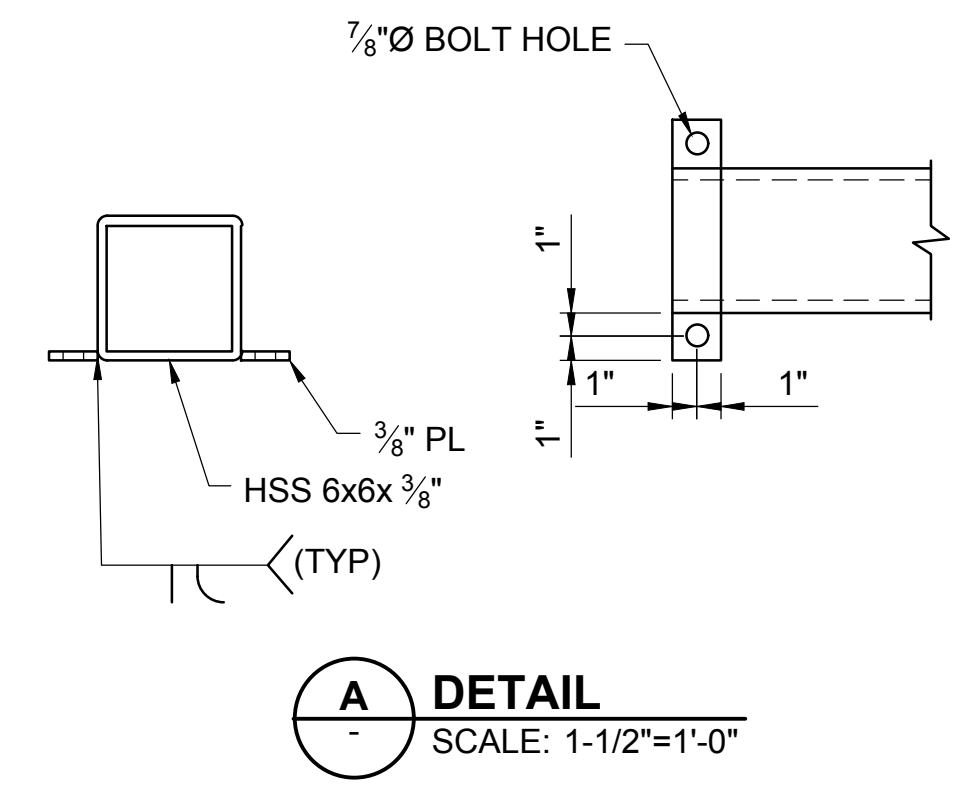


SHAWMUT HYDROELECTRIC STATION
UPSTREAM FISH PASSAGE
BROOKFIELD WHITE PINE HYDRO, LLC

FISH LIFT HOPPER - GENERAL LAYOUT AND INFORMATION

PROJECT:	3173SHAWFISH
DRAWN BY:	M. PITTMAN
DESIGNED BY:	D. ROBINSON
APPROVED BY:	M. GRAESER
SHEET:	98 OF 176
DRAWING:	M-116

- NOTES:**
1. ALL MATERIAL ON THIS DRAWING SHALL BE HOT-DIP GALVANIZED CARBON STEEL (UNO).
 2. BOLTS TO BE 3/4" A325 BOLTS (UNO). HOLES FOR BOLTS TO BE 7/8". SLOTTED HOLES TO BE 7/8" x 1-1/8".
 3. WELDING TO BE PER AWS USING E80XX ELECTRODES.
 4. WELDS TO BE CONTINUOUS SEAL FILLET WELDS - MAXIMUM SIZE PER AISC (UNO).



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DWG: C:\Users\jagran\Documents\3173SHAWFISH\3173SHAWFISH.dwg USER: jgagan DATE: Dec 13, 2019 2:03pm PLOT: 3173SHAWFISH.dwg PLOTDATE: 12/13/2019 2:03pm PLOTSCALE: 1/8"=1'-0"

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30 SHREWSBURY ST., HOLDEN, MA 01520
TEL: (508) 829-6000 www.aldenlab.com

REVISION	DESCRIPTION OF ISSUE / REVISION	REVISED BY
12/13/2019	FINAL FOR BID - NOT FOR CONSTRUCTION	M. GRAESER

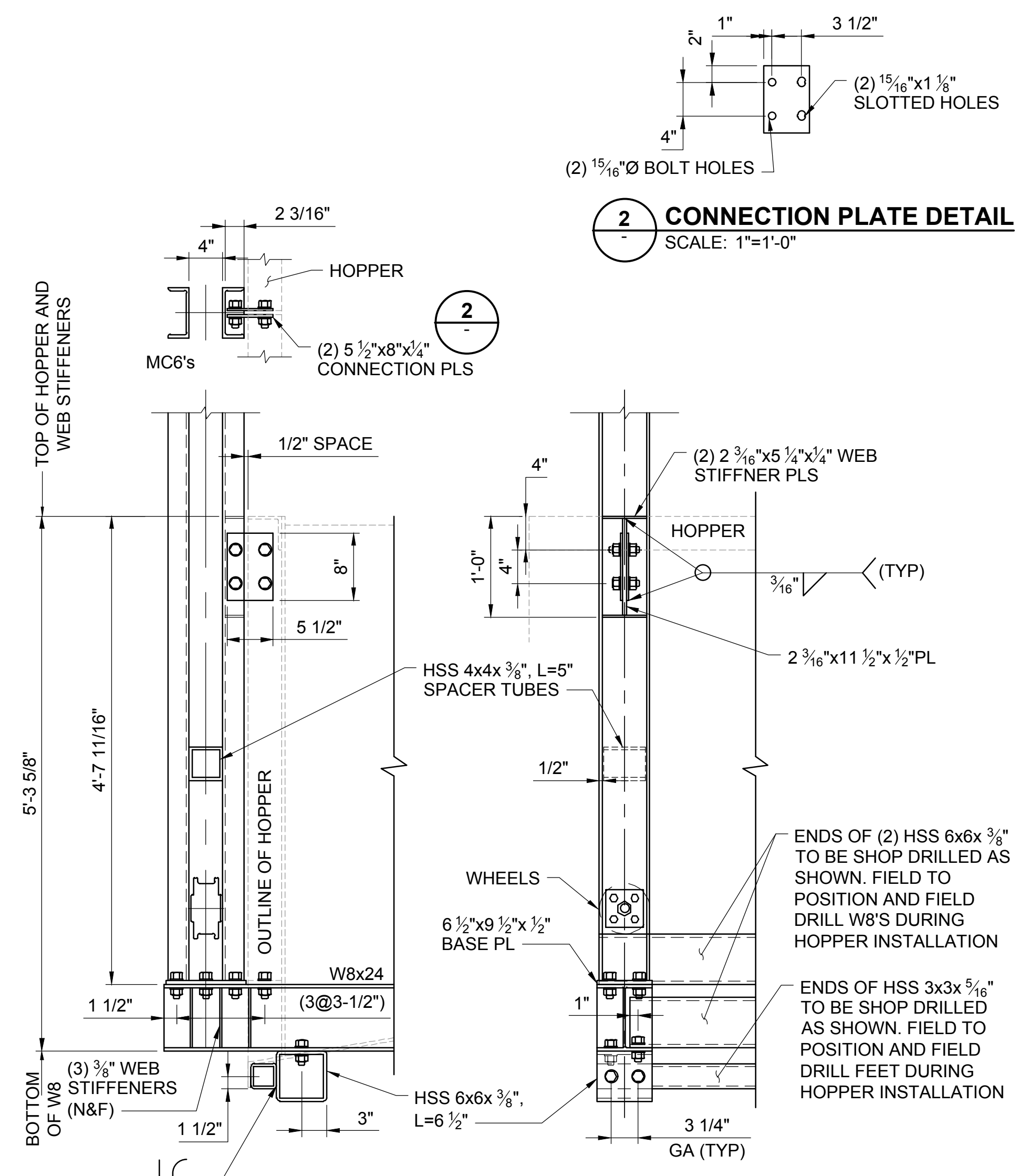
VERIFY SCALE
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SHAWMUT HYDROELECTRIC STATION
UPSTREAM FISH PASSAGE
BROOKFIELD WHITE PINE HYDRO, LLC

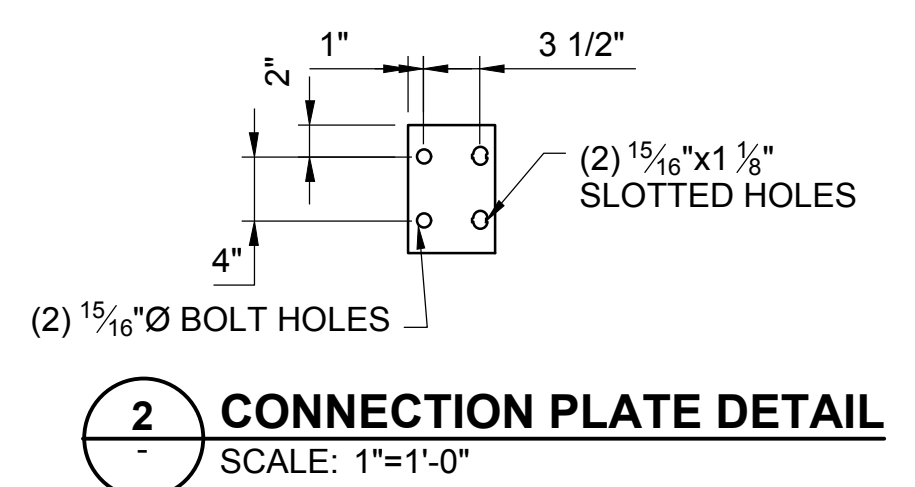
FISH LIFT HOPPER - STEEL COMPONENTS

PROJECT:	3173SHAWFISH
DRAWN BY:	M. PITTMAN
DESIGNED BY:	D. ROBINSON
APPROVED BY:	M. GRAESER
SHEET:	99 OF 176
DRAWING:	M-117

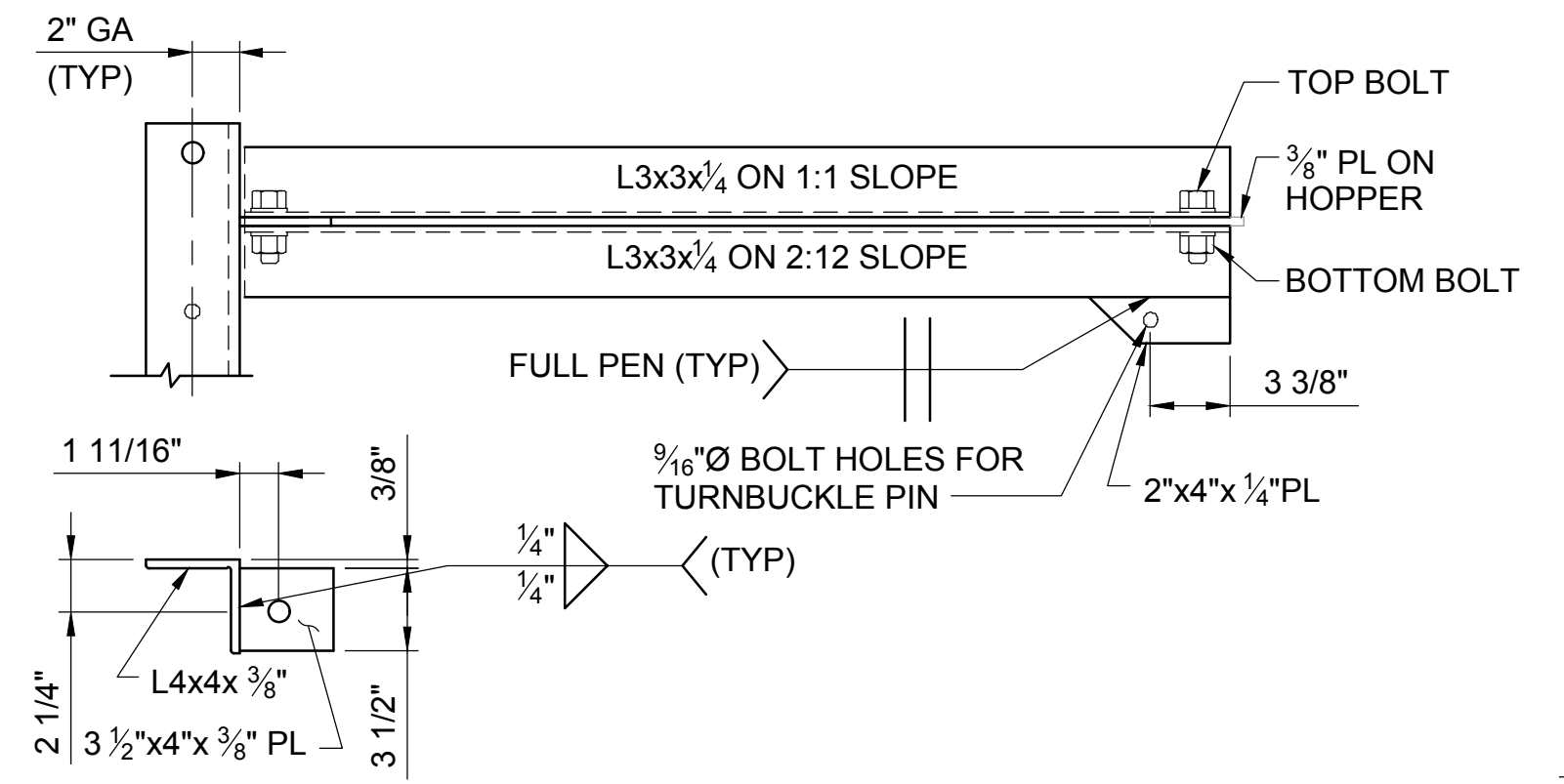
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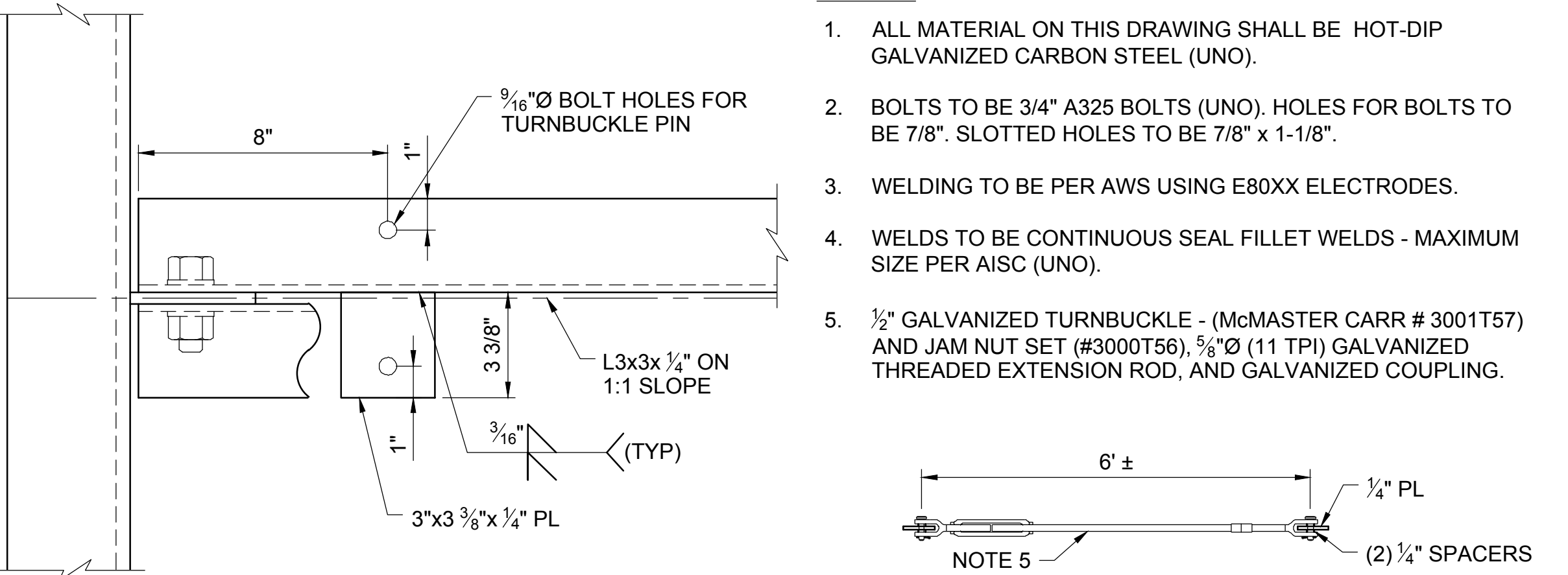
1 LIFTING FRAME TO HOPPER CONNECTION
 M-117 SCALE: 1"=1'-0"



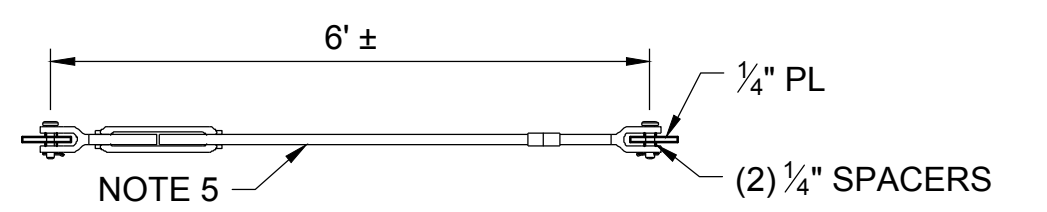
2 CONNECTION PLATE DETAIL
 SCALE: 1"=1'-0"



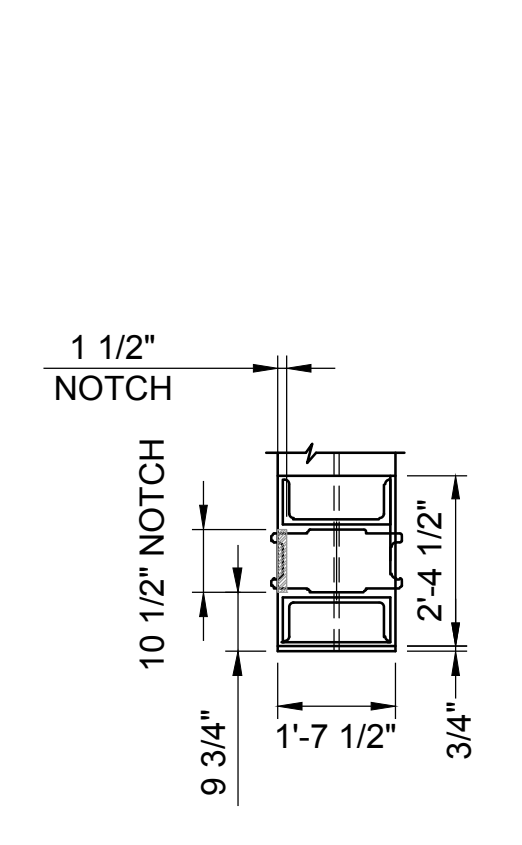
3 BRAIL SUPPORT DETAIL
 M-116 SCALE: 1 1/2"=1'-0"



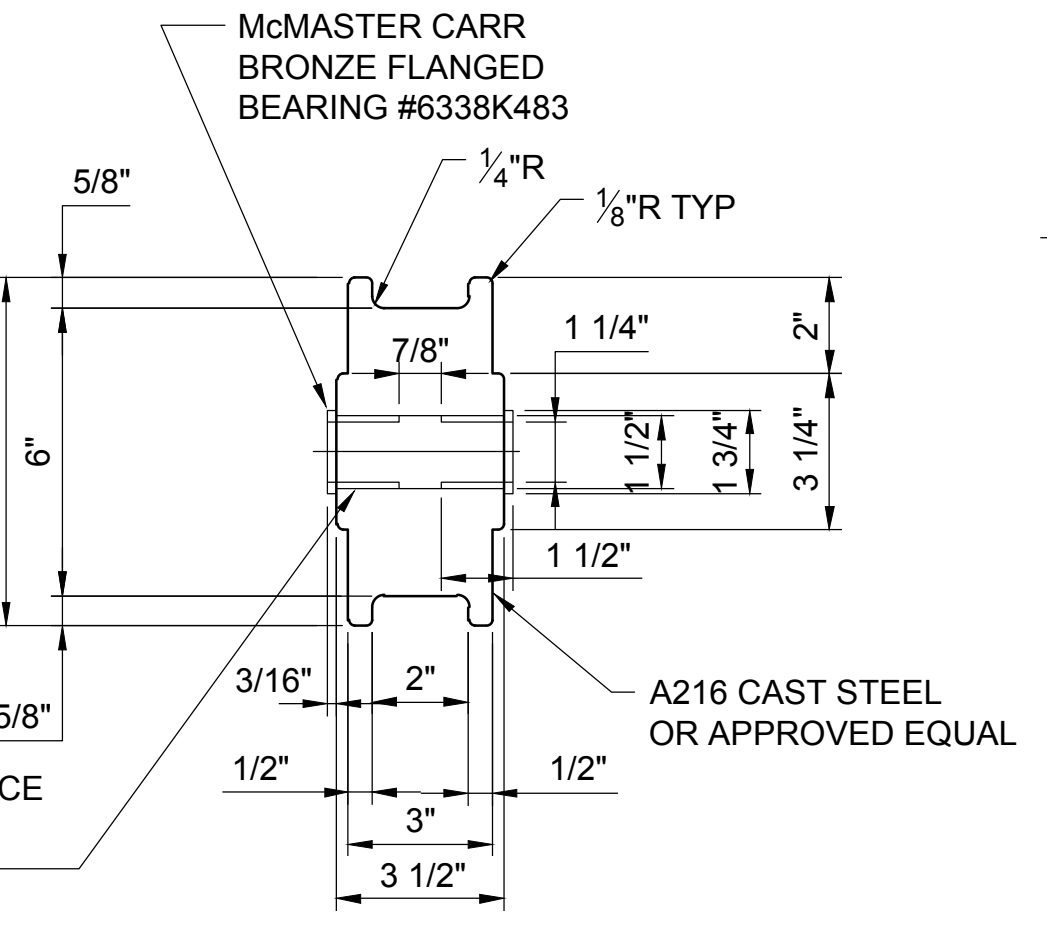
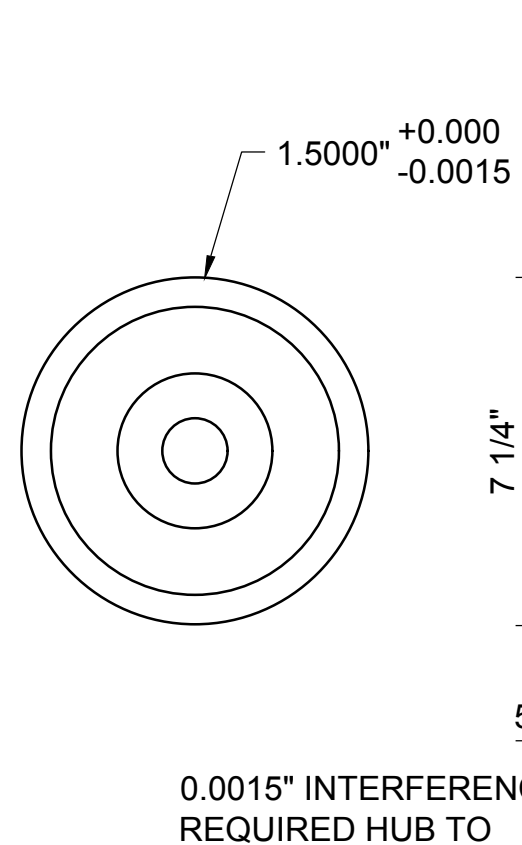
4 BRAIL SUPPORT DETAIL
 M-117 SCALE: 3"=1'-0"



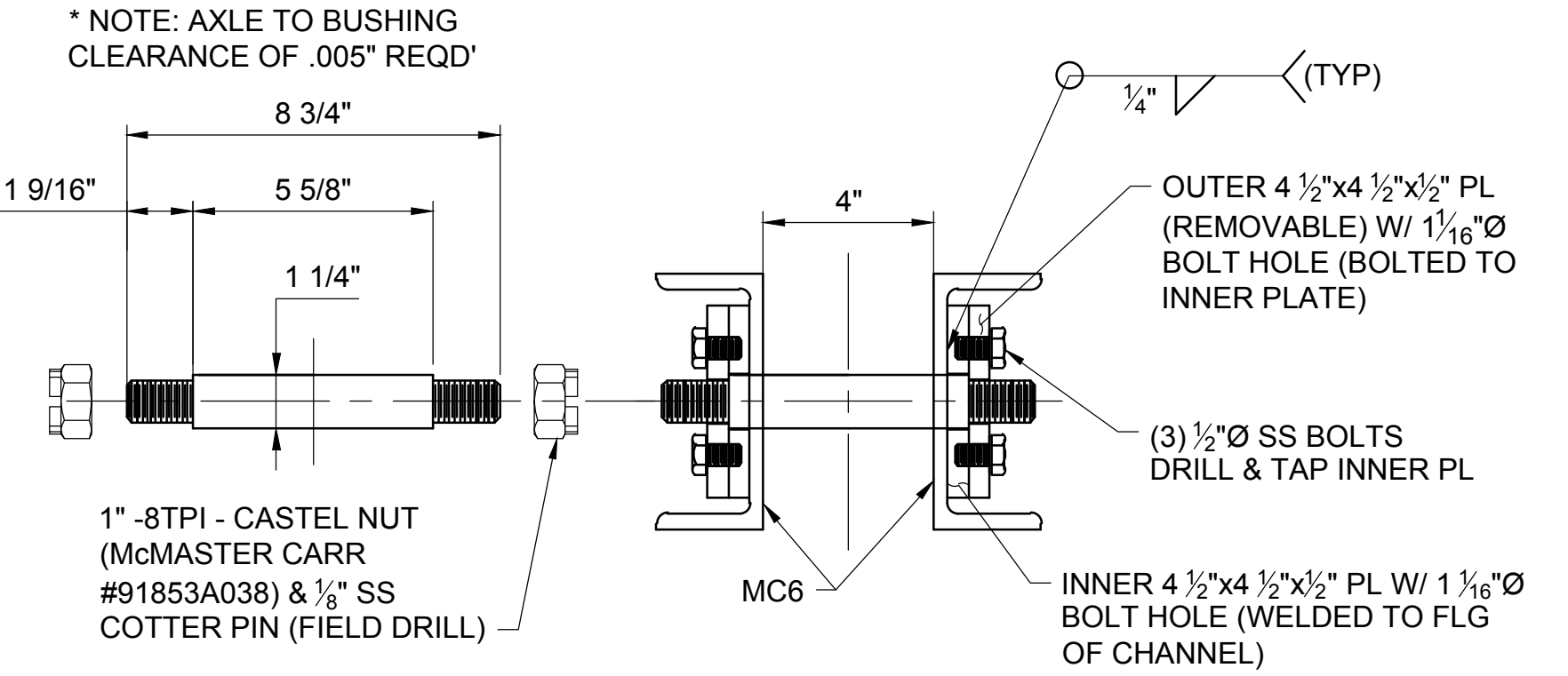
5 TURNBUCKLE DETAIL
 M-117 SCALE: 1"=1'-0"



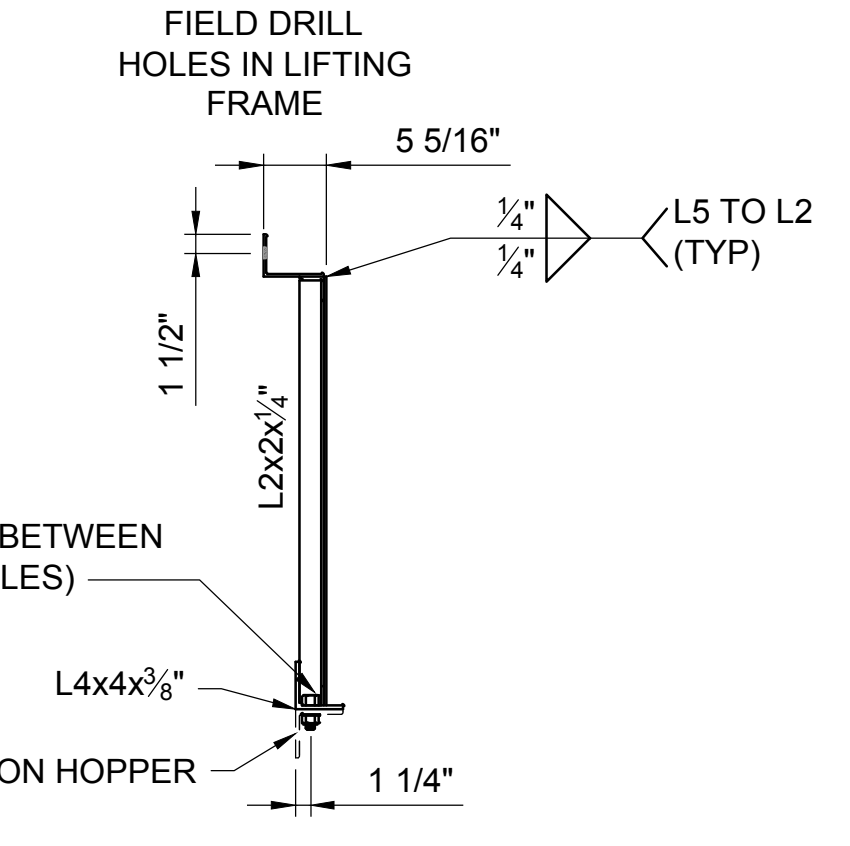
6 NOTCH DETAIL
 M-117 SCALE: 3/8"=1'-0"



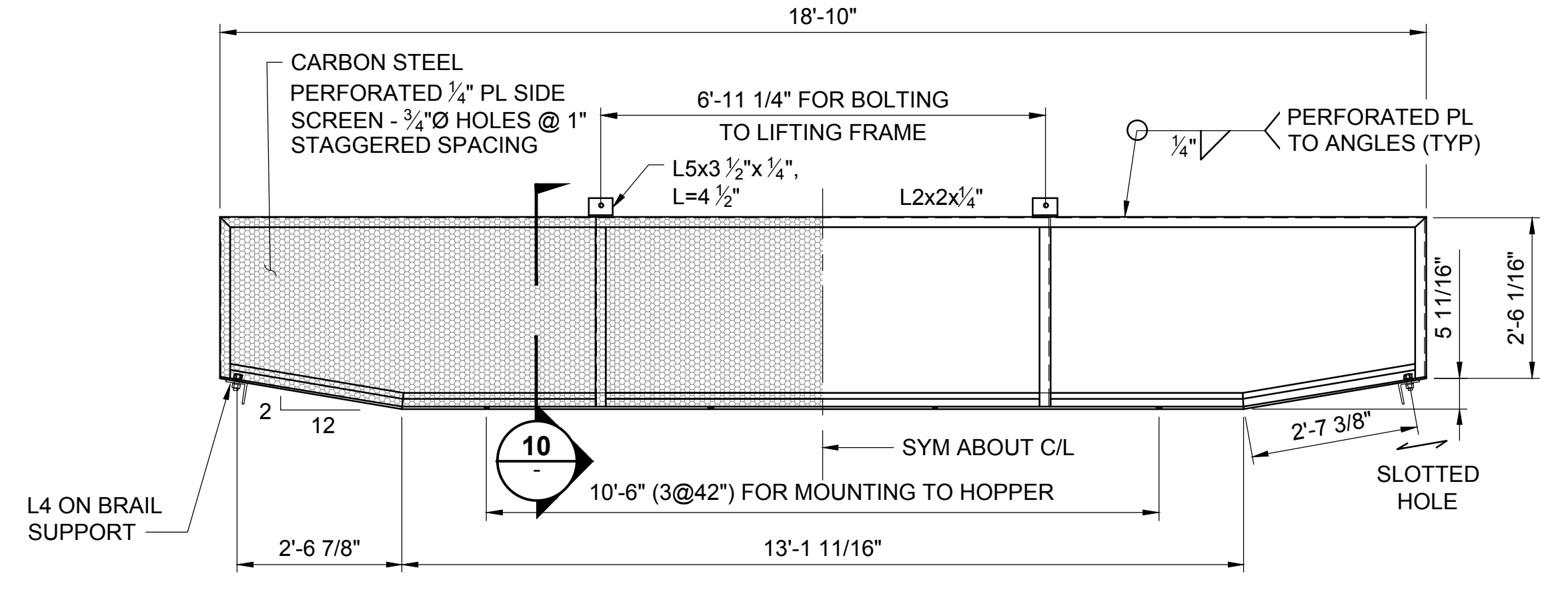
7 SIDE SCREEN DETAIL (2 LOC)
 M-116 SCALE: 3"=1'-0"



8 A304 SS AXLE DETAIL
 M-117 SCALE: 3"=1'-0"



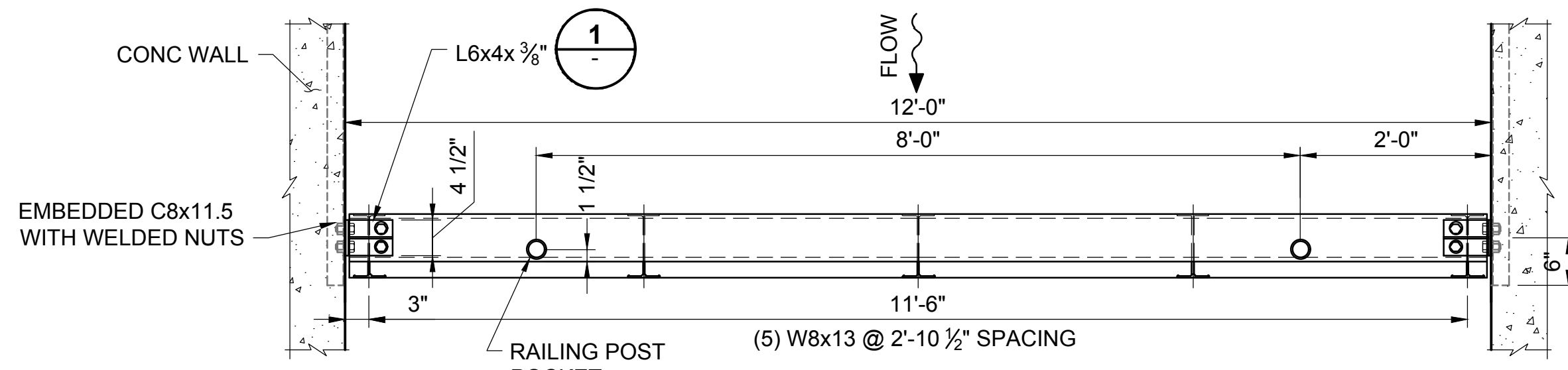
10 DETAIL
 SCALE: 3/4"=1'-0"



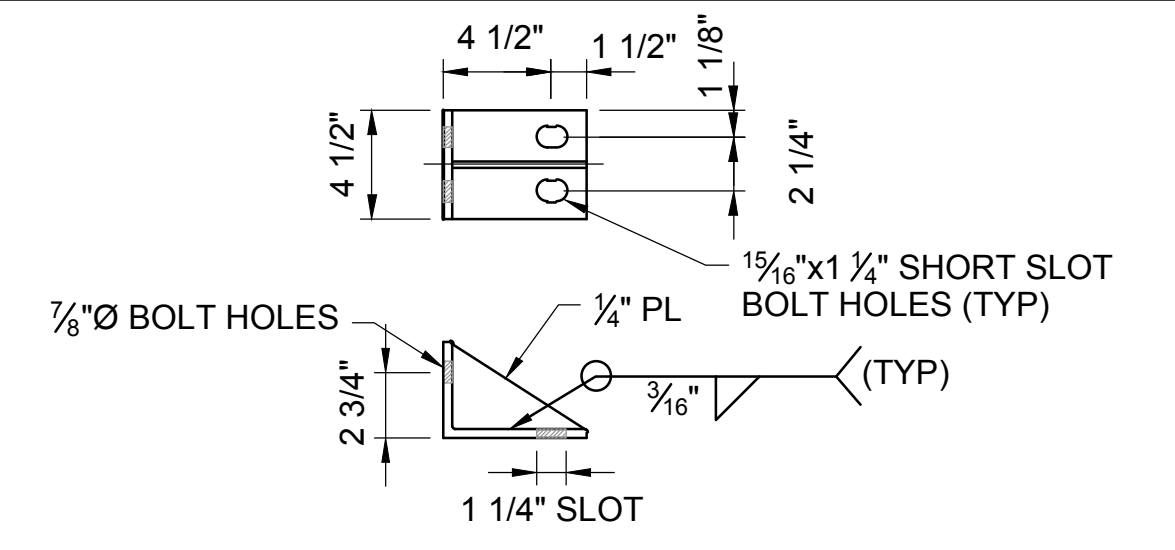
9 SIDE SCREEN DETAIL (2 LOC)
 M-113 SCALE: 1/2"=1'-0"

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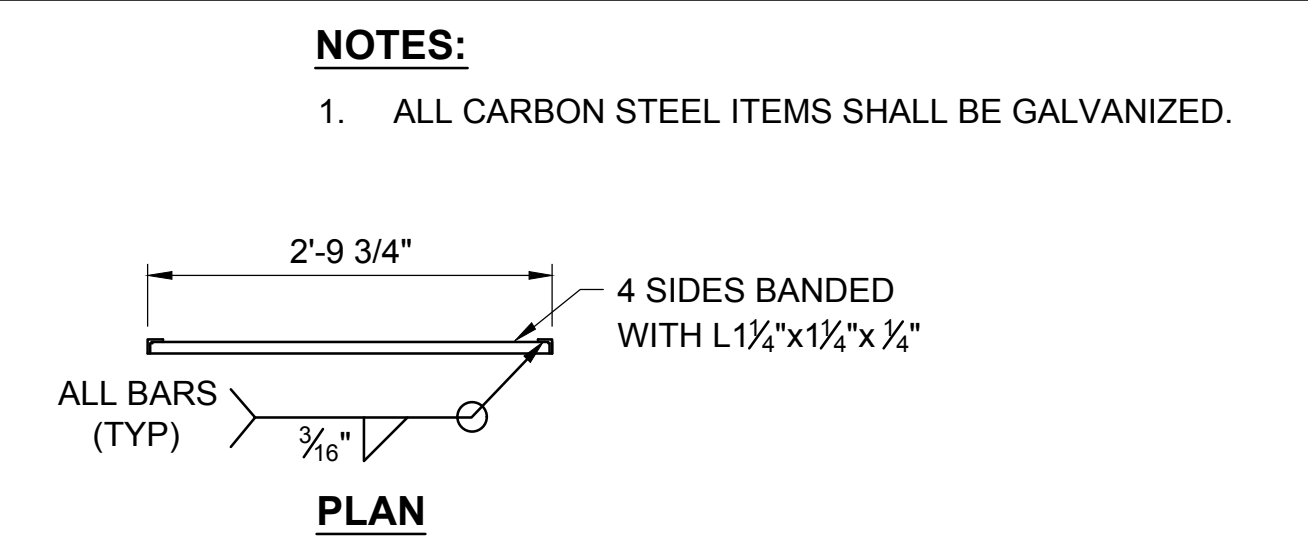
12/13/2019	FINAL FOR BID - NOT FOR CONSTRUCTION	M. GRAESER
REVISION	DESCRIPTION OF ISSUE / REVISION	REVISED BY



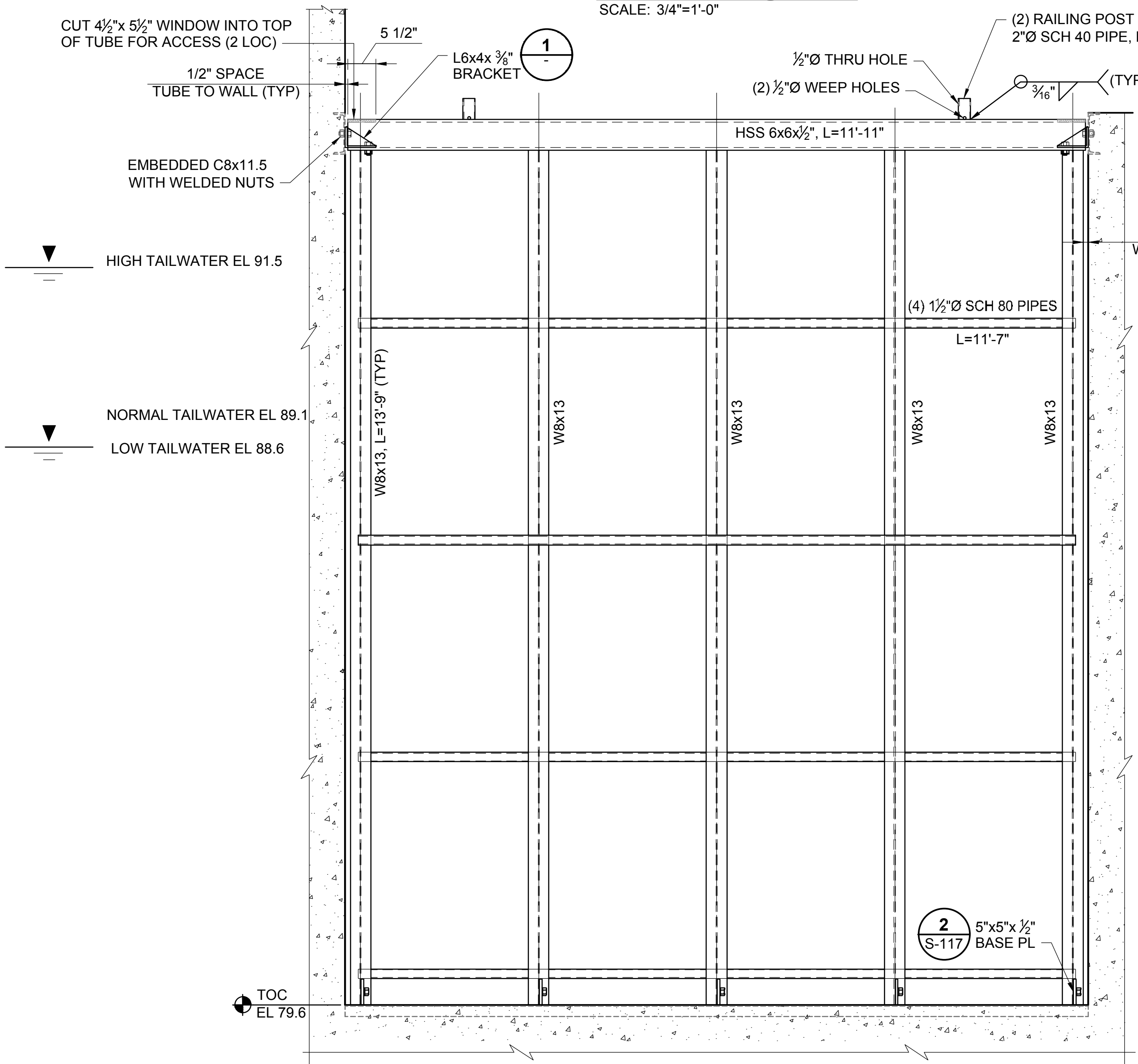
FRAMING PLAN @ EL 94.0
SCALE: 3/4"=1'-0"



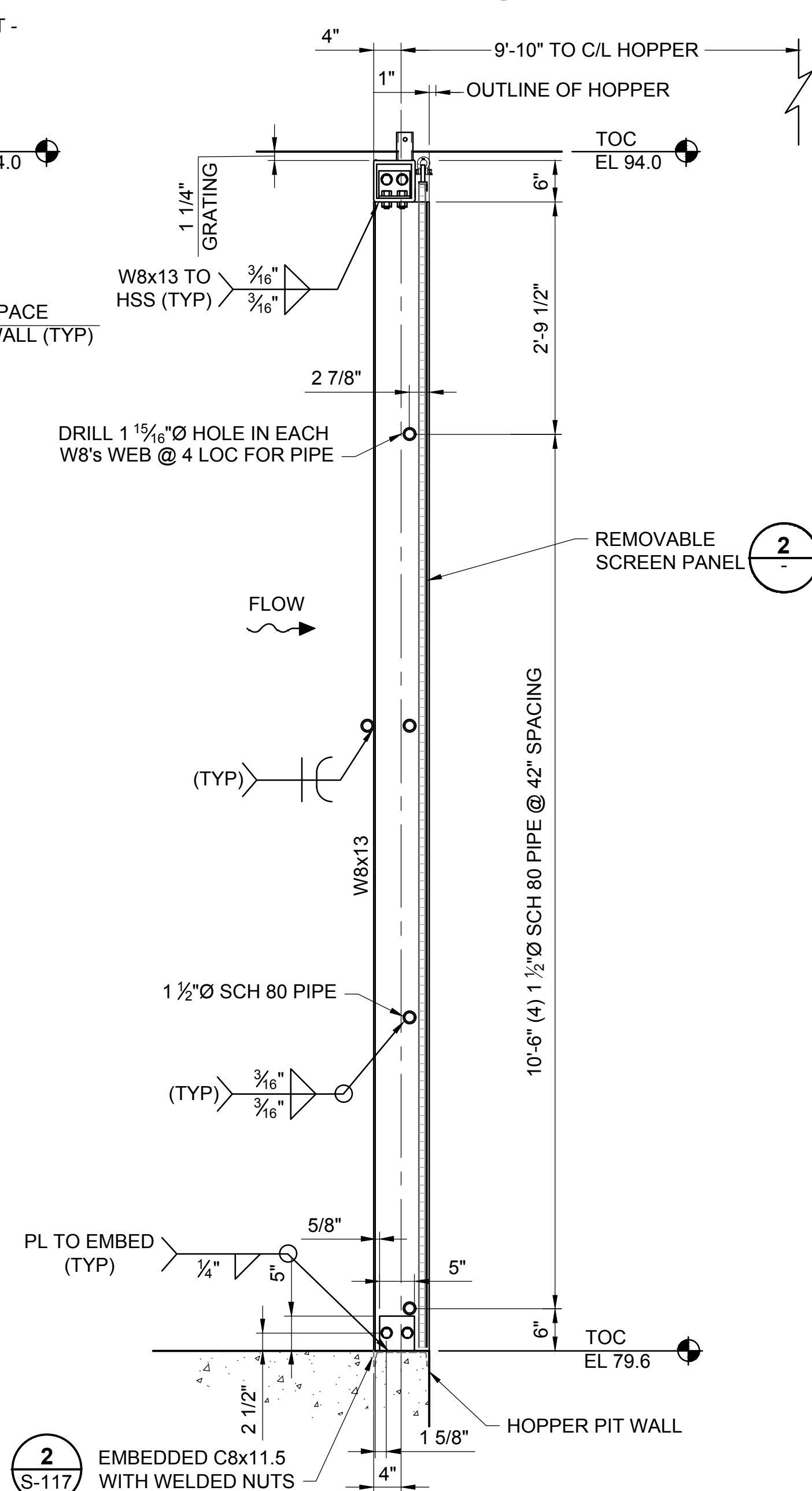
1 L6x4x3/8" BRACKET DETAIL (2 REQUIRED)
SCALE: 1 1/2"=1'-0"



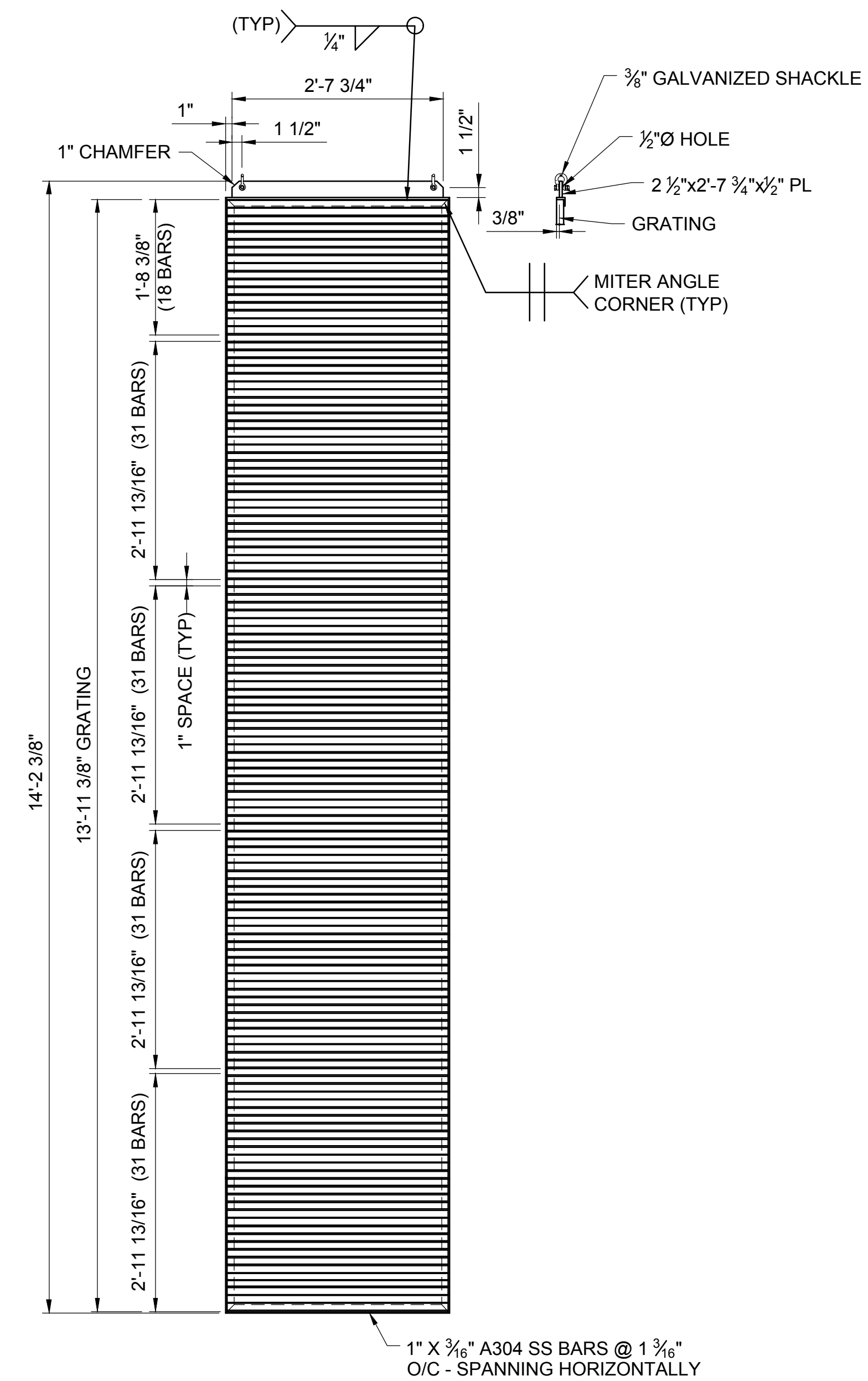
PLAN



FRAMING ELEVATION LOOKING DOWNSTREAM
SCALE: 3/4"=1'-0"



SIDE FRAMING ELEVATION (SCREEN PANELS SHOWN)
SCALE: 3/4"=1'-0"



2 REMOVABLE SCREEN PANELS (4 REQUIRED)
SCALE: 3/4"=1'-0"

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DWG: C:\Users\agrogram\Documents\AutoCAD\Projects\3173\3173.dwg; User: agrogram; Date: 12/13/2019 2:41pm; PLOT: 3173.dwg; Plotter: HP DesignJet 500; Scale: 3/4"=1'-0"; Title: SHAWMUT HYDROELECTRIC STATION - UPSTREAM FISH PASSAGE - BROOKFIELD WHITE PINE HYDRO, LLC; Project: 3173SHAWFISH; Sheet: M-119

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TEL: (508) 829-6000 www.aldenlab.com

12/13/2019	FINAL FOR BID - NOT FOR CONSTRUCTION	M. GRAESER
REVISION	DESCRIPTION OF ISSUE / REVISION	REVISED BY

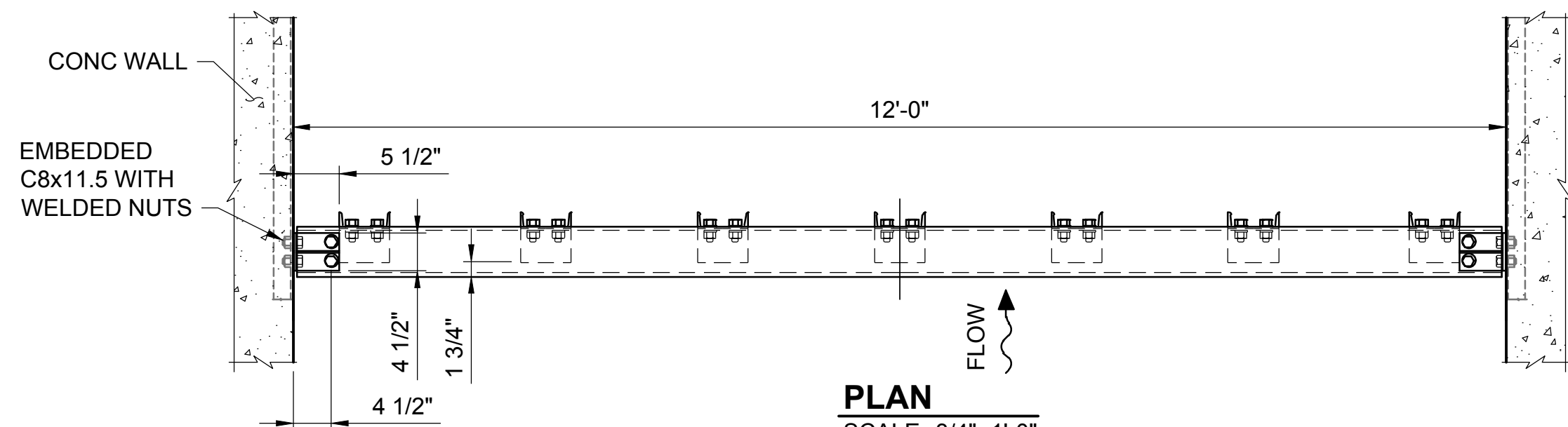
VERIFY SCALE
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MARK DANIEL GRAESER
No. 39328
12/13/2019
PROFESSIONAL ENGINEER

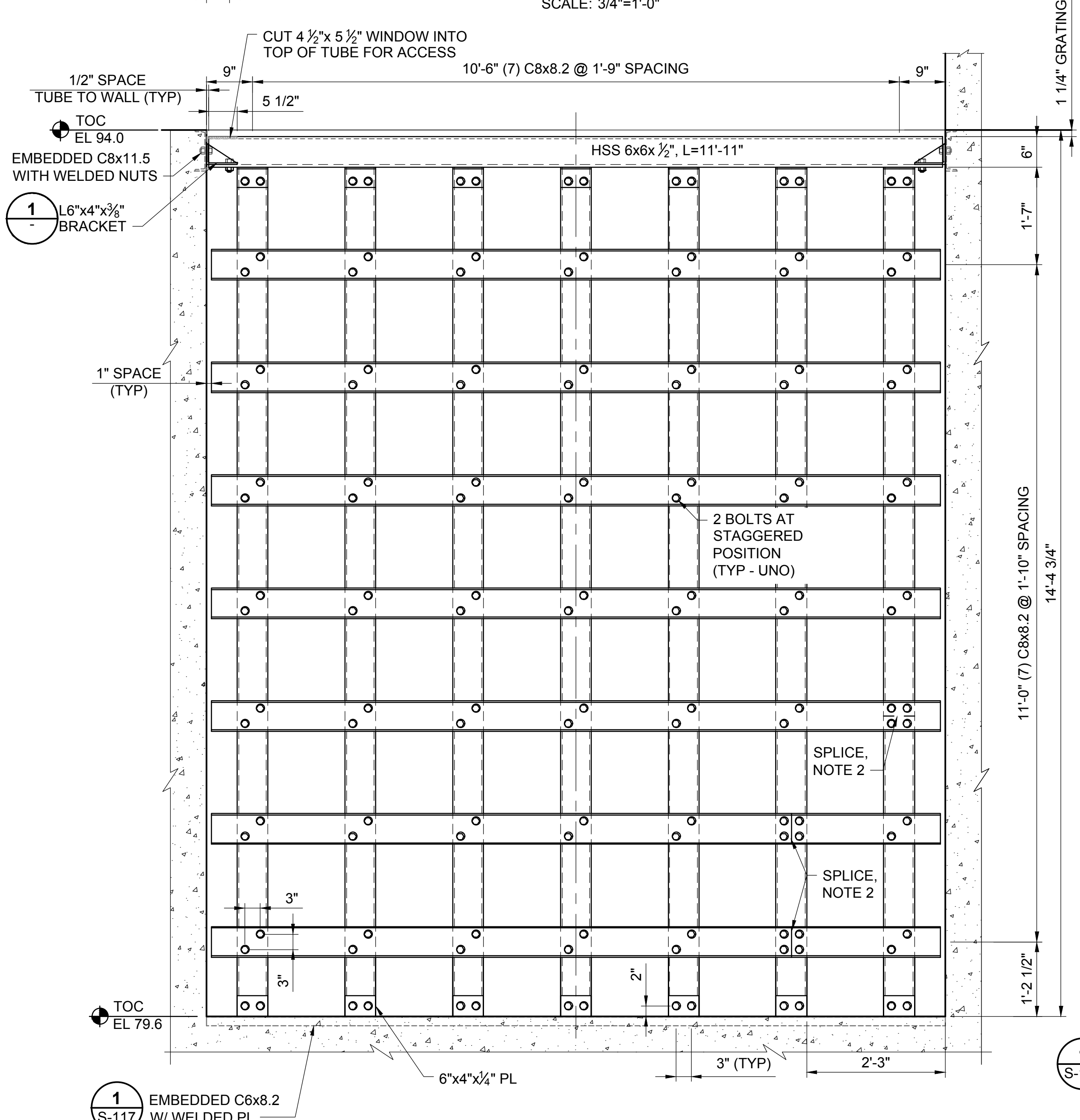
SHAWMUT HYDROELECTRIC STATION
UPSTREAM FISH PASSAGE
BROOKFIELD WHITE PINE HYDRO, LLC

FISH LIFT UPSTREAM TOWER
SCREEN ELEVATION AND DETAILS

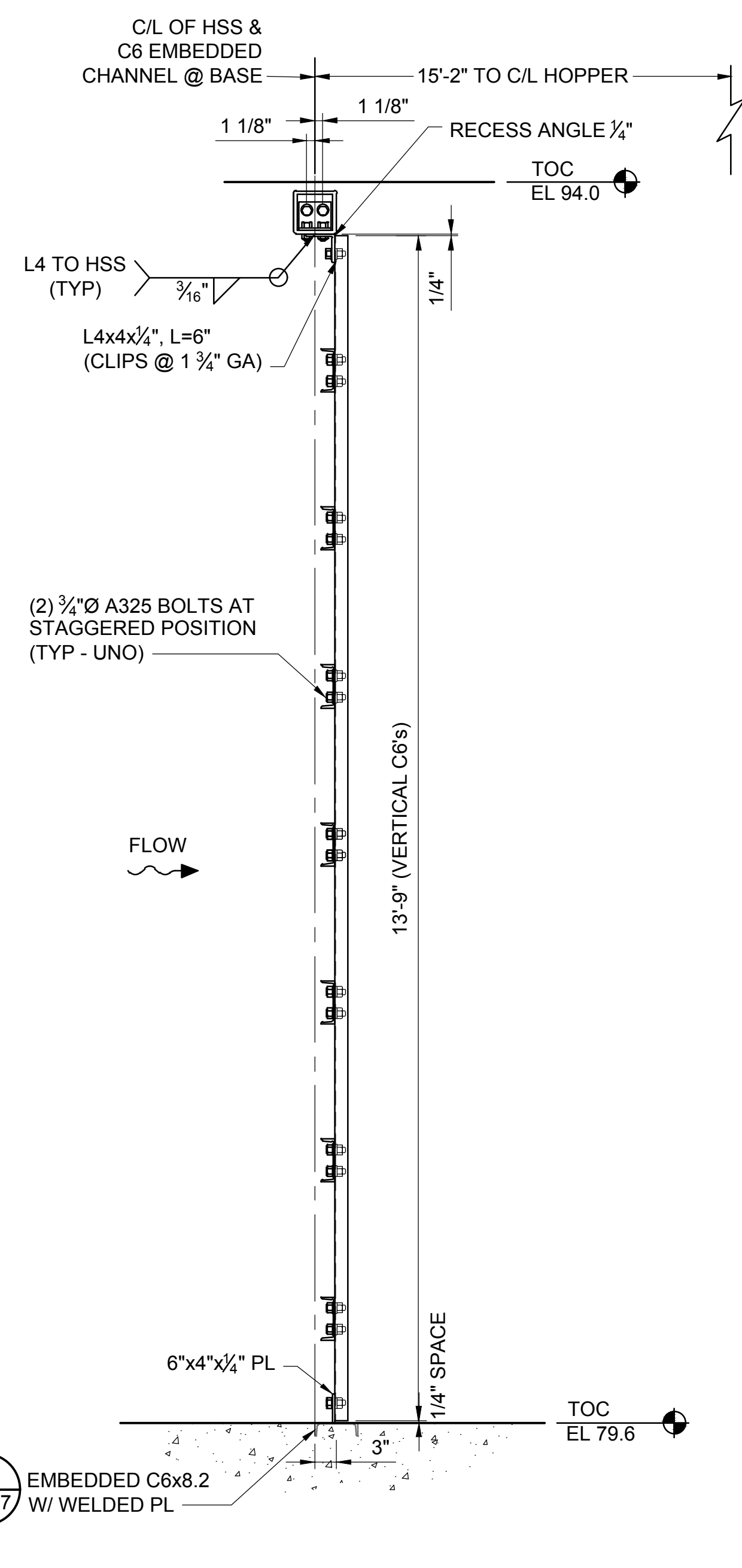
PROJECT:	3173SHAWFISH
DRAWN BY:	M. PITTMAN
DESIGNED BY:	D. ROBINSON
APPROVED BY:	M. GRAESER
SHEET:	101 OF 176
DRAWING:	M-119



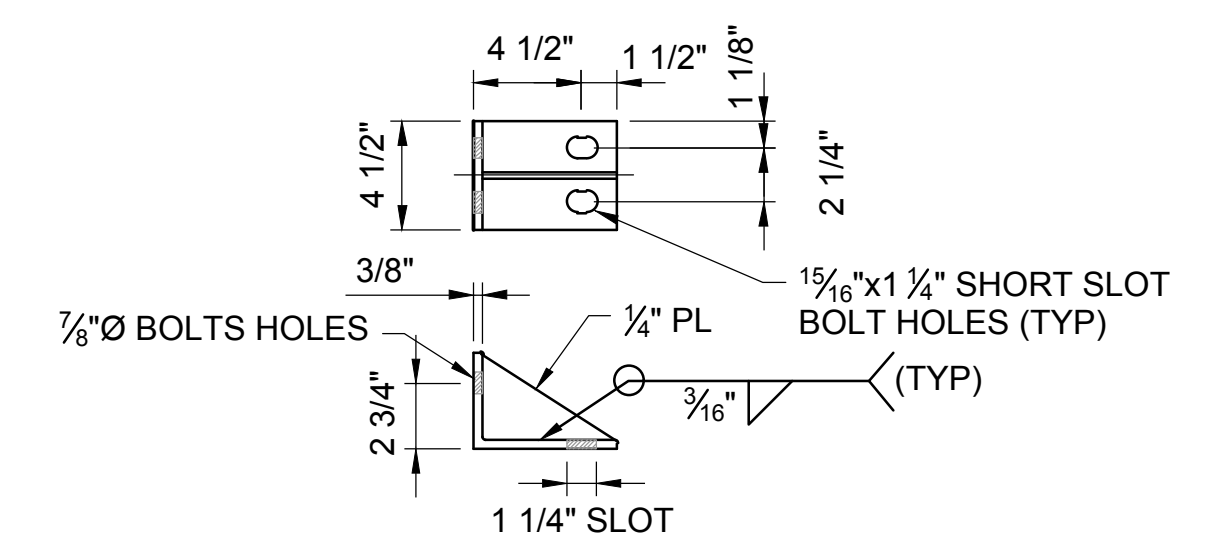
PLAN
SCALE: 3/4"=1'-0"



ELEVATION LOOKING DOWNSTREAM
SCALE: 3/4"=1'-0"



SIDE ELEVATION
SCALE: 3/4"=1'-0"



1 L6x4x3/8" BRACKET DETAIL (2 REQUIRED)
SCALE: 1 1/2"=1'-0"

- NOTES:**
1. ALL MEMBERS C8x8.2 (UNO)
 2. SPLICE STEEL MEMBERS AS REQUIRED FOR INSTALLATION. PROVIDE 4 BOLTS AND 1/8" SPACE AS SHOWN.
 3. ALL CARBON STEEL ITEMS SHALL BE GALVANIZED.

DWG: C:\Users\agrinan\Documents\shawmut\shawmut\131919\shawmut\131919\131919.dwg
 DATE: Dec 13, 2019 2:41pm
 USER: agrinan
 PROJECT: SHAWMUT
 SHEET: S-117

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 No. 39328
 12/13/2019
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SHAWMUT HYDROELECTRIC STATION
 UPSTREAM FISH PASSAGE
 BROOKFIELD WHITE PINE HYDRO, LLC

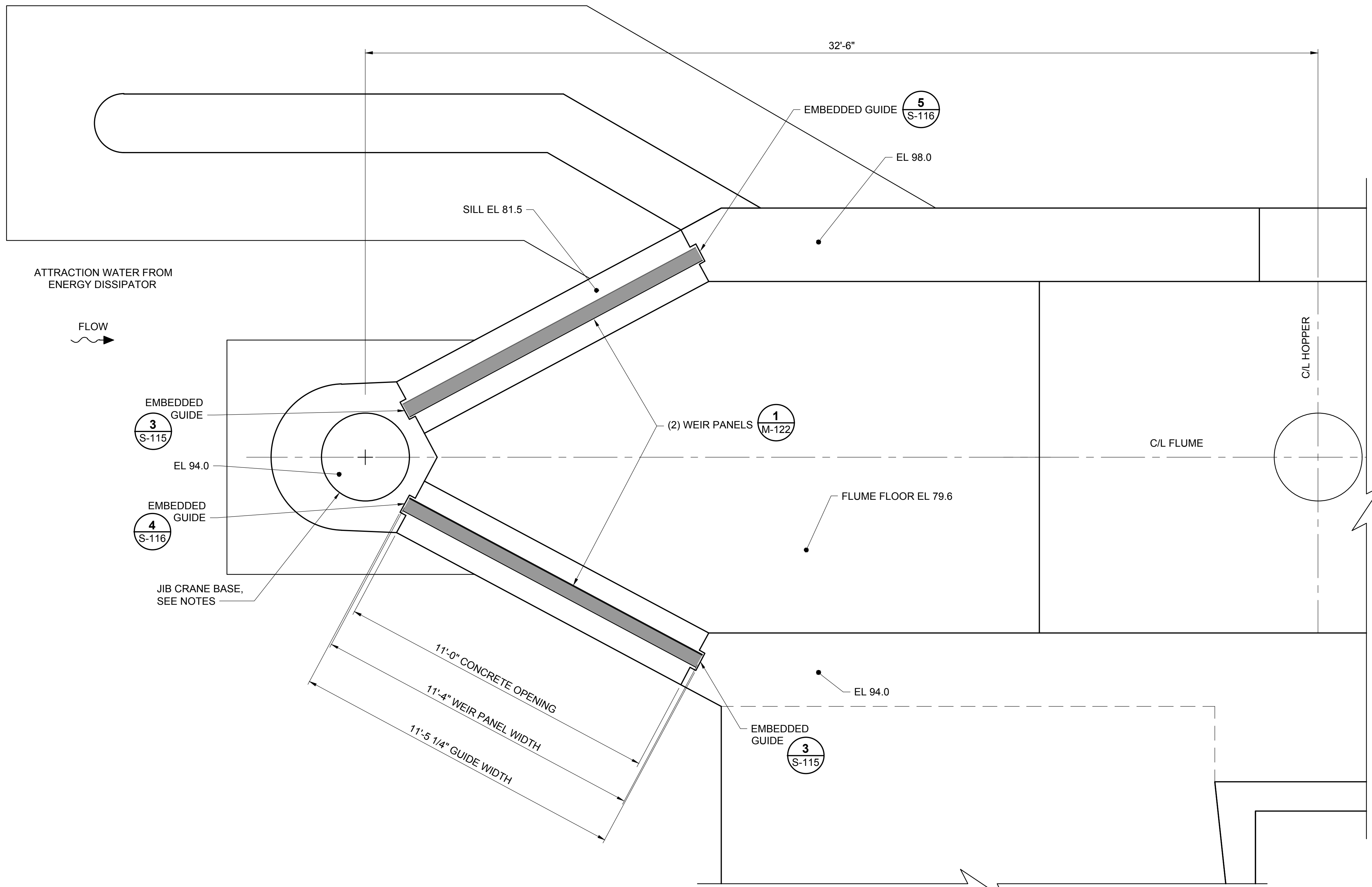
FISH LIFT BAFFLE ELEVATIONS
 AND DETAILS

FINAL FOR BID
 NOT FOR CONSTRUCTION
 DECEMBER 13, 2019

PROJECT:	3173SHAWFISH
DRAWN BY:	M. PITTMAN
DESIGNED BY:	D. ROBINSON
APPROVED BY:	M. GRAESER
SHEET:	102 OF 176
DRAWING:	M-120

NOTES:

1. BASE PLATE MOUNTED JIB CRANE, GORBEL MODEL FS 300-4000-1410 OR APPROVED EQUAL.
 - a. 2 TON MINIMUM WORKING LOAD.
 - b. 10'-0" MINIMUM SPAN.
 - c. 14'-0" MINIMUM HEIGHT UNDER BEAM.
 - d. MEET OSHA & ANSI STANDARDS.



WEIR PANEL PLAN
SCALE: 1/2"=1'-0"

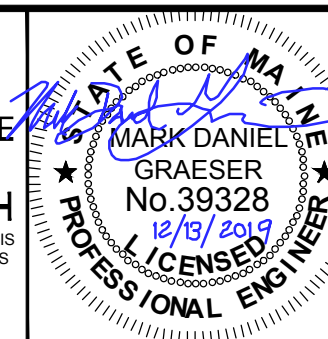
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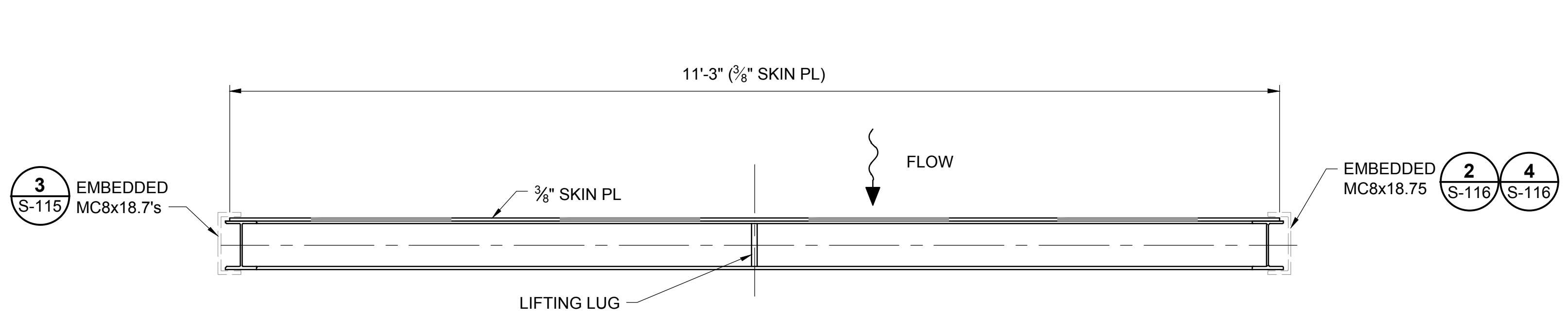
SHAWMUT HYDROELECTRIC STATION
UPSTREAM FISH PASSAGE
BROOKFIELD WHITE PINE HYDRO, LLC

FISH LIFT WEIR PANEL PLAN

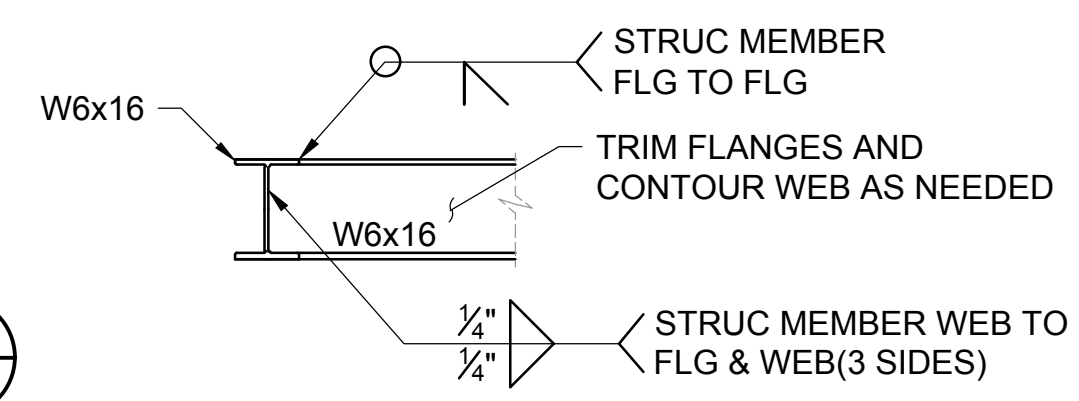
PROJECT: 3173SHAWFISH
DRAWN BY: M. PITTMAN
DESIGNED BY: D. ROBINSON
APPROVED BY: M. GRAESER
SHEET: 103 OF 176
DRAWING: M-121

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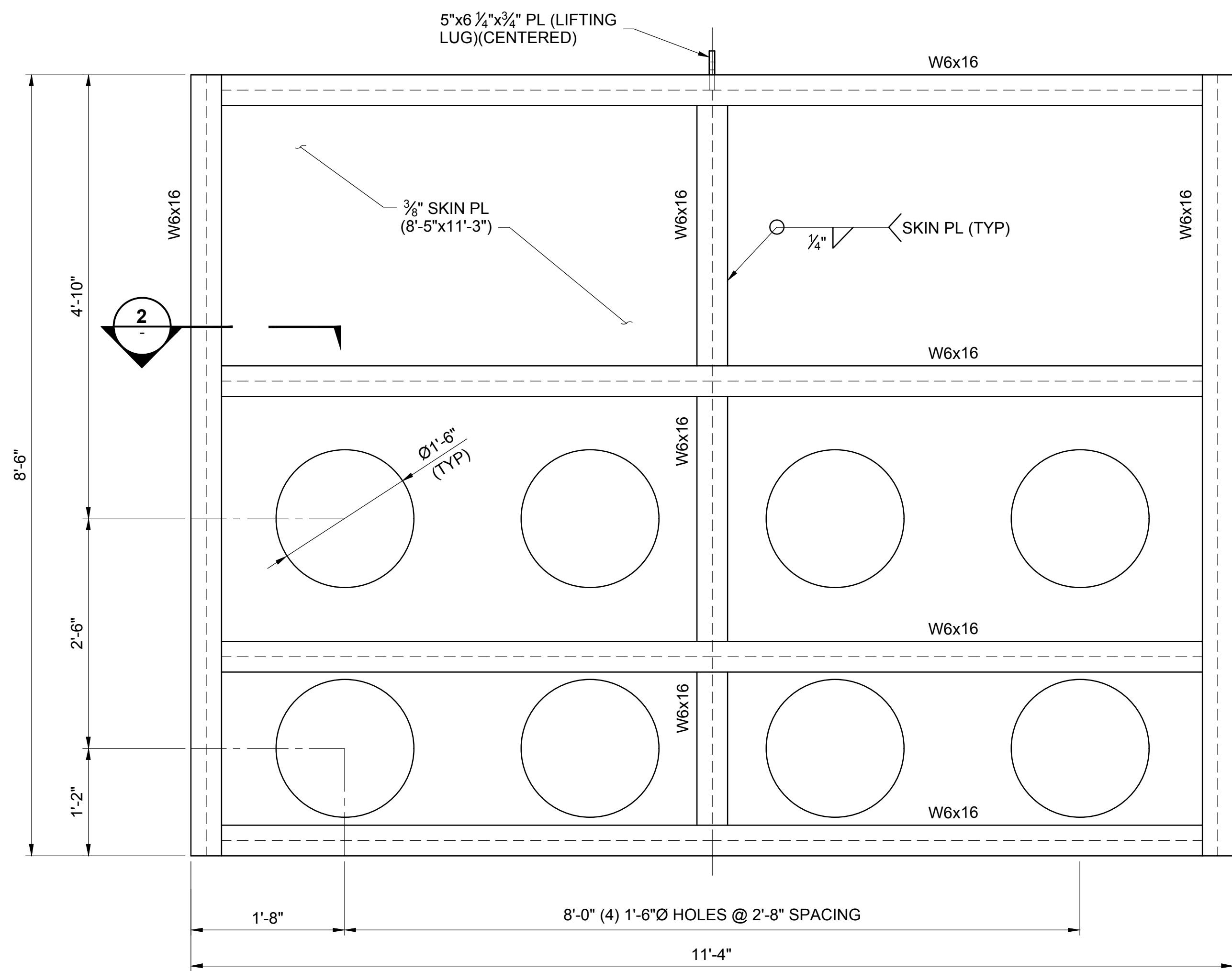


PLAN @ EL 94.0

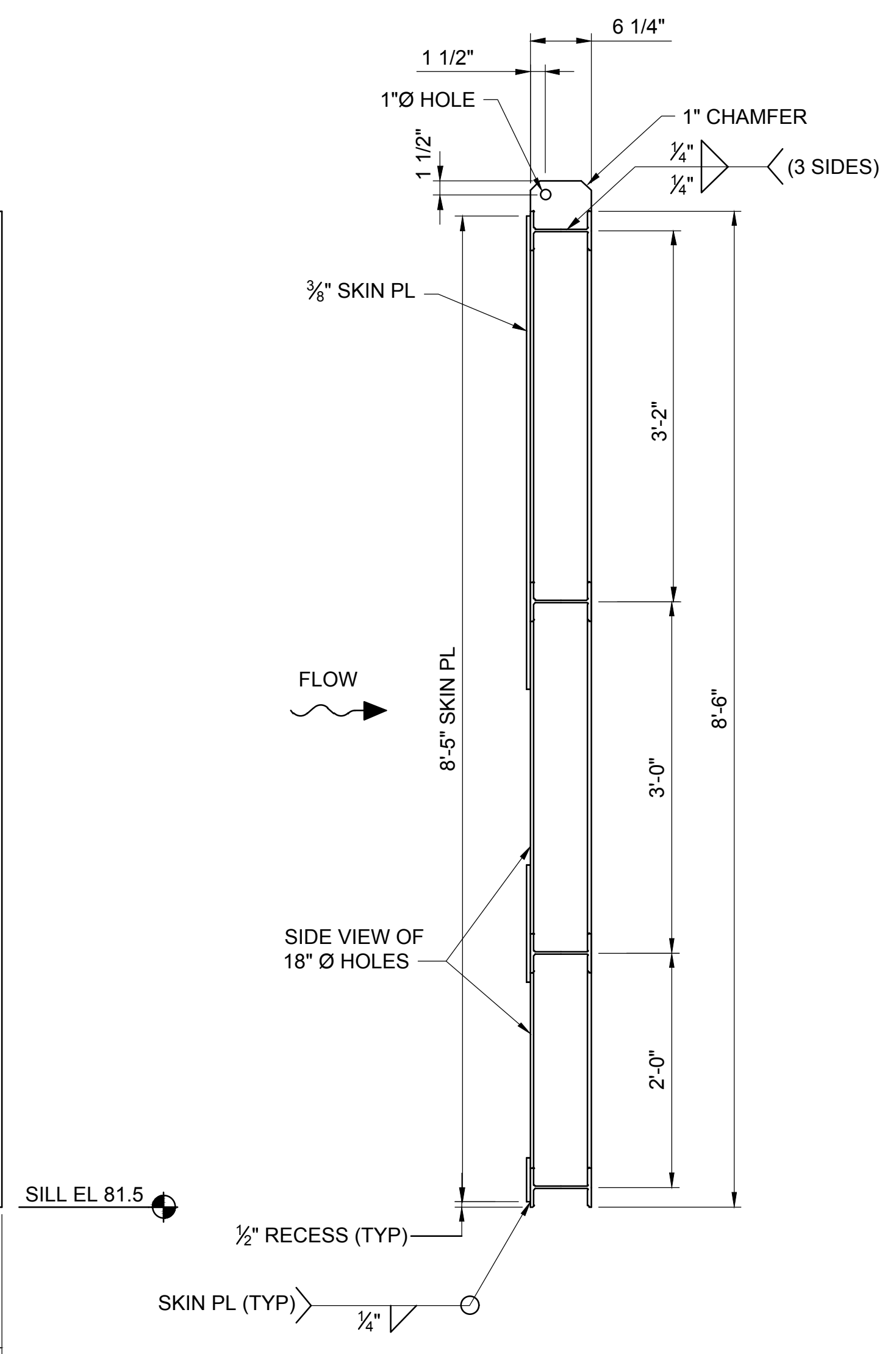


2 TYPICAL FRAME WELDS
SCALE: 1"=1'-0"

- WELDING NOTES:**
1. WELDS SHALL BE CONTINUOUS SEAL WELDS.
 2. ANY SKIN PLATE SPLICES SHALL BE FULL PENETRATION.
- DESIGN NOTES:**
1. WEIGHT OF WEIR PANEL ASSEMBLY - 2500 POUNDS.
 2. WEIR PANEL DESIGNED FOR A DIFFERENTIAL HEAD AT WSEL 94.0.



ELEVATION LOOKING UPSTREAM



SIDE ELEVATION

1 WEIR PANEL (2 REQUIRED)
SCALE: 1"=1'-0"

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No. 39328
12/13/2019
LICENSED PROFESSIONAL ENGINEER

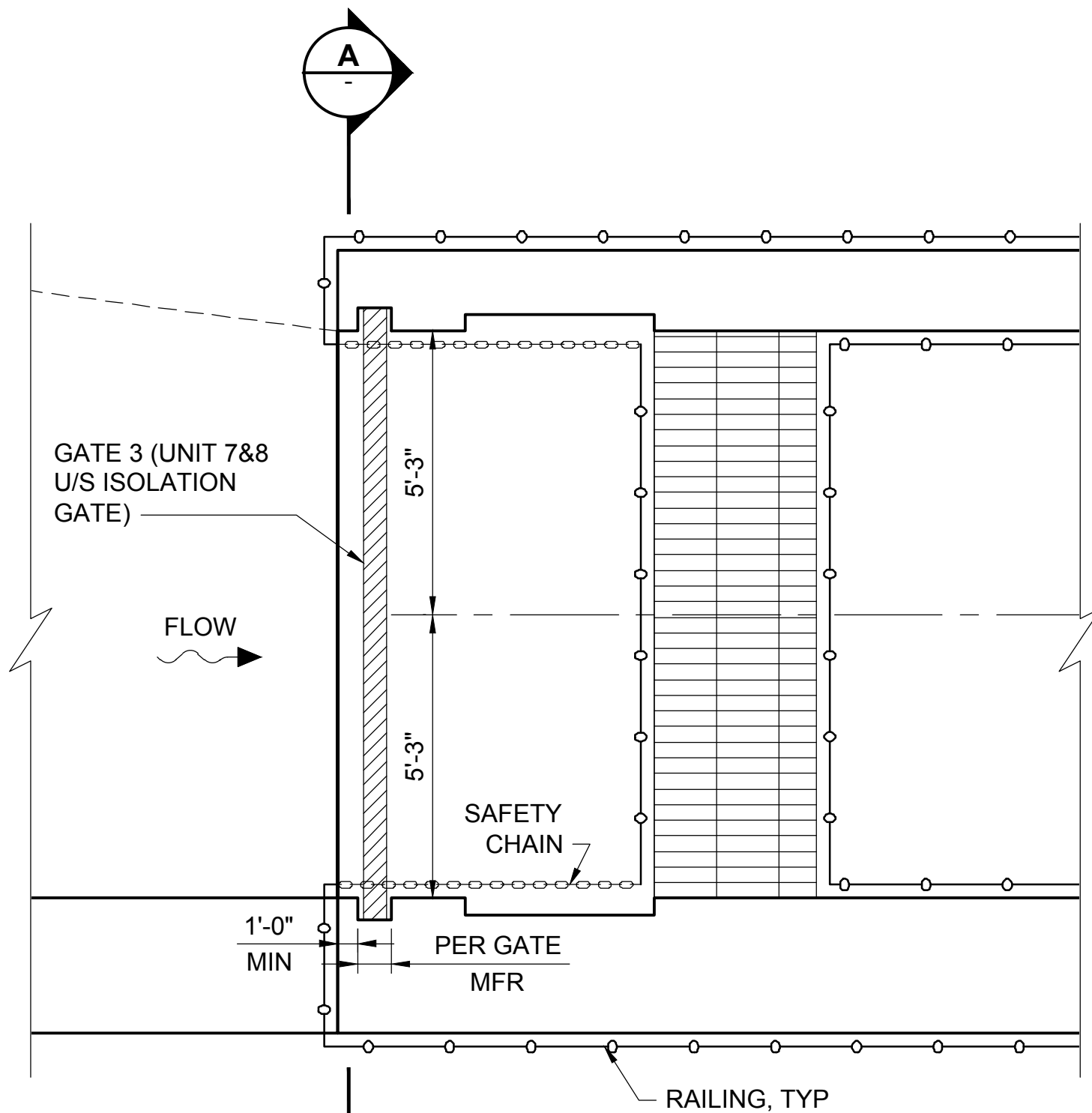
SHAWMUT HYDROELECTRIC STATION
UPSTREAM FISH PASSAGE
BROOKFIELD WHITE PINE HYDRO, LLC

FISH LIFT WEIR PANEL ELEVATION AND DETAILS

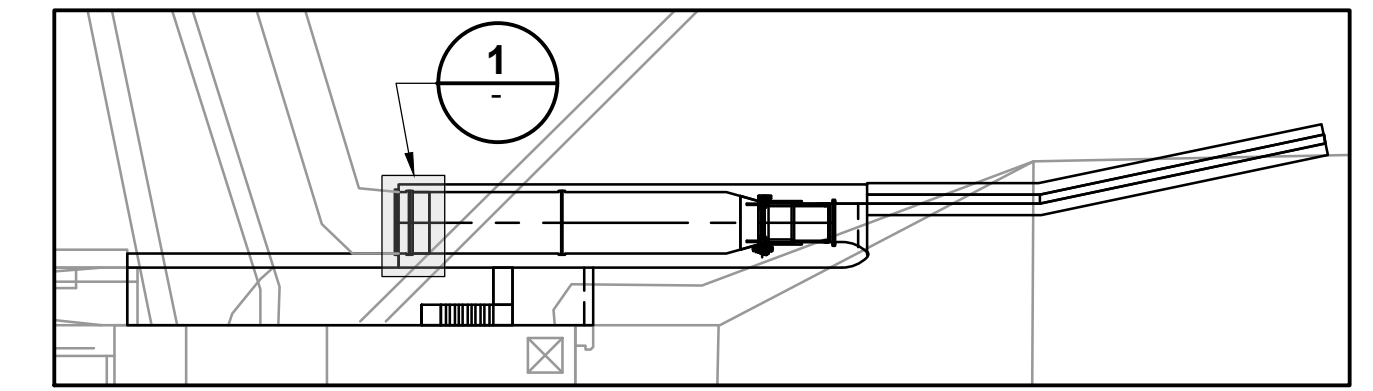
PROJECT: 3173SHAWFISH

DRAWN BY: M. PITTMAN
DESIGNED BY: A. MENGERT
APPROVED BY: M. GRAESER
SHEET: 104 OF 176
DRAWING: M-122

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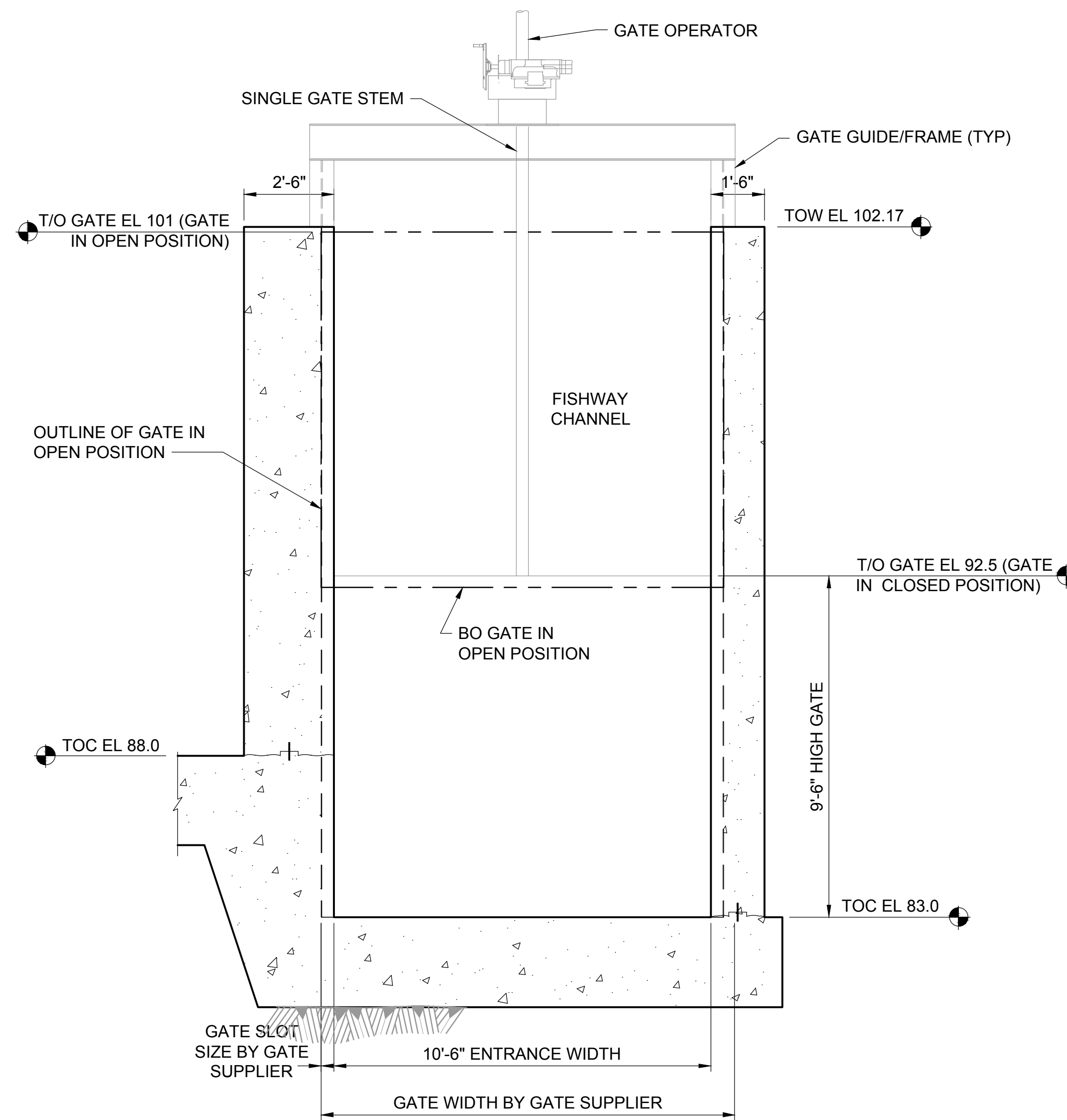


1 ENLARGED PLAN
 SCALE: 3/8"=1'-0"



UNIT 7 & 8 KEY MAP
 SCALE: NTS

- NOTES:**
- GENERAL OVERVIEW OF GATE 3 (UNIT 7 & 8 U/S ISOLATION GATE) IS PROVIDED:
 - SIZE OF OPENING: 10.50'Wx9.5'H
 - MOVEMENT OF GATE: UPWARD OPENING
 - OPERATION OF GATE: OPEN / CLOSE
 - TAILWATER ELEVATIONS:
 - DESIGN LOW 87.1
 - NORMAL 87.6
 - DESIGN HIGH 90.0



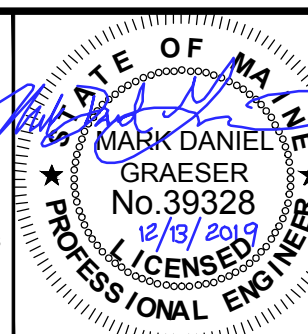
A ELEVATION GATE 3 (UNIT 7&8 U/S ISOLATION GATE)
 SCALE: 3/8" = 1'-0"

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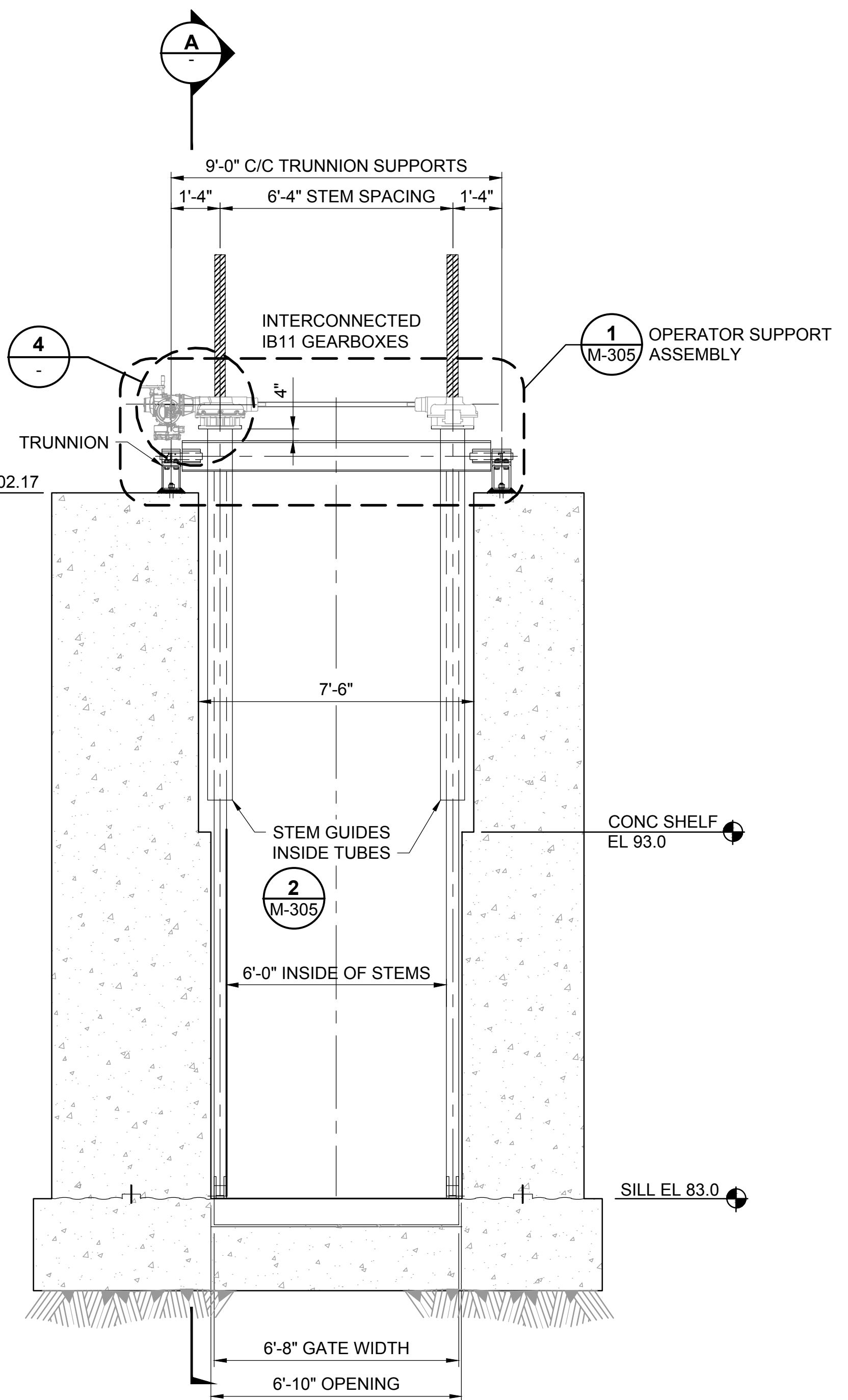


SHAWMUT HYDROELECTRIC STATION
 UPSTREAM FISH PASSAGE
 BROOKFIELD WHITE PINE HYDRO, LLC

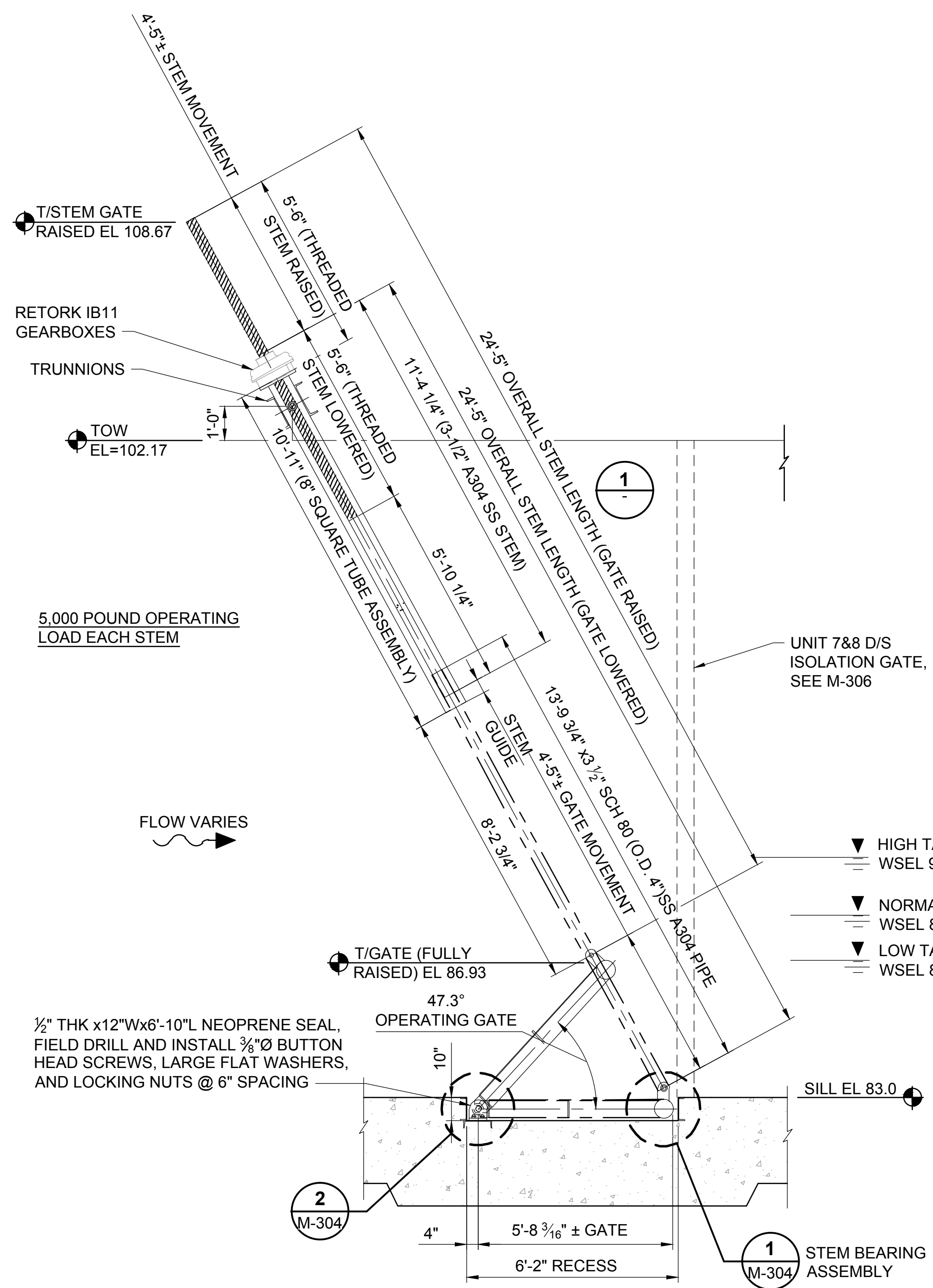
UNIT 7 & 8 FISH PASSAGE U/S
 ISOLATION GATE REQUIREMENTS

PROJECT:	3173SHAWFISH
DRAWN BY:	M. PITTMAN
DESIGNED BY:	D. ROBINSON
APPROVED BY:	M. GRAESER
SHEET:	105 OF 176
DRAWING:	M-301

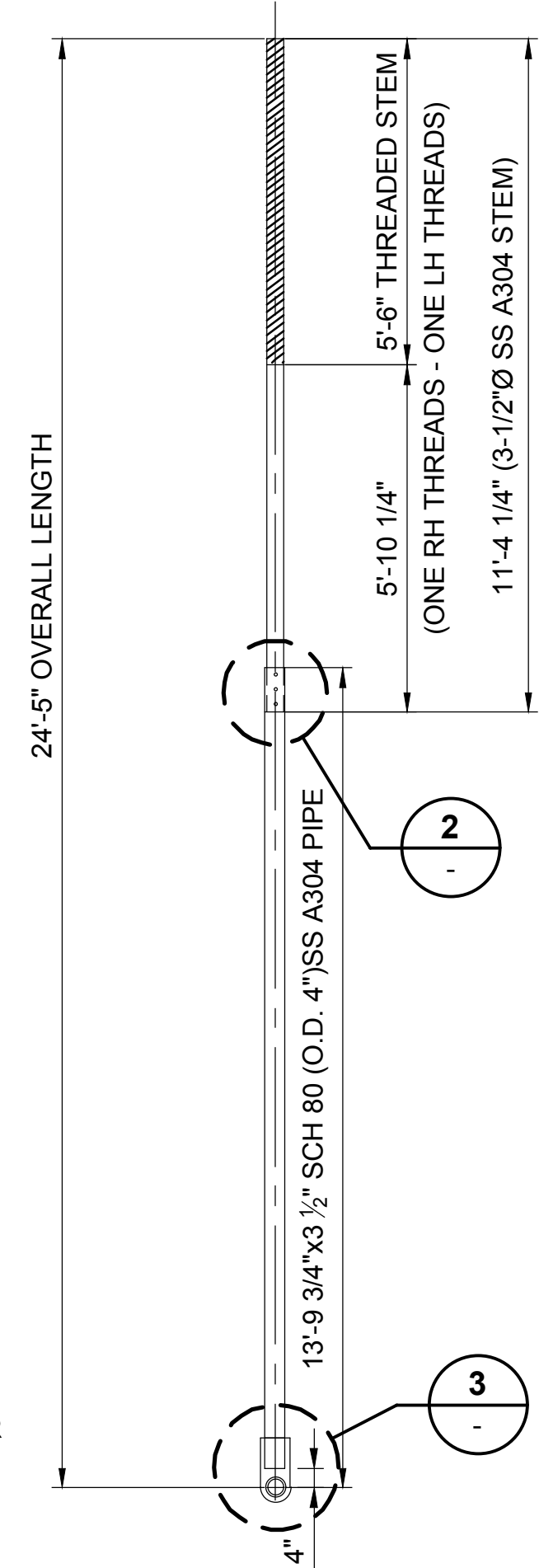
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DATE: Dec 13, 2019 2:41pm
PROJECT: 3173 SHAWMUT
SHEET: M-304



ELEVATION LOOKING UPSTREAM (GATE LOWERED)
SCALE: 3/8"=1'-0"

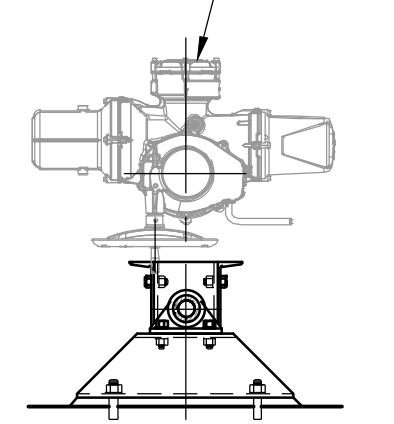


A SIDE ELEVATION
SCALE: 3/8"=1'-0"

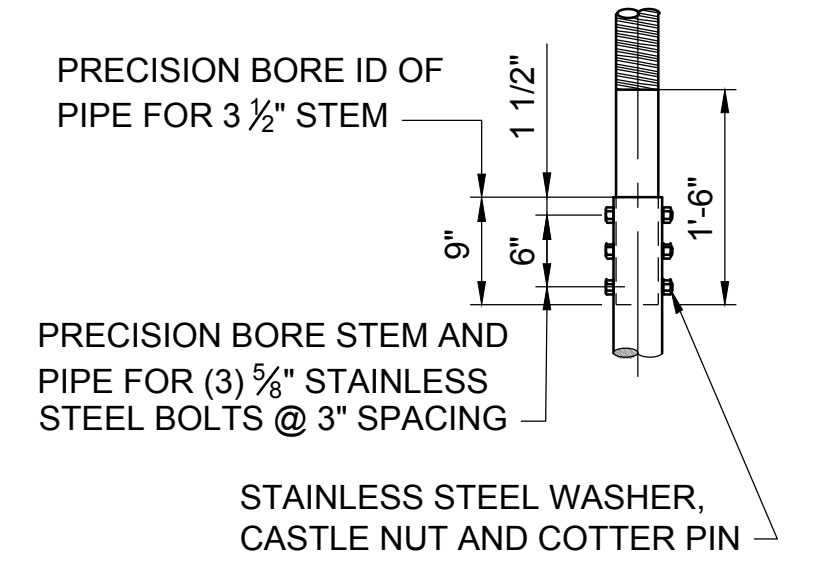


1 OPERATING STEM (2 REQUIRED)
SCALE: 3/8"=1'-0"

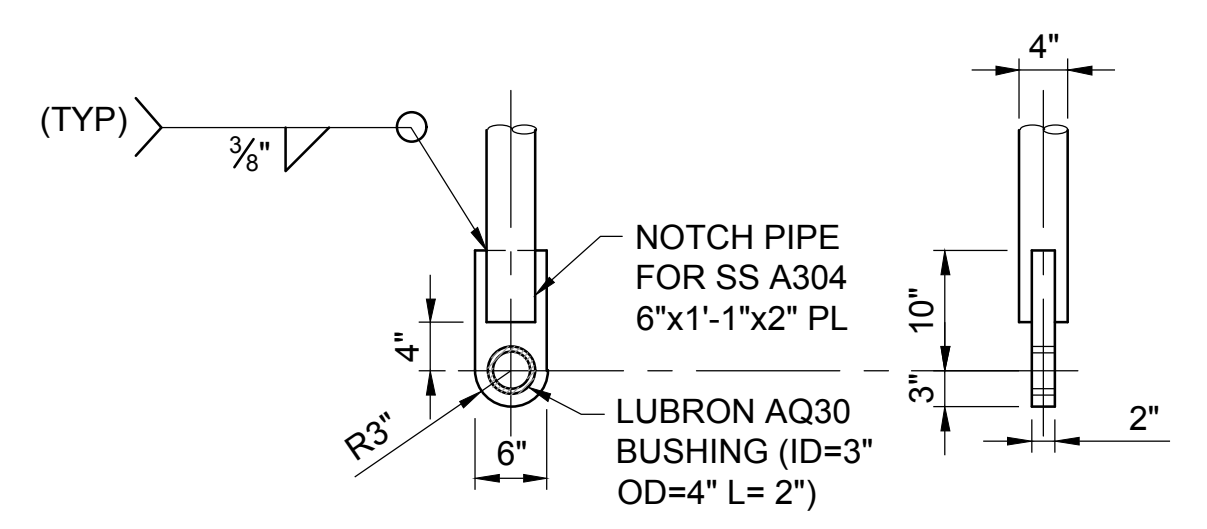
ROTORK IQ70 MOTOR OPERATOR WITH FA25 THRUST BASE - REMOVE HANDWHEEL KNOB



4 ROTORK MOTOR DETAIL
SCALE: NTS



2 OPERATING STEM CONNECTION
SCALE: 3/4"=1'-0"



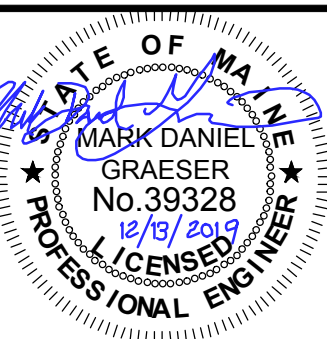
3 OPERATING STEM ASSEMBLY
SCALE: 3/4"=1'-0"

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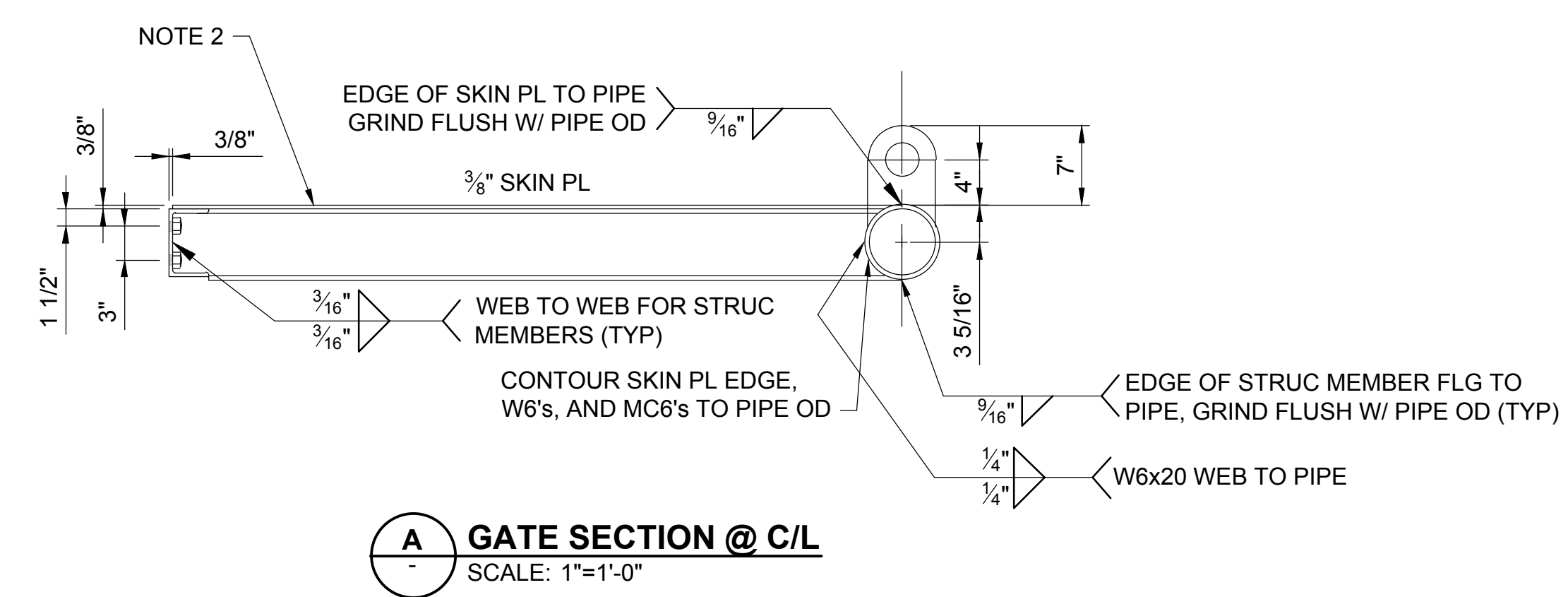
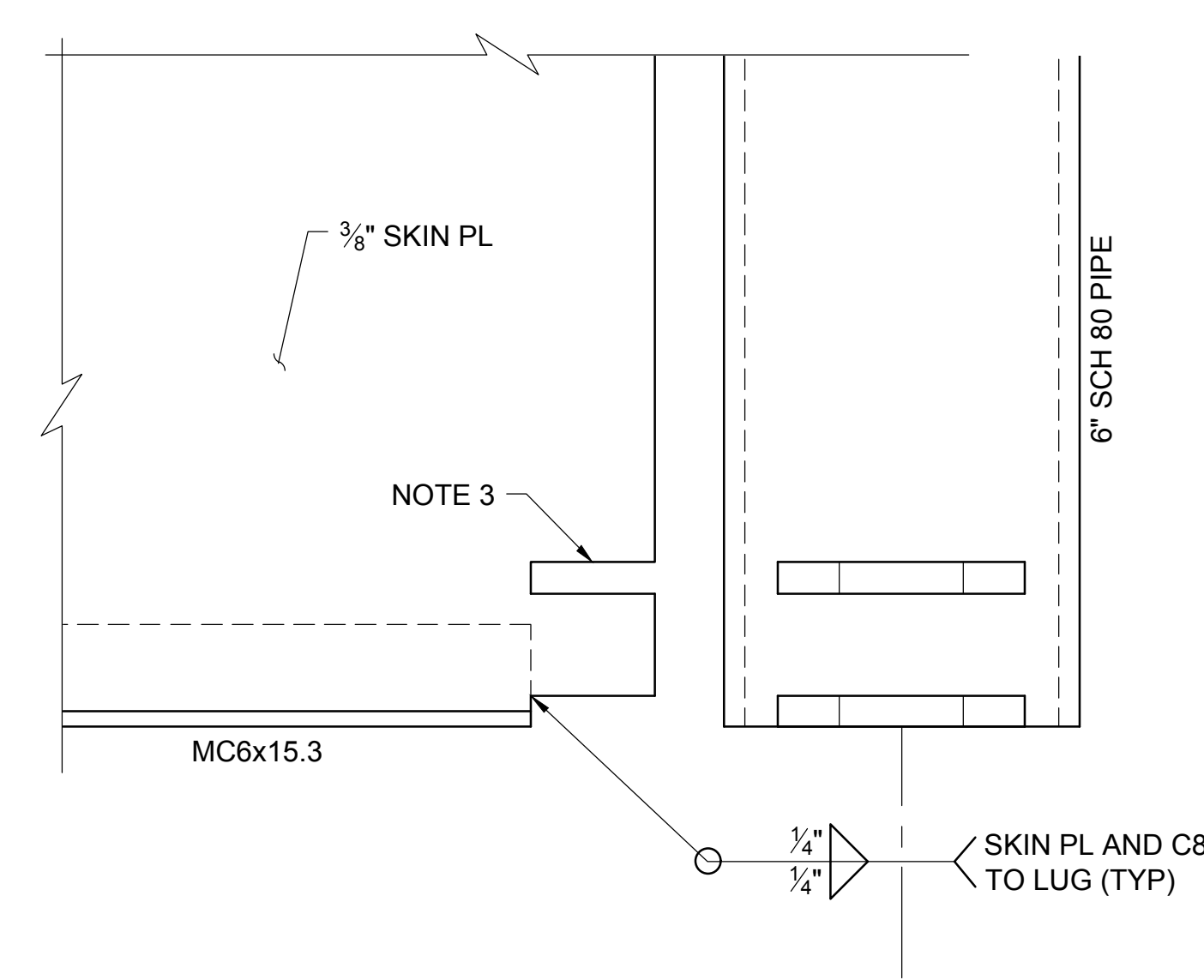
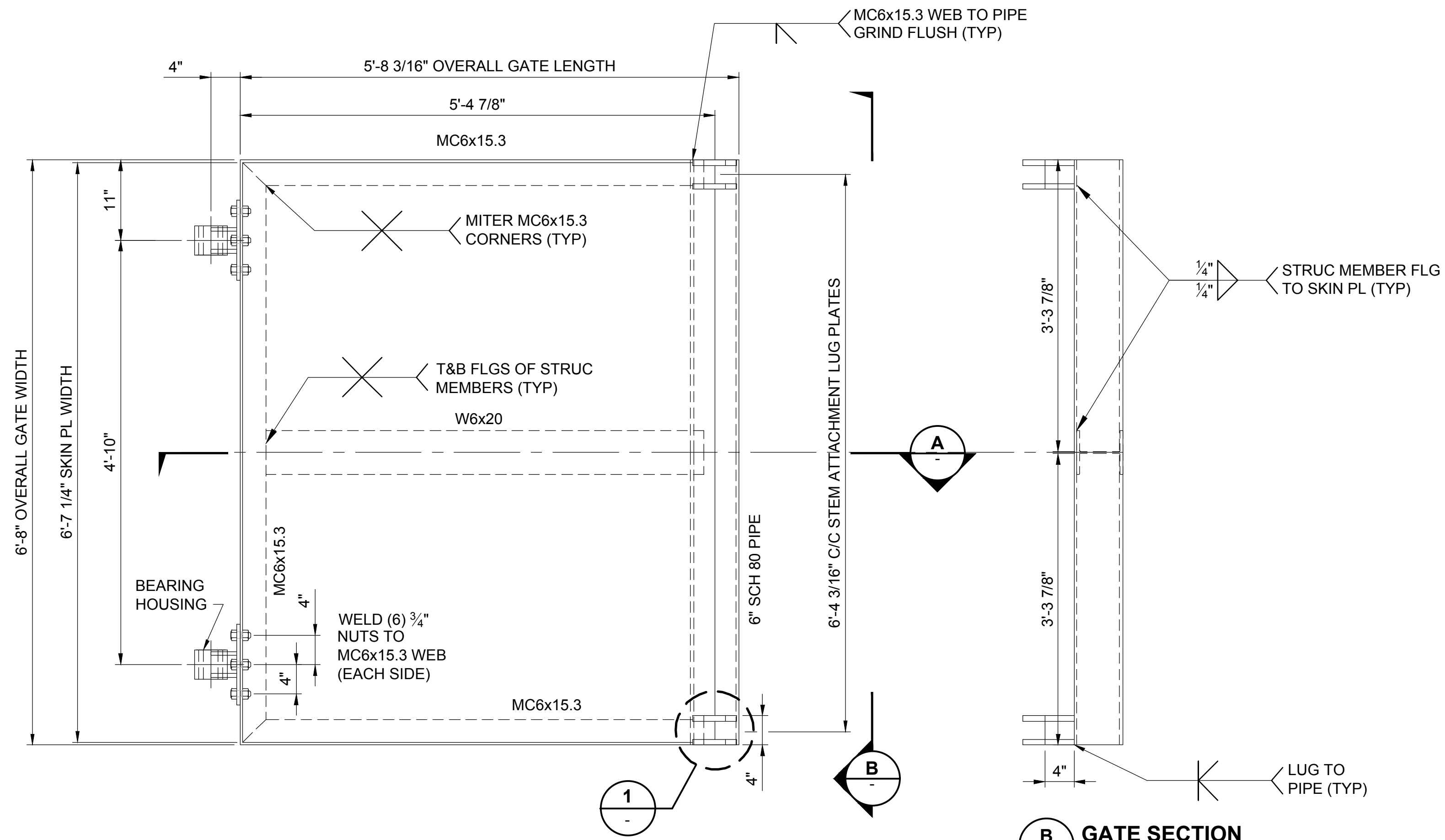
SHAWMUT HYDROELECTRIC STATION
UPSTREAM FISH PASSAGE
BROOKFIELD WHITE PINE HYDRO, LLC

UNIT 7 & 8 FISH PASSAGE FLAP GATE
ELEVATIONS AND STEM DETAILS

PROJECT:	3173SHAWFISH
DRAWN BY:	M. PITTMAN
DESIGNED BY:	D. ROBINSON
APPROVED BY:	M. GRAESER
SHEET:	106 OF 176
DRAWING:	M-302

NOTES:

1. GATE TO BE WELDED ONE ASSEMBLY WITH CONTINUOUS SEAL WELDS OF THE TYPE SPECIFIED.
2. SKIN PLATE SPLICES SHALL BE AT STRUCTURAL MEMBERS USING CONTINUOUS SLOT WELD. WELD TO BE GROUND FLUSH WITH SKIN PLATE SURFACE.
3. TRIM SKIN PL AND MC6x15.3 AT 3/4" THK LUGS.
4. ALL CARBON STEEL ITEMS SHALL BE GALVANIZED.



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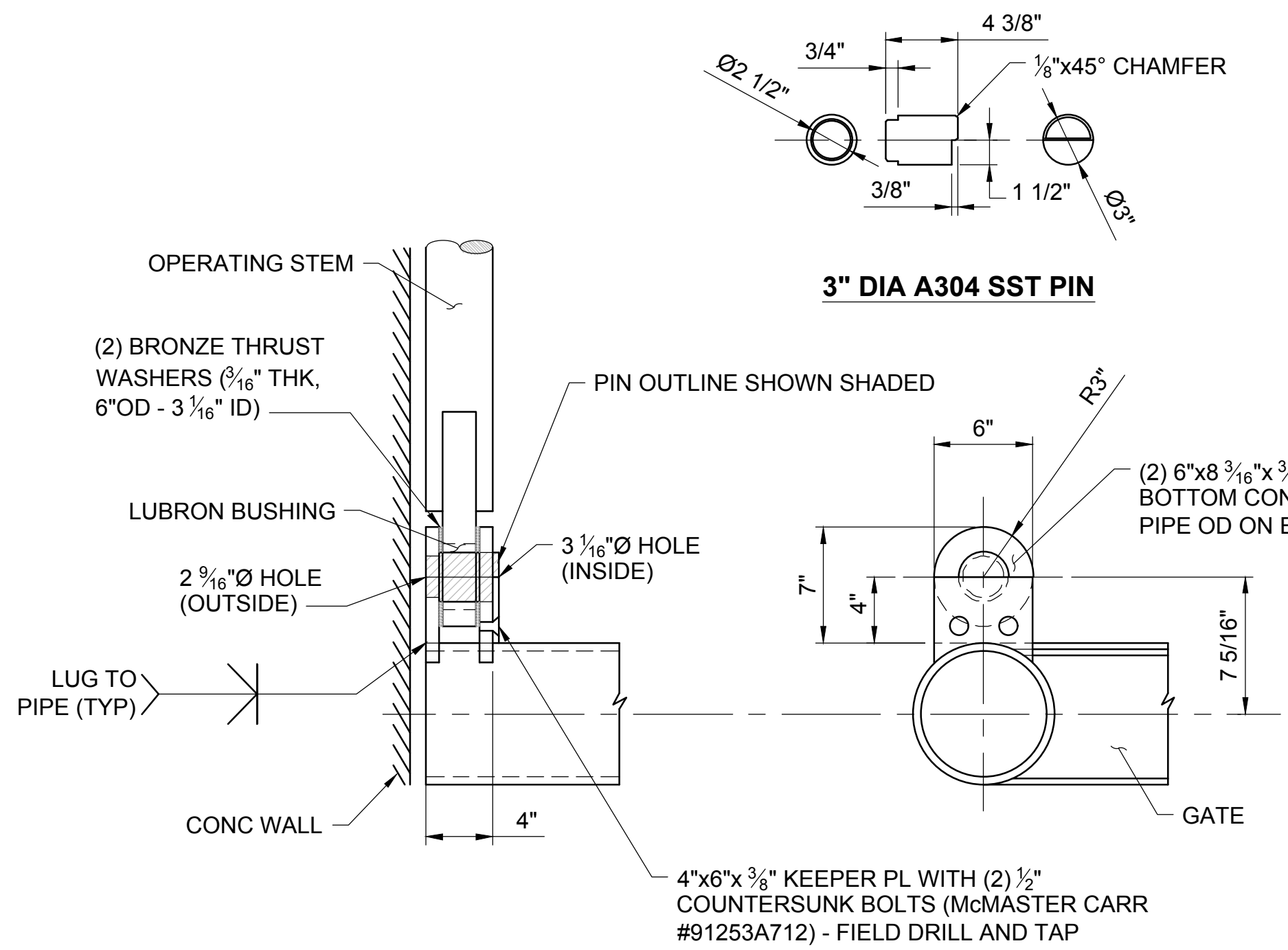
REVISION	DESCRIPTION OF ISSUE / REVISION	REVISED BY
12/13/2019	FINAL FOR BID - NOT FOR CONSTRUCTION	M. GRAESER

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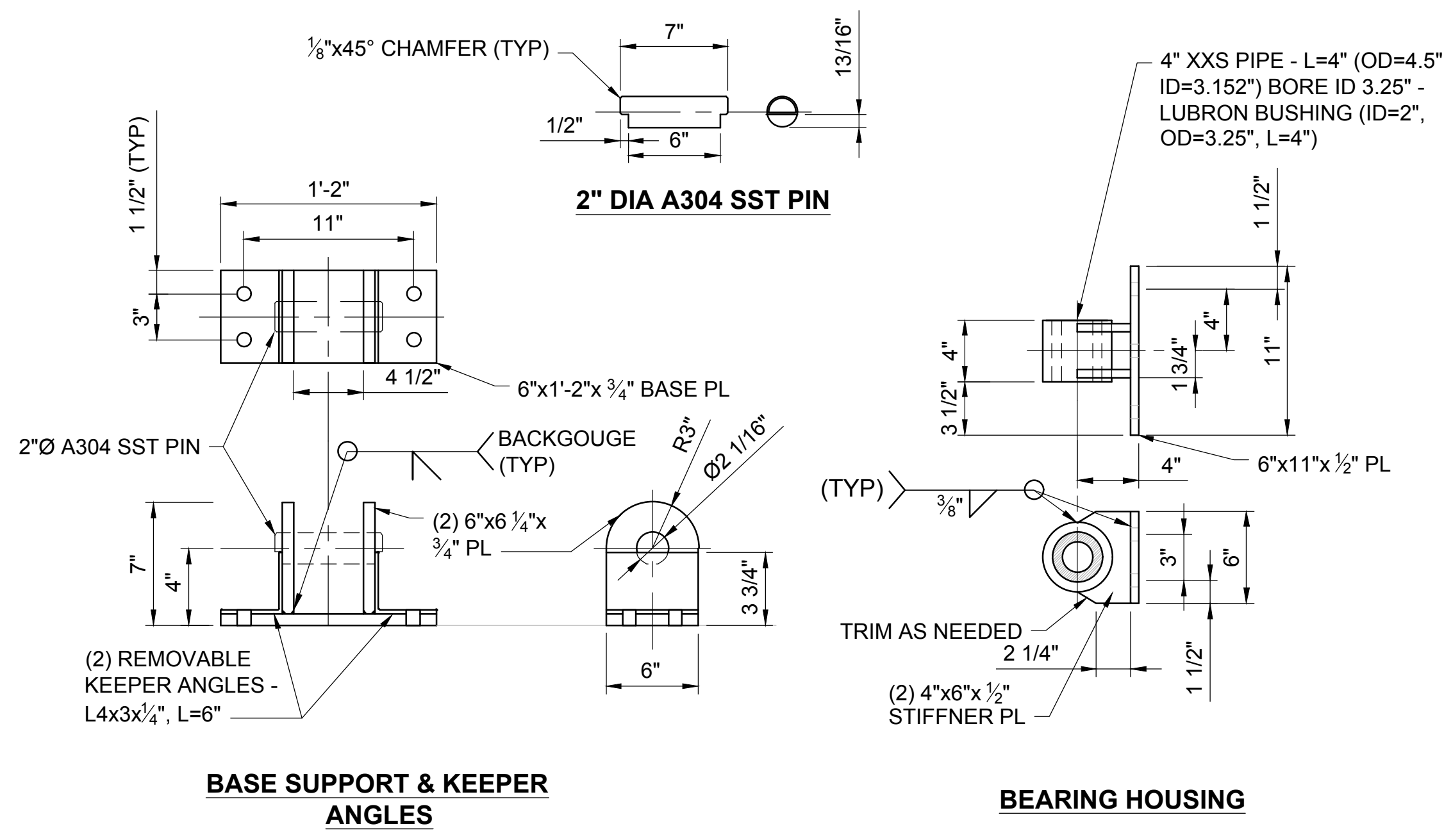
SHAWMUT HYDROELECTRIC STATION
 UPSTREAM FISH PASSAGE
 BROOKFIELD WHITE PINE HYDRO, LLC

UNIT 7 & 8 FISH PASSAGE
 FLAP GATE STEEL SECTION
 AND DETAILS

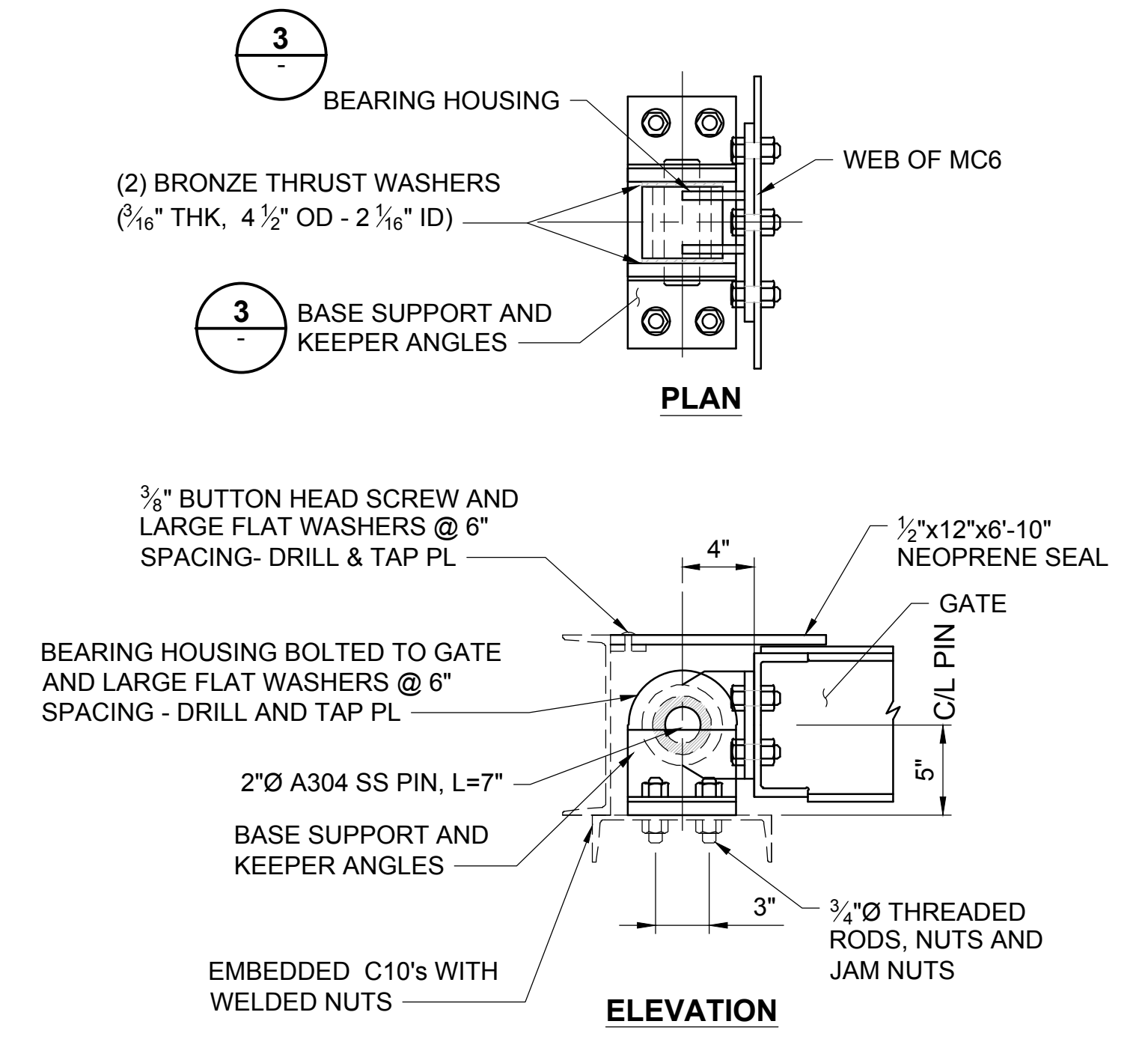
PROJECT:	3173SHAWFISH
DRAWN BY:	M. PITTMAN
DESIGNED BY:	D. ROBINSON
APPROVED BY:	M. GRAESER
SHEET:	107 OF 176
DRAWING:	M-303



1 STEM BEARING ARRANGEMENT
M-302 SCALE: 1 1/2"=1'-0"



3 LOWER BEARING COMPONENTS
SCALE: 1 1/2"=1'-0"



2 LOWER ASSEMBLY ARRANGEMENT
M-302 SCALE: 1 1/2"=1'-0"

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DECEMBER 13, 2019

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TEL: (508) 829-6000 www.aldenlab.com

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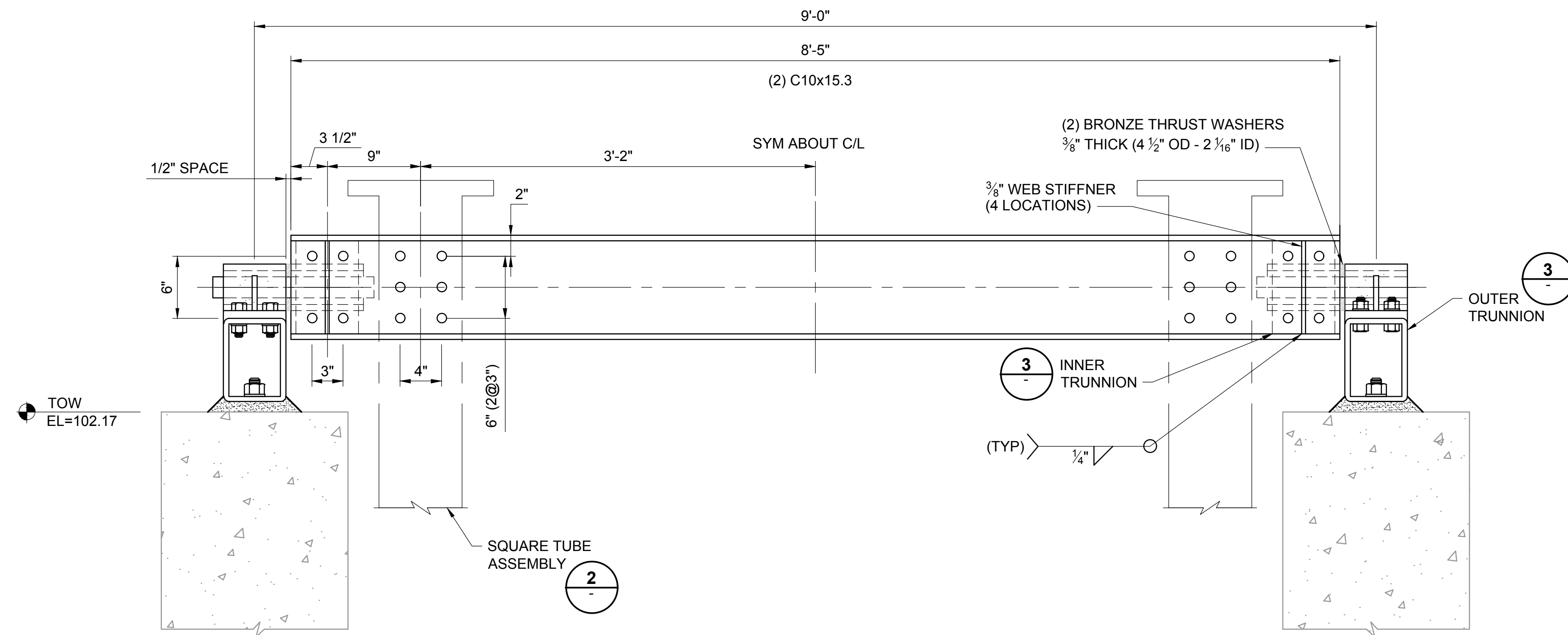
VERIFICATION SCALE: 1/8"=1'-0"
 BAR IS ONE INCH ON ORIGINAL DRAWING
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STATE OF MASSACHUSETTS
 MARK DANIEL GRAESER
 No. 39328
 12/19/2019
 PROFESSIONAL ENGINEER

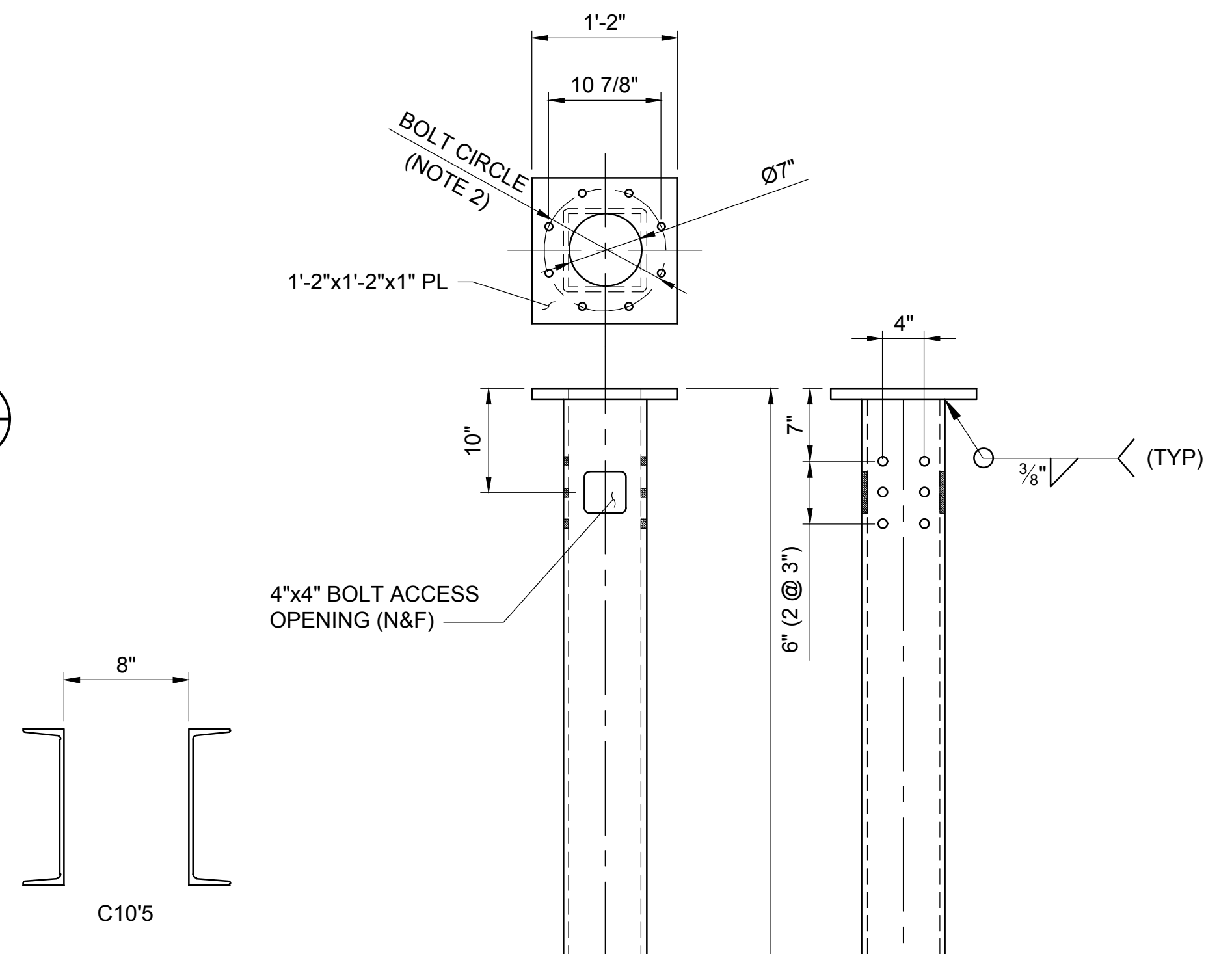
SHAWMUT HYDROELECTRIC STATION
 UPSTREAM FISH PASSAGE
 BROOKFIELD WHITE PINE HYDRO, LLC

UNIT 7 & 8 FISH PASSAGE FLAP
 GATE STEEL DETAILS

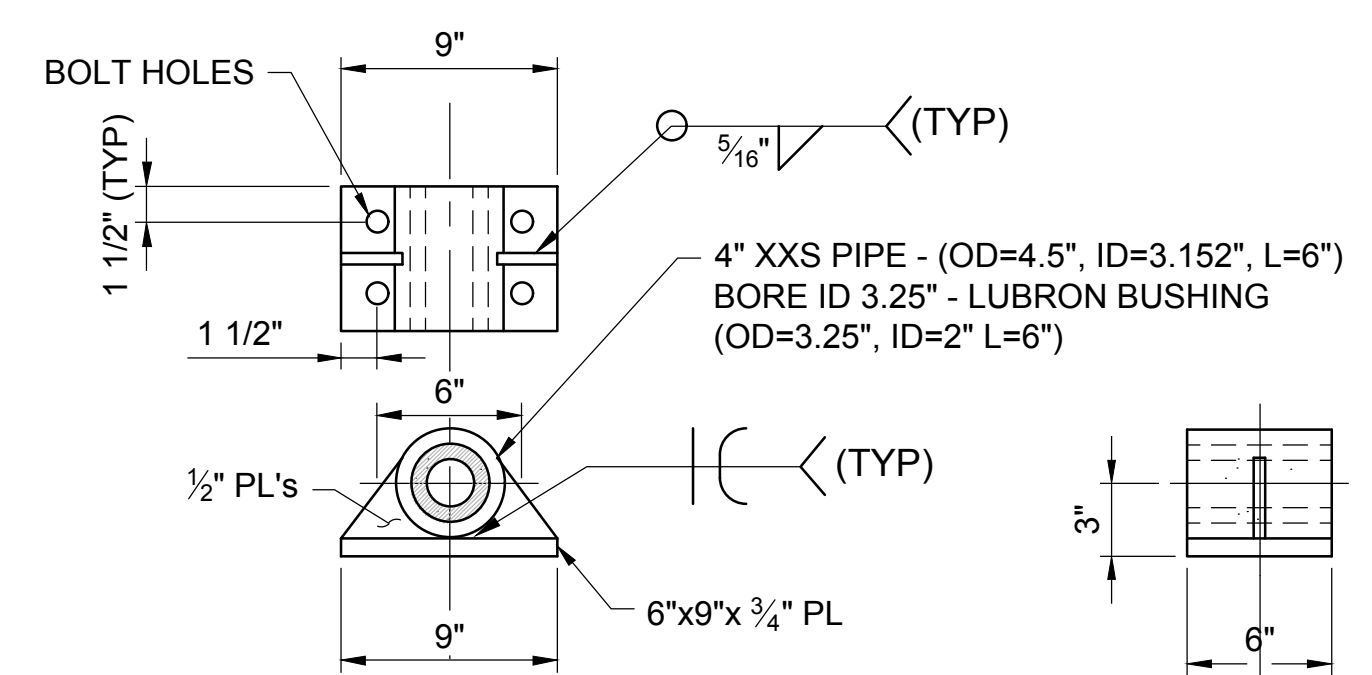
PROJECT:	3173SHAWFISH
DRAWN BY:	M. PITTMAN
DESIGNED BY:	D. ROBINSON
APPROVED BY:	M. GRAESER
SHEET:	108 OF 176
DRAWING:	M-304



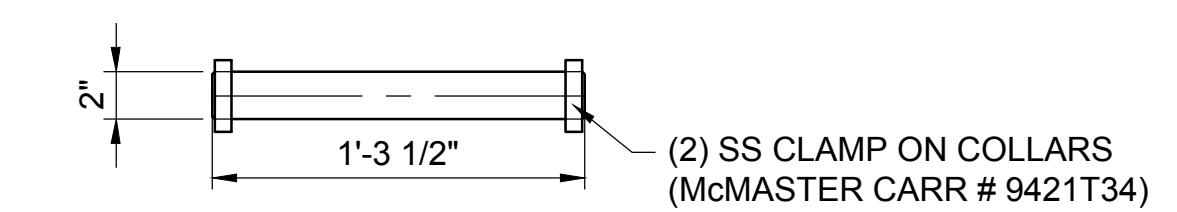
1 OPERATOR SUPPORT ASSEMBLY
M-302 SCALE: 1-1/2"=1'-0"



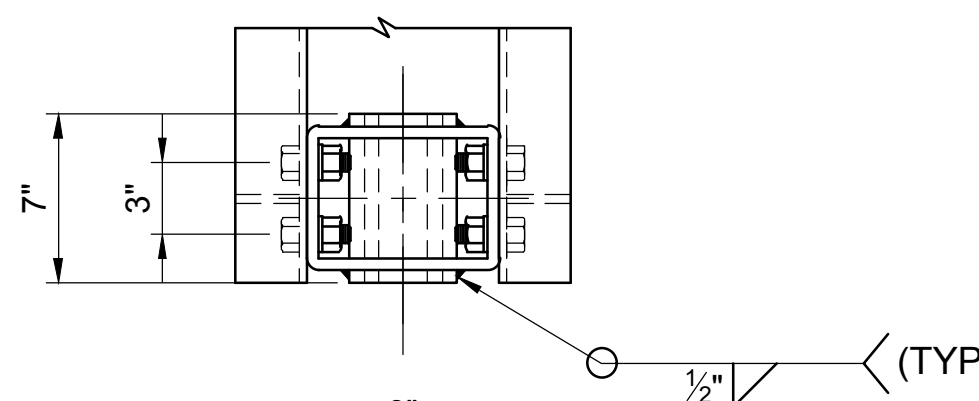
2 SQUARE TUBE ASSEMBLY (2 REQUIRED)
M-302 SCALE: 1"=1'-0"



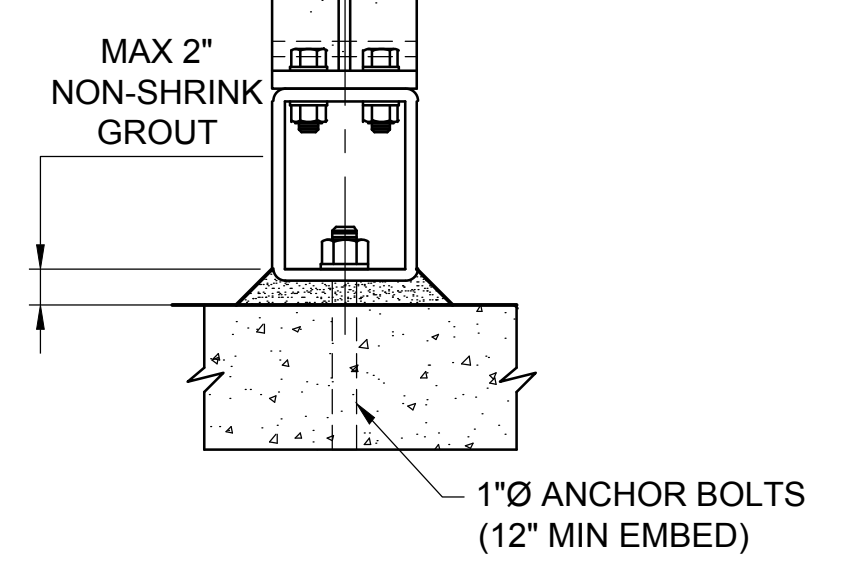
OUTER TRUNNION ASSEMBLY



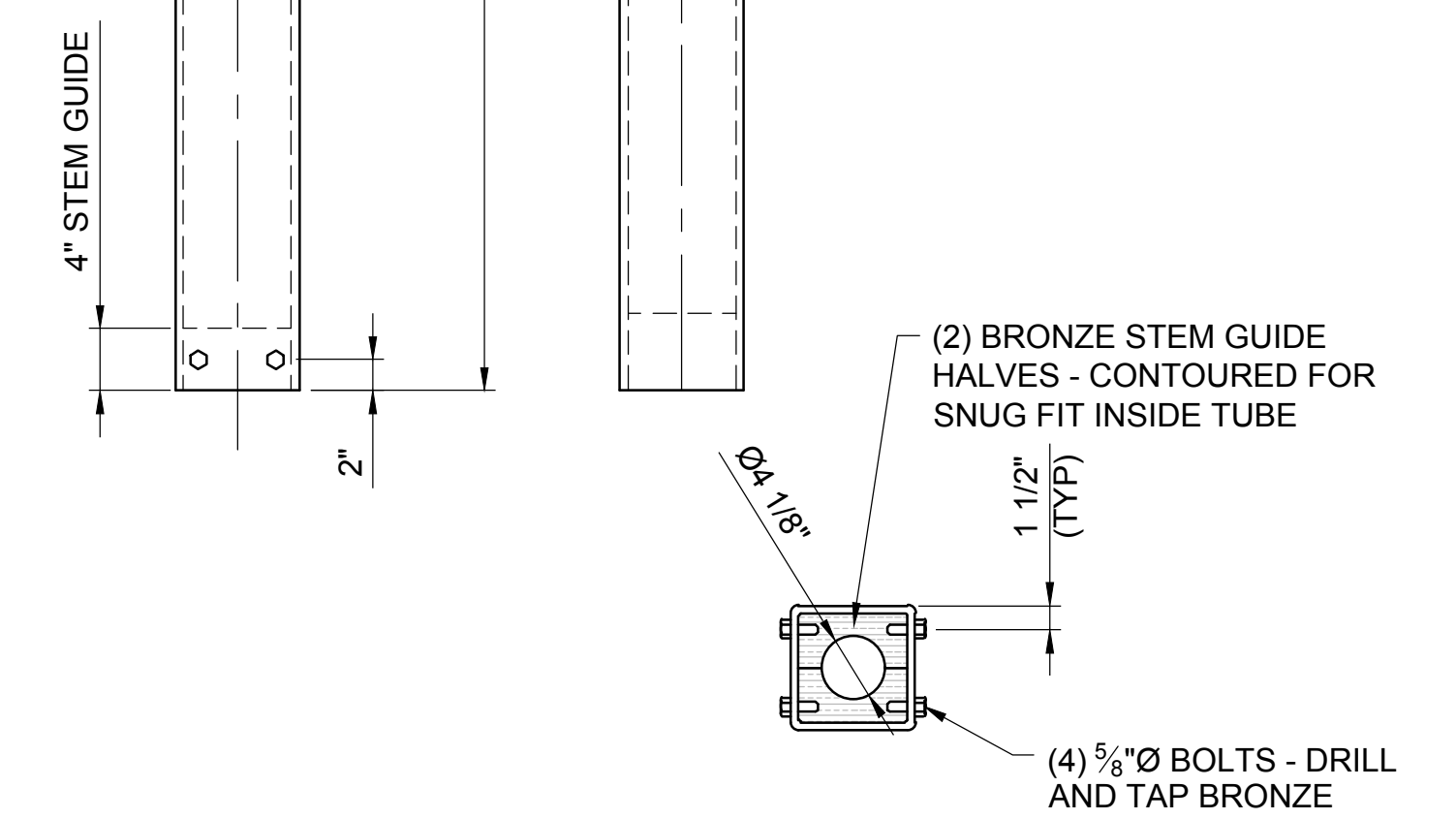
A304 STAINLESS STEEL PIN



INNER TRUNNION ASSEMBLY



3 TRUNNION COMPONENTS
SCALE: 1 1/2"=1'-0"



- NOTES:**
- ALL CARBON STEEL ITEMS SHALL BE GALVANIZED.
 - COORDINATE WITH EQUIPMENT SUPPLIED.

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DWG: C:\Users\mrajan\Documents\allden\allden\131019\shawmut\unit78\upstream\fish\passage\flap\gate\steel\details\m305.dwg
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 PLOTTER: HP DesignJet 5000 Series
 PLOTTING METHOD: HP-GL/2

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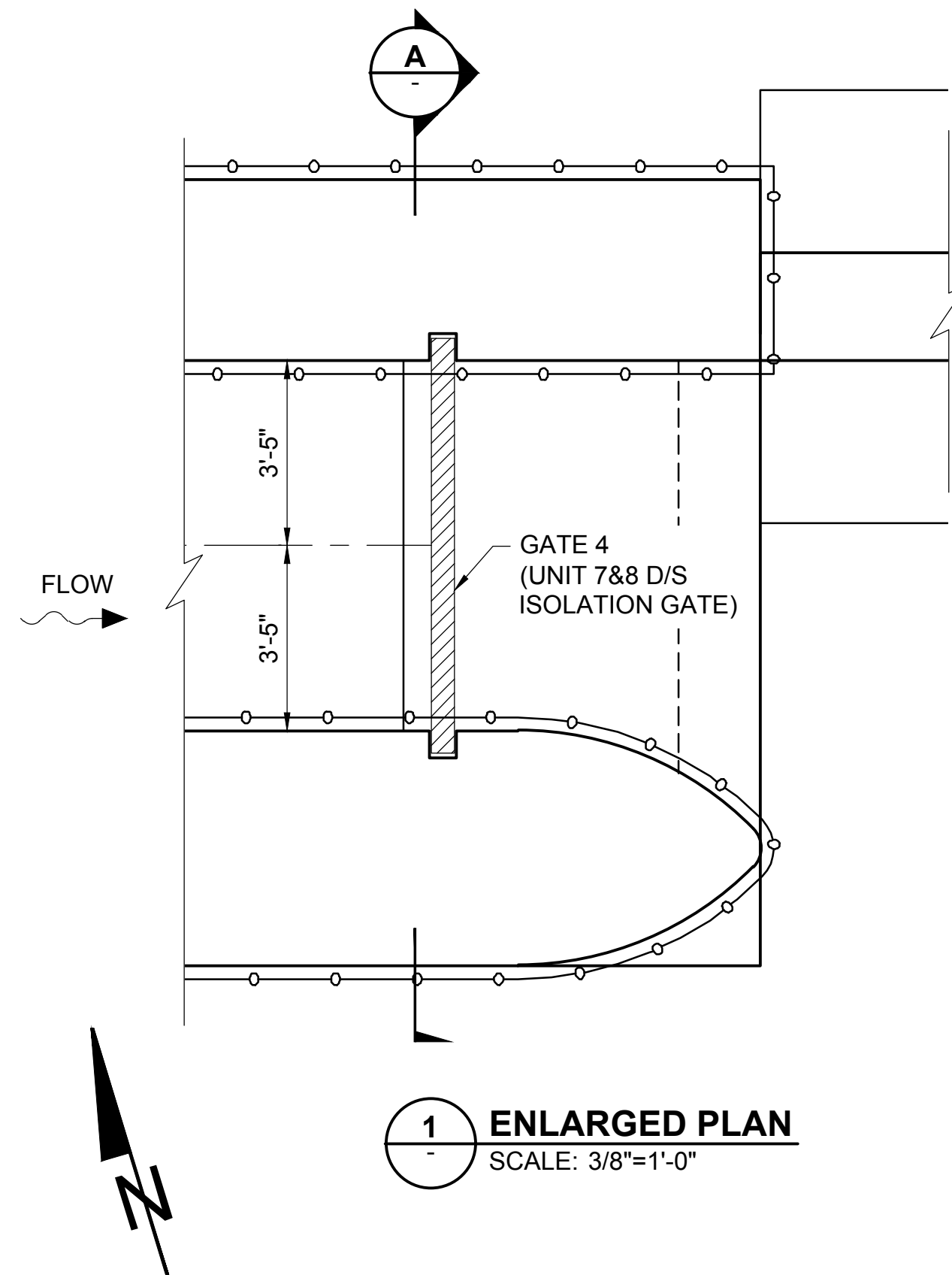
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MARK DANIEL GRAESER
No. 39328
12/19/2019
LICENSED PROFESSIONAL ENGINEER

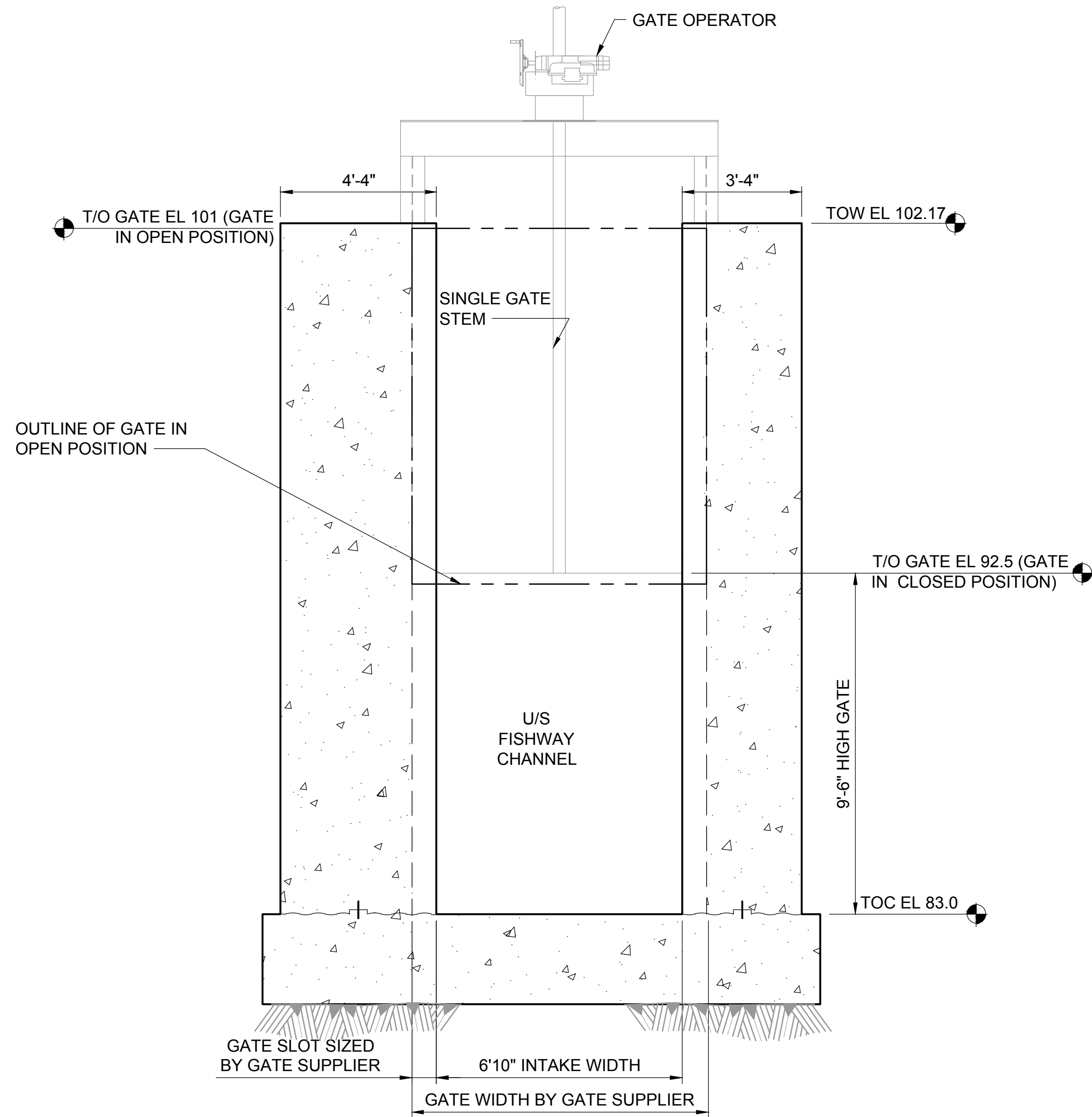
SHAWMUT HYDROELECTRIC STATION
UPSTREAM FISH PASSAGE
BROOKFIELD WHITE PINE HYDRO, LLC

UNIT 7 & 8 FISH PASSAGE FLAP
GATE STEEL DETAILS

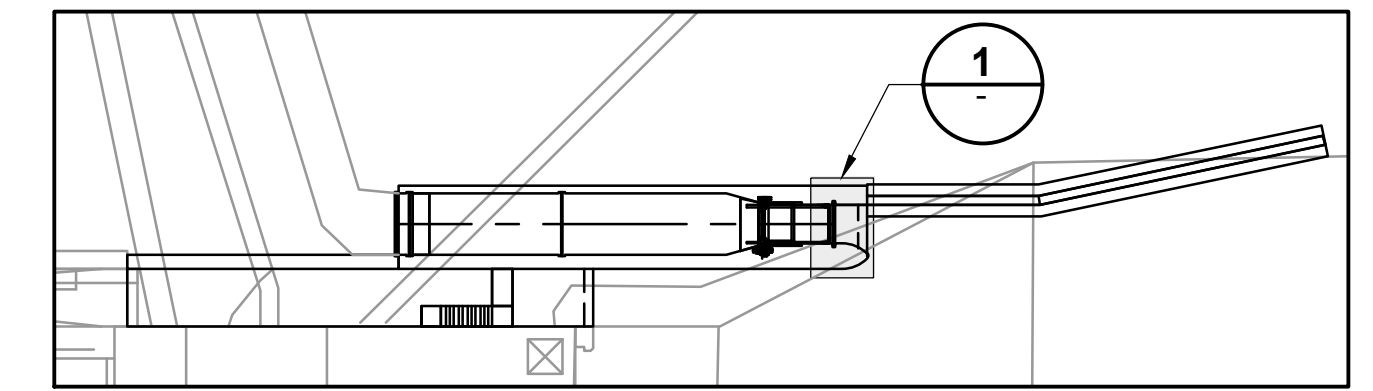
PROJECT:	3173SHAWFISH
DRAWN BY:	M. PITTMAN
DESIGNED BY:	D. ROBINSON
APPROVED BY:	M. GRAESER
SHEET:	109 OF 176
DRAWING:	M-305



1 ENLARGED PLAN
SCALE: 3/8"=1'-0"



A ELEVATION GATE 4 (UNIT 7&8 D/S ISOLATION)
SCALE: 3/8" = 1'-0"



UNIT 7 & 8 KEY MAP
SCALE: NTS

NOTES:

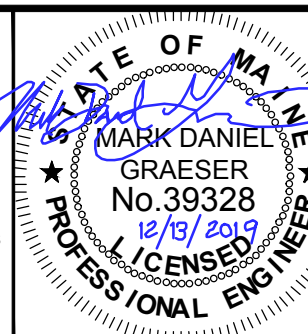
1. GENERAL OVERVIEW OF GATE 4 (7 & 8 D/S ISOLATION GATE) IS PROVIDED:
 - SIZE OF OPENING: 6.83'W x 9.50'H
 - MOVEMENT OF GATE: UPWARD OPENING
 - OPERATION OF GATE: OPEN / CLOSE
2. TAILWATER ELEVATIONS:
 - DESIGN LOW 87.1
 - NORMAL 87.6
 - DESIGN HIGH 90.0

DWG: C:\Users\jrgreaser\Documents\3173\3173SHAWMUT\3173SHAWMUT.dwg
 DATE: Dec 13, 2019 2:41pm
 USER: jrgreaser
 PROJECT: 3173SHAWMUT
 SHEET: 110 OF 176
 TITLE: SHAWMUT HYDROELECTRIC STATION
 DRAWING: UNIT 7 & 8 FISH PASSAGE D/S ISOLATION GATE REQUIREMENTS

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REVISION	DESCRIPTION OF ISSUE / REVISION	REVISED BY
12/13/2019	FINAL FOR BID - NOT FOR CONSTRUCTION	M. GRAESER

VERIFY SCALE
 BAR IS ONE INCH ON ORIGINAL DRAWING
 IF NOT ONE INCH ON THIS SHEET, ADJUST SCALES ACCORDINGLY



SHAWMUT HYDROELECTRIC STATION
 UPSTREAM FISH PASSAGE
 BROOKFIELD WHITE PINE HYDRO, LLC

UNIT 7 & 8 FISH PASSAGE D/S
 ISOLATION GATE REQUIREMENTS

PROJECT:	3173SHAWFISH
DRAWN BY:	M. PITTMAN
DESIGNED BY:	D. ROBINSON
APPROVED BY:	M. GREASER
SHEET:	110 OF 176
DRAWING:	M-306

FINAL FOR BID
NOT FOR CONSTRUCTION
DECEMBER 13, 2019

Exhibit D- Operation and Maintenance Plan

SHAWMUT PROJECT

FERC NO. 2322-ME

FISH PASSAGE OPERATIONS & MAINTENANCE PLAN

Version 1.0

Revision: December 19, 2019

Operated by:

Brookfield White Pine Hydro, LLC

An indirect subsidiary of

Brookfield Renewable Energy Group

Skowhegan, ME

SHAWMUT FISH PASSAGE OPERATIONS & MAINTENANCE PLAN

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SHAWMUT FISH PASSAGE OPERATIONS & MAINTENANCE PLAN

1.0 - INTRODUCTION

This Fish Passage Operations and Maintenance Plan (the “Plan” or “O&M Plan”) is intended to define how Brookfield White Pine Hydro will operate and maintain the fish passage facilities at the Shawmut Project FERC No. 2322 (the “Project”). This Plan is part of Brookfield’s commitment to our environmental principles that are based on the fundamental values of accountability, partnership and open communication. As such, we have accepted the responsibility entrusted to us to manage natural resources in ways to ensure sustainable development.

The Plan will define what fish passage facilities (the “Facilities”) are to be constructed at the Shawmut Project, the period in which the existing and new facilities are to be operated, guidance on the annual start-up and shut-down procedures, routine operating guidelines, debris management, and safety rules and procedures that are in place. Along with these defined procedures and guidelines, the Plan includes the necessary supporting information such as contact information, daily inspection forms, drawings, and spare parts on-site. This Plan should be considered a living document, and as such it will be updated annually, as needed.

2.0 - BACKGROUND

The Shawmut Project is located at river mile 66 on the Kennebec River in the towns of Fairfield and Benton, in Somerset and Kennebec Counties, Maine. Shawmut is the third dam upstream on the Kennebec River. The Shawmut Project has a total installed capacity of 8.8 megawatts at a normal head of 24.0 feet. The principal Project facilities include a concrete gravity dam with hinged flashboards and rubber bladder, forebay, reservoir, transmission line, appurtenant facilities, and two powerhouses. The Units 1-6 powerhouse, built in 1912, consists of horizontal Francis quad runner turbines. The Units 7-8 powerhouse, built in 1982, consists of two horizontal single regulated propeller turbines.

The Shawmut Project includes a 1,310-acre reservoir, a 1,135-foot-long dam with an average height of 24 feet, headworks and intake structures, enclosed forebay, and two powerhouses. The crest of the dam has a 380-foot section of four-foot-high hinged flashboards serviced by a steel bridge with a gantry crane; a 730 foot long section of dam topped with an inflatable bladder composed of three sections, each 4.46 feet high when inflated; and a 25 foot wide by downward opening 8 foot deep sluice equipped with a timber and steel gate.

The headworks and intake structures are integral to the dam and the powerhouse. On the west end of the dam there is a head gate structure which along with the two power houses creates a forebay. Also, on the south end of the forebay between the two powerhouses, is a ten-foot-wide by seven foot deep Tainter gate set above a six foot wide by six foot tall deep sluice gate, and directly adjacent to the Tainter gate is an approximately 6 ft wide surface sluice gate. A non-overflow concrete gravity section of dam connects the west end of the forebay gate openings with a concrete cut-off wall, which serves as a core wall of an earth dike.

The Project typically operates as run-of-river, with a target reservoir elevation near the full pond elevation of 112.0 ft during normal conditions. The total maximum hydraulic capacity of the turbines is approximately 6,700 cubic feet per second (cfs). After maximum flow to the turbines has been achieved, excess water is spilled through the existing log sluice. When flows exceed the capacity of the log sluice, sections of the rubber dam are deflated to pass additional water.

3.0 - DESCRIPTION OF FISH PASSAGE FACILITIES

3.1 - UPSTREAM FISH PASSAGE

The upstream fish passage design, to be constructed and operational by 2022, consists of a fish lift with an integrated attraction water intake and spillway placed downstream of the non-overflow portion of the dam and adjacent to the Units 1-6 powerhouse, a short fish bypass channel connecting the Units 7-8 tailrace to the Units 1 through 6 tailrace at the upstream end of the training wall/island, and modifications to the discharge of the Tainter gate adjacent to the Units 7-8 powerhouse.

Fish Lift

The lower portion of the fish lift structure will consist of a concrete and steel entrance flume with an 8 foot wide entrance that widens to a 12 ft entrance channel leading to a fish blocking screen and the lifting hopper. The entrance flume will include a hinged flap entrance gate to maintain velocity and head drop, a set of adjustable V-trap gates, an approximately 11 ft by 11 ft traveling hopper, a baffle wall, and a V-shaped wooden baffled weir for dissipating energy and entrained air from the attraction water system. Set upon the entrance flume will be an approximately 31 ft long by 15 ft wide by 56.5 ft tall structural steel tower within which the hopper will travel to the upper level; the open steel tower will also contain an access stairway. At the upper level (the top of the non-overflow portion of the dam) will be an exit flume (20-inch diameter pipe), a 600-gallon supplemental water storage tank, and steel grating access platform.

An approximately 93 ft long by 10 to 16 ft varying width spillway will be cut into the non-overflow portion of the dam which extends and turns approximately 53 degrees to discharge adjacent to the fish lift entrance to the flume. At the upstream edge of the spillway a beveled broad crested weir will extend about five feet into the headpond. Internally, the spillway channel will include a 16 ft long by 16 ft wide wedge wire screen floor which will convey water from the spillway channel to the energy dissipation pool located just upstream of the fish lift hopper and will provide the attraction flow to the entrance flume of the fish lift.

The attraction water intake and spillway are designed to convey 340 cfs of flow from the head pond; of this 115 to 225 cfs will be diverted through the wedge wire screen intake to the energy dissipation pool and then to the fish lift entrance flume. The remaining 115 to 225 cfs will be bypassed and spilled adjacent to the fish lift entrance.

Unit 7-8 Fish Bypass Channel

An approximately 77 ft long by 10.5 ft wide bypass channel will be constructed at the upstream end of the island to provide fish egress from the Unit 7-8 tailrace across to the Unit 1-6 tailrace. The discharge from the Tainter gate located between the two powerhouses will be rerouted to the Unit 7-8 tailrace. The bypass channel structure will be comprised of a concrete channel with two baffles, a hinged entrance gate, and isolation gates. The southern side of the channel will share a wall with the modified Tainter gate spillway channel and the northern wall will extend 80 ft downstream along the island as a training wall. An approximately 75 ft long by 8 ft wide channel will be excavated into the bedrock turning about 84 degrees from the Units 1-6 tailrace to the bypass channel exit. The excavated rock channel will be at existing grade near the Unit 1-6 powerhouse tailrace and about 5 ft deep. Access stairs from the roof of the Unit 7-8 powerhouse will lead down to a steel grating walkway near the exit of the Tainter gate spillway channel. This walkway will cross over both channels to allow access to the fish bypass.

A new 79 ft long by 10 ft wide concrete spillway channel will extend from the discharge of the existing Tainter gate to the Unit 7-8 tailrace. See Attachment D for facility drawings.

Upstream fishway operations

The proposed fish lift will be operational from May 1st to October 31st, annually. The fish lift has a designed operating range of 2,540 cfs and 20,270 cfs and will maintain a flow of 0.5 feet per second (fps) at the fish lift attraction water intake. Flow in the entrance flume will be maintained at 1.0-1.5 fps through the hopper and 4-6 fps at the fishway entrance. The facility has been designed in consultation with the National Marine Fisheries Service, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, Maine Department of Marine Resources, the Maine Department of Inland Fisheries and Wildlife and is designed to pass Atlantic salmon (population size 12,000), American shad (population size 177,000), alewives (population size 134,000), and blueback herring (population size 1,535,000).

3.2 - DOWNSTREAM FISH PASSAGE

Downstream passage at Shawmut is currently provided through a combination of a surface weir (sluice), Tainter gate, Deep gate (for downstream passage of adult eel in the late summer/fall) and opened hinged flashboards. The sluice is located at the right side of the intake structure next to Unit 6. It is 4 ft wide by 22-inches deep and flow can be adjusted by adding or removing stoplogs. With all stoplogs removed, the sluice passes between 30 and 35 cfs which is discharged over the face of the dam into a 3 ft deep plunge pool. The Tainter gate located next to the sluice measures 7 ft high by 10 ft wide and can pass up to 600 cfs.

Currently, the sluice and Tainter gate are operated for Atlantic salmon smolt and kelt passage from April 1 through June 15 and from November 1 through December 31, as river flow and ice conditions allow. Downstream passage is also provided along the Shawmut spillway during periods of excess river flow that results in spill. To provide additional passage during the

Atlantic salmon smolt migration season, the Licensee also drops four sections of hinged flashboards, located immediately adjacent to the power canal headworks which provides up to approximately 560 cfs of spill flow.¹ Based on the results of downstream eel passage studies conducted in 2007 and 2008, and with concurrence resource agencies, the deep drain gate is opened for 6 weeks during the period September 15th to November 15th annually for downstream eel passage, in combination with Unit 7-8 shutdowns for at least 8 hours per night.

To minimize the potential for stranding fish on the ledges below Rubber Dam No. 3, Brookfield deflates rubber dams in numerical order (Section 1 first, Section 3 last) and inflate in reverse order.

With the new license, Brookfield will continue to operate the existing downstream passage facilities and is also proposing to install a guidance boom in the forebay to improve downstream passage at the Shawmut Project. The combined new and existing downstream measures are listed below.

- Install a guidance boom (e.g., Worthington boom) in the forebay in front of Units 7-8. The proposed boom will have a depth of 10 ft., be made of rigid panels with ½ inch perforations (48% opening) and will be installed year-round.
 - Undertake measures necessary to keep the guidance boom in place and in good operating condition. If the guidance boom becomes dislodged or damaged, the resource agencies will be notified and the repair or replacements to the guidance boom will be made as soon as can be safely and reasonably done.
- Continue to operate the forebay bypass gate/surface sluice for utilization by downstream migrating diadromous fish from April 1 through December 31, as river conditions allow.
- Continue to ensure that the forebay Tainter gate is operated to maintain a flow of 6% of station unit flow through the gate (600 cfs through the smolt passage season).
- For a 6 week period between September 15th through November 15th, continue to open the deep drain gate next to Unit 7 at least two and one half feet (approx. 425cfs) and shut down Units 7 and 8 for at least 8 hours per night starting one hour after sunset for eel passage.

The new upstream fish passage facility will also provide additional downstream passage opportunity via the spillway channel auxiliary attraction water system (AWS). AWS flow of 115-225 cfs in excess of the flow required for the fish lift operation will be discharged (along with any downstream migrating fish passing through the system) to the Unit 1-6 tailrace adjacent to the fish lift entrance.

¹ The hinged flashboard sections pass a flow of approximately 140 cfs per section. With three sections down the flow is approximately 420 cfs; with four sections down the flow is approximately 560 cfs.

4.0 - OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE OF FISH PASSAGE FACILITIES

4.1 - UPSTREAM FISH PASSAGE – OPERATIONS & MAINTENANCE

The upstream fish lift and Unit 7-8 bypass channel facilities will be operated and maintained by Brookfield. To maximize attraction to the upstream passage facility, the unit closest to the fish lift entrance (Unit 1) is operated first-on and last-off, followed consecutively by Units 2 through 6. In the future, unit prioritization for upstream fish passage may be adjusted based on the results of fish passage studies, and in consultation with the resource agencies.

Brookfield personnel shall visit the fishway several times each day to ensure:

1. there is no debris clogging throughout the fish lift facility,
2. there is adequate velocity (1 to 1.5 ft/s) through the hopper,
3. adequate velocity (4-6 ft/s) at the fishway entrance,
4. and, a 6-9” head drop from inside the entrance to the tailwater. The head drop at entrance gate is automatically adjusted via a programmable logic controller (PLC) which tracks the tailrace elevation and associated operator interface terminal (OIT) touch screen.

Proper operation of all the fishway water systems and maintenance of appropriate water velocities will be calculated via staff gauges and/or transducers, flow curves and AWS flow control gate setting. Cleaning of the AWS will be determined based on visual inspection. Brookfield personnel will confirm that the velocities through the fish lift, the attraction flow distribution upstream and downstream of the hopper, and that the entrance flow conditions are set in accordance with agency instructions applicable at the time. All fish passage operational information will be recorded in daily fishway logs and then entered into an electronic data sheet that can be provided to the resource agencies on timely intervals as agreed upon.

Brookfield personnel shall also visit the Unit 7-8 fish bypass channel several times each day to ensure:

1. there is no debris clogging throughout the fish bypass channel,
2. adequate velocity (4-6 ft/s) at fishway entrance,
3. and, a 6-9” head drop from inside the entrance to the tailwater. The head drop at flap gate is automatically adjusted via a programmable logic controller (PLC) which tracks the tailrace elevation and associated operator interface terminal (OIT) touch screen.

Proper operation of all the fishway water systems and maintenance of appropriate water velocities will be calculated via staff gauges and/or transducers, flow curves and flap gate setting and recorded in the daily fishway logs and the electronic data sheet. Brookfield personnel will confirm that the velocity through the fishway and that the entrance flow conditions are set in accordance with agency instructions applicable at the time.

The fish lift and bypass channel shall be dewatered annually inspection and maintenance. Typically, August is a good time for this effort as river temperatures often exceed the threshold for handling salmon. Flow will be reduced and fish within the fishway will be safely removed

before stopping flow completely in order to prevent stranding. Routine annual maintenance shall include dewatering the fishway, removing accumulated debris from within the fishway as necessary (vacuum truck may be needed) and inspection of the integrity of the fishway. Any fishway components that are found to be damaged shall be replaced, in kind. All mechanical and electrical systems shall be inspected, serviced and maintained per manufacturer specifications.

OPERATIONAL PERIOD

- May 1 to October 31, seven days a week as river conditions allow. Daily hours of operation will be established in consultation with resource agencies based on run timing for the target fish species and numbers of fish present.

OPENING METHODS

At least two to three weeks prior to fish lift and fish bypass start-up if river conditions allow:

Fish Lift

- 1) Remove ice eaters from the lower flume of the fish lift
- 2) De-water fish lift lower flume, inspect and clear all debris from within the entrance channel as well as the AWS diffusion chamber
- 3) Inspect for any damaged components and repair as necessary
- 4) Remove safety chain from the hopper
- 5) Inspect and repair hopper mechanical components as necessary (cotter pins, turn buckles, cable, limit switches, etc.)
- 6) Grease entrance gate operators
- 7) Following the fish lift start up procedure (to be developed and included in this O&M Plan in the future), water up fish lift by opening attraction water valves and adjust entrance gate via the operator interface terminal (OIT) for approximately 6-9 inch differential from inside the fish lift entrance flume to the tailrace

Unit 7-8 Fish Bypass Channel

- 1) Remove ice eaters from the fish bypass channel
- 2) De-water fish bypass channel, inspect and clear all debris from within the channel
- 3) Inspect for any damaged components and repair as necessary (cotter pins, turn buckles, cable, limit switches, etc.)
- 4) Grease entrance gate operators
- 5) Water up bypass channel by opening the upstream and downstream isolation gates and adjust the flap gate via the operator interface terminal (OIT) for approximately 6-9 inch differential from inside the bypass channel entrance flume to the tailrace

SPARE PARTS

- 4 hopper wheels
- 4 hopper pulleys
- 2 drive bushings for entrance gate operator
- 2 drive bushing for attraction water valve operators
- 2 drive bushings for V-gate operator
- 1 (Operator interface terminal PLC touch screen OIT)
- 2 Hoist fuses
- 2 Limit switches
- Encoder for hoist if required
- Stop logs
 - Location and dimensions to be listed here
- Hopper hoist cable
 - Specifications and supplier (if a spare is not kept on site) to be listed here

WORKFORCE PLANNING

- Staffing Requirements:
 - Start Up - Crew of 2
 - Routine Operations – Crew of 2
 - Routine Maintenance – Crew of 2 for standard maintenance, crew of 3 for fishway entry for cleaning and fish removal
 - Shut Down – Crew of 2
- Daily basis:
 - The fish lift and fish bypass channel will be inspected for debris accumulation. Staff will remove debris from fish lift. If debris is not manageable by hand, operations crew will de-water fish lift lower flume as described below and remove debris. The resource agencies will be notified if debris management requires shutting down of the facility for more than 4 hours.
 - The attraction water gates will be adjusted to maintain a velocity of 1.0-1.5 fps through the hopper and 4-6 fps velocity at the entrance based on head pond and tailwater elevations and flow curves.
 - The fish lift entrance hinged flap gate will be adjusted for via the PLC/OIT resulting in a 6-9” head drop from inside the entrance to the tailwater as determined by water level gauges.
 - The fishway log sheets are completed consistent with Appendices A and C.

- The daily fishway log information will be entered into an electronic data sheet that can be provided to the resource agencies on timely intervals as agreed upon.
- Weekly basis:
 - Facility's lead fishway technician to distribute a weekly Fishway Operations Report consistent with Appendix C to the fishery resource agencies
- Cleaning process lower flume:
 - Set up fall arrest/fall retrieval device, inspect fall harness (per procedure)
 - Install access ladder
 - Dewater fish lift lower flume to 6 inch depth and inspect for stranded fish and safely remove fish as necessary
 - Complete dewatering of lower flume can take place only after all fish are safely removed
 - Remove debris as necessary
- Preventative Maintenance process:
 - Monthly :
 - Grease the entrance gate, attraction water gate and V-gate operator mechanisms
 - Inspect and repair hopper mechanical (cotter pins, turn buckles, cable, limit switches, etc.) as necessary
 - Yearly:
 - Inspect the fish lift hopper hoist
 - Inspect attraction water dewatering gate operators
 - Inspect fish lift hopper isolation screen hoist
 - Inspect the entrance gate, attraction water gate and V-gate operators
 - The fish lift and fish bypass channel shall be dewatered annually (dates and duration to be determined in consultation with the resource agencies, but generally in August) for inspection, cleaning, to make essential repairs, and to adjust the various mechanical and structural systems as needed.

WINTERIZING METHODS

- Close the attraction water gates and seal to minimize leakage
- Close isolation gates on fish bypass channel
- Remove all debris from fish lift and fish bypass channel
- Lift hopper and install safety chains

- Install 2 ice eaters in lower flume of fish lift and 2 in the fish bypass channel
- Close V-gates
- Open entrance gate
- De-energize all electrical equipment
- Drain water storage tank and leave all valves in the open position
- Drain water storage tank fill piping and pump
- Close upstream isolation gate and seal to minimize leakage

4.2 - DOWNSTREAM FISH PASSAGE – OPERATIONS & MAINTENANCE

OPERATIONAL PERIOD

The combined new and existing downstream measures are listed below.

- Forebay Guidance Boom: permanently installed and angled to forebay guidance sluice.
- Open forebay bypass gate/surface sluice: April 1 through December 31, as river conditions allow
- Open forebay Tainter gate to 6% station flow: 600 cfs during smolt migration period (two week period, starting when the river temperature reaches 10°C, typically in month of May).
- For a 6 week period between September 15th through November 15, continue to open the deep drain gate next to Unit 7 at least two and one half feet (approx. 425cfs) and shut down Units 7 and 8 for at least 8 hours per night starting one hour after sunset for eel passage.
- New downstream passage opportunity via spillway channel AWS system – May 1 – October 31

OPENING METHODS: for the new downstream passage associated with the fish lift spillway AWS system

- 1) Grease AWS isolation gate and attraction water flow control gate operator mechanisms
- 2) Open the upstream fishway (AWS) head gate 100% to pass 340 cfs of flow.
- 3) Adjust fish lift attraction flow gate to divert 115 to 225 cfs of the AWS flow.
- 4) Close attraction water flow control gate when fish lift is not in operation

SPARE PARTS

- 1 drive bushing for each gate operator

WORKFORCE PLANNING

- Staffing Requirements:
 - Start Up – Crew of 1
 - Routine Operations – Crew of 1
 - Routine Maintenance – Crew of 2 for standard maintenance, crew of 3 for fishway entry for cleaning
 - Shut Down – Crew of 1

- Daily basis:
 - Inspect the downstream fish passage entrances for debris and remove it. If debris can't be easily removed, operations crew will assist. Notify the resource agencies (see Section 8.0) if downstream fish passages can't be cleaned the same day.
 - Verify proper outflow of the downstream fish passages.
 - The fishway log sheets are completed consistent with Appendices A and C. Information within the daily inspection form will be entered into a database for ease of data sharing throughout and at the end of the season

- Weekly basis:
 - Facility's lead fishway technician to distribute a weekly Fishway Operations Report consistent with Appendix C to the fishery resource agencies

- Cleaning process:
 - De-water the downstream fish passage (AWS) and inspect fishway for stranded fish
 - Set up fall arrest/fall retrieval device, inspect fall harness (Brookfield procedure)
 - Prepare chainsaw for operation, inspect all chainsaw PPE
 - Inspect all rigging for hoisting debris

- Preventative Maintenance process:
 - Yearly:
 - Inspect the isolation gate and attraction water flow control gate operators
 - Inspect the wedge wire intake screen and spillway

DOWNSTREAM FISH PASSAGE DE-WATERING METHOD

- Close the AWS gate and de-energize
- Open attraction water flow control gate and de-energize

WINTERIZING METHODS

- Close AWS gate to drain water and de-energize
- Open attraction water flow control gate to drain water and de-energize

5.0 – FISH STRANDING PLAN

- If a stranding event occurs, contact the Senior Fisheries Lead or Seasonal Fish Technicians along with the local Compliance Specialist and Stakeholder Relations.
- To minimize the chance of fish stranding on the ledges below the spillway, coordinate with the National System Control Center (NSCC) to potentially lower inflatable rubber bladder No. 3 as applicable.
- If there is a stranding event on the ledges, access the ledges on the east shore via the access road to the spillway. There is a hand carry launch directly below the station and a public boat launch approximately four miles downstream of the dam, in Fairfield, below the three bridges.

5.1 - OBSERVATION POINTS

- The east shoreline access road located off the River Road, to the spillway overlook.

5.2 – AVAILABLE RESOURCES

- Nets and handle extensions located at the Lockwood Dam fishlift
- Salmon “vinyl” socks, five-gallon buckets and a trash can located at the Lockwood fishlift
- Canoe and paddles located inside Lockwood Dam powerhouse
- 14-foot motor boat located at Hydro Kennebec

6.0 - FISH MORTALITY DISPOSAL PLAN

- With prior approval of resources agencies, fish mortalities can be picked up by a local bait dealer (Wild Things Bait Shop) located in Oakland. Contact is Scott Horne at 207-313-9741. All mortalities shall be noted on the fish lift daily log sheets.

7.0 - SAFETY

7.1 - SAFETY RULES & PROCEDURES

- Pursuant to Brookfield’s Safety Procedure SP9, Job Safety and Environmental Plans are completed prior to, and ideally, well in advance of any work at the various fish ways are started. Job Safety and Environmental Plans are to be completed using the

standard form which may be updated from time to time. Review of prior Job Safety and Environmental Plans for similar work is encouraged to help capture all safety risks that may be present at the site.

8.0 – NOTIFICATION AND CONTACT INFORMATION

NOTICE:

- Contact NMFS and MDMR within 24 hours of any interactions with Atlantic salmon, Atlantic sturgeon or shortnose sturgeon, including non-lethal and lethal take
- In the event of any lethal takes, any dead specimens or body parts must be photographed, measured, and preserved (refrigerate or freeze) until disposal procedures are discussed with NMFS²
- Notify resource agencies of any changes in Project and fishway operations (including maintenance activities)³
- The first Brookfield point of contact for all Fishway related issues is the local Operations Manager

BROOKFIELD CONTACTS

- Dave Watson, Operations Manager, Brookfield
 - (o) 207-474-3921 x 12
 - (c) 207-520-8870
 - David.watson@brookfieldrenewable.com
 -
- Joel Rancourt, Senior Operations Manager, Brookfield
 - (o) 207-474-3921 x 11
 - (c) 207-458-6775
 - joel.rancourt@brookfieldrenewable.com
- Kelly Maloney, Manager of Compliance, Brookfield
 - (o) 207-755-5606
 - (c) 207-233-1995
 - Kelly.maloney@brookfieldrenewable.com

² This would typically include date collected, species, measurements, photographs, etc.

³ This does not include typical operational changes such as generator load swings, putting generators online and offline, normal impoundment and flow fluctuations, and opening/closing gates to control spillage. The resource agencies should be notified for any fishway dewatering's or maintenance issues, problems meeting fishway operational dates, impoundment drawdowns for flashboard or other maintenance, or any other atypical project operations such as dewatering of tunnels, conduits, or penstocks

- Jason Seyfried, Compliance Specialist, Brookfield
 - (o) 207-755-5615
 - (c) 207-312-8323
 - Jason.seyfried@brookfieldrenewable.com
- Adam Brown, Senior Fisheries Lead, Brookfield
 - (c) 207-343-1941
 - Adam.brown@brookfieldrenewable.com

AGENCY CONTACTS

- Matt Buyoff, Atlantic Salmon Recovery Coordinator, NMFS
 - (c) 207-866-4238
 - Matt.buhyoff@noaa.gov
- Don Dow, Hydro Engineer, NMFS
 - (o) 207-866-3758
 - (c) 207-416-7510
 - Donald.dow@noaa.gov
- Antonio Bentivoglio, Fishery Biologist, USFWS
 - (o) 207-781-8364 x18
 - (c) 207-974-6965
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- Sean Ledwin, Director Sea Run Fisheries Division, MDMR
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- Gail Wippelhauser, Marine Resources Scientist, MDMR
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- Paul Christman, Marine Resources Scientist, MDMR
 - (c) 207-577-5780
 - (o) 624-6352

- paul.christman@maine.gov
- John Perry, Environmental Coordinator, MDIFW
 - (o) 207-287-5254
 - (c) 207-446-5145
 - John.perry@maine.gov
- Dwayne (Jason) Seiders, Fishery Biologist, MDIFW
 - (o) 207-287-5254
 - Dwayne.j.seiders@maine.gov
- Kathy Howatt, Hydropower Coordinator, MDEP
 - (o) 207-446-2642
 - Kathy.howatt@maine.gov
- Chris Sferra, Hydropower Specialist III, MDEP
 - (o) 207-446-1619
 - Christopher.sferra@maine.gov

9.0 - APPENDICES

Appendix A: DAILY INSPECTION FORM

Shawmut Daily Fishway Inspection Form

Date: _____ Time: _____ Inspector: _____

River Flow (cfs):	<input type="text"/>	Unit 5 flow (cfs)	<input type="text"/>
Unit 1 flow (cfs)	<input type="text"/>	Unit 6 flow (cfs)	<input type="text"/>
Unit 2 flow (cfs)	<input type="text"/>	Unit 7 flow (cfs)	<input type="text"/>
Unit 3 flow (cfs)	<input type="text"/>	Unit 8 flow (cfs)	<input type="text"/>
Unit 4 flow (cfs)	<input type="text"/>		
Unit 5 flow (cfs)	<input type="text"/>		

Tainter gate operation and flow (cfs) _____

Rubber Dam condition _____

Fish Lift

1	Lift operating mode	Automatic	_____	Manual	_____
		Frequency	_____	Min.	_____
2	Fish lift debris		_____		
3	Attraction water Screen		_____		
4	Hopper blocking screen		_____		
5	V-Trap screen		_____		
6	Entrance gate		_____		
	a	Setting	_____		
	b	Flume water elev.	_____		
	c	Tailwater elev.	_____		
	d	Head differential	_____		

Auxiliary water system

Headpond elev. (ft)	_____		
AWS flow control gate	Setting (in)	_____	Flow (cfs) _____

7 & 8 Fish Ladder

7	Unit 7 & 8 Fish ladder mode	Automatic	_____	Manual	_____
8	Unit 7 & 8 Fish debris				
9	Flap gate				
	a	Setting	_____		
	b	Flume water elev.	_____		
	c	Tailwater elev.	_____		
	d	Head differential	_____		

Auxiliary water system

10	Forebay elev. (ft)	_____			
		Setting	_____	Flow	_____
11	Tainter gate	(in)	_____	(cfs)	_____

Comments:

Downstream Fishway

12	Flow Adequate	_____
13	Debris	_____

Comments:

Please provide completed inspection forms to the Compliance Group every Monday morning

Appendix B: FISHWAY DRAWINGS

Appendix C: FISHWAY OPERATIONS WEEKLY REPORT

Shawmut Fishway Operation Weekly Report Form

Project Name _____
 Fishway Facility _____
 Date _____

Species	#'s Detected (Weekly)	Total For Season
<i>Atlantic Salmon (MSW):</i>		
<i>Atlantic Salmon (1SW):</i>		
<i>River Herring:</i>		
<i>American Shad:</i>		
<i>Striped Bass:</i>		
<i>Sea Lamprey:</i>		

Weekly Operational Status: _____

Note:

Weekly Fishway Operations report to be provided to the resource agencies.

Appendix D: Fishway PLC Operations (placeholder)

Appendix E: Fishway Attraction Water Valve Curve (placeholder)

Appendix F: Handling Plan for Shortnose and Atlantic Sturgeon (placeholder)

Exhibit E- Erosion and Control Plan

P-2322 Shawmut Hydroelectric Soil Erosion and Sediment Control Plan

Project Description

Shawmut, LLC (BWPH), Licensee of the Shawmut Hydroelectric Project (Project) submits the following Soil Erosion and Sediment Control Plan for the construction of permanent upstream fish passage facility at the Project that will include a fish lift with integrated attraction water intake and 81-foot-long by 21-foot-high entrance flume and 93-foot-long spillway placed downstream of the non-overflow portion of the dam and adjacent to the Units 1 through 6 powerhouse. The attraction water intake and spillway is designed to divert 340 cfs from the impoundment with 115 to 225 cfs diverted to the fish lift entrance flume and 115 to 225 cfs provided as spill adjacent to the fish lift entrance. An approximately 77-foot-long by 10.5-foot-wide fish ladder will be placed at the upstream end of the island between the two project powerhouses to provide fish egress from the Unit 7 and 8 tailrace to the Unit 1 through 6 tailrace. The discharge from the Tainter gate located between the two powerhouses will be rerouted to the Unit 7 and 8 tailrace. The fish ladder structure will be comprised of a concrete fishway channel with two baffles, entrance flap gate, and isolation gates.

Plan Details

As indicated by the attached plans (Exhibit C), the perimeter of any area of permanent or temporary construction activity will be protected by the measures shown or equivalent protection as chosen by the contractor. In addition, the perimeter of the site that abuts the river will be staked with hay bales to prevent sediment migration.

Coffer dams will be required for the fish lift and fish ladder construction: one on the upstream face of the non-over flow portion for the for the installation of the attraction water system which will include the removal of an approximately 18 ft wide 14 ft deep channel , one downstream of the non-overflow portion of the dam from the unit 1-6 powerhouse to the dam abutment for the installation of the fish lift, one from the island between the unit 1-6 for the installation of the fish ladder and excavation of the exit channel and one in the unit 7-8 tailrace for the installation of the fish ladder.

It will be the contractor's responsibility to design the coffer dam and soil erosion and sediment control to meet their access and construction sequencing needs, to meet OSHA safety standards, State of Maine and International Building codes, and any other applicable regulations. It is assumed that steel sheet pile, sand bag, or equivalent would be used in cofferdam construction.

Erosion control will be installed around all disturbed land and staging areas. Suspended turbidity curtains will surround all cofferdams. Water from dewatering pumps will pass through filter bags or a settling basin before being reintroduced to the river.

Exhibit F- Agency Consultation Documentation

Shawmut Fish Passage Design Agency Consultation Timeline

	Dates
Preliminary Design Consultations	
Schedule E-mail	9/27/2016
Preliminary Design E-mail	3/6/2017
Preliminary design comments received	3/6/2017
Response to comments	6/1/2017
30% Design Consultations	
30% design submittal	7/31/2017
agency draft comments received	8/17/2017
30% review meeting	8/28/2017
Agency comments received	10/19/2017
Response to comments	11/1/2017
60% Design Consultations	
60 % design submittal	11/1/2017
agency comment received	11/29/2017
60% design review meeting	12/13/2017
60% design submittal DRT requested modifications	1/22/2018
Alden design submittal memo	1/22/2018
Agency comments received (CFD study request)	2/2/2018
CFD results submittal	8/22/2018
Agency CFD review meeting	9/27/2018
CFD results E-mail	10/3/2018
90% Design Consultations	
90% design submittal	11/29/2018
Alden design submittal memo	11/29/2018
Agency comments received	2/6/2019
90% design review meeting	2/7/2019
90% Design E-mail	2/8/2019
90% Design E-mail	2/14/2019
O & M Manual and Final Design Plans Consultations	
O & M plan submitted to agency	11/22/2019
agency comments received	11/26/2019
agency comments received	11/26/2019
agency comments received	12/17/2019
agency comments received	12/18/2019
agency comments received	12/18/2019
agency comments received	12/20/2019
Revised O & M plan submitted to agency	12/20/2019
agency comments received	12/20/2019

Brian McMahon

From: Bentivoglio, Antonio <antonio_bentivoglio@fws.gov> on behalf of Bentivoglio, Antonio
Sent: Wednesday, December 18, 2019 4:21 PM
To: Mitchell, Gerry
Cc: Gregory Allen; Matt Buhyoff - NOAA Federal; Donald Dow - NOAA Federal; Seiders, Dwayne J; Paul.Christman@maine.gov; Sojkowski, Bryan; Wippelhauser, Gail; Maloney, Kelly; Dill, Richard; Brian McMahon; Mark Graeser; Anna Harris
Subject: Re: [EXTERNAL] Shawmut Final Design drawings and O&M Plan for Approval
Attachments: 20191218 Shawmut-FWS-Draft Fish Passage OM Plan AAB and BS edits.docx
Categories: Red Category

Gerry,
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On Thu, Dec 12, 2019 at 11:45 AM Mitchell, Gerry <Gerry.Mitchell@brookfieldrenewable.com> wrote:

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Did anyone have any comments on the O &M or the final design drawings?

Thanks

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Sent: Friday, November 22, 2019 7:40 PM
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Subject: Shawmut Final Design drawings and O&M Plan for Approval

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Collocated with the Gulf of Maine Coastal Program

4 Fundy Road #R
Falmouth, Maine 04105
Telephone: (207) 781-8364 x18
Fax: (207) 469-6725

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From: Mitchell, Gerry <Gerry.Mitchell@brookfieldrenewable.com> on behalf of Mitchell, Gerry
Sent: Friday, December 20, 2019 11:00 AM
To: Bentivoglio, Antonio
Cc: Gregory Allen; Matt Buhyoff - NOAA Federal; Donald Dow - NOAA Federal; Seiders, Dwayne J; Paul.Christman@maine.gov; Sojkowski, Bryan; Wippelhauser, Gail; Maloney, Kelly; Dill, Richard; Brian McMahon; Mark Graeser; Anna Harris; Seyfried, Jason
Subject: RE: [EXTERNAL] Shawmut Final Design drawings and O&M Plan for Approval
Attachments: 20191220 Shawmut Fish Passage OM Plan II.docx

Follow Up Flag: Follow up
Flag Status: Flagged

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<https://we.tl/t-rJHsBsORe>

Thank you and have a great weekend,



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ALDEN Solving flow problems since 1894
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Fax: (207) 469-6725

Brian McMahon

From: Gregory Allen <gallen@aldenlab.com> on behalf of Gregory Allen
Sent: Wednesday, December 18, 2019 4:24 PM
To: Nicholas Lucia; Brian McMahon
Subject: FW: [EXTERNAL] Shawmut Final Design drawings and O&M Plan for Approval
Attachments: 20191218 Shawmut-FWS-Draft Fish Passage OM Plan AAB and BS edits.docx

Categories: Red Category

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(508) 829-6000 ext. 6409

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Subject: Re: [EXTERNAL] Shawmut Final Design drawings and O&M Plan for Approval

Follow Up Flag: Follow up
Flag Status: Flagged

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From: Gregory Allen <gallen@aldenlab.com> on behalf of Gregory Allen
Sent: Friday, December 20, 2019 12:00 PM
To: Sojkowski, Bryan; Bentivoglio, Antonio
Cc: Mitchell, Gerry; Matt Buhyoff - NOAA Federal; Donald Dow - NOAA Federal; Seiders, Dwayne J; Paul.Christman@maine.gov; Wippelhauser, Gail; Maloney, Kelly; Dill, Richard; Brian McMahon; Mark Graeser; Anna Harris; Seyfried, Jason
Subject: RE: [EXTERNAL] Shawmut Final Design drawings and O&M Plan for Approval
Attachments: Shawmut Drawings - Sheet C-104 Final for Bid (12-13-2019).pdf

Thanks Bryan for your thorough review.

We also caught that one on Sheet C-104 and it has been corrected in our latest set issued for bid. See attached for reference.

Thanks and enjoy the holidays!
Greg

Gregory Allen, P.E.
(508) 829-6000 ext. 6409

From: Sojkowski, Bryan [mailto:bryan_sojkowski@fws.gov]
Sent: Friday, December 20, 2019 11:39 AM
To: Bentivoglio, Antonio
Cc: Mitchell, Gerry; Gregory Allen; Matt Buhyoff - NOAA Federal; Donald Dow - NOAA Federal; Seiders, Dwayne J; Paul.Christman@maine.gov; Wippelhauser, Gail; Maloney, Kelly; Dill, Richard; Brian McMahon; Mark Graeser; Anna Harris; Seyfried, Jason
Subject: Re: [EXTERNAL] Shawmut Final Design drawings and O&M Plan for Approval

Good Morning Gerry,

Thanks for the updated O&M. I have reviewed the final design plan set and only have one minor edit:

Sheet C-104: The dimension of the entrance width shows 10.0 ft. This dimension should be 8.0 ft.

Thanks for the opportunity to review both documents, Happy Holidays!

On Fri, Dec 20, 2019 at 11:08 AM Bentivoglio, Antonio <antonio_bentivoglio@fws.gov> wrote:

Thanks Gerry.

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Thanks

Gerry

From: Gregory Allen <gallen@aldenlab.com>

Sent: Friday, November 22, 2019 7:40 PM

To: Matt Buhyoff - NOAA Federal <matt.buhyoff@noaa.gov>; Donald Dow - NOAA Federal <donald.dow@noaa.gov>; Seiders, Dwayne J <dwayne.j.seiders@maine.gov>; Paul.Christman@maine.gov; Bentivoglio, Antonio <antonio_bentivoglio@fws.gov>; Sojkowski, Bryan <bryan_sojkowski@fws.gov>; Wippelhauser, Gail <Gail.Wippelhauser@maine.gov>

Cc: Maloney, Kelly <Kelly.Maloney@brookfieldrenewable.com>; Mitchell, Gerry <Gerry.Mitchell@brookfieldrenewable.com>; Dill, Richard <Richard.Dill@brookfieldrenewable.com>; Brian McMahon <bmcMahon@aldenlab.com>; Mark Graeser <mgraeser@aldenlab.com>

Subject: Shawmut Final Design drawings and O&M Plan for Approval

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<https://we.tl/t-rJIHsBs0Re>

Thank you and have a great weekend,



Gregory Allen, P.E.

Director, Environmental and Engineering
Services

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30 Shrewsbury St., Holden, MA 01520
(508) 829-6000 ext. 6409

gallen@aldenlab.com | www.aldenlab.com

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Antonio

Antonio Bentivoglio

US Fish and Wildlife Service

Maine Field Office

Collocated with the Gulf of Maine Coastal Program

4 Fundy Road #R

Falmouth, Maine 04105

Telephone: (207) 781-8364 x18

Fax: (207) 469-6725

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Bryan Sojkowski, P.E.
Hydraulic Engineer, Fish Passage Engineering
Fish and Aquatic Conservation
[Fish Passage Engineering](#)
U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service
300 Westgate Center Drive
Hadley, MA 01035
413-253-8645
bryan_sojkowski@fws.gov

"Unless someone like you cares a whole awful lot,
Nothing is going to get better. It's not." - Dr. Seuss

Brian McMahon

From: Gregory Allen <gallen@aldenlab.com> on behalf of Gregory Allen
Sent: Tuesday, December 17, 2019 3:38 PM
To: Brian McMahon; Nicholas Lucia
Subject: FW: Shawmut Final Design drawings and O&M Plan for Approval

[See below](#)

Gregory Allen, P.E.
(508) 829-6000 ext. 6409

From: Donald Dow - NOAA Federal [mailto:donald.dow@noaa.gov]
Sent: Tuesday, December 17, 2019 3:35 PM
To: Gregory Allen
Cc: Matt Buhyoff - NOAA Federal; Seiders, Dwayne J; Paul.Christman@maine.gov; Bentivoglio, Antonio; Sojkowski, Bryan; Wippelhauser, Gail; Maloney, Kelly; Mitchell, Gerry; Dill, Richard; Brian McMahon; Mark Graeser
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Hydro/Fish Passage Engineer

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National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration
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Maine Field Station
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Orono, ME 04473

Office: 207-866-8563
Cell: 207-416-7510
Donald.Dow@noaa.gov

Brian McMahon

From: Gregory Allen <gallen@aldenlab.com> on behalf of Gregory Allen
Sent: Wednesday, December 18, 2019 3:30 PM
To: Brian McMahon; Nicholas Lucia
Subject: FW: Shawmut Final Design drawings and O&M Plan for Approval

fyi

Gregory Allen, P.E.
(508) 829-6000 ext. 6409

From: Wippelhauser, Gail [mailto:Gail.Wippelhauser@maine.gov]
Sent: Wednesday, December 18, 2019 3:29 PM
To: Donald Dow - NOAA Federal; Gregory Allen
Cc: Matt Buhyoff - NOAA Federal; Seiders, Dwayne J; Christman, Paul; Bentivoglio, Antonio; Sojkowski, Bryan; Maloney, Kelly; Mitchell, Gerry; Dill, Richard; Brian McMahon; Mark Graeser
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Gail Wippelhauser, Ph. D.
Marine Resources Scientist
Maine Department of Marine Resources
#172 State House Station
Augusta, ME 04333

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email: gail.wippelhauser@maine.gov

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Hydro/Fish Passage Engineer

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Follow Up Flag: Follow up
Flag Status: Flagged

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Brian McMahon

From: Donald Dow - NOAA Federal <donald.dow@noaa.gov> on behalf of Donald Dow - NOAA Federal
Sent: Tuesday, November 26, 2019 1:42 PM
To: Gregory Allen
Cc: Matt Buhyoff - NOAA Federal; Seiders, Dwayne J; Paul.Christman@maine.gov; Bentivoglio, Antonio; Sojkowski, Bryan; Wippelhauser, Gail; Maloney, Kelly; Mitchell, Gerry; Dill, Richard; Brian McMahon; Mark Graeser
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To: Maloney, Kelly
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On Tue, Nov 26, 2019 at 2:44 PM Maloney, Kelly <Kelly.Maloney@brookfieldrenewable.com> wrote:

Donnie,

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Thanks and Happy Thanksgiving All!

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Sent: Tuesday, December 17, 2019 3:35 PM
To: Gregory Allen <gallen@aldenlab.com>
Cc: Matt Buhyoff - NOAA Federal <matt.buhyoff@noaa.gov>; Seiders, Dwayne J <Dwayne.J.Seiders@maine.gov>; Christman, Paul <Paul.Christman@maine.gov>; Bentivoglio, Antonio <antonio_bentivoglio@fws.gov>; Sojkowski, Bryan <bryan_sojkowski@fws.gov>; Wippelhauser, Gail <Gail.Wippelhauser@maine.gov>; Maloney, Kelly <Kelly.Maloney@brookfieldrenewable.com>; Mitchell, Gerry <Gerry.Mitchell@brookfieldrenewable.com>; Dill, Richard <Richard.Dill@brookfieldrenewable.com>; Brian McMahon <bcmcmahon@aldenlab.com>; Mark Graeser <mgraeser@aldenlab.com>
Subject: Re: Shawmut Final Design drawings and O&M Plan for Approval

EXTERNAL: This email originated from outside of the State of Maine Mail System. Do not click links or open attachments unless you recognize the sender and know the content is safe.

Greg and Gerry -

I have reviewed the O&M plan. Here are my comments:

1. This plan should be considered a place holder until the plant is constructed. At that time we should gather all relevant parties and edit the plant to a workable form based upon our knowledge at the time. The plan should be updated every few years.
2. There should be some discussion as to the downstream attraction water taking the place of the stanchions that are removed during downstream migration of Atlantic salmon smolts.
3. I am not sure you need a sturgeon handling plan, but let's see how it shakes out with Lockwood and HK before we consider if that is agreeable with Matt.

4. Since the incident at Pejepscot, I thought the hoist cabling was also to be considered a spare part. Please check on it's local availability. If it is not readily available we should include it as a spare part.

Thank you for the opportunity to review this plan; I approve the plan per NMFS with the above consideration until which time the lift is constructed and we need to edit the plan. My comments do not represent others from the Design Review Team.

My understanding is that I have responded to the Lockwood Study, the Shawmut Design and the O&M plan and you are waiting on a response for the Weston Concept which will be forthcoming.

Regards,
Don

On Fri, Nov 22, 2019 at 7:39 PM Gregory Allen <gallen@aldenlab.com> wrote:

Good evening,

Please find attached the final design drawings of the proposed fish passage facilities for Shawmut and the Operation and Maintenance Plan for review and final approval. The design drawings can be downloaded from the link provided below. Please let me know if anyone has trouble accessing the files.

<https://we.tl/t-rJHsBs0Re>

Thank you and have a great weekend,



Gregory Allen, P.E.
Director, Environmental and Engineering Services
ALDEN Solving flow problems since 1894
30 Shrewsbury St., Holden, MA 01520
(508) 829-6000 ext. 6409
gallen@aldenlab.com | www.aldenlab.com

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--

Donald A. Dow III, PE
Hydro/Fish Passage Engineer

Protected Resources Division
Greater Atlantic Regional Fisheries Office
(formerly Northeast Regional Office)
National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration
National Marine Fisheries Service
Maine Field Station
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Office: 207-866-8563
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Donald.Dow@noaa.gov

Brian McMahon

From: Donald Dow - NOAA Federal <donald.dow@noaa.gov>
Sent: Monday, March 06, 2017 4:16 PM
To: Mitchell, Gerry
Cc: Richter, Robert; Maloney, Kelly; Greg Allen; Seiders, Dwayne J; Wippelhauser, Gail; Christman, Paul; Wilson, Carl; Matt Buhyoff - NOAA Federal; Dan Tierney; Julie Crocker; Sean McDermott; Bryan Sojkowski; Bentivoglio, Antonio; Anna Harris
Subject: Shawmut Conceptual Design DRT comments
Attachments: Shawmut Upstream Fish Lift Conceptual Design Review.pdf

Good Afternoon Gerry -

As we discussed on Friday, attached are the Design Review Teams comments on the conceptual design for the new Shawmut Fish Lift. As always, we are open to discuss and work through the design to come up with the best options to successfully pass fish at this site. Thank you for the opportunity to review and comment and thank you and Brookfield for your commitment to this important project.

Regards
Don

--

Donald A. Dow III, PE
Hydro/Fish Passage Engineer

Protected Resources Division
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(formerly Northeast Regional Office)
National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration
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Office: 207-866-8563
Cell: 207-416-7510
Donald.Dow@noaa.gov

Brian McMahon

From: Donald Dow - NOAA Federal <donald.dow@noaa.gov>
Sent: Tuesday, September 27, 2016 9:22 AM
To: Mitchell, Gerry
Cc: Richter, Robert; Maloney, Kelly; Seiders, Dwayne J; Christman, Paul; Bentivoglio, Antonio; Wippelhauser, Gail; Bryan Sojkowski; Jeff Murphy - NOAA Federal; Julie Crocker - NOAA Federal
Subject: Fwd: Shawmut
Attachments: Shawmut DRT Opening Letter.docx; Kennebec Schedule.xlsx

Good Morning Gerry -

As we discussed last week. Based upon the project schedule we developed a few weeks ago, we are now on the critical path for the Shawmut fishway if we expect it to be constructed by May 1, 2019. This will be one year beyond what was in the BA/SPP and the BO.

Attached is our original note to Guy Senechal from April of 2015 to commence the project in order to meet the May 1, 2018 date.

At this point, I do not see any float in our schedule to make the 2019 date. In the same light, I see about 10 months of float in the Weston schedule.

In order to stay on schedule we should be seeing the 3-D modeling for Shawmut this week and the river herring tagging study within the next 30 days. The conceptual design phase should begin Jan 1 with a design engineer already selected.

I've attached the schedule.

Please let me know if you have any questions.

----- Forwarded message -----

From: Wippelhauser, Gail <Gail.Wippelhauser@maine.gov>
Date: Thu, Apr 16, 2015 at 9:23 AM
Subject: Shawmut
To: "Senechal, Guy (Guy.Senechal@brookfieldrenewable.com)" <Guy.Senechal@brookfieldrenewable.com>
Cc: Donald Dow - NOAA Affiliate <donald.dow@noaa.gov>, "Seiders, Dwayne J" <Dwayne.J.Seiders@maine.gov>, Bryan Sojkowski <Bryan_Sojkowski@fws.gov>, "Christman, Paul" <Paul.Christman@maine.gov>, Jeff Murphy - NOAA Federal <jeff.murphy@noaa.gov>, "Bentivoglio, Antonio" <antonio_bentivoglio@fws.gov>, Sean McDermott - NOAA Federal <sean.mcdermott@noaa.gov>

Hi Guy.

I am attaching a letter about the Shawmut design process from the Design Review Team.

Gail Wippelhauser, Ph. D.
Marine Resources Scientist
Maine Department of Marine Resources
#172 State House Station
Augusta, ME 04333

Phone: [207-624-6349](tel:207-624-6349) Fax: [207-624-6501](tel:207-624-6501)
email: gail.wippelhauser@maine.gov

--

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Shawmut Upstream Fish Lift Conceptual Design Review

Intra Agency Design Review Team Comments

March 6, 2017

The following comments were prepared by the United States Fish and Wildlife Service, the Maine Department of Marine Resources, the Maine Department of Inland Fisheries and Wildlife and the National Marine Fisheries Service. These comments may or may not accurately reflect each agencies views. The agencies may still wish to submit comments on their own or to support these comments. This review was not done considering building codes or life safety codes and was not done considering the structural integrity of the facility or with construction safety in mind. We assume that these considerations will be done by the design engineer. We would like for your design engineer to pay careful attention to the design in terms of access in the facility for the purposes of cleaning.

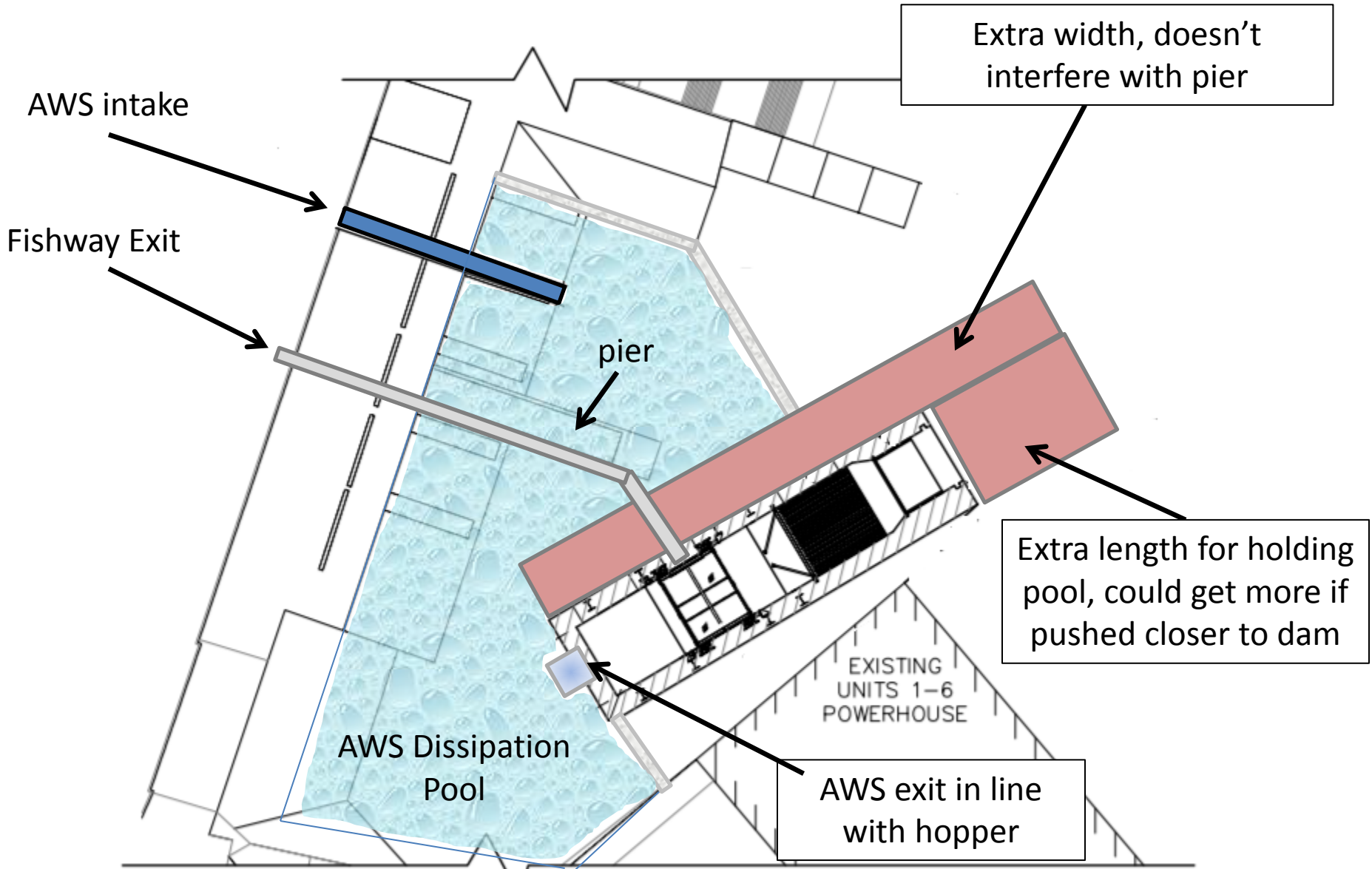
1. The diffusion pit is not large enough and water enters the pit too close to the hopper. We recommend that the entire area behind the lift be used for diffusion with the distance from the outlet of the spurger to the blocking screen to be at least 30 to 40 ft (see attached drawing).

2. Despite the explanation from Alden, and per the drawings, there seems to be enough room to build a fishway that could provide the full 5% of station capacity (see attached drawing). This criteria is not based upon individual powerhouses but rather on the hydraulic capacity of the site in order to provide adequate far field attraction to the lift. The agencies recommend more flow be provided for fish passage since this site is under-designed by about 20 to 30% when compared to other run-of-river projects. This fishway should be designed to pass 5% of total station capacity as there are such large distances and so many outlets for water to attract fish. The emailed table shows 190 cfs total AWS flow which is about 2.8% of station capacity. We need at least 5% (~ 335 cfs), but because this site is under-designed we could shoot for a capacity as high as 500 cfs. Either way, the proposed diffusion chamber is obviously not big enough. If space still becomes a limitation, then additional attraction water could be supplied on the upstream side of the fishway entrance.

3. The width of the entrance needs to be increased. We recommend that the width of the entrance be 10-12 feet (see attached drawing)

4. There is no holding pool in this design. A holding pool is required and should not be considered the area above a horizontal diffuser. In the proposed design, the holding pool consists of the fixed trail floor which is a very small volume of water to hold fish. A quick look at capacity, using the numbers on drawing 1 show that we will need a holding pool that is roughly 800 cubic ft or approximately 6,000 gal (not sure how this compares to HK). The hopper should be the same volume as the hopper at Hydro Kennebec.

5. This size of the floor diffuser should be limited in the design or totally eliminated. The velocity exiting the floor and wall diffusers should be no greater than 0.5 fps.
6. The discharge channel is too long and its 8% slope may not be sufficient to safely and quickly move fish into the headpond. The steeper the better. The channel should be open flume with man access provide at all points. A different hopper location may shorten the channel.
7. The difference in tailwater elevations from the Unit 1-6 and Unit 7-8 tailraces are 1.6 ft for the low, normal, and high design flows. Does this match reality? We would like to know what data was utilized to arrive at those elevations.
8. At Milford and Cataract there is a concrete retaining wall that runs down long past the fishway entrance. We have witnessed shad line up along these walls prior to entering the fishway. It may be that if shad do not use this after it is constructed that we should look at constructing such a wall.



2
C2 FISH LIFT - PLAN

0 10 20

Shawmut Upstream Fish Passage Design Populations

Submitted to Brookfield Power on December 23, 2016 by Don Dow, P.E., NMFS

Data assembled by Maine Department of Marine Resources (contact: Gail Wippelhauser, Ph.D.), and National Marine Fisheries Service (contact: Dan Tierney)

Abbreviations

Maine Department of Marine Resources (MDMR)

National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA)

NOAA's National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS)

United States Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS)

United States Geological Survey (USGS)

Introduction

Shawmut is currently the third mainstem dam on the Kennebec River located just above the Hydro Kennebec Project in the Village of Shawmut in the towns of Fairfield and Benton Maine. In 2018, it is anticipated that Brookfield Power will construct an upstream fishway as a condition of their ESA Section 7 Interim Species Protection Plan with NMFS. Order of magnitude estimates are needed for diadromous fish such as adult shad, alewife, blueback herring and Atlantic salmon in order to size the upstream passage facilities appropriately. A similar exercise was completed for the Hydro Kennebec Project and submitted on March 23, 2013 to Brookfield Power. This design memorandum is a modification of that design memorandum.

American Shad (as calculated by MDMR)

Total Production: 354,000 shad (111 shad/acre x 3189 acres)

Total to be passed at Shawmut: 177,000 shad

In the 1980s, the MDMR developed a method of estimating the number of adult American shad that would be produced by a specific amount of habitat (total production) and the number of adult spawners that would be needed to sustain that total production (spawning escapement). Unit production for American shad is based on information from the Connecticut River, because runs of shad in Maine have not been restored and detailed information on historical abundance is lacking. In the past, MDMR used 111 shad/acre (=2.3 shad/100 yd²), based on the number of American shad annually passed at the Holyoke Dam during the early 1980s and the amount of habitat between Holyoke Dam and Turners Falls Dam, the next upriver dam. Annual passage numbers for Holyoke from 1980-2004 indicate a slight decline in unit production to 101 shad/acre (2.0 shad/100 yd²); however, we will use 111shad/acre to maintain consistency with other Maine fisheries management plans.

The use of 111 shad/acre is further supported by historical information on commercial landings in Maine. A significant fishery for American shad existed in the freshwater tidal section of the Kennebec River and its tributaries after access to inland waters was obstructed by impassable dams at the head-of-tide. From 1896-1906 the average annual landings of American shad in the Kennebec River were 802,514 pounds. This represents 267,500 adult shad, assuming an average weight of three pounds per fish (note: fish way design assumes four pounds per fish), and a commercial yield of 0.6778 shad/100 yd². If the exploitation rate ranged from 25-50%, then the total run from Merymeeting Bay to Augusta (including tributaries) may have ranged from 535,000-1,070,000 shad. This represents a production of to 68-131shad/acre (equivalent to 1.4-2.7 adult shad/100 yd²).

There is 15,391,304 yd² of shad habitat above the Shawmut Project. The following formula converts shad per acre to shad per 100 yd².

$$111 \text{ shad/acre} \times 1 \text{ acre} / 4.84 \text{ } 100 \text{ yd}^2 = 2.3 \text{ shad per } 100 \text{ yd}^2$$

Therefore total production is:

$$(15,391,304 \text{ yd}^2 / 100 \text{ yd}^2) \times 2.3 \text{ shad per } 100 \text{ yd}^2 = 354,000 \text{ shad}$$

Assuming a 50% escapement rate to maintain a shad run above Shawmut, the required amount of passage at Shawmut is:

$$354,000 \text{ shad} \times 50\% \text{ escapement} = 177,000 \text{ shad}$$

Alewives (as calculated by MDMR)

Total Production: 614,995 alewives (235 alewives per acre x 2617 acres)

Total to be passed at Shawmut: 134,000 alewives

In the 1980s, the MDMR developed a method of estimating the number of adult alewife that would be produced by a specific amount of habitat (total production) and the number of adult spawners that would be needed to sustain that total production (spawning escapement). Total production is computed by multiplying the total surface area of known or assumed historical spawning habitat by the number of adults produced per unit of spawning habitat (unit production). Spawning escapement is a percentage of total production. Both total production and spawning escapement are computed for specific bodies of water, for example, a river reach or lake. The number of adult fish that need to be passed upstream at each fishway is estimated by dividing spawning escapement needed for all waters above the facility by an assumed passage efficiency (a goal of 90% is typically used). The surface area of spawning habitat for each species was determined from USGS 7.5 minute topographical maps.

Unit production for alewife (235 fish/acre) was developed from the commercial harvest in six coastal Maine watersheds for the years 1971-1983, which was assumed to be 100 pounds/surface acre of ponded habitat. This value was slightly less than the average of the lowest yield/acre for all six rivers, and within the range of yields experienced in other watersheds. Assuming a weight of 0.5 pounds per adult, the commercial yield equals 200 adults/surface acre. The commercial harvest was assumed to represent an exploitation rate of 85%, because most alewife runs were harvested six days per week. Exploitation rates on the Damariscotta River, for example, ranged from 85-97% for the years 1979-1982. When commercial yield is adjusted for the 15% escapement rate, the total production is 235 adult alewives/acre.

The unit production is derived from coastal alewife populations that spawn in lakes and ponds that are relatively rich in nutrients (mesotrophic or eutrophic). Many of the large lakes in the Penobscot basin (e.g. Sebec Lake, Schoodic Lake, and Seboeis Lake) are relatively nutrient poor (oligotrophic) and may not produce 235 alewife/acre. However, MDMR is not aware of any information on alewife production in oligotrophic lakes, and will use 235 fish/acre for planning purposes.

Because Maine's commercially harvested alewife populations began to decline in the mid-1980s under this high exploitation level, MDMR is now recommending that municipalities have a three-day

closure for conservation purposes. Therefore, minimum escapement for this plan is assumed to be 45% of total production (equivalent to a three-day closure).

The total production above Shawmut is adjusted by the 15% escapement rate which yields:

235 alewives/acre x 15% = 35 alewives per acre.

The number of alewives needed to pass Shawmut to sustain a population is then decreased by 10% for each barrier passage inefficiency between Shawmut and the subject spawning habitat area. Through a spreadsheet analysis, this equals 134,000 alewives (10% less than Hydro Kennebec) needed to pass Shawmut to sustain a population.

Blueback Herring (as calculated by MDMR)

Total Production: 1,535,000 Blueback Herring (484 blueback herring per acre)

Total to be passed at Shawmut: 1,535,000 Blueback Herring

In the past, MDMR has not had sufficient information about blueback herring runs in Maine to develop an estimate of unit production. However, based on three years of passage data at Benton Falls, production is 237 to 484 per acre for 875,500-1,788,000 fish. MDMR has no information on how much available habitat is used or escapement needs. Therefore, 1,535,000 blueback herring is the conservatively assumed design population for the Shawmut fish lift

Atlantic Salmon (as calculated by NMFS and MDMR)

Total Production: 11,639 Atlantic salmon adults (174,581 habitat units (240 eggs per unit) / 7200 eggs per female)*2 = 11,639 adults (male + female)*

Total to be passed at Shawmut: 11,639 Atlantic salmon

The amount of Atlantic salmon habitat units (1 unit = 100 m²) above the project will be determined based on information from a GIS model developed by the USFWS and NMFS (NMFS et al. 2010). The total number of habitat units can then be used to estimate Atlantic salmon production (i.e., the number of juvenile Atlantic salmon smolts that could be produced in the available habitat upstream of the dam). The spawning and rearing habitat above the Shawmut Dam is estimated to be 178,143 salmon habitat units. Using the current estimate of 240 eggs per habitat unit and approximately 7200 eggs produced per female Atlantic salmon (Baum, E.T. January 1997. Maine Atlantic Salmon Management Plan with Recommendations Pertaining to Staffing and Budget Matters), the estimated number of Atlantic salmon productivity above Shawmut is estimated to be 11,639 adults.

Summary of Design Population Rates for Fish Passage at Hydro Kennebec (Rounded Up)

American Shad	177,000 fish
Alewives	134,000 fish
Blueback Herring	1,535,000 fish
Atlantic Salmon	12,000 fish

Memorandum

To: Robert Richter and Gerry Mitchell, Brookfield

From: Greg Allen and Brian McMahon, Alden

Date: June 21, 2017

Re: **Shawmut Fish Passage Design Project, FERC No. 2332
Conceptual Design Submittal and Response to Agency Comments**

In response to comments received for the Shawmut fish passage conceptual design Alden Research Laboratory, Inc. (Alden) provides the following responses to comments and a revised conceptual design.

The following comments were received on March 6, 2017. Alden's responses are provided in *italics*.

1. The diffusion pit is not large enough and water enters the pit too close to the hopper. We recommend that the entire area behind the lift be used for diffusion with the distance from the outlet of the spurger to the blocking screen to be at least 30 to 40 ft (see attached drawing).

Response – *The fish lift entrance flume and attraction water system (AWS) has been revised. The area between the non- overflow dam section and the powerhouse is now used as an energy dissipation pool. See attached drawings.*

2. Despite the explanation from Alden, and per the drawings, there seems to be enough room to build a fishway that could provide the full 5% of station capacity (see attached drawing). This criteria is not based upon individual powerhouses but rather on the hydraulic capacity of the site in order to provide adequate far field attraction to the lift. The agencies recommend more flow be provided for fish passage since this site is underdesigned by about 20 to 30% when compared to other run-of-river projects. This fishway should be designed to pass 5% of total station capacity as there are such large distances and so many outlets for water to attract fish. The emailed table shows 190 cfs total AWS flow which is about 2.8% of station capacity. We need at least 5% (~ 335 cfs), but because this site is under-designed we could shoot for a capacity as high as 500 cfs. Either way, the proposed diffusion chamber is obviously not big enough. If space still



becomes a limitation, then additional attraction water could be supplied on the upstream side of the fishway entrance.

Response – *The fish lift entrance flume and AWS has been revised, see attached drawings. The AWS system is designed to provide up to 225 cfs at the entrance to the fish lift and additional flow adjacent to the lift (115 cfs min). The combined flow of the fish lift entrance and adjacent chute would provide 5% of station capacity (340 cfs) and up to 500 cfs, if desired. This design is also compatible with the proposed new rack upstream of the head gate structure that was proposed back in 2011.*

3. The width of the entrance needs to be increased. We recommend that the width of the entrance be 10-12 feet (see attached drawing)

Response – *The fish lift entrance flume is now 12 feet.*

4. There is no holding pool in this design. A holding pool is required and should not be considered the area above a horizontal diffuser. In the proposed design, the holding pool consists of the fixed brail floor which is a very small volume of water to hold fish. A quick look at capacity, using the numbers on drawing 1 show that we will need a holding pool that is roughly 800 cubic ft or approximately 6,000 gal (not sure how this compares to HK). *The hopper should be the same volume as the hopper at Hydro Kennebec.*

Response – *The area upstream of the hinged flap gate and downstream of the V-trap is considered a holding pool. This volume is 1296 cubic feet. The hopper is 490 cubic feet in capacity, which is the same as HK.*

5. This size of the floor diffuser should be limited in the design or totally eliminated. The velocity exiting the floor and wall diffusers should be no greater than 0.5 fps.

Response – *We have revised the design to eliminate the floor diffuser.*

6. The discharge channel is too long and its 8% slope may not be sufficient to safely and quickly move fish into the headpond. The steeper the better. The channel should be open flume with man access provide at all points. A different hopper location may shorten the channel.

Response – *We will provide information to indicate the hydraulic conditions within the discharge channel (exit flume). As the slope increases the water depth will decrease. We need to select a slope that provides both ideal velocity and water depth conditions.*



7. The difference in tailwater elevations from the Unit 1-6 and Unit 7-8 tailraces are 1.6 ft for the low, normal, and high design flows. Does this match reality? We would like to know what data was utilized to arrive at those elevations.

Response – *Tailwater rating curves for both powerhouse tailraces are presented in a document provided by Brookfield titled “Declaration of Incremental Hydropower, Shawmut Hydroelectric Project FERC No. 2322-ME”, dated December 17, 2009 and prepared by Kleinschmidt Associates. This document indicates about a 1.5 ft difference in water level between tailraces. In addition, recent modeling indicates a difference of about 1 to 1.5 ft. We will compare this data to field data that may be available.*

8. At Milford and Cataract there is a concrete retaining wall that runs down long past the fishway entrance. We have witnessed shad line up along these walls prior to entering the fishway. It may be that if shad do not use this after it is constructed that we should look at constructing such a wall.

Response – *Comment noted. The proposed fishway channel between the tailraces does include a training wall leading up to the fishway entrance.*

Gregory Allen

From: Donald Dow - NOAA Federal
Sent: Thursday, August 17, 2017 2:26 PM
To: Richter, Robert
Cc: Mitchell, Gerry; Seiders, Dwayne J; Wippelhauser, Gail; Christman, Paul; Matt Buhyoff - NOAA Federal; Bryan Sojkowski; Bentivoglio, Antonio; Greg Allen
Subject: Shawmut - Draft Notes Questions Comments
Attachments: Shawmut 30.docx

Bob - attached is a file with our draft notes questions and comments - I am sure some of it will make no sense, but this is only to be used as talking points for when we meet on the 30% design. I will formalize our comments after the meeting. I hope this will help Greg get an idea of the questions we'll be asking so he can prepare. If you have any questions ahead of time, please don't hesitate to contact me.

--

Donald A. Dow III, PE
Hydro/Fish Passage Engineer

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National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration
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Donald.Dow@noaa.gov

Shawmut 30% Design – Agency Comments/Questions/Talking Points Draft

Drawing G-001

No Comments

Drawing G-002

1. Note 5 “Design Range” not Operating Range
2. Note 6 – 6 inches may be fine, Milford Target is 8 inches, what is HK target?
3. Note 7 - AWS flow should be changed to Total Attraction Flow
4. Note 7 – 3/8 opening – is this similar to HK – may change based upon HK performance
5. Is 15 minutes the minimum?

Drawing C-002

1. How is the Flow Apportioned?
2. Can we gate off the AWS?
3. Screen Intake
4. Put on TW for units 7/8

Drawing C-103

1. Move exit of discharge pipe away from spillway and intake
2. Need to discuss holding pool/brail etc (move upstream to accommodate holding pool and set up pool.
3. 10 ft of set up pool
4. Can we make the brail longer?
5. Can we change the AWS exit 90 degree? Need Dialogue
6. No need for brail on backside
7. What is preventing fish from entering AWS? Need Dialogue
8. Do we really need the Weir? Need Dialogue.
9. Where is the control gate located?

Drawing C-104

1. I do not like the weir...it will add bubbles.
2. Again discuss holding pool/braille
3. What is the velocity at the diffusers, across the hopper, in the holding pool
4. 490 cf – How does that compare to HK?
5. Sump Pump?
6. Hopper Filler pipe?
7. Screen on top of hopper
8. Is the top of concrete elevation at 93.0 ft too low?

Drawing C-105

1. AWS top gate can be upward opening
2. Need stop logs

3. Need aws intake screens
4. Compare ww screen to orono
5. What are the gates half way down AWS
6. Why spill at the bottom of AWS
7. Why is the top section just above chamber not level?
8. Not sure we understand this drawing
9. Need Dialogue on what flow goes where on AWS.

Drawing C-110

1. Not sure we need brail on the backside
2. Need to discussion on T-position on V-Gate.
3. Can we make entrance gate to track tailwater?

Drawing C-301

Drawing C-303

1. Need more definition on separation and flow amounts between d/s flow and upstream fish channel
2. Elevations of lower and upper edges of rock slope in the tailwater below channel?

Drawing C-304

1. Need velocity Flow data
2. Need more definition on downstream data on Section A
3. Need definition on hinged gate/velocities at entrance and depth over the gate at varying tw elevations and flows.

Gregory Allen

From: Donald Dow - NOAA Federal
Sent: Thursday, October 19, 2017 2:32 PM
To: Richter, Robert
Cc: Mitchell, Gerry; Seiders, Dwayne J; Wippelhauser, Gail; Christman, Paul; Matt Buhyoff - NOAA Federal; Bryan Sojkowski; Bentivoglio, Antonio; Greg Allen
Subject: Re: Shawmut - Draft Notes Questions Comments
Attachments: Shawmut 30 Design DRT Comments.pdf

Good Afternoon Bob -

Attached is the DRT final comments on the 30% Shawmut design. There is not much changes from our discussion on 8/28, however we would like an additional 10 ft of holding area below the V-gate in order to adequately stage fish while the hopper is in the raised position and FWS has a couple options for the exit of the AWS beside the fishway for you to look at . If you have any questions please contact me.

Regards,
Don

On Thu, Aug 17, 2017 at 2:25 PM, Donald Dow - NOAA Federal <donald.dow@noaa.gov> wrote:
Bob - attached is a file with our draft notes questions and comments - I am sure some of it will make no sense, but this is only to be used as talking points for when we meet on the 30% design. I will formalize our comments after the meeting. I hope this will help Greg get an idea of the questions we'll be asking so he can prepare. If you have any questions ahead of time, please don't hesitate to contact me.

--

Donald A. Dow III, PE
Hydro/Fish Passage Engineer

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Donald A. Dow III, PE
Hydro/Fish Passage Engineer

Protected Resources Division
Greater Atlantic Regional Fisheries Office
(formerly Northeast Regional Office)
National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration

National Marine Fisheries Service
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Good Afternoon Bob –

I would like to thank you for the opportunity to review the 30% Shawmut Upstream Fish Passage Design. The Design Review Team (DRT), consisting of representatives of the Maine Department of Marine Resources (MDMR), Maine Department of Inland Fisheries & Wildlife (IF&W), United States Fish & Wildlife Service (USFWS) and the National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS), met with Brookfield and their consultant Alden Labs on August 28th to collectively review the design and the DRT comments. At the end of that meeting it was agreed that the notes from the meeting were going to be based upon the collaboration and discussion and that the DRT would later send final comments reflecting those discussion and answering a few other questions. It was also agreed that Alden had enough information from that meeting to continue working on the 60% design.

This review has been done collectively with all pertinent agencies and may or may not completely reflect each agency's comments. If the agencies have additional comments or disagreements outside of the DRT comments they would file a separate comment letter to Brookfield.

This review was done considering the biological and engineering hydraulic principles to design an effective upstream fishway considering NMFS and USFWS design standards as well as engineering and biological judgments if necessary. This review was not done considering Life Safety Codes, Building Codes, Allowable Stress Design, or Load Resistance Factor Design, or any other typical engineering design codes for concrete, steel, structures, or building. We have assumed that the consulting engineer has taken those codes and practices into consideration.

Shawmut 30% Design – Agency Comments

Drawing G-001

No Comments

Drawing G-002

1. Note 5 “Design Range” not Operating Range
2. Note 6 – 6 inches may be fine, Milford Target is 8 inches, we believe HK is around a foot.
3. Note 7 - AWS flow should be changed to Total Attraction Flow
4. Note 7 – less than 3/8 opening – similar to Hydro Kennebec
5. Is 15 minutes the minimum? What is the minimum cycle time?

Drawing C-002

1. Please show how the flow is apportioned
2. Please put on TW El on the drawing for units 7 and 8 tailrace

Drawing C-103

1. Please move exit of discharge pipe away from spillway and intake to prevent fish from being washed back into the tailrace.
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1. Add diffuser velocities, velocities across hopper, velocities in holding pool and velocities at entrance
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Additional Comments from USFWS:

USFWS Engineering recommends additional space (10 ft of length) between the proposed v-trap and entrance gate to act as a holding pool. There was discussion during the August 28th meeting pertaining to utilizing the volume above the hopper and braille as the holding pool. We agree that this will be available as a holding pool space when the lift is not being operated. However, this space will not be available when the hopper is being raised and lowered (assumed time of 10 minutes). Therefore, if the hopper is to be raised every half hour, a third of the time the holding pool will not be effective. It is for this reason that an additional 10 ft of length be added in between the proposed v-trap and entrance

gate to provide a holding pool that is available at all times. Ideally a second v-trap would be added to reduce the amount of fallback as much as possible.

There is a need for more discussion related to the attraction water system (AWS) and its use as a downstream bypass. A consensus was not reached during the August 28th meeting. USFWS Engineering has the following comments/concerns:

1. For both cases below it is recommended that the slope of the AWS channel be lowered as displayed in Figure 1 in order to meet the tailwater. This will prevent the nappe of the flow from plunging into the tailwater some distance downstream of the entrance. The intent is to ensure that the AWS flow is as close as possible to the entrance of the fishway and operates within the streaming regime to avoid hydraulics that are not conducive near the entrance (e.g., turbulence, aeration, upwelling). Figure 2 displays a second alternative that could achieve the same results.

If the AWS is to be used as a downstream bypass

1. Effectiveness of the proposed geometry is unknown. As shown, the AWS flow first passes over a sharp crested weir, then a percentage of the flow falls through the floor, and the leftover amount goes down the sloped channel (which would produce another drawdown and increase in velocity which the downstream migrants may reject). A sharp crested weir does not produce hydraulics that are conducive to downstream passage, and there is risk of downstream migrants getting entrained within the AWS chamber below the floor.
2. For this case, USFWS Engineering would recommend implementing an Alden style entrance rather than the sharp crested weir. We agree that the 0.125 inch spacing will prevent entrainment of downstream migrating species. The plans should also display the calculated through velocity which should be less than 0.5 ft/s. The screen should be easily accessible during the season to ensure that the screen is clear of debris and not damaged.

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1. In this case the intake would need to be screened to prevent downstream migrating species from entering the AWS. If an upstream migrating Atlantic salmon were to traverse the AWS system to the top, the screen would prevent it from entering the headpond. In this case an alternative method to passing the AWS flow, as shown in Figure 2, could be considered. This would assist in preventing Atlantic salmon from entering the system by screening off the AWS flow. The AWS flow would be submerged which would provide the attraction flow and ensure that it did not plunge near the fishway entrance. This would necessitate a larger intake screen so that all the AWS flow is passed through the floor.

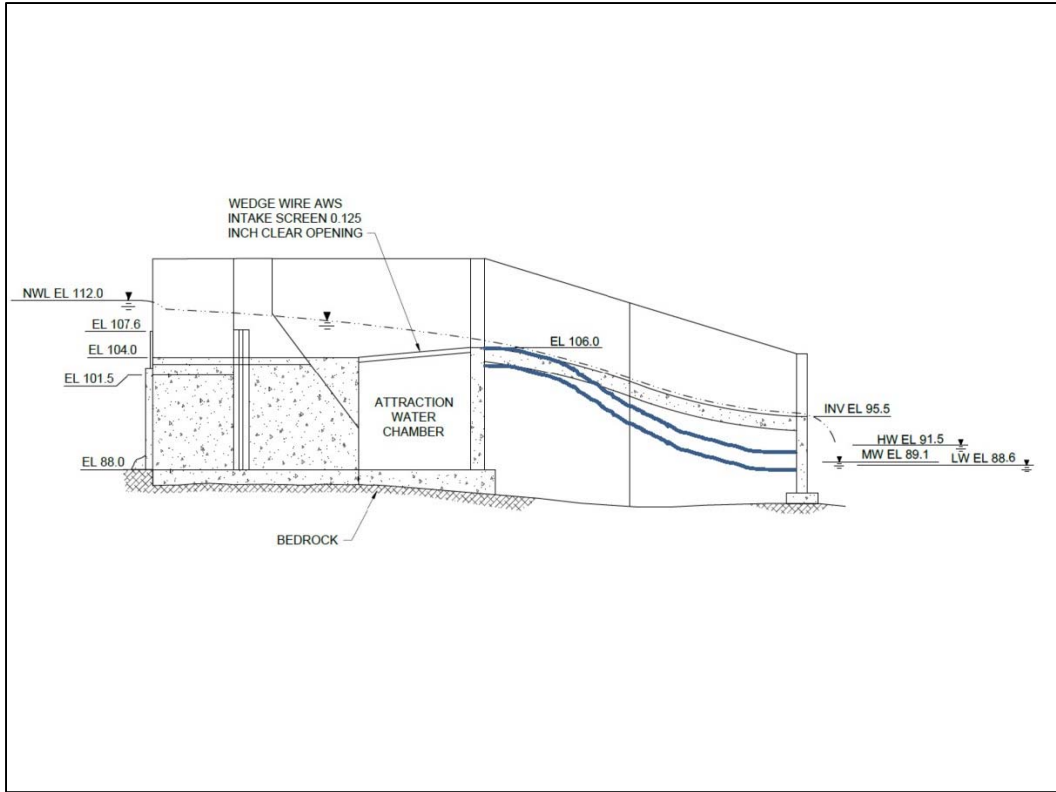


Figure 1 – Lowered AWS channel floor to meet tailwater

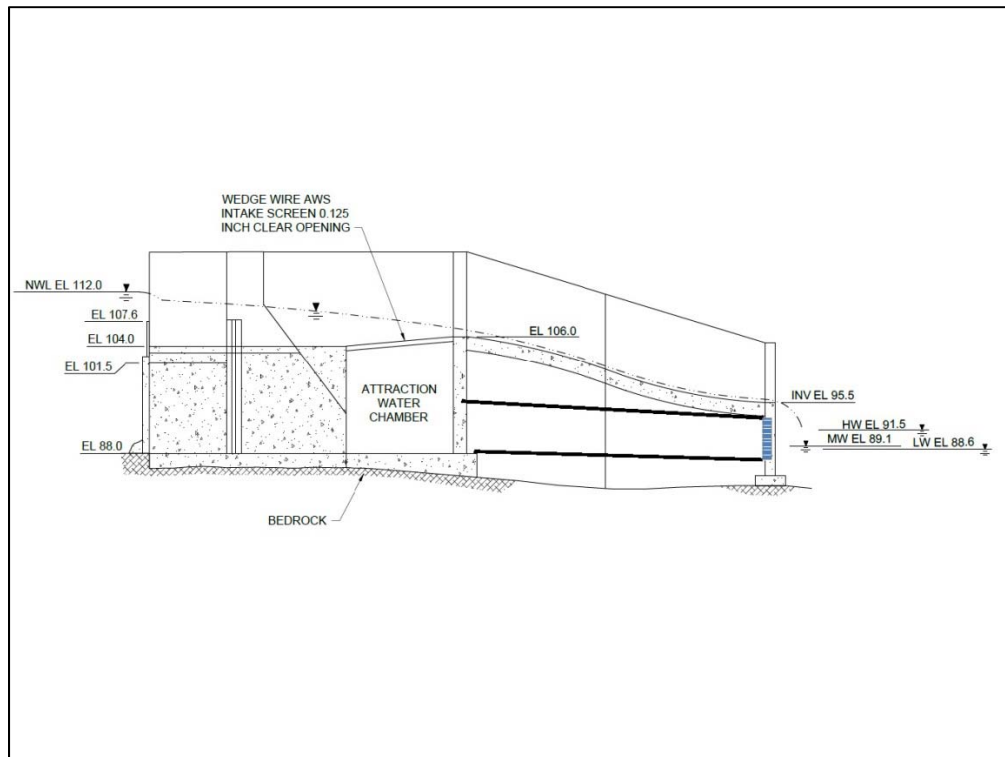


Figure 2 – AWS Alternative

Technical Memorandum

To: Mr. Gerry Mitchel and Robert Richter, Brookfield Renewable

From: Greg Allen and Steve Amaral, Alden

Date: November 1, 2017

Re: **30% design review agency comments responses for the Shawmut Hydroelectric Project (FERC Project No. 2332) proposed fish passage facilities**

Alden Research Laboratory, Inc. (Alden) developed 30% design drawings for fish passage facilities for the Shawmut Hydroelectric Project (Shawmut). Brookfield Renewable (Brookfield) submitted these drawings to resource agencies on July 31, 2017 and a design review meeting was held on August 28, 2017. Representatives from the US Fish and Wildlife Service (FWS), National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS), Maine Department of Environmental Protection (MEDEP), Maine Department of Marine Resources (MDMR), Maine Department of Inland Fisheries and Wildlife (IF&W), Brookfield and Alden were in attendance at the 30% design review meeting. The resource agencies design review team (DTR) consisting of NMFS, FWS, IF&W and MDMR provided written comments on October 19, 2017 (Attachment 1) and this memorandum provides a response to those comments. Comments are shown below in bold and followed by Alden's responses.

Drawing G-002

1. Note 5 "Design Range" not Operating Range

Note will be revised accordingly

2. Note 6 – 6 inches may be fine, Milford Target is 8 inches, we believe HK is around a foot.

Head drop of 6 inches is consistent with HK

3. Note 7 - AWS flow should be changed to Total Attraction Flow

Note will be revised accordingly



4. Note 7 – less than 3/8 opening – similar to Hydro Kennebec

Note changed to “0.125 inch opening or less” in response to FWS comments.

5. Is 15 minutes the minimum? What is the minimum cycle time?

Yes, the fish lift is designed for a 15 minute minimum cycle time.

Drawing C-002

1. Please show how the flow is apportioned

Drawing will be revised accordingly

2. Please put on TW El on the drawing for units 7 and 8 tailrace

Drawing will be revised accordingly

Drawing C-103

1. Please move exit of discharge pipe away from spillway and intake to prevent fish from being washed back into the tailrace.

The exit of the discharge pipe has been moved further from the attraction water intake as shown in Figure 1. The discharge location is now 40 ft from the spillway and 23 ft from the attraction water intake which minimizes risk of potential fall back of upstream migrants.

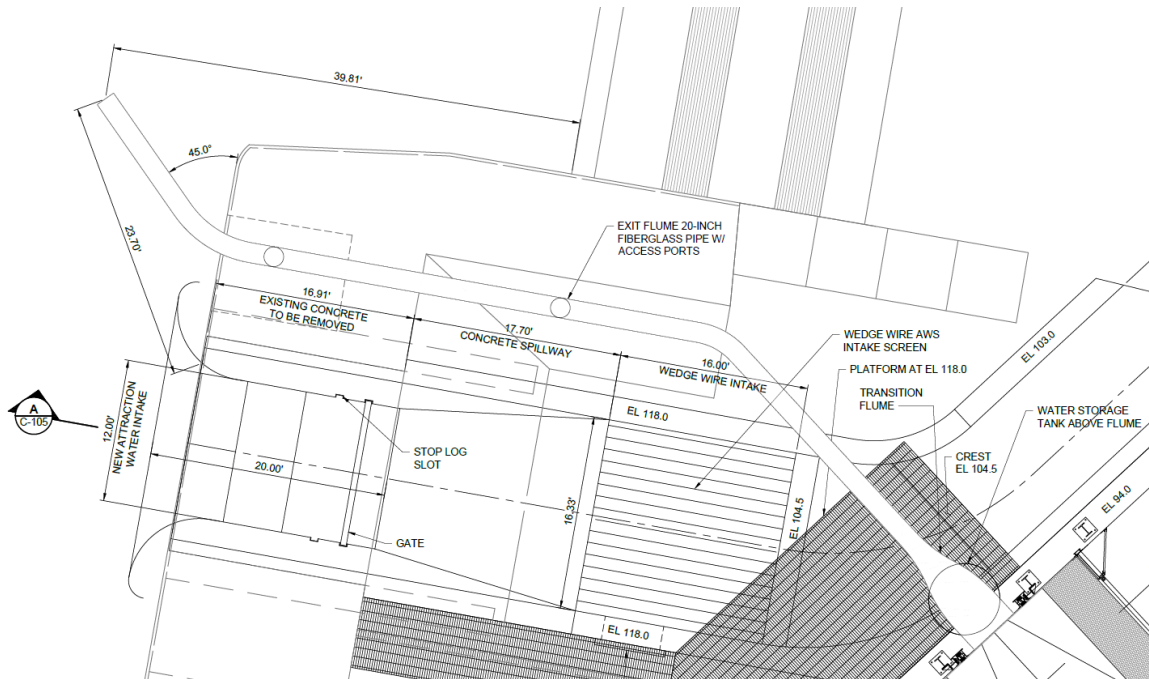


Figure 1. Attraction Water Intake Plan

2. The area below the V-gate is considered the holding pool on a large braille hopper and must be sized accordingly in order for fish to “stage” while the hopper is not in a fishing position. Similar to Hydro Kennebec this distance may be around 20 ft or so below the V-Gate. Please size according to FWS criteria for a holding pool.

The area downstream of the V-gate and upstream of the hinged entrance gate is considered a holding pool, which allows fish to stage while the fish lift is in operation and the V-gate is closed (shown in Figure 2). This holding pool volume is 12 ft long, 12 ft wide and 9 ft deep at low water, which equates to 1296 cubic feet. The FWS criteria (USFWS, 2017) lists the crowding limit of 0.10 ft³/lb for a hopper and 0.25 ft³/lb for a holding pool. Therefore, the required holding pool volume is 2.5 times the hopper volume. The Shawmut hopper is 490 cubic feet and multiplied by 2.5 provides a 1225 cubic feet holding pool volume. This confirms the design meets the FWS criteria for holding pool volume.

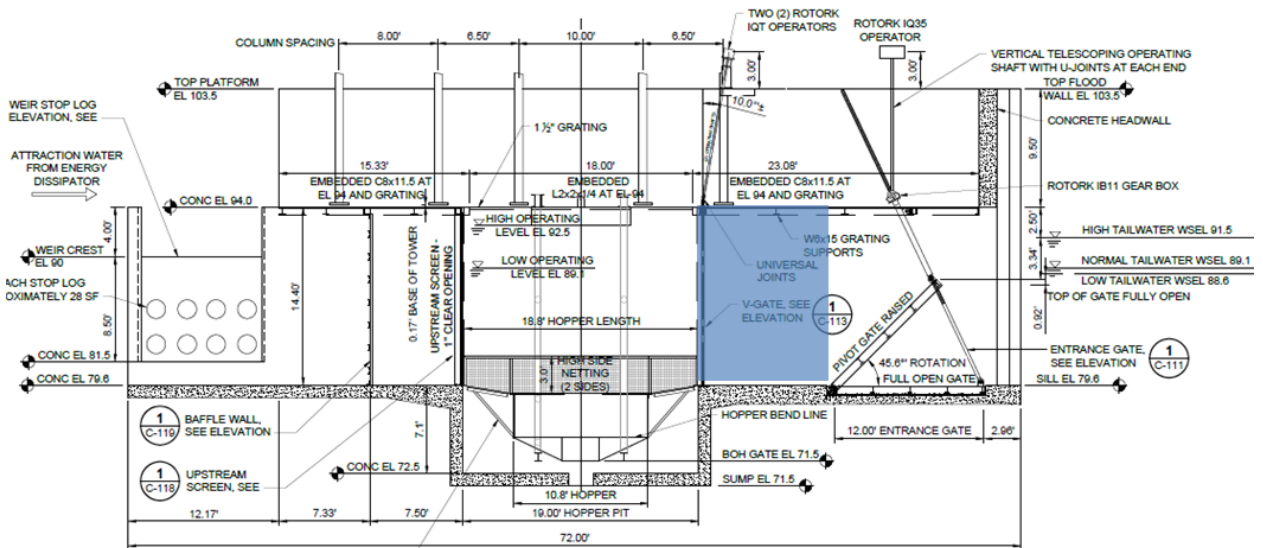


Figure 2. Fish Lift Flume Section, Holding Pool Area shaded blue

In addition, we note that the hopper volume of 490 cubic feet is more than adequate for the design populations provided for Shawmut and therefore the holding pool volume (which is based on the hopper volume) is also more than adequate. If we follow the FWS criteria (USFWS, 2017) with the design populations provided for Shawmut for American shad of 177,000, the required hopper volume is 314 cubic feet, and the required holding pool volume is 785 cubic feet which indicates the current design of the hopper and holding pool is 56% and 65% more than the FWS criteria requirements, respectively. Table 1 lists the design population estimates (provided by MDMR) and presents the calculated required volumes based on FWS criteria.

Table 1. Shawmut Design Populations and Calculated Hopper and Holding Pool Volumes

Species	Design Populations	Required Hopper Volume ¹ (ft ³)	Required Holding Pool Volume ¹ (ft ³)
American Shad	177,000	314	785
Alewives	134,000	32	80
Blueback Herring	1,535,000	159	396
Atlantic Salmon	12,000	71	177

1. Based on FWS criteria

Another factor that constrains the design is the limited space available for the fish lift structure between the dam and the powerhouse. The fish lift entrance is located so that it does not protrude into flow from the spillway to avoid being impacted by flood flows or cause potentially adverse hydraulic conditions created by high velocity spillway flow



deflected by the fish lift entrance structure. Space is not available to lengthen the fish lift without protruding into the spillway flow.

3. Alden to provide nappe profiles, possibly move nappe upstream.

The following figures provide water surface profiles for the AWS intake, auxiliary spillway, fish lift flume and unit 7&8 fishway channel.

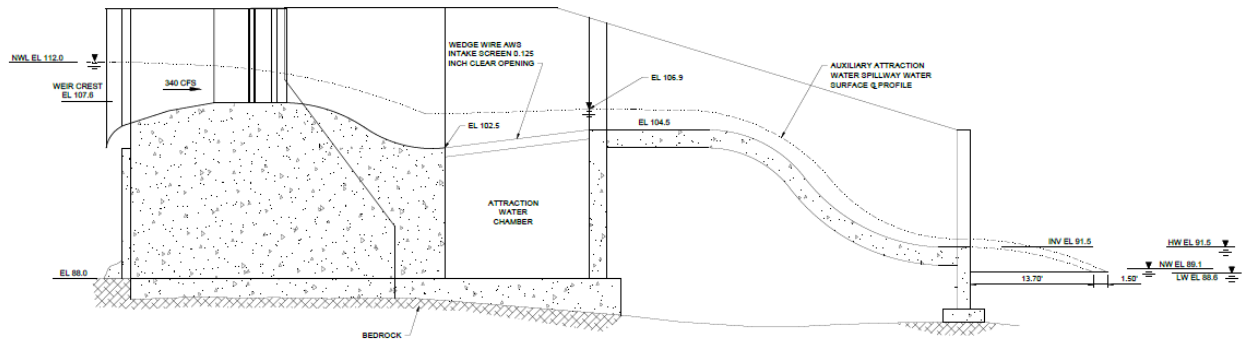


Figure 3. Attraction Water System Water Surface Profile

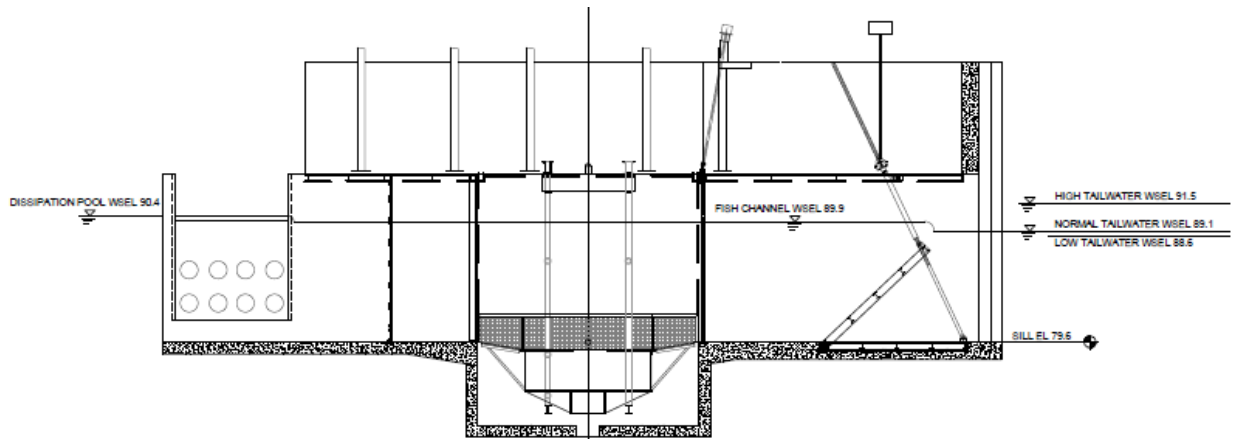


Figure 4. Fish Lift Channel Water Surface Profile

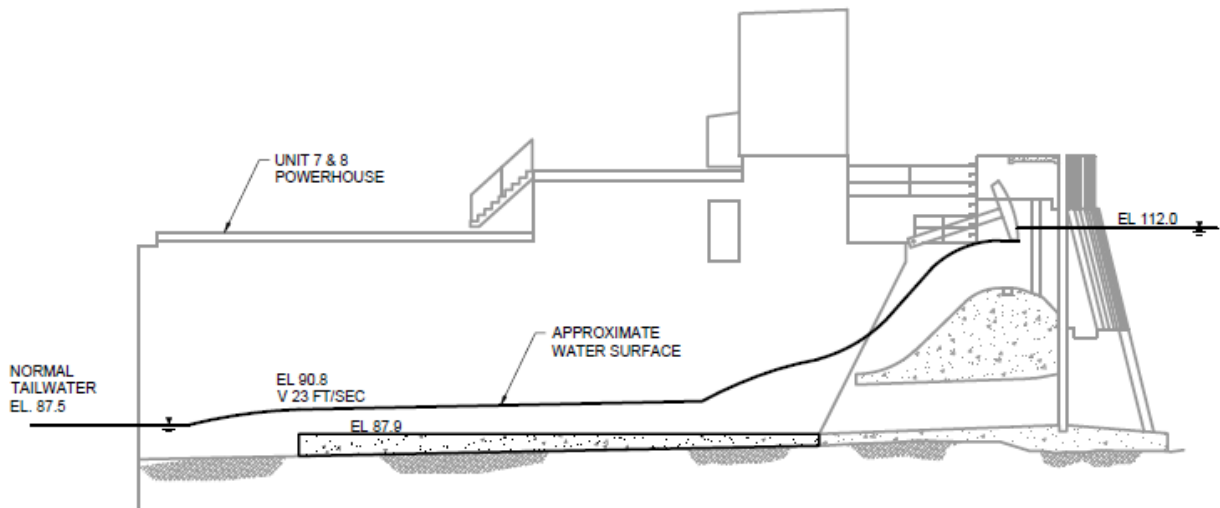


Figure 5. Tainter Gate Spillway Water Surface Profile

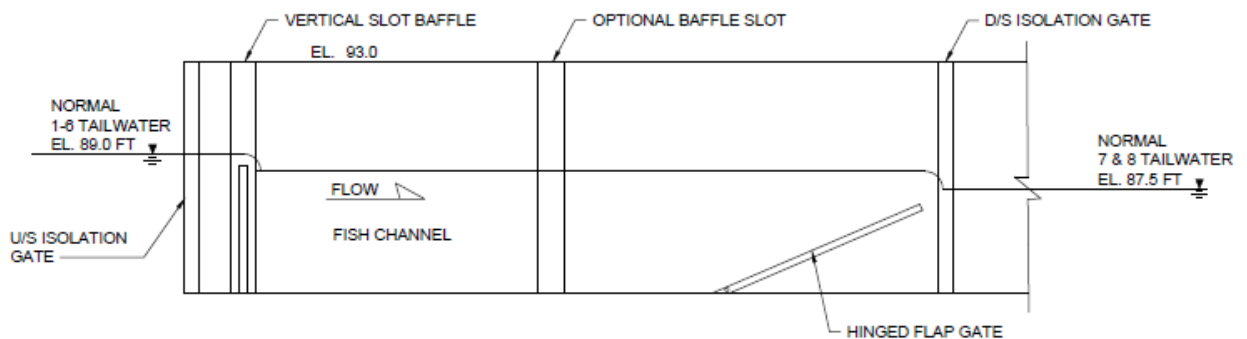


Figure 6. Crossover Fishway Water Surface Profile

4. Braille size opening should be less than 3/8 inch clear

The hopper is designed with a two sided braille system with 3/8 inch hole diameter perforations.

Drawing C-104

- 1. Add diffuser velocities, velocities across hopper, velocities in holding pool and velocities at entrance**



The velocity through the fish lift flume at 115 cfs flow rate ranges from 1.0 ft/sec at a low water elevation of 88.6 ft to 0.8 ft/sec at a high water elevation of 91.5 ft. The velocity over the hopper will be slightly less due to the greater depth. The target head drop at the entrance hinged gate is assumed to be 9 inches which will provide an entrance velocity of about 6 ft/sec.

2. Prefer flapper gates to filler pipe.

Noted, design changed accordingly.

3. Screen on top of hopper

Noted, design changed accordingly.

4. Is the top of concrete elevation at 93.0 ft too low? Please double check

The top of concrete has been raised to elevation 94.0 ft to provide additional freeboard.

Drawing C-105

1. Please include stop log slots

We have added stop log slots to the attraction water intake to facilitate intake gate maintenance.

2. Please include depth of water along Section A.

Water profile information, including depths are provided in Figure 3.

Drawing C-110

1. The hopper gate should be at the bottom of the hopper. It may be that the drawing is just hard to read.

Yes, the hopper gate is at the bottom of the hopper

2. Entrance gate to track Tailwater

Noted, the hinged entrance gate will track tailwater to maintain a constant head drop across the entrance.

Drawing C-303



- 1. We need more definition on separation and flow amounts between d/s flow and upstream fish channel. Flow/elevation curves associated with HW/TW and resulting flow should be provided for the flow through the crossover fishway.**

The difference in tailwater elevation between the powerhouse tailraces is about 1.5 ft as shown on Figure 7 (Kleinschmidt, 2009). Hydraulic modeling conducted by Blue Hill Hydraulics (BHH) predicts about 1 to 1.5 foot difference. The following discharge curve (Figure 8) for the crossover fishway assumes a 15 inch difference in tailwater levels and a full depth 24 inch wide slot at the upstream end to control flow. We have assumed a constant differential between the two powerhouses as indicated in Figure 7.

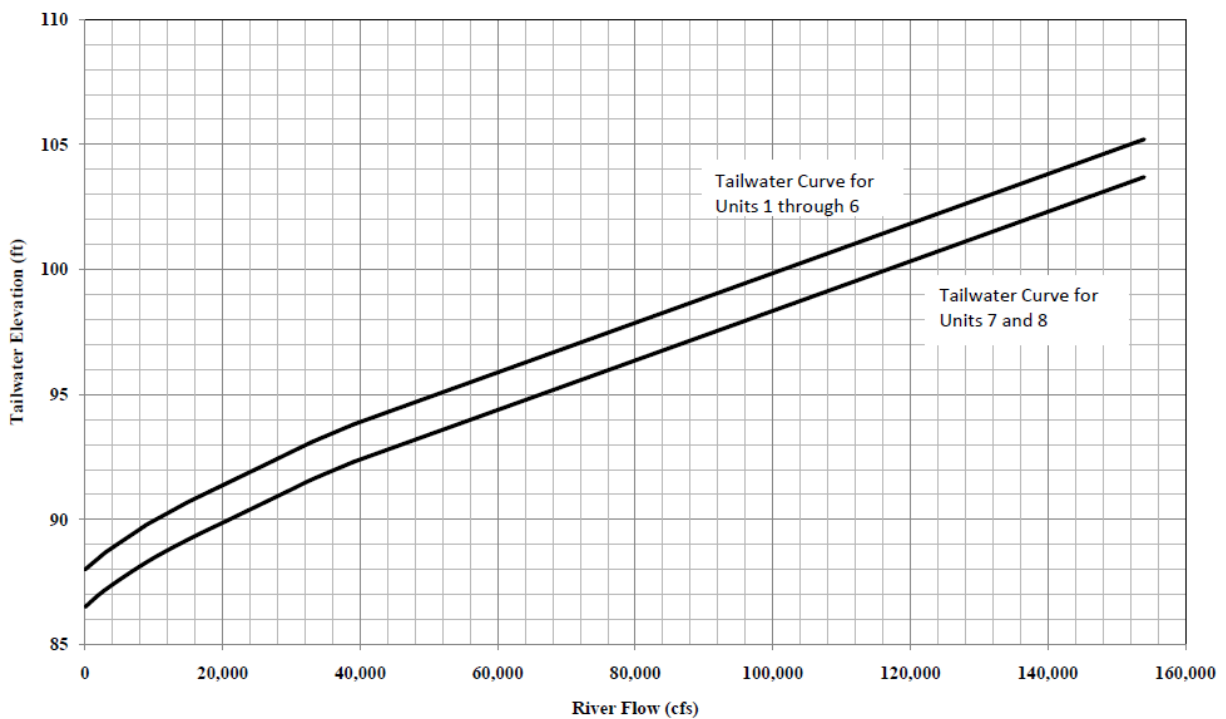


Figure 7. Tailwater Operating Curves (Kleinschmidt, 2009)

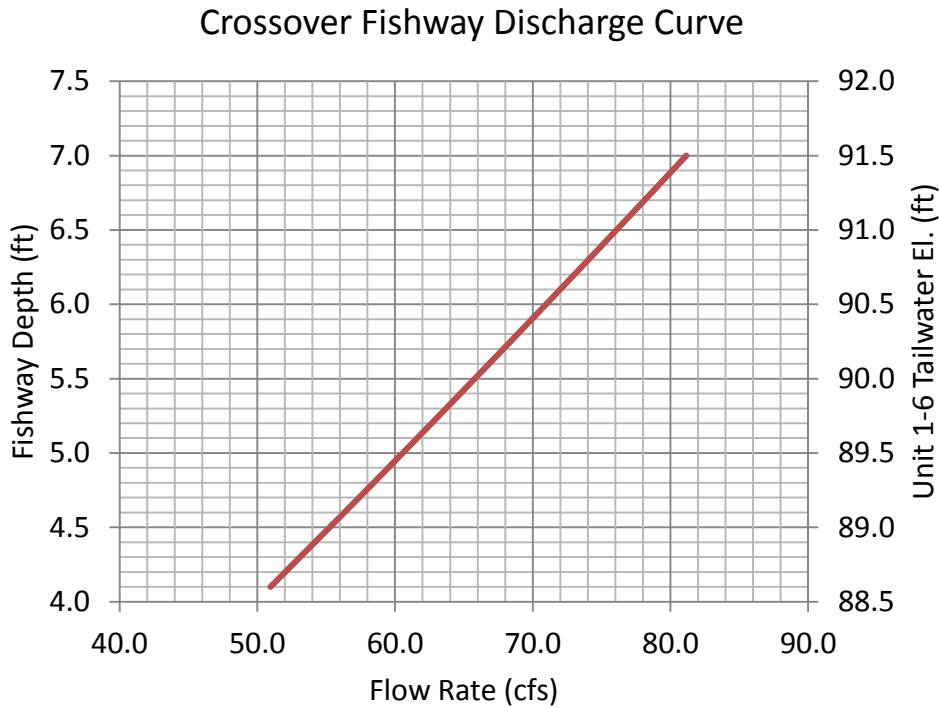


Figure 8. Cross over Fishway Discharge Curve

- 2. We need more definition on the elevations of lower and upper edges of rock slope in the tailwater below channel.**

This information is provided in the 60% design submittal.

Drawing C-304

- 1. Need velocity/Flow data**

Flow information for the crossover fishway is provided in Figure 8. Average velocity within the fishway channel is about 2 ft/sec.

Flow through the downstream passage channel is 600 cfs with a velocity of about 35 ft/sec.

- 2. Need more definition on downstream data on Section A – WSEL through section A**

See Figure 6 for water surface profile for Section A. More detail will be provided in the 60% design submittal.



3. Need definition on hinged gate/velocities at entrance and depth over the gate at varying tw elevations and flows.

The following table provides the water depth over the hinged gate as the flow/ tailwater level varies for a 6 ft wide entrance width.

Table 2. Crossover Fishway Entrance Conditions

Unit 1-6 TW El. (ft)	Unit 7&8 TW El. (ft)	Crossover fishway flow (cfs)	Target entrance vel (ft/sec)	Depth over Hinged Gate (ft)
91.5	90.0	81.2	7	1.9
91.0	89.5	76.1	7	1.8
90.5	89.0	71.0	7	1.7
90.0	88.5	65.8	7	1.6
89.5	88.0	60.6	7	1.5
89.1	87.6	56.3	7	1.4
88.6	87.1	51.0	7	1.2

Additional comments from FWS

FWS provided additional comments regarding the AWS intake geometry, wedge wire screen and holding pool volume. Each item is discussed below.

Holding pool volume

FWS requested an additional 10 ft in length be added to the fish lift flume to provide additional holding pool volume. Our response to this request is detailed earlier in this memo. The proposed fish lift design as presented in the 30% design drawings meets FWS criteria (USFWS, 2017) regarding holding pool volume. In addition, there is not available space to lengthen the fish lift flume without protruding into the spillway flow.

Attraction Water System

Spillway channel discharge elevation

FWS requested the discharge invert of the auxiliary spillway channel to be lowered from elevation 95.5 ft to elevation 91.5 ft. The auxiliary spillway design has been modified accordingly.



AWS Intake

The intake design may be used as passage for downstream migrants as well as debris. For this scenario, FWS requests an Alden style weir, wedge wire spacing less than 0.125 inches and through screen velocity of less than 0.5 ft/sec. An Alden style weir and wedge wire spacing of less than 0.125 inches has been incorporated. A discussion regarding design velocity for the wedge wire screen is provided below.

Wedge wire screen design

The intake for the attraction water system uses a wedge wire screen that is 16 ft long by 16 ft wide. The wedge wire configuration is similar to that of high velocity screen designs that have shown to effectively guide and transport downstream migrating fish. Examples of high velocity screen designs include Eicher screens, Modular Inclined Screens (MIS), fish samplers within downstream bypasses and for fish collection for laboratory studies. The design proposed for Shawmut most closely resembles the samplers at Hadley Falls and Cabot hydroelectric projects and many fish collection systems Alden has designed for laboratory studies. The concept is different than that of cylindrical wedge wire screens that are designed as passive intakes. Typically, submerged cylindrical wedge wire screens are often installed in situations with very low ambient velocity (lake or reservoir) and the very low intake velocity reduces debris accumulation and impingement of small fish, eggs, and larvae. These passive screen designs do not have a discernable intake influenced velocity beyond less than an inch from the screen surface. In contrast, high velocity screens designed for juvenile and adult fish have a high sweeping velocity (along the screen) to guide fish and debris away from the screen. The high ratio of sweeping velocity to through-screen velocity guides and reduces the risk of fish impingement. Laboratory and field studies have indicated that a ratio greater than 3 to 1 significantly reduces risk of impingement and injury (Alden, 2010). Alden has conducted laboratory and field evaluations of Eicher, MIS and submerged cylindrical wedge wire screens. A review of available literature for Eicher and MIS evaluations was prepared by Alden in 2010 and can be made available upon request. The review shows that Eicher and MIS screens are effective (~98% survival for most studies) at diverting fish downstream.

The wedge wire intake design proposed for Shawmut has the following features:

- Wedge wire screen flow – 115 cfs
- Bypass/ auxiliary spillway flow – 225 cfs
- Wedge wire screen average velocity (perpendicular to screen face) – 0.4 ft/sec
- Through-screen velocity – 0.9 ft/sec
- Average sweeping velocity – 5 ft/sec (varies ~15 ft/sec near Alden weir)
- Screen angle – 5 degrees
- Sweeping to intake velocity ratio - 11

The proposed design will effectively guide fish over the screen and down the auxiliary spillway channel. In comparison to the designs reviewed for Eicher and MIS screens, the Shawmut



design bypasses significantly more flow (225 cfs, 66% of total flow compared to 5% for other designs), has a larger sweeping to screen velocity ratio (11 versus 3 to 6), a shallow screen angle (5 degrees versus 16 degrees) and a lower through-screen velocity (0.9 ft/sec versus 2 to 4 ft/sec). These differences are expected to provide even better performance than the referenced studies in the Alden 2010 literature review. Given this review of existing data and the limited space available to expand the screen area, it is our opinion that reducing the through-screen velocity to less than 0.5 ft/sec is not warranted and overly conservative.

References

Alden. (2010). *Fall Creek Hydroelectric Project, FERC No. 12778-001, Eicher Screen Literature Review*. Holden, MA: Alden Research Laboratory, Inc.

Kleinschmidt. (2009). *Declaration of Incremental Hydropower, Shawmut Hydroelectric Project FERC No. 2322-ME*. Pittsfield, ME: Kleinschmidt Associates.

USFWS. (2017). *Fish Passage Engineering Design Criteria*. Hadley, MA: U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, Northeast Region R5.



Attachment 1

Design Review Team Comments

Received October 19, 2017

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Shawmut 30% Design – Agency Comments

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No Comments

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If the AWS is to be used as a downstream bypass

1. Effectiveness of the proposed geometry is unknown. As shown, the AWS flow first passes over a sharp crested weir, then a percentage of the flow falls through the floor, and the leftover amount goes down the sloped channel (which would produce another drawdown and increase in velocity which the downstream migrants may reject). A sharp crested weir does not produce hydraulics that are conducive to downstream passage, and there is risk of downstream migrants getting entrained within the AWS chamber below the floor.
2. For this case, USFWS Engineering would recommend implementing an Alden style entrance rather than the sharp crested weir. We agree that the 0.125 inch spacing will prevent entrainment of downstream migrating species. The plans should also display the calculated through velocity which should be less than 0.5 ft/s. The screen should be easily accessible during the season to ensure that the screen is clear of debris and not damaged.

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1. In this case the intake would need to be screened to prevent downstream migrating species from entering the AWS. If an upstream migrating Atlantic salmon were to traverse the AWS system to the top, the screen would prevent it from entering the headpond. In this case an alternative method to passing the AWS flow, as shown in Figure 2, could be considered. This would assist in preventing Atlantic salmon from entering the system by screening off the AWS flow. The AWS flow would be submerged which would provide the attraction flow and ensure that it did not plunge near the fishway entrance. This would necessitate a larger intake screen so that all the AWS flow is passed through the floor.

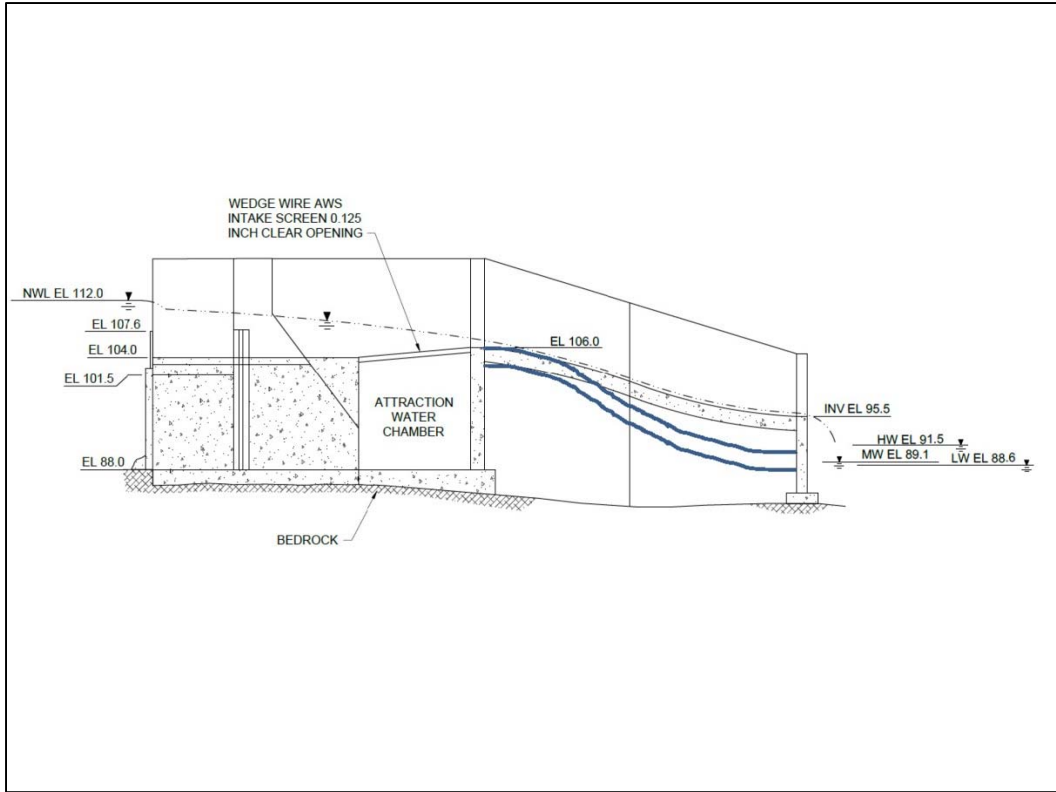


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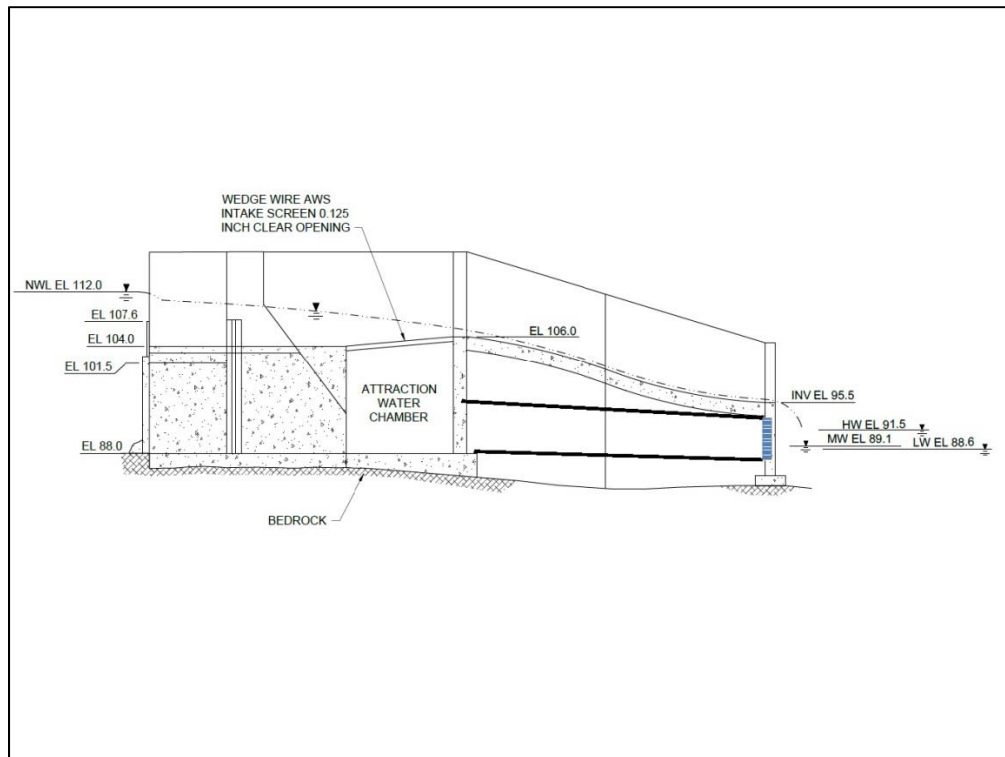


Figure 2 – AWS Alternative

Gregory Allen

From: Donald Dow - NOAA Federal
Sent: Wednesday, November 29, 2017 3:39 PM
To: Richter, Robert; Mitchell, Gerry; Matt Buhyoff - NOAA Federal; Bryan Sojkowski; Seiders, Dwayne J; Wippelhauser, Gail; Christman, Paul; Bentivoglio, Antonio; Maloney, Kelly; Greg Allen
Subject: Shawmut 60% Design Draft Comments - Discussion Points
Attachments: Shawmut 60% Design Review Team Draft Comments-Discussion points.docx

Good Afternoon Bob -

Thank you for the opportunity to review and comment on the Shawmut 60% Design. I met with the Design Review Team on 11/22 and prepared the following draft comments and discussion points for our next meeting. Please do not misconstrue these comments, we are looking for discussion on the points and then we will finalize the comments after we meet. I have not sent this to the other agencies for review, however, they took part in constructing the comments with exception to IF&W as Jason was on leave. In the interest of time, I'm sending them to you now before getting fully reviewed.

Regards,
Don

--

Donald A. Dow III, PE
Hydro/Fish Passage Engineer

Protected Resources Division
Greater Atlantic Regional Fisheries Office
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Shawmut Design Review Team **Draft** Comments/Discussion Points for next Agency, Consultant, Owner Design Review Meeting on 60% Design

Drawing G-002

1. Note 6 Entrance Velocity 4 to 6 fps, 6 to 8 fps capable
2. Note 6 Entrance Depth 3ft Minimum under all circumstances
3. Note 7 Need to Discuss flow apportionment with Alden and Brookfield
4. Note 10 Please include Grade of Exit Flume

Drawing C-002

1. There are no drawings of the control gates that we could find
2. Can you throttle the 115 cfs?
3. Is attraction water gate downward opening? - Does it need to be?
4. Need to discuss the 600 cfs vs 50 to 80 cfs in Fish Bypass Channel
 - a. Could we discharge 600 cfs to old powerhouse tailrace
 - b. or use wedged wire screen and some of the 600 cfs to fishway bypass and make it wider?

Drawing C-103

1. Should there be a downward opening gate at the attraction water entrance?
2. We need more manholes or transparency on the top of the 20 inch pipe
3. We are still very worried about false attraction and need to discuss
4. could we have 1 stop log panel from the guide wall to the building perpendicular
5. can we move everything except the entrance closer to the dam
6. What happened to the gate drawings for the AWS system?

Drawing C-105

1. Should the isolation gate be downward opening
2. We need to discuss the AWS to Tailrace Transition

Drawing C-110

1. Minimize the Gaps between stems & wall on entrance gate so Atlantic salmon and other species do not get caught
2. Greased Stems should not be in water
3. Can we increase height of punch plate walls on hopper?
4. The entrance gate does not meet the following:
 - a. 3ft of depth minimum over the weir
 - b. Only meets the 4 to 6 fps because it does not meet the 3ft of depth
 - c. doubtful to achieve 1/2 ft of HL at high tailwater
 - d. can't meet higher HL at normal tailwater

Drawing C-111

1. Why is 2fps there inside gate on the elevation view?
2. No sharp edges
3. What happens if pin on gate breaks?

Drawing C-112

1. What is a Gate Disc?

Drawing C-113 - No Comments

Drawing C-114 - No Comments

Drawing C-115

1. Where are the filler flap valves?
2. should have more details on this by now.
3. 3ft high walls should be higher....likely out of water column and high enough so salmon can't jump out.
4. Use punch plate not mesh for walls on top of hopper
5. Need to show position of lifting cables

Drawing C-118 - No Comments

Drawing C-119

1. Need to Provide ManDoor

Drawing C-120 - No Comments

Drawing C-301

1. Please show elevation of upper edge of existing 3V:1H Rock Slope

Drawing C-303 - See comments in regards to 600 cfs

Drawing C-304

1. Need more depth over hinged gate
2. How are gates operated?
3. Shouldn't baffle slots be above isolation?
4. What about eels?

Drawing C-305 - See comments in regards to 600 cfs

Drawing S-001 - No Comments

Drawing S-201 - No Comments

Drawing S-202 - No Comments

Drawing S-203 - No Comments

Drawing S-204 - No Comments

Drawing S-205 - No Comments

Drawing S-206 - No Comments

Drawing S-207 - No Comments

Tech Memo:

1. Page 1 - Can we adjust Headloss looking to go as high as 1.5 ft over 20 to 40 ft
2. Fig 3 - Shouldn't this be of lower velocity than the entrance?
3. Fig 5 - 23 fps - need to have discussion on 23 fps vs velocity at entrance
4. DWG C-104 Note 1 - did not show depth
5. DWG C-104 Note 3 - Need more than 3 ft of screen
6. Page 8 - Has this tailwater curve been confirmed?
7. Upper gate on AWS should not be used to control flow
8. Page 10 - need 3 ft of depth on Table 2

DRAFT
Meeting Notes
Shawmut Design Review Team Meeting
Wednesday, December 13, 2017
9:00 AM – 1:00 PM

Attendees:

Bryan Sojkowski (USFWS)	Kelly Maloney (Brookfield)
Antonio Bentivoglio (USFWS)	Bob Richter (Brookfield)
Donald Dow (NOAA)	Gerry Mitchell (Brookfield)
Matt Buhyoff, via phone (NOAA)	Jason Seyfried (Brookfield)
Gail Wippelhauser, via phone (MEDMR)	Dave Robinson (Alden)
Jason Seiders (IF&W)	Greg Allen (Alden)

A 60% design review meeting was held at Brookfield's Hydro Kennebec Project in Winslow, ME for the Shawmut Fish Passage Project. The resource agencies' design review team (DTR) consisting of NMFS, FWS, IF&W and MDMR provided comments on November 29, 2017.

Notes:

Don Dow mentioned that this project will be required to meet a performance standard for upstream passage of Atlantic salmon, likely higher than 95%. He noted that the Milford project on the Penobscot is approximately 99% effective.

The DRT written comments are provided in bold below and notes of the meeting discussion follow.

Drawing G-002

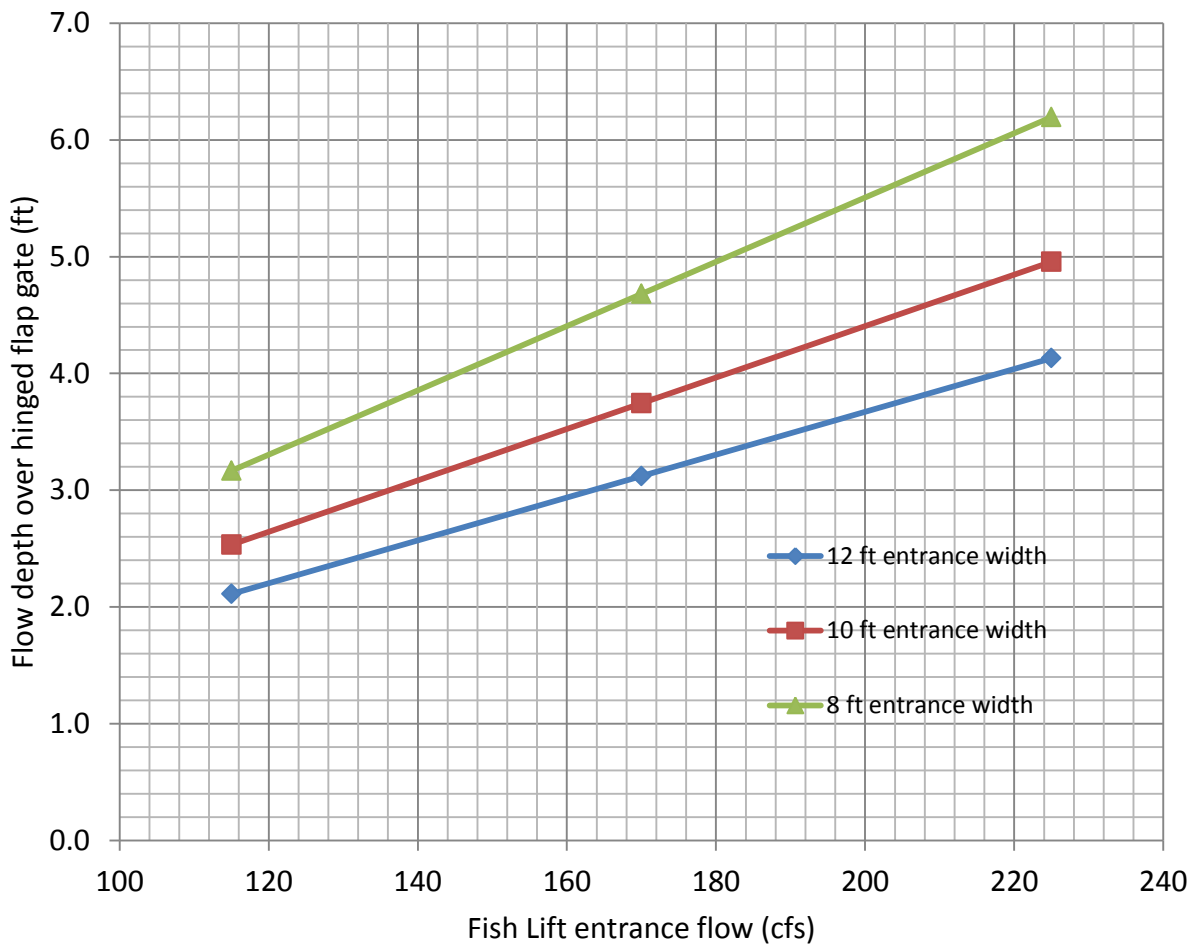
- 1. Note 6 Entrance Velocity 4 to 6 fps, 6 to 8 fps capable**
- 2. Note 6 Entrance Depth 3ft Minimum under all circumstances**
- 3. Note 7 Need to Discuss flow apportionment with Alden and Brookfield**
- 4. Note 10 Please include Grade of Exit Flume**



Comments 1 through 3 are related to the fish lift entrance configuration and hinged flap gate. Bryan mentioned that the desired depth over the hinged flap gate is 3 ft based on studies that were conducted with American shad at the Conte Lab by Kevin Mulligan.

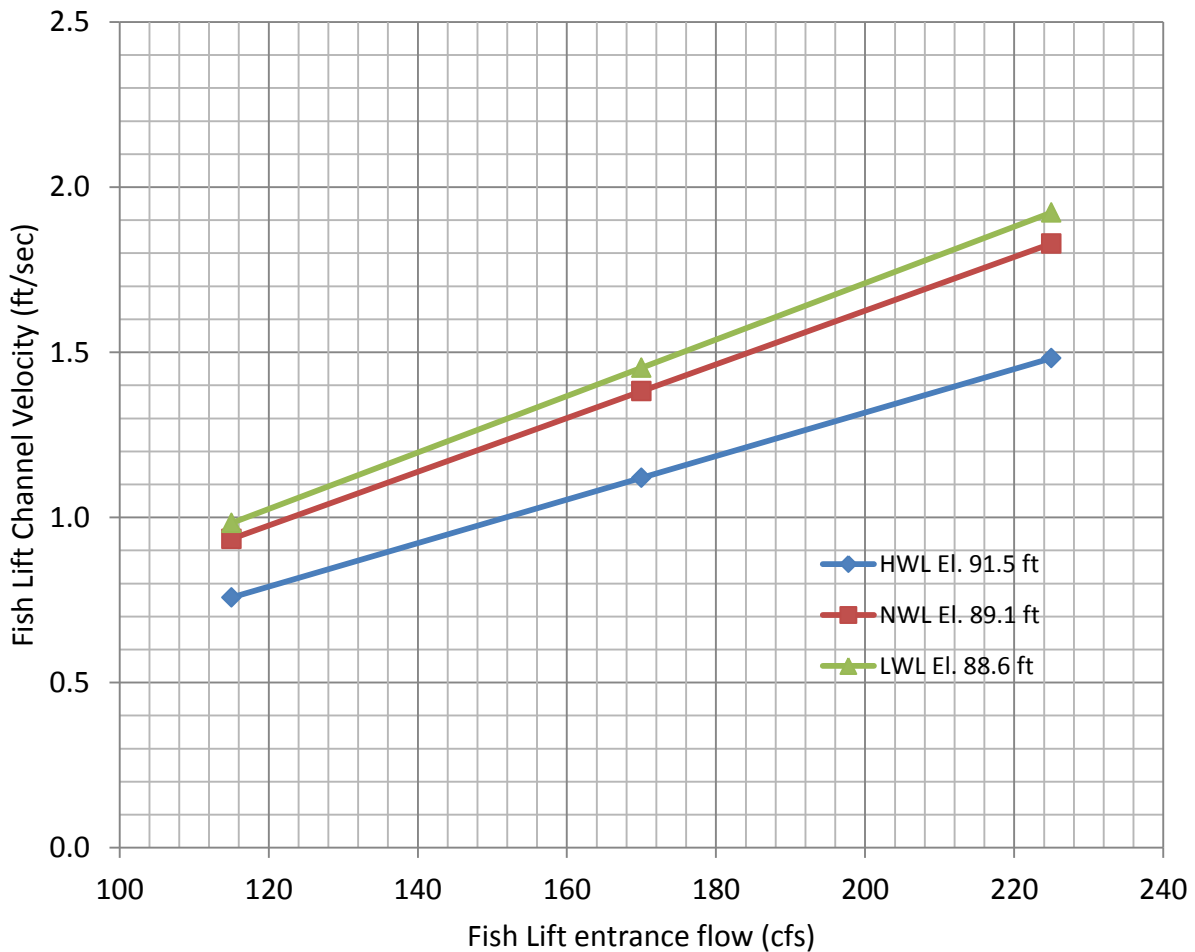
Greg discussed the entrance hydraulic conditions and circulated two graphs to the group that show how fish lift entrance flow, flap gate width, fish lift channel velocity and tail water levels are related. These graphs are provided below. In order to increase depth over the hinged flap gate, flow would need to be increased and/ or the entrance width would need to be decreased.

Shawmut Fish Lift
Entrance Depth versus Flow
for a 6 inch drop





Shawmut Fish Lift
Fish Lift Channel Velocity versus Flow



Bryan also circulated information for a 10 ft wide entrance. After reviewing the graphs above the group concluded that changing the width to 10 ft wide (versus 12 ft) would provide greater water depth over the flap gate while also providing acceptable flow velocity within the fish lift channel. It was noted that the fish lift channel flow would need to be increased to about 135 cfs to attain 3 ft water depth over the hinged flap gate. It was also noted that flow would need to be increase to about 165 cfs to attain a 6 inch drop at the entrance during high water. The group agreed to:

- Reduce the fish lift entrance to 10 ft and that
- a velocity within the fish lift channel of 1.5 ft/sec is acceptable.

Don Dow mentioned that the entrance should be capable of providing a 1.5 ft drop for salmon. The water depth over the hinged gate and the fish lift channel velocities are not a concern for this scenario for Atlantic salmon. The flow through the fish lift channel can be increased to attain the 1.5 ft drop.



Flow distribution between the fish lift channel and the auxiliary spillway was discussed. It was agreed that the fish lift channel would have the capacity to operate between 115 cfs and 225 cfs to provide operational flexibility. The remainder of the total 340 cfs attraction water flow would be discharged down the auxiliary spillway.

The grade of the exit flume (20 inch diameter fiberglass pipe) is 5% and will be noted on the design drawings.

Drawing C-002

1. There are no drawings of the control gates that we could find

A drawing was circulated during the meeting which provided details of the control gate for the fish lift channel attraction flow.

2. Can you throttle the 115 cfs?

The control gate is adjustable from 0 cfs to 225 cfs.

3. Is attraction water gate downward opening? - Does it need to be?

Greg explained the attraction water gate from the impoundment is an upward opening gate. We discussed that the gate would be either open or closed. The intake from the impoundment includes a geometry of a NU/ Alden weir and for ideal operation it is important that there are no obstructions in the flow path. If desired the gate could be throttled, but under normal operation the gate would be either fully open or fully closed.

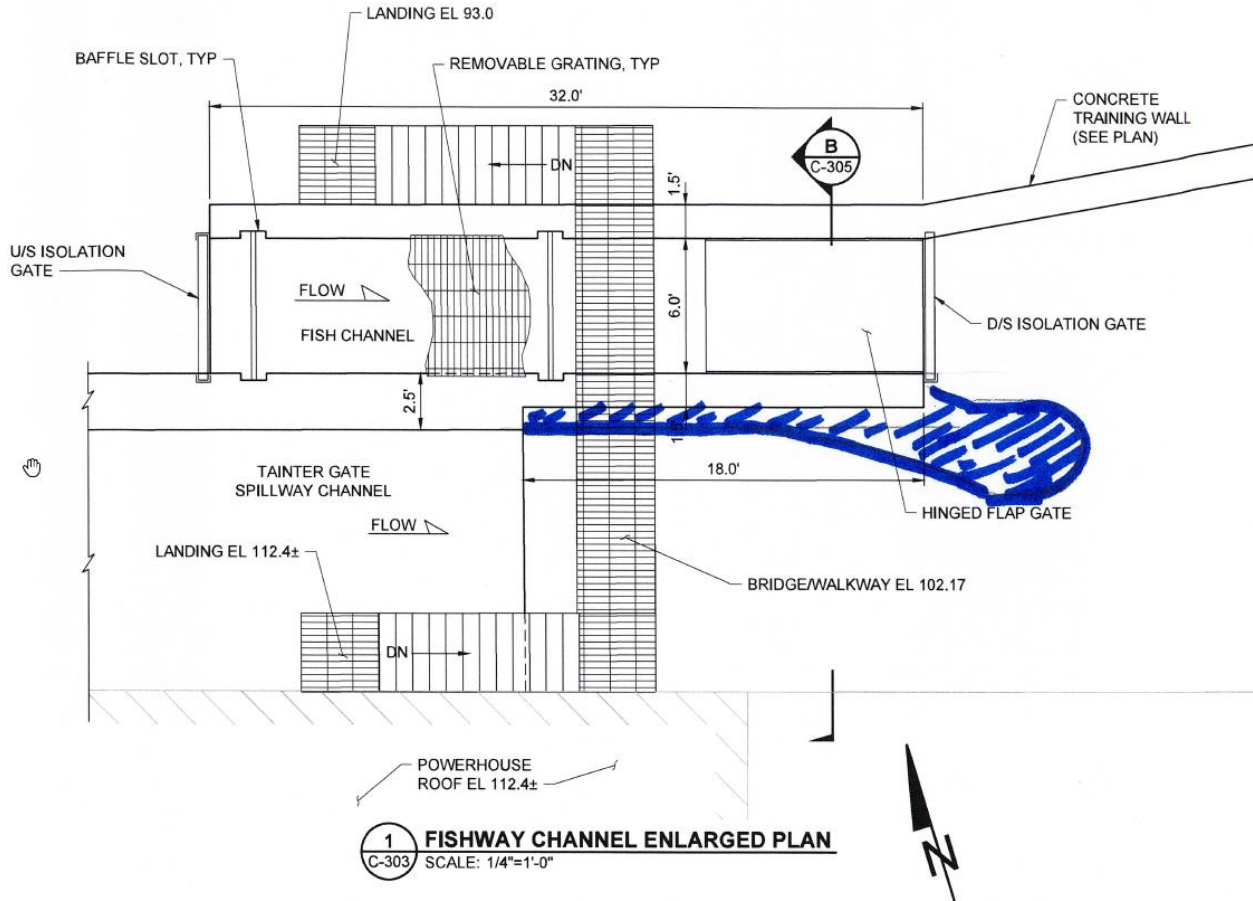
4. Need to discuss the 600 cfs vs 50 to 80 cfs in Fish Bypass Channel

a. Could we discharge 600 cfs to old powerhouse tailrace

b. or use wedged wire screen and some of the 600 cfs to fishway bypass and make it wider?

The configuration of the fish bypass channel (fishway) and 600 cfs taintor gate flow was discussed. The taintor gate flow would be discharged into the Unit 7&8 tailrace to avoid false attraction of fish to the old powerhouse tailrace.

The discharge of the 600 cfs and the configuration near the proposed bypass channel was discussed at length. To limit the potential of the high velocity (23 ft/sec) taintor gate discharge from washing out and masking the entrance to the fishway, the group agreed to change the geometry to deflect the flow towards the middle of the tailrace (toward the right looking downstream) as shown in the following sketch (deflector shown in blue).



Drawing C-103

1. Should there be a downward opening gate at the attraction water entrance?

This comment was discussed previously.

2. We need more manholes or transparency on the top of the 20 inch pipe

Don Dow asked if a fish were to get stuck in the pipe how would the operator know and how would the fish be removed.

Greg explained more flushing flow could be added and that additional ports could be added so that the entire length of pipe could be inspected.

The group agreed that an additional access port is needed in the last straight section of pipe.

3. We are still very worried about false attraction and need to discuss

There was much discussion regarding the auxiliary spillway configuration adjacent to the fish lift entrance. Bryan questioned whether the bottom elevation of the aux spillway should be raised



to limit false attraction in particular for salmon with strong swimming abilities. After lengthy discussion the group agreed that the current configuration would be best for far field attraction of fish to the fish lift entrance.

4. could we have 1 stop log panel from the guide wall to the building perpendicular

Bryan discussed a concern of the existing weir/ orifice panels upstream of the hopper and potential interference with the powerhouse. Greg and Dave explained there was not interference and the lines on the drawing outline a powerhouse buttress which slopes towards the powerhouse. This buttress does not interfere with the weir panel. Bryan discussed moving the weir further upstream extending from the guidewall to the powerhouse and eliminating the baffle. The group decided the current configuration is acceptable.

5. can we move everything except the entrance closer to the dam

Bryan requested more length be added to the fish lift channel to provide greater length for the holding pool. Greg discussed concerns of moving the hopper pit, which requires deep excavation, closer to the powerhouse and dam to avoid impacting the integrity of existing structures. Dave and Greg discussed keeping the same channel foot print upstream of the hopper but, moving the tower and hopper further upstream, by about 2 to 4 ft. In addition the entrance could be moved further downstream (~4 ft), but not into the flow path from the spillway. Bryan and the group agreed with these suggested changes to the fish lift channel.

6. What happened to the gate drawings for the AWS system?

A drawing was circulated during the meeting.

Drawing C-105

- 1. Should the isolation gate be downward opening**
- 2. We need to discuss the AWS to Tailrace Transition**

These items were discussed previously.

Drawing C-110

- 1. Minimize the Gaps between stems & wall on entrance gate so Atlantic salmon and other species do not get caught**

Don discussed concerns with fish getting caught between the gate stems and channel wall. Dave mentioned that these gaps would be minimized to the extent possible.



2. Greased Stems should not be in water

Dave explained that the stems would not be greased (only the housing).

3. Can we increase height of punch plate walls on hopper?

The group agreed that the current height of 3 ft is acceptable and similar to Hydro Kennebec.

4. The entrance gate does not meet the following:

- a. 3ft of depth minimum over the weir
- b. Only meets the 4 to 6 fps because it does not meet the 3ft of depth
- c. doubtful to achieve 1/2 ft of HL at high tailwater
- d. can't meet higher HL at normal tailwater

These items were discussed at length earlier in the meeting.

Drawing C-111

1. Why is 2fps there inside gate on the elevation view?

Greg explained that this note was a carryover from a previous design iteration and will be removed.

2. No sharp edges

Explained by Don Dow and noted by Greg and Dave. The grill was discussed and it was ultimately decided that grating would be acceptable as long as there were no sharp edges.

3. What happens if pin on gate breaks?

Drawing C-112

1. What is a Gate Disc?

A gate disc is terminology for the bulkhead portion of a gate (skin plate and associated framing).

Drawing C-115

1. Where are the filler flap valves?

Dave explained they would be located in the floor of the hopper.

2. should have more details on this by now.



- 3. 3ft high walls should be higher....likely out of water column and high enough so salmon can't jump out.**

The height of the walls were discussed previously

- 4. Use punch plate not mesh for walls on top of hopper**

Dave agreed to change the design to use punch plate

- 5. Need to show position of lifting cables**

Dave explained how the hopper would be supported. No lifting cables would extend below the water surface to the hopper. The hopper would be supported by a cradle with a single cable lifting the entire hopper structure well above the water surface.

Dave asked if there was a preference for the hopper to be painted, galvanized or made of stainless steel. The hopper at HK is painted, and Brookfield expects it will need to be repainted frequently. The hopper is likely too big for it to be galvanized. Gerry and Bob recommended going with a stainless hopper. Dave agreed to go with stainless.

Drawing C-119

- 1. Need to Provide ManDoor**

Dave explained a man door would be included within the baffle in the fish lift channel.

Drawing C-301

- 1. Please show elevation of upper edge of existing 3V:1H Rock Slope**

Greg explained that this can be added to the drawings by labeling the existing contours.

Drawing C-303 - See comments in regards to 600 cfs

Previously discussed

Drawing C-304

- 1. Need more depth over hinged gate**

Bryan discussed the need for greater depth over the hinged flap gate (3 ft min for shad). Both Bryan and Don agreed that a 6 ft fishway entrance width should be the minimum width. Greg agreed to review the ability to increase flow through the fishway by increasing the slot width (currently 24 inches) at the upstream end of the channel. The goal is to provide at least 3 ft of



depth over the flap gate for the range of operating conditions. The width of the fishway channel would be increased to at least 8 ft.

2. How are gates operated?

The hinged flap gate would be automated

3. Shouldn't baffle slots be above isolation?

Don agreed that the baffle slot should be as shown on the drawings, downstream of the isolation gate.

Greg also explained that there would be one baffle installed at the upstream end of the channel with a full depth 24 inch wide slot. The other baffle slot is included at the midpoint of the channel to provide flexibility

4. What about eels?

Bob Richter explained that an area adjacent the auxiliary spillway near the dam spillway may be a good location to collect eels. This location is similar to the current location, but would need to be confirmed in the field.

Drawing C-305 - See comments in regards to 600 cfs

Discussed previously

Tech Memo:

1. Page 1 - Can we adjust Headloss looking to go as high as 1.5 ft over 20 to 40 ft

Discussed previously

2. Fig 3 - Shouldn't this be of lower velocity than the entrance?

The group agreed that the current arrangement of the auxiliary spillway is acceptable.

3. Fig 5 - 23 fps - need to have discussion on 23 fps vs velocity at entrance

This was discussed previously

4. DWG C-104 Note 1 - did not show depth

Noted by Greg, and drawings will be updated.

5. DWG C-104 Note 3 - Need more than 3 ft of screen



This was discussed previously

6. Page 8 - Has this tailwater curve been confirmed?

Don asked if the tailwater curve has been confirmed. Greg mentioned that it was compared to CFD modeling done by John Richardson and appears to be close. A field comparison has not been done.

7. Upper gate on AWS should not be used to control flow

8. Page 10 - need 3 ft of depth on Table 2

These two items were discussed previously.

General discussion

Greg explained that Alden would update the footprint of the fish lift channel, by making it longer, as discussed. A new configuration of the Unit 7&8 fishway would also be developed based on discussions and these two plans would be submitted to the DRT for comment within the next few weeks. A quick response with comments was requested to limit impact to the schedule. Greg mentioned that Alden would move forward with all aspects of the design unless there were any other issues that need to be addressed. The group agreed that all issues were discussed and Alden can continue with all aspects of the design.

Kelly discussed the status of the Interim Species Protection Plan (ISSP) for Lockwood, Shawmut and Weston and explained an update would be submitted to FERC by March 30.

Greg mentioned the 90% drawings are scheduled to be submitted in February.

Action Items:

Alden to submit revised footprints of the fish lift channel and the unit 7&8 fishway.

Technical Memorandum

To: Mr. Gerry Mitchell and Richard Dill, Brookfield Renewable

From: Greg Allen, Alden

Date: January 22, 2018

Re: **Follow up on action items from the 60% design review meeting
Shawmut Hydroelectric Project (FERC Project No. 2332) proposed fish passage
facilities**

Alden Research Laboratory, Inc. (Alden) met with Brookfield and the Design Review Team¹ (DRT) to discuss Alden's 60% design submittal for fish passage facilities at the Shawmut Hydroelectric project (Shawmut) on December 12, 2017. This memorandum provides additional information that was requested during the meeting and presents revised designs of the fish lift entrance flume and the unit 7 and 8 fishway channel. The following attached sheets have been updated for DRT review:

C-002, Overall Site Plan

C-103, Fish Lift General Arrangement Plan

C-110, Fish Lift Entrance Flume General Plan and Sections

C-303, Unit 7&8 Fish Passage General Plan

C-304, Unit 7&8 Fish Passage Plan and Sections

C-305, Unit 7&8 Fish Passage Sections

Alden requests confirmation from the DRT that the presented design is acceptable to advance to the 90% design review stage.

A summary of significant design changes and hydraulic design information is provided below.

¹ The Design Review Team includes members from the following resource agencies; US Fish and Wildlife Service (FWS), National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS), Maine Department of Marine Resources (MDMR) and Maine Department of Inland Fisheries and Wildlife (IF&W)



Fish Lift

As discussed during the 60% design review meeting the entrance channel was lengthened to the extent practical to increase the holding pool area. The fish lift entrance was moved further into the river, but not so far as to protrude into the spillway flow. The fish lift hopper, hoist and tower were moved upstream by 4 ft. These changes added 8 ft to the holding pool which is now 19 ft in length. The entrance width was reduced to 10 ft as discussed during the meeting to provide 3 ft of water over the hinged entrance gate. A plan is shown in Figure 1 and hydraulic characteristics of the modified design are shown in Figure 2 and Figure 3.

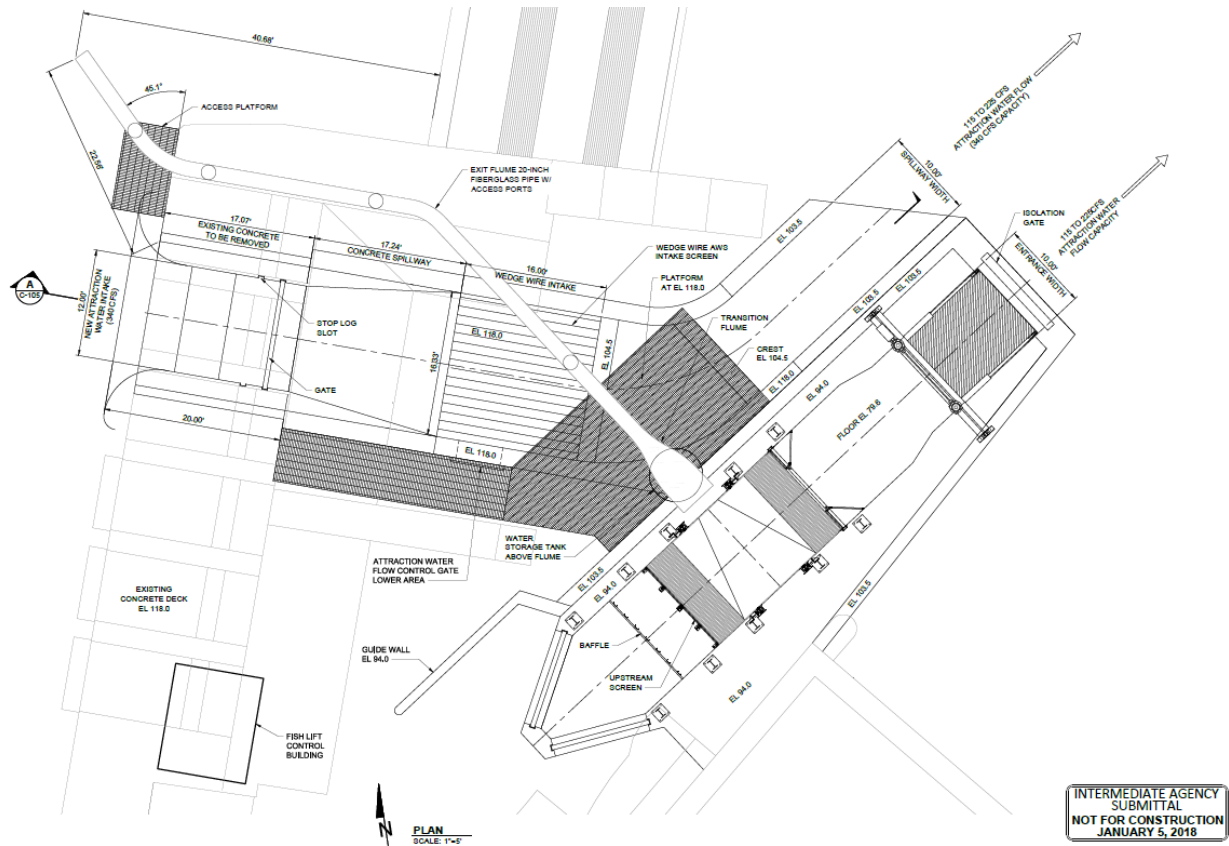


Figure 1. Fish Lift Entrance Channel Plan



Fish Lift Channel Velocity versus Flow

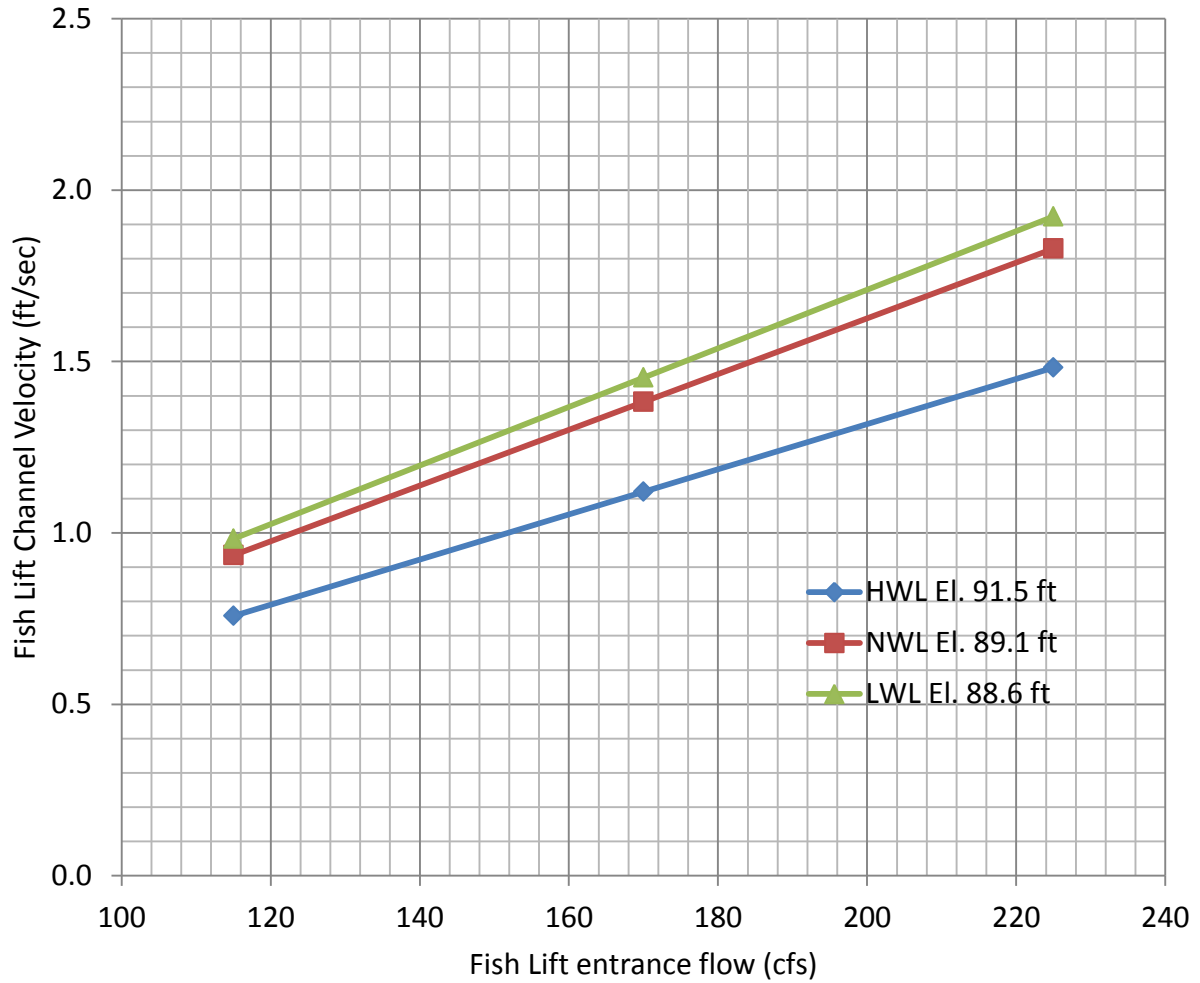


Figure 2. Fish lift entrance channel velocity versus flow rate for high, normal and low tailwater conditions.



Fish Lift Entrance Depth versus Flow

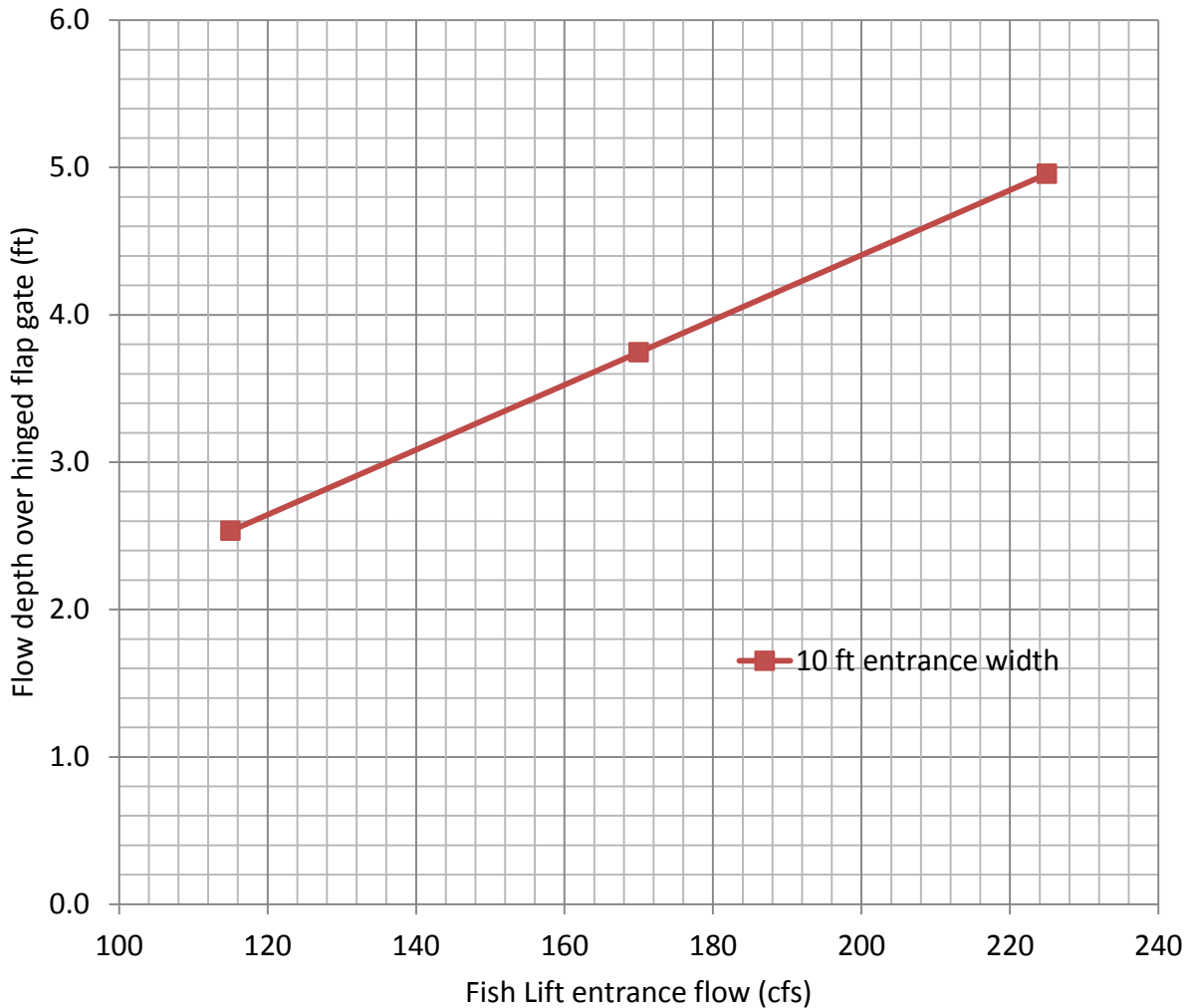


Figure 3. Fish lift entrance flow depth over the hinged flap gate versus flow for a 6 ft/sec entrance velocity condition.

Wedge Wire Screen Clear Spacing

FWS requested a 0.125 inch clear opening screen for the attraction water intake for Shawmut. After review of available wedge wire bar profile options, we recommend a screen clear opening of 0.25 inches, based on selection of a Hendrick T16 bar profile (see Figure 4) while maintaining a 50% screen open area. The T16 bar is a heavy duty bar profile which is recommended to withstand expected debris loading. Maintaining the 0.125 inch clear space with the T16 bar profile would reduce the screen open area, increase through screen velocity and increase



maintenance to remove debris. Therefore, we recommend a 0.25 inch clear spaced screen, which is less than FWS criteria of 0.375 inches for attraction water intakes (USFWS, 2017).

Profile Bar Images not to scale	B69	B6S	B6	B9S	B9	B12	T9M	T9	F12	T12	T16	T24
Bar Width	.069	.093	.093	.140	.140	.187	.140	.140	.187	.187	.250	.500
Bar Height	.290	.290	.375	.320	.375	.500	.453	.453	.500	.500	.750	.750
Cap Height	.080	.080	.093	.110	.125	.156	.125	.203	.185	.188	.250	.250

■ 304L, 316L, Various Grades of Stainless & Exotic Alloys, Carbon Aluminum (6061) in B9, B12 & T16
 ■ Non-welded Interlocked Construction

Figure 4. Hendrick Screen Wedge Wire Profile Bar Options

Unit 7&8 Fish Passage Channel

The Unit 7 and 8 fish passage channel has been modified based on discussions during the meeting. The flow through the channel has been increased to provide greater flow depth over the entrance hinged flap gate. The channel width has been increased to 10.5 ft and a full depth vertical slot at the upstream end of the channel will have a 42 inch opening width. The channel now has an operating range of 90 cfs to 140 cfs for the range of tailwater conditions. A plan of the modified design is shown in Figure 5 and hydraulic characteristics are provided in Figure 6 and Figure 7.

The 60% DRT meeting included a discussion of the taintor gate spillway discharge adjacent to the fish passage channel and a concern that this flow may interfere with the fishway flow. The DRT recommended that the taintor gate spillway channel deflect the flow to the right (looking downstream) away from the fish passage channel entrance. We have consider and reviewed potential deflectors to steer the flow away from the fishway entrance since the meeting and we are concerned that deflecting the high velocity taintor gate flow could have the unintended consequence of creating an eddy near the fishway entrance. Therefore, we do not recommend deflecting the taintor gate flow as discussed during the 60% DRT meeting. If the DRT would like to pursue this option further, we would recommend the use of CFD modeling to aid and optimize the design to avoid unintended adverse conditions for fish passage.

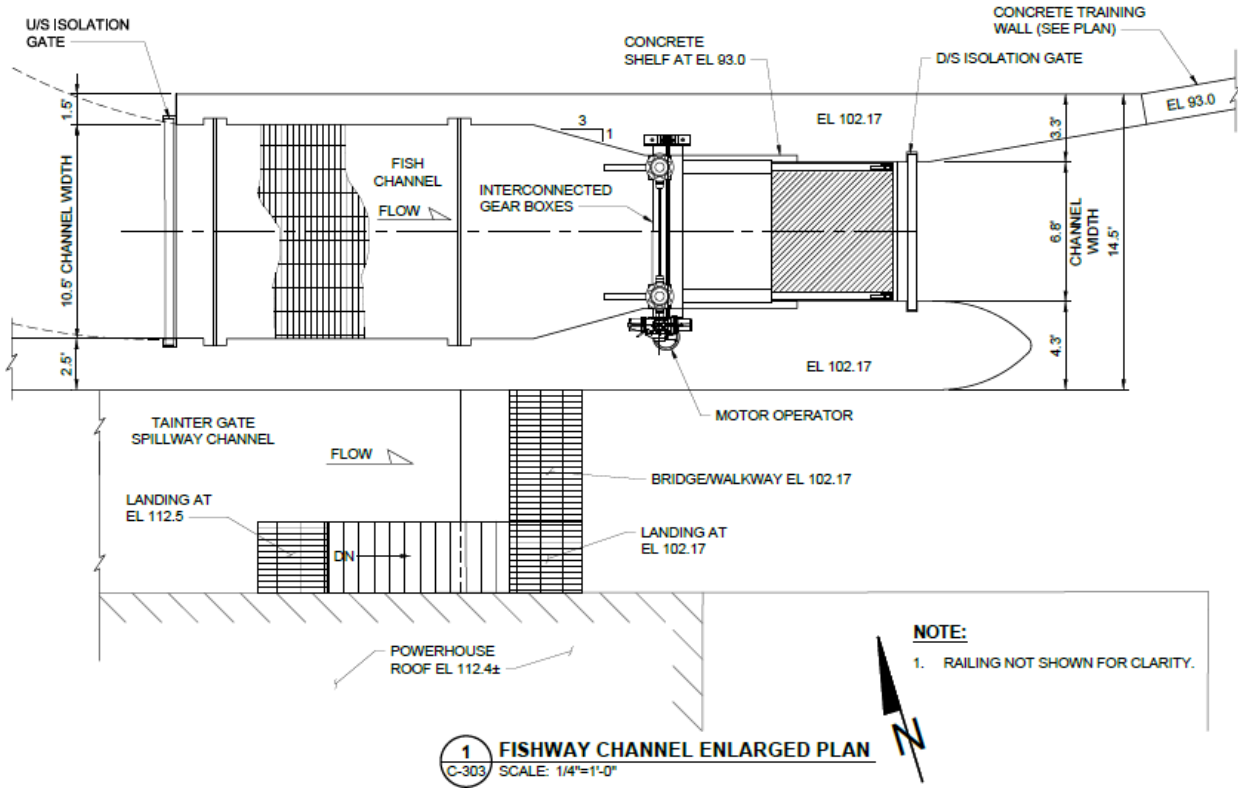


Figure 5. Unit 7&8 fish passage channel plan



Unit 7 & 8 Fish Passage Channel Discharge Curve

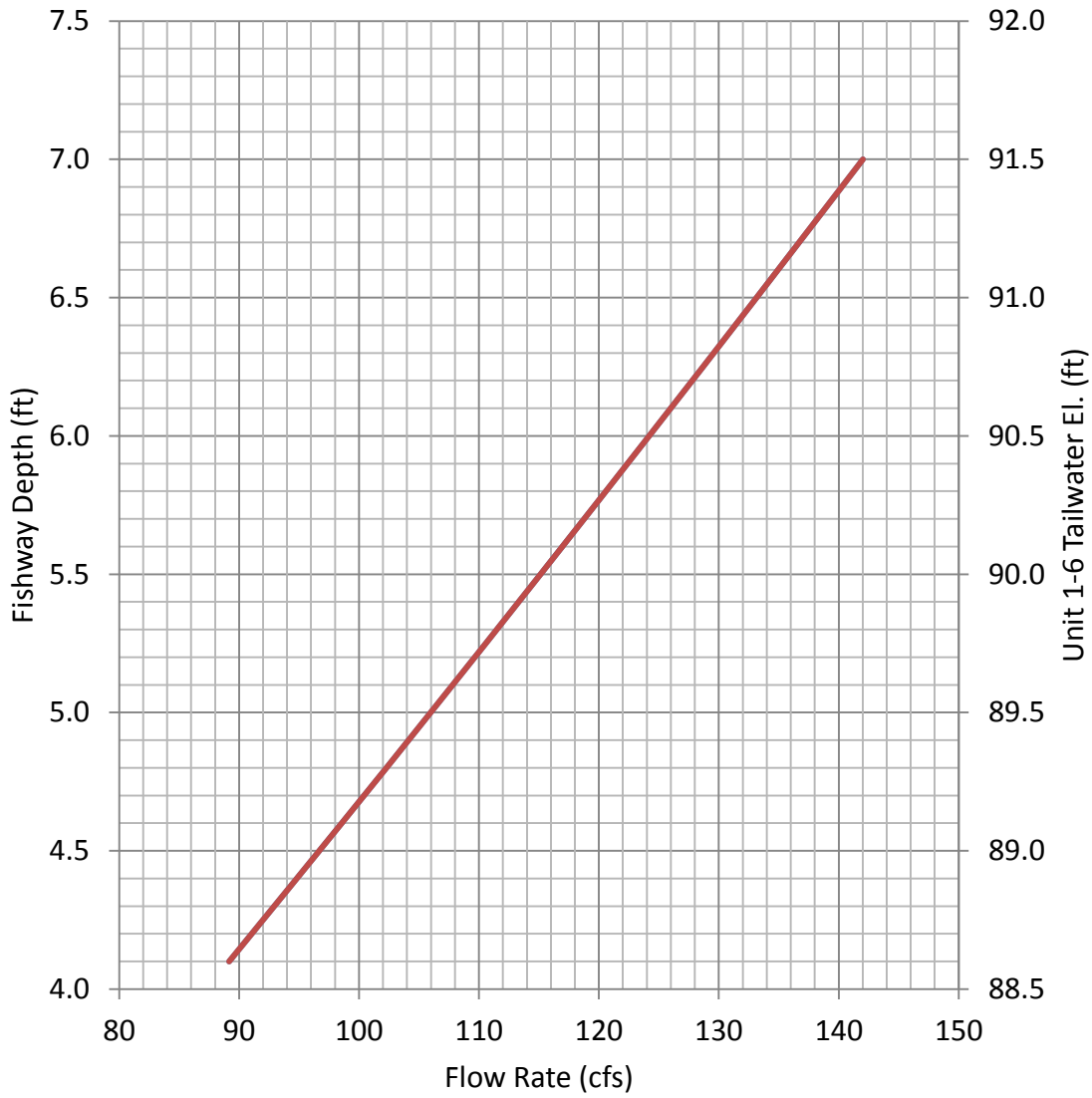


Figure 6. Unit 7&8 fish passage channel discharge curve for a full depth 42 inch wide baffle slot.



Unit 7 & 8 Fish Passage Channel Entrance Flow Depth versus Flow

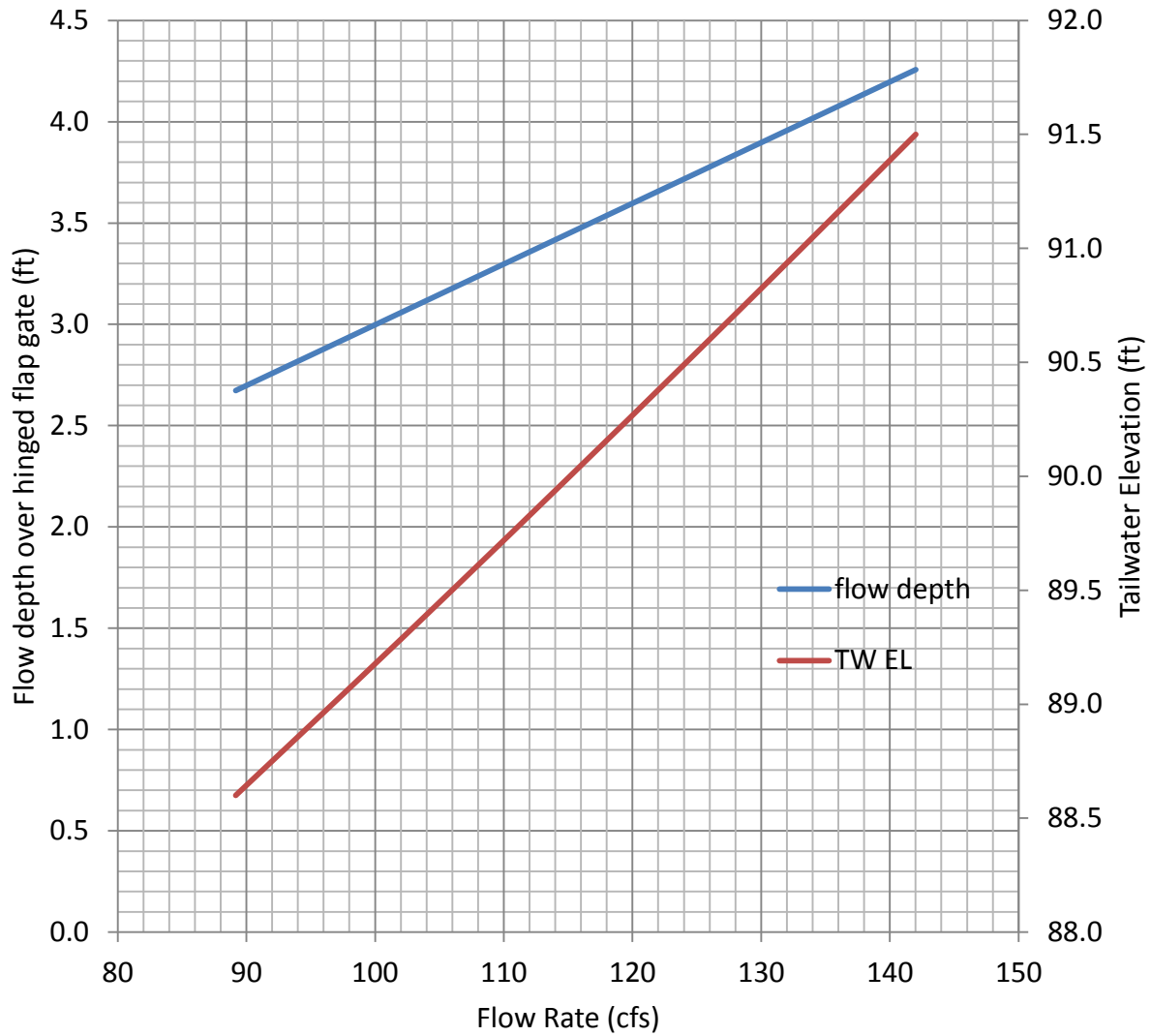


Figure 7. Unit 7&8 fish passage channel entrance flow depth over the hinged flap gate versus flow.



References

USFWS. (2017). *Fish Passage Engineering Design Criteria*. Hadley, MA: U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, Northeast Region R5.

Gregory Allen

From: Gregory Allen <gallen@aldenlab.com> on behalf of Gregory Allen
Sent: Wednesday, November 20, 2019 11:11 AM
To: Greg Allen
Subject: Fwd: Shawmut 60% Design Supplemental Drawings DRT Comments
Attachments: Shawmut 60% Design Review Team Draft Comments-Discussion points.docx

----- Forwarded message -----

From: Donald Dow - NOAA Federal <donald.dow@noaa.gov>
Date: Fri, Feb 2, 2018 at 3:27 PM
Subject: Shawmut 60% Design Supplemental Drawings DRT Comments
To: Dill, Richard <Richard.Dill@brookfieldrenewable.com>
Cc: Greg Allen <gallen@aldenlab.com>, Mitchell, Gerry <Gerry.Mitchell@brookfieldrenewable.com>, Wippelhauser, Gail <gail.wippelhauser@maine.gov>, Christman, Paul <Paul.Christman@maine.gov>, Bentivoglio, Antonio <antonio_bentivoglio@fws.gov>, Bryan Sojkowski <Bryan_Sojkowski@fws.gov>, Seiders, Dwayne J <Dwayne.J.Seiders@maine.gov>, Matt Buhyoff - NOAA Federal <matt.buhyoff@noaa.gov>, Maloney, Kelly <Kelly.Maloney@brookfieldrenewable.com>

Good Afternoon Richard –

I would like to thank you for the opportunity to review the 60% Shawmut Upstream Fish Passage Design - Supplemental Submittal. The Design Review Team (DRT), consisting of representatives of the Maine Department of Marine Resources (MDMR), Maine Department of Inland Fisheries & Wildlife (IF&W), United States Fish & Wildlife Service (USFWS) and the National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS), met with Brookfield and their consultant Alden Labs on December 13th to collectively review the design and the DRT comments. DRT comments were submitted prior to the meeting noted as "Draft for Discussion only". At the end of that meeting it was agreed that Alden had enough information from that meeting to continue working on the 90% design. Brookfield submitted a supplemental 60% design to the Agencies on January 22nd.

The only comment that we have on the supplemental submittal is that we would like to request an extension of the existing 3-D hydraulic model for the tailrace area below Unit 7/8 including the proposed training wall and the flow through the fish passage between the two tailraces. We feel that it is important to verify that this area will have streamlined flow free from broken eddys, hydraulic jumps, etc. that will adequately attract fish.

We would also request that for the 90% design that Alden review the "draft for discussion only" comments and answer each comment on how they handled it for the 90% design. We have reattached that document with this email. This document is unedited based upon our meeting so some comments may have been agreed to be not applicable.

This review has been done collectively with all pertinent agencies and may or may not completely reflect each agency's comments. If the agencies have additional comments or disagreements outside of the DRT comments they would file a separate comment letter to Brookfield.

This review was done considering the biological and engineering hydraulic principles to design an effective upstream fishway considering NMFS and USFWS design standards as well as engineering and biological judgments if necessary. This review was not done considering Life Safety Codes, Building Codes, Allowable Stress Design, or Load Resistance Factor Design, or any other typical engineering design codes for concrete, steel, structures, or building. We have assumed that the consulting engineer has taken those codes and practices into consideration

Regards,

Don

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Donald A. Dow III, PE
Hydro/Fish Passage Engineer

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(formerly Northeast Regional Office)
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Gregory Allen

From: Gregory Allen
Sent: Wednesday, August 22, 2018 12:55 PM
To: 'donald.dow@noaa.gov'; 'gail.wippelhauser@maine.gov'; 'Paul.Christman@maine.gov'; 'antonio_bentivoglio@fws.gov'; 'Bryan Sojkowski'; 'Dwayne.J.Seiders@maine.gov'; 'Matt Buhyoff - NOAA Federal'
Cc: 'Maloney, Kelly'; Dill, Richard; 'Mitchell, Gerry'; John Richardson (jrichardson@bluehillhydraulics.com); Dave Robinson (home); Steve Amaral
Subject: Shawmut CFD results and meeting request
Attachments: Shawmut Preferred Design (8-6-18).pdf

Hello Everyone,

Based on feedback we received from the Design Review Team (DRT) regarding Brookfield's submittal of the 60% design for fish passage facilities at Shawmut, we have completed a 3-D hydraulic model (CFD) of the Unit 7&8 tailrace to evaluate the hydraulic conditions approaching the fish passage between the two tailraces. CFD results of our recommended design are attached. Simulations were run for a worse case condition, assuming Unit 7&8 units are not running at the 95% exceedance river flow and a 600 cfs discharge from the tainter gate sluice. This recommended design is the result of 7 design iterations and we can share details of the various iterations during a meeting, if needed. In addition, we have been continuing with the design effort for the fish lift facilities adjacent to the spillway and we can share and present details during the meeting to review CFD results.

Please let us know if you are available to meet on Monday, September 17 to discuss these CFD results. Alternate dates the following week include Sept 24, 26, 27 & 28.

Thank you,
Greg



Gregory Allen, P.E.

Director, Environmental and Engineering Services

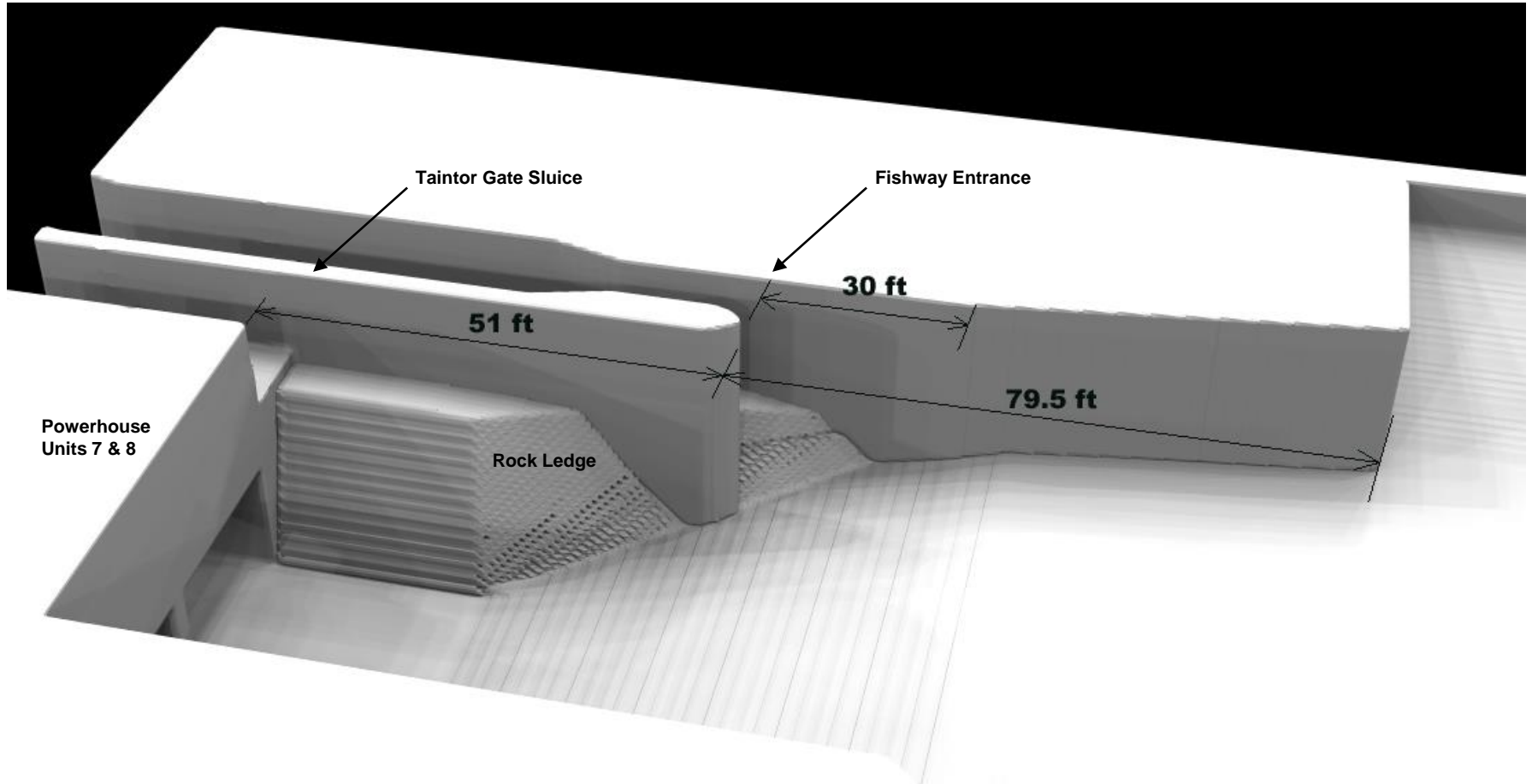
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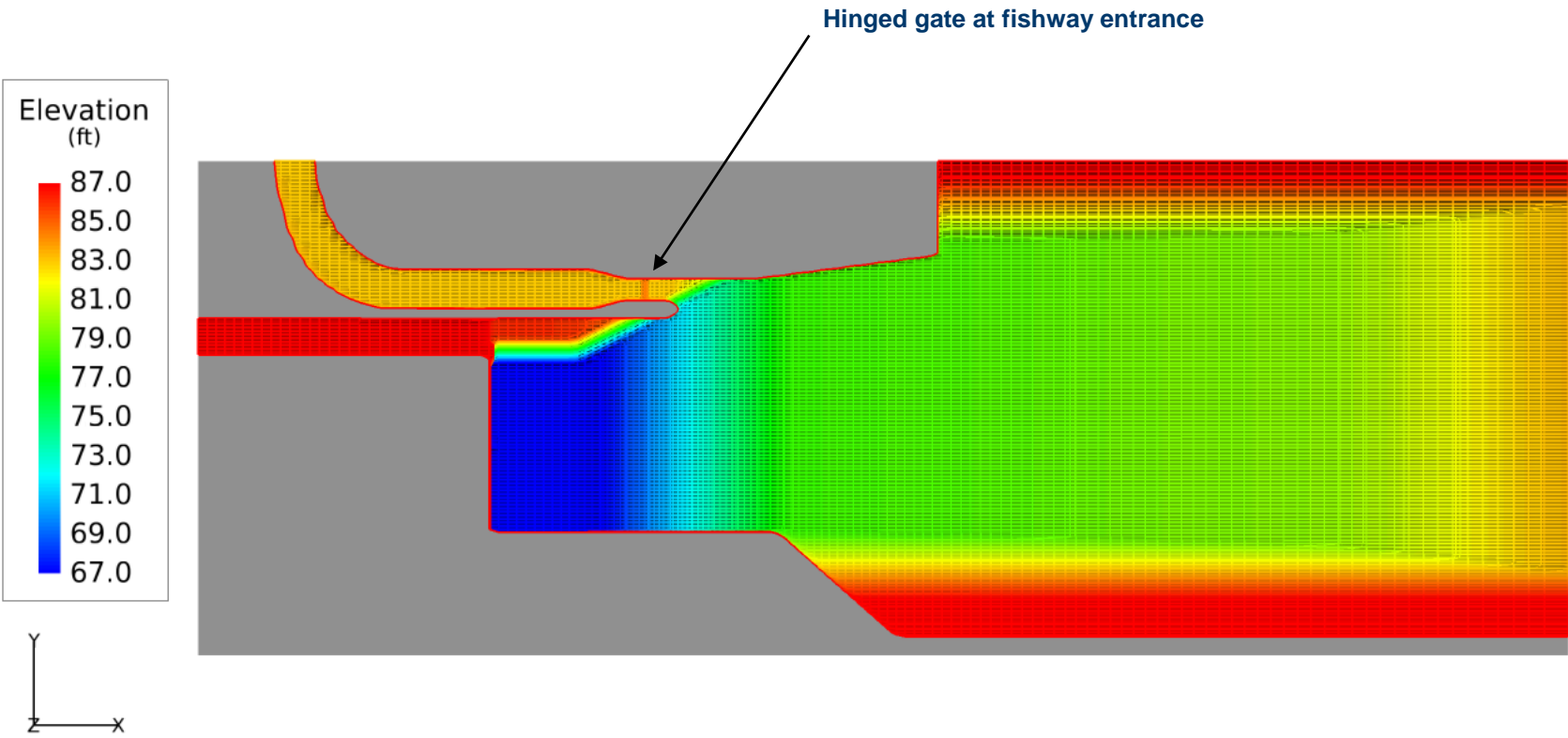
gallen@aldenlab.com | www.aldenlab.com

Proposed Upstream Fishway Configuration



Fishway – Three Dimensional Perspective

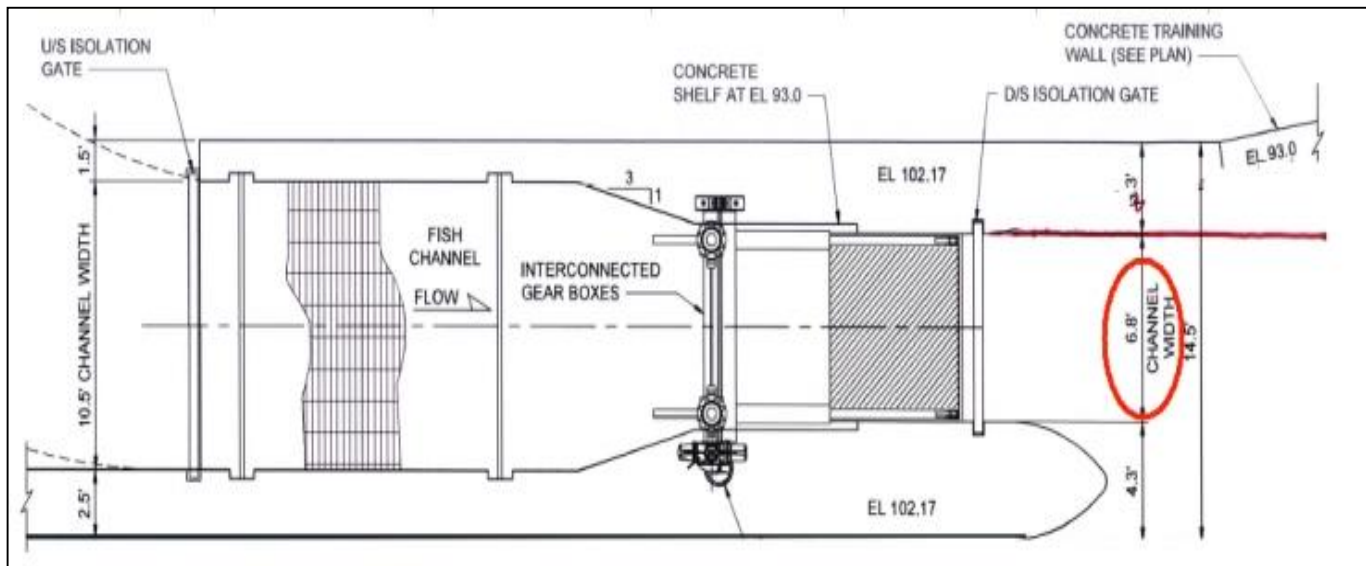
Proposed Upstream Fishway Configuration – Plan View



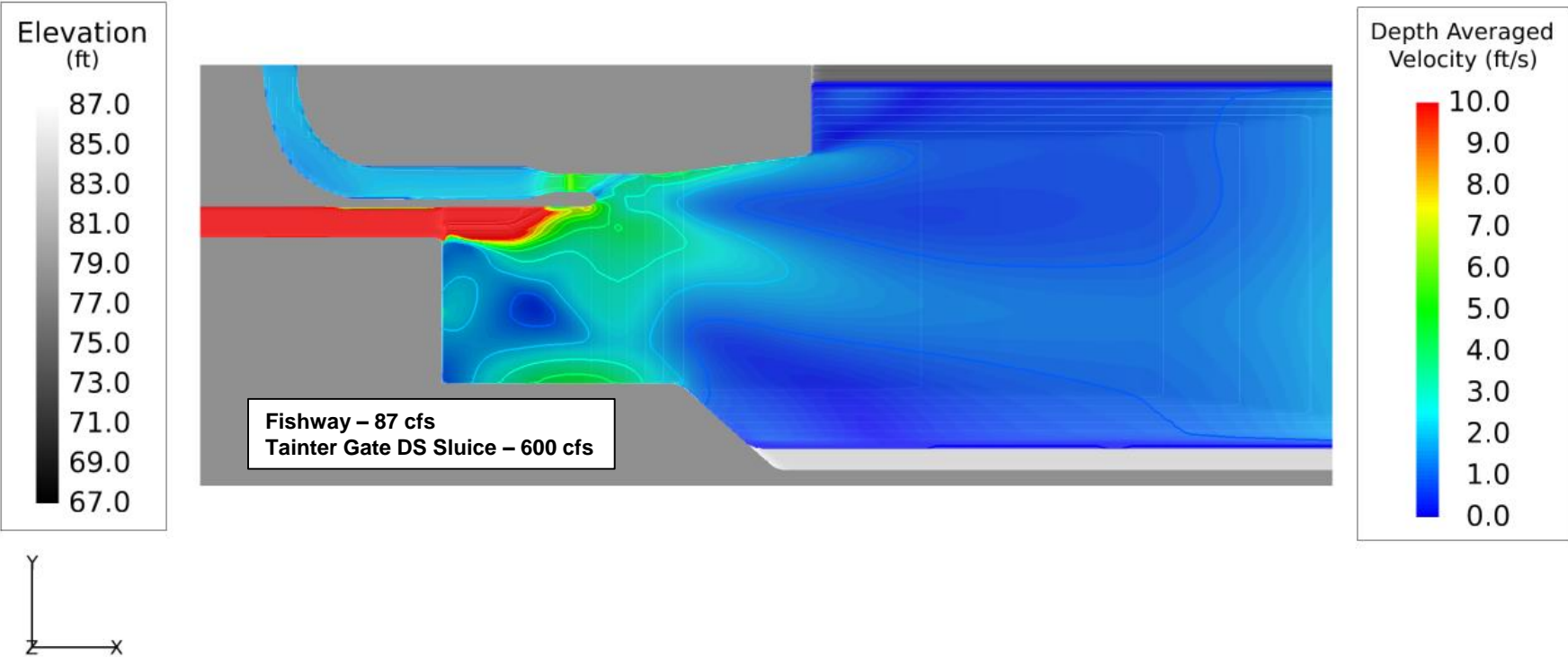
Model Domain with Grid Overlay

Model Boundary Conditions and Fishway Entrance Setup

95% Exceedance River Flow Condition	2540 cfs
Taintor Gate Sluice Discharge	600 cfs
Fishway Channel Discharge	87 cfs
Total Tailrace Flow	687 cfs
Approx. Unit 7 & 8 Tailwater Elevation	87.1 ft
Hinged Gate Setting / Elevation	84.5 ft
Depth Over Gate	2.6 ft
Gate Width	6.8 ft

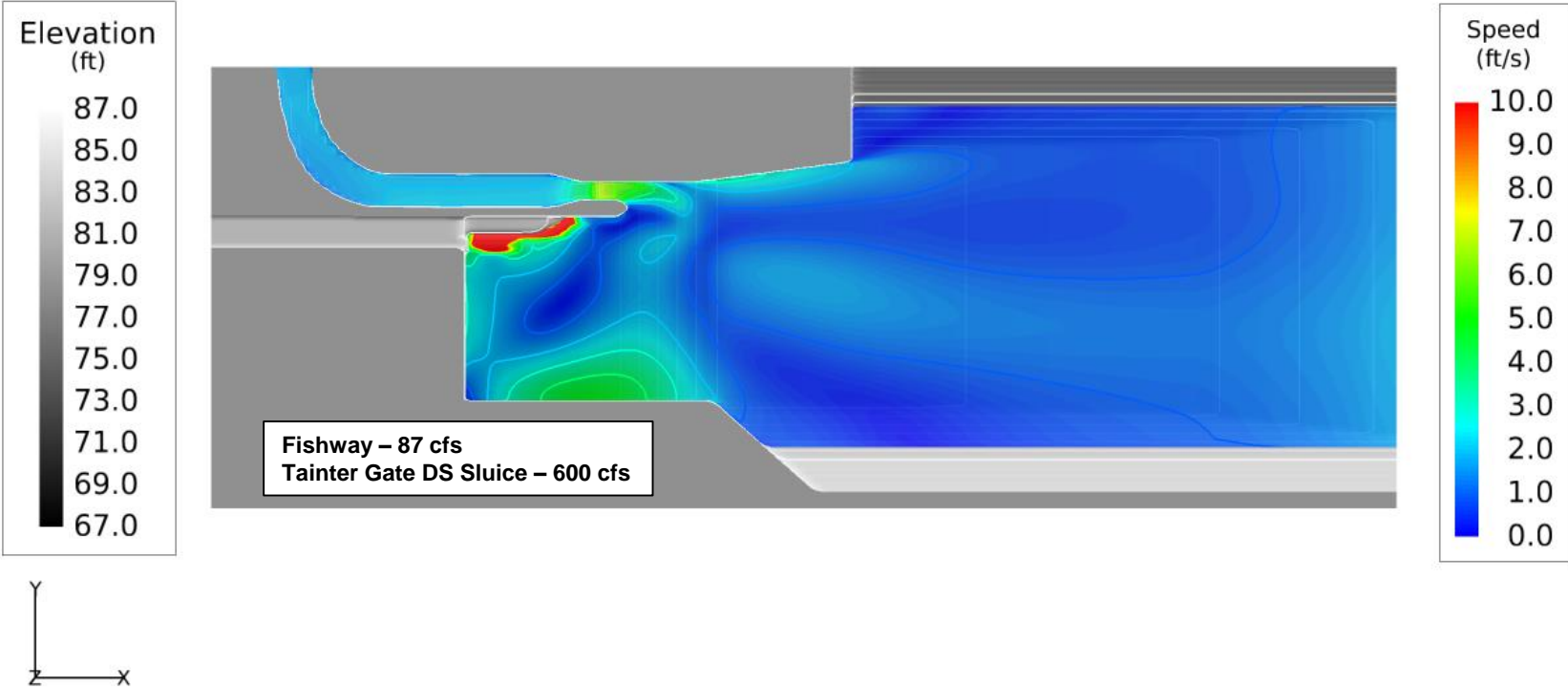


Simulation Results



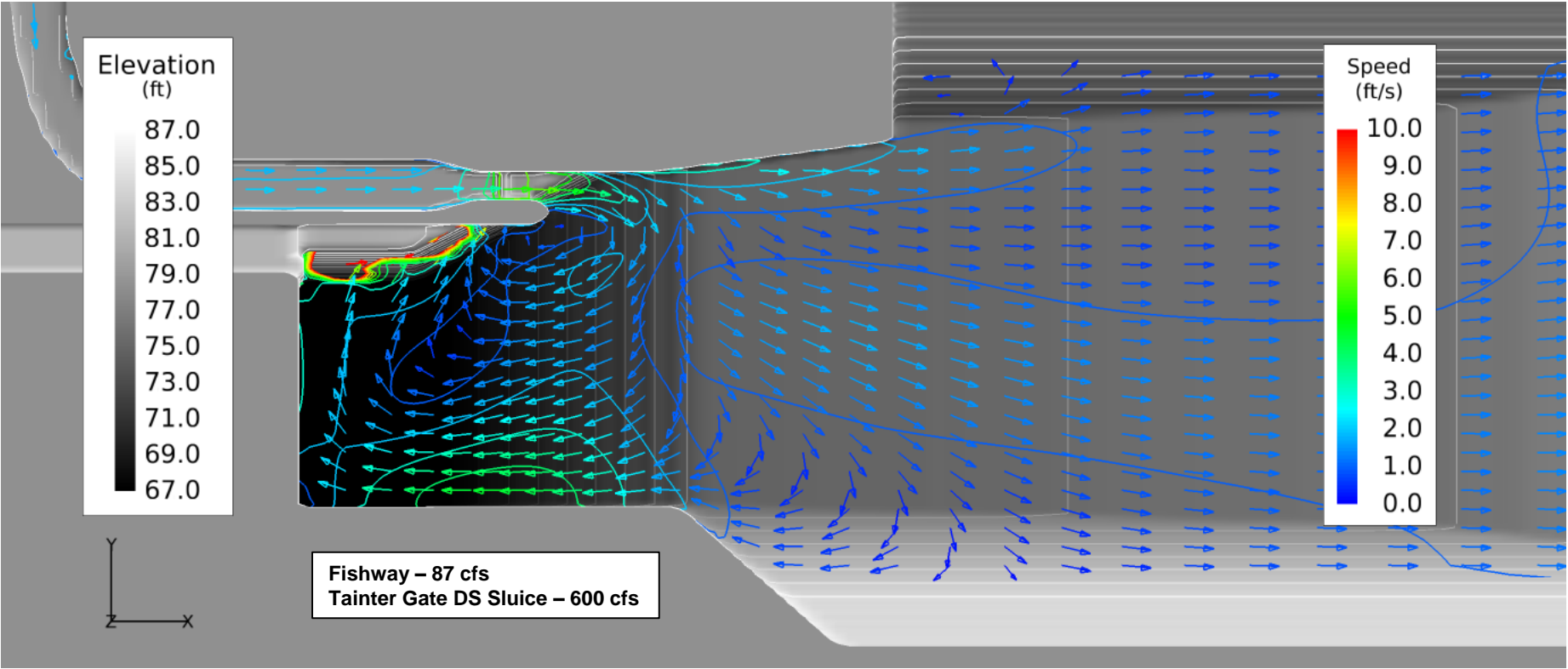
**Depth Averaged Velocity
(plotting plane elevation – 88.4 ft)**

Simulation Results



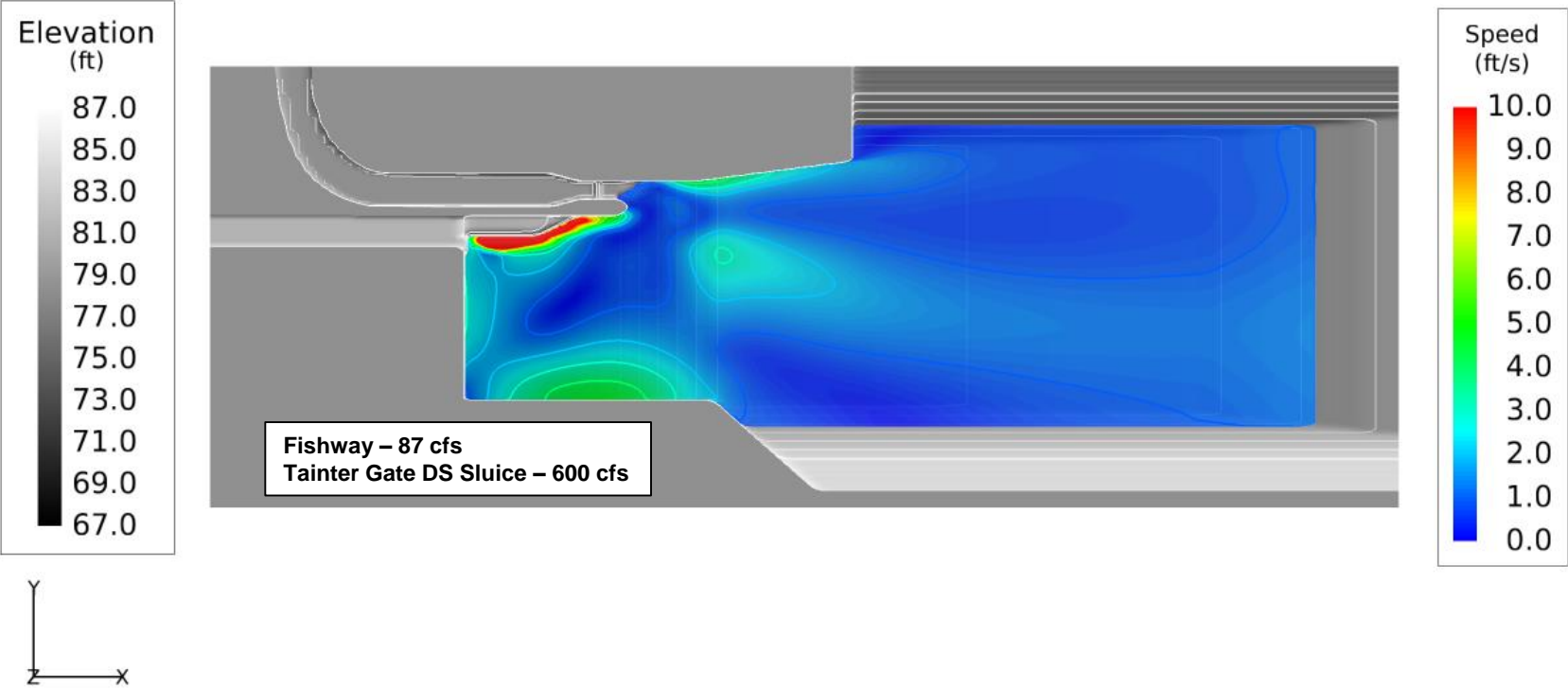
Flow Speeds
(plotting plane elevation 85.0 ft, 2.1 ft below surface)

Simulation Results



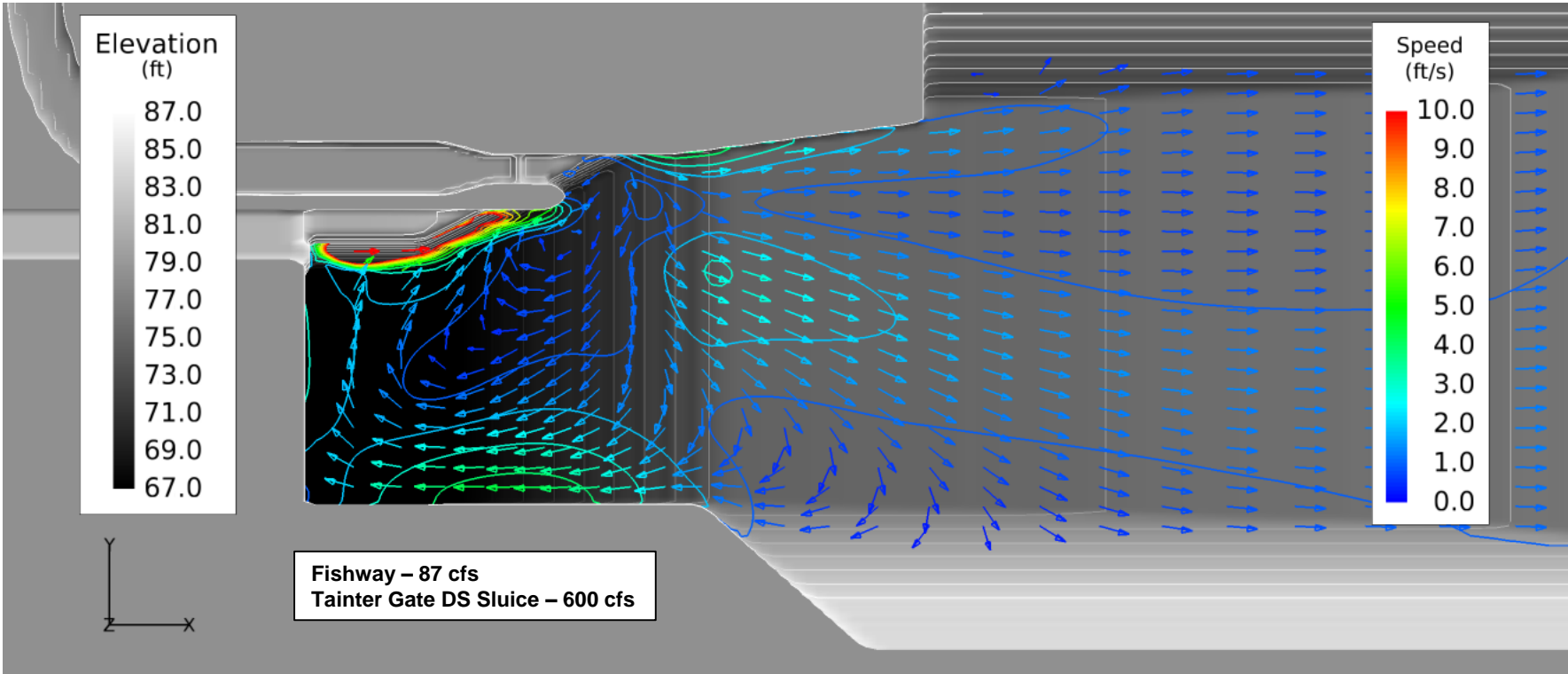
**Total Vectors colored by Speed
(plotting plane elevation 85.0 ft, 2.1 ft below surface)**

Simulation Results



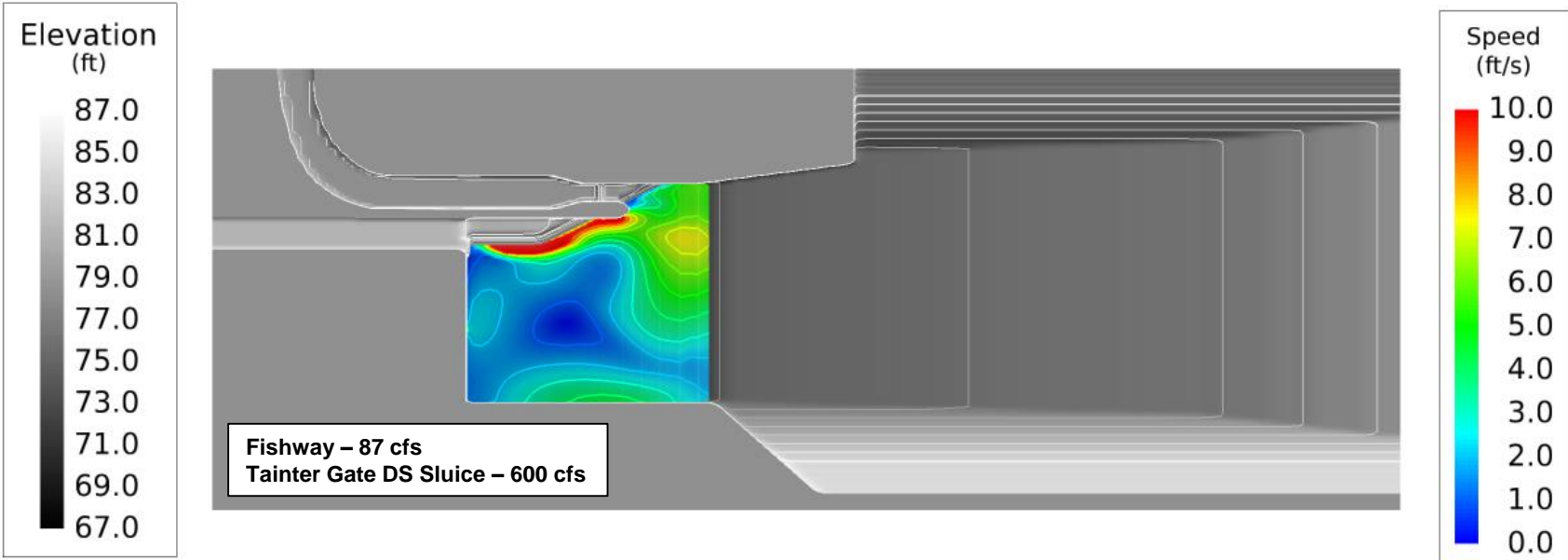
Flow Speeds
(plotting plane elevation 82.0 ft, 5.1 ft below surface)

Simulation Results



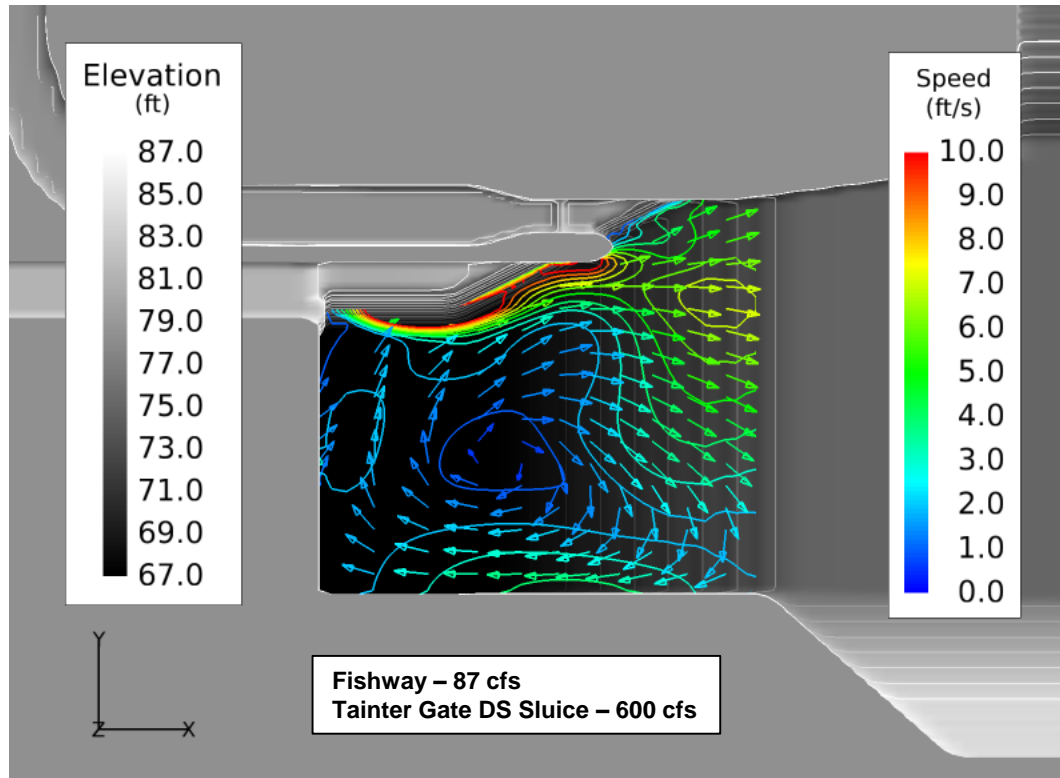
**Total Vectors colored by Speed
(plotting plane elevation 82.0 ft, 5.1 ft below surface)**

Simulation Results



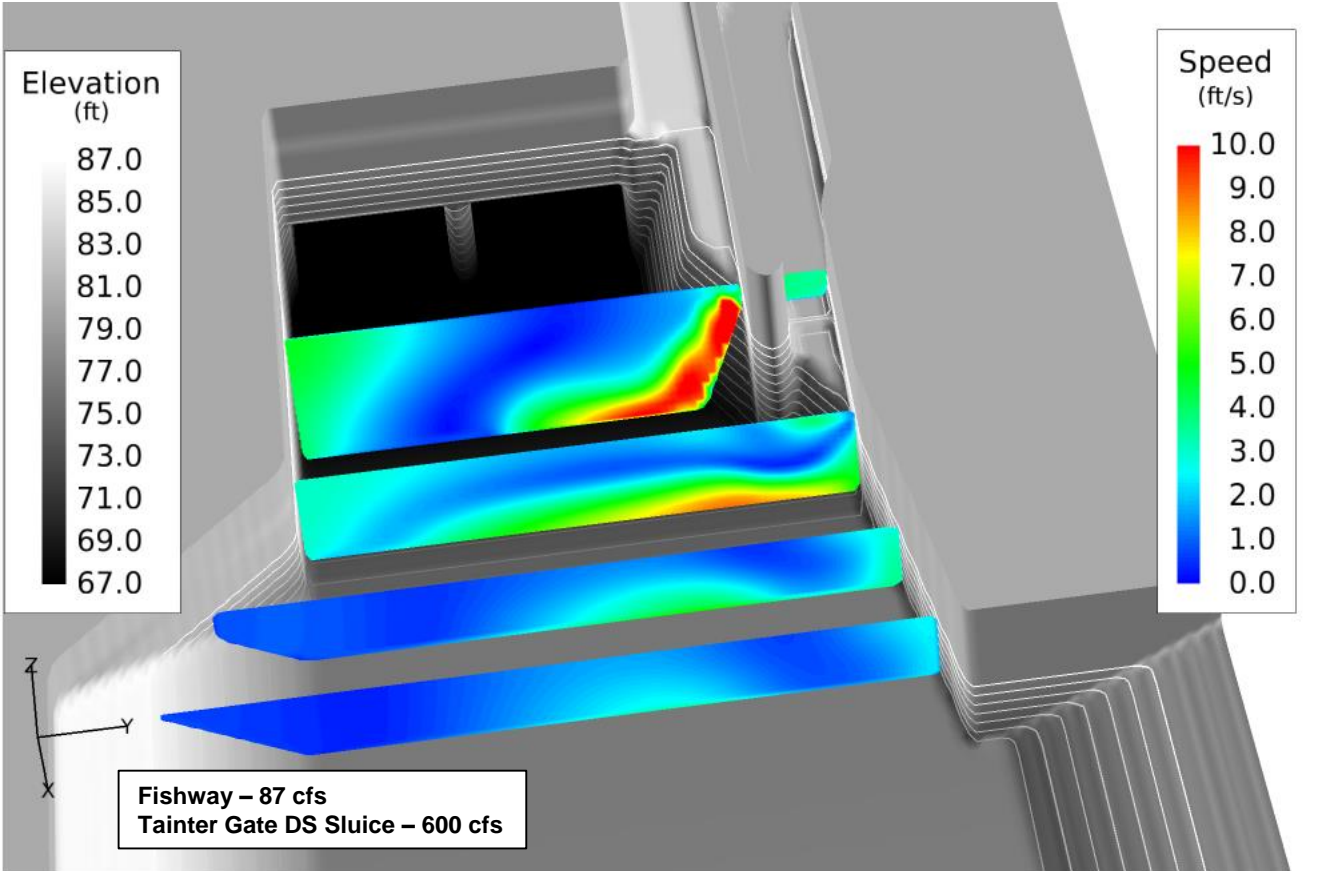
Flow Speeds
(plotting plane elevation 77.0 ft, 10.1 ft below surface)

Simulation Results



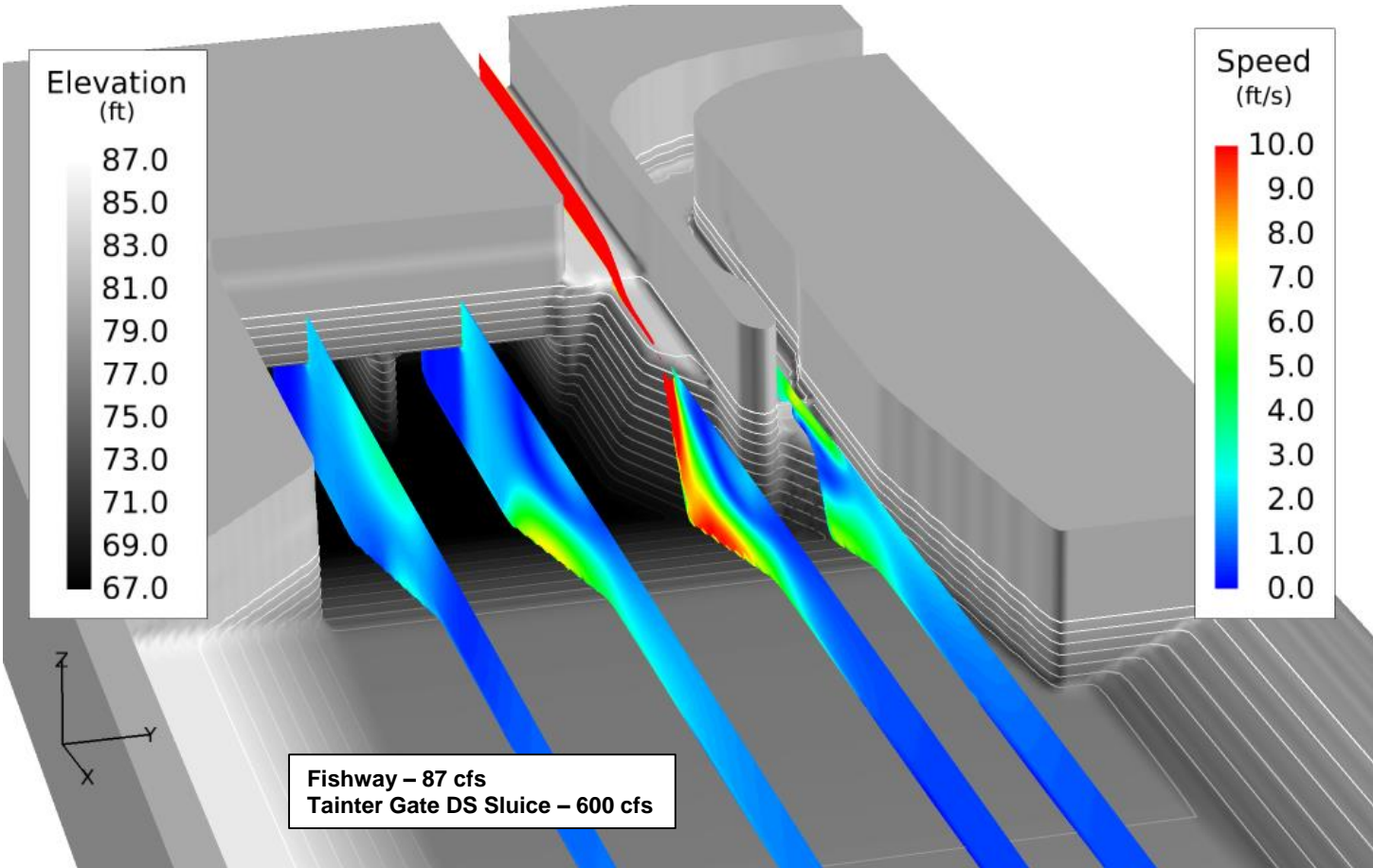
**Total Vectors colored by Speed
(plotting plane elevation 77.0 ft, 10.1 ft below surface)**

Simulation Results



Flow Speeds

Simulation Results



Flow Speeds

DRAFT

Meeting Notes

Shawmut Design Review Team Meeting

Thursday, September 27, 2018

9:00 AM – 11:00 AM

Attendees:

Bryan Sojkowski (USFWS)	Richard Dill (Brookfield)
Antonio Bentivoglio (USFWS)	Gerry Mitchell (Brookfield)
Donald Dow (NOAA)	Stephen Amaral, via phone (Alden)
Matt Buhyoff (NOAA)	Dave Robinson (Alden)
Gail Wippelhauser, via phone (MDMR)	Greg Allen (Alden)
Jason Seiders (IF&W)	John Richardson (Blue Hill Hydraulics)
Kelly Maloney, via phone (Brookfield)	

A design review team (DRT) meeting was held at the US Fish and Wildlife's office in Falmouth, ME for the Shawmut Fish Passage Project to review CFD results of the proposed Unit 7&8 fishway. The design review team includes NMFS, FWS, IF&W and MDMR resource agencies.

The meeting began with a review of activities and schedules of projects on the Kennebec River. The DRT requested an update regarding the design status for both Lockwood and Weston. Kelly explained that the projects have been on hold awaiting acceptance of a new Species Protection Plan and the results of the Kennebec River Feasibility Assessment.

The schedule for fish passage modifications to be completed at Lockwood is 2022. Options under consideration for a spillway fishway include a vertical slot ladder and a nature-like fishway (NLF). Brookfield is awaiting completion of the Kennebec River Feasibility Assessment which reviewed various NLF options.

Kelly also explained that Brookfield intends to move forward with a fish lift design at Weston with an entrance near the log sluice with design provisions to accommodate the addition of a second entrance at some future date.



Gerry and Greg discussed the Shawmut design schedule. Greg mentioned the 90% design package would be submitted within 4 to 6 weeks of this meeting, assuming the DRT accepts the proposed design. Gerry reviewed a schedule he sent to the DRT previously as follows:

90% design submittal to agencies	October 30, 2018
30 day agency comment period	
Final construction bid	August 2019
Permitting	2019
Start construction	January 2020
Operational	April 2021

John Richardson presented the CFD results of the Unit 7&8 fishway. The proposed design presented was the result of 7 design iterations and CFD modeling. The fishway entrance is 51 ft downstream from the powerhouse, approximately 40 ft further downstream than the initial design. John Richardson also briefly reviewed the CFD results of the design iterations.

The group was in agreement that the proposed design for the Unit 7&8 fishway was acceptable.

Greg explained that the fish lift design has progressed and is at about the 90% design level and he provided work-in-progress drawings to the group. Greg explained that the fish lift entrance flume was lengthened by 8 ft and the entrance width reduced to 10 ft following feedback from the 60% DRT review meeting. Dave Robinson explained the design of the entrance flap gate and drive system and that all greased components would be above water. Dave also explained alternatives to greased components.

Action Items:

Alden to submit the 90% design package within 4 to 6 weeks.

Brian McMahon

From: Bentivoglio, Antonio <antonio_bentivoglio@fws.gov>
Sent: Wednesday, October 03, 2018 12:31 PM
To: John Richardson (jrichardson@bluehillhydraulics.com)
Cc: Donald Dow - NOAA Affiliate; gallen@aldenlab.com; Gail Wippelhauser; Paul Christman; Bryan Sojkowski; Seiders, Dwayne J; Matt Buhyoff; Maloney, Kelly; Dill, Richard; Mitchell, Gerry; daverobinson111@yahoo.com; amaral@aldenlab.com
Subject: Re: [EXTERNAL] Shawmut Design Review Meeting

That is what I hoped would be the answer. Thanks John. No other questions.

On Wed, Oct 3, 2018 at 11:55 AM Blue Hill Hydraulics <jrichardson@bluehillhydraulics.com> wrote:

No, 0.0 velocities across the 1.3 ft distance you identified were not included in the averages.

The depth-averaged flow speeds were determined by the CFD program (in this case *FLOW-3D*). In this case, the program calculated the average flow speed between the fluid free surface and “bottom” in a plan view area.

NOTE: the 88.4 ft elevation was chosen for plotting to appropriately show “water in the sluice.”

Let me know if this answers your question. If not, then I can give you a call to discuss.

From: Bentivoglio, Antonio <antonio_bentivoglio@fws.gov>
Sent: Wednesday, October 3, 2018 10:04 AM
To: gallen@aldenlab.com
Cc: Donald Dow - NOAA Affiliate <donald.dow@noaa.gov>; Gail Wippelhauser <gail.wippelhauser@maine.gov>; Paul Christman <Paul.Christman@maine.gov>; Bryan Sojkowski <Bryan_Sojkowski@fws.gov>; Seiders, Dwayne J <Dwayne.J.Seiders@maine.gov>; Matt Buhyoff <matt.buhyoff@noaa.gov>; Kelly Maloney <Kelly.Maloney@brookfieldrenewable.com>; Richard Dill <Richard.Dill@brookfieldrenewable.com>; Mitchell, Gerry <Gerry.Mitchell@brookfieldrenewable.com>; John Richardson (jrichardson@bluehillhydraulics.com) <jrichardson@bluehillhydraulics.com>; daverobinson111@yahoo.com; amaral@aldenlab.com
Subject: Re: [EXTERNAL] Shawmut Design Review Meeting

Greg and John,

Thanks for the presentation you gave us last week.

I just had a follow up question about the CFD modeling. When we were talking about the Depth Average Velocity slide. I mentioned that the plotting plane elevation was 88.4ft but the tailrace was 87.1ft. My Q is, is the difference between the two, 1.3ft, included in the averaging? Presumably the velocity in the 1.3ft would be 0 so is this averaged into the results or is the 88.4ft just an upper limit and the averaging only starts once the "water", at 87.1ft, is met?

On Thu, Aug 30, 2018 at 11:52 AM <gallen@aldenlab.com> wrote:

Meeting to discuss design status and CFD results for the Shawmut Fish Passage Project.

Draft Agenda

- Review CFD results for Unit 7&8 fishway
- Discuss recommended Unit 7&8 fishway design
- Review status and design of fish lift

<<...>>

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--

Antonio

Antonio Bentivoglio

US Fish and Wildlife Service

Maine Field Office

Collocated with the Gulf of Maine Coastal Program

4 Fundy Road #R

Falmouth, Maine 04105

Telephone: (207) 781-8364 x18

Fax: (207) 469-6725

--

Antonio

Antonio Bentivoglio

US Fish and Wildlife Service

Maine Field Office

Collocated with the Gulf of Maine Coastal Program

4 Fundy Road #R

Falmouth, Maine 04105

Telephone: (207) 781-8364 x18

Fax: (207) 469-6725

Gregory Allen

From: Gregory Allen <gallen@aldenlab.com> on behalf of Gregory Allen
Sent: Wednesday, November 20, 2019 11:04 AM
To: Greg Allen
Subject: Fwd: Shawmut 90% Design submittal
Attachments: Alden 90 Perc Design submittal memo 11-15-2018.pdf

----- Forwarded message -----

From: **Gregory Allen** <gallen@aldenlab.com>
Date: Thu, Nov 29, 2018 at 3:08 PM
Subject: Shawmut 90% Design submittal
To: <donald.dow@noaa.gov>, Matt Buhyoff - NOAA Federal <matt.buhyoff@noaa.gov>, <Dwayne.J.Seiders@maine.gov>, Dill, Richard <Richard.Dill@brookfieldrenewable.com>, Mitchell, Gerry <Gerry.Mitchell@brookfieldrenewable.com>, <Paul.Christman@maine.gov>, Steve Amaral <amaral@aldenlab.com>, <antonio_bentivoglio@fws.gov>, Bryan Sojkowski <Bryan_Sojkowski@fws.gov>, Dave Robinson (home) <daverobinson111@yahoo.com>, <gail.wippelhauser@maine.gov>, Maloney, Kelly <Kelly.Maloney@brookfieldrenewable.com>

Hello Everyone,

The 90% design drawings for Shawmut can be downloaded from the link below. There are two files, one for the electrical/ controls design and the other the civil/ structural design. I have also attached a memo that provides explanations on how we addressed the DRT's comments received from the 60% design. We would like to schedule a 90% design review meeting after the holidays. We will propose some dates in a separate email.

<https://we.tl/t-6qH7ZFpUMT>

Let me know if anyone has trouble downloading the drawings.

Thank you,

Greg



Gregory Allen, P.E.
Director, Environmental and Engineering
Services

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30 Shrewsbury St., Holden, MA 01520
(508) 829-6000 ext. 6409
gallen@aldenlab.com | www.aldenlab.com

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Gregory Allen, P.E.
Director, Environmental and Engineering Services

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Office Phone (508) 829-6000 ext. 6409
gallen@aldenlab.com

Technical Memorandum

To: Mr. Gerry Mitchell and Richard Dill, Brookfield Renewable

From: Greg Allen, Alden

Date: November 15, 2018

Re: **90% design submittal
Shawmut Hydroelectric Project (FERC Project No. 2332) proposed fish passage
facilities**

Alden Research Laboratory, Inc. (Alden) has developed a 90% design submittal for fish passage facilities at the Shawmut Hydroelectric project (Shawmut). This design submittal addresses comments received from the Design Review Team¹ (DRT) and discussions from the 60% design review meeting on December 13, 2017. Written comments were received from the DRT on November 29, 2017 and February 2, 2018. Alden provided a response to action items developed from the 60% design review meeting in a memorandum (attached) and supplemental drawings on January 22, 2018. As requested by the DRT, this memorandum summarizes how each comment was addressed in this 90% design submittal.

DRT's comments are shown in bold, followed by an explanation of how the comments were addressed.

Drawing G-002

1. **Note 6 Entrance Velocity 4 to 6 fps, 6 to 8 fps capable**

Reference to entrance velocity was removed from note 6. A target head drop of 6 inches is included, which corresponds to an entrance velocity of 6 ft/sec. The hydraulic conditions of the fish lift entrance are discussed in Alden's January 22 memo.

2. **Note 6 Entrance Depth 3ft Minimum under all circumstances**

¹ The Design Review Team includes members from the following resource agencies; US Fish and Wildlife Service (FWS), National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS), Maine Department of Marine Resources (MDMR) and Maine Department of Inland Fisheries and Wildlife (IF&W)



As discussed during the 60% DRT review meeting, the entrance width was reduced to 10 ft to provide greater entrance depth. The entrance depth conditions are provided in Alden's January 22nd memo.

3. Note 7 Need to Discuss flow apportionment with Alden and Brookfield

Attraction flow discharged through the fish lift entrance and AWS auxiliary spillway was discussed in depth during the 60% DRT review meeting. The outcome of the discussion was to provide flexibility to adjust the flow split between the AWS auxiliary spillway and the fish lift over a broad range as follows;

- Total attraction flow – 340 cfs (5% of station capacity)
- AWS auxiliary spillway – up to 340 cfs
- Fish lift entrance – up to 225 cfs

It was agreed that the fish lift channel would have the capacity to operate between 115 and 225 cfs to provide operational flexibility, while the remainder of the total 340 cfs attraction water flow would be discharged through the auxiliary spillway.

4. Note 10 Please include Grade of Exit Flume

Included, 5% grade

Drawing C-002

1. There are no drawings of the control gates that we could find

Now included

2. Can you throttle the 115 cfs?

Flow is adjustable through the fish lift entrance up to 225 cfs.

3. Is attraction water gate downward opening? - Does it need to be?

The gate for the AWS is an isolation gate that opens upward. The AWS intake includes geometry of a NU/ Alden weir and for ideal operation it is important that there are no obstructions in the flow path. If desired, the gate could be throttled, but under normal operation the gate would be either fully open or fully closed. As discussed during the 60% DRT review meeting the elevation of the weir crest controls the total AWS flow.

4. Need to discuss the 600 cfs vs 50 to 80 cfs in Fish Bypass Channel

- a. Could we discharge 600 cfs to old powerhouse tailrace
- b. or use wedged wire screen and some of the 600 cfs to fishway bypass and make it wider?



Computational Fluid Dynamic (CFD) modeling was conducted to optimize the Unit 7&8 fishway entrance relative to the 600 cfs tainter gate flow. A meeting with the DRT was held on September 27, 2018 to review the CFD results and the recommended Unit 7&8 fishway channel configuration. This 90% design submittal reflects the recommended geometry from CFD modeling.

Drawing C-103

- 1. Should there be a downward opening gate at the attraction water entrance?**

Discussed previously

- 2. We need more manholes or transparency on the top of the 20 inch pipe**

A total of 3 manholes are included so that the entire exit pipe length is visible for inspection.

- 3. We are still very worried about false attraction and need to discuss**
- 4. could we have 1 stop log panel from the guide wall to the building perpendicular**
- 5. can we move everything except the entrance closer to the dam**
- 6. What happened to the gate drawings for the AWS system?**

As a result of a discussion on the above items during the 60% DRT design review meeting, the fish lift channel was lengthened by 8 ft. Additional detail is provided in the January 22 memo.

Drawing C-105

- 1. Should the isolation gate be downward opening**

Discussed previously

- 2. We need to discuss the AWS to Tailrace Transition**

This was discussed during the 60% DRT review meeting and the current design reflects the outcome of the discussion.

Drawing C-110

- 1. Minimize the Gaps between stems & wall on entrance gate so Atlantic salmon and other species do not get caught**

Noted and addressed

- 2. Greased Stems should not be in water**

Noted and addressed



3. Can we increase height of punch plate walls on hopper?

Wall height is 3 ft.

- 4. The entrance gate does not meet the following:**
- a. 3ft of depth minimum over the weir**
 - b. Only meets the 4 to 6 fps because it does not meet the 3ft of depth**
 - c. doubtful to achieve 1/2 ft of HL at high tailwater**
 - d. can't meet higher HL at normal tailwater**

These items were discussed in Alden's January 22nd memo.

Drawing C-111

- 1. Why is 2fps there inside gate on the elevation view?**
- 2. No sharp edges**
- 3. What happens if pin on gate breaks?**

These items were discussed during the 60% DRT review meeting.

Drawing C-112

- 1. What is a Gate Disc?**

A gate disc is terminology for the bulkhead portion of a gate (skin plate and associated framing)

Drawing C-115

- 1. Where are the filler flap valves?**
- 2. should have more details on this by now.**
- 3. 3ft high walls should be higher....likely out of water column and high enough so salmon can't jump out.**

It was decided during the 60% DRT meeting that 3 ft high walls are adequate and consistent with Milford and Hydro Kennebec designs.

- 4. Use punch plate not mesh for walls on top of hopper**

Design changed to included perforated plate.

- 5. Need to show position of lifting cables**



As discussed during the 60% DRT meeting no lifting cables would extend below the water surface to the hopper. The hopper would be supported by a cradle with a single cable lifting the entire hopper structure well above the water surface. See sheet M-113.

Drawing C-118 - No Comments

Drawing C-119

- 1. Need to Provide ManDoor**

included

Drawing C-301

- 1. Please show elevation of upper edge of existing 3V:1H Rock Slope**

Shown on drawing G-008

Drawing C-303 - See comments in regards to 600 cfs

Drawing C-304

- 1. Need more depth over hinged gate**
- 2. How are gates operated?**
- 3. Shouldn't baffle slots be above isolation?**
- 4. What about eels?**

See Alden's January 22nd memo.

Technical Memorandum

To: Mr. Gerry Mitchell and Richard Dill, Brookfield Renewable

From: Greg Allen, Alden

Date: January 22, 2018

Re: **Follow up on action items from the 60% design review meeting
Shawmut Hydroelectric Project (FERC Project No. 2332) proposed fish passage
facilities**

Alden Research Laboratory, Inc. (Alden) met with Brookfield and the Design Review Team¹ (DRT) to discuss Alden's 60% design submittal for fish passage facilities at the Shawmut Hydroelectric project (Shawmut) on December 12, 2017. This memorandum provides additional information that was requested during the meeting and presents revised designs of the fish lift entrance flume and the unit 7 and 8 fishway channel. The following attached sheets have been updated for DRT review:

C-002, Overall Site Plan

C-103, Fish Lift General Arrangement Plan

C-110, Fish Lift Entrance Flume General Plan and Sections

C-303, Unit 7&8 Fish Passage General Plan

C-304, Unit 7&8 Fish Passage Plan and Sections

C-305, Unit 7&8 Fish Passage Sections

Alden requests confirmation from the DRT that the presented design is acceptable to advance to the 90% design review stage.

A summary of significant design changes and hydraulic design information is provided below.

¹ The Design Review Team includes members from the following resource agencies; US Fish and Wildlife Service (FWS), National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS), Maine Department of Marine Resources (MDMR) and Maine Department of Inland Fisheries and Wildlife (IF&W)



Fish Lift

As discussed during the 60% design review meeting the entrance channel was lengthened to the extent practical to increase the holding pool area. The fish lift entrance was moved further into the river, but not so far as to protrude into the spillway flow. The fish lift hopper, hoist and tower were moved upstream by 4 ft. These changes added 8 ft to the holding pool which is now 19 ft in length. The entrance width was reduced to 10 ft as discussed during the meeting to provide 3 ft of water over the hinged entrance gate. A plan is shown in Figure 1 and hydraulic characteristics of the modified design are shown in Figure 2 and Figure 3.

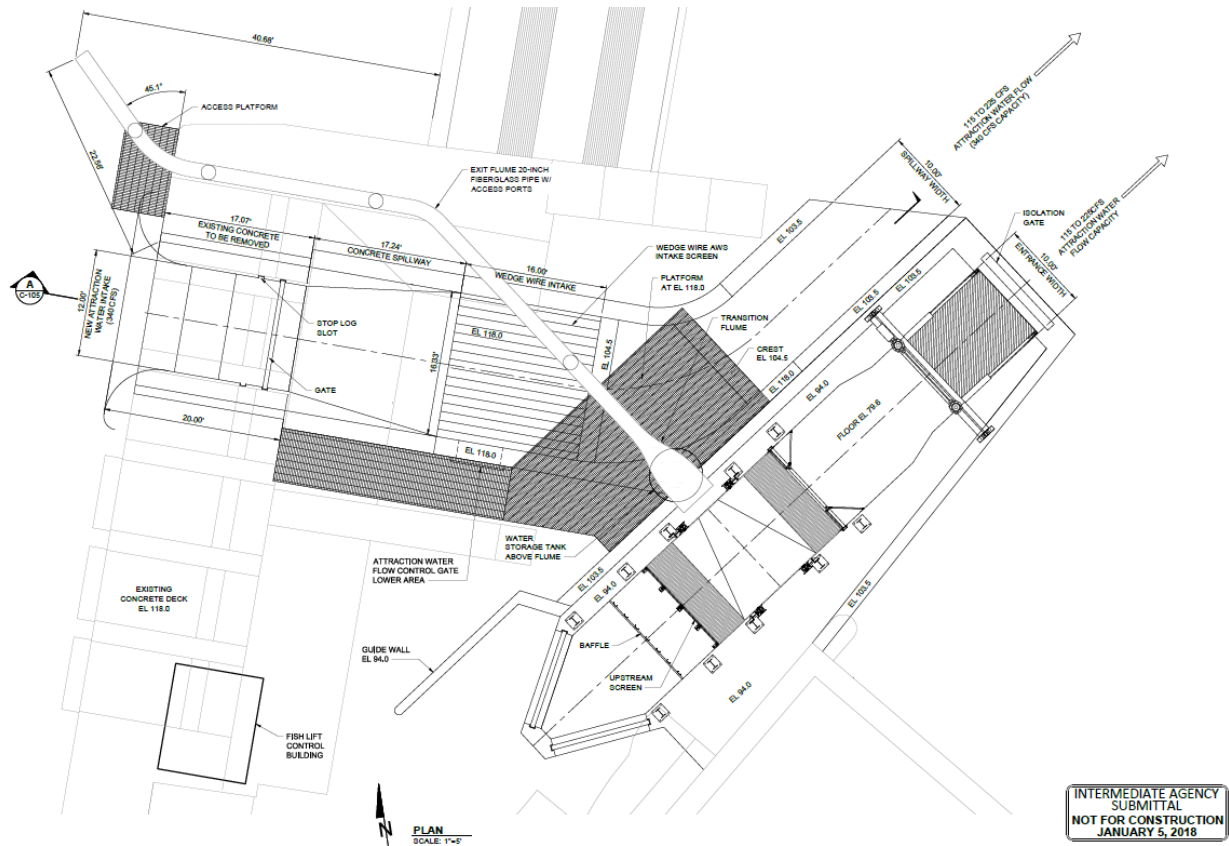


Figure 1. Fish Lift Entrance Channel Plan



Fish Lift Channel Velocity versus Flow

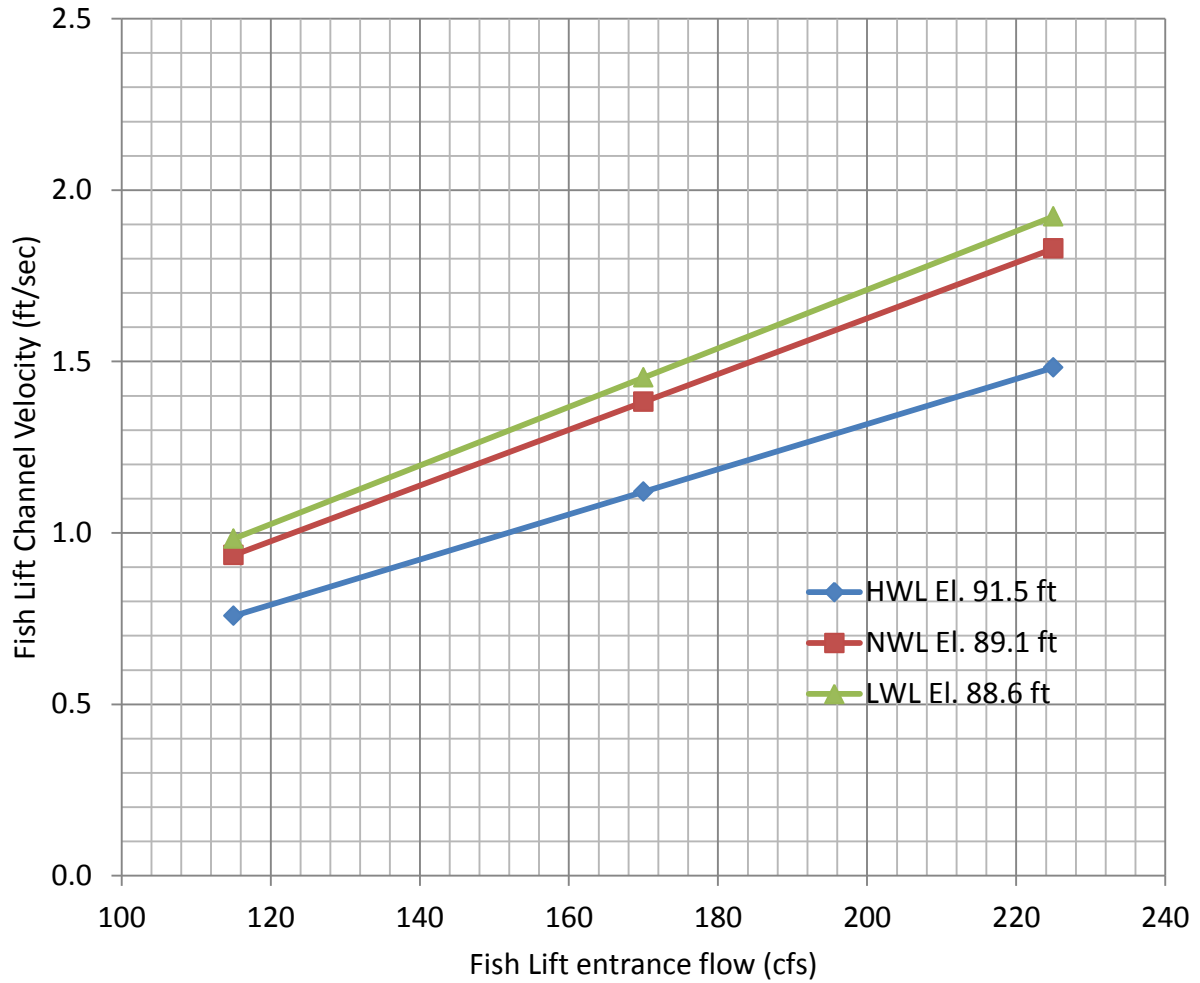


Figure 2. Fish lift entrance channel velocity versus flow rate for high, normal and low tailwater conditions.



Fish Lift Entrance Depth versus Flow

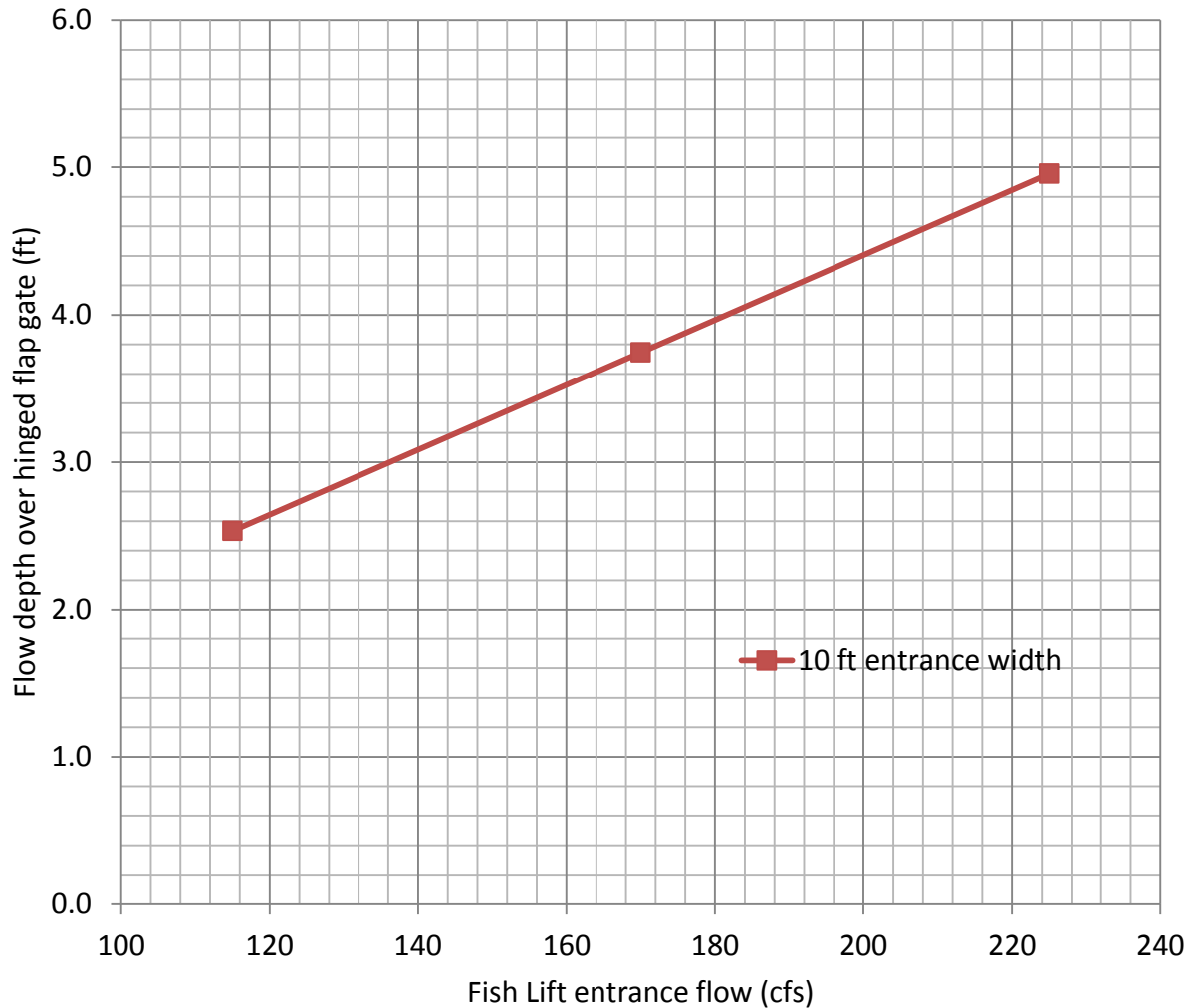


Figure 3. Fish lift entrance flow depth over the hinged flap gate versus flow for a 6 ft/sec entrance velocity condition.

Wedge Wire Screen Clear Spacing

FWS requested a 0.125 inch clear opening screen for the attraction water intake for Shawmut. After review of available wedge wire bar profile options, we recommend a screen clear opening of 0.25 inches, based on selection of a Hendrick T16 bar profile (see Figure 4) while maintaining a 50% screen open area. The T16 bar is a heavy duty bar profile which is recommended to withstand expected debris loading. Maintaining the 0.125 inch clear space with the T16 bar profile would reduce the screen open area, increase through screen velocity and increase



maintenance to remove debris. Therefore, we recommend a 0.25 inch clear spaced screen, which is less than FWS criteria of 0.375 inches for attraction water intakes (USFWS, 2017).

Profile Bar Images not to scale	B69	B6S	B6	B9S	B9	B12	T9M	T9	F12	T12	T16	T24
Bar Width	.069	.093	.093	.140	.140	.187	.140	.140	.187	.187	.250	.500
Bar Height	.290	.290	.375	.320	.375	.500	.453	.453	.500	.500	.750	.750
Cap Height	.080	.080	.093	.110	.125	.156	.125	.203	.185	.188	.250	.250

■ 304L, 316L, Various Grades of Stainless & Exotic Alloys, Carbon Aluminum (6061) in B9, B12 & T16
 ■ Non-welded Interlocked Construction

Figure 4. Hendrick Screen Wedge Wire Profile Bar Options

Unit 7&8 Fish Passage Channel

The Unit 7 and 8 fish passage channel has been modified based on discussions during the meeting. The flow through the channel has been increased to provide greater flow depth over the entrance hinged flap gate. The channel width has been increased to 10.5 ft and a full depth vertical slot at the upstream end of the channel will have a 42 inch opening width. The channel now has an operating range of 90 cfs to 140 cfs for the range of tailwater conditions. A plan of the modified design is shown in Figure 5 and hydraulic characteristics are provided in Figure 6 and Figure 7.

The 60% DRT meeting included a discussion of the taintor gate spillway discharge adjacent to the fish passage channel and a concern that this flow may interfere with the fishway flow. The DRT recommended that the taintor gate spillway channel deflect the flow to the right (looking downstream) away from the fish passage channel entrance. We have consider and reviewed potential deflectors to steer the flow away from the fishway entrance since the meeting and we are concerned that deflecting the high velocity taintor gate flow could have the unintended consequence of creating an eddy near the fishway entrance. Therefore, we do not recommend deflecting the taintor gate flow as discussed during the 60% DRT meeting. If the DRT would like to pursue this option further, we would recommend the use of CFD modeling to aid and optimize the design to avoid unintended adverse conditions for fish passage.

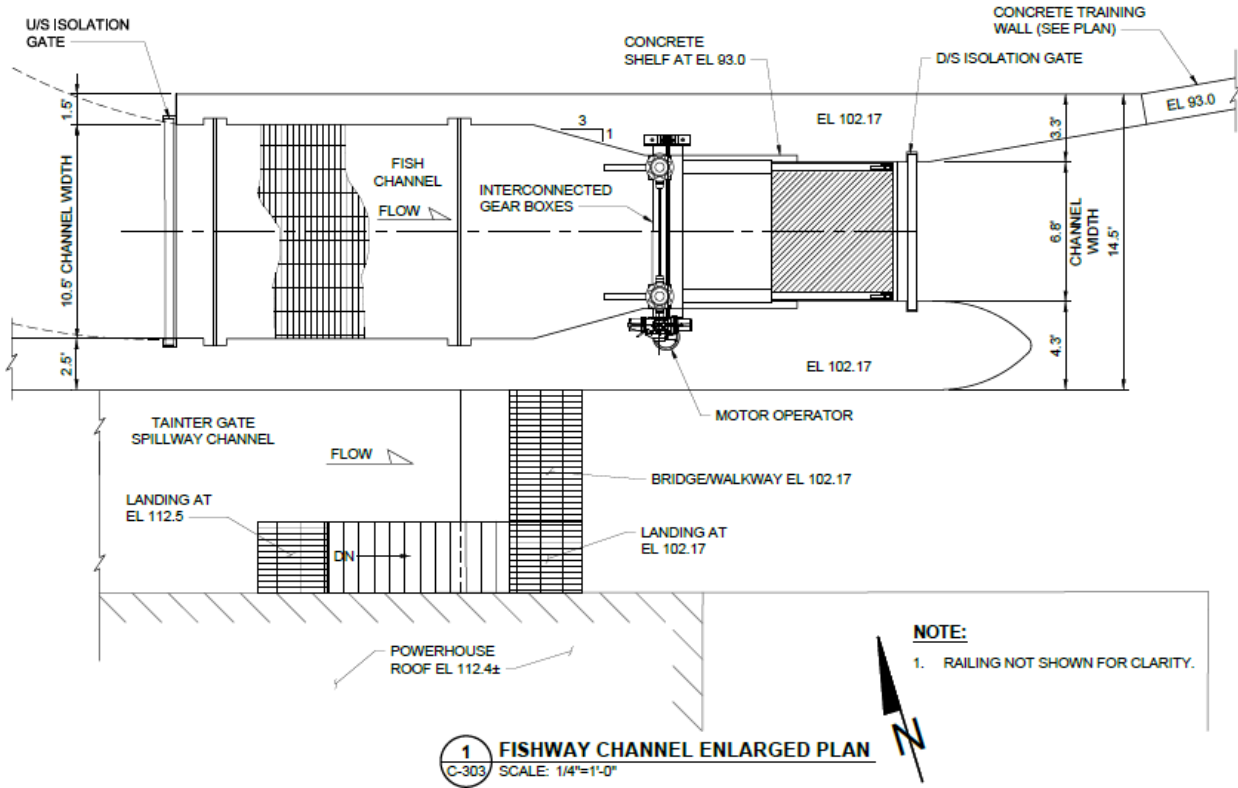


Figure 5. Unit 7&8 fish passage channel plan



Unit 7 & 8 Fish Passage Channel Discharge Curve

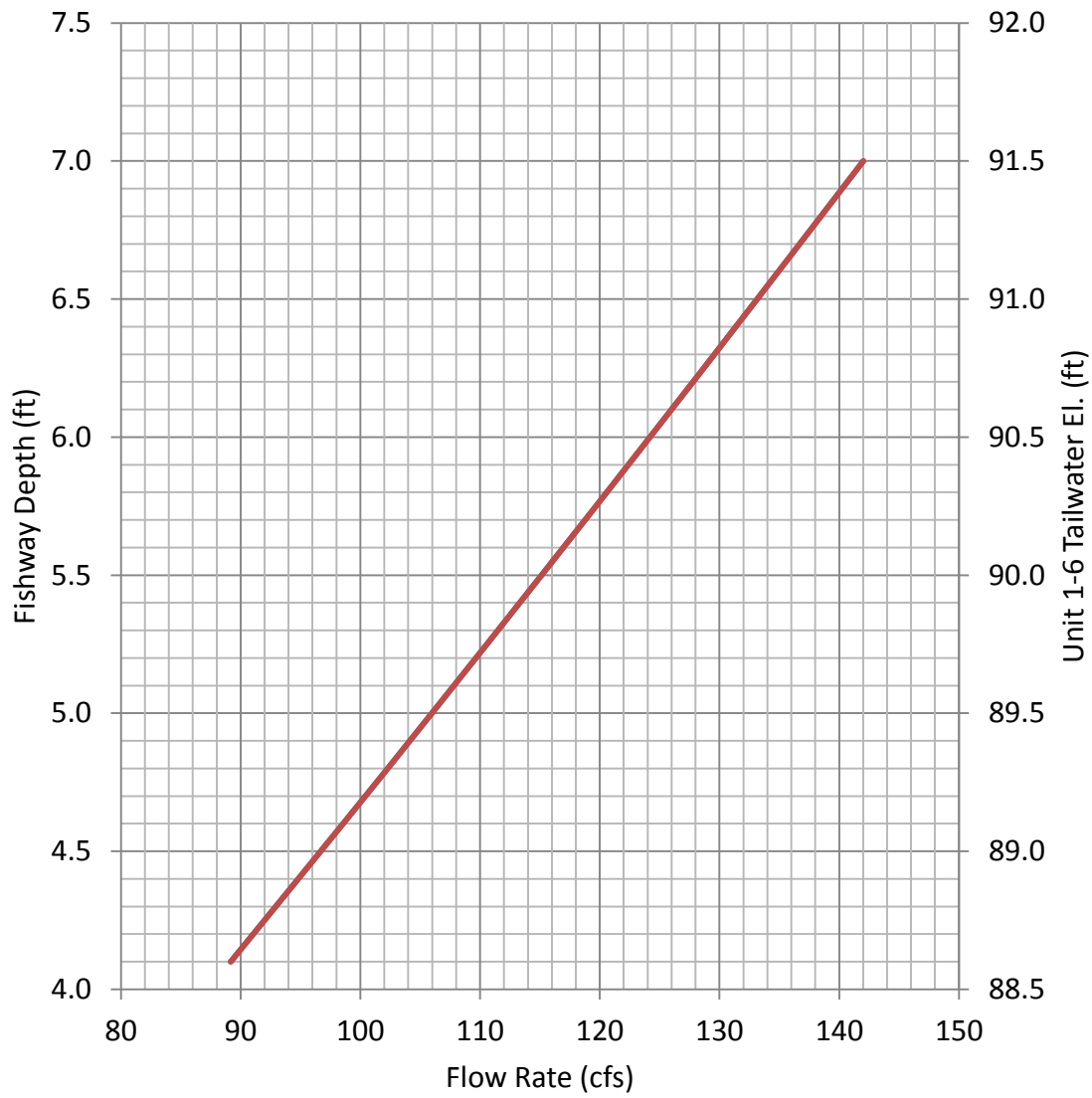


Figure 6. Unit 7&8 fish passage channel discharge curve for a full depth 42 inch wide baffle slot.



Unit 7 & 8 Fish Passage Channel Entrance Flow Depth versus Flow

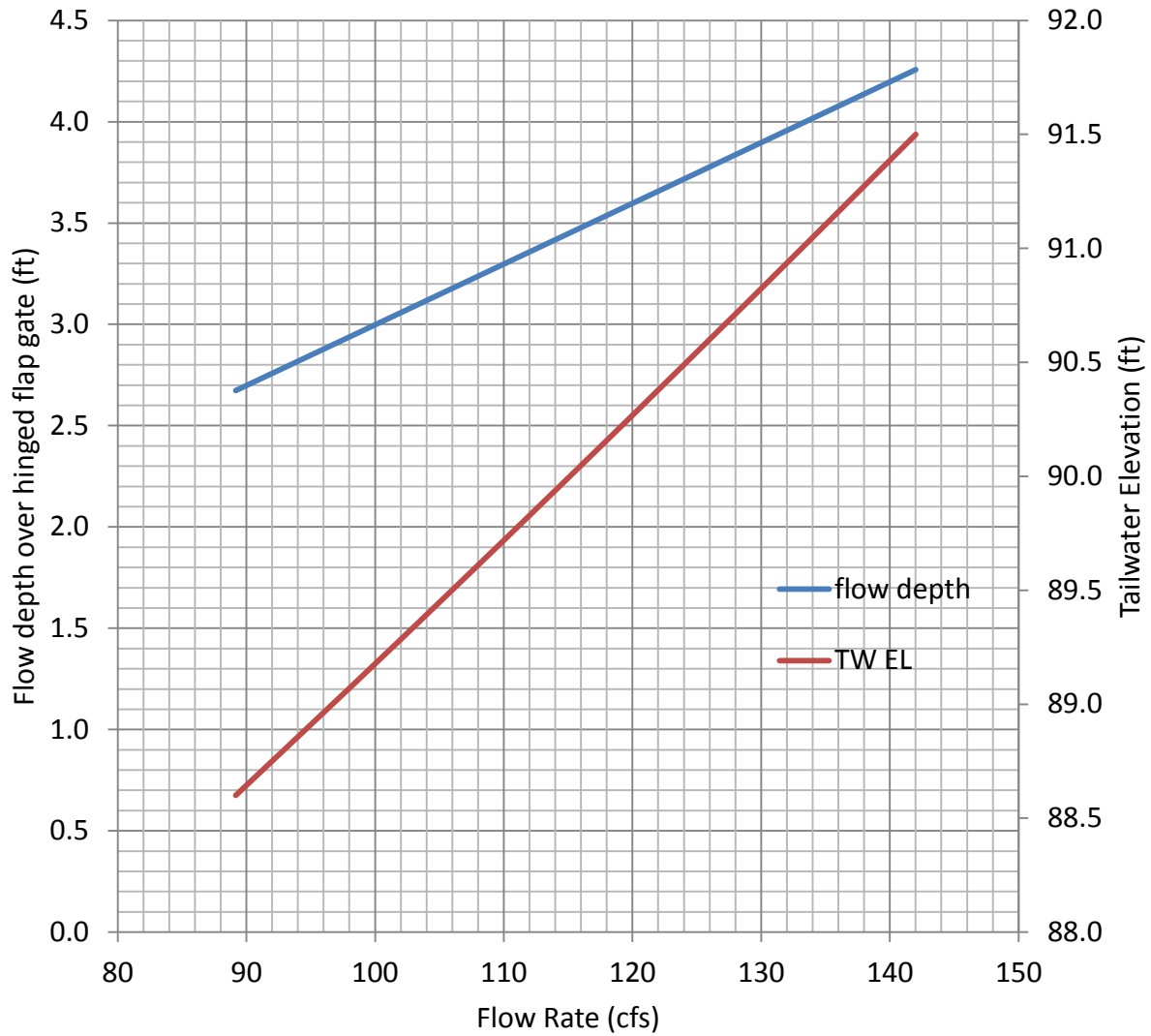


Figure 7. Unit 7&8 fish passage channel entrance flow depth over the hinged flap gate versus flow.



References

USFWS. (2017). *Fish Passage Engineering Design Criteria*. Hadley, MA: U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, Northeast Region R5.

Gregory Allen

From: Donald Dow - NOAA Federal
Sent: Friday, February 01, 2019 2:55 PM
To: Dill, Richard; Bryan Sojkowski; Greg Allen
Subject: Questions on Shawmut

Richard -

A couple items came up today in our review that we'd like to get some answers on by the meeting.

1. We still have some concerns about the entrance - i.e. flow, head loss, tailrace elevation, depth over the entrance gate.....can we get a table at different target headlosses from 0.5 ft to 1.5 ft across the entrance for the range of flows (115 to 225) at the various tailwater elevations 88.6 to 91.5 showing the entrance jet velocity and the entrance pool velocity as well as the depth of water over the weir.
2. We see that there is no way to throttle the flow into the system. We may be able to reduce the flow to the lift but the balance goes down the attraction water system. We see no way that we could run the lift at say 115 cfs and the AWS at 115. We are thinking we need a downward opening gate at the top where there is an isolation gate. We believe we need the flexibility....and possibly shutting the AWS off altogether if need be.

--

Donald A. Dow III, PE
Hydro/Fish Passage Engineer

Protected Resources Division
Greater Atlantic Regional Fisheries Office
(formerly Northeast Regional Office)
National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration
National Marine Fisheries Service
Maine Field Station
17 Godfrey Drive, Suite 1
Orono, ME 04473

Office: 207-866-8563
Cell: 207-416-7510
Donald.Dow@noaa.gov

Gregory Allen

From: Gregory Allen <gallen@aldenlab.com> on behalf of Gregory Allen
Sent: Wednesday, November 20, 2019 11:02 AM
To: Greg Allen
Subject: Fwd: Shawmut 90% Talking Points
Attachments: 2019-02-06 Shawmut Draft 90% Talking Points.docx

----- Forwarded message -----

From: Donald Dow - NOAA Federal <donald.dow@noaa.gov>
Date: Wed, Feb 6, 2019 at 3:14 PM
Subject: Shawmut 90% Talking Points
To: Dill, Richard <Richard.Dill@brookfieldrenewable.com>, Greg Allen <gallen@aldenlab.com>
Cc: Seiders, Dwayne J <Dwayne.J.Seiders@maine.gov>, Wippelhauser, Gail <gail.wippelhauser@maine.gov>, Christman, Paul <Paul.Christman@maine.gov>, Bryan Sojkowski <Bryan_Sojkowski@fws.gov>, Matt Buhyoff - NOAA Federal <matt.buhyoff@noaa.gov>, Maloney, Kelly <Kelly.Maloney@brookfieldrenewable.com>, Bentivoglio, Antonio <antonio_bentivoglio@fws.gov>

Richard -

Attached are some talking points for tomorrows meeting. Do not consider these comments, they are just to help us have discussions after our review. I think Alden did a great job on this design.

--

Donald A. Dow III, PE
Hydro/Fish Passage Engineer

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--

Gregory Allen, P.E.
Director, Environmental and Engineering Services
ALDEN Solving flow problems since 1894
30 Shrewsbury St., Holden, MA 01520-1843
Office Phone (508) 829-6000 ext. 6409

Shawmut 90% talking points –

1. Entrance Conditions - The depth of water over the lip of the entrance gate has been a topic of discussion throughout this design. During the 60% design phase Alden came back to the table with a contracted entrance (from 12ft to 10ft) and according to Figure 3 within their Jan 22, 2018 memo they could achieve a 3ft depth for most of the fishway flow range (115-225cfs). I looked back at that memo and my calculations and discovered that the fishway can achieve the 3ft minimum depth but only for a drop of 6 inches. If we want the fishway to operate at a drop of say 1 ft (an operational setting that is common and has been effective on the Merrimack for Alosines) then we cannot achieve the 3ft minimum depth unless we max out the fishway flow to 225cfs but at that level of flow the entrance channel velocity is near 2 ft/s. That high of a velocity increases the risk of fallback. We have the ability to decrease the flow but then we sacrifice the 3 ft depth (which we may find out soon from the Conte study is a critical design parameter).

2. Attraction Water Control - I think we should all feel comfortable with how this fishway will operate and the variables we can adjust if needed. As of right now when the fishway is turned on we will get 340 cfs of total flow which will be split between the fishway and attraction water channel. The fishway can only take up to 225 so at a minimum there will be 115 going down the adjacent channel. I agree with Don that the effectiveness of the channel is unknown and is an area that fish (especially salmon) could be falsely attracted to and make attempts into. If for some reason we discover it is an issue we will need to shut it off. As of right now we do not have this ability. Don raised the point that we need a downward opening gate at the intake during the 60% design review but I don't think Alden incorporated this due to the fact that we are also using the attraction water channel as a downstream bypass. We will need to have further discussion with Alden in regards to how the attraction water will be operated and if we can incorporate the ability to shut if off.

G-001 – No Comment

G-002 – No Comment

G-003 – 1. Need to check 95% Exceedance Low Flow Elevations to Seasons

2. Note 5. Design Range is not necessarily operating range

G-004 – No Comment

G-005 – 1. Still Don't love the orientation of the AWS Spillway Exit

G-006 – No Comment

G-007 – No Comment

G-008 – No Comment

G-009 – No Comment

C-001 – No Comment

C-101 – No Comment

C-102 – No Comment

C-103 – No Comment

C-104 – No Comment

C-105 – No Comment

C-106 – No Comment

C-107 – 1. Still Very Nervous about this pipe

C-301 – No Comment

C-301 – No Comment

C-302 – No Comment

C-303 – No Comment

C-304 – No Comment

C-305 – No Comment

C-306 – No Comment

C-307 – No Comment

S-001 – No Comment

S-002 – No Comment

S-101 – No Comment

S-102 – No Comment

S-103 – No Comment

S-104 – No Comment

S-105 – No Comment

S-106 – No Comment

S-107 – No Comment

S-108 – No Comment

S-109 – No Comment

S-110 – No Comment

S-111 – No Comment

S-112 – No Comment

S-113 – No Comment

S-114 – 1. All Nuts and Bolt heads exposed to fish must be counter sunk, covered or rounded with no sharp edges exposed.

S-115 – No Comment

S-201 – No Comment

S-202 – No Comment

S-203 – No Comment

S-204 – No Comment

S-205 – No Comment

S-206 – No Comment

S-207 – No Comment

S-208 – No Comment

S-209 – No Comment

S-210 – No Comment

S-211 – No Comment

S-212 – No Comment

S-213 – No Comment

S-214 – No Comment

S-215 – No Comment

S-216 – No Comment

S-217 – No Comment

S-301 – No Comment

S-302 – No Comment

S-303 – No Comment

S-304 – No Comment

S-305 – No Comment

S-306 – No Comment

S-501 – No Comment

S-502 – No Comment

S-503 – No Comment

S-504 – No Comment

S-505 – No Comment

M-105 – No Comment

M-106 – No Comment

M-107 – No Comment

M-108 – No Comment

M-109 – No Comment

M-110 – 1. Need to discuss Grating on V-Gate Panel

M-111 – No Comment

M-112 – No Comment

M-113 – No Comment

M-114 – No Comment

M-115 – 1. Prefer punch plate or the like.....something smooth for brail

M-116 – No Comment

M-117 – No Comment

M-118 – No Comment

M-119 – 1. Discuss spacing on removable screen panels....

M-120 – No Comment

M-121 – No Comment

Note – 1. Missing Dwgs on water tank, and attraction flow exit

EE-AA-001 – No Comment

EE-AB-001 – No Comment

EE-AD-001 – No Comment

EE-AE-001 – No Comment

EE-AG-001 – No Comment

EE-BA-001 – No Comment

EE-BB-001 – No Comment

EE-CA-001 – No Comment

EE-CD-001 – No Comment

EE-CE-001 – No Comment

EE-CE-002 – No Comment
EE-CE-003 – No Comment
EE-CE-004 – No Comment
EE-CE-005 – No Comment
EE-CE-006 – No Comment
EE-CE-007 – No Comment
EE-CE-008 – No Comment
EE-DB-001 – No Comment
EE-DB-002 – No Comment
EE-DB-003 – No Comment
EE-DB-004 – No Comment
EE-DB-005 – No Comment
EE-DB-006 – No Comment
EE-DB-007 – No Comment
EE-DB-008 – No Comment
EE-DB-009 – No Comment
EE-DB-010 – No Comment
EE-DB-011 – No Comment
EE-DB-012 – No Comment
EE-DC-001 – No Comment
EE-DC-002 – No Comment
EE-DD-001 – No Comment
EE-DD-002 – No Comment
EE-DD-003 – No Comment
EE-DD-004 – No Comment
EE-DD-005 – No Comment
EE-DD-006 – No Comment
EE-DD-007 – No Comment
EE-DD-008 – No Comment
EE-DD-009 – No Comment

EE-DD-010 – No Comment

EE-DD-011 – No Comment

EE-DD-021 – No Comment

EE-DD-022 SH1 – No Comment

EE-DD-022 SH2 – No Comment

EE-DD-023 SH1 – No Comment

EE-DD-023 SH2 – No Comment

EE-DD-024 – No Comment

EE-ED-001 – No Comment

EE-ED-002 – No Comment

EE-ED-003 – No Comment

EE-ED-004 – No Comment

EE-EF-001 – No Comment

EE-EF-002 – No Comment

EE-EG-001 – No Comment

EE-EH-001 – No Comment

EE-EJ-001 – No Comment

Gregory Allen

From: Gregory Allen <gallen@aldenlab.com> on behalf of Gregory Allen
Sent: Wednesday, November 20, 2019 10:55 AM
To: Greg Allen
Subject: Fwd: [EXTERNAL] RE: 90% Design Review Meeting

----- Forwarded message -----

From: **Bentivoglio, Antonio** <antonio_bentivoglio@fws.gov>
Date: Fri, Feb 8, 2019 at 1:24 PM
Subject: Re: [EXTERNAL] RE: 90% Design Review Meeting
To: Gregory Allen <gallen@aldenlab.com>
Cc: Steve Amaral <amaral@aldenlab.com>, Bryan Sojkowski <bryan_sojkowski@fws.gov>, Donald Dow - NOAA Affiliate <donald.dow@noaa.gov>, Matt Buhyoff - NOAA Federal <matt.buhyoff@noaa.gov>, Mitchell, Gerry <gerry.mitchell@brookfieldrenewable.com>, Gail Wippelhauser <gail.wippelhauser@maine.gov>, Dill, Richard <richard.dill@brookfieldrenewable.com>, Dave Robinson (home) <daverobinson111@yahoo.com>, Maloney, Kelly <kelly.maloney@brookfieldrenewable.com>, Dwayne.J.Seiders@maine.gov <dwayne.j.seiders@maine.gov>, Paul.Christman@maine.gov <paul.christman@maine.gov>

Greg, Gerry, Steve, Kelly, Richard, Dave,
thanks for the very informative meeting yesterday. Seems like there are a few (very few) issues to look at again. The Resource Agencies will try to get you feedback on the brail spec preferences next week.

Greg, thanks for redoing the fish lift hydraulic conditions for an 8ft fishway entrance. We think that will be very beneficial. As we said in the meeting, please make sure your definition of Depth over Entrance Gate is the same as Bryan's that we discussed, tailwater to top of gate.

Thanks Antonio

On Fri, Feb 8, 2019 at 11:35 AM Gregory Allen <gallen@aldenlab.com> wrote:

Good morning Everyone,

I have attached two handouts that were discussed during yesterday's meeting. As we discussed yesterday, I will follow up with a new hydraulic table for an 8 ft entrance width.

Thank you,

Greg



Gregory Allen, P.E.
Director, Environmental and Engineering
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--
Antonio

Antonio Bentivoglio
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Technical Memorandum

To: Mr. Gerry Mitchell and Richard Dill, Brookfield Renewable

From: Gregory Allen, P.E.

Date: February 13, 2019

Re: **Hydraulic Conditions of Shawmut Fish Lift Entrance with an 8 ft Entrance Width. Supplemental information requested from 90% Design Review Meeting for the Shawmut Fish Passage Project**

A design review meeting was held on February 7, 2019 for the Shawmut Fish Passage Project 90% design submittal. The Design Review Team¹ (DRT) requested that Alden provide hydraulic characteristics of the fish lift entrance conditions for a reduced entrance width of 8 ft. The attached table is similar to the hand out provided during the meeting with the entrance width reduced to 8 ft. In addition, the range of the hinged entrance gate operation was increased to a maximum elevation of 87.5 ft (previously El. 87 ft). The attached table is based on the following assumptions;

Fish lift entrance width	8 ft (previously 10 ft) (reduced by 7 inches in calculations to 7.42 ft to account for gate stems)
Fish lift channel invert El.	79.6 ft
Fish lift channel width	12 ft
Maximum hinged gate El.	87.5 ft (previously 87.0 ft)

¹ The Design Review Team includes members from the following resource agencies; US Fish and Wildlife Service (FWS), National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS), Maine Department of Marine Resources (MDMR) and Maine Department of Inland Fisheries and Wildlife (IF&W)



**Hydraulic Conditions of Shawmut Fish Lift Entrance
(8 ft entrance width)**

		highlighted cells indicate maximum hinged gate height				
	TW El.	Fish Lift Flow (cfs)	Entrance drop (ft)	Entrance Pool Velocity (ft/sec)	Entrance Velocity (ft/sec)	Depth over entrance gate (ft)
HWL	91.5	115	0.29	0.8	4.3	4.0
	91.0	115	0.38	0.8	4.9	3.5
	90.5	115	0.50	0.8	5.7	3.0
	90.0	115	0.50	0.9	5.7	3.0
	89.5	115	0.50	0.9	5.7	3.0
NWL	89.1	115	0.50	1.0	5.7	3.0
LWL	88.6	115	0.50	1.0	5.7	3.0
HWL	91.5	115	0.29	0.8	4.3	4.0
	91.0	115	0.38	0.8	4.9	3.5
	90.5	115	0.51	0.8	5.7	3.0
	90.0	115	0.75	0.9	6.9	2.5
	89.5	115	0.75	0.9	6.9	2.5
NWL	89.1	115	0.75	0.9	6.9	2.5
LWL	88.6	115	0.75	1.0	6.9	2.5
HWL	91.5	115	0.29	0.8	4.3	4.0
	91.0	115	0.38	0.8	4.9	3.5
	90.5	115	0.51	0.8	5.7	3.0
	90.0	115	0.74	0.9	6.9	2.5
	89.5	115	1.00	0.9	8.0	2.1
NWL	89.1	115	1.00	0.9	8.0	2.1
LWL	88.6	115	1.00	1.0	8.0	2.1
HWL	91.5	115	0.29	0.8	4.3	4.0
	91.0	115	0.38	0.8	4.9	3.5
	90.5	115	0.51	0.8	5.7	3.0
	90.0	115	0.74	0.9	6.9	2.5
	89.5	115	1.15	0.9	8.6	2.0
NWL	89.1	115	1.50	0.9	9.8	1.8
LWL	88.6	115	1.50	0.9	9.8	1.8
HWL	91.5	170	0.50	1.1	5.7	4.5
	91.0	170	0.50	1.2	5.7	4.5
	90.5	170	0.50	1.2	5.7	4.5
	90.0	170	0.50	1.3	5.7	4.5
	89.5	170	0.50	1.4	5.7	4.5
NWL	89.1	170	0.50	1.4	5.7	4.5



highlighted cells indicate maximum hinged gate height						
	TW El.	Fish Lift Flow (cfs)	Entrance drop (ft)	Entrance Pool Velocity (ft/sec)	Entrance Velocity (ft/sec)	Depth over entrance gate (ft)
LWL	88.6	170	0.50	1.5	5.7	4.5
HWL	91.5	170	0.63	1.1	6.4	4.0
	91.0	170	0.75	1.2	6.9	3.7
	90.5	170	0.75	1.2	6.9	3.7
	90.0	170	0.75	1.3	6.9	3.7
	89.5	170	0.75	1.3	6.9	3.7
NWL	89.1	170	0.75	1.4	6.9	3.7
LWL	88.6	170	0.75	1.5	6.9	3.7
HWL	91.5	170	0.63	1.1	6.4	4.0
	91.0	170	0.82	1.2	7.3	3.5
	90.5	170	1.00	1.2	8.0	3.2
	90.0	170	1.00	1.2	8.0	3.2
	89.5	170	1.00	1.3	8.0	3.2
NWL	89.1	170	1.00	1.3	8.0	3.2
LWL	88.6	170	1.00	1.4	8.0	3.2
HWL	91.5	170	0.63	1.1	6.4	4.0
	91.0	170	0.82	1.2	7.3	3.5
	90.5	170	1.12	1.2	8.5	3.0
	90.0	170	1.50	1.2	9.8	2.6
	89.5	170	1.50	1.2	9.8	2.6
NWL	89.1	170	1.50	1.3	9.8	2.6
LWL	88.6	170	1.50	1.3	9.8	2.6
HWL	91.5	225	0.50	1.5	5.7	5.9
	91.0	225	0.50	1.6	5.7	5.9
	90.5	225	0.50	1.6	5.7	5.9
	90.0	225	0.50	1.7	5.7	5.9
	89.5	225	0.50	1.8	5.7	5.9
NWL	89.1	225	0.50	1.9	5.7	5.9
LWL	88.6	225	0.50	2.0	5.7	5.9
HWL	91.5	225	0.75	1.5	6.9	4.9
	91.0	225	0.75	1.5	6.9	4.9
	90.5	225	0.75	1.6	6.9	4.9
	90.0	225	0.75	1.7	6.9	4.9
	89.5	225	0.75	1.8	6.9	4.9
NWL	89.1	225	0.75	1.8	6.9	4.9
LWL	88.6	225	0.75	1.9	6.9	4.9
HWL	91.5	225	1.00	1.5	8.0	4.2



highlighted cells indicate maximum hinged gate height

	TW El.	Fish Lift Flow (cfs)	Entrance drop (ft)	Entrance Pool Velocity (ft/sec)	Entrance Velocity (ft/sec)	Depth over entrance gate (ft)
	91.0	225	1.00	1.5	8.0	4.2
	90.5	225	1.00	1.6	8.0	4.2
	90.0	225	1.00	1.6	8.0	4.2
	89.5	225	1.00	1.7	8.0	4.2
NWL	89.1	225	1.00	1.8	8.0	4.2
LWL	88.6	225	1.00	1.9	8.0	4.2
HWL	91.5	225	1.10	1.4	8.4	4.0
	91.0	225	1.44	1.5	9.6	3.5
	90.5	225	1.50	1.5	9.8	3.4
	90.0	225	1.50	1.6	9.8	3.4
	89.5	225	1.50	1.6	9.8	3.4
NWL	89.1	225	1.50	1.7	9.8	3.4
LWL	88.6	225	1.50	1.8	9.8	3.4

Gregory Allen

From: Gregory Allen <gallen@aldenlab.com> on behalf of Gregory Allen
Sent: Wednesday, November 20, 2019 10:53 AM
To: Greg Allen
Subject: Fwd: [EXTERNAL] RE: RE: 90% Design Review Meeting
Attachments: Spot Check on 8ft Hydraulics Table.pdf

----- Forwarded message -----

From: Sojkowski, Bryan <bryan_sojkowski@fws.gov>
Date: Thu, Feb 14, 2019 at 2:49 PM
Subject: Re: [EXTERNAL] RE: RE: 90% Design Review Meeting
To: Gregory Allen <gallen@aldenlab.com>
Cc: Steve Amaral <amaral@aldenlab.com>, Donald Dow - NOAA Affiliate <donald.dow@noaa.gov>, Matt Buhyoff - NOAA Federal <matt.buhyoff@noaa.gov>, Mitchell, Gerry <gerry.mitchell@brookfieldrenewable.com>, Antonio Bentivoglio <antonio_bentivoglio@fws.gov>, Wippelhauser, Gail <gail.wippelhauser@maine.gov>, Dill, Richard <richard.dill@brookfieldrenewable.com>, Dave Robinson (home) <daverobinson111@yahoo.com>, Maloney, Kelly <kelly.maloney@brookfieldrenewable.com>, Dwayne.J.Seiders@maine.gov <dwayne.j.seiders@maine.gov>, Paul.Christman@maine.gov <paul.christman@maine.gov>

Thanks for doing this Greg. I performed a spot check of the numbers (see attached) using an SMath tool that USFWS Engineering developed using a gate width of 7.4 ft. Are the listed entrance velocities an average or maximum (mine are average)? I'm close on some and then far off on others but typically less than what you calculated so that's good. The more important factor is depth and I'm pretty close to your numbers for all cases except for the 170 cfs, 0.5 ft drop (0.7 ft lower), and the 225 cfs, 0.5 ft drop (1.3 ft lower). All that said, the depth values that were off still meet the 3 ft depth threshold. The results coincide with my thinking in that we'll want to run this fishway at flows higher than 115 cfs, probably towards the 150 cfs mark in order to achieve the 3 ft depth. We won't be able to achieve the depth when producing drops of 1.0 ft but that was expected. Overall I agree with the results and recommend moving forward with the 8 ft entrance width (others chime in if you see it differently). Thanks again for your efforts!

On Wed, Feb 13, 2019 at 11:48 AM Gregory Allen <gallen@aldenlab.com> wrote:

Good morning Everyone,

I have updated the table I sent out last week for an entrance with an 8 ft width. The maximum elevation of the hinged gate was also increased by 6 inches to El. 87.5 ft. This information is presented in the attached memo. I would also like to point out that I discovered an error in the entrance velocity calculation that were part of the table I handed out at the meeting which has been corrected for the new table.

Regards,

Greg

Gregory Allen, P.E.
(508) 829-6000 ext. 6409

From: Gregory Allen [mailto:gallen@aldenlab.com]
Sent: Friday, February 08, 2019 11:34 AM
To: Steve Amaral; 'Bryan Sojkowski'; 'donald.dow@noaa.gov'; 'Matt Buhyoff - NOAA Federal'; 'Mitchell, Gerry'; 'antonio_bentivoglio@fws.gov'; 'gail.wippelhauser@maine.gov'; 'Dill, Richard'; 'Dave Robinson (home)'; 'Maloney, Kelly'; 'Dwayne.J.Seiders@maine.gov'; 'Paul.Christman@maine.gov'
Subject: RE: 90% Design Review Meeting

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--

Bryan Sojkowski, P.E.
Hydraulic Engineer, Fish Passage Engineering
Fish and Aquatic Conservation
U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service
300 Westgate Center Drive
Hadley, MA 01035
413-253-8645
bryan_sojkowski@fws.gov

"Unless someone like you cares a whole awful lot,
Nothing is going to get better. It's not." - Dr. Seuss

--

Gregory Allen, P.E.
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Brian McMahon

From: Bentivoglio, Antonio <antonio_bentivoglio@fws.gov>
Sent: Friday, February 08, 2019 1:25 PM
To: Gregory Allen
Cc: Steve Amaral; Bryan Sojkowski; Donald Dow - NOAA Affiliate; Matt Buhyoff - NOAA Federal; Mitchell, Gerry; Gail Wippelhauser; Dill, Richard; Dave Robinson (home); Maloney, Kelly; Dwayne.J.Seiders@maine.gov; Paul.Christman@maine.gov
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--

Antonio

Antonio Bentivoglio
US Fish and Wildlife Service
Maine Field Office
Collocated with the Gulf of Maine Coastal Program
4 Fundy Road #R
Falmouth, Maine 04105
Telephone: (207) 781-8364 x18
Fax: (207) 469-6725

From: Gregory Allen [mailto:gallen@aldenlab.com]

Sent: Friday, February 08, 2019 11:34 AM

To: Steve Amaral; 'Bryan Sojkowski'; 'donald.dow@noaa.gov'; 'Matt Buhyoff - NOAA Federal'; 'Mitchell, Gerry'; 'antonio_bentivoglio@fws.gov'; 'gail.wippelhauser@maine.gov'; 'Dill, Richard'; 'Dave Robinson (home)'; 'Maloney, Kelly'; 'Dwayne.J.Seiders@maine.gov'; 'Paul.Christman@maine.gov'

Subject: RE: 90% Design Review Meeting

Good morning Everyone,

I have attached two handouts that were discussed during yesterday's meeting. As we discussed yesterday, I will follow up with a new hydraulic table for an 8 ft entrance width.

Thank you,

Greg



Gregory Allen, P.E.

Director, Environmental and Engineering
Services

ALDEN Solving flow problems since 1894

30 Shrewsbury St., Holden, MA 01520

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--

Bryan Sojkowski, P.E.
Hydraulic Engineer, Fish Passage Engineering
Fish and Aquatic Conservation
U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service
300 Westgate Center Drive
Hadley, MA 01035
413-253-8645
bryan_sojkowski@fws.gov

"Unless someone like you cares a whole awful lot,
Nothing is going to get better. It's not." - Dr. Seuss

Brookfield

Renewable

May 27, 2020

VIA FEDERAL EXPRESS
Ms. Kathy Howatt
Maine Department of Environmental Protection
17 State House Station
Augusta, ME 04333

Maine Waterway Development and Conservation Act Application and Condition Compliance Application Supplement for the Shawmut Hydroelectric Project (FERC No. 2322) Upstream Fish Passage Facility

Dear Ms. Howatt:

Brookfield White Pine Hydro, LLC (BWPH), licensee for the Shawmut Hydroelectric Project (FERC No. 2322) (Project), herein provides a Maine Waterway Development and Conservation Act Application and supplemental Condition Compliance Application information for the Shawmut Upstream Fish Passage Facility. The Project is located on the Kennebec River in the Towns of Fairfield and Benton, Kennebec County, Maine.

The processing fee of \$7,453.65 is remitted with this Maine Waterway Development and Conservation Act Application and Condition Compliance Application Supplement.

Please contact me should you have any questions.

Sincerely,



Kelly Maloney
Manager, Compliance - Northeast

cc: Kelly Maloney, BWPH
Gerry Mitchell, BWPH

Enclosures: Maine Waterway Development and Conservation Act Application Supplement to the Upstream Fish Passage Facility December 31, 2019 Condition Compliance Application
Maine Waterway Development and Conservation Act Application Processing Fee (Check will be provided separate from this submittal)

**MAINE WATERWAY DEVELOPMENT AND
CONSERVATION ACT PERMIT APPLICATION**

**SHAWMUT HYDROELECTRIC PROJECT
FERC NO. 2322**

**SUPPLEMENT TO THE
UPSTREAM FISH PASSAGE FACILITY
DECEMBER 31, 2019 CONDITION COMPLIANCE
APPLICATION**

Prepared by:

**Brookfield White Pine Hydro, LLC
150 Main Street
Lewiston, Maine**

**SHAWMUT HYDROELECTRIC PROJECT
FERC NO. 2322**

**SUPPLEMENT TO THE UPSTREAM FISH PASSAGE FACILITY
DECEMBER 31, 2019 CONDITION COMPLIANCE APPLICATION**

**BROOKFIELD WHITE PINE HYDRO, LLC
LEWISTON, MAINE**

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**SHAWMUT HYDROELECTRIC PROJECT
FERC NO. 2322**

**SUPPLEMENT TO THE UPSTREAM FISH PASSAGE FACILITY
JANUARY 3, 2020 CONDITION COMPLIANCE APPLICATION**

**BROOKFIELD WHITE PINE HYDRO, LLC
LEWISTON, MAINE**

1 BACKGROUND INFORMATION

Brookfield White Pine Hydro, LLC (BWPH), licensee for the Shawmut Hydroelectric Project (FERC No. 2322) (Project), on December 31, 2019 submitted a Condition Compliance Application for the Shawmut Upstream Fish Passage Facility to the Maine Department of Environmental Protection (MDEP). At the request of MDEP, BWPH provides supplemental information to assist MDEP in its review of the MRS Title 38, Section 636 Maine Waterway Development and Conservation Act (MWDCA) approval criteria.

The Project is located on the Kennebec River in the Towns of Fairfield and Benton, Kennebec County, Maine. On September 16, 1998 the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission (FERC or Commission) issued an order approving the Lower Kennebec River Comprehensive Hydropower Settlement Agreement (Settlement). The 1998 Settlement and corresponding 1998 Water Quality Certificate (WQC) # L-19751-33-A-M amended the Project's 1986 FERC license to include permanent upstream fish passage requirements (Condition A, D and F). BWPH remitted the Condition Compliance application together with the following exhibits, pursuant to the 1998 WQC and Maine Waterway Development and Conservation Act Permit (MWDCA), issued concurrently (#L-19751-33-A-M):

Exhibit A – 1998 WQC

Exhibit B – Project Description (MWDCA Exhibit 1)

Exhibit C - Final Engineering Drawings (MWDCA Exhibit 2)

Exhibit D - Operations and Maintenance Plan

Exhibit E - Erosion and Sediment Control Plan (MWDCA Exhibit 6)

Exhibit F - Agency Consultation Documentation

Subsequent to the December 31, 2019 submittal, BWPH has engaged a contractor for the completion of the upstream fish passage facility, resulting in a change to the previously submitted scope of work. This supplement provides the information pursuant to the Addendum to Hydropower Project Applications Under the Maine Waterway Development and Conservation Act; Review Standards for Earthfill Cofferdams and provides a revised Erosion and Sediment Control Plan¹.

2 COFFERDAM ADDENDUM

2.1 COFFERDAM DESCRIPTIONS

Four cofferdams will be utilized in the construction of the upstream fish passage at Shawmut.

A cofferdam for the attraction water intake (Cofferdam 1) will be a sheet pile bulkhead 31 ft wide extending 5 ft upstream into the impoundment with a top elevation of 115 ft located on the upstream face of the non-overflow dam section. . This cofferdam will cover 82 square feet and 125 cubic yards of temporary fill will be placed.

The cofferdam utilized to dewater the fish lift area between the Unit 1-6 powerhouse and spillway (Cofferdam 2) is a braced cofferdam consisting of steel supports and stop logs. The cofferdam will run 45 ft from the spillway turning parallel to the powerhouse for 45 ft and turning perpendicular to the powerhouse 65 ft with a top elevation of 94 ft. This cofferdam will cover 254 square feet and 385 cubic yards of temporary fill will be placed.

The cofferdam from the Unit 1-6 powerhouse to the isolation wall dike (Cofferdam 3) at the Unit 7&8 tailrace is a braced cofferdam consisting of steel supports and stop logs for depths greater than 4 ft and sand bags for depth under 4 ft. The braced coffer dam and sand bags will run from

¹ The Earthfill Cofferdam addendum applies whenever an applicant proposes the use of an earthfill cofferdam as part of a hydropower project construction/reconstruction application (hydro2) or a hydropower project maintenance and repair application (hydro3) under the Maine Waterway Development and Conservation Act. The upstream fish passage facility does not involve a structural alteration of the hydropower project that changes water levels or flows at the dam (hydro2) nor constitutes a project maintenance and repair (hydro3). Nevertheless, it is submitted herein to assist in MDEP's review of the Project pursuant to the regulations of the MWDCA.

the southwest end of the Unit 1-6 powerhouse to the dike with a top elevation of 92 ft. This cofferdam will cover 160 square feet and 400 cubic yards of temporary fill will be placed.

The Unit 7 & 8 powerhouse tailrace Aquadam (Cofferdam 4) will be located about halfway down the dike from the Unit 7 & 8 powerhouse across the tailrace with a top elevation of 96 ft. The Aquadam will remain in place for the duration of the temporary access road. Upstream of the Aquadam a temporary access road or 2600 cubic yards will be placed from the southwest shoreline to the dike with a top elevation of 92 ft. The Aquadam cofferdam will cover 3500 square feet and the temporary access road will cover 11,915 square feet and 2,600 cubic yards of temporary fill will be placed but will be constructed and removed entirely in the dry behind the Aquadam cofferdam.

Included with the revisions to the cofferdams is a change from the temporary tressle to an earthen filled sheet pile cell for barge loading and offloading. The sheet pile cell will be 30 ft. wide by 40 ft. long and earthen filled. Due to the substrate (bed rock) in this area a pile tressle is not feasible. Also due to the potential need for barge access the cell will be a permanent structure to facilitate access. The Revised cofferdam plan and design specifications are provided in Appendix F.

2.2 COFFERDAM ALTERNATIVES

Cofferdam 1 will be a sheet pile bulkhead, Cofferdam 2 and Cofferdam 3 are braced cofferdams consistent with the originally proposed cofferdam arrangements with the exceptions of minor dimensional changes to their overall sizes. These cofferdams represent the minimal impact necessary for dewatering of these areas and use materials that pose the least risk of sedimentation and erosion.

Cofferdam 4 is a significant change in approach from the approach presented in the original application. The original proposed cofferdam extended from the unit 7 & 8 powerhouse downstream and then turned back to dike. The selected contractor indicated that this arrangement was challenging, potentially unsafe, provided insufficient work area and insufficient access to get the equipment needed into the construction area. Due to the need for an access road across the Unit 7 & 8 tailrace a sheet pile wall, braced cofferdam and Aquadam were evaluated. The

bedrock bottom, dike armoring and the shoreline all presented unique problems for each alternative evaluated. The Aquadam (Cofferdam 4) was selected as the best application to address these challenges. with the least environmental risk and allows for the construction of the temporary access road, which will be comprised of gravel, to be completed and removed in the dry, further minimizing environmental impacts.

2.3 FEASIBLE AND PRACTICAL ALTERNATIVE

The Aquadam selected for Cofferdam 4 provides the flexibility to overcome the challenges associated with the other alternatives evaluated and is the most cost effective. The location was selected for safety, to minimize the fill required for the temporary access road, to take advantage of the shoreline slope, shallow water depths at the end of the tailrace and to provide sufficient work area for the construction activities.

3 SUPPLEMENTAL MWDCA INFORMATION

3.1 FINANCIAL INFORMATION (MWDCA EXHIBIT #4)

The total cost of the Shawmut upstream fish passage facility, including the cost of measures proposed to minimize or prevent adverse environmental effects is \$14M. BWPH, owner and licensee for the Shawmut Project No. 2322, has the financial ability to perform the Upstream Fishway Project at the Shawmut Hydroelectric Facility. Work is planned as part of required license and Section 401 WQC conditions at the facility; BWPH annually allocates in excess of \$24M for capital expenditures. The funds for this Project, including design and permitting, have been budgeted and approved as part of the 2018, 2019, 2020, and 2021 capital budgets. A Certificate of Good Standing is provided in Appendix A.

3.2 PUBLIC SAFETY (MWDCA EXHIBIT #5)

The proposed work will have no adverse impact to public safety as public access to the work area will remain restricted for safety concerns and the majority of work will take place within the project proper. Should any storage areas necessitate occupation of areas outside of the project proper, a temporary 8-foot-high chain link fence with a temporary swing gate will additionally be installed.

3.3 TRAFFIC MOVEMENT (MWDCA EXHIBIT #5)

All traffic movement within the Project area will occur over private roads and no adverse impact on existing traffic movement is expected from the proposed activity. BWPH has discussed proposed construction plans with the Town of Fairfield. BWPH is required to apply for Town of Fairfield permits and will coordinate with the Town of Fairfield, as needed, on traffic and public safety measures.

3.4 ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT AND ENERGY CONSIDERATIONS (MWDCA EXHIBIT #5)

3.4.1 *WATER QUALITY, SOIL STABILITY AND THE NATURAL ENVIRONMENT*

The Kennebec River from the upper reach of the Shawmut impoundment to the Fairfield-Skowhegan town boundary (approximately midway along the Shawmut impoundment) is designated as a Class B water. The Kennebec River from the Fairfield-Skowhegan town boundary to the Shawmut dam is designated as a Class C water. The Kennebec River downstream of the Shawmut dam is designated as a Class B water. Class B and C waters must be of such quality that they are suitable for the designate uses of drinking water after treatment; fishing; agriculture; recreation in and on the water; industrial process and cooling water supply; hydroelectric power generation; navigation; and as habitat for fish and other aquatic life. The Project operates in accordance with a current water quality certification which was issued on October 14, 1980 and amended on July 31, 1998.

Proposed construction activities are not anticipated to affect water quality. Best Management Practices (BMP's) and the construction Erosion and Sediment Control Plan (submitted to the MDEP on December 31, 2019 and supplemented as provided in Appendix D) will be implemented during project construction to limit any temporary adverse impacts to water quality (sedimentation inputs) and minimum flows will continue to be released downstream via the spillway. The selection of the Aquadam as the appropriate cofferdam for the Unit 7 and 8 tailrace further minimizes environmental impact.

The proposed action does not include a significant change to the licensed quantity or direction of water passed downstream of the dam other than that to be utilized by the fish passage facility for

attraction and passage flows. The proposed action is not anticipated to negatively impact water quality, soil stability or the natural environment.

3.4.2 FISH AND WILDLIFE

The Kennebec River supports approximately 50 species of freshwater and diadromous fish species, including cold and warm water angling opportunities for wild and stocked brook trout, landlocked salmon, brown trout, rainbow trout, and smallmouth bass. The lower Kennebec River, including the Shawmut Project waters, supports runs of diadromous fish species, including American shad, blueback herring, alewives, Atlantic salmon, and American eel, as discussed below. Atlantic and shortnose sturgeon also occur in the lower Kennebec River, but no further upstream than the Lockwood Project; so no sturgeon are found in the Shawmut Project area.

Upstream fish passage for Atlantic salmon, American shad, blueback herring, and sea-run alewife in the lower Kennebec River is currently provided through trap-and-truck operations at the Lockwood Project fish lift facility in Waterville, Maine until such time as volitional upstream passage is completed at the Lockwood, Shawmut and Weston Projects as required under the current licenses for these Projects. As such, none of these species are anticipated to be affected by construction activities for the upstream fish lift.

The Atlantic Salmon Gulf of Maine distinct population segment (DPS) is listed as endangered under the Federal Endangered Species Act (ESA). The Kennebec River is identified as Critical Habitat for the Atlantic Salmon Gulf of Maine DPS and Atlantic salmon present in the Kennebec River are listed under the ESA. The Atlantic sturgeon Gulf of Maine DPS is additionally listed as threatened under the ESA (the Atlantic sturgeon New York Bight DPS, Chesapeake Bay DPS, South Atlantic DPS, and Carolina DPS are listed as endangered under the ESA) and the shortnose sturgeon is listed as endangered under the ESA (NOAA Fisheries 2018). There is no critical habitat identified for Atlantic or shortnose sturgeon in the project area. A determination of no or de minimis effects to ESA species was issued by the National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS) for construction activities for the upstream fish passage facility as part of the US Army Corps of Engineers' Section 404/10 permit.

Throughout construction, prescribed minimum flows will be maintained downstream of the dam and downstream fish passage will be provided via the log sluice. Downstream fish passage facilities will be closed during the construction phase of the work that involves a cofferdam/aquadam in the tailrace of the Unit 7 and 8 powerhouse. Construction activities and operation of the new upstream fishway will not change the normal pond elevation or downstream minimum flows and thus will have no effect on existing aquatic habitat.

The area surrounding the Project on both sides of the river is relatively rural and interspersed with agricultural lands. Common wildlife species inhabit the area including squirrel, deer, skunk, raccoon, muskrat, mice, etc.) and various bird species. The Project boundary encompasses only a small area of habitat outside of the wetted portions of the Project impoundment and tailwater areas; none of which will be affected by construction activities (which are predominantly comprised of in-water work behind cofferdams). Aquatic species are not anticipated to occupy the highly scoured areas of the immediate powerhouse tailraces which are the locations of concentrated construction activity.

According to the USFWS IPAC Report, Atlantic salmon and northern long-eared bat are the only federally protected species that occur, or may occur, in the vicinity of the Project (USFWS 2019). Northern long eared bats are not documented in the Project area. Atlantic salmon occur in the Project area as smolts and kelts during the downstream migration season and Atlantic salmon critical habitat has been designated in the lower Kennebec River, including Project waters and extending upstream to the Sandy River to the vicinity of Madison, Maine. As discussed previously, Section 7 consultation for construction activity effects to listed Atlantic salmon was completed pursuant to the Section 404/10 USACE permit.

3.4.3 HISTORIC AND ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESOURCES

BWPH consulted with the Maine Historic Preservation Commission (MHPC) State Historic Preservation Officer (SHPO) regarding the construction of the upstream fishway at Shawmut for the Section 404/10 USACE permit. On October 30, 2019, the Project Notification and Information for Project Review for the construction of the upstream fish passage facility for the Shawmut Project was delivered to the Maine Historic Preservation Commission (Appendix B). No comments were received

3.4.4 PUBLIC ACCESS AND USE

The proposed upstream fish passage construction activity may restrict public access and use of the canoe portage facility for times of the project when heavy machinery is being staged from the egress (located just upstream of the intake gate structure). The canoe portage trail may be temporarily closed during these times and signage will be updated to reflect these conditions.

3.4.5 FLOOD CONTROL

The proposed upstream fish passage facility and construction activities will have no effect on the Project's flood flow handling capability. There will be no change in the upstream impoundment elevation of 112 feet USGS. The Project will continue to be able to pass the 100-year flood at the existing level and temporary cofferdams will not impede the Project's ability to pass these flows.

3.4.6 HYDROELECTRIC ENERGY BENEFITS

The Shawmut Upstream Fishway Project will not result in any increase in generating capacity or annual energy output.

4 ENVIRONMENTAL MITIGATION (MWDCA EXHIBIT #6)

4.1 IN-STREAM EROSION AND SEDIMENTATION CONTROL AND STABILIZATION OF DISTURBED SOILS/SPOILS DISPOSAL AREAS

No significant erosion or sedimentation problems are expected as a result of the proposed improvements; however, to avoid adverse environmental impacts, installation and removal of cofferdams will be scheduled during summer or winter low flows during the designated in water work windows. The Erosion and Sediment Control Plan for the project was submitted previously and has been updated to reflect the installation of cofferdams in the Unit 7 and 8 tailrace (Appendix D).

4.2 TEMPORARY OPERATIONAL CHANGES AND MAINTAINING WATER LEVELS AND MINIMUM FLOW RELEASES

During construction, minimum flows will be conveyed via the dam spillway. For safety of

workers on the headpond operating boats and on barges, the headpond will be operated approximately 0.5 ft below normal full pond elevation throughout the duration of the project work.

Impoundment drawdowns required for construction activities will not exceed a rate of 1-inch per hour. During periods when downstream flow regulation is necessary to raise the impoundment level, BWPH will follow a 90/10 refill protocol rate: passing 90% of inflow and allowing 10% of inflow to refill the impoundment.

4.3 MINIMIZING THE MAGNITUDE AND DURATION OF IN-STREAM ACTIVITY

“Instream activity” will occur in the dry and the work will be purposely scheduled in order to avoid environmentally sensitive time periods, including fish passage season. Construction is proposed within a specific timeframe such that proposed work minimizes the magnitude and duration of in-stream activity.

4.4 AVOIDING ENVIRONMENTALLY SENSITIVE AREAS OR TIME PERIODS

The in-water work is proposed to occur during summer low flow conditions in order to avoid peak diadromous fish migration season between July 15 to October 31. In river work cannot be conducted during the downstream smolt migration period – May 1 to June 15. The majority of construction activities will take place in the dry behind the cofferdams.

5 PUBLIC NOTICE (EXHIBIT #7)

A copy of the completed public Notice of Intent to File form is attached (Appendix C). This Notice of Intent to File was sent on May 22, 2020 via certified mail to abutting landowners the Town of Fairfield (see Appendix C for Distribution List and certified mail receipts). The Notice of Intent to File was also published in the Morning Sentinel Newspaper, a newspaper circulated in the project area, on May 28, 2020 (see Appendix C for tear proof). The signed Certification of Publication is included in Appendix C.

6 TECHNICAL ABILITY (EXHIBIT #8)

BWPH staff has extensive experience overseeing the construction of a number of fish passage facilities, 14 across Maine. Most recently in 2016-2017 Hydro Kennebec was constructed, HK required 20,000 cubic yards of excavation and over 5,000 yards of concrete were placed. The project took over 70,000-man hours to complete.

BWPH operations group trains each year to operate and maintain these facilities trains yearly to operate and maintain these facilities.

APPENDIX A – CERTIFICATE OF GOOD STANDING

State of Maine



Department of the Secretary of State

I, the Secretary of State of Maine, certify that according to the provisions of the Constitution and Laws of the State of Maine, the Department of the Secretary of State is the legal custodian of the Great Seal of the State of Maine which is hereunto affixed and of the reports of qualification of foreign limited liability companies in this State and annual reports filed by the same.

I further certify that BROOKFIELD WHITE PINE HYDRO LLC, formerly FPL ENERGY MAINE HYDRO LLC, a DELAWARE limited liability company, is a duly qualified foreign limited liability company under the laws of the State of Maine and that the application for authority to transact business in this State was filed on April 27, 1998.

I further certify that said foreign limited liability company has filed annual reports due to this Department, and that no action is now pending by or on behalf of the State of Maine to forfeit the authority to transact business in this State and that according to the records in the Department of the Secretary of State, said foreign limited liability company is a legally existing limited liability company in good standing under the laws of the State of Maine at the present time.

In testimony whereof, I have caused the Great Seal of the State of Maine to be hereunto affixed. Given under my hand at Augusta, Maine, this twenty-seventh day of May 2015.

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'Matthew Dunlap', written over a horizontal line.

Matthew Dunlap
Secretary of State

APPENDIX B – MHPC CONSULTATION

October 28, 2019

VIA FEDERAL EXPRESS

Mr. Earle G. Shettleworth
Maine Historic Preservation Commission
65 State House Station
Augusta, ME 04333

Shawmut Hydroelectric Project (FERC No. 2322)
MHPC Project Review

Dear Mr. Shettleworth,

On behalf of Shawmut, LLC (BWPH), Licensee of the Shawmut Hydroelectric Project (Project), BWPH herein files with the Maine Historic Preservation Commission (MHPC) Project Notification and Information for Project Review for the construction of an upstream fish passage facility at the Shawmut Project.

Project Background:

The Project is located on the Kennebec River in Kennebec County, Maine (see Attachment A). The Shawmut Project is operated in a run-of-river mode and consists of a 1,135-foot-long 1,135 foot long dam with an average height of about 24 feet, headworks and intake structure, enclosed forebay, and two powerhouses containing eight generating units with a total installed capacity of 8.65 MW; and an impoundment with approximately 4,960 acre-feet gross storage capacity (see Attachment B for Project photos).

On September 16, 1998 the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission (FERC) issued an order approving the Lower Kennebec River Comprehensive Hydropower Settlement Agreement (Settlement). The 1998 Settlement and corresponding 1998 Water Quality Certificate (WQC) (L-19751-33-A-M) amended the Project's 1986 FERC license to include fish passage requirements. Both the Settlement and WQC stipulate that installation of permanent upstream fish passage at the Project will be triggered by a) increases in numbers of American shad reaching the Lockwood Project (FERC No. 2574) located approximately one mile downstream of the Shawmut Project or b) development of an alternate trigger for fishway installation based on the biological assessment process for Atlantic salmon, alewife, and blueback herring, whichever comes first.

Since the 1998 Settlement, Atlantic salmon have been listed as an endangered species under the Endangered Species Act and Atlantic salmon runs have increased within the Kennebec River. To proactively address protection and enhancement of the Atlantic salmon ahead of any pending action before the Commission (such as Project relicensing), BWPH consulted with fisheries agencies and subsequently filed with the FERC an Interim Species Protection Plan for Atlantic Salmon (Interim SPP). Under the FERC approved Interim SPP, BWPH proposes to install a

permanent upstream fish passage facility at the Shawmut Project so to provide an unobstructed zone of passage for upstream migration of salmon and other anadromous species.

The facility has been designed in consultation with the National Marine Fisheries Service, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, Maine Department of Marine Resources, the Maine Department of Inland Fisheries and Wildlife. As such, BWPH proposes to install a hopper elevator and flume system to connect the tailrace with the headpond so to provide a zone of passage for upstream migrants and to include a fish ladder connecting the tailraces of the two Project powerhouses. Attachment C depicts the area of project effect. The required construction activities will not physically interact with any known historic properties.

Project Description

The permanent upstream fish passage facility at the Project will include a fish lift with integrated attraction water intake and 81-foot-long by 21-foot-high entrance flume and 93-foot-long spillway placed downstream of the non-overflow portion of the dam and adjacent to the Units 1 through 6 powerhouse. The attraction water intake and spillway is designed to divert 340 cfs from the impoundment with 115 to 225 cfs diverted to the fish lift entrance flume and 115 to 225 cfs provided as spill adjacent to the fish lift entrance. An approximately 77-foot-long by 10.5-foot-wide fish ladder will be placed at the upstream end of the island between the two project powerhouses to provide fish egress from the Unit 7 and 8 tailrace to the Unit 1 through 6 tailrace. The discharge from the Tainter gate located between the two powerhouses will be rerouted to the Unit 7 and 8 tailrace. The fish ladder structure will be comprised of a concrete fishway channel with two baffles, a hinged entrance gate, and isolation gates.

Project Review Request:

In accordance with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act, appropriate information must be filed with the MHPC for project review. As such, we are providing a USGS topographic quad map for the proposed project (Attachment A), photos of the proposed area of project effect (Attachment B), and engineering drawings depicting the proposed project (Attachment C) for MHPC review. As required by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (USACE), a request for review is simultaneously being provided to the appropriate federally recognized Indian tribes.

Should you have any questions regarding this submittal, please contact Gerry Mitchell at 207-755-5614.

Sincerely,



Kelly Maloney
Manager, Compliance - Northeast

Brookfield

Brookfield Renewable
150 Main Street
Lewiston, ME 04240

Tel 207.755.5600
Fax 207.755.5655
www.brookfieldrenewable.com

Cc: Gerry Mitchell, BWPH
Greg Allen, Alden

Attachments: Attachment A - USGS Quad Map
Attachment B - Photographs
Attachment C - Drawings



Your package has been delivered

Tracking # 776834054449

Ship date:
Tue, 10/29/2019

Brian McMahon
Alden Research Lab
HOLDEN, MA 01520
US



Delivery date:
Wed, 10/30/2019 10:35
am

Mr. Earle G. Shettleworth
Maine Historic Preservation
Comm
65 State House Station
AUGUSTA, ME 04333
US

Shipment Facts

Our records indicate that the following package has been delivered.

Tracking number:	776834054449
Status:	Delivered: 10/30/2019 10:35 AM Signed for By: C.GAGNE
Signed for by:	C.GAGNE
Delivery location:	AUGUSTA, ME
Delivered to:	Receptionist/Front Desk
Service type:	FedEx Express Saver®
Packaging type:	FedEx® Envelope
Number of pieces:	1
Weight:	0.50 lb.
Special handling/Services:	Deliver Weekday
Standard transit:	11/1/2019 by 4:30 pm

APPENDIX C – PUBLIC NOTICE

**NOTICE OF INTENT TO FILE
MAINE WATERWAY DEVELOPMENT AND CONSERVATION ACT APPLICATION**

Please take notice that Brookfield White Pine Hydro, LLC (BWPH) (applicant) of 150 Main Street, Lewiston, Maine 04240 (207-522-4147) has filed an application with the Maine Department of Environmental Protection for a permit and Water Quality Certification pursuant to the provisions of the Maine Waterway Development and Conservation Act and the Federal Clean Water Act, Section 401. The application is for the construction of an upstream fish lift (adjacent to the Unit 1-6 powerhouse) with an exit flume to the headpond and a fish ladder (connecting the Unit 7 & 8 and Unit 1-6 powerhouses) at the Shawmut Hydroelectric Project (FERC No. 2322) in the Town of Fairfield, Maine. The application was filed on December 31, 2019 and supplemented on or about May 20, 2020 for public inspection at the DEP's offices in Augusta during normal working hours. A copy of the application may also be seen at the municipal offices in Fairfield, Maine.

A request for a public hearing or a request that the Board of Environmental Protection assume jurisdiction over this application must be received by the Department, in writing, no later than 20 days after the application is found by the Department to be complete and is accepted for processing. Public comment on the application will be accepted throughout the processing of the application.

For Federally licensed, permitted, or funded activities in the Coastal Zone, review of this application shall also constitute the State's consistency review in accordance with the Maine Coastal Program pursuant to Section 307 of the federal Coastal Zone Management Act. Written public comments may be sent to the Department of Environmental Protection, Bureau of Land Resources, 17 State House Station, Augusta, Maine 04333

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Town of Fairfield, ME

LOTTERIES
Wednesday, May 27, 2020

DAY DRAWING
Pick 3: 7-1-1 Pick 4: 8-8-6-7

EVENING DRAWING
Pick 3: 9-5-2 Pick 4: 6-5-6-8

POWERBALL
(Saturday drawing)
2-8-18-21-23 PB 16
Power Play x 4

MEGABUCKS PLUS
(Wednesday drawing)
3-17-23-35-41 MB 2

MAINE MEGA MILLIONS
(Tuesday drawing)
34-52-58-59-62 MB 4
Megaplier x 3

LOTTO AMERICA
(Saturday drawing)
29-38-39-49-50 SB 5
All Star Bonus x 4

LUCKY FOR LIFE
(Monday drawing)
4-28-31-32-41 LB 2

GIMME 5
(Wednesday drawing)
6-8-11-14-18

WORLD POKER TOUR
(Tuesday drawing)
5D-KS-JS-9S-3S
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CORONAVIRUS OUTBREAK

US surpasses 100,000 deaths

Nation reaches 'grim milestone' in less than four months

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

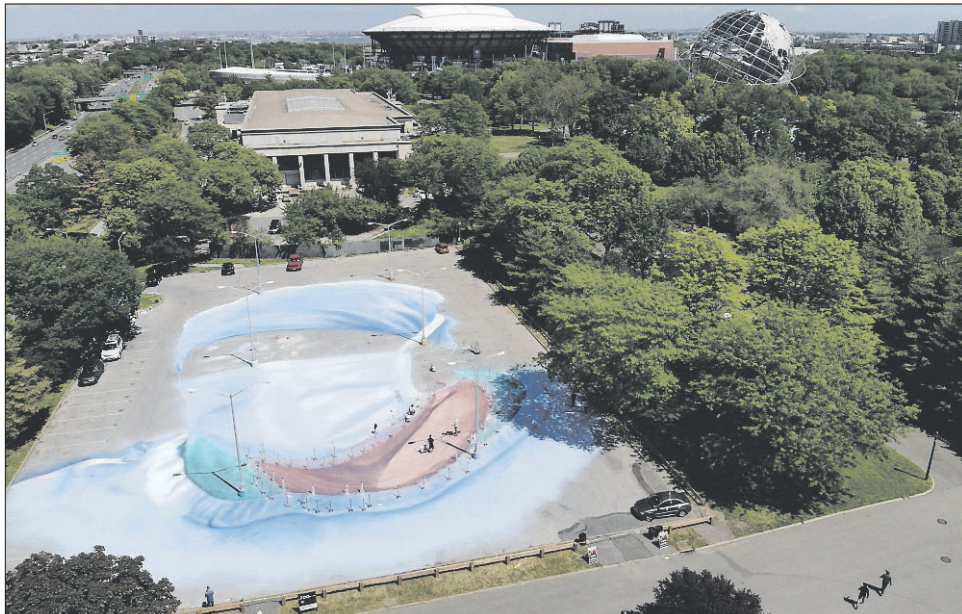
HARTFORD, Conn. — The U.S. surpassed a jarring milestone Wednesday in the coronavirus pandemic: 100,000 deaths.

That number is the best estimate and most assuredly an undercount. But it represents the stark reality that more Americans have died from the virus than from the Vietnam and Korea wars combined.

"It is a grim milestone," said Josh Michaud, associate director of global health policy with the Kaiser Family Foundation in Washington. "It's a striking reminder of how dangerous this virus can be."

Worldwide, the virus has infected more than 5.6 million people and killed over 350,000, with the U.S. having the most confirmed cases and deaths by far, according to a tally by Johns Hopkins University. Europe has recorded about 170,000 deaths, while the U.S. reached more than 100,000 in less than four months.

The true death toll from the virus, which emerged in China late last year and was



Associated Press

Artist Jorge Rodriguez-Gerada works on a 20,000-square-foot mural Wednesday of a health-care worker near the Queens Museum, back left, and the USTA Billie Jean King National Tennis Center, back center, in the Queens borough of New York.

first reported in the U.S. in January, is widely believed to be significantly higher, with experts saying many victims died of COVID-19 without ever being tested for it.

At the end March, the United States eclipsed China with 3,500 deaths. Now, the U.S. has not only the highest

death total, but the highest number of confirmed cases of COVID-19 in the world, making up more than 30% of the global total.

Early on, President Donald Trump downplayed the severity of the coronavirus and called it no worse than the common flu. He previ-

ously predicted the country wouldn't reach this death toll. As early as March, Dr. Anthony Fauci, the government's top infectious disease expert, was warning that COVID-19 could claim more than 100,000 lives in the U.S.

"I think we'll be substantially under that number,"

Trump said on April 10. Ten days later, he said, "We're going toward 50- or 60,000 people." Ten days after that: "We're probably heading to 60,000, 70,000."

Critics have said deaths spiked because Trump was slow to respond, but he has contended on Twitter that it could have been 20 times higher without his actions. He has urged states to re-open their economies after months of stay-at-home restrictions.

The virus exacted an especially vicious toll on Trump's hometown of New York City and its surrounding suburbs, killing more than 21,000. At the peak, hundreds of people were dying per day in New York City, and hospitals, ambulances and first responders were inundated with patients.

The densely packed New York metropolitan area, consisting of about 20 million people across a region that encompasses the city's northern suburbs, Long Island and northern New Jersey, has been the hardest-hit corner of the country, accounting for at least one-third of the nation's deaths.



Associated Press

A man rides a bicycle while holding an umbrella Wednesday as rain from Tropical Storm Bertha floods a few streets in Charleston, S.C.

TROPICAL STORM BERTHA

Quick-moving storm surprises South Carolina

BY JEFFREY COLLINS
Associated Press

COLUMBIA, S.C. — Tropical Storm Bertha surprised the South Carolina coast Wednesday, forming and making landfall within two hours, bringing a poor beach day of rain and gusty winds, but no major problems.

Forecasters expected the bad weather, but didn't predict it to organize so quickly and become the second named storm before the official start of this year's Atlantic hurricane season.

Bertha was named around 8 a.m. Wednesday and was onshore east of Charleston by 9:30 a.m. The state Department of Natural Resources called it "a sunrise surprise." Six hours after the tropical storm formed, the National Hurricane Center downgraded it to a depression well inland.

Like almost all storms with heavy rain, several streets flooded in Charleston, leaving ankle to calf high brown water mixed with trash from knocked

over cans Wednesday. Sea rise and an antiquated drainage system mean the city floods an average of more than once a week. Heavy rains from an unnamed storm last week caused more problems.

Less than 1,000 power outages and scattered downed trees were reported as Bertha and its 50 mph (80 kph) maximum sustained winds moved onshore and into eastern South Carolina.

Bertha moved rapidly inland, spreading up to 4 inches of rain into parts of North Carolina and Virginia. Flash flood watches were issued as the region has already seen plenty of rain in May.

The storm was centered about 65 miles north-northwest of Charleston, South Carolina, and was moving north-northwest near 15 mph.

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Trump threatens social media after fact-check

Tech giants 'silence conservative voices,' he claims

BY ZEKE MILLER
Associated Press

WASHINGTON — President Donald Trump, the historically prolific tweeter of political barbs and blasts, threatened social media companies with new regulation or even shuttering on Wednesday after Twitter added fact checks to two of his tweets. He turned to his Twitter account — where else? — to tweet his threats.

The president can't unilaterally regulate or close the companies, and any effort would likely require action by Congress. His administration has shelved a proposed executive order empowering the Federal Communications Commission to regulate technology companies, citing concerns it wouldn't pass legal muster. But that didn't stop Trump from angrily issuing strong warnings.

Tech giants "silence conservative voices," he claimed on Twitter early Wednesday. "We will strongly regulate, or close them down, before we can ever allow this to happen." Later, also on Twitter, he threatened, "Big Action to follow."

He repeated his unsubstantiated claim — which sparked his latest showdown with Silicon Valley — that expanding mail-in voting "would be a free for all on cheating, forgery and the theft of Ballots."

There was no immediate reaction from Twitter or other social media companies to



Associated Press

President Donald Trump and first lady Melania Trump walk Wednesday on the South Lawn of the White House.

the president's threats.

Twitter's decision to mark the president's tweets regarding mail-in balloting came as the president was sparking another social media firestorm, continuing to stoke a debunked conspiracy theory accusing MSNBC host Joe Scarborough of killing a former staffer. Prominent Republicans, including Rep. Liz Cheney and Sen.

Mitt Romney, urged Trump to drop the attack.

Trump and his campaign had lashed out at the company Tuesday after Twitter added a warning phrase to two Trump tweets that called mail-in ballots "fraudulent" and predicted that "mail boxes will be robbed," among other things. Under the tweets, there is now a link reading "Get the facts about mail-in ballots" that guides users to a Twitter "moments" page with fact checks and news stories about Trump's unsubstantiated claims.

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Brookfield
Renewable

NOTICE OF INTENT TO FILE MAINE WATERWAY DEVELOPMENT AND CONSERVATION ACT APPLICATION

Please take notice that Brookfield White Pine Hydro, LLC (BWPH) (applicant) of 150 Main Street, Lewiston, Maine 04240 (207-522-4147) has filed an application with the Maine Department of Environmental Protection for a permit and Water Quality Certification pursuant to the provisions of the Maine Waterway Development and Conservation Act and the Federal Clean Water Act, Section 401. The application is for the construction of an upstream fish lift (adjacent to the Unit 1-6 powerhouse) with an exit flume to the headpond and a fish ladder (connecting the Unit 7 & 8 and Unit 1-6 powerhouses) at the Shawmut Hydroelectric Project (FERC No. 2322) in the Town of Fairfield, Maine. The application was filed on December 31, 2019 and supplemented on or about May 20, 2020 for public inspection at the DEP's offices in Augusta during normal working hours. A copy of the application may also be seen at the municipal offices in Fairfield, Maine.

A request for a public hearing or a request that the Board of Environmental Protection assume jurisdiction over this application must be received by the Department, in writing, no later than 20 days after the application is found by the Department to be complete and is accepted for processing. Public comment on the application will be accepted throughout the processing of the application.

For Federally licensed, permitted, or funded activities in the Coastal Zone, review of this application shall also constitute the State's consistency review in accordance with the Maine Coastal Program pursuant to Section 307 of the federal Coastal Zone Management Act. Written public comments may be sent to the Department of Environmental Protection, Bureau of Land Resources, 17 State House Station, Augusta, Maine 04333.

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CERTIFICATION OF PUBLICATION

By signing below, the applicant (or authorized agent) certifies that he or she has:

1. Published a Notice of Intent to File once in a newspaper circulated in the area where the project site is located, within 30 days prior to filing the application;
2. Sent a completed copy of the Notice of Intent to File by certified mail or Certificate of Mailing to abutters, as determined by local tax records or other means, within 30 days prior to filing the application; and
3. Sent a copy of the Notice of Intent to File by certified mail or Certificate of Mailing and filed a duplicate of this application with the town clerk of the municipality(ies) where the project is located, within 30 days prior to filing the application.



Signature

May 19, 2020
Date

Kelly Maloney

Name

Manager, Compliance -Northeast
Title

APPENDIX D – REVISED EROSION AND SEDIMENT CONTROL PLAN

P-2322 Shawmut Hydroelectric Soil Erosion and Sediment Control Plan

Project Description

Shawmut, LLC (BWPH), Licensee of the Shawmut Hydroelectric Project (Project) submits the following Soil Erosion and Sediment Control Plan for the construction of permanent upstream fish passage facility at the Project that will include a fish lift with integrated attraction water intake and 81-foot-long by 21-foot-high entrance flume and 93-foot-long spillway placed downstream of the non-overflow portion of the dam and adjacent to the Units 1 through 6 powerhouse. The attraction water intake and spillway is designed to divert 340 cfs from the impoundment with 115 to 225 cfs diverted to the fish lift entrance flume and 115 to 225 cfs provided as spill adjacent to the fish lift entrance. An approximately 77-foot-long by 10.5-foot-wide fish ladder will be placed at the upstream end of the island between the two project powerhouses to provide fish egress from the Unit 7 and 8 tailrace to the Unit 1 through 6 tailrace. The discharge from the Tainter gate located between the two powerhouses will be rerouted to the Unit 7 and 8 tailrace. The fish ladder structure will be comprised of a concrete fishway channel with two baffles, entrance flap gate, and isolation gates.

Plan Details

As indicated on the attached plan, the perimeter of any area of permanent or temporary construction activity will be protected by the measures shown or equivalent protection as chosen by the contractor. In addition, the perimeter of the site that abuts the river will be staked with hay bales to prevent sediment migration.

Four cofferdams will be utilized in the construction of the upstream fish passage at Shawmut. A cofferdam for the attraction water intake (Cofferdam 1) will be a sheet pile bulkhead 31 ft wide extending 5 ft upstream into the impoundment with a top elevation of 115 ft located on the upstream face of the non-overflow dam section. . This cofferdam will cover 82 square feet and 125 cubic yards of temporary fill will be placed.

The cofferdam utilized to dewater the fish lift area between the Unit 1-6 powerhouse and spillway (Cofferdam 2) is a braced cofferdam consisting of steel supports and stop logs. The cofferdam will run 45 ft from the spillway turning parallel to the powerhouse for 45 ft and turning perpendicular to the powerhouse 65 ft with a top elevation of 94 ft. This cofferdam will cover 254 square feet and 385 cubic yards of temporary fill will be placed.

The cofferdam from the Unit 1-6 powerhouse to the isolation wall dike (Cofferdam 3) at the Unit 7&8 tailrace is a braced cofferdam consisting of steel supports and stop logs for depths greater than 4 ft and sand bags for depth under 4 ft. The braced coffer dam and sand bags will run from the southwest end of the Unit 1-6 powerhouse to the dike with a top elevation of 92 ft. This cofferdam will cover 160 square feet and 400 cubic yards of temporary fill will be placed.

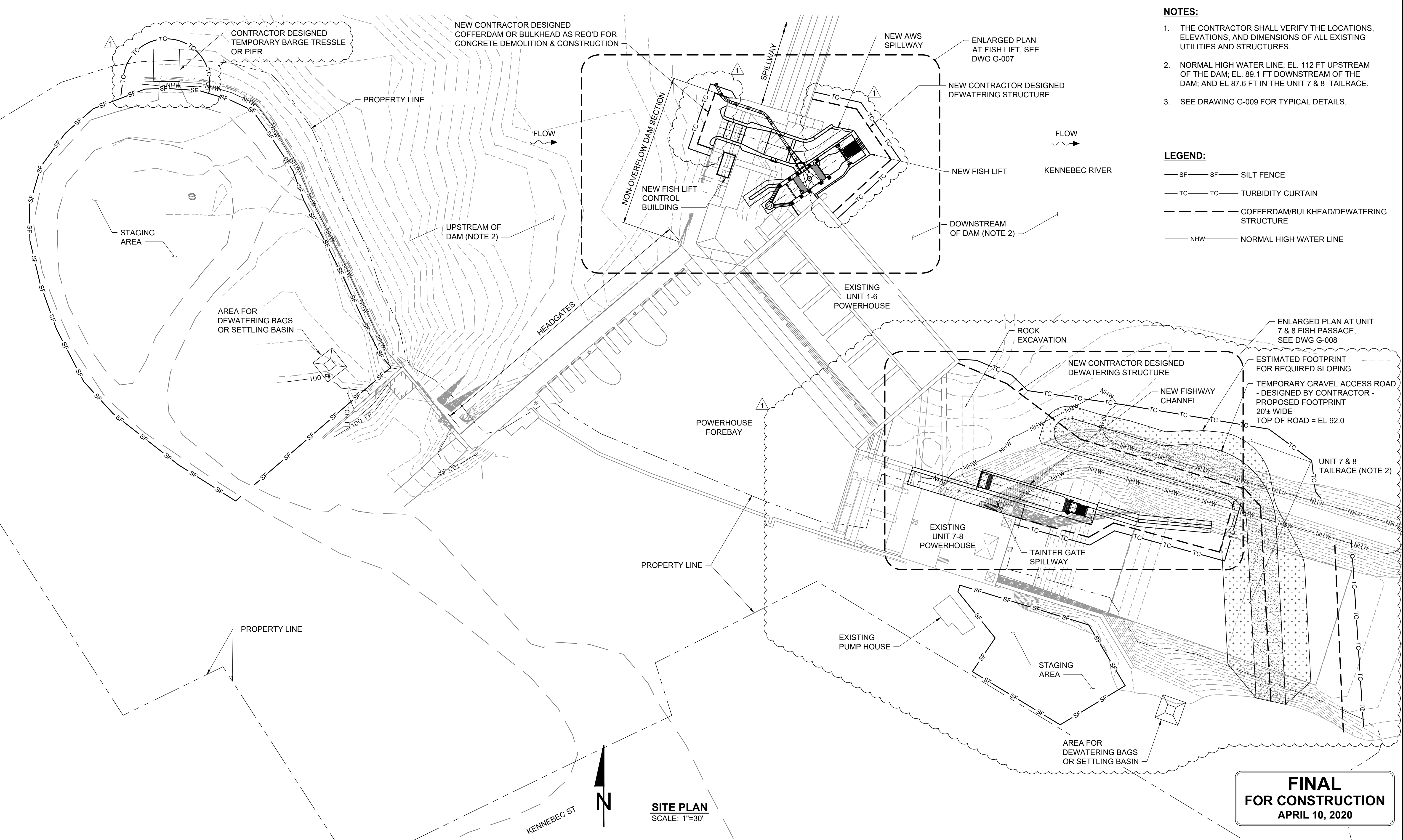
The Unit 7 & 8 powerhouse tailrace Aquadam (Cofferdam 4) will be located about halfway down the dike from the Unit 7 & 8 powerhouse across the tailrace with a top elevation of 96 ft. The Aquadam will remain in place for the duration of the temporary access road. Upstream of the Aquadam a temporary access road or 2600 cubic yards will be placed from the southwest shoreline to the dike with a top elevation of 92 ft. The Aquadam cofferdam will cover 3500 square feet and the temporary access road will cover 11,915 square feet and 2,600 cubic yards of temporary fill will be placed but will be constructed and removed entirely in the dry behind the Aquadam cofferdam.

An earthen filled sheet pile cell for barge loading and offloading will be located upstream of the project on the western shore. The sheet pile cell will be 30 ft. wide by 40 ft. long and earthen filled. The cell will contain 2,200 CY and impact 1,200 sqft of area.

It will be the contractor's responsibility to design the coffer dam and soil erosion and sediment control to meet their access and construction sequencing needs, to meet OSHA safety standards, State of Maine and International Building codes, and any other applicable regulations.

Erosion control will be installed around all disturbed land and staging areas. Suspended turbidity curtains will surround all cofferdams. Water from dewatering pumps will pass through filter bags or a settling basin before being reintroduced to the river.

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- NOTES:**
1. THE CONTRACTOR SHALL VERIFY THE LOCATIONS, ELEVATIONS, AND DIMENSIONS OF ALL EXISTING UTILITIES AND STRUCTURES.
 2. NORMAL HIGH WATER LINE; EL. 112 FT UPSTREAM OF THE DAM; EL. 89.1 FT DOWNSTREAM OF THE DAM; AND EL 87.6 FT IN THE UNIT 7 & 8 TAILRACE.
 3. SEE DRAWING G-009 FOR TYPICAL DETAILS.

- LEGEND:**
- SF — SF — SILT FENCE
 - TC — TC — TURBIDITY CURTAIN
 - COFFERDAM/BULKHEAD/DEWATERING STRUCTURE
 - NHW — NORMAL HIGH WATER LINE

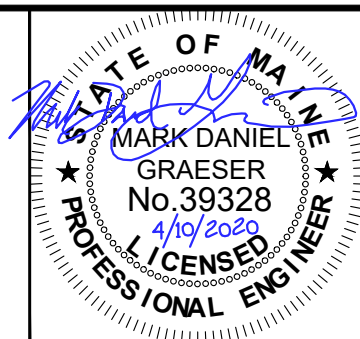
SITE PLAN
SCALE: 1"=30'

FINAL FOR CONSTRUCTION
 APRIL 10, 2020



ALDEN RESEARCH LABORATORY
 30 SHREWSBURY ST, HOLDEN, MA 01520
 TEL: (608) 829-6000 www.aldenlab.com

1	FINAL FOR CONSTRUCTION	M. GRAESER
12/13/2019	FINAL FOR BID - NOT FOR CONSTRUCTION	M. GRAESER
REVISION	DESCRIPTION OF ISSUE / REVISION	REVISED BY



SHAWMUT HYDROELECTRIC STATION
 UPSTREAM FISH PASSAGE
 BROOKFIELD WHITE PINE HYDRO, LLC

STAGING AREAS, EROSION
 CONTROL, & DEWATERING PLAN

PROJECT:	3173SHAWFISH
DRAWN BY:	M. PITTMAN
DESIGNED BY:	B. McMAHON
APPROVED BY:	M. GRAESER
SHEET:	6 OF 179
DRAWING:	G-006

APPENDIX E – COFFERDAMS PLANS AND SPECIFICATIONS



23 Phillips Road South Paris, ME 04281
Phone: (207) 743-8946 Fax: (207)743-0636

SUBMITTAL

To: Brookfield Renewable Energy Group
150 Main St.
Lewiston, ME 04240

Submittal No. 004

Contract/Project No. TBD

Attn: Gerry Mitchell

BCC Job No. 2002036

Project: Shawmut Hydroelectric Station Upstream Fish Passage

The following is submitted for:

- Approval
 Information
 Substitution Request
 Resubmittal of No. _____

Copies	Reference (Drawing, Specification, Etc)	Description
1	31.23.19	Upstream Attraction Water Intake Bulkhead

Supplier

Bancroft Contracting Corp.
Subcontractor

Stamp

Remarks: Clarification letter has been included to address Alden's comments. This submission is for informational purposes only.

Submitted by: Peter Poor Peter Poor 4/23/2020
 Name Signature Date

- No Exceptions Taken.
Work May Proceed.

Approved As Noted.
Work May Proceed.

Approved As Noted.
Resubmission Required.
Work May Proceed.

Not Approved.
Resubmission Required.
Work May Not Proceed.

Review Not Required.

Stamp

Remarks: _____

Reviewed by: _____
 Name Signature Date

Bancroft Contracting Corporation

23 PHILLIPS ROAD SOUTH PARIS, ME 04281

Tel (207) 743-8946

Fax (207) 743-0636

April 23, 2020

Brookfield Renewable Energy Group
150 Main St.
Lewiston, ME 04240

Attention: Gerry Mitchell

Reference: Shawmut Attraction Water Intake Bulkhead Clarifications

Mr. Mitchell,

Our responses to comments posed by Alden Labs regarding the above referenced cofferdam design are as follows:

- 1.) Sheet 1 (Headpond 10 Yr Flood vs. Design Elev.)
 - a. If the head pond level reaches El. 115.50', the downstream braced cofferdam would already be overtopped as it is not designed to the 10 year flood level (Tailwater 10 year = El. 100.0'/DS Cofferdam Design = El. 94.0').
- 2.) Sheet 2 (I.A. & I.B. - Sheet pile Shape & Properties Corrections)
 - a. The original sheet pile shape options provided the correct section modulus per foot, but labeled the shape incorrectly (AZ13-770, $S_x = 23.2$ in³/ft). This has been revised to show the correct section modulus and corresponding shape to align with our installation sketch (AZ12-770, $S_x = 23.2$ in³/ft). This has been corrected for the Hydrostatic Pressure and Tremie Pressure.
- 3.) Sheet 5 (III.B. - Connections)
 - a. We understand the required depth of embedment per Hilti Design Report B to be a minimum requirement (13.5") and felt there was no harm in specifying a greater embedment for installation (16").
- 4.) Sheet 6 (IV – Tremie Uplift)
 - a. We did not consider additional forces opposing uplift (weight of structural steel, shear capacity of anchors) and are comfortable if the unit weight of concrete is reduced to 0.140 k/ft³ to reflect an unreinforced unit weight.
- 5.) Sheet 13 (VI – Sketches)
 - a. Details for stiffener-to-beam and beam-to-beam welded connections have been included as Rev. 1

If you have any questions or require additional information, please feel free to contact me at any time.

Regards,

Bancroft Contracting Corp.

Peter Poor
Project Manager
o. (207) 743-8946
c. (207) 890-7317
ppoor@bancroftcontracting.com



Bancroft Contracting Corporation

23 PHILLIPS ROAD SOUTH PARIS, ME 04281

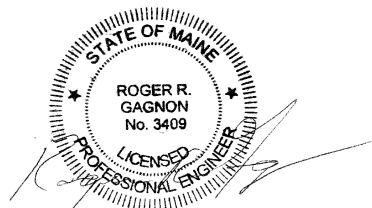
Tel (207) 743-8946

Fax (207) 743-0636

Shawmut Upstream Bulkhead

April 10, 2020

Reviewed By: Roger Gagnon – Gagnon Engineering



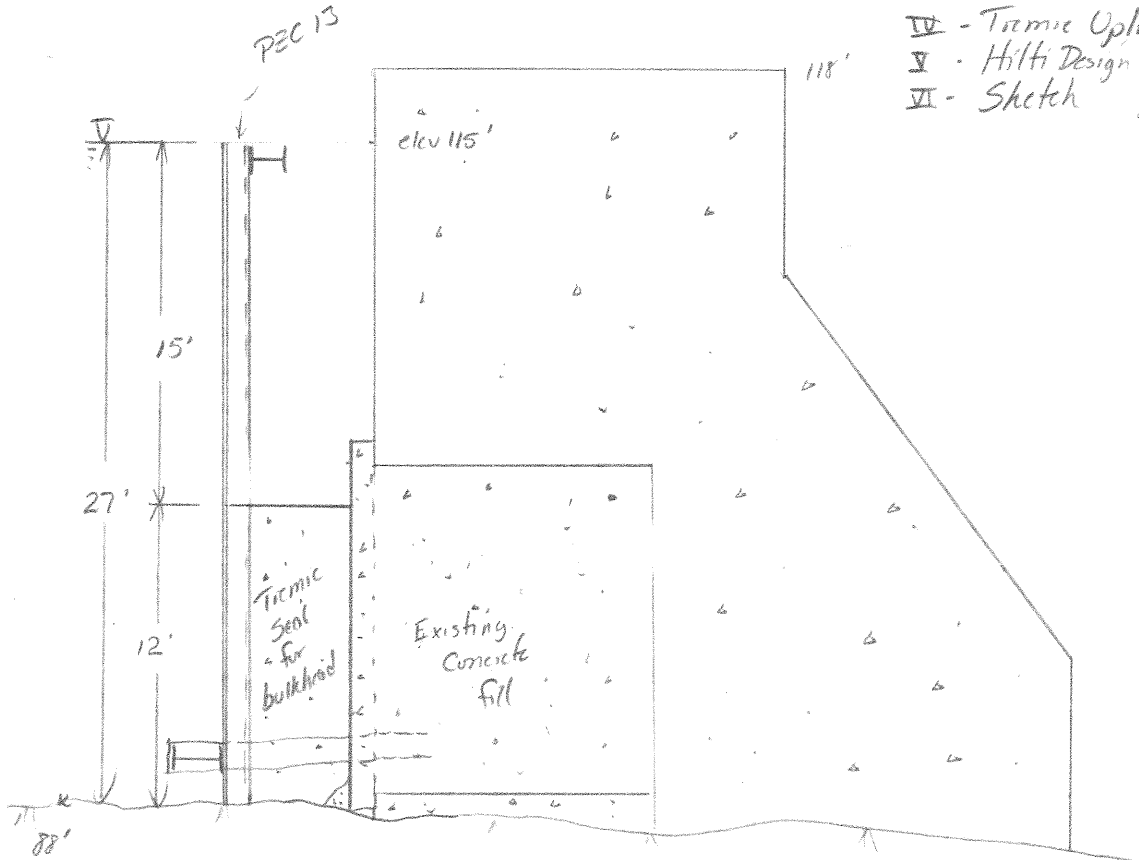
April 13, 2020
(13 Pages Total)



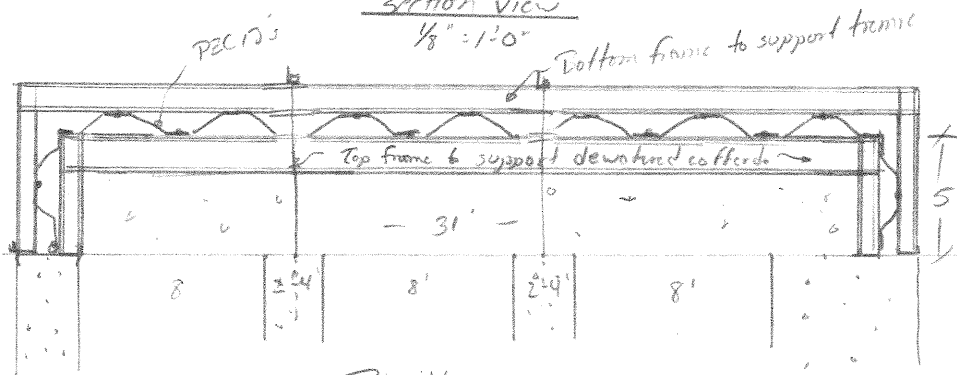
Upstream Bulkhead

Given: The following sketch
 $F_y = 50 \text{ ksi}$ (steel and beams)
 Hilti HIT RESUDOV3 Epoxy

Find: Design Cofferdam
 I - Design Sheets ps 2
 II - Design Water ps 3 and 4
 III - Connections ps 5 and 6
 IV - Tremie Uplift ps 6
 V - Hilti Design Reports ps 7-12
 VI - Sketch ps 13



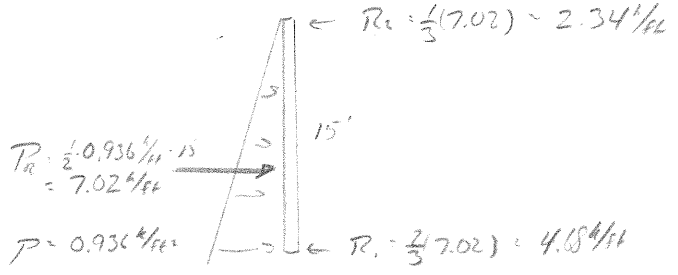
section view
 $\frac{1}{8}'' = 1'-0''$



Plan View
 $\frac{1}{8}'' = 1'-0''$

I - Design Sheets

A) For Hydrostatic Pressure



$M_{max} = 0.1283 w l^2 = 0.1283(7.02)(15)^2 = 13.5 \text{ ft}\cdot\text{kip}/\text{ft}$

$M_{allow} = F_b \cdot S_x = 0.6(50 \text{ ksi}) \cdot S_x = 13.5 \text{ ft}\cdot\text{kip}/\text{ft}$
 $S_x = 5.4 \text{ in}^3/\text{ft}$

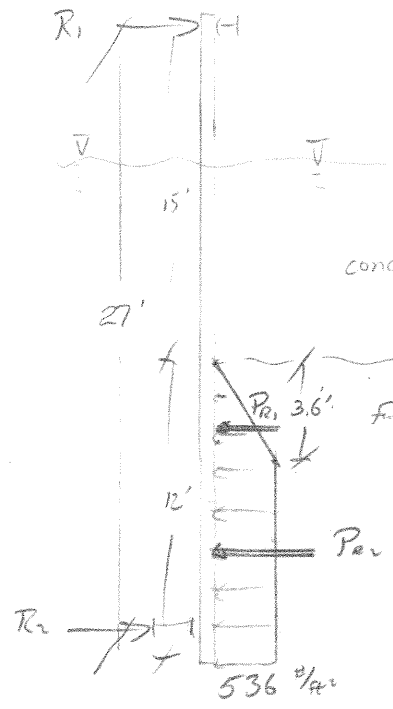
4/23/2020
PJP

~~USE AZ13-770 $S_x = 23.2 \text{ in}^3/\text{ft}$~~
~~USE AZ13 $S_x = 28.8 \text{ in}^3/\text{ft}$~~

USE AZ12-770 $S_x = 23.2 \text{ in}^3/\text{ft}$

4/23/2020
PJP

B) For Tensile Pressure



concrete underwater = $150 \text{ #/ft}^3 = 62.4 \text{ #/ft} \cdot 87.6 \text{ #/ft}^2$

$F_c : T \geq 70^\circ\text{F}$

and: Placement Rate = 3/hr

$P_{max} = 536 \text{ #/ft}$ per ACI 504 p3 5-12

$P_{max} \text{ submerged} = 536 \text{ #/ft} \left(\frac{87.6}{150} \right) = 313 \text{ #/ft}$

$P_{R2} = 313 \text{ #/ft} \cdot 8.4 = 2.6 \text{ k/ft}$

$P_{R1} = \frac{1}{2} \cdot 313 \text{ #/ft} \cdot 3.6 = 0.6 \text{ k/ft}$

$27R_2 = 0.6(15 + \frac{2}{3}(3.6)) + 2.6(15 + 3.6 + \frac{1}{2}(8.4))$

$R_2 = 2.6 \text{ k/ft}$

$R_1 = 0.6 \text{ k/ft}$

4/23/2020 PJP

$M_{max} @ V = 0$

$V = 0 @ P_{R1} \quad R_1 - P_{R1} = 0$

$M_{max} = 0.6(15 + \frac{2}{3}(3.6)) - \frac{1}{2}(0.313 \text{ k/ft} \cdot \frac{2}{3}(3.6)) \cdot \frac{2}{3}(3.6)$

$= 9.5 \text{ ft}\cdot\text{kip} = 0.6(50) S_x$

$S_x = 3.8$

4/23/2020
PJP

~~AZ12-970 $S_x = 23.2 \text{ in}^3/\text{ft}$~~
~~P2C13 $S_x = 24.2 \text{ in}^3/\text{ft}$~~
~~USE~~

USE AZ12-770 $S_x = 23.2 \text{ in}^3/\text{ft}$

II - Design Water

→ A) Top Water

$$W_{max} = 2.34 \text{ ft} \quad (\text{during dewatered state})$$

$$M_{max} = \frac{wL^2}{8} = \frac{2.34(31)^2}{8} = 281.1 \text{ ft-kips} \quad - \text{long water} -$$

$$R_1 = R_2 = \frac{wL}{2} = \frac{2.34(31)}{2} = 36.3 \text{ kips} \quad - \text{long water} -$$

$$M_{max} = \frac{wL^2}{8} = \frac{2.34(5)^2}{8} = 7.31 \text{ ft-kip} \quad - \text{short return water} -$$

$$R_1 = R_2 = \frac{wL}{2} = \frac{2.34(5)}{2} = 5.85 \text{ kips} \quad - \text{short return water} -$$

I ~ Long Water



Bolt Streets to top water

$$M_{allow} = 0.66 F_b S_x = 0.66(50 \text{ ksi}) S_x = 281.1 \text{ ft-kip}$$
$$S_x = 102.2 \text{ in}^3$$

$$\Delta_{allow} = \frac{span}{240} = \frac{31 \cdot 12}{240} = 1.55 \text{ in} = \frac{5wL^4}{384EI} = \frac{5(2.34)(31)^4}{384(29000)I}$$

$$I = 1081.72$$

use interaction eqn and for W16x77

$$f_a = \frac{P}{A} = \frac{5.85}{22.6 \text{ in}^2} = 0.26 \text{ ksi}$$

$$F_a \text{ is a function of } \frac{KL}{r_y} = \frac{(10)(31 \cdot 12)}{2.47} = 150.6$$

given $\frac{KL}{r_y} = 150.6$ $F_a = 6.50 \text{ ksi}$ per table C-50 AISC 9th ed

$$\frac{f_a}{F_a} = \frac{0.26}{6.50} = 0.04 < 0.15 \quad \therefore \text{use eqn H1-3}$$

$$f_{bx} = \frac{M_x}{S_x} = \frac{281.1 \text{ ft-kip}}{134 \text{ in}^3} = 25.2 \text{ ksi}$$

$$F_{bx} = 0.66(50 \text{ ksi}) = 33 \text{ ksi}$$

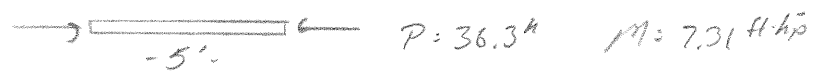
$$\text{eqn H1-3} \quad \frac{f_a}{F_a} + \frac{f_{bx}}{F_{bx}} + \frac{f_{by}}{F_{by}} \leq 1.0$$

$$0.04 + \frac{25.2}{33} + 0 \leq 1.0$$
$$0.80 \leq 1.0$$

OK

∴ use W16x77

2 - Short Return Water



Use Interaction eqn and try W10x49

$$f_a = \frac{P}{A} = \frac{36.3}{14.4 \text{ in}^2} = 2.52 \text{ k/in}^2$$

$$F_a \text{ is a function of } \frac{KL}{r_y} = \frac{(1.0)60''}{2.54} = 23.62$$

from table C-50 by interpolation $F_a = 20.37 \text{ ksi}$

$$\frac{f_a}{F_a} = \frac{2.52 \text{ k/in}^2}{20.37 \text{ k/in}^2} = 0.12 < 0.15 \therefore \text{use eqn H1-3}$$

$$\text{eqn H1-3 } \frac{f_a}{F_a} + \frac{f_{bx}}{F_{bx}} + \frac{f_{by}}{F_{by}} \leq 1.0$$

$$f_{bx} = \frac{M_x}{S_x} = \frac{7.31 \text{ ft-kip}}{54.6} = 1.61 \text{ ksi}$$

$$F_{bx} = 0.66(50) = 33 \text{ ksi}$$

$$\frac{1.61 \text{ ksi}}{33 \text{ ksi}} = 0.05$$

$$\text{eqn H1-3 may be rewritten as } 0.12 + 0.05 + 0 \leq 1.0$$

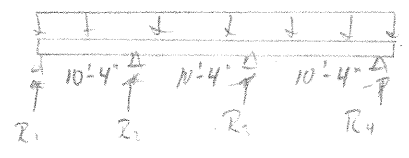
$$0.17 \leq 1.0$$

OK

∴ use W10x49

⇒ B) Bottom Water

$W_{max} = 2.6 \text{ k/ft}$ (during tremie placement)



$$M_{max} = 0.1 W l^2 = 0.1 (2.6) (10'-4'')^2 = 27.8 \text{ ft-kip}$$

$$R_1 = R_4 = \frac{4}{10} (2.6 \text{ k/ft}) (10'-4'') = 10.7 \text{ kips}$$

$$R_2 = R_3 = \frac{6}{10} (2.6 \text{ k/ft}) (10'-3'') + \frac{5}{10} (2.6) (10'-5'') = 29.3 \text{ kips}$$

given the loading condition $M_{max} = 27.8 \text{ ft-kip}$
 $l_b = 10'-4''$

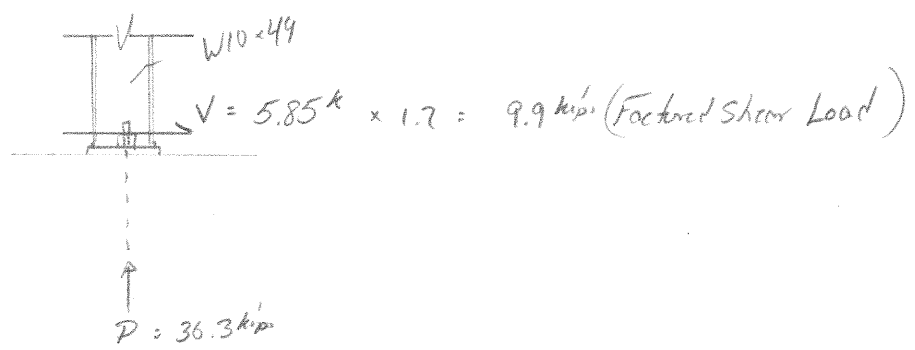
WC W8x28

$$M_{allow} = 60.75 > 27.8 \text{ ft-kip}$$

for $l_b = 10'-4''$ (per AISC 9th ed pg 2-209)

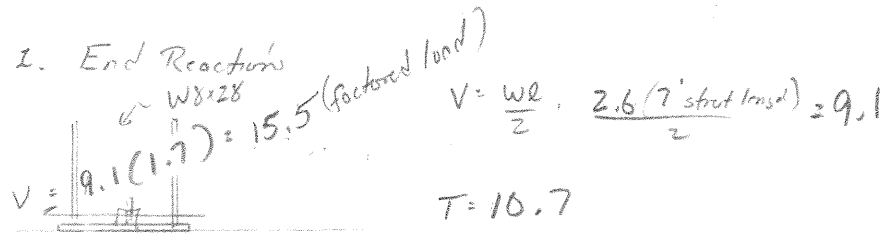
III - Connections

⇒ A) Top Frame



use 2ea. Kwik Bolt T2 - CS $\frac{3}{4}" \phi$ + min $4\frac{3}{4}"$ embedment
 * see hitki design report "A"

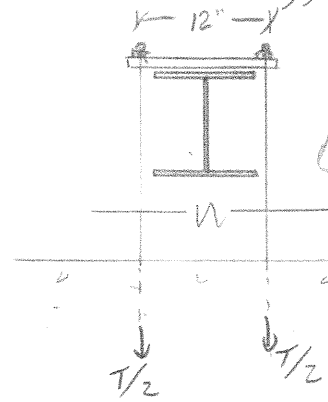
⇒ B) Bottom Frame



$T = 10.7 \times 1.7 = 18.2 \text{ kip}$ (Factored load)

use 2ea. Hitki Hit RE500V3 + HAS-EB7 $\frac{7}{8}" \phi$ rod + 16" embed
 * See Hitki Design Report "B"

2. Intermediate Support Reactions

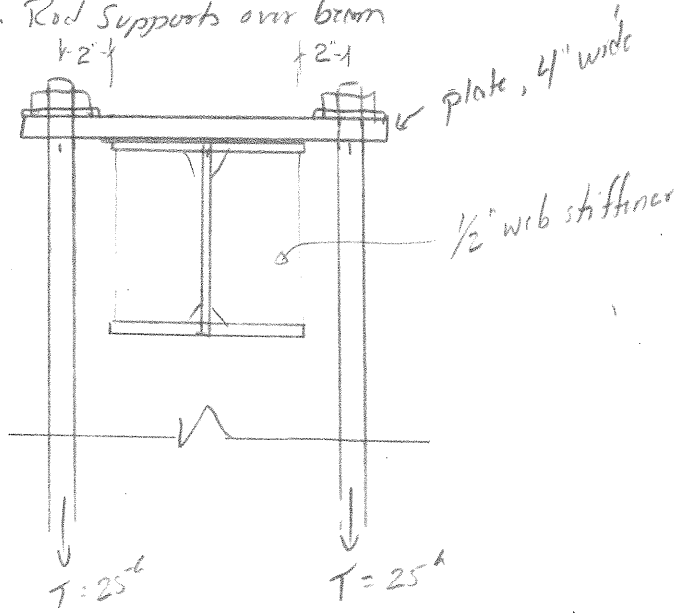


use 2ea. Hitki Hit RE500V3 + HAS-EB7 $1" \phi$ rod
 + 18" embedment
 * see Hitki Design Report "C"

$T/2 = \frac{29.3}{2} = 14.7 \text{ k/bolt} \times 1.7 = 25.0 \text{ k/bolt}$
 $T_{combined} = 50 \text{ kip}$

2. Intermediate Support Reaction

=> a. Rod Supports over beam



$$M_{max} = 25^k \cdot 2' = 4.167 \text{ in} \cdot \text{kip}$$

$$M_{allow} = 0.18 F_b \cdot S_x = 0.18 (36^k) S_x = 4.167 \text{ in} \cdot \text{kip}$$

$$S_x = 0.175 \text{ in}^3$$

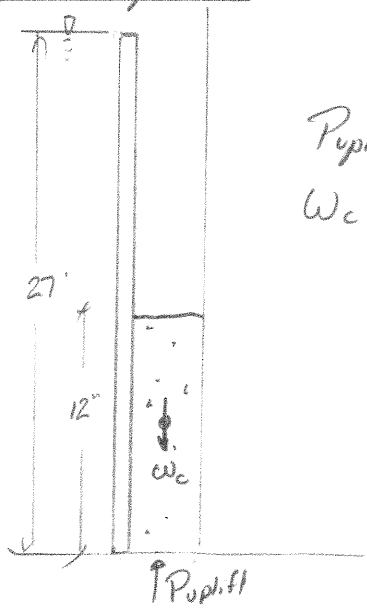
For 4" wide plate, determine req'd thickness t

$$0.175 \text{ in}^3 = \frac{bd^2}{6} = \frac{3 \cdot d^2}{6}$$

$$d = 0.59 \text{ in}$$

use $\frac{3}{4}$ " thick plate

IV - Tremie Uplift



$$P_{uplift} = 0.0624 \text{ k/ft}^2 \times 27' = 1.68 \text{ k/ft}^2$$

$$w_c = 0.150 \text{ k/ft}^2 \times 12' = 1.80 \text{ k/ft}^2$$

$$w_c > P_{uplift}$$

ok



Profis Anchor 2.8.7

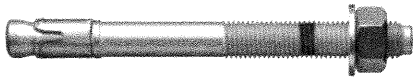
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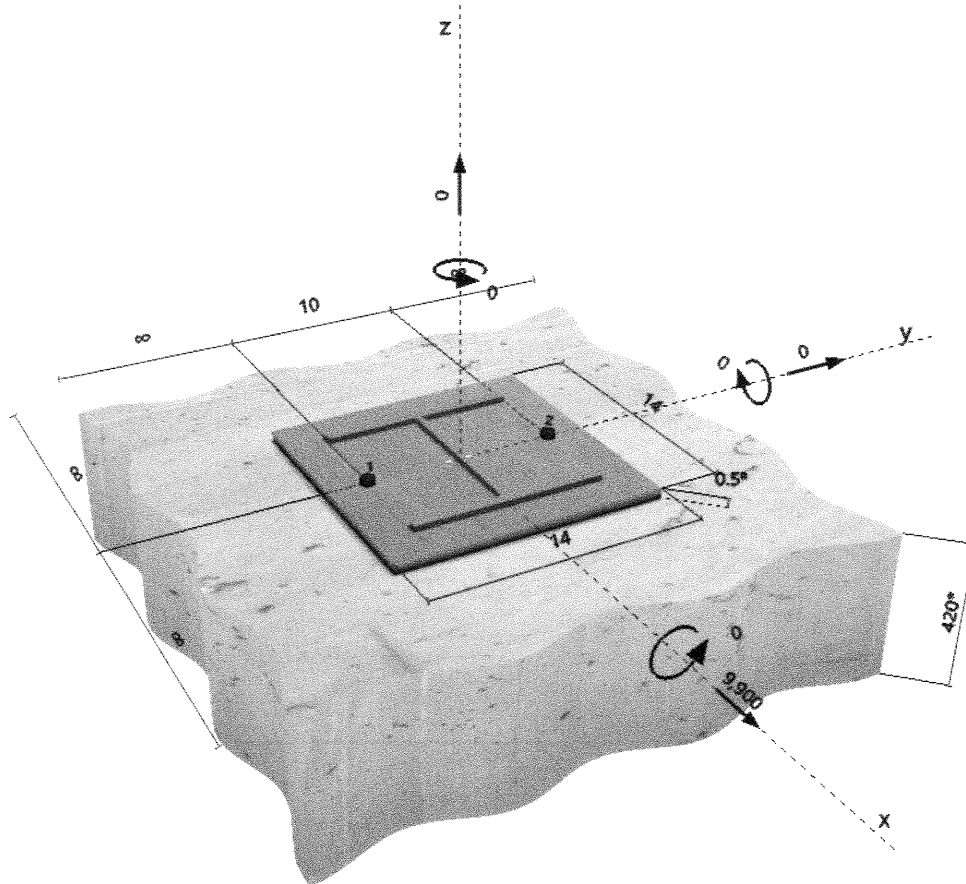
Specifier's comments: End Reactions

1 Input data

Anchor type and diameter:	Kwik Bolt TZ - CS 3/4 (4 3/4)	
Return period (service life in years):	50	
Effective embedment depth:	$h_{er} = 4.750$ in., $h_{nom} = 5.563$ in.	
Material:	Carbon Steel	
Evaluation Service Report:	ESR-1917	
Issued Valid:	5/1/2019 5/1/2021	
Proof:	Design method ACI 318 / AC193	
Stand-off installation:	$e_b = 0.000$ in. (no stand-off); $t = 0.500$ in.	
Anchor plate:	$l_x \times l_y \times t = 14.000$ in. x 14.000 in. x 0.500 in.; (Recommended plate thickness: not calculated)	
Profile:	W shape (AISC), W10X49; (L x W x T x FT) = 9.980 in. x 10.000 in. x 0.340 in. x 0.560 in.	
Base material:	uncracked concrete, 3000, $f_c' = 3,000$ psi; $h = 420.000$ in.	
Reinforcement:	tension: condition B, shear: condition B; no supplemental splitting reinforcement present	
	edge reinforcement: \geq No. 4 bar	
Seismic loads (cat. C, D, E, or F)	no	

^R - The anchor calculation is based on a rigid anchor plate assumption.

Geometry [in.] & Loading [lb, in.lb]



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2 Proof I Utilization (Governing Cases)

Loading	Proof	Design values [lb]		Utilization	Status
		Load	Capacity	β_N / β_V [%]	
Tension	-	-	-	- / -	-
Shear	Steel Strength	4,950	8,888	- / 56	OK

Loading	β_N	β_V	ζ	Utilization $\beta_{N,V}$ [%]	Status
Combined tension and shear loads	-	-	-	-	-

3 Warnings

- Please consider all details and hints/warnings given in the detailed report!

Fastening meets the design criteria!

4 Remarks; Your Cooperation Duties

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1
Upstream Bulkhead
Bot. Waler Connection
4/10/2020

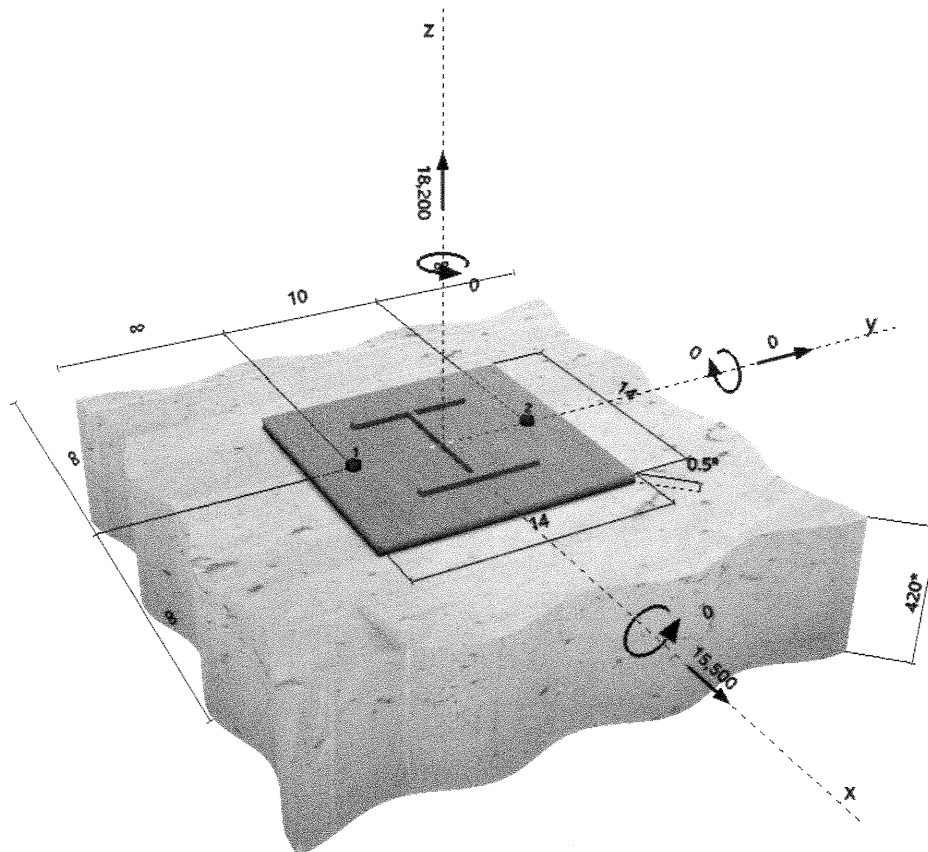
Specifier's comments: End Reactions from tremie placement

1 Input data

Anchor type and diameter:	HIT-RE 500 V3 + HAS-E B7 HDG 3/4	
Return period (service life in years):	50	
Effective embedment depth:	$h_{ef,act} = 13.500$ in. ($h_{ef,limit} = -$ in.)	
Material:	ASTM A 193 Grade B7	
Evaluation Service Report:	ESR-3814	
Issued Valid:	1/1/2019 1/1/2021	
Proof:	Design method ACI 318-08 / Chem	
Stand-off installation:	$e_b = 0.000$ in. (no stand-off); $t = 0.500$ in.	
Anchor plate:	$l_x \times l_y \times t = 14.000$ in. \times 14.000 in. \times 0.500 in.; (Recommended plate thickness: not calculated)	
Profile:	W shape (AISC), W8X28; (L x W x T x FT) = 8.060 in. \times 6.540 in. \times 0.285 in. \times 0.465 in.	
Base material:	uncracked concrete, 3000, $f'_c = 3,000$ psi; $h = 420.000$ in., Temp. short/long: 32/32 °F	
Installation:	hammer drilled hole, Installation condition: Submerged	
Reinforcement:	tension: condition B, shear: condition B; no supplemental splitting reinforcement present edge reinforcement: none or < No. 4 bar	
Seismic loads (cat. C, D, E, or F)	no	

^R - The anchor calculation is based on a rigid anchor plate assumption.

Geometry [in.] & Loading [lb, in.lb]



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Sub-Project | Pos. No.: Bot. Water Connection
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2 Proof I Utilization (Governing Cases)

Loading	Proof	Design values [lb]		Utilization	Status
		Load	Capacity	β_N / β_V [%]	
Tension	Bond Strength	18,200	33,723	54 / -	OK
Shear	Steel Strength	7,750	16,305	- / 48	OK

Loading	β_N	β_V	ζ	Utilization $\beta_{N,V}$ [%]	Status
Combined tension and shear loads	0.540	0.475	5/3	65	OK

3 Warnings

- Please consider all details and hints/warnings given in the detailed report!

Fastening meets the design criteria!

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Report C


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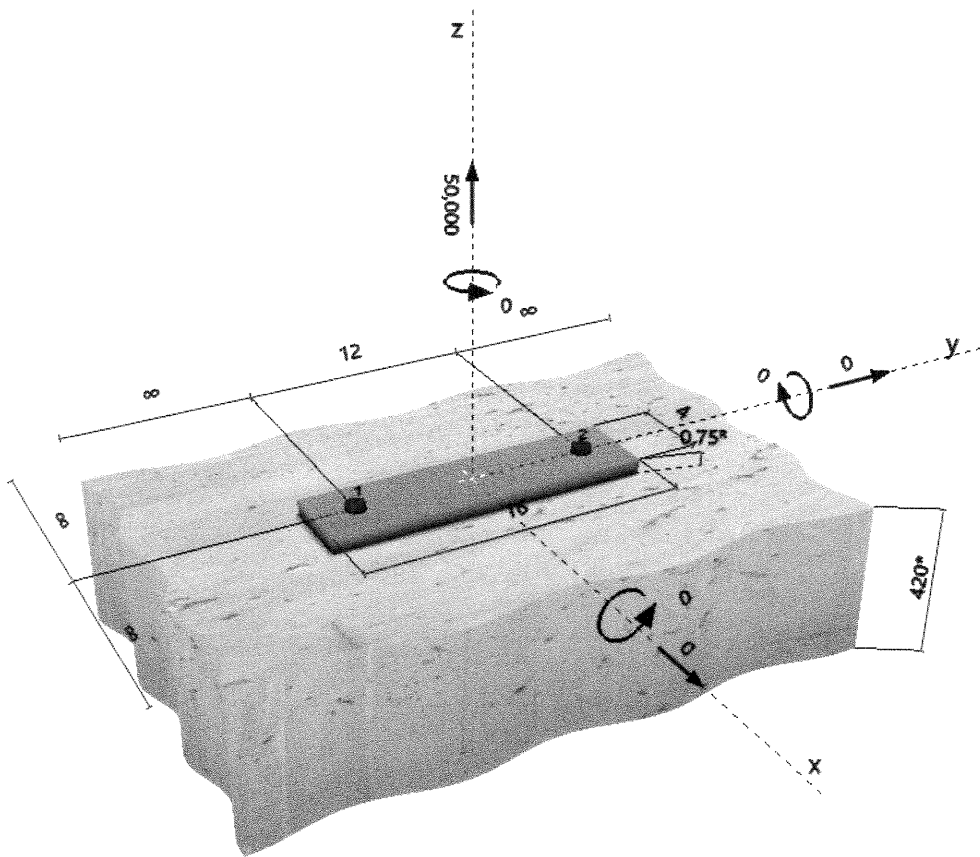
Specifier's comments: End Reactions

1 Input data

Anchor type and diameter:	HIT-RE 500 V3 + HAS-E B7 1	
Return period (service life in years):	50	
Effective embedment depth:	$h_{ef,act} = 18.000 \text{ in.}$ ($h_{ef,limit} = - \text{ in.}$)	
Material:	ASTM A 193 Grade B7	
Evaluation Service Report:	ESR-3814	
Issued Valid:	1/1/2019 1/1/2021	
Proof:	Design method ACI 318-08 / Chem	
Stand-off installation:	$e_b = 0.000 \text{ in.}$ (no stand-off); $t = 0.750 \text{ in.}$	
Anchor plate:	$l_x \times l_y \times t = 4.000 \text{ in.} \times 16.000 \text{ in.} \times 0.750 \text{ in.}$; (Recommended plate thickness: not calculated)	
Profile:	no profile	
Base material:	uncracked concrete, 3000, $f_c' = 3,000 \text{ psi}$; $h = 420.000 \text{ in.}$, Temp. short/long: 60/40 °F	
Installation:	hammer drilled hole, Installation condition: Submerged	
Reinforcement:	tension: condition B, shear: condition B; no supplemental splitting reinforcement present	
	edge reinforcement: \geq No. 4 bar	
Seismic loads (cat. C, D, E, or F)	no	

R - The anchor calculation is based on a rigid anchor plate assumption.

Geometry [in.] & Loading [lb, in.lb]



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2 Proof | Utilization (Governing Cases)

Loading	Proof	Design values [lb]		Utilization	Status
		Load	Capacity	β_N / β_V [%]	
Tension	Bond Strength	50,000	55,750	90 / -	OK
Shear	-	-	-	- / -	-

Loading	β_N	β_V	ζ	Utilization $\beta_{N,V}$ [%]	Status
Combined tension and shear loads	-	-	-	-	-

3 Warnings

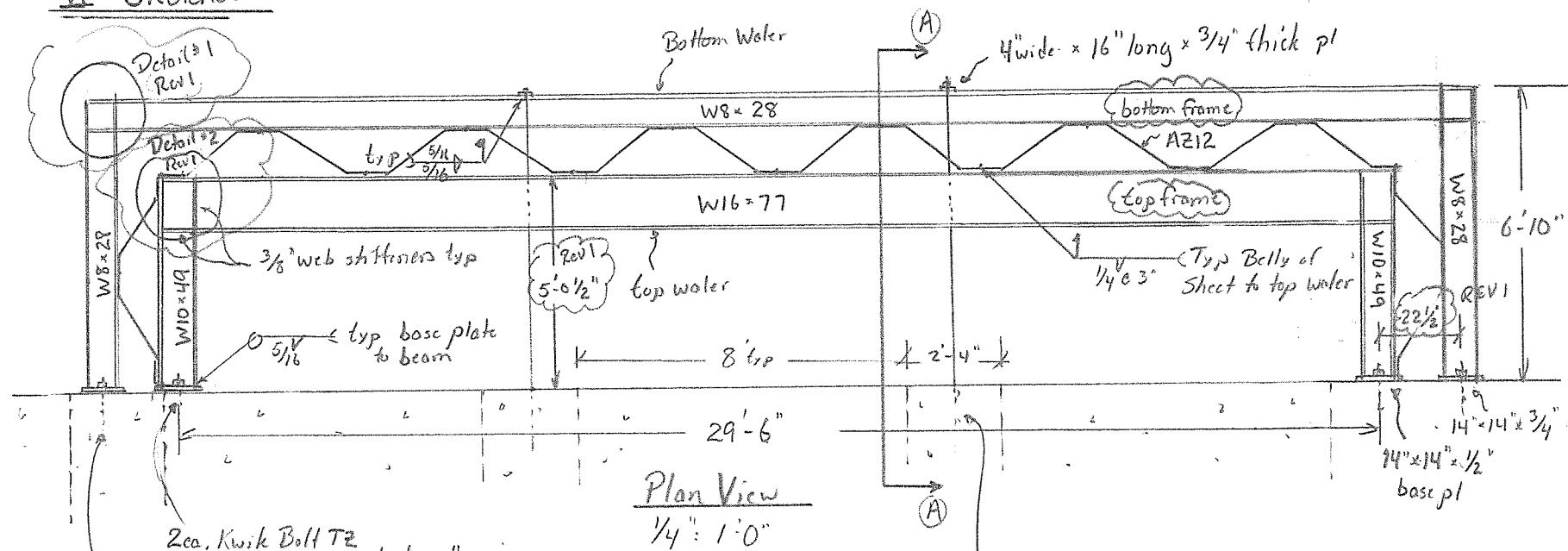
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Fastening meets the design criteria!

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VI Sketches



2ea. Kwik Bolt T2
3/4" ϕ \times 6" embed, 10" spacing
at W10x49 base

2ea. Hit RE500V3 + HAS-E B7 Rod 3/4" ϕ
w/ 13.5" embedment, 10" spacing

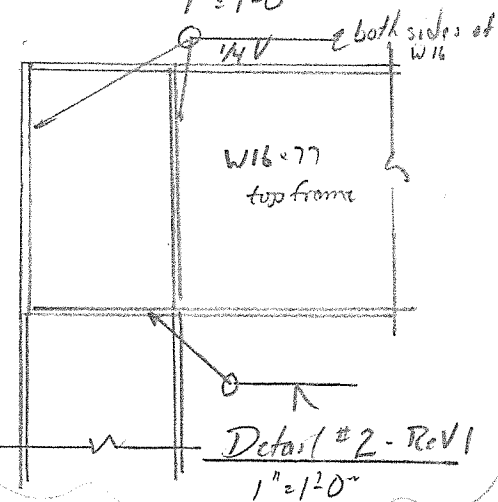
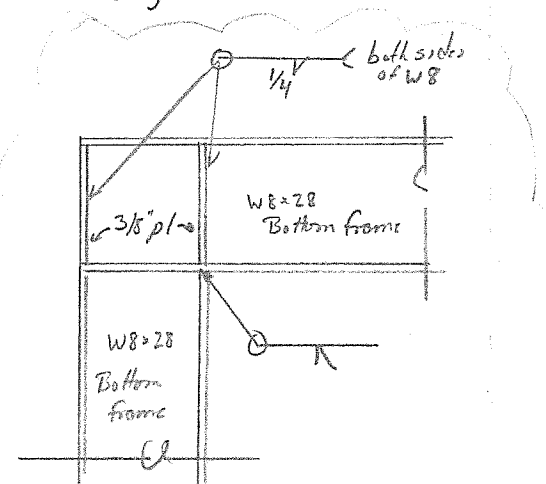
2ea. Hit RE500V3 + HAS-E B7 rod 1" ϕ
 \times 18" embedment, 12" spacing
Install between concrete plugs into
original sluice wall face

Shawmut Upstream Bulkhead

Bancroft Contracting Corporation

April 10, 2020

Rev^o C - April 22nd



3/8" web stiffeners

89.5'
88'

Tremic to Remain
in place after completion
of work

Existing
8'-4" \times 14'-4"
concrete plug

Existing
concrete fill

100'

new
tremic
scot
f_c = 3000 psi

18"

12"

Section A-A

1/4" = 1'-0"

4" conduits
previously used
to fill openings
below concrete



23 Phillips Road South Paris, ME 04281
Phone: (207) 743-8946 Fax: (207)743-0636

SUBMITTAL

To: Brookfield Renewable Energy Group
150 Main St.
Lewiston, ME 04240

Submittal No. 005

Contract/Project No. TBD

Attn: Gerry Mitchell

BCC Job No. 2002036

Project: Shawmut Hydroelectric Station Upstream Fish Passage

The following is submitted for:

- Approval
 Information
 Substitution Request
 Resubmittal of No. _____

Copies	Reference (Drawing, Specification, Etc)	Description
1	31.23.19	Unit 1-6 Powerhouse to Dike Downstream Cofferdam

Supplier

Bancroft Contracting Corp.
Subcontractor

Stamp

Remarks: Clarification letter has been included to address Alden's comments. This submission is for informational purposes only.

Submitted by: Peter Poor Peter Poor 4/23/2020
 Name Signature Date

- No Exceptions Taken.
Work May Proceed.

Approved As Noted.
Work May Proceed.

Approved As Noted.
Resubmission Required.
Work May Proceed.

Not Approved.
Resubmission Required.
Work May Not Proceed.

Review Not Required.

Stamp

Remarks: _____

Reviewed by: _____
 Name Signature Date

Bancroft Contracting Corporation

23 PHILLIPS ROAD SOUTH PARIS, ME 04281

Tel (207) 743-8946

Fax (207) 743-0636

April 23, 2020

Brookfield Renewable Energy Group
150 Main St.
Lewiston, ME 04240

Attention: Gerry Mitchell

Reference: Shawmut Unit 1-6 to Dike Braced Cofferdam Clarifications

Mr. Mitchell,

Our responses to comments posed by Alden Labs regarding the above referenced cofferdam design are as follows:

- 1.) Sheet 1 (Tailwater 10 Yr Flood vs. Design Elev.)
 - a. Our decision to propose a design elevation of El. 92.0' was based on a June-December work schedule where, based on historical data, flows required to raise tailwater elevation to El. 92.0' or above occurs 0%-4% of the time. We intend to have most work at ledge elevation complete prior to months that historically have increased flows (October and November).

- 2.) Sheet 14 (Sketches)
 - a. Depth of sandbags revised to 4 ft.

If you have any questions or require additional information, please feel free to contact me at any time.

Regards,

Bancroft Contracting Corp.

Peter Poor
Project Manager
o. (207) 743-8946
c. (207) 890-7317
ppoor@bancroftcontracting.com



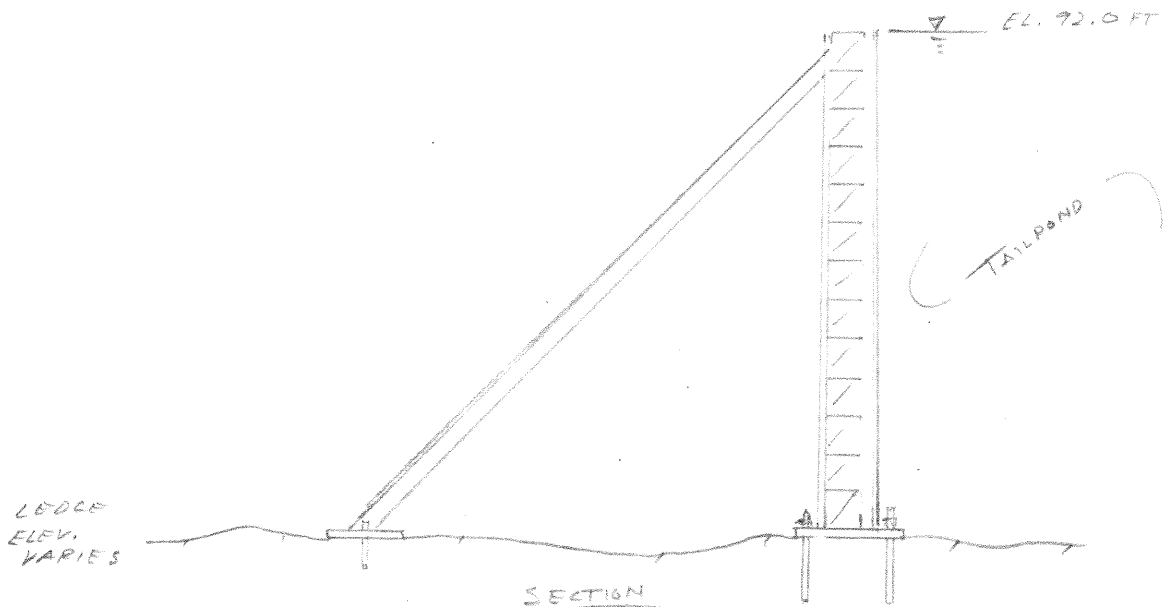
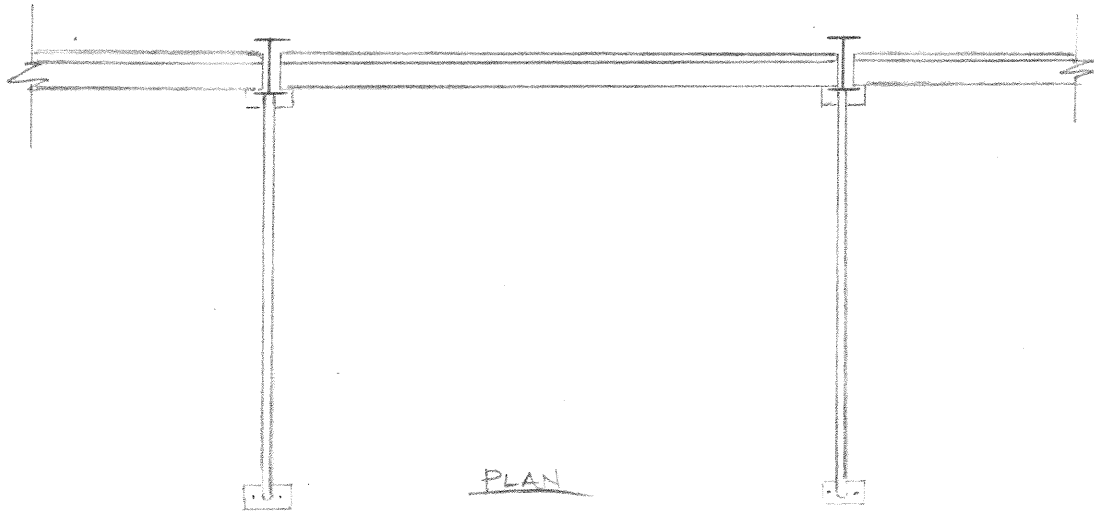
DOWNSTREAM BRACED COFFERDAM
UNIT 1-6 POWERHOUSE TO DIKE

- GIVEN: - FOLLOWING SKETCH
- $F_y = 50 \text{ ksi}$ (BEAMS)
 - $F_y = 36 \text{ ksi}$ (PLATE)
 - $F_y = 35 \text{ ksi}$ (PIPE)
 - WOOD: NO. 2 MIXED SOUTHERN PINE

- FIND: DESIGN COFFERDAM
- I - DESIGN STOPLOCKS - PG. 2
 - II - DESIGN FRAME - PG. 3-5
 - III - CONNECTIONS - PG. 6-8
 - IV - SKETCHES - PG. 9-15
 - V - MATERIAL LIST - PG. 16
 - VI - GENERAL LAYOUT - PG. 17
 - VII - ATTACHMENT "A" - PG. 18-21
 - VIII - ATTACHMENT "B" - PG. 22-24
- HILTI DESIGN REPORT "A"
HILTI DESIGN REPORT "B"

DESIGN REFERENCES:

- 1.) AISC STEEL CONST. MANUAL (13TH-ASD)
- 2.) AITC TIMBER CONST. MANUAL (4TH-ASD)
- 3.) HILTI PROEIS
- 4.) SHAWMUT U.S. FISH PASSAGE DRAWING G-008



I.) DESIGN STOPLOGS

GIVEN: SPAN BETWEEN FRAMES = 7.5 FT

- FIND: 1.) FIND MAXIMUM DEPTH WHERE 4x4 CAN BE USED
 2.) FIND MAXIMUM DEPTH WHERE 6x6 CAN BE USED

4x4 STOPLOGS

(AITC TABLE 8.4) $F_B = F'_B \cdot C_F \cdot C_V \cdot C_{Fu} \cdot C_M$

ADJ. FACTORS

- $C_F = 1.0$
 $C_V = 1.15$ (PLYWOOD SHEATHING)
 $C_{Fu} = 1.0$
 $C_M = 0.85$

$F_B = 1300 \text{ psi} (1.0)(1.15)(1.0)(0.85) = 1271 \text{ psi}$

$M_{ALLOW} = F_B S_x = \frac{1271 \text{ psi} (7.15 \text{ IN}^3)}{12 \text{ IN/FT}} = 757.3 \text{ LB}\cdot\text{FT}$

$W_{ALLOW} = \frac{8 M_{ALLOW}}{L^2} = \frac{8 (757.3 \text{ LB}\cdot\text{FT})}{(7.5 \text{ FT})^2} = 107.7 \text{ LB/FT}$

$P_{ALLOW} = \frac{W}{\text{BEAM DEPTH}} = \frac{107.7 \text{ LB/FT} (12 \text{ IN/FT})}{3.5 \text{ IN}} = 369.2 \text{ LB/FT}^2$

MAY DEPTH = $\frac{P_{ALLOW}}{62.4 \text{ LB/FT}^3} = \frac{369.2 \text{ LB/FT}^2}{62.4 \text{ LB/FT}^3} = 5.92 \text{ FT}$

4x4 STOPLOGS ARE USEABLE TO A DEPTH OF 5.92 FT

6x6 STOPLOGS

(AITC TABLE 8.6) $F_B = F'_B \cdot C_F \cdot C_M \cdot C_H$

ADJ. FACTORS

- $C_F = 1.0$
 $C_M = 1.0$
 $C_H = 1.0$

$F_B = 850 \text{ psi} (1.0)(1.0)(1.0) = 850 \text{ psi}$

$M_{ALLOW} = F_B S_x = \frac{850 \text{ psi} (27.73 \text{ IN}^3)}{12 \text{ IN/FT}} = 1964.2 \text{ LB}\cdot\text{FT}$

$W_{ALLOW} = \frac{8 M_{ALLOW}}{L^2} = \frac{8 (1964.2 \text{ LB}\cdot\text{FT})}{(7.5 \text{ FT})^2} = 279.4 \text{ LB/FT}$

$P_{ALLOW} = \frac{W}{\text{BEAM DEPTH}} = \frac{279.4 \text{ LB/FT} (12 \text{ IN/FT})}{5.5 \text{ IN}} = 609.6 \text{ LB/FT}^2$

MAY DEPTH = $\frac{P_{ALLOW}}{62.4 \text{ LB/FT}^3} = \frac{609.6 \text{ LB/FT}^2}{62.4 \text{ LB/FT}^3} = 9.77 \text{ FT}$

6x6 STOPLOGS ARE USEABLE TO A DEPTH OF 9.77 FT

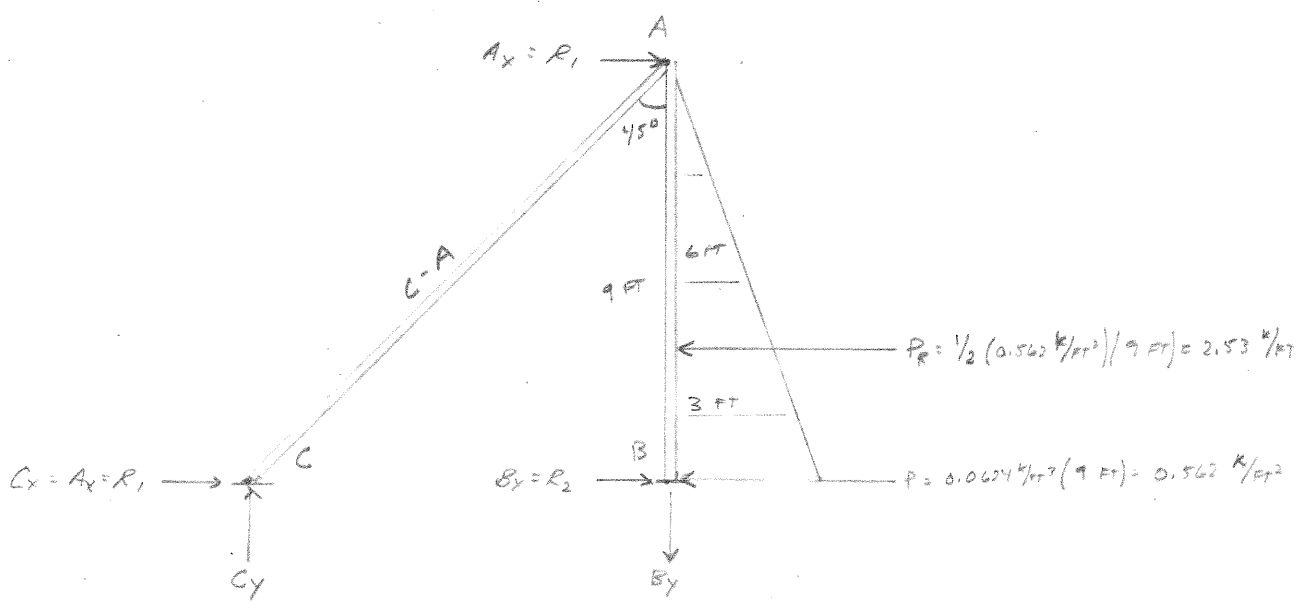
* TABLES PROVIDING MATERIAL PROPERTIES & ADJ. FACTORS ARE INCLUDED IN ATTACHMENT "A"

II.) DESIGN FRAME

- GIVEN: 1.) SPAN BETWEEN FRAMES = 7.5 FT
 2.) MAXIMUM DEPTH REQUIRED = 9.0 FT

- FIND: 1.) DETERMINE REACTIONS @ 9.0 FT DEPTH
 2.) DESIGN VERTICAL MEMBER
 3.) DESIGN STRUT

REACTIONS



REACTIONS / FORCES

$$P_R = 2.53 \text{ k/ft} (7.5 \text{ ft}) = 19.0 \text{ k}$$

$$R_1 = C_x = A_x = \frac{P_R}{3} = \frac{19.0 \text{ k}}{3} = 6.33 \text{ k}$$

$$R_2 = B_x = \frac{2 P_R}{3} = \frac{2 (19.0 \text{ k})}{3} = 12.67 \text{ k}$$

$$C-A = \frac{R_1}{\sin 45} = \frac{6.33 \text{ k}}{\sin 45} = 8.95 \text{ k (COMPRESSION)}$$

$$C_y = B_y = \cos 45 (C-A) = \cos 45 (8.95 \text{ k}) = 6.33 \text{ k}$$

II.) DESIGN FRAME (CONT.)

VERTICAL MEMBER

AISC
TABLE 3-23) $M_{MAX} = 0.128 W L = 0.128 (2.53 \text{ k/ft}) (7.5 \text{ ft}) (9 \text{ ft}) = 21.86 \text{ k}\cdot\text{ft}$

TRY W8x18 $Z_x = 17.0 \text{ in}^3$ $S_x = 15.2 \text{ in}^3$ $L_p = 4.34 \text{ ft}$ $L_r = 13.50 \text{ ft}$

- CHECK LTB WHERE $L_b = 9.0 \text{ FT}$

AISC
(F2-1) $M_p = F_y Z_x = 50 \text{ ksi} (17.0 \text{ in}^3) = 850 \text{ k}\cdot\text{in}$

AISC
(F2-2) $M_n = 1.0 \left[M_p - \left(M_p - 0.7 F_y S_x \right) \left(\frac{L_b - L_p}{L_r - L_p} \right) \right] \leq M_p$

$M_n = 1.0 \left[850 \text{ k}\cdot\text{in} - \left(850 \text{ k}\cdot\text{in} - 0.7 (50 \text{ ksi}) (15.2 \text{ in}^3) \left(\frac{9 \text{ ft} - 4.34 \text{ ft}}{13.5 \text{ ft} - 4.34 \text{ ft}} \right) \right) \right] = 688.22 \text{ k}\cdot\text{in}$

AISC
(F2-1) $M_{ALLOW} = \frac{M_n}{\Omega_b} = \frac{688.22 \text{ k}\cdot\text{in}}{12 \text{ in/ft} (1.67)} = 34.34 \text{ k}\cdot\text{ft}$

$21.86 \text{ k}\cdot\text{ft} < 34.34 \text{ k}\cdot\text{ft} \therefore \text{OK}$ USE W8x18 FOR VERT. MEMBERS

- CHECK COMBINED FLEXURE & TENSION OF W8x18

$T_{MAX} = 6.33 \text{ k}$ (FROM REACTIONS, P.3)

AISC
(D2-1) $T_{ALLOW} = \frac{P_n}{\Omega_t} = \frac{F_y A_g}{\Omega_t} = \frac{50 \text{ ksi} (5.26 \text{ in}^2)}{1.67} = 157.5 \text{ k O.K.}$

- INTERACTION

$\frac{P_r}{P_c} = \frac{T_{MAX}}{T_{ALLOW}} = \frac{6.33 \text{ k}}{157.5 \text{ k}} = 0.04 < 0.2 \therefore \text{USE } \frac{P_r}{2P_c} + \left(\frac{M_v}{M_c} \right) \leq 1.0$ (AISC H1-1b)

$\frac{6.33 \text{ k}}{2 (157.5 \text{ k})} + \left(\frac{21.86 \text{ k}\cdot\text{ft}}{34.34 \text{ k}\cdot\text{ft}} \right) = 0.66$

$0.66 < 1.0 \therefore \text{W8x18 IS OK}$ IN COMBINED FLEXURE & TENSION

W8x18 TO BE USED FOR DEPTHS 9 FT OR LESS

II.) DESIGN FRAME (CONT.)

STRUT

* FROM REACTION SECTION, $P_{MAX} = 8.95^k$

TRY 3" STD. PIPE
WT/FT = 7.58 LB
$A_g = 2.08 \text{ IN}^2$
$r = 1.17 \text{ IN}$

$$\frac{KL}{r} = \frac{1.0 (12.73 \text{ FT}) (12 \text{ IN/FT})}{1.17} = 130.6$$

$$4.71 \sqrt{\frac{E_c}{F_y}} = 4.71 \sqrt{\frac{29000 \text{ ksi}}{35 \text{ ksi}}} = 135.6$$

$$130.6 < 135.6 \therefore E_c = \left[0.658 \frac{F_y}{r_c} \right] F_y$$

AISC (E3-4) $F_c = \frac{\pi^2 (29000 \text{ ksi})}{(130.6)^2} = 16.8 \text{ ksi}$

(E3-3) $F_{cV} = \left[0.658 \frac{35}{16.8} \right] 35 \text{ ksi} = 14.63 \text{ ksi}$

AISC (E3-1)

$$P_{ALLOW} = \frac{F_{cV} A_g}{1.67} = \frac{14.63 \text{ ksi} (2.08 \text{ IN}^2)}{1.67} = 18.22^k$$

$8.95^k < 18.22^k \therefore \text{OK}$

- CHECK COMBINED FLEXURE & COMPRESSION IN 3" STD. PIPE

$$M_{MAX} = \frac{\text{UNIT WT OF PIPE} \cdot L^2}{8} = \frac{0.0076 \text{ K/FT} (12.73 \text{ FT})^2}{8} = 0.154 \text{ K} \cdot \text{FT}$$

$$M_{ALLOW} = \frac{F_y Z}{1.67} = \frac{35 \text{ ksi} (2.19 \text{ IN}^3)}{1.67 (12 \text{ IN/FT})} = 3.82 \text{ K} \cdot \text{FT}$$

- INTERACTION

$$\frac{P_r}{P_c} = \frac{P_{MAX}}{P_{ALLOW}} = \frac{8.95^k}{18.22^k} = 0.49 > 0.2 \therefore \frac{P_r}{P_c} + \frac{8}{9} \left(\frac{M_r}{M_c} \right) \leq 1.0 \quad \text{AISC (H1-1a)}$$

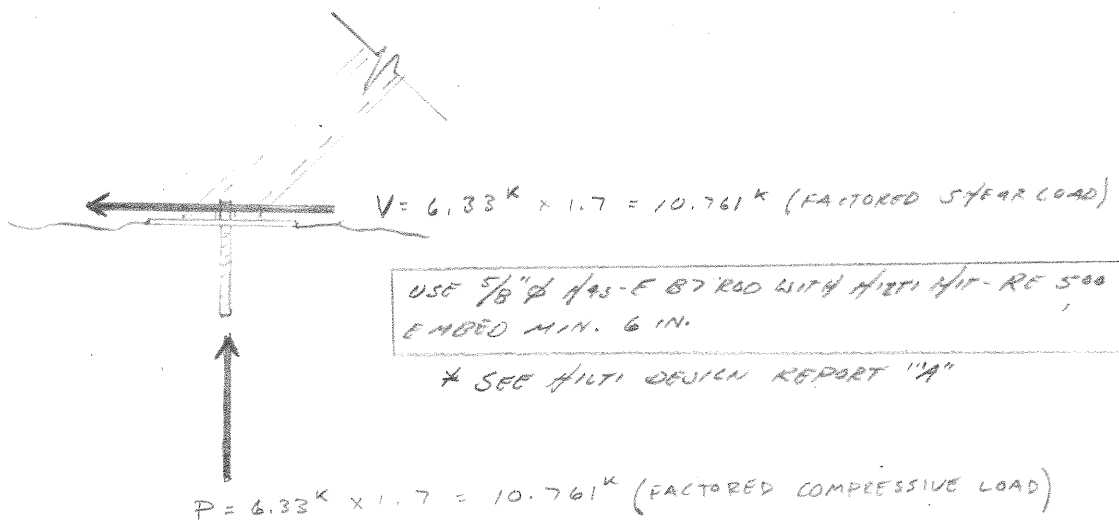
$$\frac{8.95^k}{18.22^k} + \frac{8}{9} \left(\frac{0.154 \text{ K} \cdot \text{FT}}{3.82 \text{ K} \cdot \text{FT}} \right) = 0.53$$

$0.53 < 1.0 \therefore 3" \text{ STD PIPE IS OK IN COMBINED FLEXURE \& COMPRESSION}$

3 IN. STD PIPE TO BE USED FOR DEPTHS 9 FT OR LESS

III.) CONNECTIONS * CALCULATIONS FOR REACTIONS ON PL. 3

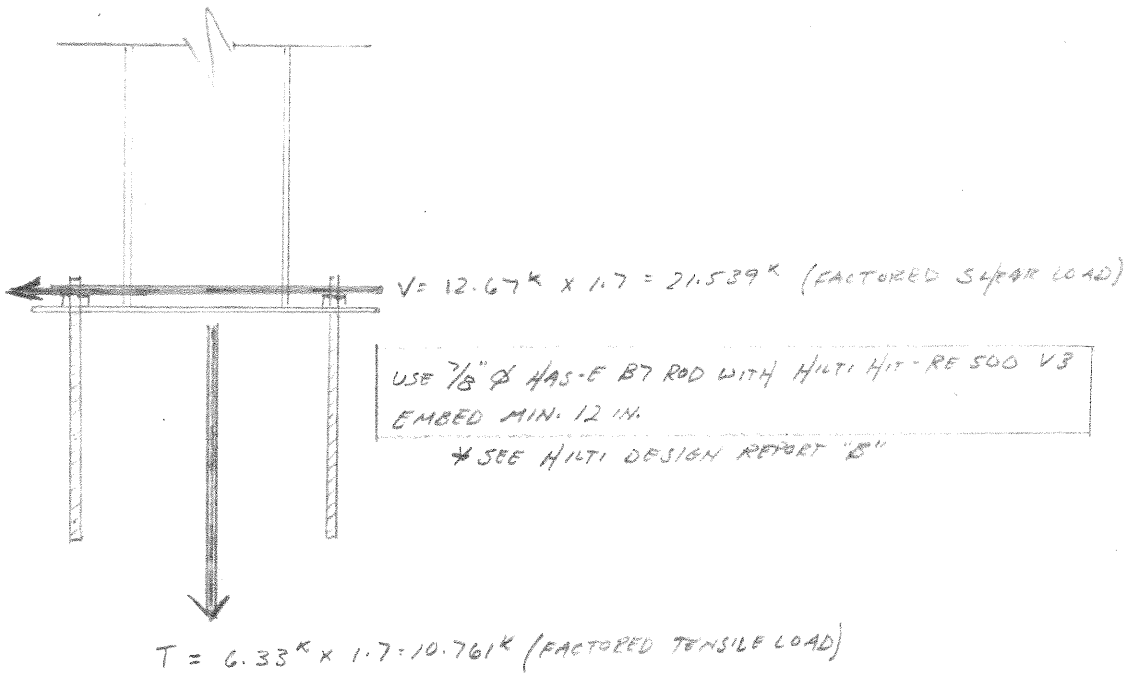
STRUT ANCHORING



USE $\frac{5}{8}$ " ϕ HAS-E B7 ROD WITH HILTI HIT-RE 500 V3
EMBED MIN. 6 IN.

* SEE HILTI DESIGN REPORT "A"

VERTICAL BEAM ANCHORING



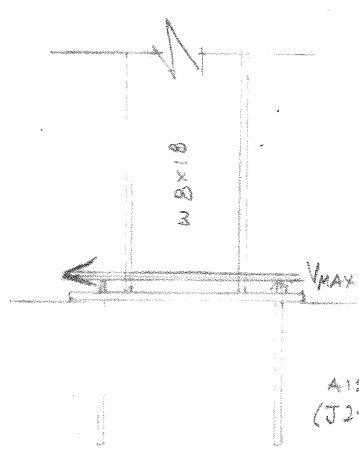
USE $\frac{7}{8}$ " ϕ HAS-E B7 ROD WITH HILTI HIT-RE 500 V3
EMBED MIN. 12 IN.

* SEE HILTI DESIGN REPORT "B"

ANCHORING DETAILS SHOWN ABOVE ARE TO
BE USED FOR DEPTHS 9 FT OR LESS

III.) CONNECTIONS - WELDED JOINTS CALCULATIONS FOR REACTIONS ON PG. 3

VERTICAL BEAM - BASEPLATE



- CHECK WELD STRENGTH VS. SHEAR

KNOWN

- $V_{MAX} = 12.67K$
- $l_w = 35.3 IN$ (PERIMETER OF W 8 X 18)
- $F_{EXX} = 70 KSI$
- $t_{min} = 1/4"$ (WEB OF W 8 X 18)

- TRY 1/4" FILLET WELD (ALL-AROUND)

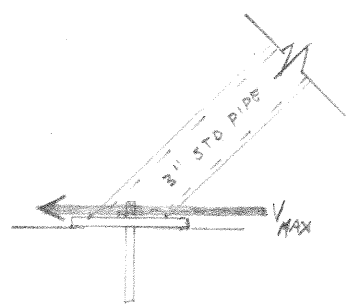
AISC (J2-3)

$$\frac{R_n}{\Omega} = \frac{F_w A_w}{\Omega} = \frac{0.6 F_{EXX} (0.707) (D) (l_w)}{2.00 (16)}$$

$$= \frac{0.6 (70 KSI) (0.707) (4) (35.3 IN)}{2.00 (16)} = 131 K$$

12.67K < 131K ∴ OK
 - USE 1/4" FILLET WELD FOR VERT. BEAM - BASEPLATE

STRUT - BASEPLATE



- CHECK WELD STRENGTH VS. SHEAR

KNOWN

- $V_{MAX} = 6.33K$
- $l_w = 11.0 IN$ (EXCLUDES CONSIDERATION OF ANGLE)
- $F_{EXX} = 70 KSI$
- $t_{min} = 0.201 IN$ (WALL OF PIPE)

- TRY 3/16" FILLET WELD (ALL-AROUND)

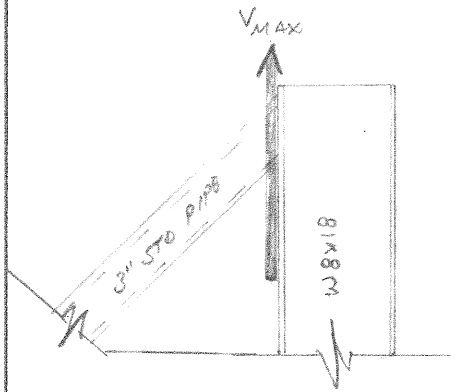
AISC (J2-3)

$$\frac{R_n}{\Omega} = \frac{0.6 (70 KSI) (0.707) (3) (11.0 IN)}{2.00 (16)} = 30.6 K$$

6.33K < 30.6K ∴ OK
 - USE 3/16" FILLET WELD FOR STRUT - BASEPLATE

III.) CONNECTIONS - WELDED JOINTS (CONT.)

STRUT - VERTICAL BEAM



- CHECK WELD STRENGTH VS. SHEAR

KNOWN

$V_{MAX} = 6.83K$

$A_w = 11.0 \text{ IN}$ (EXCLUDES CONSIDERATION OF ANGLE)

$F_{EXX} = 70 \text{ KSI}$

$t_{min} = 0.201 \text{ IN}$ (WALL OF PIPE)

- TRY 3/16" FILLET WELD (ALL-AROUND)

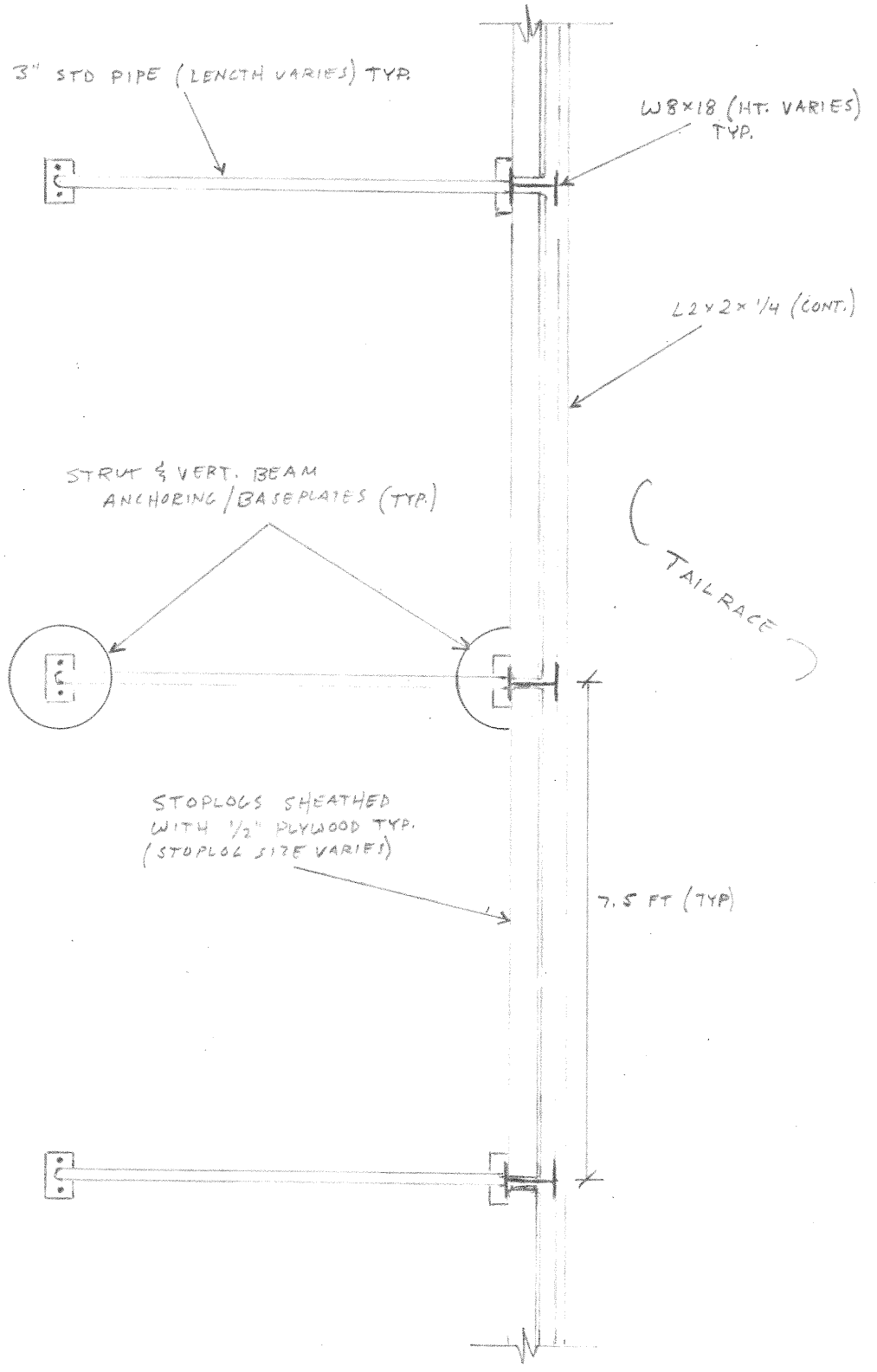
AISC
(J2-3)

$$\frac{R_n}{\phi} = \frac{0.6 (70 \text{ KSI}) (0.707) (3) (11.0 \text{ IN})}{2.00 (16)} = 30.6K$$

$6.83K < 30.6K \therefore \text{OK}$
 - USE 3/16" FILLET WELD FOR STRUT - VERT. BEAM

II.) SKETCHES

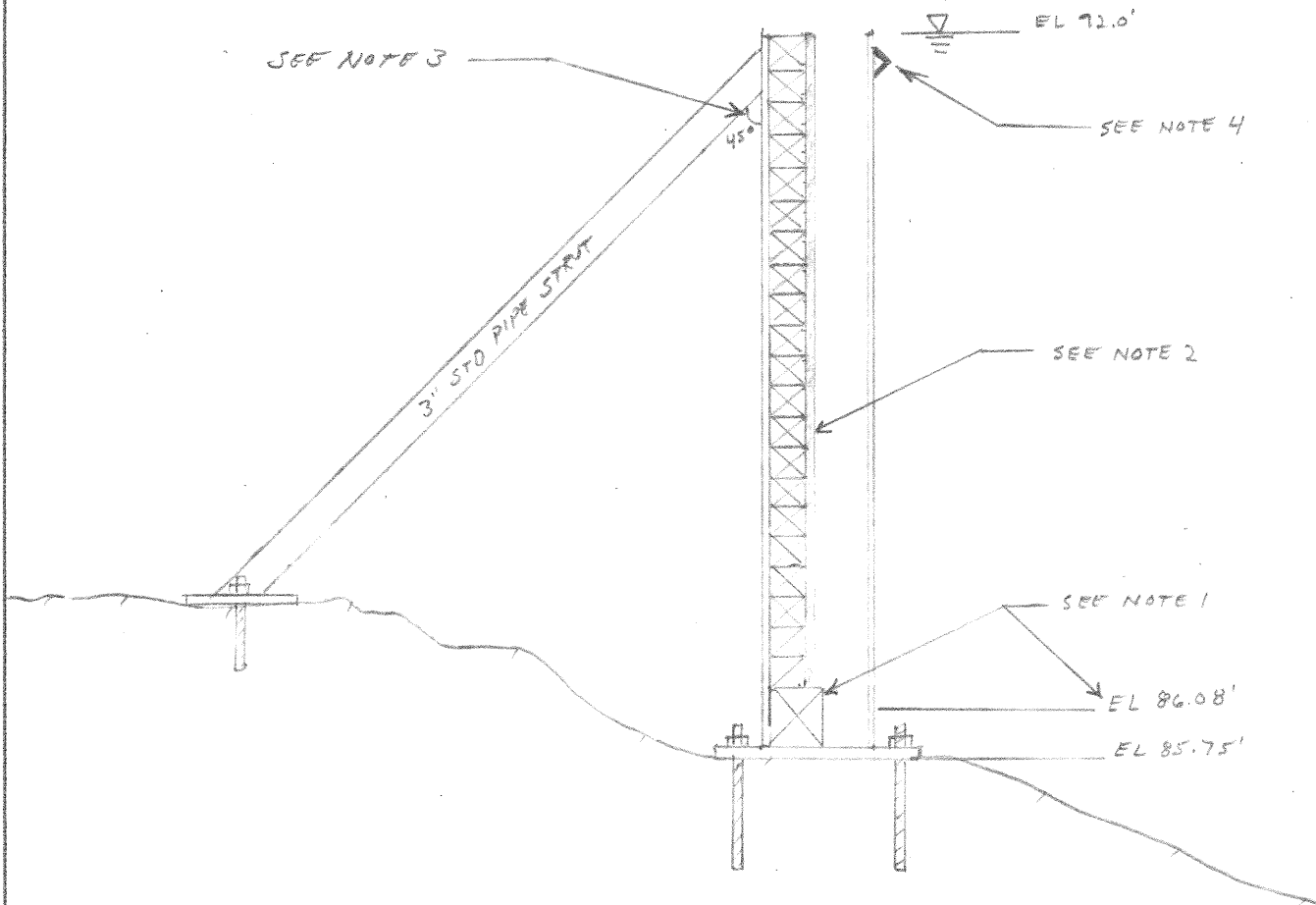
TYPICAL PLAN



SKETCHES

- EXAMPLE OF INSTALLATION OF BRACED COFFERDAM

SECTION

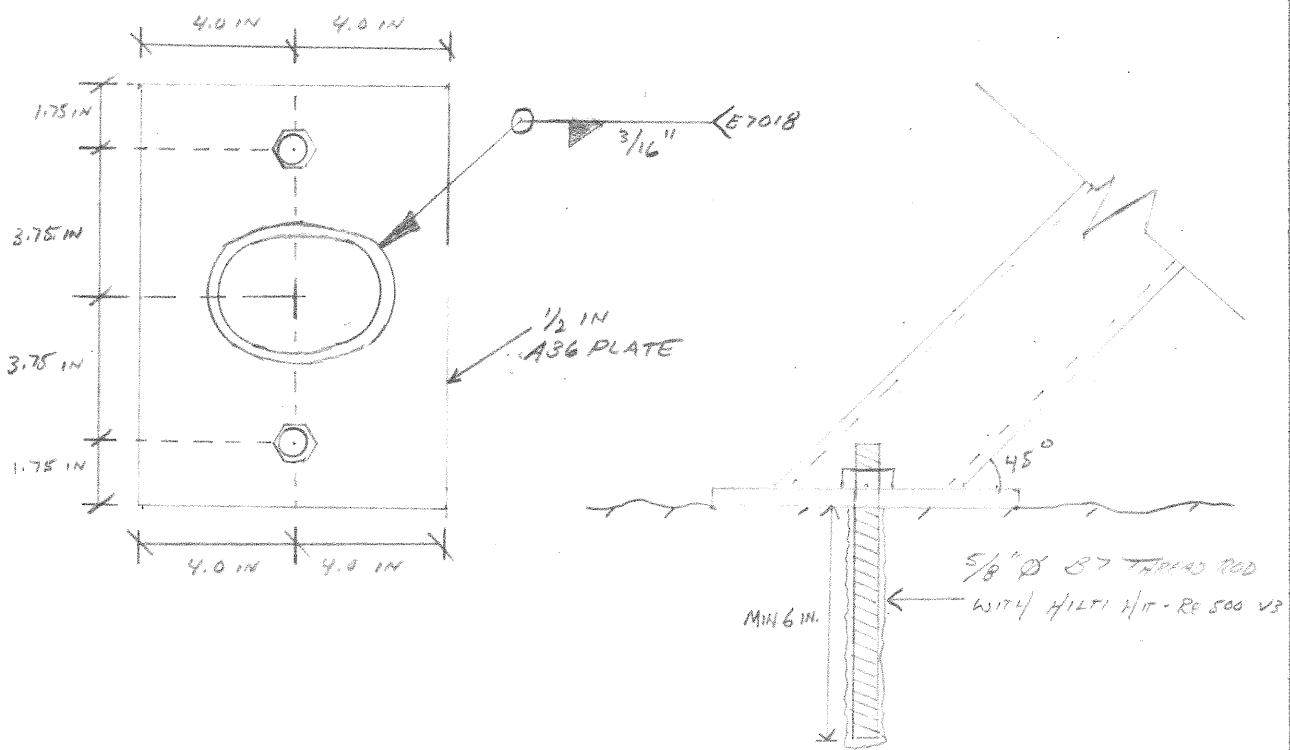


NOTES

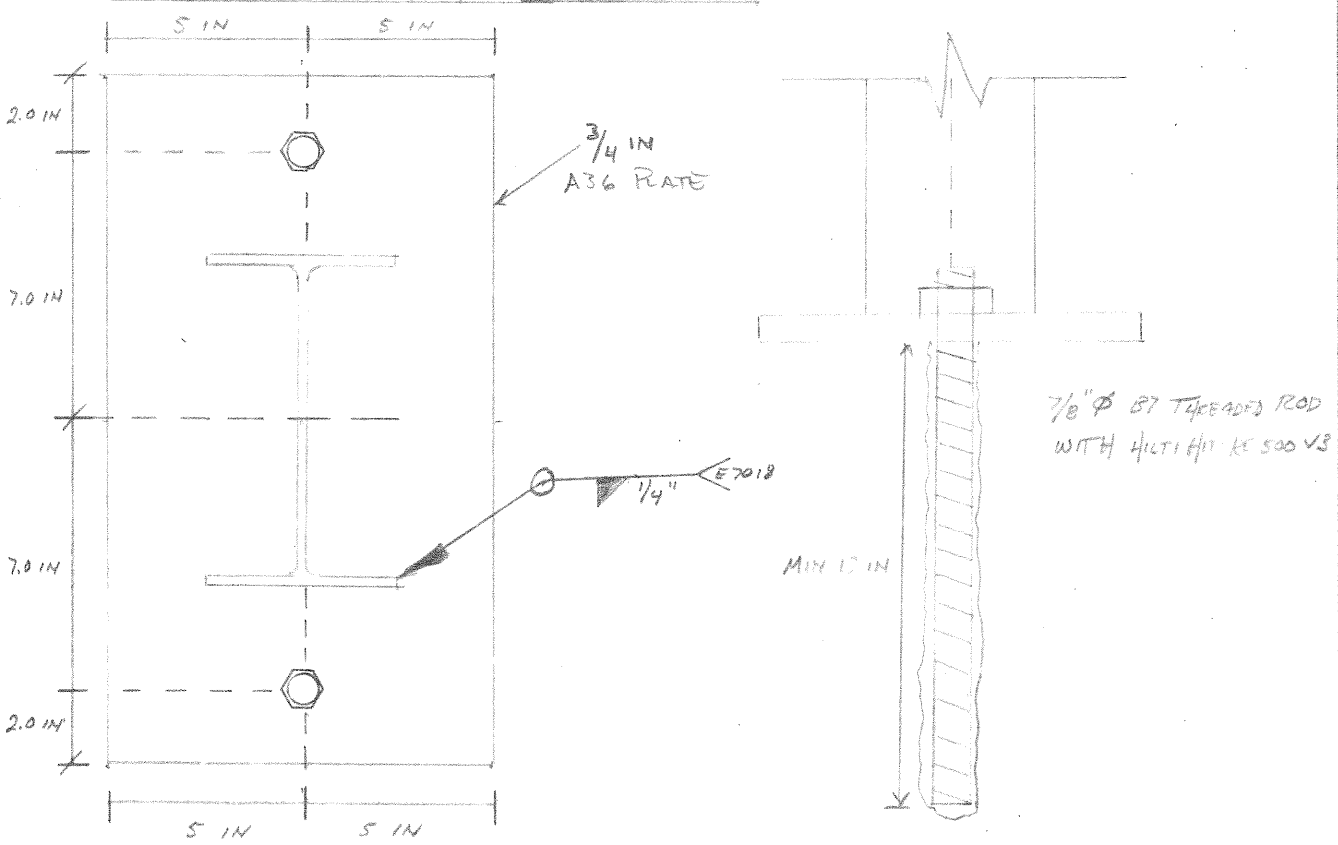
- 1.) EL. 86.08' PROVIDES THE MAXIMUM DEPTH (ASSUMING A DESIGN ELEV. OF 92.0') WHERE 4X4 LOGS ARE SUITABLE. AT A MINIMUM, 6X6 WOULD BE REQUIRED UP TO THIS ELEVATION PRIOR TO SWITCHING OVER TO 4X4 LOGS
- 2.) 4X4 STIPLOKS ARE TO BE SHEATHED WITH 1/2" PLYWOOD. 6X6 ARE NOT REQUIRED TO BE SHEATHED.
- 3.) 45° ANGLE TO BE CONSISTENT FOR ALL STRUT INSTALLATIONS
- 4.) L2X2X1/4 TO BE CONTINUOUS ALONG SECTIONS OF BRACED COFFERDAM

SKETCHES

STRUT ANCHORING & BASEPLATE

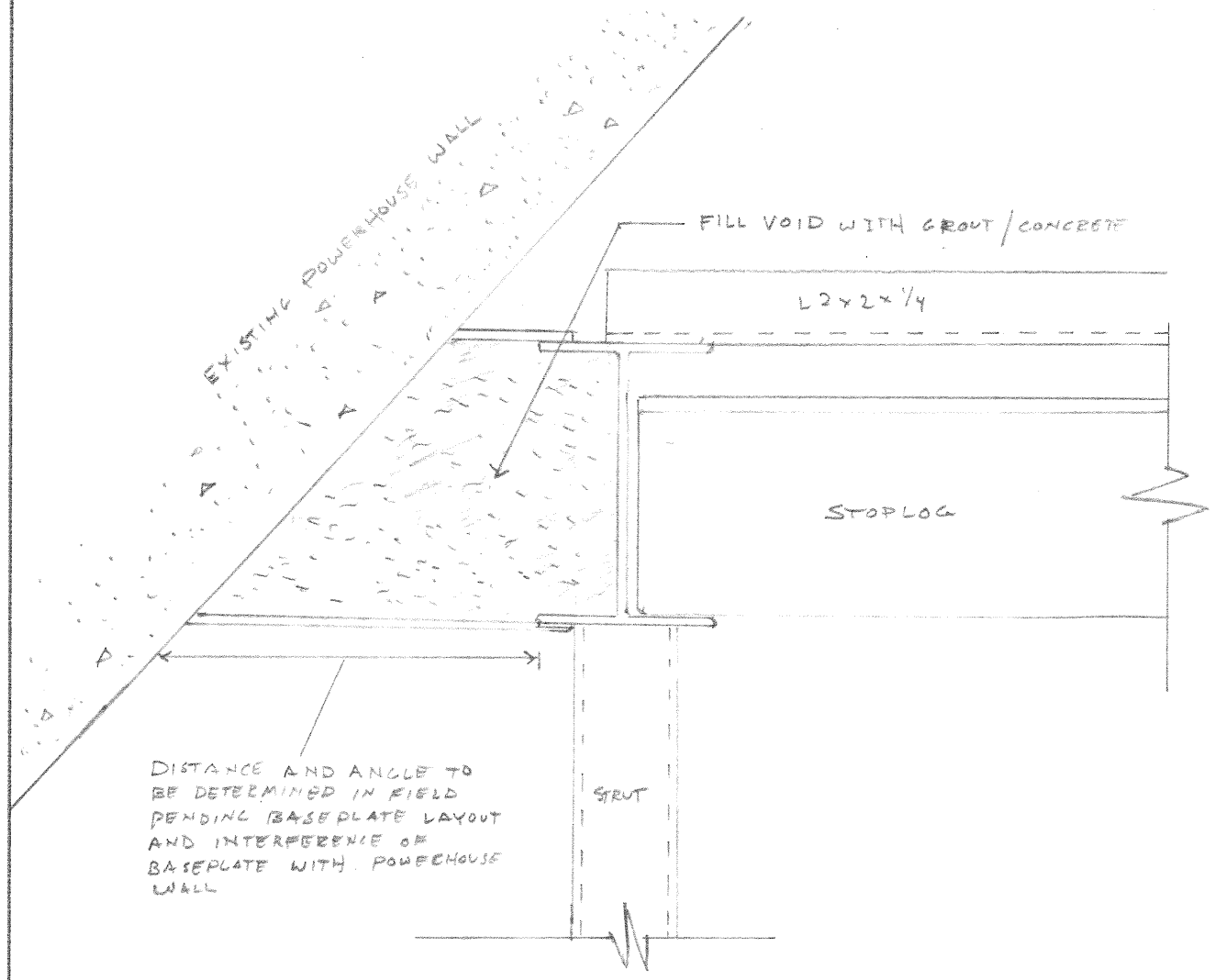


VERTICAL BEAM ANCHORING & BASEPLATE



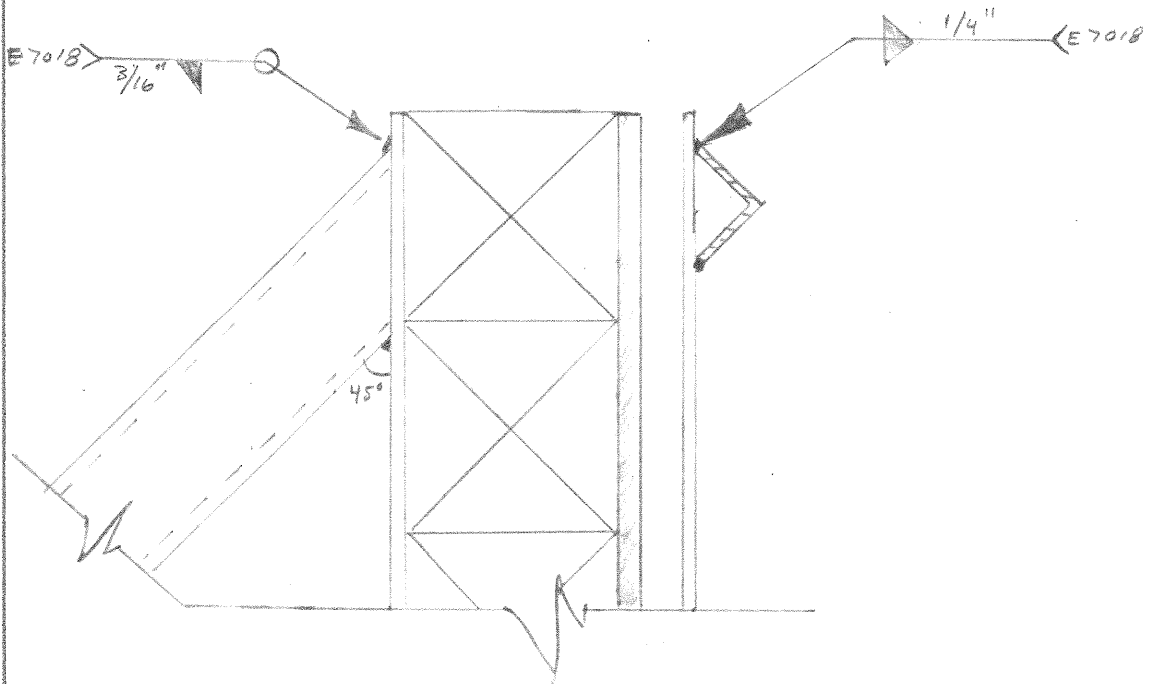
SKETCHES

CONNECTION AT UNIT #1-#6 POWERHOUSE WALL



SKETCHES

CONNECTIONS AT TOP OF VERTICAL BEAM



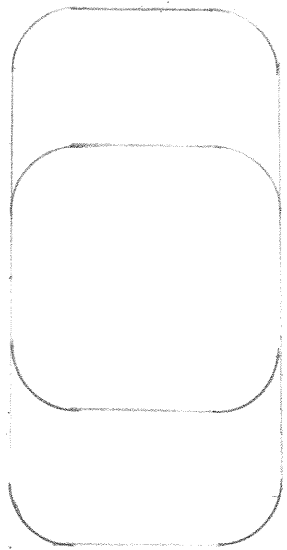
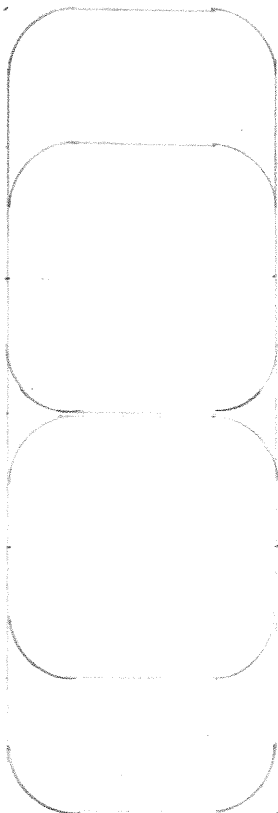
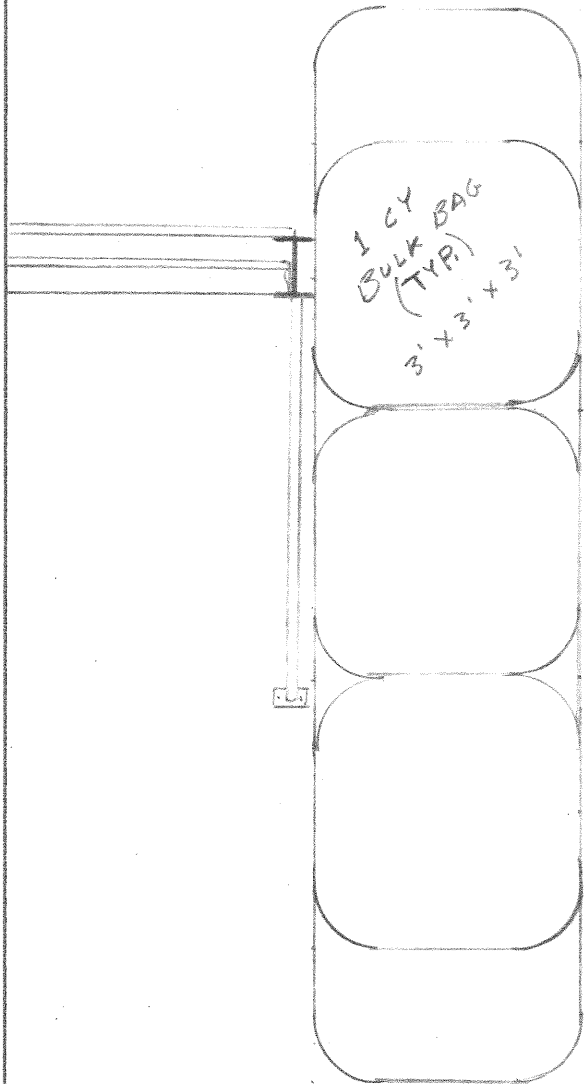
SKETCHES

SANDBAG COFFERDAM FOR DEPTHS UP TO 4 FT

4 FT
4 BOTTOM/3 TOP

3 FT
3 BOTTOM/2 TOP

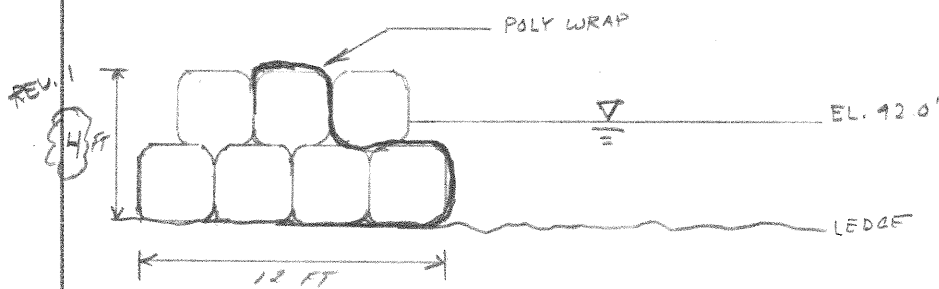
2 FT OR LESS
2 BOTTOM/1 TOP



*NOTE:

HEIGHT & WIDTH REQUIREMENTS ARE PER US. ARMY CORP OF ENGINEERS GUIDELINES (H=3W). SEE "ATTACHMENT B" FOR ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

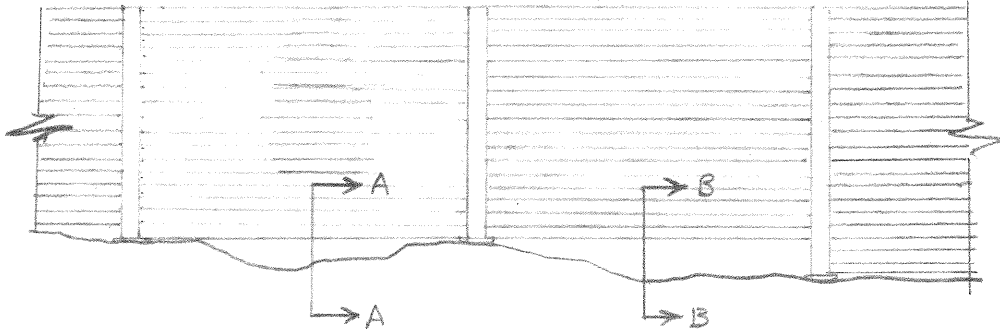
TYPICAL SECTION FOR 4 FT DEPTH



SKETCHES

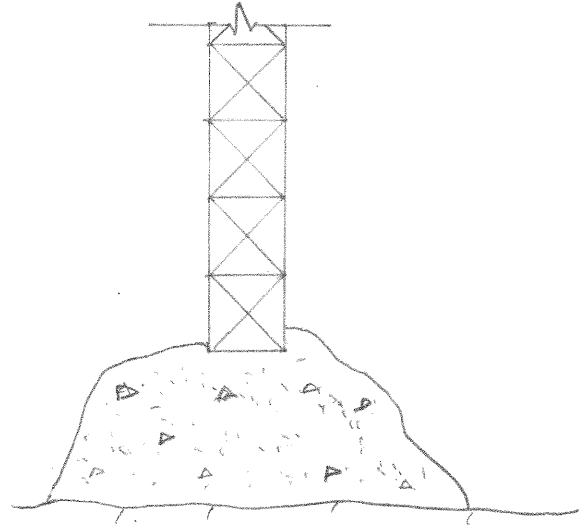
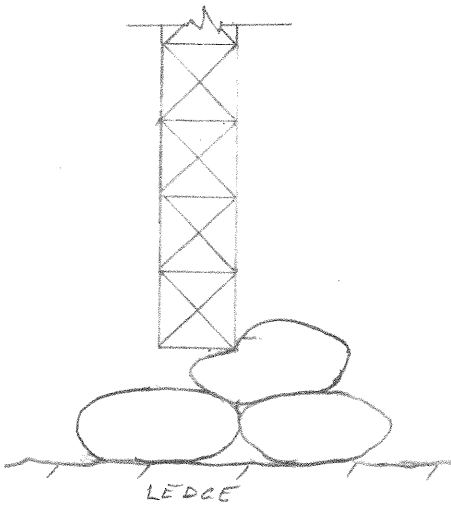
METHOD FOR SEALING STOPLOGS ON UNLEVEL LEDGE

- EXAMPLE SECTIONS



SECTION A-A

SECTION B-B



* DEPEND ON DEPTH OR SIZE OF GAP BETWEEN STOPLOGS AND LEDGE,
 SANDBAGS AND/OR A TREMIE CONCRETE PLACEMENT ARE TO BE
 USED FOR SEALING

II.) MATERIAL LIST

BRACES / FRAMES

ITEM	SIZE	F _y / GRADE
VERTICAL BEAM	W8x18	50 KSI
STRUT	3" STD PIPE	35 KSI

BASEPLATES / ANCHORING

VERT BEAM BASEPLATE	3/4" x 10" x 18"	36 KSI
STRUT BASEPLATE	1/2" x 8" x 11"	36 KSI
THREADED ROD - B7	SEE SKETCH	105 KSI
EPOXY	N/A	HINTI HIT-RESOVUS

STOPPLUGS

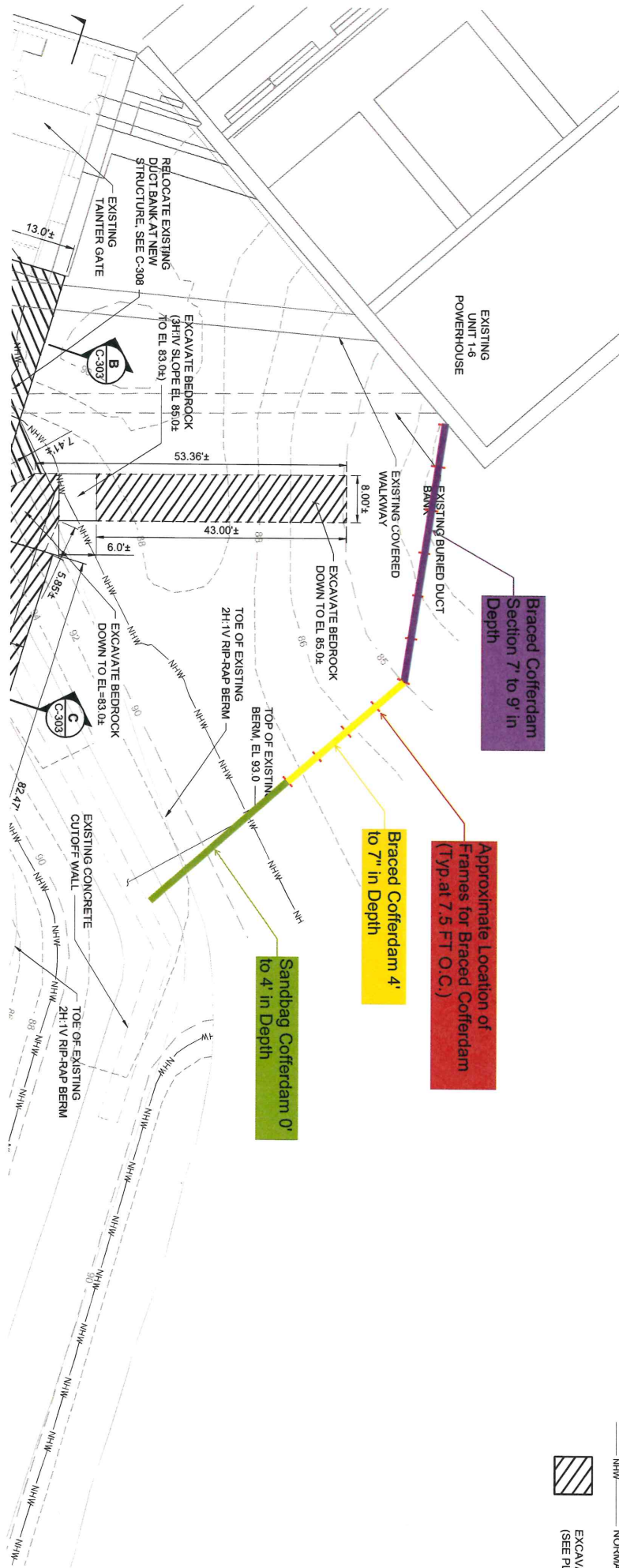
STOPPLUGS - BELOW 5.92 FT	NOM. 4x4	NO. 2 MIXED S. PINE
STOPPLUGS - ABOVE 5.92 FT	NOM. 6x6	NO. 2 MIXED S. PINE
SHEATHING - PLYWOOD	1/2" IN.	N/A

MISC.

WELDING ELECTRODES	N/A	70 KSI
--------------------	-----	--------

VI.) GENERAL LAYOUT

Layout for Cofferdam Between Unit #1-#6 Powerhouse and Dike
Braced Cofferdam Design Elevation = 92.0'



Braced Cofferdam Section 7' to 9' in Depth

Approximate Location of Frames for Braced Cofferdam (Typ at 7.5 FT O.C.)

Braced Cofferdam 4' to 7' in Depth

Sandbag Cofferdam 0' to 4' in Depth

- LEGEND:**
- APPROX OUTLINE
 - - - - - NORMAL HIGH V
 - EXCAVATED BEI (SEE PLAN FOR)

VII.) ATTACHMENT "A"

TABLE 8.4

Design Values for Visually Graded Southern Pine Dimension Lumber
 (Tabulated design values are for normal load duration and dry service conditions, unless specified otherwise. See NDS 2.3 for a comprehensive description of design value adjustment factors.)
 Use with Adjustment Factors

Species and commercial grade	Size classification	Design values in pounds per square inch (psi)						Grading Rules Agency
		Bending F_b	Tension parallel to grain F_t	Shear parallel to grain F_v	Compression perpendicular to grain $F_{c\perp}$	Compression parallel to grain F_c	Modulus of Elasticity E	
MIXED SOUTHERN PINE								
Select Structural	2"-4"thick	2030	1200	100	565	1800	1,600,000	SPIB
No.1		1450	875	100	565	1650	1,500,000	
No.2		1300	775	90	565	1650	1,400,000	
No.3		750	450	90	565	950	1,200,000	
Stud	2"-4" wide	775	450	90	565	950	1,200,000	
Construction Standard	2"-4"thick	1000	600	100	565	1700	1,300,000	
Utility	4" wide	550	325	90	565	1450	1,200,000	
		275	150	90	565	950	1,100,000	
Select Structural	2"-4"thick	1850	1100	90	565	1700	1,600,000	
No.1		1300	750	90	565	1550	1,500,000	
No.2		1150	675	90	565	1550	1,400,000	
No.3		675	400	90	565	875	1,200,000	
Stud	5"-6" wide	675	400	90	565	875	1,200,000	
Select Structural	2"-4"thick	1750	1000	90	565	1600	1,600,000	
No.1		1200	700	90	565	1450	1,500,000	
No.2		1050	625	90	565	1450	1,400,000	
No.3		625	375	90	565	850	1,200,000	
Select Structural	2"-4"thick	1500	875	90	565	1600	1,600,000	
No.1		1050	600	90	565	1450	1,400,000	
No.2		925	550	90	565	1450	1,400,000	
No.3		525	325	90	565	825	1,200,000	
Select Structural	2"-4"thick	1400	825	90	565	1550	1,600,000	
No.1		975	575	90	565	1400	1,500,000	
No.2		875	525	90	565	1400	1,400,000	
No.3		500	300	90	565	800	1,200,000	

SOUTHERN PINE							
Dense Select Structural		3050	1650	100	660	2250	1,900,000
Select Structural		2850	1600	100	565	2100	1,800,000
Non-Dense Select Structural		2650	1350	100	480	1950	1,700,000
No.1 Dense	2"-4"thick	2000	1100	100	660	2000	1,800,000
No.1		1850	1050	100	565	1850	1,700,000
No.1 Non-Dense		1700	900	100	480	1700	1,600,000
No.2 Dense	2"-4" wide	1700	875	90	660	1850	1,700,000
No.2		1500	825	90	565	1650	1,600,000
No.2 Non-Dense		1350	775	90	480	1600	1,400,000
No.3		850	475	90	565	975	1,400,000
Stud		875	500	90	565	975	1,400,000
Construction	2"-4"thick	1100	625	100	565	1800	1,500,000
		1100	450	90	565	1500	1,300,000

SIZE FACTOR, C_F

Appropriate size adjustment factors have already been incorporated in the tabulated design values for most thicknesses of Southern Pine and Mixed Southern Pine dimension lumber. For dimension lumber 4" thick, 8" and wider (all grades except Dense Structural 86, Dense Structural 72 and Dense Structural 65), tabulated bending design values, F_b , shall be permitted to be multiplied by the size factor, $C_F = 1.1$. For dimension lumber wider than 12" (all grades except Dense Structural 86, Dense Structural 72 and Dense Structural 65), tabulated bending, tension and compression parallel to grain design values for 12" wide lumber shall be multiplied by the size factor, $C_F = 0.9$. When the depth, d , of Dense Structural 86, Dense Structural 72 or Dense Structural 65 dimension lumber exceeds 12", the tabulated bending design value, F_b , shall be multiplied by the following size factor:

$$C_F = (12/d)^{1/9}$$

REPETITIVE MEMBER FACTOR, C_r

Bending design values, F_b , for dimension lumber 2" to 4" thick shall be multiplied by the repetitive member factor, $C_r = 1.15$, when such members are used as joists, truss chords, rafters, studs, planks, decking or similar members which are in contact or spaced not more than 24" on centers, are not less than 3 in number and are joined by floor, roof or other load distributing elements adequate to support the design load.

FLAT USE FACTOR, C_{fu}

Bending design values adjusted by size factors are based on edgewise use (load applied to narrow face). When dimension lumber is used flatwise (load applied to wide face), the bending design value, F_b , shall also be multiplied by the following flat use factors:

FLAT USE FACTORS, C_{fu}

Width	Thickness
	2" & 3"
	4"
2" & 3"	1.0
4"	1.1
5"	1.1
6"	1.15
8"	1.15
10" & wider	1.2

WET SERVICE FACTOR, C_M

When dimension lumber is used where moisture content will exceed 19% for an extended time period, design values shall be multiplied by the appropriate wet service factors from the following table (for Dense Structural 86, Dense Structural 72 and Dense Structural 65 use tabulated design values for wet service conditions without further adjustment):

WET SERVICE FACTORS, C_M

F_b	F_t	F_v	F_{ct}	F_c	E
0.85*	1.0	0.97	0.67	0.8**	0.9

* when $(F_b)(C_F) \leq 1150$ psi, $C_M = 1.0$
 ** when $F_c \leq 750$ psi, $C_M = 1.0$

10/24

TABLE 8.6 (Continued)

Species and commercial grade	Size classification	Design values in pounds per square inch (psi)							Grading Rules Agency
		Bending F_b	Tension parallel to grain F_t	Shear parallel to grain F_v	Compression perpendicular to grain $F_{c\perp}$	Compression parallel to grain F_c	Modulus of Elasticity E		
MIXED OAK									
Select Structural No.1	Beams and Stringers	1350	800	80	800	825	1,000,000	NELMA	
No.2		1150	550	80	800	700	1,000,000		
Select Structural No.1	Posts and Timbers	1250	850	80	800	875	1,000,000	NELMA	
No.2		1000	675	80	800	775	1,000,000		
MIXED SOUTHERN PINE									
(Wet Service Conditions)									
Select Structural No.1	5" x 5" & larger	1500	1000	110	375	900	1,300,000	SPIB	
No.2		1350	900	110	375	800	1,300,000		
		850	550	95	375	525	1,000,000		
MOUNTAIN HEMLOCK									
Select Structural No.1	Beams and Stringers	1350	775	85	570	875	1,100,000	WCLIB	
No.2		1100	550	85	570	725	1,100,000		
Select Structural No.1	Posts and Timbers	1250	825	85	570	925	1,100,000	WCLIB	
No.2		1000	675	85	570	800	1,100,000		
		625	400	85	570	550	900,000		
NORTHERN PINE									
Select Structural No.1	Beams and Stringers	1250	850	65	435	850	1,300,000	NELMA	
No.2		1050	700	65	435	725	1,300,000		
Select Structural No.1	Posts and Timbers	1150	800	65	435	900	1,300,000	NSLB	
No.2		950	650	65	435	800	1,300,000		
		550	375	65	435	375	1,000,000		
NORTHERN RED OAK									
Select Structural No.1	Beams and Stringers	1600	950	105	885	950	1,300,000	NELMA	
No.2		1350	675	105	885	800	1,300,000		
Select Structural No.1	Posts and Timbers	1500	1000	105	885	1000	1,300,000	NELMA	
No.2		1200	800	105	885	875	1,300,000		
		700	475	105	885	400	1,000,000		
NORTHERN WHITE CEDAR									
Select Structural No.1	Beams and Stringers	900	600	60	370	600	700,000	NELMA	
No.2		750	500	60	370	500	700,000		
Select Structural No.1	Posts and Timbers	500	250	60	370	325	600,000	NELMA	
No.2									

6x6

Salad Structural

Decor and

95N

E7E

6N

97N

6FN

700,000

700,000

700,000

TABLE 8.6—Adjustment Factors

SIZE FACTOR, C_F

When the depth, d, of a beam, stringer, post or timber exceeds 12", the tabulated bending design value, F_b, shall be multiplied by the following size factor:

$$C_F = (12/d)^{1/9}$$

WET SERVICE FACTOR, C_M

When timbers are used where moisture content will exceed 19% for an extended time period, design values shall be multiplied by the appropriate wet service factors from the following table (for Southern Pine and Mixed Southern Pine use tabulated design values without further adjustment):

WET SERVICE FACTORS, C _M					
F _b	F _t	F _v	F _{c⊥}	F _c	E
1.00	1.00	1.00	0.67	0.91	1.00

SHEAR STRESS FACTOR, C_H

Tabulated shear design values parallel to grain have been reduced to allow for the occurrence of splits, checks and shakes. Tabulated shear design values parallel to grain, F_v, shall be permitted to be multiplied by the shear stress factors specified in the following table when length of split, or size of check or shake is known and no increase in them is anticipated. When shear stress factors are used for Redwood, Southern Pine and Mixed Southern Pine, a tabulated design value of F_v = 80 psi shall be assigned for all grades of Redwood and a tabulated design value of F_v = 90 psi shall be assigned for all grades of Southern Pine and Mixed Southern Pine. Shear stress factors shall be permitted to be linearly interpolated.

SHEAR STRESS FACTORS, C_H

Length of split on wide face of 5" (nominal) and thicker lumber	C _H	Size of shake* in 5" (nominal) and thicker lumber	C _H
no split	2.00	no shake	2.00
1/2 x narrow face	1.67	1/6 x narrow face	1.67
3/4 x narrow face	1.50	1/4 narrow face	1.50
1 x narrow face	1.33	1/3 x narrow face	1.33
1-1/2 x narrow face or more	1.00	1/2 x narrow face or more	1.00

*Shake is measured at the end between lines enclosing the shake and perpendicular to the loaded face.



Flood Fighting: How To Use Sandbags

U.S. ARMY CORPS OF ENGINEERS

BUILDING STRONG®

Sandbag Construction – The use of sandbags is a simple, but effective way to prevent or reduce flood water damage. Properly filled and placed sandbags can act as a barrier to divert moving water around, instead of through, buildings. Sandbag construction does not guarantee a water-tight seal, but is satisfactory for use in most situations. Sandbags are also used successfully to prevent overtopping of streams with levees, and for training current flows to specific areas.

Untied sandbags are recommended for most situations. Tied sandbags should be used only for special situations when pre-filling and stockpiling may be required, or for specific purposes such as filling holes, holding objects in position, or to form barriers backed by supportive planks. Tied sandbags are generally easier to handle and stockpile. However, sandbag filling operations can generally be best accomplished at or near the placement site, and tying of the bags might be a waste of valuable time and effort. If the bags are to be pre-filled at a distant location, due consideration must be given to transportation vehicles and placement site access.

Commercial plastic sandbags, made from polypropylene, are available from most bag suppliers and hardware stores. These will store for a long time with minimum care, and are not biodegradable. Thus, they have to be disposed of after use, or will remain around for a long time. Another option is untreated burlap sacks, often available at feed or hardware stores. Empty bags are biodegradable, and can be stockpiled for several years, if properly stored. Filled burlap bags of earth material will deteriorate quickly. In either case, rodent control is strongly recommended during storage.

Do not use garbage bags, as they are too slick to stack. Avoid the use of feed or seed sacks, as they are too large to handle when filled even half full. If they must be used, keep the weight of filled bags down to what can be handled by one or two people (no more than 60 pounds). Where possible, use bags about 14-18" wide, and 30-36" deep.

A heavy bodied or sandy soil is most desirable for filling sandbags, but any usable material at or near the site has definite advantages. Coarse sand could leak out through the weave in the bag. To prevent this, double bag the material. Gravelly or rocky soils are generally poor choices because of their permeability.

Sandbag barriers are best built by a group of people working as a team. Insure that the individuals have the physical capability to carry or drag a sandbag weighing approximately 30-50 pounds (depending on dampness and type of sand). They should wear work clothing and gloves.

How to Fill a Sandbag – Filling sandbags is usually a two-person operation. The use of safety goggles and gloves is recommended. One member of the team places the empty bag between or slightly in front of widespread feet with arms extended. The throat of the bag is folded to form a collar, and held with the hands in a position that will enable the other team member to empty a rounded shovel full of material into the open end. The person holding the sack stands with knees slightly flexed, and head and face as far away from the shovel as possible.

The shoveler carefully releases the rounded shovel full of soil into the throat of the bag. Haste in this operation can result in undue spillage and added work. Bags should be filled between one-third (1/3) to one-half (1/2) of their capacity. This keeps the bag from getting too heavy, and permits the bags to be stacked with a good seal.

For large scale operations, filling sandbags can be expedited by using bag-holding racks, funnels, or power loading equipment. The special equipment required is not always available during an emergency, but can be fabricated using available materials, and should be identified in local flood response plans.



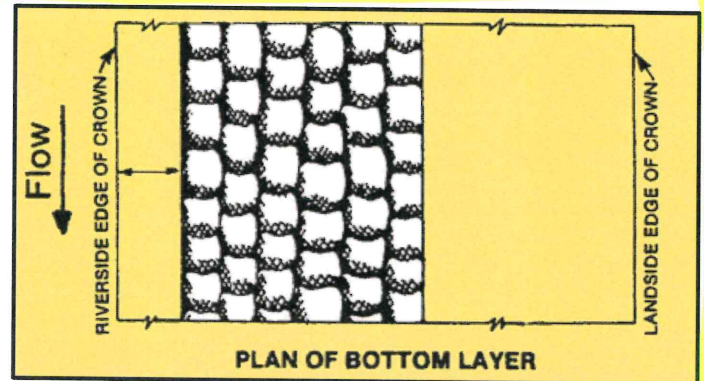
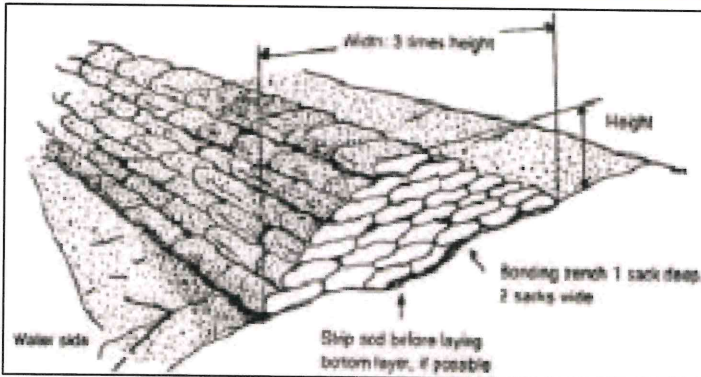
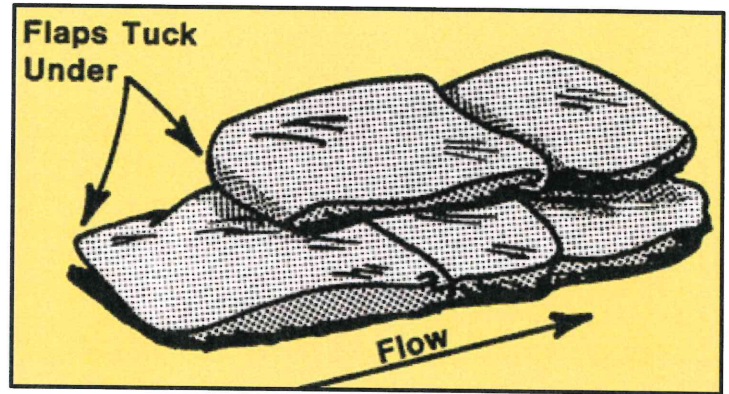
Sandbag Placement – Remove any debris from the area where the bags are to be placed.

Fold the open end of the unfilled portion of the bag to form a triangle. If tied bags are used, flatten or flare the tied end.

Place the partially filled bags lengthwise and parallel to the direction of flow, with the open end facing against the water flow. Tuck the flaps under, keeping the unfilled portion under the weight of the sack.

Place succeeding bags on top, offsetting by one-half (1/2) filled length of the previous bag, and stamp into place to eliminate voids, and form a tight seal.

Stagger the joint connections when multiple layers are necessary. For unsupported layers over three (3) courses high, use the pyramid placement method (below).



Pyramid Placement Method – The pyramid placement is used to increase the height of sandbag protection. Place the sandbags to form a pyramid by alternating header courses (bags placed crosswise) and stretcher courses (bags placed lengthwise). Stamp each bag in place, overlap sacks, maintain staggered joint placement, and tuck in any loose ends.

Estimating materials – Use the table below, and assume 40 pounds of sand per bag. A 3 foot levee, 500 feet long, requires 22,500 bags, so you need $(40 * 22,500) \div 2000 = 450$ tons of sand. The weight of sand varies locally.

DIKE HEIGHT	50 FT	100 FT	200 FT	250 FT	300 FT	350 FT	400 FT	450 FT	500 FT
1 Foot	300	600	1,200	1,500	1,800	2,100	2,400	2,700	3,000
2 Feet	1,050	2,100	4,200	5,250	6,300	7,350	8,400	9,450	10,500
3 Feet	2,250	4,500	9,000	11,250	13,500	15,750	18,000	20,250	22,500
4 Feet	3,900	7,800	15,600	19,500	23,400	27,300	31,200	35,100	39,000

Ringing boils – A boil is a condition where water is flowing through or under an earth structure (such as a levee) that is retaining water. Free flowing water wants to move to lower elevations. If a levee is stopping floodwaters, the water may be able to find weak points to enter. This action is called "piping". If the water finds a large enough path, the flow will become visible, and is a serious threat to the integrity of the levee. Most boils occur in sand, silt, or some combination.

A boil is found on the landward side of the levee, or in the ground past the levee toe (the exact distance varies with local conditions). Possible boil sites can be identified by free standing or flowing water (other than culverts, pumps, etc). A boil can be found only by close inspection. A prime indicator is water bubbling (or "boiling"), much like a natural spring. Another is obvious water movement in what appears to be standing water.

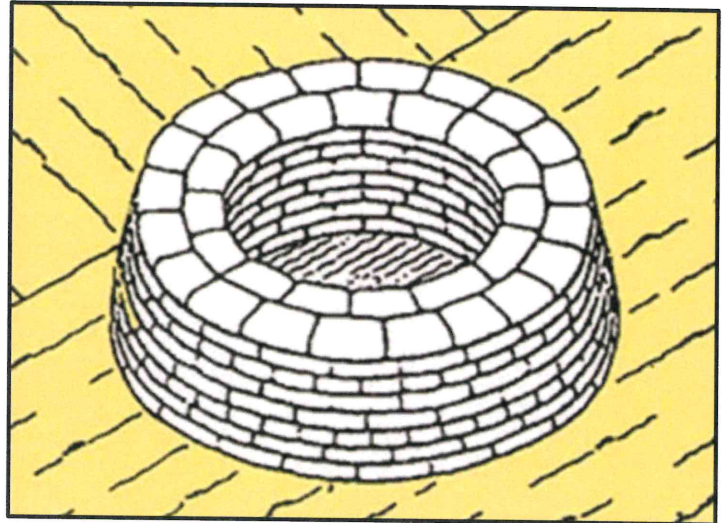
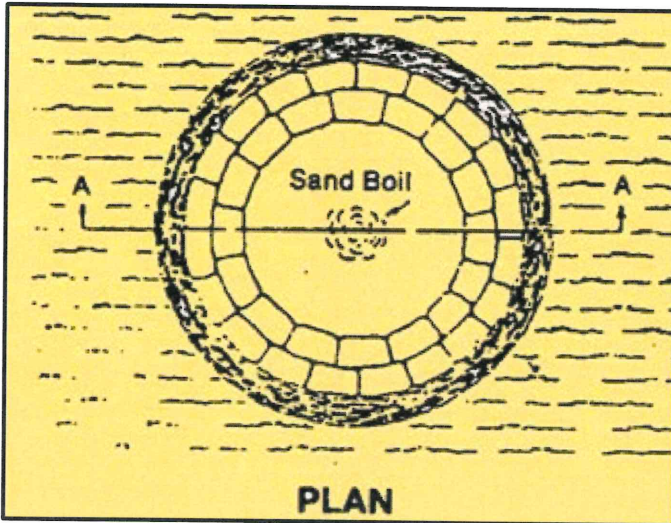
Carefully examine the water for movement. Boils will have an obvious exit (such as a rodent hole), but the water may be cloudy from siltation, or the hole very small. If there is any movement in the water, carefully approach the site, disturbing the water as little as possible. Let the water settle, and look at the suspected site. If you see the hole, examine it carefully. If the water flow is clear, there are no problems as yet. If there is no distinct hole, the water flow is not a threat. Monitor the site regularly for changes, and take no other actions.

A dirty water flow indicates that the soil is being eroded by the water, and that could mean failure of the levee. A boil ring is

the best solution. The idea is to reduce the water flow until the water is flowing clear, but not to stop the water flow. This acts as a relief valve for the water pressure; the water continues to flow, but is not eroding the material. If the water flow is stopped, the pressure will remain, and another boil will form. Ring the boil with sandbags, with the first bags back 1-2 feet from the boil. More, if the soil is unstable.

Build the first layer in a circle, 2-4 bags across, and then build up, bringing each layer in. If possible, keep the interior face straight. Build the ring wall with the means for water to flow out, leaving a gap in the wall, or using pipes. Adjust the flows until the water slows, and becomes clear.

Monitor the ring wall constantly. Raise or lower the height of the wall as necessary, maintaining a slow, clear flow. The height should be only enough to slow flow such that no more material is displaced, and the water runs clear.



Notes:

- Do not sack a boil which does not put out material.
- The entire base should be cleared of debris and scarified.
- Tie into the levee if the boil is near a toe.
- Use loose earth between all of the sacks.

- All joints must be staggered.
- Be sure to clear the sand discharge.
- Never attempt to completely stop the flow through a boil.

Corps of Engineers Sandbag Policy – Non-federal governments are responsible for maintaining a supply of sandbags adequate to cover anticipated immediate needs. At the discretion of the District Commander, a portion of the District's stockpile may be loaned to meet a specific local flood emergency. The Walla Walla District maintains a limited sandbag stockpile to augment local jurisdictions during actual flood emergencies, but can access a national contract for additional supplies. We will issue only to agencies or governments, through the designated emergency manager. Individual citizens requesting sandbags will be directed to their local government.

Unused stocks must be returned to Walla Walla District as soon as the emergency is over, unless otherwise released to the supported jurisdiction. Consumed stocks must be replaced in kind, or paid for by the local interests, unless the District Commander directs otherwise. This applies only to those jurisdictions within the Walla Walla District's area of operation, the Snake River basin.

For Further Information – Refer to the Walla Walla District Flood Fight Handbook: Preparing For a Flood, available for download at the link below. Contact the District Readiness Office, as noted below, for a copy.

**U.S. ARMY CORPS OF ENGINEERS – WALLA WALLA DISTRICT
READINESS OFFICE**

201 North Third Avenue; Walla Walla, WA 99362-1876
509-527-7146 business hours
1-509-380-4538 emergencies (include 1-509- when calling)
cenww-eoc@usace.army.mil ✉ www.nww.usace.army.mil/Missions/Flood-Assistance/

December 2018

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Design:	Concrete - Apr 7, 2020	Date:	4/10/2020
Fastening point:			

Specifier's comments: **HILTI DESIGN REPORT "A" - STRUT ANCHORING & BASEPLATE**

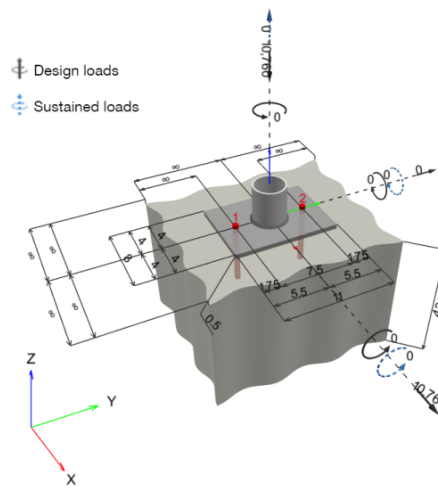
1 Anchor Design

1.1 Input data

Anchor type and diameter:	HIT-RE 500 V3 + HAS-E B7 5/8	
Item number:	333783 HAS-E B 5/8"x7 5/8" (element) / 2123401 HIT-RE 500 V3 (adhesive)	
Effective embedment depth:	$h_{ef,act} = 6.000$ in. ($h_{ef,limit} = -$ in.)	
Material:	ASTM A 193 Grade B7	
Evaluation Service Report:	ESR-3814	
Issued Valid:	1/1/2019 1/1/2021	
Proof:	Design Method ACI 318-08 / Chem	
Stand-off installation:	$e_b = 0.000$ in. (no stand-off); $t = 0.500$ in.	
Anchor plate ^{CBFEM} :	$l_x \times l_y \times t = 8.000$ in. x 11.000 in. x 0.500 in.;	
Profile:	Steel pipe, PIPE3STD; (L x W x T) = 3.500 in. x 3.500 in. x 0.216 in.	
Base material:	cracked concrete, 2500 , $f_c' = 2,500$ psi; $h = 420.000$ in., Temp. short/long: 32/32 °F	
Installation:	hammer drilled hole, Installation condition: Water filled	
Reinforcement:	tension: condition B, shear: condition B; no supplemental splitting reinforcement present edge reinforcement: none or < No. 4 bar	
Seismic loads (cat. C, D, E, or F)	no	

CBFEM - The anchor calculation is based on a component-based Finite Element Method (CBFEM)

Geometry [in.] & Loading [lb, in.lb]



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1.1.1 Design results

Case	Description	Forces [lb] / Moments [in.lb]	Seismic	Max. Util. Anchor [%]
1	Combination 1	$N = -10,760; V_x = 10,760; V_y = 0;$ $M_x = 0; M_y = 0; M_z = 0;$ $N_{sus} = 0; M_{x,sus} = 0; M_{y,sus} = 0;$	no	49

1.2 Load case/Resulting anchor forces

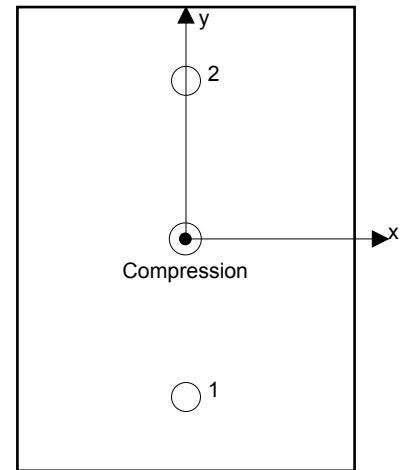
Anchor reactions [lb]

Tension force: (+Tension, -Compression)

Anchor	Tension force	Shear force	Shear force x	Shear force y
1	0	5,380	5,380	-16
2	0	5,380	5,380	16

resulting tension force in (x/y)=(0.000/0.000): 0 [lb]
 resulting compression force in (x/y)=(-0.016/0.000): 10,888 [lb]

Anchor forces are calculated based on a component-based Finite Element Method (CBFEM)



1.3 Tension load

	Load N_{ua} [lb]	Capacity ϕN_n [lb]	Utilization $\beta_N = N_{ua}/\phi N_n$	Status
Steel Strength*	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Bond Strength**	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Sustained Tension Load Bond Strength*	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Concrete Breakout Failure**	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

* highest loaded anchor **anchor group (anchors in tension)



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1.4 Shear load

	Load V_{ua} [lb]	Capacity ϕV_n [lb]	Utilization $\beta_v = V_{ua}/\phi V_n$	Status
Steel Strength*	5,380	11,017	49	OK
Steel failure (with lever arm)*	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Pryout Strength (Bond Strength controls)**	10,760	23,110	47	OK
Concrete edge failure in direction **	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

* highest loaded anchor **anchor group (relevant anchors)

1.4.1 Steel Strength

V_{sa} = ESR value refer to ICC-ES ESR-3814
 $\phi V_{steel} \geq V_{ua}$ ACI 318-08 Eq. (D-2)

Variables

$A_{se,v}$ [in. ²]	f_{uta} [psi]	$\alpha_{v,seis}$
0.23	125,000	1.000

Calculations

V_{sa} [lb]
16,950

Results

V_{sa} [lb]	ϕ_{steel}	ϕV_{sa} [lb]	V_{ua} [lb]
16,950	0.650	11,017	5,380



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1.4.2 Pryout Strength (Bond Strength controls)

$$V_{cp,g} = k_{cp} \left[\left(\frac{A_{Na}}{A_{Na0}} \right) \psi_{ec1,Na} \psi_{ec2,Na} \psi_{ed,Na} \psi_{cp,Na} N_{ba} \right] \quad \text{ACI 318-11 Eq. (D-41)}$$

$$\phi V_{cp,g} \geq V_{ua} \quad \text{ACI 318-11 Table (D.4.1.1)}$$

A_{Na} see ACI 318-11, Part D.5.5.1, Fig. RD.5.5.1(b)

$$A_{Na0} = (2 c_{Na})^2 \quad \text{ACI 318-11 Eq. (D-20)}$$

$$c_{Na} = 10 d_a \sqrt{\frac{\tau_{uncr}}{1100}} \quad \text{ACI 318-11 Eq. (D-21)}$$

$$\psi_{ec,Na} = \left(\frac{1}{1 + \frac{e_N}{c_{Na}}} \right) \leq 1.0 \quad \text{ACI 318-11 Eq. (D-23)}$$

$$\psi_{ed,Na} = 0.7 + 0.3 \left(\frac{c_{a,min}}{c_{ac}} \right) \leq 1.0 \quad \text{ACI 318-11 Eq. (D-25)}$$

$$\psi_{cp,Na} = \text{MAX} \left(\frac{c_{a,min}}{c_{ac}}, \frac{c_{Na}}{c_{ac}} \right) \leq 1.0 \quad \text{ACI 318-11 Eq. (D-27)}$$

$$N_{ba} = \lambda_a \cdot \tau_{k,c} \cdot \pi \cdot d_a \cdot h_{ef} \quad \text{ACI 318-11 Eq. (D-22)}$$

Variables

k_{cp}	$\alpha_{overhead}$	$\tau_{k,c,uncr}$ [psi]	d_a [in.]	h_{ef} [in.]	$c_{a,min}$ [in.]
2	1.000	1,660	0.625	6.000	∞
$\tau_{k,c}$ [psi]	$e_{c1,N}$ [in.]	$e_{c2,N}$ [in.]	c_{ac} [in.]	λ_a	
940	0.000	0.000	9.302	1.000	

Calculations

c_{Na} [in.]	A_{Na} [in. ²]	A_{Na0} [in. ²]	$\psi_{ed,Na}$
7.643	348.32	233.67	1.000
$\psi_{ec1,Na}$	$\psi_{ec2,Na}$	$\psi_{cp,Na}$	N_{ba} [lb]
1.000	1.000	1.000	11,074

Results

$V_{cp,g}$ [lb]	$\phi_{concrete}$	$\phi V_{cp,g}$ [lb]	V_{ua} [lb]
33,015	0.700	23,110	10,760

Input data and results must be checked for conformity with the existing conditions and for plausibility!
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1.5 Warnings

- The anchor design methods in PROFIS Engineering require rigid anchor plates as per current regulations (ETAG 001/Annex C, EOTA TR029, etc.). This means load re-distribution on the anchors due to elastic deformations of the anchor plate are not considered - the anchor plate is assumed to be sufficiently stiff, in order not to be deformed when subjected to the design loading. PROFIS Engineering calculates the minimum required anchor plate thickness with CBFEM to limit the stress of the anchor plate based on the assumptions explained above. The proof if the rigid base plate assumption is valid is not carried out by PROFIS Engineering. Input data and results must be checked for agreement with the existing conditions and for plausibility!
- Condition A applies where the potential concrete failure surfaces are crossed by supplementary reinforcement proportioned to tie the potential concrete failure prism into the structural member. Condition B applies where such supplementary reinforcement is not provided, or where pullout or pryout strength governs.
- Design Strengths of adhesive anchor systems are influenced by the cleaning method. Refer to the INSTRUCTIONS FOR USE given in the Evaluation Service Report for cleaning and installation instructions.
- The present version of the software does not account for special design provisions for overhead applications. Refer to related approval (e.g. section 4.1.1 of the ICC-ESR 2322) for details.
- For additional information about ACI 318 strength design provisions, please go to <https://submittals.us.hilti.com/PROFISAnchorDesignGuide/>
- The anchor design methods in PROFIS Engineering require rigid anchor plates, as per current regulations (AS 5216:2018, ETAG 001/Annex C, EOTA TR029 etc.). This means that the anchor plate should be sufficiently rigid to prevent load re-distribution to the anchors due to elastic/plastic displacements. The user accepts that the anchor plate is considered close to rigid by engineering judgment."

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1.6 Installation data

Profile: Steel pipe, PIPE3STD; (L x W x T) = 3.500 in. x 3.500 in. x 0.216 in.

Hole diameter in the fixture: $d_f = 0.688$ in.

Plate thickness (input): 0.500 in.

Drilling method: Hammer drilled

Cleaning: Compressed air cleaning of the drilled hole according to instructions for use is required

5/8 Hilti HAS Carbon steel threaded rod with Hilti HIT-RE 500 V3

Anchor type and diameter: HIT-RE 500 V3 + HAS-E B7 5/8

Item number: 333783 HAS-E B 5/8"x7 5/8" (element) / 2123401 HIT-RE 500 V3 (adhesive)

Installation torque: 720 in.lb

Hole diameter in the base material: 0.750 in.

Hole depth in the base material: 6.000 in.

Minimum thickness of the base material: 7.500 in.

1.6.1 Recommended accessories

Drilling

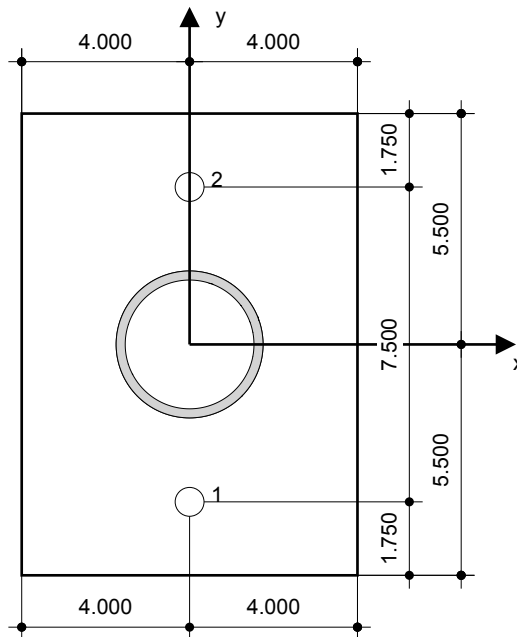
- Suitable Rotary Hammer
- Properly sized drill bit

Cleaning

- Compressed air with required accessories to blow from the bottom of the hole
- Proper diameter wire brush

Setting

- Dispenser including cassette and mixer
- Torque wrench



Coordinates Anchor in.

Anchor	x	y	c _{-x}	c _{+x}	c _{-y}	c _{+y}
1	0.000	-3.750	-	-	-	-
2	0.000	3.750	-	-	-	-



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2 Anchor plate design

2.1 Input data

Anchor plate:	Shape: Rectangular $l_x \times l_y \times t = 8.000 \text{ in} \times 11.000 \text{ in} \times 0.500 \text{ in}$ Calculation: CBFEM Material: ASTM A36; $F_y = 36,000 \text{ psi}$; $\epsilon_{lim} = 5.00\%$
Anchor type and size:	HIT-RE 500 V3 + HAS-E B7 5/8, $h_{ef} = 6.000 \text{ in}$
Anchor stiffness:	The anchor is modeled considering stiffness values determined from load displacement curves tested in an independent laboratory. Please note that no simple replacement of the anchor is possible as the anchor stiffness has a major impact on the load distribution results.
Design method:	AISC and LRFD-based design using component-based FEM
Stand-off installation:	$e_b = 0.000 \text{ in}$ (No stand-off); $t = 0.500 \text{ in}$
Profile:	PIPE3STD; (L x W x T x FT) = 3.500 in x 3.500 in x 0.216 in x - Material: ASTM A36; $F_y = 36,000 \text{ psi}$; $\epsilon_{lim} = 5.00\%$ Eccentricity x: 0.000 in Eccentricity y: 0.000 in
Base material:	Cracked concrete; 2500; $f_{c,cyl} = 2,500 \text{ psi}$; $h = 420.000 \text{ in}$
Welds (profile to anchor plate):	Type of redistribution: Plastic Material: E70xx
Mesh size:	Number of elements on edge: 8 Min. size of element: 0.394 in Max. size of element: 1.969 in



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2.2 Summary

	Description	Profile		Anchor plate			Welds [%]	Concrete [%]
		σ_{Ed} [psi]	ϵ_{Pl} [%]	σ_{Ed} [psi]	ϵ_{Pl} [%]	Hole bearing [%]		
1	Combination 1	36,013	0.05	15,134	0.00	17	51	8

2.3 Anchor plate classification

Results below are displayed for the decisive load combinations: Combination 1

Anchor tension forces	Equivalent rigid anchor plate (CBFEM)	Component-based Finite Element Method (CBFEM) anchor plate design
Anchor 1	0 lb	0 lb
Anchor 2	0 lb	0 lb

User accepted to consider the selected anchor plate as rigid by his/her engineering judgement. This means the anchor design guidelines can be applied.

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2.4 Profile/Stiffeners/Plate

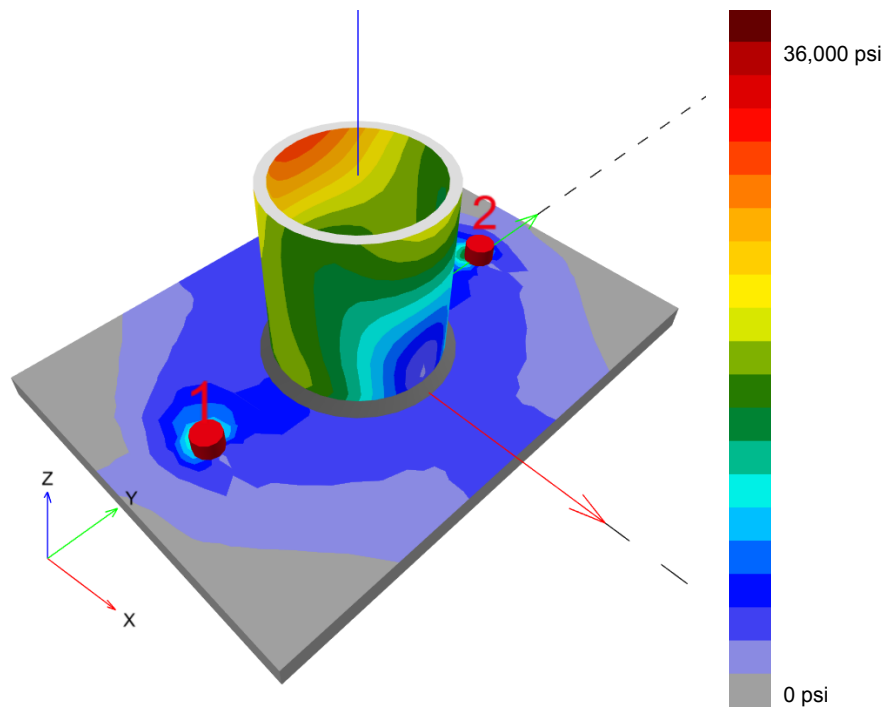
Profile and stiffeners are verified at the level of the steel to concrete connection. The connection design does not replace the steel design for critical cross sections, which should be performed outside of PROFIS Engineering.

2.4.1 Equivalent stress and plastic strain

Part	Load combination	Material	f_y [psi]	ϵ_{lim} [%]	σ_{Ed} [psi]	ϵ_{Pl} [%]	Status
Plate	Combination 1	ASTM A36	36,000	5.00	15,134	0.00	OK
Profile	Combination 1	ASTM A36	36,000	5.00	36,013	0.05	OK

2.4.1.1 Equivalent stress

Results below are displayed for the decisive load combination: 1 - Combination 1



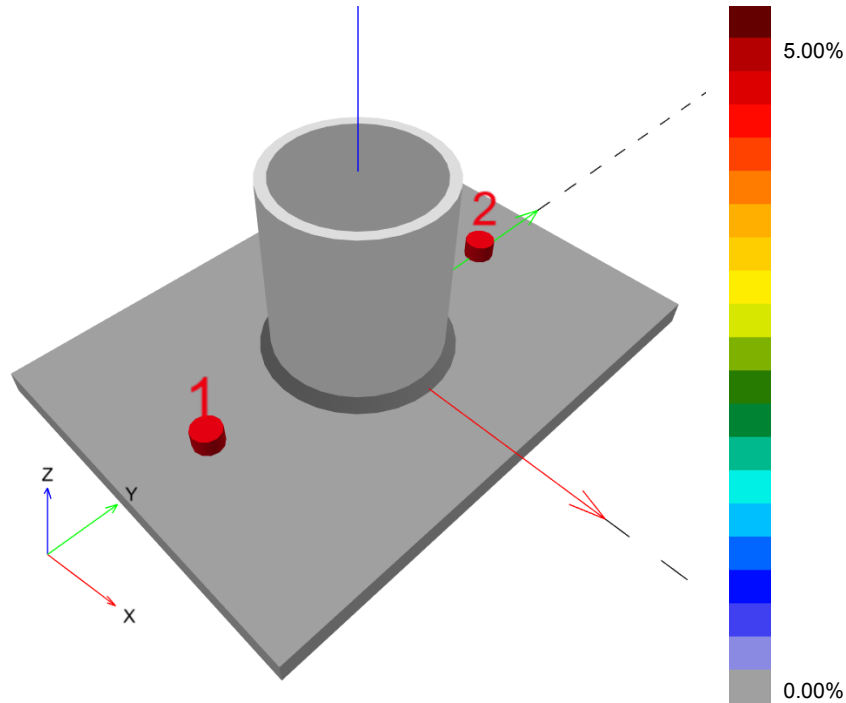
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2.4.1.2 Plastic strain

Results below are displayed for the decisive load combination: 1 - Combination 1



2.4.2 Plate hole bearing resistance, AISC 360-16 Section J3

Decisive load combination: 1 - Combination 1

Equations

$$R_n = \min(1.2 l_c t F_u, 2.4 d t F_u) \quad (\text{AISC 360-16 J3-6a, c})$$

$$\Phi R_n = 0.75 R_n$$

$$V \leq \Phi R_n$$

Variables

	l_c [in]	t [in]	F_u [psi]	d [in]	R_n [lb]
Anchor 1	3.656	0.500	58,000	0.625	43,500
Anchor 2	3.656	0.500	58,000	0.625	43,500

Results

	V [lb]	ΦR_n [lb]	Utilization [%]	Status
Anchor 1	5,380	32,625	17	OK
Anchor 2	5,380	32,625	17	OK

Input data and results must be checked for conformity with the existing conditions and for plausibility!
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2.5 Welds

Profiles are modeled without taking the corner radius into account. Special rules for welding (e.g. for cold-formed profiles ...) are not taken into account by the software.

2.5.1 Anchor plate to profile

Decisive load combination: 1 - Combination 1

Equations

$$F_{nw} = 0.6 F_{EXX} (1.0 + 0.5 \sin^{1.5} \Theta)$$

$$\Phi R_n = \Phi F_{nw} A_w$$

$$\text{Utilization} = \frac{F_n}{\Phi R_n}$$

Variables

Edge	X _u	T _n [in]	L _s [in]	L [in]	L _c [in]	F _{EXX} [psi]	Θ [°]	A _w [in ²]
Member 1	E70xx	0.157▲	0.223	10.300	0.322	70,000	21.3	0.05

Results

Edge	F _n [lb]	ΦR _n [lb]	Utilization [%]	Status
Member 1	898	1,771	51	OK

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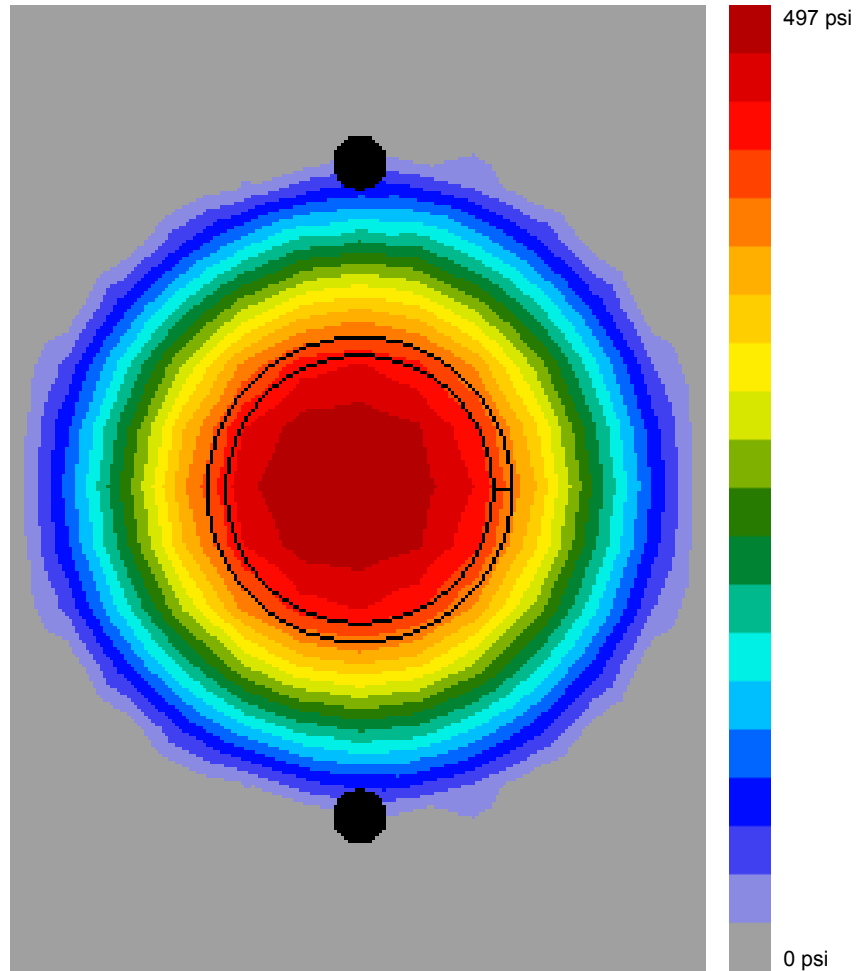
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2.6 Concrete

Decisive load combination: 1 - Combination 1

2.6.1 Compression in concrete under the anchor plate



2.6.2 Concrete block compressive strength resistance check, AISC 360-16 Section J8

Equations

$$F_p = \Phi f_{p,max}$$

$$f_{p,max} = 0.85 f'_c \sqrt{\left(\frac{A_2}{A_1}\right)} \leq 1.7 f'_c; \sqrt{\left(\frac{A_2}{A_1}\right)} \leq 2$$

$$\sigma = \frac{N}{A_1}$$

$$\text{Utilization} = \frac{\sigma}{F_p}$$

Input data and results must be checked for conformity with the existing conditions and for plausibility!
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Variables

N [lb]	f_c' [psi]	Φ	A_1 [in ²]	A_2 [in ²]
10,888	2,500	0.65	55.79	541,848.55

Results

Load combination	F_p [psi]	σ [psi]	Utilization [%]	Status
Combination 1	2,762	195	8	OK



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2.7 Symbol explanation

A_1	Loaded area of concrete
A_2	Supporting area
A_w	Effective area of weld critical element
d	Nominal diameter of the fastener
ϵ_{lim}	Limit plastic strain
ϵ_{PI}	Plastic strain from CBFEM results
f_c	Concrete compressive strength
f'_c	Concrete compressive strength
F_{EXX}	Electrode classification number, i.e. minimum specified tensile strength
F_u	Specified minimum tensile strength of the connected material
F_n	Force in weld critical element
F_{nw}	Nominal stress of the weld material
F_p	Concrete block design bearing strength
$f_{p,max}$	Concrete block design bearing strength maximum
f_y	Yield strength
l_c	Clear distance, in the direction of the force, between the edge of the hole and the edge of the adjacent hole or edge of the material
L	Length of weld
L_c	Length of weld critical element
L_s	Leg size of weld
N	Resulting compression force
σ	Average stress in concrete
σ_{Ed}	Equivalent stress
Φ	Resistance factor
ΦR_n	Resistance
t	Thickness of the anchor plate
Θ	Angle of loading measured from the weld longitudinal axis
T_h	Throat thickness of weld
V	Resultant of shear forces V_y, V_z in bolt.
X_u	Filler metal tensile strength

2.8 Warnings

- By using the CBFEM calculation functionality of PROFIS Engineering you may act outside the applicable design codes and your specified anchor plate may not behave rigid. Please, validate the results with a professional designer and/or structural engineer to ensure suitability and adequacy for your specific jurisdiction and project requirements.
- The anchor is modeled considering stiffness values determined from load displacement curves tested in an independent laboratory. Please note that no simple replacement of the anchor is possible as the anchor stiffness has a major impact on the load distribution results.



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3 Summary of results

Design of the anchor plate, anchors, welds and other elements are based on CBFEM (component based finite element method) and AISC.

	Load combination	Max. utilization	Status
Anchors	Combination 1	49%	OK
Anchor plate	Combination 1	43%	OK
Welds	Combination 1	51%	OK
Concrete	Combination 1	8%	OK
Profile	Combination 1	100%	OK

Fastening meets the design criteria!



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4 Remarks; Your Cooperation Duties

- Any and all information and data contained in the Software concern solely the use of Hilti products and are based on the principles, formulas and security regulations in accordance with Hilti's technical directions and operating, mounting and assembly instructions, etc., that must be strictly complied with by the user. All figures contained therein are average figures, and therefore use-specific tests are to be conducted prior to using the relevant Hilti product. The results of the calculations carried out by means of the Software are based essentially on the data you put in. Therefore, you bear the sole responsibility for the absence of errors, the completeness and the relevance of the data to be put in by you. Moreover, you bear sole responsibility for having the results of the calculation checked and cleared by an expert, particularly with regard to compliance with applicable norms and permits, prior to using them for your specific facility. The Software serves only as an aid to interpret norms and permits without any guarantee as to the absence of errors, the correctness and the relevance of the results or suitability for a specific application.
- You must take all necessary and reasonable steps to prevent or limit damage caused by the Software. In particular, you must arrange for the regular backup of programs and data and, if applicable, carry out the updates of the Software offered by Hilti on a regular basis. If you do not use the AutoUpdate function of the Software, you must ensure that you are using the current and thus up-to-date version of the Software in each case by carrying out manual updates via the Hilti Website. Hilti will not be liable for consequences, such as the recovery of lost or damaged data or programs, arising from a culpable breach of duty by you.

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Specifier's comments: **HILTI DESIGN REPORT "B" - VERTICAL BEAM ANCHORING & BASEPLATE**

1 Anchor Design

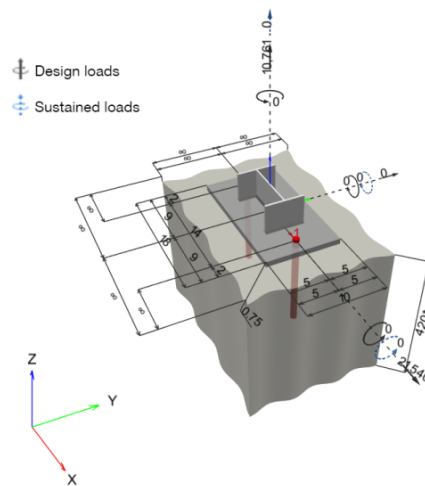
1.1 Input data

Anchor type and diameter:	HIT-RE 500 V3 + HAS-E B7 7/8
Item number:	not available (element) / 2123401 HIT-RE 500 V3 (adhesive)
Effective embedment depth:	$h_{ef,act} = 12.000$ in. ($h_{ef,limit} = -$ in.)
Material:	ASTM A 193 Grade B7
Evaluation Service Report:	ESR-3814
Issued Valid:	1/1/2019 1/1/2021
Proof:	Design Method ACI 318-08 / Chem
Stand-off installation:	$e_b = 0.000$ in. (no stand-off); $t = 0.750$ in.
Anchor plate ^{CBFEM} :	$l_x \times l_y \times t = 18.000$ in. x 10.000 in. x 0.750 in.;
Profile:	W shape (AISC), W8X18; (L x W x T x FT) = 8.140 in. x 5.250 in. x 0.230 in. x 0.330 in.
Base material:	cracked concrete, 2500 , $f'_c = 2,500$ psi; $h = 420.000$ in., Temp. short/long: $32/32$ °F
Installation:	hammer drilled hole, Installation condition: Submerged
Reinforcement:	tension: condition B, shear: condition B; no supplemental splitting reinforcement present edge reinforcement: none or < No. 4 bar
Seismic loads (cat. C, D, E, or F)	no



CBFEM - The anchor calculation is based on a component-based Finite Element Method (CBFEM)

Geometry [in.] & Loading [lb, in.lb]



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1.1.1 Design results

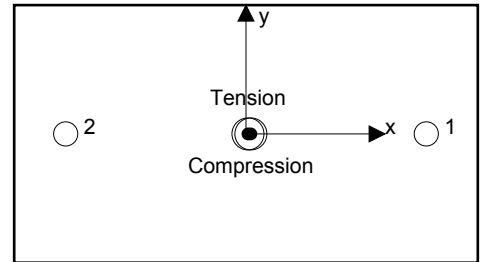
Case	Description	Forces [lb] / Moments [in.lb]	Seismic	Max. Util. Anchor [%]
1	Combination 1	$N = 10,761; V_x = 21,540; V_y = 0;$ $M_x = 0; M_y = 0; M_z = 0;$ $N_{sus} = 0; M_{x,sus} = 0; M_{y,sus} = 0;$	no	78

1.2 Load case/Resulting anchor forces

Anchor reactions [lb]

Tension force: (+Tension, -Compression)

Anchor	Tension force	Shear force	Shear force x	Shear force y
1	6,966	10,740	10,740	0
2	6,817	10,800	10,800	0



resulting tension force in (x/y)=(0.076/0.000): 13,783 [lb]
 resulting compression force in (x/y)=(0.189/-0.001): 3,823 [lb]

Anchor forces are calculated based on a component-based Finite Element Method (CBFEM)

1.3 Tension load

	Load N_{ua} [lb]	Capacity ϕN_n [lb]	Utilization $\beta_N = N_{ua}/\phi N_n$	Status
Steel Strength*	6,966	43,282	17	OK
Bond Strength**	13,783	21,439	65	OK
Sustained Tension Load Bond Strength*	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Concrete Breakout Failure**	13,783	31,764	44	OK

* highest loaded anchor **anchor group (anchors in tension)



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1.3.1 Steel Strength

N_{sa} = ESR value refer to ICC-ES ESR-3814
 $\phi N_{sa} \geq N_{ua}$ ACI 318-08 Eq. (D-1)

Variables

$A_{se,N}$ [in. ²]	f_{uta} [psi]
0.46	125,000

Calculations

N_{sa} [lb]
57,710

Results

N_{sa} [lb]	ϕ_{steel}	ϕN_{sa} [lb]	N_{ua} [lb]
57,710	0.750	43,282	6,966

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1.3.2 Bond Strength

$$N_{ag} = \left(\frac{A_{Na}}{A_{Na0}} \right) \Psi_{ec1,Na} \Psi_{ec2,Na} \Psi_{ed,Na} \Psi_{cp,Na} N_{ba} \quad \text{ACI 318-11 Eq. (D-19)}$$

$$\phi N_{ag} \geq N_{ua} \quad \text{ACI 318-11 Table D.4.1.1}$$

$$A_{Na} = \text{see ACI 318-11, Part D.5.5.1, Fig. RD.5.5.1(b)}$$

$$A_{Na0} = (2 c_{Na})^2 \quad \text{ACI 318-11 Eq. (D-20)}$$

$$c_{Na} = 10 d_a \sqrt{\frac{\tau_{uncr}}{1100}} \quad \text{ACI 318-11 Eq. (D-21)}$$

$$\Psi_{ec,Na} = \left(\frac{1}{1 + \frac{e_N}{c_{Na}}} \right) \leq 1.0 \quad \text{ACI 318-11 Eq. (D-23)}$$

$$\Psi_{ed,Na} = 0.7 + 0.3 \left(\frac{c_{a,min}}{c_{Na}} \right) \leq 1.0 \quad \text{ACI 318-11 Eq. (D-25)}$$

$$\Psi_{cp,Na} = \text{MAX} \left(\frac{c_{a,min}}{c_{ac}}, \frac{c_{Na}}{c_{ac}} \right) \leq 1.0 \quad \text{ACI 318-11 Eq. (D-27)}$$

$$N_{ba} = \lambda_a \cdot \tau_{k,c} \cdot \pi \cdot d_a \cdot h_{ef} \quad \text{ACI 318-11 Eq. (D-22)}$$

Variables

$\tau_{k,c,uncr}$ [psi]	d_a [in.]	h_{ef} [in.]	$c_{a,min}$ [in.]	$\alpha_{overhead}$	$\tau_{k,c}$ [psi]
1,400	0.875	12.000	∞	1.000	850
$e_{c1,N}$ [in.]	$e_{c2,N}$ [in.]	c_{ac} [in.]	λ_a		
0.076	0.000	18.112	1.000		

Calculations

c_{Na} [in.]	A_{Na} [in. ²]	A_{Na0} [in. ²]	$\Psi_{ed,Na}$
9.827	661.41	386.26	1.000
$\Psi_{ec1,Na}$	$\Psi_{ec2,Na}$	$\Psi_{cp,Na}$	N_{ba} [lb]
0.992	1.000	1.000	28,039

Results

N_{ag} [lb]	ϕ_{bond}	ϕN_{ag} [lb]	N_{ua} [lb]
47,643	0.450	21,439	13,783



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1.3.3 Concrete Breakout Failure

$$N_{cbg} = \left(\frac{A_{Nc}}{A_{Nc0}} \right) \psi_{ec,N} \psi_{ed,N} \psi_{c,N} \psi_{cp,N} N_b \quad \text{ACI 318-08 Eq. (D-5)}$$

$$\phi N_{cbg} \geq N_{ua} \quad \text{ACI 318-08 Eq. (D-1)}$$

A_{Nc} see ACI 318-08, Part D.5.2.1, Fig. RD.5.2.1(b)

$$A_{Nc0} = 9 h_{ef}^2 \quad \text{ACI 318-08 Eq. (D-6)}$$

$$\psi_{ec,N} = \left(\frac{1}{1 + \frac{2 e_N}{3 h_{ef}}} \right) \leq 1.0 \quad \text{ACI 318-08 Eq. (D-9)}$$

$$\psi_{ed,N} = 0.7 + 0.3 \left(\frac{c_{a,min}}{1.5 h_{ef}} \right) \leq 1.0 \quad \text{ACI 318-08 Eq. (D-11)}$$

$$\psi_{cp,N} = \text{MAX} \left(\frac{c_{a,min}}{c_{ac}}, \frac{1.5 h_{ef}}{c_{ac}} \right) \leq 1.0 \quad \text{ACI 318-08 Eq. (D-13)}$$

$$N_b = k_c \lambda \sqrt{f_c} h_{ef}^{1.5} \quad \text{ACI 318-08 Eq. (D-7)}$$

Variables

h_{ef} [in.]	$e_{c1,N}$ [in.]	$e_{c2,N}$ [in.]	$c_{a,min}$ [in.]	$\psi_{c,N}$
12.000	0.076	0.000	∞	1.000
c_{ac} [in.]	k_c	λ	f_c [psij]	
18.112	17	1	2,500	

Calculations

A_{Nc} [in. ²]	A_{Nc0} [in. ²]	$\psi_{ec1,N}$	$\psi_{ec2,N}$	$\psi_{ed,N}$	$\psi_{cp,N}$	N_b [lb]
1,800.00	1,296.00	0.996	1.000	1.000	1.000	35,334

Results

N_{cbg} [lb]	$\phi_{concrete}$	ϕN_{cbg} [lb]	N_{ua} [lb]
48,868	0.650	31,764	13,783



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1.4 Shear load

	Load V_{ua} [lb]	Capacity ϕV_n [lb]	Utilization $\beta_v = V_{ua}/\phi V_n$	Status
Steel Strength*	10,800	22,506	48	OK
Steel failure (with lever arm)*	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Pryout Strength (Bond Strength controls)**	21,540	67,217	33	OK
Concrete edge failure in direction **	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

* highest loaded anchor **anchor group (relevant anchors)

1.4.1 Steel Strength

V_{sa} = ESR value refer to ICC-ES ESR-3814
 $\phi V_{steel} \geq V_{ua}$ ACI 318-08 Eq. (D-2)

Variables

$A_{se,v}$ [in. ²]	f_{uta} [psi]	$\alpha_{v,seis}$
0.46	125,000	1.000

Calculations

V_{sa} [lb]
34,625

Results

V_{sa} [lb]	ϕ_{steel}	ϕV_{sa} [lb]	V_{ua} [lb]
34,625	0.650	22,506	10,800

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1.4.2 Pryout Strength (Bond Strength controls)

$$V_{cp,g} = k_{cp} \left[\left(\frac{A_{Na}}{A_{Na0}} \right) \psi_{ec1,Na} \psi_{ec2,Na} \psi_{ed,Na} \psi_{cp,Na} N_{ba} \right] \quad \text{ACI 318-11 Eq. (D-41)}$$

$$\phi V_{cp,g} \geq V_{ua} \quad \text{ACI 318-11 Table (D.4.1.1)}$$

$$A_{Na} \text{ see ACI 318-11, Part D.5.5.1, Fig. RD.5.5.1(b)}$$

$$A_{Na0} = (2 c_{Na})^2 \quad \text{ACI 318-11 Eq. (D-20)}$$

$$c_{Na} = 10 d_a \sqrt{\frac{\tau_{uncr}}{1100}} \quad \text{ACI 318-11 Eq. (D-21)}$$

$$\psi_{ec,Na} = \left(\frac{1}{1 + \frac{e_N}{c_{Na}}} \right) \leq 1.0 \quad \text{ACI 318-11 Eq. (D-23)}$$

$$\psi_{ed,Na} = 0.7 + 0.3 \left(\frac{c_{a,min}}{c_{ac}} \right) \leq 1.0 \quad \text{ACI 318-11 Eq. (D-25)}$$

$$\psi_{cp,Na} = \text{MAX} \left(\frac{c_{a,min}}{c_{ac}}, \frac{c_{Na}}{c_{ac}} \right) \leq 1.0 \quad \text{ACI 318-11 Eq. (D-27)}$$

$$N_{ba} = \lambda_a \cdot \tau_{k,c} \cdot \pi \cdot d_a \cdot h_{ef} \quad \text{ACI 318-11 Eq. (D-22)}$$

Variables

k_{cp}	$\alpha_{overhead}$	$\tau_{k,c,uncr}$ [psi]	d_a [in.]	h_{ef} [in.]	$c_{a,min}$ [in.]
2	1.000	1,400	0.875	12.000	∞
$\tau_{k,c}$ [psi]	$e_{c1,N}$ [in.]	$e_{c2,N}$ [in.]	c_{ac} [in.]	λ_a	
850	0.000	0.000	18.112	1.000	

Calculations

c_{Na} [in.]	A_{Na} [in. ²]	A_{Na0} [in. ²]	$\psi_{ed,Na}$
9.827	661.41	386.26	1.000
$\psi_{ec1,Na}$	$\psi_{ec2,Na}$	$\psi_{cp,Na}$	N_{ba} [lb]
1.000	1.000	1.000	28,039

Results

$V_{cp,g}$ [lb]	$\phi_{concrete}$	$\phi V_{cp,g}$ [lb]	V_{ua} [lb]
96,024	0.700	67,217	21,540

1.5 Combined tension and shear loads

β_N	β_V	ζ	Utilization $\beta_{N,V}$ [%]	Status
0.643	0.480	5/3	78	OK

$$\beta_{NV} = \beta_N^{\zeta} + \beta_V^{\zeta} \leq 1$$



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1.6 Warnings

- The anchor design methods in PROFIS Engineering require rigid anchor plates as per current regulations (ETAG 001/Annex C, EOTA TR029, etc.). This means load re-distribution on the anchors due to elastic deformations of the anchor plate are not considered - the anchor plate is assumed to be sufficiently stiff, in order not to be deformed when subjected to the design loading. PROFIS Engineering calculates the minimum required anchor plate thickness with CBFEM to limit the stress of the anchor plate based on the assumptions explained above. The proof if the rigid base plate assumption is valid is not carried out by PROFIS Engineering. Input data and results must be checked for agreement with the existing conditions and for plausibility!
- Condition A applies where the potential concrete failure surfaces are crossed by supplementary reinforcement proportioned to tie the potential concrete failure prism into the structural member. Condition B applies where such supplementary reinforcement is not provided, or where pullout or pryout strength governs.
- Design Strengths of adhesive anchor systems are influenced by the cleaning method. Refer to the INSTRUCTIONS FOR USE given in the Evaluation Service Report for cleaning and installation instructions.
- The present version of the software does not account for special design provisions for overhead applications. Refer to related approval (e.g. section 4.1.1 of the ICC-ESR 2322) for details.
- For additional information about ACI 318 strength design provisions, please go to <https://submittals.us.hilti.com/PROFISAnchorDesignGuide/>
- The anchor design methods in PROFIS Engineering require rigid anchor plates, as per current regulations (AS 5216:2018, ETAG 001/Annex C, EOTA TR029 etc.). This means that the anchor plate should be sufficiently rigid to prevent load re-distribution to the anchors due to elastic/plastic displacements. The user accepts that the anchor plate is considered close to rigid by engineering judgment."

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1.7 Installation data

Profile: W shape (AISC), W8X18; (L x W x T x FT) = 8.140 in. x 5.250 in. x 0.230 in. x 0.330 in.

Hole diameter in the fixture: $d_f = 0.938$ in.

Plate thickness (input): 0.750 in.

Drilling method: Hammer drilled

Cleaning: Compressed air cleaning of the drilled hole according to instructions for use is required

7/8 Hilti HAS Carbon steel threaded rod with Hilti HIT-RE 500 V3

Anchor type and diameter: HIT-RE 500 V3 + HAS-E B7 7/8

Item number: not available (element) / 2123401 HIT-RE 500 V3 (adhesive)

Installation torque: 1,500 in.lb

Hole diameter in the base material: 1.000 in.

Hole depth in the base material: 12.000 in.

Minimum thickness of the base material: 14.000 in.

1.7.1 Recommended accessories

Drilling

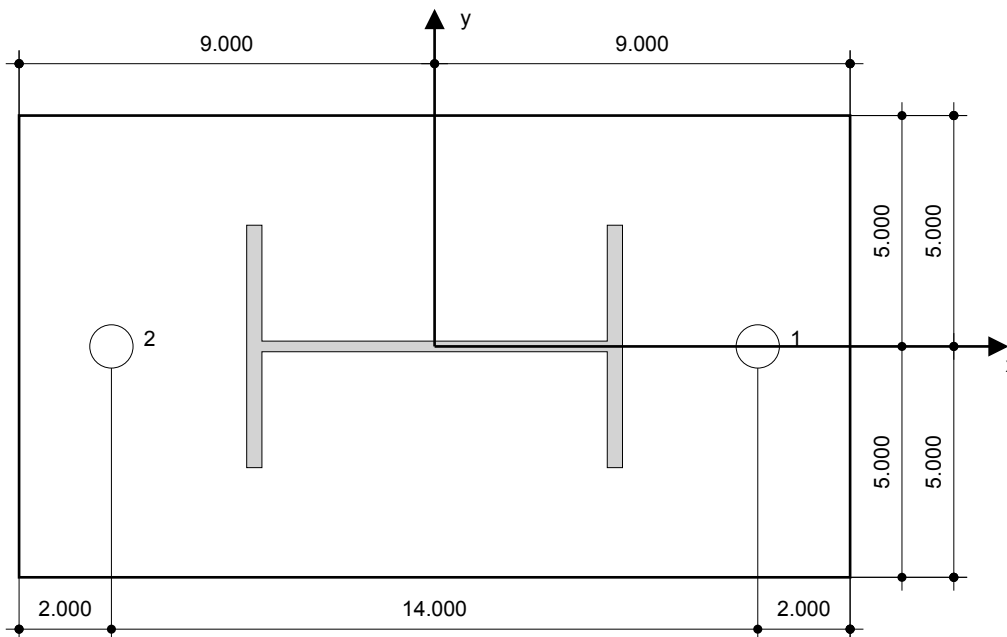
- Suitable Rotary Hammer
- Properly sized drill bit

Cleaning

- Compressed air with required accessories to blow from the bottom of the hole
- Proper diameter wire brush

Setting

- Dispenser including cassette and mixer
- Torque wrench



Coordinates Anchor in.

Anchor	x	y	c _{-x}	c _{+x}	c _{-y}	c _{+y}
1	7.000	0.000	-	-	-	-
2	-7.000	0.000	-	-	-	-



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Phone Fax:	(207) 743-8946 (207) 890-0636	E-Mail:	ppoor@bancroftcontracting.com
Design:	Concrete - Apr 7, 2020	Date:	4/10/2020
Fastening point:			

2 Anchor plate design

2.1 Input data

Anchor plate: Shape: Rectangular
 $l_x \times l_y \times t = 18.000 \text{ in} \times 10.000 \text{ in} \times 0.750 \text{ in}$
Calculation: CBFEM
Material: ASTM A36; $F_y = 36,000 \text{ psi}$; $\epsilon_{lim} = 5.00\%$

Anchor type and size: HIT-RE 500 V3 + HAS-E B7 7/8, $h_{ef} = 12.000 \text{ in}$

Anchor stiffness: The anchor is modeled considering stiffness values determined from load displacement curves tested in an independent laboratory. Please note that no simple replacement of the anchor is possible as the anchor stiffness has a major impact on the load distribution results.

Design method: AISC and LRFD-based design using component-based FEM

Stand-off installation: $e_b = 0.000 \text{ in}$ (No stand-off); $t = 0.750 \text{ in}$

Profile: W8X18; (L x W x T x FT) = $8.140 \text{ in} \times 5.250 \text{ in} \times 0.230 \text{ in} \times 0.330 \text{ in}$
Material: ASTM A992; $F_y = 50,000 \text{ psi}$; $\epsilon_{lim} = 5.00\%$
Eccentricity x: 0.000 in
Eccentricity y: 0.000 in

Base material: Cracked concrete; 2500; $f_{c,cyl} = 2,500 \text{ psi}$; $h = 420.000 \text{ in}$

Welds (profile to anchor plate): Type of redistribution: Plastic
Material: E70xx

Mesh size: Number of elements on edge: 8
Min. size of element: 0.394 in
Max. size of element: 1.969 in



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2.2 Summary

Description	Profile	Anchor plate		Welds [%]	Concrete [%]
		σ_{Ed} [psi]	ϵ_{Pl} [%]		
1 Combination 1		33,051	0.00	19	6

2.3 Anchor plate classification

Results below are displayed for the decisive load combinations: Combination 1

Anchor tension forces	Equivalent rigid anchor plate (CBFEM)	Component-based Finite Element Method (CBFEM) anchor plate design
Anchor 1	5,411 lb	6,966 lb
Anchor 2	5,350 lb	6,817 lb

User accepted to consider the selected anchor plate as rigid by his/her engineering judgement. This means the anchor design guidelines can be applied.

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2.4 Profile/Stiffeners/Plate

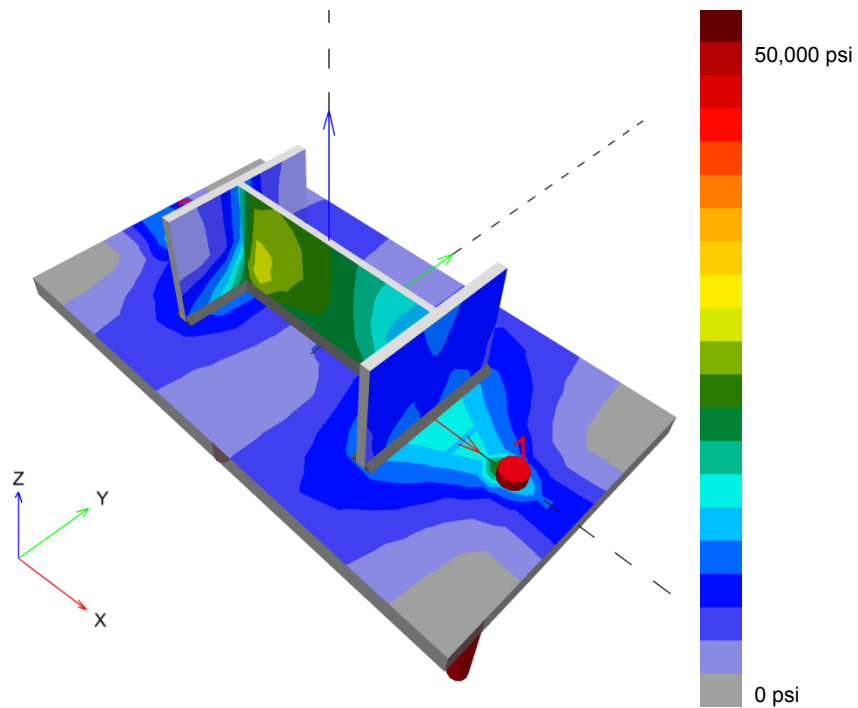
Profile and stiffeners are verified at the level of the steel to concrete connection. The connection design does not replace the steel design for critical cross sections, which should be performed outside of PROFIS Engineering.

2.4.1 Equivalent stress and plastic strain

Part	Load combination	Material	f_y [psi]	ϵ_{lim} [%]	σ_{Ed} [psi]	ϵ_{Pl} [%]	Status
Plate	Combination 1	ASTM A36	36,000	5.00	20,937	0.00	OK
Profile	Combination 1	ASTM A992	50,000	5.00	21,132	0.00	OK
Profile	Combination 1	ASTM A992	50,000	5.00	25,059	0.00	OK
Profile	Combination 1	ASTM A992	50,000	5.00	33,051	0.00	OK

2.4.1.1 Equivalent stress

Results below are displayed for the decisive load combination: 1 - Combination 1



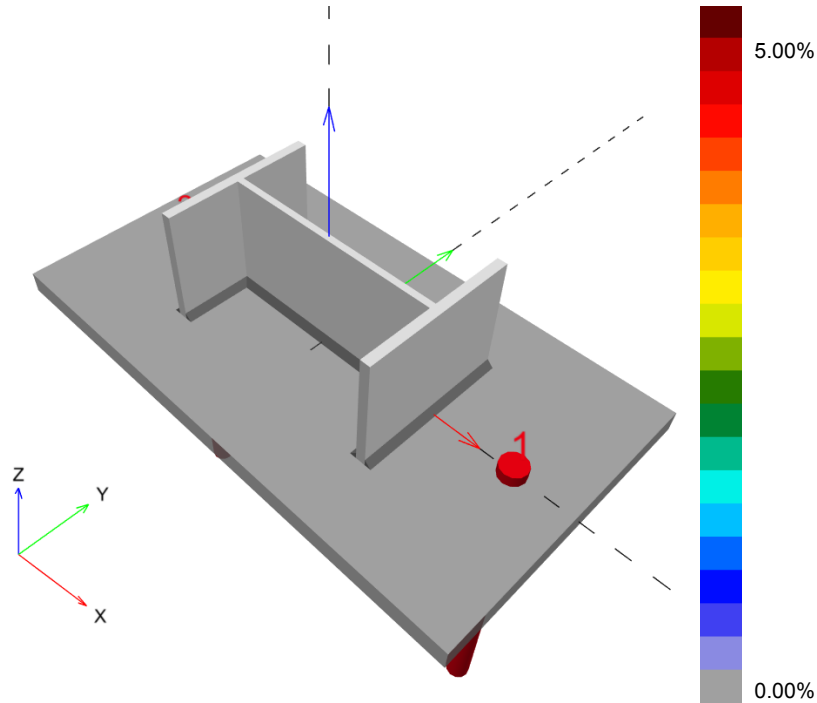
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 Date: 4/10/2020

2.4.1.2 Plastic strain

Results below are displayed for the decisive load combination: 1 - Combination 1



2.4.2 Plate hole bearing resistance, AISC 360-16 Section J3

Decisive load combination: 1 - Combination 1

Equations

$$R_n = \min(1.2 l_c t F_u, 2.4 d t F_u) \quad (\text{AISC 360-16 J3-6a, c})$$

$$\Phi R_n = 0.75 R_n$$

$$V \leq \Phi R_n$$

Variables

	l_c [in]	t [in]	F_u [psi]	d [in]	R_n [lb]
Anchor 1	13.063	0.750	58,000	0.875	91,350
Anchor 2	1.531	0.750	58,000	0.875	79,931

Results

	V [lb]	ΦR_n [lb]	Utilization [%]	Status
Anchor 1	10,740	68,513	16	OK
Anchor 2	10,800	59,948	19	OK

Input data and results must be checked for conformity with the existing conditions and for plausibility!
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 Date: 4/10/2020

2.5 Welds

Profiles are modeled without taking the corner radius into account. Special rules for welding (e.g. for cold-formed profiles ...) are not taken into account by the software.

2.5.1 Anchor plate to profile

Decisive load combination: 1 - Combination 1

Equations

$$F_{nw} = 0.6 F_{EXX} (1.0 + 0.5 \sin^{1.5} \Theta)$$

$$\Phi R_n = \Phi F_{nw} A_w$$

$$\text{Utilization} = \frac{F_n}{\Phi R_n}$$

Variables

Edge	X _u	T _n [in]	L _s [in]	L [in]	L _c [in]	F _{EXX} [psi]	Θ [°]	A _w [in ²]
Member 1-bfl 1	E70xx	▲0.157▲	0.222	5.230	1.046	70,000	90.0	0.16
Member 1-bfl	E70xx	▲0.157▲	0.222	5.230	1.046	70,000	89.6	0.16
Member 1-tfl 1	E70xx	▲0.157▲	0.222	5.230	1.046	70,000	89.7	0.16
Member 1-tfl	E70xx	▲0.157▲	0.222	5.230	1.046	70,000	90.0	0.16
Member 1-w 1	E70xx	▲0.157▲	0.222	7.794	0.974	70,000	19.5	0.15
Member 1-w	E70xx	▲0.157▲	0.222	7.794	0.974	70,000	19.5	0.15

Results

Edge	F _n [lb]	ΦR _n [lb]	Utilization [%]	Status
Member 1-bfl 1	4,766	7,760	62	OK
Member 1-bfl	1,811	7,760	24	OK
Member 1-tfl 1	1,389	7,760	18	OK
Member 1-tfl	3,429	7,760	45	OK
Member 1-w 1	1,890	5,282	36	OK
Member 1-w	1,889	5,282	36	OK

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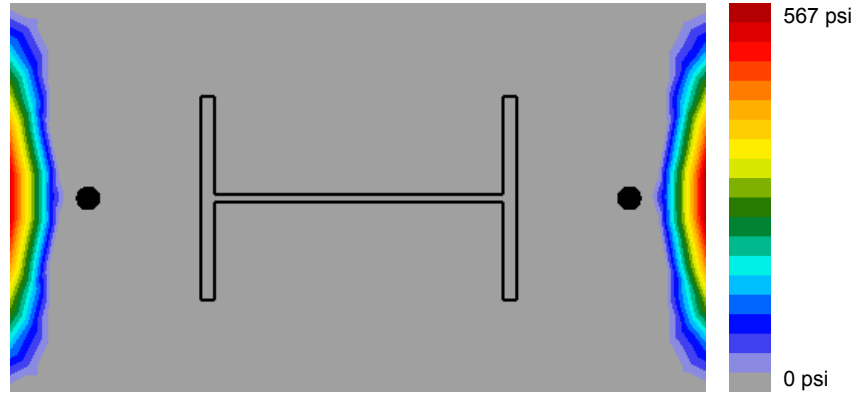
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 Date: 4/10/2020

2.6 Concrete

Decisive load combination: 1 - Combination 1

2.6.1 Compression in concrete under the anchor plate



2.6.2 Concrete block compressive strength resistance check, AISC 360-16 Section J8

Equations

$$F_p = \Phi f_{p,max}$$

$$f_{p,max} = 0.85 f_c' \sqrt{\left(\frac{A_2}{A_1}\right)} \leq 1.7 f_c'; \quad \sqrt{\left(\frac{A_2}{A_1}\right)} \leq 2$$

$$\sigma = \frac{N}{A_1}$$

$$\text{Utilization} = \frac{\sigma}{F_p}$$

Variables

N [lb]	f _c ' [psi]	Φ	A ₁ [in ²]	A ₂ [in ²]
3,823	2,500	0.65	23.95	541,696.74

Results

Load combination	F _p [psi]	σ [psi]	Utilization [%]	Status
Combination 1	2,762	160	6	OK



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2.7 Symbol explanation

A_1	Loaded area of concrete
A_2	Supporting area
A_w	Effective area of weld critical element
d	Nominal diameter of the fastener
ϵ_{lim}	Limit plastic strain
ϵ_{PI}	Plastic strain from CBFEM results
f_c	Concrete compressive strength
f'_c	Concrete compressive strength
F_{EXX}	Electrode classification number, i.e. minimum specified tensile strength
F_u	Specified minimum tensile strength of the connected material
F_n	Force in weld critical element
F_{nw}	Nominal stress of the weld material
F_p	Concrete block design bearing strength
$f_{p,max}$	Concrete block design bearing strength maximum
f_y	Yield strength
l_c	Clear distance, in the direction of the force, between the edge of the hole and the edge of the adjacent hole or edge of the material
L	Length of weld
L_c	Length of weld critical element
L_s	Leg size of weld
N	Resulting compression force
σ	Average stress in concrete
σ_{Ed}	Equivalent stress
Φ	Resistance factor
ΦR_n	Resistance
t	Thickness of the anchor plate
Θ	Angle of loading measured from the weld longitudinal axis
T_h	Throat thickness of weld
V	Resultant of shear forces V_y, V_z in bolt.
X_u	Filler metal tensile strength

2.8 Warnings

- By using the CBFEM calculation functionality of PROFIS Engineering you may act outside the applicable design codes and your specified anchor plate may not behave rigid. Please, validate the results with a professional designer and/or structural engineer to ensure suitability and adequacy for your specific jurisdiction and project requirements.
- The anchor is modeled considering stiffness values determined from load displacement curves tested in an independent laboratory. Please note that no simple replacement of the anchor is possible as the anchor stiffness has a major impact on the load distribution results.



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3 Summary of results

Design of the anchor plate, anchors, welds and other elements are based on CBFEM (component based finite element method) and AISC.

	Load combination	Max. utilization	Status
Anchors	Combination 1	78%	OK
Anchor plate	Combination 1	59%	OK
Welds	Combination 1	62%	OK
Concrete	Combination 1	6%	OK
Profile	Combination 1	67%	OK

Fastening meets the design criteria!



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4 Remarks; Your Cooperation Duties

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23 Phillips Road South Paris, ME 04281
Phone: (207) 743-8946 Fax: (207)743-0636

SUBMITTAL

To: Brookfield Renewable Energy Group
150 Main St.
Lewiston, ME 04240

Submittal No. 006

Contract/Project No. TBD

Attn: Gerry Mitchell

BCC Job No. 2002036

Project: Shawmut Hydroelectric Station Upstream Fish Passage

The following is submitted for:

- Approval
 Information
 Substitution Request
 Resubmittal of No. _____

Copies	Reference (Drawing, Specification, Etc)	Description
1	31.23.19	Unit 7-8 Powerhouse Tailrace Aquadam

Supplier

Bancroft Contracting Corp.
Subcontractor

Stamp

Remarks: _____

Submitted by: Peter Poor Peter Poor 4/24/2020
 Name Signature Date

- No Exceptions Taken.
Work May Proceed.
 - Approved As Noted.
Work May Proceed.
 - Approved As Noted.
Resubmission Required.
Work May Proceed.
 - Not Approved.
Resubmission Required.
Work May Not Proceed.
 - Review Not Required.

Stamp

Remarks: _____

Reviewed by: _____
 Name Signature Date

Bancroft Contracting Corporation

23 PHILLIPS ROAD SOUTH PARIS, ME 04281

Tel (207) 743-8946

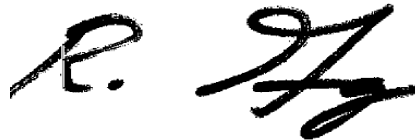
Fax (207) 743-0636

Shawmut Unit 7 & 8 Cofferdam (Aquadam)

Location: Tailrace of Unit 7 & 8 Powerhouse

April 15, 2020

Reviewed By: Gagnon Engineering

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to be 'R. Gagnon', written in a cursive style.

APRIL 24, 2019



Bancroft Contracting Corporation

23 PHILLIPS ROAD SOUTH PARIS, ME 04281

Tel (207) 743-8946

Fax (207) 743-0636

April 15, 2020

Gagnon Engineering
10 Solomon Dr.
Gorham, ME 04038

Mid-December 2020

Attention: Roger Gagnon, PE

Reference: Shawmut Upstream Fish Passage Project – Unit 7 & 8 Aquadam

Mr. Gagnon,

Please find attached documents providing information on the aquadam product we intend to use for dewatering the tailrace of the Unit 7 & 8 Powerhouse for installation of a new Fish Bypass Structure.

The current schedule for this area of work and duration required is from Mid-July 2020 to Mid-December 2021.

Relevant Information

- 1.) 16' Aquadam Effective Depth – El. 91.0' (Based on 132" or 11' as provided in Attachment C)
 - a. We feel this elevation is conservative based on existing record drawings (Attachment A) showing the potential for a higher effective depth due to increases in ledge elevation as you move downstream.
- 2.) Design Elevation – El. 90.5' (See Attachment B)
 - a. Our current schedule shows this area being complete by the end of 2020 (prior to runoff).

Attachment Summary

- 1.) Attachment A - Proposed location for the Aquadam and temporary access road, and elevations for installed and effective height of Aquadam.
- 2.) Attachment B – Site plan drawing indicating tailrace low, normal and design tailpond elevations
- 3.) Attachment C – Aquadam User's Guide (effective depths, installation instructions, etc.)
- 4.) Attachment D – Aquadam Tube Fabric Mill Certification
- 5.) Attachment E – Aquadam Specifications

If you have any questions or require additional information, please feel free to contact me.

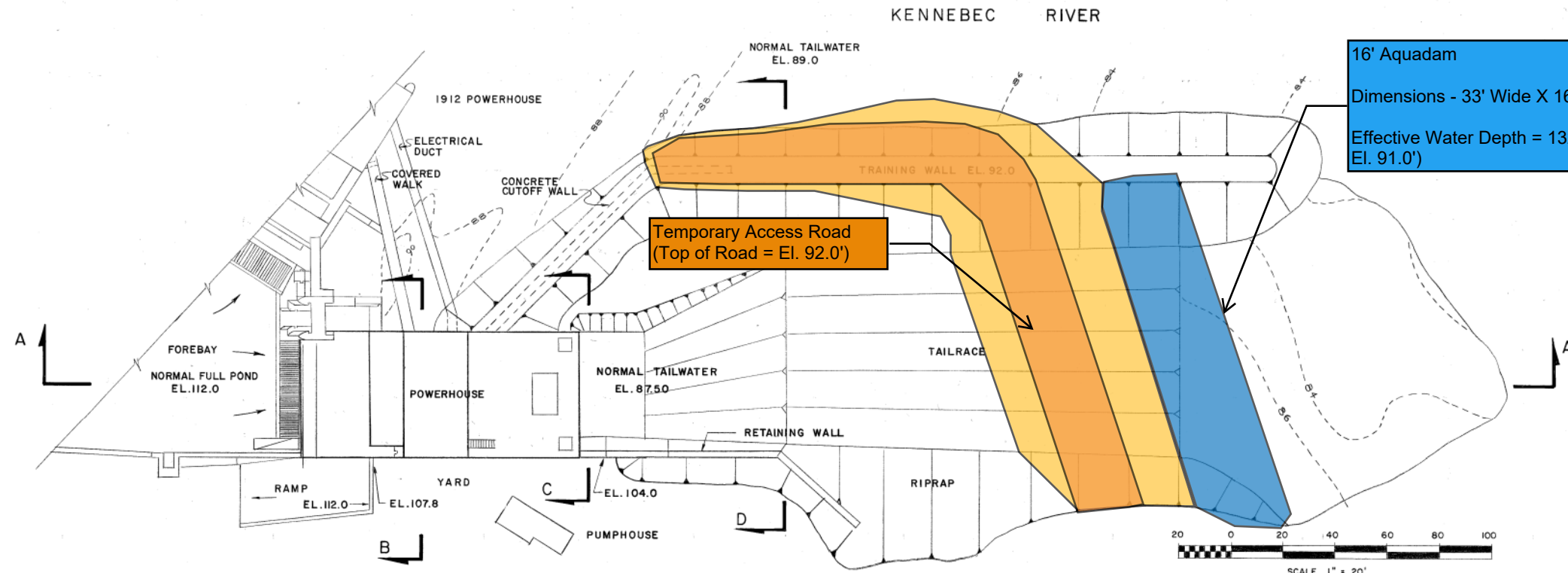
Regards,

Bancroft Contracting Corp.

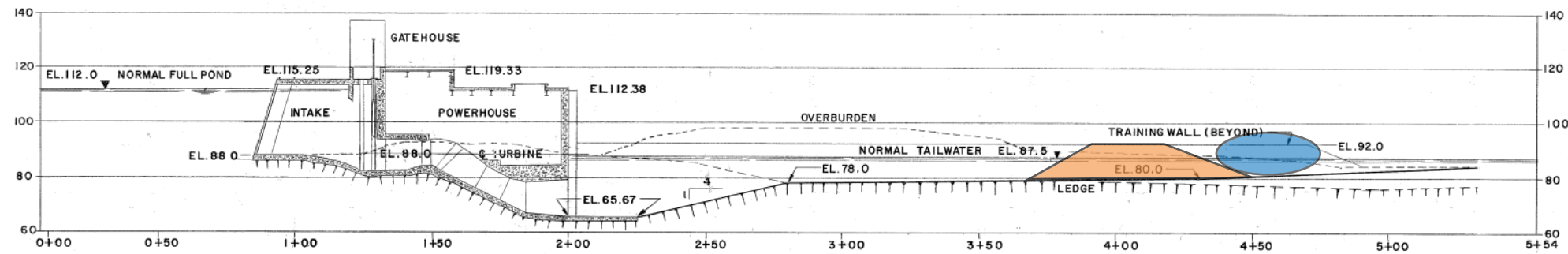
Peter Poor
Project Manager
o. (207) 743-8946
c. (207) 890-7317
ppoor@bancroftcontracting.com



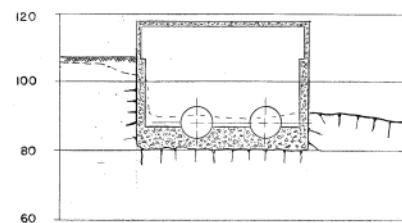
Attachment A



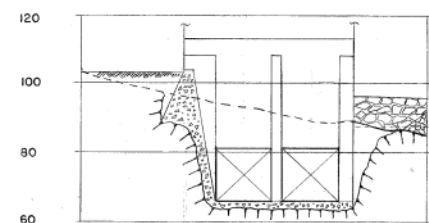
PLAN VIEW OF POWERHOUSE AND TAILRACE



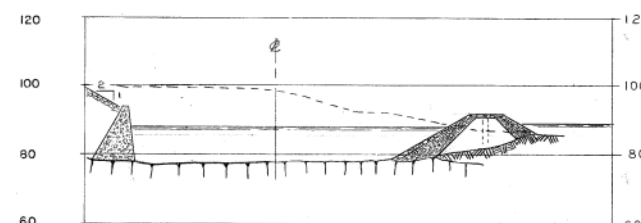
SECTION A



SECTION B



SECTION C



SECTION D

THIS DRAWING IS A PART OF THE APPLICATION FOR LICENSE MADE BY THE UNDERSIGNED THIS 23RD DAY OF MAY 1980.

CENTRAL MAINE POWER COMPANY
BY *Ralph L. Bean*
RALPH L. BEAN, MANAGER OF ENGINEERING

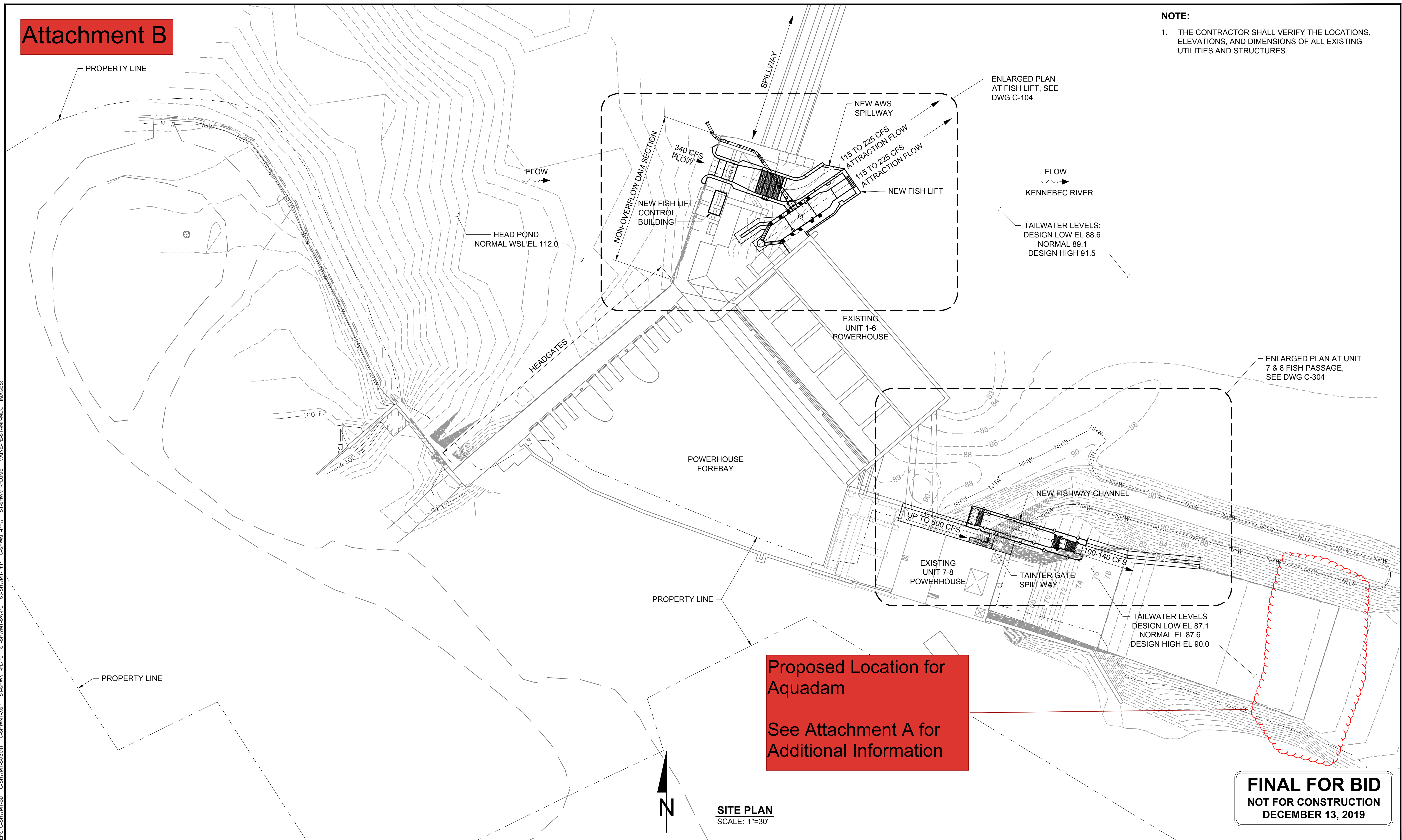


REV. 1 10/19/82 "AS BUILT"		
EXHIBIT F SHEET 4		
POWERHOUSE AND TAILRACE PLANS & SECTIONS 1982 DEVELOPMENT SHAWMUT PROJECT CENTRAL MAINE POWER COMPANY		
DATE: APRIL 23, 1980	SCALE: 1" = 20'	ENGINEER: KLEINSCHMIDT & BUTTING

Attachment B

NOTE:

1. THE CONTRACTOR SHALL VERIFY THE LOCATIONS, ELEVATIONS, AND DIMENSIONS OF ALL EXISTING UTILITIES AND STRUCTURES.



FINAL FOR BID
 NOT FOR CONSTRUCTION
 DECEMBER 13, 2019

DWG: C:\Users\mcmahon\Documents\shawmut\3173\3173-001.dwg; PLOT: 12/13/2019 10:00 AM; PLOTTER: HP DesignJet 2400; PLOTTING: 11.5x17.0; USER: mcmahon; PROJECT: SHAWMUT HYDROELECTRIC STATION; SHEET: C-001; SCALE: 1"=30'; DATE: 12/13/2019 10:00 AM; DRAWN BY: M. PITTMAN; CHECKED BY: B. McMAHON; APPROVED BY: M. GRAESER; SHEET: 10 OF 176; PROJECT: 3173SHAWFISH; DRAWING: C-001

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 30 SHREWSBURY ST, HOLDEN, MA 01520
 TEL: (508) 829-6000 www.aldenlab.com

REVISION	DESCRIPTION OF ISSUE / REVISION	REVISED BY
12/13/2019	FINAL FOR BID - NOT FOR CONSTRUCTION	M. GRAESER

VERIFY SCALE
 BAR IS ONE INCH ON ORIGINAL DRAWING
 IF NOT ONE INCH ON THIS SHEET, ADJUST SCALES ACCORDINGLY

SHAWMUT HYDROELECTRIC STATION
 UPSTREAM FISH PASSAGE
 BROOKFIELD WHITE PINE HYDRO, LLC

OVERALL SITE PLAN

PROJECT:	3173SHAWFISH
DRAWN BY:	M. PITTMAN
DESIGNED BY:	B. McMAHON
APPROVED BY:	M. GRAESER
SHEET:	10 OF 176
DRAWING:	C-001

AquaDam® User's Guide ~ 2004

(Includes Material Specifications)



“Water Controlling Water”™

**LOW-IMPACT, ENVIRONMENTALLY FRIENDLY WATER FILLED
COFFERDAMS FOR STREAM DIVERSIONS, FLOOD CONTROL,
HAZ-MAT CONTAINMENT, AND DEWATERING STRUCTURES.**

AquaDams® are water filled barriers that can be used as dams or cofferdams for stream diversions and dewatering boat ramps, boat docks, and pond liners for repairs. Also excellent for flood protection, they are more effective than sandbags and other water control devices.

.....**5ei U8 Ua 7bW**
P.O. Box 144 / 121 Main St.
Scotia, CA 95565
(800) 682-9283
www.AquaDam.net
email: matthew@aquadam.net

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INTRODUCTION

AquaDam Inc® manufactures AquaDams®, a low-impact alternative to temporary earthen fill cofferdams (barriers). The Clean Water Act demands the use of alternatives to fill discharges to achieve Best Management Practices. On site mitigation is mandatory. Alternative protective devices, such as water filled cofferdams, are the ideal tools for water management programs that protect the aquatic environment. The US Army Corps of Engineers has and is presently approving the use of AquaDams® as a viable, environmentally acceptable method of diverting or containing water.

The following is an overview of Aqua Dam Inc; the various applications of AquaDams®; site and size requirements; equipment and manpower requirements; installation techniques; safety, maintenance, and removal.

ABOUT THE COMPANY

AquaDam Inc was incorporated in 2003, after 20 years of using the idea created in the late 1980's to offer a new concept for managing water diversions, dewatering, flood control barriers, levee toppings, and water storage by using AquaDam Inc® offers installation services and free consulting services regarding the installation and implementation of a water filled cofferdam. The most important features of AquaDams® are the ease and speed at which they can be installed (especially in emergency situations). They consist almost entirely of onsite water, and are reusable.

PATENTS

Aqua Dam Inc uses patents on the design and utilization of multiple chambered AquaDams® that use water and air as the inflation media, and the technique used in connecting multiple AquaDams® together to achieve any necessary length.

US Patent No. 5059065

US Patent No. 5125767

US Patent No. 6481928

Several other patents are currently pending.

CONCEPT

AquaDams® are portable dams filled with onsite water that can be installed wherever needed to cofferdam, contain, or divert the flow of water. AquaDams® consist of two basic parts: an outer or "master tube" (C) made of a heavy duty geotextile woven polypropylene which holds the two inner tubes (A & B) in contact when filled with water. The outer and inner tubes combine to form an AquaDam® as shown in Figure 1, a cut away section illustrating the relationship between the inner and outer tubes of a typical filled AquaDam®.

Figure 1: A TYPICAL FILLED AQUADAM®

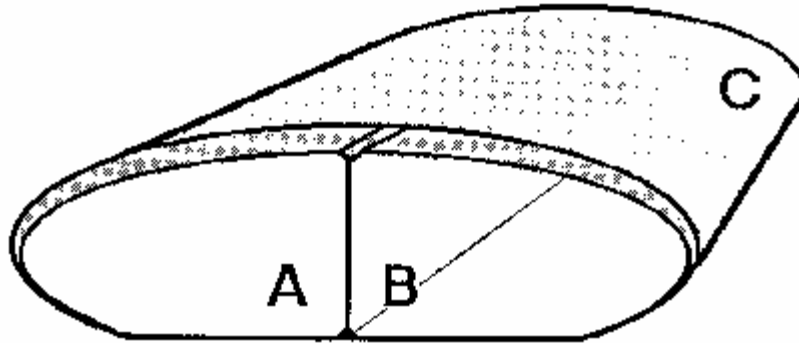


Figure 1. A cross section of a typical AquaDam®, illustrating the relationship between the two inner tubes which contain the water and the "master" tube that keeps the inner tubes parallel and in contact with each other.

A and **B** illustrates the two inner tubes inflated with water.

C is the outer or "master" tube made of very tough polypropylene woven geotextile fabric which confines the water filled inner tubes, making the AquaDam® a solid wall of water. These two confined columns of water provide the mass, weight, and pressure that gives the AquaDam® its stability.

To install an AquaDam®, onsite water is pumped into the two inner tubes during the installation process. The durable woven outer tube confines the water-inflated inner tubes. The counter friction / hydraulic pressure between the inner tube and the outer tube, along with the mass and weight of the water, creates pressure and stabilizes the AquaDam® when lateral water pressure is exerted against it. Due to the inherent flexibility of the materials used to confine the water, AquaDams® will conform to most surfaces, providing an excellent seal and keeping water seepage to a minimum.

AquaDams® come in a variety of sizes, ranging from 1 to 16 feet in height when inflated. AquaDams® come in standard lengths of 50 or 100 feet, and are available for immediate shipment. Any length can be fabricated. Shorter, longer, or irregular lengths are available with notice. Using attachment collars, two or more AquaDams® can be joined together to form a continuous cofferdam of any necessary length. AquaDams® are joined together by a patented coupling collar connection (standard with each AquaDam®). Large and small AquaDams® can be used in conjunction with each other. The possible configurations are almost endless. They can be used in a straight line, to form an arc, or to encircle a building. AquaDams® can also be connected at angles to each other, as may be required by the job requirements.

AquaDams® are usually assembled at the factory and shipped rolled and ready for use at the job site. However, it is not unusual to assemble larger AquaDams® on site. A typical AquaDam® consists of the "master tube" and a pair of inner tubes rolled up on a wooden or metal core as shown in Figure 2. In many instances, the core also plays an important part in the installation, rerolling for future use, and transportation of AquaDams®.

Figure 2:

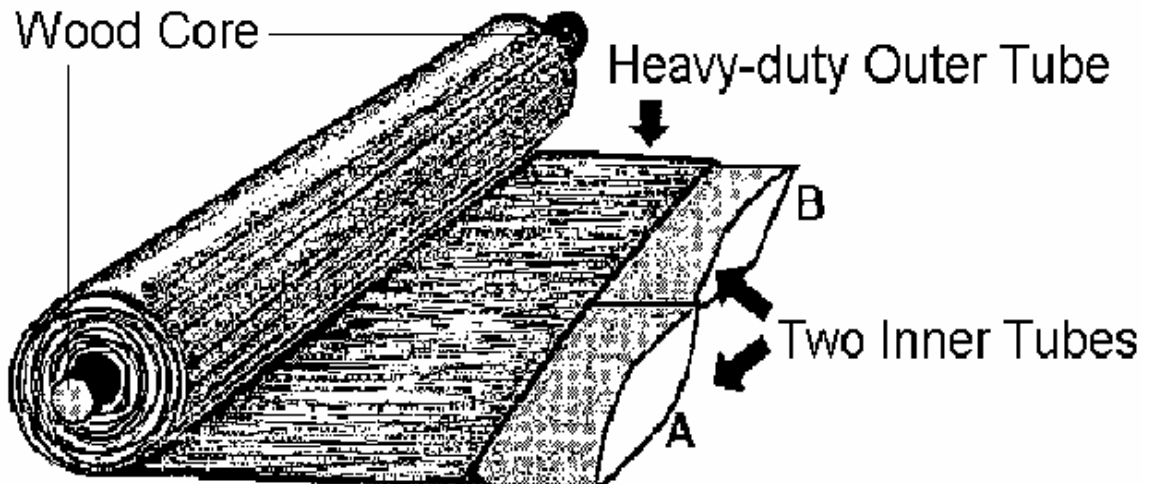


Figure 2. A typical factory assembled AquaDam® prior to inflation, showing the inner and outer tubes rolled up around the core. The AquaDams® tubes (A & B) are left open for filling purposes. This end will be elevated up the stream bank (the starting point) which has to be higher than the height of the AquaDam® when fully inflated. The other end is sealed and has an attached coupling collar used for joining a second AquaDam®.

APPLICATIONS

AquaDams® can be used in a wide range of applications. Listed below are some of the more common applications of AquaDams®:

- | | |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Cofferdams for dewatering construction sites• Water diversion in rivers and wetlands• Water containment• Flood control• Erosion control through diversion or containment of flowing water• Water storage• Boat ramp dewatering• Pond liner repair dewatering• Bridge pier repair• Pipeline crossings | <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Water intake structures for municipalities• Water discharge structures• Fish habitat improvement• Silt containment, sediment collection, or settling ponds• Levees, levee toppings• Hazardous material or chemical spills (containment)• Temporary foot causeway through environmentally sensitive areas• Wetlands management |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|

The old ways of earthen fill discharges and expensive sheet piling have been the historic ways of working in waterways. These methods are environmentally detrimental, time consuming, and expensive because of their reliance on heavy equipment.

Water filled cofferdams make the ideal water control structure for construction sites. Onsite water is pumped into an AquaDam®, which unrolls due to the water pressure inside it and can be installed in hours in most applications, without causing damage to the aquatic environment. Complete dewatering of the work site can be achieved to form and pour concrete, remove sediments, and install geotextiles.

When used for flood control and augmenting levees, for example, AquaDams® are much more effective than sandbags. They can be installed far quicker, at a fraction of the cost, without all the foot traffic associated with labor-intensive sandbagging, and best of all AquaDams® are reusable.

The amount of water that can be stored in a standard 4 foot AquaDam®, with a width of 10 feet and a length of 100 feet (filled to capacity), is about 25,000 gallons. AquaDams® are durable, long lasting, and with proper installation and removal can be stored and used again and again. Should an inner tube develop a leak, patching tape is available. If necessary, replacement tubes are available from Aqua Dam Inc. AquaDams® are relatively easy to install, requiring only a couple of portable pumps, an onsite water supply, and two or more laborers depending on the size of the AquaDam®.

AQUADAM® HEIGHT SELECTION AND SIZE CRITERIA

AquaDam® height selection is determined by work site conditions, the water depth to be contained or diverted, and to a lesser degree, stream bed slope and water velocity. Maximum projected changes in water depth are very important during the life of the diversion project. Table 1 lists sizes of AquaDams® and their recommended water depth usage. Customized dams of any length can be ordered.

TABLE 1: STANDARD AQUADAM® SIZES AND RECOMMENDED USE

INFLATED HEIGHT (FEET)	INFLATED WIDTH (FEET)	CONTROLLED WATER DEPTH (INCHES)
1	2	9
1.5	3	14
2	4	18
3	7	30
4	-	38
5	1%	44
6	1'	56
8	1+	7(
10	23	-\$
12	27	10(
1*	3'	1' &

This chart represents maximum water depths to be controlled on flat surfaces. The slope and topography of the streambed needs to be accounted for as well as water depths.

Water Depth:

The height of water to be contained by the AquaDam® is the most important factor when selecting the proper size. A good rule of thumb for determining the water height after diversion is as follows:

Add:

- 1.) the maximum water depth along the installation site,
- 2.) the average depth of water at the installation site,
- 3.) and the difference in elevation (water levels) between the installation and diverted water sites.

These three numbers equal the height of water that will be found at the installation site after the AquaDams® have been installed and water is flowing through the diversion channel.

The importance of determining the correct projected maximum water depths after installation and diversion of the stream cannot be taken too lightly. Too small of an AquaDam® will fail. **The depth of water to be retained by an AquaDam® is often underestimated, resulting in an AquaDam® that is too small for the project. This results in delays, increased costs and potentially unsafe work conditions!**

Water Velocity:

When an AquaDam® is used to dam or divert flowing water, water velocity is a concern. During installation, the AquaDam® is being filled with water, causing it to unroll across the stream channel. This causes water flow to back up and increase in water depth. The water velocity around the end of the AquaDam® is increased. Depending on the firmness of the river bed, some undercutting might occur around the end of the AquaDam® as it is being installed. This results in an increase in the depth of water to be retained and should be factored into the analysis. Velocity of current is also a factor. The water head will build up on the upstream side and water on the downstream side flows away before the completion of the installation.

Installation Site:

AquaDams® can be installed on top of most types of soils or fluvial materials, including: flat lying bed rock, mud, sand, gravel, small rocks, and vegetation. Select a site that is flat, and void of: wire, rebar, sharp objects, garbage, glass or dead vegetation containing tree branches, or other rip-rap. The slope of the riverbed should also be relatively flat or inclined in the direction of the upstream or contained water. Make sure to check the installation course for holes, obstructions or washed out areas that may cause problems during installation.

Weather / Spring Run-off:

Local wet seasons and thunderstorms affect water levels in rivers, lakes, and wetlands and are important to understand during your construction Project. Projects that have flexible construction dates should be coordinated with favorable weather conditions that avoid high water levels. Water depth being retained by the AquaDam® should never exceed the recommended maximum water depth during the life of the project, not just the day you install it.

Other Site Criteria:

All of the previous factors are important considerations once the site has been selected. The following are additional factors that may influence the site selection:

Width of the River:

A location on a wide, shallow river is easier to cofferdam than a narrow river channel. Wide rivers will allow a diversion with only minor increases in water depth. A narrow river will quickly increase in water depth. The larger and wider the diversion channel, the less water depth will increase.





Rough River Bed:

An extremely rugged alpine river bed (such as the Eagle River) with large angular boulders within the stream bed is a difficult area, since a good tight seal can only be accomplished through the removal of said boulders by hand or heavy equipment. In the case of the Eagle River, the boulders were scraped into a line, and the AquaDam® was installed directly upstream so that the boulders would help support it. Using four ropes was also important in the installation.

INSTALLATION

SMALL AQUADAMS® (1'- 4' high)

Equipment List:

-  We recommend that you use at least two portable gasoline water 2"-3" discharge pumps or one gasoline discharge pump switched from fill tube to fill tube during inflation; any available water supply will work. Anything from fire hydrants to garden hoses is acceptable; it all depends on the speed at which you want to install the AquaDam®. *
-  Two discharge and suction hoses, one each per pump; no fitting is required on the end of the discharge hoses.
-  A roll of duct tape to secure and constrict the size of the fill tubes when coupling AquaDams® together.
-  For safety reasons, each laborer should carry a utility knife.

The Aqua Dam Inc® crew uses 5.5HP Honda-powered 3" Volume Pumps which provide a maximum flow rate of 16,200 GPH. They are available from your local distributor for sale or rental. They can also be ordered from Great Plains Manufacturers and Distributors 1-800-525-9716; using two of these, you can inflate: A 1' high by 100' long AquaDam® in less than 15 minutes; a 2' high by 100' long AquaDam® in 30 minutes; a 3' high by 100' long AquaDam® in under an hour; and a 4' high by 100' long AquaDam® in under an hour and a half.

Manpower:






Two to four laborers are required to install the smaller AquaDams®. Plan out the installation beforehand and discuss it with your work party. The number of AquaDams® to be installed, time constraints, and access to the installation sites may dictate the need for additional help.

Rock removal:

Someone will have to remove rocks by hand from the path of the AquaDam® to assure that a good seal is achieved (see the Lemhi River installation on our website). The laborers installing the AquaDam® are already committed, and cannot be the rock picking crew. Please see the Installation Section of our web site. Rocks should be picked out from directly in front of the AquaDam® as it is being installed. The rocks can be stacked on the downstream side of the AquaDam® to provide additional support (see the Williams Transco Gas Pipeline installation project in Williamsport, PA. on our website).

LARGE AQUADAMS® (6' – 16' high)

Equipment List:

-  At least two discharge pumps are required; using larger or more numerous pumps will inflate the AquaDam® faster; the fill tubes can be opened to accommodate any size discharge hose.
-  One discharge and suction hose per pump; discharge hoses do not require fittings.
-  A roll of duct tape for securing the fill tubes.
-  For safety reasons, each laborer should have a utility knife.
-  In moving water, restraining ropes need to be used to assist the installation; at the very least, each 100 foot AquaDam® that is installed requires 250 feet of ½ inch rope. A four rope setup is strongly recommended on the installation of AquaDams® 6' high or larger in fast-moving rivers and streams (please see the Eagle River Crossing under the Installation section of our web site).

Manpower (for installation in non-moving water):

Three to five laborers are needed to install the larger AquaDams® in non-moving water. Ropes are usually not needed to restrain the AquaDam® from unrolling during the installation process, but can be used to pull the AquaDam® around if water depths are too great for a laborer to stand. Non-moving water conditions require the fewest number of laborers.

Manpower (for installation in moving water):

Five to seven laborers are needed to install the larger AquaDams®; the exact number of laborers is related to the size and number of AquaDams® to be installed, terrain, water velocity, water depths, and time constraints. Table 2 better describes the manpower needs during a typical installation of AquaDams® 6' or more in height in moving water.

Table 2: RECOMMENDED MANPOWER REQUIREMENTS DURING INSTALLATION IN MOVING WATER

AQUADAM® SIZE	ROPE ASSISTED INSTALLATION	NUMBER OF LABORERS IN WATER	NUMBER OF LABORERS ON PUMPS
1-3 FEET	NO	2-4	0-1
4 FEET	NO	3-5	1
4 FEET	YES-2	2-4	1
6 FEET	YES-3	2-3	1
8 FEET	YES-4	2-3	1

Table 2 (cont.):

Manpower requirements are based on a particular size of AquaDam® in moving water. The chart also provides the number of ropes commonly used with a specific size AquaDam®. Note that 4, 6, and 8 foot structures are commonly installed with the aid of ropes to prevent them from unrolling prematurely. Only in standing water would rope assisted installations not be used on larger size AquaDams®.

Strong water velocities or currents require more manpower to insure proper installation, and to secure the safety of those installing the AquaDam®. The above list does not address personnel that might be operating heavy equipment, such as an excavator. An AquaDam Inc® supervisor who oversees the installation procedure is also recommended.

In most installations, very little site preparation work is required, but to obtain a good seal, rock picking is a must. The area should also be policed for objects that might puncture the AquaDam® during installation.

This Guide assumes that all Federal, State, County, and City Permits have been obtained from the appropriate government authority. Aqua Dam Inc also recommends that the buyer (Prime Contractor, Company Supervisor, etc.) have an understanding of the necessary permits and what can or cannot be done within the river bed (lake) should the use of heavy equipment be necessary.

AquaDam® Installation Procedures

Installation can be broken down into two categories: Moving water (rivers and streams) and nonmoving water (lake shores).

Step 1-Transport:

Transport the AquaDam® to the installation starting point. Smaller AquaDams® can be easily moved into position by hand.



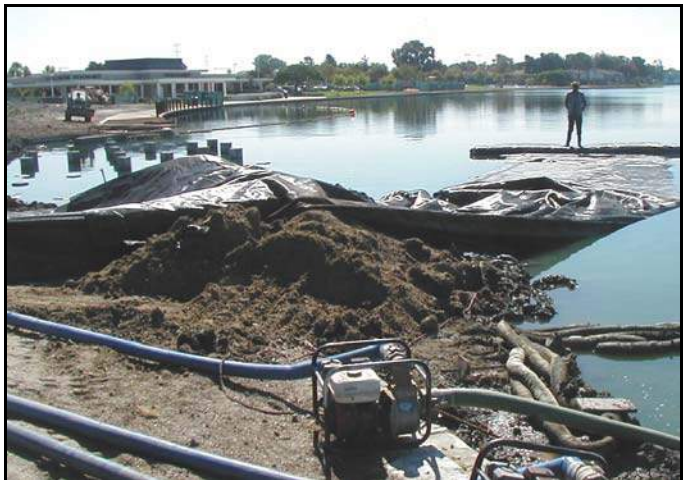
Carrying straps are provided on larger AquaDams®. Just hook or tie the straps to a piece of heavy equipment for transportation. Unpack the AquaDam® by carefully removing the protective wrap from the outside after cutting the packing ropes and carrying straps with a knife.



Step 2-Starting Point:

The end of the AquaDam® will have long fill tubes to start with (usually 2-6 foot long). These are for connecting one AquaDam® to another using a collar. They are not the start of the AquaDam®. The AquaDam® starts at the outside (usually black or white) master tube that confines the two inside fill tubes (see Figure 1). Position the end of the outer tube up the bank at least as high as the AquaDam® will be when fully inflated (i.e., a 3 foot high AquaDam® would have at least 4 feet in elevation up the bank. The bank slope will have to be calculated in, and the end will have to be higher than the water level inside the AquaDam® after inflation. The AquaDam® will only achieve a height of 3+ feet at the lowest point along its path.).

If the bank is not steep enough to achieve the necessary starting height, a small amount of fill material can be placed at the waters edge to create a false bank or berm. This is the least expensive way to make a good starting point.



Step 3-Preparing the AquaDam® for Inflation:

Insert a discharge hose into each inside fill tube. Excess fill tubes can be cut off if not desired for future use. Wrap duct tape or tie packing rope tightly around the fill tubes to keep the discharge hose from slipping out. The corners at the end of the AquaDam® can be tied to a tree or rock to prevent it from slipping down the bank slope. For smaller dams (3 feet and under), laborers are needed to stand in back of the AquaDam® roll at the foot of the slope along the waters edge. The pumping begins by pumping into both inside tubes at the same rate. The rolled portion of the AquaDam® will try to unroll, and will push up against the laborers' legs. The laborers' will wait for the water level to rise and build pressure inside the AquaDam®. When the height of the AquaDam® is great enough, the laborers should take a step back. Then they must wait until the height builds up again before taking another step backwards. All laborers must step backwards in unison and cooperate so that a foot does not get caught while unrolling it®. Water levels inside the AquaDam® must be kept at a level higher than the upstream water side of the AquaDam® (see the Pacific Gas and Electric and other installations on our website). This water depth will increase as the unrolling AquaDam® begins to constrict (cut off) the stream flow.

Step 4-Moving Rocks and Debris:

When installing an AquaDam®, you must not only remove rocks from its path to ensure a good seal, you must remove all debris. Sharp, angular objects are often located under the water level, and usually the only way to find them is to walk around in the water until you step on them. Not only will these obstructions cause a greater amount of leakage, there is always the possibility that they may cause damage to the AquaDam®.

**Never take it for granted that your work area is free from debris!
ALWAYS CHECK FIRST!**

THIS IS YOUR ENEMY...



This shopping cart was completely invisible during high tide.

Step 5-Restraining Ropes:

Large AquaDams®

AquaDams® that are four or more feet in height commonly require restraining ropes to restrain the unrolled portion of the AquaDam® during the installation process in live streams. Without these lines or ropes the pressure of the water in the inner tubes would cause the AquaDam® to unroll before the proper inside head pressure is achieved. Preventing this pressure from prematurely unrolling the AquaDam® is very important. The pressure of the water mass inside the AquaDam® has to overpower the pressure of the water on the upstream side (compared to the downstream side). In lake water, the pressure will be the same on both sides of the AquaDam® (until dewatering begins by pumping).



The number of ropes (lines) required by a particular sized AquaDam® is discussed in Table 2 and Figure 3. If ropes are to be used in the installation process, they should be placed under the AquaDam® before water is added. The ropes are attached to the base of the metal posts or trees, then run under the AquaDam®, over the top, and back to the starting point. They should be held in a manner that will allow the rope to be let out as the AquaDam® unrolls across the stream. The rope should be twice as long as the AquaDam® when inflated, plus an extra 50 feet.

Standing Water Applications:

Standing water or lake installations are much simpler than those using AquaDams® or in live streams. The AquaDam® will unroll itself with a minimum number of laborers to assist in the installation. Ropes can be used to turn the AquaDam® in places where it is too deep for laborers to stand. Water pressure from one side of the AquaDam® to the other should stay equal, making it unnecessary to maintain head pressure inside the unit. Laborers just need to guide it in the right direction.

Step 6-Determine Height & Elevation:

The rolled AquaDam® should start at the top of the riverbank or berm. The end of the AquaDam® must be raised higher up the starting bank than the estimated height of the fully inflated AquaDam®. Gravity keeps the water used to fill the AquaDam® from flowing back out the elevated end. (Actually, we recently began offering double closed-ended AquaDams® which do not need to have the end elevated to hold water. However, the start of the AquaDam® must still tie into something like a bank or berm or water would just go around the end.)

Figure 3: LARGE AQUADAM® INSTALLATION ACROSS A FLOWING STREAM

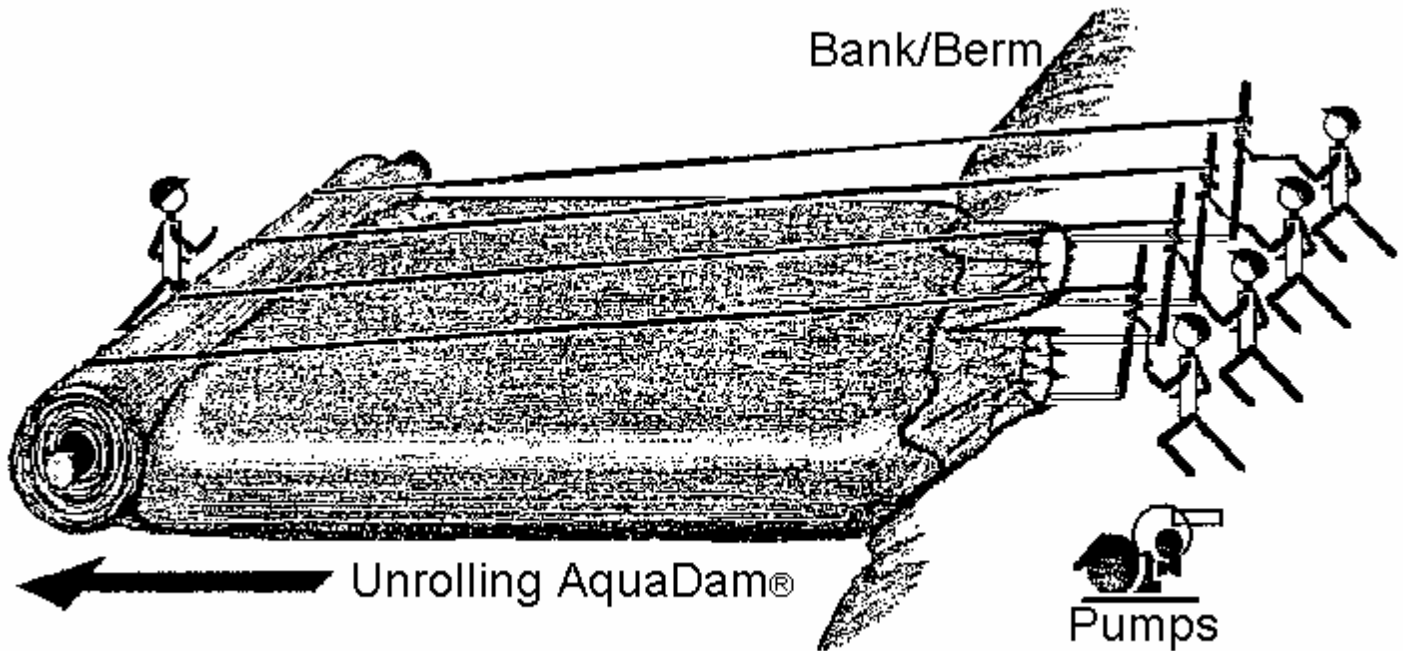


Figure 3. shows the location of the ropes, posts, laborers and the inflating AquaDam®.

Step 7-Inflating the AquaDam®:

Figure 3 represents the most difficult installation scenario, such as a flowing stream where ropes must be used. The onsite conditions can change quickly in live streams because water depths will change from one side of the AquaDam® to the other. This difference in pressure will make the AquaDam® move downstream unless head pressure is maintained inside the AquaDam® during all phases of the installation. An AquaDam® that is unrolled too quickly and is not allowed to inflate above the level of the surrounding water will move downstream with the water flow. The workers on the bank slowly let the ropes out to allow the AquaDam® to unroll when inside water pressure and mass are achieved. Unroll 2-3 feet at a time, then wait for head pressure to build again, repeating this process until the AquaDam® is fully unrolled (see the Eagle River installation in Vail, CO on our website). Timing is everything. **Do not get in a hurry! Let your pumps work!** A requirement of using ropes is that the AquaDam® must be installed in a straight line. Head pressure must be maintained inside the AquaDam® to prevent it from moving. Ropes tend to move to the outside of the unrolling AquaDam®. The worker at the end of the unrolling AquaDam® adjusts the ropes and keeps them in the center by slackening and moving one rope at a time while the other ropes maintain the necessary inside pressure to keep the AquaDam® from moving downstream. On site rock that needs to be moved to assure a good seal should always be moved to the downstream side and used for support.

Figure 4:

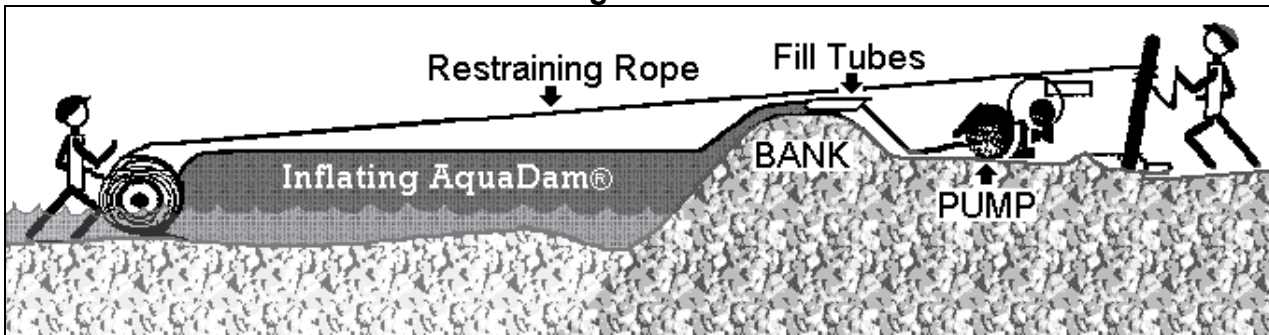


Figure 4. A cross section of a large AquaDam® being installed in flowing water, illustrating the location of the berm, pumps, ropes, laborers and the inside water head pressure, compared to the outside water levels.

Manning the Ropes:

Once the ropes are manned, the pumps are primed, and the AquaDam® is aimed in the proper direction (at a right angle to the starting point on the bank), the pumps can be turned on and the inflation process can begin. Figure 5 shows a picture of restraining ropes used during installation of a large AquaDam® in a fast moving river. The small diversion channel in this project demands that a large AquaDam® be used despite the low water level, because of the anticipated increase in water depth (above 6 feet). The AquaDam® should be unrolled at a rate of about 1 to 3 feet every time the ropes are slipped and maintain a 12-24 inch (or greater) head of water pressure inside the AquaDam®, compared to the upstream water depth, which will be increasing. Each foot of installed AquaDam® requires 2 feet of additional rope. The AquaDam® has to overcome imbalances of water head displacements happening in the river during the installation process. **Only experienced installation personnel should attempt to install large AquaDams® in moving water.** Smaller AquaDams® can be installed more easily and require less expertise.

Figure 5: USING ROPES TO INSTALL AN AQUADAM® IN FLOWING WATER



Figure 5.: A large AquaDam® being installed on the Saddle River in northeastern New Jersey. Only one laborer is needed in the water to keep the ropes in position. Using ropes require that the AquaDam® only be installed in a straight line. Connections can be made at a later date if turns are required. Coupling collars are placed underneath the first AquaDam® as it is being unrolled(if connections are necessary).

Lateral Movement:




An AquaDam® being installed in flowing water can be vulnerable to moving downstream during the installation process. Maintaining internal head pressure is very important. To give support along the side of the AquaDam® a small mound of fill material can be placed directly downstream so that the AquaDam® rests against it. A small mound every 20-30 feet provides a tremendous amount of support. Of course, turbidity is kept to a minimum because the flow has already been diverted by the AquaDam® as it is being installed.

Another technique used to install large AquaDams® in flowing water is to install a shorter, sometimes smaller dam in a straight line using ropes (this is sometimes referred to as a “buffer”), and then place the bigger AquaDam® directly upstream, allowing it to rest against the smaller AquaDam®. In this fashion, the pressure in the larger upstream AquaDam® can be lowered to allow it to turn around the end of the smaller AquaDam®, without it having to be kept in a straight line with ropes. You can see an example of this on the Williams Transco Gas Pipeline project in McComb, MS on our website.

How Lateral Movement Occurs:

Lateral movement of an AquaDam® during installation occurs when there is insufficient water mass inside the AquaDam® to overcome the difference in water pressure on the upstream side of the AquaDam® (compared to the downstream side, which will always be less). The difference in water depth must be compensated for by the amount of pressure inside the AquaDam® during and after installation. Water levels will rise rapidly during installation and should be monitored continuously by the crew in the water.

Sometimes lateral movement is hard to detect, but usually the following are indications:

-  Visual lateral movement of the AquaDam®.
-  The seams on the AquaDam® are straight for some distance but appear bent in the middle.
-  The AquaDam® is no longer pointed in the direction originally taken.

If lateral movement begins to take place or evidence of rolling can be detected, then steps should be taken to correct it. A 6-12 inch change in water level could wipe out all of the installed AquaDams® if the proper amount of head pressure is not kept inside. One step that can be taken to prevent lateral movement is to increase the internal water volume that creates the internal pressure. Fill material can be placed directly on the downstream side in small amounts, allowing the AquaDam® to rest on it. All rocks moved for seepage control should be used to shore it up during installation. Often, fill material has to be excavated from the channel. This is placed behind the AquaDam® for storage, and allows the AquaDam® to rest on it so that more water depth can be controlled than what our User's Guide suggests.

AquaDams® should always be filled with the maximum amount of water possible. Always fill your AquaDams® to their recommended height.

Other solutions to moving or sliding are to install a smaller AquaDam® directly behind the main AquaDam® on the dewatered side. In standing water, stop dewatering and allow the bodies of water on either side of the AquaDam® to equalize.



Figure 6: SHORING-UP CROSS SECTION

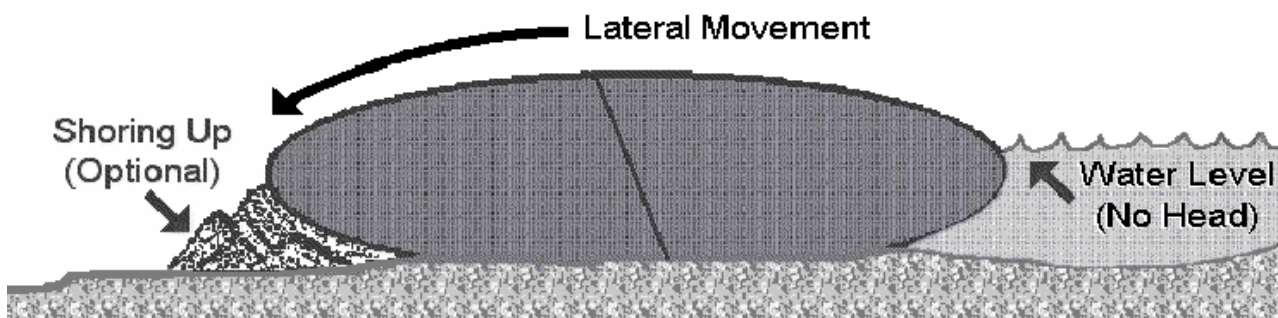


Figure 6. A cross section showing the placement of earthen fill material to shore up an AquaDam® that shows signs of lateral movement.

CONNECTING AQUADAM® SECTIONS USING COUPLING COLLARS:

Step 1: Certain applications require two or more sections to be coupled together to form a longer, continuous water-filled cofferdam. The following illustrates how this is accomplished (the procedure assumes that the AquaDams® are being joined in a straight line end to end). All standard closed-ended AquaDams® come with a coupling collar on the closed end. The other end has the fill tubes, and has been designed to fit snugly into the coupling collar. Before a second AquaDam® can be attached, step one is to install an AquaDam® fitted with a coupling collar.



Step 2: Position the second AquaDam® directly behind and in-line with the filled AquaDam® and unroll about 10 feet of the new section, plus the length of the fill tubes (see Figure 7a).



Step 3: Gather up the end of one fill tube, gently twist or bunch it up, and wrap with duct tape. Do the same thing to the other tube. This will allow the inner tubes to be easily inserted and pulled through the round holes cut into the top of the coupling collar at the end of the installed AquaDam® (see Figure 7b)



Step 4: Carefully cut two round holes 6 inches in diameter in the top of the collar attached to the filled AquaDam® master tube. Each hole should be large enough to accommodate the bunched inner fill tube of the AquaDam® that is being attached. The two holes should be positioned midway between each side of the AquaDam®. They should be about 1-2 feet apart on a four foot AquaDam® and 4 feet apart on a six foot high AquaDam®.



Step 5: Insert the wrapped right inner tube through the hole on the right side of the coupling collar, and the wrapped left inner tube through the hole on the left side of the coupling collar. This is done by working your way inside the coupling collar, pushing the inner tube toward the hole and having a second person reach through the hole from the outside, grab the tube, and pull it through the hole (about four feet of fill tube should be pulled on top for a four foot high AquaDam®). Pull the outer tube of the AquaDam® being connected inside the coupling collar and around the inner tubes as well as possible. The new section should be totally enclosed by the coupling collar, and the master tube of the AquaDam® being installed should be pulled up so as to be in contact with the end of the water-filled AquaDam®. Pull all excess fill tube material up on top through the holes.

(see Figure 7c).



Step 6: The 4'X8'X ½" sheet of plywood described in the equipment list is for the pumps to sit on, should they need to be placed on an inflated AquaDam®. When two AquaDams® are coupled or attached together, pumps are generally set on the previously filled AquaDam®, about 15-20 feet away from the end of the AquaDam®. The plywood will prevent damage to the AquaDam®, but it is not necessary by any means.



Step 7: Remove the tape or string from around the bunched inner fill tubes and insert the discharge hoses deep inside them, making sure that they extend past the coupling collar. Removal of fittings on the discharge hoses is recommended. If they cannot be removed, cover metal ones with duct tape. To keep the fill hoses from sliding back out, bunch the fill tubes up around them and secure with duct tape



(see Figure 7d).

Step 8: At this point the new section is ready to be filled in the same manner as the first section. Follow all of the instructions previously presented to install the first AquaDam®. Figure 8 is a drawing of two AquaDams®, one filled and the other ready to be filled.



Figure 7: CONNECTING AQUADAMS® USING COUPLING COLLARS

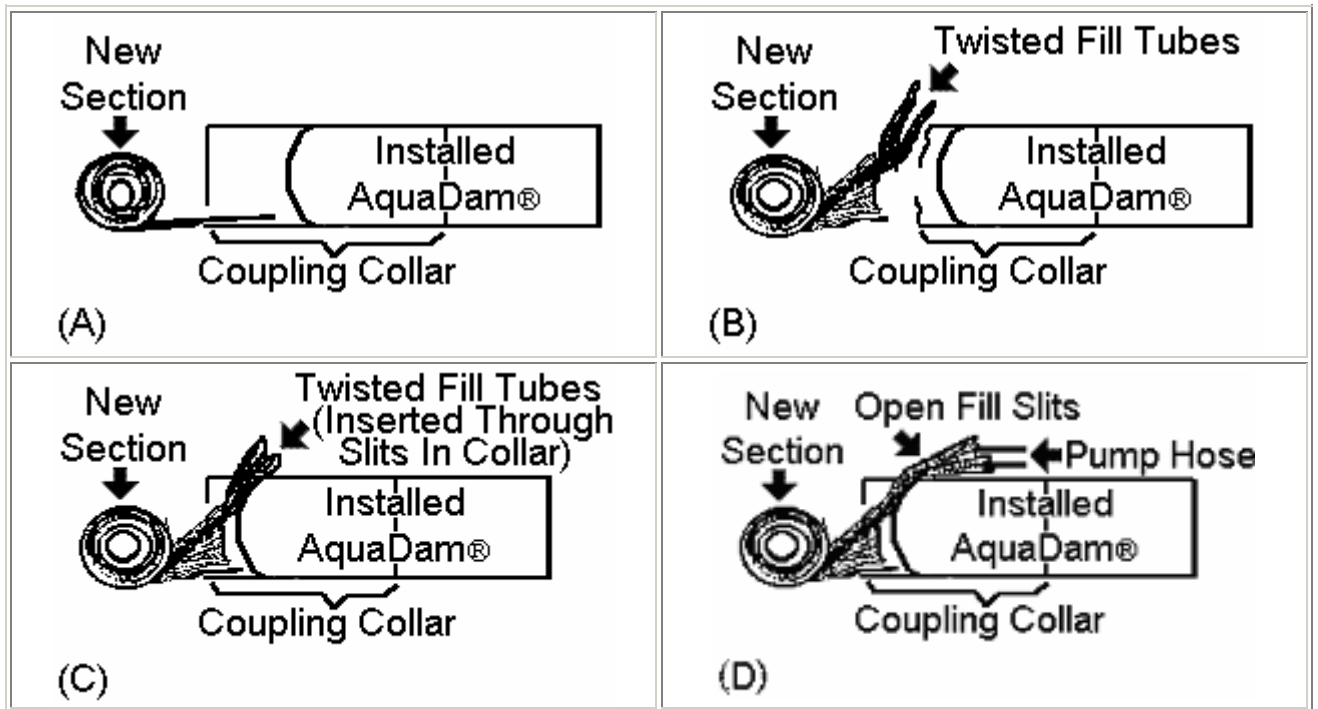


Figure 7, illustrations a, b, c, and d show the different steps taken in the process of joining two AquaDams® together using a collar.

Figure 8: TWO AQUADAMS® COUPLED TOGETHER:

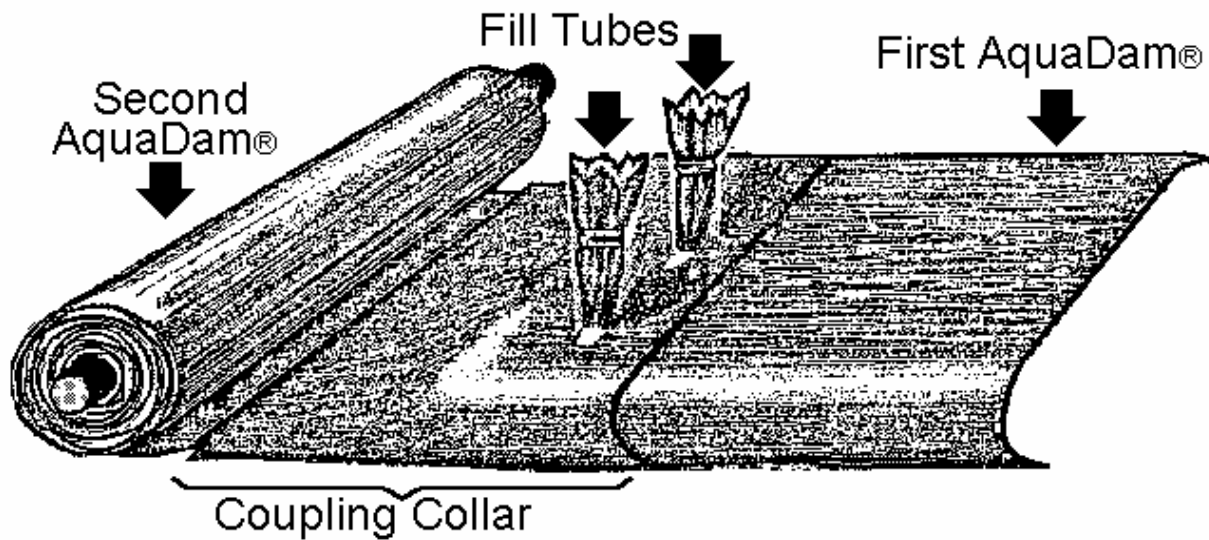


Figure 8: Two AquaDams® are joined together by a coupling collar and ready to be inflated. The two inner tubes stick out and up from the middle portion of the coupling collar. These are the extra fill tubes located at the open end of each AquaDam®.

Step 9: When the second section is filled, the water hoses can be removed from the inner tubes. The fill tubes are rewrapped with duct tape tightly and in such a manner that the tubes will stand up by themselves (see the Woodlawn Lake Sediment Removal project in San Antonio, TX on our website). If possible, use duct tape to attach the two upright inner tubes together, making them even more stable and preventing water from leaking out. Gravity will keep the water from rising above the height of the fill tubes.

MAINTENANCE PROCEDURES

Installed AquaDams® are durable and will last a long time. Each installed section should be monitored regularly for leaks. The easiest way to deal with a leak without removing the AquaDam® is to pump more water into it. Small leaks can be patched with special repair tape

There are four important observations that should be made on a regular basis.

- 🌊 Leaks in the AquaDams®
- 🌊 Seepage under the AquaDams®
- 🌊 Inner fill tubes that have fallen over and are draining water
- 🌊 Lateral movement of the AquaDam®



Most leaks are of such a nature that they can be resolved simply by pumping additional water into the AquaDams® on a periodic basis. Identify which of the tubes is leaking, untie and unwrap the inner tube and insert the discharge hose from the water pump and fill it. Sometimes, a leak is large enough to require a patch. To repair such a leak, first identify and isolate the area around it. Then, using a sharp knife, cut a 'cross' or X through the master tube and pull the material apart to expose the leak, being careful not to further damage the inner tube. Then, using tape provided by AquaDam Inc , apply the patch to the inner tube. Once the leak is repaired, cover the 'cross' cut in the master tube with the same repair tape. In most cases it is best to just add water on a regular basis, until the AquaDam® can be taken out of service and patched properly from the inside or the inner tubes can be replaced.

AQUADAM® REMOVAL USING REROLLING BRACKETS

Rerolling a small AquaDam® after use in a small stream. When two or more AquaDams® are connected together the downstream AquaDam® is removed first by pumping out the inside water, or allowing the fill tubes to drain the AquaDam® down to a level where the connection can be disassembled, allowing the water to pass out freely once rewinding begins at the other end. This forces the water to the open end and out.

Note: in some cases, it may be a better idea to hook the closed end to an excavator or other piece of equipment, lift it up, and simply let gravity drain the water out (see below).



LARGE AQUADAM® REMOVAL

For larger AquaDams® that are too big to reroll in place, equipment such as an excavator or backhoe can be used to pull the AquaDam® from the lake (in standing water). Pump out or drain as much of the water as you can, and put a strap around the closed end of the AquaDam®. Place the strap as close to the end as possible or water will remain trapped inside. **Do not pull on the collar.** Very slowly lift up on the strap. The water should drain out the open end. Make sure that the fill tubes are draining, they might need to be pulled further off the bank. Go slowly so that you do not lift the water any higher than is necessary for it to drain. Pull the deflated AquaDam® out of the water. It can now be blown up with air for inspection and rerolling. After the AquaDam® has been inspected and any holes have been patched, make sure that the coupling collar is still in place. It is now time to reroll the AquaDam® for storage and reuse. AquaDams® can be reused over and over again, depending on the application. They can also be used on a one-time basis and be destroyed when they are removed, or if they become contaminated with a hazardous material. It is difficult to remove large AquaDams® used to block off flowing streams and rivers. Sometimes, there is no way to remove the AquaDam® and maintain the internal water pressure necessary to hold it in place at the same time.



As the AquaDam® is being emptied, it will be forced out of the way by the difference in water depth from the upstream side of the AquaDam® to the downstream side.

There are many applications where an AquaDam® can be saved and rerolled for use at a later date. All smaller AquaDams® can be rerolled. Rerolling requires brackets to fit over the ends of the wooden beams that the AquaDams® come assembled on. A 3/4" drive ratchet can then be attached to the bracket. A 5' long section of pipe is slid over the handle of the ratchet (a cheater bar) to achieve maximum torque. Water can be pushed to the open end and out.

SAFETY

Emergency Removal:

Laborers should stay out of harm's way and be aware that standing at the end of the unrolling AquaDam® is dangerous, and they should stand clear whenever possible. The number of personnel in this position should be kept to a minimum. Should the laborers holding the ropes let go of them, the AquaDam® will rapidly unroll, and a laborer could be pinned underneath. That is why **all laborers should carry safety knives**, so that the AquaDam® can be slit open on the upstream side to relieve inside water pressure so that the AquaDam® will immediately drain, allowing it to move off of the trapped worker. The best way to do this is with a single long, lateral slice down the side of the AquaDam®. You must be standing on the upstream side. The downstream side is the direction that the AquaDam® and all of the water behind it will move in. It is very important that everyone works together!

Obstacles & Debris:

The beds of rivers and streams are rough and can have holes and other obstacles that should be avoided in them. The easiest way to avoid them is to just go around. Removing something large that is silted into the riverbed will leave a large hole. This leaves you worse off than you were before. Going over this type of area will have more seepage, and it will also affect the height of the AquaDam®.

Cold Weather:

In cold water, neoprene chest waders are highly recommended. All OSHA rules and guidelines should be followed closely. Personal Flotation Devices (PFDs) should be also used.

Walking on the AquaDam®

The woven geo-textile fabric that the master tube is made of is puncture and UVI resistant. Heavy foot traffic on top of the AquaDam® is okay. The only time you might curtail foot traffic is during cold weather, when ice occurs within the inner tubes, but they can still be walked on. The ice may cut the polyethylene when it cracks or breaks from foot traffic.

AquaDam Specifications

Dimensions (completely full)	Controllable Mud/Water Depth	Specifications of Inner and Outer Tubes	Capacity in Gallons (gal per ft.)	Empty Weight (lbs per ft.)
1' H x 2' W* (0.3m high)	9" (23 cm)	Same material thickness and strength as 4' high AquaDam	12	0.75 lbs
1.5' H x 3' W* (0.5m high)	14" (36 cm)	Same material thickness and strength as 4' high AquaDam	25	0.95 lbs
2.5' H x 5' W* (0.76m high)	24" (61 cm)	Same material thickness and strength as 4' high AquaDam	88	1.85 lbs
3' H x 7' W (1m high)	30" (77 cm)	Same material thickness and strength as 4' high AquaDam	120	2.5 lbs
4' H x 9' W (1.2m high)	38" (97 cm)	12 mil polyethylene inside tube. 300 lb/in ² burst strength woven polyethylene geotextile outside tube.	240	4.25 lbs
5' H x 11' W (1.5m high)	44" (112 cm)	Same material thickness and strength as a 8' high AquaDam	320	6.4 lbs
6' H x 13' W (1.8m high)	54" (137 cm)	Same material thickness and strength as a 8' high AquaDam	400	8.5 lbs
8' H x 17' W (2.4m high)	74" (188 cm)	12 mil polyethylene inside tube. 2 plys of 300 lb/in ² burst strength woven polyethylene geotextile outside tube.	500	12 lbs
10' H x 21' W (3m high)	90" (229 cm)	8 mil polyethylene inside tube. 3 plys of 300 lb/in ² burst strength woven polyethylene geotextile outside tube.	800	25 lbs
12' H x 25' W (3.7m high)	104" (264 cm)	2 plys of 8 mil polyethylene inside tube 1 ply shroud surrounding inside tubes 4 plys of 300 lb/in ² burst strength woven polyethylene geotextile outside tube.	900	31 lbs
16' H x 33' W (4.8m high)	132" (335 cm)	2 plys of 5 mil polyethylene inside tube 1 ply shroud surrounding inside tubes 5 plys of 300 lb/in ² burst strength woven polyethylene geotextile outside tube.	1250	45 lbs

All AquaDams 3' and taller are manufactured with an internal baffle for added stability. Smaller AquaDams can be special ordered with a baffle. Call for pricing.

Aqua Dam Inc
 "Water Controlling Water"
www.aquadam.net
 1.800.682.9283
 +1.707.764.1999
 matthew@aquadam.net



TUBE FABRIC MILL CERT

PRODUCT: AQ-105LF

CONSTRUCTION: Woven geotextile of consisting of strong, rot resistant, chemically stable long chain synthetic polymer materials, dimensionally stable with each other. The plastic yarn or fibers used in this geotextile consist of at least 95% percent by mass of polyolefins, polyesters, or polyamides; and contain stabilizers and inhibitors added to the base plastic to make the filaments resistant to deterioration due to ultraviolet and heat exposure.

CERTIFIED MARV VALUES:

GRAB TENSILE MD (ASTM D 4632): 315 POUNDS
GRAB TENSILE CD (ASTM D 4632): 315 POUNDS
ELONGATION MD (ASTM D 4632): 15 %
ELONGATION CD (ASTM D 4632): 15 %
PUNCTURE (ASTM D 4833): 140 POUNDS
TRAP TEAR MD (ASTM D 4533): 135 POUNDS
TRAP TEAR CD (ASTM D 4533): 135 POUNDS
AOS* (ASTM D 4751): 40 US SIEVE
PERMITTIVITY (ASTM D 4491): 0.05 PER SEC
FLOW RATE (ASTM D 4491): 4.2 GPM/SF
UV STRENGTH AT 2500 HOURS (ASTM D 4355): 80%

* ASTM D 4751, AOS is a Maximum Opening Diameter Value

Manufacturers Name: VANTAGE PARTNERS, LLC **Date:** _____

Manufacturer's Official: Randy DeMao **Title:** President

AquaDam Specifications

Inflated Dimensions	Controllable Mud/Water Depth*	Specifications of Inner and Outer Tubes	Capacity** per linear ft	Dry Weight per linear ft
1' H x 2' W (0.3m tall)	9" (23 cm)	Inner Tubing: 1 ply, 12 mil, Polyethylene Outer Sleeve: 1 ply, 300 lb/in ² burst strength PP	12 gal/LF 45 liters/LF	0.75 lbs/LF 0.34 kg/LF
1.5' H x 3' W (0.45m tall)	14" (36 cm)	Inner Tubing: 1 ply, 12 mil, Polyethylene Outer Sleeve: 1 ply, 300 lb/in ² burst strength PP	25 gal/LF 95 liters/LF	0.95 lbs/LF 0.43 kg/LF
2' H x 4' W (0.61m high)	18" (45cm)	Inner Tubing: 1 ply, 12 mil, Polyethylene Outer Sleeve: 1 ply, 300 lb/in ² burst strength PP	50 gal/LF 189 liters/LF	1.5lbs/LF 0.68kg/LF
2.5' H x 5' W (0.76m tall)	24" (61 cm)	Inner Tubing: 1 ply, 12 mil, Polyethylene Outer Sleeve: 1 ply, 300 lb/in ² burst strength PP	88 gal/LF 333 liters/LF	1.85 lbs/LF 0.84 kg/LF
3' H x 7' W (0.9m tall)	30" (77 cm)	Inner Tubing: 1 ply, 12 mil, Polyethylene Outer Sleeve: 1 ply, 300 lb/in ² burst strength PP	120 gal/LF 454 liters/LF	2.5 lbs/LF 1.1 kg/LF
4' H x 9' W (1.2m tall)	38" (97 cm)	Inner Tubing: 1 ply, 12 mil, Polyethylene Outer Sleeve: 1 ply, 300 lb/in ² burst strength PP	210 gal/LF 795 liters/LF	4.3 lbs/LF 1.9 kg/LF
5' H x 11' W (1.5m tall)	44" (112 cm)	Inner Tubing: 1 ply, 12 mil, Polyethylene Outer Sleeve: 2 plys of 300 lb/in ² burst strength PP	320 gal/LF 1,211 liters/LF	6.4 lbs/LF 2.9 kg/LF
6' H x 13' W (1.8m tall)	54" (137 cm)	Inner Tubing: 1 ply, 12 mil, Polyethylene Outer Sleeve: 2 plys of 300 lb/in ² burst strength PP	450 gal/LF 1,703 liters/LF	8.5 lbs/LF 3.9 kg/LF
8' H x 17' W (2.4m tall)	74" (188 cm)	Inner Tubing: 1 ply, 12 mil, Polyethylene Outer Sleeve: 2 plys of 300 lb/in ² burst strength PP	700 gal/LF 2,650 liters/LF	12 lbs/LF 5.4 kg/LF
10' H x 21' W (3m tall)	88" (223 cm)	Inner Tubing: 2 plys, 8 mil, Polyethylene Shroud: 1 PP woven shroud around both inner tubes Outer Sleeve: 4 plys of 300 lb/in ² burst strength PP	1,000 gal/LF 3,785 liters/LF	25 lbs/LF 11.3 kg/LF
12' H x 25' W (3.7m tall)	100" (254 cm)	Inner Tubing: 2 plys, 8 mil, Polyethylene Shroud: 1 PP woven shroud around each inner tube. Outer Sleeve: 5 plys of 300 lb/in ² burst strength PP	1,700 gal/LF 6,435 liters/LF	35 lbs/LF 15.9 kg/LF
16' H x 33' W (4.8m tall)	126" (320 cm)	Inner Tubing: 3 plys, 5 mil, Polyethylene Shroud: 2 PP woven shrouds between inside tubes Outer Sleeve: 7-plys of 300 lb/in ² burst strength PP	3,000 gal/LF 11,356 liters/LF	51 lbs/LF 23 kg/LF

*This number is based on the friction of a rocky bottom. Slick mud, poly pond liners, and other slick surfaces may require the use of a taller primary AquaDam and/or a support dam installed behind the primary AquaDam.

** Capacity is based on installation on flat ground. Slopes will reduce internal volume of AquaDam.



23 Phillips Road South Paris, ME 04281
Phone: (207) 743-8946 Fax: (207)743-0636

SUBMITTAL

To: Brookfield Renewable Energy Group
150 Main St.
Lewiston, ME 04240

Submittal No. 007

Contract/Project No. TBD

Attn: Gerry Mitchell

BCC Job No. 2002036

Project: Shawmut Hydroelectric Station Upstream Fish Passage

The following is submitted for:

- Approval
 Information
 Substitution Request
 Resubmittal of No. _____

Copies	Reference (Drawing, Specification, Etc)	Description
1	31.23.19	Downstream Fish Lift Braced Cofferdam

Supplier

Bancroft Contracting Corp.
Subcontractor

Stamp

Remarks: This submission is for informational purposes only.

Submitted by: _____ Peter Poor _____ Peter Poor _____ 5/3/2020
 Name Signature Date

- No Exceptions Taken.
Work May Proceed.
- Approved As Noted.
Work May Proceed.
- Approved As Noted.
Resubmission Required.
Work May Proceed.
- Not Approved.
Resubmission Required.
Work May Not Proceed.
- Review Not Required.

Stamp

Remarks: _____

Reviewed by: _____
 Name Signature Date

Bancroft Contracting Corporation

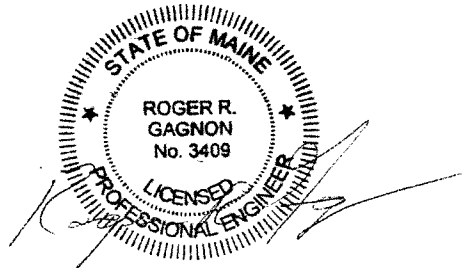
23 PHILLIPS ROAD SOUTH PARIS, ME 04281

Tel (207) 743-8946

Fax (207) 743-0636

Shawmut Fish Lift Cofferdam Downstream April 22, 2020

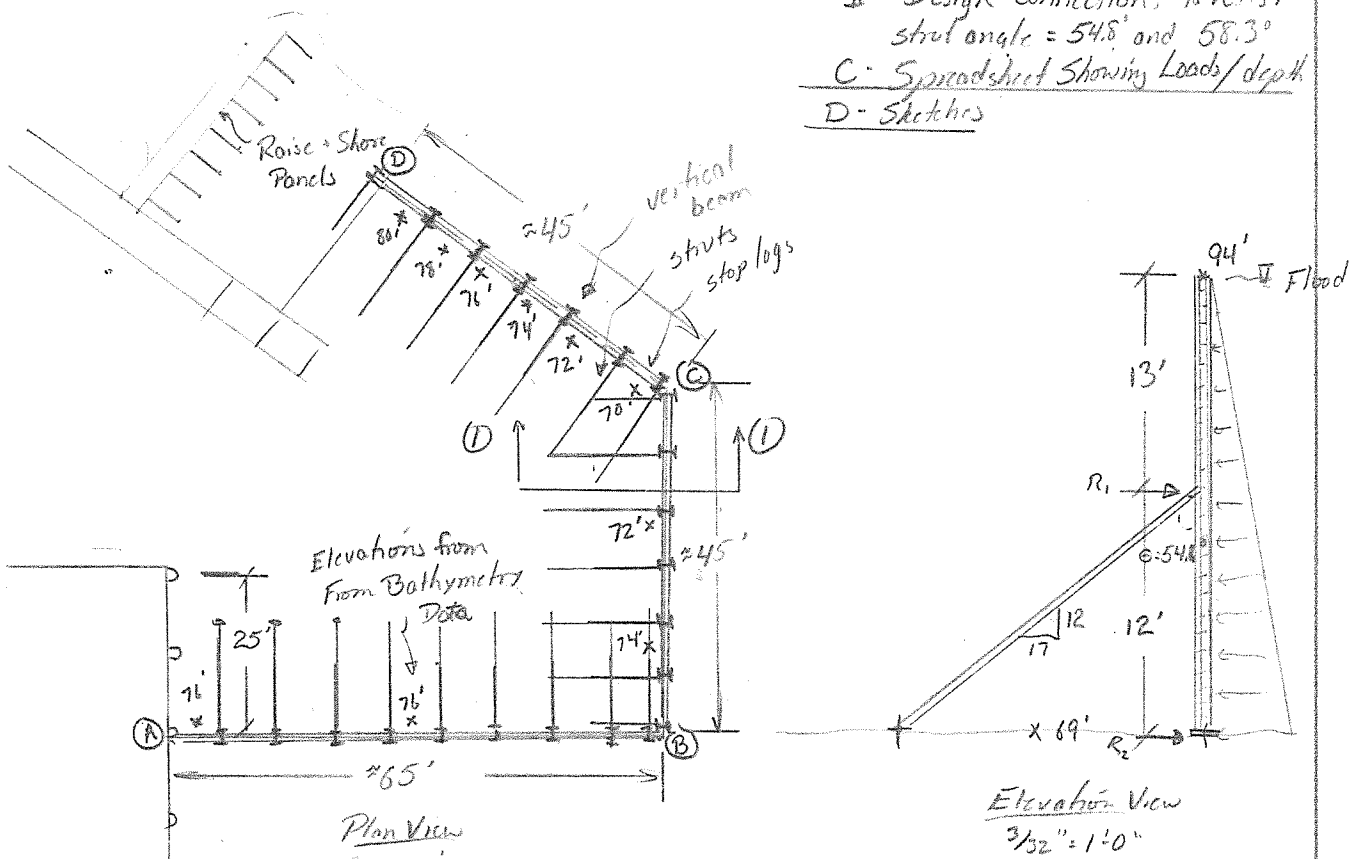
Reviewed By: Roger Gagnon – Gagnon Engineering



Shawmut Fish Lift Downstream Cofferdam

given: The Following Sketch
 $F_p = 50 \text{ ksf}$ (sheet piling Braces)
 Hilti Hit RE500V3 Epoxy
 Top of Cofferdam = 94'
 Deepest Location = 69' (comparing 2 sets of data)

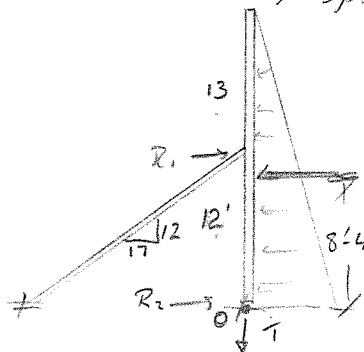
- find
- A - Intermediate Frames
 - I - Design Vertical Beams
 - II - Design Strut
 - III - Design Stop Logs
 - IV - Design Connections
 - B - End Frames
 - I - Check Beam / strut Loads for strut angle = 58°
 - II - Design connections to resist strut angle = 54.8° and 58.3°
 - C - Spreadsheet Showing Loads/depth
 - D - Sketches



A - Intermediate Frames

I - Design Vertical Beams

spacing = 6.5'



$$P_R = \frac{H}{2} (0.0624 \frac{1}{ft} \cdot 25') \cdot 25' \cdot 6.5' \text{ o.c.} = 126.8 \text{ kips}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \sum M_0 &= 0 \\ 126.8 \text{ k} (8'-4'') &= 12 R_1 \\ R_1 &= 88.1 \text{ kips} \\ \sum F_x &= 0 \\ 88.1 + R_2 &= 126.8 \\ R_2 &= 38.7 \text{ kips} \\ \frac{88.1}{17} &= \frac{T}{12} \\ T &= 62.2 \text{ k} \end{aligned}$$

M_{max} @ $V=0$: Det. depth 'd', where $V=0$

$$\left(\frac{1}{2} (0.0624 \frac{k}{ft} \times d) d\right) 6.50' - 88.1 \frac{k \cdot ft}{ft} = 0$$

$$0.2028 d^2 = 88.1$$

$$d = 20.8'$$

M_{max} at depth = 20.8'

$$M_{max} = (88.1 k \times 7.8') - \left(\frac{1}{2} (0.0624 \cdot 20.8) 20.8\right) 6.5' \times \frac{1}{3} \cdot 20.8'$$

$$M_{max} = 78.9 \text{ ft-kip}$$

for $M_{max} = 78.9 \text{ ft-kip}$ and $\ell_b = 25'$
 use W12x50 per AISC 9th ed. pg 2-208
 $M_{allow} = 91.5 \text{ ft-kip} > 78.9 \text{ ft-kip}$

Checking Combined Tension and Bending by interaction equation

$$\frac{M_{app}}{M_{allow}} + \frac{T_{app}}{T_{allow}} \leq 1.0$$

$$\frac{78.9}{91.5} + \frac{62.2^k}{0.6(147k) 50^{in^2}} \leq 1.0$$

$$0.88 + 0.14 \leq 1.0$$

$$1.0 \leq 1.0 \quad \text{OK} \quad \text{use W12x50}$$

M_{max} at depth = 13'

$$M_{max} = \left[\frac{1}{2} (0.0624 \frac{k}{ft} \times 13' \times 6.5' o.c.) 13' \right] \frac{13'}{3}$$

$$= 148.5 \text{ ft-kip} \quad \ell_b = 25' \quad \text{use W10x60 } M_{allow} = 149.5 \quad (\text{pg 2-208 AISC 9th ed})$$

or W12x65 = 175 ft-kip
 or W14x69 = 177.5 ft-kip

use W14x68

II - Design Strut

$$C = \sqrt{R^2 + T^2} = \sqrt{(88.1 k)^2 + (62.2 k)^2} = 107.8 \text{ kip}$$

$$L = \sqrt{12^2 + 17^2} = 20.8'$$

use interaction and check W12x50 $P_{allow} = 133.5 \text{ kip}$ for $\ell_b = 21'$
 (per AISC 9th ed pg 3-28)

$$f_a = \frac{P}{A} = \frac{107.8}{14.7 \text{ in}^2} = 7.33 \text{ ksi}$$

$$f_a \text{ is a function of } \frac{KL}{R_y} = \frac{(1.0)(21)(12)}{1.96} = 128.6, \text{ from table C-50 } \underline{F_a = 9.03 \text{ ksi}}$$

$$\therefore \frac{f_a}{F_a} = \frac{7.33 \text{ ksi}}{9.03 \text{ ksi}} = 0.81 > 0.15 \quad \therefore \text{use eqns H1-1 and H1-2}$$

both must be satisfied

AISC Eqn H1-1 $\frac{f_a}{F_a} + \frac{C_m \times f_{bx}}{(1 - f_a/F_{cr}) F_{bx}} + 0 \leq 1.0$

AISC Eqn H1-2 $\frac{f_a}{0.6F_y} + \frac{f_{bx}}{F_{bx}} + 0 \leq 1.0$

II - Design Strut (Cont'd)

$$F_{bx} = \frac{M_x}{S_x} \quad M_x = \frac{wL^2}{8} = \frac{0.050(21)^2}{8} = 2.76 \text{ ft}\cdot\text{kip}$$

$$S_x = 64.7 \text{ in}^3$$

$$F_{bx} = \frac{2.76 \text{ ft}\cdot\text{kip}(12)}{64.7 \text{ in}^3} = 0.51 \text{ ksi}$$

$$F_{bx} = \frac{M_{allow}}{S_x} \quad \text{Allow from ps 2-207 AISI 911 cd} = 109.5 \text{ ft}\cdot\text{kip}$$

$$= \frac{109.5 \text{ ft}\cdot\text{kip}}{64.7 \text{ in}^3} = 20.31 \text{ ksi}$$

$$\frac{F_{bx}}{F_{bx}} = \frac{0.51}{20.31} = 0.03$$

$$F'_{ex} = \frac{12\pi^2 E}{25(KL/r)^2} \quad \text{from Table 8 of nomogram values given } \frac{KL}{r_x} = \frac{11(20.5)(12)}{5.18}$$

$$= 47.5$$

$$\text{given } \frac{KL}{r_x} = 47.5 \quad F_{bx} = 66.21 \text{ ksi}$$

eqn H1-1 may be rewritten as:

$$0.81 + \frac{(1.0)(0.51)}{(1 - 7.33/66.21)20.31} + 0 \leq 1.0$$

$$0.84 \leq 1.0$$

OK

eqn H1-2 may be rewritten as:

$$\frac{7.33}{0.6(50)} + 0.03 \leq 1.0$$

$$0.27 \leq 1.0$$

OK

∴ use W12x50

III - Design Step Logs

At depth = 25' w/ beam spacing @ 6.5'

$P = 62.4 \text{ #/ft}^3 \times 25' = 1,560 \text{ #/ft}^2$

if using 10" (9 1/2" dressed) timbers $w = 1560 \text{ #/ft}^2 \times \frac{9 \frac{1}{2}''}{12 \frac{1}{4}''} = 1,235 \text{ #/ft}$

$$M_{allow} = F^*b \cdot S_x$$

$$M_{allow} = \frac{wL^2}{8} = \frac{1235 \text{ #/ft}(6.5)^2}{8} = 6522.3 \text{ ft}\cdot\text{#}'$$

$F^*b = F_b \cdot \text{Adjustment Factors}$

$F_b = 850 \text{ psi}$ for No 2 SYP 5"5 and larger

$C_D = \text{Load Duration Factor for 1 yr} = 1.1$ (conservative)

$C_r = 1.15$ (sheathed w/ plywood)

$F^*b = 850 \text{ psi} (1.1)(1.15) = 1075.25 \text{ psi}$

MAIOW: $F^*b \cdot S_y = \left(\frac{12''}{1ft} \right) (6522.3 \text{ ft}\cdot\#^3) = 1075.25 \frac{\#}{in^2} \cdot S_y$
 $S_y = 72.8 \text{ in}^3$

\therefore use 8x10 S4S No 2 SYP to 25' depth $S_y = 89.1 > 72.8 \text{ in}^3$
OK

At depth: 15' w beam spacing @ 6.5'

$P = 62.4 \frac{\#}{ft} \cdot 15' = 936.0 \frac{\#}{ft^2}$

$w = 936 \left(\frac{9\frac{1}{2}}{12} \right) = 741 \frac{\#}{ft}$

$\frac{wL^2}{8} = \frac{741 \frac{\#}{ft} (6.5')^2}{8} = 3913.4 \text{ ft}\cdot\# = \left(\frac{12''}{ft} \right) = 1075.25 \frac{\#}{in^2} \cdot S_y$

$S_y = 43.7 \text{ in}^3$

\therefore use 6x10 S4S No 2 SYP to 15' depth $S_y = 47.9 \text{ in}^3 > 43.7 \text{ in}^3$
OK

At depth: 8' w beam spacing of 6.5'

$P = 62.4 \frac{\#}{ft} \cdot 8' = 499.2 \frac{\#}{ft^2}$

$w = 499.2 \frac{\#}{ft} \cdot \frac{7\frac{1}{2}}{12} = 312 \frac{\#}{ft}$

$\frac{wL^2}{8} = \frac{312 (6.5')^2}{8} = 1647.75 \text{ ft}\cdot\# = F^*b \cdot S_y$

For 4x8 timbers, see table 8.4 NTC 9th ed. $F_b = 1200 \text{ psi}$

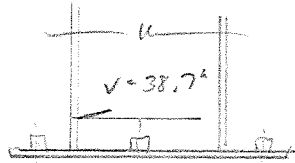
$F^*b = 1200 \text{ psi} \cdot 1.15 \cdot 1.1 = 1518 \frac{\#}{in^2}$

$\left(\frac{12''}{1ft} \right) 1647.75 \text{ ft}\cdot\# = 1518 \frac{\#}{in^2} \cdot S_y$
 $S_y = 13.0 \text{ in}^3$

\therefore use 4x8 S4S No 2 SYP to 8' depth $S_y = 14.8 \text{ in}^3 > 13.0 \text{ in}^3$
OK

IV - Connections

A) Vertical Beam



load factor

$V = 38.7 \cdot 1.7 = 65.8 \text{ kips}$
 $T = 12.2 \cdot 1.7 = 105.7 \text{ kips}$

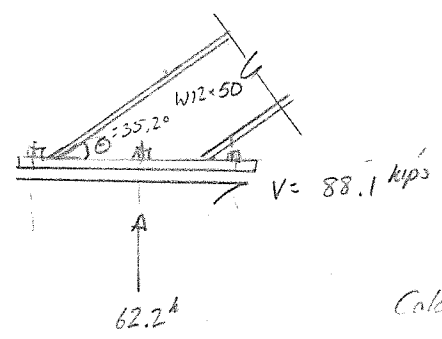
Calculating w/ Hilti Prods Anchor 28.8

use 6ea, 1/4" Ø HASE BT rods, embed 25"
 and secure with Hilti Hit RE500 VS

$T = 12.2 \text{ kips}$

see Hilti Design Report "A"

B) Stubs



load factor
 \downarrow
 $V = 88.1 \times 1.7 = 149.8 \text{ kips}$

Calculating ϕ Hilti Profis Anchor 2.8.8

use 4 ea. 1/4" ϕ HAS E B7 rods, embed 25"
 and secure with Hilti Hit RE500 V3

See Hilti Design Report "B"

www.hilti.us

Company: Bancroft Contracting Corporations
 Specifier:
 Address:
 Phone | Fax: |
 E-Mail:

Page: 1
 Project: Downstream Cofferdam
 Sub-Project | Pos. No.: Vertical Beam Anchors
 Date: 4/22/2020

Specifier's comments:

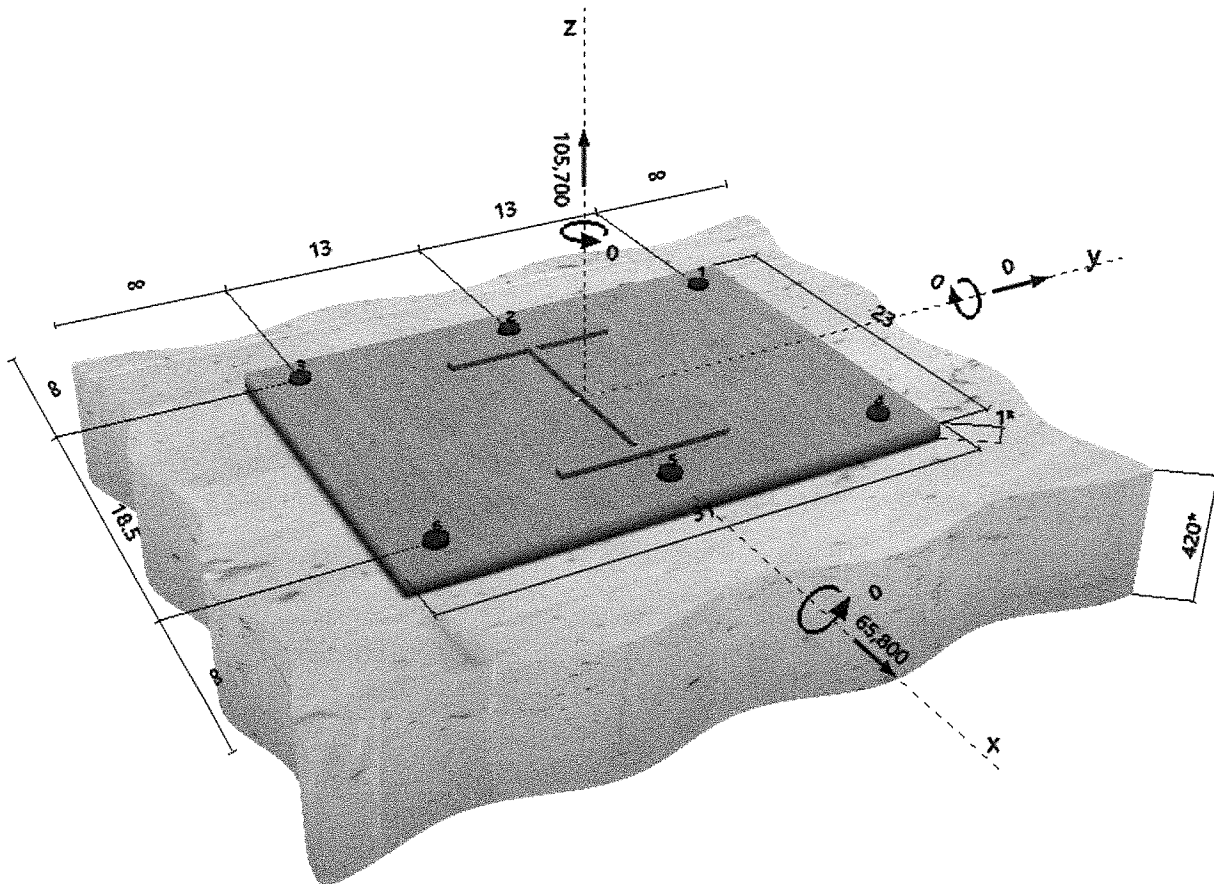
1 Input data

Anchor type and diameter:	HIT-RE 500 V3 + HAS-E B7 1 1/4
Effective embedment depth:	$h_{ef,act} = 25.000$ in. ($h_{ef,limit} = -$ in.)
Material:	ASTM A 193 Grade B7
Evaluation Service Report:	ESR-3814
Issued Valid:	1/1/2019 1/1/2021
Proof:	Design method ACI 318-08 / Chem
Stand-off installation:	$e_b = 0.000$ in. (no stand-off); $t = 1.000$ in.
Anchor plate:	$l_x \times l_y \times t = 23.000$ in. \times 31.000 in. \times 1.000 in.; (Recommended plate thickness: not calculated)
Profile:	W shape (AISC), W14X68; (L x W x T x FT) = 14.000 in. \times 10.000 in. \times 0.415 in. \times 0.720 in.
Base material:	cracked concrete, 2500, $f_c' = 2,500$ psi; $h = 420.000$ in., Temp. short/long: 65/32 °F
Installation:	hammer drilled hole, Installation condition: Submerged
Reinforcement:	tension: condition B, shear: condition B; no supplemental splitting reinforcement present edge reinforcement: none or < No. 4 bar
Seismic loads (cat. C, D, E, or F)	no



^R - The anchor calculation is based on a rigid anchor plate assumption.

Geometry [in.] & Loading [lb, in.lb]





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Profis Anchor 2.8.8

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E-Mail:

Page: 2
Project: Downstream Cofferdam
Sub-Project | Pos. No.: Vertical Beam Anchors
Date: 4/22/2020

2 Proof I Utilization (Governing Cases)

Loading	Proof	Design values [lb]		Utilization β_N / β_V [%]	Status
		Load	Capacity		
Tension	Concrete Breakout Strength	105,700	115,945	92 / -	OK
Shear	Pryout Strength (Concrete Breakout Strength controls)	65,800	249,728	- / 27	OK

Loading	β_N	β_V	ζ	Utilization $\beta_{N,V}$ [%]	Status
Combined tension and shear loads	0.912	0.263	5/3	97	OK

3 Warnings

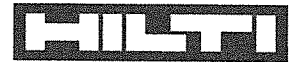
- Please consider all details and hints/warnings given in the detailed report!

Fastening meets the design criteria!

4 Remarks; Your Cooperation Duties

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Report B



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Sub-Project | Pos. No.:
Date:

1
Downstream Cofferdam
Strut Anchors
4/13/2020

Specifier's comments:

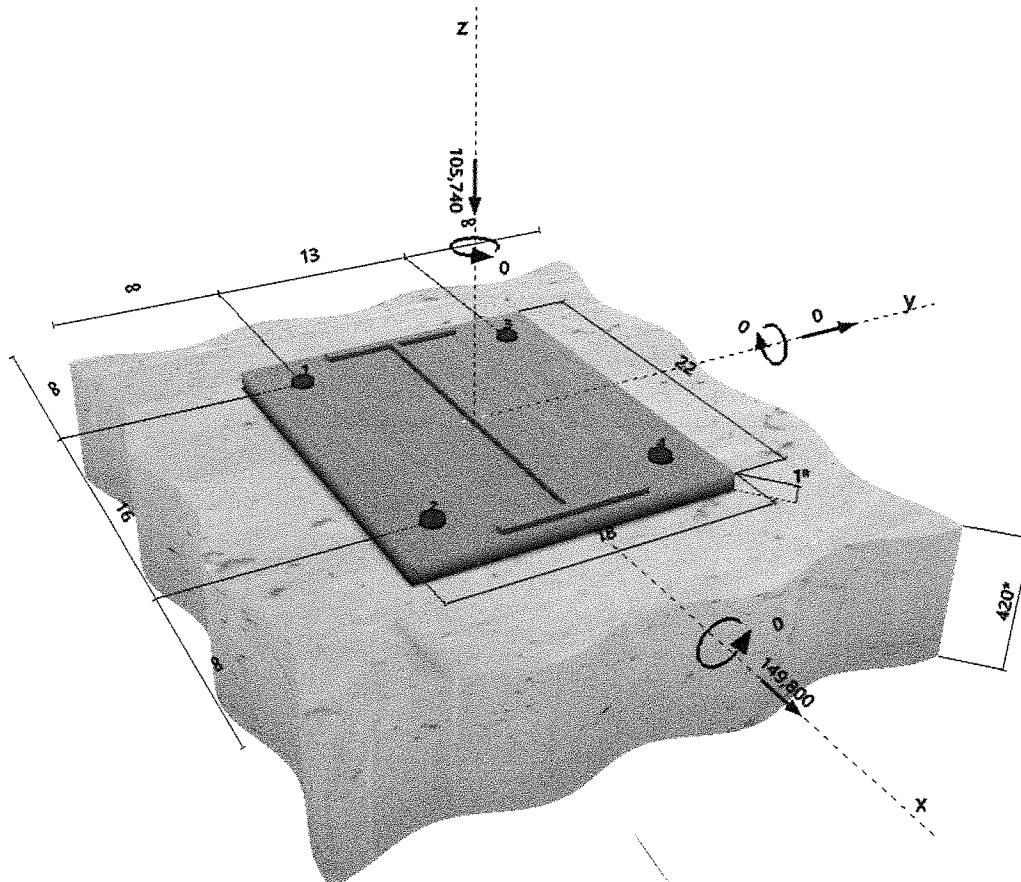
1 Input data

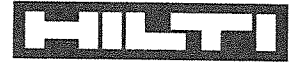
Anchor type and diameter:	HIT-RE 500 V3 + HAS-E B7 1 1/4
Effective embedment depth:	$h_{ef,act} = 25.000$ in. ($h_{ef,limit} = -$ in.)
Material:	ASTM A 193 Grade B7
Evaluation Service Report:	ESR-3814
Issued Valid:	1/1/2019 1/1/2021
Proof:	Design method ACI 318-08 / Chem
Stand-off installation:	$e_b = 0.000$ in. (no stand-off); $t = 1.000$ in.
Anchor plate:	$l_x \times l_y \times t = 22.000$ in. \times 18.000 in. \times 1.000 in.; (Recommended plate thickness: not calculated)
Profile:	W shape (AISC), W21X62; (L x W x T x FT) = 21.000 in. \times 8.240 in. \times 0.400 in. \times 0.615 in.
Base material:	cracked concrete, 2500 , $f_c' = 2,500$ psi; $h = 420.000$ in., Temp. short/long: 32/32 °F
Installation:	hammer drilled hole, Installation condition: Submerged
Reinforcement:	tension: condition B, shear: condition B; no supplemental splitting reinforcement present
Seismic loads (cat. C, D, E, or F)	edge reinforcement: none or < No. 4 bar no



R - The anchor calculation is based on a rigid anchor plate assumption.

Geometry [in.] & Loading [lb, in.lb]





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Profis Anchor 2.8.8

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Page: 2
Project: Downstream Cofferdam
Sub-Project | Pos. No.: Strut Anchors
Date: 4/13/2020

2 Proof I Utilization (Governing Cases)

Loading	Proof	Design values [lb]		Utilization	Status
		Load	Capacity	β_N / β_V [%]	
Tension	-	-	-	- / -	-
Shear	Steel Strength	37,450	47,242	- / 80	OK

Loading	β_N	β_V	ζ	Utilization $\beta_{N,V}$ [%]	Status
Combined tension and shear loads	-	-	-	-	-

3 Warnings

- Please consider all details and hints/warnings given in the detailed report!

Fastening meets the design criteria!

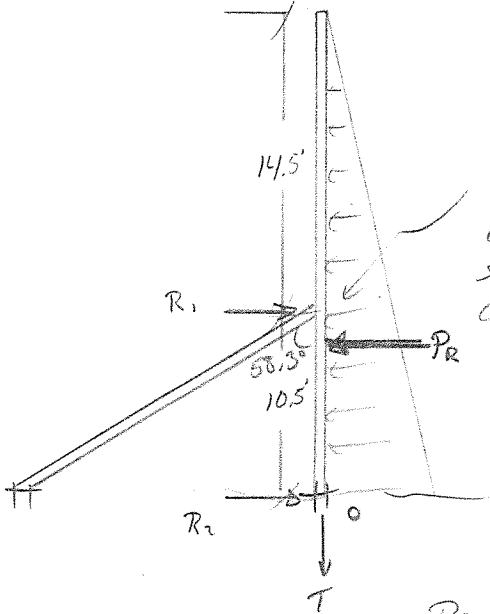
4 Remarks; Your Cooperation Duties

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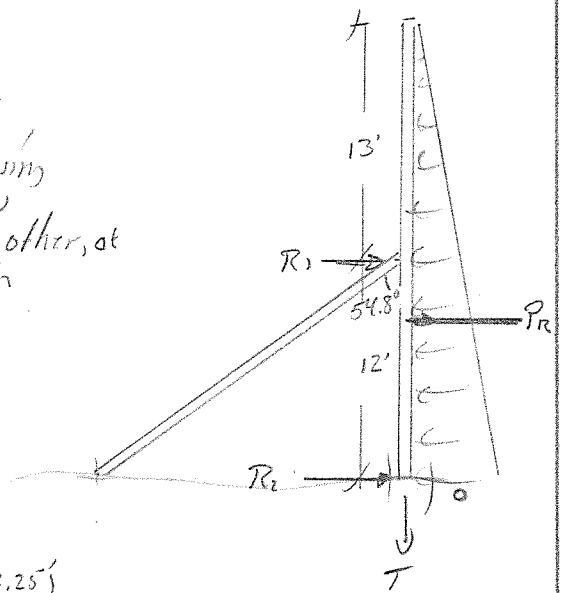
B-End Frames

I - Check Beam/Strut Loads for Strut Angle = 58.3°

Trib Area for end frames = $\frac{6.5' \text{ o.c.}}{2} = 3.25'$



By lowering height of strut and increasing angle, it will allow struts to miss each other, at cofferdam direction changes



$P = \frac{1}{2} (0.0624 \cdot 25) 25 (3.25)$
 $= 63.4k$

For 58.3 strut angle

For 54.8° strut angle

$\sum M_o = 0$

$63.4 \left(\frac{1}{3} (25) \right) = R_1 \cdot 10.5'$

$R_1 = 50.3k$

$R_2 = 63.4 - 50.3 = 13.1kips$

$M_{max} @ V = 0$

$V = 0 \text{ at } \frac{1}{2} (0.0624 \cdot d) d \cdot 3.25' - 50.3k = 0$

$d = 22.27'$

$M_{max} = 50.3k (10.5 - (25 - 22.27)) - 50.3k \left(\frac{1}{3} (22.27) \right)$

$= 17.4 \text{ ft}\cdot\text{kips}, M_{max} @ R_1 = \left(\frac{1}{2} (0.0624 \cdot 14.5) 14.5 \right) 3.25 \frac{14.5}{3}$
 $= 103 \text{ ft}\cdot\text{kips}$

For half tributary area, Reactions will be half as those calculated for intermediate struts

∴ $R_1 = \frac{88.1}{2} = 44.1kips$

$R_2 = \frac{38.7}{2} = 19.4kips$

$T = \frac{62.2}{2} = 31.1kips$

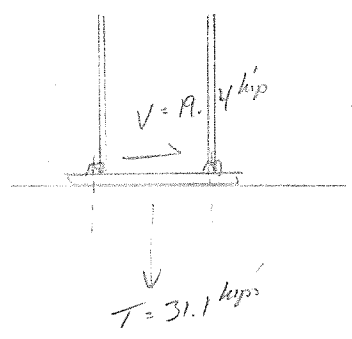
$M_{max} = \frac{78.9}{2} = 39.5 \text{ ft}\cdot\text{kips}$

* using same member sizes as those for intermediate frames, Allowable Loads are greater than applied loads for change of angle to 58.3°

Design End Frame } Max T = 31.1kips (at both strut angles)
 Anchors per } Max R₂ = 19.4kips (at 54.8° strut angle)
 these loads } Max R₁ = 50.3kips (at 58.3° strut angle)

II - Design Connections that will support end frame reactions & strut angle equal to: 54.8° and 58.3°

⇒ 1. Vertical beam

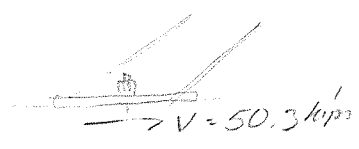


Factored Loads = $V = 19.4 \times 1.7 = 33.0 \text{ kips}$
 $T = 31.1 \times 1.7 = 52.9 \text{ kips}$

use: 4 ea. 1" ϕ HAS-E B7 rods, embed 20"
 and secure with Hilti Hit RE 500 V3

see: Hilti Design Report "C"

⇒ 2. Strut



Factored Load = $V = 50.3 \times 1.7 = 85.5 \text{ kips}$

use: 2 ea. 1 1/4" ϕ HAS-E B7 rods, embed 20"
 and secure with Hilti Hit RE 500 V3

25" 5/16" GAF

see: Hilti Design Report "D"

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Report "C"



Profis Anchor 2.8.8


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Date: 4/22/2020

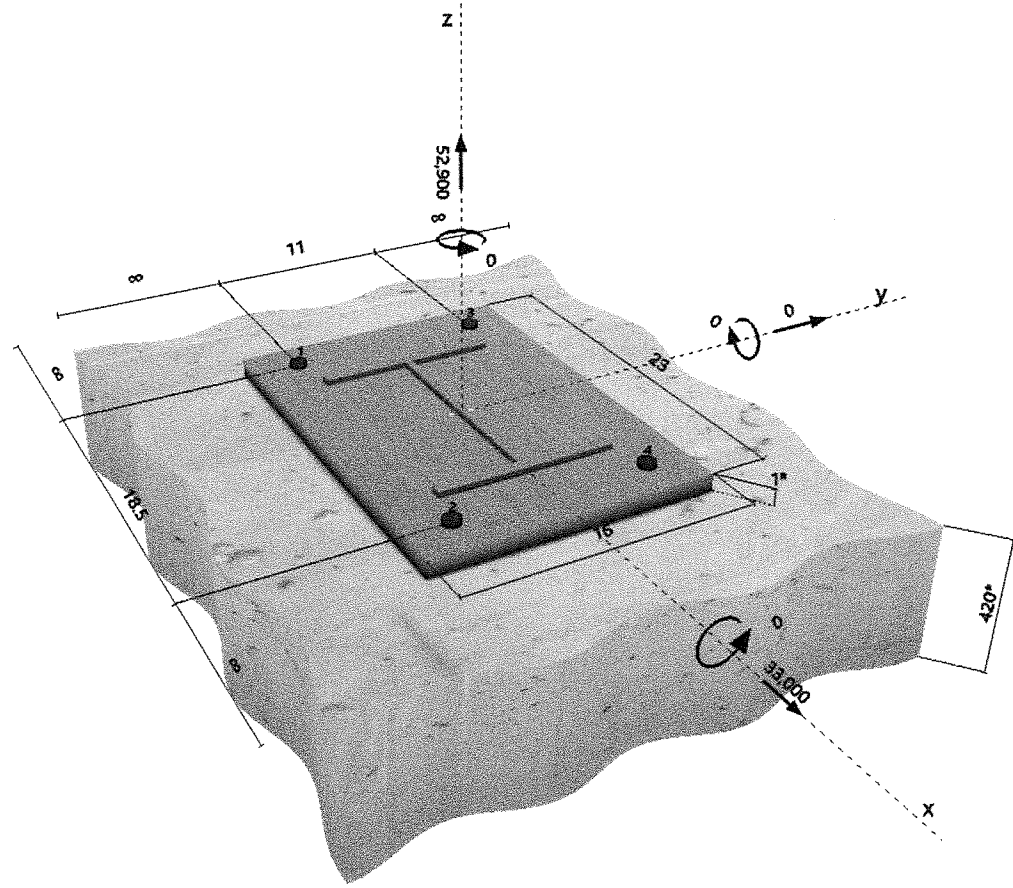
Specifier's comments: End Frame Anchors

1 Input data

Anchor type and diameter:	HIT-RE 500 V3 + HAS-E B7 1	
Effective embedment depth:	$h_{ef,act} = 20.000 \text{ in.}$ ($h_{ef,limit} = - \text{ in.}$)	
Material:	ASTM A 193 Grade B7	
Evaluation Service Report:	ESR-3814	
Issued Valid:	1/1/2019 1/1/2021	
Proof:	Design method ACI 318-08 / Chem	
Stand-off installation:	$e_b = 0.000 \text{ in.}$ (no stand-off); $t = 1.000 \text{ in.}$	
Anchor plate:	$l_x \times l_y \times t = 23.000 \text{ in.} \times 16.000 \text{ in.} \times 1.000 \text{ in.}$; (Recommended plate thickness: not calculated)	
Profile:	W shape (AISC), W14X68; (L x W x T x FT) = 14.000 in. x 10.000 in. x 0.415 in. x 0.720 in.	
Base material:	cracked concrete, 2500, $f'_c = 2,500 \text{ psi}$; $h = 420.000 \text{ in.}$, Temp. short/long: 65/32 °F	
Installation:	hammer drilled hole, Installation condition: Submerged	
Reinforcement:	tension: condition B, shear: condition B; no supplemental splitting reinforcement present	
	edge reinforcement: none or < No. 4 bar	
Seismic loads (cat. C, D, E, or F)	no	

^R - The anchor calculation is based on a rigid anchor plate assumption.

Geometry [in.] & Loading [lb, in.lb]



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Profis Anchor 2.8.8

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Sub-Project | Pos. No.: Vertical Beam Anchors
Date: 4/22/2020

2 Proof I Utilization (Governing Cases)

Loading	Proof	Design values [lb]		Utilization	
		Load	Capacity	β_N / β_V [%]	Status
Tension	Bond Strength	52,900	66,623	80 / -	OK
Shear	Steel Strength	8,250	29,526	- / 28	OK

Loading	β_N	β_V	ζ	Utilization $\beta_{N,V}$ [%]	Status
Combined tension and shear loads	0.794	0.279	5/3	81	OK

3 Warnings

- Please consider all details and hints/warnings given in the detailed report!

Fastening meets the design criteria!

4 Remarks; Your Cooperation Duties

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 Sub-Project | Pos. No.: Strut Anchors
 Date: 4/14/2020

Specifier's comments: End Frames

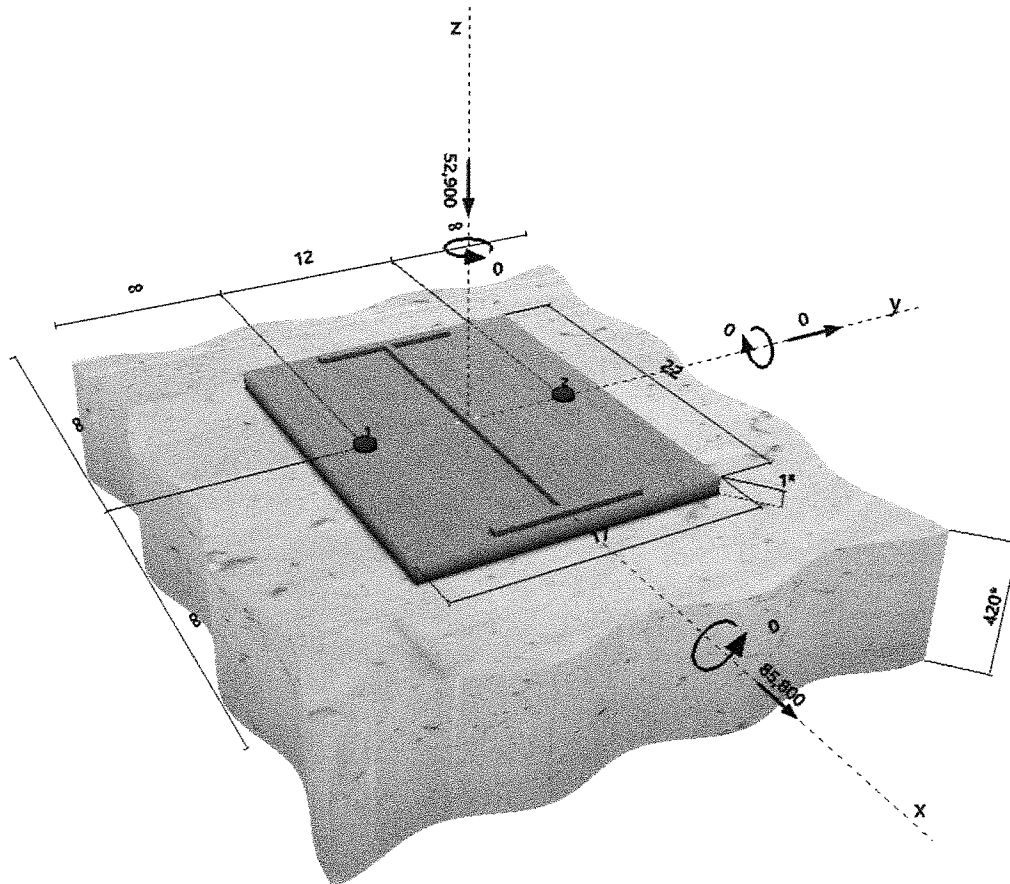
1 Input data

Anchor type and diameter: HIT-RE 500 V3 + HAS-E B7 1 1/4
 Effective embedment depth: $h_{ef,act} = 25.000$ in. ($h_{ef,limit} = -$ in.)
 Material: ASTM A 193 Grade B7
 Evaluation Service Report: ESR-3814
 Issued | Valid: 1/1/2019 | 1/1/2021
 Proof: Design method ACI 318-08 / Chem
 Stand-off installation: $e_b = 0.000$ in. (no stand-off); $t = 1.000$ in.
 Anchor plate: $l_x \times l_y \times t = 22.000$ in. \times 17.000 in. \times 1.000 in.; (Recommended plate thickness: not calculated)
 Profile: W shape (AISC), W21X62; (L \times W \times T \times FT) = 21.000 in. \times 8.240 in. \times 0.400 in. \times 0.615 in.
 Base material: cracked concrete, 2500 , $f_c' = 2,500$ psi; $h = 420.000$ in., Temp. short/long: 32/32 °F
 Installation: hammer drilled hole, Installation condition: Submerged
 Reinforcement: tension: condition B, shear: condition B; no supplemental splitting reinforcement present
 edge reinforcement: none or < No. 4 bar
 Seismic loads (cat. C, D, E, or F) no



^R - The anchor calculation is based on a rigid anchor plate assumption.

Geometry [in.] & Loading [lb, in.lb]



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 Sub-Project | Pos. No.: Strut Anchors
 Date: 4/14/2020

2 Proof | Utilization (Governing Cases)

Loading	Proof	Design values [lb]		Utilization	Status
		Load	Capacity	β_N / β_V [%]	
Tension	-	-	-	- / -	-
Shear	Steel Strength	42,900	47,242	- / 91	OK

Loading	β_N	β_V	ζ	Utilization $\beta_{N,V}$ [%]	Status
Combined tension and shear loads	-	-	-	-	-

3 Warnings

- Please consider all details and hints/warnings given in the detailed report!

Fastening meets the design criteria!

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Intermediate Frames - Strut Angle is 12/17, frame spacing is 6.5' o.c.

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water depth (ft)	Pr (kips)	R1 (kips)	R2 (kips)	T (kips)	depth where V=0 (ft)	Mmax (Between R1 and R2) (ft*kips)	Mmax (at R1) (ft*kips)
25	126.75	88.02	38.73	62.13	20.83	78.24	148.52
24	116.81	77.88	38.94	54.97	19.60	82.85	
23	107.28	68.54	38.74	48.38	18.38	86.09	
22	98.16	59.98	38.17	42.34	17.20	87.90	
21	89.43	52.17	37.26	36.83	16.04	88.31	
20	81.12	45.07	36.05	31.81	14.91	87.34	
19	73.21	38.64	34.57	27.27	13.80	85.09	
18	65.71	32.85	32.85	23.19	12.73	81.65	
17	58.61	27.68	30.93	19.54	11.68	77.16	
16	51.92	23.07	28.84	16.29	10.67	71.79	
15	45.63	19.01	26.62	13.42	9.68	65.69	
14	39.75	15.46	24.29	10.91	8.73	59.05	
13	34.27	12.38	21.90	8.74	7.81	52.08	
12	29.20	9.73	19.47	6.87	6.93	44.96	

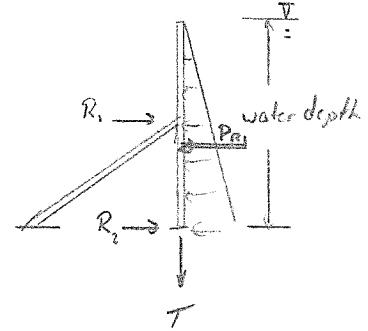
Note: Distance between R1 and R2 is always 12' and strut angle is always 12/17

Mmax = 148.52 ft*kips at Reaction R1

Max Strut compression occurs at water depth = 25'

Max Strut Anchor Load occur at water depth = 25'

Max Vertical Beam Anchor loads occur at water depth = 25' w/ T=62.13kips



End Frames - Strut Angle is 12/17, tributary width is 6.5'/2

water depth (ft)	Pr (kips)	R1 (kips)	R2 (kips)	T (kips)	depth where V=0 (ft)	Mmax (Between R1 and R2) (ft*kips)	Mmax (at R1) (ft*kips)
25	63.38	44.01	19.36	31.07	20.83	39.12	74.26
24	58.41	38.94	19.47	27.49	19.60	41.43	
23	53.64	34.27	19.37	24.19	18.38	43.04	
22	49.08	29.99	19.09	21.17	17.20	43.95	
21	44.72	26.09	18.63	18.41	16.04	44.15	
20	40.56	22.53	18.03	15.91	14.91	43.67	
19	36.61	19.32	17.29	13.64	13.80	42.54	
18	32.85	16.43	16.43	11.60	12.73	40.83	
17	29.30	13.84	15.47	9.77	11.68	38.58	
16	25.96	11.54	14.42	8.14	10.67	35.89	
15	22.82	9.51	13.31	6.71	9.68	32.84	
14	19.87	7.73	12.15	5.46	8.73	29.53	
13	17.14	6.19	10.95	4.37	7.81	26.04	
12	14.60	4.87	9.73	3.44	6.93	22.48	

Note: Distance between R1 and R2 is always 12' and strut angle is always 12/17

For End frames, we will be using the same vertical beam and strut sizes as those for intermediate frames. Given lesser loads, members are OK

Connections will be redesigned w/ the following loads:

Vertical beam, V=19.4kips and T=31.1kips

Strut, V = 44.0kips

tributary width
GAF 5/1/20

End Frames - Strut Angle is 10.5/17, frame spacing is 6.5'/2

water depth (ft)	Pr (kips)	R1 (kips)	R2 (kips)	T (kips)	depth where V=0 (ft)	Mmax (Between R1 and R2) (ft*kips)	Mmax (at R1) (ft*kips)
25	63.38	50.30	13.08	31.07	22.27	17.50	103.04
24	58.41	44.50	13.91	27.49	20.95	20.73	
23	53.64	39.17	14.47	24.19	19.65	23.59	
22	49.08	34.28	14.80	21.17	18.39	25.95	
21	44.72	29.81	14.91	18.41	17.15	27.75	
20	40.56	25.75	14.81	15.91	15.94	28.95	
19	36.61	22.08	14.53	13.64	14.76	29.53	
18	32.85	18.77	14.08	11.60	13.61	29.50	
17	29.30	15.82	13.49	9.77	12.49	28.88	
16	25.96	13.19	12.77	8.14	11.40	27.72	
15	22.82	10.86	11.95	6.71	10.35	26.08	
14	19.87	8.83	11.04	5.46	9.33	24.05	
13	17.14	7.07	10.06	4.37	8.35	21.69	
12	14.60	5.56	9.04	3.44	7.41	19.12	

Note: Distance between R1 and R2 is always 12' and strut angle is always 12/17

10' and strut angle is always 10.5/17
GAF 5/1/20

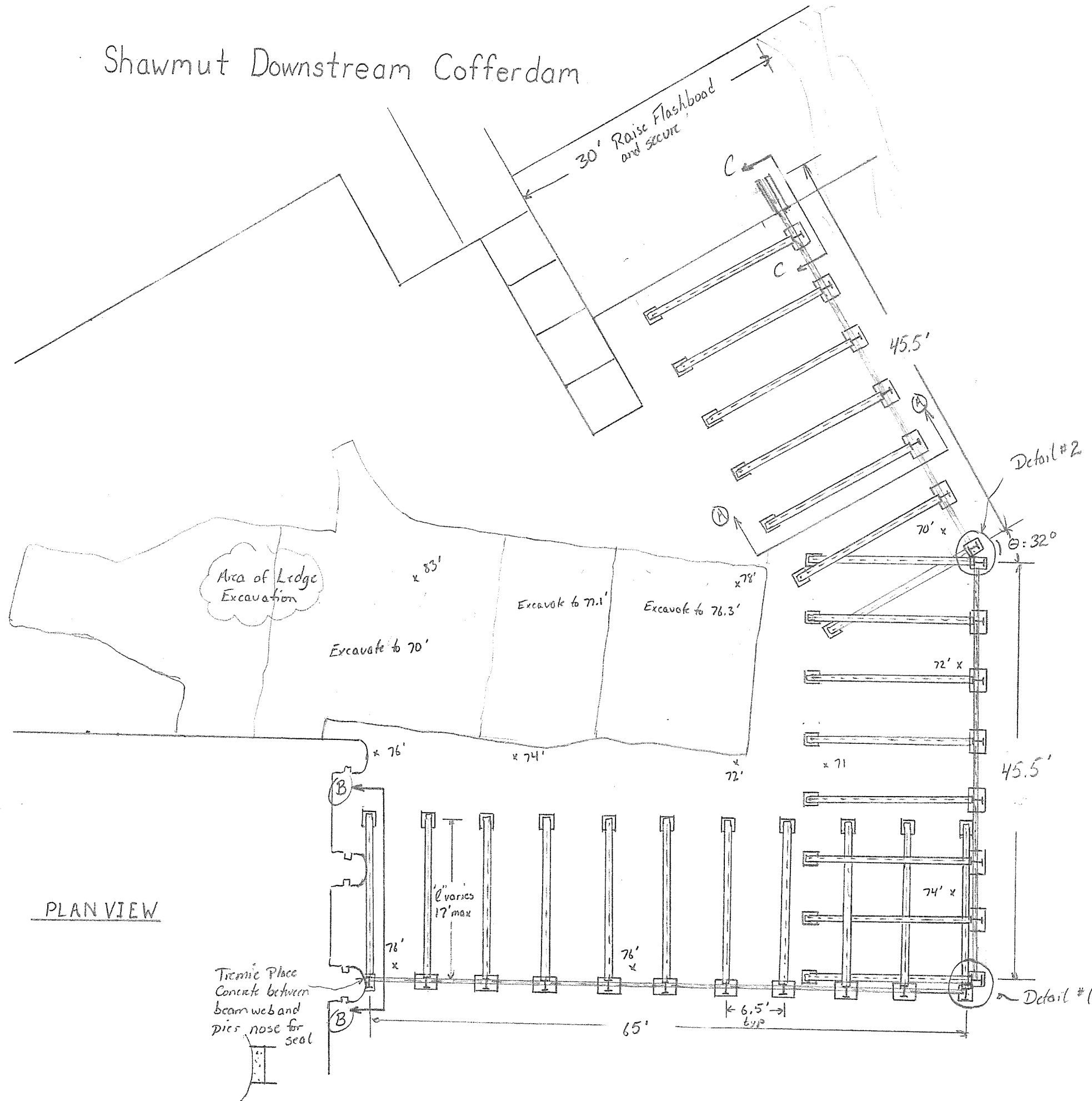
For End frames, we will be using the same vertical beam and strut sizes as those for intermediate frames. Given lesser loads, members are OK

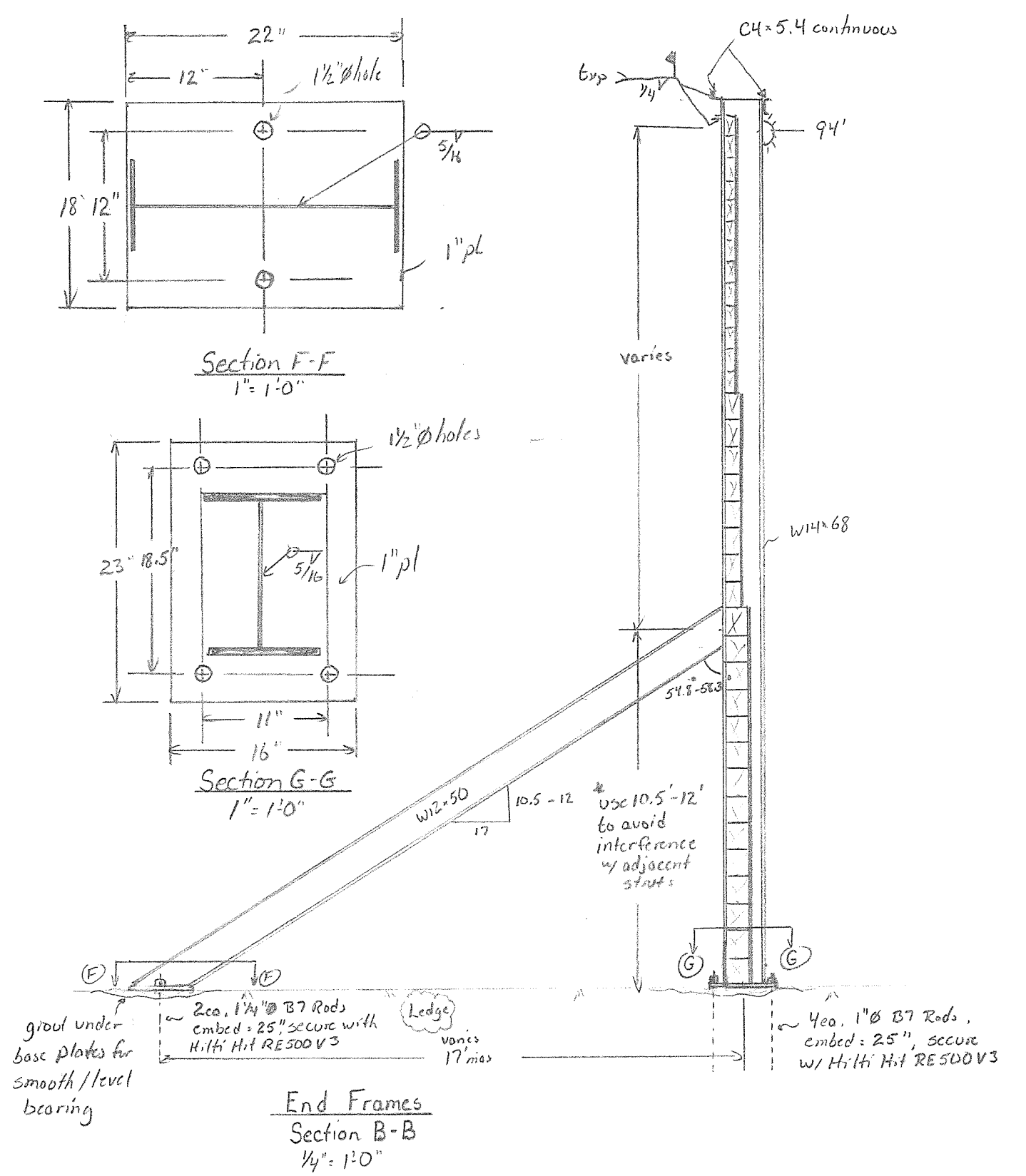
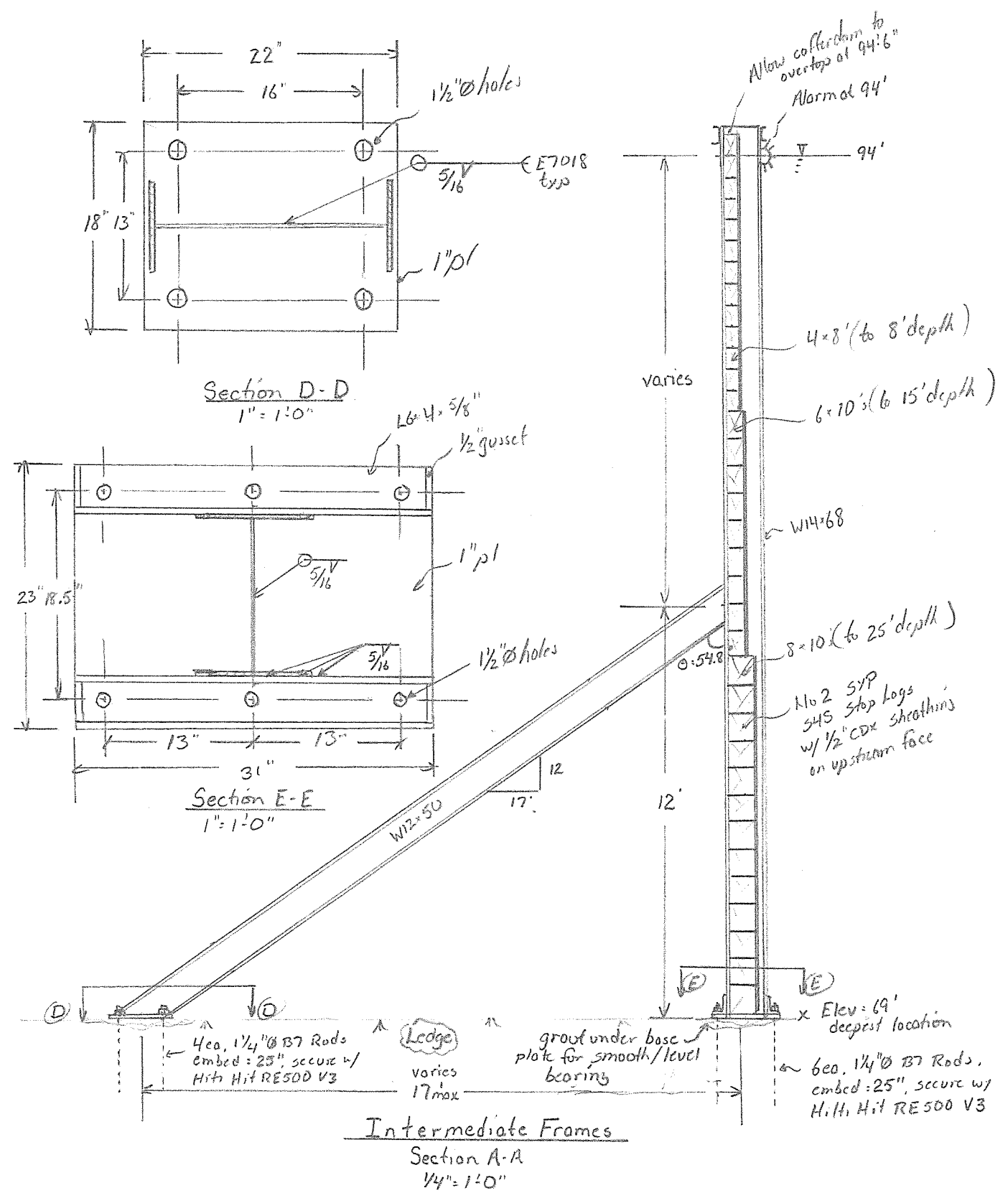
Connections will be redesigned w/ the following loads:

Vertical beam, V=19.4kips and T=31.1kips

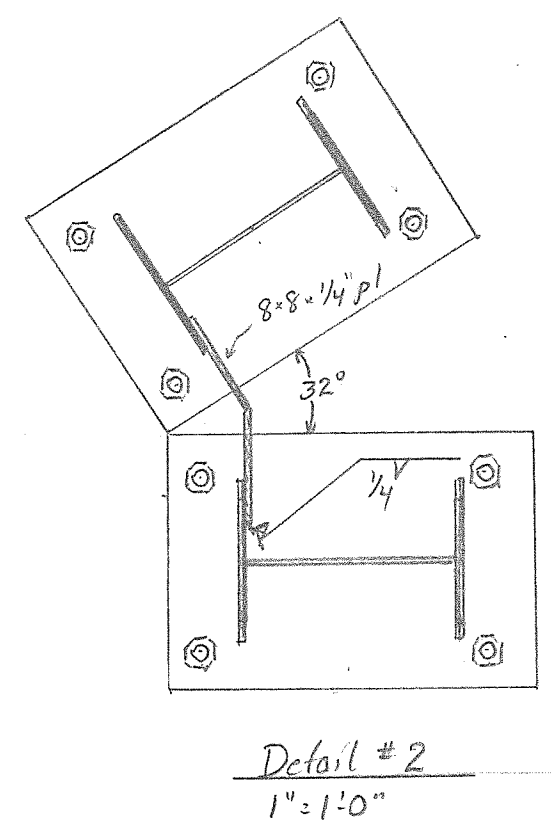
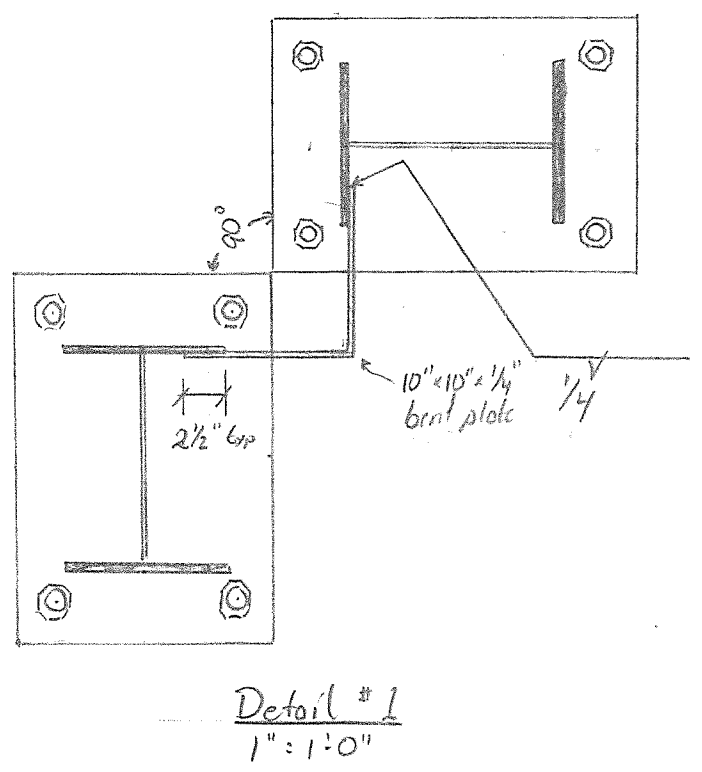
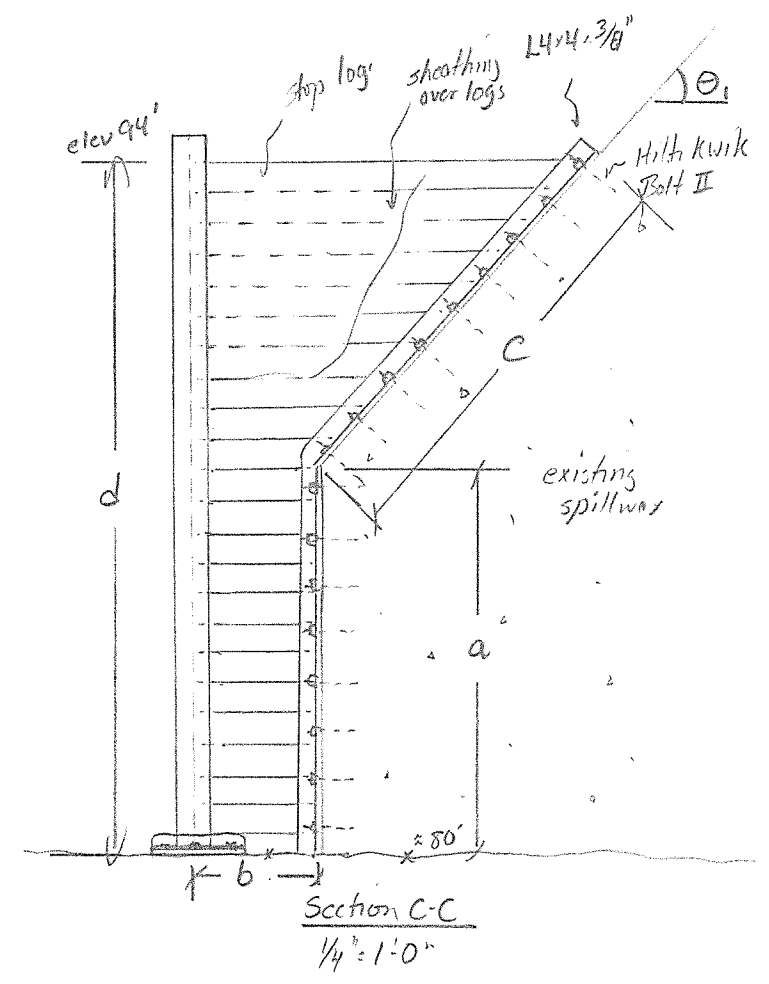
Strut, V = 44.0kips

Shawmut Downstream Cofferdam

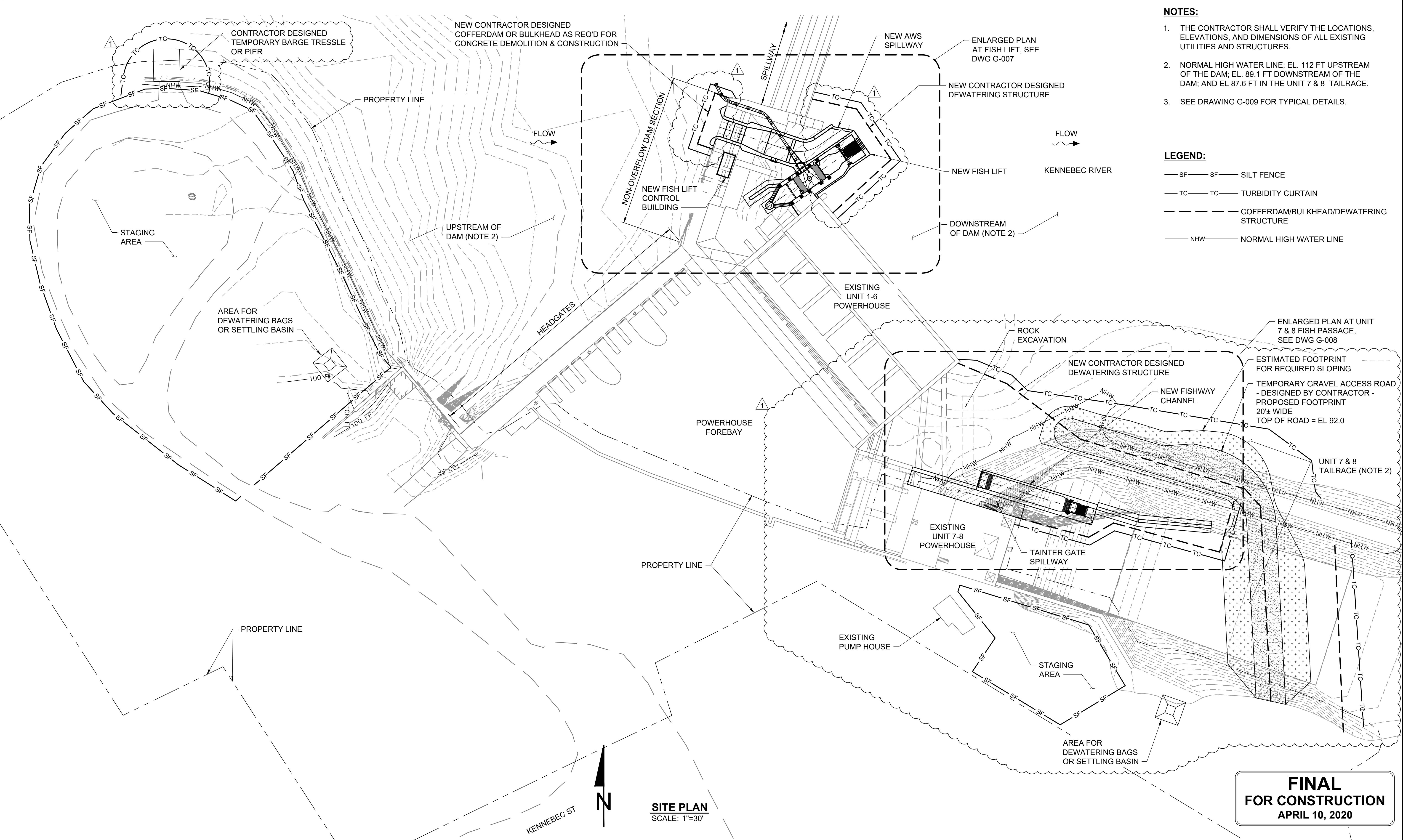




* Closure Design to be finalized upon receipt of as-found conditions including dimensions, a, b, c, d, and θ_1



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- NOTES:**
1. THE CONTRACTOR SHALL VERIFY THE LOCATIONS, ELEVATIONS, AND DIMENSIONS OF ALL EXISTING UTILITIES AND STRUCTURES.
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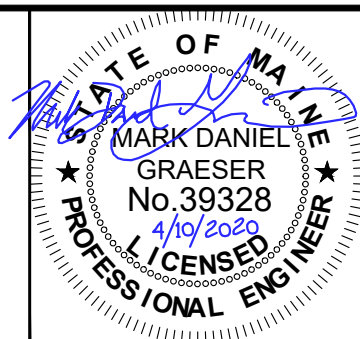
- LEGEND:**
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 - COFFERDAM/BULKHEAD/DEWATERING STRUCTURE
 - NHW — NORMAL HIGH WATER LINE

SITE PLAN
SCALE: 1"=30'

FINAL FOR CONSTRUCTION
APRIL 10, 2020

ALDEN RESEARCH LABORATORY
 30 SHREWSBURY ST, HOLDEN, MA 01520
 TEL: (608) 829-6000 www.aldenlab.com

1	FINAL FOR CONSTRUCTION	M. GRAESER
12/13/2019	FINAL FOR BID - NOT FOR CONSTRUCTION	M. GRAESER
REVISION	DESCRIPTION OF ISSUE / REVISION	REVISED BY



SHAWMUT HYDROELECTRIC STATION
 UPSTREAM FISH PASSAGE
 BROOKFIELD WHITE PINE HYDRO, LLC

STAGING AREAS, EROSION
 CONTROL, & DEWATERING PLAN

PROJECT:	3173SHAWFISH
DRAWN BY:	M. PITTMAN
DESIGNED BY:	B. McMAHON
APPROVED BY:	M. GRAESER
SHEET:	6 OF 179
DRAWING:	G-006

APPENDIX F – PROJECT DESCRIPTION

SHAWMUT HYDROELECTRIC PROJECT (FERC No. 2322)

UPSTREAM FISH PASSAGE FACILITY

Project Description

The Shawmut Hydroelectric Project (FERC No. 2322) (Project), owned and operated by Brookfield White Pine Hydro, LLC (BWPH), is located on the Kennebec River (river mile 66) in the Towns of Benton and Fairfield, Somerset County, Maine.

The Shawmut Project includes a 1,310-acre reservoir, a 1,135 foot long dam with an average height of about 24 feet, headworks and intake structure, enclosed forebay, and two powerhouses. The crest of the dam has a 380 foot section of four foot high hinged flashboards serviced by a steel bridge with a gantry crane; a 730 foot long section of dam topped with an inflatable bladder composed of three sections, each 4.46 feet high when inflated; and a 25 foot wide by 8 foot deep log sluice equipped with a timber and steel gate.

The headworks and intake structure are integral to the dam and the powerhouse. On the west end of the dam there is a head gate structure which along with the two power houses creates a forebay; the 1912 powerhouse is located to the east, and the 1982 powerhouse is located to the south. Also on the south end of the forebay, between the two powerhouses, is a ten foot wide by seven foot deep Tainter gate set above a six foot wide by six foot tall deep sluice gate, and directly adjacent to the Tainter gate is an approximately 6 ft wide surface sluice. A non-overflow concrete gravity section of dam connects the west end of the forebay gate openings with a concrete cut-off wall, which serves as a core wall of an earth dike.

The 1912 powerhouse contains six generating units (Units 1 – 6), and the 1982 powerhouse contains two generating units (Unit 7 and 8). The project typically operates as run-of-river, with a target reservoir elevation near the full pond elevation of 112.0 feet during normal conditions. The total maximum hydraulic capacity of the turbines is 6,755 cfs. After maximum flow to the turbines has been achieved, excess water is spilled through the existing log sluice. When flows exceed the capacity of the log sluice, sections of the rubber dam are deflated to pass additional water. Figure 1 provides an overview of Shawmut.

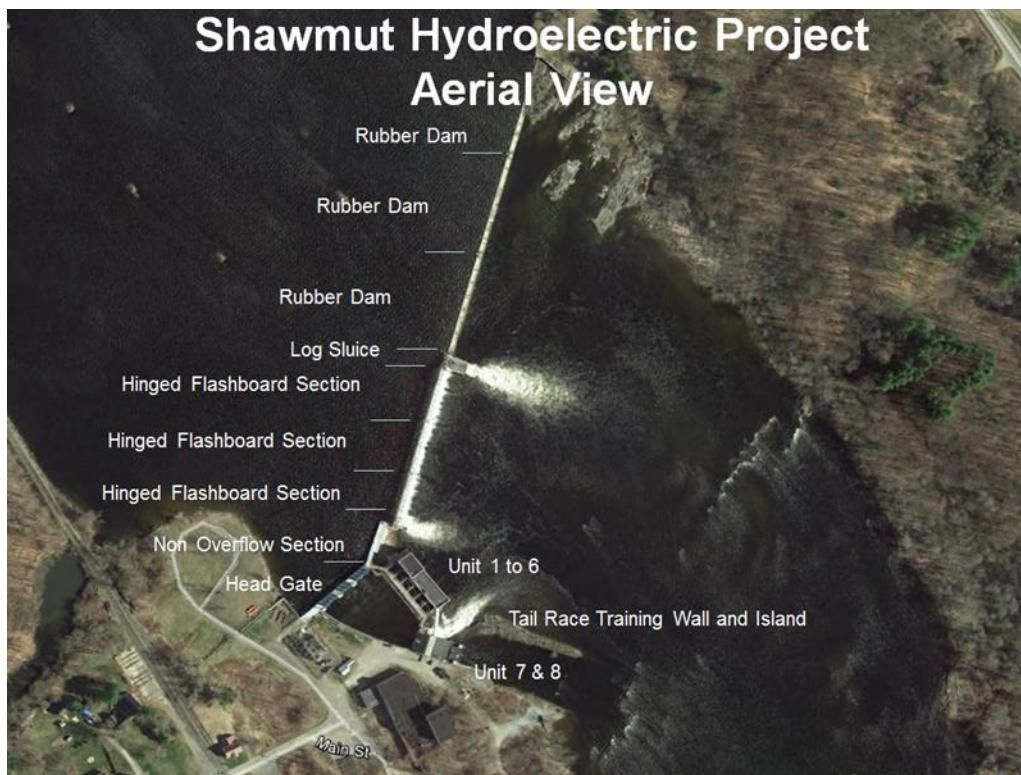


FIGURE 1. SHAWMUT PROJECT OVERVIEW

Under the FERC approved Interim SPP, BWPH proposes to install a permanent upstream fish passage facility at the Project so to provide volitional passage for the upstream migration of salmon and other anadromous species. This will include a fish lift with integrated attraction water intake and spillway placed downstream of the non-overflow portion of the dam and adjacent to the Units 1 through 6 powerhouse, a short fish ladder connecting the Units 7 and 8 tailrace to the Units 1 through 6 tailrace at the upstream end of the training wall/ island, and modifications to the discharge of the Tainter gate adjacent to the Units 7 and 8 powerhouse.

Fish Lift

The lower portion of the fish lift structure will consist of about an 81 ft long, 21 ft wide, and 24 ft tall concrete and steel entrance flume. The entrance flume will include a pivoting entrance gate, a set of v-trap gates, approximately 11 ft by 11 ft traveling hopper, a baffle wall, and a v-shaped baffled weir. Set upon the entrance flume will be an approximately 31 ft long, 15 ft wide, and 56.5 ft tall structural steel tower within which the hopper will travel to the upper level; the open steel tower will also contain an access stairway. At the upper level (the top of the non-

overflow portion of the dam) will be an exit flume (20-inch diameter pipe), a 600 gallon supplemental water storage tank, and steel grating access platform.

An approximately 93 ft long 16 to 10 ft wide (varying width) spillway will be cut into the non-overflow portion of the dam and extend while turning about 53 degrees to spill adjacent to the fish lift entrance to the flume. At the upstream edge of the spillway a beveled broad crested weir will extend about five feet out into the reservoir. At the downstream edge of the existing dam the floor of the spillway channel will include an intake consisting of a 16 ft long by 16 ft wide wedge wire screen which diverts water from the spillway to the energy dissipation pool. The attraction water intake and spillway is designed to divert 340 cfs from the upper pond; of this 115 to 225 cfs will be diverted through the wedge wire screen intake to the energy dissipation pool and then the fish lift entrance flume. The remaining 115 to 225 cfs will continue to spill adjacent to the fish lift entrance. See Attachment E of the permit application previously submitted for facility drawings.

Fish Ladder

An approximately 77 ft long 10.5 ft wide fish ladder will be placed at the upstream end of the island to provide fish egress from the Unit 7 and 8 tailrace to the Unit 1 through 6 tailrace. The discharge from the Tainter gate located between the two powerhouses will be rerouted to the Unit 7 and 8 tailrace. The fish ladder structure will be comprised of a concrete fishway channel with two baffles, a hinged entrance gate, and isolation gates. The southern side of the channel will share a wall with the modified Tainter gate spillway channel and the northern wall will extend 80 ft downstream along the island as a training wall. An approximately 75 ft long by 8 ft wide channel will be excavated into the bedrock turning about 84 degrees from the Units 1 through 6 tailrace to the fish ladder exit. The excavated rock channel will be at existing grade near the Unit 1 through 6 tailrace and about 5 ft deep at the fish ladder. Access stairs from the roof of the Unit 7 and 8 powerhouse will lead down to a steel grating walkway near the exit of the Tainter gate spillway channel. This walkway will cross over both channels to allow access to the fish ladder.

A new 79 ft long by 10 ft wide concrete spillway channel will extend from the discharge of the existing Tainter gate to the Unit 7&8 tailrace. This channel is located adjacent to the Unit 7 and

8 powerhouse and fish ladder. See Attachment E of the permit application previously submitted for facility drawings.

The proposed fishway will be operational from May 1st to October 1st and the fish lift hopper will have a cycle time of approximately 15 minutes. The fishway will have an operating range designed for river flows between 2,540 cubic feet per second (cfs) and 20,270 cfs and will maintain an attraction flow of 0.5 feet per second (FPS) in the exit flume and 6 FPS in the fishway entrance. The facility has been designed in consultation with the National Marine Fisheries Service, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, Maine Department of Marine Resources, the Maine Department of Inland Fisheries and Wildlife and is designed to pass Atlantic salmon (population size 12,000), American shad (population size 177,000), alewives (population size 134,000), and blueback herring (population size 1,535,000).

The following temporary and permanent impacts are anticipated from the proposed project:

Resource Area	Temporary /Permanent	Type	Amount
Riverine	Permanent excavation	Bedrock Removal	16,000 ft ² and 590 yd ³
Riverine	Permanent Fill	Concrete Placement	Concrete 1,884 CY
Riverine	Permanent Fill	Structural	Structural Fill 5,224 CY
Shore Land	Temporary	Temporary staging areas and temporary construction facilities	12,000 ft ² of disturbance with no volume placed or removed
Riverine	Temporary	Temporary access road / Temporary cofferdam fill	Gravel Fill 3,510 CY
Riverine	Temporary	Cofferdam/ Aquadam and temporary road footprint	19,409 ft ² of disturbance
Riverine	Permanent	Sheetpile barge loading cell	Gravel Fill 2200 CY

Construction Schedule, Means and Methods

Construction of the proposed facility is scheduled to begin in spring 2020. Targeted completion of the facility is scheduled for spring 2021.

The following is an overview of assumed construction sequencing for the proposed fish lift and fish ladder at Shawmut. Actual sequencing may vary depending on the means and methods chosen by the selected contractor.

Fish Lift & Attraction Water Intake

The assumed staging area for fish lift and attraction water intake construction will be about 300 ft upstream of the work location on land adjacent to the railroad tracks and river which is accessible by an existing gravel road. Personnel and small tools may be transported to the site in light vehicles driven over the head gate and dam structures. It is assumed that heavy machinery and construction materials will be transported from the staging area to the work site by barge and lifted into place by a barge mounted crane.

Fish Ladder

The staging area for fish ladder construction is assumed to be adjacent to the Units 7 and 8 Tailrace in the flat area just downstream of the power house. This area is accessible by the paved project entrance lot. Personnel will travel over the Units 7 and 8 powerhouse to the training wall island dike via a temporary access road.

Cofferdam Descriptions

Four cofferdams will be utilized in the construction of the upstream fish passage at Shawmut.

A cofferdam for the attraction water intake (Cofferdam 1) will be a sheet pile bulkhead 31 ft wide extending 5 ft upstream into the impoundment with a top elevation of 115 ft located on the upstream face of the non-overflow dam section. This cofferdam will cover 82 square feet and 125 cubic yards of temporary fill will be placed.

The cofferdam utilized to dewater the fish lift area between the Unit 1-6 powerhouse and spillway (Cofferdam 2) is a braced cofferdam consisting of steel supports and stop logs. The cofferdam will run 45 ft from the spillway turning parallel to the powerhouse for 45 ft and turning perpendicular to the powerhouse 65 ft with a top elevation of 94 ft. This cofferdam will cover 254 square feet and 385 cubic yards of temporary fill will be placed.

The cofferdam from the Unit 1-6 powerhouse to the isolation wall dike (Cofferdam 3) at the Unit 7&8 tailrace is a braced cofferdam consisting of steel supports and stop logs for depths greater than 4 ft and sand bags for depth under 4 ft. The braced coffer dam and sand bags will run from the southwest end of the Unit 1-6 powerhouse to the dike with a top elevation of 92 ft. This cofferdam will cover 160 square feet and 400 cubic yards of temporary fill will be placed.

The Unit 7 & 8 powerhouse tailrace Aquadam (Cofferdam 4) will be located about halfway down the dike from the Unit 7 & 8 powerhouse across the tailrace with a top elevation of 96 ft. The Aquadam will remain in place for the duration of the temporary access road. Upstream of the Aquadam a temporary access road or 2600 cubic yards will be placed from the southwest shoreline to the dike with a top elevation of 92 ft. The Aquadam cofferdam will cover 3500 square feet and the temporary access road will cover 11,915 square feet and 2,600 cubic yards of temporary fill will be placed but will be constructed and removed entirely in the dry behind the Aquadam cofferdam.

Included with the revisions to the cofferdams is a change from the temporary tressle to an earthen filled sheet pile cell for barge loading and offloading. The sheet pile cell will be 30 ft. wide by 40 ft. long and earthen filled. Due to the substrate (bed rock) in this area a pile tressle is not feasible. Also due to the potential need for barge access the cell will be a permanent structure to facilitate access. The Revised cofferdam plan and design specifications are provided in Appendix A below.

Erosion control will be required around all disturbed land and staging areas. Suspended turbidity curtains will surround all cofferdams. Water from dewatering pumps will pass through filter bags or a settling basin before being reintroduced to the river.

Proposed Project Photos



FIGURE 2. SHAWMUT DAM, POWERHOUSES, TAILRACES, PROPOSED LOCATION OF UPSTREAM FISH PASSAGE FACILITY (PHOTO YEAR: 2018)



FIGURE 3. PROPOSED ENTRANCE LOCATION TO UPSTREAM FISH PASSAGE FACILITY AND FISH LADDER (PHOTO DATE: 10/12/09)



FIGURE 4. PROPOSED EXIT LOCATION FROM UPSTREAM FISH PASSAGE FACILITY (PHOTO DATE: 10/12/09)



FIGURE 5: VIEW FROM THE TOP OF THE HEAD GATES LOOKING AT THE EXISTING CONCRETE DECK ABOVE THE NON-OVERFLOW PORTION OF THE DAM TO BE MODIFIED.

In the bottom of view is a concrete ramp leading from the head gate structure walkway to the non-overflow section structure; the spillway sections of the dam extend across the river in the top of the view. A fish lift for upstream fish passage and a channel for the attraction water intake will be placed downstream (right in view) of the non-overflow dam structure. A 12 ft wide intake channel will be cut into this portion of the dam near the far end of this platform about where the equipment and worker are located; this intake channel will provide attraction water for the fish lift. A 20 inch diameter fiberglass fish return pipe will be run from right to left across the far end of the platform; this will discharge fish collected by the fish lift system to the impoundment. The upper level of the lift tower will be accessible from the downstream side (right in view) of this platform via a new steel grating platform.



FIGURE 6: VIEW FROM WHERE THE NON-OVERFLOW DAM SECTION MEETS THE HEAD GATE STRUCTURE LOOKING TOWARD THE DOWNSTREAM SIDE OF THE NON-OVERFLOW PORTION OF THE DAM.

The platform from Figure 5 is to the left and the Units 1 through 6 power house is to the right. The fish lift tower and downstream bypass channel will be placed in what is now the grass covered area extending out to be in line with the stepped buttress near the center of the image. The power house structure will not be affected by the fish lift or new spill way.



FIGURE 7: VIEW FROM ABOVE THE HEAD GATE STRUCTURE LOOKING DOWNSTREAM INTO THE FOREBAY.

The brick building to the left is the Units 1 through 6 powerhouse, the yellow structure in center-view sits atop the Units 7 and 8 powerhouse. Between the two structures is the Tainter gate. No modifications will be made to any of the structures in this view, however it provides an orientation for the Tainter gate.



**FIGURE 8: VIEW FROM AN ACCESS PLATFORM BEHIND THE UNITS 7 AND 8 POWERHOUSE
LOOKING AT THE DOWNSTREAM FACE OF THE TAINTER GATE.**

Upstream of the gate is the forebay pictured in Figure 7. No modifications will be made to the gate, but the discharge from the gate will be modified to discharge into the Unit 7 and 8 powerhouse adjacent to the fish ladder.



**FIGURE 9: VIEW FROM AN ACCESS PLATFORM BEHIND THE UNITS 1 THROUGH 6 POWERHOUSE
LOOKING AT THE DISCHARGE FROM THE TANTER GATE SHOWN IN FIGURE 8.**

The concrete structure in the background is the Units 7 and 8 powerhouse and the yellow structure is a covered catwalk connecting the two project powerhouses. The grey steel Tainter gate pivot arms are visible in the upper center view. A concrete channel will be placed in the Tainter gate discharge to route this flow to Units 7 and 8 tailrace adjacent to the new fish ladder.



FIGURE 10: VIEW FROM ABOVE THE TAITNER GATE LOOKING DOWNSTREAM.

The Units 7 and 8 powerhouse is to the right and the corrugated steel structure is a catwalk connecting the two project powerhouses. A concrete spillway channel will be placed in the discharge of the Tainter gate to discharge flow to the unit 7 and 8 powerhouse tailrace adjacent to the fish ladder.

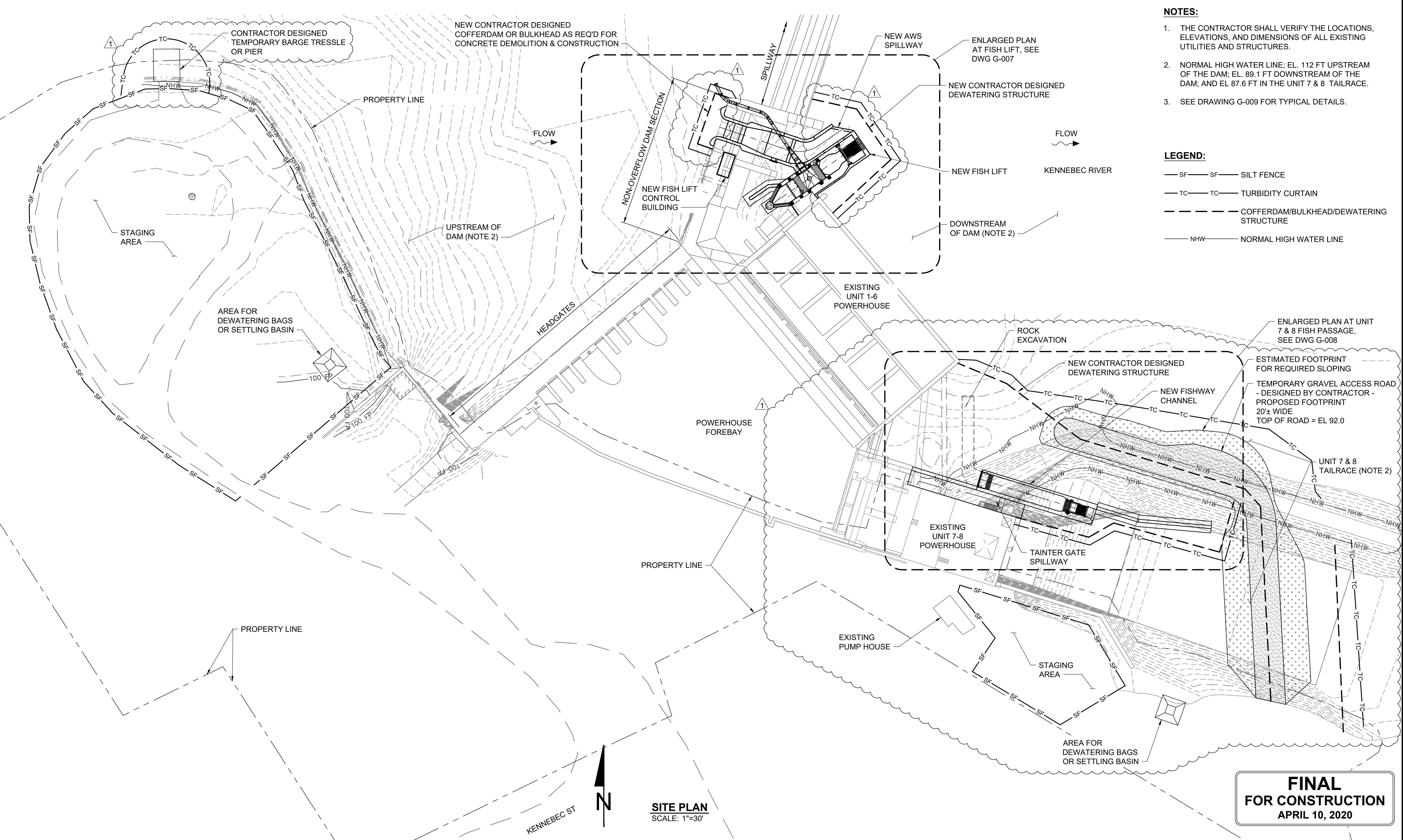


FIGURE 11: VIEW FROM THE PLATFORM ON THE DOWNSTREAM END OF THE FOREBAY BETWEEN THE TWO POWERHOUSES LOOKING DOWNSTREAM.

In the bottom of the view is the roof of the covered catwalk that connects the two project powerhouses, the concrete building to the right is the Units 7 and 8 powerhouse, in the center is the training wall and island, and above the wall is the Units 7 and 8 tailrace. About 25 ft of the wall the near the powerhouse (right in view) will be demolished and the adjacent earth excavated to make room for a fish ladder and concrete spillway channel. A 10 ft wide concrete channel will be placed where the wall meets the powerhouse following the powerhouse wall to the Tainter gate (not shown). Parallel and abutting the channel will be a 10.5 to 6.8 ft wide by 77 ft long fishway (fish ladder). A concrete training wall will extend from the fish ladder approximately 80 ft along the right side of the island. A stairway will come off the powerhouse roof down to a steel grating walkway over the channel and fishway. Excavations below the waterline will be made in the foreground and in the tailrace.

Appendix A


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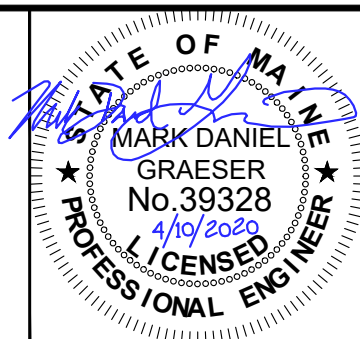
**FINAL
FOR CONSTRUCTION**
 APRIL 10, 2020



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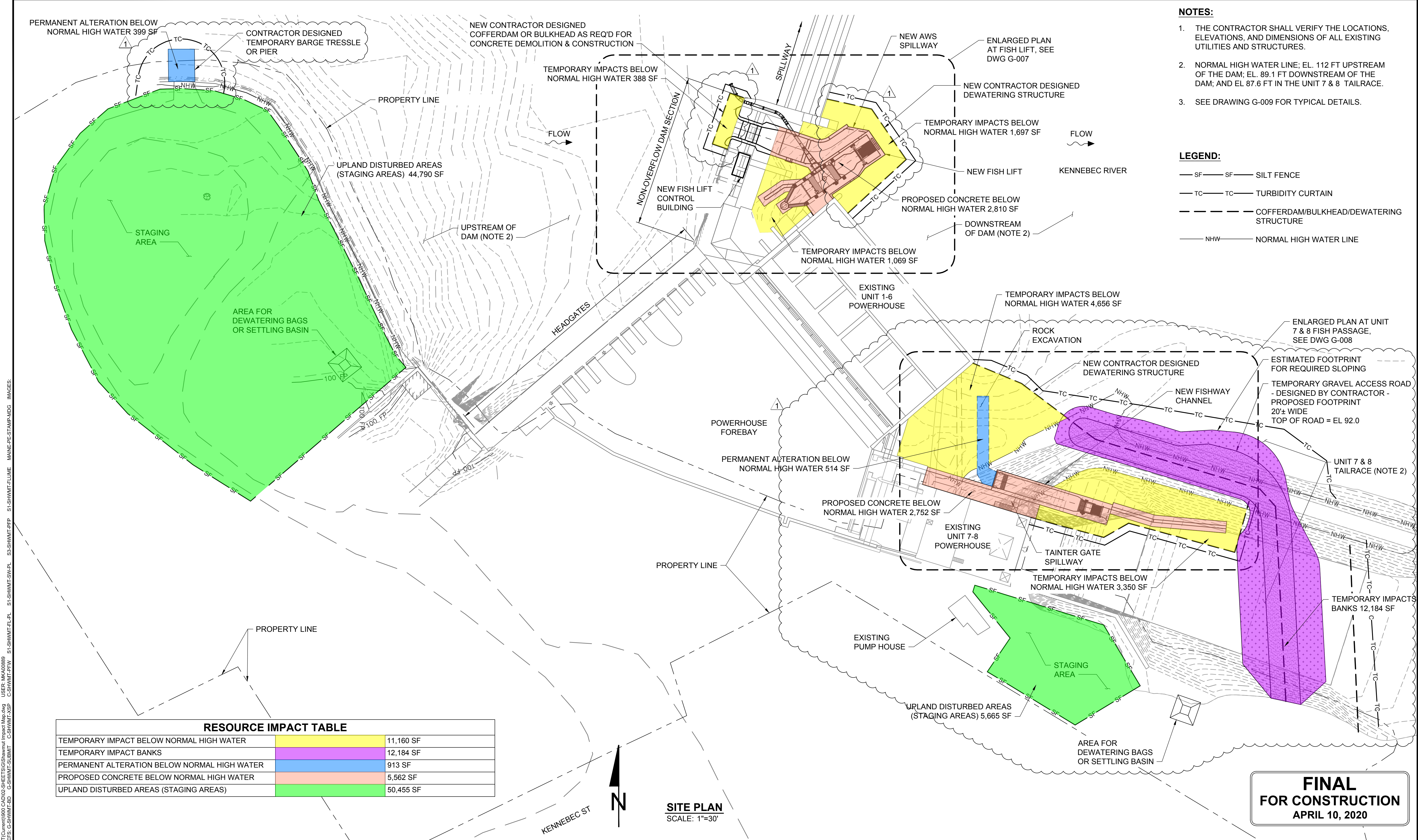
SITE PLAN
 SCALE: 1"=30'



SHAWMUT HYDROELECTRIC STATION
 UPSTREAM FISH PASSAGE
 BROOKFIELD WHITE PINE HYDRO, LLC

**STAGING AREAS, EROSION
CONTROL, & DEWATERING PLAN**

PROJECT: 3173SHAWFISH
DRAWN BY: M. PITTMAN
DESIGNED BY: B. McMAHON
APPROVED BY: M. GRAESER
SHEET: 6 OF 179
DRAWING: G-006



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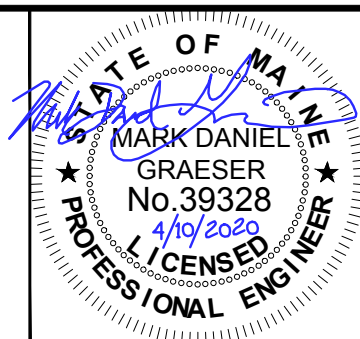
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 - COFFERDAM/BULKHEAD/DEWATERING STRUCTURE
 - NHW — NORMAL HIGH WATER LINE

RESOURCE IMPACT TABLE		
TEMPORARY IMPACT BELOW NORMAL HIGH WATER		11,160 SF
TEMPORARY IMPACT BANKS		12,184 SF
PERMANENT ALTERATION BELOW NORMAL HIGH WATER		913 SF
PROPOSED CONCRETE BELOW NORMAL HIGH WATER		5,562 SF
UPLAND DISTURBED AREAS (STAGING AREAS)		50,455 SF

FINAL FOR CONSTRUCTION
APRIL 10, 2020

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DRAWING:	G-006

Brookfield

Renewable

May 20, 2020

VIA FEDERAL EXPRESS

Mrs. Jana Jacobson
Permit Project Manager
U. S. Army Corps of Engineers
New England District, Maine Project Office
442 Civic Center Drive, Suite 350
Augusta, Maine 04330
Jana.L.Jacobson@usace.army.mil

RE: Request Amendment for Department of the Army Permit (NEA-2019-03035) Shawmut Hydroelectric Project (FERC No. 2322)

Dear Mrs. Jacobson,

Brookfield White Pine Hydro LLC (BWPH), licensee for the Shawmut Hydroelectric Project (FERC No. 2322) (Project), submits to the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (USACE) the enclosed request for Amendment to the Department of the Army Permit NEA-2019-023035 for the proposed upstream fish passage facility at the Project.

BWPH has hired a contractor to complete the construction of the upstream fish passage at the project. The contractor has made revisions to the previously presented cofferdams for the attraction water intake, fish lift area and Unit 1-6 power house to isolation dike wall cofferdams.

A more significant change has been proposed for the Unit 7 & 8 powerhouse tailrace cofferdam. An Aquadam is proposed which will be located about halfway down the dike from the Unit 7 & 8 powerhouse across the tailrace with a top elevation of 96 ft. Upstream of the Aquadam a proposed temporary access road will be placed from the southwest shoreline to the dike with a top elevation of 92 ft. and will require about 2600 cubic yards of material.

Included with the revisions to the cofferdams is a change from the temporary tressle to a proposed earthen filled sheet pile cell for barge loading and offloading. The sheet pile cell will be 30 ft. wide by 40 ft. long and earthen filled. Due to the substrate (bed rock) in this area a pile tressle is not feasible. Also due to the potential need for barge access the cell will be a permanent structure to facilitate access.

Brookfield

Renewable

The designs, revised drawing and detail description reflecting these changes are provide in the Project Description (Exhibit A) attached. The revised Soil Erosion and Sediment Control Plan reflecting the proposed changes are provided in Exhibit B.

Please contact me should you have any questions.

Sincerely,



Kelly Maloney

Manager, Licensing and Compliance

KOM:TMJ

Cc Gerry Mitchell, BWPH
Greg Allen, Alden

Enclosures: Revised Application for Department of the Army Permit Eng. Form 4345
Exhibit A – Project Description
Exhibit B – Soil Erosion and Sediment Control Plan

Appendix A

SHAWMUT HYDROELECTRIC PROJECT (FERC No. 2322)

UPSTREAM FISH PASSAGE FACILITY

Project Description

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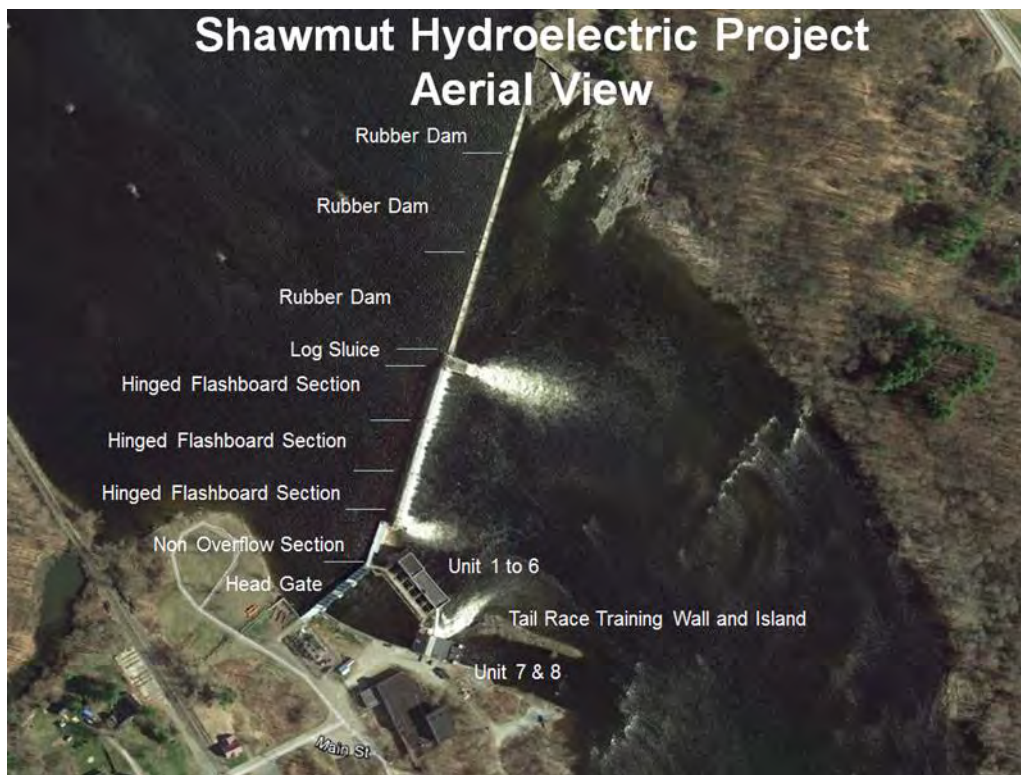


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The lower portion of the fish lift structure will consist of about an 81 ft long, 21 ft wide, and 24 ft tall concrete and steel entrance flume. The entrance flume will include a pivoting entrance gate, a set of v-trap gates, approximately 11 ft by 11 ft traveling hopper, a baffle wall, and a v-shaped baffled weir. Set upon the entrance flume will be an approximately 31 ft long, 15 ft wide, and 56.5 ft tall structural steel tower within which the hopper will travel to the upper level; the open steel tower will also contain an access stairway. At the upper level (the top of the non-

overflow portion of the dam) will be an exit flume (20-inch diameter pipe), a 600 gallon supplemental water storage tank, and steel grating access platform.

An approximately 93 ft long 16 to 10 ft wide (varying width) spillway will be cut into the non-overflow portion of the dam and extend while turning about 53 degrees to spill adjacent to the fish lift entrance to the flume. At the upstream edge of the spillway a beveled broad crested weir will extend about five feet out into the reservoir. At the downstream edge of the existing dam the floor of the spillway channel will include an intake consisting of a 16 ft long by 16 ft wide wedge wire screen which diverts water from the spillway to the energy dissipation pool. The attraction water intake and spillway is designed to divert 340 cfs from the upper pond; of this 115 to 225 cfs will be diverted through the wedge wire screen intake to the energy dissipation pool and then the fish lift entrance flume. The remaining 115 to 225 cfs will continue to spill adjacent to the fish lift entrance. See Attachment E of the permit application previously submitted for facility drawings.

Fish Ladder

An approximately 77 ft long 10.5 ft wide fish ladder will be placed at the upstream end of the island to provide fish egress from the Unit 7 and 8 tailrace to the Unit 1 through 6 tailrace. The discharge from the Tainter gate located between the two powerhouses will be rerouted to the Unit 7 and 8 tailrace. The fish ladder structure will be comprised of a concrete fishway channel with two baffles, a hinged entrance gate, and isolation gates. The southern side of the channel will share a wall with the modified Tainter gate spillway channel and the northern wall will extend 80 ft downstream along the island as a training wall. An approximately 75 ft long by 8 ft wide channel will be excavated into the bedrock turning about 84 degrees from the Units 1 through 6 tailrace to the fish ladder exit. The excavated rock channel will be at existing grade near the Unit 1 through 6 tailrace and about 5 ft deep at the fish ladder. Access stairs from the roof of the Unit 7 and 8 powerhouse will lead down to a steel grating walkway near the exit of the Tainter gate spillway channel. This walkway will cross over both channels to allow access to the fish ladder.

A new 79 ft long by 10 ft wide concrete spillway channel will extend from the discharge of the existing Tainter gate to the Unit 7&8 tailrace. This channel is located adjacent to the Unit 7 and

8 powerhouse and fish ladder. See Attachment E of the permit application previously submitted for facility drawings.

The proposed fishway will be operational from May 1st to October 1st and the fish lift hopper will have a cycle time of approximately 15 minutes. The fishway will have an operating range designed for river flows between 2,540 cubic feet per second (cfs) and 20,270 cfs and will maintain an attraction flow of 0.5 feet per second (FPS) in the exit flume and 6 FPS in the fishway entrance. The facility has been designed in consultation with the National Marine Fisheries Service, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, Maine Department of Marine Resources, the Maine Department of Inland Fisheries and Wildlife and is designed to pass Atlantic salmon (population size 12,000), American shad (population size 177,000), alewives (population size 134,000), and blueback herring (population size 1,535,000).

The following temporary and permanent impacts are anticipated from the proposed project:

Resource Area	Temporary /Permanent	Type	Amount
Riverine	Permanent excavation	Bedrock Removal	16,000 ft ² and 590 yd ³
Riverine	Permanent Fill	Concrete Placement	Concrete 1,550 CY
Shore Land	Temporary	Temporary staging areas and temporary construction facilities	12,000 ft ² of disturbance with no volume placed or removed
Riverine	Temporary	Temporary access road / Temporary cofferdam fill	Gravel Fill 3,510 CY
Riverine	Temporary	Cofferdam/ Aquadam and temporary road footprint	19,409 ft ² of disturbance
Riverine	Permanent	Sheet pile barge loading cell	Gravel Fill 2200 CY

Construction Schedule, Means and Methods

Construction of the proposed facility is scheduled to begin in spring 2020. Targeted completion of the facility is scheduled for spring 2021.

The following is an overview of assumed construction sequencing for the proposed fish lift and fish ladder at Shawmut. Actual sequencing may vary depending on the means and methods chosen by the selected contractor.

Fish Lift & Attraction Water Intake

The assumed staging area for fish lift and attraction water intake construction will be about 300 ft upstream of the work location on land adjacent to the railroad tracks and river which is accessible by an existing gravel road. Personnel and small tools may be transported to the site in light vehicles driven over the head gate and dam structures. It is assumed that heavy machinery and construction materials will be transported from the staging area to the work site by barge and lifted into place by a barge mounted crane.

Fish Ladder

The staging area for fish ladder construction is assumed to be adjacent to the Units 7 and 8 Tailrace in the flat area just downstream of the power house. This area is accessible by the paved project entrance lot. Personnel will travel over the Units 7 and 8 powerhouse to the training wall island dike via a temporary access road.

Cofferdam Descriptions

Four cofferdams will be utilized in the construction of the upstream fish passage at Shawmut.

A cofferdam for the attraction water intake (Cofferdam 1) will be a sheet pile bulkhead 31 ft wide extending 5 ft upstream into the impoundment with a top elevation of 115 ft located on the

upstream face of the non-overflow dam section. This cofferdam will cover 82 square feet and 125 cubic yards of temporary fill will be placed.

The cofferdam utilized to dewater the fish lift area between the Unit 1-6 powerhouse and spillway (Cofferdam 2) is a braced cofferdam consisting of steel supports and stop logs. The cofferdam will run 45 ft from the spillway turning parallel to the powerhouse for 45 ft and turning perpendicular to the powerhouse 65 ft with a top elevation of 94 ft. This cofferdam will cover 254 square feet and 385 cubic yards of temporary fill will be placed.

The cofferdam from the Unit 1-6 powerhouse to the isolation wall dike (Cofferdam 3) at the Unit 7&8 tailrace is a braced cofferdam consisting of steel supports and stop logs for depths greater than 4 ft and sand bags for depth under 4 ft. The braced coffer dam and sand bags will run from the southwest end of the Unit 1-6 powerhouse to the dike with a top elevation of 92 ft. This cofferdam will cover 160 square feet and 400 cubic yards of temporary fill will be placed.

The Unit 7 & 8 powerhouse tailrace Aquadam (Cofferdam 4) will be located about halfway down the dike from the Unit 7 & 8 powerhouse across the tailrace with a top elevation of 96 ft. The Aquadam will remain in place for the duration of the temporary access road. Upstream of the Aquadam a temporary access road or 2600 cubic yards will be placed from the southwest shoreline to the dike with a top elevation of 92 ft. The Aquadam cofferdam will cover 3500 square feet and the temporary access road will cover 11,915 square feet and 2,600 cubic yards of temporary fill will be placed but will be constructed and removed entirely in the dry behind the Aquadam cofferdam.

Included with the revisions to the cofferdams is a change from the temporary tressle to an earthen filled sheet pile cell for barge loading and offloading. The sheet pile cell will be 30 ft. wide by 40 ft. long and earthen filled. Due to the substrate (bed rock) in this area a pile tressle is not feasible. Also due to the potential need for barge access the cell will be a permanent structure to facilitate access. The Revised cofferdam plan and design specifications are provided in Appendix A below.

Erosion control will be required around all disturbed land and staging areas. Suspended turbidity curtains will surround all cofferdams. Water from dewatering pumps will pass through filter bags or a settling basin before being reintroduced to the river.

Proposed Project Photos



FIGURE 2. SHAWMUT DAM, POWERHOUSES, TAILRACES, PROPOSED LOCATION OF UPSTREAM FISH PASSAGE FACILITY (PHOTO YEAR: 2018)



FIGURE 3. PROPOSED ENTRANCE LOCATION TO UPSTREAM FISH PASSAGE FACILITY AND FISH LADDER (PHOTO DATE: 10/12/09)



FIGURE 4. PROPOSED EXIT LOCATION FROM UPSTREAM FISH PASSAGE FACILITY (PHOTO DATE: 10/12/09)



FIGURE 5: VIEW FROM THE TOP OF THE HEAD GATES LOOKING AT THE EXISTING CONCRETE DECK ABOVE THE NON-OVERFLOW PORTION OF THE DAM TO BE MODIFIED.

In the bottom of view is a concrete ramp leading from the head gate structure walkway to the non-overflow section structure; the spillway sections of the dam extend across the river in the top of the view. A fish lift for upstream fish passage and a channel for the attraction water intake will be placed downstream (right in view) of the non-overflow dam structure. A 12 ft wide intake channel will be cut into this portion of the dam near the far end of this platform about where the equipment and worker are located; this intake channel will provide attraction water for the fish lift. A 20 inch diameter fiberglass fish return pipe will be run from right to left across the far end of the platform; this will discharge fish collected by the fish lift system to the impoundment. The upper level of the lift tower will be accessible from the downstream side (right in view) of this platform via a new steel grating platform.



FIGURE 6: VIEW FROM WHERE THE NON-OVERFLOW DAM SECTION MEETS THE HEAD GATE STRUCTURE LOOKING TOWARD THE DOWNSTREAM SIDE OF THE NON-OVERFLOW PORTION OF THE DAM.

The platform from Figure 5 is to the left and the Units 1 through 6 power house is to the right. The fish lift tower and downstream bypass channel will be placed in what is now the grass covered area extending out to be in line with the stepped buttress near the center of the image. The power house structure will not be affected by the fish lift or new spill way.



FIGURE 7: VIEW FROM ABOVE THE HEAD GATE STRUCTURE LOOKING DOWNSTREAM INTO THE FOREBAY.

The brick building to the left is the Units 1 through 6 powerhouse, the yellow structure in center-view sits atop the Units 7 and 8 powerhouse. Between the two structures is the Tainter gate. No modifications will be made to any of the structures in this view, however it provides an orientation for the Tainter gate.



**FIGURE 8: VIEW FROM AN ACCESS PLATFORM BEHIND THE UNITS 7 AND 8 POWERHOUSE
LOOKING AT THE DOWNSTREAM FACE OF THE TAITER GATE.**

Upstream of the gate is the forebay pictured in Figure 7. No modifications will be made to the gate, but the discharge from the gate will be modified to discharge into the Unit 7 and 8 powerhouse adjacent to the fish ladder.



**FIGURE 9: VIEW FROM AN ACCESS PLATFORM BEHIND THE UNITS 1 THROUGH 6 POWERHOUSE
LOOKING AT THE DISCHARGE FROM THE TANTER GATE SHOWN IN FIGURE 8.**

The concrete structure in the background is the Units 7 and 8 powerhouse and the yellow structure is a covered catwalk connecting the two project powerhouses. The grey steel Tainter gate pivot arms are visible in the upper center view. A concrete channel will be placed in the Tainter gate discharge to route this flow to Units 7 and 8 tailrace adjacent to the new fish ladder.



FIGURE 10: VIEW FROM ABOVE THE TAITNER GATE LOOKING DOWNSTREAM.

The Units 7 and 8 powerhouse is to the right and the corrugated steel structure is a catwalk connecting the two project powerhouses. A concrete spillway channel will be placed in the discharge of the Tainter gate to discharge flow to the unit 7 and 8 powerhouse tailrace adjacent to the fish ladder.



FIGURE 11: VIEW FROM THE PLATFORM ON THE DOWNSTREAM END OF THE FOREBAY BETWEEN THE TWO POWERHOUSES LOOKING DOWNSTREAM.

In the bottom of the view is the roof of the covered catwalk that connects the two project powerhouses, the concrete building to the right is the Units 7 and 8 powerhouse, in the center is the training wall and island, and above the wall is the Units 7 and 8 tailrace. About 25 ft of the wall the near the powerhouse (right in view) will be demolished and the adjacent earth excavated to make room for a fish ladder and concrete spillway channel. A 10 ft wide concrete channel will be placed where the wall meets the powerhouse following the powerhouse wall to the Tainter gate (not shown). Parallel and abutting the channel will be a 10.5 to 6.8 ft wide by 77 ft long fishway (fish ladder). A concrete training wall will extend from the fish ladder approximately 80 ft along the right side of the island. A stairway will come off the powerhouse roof down to a steel grating walkway over the channel and fishway. Excavations below the waterline will be made in the foreground and in the tailrace.

Appendix A

Bancroft Contracting Corporation

23 PHILLIPS ROAD SOUTH PARIS, ME 04281

Tel (207) 743-8946

Fax (207) 743-0636

April 23, 2020

Brookfield Renewable Energy Group
150 Main St.
Lewiston, ME 04240

Attention: Gerry Mitchell

Reference: Shawmut Attraction Water Intake Bulkhead Clarifications

Mr. Mitchell,

Our responses to comments posed by Alden Labs regarding the above referenced cofferdam design are as follows:

- 1.) Sheet 1 (Headpond 10 Yr Flood vs. Design Elev.)
 - a. If the head pond level reaches El. 115.50', the downstream braced cofferdam would already be overtopped as it is not designed to the 10 year flood level (Tailwater 10 year = El. 100.0'/DS Cofferdam Design = El. 94.0').
- 2.) Sheet 2 (I.A. & I.B. - Sheet pile Shape & Properties Corrections)
 - a. The original sheet pile shape options provided the correct section modulus per foot, but labeled the shape incorrectly (AZ13-770, $S_x = 23.2$ in³/ft). This has been revised to show the correct section modulus and corresponding shape to align with our installation sketch (AZ12-770, $S_x = 23.2$ in³/ft). This has been corrected for the Hydrostatic Pressure and Tremie Pressure.
- 3.) Sheet 5 (III.B. - Connections)
 - a. We understand the required depth of embedment per Hilti Design Report B to be a minimum requirement (13.5") and felt there was no harm in specifying a greater embedment for installation (16").
- 4.) Sheet 6 (IV – Tremie Uplift)
 - a. We did not consider additional forces opposing uplift (weight of structural steel, shear capacity of anchors) and are comfortable if the unit weight of concrete is reduced to 0.140 k/ft³ to reflect an unreinforced unit weight.
- 5.) Sheet 13 (VI – Sketches)
 - a. Details for stiffener-to-beam and beam-to-beam welded connections have been included as Rev. 1

If you have any questions or require additional information, please feel free to contact me at any time.

Regards,

Bancroft Contracting Corp.

Peter Poor
Project Manager
o. (207) 743-8946
c. (207) 890-7317
ppoor@bancroftcontracting.com



Bancroft Contracting Corporation

23 PHILLIPS ROAD SOUTH PARIS, ME 04281

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Shawmut Upstream Bulkhead

April 10, 2020

Reviewed By: Roger Gagnon – Gagnon Engineering



April 13, 2020
(13 Pages Total)

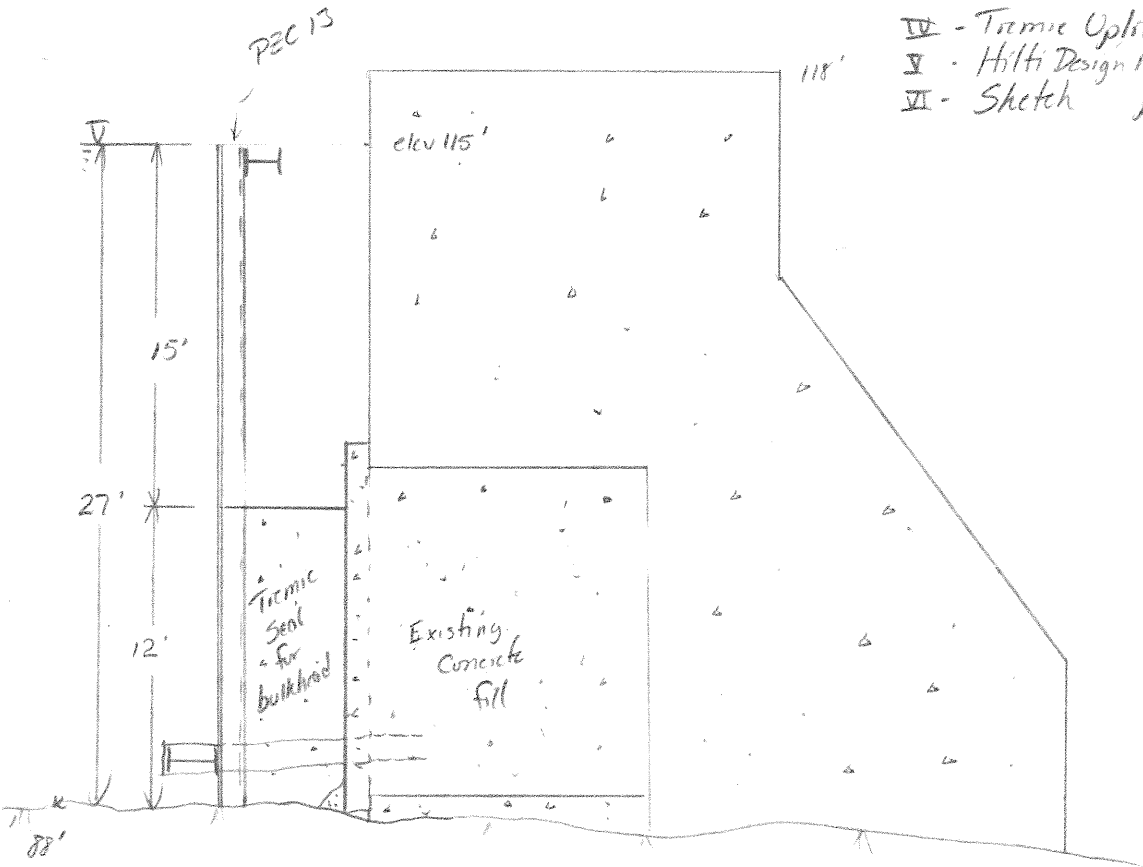


Garrick A. Frost
Bancroft Contracting Corp
April 7, 2020

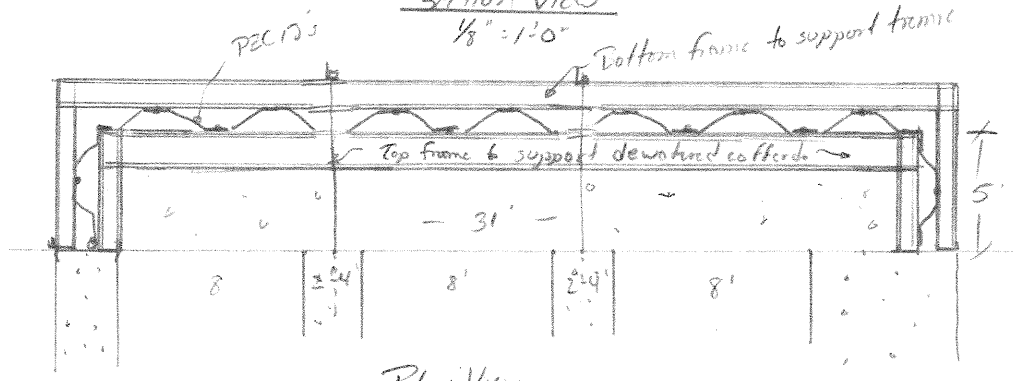
Upstream Bulkhead

Given: The following sketch
Fy = 50ksi (steel and beams)
Hilti HIT RESPOUS Epoxy

Find: Design Cofferdam
I - Design Sheets ps 2
II - Design Water ps 3 and 4
III - Connections ps 5 and 6
IV - Tremie Uplift ps 6
V - Hilti Design Reports ps 7-12
VI - Sketch ps 13



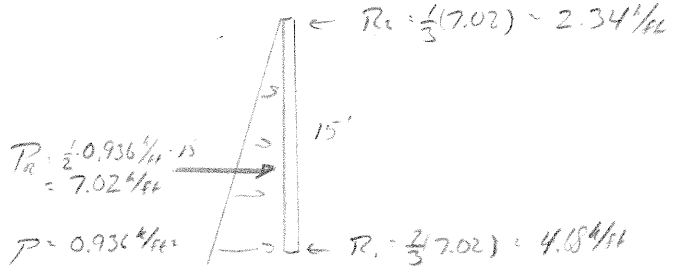
section view
1/8" = 1'-0"



Plan View
1/8" = 1'-0"

I - Design Sheets

A) For Hydrostatic Pressure



$M_{max} = 0.1283 wL^2 = 0.1283(7.02)(15)^2 = 13.5 \text{ ft}\cdot\text{kips/WFF}$

$M_{allow} = F_b \cdot S_x = 0.6(50 \text{ ksi}) \cdot S_x = 13.5 \text{ ft}\cdot\text{kips/WFF}$
 $S_x = 5.4 \text{ in}^3/\text{WFF}$

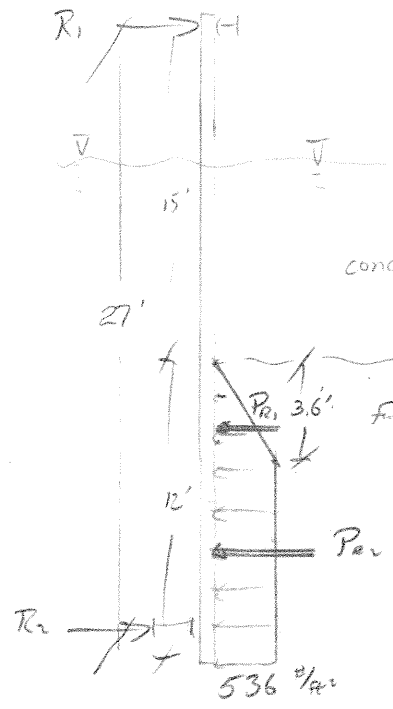
4/23/2020
PJP

USE AZ13-770	$S_x = 23.2 \text{ in}^3/\text{WFF}$
P2C13	$S_x = 28.8 \text{ in}^3/\text{WFF}$

USE AZ12-770 $S_x = 23.2 \text{ in}^3/\text{WFF}$

4/23/2020
PJP

B) For Tensile Pressure



concrete underwater = $150 \text{ k/ft}^2 - 62.4 \text{ k/ft}^3 \cdot 87.6 \text{ k/ft}^2$

$F_c : T \geq 70^\circ\text{F}$

and: Placement Rate = 3/hr

$P_{max} = 536 \text{ k/ft}$ per ACI 504 ps 5-12

$P_{max} \text{ submerged} = 536 \text{ k/ft} \left(\frac{87.6}{150} \right) = 313 \text{ k/ft}$

$P_{R2} = 313 \text{ k/ft} \cdot 8.4 = 2.6 \text{ k/ft}$

$P_{R1} = \frac{1}{2} \cdot 313 \text{ k/ft} \cdot 3.6 = 0.6 \text{ k/ft}$

$27R_2 = 0.6(15 + \frac{2}{3}(3.6)) + 2.6(15 + 3.6 + \frac{1}{2}(8.4))$

$R_2 = 2.6 \text{ k/ft}$

$R_1 = 0.6 \text{ k/ft}$

4/23/2020 PJP

$M_{max} @ V = 0$

$V = 0 @ P_{R1} \quad R_1 - P_{R1} = 0$

$M_{max} = 0.6(15 + \frac{2}{3}(3.6)) - \frac{1}{2}(0.313 \text{ k/ft} \cdot \frac{2}{3}(3.6)) \cdot \frac{2}{3}(3.6)$

$= 9.5 \text{ ft}\cdot\text{kips} = 0.6(50) S_x$

$S_x = 3.8$

4/23/2020
PJP

AZ12-970	$S_x = 23.2 \text{ in}^3/\text{WFF}$
P2C13	$S_x = 24.2 \text{ in}^3/\text{WFF}$
USE	

USE AZ12-770 $S_x = 23.2 \text{ in}^3/\text{WFF}$

II - Design Water

→ A) Top Water

$$W_{max} = 2.34 \text{ ft} \quad (\text{during dewatered state})$$

$$M_{max} = \frac{wL^2}{8} = \frac{2.34(31)^2}{8} = 281.1 \text{ ft-kips} \quad - \text{long water} -$$

$$R_1 = R_2 = \frac{wL}{2} = \frac{2.34(31)}{2} = 36.3 \text{ kips} \quad - \text{long water} -$$

$$M_{max} = \frac{wL^2}{8} = \frac{2.34(5)^2}{8} = 7.31 \text{ ft-kip} \quad - \text{short return water} -$$

$$R_1 = R_2 = \frac{wL}{2} = \frac{2.34(5)}{2} = 5.85 \text{ kips} \quad - \text{short return water} -$$

I ~ Long Water



Bolt Streets to top water

$$M_{allow} = 0.66 F_b S_x = 0.66(50 \text{ ksi}) S_x = 281.1 \text{ ft-kip}$$

$$S_x = 102.2 \text{ in}^3$$

$$\Delta_{allow} = \frac{span}{240} = \frac{31 \cdot 12}{240} = 1.55 \text{ in} = \frac{5wL^4}{384EI} = \frac{5(2.34)(31)^4}{384(29000)I}$$

$$I = 1081.72$$

use interaction eqn and for W16x77

$$f_a = \frac{P}{A} = \frac{5.85}{22.6 \text{ in}^2} = 0.26 \text{ ksi}$$

$$F_a \text{ is a function of } \frac{KL}{r_y} = \frac{(10)(31 \cdot 12)}{2.47} = 150.6$$

given $\frac{KL}{r_y} = 150.6$ $F_a = 6.50 \text{ ksi}$ per table C-50 AISC 9th ed

$$\frac{f_a}{F_a} = \frac{0.26}{6.50} = 0.04 < 0.15 \quad \therefore \text{use eqn H1-3}$$

$$f_{bx} = \frac{M_x}{S_x} = \frac{281.1 \text{ ft-kip}}{134 \text{ in}^3} = 25.2 \text{ ksi}$$

$$F_{bx} = 0.66(50 \text{ ksi}) = 33 \text{ ksi}$$

$$\text{eqn H1-3} \quad \frac{f_a}{F_a} + \frac{f_{bx}}{F_{bx}} + \frac{f_{by}}{F_{by}} \leq 1.0$$

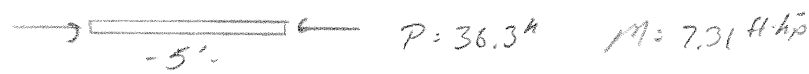
$$0.04 + \frac{25.2}{33} + 0 \leq 1.0$$

$$0.80 \leq 1.0$$

OK

∴ use W16x77

2 - Short Return Water



Use Interaction eqn and try W10x49

$$f_a = \frac{P}{A} = \frac{36.3}{14.4 \text{ in}^2} = 2.52 \text{ k/in}^2$$

$$F_a \text{ is a function of } \frac{KL}{r_y} = \frac{(1.0)60''}{2.54} = 23.62$$

from table C-50 by interpolation $F_a = 20.37 \text{ ksi}$

$$\frac{f_a}{F_a} = \frac{2.52 \text{ k/in}^2}{20.37 \text{ k/in}^2} = 0.12 < 0.15 \therefore \text{use eqn H1-3}$$

$$\text{eqn H1-3 } \frac{f_a}{F_a} + \frac{f_{bx}}{F_{bx}} + \frac{f_{by}}{F_{by}} \leq 1.0$$

$$f_{bx} = \frac{M_x}{S_x} = \frac{7.31 \text{ ft-kip}}{54.6} = 1.61 \text{ ksi}$$

$$F_{bx} = 0.66(50) = 33 \text{ ksi}$$

$$\frac{1.61 \text{ ksi}}{33 \text{ ksi}} = 0.05$$

$$\text{eqn H1-3 may be rewritten as } 0.12 + 0.05 + 0 \leq 1.0$$

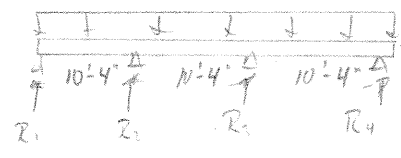
$$0.17 \leq 1.0$$

OK

∴ use W10x49

⇒ B) Bottom Water

$W_{max} = 2.6 \text{ k/ft}$ (during tremie placement)



$$M_{max} = 0.1 W l^2 = 0.1 (2.6 \text{ k/ft}) (10^4 \text{ ft})^2$$

$$= 27.8 \text{ ft-kip}$$

$$R_1 = R_4 = \frac{4}{10} (2.6 \text{ k/ft}) (10^4 \text{ ft}) = 10.7 \text{ kip}$$

$$R_2 = R_3 = \frac{6}{10} (2.6 \text{ k/ft}) (10^4 \text{ ft}) + \frac{5}{10} (2.6 \text{ k/ft}) (10^4 \text{ ft})$$

$$= 29.3 \text{ kip}$$

given the loading condition $M_{max} = 27.8 \text{ ft-kip}$
 $l_b = 10^4 \text{ ft}$

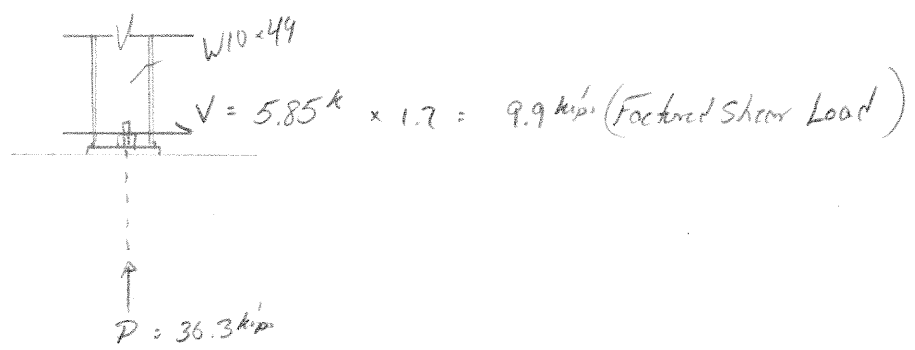
WC W8x28

$$M_{allow} = 60.75 > 27.8 \text{ ft-kip}$$

∴ $l_b = 10^4 \text{ ft}$ (per AISC 9th ed pg 2-209)

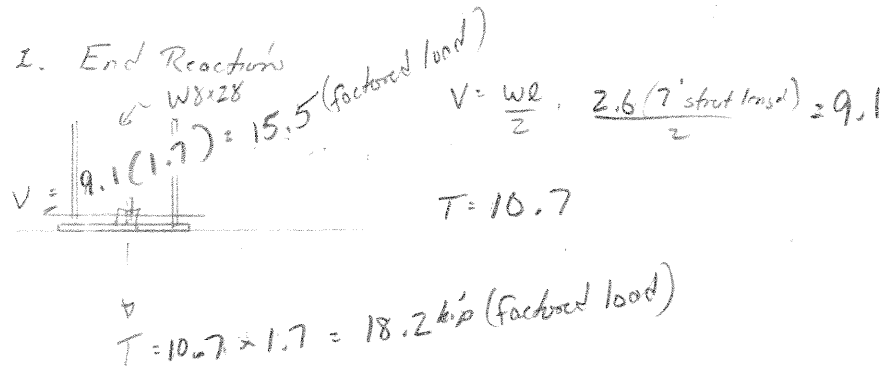
III - Connections

⇒ A) Top Frame



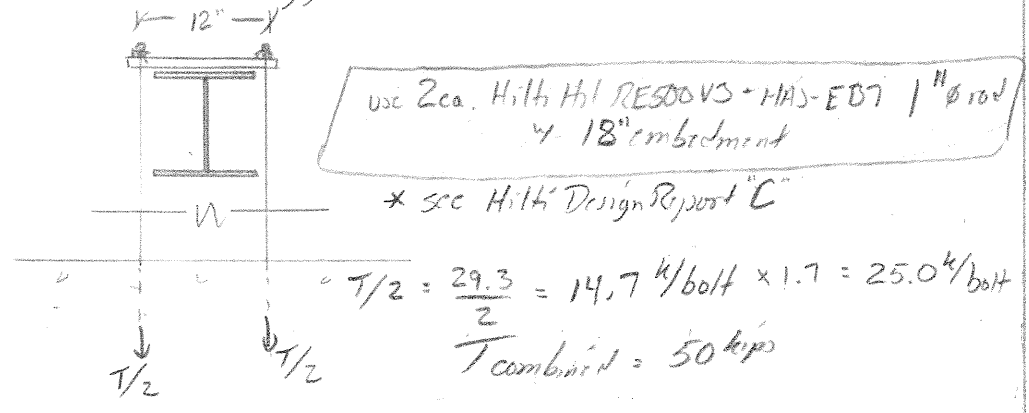
use 2ea. Kwik Bolt T2 - CS $\frac{3}{4}'' \phi$ + min $4\frac{3}{4}''$ embedment
 * see hitki design report "A"

⇒ B) Bottom Frame



use 2ea. Hilti Hit RE500V3 + HAS-EB7 $\frac{7}{8}'' \phi$ rod + 16" embed
 * See Hilti Design Report "B"

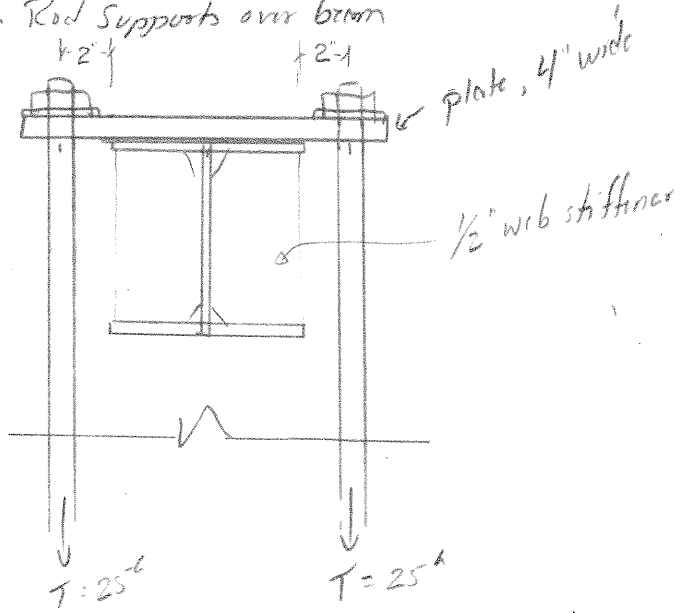
2. Intermediate Support Reactions



use 2ea. Hilti Hit RE500V3 + HAS-EB7 $1'' \phi$ rod
 + 18" embedment
 * see Hilti Design Report "C"

2. Intermediate Support Reaction

=> a. Rod Supports over beam



$$M_{max} = 25^k \cdot 2' = 4.167 \text{ in} \cdot \text{kip}$$

$$M_{allow} = 0.18 F_b \cdot S_x = 0.18 (36 \text{ ksi}) S_x = 4.167 \text{ in} \cdot \text{kip}$$

$$S_x = 0.175 \text{ in}^3$$

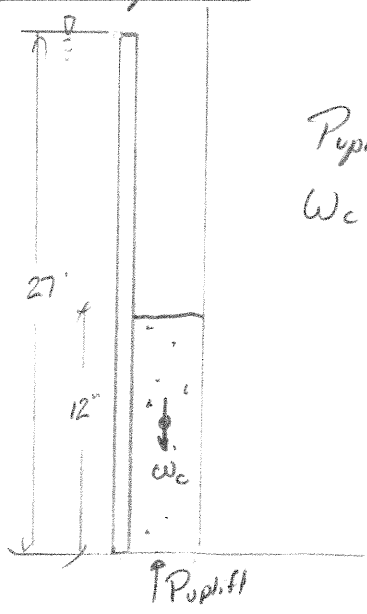
For 4" wide plate, determine req'd thickness t

$$0.175 \text{ in}^3 = \frac{b d^3}{8} = \frac{3 \cdot d^3}{8}$$

$$d = 0.59 \text{ in}$$

use 3/4" thick plate

IV - Tremie Uplift



$$P_{uplift} = 0.0624 \text{ k/ft}^2 \times 27' = 1.68 \text{ k/ft}^2$$

$$W_c = 0.150 \text{ k/ft}^2 \times 12' = 1.80 \text{ k/ft}^2$$

$$W_c > P_{uplift}$$

ok



Profis Anchor 2.8.7

www.hilti.us

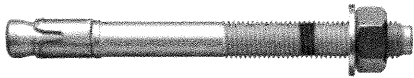
Company: Bancroft Contracting Corporation
 Specifier:
 Address:
 Phone | Fax:
 E-Mail:

Page:
 Project:
 Sub-Project | Pos. No.:
 Date:

1
 Upstream Bulkhead
 Top Waler Connection
 4/9/2020

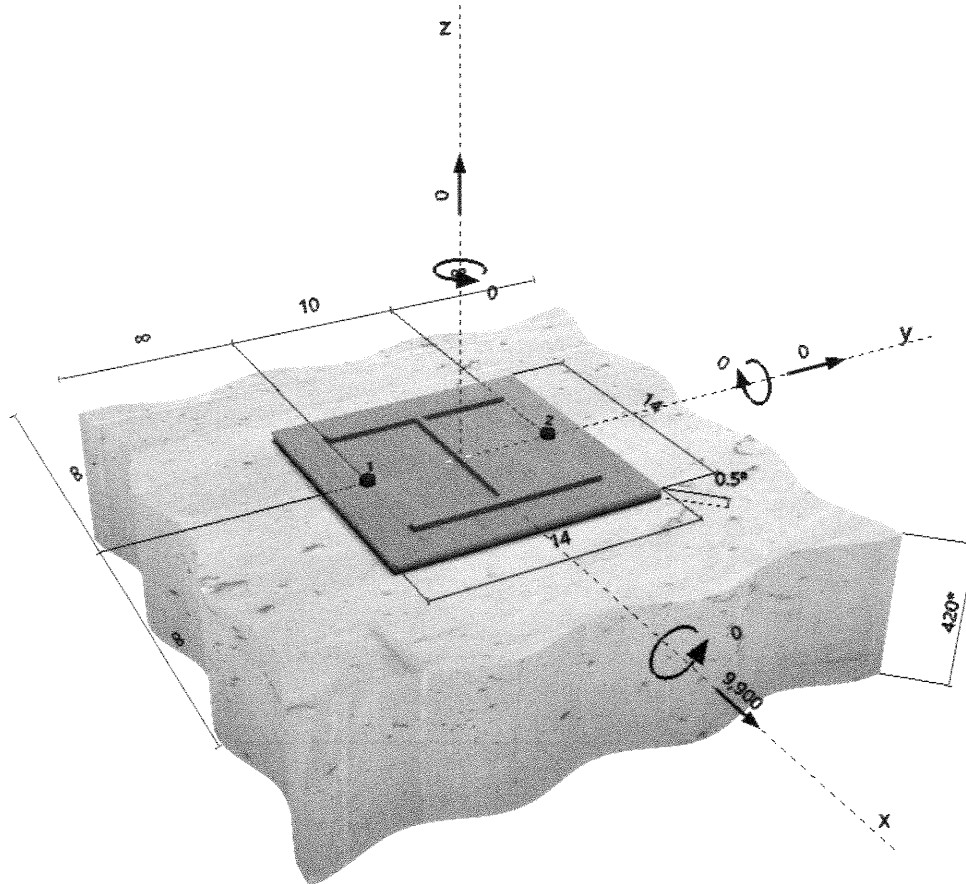
Specifier's comments: End Reactions

1 Input data

Anchor type and diameter:	Kwik Bolt TZ - CS 3/4 (4 3/4)	
Return period (service life in years):	50	
Effective embedment depth:	$h_{ef} = 4.750$ in., $h_{nom} = 5.563$ in.	
Material:	Carbon Steel	
Evaluation Service Report:	ESR-1917	
Issued Valid:	5/1/2019 5/1/2021	
Proof:	Design method ACI 318 / AC193	
Stand-off installation:	$e_b = 0.000$ in. (no stand-off); $t = 0.500$ in.	
Anchor plate:	$l_x \times l_y \times t = 14.000$ in. x 14.000 in. x 0.500 in.; (Recommended plate thickness: not calculated)	
Profile:	W shape (AISC), W10X49; (L x W x T x FT) = 9.980 in. x 10.000 in. x 0.340 in. x 0.560 in.	
Base material:	uncracked concrete, 3000, $f_c' = 3,000$ psi; $h = 420.000$ in.	
Reinforcement:	tension: condition B, shear: condition B; no supplemental splitting reinforcement present	
	edge reinforcement: \geq No. 4 bar	
Seismic loads (cat. C, D, E, or F)	no	

^R - The anchor calculation is based on a rigid anchor plate assumption.

Geometry [in.] & Loading [lb, in.lb]



8/13



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Profis Anchor 2.8.7

Company: Bancroft Contracting Corporation
Specifier:
Address:
Phone | Fax:
E-Mail:

Page: 2
Project: Upstream Bulkhead
Sub-Project | Pos. No.: Top Waler Connection
Date: 4/9/2020

2 Proof I Utilization (Governing Cases)

Loading	Proof	Design values [lb]		Utilization	Status
		Load	Capacity	β_N / β_V [%]	
Tension	-	-	-	- / -	-
Shear	Steel Strength	4,950	8,888	- / 56	OK

Loading	β_N	β_V	ζ	Utilization $\beta_{N,V}$ [%]	Status
Combined tension and shear loads	-	-	-	-	-

3 Warnings

- Please consider all details and hints/warnings given in the detailed report!

Fastening meets the design criteria!

4 Remarks; Your Cooperation Duties

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Sub-Project | Pos. No.:
Date:

1
Upstream Bulkhead
Bot. Waler Connection
4/10/2020

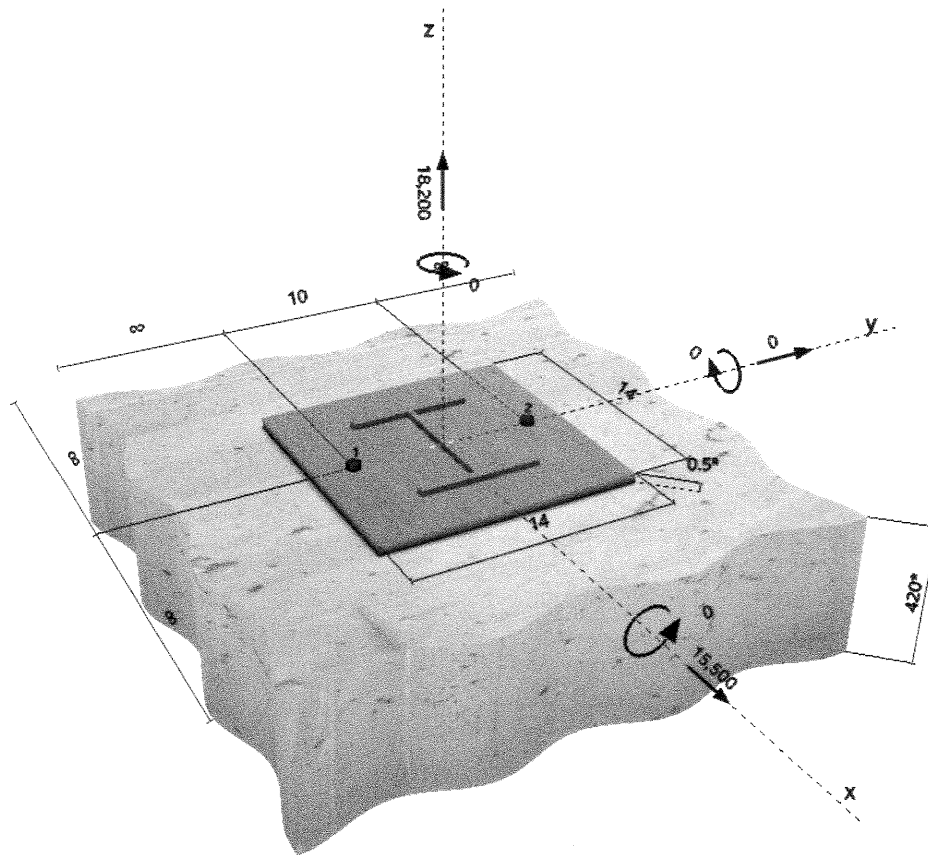
Specifier's comments: End Reactions from tremie placement

1 Input data

Anchor type and diameter:	HIT-RE 500 V3 + HAS-E B7 HDG 3/4	
Return period (service life in years):	50	
Effective embedment depth:	$h_{ef,act} = 13.500$ in. ($h_{ef,limit} = -$ in.)	
Material:	ASTM A 193 Grade B7	
Evaluation Service Report:	ESR-3814	
Issued Valid:	1/1/2019 1/1/2021	
Proof:	Design method ACI 318-08 / Chem	
Stand-off installation:	$e_b = 0.000$ in. (no stand-off); $t = 0.500$ in.	
Anchor plate:	$l_x \times l_y \times t = 14.000$ in. \times 14.000 in. \times 0.500 in.; (Recommended plate thickness: not calculated)	
Profile:	W shape (AISC), W8X28; (L x W x T x FT) = 8.060 in. \times 6.540 in. \times 0.285 in. \times 0.465 in.	
Base material:	uncracked concrete, 3000 , $f'_c = 3,000$ psi; $h = 420.000$ in., Temp. short/long: 32/32 °F	
Installation:	hammer drilled hole, Installation condition: Submerged	
Reinforcement:	tension: condition B, shear: condition B; no supplemental splitting reinforcement present edge reinforcement: none or < No. 4 bar	
Seismic loads (cat. C, D, E, or F)	no	

^R - The anchor calculation is based on a rigid anchor plate assumption.

Geometry [in.] & Loading [lb, in.lb]



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Profis Anchor 2.8.7

Company:
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Page: 2
Project: Upstream Bulkhead
Sub-Project | Pos. No.: Bot. Water Connection
Date: 4/10/2020

2 Proof | Utilization (Governing Cases)

Loading	Proof	Design values [lb]		Utilization	Status
		Load	Capacity	β_N / β_V [%]	
Tension	Bond Strength	18,200	33,723	54 / -	OK
Shear	Steel Strength	7,750	16,305	- / 48	OK

Loading	β_N	β_V	ζ	Utilization $\beta_{N,V}$ [%]	Status
Combined tension and shear loads	0.540	0.475	5/3	65	OK

3 Warnings

- Please consider all details and hints/warnings given in the detailed report!

Fastening meets the design criteria!

4 Remarks; Your Cooperation Duties

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Report C


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Page: 1
 Project: Upstream Bulkhead
 Sub-Project | Pos. No.: Bot. Waler Connection
 Date: 4/10/2020

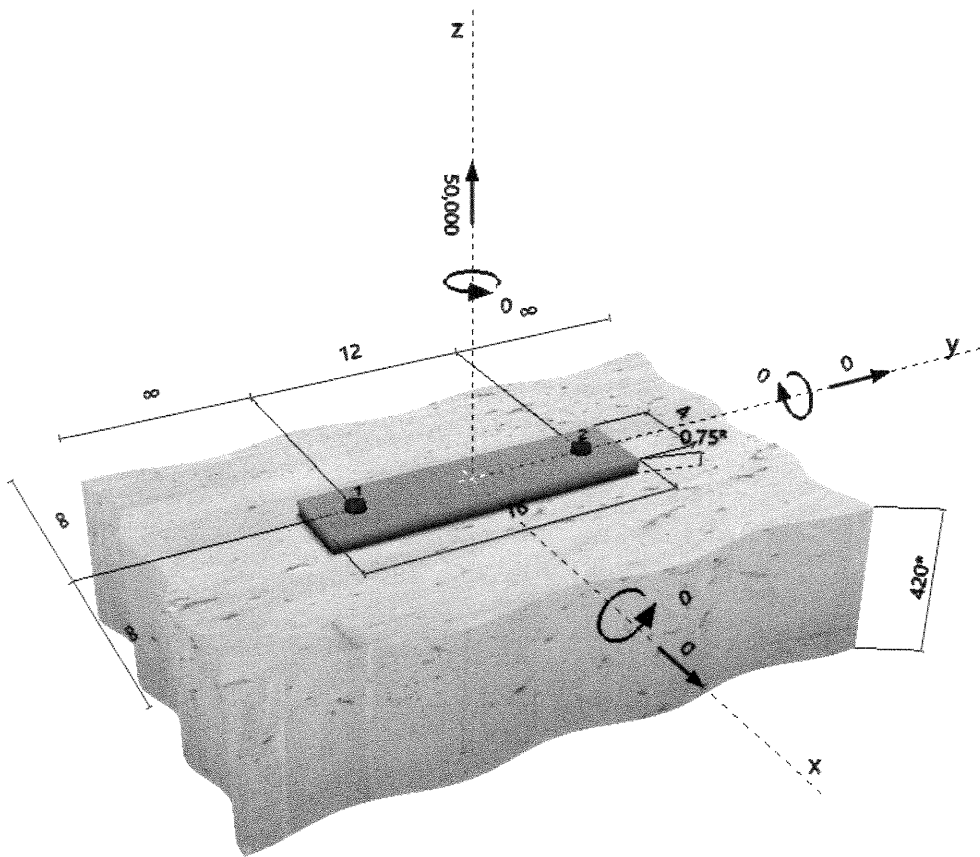
Specifier's comments: End Reactions

1 Input data

Anchor type and diameter:	HIT-RE 500 V3 + HAS-E B7 1	
Return period (service life in years):	50	
Effective embedment depth:	$h_{ef,act} = 18.000 \text{ in.}$ ($h_{ef,limit} = - \text{ in.}$)	
Material:	ASTM A 193 Grade B7	
Evaluation Service Report:	ESR-3814	
Issued Valid:	1/1/2019 1/1/2021	
Proof:	Design method ACI 318-08 / Chem	
Stand-off installation:	$e_b = 0.000 \text{ in.}$ (no stand-off); $t = 0.750 \text{ in.}$	
Anchor plate:	$l_x \times l_y \times t = 4.000 \text{ in.} \times 16.000 \text{ in.} \times 0.750 \text{ in.}$; (Recommended plate thickness: not calculated)	
Profile:	no profile	
Base material:	uncracked concrete, 3000, $f_c' = 3,000 \text{ psi}$; $h = 420.000 \text{ in.}$, Temp. short/long: 60/40 °F	
Installation:	hammer drilled hole, Installation condition: Submerged	
Reinforcement:	tension: condition B, shear: condition B; no supplemental splitting reinforcement present	
	edge reinforcement: \geq No. 4 bar	
Seismic loads (cat. C, D, E, or F)	no	

R - The anchor calculation is based on a rigid anchor plate assumption.

Geometry [in.] & Loading [lb, in.lb]





12/13

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Profis Anchor 2.8.7

Company: Bancroft Contracting Corporation
Specifier:
Address:
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E-Mail:

Page: 2
Project: Upstream Bulkhead
Sub-Project | Pos. No.: Bot. Waler Connection
Date: 4/10/2020

2 Proof | Utilization (Governing Cases)

Loading	Proof	Design values [lb]		Utilization	Status
		Load	Capacity	β_N / β_V [%]	
Tension	Bond Strength	50,000	55,750	90 / -	OK
Shear	-	-	-	- / -	-

Loading	β_N	β_V	ζ	Utilization $\beta_{N,V}$ [%]	Status
Combined tension and shear loads	-	-	-	-	-

3 Warnings

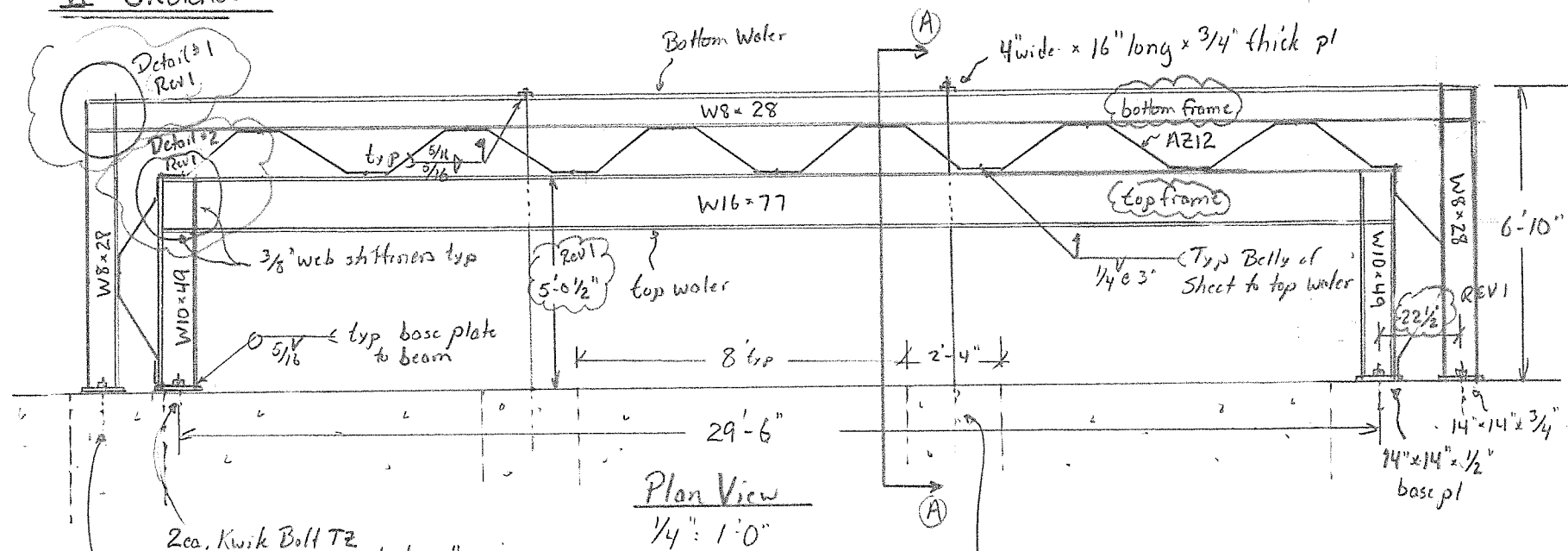
- Please consider all details and hints/warnings given in the detailed report!

Fastening meets the design criteria!

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VI Sketches



2ea. Kwik Bolt T2
3/4" dia x 6" embed, 10" spacing
at W10x49 base

2ea. Hit RE500V3 + HAS-E B7 Rod 3/4" dia
w/ 13.5" embedment, 10" spacing

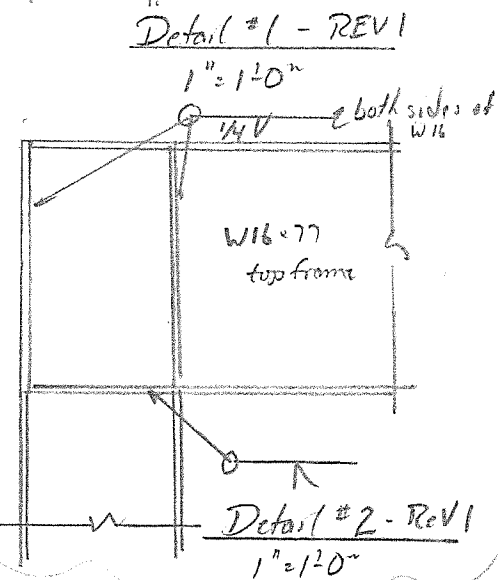
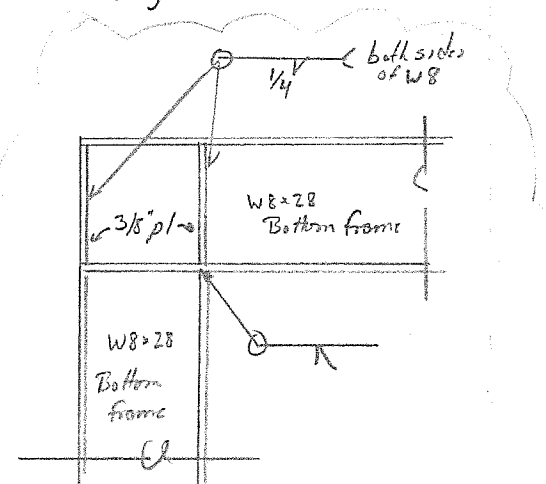
2ea. Hit RE500V3 + HAS-E B7 rod 1" dia
x 18" embedment, 12" spacing
Install between concrete plugs into
original sluice wall face

Shawmut Upstream Bulkhead

Bancroft Contracting Corporation

April 10, 2020

Rev^o C - April 22nd



3/8" web stiffeners

89.5'

88'

Tremic to Remain
in place after completion
of work

Existing
8'-4" x 14'-4"
concrete plug

Existing
concrete fill

new
tremic
scot
f_c = 3000 psi

section A-A

1/4" = 1'-0"

4" conduits
previously used
to fill openings
below concrete



23 Phillips Road South Paris, ME 04281
Phone: (207) 743-8946 Fax: (207)743-0636

SUBMITTAL

To: Brookfield Renewable Energy Group
150 Main St.
Lewiston, ME 04240

Submittal No. 005

Contract/Project No. TBD

Attn: Gerry Mitchell

BCC Job No. 2002036

Project: Shawmut Hydroelectric Station Upstream Fish Passage

The following is submitted for:

- Approval
 Information
 Substitution Request
 Resubmittal of No. _____

Copies	Reference (Drawing, Specification, Etc)	Description
1	31.23.19	Unit 1-6 Powerhouse to Dike Downstream Cofferdam

Stamp

Supplier

Bancroft Contracting Corp.
Subcontractor

Remarks: Clarification letter has been included to address Alden's comments. This submission is for informational purposes only.

Submitted by: Peter Poor Peter Poor 4/23/2020
Name Signature Date

- No Exceptions Taken. Work May Proceed.
- Approved As Noted. Work May Proceed.
- Approved As Noted. Resubmission Required. Work May Proceed.
- Not Approved. Resubmission Required. Work May Not Proceed.
- Review Not Required.

Stamp

Remarks: _____

Reviewed by: _____
Name Signature Date

Bancroft Contracting Corporation

23 PHILLIPS ROAD SOUTH PARIS, ME 04281

Tel (207) 743-8946

Fax (207) 743-0636

April 23, 2020

Brookfield Renewable Energy Group
150 Main St.
Lewiston, ME 04240

Attention: Gerry Mitchell

Reference: Shawmut Unit 1-6 to Dike Braced Cofferdam Clarifications

Mr. Mitchell,

Our responses to comments posed by Alden Labs regarding the above referenced cofferdam design are as follows:

- 1.) Sheet 1 (Tailwater 10 Yr Flood vs. Design Elev.)
 - a. Our decision to propose a design elevation of El. 92.0' was based on a June-December work schedule where, based on historical data, flows required to raise tailwater elevation to El. 92.0' or above occurs 0%-4% of the time. We intend to have most work at ledge elevation complete prior to months that historically have increased flows (October and November).

- 2.) Sheet 14 (Sketches)
 - a. Depth of sandbags revised to 4 ft.

If you have any questions or require additional information, please feel free to contact me at any time.

Regards,

Bancroft Contracting Corp.

Peter Poor
Project Manager
o. (207) 743-8946
c. (207) 890-7317
ppoor@bancroftcontracting.com



Bancroft Contracting Corporation

23 PHILLIPS ROAD SOUTH PARIS, ME 04281

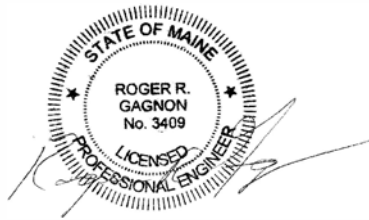
Tel (207) 743-8946

Fax (207) 743-0636

Shawmut Braced Cofferdam
Location: Between Unit #1-#6 Powerhouse and Dike
April 15, 2020

[Faint, illegible text]

Reviewed By: Gagnon Engineering



April 16, 2020
58 Pages Total



PETER POOR

BANIPART CONTRACTING CORP.

APRIL 10, 2020

DOWNSTREAM BRACED COFFERDAM
UNIT 1-6 POWERHOUSE TO DIKE

GIVEN: - FOLLOWING SKETCH

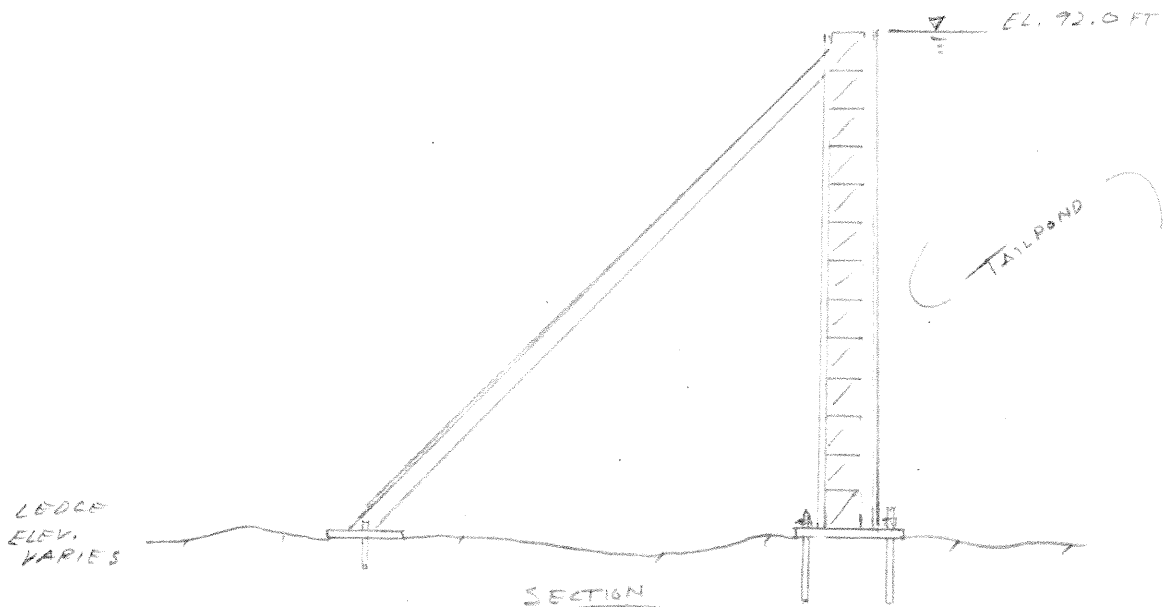
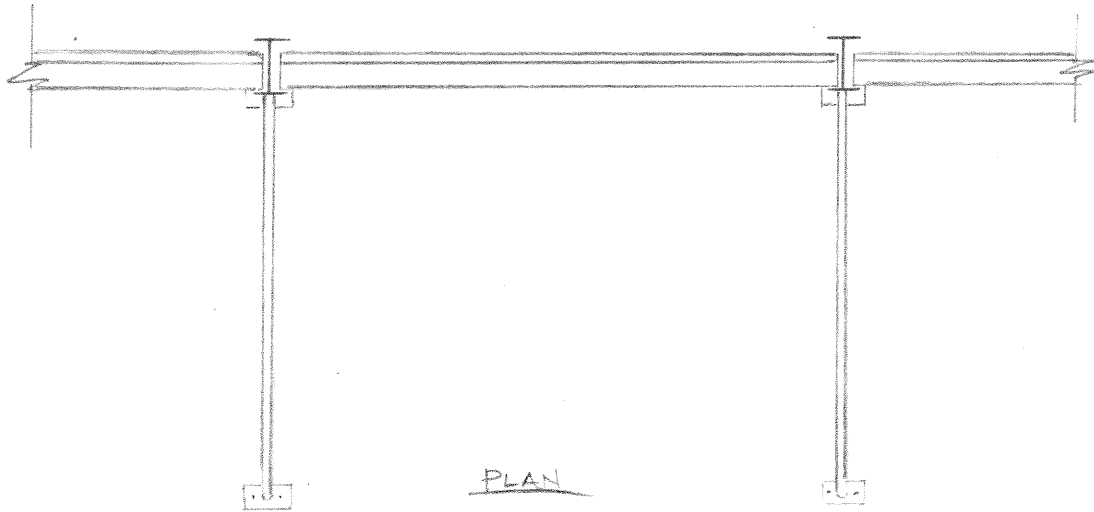
- $F_y = 50$ ksi (BEAMS)
- $F_y = 36$ ksi (PLATE)
- $F_y = 35$ ksi (PIPE)
- WOOD: NO. 2 MIXED SOUTHERN PINE

FIND: DESIGN COFFERDAM

- I - DESIGN STOPLOCKS - PG. 2
- II - DESIGN FRAME - PG. 3-5
- III - CONNECTIONS - PG. 6-8
- IV - SKETCHES - PG. 9-15
- V - MATERIAL LIST - PG. 16
- VI - GENERAL LAYOUT - PG. 17
- VII - ATTACHMENT "A" - PG. 18-21
- VIII - ATTACHMENT "B" - PG. 22-24
- HILTI DESIGN REPORT "A"
- HILTI DESIGN REPORT "B"

DESIGN REFERENCES:

- 1.) AISC STEEL CONST. MANUAL (13TH-ASD)
- 2.) AITC TIMBER CONST. MANUAL (4TH-ASD)
- 3.) HILTI PROEIS
- 4.) SHAWMUT U.S. FISH PASSAGE DRAWING G-008



I.) DESIGN STOPLOGS

GIVEN: SPAN BETWEEN FRAMES = 7.5 FT

- FIND: 1.) FIND MAXIMUM DEPTH WHERE 4x4 CAN BE USED
 2.) FIND MAXIMUM DEPTH WHERE 6x6 CAN BE USED

4x4 STOPLOGS

(AITC TABLE 8.4) $F_B = F'_B \cdot C_F \cdot C_V \cdot C_{Fu} \cdot C_M$

ADJ. FACTORS

- $C_F = 1.0$
 $C_V = 1.15$ (PLYWOOD SHEATHING)
 $C_{Fu} = 1.0$
 $C_M = 0.85$

$F_B = 1300 \text{ psi} (1.0)(1.15)(1.0)(0.85) = 1271 \text{ psi}$

$M_{ALLOW} = F_B S_x = \frac{1271 \text{ psi} (7.15 \text{ IN}^3)}{12 \text{ IN/FT}} = 757.3 \text{ LB}\cdot\text{FT}$

$W_{ALLOW} = \frac{8 M_{ALLOW}}{L^2} = \frac{8 (757.3 \text{ LB}\cdot\text{FT})}{(7.5 \text{ FT})^2} = 107.7 \text{ LB/FT}$

$P_{ALLOW} = \frac{W}{\text{BEAM DEPTH}} = \frac{107.7 \text{ LB/FT} (12 \text{ IN/FT})}{3.5 \text{ IN}} = 369.2 \text{ LB/FT}^2$

MAY DEPTH = $\frac{P_{ALLOW}}{62.4 \text{ LB/FT}^3} = \frac{369.2 \text{ LB/FT}^2}{62.4 \text{ LB/FT}^3} = 5.92 \text{ FT}$

4x4 STOPLOGS ARE USEABLE TO A DEPTH OF 5.92 FT

6x6 STOPLOGS

(AITC TABLE 8.6) $F_B = F'_B \cdot C_F \cdot C_M \cdot C_H$

ADJ. FACTORS

- $C_F = 1.0$
 $C_M = 1.0$
 $C_H = 1.0$

$F_B = 850 \text{ psi} (1.0)(1.0)(1.0) = 850 \text{ psi}$

$M_{ALLOW} = F_B S_x = \frac{850 \text{ psi} (27.73 \text{ IN}^3)}{12 \text{ IN/FT}} = 1964.2 \text{ LB}\cdot\text{FT}$

$W_{ALLOW} = \frac{8 M_{ALLOW}}{L^2} = \frac{8 (1964.2 \text{ LB}\cdot\text{FT})}{(7.5 \text{ FT})^2} = 279.4 \text{ LB/FT}$

$P_{ALLOW} = \frac{W}{\text{BEAM DEPTH}} = \frac{279.4 \text{ LB/FT} (12 \text{ IN/FT})}{5.5 \text{ IN}} = 609.6 \text{ LB/FT}^2$

MAY DEPTH = $\frac{P_{ALLOW}}{62.4 \text{ LB/FT}^3} = \frac{609.6 \text{ LB/FT}^2}{62.4 \text{ LB/FT}^3} = 9.77 \text{ FT}$

6x6 STOPLOGS ARE USEABLE TO A DEPTH OF 9.77 FT

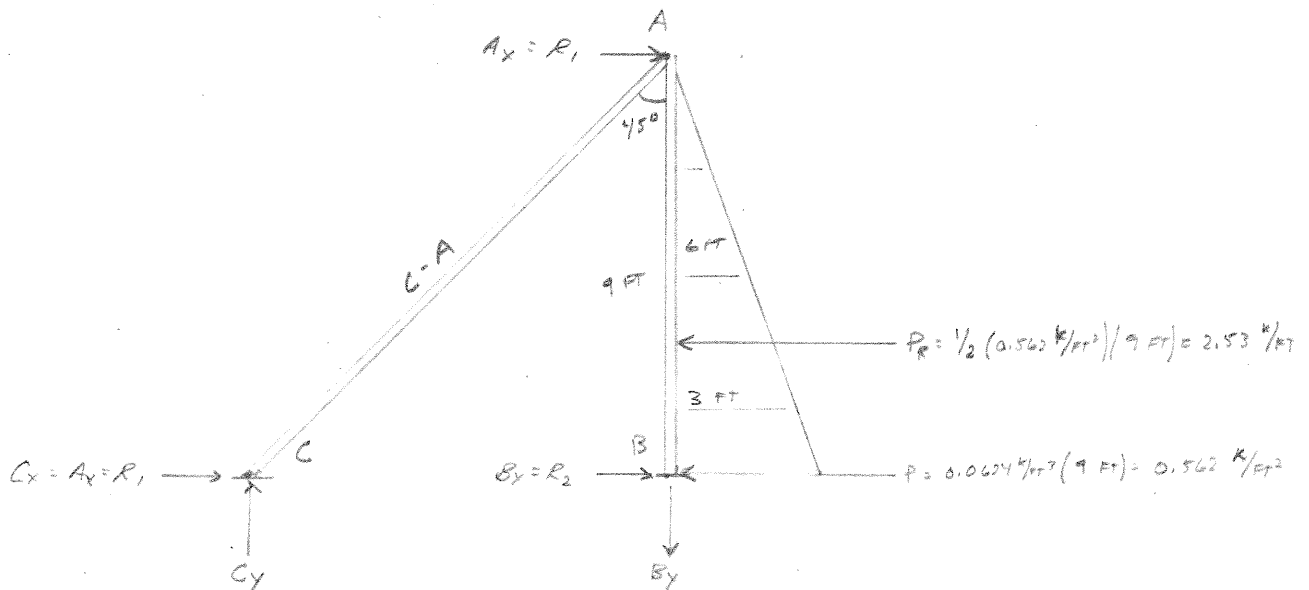
* TABLES PROVIDING MATERIAL PROPERTIES & ADJ. FACTORS ARE INCLUDED IN ATTACHMENT "A"

II.) DESIGN FRAME

- GIVEN: 1.) SPAN BETWEEN FRAMES = 7.5 FT
2.) MAXIMUM DEPTH REQUIRED = 9.0 FT

- FIND: 1.) DETERMINE REACTIONS @ 9.0 FT DEPTH
2.) DESIGN VERTICAL MEMBER
3.) DESIGN STRUT

REACTIONS



REACTIONS / FORCES

$$P_R = 2.53 \text{ k/ft} (7.5 \text{ ft}) = 19.0 \text{ k}$$

$$R_1 = C_x = A_x = \frac{P_R}{3} = \frac{19.0 \text{ k}}{3} = 6.33 \text{ k}$$

$$R_2 = B_x = \frac{2P_R}{3} = \frac{2(19.0 \text{ k})}{3} = 12.67 \text{ k}$$

$$C-A = \frac{R_1}{\sin 45} = \frac{6.33 \text{ k}}{\sin 45} = 8.95 \text{ k} \text{ (COMPRESSION)}$$

$$C_y = B_y = \cos 45 (C-A) = \cos 45 (8.95 \text{ k}) = 6.33 \text{ k}$$

II.) DESIGN FRAME (CONT.)

VERTICAL MEMBER

AISC
TABLE 3-23) $M_{MAX} = 0.128 W L = 0.128 (2.53 \text{ k/ft}) (7.5 \text{ ft}) (9 \text{ ft}) = 21.86 \text{ k}\cdot\text{ft}$

TRY W8x18 $Z_x = 17.0 \text{ in}^3$ $S_x = 15.2 \text{ in}^3$ $L_p = 4.34 \text{ ft}$ $L_r = 13.50 \text{ ft}$

- CHECK LTB WHERE $L_b = 9.0 \text{ FT}$

AISC
(F2-1) $M_p = F_y Z_x = 50 \text{ ksi} (17.0 \text{ in}^3) = 850 \text{ k}\cdot\text{in}$

AISC
(F2-2) $M_n = 1.0 \left[M_p - (M_p - 0.7 F_y S_x) \left(\frac{L_b - L_p}{L_r - L_p} \right) \right] \leq M_p$

$M_n = 1.0 \left[850 \text{ k}\cdot\text{in} - (850 \text{ k}\cdot\text{in} - 0.7 (50 \text{ ksi}) (15.2 \text{ in}^3)) \left(\frac{9 \text{ ft} - 4.34 \text{ ft}}{13.5 \text{ ft} - 4.34 \text{ ft}} \right) \right] = 688.22 \text{ k}\cdot\text{in}$

AISC
(F2-1) $M_{ALLOW} = \frac{M_n}{\Omega_b} = \frac{688.22 \text{ k}\cdot\text{in}}{12 \text{ in/ft} (1.67)} = 34.34 \text{ k}\cdot\text{ft}$

$21.86 \text{ k}\cdot\text{ft} < 34.34 \text{ k}\cdot\text{ft} \therefore \text{OK}$ USE W8x18 FOR VERT. MEMBERS

- CHECK COMBINED FLEXURE & TENSION OF W8x18

$T_{MAX} = 6.33 \text{ k}$ (FROM REACTIONS, P. 3)

AISC
(D2-1) $T_{ALLOW} = \frac{P_n}{\Omega_t} = \frac{F_y A_g}{\Omega_t} = \frac{50 \text{ ksi} (5.26 \text{ in}^2)}{1.67} = 157.5 \text{ k O.K.}$

- INTERACTION

$\frac{P_r}{P_c} = \frac{T_{MAX}}{T_{ALLOW}} = \frac{6.33 \text{ k}}{157.5 \text{ k}} = 0.04 < 0.2 \therefore \text{USE } \frac{P_r}{2P_c} + \left(\frac{M_v}{M_c} \right) \leq 1.0$ (AISC H1-1b)

$\frac{6.33 \text{ k}}{2 (157.5 \text{ k})} + \left(\frac{21.86 \text{ k}\cdot\text{ft}}{34.34 \text{ k}\cdot\text{ft}} \right) = 0.66$

$0.66 < 1.0 \therefore \text{W8x18 IS OK}$ IN COMBINED FLEXURE & TENSION

W8x18 TO BE USED FOR DEPTHS 9 FT OR LESS

II.) DESIGN FRAME (CONT.)

STRUT

* FROM REACTION SECTION, $P_{MAX} = 8.95^k$

TRY 3" STD. PIPE

$$WT/FT = 7.58 \text{ LB}$$

$$A_g = 2.08 \text{ IN}^2$$

$$r = 1.17 \text{ IN}$$

$$\frac{KL}{r} = \frac{1.0 (12.73 \text{ FT}) (12 \text{ IN/FT})}{1.17} = 130.6$$

$$4.71 \sqrt{\frac{E_c}{F_y}} = 4.71 \sqrt{\frac{29000 \text{ ksi}}{35 \text{ ksi}}} = 135.6$$

$$130.6 < 135.6 \therefore E_c = \left[0.658 \frac{F_y}{r_c} \right] F_y$$

$$\text{AISC (E3-4)} \quad F_c = \frac{\pi^2 (29000 \text{ ksi})}{(130.6)^2} = 16.8 \text{ ksi}$$

$$\text{(E3-3)} \quad F_{cv} = \left[0.658 \frac{35}{16.8} \right] 35 \text{ ksi} = 14.63 \text{ ksi}$$

AISC (E3-1)

$$P_{ALLOW} = \frac{F_{cv} A_g}{r_c} = \frac{14.63 \text{ ksi} (2.08 \text{ IN}^2)}{1.67} = 18.22^k$$

$$8.95^k < 18.22^k \therefore \text{OK}$$

- CHECK COMBINED FLEXURE & COMPRESSION IN 3" STD. PIPE

$$M_{MAX} = \frac{\text{UNIT WT OF PIPE} \cdot L^2}{8} = \frac{0.0076 \text{ K/FT} (12.73 \text{ FT})^2}{8} = 0.154 \text{ K} \cdot \text{FT}$$

$$M_{ALLOW} = \frac{F_y Z}{1.67} = \frac{35 \text{ ksi} (2.19 \text{ IN}^3)}{1.67 (12 \text{ IN/FT})} = 3.82 \text{ K} \cdot \text{FT}$$

- INTERACTION

$$\frac{P_r}{P_c} = \frac{P_{MAX}}{P_{ALLOW}} = \frac{8.95^k}{18.22^k} = 0.49 > 0.2 \therefore \frac{P_r}{P_c} + \frac{8}{9} \left(\frac{M_r}{M_c} \right) \leq 1.0 \quad \text{AISC (H1-1a)}$$

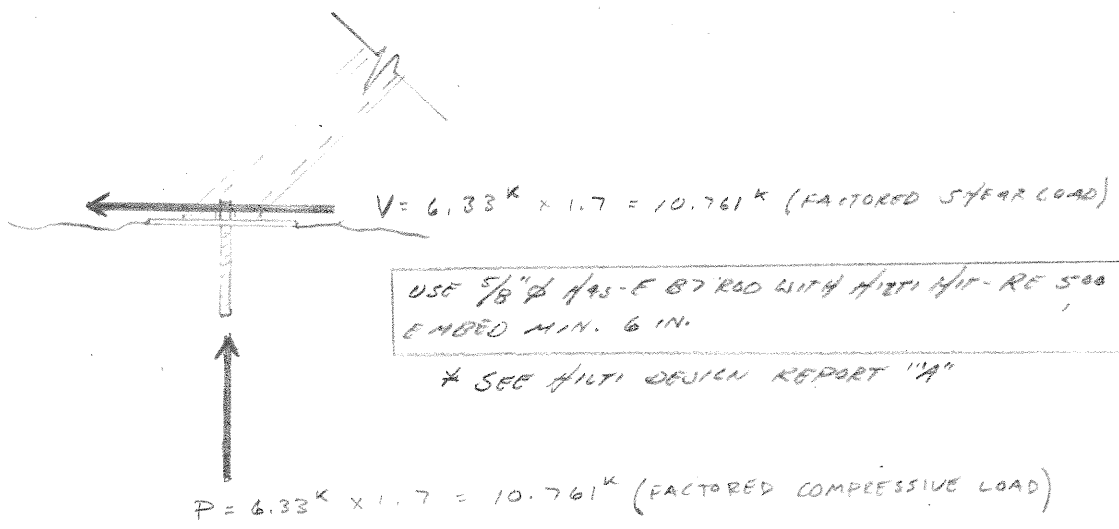
$$\frac{8.95^k}{18.22^k} + \frac{8}{9} \left(\frac{0.154 \text{ K} \cdot \text{FT}}{3.82 \text{ K} \cdot \text{FT}} \right) = 0.53$$

$$0.53 < 1.0 \therefore 3" \text{ STD PIPE IS OK IN COMBINED FLEXURE \& COMPRESSION}$$

3 IN. STD PIPE TO BE USED FOR DEPTHS 9 FT OR LESS

III.) CONNECTIONS * CALCULATIONS FOR REACTIONS ON PG. 3

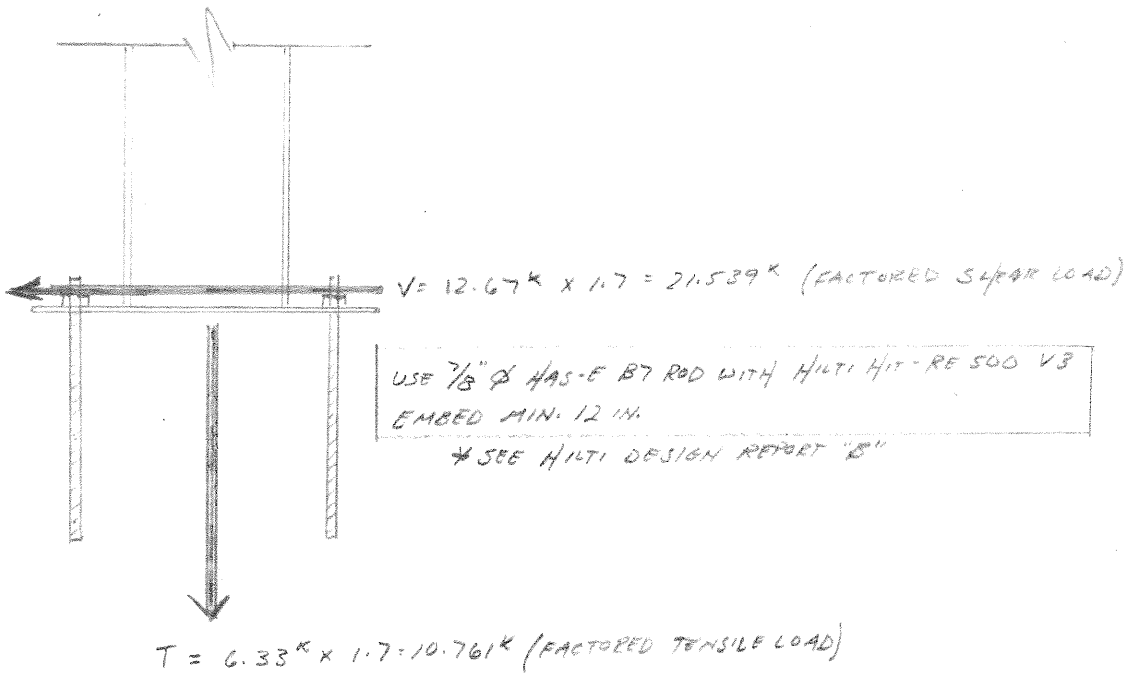
STEEL ANCHORING



USE $\frac{5}{8}$ " ϕ HAS-E B7 ROD WITH HILTI HIT-RE 500 V3
EMBED MIN. 6 IN.

* SEE HILTI DESIGN REPORT "A"

VERTICAL BEAM ANCHORING



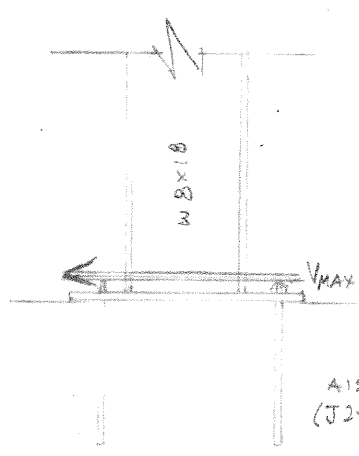
USE $\frac{7}{8}$ " ϕ HAS-E B7 ROD WITH HILTI HIT-RE 500 V3
EMBED MIN. 12 IN.

* SEE HILTI DESIGN REPORT "B"

ANCHORING DETAILS SHOWN ABOVE ARE TO
BE USED FOR DEPTHS 9 FT OR LESS

III.) CONNECTIONS - WELDED JOINTS CALCULATIONS FOR REACTIONS ON PG. 3

VERTICAL BEAM - BASEPLATE



- CHECK WELD STRENGTH VS. SHEAR

KNOWN

- $V_{MAX} = 12.67k$
- $l_w = 35.3 IN$ (PERIMETER OF W 8 X 18)
- $F_{EXX} = 70 KSI$
- $t_{min} = 1/4"$ (WEB OF W 8 X 18)

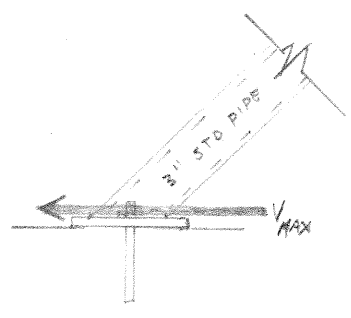
- TRY 1/4" FILLET WELD (ALL-AROUND)

AISC (J2-3) $\frac{R_n}{\Omega} = \frac{F_w A_w}{\Omega} = \frac{0.6 F_{EXX} (0.707) (D) (l_w)}{2.00 (16)}$

$$= \frac{0.6 (70 KSI) (0.707) (4) (35.3 IN)}{2.00 (16)} = 131 k$$

12.67k < 131k, ∴ OK
 - USE 1/4" FILLET WELD FOR VERT. BEAM - BASEPLATE

STRUT - BASEPLATE



- CHECK WELD STRENGTH VS. SHEAR

KNOWN

- $V_{MAX} = 6.33k$
- $l_w = 11.0 IN$ (EXCLUDES CONSIDERATION OF ANGLE)
- $F_{EXX} = 70 KSI$
- $t_{min} = 0.201 IN$ (WALL OF PIPE)

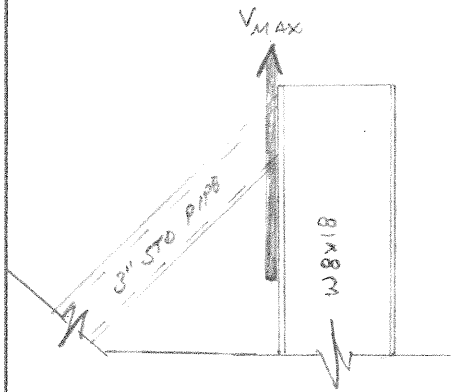
- TRY 3/16" FILLET WELD (ALL-AROUND)

AISC (J2-3) $\frac{R_n}{\Omega} = \frac{0.6 (70 KSI) (0.707) (3) (11.0 IN)}{2.00 (16)} = 30.6 k$

6.33k < 30.6k, ∴ OK
 - USE 3/16" FILLET WELD FOR STRUT - BASEPLATE

III.) CONNECTIONS - WELDED JOINTS (CONT.)

STRUT - VERTICAL BEAM



- CHECK WELD STRENGTH VS. SHEAR

KINDOWN

$V_{MAX} = 6.83K$

$A_w = 11.0 \text{ IN}$ (EXCLUDES CONSIDERATION OF ANGLE)

$F_{EXX} = 70 \text{ KSI}$

$t_{min} = 0.201 \text{ IN}$ (WALL OF PIPE)

- TRY 3/16" FILLET WELD (ALL-AROUND)

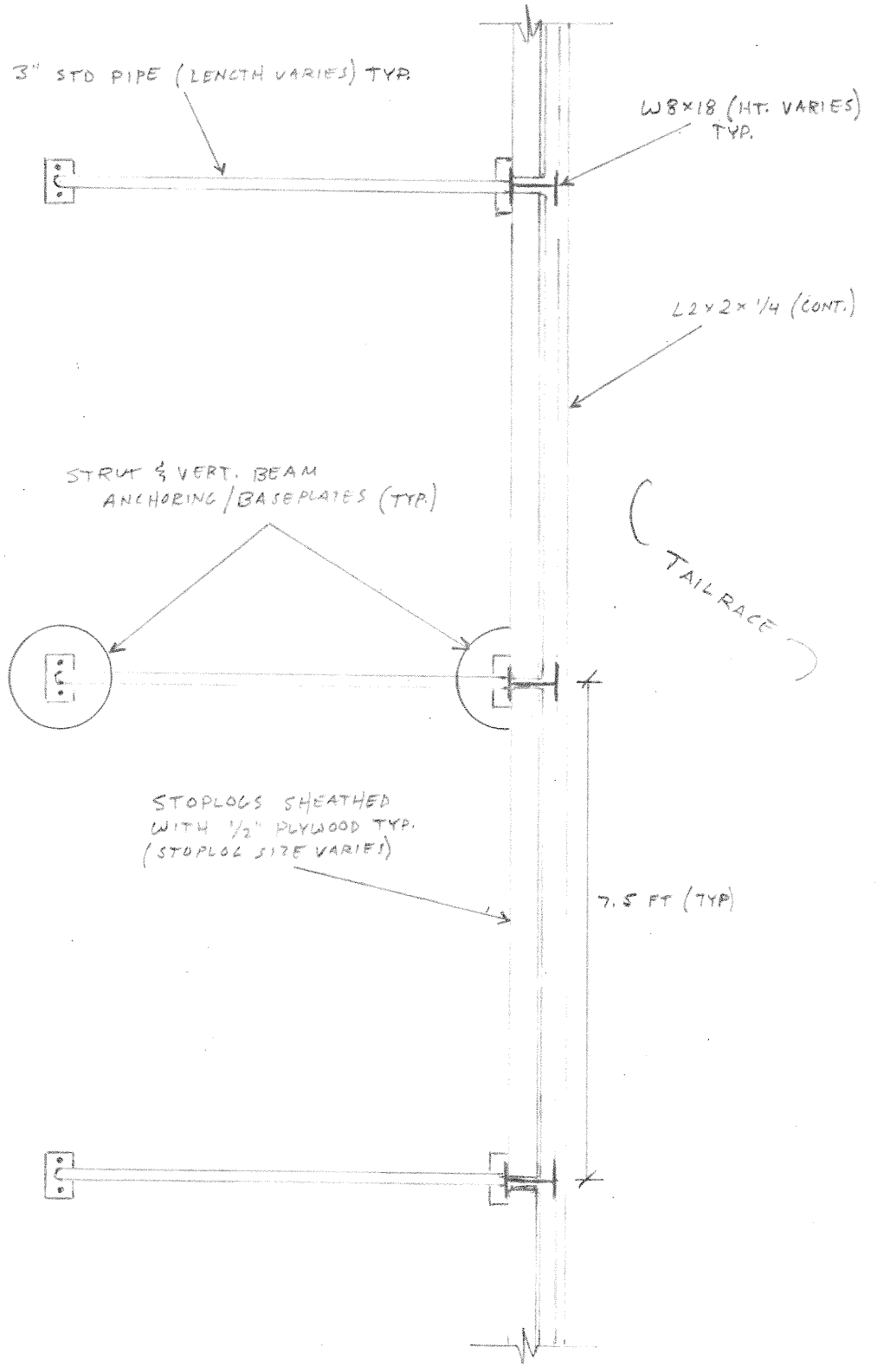
AISC
(J2-3)

$$\frac{R_n}{\phi} = \frac{0.6 (70 \text{ KSI}) (0.707) (3) (11.0 \text{ IN})}{2.00 (16)} = 30.6K$$

6.83K < 30.6K ∴ OK
 - USE 3/16" FILLET WELD FOR STRUT - VERT. BEAM

II.) SKETCHES

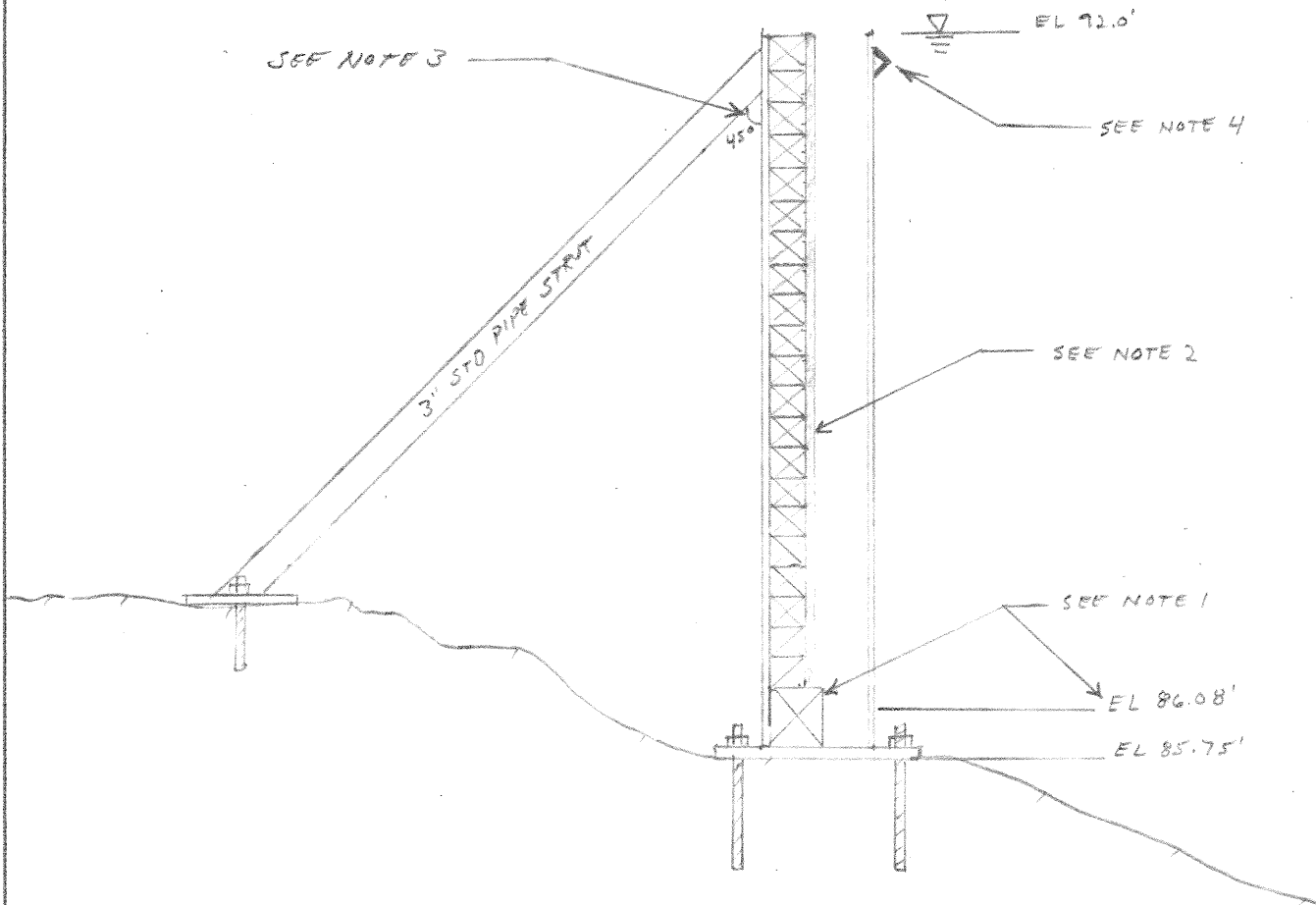
TYPICAL PLAN



SKETCHES

- EXAMPLE OF INSTALLATION OF BRACED COFFERDAM

SECTION

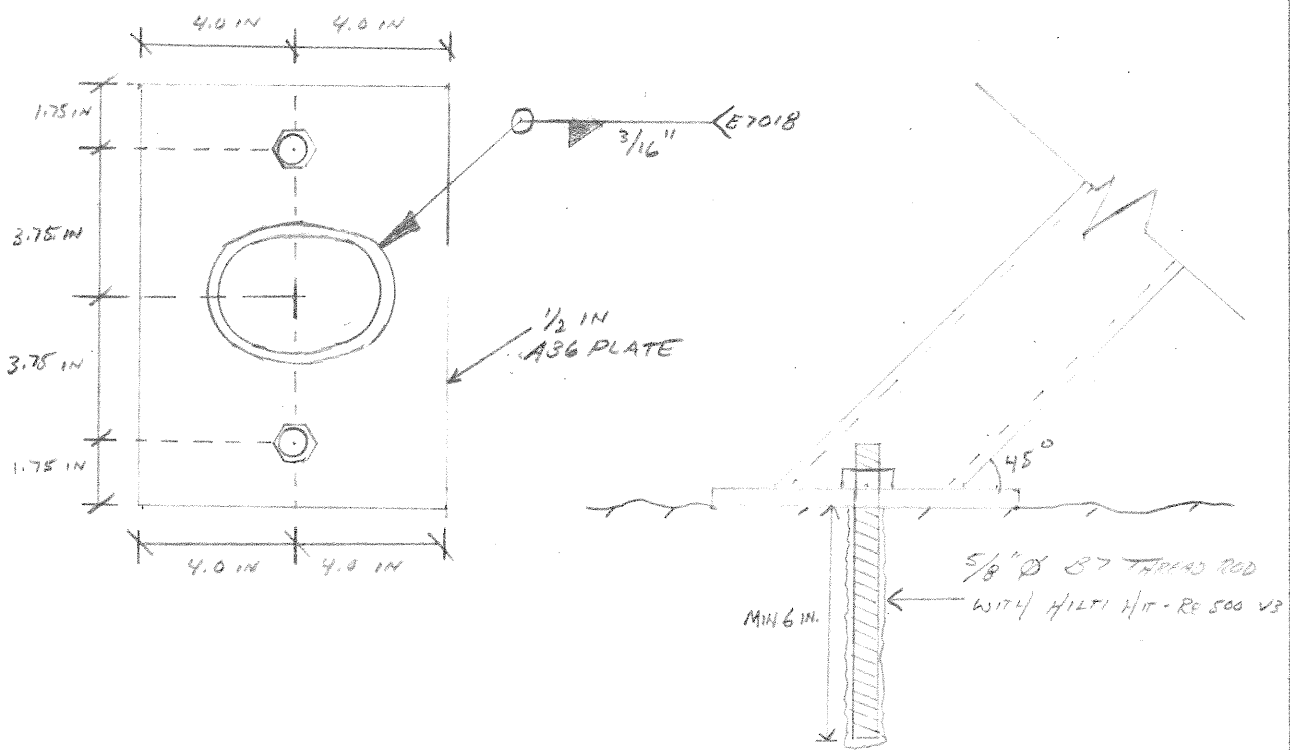


NOTES

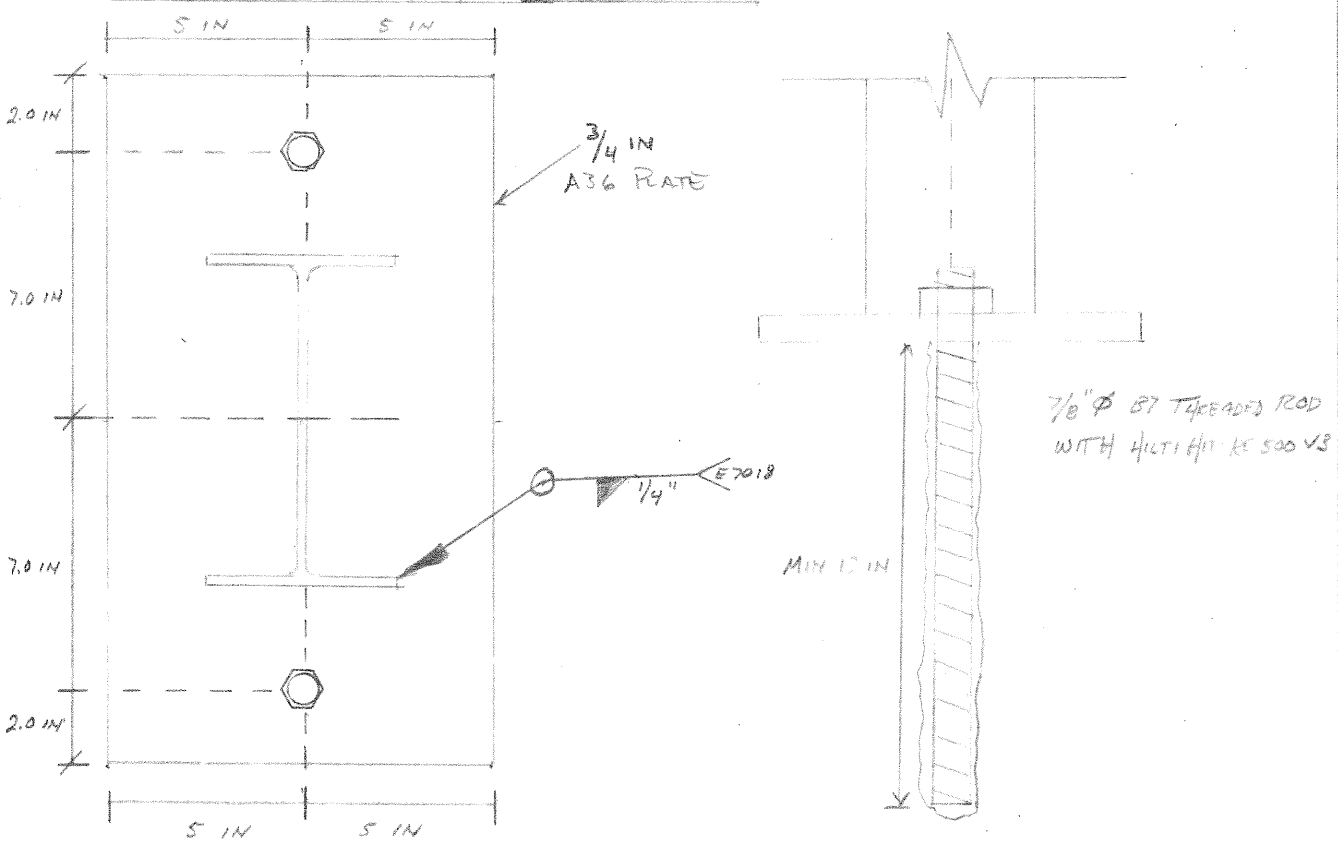
- 1.) EL. 86.08' PROVIDES THE MAXIMUM DEPTH (ASSUMING A DESIGN ELEV. OF 92.0') WHERE 4X4 LOGS ARE SUITABLE. AT A MINIMUM, 6X6 WOULD BE REQUIRED UP TO THIS ELEVATION PRIOR TO SWITCHING OVER TO 4X4 LOGS
- 2.) 4X4 STIPLOKS ARE TO BE SHEATHED WITH 1/2" PLYWOOD. 6X6 ARE NOT REQUIRED TO BE SHEATHED.
- 3.) 45° ANGLE TO BE CONSISTENT FOR ALL STRUT INSTALLATIONS
- 4.) L2X2X1/4 TO BE CONTINUOUS ALONG SECTIONS OF BRACED COFFERDAM

SKETCHES

STRUT ANCHORING & BASEPLATE

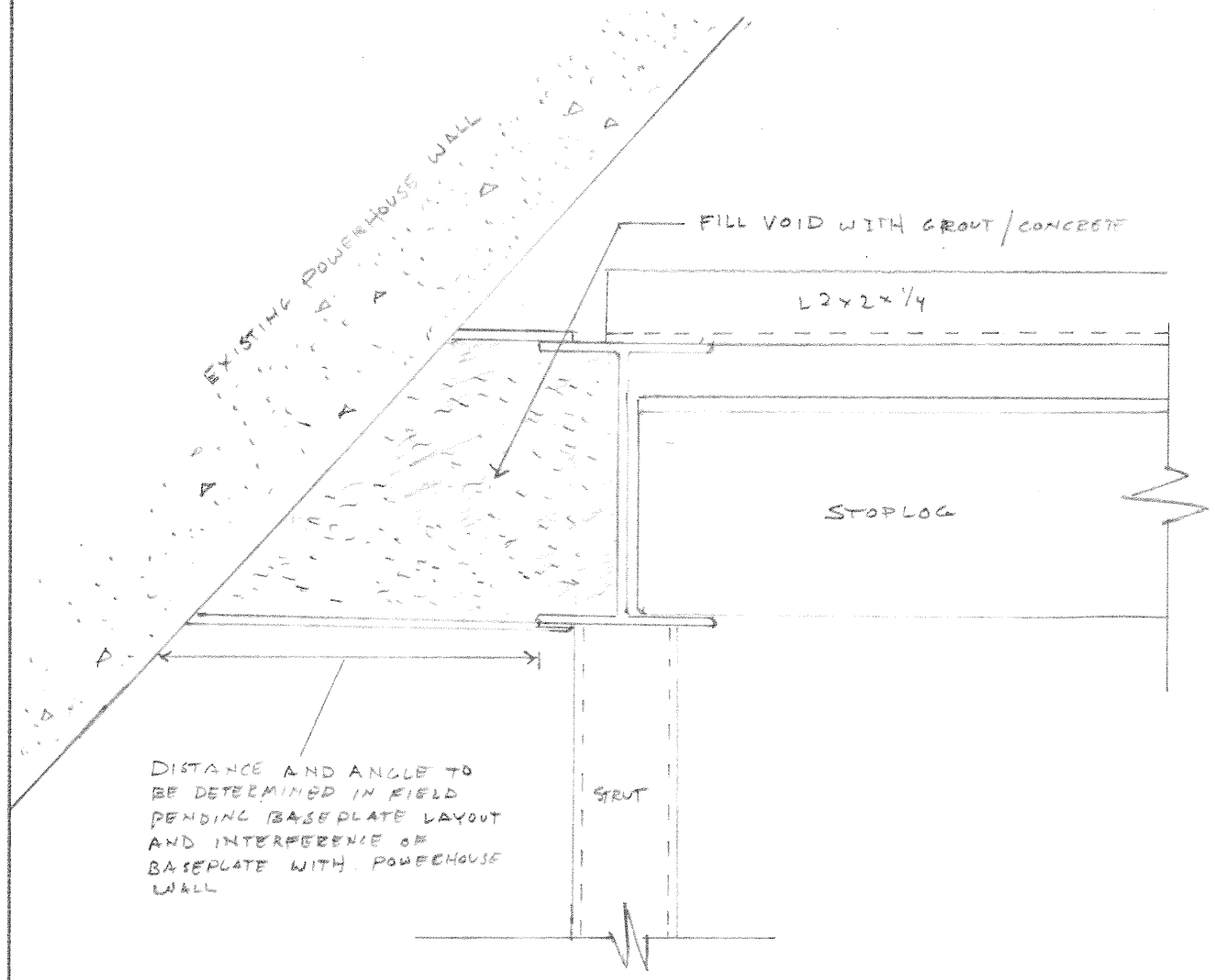


VERTICAL BEAM ANCHORING & BASEPLATE



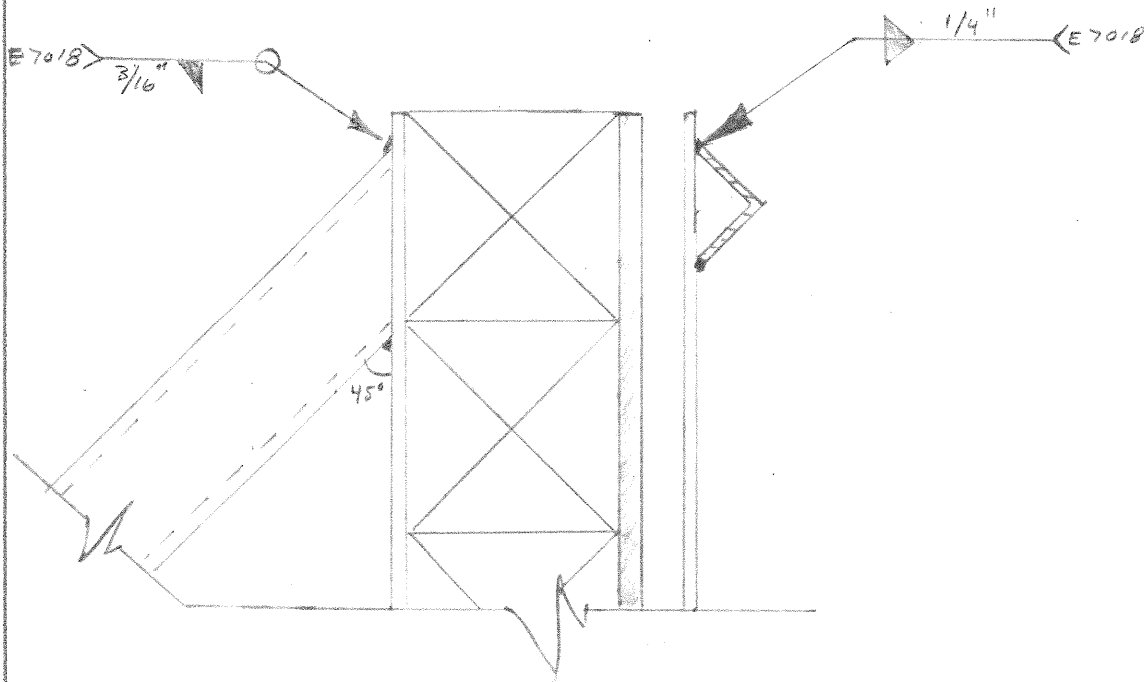
SKETCHES

CONNECTION AT UNIT #1-#6 POWERHOUSE WALL



SKETCHES

CONNECTIONS AT TOP OF VERTICAL BEAM



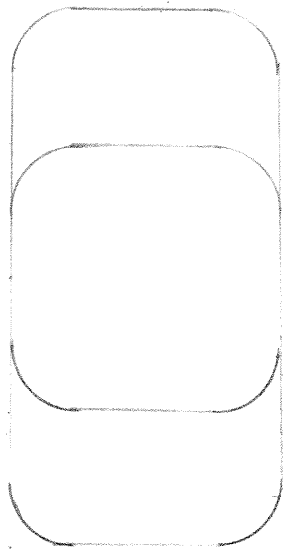
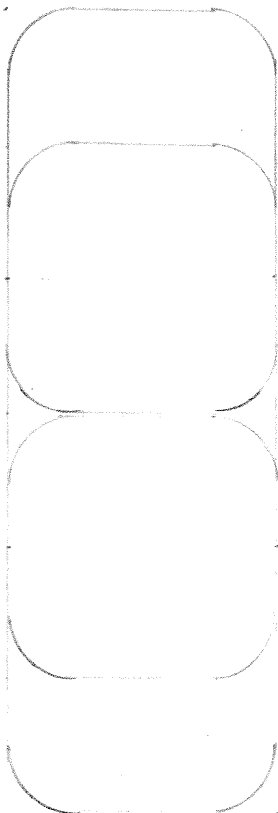
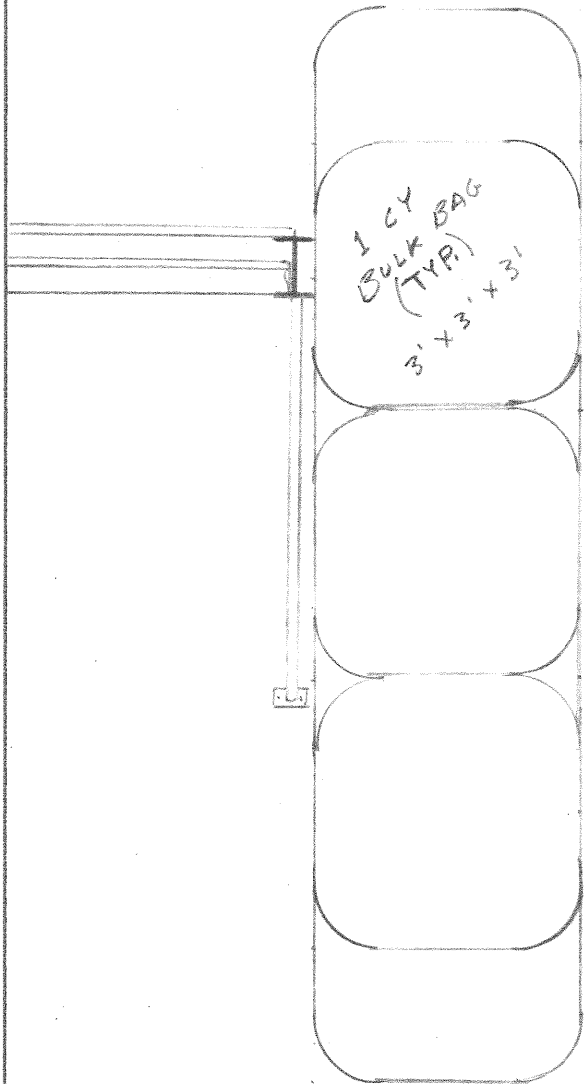
SKETCHES

SANDBAG COFFERDAM FOR DEPTHS UP TO 4 FT

4 FT
4 BOTTOM/3 TOP

3 FT
3 BOTTOM/2 TOP

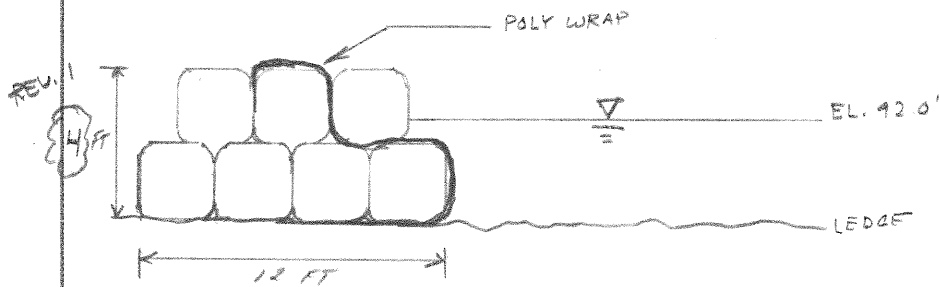
2 FT OR LESS
2 BOTTOM/1 TOP



*NOTE:

HEIGHT & WIDTH REQUIREMENTS ARE PER US. ARMY CORP OF ENGINEERS GUIDELINES (H=3W). SEE "ATTACHMENT B" FOR ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

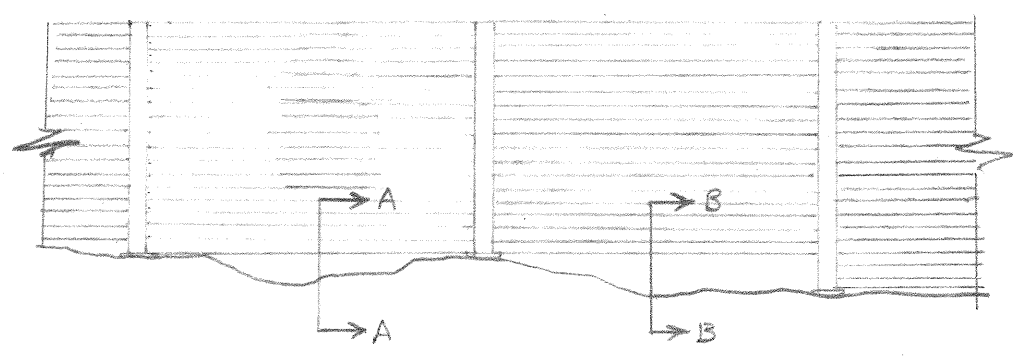
TYPICAL SECTION FOR 4 FT DEPTH



SKETCHES

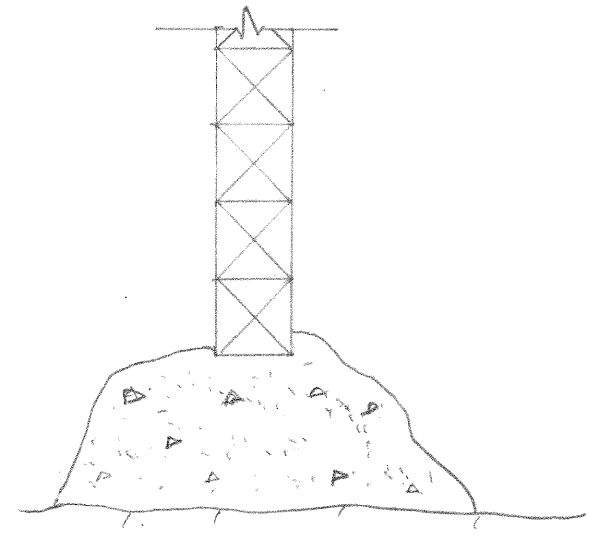
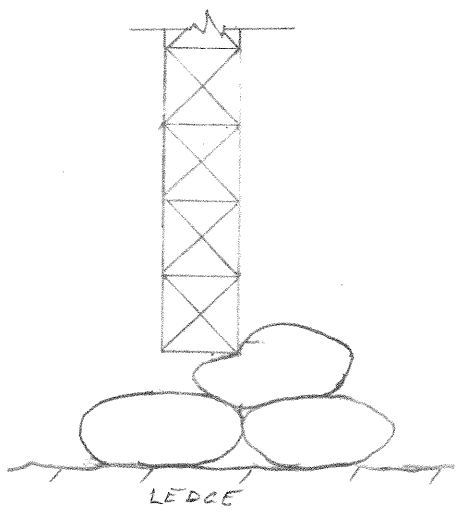
METHOD FOR SEALING STOPPLUGS ON UNLINED LEAD

- EXAMPLE SECTIONS



SECTION A-A

SECTION B-B



* DEPEND ON DEPTH OR SIZE OF GAP BETWEEN STOPPLUGS AND LEDGE,
 SANDBAGS AND/OR A TREMIE CONCRETE PLACEMENT ARE TO BE
 USED FOR SEALING

II.) MATERIAL LIST

BRACES / FRAMES

ITEM	SIZE	F _y / GRADE
VERTICAL BEAM	W8x18	50 KSI
STRUT	3" STD PIPE	35 KSI

BASEPLATES / ANCHORING

VERT BEAM BASEPLATE	3/4" x 10" x 18"	36 KSI
STRUT BASEPLATE	1/2" x 8" x 11"	36 KSI
THREADED ROD - B7	SEE SKETCH	105 KSI
EPOXY	N/A	HINTI HIT-RESOVUS

STOPLOGS

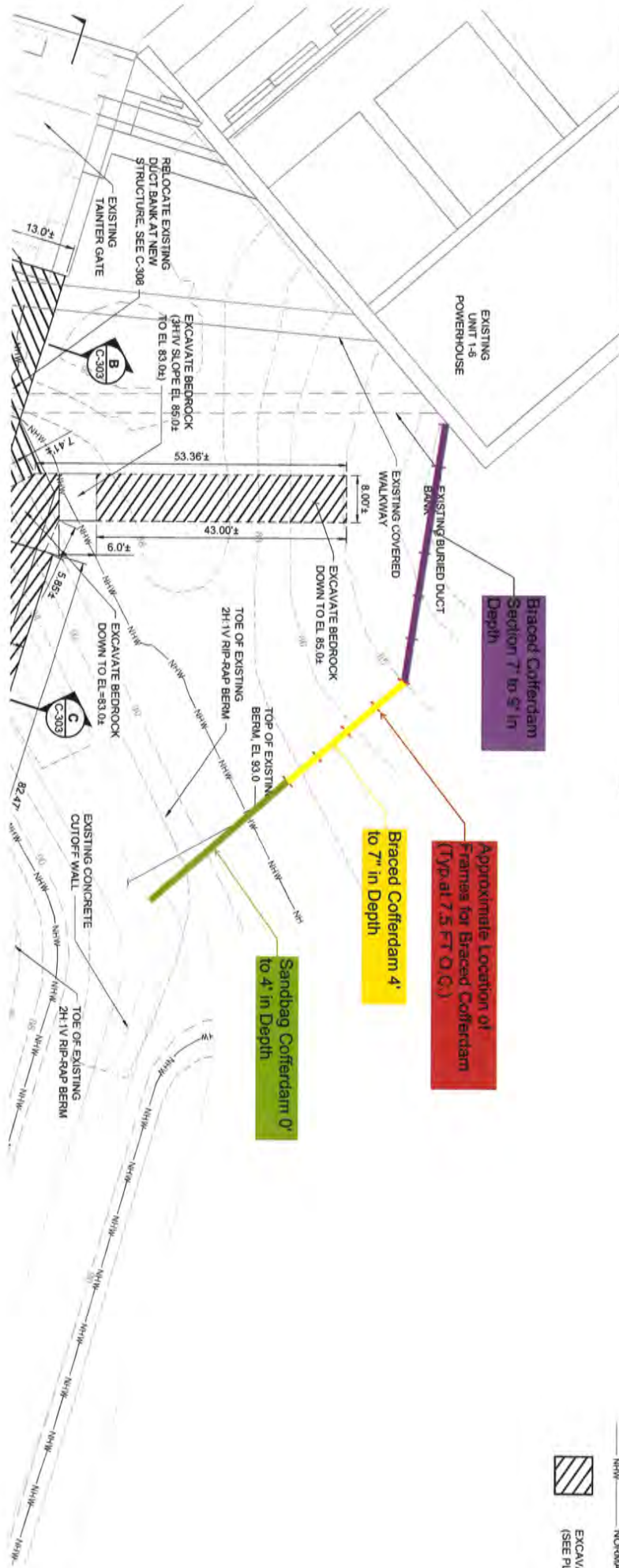
STOPLOGS - BELOW 5.92 FT	NOM. 4x4	NO. 2 MIXED S. PINE
STOPLOGS - ABOVE 5.92 FT	NOM. 6x6	NO. 2 MIXED S. PINE
SHEATHING - DLYWOOD	1/2" IN.	N/A

MISC.

WELDING ELECTRODES	N/A	70 KSI
--------------------	-----	--------

VI.) GENERAL LAYOUT

Layout for Cofferdam Between Unit #1-#6 Powerhouse and Dike
Braced Cofferdam Design Elevation = 92.0'



Braced Cofferdam Section 7' to 9' in Depth

Approximate Location of Frames for Braced Cofferdam (Typ at 7.5 FT O.C.)

Braced Cofferdam 4' to 7' in Depth

Sandbag Cofferdam 0' to 4' in Depth

- LEGEND:**
- APPROX OUTLINE
 - NORMAL HIGH V
 - EXCAVATED BEI (SEE PLAN FOR)

TABLE 8.4

Design Values for Visually Graded Southern Pine Dimension Lumber
 (Tabulated design values are for normal load duration and dry service conditions, unless specified otherwise. See NDS 2.3 for a comprehensive description of design value adjustment factors.)
 Use with Adjustment Factors

Species and commercial grade	Size classification	Design values in pounds per square inch (psi)						Modulus of Elasticity E	Grading Rules Agency
		Bending F_b	Tension parallel to grain F_t	Shear parallel to grain F_v	Compression perpendicular to grain $F_{c\perp}$	Compression parallel to grain F_c			
MIXED SOUTHERN PINE									
Select Structural	2"-4"thick	2030	1200	100	565	1800	1,600,000	SPIB	
No.1		1450	875	100	565	1650	1,500,000		
No.2		1300	775	90	565	1650	1,400,000		
No.3		750	450	90	565	950	1,200,000		
Stud	2"-4" wide	775	450	90	565	950	1,200,000		
Construction Standard	2"-4"thick	1000	600	100	565	1700	1,300,000		
Utility	4" wide	550	325	90	565	1450	1,200,000		
		275	150	90	565	950	1,100,000		
Select Structural	2"-4"thick	1850	1100	90	565	1700	1,600,000		
No.1		1300	750	90	565	1550	1,500,000		
No.2		1150	675	90	565	1550	1,400,000		
No.3		675	400	90	565	875	1,200,000		
Stud	5"-6" wide	675	400	90	565	875	1,200,000		
Select Structural	2"-4"thick	1750	1000	90	565	1600	1,600,000		
No.1		1200	700	90	565	1450	1,500,000		
No.2		1050	625	90	565	1450	1,400,000		
No.3		625	375	90	565	850	1,200,000		
Select Structural	2"-4"thick	1500	875	90	565	1600	1,600,000		
No.1		1050	600	90	565	1450	1,500,000		
No.2		925	550	90	565	1450	1,400,000		
No.3		525	325	90	565	825	1,200,000		
Select Structural	2"-4"thick	1400	825	90	565	1550	1,600,000		
No.1		975	575	90	565	1400	1,500,000		
No.2		875	525	90	565	1400	1,400,000		
No.3		500	300	90	565	800	1,200,000		

4x4

SOUTHERN PINE							
Dense Select Structural		3050	1650	100	660	2250	1,900,000
Select Structural		2850	1600	100	565	2100	1,800,000
Non-Dense Select Structural		2650	1350	100	480	1950	1,700,000
No.1 Dense	2"-4"thick	2000	1100	100	660	2000	1,800,000
No.1		1850	1050	100	565	1850	1,700,000
No.1 Non-Dense		1700	900	100	480	1700	1,600,000
No.2 Dense	2"-4" wide	1700	875	90	660	1850	1,700,000
No.2		1500	825	90	565	1650	1,600,000
No.2 Non-Dense		1350	775	90	480	1600	1,400,000
No.3		850	475	90	565	975	1,400,000
Stud		875	500	90	565	975	1,400,000
Construction	2"-4"thick	1100	625	100	565	1800	1,500,000
		1100	450	90	565	1500	1,300,000

VII.) ATTACHMENT "A"

SIZE FACTOR, C_F

Appropriate size adjustment factors have already been incorporated in the tabulated design values for most thicknesses of Southern Pine and Mixed Southern Pine dimension lumber. For dimension lumber 4" thick, 8" and wider (all grades except Dense Structural 86, Dense Structural 72 and Dense Structural 65), tabulated bending design values, F_b , shall be permitted to be multiplied by the size factor, $C_F = 1.1$. For dimension lumber wider than 12" (all grades except Dense Structural 86, Dense Structural 72 and Dense Structural 65), tabulated bending, tension and compression parallel to grain design values for 12" wide lumber shall be multiplied by the size factor, $C_F = 0.9$. When the depth, d , of Dense Structural 86, Dense Structural 72 or Dense Structural 65 dimension lumber exceeds 12", the tabulated bending design value, F_b , shall be multiplied by the following size factor:

$$C_F = (12/d)^{1/9}$$

REPETITIVE MEMBER FACTOR, C_r

Bending design values, F_b , for dimension lumber 2" to 4" thick shall be multiplied by the repetitive member factor, $C_r = 1.15$, when such members are used as joists, truss chords, rafters, studs, planks, decking or similar members which are in contact or spaced not more than 24" on centers, are not less than 3 in number and are joined by floor, roof or other load distributing elements adequate to support the design load.

FLAT USE FACTOR, C_{fu}

Bending design values adjusted by size factors are based on edgewise use (load applied to narrow face). When dimension lumber is used flatwise (load applied to wide face), the bending design value, F_b , shall also be multiplied by the following flat use factors:

FLAT USE FACTORS, C_{fu}

Width	Thickness
	2" & 3"
	4"
2" & 3"	1.0
4"	1.1
5"	1.1
6"	1.15
8"	1.15
10" & wider	1.2

WET SERVICE FACTOR, C_M

When dimension lumber is used where moisture content will exceed 19% for an extended time period, design values shall be multiplied by the appropriate wet service factors from the following table (for Dense Structural 86, Dense Structural 72 and Dense Structural 65 use tabulated design values for wet service conditions without further adjustment):

WET SERVICE FACTORS, C_M

F_b	F_t	F_v	F_{ct}	F_c	E
0.85*	1.0	0.97	0.67	0.8**	0.9

* when $(F_b)(C_F) \leq 1150$ psi, $C_M = 1.0$
 ** when $F_c \leq 750$ psi, $C_M = 1.0$

TABLE 8.6 (Continued)

Species and commercial grade	Size classification	Design values in pounds per square inch (psi)							Grading Rules Agency
		Bending F_b	Tension parallel to grain F_t	Shear parallel to grain F_v	Compression perpendicular to grain $F_{c\perp}$	Compression parallel to grain F_c	Modulus of Elasticity E		
MIXED OAK									
Select Structural No.1	Beams and Stringers	1350	800	80	800	825	1,000,000	NELMA	
No.2		1150	550	80	800	700	1,000,000		
Select Structural No.1	Posts and Timbers	1250	850	80	800	875	1,000,000	NELMA	
No.2		1000	675	80	800	775	1,000,000		
MIXED SOUTHERN PINE									
(Wet Service Conditions)									
Select Structural No.1	5" x 5" & larger	1500	1000	110	375	900	1,300,000	SPIB	
No.2		1350	900	110	375	800	1,300,000		
MOUNTAIN HEMLOCK									
Select Structural No.1	Beams and Stringers	1350	775	85	570	875	1,100,000	WCLIB	
No.2		1100	550	85	570	725	1,100,000		
Select Structural No.1	Posts and Timbers	1250	825	85	570	925	1,100,000	WCLIB	
No.2		1000	675	85	570	800	1,100,000		
NORTHERN PINE									
Select Structural No.1	Beams and Stringers	1250	850	65	435	850	1,300,000	NELMA	
No.2		1050	700	65	435	725	1,300,000		
Select Structural No.1	Posts and Timbers	1150	800	65	435	900	1,300,000	NSLB	
No.2		950	650	65	435	800	1,300,000		
NORTHERN RED OAK									
Select Structural No.1	Beams and Stringers	1600	950	105	885	950	1,300,000	NELMA	
No.2		1350	675	105	885	800	1,300,000		
Select Structural No.1	Posts and Timbers	1500	1000	105	885	1000	1,300,000	NELMA	
No.2		1200	800	105	885	875	1,300,000		
NORTHERN WHITE CEDAR									
Select Structural No.1	Beams and Stringers	900	600	60	370	600	700,000	NELMA	
No.2		750	500	60	370	500	700,000		
Select Structural No.1	Posts and Timbers	500	250	60	370	325	600,000	NELMA	
No.2									

6 x 6

Calced Structural

Doric and

GRN

ETC

CA

37A

GRN

700,000

700,000

600,000

700,000

600,000

700,000

TABLE 8.6—Adjustment Factors

SIZE FACTOR, C_F

When the depth, d , of a beam, stringer, post or timber exceeds 12", the tabulated bending design value, F_b , shall be multiplied by the following size factor:

$$C_F = (12/d)^{1/9}$$

WET SERVICE FACTOR, C_M

When timbers are used where moisture content will exceed 19% for an extended time period, design values shall be multiplied by the appropriate wet service factors from the following table (for Southern Pine and Mixed Southern Pine use tabulated design values without further adjustment):

WET SERVICE FACTORS, C_M					
F_b	F_t	F_v	$F_{c \perp}$	F_c	E
1.00	1.00	1.00	0.67	0.91	1.00

SHEAR STRESS FACTOR, C_H

Tabulated shear design values parallel to grain have been reduced to allow for the occurrence of splits, checks and shakes. Tabulated shear design values parallel to grain, F_v , shall be permitted to be multiplied by the shear stress factors specified in the following table when length of split, or size of check or shake is known and no increase in them is anticipated. When shear stress factors are used for Redwood, Southern Pine and Mixed Southern Pine, a tabulated design value of $F_v = 80$ psi shall be assigned for all grades of Redwood and a tabulated design value of $F_v = 90$ psi shall be assigned for all grades of Southern Pine and Mixed Southern Pine. Shear stress factors shall be permitted to be linearly interpolated.

SHEAR STRESS FACTORS, C_H

Length of split on wide face of 5" (nominal) and thicker lumber	C_H	Size of shake* in 5" (nominal) and thicker lumber	C_H
no split	2.00	no shake	2.00
1/2 x narrow face	1.67	1/6 x narrow face	1.67
3/4 x narrow face	1.50	1/4 x narrow face	1.50
1 x narrow face	1.33	1/3 x narrow face	1.33
1-1/2 x narrow face or more	1.00	1/2 x narrow face or more	1.00

*Shake is measured at the end between lines enclosing the shake and perpendicular to the loaded face.



Flood Fighting: How To Use Sandbags

U.S. ARMY CORPS OF ENGINEERS

BUILDING STRONG®

Sandbag Construction – The use of sandbags is a simple, but effective way to prevent or reduce flood water damage. Properly filled and placed sandbags can act as a barrier to divert moving water around, instead of through, buildings. Sandbag construction does not guarantee a water-tight seal, but is satisfactory for use in most situations. Sandbags are also used successfully to prevent overtopping of streams with levees, and for training current flows to specific areas.

Untied sandbags are recommended for most situations. Tied sandbags should be used only for special situations when pre-filling and stockpiling may be required, or for specific purposes such as filling holes, holding objects in position, or to form barriers backed by supportive planks. Tied sandbags are generally easier to handle and stockpile. However, sandbag filling operations can generally be best accomplished at or near the placement site, and tying of the bags might be a waste of valuable time and effort. If the bags are to be pre-filled at a distant location, due consideration must be given to transportation vehicles and placement site access.

Commercial plastic sandbags, made from polypropylene, are available from most bag suppliers and hardware stores. These will store for a long time with minimum care, and are not biodegradable. Thus, they have to be disposed of after use, or will remain around for a long time. Another option is untreated burlap sacks, often available at feed or hardware stores. Empty bags are biodegradable, and can be stockpiled for several years, if properly stored. Filled burlap bags of earth material will deteriorate quickly. In either case, rodent control is strongly recommended during storage.

Do not use garbage bags, as they are too slick to stack. Avoid the use of feed or seed sacks, as they are too large to handle when filled even half full. If they must be used, keep the weight of filled bags down to what can be handled by one or two people (no more than 60 pounds). Where possible, use bags about 14-18" wide, and 30-36" deep.

A heavy bodied or sandy soil is most desirable for filling sandbags, but any usable material at or near the site has definite advantages. Coarse sand could leak out through the weave in the bag. To prevent this, double bag the material. Gravelly or rocky soils are generally poor choices because of their permeability.

Sandbag barriers are best built by a group of people working as a team. Insure that the individuals have the physical capability to carry or drag a sandbag weighing approximately 30-50 pounds (depending on dampness and type of sand). They should wear work clothing and gloves.

How to Fill a Sandbag – Filling sandbags is usually a two-person operation. The use of safety goggles and gloves is recommended. One member of the team places the empty bag between or slightly in front of widespread feet with arms extended. The throat of the bag is folded to form a collar, and held with the hands in a position that will enable the other team member to empty a rounded shovel full of material into the open end. The person holding the sack stands with knees slightly flexed, and head and face as far away from the shovel as possible.

The shoveler carefully releases the rounded shovel full of soil into the throat of the bag. Haste in this operation can result in undue spillage and added work. Bags should be filled between one-third (1/3) to one-half (1/2) of their capacity. This keeps the bag from getting too heavy, and permits the bags to be stacked with a good seal.

For large scale operations, filling sandbags can be expedited by using bag-holding racks, funnels, or power loading equipment. The special equipment required is not always available during an emergency, but can be fabricated using available materials, and should be identified in local flood response plans.



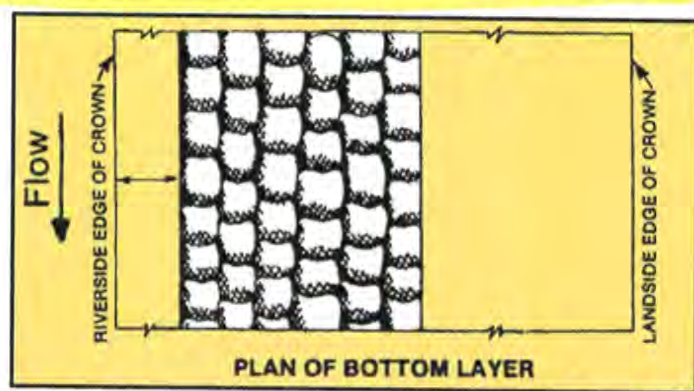
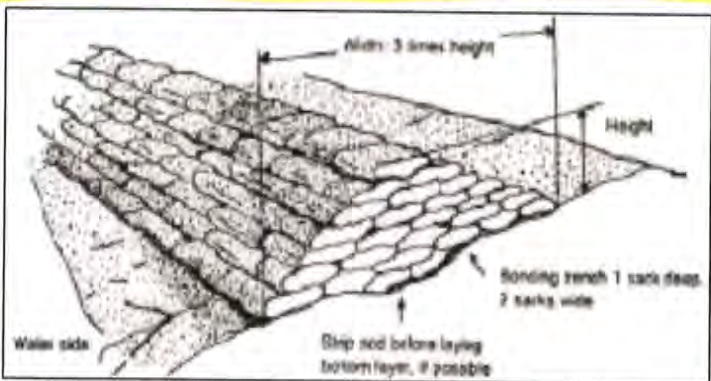
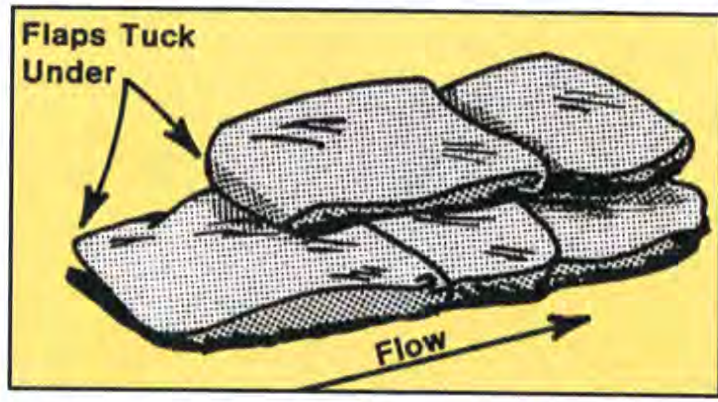
Sandbag Placement – Remove any debris from the area where the bags are to be placed.

Fold the open end of the unfilled portion of the bag to form a triangle. If tied bags are used, flatten or flare the tied end.

Place the partially filled bags lengthwise and parallel to the direction of flow, with the open end facing against the water flow. Tuck the flaps under, keeping the unfilled portion under the weight of the sack.

Place succeeding bags on top, offsetting by one-half (1/2) filled length of the previous bag, and stamp into place to eliminate voids, and form a tight seal.

Stagger the joint connections when multiple layers are necessary. For unsupported layers over three (3) courses high, use the pyramid placement method (below).



Pyramid Placement Method – The pyramid placement is used to increase the height of sandbag protection. Place the sandbags to form a pyramid by alternating header courses (bags placed crosswise) and stretcher courses (bags placed lengthwise). Stamp each bag in place, overlap sacks, maintain staggered joint placement, and tuck in any loose ends.

Estimating materials – Use the table below, and assume 40 pounds of sand per bag. A 3 foot levee, 500 feet long, requires 22,500 bags, so you need $(40 * 22,500) \div 2000 = 450$ tons of sand. The weight of sand varies locally.

DIKE HEIGHT	50 FT	100 FT	200 FT	250 FT	300 FT	350 FT	400 FT	450 FT	500 FT
1 Foot	300	600	1,200	1,500	1,800	2,100	2,400	2,700	3,000
2 Feet	1,050	2,100	4,200	5,250	6,300	7,350	8,400	9,450	10,500
3 Feet	2,250	4,500	9,000	11,250	13,500	15,750	18,000	20,250	22,500
4 Feet	3,900	7,800	15,600	19,500	23,400	27,300	31,200	35,100	39,000

Ringing boils – A boil is a condition where water is flowing through or under an earth structure (such as a levee) that is retaining water. Free flowing water wants to move to lower elevations. If a levee is stopping floodwaters, the water may be able to find weak points to enter. This action is called "piping". If the water finds a large enough path, the flow will become visible, and is a serious threat to the integrity of the levee. Most boils occur in sand, silt, or some combination.

A boil is found on the landward side of the levee, or in the ground past the levee toe (the exact distance varies with local conditions). Possible boil sites can be identified by free standing or flowing water (other than culverts, pumps, etc). A boil can be found only by close inspection. A prime indicator is water bubbling (or "boiling"), much like a natural spring. Another is obvious water movement in what appears to be standing water.

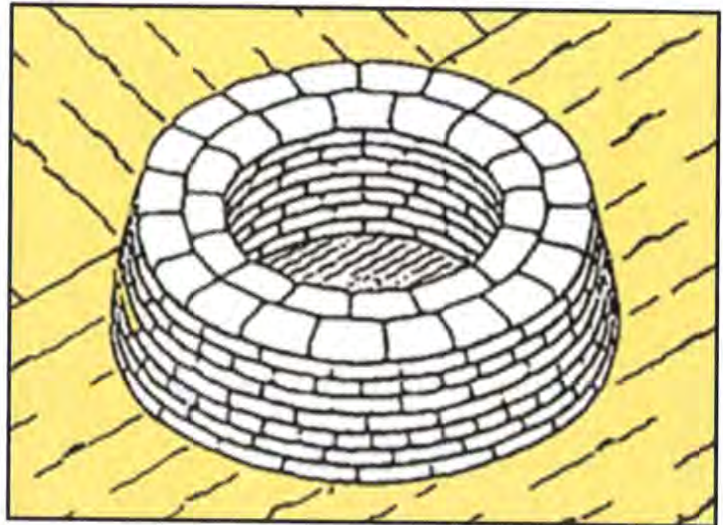
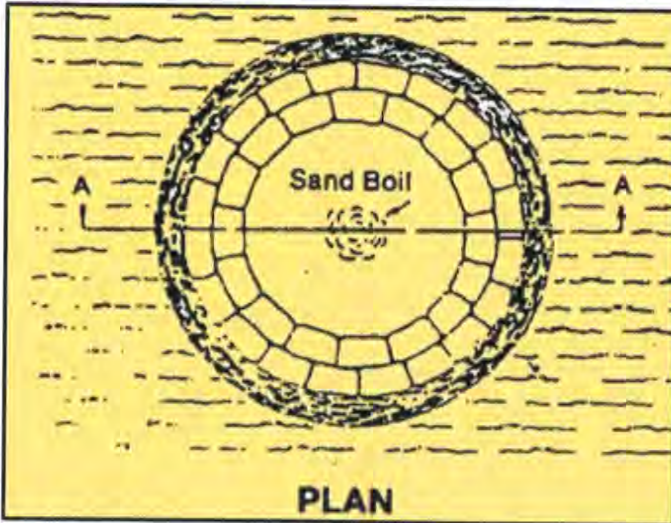
Carefully examine the water for movement. Boils will have an obvious exit (such as a rodent hole), but the water may be cloudy from siltation, or the hole very small. If there is any movement in the water, carefully approach the site, disturbing the water as little as possible. Let the water settle, and look at the suspected site. If you see the hole, examine it carefully. If the water flow is clear, there are no problems as yet. If there is no distinct hole, the water flow is not a threat. Monitor the site regularly for changes, and take no other actions.

A dirty water flow indicates that the soil is being eroded by the water, and that could mean failure of the levee. A boil ring is

the best solution. The idea is to reduce the water flow until the water is flowing clear, but not to stop the water flow. This acts as a relief valve for the water pressure; the water continues to flow, but is not eroding the material. If the water flow is stopped, the pressure will remain, and another boil will form. Ring the boil with sandbags, with the first bags back 1-2 feet from the boil. More, if the soil is unstable.

Build the first layer in a circle, 2-4 bags across, and then build up, bringing each layer in. If possible, keep the interior face straight. Build the ring wall with the means for water to flow out, leaving a gap in the wall, or using pipes. Adjust the flows until the water slows, and becomes clear.

Monitor the ring wall constantly. Raise or lower the height of the wall as necessary, maintaining a slow, clear flow. The height should be only enough to slow flow such that no more material is displaced, and the water runs clear.



Notes:

- Do not sack a boil which does not put out material.
- The entire base should be cleared of debris and scarified.
- Tie into the levee if the boil is near a toe.
- Use loose earth between all of the sacks.

- All joints must be staggered.
- Be sure to clear the sand discharge.
- Never attempt to completely stop the flow through a boil.

Corps of Engineers Sandbag Policy – Non-federal governments are responsible for maintaining a supply of sandbags adequate to cover anticipated immediate needs. At the discretion of the District Commander, a portion of the District's stockpile may be loaned to meet a specific local flood emergency. The Walla Walla District maintains a limited sandbag stockpile to augment local jurisdictions during actual flood emergencies, but can access a national contract for additional supplies. We will issue only to agencies or governments, through the designated emergency manager. Individual citizens requesting sandbags will be directed to their local government.

Unused stocks must be returned to Walla Walla District as soon as the emergency is over, unless otherwise released to the supported jurisdiction. Consumed stocks must be replaced in kind, or paid for by the local interests, unless the District Commander directs otherwise. This applies only to those jurisdictions within the Walla Walla District's area of operation, the Snake River basin.

For Further Information – Refer to the Walla Walla District Flood Fight Handbook: Preparing For a Flood, available for download at the link below. Contact the District Readiness Office, as noted below, for a copy.

**U.S. ARMY CORPS OF ENGINEERS – WALLA WALLA DISTRICT
 READINESS OFFICE**
 201 North Third Avenue; Walla Walla, WA 99362-1876
 509-527-7146 business hours
 1-509-380-4538 emergencies (include 1-509- when calling)
 cenww-eoc@usace.army.mil ✕ www.nww.usace.army.mil/Missions/Flood-Assistance/

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Design:	Concrete - Apr 7, 2020	Date:	4/10/2020
Fastening point:			

Specifier's comments:

HILTI DESIGN REPORT "A" - STRUT ANCHORING & BASEPLATE

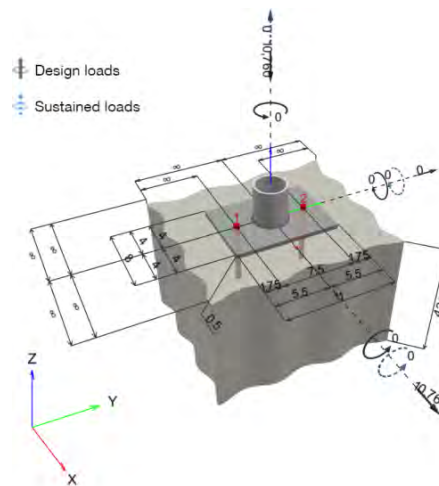
1 Anchor Design

1.1 Input data

Anchor type and diameter:	HIT-RE 500 V3 + HAS-E B7 5/8	
Item number:	333783 HAS-E B 5/8"x7 5/8" (element) / 2123401 HIT-RE 500 V3 (adhesive)	
Effective embedment depth:	$h_{ef,act} = 6.000$ in. ($h_{ef,limit} = -$ in.)	
Material:	ASTM A 193 Grade B7	
Evaluation Service Report:	ESR-3814	
Issued Valid:	1/1/2019 1/1/2021	
Proof:	Design Method ACI 318-08 / Chem	
Stand-off installation:	$e_b = 0.000$ in. (no stand-off); $t = 0.500$ in.	
Anchor plate ^{CBFEM} :	$l_x \times l_y \times t = 8.000$ in. x 11.000 in. x 0.500 in.;	
Profile:	Steel pipe, PIPE3STD; (L x W x T) = 3.500 in. x 3.500 in. x 0.216 in.	
Base material:	cracked concrete, 2500 , $f'_c = 2,500$ psi; $h = 420.000$ in., Temp. short/long: $32/32$ °F	
Installation:	hammer drilled hole, Installation condition: Water filled	
Reinforcement:	tension: condition B, shear: condition B; no supplemental splitting reinforcement present edge reinforcement: none or < No. 4 bar	
Seismic loads (cat. C, D, E, or F)	no	

^{CBFEM} - The anchor calculation is based on a component-based Finite Element Method (CBFEM)

Geometry [in.] & Loading [lb, in.lb]



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1.1.1 Design results

Case	Description	Forces [lb] / Moments [in.lb]	Seismic	Max. Util. Anchor [%]
1	Combination 1	$N = -10,760; V_x = 10,760; V_y = 0;$ $M_x = 0; M_y = 0; M_z = 0;$ $N_{sus} = 0; M_{x,sus} = 0; M_{y,sus} = 0;$	no	49

1.2 Load case/Resulting anchor forces

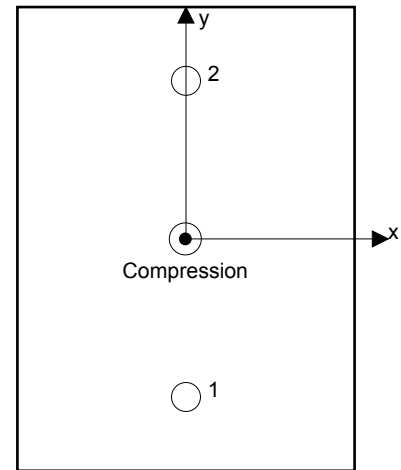
Anchor reactions [lb]

Tension force: (+Tension, -Compression)

Anchor	Tension force	Shear force	Shear force x	Shear force y
1	0	5,380	5,380	-16
2	0	5,380	5,380	16

resulting tension force in (x/y)=(0.000/0.000): 0 [lb]
 resulting compression force in (x/y)=(-0.016/0.000): 10,888 [lb]

Anchor forces are calculated based on a component-based Finite Element Method (CBFEM)



1.3 Tension load

	Load N_{ua} [lb]	Capacity ϕN_n [lb]	Utilization $\beta_N = N_{ua}/\phi N_n$	Status
Steel Strength*	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Bond Strength**	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Sustained Tension Load Bond Strength*	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Concrete Breakout Failure**	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

* highest loaded anchor **anchor group (anchors in tension)



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1.4 Shear load

	Load V_{ua} [lb]	Capacity ϕV_n [lb]	Utilization $\beta_v = V_{ua}/\phi V_n$	Status
Steel Strength*	5,380	11,017	49	OK
Steel failure (with lever arm)*	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Pryout Strength (Bond Strength controls)**	10,760	23,110	47	OK
Concrete edge failure in direction **	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

* highest loaded anchor **anchor group (relevant anchors)

1.4.1 Steel Strength

V_{sa} = ESR value refer to ICC-ES ESR-3814
 $\phi V_{steel} \geq V_{ua}$ ACI 318-08 Eq. (D-2)

Variables

$A_{se,v}$ [in. ²]	f_{uta} [psi]	$\alpha_{v,seis}$
0.23	125,000	1.000

Calculations

V_{sa} [lb]
16,950

Results

V_{sa} [lb]	ϕ_{steel}	ϕV_{sa} [lb]	V_{ua} [lb]
16,950	0.650	11,017	5,380



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1.4.2 Pryout Strength (Bond Strength controls)

$$V_{cp,g} = k_{cp} \left[\left(\frac{A_{Na}}{A_{Na0}} \right) \psi_{ec1,Na} \psi_{ec2,Na} \psi_{ed,Na} \psi_{cp,Na} N_{ba} \right] \quad \text{ACI 318-11 Eq. (D-41)}$$

$$\phi V_{cp,g} \geq V_{ua} \quad \text{ACI 318-11 Table (D.4.1.1)}$$

A_{Na} see ACI 318-11, Part D.5.5.1, Fig. RD.5.5.1(b)

$$A_{Na0} = (2 c_{Na})^2 \quad \text{ACI 318-11 Eq. (D-20)}$$

$$c_{Na} = 10 d_a \sqrt{\frac{\tau_{uncr}}{1100}} \quad \text{ACI 318-11 Eq. (D-21)}$$

$$\psi_{ec,Na} = \left(\frac{1}{1 + \frac{e_N}{c_{Na}}} \right) \leq 1.0 \quad \text{ACI 318-11 Eq. (D-23)}$$

$$\psi_{ed,Na} = 0.7 + 0.3 \left(\frac{c_{a,min}}{c_{ac}} \right) \leq 1.0 \quad \text{ACI 318-11 Eq. (D-25)}$$

$$\psi_{cp,Na} = \text{MAX} \left(\frac{c_{a,min}}{c_{ac}}, \frac{c_{Na}}{c_{ac}} \right) \leq 1.0 \quad \text{ACI 318-11 Eq. (D-27)}$$

$$N_{ba} = \lambda_a \cdot \tau_{k,c} \cdot \pi \cdot d_a \cdot h_{ef} \quad \text{ACI 318-11 Eq. (D-22)}$$

Variables

k_{cp}	$\alpha_{overhead}$	$\tau_{k,c,uncr}$ [psi]	d_a [in.]	h_{ef} [in.]	$c_{a,min}$ [in.]
2	1.000	1,660	0.625	6.000	∞
$\tau_{k,c}$ [psi]	$e_{c1,N}$ [in.]	$e_{c2,N}$ [in.]	c_{ac} [in.]	λ_a	
940	0.000	0.000	9.302	1.000	

Calculations

c_{Na} [in.]	A_{Na} [in. ²]	A_{Na0} [in. ²]	$\psi_{ed,Na}$
7.643	348.32	233.67	1.000
$\psi_{ec1,Na}$	$\psi_{ec2,Na}$	$\psi_{cp,Na}$	N_{ba} [lb]
1.000	1.000	1.000	11,074

Results

$V_{cp,g}$ [lb]	$\phi_{concrete}$	$\phi V_{cp,g}$ [lb]	V_{ua} [lb]
33,015	0.700	23,110	10,760

Input data and results must be checked for conformity with the existing conditions and for plausibility!
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1.5 Warnings

- The anchor design methods in PROFIS Engineering require rigid anchor plates as per current regulations (ETAG 001/Annex C, EOTA TR029, etc.). This means load re-distribution on the anchors due to elastic deformations of the anchor plate are not considered - the anchor plate is assumed to be sufficiently stiff, in order not to be deformed when subjected to the design loading. PROFIS Engineering calculates the minimum required anchor plate thickness with CBFEM to limit the stress of the anchor plate based on the assumptions explained above. The proof if the rigid base plate assumption is valid is not carried out by PROFIS Engineering. Input data and results must be checked for agreement with the existing conditions and for plausibility!
- Condition A applies where the potential concrete failure surfaces are crossed by supplementary reinforcement proportioned to tie the potential concrete failure prism into the structural member. Condition B applies where such supplementary reinforcement is not provided, or where pullout or pryout strength governs.
- Design Strengths of adhesive anchor systems are influenced by the cleaning method. Refer to the INSTRUCTIONS FOR USE given in the Evaluation Service Report for cleaning and installation instructions.
- The present version of the software does not account for special design provisions for overhead applications. Refer to related approval (e.g. section 4.1.1 of the ICC-ESR 2322) for details.
- For additional information about ACI 318 strength design provisions, please go to <https://submittals.us.hilti.com/PROFISAnchorDesignGuide/>
- The anchor design methods in PROFIS Engineering require rigid anchor plates, as per current regulations (AS 5216:2018, ETAG 001/Annex C, EOTA TR029 etc.). This means that the anchor plate should be sufficiently rigid to prevent load re-distribution to the anchors due to elastic/plastic displacements. The user accepts that the anchor plate is considered close to rigid by engineering judgment."

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1.6 Installation data

Profile: Steel pipe, PIPE3STD; (L x W x T) = 3.500 in. x 3.500 in. x 0.216 in.

Hole diameter in the fixture: $d_f = 0.688$ in.

Plate thickness (input): 0.500 in.

Drilling method: Hammer drilled

Cleaning: Compressed air cleaning of the drilled hole according to instructions for use is required

5/8 Hilti HAS Carbon steel threaded rod with Hilti HIT-RE 500 V3

Anchor type and diameter: HIT-RE 500 V3 + HAS-E B7 5/8

Item number: 333783 HAS-E B 5/8"x7 5/8" (element) / 2123401 HIT-RE 500 V3 (adhesive)

Installation torque: 720 in.lb

Hole diameter in the base material: 0.750 in.

Hole depth in the base material: 6.000 in.

Minimum thickness of the base material: 7.500 in.

1.6.1 Recommended accessories

Drilling

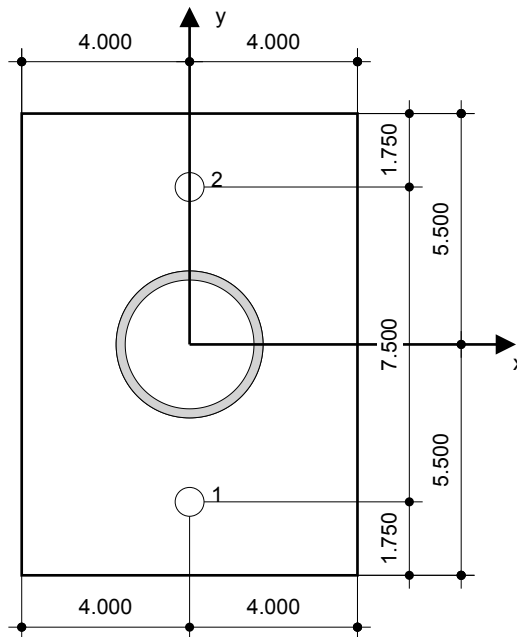
- Suitable Rotary Hammer
- Properly sized drill bit

Cleaning

- Compressed air with required accessories to blow from the bottom of the hole
- Proper diameter wire brush

Setting

- Dispenser including cassette and mixer
- Torque wrench



Coordinates Anchor in.

Anchor	x	y	c _{-x}	c _{+x}	c _{-y}	c _{+y}
1	0.000	-3.750	-	-	-	-
2	0.000	3.750	-	-	-	-



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2 Anchor plate design

2.1 Input data

Anchor plate: Shape: Rectangular
 $l_x \times l_y \times t = 8.000 \text{ in} \times 11.000 \text{ in} \times 0.500 \text{ in}$
Calculation: CBFEM
Material: ASTM A36; $F_y = 36,000 \text{ psi}$; $\epsilon_{lim} = 5.00\%$

Anchor type and size: HIT-RE 500 V3 + HAS-E B7 5/8, $h_{ef} = 6.000 \text{ in}$

Anchor stiffness: The anchor is modeled considering stiffness values determined from load displacement curves tested in an independent laboratory. Please note that no simple replacement of the anchor is possible as the anchor stiffness has a major impact on the load distribution results.

Design method: AISC and LRFD-based design using component-based FEM

Stand-off installation: $e_b = 0.000 \text{ in}$ (No stand-off); $t = 0.500 \text{ in}$

Profile: PIPE3STD; (L x W x T x FT) = 3.500 in x 3.500 in x 0.216 in x -
Material: ASTM A36; $F_y = 36,000 \text{ psi}$; $\epsilon_{lim} = 5.00\%$
Eccentricity x: 0.000 in
Eccentricity y: 0.000 in

Base material: Cracked concrete; 2500; $f_{c,cyl} = 2,500 \text{ psi}$; $h = 420.000 \text{ in}$

Welds (profile to anchor plate): Type of redistribution: Plastic
Material: E70xx

Mesh size: Number of elements on edge: 8
Min. size of element: 0.394 in
Max. size of element: 1.969 in



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2.2 Summary

	Description	Profile		Anchor plate			Welds [%]	Concrete [%]
		σ_{Ed} [psi]	ϵ_{PI} [%]	σ_{Ed} [psi]	ϵ_{PI} [%]	Hole bearing [%]		
1	Combination 1	36,013	0.05	15,134	0.00	17	51	8

2.3 Anchor plate classification

Results below are displayed for the decisive load combinations: Combination 1

Anchor tension forces	Equivalent rigid anchor plate (CBFEM)	Component-based Finite Element Method (CBFEM) anchor plate design
Anchor 1	0 lb	0 lb
Anchor 2	0 lb	0 lb

User accepted to consider the selected anchor plate as rigid by his/her engineering judgement. This means the anchor design guidelines can be applied.

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2.4 Profile/Stiffeners/Plate

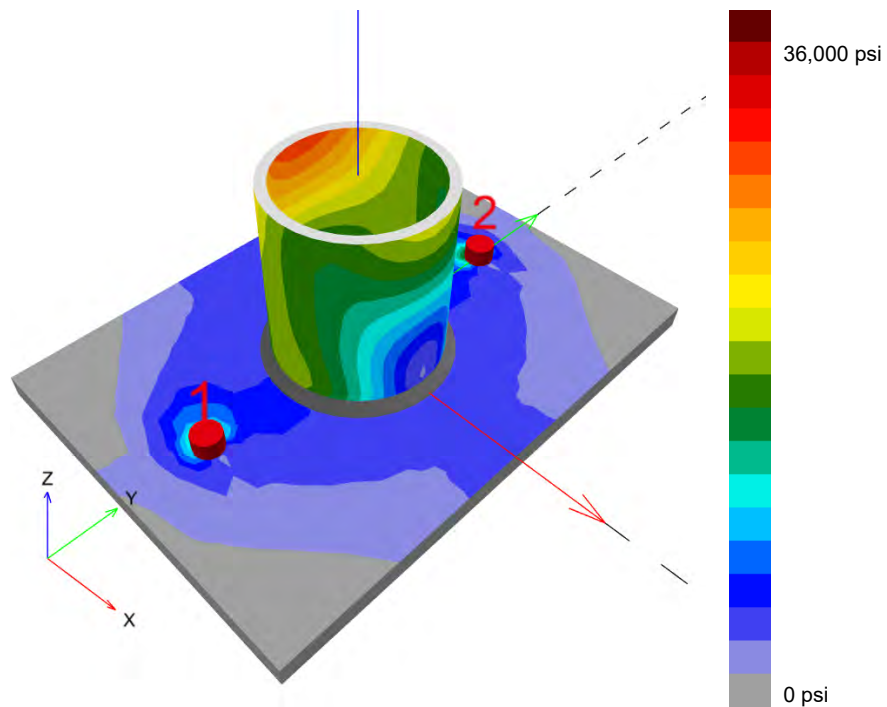
Profile and stiffeners are verified at the level of the steel to concrete connection. The connection design does not replace the steel design for critical cross sections, which should be performed outside of PROFIS Engineering.

2.4.1 Equivalent stress and plastic strain

Part	Load combination	Material	f_y [psi]	ϵ_{lim} [%]	σ_{Ed} [psi]	ϵ_{Pl} [%]	Status
Plate	Combination 1	ASTM A36	36,000	5.00	15,134	0.00	OK
Profile	Combination 1	ASTM A36	36,000	5.00	36,013	0.05	OK

2.4.1.1 Equivalent stress

Results below are displayed for the decisive load combination: 1 - Combination 1



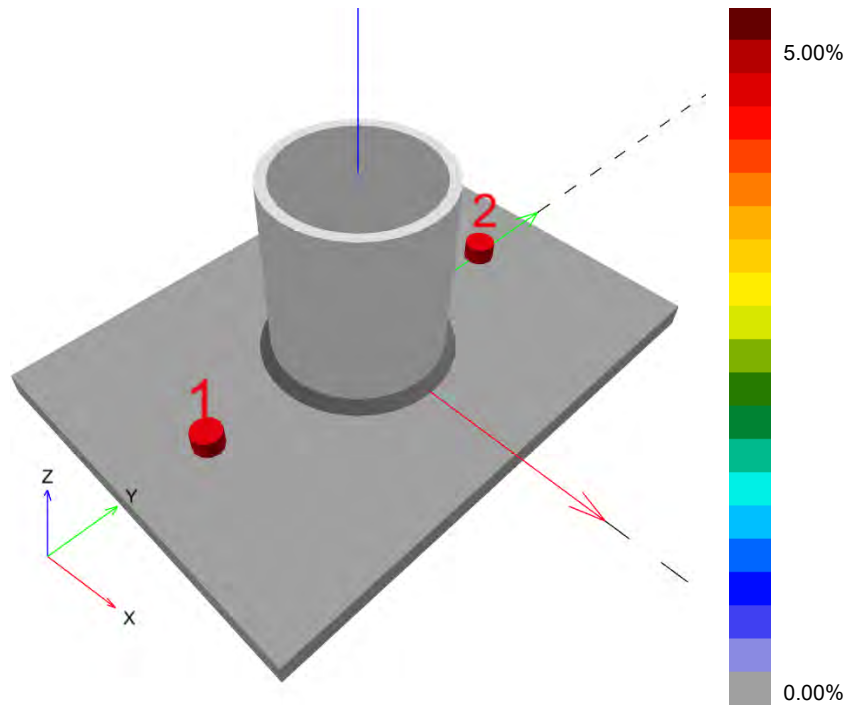
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2.4.1.2 Plastic strain

Results below are displayed for the decisive load combination: 1 - Combination 1



2.4.2 Plate hole bearing resistance, AISC 360-16 Section J3

Decisive load combination: 1 - Combination 1

Equations

$$R_n = \min(1.2 l_c t F_u, 2.4 d t F_u) \quad (\text{AISC 360-16 J3-6a, c})$$

$$\Phi R_n = 0.75 R_n$$

$$V \leq \Phi R_n$$

Variables

	l_c [in]	t [in]	F_u [psi]	d [in]	R_n [lb]
Anchor 1	3.656	0.500	58,000	0.625	43,500
Anchor 2	3.656	0.500	58,000	0.625	43,500

Results

	V [lb]	ΦR_n [lb]	Utilization [%]	Status
Anchor 1	5,380	32,625	17	OK
Anchor 2	5,380	32,625	17	OK



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2.5 Welds

Profiles are modeled without taking the corner radius into account. Special rules for welding (e.g. for cold-formed profiles ...) are not taken into account by the software.

2.5.1 Anchor plate to profile

Decisive load combination: 1 - Combination 1

Equations

$$F_{nw} = 0.6 F_{EXX} (1.0 + 0.5 \sin^{1.5} \Theta)$$

$$\Phi R_n = \Phi F_{nw} A_w$$

$$\text{Utilization} = \frac{F_n}{\Phi R_n}$$

Variables

Edge	X _u	T _n [in]	L _s [in]	L [in]	L _c [in]	F _{EXX} [psi]	Θ [°]	A _w [in ²]
Member 1	E70xx	0.157	0.223	10.300	0.322	70,000	21.3	0.05

Results

Edge	F _n [lb]	ΦR _n [lb]	Utilization [%]	Status
Member 1	898	1,771	51	OK

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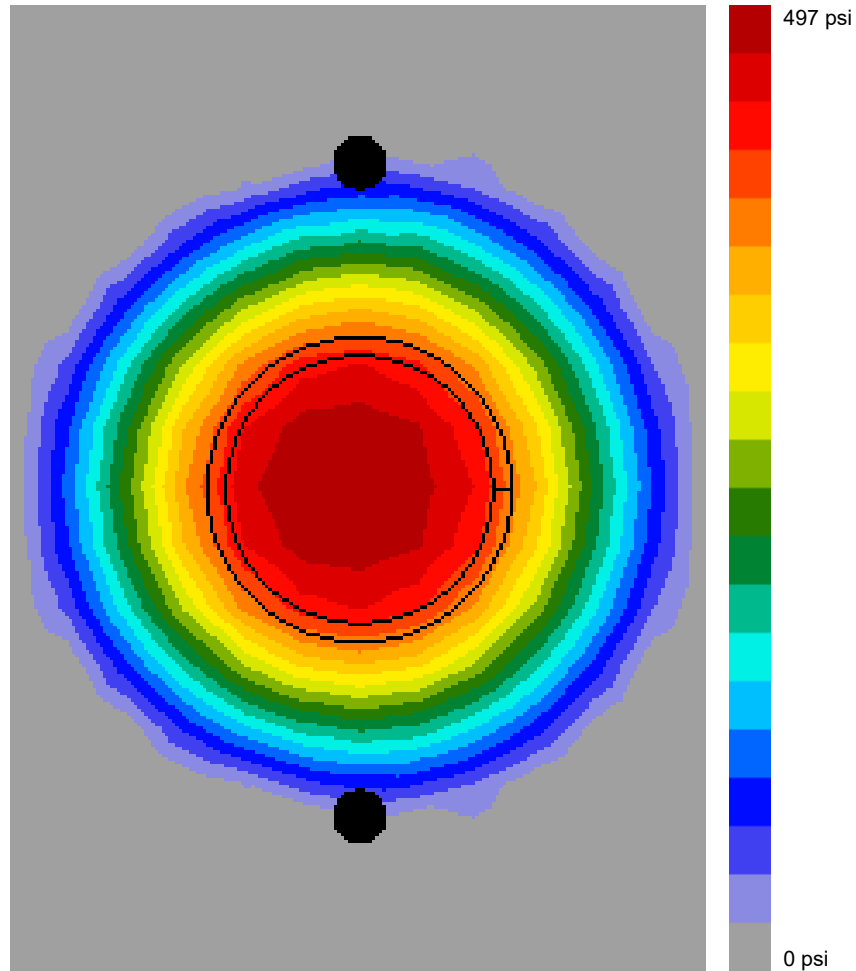
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2.6 Concrete

Decisive load combination: 1 - Combination 1

2.6.1 Compression in concrete under the anchor plate



2.6.2 Concrete block compressive strength resistance check, AISC 360-16 Section J8

Equations

$$F_p = \Phi f_{p,max}$$

$$f_{p,max} = 0.85 f'_c \sqrt{\left(\frac{A_2}{A_1}\right)} \leq 1.7 f'_c; \sqrt{\left(\frac{A_2}{A_1}\right)} \leq 2$$

$$\sigma = \frac{N}{A_1}$$

$$\text{Utilization} = \frac{\sigma}{F_p}$$



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Variables

N [lb]	f_c' [psi]	Φ	A_1 [in ²]	A_2 [in ²]
10,888	2,500	0.65	55.79	541,848.55

Results

Load combination	F_p [psi]	σ [psi]	Utilization [%]	Status
Combination 1	2,762	195	8	OK



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2.7 Symbol explanation

A_1	Loaded area of concrete
A_2	Supporting area
A_w	Effective area of weld critical element
d	Nominal diameter of the fastener
ϵ_{lim}	Limit plastic strain
ϵ_{PI}	Plastic strain from CBFEM results
f_c	Concrete compressive strength
f'_c	Concrete compressive strength
F_{EXX}	Electrode classification number, i.e. minimum specified tensile strength
F_u	Specified minimum tensile strength of the connected material
F_n	Force in weld critical element
F_{nw}	Nominal stress of the weld material
F_p	Concrete block design bearing strength
$f_{p,max}$	Concrete block design bearing strength maximum
f_y	Yield strength
l_c	Clear distance, in the direction of the force, between the edge of the hole and the edge of the adjacent hole or edge of the material
L	Length of weld
L_c	Length of weld critical element
L_s	Leg size of weld
N	Resulting compression force
σ	Average stress in concrete
σ_{Ed}	Equivalent stress
Φ	Resistance factor
ΦR_n	Resistance
t	Thickness of the anchor plate
Θ	Angle of loading measured from the weld longitudinal axis
T_h	Throat thickness of weld
V	Resultant of shear forces V_y, V_z in bolt.
X_u	Filler metal tensile strength

2.8 Warnings

- By using the CBFEM calculation functionality of PROFIS Engineering you may act outside the applicable design codes and your specified anchor plate may not behave rigid. Please, validate the results with a professional designer and/or structural engineer to ensure suitability and adequacy for your specific jurisdiction and project requirements.
- The anchor is modeled considering stiffness values determined from load displacement curves tested in an independent laboratory. Please note that no simple replacement of the anchor is possible as the anchor stiffness has a major impact on the load distribution results.



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3 Summary of results

Design of the anchor plate, anchors, welds and other elements are based on CBFEM (component based finite element method) and AISC.

	Load combination	Max. utilization	Status
Anchors	Combination 1	49%	OK
Anchor plate	Combination 1	43%	OK
Welds	Combination 1	51%	OK
Concrete	Combination 1	8%	OK
Profile	Combination 1	100%	OK

Fastening meets the design criteria!



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4 Remarks; Your Cooperation Duties

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Specifier's comments: **HILTI DESIGN REPORT "B" - VERTICAL BEAM ANCHORING & BASEPLATE**

1 Anchor Design

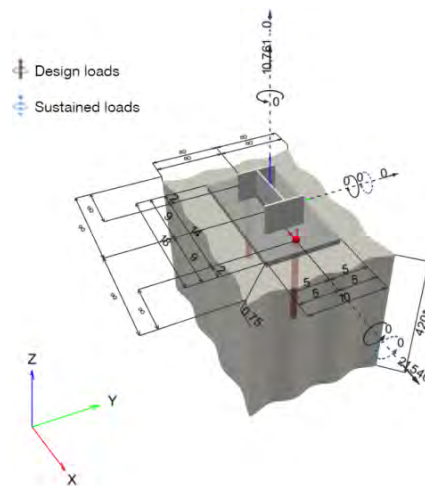
1.1 Input data

Anchor type and diameter:	HIT-RE 500 V3 + HAS-E B7 7/8
Item number:	not available (element) / 2123401 HIT-RE 500 V3 (adhesive)
Effective embedment depth:	$h_{ef,act} = 12.000$ in. ($h_{ef,limit} = -$ in.)
Material:	ASTM A 193 Grade B7
Evaluation Service Report:	ESR-3814
Issued Valid:	1/1/2019 1/1/2021
Proof:	Design Method ACI 318-08 / Chem
Stand-off installation:	$e_b = 0.000$ in. (no stand-off); $t = 0.750$ in.
Anchor plate ^{CBFEM} :	$l_x \times l_y \times t = 18.000$ in. x 10.000 in. x 0.750 in.;
Profile:	W shape (AISC), W8X18; (L x W x T x FT) = 8.140 in. x 5.250 in. x 0.230 in. x 0.330 in.
Base material:	cracked concrete, 2500, $f'_c = 2,500$ psi; $h = 420.000$ in., Temp. short/long: 32/32 °F
Installation:	hammer drilled hole, Installation condition: Submerged
Reinforcement:	tension: condition B, shear: condition B; no supplemental splitting reinforcement present edge reinforcement: none or < No. 4 bar
Seismic loads (cat. C, D, E, or F)	no



CBFEM - The anchor calculation is based on a component-based Finite Element Method (CBFEM)

Geometry [in.] & Loading [lb, in.lb]



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1.1.1 Design results

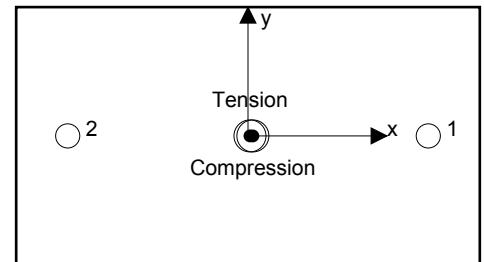
Case	Description	Forces [lb] / Moments [in.lb]	Seismic	Max. Util. Anchor [%]
1	Combination 1	$N = 10,761; V_x = 21,540; V_y = 0;$ $M_x = 0; M_y = 0; M_z = 0;$ $N_{sus} = 0; M_{x,sus} = 0; M_{y,sus} = 0;$	no	78

1.2 Load case/Resulting anchor forces

Anchor reactions [lb]

Tension force: (+Tension, -Compression)

Anchor	Tension force	Shear force	Shear force x	Shear force y
1	6,966	10,740	10,740	0
2	6,817	10,800	10,800	0



resulting tension force in (x/y)=(0.076/0.000): 13,783 [lb]
 resulting compression force in (x/y)=(0.189/-0.001): 3,823 [lb]

Anchor forces are calculated based on a component-based Finite Element Method (CBFEM)

1.3 Tension load

	Load N_{ua} [lb]	Capacity ϕN_n [lb]	Utilization $\beta_N = N_{ua}/\phi N_n$	Status
Steel Strength*	6,966	43,282	17	OK
Bond Strength**	13,783	21,439	65	OK
Sustained Tension Load Bond Strength*	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Concrete Breakout Failure**	13,783	31,764	44	OK

* highest loaded anchor **anchor group (anchors in tension)



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1.3.1 Steel Strength

N_{sa} = ESR value refer to ICC-ES ESR-3814
 $\phi N_{sa} \geq N_{ua}$ ACI 318-08 Eq. (D-1)

Variables

$A_{se,N}$ [in. ²]	f_{uta} [psi]
0.46	125,000

Calculations

N_{sa} [lb]
57,710

Results

N_{sa} [lb]	ϕ_{steel}	ϕN_{sa} [lb]	N_{ua} [lb]
57,710	0.750	43,282	6,966



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1.3.2 Bond Strength

$$N_{ag} = \left(\frac{A_{Na}}{A_{Na0}} \right) \Psi_{ec1,Na} \Psi_{ec2,Na} \Psi_{ed,Na} \Psi_{cp,Na} N_{ba} \quad \text{ACI 318-11 Eq. (D-19)}$$

$$\phi N_{ag} \geq N_{ua} \quad \text{ACI 318-11 Table D.4.1.1}$$

$$A_{Na} = \text{see ACI 318-11, Part D.5.5.1, Fig. RD.5.5.1(b)}$$

$$A_{Na0} = (2 c_{Na})^2 \quad \text{ACI 318-11 Eq. (D-20)}$$

$$c_{Na} = 10 d_a \sqrt{\frac{\tau_{uncr}}{1100}} \quad \text{ACI 318-11 Eq. (D-21)}$$

$$\Psi_{ec,Na} = \left(\frac{1}{1 + \frac{e_N}{c_{Na}}} \right) \leq 1.0 \quad \text{ACI 318-11 Eq. (D-23)}$$

$$\Psi_{ed,Na} = 0.7 + 0.3 \left(\frac{c_{a,min}}{c_{Na}} \right) \leq 1.0 \quad \text{ACI 318-11 Eq. (D-25)}$$

$$\Psi_{cp,Na} = \text{MAX} \left(\frac{c_{a,min}}{c_{ac}}, \frac{c_{Na}}{c_{ac}} \right) \leq 1.0 \quad \text{ACI 318-11 Eq. (D-27)}$$

$$N_{ba} = \lambda_a \cdot \tau_{k,c} \cdot \pi \cdot d_a \cdot h_{ef} \quad \text{ACI 318-11 Eq. (D-22)}$$

Variables

$\tau_{k,c,uncr}$ [psi]	d_a [in.]	h_{ef} [in.]	$c_{a,min}$ [in.]	$\alpha_{overhead}$	$\tau_{k,c}$ [psi]
1,400	0.875	12.000	∞	1.000	850
$e_{c1,N}$ [in.]	$e_{c2,N}$ [in.]	c_{ac} [in.]	λ_a		
0.076	0.000	18.112	1.000		

Calculations

c_{Na} [in.]	A_{Na} [in. ²]	A_{Na0} [in. ²]	$\Psi_{ed,Na}$
9.827	661.41	386.26	1.000
$\Psi_{ec1,Na}$	$\Psi_{ec2,Na}$	$\Psi_{cp,Na}$	N_{ba} [lb]
0.992	1.000	1.000	28,039

Results

N_{ag} [lb]	ϕ_{bond}	ϕN_{ag} [lb]	N_{ua} [lb]
47,643	0.450	21,439	13,783



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1.3.3 Concrete Breakout Failure

$$N_{cbg} = \left(\frac{A_{Nc}}{A_{Nc0}} \right) \psi_{ec,N} \psi_{ed,N} \psi_{c,N} \psi_{cp,N} N_b \quad \text{ACI 318-08 Eq. (D-5)}$$

$$\phi N_{cbg} \geq N_{ua} \quad \text{ACI 318-08 Eq. (D-1)}$$

A_{Nc} see ACI 318-08, Part D.5.2.1, Fig. RD.5.2.1(b)

$$A_{Nc0} = 9 h_{ef}^2 \quad \text{ACI 318-08 Eq. (D-6)}$$

$$\psi_{ec,N} = \left(\frac{1}{1 + \frac{2 e_N}{3 h_{ef}}} \right) \leq 1.0 \quad \text{ACI 318-08 Eq. (D-9)}$$

$$\psi_{ed,N} = 0.7 + 0.3 \left(\frac{c_{a,min}}{1.5 h_{ef}} \right) \leq 1.0 \quad \text{ACI 318-08 Eq. (D-11)}$$

$$\psi_{cp,N} = \text{MAX} \left(\frac{c_{a,min}}{c_{ac}}, \frac{1.5 h_{ef}}{c_{ac}} \right) \leq 1.0 \quad \text{ACI 318-08 Eq. (D-13)}$$

$$N_b = k_c \lambda \sqrt{f_c} h_{ef}^{1.5} \quad \text{ACI 318-08 Eq. (D-7)}$$

Variables

h_{ef} [in.]	$e_{c1,N}$ [in.]	$e_{c2,N}$ [in.]	$c_{a,min}$ [in.]	$\psi_{c,N}$
12.000	0.076	0.000	∞	1.000
c_{ac} [in.]	k_c	λ	f_c [psi]	
18.112	17	1	2,500	

Calculations

A_{Nc} [in. ²]	A_{Nc0} [in. ²]	$\psi_{ec1,N}$	$\psi_{ec2,N}$	$\psi_{ed,N}$	$\psi_{cp,N}$	N_b [lb]
1,800.00	1,296.00	0.996	1.000	1.000	1.000	35,334

Results

N_{cbg} [lb]	$\phi_{concrete}$	ϕN_{cbg} [lb]	N_{ua} [lb]
48,868	0.650	31,764	13,783



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1.4 Shear load

	Load V_{ua} [lb]	Capacity ϕV_n [lb]	Utilization $\beta_v = V_{ua}/\phi V_n$	Status
Steel Strength*	10,800	22,506	48	OK
Steel failure (with lever arm)*	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Pryout Strength (Bond Strength controls)**	21,540	67,217	33	OK
Concrete edge failure in direction **	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

* highest loaded anchor **anchor group (relevant anchors)

1.4.1 Steel Strength

V_{sa} = ESR value refer to ICC-ES ESR-3814
 $\phi V_{steel} \geq V_{ua}$ ACI 318-08 Eq. (D-2)

Variables

$A_{se,v}$ [in. ²]	f_{uta} [psi]	$\alpha_{v,seis}$
0.46	125,000	1.000

Calculations

V_{sa} [lb]
34,625

Results

V_{sa} [lb]	ϕ_{steel}	ϕV_{sa} [lb]	V_{ua} [lb]
34,625	0.650	22,506	10,800



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1.4.2 Pryout Strength (Bond Strength controls)

$$V_{cp,g} = k_{cp} \left[\left(\frac{A_{Na}}{A_{Na0}} \right) \psi_{ec1,Na} \psi_{ec2,Na} \psi_{ed,Na} \psi_{cp,Na} N_{ba} \right] \quad \text{ACI 318-11 Eq. (D-41)}$$

$$\phi V_{cp,g} \geq V_{ua} \quad \text{ACI 318-11 Table (D.4.1.1)}$$

$$A_{Na} \text{ see ACI 318-11, Part D.5.5.1, Fig. RD.5.5.1(b)}$$

$$A_{Na0} = (2 c_{Na})^2 \quad \text{ACI 318-11 Eq. (D-20)}$$

$$c_{Na} = 10 d_a \sqrt{\frac{\tau_{uncr}}{1100}} \quad \text{ACI 318-11 Eq. (D-21)}$$

$$\psi_{ec,Na} = \left(\frac{1}{1 + \frac{e_N}{c_{Na}}} \right) \leq 1.0 \quad \text{ACI 318-11 Eq. (D-23)}$$

$$\psi_{ed,Na} = 0.7 + 0.3 \left(\frac{c_{a,min}}{c_{ac}} \right) \leq 1.0 \quad \text{ACI 318-11 Eq. (D-25)}$$

$$\psi_{cp,Na} = \text{MAX} \left(\frac{c_{a,min}}{c_{ac}}, \frac{c_{Na}}{c_{ac}} \right) \leq 1.0 \quad \text{ACI 318-11 Eq. (D-27)}$$

$$N_{ba} = \lambda_a \cdot \tau_{k,c} \cdot \pi \cdot d_a \cdot h_{ef} \quad \text{ACI 318-11 Eq. (D-22)}$$

Variables

k_{cp}	$\alpha_{overhead}$	$\tau_{k,c,uncr}$ [psi]	d_a [in.]	h_{ef} [in.]	$c_{a,min}$ [in.]
2	1.000	1,400	0.875	12.000	∞
$\tau_{k,c}$ [psi]	$e_{c1,N}$ [in.]	$e_{c2,N}$ [in.]	c_{ac} [in.]	λ_a	
850	0.000	0.000	18.112	1.000	

Calculations

c_{Na} [in.]	A_{Na} [in. ²]	A_{Na0} [in. ²]	$\psi_{ed,Na}$
9.827	661.41	386.26	1.000
$\psi_{ec1,Na}$	$\psi_{ec2,Na}$	$\psi_{cp,Na}$	N_{ba} [lb]
1.000	1.000	1.000	28,039

Results

$V_{cp,g}$ [lb]	$\phi_{concrete}$	$\phi V_{cp,g}$ [lb]	V_{ua} [lb]
96,024	0.700	67,217	21,540

1.5 Combined tension and shear loads

β_N	β_V	ζ	Utilization $\beta_{N,V}$ [%]	Status
0.643	0.480	5/3	78	OK

$$\beta_{NV} = \beta_N^{\zeta} + \beta_V^{\zeta} \leq 1$$



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1.6 Warnings

- The anchor design methods in PROFIS Engineering require rigid anchor plates as per current regulations (ETAG 001/Annex C, EOTA TR029, etc.). This means load re-distribution on the anchors due to elastic deformations of the anchor plate are not considered - the anchor plate is assumed to be sufficiently stiff, in order not to be deformed when subjected to the design loading. PROFIS Engineering calculates the minimum required anchor plate thickness with CBFEM to limit the stress of the anchor plate based on the assumptions explained above. The proof if the rigid base plate assumption is valid is not carried out by PROFIS Engineering. Input data and results must be checked for agreement with the existing conditions and for plausibility!
- Condition A applies where the potential concrete failure surfaces are crossed by supplementary reinforcement proportioned to tie the potential concrete failure prism into the structural member. Condition B applies where such supplementary reinforcement is not provided, or where pullout or pryout strength governs.
- Design Strengths of adhesive anchor systems are influenced by the cleaning method. Refer to the INSTRUCTIONS FOR USE given in the Evaluation Service Report for cleaning and installation instructions.
- The present version of the software does not account for special design provisions for overhead applications. Refer to related approval (e.g. section 4.1.1 of the ICC-ESR 2322) for details.
- For additional information about ACI 318 strength design provisions, please go to <https://submittals.us.hilti.com/PROFISAnchorDesignGuide/>
- The anchor design methods in PROFIS Engineering require rigid anchor plates, as per current regulations (AS 5216:2018, ETAG 001/Annex C, EOTA TR029 etc.). This means that the anchor plate should be sufficiently rigid to prevent load re-distribution to the anchors due to elastic/plastic displacements. The user accepts that the anchor plate is considered close to rigid by engineering judgment."

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1.7 Installation data

Profile: W shape (AISC), W8X18; (L x W x T x FT) = 8.140 in. x 5.250 in. x 0.230 in. x 0.330 in.

Hole diameter in the fixture: $d_f = 0.938$ in.

Plate thickness (input): 0.750 in.

Drilling method: Hammer drilled

Cleaning: Compressed air cleaning of the drilled hole according to instructions for use is required

7/8 Hilti HAS Carbon steel threaded rod with Hilti HIT-RE 500 V3

Anchor type and diameter: HIT-RE 500 V3 + HAS-E B7 7/8

Item number: not available (element) / 2123401 HIT-RE 500 V3 (adhesive)

Installation torque: 1,500 in.lb

Hole diameter in the base material: 1.000 in.

Hole depth in the base material: 12.000 in.

Minimum thickness of the base material: 14.000 in.

1.7.1 Recommended accessories

Drilling

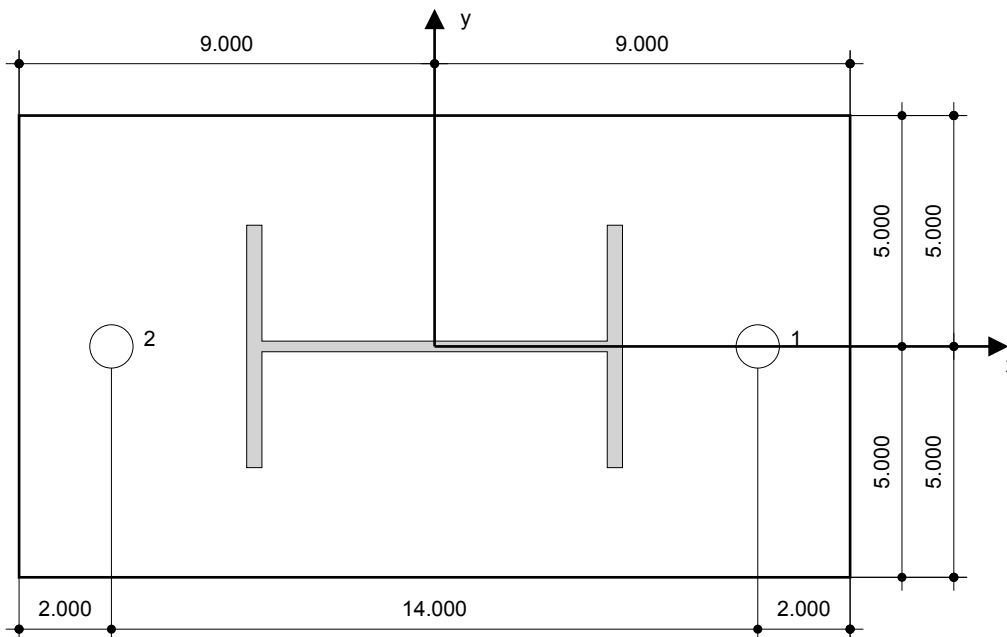
- Suitable Rotary Hammer
- Properly sized drill bit

Cleaning

- Compressed air with required accessories to blow from the bottom of the hole
- Proper diameter wire brush

Setting

- Dispenser including cassette and mixer
- Torque wrench



Coordinates Anchor in.

Anchor	x	y	c _{-x}	c _{+x}	c _{-y}	c _{+y}
1	7.000	0.000	-	-	-	-
2	-7.000	0.000	-	-	-	-



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2 Anchor plate design

2.1 Input data

Anchor plate:	Shape: Rectangular $l_x \times l_y \times t = 18.000 \text{ in} \times 10.000 \text{ in} \times 0.750 \text{ in}$ Calculation: CBFEM Material: ASTM A36; $F_y = 36,000 \text{ psi}$; $\epsilon_{lim} = 5.00\%$
Anchor type and size:	HIT-RE 500 V3 + HAS-E B7 7/8, $h_{ef} = 12.000 \text{ in}$
Anchor stiffness:	The anchor is modeled considering stiffness values determined from load displacement curves tested in an independent laboratory. Please note that no simple replacement of the anchor is possible as the anchor stiffness has a major impact on the load distribution results.
Design method:	AISC and LRFD-based design using component-based FEM
Stand-off installation:	$e_b = 0.000 \text{ in}$ (No stand-off); $t = 0.750 \text{ in}$
Profile:	W8X18; (L x W x T x FT) = $8.140 \text{ in} \times 5.250 \text{ in} \times 0.230 \text{ in} \times 0.330 \text{ in}$ Material: ASTM A992; $F_y = 50,000 \text{ psi}$; $\epsilon_{lim} = 5.00\%$ Eccentricity x: 0.000 in Eccentricity y: 0.000 in
Base material:	Cracked concrete; 2500; $f_{c,cyl} = 2,500 \text{ psi}$; $h = 420.000 \text{ in}$
Welds (profile to anchor plate):	Type of redistribution: Plastic Material: E70xx
Mesh size:	Number of elements on edge: 8 Min. size of element: 0.394 in Max. size of element: 1.969 in



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Fastening point:			

2.2 Summary

Description	Profile		Anchor plate			Welds [%]	Concrete [%]
	σ_{Ed} [psi]	ϵ_{Pl} [%]	σ_{Ed} [psi]	ϵ_{Pl} [%]	Hole bearing [%]		
1 Combination 1	33,051	0.00	20,937	0.00	19	62	6

2.3 Anchor plate classification

Results below are displayed for the decisive load combinations: Combination 1

Anchor tension forces	Equivalent rigid anchor plate (CBFEM)	Component-based Finite Element Method (CBFEM) anchor plate design
Anchor 1	5,411 lb	6,966 lb
Anchor 2	5,350 lb	6,817 lb

User accepted to consider the selected anchor plate as rigid by his/her engineering judgement. This means the anchor design guidelines can be applied.

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2.4 Profile/Stiffeners/Plate

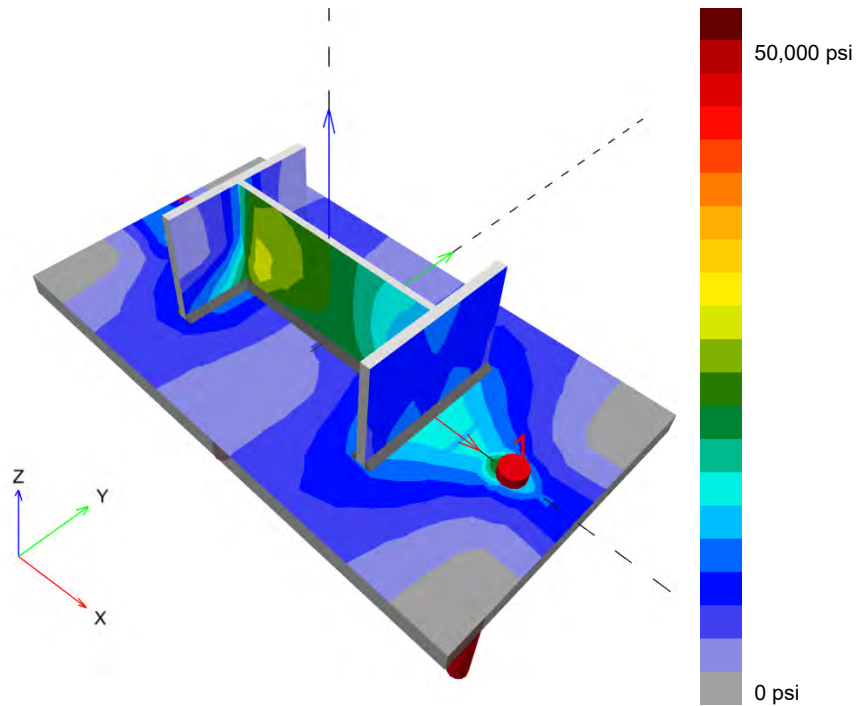
Profile and stiffeners are verified at the level of the steel to concrete connection. The connection design does not replace the steel design for critical cross sections, which should be performed outside of PROFIS Engineering.

2.4.1 Equivalent stress and plastic strain

Part	Load combination	Material	f_y [psi]	ϵ_{lim} [%]	σ_{Ed} [psi]	ϵ_{Pl} [%]	Status
Plate	Combination 1	ASTM A36	36,000	5.00	20,937	0.00	OK
Profile	Combination 1	ASTM A992	50,000	5.00	21,132	0.00	OK
Profile	Combination 1	ASTM A992	50,000	5.00	25,059	0.00	OK
Profile	Combination 1	ASTM A992	50,000	5.00	33,051	0.00	OK

2.4.1.1 Equivalent stress

Results below are displayed for the decisive load combination: 1 - Combination 1



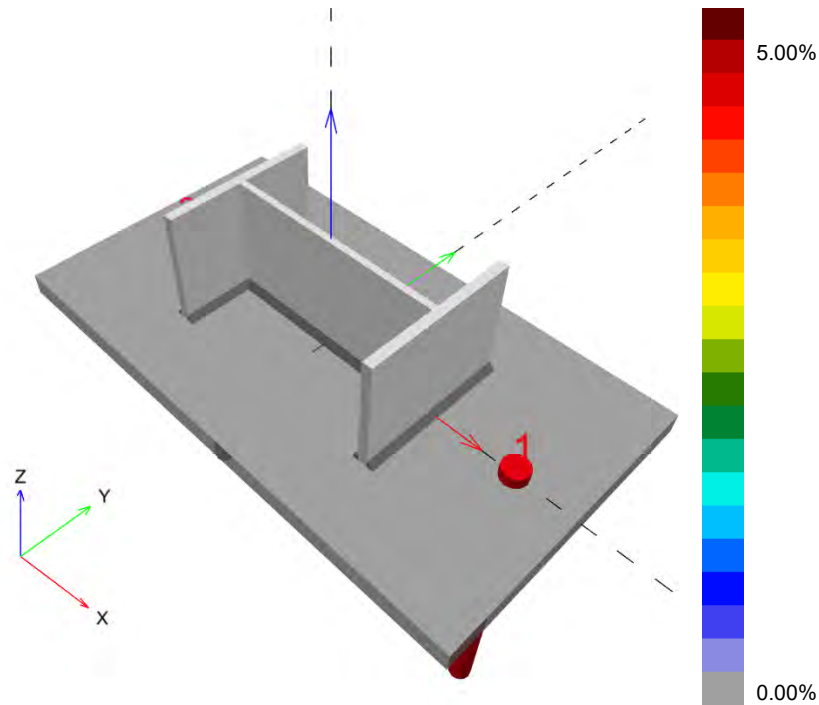
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2.4.1.2 Plastic strain

Results below are displayed for the decisive load combination: 1 - Combination 1



2.4.2 Plate hole bearing resistance, AISC 360-16 Section J3

Decisive load combination: 1 - Combination 1

Equations

$$R_n = \min(1.2 l_c t F_u, 2.4 d t F_u) \quad (\text{AISC 360-16 J3-6a, c})$$

$$\Phi R_n = 0.75 R_n$$

$$V \leq \Phi R_n$$

Variables

	l_c [in]	t [in]	F_u [psi]	d [in]	R_n [lb]
Anchor 1	13.063	0.750	58,000	0.875	91,350
Anchor 2	1.531	0.750	58,000	0.875	79,931

Results

	V [lb]	ΦR_n [lb]	Utilization [%]	Status
Anchor 1	10,740	68,513	16	OK
Anchor 2	10,800	59,948	19	OK



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2.5 Welds

Profiles are modeled without taking the corner radius into account. Special rules for welding (e.g. for cold-formed profiles ...) are not taken into account by the software.

2.5.1 Anchor plate to profile

Decisive load combination: 1 - Combination 1

Equations

$$F_{nw} = 0.6 F_{EXX} (1.0 + 0.5 \sin^{1.5} \Theta)$$

$$\Phi R_n = \Phi F_{nw} A_w$$

$$\text{Utilization} = \frac{F_n}{\Phi R_n}$$

Variables

Edge	X _u	T _n [in]	L _s [in]	L [in]	L _c [in]	F _{EXX} [psi]	Θ [°]	A _w [in ²]
Member 1-bfl 1	E70xx	▲0.157▲	0.222	5.230	1.046	70,000	90.0	0.16
Member 1-bfl	E70xx	▲0.157▲	0.222	5.230	1.046	70,000	89.6	0.16
Member 1-tfl 1	E70xx	▲0.157▲	0.222	5.230	1.046	70,000	89.7	0.16
Member 1-tfl	E70xx	▲0.157▲	0.222	5.230	1.046	70,000	90.0	0.16
Member 1-w 1	E70xx	▲0.157▲	0.222	7.794	0.974	70,000	19.5	0.15
Member 1-w	E70xx	▲0.157▲	0.222	7.794	0.974	70,000	19.5	0.15

Results

Edge	F _n [lb]	ΦR _n [lb]	Utilization [%]	Status
Member 1-bfl 1	4,766	7,760	62	OK
Member 1-bfl	1,811	7,760	24	OK
Member 1-tfl 1	1,389	7,760	18	OK
Member 1-tfl	3,429	7,760	45	OK
Member 1-w 1	1,890	5,282	36	OK
Member 1-w	1,889	5,282	36	OK

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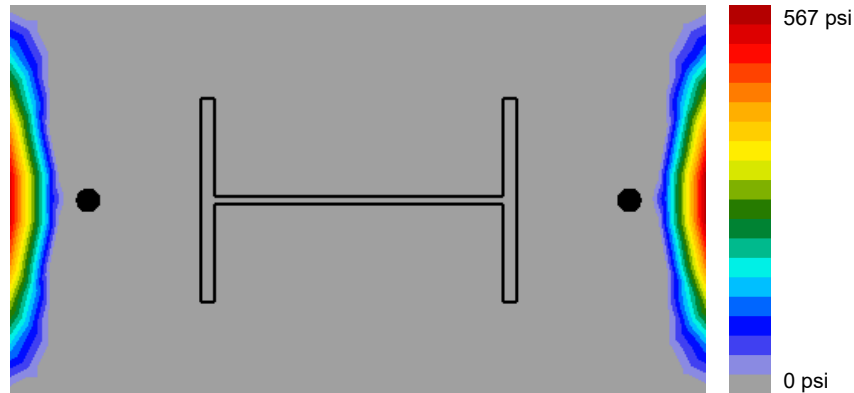
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2.6 Concrete

Decisive load combination: 1 - Combination 1

2.6.1 Compression in concrete under the anchor plate



2.6.2 Concrete block compressive strength resistance check, AISC 360-16 Section J8

Equations

$$F_p = \Phi f_{p,max}$$

$$f_{p,max} = 0.85 f_c' \sqrt{\left(\frac{A_2}{A_1}\right)} \leq 1.7 f_c'; \quad \sqrt{\left(\frac{A_2}{A_1}\right)} \leq 2$$

$$\sigma = \frac{N}{A_1}$$

$$\text{Utilization} = \frac{\sigma}{F_p}$$

Variables

N [lb]	f _c ' [psi]	Φ	A ₁ [in ²]	A ₂ [in ²]
3,823	2,500	0.65	23.95	541,696.74

Results

Load combination	F _p [psi]	σ [psi]	Utilization [%]	Status
Combination 1	2,762	160	6	OK



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2.7 Symbol explanation

A_1	Loaded area of concrete
A_2	Supporting area
A_w	Effective area of weld critical element
d	Nominal diameter of the fastener
ϵ_{lim}	Limit plastic strain
ϵ_{PI}	Plastic strain from CBFEM results
f_c	Concrete compressive strength
f'_c	Concrete compressive strength
F_{EXX}	Electrode classification number, i.e. minimum specified tensile strength
F_u	Specified minimum tensile strength of the connected material
F_n	Force in weld critical element
F_{nw}	Nominal stress of the weld material
F_p	Concrete block design bearing strength
$f_{p,max}$	Concrete block design bearing strength maximum
f_y	Yield strength
l_c	Clear distance, in the direction of the force, between the edge of the hole and the edge of the adjacent hole or edge of the material
L	Length of weld
L_c	Length of weld critical element
L_s	Leg size of weld
N	Resulting compression force
σ	Average stress in concrete
σ_{Ed}	Equivalent stress
Φ	Resistance factor
ΦR_n	Resistance
t	Thickness of the anchor plate
Θ	Angle of loading measured from the weld longitudinal axis
T_h	Throat thickness of weld
V	Resultant of shear forces V_y, V_z in bolt.
X_u	Filler metal tensile strength

2.8 Warnings

- By using the CBFEM calculation functionality of PROFIS Engineering you may act outside the applicable design codes and your specified anchor plate may not behave rigid. Please, validate the results with a professional designer and/or structural engineer to ensure suitability and adequacy for your specific jurisdiction and project requirements.
- The anchor is modeled considering stiffness values determined from load displacement curves tested in an independent laboratory. Please note that no simple replacement of the anchor is possible as the anchor stiffness has a major impact on the load distribution results.



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3 Summary of results

Design of the anchor plate, anchors, welds and other elements are based on CBFEM (component based finite element method) and AISC.

	Load combination	Max. utilization	Status
Anchors	Combination 1	78%	OK
Anchor plate	Combination 1	59%	OK
Welds	Combination 1	62%	OK
Concrete	Combination 1	6%	OK
Profile	Combination 1	67%	OK

Fastening meets the design criteria!



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4 Remarks; Your Cooperation Duties

- Any and all information and data contained in the Software concern solely the use of Hilti products and are based on the principles, formulas and security regulations in accordance with Hilti's technical directions and operating, mounting and assembly instructions, etc., that must be strictly complied with by the user. All figures contained therein are average figures, and therefore use-specific tests are to be conducted prior to using the relevant Hilti product. The results of the calculations carried out by means of the Software are based essentially on the data you put in. Therefore, you bear the sole responsibility for the absence of errors, the completeness and the relevance of the data to be put in by you. Moreover, you bear sole responsibility for having the results of the calculation checked and cleared by an expert, particularly with regard to compliance with applicable norms and permits, prior to using them for your specific facility. The Software serves only as an aid to interpret norms and permits without any guarantee as to the absence of errors, the correctness and the relevance of the results or suitability for a specific application.
- You must take all necessary and reasonable steps to prevent or limit damage caused by the Software. In particular, you must arrange for the regular backup of programs and data and, if applicable, carry out the updates of the Software offered by Hilti on a regular basis. If you do not use the AutoUpdate function of the Software, you must ensure that you are using the current and thus up-to-date version of the Software in each case by carrying out manual updates via the Hilti Website. Hilti will not be liable for consequences, such as the recovery of lost or damaged data or programs, arising from a culpable breach of duty by you.



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Phone: (207) 743-8946 Fax: (207)743-0636

SUBMITTAL

To: Brookfield Renewable Energy Group
150 Main St.
Lewiston, ME 04240

Submittal No. 006

Contract/Project No. TBD

Attn: Gerry Mitchell

BCC Job No. 2002036

Project: Shawmut Hydroelectric Station Upstream Fish Passage

The following is submitted for:

- Approval
 Information
 Substitution Request
 Resubmittal of No. _____

Copies	Reference (Drawing, Specification, Etc)	Description
1	31.23.19	Unit 7-8 Powerhouse Tailrace Aquadam

Supplier

Bancroft Contracting Corp.
Subcontractor

Stamp

Remarks: _____

Submitted by: Peter Poor Peter Poor 4/24/2020
Name Signature Date

- No Exceptions Taken. Work May Proceed.
- Approved As Noted. Work May Proceed.
- Approved As Noted. Resubmission Required. Work May Proceed.
- Not Approved. Resubmission Required. Work May Not Proceed.
- Review Not Required.

Stamp

Remarks: _____

Reviewed by: _____
Name Signature Date

Bancroft Contracting Corporation

23 PHILLIPS ROAD SOUTH PARIS, ME 04281

Tel (207) 743-8946

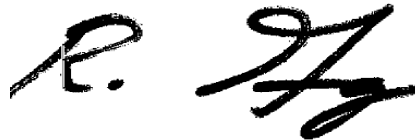
Fax (207) 743-0636

Shawmut Unit 7 & 8 Cofferdam (Aquadam)

Location: Tailrace of Unit 7 & 8 Powerhouse

April 15, 2020

Reviewed By: Gagnon Engineering



APRIL 24, 2019



Bancroft Contracting Corporation

23 PHILLIPS ROAD SOUTH PARIS, ME 04281

Tel (207) 743-8946

Fax (207) 743-0636

April 15, 2020

Gagnon Engineering
10 Solomon Dr.
Gorham, ME 04038

Mid-December 2020

Attention: Roger Gagnon, PE

Reference: Shawmut Upstream Fish Passage Project – Unit 7 & 8 Aquadam

Mr. Gagnon,

Please find attached documents providing information on the aquadam product we intend to use for dewatering the tailrace of the Unit 7 & 8 Powerhouse for installation of a new Fish Bypass Structure.

The current schedule for this area of work and duration required is from Mid-July 2020 to Mid-December 2021.

Relevant Information

- 1.) 16' Aquadam Effective Depth – El. 91.0' (Based on 132" or 11' as provided in Attachment C)
 - a. We feel this elevation is conservative based on existing record drawings (Attachment A) showing the potential for a higher effective depth due to increases in ledge elevation as you move downstream.
- 2.) Design Elevation – El. 90.5' (See Attachment B)
 - a. Our current schedule shows this area being complete by the end of 2020 (prior to runoff).

Attachment Summary

- 1.) Attachment A - Proposed location for the Aquadam and temporary access road, and elevations for installed and effective height of Aquadam.
- 2.) Attachment B – Site plan drawing indicating tailrace low, normal and design tailpond elevations
- 3.) Attachment C – Aquadam User's Guide (effective depths, installation instructions, etc.)
- 4.) Attachment D – Aquadam Tube Fabric Mill Certification
- 5.) Attachment E – Aquadam Specifications

If you have any questions or require additional information, please feel free to contact me.

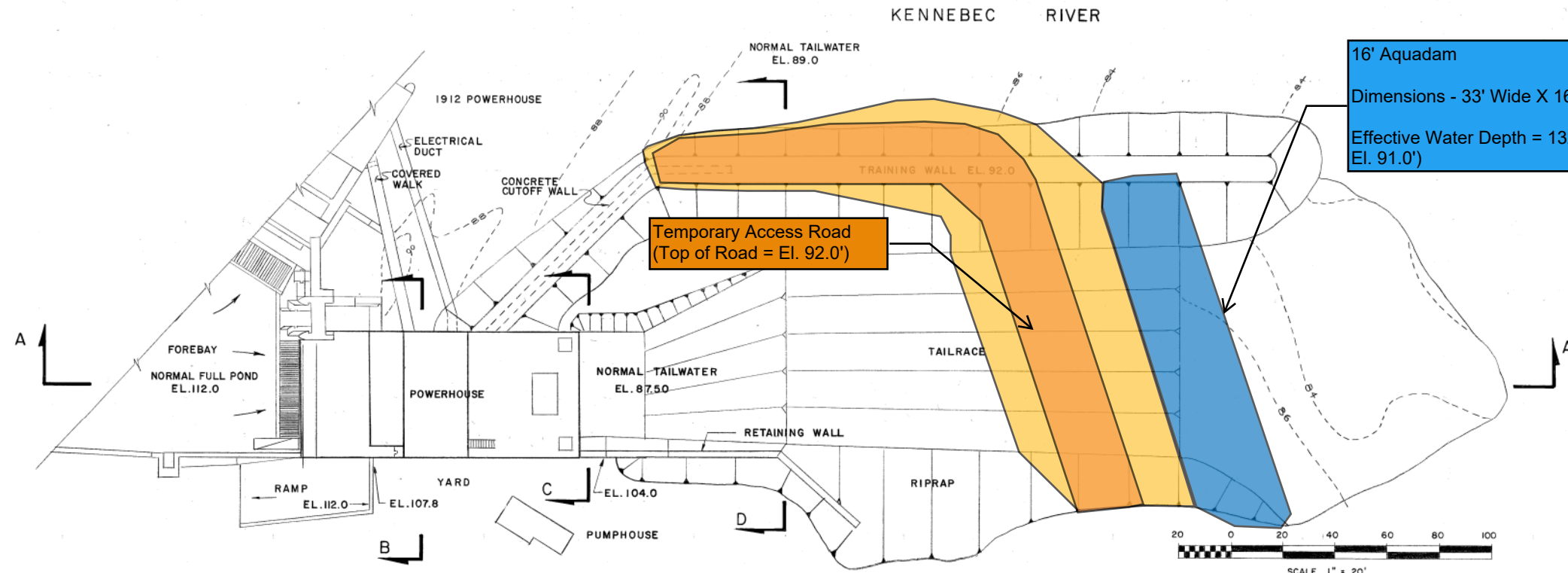
Regards,

Bancroft Contracting Corp.

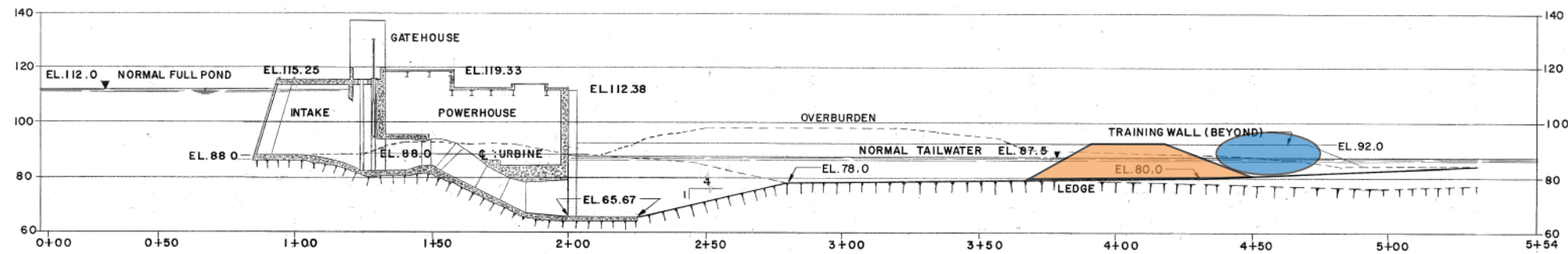
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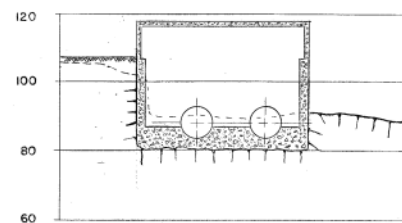
Attachment A



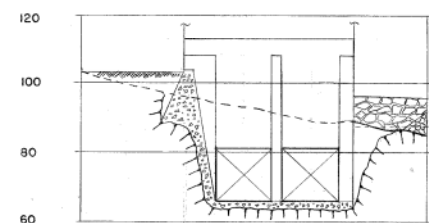
PLAN VIEW OF POWERHOUSE AND TAILRACE



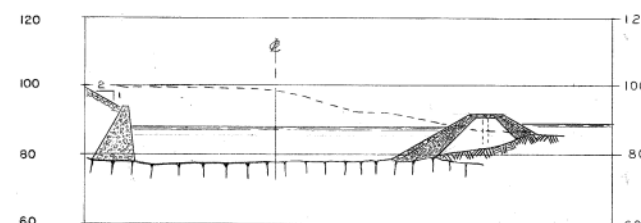
SECTION A



SECTION B



SECTION C



SECTION D

THIS DRAWING IS A PART OF THE APPLICATION FOR LICENSE MADE BY THE UNDERSIGNED THIS 23RD DAY OF MAY 1980.

CENTRAL MAINE POWER COMPANY
BY *Ralph L. Bean*
RALPH L. BEAN, MANAGER OF ENGINEERING



REV. 1 10/19/82 "AS BUILT"		
EXHIBIT F SHEET 4		
POWERHOUSE AND TAILRACE PLANS & SECTIONS 1982 DEVELOPMENT SHAWMUT PROJECT CENTRAL MAINE POWER COMPANY		
DATE: APRIL 23, 1980	SCALE: 1" = 20'	ENGINEER: KLEINSCHMIDT & BUTTING

AquaDam® User's Guide ~ 2004

(Includes Material Specifications)



“Water Controlling Water”™

**LOW-IMPACT, ENVIRONMENTALLY FRIENDLY WATER FILLED
COFFERDAMS FOR STREAM DIVERSIONS, FLOOD CONTROL,
HAZ-MAT CONTAINMENT, AND DEWATERING STRUCTURES.**

AquaDams® are water filled barriers that can be used as dams or cofferdams for stream diversions and dewatering boat ramps, boat docks, and pond liners for repairs. Also excellent for flood protection, they are more effective than sandbags and other water control devices.

.....5 ei U8 Ua 'bW
P.O. Box 144 / 121 Main St.
Scotia, CA 95565
(800) 682-9283
www.AquaDam.net
email: matthew@aquadam.net

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INTRODUCTION

AquaDam Inc® manufactures AquaDams®, a low-impact alternative to temporary earthen fill cofferdams (barriers). The Clean Water Act demands the use of alternatives to fill discharges to achieve Best Management Practices. On site mitigation is mandatory. Alternative protective devices, such as water filled cofferdams, are the ideal tools for water management programs that protect the aquatic environment. The US Army Corps of Engineers has and is presently approving the use of AquaDams® as a viable, environmentally acceptable method of diverting or containing water.

The following is an overview of Aqua Dam Inc; the various applications of AquaDams®; site and size requirements; equipment and manpower requirements; installation techniques; safety, maintenance, and removal.

ABOUT THE COMPANY

AquaDam Inc was incorporated in 2003, after 20 years of using the idea created in the late 1980's to offer a new concept for managing water diversions, dewatering, flood control barriers, levee toppings, and water storage by using AquaDam Inc® offers installation services and free consulting services regarding the installation and implementation of a water filled cofferdam. The most important features of AquaDams® are the ease and speed at which they can be installed (especially in emergency situations). They consist almost entirely of onsite water, and are reusable.

PATENTS

Aqua Dam Inc uses patents on the design and utilization of multiple chambered AquaDams® that use water and air as the inflation media, and the technique used in connecting multiple AquaDams® together to achieve any necessary length.

US Patent No. 5059065

US Patent No. 5125767

US Patent No. 6481928

Several other patents are currently pending.

CONCEPT

AquaDams® are portable dams filled with onsite water that can be installed wherever needed to cofferdam, contain, or divert the flow of water. AquaDams® consist of two basic parts: an outer or "master tube" (C) made of a heavy duty geotextile woven polypropylene which holds the two inner tubes (A & B) in contact when filled with water. The outer and inner tubes combine to form an AquaDam® as shown in Figure 1, a cut away section illustrating the relationship between the inner and outer tubes of a typical filled AquaDam®.

Figure 1: A TYPICAL FILLED AQUADAM®

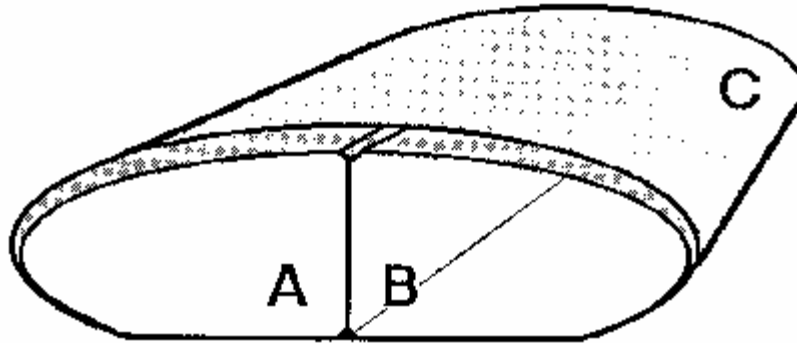


Figure 1. A cross section of a typical AquaDam®, illustrating the relationship between the two inner tubes which contain the water and the "master" tube that keeps the inner tubes parallel and in contact with each other.

A and **B** illustrates the two inner tubes inflated with water.

C is the outer or "master" tube made of very tough polypropylene woven geotextile fabric which confines the water filled inner tubes, making the AquaDam® a solid wall of water. These two confined columns of water provide the mass, weight, and pressure that gives the AquaDam® its stability.

To install an AquaDam®, onsite water is pumped into the two inner tubes during the installation process. The durable woven outer tube confines the water-inflated inner tubes. The counter friction / hydraulic pressure between the inner tube and the outer tube, along with the mass and weight of the water, creates pressure and stabilizes the AquaDam® when lateral water pressure is exerted against it. Due to the inherent flexibility of the materials used to confine the water, AquaDams® will conform to most surfaces, providing an excellent seal and keeping water seepage to a minimum.

AquaDams® come in a variety of sizes, ranging from 1 to 16 feet in height when inflated. AquaDams® come in standard lengths of 50 or 100 feet, and are available for immediate shipment. Any length can be fabricated. Shorter, longer, or irregular lengths are available with notice. Using attachment collars, two or more AquaDams® can be joined together to form a continuous cofferdam of any necessary length. AquaDams® are joined together by a patented coupling collar connection (standard with each AquaDam®). Large and small AquaDams® can be used in conjunction with each other. The possible configurations are almost endless. They can be used in a straight line, to form an arc, or to encircle a building. AquaDams® can also be connected at angles to each other, as may be required by the job requirements.

AquaDams® are usually assembled at the factory and shipped rolled and ready for use at the job site. However, it is not unusual to assemble larger AquaDams® on site. A typical AquaDam® consists of the "master tube" and a pair of inner tubes rolled up on a wooden or metal core as shown in Figure 2. In many instances, the core also plays an important part in the installation, rerolling for future use, and transportation of AquaDams®.

Figure 2:

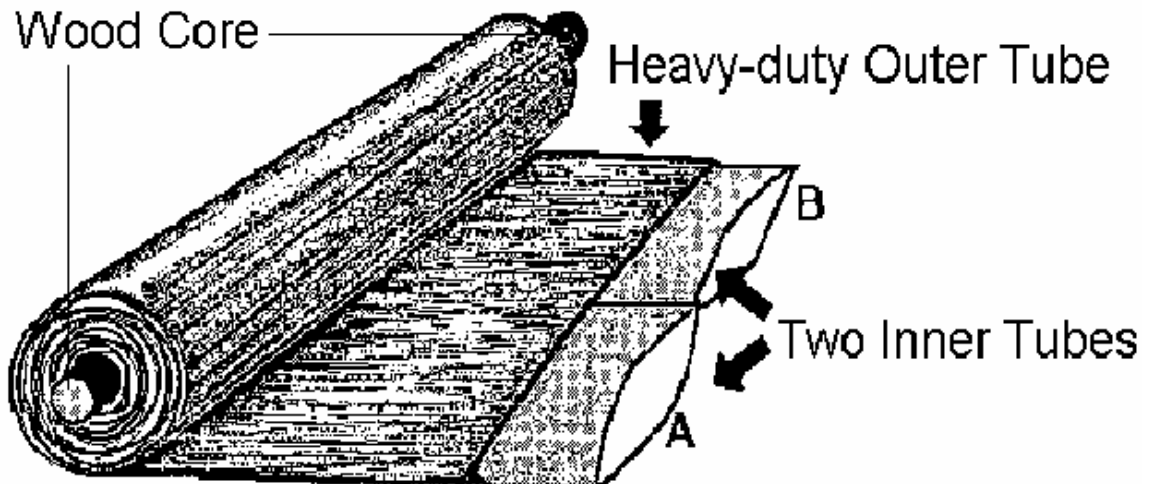


Figure 2. A typical factory assembled AquaDam® prior to inflation, showing the inner and outer tubes rolled up around the core. The AquaDams® tubes (A & B) are left open for filling purposes. This end will be elevated up the stream bank (the starting point) which has to be higher than the height of the AquaDam® when fully inflated. The other end is sealed and has an attached coupling collar used for joining a second AquaDam®.

APPLICATIONS

AquaDams® can be used in a wide range of applications. Listed below are some of the more common applications of AquaDams®:

- | | |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Cofferdams for dewatering construction sites• Water diversion in rivers and wetlands• Water containment• Flood control• Erosion control through diversion or containment of flowing water• Water storage• Boat ramp dewatering• Pond liner repair dewatering• Bridge pier repair• Pipeline crossings | <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Water intake structures for municipalities• Water discharge structures• Fish habitat improvement• Silt containment, sediment collection, or settling ponds• Levees, levee toppings• Hazardous material or chemical spills (containment)• Temporary foot causeway through environmentally sensitive areas• Wetlands management |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|

The old ways of earthen fill discharges and expensive sheet piling have been the historic ways of working in waterways. These methods are environmentally detrimental, time consuming, and expensive because of their reliance on heavy equipment.

Water filled cofferdams make the ideal water control structure for construction sites. Onsite water is pumped into an AquaDam®, which unrolls due to the water pressure inside it and can be installed in hours in most applications, without causing damage to the aquatic environment. Complete dewatering of the work site can be achieved to form and pour concrete, remove sediments, and install geotextiles.

When used for flood control and augmenting levees, for example, AquaDams® are much more effective than sandbags. They can be installed far quicker, at a fraction of the cost, without all the foot traffic associated with labor-intensive sandbagging, and best of all AquaDams® are reusable.

The amount of water that can be stored in a standard 4 foot AquaDam®, with a width of 10 feet and a length of 100 feet (filled to capacity), is about 25,000 gallons. AquaDams® are durable, long lasting, and with proper installation and removal can be stored and used again and again. Should an inner tube develop a leak, patching tape is available. If necessary, replacement tubes are available from Aqua Dam Inc. AquaDams® are relatively easy to install, requiring only a couple of portable pumps, an onsite water supply, and two or more laborers depending on the size of the AquaDam®.

AQUADAM® HEIGHT SELECTION AND SIZE CRITERIA

AquaDam® height selection is determined by work site conditions, the water depth to be contained or diverted, and to a lesser degree, stream bed slope and water velocity. Maximum projected changes in water depth are very important during the life of the diversion project. Table 1 lists sizes of AquaDams® and their recommended water depth usage. Customized dams of any length can be ordered.

TABLE 1: STANDARD AQUADAM® SIZES AND RECOMMENDED USE

INFLATED HEIGHT (FEET)	INFLATED WIDTH (FEET)	CONTROLLED WATER DEPTH (INCHES)
1	2	9
1.5	3	14
2	4	18
3	7	30
4	-	38
5	1%	44
6	1'	56
8	1+	7(
10	23	-\$
12	27	10(
1*	3'	1' &

This chart represents maximum water depths to be controlled on flat surfaces. The slope and topography of the streambed needs to be accounted for as well as water depths.

Water Depth:

The height of water to be contained by the AquaDam® is the most important factor when selecting the proper size. A good rule of thumb for determining the water height after diversion is as follows:

Add:

- 1.) the maximum water depth along the installation site,
- 2.) the average depth of water at the installation site,
- 3.) and the difference in elevation (water levels) between the installation and diverted water sites.

These three numbers equal the height of water that will be found at the installation site after the AquaDams® have been installed and water is flowing through the diversion channel.

The importance of determining the correct projected maximum water depths after installation and diversion of the stream cannot be taken too lightly. Too small of an AquaDam® will fail. **The depth of water to be retained by an AquaDam® is often underestimated, resulting in an AquaDam® that is too small for the project. This results in delays, increased costs and potentially unsafe work conditions!**

Water Velocity:

When an AquaDam® is used to dam or divert flowing water, water velocity is a concern. During installation, the AquaDam® is being filled with water, causing it to unroll across the stream channel. This causes water flow to back up and increase in water depth. The water velocity around the end of the AquaDam® is increased. Depending on the firmness of the river bed, some undercutting might occur around the end of the AquaDam® as it is being installed. This results in an increase in the depth of water to be retained and should be factored into the analysis. Velocity of current is also a factor. The water head will build up on the upstream side and water on the downstream side flows away before the completion of the installation.

Installation Site:

AquaDams® can be installed on top of most types of soils or fluvial materials, including: flat lying bed rock, mud, sand, gravel, small rocks, and vegetation. Select a site that is flat, and void of: wire, rebar, sharp objects, garbage, glass or dead vegetation containing tree branches, or other rip-rap. The slope of the riverbed should also be relatively flat or inclined in the direction of the upstream or contained water. Make sure to check the installation course for holes, obstructions or washed out areas that may cause problems during installation.

Weather / Spring Run-off:

Local wet seasons and thunderstorms affect water levels in rivers, lakes, and wetlands and are important to understand during your construction Project. Projects that have flexible construction dates should be coordinated with favorable weather conditions that avoid high water levels. Water depth being retained by the AquaDam® should never exceed the recommended maximum water depth during the life of the project, not just the day you install it.

Other Site Criteria:

All of the previous factors are important considerations once the site has been selected. The following are additional factors that may influence the site selection:

Width of the River:

A location on a wide, shallow river is easier to cofferdam than a narrow river channel. Wide rivers will allow a diversion with only minor increases in water depth. A narrow river will quickly increase in water depth. The larger and wider the diversion channel, the less water depth will increase.





Rough River Bed:

An extremely rugged alpine river bed (such as the Eagle River) with large angular boulders within the stream bed is a difficult area, since a good tight seal can only be accomplished through the removal of said boulders by hand or heavy equipment. In the case of the Eagle River, the boulders were scraped into a line, and the AquaDam® was installed directly upstream so that the boulders would help support it. Using four ropes was also important in the installation.

INSTALLATION

SMALL AQUADAMS® (1'- 4' high)

Equipment List:

-  We recommend that you use at least two portable gasoline water 2"-3" discharge pumps or one gasoline discharge pump switched from fill tube to fill tube during inflation; any available water supply will work. Anything from fire hydrants to garden hoses is acceptable; it all depends on the speed at which you want to install the AquaDam®. *
-  Two discharge and suction hoses, one each per pump; no fitting is required on the end of the discharge hoses.
-  A roll of duct tape to secure and constrict the size of the fill tubes when coupling AquaDams® together.
-  For safety reasons, each laborer should carry a utility knife.

The Aqua Dam Inc® crew uses 5.5HP Honda-powered 3" Volume Pumps which provide a maximum flow rate of 16,200 GPH. They are available from your local distributor for sale or rental. They can also be ordered from Great Plains Manufacturers and Distributors 1-800-525-9716; using two of these, you can inflate: A 1' high by 100' long AquaDam® in less than 15 minutes; a 2' high by 100' long AquaDam® in 30 minutes; a 3' high by 100' long AquaDam® in under an hour; and a 4' high by 100' long AquaDam® in under an hour and a half.

Manpower:






Two to four laborers are required to install the smaller AquaDams®. Plan out the installation beforehand and discuss it with your work party. The number of AquaDams® to be installed, time constraints, and access to the installation sites may dictate the need for additional help.

Rock removal:

Someone will have to remove rocks by hand from the path of the AquaDam® to assure that a good seal is achieved (see the Lemhi River installation on our website). The laborers installing the AquaDam® are already committed, and cannot be the rock picking crew. Please see the Installation Section of our web site. Rocks should be picked out from directly in front of the AquaDam® as it is being installed. The rocks can be stacked on the downstream side of the AquaDam® to provide additional support (see the Williams Transco Gas Pipeline installation project in Williamsport, PA. on our website).

LARGE AQUADAMS® (6' – 16' high)

Equipment List:

-  At least two discharge pumps are required; using larger or more numerous pumps will inflate the AquaDam® faster; the fill tubes can be opened to accommodate any size discharge hose.
-  One discharge and suction hose per pump; discharge hoses do not require fittings.
-  A roll of duct tape for securing the fill tubes.
-  For safety reasons, each laborer should have a utility knife.
-  In moving water, restraining ropes need to be used to assist the installation; at the very least, each 100 foot AquaDam® that is installed requires 250 feet of ½ inch rope. A four rope setup is strongly recommended on the installation of AquaDams® 6' high or larger in fast-moving rivers and streams (please see the Eagle River Crossing under the Installation section of our web site).

Manpower (for installation in non-moving water):

Three to five laborers are needed to install the larger AquaDams® in non-moving water. Ropes are usually not needed to restrain the AquaDam® from unrolling during the installation process, but can be used to pull the AquaDam® around if water depths are too great for a laborer to stand. Non-moving water conditions require the fewest number of laborers.

Manpower (for installation in moving water):

Five to seven laborers are needed to install the larger AquaDams®; the exact number of laborers is related to the size and number of AquaDams® to be installed, terrain, water velocity, water depths, and time constraints. Table 2 better describes the manpower needs during a typical installation of AquaDams® 6' or more in height in moving water.

Table 2: RECOMMENDED MANPOWER REQUIREMENTS DURING INSTALLATION IN MOVING WATER

AQUADAM® SIZE	ROPE ASSISTED INSTALLATION	NUMBER OF LABORERS IN WATER	NUMBER OF LABORERS ON PUMPS
1-3 FEET	NO	2-4	0-1
4 FEET	NO	3-5	1
4 FEET	YES-2	2-4	1
6 FEET	YES-3	2-3	1
8 FEET	YES-4	2-3	1

Table 2 (cont.):

Manpower requirements are based on a particular size of AquaDam® in moving water. The chart also provides the number of ropes commonly used with a specific size AquaDam®. Note that 4, 6, and 8 foot structures are commonly installed with the aid of ropes to prevent them from unrolling prematurely. Only in standing water would rope assisted installations not be used on larger size AquaDams®.

Strong water velocities or currents require more manpower to insure proper installation, and to secure the safety of those installing the AquaDam®. The above list does not address personnel that might be operating heavy equipment, such as an excavator. An AquaDam Inc® supervisor who oversees the installation procedure is also recommended.

In most installations, very little site preparation work is required, but to obtain a good seal, rock picking is a must. The area should also be policed for objects that might puncture the AquaDam® during installation.

This Guide assumes that all Federal, State, County, and City Permits have been obtained from the appropriate government authority. Aqua Dam Inc also recommends that the buyer (Prime Contractor, Company Supervisor, etc.) have an understanding of the necessary permits and what can or cannot be done within the river bed (lake) should the use of heavy equipment be necessary.

AquaDam® Installation Procedures

Installation can be broken down into two categories: Moving water (rivers and streams) and nonmoving water (lake shores).

Step 1-Transport:

Transport the AquaDam® to the installation starting point. Smaller AquaDams® can be easily moved into position by hand.



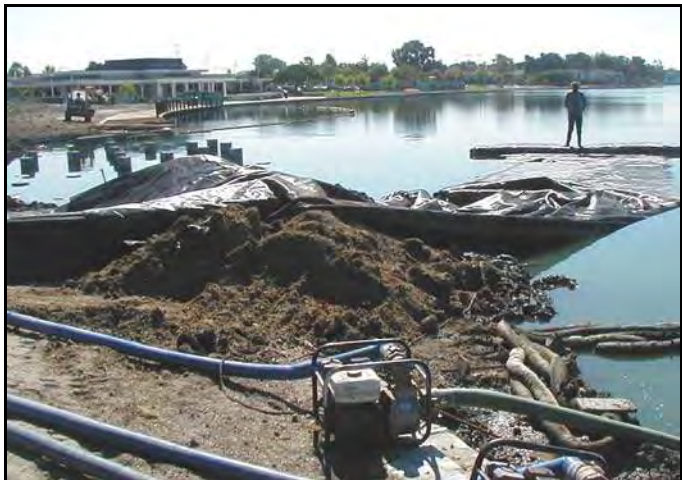
Carrying straps are provided on larger AquaDams®. Just hook or tie the straps to a piece of heavy equipment for transportation. Unpack the AquaDam® by carefully removing the protective wrap from the outside after cutting the packing ropes and carrying straps with a knife.



Step 2-Starting Point:

The end of the AquaDam® will have long fill tubes to start with (usually 2-6 foot long). These are for connecting one AquaDam® to another using a collar. They are not the start of the AquaDam®. The AquaDam® starts at the outside (usually black or white) master tube that confines the two inside fill tubes (see Figure 1). Position the end of the outer tube up the bank at least as high as the AquaDam® will be when fully inflated (i.e., a 3 foot high AquaDam® would have at least 4 feet in elevation up the bank. The bank slope will have to be calculated in, and the end will have to be higher than the water level inside the AquaDam® after inflation. The AquaDam® will only achieve a height of 3+ feet at the lowest point along its path.).

If the bank is not steep enough to achieve the necessary starting height, a small amount of fill material can be placed at the waters edge to create a false bank or berm. This is the least expensive way to make a good starting point.



Step 3-Preparing the AquaDam® for Inflation:

Insert a discharge hose into each inside fill tube. Excess fill tubes can be cut off if not desired for future use. Wrap duct tape or tie packing rope tightly around the fill tubes to keep the discharge hose from slipping out. The corners at the end of the AquaDam® can be tied to a tree or rock to prevent it from slipping down the bank slope. For smaller dams (3 feet and under), laborers are needed to stand in back of the AquaDam® roll at the foot of the slope along the waters edge. The pumping begins by pumping into both inside tubes at the same rate. The rolled portion of the AquaDam® will try to unroll, and will push up against the laborers' legs. The laborers' will wait for the water level to rise and build pressure inside the AquaDam®. When the height of the AquaDam® is great enough, the laborers should take a step back. Then they must wait until the height builds up again before taking another step backwards. All laborers must step backwards in unison and cooperate so that a foot does not get caught while unrolling it®. Water levels inside the AquaDam® must be kept at a level higher than the upstream water side of the AquaDam® (see the Pacific Gas and Electric and other installations on our website). This water depth will increase as the unrolling AquaDam® begins to constrict (cut off) the stream flow.

Step 4-Moving Rocks and Debris:

When installing an AquaDam®, you must not only remove rocks from its path to ensure a good seal, you must remove all debris. Sharp, angular objects are often located under the water level, and usually the only way to find them is to walk around in the water until you step on them. Not only will these obstructions cause a greater amount of leakage, there is always the possibility that they may cause damage to the AquaDam®.

**Never take it for granted that your work area is free from debris!
ALWAYS CHECK FIRST!**

THIS IS YOUR ENEMY...



This shopping cart was completely invisible during high tide.

Step 5-Restraining Ropes:

Large AquaDams®

AquaDams® that are four or more feet in height commonly require restraining ropes to restrain the unrolled portion of the AquaDam® during the installation process in live streams. Without these lines or ropes the pressure of the water in the inner tubes would cause the AquaDam® to unroll before the proper inside head pressure is achieved. Preventing this pressure from prematurely unrolling the AquaDam® is very important. The pressure of the water mass inside the AquaDam® has to overpower the pressure of the water on the upstream side (compared to the downstream side). In lake water, the pressure will be the same on both sides of the AquaDam® (until dewatering begins by pumping).



The number of ropes (lines) required by a particular sized AquaDam® is discussed in Table 2 and Figure 3. If ropes are to be used in the installation process, they should be placed under the AquaDam® before water is added. The ropes are attached to the base of the metal posts or trees, then run under the AquaDam®, over the top, and back to the starting point. They should be held in a manner that will allow the rope to be let out as the AquaDam® unrolls across the stream. The rope should be twice as long as the AquaDam® when inflated, plus an extra 50 feet.

Standing Water Applications:

Standing water or lake installations are much simpler than those using AquaDams® or in live streams. The AquaDam® will unroll itself with a minimum number of laborers to assist in the installation. Ropes can be used to turn the AquaDam® in places where it is too deep for laborers to stand. Water pressure from one side of the AquaDam® to the other should stay equal, making it unnecessary to maintain head pressure inside the unit. Laborers just need to guide it in the right direction.

Step 6-Determine Height & Elevation:

The rolled AquaDam® should start at the top of the riverbank or berm. The end of the AquaDam® must be raised higher up the starting bank than the estimated height of the fully inflated AquaDam®. Gravity keeps the water used to fill the AquaDam® from flowing back out the elevated end. (Actually, we recently began offering double closed-ended AquaDams® which do not need to have the end elevated to hold water. However, the start of the AquaDam® must still tie into something like a bank or berm or water would just go around the end.)

Figure 3: LARGE AQUADAM® INSTALLATION ACROSS A FLOWING STREAM

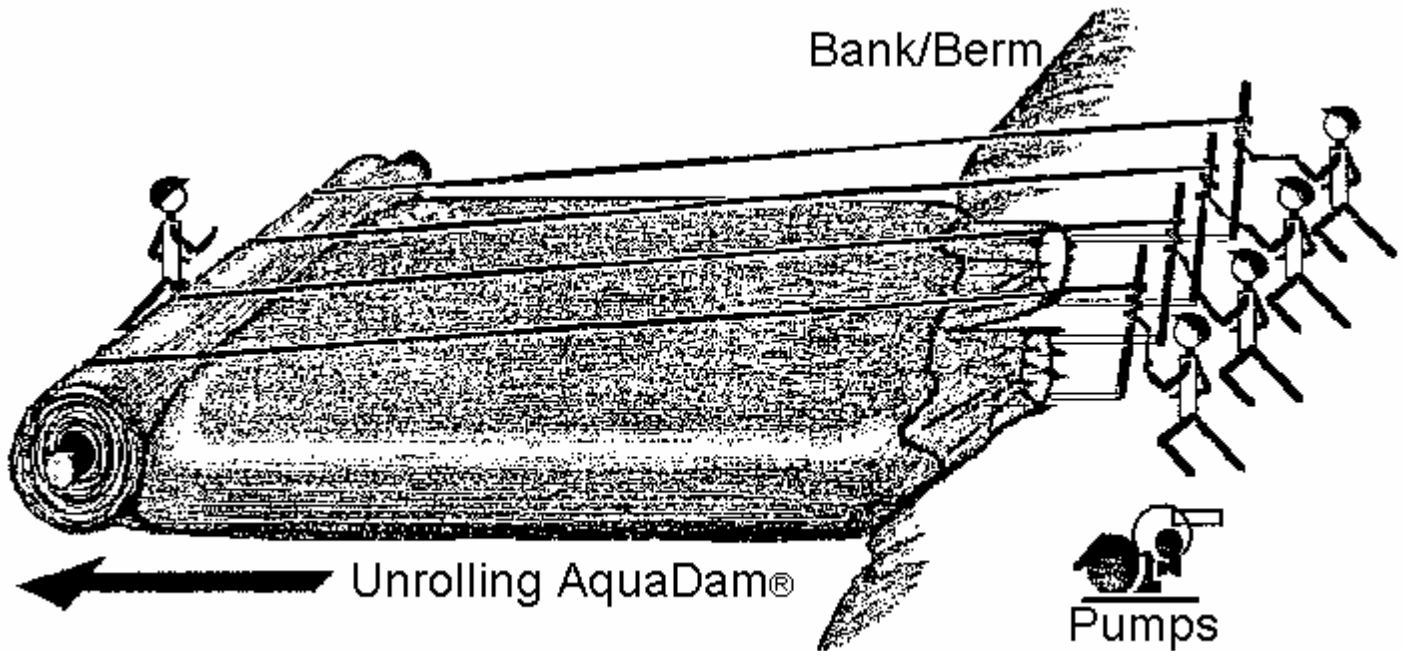


Figure 3. shows the location of the ropes, posts, laborers and the inflating AquaDam®.

Step 7-Inflating the AquaDam®:

Figure 3 represents the most difficult installation scenario, such as a flowing stream where ropes must be used. The onsite conditions can change quickly in live streams because water depths will change from one side of the AquaDam® to the other. This difference in pressure will make the AquaDam® move downstream unless head pressure is maintained inside the AquaDam® during all phases of the installation. An AquaDam® that is unrolled too quickly and is not allowed to inflate above the level of the surrounding water will move downstream with the water flow. The workers on the bank slowly let the ropes out to allow the AquaDam® to unroll when inside water pressure and mass are achieved. Unroll 2-3 feet at a time, then wait for head pressure to build again, repeating this process until the AquaDam® is fully unrolled (see the Eagle River installation in Vail, CO on our website). Timing is everything. **Do not get in a hurry! Let your pumps work!** A requirement of using ropes is that the AquaDam® must be installed in a straight line. Head pressure must be maintained inside the AquaDam® to prevent it from moving. Ropes tend to move to the outside of the unrolling AquaDam®. The worker at the end of the unrolling AquaDam® adjusts the ropes and keeps them in the center by slackening and moving one rope at a time while the other ropes maintain the necessary inside pressure to keep the AquaDam® from moving downstream. On site rock that needs to be moved to assure a good seal should always be moved to the downstream side and used for support.

Figure 4:

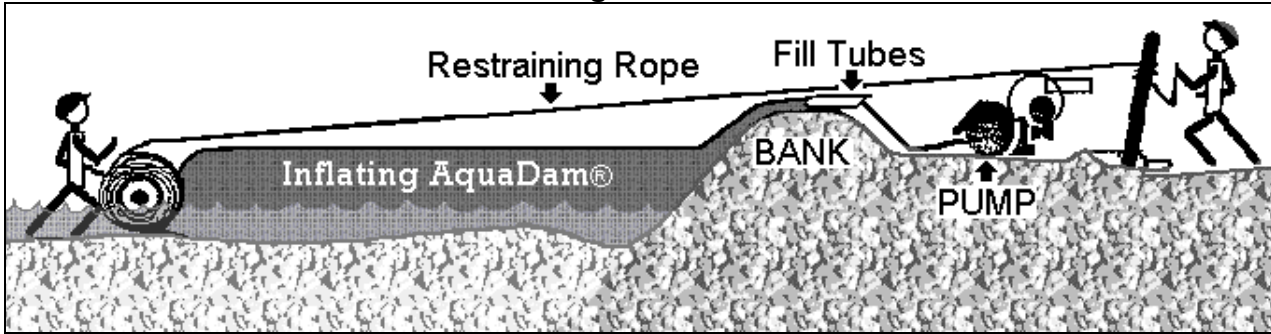


Figure 4. A cross section of a large AquaDam® being installed in flowing water, illustrating the location of the berm, pumps, ropes, laborers and the inside water head pressure, compared to the outside water levels.

Manning the Ropes:

Once the ropes are manned, the pumps are primed, and the AquaDam® is aimed in the proper direction (at a right angle to the starting point on the bank), the pumps can be turned on and the inflation process can begin. Figure 5 shows a picture of restraining ropes used during installation of a large AquaDam® in a fast moving river. The small diversion channel in this project demands that a large AquaDam® be used despite the low water level, because of the anticipated increase in water depth (above 6 feet). The AquaDam® should be unrolled at a rate of about 1 to 3 feet every time the ropes are slipped and maintain a 12-24 inch (or greater) head of water pressure inside the AquaDam®, compared to the upstream water depth, which will be increasing. Each foot of installed AquaDam® requires 2 feet of additional rope. The AquaDam® has to overcome imbalances of water head displacements happening in the river during the installation process. **Only experienced installation personnel should attempt to install large AquaDams® in moving water.** Smaller AquaDams® can be installed more easily and require less expertise.

Figure 5: USING ROPES TO INSTALL AN AQUADAM® IN FLOWING WATER



Figure 5.: A large AquaDam® being installed on the Saddle River in northeastern New Jersey. Only one laborer is needed in the water to keep the ropes in position. Using ropes require that the AquaDam® only be installed in a straight line. Connections can be made at a later date if turns are required. Coupling collars are placed underneath the first AquaDam® as it is being unrolled(if connections are necessary).

Lateral Movement:




An AquaDam® being installed in flowing water can be vulnerable to moving downstream during the installation process. Maintaining internal head pressure is very important. To give support along the side of the AquaDam® a small mound of fill material can be placed directly downstream so that the AquaDam® rests against it. A small mound every 20-30 feet provides a tremendous amount of support. Of course, turbidity is kept to a minimum because the flow has already been diverted by the AquaDam® as it is being installed.

Another technique used to install large AquaDams® in flowing water is to install a shorter, sometimes smaller dam in a straight line using ropes (this is sometimes referred to as a “buffer”), and then place the bigger AquaDam® directly upstream, allowing it to rest against the smaller AquaDam®. In this fashion, the pressure in the larger upstream AquaDam® can be lowered to allow it to turn around the end of the smaller AquaDam®, without it having to be kept in a straight line with ropes. You can see an example of this on the Williams Transco Gas Pipeline project in McComb, MS on our website.

How Lateral Movement Occurs:

Lateral movement of an AquaDam® during installation occurs when there is insufficient water mass inside the AquaDam® to overcome the difference in water pressure on the upstream side of the AquaDam® (compared to the downstream side, which will always be less). The difference in water depth must be compensated for by the amount of pressure inside the AquaDam® during and after installation. Water levels will rise rapidly during installation and should be monitored continuously by the crew in the water.

Sometimes lateral movement is hard to detect, but usually the following are indications:

-  Visual lateral movement of the AquaDam®.
-  The seams on the AquaDam® are straight for some distance but appear bent in the middle.
-  The AquaDam® is no longer pointed in the direction originally taken.

If lateral movement begins to take place or evidence of rolling can be detected, then steps should be taken to correct it. A 6-12 inch change in water level could wipe out all of the installed AquaDams® if the proper amount of head pressure is not kept inside. One step that can be taken to prevent lateral movement is to increase the internal water volume that creates the internal pressure. Fill material can be placed directly on the downstream side in small amounts, allowing the AquaDam® to rest on it. All rocks moved for seepage control should be used to shore it up during installation. Often, fill material has to be excavated from the channel. This is placed behind the AquaDam® for storage, and allows the AquaDam® to rest on it so that more water depth can be controlled than what our User's Guide suggests.

AquaDams® should always be filled with the maximum amount of water possible. Always fill your AquaDams® to their recommended height.

Other solutions to moving or sliding are to install a smaller AquaDam® directly behind the main AquaDam® on the dewatered side. In standing water, stop dewatering and allow the bodies of water on either side of the AquaDam® to equalize.



Figure 6: SHORING-UP CROSS SECTION

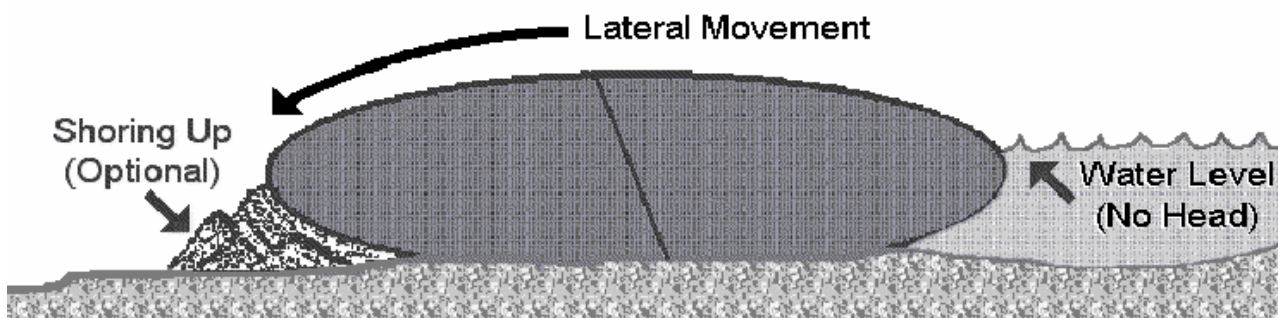


Figure 6. A cross section showing the placement of earthen fill material to shore up an AquaDam® that shows signs of lateral movement.

CONNECTING AQUADAM® SECTIONS USING COUPLING COLLARS:

Step 1: Certain applications require two or more sections to be coupled together to form a longer, continuous water-filled cofferdam. The following illustrates how this is accomplished (the procedure assumes that the AquaDams® are being joined in a straight line end to end). All standard closed-ended AquaDams® come with a coupling collar on the closed end. The other end has the fill tubes, and has been designed to fit snugly into the coupling collar. Before a second AquaDam® can be attached, step one is to install an AquaDam® fitted with a coupling collar.



Step 2: Position the second AquaDam® directly behind and in-line with the filled AquaDam® and unroll about 10 feet of the new section, plus the length of the fill tubes (see Figure 7a).



Step 3: Gather up the end of one fill tube, gently twist or bunch it up, and wrap with duct tape. Do the same thing to the other tube. This will allow the inner tubes to be easily inserted and pulled through the round holes cut into the top of the coupling collar at the end of the installed AquaDam® (see Figure 7b)



Step 4: Carefully cut two round holes 6 inches in diameter in the top of the collar attached to the filled AquaDam® master tube. Each hole should be large enough to accommodate the bunched inner fill tube of the AquaDam® that is being attached. The two holes should be positioned midway between each side of the AquaDam®. They should be about 1-2 feet apart on a four foot AquaDam® and 4 feet apart on a six foot high AquaDam®.



Step 5: Insert the wrapped right inner tube through the hole on the right side of the coupling collar, and the wrapped left inner tube through the hole on the left side of the coupling collar. This is done by working your way inside the coupling collar, pushing the inner tube toward the hole and having a second person reach through the hole from the outside, grab the tube, and pull it through the hole (about four feet of fill tube should be pulled on top for a four foot high AquaDam®). Pull the outer tube of the AquaDam® being connected inside the coupling collar and around the inner tubes as well as possible. The new section should be totally enclosed by the coupling collar, and the master tube of the AquaDam® being installed should be pulled up so as to be in contact with the end of the water-filled AquaDam®. Pull all excess fill tube material up on top through the holes.

(see Figure 7c).



Step 6: The 4'X8'X ½" sheet of plywood described in the equipment list is for the pumps to sit on, should they need to be placed on an inflated AquaDam®. When two AquaDams® are coupled or attached together, pumps are generally set on the previously filled AquaDam®, about 15-20 feet away from the end of the AquaDam®. The plywood will prevent damage to the AquaDam®, but it is not necessary by any means.



Step 7: Remove the tape or string from around the bunched inner fill tubes and insert the discharge hoses deep inside them, making sure that they extend past the coupling collar. Removal of fittings on the discharge hoses is recommended. If they cannot be removed, cover metal ones with duct tape. To keep the fill hoses from sliding back out, bunch the fill tubes up around them and secure with duct tape



(see Figure 7d).

Step 8: At this point the new section is ready to be filled in the same manner as the first section. Follow all of the instructions previously presented to install the first AquaDam®. Figure 8 is a drawing of two AquaDams®, one filled and the other ready to be filled.



Figure 7: CONNECTING AQUADAMS® USING COUPLING COLLARS

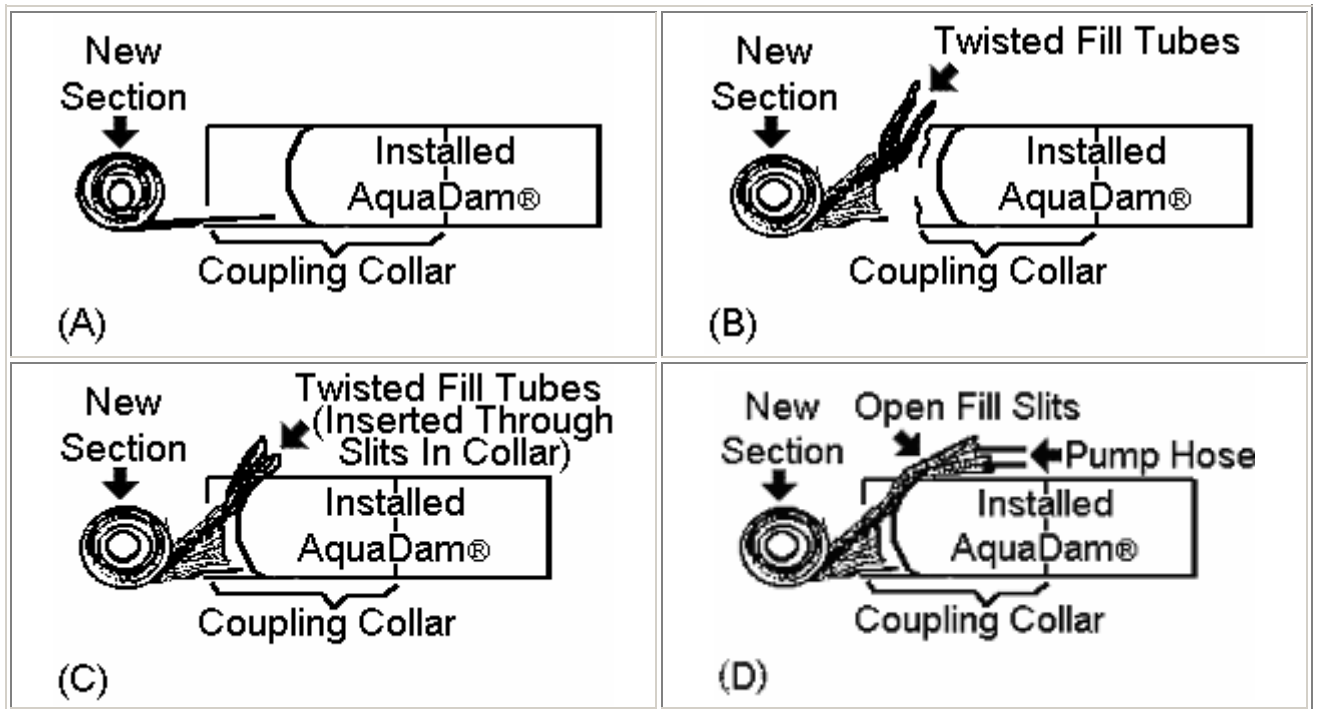


Figure 7, illustrations a, b, c, and d show the different steps taken in the process of joining two AquaDams® together using a collar.

Figure 8: TWO AQUADAMS® COUPLED TOGETHER:

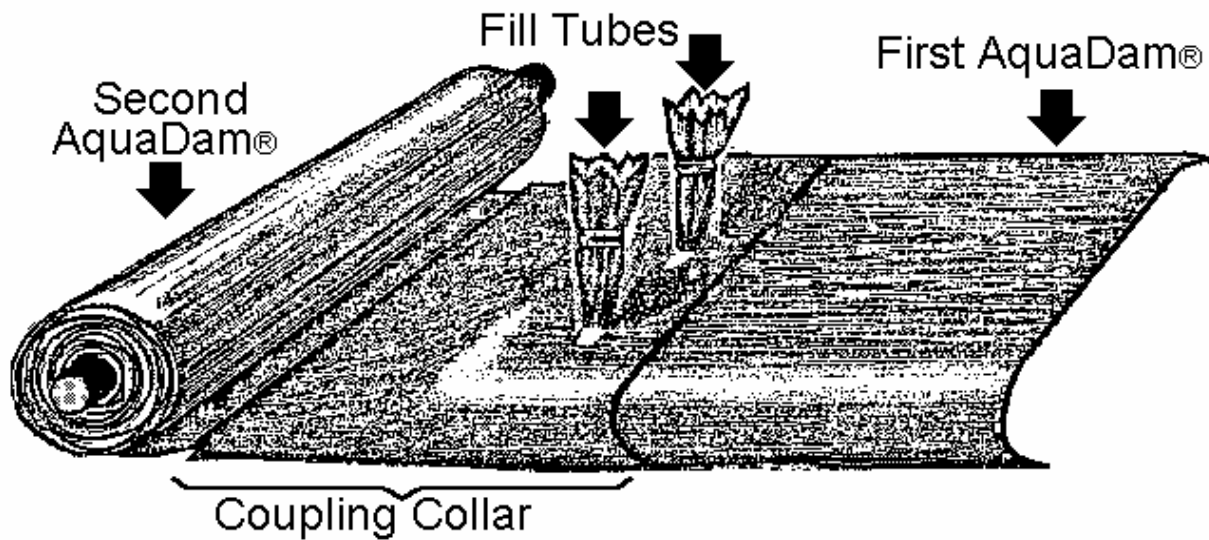


Figure 8: Two AquaDams® are joined together by a coupling collar and ready to be inflated. The two inner tubes stick out and up from the middle portion of the coupling collar. These are the extra fill tubes located at the open end of each AquaDam®.

Step 9: When the second section is filled, the water hoses can be removed from the inner tubes. The fill tubes are rewrapped with duct tape tightly and in such a manner that the tubes will stand up by themselves (see the Woodlawn Lake Sediment Removal project in San Antonio, TX on our website). If possible, use duct tape to attach the two upright inner tubes together, making them even more stable and preventing water from leaking out. Gravity will keep the water from rising above the height of the fill tubes.

MAINTENANCE PROCEDURES

Installed AquaDams® are durable and will last a long time. Each installed section should be monitored regularly for leaks. The easiest way to deal with a leak without removing the AquaDam® is to pump more water into it. Small leaks can be patched with special repair tape

There are four important observations that should be made on a regular basis.

- 🌊 Leaks in the AquaDams®
- 🌊 Seepage under the AquaDams®
- 🌊 Inner fill tubes that have fallen over and are draining water
- 🌊 Lateral movement of the AquaDam®



Most leaks are of such a nature that they can be resolved simply by pumping additional water into the AquaDams® on a periodic basis. Identify which of the tubes is leaking, untie and unwrap the inner tube and insert the discharge hose from the water pump and fill it. Sometimes, a leak is large enough to require a patch. To repair such a leak, first identify and isolate the area around it. Then, using a sharp knife, cut a 'cross' or X through the master tube and pull the material apart to expose the leak, being careful not to further damage the inner tube. Then, using tape provided by AquaDam Inc

, apply

the patch to the inner tube. Once the leak is repaired, cover the 'cross' cut in the master tube with the same repair tape. In most cases it is best to just add water on a regular basis, until the AquaDam® can be taken out of service and patched properly from the inside or the inner tubes can be replaced.

AQUADAM® REMOVAL USING REROLLING BRACKETS

Rerolling a small AquaDam® after use in a small stream. When two or more AquaDams® are connected together the downstream AquaDam® is removed first by pumping out the inside water, or allowing the fill tubes to drain the AquaDam® down to a level where the connection can be disassembled, allowing the water to pass out freely once rewinding begins at the other end. This forces the water to the open end and out.

Note: in some cases, it may be a better idea to hook the closed end to an excavator or other piece of equipment, lift it up, and simply let gravity drain the water out (see below).



LARGE AQUADAM® REMOVAL

For larger AquaDams® that are too big to reroll in place, equipment such as an excavator or backhoe can be used to pull the AquaDam® from the lake (in standing water). Pump out or drain as much of the water as you can, and put a strap around the closed end of the AquaDam®. Place the strap as close to the end as possible or water will remain trapped inside. **Do not pull on the collar.** Very slowly lift up on the strap. The water should drain out the open end. Make sure that the fill tubes are draining, they might need to be pulled further off the bank. Go slowly so that you do not lift the water any higher than is necessary for it to drain. Pull the deflated AquaDam® out of the water. It can now be blown up with air for inspection and rerolling. After the AquaDam® has been inspected and any holes have been patched, make sure that the coupling collar is still in place. It is now time to reroll the AquaDam® for storage and reuse. AquaDams® can be reused over and over again, depending on the application. They can also be used on a one-time basis and be destroyed when they are removed, or if they become contaminated with a hazardous material. It is difficult to remove large AquaDams® used to block off flowing streams and rivers. Sometimes, there is no way to remove the AquaDam® and maintain the internal water pressure necessary to hold it in place at the same time.



As the AquaDam® is being emptied, it will be forced out of the way by the difference in water depth from the upstream side of the AquaDam® to the downstream side.

There are many applications where an AquaDam® can be saved and rerolled for use at a later date. All smaller AquaDams® can be rerolled. Rerolling requires brackets to fit over the ends of the wooden beams that the AquaDams® come assembled on. A 3/4" drive ratchet can then be attached to the bracket. A 5' long section of pipe is slid over the handle of the ratchet (a cheater bar) to achieve maximum torque. Water can be pushed to the open end and out.

SAFETY

Emergency Removal:

Laborers should stay out of harm's way and be aware that standing at the end of the unrolling AquaDam® is dangerous, and they should stand clear whenever possible. The number of personnel in this position should be kept to a minimum. Should the laborers holding the ropes let go of them, the AquaDam® will rapidly unroll, and a laborer could be pinned underneath. That is why **all laborers should carry safety knives**, so that the AquaDam® can be slit open on the upstream side to relieve inside water pressure so that the AquaDam® will immediately drain, allowing it to move off of the trapped worker. The best way to do this is with a single long, lateral slice down the side of the AquaDam®. You must be standing on the upstream side. The downstream side is the direction that the AquaDam® and all of the water behind it will move in. It is very important that everyone works together!

Obstacles & Debris:

The beds of rivers and streams are rough and can have holes and other obstacles that should be avoided in them. The easiest way to avoid them is to just go around. Removing something large that is silted into the riverbed will leave a large hole. This leaves you worse off than you were before. Going over this type of area will have more seepage, and it will also affect the height of the AquaDam®.

Cold Weather:

In cold water, neoprene chest waders are highly recommended. All OSHA rules and guidelines should be followed closely. Personal Flotation Devices (PFDs) should be also used.

Walking on the AquaDam®

The woven geo-textile fabric that the master tube is made of is puncture and UVI resistant. Heavy foot traffic on top of the AquaDam® is okay. The only time you might curtail foot traffic is during cold weather, when ice occurs within the inner tubes, but they can still be walked on. The ice may cut the polyethylene when it cracks or breaks from foot traffic.

AquaDam Specifications

Dimensions (completely full)	Controllable Mud/Water Depth	Specifications of Inner and Outer Tubes	Capacity in Gallons (gal per ft.)	Empty Weight (lbs per ft.)
1' H x 2' W* (0.3m high)	9" (23 cm)	Same material thickness and strength as 4' high AquaDam	12	0.75 lbs
1.5' H x 3' W* (0.5m high)	14" (36 cm)	Same material thickness and strength as 4' high AquaDam	25	0.95 lbs
2.5' H x 5' W* (0.76m high)	24" (61 cm)	Same material thickness and strength as 4' high AquaDam	88	1.85 lbs
3' H x 7' W (1m high)	30" (77 cm)	Same material thickness and strength as 4' high AquaDam	120	2.5 lbs
4' H x 9' W (1.2m high)	38" (97 cm)	12 mil polyethylene inside tube. 300 lb/in ² burst strength woven polyethylene geotextile outside tube.	240	4.25 lbs
5' H x 11' W (1.5m high)	44" (112 cm)	Same material thickness and strength as a 8' high AquaDam	320	6.4 lbs
6' H x 13' W (1.8m high)	54" (137 cm)	Same material thickness and strength as a 8' high AquaDam	400	8.5 lbs
8' H x 17' W (2.4m high)	74" (188 cm)	12 mil polyethylene inside tube. 2 plys of 300 lb/in ² burst strength woven polyethylene geotextile outside tube.	500	12 lbs
10' H x 21' W (3m high)	90" (229 cm)	8 mil polyethylene inside tube. 3 plys of 300 lb/in ² burst strength woven polyethylene geotextile outside tube.	800	25 lbs
12' H x 25' W (3.7m high)	104" (264 cm)	2 plys of 8 mil polyethylene inside tube 1 ply shroud surrounding inside tubes 4 plys of 300 lb/in ² burst strength woven polyethylene geotextile outside tube.	900	31 lbs
16' H x 33' W (4.8m high)	132" (335 cm)	2 plys of 5 mil polyethylene inside tube 1 ply shroud surrounding inside tubes 5 plys of 300 lb/in ² burst strength woven polyethylene geotextile outside tube.	1250	45 lbs

All AquaDams 3' and taller are manufactured with an internal baffle for added stability. Smaller AquaDams can be special ordered with a baffle. Call for pricing.

Aqua Dam Inc
 "Water Controlling Water"
www.aquadam.net
 1.800.682.9283
 +1.707.764.1999
 matthew@aquadam.net



TUBE FABRIC MILL CERT

PRODUCT: AQ-105LF

CONSTRUCTION: Woven geotextile of consisting of strong, rot resistant, chemically stable long chain synthetic polymer materials, dimensionally stable with each other. The plastic yarn or fibers used in this geotextile consist of at least 95% percent by mass of polyolefins, polyesters, or polyamides; and contain stabilizers and inhibitors added to the base plastic to make the filaments resistant to deterioration due to ultraviolet and heat exposure.

CERTIFIED MARV VALUES:

GRAB TENSILE MD (ASTM D 4632): 315 POUNDS
GRAB TENSILE CD (ASTM D 4632): 315 POUNDS
ELONGATION MD (ASTM D 4632): 15 %
ELONGATION CD (ASTM D 4632): 15 %
PUNCTURE (ASTM D 4833): 140 POUNDS
TRAP TEAR MD (ASTM D 4533): 135 POUNDS
TRAP TEAR CD (ASTM D 4533): 135 POUNDS
AOS* (ASTM D 4751): 40 US SIEVE
PERMITTIVITY (ASTM D 4491): 0.05 PER SEC
FLOW RATE (ASTM D 4491): 4.2 GPM/SF
UV STRENGTH AT 2500 HOURS (ASTM D 4355): 80%

* ASTM D 4751, AOS is a Maximum Opening Diameter Value

Manufacturers Name: VANTAGE PARTNERS, LLC **Date:** _____

Manufacturer's Official: Randy DeMao **Title:** President

AquaDam Specifications

Inflated Dimensions	Controllable Mud/Water Depth*	Specifications of Inner and Outer Tubes	Capacity** per linear ft	Dry Weight per linear ft
1' H x 2' W (0.3m tall)	9" (23 cm)	Inner Tubing: 1 ply, 12 mil, Polyethylene Outer Sleeve: 1 ply, 300 lb/in ² burst strength PP	12 gal/LF 45 liters/LF	0.75 lbs/LF 0.34 kg/LF
1.5' H x 3' W (0.45m tall)	14" (36 cm)	Inner Tubing: 1 ply, 12 mil, Polyethylene Outer Sleeve: 1 ply, 300 lb/in ² burst strength PP	25 gal/LF 95 liters/LF	0.95 lbs/LF 0.43 kg/LF
2' H x 4' W (0.61m high)	18" (45cm)	Inner Tubing: 1 ply, 12 mil, Polyethylene Outer Sleeve: 1 ply, 300 lb/in ² burst strength PP	50 gal/LF 189 liters/LF	1.5lbs/LF 0.68kg/LF
2.5' H x 5' W (0.76m tall)	24" (61 cm)	Inner Tubing: 1 ply, 12 mil, Polyethylene Outer Sleeve: 1 ply, 300 lb/in ² burst strength PP	88 gal/LF 333 liters/LF	1.85 lbs/LF 0.84 kg/LF
3' H x 7' W (0.9m tall)	30" (77 cm)	Inner Tubing: 1 ply, 12 mil, Polyethylene Outer Sleeve: 1 ply, 300 lb/in ² burst strength PP	120 gal/LF 454 liters/LF	2.5 lbs/LF 1.1 kg/LF
4' H x 9' W (1.2m tall)	38" (97 cm)	Inner Tubing: 1 ply, 12 mil, Polyethylene Outer Sleeve: 1 ply, 300 lb/in ² burst strength PP	210 gal/LF 795 liters/LF	4.3 lbs/LF 1.9 kg/LF
5' H x 11' W (1.5m tall)	44" (112 cm)	Inner Tubing: 1 ply, 12 mil, Polyethylene Outer Sleeve: 2 plys of 300 lb/in ² burst strength PP	320 gal/LF 1,211 liters/LF	6.4 lbs/LF 2.9 kg/LF
6' H x 13' W (1.8m tall)	54" (137 cm)	Inner Tubing: 1 ply, 12 mil, Polyethylene Outer Sleeve: 2 plys of 300 lb/in ² burst strength PP	450 gal/LF 1,703 liters/LF	8.5 lbs/LF 3.9 kg/LF
8' H x 17' W (2.4m tall)	74" (188 cm)	Inner Tubing: 1 ply, 12 mil, Polyethylene Outer Sleeve: 2 plys of 300 lb/in ² burst strength PP	700 gal/LF 2,650 liters/LF	12 lbs/LF 5.4 kg/LF
10' H x 21' W (3m tall)	88" (223 cm)	Inner Tubing: 2 plys, 8 mil, Polyethylene Shroud: 1 PP woven shroud around both inner tubes Outer Sleeve: 4 plys of 300 lb/in ² burst strength PP	1,000 gal/LF 3,785 liters/LF	25 lbs/LF 11.3 kg/LF
12' H x 25' W (3.7m tall)	100" (254 cm)	Inner Tubing: 2 plys, 8 mil, Polyethylene Shroud: 1 PP woven shroud around each inner tube. Outer Sleeve: 5 plys of 300 lb/in ² burst strength PP	1,700 gal/LF 6,435 liters/LF	35 lbs/LF 15.9 kg/LF
16' H x 33' W (4.8m tall)	126" (320 cm)	Inner Tubing: 3 plys, 5 mil, Polyethylene Shroud: 2 PP woven shrouds between inside tubes Outer Sleeve: 7-plys of 300 lb/in ² burst strength PP	3,000 gal/LF 11,356 liters/LF	51 lbs/LF 23 kg/LF

*This number is based on the friction of a rocky bottom. Slick mud, poly pond liners, and other slick surfaces may require the use of a taller primary AquaDam and/or a support dam installed behind the primary AquaDam.

** Capacity is based on installation on flat ground. Slopes will reduce internal volume of AquaDam.



23 Phillips Road South Paris, ME 04281
Phone: (207) 743-8946 Fax: (207)743-0636

SUBMITTAL

To: Brookfield Renewable Energy Group
150 Main St.
Lewiston, ME 04240

Submittal No. 007

Contract/Project No. TBD

Attn: Gerry Mitchell

BCC Job No. 2002036

Project: Shawmut Hydroelectric Station Upstream Fish Passage

The following is submitted for:

- Approval
 Information
 Substitution Request
 Resubmittal of No. _____

Copies	Reference (Drawing, Specification, Etc)	Description
1	31.23.19	Downstream Fish Lift Braced Cofferdam

Supplier

Bancroft Contracting Corp.
Subcontractor

Stamp

Remarks: This submission is for informational purposes only.

Submitted by: _____ Peter Poor _____ Peter Poor _____ 5/3/2020
 Name Signature Date

- No Exceptions Taken.
Work May Proceed.
- Approved As Noted.
Work May Proceed.
- Approved As Noted.
Resubmission Required.
Work May Proceed.
- Not Approved.
Resubmission Required.
Work May Not Proceed.
- Review Not Required.

Stamp

Remarks: _____

Reviewed by: _____
 Name Signature Date

Bancroft Contracting Corporation

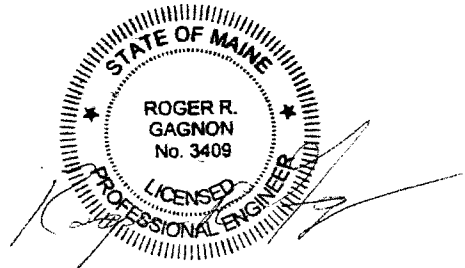
23 PHILLIPS ROAD SOUTH PARIS, ME 04281

Tel (207) 743-8946

Fax (207) 743-0636

Shawmut Fish Lift Cofferdam Downstream April 22, 2020

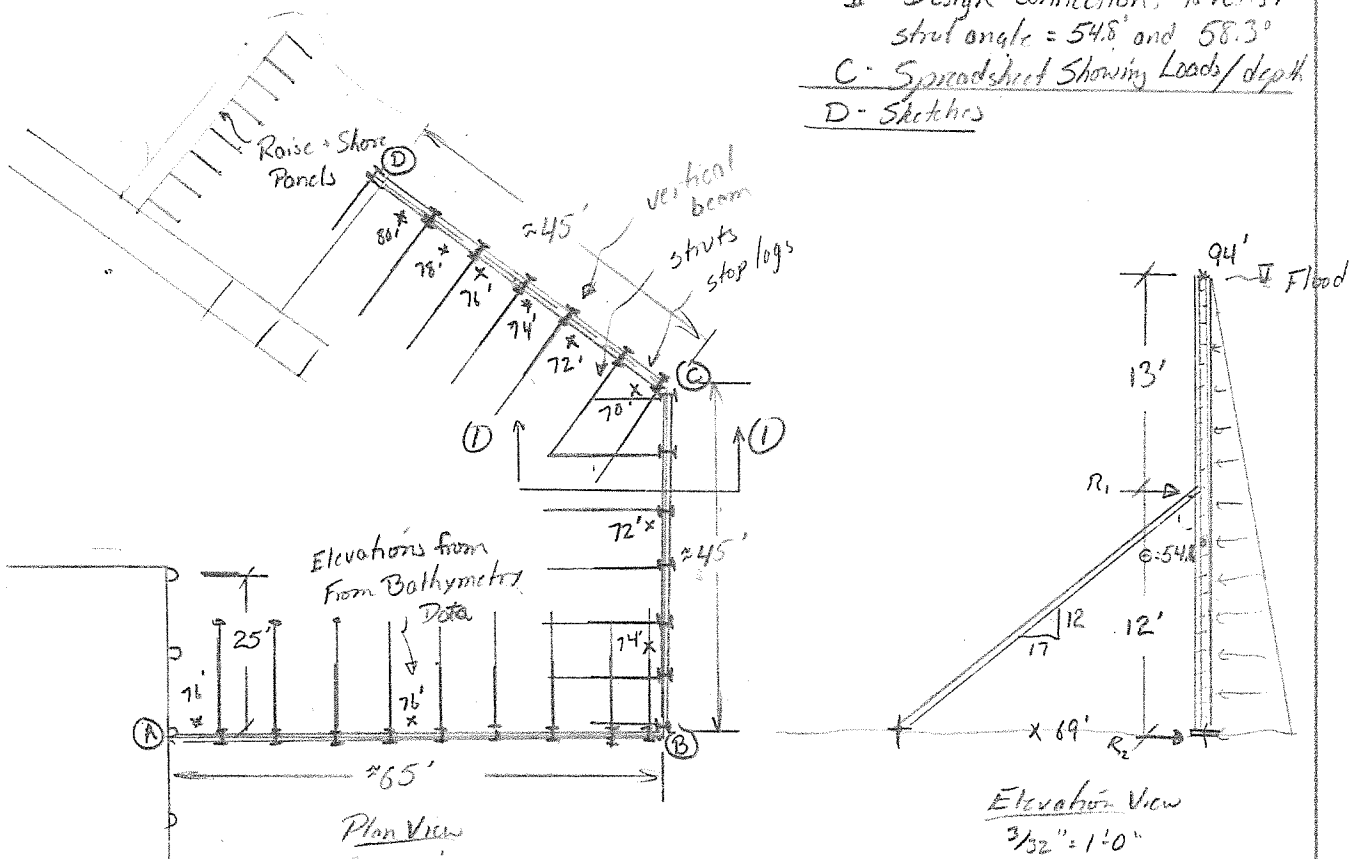
Reviewed By: Roger Gagnon – Gagnon Engineering



Shawmut Fish Lift Downstream Cofferdam

given: The Following Sketch
 $F_s = 50 \text{ ksf}$ (Sheets & Braces)
 Hilti Hit RE500V3 Epoxy
 Top of Cofferdam = 94'
 Deepest Location = 69' (comparing 2 sets of data)

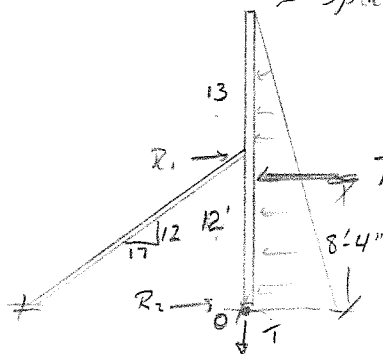
- find
- A - Intermediate Frames
 - I - Design Vertical Beams
 - II - Design Strut
 - III - Design Stop Logs
 - IV - Design Connections
 - B - End Frames
 - I - Check Beam / strut Loads for strut angle = 58°
 - II - Design connections to resist strut angle = 54.8° and 58.3°
 - C - Spreadsheet Showing Loads/depth
 - D - Sketches



A - Intermediate Frames

I - Design Vertical Beams

spacing: 6.5'



$$P_{R1} = \frac{H}{2} (0.0624 \frac{1}{ft^2} \cdot 25') \cdot 25' \cdot 6.5' \text{ o.c.} = 126.8 \text{ kips}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \sum M_0 &= 0 \\ 126.8 \text{ k} (8'-4'') &= 12R_1 \\ R_1 &= 88.1 \text{ kips} \\ \sum F_x &= 0 \\ 88.1 + R_2 &= 126.8' \\ R_2 &= 38.7 \text{ kips} \\ \frac{88.1}{17} &= \frac{T}{12} \\ T &= 62.2 \text{ k} \end{aligned}$$

M_{max} @ $V=0$: Det. depth 'd', where $V=0$

$$\left(\frac{1}{2} (0.0624 \frac{k}{ft} \times d) d\right) 6.50' - 88.1 \frac{k \cdot ft}{ft} = 0$$

$$0.2028 d^2 = 88.1$$

$$d = 20.8'$$

M_{max} at depth = 20.8'

$$M_{max} = (88.1 k \times 7.8') - \left(\frac{1}{2} (0.0624 \cdot 20.8) 20.8\right) 6.5' \times \frac{1}{3} \cdot 20.8'$$

$$M_{max} = 78.9 \text{ ft} \cdot k$$

for $M_{max} = 78.9 \text{ ft} \cdot k$ and $\ell_b = 25'$

use W12x50 per AISC 9th ed. p. 2-208
 $M_{allow} = 91.5 \text{ ft} \cdot k > 78.9 \text{ ft} \cdot k$

Checking Combined Tension and Bending by interaction equation

$$\frac{M_{app}}{M_{allow}} + \frac{T_{applied}}{T_{allow}} \leq 1.0$$

$$\frac{78.9}{91.5} + \frac{62.2^k}{0.6(147)50^k} \leq 1.0$$

$$0.88 + 0.14 \leq 1.0$$

$$1.02 \leq 1.0 \quad \text{OK} \quad \text{W12x50}$$

M_{max} at depth = 13'

$$M_{max} = \left[\frac{1}{2} (0.0624 \frac{k}{ft} \times 13' \times 6.5' o.c.) 13'\right] \frac{13'}{3}$$

$$= 148.5 \text{ ft} \cdot k \quad \ell_b = 25' \quad \text{use W10x60 } M_{allow} = 149.5 \quad (\text{ps 2-208 AISC 9th ed})$$

or W12x65 = 175 ft-k
 or W14x69 = 177.5 ft-k

use W14x68

II - Design Strut

$$C = \sqrt{R^2 + T^2} = \sqrt{(88.1)^2 + (62.2)^2} = 107.8 \text{ kips}$$

$$L = \sqrt{12^2 + 17^2} = 20.8'$$

use interaction and check W12x50 $P_{allow} = 133.5 \text{ kips}$ for $\ell_b = 21'$
 (per AISC 9th ed pg 3-28)

$$f_a = \frac{P}{A} = \frac{107.8}{14.7 \text{ in}^2} = 7.33 \text{ ksi}$$

$$F_a \text{ is a function of } \frac{KL}{R_g} = \frac{(1.0)(21)(12)}{1.96} = 128.6, \text{ from table C-50 } \underline{F_a = 9.03 \text{ ksi}}$$

$$\therefore \frac{f_a}{F_a} = \frac{7.33 \text{ ksi}}{9.03 \text{ ksi}} = 0.81 > 0.15 \quad \therefore \text{use eqns H1-1 and H1-2}$$

both must be satisfied

AISC Eqn H1-1 $\frac{f_a}{F_a} + \frac{C_m \times f_{bx}}{(1 - f_a/F_{cr}) F_{bx}} + 0 \leq 1.0$

AISC Eqn H1-2 $\frac{f_a}{0.6F_y} + \frac{f_{bx}}{F_{bx}} + 0 \leq 1.0$

II - Design Strut (Cont'd)

$$F_{bx} = \frac{M_x}{S_x} \quad M_x = \frac{wL^2}{8} = \frac{0.050(21)^2}{8} = 2.76 \text{ ft-kip}$$

$$S_x = 64.7 \text{ in}^3$$

$$f_{bx} = \frac{2.76 \text{ ft-kip}(12)}{64.7 \text{ in}^3} = 0.51 \text{ ksi}$$

$$F_{bx} = \frac{M_{allow}}{S_x} \quad \text{Allow from ps 2-207 AISI 911 cd} = 109.5 \text{ ft-kip}$$

$$= \frac{109.5 \text{ ft-kip}}{64.7 \text{ in}^3} = 20.31 \text{ ksi}$$

$$\frac{f_{bx}}{F_{bx}} = \frac{0.51}{20.31} = 0.03$$

$$F'_{ex} = \frac{12\pi^2 E}{25(KL/r)^2} \quad \text{from Table 8 of nomogram values given } \frac{KL}{r_x} = \frac{11(20.5)(12)}{5.18}$$

$$= 47.5$$

$$\text{given } \frac{KL}{r_x} = 47.5 \quad F_{bx} = 66.21 \text{ ksi}$$

Eqn H1-1 may be rewritten as:

$$0.81 + \frac{(1.0)(0.51)}{(1 - 7.33/66.21)20.31} + 0 \leq 1.0$$

$$0.84 \leq 1.0$$

OK

Eqn H1-2 may be rewritten as:

$$\frac{7.33}{0.6(50)} + 0.03 \leq 1.0$$

$$0.27 \leq 1.0$$

OK

∴ use W12x50

III - Design Step Legs

At depth = 25' w/ beam spacing @ 6.5'

$P = 62.4 \text{ #/ft}^3 \times 25' = 1,560 \text{ #/ft}^2$

if using 10" (9 1/2" dressed) timbers $w = 1560 \text{ #/ft}^2 \times \frac{9 \frac{1}{2}''}{12 \frac{1}{4}''} = 1,235 \text{ #/ft}$

$$M_{allow} = F^*b \cdot S_x$$

$$M_{allow} = \frac{wL^2}{8} = \frac{1235 \text{ #/ft}(6.5)^2}{8} = 6522.3 \text{ ft-#}'s$$

$F^*b = F_b \cdot \text{Adjustment Factors}$

$F_b = 850 \text{ psi}$ for No 2 SYP 5x5 and larger

$C_D = \text{Load Duration Factor for 1 yr} = 1.1$ (conservative)

$C_r = 1.15$ (sheathed w/ plywood)

$F^*b = 850 \text{ psi} (1.1)(1.15) = 1075.25 \text{ psi}$

$M_{allow} = F^*b \cdot S_y = \left(\frac{12''}{1ft}\right) (6522.3 \text{ ft}\cdot\#') = 1075.25 \frac{\#}{in^2} \cdot S_y$
 $S_y = 72.8 \text{ in}^3$

\therefore use 8x10 S4S No 2 SYP w/ 25' depth $S_y = 89.1 > 72.8 \text{ in}^3$
OK

At depth = 15' w beam spacing @ 6.5'

$P = 62.4 \frac{\#}{ft} \cdot 15' = 936.0 \frac{\#}{ft^2}$

$w = 936 \left(\frac{9\frac{1}{2}}{12}\right) = 741 \frac{\#}{ft}$

$\frac{wL^2}{8} = \frac{741 \frac{\#}{ft} (6.5')^2}{8} = 3913.4 \text{ ft}\cdot\#'$ $\left(\frac{12''}{ft}\right) = 1075.25 \frac{\#}{in^2} \cdot S_y$

$S_y = 43.7 \text{ in}^3$

\therefore use 6x10 S4S No 2 SYP w/ 15' depth $S_y = 47.9 \text{ in}^3 > 43.7 \text{ in}^3$
OK

At depth = 8' w beam spacing of 6.5'

$P = 62.4 \frac{\#}{ft} \cdot 8' = 499.2 \frac{\#}{ft^2}$

$w = 499.2 \frac{\#}{ft} \cdot \frac{7\frac{1}{2}}{12} = 312 \frac{\#}{ft}$

$\frac{wL^2}{8} = \frac{312 (6.5')^2}{8} = 1647.75 \text{ ft}\cdot\#'$ $= F^*b \cdot S_y$

For 4x8 timbers, see table 8.4 NTC 9th ed $F_b = 1200 \text{ psi}$

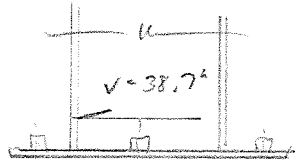
$F^*b = 1200 \text{ psi} \cdot 1.15 \cdot 1.1 = 1518 \frac{\#}{in^2}$

$\left(\frac{12''}{1ft}\right) 1647.75 \text{ ft}\cdot\#'$ $= 1518 \frac{\#}{in^2} \cdot S_y$
 $S_y = 13.0 \text{ in}^3$

\therefore use 4x8 S4S No 2 SYP w/ 8' depth $S_y = 14.8 \text{ in}^3 > 13.0 \text{ in}^3$
OK

IV - Connections

A) Vertical Beam



load factor

$V = 38.7 \cdot 1.7 = 65.8 \text{ kips}$
 $T = 12.2 \cdot 1.7 = 105.7 \text{ kips}$

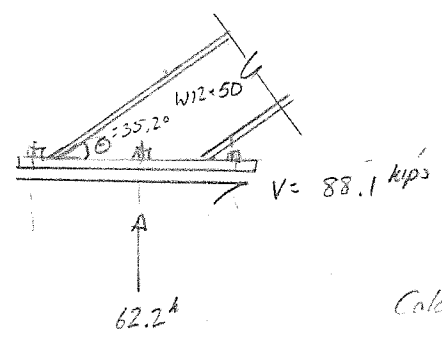
Calculating w/ Hilti Prods Anchor 28.8

use 6ea, 1/4" Ø HASE BT rods, embed 25"
and secure with Hilti Hit RE500 VS

$T = 12.2 \text{ kips}$

see Hilti Design Report "A"

B) Stubs



load factor
 \downarrow
 $V = 88.1^k \times 1.7 = 149.8^k$

Calculating ϕ Hilti Profis Anchor 2.8.8

use 4 ea. $1\frac{1}{4}'' \text{D}$ HAS E B7 rods, embed 25"
 and secure with Hilti Hit RE500V3

See Hilti Design Report "B"

www.hilti.us

Company: Bancroft Contracting Corporations
 Specifier:
 Address:
 Phone | Fax: |
 E-Mail:

Page: 1
 Project: Downstream Cofferdam
 Sub-Project | Pos. No.: Vertical Beam Anchors
 Date: 4/22/2020

Specifier's comments:

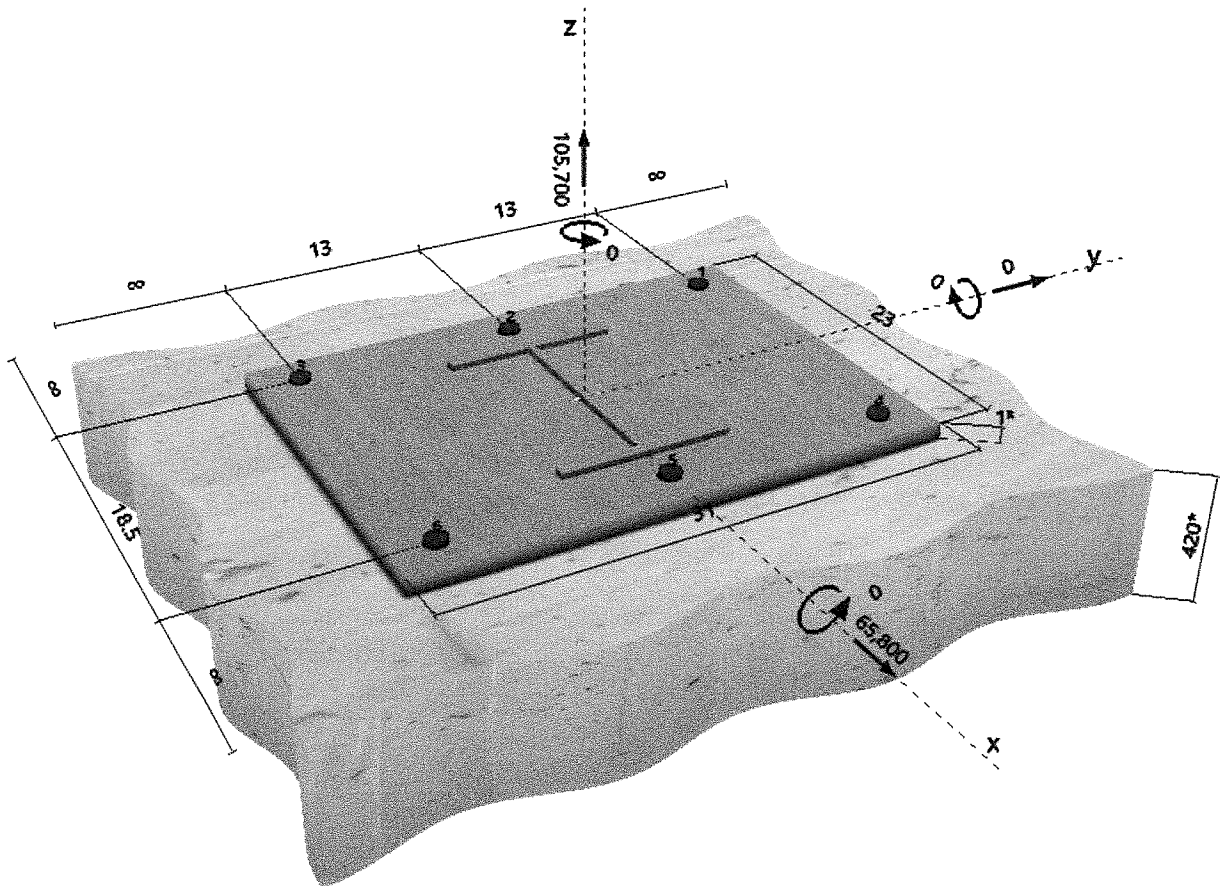
1 Input data

Anchor type and diameter:	HIT-RE 500 V3 + HAS-E B7 1 1/4
Effective embedment depth:	$h_{ef,act} = 25.000$ in. ($h_{ef,limit} = -$ in.)
Material:	ASTM A 193 Grade B7
Evaluation Service Report:	ESR-3814
Issued Valid:	1/1/2019 1/1/2021
Proof:	Design method ACI 318-08 / Chem
Stand-off installation:	$e_b = 0.000$ in. (no stand-off); $t = 1.000$ in.
Anchor plate:	$l_x \times l_y \times t = 23.000$ in. \times 31.000 in. \times 1.000 in.; (Recommended plate thickness: not calculated)
Profile:	W shape (AISC), W14X68; (L x W x T x FT) = 14.000 in. \times 10.000 in. \times 0.415 in. \times 0.720 in.
Base material:	cracked concrete, 2500, $f'_c = 2,500$ psi; $h = 420.000$ in., Temp. short/long: 65/32 °F
Installation:	hammer drilled hole, Installation condition: Submerged
Reinforcement:	tension: condition B, shear: condition B; no supplemental splitting reinforcement present edge reinforcement: none or < No. 4 bar
Seismic loads (cat. C, D, E, or F)	no



R - The anchor calculation is based on a rigid anchor plate assumption.

Geometry [in.] & Loading [lb, in.lb]



7/19



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Profis Anchor 2.8.8

Company: Bancroft Contracting Corporations
 Specifier:
 Address:
 Phone | Fax: |
 E-Mail:

Page: 2
 Project: Downstream Cofferdam
 Sub-Project | Pos. No.: Vertical Beam Anchors
 Date: 4/22/2020

2 Proof I Utilization (Governing Cases)

Loading	Proof	Design values [lb]		Utilization	Status
		Load	Capacity	β_N / β_V [%]	
Tension	Concrete Breakout Strength	105,700	115,945	92 / -	OK
Shear	Pryout Strength (Concrete Breakout Strength controls)	65,800	249,728	- / 27	OK

Loading	β_N	β_V	ζ	Utilization $\beta_{N,V}$ [%]	Status
Combined tension and shear loads	0.912	0.263	5/3	97	OK

3 Warnings

- Please consider all details and hints/warnings given in the detailed report!

Fastening meets the design criteria!

4 Remarks; Your Cooperation Duties

- Any and all information and data contained in the Software concern solely the use of Hilti products and are based on the principles, formulas and security regulations in accordance with Hilti's technical directions and operating, mounting and assembly instructions, etc., that must be strictly complied with by the user. All figures contained therein are average figures, and therefore use-specific tests are to be conducted prior to using the relevant Hilti product. The results of the calculations carried out by means of the Software are based essentially on the data you put in. Therefore, you bear the sole responsibility for the absence of errors, the completeness and the relevance of the data to be put in by you. Moreover, you bear sole responsibility for having the results of the calculation checked and cleared by an expert, particularly with regard to compliance with applicable norms and permits, prior to using them for your specific facility. The Software serves only as an aid to interpret norms and permits without any guarantee as to the absence of errors, the correctness and the relevance of the results or suitability for a specific application.
- You must take all necessary and reasonable steps to prevent or limit damage caused by the Software. In particular, you must arrange for the regular backup of programs and data and, if applicable, carry out the updates of the Software offered by Hilti on a regular basis. If you do not use the AutoUpdate function of the Software, you must ensure that you are using the current and thus up-to-date version of the Software in each case by carrying out manual updates via the Hilti Website. Hilti will not be liable for consequences, such as the recovery of lost or damaged data or programs, arising from a culpable breach of duty by you.

Report B



8/13

www.hilti.us

Profis Anchor 2.8.8

Company: Bancroft Contracting Corporation
Specifier:
Address:
Phone | Fax:
E-Mail:

Page:
Project:
Sub-Project | Pos. No.:
Date:

1
Downstream Cofferdam
Strut Anchors
4/13/2020

Specifier's comments:

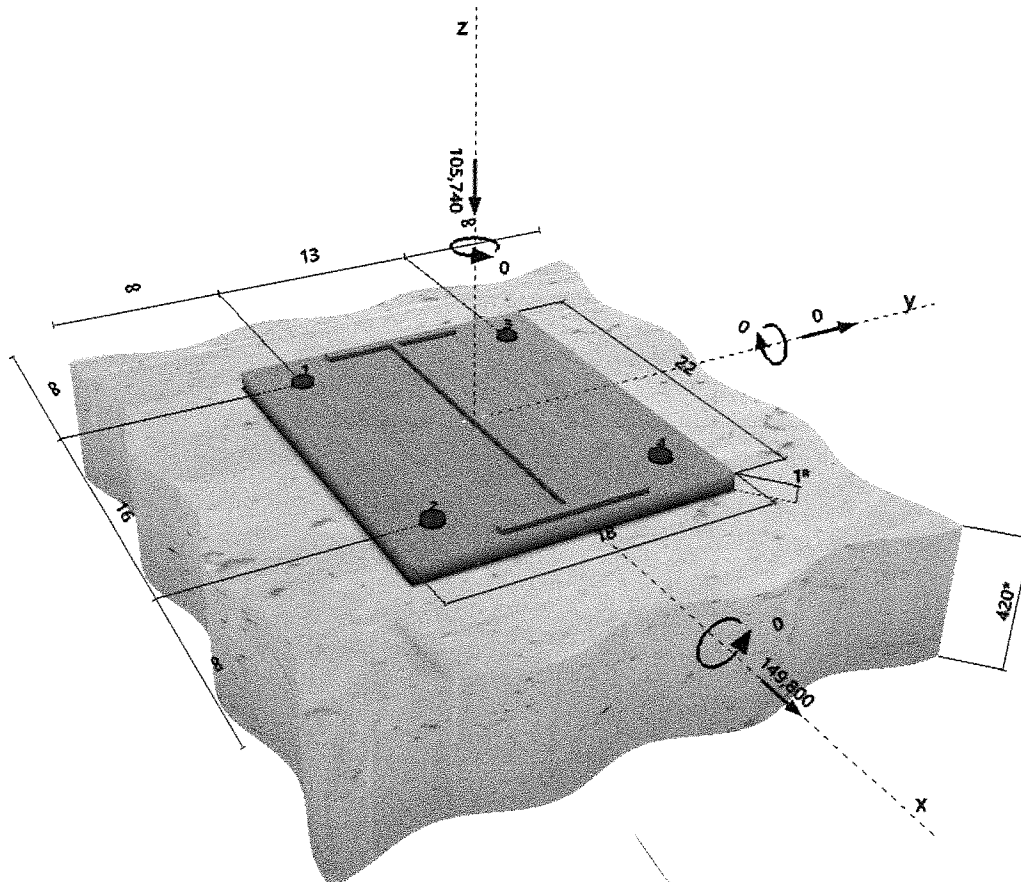
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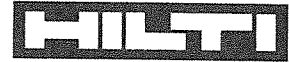
Anchor type and diameter:	HIT-RE 500 V3 + HAS-E B7 1 1/4
Effective embedment depth:	$h_{ef,act} = 25.000$ in. ($h_{ef,limit} = -$ in.)
Material:	ASTM A 193 Grade B7
Evaluation Service Report:	ESR-3814
Issued Valid:	1/1/2019 1/1/2021
Proof:	Design method ACI 318-08 / Chem
Stand-off installation:	$e_b = 0.000$ in. (no stand-off); $t = 1.000$ in.
Anchor plate:	$l_x \times l_y \times t = 22.000$ in. \times 18.000 in. \times 1.000 in.; (Recommended plate thickness: not calculated)
Profile:	W shape (AISC), W21X62; (L x W x T x FT) = 21.000 in. \times 8.240 in. \times 0.400 in. \times 0.615 in.
Base material:	cracked concrete, 2500 , $f_c' = 2,500$ psi; $h = 420.000$ in., Temp. short/long: 32/32 °F
Installation:	hammer drilled hole, Installation condition: Submerged
Reinforcement:	tension: condition B, shear: condition B; no supplemental splitting reinforcement present
Seismic loads (cat. C, D, E, or F)	edge reinforcement: none or < No. 4 bar no



R - The anchor calculation is based on a rigid anchor plate assumption.

Geometry [in.] & Loading [lb, in.lb]





9/19

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Profis Anchor 2.8.8

Company: Bancroft Contracting Corporation
Specifier:
Address:
Phone | Fax:
E-Mail:

Page: 2
Project: Downstream Cofferdam
Sub-Project | Pos. No.: Strut Anchors
Date: 4/13/2020

2 Proof I Utilization (Governing Cases)

Loading	Proof	Design values [lb]		Utilization	Status
		Load	Capacity	β_N / β_V [%]	
Tension	-	-	-	- / -	-
Shear	Steel Strength	37,450	47,242	- / 80	OK

Loading	β_N	β_V	ζ	Utilization $\beta_{N,V}$ [%]	Status
Combined tension and shear loads	-	-	-	-	-

3 Warnings

- Please consider all details and hints/warnings given in the detailed report!

Fastening meets the design criteria!

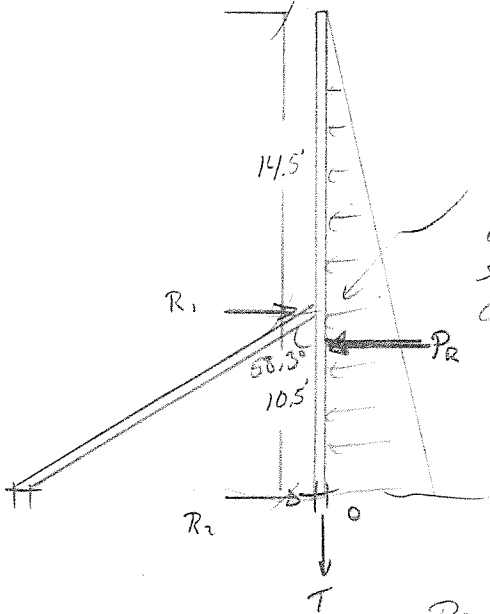
4 Remarks; Your Cooperation Duties

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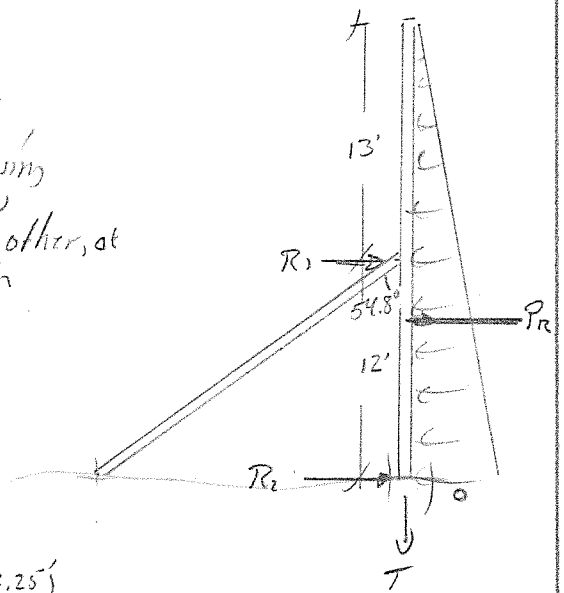
B-End Frames

I - Check Beam/Strut Loads for Strut Angle = 58.3°

Trib Area for end frames = $\frac{6.5' \text{ o.c.}}{2} = 3.25'$



By lowering height of strut and increasing angle, it will allow struts to miss each other, at collar/dorm direction changes



$P = \frac{1}{2} (0.0624 \cdot 25) 25' (3.25')$
 $= 63.4k$

For 58.3 strut angle

For 54.8° strut angle

$\sum M_o = 0$

$63.4 \left(\frac{1}{3} (25) \right) = R_1 (10.5)$

$R_1 = 50.3k$

$R_2 = 63.4 - 50.3 = 13.1kips$

$M_{max} @ V = 0$

$V = 0 \text{ at } \frac{1}{2} (0.0624 \cdot d) d \cdot 3.25' - 50.3' = 0$
 $d = 22.27'$

$M_{max} = 50.3 \left(10.5 - (25 - 22.27) \right) - 50.3 \left(\frac{1}{3} (22.27) \right)$

$= 17.4 \text{ ft} \cdot kips, M_{max} @ R_1 = \left(\frac{1}{2} (0.0624 \cdot 14.5) 14.5 \right) 3.25' \frac{14.5}{3}$
 $= 103 \text{ ft} \cdot kips$

For half tributary area, Reactions will be half as those calculated for intermediate struts

∴ $R_1 = \frac{88.1}{2} = 44.1kips$

$R_2 = \frac{38.7}{2} = 19.4kips$

$T = \frac{62.2}{2} = 31.1kips$

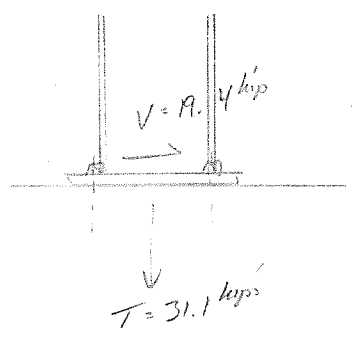
$M_{max} = \frac{72.7}{2} = 39.5 \text{ ft} \cdot kips$

* using same member sizes as those for intermediate frames, Allowable Loads are greater than applied loads for change of angle to 58.3°

Design End Frame
 Anchors per these loads } Max T = 31.1kips (at both strut angles)
 Max R₂ = 19.4kips (at 54.8° strut angle)
 Max R₁ = 50.3kips (at 58.3° strut angle)

II - Design Connections that will support end frame reactions & strut angle equal to: 54.8° and 58.3°

⇒ 1. Vertical beam

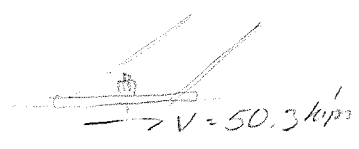


Factored Loads = $V = 19.4 \times 1.7 = 33.0 \text{ kips}$
 $T = 31.1 \times 1.7 = 52.9 \text{ kips}$

use: 4 ea. 1" \emptyset HAS-E B7 rods, embed 20"
 and secure with Hilti Hit RE 500 V3

see: Hilti Design Report "C"

⇒ 2. Strut



Factored Load = $V = 50.3 \times 1.7 = 85.5 \text{ kips}$

use: 2 ea. 1 1/4" \emptyset HAS-E B7 rods, embed 20"
 and secure with Hilti Hit RE 500 V3

25" 5/16" GAF

see: Hilti Design Report "D"

12/19

Report "C"



Profis Anchor 2.8.8

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Company: Bancroft Contracting Corporations
Specifier:
Address:
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E-Mail:

Page: 1
Project: Downstream Cofferdam
Sub-Project | Pos. No.: Vertical Beam Anchors
Date: 4/22/2020

Specifier's comments: End Frame Anchors

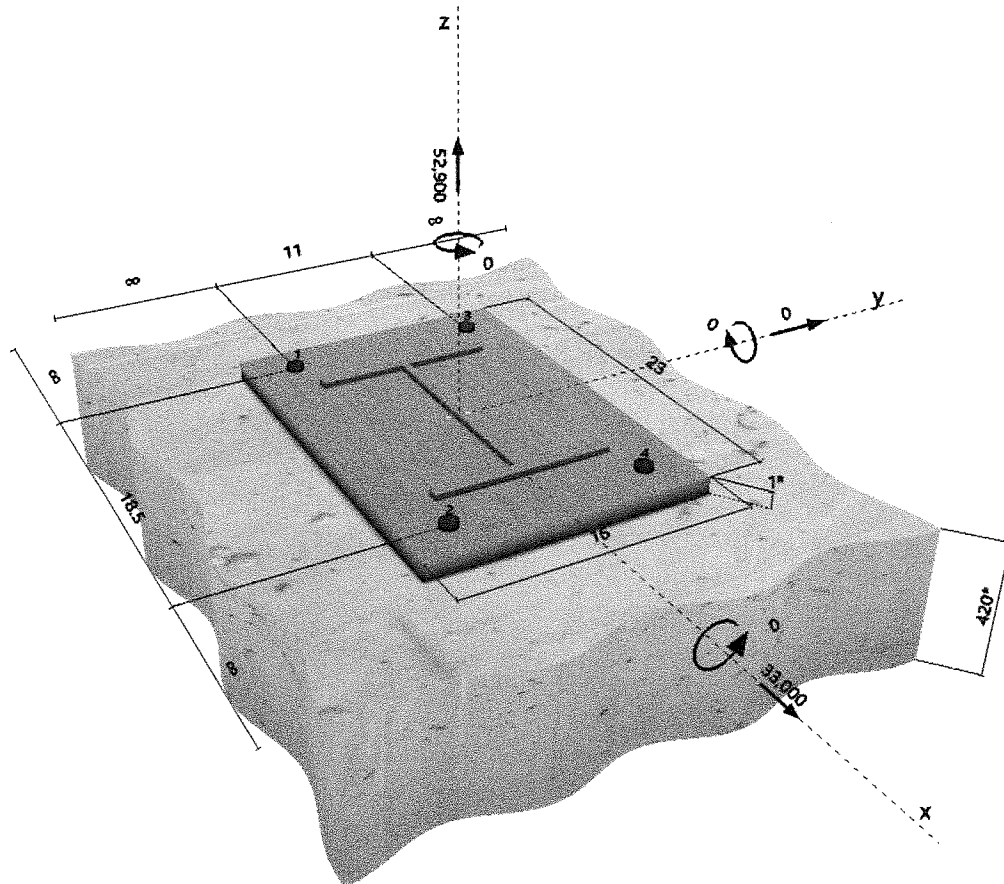
1 Input data

Anchor type and diameter:	HIT-RE 500 V3 + HAS-E B7 1
Effective embedment depth:	$h_{ef,act} = 20.000 \text{ in.}$ ($h_{ef,limit} = - \text{ in.}$)
Material:	ASTM A 193 Grade B7
Evaluation Service Report:	ESR-3814
Issued Valid:	1/1/2019 1/1/2021
Proof:	Design method ACI 318-08 / Chem
Stand-off installation:	$e_b = 0.000 \text{ in.}$ (no stand-off); $t = 1.000 \text{ in.}$
Anchor plate:	$l_x \times l_y \times t = 23.000 \text{ in.} \times 16.000 \text{ in.} \times 1.000 \text{ in.}$; (Recommended plate thickness: not calculated)
Profile:	W shape (AISC), W14X68; (L x W x T x FT) = 14.000 in. x 10.000 in. x 0.415 in. x 0.720 in.
Base material:	cracked concrete, 2500, $f'_c = 2,500 \text{ psi}$; $h = 420.000 \text{ in.}$, Temp. short/long: 65/32 °F
Installation:	hammer drilled hole, Installation condition: Submerged
Reinforcement:	tension: condition B, shear: condition B; no supplemental splitting reinforcement present
Seismic loads (cat. C, D, E, or F)	edge reinforcement: none or < No. 4 bar no



R - The anchor calculation is based on a rigid anchor plate assumption.

Geometry [in.] & Loading [lb, in.lb]



13/19



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Profis Anchor 2.8.8

Company: Bancroft Contracting Corporations
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E-Mail:

Page: 2
Project: Downstream Cofferdam
Sub-Project | Pos. No.: Vertical Beam Anchors
Date: 4/22/2020

2 Proof I Utilization (Governing Cases)

Loading	Proof	Design values [lb]		Utilization	Status
		Load	Capacity	β_N / β_V [%]	
Tension	Bond Strength	52,900	66,623	80 / -	OK
Shear	Steel Strength	8,250	29,526	- / 28	OK

Loading	β_N	β_V	ζ	Utilization $\beta_{N,V}$ [%]	Status
Combined tension and shear loads	0.794	0.279	5/3	81	OK

3 Warnings

- Please consider all details and hints/warnings given in the detailed report!

Fastening meets the design criteria!

4 Remarks; Your Cooperation Duties

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Page: 1
 Project: Downstream Cofferdam
 Sub-Project | Pos. No.: Strut Anchors
 Date: 4/14/2020

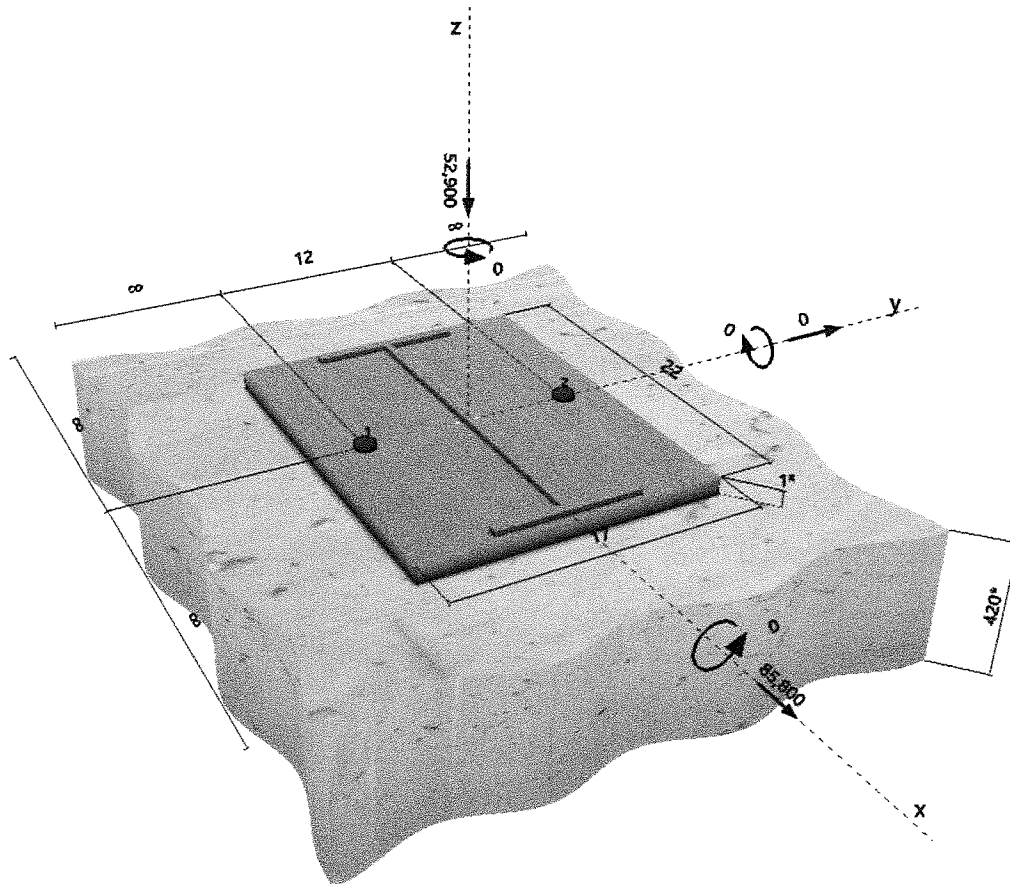
Specifier's comments: End Frames

1 Input data

Anchor type and diameter:	HIT-RE 500 V3 + HAS-E B7 1 1/4	
Effective embedment depth:	$h_{ef,act} = 25.000 \text{ in.}$ ($h_{ef,limit} = - \text{ in.}$)	
Material:	ASTM A 193 Grade B7	
Evaluation Service Report:	ESR-3814	
Issued Valid:	1/1/2019 1/1/2021	
Proof:	Design method ACI 318-08 / Chem	
Stand-off installation:	$e_b = 0.000 \text{ in.}$ (no stand-off); $t = 1.000 \text{ in.}$	
Anchor plate:	$l_x \times l_y \times t = 22.000 \text{ in.} \times 17.000 \text{ in.} \times 1.000 \text{ in.}$; (Recommended plate thickness: not calculated)	
Profile:	W shape (AISC), W21X62; (L x W x T x FT) = 21.000 in. x 8.240 in. x 0.400 in. x 0.615 in.	
Base material:	cracked concrete, 2500, $f_c' = 2,500 \text{ psi}$; $h = 420.000 \text{ in.}$, Temp. short/long: 32/32 °F	
Installation:	hammer drilled hole, Installation condition: Submerged	
Reinforcement:	tension: condition B, shear: condition B; no supplemental splitting reinforcement present	
Seismic loads (cat. C, D, E, or F)	edge reinforcement: none or < No. 4 bar no	

^R - The anchor calculation is based on a rigid anchor plate assumption.

Geometry [in.] & Loading [lb, in.lb]





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Profis Anchor 2.8.8

Company: Bancroft Contracting Corporation
Specifier:
Address:
Phone | Fax:
E-Mail:

Page: 2
Project: Downstream Cofferdam
Sub-Project | Pos. No.: Strut Anchors
Date: 4/14/2020

2 Proof | Utilization (Governing Cases)

Loading	Proof	Design values [lb]		Utilization	Status
		Load	Capacity	β_N / β_V [%]	
Tension	-	-	-	- / -	-
Shear	Steel Strength	42,900	47,242	- / 91	OK

Loading	β_N	β_V	ζ	Utilization $\beta_{N,V}$ [%]	Status
Combined tension and shear loads	-	-	-	-	-

3 Warnings

- Please consider all details and hints/warnings given in the detailed report!

Fastening meets the design criteria!

4 Remarks; Your Cooperation Duties

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Intermediate Frames - Strut Angle is 12/17, frame spacing is 6.5' o.c.

16/19

water depth (ft)	Pr (kips)	R1 (kips)	R2 (kips)	T (kips)	depth where V=0 (ft)	Mmax (Between R1 and R2) (ft*kips)	Mmax (at R1) (ft*kips)
25	126.75	88.02	38.73	62.13	20.83	78.24	148.52
24	116.81	77.88	38.94	54.97	19.60	82.85	
23	107.28	68.54	38.74	48.38	18.38	86.09	
22	98.16	59.98	38.17	42.34	17.20	87.90	
21	89.43	52.17	37.26	36.83	16.04	88.31	
20	81.12	45.07	36.05	31.81	14.91	87.34	
19	73.21	38.64	34.57	27.27	13.80	85.09	
18	65.71	32.85	32.85	23.19	12.73	81.65	
17	58.61	27.68	30.93	19.54	11.68	77.16	
16	51.92	23.07	28.84	16.29	10.67	71.79	
15	45.63	19.01	26.62	13.42	9.68	65.69	
14	39.75	15.46	24.29	10.91	8.73	59.05	
13	34.27	12.38	21.90	8.74	7.81	52.08	
12	29.20	9.73	19.47	6.87	6.93	44.96	

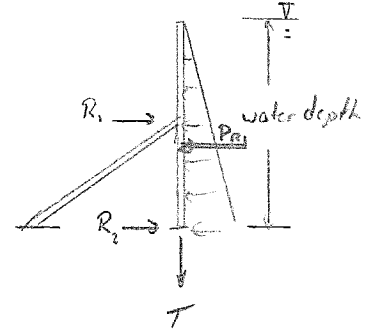
Note: Distance between R1 and R2 is always 12' and strut angle is always 12/17

Mmax = 148.52 ft*kips at Reaction R1

Max Strut compression occurs at water depth = 25'

Max Strut Anchor Load occur at water depth = 25'

Max Vertical Beam Anchor loads occur at water depth = 25' w/ T=62.13kips



End Frames - Strut Angle is 12/17, tributary width is 6.5'/2

water depth (ft)	Pr (kips)	R1 (kips)	R2 (kips)	T (kips)	depth where V=0 (ft)	Mmax (Between R1 and R2) (ft*kips)	Mmax (at R1) (ft*kips)
25	63.38	44.01	19.36	31.07	20.83	39.12	74.26
24	58.41	38.94	19.47	27.49	19.60	41.43	
23	53.64	34.27	19.37	24.19	18.38	43.04	
22	49.08	29.99	19.09	21.17	17.20	43.95	
21	44.72	26.09	18.63	18.41	16.04	44.15	
20	40.56	22.53	18.03	15.91	14.91	43.67	
19	36.61	19.32	17.29	13.64	13.80	42.54	
18	32.85	16.43	16.43	11.60	12.73	40.83	
17	29.30	13.84	15.47	9.77	11.68	38.58	
16	25.96	11.54	14.42	8.14	10.67	35.89	
15	22.82	9.51	13.31	6.71	9.68	32.84	
14	19.87	7.73	12.15	5.46	8.73	29.53	
13	17.14	6.19	10.95	4.37	7.81	26.04	
12	14.60	4.87	9.73	3.44	6.93	22.48	

Note: Distance between R1 and R2 is always 12' and strut angle is always 12/17

For End frames, we will be using the same vertical beam and strut sizes as those for intermediate frames. Given lesser loads, members are OK

Connections will be redesigned w/ the following loads:

Vertical beam, V=19.4kips and T=31.1kips

Strut, V = 44.0kips

tributary width
CAF
5/1/20

End Frames - Strut Angle is 10.5/17, frame spacing is 6.5'/2

water depth (ft)	Pr (kips)	R1 (kips)	R2 (kips)	T (kips)	depth where V=0 (ft)	Mmax (Between R1 and R2) (ft*kips)	Mmax (at R1) (ft*kips)
25	63.38	50.30	13.08	31.07	22.27	17.50	103.04
24	58.41	44.50	13.91	27.49	20.95	20.73	
23	53.64	39.17	14.47	24.19	19.65	23.59	
22	49.08	34.28	14.80	21.17	18.39	25.95	
21	44.72	29.81	14.91	18.41	17.15	27.75	
20	40.56	25.75	14.81	15.91	15.94	28.95	
19	36.61	22.08	14.53	13.64	14.76	29.53	
18	32.85	18.77	14.08	11.60	13.61	29.50	
17	29.30	15.82	13.49	9.77	12.49	28.88	
16	25.96	13.19	12.77	8.14	11.40	27.72	
15	22.82	10.86	11.95	6.71	10.35	26.08	
14	19.87	8.83	11.04	5.46	9.33	24.05	
13	17.14	7.07	10.06	4.37	8.35	21.69	
12	14.60	5.56	9.04	3.44	7.41	19.12	

Note: Distance between R1 and R2 is always 12' and strut angle is always 12/17

10' and strut angle is always 10.5/17
CAF
5/1/20

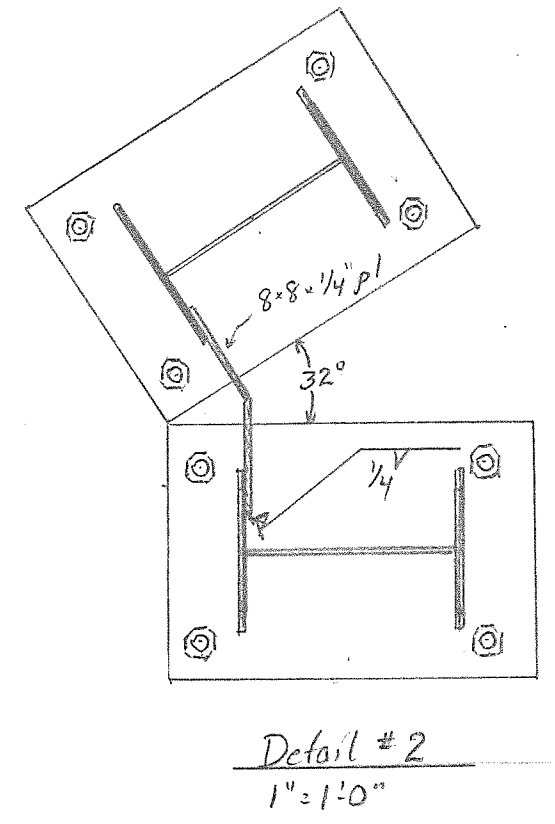
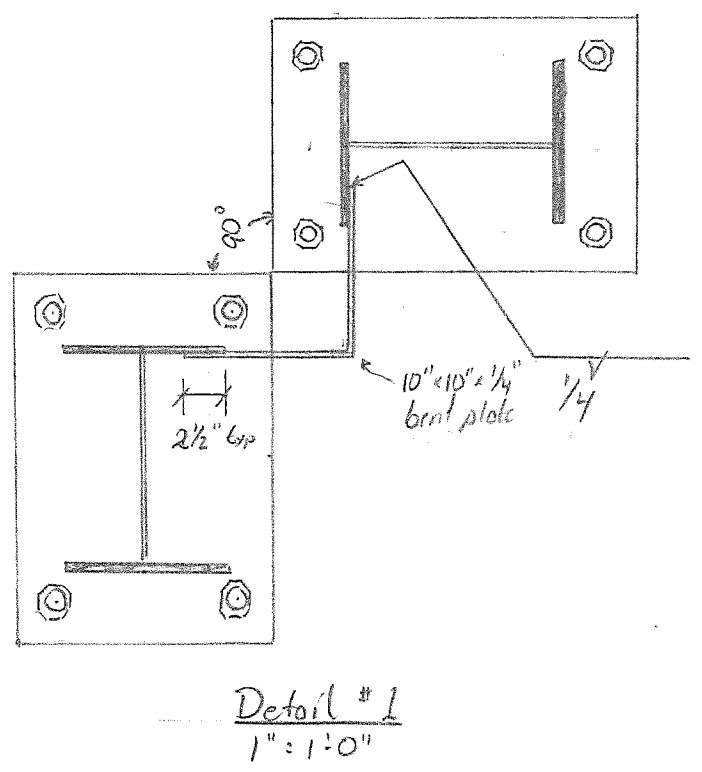
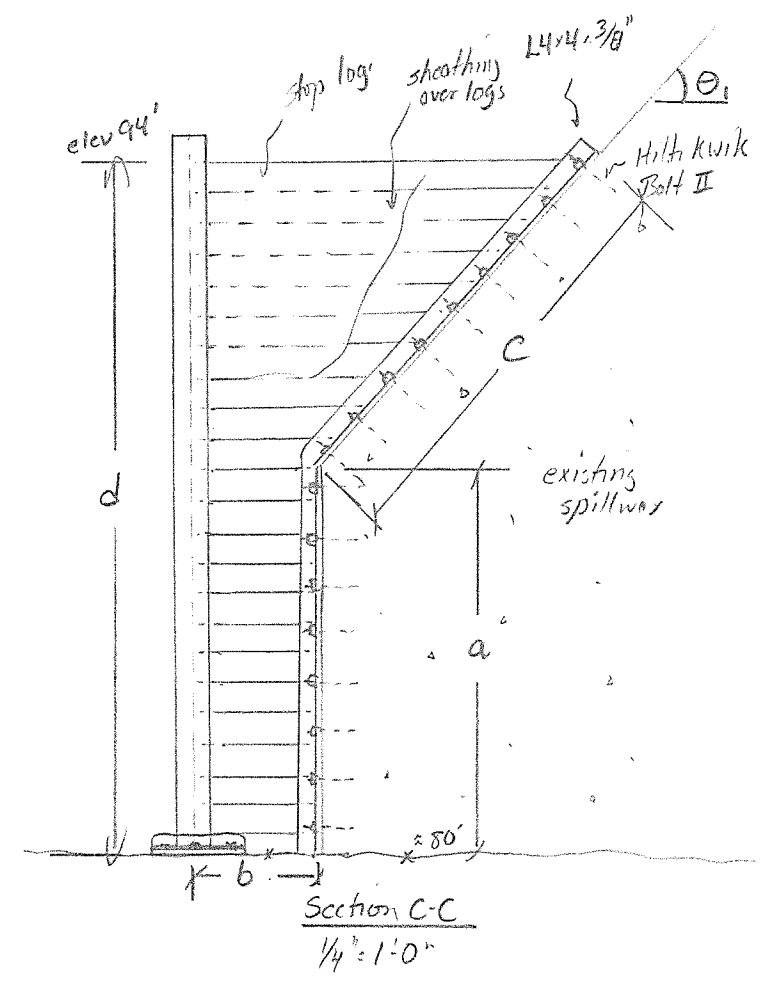
For End frames, we will be using the same vertical beam and strut sizes as those for intermediate frames. Given lesser loads, members are OK

Connections will be redesigned w/ the following loads:

Vertical beam, V=19.4kips and T=31.1kips

Strut, V = 44.0kips

* Closure Design to be finalized upon receipt of as-found conditions including dimensions, a, b, c, d, and θ_1



Appendix B

P-2322 Shawmut Hydroelectric Soil Erosion and Sediment Control Plan

Project Description

Shawmut, LLC (BWPH), Licensee of the Shawmut Hydroelectric Project (Project) submits the following Soil Erosion and Sediment Control Plan for the construction of permanent upstream fish passage facility at the Project that will include a fish lift with integrated attraction water intake and 81-foot-long by 21-foot-high entrance flume and 93-foot-long spillway placed downstream of the non-overflow portion of the dam and adjacent to the Units 1 through 6 powerhouse. The attraction water intake and spillway is designed to divert 340 cfs from the impoundment with 115 to 225 cfs diverted to the fish lift entrance flume and 115 to 225 cfs provided as spill adjacent to the fish lift entrance. An approximately 77-foot-long by 10.5-foot-wide fish ladder will be placed at the upstream end of the island between the two project powerhouses to provide fish egress from the Unit 7 and 8 tailrace to the Unit 1 through 6 tailrace. The discharge from the Tainter gate located between the two powerhouses will be rerouted to the Unit 7 and 8 tailrace. The fish ladder structure will be comprised of a concrete fishway channel with two baffles, entrance flap gate, and isolation gates.

Plan Details

As indicated on the attached plan, the perimeter of any area of permanent or temporary construction activity will be protected by the measures shown or equivalent protection as chosen by the contractor. In addition, the perimeter of the site that abuts the river will be staked with hay bales to prevent sediment migration.

Four cofferdams will be utilized in the construction of the upstream fish passage at Shawmut.

A cofferdam for the attraction water intake (Cofferdam 1) will be a sheet pile bulkhead 31 ft wide extending 5 ft upstream into the impoundment with a top elevation of 115 ft located on the upstream face of the non-overflow dam section. The cofferdam will impact 155 sqft.

The cofferdam utilized to dewater the fish lift area between the Unit 1-6 powerhouse and spillway (Cofferdam 2) is a braced cofferdam consisting of steel supports and stop logs. The cofferdam will run 45 ft from the spillway turning parallel to the powerhouse for 45 ft and turning perpendicular to the powerhouse 65 ft with a top elevation of 94 ft. The cofferdam will impact 2921 sqft of area.

The cofferdam from the Unit 1-6 powerhouse to the isolation wall dike (Cofferdam 3) at the Unit 7&8 tailrace is a braced cofferdam consisting of steel supports and stop logs for depths greater than 4 ft and sand bags for depth under 4 ft. The braced coffer dam and sand bags will run from the southwest end of the Unit 1-6 powerhouse to the dike with a top elevation of 92 ft. The cofferdam will impact 6950 sqft of area.

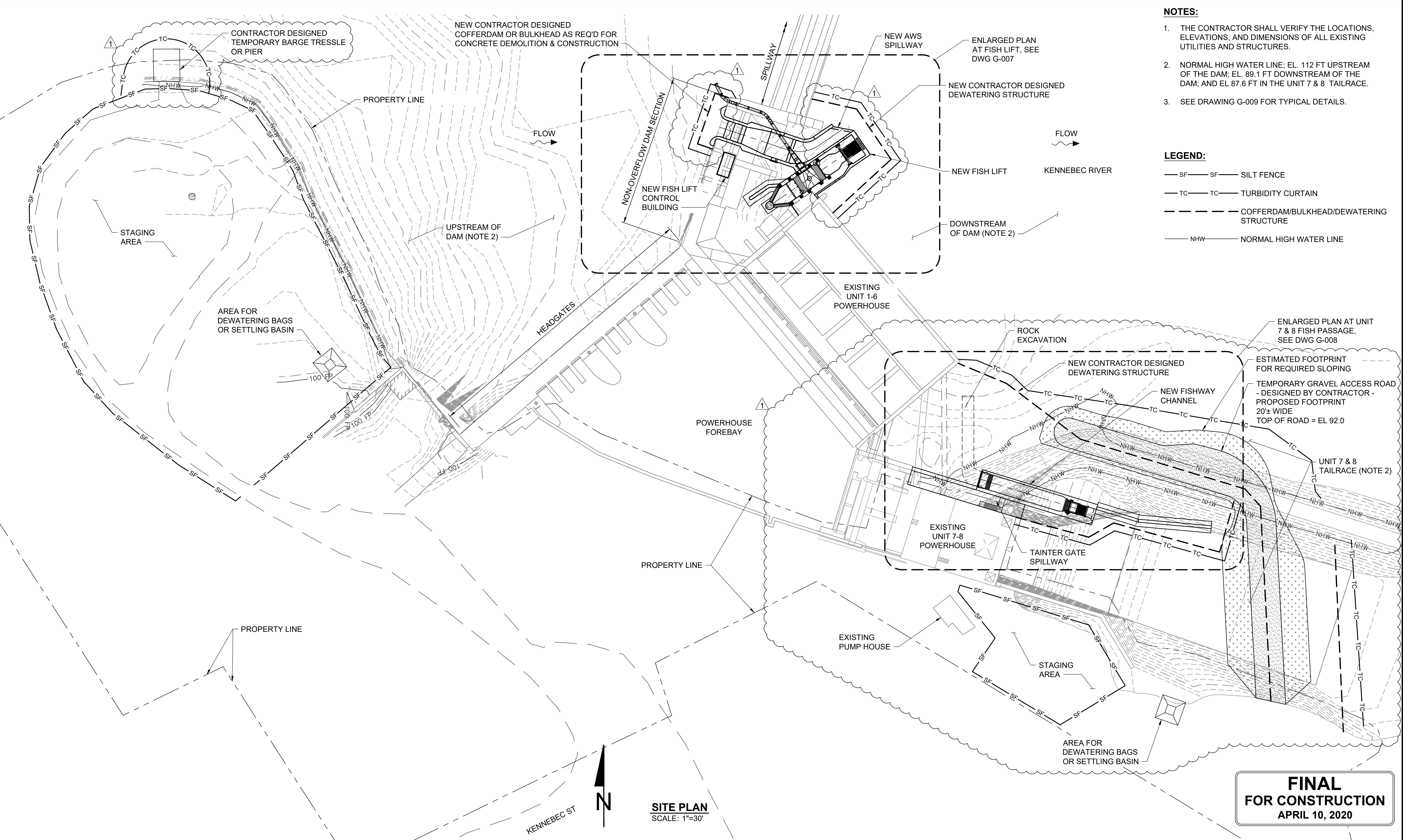
The Unit 7 & 8 powerhouse tailrace Aquadam (Cofferdam 4) will be located about halfway down the dike from the Unit 7 & 8 powerhouse across the tailrace with a top elevation of 96 ft. Upstream of the Aquadam a temporary access road will be placed from the southwest shoreline to the dike with a top elevation of 92 ft. and will require about 2600 cubic yards of material. The cofferdam will impact 25,129 sqft of area.

An earthen filled sheet pile cell for barge loading and offloading will be located upstream of the project on the western shore. The sheet pile cell will be 30 ft. wide by 40 ft. long and earthen filled. The cell will contain 2,200 CY and impact 1,200 sqft of area.

It will be the contractor's responsibility to design the coffer dam and soil erosion and sediment control to meet their access and construction sequencing needs, to meet OSHA safety standards, State of Maine and International Building codes, and any other applicable regulations.

Erosion control will be installed around all disturbed land and staging areas. Suspended turbidity curtains will surround all cofferdams. Water from dewatering pumps will pass through filter bags or a settling basin before being reintroduced to the river.

DWG: S:\200 Projects\31091\Holden\SHAWMUT\Current\1907 CAD\202 SHREE TO G-006.dwg USER: jenkins DATE: Apr 10, 2020 3:38am APPS: C:\SHAWMUT\DWG C:\SHAWMUT\DWG C:\SHAWMUT\DWG C:\SHAWMUT\DWG C:\SHAWMUT\DWG C:\SHAWMUT\DWG C:\SHAWMUT\DWG C:\SHAWMUT\DWG C:\SHAWMUT\DWG C:\SHAWMUT\DWG



- NOTES:**
1. THE CONTRACTOR SHALL VERIFY THE LOCATIONS, ELEVATIONS, AND DIMENSIONS OF ALL EXISTING UTILITIES AND STRUCTURES.
 2. NORMAL HIGH WATER LINE: EL. 112 FT UPSTREAM OF THE DAM; EL. 89.1 FT DOWNSTREAM OF THE DAM; AND EL 87.6 FT IN THE UNIT 7 & 8 TAILRACE.
 3. SEE DRAWING G-009 FOR TYPICAL DETAILS.

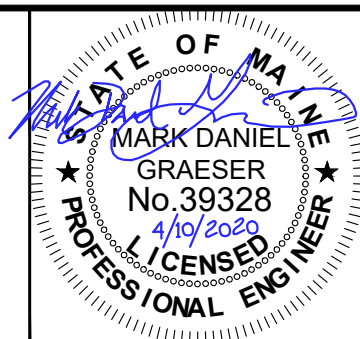
- LEGEND:**
- SF — SF — SILT FENCE
 - TC — TC — TURBIDITY CURTAIN
 - COFFERDAM/BULKHEAD/DEWATERING STRUCTURE
 - NHW — NORMAL HIGH WATER LINE

SITE PLAN
SCALE: 1"=30'

FINAL FOR CONSTRUCTION
 APRIL 10, 2020

ALDEN RESEARCH LABORATORY
 30 SHREWSBURY ST, HOLDEN, MA 01520
 TEL: (508) 829-6000 www.aldenlab.com

REVISION	DESCRIPTION OF ISSUE / REVISION	REVISED BY
1	FINAL FOR CONSTRUCTION	M. GRAESER
12/13/2019	FINAL FOR BID - NOT FOR CONSTRUCTION	M. GRAESER



SHAWMUT HYDROELECTRIC STATION
 UPSTREAM FISH PASSAGE
 BROOKFIELD WHITE PINE HYDRO, LLC

STAGING AREAS, EROSION
 CONTROL, & DEWATERING PLAN

PROJECT:	3173SHAWFISH
DRAWN BY:	M. PITTMAN
DESIGNED BY:	B. McMAHON
APPROVED BY:	M. GRAESER
SHEET:	6 OF 179
DRAWING:	G-006

17. DIRECTIONS TO THE SITE

Take Exit 133 off US Interstate 95 for State Route 201. Take State Route 201 North for approximately 2 miles and take a right onto Kennebec Street. Continue on Kennebec Street for approximately 1,200 feet and the road dead ends at the project, 68 Kennebec Street.

18. Nature of Activity (Description of project, include all features)

The goal of this project is to provide effective, agency approved upstream passage (i.e., efficient and with minimal delay) for diadromous fish species, including those identified in the Interim Species Protection Plan (ISPP) for the Project. Fish passage facilities will be installed at Shawmut and will include a fish lift with integrated attraction water intake and spillway placed downstream of the non-overflow portion of the dam and adjacent to the Units 1 through 6 powerhouse, a short fish ladder connecting the Units 7 and 8 tailrace to the Units 1 through 6 tailrace at the upstream end of the training wall/ island, and modifications to the discharge of the Tainter gate adjacent to the Units 7 and 8 powerhouse.

All modifications will take place in the waterway. The fish lift, fish ladder, AWS and barge loading sheet pile cell will require modifications to the existing structures and placing of additional materials and structures in the waterway. See attached Project Description for detail description of the modifications.

19. Project Purpose (Describe the reason or purpose of the project, see instructions)

The Shawmut Project does not presently have a dedicated upstream fish passage facility. Upstream passage of Atlantic salmon in the lower Kennebec River is currently accomplished by trapping fish at the Lockwood Project (FERC No. 2574), located approximately 6.8 miles downstream of the Project. Salmon are transported via truck, above the Shawmut Project, to spawning and rearing habitat located in the Sandy River which enters the Kennebec. The FERC license for the Shawmut Project expires on January 31, 2022. To proactively address protection and enhancement of the Atlantic salmon ahead of any pending action before the Commission (such as Project relicensing), BWPH consulted with fisheries agencies and subsequently filed with the FERC an Interim Species Protection Plan (Interim SPP) for Atlantic Salmon. Under the FERC approved Interim SPP, BWPH is required to provide permanent upstream fish passage at the Shawmut Hydroelectric Project for migrating Atlantic salmon and other anadromous species. The primary species of interest for upstream passage, under the ISPP, is the federally-listed Atlantic salmon. Additional species of interest include American shad and river herring (alewife and blueback herring).

USE BLOCKS 20-23 IF DREDGED AND/OR FILL MATERIAL IS TO BE DISCHARGED

20. Reason(s) for Discharge

The fish lift, fish ladder, and Tainter gate modifications will require modifications to the existing structures and placing of additional materials and structures in the waterway. This will require the placement of an estimated 1,884 cubic yards (CY) of concrete and 3,024 CY of structural fill. The combined footprint of the additional structures will be approximately 6590 square feet (ft²) (0.15 acre). Placement of concrete below the Ordinary High Water Line (OWH) in the tailrace is necessitated to provide a stable entrance for the proposed fishway as well as to provide connectivity and egress between the Unit 7 and 8 and Units 1 through 6 powerhouses. Placement of concrete below the OWH in the headpond is necessitated to provide footing for the exit flume. Placement of 2600 CY of fill below the OWH in the tailrace is necessitated to provide access to this area for the purposes of construction of the fishways. This fill is a temporary impact and will be removed upon completion.

21. Type(s) of Material Being Discharged and the Amount of Each Type in Cubic Yards:

Type Amount in Cubic Yards	Type Amount in Cubic Yards	Type Amount in Cubic Yards
Concrete 1,550 CY	Structural fill, 2,200 CY	Temporary fill, 3,510 CY

22. Surface Area in Acres of Wetlands or Other Waters Filled (see instructions)

Acres 0.1 acres (Permanent), 0.3 acres (Temporary)
or
Linear Feet

23. Description of Avoidance, Minimization, and Compensation (see instructions)

A contractor designed dewatering structure will be installed around the tailrace fishway entrance work area and in the Unit 7 and 8 and Units 1 through 6 powerhouses and another contractor designed dewatering structure will be installed around the headpond attraction water intake screen work area. Outside of all dewatering structures, turbidity curtains will be installed to prevent the potential transport of sediment into the river.

Overall, the proposed fishway constitutes mitigation for fish passage/habitat enhancement within the Kennebec River.

24. Is Any Portion of the Work Already Complete? Yes No IF YES, DESCRIBE THE COMPLETED WORK

25. Addresses of Adjoining Property Owners, Lessees, Etc., Whose Property Adjoins the Waterbody (if more than can be entered here, please attach a supplemental list).

a. Address- Please see Attachment C, submitted with permit application.

City - State - Zip -

b. Address-

City - State - Zip -

c. Address-

City - State - Zip -

d. Address-

City - State - Zip -

e. Address-

City - State - Zip -

26. List of Other Certificates or Approvals/Denials received from other Federal, State, or Local Agencies for Work Described in This Application.

AGENCY	TYPE APPROVAL*	IDENTIFICATION NUMBER	DATE APPLIED	DATE APPROVED	DATE DENIED
MDEP	MWDCA	L-19751-33-A-M	August 1, 1997	July 31, 1998	

* Would include but is not restricted to zoning, building, and flood plain permits

27. Application is hereby made for permit or permits to authorize the work described in this application. I certify that this information in this application is complete and accurate. I further certify that I possess the authority to undertake the work described herein or am acting as the duly authorized agent of the applicant.

Kelly Maloney

5-20-2020

Gregory Allen

5-20-2020

SIGNATURE OF APPLICANT

DATE

SIGNATURE OF AGENT

DATE

The Application must be signed by the person who desires to undertake the proposed activity (applicant) or it may be signed by a duly authorized agent if the statement in block 11 has been filled out and signed.

18 U.S.C. Section 1001 provides that: Whoever, in any manner within the jurisdiction of any department or agency of the United States knowingly and willfully falsifies, conceals, or covers up any trick, scheme, or disguises a material fact or makes any false, fictitious or fraudulent statements or representations or makes or uses any false writing or document knowing same to contain any false, fictitious or fraudulent statements or entry, shall be fined not more than \$10,000 or imprisoned not more than five years or both.