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Project Overview Spreadsheet : Attachment 3, February 12, 2009

Maine Department of Transportation

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Project Location					Project Information		
BR#	Location	Town	County	Bridge Name	Scope	On-Site Temporary Detour?	Construction Overview
0077	Old Danville Road	Auburn	Aroostook	ROYAL RIVER BRIDGE	Bridge Replacement (wider)	No	Demolish deck and rail with hydraulic hammer, remove debris from channel with clam-shell/hand labor. Remove existing bridge beams with large excavator. Excavate for new footings and abutments behind existing abutments until it is time to demolish existing structure. Divert flow away from abutment (sandbags, Jersey barriers). Demolish abutment. Form/place footing and abutment, place riprap. Swap diversion to opposite abutment and repeat. Set beams, form/cast deck, install membrane, loam/seed, pave, stripe.
125	Richardson Road	Easton	Aroostook	PRESTILE STREAM #1	Bridge Culvert Replacement (Longer, possible removal?)	No	Place cofferdam upstream at narrowest point of stream (some clearing may be required to access cofferdam locations. Sandbags: compress substrate, minor sedimentation. Jersey barriers with sheet plastic: compress substrate, minor sedimentation) repeat downstream below outlet pool. Install diversion: most likely pump, install "sleeve" under work area to protect hose. Pump outlet installed so that discharge does not scour. Clean water pumped from above upstream cofferdam back into stream below downstream cofferdam. Dirty water within cofferdam is pumped to a cofferdam sedimentation basin. Pipe removed, new pipe/riprap installed in "dry" work area between cofferdams. The diversion pump system will be stopped and the upstream coffer dam will slowly be breached. First flush of dirty water captured by the "dirty water" pump and sent to cofferdam sedimentation basin. When the water behind downstream cofferdam is clean, that dam will be breached as well. The remainder of the upstream cofferdam and the diversion pump system will then be removed.
2403	Route 2	Island Falls	Aroostook	IRON	Bridge Replacement	No	Drive pile (H-pile or Pipe-pile, may require pre-excavation by crane with clam-shell) for temporary work trestle beside existing bridge. Drive pile to support "false-work" under structure to contain debris from deck/rail removal. Install barges, if sufficient depth of water, to contain bulk of pier demo. If there is not sufficient depth: remove center pier via open demolition with a hoe-ram from work trestle and/or blast; remove concrete from river with clam-shell. Cannot blast inside a cofferdam, generally destroys cofferdam. Repeat for other piers. Install cofferdams for new pier placement: sheet-pile, may require pre-excavation with clam-shell. Excavate for concrete seal within flooded cofferdam. Place seal concrete underwater in flooded cofferdam. Dewater cofferdam by pumping clean water into river. When water gets within a few feet of seal, pump to a cofferdam sediment basin to capture water with concrete sediment. Once dewatered, manually clean seal surface (shovels, and brooms. Once cleaned, the cofferdam can be allowed to flood at night and dewatered the next day by pumping overboard. Form, cast, and clean footing and pier in the "dry". Remove cofferdam. Repeat for other piers. Divert flow away from exiting abutments/riprap (sandbags/Jersey barriers), demo, excavate for footing, form, cast, and clean footing/abu
2898	Main Street	Oakfield	Aroostook	Village	Bridge Replacement	No	Remove deck by saw cutting timbers and ripping with excavator, lift beams. Excavate for new footings and abutments behind existing abutments until it is time to demolish abutments. Excavate for new footings and abutments behind existing abutments until it is time to demolish existing structure. Divert flow away from abutment (sandbags, Jersey barriers). Demolish abutment. Form/place footing and abutment, place riprap. Swap diversion to opposite abutment and repeat. Set beams, form/cast deck, install membrane, loam/seed, pave, stripe.
	Bancroft Road	Weston	Aroostook		Strut Replacement	No	Place cofferdam upstream at narrowest point of stream (some clearing may be required to access cofferdam locations. Sandbags: compress substrate, minor sedimentation. Jersey barriers with sheet plastic: compress substrate, minor sedimentation) repeat downstream below outlet pool. Install diversion: most likely pump, install "sleeve" under work area to protect hose. Pump outlet installed so that discharge does not scour. Clean water pumped from above upstream cofferdam back into stream below downstream cofferdam. Dirty water within cofferdam is pumped to a cofferdam sedimentation basin. Pipe removed, new pipe/riprap installed in "dry" work area between cofferdams. The diversion pump system will be stopped and the upstream coffer dam will slowly be breached. First flush of dirty water captured by the "dirty water" pump and sent to cofferdam sedimentation basin. When the water behind downstream cofferdam is clean, that dam will be breached as well. The remainder of the upstream cofferdam and the diversion pump system will then be removed.
5340	Winn Road	Cumberland	Cumberland	RIDEOUT	Bridge Culvert Rehabilitation (Invert w/ wiers)	No	Place cofferdam upstream at narrowest point of stream (some cutting may be required to access cofferdam locations. Sandbags: compress substrate, minor sedimentation. Jersey barriers with sheet plastic: compress substrate, minor sedimentation) repeat downstream below outlet pool. Install diversion: most likely pump, install "sleeve" under work area to protect hose. Pump outlet installed so that discharge does not scour. Clean water pumped from above upstream cofferdam back into stream below downstream cofferdam. Dirty water within cofferdam is pumped to a cofferdam sedimentation basin. Place invert liner by spraying shot-crete, form and place external weirs, install riprap installed in "dry" work area between cofferdams. Block final weir outlet notch and use as containment for flushing of liner. The diversion pump system will stopped intermittently to provide flush water for liner. Flush water captured behind the last weir will be pumped to the cofferdam sedimentation basin until pH is tested to be within one pH of the receiving waters. The diversion pump system will be stopped and the upstream coffer dam will slowly be breached/removed. When the water behind downstream cofferdam is clean the downstream cofferdam will be removed.
2702	Route 26/100	Falmouth	Cumberland	RR and River CROSSING	Bridge Replacement	No	There appears to be very little in-stream work associated with this project. Pier replacement: Install cofferdams for new pier placement: sheet-pile, may require pre-excavation with clam-shell. Sandbags: compress substrate, minor sedimentation. Jersey barriers with sheet plastic: compress substrate, minor sedimentation). Excavate for concrete seal within dewatered cofferdam. Place seal concrete underwater in flooded cofferdam. Dewater cofferdam by pumping clean water into river. When water gets within a few feet of seal, pump to a cofferdam sediment basin to capture water with concrete sediment. Once dewatered, manually clean seal surface (shovels, and brooms. Once cleaned, the cofferdam can be allowed to flood at night and dewatered the next day by pumping overboard. Form, cast, and clean footing and pier in the "dry". Remove cofferdam.
5646	Hallowell Road/ Route 9	Pownal	Cumberland	POWNAI CENTER	Bridge Culvert Rehabilitation (Invert w/ wiers)	No	Place cofferdam upstream at narrowest point of stream (some cutting may be required to access cofferdam locations. Sandbags: compress substrate, minor sedimentation. Jersey barriers with sheet plastic: compress substrate, minor sedimentation) repeat downstream below outlet pool. Install diversion: most likely pump, install "sleeve" under work area to protect hose. Pump outlet installed so that discharge does not scour. Clean water pumped from above upstream cofferdam back into stream below downstream cofferdam. Dirty water within cofferdam is pumped to a cofferdam sedimentation basin. Place invert liner by spraying shot-crete, form and place external weirs, install riprap installed in "dry" work area between cofferdams. Block final weir outlet notch and use as containment for flushing of liner. The diversion pump system will stopped intermittently to provide flush water for liner. Flush water captured behind the last weir will be pumped to the cofferdam sedimentation basin until pH is tested to be within one pH of the receiving waters. The diversion pump system will be stopped and the upstream coffer dam will slowly be breached/removed. When the water behind downstream cofferdam is clean the downstream cofferdam will be removed.
3945	Route 1	South Portland	Cumberland	VETERANS MEMORIAL	Design Build Bridge Replacement *	??	Drive pile (H-pile or Pipe-pile, may require preexcavation by crane with clam-shell) for temporary work trestle beside existing bridge. Drive pile to support "false-work" under structure to contain demolition debris from deck/rail removal. Install barges, if sufficient depth of water, to contain bulk of pier demo. If there is not sufficient depth: remove center pier via open demolition with a ho-ram from work trestle or blast; remove concrete from river with clam-shell. Cannot blast inside a cofferdam, generally destroys cofferdam. Repeat for other piers. Install cofferdams for new pier placement: sheet-pile, may require pre-excavation with clam-shell. Excavate for concrete seal within dewatered cofferdam. Place seal concrete underwater in flooded cofferdam. Dewater cofferdam by pumping clean water into river. When water gets within a few feet of seal, pump to a cofferdam sediment basin to capture water with concrete sediment. Once dewatered, manually clean seal surface (shovels, and brooms. Once cleaned, the cofferdam can be allowed to flood at night and dewatered the next day by pumping overboard. Form, cast, and clean footing and pier in the "dry". Remove cofferdam. Repeat for other piers. Divert flow away from exiting abutments/riprap (sandbags/Jersey barriers), demo, excavate for footing, form, cast, and clean footi
3987	E. Bridge Street	Westbrook	Cumberland	LITTLE	Arch with Natural Bottom	No	Place cofferdam upstream at narrowest point of stream (some cutting may be required to access cofferdam locations. Sandbags: compress substrate, minor sedimentation. Jersey barriers with sheet plastic: compress substrate, minor sedimentation) repeat downstream below outlet pool. Install diversion: most likely pump, install "sleeve" under work area to protect hose. Pump outlet installed so that discharge does not scour. Clean water pumped from above upstream cofferdam back into stream below downstream cofferdam. Dirty water within cofferdam is pumped to a cofferdam sedimentation basin. Remove culverts, form and cast footings, prepare streambed, and install arch in the "dry". The diversion pump system will be stopped and the upstream coffer dam will slowly be breached. First flush of dirty water captured by the "dirty water" pump and sent to cofferdam sedimentation basin. When the water behind downstream cofferdam is clean, that dam will be breached as well. The remainder of the upstream cofferdam and the diversion pump system will then be removed.

*Will apply "MaineDOT Special In-water Work Conditions" as standard practice.

Project Location					Project Information		
BR#	Location	Town	County	Bridge Name	Scope	On-Site Temporary Detour?	Construction Overview
2004	Route 4/27/43	Farmington	Franklin	Abbot	Slipline	No	Place cofferdam upstream at narrowest point of stream (some cutting may be required to access cofferdam locations. Sandbags: compress substrate, minor sedimentation. Jersey barriers with sheet plastic: compress substrate, minor sedimentation) repeat downstream below outlet pool. Install diversion: most likely pump, install "sleeve" under work area to protect hose. Pump outlet installed so that discharge does not scour. Clean water pumped from above upstream cofferdam back into stream below downstream cofferdam. Dirty water within cofferdam is pumped to a cofferdam sedimentation basin. Install liner and seal ends with only vent holes remaining. Place sheet plastic/tarps on streambed to capture any excess grout/spillage. Begin pumping grout (generally downstream to upstream). Can only place a limited amount of grout at a time as liner can float and move breaking the seals on the end. Operation needs to be closely monitored as unforeseen holes in pipe may lead to leakage. Leakage captured immediately downstream of pipe and removed from work area. Capture overflow when interstitial space is filled via vent holes. The diversion pump system will be stopped and the upstream coffer dam will slowly be breached/removed. When the water behind downstream cofferdam is clean the downstream coffe
2311	Route 2/27	Farmington	Franklin	Gilbert Brook	Slipline	No	Place cofferdam upstream at narrowest point of stream (some cutting may be required to access cofferdam locations. Sandbags: compress substrate, minor sedimentation. Jersey barriers with sheet plastic: compress substrate, minor sedimentation) repeat downstream below outlet pool. Install diversion: most likely pump, install "sleeve" under work area to protect hose. Pump outlet installed so that discharge does not scour. Clean water pumped from above upstream cofferdam back into stream below downstream cofferdam. Dirty water within cofferdam is pumped to a cofferdam sedimentation basin. Install liner and seal ends with only vent holes remaining. Place sheet plastic/tarps on streambed to capture any excess grout/spillage. Begin pumping grout (generally downstream to upstream). Can only place a limited amount of grout at a time as liner can float and move breaking the seals on the end. Operation needs to be closely monitored as unforeseen holes in pipe may lead to leakage. Leakage captured immediately downstream of pipe and removed from work area. Capture overflow when interstitial space is filled via vent holes. The diversion pump system will be stopped and the upstream coffer dam will slowly be breached/removed. When the water behind downstream cofferdam is clean the downstream coffe
0408	Swan Road	New Sharon	Franklin	SWAN ROAD	Bridge Replacement (Possible Removal)	No	Remove deck by saw cutting timbers and ripping with excavator, lift beams. Excavate for new footings and abutments behind existing abutments until it is time to demolish abutments. Divert flow away from abutment (sandbags, Jersey barriers). Demolish abutment. Form/place footing and abutment, place riprap. Swap diversion to opposite abutment and repeat. Set beams, form/cast deck, install membrane, loam/seed, pave, stripe.
2594	Townway Road	New Sharon	Franklin	MUDDY BROOK	Bridge Removal	No	Drive pile to support "false-work" under structure to contain demolition debris generated by deck/rail removal. Remove deck via hydraulic hammer to expose piers. Install barges, if sufficient depth of water, to contain bulk of pier demo. If there is not sufficient depth: remove center pier via open demolition with a hydraulic hammer from work trestle or blast downs to mudline; remove concrete from river with clam-shell. Cannot blast inside a cofferdam, generally destroys cofferdam. Remove abutments by same means.
5570	Route 3	Mt Desert	Hancock	STANLEY BROOK	Bridge Replacement (Longer Span)	??	Remove deck by saw cutting timbers and ripping with excavator, lift beams. Excavate for new footings and abutments behind existing abutments until it is time to demolish abutments. Excavate for new footings and abutments behind existing abutments until it is time to demolish existing structure. Divert flow away from abutment (sandbags, Jersey barriers). Demolish abutment. Form/place footing and abutment, place riprap. Swap diversion to opposite abutment and repeat. Set beams, form/cast deck, install membrane, loam/seed, pave, stripe.
498	Blair Road	Augusta	Kennebec	BLAIR ROAD	Bridge Replacement	LAP	Remove pavement with excavator, demolish deck with hydraulic hammer and lift beams. Excavate for new footings and abutments behind existing abutments until it is time to demolish abutments. Excavate for new footings and abutments behind existing abutments until it is time to demolish existing structure. Divert flow away from abutment (sandbags, Jersey barriers). Demolish abutment. Form/place footing and abutment, place riprap. Swap diversion to opposite abutment and repeat. Set beams, form/cast deck, install membrane, loam/seed, pave, stripe.
2719	Route 100/201	Augusta	Kennebec	RIGGS	Bridge Replacement	No	Place cofferdam upstream at narrowest point of stream (some cutting may be required to access cofferdam locations. Sandbags: compress substrate, minor sedimentation. Jersey barriers with sheet plastic: compress substrate, minor sedimentation). Probably will not need a downstream cofferdam as there is a set of falls below structure. Install diversion: most likely pump, install "sleeve" under work area to protect hose. Pump outlet installed so that discharge does not scour. Clean water pumped from above upstream cofferdam back into stream below existing outlet. Dirty water within cofferdam is pumped to a cofferdam sedimentation basin. Complete Replacement work in the "dry". The diversion pump system will be stopped and the upstream coffer dam will slowly be breached.
2412	Cobbosseecontee Road	Monmouth	Kennebec	JOCK STREAM	Bridge Replacement	No	Install floating silt-boom up and downstream. Plug bridge deck drains. Saw cut deck capturing slurry. Lift bridge deck and rail with small crane/large excavator. Repeat on other span. Drill and blast pier. Remove debris with clam shell. Work behind existing abutments until it is time to demolish abutments. Contain abutment demolition and riprap placement behind floating silt boom. Demolish abutment and place riprap. Repeat other side.
3228	Garland Road	Winslow	Kennebec	MILE BROOK	Design Build Bridge Replacement	No	Drive pile (H-pile or Pipe-pile, may require pre-excavation by crane with clam-shell) to create a temporary work trestle beside existing bridge. Drive pile to support "false-work" under structure to contain demolition debris generated by deck/rail removal. Remove deck and rails. Clear and install access roads on both sides of stream. Place rock fill or crane mats to access piers. Hammer piers into manageable chunks, drill and blast footings, remove debris with excavator and trucks. Place fill to eliminate piers. Drive pile, form, cast footing and abutment (both sides). Span the rest of the stream. Set beams, form/cast deck, install membrane, loam/seed, pave, stripe.
5578	Island Road	South Thomaston	Knox	SPRUCE HEAD	Bridge Replacement	Yes	Build temporary abutments with sheetpile/riprap fill. Drive temporary piles (H-pile, pipe-pile) bents for temporary detour. Set old bridge beams and install precast concrete panels to create temporary bridge deck. Work tides and behind existing abutments until it is time to demolish abutments. Divert low flow with sandbags away from abutment/riprap. Demolish abutment and place riprap at low tide. Swap sandbags to opposite abutment and repeat.
2151	Shave Hill Road	Fryeburg	Oxford	CHARLES RIVER	Replacement or Bridge Removal	No	Drive pile to support "false-work" under structure to contain demolition debris generated by deck/rail removal. Remove deck and rails. Drive pile to create rail system. Install large roller system on existing bridge beams. Jack beams above existing abutments and roll beams onto shore to be dismantled. Divert flow with sandbags away from abutment/riprap. Demolish existing abutment. Build new abutment and place riprap in the "dry".
2708	McNeil Road	Fryeburg	Oxford	RED IRON	Bridge Replacement or Bridge Removal	No	Drive pile to support "false-work" under structure to contain demolition debris generated by deck/rail removal. Remove deck and rails. Surround pier with barges to access bearings on pier and contain debris. Disconnect bearings from beams, and lift beams with crane. Hammer concrete pier cap. Pull piles that make-up pier foundation. Divert flow with sandbags away from abutment/riprap. Demolish existing abutment. Build new abutment and place riprap in the "dry". Dive pile bent for new pier. Form, cast, and finish pier cap from barge. Set beams, form, place, and finish deck.
2917	Route 2	Mexico	Oxford	WEBB RIVER	Bridge Replacement (Longer Span)	No	Build Temporary abutments with Jersey barriers/concrete "waste" blocks. Line with geotextile and backfill with granular material. Set beams, place pre-cast concrete deck panels, and install temporary rail. Demolish deck and rail with hydraulic hammer, remove debris from channel with clam-shell/hand labor. Excavate for new footings and abutments behind existing abutments until it is time to demolish existing abutment. Divert flow away from abutment (sandbags, Jersey barriers). Demolish abutment. Form/place footing and abutment, place riprap. Swap diversion to opposite abutment and repeat. Set beams, form/cast deck, install membrane, loam/seed, pave, stripe.
5855	Cobern Fields Road	Riley Twp	Oxford	BULL BRANCH	Replacement (Possible Rehabilitation)	No	Remove wooden deck cut saw cutting and removing with an excavator. Excavate for new footings and abutments behind existing abutments until it is time to demolish existing structure. Divert flow with sandbags away from abutment. Demolish abutment with hydraulic hammer. Form/place footing and abutment, place riprap. Swap sandbags to opposite abutment and repeat. Set beams, form/cast deck (possibly wood). Loam and seed.
0792	Cobern Fields Road	Riley Twp	Oxford	BULL BRANCH #2	Bridge Replacement (Possible)	No	Remove wooden deck cut saw cutting and removing with an excavator. Excavate for new footings and abutments behind existing abutments until it is time to demolish existing structure. Divert flow with sandbags away from abutment. Demolish abutment with hydraulic hammer. Form/place footing and abutment, place riprap. Swap sandbags to opposite abutment and repeat. Set beams, form/cast deck (possibly wood). Loam and seed.

*Will apply "MaineDOT Special In-water Work Conditions" as standard practice.

Project Location					Project Information		
BR#	Location	Town	County	Bridge Name	Scope	On-Site Temporary Detour?	Construction Overview
2711	Route 2	Bangor	Penobscot	Red	Bridge Replacement	No	Place cofferdam upstream at narrowest point of stream (some cutting may be required to access cofferdam locations. Sandbags: compress substrate, minor sedimentation. Jersey barriers with sheet plastic: compress substrate, minor sedimentation) repeat downstream below outlet pool. Install diversion: most likely pump, install "sleeve" under work area to protect hose; intake installed in sump surrounded by small plastic perforated riser filled with crushed stone to prevent clogging. Pump outlet installed so that discharge does not scour. Clean water pumped from above upstream cofferdam back into stream below downstream cofferdam. Dirty water within cofferdam is pumped to a cofferdam sedimentation basin. Bridge removed, new bridge/riprap installed in "dry" work area between cofferdams. The diversion pump system will be stopped and the upstream coffer dam will slowly be breached. First flush of dirty water captured by the "dirty water" pump and sent to cofferdam sedimentation basin. When the water behind downstream cofferdam is clean, that dam will be breached as well. The remainder of the upstream cofferdam and the diversion pump system will then be removed.
3365	Cram Street	Bradley	Penobscot	JENKINS (CRAM STREET)	Bridge Replacement (In-kind or possible span)	??	Place cofferdam upstream at narrowest point of stream (some cutting may be required to access cofferdam locations. Sandbags: compress substrate, minor sedimentation. Jersey barriers with sheet plastic: compress substrate, minor sedimentation) repeat downstream below outlet pool. Install diversion: most likely pump, install "sleeve" under work area to protect hose; intake installed in sump surrounded by small plastic perforated riser filled with crushed stone to prevent clogging. Pump outlet installed so that discharge does not scour. Clean water pumped from above upstream cofferdam back into stream below downstream cofferdam. Dirty water within cofferdam is pumped to a cofferdam sedimentation basin. Bridge removed, new bridge/riprap installed in "dry" work area between cofferdams. The diversion pump system will be stopped and the upstream coffer dam will slowly be breached. First flush of dirty water captured by the "dirty water" pump and sent to cofferdam sedimentation basin. When the water behind downstream cofferdam is clean, that dam will be breached as well. The remainder of the upstream cofferdam and the diversion pump system will then be removed.
5102	Fuller Road	Carmel	Penobscot	Norton	Bridge Replacement	No	Demolish deck and rail with hydraulic hammer, remove debris from channel with clam-shell/hand labor. Excavate for new footings and abutments behind existing abutments until it is time to demolish existing abutment. Divert flow away from abutment (sandbags, Jersey barriers). In this case, divert flow to one side of the center pier. Demolish abutment and place riprap. Swap sandbags to opposite side of center pier. Demolish abutment/place riprap. Install barges, if sufficient depth of water, to contain bulk of pier demo. If there is not sufficient depth: remove center pier via open demolition with a hydraulic hammer from work trestle or blast; remove concrete from resource with clam-shell. Set beams, form/cast deck, install membrane and wearing surface, loam and seed.
3972	Bradford Road	Charleston	Penobscot	RICHARDS	Bridge Culvert Rehabilitation (slip line or possible replacement)	No	Place cofferdam upstream at narrowest point of stream (some cutting may be required to access cofferdam locations. Sandbags: compress substrate, minor sedimentation. Jersey barriers with sheet plastic: compress substrate, minor sedimentation) repeat downstream below outlet pool. Install diversion: most likely pump, install "sleeve" under work area to protect hose. Pump outlet installed so that discharge does not scour. Clean water pumped from above upstream cofferdam back into stream below downstream cofferdam. Dirty water within cofferdam is pumped to a cofferdam sedimentation basin. Install liner and seal ends with only vent holes remaining. Place sheet plastic/tarps on streambed to capture any excess grout/spillage. Begin pumping grout (generally downstream to upstream). Can only place a limited amount of grout at a time as liner can float and move breaking the seals on the end. Operation needs to be closely monitored as unforeseen holes in pipe may lead to leakage. Leakage captured immediately downstream of pipe and removed from work area. Capture overflow when interstitial space is filled via vent holes. The diversion pump system will be stopped and the upstream coffer dam will slowly be breached/removed. When the water behind downstream cofferdam is clean the downstream cofferdam
2436	Caribou Road	Enfield	Penobscot	Kimball	Bridge Replacement	No	Place cofferdam upstream at narrowest point of stream (some cutting may be required to access cofferdam locations. Sandbags: compress substrate, minor sedimentation. Jersey barriers with sheet plastic: compress substrate, minor sedimentation) repeat downstream below outlet pool. Install diversion: most likely pump, install "sleeve" under work area to protect hose; intake installed in sump surrounded by small plastic perforated riser filled with crushed stone to prevent clogging. Pump outlet installed so that discharge does not scour. Clean water pumped from above upstream cofferdam back into stream below downstream cofferdam. Dirty water within cofferdam is pumped to a cofferdam sedimentation basin. Pipe removed, new pipe/riprap installed in "dry" work area between cofferdams. The diversion pump system will be stopped and the upstream coffer dam will slowly be breached. First flush of dirty water captured by the "dirty water" pump and sent to cofferdam sedimentation basin. When the water behind downstream cofferdam is clean, that dam will be breached as well. The remainder of the upstream cofferdam and the diversion pump system will then be removed.
3040	Coffin Street/ Route 116	Howland	Penobscot	PISCATAQUIS	Design Build Bridge Replacement	No	Build temporary abutments with sheetpile/riprap fill. Drive pile (H-pile or Pipe-pile, may require pre-excavation by crane with clam-shell) to create a temporary work trestle beside existing bridge. Drive pile to create rail system. Install large roller system on existing bridge beams and shear mechanical connections between trusses and piers. Jack beams above existing abutments and roll trusses onto shore to be dismantled. Install cofferdams for new pier placement: sheet-pile, may require pre-excavation with clam-shell. Excavate for concrete seal within dewatered cofferdam. Place seal concrete underwater in flooded cofferdam. Dewater cofferdam by pumping clean water into river. When water gets within a few feet of seal, pump to a cofferdam sediment basin to capture water with concrete sediment. Once dewatered, manually clean seal surface (shovels, and brooms. Once cleaned, the cofferdam can be allowed to flood at night and dewatered the next day by pumping overboard. Form, cast, and clean footing and pier in the "dry". Remove cofferdam. Repeat for other piers. Set beams, form/cast deck, install membrane, pave, loam and seed.
2170	Route 2	Lincoln	Penobscot	COMBELLASSIE	Bridge Replacement w/ pipe or box	No	Place cofferdam upstream at narrowest point of stream (some cutting may be required to access cofferdam locations. Sandbags: compress substrate, minor sedimentation. Jersey barriers with sheet plastic: compress substrate, minor sedimentation) repeat downstream below outlet pool. Install diversion: most likely pump, install "sleeve" under work area to protect hose. Pump outlet installed so that discharge does not scour. Clean water pumped from above upstream cofferdam back into stream below downstream cofferdam. Dirty water within cofferdam is pumped to a cofferdam sedimentation basin. Demolish structure and remove debris. Undercut existing material, install new "bed", pipe/box and riprap installed in "dry" work area between cofferdams. The diversion pump system will be stopped and the upstream coffer dam will slowly be breached. First flush of dirty water captured by the "dirty water" pump and sent to cofferdam sedimentation basin. When the water behind downstream cofferdam is clean, that dam will be breached as well. The remainder of the upstream cofferdam and the diversion pump system will then be removed.
2501	Route 2	Newport	Penobscot	Main Street	Bridge Replacement	No	Install large pumping system. Drive sheetpile cofferdam upstream of structure. Dewater area between sheetpile cofferdam and permanent dam downstream. Use pumps to maintain downstream flow during low flows. Allow for flood events by pulling sheets if required. Demolish and construct in the dry.
6103	Moosehead Trail/ Route 7/11	Newport	Penobscot	MULLIGAN STREAM	Bridge Culvert Replacement	No	Place cofferdam upstream at narrowest point of stream (some cutting may be required to access cofferdam locations. Sandbags: compress substrate, minor sedimentation. Jersey barriers with sheet plastic: compress substrate, minor sedimentation) repeat downstream below outlet pool. Install diversion: most likely pump, install "sleeve" under work area to protect hose; intake installed in sump surrounded by small plastic perforated riser filled with crushed stone to prevent clogging. Pump outlet installed so that discharge does not scour. Clean water pumped from above upstream cofferdam back into stream below downstream cofferdam. Dirty water within cofferdam is pumped to a cofferdam sedimentation basin. Demolish structure and remove debris. Undercut existing material, install new "bed", pipe/box and riprap installed in "dry" work area between cofferdams. The diversion pump system will be stopped and the upstream coffer dam will slowly be breached. First flush of dirty water captured by the "dirty water" pump and sent to cofferdam sedimentation basin. When the water behind downstream cofferdam is clean, that dam will be breached as well. The remainder of the upstream cofferdam and the diversion pump system will then be removed.

*Will apply "MaineDOT Special In-water Work Conditions" as standard practice.

Project Location					Project Information		
BR#	Location	Town	County	Bridge Name	Scope	On-Site Temporary Detour?	Construction Overview
5707	Center Street/ Route 171	Prentiss Twp	Penobscot	LITTLE MUD BROOK	Bridge Replacement (arch w/ longer structure)	No	Place cofferdam upstream at narrowest point of stream (some cutting may be required to access cofferdam locations. Sandbags: compress substrate, minor sedimentation. Jersey barriers with sheet plastic: compress substrate, minor sedimentation) repeat downstream below outlet pool. Install diversion: most likely pump, install "sleeve" under work area to protect hose; intake installed in sump surrounded by small plastic perforated riser filled with crushed stone to prevent clogging. Pump outlet installed so that discharge does not scour. Clean water pumped from above upstream cofferdam back into stream below downstream cofferdam. Dirty water within cofferdam is pumped to a cofferdam sedimentation basin. Demolish structure and remove debris. Undercut existing material, install new "bed", pipe/box and riprap installed in "dry" work area between cofferdams. The diversion pump system will be stopped and the upstream coffer dam will slowly be breached. First flush of dirty water captured by the "dirty water" pump and sent to cofferdam sedimentation basin. When the water behind downstream cofferdam is clean, that dam will be breached as well. The remainder of the upstream cofferdam and the diversion pump system will then be removed.
3868	Route 11	Ebeemee (T5 R9 NWP)	Piscataquis	Stinking Brook Bridge	Slipline w/ weirs	No	Place cofferdam upstream at narrowest point of stream (some cutting may be required to access cofferdam locations. Sandbags: compress substrate, minor sedimentation. Jersey barriers with sheet plastic: compress substrate, minor sedimentation) repeat downstream below outlet pool. Install diversion: most likely pump, install "sleeve" under work area to protect hose; intake installed in sump surrounded by small plastic perforated riser filled with crushed stone to prevent clogging. Pump outlet installed so that discharge does not scour. Clean water pumped from above upstream cofferdam back into stream below downstream cofferdam. Dirty water within cofferdam is pumped to a cofferdam sedimentation basin. Place invert liner by spraying shot-crete, form and place external weirs, install riprap installed in "dry" work area between cofferdams. Block final weir outlet notch and use as containment for flushing of liner. The diversion pump system will be stopped intermittently to provide flush water for liner. Flush water captured behind the last weir will be pumped to the cofferdam sedimentation basin until pH is tested to be within one pH of the receiving waters. The diversion pump system will be stopped and the upstream coffer dam will slowly be breached/removed. When the water behind downstream cofferdam is clean the
3825	Foreside Road	Topsham	Sagadahoc	MUDDY RIVER	Bridge Substructure Rehabilitation	No	Build temporary access by placing Jersey barriers/driving sheets, lining with geotextile and placing stone fill. Drive pile on both sides of bridge and on either side of pier, slide beams under bridge creating temporary piers. Remove existing pier with chainsaw to mudline. Install sandbag/Jersey barrier around pier "footing". Excavate for new pier from access road. Place distribution slab (like a seal using excavated hole as "form" instead of sheetpile. Form/cast footing, form cast pier shaft and cap. Place riprap around new pier. Remove temporary piers. Build temporary access road with Jersey barriers, geotextile and granular fill. Divert flow away from abutments with sandbags or Jersey barriers and sheet plastic, remove spalling concrete with rock-hammers/small hydraulic hammer, form/cast abutment repairs, finish concrete, place riprap, and remove cofferdam.
5584	River Road/ Route 128	Woolwich	Sagadahoc	CHOPPS CREEK	Bridge Culvert Rehabilitation (Invert w/ wiers)	No	Place cofferdam upstream at narrowest point of stream (some cutting may be required to access cofferdam locations. Sandbags: compress substrate, minor sedimentation. Jersey barriers with sheet plastic: compress substrate, minor sedimentation) repeat downstream below outlet pool. Install diversion: most likely pump, install "sleeve" under work area to protect hose. Pump outlet installed so that discharge does not scour. Clean water pumped from above upstream cofferdam back into stream below downstream cofferdam. Dirty water within cofferdam is pumped to a cofferdam sedimentation basin. Place invert liner by spraying shot-crete, form and place external weirs, install riprap installed in "dry" work area between cofferdams. Block final weir outlet notch and use as containment for flushing of liner. The diversion pump system will be stopped intermittently to provide flush water for liner. Flush water captured behind the last weir will be pumped to the cofferdam sedimentation basin until pH is tested to be within one pH of the receiving waters. The diversion pump system will be stopped and the upstream coffer dam will slowly be breached/removed. When the water behind downstream cofferdam is clean the downstream cofferdam will be removed.
2767	Route 2	Canaan	Somerset	SIBLEY POND	Design Build Bridge Replacement	Yes	Construct new structure on new alignment, leaving old structure as detour. Work from barges. Drive pipe piles to refusal for foundation. Install floating boom around piles, Air-lift to clean piles, install re-bar "cages", fill with concrete. Form, cast and finish pier caps, set, beams. Form/cast deck, install membrane, pave, loam and seed. Put traffic on new structure. Move barges under old structure to contain demolition debris. If the debris is falling from too great a height (can destroy a barge): plug bridge drains, saw cut into manageable pieces and lift out with crane. Pull existing piles if possible, if not, cut underwater by diver at mudline.
3496	Route 23	Canaan	Somerset	HASKELL	In-kind Bridge Replacement	No	Place cofferdam upstream at narrowest point of stream (some cutting may be required to access cofferdam locations. Sandbags: compress substrate, minor sedimentation. Jersey barriers with sheet plastic: compress substrate, minor sedimentation) repeat downstream below outlet pool. Install diversion: most likely pump, install "sleeve" under work area to protect hose. Pump outlet installed so that discharge does not scour. Clean water pumped from above upstream cofferdam back into stream below downstream cofferdam. Dirty water within cofferdam is pumped to a cofferdam sedimentation basin. Demolish structure and remove debris. Undercut existing material, install new "bed", pipe/box and riprap installed in "dry" work area between cofferdams. The diversion pump system will be stopped and the upstream coffer dam will slowly be breached. First flush of dirty water captured by the "dirty water" pump and sent to cofferdam sedimentation basin. When the water behind downstream cofferdam is clean, that dam will be breached as well. The remainder of the upstream cofferdam and the diversion pump system will then be removed.
2579	Route 201A/8/16	Embden	Somerset	MOORE	Bridge Replacement Staged Construction	No	Place cofferdam upstream at narrowest point of stream (some cutting may be required to access cofferdam locations. Sandbags: compress substrate, minor sedimentation. Jersey barriers with sheet plastic: compress substrate, minor sedimentation) repeat downstream below outlet pool. Install diversion: most likely pump, install "sleeve" under work area to protect hose. Pump outlet installed so that discharge does not scour. Clean water pumped from above upstream cofferdam back into stream below downstream cofferdam. Dirty water within cofferdam is pumped to a cofferdam sedimentation basin. Demolish structure and remove debris. Undercut existing material, install new "bed", pipe/box and riprap installed in "dry" work area between cofferdams. The diversion pump system will be stopped and the upstream coffer dam will slowly be breached. First flush of dirty water captured by the "dirty water" pump and sent to cofferdam sedimentation basin. When the water behind downstream cofferdam is clean, that dam will be breached as well. The remainder of the upstream cofferdam and the diversion pump system will then be removed.
2525	Route 16	Mayfield Twp	Somerset	MAYFIELD	Bridge Culvert Rehabilitation (Invert w/ wiers)	No	Place cofferdam upstream at narrowest point of stream (some cutting may be required to access cofferdam locations. Sandbags: compress substrate, minor sedimentation. Jersey barriers with sheet plastic: compress substrate, minor sedimentation) repeat downstream below outlet pool. Install diversion: most likely pump, install "sleeve" under work area to protect hose. Pump outlet installed so that discharge does not scour. Clean water pumped from above upstream cofferdam back into stream below downstream cofferdam. Dirty water within cofferdam is pumped to a cofferdam sedimentation basin. Place invert liner by spraying shot-crete, form and place external weirs, install riprap installed in "dry" work area between cofferdams. Block final weir outlet notch and use as containment for flushing of liner. The diversion pump system will be stopped intermittently to provide flush water for liner. Flush water captured behind the last weir will be pumped to the cofferdam sedimentation basin until pH is tested to be within one pH of the receiving waters. The diversion pump system will be stopped and the upstream coffer dam will slowly be breached/removed. When the water behind downstream cofferdam is clean the downstream cofferdam will be removed.
2187	Route 2	Norridgewock	Somerset	Covered	Bridge Replacement	Yes	Build temporary abutments with sheetpile/riprap fill. Drive temporary piles (H-pile, pipe-pile) bents for temporary detour. Set old bridge beams and install precast concrete panels to create temporary bridge deck. Construct false-work under structure to be demolished to catch debris from deck. Demolish arches, deck and piers with hydraulic hammer. Remove demolition debris from ice via hand labor or small machine. Drill and blast piers. Remove rubble with a clam-shell when excavating for riprap. Install cofferdams for new pier placement: sheet-pile, may require pre-excavation with clam-shell. Excavate for concrete seal within dewatered cofferdam. Place seal concrete underwater in flooded cofferdam. Dewater cofferdam by pumping clean water into river. When water gets within a few feet of seal, pump to a cofferdam sediment basin to capture water with concrete sediment. Once dewatered, manually clean seal surface (shovels, and brooms. Once cleaned, the cofferdam can be allowed to flood at night and dewatered the next day by pumping overboard. Form, cast, and clean footing and pier in the "dry". Remove cofferdam. Repeat for other piers. Set beams, form/cast deck, install membrane, pave, loam and seed.

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Project Location					Project Information		
BR#	Location	Town	County	Bridge Name	Scope	On-Site Temporary Detour?	Construction Overview
5233	Route 201	Sandy Bay Twp	Somerset	KELLEY BROOK 2	Bridge Replacement	No	Place cofferdam upstream at narrowest point of stream (some cutting may be required to access cofferdam locations. Sandbags: compress substrate, minor sedimentation. Jersey barriers with sheet plastic: compress substrate, minor sedimentation) repeat downstream below outlet pool. Install diversion: most likely pump, install "sleeve" under work area to protect hose. Pump outlet installed so that discharge does not scour. Clean water pumped from above upstream cofferdam back into stream below downstream cofferdam. Dirty water within cofferdam is pumped to a cofferdam sedimentation basin. Demolish structure and remove debris. Undercut existing material, install new "bed", pipe/box and riprap installed in "dry" work area between cofferdams. The diversion pump system will be stopped and the upstream coffer dam will slowly be breached. First flush of dirty water captured by the "dirty water" pump and sent to cofferdam sedimentation basin. When the water behind downstream cofferdam is clean, that dam will be breached as well. The remainder of the upstream cofferdam and the diversion pump system will then be removed.
2777	Hilton Hill Road	Skowhegan	Somerset	SMITH POND (OLD)	Bridge Removal	No	Place barge/float under deck to contain debris and demolish with Hydraulic hammer to remove deck and rail. Lift beams off abutments. Excavate behind abutments, "crack" abutments with hydraulic hammer, pull pieces of abutment away from pond. Remove to water level, cover with riprap, final grading of slopes, loam and seed.
2775	Route 139	Monroe	Waldo	SMITH	Bridge Replacement w/ pipe or box (longer/deeper)	No	Place cofferdam upstream at narrowest point of stream (some cutting may be required to access cofferdam locations. Sandbags: compress substrate, minor sedimentation. Jersey barriers with sheet plastic: compress substrate, minor sedimentation) repeat downstream below outlet pool. Install diversion: most likely pump, install "sleeve" under work area to protect hose. Pump outlet installed so that discharge does not scour. Clean water pumped from above upstream cofferdam back into stream below downstream cofferdam. Dirty water within cofferdam is pumped to a cofferdam sedimentation basin. Demolish structure and remove debris. Undercut existing material, install new "bed", pipe/box and riprap installed in "dry" work area between cofferdams. The diversion pump system will be stopped and the upstream coffer dam will slowly be breached. First flush of dirty water captured by the "dirty water" pump and sent to cofferdam sedimentation basin. When the water behind downstream cofferdam is clean, that dam will be breached as well. The remainder of the upstream cofferdam and the diversion pump system will then be removed.
3344	Loggin Road	Winterport	Waldo	TIBBETTS	Bridge Replacement	No	After suspending false-work from existing structure, demolish deck and rail with hydraulic hammer and catch the debris on false work. Excavate for new footings and abutments behind existing abutments until it is time to demolish existing abutment. Divert flow away from abutment (sandbags/Jersey barriers). Demolish abutment with hydraulic hammer. Form/place footing and abutment, place riprap. Swap diversion to opposite abutment and repeat. Set beams, form/cast deck, install membrane, loam/seed, pave, stripe.
5875	Vanceboro Road/ Route 6	Codyville Plt	Washington	BEAVER BROOK	Bridge Culvert Rehabilitation (Invert w/ wiers)	No	Place cofferdam upstream at narrowest point of stream (some cutting may be required to access cofferdam locations. Sandbags: compress substrate, minor sedimentation. Jersey barriers with sheet plastic: compress substrate, minor sedimentation) repeat downstream below outlet pool. Install diversion: most likely pump, install "sleeve" under work area to protect hose. Pump outlet installed so that discharge does not scour. Clean water pumped from above upstream cofferdam back into stream below downstream cofferdam. Dirty water within cofferdam is pumped to a cofferdam sedimentation basin. Place invert liner by spraying shot-crete, form and place external weirs, install riprap installed in "dry" work area between cofferdams. Block final weir outlet notch and use as containment for flushing of liner. The diversion pump system will stopped intermittently to provide flush water for liner. Flush water captured behind the last weir will be pumped to the cofferdam sedimentation basin until pH is tested to be within one pH of the receiving waters. The diversion pump system will be stopped and the upstream coffer dam will slowly be breached/removed. When the water behind downstream cofferdam is clean the downstream cofferdam will be removed.
3584	Milford Street	Grand Lake Stream Plt	Washington	MILFORD STREET	Bridge Replacement (wider w/ longer span)	No	Demolish deck and rail with hydraulic hammer, remove debris from channel with clam-shell/hand labor. Excavate for new footings and abutments behind existing abutments until it is time to demolish existing abutment. Divert flow away from abutment (sandbags/Jersey barriers). Demolish abutment with hydraulic hammer. Form/place footing and abutment, place riprap. Swap diversion to opposite abutment and repeat. Set beams, form/cast deck, install membrane, loam/seed, pave, stripe.
2688	Calais Road, Route 1	Princeton	Washington	PRINCETON	Bridge Replacement (wider structure)	Most Likely	Build Temporary abutments with Jersey barriers/concrete "waste" blocks. Line with geotextile and backfill with granular material. Set beams, place pre-cast concrete deck panels, and install temporary rail. Excavate for new footings and abutments behind existing abutments until it is time to demolish existing structure. Divert flow with sandbags away from abutment. Demolish abutment. Form/place footing and abutment, place riprap. Swap sandbags to opposite abutment and repeat. Set beams, form/cast deck, install membrane, loam/seed, pave, stripe.
5375	Route 191	Twp 18 Ed Bpp	Washington	SOUTHERN INLET	Bridge Culvert Replacement (longer pipe or box)	No	Place cofferdam upstream at narrowest point of stream (some cutting may be required to access cofferdam locations. Sandbags: compress substrate, minor sedimentation. Jersey barriers with sheet plastic: compress substrate, minor sedimentation) repeat downstream below outlet pool. Install diversion: most likely pump, install "sleeve" under work area to protect hose. Pump outlet installed so that discharge does not scour. Clean water pumped from above upstream cofferdam back into stream below downstream cofferdam. Dirty water within cofferdam is pumped to a cofferdam sedimentation basin. Demolish structure and remove debris. Undercut existing material, install new "bed", pipe/box and riprap installed in "dry" work area between cofferdams. The diversion pump system will be stopped and the upstream coffer dam will slowly be breached. First flush of dirty water captured by the "dirty water" pump and sent to cofferdam sedimentation basin. When the water behind downstream cofferdam is clean, that dam will be breached as well. The remainder of the upstream cofferdam and the diversion pump system will then be removed.
3462	Route 1A	Whitneyville	Washington	MACHIAS RIVER	Bridge Substructure Rehabilitation	No	Build temporary abutments with sheetpile/granular fill. Drive pile (H-pile or Pipe-pile, may require pre-excavation by crane with clam-shell) to create a temporary work trestle(s) beside existing bridge. Remove spalling concrete with hand-held rock hammers. Remove debris by hand. Insert dowels in good concrete and build forms. Pump concrete from temporary trestle. Remove forms and finish concrete. Place riprap from temporary trestle(s).
3300	Acton Bridge Road	Acton	York	BALCH MILLS	In-kind Bridge Culvert Replacement	No	Place cofferdam upstream at narrowest point of stream (some cutting may be required to access cofferdam locations. Sandbags: compress substrate, minor sedimentation. Jersey barriers with sheet plastic: compress substrate, minor sedimentation) repeat downstream below outlet pool. Install diversion: most likely pump, install "sleeve" under work area to protect hose. Pump outlet installed so that discharge does not scour. Clean water pumped from above upstream cofferdam back into stream below downstream cofferdam. Dirty water within cofferdam is pumped to a cofferdam sedimentation basin. Demolish structure and remove debris. Undercut existing material, install new "bed", pipe/box and riprap installed in "dry" work area between cofferdams. The diversion pump system will be stopped and the upstream coffer dam will slowly be breached. First flush of dirty water captured by the "dirty water" pump and sent to cofferdam sedimentation basin. When the water behind downstream cofferdam is clean, that dam will be breached as well. The remainder of the upstream cofferdam and the diversion pump system will then be removed.
1271	Back Road	Alfred	York	NUTTER'S	Bridge Replacement (wider w/ longer span)	No	Demolish deck and rail with hydraulic hammer, remove debris from channel with clam-shell/hand labor. Excavate for new footings and abutments behind existing abutments until it is time to demolish existing abutment. Divert flow away from abutment (sandbags/Jersey barriers). Demolish abutment with hydraulic hammer. Form/place footing and abutment, place riprap. Swap diversion to opposite abutment and repeat. Set beams, form/cast deck, install membrane, loam/seed, pave, stripe.
5825	Alfred Road/ Route 111	Lyman	York	KENNEBUNK RIVER	Bridge Culvert Rehabilitation (Invert w/ wiers)	No	Place cofferdam upstream at narrowest point of stream (some cutting may be required to access cofferdam locations. Sandbags: compress substrate, minor sedimentation. Jersey barriers with sheet plastic: compress substrate, minor sedimentation) repeat downstream below outlet pool. Install diversion: most likely pump, install "sleeve" under work area to protect hose. Pump outlet installed so that discharge does not scour. Clean water pumped from above upstream cofferdam back into stream below downstream cofferdam. Dirty water within cofferdam is pumped to a cofferdam sedimentation basin. Place invert liner by spraying shot-crete, form and place external weirs, install riprap installed in "dry" work area between cofferdams. Block final weir outlet notch and use as containment for flushing of liner. The diversion pump system will stopped intermittently to provide flush water for liner. Flush water captured behind the last weir will be pumped to the cofferdam sedimentation basin until pH is tested to be within one pH of the receiving waters. The diversion pump system will be stopped and the upstream coffer dam will slowly be breached/removed. When the water behind downstream cofferdam is clean the downstream cofferdam will be removed.

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Project Location					Project Information		
BR#	Location	Town	County	Bridge Name	Scope	On-Site Temporary Detour?	Construction Overview
1236	Great Hill Road	South Berwick	York	GREAT HILL BR	Bridge Replacement (longer span w/	??	Remove wooden deck cut saw cutting and removing with an excavator. Excavate for new footings and abutments behind existing abutments until it is time to demolish existing structure. Divert flow with sandbags away from abutment. Demolish abutment with hydraulic hammer. Form/place footing and abutment, place riprap. Swap diversion to opposite abutment and repeat. Set beams, form/cast deck, install membrane, loam/seed, pave, stripe.
5610	Dow Highway/ Route 236	South Berwick	York	GREAT WORKS RIVER	Bridge Replacement	No	Place barge/float under deck to contain debris and demolish with Hydraulic hammer to remove deck and rail. Lift beams off abutments. Excavate behind abutments, "crack" abutments with hydraulic hammer, pull pieces of abutment away from River down just above water level. Divert flow with sandbags away from remaining abutment/footing. Demolish abutment/footing. Form/place footing and abutment, place riprap. Swap sandbags to opposite abutment and repeat. Set beams, form/cast deck, install membrane, loam/seed, pave, stripe.
3096	Organug Road	York	York	SEWALLS	Bridge Rehabilitation	No	Build temporary access by placing Jersey barriers/driving sheets, lining with geotextile and placing stone fill. Drive pile on both sides of bridge and on either side of pier, slide beams under bridge creating temporary piers. Remove existing pier with chainsaw to mudline. Install sandbag/Jersey barrier around pier "footing". Excavate for new pier from access road. Place distribution slab (like a seal using excavated hole as "form" instead of sheetpile. Form/cast footing, form cast pier shaft and cap. Place riprap around new pier. Remove temporary piers. Build temporary access road with Jersey barriers, geotextile and granular fill. Divert flow away from abutments with sandbags or Jersey barriers and sheet plastic, remove spalling concrete with rock-hammers/small hydraulic hammer, form/cast abutment repairs, finish concrete, place riprap, and remove cofferdam.
5848	Route 103	York	York	Station 34	Bridge Replacement with Box Culvert	No	Place cofferdam upstream at narrowest point of stream (some cutting may be required to access cofferdam locations. Sandbags: compress substrate, minor sedimentation. Jersey barriers with sheet plastic: compress substrate, minor sedimentation) repeat downstream below outlet pool. Install diversion: most likely pump, install "sleeve" under work area to protect hose. Pump outlet installed so that discharge does not scour. Clean water pumped from above upstream cofferdam back into stream below downstream cofferdam. Dirty water within cofferdam is pumped to a cofferdam sedimentation basin. Demolish structure and remove debris. Undercut existing material, install new "bed", pipe/box and riprap installed in "dry" work area between cofferdams. The diversion pump system will be stopped and the upstream coffer dam will slowly be breached. First flush of dirty water captured by the "dirty water" pump and sent to cofferdam sedimentation basin. When the water behind downstream cofferdam is clean, that dam will be breached as well. The remainder of the upstream cofferdam and the diversion pump system will then be removed.

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