



GENERAL NOTES

LOAD FACTOR DESIGN or LOAD AND RESISTANCE FACTOR DESIGN

(choose one, based on which criteria is used for the superstructure)

Use ONE of the following:

DESIGN: Bridge Design Specifications ('96 AASHTO w/Revisions by Caltrans);

or

DESIGN: AASHTO LRFD Bridge Design Specifications, _____ edition and the Caltrans Amendments, preface dated _____.

or

DESIGN: AASHTO LRFD Bridge Design Specifications, _____ edition and the Caltrans Amendments, preface dated _____; except that _____, _____, and _____ (engineer fills in this list; such as geotechnical design of deep foundations, earth retaining systems, bridge (incl. barrier and railing) details taken from Standard Plans March 2006 and earlier versions, Standard Bridge Details XS sheets, etc.) are designed using Bridge Design Specifications. ('96 AASHTO w/Revisions by Caltrans)

SEISMIC DESIGN:

Caltrans Seismic Design Criteria (SDC), Version _____ dated _____.

DEAD LOAD:

Includes 35 psf for future wearing surface.

The deck load between the girders has been increased by a factor of 10% to allow for the use of steel deck forms. (where appropriate)

LIVE LOADING:

HL93 and permit design load.

SEISMIC LOADING:

Soil profile: (Fill in shear wave velocity V_{s30} for the top 100 feet of soil)

Moment Magnitude: (Fill in M_{max} as defined in SDC Appendix B)

Peak Ground Acceleration _____ g

(Show acceleration response spectra curve, as provided in the Foundation Report)

CONCRETE:

$f_y = 60$ ksi

$f'_c = 3.6$ ksi

$n = 8$

See prestressing notes.

STRUCTURAL STEEL (new construction) $f_y =$ ASTM A709 Grade 50

Steel Pipe Piles: ASTM _____.

STRUCTURAL STEEL (ASSUMED FOR EVALUATION OF EXISTING STRUCTURE) ASTM A7

$f_y = 39$ ksi