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REPERINCE   CONDATION   OVERALL CENTIN   AREA OF GERMINGINGS.    BRIDGE WITH   ELEV. LOW MEMBER	BRIDGE NO.  BRIDGE
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REFLEXENCE (11) (2) (3) (4) STRUCTURE FOUNDATION OVERALL LENGTH SPAN LEIGHT FOR CONSTRUCTION MEAGA OF OPENINGODE, BRIDGE WIDTH TIPE CONSTRUCTION MEAGA OF OPENINGODE, BRIDGE WIDTH NOTE:  HyDRAULIC DESIGN DATA  NOTE: The hydraulic data is shown for informational purposes only to indicate the flood discharges and water surface elevations which may be anticipated in any given year. This data was generated using highly variable factors of etermined by a study of the watershed. Many judgements and assemptions are required to establish these factors. The resultant hydraulic data is sensitive to changes, particularly antecedent conditions, urbanization, channelization and land use. Users of 1 link data are calculated against the assemptions are required to establish these factors. The resultant hydraulic data is sensitive to changes, particularly antecedent conditions, urbanization, channelization and land use. Users of 1 link data are calculationed against the assemption of precision from the conditions of the conditions of particularly antecedent conditions, urbanization, channelization and land use. Users of 1 link data are calculationed of particularly antecedent conditions, urbanization, channelization and land use. Users of 1 link data are calculationed against the assemption of precision from the conditions of being exceeded in any given year. 100 year frequency)  Overtopping Flood: Clauses flow over the highway, over a watershed divide, or thrue emergency relief structures. Greatest Flood The most severe that can be predicted where overtopping is not practicable.  WATER SURFACE ELEVATIONS: N.H.W. MIGHAIL  ONERTIOS FLOOD  BASE FLOOD  ONERTIOS FLOOD  BASE FLOOD  ONERTIOS FLOOD  ONERTION FLOOD  ONERT	BRIDGE WIDTH  LEV. LOW MEMBER  HYDRAULIC DESIGN DATA  NOTE: The hydraulic data is shown for informational purposes only to indicate the flood discharges and water surface elevations which may be anticipated in any given year. It data was generated using highly variable factors determined by a study of the watershed. Many judgements and assumptions are required to establish these factor: The resultant hydraulic data is sensitive to changes, particularly antecedent conditions, urbanization, channelization and fand use. Users of this data are cautioned against the assumption of precision which cannot be obtained.  TERMS: Design Flood: Utilized to assure a desired level of hydraulic performance. Base Flood: Has a 1% chance of being exceeded in any given year (100 year frequency). Wortopping Flood: Causes flow over the highway, over a year year year didule, or thru emergency relief structures. Greatest Flood: The most severe that can be predicted where overtopping is not practicable.  WATER SURFACE ELEVATIONS: MAI. W.Non-Tialal)  MI.W. (Tidal)  ONTROL (Non-Tidal)  MI.W. (Tidal)  ONTROL (Non-Tidal)  DISCHARGE (cf.5)  MARA EVENT OF RECORD  DESIGN FLOOD  BASE FLOOD  GREATES:  ONTROL (Non-Tidal)  AVERAGE VECOLITY (f/s)
### REFERENCE, FONDATION OVERALL LENGTH SPAN LENGTH TYPE CONSTRUCTION AREA OF OPENINGBD. BRIDGE WIDTH ELEV. LOW MEMBER HYDRAULIC DESIGN DATA  **NOTE:** The hydraulic data is shown for informational purposes only to indicate the flood discharges and water surface elevations which may be anticipated in any given year. This date was generated using highly variable factors determined by a study of the watershed. Many judgments and assumptions are required to establish these factors. The resultant hydraulic data is sensitive to changes, articularly antecedent conditions, urbanization, channelization and land use. Users of this data are cautioned against the assumption of precision which cannot be obtained.  **TERMS:** Design Flood: Utilized to assure a desired level of hydraulic performance.** Base Flood: Has a 1% chance of being exceeded in any given year (100 year frequency) Overtopping Flood: Causes flow over the highway, over a watershed divide, or thru emergency relief structures. Overtopping Flood: Causes flow over the highway, over a watershed divide, or thru emergency relief structures. Overtopping Flood: Causes flow over the highway, over a watershed divide, or thru emergency relief structures. Overtopping Flood: Causes flow over the highway, over a watershed divide, or thru emergency relief structures. Overtopping Flood: Causes flow over the highway, over a watershed divide, or thru emergency relief structures. Overtopping Flood: Causes flow over the highway, over a watershed divide, or thru emergency relief structures. Overtopping Flood: Causes flow over the highway, over a watershed divide, or thru emergency relief structures. Overtopping Flood: Causes flow over the highway, over a watershed divide, or thru emergency relief structures. Overtopping Flood: Causes flow over the highway, over a watershed divide, or thru emergency relief structures. Overtopping Flood: Causes flow over the highway, over a watershed divide, or thru emergency relief structures. Overtopping Flood: Causes flow over the highway, ov	BRIDGE WIDTH ELEV. LOW MEMBER  HYDRAULIC DESIGN DATA  NOTE: The hydraulic data is shown for informational purposes only to indicate the flood discharges and water surface elevations which may be anticipated in any given year. This data was generated using highly variable factors determined by a study of the watershed. Many judgements and assumptions are required to elevations which may be anticipated in any given year. This data was generated using highly variable factors determined by a study of the watershed. Many judgements and assumptions are required to elevations which may be anticipated in any given year. This data was generated using highly variable factors determined by a study of the watershed. Many judgements and assumptions are required to elevations of this data are cautioned against the assumption of precision which cannot be obtained. TERMS:  Design Flood: Utilized to assure a desired level of hydraulic performance.  Base Flood: Has a 1% chance of being exceeded in any given year (100 year frequency)  Overtopping Flood: Causes flow over the highway, over a watershed divide, or thru emergency relief structures.  Greatest Flood: The most severe that can be predicted where overtopping is not practicable.  WATER SURFACE ELEVATIONS: N.H.W. (Non-Tidal)
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