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6 Note of Isa Laporton Pression SCS PA HAR (NDS-I. D. Number PA 00 111, Der I.D. Number 6-456), DELAWARE RIVER BASIN, Penney IValla. Phase I Instantion Reports BERKS COUNTY, PENNSYLVANIA 11 Jan 7 NDS I.D. NO. PA 00719 DER I.D. NO. 6-456 12 91 PHASE I INSPECTION REPORT NATIONAL DAM INSPECTION PROGRAM DACW31-80-C-0018 С Prepared by: WOODWARD-CLYDE CONSULTANTS 5120 Butler Pike Plymouth Meeting, Pennsylvania 19462 101 John Hour Furnerick, Jr.1 May / submitted to: DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY Baltimore District, Corps of Engineers Baltimore, Maryland 21203 JANUARY 1980 This demanded has been approved te to a share an ever and a far in se relie toda 314157

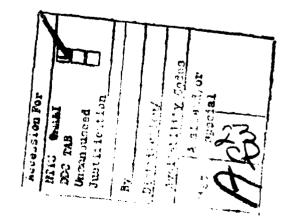
PREFACE

This report is prepared under guidance contained in the Recommended Guidelines for Safety Inspection of Dams for Phase I Investigations. Copies of these guidelines may be obtained from the Office of the Chief of Engineers, Washington, D.C. 20314. The purpose of a Phase I investigation is to expeditiously identify those dams which may pose hazards to human life or property. The assessment of the general condition of the dam is based upon available data and visual inspections. Detailed investigations, testing and detailed computational evaluations are beyond the scope of a Phase I investigation; however, the investigation is intended to identify the need for more detailed studies.

In reviewing this report, it should be realized that the reported condition of the dam is based on observations of field conditions at the time of inspection along with data available to the inspection team. In cases where the reservoir was lowered or drained prior to inspection, such action, while improving the stability and safety of the dam, removes the normal load on the structure and may obscure certain conditions which might otherwise be detectable if inspected under the normal operating environment of the structure.

It is important to note that the condition of a dam depends on numerous and constantly changing internal and external conditions, and is evolutionary in nature. It would be incorrect to assume that the present condition of the dam will continue to represent the condition of the dam at some point in the future. Only through frequent inspections can unsafe conditions be detected, and only through continued care and maintenance can these conditions be prevented or corrected.

Phase I inspections are not intended to provide detailed hydrologic and hydraulic analyses. In accordance with the established Guidelines, the spillway design flood is based on the estimated "Probable Maximum Flood" for the region (greatest reasonably possible storm runoff), or fractions thereof. The spillway design flood provides a measure of relative spillway capacity and serves as an aid in determining the need for more detailed hydrologic and hydraulic studies, considering the size of the dam, its general condition and the downstream damage potential.



PHASE I INSPECTION REPORT NATIONAL DAM INSPECTION PROGRAM

Name of Dam:SCS PA 476County Located:Berks CountyState Located:PennsylvaniaStream:Tributary to Mill CreekCoordinates:Latitude 40° 34.3'Longitude 75° 58.1'Date of Inspection:October 26, 1979

SCS PA 476 is owned and maintained by the Borough of Hamburg. The dam and reservoir are used as a flood control structure for the downstream town of Hamburg, Pennsylvania. The impoundment was designed by the United States Department of Agriculture, Soil Conservation Service (SCS), in 1963, and the structure was officially completed in December 1965.

The dam and its appurtenant facilities are considered to be in good condition. The dam is classified as an "Intermediate" size structure with a "High" hazard classification, consistent with its potential in the event of failure for extensive property damage and loss of life in Hamburg, Pennsylvania.

Calculations indicate that the existing spillway systems are capable of passing the Probable Maximum Flood (PMF) without overtopping. Therefore, the spillway system is considered to be "Adequate".

The visual inspection and review of available documentation indicates that the dam, foundation and its appurtenant structures are in good condition. The only items to be noted are the undesirable vegetation gaining a foothold on the embankment and the emergency spillway slope, and the slight damage to the crest by truck traffic.

Considering the overall good condition of the dam, the only recommendations made beyond routine maintenance of the dam are:

- 1. The woody vegetation on the right emergency spillway slope should be removed, at least below the elevation of the top of the dam.
- 2. Woody vegetation should be removed from the embankment.

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3. Although damage to the dam crest is minor, consideration should be given to its protection. A gravel top would be sufficient.

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Date

Because of the location of the dam upstream of Hamburg, a formal procedure of observation and warning during periods of high precipitation should be developed and implemented. This procedure should include a method of warning downstream residents of the possibility of flooding. The Owner should also develop an operational and maintenance procedure to be used to insure that the dam is maintained in the best possible condition. The primary elements of the operational/maintenance procedure can be obtained from the Soil Conservation Service's "Watersheds and Conservation and Development Operations and Maintenance Handbook". It is important that individuals responsible for the maintenance and operation of the dam are aware of the written procedures.

Mary J. Buck Jet. 7, 1980 Mary F. Beck, P.E. Date Pennsylvania Registration 27447E Woodward-Clyde Consultants MANYL Of John H. Frederick, Jr., P.E. Maryland Registration 7301 Woodward-Clyde Consultants APPROVED BY:

THOMAS A. RHEN I,TC, Corps of Engineers Acting District Engineer



OVERVIEW SCS PA 476, BERKS COUNTY, PENNSYLVANIA

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PHASE I INSPECTION REPORT NATIONAL DAM INSPECTION PROGRAM SCS PA 476 NATIONAL ID NO. PA 00719 DER NO. 6-456

SECTION 1 PROJECT INFORMATION

1.1 General.

a. <u>Authority</u>. The Dam Inspection Act, Public Law 92-367, authorized the Secretary of the Army, through the Corps of Engineers, to initiate a program of inspection of dams throughout the United States.

b. <u>Purpose</u>. The purpose of the inspection is to determine if the dam constitutes a hazard to human life or property.

1.2 Description of Project.

Dam and Appurtenances. SCS PA 476 Dam is a 46; foot high zoned, earth embankment about 400 feet long. with the emergency spillway at the right abutment. Plans and a crosssection of the dam are shown on Plates 2 and 3, Appendix E. An impervious core (Section 1) is constructed over a cutoff trench (also Section 1), both of which are composed of materials which were visually classified as silty sands (SM) and silt (ML). Subsequent laboratory classification of potential borrow materials includes sandy clay (CL) as Section 1 material. The upstream and downstream sections (Section 2) are constructed of on-site weathered rock which is classified as clayey, silty gravel (GC-GM). The cutoff trench and core have slopes of 1H:1V. The upstream embankment slope is 3H:1V with a ten foot wide berm at approximately elevation 501, the normal pool elevation. The downstream slope is 2.5H:1V and has a rock toe. The 15 foot wide embankment crest has a design settled elevation of 522.0. Both upstream and downstream slopes are protected with Crownvetch.

Embankment seepage is controlled by a trench drain near the downstream toe along the entire embankment length. A filter blanket and rock toe are also used, but only where the embankment is below elevation 501. Two drain pipes discharge through the impact basin walls at the downstream toe.

The principal spillway consists of a concrete drop inlet riser, 182 feet of 24 inch reinforced concrete pipe with

- six anti-seep collars, and an impact basin. The reservoir drain, 40 feet of 12 inch corrugated metal pipe, has an inlet invert elevation of 488.5 and the riser weir elevation is 510.4. The outlet invert and impact basin end sill elevations are 476.1. Typical sections of the principal spillway are presented on Plates 6 through 8 in Appendix E. The emergency spillway located at the right abutment is a trapezoidal channel excavated through rock. The 30 foot wide level section is at elevation 516.

b. Location. The dam is located across a tributary of Mill Creek in Windsor Township, Berks County, Pennsylvania. The dam is located approximately 1,000 feet north of U.S. Route 22 (Interstate Route 78), approximately 1.3 miles northeast of Hamburg, Pennsylvania. The dam site and reservoir are located on USGS Quadrangle entitled, "Hamburg, Pennsylvania, Berks County", at coordinates N 40° 34.3' W 75° 58.1'. A regional location plan of the dam site is shown on Plate 1, Appendix E.

c. <u>Size Classification</u>. The dam is classified as an "Intermediate" size dam by virtue of its 46 foot height.

d. <u>Hazard Classification</u>. A "High" hazard classification is assigned consistent with the potential for extensive property damage and loss of life along Mill Creek in Hamburg, downstream of the dam.

e. <u>Ownership</u>. SCS PA 476 is owned and maintained by Hamburg Borough. All correspondence should be sent to Mr. Charles Clark, Hamburg Borough Manager, 31 North Third Street, Hamburg, Pennsylvania 19526.

f. <u>Purpose of Dam</u>. The purpose of this dam is flood control. This structure is one of three dams built in the Kaercher Creek Watershed to provide flood protection for the Borough of Hamburg. Water is also used for irrigation on the farm adjacent to the reservoir.

g. <u>Design and Construction History</u>. The Kaercher Creek Watershed project, composed of two flood control dams and one multi-purpose dam, was approved by Congress in 1962. The soils and foundation investigation took place in late 1963, and final construction drawings were prepared in early 1964, and construction began that summer. By December 1965, the dam was completed. The contractor was Feeser contractors of Schuylkill Haven, Pennsylvania. Construction records have reportedly been destroyed by SCS.

h. <u>Normal Operating Procedures</u>. Reservoir outflow is controlled by the principal and emergency spillways. Under normal conditions, water flows through an orifice in the principal spillway at elevation 501.0. During a storm, excess water is first stored to elevation 510.4, the riser weirs elevation, and then stored up to elevation 516.0, the crest of the emergency spillway. Thereafter, water is discharged through the emergency spillway.

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1.3 Pertinent Data.

A summary of pertinent data for SCS PA 476 is presented as follows.

a.	Drainage Area (square miles)	0.50
b.	Discharge at Dam Site (cfs) Max Known Flood at Dam Site At Design High Water At Top of Dam (existing conditions)	Unknown 2,150 3,890
ċ.	Elevation (feet above MSL) Top of Dam Design Existing Condition Design High Water Emergency Spillway Crest Principal Spillway Weir Crest Orifice (normal pool) Pond Drain Inlet Outlet Invert	522.0 521.7 520.0 516.0 510.4 501.0 488.5 476.1
đ.	Reservoir Length (feet) Length at Normal Pool Fetch at Normal Pool Length at Design High Water Fetch at Design High Water	350 350 935 935
e.	Storage (acre-feet) Sediment/Normal Pool To Emergency Spillway Crest To Top of Dam (design)	6 59 102
f.	Reservoir Surface Area (acres) Sediment/Normal Pool Design High Water	1.3 7.5
g.	Dam Data Type Volume Length	Zoned earth fill 34,000 cu yds 400 feet

Maximum Height 46 feet Top Width 15 feet Side Slopes Upstream 3H:1V Downstream 2.5H:1V Cutoff Impervious trench beneath dam centerline None Grout Curtain h. Principal Spillway Intake Two-stage concrete drop inlet riser, 24 inch conduit and impact basin Elevations (feet above MSL) 510.4 Weir Crest 501.0 Orifice Pond Drain Inlet 488.5 Conduit Outlet and Impact Basin End Sill 476.1 i. Emergency Spillway Trapezoidal grass-lined Type channel at right abutment 100 feet Width 2H:1V and 3H:1V Side Slopes 30 foot wide level Elevation section at elevation

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516.0

SECTION 2 ENGINEERING DATA

2.1 <u>Design</u>.

a. <u>Data Available</u>. A summary of engineering data on SCS PA 476 is attached as Appendix B. Engineering data available for review is contained in a several hundred page design folder and an ll page set of as-built plans on file at the SCS state office in Harrisburg. All of these records were prepared by the Soil Conservation Service.

b. <u>Design Features</u>. The principal design features of this dam are illustrated on the plans and profiles enclosed in Appendix E as Plates 2 through 8. A detailed description of the design features is also presented in Section 1.2, paragraph a, and pertinent data relative to the structure is presented in Section 1.3.

2.2 Construction.

Details of construction history are sketchy, and what is known is presented in Section 1.2, paragraph g. Any DER (Pennsylvania Department of Environmental Resources) records were unavailable for review, and storage space limitations have prevented the maintenance of SCS construction records.

2.3 Operational Data.

Operational records are not maintained. Water level measurements and rainfall records are not maintained within this watershed, although rainfall records are maintained at a wastewater treatment plant about 0.6 mile southwest of the dam. The station has been a National Weather Service reporting station since 1978.

2.4 Evaluation.

a. <u>Availability</u>. All engineering data evaluated and reproduced for this report were provided by SCS.

b. <u>Adequacy</u>. Design data included in the SCS files are considered adequate to evaluate the dam and appurtenant structures.

c. <u>Validity</u>. There is no reason to question the validity of this data.

SECTION 3 VISUAL INSPECTION

3.1 Findings.

a. <u>General</u>. Observations and comments of the field inspection team are contained in the checklist enclosed herein as Appendix A, and are summarized and evaluated as follows. In general, the dam and its appurtenant facilities are in good condition. At the time of the inspection, water was flowing through the principal spillway preventing access into the riser and inspection of the discharge conduit.

b. Dam. During the visual inspection, there were no indications of distortion in alignment or grade that would be indicative of movement of the embankment or foundation. There were no surface cracks noted along the crest. Although the crest is well vegetated with Crownvetch and grass, truck traffic has rutted the crest slightly. The upstream slope is protected with Crownvetch and grass and is not riprapped along the normal pool level. The berm elevation is 500 on the downstream edge and 501, the normal pool elevation, on the upstream edge. Reeds and other wet type vegetation are growing on the berm at the water's edge. Significant erosion has not occurred on the embankment as a result of no riprap. No significant erosion was noted of either the upstream or downstream slopes although foot traffic has worn a path through the vegetation. Briers are becoming established on the downstream slope at the maximum section, as shown in Photograph No. 3, Appendix C. Woody vegetation is growing on the upstream slope near the crest and should be removed.

The vertical alignment was checked and found to be essentially in agreement with the post-construction survey. A low point of about 521.7 was noted near the left abutment. Junctions between the embankment and abutment and the embankment and spillway are judged to be good, with no excessive erosion or deterioration. There was no seepage observed along or beyond the toe of the dam. The embankment drains outlet through the impact basin wall. A small amount of clear water was flowing from the left drain. It is to be noted that there was a limited head of water behind the embankment at the time of the inspection.

c. Appurtenant Structures.

1. <u>Principal Spillway</u>. The riser is located within the upstream berm at the shoreline, as shown in Photograph No. 2, Appendix C. Exposed portions of the riser were inspected and evaluated to be in good condition with no signs of excessive concrete deterioration, spalling or other structural deficiencies or defects. Inspection of the inside of the riser from the top of the riser through the access gate door disclosed a small amount of leachate visible on the inside of the riser at about normal pool elevation. The pond drain sluice gate located on the outside of the riser operates easily. The outlet channel was inspected and observed to be in good condition with no excessive erosion or bank undercutting. The impact basin, Photograph No. 3 in Appendix C, was found to be in good condition.

2. <u>Emergency Spillway</u>. The grass-lined emergency spillway at the right abutment, shown in Photographs No. 4 through 6, Appendix C, was inspected and found to be stable and in good condition. The emergency spillway has a very good vegetation cover, but with some year-old woody vegetation that should be cut. The right spillway slope has older Sumac which should be cut annually. Gullies have been cut through the right slope to facilitate surface drainage from the adjacent dirt road, as shown in Photograph No. 9, Appendix C, and Sheet 5a, Appendix A.

d. <u>Reservoir</u>. At the time of the inspection, the pond was at the sediment/normal pool elevation. The reservoir slopes are well vegetated to the water's edge. No significant amounts of debris were noted along the reservoir edge. There is a very small amount of sediment at the upper end, which has no effect on flood water storage.

e. <u>Downstream Channel</u>. As shown on Plate 1, Appendix E, Mill Creek flows south and southwest to Hamburg Borough. About 1,200 feet below the dam, the outflow from SCS PA 476 is joined by the discharge from SCS PA 477, a flood control dam in the adjacent valley. The confluence is shown in Photograph No. 10, Appendix C. About 800 feet downstream of the dam are two houses which would be damaged in the event of failure. A pumping station and wastewater treatment plant are located near the stream in the next 1.25 miles, at which point Mill Creek enters Hamburg and passes under homes and businesses, as shown in Photograph No. 11, Appendix C. SCS PA 476 is one of three dams designed and built to protect the Borough of Hamburg from flood water damage and, therefore, a "High" hazard classification is justified.

3.2 Evaluation.

Inspection of the dam and appurtenant facilities disclosed no evidence of apparent past or present movement that would indicate existing instability of the dam, principal spillway or emergency spillway. Interior portions of the principal spillway conduit could not be inspected due to flow through the system. The dam and spillway systems are considered to be in good condition. There are only two items of preventive maintenance to be noted. Although truck traffic has not significantly damaged the crest, care should be taken to prevent significant damage. Woody vegetation on the embankment and sumac on the wall of the emergency spillway should be cut annually.

SECTION 4 OPERATIONAL PROCEDURES

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4.1 Procedures.

Operational procedures are discussed in Section 1.2. Operation of the dam does not require a dam tender. Under normal conditions, flow discharges through the orifice and through the 24 inch reinforced concrete conduit at the base of the embankment. Excess water is first stored to the riser weir elevation and then to the crest of the emergency spillway. According to the Owner's representative, water has never flowed over the emergency spillway.

4.2 Maintenance of the Dam.

The dam is maintained by the Borough of Hamburg who periodically check the embankment and remove woody vegetation.

4.3 Maintenance of Operating Facilities.

Maintenance of these facilities includes twice yearly inspection, operation and lubrication of the gate hoist system, and removal of debris from the reservoir area.

4.4 Warning Systems In Effect.

There is no written warning procedure for this dam. The Owner's representative indicated that they would notify the local Civil Defence unit in the event a hazardous condition developed.

4.5 Evaluation.

It is judged that the current operating procedure, which does not require a dam tender, is a realistic means of operating the relatively simple control facilities of SCS PA 476. In conclusion, it is noted that formal operational, maintenance and warning procedures should be developed and implemented as soon as practical. These procedures should include an inspection checklist which would include a list of items that should be checked during each inspection and repaired as necessary to insure proper performance of the structure.

SECTION 5 HYDROLOGY/HYDRAULICS

5.1 Evaluation of Features.

a. <u>Design Data</u>. The complete folder of design calculations was reviewed and portions of this folder are presented in Appendix D.

The watershed is about 1.2 miles long, and 0.4 mile wide, having a total area of approximately 0.5 square mile. Elevations range from about 1,450 in the upper reaches of the watershed to 501 at normal pool elevation. The watershed is approximately 70 percent wooded and 30 percent open or farmland, with very little residential development. Residential development can be expected to progress slowly within the watershed.

In accordance with criteria established by Federal (OCE) Guidelines, the selected spillway design flood for this "Intermediate" size dam and "High" hazard classification is the Probable Maximum Flood (PMF). The Soil Conservation Service designed this dam as a Class C structure, which requires that the spillway systems be designed to pass the PMF.

b. <u>Experience Data</u>. There are no records of reservoir levels kept for this dam. Rainfall is measured at a wastewater treatment plant downstream of the dam and sent to the National Weather Service. There are no estimates or records of previous high water levels.

c. <u>Visual Observations</u>. On the date of the inspection, there were no conditions observed that would indicate a reduced spillway capacity during an extreme event. Observations regarding the condition of the downstream channel, spillways and reservoir are located in Appendix A and discussed in greater detail in Section 3.

d. Overtopping Potential. The dam was designed to pass the PMF without overtopping. The PMF inflow hydrograph and graphical flood routing are presented in Appendix D. Because of several slight differences between existing and design conditions, the spillway adequacy was reevaluated according to criteria established for this investigation. Calculations, according to current SCS criteria, TR 39, indicate an emergency spillway capacity of about 4,140 cfs at design conditions. Combined spillway capacities with the water at elevation 521.7, the existing top of the dam, is about 3,890 cfs, less than the 4,080 cfs determined according to the design graphical flood routing. Using the HEC-1, Dam Safety Version, computer program to evaluate the inflow hydrograph yielded a peak inflow value of about 1,545 cfs. The computer flood routing disclosed a maximum water elevation of about 519.2 feet, less than the top of the dam under existing conditions. Therefore, the spillway systems for this dam are considered "Adequate" as the dam will pass the PMF without overtopping.

Downstream Conditions. About 800 feet below the dam e. are two houses subject to damage in the event of dam failure. In the next 500 feet the stream passes under Route 22 and joins with the outflow from SCS PA 477, a flood control dam in the adjacent watershed. In the next 1.25 miles is a pumping station and wastewater treatment plant built adjacent to the stream and subject to damage in the event of dam failure. Tn Hamburg, the stream flows under houses and businesses; see Photograph No. 11, Appendix C. It is apparent, merely by comparing the relative sizes of the stream channel through Hamburg and the emergency spillway, that property damage would occur during an extreme event, and it is judged that failure during the PMF would significantly increase property damage and loss of life.

SECTION 6 STRUCTURAL STABILITY

6.1 Evaluation of Structural Stability.

a. <u>Visual Observations</u>. Visual observations detected no evidence of existing or pending embankment instability. Upstream and downstream slopes appeared stable and in good condition, with some briers gaining foothold on the downstream slope. There were no exterior signs or other evidence to indicate that the internal drainage systems were not operating properly.

Exposed portions of the principal spillway were inspected and judged to be in good condition. The pond drain gate hoist was operated and seats completely. The grass-lined emergency spillway was assessed to be in good condition, with no signs of sloughing, excessive erosion or deterioration. Excessive woody vegetation was noted on the right emergency spillway slope.

b. <u>Design and Construction Data</u>. Design documentation is very complete as a several hundred page design folder prepared by the Soil Conservation Service was available and reviewed for this investigation. Data included in these files are a soils and foundation report including permeability tests, shear strength results and sediment analysis, results of embankment stability calculations, as well as structural calculations for the principal spillway. Included in the design folder is a complete set of hydrologic and hydraulic calculations and a complete set of specifications and a material quantity estimate. Other design documents reviewed included an 11 sheet set of drawings prepared by SCS and stamped "as-built".

A stability analysis of the embankment was performed by SCS using the Swedish circle method on the upstream slope for full rapid drawdown conditions, and using both a wedge analysis and infinite slope analysis on the downstream slope. Soil strength parameters for the core (Section 1) material were determined from one consolidated-undrained triaxial compression test series on compacted borrow soil from the emergency spillway. Strength parameters for the shell (Section 2) material were selected based upon the results of two test series on similar material used for SCS PA 477 Dam in the adjacent watershed. It was assumed that the foundation materials had sufficient strength to prevent a failure arc from passing through the embankment.

The reported results of the stability analysis are as follows:

Slope	Condition	Method	Factor of Safety
Upstream	Rapid Drawdown	Swedish Curve	1.79
Downstream	Dry	Infinite Slope	1.36
Downstream	Unknown	Wedge Analysis	2.1

The recommended minimum allowable factors of safety in accordance with Corps of Engineers EM 1110-2-1902 are 1.2 for the upstream slope under rapid drawdown conditions and 1.5 for the downstream slope under steady seepage conditions. The recommended minimum factor of safety in accordance with current SCS criteria (TR-60) for an infinite slope analysis is 1.1.

It is noted that the stability analysis is based upon very limited soil testing. It is also noted that the analysis was based upon an assumed embankment height of 38 feet rather than the actual maximum embankment height of 46 feet. On the conservative side, however, the stabilizing upstream berm at elevation 501 was not considered in the analysis; the design high water level of elevation 520.0 was used instead of the highest principal spillway crest elevation of 510.4, as specified by SCS criteria in TR-60; and relatively high factors of safety were computed. Therefore, overall it is concluded that the stability of the embankment is adequate.

Principal features of this structure were extracted from the drawings and calculations, and are presented in Appendix E and D, respectively. Progress reports prepared by the SCS resident engineer and inspection reports prepared by representatives of the Pennsylvania Department of Environmental Resources were not available for review. Construction documentations prepared by the SCS resident engineer reportedly no longer exist.

c. <u>Operating Records</u>. There are no operational records for this structure.

d. <u>Post-Construction Changes</u>. There are no reports nor is there any evidence that modifications were made to this dam.

e. <u>Seismic Stability</u>. The dam is located in Seismic Zone 1. Normally it is considered that if a dam in this zone is stable under static loading conditions, it can be assumed safe for any expected earthquake conditions. As the static stability analysis resulted in a minimum factor of safety of 1.79 during rapid drawdown, the most critical loading condition, it can be assumed that seismic stability requirements are satisfied.

SECTION 7 ASSESSMENT/REMEDIAL MEASURES

7.1 Dam Assessment.

a. <u>Evaluation</u>. Visual inspection and review of design documentation indicate that the dam, foundation and appurtenant structures of SCS PA 476 are in good condition.

Hydrologic and hydraulic computations presented in Appendix D indicate the structure will pass the Probable Maximum Flood without overtopping. Therefore, the spillway systems of this structure are considered to be "Adequate". In the event that high flows are passed through the emergency spillway, significant property damage is still likely to occur along Mill Creek, particularly in the Borough of Hamburg. In the event the dam fails while retaining a significant quantity of water, extreme property damage and loss of life would be expected, thus justifying the "High" hazard classification.

b. <u>Adequacy of Information</u>. Information available for this investigation, when combined with the visual inspection, was sufficiently adequate to evaluate the structural and hydraulic aspects of the dam.

c. <u>Urgency</u>. It is recommended that the suggestions presented in Section 7.2 be implemented during routine maintenance of the structure, which should be not less than at least once a year.

7.2 Remedial Measures.

a. <u>Facilities</u>. It is recommended that the following steps be taken.

- 1. The woody vegetation on the right emergency spillway slope should be removed, at least below the elevation of the top of the dam.
- Woody vegetation should be removed from the embankment.
- Although damage to the dam crest is minor, consideration should be given to its protection. A gravel top would be sufficient.

b. <u>Operation and Maintenance Procedures</u>. Because of the location of the dam and the potential for extreme property damage and possible loss of life in the event of failure, a formal procedure of observation and warning during periods of high precipitation should be developed and implemented. This procedure should include a method of warning downstream residents that high flows are expected and provisions for evacuating these people in the event of an emergency. In addition, a written operation and maintenance procedure should also be developed to insure that all items are carefully inspected on a regular basis and maintained in the best possible condition.

The "Operations and Maintenance" manual prepared by SCS can form the basis for the specific procedures for SCS PA 476. It is recommended that operational procedures provide for a period of observation during and following impoundment of significant quantities of water behind the embankment. These observations should include monitoring discharge from the embankment drainage system and looking for sources of uncontrolled seepage. It is important that individuals responsible for the maintenance and operation of the dam are aware of the written procedures. APPENDIX

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CHECK LIST VISUAL THSPECTION PHASE I	<u>A 476</u> County Berks State <u>Pemaylvonia</u> Earth IIazard Category <u>High</u> 10/26/79 Meather <u>Partly cloudy</u> Temperature 50's	Puol Llevation at Time of Inspection 501.2 M.S.L. Tailwater at Time of Inspection 426.24	Inspection Personal: Mary F. Beck (Hydrologist) Raymond S. Lambert (Geologist) Arthur H. Dvinoff nical/Civil) Vincent McKeever (Hydrologist) Mary F. Beck Reck	ks: Mr. Gary Emmanuel, DER, Norristown, accompanied the inspection team. Mr. Clark, Hamburg Borough Manager, was an site and provided assistance to the inspection team. Two Borough employees also were on site to operate the pond drain gate
	Name Dam <u>SCS P</u> Type of Dam Date(s) Inspection	Pool Llev	lnspectio Mary F. Arthur Vincen	Kendrks. Mr Mr

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CONCRETE/MASOHRY DAHS

VISUAL EXAMINATION OF	OBSERVATIONS	Sheet 2 of 1) REMARKS OR RECOMMENDATIONS
VAY NOTICEABLE SEEPAGE	N/A	
STRUCTURE FO ABUTHENT/EPEARKMERT JUNCTTONS	N/A	
UKA FAS	N/A	
water passages	N/A	
FuxidDAT I CK	N/A	

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CONCRETE/MASONRY DAMS

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VISUAL EXAMINATION OF	Sheet 3 of 11 Observations Remarks or Recommendations
SURFACE CRACKS CUNCRETE SURFACES	N/A
STRUCTURAL CRACKENG	N/A
VERTICAL AND NORIZONTAL VERTICAL AND NORIZONTAL	N/A
MARKIN 1111 JOINTS	N/A
CONSTRUCTION JOINTS	N/A

VISUAL EXAMINATION OF	OBSERVATIONS REMARKS OR RECOMMENDATIONS
JURFACE CRACKS	None observed. Although the crest is well vegetated with Crownvetch and grass, truck traffic has rutted the crest slightly.
LINUSUAL MOVEMENT OR CRACKING AT OR BEYOND THE TOE	None observed.
sloughing or erosion of Embankient and abuthert Slopes	No significant erosion observed, although foot traffic has worm a path through the vegetation. Briers are becoming established on fill. Woody vegetation was noted on the upstream slope near the crest.
VERTICAL AND MUKIZONTAL ALIGNMENT OF THE CREST	The horizontal alignment is good. The survey disclosed an apparent low point near the left abutment of about 521.7 feet (design top of dam is 522.0 feet). See Plate 3, Appendix E.
RIPRAP FAILURES	None observed, riprap limited to the dike between emergency spillway and embankment.

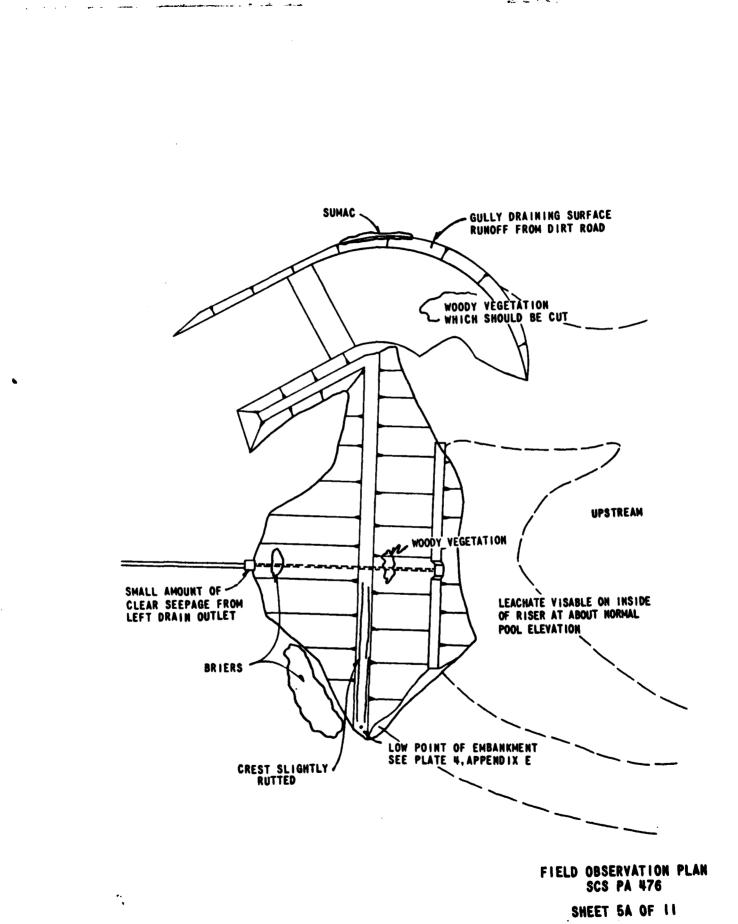
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EMBANKMENT

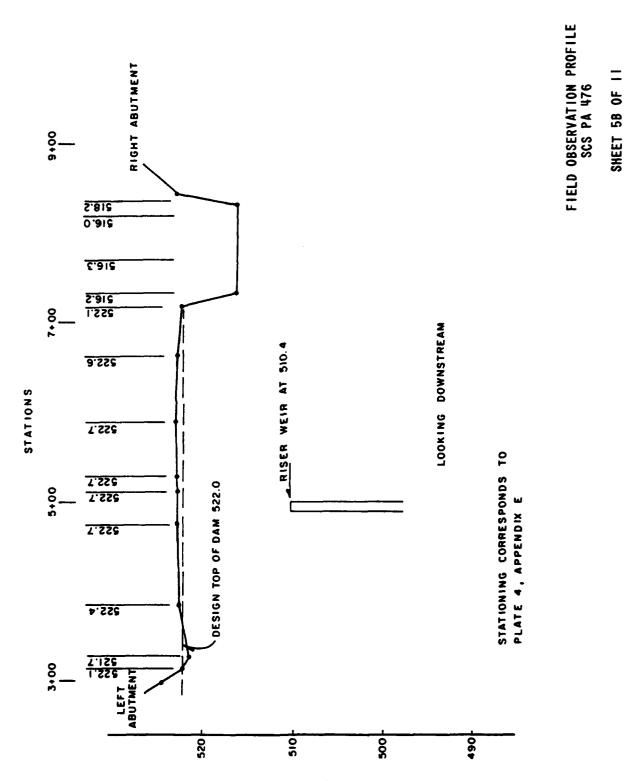
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EMBANKMENT

	Sheet 5 of 11	5 of 11
VISUAL EXAMINATION OF	OBSERVATIONS REMARKS OR RECOMMENDATIONS	ATIONS
JUNCTION OF EMBANKMENT AND ABUTMENT, SPILLMAY AND IJAM	Good condition.	
ANY NOTICEABLE SEEPAGE	None observed.	
STAFF GAGE AND RECORDER	None	
DRAINS	Embanhment drains outlet through impact basin wall, small amount of clear water flowing from left drain.	ät



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	PRINCIPAL SPILLWAY OUTLET WORKS
VISHAL EXAMINATION OF	Sheet 6 of 11 Observations Remarks or Recommendations
CRACKING AND SPALLING OF CONCRETE SURFACES IN OUTLET CONDUIT	None observed, outlet conduit through dam could not be inspected.
IMTAKE STRUCTURE	Concrete appears in good condition, small amount of leachate visible on inside of riser at about normal pool elevation.
OUTLET STRUCTURE	Concrete appears in good condition.
OUTLET CHANNEL	Good condition.
ENERGLICY GATE	Pond drain gate located outside of riser operates easily.

	UNGATED SPILLWAY
VISUAL EXAMINATION OF	OBSERVATIONS REMARKS OR REMARKS ON RECOMPLETIONS
CONTROL SECTION	on in good condition.
APPROACH CHANNEL	Has a very good vegetation cover, some year-old woody vegetation should be cut. The right spillway slope has older sumac which should be cut. Gullies have apparently been cut through the right slope to facilitate surface drainage from the adjacent dirt road.
DISCIARGE CIANNEL	See above.
BRIDGE AND PILKS	None

CULLINAY

	GATED SPILLENNY Sheet 8 of 11
VISUAL LYAMINAFION OF	OBSERVATIONS REMARKS OR RECOMPLANATIONS
CONCRUTE STAT.	N/A
APPROACH CHAINEL	N/A
DI SCHARGE CHAMAEL	N/A
ISKIINSE AND PILKS	N/A
GATES A.HD OPERALIDH EQUIPMENT	

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INSTRUMERTATION

OBSERVATIONS

VISUAL EXAMINATION

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Sheet 9 of 11 REMARKS OK RECOMMENDATIONS

MURUMENTAT IOH/SURVEYS	None
OBSERVATION MELLS	None
WE IRS	None
PIE 20METERS	None
OftheR	None

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RESERVUIR

Sheet 10 of 11 REMARKS OR RECOMMENDATIONS The reservoir side slopes are moderate to steep and well vegetated to water's edge with grass and trees. **OBSERVATIONS** VISUAL EXAMINATION OF 51.0145

Very small amount of sedimentation at upper end, has no effect on flood water storage. SEDIMENTATION

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IN HOLLMAILING I WITCH	DF OBSERVATIONS	Sheet 11 of 11 REMARKS OR RECOMMENDATIONS
CONDITION (OBSTRUCTIONS, DEBRIS, ETC.)	For about 300 feet below the dam, the channel is about five feet wide, four feet dap with side slopes of about 2H:1V. A one-quarter acre pond is 300 feet domstream of the dam. The channel is in good condition with no significant obstruction or debris.	l is about five feet wide. 1. A one-quarter acre pond 1. is in good condition with
2 10 K	The valley gradient is about 0.03.	
APPROXIMATE NO. OF INVES AND POPILATION	About 800 feet downstraam of the dam are two houses which would be damaged in the event of failure. There is a pumping station and sewage treatment plant built near the stream in the next 1-1/4 miles before Mill Creek enters Hamburgand passes under homes. See Photograph 11, Appendix C.	dam are two houses which would be damaged is a pumping station and sewage treatment the next 1-1/4 miles before Mill Creek enters See Photograph 11, Appendix C.

APPENDIX

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SCS PA 476 Sheet 1 of 4 No reservoir water level records are maintained. A National Weather Service reporting station is located at treatment plant about 0.6 mile southwest of the dam. PA 00719 Drawings presented in Appendix E are "As-Built" drawings. NAME OF DAM ID # CHECK LIST ENGLAEERING DATA DESIGA, COMSTRUCTION, OPLRATION PHASE I See Plate 1, Appendix E. See Section 1.2 of text. REMARKS See Appendix D. See Appendix E. See Appendix E. 4 . DISCHARGE RATINGS RAINFALL/RESERVOIR RECORDS TYPICAL SECTIONS OF DAM CONSTRATHTS REGIONAL VICINITY MAP CONSTRUCTION HISTORY DETAILS AS-BUILT DRAWINGS OUTLETS - PLAN ITEM

	Sheet 2 of 4
ITEM	REMARKS
DESIGN REPORTS	See discussion in Section 2 of text.
GEULOGY REPORTS	See Appendix F.
DESIGN CUMPUTATIONS HYDROLOGY & HYDRAULICS DAM STABILITY SEEPAGE STUDIES	See discussions in Sections 5 and 6 of text.
MATERIALS INVESTIGATIONS BORING RECORDS LABORATORY FIELD	Complete records in SCS files.
POST-CONSTRUCTION SURVEYS OF DAM	A final crest profile survey was performed. Data is presented on Plate 3, Appendix E.
BORROW SOURCES	Dit 1 Tout of any work

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Data located on SCS drawings.

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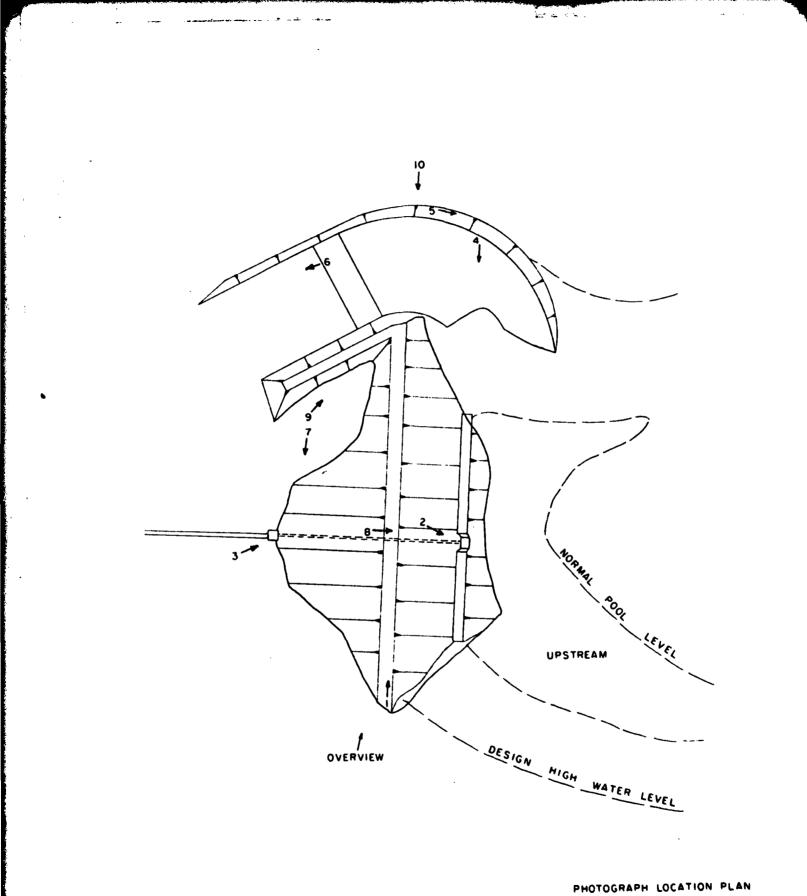
ITEM	REMARKS Sheet 3 of 4
WUITURING SYSTEMS	None
MODIFICATIONS	All pertinent modifications are noted on "As-Built" drawings presented in Appendix E.
HIGH POOL RECORDS	None
POST CONSTRUCTION ENGLAEERING STUDIES AND REPORTS	None
PRIOR ACCIDENTS OR FAILURE OF DAM DESCRIPTION REPORTS	None
MAINTE:ANCE OPERATION RECORDS	None maintained.

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A PPENDIX C



SCS PA 476

PLATE C-I

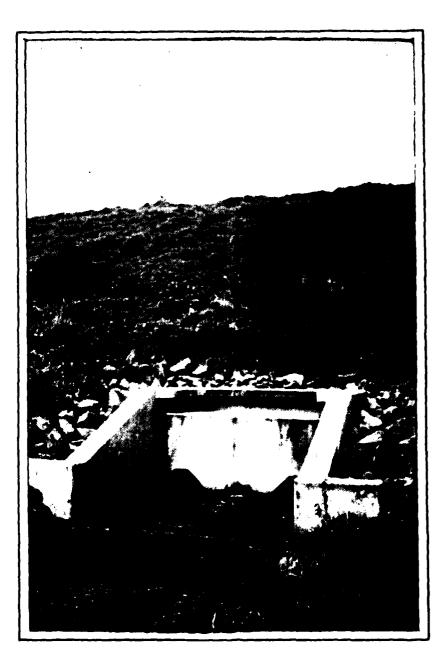


VIEW OF CREST SHOWING DENSE VEGETATION.



VIEW OF RISER. NOTE WOODY VEGETATION ON UPSTREAM SLOPE IN LOWER RIGHT OF PICTURE.



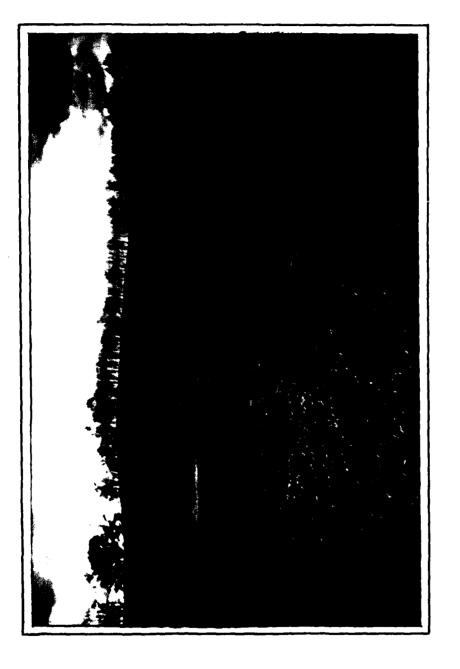


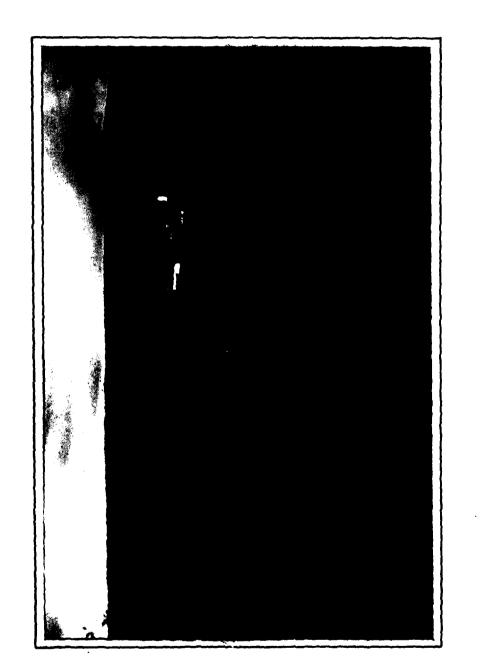
IMPACT BASIN AT DOWNSTREAM TOE. NOTE WEEDS AND BRIERS ON DOWNSTREAM SLOPE.

PHOTOGRAPH NO. 3

4

VIEW OF EMERGENCY SPILLWAY LOOKING UPSTREAM. TYPICAL OF CONDITION OF ENTIRE EMERGENCY SPILLWAY.

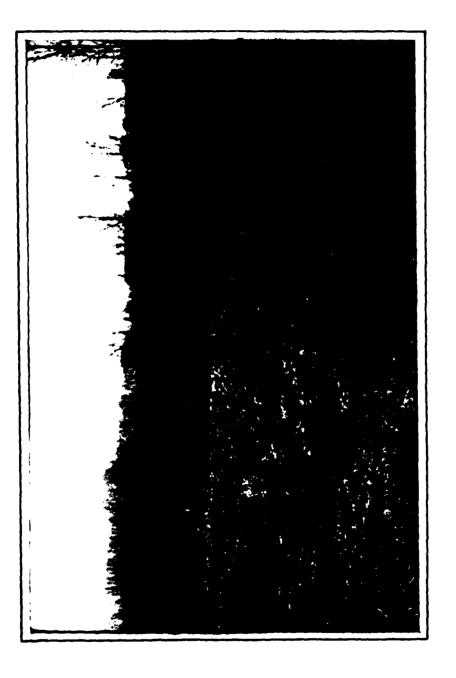




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VIEW OF EMERGENCY SPILLWAY LOOKING UPSTREAM. NOTE SUMAC ON SLOPE.

VIEW OF EMERGENCY SPILLWAY LOOKING DOWNSTREAM. TAKEN IN DECEMBER.





OVERALL VIEW OF DOWNSTREAM SLOPE. NOTE PATCHES OF WEEDS.

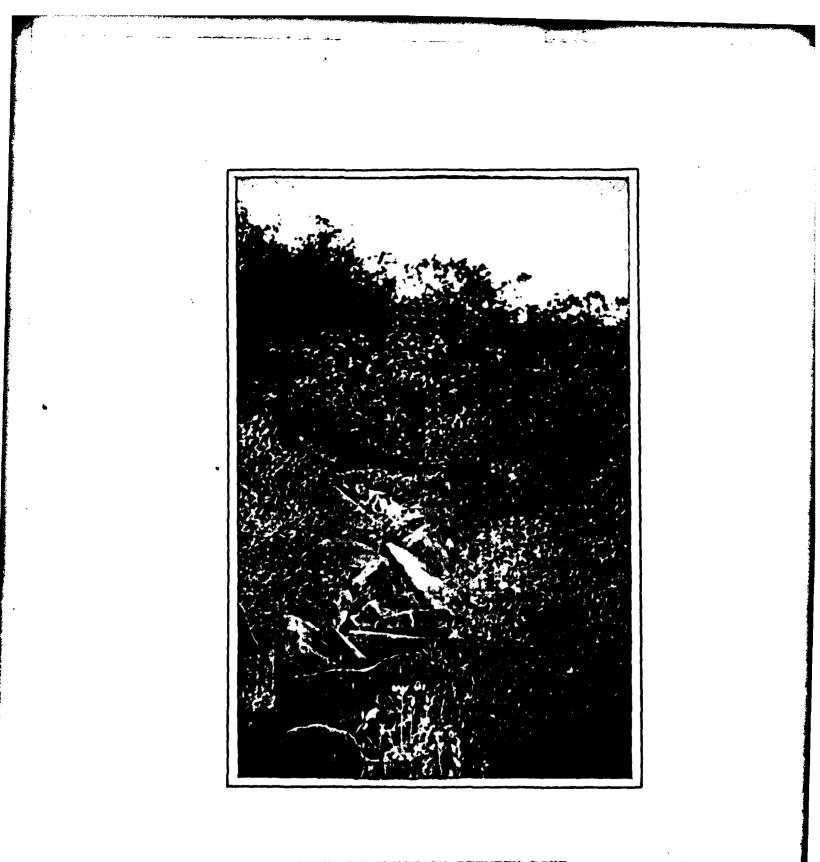
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VIEW SHOWING WOODY VEGETATION ON UPSTEREAM SLOPE.



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VIEW OF JUNCTION BETWEEN DIKE AND EMBANKMENT SHOWING STAND OF BRIERS.

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PHOTOGRAPH NO. 9



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VIEW OF GULLY DRAINING SURFACE RUNOFF FROM DIRT ROAD INTO EMERGENCY SPILLWAY.

PHOTOGRAPH NO. 10

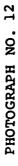
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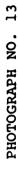
PHOTOGRAPH NO. 11

CULVERT JNDER ROUTE 22.



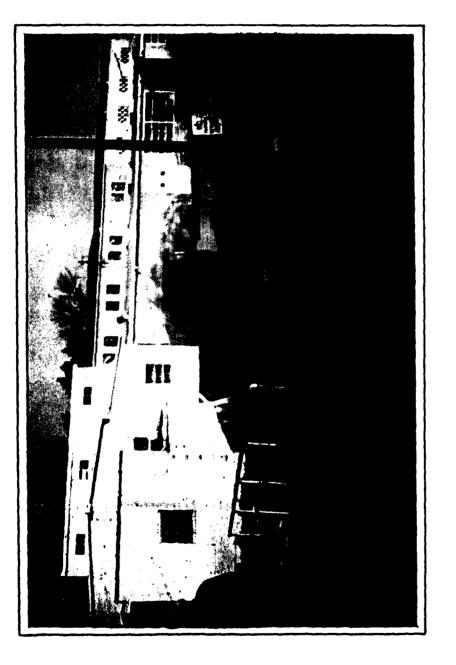
JUNCTION OF DOWNSTREAM CHANNELS OF SCS PA 476 and SCS PA 477.





TYPICAL VIEW OF DOWNSTREAM DAMAGE CENTER IN HAMBURG, PENNSYLVANIA.

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APPENDIX

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Sheet 1 of 11

SCS PA 476 CHECK LIST HYDROLOGIC AND HYDRAULIC ENGINEERING DATA

DRAINAGE AREA CHARACTERISTICS: <u>Approximately 70 percent wooded and 30 percent</u> open farm land. ELEVATION TOP NORMAL POOL (STORAGE CAPACITY): <u>501.0 feet.(6 Acre-Feet).</u> ELEVATION TOP FLOOD CONTROL POOL (STORAGE CAPACITY): <u>522.0 ft. design (102 Acre-Feet).</u> ELEVATION MAXIMUM DESIGN POOL: <u>520.0 feet Design High Water.</u> ELEVATION TOP DAM: <u>522.0 feet design (521.7 existing, see Plate 4, Appendix D).</u> EMERGENCY SPILLWAY:

a. Elevation <u>516.0 feet</u>.

b. Type ____ Trapezodial charmel excavated through rock.

c. Width <u>100 feet.</u>

d. Length About 300 feet.

e. Location Spillover <u>Right</u> abutment.

f. Number and Type of Gates ______ None

PRINCIPAL SPILLWAY

a. Type _____ Concrete two stage riser, 24-inch conduit and impact basin.

b. Location <u>At maximum section</u>.

c. Entrance inverts <u>Weir crest at 510.4 feet; orfice at 501.0 feet.</u>

d. Exit inverts _____ 476.1 feet.

e. Emergency draindown facilities Inlet at 488.5 feet.

HYDROMETEOROLOGICAL GAGES:

a. Type _____ Rain gage.

b. Location _____ Treatment plant about 0.6 mile southwest of dam.

c. Records _____ A National Weather Service reporting station since 1978.

MAXIMUM NON-DAMAGING DISCHARGE: ______ Not determined.

SHEET 2 of 11

HEC-1, REVISED FLOOD HYDROGRAPH PACKAGE

The original "Flood Hydrograph Package" (HEC-1), developed by the Hydrologic Engineering Center, Corps of Engineers, has been modified for use under the National Dam Inspection Program. The "Flood Hydrograph Package (HEC-1), Dam Safety Version", hereinafter referred to as, HEC-1, Rev., has been modified to require less detailed input and to include a dam breach analysis. The required input is obtained from the field inspection of a dam, any available design/evaluation data, relatively simple hydraulic calculations, or information from the USGS Quandrangle maps. The input format is flexible in order to reflect any unique characteristics of an individual dam.

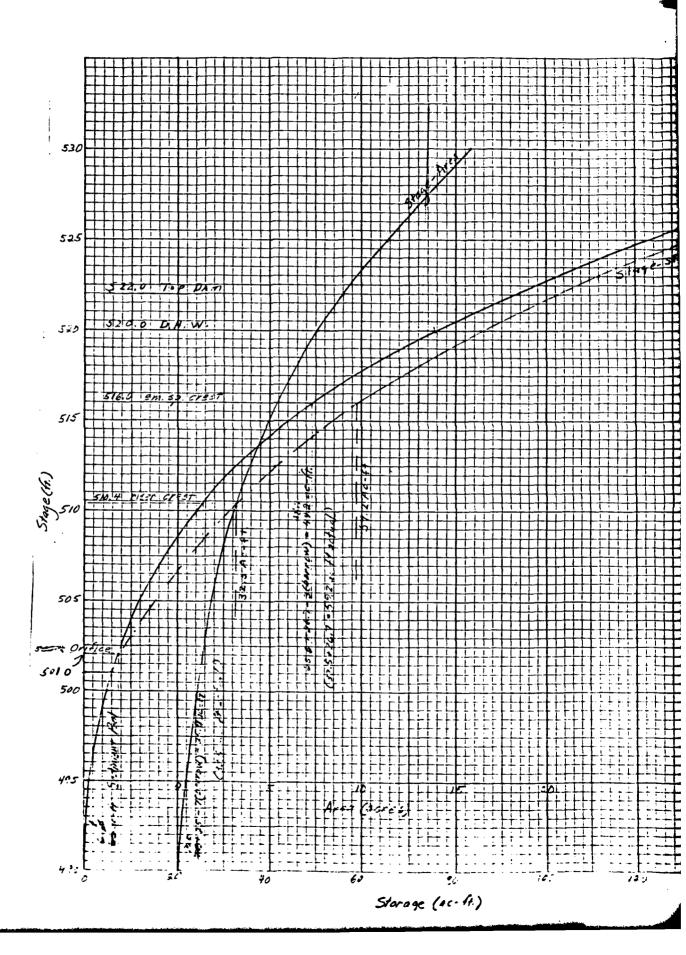
HEC-1, Rev. computes a reservoir inflow hydrograph based on individual watershed characteristics such as: area, percentage of impervious surface area, watershed shape, and hydrograph characteristics determined from regional correlation studies by the Corps of Engineers, Baltimore District. The inflow is routed through the reservoir using spillway discharge data obtained from the field inspection or design data. Flood storage capacity is determined from USGS maps or design information and verified by the field inspection. In the event a spillway cannot discharge 0.5 PMF without overtopping and failure of the dam, downstream channel characteristics obtained from the field inspection and USGS maps are inputed and flows are routed downstream to the damage center and a dam breach analysis is performed.

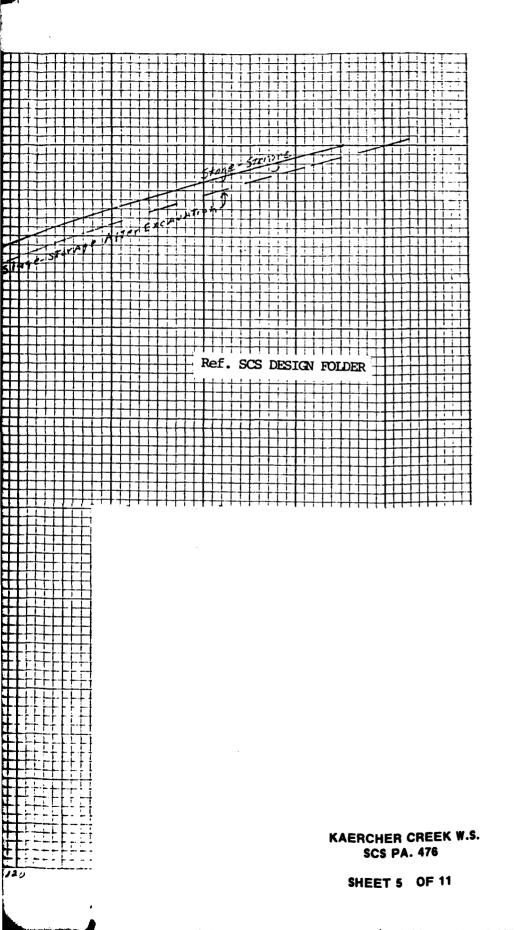
Included in this Appendix are the HEC-1, Rev. pertinent input values and a summary print-out tables.

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Try: 1's ist

$$D = CA \operatorname{sigh}$$
 $\frac{L}{P} = \frac{1}{2} = 0.20$ C = 0.74
Reference for S: Kings Hundloch, Two 22
"Coefficients of Discharge C for Submand Tubbe"
page 3-46
 $S = C.74(1.5)(2.03) 2.74 = 24.9 efs$
Use $\rightarrow Try: 1's 1\frac{d}{4}$ $\frac{L}{P} = \frac{1}{4.5} = 0.22$, C = 0.75
 $Q = 0.75(1.25)(2.03) 2.74 = 21.9 efs$
Use $\rightarrow Try: 1's 1\frac{d}{4}$ $\frac{L}{P} = \frac{1}{4.5} = 0.22$, C = 0.75
 $Q = 0.75(1.25)(2.03) 2.74 = 21.05$
 $G = 2.52 h^{\frac{1}{2}}$
Pipe: Mass. Head = 26'; Longsh of Fipe = 200'
 $Try: 34^{\circ}$ consists; $P = 0.05$
 $G = K.4 \operatorname{righ}$ $K = \frac{1}{(1-K_{0}+K_{0}L)} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1-1.5-0.0055(00)}}$
 $K = \frac{1}{\sqrt{15.5}} = 2.415$

 $Q = 10.45 h^2$ Q = 0.415 (3.14)(8.03) = 53.3 cfs.

 $Q = 3.4(12)h^{\frac{2}{2}}$

G = 40.8 h. = V

- -

L= 3×2×2 = 12'

Wein: Q=CLh²

Ref. SCS DESIGN FOLDER

Im . Nov 62

************************ FLOOD HYDROGRAPH PACKAGE (HEC-1) JULY 1978 ***************** LAST MODIFICATION 26 FEB 79 BAN SAFETY VERSION

BATE* 79/12/04. TIME* 07.31.46. RUN

NSTAN 0 IPRT 4-IPLT SCS PA 476 NDI PA 00719 DER ND. 6-456 NETRC TRACE JOB SPECIFICATION NINI LROPT 0 0 IHR NUT 0 0 IDAY JOPER 0 ŝ NI NN NHR 0 N0 200

OVERTOPPING ANALYSIS

NULTI-PLAN ANALYSES TO BE PERFORNED NPLAN= 1 NRIIO= 1 LRTIO= 1

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> 1.00 RT105=

									COMP Q	20220. 572.57)
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		INANE 1	0 I nonsi	Ŭ	CNS71		2.00		PERIOD	Y NUS
		JPRT 0		8 R72 0 0.00	5TRTL 1.00	0	RTIOR= 2.00	1.25 HOURS, CP= 45. 6.	HR.NN	
SUB-AREA RUNOFF COMPUTATION		0 1 Jdf	ra °C ratio 00 0.000	142.00	RTIOK 1.00	DATA NTA=	22		A	
OFF CONF		ITAPE 0	NYDROGRAPH DATA Trsda trspc .50 1.00	PRECIP DATA R12 R24 3.00 132.00	LOSS DATA Strks F 0.00	UNIT HYDROGRAPH DATA 1.25 CP= .40 N1	RECESSION DATA arcsn=(MATES, Lu 67. 1.	END-OF-PERIOD FLOU Comp & MO.1	
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SUB-f		0 0	SNAP 0.00	R6 113.00	RTIOL EI 1.00 (1P= 	-1.50	0F-PER1(82. 11. 1.	5507	
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	INFLOU HYDROGRAPH	-	IUHG	SPFE 0.00	•			DROGRAPH 77. 16. 2.	RAIN	
	INFLO		I HYDG 1		T STRKR 0 0.00			UNIT HYDROGRAPH 28 END-OF-PERIOD ORDINATES, LAG= 77. 97. 82. 67. 55 16. 13. 11. 9. 7 2. 2. 1. 1. 1	PERIOD	
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SHEET 8 OF 11

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STAGE 50	501.00	504.00		510.40	512.40		516.00	ŝ	518.00	5	520.00	522.00
FLOU	0.00	12.00		22.00	49.00	0	53.00	Ŷ	699.00	215	2151.00	4198.00
CAPACITY=	6.	-	15.	32.	59.	N	72.	86.	112.	2 .		
ELEVATION=	501.	505.	ч.	510.	516.	518.	в.	520.	523.			
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					T0PEL 521.7	0.0	BAN DATA 0.0 EXPD 0.0 0.0	DAMUID 0.	11r 0.			
CREST LENGTH			33.	400.								
AT UK BELUN Elevation	521.7		522.0	522.7								
PEAK OUTFLOW IS	1531.	531. AT TIME 41.00 HOURS	41.00	HOURS								

HYDROGRAPH ROUTING

OUTFLOU HYDROGRAPH

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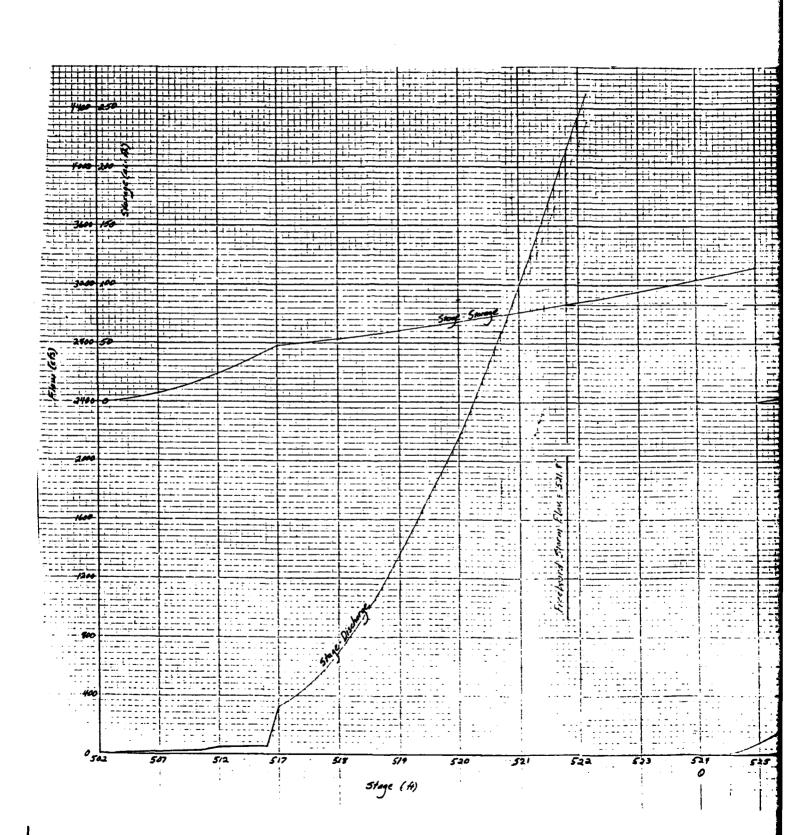
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	STATION	AT IN	0UT				
	OPERATION	HYDROGRAPH AT	ROUTED TO	-			

PEAK FLOU AND STORAGE (END OF PERIOD) SUMMARY FOR MULTIPLE PLAM-RATIO ECONOMIC COMPUTATIONS Flous in cubic feet per second (cubic meters per second) Area in square miles (square kilometers)

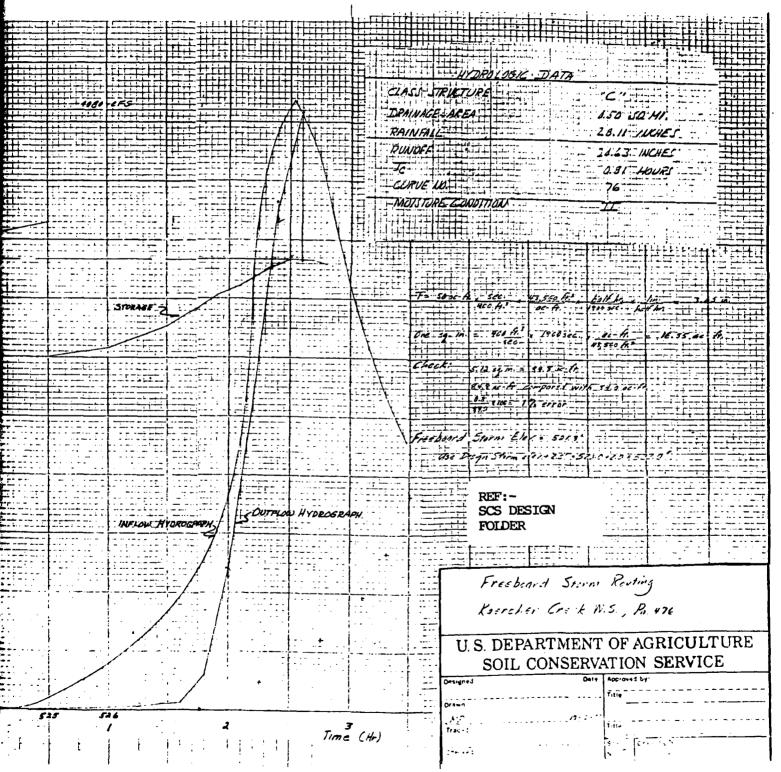
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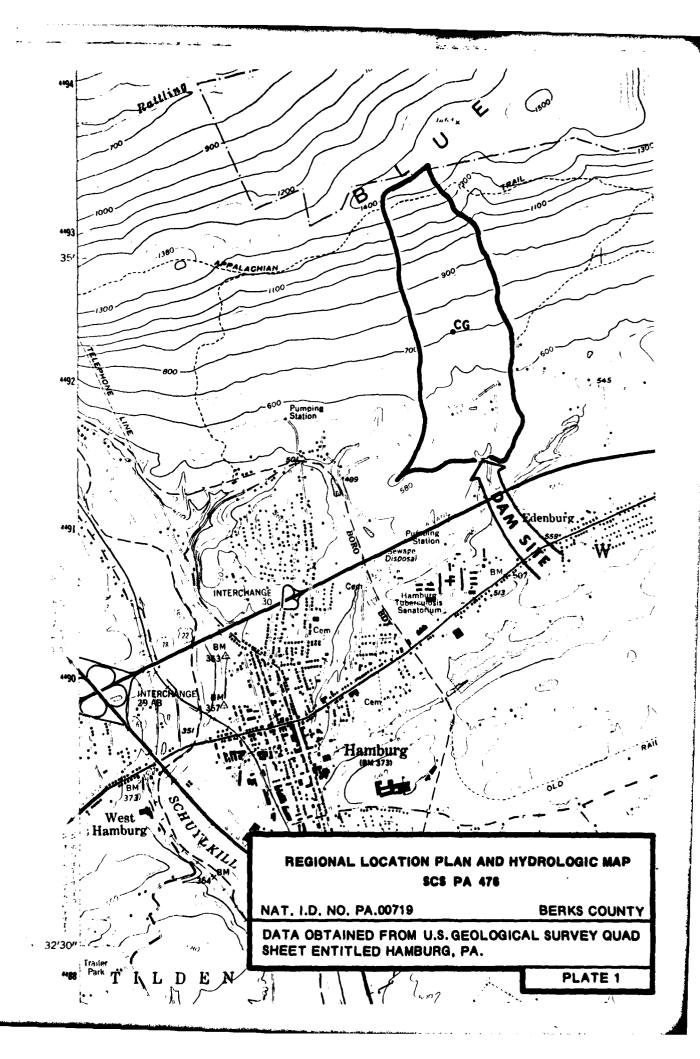


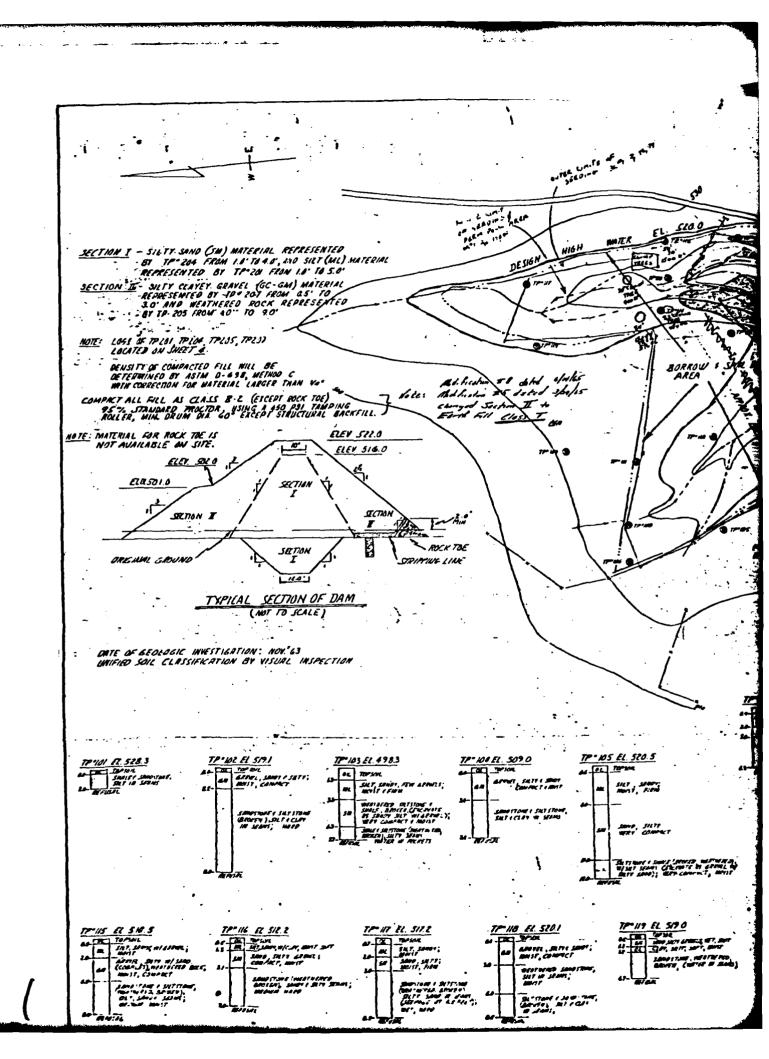
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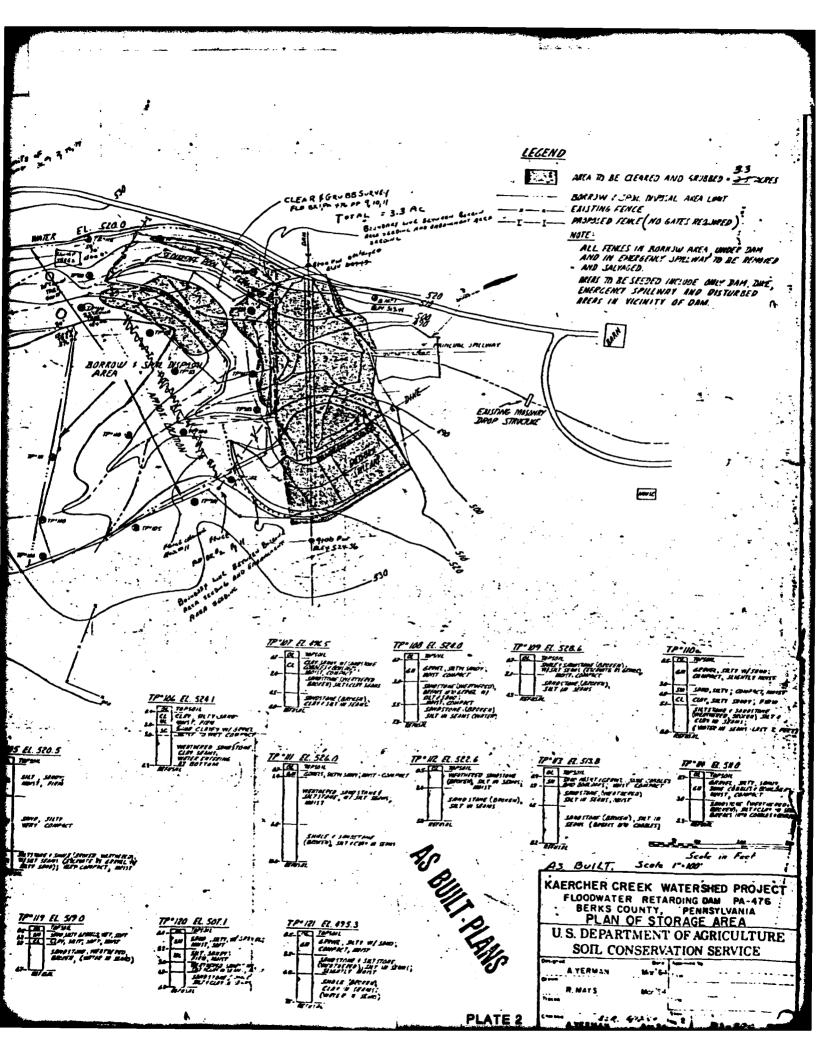
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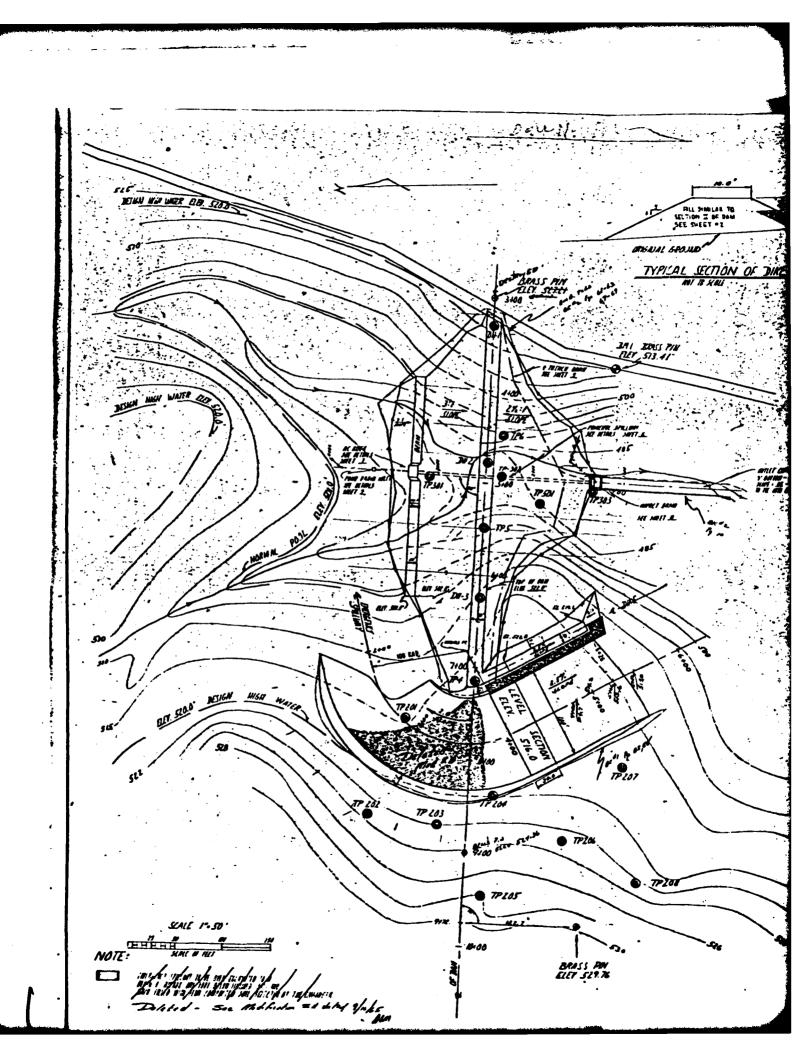
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APPENDIX

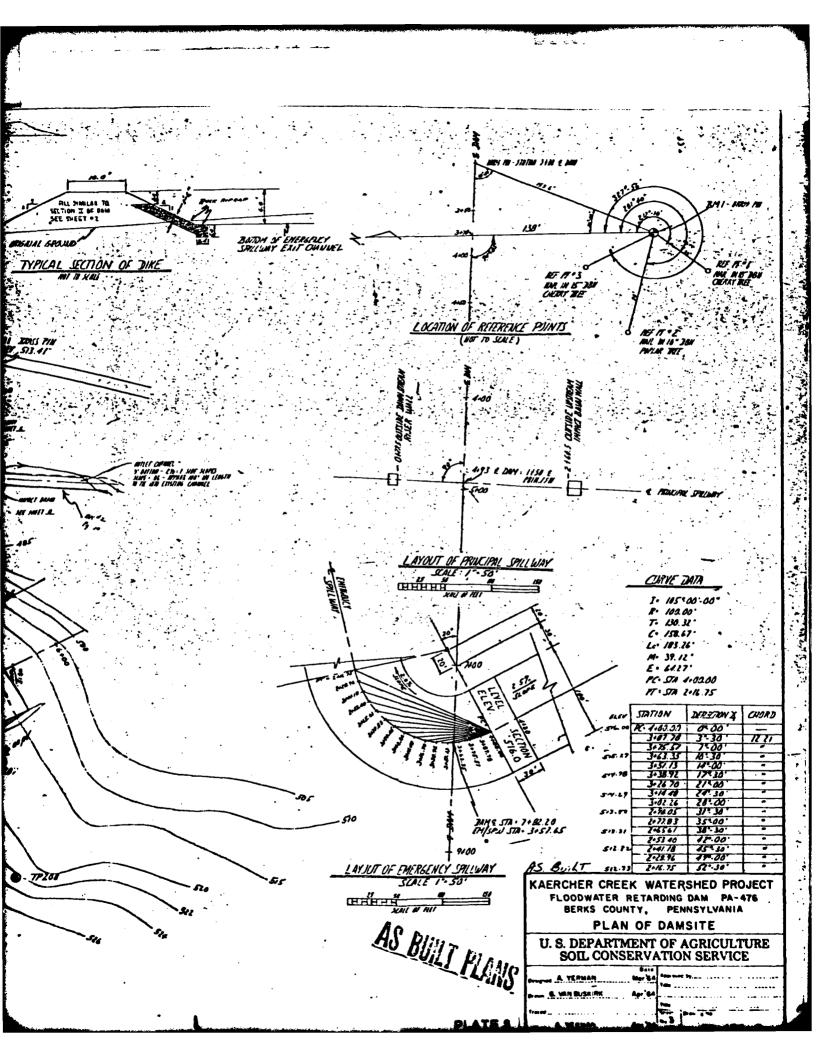
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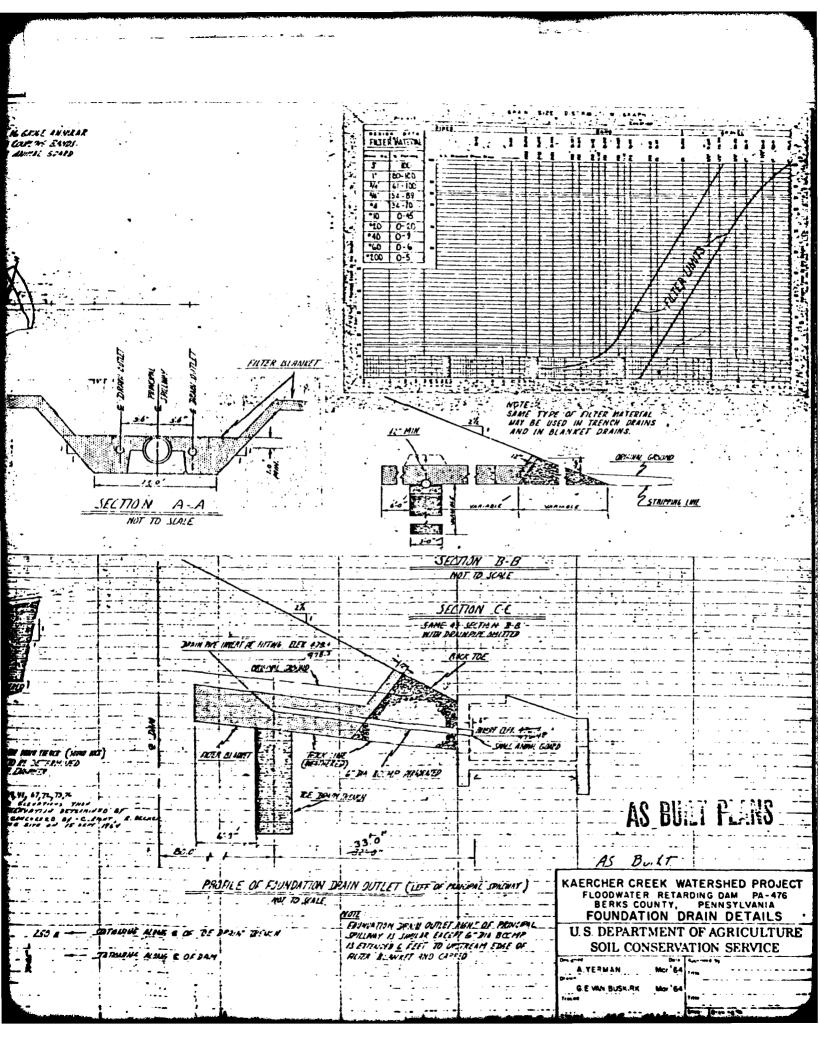


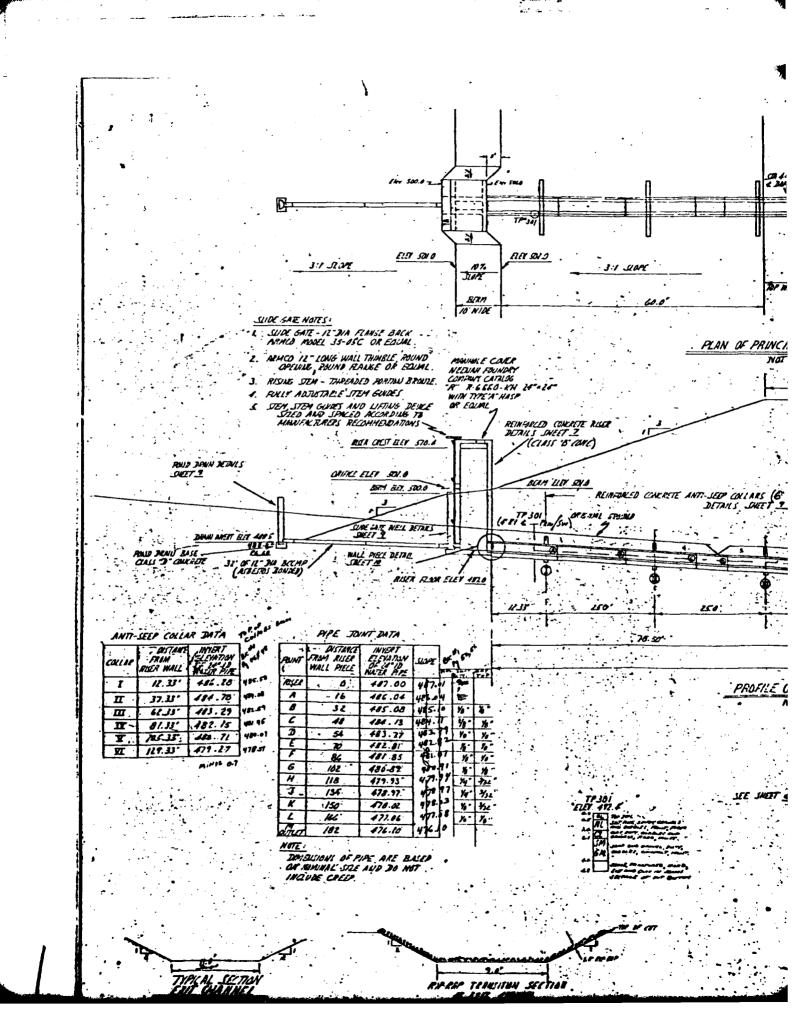
÷ -- ELEVATIONS MEASURED 10/26/79 USING TOP OF RISER, ELEVATION 512.1, AS BENCH MARK 1 ÷ ____ -1 . ----530 512 1 2 522. . . -... : CONSTRUCTION ELEVATIONS - 2 1.4 Ň × -~ TOP OF SETTLED FILL EL. 522.0 ____ 510 ÷. ----ur); /10 1.5 No. 7 . . =÷' 6 mm ~ 1 510 з. WĖľ -11 (4 <u>____</u> hud _ . . . SOIL SHALF TRADIEN ----<u>ि प्रदर्श</u>ः - - ---NORMAL NOTER EL. SOLO 1.1 ١. 500 MEROUMATE MINE LOUIS A ... TRENCH. FI • 7= 5.--· · · DETRAINE -12 _ . THE FOR THE -. . J. . ΞŤ ÷110 PONCHIEL È 1. *** -----÷ CALLITE -----÷ SUT (S - -190 DIT OF GEOLOGE MUTESTIGATION NOV. 53 WINTED SAN CLISSINKATION OF VISUAL WITE TOW WITEN LEVEL NOV, 55 AFTERSTRIPPINE BLOW COUNT 1 MINUTER NOT MUT PA in L -----• 3 480 ्रे * 120 ------· . DINL BEAM AT CO O WTOR EXCANAT Ο ;-177 II (14 Auctes AA.S He 1. PA 476 30 Banay PP 64 15 <u>hL</u> fil an 45,45,97. PROFILE -ALONG - S OF DAM DETAN A CONVITIENT) -- (LOURN DETRIE Not To June SETTION Set 1 4 Ī ÷ Ť 1

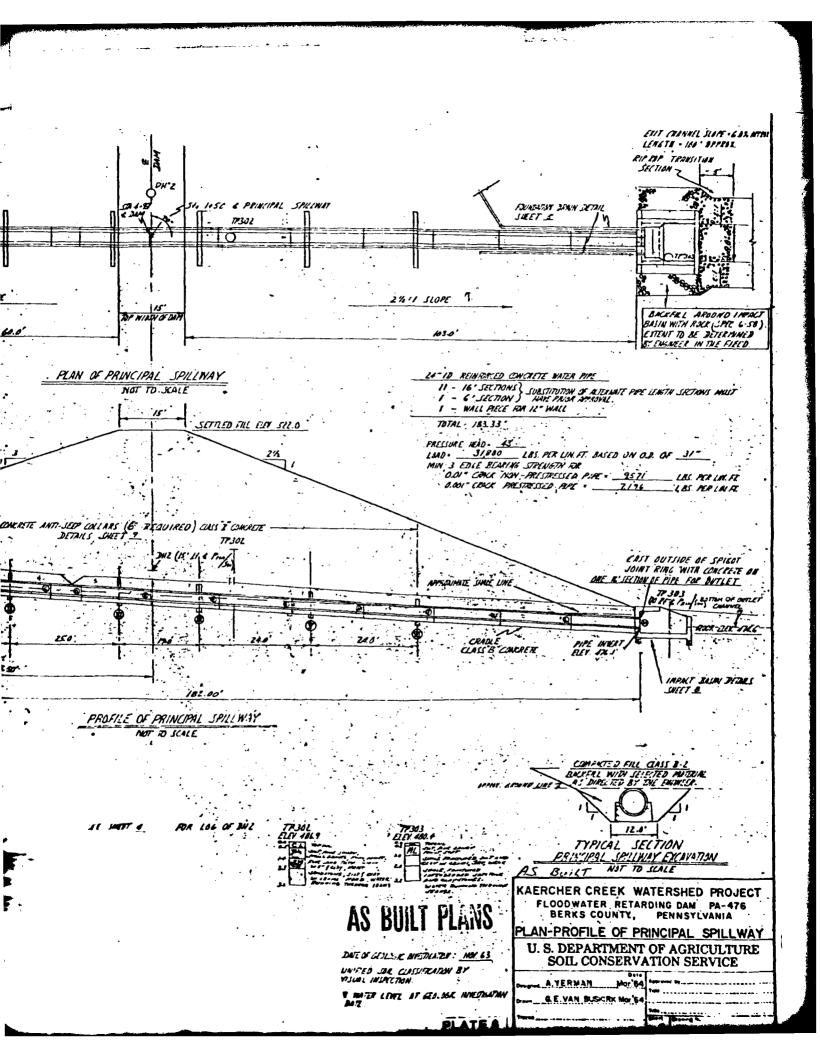
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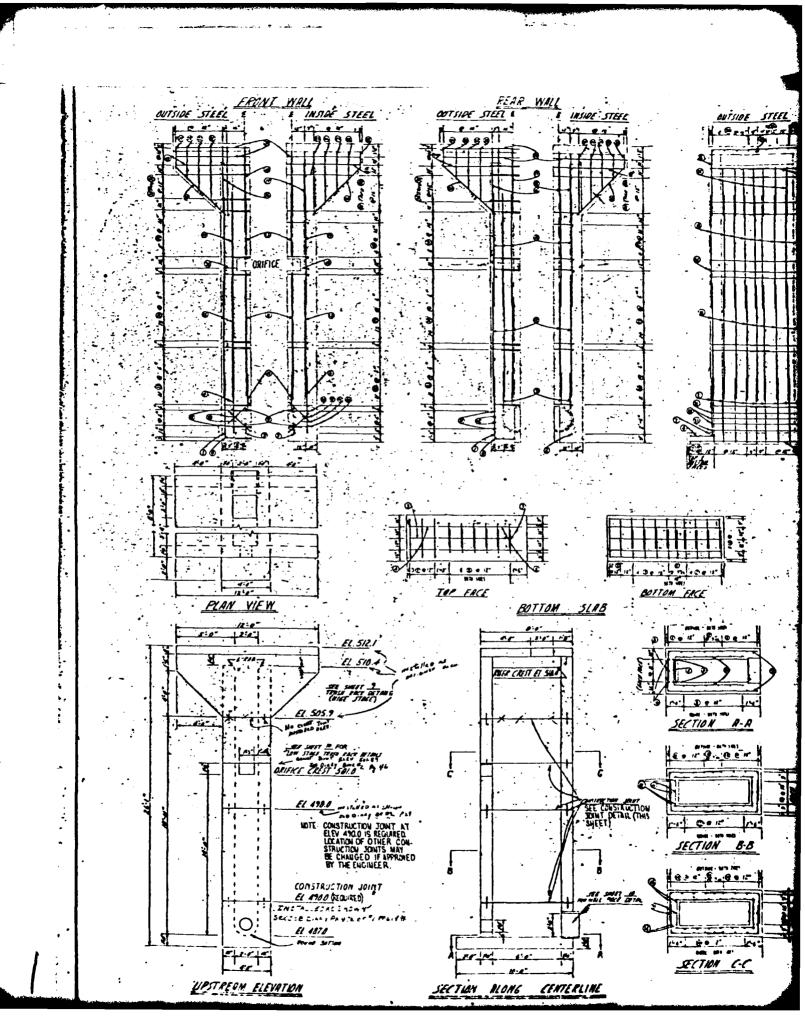
ing and some a . 141101 71 - 12.0al l TYPICAL SECTION OF CUT-OFF TRENCH × 199.9 PLOTTED POINTS for ENERGENCY SALLWAY ARD NOT TYPICAL CRUSS SECTION OF EMERLENCY SPILLWAY 6 00 30 RUT AN THE 1848L SECTION (LOOKING DOWNSTREAM EL. SLS.D ÷, EXAMPLE SA.6 WĖ/ 70 °1 IDEPTH OF AND CALLER CLAW FINISHED CHADE AND CALLER WITH DEMI-FONFACTED SOLL SELFCIED BY THE ENSIDEE the point of bits 1 71 อ ภรัง DEWAL GROOND FLOW _ APPROXIMATE DEPEN OF QUE OFT TRENKA FINAL DEPEN TO BE W. Louis EL. 511. L DETERMINED BY THE ENSINEER. 5 _ Z \$00 REACH PLOTES PR # 76 3100 1100 \$000 EL. 505. 19/05 PROFILE ALONG & OF EMERSENCY SPILLWAY TP:M TF 206 Trige TPUT TP 205 EE . 527.6 2.503 n sut EL \$21.7 EE:57.0 * 27 - 1 . 1 an 10 2 -----B n N <u>Bui</u> TPL TPZO TPLOS KAERCHER CREEK WATERSHED PROJECT EL RIE a:5 EL \$734 FLOODWATER RETARDING DAM PA-476 7 . BERKS COUNTY, PENNSYLVANIA ROFILE OF DAM and EMERGENCY SPILLWA U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE -1 SOIL CONSERVATION SERVICE DETAIL A. YERMAN A. 7. GE VAN BUSKRK R. MAYS

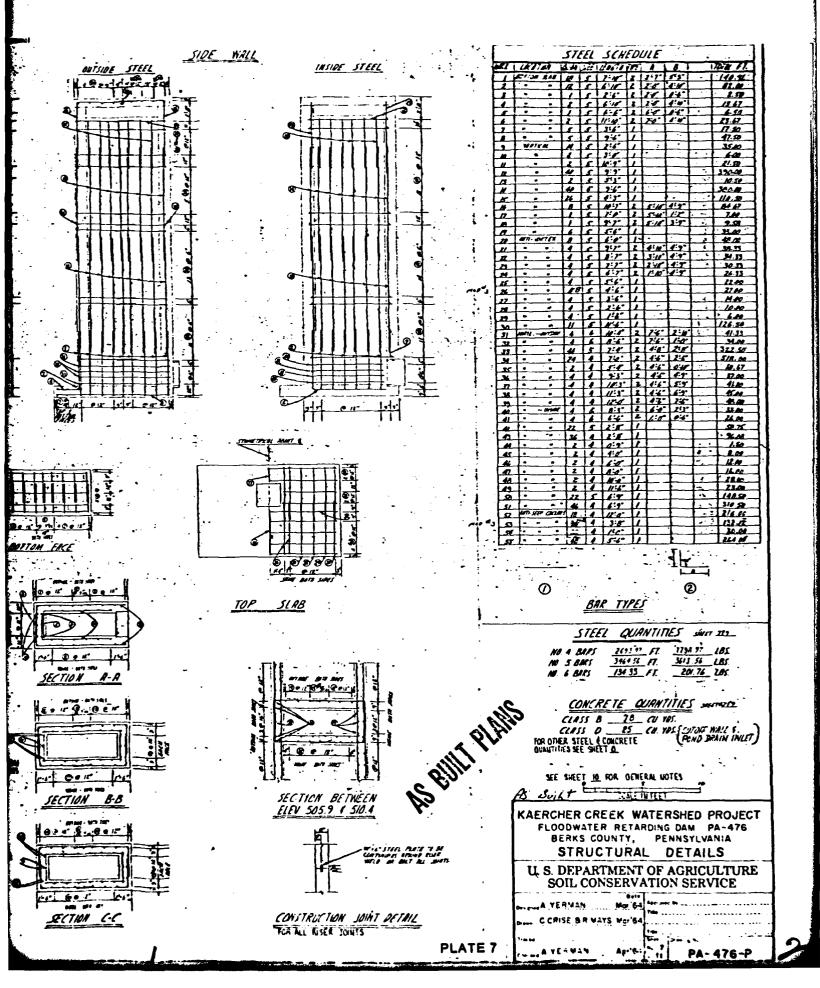
38' OF PERFORMATED WE - 6-DIA 16 GARE ANVILAR OR SARL BEEM PIPE WITH JIMPLED GUM WE ENDD. MEAL CAP ST JETREAM END, SMR.: AVITAL SCARD AT OUTLET. S. OF HERRARA TED APE ARALLEL TO PRINCIPAL SPL. UNY COURSETED WITH EO" EL SONT D LO" OF RERFORATED PIPE IN TEXACH DRAIN 6" DIA 16 GUAGE ANURLAR OR SMAAL BCEM PIPE. METAL CAP AT UPITRIAM END STALL ANARAL GUARD AT OUTLET PRAFORATIONS SHALL BE S. REEK TOL FILTER BLANKET FRIER TREMEN C. ž 55 ŁÈ ŧ ž È ŝ T STRUPPENS LINE PLAN VIEW OF FOUNDATION DEAIN FILRE TRENDI-0 ST 100 SECTIO N A SCALE IN FEET NOT TO SLALE SECTION D-D TO SAN NAT MOLINET DUTIE in Z OPHINE COMP ALLE [WATNING AT ALTA BILLAT m WITH DATE BITME OF THE MARY THE MARY (SAMA MAR) FINAN 'S WE STRATE TO BE SETTING OF D IN THE TALL AN AS DOMEST -----BOTH THE DRAWTRAWE FLOBER OF PASS 41, 67, 72, 73, 74 SOUND COL REMOVEMENT AT MILLOR CLAPTING, THAT ANTIC, PATES FURT OF SCOTLATING BETTERNATO ANTIC, PATES FURT CORPTON OF SCOTLATING BETTERNATO BUTTERNATION AR CREATERING, MO CONCORED, OF C. SANT MALLOR AN ARCENTATION OF TO THE SING OF IS SATT MALLOR AND AND AND TO THE SING OF IS SATT MARTINE PINAL DEPTA OF A MARTINE AND SALUAR ON A VAN TO T ML ENCRETE TO ROCK LAVE LADER FULTER BLAUKET. 190 6 .142 L SOL R I 150 M STOURN ALME . 250 # 10 -----. . -- K. TARUANS ALMAS ł C OF È ₽. ξ ŝ - -PROPILE OF FOUNDATION DANN (1814 En UN) SAIL 42 - [" KA - ["



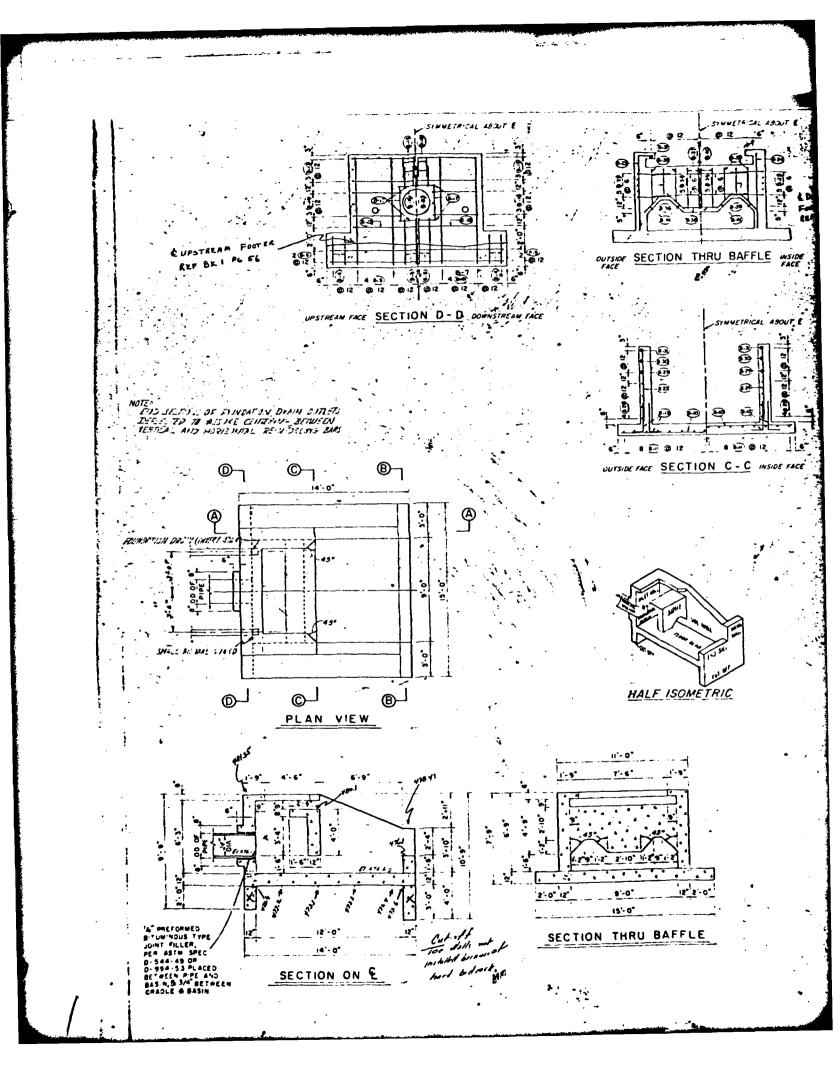


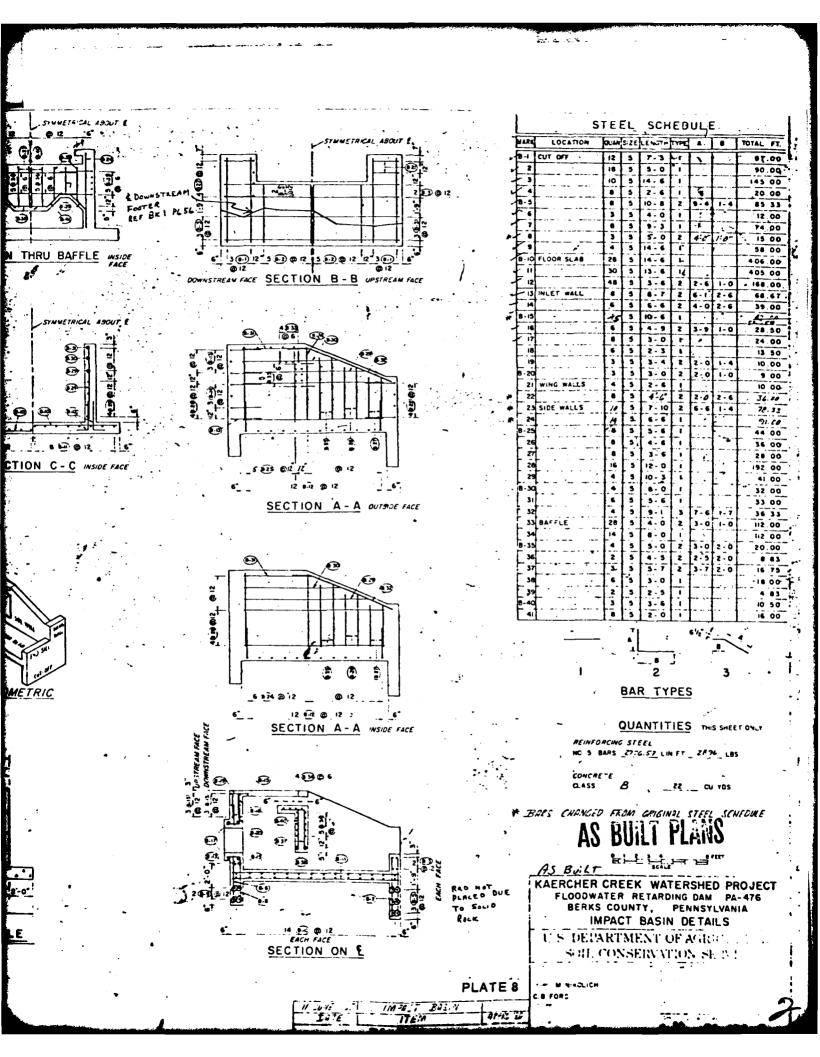






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APPENDIX

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SITE GEOLOGY PA SCS 476

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SCS PA 476 Dam is located in the Great Valley Section adjacent to the Appalachian Mountain Section of the Valley and Ridge Physiographic Province. As shown in Plate F-1, the dam is constructed upon the Hamburg Formation of Ordovician age. Rocks of this formation consist primarily of shale and graywacke (impure sandstone). Information contained in SCS files describes the dam foundation to consist primarily of fractured and weathered sandstone, siltstone and shale. Bedding strike and dip are variable but generally strikes east-northeast and dips to the south approximately 45 degrees. Several bedrock outcrops were observed along the dam access road during the field inspection. The weathered zone reached to depths of 30 feet and is described as transmitting water readily. Above the weathered bedrock in the stream channel was a thin layer of alluvium grading laterally into colluvial soils at the abutments. The shallow fractured and broken nature of the bedrock along with its variable attitude could lead to possible future leakage.

