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OHIO RIVER BASIN
BEAVERDAM RUN, CAMBRIA COUNTY

() Nu

PENNSYLVANIA

BEAVERDAM RUN DAM

10-No. PA. 805

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### PHASE I INSPECTION REPORT

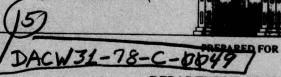
NATIONAL DAM INSPECTION PROGRAM.

Beaverdam Run Dam (PA 805), Ohio River Basin, Beaverdam Run, Cambria County, Pennsylvania. Phase I Inspection Report.

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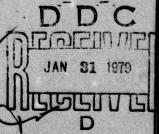


DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY
BALTIMORE DISTRICT, CORPS OF ENGINEERS
BALTIMORE, MARYLAND 21203

BY

D'APPOLONIA CONSULTING ENGINEERS
10 DUFF ROAD

PITTSBURGH, PA. 15235



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### PHASE I REPORT NATIONAL DAM INSPECTION PROGRAM

NAME OF DAM: Beaverdam Run Dam STATE LOCATED: Pennsylvania COUNTY LOCATED: Cambria

STREAM: Beaverdam Run, tributary of South Fork of Little Conemaugh

River

DATE OF INSPECTION: May 15 and 30, 1978

ASSESSMENT: Based on the evaluation of the conditions as they existed on the dates of inspection and as revealed by visual observations, the condition of Beaverdam Run Dam is assessed to be good.

However, the nonfunctional drainpipe sluice gate should be immediately repaired. Other conditions that require attention are:
(1) evaluation of the adequacy of riprap on the embankment adjacent to the emergency spillway, (2) appropriate action to stop erosion in the primary spillway discharge channel, (3) monitoring of seeps at the toe of the dam, and (4) elimination of the potential overflow from the emergency spillway channel towards the toe of the dam.

The spillway has the capacity to pass the probable maximum flood without overtopping. Therefore, the spillway is adequate.

Lawrence D. Andersen, P.E. Vice President

APPROVED BY:

APPROVED BY:

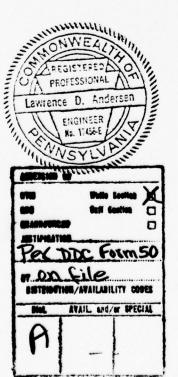
G. K. WITHERS

Colonel, Corps of Engineers District Engineer

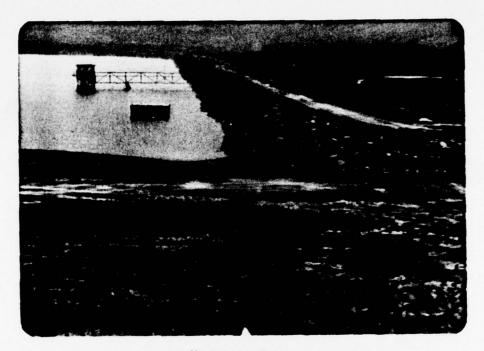
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Contract No. DACW31-78-C-0049

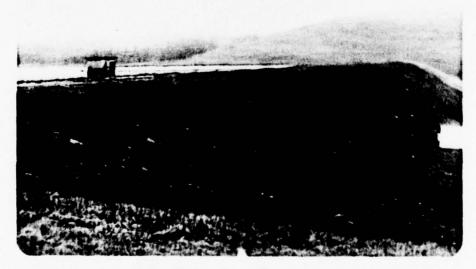
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BEAVERDAM RUN DAM NDS I.D. NO. 805 MAY 15, 1978



Upstream Face



Downstream Face

# PHASE I NATIONAL DAM INSPECTION PROGRAM BEAVERDAM RUN DAM NDS I.D. NO. 805

### SECTION 1 PROJECT INFORMATION

#### 1.1 General

- a. <u>Authority</u>. The inspection was performed pursuant to the authority granted by The National Dam Inspection Act, Public Law 92-367, to the Secretary of the Army, through the Corps of Engineers, to conduct inspections of dams throughout the United States.
- b. Purpose. The purpose of this inspection is to determine if the dam constitutes a hazard to human life or property.

#### 1.2 Description of Project

a. <u>Dam and Appurtenances</u>. The dam consists of an earth embankment approximately 1400 feet long, with a maximum height of 55 feet from the downstream toe (Plates 1 and 2).

The primary spillway is located right of center and the emergency spillway is located on the right abutment (looking downstream). Flow through the primary spillway is controlled by sharp crested weirs at Elevation 2367 (USGS Datum) on a concrete drop structure (Plate 3). The drop structure discharges into a 66-inch concrete pipe which passes through the embankment and discharges into a plunge pool.

The crest of the 100-foot-wide emergency spillway is at Elevation 2370, which is 7 feet below the dam crest (Elevation 2377). The emergency spillway discharges into an earth channel.

The outlet works for the dam consist of one 24-inch cast-iron supply line and a 36-inch steel drainpipe located to the right of the center of the embankment. Discharge through the pipes is controlled by valves located in the intake tower (Plate 3).

The reservoir impounds 7700 acre-feet of water. The 36-inch drainpipe constitutes the emergency drawdown facility for the dam.

b. Location. Beaverdam Run Dam is located (Plate 4) on Beaverdam Run, two miles east of Beaverdale in Summerhill

Township, Cambria County, Pennsylvania. The impounded reservoir serves as a domestic water supply source. Downstream from the dam, Beaverdam Run flows through a narrow and steep valley for a distance of about 2-1/2 miles to its confluence with the South Fork of Little Conemaugh River at Beaverdale. The stream flows under a street in Beaverdale, about 500 feet upstream from its mouth. There are approximately 20 houses and 2 commercial buildings in the area of the town which is considered to be the main impact area of a flood. It is estimated that a failure of the dam could also cause significant loss of life and property damage along the course of the South Fork of Little Conemaugh River.

- c. Size Classification. Intermediate (based on 55-foot height).
- d. Hazard Classification. High.
- e. Ownership. Highland Sewer and Water Authority.
- f. Purpose of Dam. Water supply.
- g. <u>Design and Construction History</u>. The dam was designed by the Neilan Engineers, Inc., of Somerset, Pennsylvania, in 1970. The dam was constructed by Windy Hill Construction Company, with completion in December 1975.
- h. <u>Normal Operating Procedure</u>. The reservoir is normally maintained at Elevation 2367, the level of the uncontrolled primary spillway, leaving 10 feet of freeboard to the top of the dam at Elevation 2377. The emergency spillway crest is at Elevation 2370. The supply water is taken through the 24-inch-diameter supply line controlled from the intake tower.

#### 1.3 Pertinent Data

- a. Drainage Area 6.5 square miles
- b. Discharge at Dam Site (cfs)

Maximum known flood at dam site - None reported
Warm water outlet at pool elevation - N/A
Diversion tunnel low pool outlet at pool elevation - N/A
Diversion tunnel outlet at pool elevation - N/A
Gated spillway capacity at pool elevation - N/A
Gated spillway capacity at maximum pool elevation - N/A
Ungated spillway at maximum pool elevation - 5700 (as exists)
Total spillway capacity at maximum pool elevation - 5700
(as exists)

#### c. Elevation (USGS Datum) (feet)

Top of dam - 2377

Maximum pool-design surcharge - N/A

Full flood control pool - 2370

Recreation pool - N/A

Spillway crest - 2367

Upstream portal invert diversion tunnel - 2323

Downstream portal invert diversion tunnel - 2321.5

Streambed at center line of dam - 2319

Maximum tailwater - Unknown

#### d. Reservoir (feet)

Length of maximum pool - 4500 Length of recreation pool - N/A Length of flood control pool - 5000

#### e. Storage (acre-feet)

Recreation pool (normal) - 7700 Flood control pool - 1350 Design surcharge - 3150 Top of dam - 12,200

#### f. Reservoir Surface (acres)

Top of dam - 530 Maximum pool - N/A Flood control pool - 410 Recreation pool - N/A Spillway crest - 360

#### g. Dam

Type - Earth
Length - 1400 feet
Height - 55 feet
Top width - 20 feet
Side slopes - 2H:1V, 2.5H:1V, downstream; 2.5H:1V, upstream
Zoning - Yes
Impervious core - Yes
Grout curtain - Yes

#### h. Diversion and Regulating Tunnel

Type - 36-inch steel pipe Length - 290 feet Closure - Sluice gate Access - Controls at intake tower Regulating facilities - N/A



Type -Length -Crest elevation -Gates -Upstream channel -Downstream channel - 66-inch RCP dis-

#### Primary

Sharp-crested weir

33 feet 2367 feet None Lake charging to trapezoidal channel with 12-foot

bottom width

#### Emergency

Broad-crested weir 100 feet 2370 feet None Lake Trapezoidal chanel 100 feet wide

#### SECTION 2 ENGINEERING DATA

#### 2.1 Design

#### a. Data Available

- (1) <u>Hydrology and Hydraulics</u>. The emergency and primary spillway rating curves, design inflow hydrographs, and outflow hydrographs are included in the design drawings (Plate 5).
- (2) Embankment. The embankment was designed based on a report (Soil and Foundation Report, Proposed Dam Across Beaverdam Run, Summerhill Township, Cambria County, Pennsylvania, March 1967) prepared by Larsen Engineers of Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, for Neilan Engineers, Inc., Consulting Engineers, of Somerset, Pennsylvania. This report includes results of geologic reconnaissance of the site, subsurface exploration, laboratory testing programs, and recommendations for a 70-foot-high embankment design based on stability analyses.
- (3) Appurtenant Structures. Structural design analyses were not available.

#### b. Design Features

#### (1) Embankment

- (a) As designed, the dam is a zoned embankment consisting of a clay core and outer shell sections, a downstream filter blanket, and an upstream clay blanket which terminates in a cutoff trench located 500 feet upstream from the axis of the dam. Design included a grout curtain at the upstream end of the clay blanket. Plate 2 shows the typical dam section. Buttresses (clay blankets) were constructed on both abutments upstream of the dam to control seepage through the abutments.
- (b) The embankment was designed to have two to one (horizontal to vertical) slopes on the downstream face from the crest to Elevation 2365 and 2.5 to 1 slopes below this elevation. Upstream slopes were designed to be 2.5 to 1 above Elevation 2362 and 3 to 1 below this elevation.

- (c) The subsurface investigation conducted by Larsen Engineers during 19669 consisted of 88 auger borings, 10 core borings, and 20 rotary borings ranging in depth up to 109 feet. This investigation covered an area of 1000 feet along the valley by 1000 to 1500 feet on both sides of the valley and a 100-acre borrow area immediately upstream from the embankment location. The subsurface investigation considered four dam locations within this area. Plate 6 illustrates the subsurface profile at the dam site. It consists of clayey gravel, clayey sand, and silts underlain by bedrock on the right abutment. The profile indicates that the Lower Kittanning coal seam below the right abutment had been partially deep mined.
- (d) Soil testing for the embankment materials consisted of classification, compaction, shear strength, and permeability tests.
- c. Appurtenant Structures. The appurtenances of the dam consist of a primary spillway, low level drainpipe, and a supply line controlled from an intake tower. The 66-inch-diameter primary spillway discharge pipe is supported by a reinforced concrete cradle. The 24-inch supply line and 36-inch drainpipe are encased in concrete. Flow through these pipes is controlled by manually operated controls located in the intake tower which is accessed by a steel pedestrian bridge (Plate 7).

#### d. Design Data

- (1) Hydrology and Hydraulics. A design drawing indicates that the spillway design was based on SCS criteria. The freeboard inflow hydrograph had a peak of 15,746 cubic feet per second (cfs) and the emergency spillway hydrograph had a peak of 5430 cfs (Plate 5). The maximum discharge capacity of the emergency spillway is shown to be approximately 6800 cfs with no freeboard, and the total spillway discharge capacity is shown to be 7100 cfs. (As noted in Section 1.3, the spillway as it now exists has lower capacity than as designed.)
- (2) Embankment. The embankment design was based on the geology and the soils report prepared by Larsen Engineers. The report includes logs for borings and test pits and selected classification tests for borrow materials, but no reference to soil strength tests was found. The stability analysis considered short-term stability, steady-state seepage, and rapid drawdown conditions, based on assumed soil strength values listed in the report, and obtained safety factors that ranged from the low of 2.02 for steady-state seepage conditions to the high of 3.23 for short-term stability.

- (3) Appurtenant Structures. There are no design calculations available for the appurtenant structures.
- 2.2 <u>Construction</u>. Construction drawings prepared by Neilan Engineers were available for review. To the extent that can be determined, the construction of the dam was apparently conducted in accordance with the specifications as prepared by Neilan Engineers, Inc. No reference was found to indicate any unusual problems were encountered during construction of the dam.
- 2.3 Operation. There are no formal operating records available for the dam. As designed, the dam serves as a water supply reservoir. The supply water from the reservoir discharges through a 24-inch pipe, controlled by valves located in the intake tower and joins the transmission system.

The 36-inch "blow-off" pipe is also controlled from the intake tower. It discharges into the stream through a channel near the center of the dam.

2.4 Other Investigations. The dam was completed in 1975 and inspected by the state in 1977. The 1977 inspection report is available in the state files.

#### 2.5 Evaluation

a.  $\underline{\text{Availability}}$ . Available engineering data were provided by PennDER.

#### b. Adequacy

- (1) Hydrology and Hydraulics. The reported results of the hydrology and hydraulic analyses indicate that the design followed currently accepted practices for such analyses. Area-capacity curves, spillway rating curves, inflow and outflow hydrographs are included in the design drawings (Plate 5).
- (2) Embankment. Review of the geotechnical aspects of the design indicates that although the design generally followed currently accepted practice for subsurface invesitgations, the stability analyses were apparently based on assumed soil strength values rather than actual strength values obtained from laboratory test results. The assumed soil strength values are questionable. No seepage analyses were found in the design report.
- (3) Appurtenant Structures. Review of the design drawings indicates that as designed there are no significant design deficiencies that should affect the overall performance of the appurtenant structures.

- c. Operating Records. No formal operating records are available for the dam. Water company personnel reported that in a recent operation of the outlet pipe sluice gate the gate's riser stem buckled and the gate is presently not functional.
- d. <u>Post-Construction Changes</u>. There have been no reported modifications to the original dam design.
- e. <u>Seismic Stability</u>. The dam is located in Seismic Zone 1 and static stability of the dam is considered to be adequate. Therefore, based on the recommended criteria for evaluation of seismic stability of dams, the structure is assumed to present no hazard from earthquakes.

#### SECTION 3 VISUAL INSPECTION

#### 3.1 Findings

- a. <u>General</u>. The on-site inspection of Beaverdam Run Dam consisted of:
  - Visual inspection of the embankment, abutments, and embankment toe.
  - 2. Visual examination of the spillway and its components, the downstream end of the outlet pipe, and other appurtenant features.
  - 3. Observation of factors affecting the runoff potential of the drainage basin.
  - 4. Evaluation of downstream area hazard potential.

The specific observations are illustrated in Plate 8 and in the photographs in Appendix C.

- b. <u>Embankment</u>. The general inspection of the embankment consisted of searching for indications of structural distress, such as cracks, subsidence, bulging, wet areas, seeps and boils, and observing general maintenance conditions, vegetative cover, erosion, and other surficial features.
  - 1. Only one seepage area was observed. This was located to the left of the primary spillway along the toe. The total flow was estimated to be approximately 2 to 3 gallons per minute (gpm). The effect of this seepage on the overall performance of the dam is considered to be inconsequential at the present time, but it should continue to be monitored to assure that it is not increasing. The reservoir has probably not been filled long enough for steady-state seepage through the dam to have developed.
  - 2. Approximately four isolated wet and swampy areas were found below the toe on the valley floor (Plate 8). No significant flow appeared to be discharging from these areas.
  - The grass cover on the downstream face of the dam was considered to be poor, requiring reseeding.

c. Appurtenant Structures. The spillway structures, spillway crests, channels, and plunge pools were examined for deterioration or other signs of distress and obstructions that would limit flow.

In general, the structures were found to be in good condition, with the exception of major erosion observed in the primary spillway discharge channel (Photograph 7) downstream from the plunge pool. This condition is not considered to be a safety hazard at its present extent. However, it should continue to be monitored to assure that it will not affect the performance of the plunge pool. The riprap at the emergency spillway entrance channel is inadequate to protect the embankment from erosion during high flows. Approximately 100 feet downstream from the crest, the left side of the emergency spillway channel is too low to contain major flows through the spillway. At flow depths of two to three feet over the spillway crest, it appears that the channel would overflow downslope toward the toe of the embankment.

d. Reservoir Area. The watershed is predominantly covered with woodlands and infiltration capacity is estimated to be good. A minor portion of the drainage basin has been strip mined and reclaimed (Plate 4).

The shorelines are not considered to be susceptible to massive landslides which would affect the storage volume of the reservoir or cause overtopping of the dam by displaced water.

- e. <u>Downstream Channel</u>. Beaverdam Run downstream from the dam flows through a narrow and steep valley. There is one bridge over the stream and a second bridge immediately downstream from its mouth on the South Fork of Little Conemaugh River. These bridges are shown in the photographs in Appendix C. Sketches of these bridges are included in Appendix A. Further description of the downstream channel is included in Section 1.2.
- 3.2 <u>Evaluation</u>. In general, the condition of the dam is considered to be good. A review of the 1977 inspection report revealed that the general appearance of the dam was assessed to be good. Slight seepage at the toe and some scouring action in the spillway discharge channel was reported.

In this current inspection, the condition of the seepage and channel scour was found to be similar to that described in the previous inspection report.

Although the present condition of the wet areas does not appear to be affecting the stability of the downstream slope, observation of this condition in future inspections will be required to assure continued stability of the embankment. Reseeding of the downstream face appears necessary to prevent erosion.  $\ \ \,$ 

Evaluation of the adequacy of the riprap on the emergency spillway entrance channel is recommended.

### SECTION 4 OPERATIONAL FEATURES

4.1 <u>Procedure</u>. Review of the design drawings and field observations indicate that there are no formal procedures for operating the dam. The only operational feature of the dam which may affect the safety of the dam is the drainpipe gate, in case it is required to lower the reservoir.

The clearing of debris from the primary spillway inlet structure as required and continued inspection of the facilities by the dam tender are the principal maintenance operations which would affect safety.

- 4.2 <u>Maintenance of the Dam</u>. While the general maintenance conditions of the embankment appear satisfactory, reseeding will be required to prevent future erosion problems.
- 4.3 Maintenance of Operating Facilities. As reported by Highland Sewer and Water Authority personnel, the riser stem of the drainpipe sluice gate was buckled and therefore the gate cannot presently be operated.
- 4.4 Warning System. No formal flood warning system exists for the Beaverdam Run Dam. The dam tender resides in Johnstown, approximately 15 miles west of the dam, and makes daily trips to the dam. No communication facilities are available at the site.
- 4.5 Evaluation. The dam is satisfactorily maintained and it is considered to be accessible under all weather conditions for inspection and emergency action purposes.

### SECTION 5 HYDRAULICS AND HYDROLOGY

#### 5.1 Evaluation of Features

- a. <u>Design Data</u>. Beaverdam Run Dam has a watershed area of 7.5 square miles and impounds a reservoir with a surface area of 360 acres. The dam has both a primary and an emergency spillway. As it presently exists, the emergency spillway has a discharge capacity of 7100 cfs with no freeboard.
- b. Experience Data. As previously stated, Beaverdam Run Dam is classified as an "intermediate" dam in the "high" hazard category. Under the recommended criteria for evaluating emergency spillway discharge capacity, such impoundments are required to pass the PMF.

The adequacy of the spillway was analyzed based on the simplified procedure developed by the Baltimore District, Corps of Engineers (Appendix D). Based on this analysis procedure, it was determined that the PMF inflow hydrograph will have a peak flow of 12,000 cfs and a total volume of approximately 9000 acre-feet. A further analysis according to the procedure indicates that the spillway is capable of passing the PMF without overtopping.

- c. <u>Visual Observations</u>. The emergency spillway channel does not appear to be adequate to pass flood flows. Large flows would overflow the spillway channel and flow towards the embankment toe.
- d. Overtopping Potential. As stated above, the dam can pass the recommended flood flows without overtopping.
- e. <u>Spillway Adequacy</u>. The spillway can pass the recommended design flood, therefore it is adequate.

### SECTION 6 STRUCTURAL STABILITY

#### 6.1 Evaluation of Structural Stability

#### a. Visual Observations

- (1) Embankment. As discussed in Section 3, the field observations did not reveal any signs of distress that would significantly affect the short-term stability of the dam and no unsatisfactory conditions were reported in the past.
- (2) Appurtenant Structures. Structural performance of the appurtenant structures are considered to be satisfactory.

#### b. Design and Construction Data

- (1) Embankment. The foundation investigation report prepared by Larsen Engineers in 1967 states that the stability of the embankment was analyzed for short-term, rapid drawdown, and steady-state seepage conditions and reports minimum factors of safety of 2.02 for steady-state seepage. However, the analyses were apparently based on assumed strength values and the strengths noted in the report do not appear reasonable.
- (2) Appurtenant Structures. The review of the design drawings indicates that there are no apparent structural deficiencies that would significantly affect the performance of appurtenant structures.
- c. Operating Records. The structural stability of the dam is not considered to be affected by the operational features of the dam.
- d. <u>Post-Construction Changes</u>. There have been no reported modifications to the original design that would affect the structural stability of the structure.

## SECTION 7 ASSESSMENT AND RECOMMENDATIONS/REMEDIAL MEASURES

#### 7.1 Dam Assessment

a. <u>Safety</u>. The visual observations and review of available information indicate that the Beaverdam Run Dam is in good condition. However, the drainpipe gate was found to be nonfunctional and requires immediate repairs. It appears that the dam was constructed with reasonable care and the design generally followed the currently accepted engineering practices.

The capacity of the spillway was found to be "adequate."

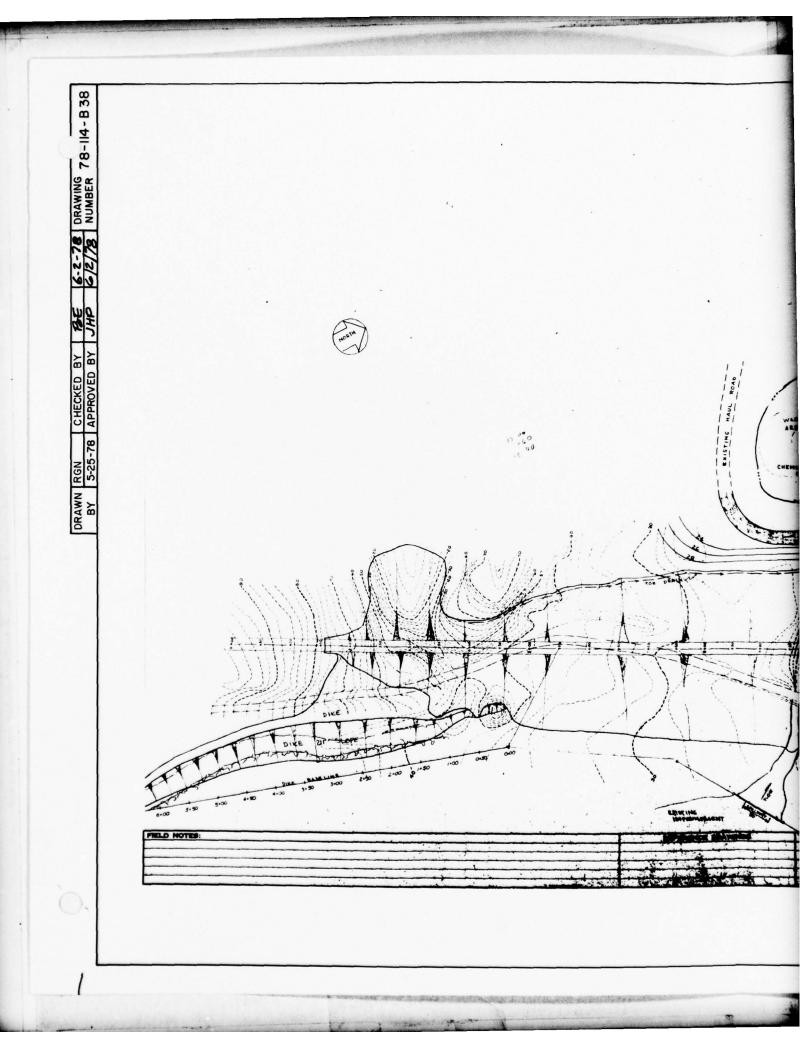
- b. Adequacy of Information. The available information in conjunction with visual observations and the previous experience of the inspectors are considered to be sufficient to make a reasonable assessment of the condition of the dam.
- c. <u>Urgency</u>. Of the five recommendations listed above, the repair of the outlet pipe sluice gate should be implemented immediately while the others should be considered as soon as practicable or on a continued basis.
- d. <u>Necessity for Further Investigation</u>. The condition of the dam is not considered to require further investigation at this time.

#### 7.2 Recommendations/Remedial Measures

- The owner should be advised to make appropriate repairs to the outlet pipe gate immediately.
- 2. The adequacy of riprap at the entrance channel of the emergency spillway should be evaluated to determine if it provides sufficient protection against erosion of the embankment during high flows.
- Necessary corrective measures should be taken to prevent overflow from the emergency spillway discharge channel from flowing towards the toe of the dam.
- The seepage at the toe of the dam should be monitored and recorded.
- Attention should be given to the scour problem in the primary spillway discharge channel to prevent this condition from becoming a threat to the integrity of the dam.

- The dam and appurtenant structures should be inspected regularly and any unusual conditions should be reported to the appropriate authorities.
- To prevent future erosion problems, the embankment should be reseeded.

PLATES



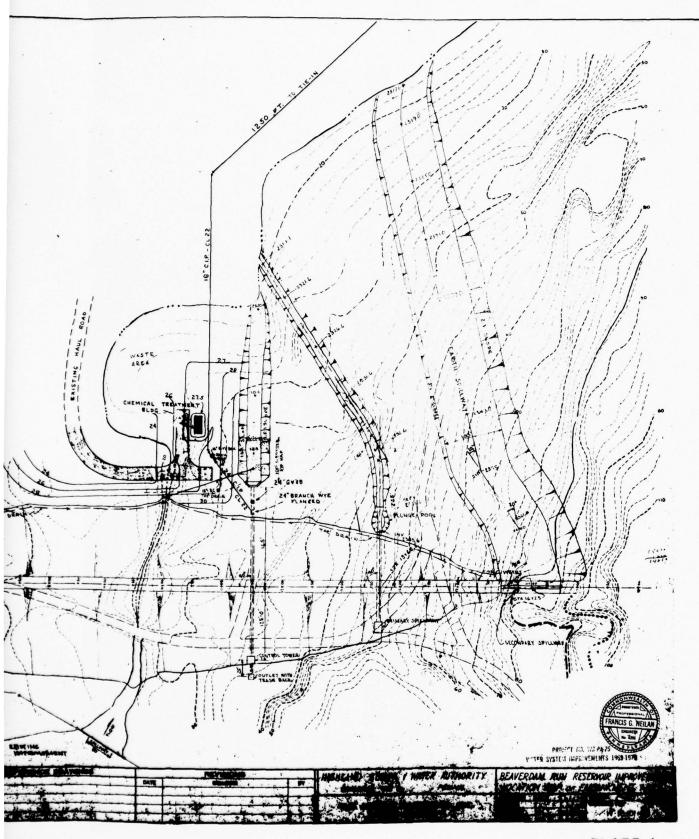


PLATE 1

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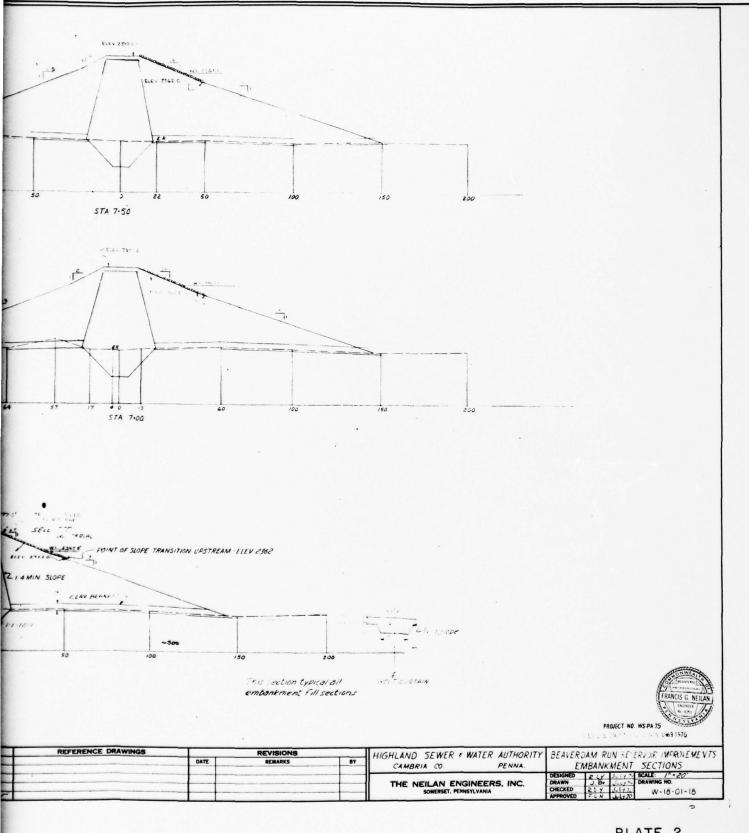
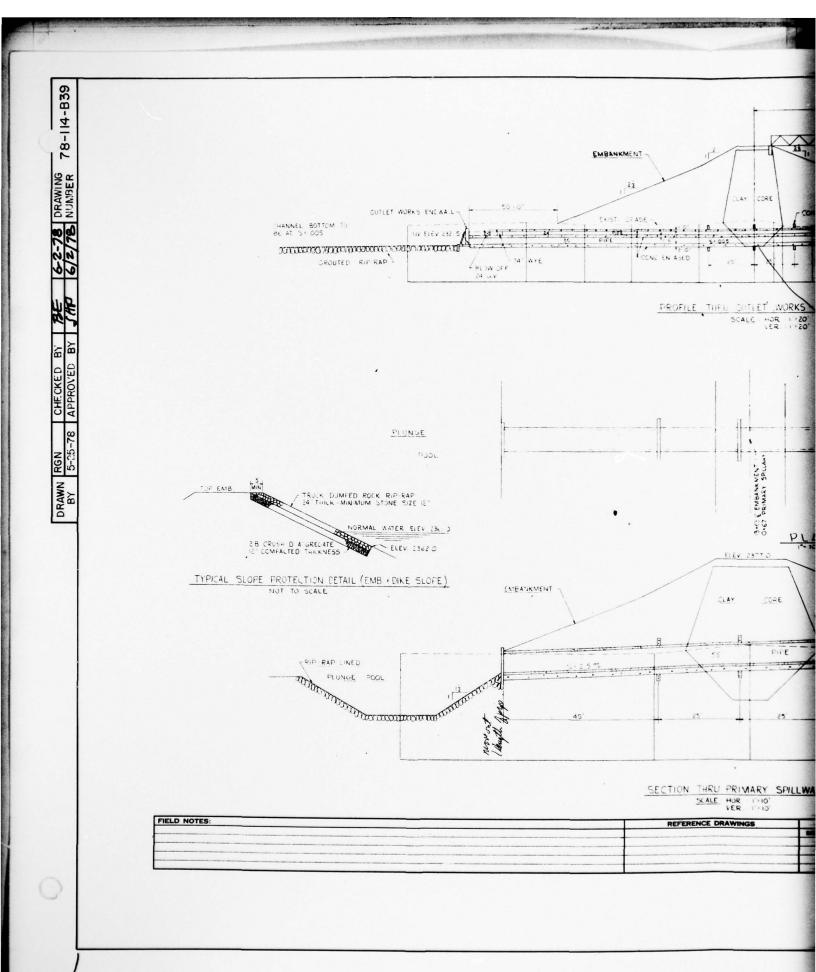
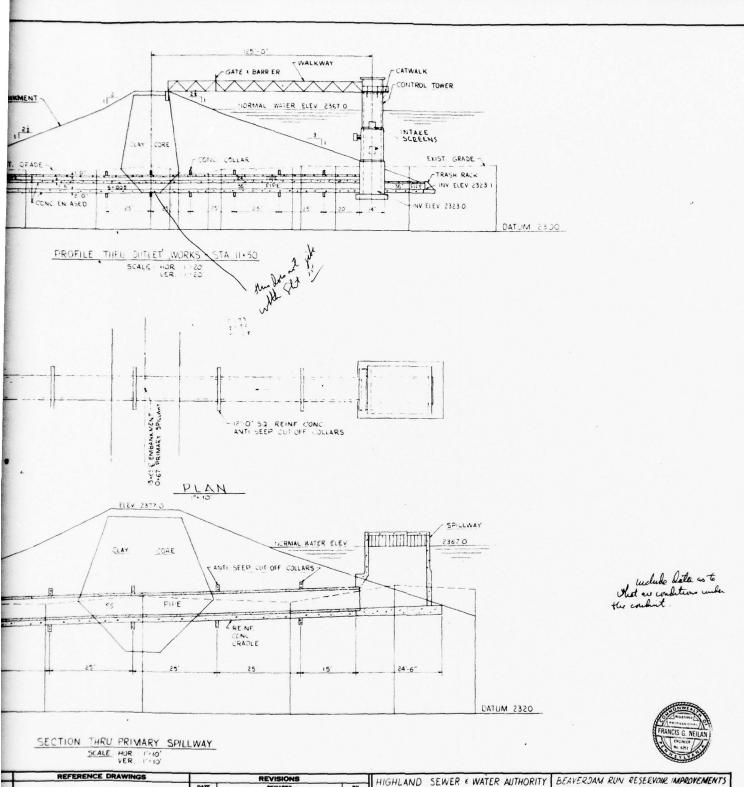


PLATE 2

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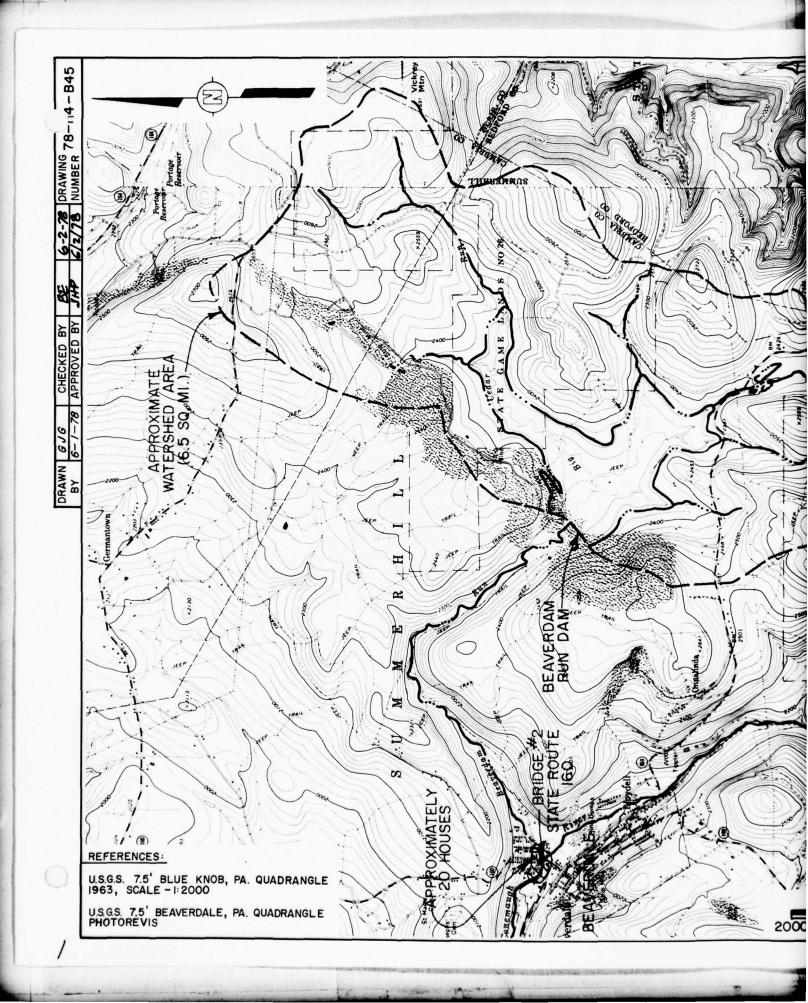
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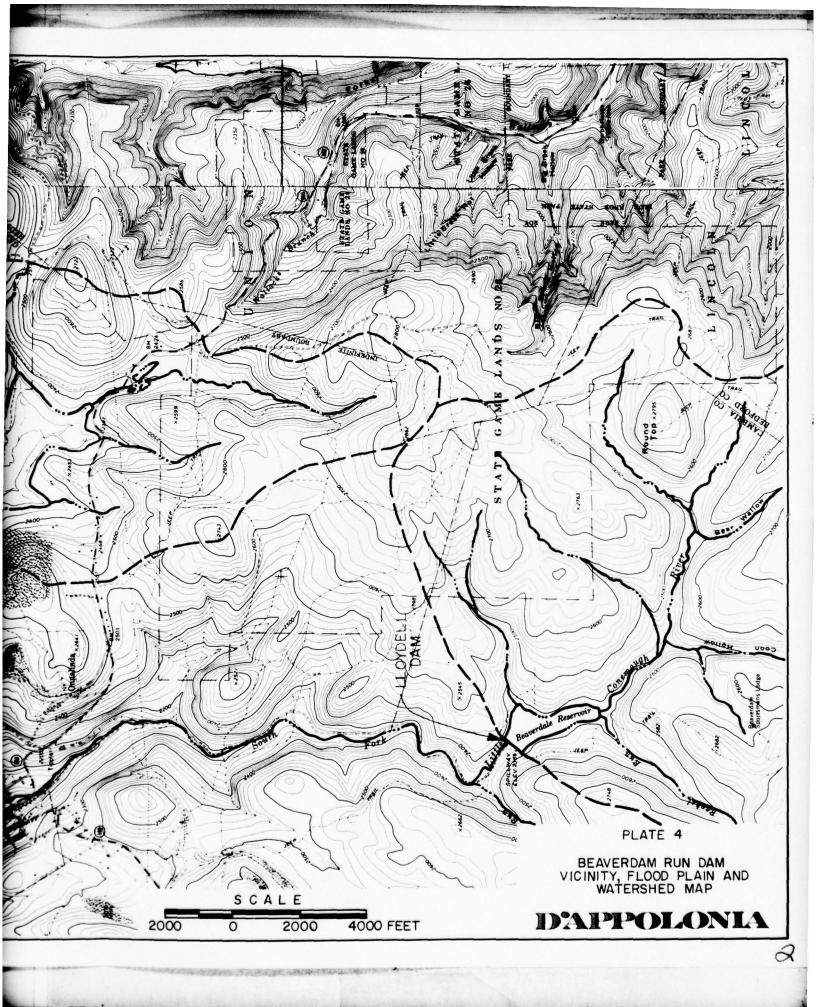
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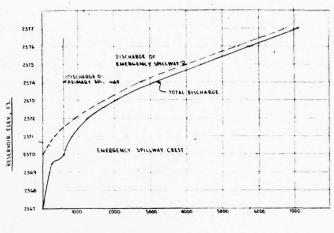
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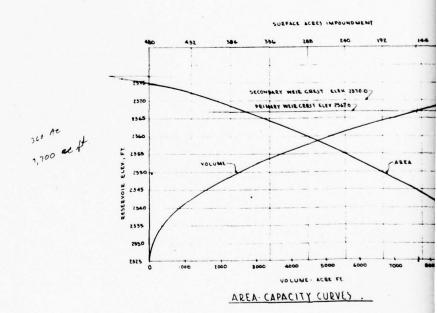
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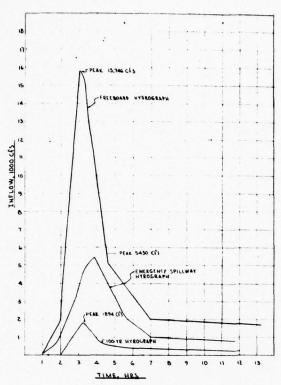




DISCHARGE, CFS



FIELD NOTES:	REFERENCE DRAWINGS



INFLOW HYDROGRAPH

APACITY CURVES .

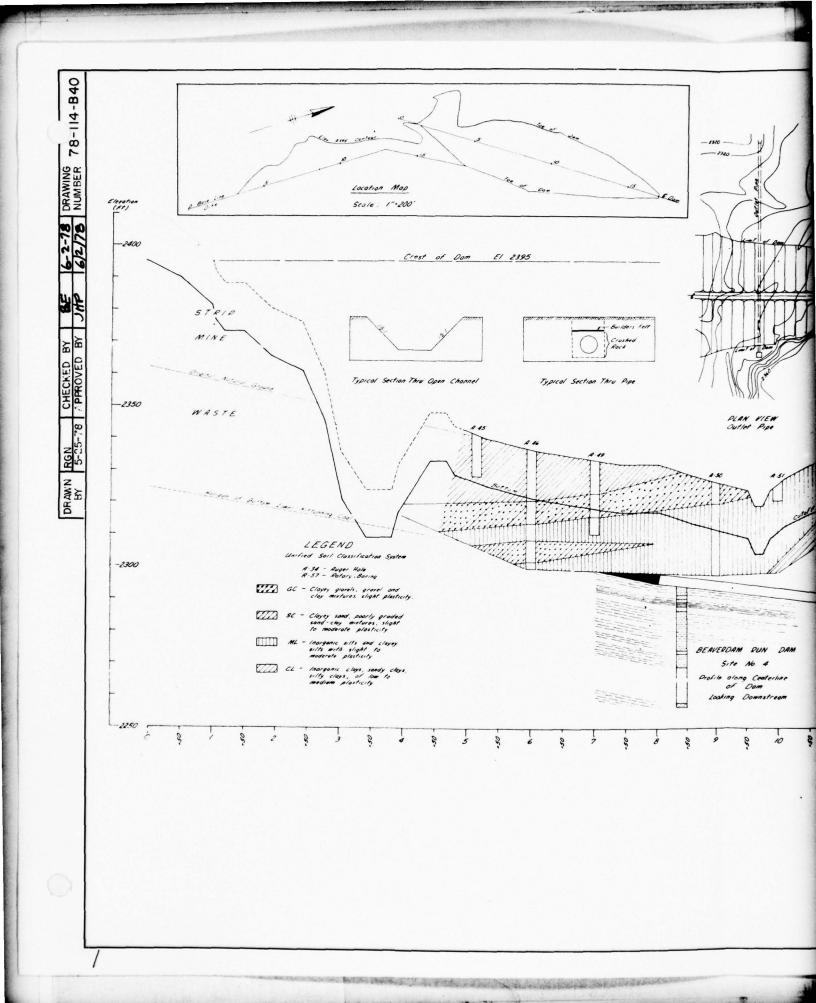


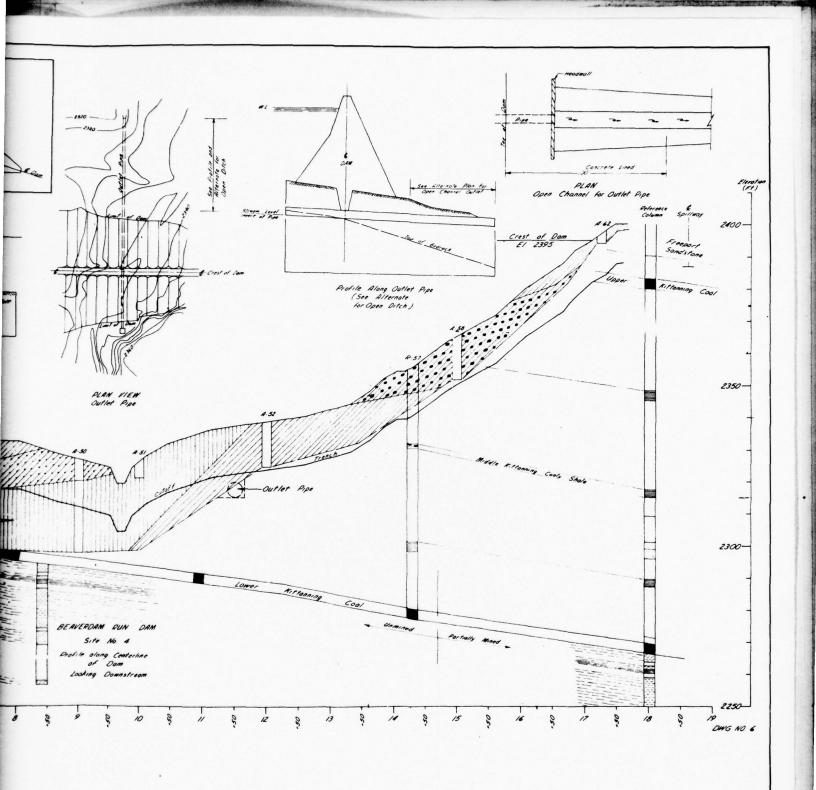
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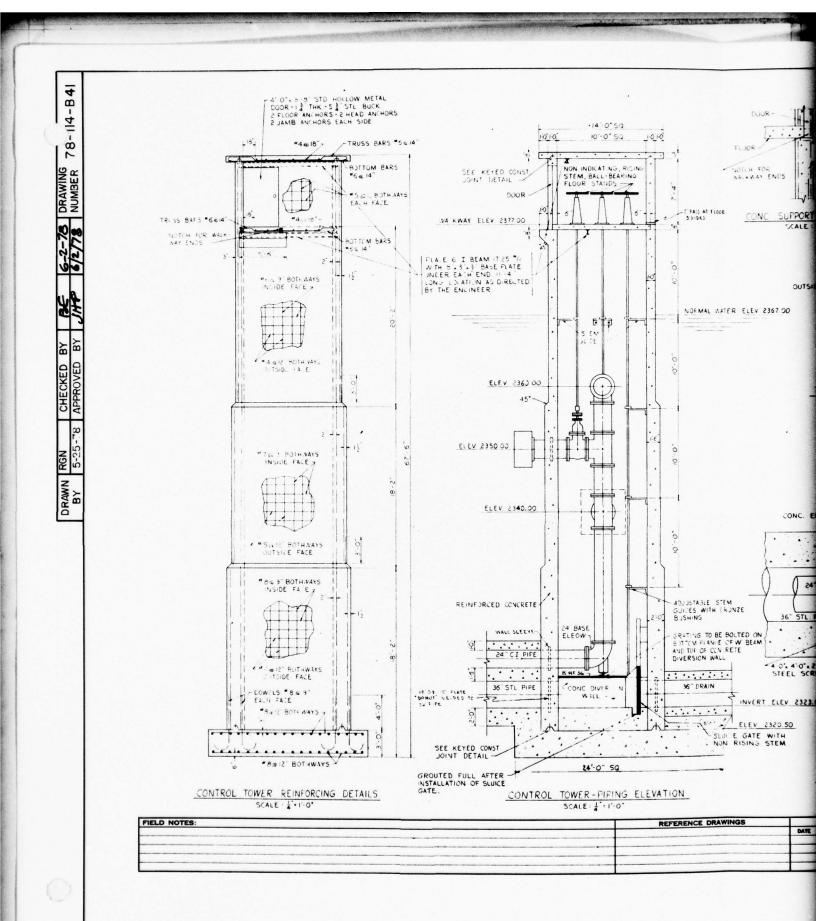




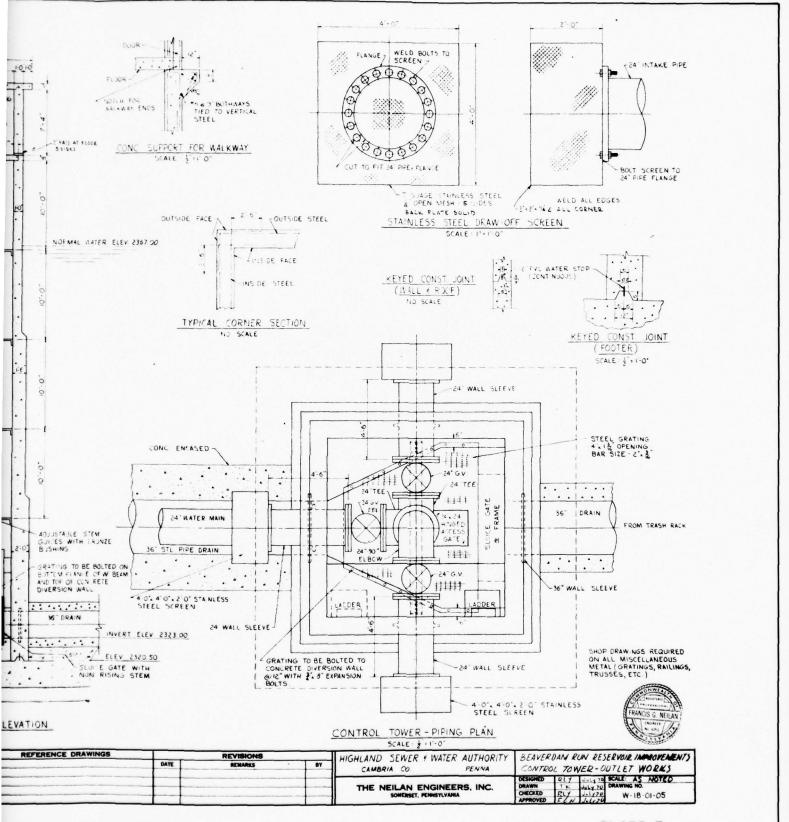
· 在1000年,在1000年的公司的公司,其中公司的企业中的公司。

PLATE 6

### ALKINI DE LE LE CHE



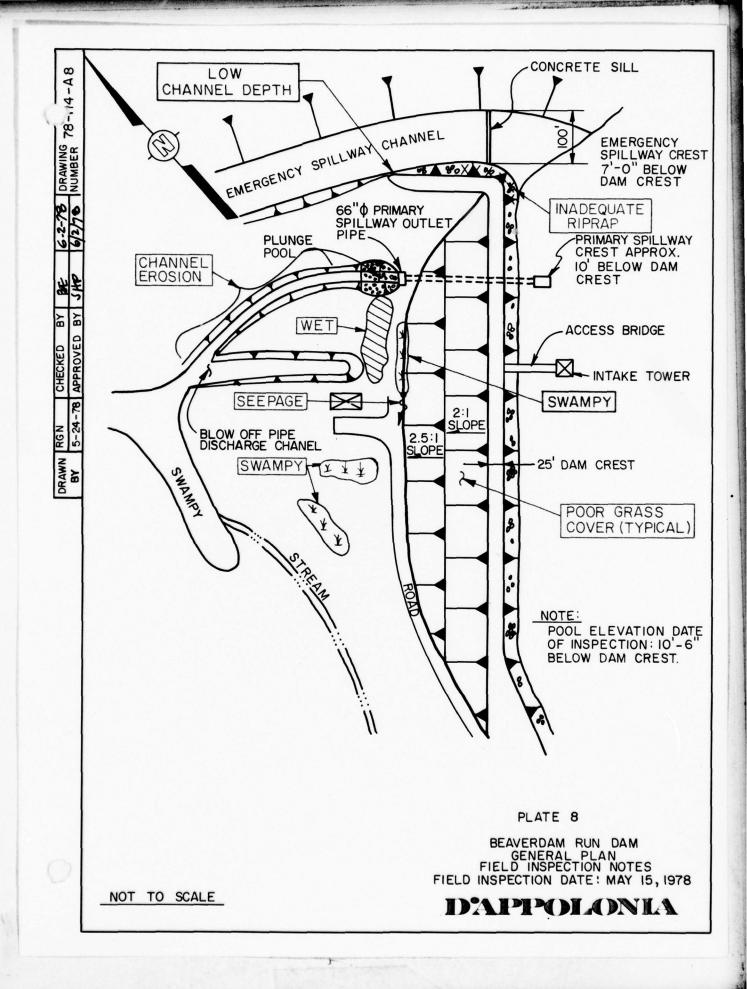
THE RESERVE OF THE PROPERTY OF



THE STORE OF THE PARTY OF THE P

PLATE 7

### LIZOLIOPIEILE.CI



APPENDIX A
CHECKLIST, VISUAL INSPECTION
PHASE I

# CHECKLIST VISUAL INSPECTION PHASE I

NAME OF DAM BEAVERDAM RUN DAM COUNTY CAMIBRIA STATE PA.	COUNTY	AMBRIA	STATE		ID# NDS: 805 DER: 11-105
TYPE OF DAM EACTH FILL		HAZARD CA	HAZARD CATEGORY HIGH.	Ĭ.	
DATE(S) INSPECTION MAY IS, 1978	WEATHER RAINY	RAINT	TEMPERATURE So \$	50 \$	
POOL ELEVATION AT TIME OF INSPECTION ~2366.5 M.S.L.	366.5' M		TAILWATER AT TIME OF INSPECTION	F INSPECTI	ON M.S.L.

INSPECTION PERSONNEL:

ELIO D'APPOLONIA.	LAWRENCE ANDERSEN	JAMES POLLLOT.
REVIEW INSPECTION BY:	(MAY 32, 1978	
BILGIN EREL	WAH-TAK CHAN	

BILGIN EREL RECORDER

Page 1 of 11

VISUAL INSPECTION PHASE I EMBANKMENT

NAME OF DAM BEAVERDAM RUN AM ID# NDS: 805 DER: 11-105

VISUAL EXAMINATION OF	OBSERVATIONS	REMARKS OR RECOMMENDATIONS
SURFACE CRACKS	NONE FOUND.	
UNUSUAL MOVEMENT OR CRACKING AT OR BEYOND THE TOE	NONE FOUND.	
SLOUGHING OR EROSION OF EMBANKMENT AND ABUTMENT SLOPES	GRASS COVER ON DOWNSTREAM SLOPE IS POOR, MINOR EROSION RILLS.	RESEEDING 15 RECOMMENDED.
VERTICAL AND HORIZONTAL ALIGNMENT OF THE CREST	NO PERCEIVABLE MISALIGNMENT,	
RIPRAP FAILURES	None	

Page 2 of 11

VISUAL INSPECTION PHASE I

MBANKMENT

NAME OF DAM GEAVERDAM RUI JAM
ID# NDS: BOS, DER 11-105

	EMBANKMENT	ID! NDS: BOS DEK 11-10
VISUAL EXAMINATION OF	OBSERVATIONS	REMARKS OR RECOMMENDATIONS
JUNCTION OF EMBANKMENT AND ABUTMENT, SPILLWAY AND DAM	NO VISUAL SIGNS OF DISTRESS.	
ANY NOTICEABLE SEEPAGE	MINOR SEEPAGE & WET AREAS IN THE VICINITY OF THE TOE. SEE PLATE B.	
STAFF GAGE AND RECORDER	No N	
DRAINS	THE FILTER BLANKET BELOW THE DOWN- STREAM SLOPE OF THE DAM, DRAINS INTO A PIPE ALONG THE TOE OF THE DAM. DISCHARGE END OF THIS PIPE WAS NOT LOCATED IN THE FIELD.	IN THE FIELD,

Page 3 of 11

VISUAL INSPECTION
PHASE I
CONCRETE/MASONRY DAMS

NAME OF DAM BEAVERDAM RU. DAM
ID# NDS: BOS, DER 11-105

VISUAL EXAMINATION OF	OBSERVATIONS	REMARKS OR RECOMMENDATIONS
ANY NOTICEABLE SEEPAGE	(EARTH FILL DAM)	
	٠٠ ١٧/٧	
STRUCTURE TO ABUTMENT/EMBANKMENT JUNCTIONS	A/N	
DRAINS		
	W/N	
WATER PASSAGES		
	4/z	
FOUNDATION		
	¥/2	

Page 4 of 11

VISUAL INSPECTION
PHASE I
CONCRETE/MASONRY DAMS

NAME OF DAM BEAVERDAM RU DAM

ID# NDS : 80S DER : 11-105 REMARKS OR RECOMMENDATIONS OBSERVATIONS (EARTH FILL DAM) 4/2 NAN .. NA. VERTICAL AND HORIZONTAL ALIGNMENT STAFF GAGE OF RECORDER: VISUAL EXAMINATION OF STRUCTURAL CRACKING CONSTRUCTION JOINTS SURFACE CRACKS
CONCRETE SURFACES MONOLITH JOINTS

Page 5 of 11

VISUAL INSPECTION
PHASE I
OUTLET WORKS

NAME OF DAM BEAVERDAM RUI JAM ID# NDS: BOS DER 11-135

VISHAL EXAMINATION OF	OBSERVATIONS	REMARKS OR RECOMMENDATIONS
CRACKING AND SPALLING DF CONCRETE SURFACES IN OUTLET CONDUIT	ONE MINOR CRACK IN 66 \$ PRIMARY SPILLWAY DISCHARGE CONDUIT ~ 20 FT LDSTREAM FROM DONNSTREAM END.	CRACKS IN THIER PRESENT ARE CONSIDERED TO BE INCONSCOUENTIAL.
INTAKE STRUCTURE	SOME MINOR CRACK ON PRIMARY	
OUTLET STRUCTURE		
OUTLET CHANNEL	OUT LET PIPE CHANNEL: GOSD CONDITION PRIMARY SPILLWAY CHANNEL: SIGNIFICANT EROSION.	
EMERGENCY GATE	OUTLET PIPE SLUICE GATE NOT FUNCTIONAL (GATE STEM BUCKLED)	REPAIRS REQUIRED.

Page 6 of 11

VISUAL INSPECTION .
PHASE I
UNGATED SPILLMAY (EMERGENCY)

NAME OF DAM BEAVERDAM BUN DAM

SCI-11 430 , 208 : 201 101 ADEQUACT OF RIPEAD ENTRANCE CHANNEL TO FLOW TOWARD THE PE-EUA-REMARKS OR RECOMMENDATIONS FLOW LEAVING THE CHANNEL IS LIKELY TOE OF THE DAM. NO TEET SIDE OF SHOOLD BE LUATED. CONDITION. EIREAP ON LEFT SIDE OF ENTRANCE CHANNEL CONTAIN FULL ~ 100 FT FROM APPENES TO RE NOT ADEQUATE 5 OBSERVATIONS NOT DEEP ENOUGH IN GENERAL GOOD FOR HIGH FLOW. FLOW, AT A FOINT CONTROL SECTION. CONDITION. BRIDGE . 9000 07 VISUAL EXAMINATION OF DISCHARGE CHANNEL APPROACH CHANNEL BRIDGE AND PIERS CONCRETE WEIR

Page 7 of 11

VISUAL INSPECTION PHASE I GATED SPILLWAY

NAME OF DAM BEAVERDAM RUN DAM
ID# NDS: BOS, DEPIN-105

VISUAL EXAMINATION OF	OBSERVATIONS	REMARKS OR RECOMMENDATIONS
CONCRETE SILL	NO GATED SPILLWAY	
	N/A.	
APPROACH CHANNEL		
	N/N	
DISCHARGE CHANNEL		
	N/N	
BRIDGE PIERS		
	N/A	
GATES AND OPERATION EQUIPMENT	13/A.	

Page 8 of 11

VISUAL INSPECTION PHASE I INSTRUMENTATION

NAME OF DAM GEAVERDAM RUN DAM ID# NDS: 80S, DER: 11-135

VISUAL EXAMINATION OF	OBSERVATIONS	REMARKS OR RECOMMENDATIONS
Monumentation/surveys	NONE FOUND	
OBSERVATION WELLS	NONE FOUND	
WEIRS	NoNE FOLME	
P I EZOMET ERS	NONE FOUND	
отнек	NONE FOUND	

Page 9 of 11

VISUAL INSPECTION
PHASE I
RESERVOIR

NAME OF DAM BEAVER DAM ID! DAM ID! NES: 805 DER: 11-105

1					
	VISUAL EXAMINATION OF	SLOPES	SEDIMENTATION		
RESERVOIR	OBSERVATIONS	GENTLE, NO INDICATION OF HIGH SHOPELINE EPOSON,	DAM IS ONLY 2 YESOLD, SEDIMENTATION IS NOT LIKELY TO BE A PROBLEM.		
- 122 CO	REMARKS OR RECOMMENDATIONS				
	_			 	

Page 10 of 11

VISUAL INSPECTION PHASE I DOWNSTREAM CHANNEL

NAME OF DAM BEAVERDAM RUN DAM

ID# NDS: 805 DER: 11-105

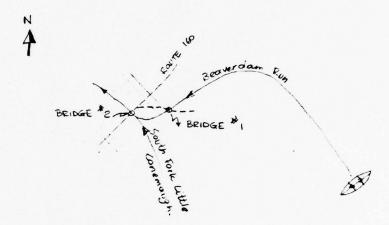
SKETCHES OF BRIDGES \$ LIFE LOSS IS ALSO REMARKS OR RECOMMENDATIONS OVER THE STREAM FURTHER LAMAGE IS INCLUDED IN LIKELY, BELOW BEAVERDALE. . 4 ADDIO DE BUILDINGS AKCA OF ≈ (50 SOMMERCIAL OBSERVATIONS IN THE MAIN IMPACT POPULATION STREAM. NATURAL SO HOMES FLOOD . VISUAL EXAMINATION OF APPROXIMATE NUMBER OF HOMES AND POPULATION CONDITION
(OBSTRUCTIONS,
DEBRIS, ETC.) SLOPES

Page 11 of 11

## IDAIPIPOILONIA CONSULTING ENGINEERS, INC

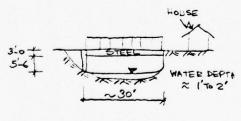
By BE Date 5-15-78 Subject BEAJERDAM RUN DAW NOS: 805 Sheet No. 1 of 1 Chkd. By WTC Date 5/15/78 FIELD SKETCH . Proj. No. 78-114-1

> STREAM CROSS SECTION & BRIDGE LOCATIONS (IMMEDIATE DAMAGE BEACH)

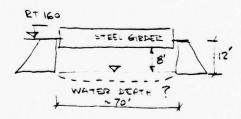


BRIDGE #1

BRIDGE # 2



BRIDGE ON TOWN STREET



BRIDGE ON RT-160

APPENDIX B

CHECKLIST, ENGINEERING DATA, DESIGN CONSTRUCTION, OPERATION PHASE I

NAME OF DAM BEAVE CDAM RUN DAM ID# NDS: 805 DER: 11-105

ITEM	REMARKS
AS-BUILT DRAWINGS	DESIGN DEAWING ARE INCLUDED IN DEP FILES.
REGIONAL VICINITY MAP	SEE PLATE, 4
CONSTRUCTION HISTORY	COMPLETED IN DECEMBER 1975. FURTHER INFORMATION AUALLABLE IN DER FILES.
TYPICAL SECTIONS OF DAM	SEE PLATE 2
OUTLETS - PLAN - DETAILS - CONSTRAINTS - DISCHARGE RATING	3 SEC PLATE - 7 NOT AVAILABLE

Page 1 of 4

NAME OF DAM BEAUERDAM RUN DAM IDM NDS: 805, DER: 11-105

ITEM	REMARKS
RAINFALL/RESERVOIR RECORDS	NOT AUAILABLE
DESIGN REPORTS	SOILS AND FOUNDATION DEPORT, PROPOSED DAM ACROSS BEAVER DAM RUN, PREPARED BY LARSEN ENGINEERS DE HARRISEURG PA, FOR NEILAN ENGINEER OF SOMEKSET PA.
GEOLOGY REPORTS	INCLIDED IN ENGINEERING REPORT,
DESIGN COMPUTATIONS HYDROLOGY & HYDRAULICS DAM STABILITY SEEPAGE STUDIES	HYDROLOGY AND HYDRAUCIC CAL'C NOT AVAILARIE STABILITY ANALYSIS PESDLTS INCLUDED IN ENGINEEKS PEPORT.
MATERIALS INVESTIGATIONS BORING RECORDS LABORATORY FIELD	INCLUBED IN ENGINEERS REPORT,

NAME OF DAM BEAVERDAM RUN DAM
ID# NDS: 805, DER: 11-105

ITEM	REMARKS
POST CONSTRUCTION SURVEYS OF DAM	NONE AJAILAKIE.
BORROW SOURCES	INDICATED IN ENGINEERS REPORT
MONITORING SYSTEMS	NONE COUNC.
MODIFICATIONS	NONE PEPORTED,
HIGH POOL RECORDS	NONE AVAILABLE.

Page 3 of 4

NAME OF DAM BEAVERDAM RUN DAM
ID# NES: 805 DER: 11-105

ITEM	REMARKS
POST CONSTRUCTION ENGINEERING STUDIES AND REPORTS	NONE FOLM D
PRIOR ACCIDENTS OR FAILURE OF DAM DESCRIPTION REPORTS	NONE REPORTED
MAINTENANCE OPERATION RECORDS	NONE AVAILABLE,
SPILLWAY PLAN SECTIONS DETAILS	PLAN SEC PLATE -1 DETAILS ARE INCLUDED IN DESIGN DRAWING AUAILABLE IN DEE FILES.
OPERATING EQUIPMENT PLANS AND DETAILS	SEE PLATE - 7.

Page 4 of 4

#### NAME OF DAM BEAVERDAM RUN DAM

ID# NDS: 805 DER: 11-105

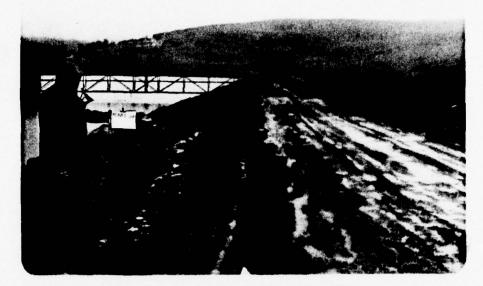
# CHECKLIST HYDROLOGIC AND HYDRAULIC ENGINEERING DATA

DRAINAGE AREA CHARACTERISTICS:
ELEVATION; TOP NORMAL POOL AND STORAGE CAPACITY: 7700 ACRE-FEET @ EL 2367.0
ELEVATION; TOP FLOOD CONTROL ROOL AND STORAGE CAPACITY: 8800 AC-FT DEL 2370.0
ELEVATION; MAXIMUM DESIGN POOL: 2370.0'
ELEVATION; TOP DAM: 2377.0' (USGS DATUM - AS DESIGNED)
CREST:
a. Elevation 2377 (USGS DATUM - AS DESIGNED)
b. Type EARTH.
c. Width ZO FT.
d. Length 1400 FT.
e. Location Spillover NO VISIBLE LOW SPOT ON CREST.
f. Number and Type of Gates NONE
OUTLET WORKS:
a. Type 36" & STEEL PIPE . (OUT-LET PIPE)
b. Location THROUGH THE EMBANEMENT - RIGHT OFF CENTER.
c. Entrance Inverts 2323.1 FT.
d. Exit Inverts 2321.5 FT.
e. Emergency Draindown Facilities 36 0 OUT-LET PIDE.
HYDROMETEOROLOGICAL GAGES:
a. Type NONE
b. Location N/A
c. Records N/A.
MAXIMUM NONDAMAGING DISCHARGE: 2 7000 CFS. (FIRST SIGNIFICANT DAMAGE
AT BEAVERDALE)

APPENDIX C
PHOTOGRAPHS

#### LIST OF PHOTOGRAPHS BEAVERDAM RUN DAM NDS I.D. NO. 805 MAY 15, 1978

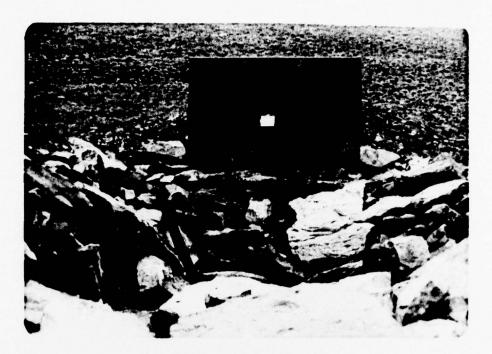
PHOTOGRAPH NO.	DESCRIPTION
1	Crest.
2	Emergency spillway crest and approach channel.
3	Primary spillway discharge pipe.
4	Primary spillway, plunge pool, and discharge channel.
5	Blow-off pipe outlet.
6	Blow-off pipe plunge pool and discharge channel.
7	Erosion in discharge channel.
8	Bridge No. 1.
9	Confluence of Beaverdam Run and South Fork of Little Conemaugh River.
10	Bridge No. 2.



Photograph No. 1
Crest.



Photograph No. 2
Emergency spillway crest and approach channel.

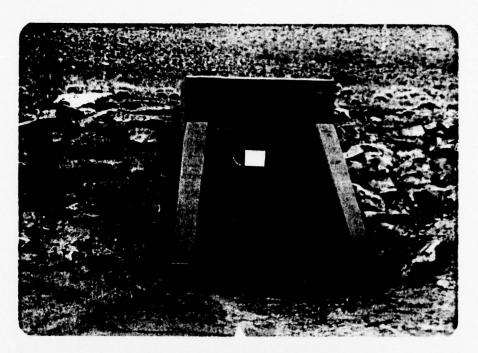


Photograph No. 3
Primary spillway discharge pipe.



Photograph No. 4

Primary spillway, plunge pool, and discharge channel.



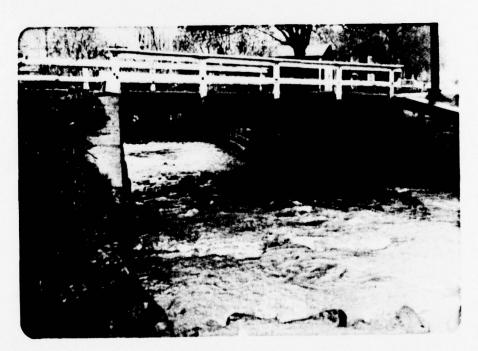
Photograph No. 5
Blow-off pipe outlet.



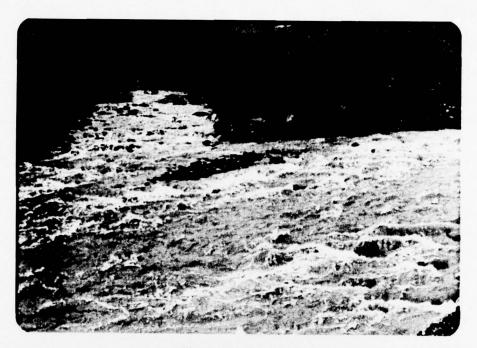
 $\label{eq:Photograph No. 6}$  Blow-off pipe plunge pool and discharge channel.



Photograph No. 7
Erosion in discharge channel.



Photograph No. 8 Bridge No. 1.



Photograph No. 9
Confluence of Beaverdam Run and South Fork of Little Conemaugh River.



Photograph No. 10 Bridge No. 2.

APPENDIX D
CALCULATIONS

### DAIPPOLONIA

CONSULTING ENGINEERS, INC.

By BE Date 6-20-78 Subject BEAVER DAM BUN DAM Sheet No. 1 of 3 Chkd. By MTC Date 6-20-78 HYROLDGY & HYROLDGY & HYROLDGY Proj. No. 78-114-11

DAM : BEAVERDAM BUN \*

WATERSHED AREA : 6.5 SQ . MILES . (INDEPENDENT MEASUREMENT)

INFLOW HYDROGRAPH : USE OHID BASIN GRAPHS

FROM GRAPHS PROVIDED BY BALTINDRE DISTRICT ;

TOTAL TIME T = 42 HRS

PEAK PMF/SQ. MILE Q= 1650 Cfs/SQ. MILE.

. . PEAR PMF FLOW Q = Q A = 1650 x 10.66 = 10,725 cfs.

. Vol. of INFLOW =  $\frac{1}{2}$  T x 3600 x Q  $\frac{1}{43560}$  = 15 614 ACRE - FEET.

RUNOFF IN INCHES = 18,614 . 12 = 53.7" 7 26"

PER DISTRICT RECOMMENDATION USE 26" PUNOT.

VOL. INFLOW FOR 26 RUNOFF Que = 18,614 x 26 = 90/2 AC.FT

TIME FOR 26' RUN OFT T26 = 2x 9012 x43,560 = 20.3 HRS
3600 x 10,725

#### SPILL WAY CAPACITIES :

1) EMERGENCY SPILLWAY: FREE BOARD = 7 FT

(DAM CREST EL 2377 , SPILLWAY CREST : EL 2370)

Q = CLH C2 2.7 (BROAD CRESTED WEIR)

Q= 2.7 × 100 × 7 .5 = 5000 CF5

\* PREVIOUS BEPORT : DRAINAGE AREA 7.5 SP. HILES

## ID:AIPIPOLONLA

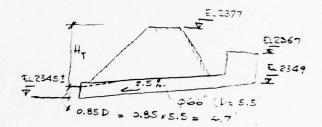
CONSULTING ENGINEERS INC

By GE Date 6-20-78 Subject BEAVERDAN RUN DAM Sheet No. = of 3

Chkd. By WIC Date 6-20-78 HYROLOGY & HYROLOGY &

2) PEIMART SPILLWAY : PREEBOARD = 10

 $H_T = (2377 - 2345) - 4.7$ = 27.3 FT SAY  $H_T = 27'$ 



REFERENCE

DESIGN OF MALL DAM P. 567 FIG. 2-10

H\_= 27' D= 66" Ke=0.5 L= 135' N=0.012 - Q= 750 (B

COMBINED DISCHARGE CAPACITY OF SPILLWAYS:-

## APPROXIMATE ROUTING ACCORDING TO COE PROCEEURE

AVAILABLE SURCHARGE STORAGE: 4500 AC-FT (BETWEEN EL 2367 & EL 2377) FROM DESIGNERS DATA.

REQUIRED STORAGE CAP. TO PASS 26 EUN OFF

VR = (1 - MAX SPILLWAY CAP. ) (VOL OF INFLOW)

= (1 - 5700 ) 9,012 = 4223 AC-FT < 4500 AC-FT

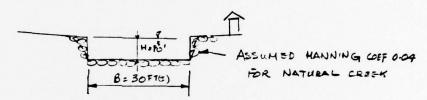
.. SPILLNAT CAN PASS 26 RUNOFF W/O DVERTOAPING.

## IDAIPIPOILONILA CONSULTING ENGINEERS, INC

By WTC Date 5-15-78 Subject BEAVERDAM RUN DAM Sheet No. 3 of 3 Chkd. By EA Date 6-1-78 Hy DROLOGY & HYDRAULICS Proj. No. 78-14-11

#### ESTIMATED DOWNSTREAM WATER DEPTH NEAR FIRST BRIDGE

CHANNEL Slope - 40 = 0.04



A = 30 H P= 30+ 2H

$$V = \frac{1.486}{n} R^{2/3} S^{1/2} = \frac{1.486}{0.04} R^{2/3} 0.04^{1/2} = 7.43 R^{2/3}$$

	Q=	VA			
H, F7	A,FT	P, FT	R, FT	V fps	Q cfs
0.5	15	31	0.48	4.6	68.7
1.0	30	32	0.9	7.1	2 13.5
1.5	45	33	1.4	9.1	411.2
2.0	60	34	1.8	10.9	651.0
3	90	36	2.5	13.7	1231.8
4	120	38	3.2	16.0	1919.1
5	150	40	3.8	17.9	26901
6	180	42	4.3	19.6	3528.7
7	210	44	4.8	21.1	4423.0
8	240	46	5.2	22.4	5 364.2
9	270	48	5.6	23.5	6345.0
10	300	50	6.0	24.5	7360-0 Spillway

a: 5700 45 0K STORM WATER WILL RETAIN WITHIN THIS SECTION OF STREAM BED UN DAMAGE DISCHARGE IS THUS EQUAL TO SPILLINGY CAPACTY - 5700 cfs

APPENDIX E
REGIONAL GEOLOGY

## APPENDIX E REGIONAL GEOLOGY

Cambria County lies within the Allegheny Mountains section of the Appalachian Plateau Province. Terrain of this area is characterized by a series of mountain ridges running more or less parallel in a general northeast to southwest direction, forming a rolling plateau in which the dam is located. Dips of bedrock in the area are very gentle in Cambria County except along Laurel Hill and Allegheny Mountain which lie in the western and eastern parts of the county, respectively. Rocks near the site belong to the Conemaugh and Allegheny Formations of the Pennsylvanian System. The reservoir covers approximately 80 acres; 10 acres have been completely undermined and 24 acres have been partially undermined. Thickness of the strata between the Lower Kittanning Coal, which was deep mined, and the ground surface varies from 645 to 750 feet.