



PREFACE

This report is prepared under guidance contained in the <u>Recommended</u> <u>Guidelines for Safety Inspection of Dams</u>, for Phase I Investigations. Copies of these guidelines may be obtained from the Department of the Army, Office of Chief of Engineers, Washington, D.C. 20314.

The purpose of a Phase I investigation is to identify expeditiously those dams which may pose hazards to human life or property. The assessment of the general condition of the dam is based upon visual observations and review of available data. Detailed investigations and analyses involving topographic mapping, subsurface investigations, material testing, and detailed computational evaluations are beyond the scope of a Phase I investigation; however, the inspection is intended to identify any need for such studies which should be performed by the owner.

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 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 the dam depends on numerous and constantly changing internal and external factors which are 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.

The assessment of the conditions and recommendations was made by the consulting engineer in accordance with generally and currently accepted engineering principles and practices.

Approved

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#### PHASE I REPORT NATIONAL DAM INSPECTION PROGRAM

NAME OF DAM: Tuscarora Lake Dam STATE LOCATED: Pennsylvania COUNTY LOCATED: Susquehanna STREAM: Tuscarora Creek, tributary of Susquehanna River SIZE CLASSIFICATION: Small HAZARD CLASSIFICATION: Significant OWNER: Jayne's Orchards DATE OF INSPECTION: November 14, 1980 and February 5, 1981

ASSESSMENT: Based on the evaluation of the existing conditions, the condition of Tuscarora Lake Dam is considered to be fair. Although some deficiencies were observed such as seepage from the toe and lack of upstream erosion protection, none were considered to be significant relative to the overall stability of the dam at this time. Periodic inspection and evaluation of the seepage conditions are recommended. It was found that the dam has no low level outlet facilities.

The flood discharge capacity of the dam was evaluated according to the recommended criteria and the spillway was found to pass 10 percent of the PMF without overtopping the low spot of the embankment. This capacity is less than the recommended spillway capacity of 50 percent of the PMF which was based on the size and downstream hazard classification of the dam. Therefore, the spillway capacity is classified to be inadequate.

The following recommendations should be implemented as soon as possible or on a continuing basis:

- 1. The owner should determine the nature and extent of improvements required to provide adequate spillway capacity.
- 2. In conjunction with the above work, means should be developed to draw down the reservoir when required.
- 3. Seepages along the toe of the dam should be periodically observed and evaluated to assess changes in quantity or turbidity.
- 4. Around-the-clock surveillance should be provided during unusually heavy runoff and a formal warning system should be developed to alert the downstream residents in the event of emergencies.

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# Assessment - Tuscarora Lake Dam

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5. The owner should develop a formal operation and maintenance plan, inspect the dam regularly, and perform necessary maintenance.



Lawrence D. Andersen, P.E. Vice President

March 19, 1981 Date

Approved by:

9 m and. 00 JAMES W. PECK

Jolonel, Corps of Engineers District Engineer

Date 22 AFR 81



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Overview

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PHASE I REPORT NATIONAL DAM INSPECTION PROGRAM TUSCARORA LAKE DAM NDI I.D. PA-0049 DER I.D. 058-027

### 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. <u>Purpose</u>. 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. Dam and Appurtenances. Tuscarora Lake Dam consists of an earth embankment approximately 250 feet long with a maximum height of approximately 12 feet from the downstream toe. The crest width of the dam is irregular, varying from 12 to 20 feet. The lower five- to six-foot height of the downstream side of the dam consists of a vertical dry stone wall. Above the wall, the face of the dam is irregular, generally with a slope of 3 horizontal to 1 vertical. The upstream face of the dam is irregular and covered with grass. The flood discharge facilities for the dam consist of a four-foot-wide open channel spillway located at the center of the embankment. The spillway channel is constructed of railroad ties forming the sides over a concrete slab. Discharge from the spillway plunges onto a mound of stones. The dam does not appear to have a low level outlet facility.

It appears that this dam was constructed at the outlet of a natural lake to raise the lake level.

b. Location. The dam is located (N 41° 44.3', W76° 05.6') on Tuscarora Creek, a primary tributary of the Susquehanna River, approximately 9 miles upstream from its confluence with the Susquehanna River in Auburn Township, Susquehanna County, Pennsylvania. Plate 1 illustrates the location of the dam.

c. <u>Size Classification</u>. Small (based on 12-foot height and 295 acre-feet maximum storage capacity).

d. <u>Hazard Classification</u>. The dam is classified to be in the significant hazard category. The stream below the dam flows through an

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uninhabited valley for approximately 1.0 mile, where Beaver Meadow Creek joins Tuscarora Creek. In this reach, the stream flows under State Route 367. Approximately 3,000 feet downstream from this confluence, Tuscarora Creek flows through West Auburn. It is estimated that a failure of this dam might damage State Route 367 and cause property damage in West Auburn. Loss of a few lives is considered possible in this area.

e. <u>Ownership</u>. Jayne's Orchards (address: Mr. David Jayne, R.D. #1, Laceyville, Pennsylvania 18623).

f. Purpose of Dam. Recreation.

g. <u>Design and Construction History</u>. No reference was found to indicate when the dam was constructed. The dam was first inspected by the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in 1919.

h. <u>Normal Operating Procedure</u>. Under normal operating conditions, the reservoir is maintained at the level of the uncontrolled spillway crest. The dam has no other outlet facility.

1.3 Pertinent Data. Elevations referred to in this section and subsequent sections of the report were calculated based on field measurements, assuming the normal pool level to be at Elevation 1161 (USGS Datum), which is shown to be the lake elevation on the USGS 7.5-minute, Auburn Center quadrangle.

a. Drainage Area

0.95 square mile<sup>31</sup>

b. Discharge at Dam Site (cfs)

Maximum known flood at dam site Outlet conduit at maximum pool Gated spillway capacity at maximum pool Ungated spillway capacity at maximum pool Total spillway capacity at maximum pool

c. Elevation (USGS Datum) (feet)

Top of dam

Maximum pool Normal pool Upstream invert outlet works Downstream invert outlet works Streambed at downstream toe Maximum tailwater Unknown Not applicable Not applicable 16 16

1162.6 (measured low spot) 1162.6 1161.0 Not applicable Not applicable 1151+ Unknown

<sup>(1)</sup>Planimetered from USGS topographic map. State records indicate the drainage area to be 1.3 square miles.

- d. Reservoir Length (feet)
  - Normal pool level3500Maximum pool level3500+
- e. <u>Storage (acre-feet)</u> Normal pool level 211 Maximum pool level 295+
- f. Reservoir Surface (acres)

Normal pool level Maxímum pool level

g. Dam

Type

Length Height Top width Side slopes

Zoning Impervious core Cutoff Grout curtain

h. Regulating Outlet

The dam has no regulating facilities.

i. Spillway (Emergency)

Type Length Crest elevation Upstream channel Downstream channel Open channel 4 feet 1161 Lake Railroad tie sidewalls, concrete bottom

and a second second

69

72+

Earth with

250 feet 12 feet

Unknown

Unknown

Unknown

Unknown

stone masonry toe wall

12 to 20 feet

Upstream: 3H:1V; (above pool level) Downstream: 3H:1V (above stone wall)

#### SECTION 2 DESIGN DATA

### 2.1 Design

a. Data Available. The available information was provided by the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, Department of Environmental Resources (PennDER). The information includes correspondence, state inspection reports, and inspection photographs.

- (1) Hydrology and Hydraulics. No design information is available.
- (2) Embankment. No design information is available.
- (3) Appurtemant Structures. No design information is available.
- b. Design Features

(1) <u>Embankment</u>. No information is available on the design of the dam. It appears that the dam is a homogeneous embankment with a five-to six-foot-high dry stone wall along the downstream toe.

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(2) <u>Appurtemant Structures</u>. No design information is available for the appurtemant structures. As noted in Paragraph 1.2 a, an overflow spillway is the only appurtemant structure.

c. Design Data.

(1) Hydrology and Hydraulics. No design data are available.

(2) <u>Embankment</u>. No engineering data are available on the design of the embankment.

(3) Appurtenant Structures. The dam has no low level regulating facilities.

2.2 <u>Construction</u>. No design information is available to indicate the manner in which the embankment was constructed. Available records indicate that the dam was completed before 1919.

2.3 <u>Operation</u>. No operating records have been kept for the dam. However, the state inspection records indicate that the dam might have been overtopped in the past.

2.4 Other Investigations. None reported.

2.5 Evaluation

a. Availability. The available information was provided by PennDER.

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b. Adequacy. The available information, which consists of past inspection reports and some photographs, includes no design information to assess the hydrologic, hydraulic, and structural adequacy of the dam.

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#### SECTION 3 VISUAL INSPECTION

### 3.1 Findings

a. <u>General</u>. The onsite inspection of Tuscarora Lake Dam consisted of:

- 1. Visual inspection of the embankment, abutments, and embankment toe.
- 2. Visual examination of the emergency spillway and the downstream discharge channel.
- 3. Evaluation of downstream area hazard potential.

The specific observations are illustrated in Plate 2.

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.

In general, the condition of the embankment is considered to be fair. Two seepage points were found along the toe of the downstream stone wall. Total discharge from the seepages was estimated to be about 10 to 20 gallons per minute. Other than this seepage condition, no additional signs of distress were noted. The upstream shoreline was irregular and lacked erosion protection; however, no significant shoreline erosion was observed.

The crest of the dam was surveyed relative to the spillway crest elevation, and the crest profile is illustrated in Plate 3. A 30- to 50-foot section of the embankment on each side of the spillway was found to be lower than the remaining portions of the dam.

c. Appurtenant Structures. The spillway channel is constructed of railroad ties forming walls above a concrete slab. Concern exists due to both the size and the manner of construction of the spillway. Because of the small size of the spillway channel, about 4 feet wide and 2.5 feet deep, it is considered vulnerable to blockage by debris during storms, which could result in overtopping of the embankment. It appears that the railroad tie walls could be washed out during storms, initiating a breach through the dam.

d. <u>Reservoir Area</u>. A map review indicates that the watershed is predominantly covered with woodlands and pastures. A review of the regional geology is included in Appendix F.

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e. <u>Downstream Channel</u>. A description of the downstream channel is included in Section 1.2 d.

3.2 Evaluation. The overall condition of the embankment is considered to be fair. Installation of a structurally and hydraulically adequate spillway is required. In conjunction with this work, means should be developed to draw down the lake, and the need for providing erosion protection along the upstream face should be evaluated.

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### SECTION 4 OPERATIONAL FEATURES

4.1 <u>Procedure</u>. There is no formal operating procedure for the dam. The reservoir is normally maintained at the uncontrolled spillway crest level with excess inflow discharging over the spillway.

4.2 <u>Maintenance of the Dam</u>. The maintenance of the dam is poor. It does not appear that attempts have been made to fill the low spots on the dam, to provide shoreline protection, or to maintain the spillway structures.

4.3 <u>Maintenance of Operating Facilities</u>. The dam has no operable facilities.

4.4 <u>Warning System</u>. No formal warning system exists for the dam. The dam is readily accessible from a state highway.

4.5 <u>Evaluation</u>. The maintenance condition of the dam is poor. It is recommended that the owner prepare a formal plan for maintenance and operation of the dam and perform necessary maintenance.

### SECTION 5 HYDRAULICS AND HYDROLOGY

### 5.1 Evaluation of Features

a. Design Data. Tuscarora Lake Dam has a watershed of 0.95 square mile and impounds a reservoir with a surface area of 69 acres at normal pool level. The flood discharge facilities for the dam consist of an open channel spillway located at the center of the dam. The capacity of the spillway is estimated to be 16 cfs, based on the available head relative to the low spot on the crest of the dam.

b. Experience Data. As previously stated, Tuscarora Lake Dam is classified as a small dam in the significant hazard category. Under the recommended criteria for evaluating spillway discharge capacity, such impoundments are required to pass from the 100-year flood to one-half of the Probable Maximum Flood (PMF). In view of the downstream conditions, the one-half PMF is selected as the spillway design flood.

The one-half PMF inflow hydrograph for the reservoir was determined utilizing the Dam Safety Version of the HEC-1 computer program developed by the Hydrologic Engineering Center of the U.S. Army, Corps of Engineers. The data used for the computer analysis are presented in Appendix D. The one-half PMF inflow hydrograph was found to have a peak flow of 1290 cfs. The computer input and a summary of computer output are also included in Appendix D.

c. <u>Visual Observations</u>. Due to the small size of the spillway channel (about 4 feet wide and 2.5 feet deep), the spillway is considered to be vulnerable to blockage by debris during storms. However, for the purpose of assessing the overtopping potential, a reduction in the spillway capacity due to possible blockage was not considered.

d. Overtopping Potential. Various percentages of the PMF inflow hydrograph were routed through the reservoir and it was found that the spillway can pass about 10 percent of the PMF without overtopping the embankment. For 50 percent of the PMF, the dam would be overtopped for a duration of 10.5 hours with a maximum depth of approximately 1.7 feet.

e. <u>Spillway Adequacy</u>. Because the spillway cannot pass the recommended spillway design flood of 50 percent of the PMF without overtopping the dam, the spillway is classified to be inadequate.

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#### SECTION 6 STRUCTURAL STABILITY

### 6.1 Evaluation of Structural Stability

#### a. Visual Observations

(1) <u>Embankment</u>. As discussed in Section 3, although some deficiencies were noted, none were considered to be serious relative to the overall stability of the dam at this time.

(2) <u>Appurtemant Structures</u>. The structural condition of the spillway structures is considered to be poor, requiring restoration or replacement.

#### b. Design and Construction Data

(1) Embankment. No information is available to aid in the assessment of the structural stability of the dam. Further, no detailed information is available on the manner in which the dam was constructed. However, as noted previously, no conditions were observed at this time that would significantly affect the stability of the dam. Nevertheless, it is advisable that the structural condition of the dam be evaluated by a professional engineer in conjunction with the evaluation of the spillway facilities which were found to be inadequate according to the recommended spillway capacity criteria.

(2) <u>Appurtemant Structures</u>. As discussed in Section 3.1 c, the structural adequacy of the spillway is considered to be questionable during flows in excess of the capacity of the spillway.

c. <u>Operating Records</u>. The structural stability of the dam is not considered to be affected by the operational features of the dam.

d. Postconstruction Changes. None reported.

e. <u>Seismic Stability</u>. The dam is located in Seismic Zone 1, and based on visual observations, the static stability of the dam appears to be adequate. Therefore, based on the recommended criteria for the evaluation of seismic stability of dams, the structure is presumed to present no hazards from earthquakes.

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### SECTION 7 ASSESSMENT AND RECOMMENDATIONS/PROPOSED REMEDIAL MEASURES

#### 7.1 Dam Assessment

a. Assessment. The visual observations indicate that Tuscarora Dam is in fair condition. Although some deficiencies were observed, such as seepage from the toe and lack of upstream erosion protection, none were considered to be significant relative to the overall stability of the dam at this time. Periodic inspection and evaluation of the seepage conditions are recommended. It was noted that the dam does not appear to have a low level outlet facility.

The flood discharge capacity of the dam was evaluated according to the recommended criteria and was found to pass 10 percent of the PMF without overtopping the low spot of the embankment. This capacity is less than the recommended spillway capacity of 50 percent of the PMF which was based on the size and downstream hazard classification of the dam. Therefore, the spillway capacity is classified to be inadequate.

b. Adequacy of Information. The available information, in conjunction with the visual observations, is considered to be sufficient to make a Phase I evaluation.

c. <u>Urgency</u>. The following recommendations should be implemented immediately or on a continuing basis.

d. <u>Necessity for Additional Investigations</u>. In view of the conditions described above, the owner should determine the extent of the improvements required to provide adequate spillway capacity, restore and rehabilitate the spillway, install an outlet structure, and inspect and reevaluate the condition of the embankment.

7.2 <u>Recommendations/Remedial Measures</u>. It is recommended that the following recommendations be implemented immediately or on a continuing basis:

- 1. The owner should determine the nature and extent of improvements required to provide adequate spillway capacity.
- 2. In conjunction with the above work, means should be developed to draw down the reservoir when required.
- 3. Seepages along the toe of the dam should be periodically observed and evaluated to assess changes in quantity or turbidity.

- 4. Around-the-clock surveillance should be provided during unusually heavy runoff and a formal warning system should be developed to alert the downstream residents in the event of emergencies.
- 5. The owner should develop a formal operation and maintenance plan, inspect the dam regularly, and perform necessary maintenance.

# APPENDIX A

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CHECKLIST VISUAL INSPECTION PHASE I

M.S.L. PA-0049 058-027 TAILWATER AT TIME OF INSPECTION No Tail-NDI: ID# DER: water RECORDER STATE Pennsylvania HAZARD CATEGORY Significant TEMPERATURE 40's **Bilgin Erel** REVIEW INSPECTION PERSONNEL: COUNTY Susquehanna CHECKLIST VISUAL INSPECTION PHASE I Lawrence D. Andersen (February 4, 1981) APPENDIX A Cloudy James H. Poellot M.S.L. **Bilgin Erel** WEATHER POOL ELEVATION AT TIME OF INSPECTION 1160.7 DATE(S) INSPECTION November 14, 1980 **Tuscarora** Lake Owner's Representative: INSPECTION PERSONNEL: TYPE OF DAM Earth Douglas Cosler Arthur Smith NAME OF DAM Bilgin Erel None

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	REMARKS OR RECOMMENDATIONS					Adequate erosion protection (e.g., riprap) should be pro- vided along the upstream slope of the dam.
VISUAL INSPECTION PHASE I EMBANKMENT	OBSERVATIONS	None observed.	None observed.	None observed.	See Plate 3 for dam crest profile.	Upstream slope has no riprap protection.
	VISUAL EXAMINATION OF	SURFACE CRACKS	UNUSUAL MOVEMENT OR CRACKING AT OR BEYOND THE TOE	SLOUGHING OR EROSION OF EMBANKMENT AND ABUTMENT SLOPES	VERTICAL AND HORIZONTAL ALIGNMENT OF THE CREST	RIPRAP FAILURES

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	REMARKS OR RECOMMENDATIONS					
VISUAL INSPECTION PHASE I EMBANKMENT	OBSERVATIONS	No problems observed.	Seepage under the dam was observed along the downstream toe. See Plate 2 for seepage location.	None	None	
	VISUAL EXAMINATION OF	JUNCTION OF EMBANKMENT AND ABUTMENT, SPIILLWAY AND DAM	ANY NOTICEABLE SEEPAGE	STAFF GAGE AND RECORDER	DRAINS	

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	REMARKS OR RECOMMENDATIONS	The owner should provide for installation of outlet facili- ties or prepare plans for draining the lake in case of emergency.				See above remarks.
OUTLET WORKS	OBSERVATIONS	The dam has no outlet facilities.	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
	VISUAL EXAMINATION OF	CRACKING AND SPALLING OF CONCRETE SURFACES IN OUTLET CONDUIT	INTAKE STRUCTURE	OUTLET STRUCTURE	OUTLET CHANNEL	EMERGENCY GATE

VISUAL INSPECTION PHASE I OUTLET WORKS

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	REMARKS OR RECOMMENDATIONS					
UNGATED SPILLWAY	OBSERVATIONS	Four-foot-wide rectangular channel consisting of railroad ties for walls and a concrete base. Appears to be in satisfactory condition.	Lake	Earth channel. No problems observed.	None	
	VISUAL EXAMINATION OF	CONCRETE WEIR	APPROACH CHANNEL	DISCHARGE CHANNEL	BRIDGE AND PIERS	

62.5

VISUAL INSPECTION PHASE I UNGATED SPILLWAY

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BEMARKS OB BECOMMENDATIONE	VIETNAN OK RECORDENDATIONS				
GATED SPILLWAY ORSERVATIONS	The dam has no gated spillway.	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
VIENIAL EVANTNATION OF	CONCRETE SILL	APPROACH CHANNEL	DISCHARGE CHANNEL	BRIDGE PIERS	GATES AND OPERATION EQUIPMENT

VISUAL INSPECTION PHASE I

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	REMARKS OR RECOMMENDATIONS					
INSTRUMENTATION	OBSERVATIONS	None	None	None	None	None
	VISUAL EXAMINATION OF	MONUMENTATION/SURVEYS	OBSERVATION WELLS	WEIRS	PIEZOMETERS	OTHER

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VISUAL INSPECTION PHASE I INSTRUMENTATION

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	REMARKS OR RECOMMENDATIONS				
PHASE I RESERVOIR	OBSERVATIONS	Gentle slopes. No problems observed.	Unknown	None	
	VISUAL EXAMINATION OF	SLOPES	SEDIMENTATION	UPSTREAM RESERVOIRS	

VISUAL INSPECTION

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li H VISUAL INSPECTION PHASE I DOWNSTREAM CHANNEL

REMARKS OR RECOMMENDATIONS				
OBSERVATIONS	No problems observed.	No problems observed.	Approximately four to five homes in West Auburn. (Population = approximately 20)	
VISUAL EXAMINATION OF	CONDITION (OBSTRUCTIONS, DEBRIS, ETC.)	SLOPES	APPROXIMATE NUMBER OF HOMES AND POPULATION	

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APPENDIX B

CHECKLIST ENGINEERING DATA DESIGN, CONSTRUCTION, OPERATION AND HYDROLOGIC AND HYDRAULIC PHASE I

Control Party March

NAME OF DAM Tuscarora Lake PA-0049 058-027 ID# NDI: DER: See Plate 2 (a sketch according to field observations). REMARKS CHECKLIST ENGINEERING DATA DESIGN, CONSTRUCTION, OPERATION PHASE I No existing outlet facilities. None available. See Plate 1. Unknown OUTLETS - PLAN - DETAILS - CONSTRAINTS - DISCHARGE RATINGS TYPICAL SECTIONS OF DAM REGIONAL VICINITY MAP CONSTRUCTION HISTORY AS-BUILT DRAWINGS ITEM

APPENDIX B

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CHECKLIST ENCINEERING DATA DESIGN, CONSTRUCTION, OPERATION PHASE I

ІТЕМ	REMARKS
RAINFALL/RESERVOIR RECORDS	None reported.
DESIGN REPORTS	None available.
GEOLOGY REPORTS	No information reported.
DESIGN COMPUTATIONS HYDROLOGY & HYDRAULICS DAM STABILITY SEEPAGE STUDIES	None available.
MATERIALS INVESTIGATIONS BORING RECORDS LABORATORY FIELD	None available.

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CHECKLIST ENCINEERING DATA DESIGN, CONSTRUCTION, OPERATION PHASE I REMARKS No existing monitoring systems. No records available. None available. None reported. Unknown POST CONSTRUCTION SURVEYS OF DAM MONITORING SYSTEMS HICH POOL RECORDS BORROW SOURCES MODIFICATIONS ITEM

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CHECKLIST INGINEERING DATA DESIGN, CONSTRUCTION, OPERATION PHASE I

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ITEM	REMARKS
POST CONSTRUCTION ENCINEERING STUDIES AND REPORTS	None reported.
PRIOR ACCIDENTS OR FAILURE OF DAM DESCRIPTION REPORTS	None reported.
MAINTENANCE OPERATION RECORDS	None available.
SPILLWAY PLAN SECTIONS DETAILS	See Plate 2 (defined by field measurements).
OPERATING EQUIPMENT PLANS AND DETAILS	No operating equipment.

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## CHECKLIST ENGINEERING DATA HYDROLOGIC AND HYDRAULIC

DRAINAGE AREA CHARACTERISTICS: 0.95 square mile (wooded)
ELEVATION, TOP OF NORMAL POOL AND STORAGE CAPACITY: <u>1161.0 (211 acre-fe</u> et)
ELEVATION, TOP OF FLOOD CONTROL POOL AND STORAGE CAPACITY: 1162.6 (295 acre-feet)
ELEVATION, MAXIMUM DESIGN POOL: Unknown
ELEVATION, TOP OF DAM: 1162.6
SPILLWAY:
a. Elevation 1161.0
b. Type Rectangular channel with concrete paved bottom and railroad tic
c. Width <u>4 feet (perpendicular to flow)</u> walls
d. Length <u>30 feet</u>
e. Location Spillover <u>None observed</u>
f. Number and Type of Gates <u>None</u>
OUTLET WORKS:
a. Type Dam has no outlet facilities
b. Location_N/A
c. Entrance Inverts N/A
d. Exit Inverts <u>N/A</u>
e. Emergency Drawdown Facilities None
HYDROMETEOROLOGICAL GAGES:
a. TypeNone
b. Location N/A
c. Records None
MAXIMUM NONDAMAGING DISCHARGE: Spillway discharge capacity = 16 cfs

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APPENDIX C

## PHOTOGRAPHS

LIST OF PHOTOGRAPHS TUSCARORA LAKE DAM NDI I.D. NO. PA-0049 NOVEMBER 14, 1980

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PHOTOGRAPH NO.	DESCRIPTION
1	Crest (looking south).
2	Downstream face of dam.
3	Spillway (downstream end).
4	Spillway (upstream end).
5	Downstream face and spillway.
6	Spillway discharge channel.
7	Houses - West Auburn (mile 1.5).
8	House - West Auburn (mile 1.5).



TUSCARORA LAKE DAM KEY PLAN OF PHOTOGRAPHS FELL NSPECTION CATE NOV 4.0411 DAPPOLONIA

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NDICATES DIRECTION IN WHICH PHOTOGRAPH WAS THREN



LEGEND

- POOL LEVEL 4 ORY STONE WALL -R R TIE WALLS ..... 3 -SPILL WAY 6 -FOCT BRIDGE 30 SLOFE 34 V



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APPENDIX D

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HYDROLOGY AND HYDRAULICS ANALYSES

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## NAME OF DAM: Tuscarora Lake Dam

STATION	1	2	3	4	5
Station Description	Tuscarora Lake	Tuscarora Lake Dam			
Drainage Area (square miles)	0.95	-			
Cumulative Drainage Area (square miles)	0.95	0.95			
Adjustment of PMF for Drainage Area $(z)^{(1)}$	95%				
6 Hours	117	-			ļ
12 Hours	127	-			
24 Hours	136	-			
48 Hours	145	-			
72 Hours	-	-			}
Snyder Hydrograph Parameters					
Zone(2)	11	-			
$c_p/c_t^{(3)}$	0.62/1.5			1	
$L (miles)^{(4)}$	1.33	-			
L <sub>ca</sub> (miles)(4)	0.66	-			
$t_p = C_t (L \cdot L_{ca})^{0.3}$ (hours)	1.44	-			
Spillway Data				1	
Crest Length (ft)	-	4			[
Freeboard (ft)	-	1.2			]
Discharge Coefficient	-	3.1			l
Exponent	-	1.5			1

PROBABLE MAXIMUM PRECIPITATION (PMP) = 22.2 INCHES/24 HOURS

(1) Hydrometeorological Report 40, U.S. weather Bureau, 1965.
(2) Hydrological zone defined by Corps of Engineers, Baltimore District, for determining Snyder's Coefficients (Cp and Ct).
(3) Snyder's Coefficients.

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(4) L = Length of longest water course from outlet to basin divide.  $L_{ca}$  = Length of water course from outlet to point opposite the centroid of drainage area.

ΔH, FEET	AREA (acres)(1)	ΔVOLUME (acre-feet) <sup>(2)</sup>	STORAGE (acreteet)
	68.9		
19	115.7	1734.6	1734.6
20	151.5	2664.0	<u></u>
		(acres)(1) 68.9 19 115.7 20	(acres)(1) (acre-feet)(2) 68.9 19 115.7 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20

### STORAGE VS. ELEVATION

(1) Planimetered from USGS maps,

(2)  $\Delta Volume = \Delta H/3 (A_1 + A_2 + \sqrt{A_1A_2}).$ 

## PAGE D1 OF 4

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State State

SNYDER UNIT HYDROGARPH, SPILLWAY AND DAM CVERTOPPING AMALYSES Tuscardaa lake,fulk 58-27),susquehanna county, phoject no.80-556-08 For 1ux,2ux,5ux,4ux,5ux,0ux,7ux,6ux,and 16ux probable maximum flodofpmf) u 0 0 0 -4 -4 0.1137 OF SWYDER INFLOW HYDROGRAPH TO TUSCARORA LAKE. (DER 58-27) 0.95 0.95 145 145 1.00 0.80 0•5 0.70 335•0 1167•4 1.0 -1161.0 KOUTING FLOW THROUGH TUSCARORA LAKE. (DER 58-27) 1 1 320.0 1165.9 U**.6**0 295.0 0.50 1.5 335.0 250.0 1163.7 0\*\*0 151.5 1200.0 3.08 1.5 200.0 1163.1 10.30 2.0 CALCULATION 115.7 1180.0 4.0 2.65 100.0 0.20 σ 21.1 U-62 -0-U5 AM SAFETY VENSION JULY 1978 LAST MODIFICATION 21 APK 80 \* 54 68.9 551161.0 551161.0 551167.0 501167.2 5L 50.0 \$V1102.2 K 99 0.10 % 1.44 Э -**~** ~ -τΞ 5 Ş 2 7 7 r ъ > ¥ a × ¥ UAM SAFETY VEHSIUN 1000 860122220286012338

COMPUTER INPUT OVERTOPPING ANALYSIS PAGE D2 OF 4

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in the second

# PLAK FLOJ AND STORAGE (END OF PERIOD) SUMMARY FOR MULTIPLE PLAN-HATIO ECUMUNIC COMPUTATIONS Flojs in cubic feet per second (cubic meters per second) area in squame miles (square miles)

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OPERATION	STATION	AKEA	PLAN	катти 1 •10	RATIO 2 •20		PLIED TO F katio 4 •40	RATIDS APPLIED TO FLOWS Ratiu 3 katiu 4 ratiu 5 .30 .40 .40 .50	АЛІО 6 •60	7 011A °	RATIU R •BÜ	6 9 <b>116</b> 8 1.00
HYDROGRAPH AT	- <sup>-</sup>	•95 2•463	- ۲	258. 7.31) (	516. 14.61)(	774 <b>.</b> 21.52)(	1052.	1240. 36.5336	1548. 43.84)(	1806. 51.14)(	2064. 58.4530	2580. 73.063
<b>OUTED 10</b>	<b>~</b> . <sup>•</sup>	• 95 2 • 4 6 )	- ~	15.	161. 4.56)(	4 12. 11 - 683 (	6611. 19.27) (	951. 20.9316	1223. 34.62) (	1495. 42.33)(	1705. 49.97)(	2268. 64.793

OVERTOPPING ANALYSIS SUMMARY PAGE D3 OF 4

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SUMMARY OF DAM SAFLTY ANALYSIS

PLAN 1

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**1** 

•••••		INI TI AL	VALUF	SPILL WAY CR		OF DAM	
	ELEVATION Storage Outer out	1161-00 U.	<b>0</b>	1161-00		1162.20 84.	
			5	•		-01	
	おつそ 1 × 4 お	MUMIXAM	MUMIXAM	-	DUR A TION	TIME OF	TIME OF
	<b>RESERVOIR</b>	DEPTH	STURAGE	Č	OVER TOP	MAX OUTFLOW	FALURE
	N.S.ELEV	OVER DAM	AC -F T	CFS	HOURS	HOURS	HOURS
•10	1162.16	0.00	81.		0.00	46.00	0.00
	1162.91	.7.	136.		00 • 6	43.83	00.0
	1165.35	1.15	168.		9.67	43.00	00.0
	1165.65	1.45	19.0.		10.17	42.50	0000
	1163.49	1.69	208.		1J.50	42.17	0.00
	1154.09	1.89	224.		10.83	42.00	00°0
	1104.ZR	2.0A	238.		11.00	41.83	00.0
	1164.45	2.25	251.		11.17	41.67	0.00
	1164.75	2.55	274.		11.50	41.50	00*0

FLOOD ROUTING ANALYSIS SUMMARY PAGE D4 OF 4 T

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# APPENDIX E

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# PLATES









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APPENDIX F

# REGIONAL GEOLOGY

## REGIONAL GEOLOGY TUSCARORA LAKE DAM

the Instarbra Lake Dam is located in the glaciated low plateaus section of the Appalachian Plateau physiographic province, characterized as a mattice glaciated plateau of moderate relief.

The geologic structure consists of a series of northeast trending tolds capproximately N70°FF which plunge gently to the southwest. The diplot the limbs of the folds in the vicinity of the Tuscarora Lake Dam is less than two degrees, with the southeast limb steeper than the northwest limb. The dam is located on the axis of a small syncline to ated between the Wilmot Anticline to the south and the Towanda Anticline to the north. In general, the discontinuity trends are northeast and northwest.

The stratigraphy consists of glacial till which will range in thickness from very trin to approximately 200 feet. The glacial till is underlain by the bey ecan catskill Formation, which is approximately 1,800 feet thick on this area. The Catskill Formation is continental in origin, consisting of red shale, or issolided red and green sandstone and sultstone, with a few thin layers of onglomerates and coal. The shale strata feed to weather rapidly when exposed.



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