

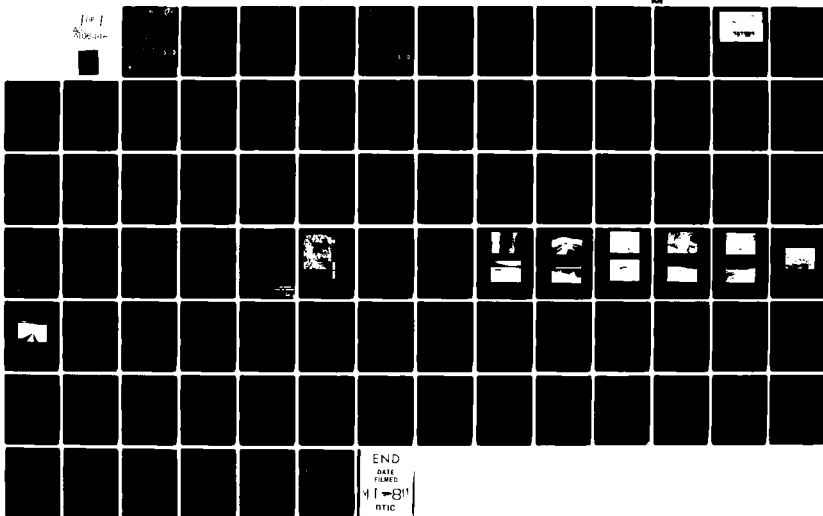
AD-A106 446

WOODWARD-CLYDE CONSULTANTS CHICAGO IL  
NATIONAL DAM SAFETY PROGRAM, MAGMONT MINE TAILINGS DAM (NO 3091--ETC(U)  
APR 81 R G BERGGREEN, L M KRAZYNSKI  
DACW43-80-C-0066

F/G 13/13

UNCLASSIFIED

AM



**LEVEL II**

**WHITE RIVER BASIN**



AD A100446

**MAGMONT MINE TAILINGS DAM  
IRON COUNTY, MISSOURI  
MO 30917**

**PHASE 1 INSPECTION REPORT  
NATIONAL DAM SAFETY INSPECTION**



**United States Army  
Corps of Engineers**  
... Serving the Army  
... Serving the Nation

**St. Louis District**

**DTIC  
ELECTE  
NOV 2 1981  
S D D**

**PREPARED BY: U.S. ARMY ENGINEER DISTRICT, ST. LOUIS**

**FOR: STATE OF MISSOURI**

FILE COPY

**APRIL 1981**

"Original contains color  
plates: All DTIC reproductions  
will be in black and  
white"

**DISTRIBUTION STATEMENT A**  
Approved for public release  
Distribution Unlimited

**81 10 26 000**

UNCLASSIFIED

SECURITY CLASSIFICATION OF THIS PAGE (When Data Entered)

REPORT DOCUMENTATION PAGE		READ INSTRUCTIONS BEFORE COMPLETING FORM
1. REPORT NUMBER	2. GOVT ACCESSION NO.	3. RECIPIENT'S CATALOG NUMBER
	AD-A706	446
4. TITLE (and Subtitle) Phase I Dam Inspection Report National Dam Safety Program Magmont Mine Tailings Dam (MO 30917) Iron County, Missouri		5. TYPE OF REPORT & PERIOD COVERED Final Report
7. AUTHOR(s) Woodward-Clyde Consultants 411		6. PERFORMING ORG. REPORT NUMBER
9. PERFORMING ORGANIZATION NAME AND ADDRESS U.S. Army Engineer District, St. Louis Dam Inventory and Inspection Section, LMSED-PD 210 Tucker Blvd., North, St. Louis, Mo. 63101		8. CONTRACT OR GRANT NUMBER(s) 13 DACW43-80-C-0066
11. CONTROLLING OFFICE NAME AND ADDRESS U.S. Army Engineer District, St. Louis Dam Inventory and Inspection Section, LMSED-PD 210 Tucker Blvd., North, St. Louis, Mo. 63101		10. PROGRAM ELEMENT, PROJECT, TASK AREA & WORK UNIT NUMBERS
14. MONITORING AGENCY NAME & ADDRESS (if different from Controlling Office) 10 Richard G. /Berggreen Leonard M. /Krazynski		12. REPORT DATE April 1981 13 87
		13. NUMBER OF PAGES Approximately 70
		15. SECURITY CLASS. (of this report) UNCLASSIFIED
		15a. DECLASSIFICATION/DOWNGRADING SCHEDULE
16. DISTRIBUTION STATEMENT (of this Report)  Approved for release; distribution unlimited.		
17. DISTRIBUTION STATEMENT (of the abstract entered in Block 20, if different from Report) 6 National Dam Safety Program. Magmont Mine Tailings Dam (MO 30917), White River Basin, Iron County, Missouri. Phase I Inspection Report.		
18. SUPPLEMENTARY NOTES		
19. KEY WORDS (Continue on reverse side if necessary and identify by block number)  Dam Safety, Lake, Dam Inspection, Private Dams		
20. ABSTRACT (Continue on reverse side if necessary and identify by block number) This report was prepared under the National Program of Inspection of Non-Federal Dams. This report assesses the general condition of the dam with respect to safety, based on available data and on visual inspection, to determine if the dam poses hazards to human life or property.		

DD FORM 1473

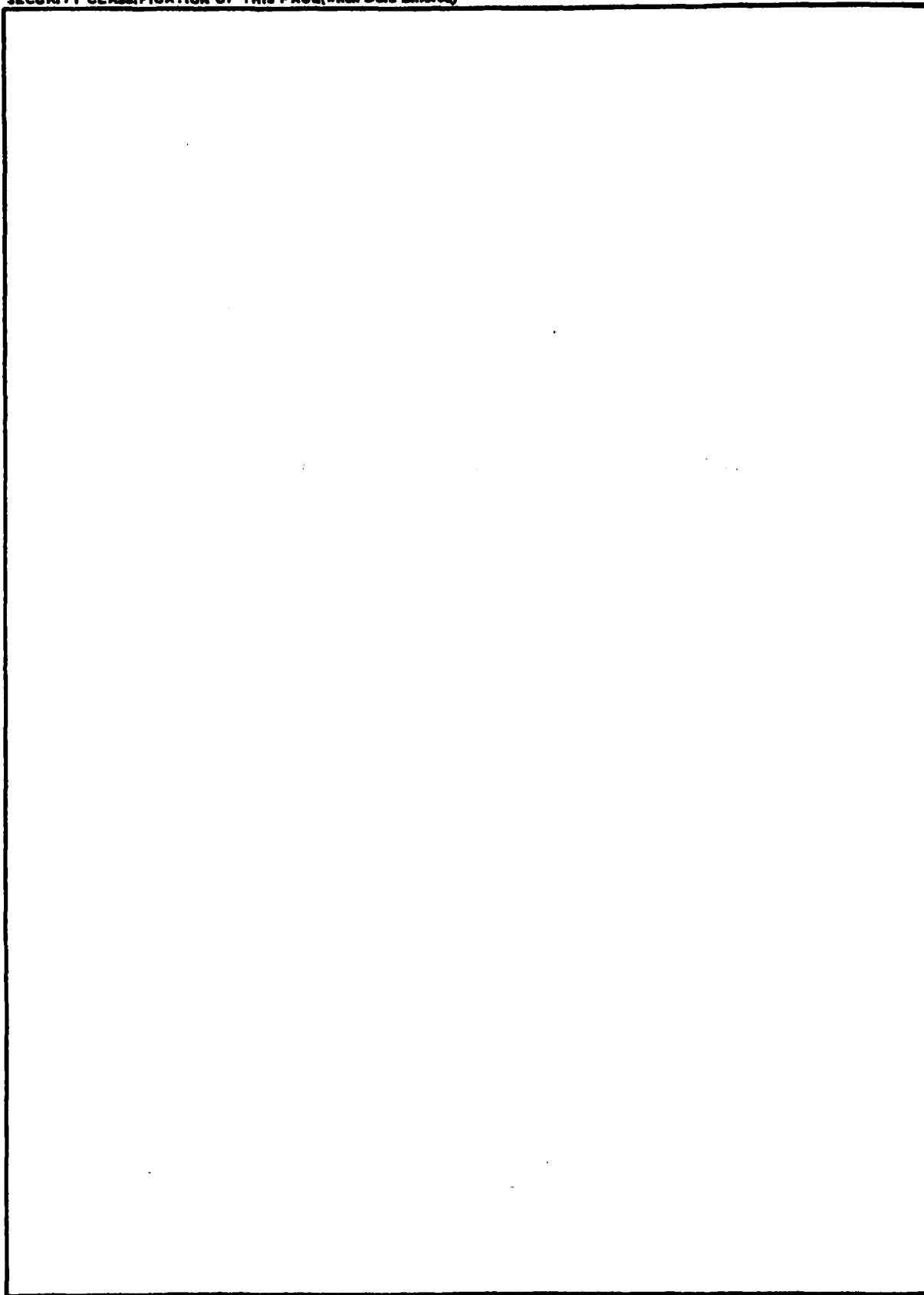
EDITION OF 1 NOV 65 IS OBSOLETE

477 443

UNCLASSIFIED

SECURITY CLASSIFICATION OF THIS PAGE (When Data Entered)

SECURITY CLASSIFICATION OF THIS PAGE(When Data Entered)



SECURITY CLASSIFICATION OF THIS PAGE(When Data Entered)

## INSTRUCTIONS FOR PREPARATION OF REPORT DOCUMENTATION PAGE

**RESPONSIBILITY.** The controlling DoD office will be responsible for completion of the Report Documentation Page, DD Form 1473, in all technical reports prepared by or for DoD organizations.

**CLASSIFICATION.** Since this Report Documentation Page, DD Form 1473, is used in preparing announcements, bibliographies, and data, it should be unclassified if possible. If a classification is required, identify the classified items on the page by the appropriate symbol.

### COMPLETION GUIDE

**General.** Make Blocks 1, 4, 5, 6, 7, 11, 13, 15, and 16 agree with the corresponding information on the report cover. Leave Blocks 2 and 3 blank.

**Block 1.** Report Number. Enter the unique alphanumeric report number shown on the cover.

**Block 2.** Government Accession No. Leave Blank. This space is for use by the Defense Documentation Center.

**Block 3.** Recipient's Catalog Number. Leave blank. This space is for the use of the report recipient to assist in future retrieval of the document.

**Block 4.** Title and Subtitle. Enter the title in all capital letters exactly as it appears on the publication. Titles should be unclassified whenever possible. Write out the English equivalent for Greek letters and mathematical symbols in the title (see "Abstracting Scientific and Technical Reports of Defense-sponsored RDT/E," AD-667 000). If the report has a subtitle, this subtitle should follow the main title, be separated by a comma or semicolon if appropriate, and be initially capitalized. If a publication has a title in a foreign language, translate the title into English and follow the English translation with the title in the original language. Make every effort to simplify the title before publication.

**Block 5.** Type of Report and Period Covered. Indicate here whether report is interim, final, etc., and, if applicable, inclusive dates of period covered, such as the life of a contract covered in a final contractor report.

**Block 6.** Performing Organization Report Number. Only numbers other than the official report number shown in Block 1, such as series numbers for in-house reports or a contractor/grantee number assigned by him, will be placed in this space. If no such numbers are used, leave this space blank.

**Block 7.** Author(s). Include corresponding information from the report cover. Give the name(s) of the author(s) in conventional order (for example, John R. Doe or, if author prefers, J. Robert Doe). In addition, list the affiliation of an author if it differs from that of the performing organization.

**Block 8.** Contract or Grant Number(s). For a contractor or grantee report, enter the complete contract or grant number(s) under which the work reported was accomplished. Leave blank in in-house reports.

**Block 9.** Performing Organization Name and Address. For in-house reports enter the name and address, including office symbol, of performing activity. For contractor or grantee reports enter the name and address of the contractor or grantee who prepared the report and identify the appropriate corporate division, school, laboratory, etc., of the author. List city, state, and ZIP Code.

**Block 10.** Program Element, Project, Task Area, and Work Unit Numbers. Enter here the number code from the applicable Department of Defense form, such as the DD Form 1498, "Research and Technology Work Unit Summary" or the DD Form 1634, "Research and Development Planning Summary," which identifies the program element, project, task area, and work unit or equivalent under which the work was authorized.

**Block 11.** Controlling Office Name and Address. Enter the full, official name and address, including office symbol, of the controlling office. (Equates to funding/sponsoring agency. For definition see DoD Directive 5200.20, "Distribution Statements on Technical Documents.")

**Block 12.** Report Date. Enter here the day, month, and year or month and year as shown on the cover.

**Block 13.** Number of Pages. Enter the total number of pages.

**Block 14.** Monitoring Agency Name and Address (if different from Controlling Office). For use when the controlling or funding office does not directly administer a project, contract, or grant, but delegates the administrative responsibility to another organization.

**Blocks 15 & 15a.** Security Classification of the Report; Declassification/Downgrading Schedule of the Report. Enter in 15 the highest classification of the report. If appropriate, enter in 15a the declassification/downgrading schedule of the report, using the abbreviations for declassification/downgrading schedules listed in paragraph 4-207 of DoD 5200.1-R.

**Block 16.** Distribution Statement of the Report. Insert here the applicable distribution statement of the report from DoD Directive 5200.20, "Distribution Statements on Technical Documents."

**Block 17.** Distribution Statement (of the abstract entered in Block 20, if different from the distribution statement of the report). Insert here the applicable distribution statement of the abstract from DoD Directive 5200.20, "Distribution Statements on Technical Documents."

**Block 18.** Supplementary Notes. Enter information not included elsewhere but useful, such as: Prepared in cooperation with . . . Translation of (or by) . . . Presented at conference of . . . To be published in . . .

**Block 19.** Key Words. Select terms or short phrases that identify the principal subjects covered in the report, and are sufficiently specific and precise to be used as index entries for cataloging, conforming to standard terminology. The DoD "Thesaurus of Engineering and Scientific Terms" (TEST), AD-672 000, can be helpful.

**Block 20.** Abstract. The abstract should be a brief (not to exceed 200 words) factual summary of the most significant information contained in the report. If possible, the abstract of a classified report should be unclassified and the abstract to an unclassified report should consist of publicly-releasable information. If the report contains a significant bibliography or literature survey, mention it. For information on preparing abstracts see "Abstracting Scientific and Technical Reports of Defense-Sponsored RDT&E," AL 7 000.



**DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY**  
ST. LOUIS DISTRICT, CORPS OF ENGINEERS  
210 TUCKER BOULEVARD, NORTH  
ST. LOUIS, MISSOURI 63101

REPLY TO  
ATTENTION OF

**SUBJECT:** Magmont Mine Tailings Dam (MO 30917)

This report presents the results of field inspection and evaluation of the Magmont Mine Tailings Dam. It was prepared under the National Program of Inspection of Non-Federal Dams.

**SIGNED**

**SUBMITTED BY:**

Chief, Engineering Division

16 J N 1981

Date

**SIGNED**

**APPROVED BY:**

Colonel, CE, District Engineer

18 J N 1981

Date

<b>Accession For</b>	
NTIS GRA&I	<input checked="checked" type="checkbox"/>
DTIC TAB	<input type="checkbox"/>
Unannounced	<input type="checkbox"/>
Justification	
By	
Distribution/	
Availability Codes	
Dist	Avail and/or Special
A	

**DTIC  
ELECTE**  
NOV 2 1981  
**S D**

"Original contains color  
plates: All DTIC reproduct-  
ions will be in black and  
white"

**MAGMONT MINE TAILINGS DAM**

Iron County, Missouri

Missouri Inventory Number 30917

**Phase I Inspection Report  
National Dam Safety Program**

Prepared by

**Woodward-Clyde Consultants**

Chicago, Illinois

Under Direction of  
St Louis District, Corps of Engineers

for  
Governor of Missouri  
April 1981

## **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 not to provide a complete evaluation of the safety of the structure nor to provide a guarantee on its future integrity. Rather the purpose of the program is to identify potentially hazardous conditions to the extent they can be identified by a visual examination. The assessment of the general condition of the dam is based upon available data (if any) 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 view of the limited nature of the Phase I studies no assurance can be given that all deficiencies have been identified.*

*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 any data which may be available to the inspection team. In cases where the reservoir was lowered or drained prior to inspection, such action removes the normal load on the structure, as well as the reservoir head along with seepage pressures, 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, so that corrective action can be taken. Likewise continued care and maintenance are necessary to minimize the possibility of development of unsafe conditions.*



PHASE I REPORT  
NATIONAL DAM SAFETY PROGRAM

Name of Dam  
State Located  
County Located  
Stream  
Date of Inspection

Magmont Mine Tailings Dam  
Missouri  
Iron  
Neals Creek  
12 November 1980

Magmont Mine Tailings Dam, Missouri Inventory Number 30917, was inspected, by Richard Berggreen (engineering geologist), Leonard Krazynski (geotechnical engineer), and Sean Tseng (hydrologist). The dam is a lead tailings dam.

The dam inspection was made following the guidelines presented in the "Recommended Guidelines for Safety Inspection of Dams." These guidelines were developed by the Chief of Engineers, US Army, Washington, DC, with the help of federal and state agencies, professional engineering organizations, and private engineers. The resulting guidelines represent a consensus of the engineering profession. They are intended to provide for an expeditious identification of those dams which might pose hazards to human life or property, based on available data and a visual inspection. In view of the limited nature of the study, no assurance can be given that all deficiencies have been identified.

The St Louis District (SLD), Corps of Engineers, has classified this dam as having a high hazard potential. The damage zone length estimated by the SLD extends approximately 19 mi downstream of the dam. Within this estimated damage zone are at least eight occupied dwellings, assorted out-buildings, several unimproved roads, and a school. The contents of a portion of the downstream hazard zone were verified by aerial reconnaissance.

Magmont Mine Tailings Dam is in the large size classification based on its maximum height of 135.5 ft. Its reservoir storage capacity is approximately 12,500 ac-ft, including both tailings and water. The large dam classification criteria are: height greater than 100 ft, or storage capacity greater than 50,000 ac-ft.

Our inspection and evaluation of available data indicate the dam and appurtenant structures are in generally good condition. No evidence was noted of slope instability such as cracking, slumping or displacement of the vertical or horizontal alignment of the dam crest. No animal burrows, sinkhole development, seepage, or detrimental settlement was noted.

Our hydraulic/hydrologic analyses indicate the decant system and/or spillway will pass the 1 percent probability-of-occurrence flood without overtopping the dam. The 1 percent flood is the flood event that has a 1 percent probability of occurring in any one year, or occurs on the average once every 100 years. These analyses also indicate the dam will not be overtopped by a flood equal to 100 percent of the Probable Maximum Flood (PMF). The guidelines require large dams to pass 100 percent of the PMF as the spillway design flood. The PMF is defined as the flood event that may be expected to occur from the most severe combination of critical meteorologic and hydrologic conditions that are reasonably possible for the region. The embankment is composed of medium to fine sand tailings and is judged to be highly susceptible to erosion by flowing water.

Based on our inspection and evaluation of available information, the following specific recommendations are made for this dam. Action should be taken on these recommendations as soon as practical.

1. Seepage and stability analyses comparable to the requirements of the "Recommended Guidelines for Safety Inspection of Dams" should be performed and made a matter of record. Such analyses should be made for appropriate loading conditions, including seismic loads, and should be made by an engineer experienced in the design and construction of tailings dams.
2. Evaluation should be made of the feasibility of a practical warning system to alert downstream residents and traffic in the event hazardous conditions develop at this dam.

It is also recommended that a program of periodic inspections and maintenance be developed for this dam and appurtenant structures. This program should include but not be limited to the following items.

1. Monitor the embankment for evidence of slope instability such as cracking, slumping, or settlement of the dam crest.
2. Maintain the spillway and decant inlet free of debris which could lead to reduced discharge capacity. A trash rack should be provided for the decant system.
3. Monitor the quantity and turbidity of any seepage to provide early detection of any danger of piping.

All remedial measures and maintenance should be performed by or under the guidance of an engineer experienced in the design, construction, and maintenance of tailings dams.

It is recommended the owner take action on these remedial measures and maintenance as soon as practical, in order to preclude development of hazardous conditions.

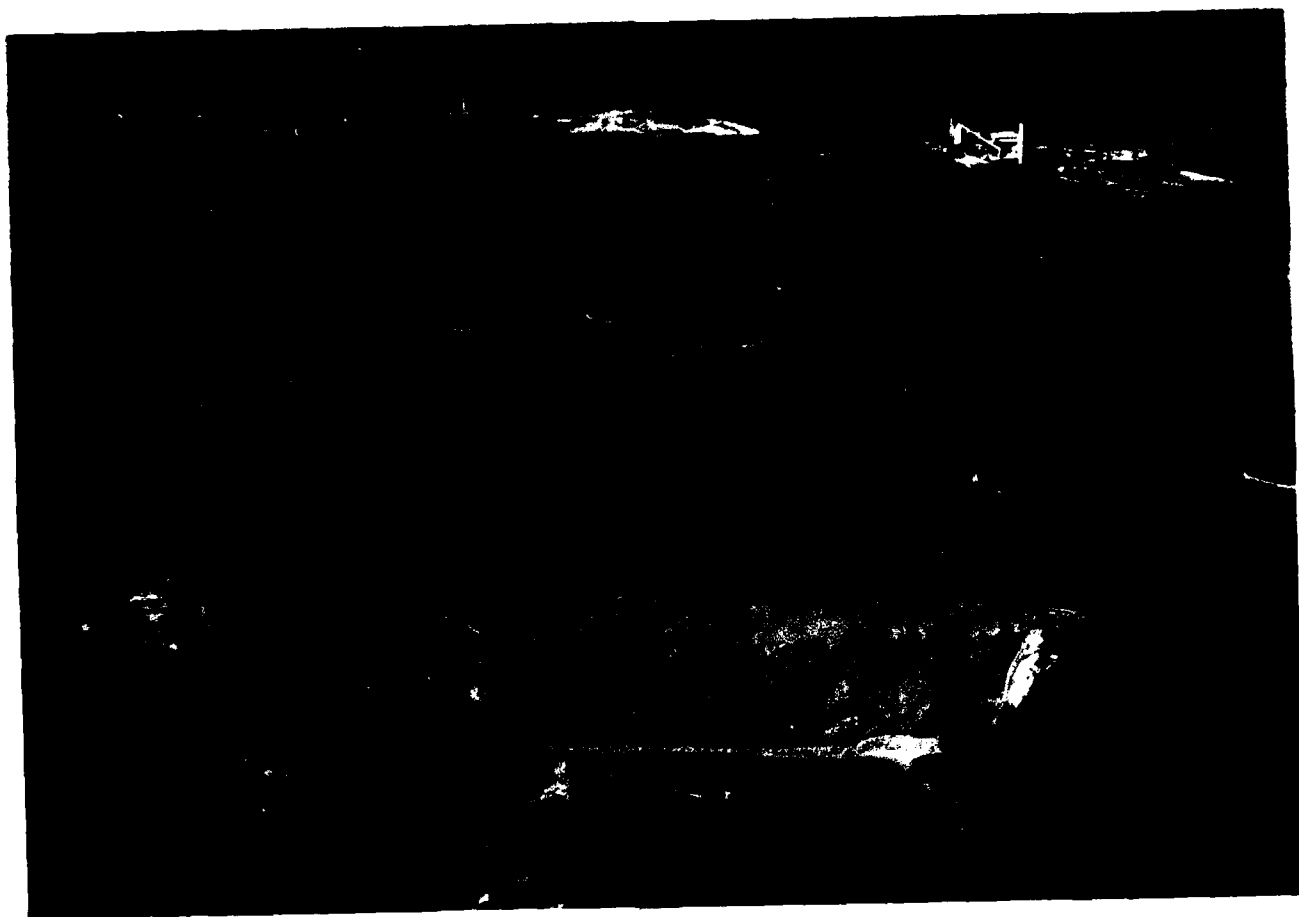
WOODWARD-CLYDE CONSULTANTS



Richard G. Berggreen  
Registered Geologist, No. 3572, CA



Leonard M. Krazynski, PE, No. C-14953, CA  
Vice President



OVERVIEW

MAGMONT MINE TAILINGS DAM

MISSOURI INVENTORY NUMBER 30917

PHASE I INSPECTION REPORT  
NATIONAL DAM SAFETY PROGRAM  
MAGMONT MINE TAILINGS DAM, MISSOURI INVENTORY NO. 30917  
TABLE OF CONTENTS

<u>Paragraph No.</u>	<u>Title</u>	<u>Page No.</u>
SECTION 1 - PROJECT INFORMATION		
1.1	General	1
1.2	Description of Project	2
1.3	Pertinent Data	5
SECTION 2 - ENGINEERING DATA		
2.1	Design	8
2.2	Construction	8
2.3	Operation	9
2.4	Evaluation	9
2.5	Project Geology	10
SECTION 3 - VISUAL INSPECTION		
3.1	Findings	12
3.2	Evaluation	15
SECTION 4 - OPERATIONAL PROCEDURES		
4.1	Procedures	16
4.2	Maintenance of Dam	16
4.3	Maintenance of Operating Facilities	16
4.4	Description of Any Warning System in Effect	16
4.5	Evaluation	17
SECTION 5 - HYDRAULIC/HYDROLOGIC		
5.1	Evaluation of Features	18
SECTION 6 - STRUCTURAL STABILITY		
6.1	Evaluation of Structural Stability	21

<u>Paragraph No.</u>	<u>Title</u>	<u>Page No.</u>
----------------------	--------------	-----------------

## SECTION 7 - ASSESSMENT/REMEDIAL MEASURES

7.1	Dam Assessment	23
7.2	Remedial Measures	24

REFERENCES	26
------------	----

## FIGURES

1.	Site Location Map
2.	Drainage Basin and Site Topography
3-A.	Plan of Dam
3-B.	Dam and Spillway Profile and Sections
4.	Regional Geologic Map

## APPENDICES

A	Figure A-1: Photo Location Sketch
---	-----------------------------------

### Photographs

1. Fine sand tailings on downstream slope of embankment.
2. Upstream face of embankment showing well developed grass erosion protection. Looking north-northeast from right abutment.
3. Gravel road on crest of dam. Note gravel berms along the shoulders of the road to prevent erosion on the slopes of the dam. Looking southwest from near the center of the dam crest.
4. Erosion control measures on downstream face of tailings embankment. Area near crest of dam has been seeded, covered with straw and netting to prevent erosion. See Photo 5. Looking north from right abutment.
5. Close-up erosion control straw and netting to aid in vegetation of downstream face of dam.
6. Abutment drain at junction of embankment and right abutment. Designed to prevent erosion of the embankment by runoff from the abutment. Looking west from downstream face of dam.
7. Outlet for decant system at toe of dam. Flow estimated at time of visual inspection to be 3 to 4 ft<sup>3</sup>/sec.
8. Sloping inlet flume for decant system along right (south) side of reservoir. Looking west from crest of dam. Also note dikes within the reservoir to left and right of decant inlet structure.
9. Toe dam composed of gravelly soil at base of tailings embankment. Note rilling erosion and sparse vegetation cover. Looking northwest from lower right abutment.
10. Spillway cut into residual soil and weathered rock of right abutment. Slopes and floor partially covered with grass planted to control erosion. Looking southeast (downstream in spillway).

11. Discharge channel below spillway. Excavated in soil and weathered rock. Some erosional deepening has occurred from normal precipitation runoff. Looking east (downstream in discharge channel).
12. Sloping inlet flume for decant system on south side of reservoir. Looking northeast.

- B      Hydraulic/Hydrologic Data and Analyses
- C      Laboratory Test Results and Design Plans

**PHASE I INSPECTION REPORT**  
**NATIONAL DAM SAFETY PROGRAM**  
**MAGMONT MINE TAILINGS DAM, MISSOURI INVENTORY No. 30917**

**SECTION I**  
**PROJECT INFORMATION**

**1.1 General**

- a. **Authority.** The National Dam Inspection Act, Public Law 92-367, provides for a national inventory and inspection of dams throughout the United States. Pursuant to the above, an inspection was conducted of the Magmont Mine Tailings Dam, Missouri Inventory Number 30917.
- b. **Purpose of inspection.** "The primary purpose of the Phase I investigation program is to identify expeditiously those dams which may pose hazards to human life or property... The Phase I investigation will develop an assessment of the general condition with respect to safety of the project based upon available data and a visual inspection, determine any need for emergency measures and conclude if additional studies, investigations and analyses are necessary and warranted" (Chapter 3, "Recommended Guidelines for Safety Inspection of Dams").
- c. **Evaluation criteria.** The criteria used to evaluate the dam were established in the "Recommended Guidelines for Safety Inspection of Dams" and Engineering Regulation No. 1110-2-106 and Engineering Circular No. 1110-2-188, "Engineering and Design National Program for Inspection of Non-Federal Dams" prepared by the Office of Chief of Engineers, Department of the Army; and "Hydrologic/Hydraulic Standards, Phase I Safety Inspection of Non-Federal Dams," prepared by the St Louis District (SLD), Corps of Engineers. These guidelines were developed with the help of several federal agencies and many state agencies, professional engineering organizations, and private engineers.



## 1.2 Description of Project

- a. Description of dam and appurtenances. Magmont Mine Tailings Dam is a lead tailings dam. Although its construction and usage are typical of other lead tailings dams in the area, it is atypical of dams constructed for the impoundment of water. The unique nature of these lead tailings dams has a significant impact on their evaluation. A brief description of their construction and usage is necessary to distinguish the differences between these dams and conventional water-retaining dams.

The lead tailings dams in southeastern Missouri have been constructed over a long period of time and include dams ranging from old abandoned dams constructed in the 1800's to modern dams still under construction. Although some construction techniques have changed, these dams share many similarities.

At the beginning of a mining operation a starter dam is frequently constructed of waste rock and residual soil. This dam is used to impound surface runoff and mine water pumped from the underground workings. The water is used in the ore processing and the transport of tailings waste. The reservoir formed by the starter dam constitutes the initial tailings disposal area.

The tailings are the waste material produced by the beneficiation and processing of the lead ore to form a high-grade lead concentrate. The coarse tailings fraction (medium to fine sand) is used to construct the dam embankment; the fine fraction (silt and fine sand) is deposited in the reservoir area. Separation of the coarse and fine fractions usually is done at a cyclone separator or a series of cyclones on the crest of the dam. The underflow or coarse fraction is deposited on the dam and the overflow or fine fraction is deposited in the reservoir, where it settles.

The dams are typically constructed using the downstream method. That is, as the tailings are added to the dam, they are deposited on the crest and downstream face. As a result, the centerline of the dam crest migrates downstream as the dam is raised.

Frequently the dam has a drainage system built into the foundation to aid in lowering the phreatic surface (water table) within the embankment. Water enters the dam both at the crest from the cyclone deposited tailings and from the upstream face where the dam is in contact with the reservoir. A clay blanket may be constructed on the upstream face to reduce this infiltration from the reservoir.

A decant or water disposal system is typically constructed beneath the dam. This decant system consists of a vertical tower or sloping structure within the reservoir which decants or draws water from near the surface of the reservoir where the water contains the least sediment. This water is then carried beneath the dam and exits downstream of the toe of the dam. From there it may be recycled or released to the natural stream drainage. The intake level of the decant tower or structure is regulated as the tailings and reservoir level rises to maintain a balanced system of inflow and outflow. The decant system also serves as additional discharge in the event of heavy precipitation, which is generally additional to other spillway provisions.

Two characteristics are noteworthy regarding the silt and sand tailings used in the construction of these dams. First, the very uniform grain size and lack of clay or other binder makes this material extremely susceptible to erosion. It is unlikely that a dam constructed of this material could survive overtopping without dam failure. If this dam were to be overtopped, the silty sandy material composing the embankment would likely erode in a V-shaped break through which the storm water and the available water stored behind the dam would drain. A portion of the ponded tailings would be eroded and carried by flowing water through the V-shaped breach. Second, the finely ground limestone and dolomite tailings are almost barren of nutrients necessary to support vegetation. It is frequently necessary to import topsoil or fertilizer in order to successfully vegetate the dam embankment. This difficulty in vegetating the surface of the dam contributes to the potential for erosion of the dam.

Magmont Mine Tailings Dam basically follows these local practices. A clay starter dam was originally constructed and was covered with tailings using a downstream construction technique. A decant system extends from a sloping intake structure on the right bank of the reservoir (as observer faces

downstream) to the discharge below the toe of the dam. A broad trapezoidal spillway has been excavated in the right abutment. No control gates or other structures are present in the spillway.

- b. **Location.** The dam is located on Neals Creek, approximately 2 mi south of Bixby in Iron County, Missouri (Fig. 1). The dam is in Section 24, T34N, R2W, on the USGS Viburnum East (1967) 7.5 minute quadrangle map.
- c. **Size classification.** The dam is classified large based on the height of 135.5 ft. The maximum storage capacity of both tailings and water is approximately 12,500 ac-ft. The large dam classification criteria are: height greater than 100 ft, or storage capacity greater than 50,000 ac-ft.
- d. **Hazard classification.** The St Louis District (SLD), Corps of Engineers, has classified this dam as having a high hazard potential; we concur with this classification. The SLD estimated damage zone length extends 19 mi downstream of the dam. Within this estimated damage zone are at least eight occupied dwellings, assorted out-buildings, several unimproved roads and a school. Contents of a portion of the damage zone were verified by aerial reconnaissance. The potential for loss of life and property damage could be high in the event of failure of this dam.
- e. **Ownership.** We understand the dam is owned by Cominco American, Inc, Magmont Mines, Bixby, Missouri, 65439. Correspondence should be sent to the attention of Art Schweizer, Mill Superintendent.
- f. **Purpose of dam.** The dam was constructed to impound tailings produced in the milling and processing of lead ore from the adjacent Magmont Mine.
- g. **Design and construction history.** Construction of the dam was begun in 1966. A clay starter dam was initially constructed. The dam was keyed to the top of rock according to design plans supplied by Cominco American. The tailings portion of the dam was finished in June 1979.

The starter dam was designed by Harding, Miller, Lawson and Associates, San Rafael, California. Laboratory test results on starter dam materials are

included in Appendix C. The general design engineer for the tailings dam and outlet works was Arthur G. McKee and Company, San Francisco, California. Design plans prepared by the design firm are also presented in Appendix C. Typical construction practices for construction of lead tailings dams are presented in Section 1.2a.

### 1.3 Pertinent Data

a.	<u>Drainage area.</u>	1.28 mi <sup>2</sup>
b.	<u>Discharge at dam site.</u>	
	Maximum known flood at damsite	Unknown
	Warm water outlet at pool elevation	N/A (not applicable)
	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 capacity at maximum pool elevation	11,000 ft <sup>3</sup> /sec
	Total spillway capacity at maximum pool elevation	11,000 ft <sup>3</sup> /sec
c.	<u>Elevations (ft above MSL).</u>	
	Top of dam	1315.5
	Maximum pool-design surcharge	N/A
	Full flood control pool	N/A
	Recreation pool	N/A
	Spillway crest (gated)	N/A
	Upstream portal invert diversion tunnel	N/A
	Downstream portal invert diversion tunnel	N/A
	Streambed at centerline of dam	1190
	Maximum tailwater	Unknown
	Toe of dam at maximum section	1180

d. Reservoir.

Length of maximum pool	5200 ft
Length of recreation pool	N/A
Length of flood control pool	N/A

e. Storage (acre-feet).

Recreation pool	N/A
Flood control pool	N/A
Design surcharge	N/A
Top of dam (total storage)	12,500
Spillway crest (total storage)	9500
Decant system inlet (total storage)	6800 (includes approximately 800 ac-ft of water storage)
Tailings storage (approximate)	7000 (includes approximately 1000 ac-ft of tailings storage above elevation of decant system inlet)

f. Reservoir surface (acres).

Top of dam	252
Maximum pool	252
Flood control pool	N/A
Recreation pool	N/A
Spillway crest	198

g. Dam.

Type	Cyclone deposited lead tailings
Length	1190
Height	135.5 ft
Top width	40 ft
Side slopes	Downstream slope designed at 3(H) to 1(V) ranges from 2-1/2(H) to 1(V) at top of slope to 4(H) to 1(V) near toe. Upstream slope, exposed portion approximately 3(H) to 1(V).

Zoning Earth starter dam to el. 1270, upstream clay blanket, fine sand tailings embankment, earth toe dam with rock fill at downstream toe. (From design plans. No record of as-built configuration).

Impervious core None

Cutoff Minimum 10 ft wide trench to rock (From design plans. No record of as-built configuration.)

Grout curtain None

h. Diversion and regulating tunnel.

Type None

Length N/A

Closure N/A

Access N/A

Regulating facilities N/A

i. Spillway.

Type Broad trapezoidal cut in right abutment. Excavated into soil and weathered rock.

Length of weir 65 ft at el. 1302 ft.

Crest elevation 1302 ft

Gates None

Downstream channel Steep slope down hillside below spillway. No well defined channel.

j. Regulating outlets.

Decant-storm drain. Sloping intake structure on right bank of reservoir, 42 in. line below reservoir and dam, exits below toe of embankment. Discharge capacity calculated at 300 ft<sup>3</sup>/sec. Crest elevation of decant system at time of inspection was approximately 1286 ft (MSL).

## SECTION 2 ENGINEERING DATA

### 2.1 Design

Design drawings for the construction of the tailings embankment, prepared by Arthur G. McKee and Company, San Francisco, California, were supplied by Cominco American. Laboratory classification and strength test results on materials used in the starter dam prepared by Harding, Miller, Lawson and Associates, San Rafael, California, were also supplied to the inspection team by Cominco American.

Other data on the dam and appurtenant structures were obtained through interviews with Mr Art Schweizer, Mill Superintendent for the Magmont Mine.

### 2.2 Construction

Construction of the dam was begun in 1966. Initially a clay soil starter dam was constructed to an elevation of 1270 ft. Side slopes were 2.5(H) to 1(V) with a 30 ft wide crest. The dam was keyed to the top of rock by a trench, minimum width 10 ft, variable depth.

Fine sand tailings were pumped from the mill to cyclone separators at the crest of the dam. The coarse fraction from the cyclones was used to build the tailings embankment downstream of the starter dam. Slopes on this portion of the dam were designed at 3(H) to 1(V). The designed crest elevation of the tailings portion was 1310 ft. The finished crest was surveyed by Cominco American as varying from 1315.5 to 1316.4.

A clay blanket was built on the upstream face and had a minimum designed width of 14 ft at the top, tapering thicker with depth. This blanket extended from the crest of the tailings embankment to the crest of the earth starter dam.

A clay earth toe dam was constructed at the proposed toe of the tailings embankment. A filter drain extending from beneath the tailings embankment passes

beneath and along the upstream slope of the toe dam. A rock dike forms the lower portion of the downstream face of the toe dam.

Construction of the dam was completed in June 1979. Completion work such as vegetation of the spillway and downstream slope of the embankment is still continuing.

### 2.3 Operation

Discharge from the reservoir under normal operating conditions is through the decant storm drain structure located along the right bank of the reservoir. As the lake and tailings level rises, normal procedures are to raise the intake elevation by addition of concrete plates to the top of the open flume intake structure. No records were made available to us of historical flows through the decant line.

Tailings are no longer being added to the dam but are introduced, by a pipeline from the plant, into the upstream ends of the reservoir.

No other facilities requiring operation were identified at this dam.

### 2.4 Evaluation

- a. Availability. The available information on engineering and construction is as described above in Section 2.1, Design. No other records or design drawings were made available to our inspection team.
- b. Adequacy. The available information is insufficient to evaluate the design of Magmont Mine Tailings Dam.

Seepage and stability analyses comparable to the requirements of the "Recommended Guidelines for Safety Inspection of Dams" are not on record. This is a deficiency that should be rectified. These seepage and stability analyses should be performed for appropriate loading conditions (including earthquake loads) and made a matter of record. These analyses should be performed by an engineer experienced in the design and construction of tailings dams.



- c. **Validity.** There appears no reason to question the validity of information obtained from Cominco American. It is in general agreement with the observation made during the visual inspection. However, the information is incomplete.

## 2.5 **Project Geology**

The dam is located on the western flank of the Ozark structural dome. The regional dip of the bedrock is toward the west. The bedrock at the dam site is mapped on the Geologic Map of Missouri (1979) as the Potosi and Eminence Dolomite formations (Fig. 4). The Potosi Dolomite is typically a light gray, medium- to finely-crystalline dolomite with an abundance of quartz druse characteristic of chert-bearing formations. The Eminence Dolomite conformably overlies the Potosi Dolomite and likely forms the bedrock strata at the dam site. The Eminence Dolomite is similar in appearance to the Potosi Dolomite but contains less chert and quartz. Some large springs and caves have been noted in the Eminence Dolomite in parts of Missouri; however, no evidence of springs or significant solution activity was found during the visual inspection.

The soil in the vicinity of the dam site is a dark red-brown, plastic residual clay (CL-CH) characteristically developed on the carbonate bedrock in the area. The soil contains abundant quartz druse gravel typical of soils developed by weathering of the Potosi Dolomite. The soils in this area are mapped on the General Soils Map of Missouri (1979) as Captina-Clarksville-Doniphan Soil Association.

The dam is located approximately 7 mi northwest of the Black Fault (Fig. 4). The fault trends northwest-southeast and has a mapped length of approximately 16 mi, with displacement shown as northeast side up.

The Palmer Fault system is a complex branching network of faults approximately 12 mi north of the dam site. The system trends east-west for approximately 40 mi through southern Crawford and Washington Counties. Displacement on this fault is mapped as north side up.

The Ellington Fault is located approximately 20 mi southwest of the dam, has a mapped length of 22 mi, and is mapped as northeast side up.

These faults, like most others in the Ozark region, are within Precambrian and Paleozoic bedrock and are likely Paleozoic in age. They are not considered to pose an unusual hazard to the dam.

The dam is located approximately 110 mi northwest of the line of epicenters for the very large New Madrid earthquakes which occurred in 1811 and 1812. A recurrence of an earthquake of the magnitude of the New Madrid event could cause damage to the dam, but an assessment of this risk is beyond the scope of this Phase I investigation.

### SECTION 3 VISUAL INSPECTION

#### 3.1 Findings

- a. General. Magmont Tailings Dam was inspected 12 November 1980. Mr Art Schweizer of Cominco American accompanied the inspection team throughout the inspection. The results of the inspection indicate the dam and appurtenant structures are in generally good condition.
- b. Dam. The dam is a lead tailings embankment, constructed as described in Sections 1.2a and 2.2. The material comprising the bulk of the embankment consists of medium to fine sand (Photo 1), the coarse tailings fraction from cyclone separation. The fine fraction was discharged into the tailings reservoir. The embankment materials are considered highly susceptible to erosion by flowing water.

The upstream face of the dam is covered by a clay blanket with a designed minimum thickness of 14 ft to limit water infiltration into the embankment. This face of the dam has a well developed cover of grass (Photo 2) and is considered to have a moderately low erosion potential. No riprap for erosion protection has been installed.

The crest of the dam is crossed by an unpaved gravel road. Gravel berms have been placed along the shoulders of the road (Photo 3) to prevent precipitation runoff from the crest of the dam causing erosion on the embankment slopes.

A program of vegetating the downstream slope of the embankment had just begun prior to the inspection visit (Photo 4). A portion of the downstream slope had been seeded with grass, covered with straw, and overlain with netting to control erosion (Photo 5). It was too early, at the time of the visual inspection visit, to evaluate the success of the vegetation program. However, no evidence of significant erosion was noted on the embankment.

No evidence of cracking, slumping, detrimental settlement, or disruption of the vertical or horizontal alignment of the dam crest was noted. No evidence of sinkhole development or animal burrows was noted.

Abutment drains, composed of river gravel, have been placed at the junction of the embankment and abutments (Photo 6) to prevent runoff from the abutments causing gulying on the embankment. These drains appear to be functioning well and no erosion was noted in these areas.

No seepage was noted at the toe of the dam or through the abutments.

No evidence or record of prior overtopping of the embankment was noted during the inspection.

A decant system from the reservoir passes beneath the dam and exits below the toe of the dam. This system was flowing an estimated 2 to 3 ft<sup>3</sup>/sec at the time of the inspection (Photo 7 and 8). The flow appeared clear.

A rock and soil toe dam (at the toe of the tailings embankment) is exposed in the lowest portion of the downstream face (Photo 9 and Overview). This dam is constructed of gravelly residual soil. Portions of this dam are sparsely vegetated with grass and weeds; other portions are barren. Some erosion gulying has occurred on this material but does not appear at this time to be significant with regards to the structural stability of the embankment.

c. Appurtenant structures.

1. Spillway. The spillway at this dam is a broad trapezoidal cut (Photo 10) in the right abutment (as the observer faces downstream). The spillway is excavated into undisturbed soil and weathered rock. The relatively flat slope indicates that erosional deepening of the spillway during flood flows should not be great enough to pose an unusual hazard to the safety of the dam. Footings have been excavated in the spillway for the construction of a concrete weir but construction had not begun at the time of the visual inspection. The floor and slopes of the spillway were planted with grass which has developed an incomplete cover. This will contribute to limiting the erosion potential in the spillway during moderate flows.

No flow was occurring through the spillway and no evidence or record of flow was found during the visual inspection. There did not appear to be any potential for obstructing this spillway during flood flows.

2. Decant-Storm drain system. In addition to the spillway, a discharge facility consisting of a decant system storm drain is present at this dam. The facility consists of a sloping intake structure on the right bank of the reservoir, a 42-in. pipeline beneath the reservoir and dam, and a concrete outlet below the toe of the dam (Photos 7 and 8). The intake structure consists of sloping concrete flume, partly open at the top. In order to control flow through this outlet as the lake and tailings level rises, concrete plates are added to cover the top of the flume to a selected elevation. Storm runoff or additional discharge into the reservoir will be passed through this structure until the reservoir reaches the elevation of the spillway crest. Flow passes through a 42-in. concrete pipe, approximately 1400 ft long. The discharge point is a box structure below the toe of the dam (Photo 7). This decant-storm drain was flowing approximately 2 to 3 ft<sup>3</sup>/sec at the time of the visual inspection. The flow appeared clear.

- d. Reservoir area. The reservoir serves as a storage impoundment for lead tailings produced at the Magmont Mine. Much of the reservoir is currently filled with tailings. The reservoir has been separated into two small and one large impoundments by two dikes which cross arms of the reservoir (Overview Photo and Photo 8). Elevations of the crests of the dikes are such that the dikes will be submerged prior to overtopping of the main dam and they have been disregarded in the overtopping analysis (Section 5).

Slopes surrounding the reservoir are for the most part densely wooded and are relatively flat, 5(H) to 1(V), or flatter. No evidence of unstable slopes were noted during the inspection visit.

- e. Downstream channel. The downstream channel is a steeply sloping hillside, estimated at 3(H) to 1(V), downstream of the spillway (Photo 11). This steep slope indicates the control section for discharge is in the spillway. Erosion can be anticipated in this downstream channel during flood flows, as the channel consists of residual soil and weathered rock. However, the location of the channel well away from and downstream of the embankment indicates erosion in this channel is not likely to adversely impact the safety of the dam. No evidence or record of flow in the channel, other than surface runoff, was noted during the visual inspection.

### 3.2 Evaluation

The visual inspection indicated the embankment and appurtenant structures are in generally good condition. The tailings portion of the embankment is considered highly susceptible to erosion by flowing water. However, a program to vegetate the downstream face has been initiated to reduce this erosion potential. No evidence of significant erosion was noted during our field inspection. The upstream face is already vegetated with a well developed cover of grass. No evidence was noted during the visual inspection of slumping, cracking, detrimental settlement or disruption of the vertical or horizontal alignment of the dam crest. No animal burrows or development of sinkholes was noted. No seepage was noted at either the toe of the dam or along the abutments. The spillway did not appear subject to significant erosion. The discharge channel downstream of the spillway may be subject to erosion, but erosion is not anticipated to pose a significant safety hazard to the dam due to the distance from the main embankment. The decant storm drain system appeared to be in generally good condition, and was flowing an estimated 2 to 3 ft<sup>3</sup>/sec at the time of the visual inspection.

## SECTION 4 OPERATIONAL PROCEDURES

### 4.1 Procedures

There are no operating facilities on the dam. Within the reservoir, operating procedures consist of periodically raising the intake level of the decant system as tailings are deposited and the reservoir level rises. This is achieved by adding concrete plates to the open top of the sloping flume which carries water from the reservoir to the pipe which runs beneath the dam. No other gates or controls are present on the decant system or within the spillway.

### 4.2 Maintenance of Dam

Following completion of the dam in June 1979, a program of vegetation was initiated at this facility to reduce the potential for erosion of the tailings embankment. The upstream face has been vegetated and has developed a good covering of grass. Vegetation of the downstream face has only recently begun. The program consists of seeding the embankment, covering the seed with straw, and a netting which is designed to decompose and contribute fertilizer. At the time of the visual inspection, the success of this vegetation program could not be assessed.

The road across the dam crest and the erosion control gravel berms on the shoulders of the road appeared to be in a good state of repair.

### 4.3 Maintenance of Operating Facilities

There are no mechanical facilities requiring maintenance at this dam. The ungated spillway has been seeded to limit erosion. The decant system should be provided with a trash rack to prevent clogging and obstruction of flow.

### 4.4 Description of Any Warning System in Effect

The visual inspection did not identify any warning system in effect at this facility.

#### 4.5 Evaluation

The embankment and appurtenant structures appear to be well maintained. A trash rack is recommended for the decant inlet to prevent clogging and obstruction of flow.

It is recommended that a program of regularly scheduled maintenance be initiated to assure the necessary maintenance is continued. Records of the maintenance should be kept on file.

The feasibility of a practical warning system should be evaluated to alert downstream residents in the event potentially hazardous conditions develop at this dam.



## SECTION 5 HYDRAULIC/HYDROLOGIC

### 5.1 Evaluation of Features

- a. Design data. Some preliminary hydrologic analyses for the Magmont Mine Tailings Dam and appurtenant structures were performed by Mr Art Schweizer of Cominco American. These analyses were provided to the inspection team and pertinent analyses include:

1. Maximum Probable Flood Calculations,
2. Storage Capacity Calculations,
3. Decant Line Capacity,
4. Spillway Capacity, and
5. A Summary Fact Sheet on the Dam and Appurtenant Structures.

A comparison of the results of the analyses performed by Cominco American and the hydraulic/hydrologic analyses performed for this Phase I investigation indicate a fairly good correlation. Values for reservoir water surface, spillway capacity, decant line capacity, and overtopping potential were in rough agreement for both analyses. The results presented in this report, however, refer only to the Phase I analyses, following the format presented in the SLD guidelines for hydraulic/hydrologic analyses.

- b. Experience data. No records of historical rainfall, runoff, discharge, or pool stage data were found for this reservoir.

c. Visual observations.

1. Watershed. The watershed is forested with mixed hardwoods and softwoods. The area of the reservoir is approximately 23 percent of the total drainage area of 1.28 mi<sup>2</sup>.

2. Reservoir. The reservoir and dam are described in Section 3 of this report and by the maps and photographs enclosed herewith. The reservoir is used for storage of tailings.

3. Spillway. The ungated spillway is located at the south end of the dam. The steep discharge channel below the spillway indicates that the spillway acts as the control section for flow. A 42-in. diameter decant pipe, about 1400 ft long, also discharges water below the toe of the dam. This pipe was assumed to be operative in the hydraulic/hydrologic analyses.

- d. Overtopping potential. One of the considerations in the evaluation of Magmont Mine Tailings Dam is the assessment of the potential for overtopping and consequent failure of the embankment by erosion. Since the spillway of this dam is grass-lined earth and weathered rock, some erosion at the control section of the spillway due to high velocity discharge is expected to occur during significant flood flows through the spillway. However, the spillway is located away from the dam embankment and erosion is not anticipated to pose an unusual hazard to the safety of the dam. The lowest portion of the dam crest, which is near the north end of the embankment, was considered to be the top of the dam for the purpose of determining the overtopping potential.

Hydrologic analysis of this dam for the 1 and 10 percent probability-of-occurrence and Probable Maximum Floods (PMF) were all based on initial water surface elevations equal to the spillway crest elevation. The results of the analysis indicate that a flood of 100 percent of PMF will not overtop the dam. The PMF is defined as the flood event that may be expected to occur from the most severe combination of critical meteorologic and hydrologic conditions that are reasonably possible in the region. The analysis also

indicates that the 1 percent probability-of-occurrence (100 year) flood event will be stored in the reservoir and passed by the decant pipe and spillway without overtopping the dam. The 1 percent probability-of-occurrence flood event is the precipitation event that has a 1 percent chance of occurring in any year, or occurs on the average of once every 100 years.

The following data were computed for various flood events, assuming no erosion of the spillway or the embankment.

Precipitation Event	Max. Reservoir WS Elev., ft, MSL	Max. Depth Over Dam, ft	Max. Outflow, ft <sup>3</sup> /sec	Duration of Overtopping, hrs
1% Prob	1302.0	0	300	0
50% PMF	1304.2	0	1000	0
100% PMF	1307.0	0	2900	0

Input data and output summaries for the hydrologic and hydraulic analyses are presented in attached Appendix B.

## SECTION 6 STRUCTURAL STABILITY

### 6.1 Evaluation of Structural Stability

- a. Visual inspection. Results of the visual inspection of the dam are given in Section 3.1b. There were no indications of structural instability such as displacement, cracking, or slumping. The vertical and horizontal alignment of the dam crest was undisturbed by deformation. No evidence was noted of excessive settlement, sinkhole development, animal burrows, or erosion. No evidence was noted of detrimental seepage through the embankment or abutments.
- b. Design and construction data. Design and construction data were available for review. The data supplied by Cominco American to the inspection team included:
  1. Laboratory classification and strength tests on proposed starter dam materials by Harding, Miller, Lawson and Associates;
  2. Compaction and permeability tests of tailings used in the dam construction; and
  3. Plans of the tailings pipeline and tailings dam, drawing numbers 926-603G and 926-610G, prepared by Arthur G. McKee and Company.As-built construction records were not available. Seepage and stability analyses comparable to the requirements of the "Recommended Guidelines for Safety Inspection of Dams" were not available, which is considered a deficiency.
- c. Operating records. No operating records were available for this facility.

- d. Post construction changes. Construction is currently underway for installation of a concrete spillway weir. A program of vegetation of the spillway and downstream face of the dam is also underway. No other post construction changes were noted during the visual inspection.
- e. Seismic stability. The dam is located in Seismic Zone 2, to which the guidelines assign a moderate damage potential. As no static or seismic stability analyses are available for review, the seismic stability cannot be evaluated.

The uniform sand and silt size tailings are probably quite susceptible to liquefaction if the tailings are comparatively loose and saturated. No information is available on the relative density of the material or the phreatic surface (water table) within the tailings, but substantial deformation and possibly failure of the embankment could occur during a severe seismic event.

## SECTION 7 ASSESSMENT/REMEDIAL MEASURES

### 7.1 Dam Assessment

- a. **Safety.** Based on our visual inspection and evaluation of available data, Magmont Mine Tailings Dam is judged to be in generally good condition.

There is no evidence of disruption of the vertical or horizontal alignment of the dam crest, no sinkhole development, cracking, slumping, erosion or animal burrows noted. The upstream slope is vegetated with grasses and a program is underway to vegetate the downstream slope.

Hydraulic/hydrologic analyses performed on this dam indicate the reservoir, spillway, and decant line are sufficient to store and pass 100 percent of the Probable Maximum Flood (PMF) without overtopping the embankment. These analyses were in general agreement with similar analyses performed by Cominco American.

Seepage and stability analyses for this dam were not available, which is considered a deficiency under the requirements of "Recommended Guidelines for Safety Inspection of Dams."

- b. **Adequacy of information.** The visual inspection and information obtained from Cominco American provided sufficient information to support the conclusions presented in this Phase I report. Seepage and stability analyses as required by the guidelines are not on record, which is considered a deficiency which should be rectified.
- c. **Urgency.** The deficiencies described in this report could affect the safety of the dam. The recommendations for further analyses and remedial work presented in Section 7.2b and 7.2c should be performed as soon as practical.

- d. **Necessity for Phase II.** In accordance with the "Recommended Guidelines for Safety Inspection of Dams," the subject investigation was a minimum study. This study revealed that additional in-depth investigations are needed to complete the assessment of the safety of the dam. Those investigations which should be performed as soon as practical are described in Section 7.2b. It is our understanding from discussions with the St Louis District that any additional investigations are the responsibility of the owner.

## 7.2 **Remedial Measures**

- a. **Alternatives.** There are several general options which may be considered to reduce the possibility of dam failure or to diminish the harmful consequences of such a failure. Some of these options are:
1. Remove the dam, or breach it to prevent the storage of water.
  2. Purchase downstream land that would be adversely impacted by dam failure and restrict human occupancy.
  3. Provide a highly reliable flood warning system (generally does not prevent damage but decreases the chances for loss of life).
- b. **Recommendations.** Based on our inspection and evaluation of data for Magmont Mine Tailings Dam, it is recommended the following topics be evaluated as soon as practical.
1. Seepage and stability analyses comparable to the requirements of the "Recommended Guidelines for Safety Inspection of Dams" should be performed and made a matter of record. Such analyses should consider appropriate loading conditions, including seismic loads, and should be made by an engineer experienced in the design and construction of tailings dams.
  2. Evaluation should be made of the feasibility of a practical warning system to alert downstream residents and traffic, in the event hazardous conditions develop at this dam.

c. **O & M procedures.** It is recommended that a program of periodic inspections and maintenance be developed for this dam and appurtenant structures. This program should include but not be limited to the following items.

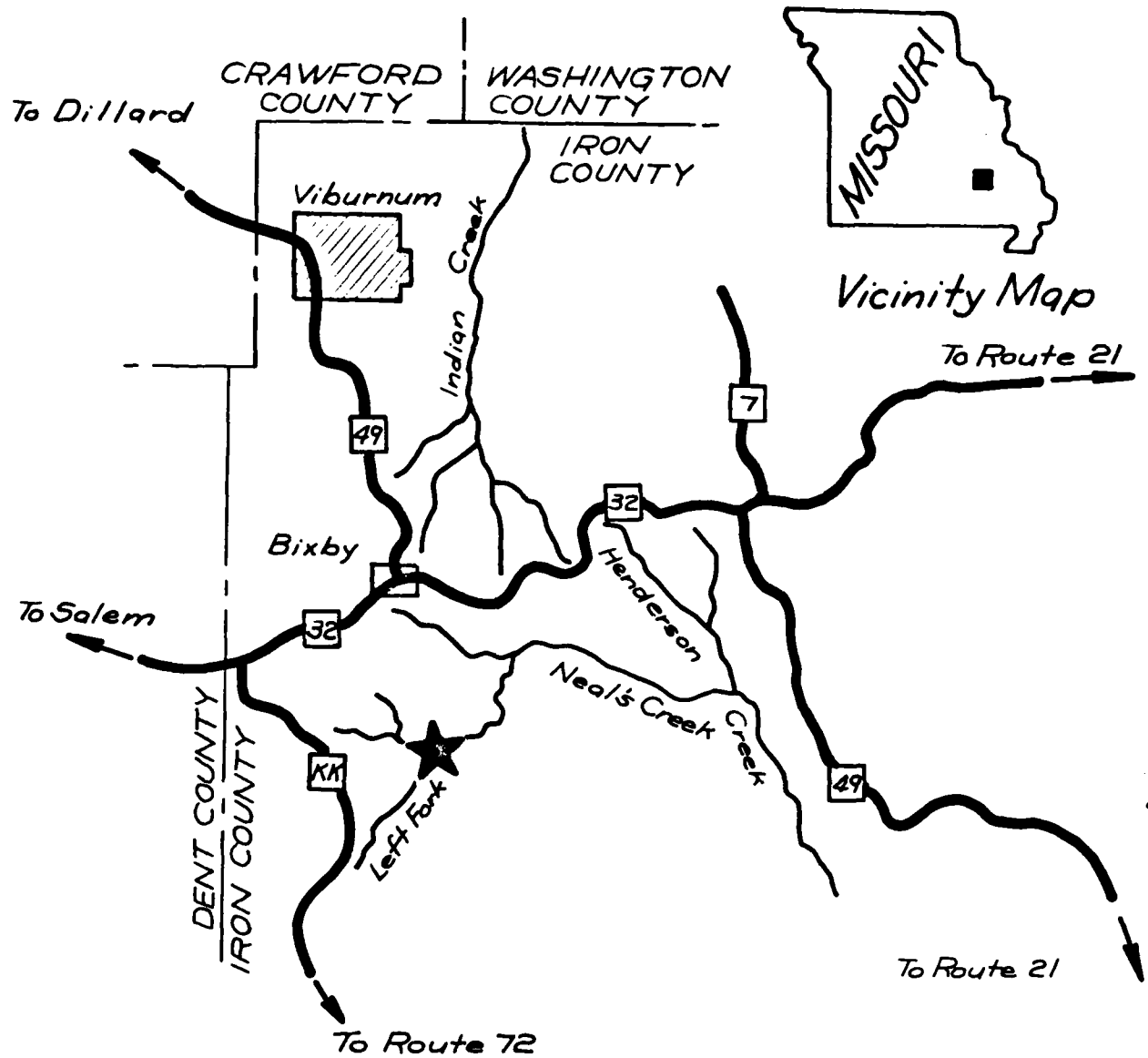
1. Monitor the embankment for evidence of slope instability such as cracking or slumping, or settlement of the dam crest.
2. Maintain the spillway and decant inlet free of debris which could lead to reduced discharge capacity. The decant system should be provided with a trash rack to prevent clogging.
3. Monitor the quantity and turbidity of any seepage to provide early detection of any danger of piping.

All remedial measures and maintenance should be performed by or under the guidance of an engineer experienced in the design, construction, and maintenance of tailings dams.

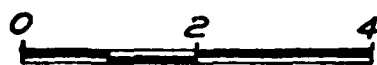


## REFERENCES

- Allgood, F. P., and Persinger, I. D., 1979, Missouri General Soil Map and Soil Association Descriptions: US Department of Agriculture, Soil Conservation Service and Missouri Agricultural Experiment Station.
- Department of the Army, Office of the Chief of Engineers, 1977, EC 1110-2-188, Engineering and Design National Program of Inspection of Non-Federal Dams.
- Department of the Army, Office of the Chief of Engineers, 1979, ER 1110-2-106, Engineering and Design National Program of Inspection of Non-Federal Dams.
- Hydrologic Engineering Center, US Army Corps of Engineers, 1978, Flood Hydrograph Package (HEC-1) Users Manual for Dam Safety Investigations.
- McCracken, M. H., 1971, Structural Features Map of Missouri: Missouri Geological Survey, scale 1:500,000.
- Missouri Geological Survey, 1979, Geologic Map of Missouri: Missouri Geological Survey, scale 1:500,000.
- St Louis District, US Army Corps of Engineers, 1979, Hydrologic/Hydraulic Standards, Phase I Safety Inspection of Non-Federal Dams.
- US Department of Agriculture, Soil Conservation Service, 1971, Hydrology: National Engineering Handbook, Section 4.
- US Department of Commerce, US Weather Bureau, 1956, Seasonal Variation of the Probable Maximum Precipitation East of the 105th Meridian for Areas from 10 to 1,000 Square Miles and Durations of 6, 12, 24 and 48 Hours, Hydrometeorological Report No. 33.



Vicinity Map



Scale, miles

### Legend

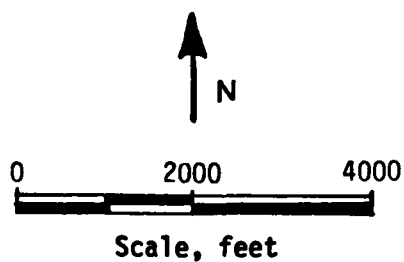
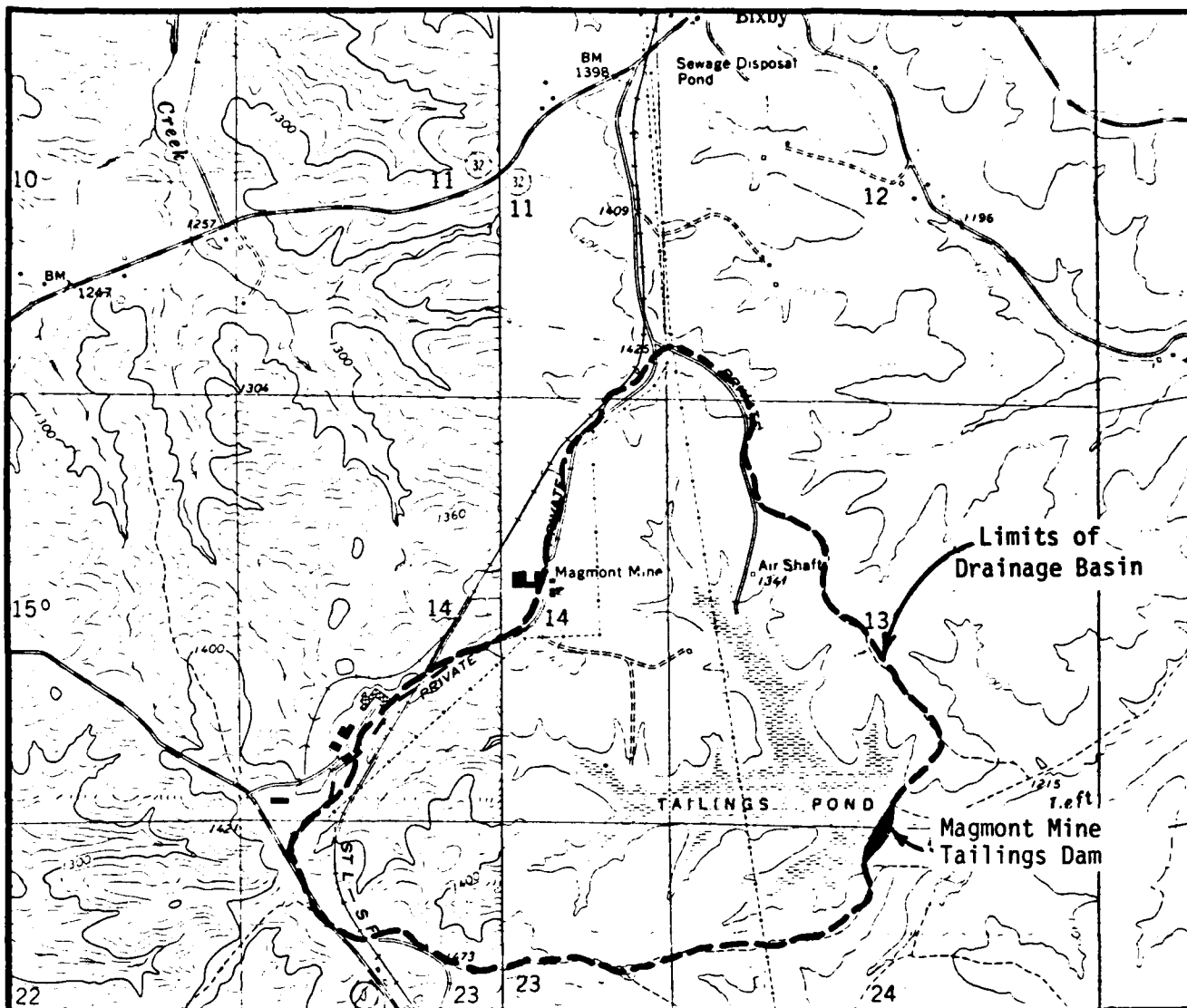
- County Line
- State highway and Route No.
- River or Creek
- City or Town
- Project location

## SITE LOCATION MAP

MAGMONT MINE TAILINGS DAM

MO 30917

Fig. 1



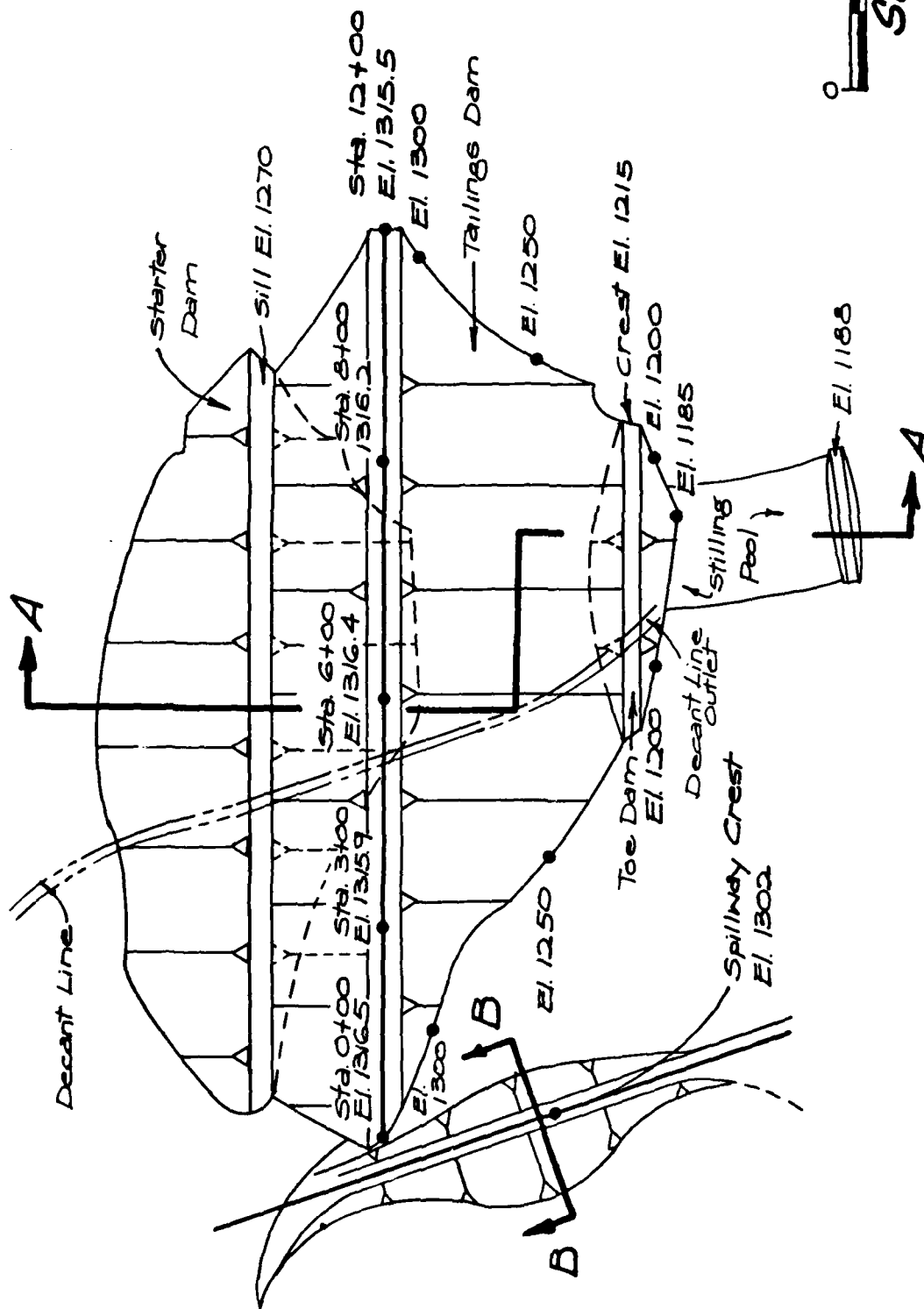
Notes:  
 1. Topography from USGS Viburnum West and Viburnum East 7.5-minute quadrangle maps (1967).

## DRAINAGE BASIN AND SITE TOPOGRAPHY

MAGMONT MINE TAILINGS DAM

MO 30917

Fig. 2



## PLAN OF DAM

MAGMONT MINE TAILINGS DAM

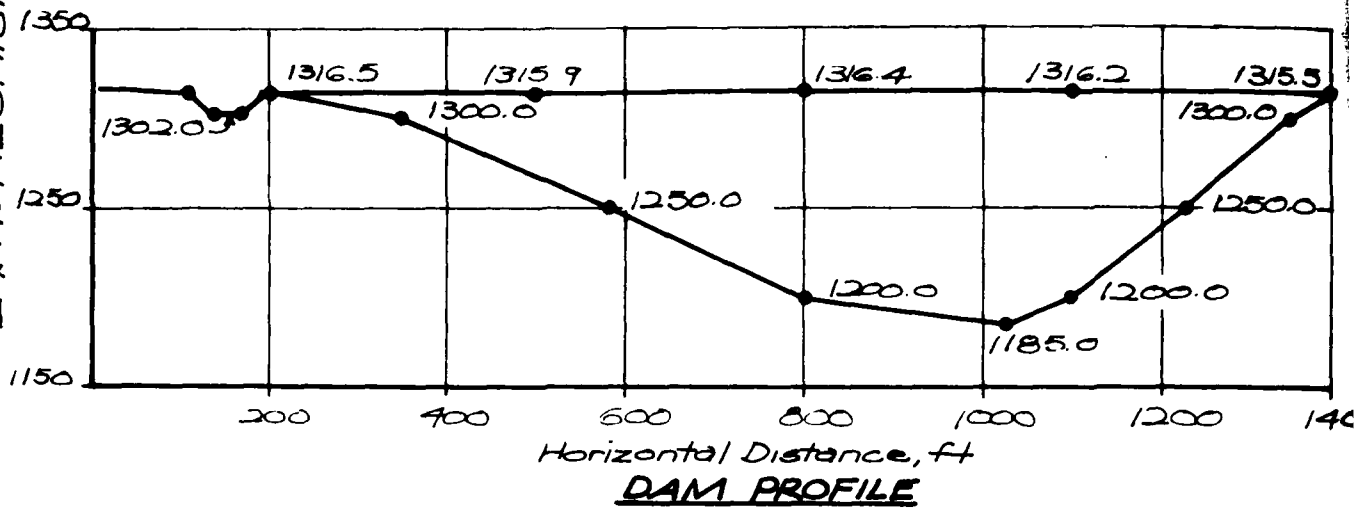
MU 30917

Fig. 3-A

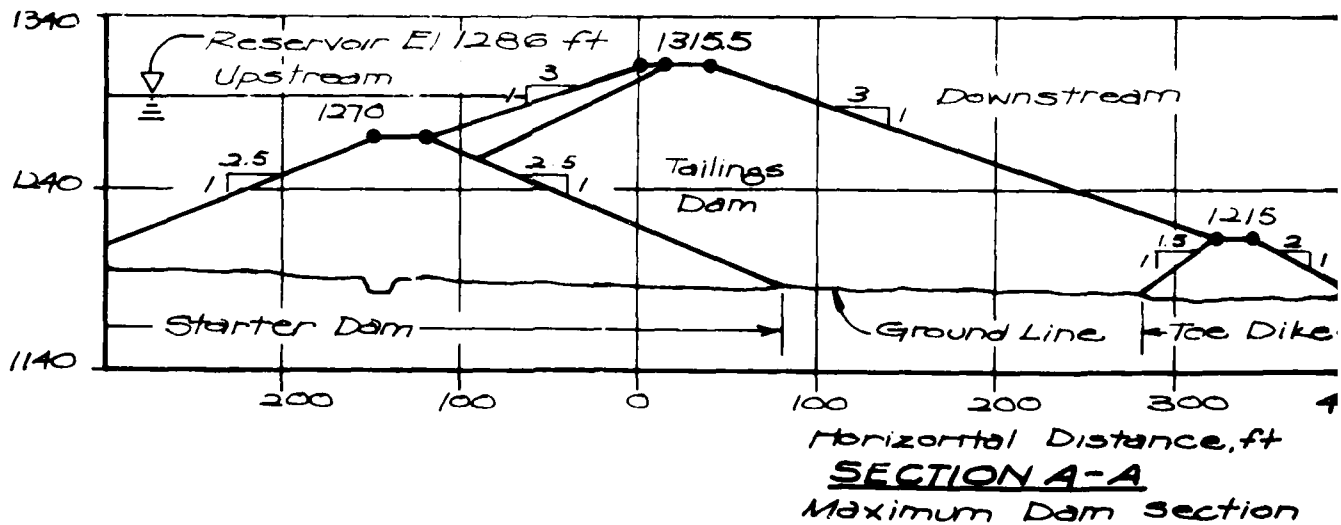
Notes:

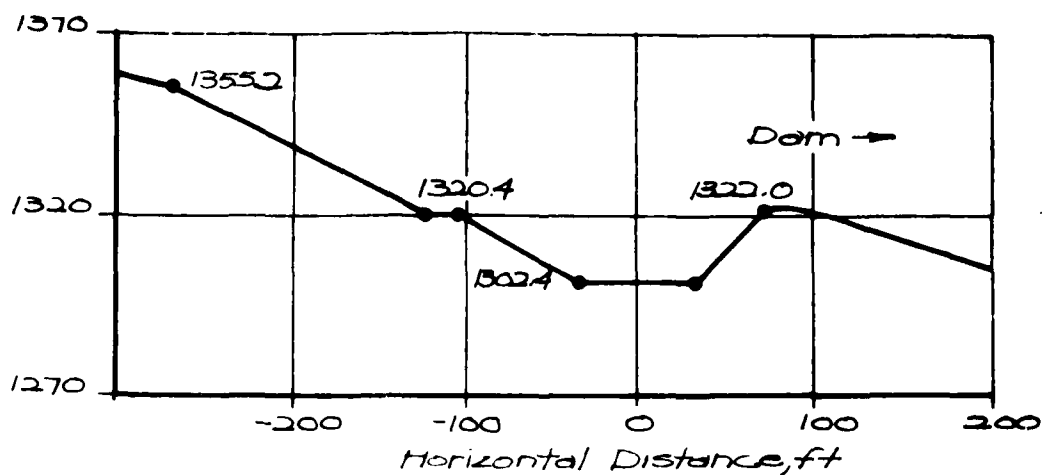
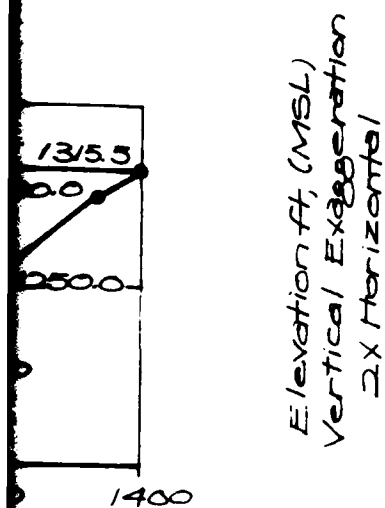
1. From Arthur G. Meke  
Drawing No. 926-603G  
dated 6 October '66
2. Elevations of Spillway  
and Dam Crest Surveyed by  
Cominco American for this report.

Elevation ft, (MSL)  
Vertical Exaggeration  
2 x Horizontal

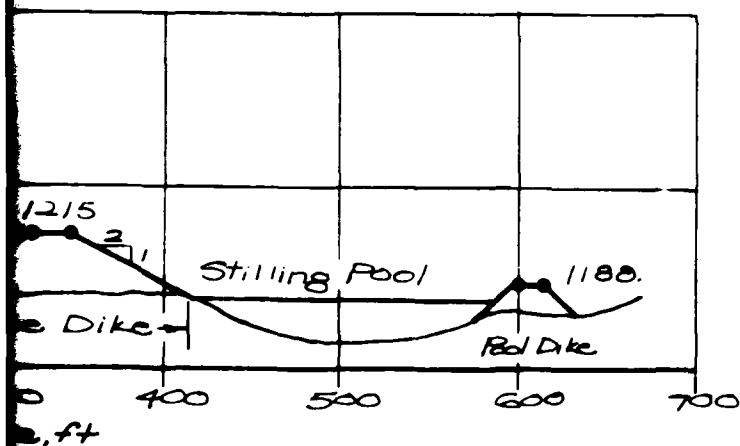


Elevation ft, (MSL)  
Vertical Exaggeration  
2 x Horizontal





**SECTION B-B**  
Spillway Section



**DAM AND SPILLWAY**  
**PROFILE AND ELEVATION**

**MAGMONT MINE TAILINGS DAM**

MO 89-17

# Legend

Smithville Formation  
Powell Dolomite  
Cotter Dolomite  
Jefferson City Dolomite

Roubidoux Formation

Gasconade Dolomite  
Gunter Sandstone Member

Eminence Dolomite

Potosi Dolomite

Derby-Doerun Dolomite

Davis Formation

Bonneterre Formation  
Whetstone Creek Member  
Sullivan Siltstone Member

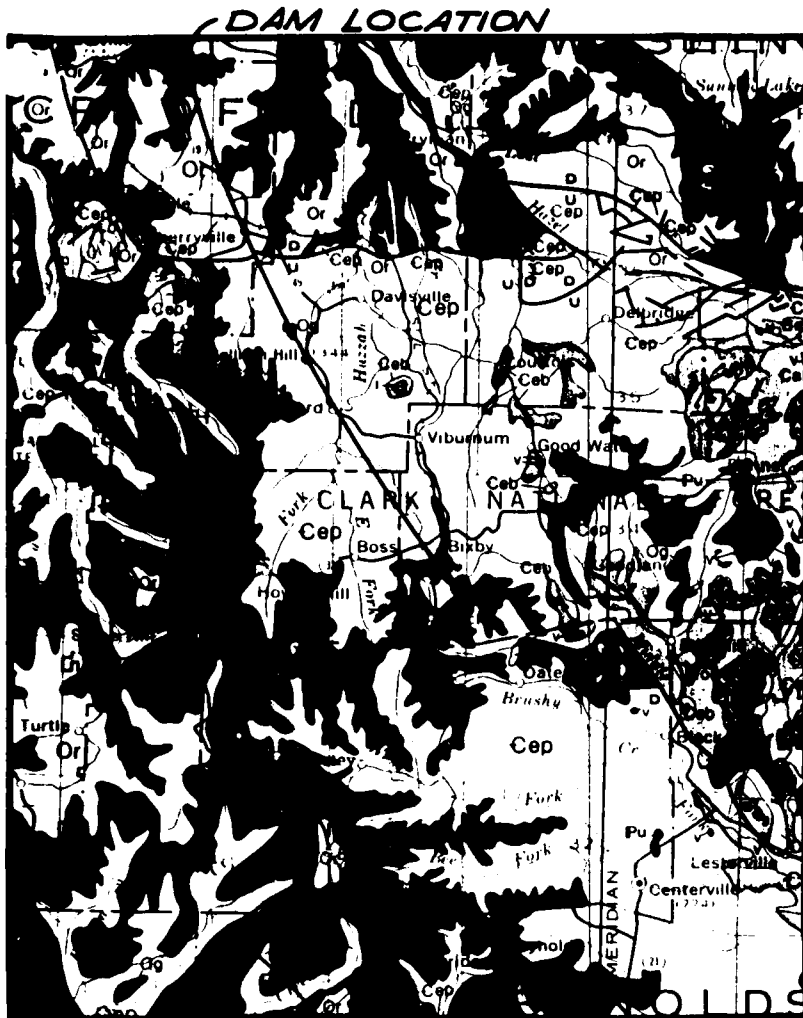
Reagan Sandstone  
(subsurface, western Missouri)

Lamotte Sandstone

Diabase (dikes and sills)

St. Francois Mountains Intrusive Suite

St. Francois Mountains Volcanic Supergroup



Scale, mile

## REGIONAL GEOLOGIC MAP

MAGMONT MINE TAILINGS DAM

MO 30917

Fig . 4

## APPENDIX A

### Photographs



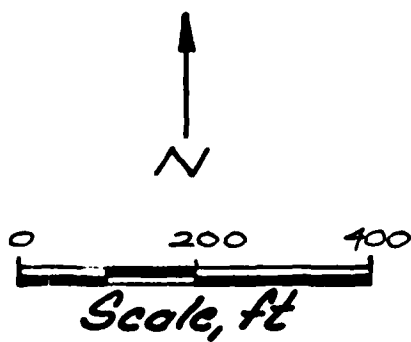
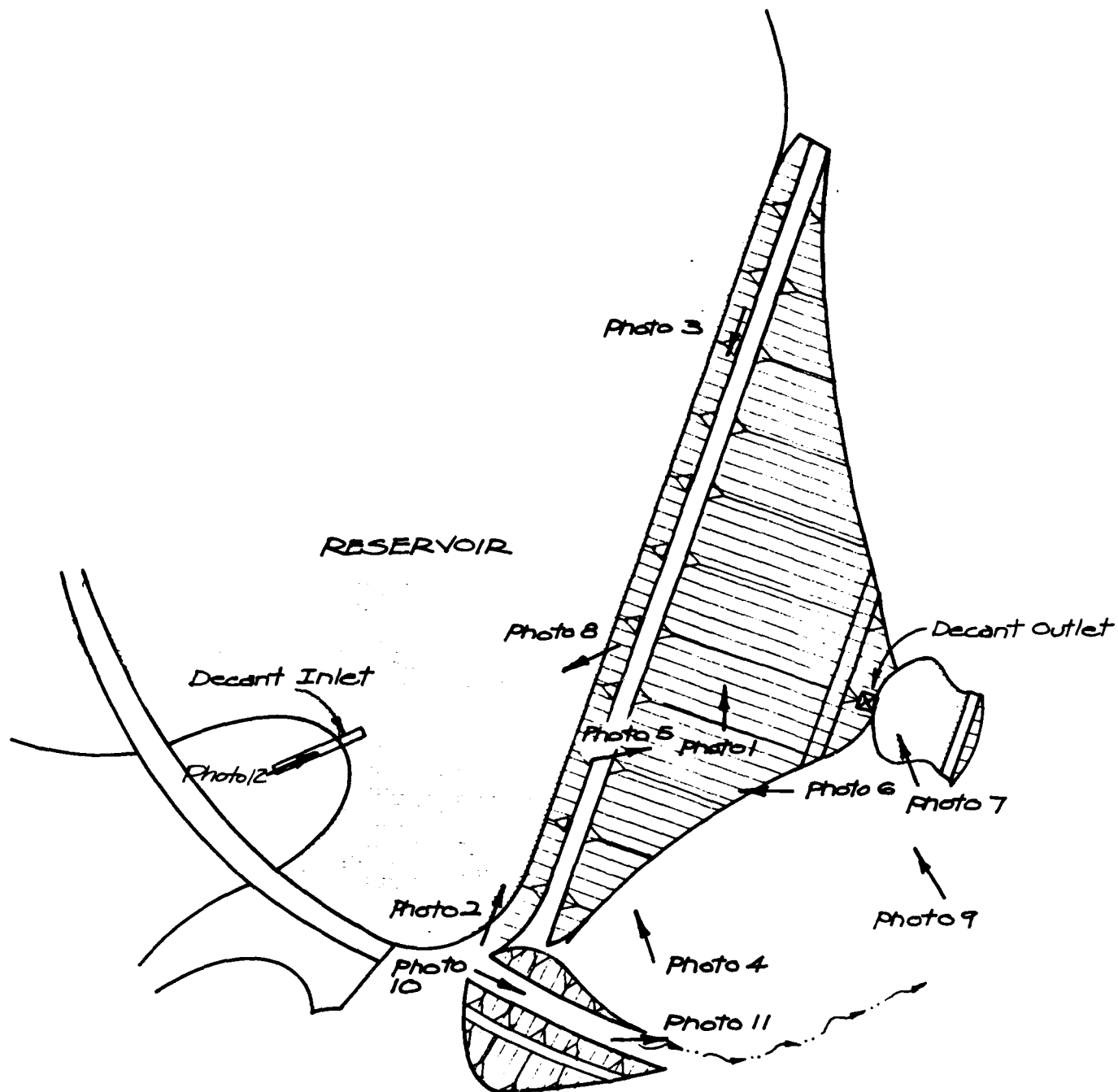


PHOTO LOCATION SKETCH	
MAGMONT MINE TAILINGS DAM	
MO 30917	Fig. A-1



1. Fine sand tailings on downstream slope of embankment.



2. Upstream face of embankment showing well developed grass erosion protection. Looking north-northeast from right abutment.



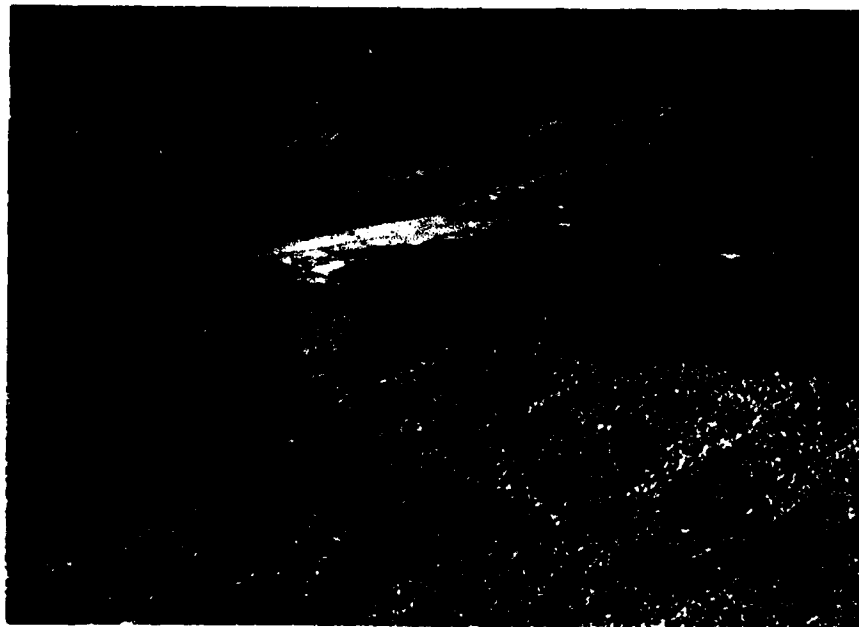
3. Gravel road on crest of dam. Note gravel berms along the shoulders of the road to prevent erosion on the slopes of the dam. Looking southwest from near the center of the dam crest.



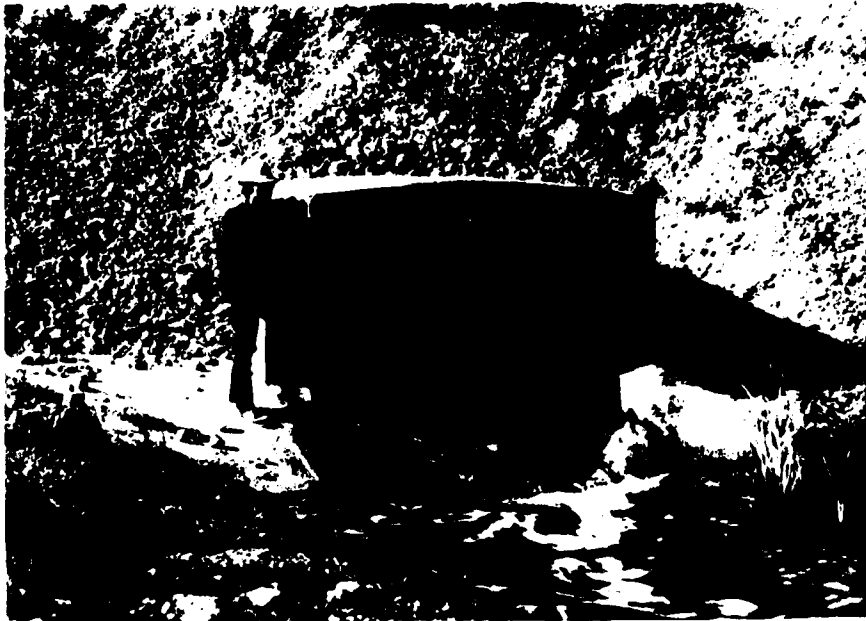
4. Erosion control measures on downstream face of tailings embankment. Area near crest of dam has been seeded, covered with straw and netting to prevent erosion. See Photo 5. Looking north from right abutment.



5. Close-up of erosion control straw and netting to aid in vegetation of downstream face of dam.



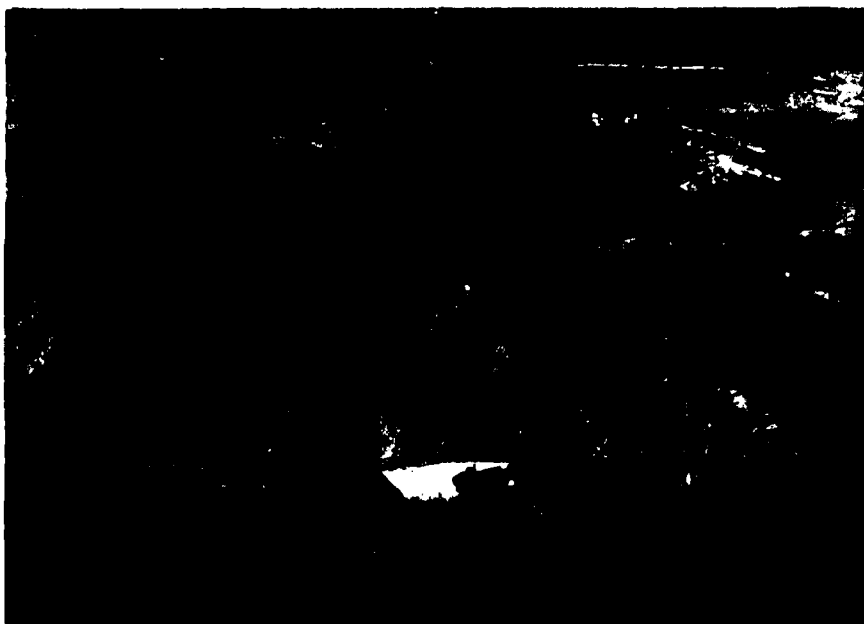
6. Abutment drain at junction of embankment and right abutment. Designed to prevent erosion of the embankment by runoff from the abutment. Looking west from downstream face of dam.



7. Outlet for decant system at toe of dam. Flow estimated<sub>3</sub> at time of visual inspection to be 3 to 4 ft<sup>3</sup>/sec.



8. Sloping inlet flume for decant system along right (south) side of reservoir. Looking west from crest of dam. Also note dikes within the reservoir to left and right of decant inlet structure.



9. Toe dam composed of gravelly soil at base of tailings embankment. Note rilling erosion and sparse vegetation cover. Looking northwest from lower right abutment.



10. Spillway cut into residual soil and weathered rock of right abutment. Slopes and floor partially covered with grass planted to control erosion. Looking southeast (downstream in spillway).



11. Discharge channel below spillway. Excavated in soil and weathered rock. Some erosional deepening has occurred from normal precipitation runoff. Looking east (downstream in discharge channel).



12. Sloping inlet flume for decant system on south side of reservoir. Looking northeast.



## **APPENDIX B**

### **Hydraulic/Hydrologic Data and Analyses**

## APPENDIX B

### Hydraulic/Hydrologic Data and Analyses

#### B.1 Procedures

- a. General. The hydraulic/hydrologic analyses were performed using the "HEC-1, Dam Safety Version (1 Apr 80)" computer program. The inflow hydrographs were developed for various precipitation events by applying them to a synthetic unit hydrograph. The inflow hydrographs were subsequently routed through the reservoir and appurtenant structures by the modified Puls reservoir routing option.
- b. Precipitation events. The Probable Maximum Precipitation (PMP) and the 1 and 10 percent probability-of-occurrence events were used in the analyses. The total rainfall and corresponding distributions for the 1 and 10 percent probability events were provided by the St. Louis District, Corps of Engineers. The Probable Maximum Precipitation was determined from regional curves prepared by the US Weather Bureau (Hydrometeorological Report Number 33, 1956).
- c. Unit hydrograph. The Soil Conservation Services (SCS) Dimensionless Unit Hydrograph method (SCS, 1971, Hydrology: National Engineering Handbook, Section 4) was used in the analysis. This method was selected because of its simplicity, applicability to drainage areas less than 10 mi<sup>2</sup>, and its easy availability within the HEC-1 computer program.

The watershed lag time was computed using the SCS "curve number method" by an empirical relationship as follows:

$$L = \frac{\ell^{0.8} (s+1)^{0.7}}{1900 Y^{0.5}} \quad (\text{Equation 15-4})$$

where:  $L$  = lag in hours  
 $\ell$  = hydraulic length of the watershed in feet = 2800  
 $s = \frac{1000}{CN} - 10 = 4.3$

$CN$  = hydrologic soil curve number as indicated in Section B.2e.

$Y$  = average watershed land slope in percent = 5.3.

This empirical relationship accounts for the soil cover, average watershed slope and hydraulic length.

With the lag time thus computed, another empirical relationship is used to compute the time of concentration as follows:

$$T_c = \frac{L}{0.6} \quad (\text{Equation 15-3})$$

where:  $T_c$  = time of concentration in hours

$L$  = lag in hours.

Subsequent to the computation of the time of concentration, the unit hydrograph duration was estimated utilizing the following relationship:

$$\Delta D = 0.133T_c \quad (\text{Equation 16-12})$$

where:  $\Delta D$  = duration of unit excess rainfall

$T_c$  = time of concentration in hours.

The final interval was selected to provide at least three discharge ordinates prior to the peak discharge ordinate of the unit hydrograph. For this dam, a time interval of 5 minutes was used.

- d. Infiltration losses. The infiltration losses were computed by the HEC-1 computer program internally using the SCS curve number method. The curve numbers were established taking into consideration the variables of: (a) antecedent moisture condition, (b) hydrologic soil group classification, (c) degree of development, (d) vegetative cover and (e) present land usage in the watershed.

Antecedent moisture condition III (AMC III) was used for the PMF events and AMC II was used for the 1 and 10 percent probability events, in accordance with the guidelines. The remaining variables are defined in the SCS procedure and judgements in their selection were made on the basis of visual field inspection.

- e. Starting elevations. Reservoir starting water surface elevations for this dam were set as follows:

(1) 1 and 10 percent probability events - spillway crest elevation of 1302 ft.

(2) Probable Maximum Storm - spillway crest elevation of 1302 ft.

- f. Spillway Rating Curve. The HEC-2 computer program was used to compute the spillway rating curve using spillway channel cross sections and assuming critical depth over the spillway. In addition, flow through the 42-in. decant line was also calculated.

## B.2 Pertinent Data

- a. Drainage area. 1.28 mi<sup>2</sup>

- b. Storm duration. A unit hydrograph was developed by the SCS method option of HEC-1 program. The design storm of 24 hours duration was divided into 5-minute intervals in order to develop the inflow hydrograph.

- c. Lag time. 0.4 hours
- d. Hydrologic soil group. C
- e. SCS curve numbers.
  - 1. For PMF- AMC III - Curve Number 85
  - 2. For 1 and 10 percent probability-of-occurrence events - AMC II - Curve Number 70
- f. Storage. Elevation-area data were developed by planimetering areas at various elevation contours on the USGS Viburnum East and Viburnum West 7.5 minute quadrangle maps. The data were entered on the \$A and \$E cards so that the HEC-1 program could compute storage volumes.

(Storage volume calculated by HEC-1 did not include dead storage between elevation 1180 (zero storage) and elevation 1280. Storage figures in text of report include 6000 ac-ft storage between elevations 1180 and 1280. This change in dead storage volume does not affect overtopping or flood routing analysis.
- g. Outflow over dam crest. Analyses indicate the dam will not be overtopped.
- h. Outflow capacity. The spillway rating curve was developed from the cross section data of the spillway assuming critical flow over the spillway, using the HEC-2 backwater program. Flow through the 42-in. decant pipe was calculated and a combined spillway rating curve was calculated. The results of the above were entered on the Y4 and Y5 cards of the HEC-1 program.
- i. Reservoir elevations. For the 50 and 100 percent of the PMF events, the starting reservoir elevation was 1302 ft, the spillway crest elevation. For the 1 and 10 percent probability-of-occurrence events, the starting reservoir elevation was also 1302 ft, the spillway crest elevation.

### B.3 Results

The results of the analyses as well as the input values to the HEC-1 program follow in this Appendix. Only the results summaries are included, not the intermediate output. Complete copies of the HEC-1 output are available in the project files.

PEWEE HYDROGRAPH PACKAGE (HEC-1)  
 DAM SAFETY VERSION JULY 1978  
 LAST MODIFICATION 01 APR 80

1 DAM NO. 30917, MAGMONT MINE DAM, IRON COUNTY, MO.  
 2 WOODWARD-CLYDE CONSULTANTS, HOUSTON JOB 80C224  
 3 PROBABLE MAXIMUM FLOOD (PMF) ANALYSIS

4 288.0 5 0 0 0 0 0 0  
 5 81.5  
 6 1 2 1  
 7 1.0 1.0  
 8 LAKE 1

9 INFLUX HYDROGRAPH ANALYSIS  
 10 K1 1.28 1.0  
 11 P 0.26 120. 130.  
 12 1

13 W2 .40  
 14 X -1 -.05 5  
 15 K 1 DAM  
 16 K1 PROBABLE MAXIMUM FLOOD ROUTING AND OVERTOPPING ANALYSIS  
 17 V 1 1

18 V1 1302.00  
 19 V4 1302.0 1302.4 1303.0 1304.4 1305.6 1306.3 1307.5 1308.5 1309.5  
 20 V5 308.0 350.0 500.0 1100.0 1800.0 2300.0 3300.0 4300.0 5300.0  
 21 S4 120.0 155.0 190.0 230.0 270.0  
 22 SE 1280.0 1290.0 1300.0 1302.0 1310.0 1315.5 1320.0  
 23 S5 1302.0  
 24 S6 1315.5

25 SE 180.0 330.0 650.0 1170.0 1220.0  
 26 SV 1315.5 1315.9 1360.0 1316.2 1316.4 1316.6  
 27 K 1

Input Data  
 Various PMF Events  
 Magmont Mine Tailings Dam  
 MO 30917  
 B4

\*\*\*\*\*  
 PLUM HYDROGRAPH PACKAGE (HEC-1)  
 DAM SAFETY VERSION JULY 1976  
 LAST MODIFICATION 01 APR 80  
 \*\*\*\*\*

NUM DATE 01/02/17  
 TIME 08:06:54

DAM NO. J0917, MAGMONT MINE DAM, IRON COUNTY, MO.  
 WOODWARD-CLYDE CONSULTANTS, HOUSTON JOB 80C224  
 PROBABLE MAXIMUM FLOOD (PMF) ANALYSIS

JOB SPECIFICATION

NO	MMR	MMIN	LDAY	IMR	IMIN	MEYC	IPLT	IPRT	WSTAN
208	0	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		JUPER	NWT	LROPT	TRACE				

WUET-PLAN ANALYSIS TO BE PERFORMED  
 MPLAN= 1 NR110= 2 LR110= 1

RT105= .50 1.00

SUB-AREA RUNOFF COMPUTATION

INFLOW HYDROGRAPH ANALYSIS

ISTNO	ICOMP	TECON	ITYPE	JPLET	JPRT	INAME	ISPACE	TRUPO
LAKE	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0

HYDROGRAPH DATA

IMVDS	IUMG	TAREA	SNAP	TRSDA	TRSPC	RATIO	ISMOW	ISAME	LOCAL
1	2	1.20	0.00	1.20	1.00	0.000	0	0	0

PRECIP DATA

SPEE	PMS	R6	R12	R24	R48	R72	R96
0.00	24.00	102.00	120.00	130.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

LOSS DATA

LRUPT	STNRK	DETRK	RTIOL	BRATN	STRS	RTIOL	STAYL	CMSTL	LSM1	RTIMP
0	0.00	0.00	1.00	0.00	0.00	1.00	-1.00	-85.00	0.00	.23

CURVE NO = 85.00 WEIHESS = -1.00 EFFECT CN = 85.00

UNIT HYDROGRAPH DATA

TC= 0.00 LAG= .40

RECESSION DATA

STRTU= -1.00 ORCSN= -.05 RTIOL= 5.00

UNIT HYDROGRAPH 26 END OF PERIOD ORDINATES, TC= 0.00 HOURS, LAG= .40 VOL= 1.00

129.	396.	834.	1233.	1392.	1399.	1101.	936.	40	173.
2634	191.	141.	103.	79.	99.	41.	30.	21	21

Output Summary  
 Various PMF Events  
 Magmont Mine Tailings Dam  
 MO 30917  
 B5

Output Summary  
Various PMF Events  
Magmont Mine Tailings Dam  
MO 30917  
B6

MO-DA	HR-MM	PERIOD	RAIN	EXCS	LOSS	END-OF-PERIOD FLOW COMP Q	MO-DA	HR-MM	PERIOD	RAIN	EXCS	LOSS	COMP Q
1.01	.05	1	.01	.00	.01	2.	1.01	12.05	145	.22	.21	.01	629.
1.01	.10	2	.01	.00	.01	3.	1.01	12.10	146	.22	.21	.01	629.
1.01	.15	3	.01	.00	.01	9.	1.01	12.15	147	.22	.21	.01	614.
1.01	.20	4	.01	.00	.01	9.	1.01	12.20	148	.22	.21	.01	999.
1.01	.25	5	.01	.00	.01	14.	1.01	12.25	149	.22	.21	.01	1200.
1.01	.30	6	.01	.00	.01	18.	1.01	12.30	150	.22	.21	.01	1412.
1.01	.35	7	.01	.00	.01	22.	1.01	12.35	151	.22	.21	.01	1552.
1.01	.40	8	.01	.00	.01	25.	1.01	12.40	152	.22	.21	.01	1735.
1.01	.45	9	.01	.00	.01	27.	1.01	12.45	153	.22	.21	.01	1835.
1.01	.50	10	.01	.00	.01	29.	1.01	12.50	154	.22	.21	.01	1909.
1.01	.55	11	.01	.00	.01	30.	1.01	12.55	155	.22	.22	.01	1965.
1.01	1.00	12	.01	.00	.01	31.	1.01	13.00	156	.22	.22	.01	2000.
1.01	1.05	13	.01	.00	.01	31.	1.01	13.05	157	.27	.26	.01	2040.
1.01	1.10	14	.01	.00	.01	32.	1.01	13.10	158	.27	.26	.01	2087.
1.01	1.15	15	.01	.00	.01	32.	1.01	13.15	159	.27	.26	.01	2142.
1.01	1.20	16	.01	.00	.01	32.	1.01	13.20	160	.27	.26	.01	2209.
1.01	1.25	17	.01	.00	.01	33.	1.01	13.25	161	.27	.26	.01	2281.
1.01	1.30	18	.01	.00	.01	33.	1.01	13.30	162	.27	.26	.01	2349.
1.01	1.35	19	.01	.00	.01	33.	1.01	13.35	163	.27	.26	.00	2407.
1.01	1.40	20	.01	.00	.01	33.	1.01	13.40	164	.27	.26	.00	2454.
1.01	1.45	21	.01	.00	.01	33.	1.01	13.45	165	.27	.26	.00	2497.
1.01	1.50	22	.01	.00	.01	33.	1.01	13.50	166	.27	.26	.00	2532.
1.01	1.55	23	.01	.00	.01	33.	1.01	13.55	167	.27	.26	.00	2571.
1.01	2.00	24	.01	.00	.01	33.	1.01	14.00	168	.27	.26	.00	2600.
1.01	2.05	25	.01	.00	.01	33.	1.01	14.05	169	.33	.33	.00	2639.
1.01	2.10	26	.01	.00	.01	33.	1.01	14.10	170	.33	.33	.00	2679.
1.01	2.15	27	.01	.00	.01	33.	1.01	14.15	171	.33	.33	.00	2700.
1.01	2.20	28	.01	.00	.01	33.	1.01	14.20	172	.33	.33	.00	2749.
1.01	2.25	29	.01	.00	.01	34.	1.01	14.25	173	.33	.33	.00	2842.
1.01	2.30	30	.01	.00	.01	35.	1.01	14.30	174	.33	.33	.00	2937.
1.01	2.35	31	.01	.00	.01	35.	1.01	14.35	175	.33	.33	.00	3019.
1.01	2.40	32	.01	.00	.01	37.	1.01	14.40	176	.33	.33	.00	3079.
1.01	2.45	33	.01	.00	.01	38.	1.01	14.45	177	.33	.33	.00	3129.
1.01	2.50	34	.01	.00	.01	39.	1.01	14.50	178	.33	.33	.00	3179.
1.01	2.55	35	.01	.00	.01	41.	1.01	14.55	179	.33	.33	.00	3182.
1.01	3.00	36	.01	.01	.01	42.	1.01	15.00	180	.33	.33	.00	3201.
1.01	3.05	37	.01	.01	.01	43.	1.01	15.05	181	.20	.20	.00	3199.
1.01	3.10	38	.01	.01	.01	45.	1.01	15.10	182	.40	.40	.00	3184.
1.01	3.15	39	.01	.01	.01	46.	1.01	15.15	183	.40	.40	.00	3169.
1.01	3.20	40	.01	.01	.01	48.	1.01	15.20	184	.60	.60	.00	3204.
1.01	3.25	41	.01	.01	.01	49.	1.01	15.25	185	.71	.70	.00	3358.
1.01	3.30	42	.01	.01	.01	51.	1.01	15.30	186	1.71	1.70	.01	3511.
1.01	3.35	43	.01	.01	.01	52.	1.01	15.35	187	2.82	2.81	.01	4003.
1.01	3.40	44	.01	.01	.01	53.	1.01	15.40	188	1.11	1.10	.00	6379.
1.01	3.45	45	.01	.01	.01	55.	1.01	15.45	189	.71	.70	.00	8529.
1.01	3.50	46	.01	.01	.01	56.	1.01	15.50	190	.60	.60	.00	9932.
1.01	3.55	47	.01	.01	.01	57.	1.01	15.55	191	.40	.40	.00	10690.
1.01	4.00	48	.01	.01	.01	58.	1.01	16.00	192	.40	.40	.00	10009.
1.01	4.05	49	.01	.01	.01	59.	1.01	16.05	193	.31	.31	.00	9840.
1.01	4.10	50	.01	.01	.01	61.	1.01	16.10	194	.31	.31	.00	8649.
1.01	4.15	51	.01	.01	.01	62.	1.01	16.15	195	.31	.31	.00	7428.
1.01	4.20	52	.01	.01	.01	63.	1.01	16.20	196	.31	.31	.00	6347.
1.01	4.25	53	.01	.01	.01	64.	1.01	16.25	197	.31	.31	.00	5579.
1.01	4.30	54	.01	.01	.01	65.	1.01	16.30	198	.31	.31	.00	4970.
1.01	4.35	55	.01	.01	.01	66.	1.01	16.35	199	.31	.31	.00	4425.

Output Summary  
Various PMF Events  
Magmont Mine Tailings Dam  
MO 30917  
B7

[illegible]



Output Summary  
 Various PMF Events  
 Magmont Mine Tailings Dam  
 MO 30917  
 B8

1.01	9.40	116	.07	.06	.01	579.	1.01	21.40	260	.02	.02	.00	214.
1.01	9.45	117	.07	.06	.01	581.	1.01	21.45	261	.02	.02	.00	214.
1.01	9.50	118	.07	.06	.01	582.	1.01	21.50	262	.02	.02	.00	214.
1.01	9.55	119	.07	.06	.01	584.	1.01	21.55	263	.02	.02	.00	214.
1.01	10.00	120	.07	.06	.01	586.	1.01	22.00	264	.02	.02	.00	214.
1.01	10.05	121	.07	.06	.00	587.	1.01	22.05	265	.02	.02	.00	214.
1.01	10.10	122	.07	.06	.00	588.	1.01	22.10	266	.02	.02	.00	214.
1.01	10.15	123	.07	.06	.00	590.	1.01	22.15	267	.02	.02	.00	214.
1.01	10.20	124	.07	.06	.00	591.	1.01	22.20	268	.02	.02	.00	214.
1.01	10.25	125	.07	.06	.00	592.	1.01	22.25	269	.02	.02	.00	214.
1.01	10.30	126	.07	.06	.00	594.	1.01	22.30	270	.02	.02	.00	214.
1.01	10.35	127	.07	.06	.00	595.	1.01	22.35	271	.02	.02	.00	214.
1.01	10.40	128	.07	.06	.00	596.	1.01	22.40	272	.02	.02	.00	214.
1.01	10.45	129	.07	.06	.00	597.	1.01	22.45	273	.02	.02	.00	214.
1.01	10.50	130	.07	.06	.00	598.	1.01	22.50	274	.02	.02	.00	214.
1.01	10.55	131	.07	.06	.00	599.	1.01	22.55	275	.02	.02	.00	214.
1.01	11.00	132	.07	.06	.00	600.	1.01	23.00	276	.02	.02	.00	214.
1.01	11.05	133	.07	.06	.00	601.	1.01	23.05	277	.02	.02	.00	214.
1.01	11.10	134	.07	.06	.00	602.	1.01	23.10	278	.02	.02	.00	214.
1.01	11.15	135	.07	.06	.00	603.	1.01	23.15	279	.02	.02	.00	214.
1.01	11.20	136	.07	.06	.00	604.	1.01	23.20	280	.02	.02	.00	214.
1.01	11.25	137	.07	.06	.00	604.	1.01	23.25	281	.02	.02	.00	214.
1.01	11.30	138	.07	.06	.00	605.	1.01	23.30	282	.02	.02	.00	214.
1.01	11.35	139	.07	.06	.00	606.	1.01	23.35	283	.02	.02	.00	214.
1.01	11.40	140	.07	.06	.00	607.	1.01	23.40	284	.02	.02	.00	214.
1.01	11.45	141	.07	.06	.00	608.	1.01	23.45	285	.02	.02	.00	214.
1.01	11.50	142	.07	.06	.00	609.	1.01	23.50	286	.02	.02	.00	214.
1.01	11.55	143	.07	.06	.00	609.	1.01	23.55	287	.02	.02	.00	214.
1.01	12.00	144	.07	.06	.00	610.	1.02	0.00	288	.02	.02	.00	214.
SUM									33.80	32.24	1.56	3181.2.	
									859.11	819.11	40.11	9008.781	

PEAK FLOW AND STORAGE (END OF PERIOD) SUMMARY FOR MULTIPLE PLAN-RATIO ECONOMIC COMPUTATIONS  
 FLOWS IN CUBIC FEET PER SECOND (CUBIC METERS PER SECOND)  
 AREA IN SQUARE MILES (SQUARE KILOMETERS)

RATIOS APPLIED TO FLOWS

OPERATION	STATION	AREA	PLAN RATIO 1	RATIO 2	
			.50	1.00	
HYDROGRAPH AT	LAKE	1.28	1	5345.	10690.
		3.321	1	151.3511	302.6411
ROUTED TO	DAM	1.28	1	1013.	2868.
		3.321	1	28.7016	81.2111

SUMMARY OF DAM SAFETY ANALYSIS

Output Summary  
 Various PMF Events  
 Magmont Mine Tailings Dam  
 MO 30917  
 B9

PLAN 1 .....									
		ELEVATION		INITIAL VALUE		SPILLWAY CREST		TOP OF DAM	
		STORAGE		1302.00		1302.00		1315.50	
		OUTFLOW		3481.		3481.		6517.	
				300.		300.		11300.	
RATIO		MAXIMUM		MAXIMUM		MAXIMUM		DURATION	
OF		RESERVOIR		STORAGE		OUTFLOW		OVER TOP	
PMF		W.S.-ELEV		AC-FT		CFS		HOURS	
.50		1304.20		3926.		1013.		0.00	
1.00		1306.48		4516.		2868.		0.00	
								18.25	
								17.42	
								0.00	
								0.00	

DAM NO. 3091, MAGMONT WINE DAM, IRON COUNTY, MO.  
WOODWARD-CLYDE CONSULTANTS, HOUSTON JOB 00C224  
PROBABILISTIC FLOOD 100-YEAR

Input Data  
1% Probability Event  
Magmont Mine Tailings Dam  
MO 30917  
B10

RUN DATE 01/02/17.  
TIME 07:46:13.

DAM NO. 30917, MAGMONT MINE DAM, IRON COUNTY, MO.  
WOODWARD-CLYDE CONSULTANTS, HOUSTON JOB #0C224  
PROBABETISTIC FLOOD TWO-YEAR

**MOBILIZATION 80R**

NO	NHR	NRIN	JOAY	IMR	IRIN	METRC	IPLT	IPRT	WSTAN
288	0	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	
			JOPER	NWT	LROPT	TRACE			
			3	0	0	0			

SUB-AREA RUNOFF COMPUTATION

	00000000	00000000	00000000	00000000
.....	00000000	00000000	00000000	00000000

RAIN STA--10--LESTRW --- FREQ=100.0?-- INTERVAL= SMIN -- DURATION= 24HR

ISTAO	ICOMP	IECON	ITAPE	JPLY	JPRY	IMAME	ISTAGE	IAUTO
LAKE	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0

## HYDROGRAPH DATA

INVDG	LUNG	TABLE A	SNAP	TRSDA	TRSPC	RATIO	ISNOW	ISONE	LOCAL
1	2	1.28	0.00	1.28	1.00	0.000	0	0	0
2	2	1.28	0.00	1.28	1.00	0.000	0	0	0

**PRECIP DATA**

NP	FORM	DAJ	OAK
288	7.39	0.00	0.00

PRECIP PATTERN

[illegible]

Output Summary  
1% Probability Event  
Magmont Mine Tailings Dam  
MO 30917  
B11

Output Summary  
1% Probability Event  
Magmont Mine Tailings Dam  
MO 30917  
B12

LOSS DATA									
LRDPT	SYMR	OLTR	RTIOL	ERAIN	STIKS	RTIOL	STRTL	CMSTL	ALSMX
0	0.00	0.00	1.00	0.00	0.00	1.00	-1.00	-70.00	0.00
CURVE NO = -70.00 WEIKNSS = -1.00 EFFECT CN = 70.00									
UNIT HYDROGRAPH DATA									
IC= 0.00 LAG= .40									
RECESSION DATA									
SYRTO= -1.00 ORCSM= -.05 RTIOL= 9.00									
UNIT HYDROGRAPH 26 END OF PERIOD ORDINATES, TC= 0.00 HOURS, LAG= .40 VOL= 1.00									
129.	396.	834.	1233.	1342.	1359.	1181.	936.	647.	473.
944.	263.	191.	141.	103.	75.	55.	41.	30.	22.
16.	13.	10.	7.	4.	1.				
END-OF-PERIOD FLOW									
NUDOR	W-M	PERIOD	RATN	EXCS	LOSS	COMP	NUDOR	W-M	PERIOD
EXCS	RATN	EXCS	LOSS	COMP	NUDOR	W-M	PERIOD	RATN	EXCS
1.01	.02	1	.01	.00	.01	1.01	12.05	145	.82
1.01	.10	2	.01	.00	.01	1.01	12.10	146	.38
1.01	.15	3	.01	.00	.01	1.01	12.15	147	.27
1.01	.20	4	.01	.00	.01	1.01	12.20	148	.14
1.01	.25	5	.01	.00	.01	1.01	12.25	149	.11
1.01	.30	6	.01	.00	.01	1.01	12.30	150	.14
1.01	.35	7	.01	.00	.01	1.01	12.35	151	.06
1.01	.40	8	.01	.00	.01	1.01	12.40	152	.06
1.01	.45	9	.01	.00	.01	1.01	12.45	153	.06
1.01	.50	10	.01	.00	.01	1.01	12.50	154	.06
1.01	.55	11	.01	.00	.01	1.01	12.55	155	.06
1.01	1.00	12	.01	.00	.01	1.01	13.00	156	.05
1.01	1.05	13	.01	.00	.01	1.01	13.05	157	.03
1.01	1.10	14	.01	.00	.01	1.01	13.10	158	.03
1.01	1.15	15	.01	.00	.01	1.01	13.15	159	.03
1.01	1.20	16	.01	.00	.01	1.01	13.20	160	.03
1.01	1.25	17	.01	.00	.01	1.01	13.25	161	.03
1.01	1.30	18	.01	.00	.01	1.01	13.30	162	.03
1.01	1.35	19	.01	.00	.01	1.01	13.35	163	.02
1.01	1.40	20	.01	.00	.01	1.01	13.40	164	.02
1.01	1.45	21	.01	.00	.01	1.01	13.45	165	.02
1.01	1.50	22	.01	.00	.01	1.01	13.50	166	.02
1.01	1.55	23	.01	.00	.01	1.01	13.55	167	.02
1.01	2.00	24	.01	.00	.01	1.01	14.00	168	.02
1.01	2.05	25	.01	.00	.01	1.01	14.05	169	.02
1.01	2.10	26	.01	.00	.01	1.01	14.10	170	.02
1.01	2.15	27	.01	.00	.01	1.01	14.15	171	.02
1.01	2.20	28	.01	.00	.01	1.01	14.20	172	.02
1.01	2.25	29	.01	.00	.01	1.01	14.25	173	.02
1.01	2.30	30	.01	.00	.01	1.01	14.30	174	.02

Output Summary  
1% Probability Event  
Magmont Mine Tailings Dam  
MO 30917

B13

1.01	2.35	31	.01	.00	.01	.01	16.	1.01	14.35	175	.02	.02	.00	214.
1.01	2.40	32	.01	.00	.01	.01	16.	1.01	14.40	176	.02	.02	.00	213.
1.01	2.45	33	.01	.00	.01	.01	16.	1.01	14.45	177	.02	.02	.00	212.
1.01	2.50	34	.01	.00	.01	.01	16.	1.01	14.50	178	.02	.02	.00	211.
1.01	2.55	35	.01	.00	.01	.01	16.	1.01	14.55	179	.02	.02	.00	210.
1.01	3.00	36	.01	.00	.01	.01	16.	1.01	15.00	180	.02	.02	.00	209.
1.01	3.05	37	.01	.00	.01	.01	16.	1.01	15.05	181	.01	.01	.00	208.
1.01	3.10	38	.01	.00	.01	.01	16.	1.01	15.10	182	.01	.01	.00	207.
1.01	3.15	39	.01	.00	.01	.01	16.	1.01	15.15	183	.01	.01	.00	206.
1.01	3.20	40	.01	.00	.01	.01	16.	1.01	15.20	184	.01	.01	.00	205.
1.01	3.25	41	.01	.00	.01	.01	16.	1.01	15.25	185	.01	.01	.00	204.
1.01	3.30	42	.01	.00	.01	.01	16.	1.01	15.30	186	.01	.01	.00	203.
1.01	3.35	43	.01	.00	.01	.01	16.	1.01	15.35	187	.01	.01	.00	202.
1.01	3.40	44	.01	.00	.01	.01	16.	1.01	15.40	188	.01	.01	.00	201.
1.01	3.45	45	.01	.00	.01	.01	16.	1.01	15.45	189	.01	.01	.00	200.
1.01	3.50	46	.01	.00	.01	.01	16.	1.01	15.50	190	.01	.01	.00	199.
1.01	3.55	47	.01	.00	.01	.01	16.	1.01	15.55	191	.01	.01	.00	198.
1.01	4.00	48	.01	.00	.01	.01	16.	1.01	16.00	192	.01	.01	.00	197.
1.01	4.05	49	.01	.00	.01	.01	16.	1.01	16.05	193	.01	.01	.00	196.
1.01	4.10	50	.01	.00	.01	.01	16.	1.01	16.10	194	.01	.01	.00	195.
1.01	4.15	51	.01	.00	.01	.01	16.	1.01	16.15	195	.01	.01	.00	194.
1.01	4.20	52	.01	.00	.01	.01	16.	1.01	16.20	196	.01	.01	.00	193.
1.01	4.25	53	.01	.00	.01	.01	16.	1.01	16.25	197	.01	.01	.00	192.
1.01	4.30	54	.01	.00	.01	.01	16.	1.01	16.30	198	.01	.01	.00	191.
1.01	4.35	55	.01	.00	.01	.01	16.	1.01	16.35	199	.01	.01	.00	190.
1.01	4.40	56	.01	.00	.01	.01	16.	1.01	16.40	200	.01	.01	.00	189.
1.01	4.45	57	.01	.00	.01	.01	16.	1.01	16.45	201	.01	.01	.00	188.
1.01	4.50	58	.01	.00	.01	.01	16.	1.01	16.50	202	.01	.01	.00	187.
1.01	4.55	59	.01	.00	.01	.01	16.	1.01	16.55	203	.01	.01	.00	186.
1.01	5.00	60	.01	.00	.01	.01	16.	1.01	17.00	204	.01	.01	.00	185.
1.01	5.05	61	.01	.00	.01	.01	16.	1.01	17.05	205	.01	.01	.00	184.
1.01	5.10	62	.01	.00	.01	.01	16.	1.01	17.10	206	.01	.01	.00	183.
1.01	5.15	63	.01	.00	.01	.01	16.	1.01	17.15	207	.01	.01	.00	182.
1.01	5.20	64	.01	.00	.01	.01	16.	1.01	17.20	208	.01	.01	.00	181.
1.01	5.25	65	.01	.00	.01	.01	16.	1.01	17.25	209	.01	.01	.00	180.
1.01	5.30	66	.01	.00	.01	.01	16.	1.01	17.30	210	.01	.01	.00	179.
1.01	5.35	67	.01	.00	.01	.01	16.	1.01	17.35	211	.01	.01	.00	178.
1.01	5.40	68	.01	.00	.01	.01	16.	1.01	17.40	212	.01	.01	.00	177.
1.01	5.45	69	.01	.00	.01	.01	16.	1.01	17.45	213	.01	.01	.00	176.
1.01	5.50	70	.01	.00	.01	.01	16.	1.01	17.50	214	.01	.01	.00	175.
1.01	5.55	71	.01	.00	.01	.01	16.	1.01	17.55	215	.01	.01	.00	174.
1.01	6.00	72	.01	.00	.01	.01	16.	1.01	18.00	216	.01	.01	.00	173.
1.01	6.05	73	.01	.00	.01	.01	16.	1.01	18.05	217	.01	.01	.00	172.
1.01	6.10	74	.01	.00	.01	.01	16.	1.01	18.10	218	.01	.01	.00	171.
1.01	6.15	75	.01	.00	.01	.01	16.	1.01	18.15	219	.01	.01	.00	170.
1.01	6.20	76	.01	.00	.01	.01	20.	1.01	18.20	220	.01	.01	.00	169.
1.01	6.25	77	.01	.00	.01	.01	22.	1.01	18.25	221	.01	.01	.00	168.
1.01	6.30	78	.01	.00	.01	.01	25.	1.01	18.30	222	.01	.01	.00	167.
1.01	6.35	79	.01	.00	.01	.01	26.	1.01	18.35	223	.01	.01	.00	166.
1.01	6.40	80	.01	.00	.01	.01	28.	1.01	18.40	224	.01	.01	.00	165.
1.01	6.45	81	.01	.00	.01	.01	29.	1.01	18.45	225	.01	.01	.00	164.
1.01	6.50	82	.01	.00	.01	.01	30.	1.01	18.50	226	.01	.01	.00	163.
1.01	6.55	83	.01	.00	.01	.01	30.	1.01	18.55	227	.01	.01	.00	162.
1.01	7.00	84	.01	.00	.01	.01	31.	1.01	19.00	228	.01	.01	.00	161.
1.01	7.05	85	.01	.00	.01	.01	31.	1.01	19.05	229	.01	.01	.00	160.
1.01	7.10	86	.01	.00	.01	.01	31.	1.01	19.10	230	.01	.01	.00	159.
1.01	7.15	87	.01	.00	.01	.01	31.	1.01	19.15	231	.01	.01	.00	158.
1.01	7.20	88	.01	.00	.01	.01	32.	1.01	19.20	232	.01	.01	.00	157.
1.01	7.25	89	.01	.00	.01	.01	32.	1.01	19.25	233	.01	.01	.00	156.
1.01	7.30	90	.01	.00	.01	.01	32.	1.01	19.30	234	.01	.01	.00	155.

Output Summary  
 1% Probability Event  
 Magmont Mine Tailings Dam  
 MO 30917  
 B14

1.01	7.35	91	.01	.00	.01	.01	32.	1.01	19.35	235	.01	.01	.00	.01.
1.01	7.40	92	.01	.00	.01	.01	32.	1.01	19.40	236	.01	.01	.00	.01.
1.01	7.45	93	.01	.00	.01	.01	32.	1.01	19.45	237	.01	.01	.00	.01.
1.01	7.50	94	.01	.00	.01	.01	32.	1.01	19.50	238	.01	.01	.00	.01.
1.01	7.55	95	.01	.00	.01	.01	32.	1.01	19.55	239	.01	.01	.00	.01.
1.01	8.00	96	.01	.00	.01	.01	32.	1.01	20.00	240	.01	.01	.00	.01.
1.01	8.05	97	.01	.00	.01	.01	32.	1.01	20.05	241	.01	.01	.00	.01.
1.01	8.10	98	.01	.00	.01	.01	32.	1.01	20.10	242	.01	.01	.00	.01.
1.01	8.15	99	.01	.00	.01	.01	32.	1.01	20.15	243	.01	.01	.00	.01.
1.01	8.20	100	.01	.00	.01	.01	32.	1.01	20.20	244	.01	.01	.00	.01.
1.01	8.25	101	.01	.00	.01	.01	32.	1.01	20.25	245	.01	.01	.00	.01.
1.01	8.30	102	.01	.00	.01	.01	32.	1.01	20.30	246	.01	.01	.00	.01.
1.01	8.35	103	.01	.00	.01	.01	33.	1.01	20.35	247	.01	.01	.00	.01.
1.01	8.40	104	.01	.00	.01	.01	33.	1.01	20.40	248	.01	.01	.00	.01.
1.01	8.45	105	.01	.00	.01	.01	33.	1.01	20.45	249	.01	.01	.00	.01.
1.01	8.50	106	.01	.00	.01	.01	34.	1.01	20.50	250	.01	.01	.00	.01.
1.01	8.55	107	.01	.00	.01	.01	34.	1.01	20.55	251	.01	.01	.00	.01.
1.01	9.00	108	.01	.00	.01	.01	35.	1.01	21.00	252	.01	.01	.00	.01.
1.01	9.05	109	.02	.01	.02	.02	36.	1.01	21.05	253	.01	.01	.00	.01.
1.01	9.10	110	.02	.01	.02	.02	38.	1.01	21.10	254	.01	.01	.00	.01.
1.01	9.15	111	.02	.01	.02	.02	41.	1.01	21.15	255	.01	.01	.00	.01.
1.01	9.20	112	.02	.01	.02	.02	46.	1.01	21.20	256	.01	.01	.00	.01.
1.01	9.25	113	.02	.01	.02	.02	51.	1.01	21.25	257	.01	.01	.00	.01.
1.01	9.30	114	.02	.01	.02	.02	57.	1.01	21.30	258	.01	.01	.00	.01.
1.01	9.35	115	.02	.01	.02	.02	62.	1.01	21.35	259	.01	.01	.00	.01.
1.01	9.40	116	.02	.01	.02	.02	66.	1.01	21.40	260	.01	.01	.00	.01.
1.01	9.45	117	.02	.01	.02	.02	70.	1.01	21.45	261	.01	.01	.00	.01.
1.01	9.50	118	.02	.01	.02	.02	73.	1.01	21.50	262	.01	.01	.00	.01.
1.01	9.55	119	.02	.01	.02	.02	76.	1.01	21.55	263	.01	.01	.00	.01.
1.01	10.00	120	.02	.01	.02	.02	78.	1.01	22.00	264	.01	.01	.00	.01.
1.01	10.05	121	.02	.01	.02	.02	81.	1.01	22.05	265	.01	.01	.00	.01.
1.01	10.10	122	.02	.01	.02	.02	83.	1.01	22.10	266	.01	.01	.00	.01.
1.01	10.15	123	.02	.01	.02	.02	85.	1.01	22.15	267	.01	.01	.00	.01.
1.01	10.20	124	.02	.01	.02	.02	87.	1.01	22.20	268	.01	.01	.00	.01.
1.01	10.25	125	.02	.01	.02	.02	88.	1.01	22.25	269	.01	.01	.00	.01.
1.01	10.30	126	.02	.01	.01	.01	90.	1.01	22.30	270	.01	.01	.00	.01.
1.01	10.35	127	.03	.01	.02	.02	92.	1.01	22.35	271	.01	.01	.00	.01.
1.01	10.40	128	.03	.01	.02	.02	95.	1.01	22.40	272	.01	.01	.00	.01.
1.01	10.45	129	.03	.01	.02	.02	108.	1.01	22.45	273	.01	.01	.00	.01.
1.01	10.50	130	.03	.01	.02	.02	106.	1.01	22.50	274	.01	.01	.00	.01.
1.01	10.55	131	.03	.01	.02	.02	112.	1.01	22.55	275	.01	.01	.00	.01.
1.01	11.00	132	.03	.01	.02	.02	119.	1.01	23.00	276	.01	.01	.00	.01.
1.01	11.05	133	.06	.03	.03	.03	126.	1.01	23.05	277	.01	.01	.00	.01.
1.01	11.10	134	.06	.03	.03	.03	136.	1.01	23.10	278	.01	.01	.00	.01.
1.01	11.15	135	.06	.03	.03	.03	150.	1.01	23.15	279	.01	.01	.00	.01.
1.01	11.20	136	.06	.03	.03	.03	169.	1.01	23.20	280	.01	.01	.00	.01.
1.01	11.25	137	.06	.03	.03	.03	189.	1.01	23.25	281	.01	.01	.00	.01.
1.01	11.30	138	.06	.03	.03	.03	210.	1.01	23.30	282	.01	.01	.00	.01.
1.01	11.35	139	.14	.07	.07	.07	235.	1.01	23.35	283	.01	.01	.00	.01.
1.01	11.40	140	.14	.08	.06	.06	270.	1.01	23.40	284	.01	.01	.00	.01.
1.01	11.45	141	.14	.09	.06	.06	321.	1.01	23.45	285	.01	.01	.00	.01.
1.01	11.50	142	.27	.16	.11	.11	400.	1.01	23.50	286	.01	.01	.00	.01.
1.01	11.55	143	.27	.17	.10	.10	509.	1.01	23.55	287	.01	.01	.00	.01.
1.01	12.00	144	.55	.38	.16	.16	681.	1.02	0.00	288	.01	.01	.00	.01.
SUM 7.39 4.74 2.65 100.11 120.11 67.11 1328.391														
PEAK 2455. 507. 162. 162. TOTAL VOLUME 46508.														

PEAK 2455. CFS 507. 6-HOUR 507. 24-HOUR 162. 72-HOUR 162. TOTAL VOLUME 46500.

RUNOFF SUMMARY, AVERAGE FLOW IN CUBIC FEET PER SECOND (CUBIC METERS PER SECOND)  
 AREA IN SQUARE MILES (SQUARE KILOMETERS)

HYDROGRAPH AT	LAKE	PEAK		6-HOUR		24-HOUR		72-HOUR		AREA	
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
		69.531	14.371	4.581	4.581	4.581	4.581	4.581	4.581	1.28	3.321
ROUTED TO											
	DAM	300.	300.	300.	299.	299.	299.	299.	299.	1.28	3.321
	1	8.501	8.501	8.501	8.471	8.471	8.471	8.471	8.471	1.28	3.321

SUMMARY OF DAM SAFETY ANALYSIS

PLAN		INITIAL VALUE		SPILLWAY CREST		TOP OF DAM	
ELEVATION		1302.00		1302.00		1315.50	
STORAGE		3481.		3481.		6517.	
OUTFLOW		300.		300.		11300.	
RATIO OF PMF	MAXIMUM RESERVOIR W.S.ELEV	MAXIMUM DEPTH OVER DAM	MAXIMUM STORAGE AC-FT	MAXIMUM OUTFLOW CFS	DURATION OVER TOP HOURS	TIME OF MAX OUTFLOW HOURS	TIME OF FAILURE HOURS
1.00	1301.99	0.00	3481.	300.	0.00	0.00	0.00

Output Summary  
 1% Probability Event  
 Magmont Mine Tailings Dam  
 MO 30917

B15



## **APPENDIX C**

### **Laboratory Test Results and Design Plans**

# HARDING • MILLER • LAWSON & ASSOCIATES

SOIL MECHANICS ENGINEERS

RICHARD S. HARDING, CIVIL ENGINEER  
EUGENE A. MILLER, CIVIL ENGINEER  
OLIVER E. MERWIN  
ROBERT T. LAWSON, CIVIL ENGINEER  
HENRY T. TAYLOR, CIVIL ENGINEER

64 WOODLAND AVENUE • P.O. BOX 1169  
SAN RAFAEL, CALIFORNIA 94902

TELEPHONE (415) 454-1720

September 19, 1966  
2956.2

Arthur G. McKee and Company  
650 Fifth Street  
San Francisco, California

Attention: Mr. Erik Rettig

Gentlemen:

Laboratory Test Results  
Embankment Materials - Starter Dam  
Missouri Lead Operating Company  
Tailings Dam  
Salem, Missouri

This letter transmits the results of laboratory classification and strength tests we have performed on the proposed embankment materials for the starter dam for the Missouri Lead Operating Company's Tailings Dam, Salem, Missouri.

Initially, classification tests were performed on three soil samples submitted by you, labeled Sample No. 1, No. 2 and No. 3. The results of these classification tests, consisting of sieve analyses and plasticity index tests, are presented on Plates 1 and 2. The three samples were then combined, equally by weight, to be used for the required strength testing.

The composite sample was compacted to form four 2.5 inch diameter cylindrical specimens to a density 95 percent of the maximum obtainable by the ASTM D698-58T (C) method at a water content 1% to 2% wet of optimum. The results of the compaction test are presented on Plate 3. This compaction method is generally referred to as the "Standard A.S.T.M." method and is equivalent to a compactive effort of 12,375 foot-pounds per cubic foot. As discussed with you, this compactive effort and water content is believed realistic for the planned construction and is in keeping with a recognized standard test procedure.

These specimens were subsequently tested in the triaxial compression apparatus (with pore pressure measurements) to determine the shearing strength parameters for the various conditions required for embankment design. The results of the laboratory strength tests are presented below and are shown graphically on Plate 4.

Arthur G. McKee and Co.  
Page 2 - September 19, 1966

<u>Condition</u>	<u>Shearing Strength</u>
Unconsolidated - Undrained (Total Stresses)	$c = 750 \text{ psf}$ $\phi = 0$
Consolidated - Undrained (Total Stresses)	$c = 500 \text{ psf}$ $\phi = 13 \text{ degrees}$
Effective Stress (Computed Drained Strength)	$c' = 250 \text{ psf}$ $\phi' = 32 \text{ degrees}$

The detailed results of the individual tests are presented on Plates 5 and 6.

Classification tests were also performed on a sample of coarse tailings proposed as the main dam embankment materials and the results of these tests are presented on Plate 7. We understand that you desire to obtain an approximate value of the permeability of this material to aid in your seepage analysis. Based on the Unified Soil Classification System, the coarse tailings are a SM type material which is a silty sand or a poorly graded silt-sand mixture. Using the 20 percent size criterion, the coefficient of permeability is estimated to be in the range of 1000 to 3000 feet per year.

We trust that these test data results are sufficient for your needs. We would be pleased to consult with you further regarding this project.

Yours very truly,

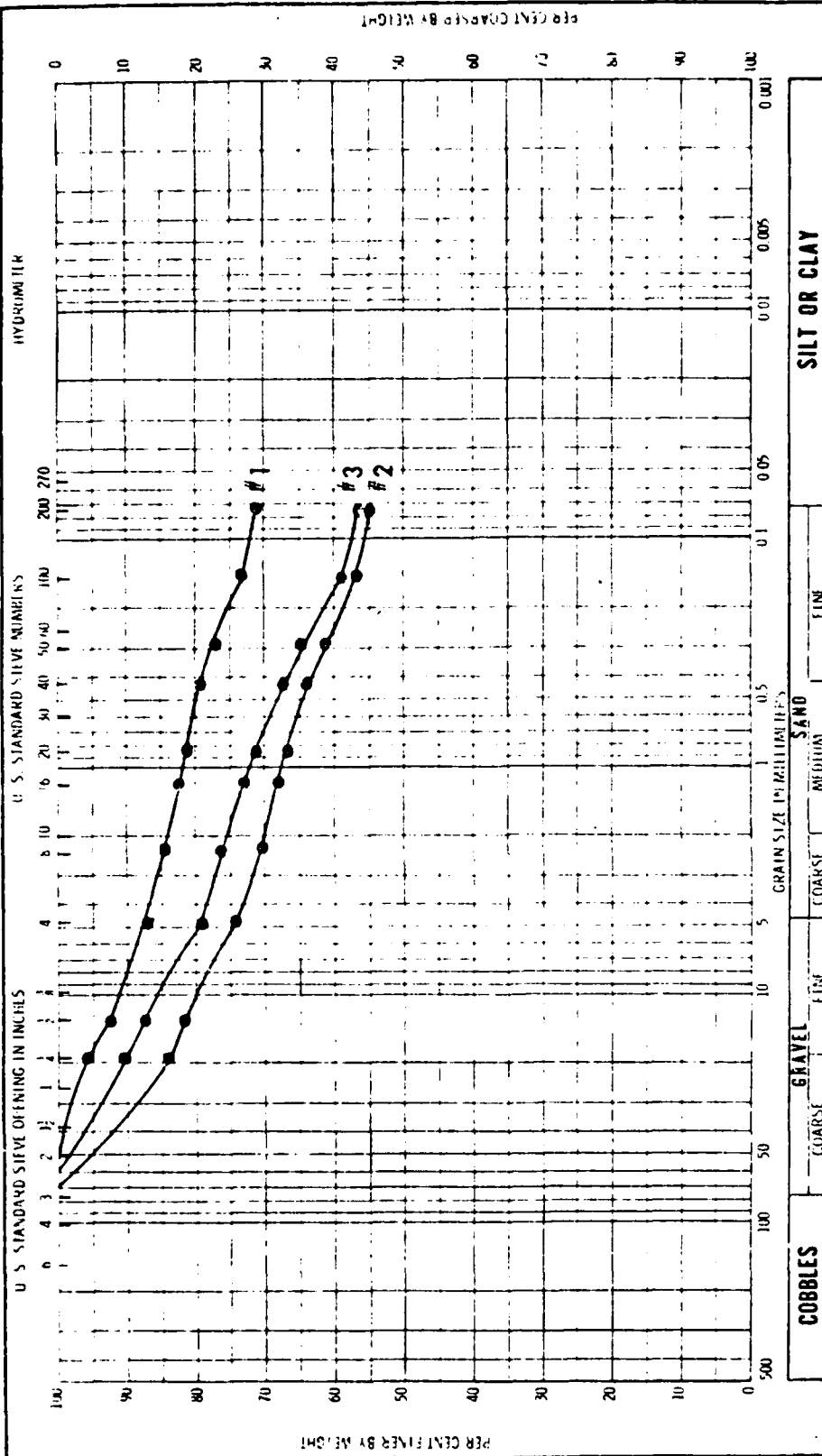
HARDING-MILLER-LAWSON & ASSOCIATES



Robert T. Lawson  
Civil Engineer - 9715

KHB/EBH/RTL/leo

3 copies submitted



Sample No.	1	2	3
Elev. or Depth			
Soil Name and Symbol	GRAVELLY SANDY CLAY (CL)	GRAVELLY SANDY CLAY (CL)	GRAVELLY SANDY CLAY (CL)
Net wt %	39	32	32
PI	20	20	17
PL	19	12	15
Project	Missouri Lead Tailings Dam		
Ared			
Hole No			
Date			

PARTICLE SIZE ANALYSIS

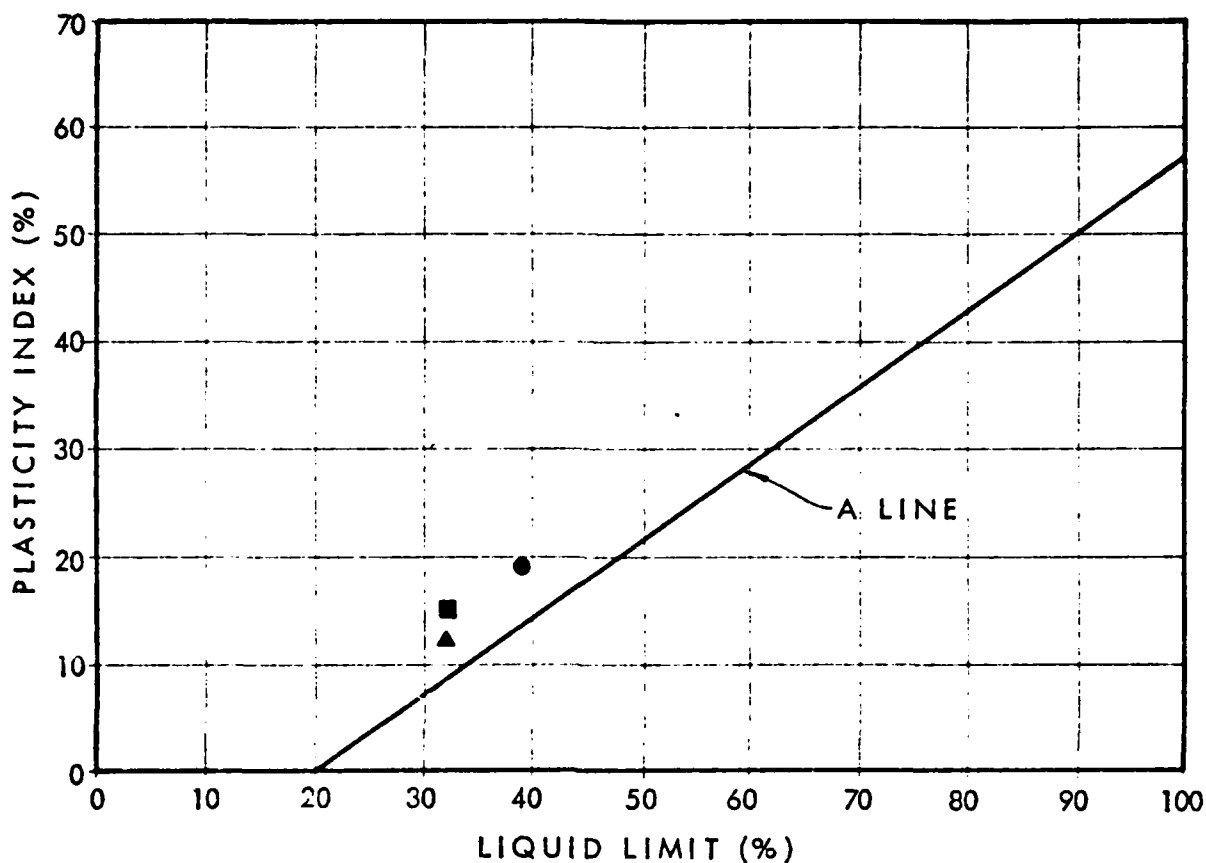
HARDING MILLER LAWSON & ASSOCIATES  
soil mechanics engineers

PARTICLE SIZE ANALYSIS  
Missouri Lead Tailings Dam

PLATE

1

Job No: 2956.2 Appr: K.P./rr Date: 9/19/66



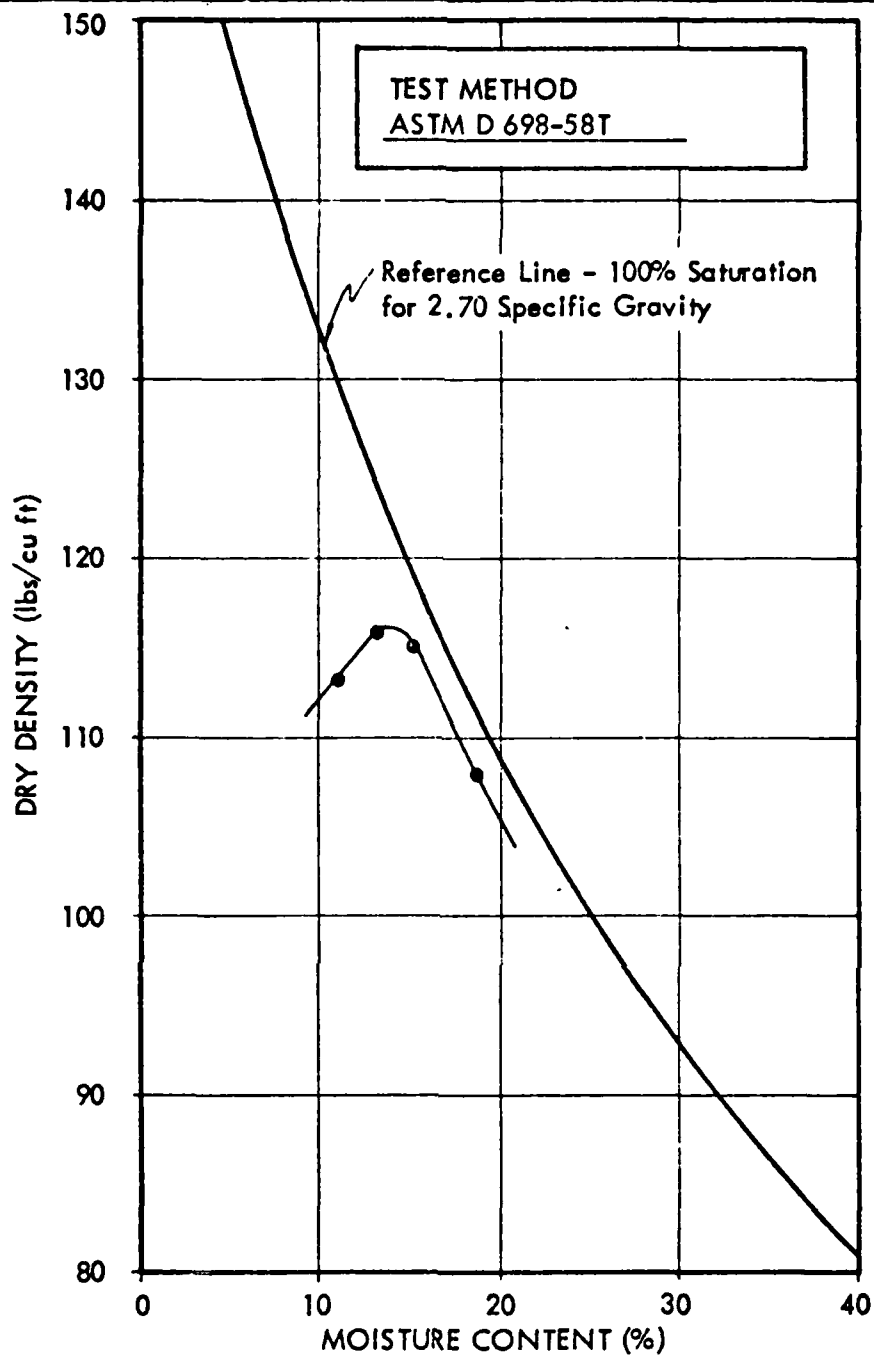
SYMBOL	CLASSIFICATION & SOURCE	LIQUID LIMIT (%)	PLASTIC LIMIT (%)	PLASTICITY INDEX (%)	% PASSING #200 SCREEN
●	GRAVELLY SANDY CLAY (CL) (sample #1)	39	20	19	
▲	GRAVELLY SANDY CLAY (CL) (sample #2)	32	20	12	
■	GRAVELLY SANDY CLAY (CL) (sample #3)	32	17	15	

HARDING MILLER LAWSON & ASSOCIATES  
soil mechanics engineers

PLASTICITY CHART  
Missouri Lead Tailings Dam

PLATE  
**2**

Job No: 2956.2 Appr: 1/16/r Date: 9/19/66



Symbol	Sample Source	Classification	Optimum Moisture (%)	Maximum Dry Density (pcf)
•	Combined Samples 1, 2, & 3	GRAVELLY SANDY CLAY (CL)	14	116

HARDING • MILLER • LAWSON & ASSOCIATES  
soil mechanics engineers

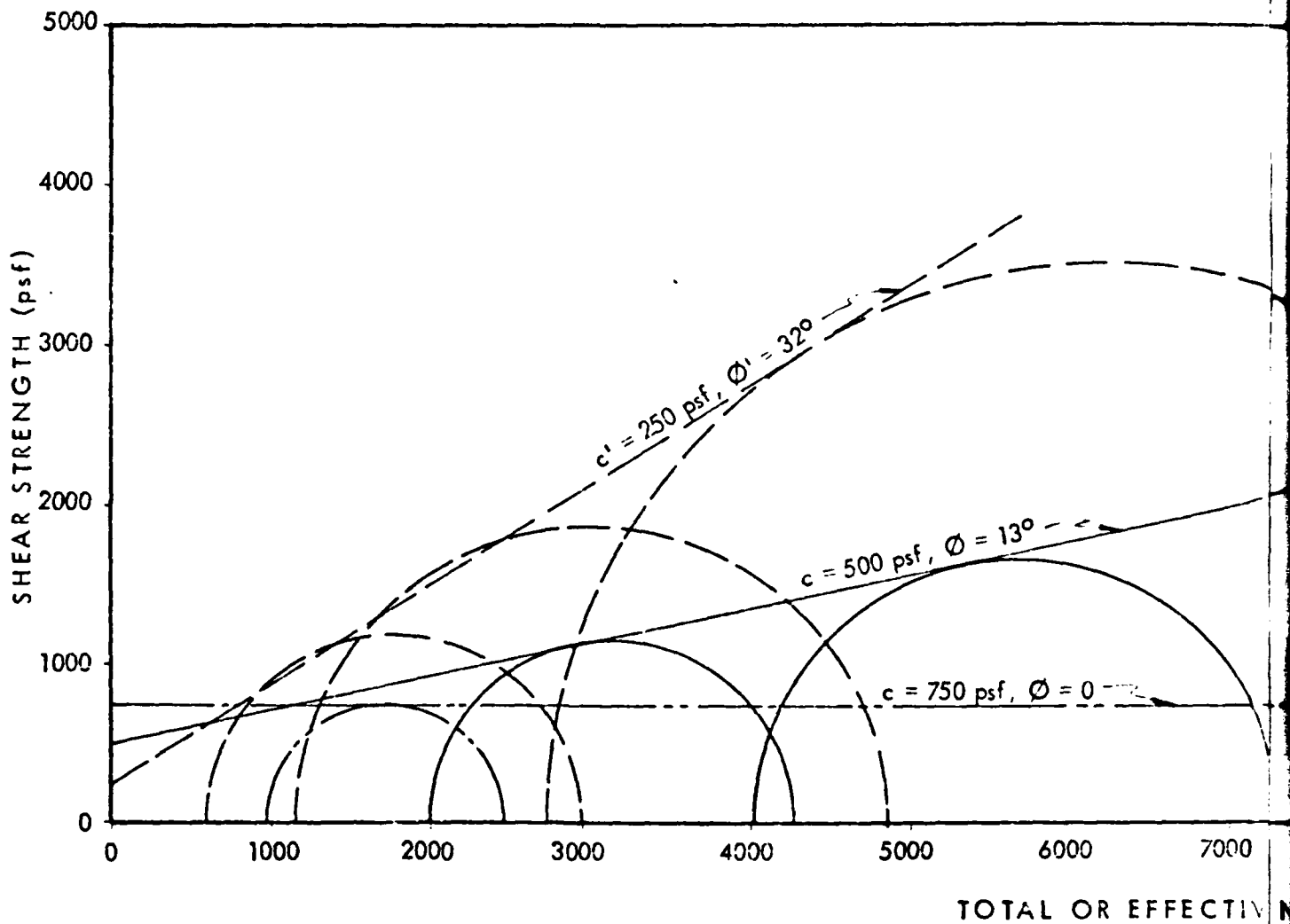
COMPACTION TEST DATA

Missouri Lead Tailings Dam

PLATE

3

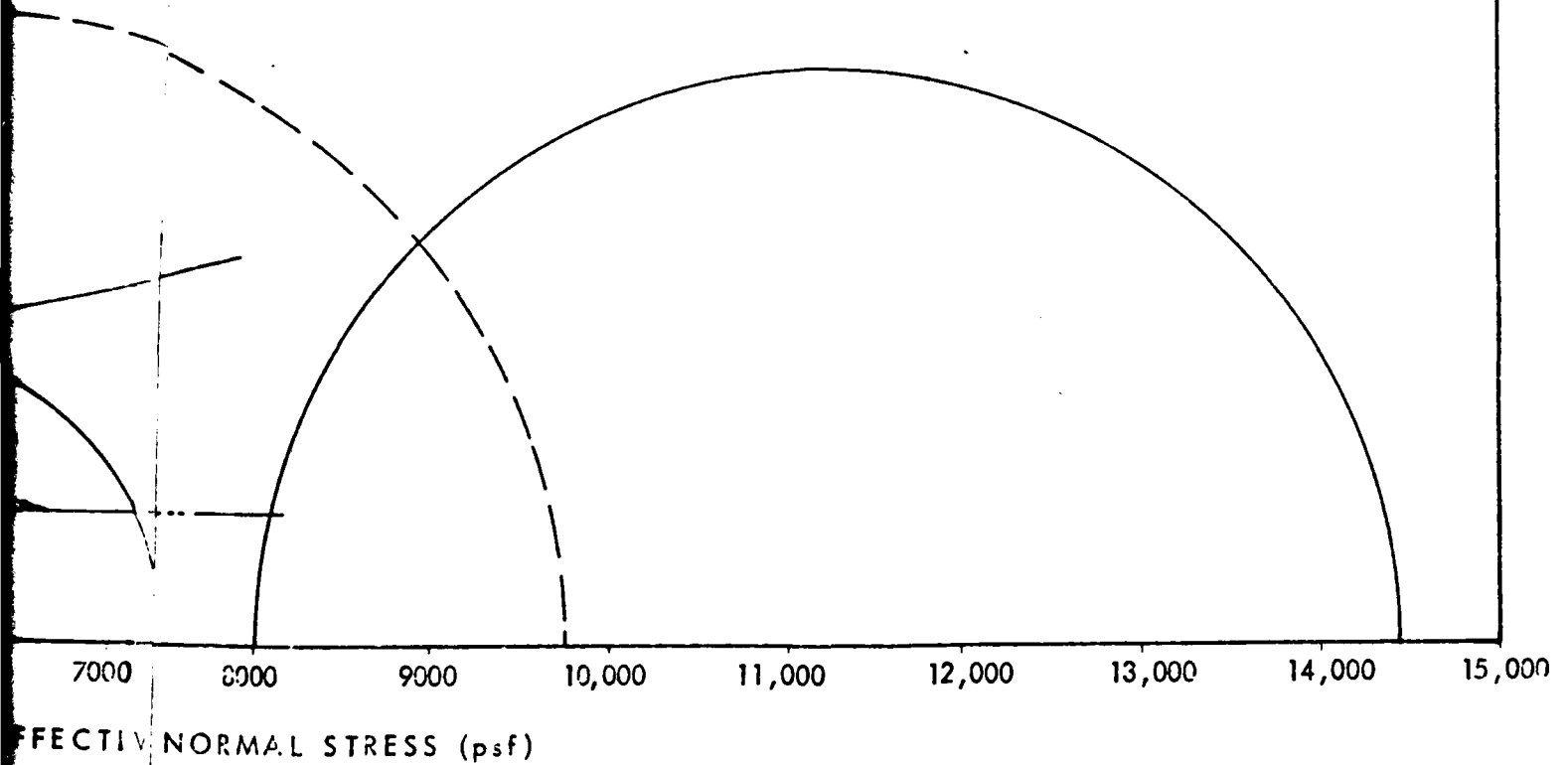
Job No: 2956.2 Appr: J. F. /gr Date: 9/16/66



**KEY:**

- A. Unconsolidated - Undrained Triaxial Test ————
- B. Consolidated - Undrained Triaxial Test ————
- C. Effective Stress Circles and Envelope ————  
(Computed from Consolidated - Undrained Triaxial Tests with  
Measurement of Pore Water Pressures)

Specimens prepared to 95% ASTM D 698 - 58 T(C)  
at 1.9% wet of optimum. Specimen diameter = 2.5"



HARDING-MILLER-LAWSON & ASSOCIATES  
soil mechanics engineers

Job: 2956.2 Appr: K. E. /rr Date: 9/19/66

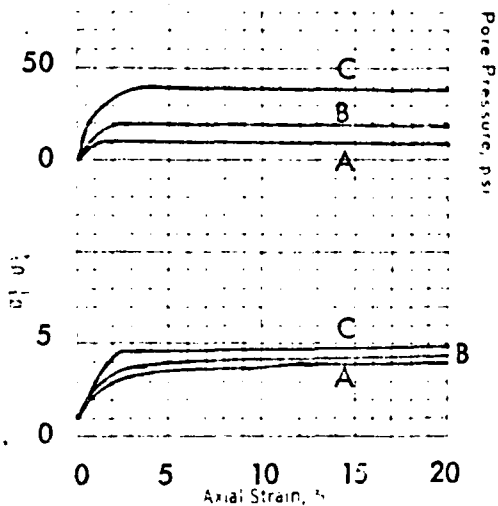
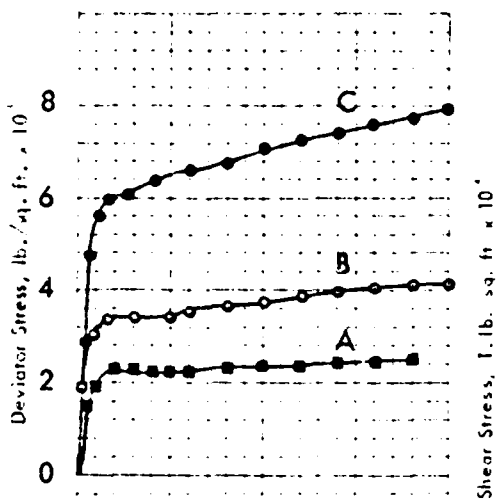
SHEARING STRENGTH TEST RESULTS  
EMBANKMENT MATERIALS  
STARTER DAM

Missouri Lead Tailings Dam

PLATE

4





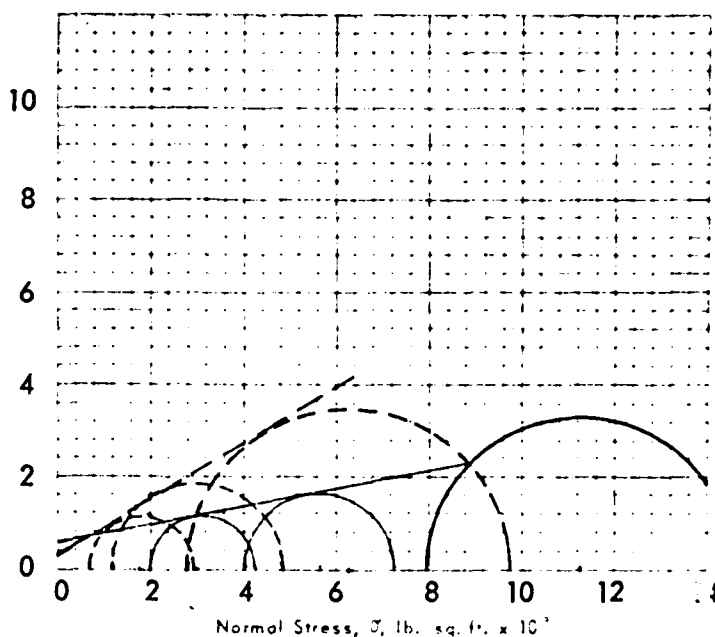
Shear Values  
 $c = 13$   
 $\tan \phi = .231$   
 $\sigma_3 = 500$

Type Test **CU**  
 Method of Saturation

Back Pressure

☐ Controlled Stress ☒ Controlled Strain

Type of specimen <b>Remolded</b>		Rate of strain <b>.011</b> in./min.	
Classification <b>GRAVELLY SANDY CLAY (CL)</b>			
LL <b>--</b>	PL <b>--</b>	PI <b>--</b>	<b>2.68 (assumed)</b>
Remarks		Boring <b>                    </b> Depth <b>                    </b>	
		Area <b>                    </b>	



Test No.	A	B	C
Initial			
Water content	16.2	15.9	15.5
Void ratio	.537	.534	.519
Saturation	81	80	80
Dry density, lb./cu. ft.	108.8	109.0	110.1
Before Test			
Water content	18.6	17.4	15.7
Saturation	100+	100+	100
Confining pressure, lb./sq. in.	2000	4000	8000
void ratio	.488	.462	.422
Final			
Water content	18.6	17.4	15.5
Void ratio	.488	.462	.422
Major principal stress, lb./sq. in.	5110	9670	14,530
Minor principal stress, lb./sq. in.	2000	4000	8000
Time to failure, min.	12	8	35
Initial diameter, cm.	6.35	6.35	6.35
Initial height, H <sub>0</sub> , cm.	14.60	14.60	14.60

HARDING MILLER LAWSON & ASSOCIATES  
 soil mechanics engineers

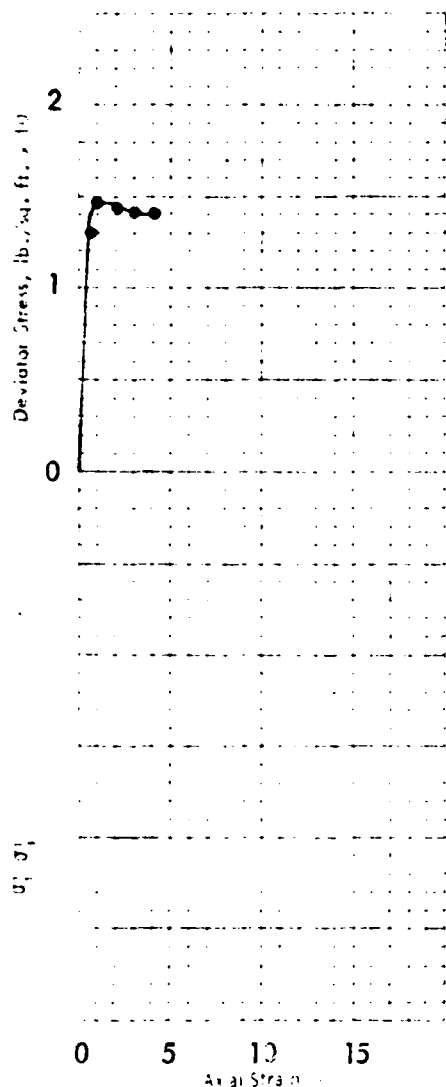
TRIAXIAL COMPRESSION TEST

PLATE

Missouri Lead Tailings Dam

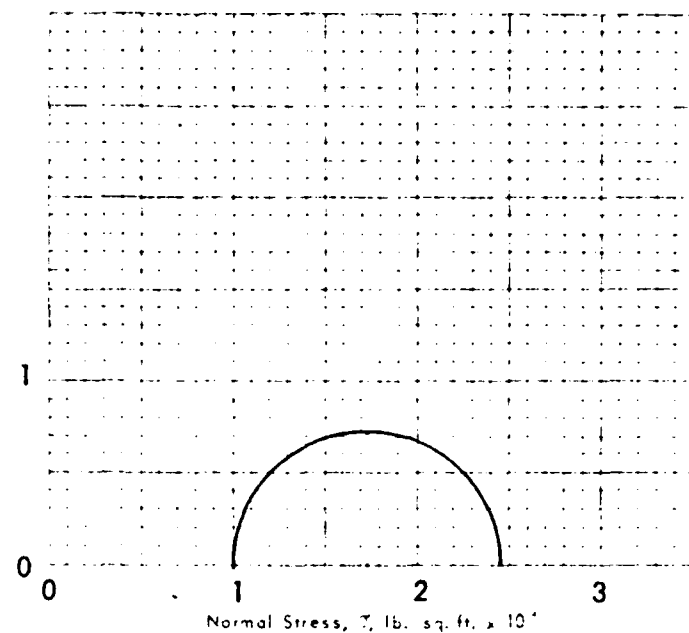
5

Job No: 2956.2 Appr: /rr Date: 9/19/66



Shear Stress,  $\tau$ , lb./sq. ft.  $\times 10^3$

Pore Pressure, psi



Test No.					
Initial	Water content	w	15.5	%	
	Void ratio	e	.535		
	Saturation	S	78	%	
	Dry density, lb./cu. ft.	\rho	109.0		
Before Test	Water content	w	19.0	%	
	Saturation	S	99	%	
	Void ratio	e	--		
	Void ratio	e	--		
Final	Water content	w	19.0	%	
	Void ratio	e	.513		
	Stress, lb./sq. ft.	\sigma	2440		
	Stress, lb./sq. ft.	\sigma	1000		
Time to failure, min.			1.0		
Initial diameter, cm.			6.36		
Initial height, cm.			14.58		

Type Test: **UU**  
 Method of Saturation: **Back Pressure**

☐ Controlled Stress ☒ Controlled Strain

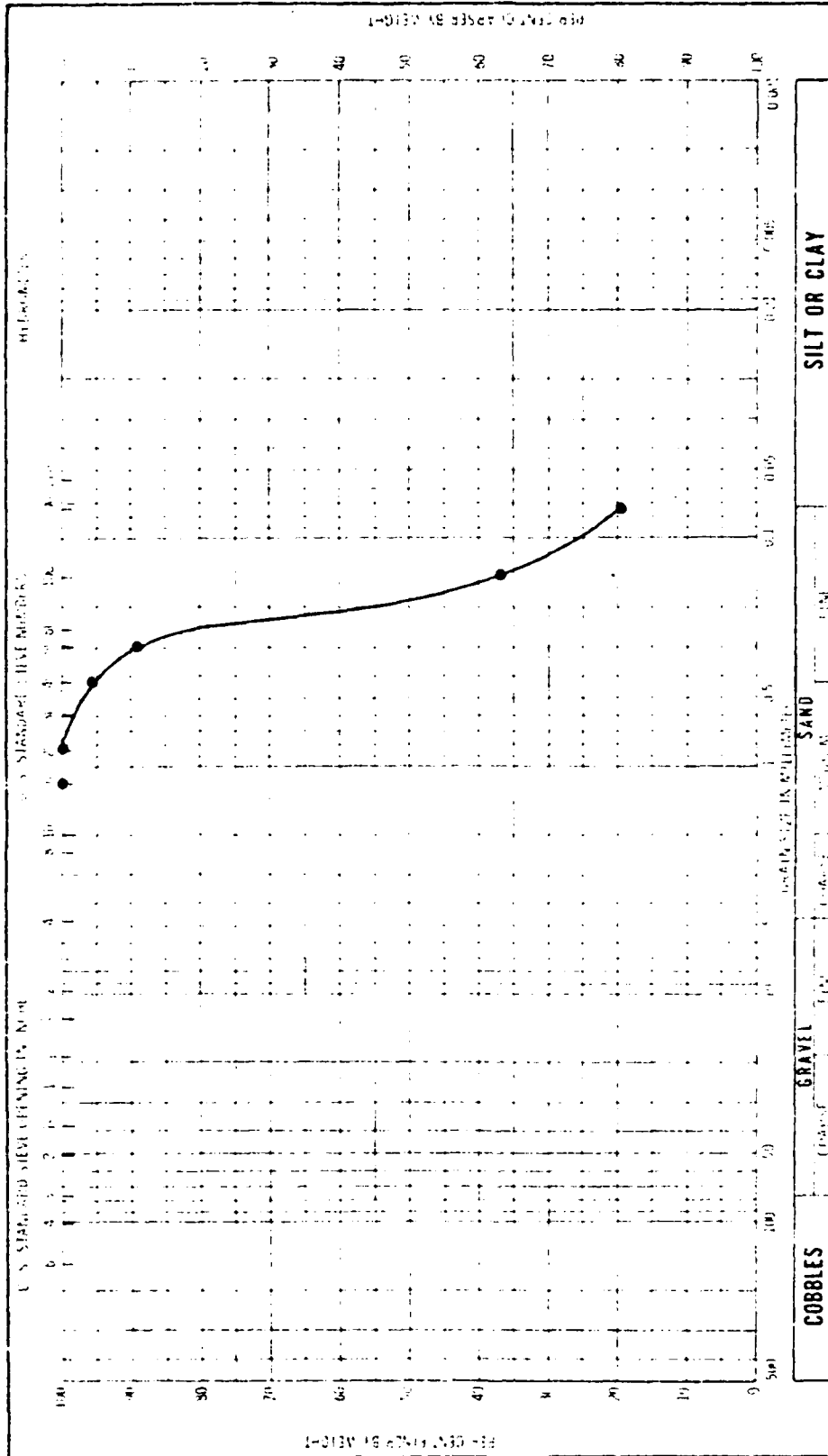
Kind of specimen	Remolded		Rate of strain	1.0 %/min	
Classification	GRAVELLY SANDY CLAY (CL)				
LC	--	FC	--	PI	--
				2.68 (assumed)	
Remarks	Back Pressure = 59 psi (8496 psf)		Boring	Depth	
			Area		

HARDING MILLER LAWSON & ASSOCIATES  
 soil mechanics engineers

TRIAXIAL COMPRESSION TEST  
 Missouri Lead Tailings Dam

PLATE  
**6**

Job No: 2956.2 Appr: J. J. /rr Date: 9/19/66



Sample No. **2 (L-1290-2)**

Flow or Depth

Soil Name and General

**SILTY SAND (SM)**  
(Coarse Tailings)

**Non Plastic**

**Missouri Lead Tailings Dam**

Project

Area

Sheet No.

Scale

**PARTICLE SIZE ANALYSIS**

HARDING MILLER LAWSON & ASSOCIATES  
soil mechanics engineers

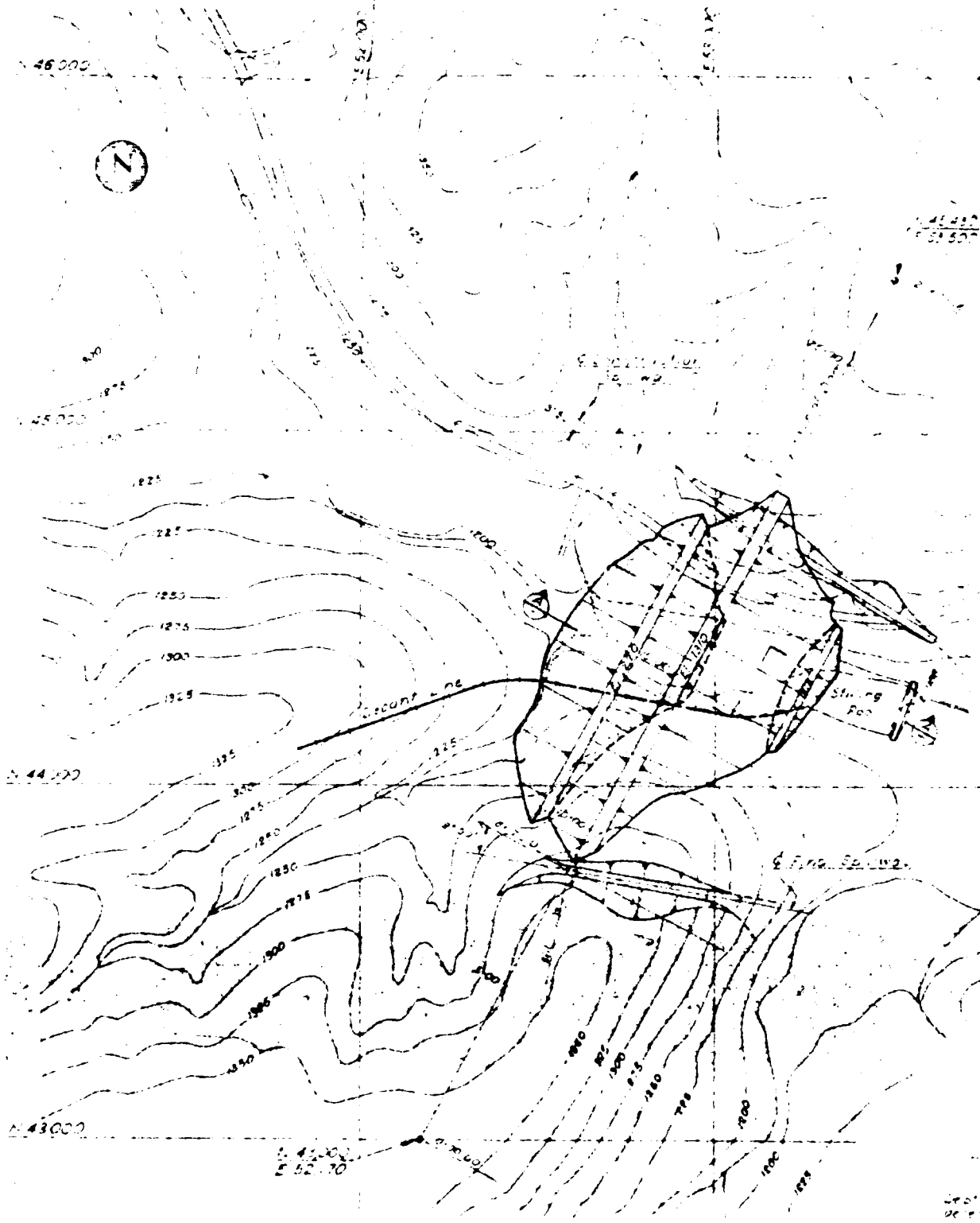
Job No: **2956.2** Appr: **4/8/rr** Date: **9/19/66**

**PARTICLE SIZE ANALYSIS**  
**Missouri Lead Tailings Dam**

PLATE  
**7**

*Not Magnet Material*

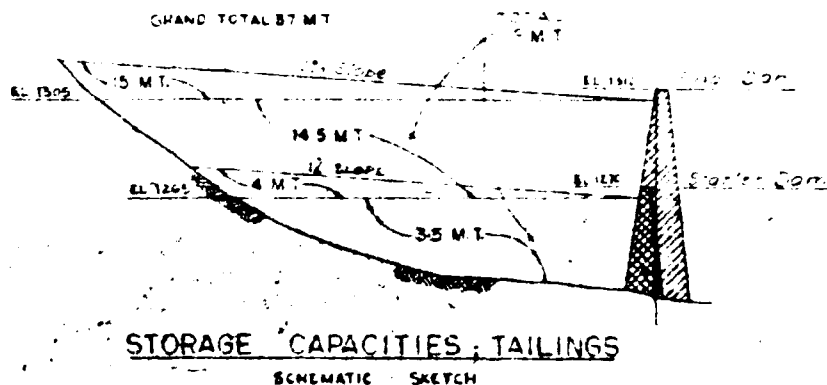
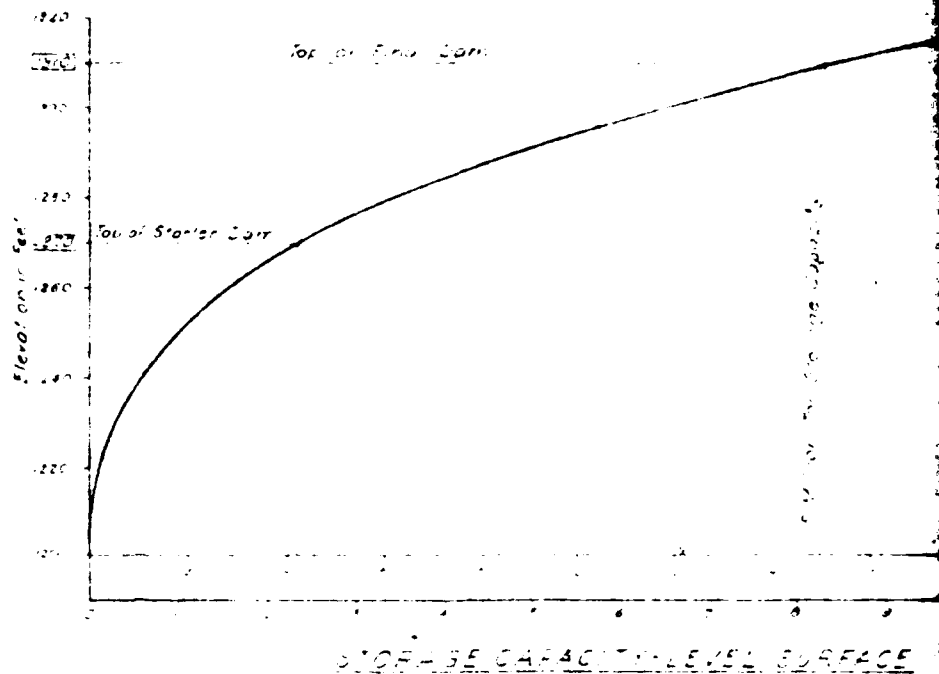
926 8036



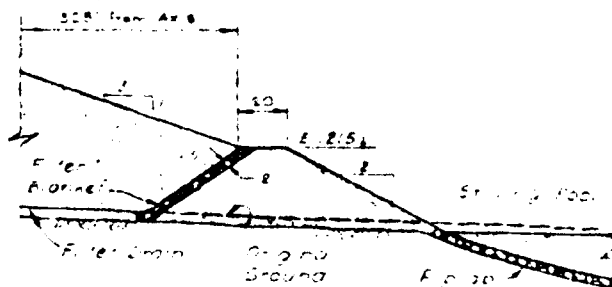
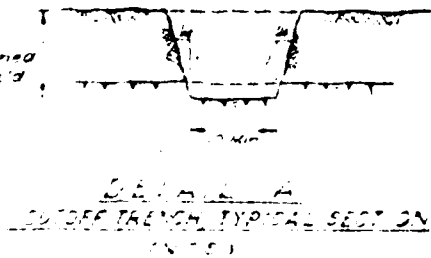
PLAN  
Scale 1:50,000

DE  
METRE

0 100 200 300 400 500 600 700 800 900 1000



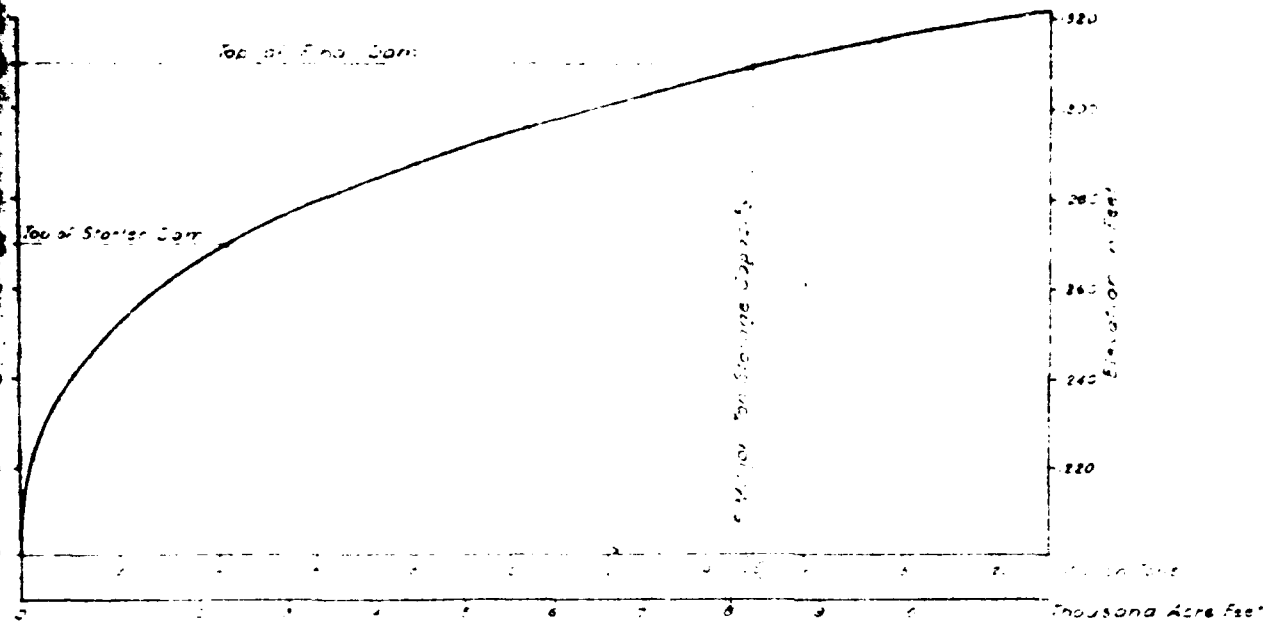
STORAGE CAPACITIES, TAILINGS  
SCHEMATIC SKETCH



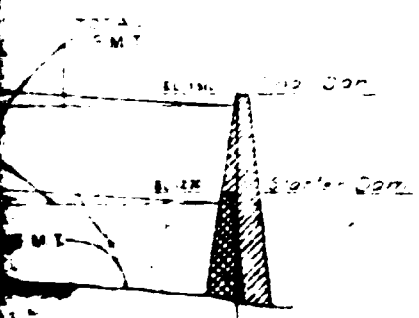
DETAIL B  
TOE DAM TYPICAL SECTION  
Scale 1"=40'

2

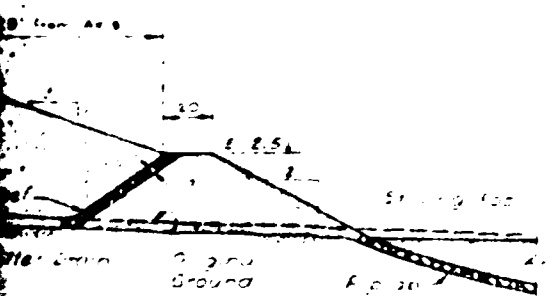
3



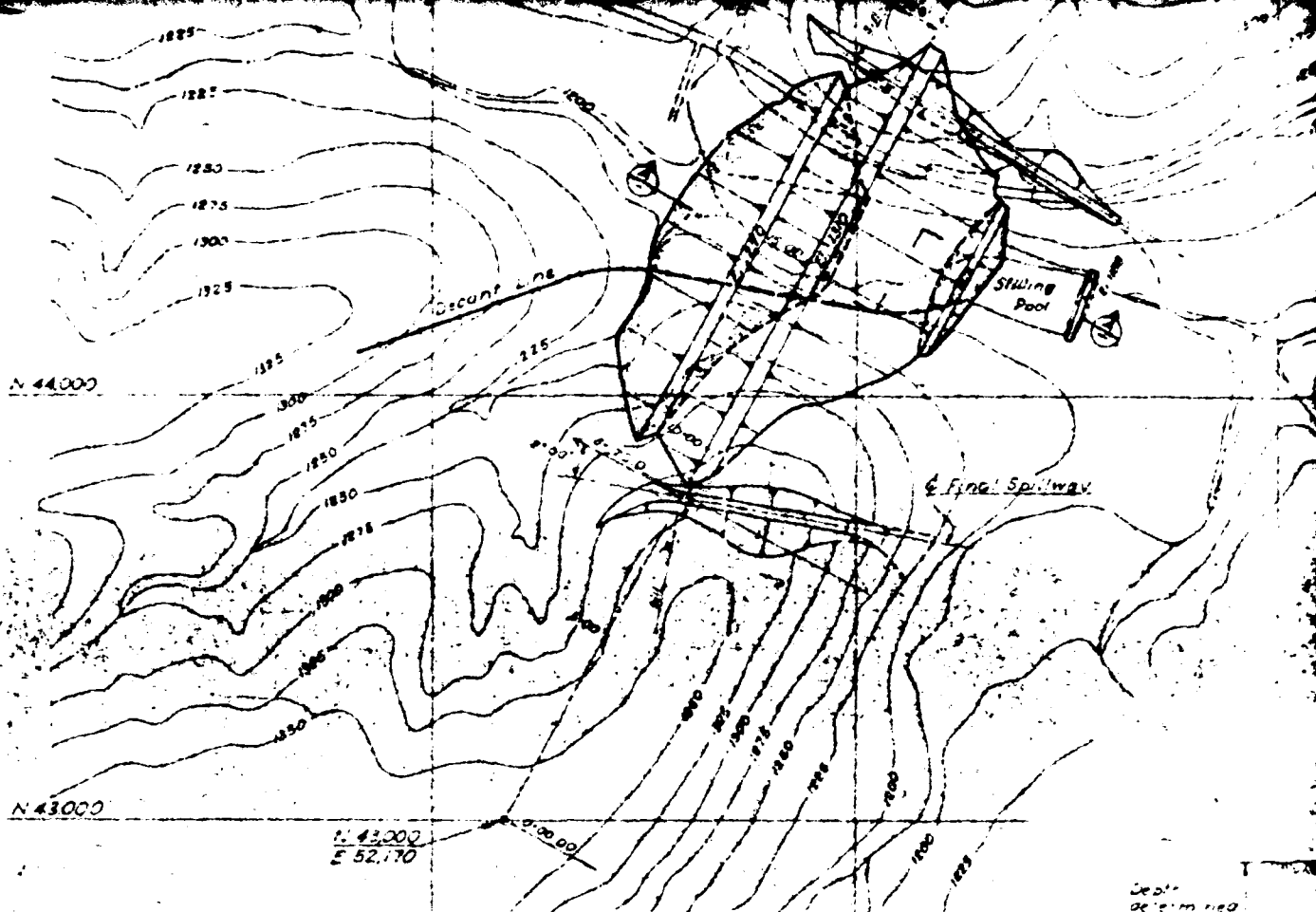
STORAGE CAPACITY-LEVEL SURFACE



TAILINGS

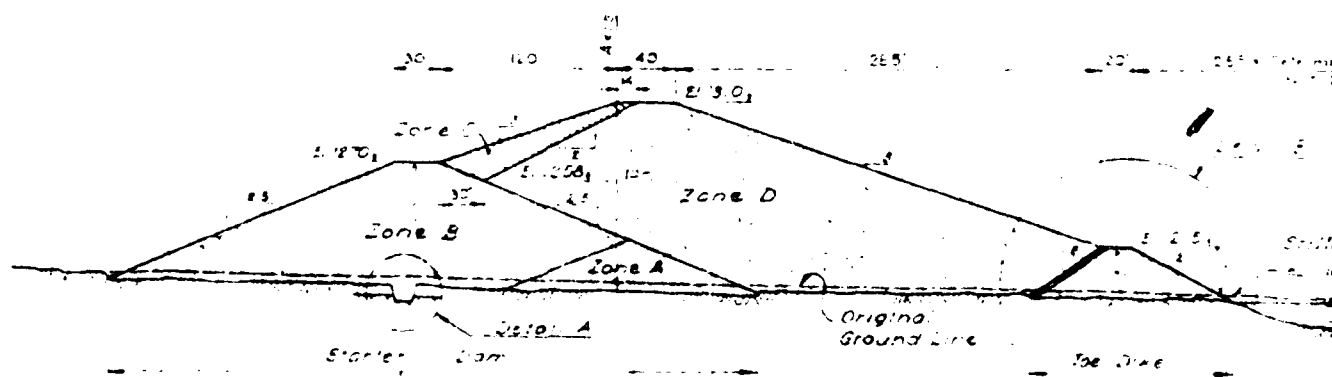


DETAIL B  
TAIL DINE TYPICAL SECTION  
Scale 1"=40'



# PLAN

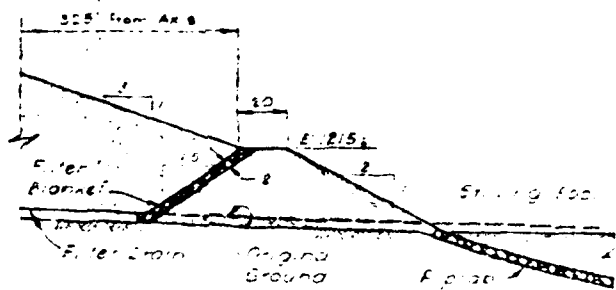
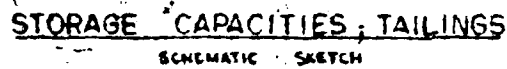
Scale 1" = 200'



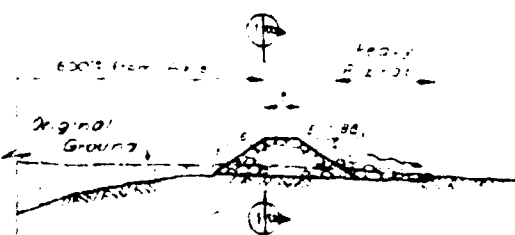
# SECTION A

Scale 1" = 60'

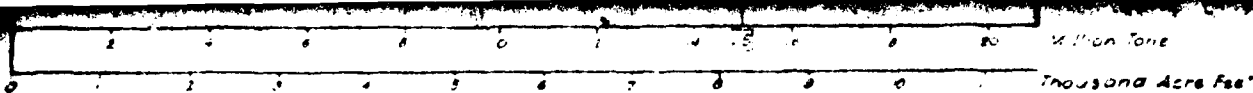
DESCRIPTION	BY	CHK.	APPROVED	DATE	DESCRIPTION	BY	CHK.	APPROVED	DATE



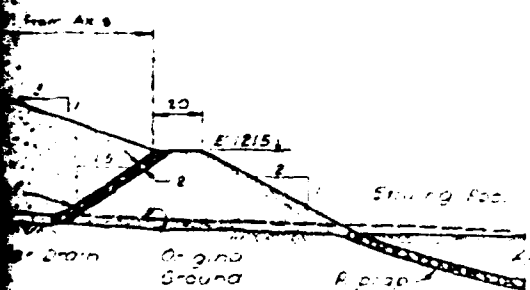
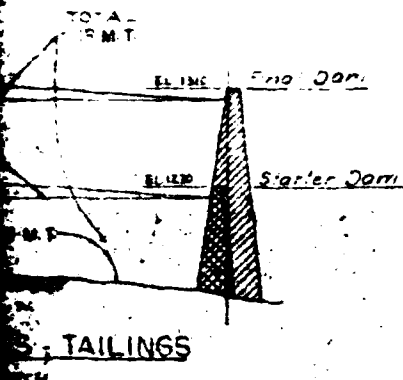
1. The first step is to identify the problem or question that needs to be answered. This involves understanding the context and the specific requirements of the task.


$$\frac{250000000}{1000000000} = \frac{1}{4}$$
[illegible]

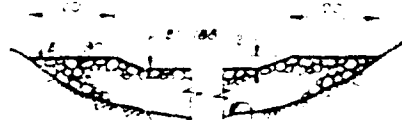
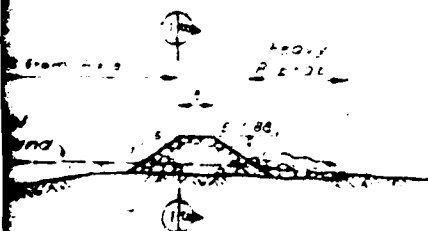




STORAGE CAPACITY-LEVEL SURFACE



DETAIL B  
TOE DIKE TYPICAL SECTION  
Scale 1"=40'



Natural Ground, Strengthened

DETAIL C  
TOE DIKE TYPICAL SECTION  
Scale 1"=40'

SECTION 15  
1"=40'

		TITLE TAILINGS DAM GENERAL PLAN & SECTIONS		DATE BY CHECKED APPROVED	

