

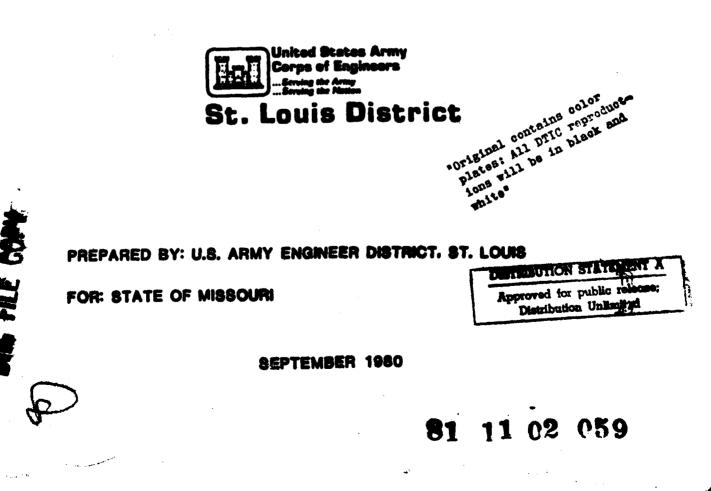
MISSISSIPPI-KASKASKIA-ST. LOUIS BASIN

AD A106607

RICHWOODS MINE 'B' MILL DAM WASHINGTON COUNTY, MISSOURI MO. 31404



PHASE 1 INSPECTION REPORT NATIONAL DAM SAFETY INSPECTION



REPORT DOCUMENTATION PAGE	READ INSTRUCTIONS
	BEFORE COMPLETING FORM
A b - A 10!	
NTLE (and Subditio) hase I Dam Inspection Report	5. TYPE OF REPORT & PERIOD COVERED
lational Dam Safety Program	9/Final teret.
lichwoods Mine "B" Mill Dam (MO 31404)	5. PERFORMING ORG. REPORT NUMBER
lashington County, Missouri	6. PERFORMING ORG. MEPORT NUMBER
AUTHOR()	8. CONTRACT OR GRANT NUMBER(*)
ioodward-Clyde Consultants	12
	13 Deguine and a back
PERFORMING ORGANIZATION NAME AND ADDRESS	DACW43-80-C-0066
J.S. Army Engineer District, St. Louis	10. PROGRAM ELEMENT, PROJECT, TASK AREA & WORK UNIT NUMBERS
am Inventory and Inspection Section, LMSED-PD	(12) 30/
210 Tucker Blvd., North, St. Louis, Mo. 63101	14 50
CONTROLLING OFFICE NAME AND ADDRESS	12. REPORT DATE
.S. Army Engineer District, St. Louis	Sep tomber 19 89
Nam Inventory and Inspection Section, LMSED-PD " 210 Tucker Blvd., North, St. Louis, Mo. 63101	13. NUMBER OF PAGES Approximately 40
NONITORING AGENCY NAME & ADDRESS(II different from Controlling Office)	
Richard G. /Berggreen	UNCLASSIFIED
Jean-Yves /Perez	154. DECLASSIFICATION/DOWNGRADING SCHEDULE
oproved for release; distribution unlimited.	
DISTRIBUTION STATEMENT (of the Report) Supproved for release; distribution unlimited. DISTRIBUTION STATEMENT (of the obstract entered in Block 20, if different for National Dam Safety Prog 'B' Mill Dam (MO 31404) Kaskaskia - St. Louis Ba Missouri. Phase I Inspense	gram. Richwoods Mine , Mississippi – asin, Washington County.
DISTRIBUTION STATEMENT (of the ebstract entered in Block 20, if different h National Dam Safety Prog 'B' Mill Dam (MO 31404) Kaskaskia - St. Louis Ba Missouri. Phase I Inspe	gram. Richwoods Mine , Mississippi - asin, Washington County, ection Report.
DISTRIBUTION STATEMENT (of the obstract entered in Block 20, if different for National Dam Safety Prog 'B' Mill Dam (MO 31404) Kaskaskia - St. Louis Ba Missouri. Phase I Inspe SUPPLEMENTARY NOTES	gram. Richwoods Mine , Mississippi - asin, Washington County, ection Report. " " " am of Inspection of ral condition of the dam with n visual inspection, to
DISTRIBUTION STATEMENT (of the abstract entered in Block 20, if different is National Dam Safety Prog 'B' Mill Dam (MO 31404) Kaskaskia - St. Louis Ba Missouri. Phase I Inspe SUPPLEMENTARY NOTES KEY WORDS (Continue on reverse elds II necessary and identify by block number am Safety, Lake, Dam Inspection, Private Dams AMETRACT (Continue on reverse etds N necessary and identify by block number his report was prepared under the National Progr on-Federal Dams. This report assesses the gener respect to safety, based on available data and on	gram. Richwoods Mine , Mississippi - asin, Washington County, ection Report. " " " am of Inspection of ral condition of the dam with n visual inspection, to

and the second line of the second second

ŀ

٠

SE	Cų	I RI	IT۱	r CL	ASSI	ICATI	ON OF	THIS	PAGE	(Mhan	Data Enteres	0

SECURITY CLASSIFICATION OF THIS PAGE(When Data Entered)

Y



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

SUBJECT: Richwoods Mine 'B' Mill Dam (MO 31404)

This report presents the results of field inspection and evaluation of the Richwoods Mine 'B' Mill Dam (MO 31404). It was prepared under the National Program of Inspection of Non-Federal Dams.

The inspection results indicate problems with the discharge from the impoundment which runs along a portion of the dam toe, (See photos 3 and 4). It appears this discharge channel has eroded the toe of the downstream slope and evidence of small slope failures were noted in this area.

SIGNED

SUBMITTED BY:

Chief, Engineering Division

24 SEP 1980

Date

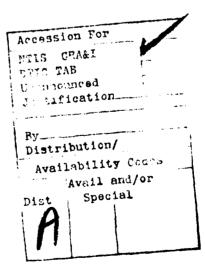
APPROVED BY:

Colonel, CE, District Engineer

JUNED

24 SEP 1380

Date



RICHWOODS MINE B MILL DAM

Washington County, Missouri Missouri Inventory No. 31404

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 September 1980

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 Richwoods Mine "B" Mill Dam Missouri Washington Unnamed Tributary of Ditch Creek 3 June 1980

Richwoods Mine "B" Mill Dam, Missouri Inventory Number 31404 was inspected by Richard Berggreen (engineering geologist), David Hendron (geotechnical engineer), and Sean Tseng (hydrologist). The dam is an active barite tailings dam.

The dam inspection was made following the guidelines presented in the "Recommended Guidelines for Safety Inspections of Dams". These guidelines were developed by the Chief of Engineers, US Army, Washington, D.C., 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 an expeditious identification, based on available data and a visual inspection of those dams which may pose hazards to human life or property. In view of the limited nature of the studies, no assurance can be given that all deficiencies have been identified.

The St Louis District, Corps of Engineers, has classified this dam as a high hazard dam; we concur with this classification. The estimated damage zone extends approximately twelve mi downstream. Within this damage zone are a barite processing plant, a tailings dam (Missouri No. 30469) and approximately 5 occupied dwellings.

Richwoods Mine "B" Mill Dam is in the intermediate size classification based on its maximum height of 48 ft. Its storage capacity is 196 ac-ft.

Our inspection and evaluation indicate the dam is in an unsatisfactory condition. Potential for severe erosion where the discharge channel flows along the toe of the dam, and excessively steep downstream slopes, 34 to 35° , suggest the long-term stability of the dam is questionable. The lack of a designed spillway is a deficiency. However, the low area at the southwest end of the embankment acts as an informal spillway.

The hydrologic analysis shows that the dam will be overtopped for any substantial precipitation event. However, overtopping will be confined to the low area at the

southwest end of the embankment and will not occur along the main dam embankment for a 1 percent probability-of-occurrence event (100-year flood) or for the Probable Maximum Flood (PMF). 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.

It is recommended the following remedial measures and additional studies be undertaken, under the guidance of an engineer experienced in the design and construction of dams, for the facilities at Richwoods Mine "B" Mill Dam:

1. Discharge from the impoundment should be channeled away from the toe of the dam to prevent further erosion and oversteepening of the downstream embankment slope.

2. Design and construction of a spillway with adequate capacity.

3. Structural and seismic stability and seepage analyses should be made to meet the standards of the dam safety guidelines.

4. A warning system should be developed for advising plant employees should hazardous conditions develop.

5. Periodic inspections should be undertaken to identify any changes in volume of seepage and turbidity of the seepage water, and to detect increased erosion caused by the discharge channel.

It is suggested the owner takes action on these recommendations without undue delay.

٤.

WOODWARD-CLYDE CONSULTANTS

Richard 9 Buggreen

Richard G. Berggreen Registered Geologist

Jean-Ives Perez, PE Project Manager ii



OVERVIEW RICHWOODS MINE B MILL DAM

MISSOURI INVENTORY NUMBER MO 31404

Desoto Fit and Flant "B" Dam (MO 30469) in foreground. Richwoods Mine "B" Mill Dam (MO 31404) in background.

•

PHASE I INSPECTION REPORT NATIONAL DAM SAFETY PROGRAM RICHWOODS MINE B MILL DAM - INVENTORY NO. 31404

TABLE OF CONTENTS

Paragraph No.	Title	Page No.
	SECTION 1 - PROJECT INFORMATION	
1.1 1.2 1.3	General Description of Project Pertinent Data	1 2 4
	SECTION 2 - ENGINEERING DATA	
2.1 2.2 2.3 2.4 2.5	Design Construction Operation Evaluation Project Geology	8 8 8 9
	SECTION 3 - VISUAL INSPECTION	
3.1 3.2	Findings Evaluation	10 11
	SECTION 4 - OPERATIONAL PROCEDURES	
4.1 4.2 4.3 4.4 4.5	Procedures Maintenance of Dam Maintenance of Operating Facilities Description of Any Warning System in Effect Evaluation	13 13 13 13 13
	SECTION 5 - HYDRAULIC/HYDROLOGIC	
5.1	Evaluation of Features	14

Paragraph No.	Title	Page No.
	SECTION 6 - STRUCTURAL STABILITY	
6.1	Evaluation of Structural Stability	16
	SECTION 7 - ASSESSMENT/REMEDIAL MEASURES	
7.1 7.2	Dam Assessment Remedial Measures	17 18
REFEREN	CES	20
FIGURES		
1. 2. 3a. 3b. 4.	Site Location Map Drainage Basin and Site Topography Plan of Dam Crest Cross-sections of Dam and Spillway Regional Geologic Map	

v

APPENDICES

A Figure A-1: Photo Location Sketch

Photographs

- 1. End dumped tailings used to construct dam. Looking north along crest.
- 2. Close-up of "chat" on surface of dam.
- 3. Slumping on face of embankment due to erosion by discharge channel.
- 4. Gravel bar in discharge channel from erosion at toe of dam.
- 5. Main dam embankment in background. Settling pond with seepage in foreground.
- 6. Barite processing plant immediately below dam.
- 7. Overflow crossing road. Reservoir to right. Looking west. Discharge pipe in background to right.
- 8. Dike along north side of impoundment, showing 1-1/2 to 2 ft freeboard.
- B Hydraulic/Hydrologic Data and Analyses

PHASE I INSPECTION REPORT NATIONAL DAM SAFETY PROGRAM RICHWOODS MINE B MILL DAM, MISSOURI INVENTORY NO. 31404

SECTION 1 PROJECT INFORMATION

1.1 General

- 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 Richwoods Mine B Mill Dam, Missouri Inventory Number 31404.
- b. <u>Purpose of inspection</u>. "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 to 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. <u>Evaluation criteria</u>. The criteria used to evaluate the dam were established in the "Recommended Guidelines for Safety Inspection of Dams", "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, 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. <u>Description of dam and appurtenances</u>. Richwoods Mine B Mill Dam is an active tailings dam. Its construction procedure and its usage are typical of other such dams in the area. A brief description of the general construction procedure and usage of Missouri barite tailings dams is necessary to appreciate the unique nature of these dams and understand the differences between these dams and more conventional water-retaining dams.

At the start of a barite mining operation in this area, a 10 to 20-ft high starter dam is typically first constructed across a natural stream channel. Generally the streams are intermittent so that construction is carried out in the dry. Trees and other vegetation are removed from the dam site and then a cutoff is often made to shallow bedrock. Locally obtained earth, usually a gravelly clay, is then placed to form the embankment. Compaction is limited to that provided by the construction equipment.

The barite ore is found at shallow depth within the residual gravelly ciay which is mined with earth-moving equipment. At the processing plant, the ore is washed to loosen and remove the soil. This water is obtained from the reservoir area behind the dam. The soil-laden, wash water and water from other steps in the process is then discharged into the reservoir. There, the soil is deposited by sedimentation and the water recycled. Another step in the process removes the gravel-sized waste which is called "chat".

As the level of the fine tailings impounded in the reservoir increases, the dam is raised. The usual method is to dump chat on the dam crest. The chat is spread over the crest so that a relatively constant crest width is maintained as the dam is raised. Generally the crest centerline location is also maintained. However, the crest centerline location will move upstream if there is insufficient chat available or downstream if an excessive quantity of chat is available. The latter is uncommon because it is indicative of a poor ore deposit.

This method of construction results in embankment slopes which are close to the natural angle of repose for the chat. They can be considered to be near a state of incipient failure.

A large quantity of water is required for barite processing, on the order of 2000 to 5000 gal/min. Thus, it has been the operators' practice to construct the dam so that all inflow to the reservoir is recycled in order to have sufficient water for the operation. The result is that formal spillways or regulating outlets are generally not constructed. In some cases a low point on or near the dam is provided for overflow should the reservoir storage capacity be exceeded.

The fine tailings typically fill more than 80 percent of the total storage volume. This results from the operator's practice of maintaining only a 2 to 5 ft elevation differential between the level of the tailings and the dam crest.

The geotechnical characteristics of the fine tailings are somewhat similar to recent lacustrine clay deposits. Where the tailings have been continuously submerged, they have a very soft consistency and high water content. When evaporation causes the water level to recede and the tailings are exposed, a stiff crust forms as the tailings dry out. Below the crust, the tailings retain their soft consistency for long periods of time.

Richwoods Mine B Mill Dam is approximately 3700 ft long and borders the impoundment area on the north, east and south. It is approximately 48 ft high at the maximum section. There is no designed spillway for this dam. A low area at the southwest end of the embankment acts as an informal spillway. An 8 in. diameter pipe crosses beneath the road along the south side of the reservoir and is the only outlet structure identified. The pipe has corroded to the point of being inoperative. Some overflow from the reservoir flows across the road at approximately the same location as the pipe. The lowest point controlling overflow is elevation 872 ft MSL on the road (see Photo 7). Elevations on the dam crest vary from 884 ft to 872 ft MSL.

ماسيلامية المربطة المعاومة والمعاولية والمعاولية والمعاولية والمعاولية والمعالية والمعالية والمعاولة والمعاولة

 Location. The dam is located 1.6 mi NE of Richwoods, Washington County, Missouri. It is on an unnamed tributary of Ditch Creek in Survey #2161, Washington County Barite District on the USGS Richwoods NE 7.5 minute quadrangle map.

- c. <u>Size classification</u>. The dam is classified intermediate due to its 48 ft height. Its storage capacity is 196 ac-ft. This storage volume does not include the fine tailings impounded by the dam.
- d. <u>Hazard classification</u>. The St Louis District, Corps of Engineers has classified this dam high hazard; we concur with this classification. The estimated damage zone extends approximately 12 mi downstream of the dam. Within this damage zone are 5 dwellings, a barite processing mill, and another tailings dam (MO 30469). The barite plant and tailings dam are immediately below this reservoir. The potential loss of life and property is high in the event of a dam failure.
- e. <u>Ownership</u>. We understand the dam is owned by Desoto Minerals Co, Box 35, Richwoods, Missouri 63071. Correspondence should be addressed to Mr Durward Spees.
- f. <u>Purpose of dam</u>. The dam was constructed to impound fine barite tailings produced by washing of barite ore mined in the vicinity. The impoundment serves as a settling basin. Water is recycled from the pond and re-used in the barite processing operation.
- g. <u>Design and construction history</u>. The owner has no record of the design and construction of the dam. The owner's representative, Mr Spees, stated during the inspection that the level of tailings behind the dam increases by 1 to 2 ft per year. The dam itself is raised in lifts, 4 to 5 ft thick, as necessary to maintain 2 to 3 ft of elevation difference between the level of the tailings and the dam crest.
- h. <u>Normal operating procedures</u>. Water from the processing plant is discharged into the impoundment as shown in Fig. A1, Appendix A. Discharge from the pond passes over the uncontrolled, informal spillway at the west abutment and flows east (in some places along the downstream toe of the dam) to a second settling pond. No records of the water levels or flows are kept.

1.3 Pertinent Data

a. Drainage area.

approximately 0.15 mi²

b. Discharge at dam site.

Maximum known flood at damsite	Unknown
Warm water outlet at pool elevation	N/A
Diversion tunnel low pool outlet at pool elevation	N/A
Diversion tunnel outlet at pool elevation	N/A
Gated spillway capacity at pool elevation	N/A
Gated spillway capacity at maximum pool elevation	N/A
Ungated spillway capacity at maximum pool elevation	No formal spillway
Total spillway capacity of maximum pool elevation	No formal spillway

c. Elevations (ft above MSL).

Top of Dam	872 to 884
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	Unknown
Maximum tailwater	N/A
Toe of dam at maximum section	836

d. Reservoir.

Length of maximum poolapproximately 2900 ftLength of recreation poolN/ALength of flood control poolN/A

e. <u>Storage (acre-feet)</u>.

Recreation pool	N/A
Flood control pool	N/A
Design surcharge	N/A

196 (This volume does not include the volume occupied by the fine tailings impounded by the dam.)

f. <u>Reservoir surface (acres).</u>

Top of dam

Top of dam	49
Maximum pool	49
Flood control pool	N/A
Recreation pool	N/A
Spillway crest	N/A

g. Dam.

Туре	Barite tailings		
Length	approximately 3,700 ft		
Height	approximately 48 ft		
Top width	15 to 25 ft		
Side slopes	Downstream 1.5(H) to 1(V); Upstream Unknown		
Zoning	Unknown (probably none)		
Impervious core	Unknown (probably none)		
Cutoff	Unknown (probably shallow trench to		
	bedrock)		
Grout curtain	Unknown (probably none)		

h. Diversion and regulating tunnel.

Туре	None
Length	N/A
Closure	N/A
Access	N/A
Regulating facilities	None

i. <u>Spillway</u>.

Туре	No formal spillway has been con- structed for this dam. For any substan- tial precipitation event, a low area at the southwest end of the embankment		
	acts as an informal spillway.		
Length of weir	approximately 250 ft		
Crest elevation	872 ft		
Gates	None		
Downstream channel	Flow runs alongside parts of the toe of		
	the dam and beneath the plant located		
	immediately downstream of the toe of		
	the dam.		

j. Regulating outlets.

None

ł

SECTION 2 ENGINEERING DATA

2.1 Design

No design drawings or other design data are known to exist.

2.2 Construction

No construction records are known to exist. Construction is apparently typical of barite dams in the area. See section 1.2.a. The dam is active and construction is continuing by the addition of chat to the dam crest.

2.3 Operation

No operation records are known to exist.

2.4 Evaluation

- a. Availability. No engineering data were found for this facility.
- b. <u>Adequacy</u>. Insufficient data were available to determine the adequacy of the design. Seepage and stability analyses comparable to the requirements of the guidelines are not on record. This is a deficiency. 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 dams.
- c. Validity. Not applicable.

2.5 Project Geology

The dam site lies on the northern flank of the Ozark structural dome. The regional dip is to the north. The bedrock in the area is mapped as Cambrian age Eminence and Potosi dolomite formations on the Geologic Map of Missouri (Fig. 4). The Potosi Formation is a medium-to fine-grained, light gray dolomite, and typically contains an abundance of quartz druse characteristic of chert bearing formations. The Eminence Formation comformably overlies the Potosi Formation, and is similar in appearance but contains less quartz and chert. Some caves and large springs have been found in the Eminence in parts of Missouri; however, at the site, no evidence of solution activity was noted during the field inspection.

9

The soil at the dam site is a dark red-brown, plastic residual clay (CH), characteristically developed on the Potosi Formation. It is locally overlain by 1 to 5 ft of silty loess (ML). The area is mapped on the Missouri General Soils Map as Union-Goss-Gasconade-Peridge Association.

The Richwoods Fault zone lies approximately 1.5 mi south of the dam site and is mapped on the Structural Features Map of Missouri (1971) as discontinuous for approximately 19 mi, in a WNW-ESE direction. The Ditch Creek Fault System is located about 3-1/2 miles north of the site and is mapped on the Structural Features map as approximately 11 miles long, paralleling the Richwoods Fault zone. The Ditch Creek System is mapped as north side down; the Richwoods fault is mapped as north side up. These faults are Pre-Cambrian in age and are not in a seismically active area. They are not considered to pose a significant hazard to the dam.

SECTION 3 VISUAL INSPECTION

3.1 Findings

- a. <u>General</u>. Dam was inspected on 3 June 1980 without the owner's representative present. This inspection indicated the dam is in an unsatisfactory condition.
- b. <u>Dam.</u> The Richwoods Mine B Mill Dam consists of coarse tailings locally referred to as "chat". This material is sandy gravel and sand (GW, SW). It is cohesionless and can be easily eroded. The material is end-dumped on the crest of the dam by trucks. Compaction is limited to truck traffic. Slopes on the dam generally are at the angle of repose for this material, 33 to 35 degrees. A 40 degree slope angle was measured on portions of the maximum section (Fig. 3B).

The embankment is essentially free of vegetation and no signs of substantial failures were observed. There was no evidence of sinkhole development, detrimental settlement, depressions, cracking or animal burrows.

The discharge channel passes along the toe of a portion of the dam (Fig. A1, Appendix A; Photos 3 and 4). In this area, it appears the channel has eroded the toe of the slope. Evidence of small (less than 5 yd^3) slope failures was noted in this area (Photo 3).

Several ponds are located along the toe of this dam. These ponds inhibit identification of seepage along much of the toe of this dam. Minor seepage at the toe of the maximum section was estimated at 1 to 2 gal/min. The seepage water did not appear to be carrying fine soil particles.

- c. <u>Appurtenant structures</u>. No designed spillway was identified at this dam. There is, however, a low area near the southwest end of the embankment which serves as an informal spillway (Fig. A1, Appendix A). The elevation difference between this area and the remainder of the embankment is maintained so that overflow occurs there during normal plant operations.
- d. <u>Reservoir area</u>. Approximately 60 percent of the fine tailings surface was above water level at the time of inspection. The reservoir area is underlain by fine tailings which consist of an impervious mixture of sand, silt and clay. There is a dense growth of willow-type vegetation over much of the exposed portion of the impoundment area.

In the flooded area, maximum water depth was estimated at about 8 ft at the time of inspection.

Slopes surrounding the reservoir area are quite flat and estimated to be less than 10(H): 1(V). No indication of potential instability was observed at the time of the inspection.

e. <u>Downstream channel</u>. The downstream channel runs through an irregular, mined-out area parallel to the toe of the south portion of the dam embankment. The channel flows through ponds (see Fig. A-1, Appendix A). For most of its length, the gradient on the downstream channel is flat enough that erosion should not result from high velocity flows. However, where it flows immediately along the toe of the dam, the channel is confined by the adjacent roadway and significant erosion of the embankment could occur during substantial flows.

3.2 Evaluation

Our evaluation indicates the dam is in an unsatisfactory condition. There was no evidence of sinkhole development, detrimental settlement, animal burrows, depressions or cracking at the time of our visual inspection. However, erosion at the toe of the dam caused by discharge channel flows and the excessively steep slopes are considered deficiencies. The lack of a designed spillway is also considered a deficiency. It is recommended an engineering analysis be conducted to evaluate the long-term stability of this dam due to its continued use and increasing height of the embankment.

Seepage through the embankment did not appear to constitute a hazard, at the time of the inspection, due to its low volume and lack of soil in the observed seepage flow. However, possible seepage into the ponds along the toe of the embankment could not be identified.

SECTION 4 OPERATIONAL PROCEDURES

4.1 Procedures

There are no operational procedures for this dam.

4.2 Maintenance of Dam

The dam is continually being raised to maintain 2 to 3 ft of elevation differential between the dam embankment crest and the fine tailings level. The low area at the southwest abutment which is the overflow point is also raised and compacted, mainly by truck traffic, as the tailings level increases.

4.3 Maintenance of Operating Facilities

No maintenance is apparently performed on the operating facilities. The outlet pipe buried under the overflow section of the embankment has deteriorated through corrosion to the point of being inoperative.

4.4 Description of Any Warning System in Effect

Our inspection did not disclose any warning system is in effect at this dam.

4.5 Evaluation

There is no plan for periodic inspection of the dam or appurtenant facilities. Maintenance is limited to raising the embankment level as the tailings level rises. The lack of inspections and maintenance as considered a deficiency. The lack of a warning system is also considered a deficiency.

SECTION 5 HYDRAULIC/HYDROLOGIC

5.1 Evaluation of Features

- a. <u>Design data</u>. No hydrologic or hydraulic design information was available for evaluation of the dam or the reservoir; however, February 1980 topographic maps with a scale of 1:2400 (1 in. equals 200 ft) were supplied by Desoto Mining Company. Other dimensions of the dam and reservoir were measured and/or surveyed on the date of inspection or estimated from topographic maps. The map used in the analysis was the advance print of the USGS Richwoods NE 7.5-minute quadrangle map.
- b. <u>Experience data</u>. No recorded rainfall, runoff, discharge, or pool stage data were available for this reservoir and dam.
- c. <u>Visual observations</u>. The visual inspection disclosed there is no designed spillway at this dam. The discharge channel flows parallel to the toe of the embankment through an irregular mined-out area which could become congested during a flood. Other observations regarding the reservoir, spillway and downstream channel are presented in Section 3, Visual Inspectic⁴

Seepage through the embankment noted during the visual inspection is not hydrologically significant in the overtopping analysis.

d. <u>Overtopping potential</u>. The overtopping hydrologic analysis for this dam was performed using the "HEC-I, Dam Safety Version" (1 April 1980) computer program. The method used, the data and output summaries are presented in Appendix B. For the hydrologic/hydraulic analyses, the low area at the southwest end of the embankment was considered part of the dam. The elevation of this area is maintained so that overflow occurs during normal plant operations. Therefore, the analyses show that the dam is overtopped by any precipitation event. However, overtopping is confined to this low area

(approximately 250 ft in length) and does not occur along the main embankment even for the I percent probability-of-occurrence or Probable Maximum Flood (PMF) events. The roadway in this overflow area appears moderately compacted by traffic and should have only a low potential for erosion. The PMF is defined as the flood event which may be expected to occur from the most severe combination of critical meteorologic and hydrologic conditions that are reasonably possible in the region.

Precipitation Event	Max Reservoir W.S. Elev. ft (MSL)	Max Depth of Overtopping ft	Max Outflow ft ³ /sec	Duration of Overtopping hrs
25% PMF	872.7	0.7	26	48*
50% PMF	873.2	1.2	102	48*
100% PMF	874.0	2.0	331	48*

The following results were obtained for the dam from the hydrologic/hydraulic analyses presented in Appendix B:

*Since the starting water surface elevation is at the low area crest elevation, the duration of overtopping will always be approximately equal to the storm duration.

SECTION 6 STRUCTURAL STABILITY

6.1 Evaluation of Structural Stability

- a. <u>Visual observations</u>. Visual observations which adversely affect the structural stability of this dam are reported in Section 3. Conditions of specific note include erosion at the toe of the dam along the discharge channel, and the extremely steep face of the downstream slope of the embankment.
- b. <u>Design and construction data</u>. No design or construction data relating to the structural stability of the dam were found. In particular, 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. <u>Operating records</u>. No appurtenant structures requiring operation exist at this dam. A 8-in. diameter steel pile buried under the roadway at the southwest end of the dam is inoperative.
- d. <u>Post construction changes</u>. Construction of the dam is continuing. The height of the embankment is increased at the rate of 1 to 2 ft each year. The final intended height of the embankment is not known.
- e. <u>Seismic stability</u>. The dam is in Seismic Zone 2, to which the guidelines assign a moderate damage potential. Since no static stability analysis is available for review, the seismic stability cannot be evaluated. However, as the tailings are fine-grained, saturated materials and the dam is made of loose, granular material, substantial deformation damage or failure could occur in the event of a severe seismic event.

SECTION 7 ASSESSMENT/REMEDIAL MEASURES

7.1 Dam Assessment

a. <u>Safety</u>. Based on the visual inspection, Richwoods Mine B Mill Dam appears to be in unsatisfactory condition. This judgment is based primarily on the potential for erosion of the downstream toe adjacent to the discharge channel, the lack of a designed spillway, and the steep slopes of the downstream face of the embankment.

As a consequence of the widely-used procedure for construction of barite tailings dams, the slopes of the dams are placed at the angle of natural repose for the material. This results in slopes which are very steep and exist near incipient failure with safety factors approximately equal to one. Gradual improvement of the factor of safety against overall slope failure can be expected with time, as consolidation and desiccation of the impounded finegrained tailings increase their strength and decrease the driving forces acting on the embankment.

The slopes placed at the angle of natural repose will only remain stable if they are protected against changes that will increase load or decrease strength. Such changes include but may not be limited to the following:

1. Overtopping by water.

- 2. Higher pore pressures (or seepage forces).
- 3. Undercutting of the toe of the slope by erosion or mining activity.
- 4. Increase in the height of the slope (applicable to active operations).
- 5. Liquefaction (such as may result from a seismic event).

The first four changes are subject to control by owners and operators and must receive careful attention to maintain stable dam embankments. The fifth influence represents a risk, the magnitude of which cannot be estimated without further study.

- b. <u>Adequacy of information</u>. Seepage and stability analyses comparable to the requirements of the "Recommended Guidelines for Safety Inspection of Dams" were not available; this precludes an evaluation of the structural and seismic stability of the dam. The lack of these analyses is considered a deficiency.
- c. <u>Urgency</u>. The deficiencies described in this report could affect the safety of the dam. Corrective actions should be initiated without undue delay.
- d. <u>Necessity for Phase II</u>. In accordance with the Recommended Guidelines for Safety Inspections 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 without undue delay are described in Section 7.2.b. 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. <u>Alternatives</u>. There are several general options available 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 storage of water.

2. Increase the height of dam and/or spillway size to pass the probable maximum flood without overtopping the dam.

3. Purchase downstream land that would be adversely impacted by dam failure and restrict human occupancy.

4. Enhance the stability of the dam to permit overtopping by the probable maximum flood without failure.

i

5. Provide a highly reliable flood warning system (generally does not prevent damage but decrease chances of loss of life).

b. <u>Recommendations</u>. Based on our inspection of Richwoods Mine B Mill Dam, it is recommended that further study be conducted without undue delay, under the guidance of an engineer experienced in the design and construction of dams, to evaluate, as a minimum:

1. Rechanneling of the downstream discharge channel away from the toe of the dam to prevent further erosion and oversteepening of the embankment downstream slope.

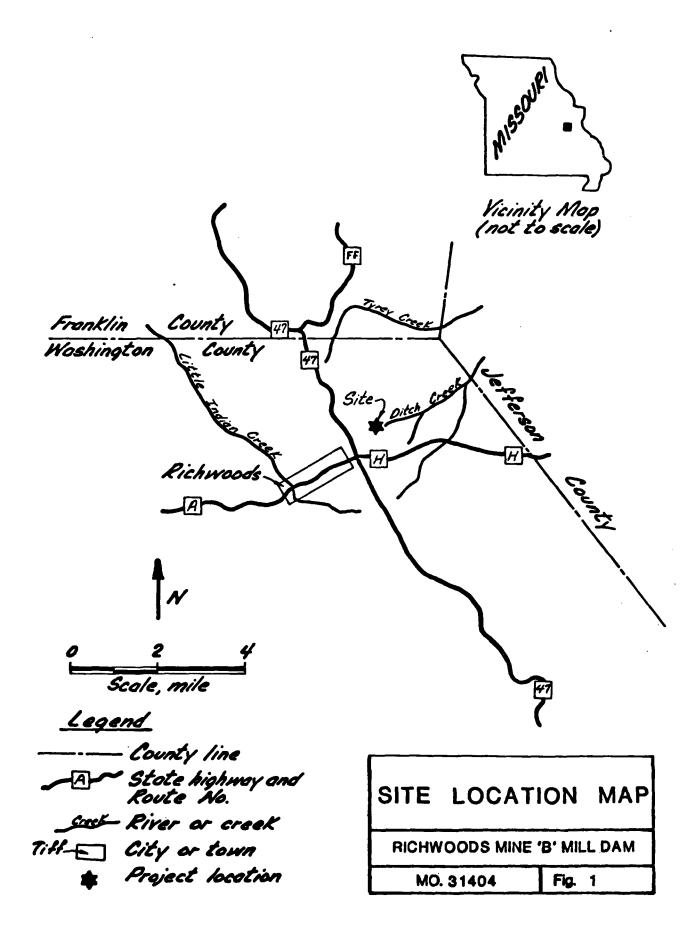
2. Design and construction of a spillway of adequate capacity. Consideration should also be given to erosion protection in the spillway area.

3. The establishment of an effective, practical warning system for plant employees should be investigated.

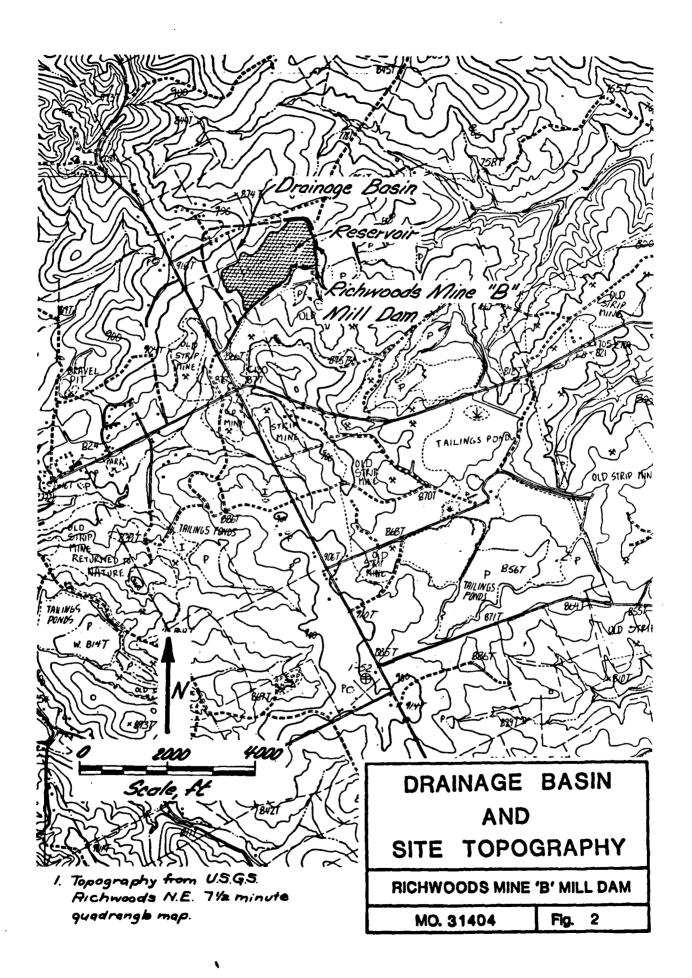
c. <u>Operation and maintenance procedures</u>. A program of periodic inspections should be initiated to identify evidence of slope instability such as cracking or slumping, increases in the amount of seepage flow or turbidity of the seepage water, and evidence of erosion in the informal spillway and/or discharge channel. Reports of inspections and any recommended maintenance should be made a matter of record.

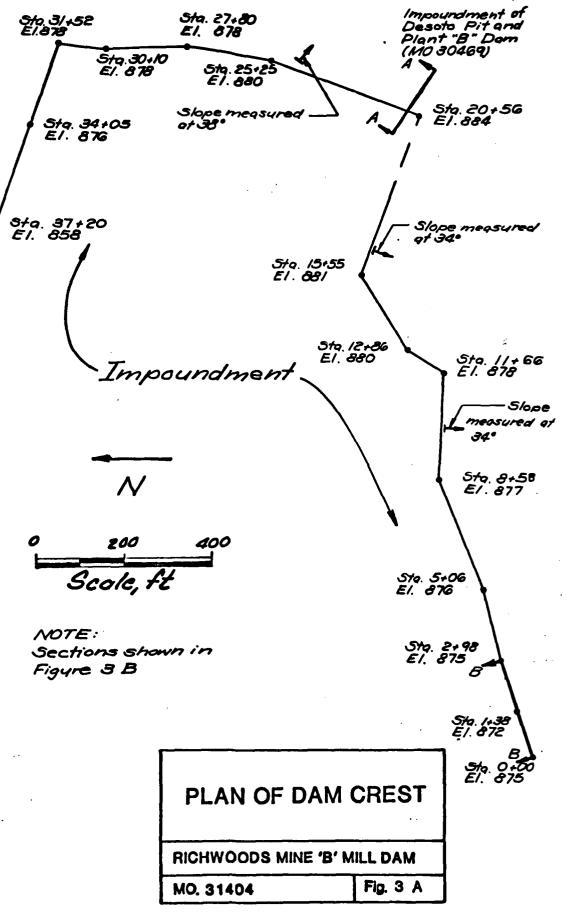
REFERENCES

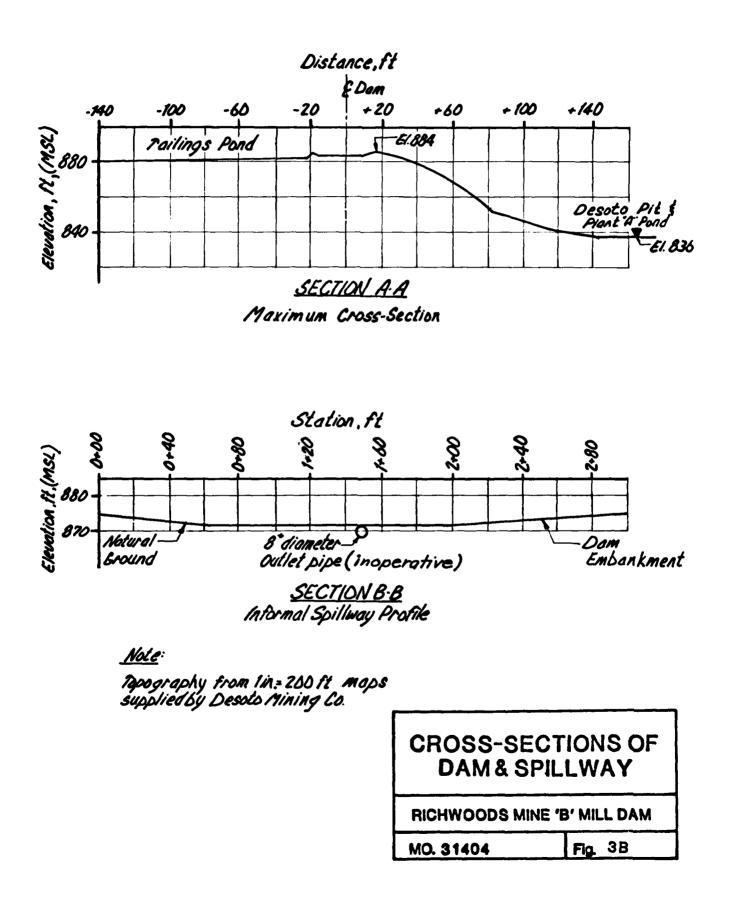
- Allgood, Ferris P., and Persinger, Ivan, D., 1979, "Missouri General Soil Map and Soil Association Descriptions," US Department of Agriculture, Soil Conservation Service and Missouri Agricultural Experiment Station.
- Department of the Army, Office of the Chief of Engineers, 1977, EC 1110-2-188, "National Program of Inspection of Non-Federal Dams".
- Department of the Army, Office of the Chief of Engineers, 1979, ER 1110-2-106, "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, Mary 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 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.
- US Soil Conservation Service, 1971, "National Engineering Handbook," Section 4, Hydrology, 1971.

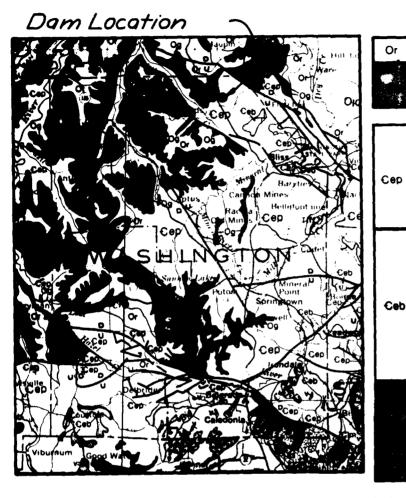


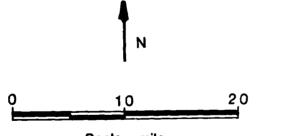
and the second second











Scale, mile

Legend

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)

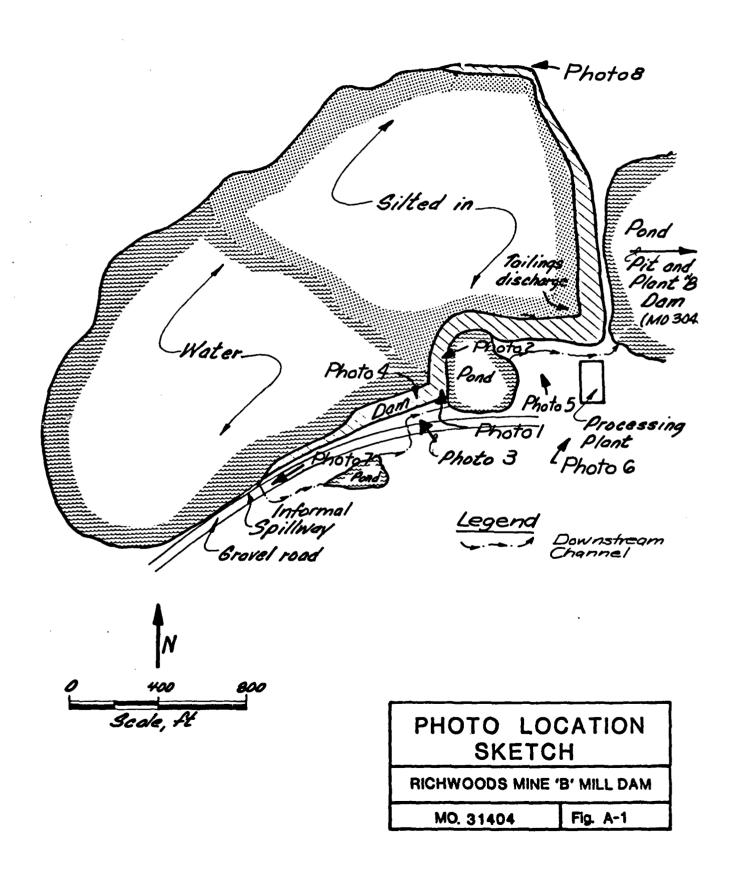
St. Francois Mountains Intrusive Suite

St. Francois Mountains Volcanic Supergroup

REGIO	NAL
GEOLOGI	C MAP
RICHWOODS MINE	'B' MILL DAM
MO. 31404	Fig. 4

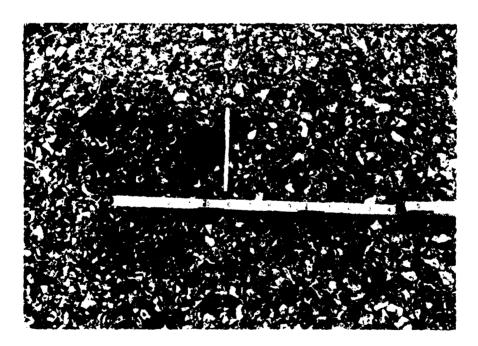
APPENDIX A

Photographs





1. End dumped tailings used to construct dam. Looking north along crest.



2. Close-up of "chat" on surface of dam.



3. Slumping on face of embankment due to erosion by discharge channel.



4. Gravel bar in discharge channel from erosion at toe of dam.



5. Main dam embankment in background. Settling pond with seepage in foreground.



6. Barite processing plant immediately below dam.

.



 Overflow crossing road. Reservoir to right. Looking west. Discharge pipe in background to right.



8. Dike along north side of impoundment, showing $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 feet freeboard.

APPENDIX B

Hydraulic/Hydrologic Data and Analyses

APPENDIX B

Hydraulic/Hydrologic Data and Analyses

B.1 Procedures

- a. <u>General</u>. The hydraulic/hydrologic analyses were performed using the "HEC-I, Dam Safety Version (1 Apr 80)" computer program. Based on the input drainage basin parameters, the program develops a synthetic unit hydrograph from which the reservoir inflow hydrograph is derived. The inflow is then routed by the "modified-Puls" method through the reservoir to determine the outflow hydrograph and assess the overtopping potential.
- b. <u>Precipitation events</u>. The duration of the probable maximum storms and the 1 and 10 percent probability-of-occurrence storms was 48 hours. For the probable maximum storms, the probable maximum precipitation was determined from regional charts prepared by the US Weather Bureau (1956). The 1 and 10 percent probability-of-occurrence rainfall distributions were provided by the St Louis District, Corps of Engineers.
- c. <u>Unit hydrograph</u>. The Soil Conservation Service (SCS) unit hydrograph for a storm duration of 48 hrs was used to develop the inflow hydrograph. The unit hydrograph was divided into 10 min intervals.
- d. <u>Infiltration losses</u>. The SCS curve number (CN) loss function was used to account for infiltration losses. Curve numbers were selected on the basis of antecedent moisture conditions in accordance with the guidelines, present land usage and hydrologic soil groups within the drainage basin.
- e. Lag time. Lag time was computed by the SCS method (National Engineering Handbook, Section 4, Equation 15-4).
- B.2 Pertinent Data
 - a. Drainage area: 0.15 mi²
 - b. Lag time: 0.27 hrs
 - c. <u>Hydrologic soil group</u>: C
 - d. SCS curve numbers.
 - 1. For PMF: 92 (AMC III)
 - 2. For 1 and 10 percent probability-of-occurrence events: 82 (AMCII)

- e. <u>Storage</u>. Elevation-area data were developed by planimetering areas at various elevation intervals on the USGS advance print Richwoods NE Missouri (1960) 7.5-minute quadrangle map. The data were entered on the \$A and \$E cards to enable the HEC-I program to compute storage volumes.
- f. <u>Outflow capacity</u>. The spillway rating curve was computed by the intrinsic formula within the HEC-I program. Pertinent spillway data required by the program were entered on the \$\$ card.
- g. <u>Outflow over crest</u>. As the profile of the dam is irregular, flow over the crest were computed according to the "Flow Over Non-Level Dam Crest" supplement to the HEC-I User's Manual. The crest data and constraints were entered on the \$D, \$L and \$V cards.
- h. <u>Reservoir elevations</u>. For the probabilistic floods and 50 and 100 percent PMF floods, the overflow point elevation of 872 ft was used as starting elevation.

B.3 Results

Results of the analyses as well as the input values to the HEC-I program pertaining to various fractions of the Probable Maximum Flood (PMF) follow this index. Only results summaries are included, not intermediate calculation step results. Complete copies of the HEC-I input and output are available in the project file.

1 <th></th>														
астисства 1 1 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10						•							•	. ·
10 31400 атсачавой ите в. иц. 414 видите сполистият илозтая до	PLOOD MYDROGAAPM PA	AGE - (HE JUL Y 01- APR					• • •				•	· · ·	; ; ; ; ;	
2 0 -10 -10 -0 <		AL . DAN	NU 31404	R 1 CH4000	8								•	
1 1			004440-CL 0846LE MAX 0	82 COMSUL 1 NUM FLO 10	t =	F		- 7					L I	
1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 2 0.12 1 1 2 0.12 1 <t< td=""><td>~ 0 ~</td><td>1 1 1 52*</td><td>150</td><td></td><td>1.0</td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td>-</td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></t<>	~ 0 ~	1 1 1 52*	150		1.0					-				
11 12 0.27 100 110 12 0.70 11 1 1 1 1 1 0.27 12 1 1 1 1 1 0.70 13 1 1 0 0.2 0.0 14 1 1 1 1 0 15 1 0 0.0 0.0 0.0 14 1 0 0.0 0.0 0.0 15 0 0.0 0.0 0.0 16 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 12 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 12 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 12 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 12 0.0 0.0 0.0 12 0.0 0.0 0.0 12 0.0 0.0 0.0 12 0.0 0.0 0.0 12 0.0 0.0 0.0 12 0.0 0.0 0.0 12 0.0 0.0 0.0 12 0.0 0.0 0.0 12 0.0 0.0 0.0			FLOW HYDRO		CULATION		 _					<u>ا</u> ا	1	
1 0.0 5.0 0.0 7.0 0.0	= 2 =		20.			0-1		20-		0 - 10				<u> </u>
			DAN DAN FFLOW NYDA	U GRAPH.R	ULLING AN	ID OVERTOPP	ING AMALY	S13		1		[
	- 2 2	Ó	:		76.	84.	-672.							-
		i . i	9°0 6						•					•
	C Z Q	. .	9/9											
										f .		· · · · ·	I	
Input Summary Various PMF Events Richwoods Mine "B" Mill Dam														
Input Summary Various PMF Events Richwoods Mine "B" Mill Dam MO 31404						•								
Input Summary Various PMF Events Richwoods Mine "B" Mill Dam MO 31404														
											Input S Various Richwo MO 314	Immary PMF Eve ods Mine	ents "B" Mill	Dam

PRECIP DATA 3.PE PROGRAM IS 24.00 102.00 120.00 130.00 14 COMPUTED BY THE PROGRAM IS .800 102.00 120.00 130.00 14 LROPT STRKR BLTKR & LOT REAL STRKS RTICK CURVE ND = -92.00 WETHESS = -1.00 EFFECT CH UMIT MYDROGRAPH DATA TC= -0. LAG= .27
--

.

1

	•		C	•	. .	<u>.</u>			`						• •		•	• • •				-			.				1		,. `			,			_	_		,		,	,	•	J			,		ر.			ر			
		! .	• •		•																1				ľ	•				I							• •					••														
		•				•		ł	•	7		•	İ		÷.											•				İ	-				1	•																				
I		•						ľ					I						[-	•						I	np	ut	S	un	nn	na	ry	Ţ	-		1		I	l				
1									• •					:					ł	•												•						R	lic	:h	wc	ю	ds	IF M					Mi	11	D	an	n			
				•	•	•	•							•••				' .		•			• •			•						•					•••	1	10	و (م	Ľ	10	4	L.		. เ			ł.	_	. 1					
CONP	(nă (F (Ë.	ľ,	Ň	Ê	Ě	Č;				Ĩ	ç	Ę,	f	Ê	ĥ	Ĩ	ř:		Ë ;	Č (Ē			Ĭ	Ē	5		Ē	ŝ	Ë	ř.			0	F	5.5	5	Ŧ	r F	5			ţ		÷0,	Ë				6.9	ŧ	69	
5								ŀ.	• .					•						•					ŀ				•														•													
1055				5	5.	5	5		5	5		5	8	5	00.	ŧ	00+	5		5				• 6.9			5	5	50	Ę	5	•0			-		8		• • •	•••	ŧ	5	6.9				6	5.		5			5		.0.	
				•	•	~ 1	•		:								N : 1	A 1 (İ.													•					, c		~	c		c (c		-					_	
EXC	i	Ē	ē i	Ē	ç	ç	Ģ	Ē				C	ē	26.4	ē		6			Þ			50	Þ					G	Ē	Ċ	20.	Ŧ	20.				Ī	ĩ	1	Ť								Ī							
Ξ		20	26	20	20	- 02	20				201	20		20*	20	200	20	210			20		, , ,	20					20		20	02			2	20	22	-	10	13		5	2	2		ן ב	20	5	•	29			22		10	
	•	•	•	•	•	•	•		•	•	•	•		•	•	ľ	•	•		•	•		•	•		•	•	•	• •		•	•	ľ	•	•	•	•		•	•	ſ	•	•		•	ן ן	•	•	ſ	•	•		, .		•	
, 100 ,		ŝ		1 1 1	143	641	150				55	156		158	159	\$;	191	291			107			163				221	***		176	177	*		170	182	103	ŧ	165	196								195	\$		5	000	201	-	203	
		•														1					·			ĺ																																
HR.MN		01 ·	D2 •	8	44	- 20	1.00		· · · ·		1.50	2-00		2.20	2.30		04-2	00°E			5.50			00-4					5.00		5.20	5.30		5.50	5	02 - 9	0.30		6.59	7.00	\$	7.20			00-0	ė	6-20	8.30		8.50		0~"0	09		9.50	"
-	1	N :	2	20	2	N	2	Ļ.	20	<u>ا</u> ي	2	2		~	2	Ļ	2 2	2 :		2	20			2		4 0		2		Į	2	2		N	20			ļ	2	2	ļ	N	<u>~</u>						1							•
H0-D1					1.0	1.02		20.1				1.02			1.02	F	1+02			20.1	1•1			20-1					1.02	ł		1.02					1.02		1.0	1.02	Ĩ	1.02	-				1.02	1.0						Ī	1.0	•
1-901																																				•	•																			
	(•	5.	•	۲.	•	•		•	:	• •	•			. • I	Ŀ		•	.	•	••			•••	• •	•					•	.	Ŀ	•	•	~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~			3.	з.	ļ	•	•					з.		•					:	r
CONP CONP					-										•					•	-					•	-					•																								
		-	~	_	_	_	_		_			. in		•	_		-	_		•											_		1	-		·			_			_	-					_					_			
L05			•	ě	č.		č				č				06.					5	50						5			Ĭ	e.	6.				00		ľ	•	6.	Ĭ	ě	Ď	00	6			• 00					6.	Ĭ		È
xcs			00	80	8	2	00.				00	00.		80	- 00	80	00.	8			8		5	20				20	00-		00	00.		30		10	10,		10-	-01	Į	10.	10	10	10.		10	-01					17	ļ	٦٢	
¥ ₩		•	•	•	•	•	•	ŀ	•	•	•	•		•	•	ľ	•	•		•	•		•	•		•		• •	•	ľ		•	ľ	•	•	•	•••		•	•		•	•		• •			•	ľ	•	•	•	•	ľ	•	
RAIN		0	0.0	5.	00,	•0•	60.				00	00-	5		00.	\$															00.	.00			3		10,	ŧ	10.	10.		10.	10.	10.	-01		10.	-01					10.		10.	Ċ
1			N	~	•	•	•							-	ŕ		~						•			0 P								. .					-4	•							~	-	Į.				~			e
PE4 100	•	•		•	•		•				<u>ن</u> ے م		: ‡	متر ا	÷.				ľ	Ň 1 -		5	9 F				• • • •	ŭ Ā	Ē	Ì	Ē	55	Î	m i			6	Ŧ	Ŧ	24				•	ď	ł	ŝ	i n	† :			ň	57	Ĩ	÷.	ć
-		2	•	•	e	•	6		Þ			. 0			•		e	<u>o</u> (5 6		e e		2		> e		, a				• •		5 (•	•	ļ							5					e		50	Ē
		•	~	•	•	;	1.09	Ē						2+2	2+30	ŧ		3.00	Ē	02.6	3+ 5 4			5					5.00		5.2	91.10				02.0	6.30		6.50	7.00				0.4.4	0.00		5.29	8+ 30				2.6	4.30	ł	99	
- 0	•	•	10,	-01	10.	101	1.01					10		10	10.1		101	10-1		10•1	. 10 .			10.			1.01		10-		-01	10.		101		10	10.		10*1	10.		16	10.	1001	10-		1.01	10.				-01	10.	ţ	5.5	
P	•		Ĩ.	Ă	ي.	Ä	تہ	f .		•	•		ſ	. 	i i	f	ا	, in	†			••	••						-	Ī	, mi	.	ť		•	• •		f	Ä	ň	ť	.			-	f	, mi		f	•	Í	-	-	t	-	-
		•								·				•													-									•																F	35			
		m				•		ł	•		l			•	•					•	•										-	-	1	-			•									l						_				
	•																																														ير. تـع									

:

,

.

				•						••••		1		:	-										F			•						F				F	• •	 		
											•							•					•													:				- - -		
										•								•	. .					•		ار الم المان والا							•		-					•		Input Summary Various PMF Events
••••	6J.		60 .	6 9 .	60.					133.	172.		197.	202.		236			245.				106	306.	6	-226		1170.	984.		37.	- 926		2010	240.	22	- b22		122.	66.	• •	Input Summary Various PMF Events
	•			•	-					•		Ī	-	ž			ſ	Ž.	~				ň ř		£		Ĩ	3	F			ř	ń N		. .		~ ~ 					Input Summary Various PMF Ev
50.	5	8	6.	00.	6.	00.				00	60.	-	.01	00			5	8.	60.					• • •		5	00.	60-			6	5	5					5	00.	0 0	55	Input Vario
•1•	.1.		•10	.10	.10	-1-					.35	F.	- 35	•35				~~	~~~					• 53				1.05	• 9 •					en 1			96.4		E0 •	E0.	5.5	
.10	. 01 .	22	10	.10	•10	5				35	.35	15.	. 35	.35	24.9		~	-+2	24-					• 53		1.45		- 05	• • •	20	20								[0•	6 0	66	
90	0 7		2	11	12	5	•			. 91	519	2	221	222	122	225	2	227	228		2	- -		. 46		20		-	240	242			- 0 - 4				- 162			-	257	
~	~		~		~	~	~ *	~	Ĩ	~						• • • •	Ĩ			Ĩ				~	Ĩ	NN	Ĩ		~ 1		•							k				
10.20	10.30			11.10	11.20	11.30	09-11			12.20	12.30		12.50	13.00	00°°C1			13.50	14.00				14.50	15.00		02.01	01-61-	15.50	1 6.00	16-20	16.30		17.00		17.30	01-41-		61.61	19.20	18.30	18.50	
1.02	1.02		1.02	1.02	1.02	1.02	201	1.02		1.02	1.02		1.02	1.02	2001	1.02		1.02	1.02				1.02	1.02		1.02	10.1	1.02	20-1	1.02	1.02		1.02		1.02	20.1	1.02		1.02	1.02	1.02	
	•				•	•	•				•		•	•				•	•	•	•••		•	•		-		•	•	• •	•		• •		• •		•		•	5.	••	
m			•	•	•	•		•				Ĩ	5	6			F	16.	16.				~1~	21		31.	Ī	8	=		22		~~~					f	.		r m	
00,	00.		000	.00	00•	•••				.01	.0.	8	00.	00		88		00.	00.		3			00.		10.	20.	• 00	0		0)•		•••			8.			00*	00.	00	
.01	10.	ī		10*	10.	10.	10			20.	-04	Į.	-02	70*		5.5		•03	-03				5	•0•		•10		• 04	6		•0•				.03		101		•00	00	00	
17.	10.			-01	•01	- 17	10				0.		•03	• C 3				•03	E0-			1	• •	•0•		0 0 • - 0		9 Q P	•••	• •	40-		• •	63					• 00	• 00•	00.	
	63	 					2:											63		ł	•			60			ł	95	\$	8		ł	20		56		80		07	11	13	
_	~			-	~	-			ŀ			1	_	-				-		ŀ		-[-			-							ŀ	• • • •	Ī			~			
10.20	10.30		11.00	11.10	11.20	11.30	11.40			12.20	12.30		12.50	13.00		13.30	I.		14.00	ר						15.10		15.50	0.01	16.20	16.30		17.00		17.30		14.00		18.20	16+30	16.50	
1.01	1.01			1.01	1.01	1.01				1.01	1.01		1.01	1.01				1.01	1.01				1.01	1.01			to a feat	10-1					1.01				10.1	Ŀ		5	10.1	
	- ·	1		•	·· ·· •		•						•					•	•				••	••••				•		· · ·			•••				•				-	
]	, ,	+					L	• • •		1) W 1].	• 		Ļ		_		•	lin	-	1						-	Ł_	<u> </u>	1		ŀ				

. .

. .

B6

			•				• •	•			-
							• • •	· ·			
	27. 27. 23.	• 0 2 • 0 2	- 02 - 02	20°		2 ~ ~ ~ ~ ~ ~ ~ ~ ~ ~ ~ ~ ~ ~ ~ ~ ~ ~ ~	E P.		02 02	- 00 - 00 - 00 - 00	16767.
60	60	60	600	60.	600		86		000	000	18.1
6.0	60°		60 60 60	603 • 03			555	5555	• • • • •		28.81
• 03	66		• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	• 03 • 03			666		666	60.	20.12
257 258	260 261 261	203 203 203	265	269 269 270	212	\$2 \$2 \$2	812		5 5 F.	287	NNS
19.00	19.20	20°00 20°00	20.20 20.20 29.30	20*20 20*50 20*50	02-12	21.50 22.00	02.55	04.22	23.20 23.20 23.30	23 . 50	·
1.02	1.02	1.02	1•02 1•02	1.02	1.02	1.02	1.02	1-02	1•02 1•02 1•02	1.03	-
**'	2. 2.	: -∼~	2. 2.	2.			~ ~ ~		• • •	* * * * ~ ~	a,
88	• 00	00	0 G 0 G	000	000				600	60	
000	200		a	000	30	.33	0000			00 •	
000	000	000	000	000						000	
114	110	119	121	126	921		134	136	011		
19.00	14, 30 14, 30	20.00	20-30 20-30	00.15 21.00	21.30	00.12	22.40	04.22	23. 10	23.50	
1.01	10.1	10-1	1.01	10.1	1.01	10.1	10.1		55	1.02	-
• •			• • •	• · · · •				•	an she ke San san sa San san san san san san san san san san s	• •	• • • - • • • • • • • • • • • •

:

•

:

:

Input Summary Various PMF Events Richwoods Mine "B" Mill Dam MO 31404 B7

:

000011C COMPUTATIONS 000011C COMPUTATIONS 000011C COMPUTATIONS 1302.00 1000.00000000	MO 31404 B8
	MO 31404 BB
	MO 31404
	MO 31404
	MO 31404
	MO 31
COMONIC COMPUTAT COMONIC COMPUTAT COMOLIC COMPUTAT COMOLIC COMPUTAT 1360 1360 1360 1360 1360 1360 1360 1360	
00000000000000000000000000000000000000	1
A 100 A	
SUMMARY FOR MULTIPLE PLAM-BAFID E SUMMARY FOR MULTIPLE PLAM-BAFID E SUMMARY FOR MULTIPLE PLAM-BAFID E SUMMARY FOR MULTIPLE PLAM-BAFID E SUMMARY FOR MULTIPLE PLAM-BAFID E SUMMARY FOR MULTIPLE PLAM-BAFID E SUMMARY FOR MULTIPLE PLAM-BAFID E SUMMARY OF DAM SAFETY AMALYSIS SUMARY OF DA	
ULTIPLE PLAN-R ULTIPLE PLAN-R ICUBIC METERS ICUBIC METERS	
RATIOS APP NULLER NO (CUBIC (SQUARE KII 2044 5.7911 5.7911 3.33	ł
ARY FOR NULTI A SECON AULTI A A A OF DA SE A A A A OF DA SE A A A A OF DA SE A A A A A A A A A A A A A A A A A A A	
С 104 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10	
25 25 59 25 500 500 26 100 500 26 100 200 26 100 200 26 100 200 26 100 200 26 100 200 26 100 200 26 100 200 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100	1
Feat FLOW AND STORAGE (END OF PEATOD) SUMM Feat FLOW AND STORAGE (END OF PEATOD) SUMM STUTTON AREA Tartua -15 Tartua -15 Tartua -13 Tartua -14 Tartua -15 Tartua -13 Tartua -14 Tartua	
RAGE CEND OF FLOUS IN FLOUS IN FLOUS IN ARAINON STORAGE 8173-23 8173-23 8173-23	
A APPENDER OF APPENDER OF APPENDER OF APPENDER OF APPENDER OF APPENDER OF APPENDER OF APPENDER OF APPENDER OF APPENDER OF APPEND	

ATE ME