



## MISSOURI · KANSAS CITY RIVER BASIN

SHADY LAKE DAM BOONE COUNTY, MISSOURI MO. 11598



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# PHASE I INSPECTION REPORT NATIONAL DAM SAFETY PROGRAM



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

FOR: STATE OF MISSOURI

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SEPTEMBER, 1980

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It was pr Dams.	epared under the National Program of In	spection of Non-Federal
This dam District	has been classified as unsafe, non-emer as a result of the application of the fo	gency by the St. Louis ollowing criteria:
1)	Spillway will not pass 50 percent of the Flood t	he Probable Maximum
2) 3)	Overtopping could result in dam failure Dam failure significantly increases the	e and to loss of life
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SUBMITTED	Chief, Engineering Division	Date
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SHADY LAKE DAM BOONE COUNTY, MISSOURI

MISSOURI INVENTORY NO. 11598

PHASE I INSPECTION REPORT NATIONAL DAM SAFETY PROGRAM

PREPARED BY CONSOER, TOWNSEND AND ASSOCIATES, LTD. ST. LOUIS, MISSOURI AND PRC ENGINEERING CONSULTANTS, INC. ENGLEWOOD, COLORADO A JOINT VENTURE

UNDER DIRECTION OF ST. LOUIS DISTRICT, CORPS OF ENGINEERS FOR GOVERNOR OF MISSOURI

SEPTEMBER 1980

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## PHASE I INSPECTION REPORT NATIONAL DAM SAFETY PROGRAM

Name of Dam:	Shady Lake Dam, Missourí Inv. No. 11598
State Located:	Missouri
County Located:	Boone
Stream:	An unnamed tributary of Bear Creek
Date of Inspection:	June 2, 1980

#### Assessment of General Condition

Shady Lake Dam was inspected by the engineering firms of Consoer, Townsend and Associates, Ltd. and PRC Engineering Consultants, Inc. (A Joint Venture) of St. Louis, Missouri according to the U. S. Army Corps of Engineers "Engineer Regulation No. 1110-2-106" and additional guidelines furnished by the St. Louis District of the Corps of Engineers. Based upon the criteria in the guidelines, the dam is in the high hazard potential classification, which means that loss of life and appreciable property damage could occur in the event of failure of the dam. Within the estimated damage zone of one mile downstream of the dam are five dwellings, a trailer, several warehouses and commercial buildings, a U.S. highway crossing and a quarry all of which may be subjected to flooding, with possible damage and/or destruction, and possible loss of life. Shady Lake Dam is in the small size classification since it is less than 40 feet in height and impounds less than 1,000 acre-feet of water.

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Our inspection and evaluation indicate that the reservoir/spillway system of Shady Lake Dam does not meet the criteria set forth in the guidelines for a dam having the above size and hazard potential. Shady Lake Dam being a small size dam with a high hazard potential is required by the guidelines to be able to pass from one-half of the Probable Maximum Flood to the Probable Maximum Flood without overtopping the dam. Considering the number of inhabited dwellings and places of business located downstream of the dam, the PMF is considered the appropriate spillway design flood for Shady Lake Dam. It was determined that the reservoir/spillway system can accommodate approximately 20 percent of the Probable Maximum Flood before overtopping Our evaluation also indicates that the of the dam occurs. reservoir/spillway system will not accommodate the one-percent chance flood (100-year flood) without overtopping.

The Probable Maximum Flood is defined as the flood discharge that may be expected from the most severe combination of critical meteorological and hydrologic conditions that are reasonably possible in the region.

Shady Lake Dam and its appurtenant structures are in satisfactory condition. Nevertheless, some deficiencies were noted by the inspection team, which could affect the safety of the dam and appurtenant structures. These items are as follows: the minor wave erosion on the upstream slope; rodent activity on the embankment; the bushes growing on the embankment above the service spillway outlet; the accumulation of debris on top of the trashrack of the service spillway; the unmaintained grass cover in the emergency spillway; a need for periodic inspection by a qualified engineer and a lack of a maintenance schedule. The lack of seepage and stability analyses on record is also a deficiency that should be corrected.

It is recommended that the owner take immediate action to correct or control the several deficiencies described above in the near future.



Walter G. Shifrin, P.E.



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Overview of Shady Lake Dam

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## NATIONAL DAM SAFETY PROGRAM

SHADY LAKE DAM, I.D. No. 11598

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#### PHASE I INSPECTION REPORT NATIONAL DAM SAFETY PROGRAM

SHADY LAKE DAM, Missouri Inv. No. 11598

## SECTION 1: PROJECT INFORMATION

#### 1.1 General

#### a. Authority

The Dam Inspection Act, Public Law 92-367 of August, 1972, authorizes the Secretary of the Army, through the Corps of Engineers, to initiate a national program of dam inspections. Inspection for Shady Lake Dam was carried out under Contract DACW 43-80-C-0094 between the Department of the Army, St. Louis District, Corps of Engineers, and the engineering firms of Consoer, Townsend & Associates, Ltd., and PRC Engineering Consultants, Inc. (A Joint Venture), of St. Louis, Missouri.

b. Purpose of Inspection

The visual inspection of Shady Lake Dam was made on June 2, 1980. The purpose of the inspection was to make a general assessment regarding the structural integrity and operational adequacy of the dam embankment and its appurtenant structures.

c. Scope of Report

This report summarizes available pertinent data relating to the project, provides a summary of visual observations made during the field inspection, gives an assessment of hydrologic and hydraulic conditions at the site, presents an evaluation of the structural adequacy of the various project features and appraises the general condition of the dam with respect to safety.

Subsurface investigations, laboratory testing and detailed analyses were not within the scope of this study. No warranty as to the absolute safety of the project features is implied by the conclusions presented in this report.

It should be noted that in this report, reference to left or right abutments is viewed as looking downstream. Where left abutment or left side of the dam is used in this report, this also refers to the southwest abutment or side, and right to the northeast abutment or side.

d. Evaluation Criteria

The inspection and evaluation of the dam is performed in accordance with the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers "Engineer Regulation No. 1110-2-106" and additional guidelines furnished by the St. Louis District office of the Corps of Engineers for Phase 1 Dam Inspection.

#### 1.2 Description of the Project

a. Description of Dam and Appurtenances

The following description is based upon observations and measurements made during the visual inspection and conversations with Mr. Ron Shy, the owner's representative. No design drawings for the dam or appurtenant structures were available.

The dam is a homogeneous, rolled earthfill structure with a straight alignment between earth abutments. Photos 1 through 3 and photo 9 show views of the embankment. The top of dam is 15 feet wide and 365 feet long, and it varies in elevation. From the emergency spillway, the top of dam has an upward slope to a point

-2-

250 feet to the left of the emergency spillway, gaining 1.25 feet in elevation; the final 115 feet along the axis has another upward slope, gaining an additional 5.5 feet in elevation. This makes the left abutment/embankment contact 6.75 feet higher in elevation than the top of dam elevation adjacent to the emergency spillway (see Plate 2). The minimum elevation is assumed to be approximately 714 feet above mean sea level (M.S.L.). The maximum structural height of the dam was measured to be 26 feet. The upstream and downstream slopes were measured to be 1 vertical to 3 horizontal (1V to 3H). (The upstream slope was measured from the top of dam to the water surface only.) A small berm on the upstream slope was observed around the service spillway. According to Mr. Shy, a 12-foot wide core trench was excavated parallel to the embankment and into bedrock.

A two spillway system is utilized at this damsite and consists of a service spillway, functioning with a drop inlet, and an emergency spillway, functioning with an open channel (see Phote Overview).

The inlet to the service spillway is situated approvimately 115 feet to the right of the left abutment and about 5.5 feet lower in elevation than the top of dam at that point. The standpice portion of the inlet is constructed of a 5'-inch diameter corrugated mecal pipe which has a vertical drop of 16 feet, according to Mr. Shy; also, the top of the standpipe has a concrete collar with attached trashrack. There is a 42-inch corrugated metal pipe which carries the flow on a 3.0 to 3.5 percent slope from the bottom of the standpipe to the outlet end of the pipe, where the water drops 2 feet onto the bedrock of the downstream channel (see Photo 5). Also, according to Mr. Shy, there are two or three concrete seep collars along the pipe and founded on in situ material. The alignment of the spillway pipe crosses the dam axis on a  $25^{\circ}$  left skew from normal (see Plate 2).

-3-

The emergency spillway has a trapezoidally shaped control section located on the right side of the dam; it has a top width of 51 feet and a bottom width of 27 feet with side slopes of approximately 1V to 10H. The discharge channel is more or less perpendicular to the dam and slopes approximately 4 percent from the crest of the spillway for 61 feet until it intersects a 2 percent slope (see Plate 3). The emergency spillway crest is 1.25 feet lower than the adjacent top of dam and 3 feet higher than the service spillway crest. It would appear that water flowing over the spillway crest and into the discharge channel would move in sheat flow fashion. A training berm on the left side of the discharge channel guides flows through the spillway and away from the dam (see Photo 9).

According to Mr. Shy a low level outlet was provided for the dam. The outlet consists of a 6-inch gate value located in the bottom of the drop inlet structure of the service spillway. A 6inch pipe passes through the will of the drop inlet structure and into the reservoir. The outlet discharges into the service spillway pipe. The outlet is, reported'y, capable of lowering the reservoir level approximately 16 feet bel w the crest of the service spillway.

#### b. Location

Lady Lake Dam is losted in Boone County of the State of Missour on an unnamed tributat of Bear Creek. The dam is located approximately 1/2 m le north o the city limits of Columbia les: than 1/2 mile east of U.S. Highway 63, in the north central portion of Section 6 of Range 12 West, Township 48 North as shown on the Columbia, Missouri Quadrangle (7.5 minute series) Sheet.

#### c. Size Classification

The Shady Lake Dam reservoir has an impoundment less than 1,000 acre-feet and greater than 50 acre-feet which classifies it as a "small" size dam. The Shady Lake Dam has a maximum structural height less than 40 feet and greater than 25 feet, which also classifies it as a "small" size dam. Therefore, the size classification is determined to fall within the "small" category, according to the "Engineer Regulation No. 1110-2-106", Appendix D, by the U.S. Department of the Army, Office of the Chief Engineer.

d. Hazard Classification

The dam has been classified as having a "high" hazard potential in the National Inventory of Dams, on the basis that in the event of failure of the dam or its appurtenances, excessive damage could occur to downstream property, together with the possibility of the loss of life. From a visual inspection of the downstream area, our findings concur with this classification. There are five dwellings, a trailer, several warehouses and commercial bui.dings, a U.S. highway crossing and a quarry within the estimated damage zone, which extends app oximately one mile downstream of the dam. (see Photos 11 and 12).

e. Ownership

Shady Lake Dam is privately owned by Mrs. Dorothy N. Clary. The mailing address is as follows: Mrs. Dorothy M. Clary, 1501 Vandiver Drive, Columbia, Missouri, (5201.

f. Purpose of Dam

Shady Lake Dam was constructed to impound water for use as a recreational lake. At this time, the reservoir is fenced off from the trailer court which partially su rounds it.

#### g. Design and Construction History

According to Mr. Ron Shy, the dam was built in 1968 by Mr. Vic Clary, a private contractor and the original owner. Mr. Clary has since passed away and no records concerning design notes or construction methods were available for use in this report.

Mr. Shy also informed the inspection team that to the best of his knowledge the Soil Conservation Service, located in Columbia, Missouri, designed Shady Lake Dam. According to Mr. Ken McManus, State Conservationist, the Soil Conservation Service has no information in its files for Shady Lake Dam.

h. Normal Operational Procedures

Normal procedure is to allow the lake to remain as full as possible while the water level is controlled by rainfall, runoff, evaporation, and the elevation of the service spillway crest.

## 1.3 Pertinent Data

#### a. Drainage Area (square miles):.... 0.33

b. Discharge at Damsite Estimated experienced maximum flood (cfs): . . . . . 276 (Less than) Estimated ungated spillway capacity with reservoir at top of dam elevation (cfs): . . . . . . 276

(	• Elevation (Feet above M.S.L.)
Top of dam (r	inimum):
Spillway cres	t:
	Service Spillway
	Emergency Spillway • • • • • • • • • • • 712.75
Normal Pool:	••••••••••••••••••••••
Maximum Exper	ienced Pool:
Observed Pool	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·

#### d. Reservoir

Ler	igth	of	pool	l with wate	er surface	2										
at	top	of	dam	elevation	(feet):.		•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	1000

e	•• Storage (Acre	-Feet)					
Top of dam (m	ninimum):	• • •	• • •	• • •	• • •	•	60
Spillway cres	st:						
	Service Spillway	•••	• • •	• • •	•••	•	29
	Emergency Spillw	ay .	• • •		• • •	•	49
Normal Pool:	•••••	• • •	• • •	• • •	•••	•	49
Maximum Exper	ienced Pool:	• • •	• • •	• • •	• • •	•	60 (Less than)
Observed Pool		• • • •	• • •	• • •	•••	•	29

....

Emergency Spillway	•	• •	8		
Normal Pool:	•	• •	4.5		
Maximum Experienced Pool:	•	• •	9.5	(Less	than)
Observed Pool:	•	• •	4.5		

## g. Dam

6. . . .

Type:	Rolled, Earthfill			
Length:	365 feet			
Structural Height:	26 feet			
Fydraulic Height:	26 feet			
Top width:	15 feet			
Side slopes:				
Downstream • • • • • • • • • • • •	lV to 3H			
Upstream	1V to 3H (Above the water			
	surface)			
Zoning:	Homogeneous			
Impervious core:	NA			
Cutoff:	A core trench with a 12-foot			
	bottom width excavated to			
	bedrock, according to Mr. Shy.			
Grout curtain:	No			
Freeboard above normal				
reservoir level:	4.25 feet (minimum)			
Volume:	18,000 cu-yds. (estimated)			
h. Diversion and Regulatin	g Tunnel None			
i. Spillway				
Type:				
Service Spillway • • • • • • • • •	Drop inlet, uncontrolled			
Emergency Spillway	Earthcut channel, uncontrolled			
Length of crest:				
Service Spillway	14 feet, approximately			
	(54-inch diameter standpipe)			
Emergency Spillway	27 feet			

Crest Elevation (feet above MSL):

-8-

Service Sp	oillway a	•	•	•	•	•	٠	•	•	•	709.75
Emergency	Spillway	7	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	712.75

## j. Regulating Outlets

A STATE OF A

Туре	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	6-inch diameter low level outlet
Locat	io	n	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	Gate value located in the bottom of
																	the drop inlet structure of the
																	service spillway.
Lengt	h	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	Unknown
Closu	ire		•	•	•	•		•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	6-inch diameter gate valve
Maxim	um	С	ap	ac	it	y	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	Unknown, capable of lowering the
																	normal water surface 16 feet.

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#### SECTION 2: ENGINEERING DATA

#### 2.1 Design

No design drawings, specifications, or "As-built" drawings were available for Shady Lake Dam. It is not known whether the dam was designed by a qualified engineer.

#### 2.2 Construction

No data are available concerning the construction of the dam and appurtenant structures. The following information concerning the construction of the dam and appurtenant structures was obtained from conversations with Mr. Shy. The compaction of the embankment was achieved by the activity of the earthmoving equipment used to construct the embankment. No compaction tests were performed. The core trench was excavated to sound bedrock. The pipe for the service spillway which passes through the embankment is not founded on bedrock.

#### 2.3 Operation

No records of operation are available for Shady Lake Dam.

#### 2.4 Evaluation

#### a. Availability

The availability of engineering data is poor and consists only of a Soil Survey for Boone County published by the Soil Conservation Service, State Geological Maps, and U.S.G.S. Quadrangle sheets.

#### b. Adequacy

The available engineering data did not allow for a definitive review and evaluation. Therefore, the adequacy of this dam could not be assessed from the standpoint of reviewing and evaluating design, operation and construction data, but is based primarily on visual inspection, past performance and present condition of the dam. 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. These seepage and stability analyses should be performed for appropriate loading conditions (including earthquake loads) and made a matter of record.

#### c. Validity

No valid engineering data are available except that mentioned in paragraph 2.4a.

## SECTION 3: VISUAL INSPECTION

## 3.1 Findings

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a. General

A visual inspection of the Shady Lake Dam was made on June 2, 1980. The following persons were present during the inspection:

Name	Affiliation	<u>Disciplines</u>		
Mark Haynes, P.E.	PRC Engineering Consultants, Inc.	Project Engineer Soils and Mechanical		
Jerry Kenny	PRC Engineering Consultants, Iuc.	Hydraulics and Hydrology		
Ken Bullard, P.E.	PRC Engineering Consultants, Inc.	Hydraulics and Hydrology		
Robert McLaughlin, P.E.	PRC Engineering Consultants, Inc.	Civil		
Razi Quraishi, R•P•G•	PRC Engineering Consultants, Inc.	Geology		
Kevin Blume	Consoer, Townsend & Assoc., Ltd.	Civil and Structural		
Ron Shy, P.E.	Owner's Representative			

Specific observations are discussed below.

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b. Dam

The overall condition of the dam appeared to be satisfactory. However, some items of concern were observed and are described below.

The top of dam is protected from erosion by an adequate grass cover (see Photo 2). The top of dam is occasionally used as an access road and consequently, tire tracks were observed. No tire ruts or depressions which are sometimes associated with vehicular traffic across earthen structures were observed. The 5.5 foot change in elevation of the top of dam near the left abutment was constructed in this way to gain access to the dam from the left abutment area (see Photo 3). The small variation in elevation of the remaining portion of the top of dam did not appear to be due to an instability of the embankment. No depressions indicating a settlement of the embankment were observed. No significant deviation in horizontal alignment was apparent. No cracks were observed on the top of dam. According to Mr. Shy, the dam has never been overtopped and no evidence indicating the contrary was observed.

The upstream slope has no riprap protection. Consequently, some minor erosion has occurred due to wave action. The slope above the water surface was adequately protected against surface runoff by a good grass cover (see Photo 1). No bulges, depressions or cracks indicative of an instability of the slope were observed. No erosional problems due to surface runoff on the upper portion of the slope were observed. Small animal burrows measuring approximately 1 inch in diameter were observed.

The downstream slope is adequately protected against surface runoff by a good, unmaintained grass cover. No bulges, depressions or cracks indicative of an instability of the slope were apparent. A comprehensive inspection of the slope was hampered by the tall growth of grass on the slope. No seepage was observed on the embankment or downstream of the toe. Small animal burrows

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measuring approximately 1 inch in diameter were observed. No trees were observed growing on the embankment, however, a thick growth of bushes was observed on the downstream slope just above the outlet of the service spillway.

The right abutment slopes gently upward from the top of dam and at the left abutment, there is a sharp difference in elevation between the top of dam and the abutment. The area behind the left abutment supports a mobile home park. No instabilities or seepage areas were observed on either abutment.

c. Project Geology and Soils

(1) Project Geology

The damsite is located on an unnamed tributary of Bear Creek in the Dissected Till Plains Section of the central Lowland Physiographic Province. Loess-mantled Kansas drift covers the surface of most of the Dissected Till Plains Section. This section is distinguished from the Young Drift Section to the north and from the Till Plains on the east by the stage it has reached in the postglacial erosion cycle. Broadly generalized, this section is a nearly flat till plain submature to mature in its erosion cycle.

The topography at the damsite is rolling with U to Vshaped valleys; elevation ranges from 700 feet above M.S.L. at the damsite to 750 feet above M.S.L. one mile northeast of the site. The reservoir slopes are generally between  $15^{\circ}$  to  $30^{\circ}$  from horizontal at the southern side of the reservoir, and  $10^{\circ}$  to  $13^{\circ}$  from horizontal at the northern side. The area near the damsite is covered with slope wash deposits of glacial-fluvial and loess origins consisting of reddish brown, clayey silt, and some fine to medium sand. The regional bedrock geology beneath the glacial outwash deposits in the damsite area, shown on the Geologic Map of Missouri (1979) (see Plate 4), consists of Pennsylvanian age rocks of the Marmaton-Cherokee Group (cyclic deposits of shale, limestone and sandstones), Mississippian age Burlington Limestone (cherty, grayish brown, sandy, limestone), Devonian age rocks (Bushberg Sandstone, Glen Park Limestone, Grassy Creek Shale) and Ordovician age rocks consisting of St. Peter Sandstone and Powell Dolomite. The predominent bedrock near the damsite, underlying the glacial-fluvial deposits, consists of the Cherokee Group rocks and Burlington Limestone.

Inlet and outlet areas of the unnamed tributary of Bear Creek exhibit Quaternary alluvium. Outcrops of the Pennsylvanian Marmaton Group of rocks consisting of moderately weathered to unweathered, grayish brown to white, fine to medium grained, hard limestone, horizontally interbedded with dark gray hard shale are exposed at the downstream channel near the spillway outlet and at the southern rim of the reservoir.

No faults have been identified in the vicinity of the damsite. The closest trace of a fault to the damsite is the Fox Hollow Fault nearly 15 miles south of the damsite. The Fox Hollow Fault had its last movement in post-Mississippian time. Thus, the fault has no effect on the dam.

Shady Lake Dam consists of a homogeneous earthfill embankment, a drop inlet service spillway with a metal outlet pipe located at the mid-third section of the embankment, and an emergency spillway located at the right abutment end of the embankment.

No boring logs or construction reports were available which would indicate foundation conditions encountered during the construction. Based on the visual inspection and conversations with Mr. Ron Shy, the embankment rests on the Pennsylvanian-Marmaton Group bedrock (limestone) with a core trench excavated into the bedrock. The drop inlet service spillway and metallic outlet pipe of the service spillway rests on the compacted embankment material, according to Mr. Shy. The emergency spillway is cut into the compacted embankment fill.

#### (2) Project Soils

According to the "Soil Survey for Boone County Missouri" published by the Soil Conservation Service in 1962, the common soils in the general area of the dam belong to the Prairie-Timber Transition: Gara association. From the Boone County soil maps, the soils at the damsite consist of the Union silt loam and silty clay loam, the Gara loam, and the Sharon silt loam soil types. These soils are basically formed from glacial till, alluvium and weathered limestone. The Gara loam may be susceptible to erosion. If the Gara loam was used in the embankment, the potential of failure of the embankment would be increased due to erosion during overtopping.

Materials removed from the upstream and downstream slopes of the embankment ranged from a dark, reddish brown, fine, sandy silt to a medium brown, clayey silt with traces of fine to medium sand. Based upon the Unified Soil Classification System, both soils would probably be classified as an ML. This soil type generally has the following characteristics: an impervious soil with a coefficient of permeability less than 50 feet per year, medium to low shear strength, and intermediate to low resistance to piping.

#### d. Appurtenant Structures

(1) Service Spillway

The service spillway inlet was severely obstructed with brush and garbage covering the trashrack (see Photo 4). Although the concrete collar and trashrack wore not visible on the day of the inspection, it was noticed that the trashrack itself was set across the inlet in loose fashion. However, it appeared that the service spillway standpipe and discharge pipe were stable, and no leakage was discerned around or in the vicinity of the outlet end of the spillway. According to the owner's representative, the trashrack had been replaced in the past on more than one occasion and he wants to replace it with a better one in the near future.

#### (2) Emergency Spillway

The emergency spillway approach has a 10 percent slope which is integral with the upstream slope of the dam. The spillway and discharge channel are covered with fescue grass that is 2 to 3 feet high (see Photos 7 and 8). The owner's representative believes that the water from the reservoir has flowed over the emergency spillway four or five times that he remembers. The discharges through the spillway did not appear to have caused any damage to the crest or discharge channel of the spillway. It appears that the excess flows would enter the discharge channel and then overflow the banks into an open field before eventually reaching the downstream channel.

#### (3) Outlet Works

The 6-inch low level drain was inaccessible on the day of the inspection due to its location in the drop inlet structure and to the trash and debris covering the entrance to the drop inlet. According to Mr. Shy, the valve has only been operated once in the past. It was used to lower the reservoir so that a deposit of silt could be removed from the upper end of the reservoir. The valve has not been operated recently. The valve can be operated from the top of the drop inlet structure by a removable valve wrench. The whereabouts of the valve wrench on the day of the inspection was unknown, but the valve can also be operated by a hand wrench.

#### e. Reservoir Area

The reservoir water surface elevation at the time of inspection was 709.75 feet above M.S.L.

The surface area of the reservoir at normal water level is about 4.5 acres. A mobile home park is located in close proximity to the reservoir (see Photo 10). The rim appeared to be stable. One large erosional gully was observed upstream of the embankment on the left side of the reservoir. The gully appeared to be formed from surface runoff from the mobile home park and it has no effect on the embankment. No other erosion or instabilities were observed on the reservoir rim which would be detrimental to the stability of the embankment.

#### f. Downstream Channel

The downstream channel is well defined. The channel has a bottom width of about 11 feet and has side slopes of approximately 1V to 0.5H. The channel is approximately 3 feet deep. The channel is obstructed near the damsite with trees and trash (see Photo 6). The floodplain outside of the channel is fairly wide near the damsite and is grass and tree covered.

#### 3.2 Evaluation

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The visual inspection uncovered nothing of a consequential nature which would require immediate remedial action. However, some conditions were observed which could adversely affect the dam in the future and these should be corrected within a reasonable period of time.

 The small animal activity observed on the upstream and downstream slopes could jeopardize the safety of the dam. The holes created by the small animals make avenues for possible piping.

-18-

- 2. The minor wave erosion on the upstream slope does not appear to affect the stability of the dam in its present condition. The condition is not serious enough at this time to warrant repairs but it should be monitored.
- 3. The bushes observed on the slope just above the service spillway outlet and the unmaintained grass cover on the embankment are not detrimental to the dam. A tall vegetative growth on the embankment could prevent a comprehensive inspection of the embankment and potential problems could go undetected.
- Although the service spillway was operating quite adequately 4. for the flows observed on the day of the inspection, it is felt that problems would arise during severe floods due to the obstructing effect of the brush, trash, etc. covering the service spillway inlet; floodwaters would hasten the arrival of additional brush, trash, etc. at the inlet from around the reservoir, causing additional flow retardance and contributing to any potential overtopping of the dam. The trashrack seemed fairly loose and somewhat weak on the day of inspection; if it were to collapse due to the pressures resulting from flooding, much trash and general bulk would be forced into the standpipe, thus possibly choking some of the entryway to the spillway This reduced capacity would contribute to use of the conduit. emergency spillway and possible overtopping of the dam. The emergency spillway has a high stand of grass within its crest and discharge channel which could also contribute to flow retardation and reduced conveyance. The combination of obstructed service and emergency spillways contributes to a lessening of the ability of the dam to handle even the smaller flood flows.
- 5. Even though the gate value for the low level drain is reportedly operable, the value should be periodically operated and kept in working condition. The misplaced value wrench should be relocated and kept in an accessible place.

#### SECTION 4: OPERATIONAL PROCEDURES

#### 4.1 Procedures

Shady Lake Dam was built for recreational purposes, and there are no specific procedures which are followed for the operation of the dam or reservoir. The water level is controlled by rainfall, runoff, evaporation, and the elevation of the service spillway crest.

#### 4.2 Maintenance of Dam

The dam and appurtenant structures are maintained by workmen employed by the owner, Mrs. Clary. The owner's representative, Mr. Ron Shy, informed the inspection team that they had a problem with rodents in the embankment several years ago but that lately the problem has been brought under control. Mr. Shy also mentioned that the slopes are mowed periodically. There are no trees growing on the slopes at this time. It appears that minor wave erosion is deteriorating the upstream slope due to inadequate riprap. The trashrack of the service spillway was covered with debris.

#### 4.3 Maintenance of Operating Facilities

The only facility at the damsite which requires periodic maintenance is the low level outlet valve, located at the base of the drop inlet. The low level outlet could not be reached for examination on the day of the inspection due to its location and condition of the service spillway inlet trashrack. According to Mr. Ron Shy, the 6-inch low level valve is operable.

## 4.4 Description of Any Warning System in Effect

The inspection team is not aware of any warning system conspacing of any electrical warning system or manual warning notification phane for this dam.

## 4.5 Evaluation

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Operational procedures are non-existent, and the maintenarce s ems to be fair. The remedial measures described in Section 7 should be chartaken to improve the condition of the dam.

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#### 5.1 Evaluation of Features

#### a. Design

The watershed area of the Shady Lake Dam upstream from the dam axis consists of approximately 211 acres. The watershed area is mostly grass covered with some wooded areas and urban development. Land gradients in the watershed average roughly 2.5 percent. The Shady Lake Dam Reservoir is located on an unnamed tributary of Bear Creek. The reservoir is about 0.5 miles upstream from the confluence of the unnamed tributary and Bear Creek. The watershed measures approximately 0.8 miles at its longest arm. A drainage map showing the watershed and the downstream hazard zone is presented as Plate 1 in Appendix B.

Evaluation of the hydraulic and hydrologic features of Shady Lake Dam was based upon criteria set forth in the Corps of Engineers' "Engineer Regulation No. 1110-2-106" and additional guidance provided by the St. Louis District of the Corps of Engineers. The Probable Maximum Flood (PMF) was calculated from the Probable Maximum Precipitation (PMP) using the methods outlined in the U.S. Weather Bureau Publication, Hydrometeorological Report No. The probable maximum storm duration was set at 24 hours, and 33. storm rainfall distribution was based upon criteria given in the Corps of Engineers' EM 1110-2-1411 (Standard Project Storm). The Soil Conservation Service (SCS) method was used for deriving the unit hydrograph, utilizing the Corps of Engineers' computer program HEC-1 (Dam Safety Version). The unit hydrograph parameters are presented in Appendix B. The SCS method also was used for determining the loss rate. The hydrologic soil group of the watershed was determined by use of published soil maps. The hydrologic soil

group of the watershed and the SCS curve number are presented in Appendix B. The curve number, unit hydrograph parameters, the PMP index rainfall and the percentages for various durations were the direct input to the HEC-1 (Dam Safety Version) computer program used to obtain the PMF hydrograph. The computed peak inflows of the PMF and one-half of the PMF are 4,163 cfs and 2,082 cfs, respectively.

Both the PMF and the one-half PMF inflow hydrographs were routed through the reservoir by the Modified Puls Method also utilizing the HEC-1 (Dam Safety Version) computer program. A storm of 50 percent of the PMF preceded the PMF and a storm of 25 percent of the PMF preceded the one-half PMF, each by 4 days. The reservoir was assumed at the mean annual high water level at the begining of the antecedent storm. The mean annual high water level for Shady Lake was estimated to be at the crest of the service spillway. The antecedent storm of 50 percent of the PMF, when routed through the reservoir, will leave the reservoir at approximately the same elevation as the crest of the service spillway at the end of the four day period. Thus, the reservoir was assumed at the crest level of the service spillway at the start of the routing computation for the PMF, the one-half PMF and other PMF ratio floods. The peak outflow discharges for the PMF and the one-half PMF are 3,774 and 1,778 cfs, respectively. Both the PMF and the one-half PMF when routed through the reservoir resulted in overtopping of the dam.

The sizes of physical features, utilized to develop the stage-outflow relation for the spillway and overtopping of the dam, were taken from field notes and sketches prepared during the field inspection. The reservoir elevation-area data were obtained from the U.S.G.S. Columbia, Missouri Quadrangle topographic map (7.5 minute series). The reservoir elevation-area curve and the spillway and overtop rating curve are presented as Plates 2 and 3, respectively, in Appendix B.

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From the standpoint of dam safety, the hydrologic design of a dam must aim at avoiding overtopping. Overtopping is especially dangerous for an earth dam because of its erodable characteristics. The safe hydrologic design of an embankment dam requires a spillway discharge capability combined with an embankment height that can handle a very large and exceedingly rare flood without overtopping the dam.

The Corps of Engineers designs dams to safely pass the Probable Maximum Flood that could be generated from the dam's watershed. This is the generally accepted criterion for major dams throughout the world and is the standard for dam safety where overtopping would pose any threat to human life. Accordingly, the hydrologic requirement for safety for this dam is the capability to pass the Probable Maximum Flood without overtopping the dam.

#### b. Experience Data

It is believed that records of reservoir stage or spillway discharge are not maintained for this site. However, according to the owner's representative, the maximum reservoir level was about equal to the minimum top of dam on four or five occasions since 1967, but the dam was never overtopped. No evidence indicating the contrary was observed.

#### c. Visual Observations

Observations made of the spillway during the visual inspection are discussed in Section 3.1d and evaluated in Section 3.2.
## d. Overtopping Potential

As indicated in Section 5.1.a, both the Probable Maximum Flood and one-half of the Probable Maximum Flood when routed through the reservoir, resulted in overtopping of the dam. The peak outflow discharges for the PMF and the one-half PMF are 3,774 and 1,778 cfs. respectively. The maximum capacity of the spillway just before overtopping the dam is 276 cfs. The PMF overtopped the dam by 2.79 feet and the one-half PMF overtopped the dam by 1.76 feet. The total duration of overflow over the lowest point on the top of dam is 6.0 hours during the PMF and 4.0 hours during the occurrence of the one-half PMF. The spillway/reservoir system of Shady Lake Dam is capable of accommodating a flood equal to approximately 20 percent of the PMF just before overtopping the dam. The reservoir/spillway system of Shady Lake Dam will not accommodate the onepercent chance flood (100-year flood) without overtopping the dam.

The failure of the dam could cause extensive damage to the property downstream of the dam and possible loss of life. The estimated damage zone extends approximately one mile downstream of the dam. There are five dwellings, a trailer, several warehouses and commercial buildings, a U.S. highway crossing and a quarry within the damage zone.

### SECTION 6: STRUCTURAL STABILITY

## 6.1 Evaluation of Structural Stability

#### a. Visual Observations

There were no major signs of settlement or distress observed on the embankment or foundation during the visual inspection. The minor wave erosion on the upstream slope does not appear to endanger the structural stability of the embankment in its present condition. Nevertheless, continual erosion could be detrimental to the embankment. In the absence of seepage and stability analyses, no quantitative evaluation of the structural stability can be made.

The combination of the potential blockage of the service spillway and the retardation of flow in the emergency spillway due to the high stand of grass could contribute to a problem of instability in the situation wherein overtopping of the dam occurs.

b. Design and Construction Data

No design computations pertaining to the embankment were uncovered during the report preparation phase. Seepage and stability analyses comparable to the requirements of the "Recommended Guidelines for Safety Inspection of Dams" were not available. No embankment or foundation soil parameters were available for carrying out a conventional stability analysis on the embankment. No construction data or specifications relating to the degree of embankment compaction were available for use in a stability analysis.

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#### c. Operating Records

No operating records are available relating to the stability of the dam or appurtenant structures. The water level on the day of inspection was at the crest of the service spillway, and the reservoir, reportedly, remains close to full at all times. The low level drain is reportedly operable.

d. Post Construction Changes

No post construction changes to the embankment are known to exist which will affect the structural stability of the dam.

e. Seismic Stability

The dam is located in Seismic Zone 1 (see Plate 6), as defined in "Recommended Guidelines for Safety Inspection of Dams" prepared by the Corps of Engineers, and will not require a seismic stability analysis. An earthquake of the magnitude which would be expected in Seismic Zone 1 will not cause significant distress to a well designed and constructed earth dam. Available literature indicates that no active faults exist near the vicinity of the damsite.

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#### SECTION 7: ASSESSMENT/REMEDIAL MEASURES

#### 7.1 Dam Assessment

The assessment of the general condition of the dam is based upon available data and visual inspection. Detailed investigations, testing and detailed computational evaluations are beyond the scope of a Phase I investigation; however, the investigation is intended to identify any need for such studies.

It should be realized that the reported condition of the dam is based upon observations of field conditions at the time of the inspection along with data available to the inspection team.

It is also important to realize that the condition of a dam depends upon 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 continued care and inspection can there be assurance that an unsafe condition could be detected.

### a. Safety

The spillway capacity of Shady Lake Dam is found to be "Seriously Inadequate". The spillway/reservoir system will accommodate about 20 percent of the PMF without overtopping the dam. The safety of the embankment will be in jeopardy if the dam is overtopped. The dam itself would be susceptible to erosion due to the high velocity of flow on its downstream slope which could lead to an eventual failure of the dam. The dam and appurtenant structures appeared to be in satisfactory condition. However, a quantitative evaluation of the safety of the embankment could not be made in view of the absence of seepage and stability analyses. The present embankment and appurtenant structures, however, have reportedly performed satisfactorily since their construction without failure or evidence of instability. The dam has never been overtopped according to Mr. Shy and no evidence indicating the contrary was observed. The safety of the dam can be improved if the deficiencies described in Section 3.2 and 6.1a and below are properly corrected and the dam properly maintained as described in Section 7.2b. The existence of burrowing animals on the embankment could jeopardize the safety of the dam.

b. Adequacy of Information

Pertinent information relating to the design of the dam and appurtenant structures is completely lacking. The conclusions presented in this report are based on field measurements, past performance and the present condition of the dam. Information on the design hydrology, hydraulic design, and the operation and maintenance of the dam, as well as seepage and stability analyses were not available for review. Lack of seepage and stability analyses comparable to the requirements of the "Recommended Guidelines for Safety Inspection of Dams" is considered a deficiency.

c. Urgency

The remedial measures recommended in Paragraph 7.2 should be accomplished within a reasonable period of time. The item recommended in paragraph 7.2a should be pursued on a high priority basis.

### d. Necessity for Phase II Inspection

Based upon results of the Phase I inspection, and assuming that the remedial measures recommended in Paragraph 7.2 are undertaken, a Phase II inspection is not felt to be necessary.

## 7.2 Remedial Measures

## a. Alternatives

There are several options that 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. Increase the spillway capacity to pass the PMF, without overtopping the dam.
- 2. Increase the height of the dam in order to pass the PMF without overtopping the dam; an investigation should also include studying the effects on the structural stability of the present embankment. The overtopping depth during the occurrence of the PMF, stated in Section 5.1d, is not the required or recommended increase in the height of the dam.
- 3. A combination of 1 and 2 above.

# b. 0 & M Procedures

1. Determine the extent of damage done to the embankment by burrowing animals, if any, and make corrective repairs as required.

- The minor wave erosion on the upstream slope should be monitored, and, if the erosion continues, protective measures should be employed to preserve the slope from further damage.
- 3. The bushes observed on the slope just above the service spillway outlet should be removed from the slope and their regrowth prevented. The grass cover on the embankment should be periodically cut and maintained at a maximum height, e.g. 1 foot. Large vegetation, such as bushes and trees, should be prevented from growing on the embankment.
- 4. The service spillway is presently (on the day of the inspection) covered with debris and has a very loose trashrack system. All of the brush, trash, etc. should be cleared away from the service spillway inlet and an unobstructed passageway should be maintained. The trashrack, though unobserved due to its burial under the debris, was assumed to be in adequate condition. A new trashrack may be needed or the existing one may be satisfactory; in either case, it should be secured so that it cannot break loose from its position over the inlet and it should be strong enough to withstand any potential imposed pressure.
- 5. The emergency spillway crest and discharge channel are covered with a 2 to 3 foot high growth of fescue grass in most areas. This grass should be properly cut and maintained at a maximum height, e.g., 1 foot.
- 6. The gate value for the low level outlet should be properly maintained, as recommended by the value manufacturer, and operated periodically to be sure it is in working order. The misplaced value wrench should be relocated and the wrench kept in an accessible place.

- 7. Seepage and stability analyses should be performed by a professional engineer experienced in the design and construction of earth dams.
- 8. The owner should initiate the following programs:

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- (a) Periodic inspection of the dam by a professional engineer experienced in the design and construction of earthen dams.
- (b) Set up a maintenance schedule and log all visits to the dam for operation, repairs and maintenance.

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PLATES

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SHADY LAKE DAM (MO. 11598) MAXIMUM SECTION OF EMBANKMENT AND EMERGENCY SPILLWAY PROFILE (SHEET 2 OF 2)



SHADY LAKE DAM PLATE 5

# LEGEND

PERIOD	SYMBOL	DESCRIPTION
QUATERNARY	Qal	ALLUVIUM: SAND, SILT, GRAVEL
	Pu	PENNSYLVANIAN UNDIFFERENTIATED
PENNSYLVANIAN	{ P m	MARMATON GROUP: CYCLIC DEPOSITS OF SHALE, LIMESTONE AND SANDSTONE
	Pcc	CHEROKEE GROUP: CYCLIC DEPOSITS OF SHALE, LIMESTONE AND SANDSTONE
MISSISSIPPIAN	Mo	KEOKUK- BURLINGTON FORMATION: CHERTY GRAVISH BROWN SANDY LIMESTONE
	Mk	CHOUTEAU GROUP: NORTHVIEW, COMPTON AND BACHELOR FORMATION (LIMESTONE AND SHALE)
DEVONIAN	D	SULPHUR SPRING GROUP: BUSHBERG/SANDSTONE, Glen Park Limestone, grassy creek Shale
ORDOVICIAN	Osp	ST PETER SANDSTONE
	Ojc.	SMITHVILLE FORMATION, POWELL DOLOMITE

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# APPENDIX A

PHOTOGRAPHS TAKEN DURING INSPECTION

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# Shady Lake Dam Photographs

- Photo 1 View of the upstream slope showing the location of the service spillway inlet and debris covering the inlet of the service spillway.
- Photo 2 View of the top of dam looking toward the right abutment and emergency spillway, and showing vehicular tracks.
- Photo 3 View of the downstream slope showing the trailer park above the left abutment.
- Photo 4 View of the debris covering the inlet to the service spillway. (The person's right foot is on the trashrack of the spillway)
- Photo 5 View of the outlet of the service spillway showing the limestone outcrop in the discharge channel.
- Photo 6 View of the downstream channel showing the obstruction of trees and debris.
- Photo 7 View of the emergency spillway from downstream looking toward the reservoir. (Person in center of photo is standing near the control section of the spillway). Shows two to three foot stand of fescue grass.
- Photo 8 View of the emergency spillway from the control section looking downstream.
- Photo 9 View of the downstream slope of the dam and the emergency spillway training berm; taken from near the left abutment.

Photo 10 - View of reservoir and rim; taken from the dam.

- Photo 11 View of the downstream hazard showing several dwellings to be in the possible damage zone. The Photo was taken approximately 0.2 miles downstream of the dam from the downstream channel looking downstream.
- Photo 12 View of warehouses approximately 0.6 miles downstream of the dam. The Photo was taken from the bridge for the U.S. Highway 63 crossing of Bear Creek looking upstream.

# Shady Lake Dam



Photo l



Photo 2

Shady Lake Dam

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Photo 3



Photo 4



Photo 5



Photo 6

# Shady Lake Dam



Photo 7



Photo 8

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Photo 9



Photo 10

Shady Lake Dam



Photo 11



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Photo 12

APPENDIX B

HYDROLOGIC AND HYDRAULIC COMPUTATIONS

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PLATE 1, APPENDIX B



Di	am Name:	SHALY LAKE	LAN	/ ID NO. :	11598	JOB NO	1263	
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SHADY LAKE DAM (MO. 11598) RESERVOIR ELEVATION-AREA CURVE

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THE ENGINEERING CONSULTA	ANIS, INC.
DAM NAME: SHATH LAKE TAM (MA 1100)	SHEET NO OF
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4) ELEVATION OF RESERVOIR AT SPILLWAY CREST.	H2 70975
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9) LAG TIME, $t_{1} = 0.6 t_{2} = .14$	
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DAM SAFETY	INSPECTION / MISSOURI -19	280SHEET NOOF
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ASSUME C	ROUP <u>C</u> SOILS FOR THE	ENTIRE WATERSHED
II) COVER COMPLY	EX	
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<b>PRC ENGINEERING CONSULTANT</b>	̈́S,	INC.		
DAM SAFETY INCLECTION / MISSOURI	_ SHEE	T NO	OF	
DAM NAME: SHADY LAKE DAM (MO 11598)	JOB	NO. 1263		
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1) Determine drainage area of the basin	1	· •		•
D,A = 211 acres (.33 sqmi)	;	: ·	<u>!</u>	
2) Determine PMP Index Rainfall (for D.A. = 200 =q.	mi,	∉ 24 hr.	duratio	n)
Location of centroid of basin,				
Long. = 92° 18' 32" Lat. = 38° 58' 18	<b>u</b> .			
PMP = 24.9" (from Fig. 1, HMR 33)	•			
Zone = 7	: ; ;			
3) Determine basin minfall in terms of percenta	08	of Phil	<sup>p</sup> Inde	X

3) Determine basin rainfall in terms of percentage of PMIP Index Rainfall for Various durations. (from Fig. 2, HMK 33)

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	Duration (Hrs,)	Percent of Index Rainfall (9.)	Total Rainfall (Inches)	Rainfall Increments (Inches)	Duration of Increment (Hrs.)	
	6	100	24.9	24.9	6	
	12	120	29.9	5	6	
•	24	130	32.4	J.S	. 12	••••••
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••	•	•		· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·		• • • • •
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Generative state and state	There are a root of the second	FIGURE 2 SEASONAL VALATION DEPTH-AREA-DURATION RELATIONSHIPS DEPTH-AREA-DURATION RELATIONSHIPS Fercentage to be applied to 20C square miles 24 hour probable maximum precipitation values for: THE-ALL SEASON ENVELOPE
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# PRC ENGINEERING CONSULTANTS, INC.

DAM SI	HEIY	INSPEC	TION	MISSOURI - 1980	SHEET NOOF
SHADY	LAKE	DAM	(MO.	11508)	JOB NO. 1263
SERVICE	SPIL	LWHY			BY JFK DATE 7/14/80

For Wer 
$$Flow$$
:  
 $Q = CLH^{1.5}$ ,  $C \cdot 3.3$  (assumed)  
 $L = \pi D = \pi (45) = 14, 14$   
 $H = W 5. ELEV. - 709.75$   
 $Q = 46.7 (H)^{1.5}$   
For Or fice Flow :  
 $Q = CA.7 [ZaH]$   $C = 0.6$ 

$$A = \pi D^{2}/4 = \pi (4.5)^{2}/4 = 15.9$$

$$H = W.S. ELEV - 709.75$$

For Pressure Flow:  $i_{T_{T}} = (ZK) \frac{V_{20}^{2}}{229}$   $V = \left(\frac{24}{2K} H_{T}\right)^{1/2}$  Q = VA , whereKentrance = 0.5 Kentrance = 0.5 Kfriction(4.5) = 29.1  $\frac{n^{2} L}{R^{4/3}} = 29.1 \left(\frac{0.024}{0.024}\right)^{2} (16) = 0.23$ (0.125)<sup>4/9</sup> Kbend & contraction = 0.5 Kfriction (3.5) = 29.1  $\frac{n^{2} L}{R^{4/3}} = 29.1 \left(\frac{0.024}{0.024}\right)^{2} (104) = 2.08$ 

Keur = 1.0
DAM CAFETY INSPECTION / MUSSOURI - 1980	SHEET NO JOB NO. <u>121</u>	<u>2</u> OF <u>3</u>
SERVICE SHILLWAY HATING SURVE	BY JFK	DATE <u>1//4/80</u>
$\mathcal{E}K = 0.5 + 0.23 \left(\frac{3.5}{4.5}\right)^4 + 0.5 + 2.08 + 1.0 = 4.10$	6	
$V = \left(\frac{2a}{4.16} H_{T}\right)^{1/2} = 3.93 \ TH_{T}$		
$\varphi = 3.93 \sqrt{H_{T}} \pi (35)^{2} 4$		
$\varphi$ : 37.85 $\overline{H_r}$ , $H_\tau = WS, ELEV - 693$		

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# PRC ENGINEERING CONSULTANTS, INC.

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$\begin{array}{c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c $	<b>→</b> — H	AND	CALCU	JLAT	lands To	Veri	FY 6	Pasul 1	rs :Fr	om	HAC-	2	:				
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$\begin{array}{c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c $	0	0	0	Q	Q	0	0	þ	ø	9	9	712.25					
$\begin{array}{c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c $	0.16	30.04	4.52	2.21	10	0.34	10,37	32.58	18,16	0,9%	.١٩٠	713.10					· · ·
$\begin{array}{c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c $	0.45	35.58	/3.99	3.57	50	0.75	25.51	41.34	29,86	1.26	196	713.56	• · · · ·	i	•••		 •
$\begin{array}{c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c $	0.69	40.21	23.13	4.32	100	1,06	39,21	47.27	3411	1.93	10	715.21	017	14	27:71	1.85	27
$\begin{array}{c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c $	0.58	45.80	20 70	4.0'	700	1.47	10.62	51.13	2/ 73	3.23	.17	7/4.89	0.39	. 3)	6246	-1922 19.73	21.8
$\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	1.19	49.92	20,79 45.91	5.45	250	1.63	68.36	51.13	37.76	3.66	1	7/4 59	0.59	.47	94.40	12.28	6
$\begin{array}{c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c $	1.31	51,0	51,91	5.78	300	1.78	75.84	51,13	38,75	3.96	. 24	714.77	0.77	. 62.	12.20	3745	19.5
$\begin{array}{c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c $	1.42	51.0	57. <b>54</b>	608	350	1,91	82.82	51,13	39,60	4.23	.28	714.94	0.94	.76	<b>10</b> /*	<b>54.5</b> 5	1968
$\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	1.53	51,0	63.02	6.35	400	2.04	89.44	51.13	40,30	4.47	134	715.10	110		14	77.	2015
$\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	1.63	51,0	68.07	661	450	2.16	95.16	51,13	417/	473	.35	775.26	1.7%	LAL	<b>101.</b> (s.	loint	
$\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	1.73	51.0	73,05	6.84	500	2.20	101,04	31,13	42,41	4.95	, 35. CA	716 00	1.11		2274	140 5	1255 3
$\begin{array}{c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c $	1.10	51.0	11.44	8.59	1000	3.25	15054	<1.13	47:12	1.62	.69	THELD	2.69	2.00	250	341 17	2251.5
* $n = 0.03$ H <sub>3</sub> Y <sub>3</sub> T <sub>3</sub> A <sub>3</sub> $Q_2 = \sqrt{\frac{3}{3} + \frac{3}{73}} = \frac{Q_{7} + q_2 + Q_2}{Q_2 + Q_2 + Q_2}$ W.S. ELEV 0 712,75 10 712,75 10 713,86 100 713,86 100 733,91 153 714,47 2,22 7/4,39 31/1 71/2,59 31/1 71/2,59 7	2.94	51.0	134.71	9.28	1250	3.68	172.71	51,13	47.55	7.24	81	7/7.24	5.24	2.37	200	491,83	3245.4
* $n = 0.03$ H <sub>3</sub> y <sub>3</sub> T <sub>3</sub> A <sub>3</sub> $Q_{1} - \frac{A_{1}^{*}}{T_{1}} = \frac{Q_{T} + q_{1}}{Q + Q_{2} + Q_{2}}$ W.S. ELEV 10 712,75 10 712,75 10 713,56 100 73,91 153 714,47 2222 7/4,39 31/1 7/4,59 31/1 7/2 7/2 7/2 7/2 7/2 7/2 7/2 7/2 7/2 7/2	_					Į					4.						· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·
* $n = 0.03$ H <sub>3</sub> Y <sub>3</sub> T <sub>3</sub> A <sub>3</sub> $P_{1} \sim \frac{\Lambda_{1}^{3}}{T_{3}} = \frac{P_{1}}{P_{1}} = $					L		ļ	ļ	┸	L						-   -	<u> </u>
$H_{3}  \gamma_{3}  T_{3}  A_{3}  \varphi_{7}  \sqrt{\frac{\Lambda_{3}}{T_{3}}}  \varphi_{7}  \varphi_{7} $	* n	* 0.0	3		•	•	•		•		,		1 4 1 4 1 1 4	·····			
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$H_{3}  Y_{3}  \overline{T_{3}}  A_{3}  Q_{1}^{-1} \sqrt{\frac{h_{3}^{-3}}{T_{3}^{-3}}}  Q_{1}^{-1} Q_{2}^{-1} Q_{2}^{-1$			· · · ·	r						7	f 1		····				*****
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## PRC ENGINEERING CONSULTANTS, INC.

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DAM SAFETY INSPECTION /MISSOURI - 1980

\_\_\_ SHEET NO.\_\_\_\_\_ OF \_\_\_\_

SHADY LAKE DAM (MO. 11598)

JOB NO. 1263

COMBINED RATING CURVE

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SERVICE SPILLWAY, EMERGENCY SPILLWAY AND DIERTOP AATURA CARVE

N.3. ELEV.	H or HT	Querte source	Quemagner far.	PTOTAL		1 1 1
70975	0	0				•
710 711	0.25	5.8.* 65.3*		6		
711.5	1,75	101.3		101		
712.75	3,0	132,6	0	/33		•
7.13.1	3.35	/40.1	/0	150	· · ·	
7/3.56 7/3 <b>91</b>	3,81 4,16	149,4	50	256	a an i i i i i i i i i i i i i i i i i i	•
714.17	4.42	161	153	3/4	· · · · · · · · · · · ·	et e e e e e state same
7/4.39	4.64	164.9		387		F 1911 - An Ionair Annaich Annaichte 1
7/ <del>4</del> ,5 <del>9</del> 7/4,77	4. <del>84</del> 5,02	168.4	311 420	4/3 592		·
7/4,94	5,19	174,4	547.	<b>#</b> 1		 
715,10 715,26	5,35 22,26	. 177.1 178.6**	692 859	1038	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	1 · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·
715.41	22.41	179.2**	1043	/222		1
716.08	23.08	181.9**	2/20	2302		
716.69	24,24	184.4**	5551 4650	4.85%		

\* Weir flow controls ( $Q = 46.7 H^{15}$ , where H = W.5 **EV.** - 702:75). For W.S. ELEV. 711.5 to 715.1, orifice flow controls (Q = 76.50 minute H = W.S. ELEV.**Pressure** Flow controls from W.S. ELEV = 715.2 and cheve. Where Q = 37.86 TH<sub>7</sub> and  $H_7 = 415. ELEV = 695$ 



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## HECIDB INPUT DATA

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The set of		I SHOSSIW-JULIUSSIW A SASA		HASY LAKE DAM (MO 11598)	. ANJ JO PERCENT PMF	0 0 0 0				-	I INDEX, RATIOS, AND UNIT HYDROGRAPH PARAMPTERS	•33 1 1	120 130	-1 -92			-1	THROUGH SHADY LAKE DAM (NO 11598)		-735-75 -1	711.5 712 712.75 713.1 713.56 713.91	714.94 715.1 715.26 715.41 716.38 715.69	101 115 133 150 199 256	721 869 1038 1222 2302 3535	5.5 A 9.5 14.5	710 712.75 714 720 <sup>4</sup>			
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INFLOW PMF AND ONE-HALF PMF HYDROGRAPHS

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#### PMF AND ONE-HALF PMF ROUTING

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SUMMARY OF PMF AND ONE-HALF PMF FLOOD ROUTING







### PERCENT OF PMF FLOOD ROUTING EQUAL TO SPILLWAY CAPACITY

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## HEC-2 INPUT AND SUMMARY TABLE

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