ABSTRACT

MAINTENANCE & OPERATION OF DAMS TO PREVENT FAILURE

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The authors have developed a presentation with the objective of passing on to Dam owners our experience as to how to operate and maintain a Dam in a safe manner. Our approach is to relate the causes of Dam failures and costly distress to operation and maintenance procedures. Topics to be covered include:

- Typical Dam Types including Earth, Concrete Gravity, Ambursen, and Timber Crib are covered. A brief description of each is provided with photographs.
- Various Dam failure modes are presented associated with each type of Dam.
- Discussions of several significant Dam failures complete with photographs.
- Specific examples of operation and maintenance deficiencies that can lead to failure of a Dam;
- What to look for during an inspection which could indicate potential problems.
- Summary of recommended operation and maintenance procedures for Dams.

Maintenance & Operation of Dams to Prevent Failure

Paul C. Rizzo & Jeffrey M. Bair November 16, 1998



Paul C. Rizzo Associates

Objective

Pass on to owners of dams our experience as to how to operate and maintain a dam in a safe manner







Approach

Relate causes of dam failures and costly distress to operation and maintenance procedures

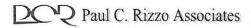




Recommended References

- Operation, Maintenance and Inspection Manual for Dams, Dikes and Levees
 - by George Mills, ODNR
- Fact Sheets published by ODNR
 - WEB Site www.dnr.state.oh.us
- Dam Failure Incidents NPDP
 - WEB Site www.npdp.stanford.edu





Typical Dam Types

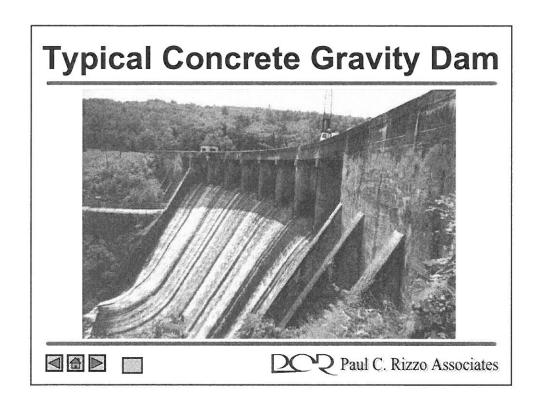
- · Earth Fill
 - Most Common, Very Vulnerable**
- Concrete Gravity
 - Less Common, Less Vulnerable
- Ambursen
 - Least Common, Very Vulnerable
- Timber Crib
 - Less Common, Highly Vulnerable

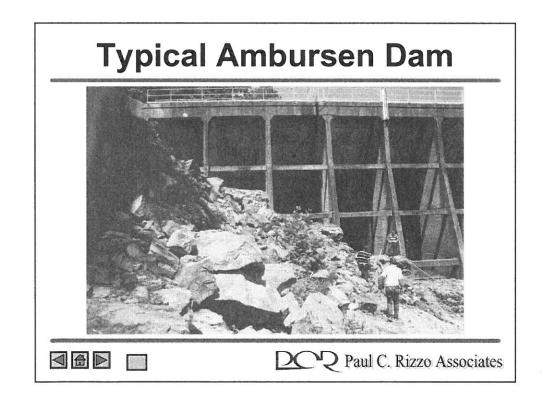


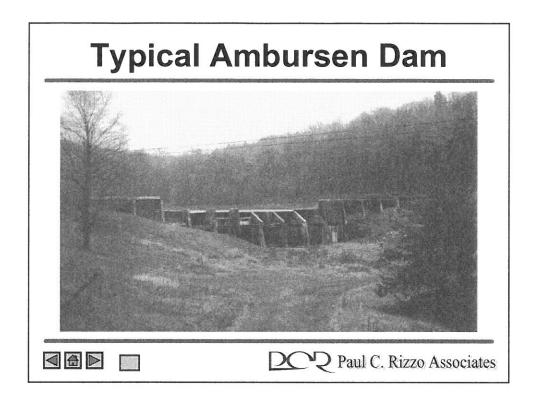
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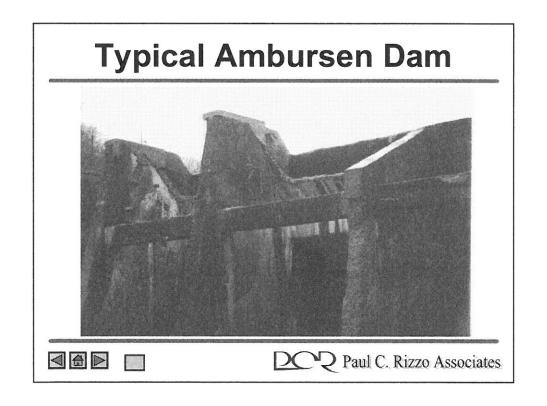
Typical Earth Dam

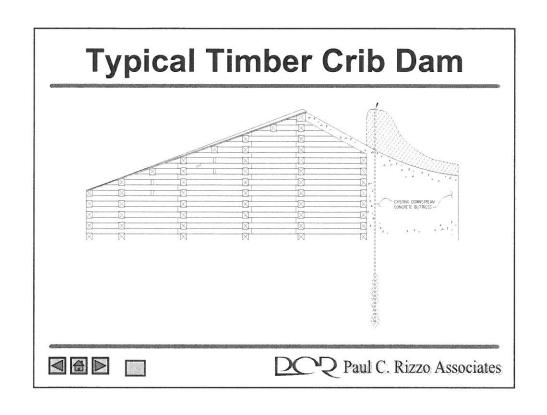


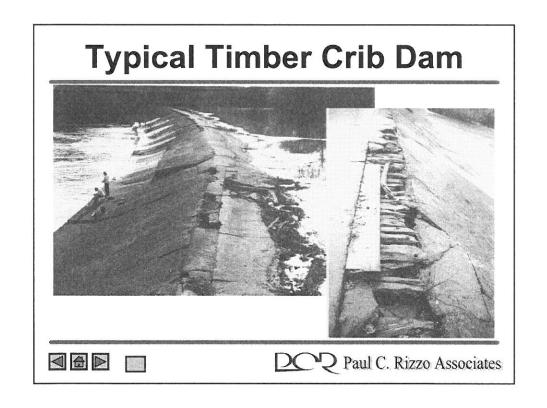












Earth Dam Failures

- Overtopping
- · Piping
- Liquefaction (unlikely in Ohio)
- Slope Vegetation
- Rodents
- · Drains & Outlet Works





Concrete Gravity Dam Failures

- Overtopping
- Severe Foundation Leakage
- Deteriorated Concrete

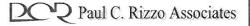




Ambursen Dam Failures

- Deteriorated Concrete
- Overtopping
- Severe Foundation Leakage



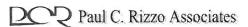


Timber Crib Dam Failures

- Deteriorated Concrete
- Overtopping
- Deteriorated Timbers
- Excessive Foundation Leakage







Overtopping Failures

- Basic inadequate capacity for storage & discharge
 - Spillway is too small
 - Spillway receiving area is inadequate
 - Inadequate crest elevation for storage
- · Deformed crest
- · Poorly maintained crest



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Overtopping Failures

Vincent No. 2

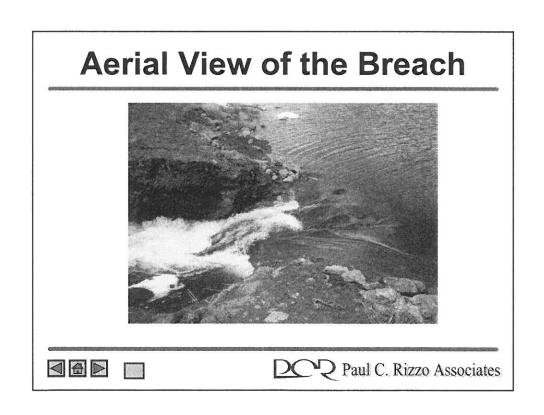
- June 9, 1995 Colorado
- Overtopping occurred during a spring snowmelt flood. Spillway was obstructed by snow. Crest was overtopped at 5 locations, with the first one immediately over the outlet pipe. Failure was slow because of the superior erosion resistance of the clay section.





View of the Breach from Downstream Toe

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Downstream Slope at North Overtopped Area



BACK & DOWNCUTTING



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Overtopping Failures

Lake Pauline

- June 28,1994 South Carolina
- 5.5 inches/24 hours plus two upstream dam failures cause overtopping
- Road closed and property damage





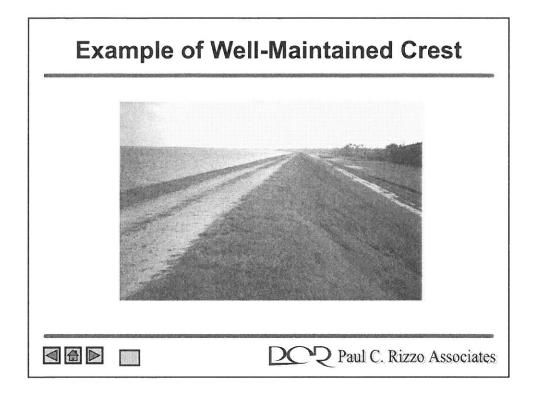
Lake Pauline Breach

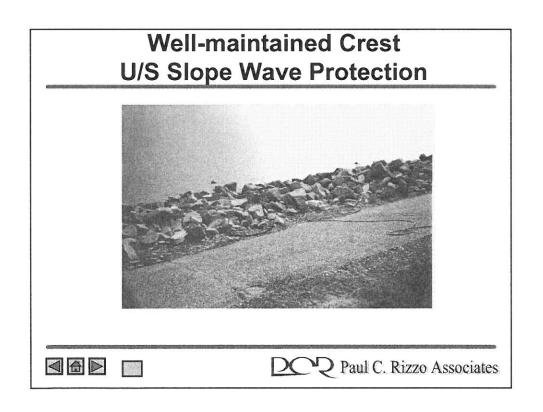




Lake Pauline Breach





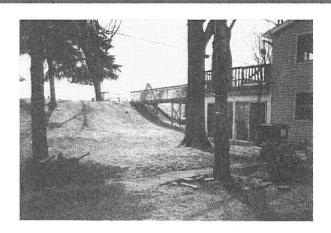


Example of Poorly-maintained Crest



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Example of Poorly-maintained Crest



Piping Failure

Erosion of the soil by a seep on the downstream slope that progresses back toward the impoundment until a direct path or "pipe" is formed



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Piping Failure

Evidence or "Clues"

- An increase in flow rate through an "old" seep
- $\ Muddy \ or \ discolored \ see page$
- Sinkholes
- Whirlpool eddy currents in the impoundment





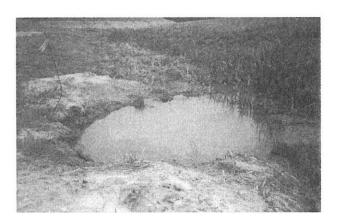
Piping Failure

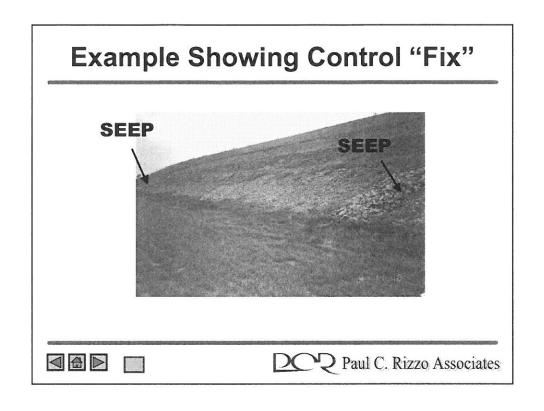
- · Once developed, very difficult to control
 - Evacuation is in order
 - Immediately Lower Impoundment
- If not fully developed,
 - Control it!!!
 - Efforts to stop it will probably fail!
 - Rapidly place coarse sand and gravel
 - Balance Water Pressure

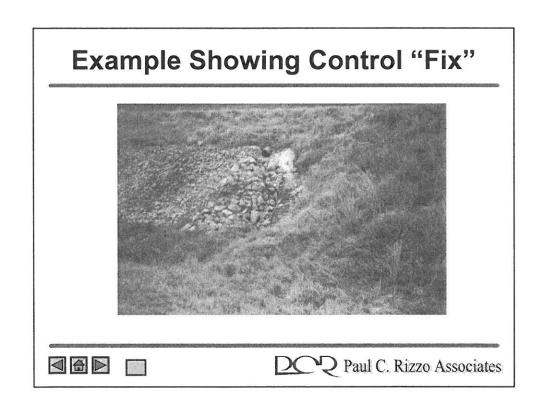




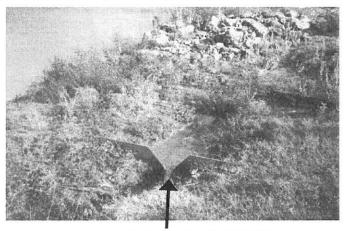
Example Seepage with "Clues"







Example Showing Monitoring Weir



V-NOTCH WEIR





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Piping Failure

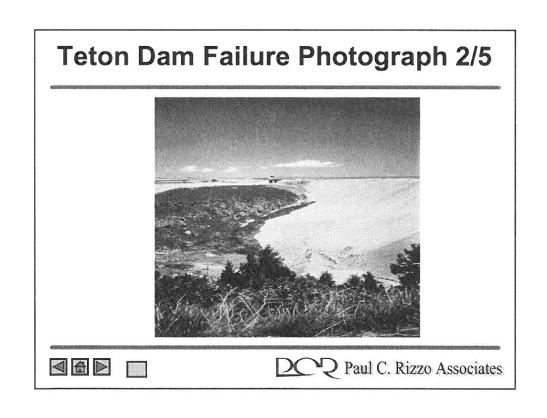
Teton Dam

- June 5, 1976
- 11 Fatalities
- 25,000 homeless
- \$400 million damages
- Warnings prevented more loss of life
- Occurred during initial filling





Teton Dam Failure Photograph 1/5 Paul C. Rizzo Associates



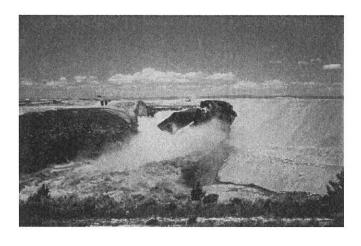
Teton Dam Failure Photograph 3/5





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Teton Dam Failure Photograph 4/5





Teton Dam Failure Photograph 5/5







Piping Failure

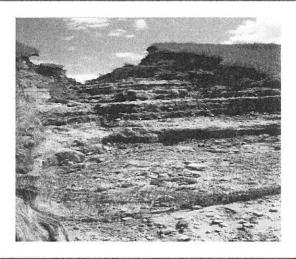
Eureka Wastewater Holding Pond Dike

- July 8, 1995 -- After a major storm
- 30 foot deep gullies on private property
- No fatalities
- Environmental Damage



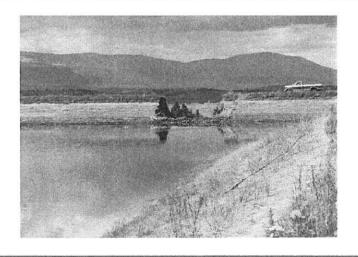


Eureka Pond Dike Failure View of Breached Embankment



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Eureka Pond Dike Failure View of Eroded Embankment



Trees & Man-made Features

Trees

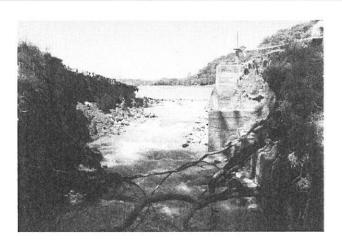
- Roots can cause piping
- Overturned trees can result in overtopping
- Brush prevents inspection and early detection of seepage & piping







Tree Roots Can Cause Piping





Overturned Trees Can Lead to Overtopping







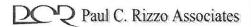
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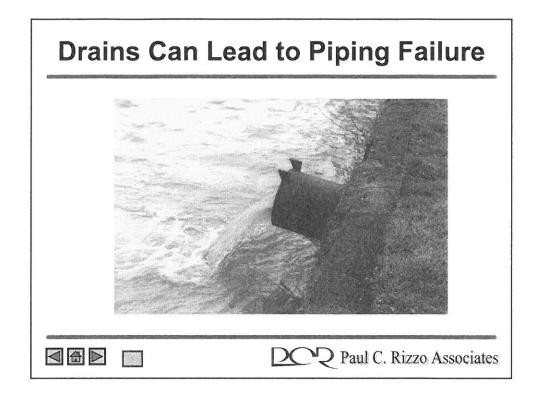
Trees & Man-made Features

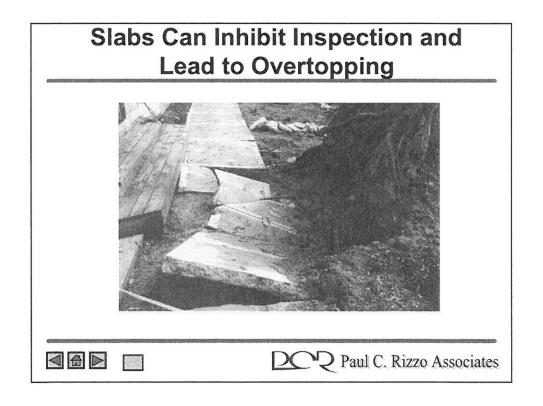
Man-made features

- Conduits & Drains can cause piping
- Slabs & Docks prevent inspection
- Pilings can cause piping
- Excavations for man-made features can lead to overtopping & stability failure









Rodents & Burrows

Groundhogs

- Burrows are above phreatic surface
- Tunnel network
- Evidence is mounds of fresh dirt in the spring
- Burrows can lead to seepage, then piping
- Controlled by fumigants or shooting
- Mowed vegetation





Rodents & Burrows

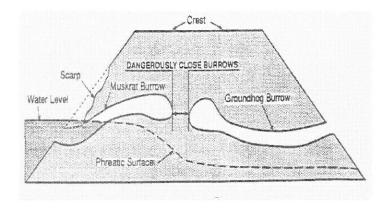
Muskrats

- Burrows begin 12 to 18 inches below water level and tunnel upward above water table
- Tunnels can be over 15 ft long
- Tunnels lead to seepage, then rapid piping
- Controlled with filters and riprap
- Eliminate vegetation below water level
- Controlled by trapping





Rodent Burrow Damage







Other Rodent Problems

Beavers

- Plug spillways & outlets, reduce capacity
- General nuisance
- Controllable by trapping (regulated)
- Controllable by removing cuttings





Recommendations

Know your spilling & storage capacities

- Translate into "easy to understand" terms
- Emergency Action Plan
- Upgrade Program if deficient





Recommendations

Seepage & Leakage

- Monitoring Program with weirs & piezometers
- Read & Record
 - Monthly, Quarterly, Semi-Annual
- Turbidity Measurements





Recommendations

- Keep the dam crest and slopes free of trees and brush
- · Prohibit man-made structures on the crest and slopes
- · Mow the crest and downstream stream slope
- Keep the spillway and outlet obstruction-free







Recommendations

- Inspect the dam bi-annually
 - Rodents
 - Seepage
 - Slumping
 - Vegetation
 - Spillway and Outlets
- Hire an Expert Inspector Every 5 Years



