

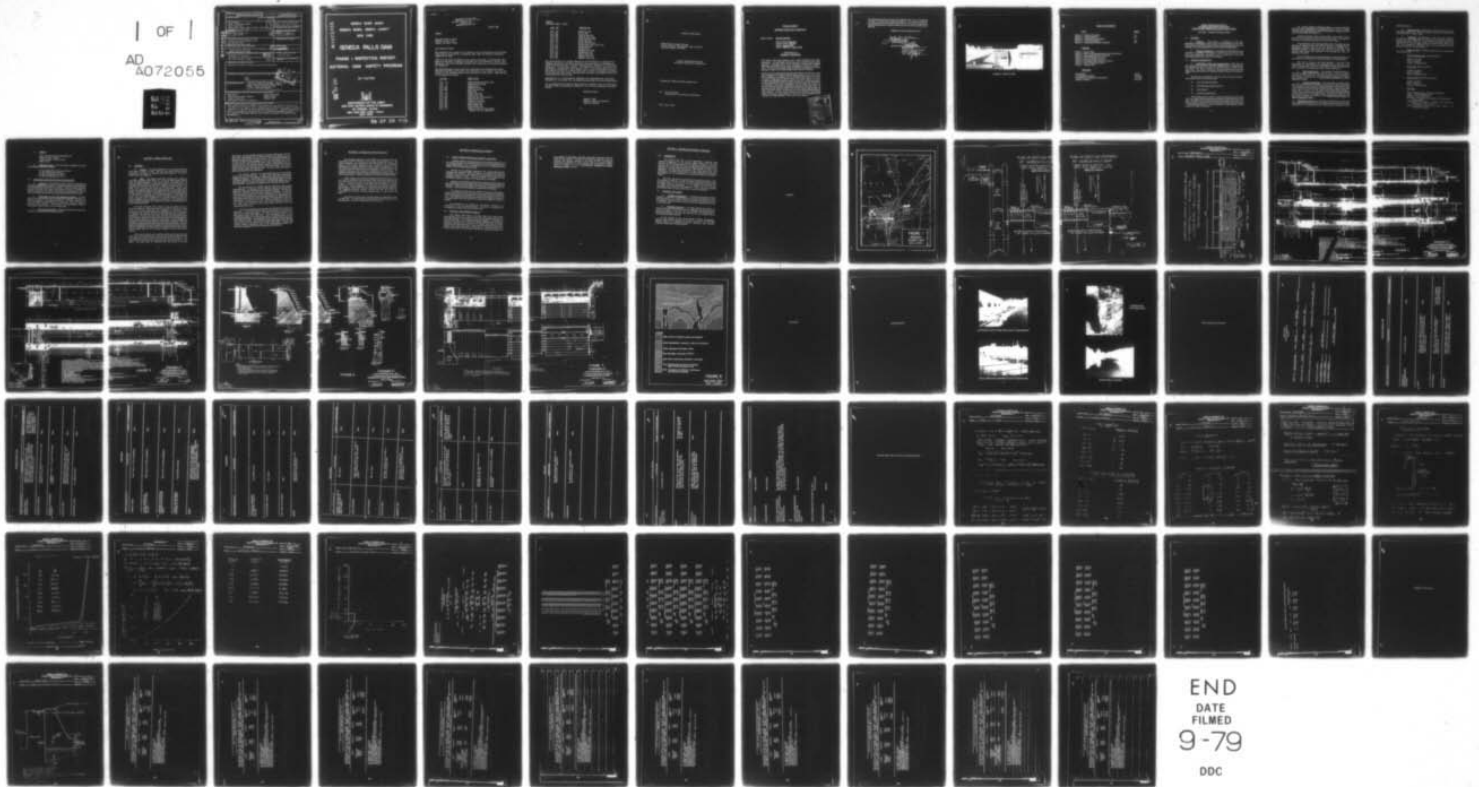
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NEW YORK STATE DEPT OF ENVIRONMENTAL CONSERVATION ALBANY F/G 13/2  
NATIONAL DAM SAFETY PROGRAM. SENECA FALLS DAM, SENECA RIVER BAS--ETC(U)  
JUL 78 J J WILLIAMS DACW51-78-C-0035

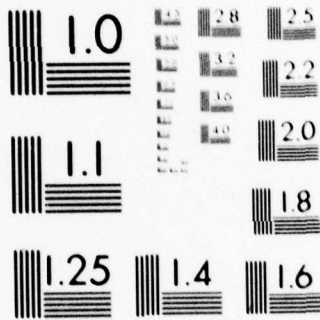
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**REPORT DOCUMENTATION PAGE**

READ INSTRUCTIONS  
BEFORE COMPLETING FORM

1. REPORT NUMBER		2. GOVT ACCESSION NO.	3. RECIPIENT'S CATALOG NUMBER
4. TITLE (and Subtitle) Phase I Inspection Report Seneca Falls Dam Seneca River Basin, Seneca County, New York Inventory No. N.Y. 708		5. TYPE OF REPORT & PERIOD COVERED Phase I Inspection Report National Dam Safety Program	6. PERFORMING ORG. REPORT NUMBER
7. AUTHOR(s) John J. Williams, P.E.		8. CONTRACT OR GRANT NUMBER(s) DACW 51-78-C-0035	
9. PERFORMING ORGANIZATION NAME AND ADDRESS O'Brien and Gere Engineers, Inc. 1301 Buckley Road Syracuse, New York 13221		10. PROGRAM ELEMENT, PROJECT, TASK AREA & WORK UNIT NUMBERS	
11. CONTROLLING OFFICE NAME AND ADDRESS New York State Department of Environmental Conservation/ 50 Wolf Road Albany, New York 12233		12. REPORT DATE 28 July 1978	
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Dam Safety National Dam Safety Program Visual Inspection Hydrology, Structural Stability		Seneca Falls Dam Seneca County Seneca River	
20. ABSTRACT (Continue on reverse side if necessary and identify by block number)			
This report provides information and analysis on the physical condition of the dam as of the report date. Information and analysis are based on visual inspection of the dam by the performing organization. Seneca Falls Dam was found to be unsafe-non emergency due to a seriously inadequate spillway. A more detailed hydrologic analysis and corrective actions if necessary were recommended.			

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SENECA RIVER BASIN  
SENECA RIVER, SENECA COUNTY  
NEW YORK

# SENECA FALLS DAM

PHASE I INSPECTION REPORT  
NATIONAL DAM SAFETY PROGRAM

NY 00708

DGC FILE COPY



DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY  
NEW YORK DISTRICT, CORPS OF ENGINEERS  
26 FEDERAL PLAZA  
NEW YORK, NEW YORK 10007  
JULY 1978

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DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY  
U. S. ARMY ENGINEER DISTRICT, NEW YORK  
26 FEDERAL PLAZA  
NEW YORK, NEW YORK 10007

2 OCT 1970

NANEN-F

Honorable Hugh L. Carey  
Governor of New York  
Albany, New York 12224

Dear Governor Carey:

The purpose of this letter is to inform you of a clarification of the guidelines used by this office in assessing dams under the National Program of Inspection of Dams.

Office of the Chief of Engineers has recently provided a clarification that dams with seriously inadequate spillways are to be assessed as unsafe, non-emergency, until more detailed studies prove otherwise or corrective measures are completed.

The following dams in your state have previously been assessed as having seriously inadequate spillways, with capability to pass safely only the percentage of the probable maximum flood as noted in each report. They are now to be assessed as unsafe:

<u>I.D. NO.</u>	<u>NAME OF DAM</u>
N.Y. 59	Lower Warwick Reservoir Dam
N.Y. 4	Salisbury Mills Dam
N.Y. 45	Amawalk Dam
N.Y. 418	Jamesville Dam
N.Y. 685	Colliersville Dam
N.Y. 6	Delta Dam
N.Y. 421	Oneida City Dam
N.Y. 39	Croton Falls Dam
N.Y. 509	Chadwick Dam (Plattenkill)
N.Y. 66	Boyds Corner Dam
N.Y. 397	Cranberry Lake Dam
N.Y. 708	Seneca Falls Dam
N.Y. 332	Lake Sebago Dam
N.Y. 338	Indian Brook Dam
N.Y. 33	Lower(S) Wiccopee Dam (Lower Hudson W.S. for Peekskill)

NANEN-F  
Honorable Hugh L. Carey

<u>I.D. NO.</u>	<u>NAME OF DAM</u>
N.Y. 49	Pocantico Dam
N.Y. 445	Attica Dam
N.Y. 658	Cork Center Dam
N.Y. 153	Jackson Creek Dam
N.Y. 172	Lake Algonquin Dam
N.Y. 318	Sixth Lake Dam
N.Y. 13	Butlet Storage Dam
N.Y. 90	Putnam Lake (Bog Brook Dam)
N.Y. 166	Pecks Lake Dam
N.Y. 674	Bradford Dam
N.Y. 75	Sturgeon Pool Dam
N.Y. 414	Skaneateles Dam
N.Y. 155	Indian Lake Dam
N.Y. 472	Newton Falls Dam
N.Y. 362	Buckhorn Lake Dam

The classification of "unsafe" applied to a dam because of a seriously inadequate spillway is not meant to connote the same degree of emergency as would be associated with an "unsafe" classification applied for a structural deficiency. It does mean, however, that based on an initial screening, and preliminary computations, there appears to be a serious deficiency in spillway capacity so that if a severe storm were to occur, overtopping and failure of the dam would take place, significantly increasing the hazard to loss of life downstream from the dam.

Consequently, it is advisable to implement the recommendations previously furnished in the reports for the above-mentioned dams as soon as practicable.

It is requested that owners of these dams be furnished a copy of this letter and that copies be permanently appended to all reports previously furnished to you.

Sincerely yours,

CLARK H. BENN  
Colonel, Corps of Engineers  
District Engineer

830 08 50 85

SENECA RIVER BASIN

Name of Dam: Seneca Falls Dam  
County and State: Seneca County, New York State  
Inventory Number: NY 00708

PHASE I INSPECTION REPORT  
NATIONAL DAM SAFETY PROGRAM

Prepared by: O'Brien and Gere Engineers, Inc.

For: New York State  
Department of Environmental Conservation

Date: July 5, 1978

PHASE I REPORT  
NATIONAL DAM SAFETY PROGRAM

Name of Dam: Seneca Falls Dam  
State Located New York  
County Located Seneca  
Stream Seneca River  
Date of Inspection June 5, 1978

ASSESSMENT OF  
GENERAL CONDITIONS

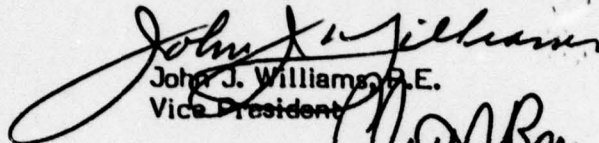
The Seneca Falls Dam appears to be in good condition and is well maintained. No significant deficiencies were noted during the visual inspection. However, based on the hydrologic analysis, the Probable Maximum Flood (PMF) would cause overtopping of the dam by about 7 feet. The concrete structures might withstand overtopping, but severe damage or failure of the earth embankments would be expected.

Results of the hydrologic/hydraulic analysis indicate that the dam would be overtopped by all floods exceeding approximately 11 per cent of the PMF; therefore, the spillway can be considered "seriously inadequate" as cited in Engineering Technical Letter No. 1110-2, January 25, 1978. A detailed hydrologic/hydraulic analysis of the PMF is recommended to be done immediately for this structure, taking into account the effects of alternative operational procedures, and including the effects of Seneca Lake and upstream regulating structures on the flood wave. If the results of the analysis confirm that the dam cannot pass at least one half of the PMF without overtopping, remedial measures should then be recommended. In the interim period, around-the-clock surveillance should be provided during periods of high flow, and a contingency plan initiated for implementation in the event of overtopping.

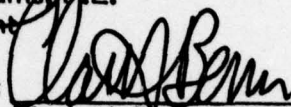
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<u>A</u>	

The steel bars blocking the ogee crest spillway (See Figure 3) should be removed to increase the discharge capacity. The additional head for the turbines can be maintained without the loss of discharge capacity by installing flashboards or Bascule-type gates for the entire length of the spillway.

O'BRIEN & GERE ENGINEERS, INC.

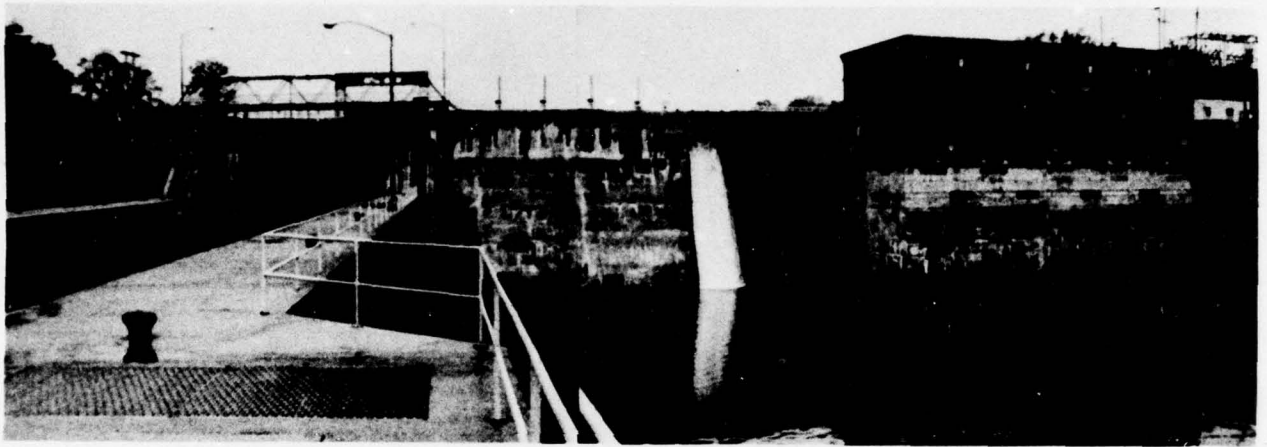
  
John J. Williams, P.E.  
Vice President

Approved by:

  
Clark H. Benn  
Colonel, Corps of Engineers  
District Engineer

Date

28 July 78



OVERALL VIEW OF DAM

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Figure 3 - Longitudinal Section of Spillway
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**PHASE I INSPECTION REPORT  
NATIONAL DAM SAFETY PROGRAM  
NAME OF DAM SENECA FALLS DAM ID# NY 00708**

**SECTION I - PROJECT INFORMATION**

**1.1 GENERAL**

a. Authority - This report is authorized by the Dam Inspection Act, Public Law 92-367, and has been prepared in accordance with contract # 1467-021 between O'Brien and Gere Engineers, Inc., and the New York State Department of Environmental Conservation.

b. Purpose of Inspection - The purpose of this inspection is to evaluate the structural and hydraulic condition of the Seneca Falls Dam and appurtenant structures, and to determine if the dam constitutes a hazard to human life or property.

**1.2 PROJECT DESCRIPTION**

a. Description of Dam and Appurtenances - (from information provided by the New York State Department of Transportation) The Seneca Falls Dam is located on the Seneca River at Seneca Falls, New York. The reach of the Seneca River between Cayuga Lake and Seneca Lake, also called the Cayuga and Seneca Canal, is controlled by locks.

The dam is an integrated, concrete gravity and earth embankment structure (See Figure 2) including:

- 1) a concrete gravity section
- 2) a concrete ogee spillway section
- 3) a lock system
- 4) two earth embankments

The concrete gravity section is about 70 feet high and is provided with four gated outlets located approximately 54 feet below the top of dam. The gates can be operated either electrically or manually from the top of dam. According to the available drawings, Figures 4 through 7, the outlet openings are 5 feet horizontal by 7 feet vertical, and are spaced at 14 feet horizontally.

The concrete spillway discharge capacity has been drastically reduced by the installation of a permanent barrier. Narrow stoplog controlled openings have been provided at each end of the spillway to be used as trash sluices (See Figure 3).

Cayuga and Seneca Canal Locks number 2 and number 3 (C/S 2 and C/S 3) are located on the south side of the river. The locks are constructed in series, and provide a vertical lift of 49 feet.

The powerhouse, owned and operated by New York State Gas and Electric, is located on the north end of the Dam. According to the powerhouse foreman, each of the four 2,500 KVA turbines has a discharge capacity of about 500 cubic feet per second (cfs). The foreman also stated that operation of the turbines can drain the reservoir in 24 hours.

Earth embankments are located between the south abutment and lock number 3, and between the north abutment and the powerhouse.

The dam is jointly owned and operated. The New York Department of Transportation is responsible for all features to the south of the spillway. New York State Gas and Electric is responsible for the spillway, the powerhouse, and the north embankment.

b. Size Classification - The maximum structural height of the dam is about 70 feet, and the storage volume to the top of dam is estimated at 6,000 acre-feet. Therefore, the dam is in the intermediate size category as defined by the Recommended Guidelines for Safety Inspection of Dams.

c. Hazard Classification - The community of Lehigh Valley Junction is located about 2 miles downstream of the Seneca Falls Dam. The community is set in the low lying area adjoining the western fringe of the Montezuma Marsh National Wildlife Refuge. Failure of the Dam could result in loss of life and could cause considerable damage to Lehigh Valley Junction, halt operation of the Cayuga and Seneca Canal, and flood a portion of the wildlife refuge. Therefore, the dam is in the high hazard category as defined by the Recommended Guidelines for Safety Inspection of Dams.

1.3 PERTINENT DATA (from information provided by the New York State Department of Environmental Conservation, the New York State Department of Transportation, and United States Geological Survey

quadrangle sheets)

a. Drainage Area - The drainage area upstream of the dam is about 850 square miles. About 770 square miles of the drainage area contribute runoff to Seneca Lake.

b. Discharges - No discharge records were made available for this site. The four 2,500 KVA turbines have a combined discharge capacity of about 2,000 cfs. The combined discharge capacity at normal pool for the four gated outlets was computed to be about 4,200 cfs. For emergency conditions, flow can be augmented through operation of gates in the lock system.

c. Reservoir Data (Storage Volumes based on assumptions noted on page A16)

Normal Operating Pool (Elevation 430.5)

Length - 4.5 miles  
Area - 147 acres  
Volume - 5,500 acre-feet

Top of Dam (Elevation 434.0)

Length - 4.5 miles  
Area - 163 acres  
Volume - 6,000 acre-feet

Maximum Pool (PMF-Elevation 441.0)

Length - 4.5 miles  
Area - 250 acres  
Volume - 8,300 acre-feet

d. Dam Data

Type - concrete gravity and earth embankment  
Length - 450 feet (approximate)  
Height - 71 feet (maximum)  
Top Width - 23 feet (gravity section) and 20 feet (earth embankments)  
Embankment side slopes - Variable from about 2:1 (horizontal to vertical) to 1:1  
Zoning, impervious core, cutoff, grout curtain - no information available

e. Spillway

Type - concrete overflow (See Figure 3)

Length of weir - 50 feet

Crest elevation - 427.5 feet MSL

Gates - none

f. Engineering Data - The information available for review of the Seneca Falls Dam included:

- 1) Foundation Plan & Section of Dam 2
- 2) Plan and Elevation of Dam 2
- 3) Plan and Elevation of Lock 2
- 4) Plan and Elevation of Lock 3

1.4 OPERATING AND MAINTENANCE PROCEDURES

a. Operation - Powerhouse operation provides for generation of power during peak load periods. The spillway barrier was constructed to provide additional head for the turbines. The lock system is utilized as part of the New York State inland waterway system. According to operating personnel, the locks are operated on the average of once an hour. A complete operating cycle requires approximately 20 minutes.

b. Maintenance of Dam and Operating Facilities - The lock system and non-overflow gravity section have recently undergone an extensive program of concrete resurfacing. All gates, controls, and power systems have been replaced or modernized. The lock system is inspected twice annually. According to the powerhouse foreman, maintenance is performed on an "as needed basis."

c. Flood Warning System - Operating personnel stated that no flood warning system has been established.

## SECTION 2 - VISUAL INSPECTION

### 2.1 FINDINGS

a. General - The field inspection of the Seneca Falls Dam took place on June 5, 1978. The sky was partly cloudy and the temperature was about 55 degrees during the inspection. No under-water areas were inspected.

b. Dam - The Seneca Falls Dam consists of a series of connected structures (See Figure 2). The south embankment extends from the south abutment to the south wall of the upper lock. A concrete retaining wall is constructed along the upstream face of the embankment from the lock wall for a distance of about 50 feet. The depth of the concrete wall could not be determined. Stone riprap covers the upstream slope of the embankment for the remainder of its length. The upstream slope on this portion of the embankment is about 2:1 (horizontal to vertical). The downstream slope of the embankment is about 2:1 for approximately 15 feet, followed by a wide earth fill area. The top of the embankment is a gravel roadway to the lock control building, which is adjacent to the lock wall. The embankment is grass covered and appears to be stable, due in part to the wide fill zone on the downstream side.

The lock structures (See Figures 4 and 5) appear to be in excellent condition. Operating personnel stated that extensive remedial work on the lock structures was completed in November, 1977. According to Mr. Michael LaVere, lock operator, the top 6 to 12 inches of concrete was removed from all of the lock structures, followed by resurfacing. Viewing the north lock wall from the concrete gravity section of the dam, some of the older concrete of the wall was observed to be exposed below the extent of resurfacing. Some aggregate is exposed, but the concrete appears to be in good condition. All steel walkways, railings, and structures have been recently painted. The lock system was operated during the inspection visit, and was found to be in excellent condition. The lock gates can be operated from any of three control panels located on the south walkway, or from the control building.

The concrete gravity non-overflow section of the dam abuts the north wall of the lock structure. Electrical operating assemblies for the four gated outlets are located on the top of the gravity section. The assemblies are provided with hand wheels for manual operation of the gates. The gates were not operated, but they appear to be well

maintained. At the junction of the non-overflow section and the lock wall, some deterioration of the surface concrete was observed, but it appeared to extend only one or two inches. The downstream surface of the non-overflow section appears to have been resurfaced, but not as recently as the resurfacing of the locks. Near the center of the non-overflow section, the grouted surface appears to have lifted from the downstream face leaving about an 8 foot horizontal crack. The crack is about 30 feet below the top of dam. The top of the non-overflow section has been recently resurfaced.

The concrete spillway is located between the non-overflow section and the powerhouse. A steel beam clear-span serviceway bridges the spillway. The spillway is blocked except for narrow stoplog controlled openings at each end, used for discharging debris over the dam (See Figure 3). The concrete surface of the spillway appears to be in good condition. No cracking or spalling of the concrete was detected.

The powerhouse is a massive concrete structure with a brick superstructure. A walkway at the upstream side of the powerhouse appears to have been resurfaced with macadam recently. The concrete trash rack supports have also been recently resurfaced. A concrete retaining wall extends about 75 feet downstream of the powerhouse. The wall is badly spalled and cracked, especially at the downstream end. Weep holes were observed in the retaining wall about midway from the powerhouse to the end of the wall. About one gallon per minute of clear water was discharging from a weep hole at the base of the wall. The weep holes at about 15 feet and at about 30 feet above the tailwater pool were dry.

The north embankment extends from the powerhouse to the north abutment. A concrete retaining wall is constructed at the upstream side of the earth embankment. The height of the wall could not be determined during the inspection. The downstream slope of the embankment appears to be very steep (about 1:1), and is heavily covered with brush and weeds. The steep slope extends about 15 feet vertically from the top of dam. At this point, a wide, nearly horizontal, fill area extends for about 50 feet to the natural valley slope. A stone and masonry gutter, constructed next to the powerhouse retaining wall, provides a drainage path for the embankment and fill area.

### SECTION 3 - HYDROLOGY AND HYDRAULICS

The Probable Maximum Flood (PMF) was calculated from the Probable Maximum Precipitation using standard reduction factors. The flood hydrograph was constructed from the Snyder unit hydrograph. Values of the Snyder coefficients were chosen to account for the attenuating and lagging effects of Seneca Lake on the hydrograph. The PMF computations included herein are necessarily a simplification of the complex hydrologic and hydraulic characteristics of the basin. A detailed hydrologic/hydraulic analysis considering all operating alternatives and hydrologic conditions is beyond the scope of a Phase I Report.

Flood routing was performed assuming the gated outlets to be open and the turbines to be in operation. Weir flow was assumed across the entire structure for reservoir surface elevations higher than the top of dam. The peak outflow for the PMF was calculated to be about 54,000 cfs. This corresponds to a maximum water surface elevation approximately 7 feet above the top of dam (Elevation 441.0). Results of the hydrologic/hydraulic analysis indicate that the dam would be overtopped by all floods exceeding approximately 11 per cent of the PMF.

The reservoir volume was calculated based on assumptions noted on page A16. The powerhouse foreman stated that the reservoir has been emptied in one day by operating all four turbines.

## SECTION 4 - STRUCTURAL STABILITY

### 4.1 VISUAL OBSERVATIONS AND STABILITY ANALYSIS

Stability analyses were performed on both the non-overflow and the spillway sections of the Seneca Falls Dam, assuming each structure acting independently with no consideration given to additional lateral support from the adjoining structures.

Review of the stability analysis for the non-overflow section indicates that adequate factors of safety are present and that the foundation reaction is in the middle third of the base for all conditions analyzed, except the PMF. For this condition, the location of the foundation reaction is outside of the middle third of the base.

Review of the stability analysis for the spillway section indicated that satisfactory factors of safety are present only for the normal pool condition. Higher pool elevations and ice loading conditions cause the resultant of forces to fall outside the middle third of the base.

The stability of both the non-overflow section and the spillway section would be enhanced if adequate bond exists between the spillway and the powerhouse, and between the non-overflow section and the lock wall. An analysis that would include all structural aspects relating to the powerhouse, and lock structure is beyond the scope of a Phase I Report.

No information was available on the design, composition, or construction of the earth embankments. Therefore, no assessment of the stability of these structures could be made.

### 4.2 GEOLOGY AND SEISMIC STABILITY

The Seneca Falls Dam is located within the Erie-Ontario physiographic province, a relatively low, flat area bordering Lake Erie and Lake Ontario. This simple erosional topography is modified by glacial drift in the form of drumlins, shoreline deposits, and recessional moraines. Bedrock in the vicinity of the Seneca Falls Dam is a thinly bedded Silurian dolomitic shale. Relatively flat bedded outcroppings of bedrock were visible along the north abutment. The dam is located in Seismic Risk Zone 2 of the Seismic Risk Map of Contiguous States. No

earthquakes of significant magnitude have been recorded within 50 miles of this structure. Review of the stability analyses for the non-overflow and spillway sections of the dam for the recommended earthquake acceleration of .05g indicates that the stability requirements of Chapter 4 of the Recommended Guidelines for Safety Inspection of Dams are met.

## SECTION 5 - ASSESSMENT/REMEDIAL MEASURES

### 5.1 ASSESSMENT

The Seneca Falls Dam is well maintained. However, when analyzed independent of the lateral support offered by the lock structure and the powerhouse, the non-overflow and spillway sections of the dam may not be able to provide an adequate margin of safety when subjected to extreme loading conditions. (See Stability Analyses in the Appendix). No significant deficiencies were noted during the visual inspection of the earth embankments. Further assessments relating to the stability of the embankments is beyond the scope of the Phase I Report.

The PMF was found to overtop the structure by about 7 feet. The maximum discharge of 6,400 cfs without overtopping is equivalent to approximately 11 per cent of the PMF; therefore, the spillway can be judged seriously inadequate. It is possible that the concrete structures could withstand overtopping by 7 feet, but severe damage and possible failure of the earthen sections would be expected.

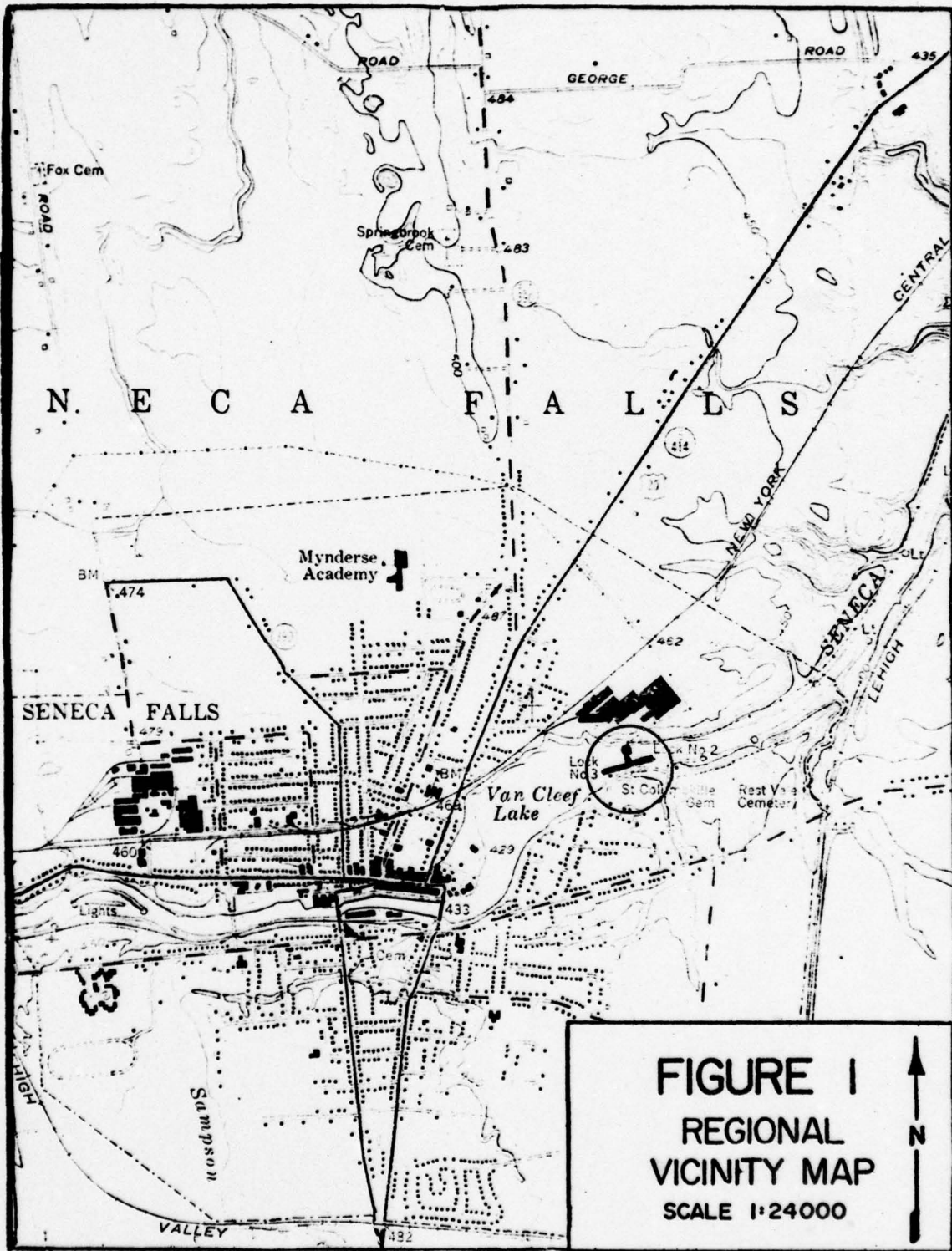
### 5.2 REMEDIAL MEASURES

a. Detailed Investigations - A detailed hydrologic/hydraulic analysis of the PMF is recommended to be done immediately, taking into consideration the effects of alternative operational procedures, and including the effects of Seneca Lake and upstream regulating structures on the flood wave.

b. Remedial Measures - The steel channel bars shown in Figure 3 should be removed to provide an additional means of discharge. The entire length of the weir could be provided with flashboards or Bascule-type gates to maintain the added head to the turbines without sacrificing discharge capacity.

If the results of the recommended detailed investigation confirms that the dam cannot pass at least one half of the PMF, the spillway should be considered seriously inadequate and remedial measures should then be recommended.

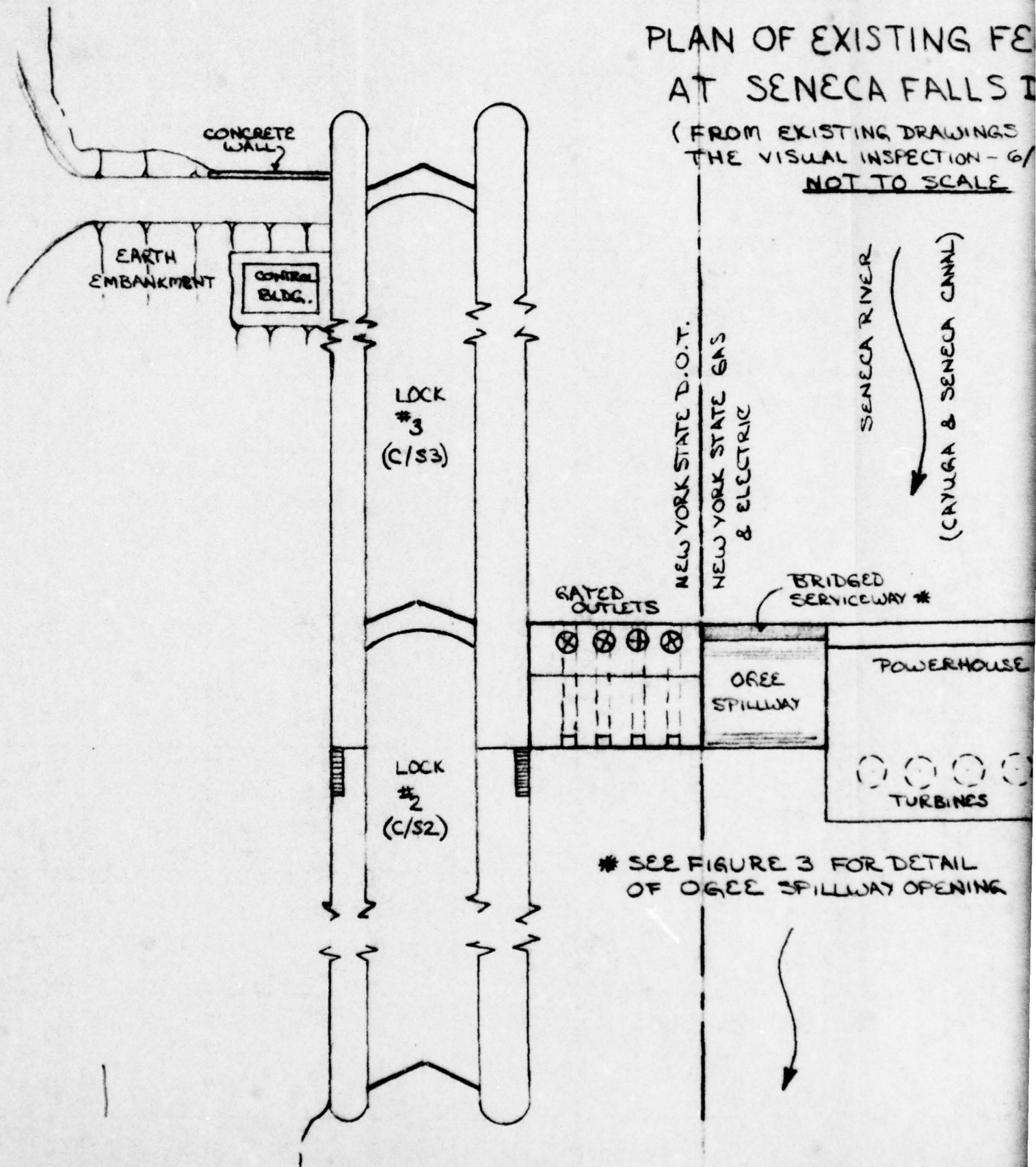
FIGURES



**FIGURE I**  
**REGIONAL**  
**VICINITY MAP**  
**SCALE 1:24000**

# PLAN OF EXISTING FE AT SENECA FALLS I

(FROM EXISTING DRAWINGS  
THE VISUAL INSPECTION - 6/  
NOT TO SCALE



# PLAN OF EXISTING FEATURES AT SENECA FALLS DAM

(FROM EXISTING DRAWINGS AND  
THE VISUAL INSPECTION - 6/5/78)  
NOT TO SCALE

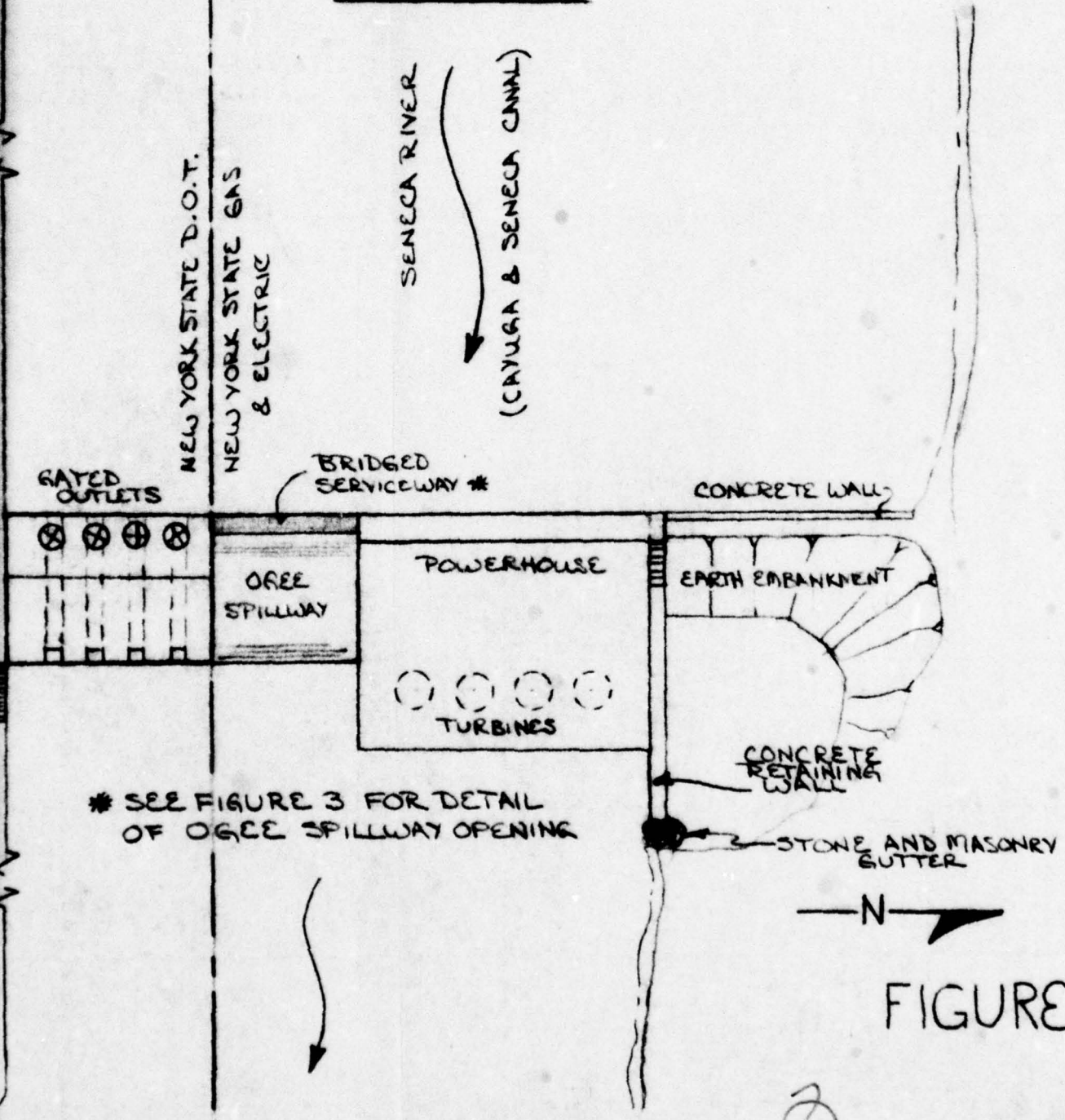
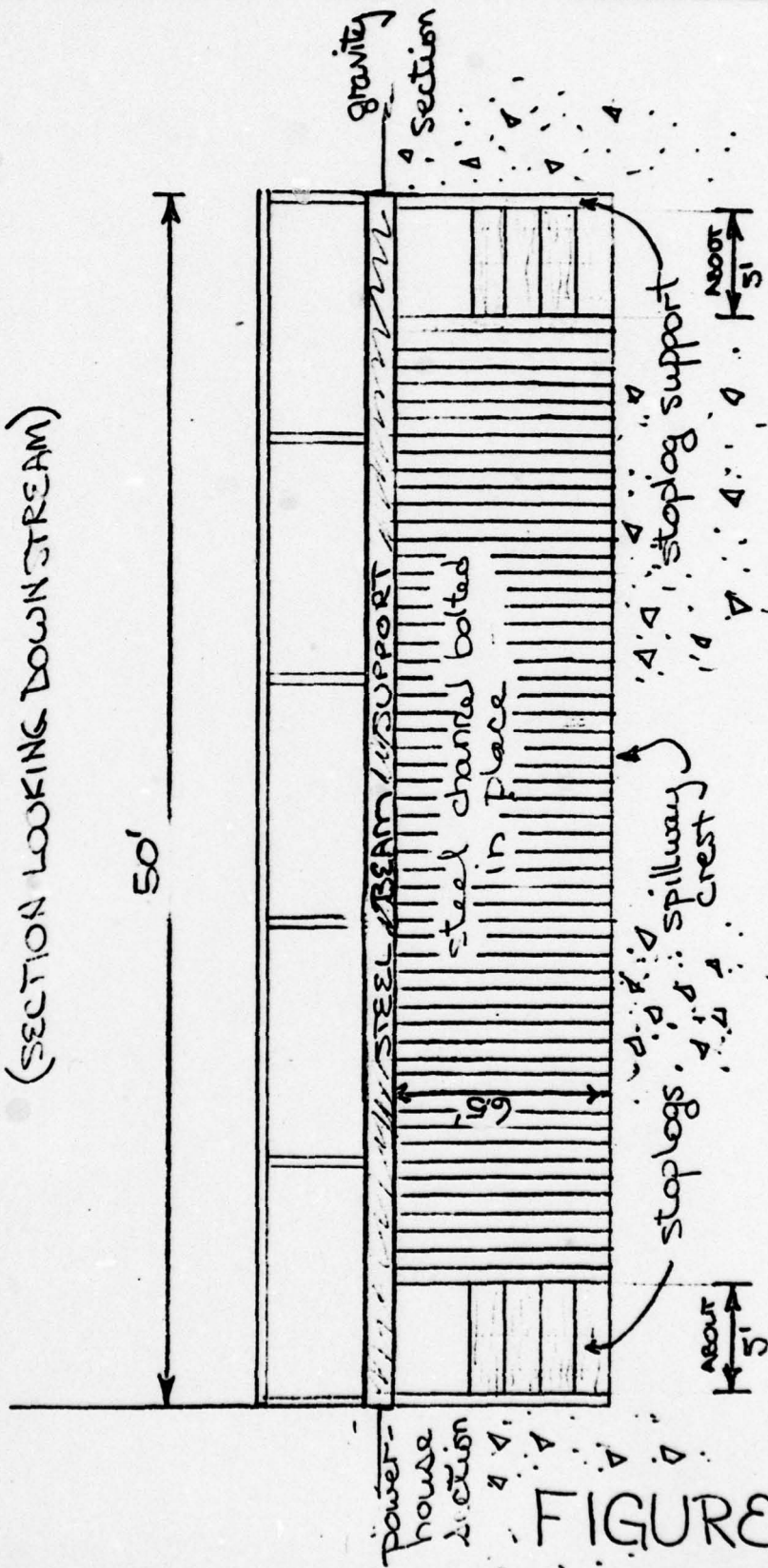


FIGURE 2

NAME OF CLIENT N.Y.D.E.C.  
PROJECT SENECA FALLS DAM

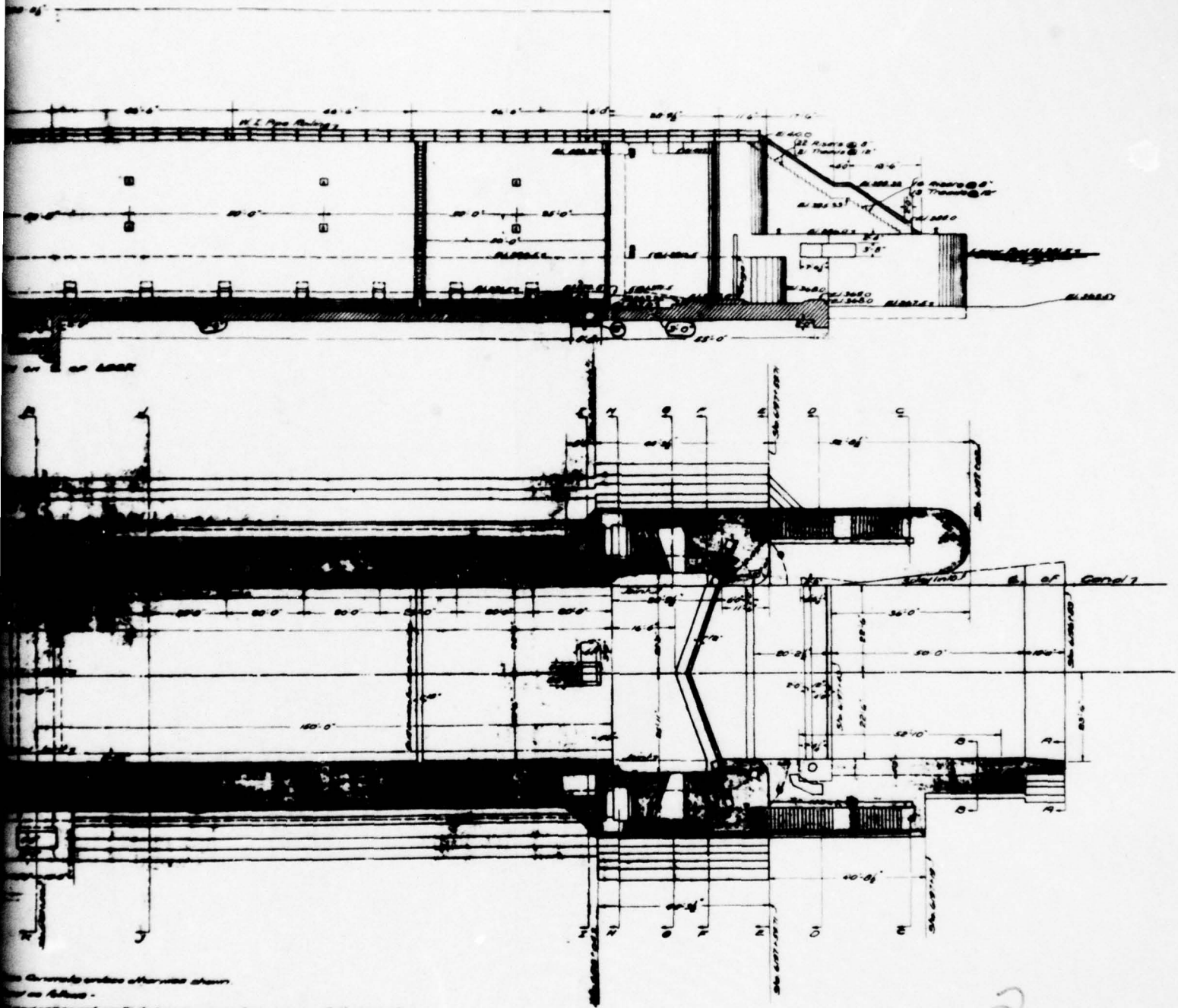
LONGITUDINAL SECTION OF OVERFLOW SPILLWAY  
AT SENECA FALLS DAM SHOWING THE  
LOCATION OF THE STOPLOGGED OPENINGS  
(SECTION LOOKING DOWNSTREAM)



— NOT TO SCALE —

FIGURE 3





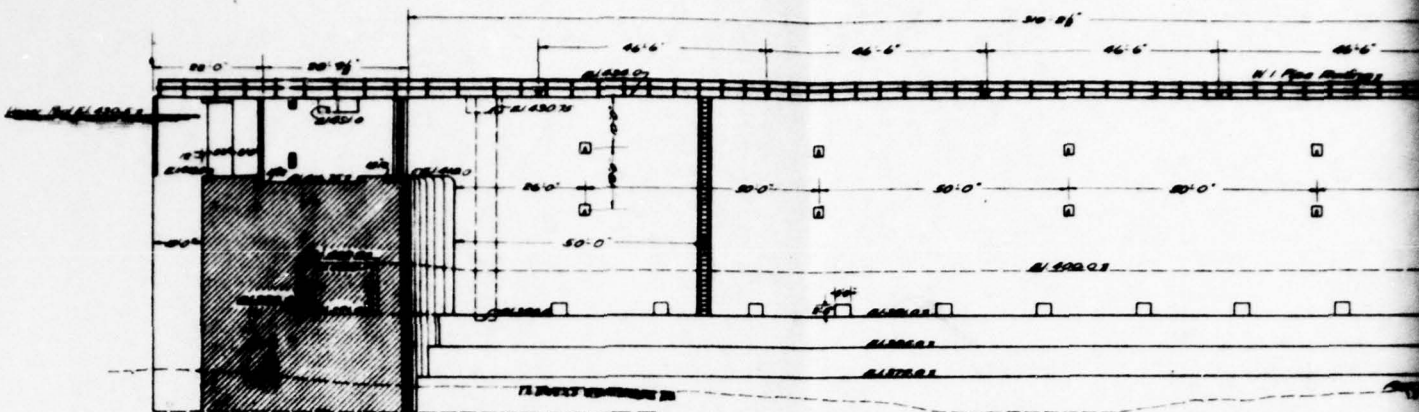
See General notes otherwise shown  
 and as follows -  
 Approach locks to be constructed to a radius of three angles  
 unless otherwise specified to a radius of six angles  
 unless otherwise specified  
 For detail of joints see sheet P-19  
 of previous work on this project. The work on this project of  
 this contract shall be constructed as approximately only  
 showing to be of construction and of any dimension necessary

**FIGURE 4**

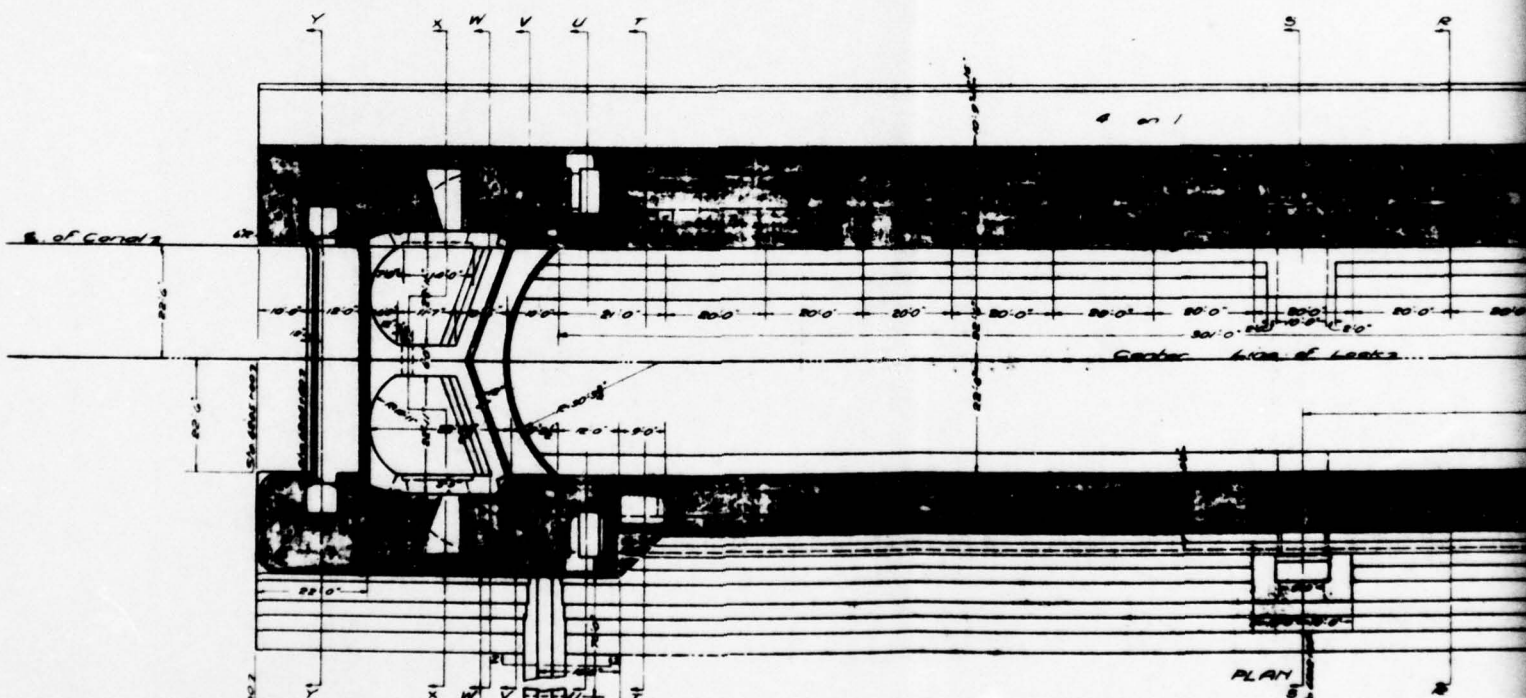
2

**Contract C.**  
 OAYUGA AND SENECA CANAL, SEC. I.  
 For constructing locks, dam etc., at Seneca Falls.  
**PLAN & ELEVATION LOCK 2**  
 Scale: 16 feet to the inch

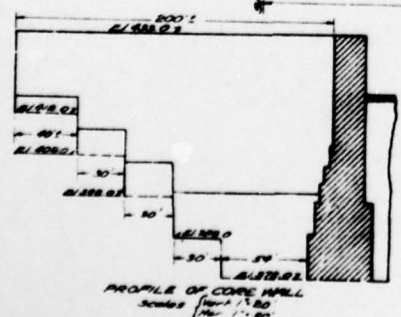
Checked and approved: *[Signature]*  
 Checked and approved: *[Signature]*



SECTIONAL ELEVATION ON E OF LOCK



PLAN



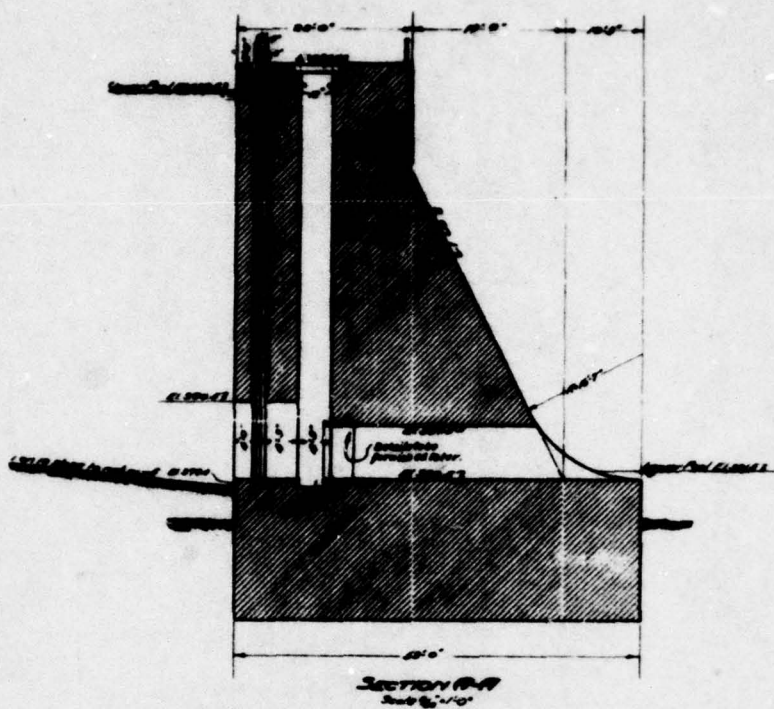
PROFILE OF CORE WALL

Drawn by *[Signature]*  
 Checked by *[Signature]*  
 Approved by *[Signature]*  
 Date *[Date]*

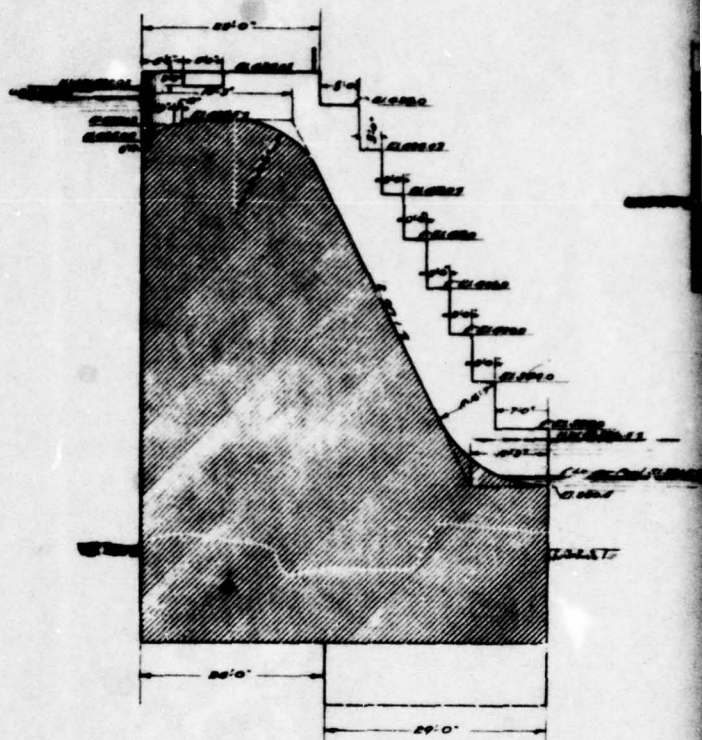
**NOTES-**

All masonry shown on this plan to be low class concrete unless otherwise shown.  
 All top outer edges of lock walls to be finished as follows:  
 In cut of gate, recesses, parapets or abutments and approach walls take masonry to  
 1/2 cut of gate, recesses, parapets or abutments and approach walls to be finished as a finished  
 All other exposed edges of concrete to be finished as follows: 1/2 cut of gate, recesses,  
 Vertical joints to be spaced not over 40 feet apart. For detail of vertical joints see  
 All metal reinforcement to be of diameter not less than minimum cross-section given.  
 The bases of structures shown on any of the plans of this contract shall be  
 only and may be covered by the State Engineer in writing to be of any other  
 necessary to give a proper foundation.  
 No detail location plan see sheet # 1  
 Locks in both gates  
 Line locks in both gates  
 For sections of lock walls see sheet # 11  
 For sections of gates see sheet # 11  
 For sections of gates see sheet # 11, 12, 13  
 For detail of gate walls see sheet # 12, 13  
 No vertical joints will be allowed between Sta. 6000+00 and Sta. 6000+00 or  
 Sta. 6000+00 and Sta. 6000+00 except joint for structural wall.  
 For detail of column linings see sheet # 12  
 Cast iron Column Linings at each valve.

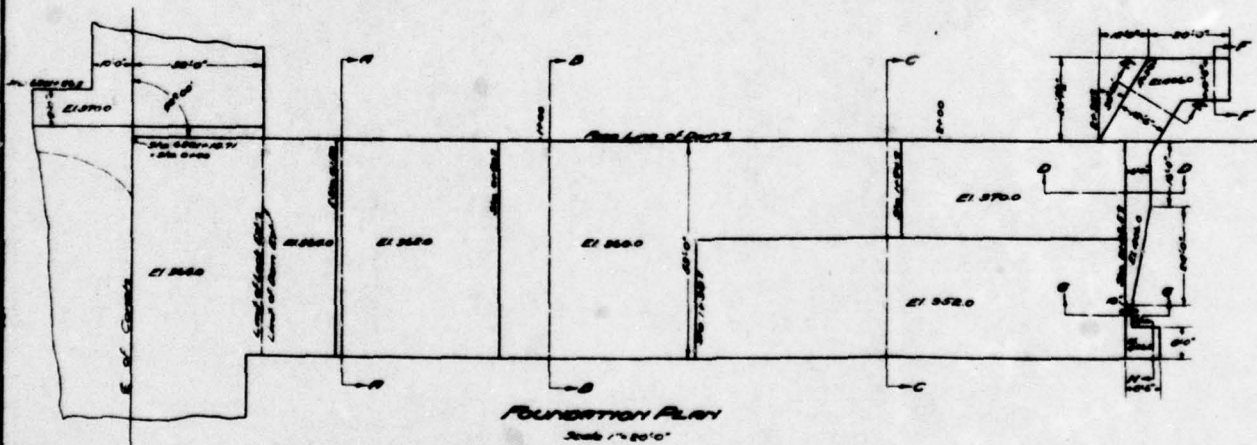




SECTION A-A  
Scale 1/4" = 1'-0"



SECTION B-B  
Scale 1/4" = 1'-0"



FOUNDATION PLAN  
Scale 1/4" = 1'-0"

NOTES:-

- 1/ All masonry shown on this sheet to be 3rd Class Concrete unless otherwise stated
- 2/ All exposed edges of concrete to be rounded to a radius of two inches unless otherwise shown
- 3/ The bases of the structures shown on any of the plans of this contract shall be considered as approximate only and may be ordered by the State Engineer providing to be of any situation and of any dimensions necessary to give a proper foundation.

Drawn by *[Signature]*  
 Checked by *[Signature]*  
 2-14-1914

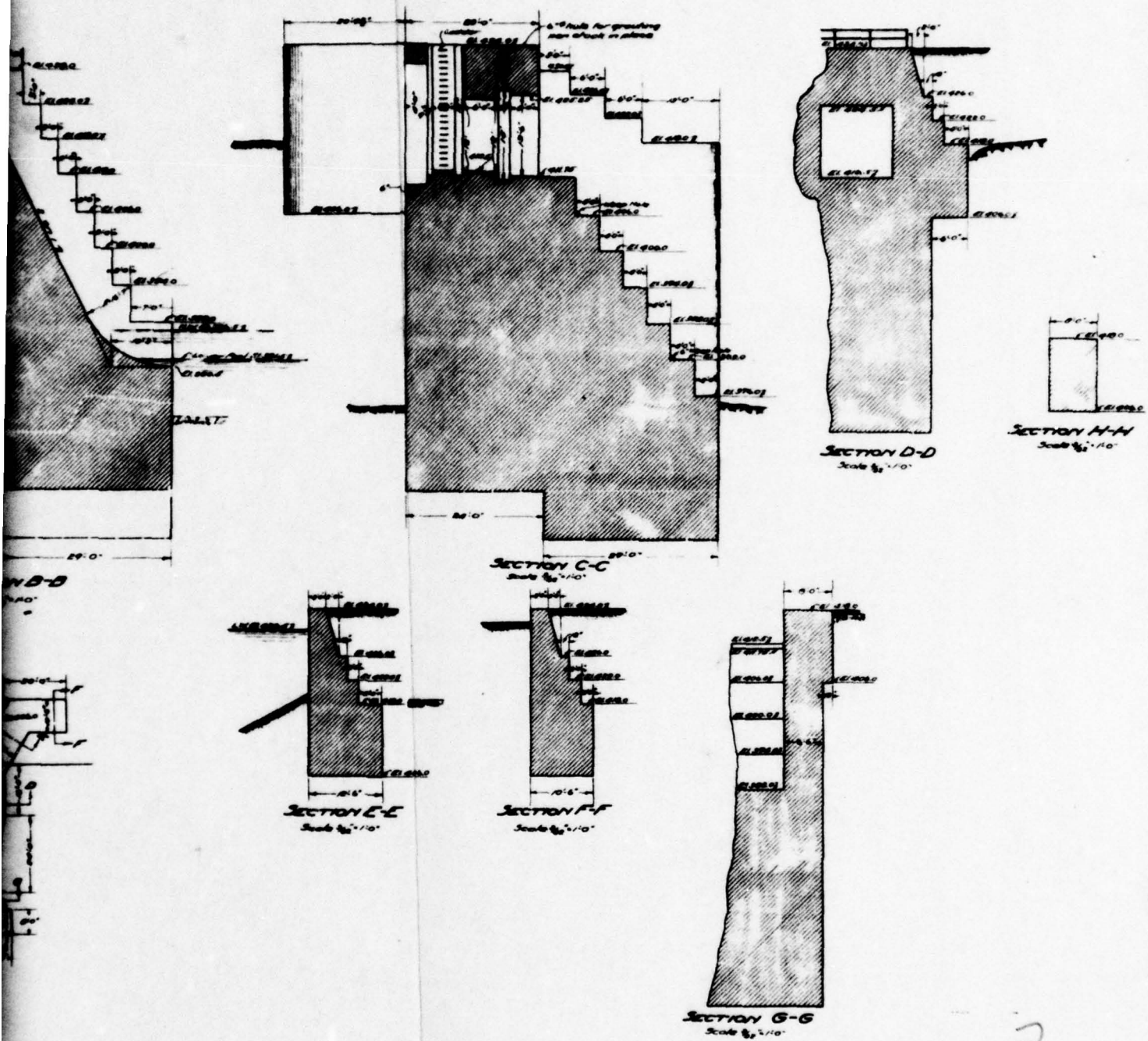
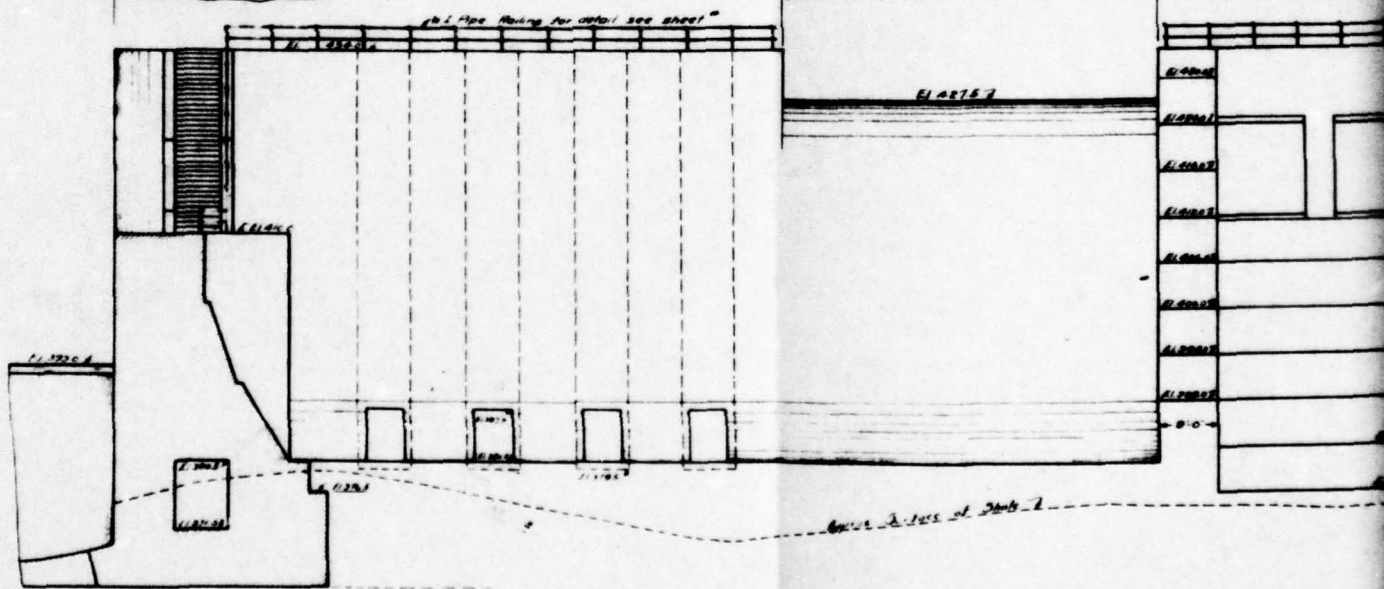
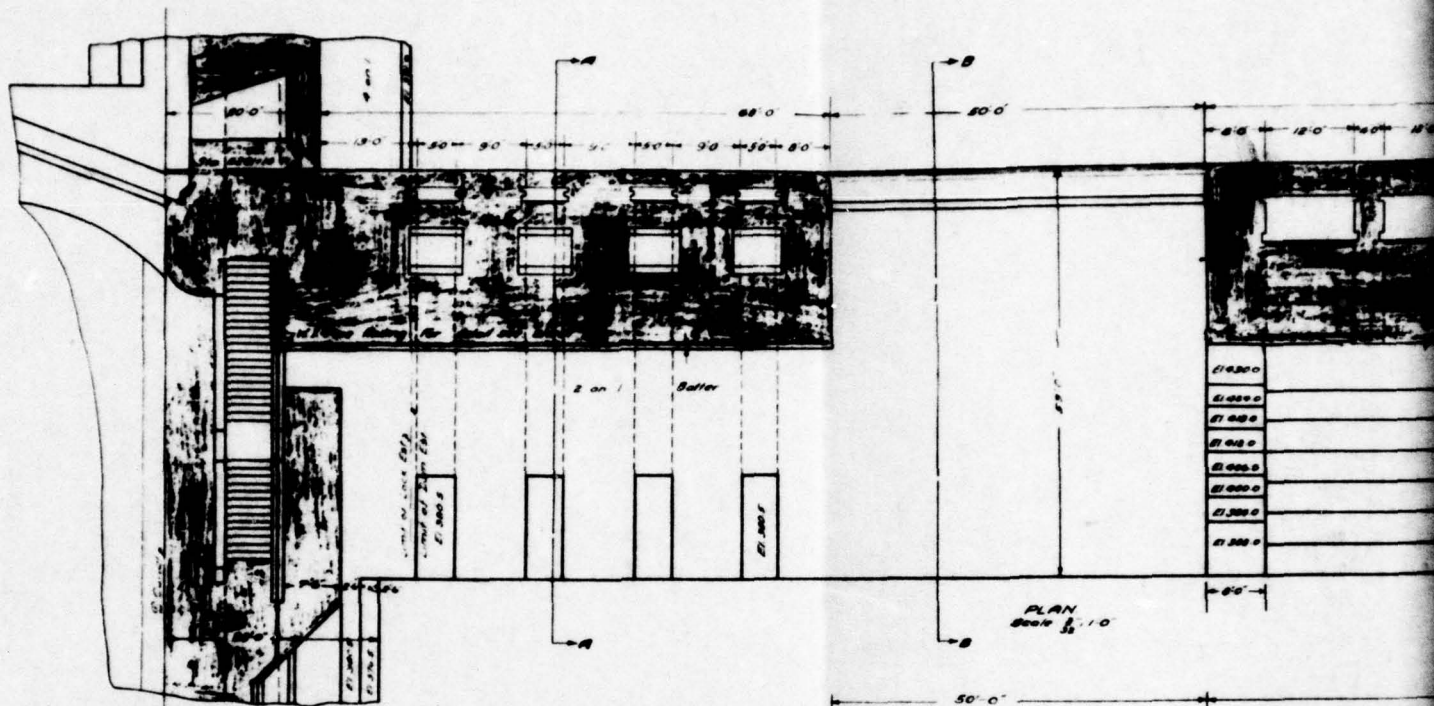


FIGURE 6

**Contract C.**  
 DAYUGA AND SENECA CANAL, SEC. I.  
 For constructing locks, dam etc., at Seneca Falls.  
**FOUNDATION PLAN & SECTIONS OF DAM 2**  
 Scales as indicated

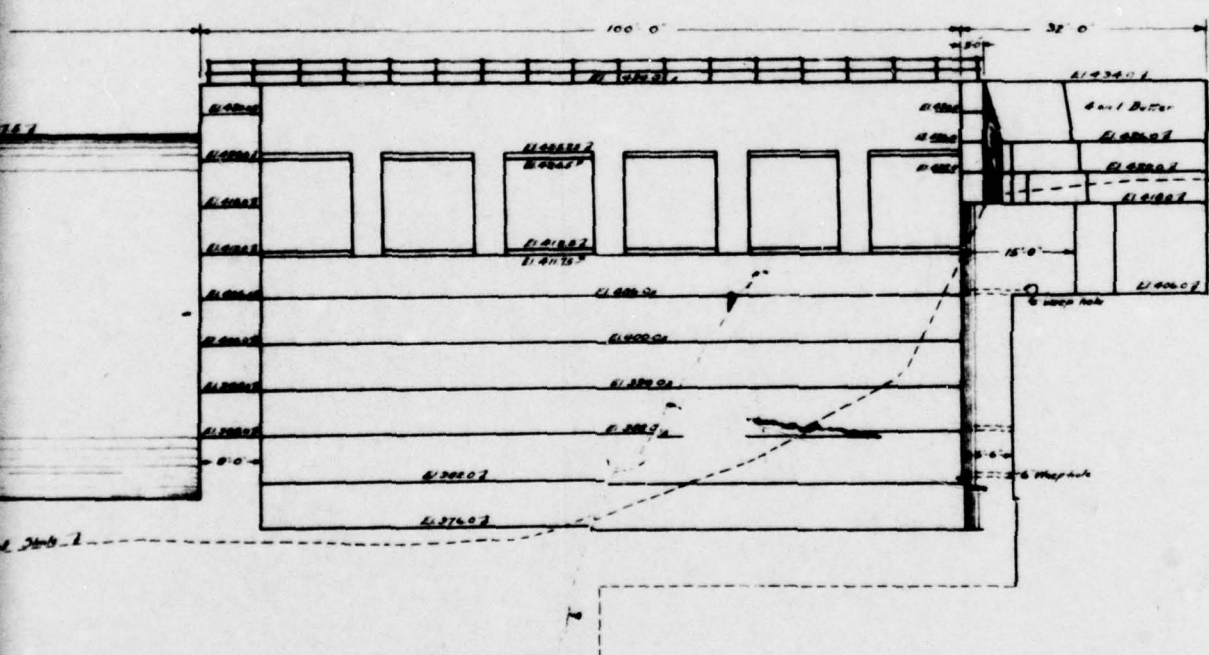
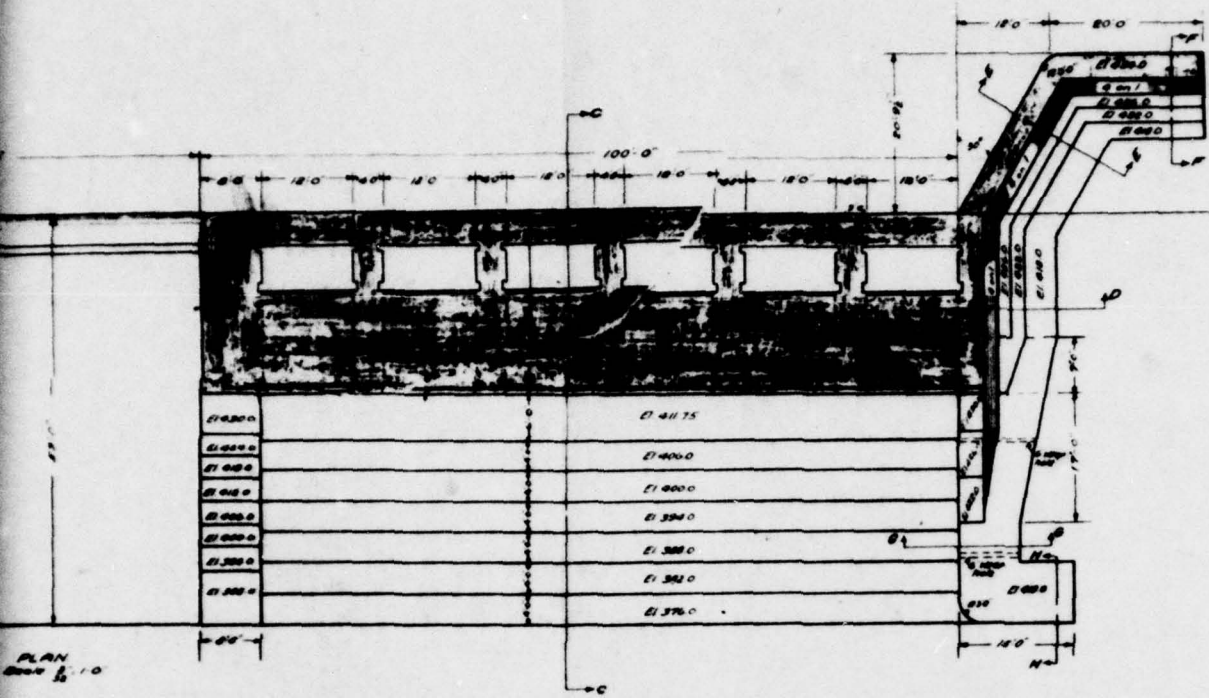
Examined and approved  
 \_\_\_\_\_  
 Supt. of Canal  
 Supervising Engineer

Examined and approved  
 \_\_\_\_\_  
 Supt. of Canal  
 Special Deputy State Engineer



Notes  
 All masonry shown on this sheet to be 2" Cuss Concrete unless otherwise stated  
 All exposed edges of concrete to be rounded to a radius of two inches unless otherwise shown  
 The bases of structures shown on any of the plans of this contract shall be considered as square  
 only and may be ordered by the State Engineer in writing to be of any elevation and of any dimensions nec-  
 essary to give a proper foundation  
 For sections see sheet " 20

Approved by  
 State Engineer  
 Date  
 State Engineer



# FIGURE 7 Contract C.

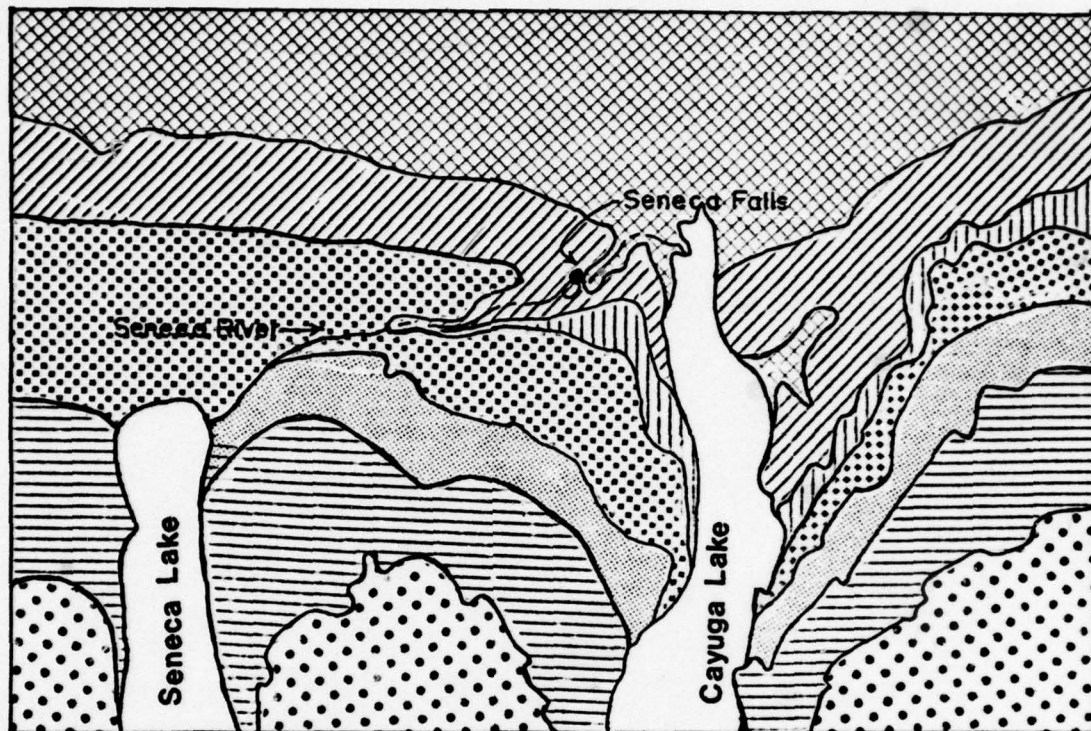
GAYUGA AND SENECA CANAL, SEC. I.  
For constructing locks, dam etc., at Seneca Falls.

## PLAN & ELEVATION OF DAM 2



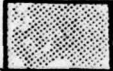



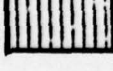
Scale:  $\frac{3}{32}$  inch = 1 foot.

Examined and approved  
*[Signature]*  
 Supervising Engineer.

Examined and approved  
*[Signature]*  
 Special Deputy State Engineer.



**LEGEND**

-  Dhld-Ludlow Formation, shale and limestone
-  Dhsk-Skaneateles Formation, shale and limestone
-  Dhmr-Marcellus Formation, shale
-  Don-Onondago Limestone (cherty)
-  Sab-Akron Dolostone, dolostone and shale
-  Scy-Camillus and Syracuse Formations, shale, dolostone, gypsum, salt
-  Dhy Coeymans and Manlius Limestones and Rondout Dolostone

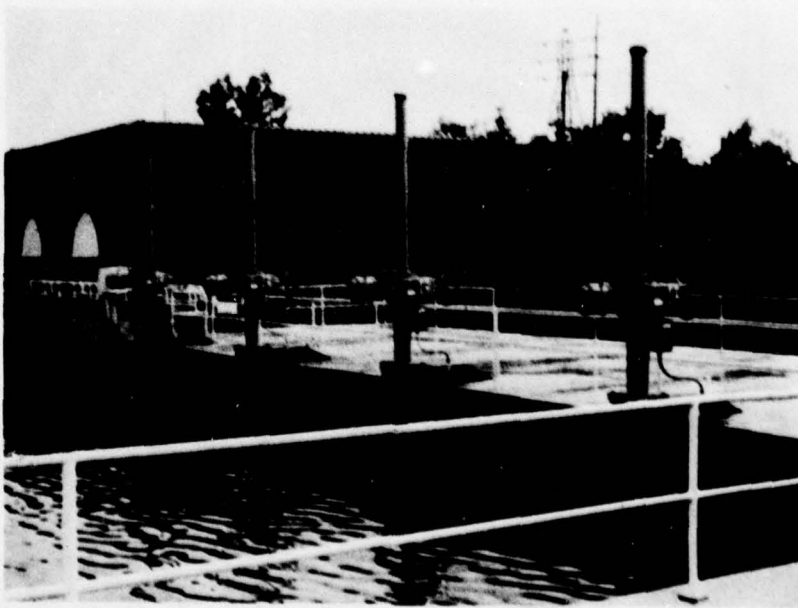
**FIGURE 8**  
**GEOLOGIC MAP**  
 Scale 1:250000

APPENDIX

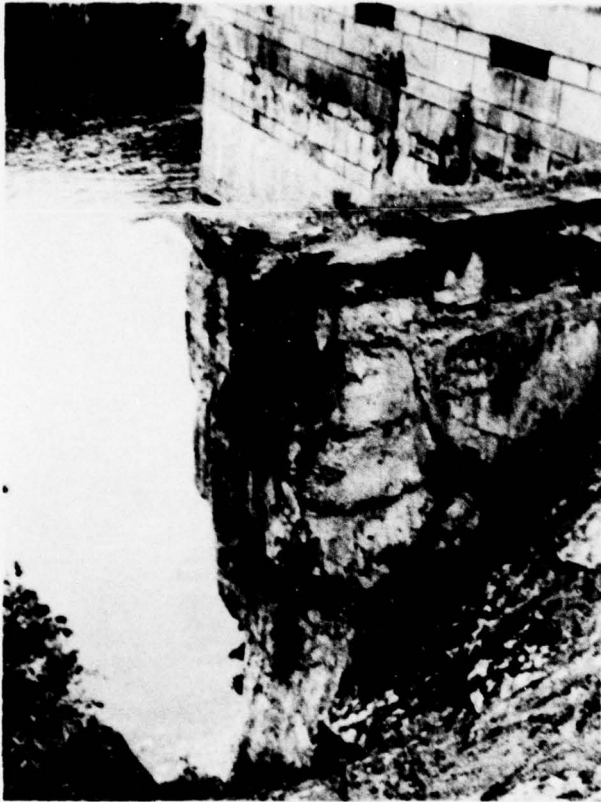
PHOTOGRAPHS



UPSTREAM FACE OF DAM FROM NORTH EMBANKMENT



GATE OPERATING ASSEMBLIES AND POWERHOUSE



POWERHOUSE  
RETAINING WALL



DOWNSTREAM CHANNEL

FIELD INSPECTION REPORT

Check List  
Visual Inspection  
Phase I

Name Dam Seneca Falls Dam County Seneca State New York Coordinators \_\_\_\_\_

Date(s) Inspection 6/5/78 Weather Clear Temperature 60°

Pool Elevation at Time of Inspection 430 M.S.L. Tailwater at Time of Inspection 370 M.S.L.

Inspection Personnel:

- Mr. George C. Elias \_\_\_\_\_ Mr. James Ryan \_\_\_\_\_
- Mr. Stephen H. Snider \_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_
- Mr. David B. Campbell \_\_\_\_\_ Mr. David B. Campbell Recorder

CONCRETE/MASONRY DAMS

VISUAL EXAMINATION OF

OBSERVATIONS

REMARKS OR RECOMMENDATIONS

STRUCTURE TO  
ABUTMENT/EMBANKMENT  
JUNCTIONS

No problems noted.

None.

DRAINS

Weep holes were observed at the powerhouse retaining wall. The weep hole near the tailwater elevation was discharging about 1 gpm of clear water.

None.

WATER PASSAGES

Four 5 foot by 7 foot gated openings are located near the base of the concrete gravity section.

The gate operators are electrically or hand wheel operated.

FOUNDATION

Thinly bedded shales were noted as outcrops on the south valley wall. Figure 7 indicates that the foundation material is shale.

None.

CONCRETE/MASONRY DAMS

VISUAL EXAMINATION OF

OBSERVATIONS

REMARKS OR RECOMMENDATIONS

SURFACE CRACKS  
CONCRETE SURFACES

General condition of concrete is good.  
Minor horizontal crack noted on downstream face of gravity section. Grout coating at this location appears to have pulled away from the underlying concrete.

The crack appears to be in the grout surface only, but should be re-surfaced to protect the underlying concrete.

STRUCTURAL CRACKING

No structural cracking noted in any of the project structures.

None.

VERTICAL AND HORIZONTAL ALIGNMENT

Alignment is good. No signs of structural movement.

None.

MONOLITH JOINTS

Monolith joints could be seen only on the north side of the north lock wall. No problems were noted at these joints.

None.

CONSTRUCTION JOINTS

No problems noted.

None.

EMBANKMENT

REMARKS OR RECOMMENDATIONS

OBSERVATIONS

VISUAL EXAMINATION OF

SURFACE CRACKS

None noted on either embankment.

None.

UNUSUAL MOVEMENT OR  
CRACKING AT OR BEYOND  
THE TOE

None noted on either embankment.

None.

SLOUGHING OR EROSION OF  
EMBANKMENT AND ADJACENT  
SLOPES

None noted on either embankment.

None.

VERTICAL AND HORIZONTAL  
ALIGNMENT OF THE CREST

No problems observed.

None.

RIPRAP

Upstream face of the south embankment and a portion of the north embankment protected with a concrete wall. Remaining portion of the north embankment is protected with riprap.

None.

EMBANKMENT

REMARKS OR RECOMMENDATIONS

OBSERVATIONS

VISUAL EXAMINATION OF

JUNCTION OF EMBANKMENT  
AND ABUTMENT, SPILLWAY  
AND DAM

No problems noted.

None.

ANY NOTICEABLE SEEPAGE

None noted.

None.

STAFF GAGE AND RECORDER

None.

None.

DRAINS

Keep holes were observed on the  
powerhouse retaining wall.

None.

**OUTLET WORKS**

VISUAL EXAMINATION OF	OBSERVATIONS	REMARKS OR RECOMMENDATIONS
<p><b>CRACKING AND SPALLING OF CONCRETE SURFACES IN OUTLET CONDUIT</b></p>	<p>None noted.</p>	<p>None.</p>
<p><b>INTAKE STRUCTURE</b></p>	<p>Outlet works consist of four 5 foot by 7 foot openings through the gravity section.</p>	<p>None.</p>
<p><b>OUTLET STRUCTURE</b></p>	<p>Same as above.</p>	<p>None.</p>
<p><b>OUTLET CHANNEL</b></p>	<p>Discharge through outlet works is into the tailwater pool.</p>	<p>None.</p>
<p><b>EMERGENCY GATE</b></p>	<p>Each outlet is provided with electrically or hand wheel operated gate assemblies.</p>	<p>None.</p>

UNGATED SPILLWAY

VISUAL EXAMINATION OF	OBSERVATIONS	REMARKS OR RECOMMENDATIONS
CONCRETE WEIR	The overflow spillway appears to be in good condition. No spalling or cracking was noted. The spillway has been blocked as shown on Figure 3.	The weir should be provided with removable stoplogs or flashboards for the entire length.
APPROACH CHANNEL	None.	None.
DISCHARGE CHANNEL	Discharge is into the tailwater pool downstream of the dam.	None.
BRIDGE AND PIERS	The spillway is provided with a clearspan serviceway.	None.

**RESERVOIR**

**VISUAL EXAMINATION OF**

**OBSERVATIONS**

**REMARKS OR RECOMMENDATIONS**

**SLOPES**

The slopes along the reservoir are moderate and well vegetated.

None.

**SEDIMENTATION**

No observation of reservoir sedimentation could be made.

None.

DOWNSTREAM CHANNEL

VISUAL EXAMINATION OF

OBSERVATIONS

REMARKS OR RECOMMENDATIONS

CONDITION

(OBSTRUCTIONS,  
DEBRIS, ETC.)

No problems noted.

None.

SLOPES

Slopes are mild on the north and moderate to steep on the south. Outcrops of thin horizontally bedded shales were noted on the south valley wall.

The slopes do not appear to affect the safety of the dam.

A11

APPROXIMATE NO.  
OF HOMES AND  
POPULATION

Lehigh Valley Junction is located about 2 miles downstream from the Seneca Falls Dam. The town has about 40 dwellings (about 150 people).

None.

**REMARKS**

**ITEM**

**DESIGN REPORTS**

None available.

**GEOLOGY REPORTS**

None available.

**DESIGN COMPUTATIONS  
HYDROLOGY & HYDRAULICS  
DAM STABILITY  
SEEPAGE STUDIES**

No design computations available.  
PMF inflow and outflow peak discharges are 52,000 cfs and 54,000 cfs respectively. The foundation reaction for extreme loading conditions is outside of the middle third of the base for both the gravity section and the overflow section.

A12

**MATERIALS INVESTIGATIONS  
BORING RECORDS  
LABORATORY  
FIELD**

None available.

**POST-CONSTRUCTION SURVEYS OF DAM**

None available.

**BORROW SOURCES.**

Unknown.

HYDROLOGIC AND HYDRAULIC COMPUTATIONS

NAME OF CLIENT NYDEC

DATE 6/1/78

PROJECT SENECA FALLS

COMP. BY DEC

CHECKED BY RES

DRAINAGE AREA (BY PLANIMETER) = 850 SQ. MILES

$L = 65$  MILES       $L_{CA} = 32$  MILES

MODERATE SNYDER COEFFICIENTS WERE CHOSEN  
 DUE TO THE ATTENUATING EFFECTS OF SENECA  
 LAKE AND UPSTREAM REGULATION.

$C_p = 4$        $C_t = 4.0$

$t_p = C_p(L \times L_c)^{.3} = 4.0(65 \times 32)^{.3} = 39.6$  HRS.

$t_r = t_p / 5.5 = 7.2$        $t_R = 6.0$

$t_{PR} = t_p + .25(t_R - t_r) = 39.6 + .25(6.0 - 7.2) = 39.3$  HOURS

G.H. PMP = 21"

REDUCTION DUE TO PROBABLE MITT OF BASIN  
 WITH STORM ISOTHERM IS 10%

G.H. PMP = 18.9"

DEPTH - AREA - DURATION FOR PMP  
 (= ONF 4)

6 HR. PMP = 18.9 x .5 = 9.5"	11.7" - 9.5" = 2.2"
12 HR. PMP = 18.9 x .62 = 11.7"	
24 HR. PMP = 18.9 x .73 = 13.8"	13.8" - 11.7" = 2.1"
48 HR. PMP = 18.9 x .78 = 14.7"	14.7" - 13.8" = .9"

NAME OF CLIENT NYDEC  
PROJECT SENECA FALLS

PMF RAINFALL

TIME (HRS)	RAINFALL (INCHES)
0-6	⑤ 9.5
6-12	④ 2.2
12-18	③ 1.1
18-24	② 1.0
24-30	① .3
30-36	① .2
36-42	① .2
42-48	① .2

THIRD QUANTILE DISTRIBUTION

TIME (HRS)	RAINFALL (INCHES)
0-6	.2
6-12	.2
12-18	1.0
18-24	2.2
24-30	9.5
30-36	1.1
36-42	.3
42-48	.2

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 Division of O'Brien & Gere Engineers, Inc.  
 PHILADELPHIA, PA

SHEET NO. 3 OF       
 DATE 6/2/78  
 COMP. BY DCC  
 CHECKED BY RFH

NAME OF CLIENT NYDEC  
 PROJECT SENA FALLS

CURVE NUMBER

20% IMPERVIOUS (SURFACE WATER & PAVED AREAS) CN=99

40% WOODS CN=70

40% MEADOW CN=60

$$CN_{AVG} = .2 \times 99 + .4 \times 70 + .4 \times 60 = 72$$

RAINFALL - RUNOFF RELATION

PMP		RUNOFF		LOSSES	
INCH.	Σ	INCH.	Σ	INCH.	Σ
.2	.2	.0	.0	.2	.2
.2	.4	.0	.0	.2	.4
1.0	1.4	.1	.1	.9	1.3
2.2	3.6	1.1	1.2	1.1	2.4
9.5	13.1	8.2	9.4	1.3	3.7
1.1	14.2	.0	9.4	1.1	4.8
.3	14.5	.0	9.4	.3	5.1
.2	14.7	.0	9.4	.2	5.3

\* A MINIMUM LOSS RATE OF .2 IN/HR = 1.2 IN/6 HRS.

NAME OF CLIENT N.Y.DEC.

PROJECT SENECA FALLS DAM

ESTIMATED STORAGE VOLUME FROM SENECA FALLS DAM (CAYUGA AND SENECA LOCK #3) TO CAYUGA AND SENECA LOCK #4, WATERLOO, NEW YORK.

RIVER DISTANCE FROM LOCK #3 TO LOCK #4

≈ 24,000 FEET

AVERAGE WIDTH OF RESERVOIR ≈ 250 FEET

ESTIMATED AVERAGE DEPTH ≈ 40 FEET

$$\begin{aligned} \underline{\underline{VOLUME}} &= 24,000' \times 250' \times 40' \div 43560 \text{ \# / ACRE} \\ &= \underline{\underline{550 \text{ ACRE-FEET}}} \end{aligned}$$

### DISCHARGE CAPACITY OF GATED OUTLETS

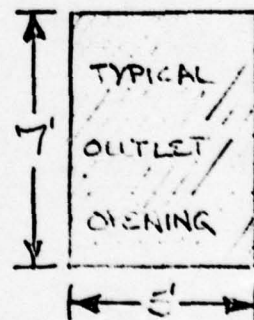
ASSUME EACH OUTLET TO ACT AS AN ORIFICE.

$$C_c = .55$$

$$Q = C_c A \sqrt{2gH}$$

$$Q = .55 \times 35 \sqrt{64.4 \times H}$$

$$Q = 154 H^{1/2}$$



$$\begin{aligned} H_N (\text{@ NORMAL POOL}) &= 430.5' - 384.0' \\ &= \underline{46.5'} \end{aligned}$$

$$Q = 154 \times (46.5)^{1/2} = 1050 \text{ cfs / per orifice or}$$

$$Q_T = 4 \times 1050 \text{ cfs} = 4200 \text{ cfs}$$

NAME OF CLIENT NYDEC

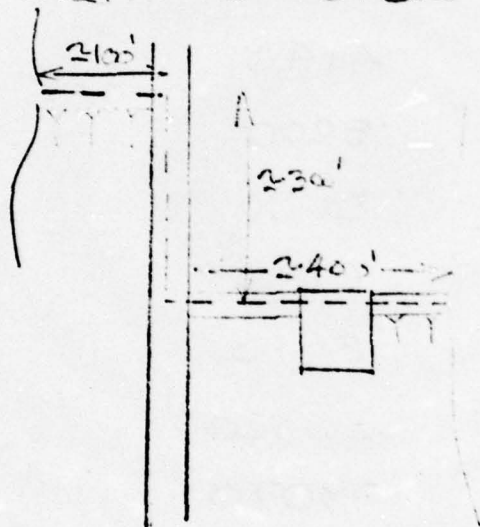
PROJECT JENKIN FALLS

FLOOD ROUTING

STAGE - DISCHARGE (OUTLET GATES OPEN AND TURBINES OPERATING)

STAGE = 0 @ 390.

WEIR LENGTH FOR OVER TOPPING = 700'



$$Q_{OT} = CLH^{3/2} \quad \text{LET } C = 2.8$$

$$Q = 2.8 \times 700 \times H^{3/2} = 1960 \times H^{3/2}$$

REQUIRE THE COMBINED DISCHARGE OF THE TURBINES VARIES LINEARLY WITH HEAD FROM 0 CFS @ EL. 390 TO 2000 CFS @ EL. 430.

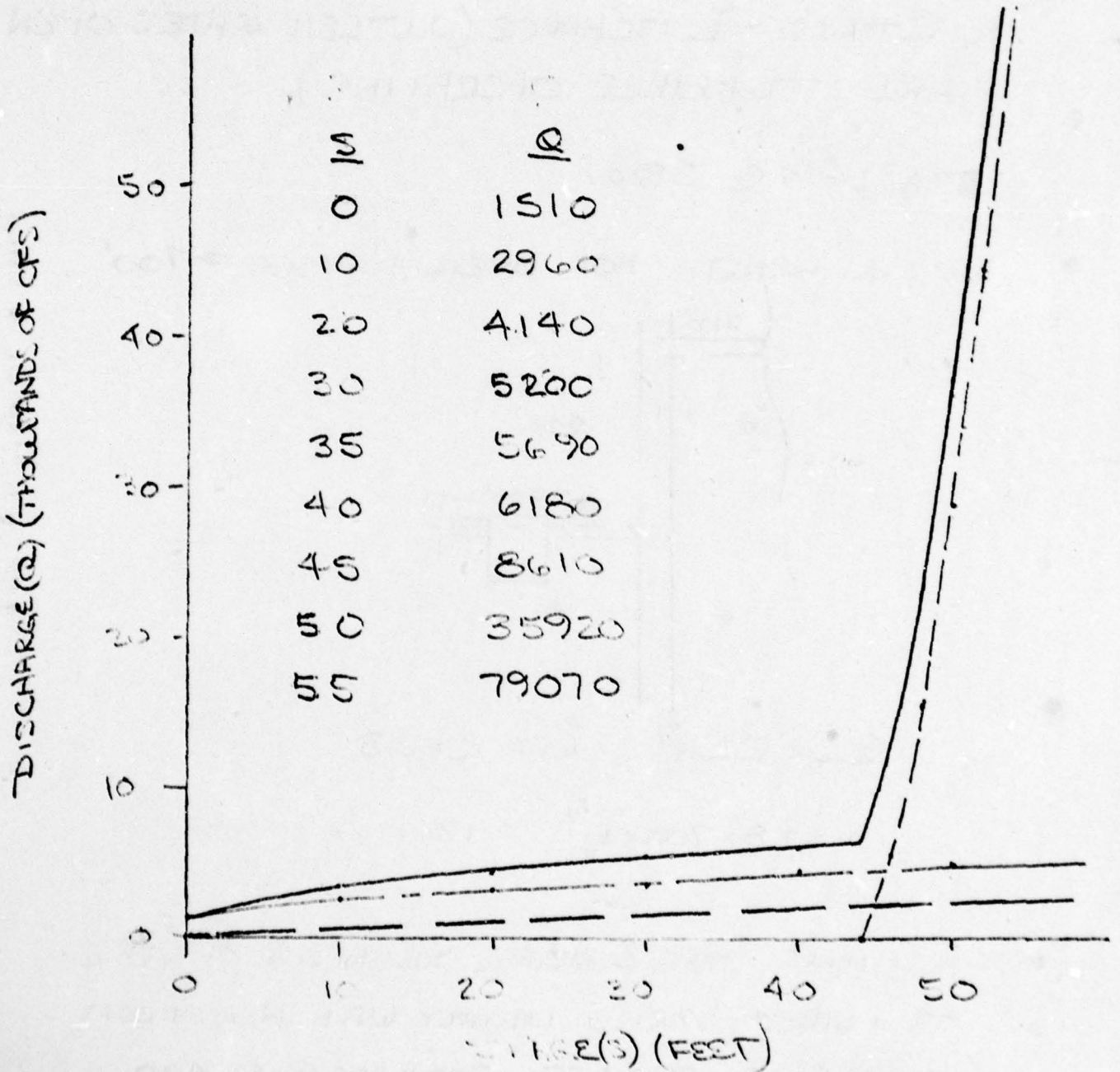
JUSTIN & COURTNEY, INC.  
 Division of O'Brien & Gere Engineers, Inc.  
 PHILADELPHIA, PA

SHEET NO. 6 OF \_\_\_\_\_  
 DATE 6/13/72  
 COMP. BY DRC  
 CHECKED BY RSI

NAME OF CLIENT NYDEC  
 PROJECT CONNECHT HILLS

STAGE-DISCHARGE

STAGE = 0 @ 290.0



\_\_\_\_\_ TURBINES      \_\_\_\_\_ GATED OUTLETS  
 - - - - - OVERTOPPING      \_\_\_\_\_ TOTAL  
 A18

NAME OF CLIENT

NYDEC

DATE

6/12/78

COMP. BY

DGC

PROJECT

SENECA FALLS

CHECKED BY

REH

STAGE (S) = 0 @ 390.0

(a) S = 0, V = 0, A = 70 ACRES (ASSUMED)

(b) S = 39, V = 5500 ACRES-FEET, A = 140 ACRES

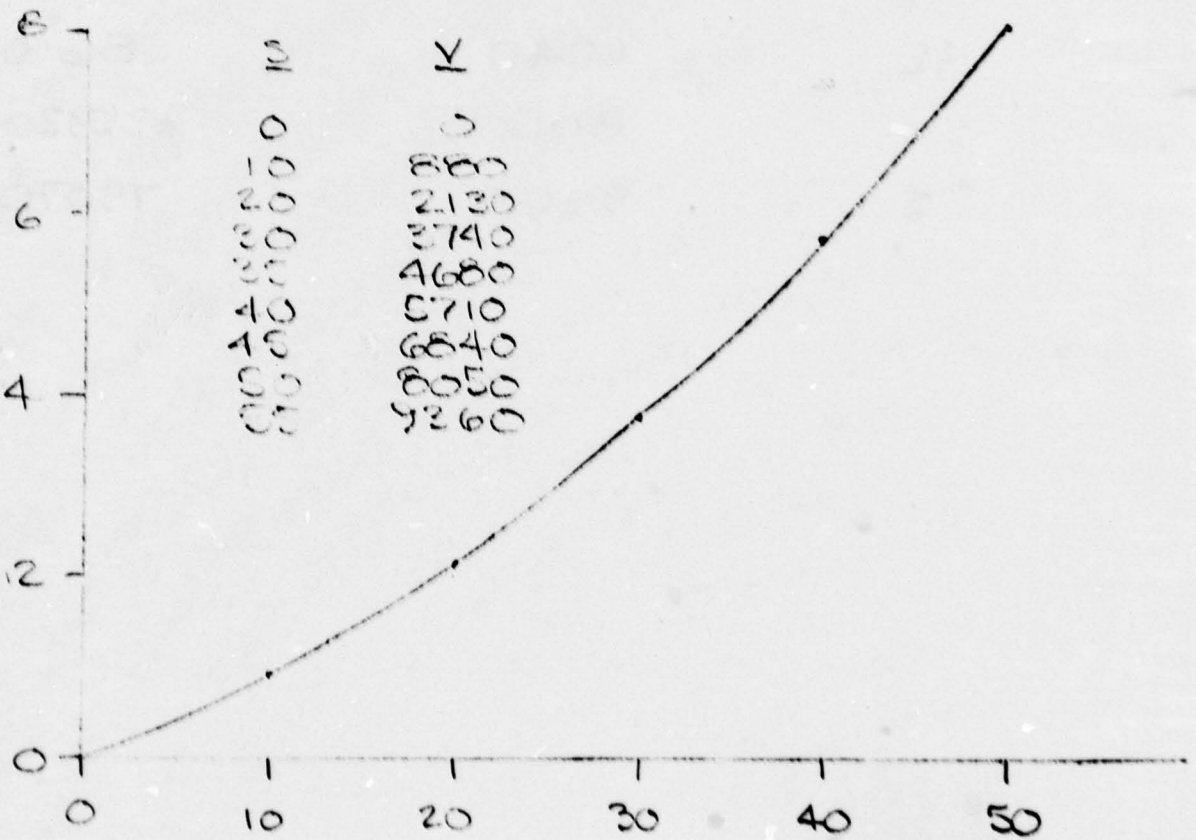
ASSUMING THAT THE SURFACE AREA VARIES LINEARLY WITH STAGE.

$$\therefore A = C_1 + C_2 S \quad \& \quad C_1 = 70 \text{ SINCE } A(0) = 70$$

$$V = \int_0^S A ds = \int_0^S (C_1 + C_2 S) ds = C_1 S + C_2 S^2 / 2$$

$$V = 70 S + C_2 S^2 / 2 \quad C_2 = 3.64 \text{ SINCE } V(39) = 5500$$

STORAGE VOLUME (V)  
THOUSANDS OF CUBIC FEET



STAGE (S) (FEET)

JUSTIN & COURTNEY, INC.  
Division of O'Brien & Gere Engineers, Inc.  
PHILADELPHIA, PA

SHEET NO. 8 OF     

DATE 6/13/78

COMP. BY DBC

CHECKED BY RAH

NAME OF CLIENT NYDEC

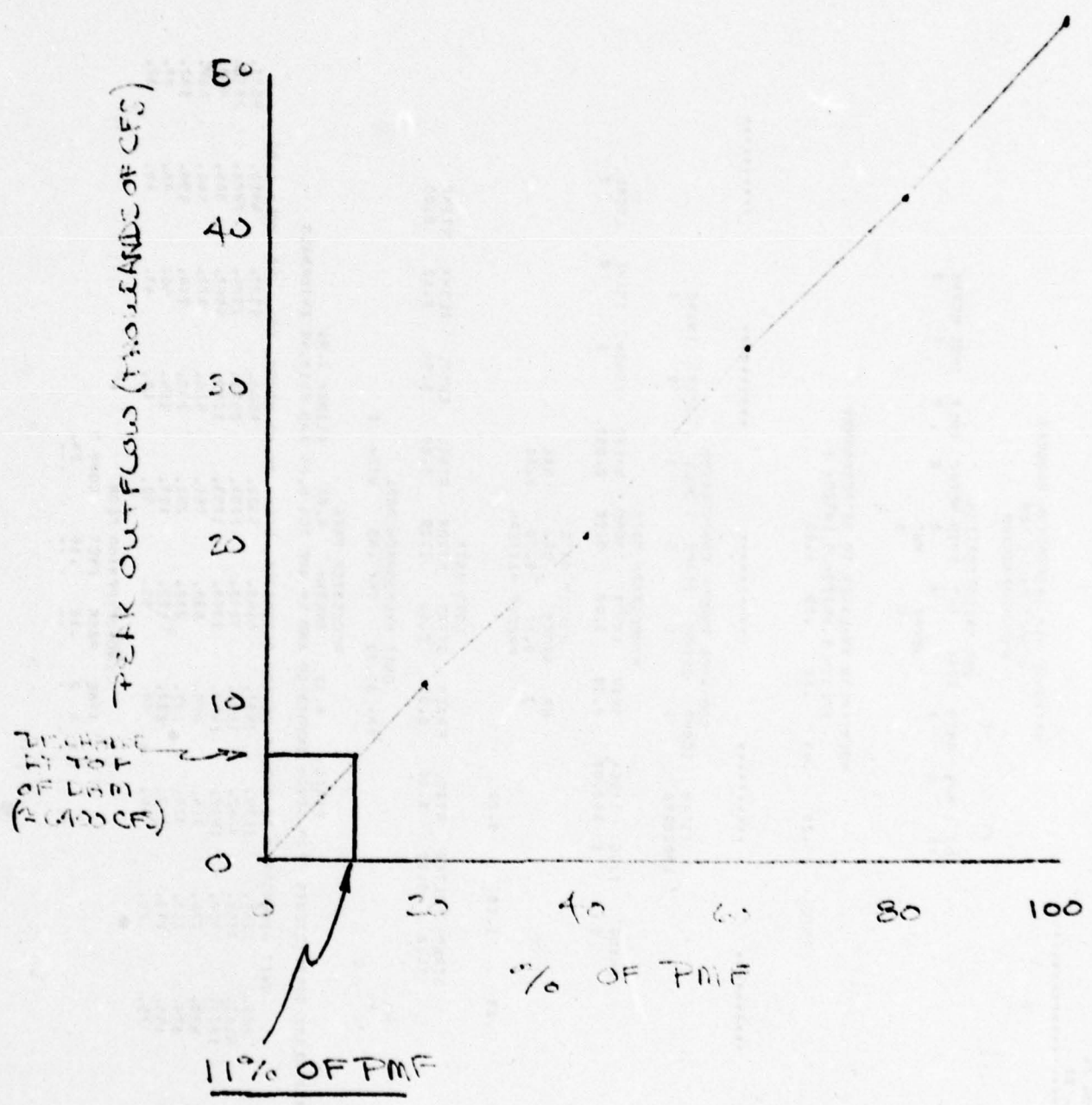
PROJECT SENECA FALLS

<u>STAGE</u>	<u>STORAGE</u>	<u>DISCHARGE</u>
0	0	1510
10	880	2960
20	2130	4140
30	3740	5200
35	4680	5690
40	5710	6180
45	6840	6610
50	8050	70920
55	9360	79070

JUSTIN & COURTNEY, INC.  
Division of O'Brien & Gere Engineers, Inc.  
PHILADELPHIA, PA

SHEET NO. 9 OF \_\_\_\_\_  
DATE 6/20/78  
COMP. BY DEC  
CHECKED BY REI

NAME OF CLIENT NYDEC  
PROJECT SENECA FALLS DAM





PEAK	6-HOUR	24-HOUR	72-HOUR	TOTAL VOLUME
52010.	52010.	49374.	40326.	835127.
	57	2.16	5.30	9.14
	25806.	97987.	240082.	418125.
HYDROGRAPH AT STA***** FOR PLAN 1. P110 1				
6.	2799.	4422.	6767.	18860.
9136.	7780.	6625.	6114.	5206.
4091.	3484.	2967.	2738.	2152.
1832.	1568.	1329.	1226.	964.
321.	639.	515.	507.	464.
	645.	515.	549.	507.
	10402.	9875.	8055.	167875.

PEAK	6-HOUR	24-HOUR	72-HOUR	TOTAL VOLUME
52010.	52010.	49374.	40326.	835127.
	57	2.16	5.30	9.14
	25806.	97987.	240082.	418125.
HYDROGRAPH AT STA***** FOR PLAN 1. P110 1				
6.	2799.	4422.	6767.	18860.
9136.	7780.	6625.	6114.	5206.
4091.	3484.	2967.	2738.	2152.
1832.	1568.	1329.	1226.	964.
321.	639.	515.	507.	464.
	645.	515.	549.	507.
	10402.	9875.	8055.	167875.

AC-FT 5161. 19596. 48816. A2865.

HYDROGRAPH AT STA..... FOR PLAN 1, R110 2

11.	168.	1498.	4598.	8843.	13495.	17530.	20121.	19881.
18272.	16882.	14359.	13291.	12228.	11284.	10411.	9689.	8667.
9181.	7951.	6968.	6438.	5934.	5478.	5053.	4663.	3971.
1664.	3302.	3121.	2888.	2657.	2452.	2263.	1927.	1774.
1514.	1337.	1298.	1198.	1094.	1011.	935.	863.	796.

PEAK 6-HOUR 24-HOUR 72-HOUR TOTAL VOLUME

CFS 20884. 20884. 19758. 16131. 314058.

INCHES .23 .86 2.12 3.66

AC-FT 18321. 39193. 96033. 165730.

HYDROGRAPH AT STA..... FOR PLAN 1, R110 3

17.	252.	2236.	6897.	13265.	20242.	26295.	30181.	29781.
27409.	25293.	23348.	21539.	19476.	18342.	16926.	15619.	13381.
12274.	11327.	10452.	9645.	8901.	8214.	7580.	6995.	5954.
5497.	5072.	4681.	4319.	3986.	3678.	3394.	3132.	2667.
2462.	2272.	2096.	1934.	1785.	1647.	1528.	1403.	1195.

PEAK 6-HOUR 24-HOUR 72-HOUR TOTAL VOLUME

CFS 31206. 31206. 29624. 24196. 501875.

INCHES .34 1.38 3.18 5.48

AC-FT 15482. 58789. 144849. 244595.

HYDROGRAPH AT STA..... FOR PLAN 1, R110 4

23.	336.	2981.	9196.	17686.	26989.	35861.	40242.	39482.
36545.	33724.	31120.	28718.	26501.	24456.	22568.	20826.	19218.
16366.	15182.	13936.	128614.	118681.	10992.	10106.	9326.	8686.
7329.	6763.	6241.	5759.	5315.	4984.	4526.	4176.	3854.
3287.	3029.	2795.	2579.	2380.	2196.	2027.	1876.	1591.

PEAK 6-HOUR 24-HOUR 72-HOUR TOTAL VOLUME

CFS 41688. 41688. 39499. 32261. 648189.

INCHES .46 1.73 4.24 7.11

AC-FT 20643. 78386. 192866. 331468.

HYDROGRAPH AT STA..... FOR PLAN 1, R110 5

28.	420.	3726.	11495.	22109.	33736.	43826.	50702.	49582.
55491.	42155.	38901.	35898.	33127.	30549.	28210.	26032.	22168.
20457.	18878.	17421.	16076.	14835.	13688.	12633.	11659.	9927.
9161.	8654.	7881.	7199.	6643.	6131.	5657.	5221.	4446.
4103.	3786.	3494.	3224.	2975.	2745.	2533.	2338.	1991.

PEAK 6-HOUR 24-HOUR 72-HOUR TOTAL VOLUME

CFS 52018. 52018. 49374. 40326. 815125.

INCHES .57 2.16 5.18 9.14

AC-FT 25884. 97987. 248882. 414375.

HYDROGRAPH ROUTING

ISTAQ	ICOMP	IECON	ITAPE	JPLY	JPRT	INAME
2	1	0	0	2	0	0
ROUTING DATA						
QLOSS	CLOSS	AVG	TOPS	ISAMF		
0.0	0.000	0.00	1	1		
MSRPS MSTDL LAG AMCK Y YSK STORP						
0	0	0	0.000	0.000	0.000	5828.









0144

		STATION					2. PLAN 16 RTIO 5						
4755.	3253.	2723.	11895.	39278.	30393.	93844.	49059.	52046.					
44878.	63793.	37975.	32765.	31789.	28122.	26471.	24055.	22427.					
28536.	19862.	17513.	15926.	13988.	12716.	11747.	10337.	10007.					
9225.	4572.	4263.	7732.	7164.	6625.	6161.	5800.	5462.					
5251.	4496.	4211.	3914.	3452.	3144.	2831.	2492.	2258.					
STOP													
3064.	1198.	736.	6904.	6152.	6125.	6594.	6469.	6541.					
4278.	4249.	4112.	7910.	7891.	7784.	7629.	7524.	7452.					
7369.	7303.	7274.	7128.	7078.	7022.	6979.	6938.	6902.					
6967.	6822.	6679.	6178.	5917.	5678.	5369.	4911.	4399.					
3839.	3279.	2763.	1765.	1482.	1075.	881.	596.	449.					
PEAK													
		5-HOUR	24-HOUR	72-HOUR	TOTAL VOLUME								
		93844.	49766.	48629.	84282.	9.22							
		.59	2.18	5.34	418179.								
		26713.	98768.	241883.									
JFS													
INC-4ES													
AC-FI													

PEAK FLOW SUMMARY FOR MULTIPLE PLAN-RATIO ECONOMIC COMPUTATIONS

OPERATION	STATION	PLAN	.20	.40	.60	.80	1.00
HYDROGRAPH AT 10000000	2	1	10002.	20004.	31206.	41608.	52010.
		2	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.
ROUTED TO	2	1	11213.	20843.	32491.	42330.	53044.
		2	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.

STABILITY ANALYSES

JUSTIN & COURTNEY, INC.  
 Division of O'Brien & Gere Engineers, Inc.  
 PHILADELPHIA, PA

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

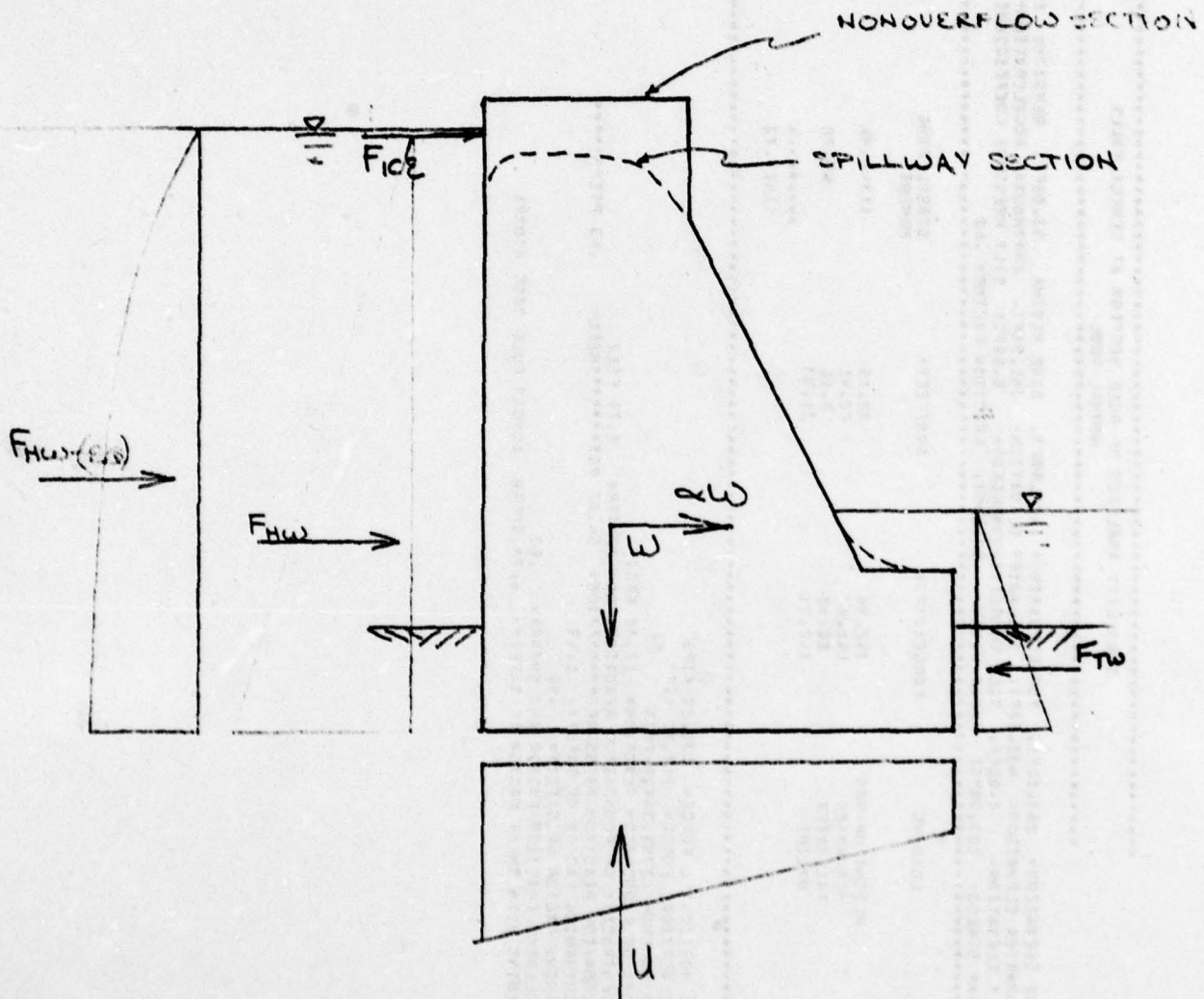
DATE 6/25/78

COMP. BY DBC

NAME OF CLIENT NYSDEC

PROJECT SENeca FALLS DAM

CHECKED BY \_\_\_\_\_



- W - WEIGHT OF SECTION
- F<sub>hw</sub> - HEADWATER FORCE
- F<sub>tw</sub> - TAILWATER FORCE
- F<sub>hw</sub>(eq) - EARTHQUAKE INERTIAL LOAD OF HEADWATER
- rw - INERTIAL LOAD OF SECTION
- u - UPLIFT
- F<sub>ice</sub> - ICE LOAD

STABILITY ANALYSIS OF OGEE SECTION AT SEMECA FALLS  
 NORMAL POOL

BASE ELEVATION= 361.00FT. TOP ELEVATION= 427.50FT. BASE WIDTH= 53.00FT. DENSITY= 165.00PCF  
 HEADWATER ELEVATION= 430.50FT. TAILWATER ELEVATION= 381.50FT. EARTHQUAKE ACCELERATION= .000G (HORIZONTAL) .000G (VERT)  
 SILT ELEVATION= 0.00FT. SILT DENSITY (SUBMERGED)= 0.00PCF SILT PRESSURE COEFFICIENT(K1)= .33  
 SHEAR STRESS= 100.00PSI SHEAR WIDTH= 53.00FT. FRICTION FACTOR= .60

LOADING	FORCE(KIPS)	ARM(FEET)	STABILIZING MOMENT	OVERTURNING MOMENT
WEIGHT OF DAM	352.96	32.15	11348.96	3180.10
HEADWATER	141.47	22.41		
TAILWATER	18.60	6.16	65.76	
UPLIFT	142.21	31.53		4486.29
			11414.72	7666.39

NET HORIZONTAL FORCE= 131.26 KIPS  
 NET VERTICAL FORCE= 210.75 KIPS  
 NET MOMENT= 3750.34 KIP-Feet  
 X-BAR OF FOUNDATION REACTION= 17.80 FEET  
 ECCENTRICITY OF FOUNDATION REACTION FROM CENTER= 0.70 FEET  
 FOUNDATION REACTION PRESSURES.....TOE= 54.02 PSI.....HEEL= .60 PSI.....  
 OVERTURNING FACTOR OF SAFETY= 1.49  
 SLIDING FACTOR OF SAFETY= .96  
 DEVELOPED FRICTION FACTOR (NO SHEAR)= .62  
 SLIDING WITH SHEAR FACTOR OF SAFETY= 6.76 (SHEAR ACROSS FULL BASE WIDTH)

.....  
 STABILITY ANALYSIS OF OGEE SECTION AT SEMECA FALLS  
 RESERVOIR AT TOP OF DAM  
 .....  
 BASE ELEVATION= 363.00FT, TOP ELEVATION= 427.50FT, BASE WIDTH= 53.00FT, DENSITY= 145.00PCF  
 HEADWATER ELEVATION= 436.00FT, TAILWATER ELEVATION= 301.50FT, EARTHQUAKE ACCELERATION= .000G (HORIZ), .000G (VERT)  
 SILY ELEVATION= 8.00FT, SILY DENSITY(SUBMERGED)= 0.00PCF, SILY PRESSURE COEFFICIENT(K)= .33  
 SHEAR STRESS= 100.00PSI, SHEAR WIDTH= 53.00FT, FRICTION FACTOR= .60  
 .....

LOADING	FORCE(KIPS)	ARM(Feet)	STABILIZING MOMENT	OVERTURNING MOMENT
HEIGHT OF DAM	352.96	32.15	11348.94	3634.19
HEADWATER	155.96	23.30		
TAILWATER	10.68	6.16	65.74	4688.78
UPLIFT	140.00	31.60		
			11414.72	8323.14

.....  
 NET HORIZONTAL FORCE= 145.28 KIPS  
 NET VERTICAL FORCE= 206.96 KIPS  
 NET MOMENT= 3091.54 KIP-Feet  
 X-BAR OF FOUNDATION REACTION= 15.00 FEET  
 ECCENTRICITY OF FOUNDATION REACTION FROM CENTER= 11.42 FEET  
 FOUNDATION REACTION NOT IN CENTRAL THIRD OF BASE  
 FOUNDATION REACTION PRESSURES: TOE= 61.56 PSI, HEEL= -7.05 PSI  
 OVERTURNING FACTOR OF SAFETY= 1.37  
 SLIDING FACTOR OF SAFETY= .85  
 DEVELOPED FRICTION FACTOR (NO SHEAR)= .71  
 SLIDING WITH SHEAR FACTOR OF SAFETY= 6.10 (SHEAR ACROSS FULL BASE WIDTH)  
 .....

STABILITY ANALYSIS OF Ogee SECTION AT SEMECA FALLS  
 NORMAL POOL AND ICE LOAD

BASE ELEVATION= 353.00FT. TOP ELEVATION= 427.50FT. BASE WIDTH= 53.00FT. DENSITY= 145.00PCF  
 HEADWATER ELEVATION= 430.50FT. TAILWATER ELEVATION= 301.50FT. EARTHQUAKE ACCELERATION= .000G (HORIZ) .000G (VERT)  
 SILT ELEVATION= 0.00FT. SILT DENSITY(SUBMERGED)= 9.00PCF SILT PRESSURE COEFFICIENT(K)= .33  
 SHEAR STRESS= 100.00PSI SHEAR WIDTH= 53.00FT. FRICTION FACTOR= .60

LOADING	FORCE(KIPS)	ARM(FEET)	STABILIZING MOMENT	OVERTURNING MOMENT
WEIGHT OF DAM	352.96	32.15	1148.94	3180.10
HEADWATER	141.07	22.41		
TAILWATER	10.68	6.16	65.74	4484.29
UPLIFT	142.21	31.53		287.50
ICE LOAD	5.00	57.50		7951.00

NET HORIZONTAL FORCE= 136.28 KIPS  
 NET VERTICAL FORCE= 218.75 KIPS  
 NET MOMENT= 3462.84 KIP-Feet  
 X-BAR OF FOUNDATION REACTION= 16.43 FEET  
 ECCENTRICITY OF FOUNDATION REACTION FROM CENTER= 10.07 FEET  
 FOUNDATION REACTION NOT IN CENTRAL THIRD OF BASE  
 TENSION AT HEEL OF DAM  
 FOUNDATION REACTION PRESSURES TOE= 59.09 PSI HEEL= -3.86 PSI  
 OVERTURNING FACTOR OF SAFETY= 1.44  
 SLIDING WITH SHEAR FACTOR OF SAFETY= 6.53 (SHEAR ACROSS FULL BASE WIDTH)  
 DEVELOPED FRICTION FACTOR (NO SHEAR)= .65

STABILITY ANALYSIS OF OGEE SECTION AT SENECA FALLS  
 NORMAL POOL AND EARTHQUAKE

BASE ELEVATION= 361.00FT. TOP ELEVATION= 427.50FT. BASE WIDTH= 53.00FT. DENSITY= 145.00PCF  
 HEADWATER ELEVATION= 430.50FT. TAILWATER ELEVATION= 381.50FT. EARTHQUAKE ACCELERATION=.050G (HORIZI)..000G (VERT)  
 SILT ELEVATION= 9.00FT. SILT DENSITY(SUMMERF0D)= 0.00PCF. SILT PRESSURE COEFFICIENT(K1)= .33  
 SHEAR STRESS= 100.00PSI. SHEAR WIDTH= 53.00FT. FRICTION FACTOR= .60

LOADING	FORCE(KIPS)	ARM(FEET)	STABILIZING MOMENT	OVERTURNING MOMENT
WIGHT OF DAM	152.96	32.15	11348.94	3100.10
HEADWATER	141.87	22.41		
TAILWATER	10.68	6.16	65.78	4466.29
UPLIFT	142.21	31.53		
EARTHQUAKE INDUCED LOADINGS				
INERTIA-WATER	7.57	27.00		286.43
HORIZONTAL INERTIA-DAM	17.65	25.39		465.79
			11416.72	8336.61

NET HORIZONTAL FORCE= 156.42 KIPS  
 NET VERTICAL FORCE= 219.75 KIPS  
 NET MOMENT= 3080.11KIP-FOOT  
 X-CAP OF FOUNDATION REACTION= 14.67 FEET  
 ECCENTRICITY OF FOUNDATION REACTION FROM CENTER= 11.08 FEET  
 FOUNDATION REACTION REACTION NOT IN CENTRAL THIRD OF BASE  
 FOUNDATION REACTION PRESSURES= 64.77 PSI AT HEEL = -9.54 PSI AT TOE  
 OVERTURNING FACTOR OF SAFETY= 1.37  
 SLIDING FACTOR OF SAFETY= .81  
 DEVELOPED FRICTION FACTOR (NO SHEAR)= .74  
 SLIDING WITH SHEAR FACTOR OF SAFETY= 5.69(SHEAR ACROSS FULL BASE WIDTH)

STABILITY ANALYSIS OF Ogee SECTION AT SENECA FALLS  
 PROBABLE MAXIMUM FLOOD

BASE ELEVATION= 363.00FT. TOP ELEVATION= 427.50FT. RASE WIDTH= 53.00FT. DENSITY= 145.00PCF  
 HEADWATER ELEVATION= 441.00FT. TAILWATER ELEVATION= 410.00FT. EARTHQUAKE ACCELERATION= .000G (MORE?) .000G (VERT)  
 SILT ELEVATION= 0.00FT. SILT DENSITY(SUBMERGED)= 0.00PCF. SILT PRESSURE COEFFICIENT= .33  
 SHEAR STRESS= 100.00PSI SHEAR WIDTH= 53.00FT. FRICTION FACTOR= .60

LOADING	FORCE(KIPS)	ARM(FEET)	STABILIZING MOMENT	OVERTURNING MOMENT
HEIGHT OF OAD	352.96	32.15	11340.94	6562.99
HEADWATER	104.13	26.67		
TAILWATER	50.92	15.65	1070.60	
UPLIFT	206.70	20.69		5930.36
			12427.62	10673.35

NET HORIZONTAL FORCE= 149.21 KIPS  
 NET VERTICAL FORCE= 146.26 KIPS  
 NET MOMENT= 1954.26 KIP-FEET

X-CAR OF FOUNDATION REACTION= 13.36 FEET  
 ECCENTRICITY OF FOUNDATION REACTION FROM CENTER= 13.14 FEET  
 FOUNDATION REACTION NOT IN CENTRAL THIRD OF BASE  
 FOUNDATION REACTION PRESSURE= 47.67 PSI  
 OVERTURNING FACTOR OF SAFETY= 1.19  
 SLIDING FACTOR OF SAFETY= .76  
 DEVELOPED FRICTION FACTOR (NO SHEAR)= .79  
 SLIDING WITH SHEAR FACTOR OF SAFETY= 7.39(SHEAR ACROSS FULL BASE WIDTH)

.....  
 STABILITY ANALYSIS OF STRAIGHT GRAVITY SECTION AT SENECA FALLS  
 NORMAL POOL  
 .....  
 BASE ELEVATION= 363.00FT. TOP ELEVATION= 436.00FT. BASE WIDTH= 53.00FT. DENSITY= 145.00PCF  
 HEADWATER ELEVATION= 430.50FT. TAILWATER ELEVATION= 301.50FT. EARTHQUAKE ACCELERATION= .000G (MORIT)= .000G (WFRM)  
 SILT ELEVATION= 0.00FT. SILT DENSITY(SUBMERGED)= 8.00PCF SILT PRESSURE COEFFICIENT(K)= .33  
 SHEAR STRESS= 100.00PSI SHEAR WIDTH= 53.00FT. FRICTION FACTOR= .68  
 .....

LOADING	FORCE(KIPS)	ARM(FEET)	STABILIZING MOMENT	OVERTURNING MOMENT
WEIGHT OF DAM	369.47	33.27	12292.98	3195.29
HEADWATER	142.16	22.40		
TAILWATER	10.68	6.16	65.78	
UPLIFT	142.21	31.53		4486.29
			12358.66	7679.58

.....  
 NET HORIZONTAL FORCE= 131.48 KIPS  
 NET VERTICAL FORCE= 227.26 KIPS  
 NET MOMENT= 4679.08KIP-FEET  
 X-BAR OF FOUNDATION REACTION= 20.59 FEET  
 ECCENTRICITY OF FOUNDATION REACTION FROM CENTER= 5.91 FEET  
 FOUNDATION REACTION PRESSURES.....TOE= 49.78 PSI.....HEEL= 9.05 PSI.....  
 OVERTURNING FACTOR OF SAFETY= 1.61  
 SLIDING FACTOR OF SAFETY= 1.04  
 DEVELOPED FRICTION FACTOR (NO SHEAR)= .58  
 SLIDING WITH SHEAR FACTOR OF SAFETY= 6.06(SHEAR ACROSS FULL BASE WIDTH)  
 .....

STABILITY ANALYSIS OF STRAIGHT GRAVITY SECTION AT SEMECA FALLS  
 RESERVOIR AT TOP OF DAM

BASE ELEVATION= 363.00FT. TOP ELEVATION= 434.00FT. BASE WIDTH= 53.00FT. DENSITY= 145.00PCF  
 HEADWATER ELEVATION= 436.00FT. TAILWATER ELEVATION= 301.50FT. EARTHQUAKE ACCELERATION=.0006 (HORIZ) .0006 (VERT)  
 SILT ELEVATION= 8.00FT. SILT DENSITY (SUBMERGED)= 8.00PCF SILT PRESSURE COEFFICIENT(K)= .33  
 SHEAR STRESS= 188.00PSI SHEAR WIDTH= 53.00FT. FRICTION FACTOR= .68

LOADING	FORCE(KIPS)	ARM(FEET)	STABILIZING MOMENT	OVERTURNING MOMENT
WEIGHT OF DAM	369.57	33.27	12292.00	3718.55
HEADWATER	157.28	23.64		
TAILWATER	18.68	6.16	65.78	4688.78
UPLIFT	160.00	31.60		
			12358.66	8407.33

NET HORIZONTAL FORCE= 140.68 KIPS  
 NET VERTICAL FORCE= 221.47 KIPS  
 NET MOMENT= 3951.33KIP-Feet  
 X-BAR OF FOUNDATION REACTION= 17.84 FEET  
 ECCENTRICITY OF FOUNDATION REACTION FROM CENTER= 9.66 FEET  
 FOUNDATION REACTION PRESSURES.....TOE= 57.46 PSI.....HEEL= .57 PSI.....  
 OVERTURNING FACTOR OF SAFETY= 1.47  
 SLIDING FACTOR OF SAFETY= .91  
 DEVELOPED FRICTION FACTOR (NO SHEAR)= .66  
 SLIDING WITH SHEAR FACTOR OF SAFETY= 6.11(SHEAR ACROSS FULL BASE WIDTH)

STABILITY ANALYSIS OF STRAIGHT GRAVITY SECTION AT SEWEGA FALLS  
 NORMAL POOL AND ICE LOAD

BASE ELEVATION= 363.00FT. TOP ELEVATION= 434.00FT. BASE WIDTH= 53.00FT. DENSITY= 145.00PCF  
 HEADWATER ELEVATION= 430.50FT. TAILWATER ELEVATION= 381.50FT. EARTHQUAKE ACCELERATION= .000G (HORIZ), .000G (VERT)  
 SILT ELEVATION= 0.00FT. SILT DENSITY(SURMERGED)= 8.00PCF SILT PRESSURE COEFFICIENT(K)= .33  
 SHEAR STRESS= 100.00PSI SHEAR WIDTH= 53.00FT. FRICTION FACTOR= .60

LOADING	FORCE(KIPS)	ARM(FEET)	STABILIZING MOMENT	OVERTURNING MOMENT
WEIGHT OF DAM	369.47	33.27	12292.08	3195.24
HEADWATER	162.16	22.40		
TAILWATER	18.68	6.16	65.78	
UPLIFT	142.21	31.53		4684.29
ICE LOAD	5.00	57.50		287.50
			12358.66	7967.04

NET HORIZONTAL FORCE= 136.48 KIPS  
 NET VERTICAL FORCE= 227.26 KIPS  
 NET MOMENT= 4391.50KIP-Feet  
 Y-BAR OF FOUNDATION REACTION= 19.32 FEET  
 ECCENTRICITY OF FOUNDATION REACTION FROM CENTER= 7.18 FEET  
 FOUNDATION REACTION PRESSURES= 53.97 PSI  
 OVERTURNING FACTOR OF SAFETY= 1.55  
 SLIDING FACTOR OF SAFETY= 1.00  
 DEVELOPED FRICTION FACTOR (NO SHEAR)= .60  
 SLIDING WITH SHEAR FACTOR OF SAFETY= 6.59(SHEAR) ACROSS FULL BASE WIDTH

STABILITY ANALYSIS OF STRAIGHT GRAVITY SECTION AT SEMECA FALLS  
 MINIMAL POOL AND EARTHQUAKE

BASE ELEVATION= 363.00FT. TOP ELEVATION= 434.00FT. BASE WIDTH= 53.00FT. DENSITY 145.00PCF  
 HEADWATER ELEVATION= 430.50FT. TAILWATER ELEVATION= 381.50FT. EARTHQUAKE ACCELERATION=.050G (HORIZI)..000F. (V  
 SILT DENSITY(SURKMGED))= 0.00PCF SILT PRESSURE COEFFICIENT(K)= .33  
 SHEAR STRESS= 100.00PSI SHEAR WIDTH= 53.00FT. FRICTION FACIOM=.60

LOADING	FORCE (KIPS)	ARM (FEET)	STABILIZING MOMENT	OVERTURNING MOMENT
WEIGHT OF DAM	369.47	33.27	12292.88	3195.39
HEADWATER	142.16	72.48		
TAILWATER	10.64	6.16	65.78	
UPLET	142.21	31.53		4484.29
EARTHQUAKE INDUCED LOADINGS				
INERTIA-WATER	7.94	27.00		214.49
HORIZONTAL INERTIA-DAM	18.47	29.25		540.32
			17358.46	8434.38

NET HORIZONTAL FORCE= 147.89 KIPS  
 NET VERTICAL FORCE= 227.26 KIPS  
 NET MOMENT= 392.28 KIP-Feet  
 X-RAR OF FOUNDATION REACTION= 17.27 FEET  
 ECCENTRICITY OF FOUNDATION REACTION FROM CENTER= 9.23 FEET  
 FOUNDATION REACTION NOT IN CENTRAL THIRD OF BASE  
 FOUNDATION REACTION PRESSURES= 60.90 PSI AT TOE -1.34 PSI AT HEEL  
 OVERTURNING FACTOR OF SAFETY= 1.47  
 SLIDING FACTOR OF SAFETY= .86  
 DEVELOPED FRICTION FACTOR (NO SHEAR)= .69  
 SLIDING WITH SHEAR FACTOR OF SAFETY= 5.70 (SHEAR ACROSS FULL BASE WIDTH)

STABILITY ANALYSIS OF STRAIGHT GABVITY SECTION AT SEMECA FALLS  
 PROBABLE MAXIMUM FLOOD

BASE ELEVATION= 363.00FT. TOP ELEVATION= 439.00FT. BASE WIDTH= 53.00FT. DENSITY= 145.00PCF  
 HEADWATER ELEVATION= 441.00FT. TAILWATER ELEVATION= 410.00FT. EARTHQUAKE ACCELERATION= .000G (HORET), .000G (VERT)  
 SILT ELEVATION= 0.00FT. SILT DENSITY (SUBMERGED)= 8.00PCF. SILT PRESSURE COEFFICIENT(Ks) = .33  
 SHEAR STRESS= 100.00PSI. SHEAR WIDTH= 53.00FT. FRICTION FACTOR= .68

LOADING	FORCE(KIPS)	ARM(FEET)	STABILIZING MOMENT	OVERTURNING MOMENT
HEIGHT OF DAM	369.67	33.27	12292.08	4823.23
HEADWATER	180.29	25.62		5930.36
TAILWATER	60.92	15.65	1078.68	
UPLIFT	206.78	28.69		18753.59

NET HORIZONTAL FORCE= 119.37 KIPS  
 NET VERTICAL FORCE= 162.77 KIPS  
 NET MOMENT= 2617.97 KIP-Feet

X-BAR OF FOUNDATION REACTION= 16.88 FEET  
 ECCENTRICITY OF FOUNDATION REACTION FROM CENTER= 18.42 FEET

FOUNDATION REACTION NOT IN CENTRAL THIRD OF BASE  
 TENSION AT HEEL OF DAM

FOUNDATION REACTION PRESSURES AT TOE= 46.48 PSI  
 AT HEEL= -3.82 PSI

OVERTURNING FACTOR OF SAFETY= 1.24  
 SLIDING FACTOR OF SAFETY= .82

DEVELOPED FRICTION FACTOR (NO SHEAR)= .73  
 SLIDING WITH SHEAR FACTOR OF SAFETY= 7.21 (SHEAR ACROSS FULL GABSE WIDTH)