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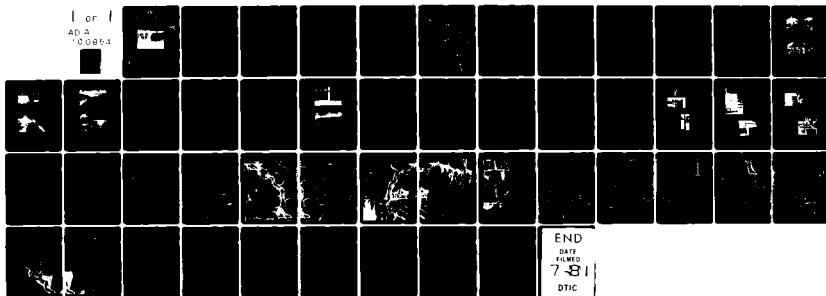
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BY
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JUNE 1975

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REPORT DOCUMENTATION PAGE		READ INSTRUCTIONS BEFORE COMPLETING FORM
1. REPORT NUMBER	2. GOVT ACCESSION NO.	3. RECIPIENT'S CATALOG NUMBER
	AD-A100854	
4. TITLE (and Subtitle) Flood Plain Information, Ottawa River-Tenmile Creek Sylvania and Vicinity Lucas County, Ohio,		5. TYPE OF REPORT & PERIOD COVERED Final
7. AUTHOR(s)		6. PERFORMING ORG. REPORT NUMBER
9. PERFORMING ORGANIZATION NAME AND ADDRESS U.S. Army Engineer District, Buffalo 1776 Niagara Street Buffalo, New York 14207		8. CONTRACT OR GRANT NUMBER(s)
11. CONTROLLING OFFICE NAME AND ADDRESS U.S. Army Engineer District, Buffalo 1776 Niagara Street Buffalo, New York 14207		10. PROGRAM ELEMENT, PROJECT, TASK AREA & WORK UNIT NUMBERS
14. MONITORING AGENCY NAME & ADDRESS (if different from Controlling Office)		12. REPORT DATE 1975
		13. NUMBER OF PAGES 25
		15. SECURITY CLASS. (of this report)
		15a. DECLASSIFICATION/DOWNGRADING SCHEDULE
16. DISTRIBUTION STATEMENT (of this Report) Distribution Unlimited		
17. DISTRIBUTION STATEMENT (of the abstract entered in Block 20, if different from Report)		
18. SUPPLEMENTARY NOTES		
19. KEY WORDS (Continue on reverse side if necessary and identify by block number) Floods Flooding Ottawa River		
20. ABSTRACT (Continue on reverse side if necessary and identify by block number) A knowledge of flood potential and its hazards is an essential ingredient of comprehensive land use planning and management decisions concerning flood plain utilization. The information contained herein will not only assist local authorities and residents to better understand the causes of their flood problems, but will also provide necessary guidance in determining the best use of flood prone lands along Ottawa River and Tenmile Creek. This report is based on hydrological facts, historic data, and other technical information having a bearing		

on the occurrence and magnitude of flood discharges within the study area. Included are maps, profiles, photographs, and cross sections which indicate the extent of flooding that might occur in the future.

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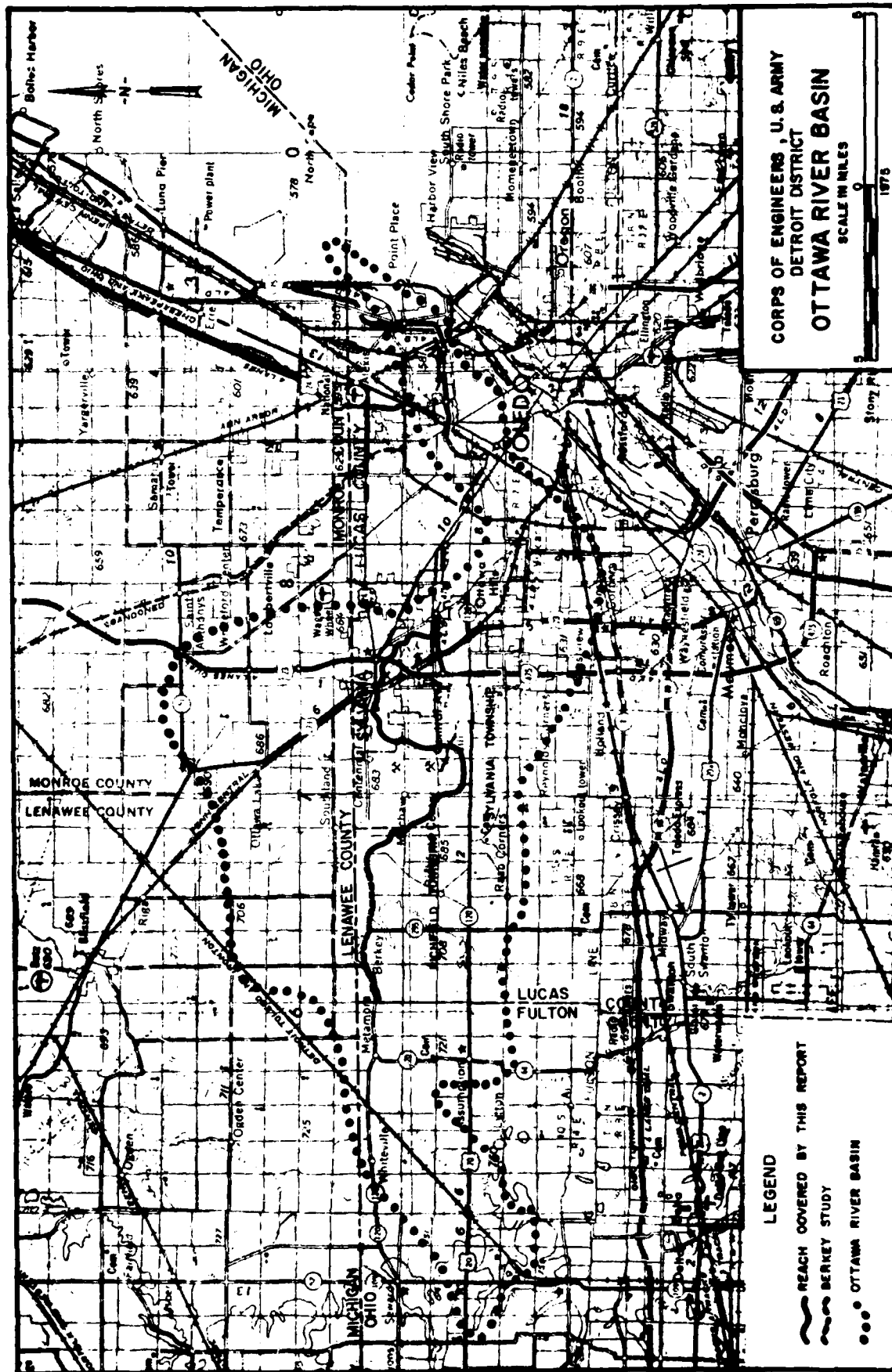
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Cover photo - July 15, 1958 flood in Sylvania Township, west of Herr Road.



PREFACE

The study reaches of the Ottawa River and Tenmile Creek flood plains covered by this report extend 14.09 miles upstream from the Interstate 475 highway bridge over Ottawa River to the east village limit of Berkey on Tenmile Creek (Plates 1 and 2). It includes 2.74 miles of Tenmile Creek through Richfield Township, 6.04 through Sylvania Township, and 2.18 through the City of Sylvania to its confluence with North Branch Tenmile Creek. From that point, Ottawa River flows 1.32 miles through the City of Sylvania and 1.81 through Sylvania Township to the lower limit of the study area. The drainage area tributary to the Ottawa River at the Interstate 475 highway bridge is 125.37 square miles.

A knowledge of flood potential and its hazards is an essential ingredient of comprehensive land use planning and management decisions concerning flood plain utilization. The information contained herein will not only assist local authorities and residents to better understand the causes of their flood problems, but will also provide necessary guidance in determining the best use of flood prone lands along Ottawa River and Tenmile Creek. The report focuses attention on these flood prone lands and their environmental qualities, and their value as a natural resource.

The purpose of this study is to collect and develop information on past and probable future floods. It will not only assist local authorities with future studies, planning, and action designed to eliminate or reduce flood hazards, but will also help to avoid future damages likely to be associated with development in flood plain areas. With it, development in flood prone areas can be planned at elevations high enough to avoid flood damages or at least with full recognition of the chance or hazards of flooding that exist.

This report is based on hydrological facts, historic flood data, and other technical information having a bearing on the occurrence and magnitude of flood discharges within the study area. Included are maps, profiles, photographs, and cross sections which indicate the extent of flooding that might occur in the future. Properly used, this information will support sound flood plain management. The maps, profiles, and cross sections indicate the depth of probable flooding at any location by the occurrence of the 50 year, Intermediate Regional (100 year), or Standard Project Flood.

Alternative solutions to flood problems are not included. However, the report provides the basis for further study and planning on the part of local governments to arrive at solutions which will minimize future flood damages. This can be accomplished by local planning programs which guide development and land use in the flood plain through zoning, building codes, health regulations, and other regulatory methods. Pamphlets and guides pertaining to flood plain regulations, flood proofing, and other related actions have been prepared by the Corps of Engineers. They are available to state agencies, local governments, and citizens for planning and action to reduce flood damage potential.

This report was prepared for the Toledo Metropolitan Area Council of Governments, the Toledo Lucas County Plan Commissions, the Maumee Watershed Conservancy District, and the Sylvania Municipal Planning Commission. Coordination was effected through the Flood Plain Management Section of the Division of Planning, Ohio Department of Natural Resources. Copies of the report will be made available to interested agencies and individuals through these organizations. The Detroit District, Corps of Engineers, and the Flood Plain Management Section of the Division of Planning, Ohio Department of Natural Resources will assist planning agencies in the interpretation and use of the data presented, as well as the development of additional technical information.

BACKGROUND INFORMATION

Settlement

The first settlers arrived in 1832, locating on the north bank of the Ottawa River, now the City of Sylvania. The village plat of Whiteford was filed July 11, 1835, and that of the Village of Sylvania the following year. In 1866, the two villages were consolidated and incorporated. In 1910, the village population was about 1,000 and had grown to 5,200 in 1960, at which time Sylvania was proclaimed a city. As of the last census, the population had more than doubled to 12,000. That portion of Sylvania Township outside of the city has also exhibited considerable growth with the population increasing from 2,000 to 12,000 between 1920 and 1970.

The first settlers arrived in Richfield Township May 1834, locating near the southeast corner of the township. Richfield is primarily an agricultural township and, as such, has not grown as rapidly as Sylvania. In 1920, the township population was 1,000 and by 1970 had only increased by 500. Consistent with historical precedent, both communities located on the best available communication network of that day - a stream capable of commercial transport. This was done without regard for the potential flood problems of today.

The Stream and Its Valley

The Ottawa River and its tributaries drain an area of about 172 square miles of which about 125 are tributary to the downstream limit of the study area as shown in Table 1.

TABLE 1
DRAINAGE AREAS IN THE OTTAWA RIVER WATERSHED

Stream	Location	River Mile, above mouth of Ottawa River	Drainage Area, sq. mi.
Ottawa River	At Mouth	0.0	172 ¹
Ottawa River	At Toledo	11.65	150 ¹
Ottawa River	Below Schlicker Ditch	16.4	126.60
Schlicker Ditch	At Mouth		.96
Ottawa River	Above Schlicker Ditch	16.4	125.74
Ottawa River	At Downstream Study Limit	16.81	125.37
Ottawa River	Below Harroun Ditch	17.7	122.59
Harroun Ditch	At Mouth		.18
Ottawa River	Above Harroun Ditch	17.7	122.41
Ottawa River	At Confluence of Tenmile Creek and North Branch Tenmile Creek	19.95	120 ¹

TABLE 1 (Continued)

Stream	Location	River Mile, above mouth of Ottawa River	Drainage Area, sq. mi.
North Branch of Tenmile Creek	At Confluence with Tenmile Creek	19.95	39.3 ¹
Tenmile Creek	At Confluence with North Branch Tenmile Creek	19.95	80.7
Tenmile Creek	Below Heath Ditch	20.24	80.43
Heath Ditch	At Mouth	20.24	.81
Tenmile Creek	Above Heath Ditch	20.24	79.62
Tenmile Creek	Below Schreiber Ditch	21.98	76.25
Schreiber Ditch	At Mouth	21.98	3.04
Tenmile Creek	Above Schreiber Ditch	21.98	73.21
Tenmile Creek	Below Comstock and Smith Ditch	24.23	71.08
Comstock and Smith Ditch	At Mouth	24.23	4.04
Tenmile Creek	Above Comstock and Smith Ditch	24.23	67.04
Tenmile Creek	Below Prairie Ditch	26.1	64.40 ¹
Prairie Ditch	At Mouth	26.1	17.6 ¹
Tenmile Creek	Above Prairie Ditch	26.1	46.8 ¹
Tenmile Creek	Below Smith Ditch	26.38	46.72
Smith Ditch	At Mouth	26.38	1.68
Tenmile Creek	Above Smith Ditch	26.38	45.04
Tenmile Creek	Below Butler Ditch	27.88	43.35
Butler Ditch	At Mouth	27.88	1.99
Tenmile Creek	Above Butler Ditch	27.88	41.36
Tenmile Creek	Below Roberts Ditch	30.3	37.76
Roberts Ditch	At Mouth	30.3	1.85
Tenmile Creek	Above Roberts Ditch	30.3	35.91
Tenmile Creek	At Upstream Study Limit	30.9	35.55

¹These areas are from "Drainage Areas of Ohio Streams, Supplement to Gazetteer of Ohio Streams" prepared by the U. S. Geological Survey in cooperation with the Ohio Department of Natural Resources, Ohio Water Plan Inventory, Report 12a, 1967. All other values were determined as a part of this flood plain information study.

Tennile Creek from the upstream study limit forms a large "U" flowing southeast, east and then northeast into Sylvania where North Branch Tennile Creek enters. Their confluence forms the Ottawa River which flows in a southeasterly direction to the downstream limit of the study area. The Ottawa River watershed is bounded by the River Raisin basin on the north and by the Maumee River basin on the south.

There is a dramatic change in the topography from the lower to the upper limit of the study area. At the lower limit and throughout the City of Sylvania, Ottawa River flows in a well defined valley while the upstream portion of Tennile Creek flows through flat lands which are typical of the lake plains of the central lowlands physiographic province. This difference is illustrated by the cross sections at the end of the report.

Over their total 41.6 mile length, Ottawa River and Tennile Creek rise from an elevation of 573 at the mouth of Ottawa River in North Maumee Bay to an elevation of 738 at the source of Tennile Creek, for an average gradient of 4 feet per mile. Within the study area, however, the river rises 87.3 feet from an elevation of 594.7 to 682.0 at the downstream and upstream study limits, respectively, for an average gradient of 6.2 feet per mile over the study limit. There is a distinct change in stream gradient near river mile 22 as shown on the flood profiles at the end of the report. Upstream of this point, the gradient is 4.3 feet per mile, which is approximately the same as the overall gradient. Downstream of river mile 22, however, the gradient increases to 9.4 feet per mile.

The rather abrupt change in stream gradients is significant with respect to stream velocities. These can be so increased as to cause forces great enough to subject urbanized areas to the increased danger of structural as well as ordinary water damage. Where flows are impeded, particularly at existing bridges, flooded outlines are shown to fan out in a rather dramatic manner because of obstructed flood waters. The area of inundation would be easily enlarged with an accumulation of ice or debris at the bridge openings.

Development in the Flood Plain

The flooded areas examined in this report are shown on the six sheets, Plates 3 through 8. They are mostly pasture, farmland, and wooded areas, with only a small amount of industrial, commercial, and residential development. Particularly significant is the development of highway and railroad systems throughout this area. Overall, 27 bridges cross the 14.09 mile reach of Ottawa River and Tennile Creek covered by this report. The effect of these bridges on flooding is described in the next part.

FLOOD SITUATION

Data Sources and Records

Currently there are no stream gaging stations in the watershed. In March, 1945, a wire weight gage was installed on what was then called Tenmile Creek at the Secor Road Bridge in Toledo. In April that same year, a water stage recorder was installed at the same location. Measurements at this site were discontinued after September, 1948. Actual rainfall versus measured discharge at this gage for floods during May, 1945, and June, 1947, were compared against results of computed discharges used in this report. The results compared reasonable well.

In addition to these stream gaging records, dates and heights of past floods were provided by the Lucas County Engineer, and photographs of a past flood were provided by a Richfield Township Trustee. Descriptions of floods are based on research of newspaper files.

Base maps prepared for this report were enlarged from portions of U.S. Geological Survey quadrangle sheets entitled, "Sylvania, Ohio, Mich.," dated 1965 and "Berkey, Ohio, Mich.," dated 1966. Where available, two foot contour maps of the City of Sylvania were used as a guide to provide a more accurate delineation of flood limits. These maps were prepared in March, 1970. Channel cross sections and bridge data were obtained from field surveys.

Flood Season and Flood Characteristics

Within the study area, precipitation is normally abundant and well distributed throughout the year. Showers and thunderstorms account for most of the rainfall during summer and spring. Thunderstorms occur on about 40 days each year, most of which occur during the months of April through August. Depending on their intensity and duration, these thunderstorms may cause flooding.

Although most precipitation during the winter months comes in the form of rain, snowfall averages 30 inches and is distributed throughout the months of November through March. Generally, the crucial flood periods occur as a result of heavy winter and spring rains coupled with snow melt.

Factors Affecting Flooding and Its Impact

Obstructions to flood flows - Natural obstructions to flood flows include trees, brush, and other vegetation growing along the stream banks in the flood plain. Man-made encroachments and constrictions such as dams, bridges, floodwalls, levees, and highway and railroad embankments can also create more extensive flooding than would otherwise occur. Six of the 27 bridges that cross the flood plains of Ottawa River and Tenmile Creek within the study limits are shown on Figures 1 and 2. Currently, local authorities have plans to replace Harroun Road bridge at river mile 19.68 and Brint Road bridge at river mile 23.03 along their present alignment. The profiles and flooded area maps and bridge data are based on the existing structures and do not reflect the proposed improvements.

* At that time, the stream was called Tenmile Creek from North Maumee Bay to its headwaters. The current name is Ottawa River from North Maumee Bay to the confluence of Tenmile Creek and North Branch Tenmile Creek.

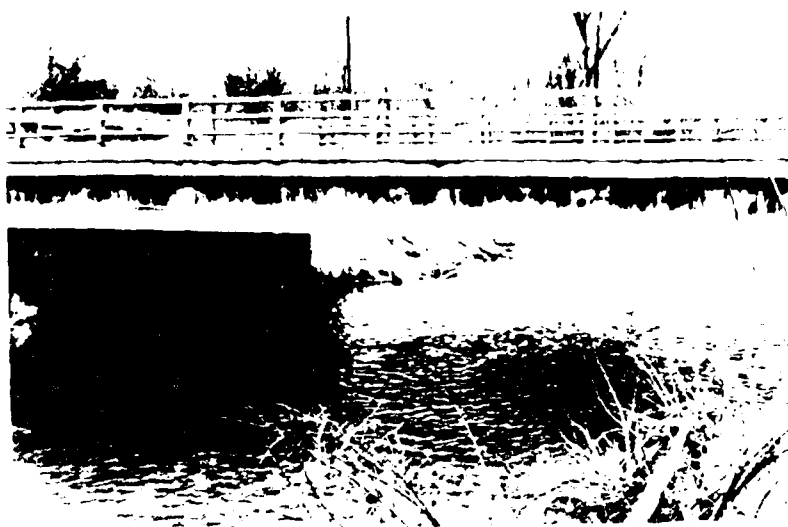


Upstream face of the I-475 Bridge at river mile 16.81 near Sylvania, Ohio



Downstream face of the Sturbridge Road Bridge at river mile 17.65 near Sylvania, Ohio

FIGURE 1 - OTTAWA RIVER BRIDGES



Downstream face of the South Main Street Bridge at river mile 20.15 in Sylvania, Ohio



Downstream face of the Penn Central Railroad Bridge at River mile 20.24 in Sylvania, Ohio

FIGURE 2 - TENMILE CREEK BRIDGES



Upstream face of the Silica Drive Bridge at river mile 20.43 in Sylvania, Ohio



Downstream face of the Kilburn Road Bridge at river mile 29.20 near Sylvania, Ohio

FIGURE 2 - TENMILE CREEK BRIDGES (continued)

The location of each of these 27 bridges is shown on the profiles at the end of the report. The sharp drop or "stair step" effect is the result of encroachment by the bridges and their roadway embankments across the flood plain. The magnitude of this drop is an indication of the ability or inability of the structure to pass the flood discharges under consideration. The absence of these structures would have resulted in a relatively smooth sloping line for each flood.

The elevations on the profiles have been translated into flooded areas on Plates 3 through 8. Upstream of each bridge, the outline of the flooded area fans out as a result of the restriction to flow. The degree to which this fanning out takes place depends a great deal upon both the topography and the magnitude of the drop shown on the profiles at each bridge.

No other significant structural obstructions to flood flow are located within the study reach. The profiles and flooded areas are predicated upon bridge openings remaining free of obstructions. However, it is possible for floating material to catch on bridge piers and low steel which would block the waterway openings or clog overbanks in wooded areas. Similarly, in winter months, ice jams in the river could occur which would clog the channels and bridge openings. Both of these events would tend to raise the flood elevations above that shown in the profiles, thus exaggerating the drop in the profiles and the fanning out of the flooded areas.

Flood damage prevention measures - Executive Order 11296 requires that all federal agencies directly responsible for the construction of federal facilities, evaluate flood hazards when planning the location of new facilities. In addition, this order requires the federal agencies responsible for administering federal grants, loans or mortgage insurance programs evaluate flood hazards in order to minimize potential flood damage and the need for possible future federal expenditures for flood protection and flood disaster relief.

The Ohio Department of Natural Resources in concert with the Corps of Engineers has developed flood plain management criteria defining the minimum requirements for an effective regulatory program. These are consistent with the requirements of the National Flood Insurance Program and Federal Executive Order 11296 for other federal programs and agencies. State agencies are required to comply with such criteria which discourage the location of structures in the floodway, as well as prescribed limitations when developing in the floodway fringe.

As state coordinating agency, the Department of Natural Resources also participates in the flood plain management activities with other agencies of the federal government other than the Corps of Engineers. In that capacity, it administers the National Flood Insurance and Federal Open Space Grants programs which have application to flood plain management objectives.

In Ohio, the power to adopt and enforce zoning regulations is delegated to political subdivisions. The enabling statutes are within Chapters 303, 519, and 713 of the Ohio Revised Code.

In the City of Sylvania, Ordinance No. 31-74 was passed on June 17, 1974. This ordinance requires that prior to construction or subdivision a permit be obtained from the Local Flood Plain Administrator. The administrator is responsible for reviewing permit applications to assure compliance with the following provisions of the ordinances:

"2.31 Permit Applications for New Construction or Substantial Improvement to Existing Structures. Permit applications for new or substantial improvement construction (including prefabricated and mobile homes) within Special Flood Hazard Areas shall be reviewed to assure that the proposed construction (a) is protected against flood damage, (b) is designed and anchored to prevent flotation, collapse, or lateral movement of the structure, (c) uses construction materials and utility equipment that are resistant to flood damage, and (d) uses construction methods and practices that will minimize flood damage.

"2.32 Subdivision Proposals and Other New Development Applications. Subdivision and other new development proposals located within the identified Special Flood Hazard Areas shall be reviewed to assure that (a) all such proposals are consistent with the need to minimize flood damage, (b) all public utilities and facilities such as sewer, gas, electrical, and water systems are located, elevated, and constructed to minimize or eliminate flood damage, and (c) adequate drainage is provided so as to reduce exposure to flood hazards.

"2.33 New or Replacement Water Supply and Sanitary Sewage System Applications. Applications for new or replacement water supply and sanitary sewer systems located within identified Special Flood Hazard Areas shall be designed to minimize or eliminate infiltration of flood waters into the systems and discharges from the systems into flood waters. On-site waste disposal systems shall be located so as to avoid impairment of them or contamination from them during flooding."

Flood warning and forecasting service - Although flood forecasts are not made for the Ottawa River, the study limits are well within the range of the weather surveillance radar at Detroit. The Toledo weather service office issues local flash flood warnings for areas of heavy precipitation by teletype. Subscribers to the teletype service can then relay this information to the local citizens.

PAST FLOODS

Flood Records

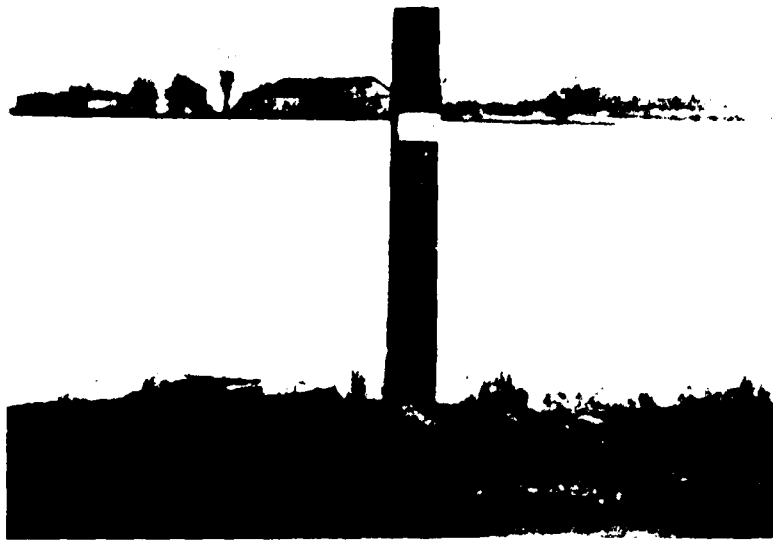
There are no stream gaging stations within the study area on either the Ottawa River or Tenmile Creek from which information on past floods could be extracted. A record of high water marks, however, has been obtained from the Lucas County Engineer which gives some perspective to the magnitude of past floods. The elevations of these high water marks are shown in Table 2. In addition, newspaper files have been searched for information concerning past floods.

Flood Descriptions

Although floods of varying magnitude have occurred on the Ottawa River and Tenmile Creek, they have caused little damage. This can be attributed to the little development in the flood plains. In July, 1958, a summer storm caused flooding of agricultural lands in the study area. Pictures of this flood are shown on Figure 3 and on the cover sheet.

The Sentinel Herald briefly described the flood of February 10, 1959. Whitt's Inn, which used to be located on North Main Street, had two feet of water running in and out the doors. Carroll Motor Sales, located at the foot of South Main Street hill, also had two feet of water in the basement.

The Sylvania Sentinel indicated that the Sylvania area was spared major flooding by the July 4, 1969 storm. Photographs in the paper showed flooding over Harroun Road near Tenmile Creek.



Flooded farmland at the corner of Sylvania Avenue and Mitchaw Road looking north from Sylvania Avenue



Flooded farmland at the corner of Holt Road and Mitchaw Road

FIGURE 3 - FLOOD SCENES IN SYLVANIA TOWNSHIP,
July 15, 1958

TABLE 2
HIGH WATER MARKS

Bridge Identifications	Miles Above Mouth of Ottawa River	1973 Flood	Elevation, feet (Lucas County Datum) ¹			Other Floods
			May 7, 1933 Flood	February 10, 1959 Flood	1961 Flood	
OTTAWA RIVER						
Sylvania Avenue	16.91	607.15	603.48	602.91	602.50	606.70 ²
Sturbridge Road	17.65					
Harroun Road	19.68	624.70	622.60	622.42	621.70	
TENMILE CREEK						
Silica Drive	20.43	632.28	634.61		633.80	654.70 ³
Brint Road	23.03	655.70	655.30	655.16	653.90	
Sylvania Avenue	24.21	661.20	659.18	658.18	658.30	
Centennial Road	25.17	663.26	662.60	662.77	662.3	665.86 ³
Herr Road	25.98	668.71	667.99	666.66		
Sylvania Avenue	26.88	672.34	670.72	669.08	669.9	
Brint Road	28.50	680.20	678.72	678.46	676.4	
Sylvania Metamora Road	29.95	687.04	684.90	685.16	684.3	

¹County datum minus 0.492 feet equals U.S. Geological Survey datum

²1966

³July 4, 1969

⁴1944

FUTURE FLOODS

Large floods have been experienced in the past over watersheds of other streams in the general geographic and physiographic region of this study. Intense storms similar to those causing these floods could occur over the Ottawa River watershed. It is therefore, desirable in determining future floods for this study area to consider storms and floods that have occurred in the region over watersheds whose topography, watershed cover, and physical characteristics are similar.

Information of this nature has been collected and compiled in *Bulletin 43* for streams in Ohio. Procedures described in this publication were used in determining the appropriate discharge rates for the various flood frequencies under consideration.

50-Year Frequency Flood

The 50 year frequency flood has a 2 percent chance of occurring in any given year. Since the flood represented by this frequency is statistically a more common event than either the Intermediate Regional Flood or Standard Project Floods, the magnitude of its flood flows as shown in Table 3 is less. Under the physiographic features of this watershed, the 50 year frequency flood flows represent about 86 percent of the Intermediate Regional Flood flows. The profiles at the end of the report illustrate the elevation to which each of the floods examined is expected to reach in relation to the stream bed and top of low bank elevations. Also shown on these profiles are the location of bridges and surveyed cross sections. This information can be used to better locate problem areas of particular interest.

Intermediate Regional Flood

The Intermediate Regional Flood is defined as a flood having an average frequency or probability of occurrence of once in 100 years or a flood that has a 1 percent chance of happening in any one year at a designated location. This is a major flood, although considerably less severe than the Standard Project Flood. Within the study area, flows representing the Intermediate Regional Flood are about 33 percent of the Standard Project Flood. The profiles and areas flooded by the Intermediate Regional Flood are shown at the end of the report.

Standard Project Flood

Only in rare instances has a specific stream experienced the largest flood that is likely to occur. Severe as the maximum known flood may have been on any given stream, it is commonly agreed that a larger flood can occur. The Corps of Engineers, in cooperation with the National Weather Service, has made comprehensive studies and investigations based on records of experienced storms and floods. With these, a generalized procedure for estimating flood potential has been developed and used in determining the Standard Project Flood. It is defined as the largest flood that can be expected from the most severe combination of meteorological and hydrological conditions that is considered reasonably characteristic of the geographical region involved. It represents a reasonable upper limit of flooding. It is not practical to assign a frequency to the Standard Project Flood because of the somewhat limited data available. The magnitude of the Standard Project Flood represents a recurrence interval well in excess of the Intermediate Regional Flood. The profile and areas flooded by the Standard Project Flood are shown at the end of the report.

"Floods in Ohio, Magnitude and Frequency, a supplement to Bulletin 32," by U.S. Geological Survey in cooperation with the Division of Water, Ohio Department of Natural Resources, April 1969

TABLE 3
PEAK FLOWS

Location	Miles Above	Drainage Area, sq. mi.	50-Year Frequency Flood	Flood Discharge, cfs	
	Mouth of Ottawa River			Intermediate Regional Flood	Standard Project Flood
OTTAWA RIVER					
Downstream Study Limit	16.81	125.37	5,300	6,000	19,000
Above Harroun Ditch	17.70	122.41	5,000	5,750	18,000
TENMILE CREEK					
At Mouth	19.95	80.7	3,900	4,450	13,700
Above Schreiber Ditch	21.98	73.21	3,600	4,200	12,800
Above Comstock and Sharp Ditch	24.23	67.04	3,350	3,850	11,700
Above Prairie Ditch	26.10	46.8	2,700	3,100	9,500
Above Butler Ditch	27.88	41.36	2,500	2,900	8,700
Above Roberts Ditch	30.30	33.91	2,250	2,650	7,900
Upstream Study Limit	30.90	35.55	2,250	2,650	7,900

Comparison of the peak discharges expressed in cubic feet per second, shown in Table 3 indicates that the Standard Project Flood flows are over three times as great as the Intermediate Regional Flood flows. Computed profile elevations of the Intermediate Regional and Standard Project Floods are compared with bridge elevations in Table 4.

Hazards of Large Floods

The amount and extent of damage caused by a flood depends, in general, upon the extent of development in the area flooded, the depth of flooding, the velocity of flow, the rate of rise, and the duration of flooding. Deep floodwater flowing at high velocity and carrying floating debris could create conditions hazardous to persons and vehicles attempting to cross flooded areas. In general, floodwater 3 feet deep or more and flowing at a velocity of 3 feet per second or more could easily sweep an adult person off his feet, thus creating definite danger of injury or drowning. Water lines can be ruptured by being exposed due to the erosive action of floodwater, thus creating the possibility of contaminated domestic water supplies. Inundation of roadways can flood sanitary sewers, causing sewage to back up into basements. Extended periods of flooding not only create severe hardships for residents and businesses, but also post flood structural and sanitary problems. Swelling, warping, and settling of buildings and the widespread distribution of pollution-laden debris and silt confront all affected residents. Isolation of areas by floodwater could create hazards in terms of medical, fire, or law enforcement emergencies.

Flooded areas and flood damage - The areas that would be flooded by the Intermediate Regional and Standard Project Floods are shown on Plates 3 through 8. The flooded outlines along the tributaries upstream of their confluence with the main stem represent the dead level backwater flood elevation from the main stem river and do not reflect peak runoff conditions of the tributaries themselves. Actual limits of the flooded area on the ground may differ from that shown, as the 5 foot contour interval and map scale do not permit precise plotting of boundaries.

Obstructions - Twenty seven bridges span Ottawa River and Tenmile Creek within the study reach. Of the eight across the Ottawa River, six are public and two are private. The remaining 19 cross Tenmile Creek and consist of 13 public roads, 2 railroads, and 4 private roads. No other significant structural obstructions to flood flows are located within the study reach. As indicated under the discussion on Factors Affecting Flooding and Its Impact, waterway openings of bridges may become clogged, thus increasing flood elevations. Since it is impossible to forecast these events, it was assumed for these flood determinations that all bridge structures would stand and that no clogging would occur.

Velocities of flow - Water velocities during floods depend largely upon the size and shape of the cross sections, the condition of the stream, and the stream bed slope, all of which vary on different streams and at different locations on the same stream. During an Intermediate Regional Flood, velocities in the main channel would range from 0.8 to 14.3 feet per second. Overbank velocities would generally be less than 1.5 feet per second, but would reach 3.4 feet per second. Channel velocities during the Standard Project Flood would range from 1.1 to 19.95 feet per second. Overbank velocities would generally be less than 2 feet per second, but would reach 4.4 feet per second. The dangers encountered as a result of high velocities are described under the section, Hazards of Large Floods.

Photographs of design flood heights - Intermediate Regional and Standard Project Flood levels reached at various locations in the study area are indicated on Figures 4 and 5.

TABLE 4
ELEVATION DATA
BRIDGES ACROSS OTTAWA RIVER AND TENMILE CREEK IN SYLVANIA AND VICINITY, LUCAS
COUNTY, OHIO

Bridge Identification	River Mile, Above Mouth of Ottawa River	Elevation, feet (U.S.G.S. Datum)			Intermediate ¹ Regional Flood	Standard ¹ Project Flood
		Stream Bed ¹	Low Steel ²	Bridge Floor ²		
OTTAWA RIVER						
Interstate 475	16.81	594.7	613.3	617.3	607.37	617.13
Sylvania Avenue	16.91	593.2	607.6	611.9	608.05	616.13
Sturbridge Road	17.65	597.8	612.7	614.6	608.61	618.33
Private Road	18.01	600.3	609.5	611.3	611.60	619.22
Private Road	18.73	605.9	614.5	616.5	615.92	622.17
U.S. 23 N. Exit Ramp	19.23	609.4	628.6	630.1	618.64	626.63
U.S. 23	19.28	610.2	627.0	629.3	619.63	631.03
Harroun Road	19.68	613.6	627.2	630.4	623.42	631.60
TENMILE CREEK						
South Main Street	20.15	623.3	633.3	638.1	630.57	639.81
Penn. Central Railroad	20.24	624.8	647.2 ⁴	653.1	633.10	640.14
Silica Drive	20.43	628.2	638.2 ⁴	643.9	637.78	647.90
Olde Post Road	21.02	635.6	645.4	648.6	644.68	650.90
Private Road	21.24	637.2	643.4	646.4	648.96	653.31
Bonniebrook Road	21.84	642.2	653.7	655.3	651.39	657.05
Private Road	22.24	643.3	650.8	652.6	654.56	659.97
Brint Road	23.03	645.2	657.0	659.0	657.83	662.14
Sylvania Avenue	24.21	649.8	660.8	663.1	660.46	663.97
Toledo, Angola & Western R.R.	24.55	650.6	663.1	666.9	663.92	668.55
Centennial Road	25.17	652.2	666.6	670.5	665.00	670.12
Private Road	25.55	653.4	664.2	665.6	666.40	670.26
Herr Road	25.98	654.6	668.8	670.4	667.25	670.78
Sylvania Avenue	26.88	659.5	672.5	674.4	669.47	674.58
Brint Road	28.50	670.0	680.5	683.1	677.64	681.17
Private Road	28.72	671.3	678.6	680.6	679.61	681.64
Kilburn Road	29.20	673.4	682.1 ⁴	684.6	683.75	685.12
Sylvania Metamora Road	29.95	675.8	688.0 ⁴	690.5	685.52	690.61
Gibbs Road	30.38	678.2	687.2	689.8	686.81	691.36

¹Elevation at lowpoint in channel

²Elevation at center of bridge

³Elevation at upstream face of bridge

⁴Elevation at top of arch



Sturbridge Road Bridge at river mile 17.65.



Sylvania Sewage Treatment Plant at river mile 19.86.

FIGURE 4 - FLOOD HEIGHTS ALONG OTTAWA RIVER



Commercial building on Main Street
at river mile 20.15.

Residential development along
Apple Creek Road at river mile
20.74. This area would not be
inundated by the IRF.



FIGURE 5 - FLOOD HEIGHTS ALONG TENMILE CREEK



Olde Post Road Bridge at river mile 21.02.



Brint Road Bridge at river mile 23.03.

FIGURE 6 - FLOOD HEIGHTS ALONG TENMILE CREEK (Continued)

GLOSSARY

Backwater. The resulting highwater surface upstream from a dam, bridge or other obstruction in a river channel. Also, the body of relatively still waters in tributaries or low lying areas having access to the main body of water.

Channel or Watercourse. An elongated depression either natural or man-made having a bed and well defined banks varying in depth, width, and length, which gives direction to a current of water and is normally described as a creek, stream, or river bed.

Cross-section. A section taken transverse or at right angles to the axis of the channel showing the depth of the channel relative to the channel banks and higher ground.

Datum. An assumed reference plane from which elevations and depths are measured, such as from sea level.

Flood. A temporary overflow by a river, stream, ocean, lake, or other body of water of lands not normally covered by water. It does not include the ponding of surface water due to inadequate drainage, such as within a development. It is characterized by damaging inundation, backwater effects of surcharging sewers and local drainage channels, and by unsanitary conditions within adjoining flooded habitated area attributable to pollutants, debris, and water table.

Flood Crest. The maximum stage or elevation reached by flood waters at a given location.

Flood Peak. The maximum instantaneous discharge or volume of flow in cubic feet per second passing a given location. It usually occurs at or near the time of the flood crest.

Flood Plain. The relatively flat area or low lands covered by flood waters originating with either the adjoining channel of a water course, such as a river or stream, or a body of standing water, such as an ocean or lake.

Flood Profile. A graph showing the relationship of water surface elevation to location along the stream. The latter is generally expressed as distance above the mouth of the stream in miles. While it is drawn to show surface elevations for the crest of a specific flood, it may be prepared for conditions at any other given time or stage.

Flood Stage. The elevation at which overflow of the natural stream banks or body of water occurs.

Frequency. The expected recurrence interval for a given size flood based upon long term statistical probability. Large floods are less frequent and smaller floods are more frequent.

Gage. An instrument installed upstream from, but within range of the cross section or reach of the river in question to determine fluctuations and stage with respect to time

Head Loss. The effect of obstructions, such as narrow bridge openings, dams or buildings that limit the area through which water must flow, raising the surface of water upstream from the obstruction.

Headwater. The tributaries which are the sources of streams.

Hydrograph. A graph denoting the discharge or stage of flow over a period of time.

Intermediate Regional Flood. A flood having an average frequency of occurrence in the order of once in 100 years, although the flood may occur in any year. It is based on statistical analysis of stream flow records available for the watershed and analysis of rainfall and runoff characteristics in the general region of the watershed.

Left Bank. The bank of the left side of a river, stream or watercourse, looking downstream.

Low Steel (or Underclearance). See "Underclearance."

Right Bank. The bank on the right side of the river, stream or watercourse, looking downstream.

Standard Project Flood. The flood that may be expected from the most severe combination of meteorological and hydrological conditions that are considered reasonably characteristic of the geographical area in which the drainage basin is located, excluding extremely rare combinations. Peak discharges for these floods are generally about 40 percent to 60 percent of the Probable Maximum Floods for the same basins. Such floods, as used by the Corps of Engineers, are intended as practical expressions of the degree of protection that should be sought in the design of flood control works, the failure of which might be disastrous.

Underclearance. The lowest point of a bridge or other structure over or across a river, stream, or watercourse that limits the opening through which water flows. This is referred to as "low steel" in some regions.

Watershed. The area drained by a river or river system. The terms "drainage basin" and "watershed" are synonymous.

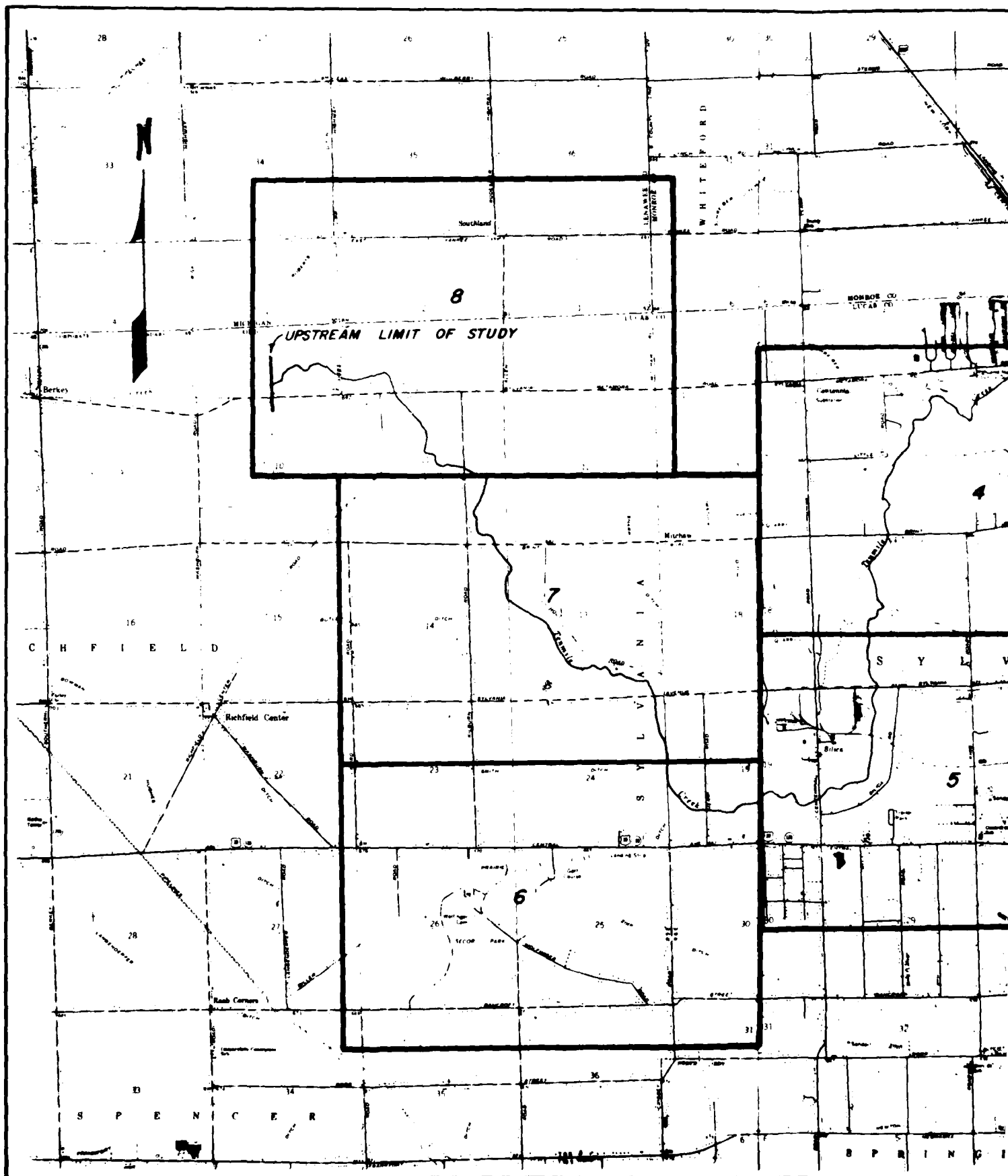
Water-stage Recorder. A device for producing, graphically or otherwise, a record of the rise and fall of a water surface with respect to time.

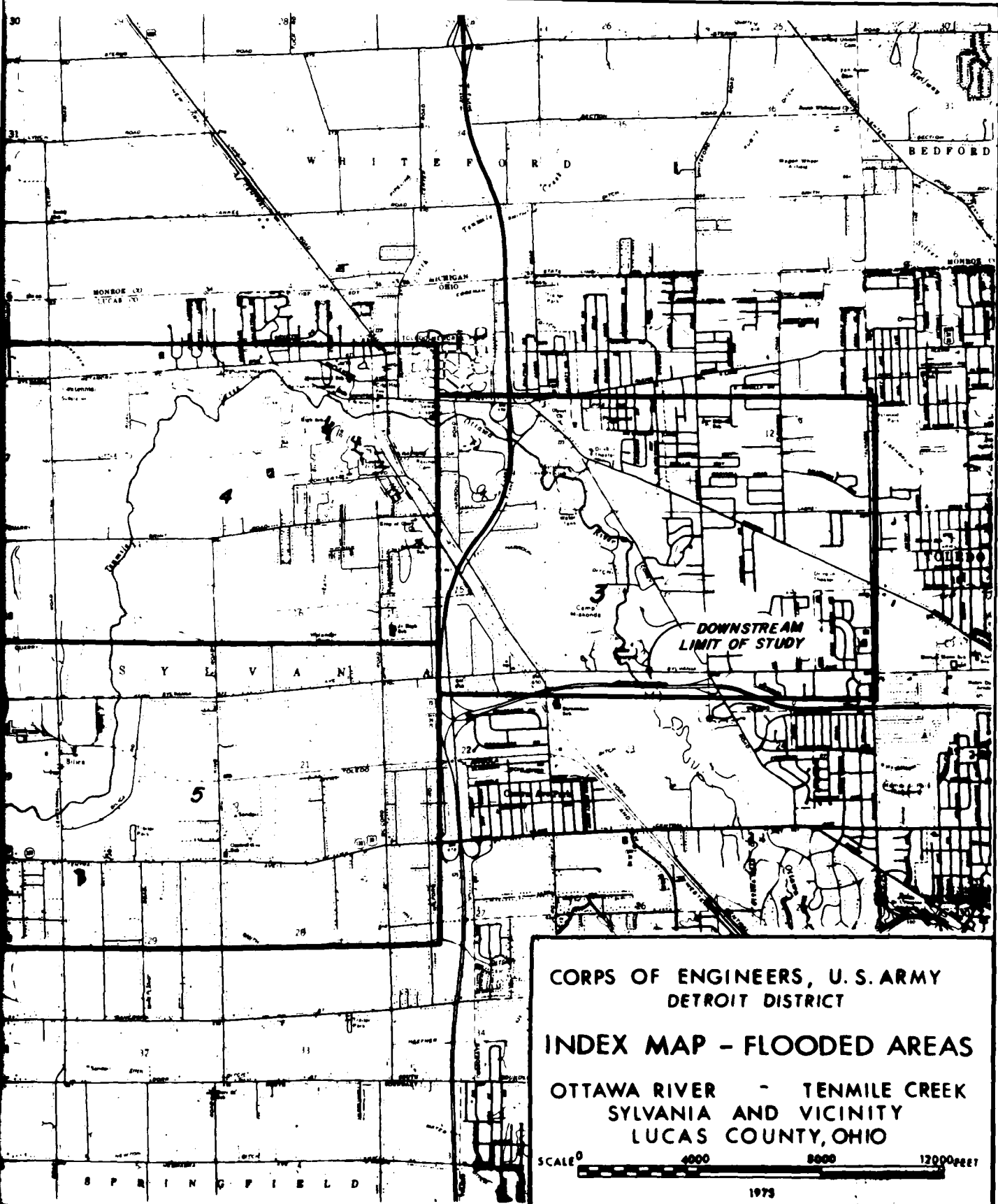
Wire-weight Gage. A river gage in which a weight suspended on wire is lowered to the water surface from an overhead structure, to measure the distance from a point of known elevation on the structure to the water surface.

AUTHORITY AND ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

This report has been prepared by Burgess & Niple, Limited under the direction of the Detroit District of the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers in accordance with the authority granted by Section 206 of the Flood Control Act of 1960 (PL 86-465) as amended.

Assistance and cooperation of federal, state, and local agencies in supplying useful information are appreciated. Pictures of the July 15, 1958 flood were provided by Mr. Zeno Langenderfer.



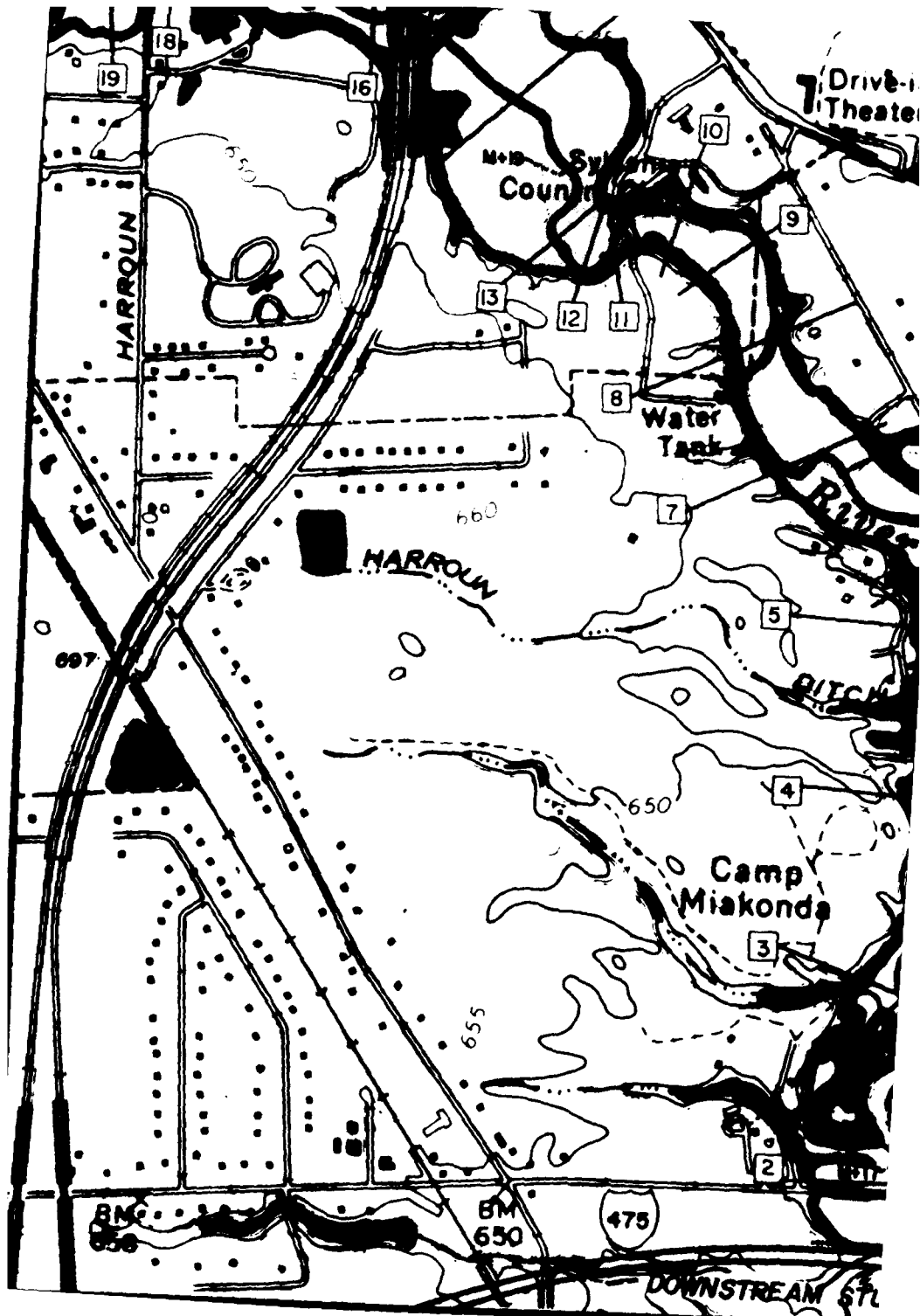


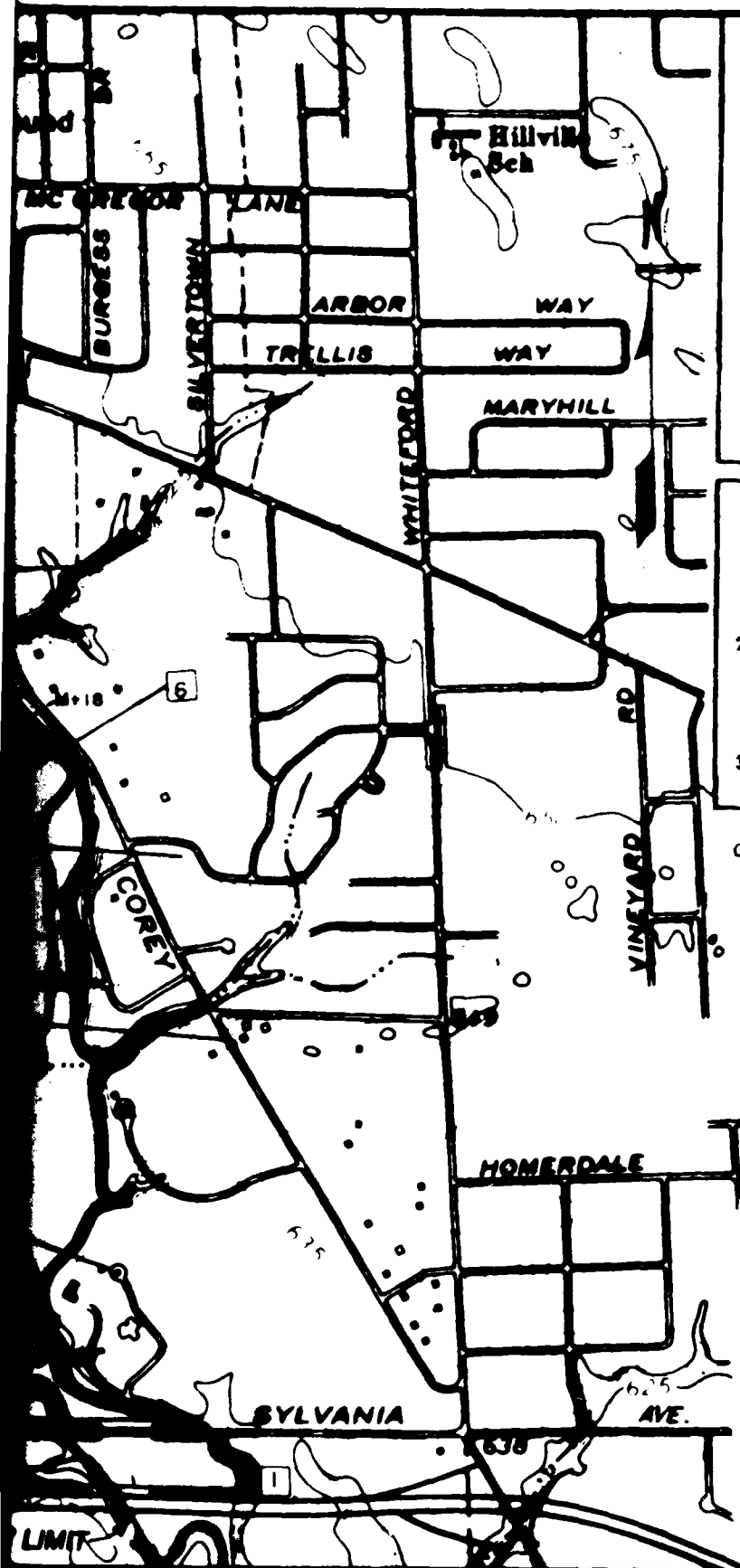
CORPS OF ENGINEERS, U. S. ARMY
DETROIT DISTRICT

INDEX MAP - FLOODED AREAS

OTTAWA RIVER - TENMILE CREEK
SYLVANIA AND VICINITY
LUCAS COUNTY, OHIO

SCALE 0 4000 8000 12000 FEET
1973

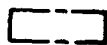




LEGEND OVERFLOW LIMITS



STANDARD PROJECT FLOOD



INTERMEDIATE REGIONAL FLOOD

M+19.0

MILES ABOVE MOUTH



CROSS SECTIONS

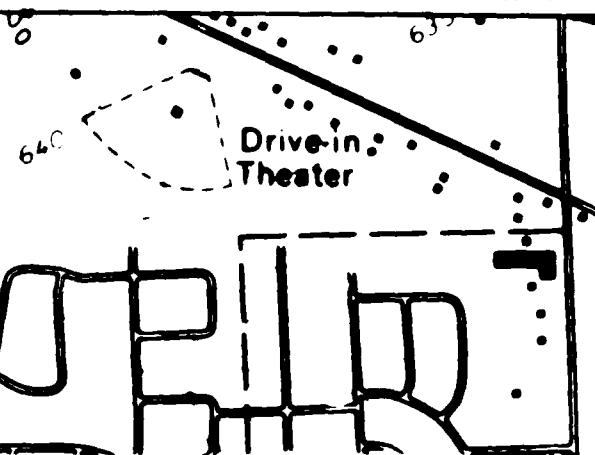
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GROUND ELEVATION IN FT. (U.S.G.S.)
SEA LEVEL DATUM OF 1929

CONTOUR INTERVAL 5 FEET

NOTES

1. BASE TOPOGRAPHIC MAP IS AN ENLARGED SYLVANIA, OHIO-MICH. U.S. GEOLOGICAL SURVEY MAP.
2. LIMITS OF OVERFLOW INDICATED MAY VARY SOME FROM ACTUAL LOCATION ON GROUND AS THE 5 FOOT CONTOUR INTERVAL AND MAP SCALE DO NOT PERMIT PRECISE PLOTTING.
3. AREAS OUTSIDE OVERFLOW LIMITS MAY BE SUBJECT TO FLOODING FROM LOCAL RUNOFF.



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DETROIT DISTRICT

FLOODED AREAS

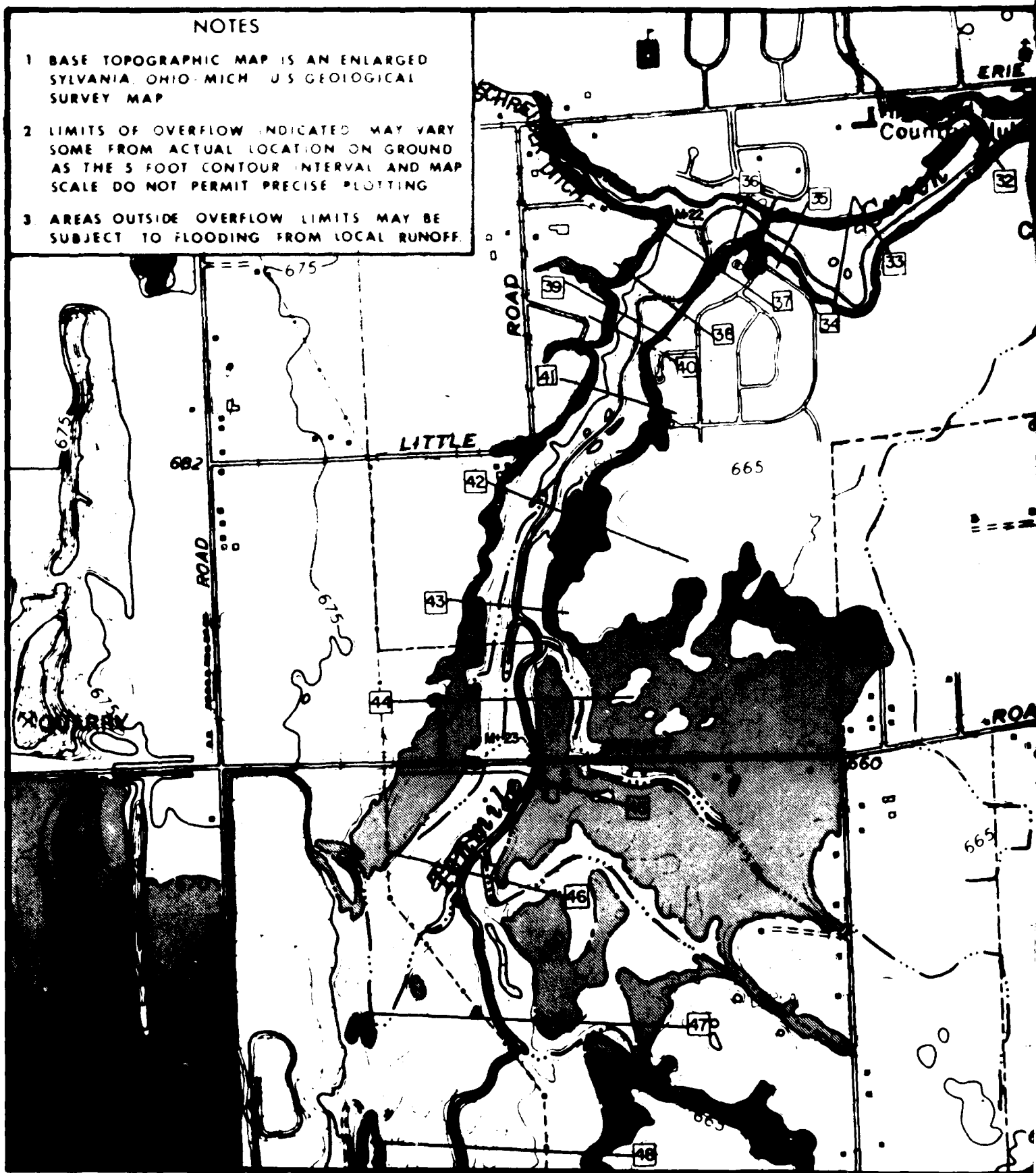
OTTAWA RIVER - TENMILE CREEK
SYLVANIA AND VICINITY
LUCAS COUNTY, OHIO

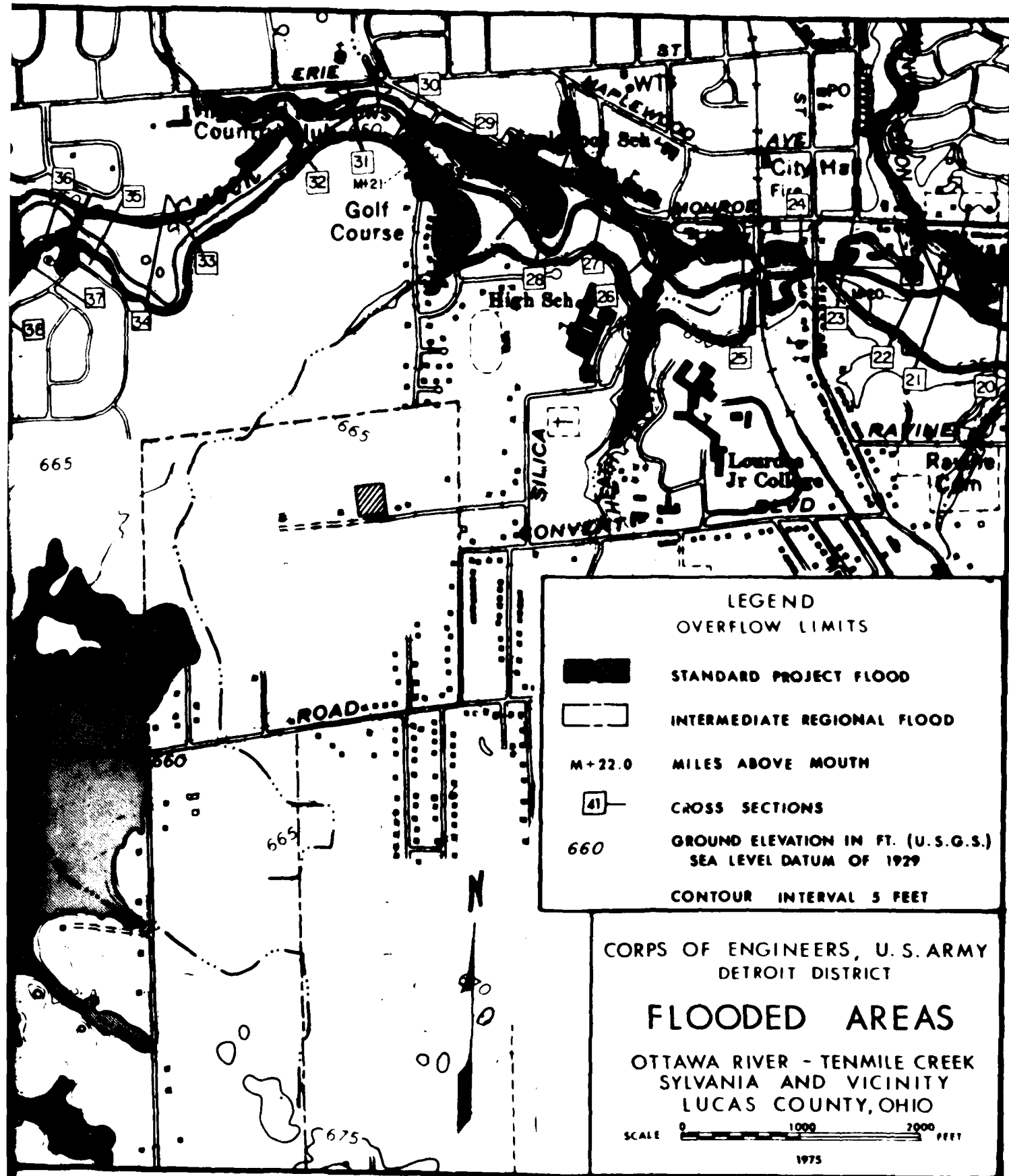
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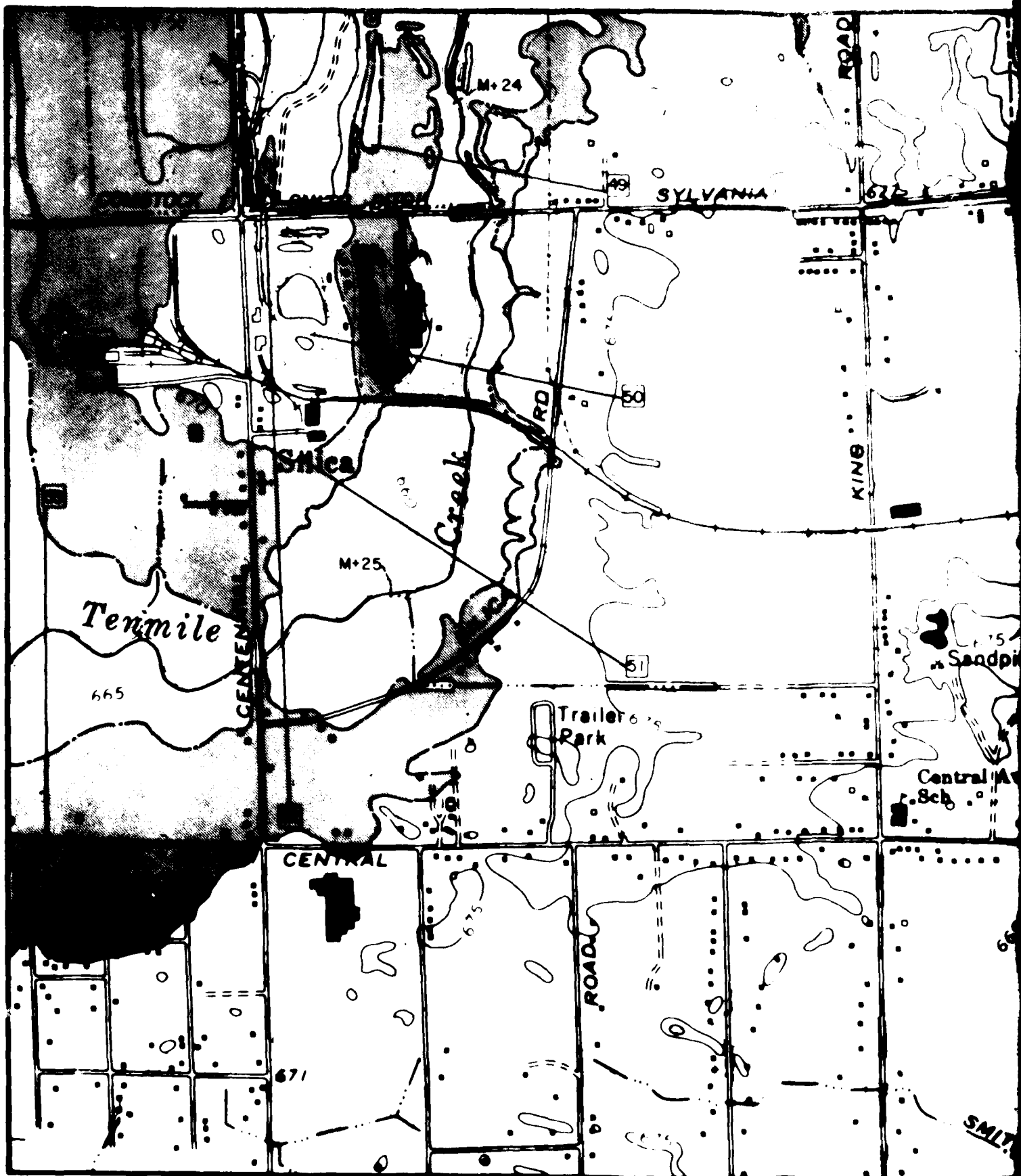
1973

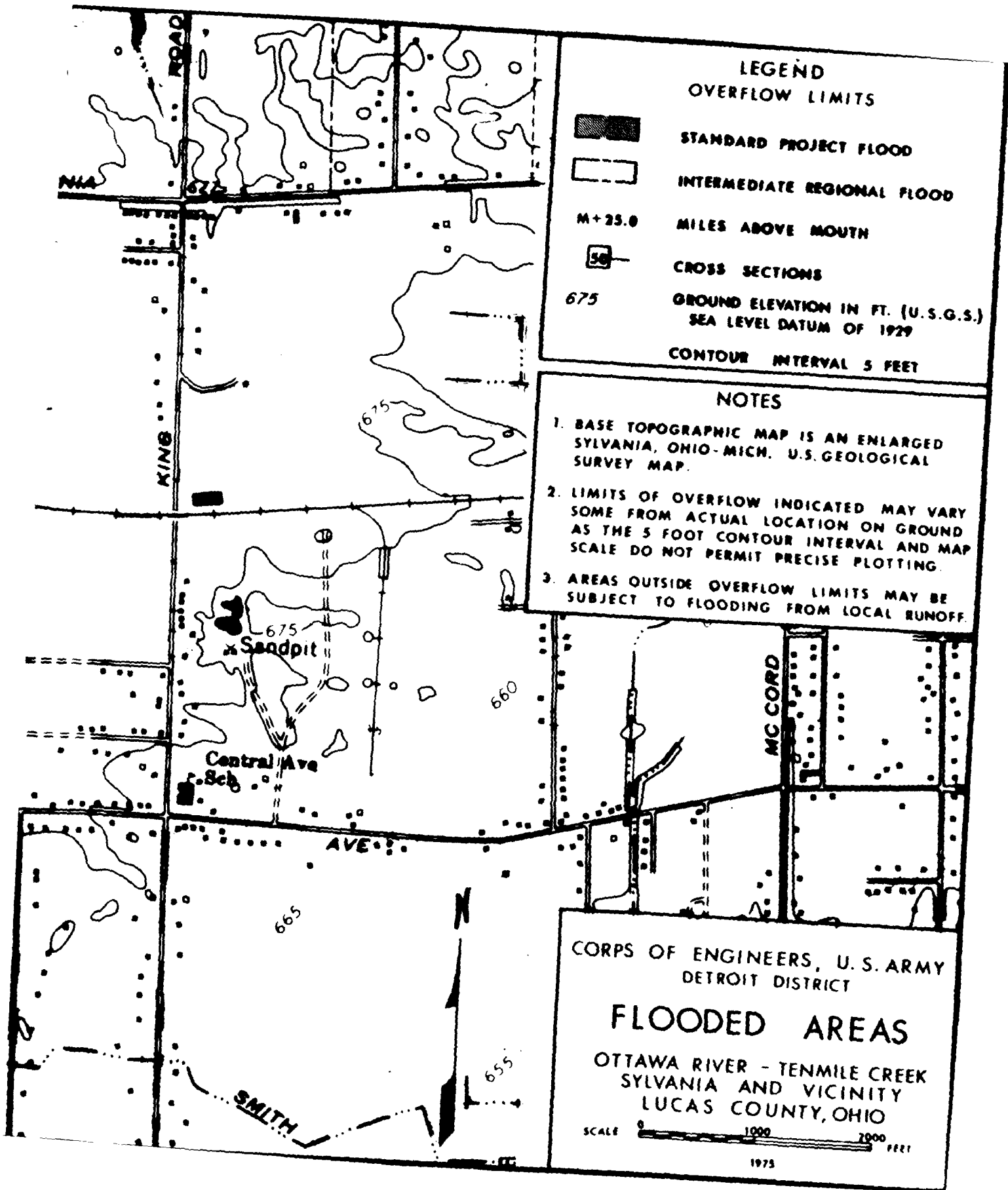
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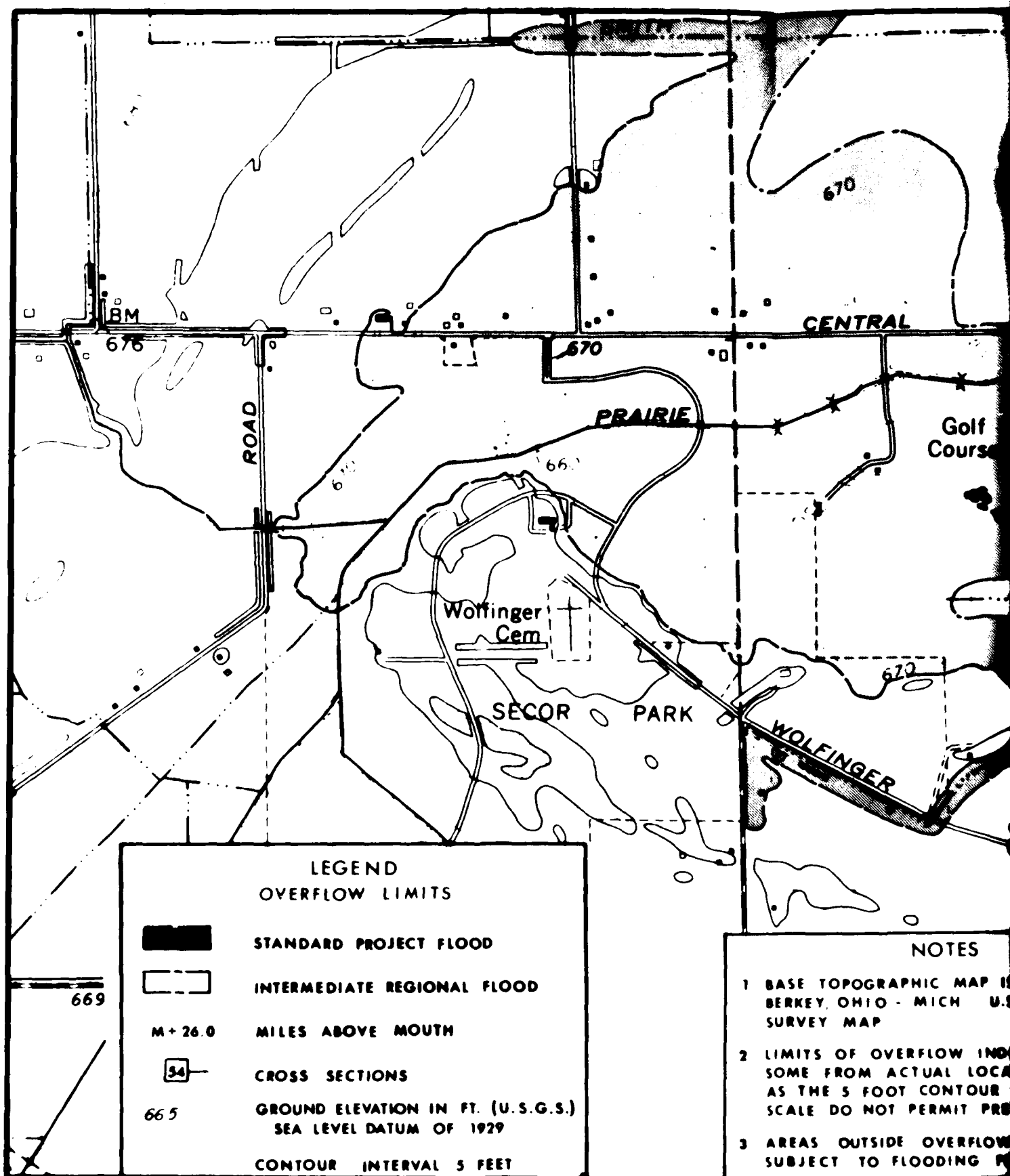
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SURVEY MAP
- 2 LIMITS OF OVERFLOW INDICATED MAY VARY
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AS THE 3 FOOT CONTOUR INTERVAL AND MAP
SCALE DO NOT PERMIT PRECISE PLOTTING
- 3 AREAS OUTSIDE OVERFLOW LIMITS MAY BE
SUBJECT TO FLOODING FROM LOCAL RUNOFF

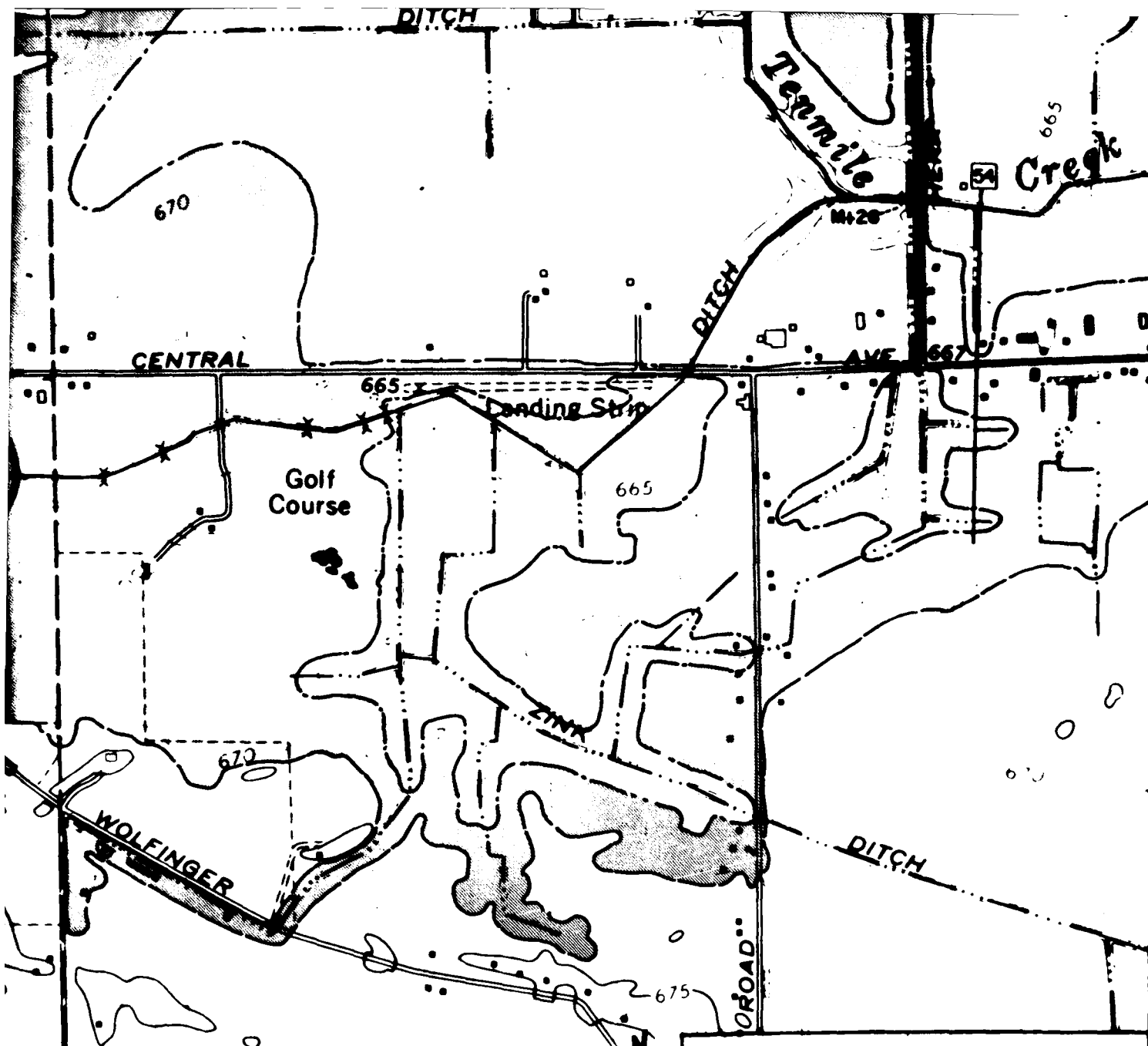












NOTES

- 1 BASE TOPOGRAPHIC MAP IS AN ENLARGED BERKEY, OHIO - MICH. U.S. GEOLOGICAL SURVEY MAP
- 2 LIMITS OF OVERFLOW INDICATED MAY VARY SOME FROM ACTUAL LOCATION ON GROUND AS THE 5 FOOT CONTOUR INTERVAL AND MAP SCALE DO NOT PERMIT PRECISE PLOTTING
- 3 AREAS OUTSIDE OVERFLOW LIMITS MAY BE SUBJECT TO FLOODING FROM LOCAL RUNOFF

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DETROIT DISTRICT

FLOODED AREAS

OTTAWA RIVER - TENMILE CREEK
SYLVANIA AND VICINITY
LUCAS COUNTY, OHIO

SCALE 0 1000 2000 FEET

1975

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DETROIT DISTRICT

FLOODED AREAS

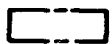
OTTAWA RIVER - TENMILE CREEK
SYLVANIA AND VICINITY
LUCAS COUNTY, OHIO

SCALE 0 1000 2000 FEET
1975

LEGEND OVERFLOW LIMITS



STANDARD PROJECT FLOOD



INTERMEDIATE REGIONAL FLOOD

M+27.0

MILES ABOVE MOUTH



CROSS SECTIONS

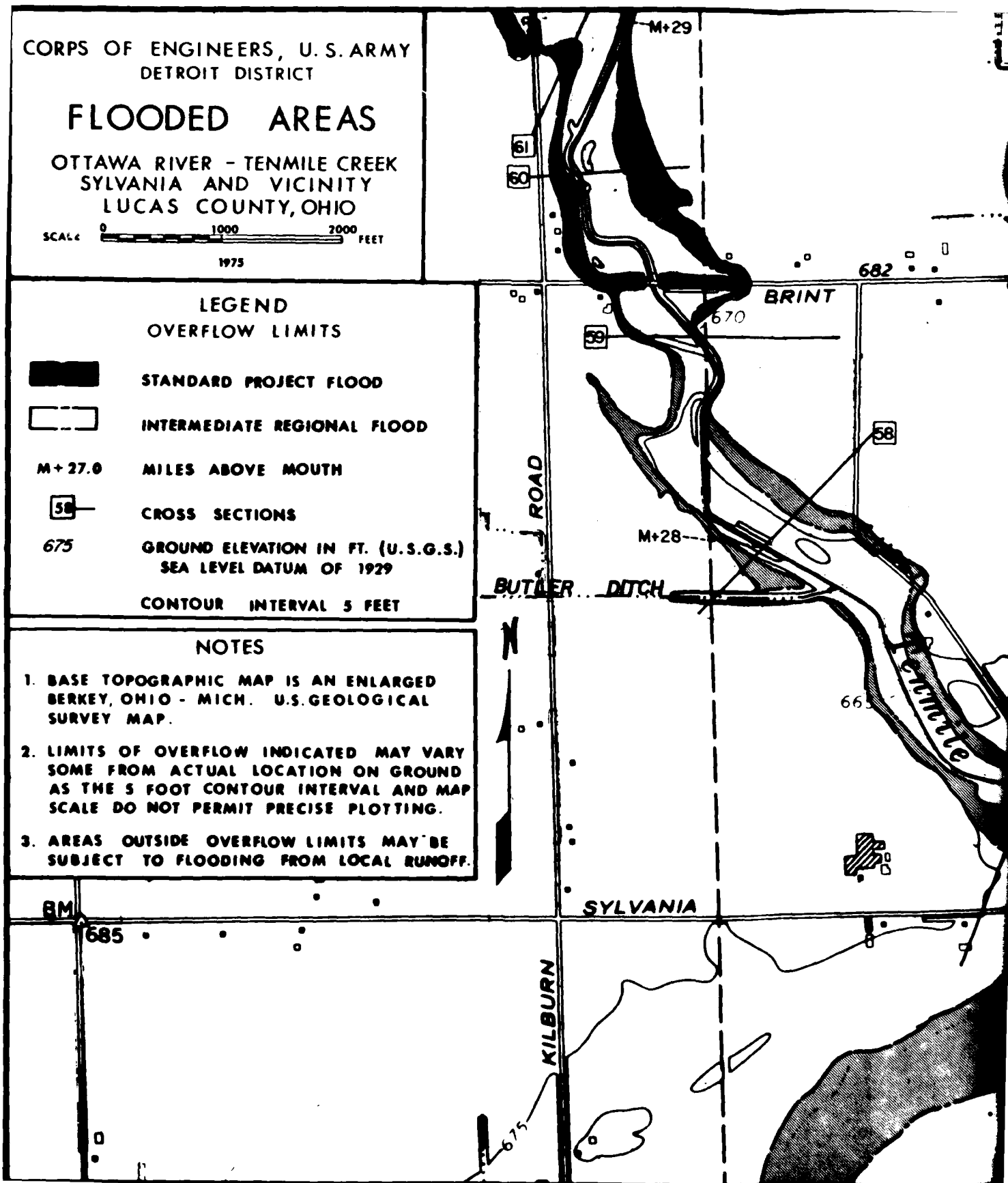
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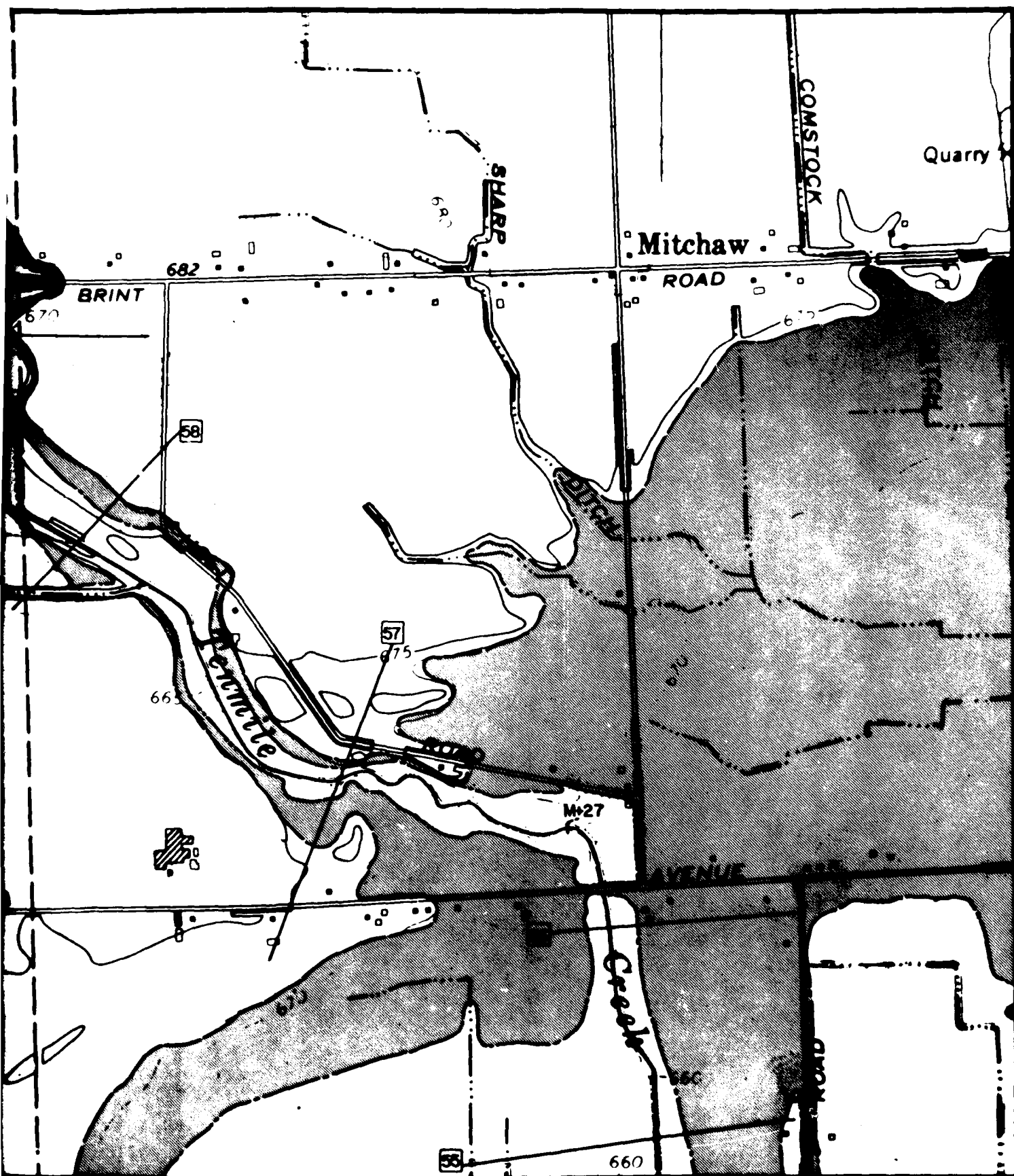
GROUND ELEVATION IN FT. (U.S.G.S.)
SEA LEVEL DATUM OF 1929

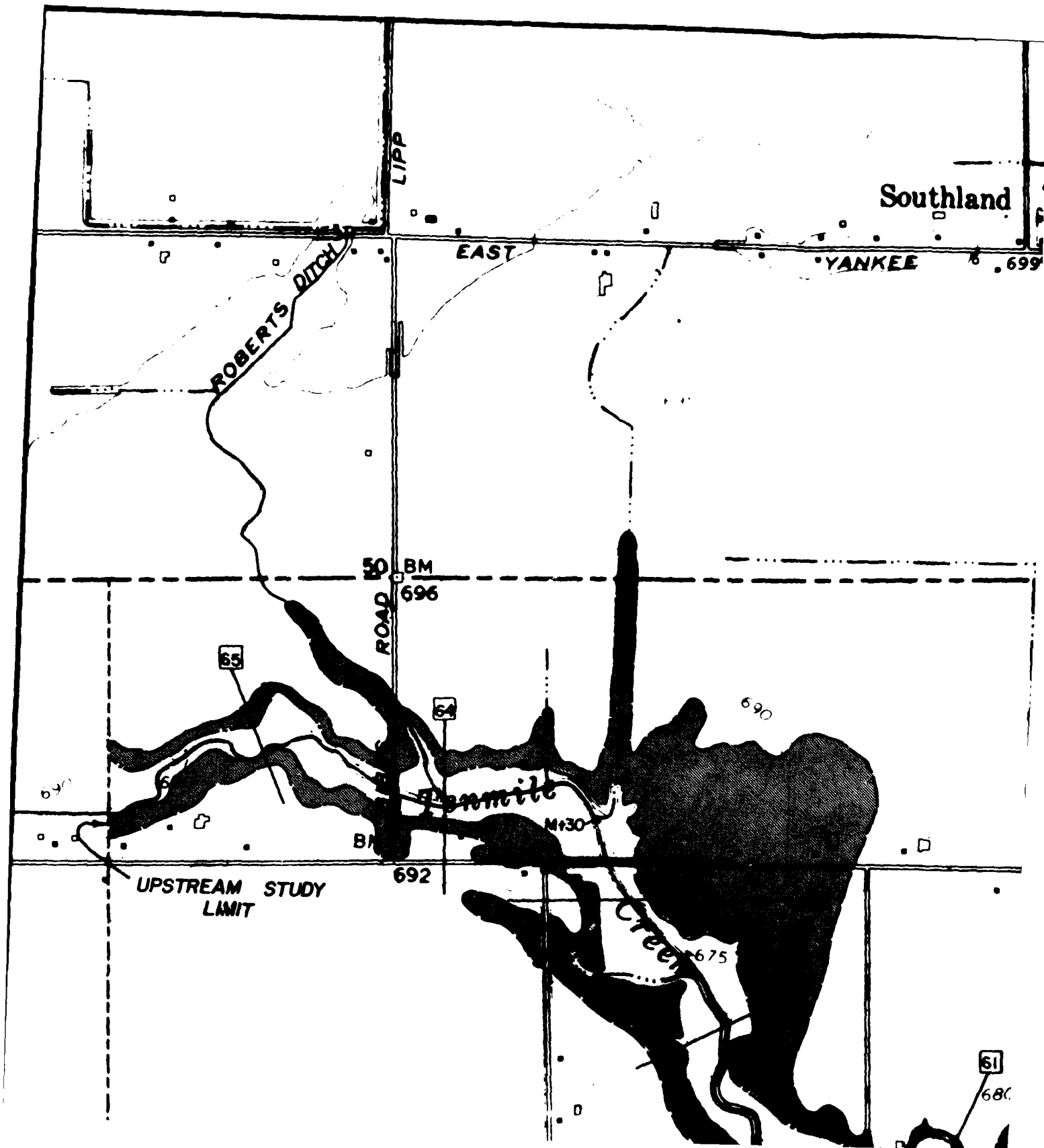
CONTOUR INTERVAL 5 FEET

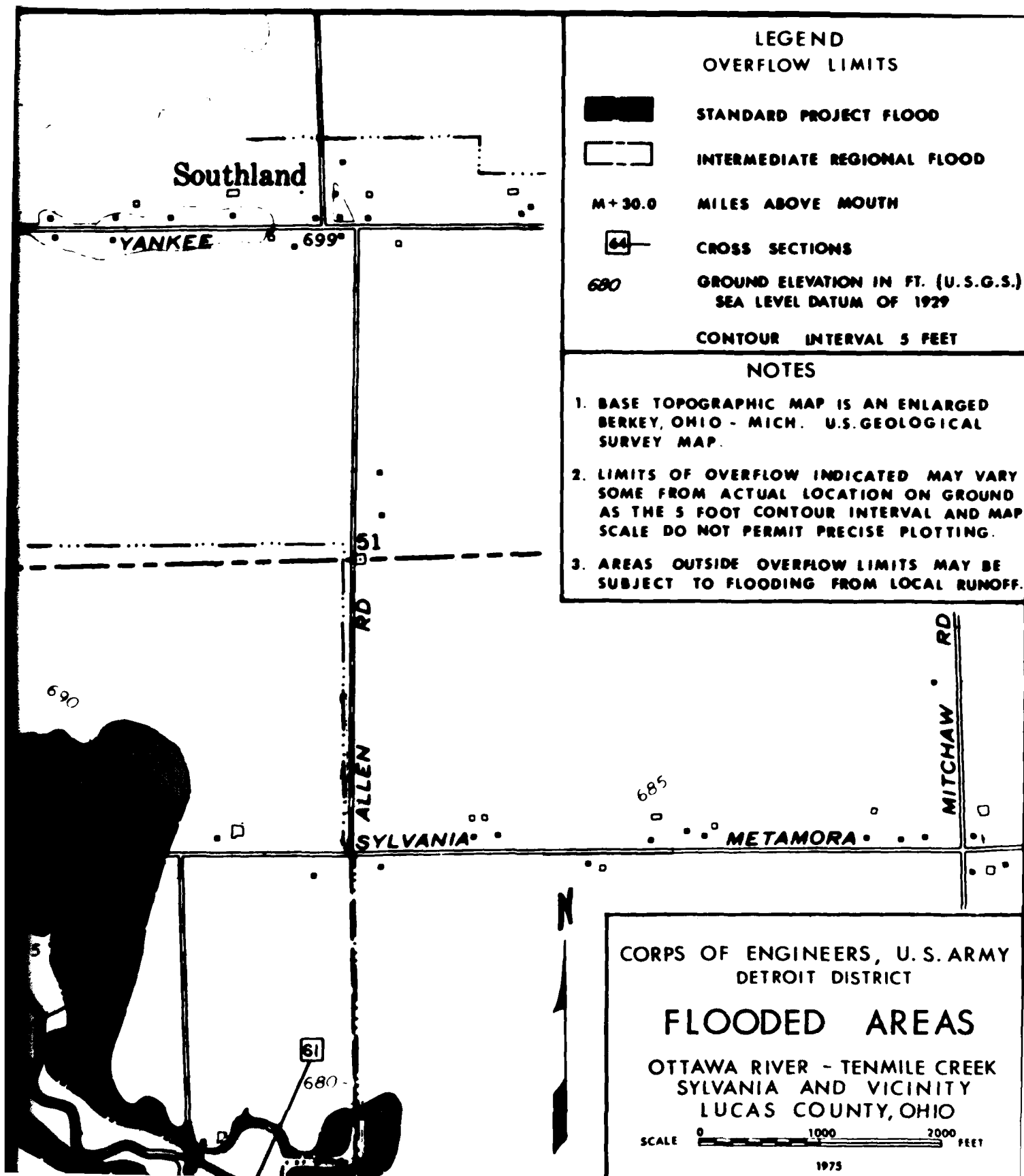
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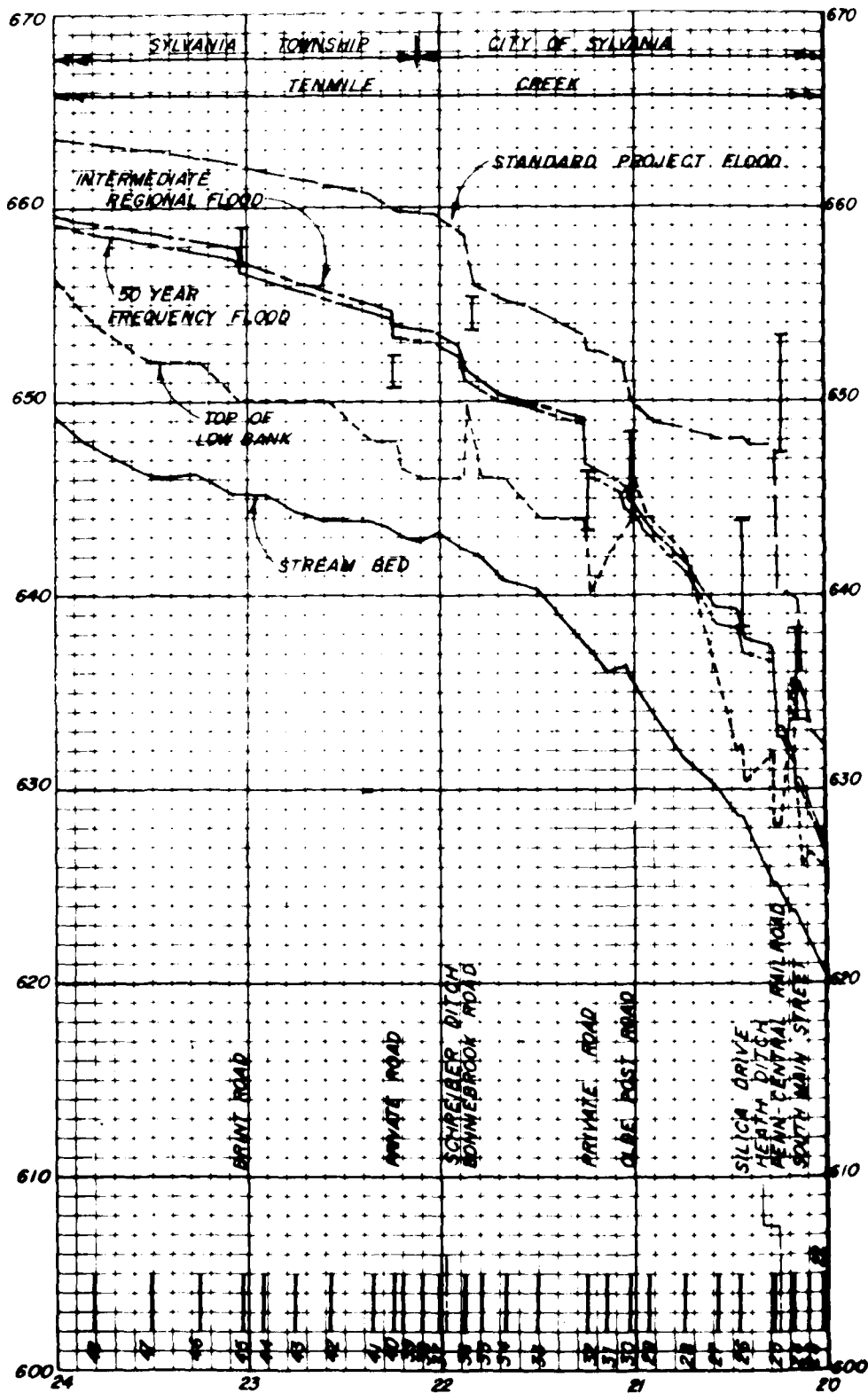








ELEVATION IN FEET (ABOVE MEAN SEA LEVEL, DATUM OF 1929) U.S.G.S.



NOTES

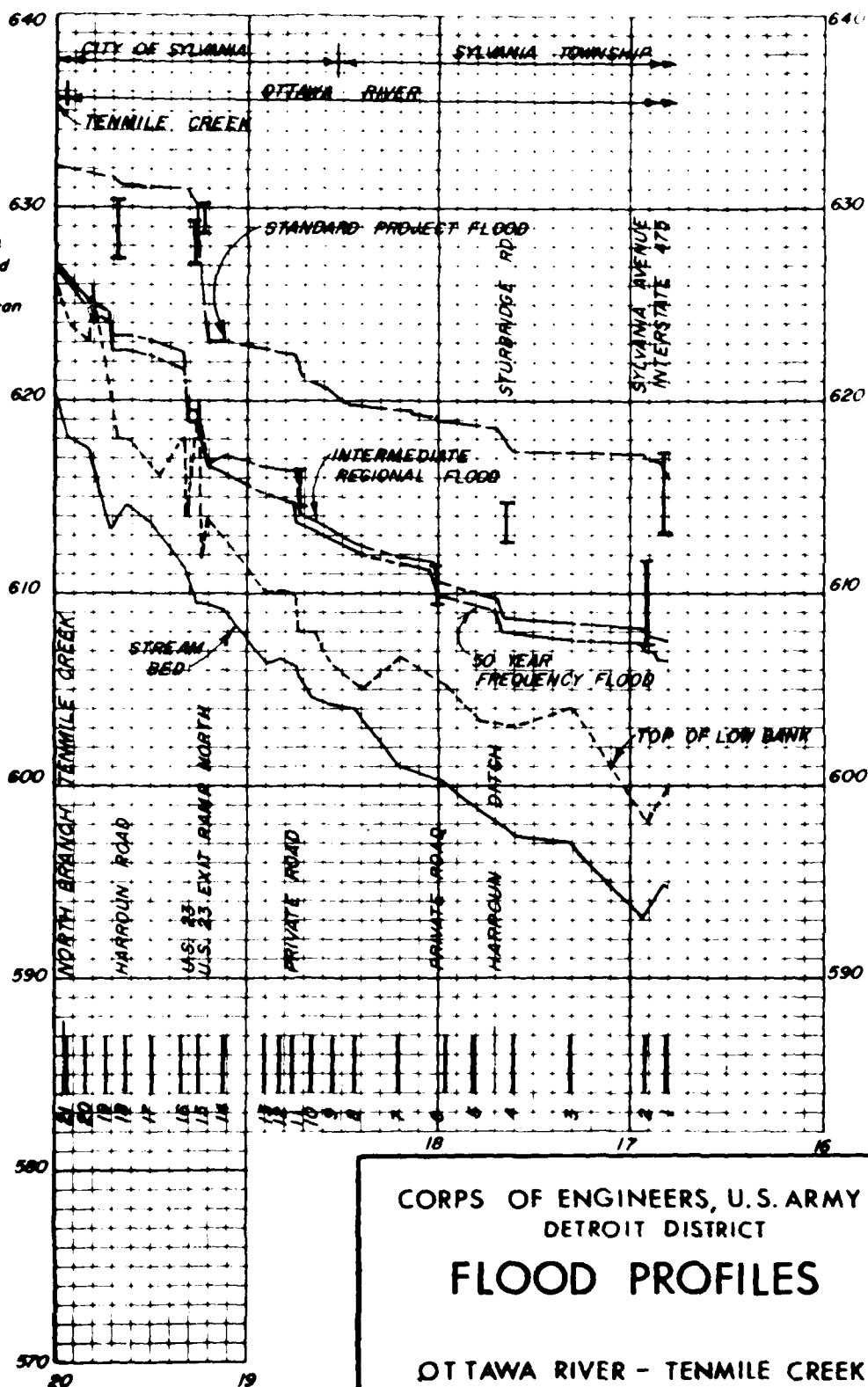
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- 2 Floodway encroachment can raise profiles

MILES ABOVE MOUTH OF OTT

ELEVATION IN FEET (ABOVE MEAN SEA LEVEL, DATUM OF 1929) U.S.G.S.

- NOTES
1. Profiles represent 1974 state of urbanization and channel conditions
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ELEVATION IN FEET (ABOVE MEAN SEA LEVEL, DATUM OF 1929) U.S.G.S.



CORPS OF ENGINEERS, U.S. ARMY
DETROIT DISTRICT

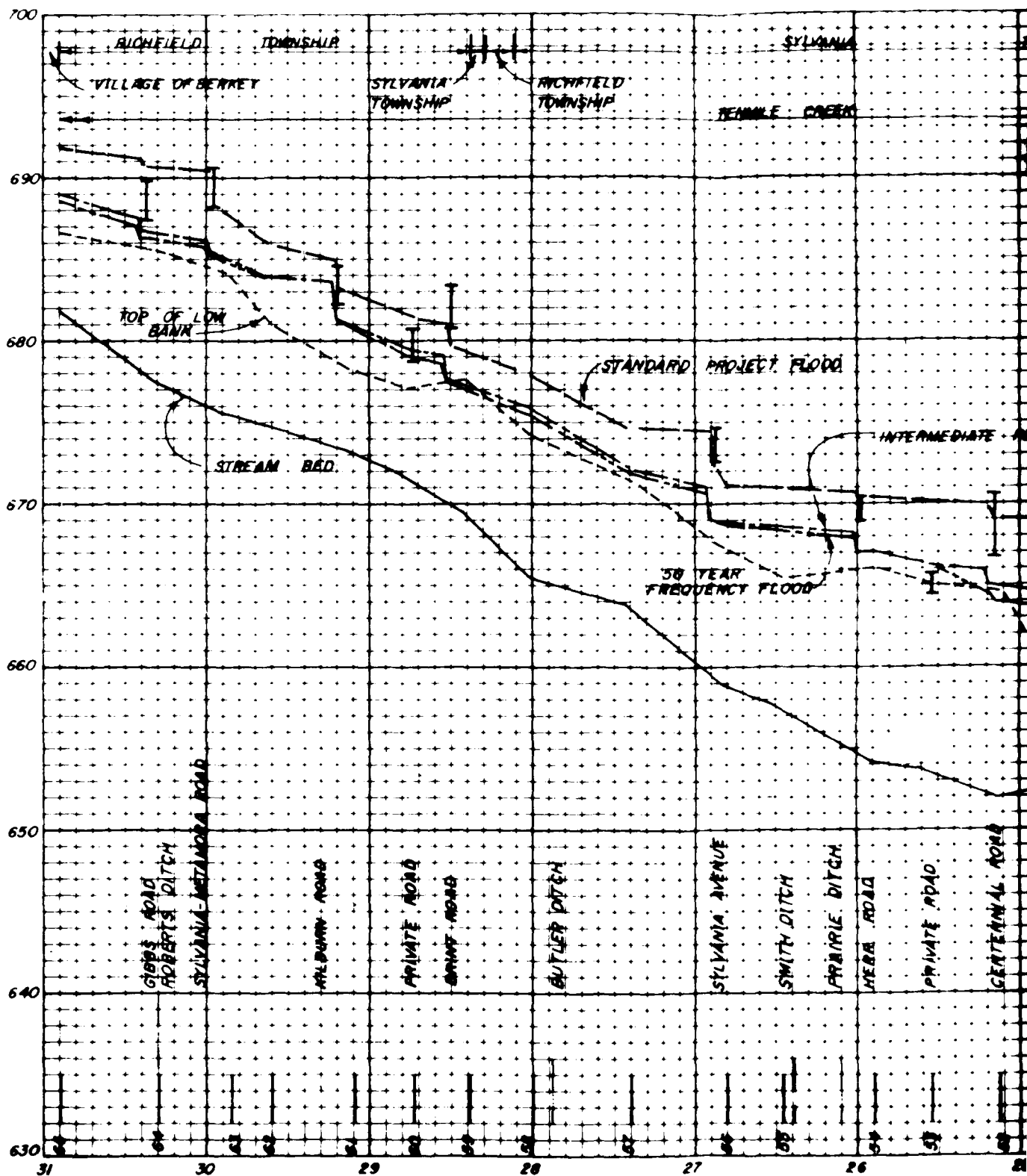
FLOOD PROFILES

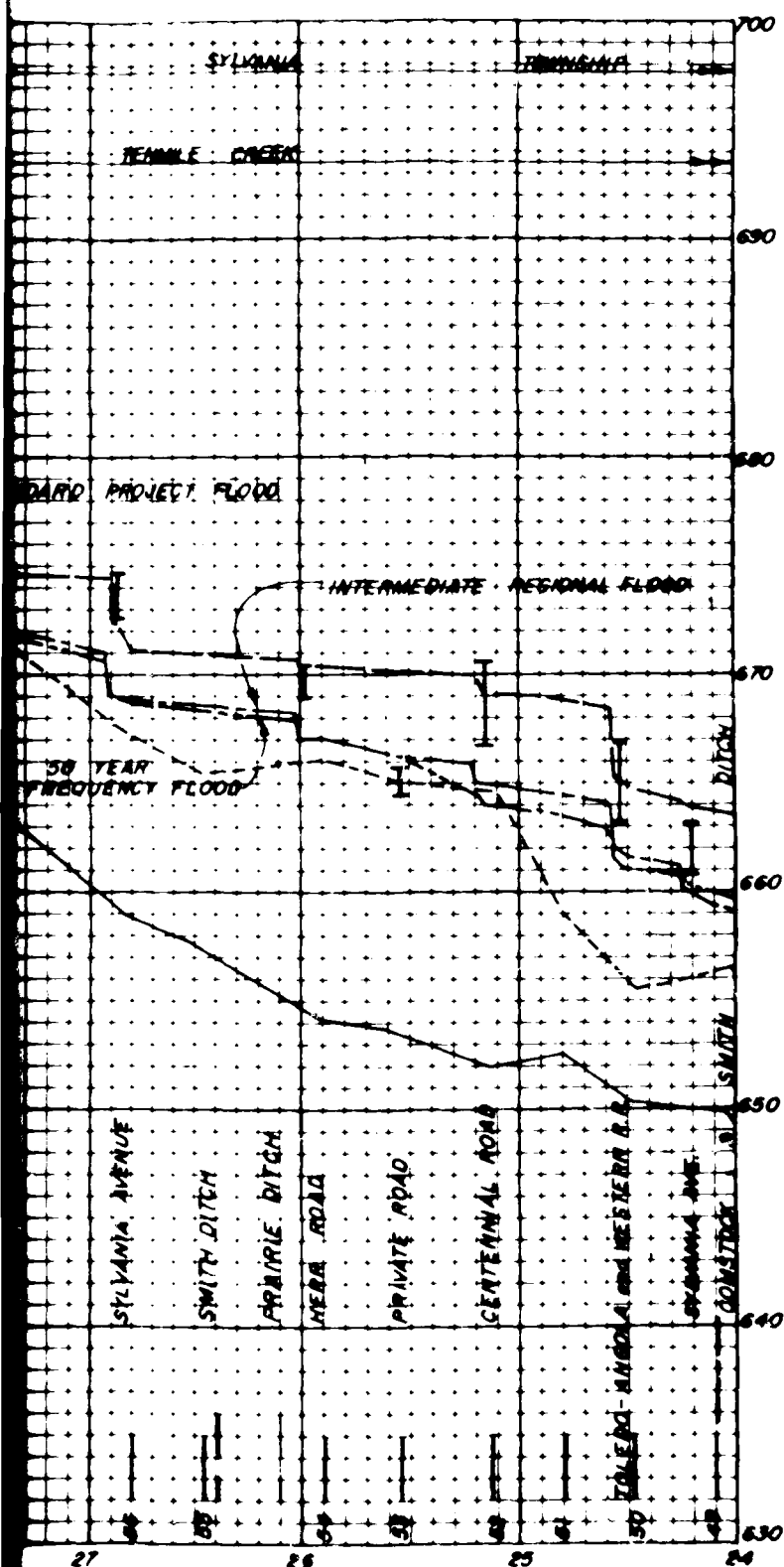
OTTAWA RIVER - TENMILE CREEK
SYLVANIA AND VICINITY
LUCAS COUNTY, OHIO

1978

MILES ABOVE MOUTH OF OTTAWA RIVER

ELEVATION IN FEET (ABOVE MEAN SEA LEVEL, DATUM OF 1929) U.S.G.S.





NOTES

- 1 Profiles represent 1974 state of urbanization and channel conditions
- 2 Floodway encroachment can raise profiles

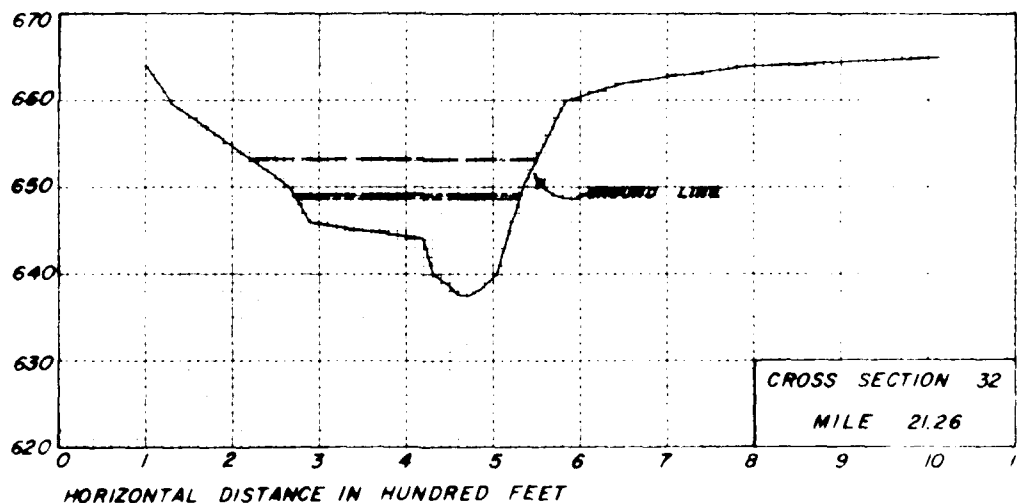
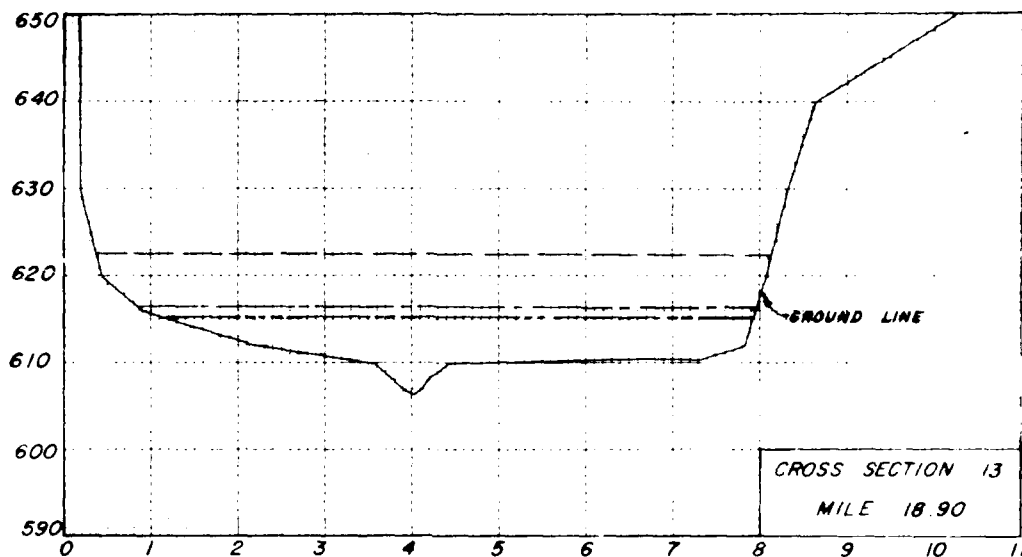
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DETROIT DISTRICT

FLOOD PROFILES

OTTAWA RIVER - TENMILE CREEK
SYLVANIA AND VICINITY
LUCAS COUNTY, OHIO

1978

ELEVATION IN FEET (ABOVE MEAN SEA LEVEL, DATUM OF 1929) U.S.G.S.



LEGEND

- STANDARD PROJECT FLOOD
- - - INTERMEDIATE REGIONAL FLOOD
- - - 50 YEAR FREQUENCY FLOOD

Sections taken looking downstream, 60 sections not shown

Sections are based on actual field surveys and U.S. Geological Survey Maps

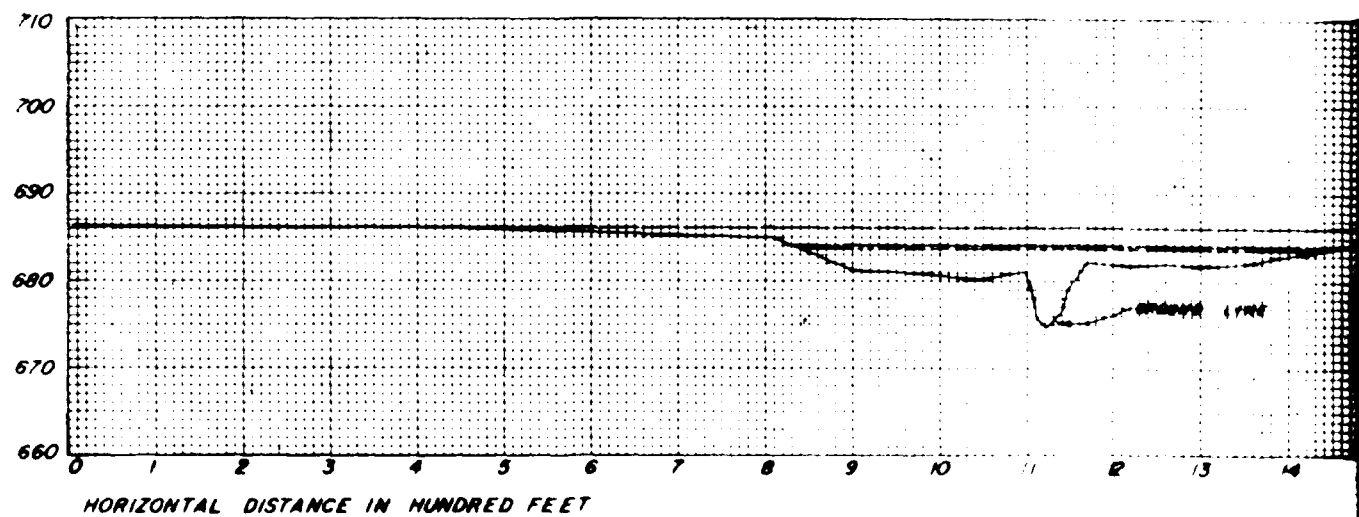
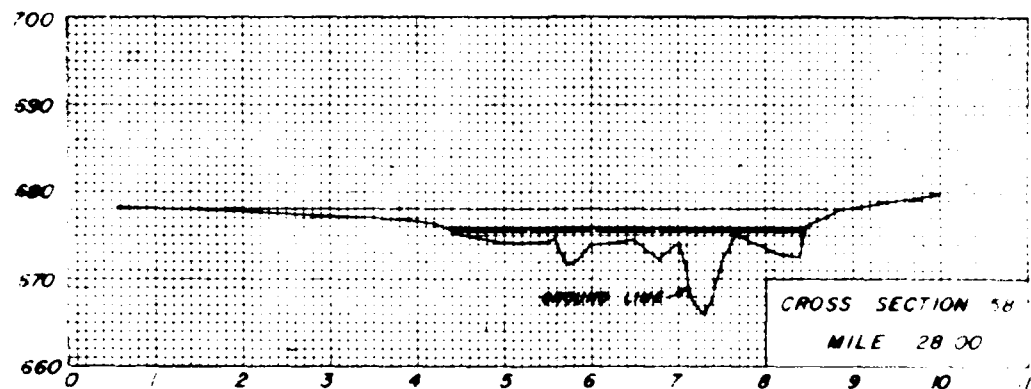
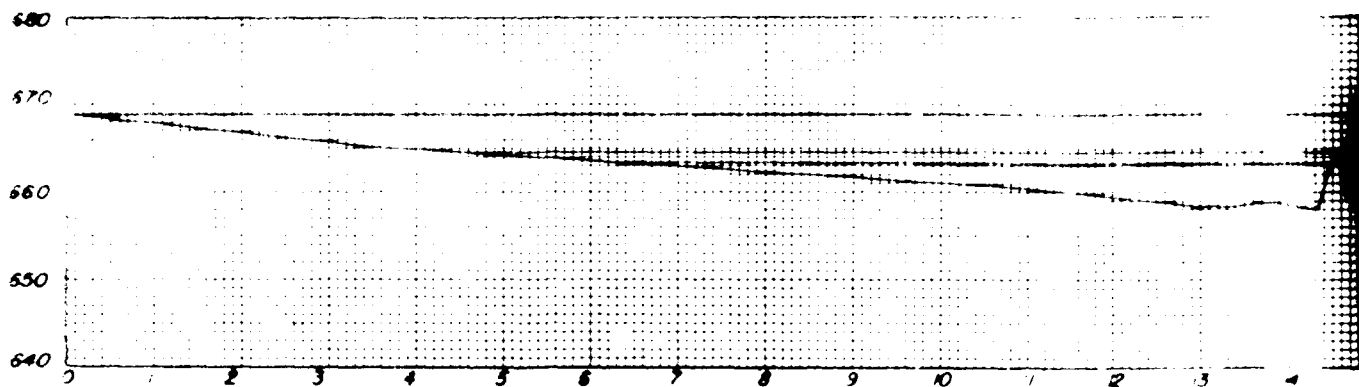
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DETROIT DISTRICT

CROSS SECTIONS

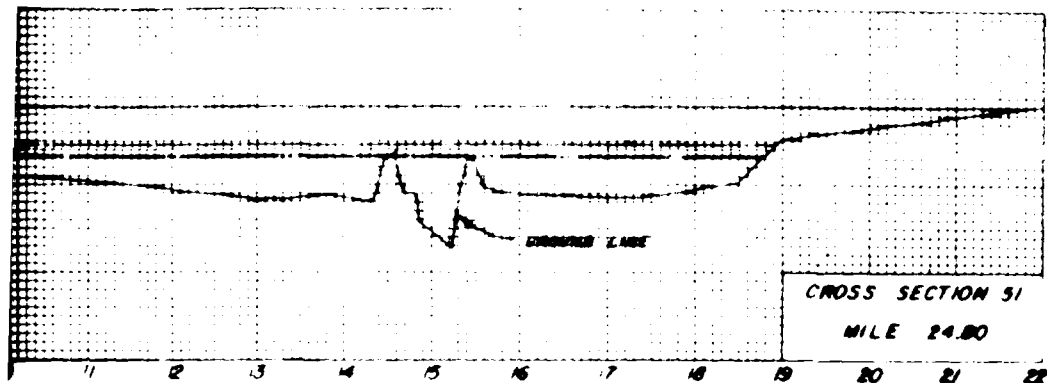
OTTAWA RIVER - TENMILE CREEK
SYLVANIA AND VICINITY
LUCAS COUNTY, OHIO

1973

ELEVATION IN FEET (ABOVE MEAN SEA LEVEL, DATUM OF 1929) U.S.G.S



HORIZONTAL DISTANCE IN HUNDRED FEET



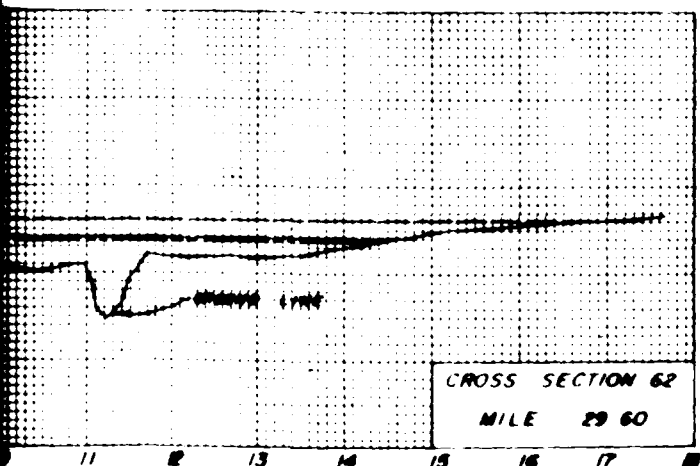
LEGEND

- STANDARD PROJECT FLOOD
- - - INTERMEDIATE REGIONAL FLOOD
- ... 50 YEAR FREQUENCY FLOOD

Sections 51-62 showing maximum 50 sections not shown

Sections are based on actual field surveys and U.S. Geological Survey Maps

58
0.00



CORPS OF ENGINEERS, U.S. ARMY
DETROIT DISTRICT

CROSS SECTIONS

OTTAWA RIVER - TENMILE CREEK
SYLVANIA AND VICINITY
LUCAS COUNTY, OHIO

1973

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