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NATIONAL DAM INSPECTION PROGRAM. WRIGHT LAKE DAM (NY 00757), LO--ETC(U)
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DACW51-81-C-0014

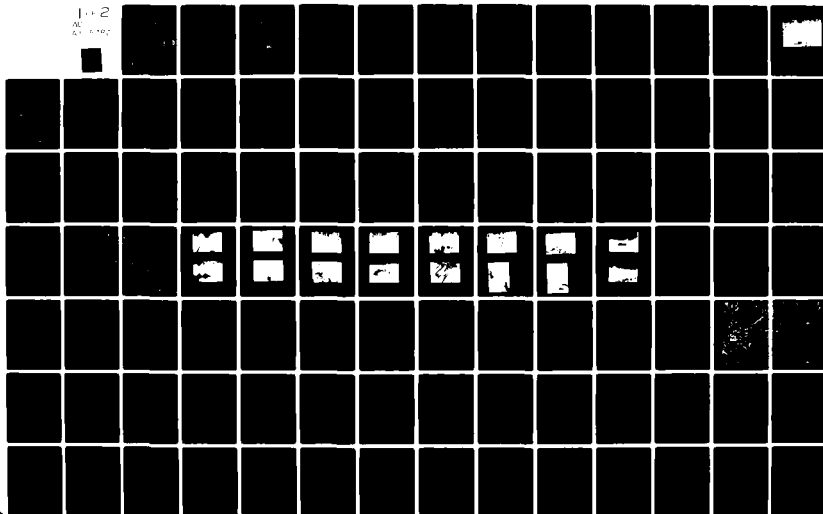
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Lower Hudson River Basin

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.

Examination of available documents and visual inspection of the dam did not reveal conditions which constitute an immediate hazard to human life or property. However, the dam has some serious deficiencies which require further investigation and remedial work.

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Hydrologic and hydraulic analysis indicates that maximum spillway discharge capacity is only about 11% of the PMF peak outflow. The 1/2 PMF would overtop the earth embankment and would probably cause failure. Therefore, in accordance with Corps of Engineers' screening criteria for review of spillway adequacy, spillway capacity is considered "seriously inadequate" and the dam is assessed as "unsafe, non-emergency".

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 that there appears to be a serious deficiency in spillway capacity and if a severe storm were to occur, overtopping and failure of the dam could take place, significantly increasing the hazard to loss of life downstream of the dam.

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**LOWER HUDSON RIVER BASIN
CITY OF TROY
RENSSELAER COUNTY, NEW YORK**

**WRIGHT LAKE DAM
NY 00757**

**PHASE I INSPECTION REPORT
NATIONAL DAM INSPECTION PROGRAM**



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**DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY
NEW YORK DISTRICT, CORPS OF ENGINEERS
26 FEDERAL PLAZA
NEW YORK, NY 10278**

JULY 1981

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PREFACE

This report is prepared under guidance contained in the Recommended Guidelines for Safety Inspection of Dams, for Phase I Investigations. Copies of these guidelines may be obtained from the Office of Chief of Engineers, Washington, D.C. 20314. The purpose of a Phase I Investigation is to identify expeditiously those dams which may pose hazards to human life or property. The assessment of the general condition of the dam is based upon available data and visual inspections. Detailed investigation, and analyses involving topographic mapping, subsurface investigations, testing, and detailed computational evaluations are beyond the scope of a Phase I Investigation; however, the investigation is intended to identify any need for such studies.

In reviewing this report, it should be realized that the reported condition of the dam is based on observations of field conditions at the time of inspection along with data available to the inspection team. In cases where the reservoir was lowered or drained prior to inspection, such action, while improving the stability and safety of the dam, removes the normal load on the structure and may obscure certain conditions which might otherwise be detectable if inspected under the normal operating environment of the structure.

It is important to note that the condition of a dam depends on numerous and constantly changing internal and external conditions, and is evolutionary in nature. It would be incorrect to assume that the present condition of the dam will continue to represent the condition of the dam at some point in the future. Only through frequent inspections can unsafe conditions be detected and only through continued care and maintenance can these conditions be prevented or corrected.

Phase I Inspections are not intended to provide detailed hydrologic and hydraulic analyses. In accordance with the established Guidelines, the Spillway Test Flood is based on the estimated "Probable Maximum Flood" for the region (greatest reasonably possible storm runoff), or fractions thereof. Because of the magnitude and rarity of such a storm event, a finding that a spillway will not pass the test flood should not be interpreted as necessarily posing a highly inadequate condition. The test flood provides a measure of relative spillway capacity and serves as an aide in determining the need for more detailed hydrologic and hydraulic studies, considering the size of the dam, its general condition and the downstream damage potential.

The Phase I Investigation does not include an assessment of the need for fences, gates, no-trespassing signs, repairs to existing fences and railings and other items which may be needed to minimize trespass and provide greater security for the facility and safety to the public. An evaluation of the project for compliance with OSHA rules and regulations is also excluded.

PHASE I INSPECTION REPORT

TABLE OF CONTENTS

	<u>Page</u>
PREFACE	i
TABLE OF CONTENTS	ii
ASSESSMENT	v
OVERVIEW PHOTO	viii
VICINITY MAP	ix
 <u>Section</u>	
1 - PROJECT INFORMATION	
1.1 GENERAL	
a. Authority	1-1
b. Purpose of Inspection	1-1
1.2 DESCRIPTION OF PROJECT	
a. Location	1-1
b. Description of Dam and Appurtenances	1-2
c. Size Classification	1-2
d. Hazard Classification	1-2
e. Ownership	1-3
f. Operator	1-3
g. Purpose of Dam	1-3
h. Design and Construction History	1-3
i. Normal Operating Procedures	1-4
1.3 PERTINENT DATA	1-4
28 2 - ENGINEERING DATA	
2.1 DESIGN DATA	
a. Geology	2-1
b. Subsurface Investigations	2-1
c. Dam and Appurtenances	2-1
2.2 CONSTRUCTION HISTORY	2-1
2.3 OPERATION RECORD	2-2
2.4 EVALUATION	
a. Availability	2-3
b. Adequacy	2-4
c. Validity	2-4

3 - VISUAL INSPECTION

3.1 FINDINGS

- a. General 3-1
- b. Dam 3-1
- c. Appurtenant Structures 3-2
- d. Reservoir Area 3-3
- e. Downstream Channel 3-3

3.2 EVALUATION 3-3

4 - OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE PROCEDURES

4.1 OPERATION PROCEDURES 4-1

4.2 MAINTENANCE OF DAM AND OPERATING FACILITIES 4-1

4.3 EMERGENCY ACTION PLAN AND WARNING SYSTEM 4-1

4.4 EVALUATION 4-1

5 - HYDROLOGY AND HYDRAULICS

5.1 DRAINAGE AREA CHARACTERISTICS 5-1

5.2 ANALYSIS CRITERIA 5-1

5.3 RESERVOIR CAPACITY 5-3

5.4 SPILLWAY CAPACITY 5-3

5.5 FLOODS OF RECORD 5-4

5.6 OVERTOPPING POTENTIAL 5-4

5.7 EVALUATION 5-6

351

6 - STRUCTURAL STABILITY

6.1 EVALUATION OF STRUCTURAL STABILITY

- a. Visual Observations 6-1
- b. Design and Construction Data 6-1
- c. Operating Records 6-1
- d. Post-Construction Changes 6-1
- e. Seismic Stability 6-2

6.2 STABILITY ANALYSIS 6-2

7 - ASSESSMENT AND RECOMMENDATIONS

7.1 ASSESSMENT

- | | | |
|----|------------------------------------|-----|
| a. | Safety | 7-1 |
| b. | Adequacy of Information | 7-1 |
| c. | Need for Additional Investigations | 7-2 |
| d. | Urgency | 7-2 |

7.2 RECOMMENDED MEASURES 7-3

APPENDICES

APPENDIX A - PHOTOGRAPHS

APPENDIX B - VISUAL INSPECTION CHECKLIST

APPENDIX C - HYDROLOGIC AND HYDRAULIC ENGINEERING DATA CHECKLIST
AND COMPUTATIONS

APPENDIX D - STABILITY ANALYSIS

APPENDIX E - REFERENCES

APPENDIX F - AVAILABLE ENGINEERING DATA AND RECORDS

APPENDIX G - DRAWINGS

TABLES

Table 5.1	Overtopping Analysis	5-5
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NATIONAL DAM INSPECTION PROGRAM

PHASE I INSPECTION REPORT

Identification No.: NY 00757
Name of Dam: Wright Lake Dam
State Located: New York
County: Rensselaer
Municipality: City of Troy
Watershed: Lower Hudson River Basin
Stream: Piscawan Kill
Date of Inspection: May 6, 1981

ASSESSMENT

Examination of available documents and visual inspection of the dam did not reveal conditions which constitute an immediate hazard to human life or property. However, the dam has some serious deficiencies which require further investigation and remedial work.

Hydrologic and hydraulic analysis indicates that maximum spillway discharge capacity is only about 11% of the PMF peak outflow. The 1/2 PMF would overtop the earth embankment and would probably cause failure. Therefore, in accordance with Corps of Engineers' screening criteria for review of spillway adequacy, spillway capacity is considered "seriously inadequate" and the dam is assessed as "unsafe, non-emergency".

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 that there appears to be a serious deficiency in spillway capacity and if a severe storm were to occur, overtopping and failure of the dam could take place, significantly increasing the hazard to loss of life downstream of the dam.

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Therefore, it is recommended that within 3 months after receipt of this report by the Owner, a detailed hydrologic and hydraulic analysis be started to better assess spillway capacity. This should include a more accurate determination of the site specific characteristics of the watershed. Within 18 months after receipt of this

report by the Owner, any appropriate remedial work should be completed. The detailed analysis and the design and construction observation of any remedial work should be done by a qualified, registered professional engineer.

In the meantime, the Owner should immediately institute a program to visually inspect the dam and its appurtenances at least once a month. Also, within 3 months after receipt of this report the Owner should complete development of a surveillance program for use during periods of heavy runoff and of an emergency action plan outlining action to be taken to minimize the downstream effects of an emergency, together with an effective warning system.

The downstream slope of the dam is about 1.6H:1V, which is considerably steeper than that of similar dams designed in accordance with modern standards of practice. Therefore, it is recommended that a stability investigation of the embankment, with particular attention to the steepness of the downstream slope, be started within 3 months after receipt of this report by the Owner. Any necessary remedial work should be completed within 18 months after receipt of this report by the Owner. The investigation and the design and construction observation of any remedial work should be done by a qualified, registered professional engineer.

Because of other deficiencies, the following additional investigations should be started within 3 months after receipt of this report by the Owner. The investigations should be performed by a qualified, registered professional engineer.

- 1) Investigate the soft, wet area next to the downstream toe of the dam between the left abutment and the spillway outlet conduit.
- 2) Investigate the structural deterioration and leakage into the gate chamber and drop inlet spillway structure and determine how repairs should be made. Major modifications to increase spillway capacity may be required depending on the results of the detailed hydrologic and hydraulic analysis.

Any remedial work deemed necessary as a result of these investigations should be completed within 18 months after receipt of this report by the Owner. A qualified, registered professional engineer should design and observe the construction of any necessary remedial work.

48

The following remedial work should be completed by the Owner within 12 months after his receipt of this report. Where engineering assistance is indicated, the Owner should engage a qualified, registered professional engineer. Assistance by such an engineer may also be useful for some of the other work.

- 1) Reset the one capstone which is displaced and hanging from the crest of the drop inlet spillway.
- 2) Restore at least the lowest of the three outlet gates to operation. Also, clean and inspect the low level outlet port below the lowest outlet gate and verify that it can be opened by removing the planking which reportedly seals it. As an alternate, install an operating gate on the low level outlet. The outlet gate should be exercised regularly.
- 3) Temporarily repair the undermining of the downstream end of the spillway outlet conduit so as to remove a potential threat to the stability of the embankment. Major permanent repair or modification of the spillway outlet conduit, as well as repair of minor deterioration of some of the masonry along the barrel of the conduit and of some of the concrete at the downstream end, can wait until the need for additional spillway capacity has been fully evaluated by the detailed hydrologic and hydraulic analysis. Also, the detailed embankment stability investigation could affect the downstream end of the spillway outlet conduit.
- 4) Remove trees and brush and their root systems from the embankment and from a zone 50 feet wide next to the downstream toe in accordance with specifications and field observation of the work by an engineer. Backfilling the zones where stumps and roots have been removed should be done with proper material and procedures. Continue to keep these same areas clear by cutting, mowing, and cleanup at least annually.
- 5) Repair erosion and provide erosion protection on the upstream and downstream slopes of the dam in accordance with design and field observation of the work by an engineer.
- 6) Develop and implement effective routine operation and maintenance procedures for the dam and its appurtenances.
- 7) Institute a program of comprehensive technical inspection of the dam and its appurtenances by an engineer on a periodic basis of at least once every two years.

NY 757

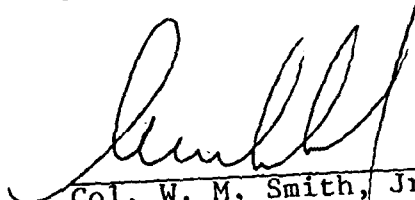


& LAND SURVEYOR

Approved by:

Date:

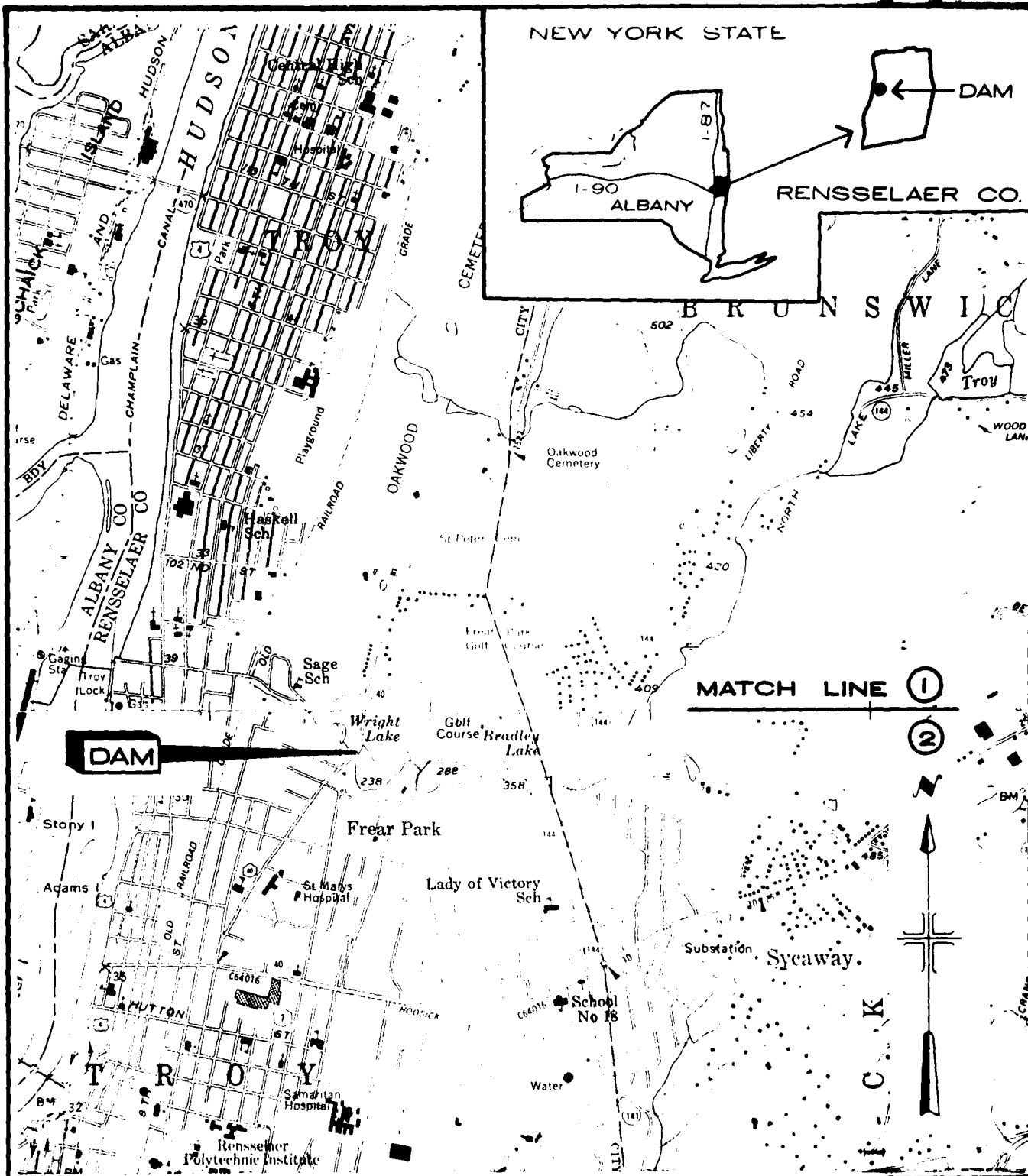

Kenneth J. Male
President
C. T. Male Associates, P.C.
NY PE 25004


Col. W. M. Smith, Jr.
New York District Engineer
Corps of Engineers


18 Aug 81



Overview Photo - Wright Lake Dam - 5/6/81



SCALE OF FEET
0 2000 4000

BASE MAP: NYS-DOT PLANIMETRIC
QUADS., 7.5 MIN.

- ① NORTH TROY, 1974
- ② SOUTH TROY, 1974

PROJECT NO. 58.01.012/80.852

WRIGHT LAKE DAM VICINITY MAP

CITY OF TROY	RENSSELAER CO., NY
SCALE: 1" = 2000'	DATE: JANUARY 1981



C. T. MALE ASSOCIATES, P. C.

1000 TROY ROAD, SCHENECTADY, N. Y. 12300

REGISTERED PROFESSIONAL ENGINEER LAND SURVEYOR LAND PLANNING DESIGN 1975

NATIONAL DAM INSPECTION PROGRAM

PHASE I INSPECTION REPORT

NAME OF DAM: WRIGHT LAKE DAM, ID NO. NY 00757

SECTION 1

PROJECT INFORMATION

1.1 GENERALa. Authority

The National Dam Inspection Act, Public Law 92-367, August 8, 1972, authorized the Secretary of the Army through the Corps of Engineers to initiate a national program of dam inspection throughout the United States. The New York District of the Corps of Engineers has been assigned the responsibility of supervising the inspection of dams within New York State. C. T. Male Associates, P.C., has been retained by the New York District to inspect and report on selected dams in the State of New York. Authorization and notice to proceed was issued to C. T. Male Associates, P.C., under a letter from Michael A. Jezior, LTC, Corps of Engineers. Contract No. DACW51-81-C-0014 has been assigned by the Corps of Engineers for this work.

b. Purpose of Inspection

The purpose of the inspection program is to perform technical inspection and evaluation of non-Federal dams to identify conditions which threaten the public, and thus permit correction in a timely manner by non-Federal interests.

1.2 DESCRIPTION OF PROJECTa. Location

The dam is located on the Piscawan Kill, a tributary of the Hudson River, in the City of Troy. The dam at its maximum section is at Latitude 42 degrees - 44.9 minutes North, Longitude 73 degrees - 40.3 minutes West.

Access to the dam is from State Route 7 (Hoosick Street) to the south, then north via Oakwood Avenue (NYS Route 40) to the dam (see Vicinity Map). Oakwood Avenue runs along the top of the dam.

The official name of the dam is Wright Lake Dam, and the official name of the impoundment is Wright Lake. The impoundment has also been known as Oakwood Reservoir, Lower Oakwood Reservoir, and Old Reservoir Number Two.

b. Description of Dam and Appurtenances

Wright Lake Dam is an earthen embankment about 46 feet high, 350 feet long, and averaging about 54 feet wide at the crest. On the crest of the dam there is a paved roadway about 34 feet wide (NYS Route 40 - Oakwood Avenue). The upstream and downstream slopes of the dam are 2H:1V and 1.6H:1V, respectively. A tan silty sand and gravel is exposed on the upstream slope of the embankment, and a gray silty sand and gravel is exposed on the downstream slope. Old Troy Water Commissioners Reports from the time of construction describe the dam as being "made of puddle work, consisting of clay and sand, and of earth" where the puddle starts "several feet below the natural surface of the ground, on solid foundation". No other information is available as to the soils that comprise the interior of the embankment or the soil and/or rock that comprise the foundation. Both abutments appear to consist of soil. No bedrock outcrops were observed in the vicinity of the dam.

The dam has a drop inlet spillway located at about the middle of the dam. The drop inlet is part of a brick masonry and concrete control structure for the dam. The drop inlet has about a 6.5-foot by 10.5-foot rectangular clear opening with a total weir length of about 34 feet. At the bottom of the drop inlet shaft there is an oval brick and stone masonry outlet conduit. The brick masonry portion of the outlet conduit is about 40 feet long and about 4.5 feet wide by 8.5 feet high. The stone masonry arch portion, which is bricked lined at the bottom, is about 100 feet long and about 6 feet wide by 9 feet high. At the downstream end of the outlet conduit there is about a 30-foot-long concrete box section which discharges into the downstream channel.

On the upstream side of the control tower there are 3 slide gates (believed to be inoperable) at various elevations as well as a lower port planked shut, all inletting to a gate chamber in the control tower just upstream of the drop inlet. Between the gate chamber and the drop inlet shaft there appears to be an opening of some kind with a possible control mechanism. The opening between the gate chamber and drop inlet was not accessible or clearly observable.

c. Size Classification

In accordance with Recommended Guidelines (Reference 1), Wright Lake Dam is classified as "intermediate" in size because its height is about 46 feet (within the 40 to 100-foot range). The maximum storage capacity of the reservoir at the top of dam is 129 acre-feet.

d. Hazard Classification

In accordance with Recommended Guidelines (Reference 1), Wright Lake Dam is classified as having a "high" hazard potential.

This is because it is judged that failure of the dam would significantly increase flows downstream which could cause loss of more than a few human lives and excessive property damage. Downstream development that could be damaged or destroyed by a dam failure includes: Oakwood Avenue (State Route 40) which runs along the top of the dam; and a residential area of the City of Troy, with many dwellings, about 2000 feet downstream of the dam (vertical drop from the dam to this residential area is about 200 feet).

e. Ownership

The dam was originally constructed in about 1861 by the City of Troy. The dam and reservoir are presently owned by:

City of Troy
City Hall
Monument Square
Troy, New York 12180

Attn: Mr. John P. Buckley, City Manager
(518) 270-4401

f. Operator

No one is responsible for the day-to-day operation of the dam. The dam appurtenances have not been operated for many years. Operation of the dam when it was used was the responsibility of:

City of Troy
Department of Public Utilities
55 Leversee Road
Troy, New York 12182

Attn: Richard W. Casey, Commissioner
(518) 270-4500

g. Purpose of Dam

The dam was originally constructed to impound water for use as a public water supply for the City of Troy. It was abandoned as a water supply in 1916. The lake is presently used for recreational (aesthetic) purposes and is now part of Frear Park in Troy.

h. Design and Construction History

The present dam is a modification and reconstruction of an older road embankment and culvert at the site which originally did not impound water. It is believed that in 1861 the Water Works Superintendent designed the present dam. Reportedly, the dam was constructed in 1861 under the "charge of the Superintendent" of the Water Works and not by contract.

In 1880 the southeast bank of the reservoir (opposite the dam) was paved with "large cobble stones". In 1884 the dam (and road across the dam) was raised an average of three feet and the slopes of a portion of the reservoir were graded and filled. Sometime in the mid-1960's the Owner burned down the gate house over the drop inlet and gate chamber. In 1977 a trash rack (chain link fence) was placed over the top of the drop inlet and gate chamber.

There is no knowledge or record of other construction modification or major repair to the dam. Refer to Section 2 of this report, as well as to the Engineering Data Checklist in Appendix F2, for a complete discussion of the design and construction history. Other engineering data is included in Appendices F3 and G.

1. Normal Operating Procedures

The dam has not been operated in many years. All of the slide gates on the control tower (gate chamber and drop inlet structure) are in a state of disrepair and are believed to be inoperable. Water flows freely over the spillway crest and leaks in between the bricks and capstones of the tower. Because of this leakage, the water level is sometimes lower than the spillway crest. All of the slide gates on the upstream side of the tower are presently closed, as they are normally.

1.2 PERTINENT DATA

a.	<u>Drainage Area</u> (square miles)	2.81
b.	<u>Discharge at Dam Site</u> (cfs)	
	Drop Inlet Spillway (W.S. at top of dam)	590
	Following outlets are normally closed and presently inoperable:	
	Outlet Gates	Insufficient Data to Estimate
	Low Level Outlet (estimated potential w/W.S. at spillway crest)	125
	Maximum Known Flood	Unknown
c.	<u>Elevation</u> (feet - NGVD)	
	Based on USGS mapping, the elevation base used on the bathymetric map of the reservoir dated June 1894 (see Appendix G-1) is about 0.6 of a foot higher than NGVD (National Geodetic Vertical Datum of 1929). Therefore, all elevations used in this report are 0.6 of a foot lower than those found on the bathymetric map in Appendix G and are in feet above mean sea level NGVD.	
	Top of Dam (low end on right)	241
	Design High Water	Unknown
	Drop Inlet Spillway Crest	238
	Entrance Invert of Outlets	
	Outlet Gates	No Data
	Low Level Outlet	210 +

- d. Reservoir Length (feet) - at spillway crest 1200 +
- e. Reservoir Surface Area (acres)
 Top of Dam 9 +
 Spillway Crest 7.6
- f. Reservoir Storage (acre-feet)
 Top of Dam 129
 Spillway Crest 105
- g. Dam
 Type - Earth Embankment with impervious core.
 Length - About 350 feet.
 Height - About 46 feet.
 Top Width - Averages 54 feet (includes 34-foot paved roadway).
 Side Slopes - Upstream - About 2H:1V
 - Downstream - About 1.6H:1V
 Zoning - Unknown.
 Impervious Core - Puddle wall consisting of "clay and sand";
 20 feet wide at base of dam tapering to
 16 feet wide at the original top of the
 dam, which is about 3 feet lower than
 the present top.
 Cutoff - Impervious core extends "several feet below the
 natural surface of the ground" and rests on "solid
 foundation".
 Grout Curtain - Unknown.
- h. Spillway
 Type - Drop inlet spillway, consisting of about a 6.5-foot
 by 10.5-foot rectangular clear opening riser shaft
 followed by a brick masonry, stone masonry, and
 concrete outlet conduit about 170 feet long. Brick
 masonry portion is oval, about 4.5 feet wide by 8.5
 feet high and about 40 feet long. Stone masonry
 portion is arch-shaped, about 6 feet wide by 9 feet
 high and about 100 feet long, with a brick lining
 about 3 feet high. Concrete portion is rectangular,
 about 6 feet wide by 9.5 feet high and about 30 feet
 long.
 Length of Weir - About 34 feet.
 Upstream Channel - Reservoir all around drop inlet.
 Downstream Channel - Flat channel, with a pool at conduit
 end, forming the natural channel of
 the Piscawan Kill.

i. Outlet Works

- 1) Outlet Gates
 Size - Each of 3 ports 2 feet wide by 2.5 feet high.

Description - 3 ports at different elevations through the upstream wall of the gate chamber, and an opening of some kind through the downstream wall of the gate chamber into the drop inlet shaft.

Control - Cast iron gate on upstream side of each port with operating stem up outside of gate chamber. Type of control, if any, on opening from gate chamber to drop inlet is unknown. Only two gate stems observable and all gates are believed inoperable.

2) Low Level Outlet

Size - 2 feet wide by 2.5 feet high.

Description - Port through bottom of upstream wall of gate chamber.

Control - Planked shut. Any flow has to go through the opening from the gate chamber to the drop inlet shaft, and details of the opening are unknown.

SECTION 2

ENGINEERING DATA

2.1 DESIGN DATA

a. Geology

There was no geologic information available in the design data for this dam. The following information was obtained from current geologic maps and publications for this region (References 26, 27, and 28) as well as from the site visit.

Wright Lake Dam is located on the western border of the Taconic Section of the New England Province. Regional geologic bedrock maps show that between Wright Lake Dam and Bradley Lake Dam, which is immediately upstream, there is a thrust or reverse fault which trends north-south, roughly perpendicular to the east-west trend of the valley. The map indicates that the bedrock under Wright Lake Dam is the Normanskill Formation, which is of Middle Ordovician age and consists of siltstone and shale. Surficial geology maps indicate that the overburden soils at the dam site consist of the blue-gray and chocolate rhythmic clays known as the Lake Albany clays.

b. Subsurface Investigations

No records of subsurface investigations for this site are available.

c. Dam and Appurtenances

The dam is believed to have been designed in 1861 by the City of Troy Water Works Superintendent at that time. The only records available concerning the design of the dam were excerpts from the City of Troy Water Commissioners Reports of 1862 (see Appendices F3-1 and F3-2). Also available was a bathymetric map of the reservoir done in June 1894 (see Appendix G-1).

2.2 CONSTRUCTION HISTORY

a. Initial Construction

Prior to construction of the dam, a road embankment (Oakwood Avenue) with a stone masonry arch culvert at the bottom was located at the dam site. This embankment was modified and enlarged in 1861 and became what is today known as Wright Lake Dam. The culvert through the embankment was repaired and added to and became the outlet conduit from the drop inlet spillway which was constructed for the dam. Appendices F3-1 and F3-2 are excerpts

from City of Troy Water Commissioners Reports of 1862 which describe the construction. The construction of the dam was performed under the "charge of the Superintendent" of the Water Works and not by contract.

No drawings or other data concerned with the original construction could be found. A brief review of the known construction history, as can be determined from the available data and the Owner, can be found on Appendix F2-2.

b. Modifications, Repairs, and Maintenance

Excerpts from the City of Troy Water Commissioners Reports (see Appendices F3-3 to F3-5) describe some early modifications to the dam. In 1880 the southeast bank of the reservoir (not the dam) was paved with "large cobble stones" for slope protection. This bank is roughly opposite the dam and is just downstream of an upstream dam, Bradley Lake Dam.

In 1884 the dam was raised an average of 3 feet due to the regrading of Oakwood Avenue. Reportedly, "over 1,400 yards of gravel" were used (see Appendix F3-5). The southern and eastern slopes of the reservoir were also graded and filled at this time.

According to the Owner the wooden gate house over the drop inlet and gate chamber was burned down in the mid-1960's by the City. A photo on Appendix F3-10 shows the gate house as it existed in 1921.

Around 1973 the concrete roadway (Oakwood Avenue) across the dam was resurfaced with blacktop by the City of Troy Department of Public Works.

In 1977 a trash rack of 2 by 4 lumber and chain link fence was placed over the top of the drop inlet and gate chamber.

c. Pending Remedial Work

There are no known plans for any remedial work at the dam.

2.3 OPERATION RECORD

a. Inspections

There is no known record of inspection of the dam by the Owner.

A State of New York Conservation Commission Dam Report dated June 20, 1921 (see Appendix F3-6) describes the dam as "in good condition." Appendix F3-10 is a photo of the dam from upstream taken during this inspection.

An inspection report dated August 12, 1970 by the NYS-DEC (see Appendix F3-11) noted that problems with concrete surfaces and joints could be covered by periodic maintenance.

An inspection report dated December 8, 1970 by the NYS-DEC (see Appendix F3-14) indicated that the dam and appurtenances were in satisfactory condition but that there was no evidence of periodic maintenance being performed. The report also noted that a "protective cover" was needed over the drop inlet to replace the non-existent gate house. (The August 12 and December 8 inspection reports may describe the same inspection with a day-month transposition error of 12/8 for 8/12, or vice versa.)

An inspection report dated April 28, 1978 by the NYS-DEC (see Appendix F3-16) and a letter sent to the Owner concerning that inspection (see Appendix F3-17) indicated that the dam had several deficiencies. Tree growth on the downstream slope as well as the lack of an emergency spillway (inadequate spillway capacity) were noted. The dam was evaluated as needing "repairs ... beyond normal maintenance."

b. Performance Observations

Other than the observations made in the various inspection reports and correspondence concerning the dam (see Appendix F3) there are no other known records of performance observations.

c. Water Levels and Discharges

There are no known records of water levels or discharges at the dam.

d. Past Floods and Previous Failures

There are no known records of past floods at or previous failures of the dam.

2.4 EVALUATION

a. Availability

As listed on Appendix F1, various engineering data and records are available in the files of the Owner, the Dam Safety Section of the NYS-DEC, and the Division of Fish and Wildlife of the NYS-DEC. This data was reviewed, and copies of the records significant to the dam are included in chronological order in Appendices F3 and G. Appendix F2, Checklist for General Engineering Data and Interview with Dam Owner, also contains pertinent engineering information. A current pamphlet entitled "History of the Troy Water Works" was also available from the Owner and was useful, but it is not appended to this report.

b. Adequacy

Available data consisted of descriptions of the dam's construction and repairs from Troy Water Commissioners Reports, inspection reports, an old photo, correspondence, and bathymetric mapping of the lake. Such data as design/construction drawings, record drawings, specifications, design calculations, detailed data on foundation and embankment soils, and operation and performance data are not available. The lack of such in-depth engineering data does not permit a comprehensive review. Therefore, the available data was not adequate by itself to permit an assessment of the dam.

c. Validity

The elevation base of the bathymetric map (Appendix G-1) is about 0.6 of a foot higher than NGVD based on USGS mapping.

SECTION 3

VISUAL INSPECTION

3.1 FINDINGS

a. General

Wright Lake Dam was inspected on May 6, 1981. The inspection party (see Appendix B-1) met two representatives of the Owner at the offices of the Troy Department of Public Utilities: Richard W. Casey, Commissioner, and Neil Bonesteel. The inspection party then proceeded to the dam site, without the Owner's representatives, and performed the inspection. The weather was overcast and warm during the inspection, with rain later in the afternoon. The water surface was at about EL 237 or about one foot below the spillway crest. The Visual Inspection Checklist is included as Appendix B, while selected photos taken during the inspection are included in Appendix A and as the Overview Photo at the beginning of this report. Appendix A-1 is a photo index map.

b. Dam

There is no evidence of any major sloughs or slides on the embankment.

Crest of Dam - There is a paved roadway, Oakwood Avenue (N.Y. Route 40), on the crest of the dam (see Photo A-2A). The pavement shows no signs of settlement, cracking, or horizontal movement that would indicate problems.

Upstream Slope of Dam - The upstream slope of the dam has a sparse cover of brush, coarse weeds, and grass, and there are two large trees on the slope at Station 2+40 near the right abutment (see Photo A-2B). There are remnants of riprap at the water level and there are many irregularly dumped pieces of broken concrete slabs on the slope above the water level (see Photo A-3A). The riprap and dumped slabs do not provide adequate erosion protection and erosion is occurring at several locations along the length of the upstream slope (for example, see Photo A-3B). Near the left end of the dam there is a 9-inch tree stump about 4 feet above the reservoir level.

Downstream Slope of Dam - The downstream slope of the dam is about 1.6H:1V, which, for a dam of this height (about 46 feet), is considerably steeper than that of similar dams designed in accordance with modern standards of practice. No clearly defined slumps or slides were observed, but the surface of the slope is quite irregular (see Photo A-4A).

There are several minor erosion channels on the downstream slope, and one major erosion channel about 5 feet deep near the right abutment apparently caused by discharge from a highway drain pipe (see Photo A-4B). There are trees, brush, logs, and large rocks and pieces of broken concrete on the downstream slope (see Photo A-5A). The area next to the downstream toe between the left abutment and the spillway outlet conduit is slightly wet and soft, but there is no standing or free flowing water on the surface. It is not possible to determine on the basis of the visual inspection alone whether this condition is due to seepage from the reservoir or natural groundwater discharge from the left bank of the downstream channel.

Abutments - Both abutments appear to be soil. No bedrock outcrops were observed in the vicinity of the abutments.

c. Appurtenant Structures

1) Control Tower, Drop Inlet Spillway, and Regulating Outlets

The control tower consists of a gate chamber shaft on the upstream side and a drop inlet spillway shaft on the downstream side (see Photo A-5B). The brick masonry structure has a concrete inner lining, with concrete cross-bracing in the drop inlet shaft. The observable portion of structure is in poor condition. The brick masonry is chipped, broken, and missing on both the inside and outside of the tower. The concrete surfaces have surface erosion. The capstones (or stone coping) along the crest of the structure are out of alignment, with one stone displaced entirely from the spillway crest and held in place by a bent anchor bolt (see Photo A-6B). There is also leakage into the tower between the joints of the brick masonry and capstones.

The regulating outlets consist of 4 gates at different levels on the upstream side of the gate chamber, as well as a port with a possible control mechanism between the bottom of the gate chamber and the drop inlet shaft. Photo A-6A shows 2 gate stems for gates on the upstream side of the tower. The third gate should have an operating stem, which was not visible, whereas the fourth "gate" at the bottom (the low level outlet) is reportedly just an opening planked shut (see description of original design on Appendix F3-2). All of the gates on the upstream side of the gate chamber, as well as the possible control mechanism on its downstream side, have not been operated in many years and are believed to be inoperable. None of the gates were visible for inspection.

2) Spillway Outlet Conduit and Discharge Channel

The spillway outlet conduit is a brick masonry oval section at its upstream end (see Photo A-7A), a stone masonry arch

section in the middle (see Photo A-7B) and a concrete box section at its downstream end (see Overview Photo). The conduit is in fair condition. The brick masonry at the upstream end near the drop inlet spillway shaft is eroded and spalled, especially on the left side. The stone masonry portion has some broken stones and missing mortar in the lower third of the conduit. The brick lining in the lower area of the stone masonry is badly deteriorated and worn (see Photo A-7B). A concrete patch, about 5 feet square, has been made to the stone masonry on the right side, just upstream of the concrete box section. The concrete of the box section has some efflorescence, staining, and encrustation. The downstream end of the conduit is undermined by as much as 3 feet and there is some deterioration of the concrete on the left downstream end (see Photo A-8A).

d. Reservoir Area

No evidence was observed to indicate problems of slope instability on the perimeter of the reservoir or of significant sedimentation in the reservoir (see Photos A-5B, A-9A, and A-9B).

e. Downstream Channel

There is about a 25-foot-square ponding area in the Piscawan Kill immediately downstream of the spillway outlet conduit (see Photo A-8B). The stream channel then becomes a heavily brushed and wooded channel. The Piscawan Kill is piped further downstream, where it flows through developed areas of the City of Troy.

3.2 EVALUATION

The downstream slope of the dam is steeper than that of similar dams designed in accordance with modern standards of practice and should be evaluated to determine whether it has an adequate factor of safety against failure.

The lack of erosion protection on the upstream slope of the dam makes the slope susceptible to erosion.

Trees growing on the downstream and upstream slopes of the dam could lead to seepage problems and piping (internal erosion) of the embankment if any of the trees blow over and pull out their roots or if any of the trees die and their roots rot. Stumps on the upstream and downstream slopes can also lead to seepage and piping problems when their roots rot.

A soft, wet area exists next to the downstream toe of the dam between the left abutment and the spillway outlet conduit. Because it is not possible to determine whether this condition is due to seepage from the reservoir or to a natural discharge of groundwater

from the left side of the valley, an investigation should be made to determine the cause and, if needed, to design appropriate remedial measures.

The deteriorated structural condition of the control tower (drop inlet and gate chamber) could lead to a partial failure of its top, which could block the drop inlet spillway shaft or conduit and cause overtopping of the dam.

Since the regulating outlets do not appear operable, it is impossible to regulate lake levels and it would be difficult to drain the lake.

Undermining of the downstream end of the spillway outlet conduit could lead to its failure, which would threaten the stability of the embankment. Also, minor deterioration of some of the concrete at the end of the conduit, if not repaired, will continue and eventually weaken the structure.

Deterioration of some of the masonry inside the spillway outlet conduit could, in time, weaken the conduit and thereby threaten the embankment.

SECTION 4

OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE PROCEDURES

4.1 OPERATION PROCEDURES

There are no operation procedures for the dam.

Wright Lake is presently just used for recreational (aesthetic) purposes. The water level is normally at or below the spillway crest. All gates on the upstream side of the gate chamber are normally closed and have not been operated in many years. Leakage between the bricks and capstones of the gate chamber and drop inlet structure causes the water level to be lower than the spillway crest at times.

At the time of the May 6, 1981 inspection the lake level was about one foot lower than the spillway crest due to leakage into the structure.

4.2 MAINTENANCE OF DAM AND OPERATING FACILITIES

There are no written maintenance procedures for the dam.

The use of Wright Lake as a source of water supply by the City of Troy was discontinued in 1916. The operating facilities at the dam are presently in a state of disrepair, appear to be inoperable, and have not been used in many years.

The only regular maintenance performed on the dam is the cutting of brush on the upstream slope by the City of Troy Department of Parks and Recreation. The paved road across the crest, Oakwood Avenue, is maintained by the City of Troy Department of Public Works. No other regular repairs or periodic maintenance of the dam or appurtenances occurs.

4.3 EMERGENCY ACTION PLAN AND WARNING SYSTEM

There is no emergency action plan and warning system for the dam.

4.4 EVALUATION

Maintenance of the dam and appurtenances is unsatisfactory. There has been no significant maintenance or repair of the dam and its appurtenances in recent years. Effective operation and maintenance procedures, as well as plans for repairs, need to be developed and implemented in order to avoid the continued deterioration of the dam.

The Owner should develop an emergency action plan outlining action to be taken to minimize the downstream effects of an emergency, together with an effective warning system.

SECTION 5

HYDROLOGY AND HYDRAULICS

5.1 DRAINAGE AREA CHARACTERISTICS

Wright Lake Dam and Wright Lake are located on the Piscawan Kill, a tributary of the Hudson River in eastern New York. The dam is located about 4000 feet upstream from the tributary's confluence with the Hudson River.

The total drainage area at the dam is 2.81 square miles, of which about 0.012 square miles (7.6 acres), or only about four-tenths of one percent, is the surface of Wright Lake at its spillway crest. The topography of the drainage area is characterized by slopes of 10% to 20%. Elevations in the drainage area vary from EL 238 to EL 1190. (See Appendices C-5 and C-6.)

About 1000 feet upstream of the dam there is another impoundment of about the same size known as Bradley Lake (about 8 acres). Since Bradley Lake has a total drainage area of 2.70 square miles, it regulates about 96% of the total drainage area of Wright Lake Dam. Bradley Lake Dam, NY 00755, is covered by a separate Phase I Inspection Report.

About 2.3 miles upstream of the dam there is a major impoundment known as Troy Reservoir (about 52 acres). Since Troy Reservoir has a total drainage area of 1.58 square miles, it regulates about 56% of the total drainage area of Wright Lake Dam. Troy Reservoir is actually two impoundments that act as one because they are connected by two large uncontrolled culverts under the earth berm that separates them. The berm is known as Brunswick Reservoir Dam, NY 00114, and the lower or main dam is Vanderheyden Reservoir Dam, NY 00116. There is no Phase I Inspection Report for either of these dams.

5.2 ANALYSIS CRITERIA

The U.S. Army Corps of Engineers Hydrologic Engineering Center's Program HEC-1 DB (Reference 3) was used to develop the test flood hydrology and perform the reservoir routing.

The purpose of this analysis was to evaluate the dam and spillway with respect to their surcharge storage and spillway capacity. Accordingly, it was assumed that the water surface was at the drop inlet spillway crest at the start of the flood routing. The gates into the bottom of the gate chamber/drop inlet structure were all assumed to be closed, as they are normally.

A constant base flow of 2 cfs per square mile was chosen to represent average conditions in the drainage area and was inputted into the program for all subareas.

The index PMP (probable maximum precipitation) inputted to the HEC-1 DB program was 19.5 inches for a 24-hour duration all-season storm over a 200-square-mile basin, according to HMR 33 (Reference 4). Maximum 6-hour, 12-hour, 24-hour, and 48-hour precipitation for the actual size of the drainage area (same for 10 square miles or less) were inputted to the program as percentages of the index PMP in accordance with HMR 33. A storm reduction coefficient was then applied internally by the program in order to transpose or center the storm over the actual total drainage area. Thus, the corrected 48-hour PMP for the actual total drainage area became 22.3 inches. All rainfall was distributed using the Standard Project Storm arrangement embedded in the program.

Appendices C-7 to C-9 summarize the subarea, loss rate, and unit hydrograph data inputted to the program. Six subareas were used to model the drainage area. Subarea 1 consists of all the drainage area around Troy Reservoir, and Subarea 2 consists of just the surface of Troy Reservoir. Subarea 3 consists of all the drainage area tributary to Bradley Lake, excluding Subareas 1 and 2. Subarea 4 consists of the surface of Bradley Lake. Subarea 5 consists of all the drainage area tributary to Wright Lake, excluding the 4 upstream subareas. Subarea 6 consists of just the surface of Wright Lake. All the area tributary to Bradley Lake Dam, Subareas 1 through 4, was modeled in the same way as in the separate Phase I Inspection Report for Bradley Lake Dam, NY 00755.

For the land in Subareas 1, 3, and 5 the loss rates were assumed to be 1.0 inch initially and a constant 0.1 inch per hour thereafter. A Snyder unit hydrograph basin coefficient was assumed for average conditions and a Snyder peaking coefficient was chosen from the 1976 Upper Hudson and Mohawk River Basins Hydrologic Flood Routing Models (Reference 20). A conservative standard lag time was computed. The program uses the inputted lag time and Snyder peaking coefficient to solve by iteration for approximate Clark coefficients, which are then used to calculate the runoff hydrograph.

For the reservoir surfaces making up Subareas 2, 4, and 6 loss rates were set to zero so that rainfall would equal rainfall excess, or runoff. Assuming no delay in the rainfall/runoff response, a constant unit hydrograph for a rainfall duration equal to the HEC-1 DB calculation interval was developed per Appendices C-7 to C-9 and inputted to the program for each reservoir.

391 Flows were routed through Subarea 2, Troy Reservoir, and Subarea 4, Bradley Lake, using the HEC-1 DB program in the same way as for Wright Lake and using the same data as in the separate Phase I Inspection Report for Bradley Lake Dam, NY 00755. The development

of elevation-storage and discharge data is shown on Appendices C-10 and C-11 for Troy Reservoir and on Appendices C-12 to C-16 for Bradley Lake. For both Troy Reservoir and Bradley Lake routing was started with the water surface at the spillway (or service spillway) crest and the outlet works were assumed closed. Bradley Lake Dam has a culvert service spillway and a drop inlet auxiliary spillway.

Flow from Troy Reservoir was routed through Subarea 3 to Bradley Lake by the HEC-1 DB program using normal depth channel routing the same as in the separate Phase I Inspection Report for Bradley Lake Dam, NY 00755. The inputted typical cross sections defining the channel reaches were developed from and are located on the Drainage Area Map, Appendix C-5. Hand plottings of the cross sections are included as Appendices C-17 to C-18.

Flow from Bradley Lake to Wright Lake was not channel routed or lagged because Bradley Lake discharges directly into Wright Lake.

The floods selected for analysis were the PMF (probable maximum flood) and 1/2 PMF. Floods as ratios of the PMF (e.g., 1/2 PMF) were taken as ratios of runoff, not of precipitation. Peak inflow to Wright Lake is about 5,600 cfs or 1,993 csm (cfs per square mile) for the PMF, and about 2,400 cfs (854 csm) for the 1/2 PMF. Peak outflows for both flood events are not reduced by reservoir routing and are the same as peak inflows.

5.3 RESERVOIR CAPACITY

Using a bathymetric map of the reservoir (see Appendix G-1), supplemented by USGS contour mapping above the spillway crest (see Appendix C-5), areas inside contour elevations were measured and the capacity of the reservoir was computed by the method of conic sections. The computations were done by the HEC-1 DB program. A hand tabulation of the input and the computed results is on Appendix C-19.

300

At the spillway crest, EL 238, the reservoir has a capacity of 105 acre-feet. At the top of dam (low end), EL 241, the reservoir has a capacity of 129 acre-feet. Surcharge storage between the spillway crest and the top of dam amounts to 24 acre-feet, or only about 0.2 of an inch of runoff from the 2.81-square-mile drainage area. Therefore, the reservoir has essentially no capacity to attenuate peak inflow.

5.4 SPILLWAY CAPACITY

The dam has a drop inlet spillway with a total weir length of about 34 feet. The oval outlet conduit from the drop inlet spillway is about 4.5 feet wide by 8.5 feet high at its upstream end.

The discharge capacity of the drop inlet spillway was computed assuming that its entrance acted as a sharp-crested weir up to the top of dam, EL 241. Above the top of dam flow through the spillway is controlled by the upstream end of the outlet conduit from the drop inlet. The spillway discharge computations are presented on Appendices C-20 and C-21. With water 3 feet over the spillway crest (i.e., water level at top of dam) the spillway discharges about 590 cfs.

For the spillway crest at EL 238 and the top of dam at EL 241, the total discharge computations are summarized on Appendix C-22. Total discharge from the dam is the discharge from the spillway plus flow over the dam for the overtopping condition. As discussed previously in Section 5.2, all of the gates into the bottom of the gate chamber/drop inlet structure were assumed closed, as they are normally. The hand-computed discharges for the spillway were inputted directly to the HEC-1 DB program.

With the lake level at the top of dam, EL 241, the total discharge from the dam is the capacity of just the drop inlet spillway, or about 590 cfs.

5.5 FLOODS OF RECORD

There are no known records of past flood discharges at the dam.

5.6 OVERTOPPING POTENTIAL

The results of the overtopping analysis using the HEC-1 DB program are summarized in Table 5.1. The overtopping analysis computer input and output for the PMF and 1/2 PMF are included starting on Appendix C-23.

As noted from Table 5.1, the PMF overtops the dam by about 2.7 feet maximum with duration of overtopping of about 9.5 hours. 1/2 PMF also overtops the dam but by about 1.3 feet maximum with duration of overtopping of about 8.2 hours. Peak inflows are 5,600 cfs for the PMF and 2,400 cfs for 1/2 PMF. For both flood events peak outflow is not reduced by reservoir routing and is the same as peak inflow. Time to maximum stage, or the time from the start of the 48-hour storm to peak outflow, is between 42 and 43 hours for both PMF and 1/2 PMF. The peak portion of the inflow and outflow hydrographs for the PMF and 1/2 PMF are shown by the computer plots on Appendices C-36 and C-37. Total project discharge capacity at the top of the dam is due to the drop inlet spillway (outlet works closed) and is about 590 cfs, or only about 11% of the PMF peak outflow and about 25% of the 1/2 PMF peak outflow.

It should be noted that Troy Reservoir Dam and Bradley Lake Dam are overtopped by both the PMF and 1/2 PMF (1.7 and 0.8 feet, respectively for Troy Reservoir, and 2.0 and 1.0 feet for Bradley Lake). Also, peak outflows are essentially not reduced by routing

TABLE 5.1

WRIGHT LAKE DAM

OVERTOPPING ANALYSIS

CONDITIONS

Total Drainage Area = 2.81 square miles, including Troy Reservoir and Bradley Lake and their drainage areas.

Start Routing at Spillway Crest EL 238

Top of Dam EL 241

Total Project Discharge Capacity at Top of Dam = 590 cfs $\pm$ due to spillway. Outlet works assumed closed.

Some values rounded from computed results.

	PMF	1/2 PMF ^(a)
<u>INFLOW</u>		
48-hour Rainfall (inches)	22.2	13.0 ^(b)
48-hour Rainfall Excess (inches) ^(c)	18.5	9.3 ^(d)
Peak Inflow (cfs)	5,600	2,400
(csm)	1,993	854
<u>OUTFLOW</u>		
Peak Outflow (cfs)	5,600	2,400
(csm)	1,993	854
Time to Peak Outflow (hours)	42.2	43.0
Maximum Storage (acre-feet)	153	140
Max. W.S. Elevation (feet-NGVD)	243.7	242.3
Minimum Freeboard (feet)	Overtopped	Overtopped
Maximum Depth over Dam (feet)	2.7	1.3
Duration of Overtopping (hours)	9.5	8.2

(a) One-half of PMF total runoff, including base flow. For PMF base flow = 2 cfs per square mile = 6 cfs $\pm$

(b) Approximation assuming total losses are the same as for the PMF.

(c) Rainfall Excess = Rainfall for the Reservoir Surface. For the rest of the drainage area, losses are assumed to be 1.0 inch initially and 0.1 inch per hour thereafter.

(d) Equal to one-half of PMF value.

through either of these upstream reservoirs and are about the same as peak inflows (about 3,200 cfs for the PMF and 1,400 cfs for 1/2 PMF for Troy Reservoir, and about 5,400 cfs and 2,400 cfs for Bradley Lake). These results are shown in the computer output on Appendices C-32 to C-34.

5.7 EVALUATION

Maximum spillway discharge capacity (outlet works closed) is only about 11% of the PMF peak outflow. The 1/2 PMF would overtop the earth embankment and would probably cause failure. It is judged that failure due to overtopping would significantly increase the hazard to loss of life downstream from that which would exist just prior to failure. Therefore, in accordance with Corps of Engineers' screening criteria for review of spillway adequacy, spillway capacity is considered "seriously inadequate" and the dam is assessed as "unsafe, non-emergency".

SECTION 6

STRUCTURAL STABILITY

6.1 EVALUATION OF STRUCTURAL STABILITY

a. Visual Observations

The following visual observations, which are discussed in detail in Section 3, are indicative of potential long-term stability problems at Wright Lake Dam:

- 1) Steepness of the downstream slope.
- 2) Erosion and lack of erosion protection on both the upstream and downstream slopes of the dam.
- 3) Trees and stumps on both the upstream and downstream slopes of the dam.
- 4) A soft, wet area next to the downstream toe of the dam between the left abutment and the spillway outlet conduit, which may or may not be due to seepage from the reservoir.

The downstream slope of the dam is about 1.6H:1V, which is considerably steeper than the downstream slope of similar dams designed in accordance with modern standards of practice. An analysis of the stability of the embankment should be made to determine whether it has an acceptable factor of safety against slope failure.

b. Design and Construction Data

The only design and construction data available were excerpts from old City of Troy Water Commissioners Reports which briefly describe the features and construction of the dam. These reports were discussed previously in Section 2 and are included as Appendices F3-1 to F3-5.

c. Operating Records

An inspection report dated April 28, 1978 by the NYS-DEC and a letter sent to the Owner concerning that inspection (see Appendices F3-16 and F3-17) noted that there were trees and brush growing on the downstream slope of the embankment and that this was an unacceptable condition.

d. Post-Construction Changes

The only major post-construction change appears to have been the raising of the dam crest (and Oakwood Avenue) about 3 feet

in 1884, 23 years after the dam was constructed. This modification was discussed previously in Section 2.2b.

e. Seismic Stability

This dam is in Seismic Zone 2. According to the Recommended Guidelines (Reference 1) a seismic stability analysis is not required.

6.2 STABILITY ANALYSIS

A structural stability analysis is not required because there are no gravity structures at this dam to analyze.

SECTION 7

ASSESSMENT AND RECOMMENDATIONS

7.1 ASSESSMENTa. Safety

Visual inspection of Wright Lake Dam revealed the following deficiencies which affect the safety of the dam:

- 1) Trees and stumps on both the upstream and downstream slopes.
- 2) A downstream slope of about 1.6H:1V, which is considerably steeper than that of similar dams designed in accordance with modern standards of practice and which may not have an acceptable factor of safety against failure.
- 3) Erosion and lack of erosion protection on both the upstream and downstream slopes.
- 4) A soft, wet area next to the downstream toe of the dam between the left abutment and the spillway outlet conduit, which may or may not be a potential problem.
- 5) Deteriorated structural condition of the drop inlet spillway and gate chamber structure.
- 6) Undermining of the downstream end of the spillway outlet conduit, and deterioration of some of the masonry inside the upstream reaches of the conduit.

Hydrologic and hydraulic analysis indicates that maximum spillway discharge capacity is only about 11% of the PMF peak outflow. The 1/2 PMF would overtop the earth embankment and would probably cause failure. It is judged that failure due to overtopping would significantly increase the hazard to loss of life downstream from that which would exist just prior to failure. Therefore, in accordance with Corps of Engineers' screening criteria for review of spillway adequacy, spillway capacity is considered "seriously inadequate" and the dam is assessed as "unsafe, non-emergency".

b. Adequacy of Information

Available information together with that gathered during the visual inspection, while considered adequate for this Phase I inspection, is deficient in the following respects:

- 1) The presence of brush on some parts of the downstream slope makes it impossible to inspect those areas adequately.

- 2) The trash rack (chain link fence) over the top of the gate chamber and drop inlet spillway, together with flowing water, makes it impossible to inspect the inside of those structures, as well as some areas inside the spillway outlet conduit, adequately.

c. Need for Additional Investigations

The following investigations should be performed by a registered professional engineer qualified by training and experience in the design of dams:

- 1) Perform a detailed hydrologic and hydraulic analysis to better assess spillway adequacy. This should include a more accurate determination of the site specific characteristics of the watershed.
- 2) Evaluate the stability of the embankment, with particular attention to the steepness of the downstream slope.
- 3) Investigate the soft, wet area next to the downstream toe of the dam between the left abutment and the spillway outlet conduit.
- 4) Investigate the structural deterioration and leakage into the gate chamber and drop inlet spillway structure and determine how repairs should be made. Major modifications to increase spillway capacity may be required depending on the results of the detailed hydrologic and hydraulic analysis.

d. Urgency

As recommended below in Section 7.2a, a program to visually inspect the dam at least once a month should be instituted immediately. As recommended below in Section 7.2b, development of a surveillance program and an emergency action plan should be completed within 3 months after receipt of this Phase I Inspection Report by the Owner. While the action plan is being developed, and within 3 months after receipt of this report by the Owner, the investigations recommended above in Section 7.1c should be started.

Any remedial work deemed necessary as a result of these investigations should be completed within 18 months after receipt of this report by the Owner.

Measures recommended below in Section 7.2c should be completed within 12 months after receipt of this report by the Owner.

7.2 RECOMMENDED MEASURES

The following work should be performed by the Owner. Where engineering assistance is indicated, the Owner should engage a registered professional engineer qualified by training and experience in the design of dams. Assistance by such an engineer may also be useful for some of the other work.

a. Complete Immediately

Institute a program to visually inspect - not just casually look at - the dam and its appurtenances at least once a month.

b. Complete Within 3 Months

Develop a surveillance program for use during and immediately after heavy rainfall or snowmelt, and also an emergency action plan outlining action to be taken to minimize the downstream effects of an emergency, together with an effective warning system.

c. Complete Within 12 Months

- 1) Reset the one capstone which is displaced and hanging from the crest of the drop inlet spillway.
- 2) Restore at least the lowest of the three outlet gates to operation. Also, clean and inspect the low level outlet port below the lowest outlet gate and verify that it can be opened by removing the planking which reportedly seals it. As an alternate, install an operating gate on the low level outlet. The outlet gate should be exercised regularly.
- 3) Temporarily repair the undermining of the downstream end of the spillway outlet conduit so as to remove a potential threat to the stability of the embankment. Major permanent repair or modification of the spillway outlet conduit, as well as repair of minor deterioration of some of the masonry along the barrel of the conduit and of some of the concrete at the downstream end, can wait until the need for additional spillway capacity has been fully evaluated by the detailed hydrologic and hydraulic analysis. Also, the detailed embankment stability investigation could affect the downstream end of the spillway outlet conduit.
- 4) Remove trees and brush and their root systems from the embankment and from a zone 50 feet wide next to the downstream toe in accordance with specifications and field observation of the work by an engineer. Backfilling the zones where stumps and

roots have been removed should be done with proper material and procedures. Continue to keep these same areas clear by cutting, mowing, and cleanup at least annually.

- 5) Repair erosion and provide erosion protection on the upstream and downstream slopes of the dam in accordance with design and field observation of the work by an engineer.
- 6) Develop and implement effective routine operation and maintenance procedures for the dam and its appurtenances.
- 7) Institute a program of comprehensive technical inspection of the dam and its appurtenances by an engineer on a periodic basis of at least once every two years.

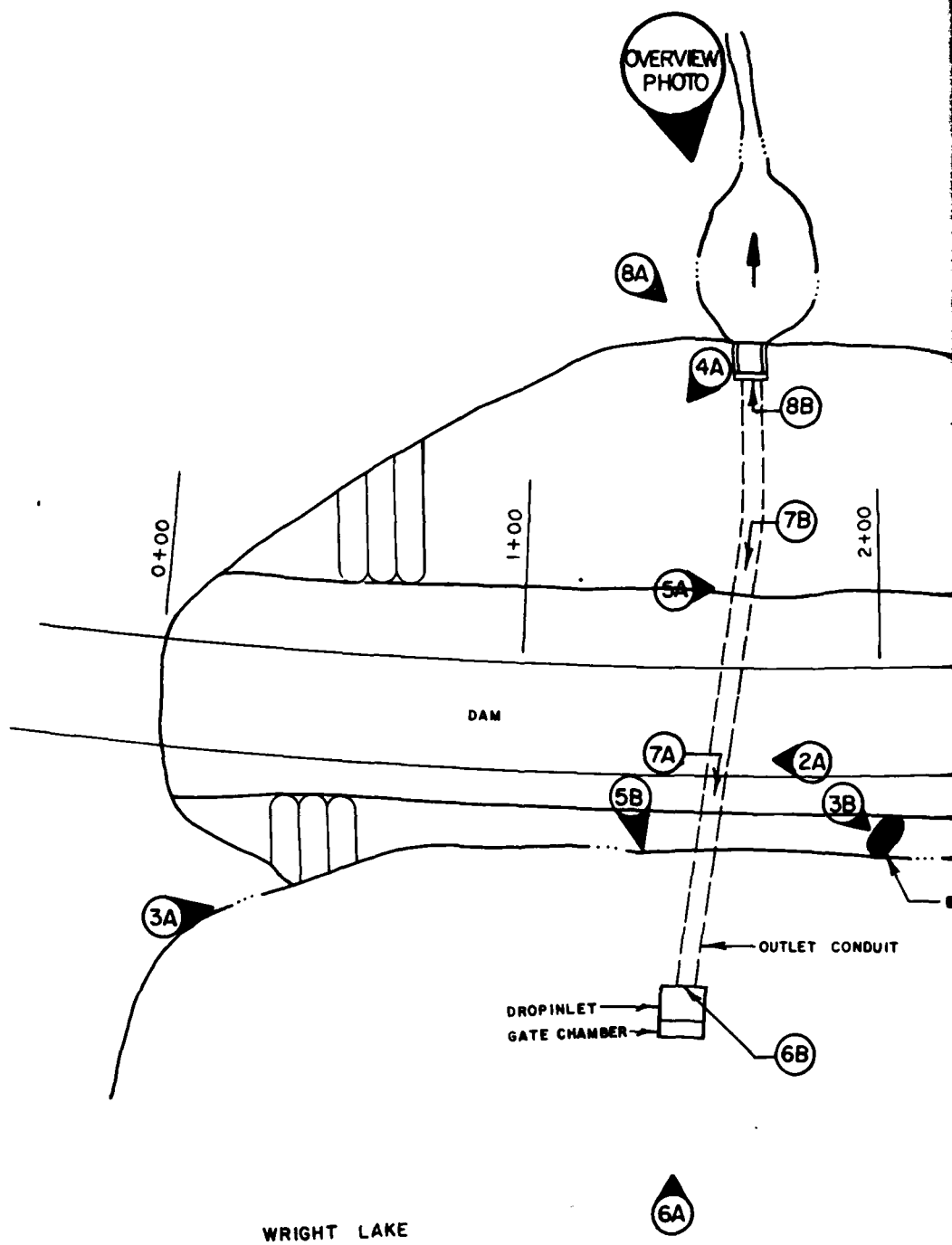
d. Complete Within 18 Months

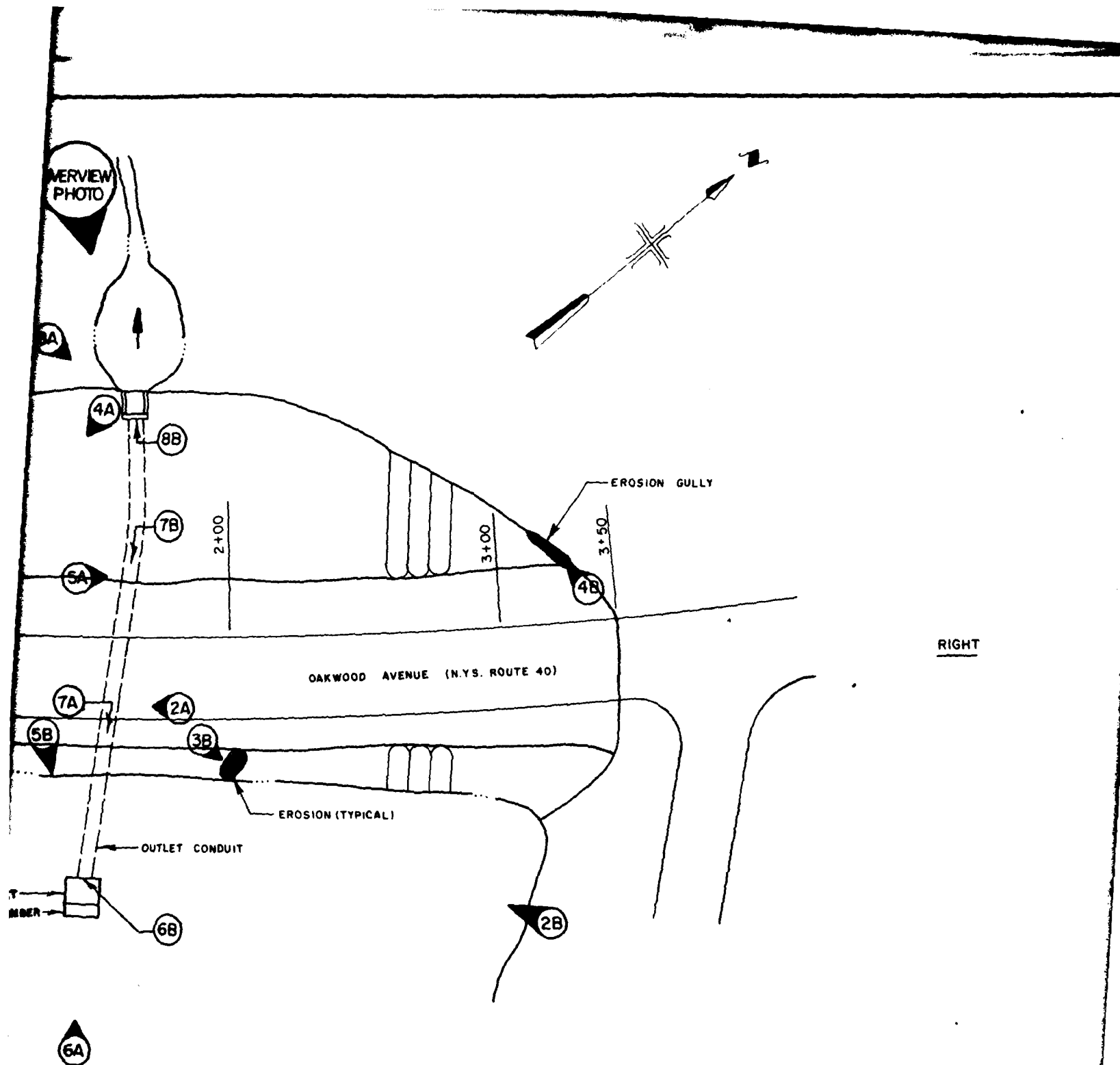
The following remedial work should be completed by the Owner. A qualified, registered professional engineer should design and observe the construction of the remedial work.

- 1) Appropriate modifications as a result of the detailed hydrologic and hydraulic analysis.
- 2) Appropriate modifications as a result of the stability investigation of the embankment.
- 3) Appropriate modifications as a result of investigating the soft, wet area next to the downstream toe between the left abutment and the spillway outlet conduit.
- 4) Appropriate modifications as a result of investigating the structural deterioration and leakage into the gate chamber and drop inlet spillway structure.

APPENDIX A
PHOTOGRAPHS

LEFT





WRIGHT LAKE DAM PHOTO INDEX MAP	
CITY OF TROY	RENSSELAER CO., N.Y.
SCALE NONE	DATE JULY 1981
 C.T. MALE ASSOCIATES, P.C. 1000 TROY ROAD SCHENECTADY N.Y. 12309 PROFESSIONAL ENGINEERS LAND SURVEYORS LAND PLANNING CONSULTANTS	

PROJECT NO 58-01-00012/80.852

A-1

DWG. NO.



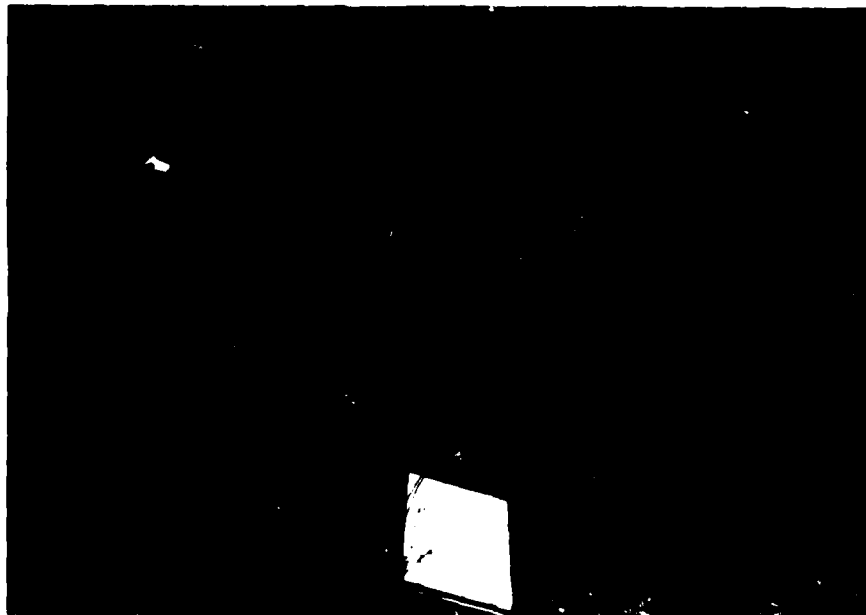
A-2A Top of dam from center of dam looking toward left abutment
5/6/81



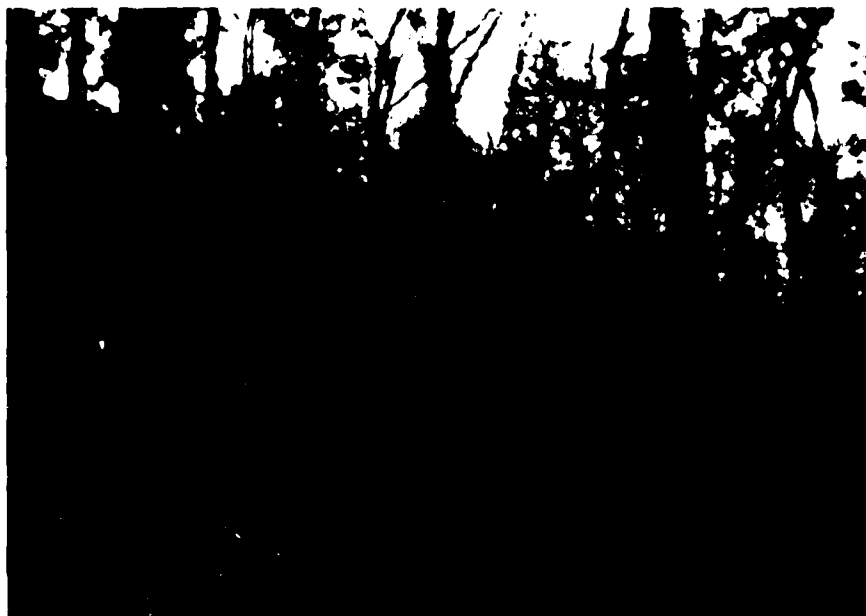
A-2B Upstream slope of dam viewed from right abutment. Two large
trees growing on upstream slope near Sta 2+40. Large pieces of
concrete slabs dumped on upstream slope - 5/6/81



A-3A Upstream slope of dam viewed from left abutment - 5/6/81



A-3B Erosion of upstream slope at Sta 2+00. Dumped piece of concrete slab obscured by wash material at bottom of photo 5/6/81



A-4A Dam looking upslope and toward left abutment from downstream end of spillway outlet conduit - 5/6/81



A-4B Major erosion gully, about 5 feet deep, on downstream slope at Sta 3+50 (approximately right abutment, which is not clearly defined for this dam). Flow causing erosion is from highway drain pipe at left in photo - 5/6/81



A-5A View along top of downstream slope from Sta 1+50 looking toward right of abutment - 5/6/81



A-5B Drop inlet (foreground) and gate chamber (background) looking from top of dam. Debris is at location of displaced capstone 5/6/81



A-6A Drop inlet and gate chamber looking from upstream. Note two gate stems at upstream side - 5/6/81



A-6B View of drop inlet weir at location of displaced capstone - 5/6/81



A-7A Inside of spillway outlet conduit looking at upstream end. Note oval brick section and transition to stone masonry with brick at bottom - 5/6/81



A-7B Close-up of stone masonry wall of spillway outlet conduit. Note deteriorated condition of brick near flow line - 5/6/81



A-8A Downstream end of spillway outlet conduit - 5/6/81



A-8B Downstream channel looking
from top of spillway outlet
conduit - 5/6/81



A-9A Overview of dam and lake looking from road above upstream shore - 5/6/81



A-9B Overview of Bradley Lake Dam looking across upstream end of Wright Lake - 5/6/81

APPENDIX B
VISUAL INSPECTION CHECKLIST

PHASE I

VISUAL INSPECTION CHECKLIST1. BASIC DATA

a. General

Name of Dam Wright Lake DamFed. I.D.# NY00757 DEC Dam No. 226A-14BRiver Basin LOWER HUDSONLocation: Town CITY TROY County RENSSELAERStream Name PISCANAWAN KILLTributary of HUDSON RIVERLatitude (N) 42° 44.9' Longitude (W) 73° 40.3'Type of Dam EARTHHazard Classification HIGHDate(s) of Inspection May 6, 1981Weather Conditions OVERCAST, WARM W/ RAIN LATER IN THE AFTERNOON.Reservoir Level at Time of Inspection EL 237
1' BELOW SPILLWAY CREST

- b. Inspection Personnel (*Recorder) THOMAS BENNEDUM - CTM,
EDWIN VOPELAK JR. - CTM, * RONALD C. HIRSCHFELD - GET *

- c. Persons Contacted (Including Title, Address & Phone No.)

RICHARD W. CASEY, COMMISSIONER, DEPT. OF PUBLIC UTILITIES55 LEVERSEE RD., TROY, NY 12182 (518) 270-4500NEIL BOWESTEEL, DEPT. OF PUBLIC UTILITIES(SAME ADDRESS AS R.W. CASEY) (518) 270-4510DID NOT ACCOMPANY INSPECTION TEAM

- d. History
Date Constructed 1861 Date(s) Reconstructed N/A

Designer WATER SUPERINTENDANTConstructed By TROY WATER WORKS (CITY OF TROY)Owner CITY OF TROY, CITY HALL, MONUMENT SQUARE,TROY, NY 12180 ATTN: JOHN P. BUCKLEY, CITY MANAGER

2. EMBANKMENT

a. Characteristics

GEI 1) Embankment Material Unknown. Gray silty sand and gravel is exposed on downstream slope. Tan silty sand and gravel is exposed on upstream slope.

GEI 2) Cutoff Type Unknown

GEI 3) Impervious Core Unknown

GEI 4) Internal Drainage System Unknown

GEI 5) Miscellaneous No comments

GEI b. Crest

GEI 1) Vertical Alignment Good.

GEI 2) Horizontal Alignment Good.

GEI 3) Lateral Movement No evidence of lateral movement observed.

GEI 4) Surface Cracks None observed.

GEI 5) Miscellaneous Paved highway on crest.

GEI c. Upstream Slope

GEI 1) Slope (Estimate H:V) 2 H: 1 V

GEI 2) Undesirable Growth or Debris, Animal Burrows Two large trees near right end of dam at Station 2+40. Brush and coarse weeds on most of upstream slope.

GEI 3) Sloughing, Subsidence or Depressions Some erosion at several locations. No evidence of sloughing or subsidence observed.

GEI 4) Slope Protection Remnants of riprap at reservoir level. Irregularly dumped pieces of concrete slabs above reservoir level, but they are inadequate to provide erosion protection.

GEI 5) Surface Cracks or Movement at Toe None observed

GEI d. Downstream Slope

GEI 1) Slope (Estimate - H:V) 1.6 H : 1 V

GEI 2) Undesirable Growth or Debris, Animal Burrows Many large trees and some brush on slope.

GEI 3) Sloughing, Subsidence or Depressions Surface of slope is irregular, but there are no clearly defined slumps or slides. Some localized erosion channels, including one about 5 feet deep near the right abutment, apparently due to discharge from highway drain pipe.

GEI 4) Surface Cracks or Movement at Toe None observed

GEI 5) Seepage None observed

GEI 6) External Drainage System (Ditches, Trenches, Blanket) None observed

GEI 7) Condition Around Outlet Structure Satisfactory

GEI 8) Seepage Beyond Toe Soft, wet area next to toe from left abutment to service spillway.

GEI e. Abutments - Embankment Contact

Abutments appear to be soil. No bedrock outcrops observed.

GEI 1) Erosion at Contact None observedGEI 2) Seepage Along Contact None observed3. DRAINAGE SYSTEMGEI a. Description of System None observed.GEI b. Condition of System Not applicableGEI c. Discharge from Drainage System Not applicable4. INSTRUMENTATION (Monumentation/Surveys, Observation Wells, Weirs, Piezometers, Etc.)GEI None observed5. RESERVOIRGEI a. Slopes Gentle slopes, partly brush-covered, partly grass-covered.GEI b. Sedimentation No evidence of significant sedimentation observed.GEI c. Unusual Conditions Which Affect Dam Bradley Lake Dam is immediately upstream of reservoir.

6. AREA DOWNSTREAM OF DAM

- a. Downstream Hazard (No. of Homes, Highways, etc.)
- ABOUT 2000'

D/S IS RESIDENTIAL AREA OF CITY OF TROY, MANY DWELLINGS.

- GEI b. Seepage, Growth
- No seepage observed. Trees and brush growing immediately downstream of dam.

- GEI c. Evidence of Movement Beyond Toe of Dam,
- None observed.

- d. Condition of Downstream Channel
- CLEAR AREA FOR ABOUT 25' D/S

OF OUTLET CONDUIT, THEN HEAVILY BRUSHED & WOODED CHANNEL, PISCANAW KILL IS PIPED AT D/S REACHES IN CITY

7. SPILLWAY(S) (Including Discharge Channel)

- a. General
- DROP INLET SPILLWAY. DROP INLET IS D/S PORTION

OF CONTROL TOWER MADE OF BRICK MASONRY & CONCRETE W/ LARGE CAP STONES. SHAFT OPENING ^{ABOUT} 16.5' X 10.5'. OUTLET CULVERT

FROM BOTTOM OF SHAFT IS 170'± LONG WITH: BRICK MASONRY PORTION

U/S 140' LONG, OVAL SHAPE 4.5' X 8.5'; STONE MASONRY ARCH PORTION

NEXT 100' LONG, 6' X 9' W/ BRICK ALONG SIDES 3' HIGH; END IS CONC. BOX

SECTION 30' LONG, 6' X 9.5'

- b. Condition of Service Spillway
- DROP INLET SHAFT. - SEE

APPURTENANT STRUCTURES (CONTROL TOWER) (D a), ONLY TOP PORTION

VISIBLE. OUTLET CONDUIT: BRICK PORTION - GOOD CONDITION.

EXCEPT AT EXTREME U/S END NEAR DROP INLET SHAFT. IN THAT

AREA, ON LEFT SIDE ESPECIALLY, BRICK IS FRODED & SPALLED. STONE

MASONRY PORTION - GENERALLY GOOD CONDITION. SOME MORTAR MISSING

- ~~c. Condition of Auxiliary Spillway & BROKEN STONES IN FLOW AREA.~~

PARTIAL BRICK LINING HERE IS IN POOR CONDITION. BRICKS MISSING &

BROKEN, MORTAR LOOSE. U/S 20'± OF LINING IS GOOD. ONE CONC. PATCH

TO STONE MASONRY, 5' SQUARE AREA, U/S OF CONCRETE PORTION ON RIGHT

CONCRETE PORTION - GOOD CONDITION W/ SOME EFFLORESCENCE,

STAINING & ENCRUSTATION. SOME CONCRETE DETERIORATION @ D/S LEFT

END. END OF CONCRETE CONDUIT UNDERMINED @ D/S END AS MUCH AS 3'

c. N/A

- d. Condition of Discharge Channel CLEAR AREA 25' LONG
BY 25' WIDE (MAXIMUM) AT D/S END OF SPILLWAY CONDUIT.
WATER POOLS SOMEWHAT HERE BEFORE ENTERING TREE &
BRUSH-CHOKED NARROWER NATURAL CHANNEL D/S. IN PAST
THERE WAS AN IMPOUNDMENT AT THIS LOCATION.

8. RESERVOIR DRAIN/OUTLET

- a. Type: Pipe _____ Conduit _____ Other ☒ PORT OR OPENING BETWEEN
GATE CHAMBER & DROP INLET
 b. Material: Concrete _____ Metal _____ Other SHAFT. CONTROL MECHANISM
HERE - NOT OBSERVABLE.
 c. Size: UNKNOWN Length _____ } SEE H & H
DATA
 d. Invert Elevations: Entrance _____ Exit _____ } CHECK LIST
APPENDIX C
 e. Physical Condition (Describe)
 Unobservable ☒
 1) Material _____
 2) Joints _____ Alignment _____
 3) Structural Integrity _____
 4) Hydraulic Capability _____
 f. Means of Control: Gate ☒ Valve _____ Uncontrolled _____
 Operation: Operable _____ Inoperable ☒ Other _____
 Present Condition (Describe) 3 GATES ON U/S SIDE OF
VALVE CHAMBER AT VARIOUS ELEVATIONS. STEMS ON GATE
APPEAR TO BE BROKEN OFF. GATES UNDERWATER & NOT
VERY VISIBLE
 g. Other Outlets (water mains, diversion pipes) _____

ALSO THERE IS SUPPOSED TO BE A LOWER PORT, PLANKED
SHUT ON U/S SIDE OF GATE CHAMBER. IT WAS NOT
VISIBLE.

9. STRUCTURAL

- a. Concrete Surfaces CONCRETE FACING & BRACING INSIDE CONTROL TOWER (GATE CHAMBER & DROP INLET SHAFTS) HAS SOME SLIGHT EROSION DUE TO WATER ACTION. DIS END OF SPILLWAY - MINOR EFFLORESCENCE, STAINING & ENCRUSTATION
- b. Structural Cracking NONE OBSERVED
- c. Movement - Horizontal & Vertical Alignment (Settlement) APPEARS OKAY
- GEI d. Junctions with Abutments or Embankments Not applicable.
- GEI e. Drains - Foundation, Joint, Face Not applicable.
- f. Water Passages, Conduits, Sluices SEE SPILLWAY 7), RESERVOIR DRAIN/OUTLET 8), & CONTROL TOWER 10) 12" DIA CORRUGATED PIPE THROUGH DAM, INVERT AT ABOUT EL 241 ±. CULVERT IS FOR ROADWAY DRAINAGE.
- GEI g. Seepage or Leakage Not applicable

h. Joints - Construction, etc. _____

APPEAR OKAY WHERE OBSERVABLE.GEI i. Foundation Not applicableGEI j. Abutments Not applicablek. Control Gates SEE RESERVOIR DRAIN/OUTLET 8)

l. Approach & Outlet Channels RESERVOIR ALL AROUND
DROP INLET & PONDING AREA 25' x 25' (MAX) AT
D/S END OF SPILLWAY CONDUIT. WATER FROM GATE
WOULD DISCHARGE THROUGH BOTTOM OF DROP INLET SHAFT INTO
SPILLWAY CONDUIT

m. Energy Dissipators (Plunge Pool, etc.) _____

NONE.

n. Intake Structures _____

UNOBSERVABLE IN FRONT OF GATES. TRASH RACK
OF 2" x 4" LUMBER & CHAINLINK FENCE OVER TOP OF
DROP INLET & GATE CHAMBER (CONTROL TOWER)

o. Stability _____

p. Miscellaneous N/A

8876

Name of Dam Wright Lake Dam Date May 6, 1981 910. APPURTENANT STRUCTURES (Power House, Lock, Gatehouse, Service Bridge, Other)

a. Description: _____

CONTROL TOWER - CONSISTS OF GATE CHAMBER U/S + DROP
INLET SHAFT D/S . OLD GATE HOUSE ON TOP NO LONGER IN
PLACE. BRICK MASONRY STRUCTURE W/ INNER WALL BETWEEN
GATE CHAMBER + DROP INLET SHAFTS. DROP INLET SHAFT LINED
WITH CONCRETE WALLS + HAS CONCRETE CROSS BRACES. STONE BLOCKS
BOLTED IN PLACE W/ 1 1/4" STEEL BOLTS ALL AROUND TOP OF TOWER.

b. Condition: _____

GENERALLY IN POOR SHAPE FOR OBSERVABLE PORTION.
BRICK MASONRY CHIPPED, BROKEN, + MISSING ON TOP INSIDE +
OUTSIDE , CONCRETE OF TOWER OKAY W/ SOME SURFACE
EROSION. CAP BLOCKS ARE OUT OF ALIGNMENT + ONE BLOCK
4' LONG HAS FALLEN OFF CREST INTO DROP INLET + HELD THERE
BY BENT ANCHOR BOLTS. LEAKAGE INTO SHAFT BETWEEN BRICKS + CAP BLOCKS

11. MISCELLANEOUS MECHANICAL/ELECTRICAL EQUIPMENT

a. Description: _____

N/A

b. Condition: _____

12. OTHER

APPENDIX C
HYDROLOGIC AND HYDRAULIC ENGINEERING DATA
CHECKLIST AND COMPUTATIONS
TABLE OF CONTENTS

	<u>Page</u>
Hydrologic and Hydraulic Engineering Data Checklist	C-1
Drainage Area Map	C-5
Drainage Areas	C-6
Drainage Area Data for HEC-1 DB Model	C-7
Troy Reservoir	C-10
Elevation - Area - Storage Computations	C-11
Discharge Computations	
Bradley Lake	C-12
Elevation - Area - Storage Computations	C-13
Discharge Computations	
Drainage Area Routing	C-17
Cross Sections of Subarea 3 Channel	
Elevation - Area - Storage Computations	C-19
Discharge Computations	C-20
Overtopping Analysis	C-23
Computer Input	C-25
Computer Output - Complete	C-36
Inflow and Outflow Hydrograph Plots	

PHASE I INSPECTION

HYDROLOGIC AND HYDRAULIC
ENGINEERING DATA CHECKLISTName of Dam WRIGHT LAKE DAM Fed. Id.# NY 007571. AREA-CAPACITY DATA

	<u>Elevation</u> (ft.)	<u>Surface Area</u> (acres)	<u>Storage Capacity</u> (acre-ft.)
a. Top of Dam	<u>241</u>	<u>8.7 EST.</u>	<u>129</u>
b. Design High Water (Max. Design Pool)	<u>UNKNOWN</u>		
c. Auxiliary Spillway Crest	<u>N/A</u>		
d. Pool Level with Flashboards	<u>N/A</u>		
e. ~~Service~~ Spillway Crest	<u>238</u>	<u>7.6</u>	<u>105</u>

2. DISCHARGES

	<u>Volume</u> (cfs)
a. Average Daily	<u>UNKNOWN</u>
b. Spillway @ Top of Dam	<u>590</u>
c. Spillway @ Design High Water	<u>UNKNOWN</u>
d. Service Spillway @ Auxiliary Spillway Crest Elevation	<u>N/A</u>
e. Low Level Outlet <i>(Normally planked shut. w/ W.S. at spillway crest. Est Q = 125 cfs)</i>	<u>0</u>
f. Total (of all facilities) @ Top of Dam	<u>590</u>
g. Maximum Known Flood	<u>UNKNOWN</u>
h. At Time of Inspection <i>May 6, 1981 W.S. @ EL 237 ±</i>	<u>UNKNOWN</u> <i>(leakage)</i>

4596

3. TOP OF DAM

Elevation 241

- a. Type EARTH
- b. Width 54' ± Length 350
- c. Spillover DROP INLET SPILLWAY
- d. Location @ STA /+50± IN RESERVOIR

4. SPILLWAY

SERVICE

AUXILIARY

- a. 238 Elevation N/A
- b. DROP INLET Type
- c. 6.5' x 10.5' RECTANGLE Width
34' TOTAL WEIR LENGTH
- d. ✓ Type of Control
Uncontrolled
- e. Controlled:
Type
(Flashboards; gate)
- f. Number
- g. Size/Length
- h. CUT STONE Invert Material
- i. Anticipated Length
of Operating Service
- j. (70' LONG OUTLET PIPE
W/ V/S CONTROL SECTION Chute Length
40' ± LONG
- k. est. 15 to 30' Height Between Spillway Crest
& Approach Channel Invert
(Weir Flow)
- l. Other

5. OUTLET STRUCTURES/EMERGENCY DRAWDOWN FACILITIES

- a. Type: Gate ☒ Sluice _____ Conduit _____ Penstock _____
- b. Shape Rectangular
- c. Size 2'W x 2.5'H 3 at diff. elevations are gated
1 at bottom (low level outlet) is plankd shut
- d. Elevations: Entrance Invert Low level estimated at EL 210
3 gated openings unknown
Exit Invert (same as entrance)
- e. Tailrace Channel: Elevation N/A

6. FLOOD WATER CONTROL SYSTEM

- a. Warning System None
- b. Method of Controlled Releases (mechanisms) _____
NONE OPERABLE

7. CLIMATOLOGICAL GAGES REFERENCES 21 + 22

- a. Type NON-RECORDING PRECIPITATION & TEMPERATURE GAGE INDEX # 8600
- b. Location TROY LOCK + DAM #2 LAT. 42°25', LONG. 73°41', 4,000' WEST OF DAM
- c. Period of Record 1956 TO PRESENT
- d. Maximum Reading UNKNOWN Date _____

8. STREAM GAGES (Reference 23)

- a. Type WATER-STAGE RECORDER USGS GAGE # 01333500
- b. Location LITTLE HOOSIC RIVER AT PETERSBURG, NY.
LAT. 42°45'30", LONG. 73°20'16", ~ 17 MILES EAST OF DAM
- c. Period of Record JULY 1951 TO PRESENT (ALSO SOME SPOT RECORDS)
Drainage Area = 56.1 sq mi
- d. Maximum Reading 7,470 cfs = 133.2 csm Date DECEMBER 31, 1948
(FROM FLOOD MARKS)

9. OTHER

6169

10. DRAINAGE BASIN CHARACTERISTICS

- a. Drainage Area 2.807 SQUARE MILES OR 1797.1 ACRES
- b. Land Use - Type Suburban & rural residential
- c. Terrain - Relief Wooded & grassed slopes of 10 to 20%
- d. Surface - Soil Glacial Till (?)
- e. Runoff Potential (existing or planned extensive alterations to existing surface or subsurface conditions)

NONE KNOWN.

- f. Potential Sedimentation Problem Areas (natural or man-made; present or future)

NONE KNOWN.

- g. Potential Backwater Problem Areas for Levels at Maximum Storage Capacity (including surcharge storage)

TOE OF BRADLEY LAKE DAM IS AT U/S END OF
LAKE & COULD BE AFFECTED BY LEVELS @ MAXIMUM
STORAGE CAPACITY

- h. Dikes - Floodwalls (overflow & non-overflow) - Low Reaches Along the Reservoir perimeter

Location NONE.

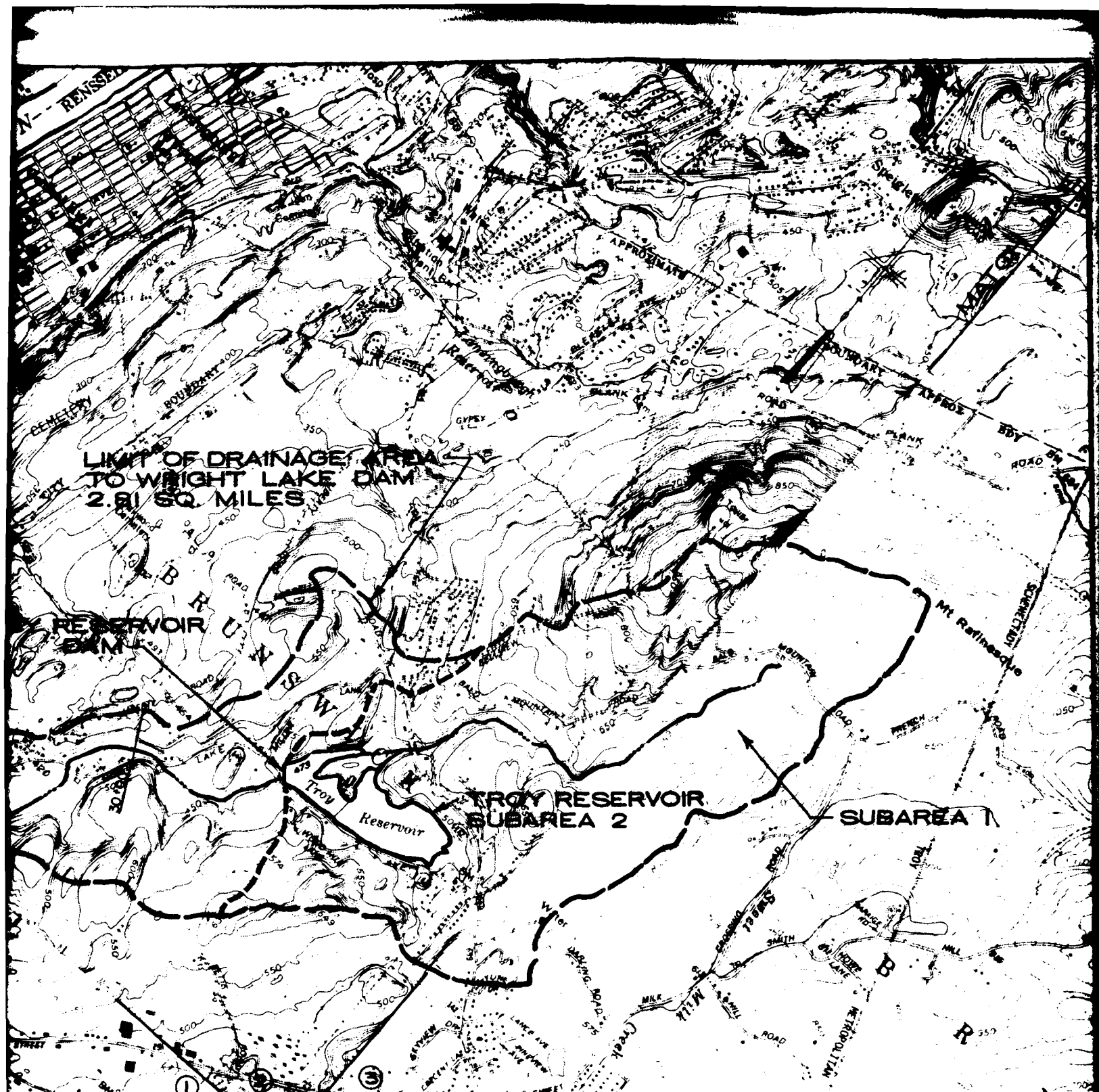
Elevation _____

- i. Reservoir

Spillway Crest
 Length @ ~~Maximum Design~~ Pool 2,200 (feet)

Length of Shoreline @ ~~Spillway Crest~~ Spillway Crest 72900 (feet)





APPROXIMATE SCALE IN FEET
 0 2000 4000

DATUM - NGVD 1929, 10' CONTOUR INTERVAL
 BASE MAP - 7.5' NYSDOT TOPO QUADS
 ① TROY SOUTH, NY - 1974
 ② TROY NORTH, NY - 1974
 - 7.5' USGS TOPO QUAD
 ③ TOMHANNOCK, NY - 1954

REVISED 8-10-81

WRIGHT LAKE DAM DRAINAGE AREA MAP	
CITY OF TROY	RENSSELAER CO., NY
SCALE: 1" = 2000'	DATE: JANUARY 1981
 C. T. MALE ASSOCIATES, P. C. 1000 TROY ROAD, SCHENECTADY, N. Y. 12309 PROFESSIONAL ENGINEERS LAND SURVEYORS LAND PLANNING CONSULTANTS	

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PROFESSIONAL ENGINEERS LAND SURVEYORS LAND PLANNING CONSULTANTS
COMPUTER SERVICES LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTURE LABORATORY SERVICES

JOB WRIGHT LAKE DAM

SHEET NO. _____ OF R 8/10/81

CALCULATED BY CLV DATE 5/20/81

CHECKED BY JPZ DATE 7/21/81

SCALE 58.01.00012

DRAINAGE AREAS

WATERSHED DIRECT TO TROY RESERVOIR
(SUBAREA 1)

(acres)

AREA

(square miles)

960.8

1.501

TROY RESERVOIR SURFACE (SUBAREA 2)
@ NORMAL POOL EL = 472 (See C-10)

52.1

.081

1.582

AREA ABOVE BRADLEY LAKE
(SUBAREA 3)

706.0

1.103

BRADLEY LAKE SURFACE (SUBAREA 4)
@ NORMAL POOL EL = 288 (See C-12)

83

.013

2.698

AREA ABOVE WRIGHT LAKE
(SUBAREA 5)

62.3

.097

WRIGHT LAKE SURFACE (SUBAREA 6)
@ NORMAL POOL EL = 238 (See C-19)

7.6

.012

TOTAL DRAINAGE AREA TO
WRIGHT LAKE DAM

1,797.1

2.807

F-CTM 105

C. T. MALE ASSOCIATES, P.C.

3000 TROY ROAD, SCHENECTADY, N.Y. 12309

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PROFESSIONAL ENGINEERS

LAND SURVEYORS

LAND PLANNING CONSULTANTS

COMPUTER SERVICES

LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTURE

LABORATORY SERVICES

JOB WRIGHT LAKE DAM

SHEET NO. _____ OF R 8/10/81

CALCULATED BY ELV DATE 5/20/81

CHECKED BY YMB DATE 7/13/81

SCALE 5 B. PL. 00012

DRAINAGE AREA DATA FOR HEC-1 DB MODEL

SUBAREA 1 : AREA ABOVE TROY RESERVOIR, AREA = 1.501 SQ. MI.

LOSS RATES: 1.0" INITIALLY, 0.1"/HOUR - CONSTANT LOSS RATE

UNIT HYDROGRAPH PARAMETERS: USE SNYDER METHOD

A = DRAINAGE AREA = 1.501 SQ. MILES

L = LENGTH OF MAIN WATERCOURSE TO UPSTREAM LIMIT OF DRAINAGE AREA = 2.08 MILES

L_{CA} = LENGTH OF MAIN WATERCOURSE TO POINT OPPOSITE THE CENTROID OF THE DRAINAGE AREA = .80 MILES

C_s = SNYDER'S BASIN COEFFICIENT = 2.0 ASSUMED AVERAGE

C_p = SNYDER'S PEAKING COEFFICIENT = .66 (FROM REF. 20)

t_p = STANDARD LAG IN HOURS = $C_s (L L_{CA})^{0.3} = 2.33$ HOURS

Reg'd unit rain fall duration = t_r

USE $t_p = 2.3$ HOURS $t_r = \frac{t_p}{5.5} = \frac{2.3}{5.5} = 0.42$ hr. ≈ 25 min.

USE $t_r' = 10$ min < 25 MAX. OK

SUBAREA 2: TROY RESERVOIR SURFACE, AREA = .081 SQ. MI. = 52.1 ACRES

LOSS RATES: NONE BECAUSE RAINFALL $\approx$ RUNOFF FOR WATER SURFACE

UNIT HYDROGRAPH PARAMETERS:

FOR U.H. w/ 10 MINUTE DURATION + 1" RAIN

$$\bar{Q} = \frac{A(1")}{t} = \frac{52.1 \text{ acres}(1")}{10 \text{ minutes}} \left(\frac{43,560 \text{ sq. ft.}}{1 \text{ acre}} \right) \left(\frac{1 \text{ ft}}{12 \text{ INCHES}} \right) \left(\frac{1 \text{ MINUTE}}{60 \text{ SECONDS}} \right)$$

$$\bar{Q} = 315 \text{ cfs} \quad (\text{w/o LOSS RATE})$$

C. T. MALE ASSOCIATES, P. C.

3000 TROY ROAD, SCHENECTADY, N.Y. 12309

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LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTURE

LABORATORY SERVICES

JOB WRIGHT LAKE DAM

SHEET NO. _____

OF R 8/10/81

CALCULATED BY ELV

DATE 5/20/81

CHECKED BY FPB

DATE 7/13/81

SCALE 58.01.00012

DRAINAGE AREA DATA FOR HEC-1 DB MODEL

SUBAREA 3: AREA ABOVE BRADLEY LAKE, AREA = 1.103 SQ. MI.

LOSS RATES: 1.0" INITIALLY, 0.1"/HOUR - CONSTANT LOSS RATE

UNIT HYDROGRAPH PARAMETERS: USE SNYDER METHOD

A = DRAINAGE AREA = 1.103 SQ. MILES

L = LENGTH OF MAIN WATERCOURSE TO UPSTREAM LIMIT OF DRAINAGE AREA = 1.89 MILES

L_{CA} = LENGTH OF MAIN WATERCOURSE TO POINT OPPOSITE THE CENTROID OF THE DRAINAGE AREA = .87 MILES

C_s = SNYDER'S BASIN COEFFICIENT = 2.0 ASSUMED AVERAGE

C_p = SNYDER'S PEAKING COEFFICIENT = .66 (FROM REF. 20)

t_p = STANDARD LAG IN HOURS = $C_s (L L_{CA})^{0.3} = 2.32$ HOURS

Reg'd unit rainfall duration = t_r

$\therefore$ USE $t_p = 2.3$ HOURS $t_r = \frac{t_p}{5.5} = \frac{2.3}{5.5} = 0.42 \text{ hr} \approx 25 \text{ min.}$

USE $t_r' = 10 \text{ min.} < 25 \text{ max OK}$

SUBAREA 4: BRADLEY LAKE SURFACE, AREA = .013 SQ. MI. = 8.3 ACRES

LOSS RATES: NONE BECAUSE RAINFALL $\approx$ RUNOFF FOR WATER SURFACE

UNIT HYDROGRAPH PARAMETERS:

FOR U.H. W/ 10 MINUTE DURATION + 1" RAIN

$$Q = \frac{A(1")}{t} = \frac{8.3 \text{ acres}(1")}{10 \text{ MINUTES}} \left(\frac{43,560 \text{ SQ. FT.}}{1 \text{ acre}} \right) \left(\frac{1 \text{ FT}}{12 \text{ INCHES}} \right) \left(\frac{1 \text{ minute}}{60 \text{ seconds}} \right)$$

$$Q = 50 \text{ cfs (W/O LOSS RATE)}$$

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JOB WRIGHT LAKE DAM

SHEET NO. _____ OF R 8/10/81

CALCULATED BY ELV DATE 5/20/81

CHECKED BY JMB DATE 7/21/81

SCALE 58.01.00012

DRAINAGE AREA DATA FOR HEC-1 DB MODEL

SUBAREA 5: AREA ABOVE WRIGHT LAKE, AREA = 0.097 sq. mi.

LOSS RATES: 1.0" INITIALLY, 0.1"/HOUR - CONSTANT LOSS RATE

UNIT HYDROGRAPH PARAMETERS: USE SNYDER METHOD

A = DRAINAGE AREA = 0.097 sq. miles

L = LENGTH OF MAIN WATERCOURSE TO UPSTREAM LIMIT OF DRAINAGE AREA = .49 MILES

L_{CA} = LENGTH OF MAIN WATERCOURSE TO POINT OPPOSITE THE CENTROID OF THE DRAINAGE AREA = .36 MILES

C_s = SNYDER'S BASIN COEFFICIENT = 2.0 ASSUMED AVERAGE

C_p = SNYDER'S PEAKING COEFFICIENT = .66 (FROM REF. 20)

K_p = STANDARD LAG IN HOURS = $C_s (L L_{CA})^{0.3} = 1.19$ HOURS

Reg'd unit rainfall duration = t_r

$\therefore$ USE $t_p = 1.2$ HOURS

$t_r = \frac{t_p}{5.5} = \frac{1.2}{5.5} = 0.22 \text{ hrs.} \approx 13 \text{ min.}$

USE $t_r' = 10 \text{ min} < 13 \text{ max. OK}$

SUBAREA 6: WRIGHT LAKE SURFACE, AREA = .012 sq. mi. = 7.6 ACRES

LOSS RATES: NONE BECAUSE RAINFALL $\approx$ RUNOFF FOR WATER SURFACE

UNIT HYDROGRAPH PARAMETERS:

FOR U.H. W/ 10 MINUTE DURATION & 1" RAIN

$$\bar{Q} = \frac{A(1")}{t} = \frac{7.6 \text{ acres}(1")}{10 \text{ minutes}} \left(\frac{43560 \text{ SQ.FT.}}{1 \text{ acre}} \right) \left(\frac{1 \text{ FT}}{12 \text{ INCHES}} \right) \left(\frac{1 \text{ minutes}}{60 \text{ seconds}} \right)$$

$$\bar{Q} = 46 \text{ cfs}$$

(W/O LOSS RATES)

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JOB

WRIGHT LAKE DAM

SHEET NO.

OF

CALCULATED BY

CLV

DATE

5/14/81

CHECKED BY

JMA

DATE

7/13/81

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58.01.00012

ELEVATION - AREA - STORAGE COMPUTATIONS

(1) TROY RESERVOIR VOLUME: COMPUTED BY METHOD OF CONIC
SECTIONS $AV_{12} = \frac{h}{3} (A_1 + A_2 + \sqrt{A_1 A_2})$

	ELEVATION (NGVD - ft.)	AREA(2) (acres)	INPUT VOLUME (acre-feet)
SPILLWAY CREST	472 (3)	52.1	1,227 (3)
TOP OF DAM	476.5 (3)	62.3 EST.	1,502 (CALC. BY HEC-1DB PROGRAM)
	480	70.3	1,715
	490	93.0	2,529

(1) ACCORDING TO NYSDEC FILES TROY RESERVOIR IS ACTUALLY
2 IMPOUNDMENTS, VANDERHEYDEN RESERVOIR (LOWER DAM IS
NY000116) AND BRUNSWICK RESERVOIR (UPPER DAM IS NY000114).
THE UPSTREAM DAM (NY000114) IS JUST A 12' HIGH BERM WITH
2 LARGE UNCONTROLLED CULVERTS THROUGH IT. THE NATURE OF
THE UPSTREAM RESERVOIR DAM IS SUCH THAT BOTH RESERVOIR
LEVELS STAY THE SAME. THEREFORE FOR MODELING PURPOSES
THE TROY RESERVOIR WAS CONSIDERED TO BE ONE RESERVOIR WITH
A UNIFORMLY VARYING STAGE.

(2) FROM USGS TOPOGRAPHIC MAPPING.

(3) FROM PLANS & DATA IN NYSDEC FILES

Form CTM-405

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JOB WRIGHT LAKE DAM

SHEET NO. _____ OF _____

CALCULATED BY CLV DATE 5/14/81

CHECKED BY YPA DATE 7/13/81

SCALE 58.01.00012

DISCHARGE COMPUTATIONS - TROY RESERVOIR

DAM APPURTENANCES

ELEVATION (NGVD)

SIZE

CHUTE SPILLWAY

CREST EL = 472 ⁽¹⁾

17' CREST LENGTH ⁽¹⁾

DAM

TOP OF DAM = 476.5 ⁽¹⁾

363' CREST LENGTH ⁽¹⁾
(EXCLUDING SPILLWAY)

OUTLET WORKS - NOT MODELED, ASSUMED CLOSED

FOR FLOW OVER SPILLWAY + DAM: $Q = 3.087 L H^{1.5}$

INPUT $\uparrow$

(FORMULA FOR CRITICAL FLOW
OVER BROAD-CRESTED WEIR, REF. 9)
(neglect abutment
contractions &
variations of coeff.)

ELEVATION (NGVD)	H _{spillway} (ft.)	H _{DAM} (ft.)	Q _{spillway} (cfs)	Q _{DAM} (cfs)	Q _{TOTAL} (cfs)
SPILLWAY CREST 472	0	0	0	0	0
473	1	0	52	0	52
474	2	0	148	0	148
475	3	0	273	0	273
476	4	0	420	0	420
TOP OF DAM 476.5	4.5	0	501	0	501
477	5	0.5	587	396	983
478	6	1.5	771	2059	2830
479	7	2.5	972	4429	5401
480	8	3.5	1187	7337	8524

(1) FROM PLANS & DATA IN NYSDC FILES

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SHEET NO. _____ OF _____

CALCULATED BY CIV DATE 5/19/81

CHECKED BY JMB DATE 7/13/81

SCALE 58.01.00012

ELEVATION - AREA - STORAGE COMPUTATIONS

BRADLEY LAKE

RESERVOIR VOLUME : COMPUTED BY PROGRAM USING METHOD OF
CONIC SECTIONS $\Delta V_{12} = \frac{h}{3} (A_1 + A_2 + \sqrt{A_1 A_2})$

By HEC-1 DB Program

ELEVATION (1) (NGVD - Ft.)	INPT AREA (2) (acres)	VOLUME (acre - feet)
247.2	.02	0
251.2	.21	0
255.2	1.22	3
259.2	2.46	10
263.2	3.29	22
267.2	4.03	36
271.2	4.83	54
275.2	5.62	75
279.2	6.40	99
283.2	7.17	126
SERVICE SPILLWAY CREST → 288	8.30	163
AUXILIARY SPILLWAY CREST → 290.3 ⁽⁴⁾	9.8 EST.	186 EST.
TOP OF DAM → 293.3 ⁽⁴⁾	11.7 EST.	215
300	16.0 (3)	306

(1) NGVD IS 1.2' HIGHER THAN ELEVATION BASE OF JUNE 1894
CONTOUR MAPPING, APPENDIX G-1, BASED ON USGS MAPPING.

(2) FROM CONTOUR MAPPING, APPENDIX G-1, EXCEPT WHERE NOTED.

(3) FROM USGS CONTOUR MAPPING.

(4) FIELD MEASUREMENT

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OF _____

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DATE 5/19/81

CHECKED BY JMR

DATE 7/13/81

SCALE 58.01.00012

DISCHARGE COMPUTATIONS - BRADLEY LAKE DAM

SERVICE SPILLWAY (CULVERT SPILLWAY)

FOR SPILLWAY FLOWING PARTIALLY FULL:

$$Q = \frac{1.49}{n} A R^{2/3} S^{1/2} \text{ (MANNING FORMULA)}$$

OR

$$\text{APPROX. } Q = \left(\frac{A^3 g}{T} \right)^{1/2} \text{ (FORMULA FOR CRITICAL FLOW THROUGH ANY SECTION; REF. B)}$$

(liberal)

FOR SPILLWAY FLOWING FULL:

(INLET CONTROL)

$$Q = .6 A \sqrt{2gh} \text{ (FORMULA FOR ORIFICE FLOW; REF. 9)}$$

for free discharge

h measured to $\frac{1}{2}$

S = SLOPE $\approx .05$ est.

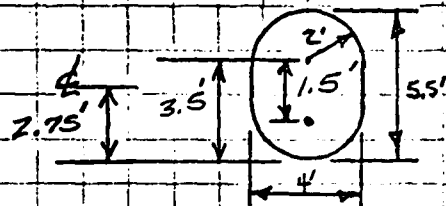
n = .016 (BRICK PIPE)

A = AREA

R = $\frac{A}{P}$ = HYDRAULIC RADIUS

P = WETTED PERIMETER

T = W.S. TOP WIDTH



ELEVATION (NGVD)	HEIGHT ABOVE INVERT	A (ft ²)	R (ft)	Q _{MANNING} (cfs)	Q _{CRITICAL PARTIALLY FULL} (cfs)	Q _{ORIFICE} (cfs)	Q _{SERVICE SPILLWAY} (cfs)
287.5 (1)	0	0	—	0	0	0	0
SERVICE SPILL CREST 288 (2)	5	2.7	0.91	9	3	—	0 ±
289.5	2	4	6.28	137	45	—	45
291	3.5	4	12.28	308	122	0.75 51	USE 122
293	5.5	18.57	1.19	434	275	148	148
TOP OF DAM 293.3	5.8	"	"	—	3.05	156	156
294	6.5	"	"	—	3.75	173	173
295	7.5	"	"	—	4.75	195	195
296	8.5	"	"	—	5.75	214	214
297	9.5	"	"	—	6.75	232	232
298	10.5	"	"	—	7.75	249	249
299	11.5	18.57	1.19	—	8.75	264	264

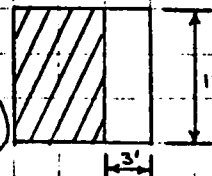
(1) INLET INVERT OF CULVERT SPILLWAY PIPE.

(2) SILL ELEVATION OF INLET 1/2 OF CULVERT SPILLWAY PIPE INVERT. NO FLOW IN SPILLWAY BELOW THIS ELEVATION.

DISCHARGE COMPUTATIONS - BRADLEY LAKE DAMAUXILIARY SPILLWAY (DROP INLET)

PLAN OF DROP INLET

CONSISTS OF: 2 - 12' WEIRS + 2 - 3' WEIR FOR A
 TOTAL WEIR LENGTH OF 30' + HAS
 A 6' DIA. OUTLET PIPE ± (Field Measure.)



FOR FLOW WHEN WEIR FLOW CONTROLS:

$$Q = 3.33 L H^{1.5} \quad (\text{FORMULA FOR CRITICAL FLOW OVER SHARP-CRESTED WEIR, REF. 9})$$

FOR FLOW WHEN SPILLWAY OUTLET PIPE CONTROLS (INLET CONTROL):

$$Q = 0.6 A \sqrt{2gh} \quad (\text{FORMULA FOR ORIFICE FLOW (INLET CONTROL), REF. 9, FREE DISCHARGE})$$

FOR FLOW WHEN SPILLWAY OUTLET CONDUIT CONTROLS (OUTLET CONTROL):

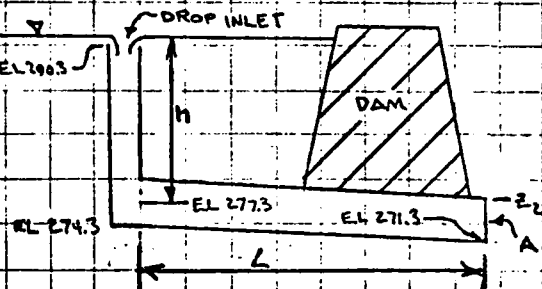
$$h_f = \frac{Q^2 n^2 L}{2.48 A^2 R^{4/3}} \quad (\text{MANNINGS EQUATION})$$

$$h_{\text{entrance}} = k_{\text{en}} \frac{V^2}{2g}$$

$$\frac{P}{\gamma} + \frac{V^2}{2g} + z_1 = \frac{P}{\gamma} + \frac{V^2}{2g} + z_2 + h_{\text{en}} + h_f \quad (\text{Bernoulli Eq.})$$

$$Q = \left(\frac{z_1 - z_2}{\frac{k_{\text{en}} + 1}{2g A^2} + \frac{n^2 L}{2.48 A^2 R^{4/3}}} \right)^{1/2}$$

$$Q = \left(\frac{z_1 - 277.3}{4.181 \times 10^{-5}} \right)^{1/2}$$



$$S = \text{slope} = 0.02 \text{ est.}$$

$$L = 150' \text{ (ESTIMATE)}$$

$$n = 0.016 \text{ (BRICK PIPE)}$$

$$D = 6' \text{ DIA.}$$

$$k_{\text{en}} = 0.5$$

$$A = \frac{\pi D^2}{4} = 28.27 \text{ ft}^2$$

$$R = \frac{A}{P} = \frac{D}{4} = \frac{6}{4} = 1.5'$$

$$V = Q/A$$

FOR THIS PARTICULAR DROP INLET
 THE Q OF THE INLET END OF THE
 OUTLET PIPE + z_2 ARE AT THE
 SAME ELEVATION, EL. 277.3

$$\text{OR } h = z_1 - z_2$$

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JOB WRIGHT LAKE DAM

SHEET NO. _____

OF _____

CALCULATED BY CLVDATE 5/19/81CHECKED BY QMBDATE 7/13/81SCALE 5B.01.00012DISCHARGE COMPUTATIONS - BRADLEY LAKE DAMAUXILIARY SPILLWAY (DROP INLET)

WATER SURFACE ELEVATION (NGVD)	H (ft)	h (Z ₁ -Z ₂) (ft)	Q _{WEIR} (cfs)	Q _{PIPE} (INLET CONTROL) (cfs)	Q _{PIPE} (OUTLET CONTROL) (cfs)	Q _{AUXILIARY SPILLWAY} (cfs)
SER. SPILL. 288	—	—	0			0
AUX. SPILL. 290.3	0	13	0			0
291	.7	13.7	59	504	572	59
292	1.7	14.7	221	522	593	221
293	2.7	15.7	443	539	613	443
TOP OF DAM 293.3	3	16	519	544	619	(SAY 520) 519
294	3.7	16.7	711	556	632	556
295	4.7	17.7		573	650	573
296	5.7	18.7		589	669	589
297	6.7	19.7		604	686	604
298	7.7	20.7		619	704	619
299	8.7	21.7		634	720	634

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JOB WRIGHT LAKE DAM

SHEET NO. _____ OF _____

CALCULATED BY CLV DATE 5/19/81

CHECKED BY JMB DATE 7/13/81

SCALE 58.01.00012

DISCHARGE COMPUTATIONS - BRADLEY LAKE DAM SUMMARY

DAM APPURTENANCE

ELEVATION
(NGVD)

SIZE

SERVICE SPILLWAY
(CULVERT SPILLWAY)

CREST EL = 288

4' x 5.5' OVAL

AUXILIARY SPILLWAY
(DROP INLET)

CREST EL = 290.3

30' TOTAL WEIR LENGTH

DAM

TOP OF DAM EL = 293.3

530' CREST LENGTH

LOW LEVEL DRAIN

INVERT EL 247 ± estimated

(2-12" PIPES & 1-8" PIPE,
TOTAL AREA = 1.9 ft²)

FOR FLOW OVER DAM:
(INPUT TO PROGRAM)

$Q_{DAM} = 3.087 L H^{1.5}$ (FORMULA FOR CRITICAL FLOW OVER
A BROAD-CRESTED WEIR, REF. 9)

	ELEVATION (NGVD)	HEADS			Q SERVICE SPILLWAY (cfs)	Q AUXILIARY SPILLWAY (cfs)	INPUT	
		Service Spillway (ft)	Auxiliary Spillway (ft)	Dam (ft)			Q SPILL COMB. (cfs)	Q DAM (cfs)
SERVICE SPILLWAY CREST →	288	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	289.5	1.5	0	0	45	0	45	0
AUXILIARY SPILLWAY CREST →	290.3	2.3	0	0	86 EST.	0	86	0
	291	3	.7	0	122	59	181	0
	292	4	1.7	0	135 EST.	221	356	0
	293	5	2.7	0	148	443	591	0
TOP OF DAM →	293.3	5.3	3	0	156 (160)	519 (520)	675 (680)	0
	294	6	3.7	.7	173	556	729	958
	295	7	4.7	1.7	195	573	768	3,626
	296	8	5.7	2.7	214	589	803	7,259
	297	9	6.7	3.7	232	604	836	11,644
	298	10	7.7	4.7	249	619	868	16,671
	299	11	8.7	5.7	264	634	898	22,265

Form CTM-405A

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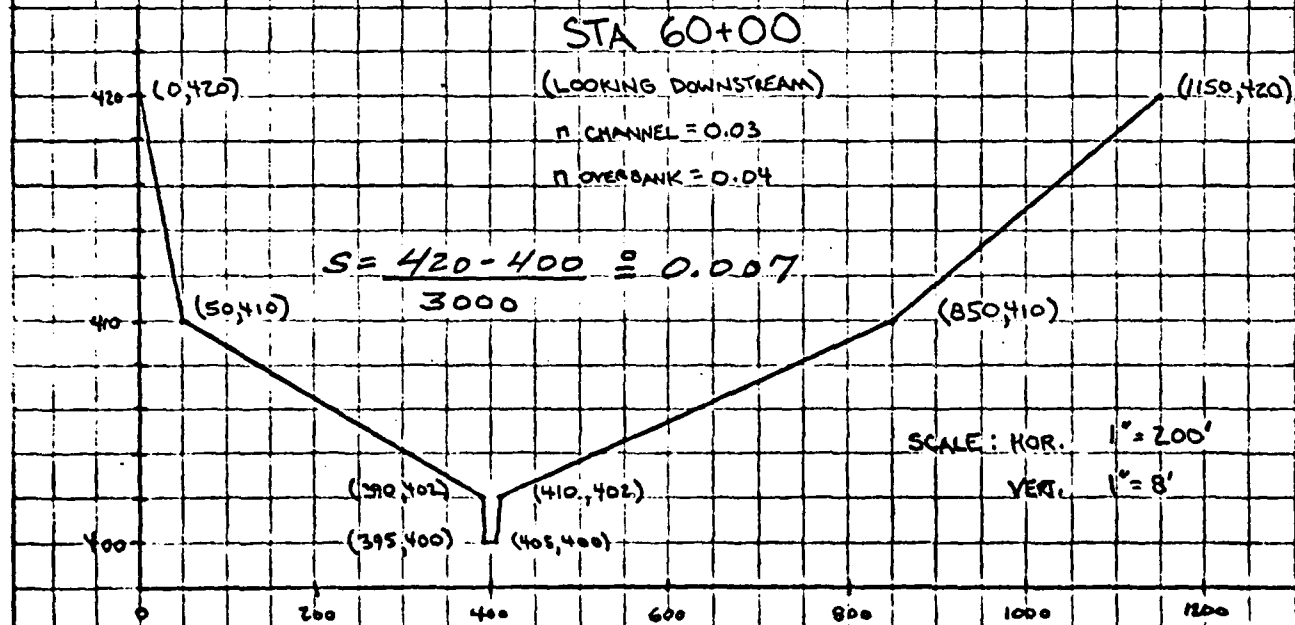
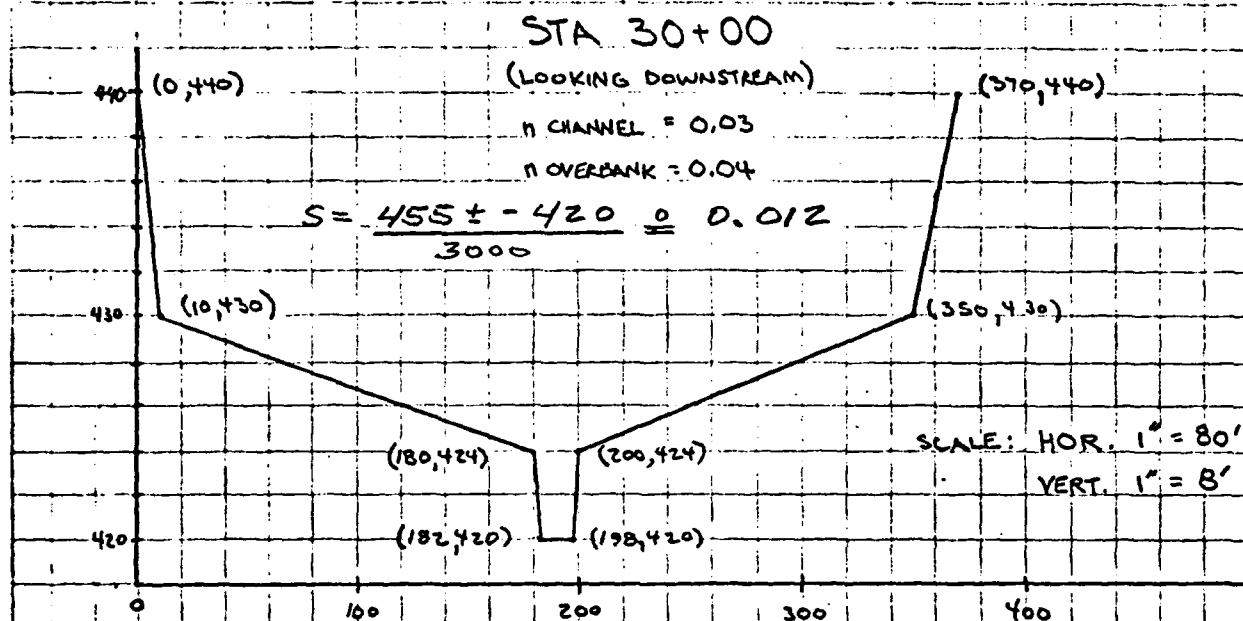
JOB WRIGHT LAKE DAM

SHEET NO. _____ OF _____

CALCULATED BY ELV DATE 5/20/81

CHECKED BY JH2 DATE 7/13/81

SCALE 58.01.00012



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JOB WRIGHT LAKE DAM

SHEET NO. _____ OF _____

CALCULATED BY ELV DATE 5/19/81

CHECKED BY QPR DATE 7/21/81

SCALE 58.01.00012

ELEVATION - AREA - STORAGE COMPUTATIONS

WRIGHT LAKE

RESERVOIR VOLUME: COMPUTED BY PROGRAM USING METHOD OF CONIC SECTIONS $V_{12} = \frac{h}{3} (A_1 + A_2 + \sqrt{A_1 A_2})$

ELEVATION (1) (NGVD - ft.)	INPUT AREA (2) (acres)	VOLUME (By HEC-1 DB Program) (acre-feet)
209.4	.04	0
213.4	.52	1
217.4	1.70	5
221.4	3.09	15
225.4	4.09	29
229.4	5.58	48
233.4	6.53	72
SPILLWAY CREST → 238 ⁽⁴⁾	7.58	105
TOP OF DAM → 241 ⁽⁴⁾	8.7 EST.	129
250	12.2 (3)	222

(1) NGVD IS 0.6' LOWER THAN ELEVATION BASE OF JUNE 1894 CONTOUR MAPPING, APPENDIX G-1, BASED ON USGS MAPPING.

(2) FROM CONTOUR MAPPING, APPENDIX G-1, EXCEPT WHERE NOTED.

(3) FROM USGS CONTOUR MAPPING.

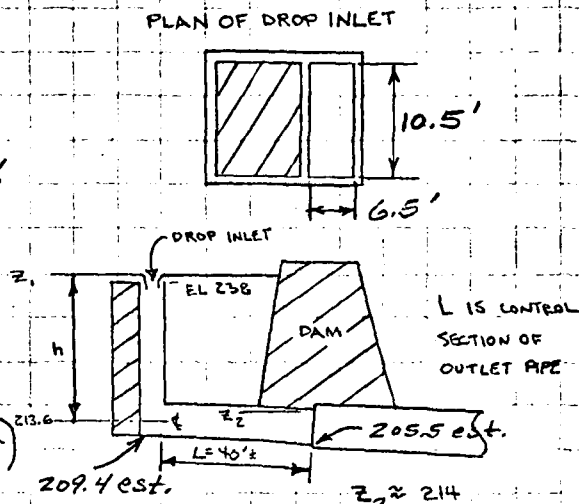
(4) FIELD MEASUREMENT. TOP OF DAM (ROAD CURB) SLOPES UNIFORMLY FROM ABOUT EL 244.7 ON LEFT TO EL 240.8 ON RIGHT.

DISCHARGE COMPUTATIONS - WRIGHT LAKE DAMSPILLWAY (DROP INLET)

CONSISTS OF : 2 - 10.5' WEIRS + 2 - 6.5' WEIRS
 FOR A TOTAL WEIR LENGTH OF 34'
 OUTLET PIPE IS 170'± LONG W/
 CONTROL SECTION NEAR INLET, A
 40' OVAL PIPE 4.5' x 8.5'

FOR FLOW WHEN WEIR FLOW CONTROLS:

$$Q = 3.33 L H^{1.5} \quad (\text{FORMULA FOR CRITICAL FLOW OVER SHARP-CRESTED WEIR REF. 9})$$



FOR FLOW WHEN SPILLWAY OUTLET PIPE
 CONTROLS (INLET CONTROL):

$$Q = 6 A \sqrt{2gh} \quad (\text{FORMULA FOR ORIFICE FLOW [INLET CONTROL], REF. 9})$$

free discharge

FOR FLOW WHEN SPILLWAY OUTLET PIPE
 CONTROLS (OUTLET CONTROL):

$$h_f = \frac{Q^2 m^2 L}{2.21 A^2 R^{4/3}} \quad (\text{Manning's Equation})$$

$$h_{\text{entrance}} = k_{\text{en}} \frac{V^2}{2g}$$

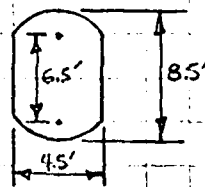
(Bernoulli Equation)

$$\frac{P}{\gamma} + \frac{V^2}{2g} + Z_1 = \frac{P}{\gamma} + \frac{V^2}{2g} + Z_2 + h_{\text{en}} + h_f$$

$$Q = \left(\frac{Z_1 - Z_2}{\frac{k_{\text{en}} + 1}{2g A^2} + \frac{m^2 L}{2.21 A^2 R^{4/3}}} \right)^{1/2}$$

$$Q = \left(\frac{Z_1 - Z_2}{2.302 \times 10^{-5}} \right)^{1/2}$$

OUTLET PIPE CONTROL SECTION



$$S = 1070 \pm \text{est.}$$

$$L = 40 \pm' \quad (\text{LENGTH OF CONTROL SECTION})$$

$$m = 0.16 \quad (\text{CONTROL SECTION IS BRICK})$$

$$k_{\text{en}} = 0.5$$

A = AREA OF CONTROL SECTION

$$A \approx 7.5' \times 4.5' = 33.75 \text{ ft}^2$$

P = WETTED PERIMETER OF CONTROL SECTION

$$P \approx 2 \times 6.5' + 2 \times 5.5' = 24'$$

$$R = \frac{A}{P} = \frac{33.75}{24} = 1.41' \text{ Full}$$

$$V = Q/A$$

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JOB WRIGHT LAKE DAM

SHEET NO. _____

OF _____

CALCULATED BY ELV

DATE 5/19/81

CHECKED BY PM2

DATE 7/21/81

SCALE 58.01.00012

DISCHARGE COMPUTATIONS - WRIGHT LAKE DAM

SPILLWAY (DROP INLET)

	WATER SURFACE ELEVATION (NGVD)	H (ft)	h (ft)	$Z_1 - Z_2$ (ft)	Q_{WEIR} (cfs)	Q_{PIPE} (INLET CONTROL) (cfs)	Q_{PIPE} (OUTLET CONTROL) (cfs)	$Q_{SPILLWAY}$ (cfs)
SPILLWAY CREST	238	0	24.4	24	0	0	0	0
	239	1	25.4	25	113	819	1,042	113
	240	2	26.4	26	320	835	1,063	320
TOP OF DAM	241	3	27.4	27	588	851	1,083	588 <u>544</u>
	242	4	28.4	28	906	866	1,103	866
	243	5	29.4	29	1,266	881	1,122	881
	244	6	30.4	30	1,664	896	1,142	896
	245	7	31.4	31	2,097	911	1,160	911
	246	8	32.4	32		925	1,179	925
	247	9	33.4	33		939	1,197	939
	248	10	34.4	34		953	1,215	953
	249	11	35.4	35		967	1,233	967
	250	12	36.4	36		980	1,251	980

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JOB WRIGHT LAKE DAM

SHEET NO. _____

OF _____

CALCULATED BY ELV

DATE 5/20/81

CHECKED BY PM

DATE 7/21/81

SCALE 58.01.00012

DISCHARGE COMPUTATIONS - WRIGHT LAKE DAM SUMMARY

DAM APPURTENANCE

ELEVATION
(NGVD)

SIZE

SPILLWAY (DROP INLET)

CREST EL = 238

34' TOTAL WEIR LENGTH

DAM

TOP OF DAM EL = 241

350' CREST LENGTH

REGULATING OUTLETS - NONE OPERABLE. LOW LEVEL OUTLET
(4, EACH THOUGHT) INV. EL 210 ± est. NO ELEV. DATA ON
TO BE 2'x 2 1/2' OTHER OUTLETS.

FOR FLOW OVER DAM: $Q_{DAM} = 3.087 L H^{1.5}$ (FORMULA FOR CRITICAL FLOW OVER
A BROAD-CRESTED WEIR, REF. 9)

Input →

	ELEVATION (NGVD)	H _{SPILLWAY} (ft.)	H _{DAM} (ft.)	INPUT Q _{SPILLWAY} (cfs)	Q _{DAM} (cfs)	Q _{TOTAL} (cfs)
SPILLWAY CREST	238	0	0	0	0	0
	239	1	0	113	0	113
	240	2	0	320	0	320
TOP OF DAM	241	3	0	588	0	588
	242	4	1	866	1,080	1,946
	243	5	2	881	3,056	3,937
	244	6	3	896	5,614	6,510
	245	7	4	911	8,644	9,555
	246	8	5	925	12,080	13,005
	247	9	6	939	15,879	16,818
	248	10	7	953	20,010	20,963
	249	11	8	967	24,447	25,414
	250	12	9	980	29,172	30,152

F - CT - '051

[illegible]

 FLOOD HYDROGRAPH PACKAGE (HEC-1)
 DAM SAFETY VERSION JULY 1978
 LAST MODIFICATION 26 FEB 79

RUN DATE: 8/27/81
 TIME: 1151 PM

NOY DAM INSPECTION: DACUS1-81-C-0014
 120757, WRIGHT LAKE DAM, 88.52552
 OVERTOPPING ANALYSIS WLOJ

JOB SPECIFICATION

EQ	NHR	NRIN	IJAY	IHR	IMIN	MEHC	IPLT	IPRI	NSTAN
288	0	10	0	0	0	0	0	4	0
JOPER									
HNT									
LROPT									
TRACE									
5									
0									
C									

MULTI-PLAN ANALYSES TO BE PERFORMED
 NPLAN= 1 NR10= 2 LR10= 1

RTIO= 1.00 0.50

SUB-AREA RUNOFF COMPUTATION

SUBAREA 1 RUNOFF COMPUTATION									
ISAG	ICOMP	IECON	ITAPE	JPLI	JPRT	INAKE	ISTAGE	IAUTO	
SA-1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	

HYDROGRAPH DATA

INTDG	LONG	TAREA	SNAP	TRSDA	TRSPC	RATIO	ISNG	ISAME	LOCAL
1	1	1.50	0.00	10.00	0.00	0.000	0	1	0

PRECIP DATA

SPFE	PMS	R6	R12	R24	R48	R72	R96
1.00	19.50	111.00	123.00	132.00	142.00	0.00	0.00

TRSPC COMPLETED BY THE PROGRAM IS 0.800

LOSS DATA

LROPT	STIRK	ULTRK	RTIOL	ENRAIN	STIRK	RTIOL	CUSTL	ALSKA	RTIMP
0	0.00	0.00	1.00	0.00	0.00	1.00	0.10	0.00	0.00

UNIT HYDROGRAPH DATA

TP= 2.30 CP=0.06 NTA= 0

RECESSION DATA

START= -2.00 TRUSN= 0.00 RTIO= 1.00

UNIT HYDROGRAPH TO END-OF-PERIOD ORDINATES, LAG= 2.28 HOURS, CP= 0.65 VOLE= 1.00

6.	21.	43.	68.	96.	126.	157.	189.	218.	252.
261.	275.	283.	286.	282.	268.	247.	227.	208.	191.
175.	165.	147.	135.	124.	114.	104.	95.	88.	81.
74.	68.	62.	57.	52.	48.	44.	40.	37.	34.
31.	29.	26.	24.	22.	20.	18.	17.	16.	15.
13.	12.	11.	10.	9.	8.	7.	6.	5.	4.
6.	5.	4.	3.	2.	1.	0.	0.	0.	0.

END-OF-PERIOD FLOW

NO-CA	HR-MH	PERIOD	RAIN	EXCS	LOSS	COMP	PO-DA	HR-MH	PERIOD	RAIN	EXCS	LOSS	COMP
-------	-------	--------	------	------	------	------	-------	-------	--------	------	------	------	------

SUM 22.15 18.49 3.66 104556.
(563.)(470.)(93.)(2972.02)

SUB-AREA RUNOFF COMPUTATION

SUBAREA 2 (TROY RESERVOIR) RUNOFF COMPUTATION

ISTAG	ICOMP	IECON	ITAPE	JPLT	JPRY	INAME	ISTAGE	IAUTO
SA-2	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0

HYDROGRAPH DATA

INVOG	IUNG	TAREA	SNAP	TRSDA	TRSPC	RATIO	ISNOW	ISAME	LOCAL
1	-1	0.00	0.00	10.00	0.00	0.00	0	1	0

PRECIP DATA

SPFE	PMS	R6	R12	R24	R48	R72	R96
0.00	19.50	111.00	123.00	132.00	142.00	0.00	0.00

TRSPC COMPLETED BY THE PROGRAM IS 0.000

LOSS DATA

LRPT	STARR	ULTRK	RTIOL	ERAIN	STARS	RTIOL	STRIL	CNSTL	ALSMX	RTIMP
0	0.00	0.00	1.00	0.00	0.00	1.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

RECESSION DATA

STARTG	ENDG	GRCSN	RTIOL
-2.00	0.00	0.00	1.00

END-OF-PERIOD FLOW

MO.DA	MR.MN	PERIOD	RAIN	EXCS	LOSS	COMP G	MC.DA	MR.MN	PERIOD	RAIN	EXCS	LOSS	COMP G
SUM	22.15	22.15	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

COMBINE HYDROGRAPHS

COMBINING HYDROGRAPHS 1 & 2

ISTAG	ICOMP	IECON	ITAPE	JPLT	JPRY	INAME	ISTAGE	IAUTO
SA-2C	2	0	0	0	0	1	0	0

HYDROGRAPH ROUTING

ROUTING FLOW THROUGH TROY RESERVOIR

ISTAG	ICOMP	IECON	ITAPE	JPLT	JPRY	INAME	ISTAGE	IAUTO
NS	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0

ROUTING DATA

CLASS	CLASS	AVG	TRCS	ISAME	IUPT	IPRP	LSTR
0.00	0.000	0.00	1	1	0	0	0

NSIPS	NSTOL	LAG	AMSKK	X	ISK	STGRA	ISPRAT
1	0	0.000	0.000	0	0	-472.	0

CAPACITY 1227. 1715. 2529.

ELEVATIONS 472. 480. 490.

LREL SP10 17.0 3.1 1.5 0.0 0.0 0.0
 LREL SP10 17.0 3.1 1.5 0.0 0.0 0.0

DAM DATA
 TOPEL 476.5
 COOD 3.1
 EXPD 1.5
 DAMWID 363.

PEAK OUTFLOW IS 3180. AT TIME 42.00 HOURS

PEAK OUTFLOW IS 1394. AT TIME 42.67 HOURS

NORMAL DEPTH CHANNEL ROUTING

STATION	LNVT	ELMAX	RLNTH	SEL
0.0000	0.0000	420.0	440.0	3000. 0.01200

CROSS SECTION COORDINATES--STA+ELEV+STA+ELEV--ETC
 0.00 440.00 10.00 430.00 100.00 424.00 182.00 420.00 198.00 420.00
 200.00 424.00 350.00 430.00 370.00 440.00

NORMAL DEPTH CHANNEL ROUTING

STATION	LNVT	ELMAX	RLNTH	SEL
0.0000	0.0000	420.0	300.0	3000. 0.00700

CROSS SECTION COORDINATES--STA+ELEV+STA+ELEV--ETC
 0.00 420.00 50.00 410.00 390.00 412.00 395.00 400.00 405.00 420.00
 410.00 420.00 850.00 410.00 1150.00 420.00

NORMAL DEPTH CHANNEL ROUTING

STATION	LNVT	ELMAX	RLNTH	SEL
0.0000	0.0000	390.0	410.0	1800. 0.00600

CROSS SECTION COORDINATES--STA+ELEV+STA+ELEV--ETC
 0.00 410.00 60.00 400.00 490.00 394.00 495.00 390.00 505.00 390.00
 510.00 394.00 550.00 400.00 640.00 410.00

NORMAL DEPTH CHANNEL ROUTING

STATION	LNVT	ELMAX	RLNTH	SEL
0.0000	0.0000	280.0	310.0	2200. 0.00500

CROSS SECTION COORDINATES--STA+ELEV+STA+ELEV--ETC
 0.00 310.00 20.00 300.00 90.00 250.00 92.00 280.00 98.00 268.00
 100.00 250.00 100.00 300.00 110.00 310.00

SUB-AREA RUNOFF COMPUTATION

SUBAREA 3 RUNOFF COMPUTATION
ISTAG ICOMP IECON ITAPE JPLT JPRT INAME ISTAGE IAUO
SA-3 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0

HYDROGRAPH DATA

IHYG IUNG TAREA SNAP TRSUA TRSPC RATIO ISNOW ISAME LOCAL
1 1.13 0.00 10.00 0.00 2.000 0 1 0

PRECIP DATA

SPFE PMS R6 M12 R24 R48 R72 R96
0.00 19.50 111.00 123.00 132.00 142.00 0.00 0.00

TRSPC COMPUTED BY THE PROGRAM IS 0.800

LOSS DATA

LROPT STARR ULTKK RTIOL ERAIN STARR RTIOL STRTL CMTL ALSKX RTIMP
0 0.00 0.00 1.00 0.00 0.00 1.00 1.00 0.16 0.00 0.00

UNIT HYDROGRAPH DATA

YPE 2.30 CP0.006 NIA= 0

RECESSION DATA

STRTOE -2.00 ORCSN= 0.00 RTIOR= 1.00

UNIT HYDROGRAPH TO END-OF-PERIOD ORIGINATES, LAGE 2.28 HOURS, CP= 0.65 VOL= 1.00

4.	15.	31.	50.	71.	93.	115.	138.	160.	178.
152.	202.	208.	216.	207.	197.	181.	165.	153.	143.
129.	118.	106.	95.	84.	77.	72.	64.	58.	59.
54.	50.	46.	42.	38.	35.	32.	30.	27.	25.
23.	21.	19.	18.	16.	15.	14.	13.	11.	11.
10.	9.	8.	7.	6.	5.	4.	3.	2.	2.
4.	4.	3.	3.	3.	3.	2.	2.	2.	2.

END-OF-PERIOD FLOW

PO-UA	HR-MN	PERIOD	RAIN	EXCS	LOSS	COMP W	PO-UA	HR-MN	PERIOD	RAIN	EXCS	LOSS	COMP Q
0													
SUN	22.15	18.49	3.06	77109.									
			(563.3)	(470.3)	(93.3)	(2183.48)							

SUB-AREA RUNOFF COMPUTATION

SUBAREA 4 (BRADLEY LAKE) RUNOFF COMPUTATION

IHYG IUNG TAREA SNAP TRSUA TRSPC RATIO ISNOW ISAME LOCAL
1 1.13 0.00 10.00 0.00 2.000 0 1 0

HYDROGRAPH DATA

IHYG IUNG TAREA SNAP TRSUA TRSPC RATIO ISNOW ISAME LOCAL
1 1.13 0.00 10.00 0.00 2.000 0 1 0

PRECIP DATA

SPFE PMS R6 M12 R24 R48 R72 R96
0.00 19.50 111.00 123.00 132.00 142.00 0.00 0.00

TRSPC COMPUTED BY THE PROGRAM IS 0.800

LOSS DATA

LROPT STARR ULTKK RTIOL ERAIN STARR RTIOL STRTL CMTL ALSKX RTIMP
0 0.00 0.00 1.00 0.00 0.00 1.00 1.00 0.00 0.00 0.00

RECESSION DATA

STRTOE -2.00 ORCSN= 0.00 RTIOR= 1.00

MO.DA HR.MN PERIOD RAIN EXCS LOSS COMP Q MO.DA HR.MN PERIOD RAIN EXCS LOSS COMP Q
 SUM 22.15 22.15 0.00 1111.
 (565.31 565.31 0.00 31.46)

COMBINE HYDROGRAPHS

COMBINING HYDROGRAPHS 20.384
 ISTAT ICORP IELON ITAPE JPLT JPKY INAME ISTAGE IAUTO
 SA-4C 3 0 0 0 0 0 0 0

HYDROGRAPH ROUTING

ROUTING FLOW THROUGH BRADLEY LAKE
 ISTAT ICORP IELON ITAPE JPLT JPKY INAME ISTAGE IAUTO
 RES 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0

ROUTING DATA

GROSS CLOSS AVG IRES ISAME IOPT IPKP LSTR
 0.0 0.00 0.00 1 1 0 0 0

ROUTING DATA

NSTPS NSTOL LAG ANSKK X YSK STGRK ISPKAT
 1 0 0 0.000 0.000 0.000 -266. -1

ROUTING DATA

STAGE 289.50 290.30 291.00 292.00 293.00 294.00 295.00
 297.00 298.00

ROUTING DATA

FLOW 0.00 45.00 86.00 181.00 356.00 591.00 725.00 768.00
 835.00

ROUTING DATA

SURFACE AREA= 0. 0. 1. 2. 3. 4. 5. 6. 7.
 8. 16.

ROUTING DATA

CAPACITY= 0. 3. 10. 22. 36. 54. 75. 99. 126.
 163. 308.

ROUTING DATA

ELEVATION= 247. 251. 255. 259. 263. 267. 271. 275. 283.
 288. 300.

ROUTING DATA

CKEL SPWID COWM EXPW ELEV LUL CARLA EXPL
 286.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0

ROUTING DATA

DAM DATA
 TOPEL COWD EXPO DAMWID
 292.3 3.1 1.5 530.

ROUTING DATA

PEAK OUTFLOW IS 5379. AT TIME 42.17 HOURS
 PEAK OUTFLOW IS 2524. AT TIME 43.00 HOURS

SUB-AREA RUNOFF COMPUTATION

SUBAREA 5 RUNOFF COMPUTATION

[illegible]

COMBINE HYDROGRAPHS

COMBINING HYDROGRAPHS 46.586
 ISTAG ICOMP IECON ITAPE JPLT JPRT INAME ISTAGE IAUO
 SA-6C 5 0 0 0 0 0 1 0 0

HYDROGRAPH ROUTING

ROUTING FLOWS THROUGH WRIGHT LAKE
 ISTAG ICOMP IECON ITAPE JPLT JPRT INAME ISTAGE IAUO
 RES 1 0 0 0 2 0 1 0
 ROUTING DATA
 GROSS CROSS AVG IKES ISAKL IOPT IPMP LSIR
 0.0 6.00 0.00 1 1 0 0 0
 NSTPS NSTDL LAG ANSKK X TSK STORA ISPRAT
 1 0 0 6.000 0.000 0.000 -238. -1
 STAGE 238.00 239.00 240.00 241.00 242.00 243.00 244.00 245.00 246.00
 248.00 250.00
 FLOW 113.00 320.00 588.00 806.00 801.00 896.00 911.00 923.00
 967.00 980.00

SURFACE AREA= 0. 1. 2. 3. 4. 5. 6. 7. 8. 12.
 CAPACITY 0. 1. 5. 15. 29. 48. 72. 105. 222.
 ELEVATION= 209. 213. 217. 221. 225. 229. 233. 236. 250.

CREL SP-10 COW EXPV ELEV COUL CARCA EXPL
 238.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0

DAM DATA
 TOPEL COSO EXPD DAMHID
 201.0 3.1 1.5 350.

PEAK OUTFLOW IS 555% AT TIME 42.17 HOURS

PEAK FLOW AND STORAGE (END OF PERIOD) SUMMARY FOR MULTIPLE PLAN-RATIO ECONOMIC COMPUTATIONS
 FLOWS IN CUBIC FEET PER SECOND (CUBIC METERS PER SECOND)
 AREA IN SQUARE MILES (SQUARE KILOMETERS)

RATIOS APPLIED TO FLOWS

PLAN RATIO 1 RATIO 2
 1.00 0.50

OPERATION STATION AREA

HYDROGRAPH AT SA-1 (1.50 (3.89) 1 (3153. 1577. (83.29) (44.63) (

HYDROGRAPH AT SA-2 (0.09 (0.21) 1 (935. 466. (25.42) (13.21) (

2 COMBINED SA-2C 1.50 (4.10) 1 (3253. 1627. (92.13) (46.30) (

ROUTED TO RES (1.50 (4.10) 1 (3183. 1394. (93.05) (39.48) (

ROUTED TO 30+00 (1.50 (4.10) 1 (3176. 1391. (89.94) (39.40) (

ROUTED TO 50+00 (1.50 (4.10) 1 (3159. 1366. (87.45) (39.07) (

ROUTED TO 78+00 (1.50 (4.10) 1 (3155. 1375. (87.24) (38.94) (

ROUTED TO 100+00 (1.50 (4.10) 1 (3151. 1376. (89.22) (38.96) (

HYDROGRAPH AT SA-3 (1.19 (2.88) 1 (2317. 1155. (65.61) (32.61) (

HYDROGRAPH AT SA-4 (0.01 (0.03) 1 (140. 74. (4.19) (2.10) (

3 COMBINED SA-4C 2.70 (6.99) 1 (3380. 2330. (152.34) (65.99) (

ROUTED TO RES (2.70 (6.99) 1 (3379. 2329. (152.32) (65.82) (

HYDROGRAPH AT SA-5 (0.10 (0.25) 1 (263. 142. (8.03) (4.01) (

HYDROGRAPH AT SA-6 (0.01 (0.03) 1 (136. 66. (3.88) (1.93) (

3 COMBINED SA-6C 2.81 (7.27) 1 (3553. 2386. (157.26) (67.57) (

ROUTED TO RES (2.81 (7.27) 1 (3534. 2364. (157.26) (67.51) (

SUMMARY OF DAM SAFETY ANALYSIS

PLAN 1

ELEVATION	INITIAL VALUE	SPILLWAY CREST	TOP OF DAM
STORAGE	472.00	472.00	476.50
OUTFLOW	1227.	1227.	1502.
	0.	0.	501.

RATIO OF RESERVOIR	MAXIMUM DEPTH	MAXIMUM STORAGE	MAXIMUM OUTFLOW	DURATION OVER TOP	TIME OF MAX OUTFLOW	TIME OF FAILURE
FE	OVER DAM	AC-FT	CFS	HOURS	HOURS	HOURS
1.00	1.65	1662.	3180.	8.30	42.00	0.00
0.50	0.77	1545.	1394.	4.05	42.67	0.00

PLAN 1 STATION 30+00

RATIO	MAXIMUM FLOW-CFS	MAXIMUM STAGE-FT	MAXIMUM TIME HOURS
1.00	3176.	420.6	42.17
0.50	1591.	420.2	42.65

PLAN 1 STATION 60+00

RATIO	MAXIMUM FLOW-CFS	MAXIMUM STAGE-FT	MAXIMUM TIME HOURS
1.00	3159.	400.2	42.33
0.50	1560.	400.1	43.00

PLAN 1 STATION 76+00

RATIO	MAXIMUM FLOW-CFS	MAXIMUM STAGE-FT	MAXIMUM TIME HOURS
1.00	3153.	397.3	42.33
0.50	1575.	395.8	43.17

PLAN 1 STATION 100+00

RATIO	MAXIMUM FLOW-CFS	MAXIMUM STAGE-FT	MAXIMUM TIME HOURS
1.00	3151.	294.6	42.33
0.50	1576.	292.7	43.17

AD-A105 782

MALE (C T) ASSOCIATES SCHENECTADY NY F/G 13/13
NATIONAL DAM INSPECTION PROGRAM. WRIGHT LAKE DAM (NY 00757), LO--ETC(U)
AUG 81 K J MALE DACWS1-81-C-0014

UNCLASSIFIED

NL

1 2
2 1
3 1



END
DATE
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SUMMARY OF DAM SAFETY ANALYSIS

PLAN 1

ELEVATION	INITIAL VALUE	SPILLWAY CREST	TOP OF DAM
STORAGE	288.00	286.00	293.30
OUTFLOW	163.	163.	215.
	0.	0.	675.

RATIO OF PPE	MAXIMUM RESERVOIR W.S. ELEV	MAXIMUM DEPTH OVER DAM	MAXIMUM STORAGE AC-FT	MAXIMUM OUTFLOW CFS	DURATION OVER TOP HOURS	TIME OF	
						MAX OUTFLOW HOURS	FAILURE HOURS
1.00	295.22	1.99	239.	5379.	9.50	42.17	0.00
0.50	294.26	0.98	227.	2324.	7.00	43.00	0.00

SUMMARY OF DAM SAFETY ANALYSIS

PLAN 1

ELEVATION	INITIAL VALUE	SPILLWAY CREST	TOP OF DAM
STORAGE	238.00	236.00	241.00
OUTFLOW	105.	105.	129.
	0.	0.	588.

RATIO OF PNF	MAXIMUM DEPTH OVER DAM	MAXIMUM STORAGE AC-FT	MAXIMUM CUFLOW CFS	DURATION OVER TOP HOURS	TIME OF MAX OUTFLOW HOURS	TIME OF FAILURE HOURS
1.00	2.65	155.	5554.	9.50	42.17	0.00
0.50	1.25	140.	2584.	8.17	43.00	0.00

[illegible]

•DVF•

STATION RES

INFLOW(I), OUTFLOW(O) AND OBSERVED FLOW(=)

	0.	400.	800.	1200.	1600.	2000.	2400.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.
14.3229.	0.1												
14.3230.	0.1												
14.3231.	0.1												
14.3232.	0.1												
14.3233.	0.1												
14.3234.	0.1												
14.3235.	0.1												
14.3236.	0.1												
14.3237.	0.1												
14.3238.	0.1												
14.3239.	0.1												
14.3240.	0.1												
14.3241.	0.1												
14.3242.	0.1												
14.3243.	0.1												
14.3244.	0.1												
14.3245.	0.1												
14.3246.	0.1												
14.3247.	0.1												
14.3248.	0.1												
14.3249.	0.1												
14.3250.	0.1												
14.3251.	0.1												
14.3252.	0.1												
14.3253.	0.1												
14.3254.	0.1												
14.3255.	0.1												
14.3256.	0.1												
14.3257.	0.1												
14.3258.	0.1												
14.3259.	0.1												
14.3260.	0.1												
14.3261.	0.1												
14.3262.	0.1												
14.3263.	0.1												
14.3264.	0.1												
14.3265.	0.1												
14.3266.	0.1												
14.3267.	0.1												
14.3268.	0.1												
14.3269.	0.1												
14.3270.	0.1												
14.3271.	0.1												
14.3272.	0.1												
14.3273.	0.1												
14.3274.	0.1												
14.3275.	0.1												
14.3276.	0.1												
14.3277.	0.1												
14.3278.	0.1												
14.3279.	0.1												
14.3280.	0.1												
14.3281.	0.1												
14.3282.	0.1												
14.3283.	0.1												
14.3284.	0.1												
14.3285.	0.1												

1/2 PMF

APPENDIX D

STABILITY ANALYSIS

NO GRAVITY STRUCTURES TO ANALYZE

APPENDIX E
REFERENCES

WRIGHT LAKE DAM, NY 00757

PHASE I INSPECTION REPORT

REFERENCES

This is a general list of references pertinent to dam safety investigations. Not all references listed have necessarily been used in this specific report.

1. "Engineering and Design, National Program For Inspection of Non-Federal Dams", ER 1110-2-106, Dept. of the Army, Office of the Chief of Engineers, 26 September 1979, with Change 1 of 24 March 1980. Included as Appendix D of the ER is "Recommended Guidelines For Safety Inspection of Dams".
2. "HEC-1 Flood Hydrograph Package, Users Manual", The Hydrologic Engineering Center, U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, January 1973.
3. "Flood Hydrograph Package (HEC-1), Users Manual for Dam Safety Investigations", The Hydrologic Engineering Center, U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, September 1978.
4. HMR 33, "Seasonal Variations of Probable Maximum Precipitation, East of the 105th Meridian for Areas 10 to 1000 Square Miles and Durations from 6 to 48 Hours," U.S. Dept. of Commerce, NOAA, National Weather Service, 1956.
5. HMR 51, "All-Season Probable Maximum Precipitation, U.S. East of 105th Meridian for Areas from 1000 to 20,000 Square Miles and Durations from 6 to 72 Hours", U.S. Dept. of Commerce, NOAA, National Weather Service, 1974.
6. HYDRO-35, "Five-to-60 Minute Precipitation Frequency for the Eastern and Central United States", U.S. Dept. of Commerce, NOAA, National Weather Service, June 1977.
7. "Technical Paper No. 40, Rainfall Frequency Atlas of the United States", U.S. Dept. of Commerce, Weather Bureau, 1961.
8. Design of Small Dams, United States Dept. of the Interior, Bureau of Reclamation, Second Edition, 1973, Revised Reprint, 1977.
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APPENDIX F
AVAILABLE ENGINEERING DATA AND RECORDS
TABLE OF CONTENTS

	<u>Section</u>
Location of Available Engineering Data and Records	F1
Checklist for General Engineering Data and Interview with Dam Owner	F2
Copies of Engineering Data and Records	F3

APPENDIX F

SECTION F1

LOCATION OF AVAILABLE ENGINEERING DATA AND RECORDS

1. Owner: City of Troy
Department of Public Utilities
55 Leversee Road
Troy, NY 12182
Attn: Richard W. Casey, Commissioner
(518) 270-4500

Available: Water Commissioners Reports, bathymetric map, History of Troy Water Works.
2. Designer: Believed to be the Troy Water Works Superintendent in about 1861 (deceased).
3. Construction Contractor: Believed to be City of Troy forces under charge of the Water Works Superintendent in about 1861.
4. Agency: NYS Department of Environmental Conservation
50 Wolf Road
Albany, NY 12233
Attn: George Koch, P.E., Chief, Dam Safety Section
(518) 457-5557

Available: Inspection reports, old photo, letter.

NYS Department of Environmental Conservation
Division of Fish & Wildlife
50 Wolf Road
Albany, NY 12233
Attn: Patrick Festa, Supervising Aquatic Biologist
(518) 457-6937

Available: Data on the lake.

PHASE I INSPECTION

CHECKLIST FOR GENERAL ENGINEERING DATA
& INTERVIEW WITH DAM OWNER

Name of Dam WRIGHT LAKE DAM Fed. Id.# NY 00757

Date JUNE 9, 1991 Interviewer(s) EDWIN VOPELAK JR.
JUNE 11, 1991

Dam Owner/Representative(s) Interviewed, Title & Phone#
MR. RICHARD W. CASEY, COMMISSIONER OF DEPT. OF PUBLIC UTILITIES, CITY OF TROY, (518) 270-4500

MR. NEIL BONESTEEL, DEPT. OF PUBLIC UTILITIES, CITY OF TROY, (518) 270-4510

MR. ROBERT WEAVER, COMMISSIONER OF DEPT. OF PARKS & RECREATION, CITY OF TROY, (518) 270-4550

MR. CHARLES SMITH, MAINTENANCE SUPERVISOR, DEPT. OF PARKS & RECREATION, CITY OF TROY, (518) 270-4554

MR. THOMAS MURLEY, COMMISSIONER OF PUBLIC WORKS, CITY OF TROY, (518) 270-4467

1. OWNERSHIP (name, title, address & phone #)

CITY OF TROY, CITY HALL, MONUMENT SQUARE, TROY, NY 12180

ATTN: JOHN P. BUCKLEY, CITY MANAGER (518) 270-4401

ALSO: MR. RICHARD W. CASEY, COMMISSIONER OF DEPT. OF PUBLIC UTILITIES

55 LEVERSEE ROAD, TROY, NEW YORK 12182 (518) 270-4500

2. OPERATOR (name, title, address & phone # of person responsible for day-to-day operation) DAM IS UNDER OPERATIONAL JURISDICTION

OF DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC UTILITIES, CITY OF TROY. OPERATING

FACILITIES HAVE NOT BEEN USED FOR MANY YEARS.

a. Operator Full/Part time NONE

3. PURPOSE OF DAM

a. Past WATER SUPPLY FOR CITY OF TROY

(ABANDONED FOR THIS USE IN 1916)

b. Present RECREATIONAL (AESTHETIC) USES. LAKE IS NOW

PART OF FREAR PARK.

4. DESIGN DATA

a. Designed When 1861

b. By (name, address, phone #, business status) _____

BELIEVED BY WATER WORKS SUPERINTENDANT (see Appendix F3-1)

c. Geology Reports NONE KNOWN.

d. Subsurface Investigations NONE KNOWN.

e. Design Reports/Computations (H&H, stability, seepage)

NONE KNOWN.

- f. Design Drawings (plans, sections, details) NONE KNOWN.
BATHYMETRIC MAP OF RESERVOIR DATED JUNE 1894 (SEE APPENDIX G-1)
- g. Design Specifications NONE KNOWN.
- h. Other EXCERPTS FROM VARIOUS WATER COMMISSIONERS REPORTS
(SEE APPENDICES F3-1 TO F3-5) DESCRIBING DAM DESIGN,
CONSTRUCTION, MODIFICATIONS, + REPAIRS (ALL PRE-1960).
5. CONSTRUCTION HISTORY
- a. Initial Construction PART OF DAM + OUTLET CONDUIT FROM DROP INLET
- 1) Completed When 1861 WAS PART OF ROAD EMBANKMENT PRIOR TO ITS
MODIFICATION INTO A DAM. (SEE APPENDICES F3-1 + F3-2)
- 2) By (name, address, phone #, business status) _____
BUILT UNDER CHARGE OF WATER SUPERINTENDANT.
- 3) Borrow Sources/Material Tests NONE KNOWN.
REPORTED TO BE CLAY + SAND MIDDLE CORE + EARTH
- 4) Construction Reports/Photos _____
NONE KNOWN.
- 5) Diversion Scheme/Construction Sequence USED EXISTING
OAKWOOD AVENUE EMBANKMENT + CULVERT + RAISED EMBANKMENT
"SEVERAL FEET" ALSO REMAINED & ADDED TO CULVERT + BUILT DROP INLET.
- 6) Construction Problems NO DATA
- 7) As-Built Drawings (plans, sections, details) _____
NONE KNOWN.
- 8) Data on Electrical & Mechanical Equipment Affecting
 Safe Operation of Dam NO DATA, JUST DESCRIPTION OF
MECHANICAL EQUIPMENT (SEE APPENDIX F3-2) NO ELECTRICAL EQUIPMENT
AT SITE.
- 9) Other N/A.

- b. Modifications (review design data & initial construction items as applicable & describe) FROM WATER COMMISSIONERS REPORTS?
- 1880 - PAVED SOUTHEAST BANK OF RESERVOIR W/ "LARGE CORBBLE STONES" AS SLOPE PROTECTION (NOT DAM) Appendix F3-3
 - 1884 - RAISED GRADE OF ROAD (OAKWOOD AVE.) + THEREFORE DAM HEIGHT BY AN AVG. 3'. GRADED + FILLED SOUTHERN + EASTERN SLOPES OF RESERVOIR. "1,400 YARDS OF GRAVEL" USED IN RAISING, see Appendix F3-5.
- c. Repairs & Maintenance (review design data & initial construction items as applicable & describe)
- WATER COMMISSIONERS REPORTS (THOSE FROM PPE-1900) INDICATE THAT DAM + APPURTENANCES WERE OPERATED + MAINTAINED.
 - DAM ABANDONED AS WATER SUPPLY IN 1916. (FROM HISTORY OF TROY WATER WORKS) (NOT APPENDED)
 - WOODEN GATE HOUSE OVER DROP INLET + GATE CHAMBER BURNED DOWN IN MID-1960'S BY CITY.
 - 1977 - TRACK RACK OF 2"x4" LUMBER + CHAIN LINK FENCE PLACED OVER TOP OF DROP INLET + GATE CHAMBER.

6. OPERATION RECORD

- a. Past Inspections (dates, by, authority, results)
- JUNE 20, 1921 BY NYS CONS. COMMISSION (SEE APPENDIX F3-6 FOR REPORT + PHOTO)
 - AUGUST 12, 1970 BY NYS-DEC (SEE APPENDICES F3-11)
 - DECEMBER 8, 1970 BY NYS-DEC (SEE APPENDICES F3-14)
 - APRIL 28, 1978 BY NYS-DEC (SEE APPENDICES F3-16 TO F3-19 FOR REPORT + LETTER)
- b. Performance Observations (seepage, erosion, settlement, post-construction surveys, instrumentation & monitoring records) NONE KNOWN.
- c. Post-Construction Engineering Studies/Reports NONE KNOWN.
- d. Routine Rainfall, Reservoir Levels & Discharges RAINFALL + TEMPERATURE READINGS TAKEN BY DEPT. OF PUBLIC UTILITIES AT CHLORINATION STATION FOR WATER FROM TONNANNOCK AT MELROSE 10-15 YEARS OF RECORD @ WATER PLANT, LOCATION OF EARLIER RECORDS IS NOT KNOWN.

- e. Past Floods That Threatened Safety (when, cause, discharge, max. pool elevation, any damage) _____
NONE KNOWN.
- f. Previous Failures (when, cause, describe) _____
NONE KNOWN.
- g. Earthquake History (seismic activity in vicinity of dam) _____
NONE KNOWN. THERE ARE FAULTS AT DAM SITE.
7. VALIDITY OF DESIGN, CONSTRUCTION & OPERATION RECORDS (note any apparent inconsistencies) _____
LIMITED DATA AVAILABLE APPEARS VALID EXCEPT:
ELEVATION BASE OF BATHYMETRIC MAP (APPENDIX G-1) IS 0.6'
HIGHER THAN NGVD.
8. OPERATION & MAINTENANCE PROCEDURES
- a. Operation Procedures in writing? NO Obtain copy or describe. (reservoir regulation plan, normal pool elevation and status of operating facilities, who operates & means of communication to controller, mode of operating facilities, i.e., manual, automatic, remote) _____
• DAM FACILITIES HAVE NOT BEEN OPERATED IN MANY YEARS.
• WATER LEVEL USUALLY AT OR BELOW DROP INLET SPILLWAY
CREST. DROP INLET ALWAYS OPENED W/ ALL GATES INTO
GATE CHAMBER CLOSED (HAVE NOT BEEN USED IN MANY YEARS. LEAKAGE
THROUGH BRICKY CAP STONES CAUSE WATER LEVELS BELOW SPILLWAY CREST,
- b. Maintenance Procedures in writing? NO Obtain copy or describe. _____
• CITY OF TROY DEPT. OF PARKS + RECREATION CUTS GRASS ON
UP SIDE OF DAM + REMOVES DEBRIS FROM RESERVOIR.
• PAVED ROAD (OAKWOOD AVE.) ACROSS DAM IS MAINTAINED
BY CITY OF TROY DEPT. OF PUBLIC WORKS.

2425

- c. Emergency Action Plan & Warning System in Writing? NO
Obtain copy or describe. (actions to be taken to
minimize the D/S effects of an emergency) _____

NO EMERGENCY ACTION PLAN OR WARNING SYSTEM

9. OTHER

N/A

APPENDIX F

SECTION F3

COPIES OF ENGINEERING DATA AND RECORDS

TABLE OF CONTENTS

	<u>Page</u>
Excerpts from City of Troy Water Commissioners Reports	
Fiscal Year 1862	F3-1
Fiscal Year 1881	F3-3
Fiscal Year 1885	F3-4
Inspection Report, by NYS Conservation Commission (D.L. Baxter) - June 20, 1921	F3-6
Photo - June 20, 1921	F3-10
Inspection Report, by NYS-DEC - August 12, 1970	F3-11
Inspection Report, by NYS-DEC - December 8, 1970	F3-14
Data on Wright Lake, by NYS Bureau of Fish and Wildlife - 1976	F3-15
Inspection Report, by NYS-DEC - April 28, 1978	F3-16
Letter Concerning 1978 Inspection, by NYS-DEC (W. Coleman) to City of Troy - May 2, 1978	F3-17

The Common Council, each of the seven years, appropriated the surplus income of the Works to be expended in such improvement and constructions, as should appear to be most useful and pressing.

The entire income for these years has been disposed of thus:

For interest, salaries, labor, materials, and all ordinary expenses,.....	\$ 81,731 44
For construction,.....	66,997 34
Balance in Chamberlain's office unexpended,.....	6,225 64
Equal to income, as above stated,.....	\$154,954 42

The construction consists of:

New Reservoir of 1859-60,.....	\$16,571 48
Force Pump in 1859,.....	1,062 18
Iron Pipe and Street Mains,.....	35,433 15
New Reservoir of '61, partly finished,.....	13,930 53
	\$66,997 34

The street mains laid in seven years, consists of:

766 feet 3-inch pipe.	
3,790 feet 4-inch pipe.	
821 feet 6-inch pipe.	
5,075 feet 8-inch pipe.	
4,022 feet 20-inch pipe.	
14,474 feet, equal to near three miles.	
23 stop-cocks, of different sizes.	
18 fire plugs.	

COST OF THE WATER WORKS.

The entire cost, to March, 1861, was,.....	\$226,132 69
Add for construction this year,.....	15,864 65
Total cost of construction to March, 1862,.....	\$241,997 34

WATER WORKS DEBT.

This debt, in 1855, when we took charge of the Works, was \$100,000. There was paid upon it in May, 1857, \$10,000; in May, 1860, \$10,000, and \$9,000 of the bonds, held by the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund, cancelled. The money for these payments was raised \$2,500 a year in the taxes, as provided by law, for a Sinking Fund, and from the rent of the Female Seminary.

There remains due.....\$71,000 00

This is payable:

May 1, 1863,.....	\$10,000 00
May 1, 1866,.....	10,000 00
May 1, 1869,.....	10,000 00
May 1, 1872,.....	6,000 00
May 1, 1875,.....	15,000 00
May 1, 1880,.....	20,000 00—\$71,000 00
Interest 5 per cent., semi-annual.	

A SECOND NEW RESERVOIR.

Being satisfied that the reservoir built in 1859-60 was not sufficient, in addition to the others, to furnish storage for the water of the Piscawen, we proceeded, in the spring of 1861, to treat for land east of and adjoining the Cemetery Avenue, for another reservoir. We purchased, as before stated, *seventeen acres and forty-three hundredths* of land, bounded on the west by the Avenue; and commenced work for building a dam—not by contract, but under charge of the Superintendent—Sept. 14, and continued the same until November 16. The dam is made of puddle work, consisting of clay and sand, and of earth. The back filling is the embankment of the Avenue. The puddle is 20 feet wide at the bottom, commenced several feet below the natural surface of the ground, on solid foundation, and is to be continued, gradually narrowed to 16 feet, to the top of the dam, 43 feet high, and extended the whole length thereof across the ravine. Instead of using iron pipes at the bottom, with stop cocks, for passing the water, as in the reservoir of 1859-60, the large culvert, under the Ave-

is used for this purpose, and at the upper end, a well for letting the water into it. This well is 18 by 20 feet; the walls, of hard brick, are 4 feet thick at the bottom, two and a half feet at top, with strong partition wall two feet thick, to brace and support the sides and heavy stone coping on top. On this coping will be placed the gate house, resting on stone pillars a few feet above the top of the well. In the front side of the well will be the gates, four in number. The lower one, at the bottom, of heavy thick plank, and when opened to draw out all the water and the sediment, must be cut away. The other three at suitable distances apart, moveable each or all at a time, to let down water. These gates, of cast iron, are placed in heavy strong cast iron frames, and moveable on brass facings—the frames securely fastened in cut stone, embedded in the brick work. The gates are two by two and a half feet. The top of the well serves as a waste weir.

The Culvert under the Avenue, which was somewhat dilapidated, was thoroughly repaired and the Avenue raised several feet, in order to get a higher dam and a greater depth of water. The cost for these formed a considerable portion of the expense of the dam thus far.

SUPPLY OF WATER.

It will be recollected that a new Reservoir, as stated in our last annual report, on the Piscawen Creek, about eighty rods east of Cemetery Avenue, was commenced in the fall of 1859, and finished in the Spring and Summer of 1860. This reservoir was the only place of storage for water between the lakes in Brunswick and the distributing reservoir, for more than twenty-five years, except a small pond a few rods east of the latter, called the Fire Dam, which contained about a million of gallons, and was always kept full and in reserve, in case of need, at fires in the city. This new reservoir, estimated to contain forty to fifty millions of gallons, became filled in the fall of 1860; remained full during the winter of 1861; was full in April and May of that year, while large quantities of surplus water passed, during the Winter and Spring, to

1862 WL

the Hudson—the gates to the lakes in Brunswick, in the meantime being closed, and these fountains full the 1st of May. This new reservoir continued to supply the city to the 1st of September, 1861, without opening the gates to the lakes in Brunswick, and surplus water, more or less of the time, running to the Hudson. This surplus, however, was partly from leakage in the upper lake, which, from this cause, was lowered about ten feet.

DEFICIENCY OF WATER.

From the facts given in the preceding paragraph, we became satisfied, about the 1st of January, that, unless a "January thaw" should come to our relief, the water would fail of an adequate supply. No such relief coming, and our reservoirs nearly exhausted, we were dependent, during January, mainly upon the flow of the springs in the original upper lake, and this materially checked in its course along the line of the stream by ice and snow to the depth of three or four feet. To supply the deficiency, which we supposed would be but temporary, we at first engaged the services of

THE STEAM FIRE ENGINES.

The Arba Read was put to work Tuesday noon, January 28, at the foot of Fulton street, forcing water from the Hudson into the main pipes through the fire plug on the corner of Fulton and River streets. The next day the J. C. Osgood was placed at work at the foot of Division Street; but a location near the State Dam was more eligible than either of these, and, therefore, the steamers were transferred to that place and the water taken from the river at the State Lock, and forced into a fire plug belonging to Messrs. A. & W. Orr & Co., near their paper mill, and thence into the city mains and the distributing reservoir. This work was continued till Tuesday noon, Feb. 11, 14 days. The steamers which did the work, were the Arba Read and the Hugh Rankin, except one day by the J. C. Osgood. They worked alternately, and most of the time, night and day, and forced into the mains, each 24 hours, two hundred and fifty to three hundred thousand gallons. This quantity, with what came from the Piscawen

CLONE R

for sale as the case might be, a new lease and agreement for one year from the first of January last was entered into to provide for the necessary privileges at the expense of \$800 and a *pro diem* allowance of \$16 for every day the pump shall be run. The pump will thus be in readiness should any possible emergency arise to require its use; and ample time will also be afforded to find a market for the property at reasonable figures.

The southeast bank of lower Oakwood reservoir has, during the past summer, been substantially paved with large cobble stones in order to prevent the rolling of the water by the wash of clay and earth from the bank during the prevalence of strong westerly winds. This was a much needed improvement. It will give the reservoir a more neat and cleanly appearance—afford a very necessary protection to its banks, and prevent any deterioration of the water from lateral washing. The expense of this improvement has been \$2,104.50.

It is proper to state in this connection that the duty of regulating the flow of the water, the charge of all the ponds and reservoirs and, indeed, of all the city property connected with our system of gravity supply, has been placed in the hands of Mr. John Hare, a well-known resident of Brunswick, and a man of whose integrity, responsibility and perfect reliability, we are well assured, both from his general reputation and from many years of personal and familiar acquaintance with him. It should also be mentioned that in connection with these grave and responsible duties, Mr. Hare has been appointed special policeman, without pay from the police board, for the due protection of the interests under his charge.

The small building at upper Oakwood reservoir, for many years used as a dwelling house for the keeper of the reservoirs, having become dilapidated and unsuitable for further occupation, and its situation being also extremely undesirable, it has been decided to construct a

1880-81 WL

new and more suitable building on an eminence adjacent to the reservoirs and commanding a view of all their approaches and also of Oakwood avenue. Contracts for the whole work have, accordingly, been entered into with responsible parties, in the sum of \$2,028.66, the work to be completed on or before the fifteenth day of June next.

During the past season, 8-inch mains have been laid in Lansing avenue, Walker avenue, and a portion of Linden avenue, in the fifth ward. The low service distribution has been improved and extended by laying a 6-inch main in Vail avenue from Turner's lane to the northern limits of the city, a 6-inch main in Madison street from Fourth street to Fifth street, and also in Fifth street from Madison street to Canal avenue. In Monroe street the 8-inch main has been extended westward from First street to a point about 150 feet west of River street. In Mill street in the sixth ward an 8-inch main has been laid from Fourth street eastwardly about 435 feet. In Tyler street a 6-inch main has been laid from Fourth street to Hudson street. In Hutton street a 6-inch main has been laid from River street to North First street. A much needed improvement was also made in Broadway by taking out five hundred feet of old 3-inch pipe between River and Third streets and replacing it with 8-inch pipe. Similar improvements in Ferry, Second and Division streets and elsewhere are under contemplation. These mains and perhaps others will probably be taken up and relaid as soon as more pressing matters can be disposed of. The extreme and unusual cold of the past winter has caused great and very general inconvenience by the freezing of laterals. The temperature of the water in the mains was unusually low. It was found, by actual observation, to be 34 degrees during the month of February.

The total length of mains laid last year is 5,903 feet, of which 500 feet was 8-inch pipe laid in Broadway to re-

last year, in addition to these ordinary expenses, and especially in meeting the requirements of the civil authorities of the city in relation to the condition of the streets and sewers, this Department has been forced into expenditures quite considerable in amount and entirely exceptional in character—notably in Second street, which, after laying the new 12-inch main, was, at the request of the Contracting Board, repaired by contract, and the work accepted by the city engineer. The paving proved subsequently to be defective, and as a result this Board was called on for constant repairs over this entire line of pipe from River to Adams street. In State street, and Congress street, where sewers had, in former years, been constructed without any reference to mains and laterals already existing there, further than to build in and enclose them in the body of the sewer, this Department was called on to take out these mains and laterals, so that no obstruction whatever should be offered to the free passage of the sewage. The entire connection of the Fifth street and Congress street mains was accordingly lowered to pass under the sewer, at an expense of \$434.02. At State street it was passed over the sewer, and all the house laterals taken out of it, at an expense of \$140.62. Much expense was also entailed upon the Department in protecting the mains and restoring or repairing broken connections in localities where the streets had been opened for the construction of sewers. In the case especially of the large sewer in the northern part of the city, the expenditures resulting directly or indirectly from this cause were continuous and quite extensive. The 20-inch main in Burdett avenue was also lowered to meet the new grade of Hoosic street, as was the 6-inch main in Eleventh street between Eagle and Jacob for a similar purpose. More gravel has been placed on the streets throughout the city, and more repairing done than in any previous year in the history of the Department, a natural result, probably, of the large number of house laterals put in during the last two years, and of the repairs incident to the failure of old mains and laterals.

It will appear also by reference to the construction account on another page, that a very considerable amount of new or construction work has been accomplished during the past season. Under the pressure of urgent necessities and of numerous petitions from our citizens and also of suggestions and requests from your honorable body, the Department has expended in construction the past year, the sum of \$24,219.78, aside from the laying of the 24-inch main which was \$15,192.08, making a total expenditure for construction of \$39,411.86 as against \$23,712.11 the last year, an excess of \$15,699.75, to which should be added \$6,000 for iron pipe purchased and paid for on account of the South Troy extension to be continued the coming summer and which will only appear in the construction account of the coming year; thus making in all an excess of \$21,699.75 over the expenditures of last year for the same purpose.

At the pumping station the results obtained to date have more than met the expectations of the Department in adopting the Jarvis setting for the boilers. They fully justify the belief that the working expenses of the station for the current year will be largely reduced. The re-setting of the south battery of boilers, was completed in November last, at a cost of \$5,743.97. In September last, the left front steam cylinder of engine No. 1, which had been cracked in the flange of the lower head, was condemned as unsafe, and a new cylinder ordered to be made. For full details of these and all other matters relating to this branch of the service, and also to the question of waste, we respectfully refer your honorable body to the annexed report of the Chief Engineer.

At Oakwood reservoir and vicinity, a small force of men has been kept at work during the greater portion of the past season. The work accomplished has added greatly to the beauty and general appearance of the city property at that point, while at the same time it has resulted in practical benefits that more than compensate for the expenditure.

1884 WL
BL
(1935)

OWNER

1884 WL
(1835)

The work done includes some filling and grading at the east end of Eddy's Lane, and the construction at that point of a basket gutter along the roadway on the north side of the new distributing reservoir, the grading and filling in of Oakwood avenue, from Eddy's Lane across the dam, to Summit avenue, the widening, grading and fencing of the roadway running east from Oakwood avenue along the southerly side of the reservoir, and the grading and filling in of the depression on the east side of the reservoir and over the line of the brick culvert constructed in 1884.

Of these improvements the most important, as it was the most expensive, was the raising of the grade of Oakwood avenue an average of three feet from Summit avenue northward and across the dam. The effect of the new grade is to improve the roadway and its surroundings, and also to change the water-shed as to carry the surface drainage of that locality from Summit avenue northwardly and across the dam to the entrance of Glen avenue, or Eddy's Lane, where it finds an outlet in a ditch and carefully constructed basket gutter, which takes the water down the lane and discharges it into the bed of the creek below the dam of the new distributing reservoir. The improvement was suggested by the fact that under the old grade all the surface drainage of the entire space above described, discharged directly into the southeast corner of the distributing reservoir, forming always a bad and troublesome place in the roadway, and also a very objectionable feature in the water supply.

The roadway leading from Oakwood avenue along the southerly bank of the reservoir, which as first constructed was too narrow for the passing of teams, and was otherwise unsafe, has been graded and enlarged to a uniform width of fourteen feet, and for protection against accident a strong 2 x 4 guard-rail, on four foot posts with six foot spaces, has been run on the outer edge of the roadway from the gateway at Oakwood to the gateway at the southeast

corner of the reservoir, a distance of about 650 feet. On this roadway some more filling and grading yet remains to be done, and also some further sloping and turfing of the rising ground on the south border of the road, in order to make it secure from shoving or falling on the track. A mere glance at the situation will show that the necessity, convenience and utility of this improvement when entirely completed, forming as it does a useful protection to the south bank of the reservoir, is beyond question; nor does it detract from the value of these considerations that as a further result of this improvement, the beauty and attractive appearance of this portion of the city property will be very considerably enhanced.

On the eastern side of this reservoir the depression or ravine through which the new culvert was conducted has been partially filled up. When the grading and filling here is completed, it will afford entire protection to the culvert by its ample earth covering, and will also result in redeeming not less than one acre of land formerly useless for any purpose. The general appearance of this bank of the reservoir, as seen from the avenue, will also be greatly improved.

The entire expense of these four improvements, as far as now completed, has included 600 days' labor (\$900), 203 days' teaming (\$812), posts, rails and nails (\$21); total, \$1,733, a comparatively small sum compared with the amount of work accomplished and the results attained, especially when it is considered that on Oakwood avenue and dam alone, in order to raise the grade as stated, there were put over 1,400 yards of gravel.

The work of new fencing the water works lands, begun in 1882, and resumed in 1884, was taken up again the past year and nearly completed. The fence now encloses the plot of land recently acquired by the Department, at the corner of Oakwood and Summit avenue, and also the new distributing reservoir west of Oakwood dam. That portion

(NOTICE: After filling out one of these forms as completely as possible for each dam in your district, return it at once to the Conservation Commission, Albany.)

STATE OF NEW YORK
CONSERVATION COMMISSION
ALBANY

DAM REPORT

June 20, 1921
(Date)

CONSERVATION COMMISSION,

DIVISION OF WATERS.

S-226-14B. U Hudson

GENTLEMEN:

I have the honor to make the following report in relation to the structure known as the Old Reservoir no 2 Dam.

This dam is situated upon the _____
(Give name of stream)
in the Town of Troy, Rensselaer County,

about _____ from the Village or City of _____
(State distance)

The distance down stream from the dam, to the Bahwood ave
(Up or down) (Give name of nearest important stream or of a bridge)

is about 20 ft
(State distance)

The dam is now owned by City of Troy
(Give name and address in full)

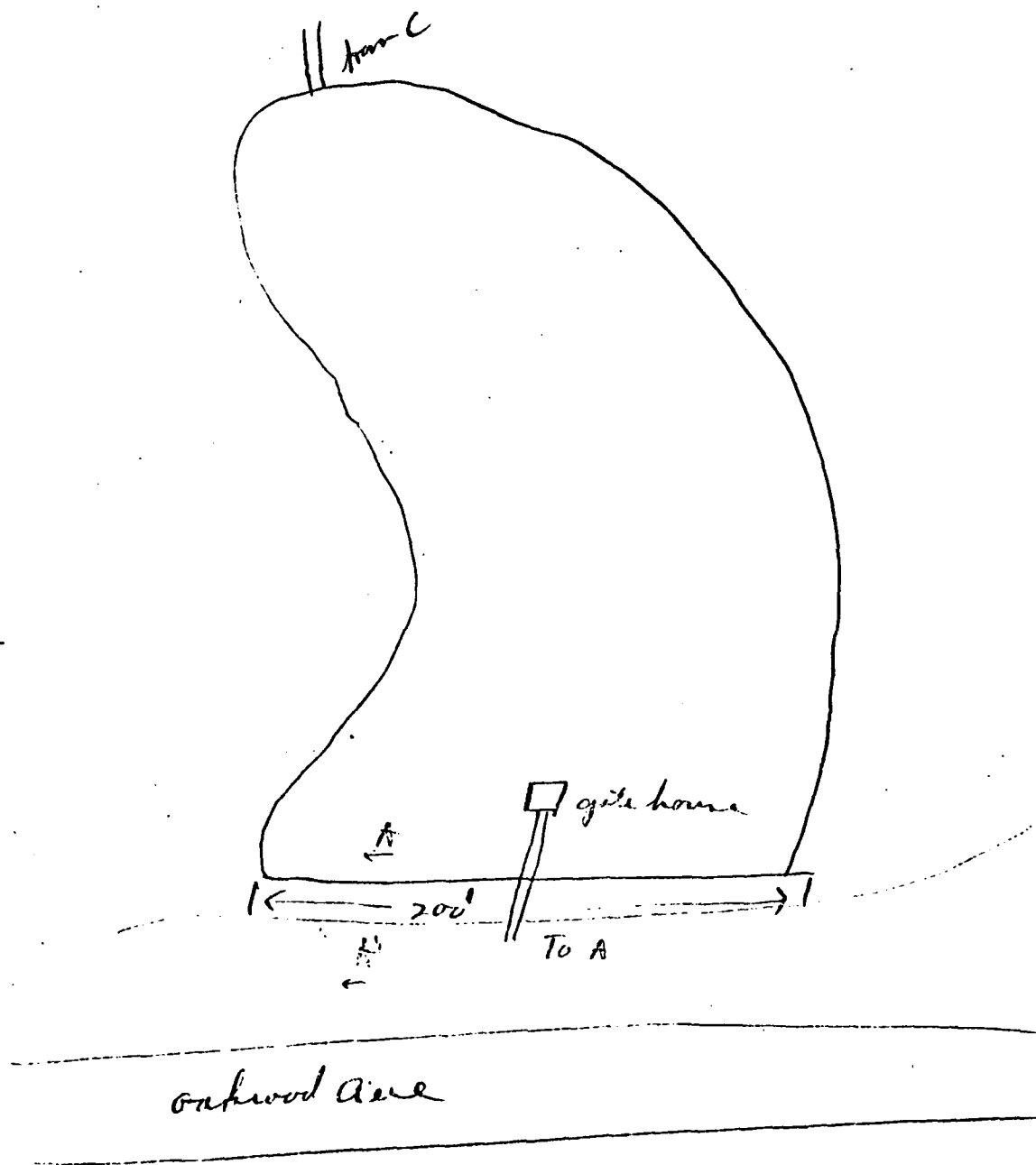
and was built in or about the year _____, and was extensively repaired or reconstructed during the year _____.

As it now stands, the spillway portion of this dam is built of earth
(State whether of masonry, concrete or timber)
and the other portions are built of masonry
(State whether of masonry, concrete, earth or timber with or without rock fill)

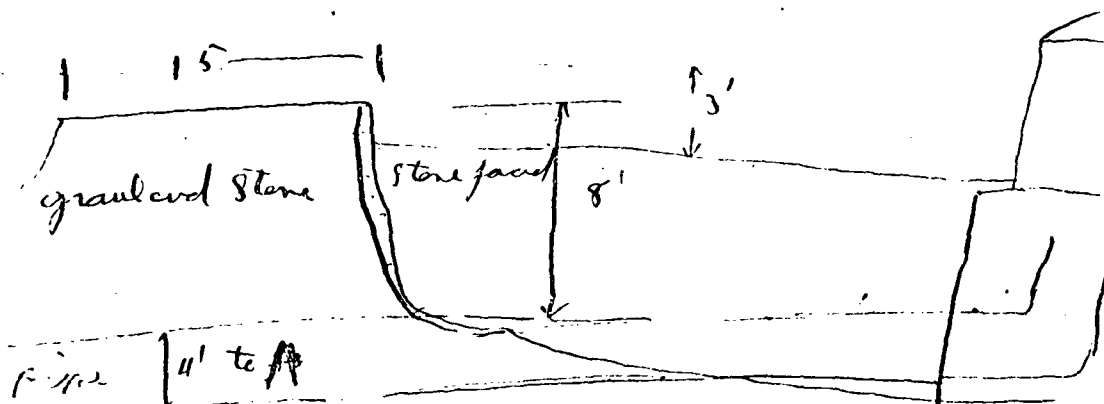
As nearly as I can learn, the character of the foundation bed under the spillway portion of the dam is gravel and shale and under the remaining portions such foundation bed is _____.

PEC

(In the space below, make a third sketch showing the general plan of the dam, and its approximate position in relation to buildings or other conspicuous objects in the vicinity.)



(In the space below, make one sketch showing the form and dimensions of a cross section through the spillway or waste-weir of this dam and outline the abutment, and a second sketch showing the same information for a cross section through the other portion of the dam. Show particularly the greatest height of the dam above the stream bed, its thickness at the top, and thickness at the bottom, as nearly as you can learn.)



F 3-9



Wright Lake Dam and gate house from upstream - 6/20/21

DEC DAM INSPECTION REPORT

02	42	01	14B	120870	002	2
RB	CTY	YR. AP.	DAM NO.	INS. DATE	USE	TYPE

AS BUILT INSPECTION

1 Location of Spillway and outlet	1 Elevations
1 Size of Spillway and outlet	1 Geometry of Non-overflow section

GENERAL CONDITION OF NON-OVERFLOW SECTION

1 Settlement	1 Cracks	1 Deflections
1 Joints	1 Surface of Concrete	1 Leakage
1 Undermining	1 Settlement of Embankment	1 Crest of Dam
1 Downstream Slope	1 Upstream Slope	1 Toe of Slope

GENERAL CONDITION OF SPILLWAY AND OUTLET WORKS

4 Auxiliary Spillway	1 Service or Concrete Spillway	4 Stilling Basin
2 Joints	2 Surface of Concrete	2 Spillway Toe
4 Mechanical Equipment	4 Plunge Pool	4 Drain

2 Maintenance	3 Hazard Class
3 Evaluation	34 Inspector

COMMENTS:

Gate house is gone from drop inlet structure

City street serves as embankment

DEC

DEC DAM INSPECTION REPORT CODING

1. River Basin - Nos. 1-23 on Compilation Sheets
2. County - Nos. 1-62 Alphabetically
3. Year Approved -
4. Inspection Date - Month, Day, Year
5. Apparent use -
 1. Fish & Wildlife Management
 2. Recreation
 3. Water Supply
 4. Power
 5. Farm
 6. No Apparent Use
6. Type -
 1. Earth with Aux. Service Spillway
 2. Earth with Single Conc. Spillway
 3. Earth with Single non-conc. Spillway
 4. Concrete
 5. Other
7. As-Built Inspection - Built substantially according to approved plans and specifications

Location of Spillway and Outlet Works

1. Appears to meet originally approved plans and specifications.
2. Not built according to plans and specifications and location appears to be detrimental to structure.
3. Not built according to plans and specifications but location does not appear to be detrimental to structure.

Elevations

1. Generally in accordance to approved plans and specifications as determined from visual inspection and use of hand level.
2. Not built according to plans and specifications and elevation changes appear to be detrimental to structure.
3. Not built according to plans and specifications but elevation changes do not appear to be detrimental to structure.

Size of Spillway and Outlet Works

1. Appears to meet originally approved plans and specifications as determined by field measurements using tape measure.
2. Not built according to plans and specifications and changes appear detrimental to structure.
3. Not built according to plans and specifications but changes do not appear detrimental to structure.

Geometry of Non-overflow Structures

1. Generally in accordance to originally approved plans and specifications as determined from visual inspection and use of hand level and tape measure.
2. Not built according to plans and specifications and changes appear detrimental to structure.
3. Not built according to plans and specifications but changes do not appear detrimental to structure.

General Conditions of Non-Overflow Section

1. Adequate - No apparent repairs needed or minor repairs which can be covered by periodic maintenance.
2. Inadequate - Items in need of major repair.

(Items) For boxes listed on condition under non-overflow section.

1. Satisfactory.
2. Can be covered by periodic maintenance.
3. Unsatisfactory - Above and beyond normal maintenance.

DEC

DEC DAM INSPECTION REPORT CODING (cont.)

General Condition of Spillway and Outlet Works

1. Adequate - No apparent repairs needed or minor repairs which can be covered by periodic maintenance.
2. Inadequate - Items in need of major repair.

(Items) For boxes listed conditions listed under spillway and outlet works.

1. Satisfactory.
2. Can be covered by periodic maintenance.
3. Unsatisfactory - Above and beyond normal maintenance.
4. Dam does not contain this feature.

Maintenance

1. Evidence of periodic maintenance being performed.
2. No evidence of periodic maintenance.
3. No longer a dam or dam no longer in use.

(S.)

Hazard Classification Downstream

1. (A) Damage to agriculture and county roads.
2. (B) Damage to private and/or public property.
3. (C) Loss of life and/or property.

Evaluation - Based on Judgment and Classification in Box Nos.

Evaluation for Unsafe Dam

1. Unsafe - Repairable.
2. Unsafe - Not Repairable.
3. Insufficient evidence to declare unsafe.

River Basins	Counties	Counties
(1) LOWER HUDSON	1 Albany	56 Orange.
(2) UPPER HUDSON	2 Albany	57 Orleans
(3) MOHAWK	3 Broome	58 Oswego
(4) LAKE CHAMPLAIN	4 Broome	59 Otsego
(5) DELAWARE	5 Chautauque	60 Putnam
(6) SUSQUEHANNA	6 Chautauque	61 Queens
(7) CHEMUNG	7 Chenango	62 Rensselaer
(8) OSWEGO	8 Chenango	63 Richmond
(9) GENESEE	9 Chenango	64 Rockland
(10) ALLEGHENY	10 Clinton	65 St. Lawrence
(11) LAKE ERIE	11 Columbia	66 Sullivan
(12) WESTERN LAKE ONTARIO	12 Cortland	67 Schenectady
(13) CENTRAL LAKE ONTARIO	13 Delaware	68 Schoharie
(14) EASTERN LAKE ONTARIO	14 Dutchess	69 Schuyler
(15) SALMON RIVER	15 Erie	70 Seneca
(16) BLACK RIVER	16 Essex	71 Steuben
(17) WEST ST. LAWRENCE	17 Franklin	72 Sullivan
(18) EAST ST. LAWRENCE	18 Fulton	73 Tappan
(19) RACQUETTE RIVER	19 Hamilton	74 Tennessee
(20) ST. REGIS RIVER	20 Greene	75 Union
(21) HOUSATONIC	21 Hamilton	76 Warren
(22) LONG ISLAND	22 Herkimer	77 Washington
(23) OSWEGATCHIE	23 Schoharie	78 Wayne
(24) GRASSE	24 Kings	79 Westchester
	25 Lewis	80 Wyoming
	26 Livingston	81 Yates
	27 Madison	
	28 Monroe	
	29 Montgomery	
	30 Nassau	
	31 New York	
	32 Rensselaer	
	33 Saratoga	
	34 Schoharie	
	35 Schuyler	
	36 Seneca	
	37 Steuben	
	38 Sullivan	
	39 Tappan	
	40 Tennessee	
	41 Union	
	42 Warren	
	43 Washington	
	44 Wayne	
	45 Westchester	
	46 Wyoming	
	47 Yates	

DEC

☐ 02	☐ 42	☐ 01	☐ 00014B	☐ 081270	☐ 002	☐ 2
RB	CTY	YR AP.	DAM NO.	INS. DATE	USE	TYPE

<u>AS BUILT INSPECTION</u>		
☐ Location of Sp'way and outlet	☐ Elevations	
☐ Size of Sp'way and Outlet	☐ Geometry of Non-overflow section	

<u>GENERAL CONDITION OF NON-OVERFLOW SECTION</u>		
☐ Settlement	☐ Cracks	☐ Deflections
☐ Joints	☐ Surface of Concrete	☐ Leakage
☐ Undermining	☐ Settlement of Embankment	☐ Crest of Dam
☐ Downstream Slope	☐ Upstream Slope	☐ Toe of Slope

<u>GENERAL COND. OF SP'WAY AND OUTLET WORKS</u>		
☐ Auxiliary Spillway	☐ Service or Concrete Sp'way	☐ Stilling Basin
☐ Joints	☐ Surface of Concrete	☐ Spillway Toe
☐ Mechanical Equipment	☐ Plunge Pool	☐ Drain

☐ Maintenance	☐ Hazard Class
☐ Evaluation	☐ 34 Inspector

COMMENTS:

1. PROTECTIVE COVER NEEDED OVER DROP INLET TO REPLACE NON-EXISTANT GATE HOUSE.

DEC

WRIGHT LAKE (LOWER LAKE)

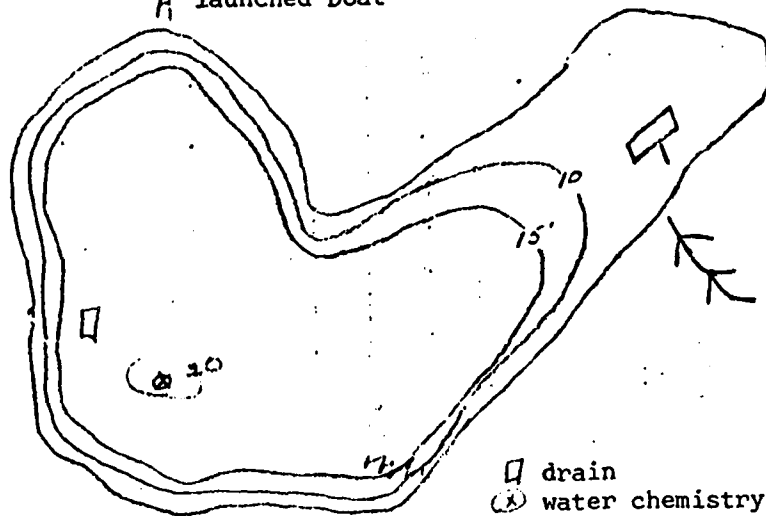
1976

N
S



(Outline sketch of lake or pond)

A launched boat



drain pipe outflow on west shore

□ drain
⊗ water chemistry
▣ trap net
~ gill net

(Indicate principal weed beds, type of bottom and points where soundings were taken on sketch; also indicate, by numbers, points where collections were taken)

Area 6 Elevation 250 ft.

If posted: Owner's name and address.....

..... 90% 10%

Bottom: clay, gravel, marl, muck, rock, sand (underline; give % of each type)
10% 100%

Vegetation: scant, fair, abundant, floating, submerged (underline; give % of each type)

Source: springs in bottom, spring streams, surface water (underline)

Shore line: wooded, swampy, cultivated..... shrubby

Color of water: white, light brown, brown..... green

Height of dam if present..... none

Accessibility: road, trail, portage.....

NYSDEC BUREAU OF FISH & WILDLIFE

Stocking: 1mb; CMS; 3GS;

Other management.....

Salvage netting.....

Management: Trout

F3-15

a

hail, spearing (cl)

Accessible forage a: 2

Invertebrate food..... 2

Soil type..... (3)

Fertility:..... (3) Productivity

Trout spawning success..... Not

Game fish : non-game fish ratio

NEW YORK STATE DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL CONSERVATION
DAM INSPECTION REPORT
(By Visual Inspection)

Federal

Dam Number	River Basin	Town	County	Hazard Class	Date & Inspector
1413	Upper Hudson	City of Troy	Renss.	* C	4/25/88 B.C.

Stream = WRIGHT LakeOwner = City of TroyType of Construction

- ☐ Earth w/Concrete Spillway
☒ Earth w/Drop Inlet Pipe
☐ Earth w/Stone or Riprap Spillway
☐ Concrete
☐ Stone
☐ Timber
☐ Other _____

Use

- ☐ Water Supply
☐ Power
☒ Recreation - ☐ High Density
☐ Fish and Wildlife
☐ Farm Pond
☐ No Apparent Use-Abandoned
☐ Flood Control
☐ Other _____

Estimated Impoundment Size 6-7 Acres ## Estimated Height of Dam above Streambed 30 Ft.Condition of Spillway

- ☒ Service satisfactory ☐ Auxiliary satisfactory
☐ In need of repair or maintenance ☐ In need of repair or maintenance

Explain: No Emergency SpillwayCondition of Non-Overflow Section

- ☐ Satisfactory ☒ In need of repair or maintenance

Explain: Trees growing on slope better ventCondition of Mechanical Equipment

- ☐ Satisfactory ☐ In need of repair or maintenance

Explain: NineSiltation

- ☐ High ☐ Low

Explain: _____

Remarks: *C- (Hazard) 14 mi downstream stream goes into a storm sewer and
underneath the City. Difference in Elevation of Lake and downstream
channel is about 200'. If structure should go out there is a potential
for severe damages.

Evaluation (From Visual Inspection)

- ☒ Repairs req'd. beyond normal maint. ☐ No defects observed beyond normal maint.
 PEC

May 2, 1978

Mr. Thomas Murley, City Engineer
City Hall
Troy, New York

Re: Dam #14B and 14C
Upper Hudson Watershed

Dear Mr. Murley:

Recently we inspected two dams owned by the City of Troy in Frear Park known as Wright Lake (14B) and Bradley Lake (14C). We have noted several deficiencies in these structures. Following is a listing of problem areas in each structure:

Wright Lake Structure 14B - Bordering Oakwood Ave.

1. Trees and brush are growing on the downstream slope of the embankment. This is an unacceptable practice since the extensive root system of trees can start possible leaks.
2. There isn't any emergency spillway on this structure other than a small culvert.

Bradley Lake Structure 14C - Bordering the Playground in Frear Park

1. Trees and brush are growing on the downstream slope of the embankment.
2. Logs and debris are clogging the emergency spillway.
3. The culvert through the embankment is made of red bricks. Some of these are missing and the entire culvert appears to be deteriorating. The outlet of this culvert flows down the side of the embankment which is eroding.

DEC

F3-17

Mr. Thomas Hurley

-2-

5/2/78

Some type of engineering study should be made of these structures. Recommendations for maintenance and repair of these structures should be forwarded to this office. We might point out that in case of failure of one or both of these structures, the City of Troy could be liable for downstream damages occurring to downstream residents or property.

Sincerely,

William Coleman
Dam Safety Section

DEC

F3-18

91.2

APPENDIX G

DRAWINGS

TABLE OF CONTENTS

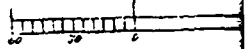
	<u>Page</u>
Portion of Map of Oakwood and Middle Service Reservoirs, by Unknown - June 1894	G-1

TROY WATER

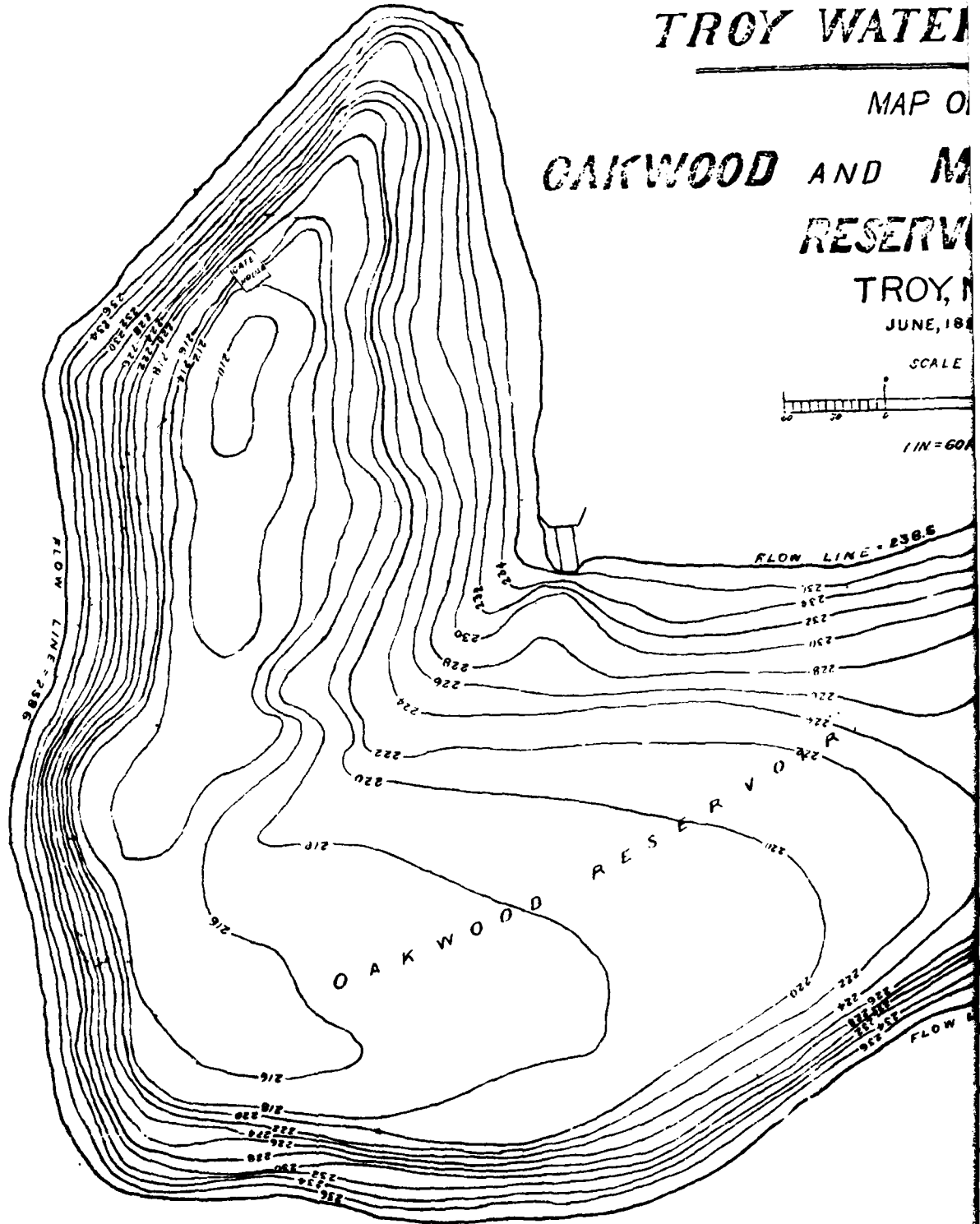
MAP OF OAKWOOD AND RESERVATION TROY, N.Y.

JUNE, 1884

SCALE



1 IN = 60 FT



FROM OWNER
REDUCED TO 72 % OF ORIGINAL

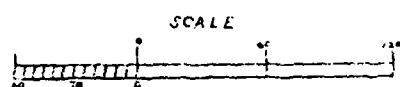
TROY WATER WORKS.

MAP OF

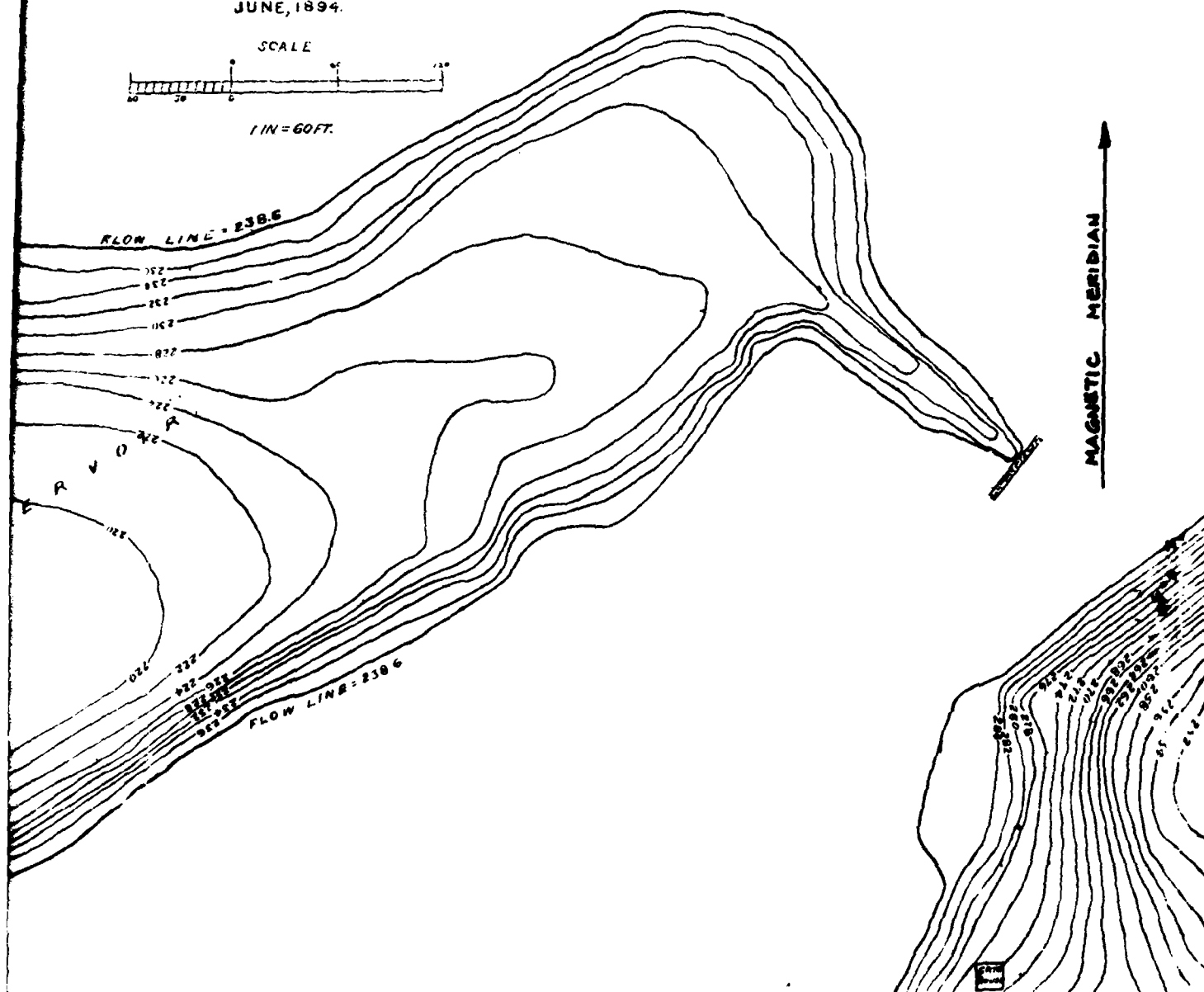
WOOD AND MIDDLE SERVICE RESERVOIRS.

TROY, N.Y.

JUNE, 1894.



1 IN = 60 FT.



G-1

CTM DWG NO. 81-5