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NATIONAL PROGRAM FOR INSPECTION OF NON-FEDERAL DAMS  
MOLLYMOCKET BROOK DAM. (U) CORPS OF ENGINEERS WALTHAM  
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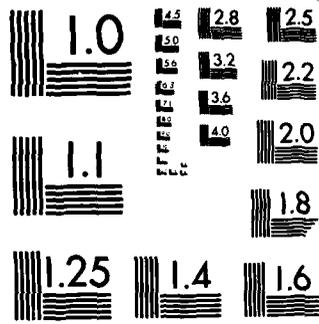
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ANDROSCOGGIN RIVER BASIN  
SUCCESS, NEW HAMPSHIRE

AD-A156 320

MOLLYWCKET BROOK DAM  
N.H. 00076

PHASE I INSPECTION REPORT  
NATIONAL DAM INSPECTION PROGRAM



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JUL 08 1985  
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DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY  
NEW ENGLAND DIVISION, CORPS OF ENGINEERS  
WALTHAM, MASS. 02154

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REPORT DOCUMENTATION PAGE		READ INSTRUCTIONS BEFORE COMPLETING FORM
1. REPORT NUMBER NH 00076	2. GOVT ACCESSION NO.	3. RECIPIENT'S CATALOG NUMBER
4. TITLE (and Subtitle) Mollywocket Brook Dam  NATIONAL PROGRAM FOR INSPECTION OF NON-FEDERAL DAMS		5. TYPE OF REPORT & PERIOD COVERED INSPECTION REPORT
		6. PERFORMING ORG. REPORT NUMBER
7. AUTHOR(s) U.S. ARMY CORPS OF ENGINEERS NEW ENGLAND DIVISION		8. CONTRACT OR GRANT NUMBER(s)
9. PERFORMING ORGANIZATION NAME AND ADDRESS		10. PROGRAM ELEMENT, PROJECT, TASK AREA & WORK UNIT NUMBERS
11. CONTROLLING OFFICE NAME AND ADDRESS DEPT. OF THE ARMY, CORPS OF ENGINEERS NEW ENGLAND DIVISION, NEDED 424 TRAPELO ROAD, WALTHAM, MA. 02254		12. REPORT DATE February 1979
		13. NUMBER OF PAGES 38
14. MONITORING AGENCY NAME & ADDRESS (if different from Controlling Office)		15. SECURITY CLASS. (of this report)  UNCLASSIFIED
		15a. DECLASSIFICATION/DOWNGRADING SCHEDULE
16. DISTRIBUTION STATEMENT (of this Report)  APPROVAL FOR PUBLIC RELEASE: DISTRIBUTION UNLIMITED		
17. DISTRIBUTION STATEMENT (of the abstract entered in Block 20, if different from Report)		
18. SUPPLEMENTARY NOTES Cover program reads: Phase I Inspection Report, National Dam Inspection Program; however, the official title of the program is: National Program for Inspection of Non-Federal Dams; use cover date for date of report.		
19. KEY WORDS (Continue on reverse side if necessary and identify by block number) DAMS, INSPECTION, DAM SAFETY,  Androscoggin River Basin Success, New Hampshire Mollywocket Brook (Horne Brook)		
20. ABSTRACT (Continue on reverse side if necessary and identify by block number)  The dam is a concrete core earth embankment dam, about 300 ft. long and 29 ft. high. A concrete spillway structure containing primary and emergency spillways controls the flow of water of the dam. It is small in size with a low hazard potential. It is judged to be in poor condition. The dam has been overtopped at least once since its original construction.		

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DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY  
NEW ENGLAND DIVISION, CORPS OF ENGINEERS  
424 TRAPELO ROAD  
WALTHAM, MASSACHUSETTS 02154

REPLY TO  
ATTENTION OF:  
NEDED

JUN 25 1979

Honorable Hugh J. Gallen  
Governor of the State of New Hampshire  
State House  
Concord, New Hampshire 03301

Dear Governor Gallen:

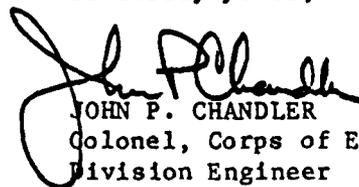
I am forwarding to you a copy of the Mollywockett Brook Dam Phase I Inspection Report, which was prepared under the National Program for Inspection of Non-Federal Dams. This report is presented for your use and is based upon a visual inspection, a review of the past performance and a brief hydrological study of the dam. A brief assessment is included at the beginning of the report. I have approved the report and support the findings and recommendations described in Section 7 and ask that you keep me informed of the actions taken to implement them. This follow-up action is a vitally important part of this program.

A copy of this report has been forwarded to the Water Resources Board, the cooperating agency for the State of New Hampshire. In addition, a copy of the report has also been furnished the owner, Berlin Water Department, City Hall, Berlin, New Hampshire 03570.

Copies of this report will be made available to the public, upon request, by this office under the Freedom of Information Act. In the case of this report the release date will be thirty days from the date of this letter.

I wish to take this opportunity to thank you and the Water Resources Board for your cooperation in carrying out this program.

Sincerely yours,

  
JOHN P. CHANDLER  
Colonel, Corps of Engineers  
Division Engineer

Incl  
As stated

MOLLYWCKET BROOK DAM

NH 00076

SUCCESS, NEW HAMPSHIRE

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PHASE I INSPECTION REPORT

NATIONAL DAM INSPECTION PROGRAM



NATIONAL DAM INSPECTION PROGRAM

PHASE I INSPECTION REPORT

Identification No: NH00076  
Name of Dam: Mollywocket Brook Dam  
Town: Success  
County and State: Coos, New Hampshire  
Stream: Mollywocket Brook (Horne Brook)  
Date of Inspection: November 15, 1978

BRIEF ASSESSMENT

The Mollywocket Brook Dam is a concrete core earth embankment dam, approximately 300 feet long and 29 feet high. The dam and reservoir are currently utilized as a standby source of potable water for the City of Berlin. A concrete spillway structure containing primary and emergency spillways controls the flow of water at the dam. The drainage area for the dam is 4.4 square miles with a normal impoundment of 8 acre-feet. Under normal operating conditions (no potable water withdrawal) the water level is controlled by the primary spillway.

The dam is classified as small and has a low hazard potential in the event of a dam failure. Based on size and hazard classifications, a 100-year flood of 2165 CFS was used as the test flood. Because of the limited storage volume the test flood inflow was equal to the test flood outflow. The spillway capacity of 1318 CFS is 60.9 percent of the test flood outflow. The 100-year test flood would overtop the dam by 0.7 feet.

The dam is judged to be in poor condition. The following significant findings were determined during the investigation:

1. A settlement failure has occurred to the right training wall producing a crack varying in width from 18" at the top to 4" at the bottom. The failure was caused by undermining due to the water flowing over the spillway and to water flow during a reported instance of dam overtopping.
2. The dam has been overtopped at least once since its original construction.
3. Spalling and cracking of the concrete spillway and training walls is extensive.
4. Significant undermining of both training walls and spillway is occurring due to the absence of an energy dissipating apron at the base of the spillway.

This Phase I Inspection Report of Mollyocket Brook Dam has been reviewed by the undersigned Review Board members. In our opinion, the reported findings, conclusions, and recommendations are consistent with the Recommended Guidelines for Safety Inspection of Dams, and with good engineering judgment and practice, and is hereby submitted for approval.

*Joseph W. Finegan*  
JOSEPH W. FINEGAN, JR., MEMBER  
Water Control Branch  
Engineering Division

*Joseph A. McElroy*

JOSEPH A. MCELROY, MEMBER  
Foundation & Materials Branch  
Engineering Division

*Carney M. Terzian*

CARNEY M. TERZIAN, CHAIRMAN  
Chief, Structural Section  
Design Branch  
Engineering Division

APPROVAL RECOMMENDED:

*Joe B. Fryar*  
JOE B. FRYAR  
Chief, Engineering Division

## 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 continued care and inspection can there be any chance that unsafe conditions be detected.

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 aid 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.

## TABLE OF CONTENTS

<u>Section</u>	<u>Page</u>
Letter of Transmittal	
Brief Assessment	
Review Board Page	
Preface	i
Table of Contents	ii-iv
Overview Photo	v
Location Map	vi

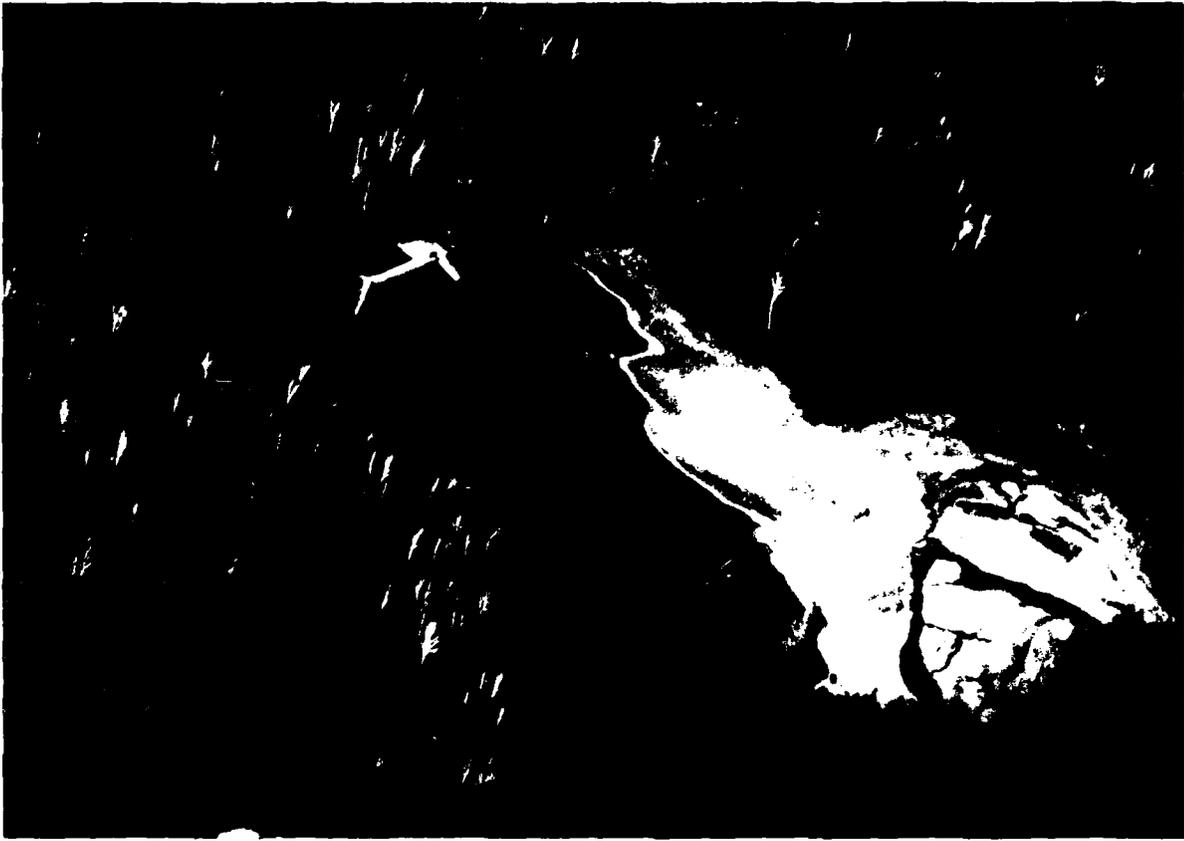
### REPORT

1. PROJECT INFORMATION	
1.1 General	1-1
a. Authority	1-1
b. Purpose	1-1
1.2 Description of Project	1-1
a. Location	1-1
b. Description of Dam and Appurtenances	1-1
c. Size Classification	1-2
d. Hazard Classification	1-2
e. Ownership	1-2
f. Operator	1-2
g. Purpose of Dam	1-2
h. Design and Construction History	1-3
i. Normal Operational Procedures	1-4
1.3 Pertinent Data	1-4
a. Drainage Area	1-4
b. Discharge at Dam Site	1-4
c. Elevation	1-5
d. Reservoir	1-6
e. Storage	1-6
f. Reservoir Surface	1-7
g. Dam	1-7
h. Diversion and Regulating Tunnel	1-8
i. Spillway	1-8
j. Regulating Outlets	1-8

<u>Section</u>	<u>Page</u>
7. ASSESSMENT, RECOMMENDATIONS AND REMEDIAL MEASURES	
7.1 Dam Assessment	7-1
a. Condition	7-1
b. Adequacy of Information	7-1
c. Urgency	7-1
d. Need for Additional Investigation	7-1
7.2 Recommendations	7-1
7.3 Remedial Measures	7-2
a. Operation and Maintenance Procedures	7-2
7.4 Alternatives	7-2

APPENDICES

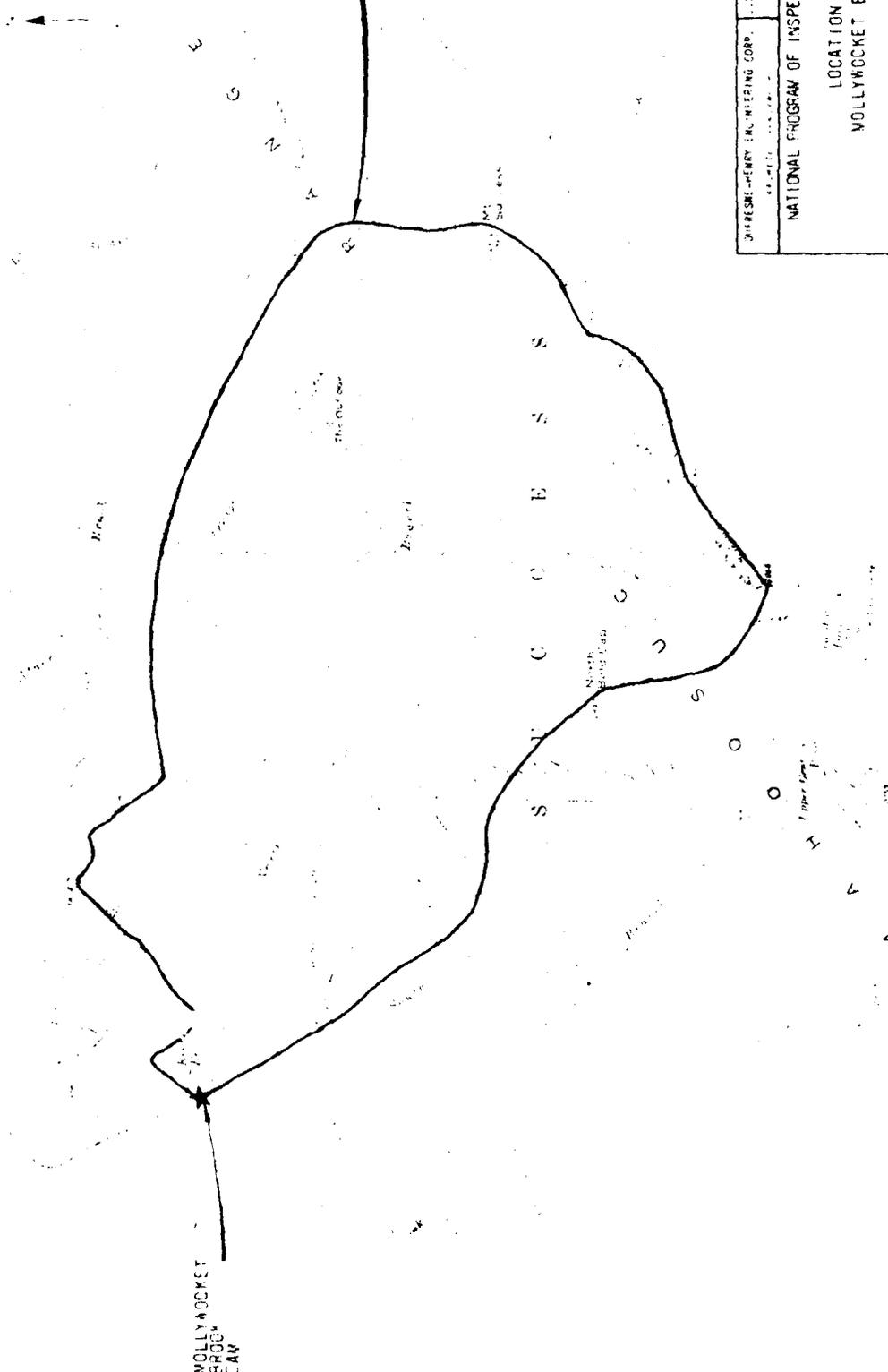
APPENDIX A - VISUAL INSPECTION CHECK LIST	A-1
APPENDIX B - PROJECT RECORDS AND PLANS	B-1
APPENDIX C - PHOTOGRAPHS	C-1
APPENDIX D - HYDROLOGIC AND HYDRAULIC COMPUTATIONS	D-1
APPENDIX E - INFORMATION AS CONTAINED IN THE NATIONAL INVENTORY OF DAMS	E-1



OVERVIEW OF  
MOLLYWOCKET BROOK DAM  
TOWN OF SUCCESS, NEW HAMPSHIRE

SOURCE OF MAP

U.S. GEOLOGICAL SURVEY  
SHELBORNE QUADRANGLE  
N.H. & MAINE  
7.5 MIN. SERIES  
1:50,000, 1910



APPROPRIATE ENGINEERING CORP. 100 STATE ST. NEW HAVEN, CONN.	U.S. ARMY ENGINEER DIST. NEW ENGLAND 100 STATE ST. NEW HAVEN, CONN.
NATIONAL PROGRAM OF INSPECTION OF NON-FED. DAMS	
LOCATION MAP	
MOLLYROCKET BROOK DAM	
SUCCESSOR DRAWING NO. 04 0081	SCALE 1"=2000'
NEW HAMPSHIRE DATE	

The water level is controlled by a concrete spillway structure consisting of a 21-foot high, 4-foot wide primary spillway (including 2-foot high stop logs) and a 25-foot high, 43-foot long emergency spillway. A 10-inch pipeline located in the left embankment (see plans in Appendix B) is also capable of withdrawing water from the reservoir. A gate valve located near the toe of the embankment controls this water line. At the time of inspection, the water level was 4 feet below the emergency spillway crest. The dam is located in a heavily wooded area approximately 3.2 miles from the City of Berlin, accessible by logging roads and trails. Mollywocket Brook is known as Horne Brook and the reservoir is known locally as Keene Reservoir.

c. Size Classification

The Mollywocket Brook Dam is approximately 29 feet high with a maximum storage of 31 acre-feet. United States Corps of Engineers (USCE) Guidelines place dams with a height between 25 and 40 feet and storage between 50 and 1000 acre-feet in the small category. Therefore the size classification of the Mollywocket Brook Dam is small.

d. Hazard Classification

A failure of the Mollywocket Brook Dam would route the resulting flood waters through approximately five miles of the natural channel of Horne Brook before encountering a culvert under Route 16A, approximately three miles north of the City of Berlin. The brook falls approximately 345 feet over the five mile distance for an average gradient of 1.3 percent. Any flood wave produced at the dam site would be nearly completely dissipated by the time it reached the culvert and minimal, if any, damage would result. The hazard classification is therefore low.

e. Ownership

The present owner of Mollywocket Brook Dam is:

Berlin Water Department  
City Hall  
Berlin, New Hampshire 03570  
Telephone: 603-752-1677

f. Operator

Berlin Water Department.

g. Purpose

The Mollywocket Brook Reservoir was originally constructed as part of a surface reservoir water supply system for the City of Berlin. The water impounded at Mollywocket Reservoir is let

NATIONAL DAM INSPECTION PROGRAM  
PHASE I INSPECTION REPORT  
NAME OF DAM: MOLLYWCKET BROOK

SECTION 1 - PROJECT INFORMATION

1.1 General

a. Authority

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 England Division of the Corps of Engineers has been assigned the responsibility of supervising the inspection of dams within the New England Region. Dufresne-Henry Engineering Corporation has been retained by the New England Division to inspect and report on selected dams in the State of New Hampshire. Authorization and notice to proceed were issued to Dufresne-Henry Engineering Corporation under a letter of November 20, 1978 from Max B. Scheider, Colonel, Corps of Engineers. Contract No. DACW33-79-C-0010 has been assigned by the Corps of Engineers for this work.

b. Purpose

- (1) Perform technical inspection and evaluation of non-federal dams to identify conditions which threaten the public safety and thus permit correction in a timely manner by nonfederal interests.
- (2) Encourage and prepare the states to initiate quickly effective dam safety programs for nonfederal dams.
- (3) To update, verify and complete the National Inventory of Dams.

1.2 Description of Project

a. Location

The Mollywocket Brook Dam is located in northern New Hampshire, in the Town of Success, Coos County, and is in the Androscoggin River basin. The dam is located 3.2 miles east of the City of Berlin.

b. Description of Dam and Appurtenances

The Mollywocket Brook Dam is approximately 300 feet long and is 29 feet high. The dam is reported to be a concrete core, earth embankment dam set on impervious hardpan. The earth embankments, both upstream and downstream are completely covered with brush and small trees.

down to a lower reservoir via a 10-inch pipeline as needed. The City of Berlin has recently developed alternate water supplies and the utilization of the reservoir system has been greatly reduced. At the present time the pipeline is reported to be operational but is only used during emergency conditions.

h. Design and Construction History

Little information is available on the original design of the Mollywocket Brook Dam. It is reported to be a concrete core, earth embankment with concrete spillway, constructed in 1920. Correspondence on file with the New Hampshire Water Resources Board supplied some general dimensions and construction procedures but not enough information to perform a thorough structural analysis.

The original design assumed a ledge rock foundation, but upon excavating to a depth of 8 feet below the streambed, a hardpan material was encountered. The design was reviewed by the Public Service Commission on September 22, 1919 after an inspection of the construction then in progress. The reviewing engineer expressed some concern over the design of the spillway cross section in that the base width of the excavation (20 feet) was not enough to provide an apron at the base of the dam to prevent washout of the earth foundation. Instead of increasing the width of the spillway to account for the change in foundation material, an agreement was reached with the Berlin Water Company that rubble paving would be placed below the downstream face of the dam of sufficient size and strength to withstand the resulting wash from the overflow.

A subsequent inspection performed on December 1, 1920 noted that the concrete was completed but the rubble paving had not been placed at the base of the spillway as previously agreed upon. The report stressed the importance of this omission.

A letter dated December 24, 1920 from the Public Service Commission referenced a telephone call from the Berlin Water Company stating that "the downstream side of the dam had been paved with large derrick stones and concrete poured in along with the paving." There is no record of a follow-up inspection confirming the placement of the paving. The Public Service Commission closed their file on the dam on December 27, 1920.

The inspection performed on November 15, 1978 found no evidence of "large derrick stones" or the concrete mentioned in the preceding paragraph. The paving was either never placed or if placed was not of sufficient size or strength to resist the wash. The resulting wash has caused extensive undermining of the spillway and training walls, and is believed to have contributed to a failure of the right training wall (see Photo 6).

Since the dam was judged a nonmenace dam by the New Hampshire Public Service Commission, it received only minimal inspection subsequent to original construction. Therefore the date of the training wall failure is not known. The settlement failure produced a crack approximately 18 inches wide at the top and several inches at the bottom. The crack has been patched at least once since it occurred. Settlement has continued and the crack is approximately one inch wide between the original concrete and patch material.

With the exception of the repair to the right training wall, there are no indications of repairs, patching or new construction since the dam was originally built.

1. Normal Operating Procedures

Although the reservoir is reported to be operational, it is not being used at the present time. The Berlin Water Department has developed alternate water sources and the reservoir system, although still operational, is being maintained only as a standby supply.

The water level in the reservoir is being maintained by stoplogs in the primary spillway, at elevation 92.0, approximately 2 feet above the permanent primary crest and approximately 4 feet below the emergency spillway crest.

1.3 Pertinent Data

a. Drainage Area

The present drainage area above Mollywocket Brook reservoir contains 4.4 square miles of heavily wooded terrain ranging in elevation from 1480 at the reservoir to 3565 at the upper boundary. Originally, an adjacent watershed to the southwest was diverted to the reservoir via a diversion dam and pipeline. This additional area had increased the drainage area to 6.4 square miles. The diversion ditch and pipeline are completely silted in and no longer operational.

The main channel is approximately 3.2 miles long and varies in slope from 70 feet/mile to 1050 feet/mile in the upper reaches. Many sections of the watershed are logged for pulp wood.

b. Discharge at Dam Site

(1) Outlet Works

The pipeline running to the lower reservoir is reported to be operational, but is only utilized during emergency conditions. The invert elevation of the pipeline could not be measured.

The dam is also equipped with a 24" x 24" waste gate and conduit at the base of the dam, at elevation 71+. The operating shaft is located below water level and from the appearance of the conduit, the gate has not been operated for some time.

(2) Maximum Known Flood at Dam Site

There are no gauging stations or operating records for Mollyocket Brook Dam to determine the maximum known flood at the dam site. It has been reported that the dam has been overtopped at least once since the original construction but the date of the occurrence could not be recalled. During this event, a large section of the downstream embankment was washed out but the concrete core wall held and no breach occurred.

(3) Spillway Capacity

The Mollyocket Brook Dam contains two spillways, a primary and an emergency or overflow spillway. The primary spillway (see Figure 2) is four feet wide and six feet high and is equipped with stop logs which are two feet high at the present time. The primary spillway functions as a broad crested weir until the maximum height of six feet is reached, after which the spillway functions as an orifice. Under existing conditions with the stop logs in place, the maximum capacity of the primary spillway is 250 cfs. With the stop logs removed, the capacity would increase to 400 cfs. The emergency spillway capacity is 1070 cfs at maximum high water (top of dam). Therefore, the total spillway capacity is 1320 cfs under existing conditions (stop logs in place) and 1470 cfs under maximum conditions (stop logs removed). The test flood of 2165 cfs would exceed the total spillway capacity by approximately 60 percent (stop logs in place) and overtop the dam by 0.7 feet.

c. Elevations

The following elevations are based on an assumed elevation of 100.0 at the top of dam.

(1) Streambed at Centerline of Dam

71.0

(2) Maximum Tailwater

Could not be determined.

(3) Upstream Portal Invert Diversion Tunnel

Not applicable.

(4) Recreation Pool

92.0 - present conditions with stop logs.  
90.0 - if stop logs were removed.

(5) Full Flood Control Pool

100.0

(6) Spillway Crest

92.0 - primary with stop logs.  
90.0 - primary without stop logs.  
96.0 - emergency spillway.

(7) Top of Dam

100.0

(8) Maximum Pool

100.0

(9) Test Flood Surcharge

100.7

d. Reservoir

(1) Length of Maximum Pool

675 feet.

(2) Length of Recreation Pool

473 feet.

(3) Length of Flood Control Pool

675 feet.

e. Storage (based on limited topographic information)

(1) Recreation Pool

8 acre-feet.

(2) Maximum Pool

31 acre-feet.

f. Reservoir Surface

(1) Recreation Pool

1.2 acres.

(2) Maximum Pool

3.1 acres.

(3) Top of Dam

3.1 acres.

g. Dam

(1) Type

Earth embankment, concrete core.

(2) Length

180 feet  $\pm$ .

(3) Height

29 feet (maximum).  
25 feet (at emergency spillway crest).

(4) Top Width

50 feet (spillway structure).

(5) Side Slopes

Downstream slope - 2:1  
Upstream slope - 4:1

(6) Zoning

None known.

(7) Impervious Core

Concrete core wall (dimensions not known).

(8) Cut Off

None known, foundation of core wall not known.

(9) Grout Curtain

None known.

h. Diversion and Regulating Tunnel

Not applicable.

i. Spillway

(1) Type

Concrete.

(2) Length

Primary - 4 feet.  
Emergency - 43 feet.

(3) Crest Elevation

Primary - 92 with stop logs; 90 without stop logs.  
Emergency - 96.

(4) Gates

2' x 2' waste gate at base of dam.

(5) Upstream Channel

Reservoir.

(6) Downstream Channel

Natural streambed 15-20 feet wide.

j. Regulating Outlets

The primary spillway is equipped with stop log channels. The logs and channel are in good condition and are presently maintaining a normal pool elevation of 92.0 approximately 2 feet above the permanent concrete crest.

The 10-inch pipeline located in the left abutment, adjacent to the spillway is controlled by a gate valve near the toe of the downstream embankment. The pipeline is reported to be operational, but is only used during emergency conditions.

The 2-foot by 2-foot waste gate, located at the left hand base of the spillway is controlled by a slide gate on the upstream face of the dam. The operating stem terminates below the water level and its operational status is not known.

## SECTION 2 - ENGINEERING DATA

### 2.1 Design

There is no design data available for this dam.

### 2.2 Construction

According to records on file with the New Hampshire Water Resources Board the dam was completed in December 1920. The dam is a concrete core, earth embankment, constructed on hardpan foundation. The records indicate that the earth embankment was constructed of a variety of materials including boulders, gravel, loam and muck.

Some of the early correspondence from the Public Service Commission is worthy of note, especially in light of the current condition of the dam. An early memo dated September 22, 1919 from the Public Service Commission expressed some concern over the design base width of the concrete spillway (20 feet) especially with an earth (hardpan) foundation. The width was felt to be insufficient to allow an adequate apron to protect against washout. The design was approved contingent upon providing rubble paving below the spillway of sufficient size and strength to withstand the resulting wash from the overflow. A subsequent inspection report dated December 3, 1920 stated that the rubble paving had not been placed. The placement of the rubble paving was later reported in a telephone call from the Berlin Water Company on December 22, 1920, but apparently was not confirmed by inspection by the Public Service Commission who closed their file on this dam on December 27, 1920.

The inspection of the dam performed on November 15, 1978 found no evidence of large rubble paving as required in the early dam approval. The rubble was either never placed or if placed was not of a sufficient size or strength to resist washout. The absence of protection has led to the failure of the right training wall.

### 2.3 Operation

The water level at the Mollywocket Dam is controlled by stop logs placed in the primary spillway. The level is being maintained approximately 2 feet above the spillway crest and approximately 4 feet below the emergency spillway crest. The pipeline to the lower reservoir is reportedly closed at the valve located in the left embankment.

### 2.4 Evaluation

#### a. Availability

The design and construction drawings for this dam are not available, but construction procedures and general dimensions are

recorded in early correspondence from the New Hampshire Public Service Commission.

b. Adequacy

The lack of in-depth engineering data does not allow for an in-depth analysis of the dam. Therefore, the adequacy of the dam must be based on visual inspection, past performance history and sound hydrologic and hydraulic engineering judgment.

c. Validity

Not applicable.

## SECTION 3 - VISUAL INSPECTION

### 3.1 Findings

#### a. General

The on-site inspection of the Mollywocket Brook Dam was performed on November 15, 1978. Weather conditions were clear and cool. The original construction road has become nearly impassable and the dam is accessible only by four-wheel drive vehicles or by foot. No emergency conditions were observed on the day of inspection.

#### b. Dam

The dam is an earth embankment with a concrete core wall. Both the upstream and downstream slopes were found covered with brush and trees varying in size from one to four inches in diameter. The top of the embankment is an open grass area which showed signs of trespassing. Several camp fires and discarded clothing indicate that the site is being used for camping and swimming.

An area of seeps and boils was observed about 4 feet downstream of the toe about 60 feet to the left of the spillway's left training wall. The area of boils is about 5 feet by 3 feet and is covered with brown silt and fine sand. The silt and sand are also evident further downstream where it is transported by the water from the seeps. A view of the area of boils is shown in Photo 2. A small hole excavated in the boils area disclosed a 3-inch layer of brown silt and sand with tree leaves. At the bottom of the 3-inch layer, a gravelly sand was exposed.

Surface erosion was noted on the downstream slope at both of the spillway training walls and at the access road. Some minor movement and sloughing were also observed on other areas of the downstream slope. The water line valve operating pit has been deflected by this movement (see Photos 3 and 7).

A review of correspondence on file with the State of New Hampshire indicated that a timber sheet pile retaining wall was constructed upstream of the dam and to the left of the intake in the waste gate. This retaining wall was visible approximately 3 feet below the water line and appeared to be in good condition.

c. Appurtenant Structures

The concrete spillway structure was found to be in very poor condition. Spalling and cracking of all exposed surfaces is extensive. At one location above the waste gate conduit the spalling has extended approximately one foot into the downstream face of the spillway. The spalling at this location has been intensified by seepage through the spillway with obvious freeze-thaw action speeding the surface spalling process (see Photos 5, 7, 8 and 9).

Major cracking of the spillway and training walls appears to be associated with the original construction jointing. A comparison of Photos 4 and 5, showing both upstream and downstream faces of the spillway, indicates that the observed cracks may extend through the full width of the spillway.

A major failure has occurred at the right spillway training wall. The failure produced a crack in the wall approximately 18" wide at the top and 4" wide at the bottom (see Photo 6). The crack was patched subsequent to the original failure but the downstream section of the wall has continued to settle, producing a one-inch crack between the patch and the original concrete.

The stream bed at the base of the spillway has been washed out by water flowing over the dam leaving a pool several feet deep. It appears that this washout has undermined both training walls and the spillway, and was a contributing factor to the failure of the right training wall (see Photos 6 and 8).

As mentioned in Section 1.2.h there is some question as to whether stone rubble was ever placed at the base of the spillway as requested by the original State design review. The material found at the base of the spillway during the November 1978 inspection was not of sufficient size to prevent the washout which was anticipated by the Public Service Commission's review. The material consists of small diameter rubble stones which appeared to be from the natural stream bed. There were no signs of any concrete or large derrick stones (see Photos 1 and 9).

d. Reservoir Area

The reservoir water level was approximately four feet below the emergency spillway crest during the inspection. This relatively low water level exposed a large area of sand deposition where Horne Brook enters the reservoir (see Overview Photo). From the aerial photograph it appears that the sand has filled in approximately 40-50 percent of the original reservoir volume.

During the inspection of the reservoir area, a 12-inch diameter wood stave pipeline was found entering the reservoir. The pipeline was traced 0.5 miles to its source, a small diversion dam on the South Branch of Horne Brook. The original purpose of the pipeline was to increase the watershed area of the reservoir. The diversion dam is completely silted over with sand and gravel and is no longer functional.

e. Downstream Channel

The downstream channel, beginning at the base of the spillway consists of a natural stone stream bed. The channel has been eroded at the base of the spillway creating a pool several feet deep. This erosion is believed to have contributed to the failure of the right training wall. The natural channel runs through dense forest for approximately five miles before encountering a culvert under Route 16A.

3.2 Evaluation

The visual inspection indicated that the dam is in poor condition. The following observations indicate potential safety problems:

- a. The area of sand boils immediately downstream of the earth embankment is transporting a small but clearly visible volume of soil particles. The amount of soil being transported would likely increase with higher reservoir levels.
- b. The general deteriorating condition of the concrete spillway is cause for concern. In particular, the condition of the right training wall and continued undermining at the base of the spillway could lead to eventual collapse.
- c. Growth of trees on both downstream and upstream slopes can result in seepage channels along decaying tree roots.

SECTION 4 - OPERATIONAL PROCEDURES

4.1 Procedures

None.

4.2 Maintenance of Dam

The existing maintenance of the dam consists of periodic inspections of the spillway to remove obstructions, especially in winter when ice jamming of the spillway becomes a problem.

4.3 Maintenance of Operating Facilities

The control valve for the pipeline to the lower reservoir is reported to be operational, but not in use at the present time. Operation is on an as-needed basis.

The waste gate operator is located below water level and could not be observed. The operational status of the gate is not known.

4.4 Description of Warning System in Effect

None exists for this dam.

4.5 Evaluation

The maintenance of the dam should be expanded to include removal of brush and trees on an annual or semiannual basis, and include the operation of the waste gate, to provide a means of dewatering the reservoir should problems develop. Detailed recommendations for improvements are presented in Section 7.

## SECTION 5 - HYDRAULIC/HYDROLOGIC

### 5.1 Evaluation of Features

#### a. Design Data

There is no known design data concerning the hydraulic and hydrologic aspects of the Mollywocket Brook Dam.

#### b. Experience Data

During interviews with Water Department personnel, it was reported that the dam has been overtopped at least once since its original construction. The exact date of the occurrence could not be recalled.

#### c. Visual Observation

The primary spillway is a four-foot wide by six-foot high opening. It will function as a weir for water depths 0-6' above the spillway crest. Beyond the six-foot height the spillway will function as an orifice. At the present time the spillway is equipped with stop logs, raising the crest approximately two feet above the concrete crest. Because of its relatively narrow width, the spillway is subject to ice jamming, and as a result may become severely restricted during high spring runoff.

#### d. Test Flood Analysis

The dam is classified to be small size with a low hazard rating; therefore a 100-year exceedance interval flood was selected as the test flood. The computations of the test flood were carried out using a computer program of the procedures presented in Geological Survey Water-Supply Paper 1580-B, which is a study of the relation of annual peak discharges to hydrologic factors in New England. The input data computations and results are contained in Appendix D of this Report. The relatively small reservoir area offers insignificant flood regulation for the 4.4 square mile drainage area and therefore the test flood inflow equals the test flood outflow of 2165 CFS. Since the existing spillway capacity of 1318 CFS is only 60.9 percent of the test flood, the dam would be overtopped by 0.7 feet at a test flood elevation of 100.7.

#### e. Dam Failure Analysis

If the Mollywocket Brook Dam were to fail, a wave of water approximately 20 feet high would be released into the lower channel of Horne Brook. The wave would travel approximately

five miles through a densely wooded area before encountering a culvert under Route 16A north of Berlin. Assuming a 12 x 5 foot average cross section, the available storage within the natural channel will exceed the estimated maximum reservoir storage by 20 percent. The stream storage and low gradient of 1.3 percent would effectively reduce the flood wave to an insignificant height by the time it reached the culvert, and minimal, if any, damage would occur as a result of the failure. No dwellings will be impacted by this flood wave.

## SECTION 6 - STRUCTURAL STABILITY

### 6.1 Evaluation of Structural Stability

#### a. Visual Observations

The visual observations indicated that the dam is marginally stable, based on the following findings:

1. The spillway right training wall has partially failed across a vertical crack along its full height. The failure is probably due to undermining of its foundation. Unless corrective measures are taken, a complete collapse of the wall can occur. Such a collapse would lead to instability of the spillway and to failure of the adjacent earth embankment.
2. An area of boils was observed near the toe of the earth embankment. The movement of soil from the foundation of the earth embankment is likely to increase in the future and can lead to failure by piping.

#### b. Design and Construction Data

Design data, sufficient to perform a thorough stability evaluation is not available for this dam. Some data, including rough dimensions and construction procedures, have been obtained through a review of correspondence on file with the New Hampshire Water Resources Board. This data, as explained in Section 1.2 h and 2.2 leaves considerable doubt as to the installation of an adequate apron at the base of the spillway to dissipate the energy of the overflowing water to prevent washout of the spillway and training wall foundations.

#### c. Operating Records for the Dam

There are no formal operating records for the dam. An interview with Water Department personnel confirmed that the dam was overtopped at least once since its original construction. During this incident a large portion of the downstream embankment was washed out, but the core wall held and no breaching occurred. It can be assumed that this washout was also a contributing factor in undermining the right training wall.

#### d. Post-Construction Changes

The only post-construction change evident during the visual inspection is the patch applied to the failure crack in the right training wall.

In addition, it was reported that a considerable portion of the downstream embankment was replaced subsequent to the overtopping and washout noted previously.

e. Seismic Stability

The dam is located in Seismic Zone 2 and in accordance with recommended Phase I guidelines, does not warrant seismic analysis.

SECTION 7 - ASSESSMENT, RECOMMENDATIONS/  
REMEDIAL MEASURES

7.1 Dam Assessment

a. Condition

Based on the records and visual observations this dam is in poor condition. The areas of major concern for the near future are:

1. The failure of the right training wall and on-going undermining of the spillway and training walls.
2. The area of seeps and boils downstream of the toe of slope.
3. The excessive spalling and cracking of the concrete structure.

b. Adequacy of Information

The lack of in-depth engineering design information does not allow for a definitive review and evaluation. Therefore the evaluation of this dam is based on visual observations, past performance history and sound hydraulic and hydrologic engineering judgment.

c. Urgency

The recommendations given in Section 7.2 should be carried out within one year after receipt of this report.

d. Need for Additional Investigation

The additional investigations described in Section 7.2 should be carried out.

7.2 Recommendations

It is recommended that an engineer qualified in the design of dams investigate and design remedial measures for the following:

1. Repair and stabilization of the right training wall.
2. Installation of an energy dissipating apron at the base of the dam.
3. Repair and/or replacement of the spalled concrete.
4. Seal of leakage through spillway above waste gate.

5. Repair or replacement of the waste gate.
6. Investigation of the embankment and foundation materials to ascertain the significance of the seep and boil area and the design of measures to prevent future piping.

### 7.3 Remedial Measures

#### a. Operating and Maintenance Procedures

1. The trees and brush growing on the upstream and downstream slopes should be removed and the eroded areas should be repaired.
2. Slope protection should be placed on the upstream slope and grass grown on the downstream slope.
3. A program of annual periodic technical inspection should be established. Points of inspection should include the boil area, concrete spalling and operation of the waste gate.
4. In the interim, the waste gate should be opened and the reservoir drained.

### 7.4 Alternatives

The alternative to the above recommendations and remedial measures would be to breach the dam and permanently drain the reservoir.

APPENDIX A

VISUAL INSPECTION CHECK LIST

VISUAL INSPECTION CHECK LIST  
PARTY ORGANIZATION

PROJECT MOLLYWCKET BROOK DAM

DATE November 15, 1978

TIME 1:00 PM - 3:15 PM

WEATHER Cool, Cloudy

W.S. ELEV. \_\_\_\_\_ U.S. \_\_\_\_\_ DN.S. \_\_\_\_\_

PARTY:

- |                                   |                        |           |
|-----------------------------------|------------------------|-----------|
| 1. <u>Jim Maynes</u>              | <u>D-H</u>             | 6. _____  |
| 2. <u>Jim Dohrman</u>             | <u>D-H</u>             | 7. _____  |
| 3. <u>Sherward Farnsworth</u>     | <u>D-H</u>             | 8. _____  |
| 4. <u>Gonzalo Castro</u>          | <u>GEI</u>             | 9. _____  |
| 5. <u>Ken Sterns - N.H. Water</u> |                        | 10. _____ |
|                                   | <u>Resources Board</u> |           |

PROJECT FEATURE	INSPECTED BY	REMARKS
1. _____		
2. _____		
3. _____		
4. _____		
5. _____		
6. _____		
7. _____		
8. _____		
9. _____		
10. _____		

PERIODIC INSPECTION CHECK LIST

PROJECT MOLLYWCKET BROOK DAM DATE November 15, 1978

PROJECT FEATURE \_\_\_\_\_ NAME \_\_\_\_\_

DISCIPLINE \_\_\_\_\_ NAME \_\_\_\_\_

AREA EVALUATED	CONDITION
<u>DAM EMBANKMENT</u> (EARTH)	
Crest Elevation	96.0 (Emergency Spillway).
Current Pool Elevation	92.0
Maximum Impoundment to Date	31 Acre-feet (estimated).
Surface Cracks	None observed.
Pavement Condition	Grass.
Movement or Settlement of Crest	Erosion near access road.
Lateral Movement	None observed.
Vertical Alignment	Irregular.
Horizontal Alignment	Irregular.
Condition at Abutment and at Concrete Structures	Erosion along spillway wingwalls on downstream slopes.
Indications of Movement of Structural Items on Slopes	Valve pit deflected by movement downslope.
Trespassing on Slopes	Minimal (swimming, camping).
Sloughing or Erosion of Slopes or Abutments	Sloughing on downstream slope particularly on right side of spillway.
Rock Slope Protection - Riprap Failures	None.
Unusual Movement or Cracking at or near Toes	None observed.
Unusual Embankment or Downstream Seepage	Area of seeps and boils located 60 feet left of spillway and 10 feet beyond the toe of downstream embankment.
Piping or Boils	
Foundation Drainage Features	None known.
Toe Drains	None known.
Instrumentation System	None.
Vegetation	Entire embankment above maximum water level.

PERIODIC INSPECTION CHECK LIST

PROJECT MOLLYWCKET BROOK DAM

DATE November 15, 1978

PROJECT FEATURE \_\_\_\_\_

NAME \_\_\_\_\_

DISCIPLINE \_\_\_\_\_

NAME \_\_\_\_\_

AREA EVALUATED	CONDITION
----------------	-----------

OUTLET WORKS - CONTROL TOWER

NONE.

- a. Concrete and Structural
  - General Condition
  - Condition of Joints
  - Spalling
  - Visible Reinforcing
  - Rusting or Staining of Concrete
  - Any Seepage or Efflorescence
  - Joint Alignment
  - Unusual Seepage or Leaks in Gate Chamber
  - Cracks
  - Rusting or Corrosion of Steel
- b. Mechanical and Electrical
  - Air Vents
  - Float Wells
  - Crane Hoist
  - Elevator
  - Hydraulic System
  - Service Gates
  - Emergency Gates
  - Lightning Protection System
  - Emergency Power System
  - Wiring and Lighting System in Gate Chamber

PERIODIC INSPECTION CHECK LIST

PROJECT MOLLYWCKET BROOK DAM

DATE November 15, 1978

PROJECT FEATURE \_\_\_\_\_

NAME \_\_\_\_\_

DISCIPLINE \_\_\_\_\_

NAME \_\_\_\_\_

AREA EVALUATED	CONDITION
----------------	-----------

OUTLET WORKS - TRANSITION  
AND CONDUIT

General Condition of Concrete  
 Rust or Staining on Concrete  
 Spalling  
 Erosion or Cavitation  
 Cracking  
 Alignment of Monoliths  
 Alignment of Joints  
 Numbering of Monoliths

Water supply line to a lower reservoir.  
 Water line, left side through core wall.  
 Intake not observed, under water  
 Valve on down stream slope in 21" RCP  
 pit. Pit is deflected by sloughing  
 on slope.

PERIODIC INSPECTION CHECK LIST

PROJECT MOLLYWCKET BROOK DAM

DATE November 15, 1978

PROJECT FEATURE \_\_\_\_\_

NAME \_\_\_\_\_

DISCIPLINE \_\_\_\_\_

NAME \_\_\_\_\_

AREA EVALUATED	CONDITION
<p><u>OUTLET WORKS - OUTLET STRUCTURE AND OUTLET CHANNEL</u></p> <p>General Condition of Concrete</p> <p>Rust or Staining</p> <p>Spalling</p> <p>Erosion or Cavitation</p> <p>Visible Reinforcing</p> <p>Any Seepage or Efflorescence</p> <p>Condition at Joints</p> <p>Drain Holes</p> <p>Channel</p> <p>    Loose Rock or Trees Overhanging     Channel</p> <p>    Condition of Discharge Channel</p>	<p>NONE</p>

PERIODIC INSPECTION CHECK LIST

PROJECT MOLLYWCKET BROOK DAM

DATE November 15, 1978

PROJECT FEATURE \_\_\_\_\_

NAME \_\_\_\_\_

DISCIPLINE \_\_\_\_\_

NAME \_\_\_\_\_

AREA EVALUATED	CONDITION
----------------	-----------

OUTLET WORKS - SPILLWAY WEIR,  
APPROACH AND DISCHARGE CHANNELS

a. Approach Channel	None (reservoir).
General Condition	N.A.
Loose Rock Overhanging Channel	None.
Trees Overhanging Channel	None.
Floor of Approach Channel	None.
b. Weir and Training Walls	
General Condition of Concrete	Very poor.
Rust or Staining	None observed.
Spalling	Major - freeze-thaw 1 foot into downstream face of spillway.
Any Visible Reinforcing	Yes, minimal.
Any Seepage or Efflorescence	Yes, extensive.
Drain Holes	None observed.
c. Discharge Channel	Natural channel.
General Condition	Poor (erosion at right wingwall)
Loose Rock Overhanging Channel	None.
Trees Overhanging Channel	None.
Floor of Channel	Natural channel.
Other Obstructions	Erosion at right training wall has caused settlement and failure. Attempted patch has not prevented subsequent movement. Footing material has been washed away by erosion

PERIODIC INSPECTION CHECK LIST

PROJECT MOLLYWCKET BROOK DAM

DATE November 15, 1978

PROJECT FEATURE \_\_\_\_\_

NAME \_\_\_\_\_

DISCIPLINE \_\_\_\_\_

NAME \_\_\_\_\_

AREA EVALUATED	CONDITION
----------------	-----------

OUTLET WORKS - INTAKE CHANNEL AND INTAKE STRUCTURE

NONE

- a. Approach Channel
  - Slope Conditions
  - Bottom Conditions
  - Rock Slides or Falls
  - Log Boom
  - Debris
  - Condition of Concrete Lining
  - Drains or Weep Holes
- b. Intake Structure
  - Condition of Concrete
  - Stop Logs and Slots

PERIODIC INSPECTION CHECK LIST

PROJECT MOLLYWCKET BROOK DAM

DATE November 15, 1978

PROJECT FEATURE \_\_\_\_\_

NAME \_\_\_\_\_

DISCIPLINE \_\_\_\_\_

NAME \_\_\_\_\_

AREA EVALUATED	CONDITION
----------------	-----------

OUTLET WORKS - SERVICE BRIDGE

NONE

a. Super Structure

- Bearings
- Anchor Bolts
- Bridge Seat
- Longitudinal Members
- Under Side of Deck
- Secondary Bracing
- Deck
- Drainage System
- Railings
- Expansion Joints
- Paint

b. Abutment & Piers

- General Condition of Concrete
- Alignment of Abutment
- Approach to Bridge
- Condition of Seat & Backwall

PERIODIC INSPECTION CHECK LIST

PROJECT MOLLYWCKET BROOK DAM

DATE November 15, 1978

PROJECT FEATURE \_\_\_\_\_

NAME \_\_\_\_\_

DISCIPLINE \_\_\_\_\_

NAME \_\_\_\_\_

AREA EVALUATED	CONDITION
<u>RESERVOIR</u>	
Stability of Shoreline	Good.
Sedimentation	Extensive sand and gravel deposition at reservoir inlet.
Changes in Watershed Runoff Potential	Diversion pipeline from adjacent watershed. Diversion dam and pipe are clogged with sand.
Upstream Hazards	None.
Downstream Hazards	None (five miles natural stream).
Alert Facilities	None.
Hydrometeorological Gages	None.
Operational and Maintenance Regulations	Water supply dam.

APPENDIX B

PROJECT RECORDS AND PLANS

**FRANK A. GAY**  
**CIVIL ENGINEER**  
OFFICE, 852 ELM ST.  
ROOM 32

**MANCHESTER, N. H., September 22, 1913.**

John W. Storrs,  
Chief Engineer, Public Service Commission,  
Concord, N. H.

Dear Sir:

At your request on Tuesday and Wednesday, Sept. 16 and 17, I made a trip of inspection, in company with Mr. Moxon of your office, to Berlin, N. H. to the site of a proposed dam to be built by the Berlin Water Company of that city, for a reservoir of about ten million gallons capacity on a mountain brook about six miles from the city of Berlin.

The immediate cause of our journey was a desire on the part of the Water Company to have us pass on the sufficiency of the foundation for the dam for which excavation was in progress. This had reached a depth of about eight feet below the brook bed and revealed a clayey hard pan or marl with numerous boulders imbedded in it. This material is very hard and capable of sustaining large loads when dry and is also impenetrable to water.

There did not seem to be any question in my mind as to the quality of the foundation which the soil offered and I so advised the Water Company.

With regard to the design of the dam itself I was of the opinion however that it should be somewhat modified.

MANCHESTER, N. H., \_\_\_\_\_ 191

The cross section of the dam as submitted to your Commission by W. M. Gooding the Superintendent of the Water Company and the engineer in charge, seemed too light at the spillway crest (three feet in thickness) and showed also a square edge on the down stream side. The effect of this would be to cause the overflowing water to leave the down stream slope of the dam at the moment of its passing the spillway and to cause it to impinge on the dam again near the bottom of the slope, thus adding to its destruction effect at the base of the dam.

I was also of the opinion that an outward curve should be added to the down stream slope of the dam at the base so as to guide the water accidentally on leaving the dam and prevent its washing out and undermining the dam as the result of a vertical fall of nearly 25 feet on the unprotected soil.

I am enclosing a plan sketch which will show my ideas as explained above.

I was not able however to get the full ogee form of dam which I should have liked to design on account of the limited room developed by the foundation excavation already spoken of which was twenty one feet wide and fifty feet long.

The original dam was twenty feet thick on the bottom at the level of the base of excavation as made.

FRANK A. GAY  
CIVIL ENGINEER  
OFFICE, 852 ELM ST.  
ROOM 32

MANCHESTER, N. H., \_\_\_\_\_ 191

This excavation was strongly braced and served by pumps and derricks and it seemed an unnecessary hardship to the Water Company to ask them to pull out their bracing and sink a foot or two more in width on the down stream side, and there was also present the probability that if the bracing was pulled out the side would cave in and not afford so good a backing for the masonry as the original soil would do.

We were enabled however to effect a compromise, in that the Water Company agreed, and I believe on their own suggestion, to fill the entire excavation as made with concrete, which will make a solid mass twenty-one feet wide and eight feet thick under the whole length of the dam, which will in my judgment make the dam secure and provide an excellent base for the dam itself. This width of twenty-one feet as I have stated, is not sufficient to provide apron enough for a dam in earth foundation, and at my suggestion which as I understand it is approved by the company, rubble paving below the down stream face of the dam is to be provided of sufficient size and strength to withstand the resulting wash from the overflow. It also seemed better to thicken the top of the dam, for experience has shown that three feet is a little light for a spillway crest of a dam, accordingly as the design shows, I have increased the width to five feet. These points are all shown in the sketch submitted.

FRANK A. GAY  
CIVIL ENGINEER  
OFFICE, 852 ELM ST.  
ROOM 32

4.

MANCHESTER, N. H., \_\_\_\_\_ 191

I should explain however that the design of parts other than the cross section of the dam should be considered merely tentative for sufficient data is lacking in the nature of lines and levels for a finished design, but it is possible that it may be of some use as a suggestion of what might be done.

Yours very truly,

*Frank A. Gay, C.E.*

# PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION

WILLIAM T. GUNNISON, CHAIRMAN  
THOMAS W. D. WORTHEN  
JOHN W. STORRS  
COMMISSIONERS

OF

WALTER H. TIMM, CLERK  
MISS MARY A. NAWN  
ASSISTANT CL

## NEW HAMPSHIRE

CONCORD. December 3, 1920.

Hon. John W. Storrs, Commissioner,  
Public Service Commission,  
Concord, New Hampshire.

Dear Sir:-

On December 1 in company with Engineer Gay of Manchester I made an inspection of the dam which is being constructed by the Berlin Water Company at the outlet of Horne No. 2 reservoir. On the above date all the concrete work of the main dam was in place and the workmanship appeared very good. At that time work was being done on the fill behind the abutment wall.

I am now waiting for a report which Mr. Gay is preparing covering some additional work which we think is imperative. We informed Mr. Twitchell of the water company that the work had progressed nicely, but that we would insist that large rubble paving be carefully placed just below the spillway to resist the wash, and also that some kind of a core wall be extended from 25 to 30 feet beyond that point where the heavy abutment wall ended in order to insure a perfectly water-tight embankment.

We were told that both of these recommendations will be met, and with a reasonable amount of effort the remainder of the work should be completed and the pond ready to be filled by January 1, 1921.

Very truly yours,

*B. H. Moxon.*

Inspector.

BH :HWV

PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION

WILLIAM T. GUNNISON, CHAIRMAN  
THOMAS W. D. WORTHEN  
JOHN W. STORRS  
COMMISSIONERS

OF

WALTER H. TIMM, CLERK  
MISS MARY A. NAWN  
ASSISTANT

NEW HAMPSHIRE

CONCORD. December 24, 1920.

Hon. John W. Storrs, Commissioner,  
Public Service Commission,  
Concord, New Hampshire.

Dear Sir:-

On December 22, Mr. Gerrish, manager of the Berlin Water Company, called at this office and personally advised that the work on the dam at Horne No. 2 reservoir was complete and the construction equipment was being removed from the site. He further stated that all additional work as suggested by Mr. Gay had been done, i.e., a double line of sheeting had been driven at the end of the abutment wall on the easterly side and that the downstream side of the dam had been paved with large derrick stones and concrete poured in along with the paving. The construction work on the dam is therefore complete.

Very truly yours,

*B. H. Moxon,*  
Inspector.

HWV

PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION OF NEW HAMPSHIRE—DAM RECORD I-5281

TOWN	SJCOOTES	TOWN NO.	3	STATE NO.	633
RIVER STREAM	Wollyocket Brook (Keene Reservoir)				
DRAINAGE AREA	5.7 Sq. Mi.	POND AREA	-		
DY TYPE	Gravity	FOUNDATION NATURE OF			
MATERIALS OF CONSTRUCTION	Stone				
PURPOSE OF DAM	POWER— <del>CONSERVATION</del> — <del>DOMESTIC</del> —RECREATION—TRANSPORTATION—PUBLIC UTILITY Water Supply				
HEIGHTS, TOP OF DAM TO END OF STREAM			TOP OF DAM TO SPILLWAY CRESTS		
SPILLWAYS, LENGTHS DEPTHS BELOW TOP OF DAM				LENGTH OF DAM	
FLASHBOARDS TYPE, HEIGHT ABOVE CREST					
OPERATING HEAD CREST TO N. T. W.			TOP OF FLASHBOARDS TO N. T. W.		
WHEELS, NUMBER KINDS & H. P.					
GENERATORS, NUMBER KINDS & K. W.					
H. P. 50 P. C. TIME 100 P. C. EFF.			H. P. 75 P. C. TIME 100 P. C. EFF.		
REFERENCES, CASES, PLANS, INSPECTIONS					

REMARKS

OWNER: City of Berlin  
 CONDITION: ?  
 MENACE: No. Will not be subject to further inspection.

To the Public Service Commission:

The foregoing memorandum on the above dam is submitted covering inspection made Aug. 4, 1936, according to notification to owner dated July 25, 1936.

D. Waldo White  
 Chief Engineer

Aug. 11, 1936  
 Copy to Owner

NEW HAMPSHIRE WATER RESOURCES BOARD

INSPECTION REPORT

Town: SUCCESS Dam Number: 227.03

Name of Dam, Stream and/or Water Body: Mallyocket Br

Owner: Berlin WW Telephone Number: \_\_\_\_\_

Mailing Address: \_\_\_\_\_

Max. Height of Dam: \_\_\_\_\_ Pond Area: \_\_\_\_\_ Length of Dam: \_\_\_\_\_

FOUNDATION: Earth

\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

OUTLET WORKS: Concrete overflow spillway  
Stoplog sect.

\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

ABUTMENTS: Concrete in fair shape some spalling

\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

EMBANKMENT: Earth 2:1 slopes 17' wide Top trees on slopes

\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

: Give Sizing, Condition and detailed description for each item, if applicable.

Changes Since Construction or Last Inspection:

Tail Water Conditions:

Overall Condition of Dam: Fair

Contact With Owner:

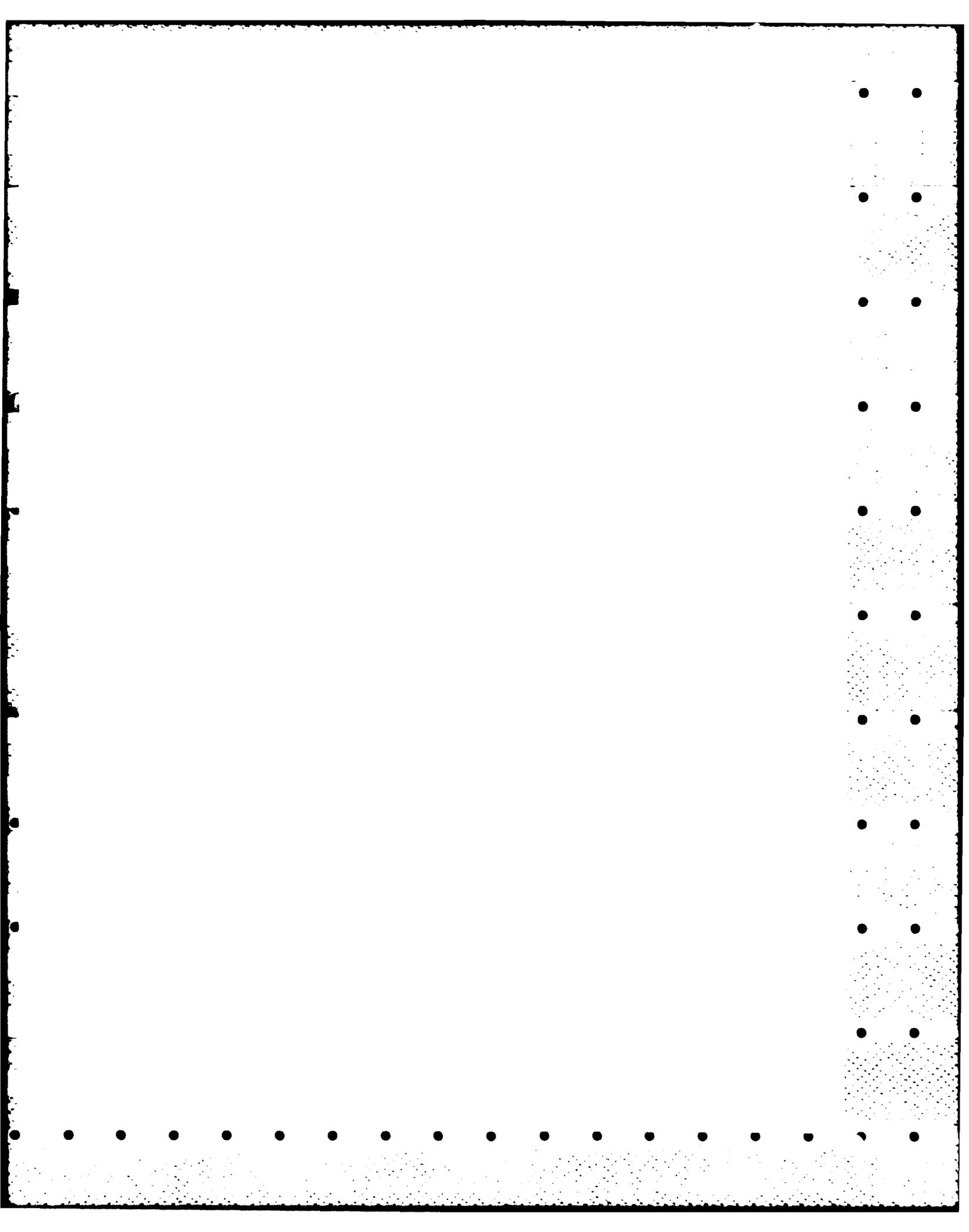
Date of Inspection: 2 Dec 77

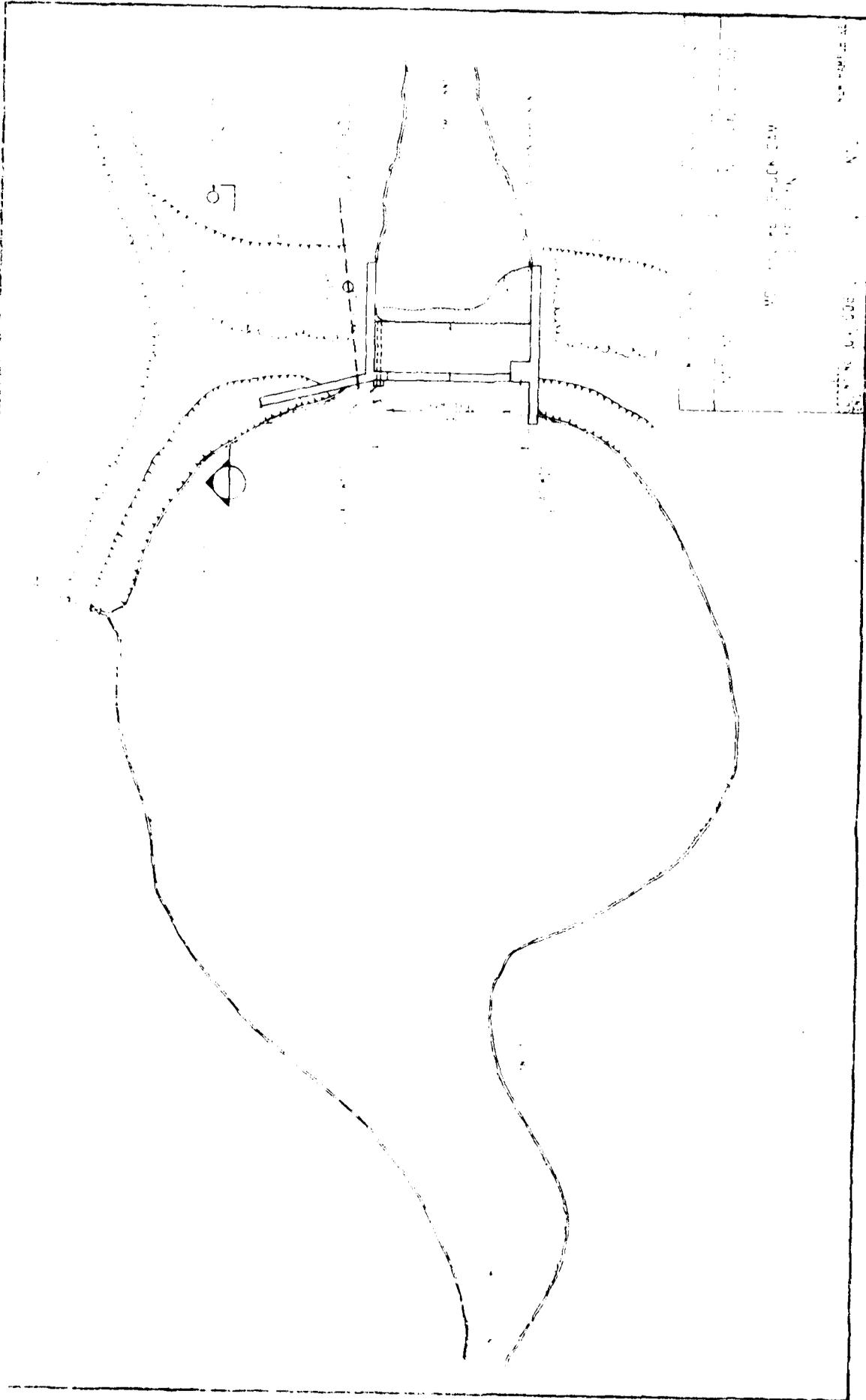
Suggested Reinspection Date

Class of Dam: Minor

Signature S. B. Smith

Date \_\_\_\_\_



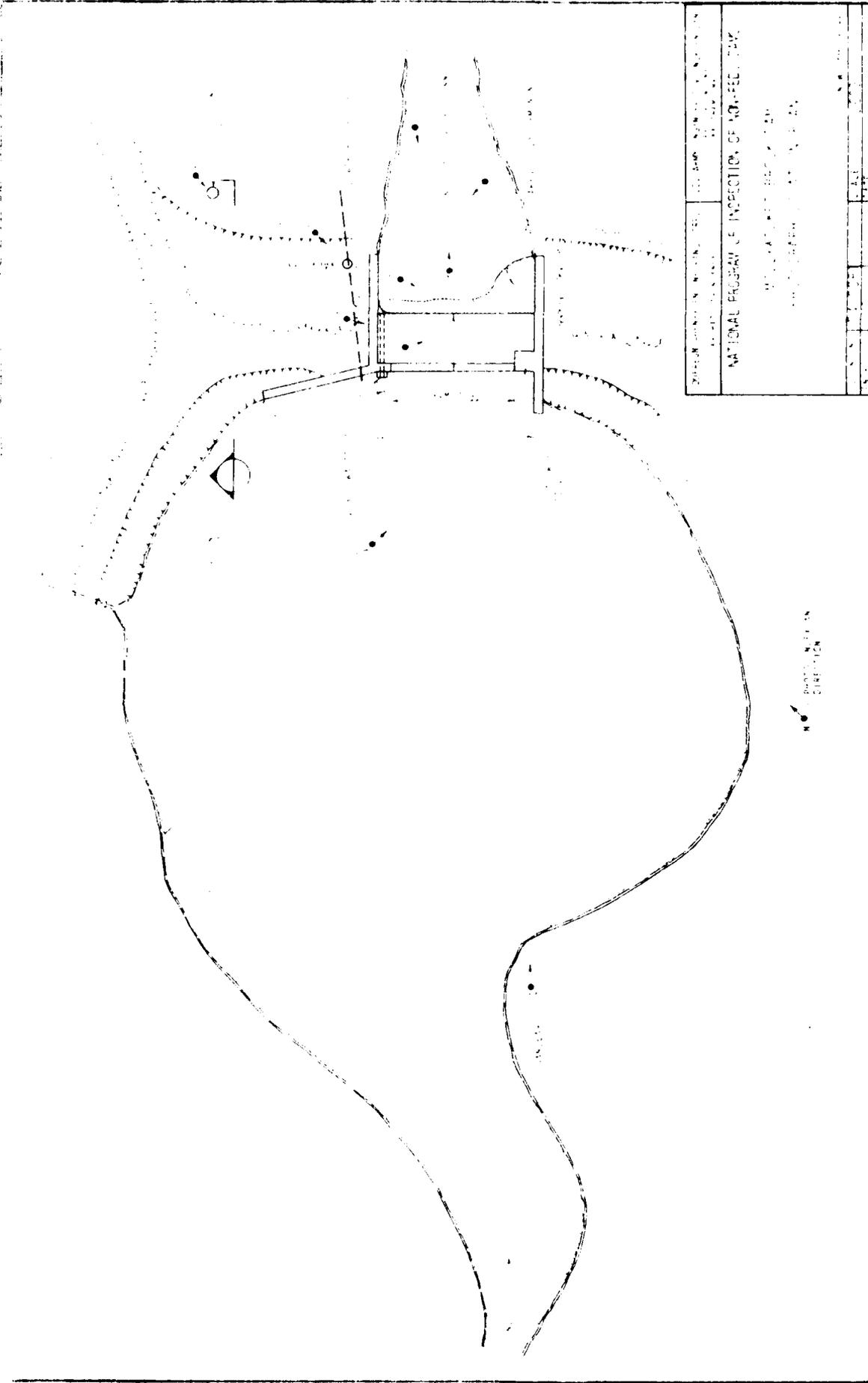


W. H. BUCK CO.  
NEW YORK, N. Y.



APPENDIX C

PHOTOGRAPHS



NATIONAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION NATIONAL PROGRAM OF INSPECTION OF NON-FEDERAL BANKS	
REPORT NUMBER DATE	PROJECT NUMBER TITLE
NAME ADDRESS CITY STATE ZIP	NAME ADDRESS CITY STATE ZIP

PHOTO TAKEN IN  
 DIRECTION



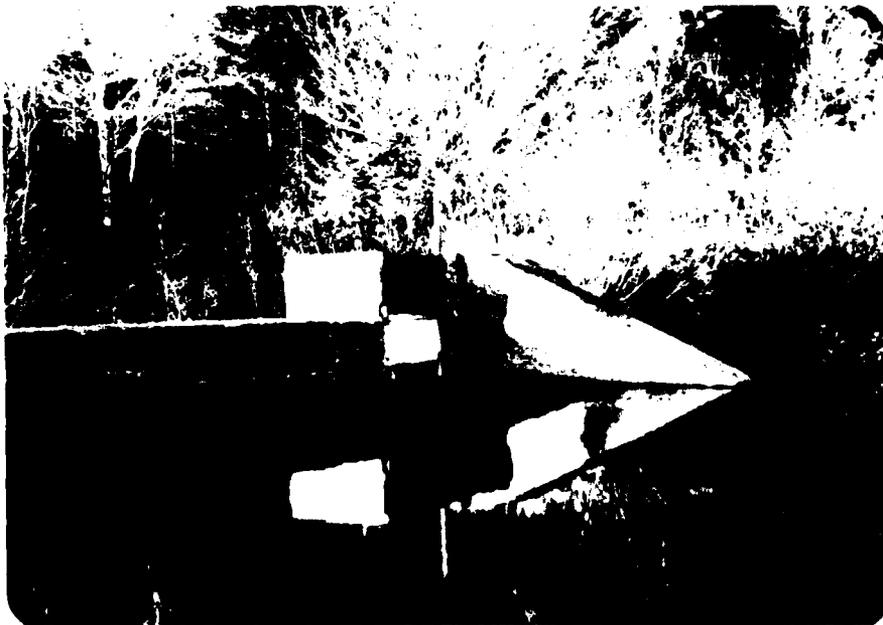
#1. VIEW OF DOWNSTREAM SPILLWAY FACE



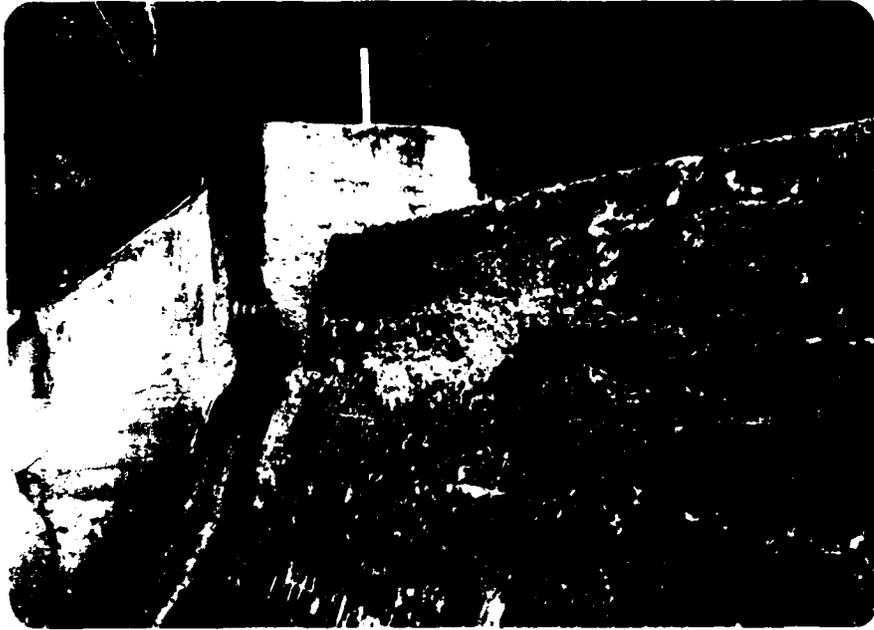
#2. VIEW OF BOIL AND SEEP AREA



#3. VIEW OF VALVE OPERATOR PIT



#4. VIEW OF UPSTREAM SPILLWAY FACE



#5. VIEW OF DOWNSTREAM SPILLWAY FACE SHOWING  
CRACKED AND SPALLING CONCRETE



#6. VIEW OF RIGHT TRAINING WALL SHOWING  
SETTLEMENT CRACK



#7. VIEW OF LEFT TRAINING WALL SHOWING CRACKED AND SPALLING CONCRETE



#8. VIEW OF DOWNSTREAM SPILLWAY FACE SHOWING CRACKS, SPALLING CONCRETE AND UNDERMINING



#9. VIEW OF DOWNSTREAM CHANNEL



#10. VIEW OF RESERVOIR AREA

APPENDIX D

HYDROLOGIC AND HYDRAULIC COMPUTATIONS

DUFRESNE-HENRY ENGINEERING CORPORATION

J. DOHRMAN  
DATE 1-24-79

SUBJECT MOLLY WOCKET DFM  
HYDRAULIC CALCULATIONS

SHEET NO. 1 OF 5  
JOB NO. 04-0081

① DRAINAGE AREA (SEE FIGURE 1 FOR AREA BOUNDARY)

PRESENT AREA = 4.4 SQ. MI = 2816 ACRES

ORIGINAL AREA (INCLUDED DIVERSION FROM SOUTH BRANCH OF HORNE BROOK)

= 4.4 + 2.0 = 6.4 SQ. MI = 4096 AC.

② RUNOFF (100 YEAR DESIGN STORM)

RAINFALL = 6.5 IN/24 HOURS

PEAK RUNOFF WAS CALCULATED ACCORDING TO PROCEDURES PRESENTED IN "GEOLOGICAL SURVEY WATER SUPPLY PAPER 1580-B"

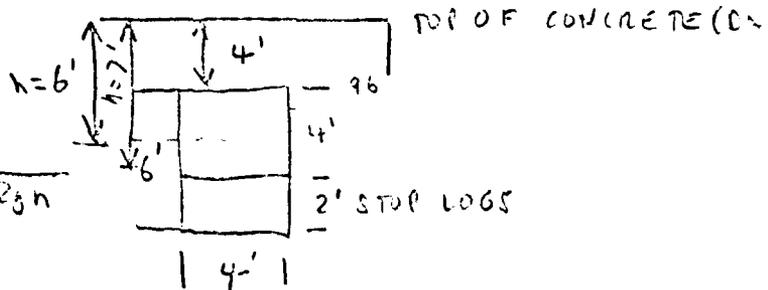
$$Q_{100} = 2165 \text{ CFS}$$

③ SPILLWAY CAPACITY

PRIMARY CAPACITY

$$Q = CAV \sqrt{2gh}$$

C = .80



WITH STOP LOGS (A = 16 FT<sup>2</sup>) (h = 6')

$$Q = (.80)(16) \sqrt{64.4(6)} = 252 \text{ CFS}$$

WITHOUT STOP LOGS (A = 24 FT<sup>2</sup>) (h = 7')

$$Q = (.80)(24) \sqrt{34.4(7)} = \dots \text{ CFS}$$

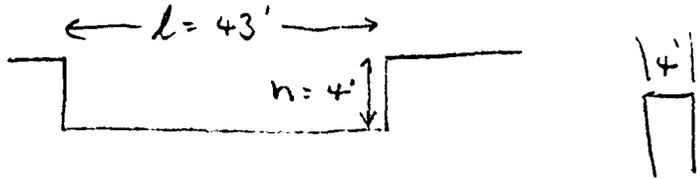
DUFRESNE-HENRY ENGINEERING CORPORATION

BY J. DOHRMAN  
DATE 1-24-79

SUBJECT MOLLY WOCKETT DAM  
HYDRAULIC CALCULATIONS

SHEET NO. 2 OF 5  
JOB NO. 04-0081

EMERGENCY SPILLWAY - BROAD CRESTED WEIR



$$Q = C_w L h^{3/2} \quad C_w = 3.10$$

$$Q = (3.10)(43)(4^{3/2}) = \underline{1066 \text{ CFS}}$$

TOTAL SPILLWAY CAPACITY

WITH STOP LOGS  $1066 + 252 =$   
WITHOUT STOP LOGS  $1066 + 407 =$

1318	CFS
1473	CFS

DUFRESNE-HENRY ENGINEERING CORPORATION

BY J. ROHRMAN  
DATE 1-24-79

SUBJECT MOUNTAIN CREEK DAM  
HYDRAULIC COMPS

SHEET NO. 3 OF 5  
JOB NO. 04-0081

FLOW STABILIZING

PRIMARY SPILLWAY WEIR FLOW  $Q = C_w L h^{3/2}$

ORIFACE  $Q = C A \sqrt{2gh}$

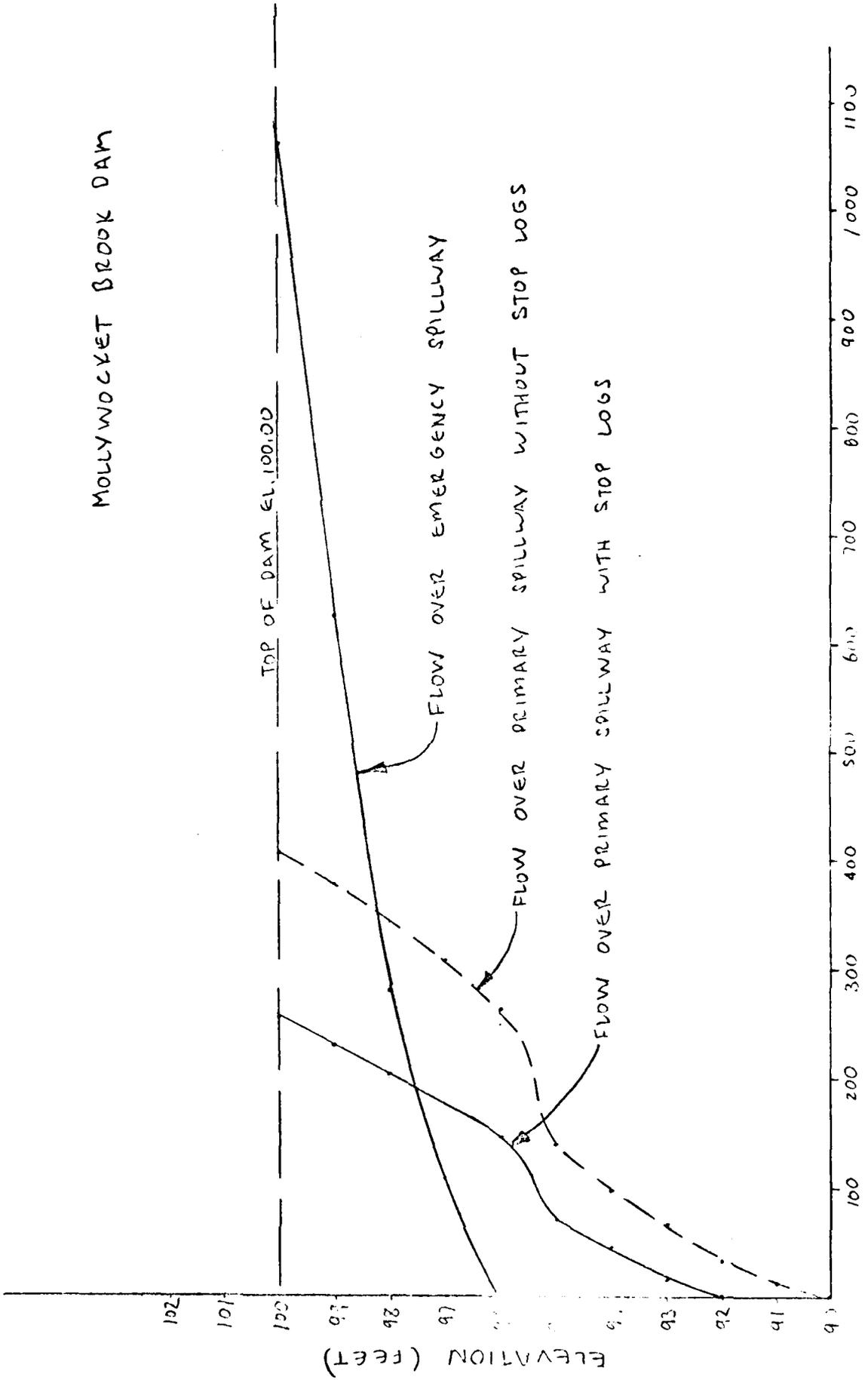
ELEVATION	w/o STOP LOGS			w/ STOP LOGS		
	h	C	Q(CFS)	h	C	Q(CFS)
100	↑ 7	.80	407	↑ 6	.80	252
99	↑ 6	.80	377	↑ 5	.80	229
98	↑ 5	.80	344	↑ 4	.80	205
97	↑ 4	.80	308	↑ 3	.80	178
96	↑ 3	.80	266	↑ 2	.80	145
95	↑ 5	3.10	138	↑ 3	3.45	72
94	↑ 4	2.80	89	↑ 2	3.45	40
93	↑ 3	2.73	56	↑ 1	3.45	14
92	↑ 2	2.68	30			
91	↑ 1	2.67	10			

EMERGENCY SPILLWAY  $Q = C_w L h^{3/2}$

ELEVATION	h	C	Q (CFS)
100	4	3.10	1066
99	3	2.80	625
98	2	2.73	
97	1	2.68	115

n=3

# MOLLYWOCKETT BROOK DAM



D-4

DUFRESNE-HENRY ENGINEERING CORPORATION

BY J. DOHRMANN SUBJECT MOLLY WOCKETT DAM SHEET NO. 5 OF 5  
 DATE \_\_\_\_\_ JOB NO. \_\_\_\_\_

STORAGE DISCHARGE CALCULATION (WITH SPLOGE CREST)

SURFACE AREA AT NORMAL POOL (ELEV 92.0) = 1.2 ACRES  
 STORAGE AT NORMAL (ELEV 92.0) = 8 ACRE-FEET

SURFACE AREA AT MAX. POOL (ELEV 100) = 3.1 ACRES  
 STORAGE AT MAX. POOL (ELEV 100) = 31 ACRE-FEET

Δ STORAGE IS ASSUMED TO BE AN ADDITIONAL  
 2.9 ACRE FEET PER FOOT OF WATER  
 SURFACE INCREASE.

<u>WATER SURFACE ELEVATION</u>	<u>STORAGE AC.FE</u>	<u>DISCHARGE (CFS)</u>
90	8	0
91	8	0
92	8	0
93	10.9	14
94	13.8	40
95	16.7	72
96	19.6	145
97	22.5	293
98	25.3	485
99	28.1	854
100	31.0	1318

STORAGE AREA / DRAINAGE AREA =  $31 / 2816 = .011$

SINCE STORAGE EFFECT ON PEAK RUNOFF WILL BE  
 MINIMAL, FLOOD ROUTING CALCULATIONS ARE NOT REQ'D.

MOLLYCKET BROOK DAM  
TOWN OF SUCCESS, NEW HAMPSHIRE

SUMMARY OF COMPUTED PEAK DISCHARGES

RECURRENCE INTERVAL (YRS)	NUMBER OF VARIABLES USED IN EQUATION					
	1	2	3	4	5	6
<del>1.2</del>	<del>82</del>	<del>169</del>	<del>198</del>	<del>173</del>	<del>195</del>	<del>1</del>
<del>2.33</del>	<del>157</del>	<del>345</del>	<del>400</del>	<del>343</del>	<del>384</del>	<del>1</del>
5	250	579	483	556	625	619
10	362	865	699	800	899	938
25	589	1479	1096	1203	1333	1448
50	932	2215	1377	1744	1845	1993
100	1103	2647	1533	1596	1259	2165
200	1506	4148	1600	1566	<del>1</del>	<del>1</del>
300	1702	6134	2391	5176	<del>1</del>	<del>1</del>

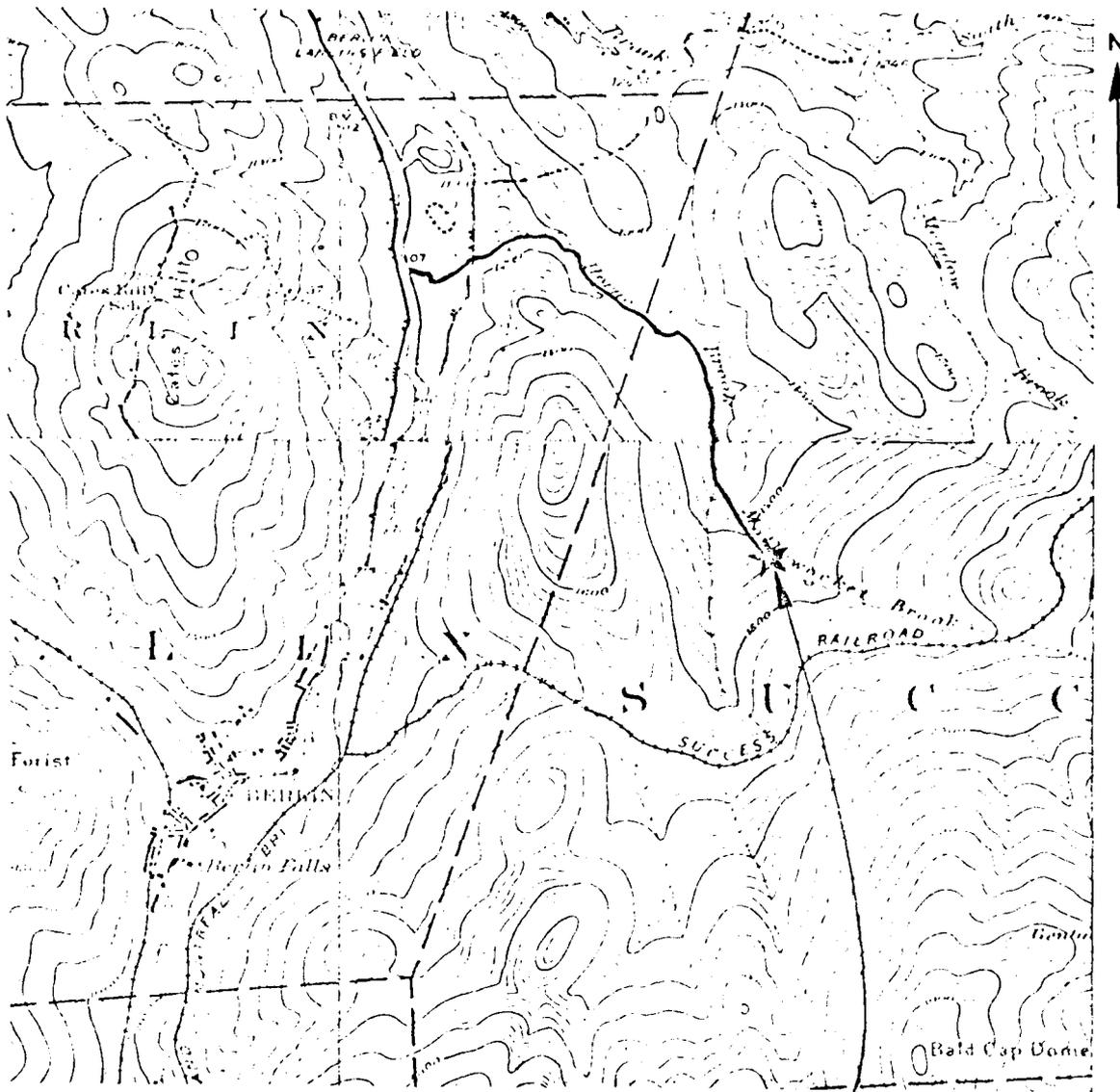
MOLLYWCKET BROOK DAM  
 TOWN OF SUCCESS, NEW HAMPSHIRE

A = DRAINAGE AREA = 4.40 SQ. MI.  
 S = MAIN CHANNEL SLOPE = 428.00 FT./MI.  
 ST = STORAGE INDEX = 0.50  
 T = TEMPERATURE INDEX = 14  
 O = OROGRAPHIC FACTOR = 1.00  
 I = X-YEAR, 24-HOUR RAINFALL

RAINFALL DATA

RECURRENCE INTERVAL (YEARS)	24-HOUR RAINFALL (INCHES)
1.2	0.0
2.33	0.0
5	4.50
10	5.00
25	5.50
50	6.00
100	6.50
200	0.0
300	0.0

RECURRENCE INTERVAL (YRS)	NUMBER OF VARIABLES IN EQUATION	INDEPENDENT VARIABLES	PEAK DISCHARGE (CFD)
1.2	1	A	02
	2	A,S	169
	3	A,S,ST	198
	4	A,S,ST,O	173
	5	A,S,ST,O,T	199
	6	A,S,ST,O,T,I	-4
2.33	1	A	197
	2	A,S	349
	3	A,S,ST	400
	4	A,S,ST,O	343
	5	A,S,ST,O,T	369
	6	A,S,ST,O,T,I	-4
5	1	A	250
	2	A,S	572
	3	A,S,O	483
	4	A,S,O,ST	550
	5	A,S,O,ST,T	629
	6	A,S,O,ST,T,I	612
10	1	A	302
	2	A,S	869
	3	A,S,O	699
	4	A,S,O,ST	800
	5	A,S,O,ST,T	899
	6	A,S,O,ST,T,I	958
25	1	A	509
	2	A,S	1479
	3	A,S,O	1090
	4	A,S,O,ST	1203
	5	A,S,O,ST,T	1333
	6	A,S,O,ST,T,I	1448
50	1	A	922
	2	A,S	2219
	3	A,S,O	1377
	4	A,S,O,ST	1744
	5	A,S,O,ST,T	1849
	6	A,S,O,ST,T,I	1999
100	1	A	1103
	2	A,S	2647
	3	A,S,O	1533
	4	A,S,O,T	1590
	5	A,S,O,T,I	1299
	6	A,S,O,T,I,ST	2109
200	1	A	1500
	2	A,S	4140
	3	A,S,O	1600
	4	A,S,O,T	1500
	5	A,S,O,T,I	-4
	6	A,S,O,T,I,ST	-1
300	1	A	1900
	2	A,S	6190
	3	A,S,O	2391
	4	A,S,O,T	5170
	5	A,S,O,T,I	-1
	6	A,S,O,T,I,ST	-1



MOLLYWOCKET BROOK DAM

SOURCE OF MAP

U. S. G. S. QUADRANGLE  
MILAN AND GORHAM, N. H.  
1:62500, 1930 & 1891

DUFRESNE-HENRY ENGINEERING CORP. ARCHITECT-ENGINEER	U. S. ARMY ENGINEER DIV. NEW ENGLAND CORPS OF ENGINEERS WALTON, MASS.
NATIONAL PROGRAM OF INSPECTION OF NON-FED. DAMS	
IMPACT AREA MAP MOLLYWOCKET BROOK DAM	
SUCCESS CLIENT NO. 04-0081 E.S.R. JAD	NEW HAMPSHIRE 1"=1 MILE

APPENDIX E

Information as Contained in the National Inventory of Dams



**END**

**FILMED**

**8-85**

**DTIC**