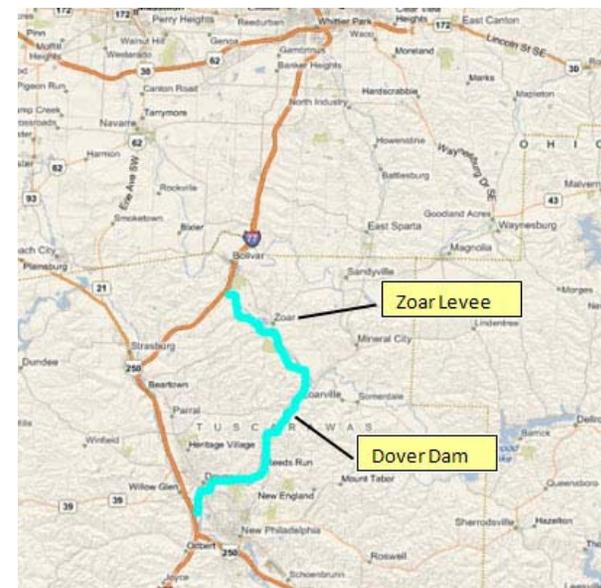


Zoar Levee & Diversion Dam are located in the Muskingum River Basin highlighted in green to left. The Muskingum River Basin is the site of Ohio’s first multiple purpose water management and land conservation river basin project. The Muskingum Watershed Conservancy District (MWCD) was created on 3 June 1933 for the purpose of development this project. The initial plan called for 14 flood control reservoirs. In 1933, the Public Works Administration (PWA) awarded a grant of \$22,090,000.00 to the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers to construct the proposed plan. In 1934, the Federal Government executed a contract with the MWCD to allow the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers to conduct investigations and draft a final plan. This official plan for the basin was approved by the MWCD on 19 November 1934. Construction of the project began in 1935 and the completed system was turned over to the MWCD in 1938.

The Flood Control Act of 1939 returned the dams to the federal government and flood control operations back to U.S. Army

Corps of Engineers, Huntington District. Zoar Levee & Diversion Dam are part of the Dover Dam project, which is located on Tuscarawas River, just upstream of New Philadelphia and Dover Ohio. Zoar Levee & Diversion Dam are located approximately four miles upstream of Dover on the Tuscarawas River. Dover Dam is a dry dam and retains water, called “pools” only when required to help reduce downstream flooding in coordination with other Muskingum Basin projects. Zoar Levee & Diversion Dam help project Zoar Village from being impacted by Dover Dam’s pools.



Today, Zoar Levee & Diversion Dam is a Dam Safety Action Classification I Project, as progression toward failure is confirmed to be taking place under normal operations and it is almost certain to fail under normal operations from immediately to within a few years without intervention. To remedy the unacceptable risk the project has, the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers has implemented several measures to reduce the risk and is completing a Dam Safety Modification Study to find the best way to manage the risk long-term.

For More Information
Contact (304) 399 5720
zoarlevee@usace.army.mil

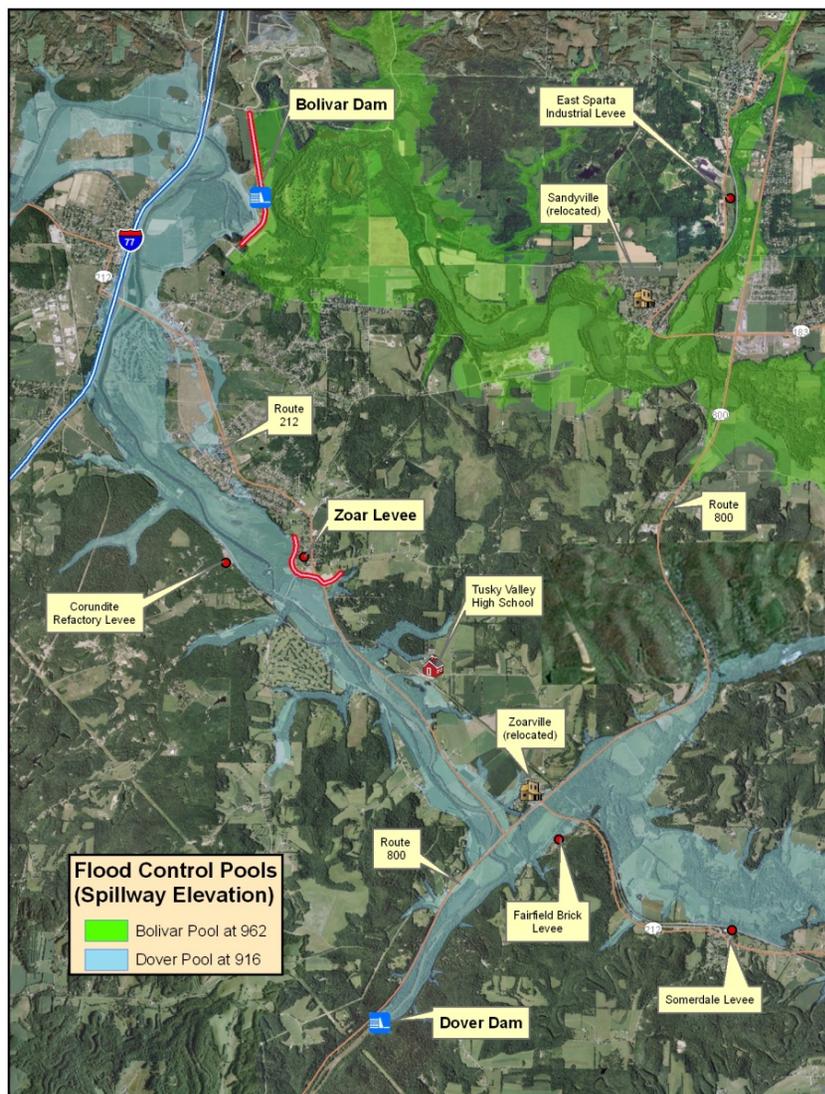


To the right is a picture of water impounded to elevation 907.5 in January 2005 behind Dover Dam. This represents the highest water has ever been held behind Dover Dam and is referred to as the “Pool of Record”. The middle part of the dam is called the spillway or the portion of the dam that is designed to be overtopped. The spillway is located at elevation

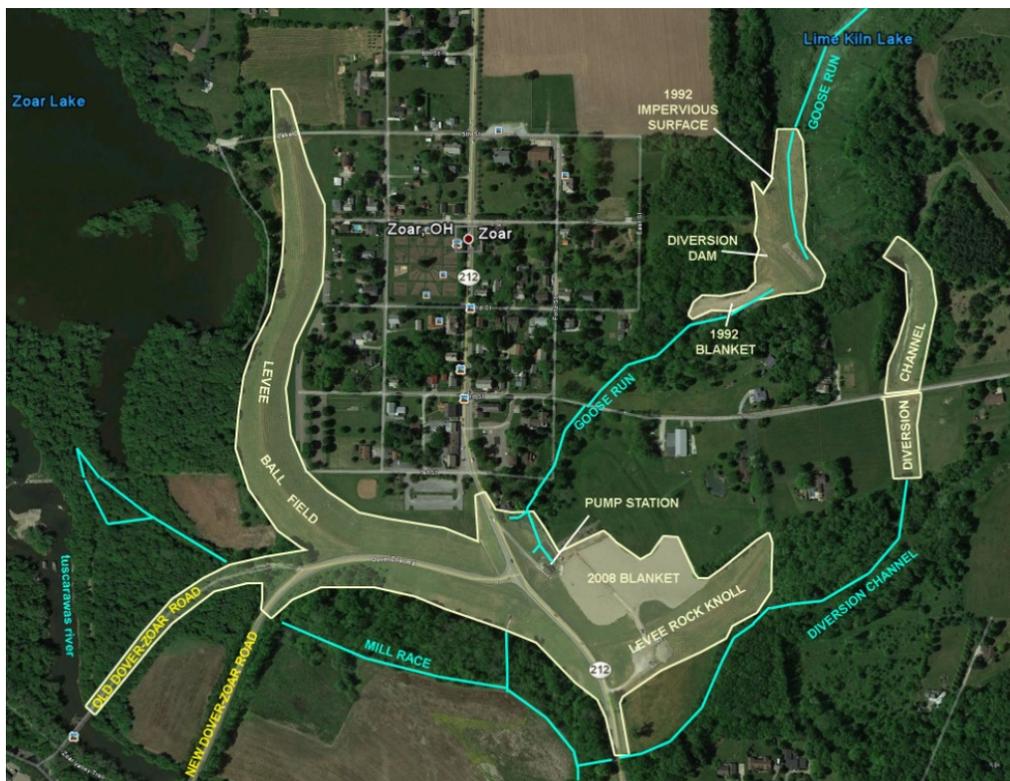
916’.

The federal Government restricts development below elevation 916’ upstream of Dover

Dam so that water can be impounded without damaging property. This is accomplished by a “flowage easement”, which is charted in blue on the map to the left.



Zoar Levee & Diversion Dam were built to help protect Zoar Village from waters being held behind Dover Dam along the Tuscarawas River. Under normal conditions, this river passes through Dover Dam and there is not a lake behind the dam. However, when the gates at Dover are closed, water impounds behind it. If it were not for Zoar Levee & Diversion Dam, much of Zoar Village would have been purchased as it is located below elevation 916’. Another U.S. Army Corps of Engineers project, Bolivar Dam is located upstream of Zoar Levee. Like Dover Dam, it only retains water when required. When filled to its spillway height of elevation 962, the areas in green above are also under water. Dover Dam’s flowage easement backs up to the downstream toe of Bolivar Dam, which displays how these projects work together to help relieve flooding downstream.



This is an aerial photograph of Zoar Levee & Diversion Dam. The levee is generally divided into two reaches. The “Ball Field” side is located on the west side of Route 212 and is named for the little league baseball field located here. This portion of the levee is founded on approximately 145 feet of sands and gravels that allow water to move under the levee which can cause concern about the long-term stability of the project. The “Rock Knoll” side is located on east side of Route 212 and is named as it founded directly on bedrock. However, this bedrock has several voids that allow water to seep through it and can also cause stability problems.

The diversion dam is located on Goose Run and was built to help control interior flooding in Zoar Village. The diversion dam is founded on and next to the same type of bedrock as the Rock Knoll.

It once impounded a permanent lake, but now it only impounds water behind it when required to. The diversion channel is for overflow water to keep the diversion dam from being overtopped. Other features of the project include a pump station located where Goose Run meets Zoar Levee. Under normal circumstances, Goose Run flows underneath the levee before joining an old mill race and proceeding to the Tuscarawas River. However, when Zoar Levee is holding back water being retained by Dover Dam, the tunnel that Goose Run flows through must be closed. Once that tunnel is closed, the pump station pumps Goose Run’s water up and over the levee in three pipes. It works much like a sump pump. Evidence of two stone blankets installed by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Huntington District can also be seen. The 1992 blanket is located downstream of the diversion dam and was constructed in 1992 to help control water leaking through bedrock next to the dam’s abutment. This is called “abutment seepage”. The same year impervious dirt and fabric was also placed on the upstream side of the diversion dam to cover holes where water was leaking. The 2008 blanket is located on the interior side of the Rock Knoll. The 2008 blanket was constructed in March 2008 when large holes, called “boils” opened up. These boils were evidence of the foundation eroding out from underneath the levee. This blanket was built to plug those boils and keep the levee from catastrophically failing.

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Contact (304) 399 5720
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This map demonstrates the amount of Zoar Village that would be located within Dover Dam's flowage easement (elevation 916) if it were not for Zoar Levee & Diversion Dam. To put it another way, all portions of Zoar Village located in the areas highlighted in blue would have likely been purchased and torn down when Dover Dam was constructed if it were not for Zoar Levee & Diversion Dam.

In some instances, communities were purchased when the U.S.

Army Corps of Engineers and MWCD constructed Dover Dam as well as other dams in the Muskingum Water Basin. For example, the community of Zoarville was purchased for Dover Dam and the community of Sandyville was purchased for Bolivar Dam. In both instances, these communities re-established themselves on higher ground. Other levees were also constructed upstream of Dover Dam to protect several factories, as well as the community of Somerdale.

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This is a 2012 photograph of the crest of Ball Field side of Zoar Levee. When it was originally built, the crest of the levee was at elevation 919'. In the 1950s, Zoar Levee was raised to its current crest height of elevation 928.5'. At its highest point, Zoar Levee is approximately 45 feet high. The levee is approximately 3,893 feet long, or nearly 12 football fields.

This is a 2012 photograph of the Rock Knoll side of Zoar Levee. When it was originally built, the Rock Knoll had two levees as a piece of high ground bisected it. However, following raising the levee in the 1950's, the embankment was merged. Also visible is the pump station in the foreground. It was also added in the 1950s. Recently the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers upgraded the pump so it can pump 45,000 gallons per minute. It also has a new diesel generator. A \$1.26 million dollar seepage blanket lines the interior of the Rock Knoll. It was placed in 2008 in response to significant under seepage that occurred.

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This is a 2012 photograph of the downstream face of Zoar Diversion Dam. Zoar Diversion Dam is located on Goose Run, about 1000 feet upstream from Zoar Levee. It is approximately 500 feet long and 35 feet wide. Its crest is at elevation 936'. In the foreground is a 1992 Seepage Blanket placed to help capture and control seepage that occurred through the abutment of the dam.

This is a 2012 photograph of the control tower for Zoar Diversion Dam. It is located on the upstream toe of the dam and it has a single sluice gate that can cover the 3-x-3 foot tunnel that carries Goose Run through the dam. Until the early 1990's, a permanent lake was impounded behind Zoar Diversion Dam. This lake partially drained itself through seepage on one of the abutments. Following some remedial actions, including the installation of the gravel blanket pictured above, it was recommended that the lake be permanently drained.

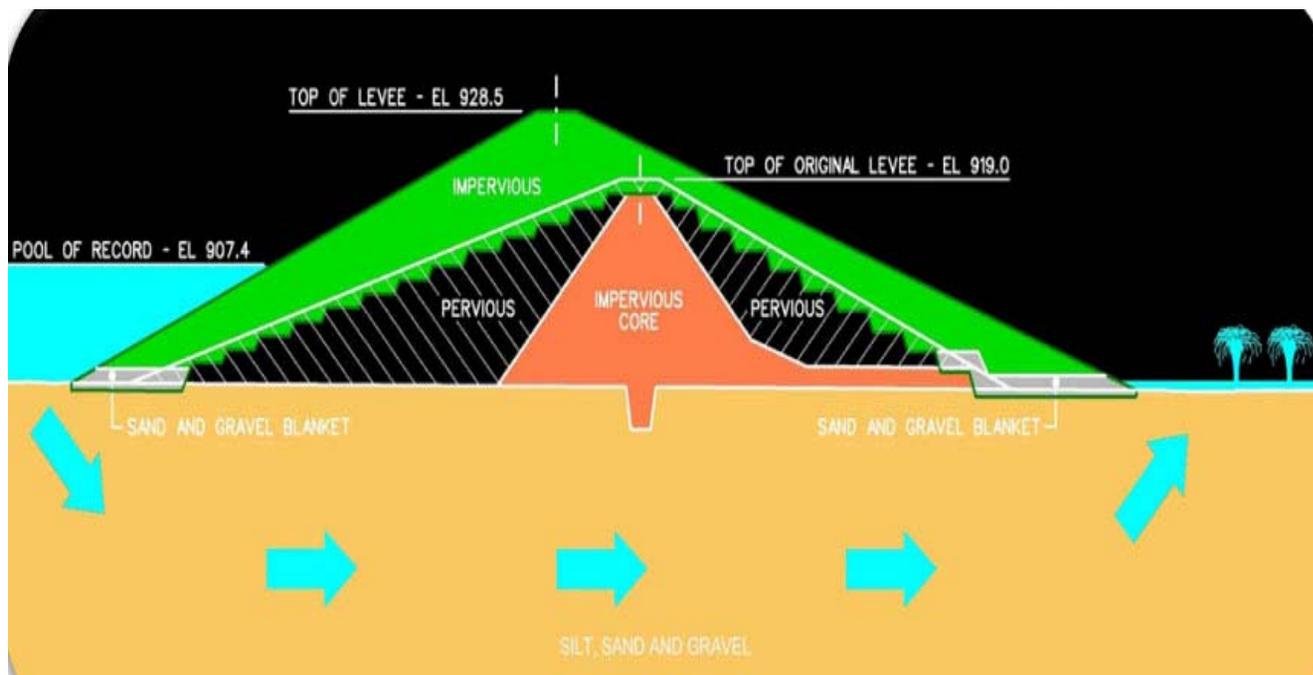


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Contact (304) 399 5720
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Zoar Levee has recently handled two significant loadings from which significant performance issues were observed.

Below is a cross section of Zoar Levee demonstrating how water being impounded on the outside of the levee (left side) moves underneath the levee. This is called “under seepage”. Because Zoar Levee is founded on sands, gravels and fractured bedrock, this under seepage tends



to channelize or “pipe” which can result in holes opening up on the interior side (right side) of the levee. The holes are called “boils”. Water and sands underneath the levee can then exit through these boils, undermining the foundation of the levee and ultimately its stability.

The level of water displayed above (elevation 907.4) corresponds to the highest amount of water Zoar Levee has had to hold back to date. This was the “Pool of Record”

for Dover Dam. This event occurred in January of 2005 and caused under seepage which led to piping and boils. The U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Huntington District was able to manage this seepage using geo-textile fabric and sandbags.

In March of 2008, Dover Dam held a pool of water to elevation 904.6 which caused under seepage at Zoar Levee that led to much larger boils opening up. The largest boils occurred on the Rock Knoll, which continued to grow in size despite placing sandbags around them. In response to this event, the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Huntington District took emergency action by adding a large stone blanket to prevent the levee from catastrophically failing.



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This a photograph of standing water on interior side of the Ball Field at Zoar Levee January 2005. This is evidence of under seepage occurring.

This is a photograph of standing water on interior side of the Ball Field at Zoar Levee January 2005. This is evidence of under seepage occurring.



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This is a picture of a small boil forming on the interior side of Zoar Levee in January of 2005. This is called a "pin boil". These small boils were evidence that seeping water is piping underneath the levee.

Portions of the Ball Field side at Zoar Levee are paved with asphalt for parking. This is a picture of that pavement failing due to pressure from water seeping underneath the levee and exiting on the interior side as boils in January of 2005. These boils were evidence that seeping water was piping underneath the levee.



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This is a photograph of water seeping on the interior side of the Rock Knoll at Zoar Levee in January 2005. At this location water exited directly from the ground in large volumes. This volume of water indicated that seeping water was beginning to pipe underneath the levee.

This is a photograph of mechanical equipment stuck in the saturated ground on the interior side of the Rock Knoll at Zoar Levee in January 2005.



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*Zoar Levee March 2008 Response
– max pool 904.6 (2005 photo used
to allow for comparison)*

This is an oblique view of Zoar Levee graphically demonstrating the locations of area seepage, pin boils, and large boils on the interior of Zoar Levee in March of 2008. Possible seepage entrances are also speculated. For comparison purposes, this photograph dates from the January 2005 event, but the performance issues reflect what was happening in March of 2008.

As noted, the most significant problems occurred along the Rock Knoll at the same location and elevation where water was seen significantly seeping in January 2005.

The March 2008 event resulted in a pool of water that was approximately 3 feet lower than what occurred in January of 2005. Despite that, the

performance of Zoar Levee decreased significantly and required that the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Huntington District take emergency action to prevent the levee from catastrophically failing.

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This is a photograph of standing water on interior side of the Ball Field at Zoar Levee March 2008. This is evidence of under seepage occurring. This condition was very similar to that observed in January of 2005.

This is a photograph of water seeping on the interior side of the Rock Knoll at Zoar Levee in March 2008. Like in January 2005, water exited directly from the ground at this location in high volumes. Unlike January 2005, large boils formed in 2008. Above these boils are marked by the white rings of sandbags. These sandbag rings are deployed to stabilize the boils and keep them from increasing in size.

This picture was taken on March 18, 2012.



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This is a photograph of another boil on the interior side of the Rock Knoll at Zoar Levee in March 2008. The amount of sandbagging employed was increased as boils continued to grow in diameter.

This photo was taken on March 20, 2012.

This is a photograph of boils on the interior side of the Rock Knoll at Zoar Levee in March 2008. Despite attempts to control the growing size of boils with sandbag rings, boils continued to expand rapidly, eventually coalescing into one another, forming a large seepage exit point. Approximately 5,000 gallons per minute of water and sands were flowing through these boils.

This photo was taken on March 21, 2012.

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In response to the growing boils on the Rock Knoll at Zoar Levee in March of 2008, the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers took emergency action. It quickly designed and placed a \$1.26 million dollar gravel blanket over these boils. This is called a seepage blanket in that it tries to block the material moving from the boils while distributing the water safely. This photograph shows the beginning the placement of this blanket at night.

This is a photograph showing the seepage blanket being placed directly over the boils on the Rock Knoll at Zoar Levee in March of 2008. At first placed gravel sunk into the boils, but ultimately a stable surface was achieved.

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This is a photograph of the completed gravel seepage blanket placed in March 2008. Ultimately, approximately 6 feet of gravel was placed over the interior of the Rock Knoll at Zoar Levee.

Following the March 2008 event, the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Huntington District took several measures to help reduce the risk under seepage was causing. This is a photograph of the installation of a \$1.8 million seepage and drainage collection system which was installed to collect under seepage and drain it to the pump station where it can be pumped back out to the Tuscarawas River. Other measures included rehabilitating existing relief wells, or wells that relief seepage, stock piling gravel and sandbags for future events, upgrading and automating the pump station, and establishing evaluation and surveillance pools.

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Zoar Diversion Dam has also had past performance issues.



This is a photograph of Zoar Diversion Dam in 1991 when it still impounded a permanent lake.

This lake was commonly referred to as Lime Kiln or Goose Run Lake. The lake was permanently impounded to elevation 909'. The control tower can be seen in the middle ground.

This is a photograph of a boil located downstream of Zoar Diversion Dam that was resulting from the seepage. This boil was evidence that seepage was piping. This seepage was traveling through the bedrock that the diversion dam abuts. This is referred to as “abutment seepage”. This abutment seepage partially drained the permanent impoundment from elevation 909' to elevation 906'.

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This is a photograph from the crest of the Zoar Diversion Dam looking downstream. Goose Run can be seen exiting at the toe of the dam. The black arrow is highlighting the location where seepage was occurring.

ZOAR DIVERSION DAM

26 APR 11 10:00

A seepage blanket was placed on downstream of the Zoar Diversion Dam to collect and manage the seepage that was occurring. This is a photograph of an impervious geo-textile being placed before gravel blanket was placed on top of it.



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This is another photograph of the construction of the downstream seepage blanket on the Zoar Diversion Dam.

This is photograph looking downstream from the crest of Zoar Diversion Dam in 2012 showing the completed downstream seepage blanket.

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Contact (304) 399 5720
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In addition to downstream treatment, in 1992 Lime Kiln or Goose Run Lake was drained to look for possible seepage entrances in the lake bed. Zoar Diversion Dam can be seen in the background.

Seepage entrance points were observed on the right side of the lake bed upstream of the Zoar Diversion Dam. In 1992, to remediate this issue these entrances were redressed and filled with impervious dirt and geo-textiles. This is a photograph of that installation. It is taken from the crest of the diversion dam looking upstream.

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Contact (304) 399 5720
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Today, Lime Kiln or Goose Run Lake remains dry. However, flashy storm events have impounded the lake without warning and with the control gate open. This is a photograph of the dry bed of Lime Kiln or Goose Run Lake in 2012. The photograph is taken from the crest of Zoar Diversion Dam.



In 2012, the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Huntington District installed a data logger to alert Government staff is water is impounded behind the Zoar Diversion Dam so its performance can be monitored.

For More Information
Contact (304) 399 5720
zoarlevee@usace.army.mil