



ECS Lunch and Learn

Supporting internal knowledge transfer within TRCA

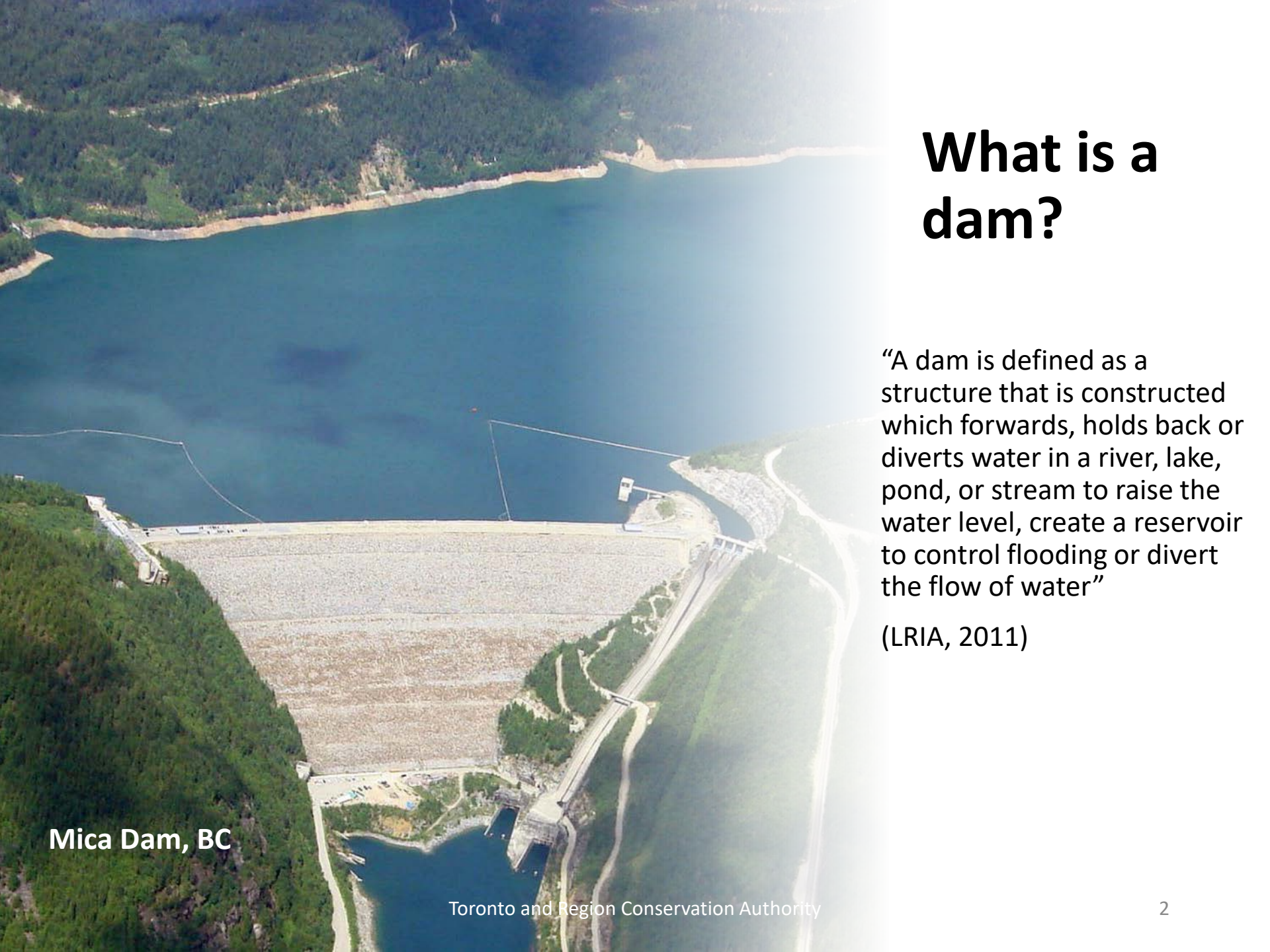
December 15, 2022

Dam Safety 101

Dam Safety at TRCA

Presented by: Craig Mitchell, Acting Associate Director –
Engineering Services

December 15, 2022

An aerial photograph of the Mica Dam in British Columbia. The dam is a large, grey, stepped structure spanning a river. Upstream of the dam is a large reservoir of dark blue water. The surrounding landscape is covered in dense green forest. A road and some smaller structures are visible on the right side of the dam.

What is a dam?

“A dam is defined as a structure that is constructed which forwards, holds back or diverts water in a river, lake, pond, or stream to raise the water level, create a reservoir to control flooding or divert the flow of water”

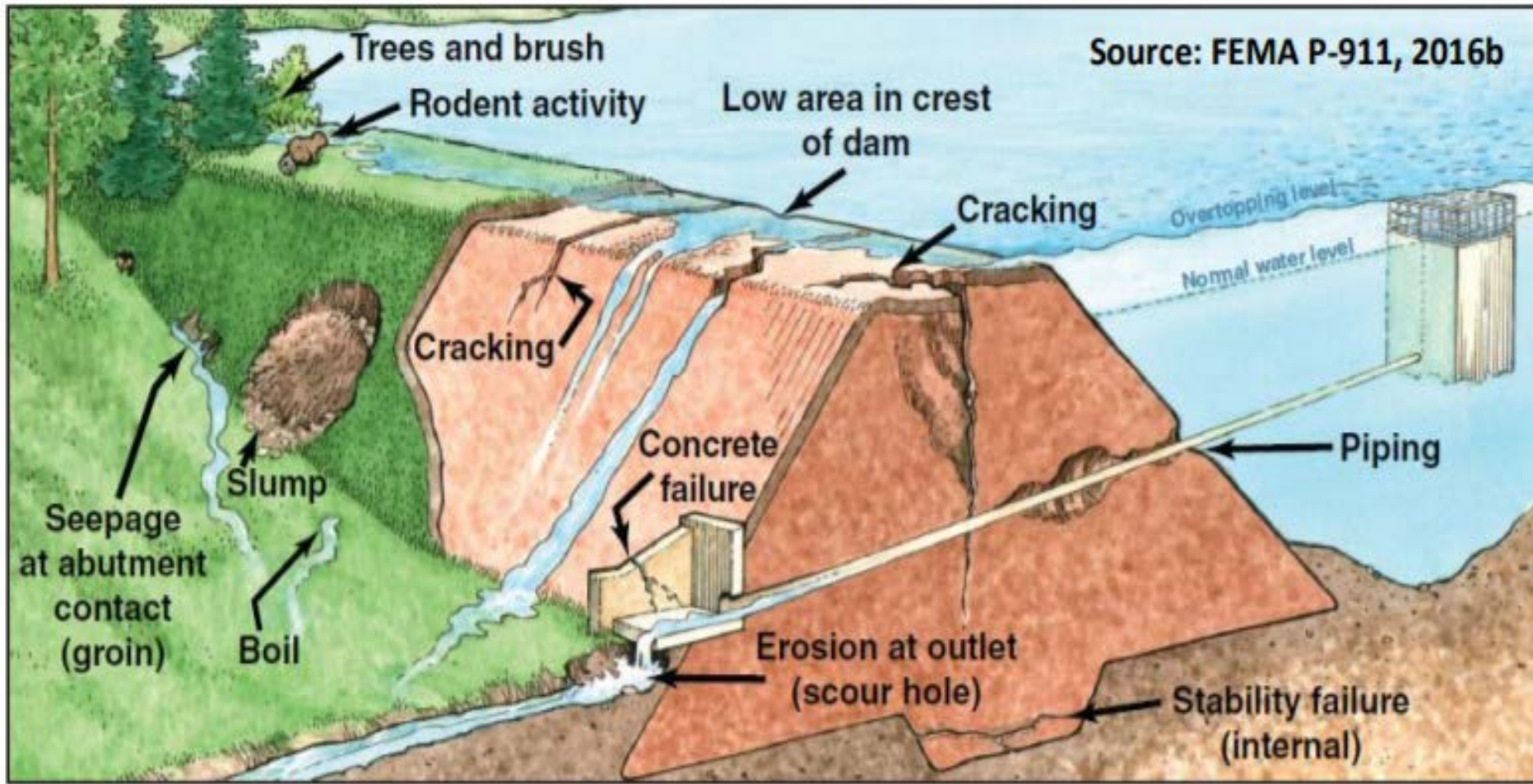
(LRIA, 2011)

Mica Dam, BC

Societal Reliance on Dams

- Hydroelectricity
- Water Supply
- Agriculture
- Flood Control
- Flow Augmentation
- Navigation
- Mine Tailings Management
- Recreation

How do Dams Fail?



Catalyst for Modern Dam Safety: Teton Dam



Catalyst for Modern Dam Safety: Teton Dam



Catalyst for Modern Dam Safety: Teton Dam



Catalyst for Modern Dam Safety: Teton Dam





TRCA's Dams

- TRCA has twelve dams
- Five of the dams were built for flood control
- Remaining dams are historical structures built as mills or for recreation
- Condition of dams range from “good” to “very poor”

TRCA Dams

Glen Haffy Dams





Osler Dam

Secord Dam





DANGER
Dam Outflow
Keep Out ⚠

Palgrave Dam

Black Creek Dam



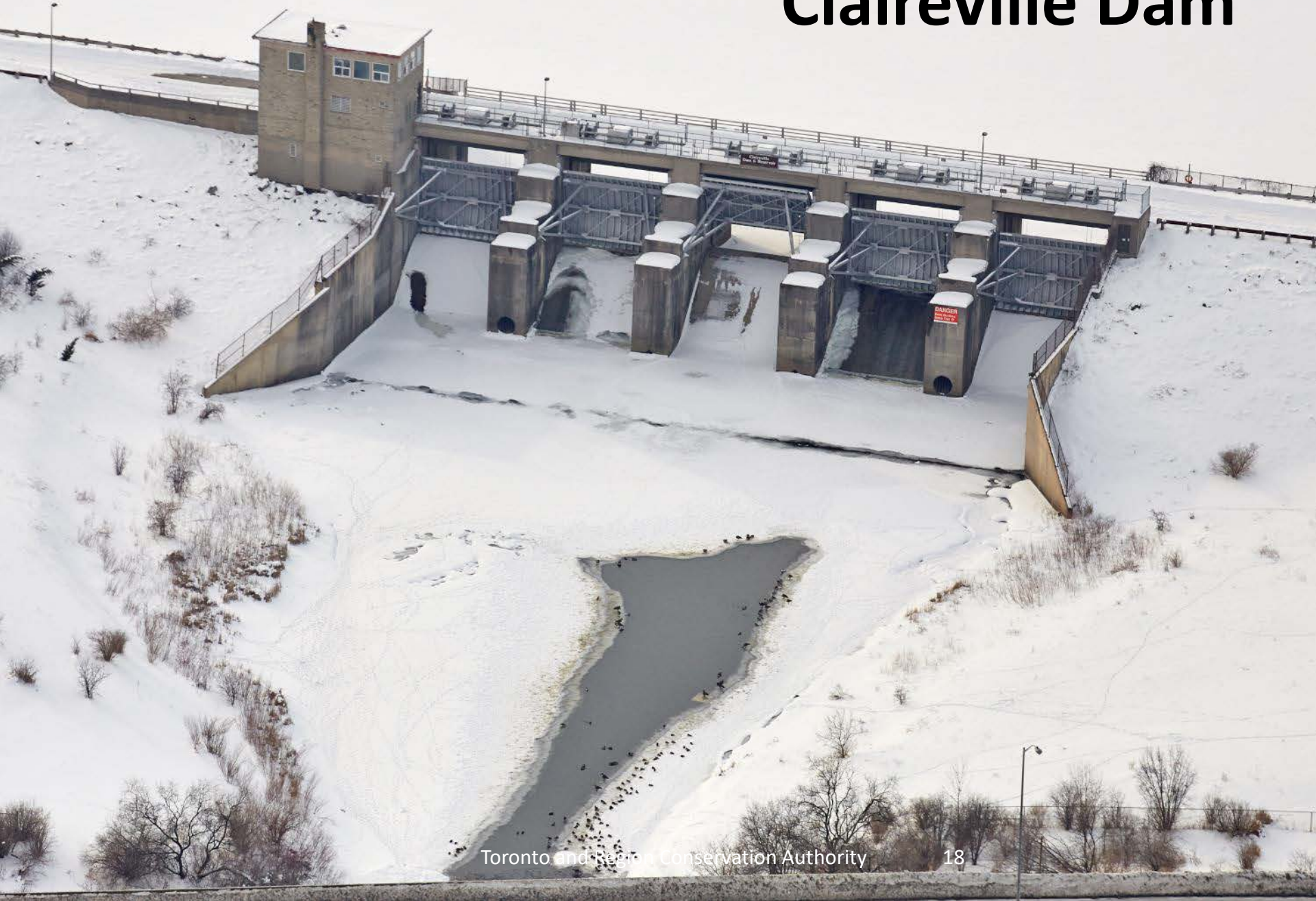
Stouffville Dam



Milne Dam



Claireville Dam



G. Ross Lord Dam



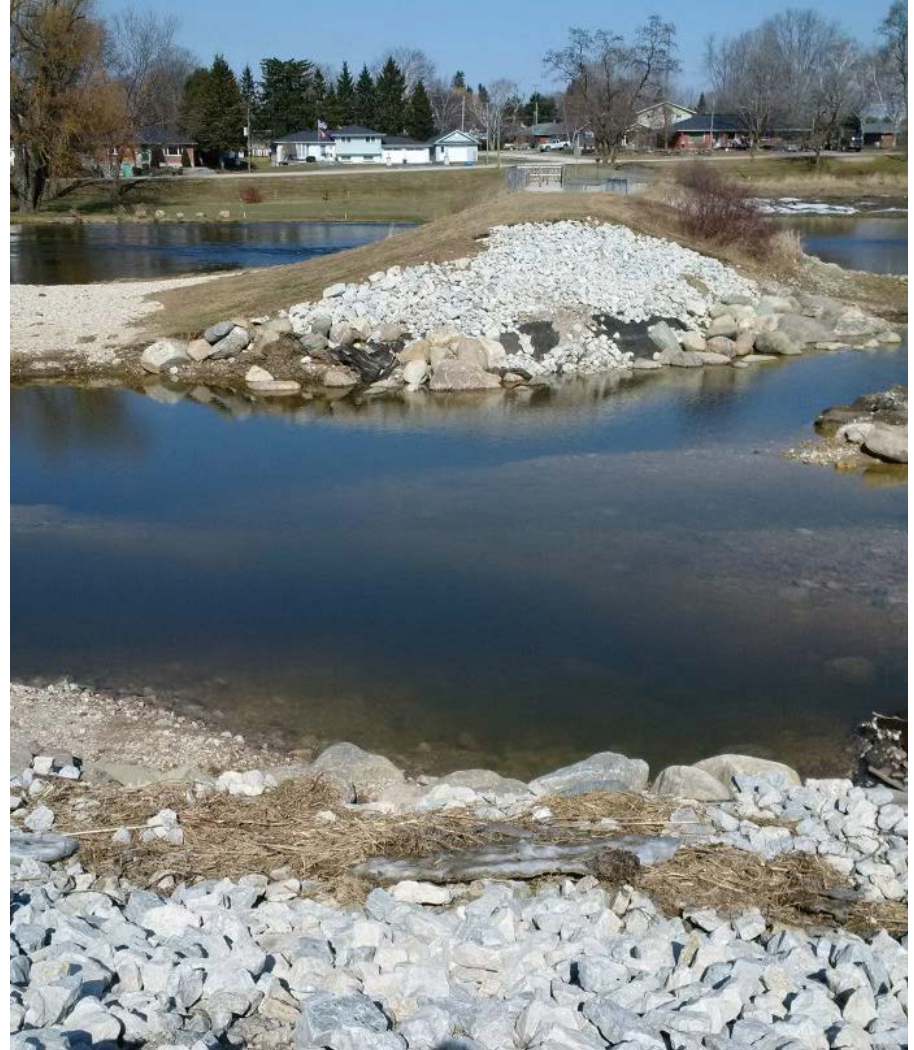


Regulatory Framework for Dams

- There are two agencies that provide guidance for dam safety in Ontario
- MNRF administers the Lakes and Rivers Improvement Act
- Canadian Dam Association (CDA) develops and maintains Dam Safety Principles, Guidelines, and Technical Bulletins for use by dam owners and professionals
- Guidelines are mainly complementary to one another

Lakes and Rivers Improvement Act (LRIA)

- In Ontario, the LRIA regulates activities in and around water including dams
- Dam safety requirements are described in a series of technical bulletins
- MNRF, through the LRIA, reviews and approves new dam construction and dam repairs ensuring structures meet requirements



An aerial photograph of a large, irregularly shaped reservoir or dam. The water is dark, and the surrounding landscape is a mix of brown and green, suggesting a forested area. The dam structure is visible as a light-colored, curved barrier across the water.

Canadian Dam Association (CDA)

- The CDA is comprised of volunteer dam safety experts
- Provides principles and guidelines on dam management, design, construction, emergency preparedness, public safety, technical requirements, etc.
- Internationally renowned organization providing support to dam owners worldwide



Dam Safety Reviews

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Hazard Potential Classification (HPC)

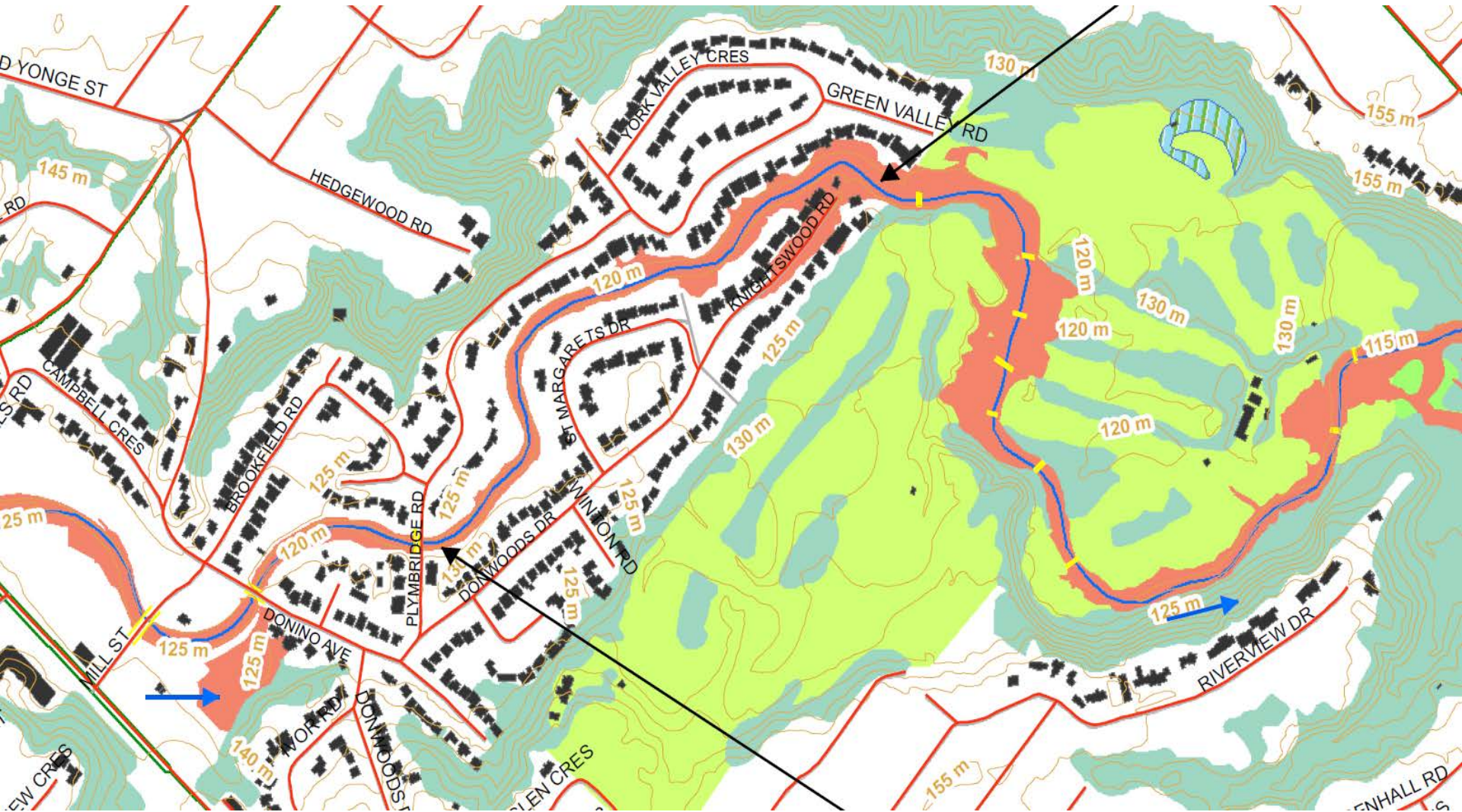
- The HPC is a method for determining the risk associated with a dam
- What happens if the dam fails? (sunny-day and flood failure scenarios)
- Primarily focused on loss of life
- The higher the HPC, the more rigorous the standards for the dam

Hazard Potential Classification under LRIA

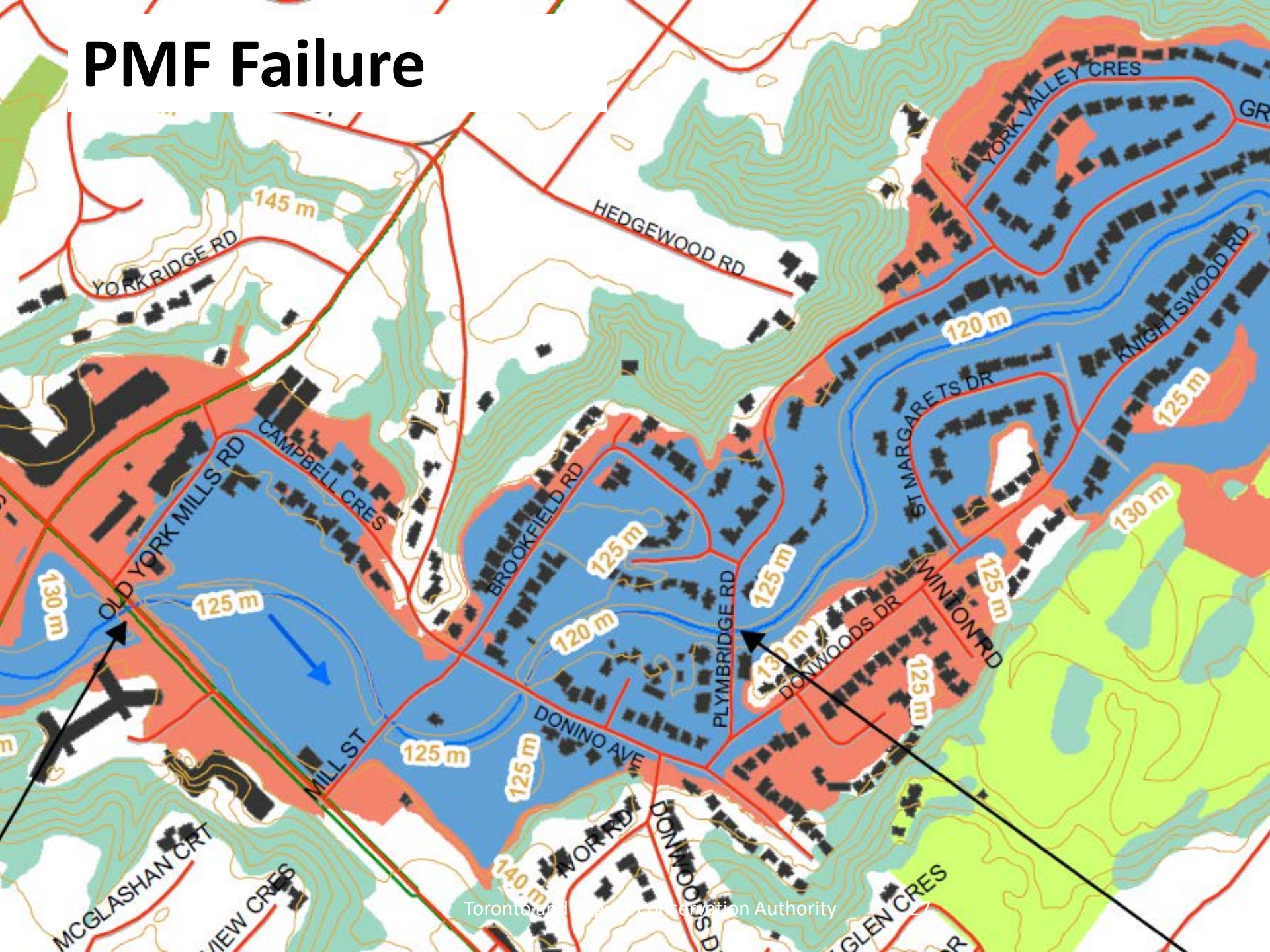
| Classification | Loss of Life | Property Damage |
|----------------|--------------|-----------------|
| Low | 0 | <\$300K |
| Moderate | 0 | <\$3 Million |
| High | 1-10 | <\$30 Million |
| Very High | >10 | >\$30 Million |

Environmental and cultural damages are also considered.

Sunny-day Failure



PMF Failure



Dam Safety Management Components

Dam Safety Reviews (DSRs)

- DSRs are a comprehensive engineering assessment of a dam.
- Disciplines include geotechnical, hydrotechnical, structural, electrical, mechanical, etc.
- Report is generated listing all the deficiencies that need to be corrected to bring the dam in to compliance with guidelines and regulations



Public Safety Around Dams

- Most fatalities and injuries around dams are not because of dam failures
- They are people interacting with the dam in unsafe ways
- Drownings, falls, electrocutions, etc.
- Dams need to assess risk and implement mitigation – fencing, signage, safety booms, etc.

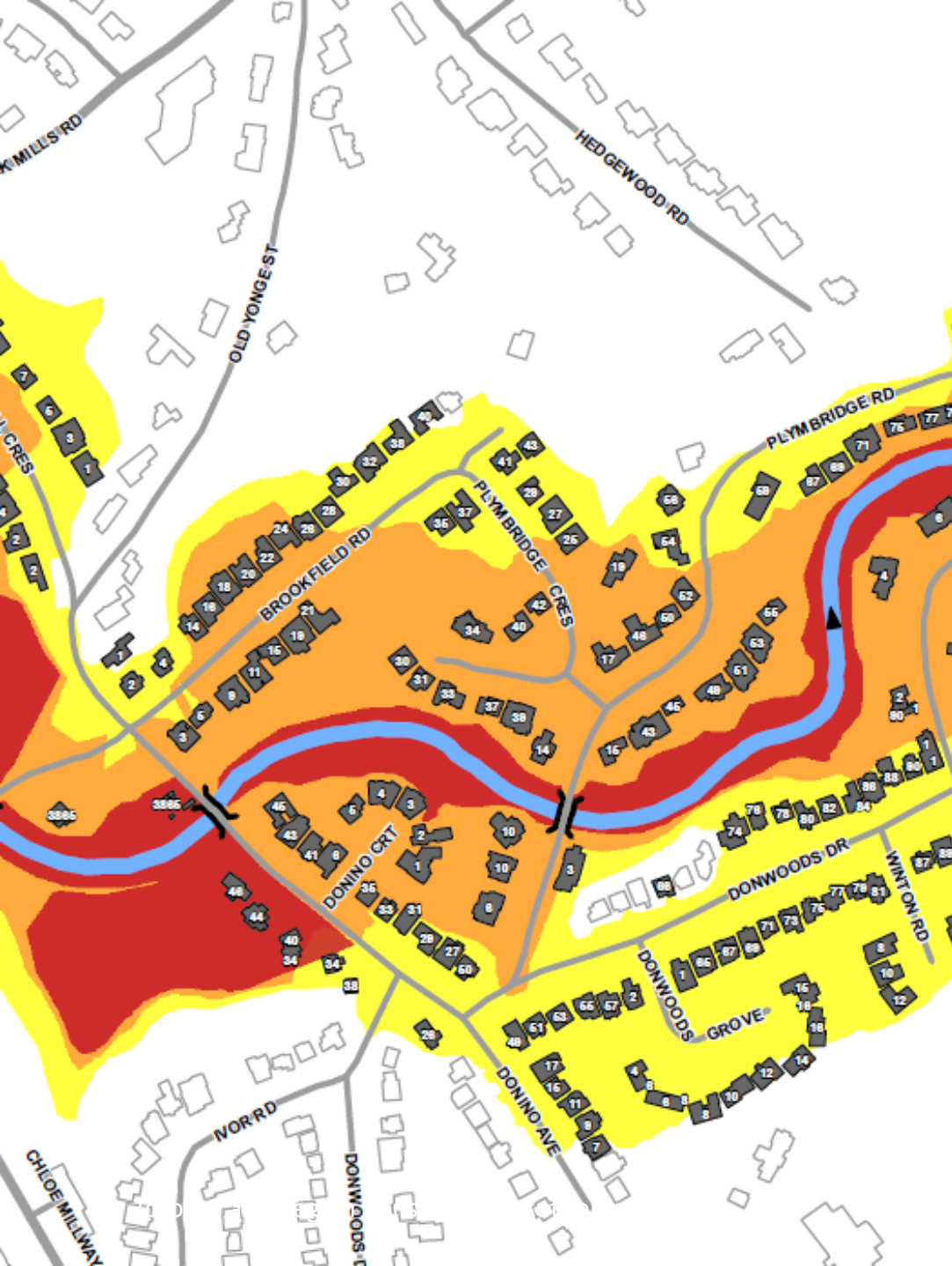
| Water Level Range | Criteria for Rise | Low-Level Gates | Radial Gates |
|---|------------------------------------|---|---|
| 169 m to 172.3 m | No operation | Closed | Closed |
| 172.3 m to 174.3 mm (up to Radial gate Sill) | No operation | Closed (except during drawdown) | Closed |
| 174.3 m to 178.9 m | 600 mm/h [150 mm in 15 minutes] | When rate of rise is exceeded in a 15 minute period, gates are opened 300 mm (1 ft.) increment ⁽¹⁾ | Radial gates are opened 300 mm (1 ft.) after the low level gates are fully opened |
| 178.9 m to 179.8 m | 300 mm/h | As above when rate of rise is exceeded, gates are opened by 300 mm (1 ft.) increment ⁽¹⁾ | Radial gates are opened 300 mm (1 ft.) after the low level gates are fully opened |
| 179.8 m to 180.4 m | 150 mm/h | As above when rate of rise is exceeded, gates are opened by 300 mm (1 ft.) increment ⁽¹⁾ | Radial gates are opened 300 mm (1 ft.) after the low level gates are fully opened |
| 180.4 m to 181.1 m | 90 mm/h | As above when rate of rise is exceeded, gates are opened by 300 mm (1 ft.) increment ⁽¹⁾ | Radial gates are opened 300 mm (1 ft.) after the low level gates are fully opened |
| 181.1 m to 181.36 m | 30 mm/h | As above when rate of rise is exceeded, gates are opened by 300 mm (1 ft.) increment ⁽¹⁾ | Radial gates are opened 300 mm (1 ft.) after the low level gates are fully opened |

Operation, Maintenance, and Surveillance(OMS) Manuals

- OMS manuals is the document where everything needed to manage the dam is located.
- How to operate
- How to maintain
- How to inspect

Emergency Management

- There are two major components of a dam emergency management program.
- Emergency Preparedness Plans
- Emergency Response Plans



Other Considerations...

Dams are really bad for the environment

- Block the natural migrations of fish and wildlife
- Create sedimentation and erosion
- Thermal impacts to rivers
- Other negative impacts





Dam Decommissioning

- Risk of failure, cost of repairs, obsolete use, environmental considerations may make dam removal the preferred option
- TRCA has removed several dams over the last couple of decades



Health and Safety

- TRCA dams require staff to have advanced health and safety training
- Swift Water Rescue Technicians
- Confined Space Rescue
- Working at Heights
- Advanced equipment requirements



Climate Change

- Climate change may increase the chance of dam failure
- More extreme flood events may make dams vulnerable to overtopping
- Climate change may require more dams be built

How can you help TRCA's Dam Safety Program?

Thank you!

Questions?

Upcoming 2023 ECS Lunch and Learns!

Wednesday, January 25

11:00am-12:00pm

**TRCA's Draft
Significant Wildlife Habitat**

By Lyndsay Cartwright

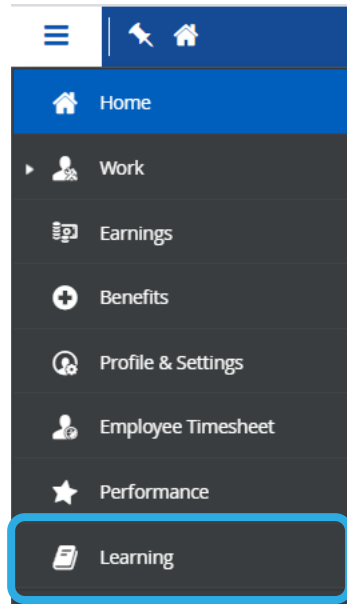
Wednesday, February 8


11:00am-12:00pm

**Ecosystem Service
Valuation of Toronto's
Parks and Green Spaces**

By Aidin Akbari

Learning Management System



 Course Catalog

CATEGORIES


FILTERS

Lunch and Learn

X

Q

4 items




New

Lunch and Learn: Teams, OneDrive and SharePoint

EN

Webinar




New

Lunch and Learn: Hobbies for Mental and Physical Health (Please read...

EN

ILT (Instructor-Led Training)




New

Lunch and Learn: Thermal Imaging for Restoration and Conservation

ENROLLED
EN

Webinar



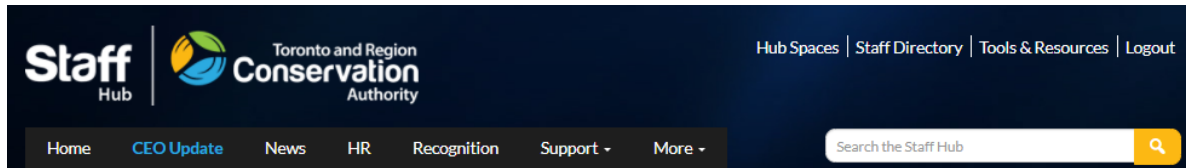
New

Lunch and Learn: Natural Heritage System Update

ENROLLED
EN

Webinar

Scientific Knowledge Sharing Hub



[Home](#) > [Scientific Knowledge Sharing](#)

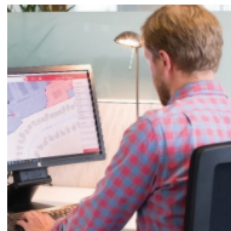
Scientific Knowledge Sharing

Evidence-based decision making is at the core of what TRCA does. Several of our Business Units engage in generating new scientific knowledge to support watershed management actions and decisions.

It is critical that the knowledge generated is effectively shared.

The Scientific Knowledge Sharing platform is dedicated to sharing the latest scientific knowledge generated by TRCA and our partners. It is a place where staff can learn about and engage in the scientific work TRCA is undertaking.

PLEASE NOTE: There are several TRCA teams engaged in generating new scientific knowledge. Currently the content on the platform is specific to the Watershed Planning and Ecosystem Science business unit. Additional content from other TRCA teams will be added as the platform develops.



Knowledge Sharing: Learn More

- [Watershed and Ecosystems Reporting Hub](#)
- [Environmental Monitoring](#)
- [Research and Science Working Group](#)
- [TRCA Research Agenda](#)
- [Development and Engineering Services Hub Space](#)

[SUBMIT A RESOURCE](#)

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Knowledge Sharing: Latest Updates

[Knowledge Sharing - Climate Change Analysis at the Local Scale](#)

April 19, 2021 by Hub Admin [Featured](#)

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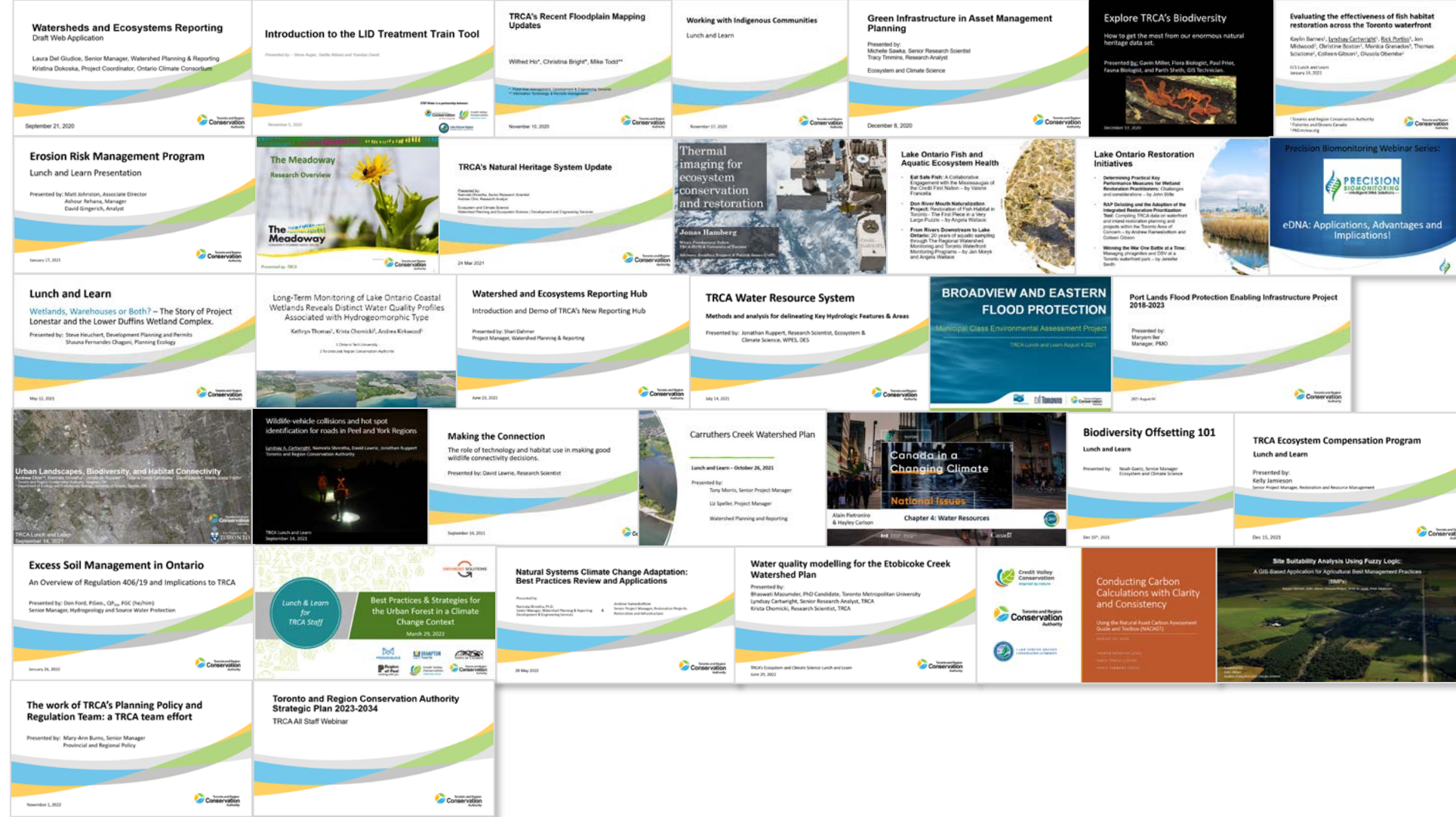
[Scientific Papers](#) +

[Technical Protocols & Best Practices](#) +

[Videos](#) +

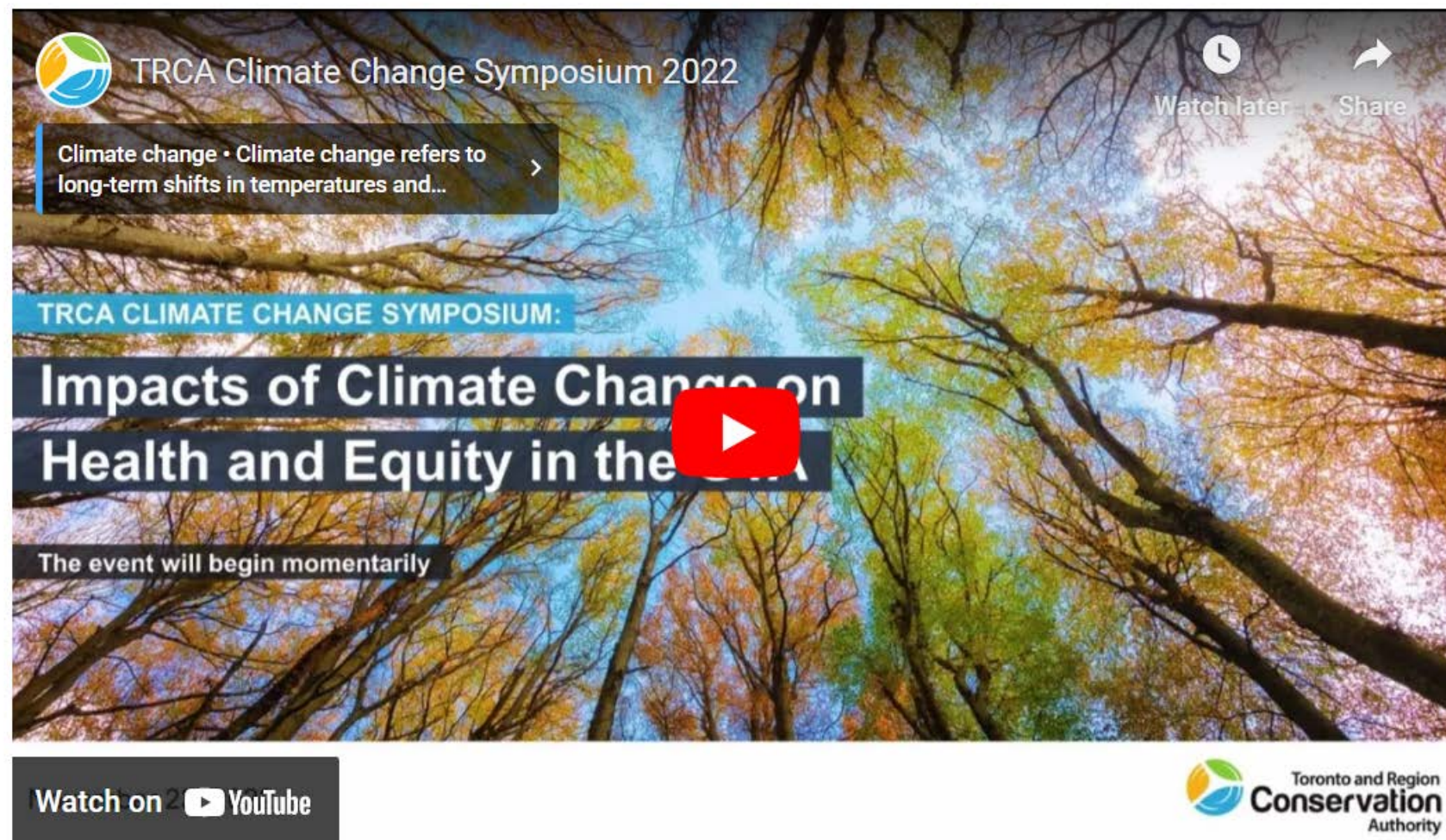
[Webinars and Lunch & Learns](#) +

Past Recordings



Climate Change Symposium

WATCH THE SYMPOSIUM VIDEO RECORDING



www.trca.ca/climate-change-symposium/



Thank you

For questions about the ECS Lunch and Learn Series, please contact:

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