Rules of
Department of Natural Resources
Division 22—Dam and Reservoir Safety Council
Chapter 3—Permit Requirements

Title 10—DEPARTMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES
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10 CSR 22-3.010 General Information

PURPOSE: The purpose of this rule is to provide general information about permit requirements.

(1) Requirements for existing or proposed dams and reservoirs must allow for variations in conditions and materials from site-to-site. Therefore, this rule and 10 CSR 22-3.020—10 CSR 22-3.050 describe the minimum general requirements which are consistent with current engineering, geologic, construction, operation and maintenance practices, necessary to obtain permits from the Dam and Reservoir Safety Council.

(2) These rules are not intended to define the only requirements for a dam and reservoir to comply with the law or sound engineering, geologic and construction practices, to be used in detailed site investigation or in the specific design and construction of individual dams. The detailed and specific information that outlines current and prudent engineering, geologic and construction practices is available in technical literature. Determinations by the Dam and Reservoir Safety Council, after hearing the recommendations of the chief engineer of the acceptability of a design and adequacy of plans, specifications and construction must be made, by necessity, on a case-by-case basis. Therefore, it is recommended that applicants unfamiliar with the way these rules are applied contact the council or the chief engineer prior to commencing extensive work or plan development.

(3) Adherence to the law does not guarantee the safety of any dam or reservoir or relieve the owner of any liability in the event of dam failure.

(4) A permit application form along with a copy of the laws, rules, standards and guidelines relating to dam and reservoir safety can be obtained free from the Department of Natural Resources, Division of Geology and Land Survey, Dam Safety Program, P.O. Box 250, Rolla, MO 65401. Persons seeking this and/or other information on dams in Missouri should address their inquiry to the chief engineer.

Auth: sections 236.400, 236.405, 236.415, 236.435, 236.440 and 236.465, RSMo (1986). Original rule filed April 14, 1981, effective Aug. 13, 1981.

10 CSR 22-3.020 General Requirements

PURPOSE: The purpose of this rule is to itemize the basic requirements and standards that apply to all permits.

(1) The permit application must contain information required by the council and the chief engineer including, but not limited to, the following information: type of permit being applied for; name of owners; mailing address of owners; telephone number(s) of owners; name of dam; name of reservoir; coordinate location of the dam centerline at the maximum section; purpose or use of dam and reservoir; name, address and telephone number of the experienced professional engineer or agency engineer who has provided or will provide required technical assistance; and the downstream environment zone environmental class for the dam and reservoir. The owners must complete all applicable investigations required in 10 CSR 22-3.020—10 CSR 22-3.050 before filing a permit application. All permit applications must be filed with the chief engineer at the address listed in 10 CSR 22-3.010(4).

(2) The owner must provide a determination of an environmental class for each dam and reservoir. The method, data and assumptions used by the owner to determine environmental class shall conform to practices reputable and in current use in the engineering, geologic and construction professions or the chief engineer may reject the owner's classification. If an owner chooses not to have this done by an experienced professional engineer or an agency engineer, the chief engineer will assign the dam and reservoir to environmental class I or s/he may assign the dam and reservoir to another environmental class if s/he has justification to do so.

(3) The anticipated consequences of a dam failure with respect to public safety, life and property damage are important considerations in establishing acceptable methods for specific investigations and sites. Methods used in exploration design, construction and maintenance must be in accordance with good engineering practices reputable and in current use in the engineering, geologic and construction professions.

(4) When the owner is applying for a construction permit, the required design factors of safety for slope stability for earth and rock conventional dams which are given in Table 1 shall be met. The required design factors of safety for concrete conventional dams are given in Table 2. The required design factors of safety for slope stability for industrial water retention dams are given in Table 3. Owners shall meet these requirements in the design of new dams prior to the issuance of the permit. Owners shall also meet these requirements when substantial changes are proposed to the height or slope of an existing conventional dam or structure prior to the issuance of the construction permit (see the following tables).

(5) For new dams constructed wholly or partially of cohesionless materials (such as sands and silts) or having a foundation of cohesionless materials, earthquake loading may result in the build-up of pore water pressures and a loss of strength. Engineers shall take this pore pressure increase and loss of strength into account when performing their stability analysis, but the degree to which liquefaction may affect the factor of safety for slope stability shall be left up to the engineer's best judgment. Bedrock accelerations and earthquake intensities are listed in Table 4.

(6) New dams constructed wholly of cohesive materials (such as clays) and having a foundation of cohesive materials or rock, can be expected to withstand significant earthquake shaking if it can be shown that other required design factors of safety for slope stability are met. Therefore, only new dams located in Bollinger, Butler, Cape Girardeau, Dunklin, Mississippi, New Madrid, Pemiscot, Ripley, Scott, Stoddard and Wayne Counties must meet the requirements for slope stability during earthquake loading while dams located in other counties do not unless 10 CSR 22-3.030(5) applies to them. Bedrock accelerations and earthquake intensities are listed in Table 4.

Table 1—Required Design Factors of Safety for Slope Stability Earth and Rock Conventional Dams

Loading Condition	Factor of Safety
End of construction, full reservoir*	1.4
Steady seepage, full reservoir*	1.5
Steady seepage, maximum reservoir**	1.3
Sudden draw down, from full to empty reservoir (if applicable)	1.2
Earthquake***, steady seepage, full reservoir*	1.0

*Full reservoir means water level is at the water storage elevation.
**Maximum reservoir means water level is at maximum water level attained during the spillway design flood or at the dam crest elevation, whichever is lower.
***Earthquake loading will vary according to dam location in relation to seismic source zones and downstream environmental zones. (See Table 4).

Table 2—Required Design Factors of Safety Concrete Conventional Dams

Failure Mode	Loading Condition	Factor of Safety
Overturning	full reservoir*	1.5
	maximum reservoir**	1.3
Sliding	full reservoir*	1.5
	maximum reservoir**	1.3
Structural integrity	full reservoir*	1.5
	maximum reservoir**	1.3
Earthquake*** any mode	full or maximum reservoir* & **	1.0

*Full reservoir means water level is at the water storage elevation.
**Maximum reservoir means water level is at maximum level attained during the spillway design flood.
***Earthquake loading will vary according to dam location in relation to seismic source zones and downstream environmental zones. (See Table 4).

Table 3—Required Design Factors of Safety for Slope Stability Industrial Water Retention Dams

Loading Condition	Factor of Safety
Starter dam, end of construction, full reservoir*	1.4
Any other stage of construction, full reservoir*, steady seepage	1.3
Any other stage of construction, maximum reservoir*, steady seepage	1.0
Completed dam, full reservoir*, steady seepage	1.5
Completed dam, maximum reservoir**, steady seepage	1.3
Earthquake***, steady seepage, full reservoir*	1.0

*Full reservoir means water level is at the water storage elevation.
**Maximum reservoir means water level is at the maximum level attained during the spillway design flood or at the dam crest elevation, whichever is lower.
***Earthquake loading will vary according to dam location in relation to seismic source zones and downstream environmental zones. (See Table 4).

(7) The required spillway design flood, which shall allow for flood storage in the reservoir, is to be derived by using the precipitation values given in Table 5 and shall apply to both new and existing dams.

Table 4—Required Design Acceleration For Earthquake Design

Dam Type	Stage of Construction	Special Descriptions	Environmental Class I	II	III
Conventional or Industrial	Completed	New dams less than 50 feet in height	.75PMA*	.5PMA*	.25PMA*
		New dams greater than 50 feet in height**	.75PMA*	.5PMA*	.4PMA*
Industrial	Starter dam	New dams**	.5PMA*	.2PMA*	.1PMA*
	After starter dam is finished and before final dam is completed	New dams**	.75PMA*	.5PMA*	.2PMA*

Zone	PMA*	Intensity**
A	0.31 g	IX—X
B	0.28 g	IX
C	0.26 g	VIII—IX
D	0.23 g	VIII
E	0.20 g	VII—VIII
F	0.17 g	VII

ZONE A	ZONE B	ZONE C	ZONE D	ZONE E	ZONE E (cont.)	ZONE F
Dunklin	Bollinger	Carter	Crawford	Audrain	Lewis	Adair
Mississippi	Butler	Howell	Dent	Barry	Lincoln	Andrew
New Madrid	Cape Girardeau	Iron	Douglas	Barton	Linn	Atchison
Pemiscot	Ripley	Madison	Franklin	Bates	Livingston	Buchanan
	Scott	Oregon	Jefferson	Benton	McDonald	Clay
	Stoddard	Perry	Ozark	Boone	Macon	Clinton
	Wayne	Reynolds	Phelps	Caldwell	Maries	Davis
		St. Francois	Pulaski	Callaway	Marion	Dekalb
		Ste. Genevieve	St. Louis	Camden	Miller	Gentry
		Shannon	St. Louis City	Carroll	Moniteau	Grundy
			Taney	Cass	Monroe	Harrison
			Texas	Cedar	Montgomery	Holt
			Washington	Chariton	Morgan	Mercer
			Wright	Christian	Newton	Nodaway
				Clark	Osage	Platte
				Cole	Pettis	Putnam
				Cooper	Pike	Schuyler
				Dade	Polk	Sullivan
				Dallas	Ralls	Worth
				Gasconade	Randolph	
				Greene	Ray	
				Henry	St. Charles	
				Hickory	St. Clair	
				Howard	Saline	
				Jackson	Scotland	
				Jasper	Shelby	
				Johnson	Stone	
				Knox	Vernon	
				Laclede	Warren	
				Lafayette	Webster	
				Lawrence		

* PMA is Probable Maximum Acceleration of bedrock which is determined as a fraction of the acceleration of gravity (g = 32.2 fps_2) for the six zones in Missouri (see 10 CSR 22-1.020(41)).
** See 10 CSR 22-2.020(3) for clarification.
*** Modified Mercalli Intensity.

Table 5—Required Spillway Design Flood Precipitation Values

Dam Type	Stage of Construction	Special Descriptions	Environmental Class I	II	III
Conventional or Industrial	Completed	Any existing dam**	.75PMP*	.5PMP*	100 Yr.****
	New dam less than 50 feet in height***		.75PMP*	.5PMP*	100 Yr.****
	New dam greater than 50 feet in height		.75PMP*	.5PMP*	100 Yr.*****
Industrial	Starter dam	Any	.5PMP*	.2PMP*	.1PMP*
	After starter dam is finished and before final dam is completed	Any	.75PMP*	.5PMP*	.2PMP*

*PMP is Probable Maximum Precipitation.
**Existing dam means a dam which was completed by August 13, 1981 or which was started prior to August 13, 1981 and completed by August 13, 1987.
***See 10 CSR 22-2.020(3) for clarification.
****100 Yr. is the 100 year frequency rainfall event.