SAFETY FACTOR ASSESSMENT PERIODIC 5-YEAR REVIEW

CFR 257.73e

West Bottom Ash Pond

Rockport Plant Rockport, Indiana

October 2021

Prepared for: Indiana Michigan Power Company

Prepared by: American Electric Power Service Corporation

1 Riverside Plaza

Columbus, OH 43215

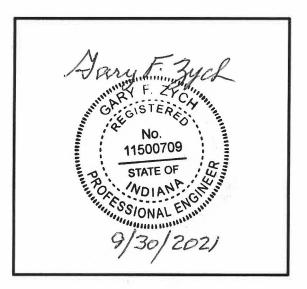


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SAFETY FACTOR ASSESSMENT PERIODIC 5-YEAR REVIEW CFR 257.73(e) ROCKPORT PLANT WEST BOTTOM ASH POND

PREPARED BY		DATE	9/29/2021
	Dan Murphy, P.E.		
REVIEWED BY		DATE	9/29/2021
	Mohammad Ajlouńi, Ph. D, P.E.		
APPROVED BY	Gary F. Zych	DATE	9/30/2021
	Gary F. Zych, P.E.		///

Section Manager – AEP Geotechnical Engineering



I certify to the best of my knowledge, information, and belief that the information contained in this safety factor assessment meets the requirements of 40 CFR § 257.73(e)

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1.0 OBJECTIVE

This report was prepared by AEP- Geotechnical Engineering Services (GES) section to fulfill requirements of CFR 257.73(e) for the safety factor assessment of CCR surface impoundments. This is the first periodic 5-year review of the safety factor assessment.

2.0 DESCRIPTION OF THE CCR UNIT

The Rockport plant is located near the City of Rockport, Spencer County, Indiana. It is owned by Indiana Michigan Power Co. (I&M), a unit of American Electric Power. The facility operates two surface impoundments for storing CCR within the Bottom Ash Complex. The bottom ash ponds and wastewater ponds were designed in tandem; one bottom ash pond and one wastewater pond are in service at any given time.

There are six main ponds within the bottom ash pond complex as listed below.

List of Main Ponds within the Bottom Ash Complex

- West Bottom Ash Pond
- East Bottom Ash Pond
- West Waste Water Pond
- East Waste Water Pond
- Reclaim Pond
- Clear Water Pond

The West Bottom Ash Pond is impounded by dikes along the western, southern and eastern edges of the pond and incised on the northern edge of the pound.

The east to west trending splitter dike separates the West Bottom Ash Pond from the West Wastewater Pond. The east-to-west trending splitter dike is approximately 650 feet long and has a maximum design height of 21.5 feet. The top of the dike is at elevation 399. The design height is measured from the crest of the dike to the floor of the West Waste Water Pond. The dike is constructed out of compacted soil. Both interior and exterior slopes are designed to be 2 Horizontal to 1 Vertical. Native soil is estimated around elevation 390, based on original design drawings.

The north-to-south trending splitter dike separates the West Bottom Ash Pond from the East Bottom Ash Pond. This splitter dike is approximately 2,000 feet long and has a maximum design height of 22 feet. The top of the dike is at elevation 399. The design height is measured from the crest of the dike to the floor of the East Bottom Ash Pond. The dike is constructed out of compacted cohesive soil. Both interior and exterior slopes are designed to be 2 Horizontal to 1 Vertical. Native soil is estimated around elevation 390, based on original design drawings. Full assessment for this splitter dike is contained in the Safety Factor Assessment for the East Bottom Ash Pond.

The western dike is approximately 2,000 feet long and has a maximum design height of 10 feet. The top of the dike is at elevation 399. The design height is measured from the crest of the dike to the exterior toe. The interior slopes are designed to be 2 Horizontal to 1 Vertical. The exterior slopes of the western dike are currently about 5 Horizontal to 1 Vertical. The dike is constructed out of

compacted cohesive soil. Native soil is estimated around elevation 390, based on original design drawings.

3.0 SAFETY FACTOR ASSESSMENT 275.73(e)

The periodic 5-year review was conducted to evaluate if any physical changes have been made to the earthen dam and/or operating changes that could impact the loading on the structure.

During this review, additional analysis was performed on the east-to-west splitter dike separating the West Bottom Ash Pond from the West Wastewater Pond. Refer to Attachment B. Load cases analyzed were chosen where the hydrostatic forces across the splitting dikes were maximized and represent critical loading scenarios. Phreatic surfaces were assumed to be simple straight line through the dike cross section. The results summarized in Table 1 indicate that the calculated factors of safety meet or exceed the minimum values defined in Section 275.73(e).

Table 1- Safety Factor Assessment Summary for east to west splitter dike								
Description	Calculated Safety	Comment						
	Factor							
WWWP Normal- WBAP	1.74	1.50						
Drained								
WWWP Flood Stage-	1.74	1.40						
WBAP Drained								
WWWP Normal- WBAP	1.28	1.0	Horizontal Seismic					
Drained- Seismic			Coefficient = 0.145					
WBAP Rapid	1.56	*	*= Required Factor of					
Drawdown			Safety not specified in					
(Duncan, Wright and			40 CFR 257.73 (d) (1)					
Wong, 1990)			(vii).					

The assumptions, material properties and operating pools defined in the initial assessment for the western dike were reviewed. Refer to Attachment A. The review concluded that there have been no changes that would impact the stability analyses that were previously conducted. Therefore, the previous report and analyses are still applicable to the current conditions of the facility. The results summarized in Table 2 indicate that the calculated factors of safety meet or exceed the minimum values defined in Section 275.73(e).

ATTACHMENT A- Safety Factor Assessment for the western dike

Geotechnical Engineering Report

AEP Rockport Bottom Ash Complex Professional Engineering Certification

Rockport, Indiana

December 21, 2015 Terracon Project No. N4155126

Prepared for:

American Electric Power Columbus, Ohio

Prepared by:

Terracon Consultants, Inc. Columbus, Ohio



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Photo LogExhib	it E-1
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GEOTECHNICAL ENGINEERING REPORT AEP ROCKPORT BOTTOM ASH COMPLEX PROFESSIONAL ENGINEERING CERTIFICATION ROCKPORT, INDIANA Terracon Project No. N4155126 December 21, 2015

1.0 INTRODUCTION

This report provides the results of our field and laboratory testing programs, and presents our conclusions and slope stability analysis results to satisfy the criteria set forth by the most recently mandated USEPA rule 40 CFR Part 257, Hazardous and Solid Waste Management System; Disposal of Coal Combustion Residuals from Electric Utilities (CCR rules) for the AEP Rockport Bottom Ash Complex in Rockport, Indiana. The subsurface conditions were explored by two (2) borings sampled to depths of about 30 to 44 feet below the existing ground surface. Additionally, a groundwater observation well was installed within the embankment to a depth of about 15 feet, located approximately 10 feet south of Boring B-2.

2.0 **PROJECT INFORMATION**

In AEP's Stability Assessment of Bottom Ash Pond, West Dike report dated June 21, 2010, AEP conducted geotechnical engineering analyses of the Rockport impoundment and determined the minimum upstream and downstream dike factors of safety against slope failure considering both existing and earthquake loading conditions. As part of the current project, Terracon was requested to perform the following tasks in order to certify that the existing impoundment meets the minimum requirement of the recently mandated USEPA CCR rules:

- Perform Site Visit
- Review Previous Slope Stability Analysis
- Perform Hydrologic and Hydraulic Analysis
- Establish Piezometer Action Values

The results of these tasks are summarized in the following sections. Please note that the results of the hydrologic and hydraulic analysis are being submitted in a separate report.



3.0 SITE VISIT

On July 14, 2015 the undersigned representatives of Terracon met with AEP personnel and performed a site reconnaissance of the Rockport Plant Bottom Ash Pond Complex. The only above-grade embankment is along the west side of the West Bottom Ash Pond and West Wastewater Pond. The remaining ponds were constructed by excavating below original grade. Based on conversations with AEP, we understand that no significant modifications have been made to the geometry of the existing impoundment perimeter embankment slopes since the time of AEP's 2010 slope stability analyses. However, based on site observations and information in provided topographic information, the exterior slopes appeared to be flatter than the 2.5H:1V presented in the original design drawings and used in the 2010 analyses. The embankment also appeared to be lower in height than the 13 feet used in the 2010 analyses. Previous modifications to the perimeter embankment of the existing complex are understood to have occurred in 1984. These previous modifications included regrading and redressing of the slopes. Pertinent photographs from the July 14, 2015 site reconnaissance have been included in the Appendix of this report in Appendix E.

4.0 REVIEW OF PREVIOUS SLOPE STABILITY ANALYSES

Terracon has completed a review of the slope stability analyses performed by AEP in 2010. During the previous analyses, an idealized cross-section consisting of a 13-foot high embankment with 2.5H:1V exterior and 2H:1V interior slopes based on the original construction drawings. The profile was determined based on borings performed in 1977 as part of the original investigation for the Rockport Power Plant. As no strength testing was performed during this investigation, the parameters used in the model were assumed typical values for the material encountered.

Considering the AEP 2010 analyses and the limited subsurface exploration, Terracon performed two additional borings at the site (one along the crest and one at the toe of the embankment) to verify the soil conditions and conduct strength testing on the embankment and foundation soils. Additionally, a groundwater monitoring well was installed within the embankment to evaluate the presence of groundwater within the embankment, and updated topographic information provided by AEP was used to develop a cross-section for analysis.



5.0 SUBSURFACE CONDITIONS

5.1 Site Geology

The site of Rockport Bottom Ash Complex is within the flood plain of the Ohio River and the Boonville Hills physiographic province of the Southern Hills and Lowlands physiographic region.

According to the USDA Soil Survey of Spencer County, Indiana (September 2015), the predominant soil in the vicinity of the site is the Ginat silt Ioam (Gn). The Weinbach silt Ioam (WcA), Sciotoville silt Ioam (ScA and ScB2), and Wheeling Ioam (WhB2) are also present near the facility, but to a lesser extent. A majority of the soils in the vicinity of the site have been altered or removed during site development and are classified as Udorthents (Uaa) or Mine Dumps (Du).

The Ginat consists of poorly-drained silt loam and silty clay loam. The Weinbach consists of somewhat poorly drained silt loam and silty clay loam. The Sciotoville and Wheeling consist of moderately well-drained to well-drained silt loam, clay loam, and loam.

The Bottom Ash Complex is located on the western bank of the Ohio River and is underlain by Quaternary age alluvium consisting of Wisconsinan age undifferentiated outwash. Geotechnical borings performed at the site during the original subsurface investigation indicate clay generally ranging from less than 5 to about 15 feet in thickness, but may extend up to about 30 feet and contain layers or lenses of fine sand. The clay layer was underlain by fine to coarse sand deposits. Historical boring information is presented in Appendix A.

Bedrock consists of the Raccoon Creek Group Formation of Pennsylvanian age and is comprised of predominantly shale and sandstone with thin beds of limestone, clay, and coal. The Raccoon Creek Group is underlain by rocks ranging in age from Middle Devonian to Late Mississippian and is located at about elevation 280 to 300 feet.

Structurally, the area is located within the Illinois Basin, near the eastern border of the Wabash Valley Seismic Zone, which generally consists of vertically-oriented faults buried under layers of sediment.

5.2 Site Characterization

Subsurface conditions were explored by two (2) borings. The approximate locations of the borings are presented on Exhibit A-3 in Appendix A. Logs of the borings are also included in Appendix A. Note that stratification boundaries on the boring logs represent the approximate locations of changes in soil types; in situ, the transition between materials may be gradual. In



addition to the borings, one groundwater observation well was installed within the embankment in an offset hole. Well completion details are also presented in Appendix A.

Borings 361, 364, and 367 provided by AEP for the initial design of the power plant were included in this study. The locations and logs of these previous borings are presented in Appendix A.

Laboratory tests were conducted for soil classification and strength measurements. The laboratory testing methods are described in Appendix B. The laboratory test results are presented on the boring logs in Appendix A and laboratory data sheets in Appendix B.

5.3 Typical Profile

Two borings were drilled at the location of the selected critical cross-section, which represented the tallest embankment section. Boring B-1 was performed at the outboard toe of the embankment. Boring B-2 was performed at the crest of the embankment section. At the time the soil borings were performed, the East Bottom Ash Pond was receiving an inflow of Bottom Ash from the plant. The West Bottom Ash Pond did not contain standing water.

Boring B-2 encountered approximately 12 feet of embankment fill consisting of lean clay with varying amounts of sand, and sandy silt, to about elevation 389.5. Beneath the embankment fill, and within Boring B-1, a layer of stiff fat and lean clay was encountered to elevations of approximately 372 to 376 feet. Below the clay, the soils contained a 1 to 2 foot thick transitional layer of loose clayey sand and sandy silt deposits, grading to deposits of loose to medium dense poorly graded sand and silty sand containing varying amounts of gravel to the termination depths of the borings.

5.4 Water Level Observations

The borings were observed while drilling for the presence and level of groundwater. Groundwater was encountered within the sand deposits at depths of approximately 17.5 feet in Boring B-1, and at 25.1 feet in Boring B-2, which correspond to elevations of about 372.2 and 372.3 feet, respectively. At the time the borings were performed, the West Bottom Ash Pond was not in service, and was not filled with standing water.

A groundwater monitoring well was installed in an offset hole within the embankment approximately 10 feet south of Boring B-2 to a depth of about 15 feet below the ground surface. At the time of installation, no water was encountered within the well. The West Bottom Ash Pond was returned to service the week of September 6, 2015. A water reading within the well, obtained on October 13, 2015, indicated water at a depth of 3.36 feet below the top of the well cover, corresponding to a water elevation of about 394.2 feet. This elevation approximately matches the



minimum normal operating elevation of the West Bottom Ash Pond. The West Bottom Ash Pond contained standing water at the time of this water reading.

Groundwater level fluctuations occur due to seasonal variations in the amount of rainfall, runoff, ash pond levels, river levels, and other factors not evident at the time the borings were performed. In addition, perched or trapped water can develop over low permeability soils. Therefore, groundwater levels at other times in the life of the ponds may be higher or lower than the levels indicated on the boring logs.

5.5 Laboratory Testing Summary

A summary of the laboratory tests results are included in the following tables. The testing program and test results are presented in Appendix B. Abbreviations used in the tables are as follows:

- USCS = United Soil Classification System
- LL = Liquid Limit
- PI = Plasticity Index
- UU = Unconsolidated Undrained Triaxial Test
- CU = Consolidated Undrained Triaxial Test
- φ = Soil Internal Angle of Friction
- C = Soil Cohesion
- Effective = Effective Stress Parameters
- Total = Total Stress Parameters

The test results are presented for embankment fill and native soils samples collected during the field exploration.

Embankment Fill

	Sampla	USCS			ы		CU Eff	fective	CUT	Fotal
Boring	Sample Depth (ft)	Туре	LL (%)	PI (%)	UU C (tsf)	φ (deg)	C (tsf)	φ (deg)	C (tsf)	
B-2	0-2	CL	28	13						
B-2	4-6	ML	19	3		29.1	0.12	19.4	0.22	



	Somulo	USCS			Ы		CU Ef	fective	CU -	Total
Boring	Sample Depth (ft)	Туре	LL (%)	PI (%)	UU C (tsf)	φ (deg)	C (tsf)	φ (deg)	C (tsf)	
B-1	2-4	СН	69	43						
B-1	8-10	CL	42	20		34.4	0.05	22.0	0.11	
B-1	14-16	CL	28	10	1.26					
B-2	10-12	CL	30	9	3.85					
B-2	16-18	CL	35	20						

Native Soils

6.0 GEOTECHNICAL ANALYSES

6.1 Slope Stability

To evaluate the stability existing embankment slope, slope stability analyses were performed on the selected "critical" cross-section of the western dike. The critical section was selected based on the tallest embankment height. During the planning of the geotechnical exploration, the critical section was considered to be about 2/3 of the way south along the West Bottom Ash Pond embankment, where the borings were drilled; however, considering the provided topographic mapping, the final cross-section used in analyses is about 3/4 of the way south along the embankment to represent the tallest dike section. The location of this cross-section is shown on Exhibit A-3.

Previous documents for the Rockport Bottom Ash Complex indicate approximately 2H:1V inboard and 2.5H:1V outboard slopes. However, based on our site visits and provided topographic information, the outboard slopes generally range from about 5H:1V to 6H:1V. The existing ground surface was developed from topographic survey mapping provided by AEP, which was performed by Henderson Aerial Surveys, Inc. dated November 10, 2007. The geometry of the inboard slopes and bottoms of the pond were estimated using the 1977 design drawings.

Strength parameters were developed based on the results of the field and laboratory testing. Soil profiles were developed based on subsurface conditions interpreted from the borings. The soil parameters used for the slope stability analyses are summarized in the following table and included on their respective slope stability summary exhibits in Appendix D.

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Terracon Project No. N4155126

Material	Unit Weight (pcf)	Effective Strength Parameters			
Material	onit weight (poi)	φ (deg)	C (psf)		
Embankment Fill	130	29	50		
Stiff Clay	123	34	50		
Loose Sand	115	30	0		
Medium Dense Sand	123	33	0		

The following general cases were analyzed:

- Long Term, Steady-State at Maximum Storage Pool Elevation 396 feet This case represents the expected maximum normal operating elevation.
- Long Term, Steady-State at Maximum Surcharge Pool Elevation 398 feet This case represents a long-term condition when the pond is completely filled to top of dike and represents an extreme case.
- Seismic For this case, seismic loading was applied to the "Long Term, Steady-State at Maximum Storage Pool Elevation 396 feet" case and performed using a horizontal seismic coefficient of 0.22, based on the 2008 Peak Ground Acceleration with 2% Probability of Exceedance in 50 Years.

The stability analyses were performed using the computer program Slope/W 2012 (Version 8.0.10) developed by Geo-Slope International, Ltd. Spencer's Method was used in the program to perform 2-Dimensional limit equilibrium slope stability analyses with a deterministic approach. Water levels within the embankment were estimated based on piezometric information from the borings during drilling, and from well readings after the borings were performed.

The analyzed factors of safety (FoS) for each case, as well as the minimum FoS values as outlined in the mostly recently mandated USEPA CCR rules, are presented in the following table. Detailed graphical summaries showing the cross-section and critical trial failure surfaces are presented in Appendix D. It should be noted that a minimum failure depth of 5.0 feet was specified to eliminate reporting of local, surficial failure surfaces.

Slope Stability Case	from Slop	ctor of Safety be Stability Iysis	Required Minimum Factor of	Exhibits ¹
	Exterior	Interior	Safety	
Long Term, Maximum Surcharge Pool Loading	4.2	2.1	1.4	D-1, D-2
Long-Term, Maximum Storage Pool Loading	4.3	1.9	1.5	D-3, D-4
Long-Term with Seismic Loading	1.6	1.0	1.0	D-5, D-6

Summary of Stability Analysis Results – Section A-A'

1. Refers to exhibit designation of slope stability output included in Appendix D of this submittal.

In addition, the CCR rules require that for dikes constructed of soils with a susceptibility to liquefaction, the calculated factor of safety against liquefaction must equal or exceed a value of 1.20. The west dike is constructed predominantly of lean clay containing varying amounts of sand and is not considered to be susceptible to liquefaction.

Based on the analyses performed to date, it is the conclusion of Terracon that the subject impoundment satisfies all of the minimum slope stability factor of safety values required by the CCR rules.

7.0 HYDROLOGIC AND HYDRAULIC ANALYSIS

As stated previously, the required hydrologic and hydraulic analysis for the Rockport Plant Bottom Ash Pond Complex is being submitted in a separate report.

8.0 GENERAL COMMENTS

The analysis and recommendations presented in this report are based upon the data obtained from the borings performed at the indicated locations and from other information discussed in this report. This report does not reflect variations that may occur between borings, across the site, or due to the modifying effects of construction or weather. The nature and extent of such variations may not become evident until during or after construction. If variations appear, we should be immediately notified so that further evaluation and supplemental recommendations can be provided.

The scope of services for this project does not include either specifically or by implication any environmental or biological (e.g., mold, fungi, bacteria) assessment of the site or identification or



prevention of pollutants, hazardous materials or conditions. If the owner is concerned about the potential for such contamination or pollution, other studies should be undertaken.

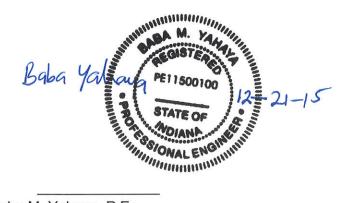
This report has been prepared for the exclusive use of our client for specific application to the project discussed and has been prepared in accordance with generally accepted geotechnical engineering practices. No warranties, either express or implied, are intended or made. Site safety, excavation support, and dewatering requirements are the responsibility of others. In the event that changes in the nature, design, or location of the project as outlined in this report are planned, the conclusions and recommendations contained in this report shall not be considered valid unless Terracon reviews the changes and either verifies or modifies the conclusions of this report in writing.

Geotechnical Engineering Report AEP Rockport Bottom Ash Complex Certification Rockport, Indiana December 21, 2015 Terracon Project No. N4155126



9.0 P.E. CERTIFICATION

Based on the site reconnaissance visit, review of previous analyses, field and laboratory testing, and the slope stability analysis performed by Terracon personnel, I hereby certify that the factors of safety for slope stability for the Rockport Plant Bottom Ash Pond Complex meet or exceed the minimum required factors of safety, in accordance with requirements of Section 257.73 of the USEPA CCR Rules.



Baba M. Yahaya, P.E. Certifying Engineer PE11500100

APPENDIX A FIELD EXPLORATION

Geotechnical Engineering Report

AEP Rockport Bottom Ash Complex Certification Rockport, Indiana December 21, 2015 Terracon Project No. N4155126



Field Exploration Description

The subsurface exploration consisted of drilling and sampling two (2) borings at the site to depths of about 35 to 44 feet below existing grades. The boring locations were staked in the field by Terracon personnel using existing site features as references. Elevations of the ground surface at each boring location were provided by Chamness Land Surveying. Ground surface elevations indicated on the logs are rounded to the nearest 0.1 foot. Latitude and longitude information was determined from Google Earth based on location information provided by Chamness Land Surveying. The locations and elevations of the borings and test pits should be considered accurate only to the degree implied by the means and methods used to define them. The approximate boring locations are indicated on the attached Boring Location Plan.

The borings were drilled with a track-mounted rotary drill rig using continuous flight hollow-stem augers to advance the boreholes. Samples of the soil encountered in the borings were obtained using the split barrel sampling procedures or Shelby tube (push-tube) samplers.

An observation well was installed in an offset hole within the embankment. The screened interval for the well was determined in the field based on the subsurface conditions encountered in Boring B-2. A well completion record for this well has been included in this appendix.

In the split-barrel sampling procedure, the number of blows required to advance a standard 2-inch O.D. split-barrel sampler the last 12 inches of the typical total 18-inch penetration by means of a 140-pound auto-hammer with a free fall of 30 inches, is the standard penetration resistance value (SPT-N). This value is used to estimate the in-situ relative density of cohesionless soils and consistency of cohesive soils.

An automatic SPT hammer was used to advance the split-barrel sampler in the borings performed on this site. A significantly greater efficiency is achieved with the automatic hammer compared to the conventional safety hammer operated with a cathead and rope. This higher efficiency has an appreciable effect on the SPT-N value. The effect of the automatic hammer's efficiency has been considered in the interpretation and analysis of the subsurface information for this report.

In the push-tube sampling procedure, a thin-walled tube is hydraulically pushed into the soil.

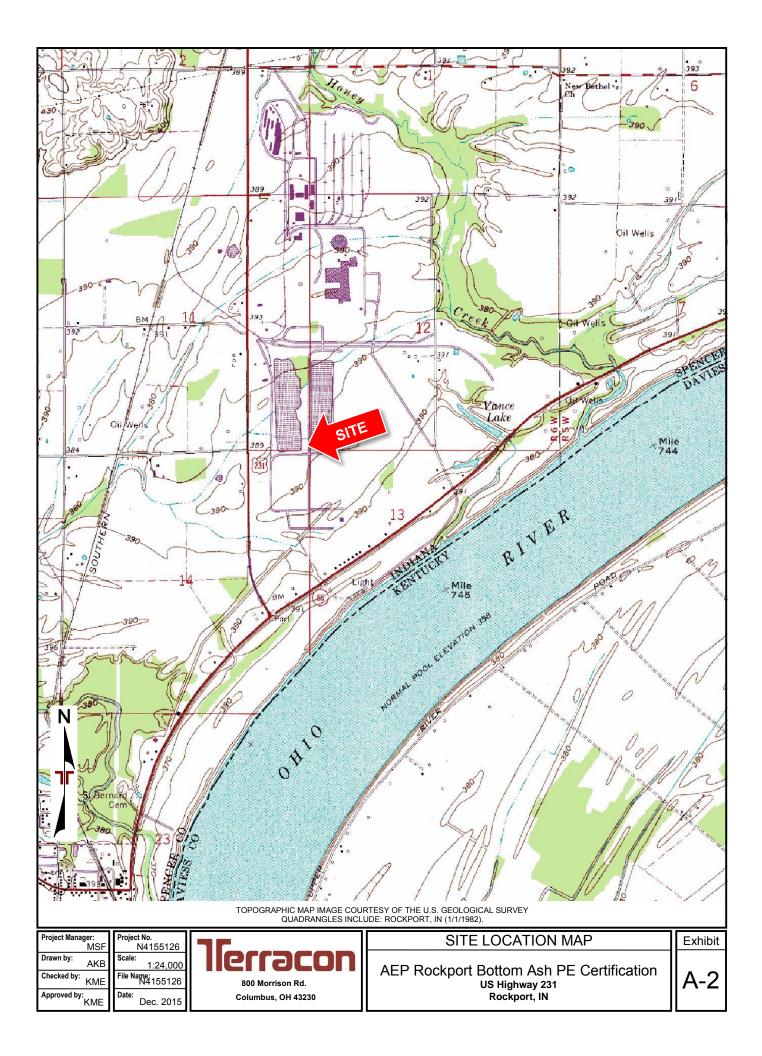
The samples were tagged for identification, sealed to reduce moisture loss, and taken to our laboratory for further examination, testing, and classification. Information provided on the boring logs attached to this report includes soil descriptions, consistency evaluations, boring depths, sampling intervals, and any groundwater conditions. The borings were backfilled with cement/bentonite grout prior to the drill crew leaving the site.

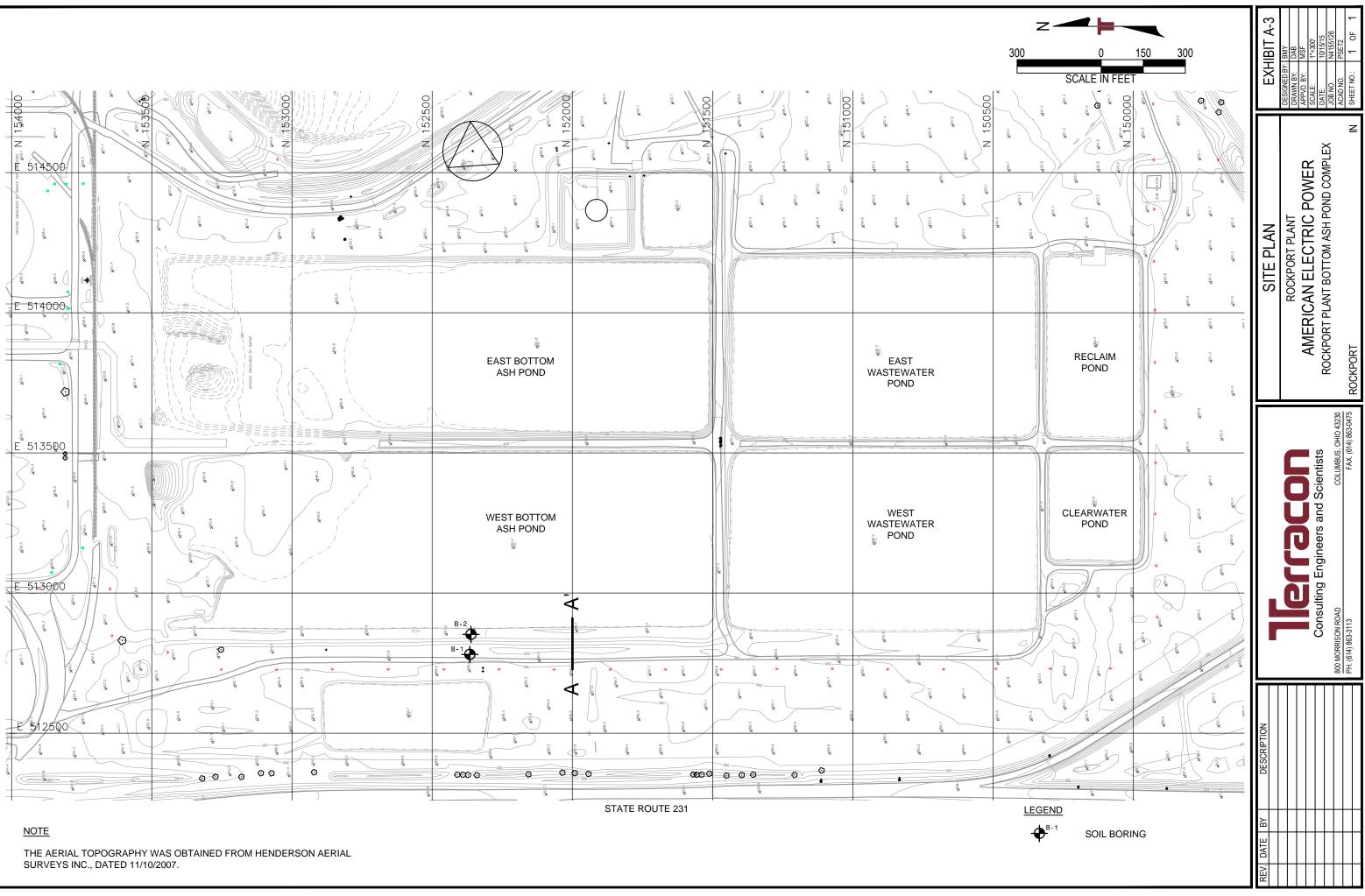
A field log of each boring/test pit was prepared by a Terracon engineer. These logs included visual classifications of the materials encountered during drilling, as well as the engineer's interpretation of the subsurface conditions between samples. Final boring logs included with this report

Geotechnical Engineering Report AEP Rockport Bottom Ash Complex Certification Rockport, Indiana December 21, 2015 - Terracon Project No. N4155126



represent the engineer's interpretation of the field logs and include modifications based on laboratory observation and tests of the samples.





		BORING L	OG NO. B-′	1						Page	1 of 2
PR	OJECT: Rockport Plant Impoundment	t Certification	CLIENT: Amer Colur	ican	Elec	tric	Pov	ver		Ŭ	
SIT	·E:		Colui	nbus	, On	10					
0.1	Rockport, Indiana										
OG	LOCATION See Exhibit A-3			(;	DNS DNS	ЪЕ	(In.)	т		RY (tsf)	ATTERBERG LIMITS
GRAPHIC LOG	Latitude: 37.918487° Longitude: -87.039045°			DEPTH (Ft.)	VATIO	<u>⊢</u> щ	'ERY	D TES	RESULTS	RATO	
GRAP			Surface Elev.: 389.7 (Ft.)	DEP.	WATER LEVEL OBSERVATIONS	SAMPLE TYPE	RECOVERY (In.)	FIEL	REG	LABORATORY TORVANE/HP (tsf)	LL-PL-PI
	DEPTH 0.3 TOPSOIL (3")		ELEVATION (Ft.)		-0	ν 	œ			<u> </u>	
	SANDY FAT CLAY (CH), trace gravel, brown, s	stiff	/	_	-	X	14		-4-4 =7	3.0 (HP)	
				_	-	$\left(\right)$					
				_	-	X	12		-4-5 =8	1.0 (HP)	69-26-43
				_	-	$/ \setminus$				()	
				5-	-		18				
	6.0 LEAN CLAY (CL), trace sand, gray and brown,	ctiff	383.5	_	-	/					
		3011		_	-	X	24		-4-5 =7	2.0 (HP)	
				_		$/ \setminus$		IN.	-1	(11)	
				_			24				42-22-20
				10-	-						
				_	-	IV	24		-5-6 =8	1.25 (HP)	
				_		\square		IN.	-0		
				_		$ \rangle$	24		-5-6 =9	2.0 (HP)	
				_		$/ \setminus$		IN-	-9		
				15-			24				28-18-10
				_							
	47.5			_		V	24		-3-3 =6	1.25 (HP)	
	17.5 SANDY SILT (ML), brown, loose		372	_		\square		IN-	-0		
	18.5 <u>POORLY GRADED SAND (SP)</u> , brown, loose		371	_		V	18		-4-4 =8		
				20-		\square		IN	-0		
				_							
				_	-						
			366.5	_							
	POORLY GRADED SAND (SP), trace gravel, b	rown, medium dense		_		$ \rangle$	24		-8-9 =15		
				25-		\square		1	-15		
	Stratification lines are approximate. In-situ, the transition may be	e gradual.		Hamr	ner Typ	be: A	utomatio	с		1	I
	ement Method:	See Exhibit A-1 for descri	intion of field procedures	Notes:	:						
3.25	" Hollow Stem Auger	See Appendix B for desci	ription of laboratory								
Aband	onment Method:	procedures and additional See Appendix C for expla	Il data (if any).								
Bori	n backfilled with cement/bentonite grout upon pletion.	abbreviations.									
	WATER LEVEL OBSERVATIONS			Boring S	Started:	9/3/2	2015	в	Boring Corr	pleted: 9	4/2015
\square	Water encountered at 17.5 feet while sampling		acon	Drill Rig	: Track			C	Driller: Davi	s	
			ison Road bus, Ohio	Project	No.: N4	1551	26	E	Exhibit:	A-4	

Page 2 of 2

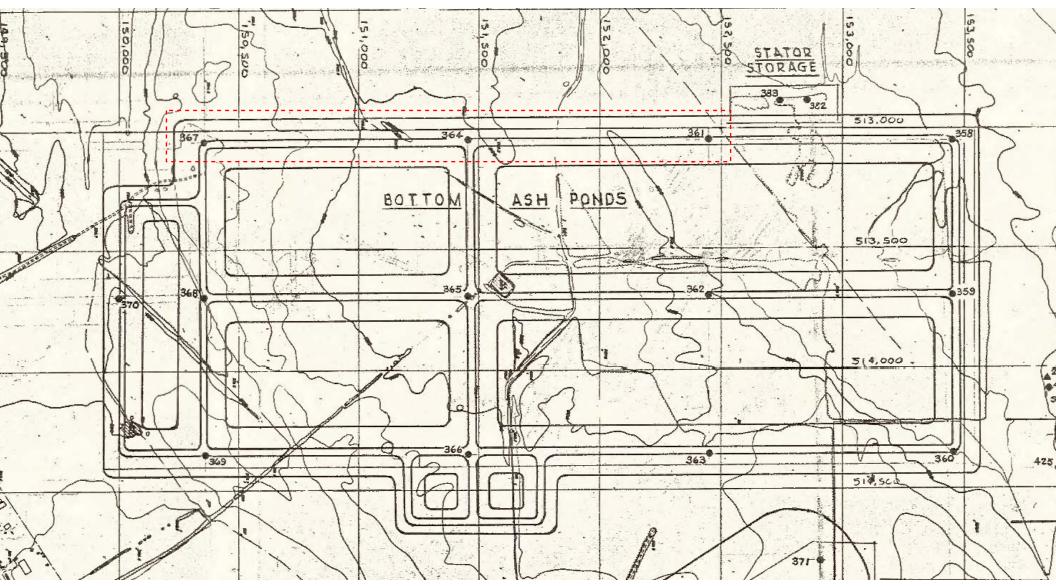
	E		UG NU. D-						Page	2 of 2
PR	OJECT: Rockport Plant Impoundment	Certification	CLIENT: Amer Colur	ican I nbus,	Elect , Ohi	tric io	Pow	ver		
SIT	E:									
	Rockport, Indiana									
ŋ	LOCATION See Exhibit A-3				NS	ЪЕ	и [.])		(tsf)	ATTERBERG LIMITS
СГС	Latitude: 37.918487° Longitude: -87.039045°			(Ft.)	-EVE	Ţ	۲ (I	IEST LTS	AP (
GRAPHIC LOG				DEPTH (Ft.)	ER I	SAMPLE TYPE	RECOVERY (In.)	FIELD TEST RESULTS	ANE	LL-PL-PI
GR			Surface Elev.: 389.7 (Ft.)	B	WATER LEVEL OBSERVATIONS	SAM	REC	ᇤᅭ	LABORATORY TORVANE/HP (tsf)	
	DEPTH POORLY GRADED SAND (SP), trace gravel, bro	own. medium dense	ELEVATION (Ft.)		-					
	(continued)	- ,		_						
				_						
				_		$\overline{)}$				
				_		Х	24	4-5-5-5 N=10		
				30–		$\langle \rangle$			_	
				_						
<u>.</u>	33.0 POORLY GRADED SAND (SP), trace gravel, bro	own medium dense	356.5	_						
	<u>r controllador on the for i</u> , indee gravel, on			_		V	24	4-6-7-7		
	35.0		354.5	25		$/ \setminus$		N=13		
	Boring Terminated at 35 Feet			35-						
	Stratification lines are approximate. In-situ, the transition may be	gradual.		Hamn	ner Typ	ie: Ai	utomatio	C		
Advan	ement Method:	See Evhibit A 1 for doc	ntion of field procedures	Notes:						
	" Hollow Stem Auger	See Exhibit A-1 for descri								
		See Appendix B for descr procedures and additiona	iption of laboratory I data (if any).							
		See Appendix C for expla abbreviations.	nation of symbols and							
	pletion.									
	WATER LEVEL OBSERVATIONS			Boring S	started:	9/3/2	2015	Boring Co	mpleted: 9/	4/2015
	Water encountered at 17.5 feet while sampling	lierr	acon	Drill Rig:	Track			Driller: Da	vis	
		800 Morri	ison Road us, Ohio	Project I		1551	26	Exhibit:	A-4	
		Columb	us, UHU	I I UJCULI	JU.: 1144	1001			/\- -	

		BORING L	OG NO. B-2	2					Page	1 of 2
PR	OJECT: Rockport Plant Impoundmen	t Certification	CLIENT: Amer Colur				Pov	ver	-	
SIT	E:				,					
	Rockport, Indiana				. <u> </u>					
ЭС	LOCATION See Exhibit A-3				NS EL	ЫП	ln.)	F	۲ (tsf)	ATTERBERG LIMITS
IIC L(Latitude: 37.918457° Longitude: -87.038804°			н (Ft	ATIC	F	ERY (JLTS	AT OF	
GRAPHIC LOG			Curfage Flaux 207 4 (Ft.)	DEPTH (Ft.)	WATER LEVEL OBSERVATIONS	SAMPLE TYPE	RECOVERY (In.)	FIELD TEST RESULTS	LABORATORY TORVANE/HP (tsf)	LL-PL-PI
5	DEPTH		Surface Elev.: 397.4 (Ft.) ELEVATION (Ft.)		N 0 B 8	SAI	REC	ш —	TOR	
	0.1_\					\setminus		6-10-14-16		
	FILL - LEAN CLAY (CL), trace sand, brown			_		Å	19	N=24		28-15-13
				_		\bigvee	4	15-12-10-1)	
	4.0		393.5	_		/		N=22		
	FILL - SANDY SILT (ML), brown			_						
	6.0		391.5	5 –			24			19-16-3
	FILL - SANDY LEAN CLAY (CL), trace gravel,	gray and brown	091.0	_		\setminus /				
	5" poorly graded sand seam from 6-6.4'			-		X	23	2-3-5-6 N=8		
	8.0 LEAN CLAY (CL), trace sand, gray, very stiff		389.5	-						
				-		X	24	3-7-10-17 N=17	3.25 (HP)	
				10-		$/ \setminus$				
				_			24			30-21-9
	12.0			_						
	LEAN CLAY (CL), brown, stiff					\bigvee	~ 1	3-4-6-8	1.5	
	14.0		383.5	_		\wedge	24	N=10	(HP)	
	SANDY LEAN CLAY (CL), trace gravel, gray a	nd orange, stiff	000.0	_		$\overline{\langle}$		2570	1.75	
				15-		X	24	3-5-7-9 N=12	(HP)	
				_						
				-		X	17	6-10-12-14 N=22	2.75 (HP)	35-15-20
				_		/ \				
				_	-		24			
				20-						
			376.5	20		\bigvee	24	3-4-4-5		
	CLAYEY SAND (SC), brown, loose					\wedge	24	N=8		
			374.5	_				3-3-4-5		
	POORLY GRADED SAND WITH SILT (SP-SM), trace gravel, brown	, loose	_		Å	23	N=7		
				_		\bigtriangledown	21			
				25–		\wedge		2-3-4-4		
	Stratification lines are approximate. In-situ, the transition may be	e gradual.		Hamr	ner Typ	e: A	utomati	с		
		See Exhibit A-1 for descri	ption of field procedures	Notes:						
3.25	Hollow Stem Auger	See Appendix B for descr	ription of laboratory	A mon	itoring v outh of t	well v he bo	vas insi pring.	talled in an offset	nole approxi	mately 10
Aband	mment Method	procedures and additional See Appendix C for expla	l data (if any).							
Borir	ng backfilled with cement/bentonite grout upon	abbreviations.								
	WATER LEVEL OBSERVATIONS			Boring S	Started	9/4/2	015	Boring	completed: 9	/4/2015
\square	Water encountered at 25.1 feet while sampling	ller	acon	Drill Rig		5,-1/2		Driller: [-	
	ncement Method: 55" Hollow Stem Auger donment Method: ring backfilled with cement/bentonite grout upon mpletion. WATER LEVEL OBSERVATIONS	- 800 Morr	ison Road bus, Ohio	Project l		1551	26	Exhibit:	A-5	
		Columb	103, UHU	, i ojecu	·····	.001			A-0	

BORING LOG NO. B-2

	TE: Rockport, Indiana LOCATION See Exhibit A-3 Latitude: 37.918457° Longitude: -87.038804° Surface Elev	UG NU. B-4	2					Page	2 of 2	
		t Certification	CLIENT: Amer Colur				Pov	wer		
SI										
ŋ	LOCATION See Exhibit A-3				R III	Щ	n.)		(tsf)	ATTERBERG LIMITS
GRAPHIC LOG	Latitude: 37.918457° Longitude: -87.038804°			DEPTH (Ft.)	WATER LEVEL OBSERVATIONS	SAMPLE TYPE	RECOVERY (In.)	FIELD TEST RESULTS	LABORATORY TORVANE/HP (tsf)	LL-PL-PI
Ъ			Surface Elev.: 397.4 (Ft.)	D	WA	SAN	REC	ᇤᄣ	TORY	
	25.5		ELEVATION (Ft.) 372			\bigtriangledown	21	N=7		
), trace gravel, brown,	, loose to	-		\bigcirc		6-6-5-4		
				_		Δ	24	N=11		
				- 30-		X	18	2-2-5-3 N=7		
				-		X	24	2-3-4-4 N=7		
	SILTY SAND (SM), brown, loose		365 363.5	-		X	19	1-2-2-2 N=4		
	SILTY SAND (SM), trace gravel, brown, loose		/	35-		X	8	2-3-3-4 N=6		
	38.0		359.5	-		X	17	2-2-2-4 N=4		
	POORLY GRADED SAND (SP), trace gravel, b	rown, loose to mediun	n dense	- 40-		X	1	3-4-5-5 N=9		
	42.0		355.5	40		X	9	3-5-6-5 N=11		
	POORLY GRADED SAND (SP), trace gravel, b	rown, medium dense	353.5	_		X	6	4-6-9-12 N=15		
<u></u>	Boring Terminated at 44 Feet		000.0							
	Stratification lines are approximate. In-situ, the transition may be	e gradual.		Hamr	ner Typ	e: Au	utomati	ic		
3.28 Aband Bor	cement Method: " Hollow Stem Auger onment Method: ing backfilled with cement/bentonite grout upon npletion.	See Exhibit A-1 for descrip See Appendix B for descrip procedures and additional See Appendix C for explar abbreviations.	iption of laboratory I data (if any).	Notes	:					
_	WATER LEVEL OBSERVATIONS			Boring S	Started:	9/4/2	015	Boring C	ompleted: 9	/4/2015
∇	Water encountered at 25.1 feet while sampling	llerr	acon	Drill Rig				Driller: D		
		800 Morri	son Road us, Ohio	Project		15512	26	Exhibit:	A-5	

MONITORING WELL	INSTALLATION RECORD
Job NameROCKPORT BOTTOM ASH PE CERTIFICA	
Job NumberN4155126Installation Date9-4	
Datum Flevation 397.56	Surface Elevation 397.56
Datum for Water Level Measurement TOP OF METAL WELI	_ COVER
Screen Diameter & Material 1" PVC SCHEDULE 40	Slot Size 0.010"
Riser Diameter & Material <u>1" PVC SCHEDULE 40</u> Granular Backfill Material <u>GLOBAL #5 SAND</u>	Borehole Diameter <u>6 5/8" O.D.</u> Terracon Representative ALMA BARATTA
Drilling Method 3 1/4" HSA	Drilling ContractorTERRACON
Flush Mounted Protective – Casing	
Well Cap -	$\neg \setminus$
Concrete Pad —	
Ground Surface	
Solid Riser	
Flush Joint	
Flush Joint	Length of Solid
	riser: <u>4.0'</u>
	Total Depth of Monitoring
Depth to Top of Bentonite Seal0.5'	Well: 14.4'
Bentonite Seal0.5	from TOC
Depth to Top of	
Primary Filter Pack 4.0'	
Screen —	Length of Screen and Bottom Cap.
Screen	10.0'
Total Depth Drilled Cap —	
(N	ot to Scale)
Portland/Bentonite Grout	
Bentonite Pellet Plug	
Granular Backfill	NOTE: LOCATION/ELEVATION DATA FROM CHAMNESS
	LAND SURVEYING ON 9/29/2015
Terraron	MONITORING WELL INSTALLATION RECORD
Consulting Engineers and Scientists	PROJECT NUMBER: N4155126
800 MORRISON ROAD COLUMBUS, OHIO 43230 PH. (614) 863-3113 FAX. (614) 863-0475	WELL NUMBER: B-2A DRAWING NUMBER: form-mw-b-2a CHECKED BY: KME



Extent of borings included for slope stability analyses

NOTE: This figure is from historical planning documents, and the points shown do not necessarily represent current conditions. Exhibit A-7

	EPTH			г —	7			_SUF				
FROM		SOIL STRATA SOIL DESCRIPTION AND REMARKS		TIME	TYPE	NO		EPTH M TO			0 3RC	
-		Topsoil	<u>*</u>						_	6.	• •	
·			<u>_</u>		┨────							1
1.0	11.0	Very stiff brown and gray silty c	1.0			-	+			<u> </u>	_	
		iciy still blown and gray stilly c			SS	1	<u> >.</u>	d 6.9	2	5 8	3 11	<u> </u>
		Very stiff brown and gray silty c	lay		SS	2	10.	011.5	5 6	8 13	14	+
	13.0						1	+	1	+		+
13.0		Firm brown silty fine sand			SS	3	15.	d16.5		5 5	6	+
	19.0						1	1	1	†	1	1
19.0	<u> </u>	Very loose brown silty fine sand			SS	4	20.0	21.5	1	2	2	
							[1		1	
	30.0	Very loose brown silty fine sand			SS	5	25.0	26.5	1	2	2	1
		· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·		T								†
30.0	34.0	Very dense dark brown silty fine s	and		SS	6	30.0	31.5	6	6 4 3	30	1
	34.U											
34.0	(1.0	Firm brown medium to coarse silty	sand		SS	7	35.0	36.5	9	10	13	
ļ'	41.0											
1.0		Firm brown silty fine sand			ss	8	40.q	41.5	9	11	13	16
4	44.0											
4.0	8.0	Firm brown medium and coarse sand		5	3S	9	45.0	46.5	8	11	19	16
48.0 51	1.5	Dense grayish brown silty fine to m sand	edium		s :	10	50.0	51.5	21	21	24	14
		Boring Terminated @ 51.5 3/17/77			·							
											†	
	<u> </u>		· 									
100 OF	DRILL	ING (Check One)	WEATHE	R OI	/erca	st 4	5 deg	grees		J	<u>-</u> t	
YXXXX	RR	odSIZEA	NON-DR	ILLIN	G T'IM	E (Hrs)					
		X WATER MUD XX	BORI	NG LA	YOUT			MO	VING			
NG SIZI	EN	8IT USED 2-7/8" Side Dischar										
л: 51 Пура	25 <u>8</u> ED SAM	/W LENGTH 5.0	WATERI	LEVEL								
AMPLE	ES: NO.	PLES: NOSIZE			@	<u> </u>		DATE		тт	IME	
 8 t AS	SES %	DЕРТН	CAVE-IN	DEPTH	ו:@			DATE		т	іме	

_

AW ENGINEERING TESTING COMPANY

TEST BORING FIELD RECORD

ROJECT: Rockport Site PROJECT NO W6-1482 BORING: BH=364

DATE	3/15/77

DRILLER: C. Powers CREW: J. Hardman/J. Selbe SURFACE ELEV. 389.5

<u>. </u>		SOIL STRATA			DEPTH				3RD		
TO	SOIL DESCRIPTION AND REMARKS	TIME	TYPE	NO.	FROM	то	6°'	6"	\$'"	REC	
			l								
- /	Topsoil										
1.4	1 and other alay traces		SS	1	5.0	6.5	4	6	7	16	
			 						c	12	
	Stiff brown and gray silty clay traces		<u>ss</u>	_2	10.0	<u> </u>		4.	0	<u>+</u> 2	
13,0	fine sand									17	
	Loose brown silty fine sand		SS	3	15.0	15.1				,	
1	Loose brown silty fine sand		SS	4	20.0	21.	3	3	3	8	
24.0	<u>10030 01000 </u>							<u>.</u>			
	The first to medium sand		SS	5	25.0	26.	6.	. 8	8	7	
{	Firm brown fille to heddam bung					-					
			55	6	30.0	31.	6	8	9	8	
	Firm brown fine to medium sand			<u>-</u>							
34.5					25 0	26	5	8	10	8	
	Firm brown medium to coarse sand		55		<u></u>			<u>`</u>		•	
					40.0	41	5	6	8	7	
	Firm brown medium to coarse sand		SS	8	40.0	41.					
43.0	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·							i		8	
	Loose brown medium to coarse sand & gra	avel	SS	9	45.0	46.	5 4	3	<u>د</u>	8	
47.0											
	right beam modium to coarse sand		SS	10	50.0	51.	5 8	9	13	8	
51.1	traces gravel										
	P. L. Terripoted @ 51.5 3/15/77							,			
	Boring Terminated e 5115 0/24			- 1							
		_									
									·		
			ļ								
					[·		
{			<u> </u>]		L			L	
	HING (Chark Oge) W	EATHER	70	degr	ees o	lear					
_											
		BORING	LAY	DUT			AOVIN	G	. <u> </u>		
		eHAULIN	IG WA	TER_			STAND	eY		~	
 1ZE	NW LENGTH 5' W	ATER LE		~		<u> </u>			_		
= 360 S 4	SIZE										
ES: N	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	AVE-IN D	ЕРТН:	Ę		DA	ATE		TIME		
SES, A	DEPTH	EMARKS	148	re mark	s should	be ex	plained	on the			
	24.0 34.5 34.5 51.5 51.5 51.5 51.5 51.5 51.5 51.5 5	1.4 Stiff brown and gray silty clay traces fine sand Stiff brown and gray silty clay traces 13.0 fine sand Loose brown silty fine sand 24.0 Firm brown fine to medium sand 24.0 Firm brown fine to medium sand 34.5 Firm brown fine to medium sand 34.5 Firm brown medium to coarse sand 43.0 Loose brown medium to coarse sand 43.0 Loose brown medium to coarse sand 43.0 Boring Terminated @ 51.5 3/15/77 Boring Size A N XX WATER NUD XX WATER MUD XX E	1.4 Stiff brown and gray silty clay traces fine sand Stiff brown and gray silty clay traces 13.0 fine sand Loose brown silty fine sand Ioose brown silty fine sand 24.0 Ioose brown fine to medium sand Firm brown fine to medium sand Ioose brown fine to medium sand 34.5 Firm brown fine to coarse sand Firm brown medium to coarse sand Ioose brown medium to coarse sand 43.0 Ioose brown medium to coarse sand Firm brown medium to coarse sand Ioose brown medium to coarse sand 51. Firm brown medium to coarse sand Firm brown medium to coarse sand Ioose gravel Boring Terminated @ 51.5 3/15/77 Boring Terminated @ 51.5 3/15/77 E BIT USED 2-7/8" Side DischargeHAULIN IZE NW LENGTH 5' W LENGTH 5' WATER LE SES: NO SIZE ECONING SES: NO SIZE ECONING	1.4 Stiff brown and gray silty clay traces SS fine sand SS Stiff brown and gray silty clay traces SS 13.0 fine sand SS Loose brown silty fine sand SS Loose brown silty fine sand SS Loose brown silty fine sand SS 24.0 SS Firm brown fine to medium sand SS 34.5 SS Firm brown fine to medium sand SS 34.5 SS Firm brown medium to coarse sand SS 43.0 SS Loose brown medium to coarse sand SS 47.0 SS Soring Terminated @ S1.5 3/15/77 Boring Terminated @ S1.5 3/15/77 Boring Terminated @ S1.5 3/15/77 SOULLING (Check One) WEATHER 70 Rod SIZE A NON-DRILLING XX WATER MUD XX BORING LAYCE SIZE SIZE SS SIZE CAVE IN DEPTH SES. NO CAVE IN DEPTH SIZE <td>1.4 </td> <td>1.4 </td> <td>1.4 Stiff brown and gray silty clay traces SS 1 5.0 6.5 fine sand SS 1 5.0 6.5 Stiff brown and gray silty clay traces SS 2 10.0 11.5 13.0 fine sand SS 3 15.0 16.5 Loose brown silty fine sand SS 3 15.0 16.5 Loose brown silty fine sand SS 4 20.0 21.4 24.0 SS 5 25.0 26.5 Firm brown fine to medium sand SS 5 25.0 26.5 Firm brown fine to medium sand SS 7 35.0 36.5 Firm brown medium to coarse sand SS 8 40.0 41.4 43.0 SS 10 50.0 51.5 Jose brown medium to coarse sand SS 10 50.0 51.5 Jiftra brown medium to coarse sand SS 10 50.0 51.5 Boring Terminated @ 51.5 3/15/77 S 2 2 2 Boring Terminated @ 51.5 3/15/77 S 2 2</td> <td>1.4 Stiff brown and gray silty clay traces SS 1 5.0 6.5 4 fine sand SS 1 5.0 6.5 4 Stiff brown and gray silty clay traces SS 2 10.0 11.5 3 13.0 fine sand SS 3 15.0 16.5 3 Loose brown silty fine sand SS 4 20.0 21.5 3 24.0 Eim brown fine to medium sand SS 5 25.0 26.5 6 Firm brown fine to medium sand SS 6 30.0 31.8 6 34.5 Firm brown medium to coarse sand SS 7 35.0 66.5 5 Firm brown medium to coarse sand SS 8 40.0 41.5 5 43.0 Ioose brown medium to coarse sand SS 10 50.0 51.5 8 Hirm brown medium to coarse sand SS 10 50.0 51.5 8 10 10 10 10 Boring Terminated @ 51.5 3/13/77 Ioose Ioose 10 10 <td< td=""><td>1.4 Stiff brown and gray silty clay traces SS 1 5.0 6.3 4 6. fine sand SS 1 5.0 6.3 4 6. 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APPENDIX B LABORATORY TESTING

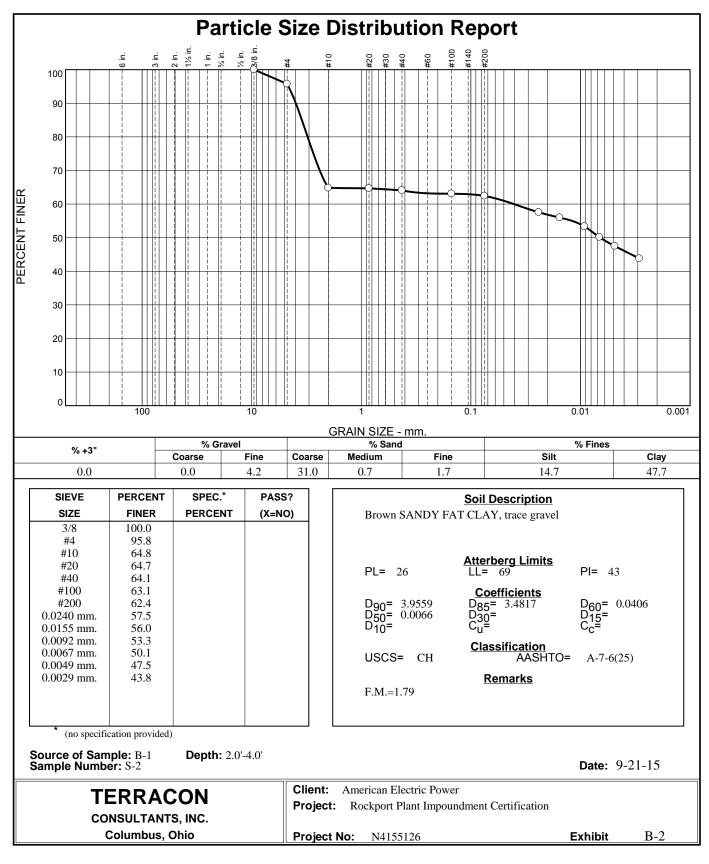
Geotechnical Engineering Report

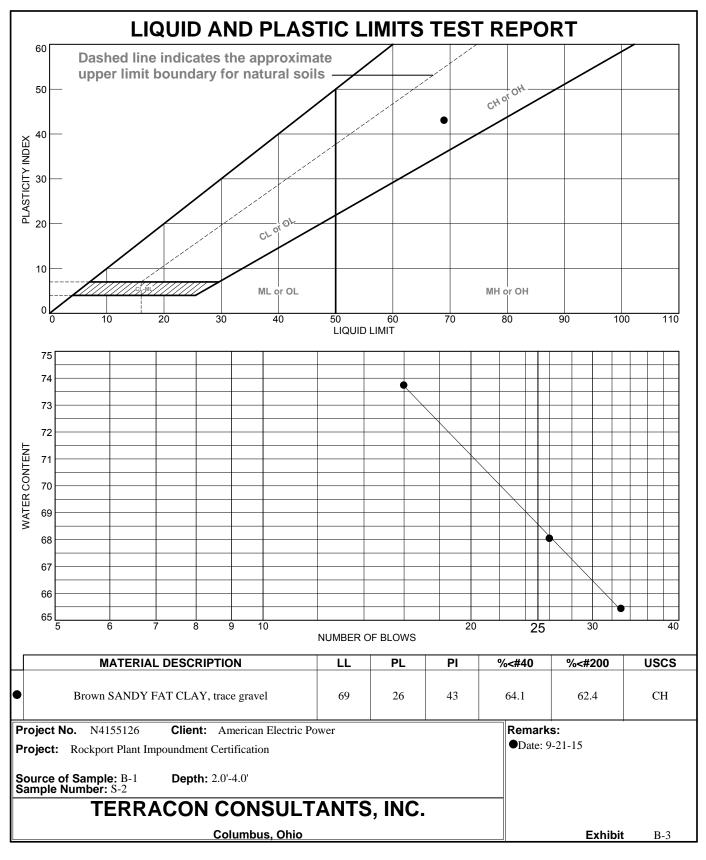
AEP Rockport Bottom Ash Complex Certification
Rockport, Indiana December 21, 2015
Terracon Project No. N4155126



Laboratory Testing

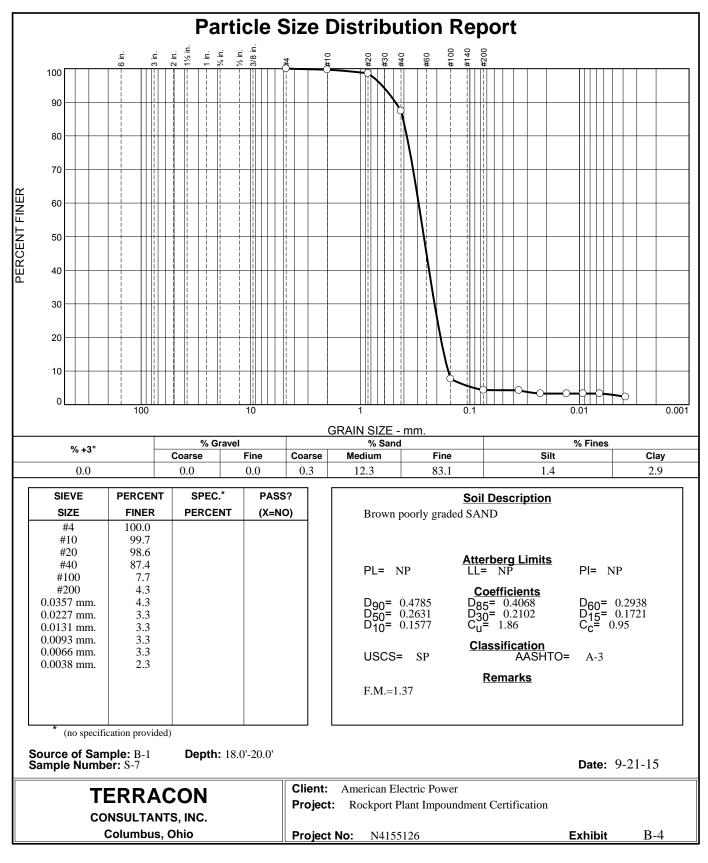
As a part of the laboratory testing program, the soil samples were classified in the field based on visual observation, and texture. The soil descriptions presented on the boring logs for native soils are in accordance with our enclosed General Notes and Unified Soil Classification System (USCS). A brief description of the Unified System is included in this report. Classification was predominantly by visual manual procedures. Moisture content, Atterberg Limits, grain size distribution, unconsolidated undrained triaxial, and consolidated undrained triaxial with porewater pressure measurements, were performed on selected samples. Testing followed ASTM procedures. The results of this laboratory testing are presented on the boring logs and laboratory data sheets are included in Appendix B.

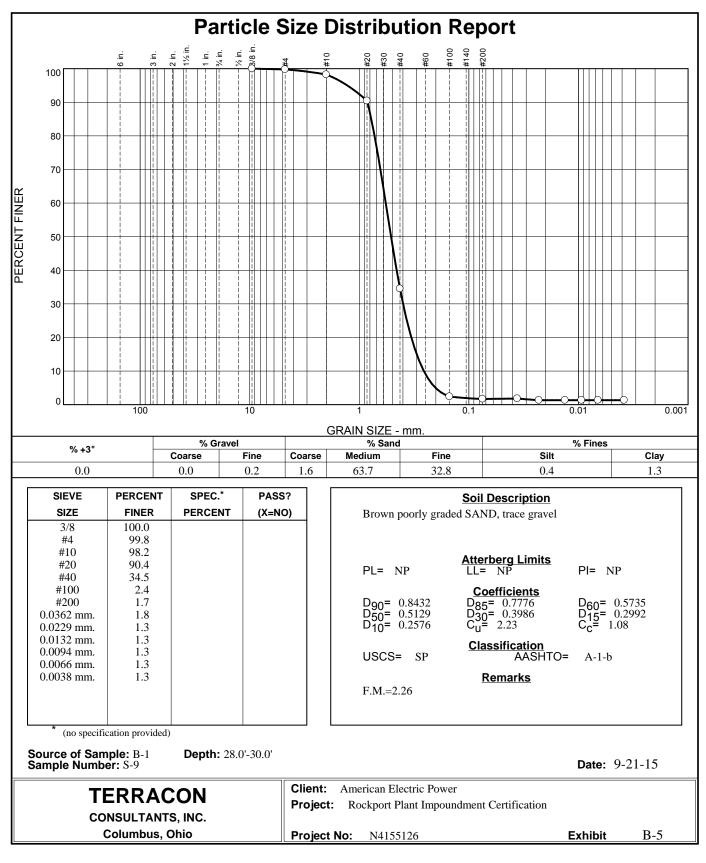


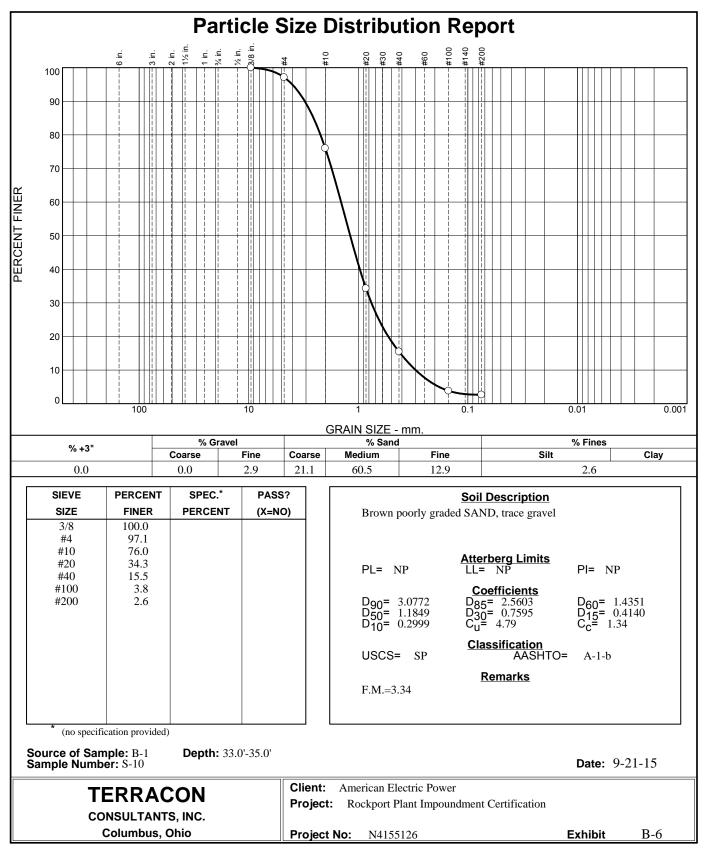


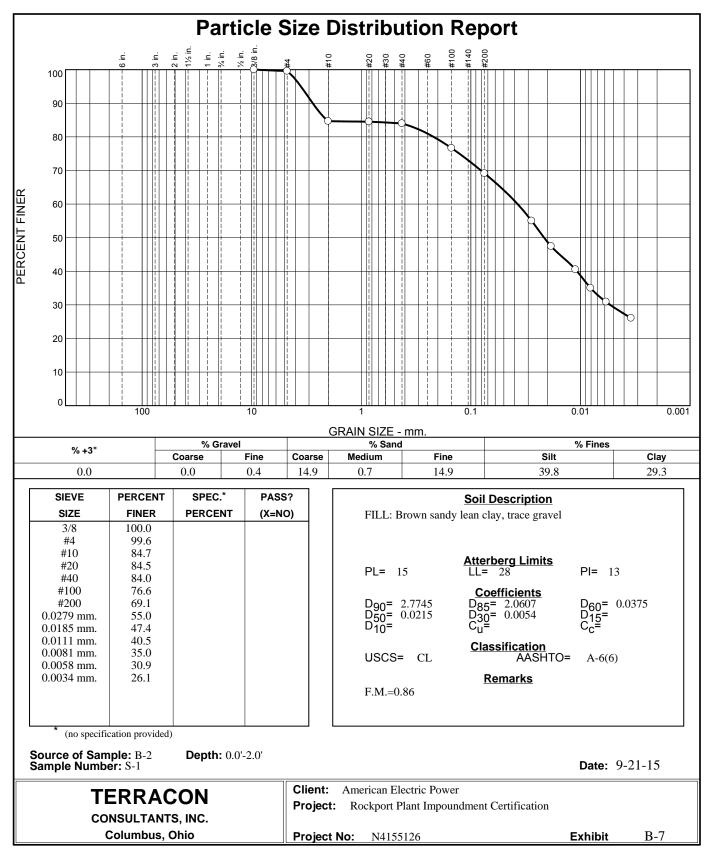
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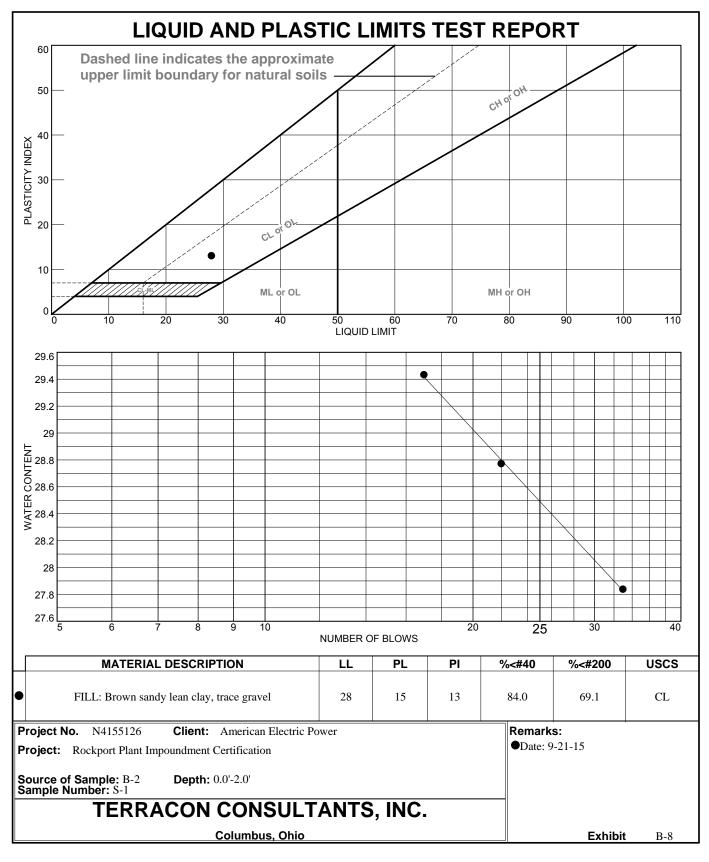
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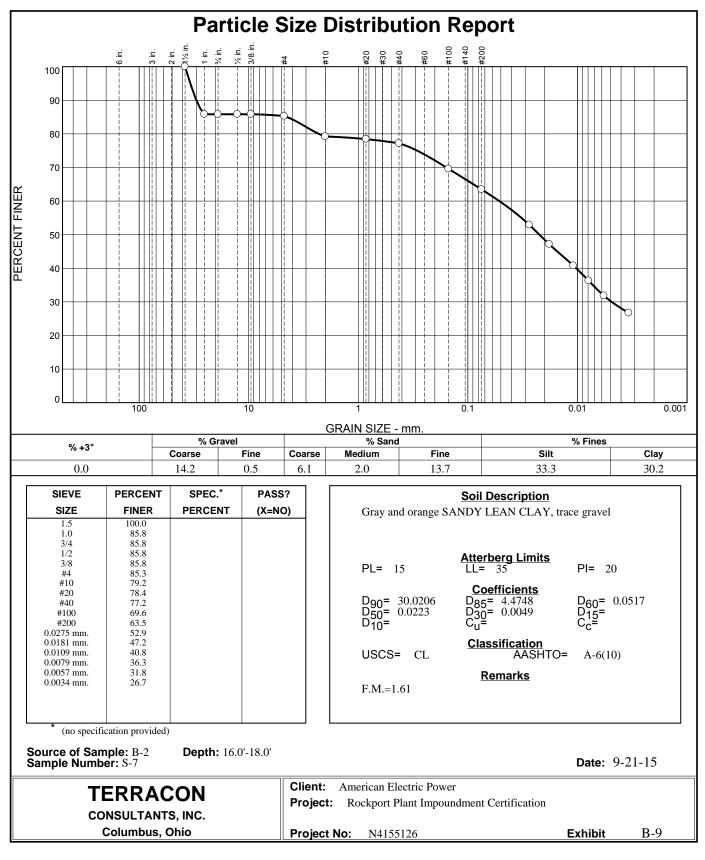


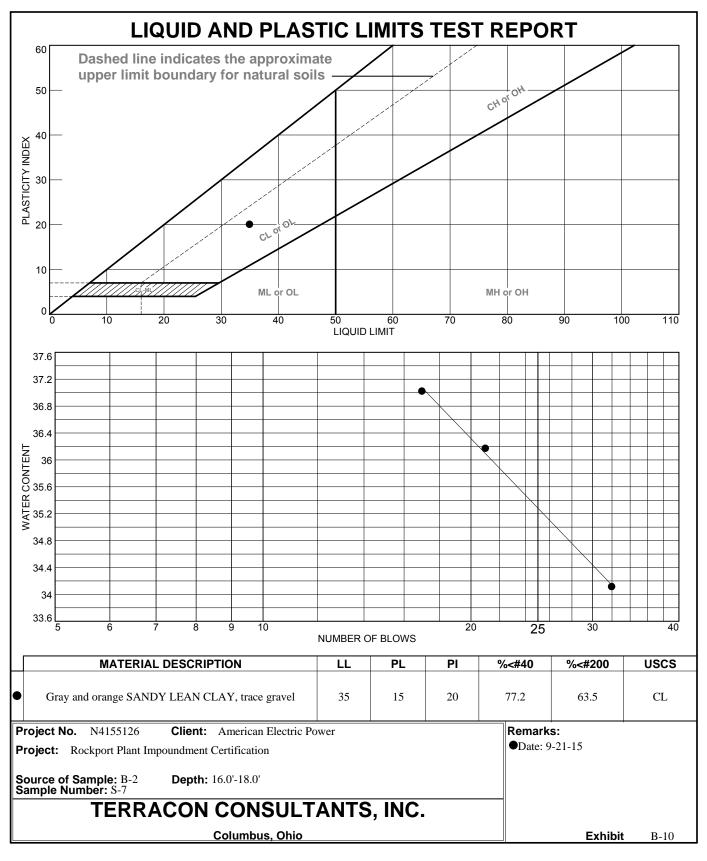




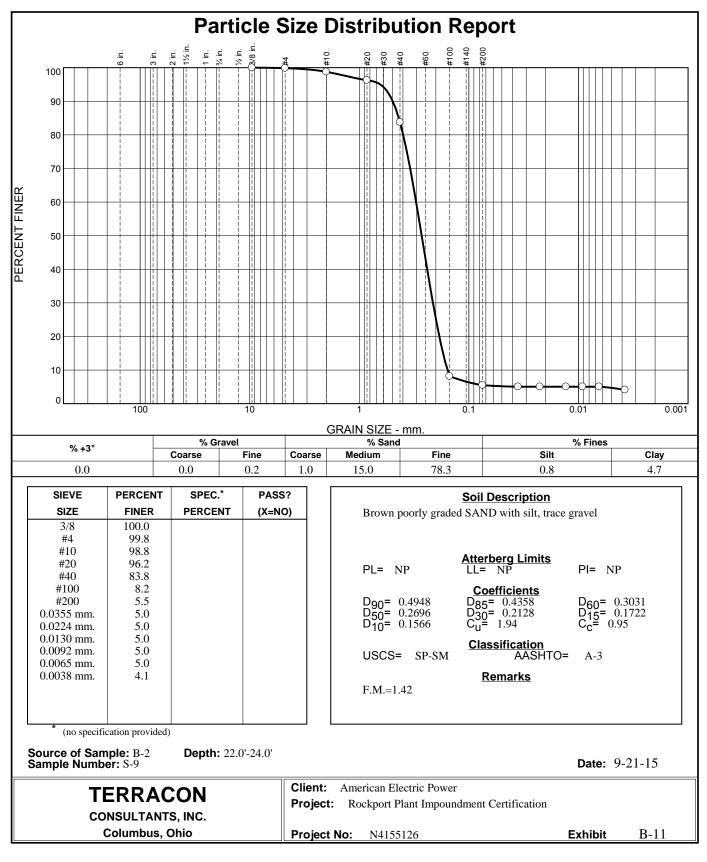


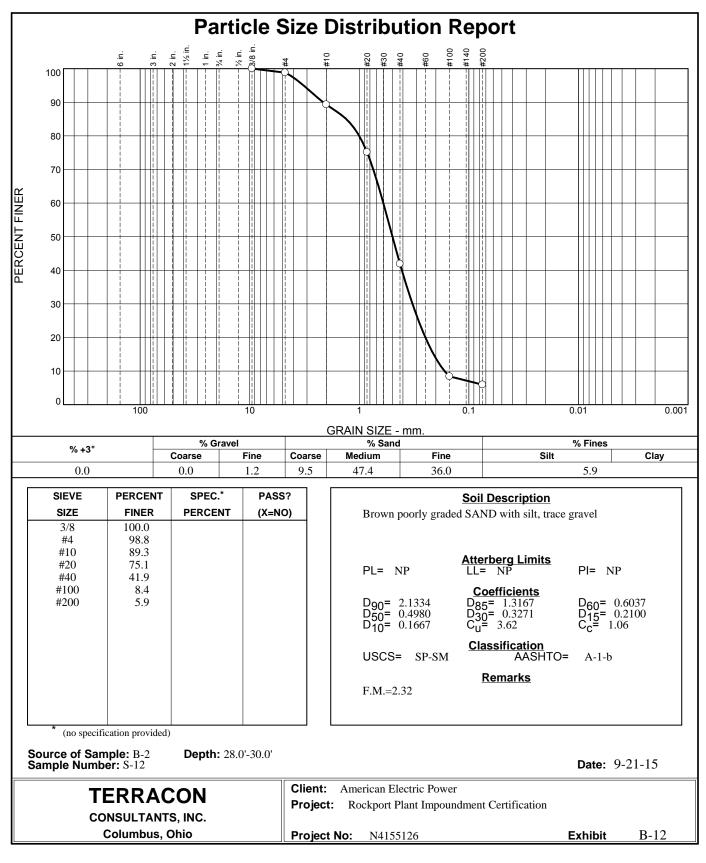
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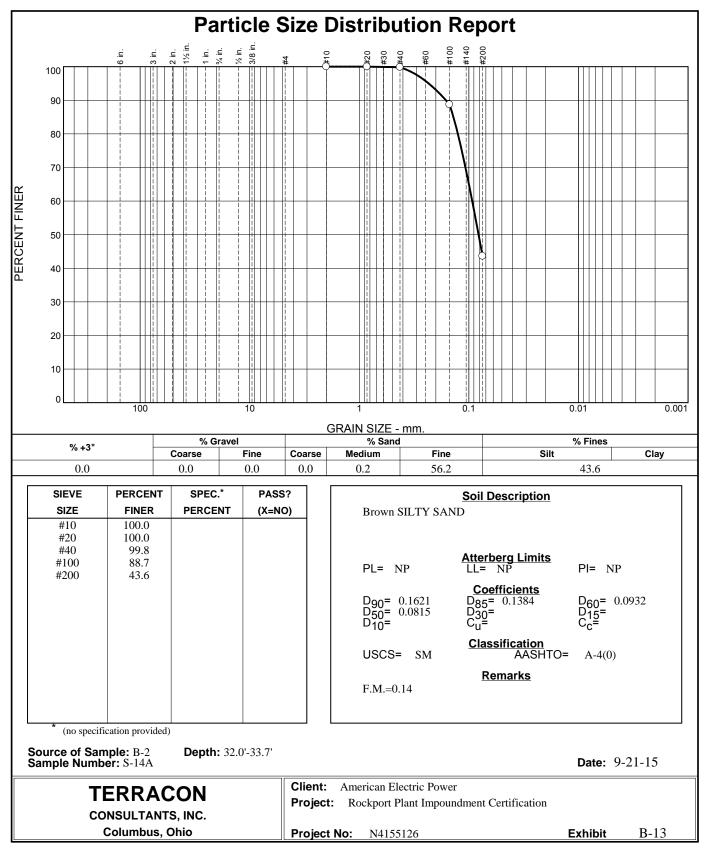


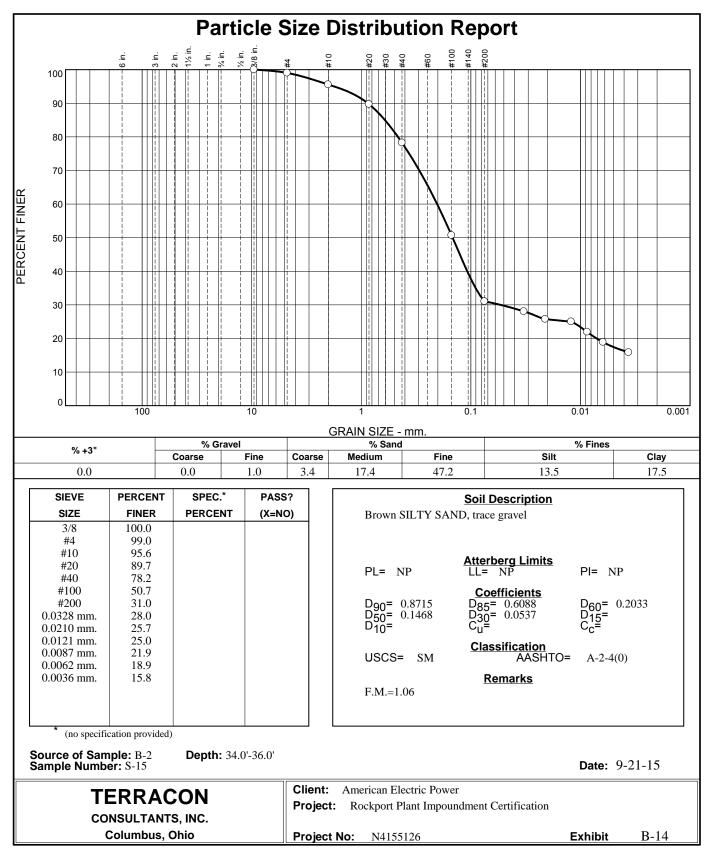


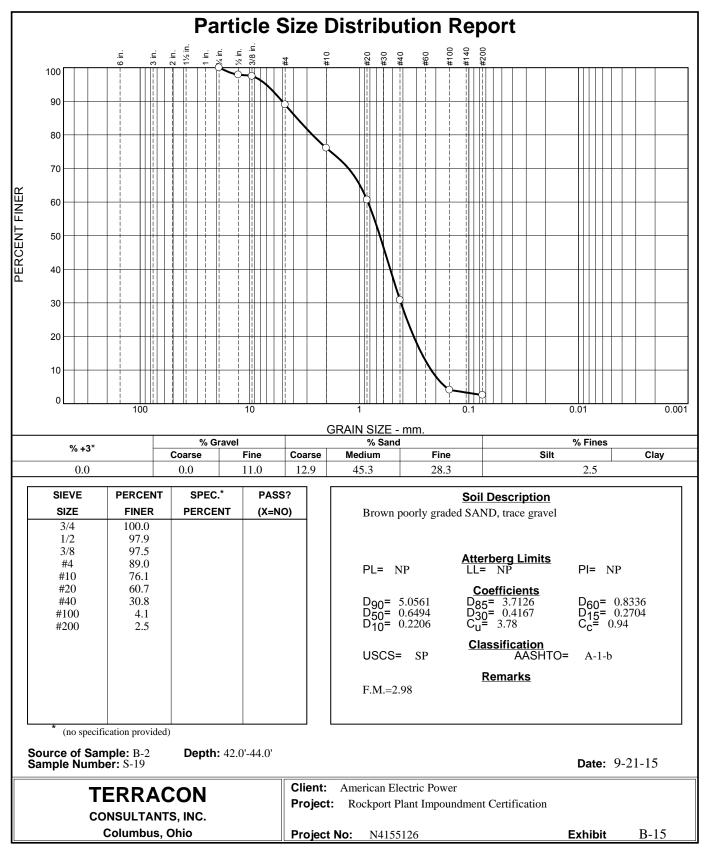
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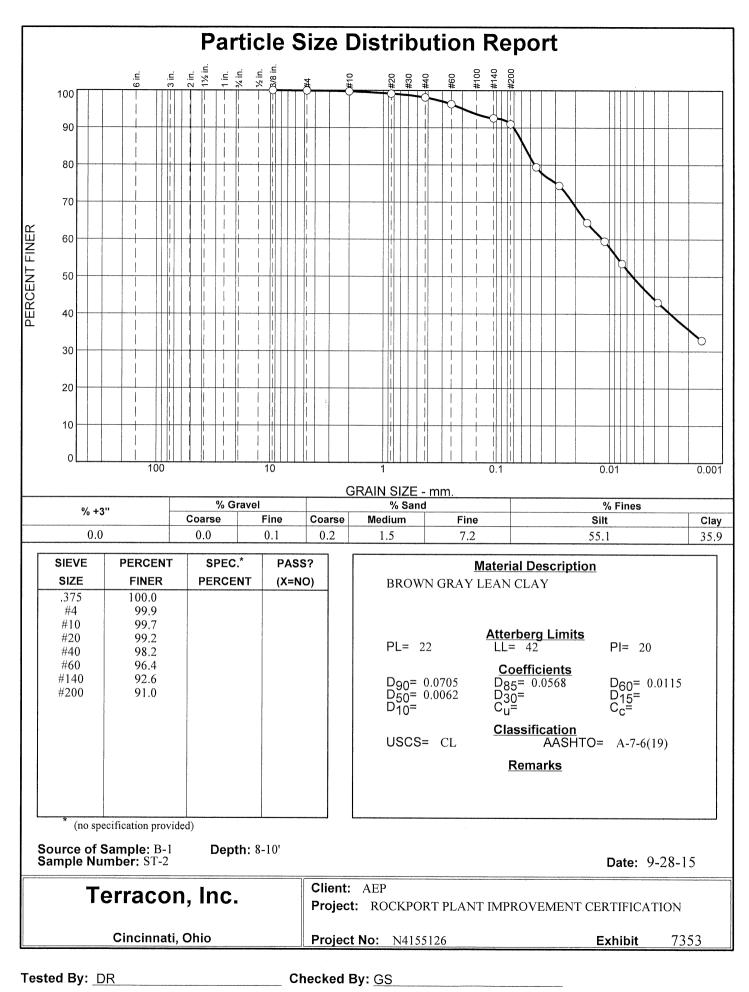




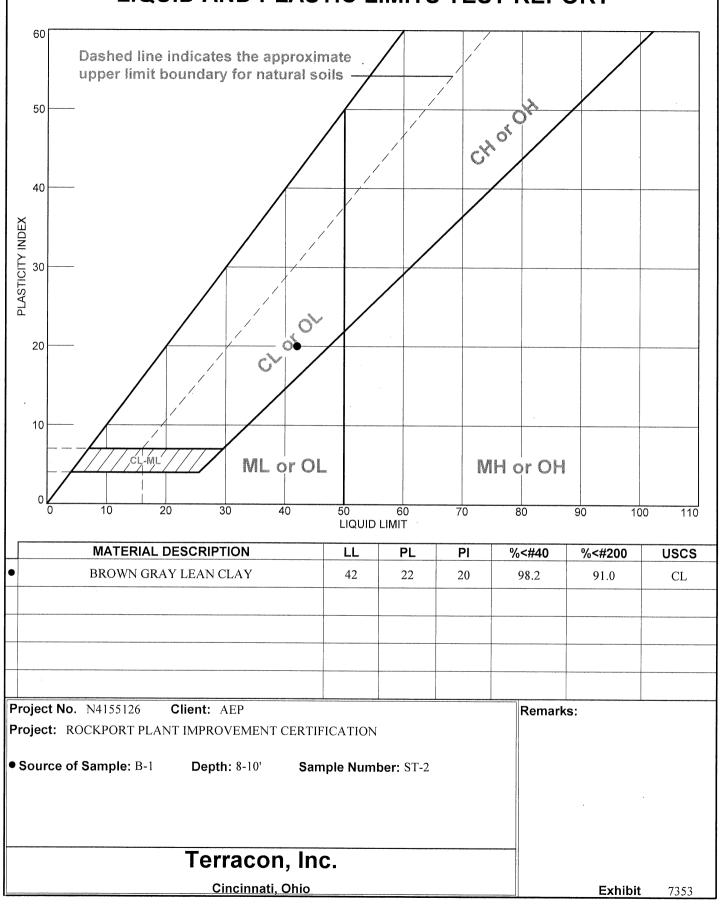


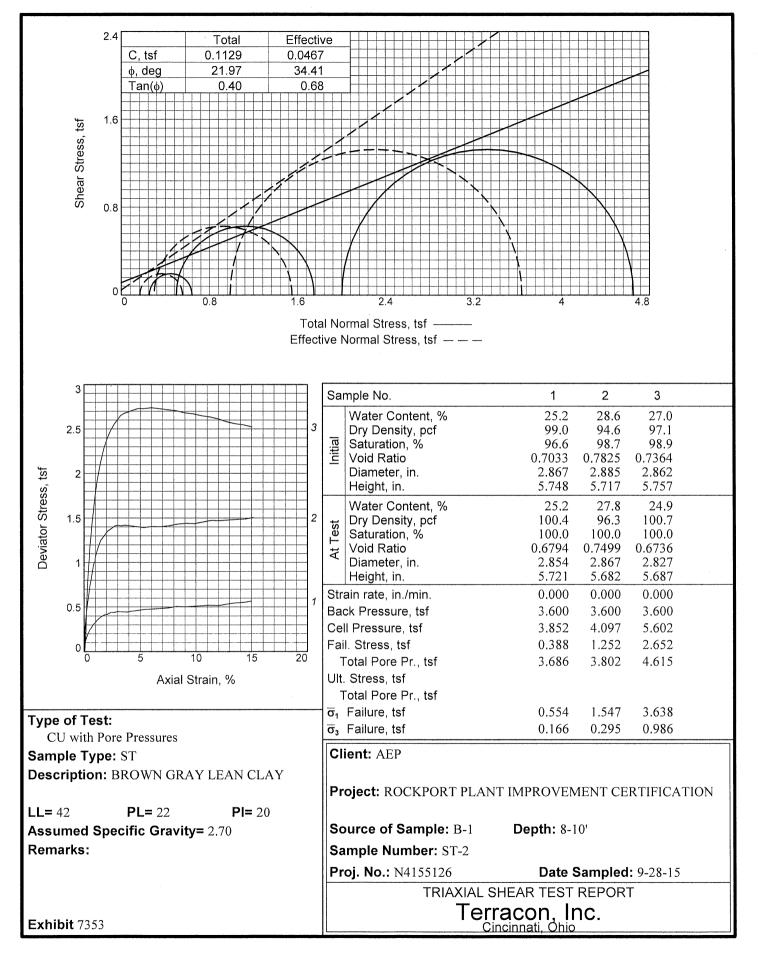


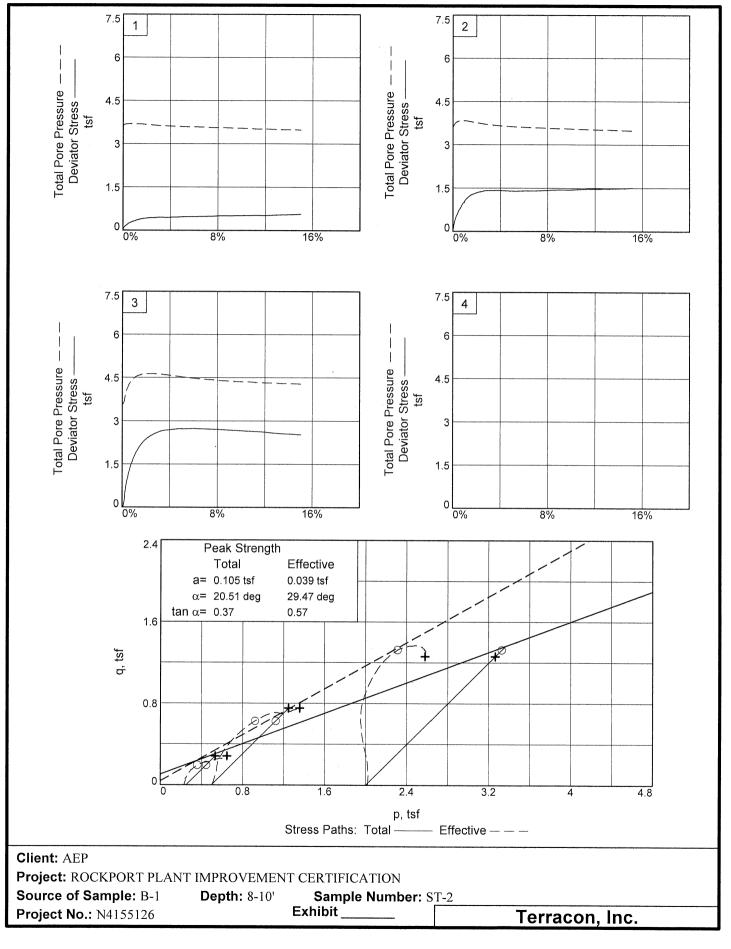


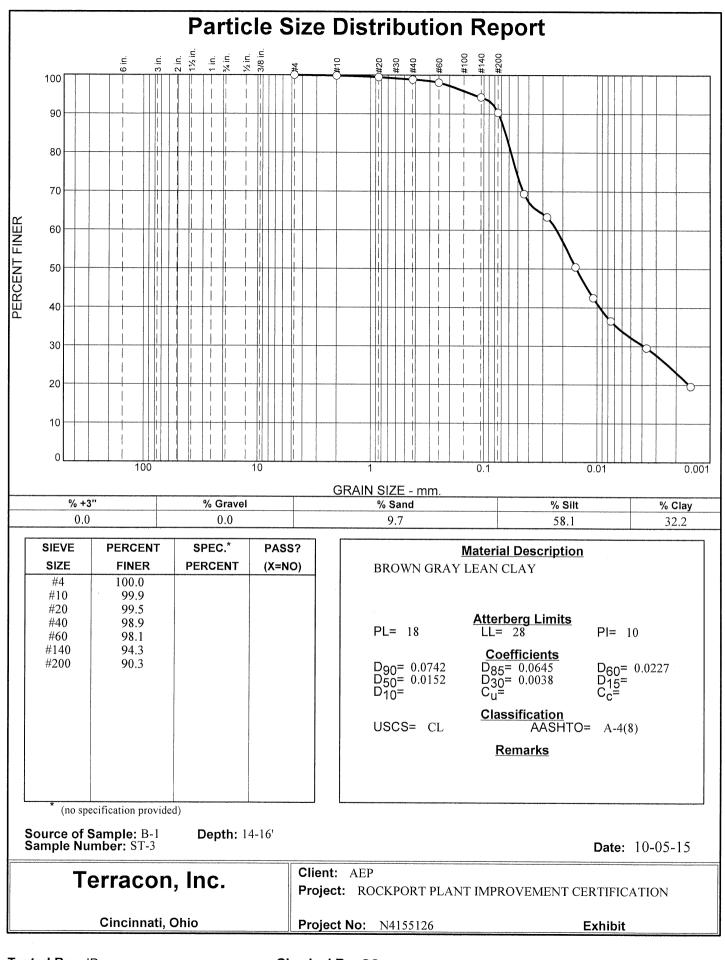


LIQUID AND PLASTIC LIMITS TEST REPORT









LIQUID AND PLASTIC LIMITS TEST REPORT

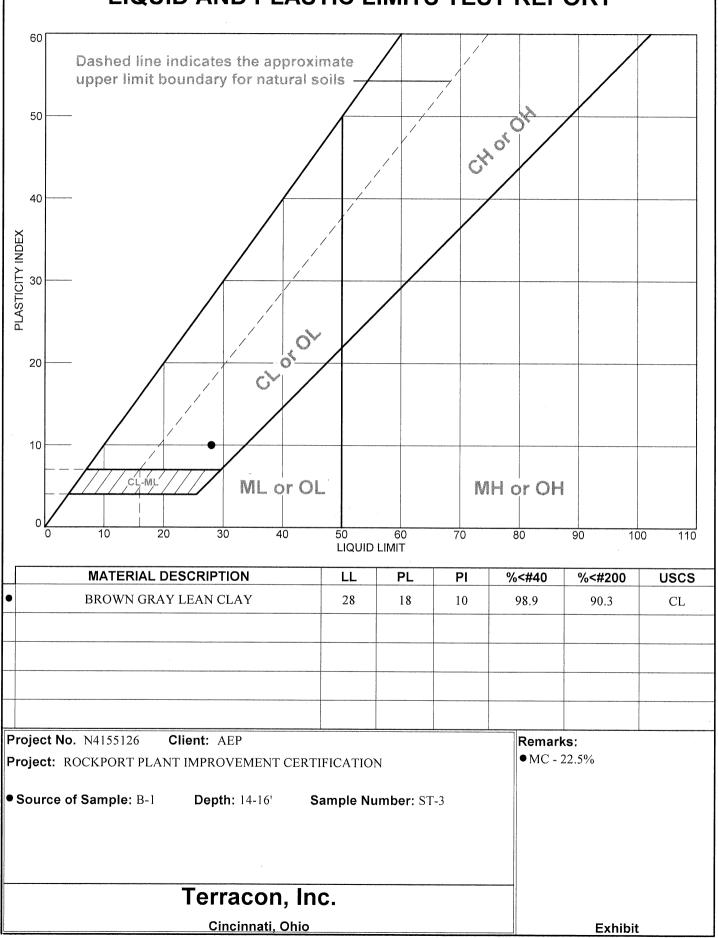
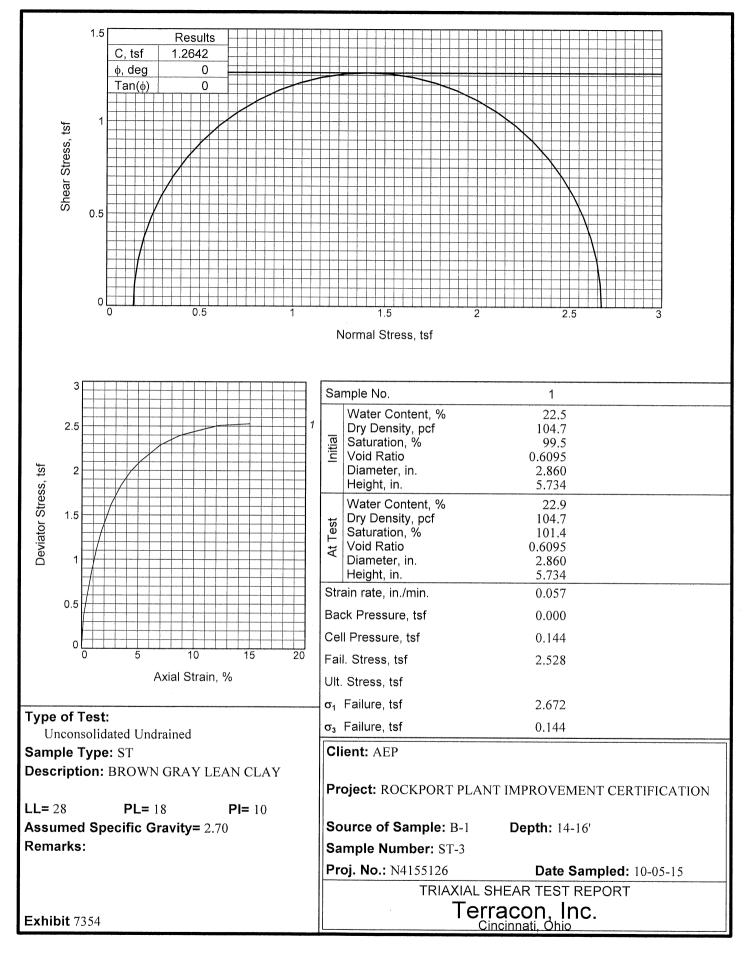
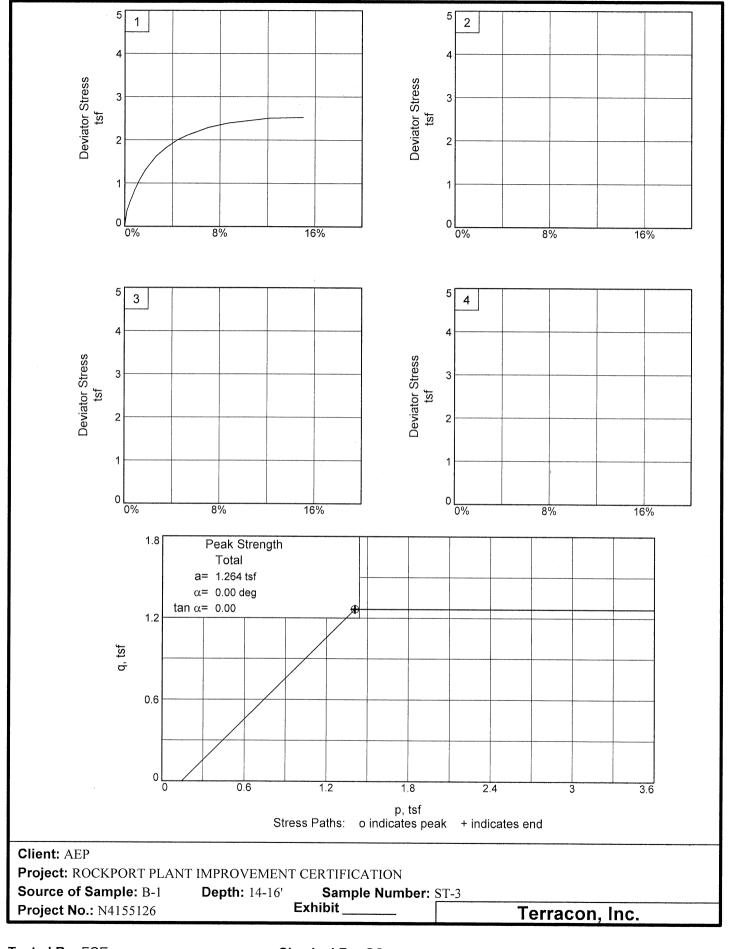
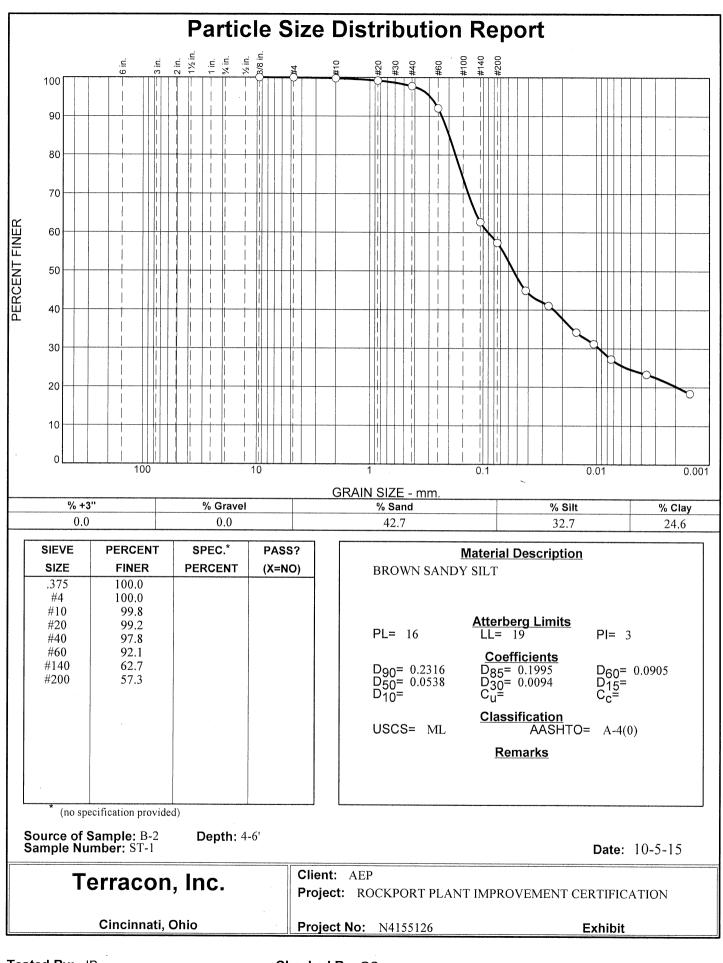


Exhibit B-21

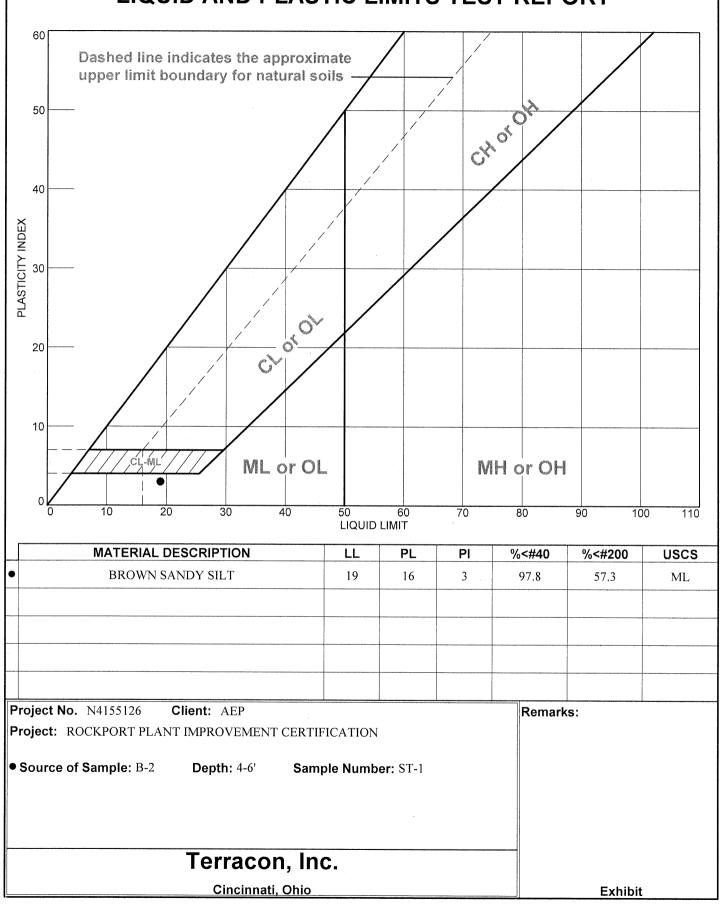


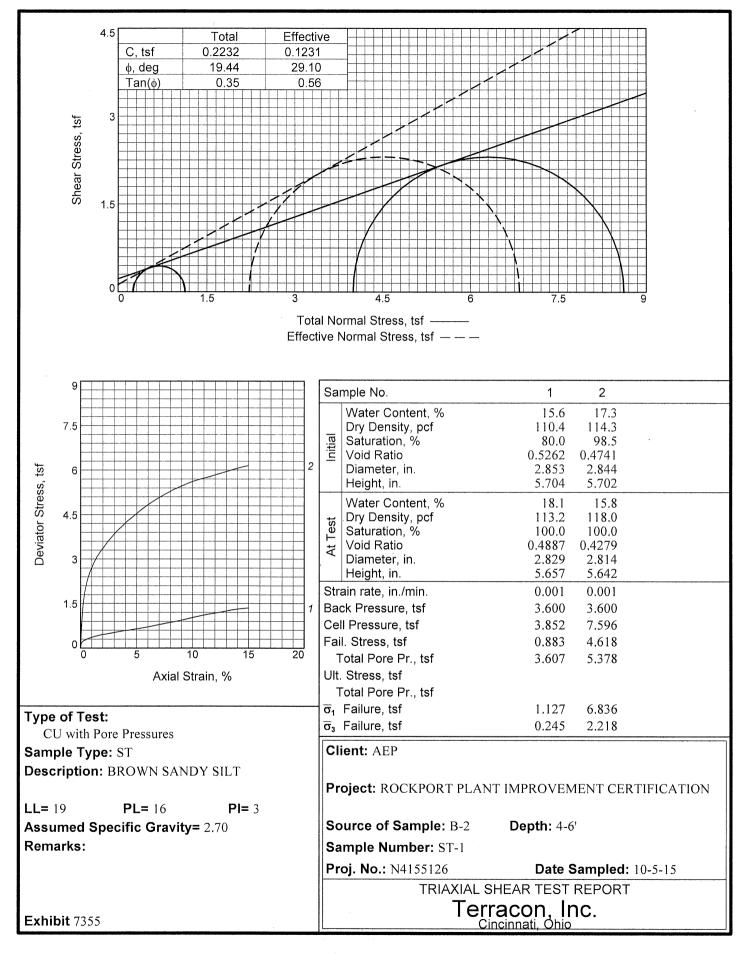




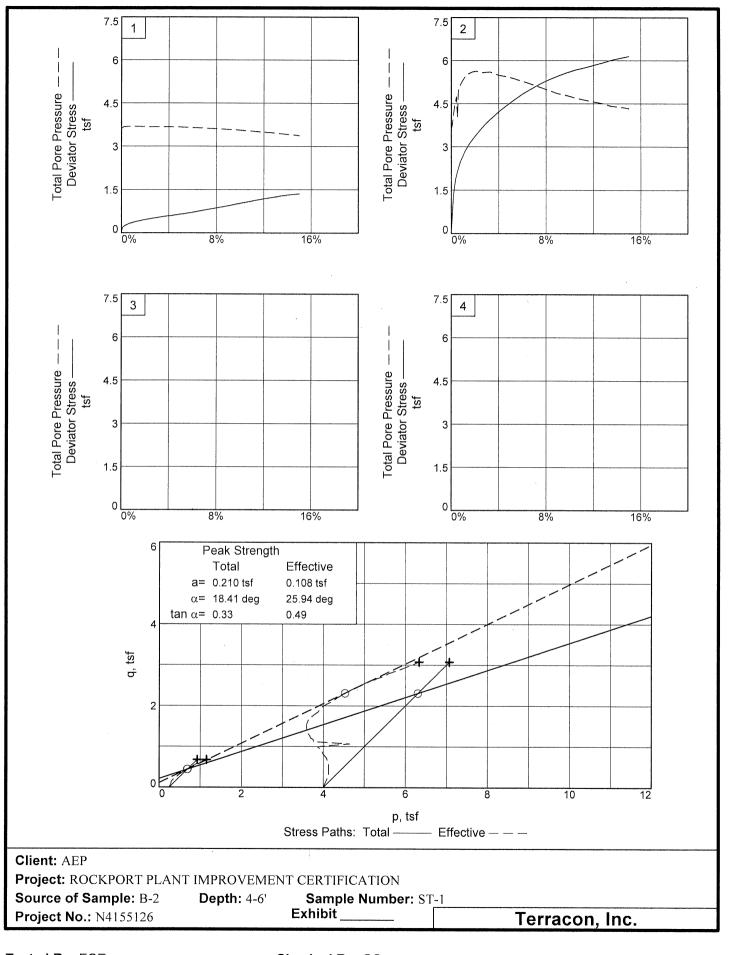
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LIQUID AND PLASTIC LIMITS TEST REPORT



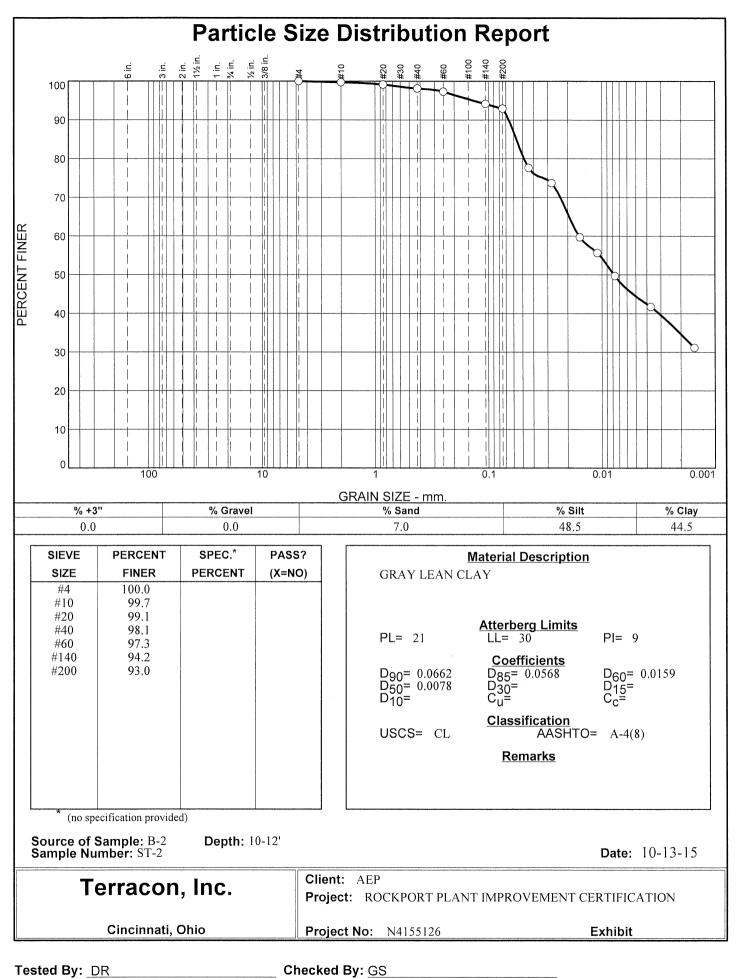


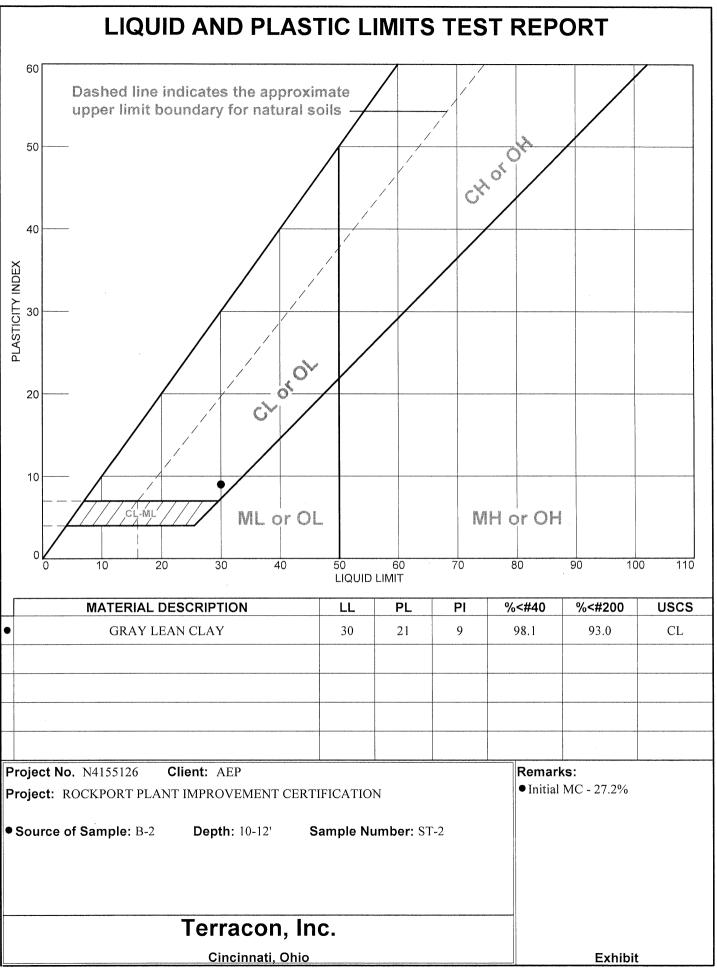
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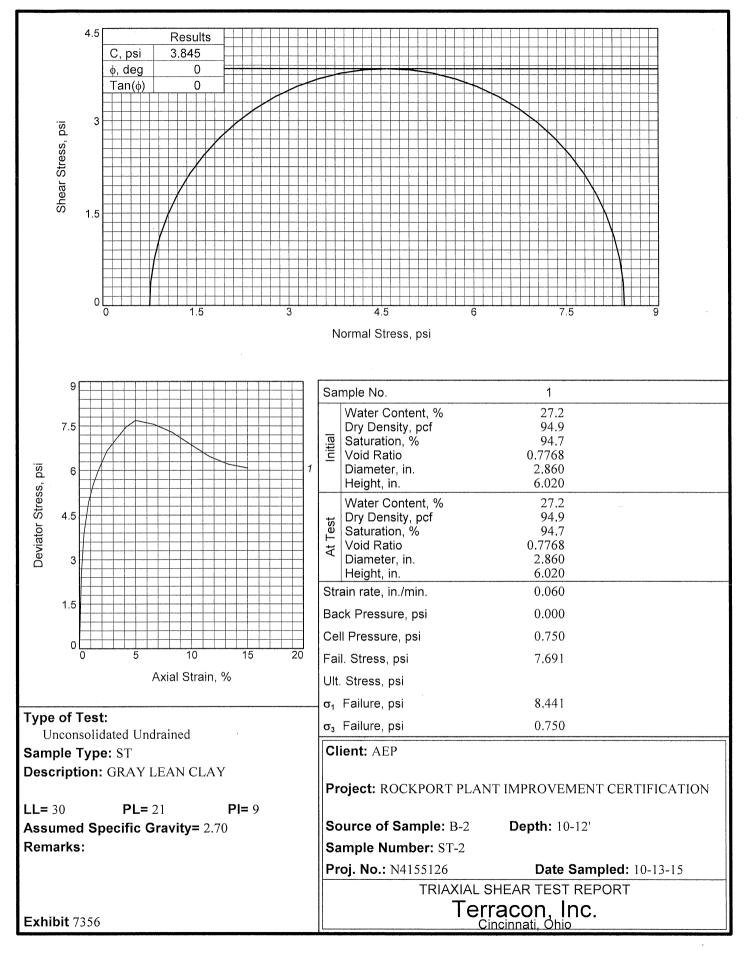


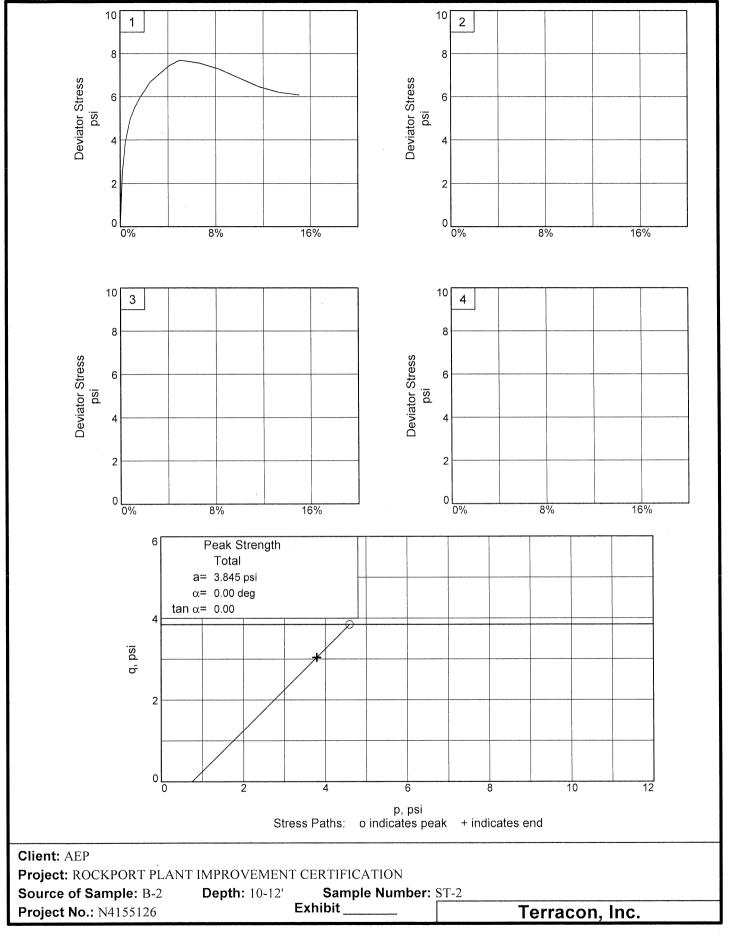
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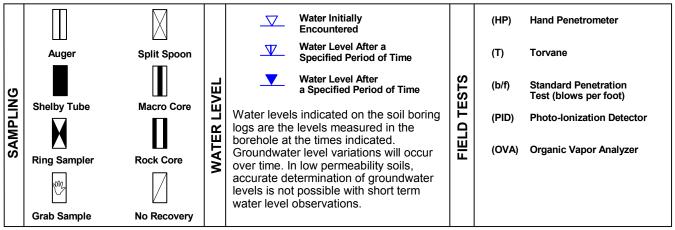
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Checked By: GS

APPENDIX C SUPPORTING DOCUMENTS

GENERAL NOTES

DESCRIPTION OF SYMBOLS AND ABBREVIATIONS



DESCRIPTIVE SOIL CLASSIFICATION

Soil classification is based on the Unified Soil Classification System. Coarse Grained Soils have more than 50% of their dry weight retained on a #200 sieve; their principal descriptors are: boulders, cobbles, gravel or sand. Fine Grained Soils have less than 50% of their dry weight retained on a #200 sieve; they are principally described as clays if they are plastic, and silts if they are slightly plastic or non-plastic. Major constituents may be added as modifiers and minor constituents may be added according to the relative proportions based on grain size. In addition to gradation, coarse-grained soils are defined on the basis of their in-place relative density and fine-grained soils on the basis of their consistency.

LOCATION AND ELEVATION NOTES

Unless otherwise noted, Latitude and Longitude are approximately determined using a hand-held GPS device. The accuracy of such devices is variable. Surface elevation data annotated with +/- indicates that no actual topographical survey was conducted to confirm the surface elevation. Instead, the surface elevation was approximately determined from topographic maps of the area.

	RELATIVE DENSITY OF COARSE-GRAINED SOILS (More than 50% retained on No. 200 sieve.) Density determined by Standard Penetration Resistance Includes gravels, sands and silts.			CONSISTENCY OF FINE-GRAINED SOILS (50% or more passing the No. 200 sieve.) Consistency determined by laboratory shear strength testing, field visual-manual procedures or standard penetration resistance				
STRENGTH TERMS	Descriptive Term (Density)	Standard Penetration or N-Value Blows/Ft.	Ring Sampler Blows/Ft.	Descriptive Term (Consistency)	Unconfined Compressive Strength, Qu, tsf	Standard Penetration or N-Value Blows/Ft.	Ring Sampler Blows/Ft.	
	Very Loose	0 - 3	0 - 6	Very Soft	less than 0.25	0 - 1	< 3	
	Loose	4 - 9	7 - 18	Soft	0.25 to 0.50	2 - 4	3 - 4	
	Medium Dense	10 - 29	19 - 58	Medium-Stiff	0.50 to 1.00	4 - 8	5 - 9	
	Dense	30 - 50	59 - 98	Stiff	1.00 to 2.00	8 - 15	10 - 18	
	Very Dense	> 50	<u>></u> 99	Very Stiff	2.00 to 4.00	15 - 30	19 - 42	
				Hard	> 4.00	> 30	> 42	

RELATIVE PROPORTIONS OF SAND AND GRAVEL

Descriptive Term(s) of other constituents

Trace With

Modifier

Percent of Dry Weight < 15 15 - 29 > 30

RELATIVE PROPORTIONS OF FINES

Descriptive Term(s) of other constituents Trace With Modifier Percent of Dry Weight < 5 5 - 12 > 12 **GRAIN SIZE TERMINOLOGY**

Major Component of Sample Boulders Cobbles Gravel Sand

Silt or Clay

Over 12 in. (300 mm) 12 in. to 3 in. (300mm to 75mm) 3 in. to #4 sieve (75mm to 4.75 mm) #4 to #200 sieve (4.75mm to 0.075mm Passing #200 sieve (0.075mm)

Particle Size

PLASTICITY DESCRIPTION

<u>Term</u> Non-plastic Low Medium High 0 1 - 10 11 - 30 > 30



Criteria for Assigr	Group Symbol	Group Name ^B				
	Gravels: More than 50% of coarse fraction retained on No. 4 sieve	Clean Gravels:	$Cu \ge 4$ and $1 \le Cc \le 3^{E}$	GW	Well-graded gravel F	
		Less than 5% fines ^c	$Cu < 4$ and/or $1 > Cc > 3^{E}$	GP	Poorly graded gravel F	
		Gravels with Fines:	Fines classify as ML or MH	GM	Silty gravel F,G,H	
Coarse Grained Soils:		More than 12% fines ^c	Fines classify as CL or CH	GC	Clayey gravel F,G,H	
More than 50% retained on No. 200 sieve	Sands: 50% or more of coarse fraction passes No. 4 sieve	Clean Sands: Less than 5% fines ^D	$Cu \ge 6$ and $1 \le Cc \le 3^{E}$	SW	Well-graded sand	
			Cu < 6 and/or 1 > Cc > 3 ^E	SP	Poorly graded sand ¹	
		Sands with Fines: More than 12% fines ^D	Fines classify as ML or MH	SM	Silty sand G,H,I	
			Fines classify as CL or CH	SC	Clayey sand G,H,I	
	Silts and Clays: Liquid limit less than 50	Inorgania	PI > 7 and plots on or above "A" line ^J	CL	Lean clay ^{K,L,M}	
		Inorganic:	PI < 4 or plots below "A" line ^J	ML	Silt ^{K,L,M}	
		Organic:	Liquid limit - oven dried < 0.75	OL	Organic clay K,L,M,N	
Fine-Grained Soils:			Liquid limit - not dried < 0.75		Organic silt ^{K,L,M,O}	
No. 200 sieve	Silts and Clays: Liquid limit 50 or more	Inorganic:	PI plots on or above "A" line	СН	Fat clay ^{K,L,M}	
			PI plots below "A" line	MH	Elastic Silt K,L,M	
		Organia	Liquid limit - oven dried < 0.75	ОН	Organic clay K,L,M,P	
		Organic:	Liquid limit - not dried		Organic silt K,L,M,Q	
Highly organic soils:	Primarily	PT	Peat			

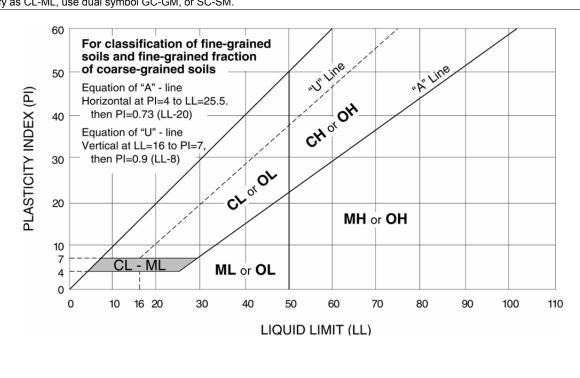
^A Based on the material passing the 3-inch (75-mm) sieve

- ^B If field sample contained cobbles or boulders, or both, add "with cobbles or boulders, or both" to group name.
- ^c Gravels with 5 to 12% fines require dual symbols: GW-GM well-graded gravel with silt, GW-GC well-graded gravel with clay, GP-GM poorly graded gravel with silt, GP-GC poorly graded gravel with clay.
- ^D Sands with 5 to 12% fines require dual symbols: SW-SM well-graded sand with silt, SW-SC well-graded sand with clay, SP-SM poorly graded sand with silt, SP-SC poorly graded sand with clay

^E Cu = D₆₀/D₁₀ Cc =
$$\frac{(D_{30})^2}{D_{10} \times D_{60}}$$

 $^{\sf F}$ If soil contains \geq 15% sand, add "with sand" to group name. $^{\sf G}$ If fines classify as CL-ML, use dual symbol GC-GM, or SC-SM.

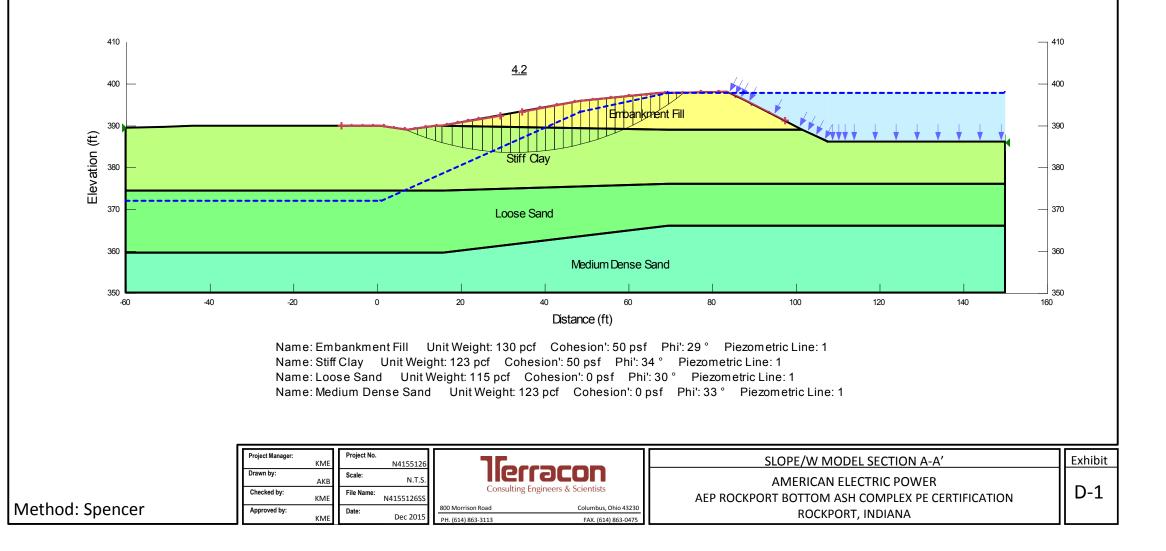
- ^H If fines are organic, add "with organic fines" to group name.
- $^{\rm I}$ If soil contains \geq 15% gravel, add "with gravel" to group name.
- ^J If Atterberg limits plot in shaded area, soil is a CL-ML, silty clay.
- ^K If soil contains 15 to 29% plus No. 200, add "with sand" or "with gravel," whichever is predominant.
- ^L If soil contains \ge 30% plus No. 200 predominantly sand, add "sandy" to group name.
- ^M If soil contains \geq 30% plus No. 200, predominantly gravel, add "gravelly" to group name.
- ^N $PI \ge 4$ and plots on or above "A" line.
- ^o PI < 4 or plots below "A" line.
- ^P PI plots on or above "A" line.
- ^Q PI plots below "A" line.

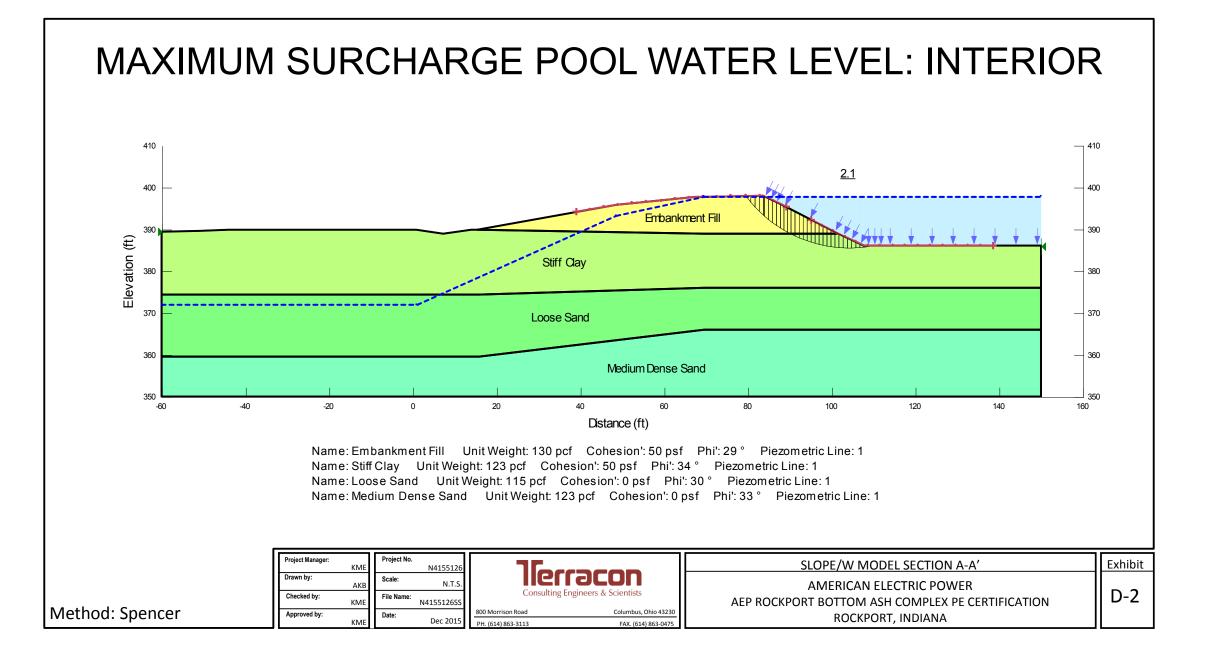


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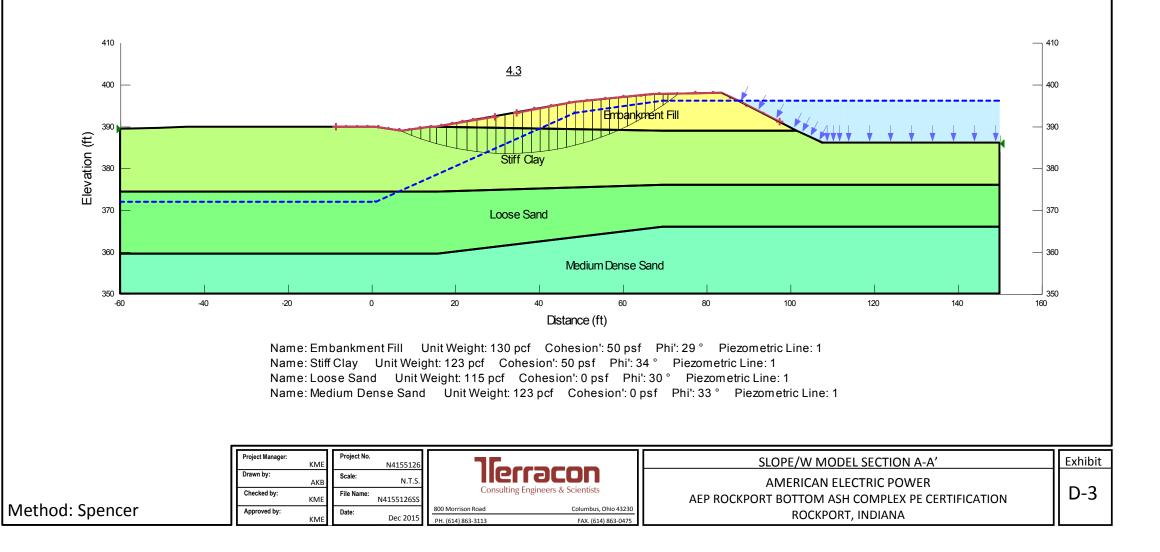
APPENDIX D SLOPE STABILITY ANALYSES

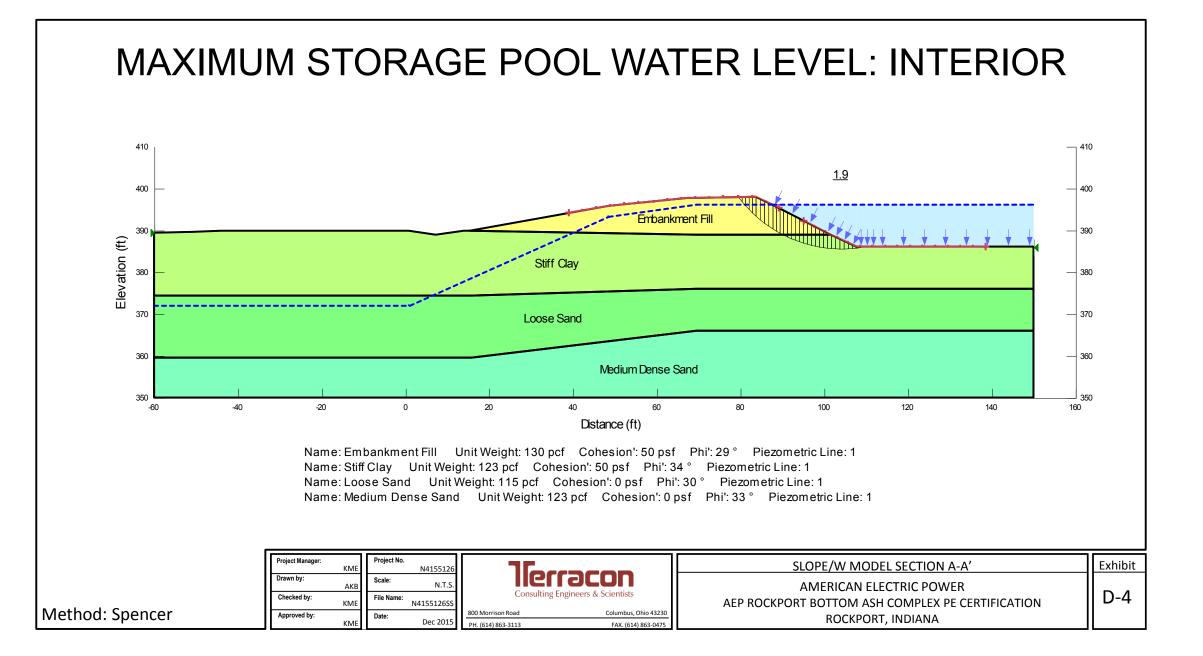
MAXIMUM SURCHARGE POOL WATER LEVEL: EXTERIOR

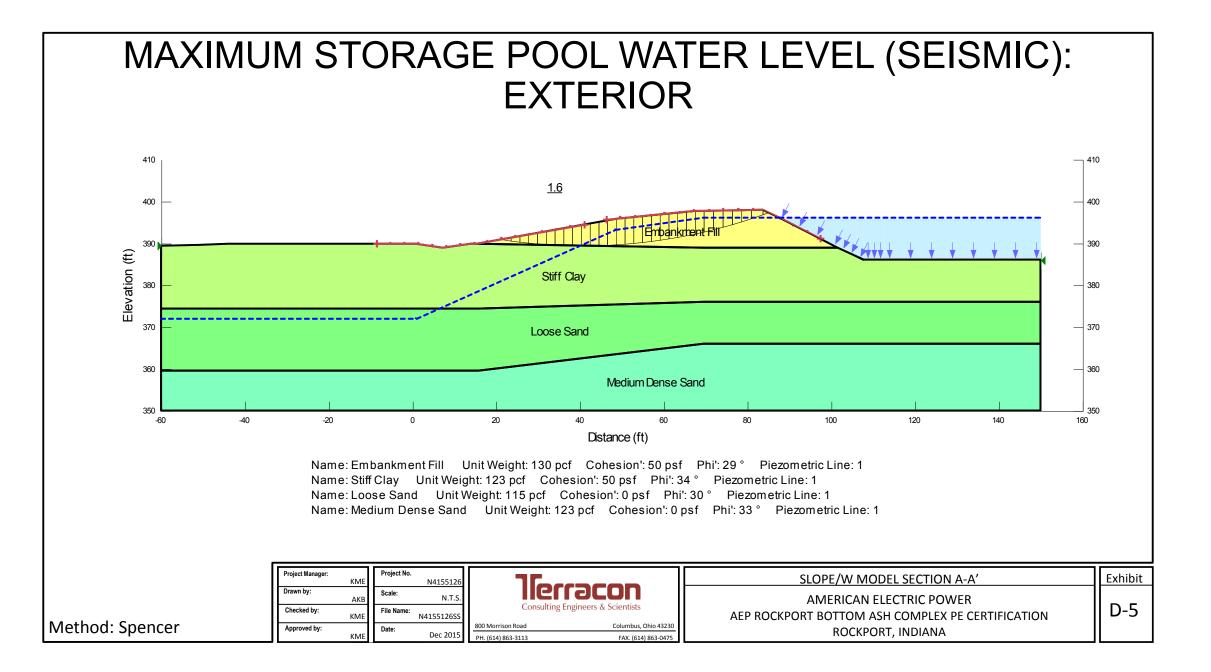


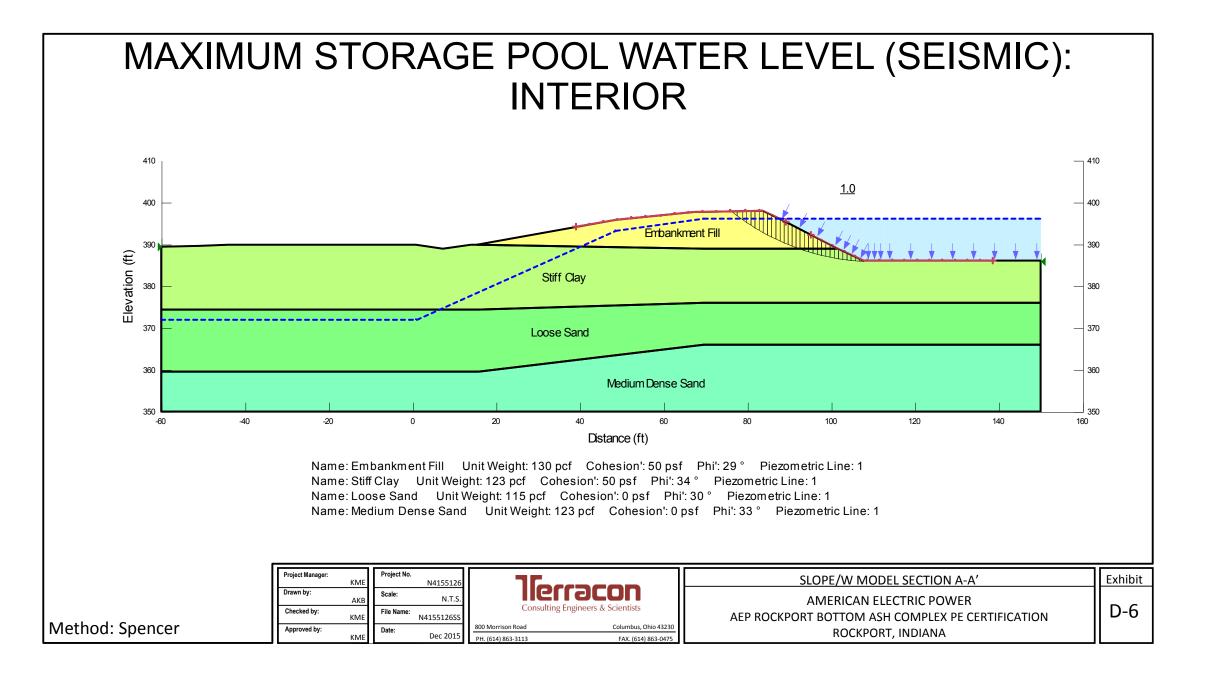


MAXIMUM STORAGE POOL WATER LEVEL: EXTERIOR









APPENDIX E PHOTO LOG

Engineering Certification for Rockport Plant Impoundment
Rockport, Indiana December 21, 2015
Terracon Project No. N4155126

Terracon



Photo 1: West Bottom Ash Pond, west dike: exterior slope (facing north).



Photo 2: West Bottom Ash Pond, west dike: exterior slope (facing south).

Engineering Certification for Rockport Plant Impoundment
Rockport, Indiana December 21, 2015
Terracon Project No. N4155126





Photo 3: West Bottom Ash Pond, west dike: ponded water at exterior toe.



Photo 4: West Bottom Ash Pond, west dike: crest and interior slope (facing south).

Engineering Certification for Rockport Plant Impoundment
Rockport, Indiana December 21, 2015
Terracon Project No. N4155126

Terracon



Photo 5: West Bottom Ash Pond, west dike: crest and interior slope (facing north).



Photo 6: West Bottom Ash Pond, west dike: bottom ash pond interior.

Engineering Certification for Rockport Plant Impoundment
Rockport, Indiana December 21, 2015
Terracon Project No. N4155126

llerracon



Photo 7: West Bottom Ash Pond, west dike: bottom ash pond interior.

ATTACHMENT B- Safety Factor Assessment for the east to west splitter dike

