HISTORY OF CONSTRUCTION

CFR 257.73(c)(1)

Bottom Ash Complex WV DEP Dam # 07918

John E Amos Plant Putnam County, West Virginia

October, 2016

Prepared for: Appalachian Power Company - John E Amos Plant

1530 Winfield Rd

Winfield, West Virginia 25213

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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(c)(1) with an evaluation of the facility.

2.0 DESCRIPTION OF CCR THE IMPOUNDMENT

The bottom ash pond complex is located in Putnam County, West Virginia immediately northwest of the John E. Amos Plant between State Route 817 and the Kanawha River. The pond is used for sedimentation and storage of bottom ash produced as a waste product in burning pulverized coal at the John E Amos Plant. The bottom ash pond consists of bottom ash ponds 1A and 1B. The pond complex also receives various streams of waste water from the plant.

Decant water from the bottom ash pond is piped to the reclaim water pond. Discharge water from the reclaim water pond is pumped back to the plant for reuse with the remaining flow directed to the treatment / clear water pond that is decanted to the Kanawha River.

The bottom ash pond, reclaim water pond and treatment/clear water pond were generally formed by constructing an embankment along the north, west and east sides of the pond complex. The south side is incised with the pond excavation below natural ground surface and therefore do not contain any water retaining dikes.

The north dike is approximately 800 feet long and is the highest dike at about 29 feet with a design crest width of 10 feet. The dike is comprised of concrete blocks back-filled with compacted soil that transitions to an earthen embankment. The top of the dike is at elevation 588.0 feet with the natural ground surface beneath the dikes is at about elevation 559 feet.

The dike is located across a small tributary to Bill's Creek. This portion of Bill's Creek is controlled by the backwaters of the Kanawha River. The side slopes of embankment fill are designed to be 3(H) to 1(V) that transition to design side slopes 2(H) to 1(V).

Remedial repairs were performed on the upstream slope of the dike in 1971, due to seepage through the basal rock fill. A crushed limestone filter blanket was placed and covered with a clay blanket. In 1973, an asphalt stabilization blanket was placed on the upstream slope. In 2010, the top of the dike was raised vertically 5 feet using a concrete block facing back filled with compacted soil between each wall that transitions to an earthen embankment of compacted fill.

Discharge water from the bottom ash pond flows into the reclaim water pond through a 36 inch diameter pipe. A portion of the flow into the reclaim water pond is pumped back to the plant for reuse

The remaining portion flows through a 36 inch diameter pipe into the treatment / clear water pond that decants into a concrete weir connected to a 24 in x 38 in elliptical reinforced concrete pipe.

The reinforced concrete elliptical pipe transitions to a 36 inch diameter steel pipe and then to a 36

inch diameter HDPE pipe that extends into the Kanawha along the river bed allowing the flow to be discharged into a mixing zone.

The 24×38 concrete elliptical pipe discharge pipe was slip lined in 2013 due to leakage at the joints.

An overflow spillway pipe (36 inch diameter) is located along the reclaim pond with an invert elevation set at 583.1 ft. Bottom ash pond 1B also has a 36 in diameter overflow spillway pipe that discharges to Bill's Creek with an invert elevation of 583.8 feet.

The interior splitter dikes between the pond 1A, 1B, the Reclaim Water Pond and the Treatment Basin will be inundated during the ½ PMF event. The dike between the Reclaim Pond and the Treatment Pond will be inundated from a smaller storm event.

3.0 SUMMARY OF OWNERSHIP 275.73(c)(1)(ı)

[The name and address of the person(s) owning or operating the CCR unit: the name associated with the CCR unit: and the identification number of the CCR unit if one has been assigned by the state.]

The John E Amos Plant is located at 1530 Winfield Road, Winfield West Virginia. It is owned and operated by Appalachian Power Co. The facility operates two surface impoundments for storing CCR called the bottom ash pond 1A and bottom ash pond 1B.

4.0 LOCATION OF THE CCR UNIT 275.73 (c)(1)(11)

[The location of the CCR unit identified on the most recent U.S. Geological Survey (USGS) 7 ½ minute or 15 minute topographic quadrangle map, or a topographic map of equivalent scale if a USGS map is not available.]

A location map is included in Attachment A.

5.0 STATEMENT OF PURPOSE 275.73 (c)(1)(III)

[A statement of the purpose for which the CCR unit is being used.]

The Bottom Ash Pond Complex is a surface impoundment for storing CCR. The bottom ash ponds within the complex are used for primary settling and storage of bottom ash. The bottom ash ponds are decanted to the reclaim pond. Additional facility wastewaters (non-ash) are also discharged to the pond complex. Decant water from the reclaim pond is recycled back to the plant for reuse or is decanted to a treatment / clear water pond.

6.0 NAME AND SIZE OF WATERSHED THE CCR UNIT IS LOCATED 275.73 (c)(1)(IV)

[The name and size in acres of the watershed within which the CCR unit is located.]

The Bottom Ash Pond Complex is located within the Kanawha River Water Shed (HUC 05050008) which is approximately 916.54 square miles (586,240 Acres) (USGS).

The bottom ash pond complex is comprised of diked embankments along three sides which direct storm water away from the impoundment. The watershed that drains into the bottom ash pond complex is approximately 50 acres.

7.0 DESCRIPTION OF THE FOUNDATION AND ABUTMENT MATERIALS 275.73(c)(1)(v)

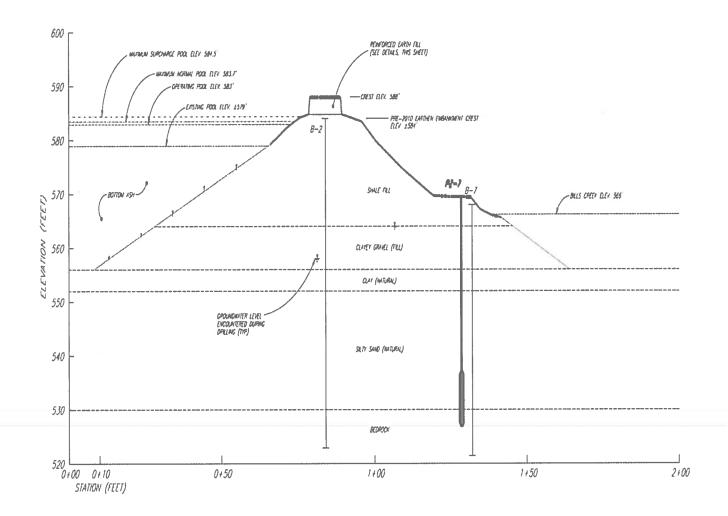
[A description of the physical and engineering properties of the foundation and abutment materials on which the CCR unit is located.]

Borings were drilled along the dike embankment that penetrated stiff lean clay (shale) fill to depths ranging from 15 to 20 ft. It is underlain by 8 to 10 ft. thick layer of gravelly clay (rock-fill). Alluvial deposits underlie these embankment fills and are comprised of a 4 to 6 ft. thick deposit of soft clay that overlies silty sand.

The material properties for the embankment fills and underlying alluvial deposits are listed in the table and are illustrated in a cross sectional profile below.

Reference: Geo/Environmental Assc., Inc. 2015, "CCR Rules Certification Report John E Amos Plant, Bottom ash Pond Complex, Putnam County West Virginia" GA project No.15055009

Material	Unit Weight (pcf)	Cohesion (psf)	Friction Angle (deg)
Stiff Clay (Shale) Fill	135	370	27.2
Gravelly Clay Fill	135	300	32
Soft Clay	115	150	35.2
Silty Sand	130	0	36.8



Reference: Geo/Environmental Assc., Inc. 2015, "CCR Rules Certification Report John E Amos Plant, Bottom ash Pond Complex, Putnam County West Virginia" GA project No.15055009

8.0 DESCRIPTION OF EACH CONSTRUCTED ZONE OR STAGE OF THE CCR UNIT 275.73 (c)(1)(vi)

[A statement of the type, size, range, and physical and engineering properties of the materials used in constructing each zone or stage of the CCR unit; and the approximate dates of construction of each successive stage of construction of the CCR unit.]

The original dike was constructed of soil borrowed from the existing plant site in the early 1970s. The dike was raised in 2010 from a crest elevation of 584 ft msl to 588 ft msl to be able to pass the ½ PMP storm waters. Geotechnical details of the dike system are included in Attachment B and Attachment C.

9.0 ENGINEERING STRUCTURES AND APPURTENANCES, 275.73 (c)(1)(VII)

[At a scale that details engineering structures and appurtenances relevant to the design, construction, operation, and maintenance of the CCR unit, detailed dimensional drawings of the CCR unit, including a plan view and cross sections of the length and width of the CCR unit, showing all zones, foundation improvements, drainage provisions, spillways, diversion ditches, outlets, instrument locations, and slope protection...]

Discharge water from the bottom ash pond flows into the reclaim water pond through a 36 inch diameter pipe. A portion of the flow into the reclaim water pond is pumped back to the plant for reuse.

The remaining portion flows through a 36 inch diameter pipe into the treatment / clear water pond that decants into a concrete weir connected to a 24 in x 38 in elliptical reinforced concrete pipe. The reinforced concrete elliptical pipe transitions to a 36 inch diameter steel pipe and then to a 36 inch diameter HDPE pipe that extends into the Kanawha River along the river bed allowing the flow to be discharged into a mixing zone.

The engineering drawings for the structures and appurtenances are included in Attachment C.

Drainage is diverted around the Bottom Ash Pond Complex by natural drainage channels and grass lined ditches. A small catchment area (50 acres) exists along the southern area of the bottom ash pond complex.

Slope protection along the outboard slope consists primarily of grass vegetation with the toe of the outboard slope protected by rip rap. The rip rap is an good condition and exhibits no deterioration and forms a uniform layer for erosion protection. All inboard slopes are protected by rip rap or have vegetated slopes that are maintained through regular mowing.

Four piezometers comprise the instrumentation for this facility that measure the phreatic surface within the embankment.

10.0 SUMMARY OF POOL SURFACE ELEVATIONS, AND MAXIMUM DEPTH OF CCR, 275.73 (c)(1)(VII)

[...in addition to the normal operating pool surface elevation and the maximum pool elevation following peak discharge from the inflow design flood, the expected maximum depth of CCR within the CCR surface impoundment.]

The table below describes the normal pool elevations and maximum pool elevations as well as maximum depth of CCR within the impoundment.

Pond	Pond Crest Elev.	Normal Pool Elev.	Peak Pool Elev	Maximum Depth
	Ft msl	Ft msl	½ PMP Storm	of CCR
			Ft msl	Ft
Pond 1A &	588	583.2	585.43	24.2
Reclaim Pond				
Pond 1B	588	583.7	585.47	24.7

Reference: Geo/Environmental Assc., Inc. 2015, "CCR Rules Certification Report John E Amos Plant, Bottom ash Pond Complex, Putnam County West Virginia" GA project No.15055009

11.0 FEATURES THAT COULD ADVERSELY AFFECT OPERATION DUE TO MALFUNCTION OR MIS-OPERATION (275.73 (c)(1)(vii))

[...and any identificable natural or manmade features that could adversely affect operations of the CCR runit due to malfunction or mis-operation]

The ponds operations could be adversely affected due to a malfunction or mis-operation of any of the pond's appurtenances. These structures include weir structures and piping between pond cells, weir structures, effluent return piping and pump structures and influent sluice pipes and structures. See design drawings in Attachment C for location and details of all appurtenances.

12.0 DESCRIPTION OF THE TYPE, PURPOSE AND LOCATION OF EXISTING INSTRUMENTATION 275.73 (c)(1)(viii)

[A description of the type, purpose, and location of existing instrumentation.]

The bottom ash pond complex instrumentation consists of four piezometers installed along the north embankment dike and are measured on a monthly basis. A map is provided in Attachment D that depicts the piezometer locations.

13.0 AREA - CAPACITY CURVES FOR THE CCR UNIT 275.73 (c)(1)(IX)

[Area-capacity curves for the CCR unit.]

The CCR capacity for the bottom ash ponds are listed in the following table and illustrated in the following figure.

	John E Am	os Plant		
	Bottom As	sh Ponds		
Pon	d 1A		Pon	d 1B
stage	storage		stage	storage
elev. Ft	ac-ft		elev. ft	ac-ft
588	450		588	450
583.5	312		583.5	312
583	297		583	297
578.3	172		580.1	167
559	0		559	0



At stages above 583.0, the storage capacity of the entire pond complex is included within the above stage – storage capacity.

14.0 275.73 (c)(1)(x) DESCRIPTION OF EACH SPILLWAY AND DIVERSION

[A description of each spillway and diversion design features and capacities and calculations used in their determination.]

Discharge water from the bottom ash ponds flow into the reclaim water pond through their respective 36 inch diameter pipe into the Reclaim Water Pond. A portion of the flow into the reclaim water pond is pumped back to the plant for reuse. The remaining portion flows through a 36 inch diameter pipe to the treatment / clear water pond. From the treatment / clear water pond the water flows through a 24 in x 38 in elliptical reinforced concrete pipe to the Kanawha River. Flow continues into a 36 inch diameter steel pipe that transitions to a 36 inch diameter HDPE pipe embedded along the river bottom directing the discharge into the permitted mixing zone.

An overflow spillway pipe, 36 inch diameter, is located along the Reclaim Pond with an invert elevation set at 583.5 ft. Pond 1B also has a 36 in diameter overflow spillway pipe that discharges to Bill's Creek with an invert elevation of 583.5 feet.

Hydrology and Hydraulic Analysis which include calculations for each spillway structure are included in Attachment E.

15.0 SUMMARY CONSTRUCTION SPECIFICATIONS AND PROVISIONS FOR SURVEILLANCE, MAINTENANCE AND REPAIR 275.73 (c)(1)(xı)

[The construction specifications and provisions for surveillance, maintenance, and repair of the CCR unit.]

Construction of the Bottom Ash Complex was completed in around 1970-71.

As required by the CCR rules the bottom ash pond complex is inspected at least every 7 days by a qualified person. Also as a requirement of the CCR rules the impoundment is also inspected annually by a qualified person under the direction of a professional engineer.

If repairs are found to be necessary during any inspection they will be completed as needed. An impoundment maintenance plan is included in Attachment F.

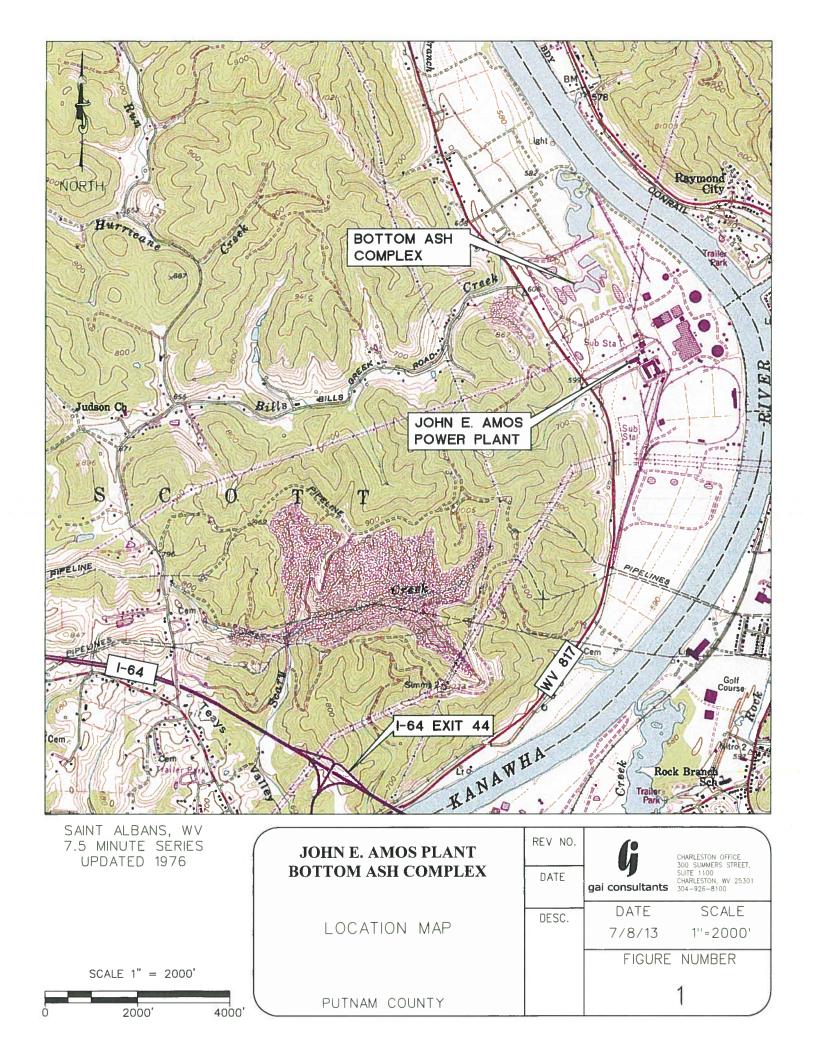
16.0 RECORD OR KNOWLEDGE OF STRUCTURAL INSTABILITY 275.73 (c)(1)(XII)

[Any record or knowledge of the structural instability of the CCR unit.]

To date there has been no known record of structural instability of the CCR unit.

ATTACHMENT A

LOCATION MAP



ATTACHMENT B

DESIGN REPORTS

CCR RULES CERTIFICATION REPORT JOHN AMOS PLANT - BOTTOM ASH COMPLEX PUTNAM COUNTY, WEST VIRGINIA

Prepared For:

AEP Service Corporation Geotechnical Engineering Group 1 Riverside Plaza Columbus, OH 43215-2373

Prepared By:

Geo/Environmental Associates, Inc. 3502 Overlook Circle Knoxville, TN 37909

> GA Project No. 15055009 December 21, 2015



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CCR RULES ASSESSMENT AND CERTIFICATION JOHN AMOS PLANT - BOTTOM ASH COMPLEX POCA, PUTNAM COUNTY, WEST VIRGINIA DECEMBER 21, 2015

INTRODUCTION

Geo/Environmental Associates, Inc. (GA) has performed a site visit, conducted an engineering assessment, and prepared a certification statement for the John Amos Plant - Bottom Ash Complex. These services were performed to meet specific requirements set forth in the Environmental Protection Agency's CCR Rules (i.e., 40 CFR Parts 257 and 261, "Hazardous and Solid Waste Management System, Disposal of Coal Combustion Residuals From Electric Utilities, Final Rule," dated April 17, 2015). Provided in this report is a discussion of GA's findings and a certification statement pertaining to the facility. Photographs, supplemental field and laboratory data, engineering analyses, and a drawing are included in the appendices.

REVIEW OF PREVIOUS ANALYSES AND SITE DESCRIPTION

The Amos Power Plant is situated in Putnam County, West Virginia within the physiographic province of the Appalachian Plateau. A more detailed description of the site geology is included in Appendix II. The Amos Power Plant primary and ancillary facilities are located along the southern bank of the Kanawha River along S.R. 35 approximately two miles northwest of Interstate I-64 at Scary, WV. The Bottom Ash Complex consists of two dams #1A WVA ID #07918 and #1B WVA ID #07919. The dams share a common earthen embankment across Bill's Creek with a series of splitter dikes to create four distinct cells referred to as Bottom Ash Pond No. 1A, Bottom Ash Pond No. 1B, Reclaim Water Pond and the Treatment Basin.

The earliest record available of the Bottom Ash Complex is dated June 28, 1970. There was an open channel that acted as the emergency spillway of an earthen dike structure on the northwest corner of the Bottom Ash Pond No. 1B.

Modifications to the site include: the 1977 construction of a road embankment on the northwest corner of the Bottom Ash Pond No. 1B, a sedimentation pond, and a splitter dike constructed on the southeast corner of the Bottom Ash Pond No. 1A for the sedimentation of pyrites (referred to as the Pyrites Pond). The construction of the roadway embankment effectively eliminated the northwest corner of the Bottom Ash Pond No. 1B from collecting additional bottom ash and from ponding water. An open channel spillway, that was part of the original construction, was abandoned prior to 1977.



Subsequent modifications, mostly associated with the operations of the ponds, have taken place since 1977. Perhaps the most relevant has been the elimination, from active use, of the sedimentation pond located along the west side of the Bottom Ash Pond No. 1B, illustrated on the 1977 drawing. In addition, higher than anticipated operating water levels could occur sporadically in the ponds during certain plant maintenance operations. Ash handling operations can also result in the localized accumulation of bottom ash at or above the operational water levels. The current configuration of the Bottom Ash Complex is shown on the drawings in Appendix VI.

Current operations of the ponds consist of sluicing bottom ash into ponds #1A or #1B, allowing the particles to settle and the overflow to circulate to the reclaim pond from where the majority of the water is pumped back to the plant and the remaining water is allowed to overflow into the treatment pond before it is released into the Kanawha River at outfall No. 003. During the course of the year, the Bottom Ash Ponds are alternately taken out of service to allow for the removal of the bottom ash for beneficial re-use. Thus, it is commonly expected that, at the same time bottom ash slurry is sluiced into one pond, the other pond is being excavated.

The Bottom Ash Pond Complex is inspected by Plant personnel on a monthly basis and, under the direct supervision of a professional engineer, it is inspected annually. Reports of the engineer's inspection are forwarded to the West Virginia DEP Dam Safety office with the frequency established in the regulations for Class II facilities.

The main dike of the facility is about 1350 feet long. We were provided with a copy of a report titled "Report on Dam Safety Inspection Amos Fly Ash Dam and Amos Bottom Ash Dikes" dated March 1981, prepared by Woodward-Clyde Consultants. According to that report, the maximum height of the main dike above natural ground is about 24 feet.

GA performed design and analysis services for the facility in 2005 and 2008. We provided two reports, "Responses to February 15, 2005 DEP Review Letter," dated December 5, 2005 and "Responses to May 12, 2008 DEP Review Letter," dated May 22, 2008. Our work involved addressing West Virginia DEP concerns and also raising the main dikes from a minimum crest elevation of about 584 feet with a minimum crest width of about 15 feet, to a minimum elevation of 588 feet. The increased dike elevation was needed to operate the pool levels in Ash Ponds 1A



and 1B and the Reclaim Pond as high as elevation 583 feet under certain operating conditions while providing adequate storm storage and routing and maintaining at least one foot of freeboard during the design storm. Our work at the time included hydrologic, hydraulic, and stability analyses. The facility previously had an open channel spillway with bottom elevation 581 feet through the main dike at the Reclaim Water Pond. In our design we proposed two 36-inch diameter polyethylene spillway pipes, both with inlet elevations of 583.5 feet.

In 2010, the main dikes were raised to the minimum proposed crest elevation of 588 feet. In addition to the main dike, the eastern side of the complex was raised to elevation 588 feet. In some areas the elevation 584 crest was wide enough such that it could be raised with 4 feet of soil fill and still maintain a minimum 10-foot-wide crest. In other areas that were too narrow to raise the crest with soil fill, a segmented retaining block system (Redi-rock) was used to achieve the elevation 588 feet crest. The drawings in Appendix VI show the areas where the block walls were constructed and a construction detail of the block wall system.

Field Investigation and Laboratory Testing

At the direction of AEPSC, eight borings were drilled through the main dike in August 2005 by H.C. Nutting Company of Charleston, West Virginia. The boring locations are shown on the drawings in Appendix VI. Boring logs are included in Appendix III. Standard Penetration Tests (SPT) were performed generally on 5-foot intervals. Relatively undisturbed samples were collected at selected locations using a thin walled sampler. Additionally, three standpipe piezometers were installed in the main dike during the drilling.

Borings B-1 through B-6 were drilled from the crest of the main dike. These borings generally encountered a stiff, lean clay, referred to as shale fill, from the ground surface to a depth of about 15 to 20 feet. Below the shale fill an interval of clayey gravel fill 8 to 10 feet thick was encountered. Below the clayey gravel, a 4 to 6-foot thick layer of soft clay and about a 20-foot thick layer of silty sand, both likely alluvial in origin, were encountered. Below the silty sand, residual weathered shale was encountered to the boring termination depths. Borings B-7 and B-8 were drilled on the downstream face of the main dike, near the water level of Bill's Creek. These two borings encountered strata consistent with borings B-1 through B-6.



Laboratory testing was performed by AEPSC on the SPT split-spoon samples and relatively undisturbed samples. Laboratory testing included moisture content, grain size analysis, classification, permeability, and strength testing. Laboratory test results are included in Appendix III. Laboratory test results are discussed in our comments regarding the stability of the dike.

SITE VISIT BY A PROFESSIONAL ENGINEER

At the request of AEPSC, GA personnel performed a site visit of the Bottom Ash Complex to observe and document the prevalent site conditions. Specifically, Seth W. Frank, P.E. (GA), performed a site inspection of the Bottom Ash Complex on August, 18, 2015. GA believes that the conditions observed, during the August 18, 2015, site visit, are representative of the conditions modeled in the assessment and analyses provided in this report. Pictures taken during the site visit are included in Appendix I.

HYDROLOGIC AND HYDRAULIC ANALYSES

GA's 2008 report included hydrologic and hydraulic analyses to meet WVDEP's design storm requirements for a Class II structure, which is one-half of the 6-hour Probable Maximum Precipitation (PMP) event (about 14 inches of rainfall in 6 hours). The spillway pipes, pool levels, and crest elevation were designed based on this event. GA used the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers HEC-1 computer program for the analyses. A summary of the results are shown in Table 1, and complete results are included in Appendix IV. As shown, the facility passes the design storm while maintaining adequate freeboard.

Table 1. Summary of Hydrologic Analyses

Pond	Crest Elev., ft	Normal Pool Elev., ft	Peak Pool Elev. During Storm, ft	Minimum Freeboard During Storm, ft
1A and Reclaim	588	583.2	585.43	2.57
1B	588	583.7	585.47	2.53



STABILITY ANALYSES AND ACTION VALUES

We have performed stability analyses in general accordance to EPA's CCR requirements.

The requirements specify the following stability assessments:

- 1. Static factor of safety under the long-term, maximum storage pool condition,
- 2. Static factor of safety under the maximum surcharge pool condition,
- 3. Seismic factor of safety,
- Liquefaction factor of safety,
- 5. End-of-construction factor of safety,

Limit equilibrium stability analyses were performed on sections B-B and C-C to assess the stability of the embankment. The stability analyses were performed with SLOPE/W, a component of the GeoStudio software package. SLOPE/W is formulated in terms of moment and force equilibrium factor of safety equations. Specifically, the Morgenstern-Price method was used to calculate the factor of safety of each section.

Strength parameters for the various materials used in the analyses are listed in Table 2. The properties of the various materials that comprise the embankment were determined from laboratory tests where appropriate samples could be obtained for testing. The parameters for other materials are based on typical material properties and our experience with similar materials. The Redi-rock reinforced embankment was conservatively assumed to have the strength parameters of the shale fill.



Table 2. Summary of Strength Parameters

	EFFECTIVE STRENGTH PARAMETERS	
Material	c' (psf)	φ′ (°)
Bottom Ash (2)	0	28
Shale Fill (1)	370	27.2
Clayey Gravel Fill (1)	300	32
Clay (natural) (1)	150	35.2
Silty Sand (natural) (1)	0	36.8

- (1) Estimated from laboratory tests (See Appendix III).
- (2) Estimated based on material properties and experience with similar materials.

Stability analyses were performed with phreatic conditions at the maximum level measured in piezometers or during drilling. A summary of the safety factors is shown in Table 4. Stability analysis results are included in Appendix V.

Static Factor of Safety under the Long-Term Storage Pool Condition

The CCR regulations specify the factor of safety should meet or exceed 1.5 when the pool is at the maximum, long-term level (i.e., normal pool) and a steady state seepage condition has developed. GA selected two critical sections, designated as B-B and C-C, for the analyses. The sections and their locations are shown on the drawings in Appendix VI. GA determined the embankment material types and stratigraphy from the aforementioned drilling and laboratory testing performed by AEPSC.

Static Factor of Safety under the Maximum Surcharge Pool Condition

The CCR regulations specify the factor of safety should meet or exceed 1.4 when the pool is at the maximum surcharg pool condition. We performed the stability analyses with the pool at the peak level during the one-half PMP design storm event, discussed previously. As shown in Table 1, the peak level in either pond was elevation 585.5 feet. We used this level for the stability analyses of both B-B and C-C.

A summary of the safety factors, from the maximum surcharge stability analyses, is shown in Table 4. Stability analysis results are included in Appendix V.



Seismic Factor of Safety

The CCR regulations specify the factor of safety should meet or exceed 1.0 under seismic conditions. Furthermore, the recommended design earthquake event should have a 2% exceedance in 50 years (an approximate return period of 2,475 years). GA performed pseudo-static stability analyses on sections B-B and C-C with the elevation 583.5 normal pool level and steady state seepage conditions based on maximum, measured piezometric levels.

Based on the 2008 Interactive Deaggregations website, provided online through the USGS Geologic Hazards Science Center, the Amos Bottom Ash Complex facility has a peak ground acceleration of 0.065g for a seismic loading event with a mean return time of 2,475 years. Conservatively assuming soft soil ground conditions above rock, translates to a peak horizontal ground surface acceleration of approximately 0.15g. Using a commonly applied factor of 0.5 times the peak horizontal acceleration yields the conservative horizontal seismic coefficient of 0.075 that was applied in the slope stability analyses.

A summary of the pseudo-static safety factors is shown in Table 4. Stability analysis results are included in Appendix V.

Liquefaction Assessment

The CCR regulations specify the liquefaction factor of safety should meet or exceed 1.2. This requirement applies to facilities with embankment materials that have been determined to contain soils susceptible to liquefaction.

We used the Standard Penetration Testing (SPT) results from the exploratory drilling program and laboratory testing results to determine the embankment soils' susceptibility to liquefaction. We used methods from Mine Safety and Health Administration's *Engineering and Design Manual for Coal Refuse Disposal Facilities* (2010) to make the determination. First, the SPT blow counts were corrected to N_{1,60} values for each soil layer and a median value was calculated. Calculation spreadsheets are included in Appendix V, and the median values for embankment materials are in shown in Table 3.



Table 3. Corrected SPT Data and Soil Type

Soil	Median Corrected SPT Blow Count	Sand-like or Clay-like
Shale Fill	19.6	clay-like
Clayey Gravel	15.2	clay-like

MSHA manual guidelines state a clay-like soil can be susceptible to liquefaction if the corrected SPT value is less than 6. As shown in Table 3, using these guidelines, the shale fill and clayey gravel should not be susceptible to liquefaction. Because the embankment materials are not susceptible to liquefaction, no additional analyses were performed for this assessment. Note that this assessment does not extend to foundation materials, below the embankment.

End-of-construction Factor of Safety

The CCR regulations specify the factor of safety should meet or exceed 1.3 for the end-of-construction loading condition. End of construction factors of safety are typically calculated for new construction. Given that the facility has been in service for more than 40 years and is considered to be in its long-term condition, no additional analyses were performed.

Summary of Results

A summary of results from the slope stability analyses is provided in Table 4. *SLOPE/W* computer output, showing the modeled profiles, loading conditions, and critical failure surfaces are provided in Appendix V. As shown in the slope stability analysis results in Table 4, the factors of safety satisfy the requirements set forth in the CCR Rules.



Table 4. Summary of Slope Stability Analyses Results

Analysis Condition	Section B-B	Section C-C
Maximum Long Term Pool	2.1	2.2
Maximum Surcharge Pool	2.0	2.2
Pseudo Static (Downstream)	1.6	1.8
Pseudo Static (Upstream)	3.1	3.2

CERTIFICATION STATEMENT

Based on the site visit, the results of the field and laboratory testing of the materials used in the embankment construction, and our review of the as-built embankment geometry; it is our opinion that the Amos Plant Bottom Ash Complex has slope stability factors of safety that meet or exceed the requirements in the CCR Rules. Furthermore, based on our review of the as-built embankment geometry, current operating pool levels, and the spillway system; we believe that the facility is capable of storing/routing the runoff from one-half of the 6-hour PMP design storm event.

Accordingly, I hereby certify that the John Amos Plant – Bottom Ash Complex meets the applicable requirements in the CCR Rules. It should be clearly noted that this certification is not a legal guarantee. This certification is merely a statement by a registered professional engineer that, to the best of his knowledge, the facility meets the applicable requirements set forth in the CCR Rules. No warranties, expressed or implied, are provided.

Seth W. Frank, P.E.

West Virginia R.P.E. No. 20574

12-21-2015

Date

amos bac ccr certification_12-21-15.wpd



APPENDIX I SITE PHOTOGRAPHS





Photograph 1. Pond 1B Spillway Pipe and Downstream Slope



Photograph 2. Reclaim Pond Spillway Pipe and Downstream Slope.



Photograph 3. Downstream Slope and Bills Creek.



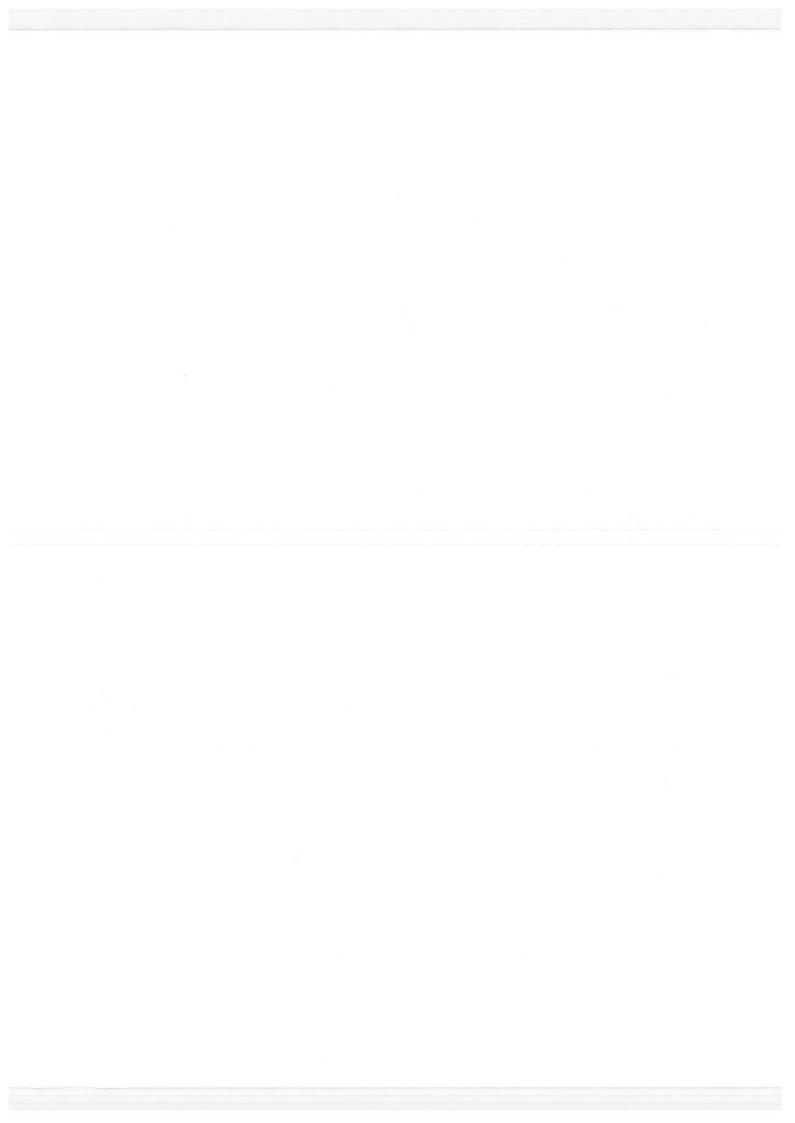
Photograph 4. Redi-rock Soil Reinforcement.



Photograph 5. Pond 1B and Upstream Slope.



Photograph 6. Reclaim Pond and Upstream Slope.



RESPONSES TO MAY 12, 2008 DEP REVIEW LETTER JOHN AMOS PLANT - BOTTOM ASH COMPLEX PUTNAM COUNTY, WEST VIRGINIA

Prepared For:

AEP Service Corporation Geotechnical Engineering Group 1 Riverside Plaza Columbus, OH 43215-2373

Prepared By:

Geo/Environmental Associates, Inc. 3502 Overlook Circle Knoxville, TN 37909

> GA Project No. 05-361 May 22, 2008



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PEVISED DRAWINGS

Geo/Environmental Associates, Inc.

3502 Overlook Circle • Knoxville, TN 37909 • 865-584-0344 • Fax 865-584-0778 • www.geoe.com

May 22, 2008

AEP Service Corporation Geotechnical Engineering Group 1 Riverside Plaza Columbus, OH 43215-2373

ATTN: Mr. Pedro J. Amaya, P.E.

RE: Responses to May 12, 2008 DEP Review Letter

John Amos Plant - Bottom Ash Complex Poca, Putnam County, West Virginia WVDEP ID #07918 and #07919

GA File No. 05-361

Dear Mr. Amaya,

We previously provided to you a December 5, 2005 report titled "Responses to February 15, 2005 DEP Review Letter" for Ash Ponds 1A and 1B at the John Amos Plant Bottom Ash Complex. We have received a May 12, 2008 West Virginia Department of Environmental Protection (DEP) review letter regarding their review of our report. A copy of the letter is included in Appendix I. Presented herein are our responses to the DEP comments. We have summarized the DEP comments prior to each response for brevity.

RESPONSE TO DEP COMMENTS

Application Form

Comment 1: The previously submitted application form indicates the facility will be classified as Class 3, Low Hazard. While the facility can be considered to have a low hazard potential, the storage volume and potential for environmental harm warrants a classification of 1 or 2.

Response: We have modified the application form to indicate the facility will be classified as a Class 2 structure. The revised application form is included in Appendix II.

Comment 2: Page 2 of the application form indicates the full PMP design storm was used in design which is not consistent with the hazard classification.

Response: We have modified the application form to indicate the design storm is a half PMP event (i.e., 14 inches in six hours), consistent with a Class 2 structure. The revised application form is included in Appendix II. The hydrologic hydraulic analyses have been modified with the revised design storm. The revised analyses are included in Appendix III.

Comment 3: The application form indicates the watershed area for the facility to be 50 acres, however HEC-1 runs included in the report show an area less than 50 acres.

Response: Previously submitted analyses included drainage areas of 0.04 square miles for Ash Pond 1A/Reclaim Pond and 0.03 square miles for Ash Pond 1B. Construction of an access road at the site will divert additional surface runoff from about 0.07 square miles to Ash Pond 1B. This area was not included in the previously submitted analyses. The revised analyses in Appendix III include the total area of 0.077 square miles (about 50 acres). It should be noted the total area for the 100-year event analyses is 0.063 square miles because the Treatment Pond area is not included in any of the analyses.

Hydraulics

Comment 1: The writer believes the orifice flow calculations for the spillway pipes were performed using a centroid elevation at the pipe invert, but should have been at the center of pipe elevation. The writer believes the difference would be minimal, but requests comment.

Response: As part of the revised hydrologic/hydraulic analyses that are included herein, we have also revised the referenced pipe capacity calculations. The revised analyses are included in Appendix III.

Comment 2: The proposed spillway pipes are corrugated metal, which are not allowed by code in Class 1 or 2 structures.

Response: The proposed spillway pipe materials have been changed from corrugated steel to high density polyethylene (HDPE). Specifically, 36-inch diameter SDR-17 pipes with an inside diameter of 31.51 inches are proposed. The hydrologic/hydraulic analyses (Appendix III), Construction Specifications (Appendix IV), and the drawings (Appendix V) have been revised accordingly. A summary of the spillway pipes and the hydrologic analyses is included in Table 1.

As described to you in a March 3, 2006 memorandum, the addition of area to the Pond 1B drainage basin results in the pond's inability to contain the 100-year storm between the maximum operating pool of 583 feet and the pipe spillway inlet of 583.5 feet, as was originally intended. Therefore, we recommended keeping the operating pool at least 0.7 feet below the pipe spillway invert (i.e., below elevation 582.8 feet) if a large precipitation event is anticipated.



Table 1. Summary of Revised Hydrologic Analyses

Pond, Crest Elev	Analysis	Initial Normal Pool Elev	Peak Pool Elev During Storm	Peak Outflow During Storm (cfs)	Freeboard During Storm (ft)
1A and Reclaim, 588	½ PMP	583.5'	585.6'	17	2.4'
IA and Reclaim, 588	½ PMP w/no outflow	583.5'	585.8'	0	2.2'
1A, 588'	100-Year Storm	583'	583.5'	0	4.5'
1B, 588	½ PMP	583.5'	585.3'	14	2.7'
1B, 588	½ PMP w/no outflow	583.5'	585.5'	0	2.5'
1B, 588'	100-Year Storm	583'	583.6'	0.4	4.4'
Reclaim, 588	100-Year Storm	583'	583.5'	0	4.5'

Construction Specifications

Comment 1: The frequency of obtaining samples of the flowable fill for strength testing was not specified. Please specify.

Response: The construction specifications have been revised to indicate compressive strength test cylinders shall be made at the frequency of 8 samples per 20 cubic yards placed, with at least 4 cylinders made per truck. The revised construction specifications are included in Appendix IV.

Comment 2: The comment is regarding the proposed corrugated metal spillway pipes.

Response: As stated above, the proposed spillway pipe materials have been changed to HDPE. The construction specifications have been changed accordingly.



Geo/Environmental Associates, Inc. appreciates the opportunity to be of continuing service to AEP Service Corporation. If you have any questions regarding this report, please contact the writers at (865) 584-0344.

Sincerely,

Geo/Environmental Associates, Inc.

Scott M. Arwood, P.E.

Roger Wacil

Roger W. Cecil, P.E.

WVPE Registration No. 14,367



RESPONSES TO FEBRUARY 15, 2005 DEP REVIEW LETTER JOHN AMOS PLANT - BOTTOM ASH COMPLEX PUTNAM COUNTY, WEST VIRGINIA

Prepared For:

AEP Service Corporation Geotechnical Engineering Group 1 Riverside Plaza Columbus, OH 43215-2373

Prepared By:

Geo/Environmental Associates, Inc. 3502 Overlook Circle Knoxville, TN 37909

> GA Project No. 05-361 December 5, 2005

RESPONSES TO FEBRUARY 15, 2005 DEP REVIEW LETTER JOHN AMOS PLANT - BOTTOM ASH COMPLEX PUTNAM COUNTY, WEST VIRGINIA

Prepared For:

AEP Service Corporation Geotechnical Engineering Group 1 Riverside Plaza Columbus, OH 43215-2373

Prepared By:

Geo/Environmental Associates, Inc. 3502 Overlook Circle Knoxville, TN 37909

> GA Project No. 05-361 December 5, 2005



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Geo/Environmental Associates, Inc.

3502 Overlook Circle • Knoxville, TN 37909 • 865-584-0344 • Fax 865-584-0778 • www.geoe.com

December 5, 2005

AEP Service Corporation Geotechnical Engineering Group 1 Riverside Plaza Columbus, OH 43215-2373

ATTN: Mr. Pedro J. Amaya, P.E.

RE: Responses to February 15, 2005 DEP Review Letter

John Amos Plant - Bottom Ash Complex Poca, Putnam County, West Virginia

GA File No. 05-361

Dear Mr. Amaya,

At the request of AEP Service Corporation (AEP), Geo/Environmental Associates, Inc. (GA) has prepared these responses to a February 15, 2005 West Virginia Department of Environmental Protection (DEP) review letter regarding Ash Ponds 1A and 1B at the John Amos Plant Bottom Ash Complex. We understand the West Virginia Division of Water and Waste Management - Dam Safety Section (WVDWWM) has requested that the site shall be in compliance with state dam safety requirements. We further understand that during a March 21, 2005 meeting at the site eight issues were discussed that should be addressed. An April 20, 2005 letter prepared by WVDWWM was provided to us which lists the issues discussed. A copy of the letter has been included in Appendix I. Presented herein are a brief description of the current site conditions, a discussion of field investigation and laboratory testing, a discussion of the proposed facility modifications, and responses to the DEP comments.

SITE DESCRIPTION

The Bottom Ash Complex consists of Ash Ponds 1A and 1B, a Reclaim Water Pond, and a Treatment Pond. Water is decanted through existing low level pipes with tower inlet structures from each of the ash ponds to the Reclaim Water Pond, which provides some recirculation water to the power plant. Excess discharge is decanted to the Treatment Pond which treats the water before discharge into the Kanawha River.

We were provided topographic mapping by AEP which shows the facility was created by

constructing the main dike across Bill's Creek, which is a tributary of the Kanawha River. The main dike is about 1350 feet long with a minimum crest elevation of about 584 feet. The crest of the main dike has a minimum width of about 15 feet. Secondary dikes separate the individual ponds. With the exception of the dike between Ash Pond 1A and Ash Pond 1B, the secondary dikes are generally lower than the main dike.

We were provided with a copy of a report titled "Report on Dam Safety Inspection Amos Fly Ash Dam and Amos Bottom Ash Dikes" dated March 1981, prepared by Woodward-Clyde Consultants. According to that report, the maximum height of the main dike above natural ground is about 24 feet.

The facility previously had an open channel spillway with bottom elevation 581 feet through the main dike at the Reclaim Water Pond. The open channel spillway has been filled, presumably for access road construction.

FIELD INVESTIGATION AND LABORATORY TESTING

At the direction of AEP, eight borings were drilled through the main dike in August 2005 by H.C. Nutting Company of Charleston, West Virginia. The boring locations are shown on the drawings in Appendix IX. Boring logs are included in Appendix II. Standard Penetration Tests (SPT) were performed generally on 5-foot intervals. Relatively undisturbed samples were collected at selected locations using a thin walled sampler. Additionally, three standpipe piezometers were installed in the main dike during the drilling.

Borings B-1 through B-6 were drilled from the crest of the main dike. These borings generally encountered a stiff, lean clay, referred to as shale fill, from the ground surface to a depth of about 15 to 20 feet. Below the shale fill an interval of clayey gravel fill 8 to 10 feet thick was encountered. Below the clayey gravel, a 4 to 6-foot thick layer of soft clay and about a 20-foot thick layer of silty sand, both likely alluvial in origin, were encountered. Below the silty sand, residual weathered shale was encountered to the boring termination depths. Borings B-7 and B-8 were drilled on the downstream face of the main dike, near the water level of Bill's Creek. These two borings encountered strata consistent with borings B-1 through B-6.

Laboratory testing was performed by AEP on the SPT split-spoon samples and relatively undisturbed samples. Laboratory testing included moisture content, grain size analysis, classification, permeability, and strength testing. Laboratory test results are included in Appendix II. Laboratory test results are discussed in detail later herein in our response to the comments regarding the stability of the dike.

PROPOSED MODIFICATIONS

We understand that AEP would like to operate the pool levels in Ash Ponds 1A and 1B and the Reclaim Pond as high as elevation 583 feet under certain operating conditions. To provide adequate storm storage and routing and maintain at least one foot of freeboard during the design storm, the main dike will be raised from its current elevation of about 584 feet to elevation 588 feet. In addition to the main dike, the eastern side of the complex will also need to be raised to a



minimum elevation of 588 feet. The areas that need to be raised are shown on the plan view drawing in Appendix IX. As shown on the cross section drawings, portions of the main dike currently have a minimum crest width of about 15 feet at elevation 584 feet. In order to maintain a crest width of at least 10 feet, raising the crest 4 feet in these areas will require side slopes on the fill of about 0.5H:1V or steeper. As this slope is steeper than what is generally acceptable for soil fill, the fill will be reinforced with a geogrid system as shown on the drawings. We estimate about 1000 linear feet of the dike will require reinforcement. Construction specifications for the proposed fill are provided in Appendix VIII. In areas where sufficient existing crest width exists (i.e., minimum crest width approximately 26 feet) the fill shall be placed to elevation 588 feet with 2H:1V side slopes without reinforcement.

RESPONSE TO DEP COMMENTS

Comment 1: Create a plan view map, which shows the total watershed area (drainage area). Dam Safety recognizes that the original design engineer is deceased, therefore, the existing drawings cannot be signed/sealed without considerable review and verification. It was agreed to simplify the original drawing No. 13-3550A. Pedro intends to sign and seal the simplified drawing for AEP.

Response: The simplified plan view drawing is included in Appendix IX.

Comment 2: The original project narrative does not adequately describe the history, operation, and maintenance of the structure. AEP will replace the narrative with up to date information.

Response: The revised narrative is included in Appendix III.

Comment 3: AEP will provide a hydraulic analysis for the existing dam demonstrating compliance with dam safety regulation requirements.

Response: As discussed previously, the existing open channel spillway at the site has been filled. Moreover, AEP proposes to raise the operating pool and main dike elevation, and requested that we design new pipe spillways to comply with the dam safety requirements.

We developed watershed parameters and areas from topographic mapping provided by AEP. We then developed the required design storm, a 6-hour Probable Maximum Precipitation (PMP) event, using the Army Corps of Engineers program HMR-52. HMR-52 output is included in Appendix IV. The Army Corps of Engineers program HEC-1 was then used to perform flood routing analyses and to size potential spillway structures.

Upon review of the topographic mapping of the site, it became evident that a single spillway structure for the entire facility was not advantageous due to the current dike configuration. Specifically, the dike between Ash Pond 1A and Ash Pond 1B has a minimum elevation of 585 feet, with most of the dike at elevation 587 feet or greater. This interior dike would prevent storm water from flowing between Ash Pond 1A and Ash Pond 1B/Reclaim Water Pond/Treatment Pond, thereby decreasing the effectiveness of a single spillway structure located



at the main dike in either ash pond. Therefore, we performed analyses that included a spillway structure through the main dike in Ash Pond 1B and through the main dike at the Reclaim Water Pond. The dikes between Ash Pond 1A and the Reclaim Water Pond, and between the Reclaim Water Pond and the Treatment Pond will overtop during the design storm. The dike between the Reclaim Water Pond and the Treatment Pond has a minimum elevation of about 583.5 feet. The dike between the Reclaim Water Pond and Ash Pond 1A has a minimum elevation of about 584 feet. The Treatment Pond has an existing discharge structure exiting to the Kanawha River which should provide for storm water decant below elevation 583.5 feet.

As discussed previously, AEP proposes to operate ponds with levels as high as elevation 583 feet under certain operating conditions. We chose spillway pipe invert elevations of 583.5 feet to allow for storage of runoff from the 100 year-24 hour storm event between the operating pool and the pipe invert. Flood routing analyses for the 100 year-24 hour storm which show no outflow through the spillway pipes is included in Appendix IV. In our analyses we assumed the existing dewatering structures (pipes with risers from each ash pond to the Reclaim Water Pond, from the Reclaim Water Pond to the Treatment Pond, and exiting the Treatment Pond) provide no flood routing capacity.

Excess storm flow will be discharged from Ash Pond 1B and the Reclaim Water Pond into Bill's Creek through the spillway pipes in the main dike. We performed the analyses assuming corrugated steel pipes will be used as spillway structures. The proposed spillway pipes are single 36-inch diameter, corrugated steel pipes (inside diameter 36 inches) with inlet invert elevations of 583.5 feet. Table 1 summarizes the proposed pipe structures.

Table 1. Summary of Spillway Structures

Pipe Location	Pipe	Invert Elev(ft)	Peak Pool During PMP, Elev(ft)
Discharging from Ash Pond 1B	1-36"ø corrugated steel, I.D.=36"	583.5	585.7
Discharging from Reclaim Water Pond	1-36"ø corrugated steel, I.D.=36"	583.5	586.3

Hydrologic and Hydraulic Analyses are included in Appendix IV which demonstrate that the design storm can be passed while maintaining at least one foot of freeboard at the main dike. Additionally, the analyses demonstrate the ponds can decant the peak stormwater storage in less than 10 days. Also included in Appendix IV are PMP storm analyses assuming no flow through the proposed spillway pipes which show that the facility can store the design storm without outflow.

A plan view drawing showing the proposed pipe spillway locations is included in Appendix IX. Also included in Appendix IX are pipe profiles, pipe backfill details, and trash rack details. In general, installation of the pipes will consist of the following steps. A more detailed description



is included in the Construction Specifications in Appendix VIII.

- 1. A trench will be excavated to stable subgrade along the proposed pipe alignment to the dimensions shown on the drawings.
- 2. A 6-inch thick layer of flowable fill (a low shrink grout) will be placed in the excavated trench.
- 3. The pipe will be placed on the flowable fill pad for its entire length.
- 4. Flowable fill will be placed around and above the pipe to the dimensions shown on the drawings.
- 5. Soil fill will be placed and compacted above the flowable fill to the required dike crest elevation.
- 6. A trash rack will be placed on the upstream end of the pipe.

As discussed previously, the facility had a concrete lined open channel spillway (bottom elevation 581 feet) through the main dike at the Reclaim Water Pond. The channel has been filled to about the main dike elevation. To reduce the potential for seepage and to increase the stability of the spillway plug, we recommend that the fill be excavated and the concrete lining be removed. The removal should extend through the flat (control) section of the spillway. Thereafter, soil fill should be placed and compacted in the channel to the proposed crest elevation of 588 feet.

Comment 4: AEP will rewrite the geology consideration portion of the narrative.

Response: The revised geology narrative is included in Appendix V.

Comment 5: A stability analysis is required for the main embankment with tested soil parameters on the existing embankment material. AEP will provide a stability analysis with liquefaction analysis.

Response: We developed two cross sections through the main dike, designated as B-B and C-C, based on boring data. The cross sections and their locations are shown on the drawings in Appendix IX. Laboratory test results and published data were used to develop material parameters for use in seepage, stability, and liquefaction/dynamic stability analyses. A discussion of the methodology, material parameters, and results for each analysis is included in Appendix VI. A summary of the factors of safety is shown in Table 2.



Table 2. Summary of Stability Analysis Factors of Safety

Section		Analysis Type	
	Static	Pseudostatic	Dynamic
В-В	2.08	1.63	2.30
C-C	2.19	1.70	3.38

As shown, factors of safety exceed the minimum required values. The conservative phreatic levels used in the static and pseudostatic analyses were well above those obtained during the drilling. For the dynamic analysis, the phreatic level calculated from the seepage analysis was used. We believe the dynamic factors of safety are higher than the other factors of safety because they are calculated based on modulus values not shear strength values. As shown in the results in Appendix VI, the liquefaction analysis did predict some isolated areas where liquefaction could occur. However, no permanent deformations were predicted as yield accelerations of the potential failure surfaces were not exceeded. Based on our analyses, we believe the main dike has adequate factors of safety for stability.

Comment 6: AEP will submit a new maintenance plan.

Response: The revised maintenance plan is included in Appendix VII.

Comment 7: AEP will update the EAP and submit for review.

Response: We have prepared an EAP for the Bottom Ash Complex and included it with this report under a separate cover.

Comment 4: December 15 is the due date to submit the plan to Dam Safety for review.

Response: No response required.



Geo/Environmental Associates, Inc. appreciates the opportunity to be of continuing service to AEP Service Corporation. If you have any questions regarding this report, please contact the writers at (865) 584-0344.

Sincerely,

Geo/Environmental Associates, Inc.

Scott M. Arwood, P.E.

Sett M Award

Roger W. Cecil, P.E.

WVPE Registration No. 14,367



ATTACHMENT C

DESIGN DRAWINGS



AMERICAN ELECTRIC POWER

JOHN E. AMOS PLANT SCARY (WINFIELD), WEST VIRGINIA

OUTFALL 003 MULTIPORT DIFFUSER

SEPTEMBER 2012

DRAWING NO. TITLE

30330 TITLE PAGE AND DRAWING LIST

1 NOTE

0332 OVERALL PLAN & DETAILS
0333 DIFFUSER PLAN & PROFILE

30334 ENLARGED PLAN & INSTALLATIONS DETAILS

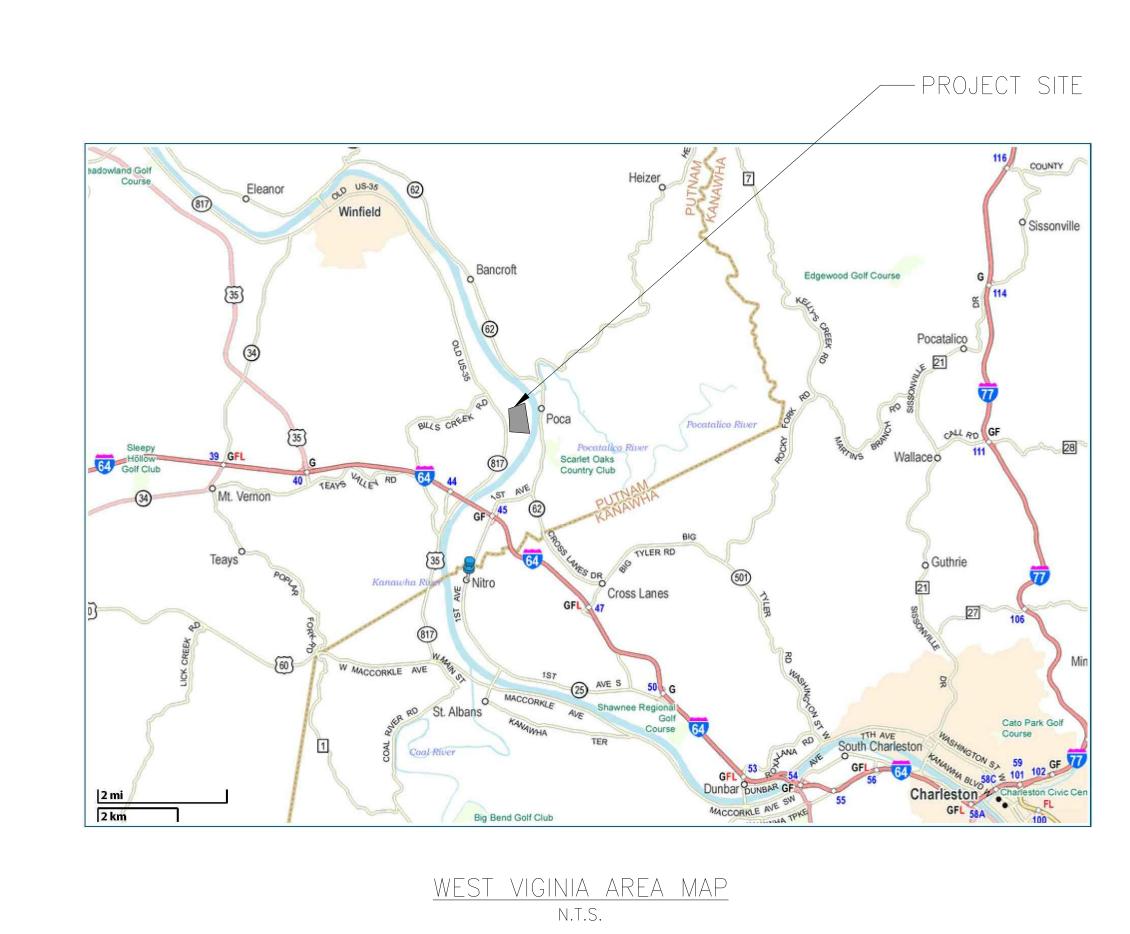
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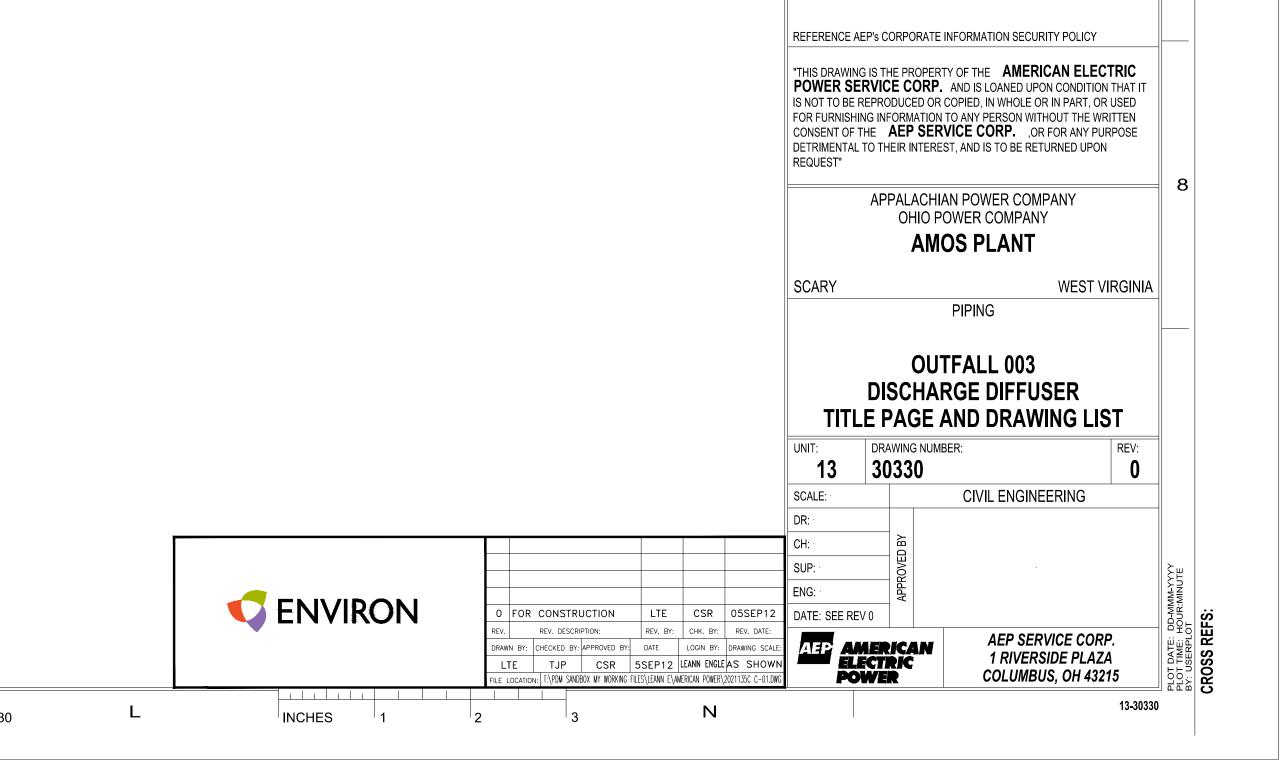
03-32381E-1

OUTFALL 003 RECONSTRUCTION PLAN - PLAN VIEW & PROFILE





CM 1 2 3 4 5 6 7



FOR CONSTRUCTION

THIS DRAWING IS CLASSIFIED AS:

REVISIONS

AEP CONFIDENTIAL

<u>GENERAL NOTES</u>

- 1. THE CONTRACTOR SHALL INFORM THE OWNER A MINIMUM OF THREE WEEKS PRIOR TO MOBILIZATION TO ALLOW THE OWNER TO SUBMIT THE APPROPRIATE NOTIFICATIONS TO ALL REQUIRED AGENICES INCLUDING WVDEP AND US ARMY CORPS OF ENGINEERS (USACE).
- 2. CONTRACTOR MUST PERFORM THE WORK IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE REQUIREMENTS SET FORTH IN U.S. ARMY CORPS OF ENGINEERS PERMIT FOR THIS PROJECT, AS WELL AS ALL LOCAL, STATE AND FEDERAL ENVIRONMENTAL REGULATIONS.
- 3. THE CONTRACTOR AND SUBCONTRACTOR SHALL BE SOLELY RESPONSIBLE FOR COMPLYING WITH ALL FEDERAL, STATE, LOCAL SAFETY AND AEP SAFETY REQUIREMENTS TOGETHER WITH EXERCISING PRECAUTIONS AT ALL TIMES FOR THE PROTECTION OF PERSONS INCLUDING EMPLOYEES AND PROPERTY. IT IS THE SOLE RESPONSIBILITY OF THE CONTRACTOR AND SUBCONTRACTOR TO INITIATE, MAINTAIN, AND SUPERVISE ALL SAFETY REQUIREMENTS, PRECAUTIONS, AND PROGRAMS IN CONNECTION WITH THE WORK.
- 4. THE CONTRACTOR SHALL CONFINE HIS ACTIVITIES TO THE PROJECT SITE, EXISTING RIGHTS-OF-WAY, TEMPORARY EASEMENTS AND
- 5. ALL SIGNS, FENCES, DRAINAGE STRUCTURES, OR OTHER PHYSICAL FEATURES DISTURBED OR DAMAGED DURING WORK UNDER THIS CONTRACT SHALL BE RESTORED TO THEIR ORIGINAL CONDITION BY THE CONTRACTOR AT NO ADDITIONAL EXPENSE TO THE OWNER. THE CONTRACTOR IS REQUIRED TO LEAVE AND MAINTAIN, DURING CONSTRUCTION, EXISTING ACCESS ROADS AND APPURTENANCES IN A CONDITION EQUAL TO OR BETTER THAN EXISTS UPON AWARD OF CONTRACT.
- 6. THE CONTRACTOR SHALL PROVIDE THE MEANS AND METHOD OF BYPASSING THE CURRENT OUTFALL 001 FLOW AS PART OF HIS SCOPE. THE CONTRACTOR SHALL MAKE PROVISIONS TO BYPASS A MINIMUM FLOW OF 10,000 GPM. THIS PLAN SHALL BE SUBMITTED TO OWNER FOR APPROVAL AND SUBMITTAL AND APPROVAL BY THE W.V. DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION. THE PLAN SHALL SHOW THE TEMPORARY DISCHARGE LOCATED AS CLOSE TO THE EXISTING OUTFALL AS PRACTICAL.
- 7. OUTFALL 006 IS INTERMITTENT BASED ON RAINFALL EVENTS. THE CONTRACTOR SHALL SCHEDULE WORK ACCORDINGLY.

EROSION AND SEDIMENT CONTROL

- 1. CONTRACTOR SHALL USE BEST MANAGEMENT PRACTICES FOR SEDIMENT AND EROSION CONTROL IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE WEST VIRGINIA EROSION AND SEDIMENT CONTROL BEST MANAGEMENT PRACTICES MANUAL, DATED 2006.
- 2. THE CONTRACTOR SHALL SUBMIT A STORMWATER POLLUTION PREVENTION PLAN TO AEP USING AN AEP PROVIDED TEMPLATE.
- 3. ALL WORK SHALL BE IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE PROJECT'S SWPPP PERMIT

<u>CONSTRUCTION</u>

- 1. USE EXISTING ROADS AND TRAVEL PATHS WHENEVER POSSIBLE. MINIMIZE THE USE OF EQUIPMENT AT RIVER BANK TO REDUCE SEDIMENTATION RATES AND CHANNEL INSTABILITY.
- 2. ALL EQUIPMENT MUST BE CLEANED TO REMOVE EXTERNAL OIL, GREASE, DIRT, AND MUD BEFORE BEGINNING OPERATIONS IN OR AT THE
- 3. ALL STATIONARY POWER EQUIPMENT (E.G., GENERATORS) OPERATED WITHIN THE DRAINAGE BOUNDARY MUST BE DIAPERED TO PREVENT LEAKS AND/OR ENCLOSED IN A CONTAINMENT DEVICE (E.G., NON PERMEABLE DRIP PAN) OF ADEQUATE CAPACITY TO RETAIN EQUIPMENT FLUIDS (E.G., GASOLINE, DIESEL FUEL, AND OIL) IF A LEAK OCCURS.
- 4. THE BOUNDARY OF A PROJECT SITE MUST BE FLAGGED TO PREVENT SOIL DISTURBANCE TO AREAS OUTSIDE THE SITE. CONFINE CONSTRUCTION IMPACTS TO THE MINIMUM AREA NECESSARY TO COMPLETE THE PROJECT. LIMIT THE REMOVAL OF ANY NATIVE VEGETATION TO THE AMOUNT THAT IS ABSOLUTELY NECESSARY TO COMPLETE A CONSTRUCTION ACTIVITY.
- 5. STABILIZE ALL DISTURBED AREAS FOLLOWING ANY BREAK IN WORK UNLESS CONSTRUCTION WILL RESUME WITHIN SEVEN DAYS. 6. STREAM BANKS DAMAGED FROM PROJECT ACTIVITIES MUST BE RESTORED TO A NATURAL SLOPE, PATTERN, AND PROFILE THAT ARE SUITABLE FOR THE ESTABLISHMENT OF PERMANENT VEGETATION AS APPROPRIATE.
- 7. ALL EXCAVATIONS AND SUPPORT SYSTEMS SHALL CONFORM TO APPLICABLE OSHA EXCAVATION, TRENCHING, AND SHORING STANDARD WHICH ARE CONTAINED IN THE U.S. CODE OF FEDERAL REGULATIONS 29 (C.F.R.) L926.650—L926.653, OTHER FEDERAL, STATE OR LOCAL REQUIREMENTS. IN THE EVENT OF A CONFLICT, COMPLY WITH THE MORE RESTRICTIVE APPLICABLE REQUIREMENT.

RESTORATION

- 1. THE RIVER BANK SHALL BE STABILIZED USING SEED NETTING. SEED NETTING SHALL BE JUTE OR STRAW AND FIBER MATTING AND STAPLED IN PLACE. THE MATTING SHALL BE TYPE B WITH AN OPEN AREA OF 50 PERCENT. ALL MATTING SHALL BE MANUFACTURED USING NATURAL BIODEGRADABLE MATERIALS. DEPENDING ON THE TIME OF YEAR, SEEDING SHOULD INCLUDE A MIX ON KENTUCKY BLUEGRASS OR
- KENTUCKY 31 FESCUE AND PERENNIAL RYEGRASS. 2. THE CONTRACTOR SHALL SEED AND STRAW ALL OTHER AREAS TO RETURN THE AREA TO ITS ORIGINAL CONDITION.

HDPE PIPE SPECIFICATIONS

- 1. ALL HIGH DENSITY POLYETHYLENE (HDPE) MATERIALS SHALL CONFORM TO THE "SPECIFICATIONS, TEST METHODS AND CODES FOR POLYETHYLENE PIPING SYSTEMS" CHAPTER INCLUDED IN THE PPI HANDBOOK OF POLYETHYLENE PIPING (1998). THE MANUFACTURER SHALL PROVIDE MATERIAL CERTIFICATION DOCUMENTS.
- 2. THE HDPE PIPE SHALL BE MANUFACTURED IN A PLANT CAPABLE OF PROVIDING CONTINUOUS QUALITY CONTROL THROUGH INSPECTION. THE FACILITY SHALL HAVE THE NECESSARY TESTING EQUIPMENT TO VERIFY THAT THE PIPE MEETS THE REQUIREMENTS OF ASTM STANDARDS.
- 3. POLYETHYLENE PIPE AND FITTINGS SHALL BE MADE FROM RESIN MEETING THE REQUIREMENTS OF THE PLASTICS PIPE INSTITUTE AS PE
- 3408. THE RESIN SHALL MEET THE REQUIREMENTS OF ASTM D3350-02 WITH A CELL CLASSIFICATION OF 345464C. 4. PIPE SHALL HAVE A MANUFACTURING STANDARD OF ASTM F-714. PIPE NOMINAL O.D. SIZES 4" TO 24" SHALL BE PROVIDED IN STEEL PIPE SIZES (IPS). THE PIPE SHALL CONTAIN NO RECYCLED COMPOUNDS EXCEPT THAT GENERATED IN THE MANUFACTURER'S OWN PLANT FROM RESIN OF THE SAME SPECIFICATION FROM THE SAME RAW MATERIAL.
- 5. THE MANUFACTURER OF THE PIPE AND FITTINGS SHALL MAINTAIN PERMANENT QC AND QA RECORDS. DATALOGGER RECORDS SHALL BE MAINTAINED ON FABRICATED FITTINGS.

HDPE PIPE INSTALLATION PROCEDURES

- 1. THE CONTRACTOR SHALL TAKE CARE WHEN MOVING HDPE PIPE ONSITE. THE PIPE SHALL NOT BE HANDLED WITH CHAINS OR DRAGGED OVER SHARP ROCKS. CANVAS STRAPS SHALL BE USED FOR RIGGING PIPES FOR TRANSPORT. THE PIPE SHALL BE STORED IN A MANNER THAT MINIMIZES THE POSSIBILITY OF CRUSHING OR PIERCING.
- 2. THE INSTALLER SHALL INSPECT ALL HDPE PIPE FOR GOUGES, CUTS, AND DEEP SCRATCHES PRIOR TO INSTALLATION. THE PIPE SHALL BE REPLACED OR REPAIRED IF A GOUGE OR CUT IS DEEPER THAN 20 PERCENT THE NOMINAL PIPE WALL THICKNESS.
- 3. ALL CONNECTIONS TO HEADER SHALL USE BRANCH SADDLES. THE BRANCH SADDLES SHALL BE INSTALLED IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE DETAILED FABRICATION DRAWINGS. ALL BRANCH SADDLES SHALL BE INSTALLED IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE "POLYETHYLENE JOINING PROCEDURES" PUBLISHED BY THE PLASTICS PIPE INSTITUTE (1998) USING A SADDLE FUSION MACHINE.
- 4. PIPE SHALL BE JOINED USING THE FOLLOWING METHODS: FLANGE ADAPTERS, BUTT FUSION OR ELECTROFUSION COUPLINGS
- 5. PIPE SHALL BE CONNECTED USING A FLANGE ADAPTER AND STAINLESS STEEL FLANGE RINGS, HEX BOLTS, HEAVY HEX NUTS, AND PLAIN WASHERS MANUFACTURED IN ACCORDANCE WITH ASTM F594-02. AN ANTI-SEIZE COMPOUND SHALL BE APPLIED TO THE BOLTS PRIOR TO TIGHTENING. THE BOLTS SHALL BE TIGHTENED USING A TORQUE WRENCH WITH 20 PERCENT OF THE FINAL TORQUE TO TIGHTEN IN A CRISSCROSS PATTERN. THIS PROCEDURE SHALL BE REPEATED INCREASING THE TORQUE BY 20 PERCENT OF THE FINAL VALUE UNTIL THE FINAL VALUE IS REACHED. THE FINAL TORQUE VALUE FOR 10-IN PIPE IS 45 FT-LBS AND FOR 36-IN PIPE IS 60FT-LBS.
- 6. PRIOR TO BUTT FUSION, BOTH ENDS OF THE PIPES AND THE FUSION TOOLS SHALL BE CLEAN AND FREE OF CONTAMINANTS. BOTH ENDS OF PIPE SHALL BE TRIMMED USING A FACER, IF NEEDED, TO PRESENT SMOOTH, EVEN SURFACES FOR FUSION.
- a. BUTT FUSION TEMPERATURES SHALL BE BETWEEN 400°F AND 450°F IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE PLASTICS PIPE INSTITUTE "GENERIC BUTT FUSION JOINING PROCEDURE FOR POLYETHYLENE GAS PIPE". THE HEATER SURFACES SHALL BE ±10°F OF THE SPECIFIED TEMPERATURE.
- b. DURING THE HEATING PROCESS, VISUAL CHECKS SHALL BE MADE TO ENSURE THE MELT SWELL BEAD WIDTH IS BETWEEN 1/16-IN (1.5 mm) and 1/8-IN (3.0 mm) and that it is uniform around the entire pipe.
- c. AFTER HEATING IS COMPLETE, BRING PIPE ENDS TOGETHER WITH THE PROPER INTERFACE PRESSURE FOR THE COMPLETE COOLING CYCLE. THE COOLING CYCLE SHALL BE APPROXIMATELY 30 SECONDS PER INCH OF PIPE DIAMETER.

STAINLESS STEEL PIPE

- 1. PIPE MATERIAL
- 1.1. 1/2" 1-1/2": SCH 40, PLAIN END, SEAMLESS, ASTM A312/A778-TP316
- 1.2. 2" 48": SCH 40S, BEVELED ENDS, EFW, ASTM-312/A778, ASME B36.19 2. FITTINGS
- 2.1. 1/2"-1-1/2": FORGED SS, ASTM A-182, ANSI B16.11, SOCKET WELD OR SCREWED 3000 LB.
- 2.2. 2" 48": SCH 40S, BUTT WELD ENDS, ASTM A403 TP316, ASME B16.9.
- 3. VALVES 1/2" 1-1/2": APOLLO 76-100
- 4. BOLTING SHALL BE ALLOY STEEL STUDS WITH FULL LENGTH THREAD, ASTM A193 GRADE 8M AND NUTS SHALL BE ALLOY STEEL HEAVY HEX, ASTM A194, GRADE 2H.
- 5. PIPE TO BE WELDED PER ASME B31.3.5

DUCKBILL DIFFUSER SPECIFICATIONS

- 1. THE DIFFUSER CHECK VALVES ARE TO BE OF THE VARIABLE PORT AREA TYPE AND SHALL ALLOW PASSAGE OF FLOW IN ONE DIRECTION WHILE PREVENTING REVERSE FLOW. THE FLANGE AND FLEXIBLE DUCKBILL SLEEVE SHALL BE ONE—PIECE RUBBER CONSTRUCTION WITH NYLON REINFORCEMENT.
- 2. THE FLANGE DRILLING SHALL CONFORM TO ANSI B16.5, CLASS 150 STANDARDS FURNISHED WITH STAINLESS STEEL 316 BACK-UP RINGS FOR INSTALLATION.
- 3. THE MINIMUM JET VELOCITY SHALL BE 10 FPS WITH A HEADLOSS OF 1.7 FEET AT A DESIGN FLOW OF 2.34 MGD, AND MAXIMUM HEADLOSS OF 4.0 FEET AT A MAXIMUM DESIGN FLOW OF 5 MGD.
- 4. THE VALVES SHALL BE 8 INCH SERIES 35W AS MANUFACTURED BY THE RED VALVE CO. INC. OF CARNEGIE, PA OR EQUAL. 5. VALVE SHALL BE INSTALLED IN ACCORDANCE WITH MANUFACTURER'S WRITTEN INSTALLATION AND OPERATION MANUAL AND APPROVED SUBMITTALS.

METAL FABRICATION

12. ANCHORS

- 1. ALL WELDING IS PERFORMED IN ACCORDANCE WITH AWS D1.1 BY WELDERS QUALIFIED AND CERTIFIED PER THE REQUIREMENTS OF THIS CODE. ALL WELDING TO BE ACCOMPLISHED USING 70,000 PSI (480 MPA) NOMINAL TENSILE STRENGTH CONSUMABLES EXCEPT FOR E6010 ROOT PASS WELDS ON PIPE. E6010 IS A 60,000 PSI (400 MPA) ELECTRODE WITH A CELLULOSE TYPE FLUX USED FOR THE ROOT PASS IN FULL PENETRATION PIPE WELDS.
- 2. ALL FLUX, SPATTER AND SLAG SHALL BE REMOVED FROM SURFACES, WELDS AND BURNED EDGES. (ACCEPTABLE METHODS OF REMOVAL INCLUDE: CHIPPING, CHISELING OR CHEMICAL (ANTI-SPATTER)).
- 3. HOLES, EDGES AND CORNERS SHALL BE GROUND OR DEBURRED AS REQUIRED TO REMOVE ALL SHARP EDGES AND BURRS.
- 4. STAINLESS STEEL PLATES AND BARS SHALL COMPLY WITH ASTM 240/240M: "SPECIFICATION FOR CHROMIUM AND CHROMIUM-NICKEL STAINLESS STEEL PLATE, SHEET, AND STRIP FOR PRESSURE VESSELS AND FOR GENERAL APPLICATIONS" AND ASTM A666-10 "STANDARD SPECIFICATION FOR ANNEALED OR COLD-WORKED AUSTENITIC STAINLESS STEEL SHEET, STRIP, PLATE, AND FLAT BAR".
- 5. STAINLESS STEEL ANGLE SHALL CONFORM TO ASTM A480, TYPE 316 6. CARBON STEEL ANGLES. CHANNELS AND PLATE SHALL CONFORM TO ASTM A36.
- 7. STRUCTURAL STEEL SHALL BE FABRICATED AND ERECTED IN ACCORDANCE WITH AISC "CODE OF STRUCTURAL PRACTICE FOR STRUCTURAL" STEEL BUILDING AND BRIDGES.
- 8. GRATING SHALL BE STEEL BAR (ASTM A569) TYPE, 1" DEEP x 3/16" THICK, SPACED AT 1 3/16", CROSS BARS SHALL BE SPACED AT 4".
- 9. HOT DIP GALVANIZED COATING SHALL BE IN ACCORDANCE WITH ASTM A123. 10. STAINLESS STEEL FASTENERS SHALL CONFORM TO ASTM F593-02(2008)e1: "STANDARD SPECIFICATION FOR STAINLESS STEEL BOLTS, HEX
- CAPS, SCREWS, AND STUDS" 11. CARBON STEEL BOLTS SHALL CONFORM TO ASTM A325.
 - a.EXPANSION ANCHORS SHALL BE HILTI KWIK BOLT III, POWERS WEDGE BOLTS, OR EQUAL. ALL ANCHORS SHALL BE 316 OR 416 STAINLESS STEEL OR SIMILAR.
- b. ADHESIVE ANCHORS SHALL BE HILTI HIT HY150 OR EQUAL.
- 13. CARBON STEEL TO BE COATED SHALL RECEIVE A COMMERCIAL BLAST CLEANED ACCORDING TO SPCC-SP6 AND PRIMED WITH A MODIFIED ALKYD ENAMEL, TNEMEC SERIES 10 OR EQUAL TO 2.5 MIL DFT. INTERMEDIATE AND TOPCOAT TO BE ACRYLIC POLYMER, TNEMEC SERIES 1029 OR EQUAL, TO 2.5 MIL DFT EACH COAT.

PIPE TRENCHING AND PLACEMENT

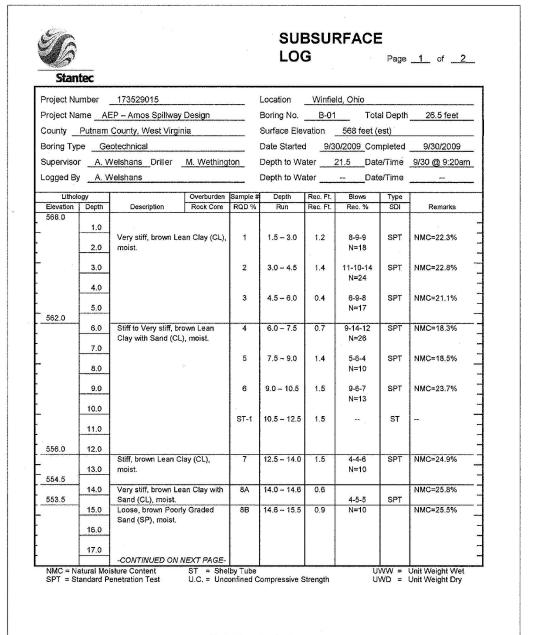
- 1. EXCAVATE TO LINES AND ELEVATIONS AS INDICATED ON THE DRAWINGS AND AS NECESSARY FOR THE PROPER CONSTRUCTION OF THE WORK. EXCAVATION MUST NOT EXTEND BEYOND THOSE AUTHORIZED BY THE US ARMY CORPS OF ENGINEERS.
- 2. EQUIPMENT AND METHODS SHALL BE SUITABLE FOR THE WORK AT HAND.
- 3. ALL EXCAVATION SHALL BE CONSIDERED AS UNCLASSIFIED EXCAVATION AND SHALL CONSIST OF EXCAVATING AND REMOVING ALL FORMATIONS AND MATERIALS, NATURAL OR MAN-MADE, IRRESPECTIVE OF NATURE OR CONDITION, ENCOUNTERED WITHIN THE LIMITS OF THE DEFINED TRENCHES AND OTHER NECESSARY AREAS OF EXCAVATION.
- 4. EXCAVATED MATERIAL IN EXCESS OF THAT REQUIRED FOR FILLS AND BACKFILLS SHALL REMAIN IN THE RIVER AND SPREAD OUT TO WITHIN SIX INCHES OF THE RIVER BOTTOM ELEVATION.
- 5. SHORE AND BRACE EXCAVATIONS AS NECESSARY TO PREVENT CAVE-INS.
- 6. SHEETING, SHORING OR BRACING MATERIALS SHALL NOT BE LEFT IN. SUCH MATERIALS SHALL BE REMOVED IN SUCH A MANNER THAT NO DANGER OR DAMAGE WILL OCCUR TO NEW OR EXISTING STRUCTURES OR PROPERTY, PUBLIC OR PRIVATE, AND SO THAT CAVE-INS OR SLIDES WILL NOT TAKE PLACE.
- 7. THE PIPE SHALL, AT ALL TIMES, BE HANDLED WITH EQUIPMENT DESIGNED TO PREVENT DAMAGE TO THE JOINTS, OR TO THE INSIDE OR OUTSIDE SURFACES OF THE PIPE.
- 8. THE BOTTOM OF THE TRENCH SHALL BE EXCAVATED TO PROPER LINE AND GRADE AND SHALL PROVIDE A UNIFORM BEARING FOR THE
- FULL LENGTH OF THE PIPE BARREL. 9. BEDDING MATERIAL AND GRANULAR BACKFILL SHALL BE PLACED TO THE DEPTH AS SPECIFIED ON DRAWINGS. MATERIAL SHALL BE CRUSHED STONE CONFORMING TO ASTM D448, SIZE NO. 57 OR EQUIVALENT.
- 10. IF REQUIRED BY THE US ARMY CORPS OF ENGINEERS OR AEP, THE CONTRACTOR SHALL PROVIDE TURBIDITY AND SEDIMENT CONTROL DURING ALL RIVER EXCAVATION AND BACKFILL ACTIVITIES.
- 11. AFTER BACKFILL AND PIPE INSTALLATION IS COMPLETE, CONTRACTOR SHALL PROVIDE A SURVEY IDENTIFYING THE LOCATION OF THE MULTIPORT DIFFUSER AND CONFIRM THAT THE HEIGHTS OF THE DIFFUSERS ARE ABOVE THE RIVER BED PER THE DRAWINGS.

<u>CONCRETE</u>

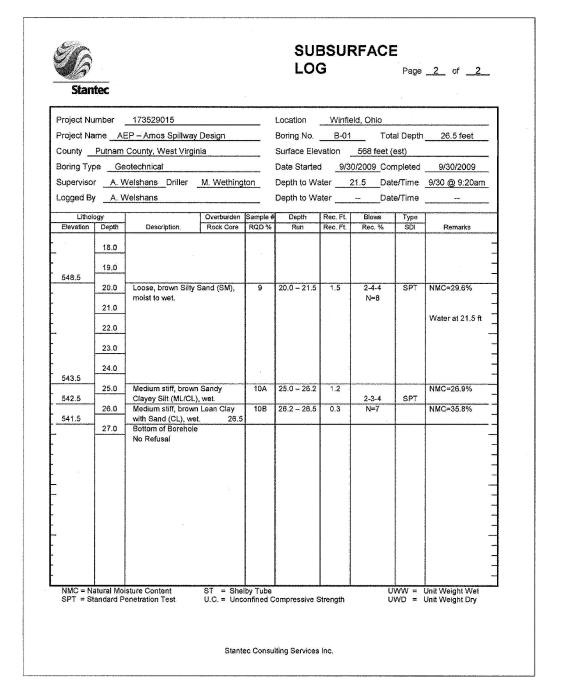
- 1. REINFORCING BARS TO CONFORM WITH ASTM A615, GRADE 60.
- 2. CONCRETE SHALL HAVE A 28-DAY COMPRESSIVE STRENGTH OF 3,000 PSI. THE CONTRACTOR SHALL TEST ONCE PER DAY AS FOLLOWS: a.MOLD FOUR (4) 6 X 12 CYLINDERS
- b. RECORD THE SLUMP, UNIT WEIGHT, TEMPERATURE (AMBIENT AND CONCRETE), AND ANY OTHER PERTINENT INFORMATION
- c.PERFORM ONE (1) 7-DAY COMPRESSIVE STRENGTH TEST
- d.PERFORM TWO (2) 28-DAY TESTS, SAVING THE LAST CYLINDER
- 3. PROVIDE TEST REPORT. IF THE CYLINDERS DO NOT PASS THE COMPRESSIVE STRENGTH TEST, NO PART MADE OF THAT BATCH OF CONCRETE CAN BE USED.
- 4. ALL EXPOSED EDGES OF CONCRETE SHALL BE CHAMFERED 3/4".
- 5. NON-SHRINK GROUT SHALL BE NON-METALLIC WITH A MINIMUM COMPRESSIVE STRENGTH OF 5,000 PSI AT 28 DAYS

- 1. RIPRAP SHALL BE COMPOSED OF A WELL-GRADED MIXTURE FROM 15-INCHES DOWN TO 1-INCH DIAMETER PARTICLES, SUCH THAT 50% OF THE MIXTURE BY WEIGHT SHALL BE LARGER THAN 6-IN DIAMETER. A WELL GRADED MIXTURE IS DEFINED AS A MIXTURE COMPOSED OF LARGER STONE SIZES WITH A SUFFICIENT MIXTURE OF SMALLER SIZES TO FILL THE PROGRESSIVELY SMALLER VOIDS BETWEEN THE
- STONES. 2. RIPRAP SHALL BE SOUND, DURABLE FIELD OR QUARRY STONE SHAPED ROUGHLY AS RECTANGULAR BLOCKS AND OF SUITABLE QUALITY AND PLACED TO INSURE PERMANENCE IN THE CONDITION IN WHICH IT IS TO BE USED. ROUNDED STONES, BOULDERS, SANDSTONE, OR SIMILAR SOFT STONE WILL NOT BE ACCEPTABLE. MATERIAL SHALL BE FREE FROM OVERBURDEN, SPOIL, SHALE, AND ORGANIC MATERIAL. EACH LOAD OF RIPRAP SHALL BE REASONABLY WELL GRADED FROM THE SMALLEST TO THE MAXIMUM SIZE SPECIFIED. ONE DIMENSION OF EACH EXPOSED RIPRAP SHALL NOT BE LESS THAN 12-IN. THE JOINTS IN THE RIPRAP SHALL BE FILLED WITH SPALLS OF SUITABLE SIZE TO CONSTRUCT A SOLID, STABLE SLOPE, FREE FROM LARGE VOIDS AND DEFECTS.

1. SOIL BORING B-01 IS SHOWN FOR INFORMATIONAL PURPOSES ONLY.THE BORING IN NO WAY GUARANTEES THE CONDITION OF THE SOIL TO BE ENCOUNTERED DURING THE EXCAVATION.



Stantec Consulting Services Inc.



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APPALACHIAN POWER COMPANY

REFERENCE AEP'S CORPORATE INFORMATION SECURITY POLICY

OHIO POWER COMPANY **AMOS PLANT** WEST VIRGINIA OUTFALL 003

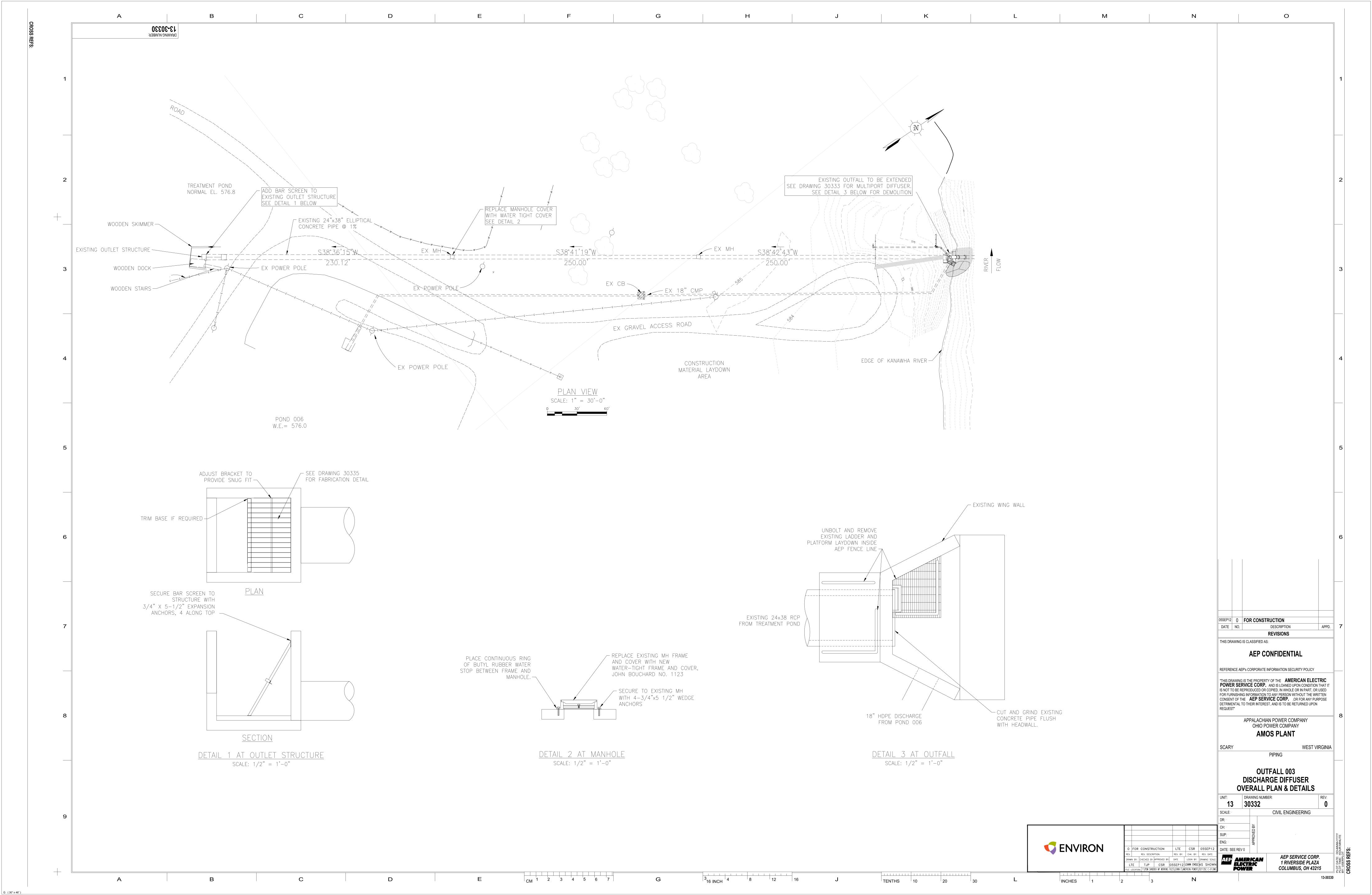
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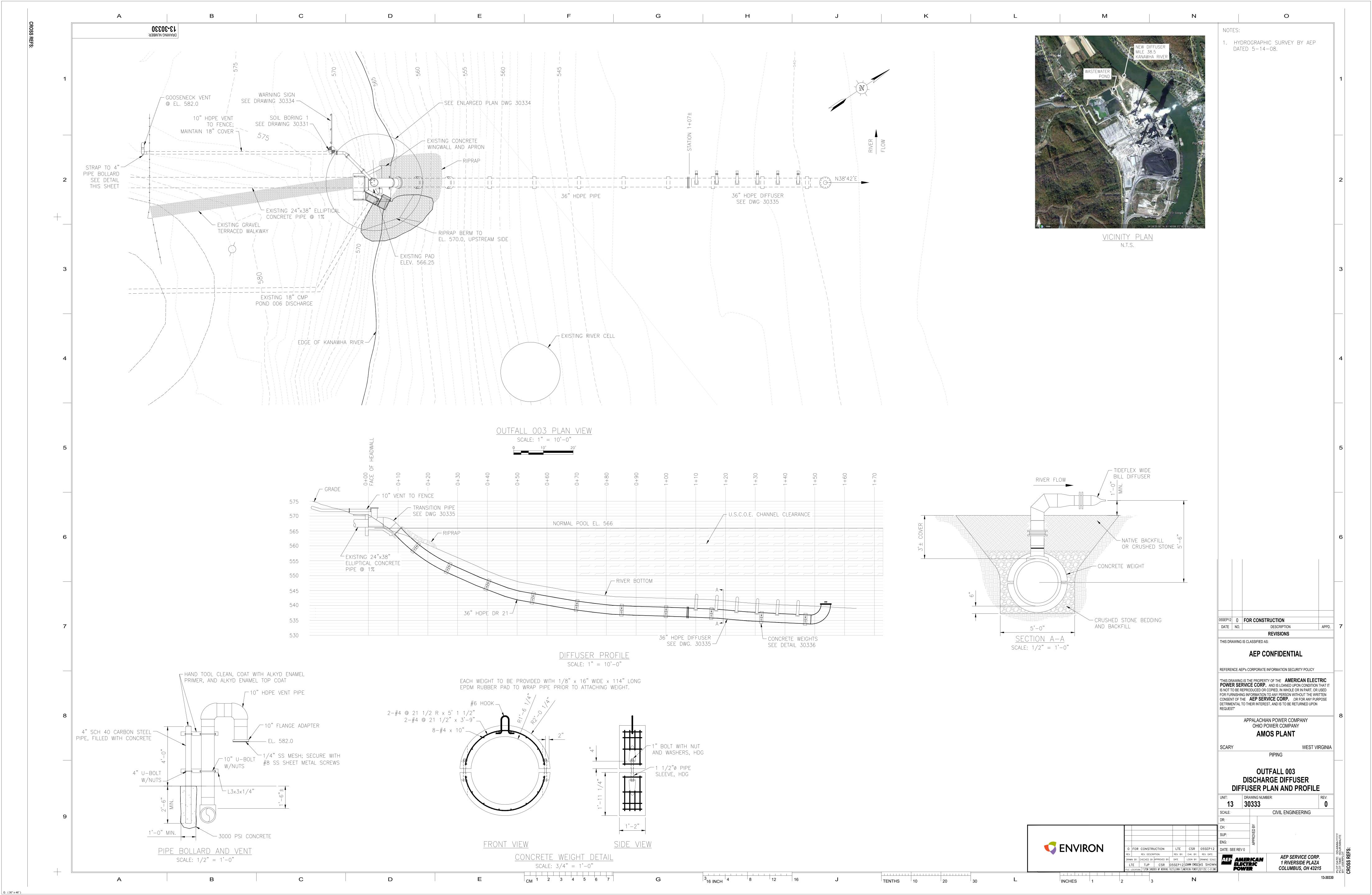
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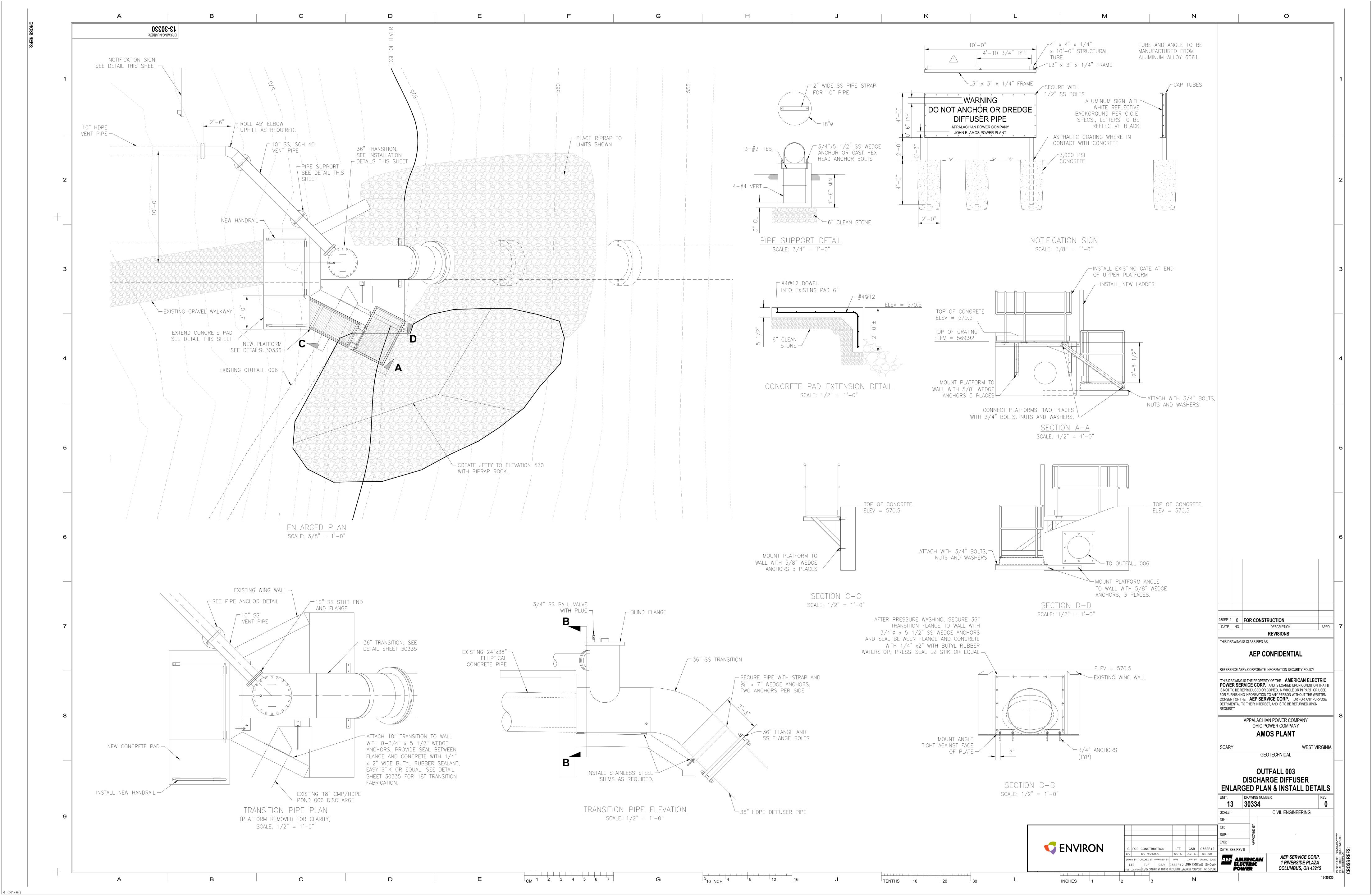
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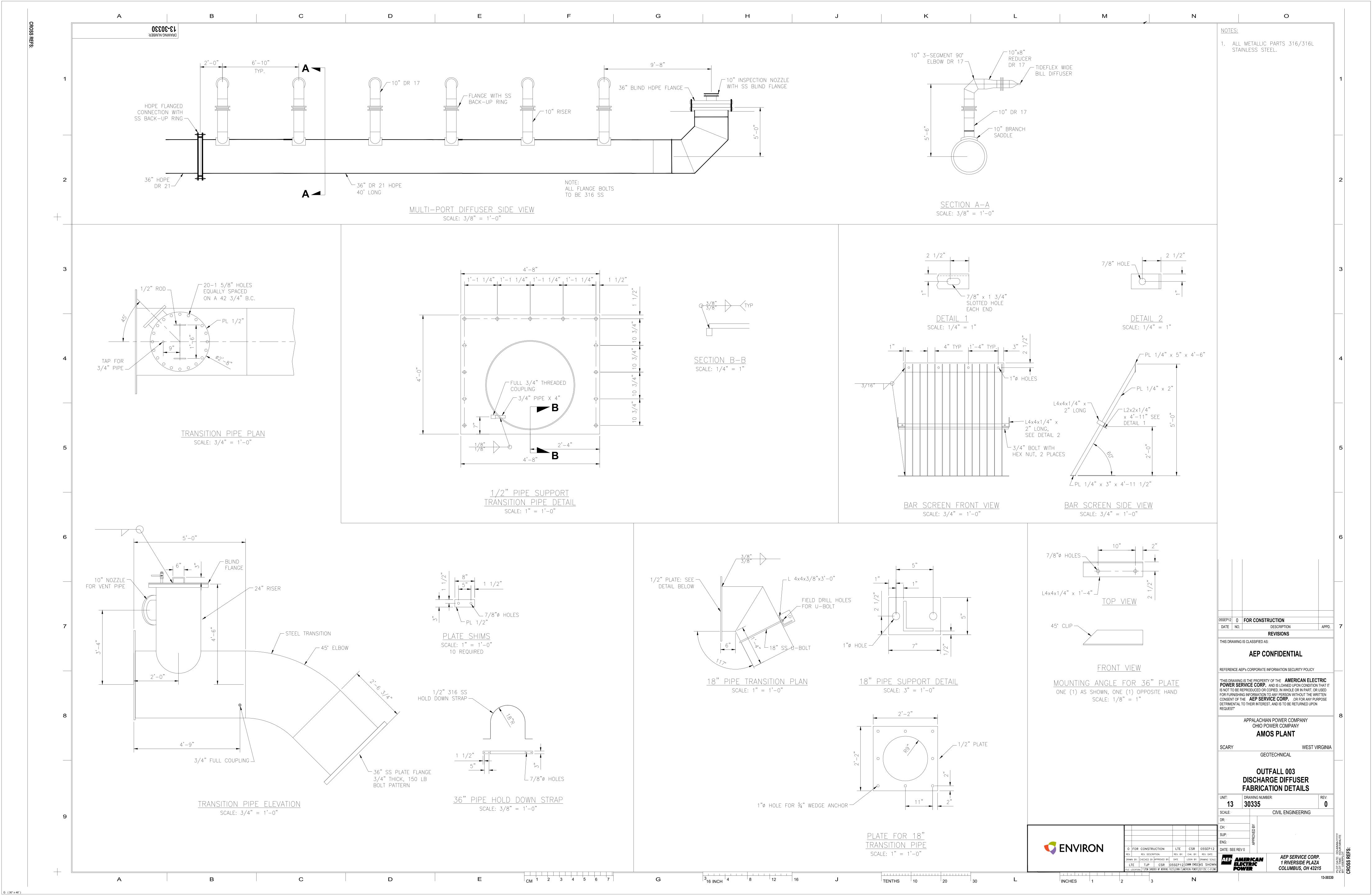
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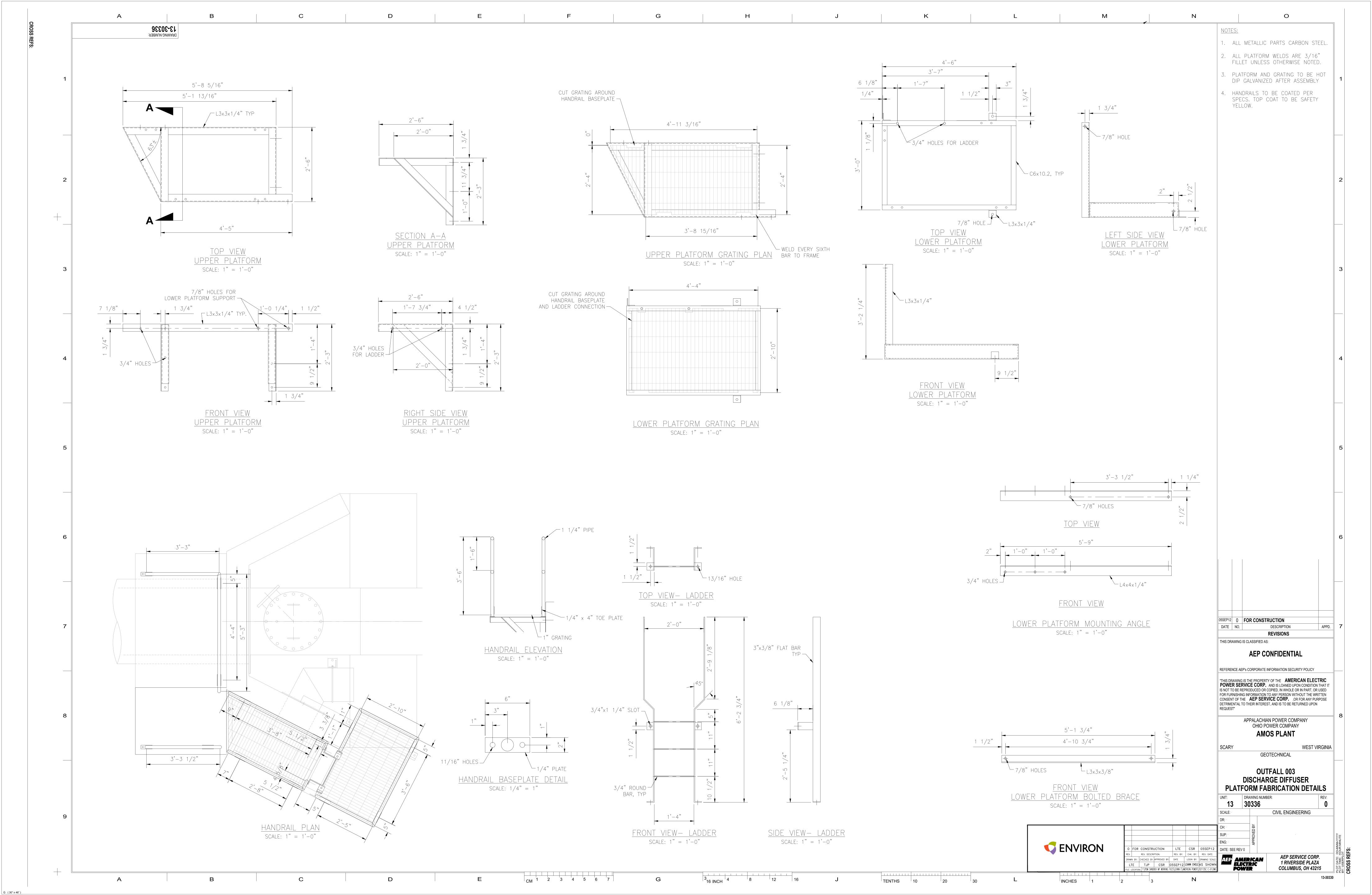
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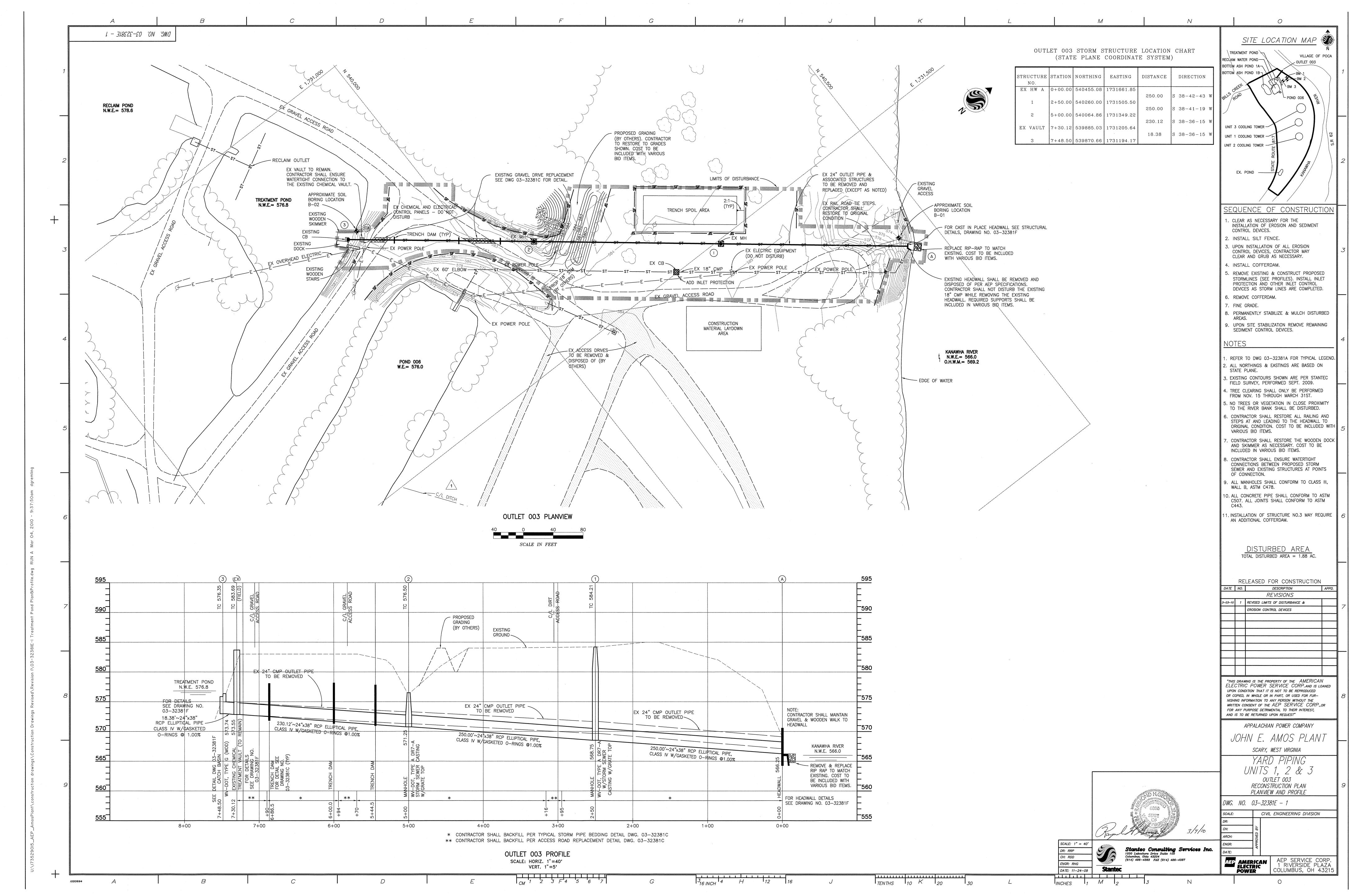


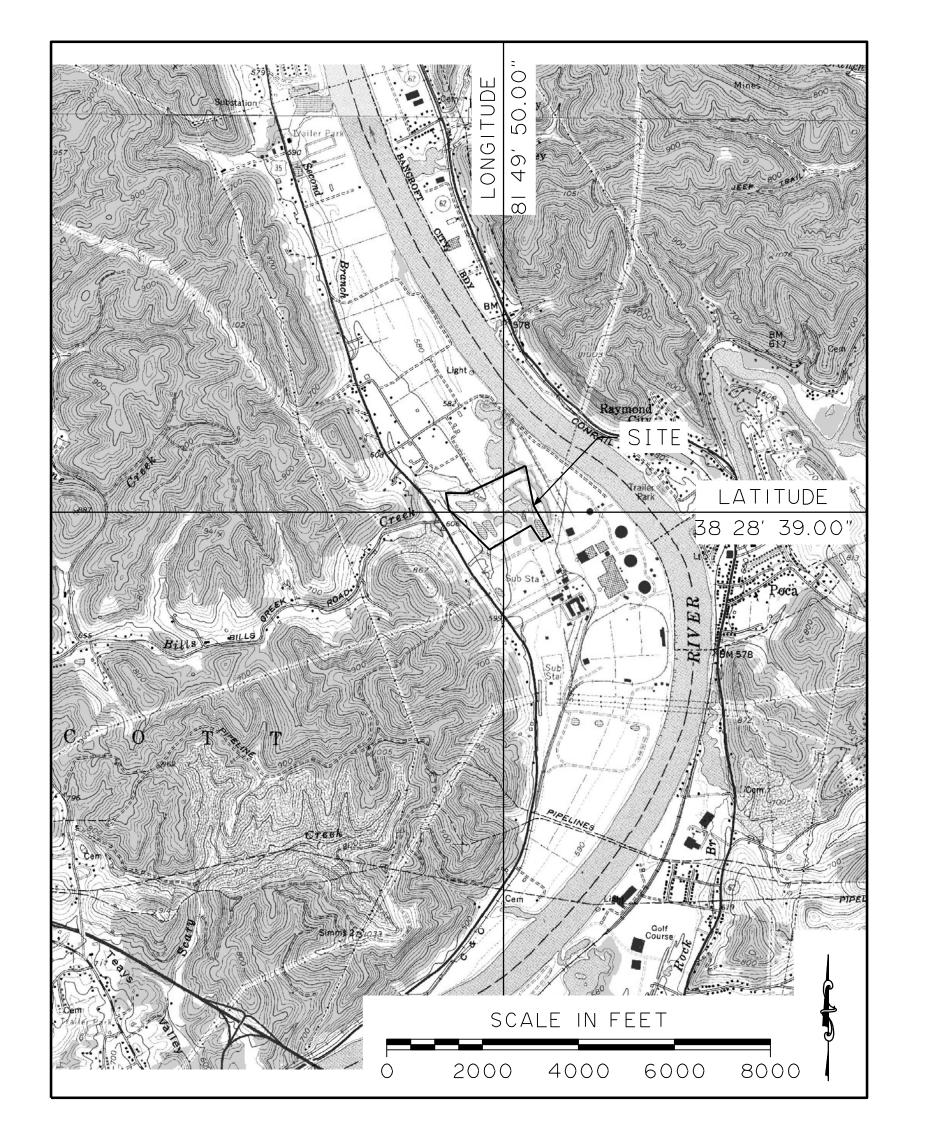












LOCATION MAP

DRAWING INDEX

SHEET <u>NUMBER</u>	AEP DRAWING <u>NUMBER</u>	TITLE
1	13-355ØG-2	COVER SHEET
2	13-355ØH-2	GENERAL NOTES/SPECS
3	13-355ØI-2	SITE PLAN
4	13-355ØJ-2	SCHEMATIC LAYOUT
5	13-355ØK-2	PROFILES - EMBANKMENT
6	13-355ØL-2	PROFILES - SPILLWAY PIPES/CROSSOVER
7	13-355ØM-2	SECTIONS & DETAILS
8	13-355ØN-2	EROSION AND SEDIMENT CONTROL - DRAINAGE MAP
9	13-35500-2	EROSION AND SEDIMENT CONTROL - PLAN
10	13-355ØP-2	EROSION AND SEDIMENT CONTROL - DETAILS

CONSTRUCTION DRAWINGS FOR THE BOTTOM ASH STORAGE AREA MODIFICATIONS 2010 DIKE RAISING

OPERATED BY:

APPALACHIAN POWER COMPANY

JOHN E. AMOS PLANT

PUTNAM COUNTY, WEST VIRGINIA

PREPARED BY:

BBCM ENGINEERING, INC. 6190 ENTERPRISE COURT, DUBLIN, OHIO 43016

FOR

AMERICAN ELECTRIC POWER SERVICE CORP. 1 RIVERSIDE PLAZA, COLUMBUS, OHIO 43215 **JUNE 2010**

AS-BUILT DRAWINGS

ISSUED FOR CONSTRUCTION

APPALACHIAN POWER COMPANY

AMOS PLANT

UTNAM COUNTY WEST VIRGINIA

BOTTOM ASH STORAGE AREA MODIFICATION 2010 DIKE RAISING

COVER SHEET

COLUMBUS, OH 4321

NOTE: AS-BUILT SURVEY PROVIDED BY BIEDENBACH SURVEYING, INC. (ORIGINAL DATED 12/02/10, REVISED 3/10/11)

NOTE: AS-BUILT FIELD DATA WAS COLLECTED WITH TOPCON GPS EQUIPMENT, BASED ON CONTROL MONUMENT 1141 (AS PROVIDED BY AEP). SPOT ELEVATIONS ON THE WALL WERE NOT LOCATED AT THE EDGE OF THE BLOCK (BLOCK EDGE CHAMFERED).

THESE CONSTRUCTION DRAWINGS HAVE BEEN PREPARED BASED ON THE APPROVED DESIGN DRAWINGS PREPARED AND ENGINEERING ANALYSIS PERFORMED BY GEO/ENVIRONMENTAL ASSOCIATES, INC. (DATED DECEMBER 5, 2005 AND REVISED AND STAMPED ON NOVEMBER 12, 2009).



Cincinnati (513) 771-8471 Dayton (937) 424-1011

SHEET RONALD T. ERB 6 - 4 - 10BBC&M ENGINEERING

DWG. NO. 13-3550G-2 ARCH ___ ELEC ___ MECH ___ STR CIVIL ENGINEERING DIVISION

> SYSTEM DATE- DD-MMM-YYYY SYSTEM TIME- HOUR:MINUTE

SPECIFICATION FOR REDI-ROCK 28" SERIES WALL SYSTEM

PART 1: GENERAL

1.1 Scope

Work includes furnishing and installing concrete retaining wall units to the lines and grades designated on the construction drawings and as specified herein.

1.2 Reference Standards

ASTM C94 Ready-Mixed Concrete

ASTM C1372 Segmental Retaining Wall Units 1.3 Delivery, Storage, and Handling

- A. Contractor shall check the materials upon delivery to assure proper material has been received.
- B. Contractor shall prevent excessive mud, wet cement and like materials from coming in contact with the SRW units.
- C. Contractor shall protect the materials from damage. Damaged material shall not be incorporated in the project.

PART 2: MATERIALS

2.1 Wall Units

- A. Wall units shall be Redi-Rock® as produced by a licensed manufacturer.
- B. Wall units shall be made with Ready-Mixed concrete in accordance with ASTM C94, latest revision, and per the following chart:

Climate	Air Content	28 Day Compressive Strength, psi	Slump*
Severe	41/2%-71/2%	4000	5" ±1 1/2"

*Higher slumps are allowed where achieved by use of appropriate admixtures.

Notwithstanding anything stated above, all material used in the wall units must meet applicable ASTM and local requirements for exterior concrete.

- C. Exterior block dimensions shall be uniform and consistent. Maximum dimensional deviations shall be 1% excluding the architectural surface. Maximum width (face to back) deviation including the architectural surface shall be 1.0 inch.
- D. Exposed face shall be finished as specified. Other surfaces to be smooth form type. Dime-size bug holes on the block face may be patched and/or shake-on color stain can be used to blend into the remainder of the block face.

2.2 Leveling Pad and Free Draining Backfill

- A. Leveling pad shall be crushed stone consisting of WVDOH Item 704.6.
- B. Free Draining Backfill material shall be washed WV DOH Item 703 No. 57 stone and shall be placed to a minimum of 1 foot width behind the back of the wall and shall extend vertically from the Leveling Pad to an elevation 4" below the top of wall.
- C. Backfill material shall consist of low permeability cohesive soil consistent with the structural fill specification.
- D. Geotextile filter fabric consistent with WV DOH Item 715.11.8 shall be placed between the Free Draining Backfill and retained soil as shown on the plans.

A. Install 4 inch ADS 0441 perforated HDPE pipe within free draining backfill and daylight beneath wall using 4 inch ADS 0440 solid HDPE pipe every 40 feet on center.

PART 3: CONSTRUCTION OF WALL SYSTEM

3.1 Excavation

A. Contractor shall excavate to the lines and grades shown on the construction drawings.

3.2 Foundation Soil Preparation

- A. Native foundation soil shall be compacted to 95% of standard proctor prior to placement of the Leveling Pad material.
- B. In-situ foundation soil shall be examined by the Engineer to ensure that the actual foundation soil strength meets or exceeds the strength considered for the design. Soil not meeting the required strength shall be removed and replaced with acceptable.

3.3 Leveling Pad Placement

- A. Leveling Pad shall be placed as shown on the construction drawings.
- B. Leveling Pad shall be placed on undisturbed native soils or suitable replacements fills.
- C. Leveling Pad shall be compacted to 95% of standard proctor to ensure a level, hard surface on which to place the first course blocks. Pad shall be constructed to the proper elevation to ensure the final elevation shown on the plans.
- D. Leveling Pad shall have a 6 inch minimum depth. Pad dimensions shall extend beyond the blocks in all directions to a distance at least equal to the depth of the pad.

3.4 Unit Installation

- A. The first course of wall units shall be placed on the prepared Leveling Pad with the aesthetic surface facing out and the front edges tight together. All units shall be checked for level and alignment as they are placed.
- B. Ensure that units are in full contact with Leveling Pad. Proper care shall be taken to develop straight lines and smooth curves on base course as per wall layout.
- C. The backfill in front and back of entire base row shall be placed and compacted to firmly lock them in place. Check all units again for level and alignment. All excess material shall be swept from top of units.
- D. Install next course of wall units on top of base row. Position blocks to be offset from seams of blocks below. Blocks shall be placed fully forward so knob and groove are engaged. Check each block for proper alignment and level. Backfill to 12 inch width behind block with Free Draining Backfill. Spread backfill in uniform lifts not exceeding 9 inches. Employ methods using lightweight compaction equipment that will not disrupt the stability or batter of the wall. Hand-operated plate compaction equipment shall be used around the block and within 3 feet of the wall to achieve consolidation. Compact backfill in accordance with structural fill specification.
- E. Install each subsequent course in like manner. Repeat procedure to the extent of wall height.
- F. Allowable construction tolerance at the wall face is 2 degrees vertically and 1 inch in 10 feet horizontally.

AS-BUILT DRAWINGS

AS-BUILT DRAWINGS ISSUED FOR CONSTRUCTION REVISIONS

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APPALACHIAN POWER COMPANY AMOS PLANT

PUTNAM COUNTY WEST VIRGINIA BOTTOM ASH STORAGE AREA MODIFICATION 2010 DIKE RAISING GENERAL NOTES/SPECS

SHEET 2 RONALD T. ERB 6 - 4 - 10

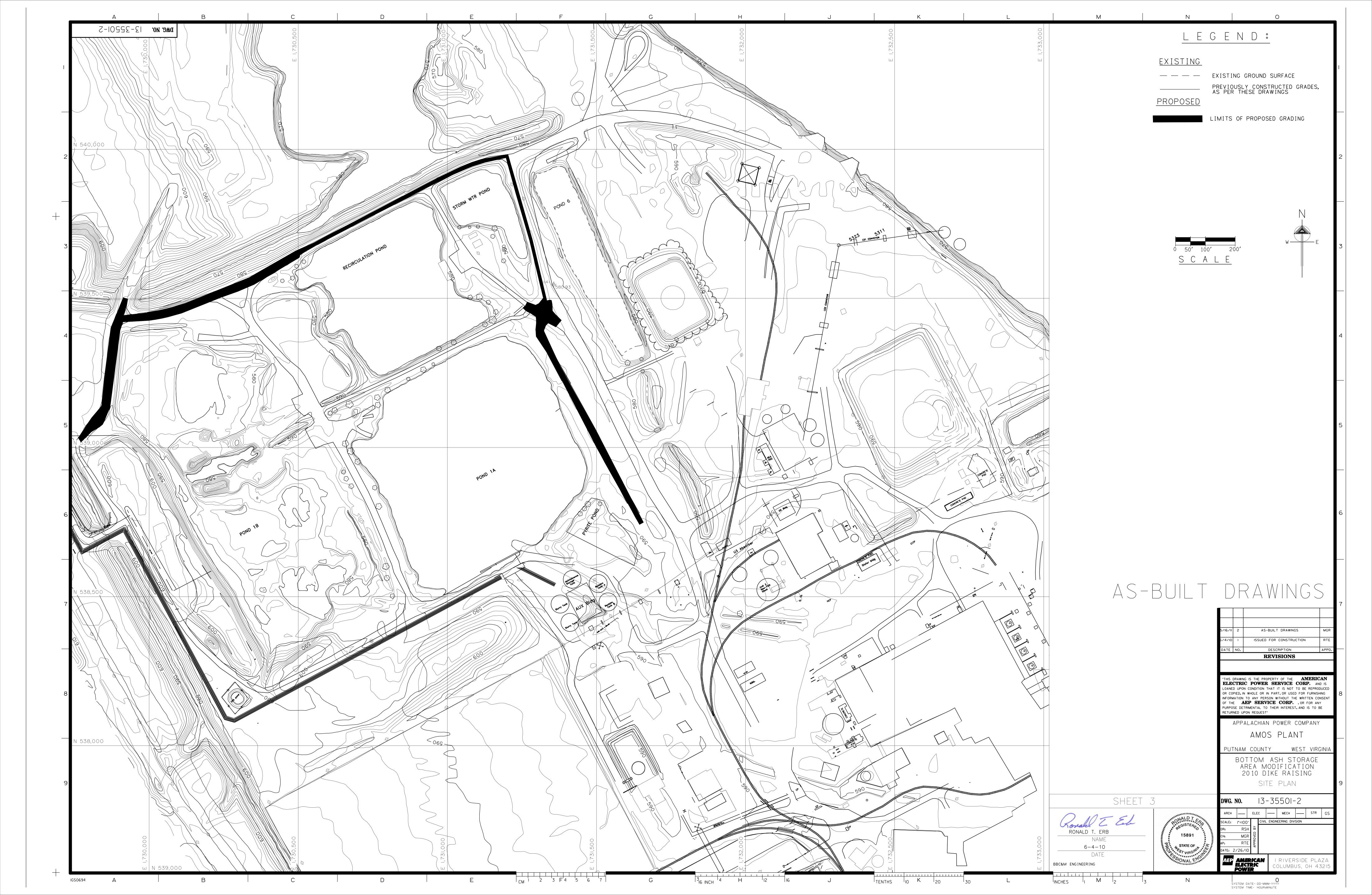
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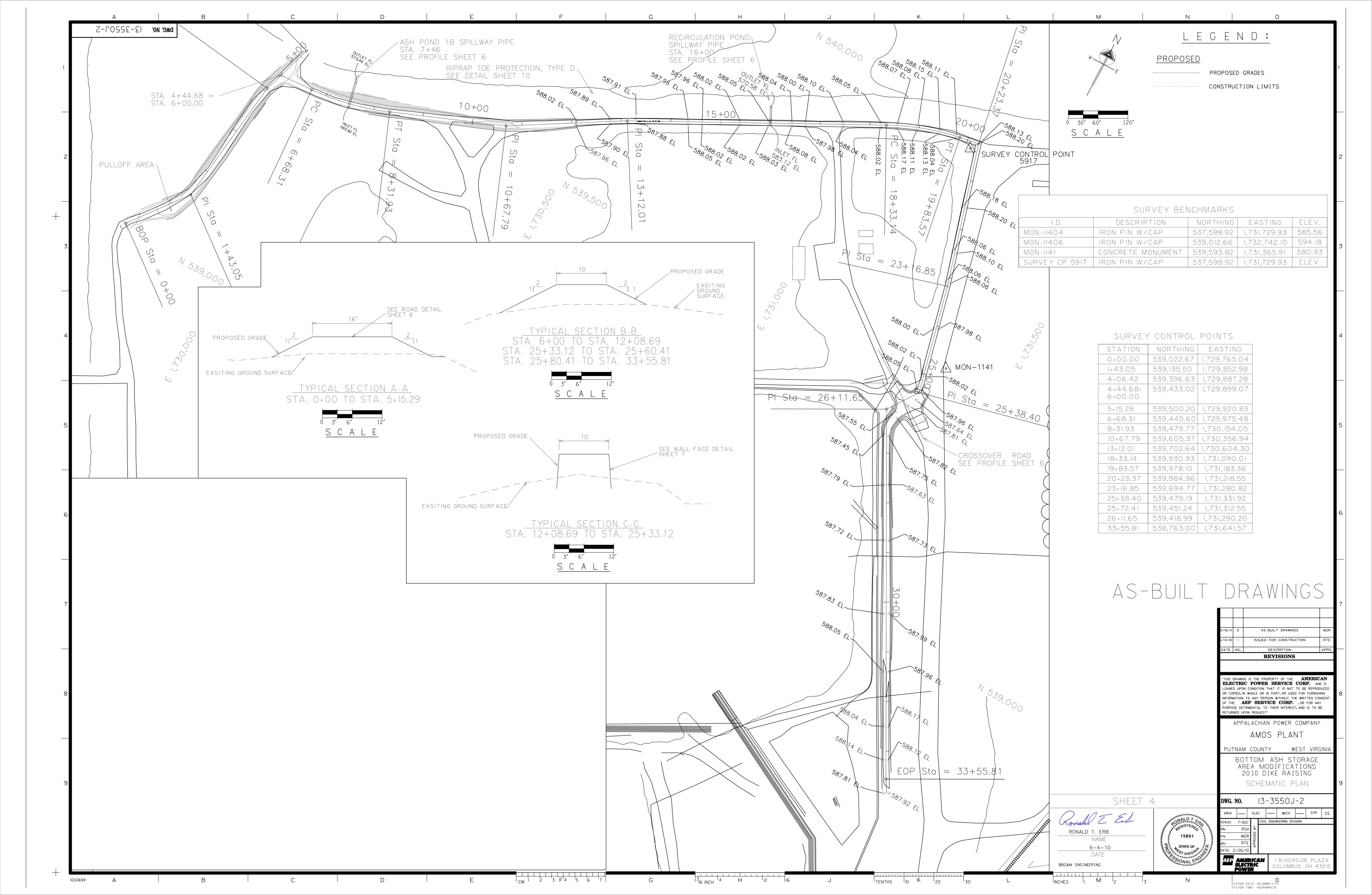
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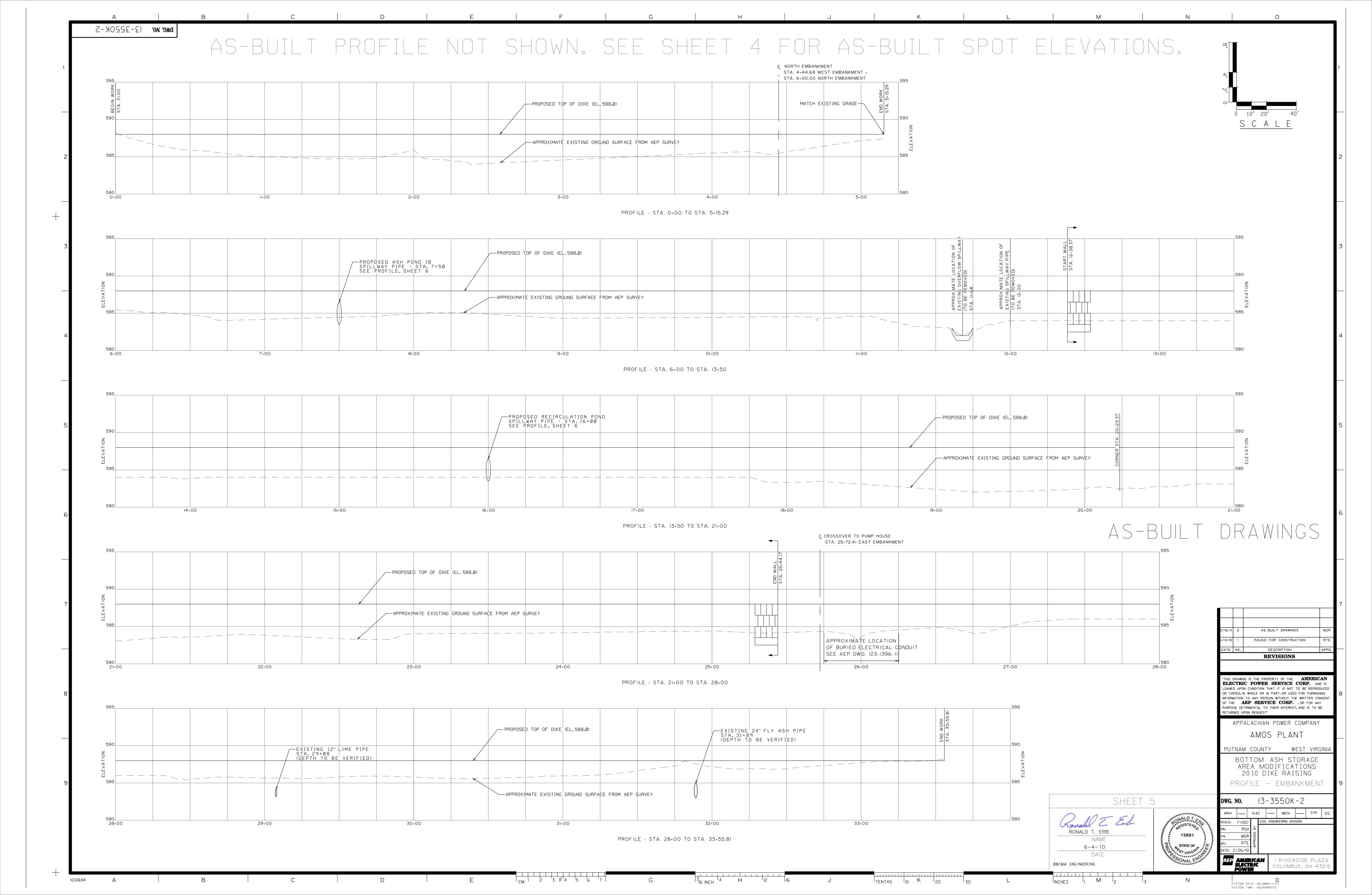
BBC&M ENGINEERING

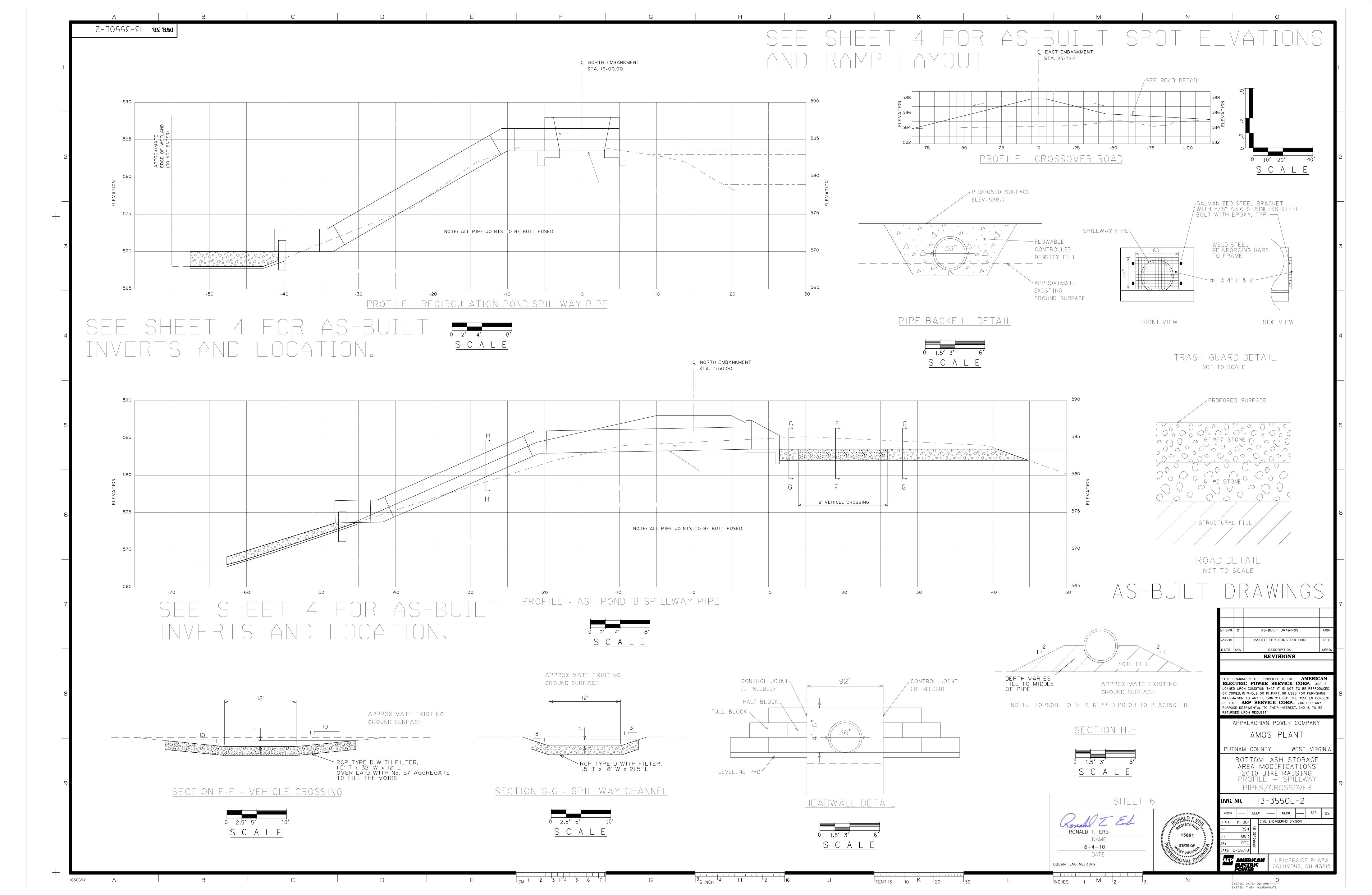
DWG. NO. 13-3550H-2 ARCH ___ ELEC ___ MECH ___ STR CIVIL ENGINEERING DIVISION COLUMBUS, OH 4321

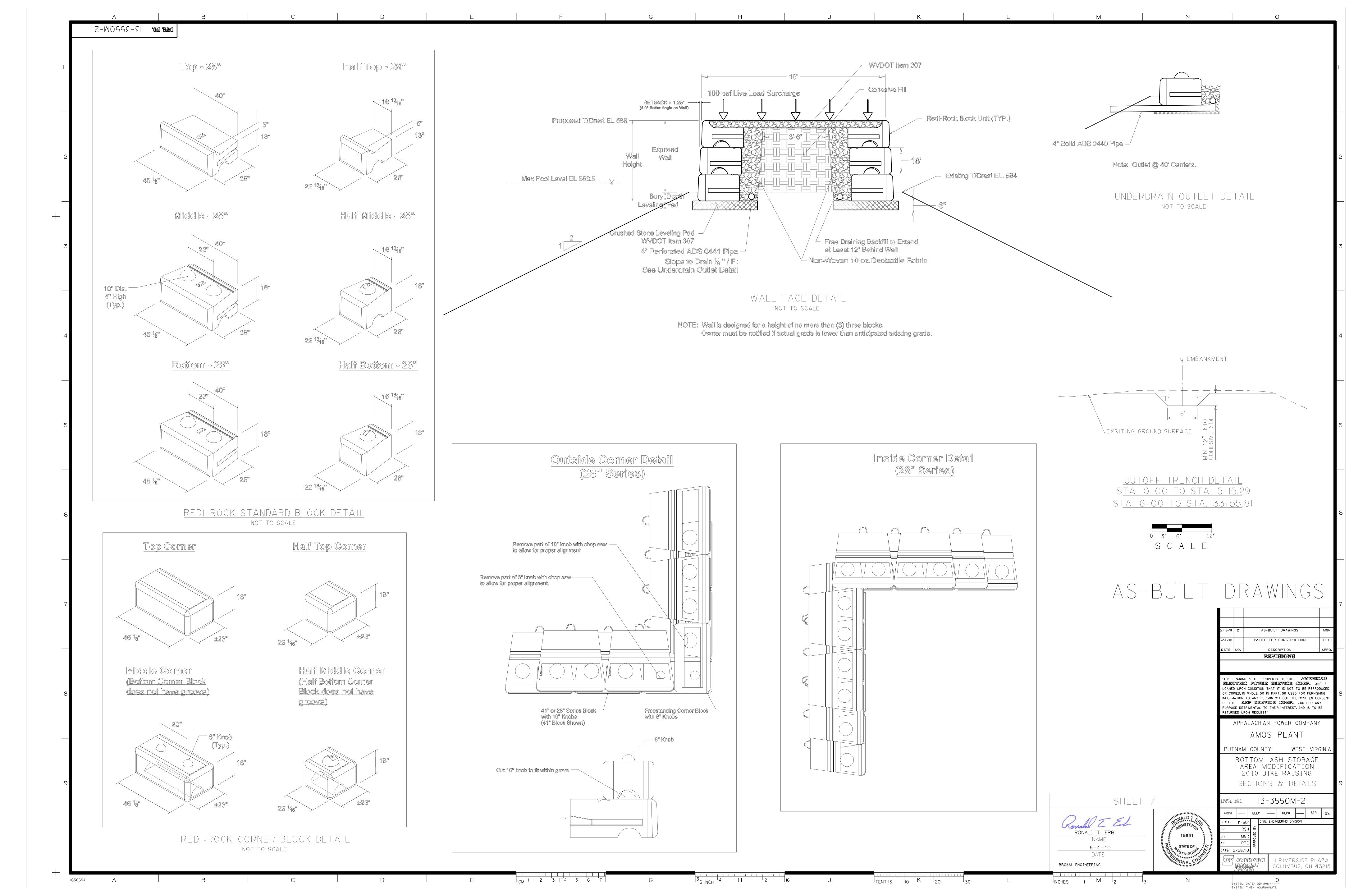
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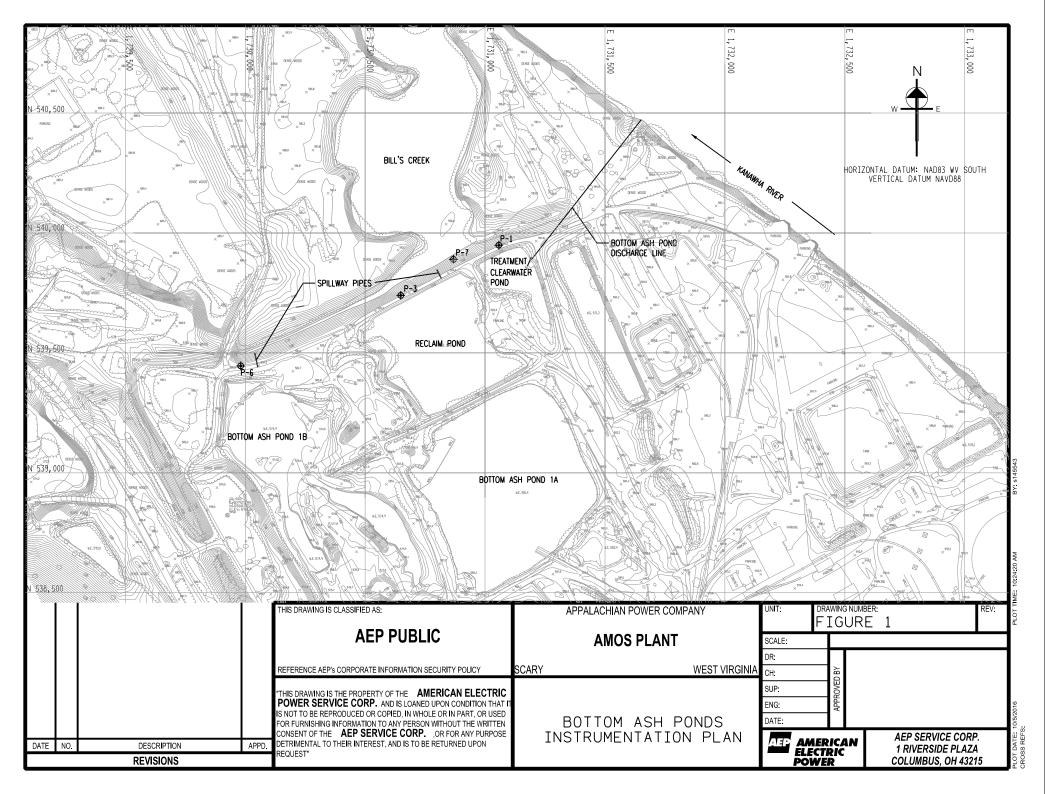








ATTACHMENT D INSTRUMENTATION LOCATION MAP



ATTACHMENT E HYDROLOGY AND HYDROLOGIC REPORT

Inflow Design Flood Control System Plan

CFR 257.82(c)

Bottom Ash Pond Complex

Amos Power Plant Winfield, West Virginia

October, 2016

Prepared for: Appalachian Power Company - Amos Plant

Winfield, West Virginia

Prepared by: American Electric Power Service Corporation

1 Riverside Plaza

Columbus, OH 43215



Document ID: GERS-16-118

INFLOW DESIGN FLOOD CONTROL SYSTEM PLAN CFR 257.82(c) Amos Plant Bottom Ash Complex

PREPARED BY	J. T. Massey-Notton	DATE
REVIEWED BY	Shah Baig, P.E.	DATE 10-3-2016
APPROVED BY	Gary F. Zyon, P.E.	DATE
	Manager – AEP Geotechnica	al Engineering
	Γ	

I certify to the best of my knowledge, information, and belief that the information contained in this Inflow Design Flood Control System Plan meets the requirements of 40 CFR § 257.82.

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Attachments

Attachment A – Location Maps Attachment B – Design Report

1.0 OBJECTIVE

This report was prepared by AEP- Geotechnical Engineering Services (GES) section to fulfill requirements of CFR 257.82(c) for the Inflow Design Flood Control System Plan.

2.0 DESCRIPTIONS OF CCR IMPOUNDMENT

The John E. Amos Plant is located in Putnam County, West Virginia. It is owned and operated by Appalachian Power Company (APCO). The facility operates a surface impoundment for storing CCR called the Bottom Ash Pond Complex.

The Bottom Ash Complex consists of Bottom Ash Pond 1A Bottom Ash Pond 1B, Reclaim Water pond (RCWP) Area 3 and the Treatment pond (TP). The Main Perimeter Dike is located on three sides of the impoundment and grades into native ground along the southern boundary. The BAP-1B pond is bounded on the west by the filled former sedimentation pond and on the east by the BAP-1A. A splitter dike separates the BAP-1A and BAP-1B and the Reclaim Water pond. Figure 1 (aerial image – plan view) illustrates the bottom ash pond complex (Attachment A).

3.0 DESCRIPTION OF DESIGN FLOOD 257.82(a)(3)

The Bottom Ash Pond Complex has been determined to be a Significant Hazard potential CCR impoundment. Based on this hazard classification, the design flood as determined by section 257.82(a)(3) is to be the 1,000-year storm which corresponds to 7 inches for this site. The State of West Virginia regulations for Class II dams requires the dam to be able to pass the ½ PMP (Probable Maximum Precipitation), 6 hour storm event which is equivalent to 14 inches of rain. This plan includes an analysis for the ½ PMP event which exceeds the requirements of section 257.82(a)(3).

4.0 DESCRIPTION OF INFLOW DESIGN FLOOD CONTROL SYSTEM 257.82(c)

The Amos Bottom Ash Complex is comprised of diked embankments on three sides which directs storm water away from the impoundment and limits runoff to that which falls directly on the pond surface. The watershed area to the south is approximately 50 acres and drains into the pond. Inflows into the pond complex are collected and discharged though outlet structures within each area.

Discharge water from either bottom ash pond flows into the reclaim water pond through a 36 inch diameter pipes. A portion of the flow into the reclaim water pond is pumped backed to the plant for reuse.

The remaining portion flows through a 36 inch diameter pipe into the treatment / clear water pond that decants into a concrete weir connected to a 24 in x 38 in elliptical reinforced concrete pipe.

The 24 x 38 concrete elliptical pipe transitions to a 36 inch diameter steel pipe to a 36 inch diameter HDPE pipe that extends into the Kanawha River along the river bed allowing the flow to be discharged into a mixing zone.

The 24 x 38 concrete elliptical pipe discharge pipe was slip lined in 2013 due to leakage at the joints.

An overflow spillway pipe, 36 inch diameter, is located along the reclaim pond with an invert elevation set modeled at 583.2 ft. Bottom ash pond 1B also has a 36 in diameter overflow spillway pipe that discharges to Bill's Creek that was modeled with an invert elevation of 583.7 feet.

The interior splitter dikes between the pond 1A, 1B, the Reclaim Water Pond and the Treatment Basin will be inundated during the ½ PMF event. The dike between the Reclaim Pond and the Treatment Pond will be inundated from a smaller storm event.

5.0 SUMMARY OF INFLOWS, OUTFLOWS AND FLOOD ELEVATIONS

The following table provides the maximum inflows, outflows and flood elevations for each portion of the pond complex. See the analysis included in Attachment B for detailed calculations.

Bottom Ash Pond 1A &	
Reclaim Pond	
Storm Event	½ 6-hour PMP
Peak Inflow	243 cfs
Peak Outflow	19 cfs
Maximum Pool Elevation	585.4 ft.
Crest Elevation	588 ft.

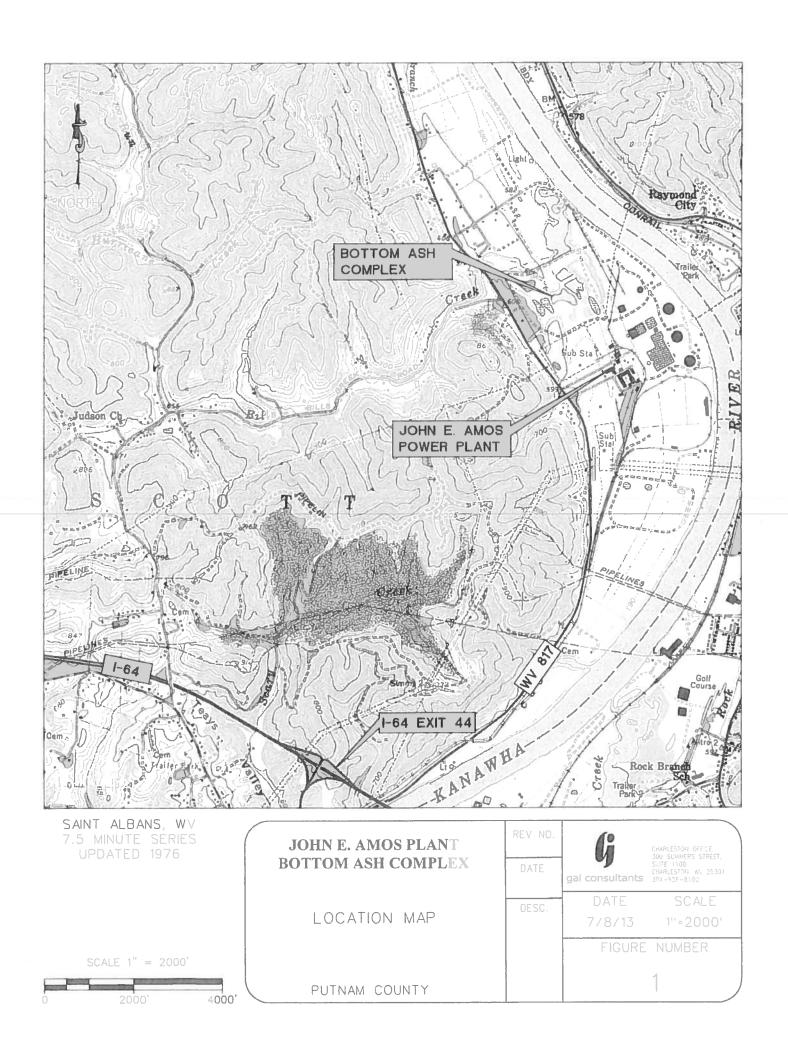
Bottom Pond 1B &	
Reclaim Pond	
Storm Event	½ 6-hour PMP
Peak Inflow	225 cfs
Peak Outflow	14 cfs
Maximum Pool Elevation	585.5 ft.
Crest Elevation	588 ft.

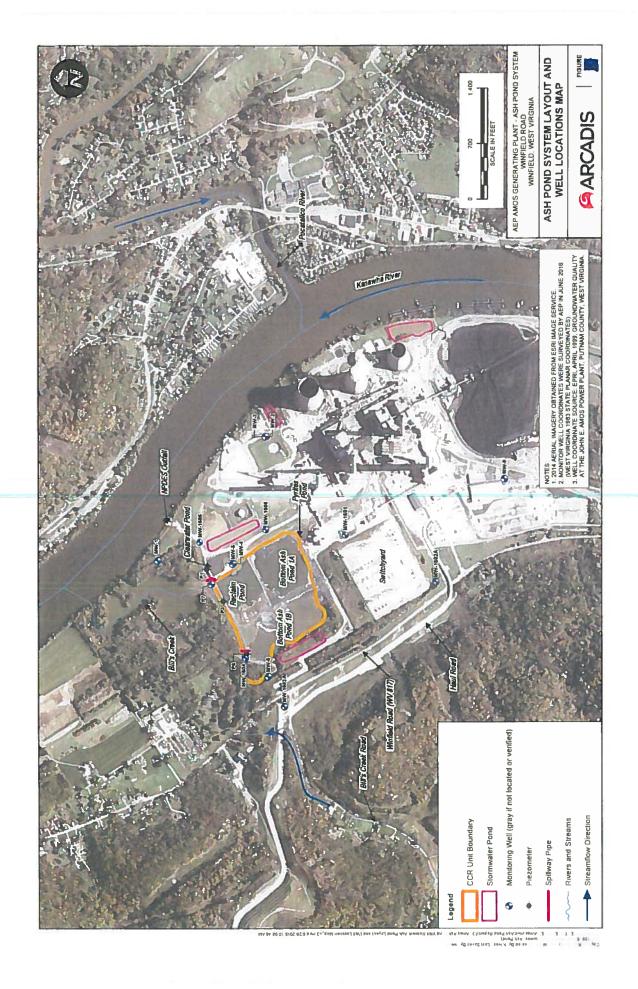
Ref: Geo/Environmental Assc., Inc. December 2015, "CCR Rules Certification Report, John Amos Plant-Bottom Ash Complex, Putnam County West Virginia" GA Project No. 15055009, GA Assc. Knoxville TN.

	*	

ATTACHMENT A

LOCATION MAPS





AMERICAN
1 RIVERSIDE PLAZA
POWER
COLUMBUS, OH 42215 FIGURE 2 WEST VIRGINIA NOTES BOTTOM ASH POND COMPLEX APPALACHIAN POWER COMPANY AMOS PLANT WATERSHED BOUNDARY DINE D7/12/2016 ASH POND IA SCUE: N. T. S -ASH POND IB

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ATTACHMENT B

DESIGN REPORT

CCR RULES CERTIFICATION REPORT JOHN AMOS PLANT - BOTTOM ASH COMPLEX PUTNAM COUNTY, WEST VIRGINIA

Prepared For:

AEP Service Corporation Geotechnical Engineering Group 1 Riverside Plaza Columbus, OH 43215-2373

Prepared By:

Geo/Environmental Associates, Inc. 3502 Overlook Circle Knoxville, TN 37909

> GA Project No. 15055009 December 21, 2015



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CCR RULES ASSESSMENT AND CERTIFICATION JOHN AMOS PLANT - BOTTOM ASH COMPLEX POCA, PUTNAM COUNTY, WEST VIRGINIA DECEMBER 21, 2015

INTRODUCTION

Geo/Environmental Associates, Inc. (GA) has performed a site visit, conducted an engineering assessment, and prepared a certification statement for the John Amos Plant - Bottom Ash Complex. These services were performed to meet specific requirements set forth in the Environmental Protection Agency's CCR Rules (i.e., 40 CFR Parts 257 and 261, "Hazardous and Solid Waste Management System, Disposal of Coal Combustion Residuals From Electric Utilities, Final Rule," dated April 17, 2015). Provided in this report is a discussion of GA's findings and a certification statement pertaining to the facility. Photographs, supplemental field and laboratory data, engineering analyses, and a drawing are included in the appendices.

REVIEW OF PREVIOUS ANALYSES AND SITE DESCRIPTION

The Amos Power Plant is situated in Putnam County, West Virginia within the physiographic province of the Appalachian Plateau. A more detailed description of the site geology is included in Appendix II. The Amos Power Plant primary and ancillary facilities are located along the southern bank of the Kanawha River along S.R. 35 approximately two miles northwest of Interstate I-64 at Scary, WV. The Bottom Ash Complex consists of two dams #1A WVA ID #07918 and #1B WVA ID #07919. The dams share a common earthen embankment across Bill's Creek with a series of splitter dikes to create four distinct cells referred to as Bottom Ash Pond No. 1A, Bottom Ash Pond No. 1B, Reclaim Water Pond and the Treatment Basin.

The earliest record available of the Bottom Ash Complex is dated June 28, 1970. There was an open channel that acted as the emergency spillway of an earthen dike structure on the northwest corner of the Bottom Ash Pond No. 1B.

Modifications to the site include: the 1977 construction of a road embankment on the northwest corner of the Bottom Ash Pond No. 1B, a sedimentation pond, and a splitter dike constructed on the southeast corner of the Bottom Ash Pond No. 1A for the sedimentation of pyrites (referred to as the Pyrites Pond). The construction of the roadway embankment effectively eliminated the northwest corner of the Bottom Ash Pond No. 1B from collecting additional bottom ash and from ponding water. An open channel spillway, that was part of the original construction, was abandoned prior to 1977.



Subsequent modifications, mostly associated with the operations of the ponds, have taken place since 1977. Perhaps the most relevant has been the elimination, from active use, of the sedimentation pond located along the west side of the Bottom Ash Pond No. 1B, illustrated on the 1977 drawing. In addition, higher than anticipated operating water levels could occur sporadically in the ponds during certain plant maintenance operations. Ash handling operations can also result in the localized accumulation of bottom ash at or above the operational water levels. The current configuration of the Bottom Ash Complex is shown on the drawings in Appendix VI.

Current operations of the ponds consist of sluicing bottom ash into ponds #1A or #1B, allowing the particles to settle and the overflow to circulate to the reclaim pond from where the majority of the water is pumped back to the plant and the remaining water is allowed to overflow into the treatment pond before it is released into the Kanawha River at outfall No. 003. During the course of the year, the Bottom Ash Ponds are alternately taken out of service to allow for the removal of the bottom ash for beneficial re-use. Thus, it is commonly expected that, at the same time bottom ash slurry is sluiced into one pond, the other pond is being excavated.

The Bottom Ash Pond Complex is inspected by Plant personnel on a monthly basis and, under the direct supervision of a professional engineer, it is inspected annually. Reports of the engineer's inspection are forwarded to the West Virginia DEP Dam Safety office with the frequency established in the regulations for Class II facilities.

The main dike of the facility is about 1350 feet long. We were provided with a copy of a report titled "Report on Dam Safety Inspection Amos Fly Ash Dam and Amos Bottom Ash Dikes" dated March 1981, prepared by Woodward-Clyde Consultants. According to that report, the maximum height of the main dike above natural ground is about 24 feet.

GA performed design and analysis services for the facility in 2005 and 2008. We provided two reports, "Responses to February 15, 2005 DEP Review Letter," dated December 5, 2005 and "Responses to May 12, 2008 DEP Review Letter," dated May 22, 2008. Our work involved addressing West Virginia DEP concerns and also raising the main dikes from a minimum crest elevation of about 584 feet with a minimum crest width of about 15 feet, to a minimum elevation of 588 feet. The increased dike elevation was needed to operate the pool levels in Ash Ponds 1A



and 1B and the Reclaim Pond as high as elevation 583 feet under certain operating conditions while providing adequate storm storage and routing and maintaining at least one foot of freeboard during the design storm. Our work at the time included hydrologic, hydraulic, and stability analyses. The facility previously had an open channel spillway with bottom elevation 581 feet through the main dike at the Reclaim Water Pond. In our design we proposed two 36-inch diameter polyethylene spillway pipes, both with inlet elevations of 583.5 feet.

In 2010, the main dikes were raised to the minimum proposed crest elevation of 588 feet. In addition to the main dike, the eastern side of the complex was raised to elevation 588 feet. In some areas the elevation 584 crest was wide enough such that it could be raised with 4 feet of soil fill and still maintain a minimum 10-foot-wide crest. In other areas that were too narrow to raise the crest with soil fill, a segmented retaining block system (Redi-rock) was used to achieve the elevation 588 feet crest. The drawings in Appendix VI show the areas where the block walls were constructed and a construction detail of the block wall system.

Field Investigation and Laboratory Testing

At the direction of AEPSC, eight borings were drilled through the main dike in August 2005 by H.C. Nutting Company of Charleston, West Virginia. The boring locations are shown on the drawings in Appendix VI. Boring logs are included in Appendix III. Standard Penetration Tests (SPT) were performed generally on 5-foot intervals. Relatively undisturbed samples were collected at selected locations using a thin walled sampler. Additionally, three standpipe piezometers were installed in the main dike during the drilling.

Borings B-1 through B-6 were drilled from the crest of the main dike. These borings generally encountered a stiff, lean clay, referred to as shale fill, from the ground surface to a depth of about 15 to 20 feet. Below the shale fill an interval of clayey gravel fill 8 to 10 feet thick was encountered. Below the clayey gravel, a 4 to 6-foot thick layer of soft clay and about a 20-foot thick layer of silty sand, both likely alluvial in origin, were encountered. Below the silty sand, residual weathered shale was encountered to the boring termination depths. Borings B-7 and B-8 were drilled on the downstream face of the main dike, near the water level of Bill's Creek. These two borings encountered strata consistent with borings B-1 through B-6.



Laboratory testing was performed by AEPSC on the SPT split-spoon samples and relatively undisturbed samples. Laboratory testing included moisture content, grain size analysis, classification, permeability, and strength testing. Laboratory test results are included in Appendix III. Laboratory test results are discussed in our comments regarding the stability of the dike.

SITE VISIT BY A PROFESSIONAL ENGINEER

At the request of AEPSC, GA personnel performed a site visit of the Bottom Ash Complex to observe and document the prevalent site conditions. Specifically, Seth W. Frank, P.E. (GA), performed a site inspection of the Bottom Ash Complex on August, 18, 2015. GA believes that the conditions observed, during the August 18, 2015, site visit, are representative of the conditions modeled in the assessment and analyses provided in this report. Pictures taken during the site visit are included in Appendix I.

HYDROLOGIC AND HYDRAULIC ANALYSES

GA's 2008 report included hydrologic and hydraulic analyses to meet WVDEP's design storm requirements for a Class II structure, which is one-half of the 6-hour Probable Maximum Precipitation (PMP) event (about 14 inches of rainfall in 6 hours). The spillway pipes, pool levels, and crest elevation were designed based on this event. GA used the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers HEC-1 computer program for the analyses. A summary of the results are shown in Table 1, and complete results are included in Appendix IV. As shown, the facility passes the design storm while maintaining adequate freeboard.

Table 1. Summary of Hydrologic Analyses

Pond	Crest Elev., ft	Normal Pool Elev., ft	Peak Pool Elev. During Storm, ft	Minimum Freeboard During Storm, ft
1A and Reclaim	588	583.2	585.43	2.57
1B	588	583.7	585.47	2.53



STABILITY ANALYSES AND ACTION VALUES

We have performed stability analyses in general accordance to EPA's CCR requirements.

The requirements specify the following stability assessments:

- 1. Static factor of safety under the long-term, maximum storage pool condition,
- 2. Static factor of safety under the maximum surcharge pool condition.
- 3. Seismic factor of safety,
- 4. Liquefaction factor of safety,
- 5. End-of-construction factor of safety.

Limit equilibrium stability analyses were performed on sections B-B and C-C to assess the stability of the embankment. The stability analyses were performed with SLOPE/W, a component of the GeoStudio software package. SLOPE/W is formulated in terms of moment and force equilibrium factor of safety equations. Specifically, the Morgenstern-Price method was used to calculate the factor of safety of each section.

Strength parameters for the various materials used in the analyses are listed in Table 2. The properties of the various materials that comprise the embankment were determined from laboratory tests where appropriate samples could be obtained for testing. The parameters for other materials are based on typical material properties and our experience with similar materials. The Redi-rock reinforced embankment was conservatively assumed to have the strength parameters of the shale fill.



Table 2. Summary of Strength Parameters

	EFFECTIVE STRENGTH PARAMETERS		
Material	c' (psf)	φ′ (°)	
Bottom Ash (2)	0	28	
Shale Fill (1)	370	27.2	
Clayey Gravel Fill ⁽¹⁾	300	32	
Clay (natural) (1)	150	35.2	
Silty Sand (natural) (1)	0	36.8	

- (1) Estimated from laboratory tests (See Appendix III).
- (2) Estimated based on material properties and experience with similar materials.

Stability analyses were performed with phreatic conditions at the maximum level measured in piezometers or during drilling. A summary of the safety factors is shown in Table 4. Stability analysis results are included in Appendix V.

Static Factor of Safety under the Long-Term Storage Pool Condition

The CCR regulations specify the factor of safety should meet or exceed 1.5 when the pool is at the maximum, long-term level (i.e., normal pool) and a steady state seepage condition has developed. GA selected two critical sections, designated as B-B and C-C, for the analyses. The sections and their locations are shown on the drawings in Appendix VI. GA determined the embankment material types and stratigraphy from the aforementioned drilling and laboratory testing performed by AEPSC.

Static Factor of Safety under the Maximum Surcharge Pool Condition

The CCR regulations specify the factor of safety should meet or exceed 1.4 when the pool is at the maximum surcharg pool condition. We performed the stability analyses with the pool at the peak level during the one-half PMP design storm event, discussed previously. As shown in Table 1, the peak level in either pond was elevation 585.5 feet. We used this level for the stability analyses of both B-B and C-C.

A summary of the safety factors, from the maximum surcharge stability analyses, is shown in Table 4. Stability analysis results are included in Appendix V.



Seismic Factor of Safety

The CCR regulations specify the factor of safety should meet or exceed 1.0 under seismic conditions. Furthermore, the recommended design earthquake event should have a 2% exceedance in 50 years (an approximate return period of 2,475 years). GA performed pseudo-static stability analyses on sections B-B and C-C with the elevation 583.5 normal pool level and steady state seepage conditions based on maximum, measured piezometric levels.

Based on the 2008 Interactive Deaggregations website, provided online through the USGS Geologic Hazards Science Center, the Amos Bottom Ash Complex facility has a peak ground acceleration of 0.065g for a seismic loading event with a mean return time of 2,475 years. Conservatively assuming soft soil ground conditions above rock, translates to a peak horizontal ground surface acceleration of approximately 0.15g. Using a commonly applied factor of 0.5 times the peak horizontal acceleration yields the conservative horizontal seismic coefficient of 0.075 that was applied in the slope stability analyses.

A summary of the pseudo-static safety factors is shown in Table 4. Stability analysis results are included in Appendix V.

Liquefaction Assessment

The CCR regulations specify the liquefaction factor of safety should meet or exceed 1.2. This requirement applies to facilities with embankment materials that have been determined to contain soils susceptible to liquefaction.

We used the Standard Penetration Testing (SPT) results from the exploratory drilling program and laboratory testing results to determine the embankment soils' susceptibility to liquefaction. We used methods from Mine Safety and Health Administration's *Engineering and Design Manual for Coal Refuse Disposal Facilities* (2010) to make the determination. First, the SPT blow counts were corrected to N_{1,60} values for each soil layer and a median value was calculated. Calculation spreadsheets are included in Appendix V, and the median values for embankment materials are in shown in Table 3.



Table 3. Corrected SPT Data and Soil Type

Soil	Median Corrected SPT Blow Count	Sand-like or Clay-like	
Shale Fill	19.6	· clay-like	
Clayey Gravel	15.2	clay-like	

MSHA manual guidelines state a clay-like soil can be susceptible to liquefaction if the corrected SPT value is less than 6. As shown in Table 3, using these guidelines, the shale fill and clayey gravel should not be susceptible to liquefaction. Because the embankment materials are not susceptible to liquefaction, no additional analyses were performed for this assessment. Note that this assessment does not extend to foundation materials, below the embankment.

End-of-construction Factor of Safety

The CCR regulations specify the factor of safety should meet or exceed 1.3 for the end-of-construction loading condition. End of construction factors of safety are typically calculated for new construction. Given that the facility has been in service for more than 40 years and is considered to be in its long-term condition, no additional analyses were performed.

Summary of Results

A summary of results from the slope stability analyses is provided in Table 4. *SLOPE/W* computer output, showing the modeled profiles, loading conditions, and critical failure surfaces are provided in Appendix V. As shown in the slope stability analysis results in Table 4, the factors of safety satisfy the requirements set forth in the CCR Rules.



Table 4. Summary of Slope Stability Analyses Results

Analysis Condition	Section B-B	Section C-C
Maximum Long Term Pool	2.1	2.2
Maximum Surcharge Pool	2.0	2.2
Pseudo Static (Downstream)	1.6	1.8
Pseudo Static (Upstream)	3.1	3.2

CERTIFICATION STATEMENT

Based on the site visit, the results of the field and laboratory testing of the materials used in the embankment construction, and our review of the as-built embankment geometry; it is our opinion that the Amos Plant Bottom Ash Complex has slope stability factors of safety that meet or exceed the requirements in the CCR Rules. Furthermore, based on our review of the as-built embankment geometry, current operating pool levels, and the spillway system; we believe that the facility is capable of storing/routing the runoff from one-half of the 6-hour PMP design storm event.

Accordingly, I hereby certify that the John Amos Plant – Bottom Ash Complex meets the applicable requirements in the CCR Rules. It should be clearly noted that this certification is not a legal guarantee. This certification is merely a statement by a registered professional engineer that, to the best of his knowledge, the facility meets the applicable requirements set forth in the CCR Rules. No warranties, expressed or implied, are provided.

Seth W. Frank, P.E.

West Virginia R.P.E. No. 20574

12-21-2015

Date





¥:			

APPENDIX IV HYDROLOGIC AND HYDRAULIC ANALYSES



COMPUTATION OF INFLOW HYDROGRAPH (1/2 6-Hour PMP) AND FLOOD ROUTING THROUGH THE PROPOSED PIPE SPILLWAY

Pond 1A

Crest Elevation	=	588 ft
Pipe Spillway Invert Elevation	=	583.2 ft
Normal Pool Elevation used for Routing	=	583.2 ft
Peak Inflow During Design Storm	=	242.86 cfs
Peak Outflow During Design Storm	=	18.91 cfs
Maximum Pool Elevation During Design Storm	=	585.43 ft
Minimum Freeboard During Design Storm	=	2.57 ft
Peak Storage Volume	=	24.43 ac-ft
Days to Decant 90% of Peak Storage Volume	=	1.44 days

POND 1A SPILLWAY PIPE

Straight Pipe

Barrel Diameter (in)	Barrel Length (ft)	Barrel Slope (%)	Manning's n	Spillway Elev (ft)	Entrance Loss Coefficient	Tailwater Depth (ft)
31.51	50.00	26.00	0.0100	583.20	0.90	0.00

Detailed Discharge Table

		Combined
Elevation	Straight Pipe	Total
(ft)	(cfs)	Discharge
		(cfs)
581.00	0.000	0.000
581.50	0.000	0.000
582.00	0.000	0.000
582.50	0.000	0.000
583.00	0.000	0.000
583.20	0.000	0.000
583.50	(3)>0.929	0.929
584.00	(3)>3.997	3.997
584.50	(3)>8.280	8.280
585.00	(3)>13.485	13.485
585.50	(3)>19.484	19.484
586.00	(3)>26.165	26.165
586.50	(5)>32.642	32.642
587.00	(5)>38.091	38.091

SEDCAD Utility Run Printed 12-14-2015

U.S. ARMY CORPS OF ENGINEERS HYDROLOGIC ENGINEERING CENTER 609 SECOND STREET DAVIS, CALIFORNIA 95616 (916) 756-1104

X	X	XXXXXXX	XX	XXX		X
X	X	X	X	X		XX
X	X	X	X			X
XXX	XXXX	XXXX	X		XXXXX	X
X	X	X	X			X
X	X	X	X	X		X
X	X	XXXXXXX	XX	XXX		XXX

THIS PROGRAM REPLACES ALL PREVIOUS VERSIONS OF HEC-1 KNOWN AS HEC1 (JAN 73), HEC1GS, HEC1DB, AND HEC1KW.

THE DEFINITIONS OF VARIABLES -RTIMP- AND -RTIOR- HAVE CHANGED FROM THOSE USED WITH THE 1973-STYLE INPUT STRUCTURE.

THE DEFINITION OF -AMSKK- ON RM-CARD WAS CHANGED WITH REVISIONS DATED 28 SEP 81. THIS IS THE FORTRAN77 VERSION

NEW OPTIONS: DAMBREAK OUTFLOW SUBMERGENCE , SINGLE EVENT DAMAGE CALCULATION, DSS:WRITE STAGE FREQUENCY,

DSS:READ TIME SERIES AT DESIRED CALCULATION INTERVAL LOSS RATE:GREEN AND AMPT INFILTRATION

KINEMATIC WAVE: NEW FINITE DIFFERENCE ALGORITHM

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	4	ID	*	Flood Ro	uting fo	r Ash Po	nd 1A an	d Reclai	m Pond			*	
	5	ID	*	1/2 6 Ho	ur PMP	36" Pipe	Invert	Elev. 58	3.2'			*	
	6	ID	*	GA Proje	ct No. 0	5-361						*	
	7	ID	*									*	
	8	ID	*	Analyses	by: Geo	/Environ	mental A	ssociate	5			*	
	9	ID	*		Kno	xville,	TN					*	
	10	ID	*		Dec	ember 12	, 2015					*	
	11	ID	*									*	
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	13	IT	15	0	0	300							
	14	IO	3										
	15	JR	FLOW	0.5									
	16	VS	BASIN	IMP	IMP	IMP							
	17	VV	2.11	2.11	6.11	7.11							
	18	IN	15										
	19	KK	BASIN										
	20	KM	PRECIP	ITATION									
	21	PB	0										
	22	PI	0.287	0.373	0.445	0.502	0.545	0.573	0.653	0.834	0.825	0.980	
	23	PI	2.322	4.564	4.922	3.344	1.264	0.834	0.864	0.763	0.581	0.560	
	24	PI	0.525	0.475	0.411	0.332							
	25	BA	0.040										
	26	LU	- 0	0.05	60								
	27	UD	0.0										
	28	KK	IMP										
	29	KM	ROUTE	COMPUTED	HYDROGR	APH THRO	UGH IMPO	UNDMENT					
	30	RS	1	ELEV	583.2								
	31	SA	6.01	6.25	17.65	19.97	22.28						
	32	SQ	0	4.00	13.48	26.16	38.09						
	33	SE	583.2	584	585	586	587						
	34	ZZ											

HEC-1 INPUT

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2.7

PAGE 1

U.S. ARMY CORPS OF ENGINEERS FLOOD HYDROGRAPH PACKAGE (HEC-1) HYDROLOGIC ENGINEERING CENTER 609 SECOND STREET SEPTEMBER 1990 VERSION 4.0 DAVIS, CALIFORNIA 95616 (916) 756-1104 * RUN DATE 12/10/2015 TIME 11:22:48 * *********** _____ AEP Amos Plant Hydraulic Assessment File: 6HRPMPA1.inp Flood Routing for Ash Pond 1A and Reclaim Pond 1/2 6 Hour PMP 36" Pipe Invert Elev. 583.2' GA Project No. 05-361 Analyses by: Geo/Environmental Associates Knoxville, TN December 12, 2015 ______ 14 IO OUTPUT CONTROL VARIABLES IPRNT 3 PRINT CONTROL
IPLOT 0 PLOT CONTROL 0. HYDROGRAPH PLOT SCALE HYDROGRAPH TIME DATA ΙT 15 MINUTES IN COMPUTATION INTERVAL 0 STARTING DATE 0000 STARTING TIME NMIN IDATE ITIME 300 NUMBER OF HYDROGRAPH ORDINATES NO NDDATE 0 ENDING DATE NDTIME 0245 ENDING TIME 19 CENTURY MARK ICENT COMPUTATION INTERVAL .25 HOURS TOTAL TIME BASE 74.75 HOURS ENGLISH UNITS
DRAINAGE AREA SOUARE MILES PRECIPITATION DEPTH INCHES LENGTH, ELEVATION FEET FLOW CUBIC FEET PER SECOND STORAGE VOLUME ACRE-FEET SURFACE AREA ACRES TEMPERATURE DEGREES FAHRENHEIT USER-DEFINED OUTPUT SPECIFICATIONS TABLE 1 BASIN IMP ٧s STATION 7.11 6.11 .00 .00 .00 .00 .00 .00 VV VARIABLE CODE 2.11 2.11 MULTI-PLAN OPTION NPLAN 1 NUMBER OF PLANS MULTI-RATIO OPTION RATIOS OF RUNOFF JR .50 *** BASIN * 19 KK PRECIPITATION 18 IN TIME DATA FOR INPUT TIME SERIES

JXMIN 15 TIME INTERVAL IN MINUTES
JXDATE 1 0 STARTING DATE

JXTIME 0 STARTING TIME

SUBBASIN RUNOFF DATA

SUBBASIN CHARACTERISTICS 25 BA

.04 SUBBASIN AREA

PRECIPITATION DATA

27.78 BASIN TOTAL PRECIPITATION 21 PB STORM

INCREMENTAL PRECIPITATION PATTERN 22 PI

. 65 . 98 .37 . 45 .50 .29 2.32 4.56 4.92 3.34 1.26 .86 .56 . 48 .52 .41 .33

26 LU UNIFORM LOSS RATE

STRTL

.00 INITIAL LOSS .05 UNIFORM LOSS RATE 60.00 PERCENT IMPERVIOUS AREA CNSTL

RTIMP

27 UD SCS DIMENSIONLESS UNITGRAPH .00 LAG TLAG

UNIT HYDROGRAPH 5 END-OF-PERIOD ORDINATES

21. 1. 77. 0.

HYDROGRAPH AT STATION BASIN FOR PLAN 1, RATIO = .50

TOTAL RAINFALL = 27.78, TOTAL LOSS = .12, TOTAL EXCESS = 27.66

	PEAK FLOW	TIME			MAXIMUM AVER	RAGE FLOW	
				6-HR	24-HR	72-HR	74.75-HR
+	(CFS)	(HR)					
			(CFS)				
+	486.	3.25		118.	30.	10.	10.
			(INCHES)	27.490	27.658	27.658	27.658
			(AC-FT)	59.	59.	59.	59.
			CUMULATIV	E AREA =	.04 SQ MI		
			* * *	* * *	* * *	t .	* * *

HYDROGRAPH AT STATION BASIN FOR PLAN 1, RATIO = .50

PEAK FLOW TIME MAXIMUM AVERAGE FLOW 74.75-HR 6-HR 24-HR 72-HR (CFS) (HR) (CFS) 59. 15. 243. 3.25 13.829 (INCHES) 13.745 13.829 13.829

29. CUMULATIVE AREA = .04 SQ MI

30.

30.

IMP 28 KK

ROUTE COMPUTED HYDROGRAPH THROUGH IMPOUNDMENT

30.

HYDROGRAPH ROUTING DATA

(AC-FT)

STORAGE ROUTING 30 RS

1 NUMBER OF SUBREACHES NSTPS ITYP ELEV TYPE OF INITIAL CONDITION

		RSVRIC X	583.20 .00 W		CONDITION AND D COE	FFICIENT	
31 SA		AREA	6.0	6.3	17.6	20.0	22.3
32 SQ	DISC	CHARGE	0.	4.	13.	26.	38.
33 SE	ELEV	/ATION	583.20	584.00	585.00	586.00	587.00

				CC	OMPUTED ST	ORAGE-EL	EVATION DATA
	STORAGE ELEVATION	.00 583.20	4.90 584.00	16.37 585.00			
* * *		* * *	***		***		***
			RAPH AT STA PLAN 1, RAT				
PEAK FLOW	TIME		6-HR	MAXIMU 24-	JM AVERAGE	FLOW 72-HR	74.75-HR
+ (CFS)	(HR)	(CFS)	0-nk	24-	-111	/2-nk	74.75-88
+ 19.	6.00	(INCHES) (AC-FT)	18. 4.099 9.	10.7		5. 3.695 29.	5. 13.716 29.
PEAK STORA	GE TIME		6-HR	MAXIMUN 24-	AVERAGE	STORAGE 72-HR	74.75-HR
+ (AC-FT) 24.	(HR) 6.00		23.	1	L4.	6.	6.
PEAK STAG			6-HR	MAXIMU 24-	JM AVERAGE -HR		74.75-HR
+ (FEET) 585.43	(HR) 6.00		585.33	584.	. 77 5	83.93	583.91
		CUMULAT	IVE AREA =	. 04	SQ MI		

PEAK FLOW AND STAGE (END-OF-PERIOD) SUMMARY FOR MULTIPLE PLAN-RATIO ECONOMIC COMPUTATIONS FLOWS IN CUBIC FEET PER SECOND, AREA IN SQUARE MILES TIME TO PEAK IN HOURS

OPERATION	STATION	AREA	PLAN	I	RATIO 1	RATIOS APPLIED TO FLOWS
HYDROGRAPH AT	BASIN	.04	1	FLOW TIME	243. 3.25	
ROUTED TO	IMP	.04	1	FLOW TIME	19. 6.00	
			1	PEAK STAGES STAGE TIME	IN FEET 585.43 6.00	**

1TABL	E 1	STATION PLAN RATIO	BASIN FLOW 1 .50	IMP FLOW 1	IMP STORAGE 1	IMP STAGE 1	
PER	DAY	MON HRMN					
1	1	0000	.00	.00	.00	583.20	
2	1	0015	10.82	.09	.11	583.22	
3	1	0030	17.14	.32	. 40	583.26	
4	1	0045	21.42	. 64	. 78	583.33	
5	1	0100	24.68	1.01	1.24	583.40	
6	1	0115	27.13	1.43	1.75	583.49	
7	1	0130	28.82	1.87	2.30	583.57	
8	1	0145	32.30	2.35	2.88	583.67	
9	1	0200	40.18	2.92	3.58 4.36	583.78 583.91	
10 11	1	0215 0230	41.96 48.23	3.56 4.25	5.21	584.03	
12	1	0245	101.42	5.45	6.66	584.15	
13	1	0300	202.15	7.93	9.66	584.41	
14	1	0315	242.86	11.56	14.05	584.80	
15	1	0330	191.47	14.76	18.27	585.10	
16	1	0345	96.45	16.55	20.92	585.24	
17	1	0400	54.44	17.36	22.13	585.31	
18	1	0415	45.92	17.82	22.80	585.34	
19	1	0430	40.58	18.17	23.32	585.37	
20	1	0445	32.40	18.42	23.70	585.39	
21 22	1	0500 0515	29.43 27.44	18.59 18.73	23.95 24.15	585.40 585.41	
23	1	0530	25.03	18.83	24.13	585.42	
24	1	0545	21.95	18.90	24.40	585.43	
25	1	0600	18.11	18.91	24.43		- Maximum Stage/Storage 6.0 Hours after onset of event
26	1	0615	4.57	18.81	24.27	585.42	
27	1	0630	.86	18.59	23.94	585.40	
28	1	0645	.14	18.34	23.57	585.38	
29	1	0700	.00	18.08	23.20	585.36	
30 31	1	0715 0730	.00	17.83 17.59	22.82	585.34 585.32	
32	1	0745	.00	17.39	22.10	585.30	
33	1	0800	.00	17.10	21.74	585.29	
34	1	0815	.00	16.87	21.39	585.27	
35	1	0830	.00	16.63	21.05	585.25	
36	1	0845	.00	16.40	20.70	585.23	
37	1	0900	.00	16.18	20.37	585.21	
38 39	1	0915 0930	.00	15.95 15.73	20.04 19.71	585.19 585.18	
40	1	0945	.00	15.51	19.39	585.16	
41	1	1000	.00	15.30	19.07	585.14	
42	1	1015	.00	15.09	18.75	585.13	
43	1	1030	.00	14.88	18.44	585.11	
44	1	1045	.00	14.67	18.14	585.09	
45	1	1100	.00	14.47	17.84	585.08	
46	1	1115	.00	14.27	17.54	585.06	
47 48	1	1130 1145	.00	14.07 13.88	17.25 16.96	585.05 585.03	
48	1	1200	.00	13.68	16.67	585.03	
50	1	1215	.00	13.50	16.39	585.00	
-	-		_	_	-	-	

1TABL (CON		STATION PLAN RATIO	BASIN FLOW 1 .50	IMP FLOW 1 .50	IMP STORAGE 1 .50	IMP STAGE 1 .50	
PER	DAY	MON HRMN					
51 52 53 54 55 56 57 58 59 60 61 62 63 64 65 66 67 70 71 72 73 74 75 76		1230 1245 1300 1315 1330 1345 1400 1415 1530 1545 1630 1615 1630 1715 1730 1745 1830 1815 1830	. 00 . 00 . 00 . 00 . 00 . 00 . 00 . 00	13.27 13.05 12.82 12.61 12.39 12.18 11.98 11.77 11.58 11.38 11.19 11.00 10.81 10.63 10.45 10.27 10.10 9.93 9.76 9.59 9.43 9.27 9.11 8.96 8.81 8.66 8.51	16.12 15.85 15.58 15.32 15.06 14.80 14.55 14.31 14.07 13.83 13.60 13.37 13.14 12.92 12.70 12.49 12.28 12.07 11.67 11.47 11.47 11.28 11.09 10.90 10.72	584.98 584.95 584.91 584.89 584.86 584.84 584.80 584.76 584.74 584.72 584.70 584.66 584.66 584.61 584.61 584.59 584.57 584.59 584.59	
78 79 80	1 1 1	1915 1930 1945	.00	8.37 8.23 8.09	10.19 10.02	584.46 584.45 584.43	
81	1	2000		7.95	9.85 9.68	584.42	
82 83 84 85 86 87 88 89 90 91 92 93 94 95 96 97 98	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 2 2 2 2	2015 2030 2045 21100 2115 2130 2145 2200 2215 2300 2315 2300 2345 0000 0015 0030	.00 .00 .00 .00 .00 .00 .00 .00 .00	7.81 7.68 7.55 7.42 7.30 7.17 7.05 6.93 6.82 6.70 6.59 6.49 6.37 6.26 6.15 6.05 5.95 5.95	9.52 9.36 9.20 9.05 8.89 8.74 8.60 8.45 8.31 8.17 8.03 7.90 7.77 7.64 7.51 7.38 7.26 7.14 7.02	584.40 584.39 584.37 584.35 584.33 584.30 584.28 584.27 584.26 584.27 584.25 584.23 584.23 584.23	

1TABLE (CONT	Γ.)	STATION PLAN RATIO	BASIN FLOW 1 .50	IMP FLOW 1	IMP STORAGE 1 .50	IMP STAGE 1
PER	DAY MOI	N HRMN				
101 102 103 104 105 106 107 108 109 110 111 112 113 114 115 116 117 118 119 120 121 122 123 124 125 126 127 128	2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2	0100 0115 0130 0145 0200 0215 0230 0245 0300 0315 0330 0445 0400 0415 0430 0515 0530 0545 0600 0615 0630 0645 0700 0715 0730 0745 0800 0815	.00 .00 .00 .00 .00 .00 .00 .00 .00 .00	5.65 5.55 5.46 5.37 5.28 5.10 5.01 4.93 4.76 4.68 4.60 4.52 4.45 4.37 4.30 4.15 4.01 3.95 3.88 3.82 3.75 3.69 3.63 3.57 3.51	6.90 6.78 6.67 6.56 6.45 6.34 6.23 6.13 6.03 5.92 5.83 5.73 5.63 5.54 5.44 5.35 5.26 5.18 5.09 4.92 4.68 4.60 4.52 4.45 4.37 4.30 4.23	584.17 584.16 584.13 584.13 584.13 584.12 584.11 584.09 584.09 584.06 584.05 584.04 584.05 584.01 584.02 584.01 584.02 584.01 584.02 584.01 584.03 584.03 583.99 583.99 583.94 583.91 583.91 583.91 583.91
131 132	2	0830 0845	.00	3.39	4.16 4.09	583.88 583.87
133 134 135 136 137 138 139 140 141 142 143 144 145 146 147	2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2	0900 0915 0930 0945 1000 1015 1030 1045 1100 1115 1200 1215 1230 1245 1300 1315	.00 .00 .00 .00 .00 .00 .00 .00 .00 .00	3.28 3.22 3.17 3.12 3.07 3.01 2.96 2.91 2.87 2.82 2.77 2.72 2.68 2.63 2.59 2.55 2.50 2.46	4.02 3.95 3.89 3.82 3.76 3.69 3.57 3.51 3.45 3.28 3.23 3.17 3.12 3.07	583.86 583.84 583.83 583.82 583.79 583.75 583.76 583.74 583.74 583.74 583.72 583.71 583.70 583.69

1TABL (CON		STATION PLAN	BASIN FLOW 1	IMP FLOW 1	IMP STORAGE 1	IMP STAGE	
		RATIO	.50	.50	.50	. 50	
PER	DAY M	ON HRMN					
151	2	1330	.00	2.42	2.97	583.68	
152	2	1345	.00	2.38	2.92	583.68	
153	2	1400	.00	2.34	2.87	583.67	
154	2	1415	.00	2.30	2.82	583.66	
155 156	2	1430 1445	.00	2.26	2.77 2.73	583.65 583.65	
157	2	1500	.00	2.19	2.68	583.64	
158	2	1515	.00	2.15	2.64	583.63	
159	2	1530	.00	2.12	2.59	583.62	
160	2	1545	.00	2.08	2.55	583.62	
161	2	1600	.00	2.05	2.51	583.61	
162	2	1615	.00	2.01	2.47	583.60	
163	2 2	1630	.00	1.98	2.42		← Time to decant 90% maximum storage = 34.5 hours (1.44 days)
164		1645	.00	1.94	2.38	583.59	
165	2	1700	.00	1.91	2.34	583.58	
166	2	1715	.00	1.88	2.30	583.58	
167	2	1730	.00	1.85 1.82	2.27	583.57 583.56	
168 169	2	1745 1800	.00	1.79	2.19	583.56	
170	2	1815	.00	1.76	2.15	583.55	
171	2	1830	.00	1.73	2.12	583.55	
172	2	1845	.00	1.70	2.08	583.54	
173	2	1900	.00	1.67	2.05	583.53	
174	2	1915	.00	1.64	2.01	583.53	
175	2	1930	.00	1.62	1.98	583.52	
176	2	1945	.00	1.59	1.95	583.52	
177	2	2000	.00	1.56	1.91	583.51	
178 179	2	2015 2030	.00	1.54 1.51	1.88 1.85	583.51 583.50	
180	2	2030	.00	1.49	1.82	583.50	
181	2	2100	.00	1.46	1.79	583.49	
182	22	2115	.00	1.44	1.76	583.49	
183	2	2130	.00	1.41	1.73	583.48	
184	2	2145	.00	1.39	1.70	583.48	
185	2	2200	.00	1.36	1.67	583.47	
186	2	2215	.00	1.34	1.65	583.47	
187	2	2230	.00	1.32	1.62	583.46	
188	2	2245	.00	1.30	1.59 1.56	583.46 583.46	
189 190	2	2300 2315	.00	1.28 1.25	1.54	583.45	
191	2	2330	.00	1.23	1.51	583.45	
192	2	2345	.00	1.21	1.49	583.44	
193	3	0000	.00	1.19	1.46	583.44	
194	3	0015	.00	1.17	1.44	583.43	
195	3	0030	.00	1.15	1.41	583.43	
196	3	0045	.00	1.13	1.39	583.43	
197	3	0100	.00	1.12	1.37	583.42	
198	3	0115	.00	1.10	1.34	583.42	
199 200	3	0130 0145	.00	1.08	1.32	583.42 583.41	
200	J	0143	.00	1.00	1.50	J0J.41	

	ABLE 1 CONT.)	STATION PLAN RATIO	BASIN FLOW 1 .50	IMP FLOW 1 .50	IMP STORAGE 1 .50	IMP STAGE 1 .50	
PI	ER DAY						
	01 3 02 3	0200 0215	.00	1.04	1.28	583.41 583.40	
	03 3	0230	.00	1.01	1.24	583.40	
	04 3	0245	.00	. 99	1.21	583.40	
	05 3	0300	.00	. 97	1.19	583.39	
21	06 3	0315	.00	.96	1.17	583.39	
21	07 3	0330	.00	. 94	1.15	583.39	
	08 3	0345	.00	. 93	1.14	583.39	
	09 3	0400	.00	.91	1.12	583.38	
	10 3	0415	.00	. 90	1.10	583.38	
	11 3	0430	.00	.88	1.08	583.38	
	12 3	0445	.00	. 87	1.06	583.37	
	13 3	0500	.00	.85	1.04	583.37	
	14 3	0515	.00	. 84	1.03	583.37	
	15 3	0530	.00	.82	1.01 .99	583.36 583.36	
	16 3 17 3	0545 0600	.00	.81 .80	.98	583.36	
	18 3	0615	.00	.78	.96	583.36	
	19 3	0630	.00	.77	.94	583.35	
	20 3	0645	.00	.76	. 93	583.35	
	21 3	0700	.00	.74	.91	583.35	
	22 3	0715	.00	.73	. 90	583.35	
	23 3	0730	.00	.72	.88	583.34	
	24 3	0745	.00	.71	. 87	583.34	
2	25 3	0800	.00	.70	. 85	583.34	
2:	26 3	0815	.00	. 68	.84	583.34	
	27 3	0830	.00	. 67	.82	583.33	
	28 3	0845	.00	. 66	.81	583.33	
	29 3	0900	.00	. 65	.80	583.33	
	30 3	0915	.00	. 64	. 78	583.33	
	31 3	0930	.00	. 63	.77	583.33	
	32 3 33 3	0945	.00	. 62	.76	583.32 583.32	
	34 3	1000 1015	.00	. 60	.73	583.32	
	35 3	1030	.00	.59	.72	583.32	
	36 3	1045	.00	.58	.71	583.32	
	37 3	1100	.00	.57	.70	583.31	
	38 3	1115	.00	.56	. 68	583.31	
	39 3	1130	.00	. 55	. 67	583.31	
2	40 3	1145	.00	.54	. 66	583.31	
2	41 3	1200	.00	.53	. 65	583.31	
2	42 3	1215	.00	.52	. 64	583.30	
	43 3	1230	.00	.51	. 63	583.30	
	44 3	1245	.00	.50	. 62	583.30	
	45 3	1300	.00	.50	. 61	583.30	
	46 3	1315	.00	. 49	. 60	583.30	
	47 3 48 3	1330	.00	. 48	.59 .58	583.30 583.29	
		1345	.00	. 47	.58	583.29	
	49 3 50 3	1400 1415	.00	.46	.56	583.29	
۷.	20 2	1413	.00	. 40	. 50	303.23	

1TABLE 1 (CONT.)	STATION PLAN RATIO	BASIN FLOW 1	IMP FLOW 1	IMP STORAGE 1	IMP STAGE 1 .50
PER DAY	MON HRMN				
251 3 252 3 253 3 254 3 255 3 256 3 257 3 258 259 3 260 3 261 3 262 3 262 3 263 3 264 3 265 3	1445 1500 1515 1530 1545 1600 1615 1630 1645 1700 1715 1730 1745 1800 1815	.00 .00 .00 .00 .00 .00 .00 .00 .00 .00	. 45 . 44 . 43 . 43 . 42 . 41 . 40 . 39 . 39 . 38 . 37 . 37 . 36 . 35 . 35	. 46 . 46 . 45 . 44 . 43 . 43	583.29 583.29 583.29 583.28 583.28 583.28 583.28 583.27 583.27 583.27 583.27 583.27 583.27
268 3 269 3 270 3 271 3 272 3 273 3 274 275 3 276 3 277 3 278 3 279 3 280 3	1900 1915 1930 1945 2000 2015 2030 2045 2100 2115 2130 2145	.00 .00 .00 .00 .00 .00 .00 .00	.34 .33 .32 .32 .31 .30 .29 .29 .28 .28	.41 .41 .40 .39 .39 .38 .37 .36 .35 .35	583.27 583.27 583.26 583.26 583.26 583.26 583.26 583.26 583.26 583.26 583.26 583.26 583.26
282 3 284 3 285 3 286 3 287 3 288 4 290 4 291 4 292 4 293 4 294 295 4 295 4 297 4 298 4 299 4	2230 2245 2300 2315 2330 2345 0000 0015 0030 0045 0100 0115 0130 0145 0200 0215	.00 .00 .00 .00 .00 .00 .00 .00 .00 .00	.27 .26 .26 .25 .25 .24 .24 .23 .23 .22 .22 .21 .21 .21 .20 .20	. 28 . 28 . 27 . 27 . 26 . 26 . 25 . 25 . 24	583.25 583.25 583.25 583.25 583.25 583.25 583.25 583.25 583.24 583.24 583.24 583.24 583.24 583.24 583.24 583.24
	MIN AVE	.00 4.76	.00 4.72	.00 5.85	583.20 583.90

^{***} NORMAL END OF HEC-1 ***

COMPUTATION OF INFLOW HYDROGRAPH (1/2 6-Hour PMP) AND FLOOD ROUTING THROUGH THE PROPOSED PIPE SPILLWAY

POND 1B

Crest Elevation	=	588 ft
Pipe Spillway Invert Elevation	=	583.7 ft
Normal Pool Elevation used for Routing	=	583.7 ft
Peak Inflow During Design Storm	$^{\circ}$	224.68 cfs
Peak Outflow During Design Storm	=	13.51 cfs
Maximum Pool Elevation During Design Storm	$\boldsymbol{x} = \boldsymbol{x}$	585.47 ft
Minimum Freeboard During Design Storm	=	2.53 ft
Peak Storage Volume	=	25.05 ac-ft
Days to Decant 90% of Peak Storage Volume	=	3.25 days

POND 1B SPILLWAY PIPE

Straight Pipe

Barrel Diameter (in)	Barrel Length (ft)	Barrel Slope (%)	Manning's n	Spillway Elev (ft)	Entrance Loss Coefficient	Tailwater Depth (ft)
31.51	55.00	18.00	0.0100	583.70	0.90	0.00

Detailed Discharge Table

		Combined
Elevation	Straight Pipe	Total
(ft)	(cfs)	Discharge
		(cfs)
581.00	0.000	0.000
581.50	0.000	0.000
582.00	0.000	0.000
582.50	0.000	0.000
583.00	0.000	0.000
583.50	0.000	0.000
583.70	0.000	0.000
584.00	(3)>0.929	0.929
584.50	(3)>3.997	3.997
585.00	(3)>8.280	8.280
585.50	(3)>13.485	13.485
586.00	(3)>19.484	19.484
586.50	(3)>26.165	26.165
587.00	(5)>32.642	32.642

SEDCAD Utility Run Printed 12-14-2015

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U.S. ARMY CORPS OF ENGINEERS
HYDROLOGIC ENGINEERING CENTER
609 SECOND STREET
DAVIS, CALIFORNIA 95616
(916) 756-1104

.........

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THIS PROGRAM REPLACES ALL PREVIOUS VERSIONS OF HEC-1 KNOWN AS HEC1 (JAN 73), HEC1GS, HEC1DB, AND HEC1KW.

THE DEFINITIONS OF VARIABLES -RTIMP- AND -RTIOR- HAVE CHANGED FROM THOSE USED WITH THE 1973-STYLE INPUT STRUCTURE. THE DEFINITION OF -AMSKK- ON RM-CARD WAS CHANGED WITH REVISIONS DATED 28 SEP 81. THIS IS THE FORTRANT7 VERSION NEW OPTIONS: DAMBREAK OUTFLOW SUBMERGENCE, SINGLE EVENT DAMAGE CALCULATION, DSS:WRITE STAGE FREQUENCY, DSS:READ TIME SERIES AT DESIRED CALCULATION INTERVAL LOSS RATE:GREEN AND AMPT INFILTRATION KINEMATIC WAVE: NEW FINITE DIFFERENCE ALGORITHM

LINE	ID.	1 .	2	3.	4 .	5 .	6 .	7	8	9.	10		
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1	ID	* * * * * *	* * * * * * * * *			* * * * * * * *	* * * * * * * *	* * * * * * * *	* * * * * * * * *	*****	* * * * *		
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3	ID	*	AEP Amos	Plant H	ydraulic	Assessm	ent Fi	le: 6HRP	MPB1.inp		+		
4	ID		Flood Rou					m Pond			*		
5	ID	*	1/2 6 Hou	ır PMP :	36" Pipe	Invert 1	Elev. 58	3.71			*		
6	ID		GA Projec								*		
7	ID	*	_								+ 11		
8	ID	*	Analyses	by: Geo,	/Environ	mental A	ssociate:	S			*		
9	ID	*	-	Kno	kville, '	TN					*		
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13	IT	15	0	0	300								
14	IO	3											
15	JR	FLOW	0.5										
16	VS	BASIN	IMP	IMP	IMP								
17	VV	2.11	2.11	6.11	7.11								
18	IN	15											
19	KK	BASIN											
.20	KM	PRECIP	ITATION										
21	PB	0											
22	PI	0.287	0.373	0.445	0.502	0.545	0.573	0.653	0.834	0.825	0.980		
23	PI	2.322	4.564	4.922	3.344	1.264	0.834	0.864	0.763	0.581	0.560		
24	PI	0.525	0.475	0.411	0.332								
25	BA	0.037											
26	LU	0	0.05	66									
27	UD	0.0											
28	KK	IMP											
29	KM	ROUTE	COMPUTED		APH THRO	UGH IMPO	UNDMENT						
30	RS	1	ELEV	583.7									
31	SA	12.75	13.00	13.93	14.87	15.80							
32		0_	0.93	8.28	19.48	32.64							
33	SE	583.7	584	585	586	587							
34	ZZ												

......... U.S. ARMY CORPS OF ENGINEERS FLOOD HYDROGRAPH PACKAGE (HEC-1) SEPTEMBER 1990 HYDROLOGIC ENGINEERING CENTER 609 SECOND STREET VERSION 4.0 DAVIS, CALIFORNIA 95616 RUN DATE 12/10/2015 TIME 11:52:36 * (916) 756-1104 ********** _____ AEP Amos Plant Hydraulic Assessment File: 6HRPMPB1.inp Flood Routing for Ash Pond 1A and Reclaim Pond 1/2 6 Hour PMP 36" Pipe Invert Elev. 583.7' GA Project No. 05-361 Analyses by: Geo/Environmental Associates Knoxville, TN December 12, 2015 ********* 14 IO OUTPUT CONTROL VARIABLES 3 PRINT CONTROL 0 PLOT CONTROL IPRNT TPLOT 0. HYDROGRAPH PLOT SCALE OSCAL HYDROGRAPH TIME DATA IT 15 MINUTES IN COMPUTATION INTERVAL
1 0 STARTING DATE NMIN IDATE ITIME 0000 STARTING TIME 300 NUMBER OF HYDROGRAPH ORDINATES NQ NDDATE 0 ENDING DATE 0245 ENDING TIME 19 CENTURY MARK NDTIME ICENT COMPUTATION INTERVAL .25 HOURS TOTAL TIME BASE 74.75 HOURS ENGLISH UNITS DRAINAGE AREA SQUARE MILES PRECIPITATION DEPTH INCHES LENGTH, ELEVATION FEET CUBIC FEET PER SECOND FLOW STORAGE VOLUME ACRE-FEET SURFACE AREA ACRES TEMPERATURE DEGREES FAHRENHEIT USER-DEFINED OUTPUT SPECIFICATIONS TABLE 1 BASIN TMP STATION TMP IMP .00 .00 .00 .00 .00 7.11 VV VARIABLE CODE 2.11 2.11 6.11 MULTI-PLAN OPTION JP NPLAN 1 NUMBER OF PLANS JR MULTI-RATIO OPTION RATIOS OF RUNOFF BASIN *

PRECIPITATION

TIME DATA FOR INPUT TIME SERIES

JXMIN JXDATE

18 IN

15 TIME INTERVAL IN MINUTES
1 0 STARTING DAGS

JXTIME 0 STARTING TIME

SUBBASIN RUNOFF DATA

SUBBASIN CHARACTERISTICS
TAREA .04 SUBBASIN AREA 25 BA

PRECIPITATION DATA

STORM 27.78 BASIN TOTAL PRECIPITATION 21 PB

INCREMENTAL PRECIPITATION PATTERN 22 PI

.29 .37 .45 .50 2.32 4.56 4.92 3.34 .57 .83 1.26 2.32 .86 .76 .58 .56 .33 .52 .48 .41

UNIFORM LOSS RATE 26 LU

PEAK FLOW TIME

.00 INITIAL LOSS
.05 UNIFORM LOSS RATE
66.00 PERCENT IMPERVIOUS AREA STRTL CNSTL RTIMP

27 UD SCS DIMENSIONLESS UNITGRAPH

.00 LAG TLAG

UNIT HYDROGRAPH

5 END-OF-PERIOD ORDINATES

0. 71. 20. 4. 1.

* * *

HYDROGRAPH AT STATION BASIN FOR PLAN 1, RATIO = .50

TOTAL RAINFALL = 27.78, TOTAL LOSS = .10, TOTAL EXCESS = 27.68

MAXIMUM AVERAGE FLOW

				6-HR	24-HR	7.2-HR	74.75-HR	
+	(CFS)	(HR)						
			(CFS)					
+	449.	3.25		109.	28.	9.	9.	
			(INCHES)	27.507	27.676	27.676	27.676	
			(AC-FT)	54.	55.	55.	55.	
			CUMULATIV	/E AREA =	.04 SQ MI			
	***		* * *	***	* *	*	***	
				APH AT STATI AN 1, RATIO				
	PEAK FLOW	TIME			MAXIMUM AVE	RAGE FLOW		
				6-HR	24-HR	72-HR	74.75-HR	
+	(CFS)	(HR)						
			(CFS)					
+	225.	3.25		55.	14.	5.	4.	
			(INCHES)	13.754	13.838	13.838	13.838	
			(AC-FT)	27.	27.	27.	27.	

CUMULATIVE AREA = .04 SQ MI

. 28 KK IMP *

ROUTE COMPUTED HYDROGRAPH THROUGH IMPOUNDMENT

HYDROGRAPH ROUTING DATA

30 RS STORAGE ROUTING

1 NUMBER OF SUBREACHES NSTPS ITYP ELEV TYPE OF INITIAL CONDITION

		RSVRIC X		INITIAL (WORKING R		EFFICIENT	
31 SA		AREA	12.8	13.0	13.9	14.9	15.8
32 SQ	DIS	SCHARGE	0.	1.	8.	19.	33.
33 SE	ELF	EVATION	583.70	584.00	585.00	586.00	587.00

				C	OMPUTED S	TORAGE-ELE	VATION DATA
	STORAGE ELEVATION		3.86 584.00	17.32 585.00			
* *	*	* * *	* * *		***		***
			RAPH AT ST. PLAN 1, RA				
PEAK FL	OW TIME		6-HR		JM AVERAG	E FLOW 72-HR	74.75-HR
+ (CFS)	(HR)	(CFS)		2 3	****		
+ 14	. 6.00		12. 3.095	8.3		4. 12.260 24.	4. 12.310 24.
PEAK STO	RAGE TIME		6-HR		M AVERAGE -HR	STORAGE 72-HR	74.75-HR
+ (AC-FT 24			23.		17.	9.	9.
PEAK ST	AGE TIME		6-HR		JM AVERAG -HR	E STAGE 72-HR	74.75-HR
+ (FEET 585.4			585.36	584	. 95	584.40	584.38
		CUMULAT	THE ADEA -	0.4	EO MI		

CUMULATIVE AREA = .04 SQ MI

PEAK FLOW AND STAGE (END-OF-PERIOD) SUMMARY FOR MULTIPLE PLAN-RATIO ECONOMIC COMPUTATIONS FLOWS IN CUBIC FEET PER SECOND, AREA IN SQUARE MILES TIME TO PEAK IN HOURS

						RATIOS APPLIED TO FLOWS
OPERATION	STATION	AREA	PLAN		RATIO 1	
HYDROGRAPH AT +	BASIN	.04	1	FLOW TIME	225. 3.25	
ROUTED TO	IMP	.04	1	FLOW TIME	14. 6.00	
			* * 1	PEAK STAGES STAGE	IN FEET 585.47	**

1TABLE 1		STATION	BASIN FLOW	IMP FLOW	IMP STORAGE	IMP STAGE	
		PLAN RATIO	.50	.50	.50	.50	
PER DA	AY MOI	N HRMN					
	1	0000	.00	.00	.00	583.70	
	1	0015	10.03	.02	.10	583.71	
	1	0030	15.89	.09	. 37	583.73	
	1	0045	19.85	.18	. 74	583.76	
	1	0100	22.87	. 28	1.17	583.79	
	1	0115	25.13	. 40	1.66	583.83	
	1 1	0130	26.69	. 53	2.19	583.87	
	1	0145 0200	29.92 37.20	. 66 . 83	2.76 3.44	583.91 583.97	
	1	0200	38.85	1.12	4.20	584.03	
	1	0213	44.64	1.57	5.04	584.09	
	1	0245	93.85	2.33	6.43	584.19	
	1	0300	187.02	3.88	9.27	584.40	
14	1	0315	224.68	6.15	13.42	584.71	
	1	0330	177.15	8.35	17.42	585.01	
	1	0345	89.25	10.34	19.98	585.18	
	1	0400	50.39	11.29	21.20	585.27	
	1	0415	42.51	11.85	21.92	585.32	
	1 1	0430	37.57	12.30	22.49 22.93	585.36	
	1	0445 0500	30.00 27.26	12.64 12.90	23.26	585.39 585.41	
	1	0515	25.42	13.11	23.54	585.43	
	1	0530	23.18	13.29	23.77	585.45	
	1	0545	20.34	13.43	23.94	585.46	
	1	0600	16.79	13.51	24.05		← Maximum Stage/Storage 6 hours after onset of event
	1	0615	4.23	13.46	23.98	585.46	
	1	0630	.80	13.29	23.76	585.45	
	1	0645	.13	13.08	23.50	585.43	
	1	0700	.00	12.87	23.23	585.41	
	1	0715 0730	.00	12.67 12.47	22.97 22.71	585.39 585.37	
	1	0730	.00	12.27	22.45	585.36	
	1	0800	.00	12.07	22.20	585.34	
	1	0815	.00	11.88	21.95	585.32	
35	1	0830	.00	11.69	21.71	585.30	
	1	0845	.00	11.50	21.47	585.29	
	1	0900	.00	11.32	21.23	585.27	
	1	0915	.00	11.14	21.00	585.26	
	1	0930	.00	10.96	20.77	585.24	
	1	0945 1000	.00	10.79 10.62	20.55 20.33	585.22 585.21	
	1	1015	.00	10.45	20.11	585.19	
	1	1030	.00	10.28	19.90	585.18	
	1	1045	.00	10.12	19.68	585.16	
	1	1100	.00	9.95	19.48	585.15	
	1	1115	.00	9.80	19.27	585.14	
	1	1130	.00	9.64	19.07	585.12	
	1	1145	.00	9.49	18.87	585.11	
	1	1200 1215	.00	9.33 9.19	18.68	585.09	
50	1	1413	.00	2.13	18.49	585.08	

1TABL (CON		STATION PLAN RATIO	BASIN FLOW 1 .50	IMP FLOW 1 .50	IMP STORAGE 1 .50	IMP STAGE 1 .50	
PER	DAY M	ON HRMN					
51 52 53 54 55 56 57 57 68 59 60 61 62 63 64 65 66 67 68 69 70 71 72 73 74 75 76		1230 1245 1300 1315 1330 1345 14400 1415 1430 1445 1500 1515 1530 1645 1600 1615 1630 1645 1700 1715 1730 1745 1800 1815 1830	.00	9.04 8.90 8.75 8.61 8.48 8.34 8.23 8.14 8.05 7.96 7.78 7.69 7.60 7.52 7.44 7.35 7.27 7.19 7.11 7.03 6.95 6.79 6.72 6.64 6.57	18.30 18.12 17.93 17.75 17.58 17.40 17.23 17.06 16.90 16.57 16.41 16.25 16.09 15.93 15.78 15.62 15.47 15.32 15.18 15.03 14.89 14.74 14.60 14.46 14.32 14.19	585.07 585.05 585.04 585.03 585.02 585.01 584.99 584.99 584.94 584.94 584.93 584.92 584.91 584.89 584.89 584.89 584.80 584.81 584.80 584.81 584.80 584.77	
78 79	1	1915 1930	.00	6.49 6.42	14.05 13.92	584.76 584.75	
80	1	1945	.00	6.35	13.79	584.74	
81 82	1 1	2000 2015	.00	6.28 6.21	13.66 13.53	584.73 584.72	
83 84 85 86 87 88 89 90 91 92 93 94 95 96 97 98	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 2 2 2 2	2030 2045 2100 2115 2130 2145 2200 2215 2230 2245 2300 2315 2330 2345 0000 0015 0030	.00 .00 .00 .00 .00 .00 .00 .00 .00 .00	6.14 6.07 6.00 5.93 5.87 5.80 5.74 5.67 5.61 5.55 5.48 5.42 5.36 5.30 5.24 5.18 5.12 5.07	13.40 13.27 13.15 13.03 12.90 12.78 12.67 12.55 12.43 12.32 12.20 12.09 11.98 11.87 11.76 11.65 11.54 11.44	584.71 584.70 584.69 584.68 584.67 584.65 584.65 584.65 584.64 584.63 584.62 584.61 584.59 584.59 584.59	

1TABL	T.)	STATION PLAN RATIO	BASIN FLOW 1 .50	IMP FLOW 1 .50	IMP STORAGE 1 .50	IMP STAGE 1 .50
PER	DAY MO	N HRMN				
101 102 103 104 105 106 107 108 109 110 111 112 113 114 115 116 117 118 119 120 121 122 123 124 125 126 127 128 129 130 131	2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2	0100 0115 0130 0145 0200 0215 0230 0245 0300 0315 0330 0445 0400 0415 0430 0515 0530 0545 0600 0615 0630 0645 0700 0715 0730 0745 0800 0815	.00 .00 .00 .00 .00 .00 .00 .00 .00 .00	5.01 4.95 4.90 4.84 4.79 4.68 4.63 4.58 4.48 4.43 4.28 4.23 4.18 4.10 4.09 4.04 4.09 5.3.91 3.86 3.82 3.74 3.69 3.65 3.65 3.57	11.33 11.23 11.13 11.03 10.93 10.83 10.73 10.64 10.54 10.36 10.26 10.17 10.08 9.99 9.91 9.82 9.73 9.65 9.40 9.32 9.40 9.32 9.24 9.16 9.08 9.00 8.93 8.85 8.77 8.70	584.56 584.55 584.53 584.53 584.50 584.50 584.40 584.48 584.48 584.46 584.46 584.45 584.44 584.44 584.44 584.41 584.42 584.42 584.42 584.43 584.43 584.33 584.33 584.36
132 133	2	0845 0900	.00	3.53	8.63 8.55	584.35 584.35
134 135 136 137 138 139 140 141 142 143 144 145 146 147 148	2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2	0915 0930 0945 1000 1015 1030 1045 1100 1115 1130 1145 1200 1215 1230 1245 1300 1315	.00 .00 .00 .00 .00 .00 .00 .00 .00 .00	3.45 3.41 3.38 3.34 3.30 3.26 3.19 3.15 3.12 3.08 3.05 3.02 2.98 2.95 2.92 2.88	8.48 8.41 8.34 8.27 8.20 8.14 8.07 8.00 7.94 7.87 7.81 7.74 7.68 7.62 7.56 7.50	584.34 584.33 584.33 584.32 584.31 584.31 584.30 584.29 584.29 584.28 584.28 584.28 584.28

1TABL	T.)	STATION	BASIN FLOW 1	IMP FLOW 1	IMP STORAGE 1	IMP STAGE 1
		PLAN RATIO	.50	.50	.50	.50
PER	DAY MO	N HRMN				
151	2	1330	.00	2.85	7.38	584.26
152	2	1345	.00	2.82	7.32	584.26
153	2	1400	.00	2.79	7.26	584.25
154 155	2	1415 1430	.00	2.76 2.72	7.21 7.15	584.25 584.24
156	2	1430	.00	2.69	7.13	584.24
157	2	1500	.00	2.66	7.04	584.24
158	2	1515	.00	2.63	6.98	584.23
159	2	1530	.00	2.60	6.93	584.23
160	2	1545	.00	2.58	6.88	584.22
161	2	1600	.00	2.55	6.82	584.22
162	2	1615	.00	2.52	6.77	584.22
163	2	1630	.00	2.49	6.72	584.21
164	2	1645	.00	2.46	6.67	584.21
165	2	1700	.00	2.43	6.62	584.20
166	2	1715	.00	2.41	6.57	584.20
167	2	1730	.00	2.38	6.52	584.20
168	2	1745	.00	2.35	6.47	584.19
169	2	1800	.00	2.33	6.42	584.19
170	2	1815	.00	2.30	6.37	584.19
171	2	1830	.00	2.27	6.32	584.18
172	2	1845	.00	2.25	6.28	584.18
173	2	1900	.00	2.22	6.23	584.18
174	2	1915	.00	2.20	6.19	584.17
175	2	1930	.00	2.17	6.14	584.17
176	2	1945	.00	2.15	6.10	584.17
177	2	2000	.00	2.13	6.05	584.16
178	2	2015	.00	2.10	6.01	584.16
179	2	2030	.00	2.08	5.97	584.16
180	2	2045	.00	2.05	5.92	584.15
181	2	2100	.00	2.03 2.01	5.88 5.84	584.15 584.15
182 183	2	2115 2130	.00	1.99	5.80	584.14
183	2	2130	.00	1.99	5.76	584.14
185	2	2200	.00	1.94	5.70	584.14
186	2	2215	.00	1.92	5.68	584.13
187	2	2230	.00	1.90	5.64	584.13
188	2	2245	.00	1.88	5.60	584.13
189	2	2300	.00	1.86	5.56	584.13
190	2	2315	.00	1.84	5.52	584.12
191	2	2330	.00	1.82	5.48	584.12
192	2	2345	.00	1.79	5.45	584.12
193	3	0000	.00	1.77	5.41	584.11
194	3	0015	.00	1.75	5.37	584.11
195	3	0030	.00	1.74	5.34	584.11
196	3	0045	.00	1.72	5.30	584.11
197	3	0100	.00	1.70	5.27	584.10
198	3	0115	.00	1.68	5.23	584.10
199	3	0130	.00	1.66	5.20	584.10
200	3	0145	.00	1.64	5.16	584.10

1TABL		STATION PLAN RATIO	BASIN FLOW 1 .50	IMP FLOW 1 .50	IMP STORAGE 1 .50	IMP STAGE 1	
PER	DAY 1	MON HRMN					
201 202 203 204 205 206 207 208 209 210 211 212 213 214 215 216 217 220 221 222 223 224 225 226 227 228 229		0200 0215 0230 0245 0300 0315 0330 0345 0400 0415 0530 0545 0630 0645 0700 0715 0730 0745 0800 0815 0830 0845	.00 .00 .00 .00 .00 .00 .00 .00 .00 .00	1.62 1.60 1.59 1.57 1.55 1.53 1.52 1.50 1.48 1.45 1.43 1.42 1.40 1.38 1.37 1.35 1.31 1.29 1.28 1.27 1.25 1.24	5.13 5.10 5.06 5.03 5.00 4.97 4.93 4.90 4.81 4.78 4.75 4.69 4.67 4.64 4.61 4.53 4.56 4.53 4.54 4.40 4.42 4.40 4.37 4.35 4.32	584.09 584.09 584.09 584.08 584.08 584.08 584.07 584.07 584.07 584.07 584.07 584.06 584.06 584.06 584.05 584.05 584.05 584.05 584.05 584.05 584.05	
231	3	0930 0945	.00	1.16	4.28 4.25	584.03 584.03	
233 234 235 236 237 238 239 240 241 242 243 244 245 245 246 247 248 249 250	3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3	1000 1015 1030 1045 1100 1115 1130 1145 1220 1215 1230 1245 1300 1315 1330 1345 1400 1415	.00 .00 .00 .00 .00 .00 .00 .00 .00 .00	1.13 1.12 1.10 1.09 1.08 1.07 1.06 1.04 1.03 1.02 1.01 1.00 .99 .98 .97 .95	4.23 4.21 4.18 4.16 4.14 4.12 4.09 4.07 4.05 4.03 4.01 3.99 3.97 3.95 3.93 3.91 3.89 3.87	584.03 584.03 584.02 584.02 584.02 584.02 584.01 584.01 584.01 584.01 584.01 584.01 584.01 584.00 584.00	

1TABI (CON		STATION PLAN RATIO	BASIN FLOW 1 .50	IMP FLOW 1 .50	IMP STORAGE 1 .50	IMP STAGE 1 .50	
PER	DAY	MON HRMN					
251	3	1430	.00	. 93	3.85	584.00	
252	3	1445	.00	. 92	3.83	584.00	
253	3	1500	.00	.92	3.81	584.00	
254	3	1515	.00	.91	3.79	583.99	
255	3	1530	.00	.91	3.77	583.99	
256	3	1545	.00	. 90	3.75	583.99	
257	3	1600	.00	. 90	3.74	583.99	
258	3	1615	.00	.89	3.72	583.99	
259	3	1630	.00	.89	3.70	583.99	
260	3	1645	.00	.89	3.68	583.99	
261	3	1700	.00	.88	3.66	583.98	
262	3	1715	.00	.88	3.64	583.98	
263	3	1730	.00	.87	3.63	583.98	
264	3	1745	.00	.87	3.61	583.98	
265	3	1800	.00	.86	3.59	583.98	
266	3	1815	.00	.86	3.57	583.98	
267	3	1830	.00	.86	3.55	583.98	
268	3	1845	.00	. 85	3.54	583.97	
269	3	1900	.00	. 85	3.52	583.97	
270	3	1915	.00	. 84	3.50	583.97	
271	3	1930	.00	. 84	3.48	583.97	
272	3	1945	.00	. 83	3.47	583.97	
273	3	2000	.00	. 83	3.45	583.97	
274	3	2015	.00	.83	3.43	583.97	
275	3	2030	.00	.82	3.42	583.97	
276	3	2045	.00	.82	3.40	583.96	
277	3	2100	.00	.81	3.38	583.96	
278 279	3	2115 2130	.00	.81 .81	3.36 3.35	583.96 583.96	
280	3	2145	.00	.80	3.33	583.96	
281	3	2200	.00	. 80	3.31	583.96	
282	3	2215	.00	.79	3.30	583.96	
283	3	2230	.00	.79	3.28	583.95	
284	3	2245	.00	.79	3.27	583.95	
285	3	2300	.00	.78	3.25	583.95	
286	3	2315	.00	.78	3.23	583.95	
287	3	2330	.00	.77	3.22	583.95	
288	3	2345	.00	.77	3.20	583.95	
289	4	0000	.00	.77	3.19	583.95	
290	4	0015	.00	.76	3.17	583.95	
291	4	0030	.00	.76	3.15	583.95	
292	4	0045	.00	.76	3.14	583.94	
293	4	0100	.00	.75	3.12	583.94	
294	4	0115	.00	.75	3.11	583.94	
295	4	0130	.00	. 74	3.09	583.94	
296	4	0145	.00	. 74	3.08	583.94	
297	4	0200	.00	.74	3.06	583.94	
298	4	0215	.00	.73	3.05	583.94	
299	4	0230	.00	.73	3.03	583.94	
300	4	0245	.00	.73	3.02	583.93	 Stage/Storage 68.75 Hours after maximum stage/storage
			224 62	12 51	24.05	FOF 43	
		MAX	224.68	13.51	24.05	585.47	
		MIN	.00	.00	.00	583.70	
		AVE	4.41	3.92	9.04	584.38	

^{***} NORMAL END OF HEC-1 ***

U.S. ARMY CORPS OF ENGINEERS HYDROLOGIC ENGINEERING CENTER 609 SECOND STREET DAVIS, CALIFORNIA 95616 (916) 756-1104

........

X	X	XXXXXXX	XX	XXX		Х
X	X	X	X	X		XX
X	X	X	X			X
XXX	XXXX	XXXX	X		XXXXX	X
X	X	X	X			X
X	X	X	X	X		X
X	X	XXXXXXX	XX:	XXX		XXX

THIS PROGRAM REPLACES ALL PREVIOUS VERSIONS OF HEC-1 KNOWN AS HEC1 (JAN 73), HEC1GS, HEC1DB, AND HEC1KW.

THE DEFINITIONS OF VARIABLES -RTIMP- AND -RTIOR- HAVE CHANGED FROM THOSE USED WITH THE 1973-STYLE INPUT STRUCTURE. THE DEFINITION OF -AMSKK- ON RM-CARD WAS CHANGED WITH REVISIONS DATED 28 SEP 81. THIS IS THE FORTRAN77 VERSION NEW OPTIONS: DAMBREAK OUTFLOW SUMBERGENCE, SINGLE EVENT DAMAGE CALCULATION, DSS:WRITE STAGE FREQUENCY, DSS:READ TIME SERIES AT DESIRED CALCULATION INTERVAL LOSS RATE:GREEN AND AMPT INFILTRATION KINEMATIC WAVE: NEW FINITE DIFFERENCE ALGORITHM

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LINE
                    ID.....1....2.....3.....4.....5.....6.....7.....8.....9.....10
*** FREE ***
                    1
                     ID *
                    ID *
          3
                              AEP Amos Plant Bottom Ash Complex
                                                             File: PMPB1DD.inp
                     ID *
                              Flood Routing for Ash Pond 1A and Reclaim Pond
                           1/2 6 Hour PMP Storm Drawed
GA Project No. 15055009.01
                    ID *
                              1/2 6 Hour PMP Storm Drawdown 36" Pipe Invert Elev 583.2'
          6
                     ID *
                    ID *
                    ID * Analyses by: Geo/Environmental Associates
ID * Knoxville, TN
ID * October 2015
          8
          9
                     ID *
          11
12
                     15 0 0 50
          13
                     IT
                    IO
                                       IMP
                         IMP
                                IMP
                     VS
                    VV 2.11
                               6.11 7.11
                    KK IMP
KM continue drawdown 68.75 hours after peak
          17
                    KK
                          IMP continue drawdown 68.75 note:

1 ELEV 583.93
6.01 6.25 17.65 19.97 22.28
0 4.00 13.48 26.16 38.09
594 585 586 587
          18
          19
20
                     SA
                         0 583.2
                     SQ
                     SE
                     ZZ
```

......... U.S. ARMY CORPS OF ENGINEERS FLOOD HYDROGRAPH PACKAGE (HEC-1) SEPTEMBER 1990 HYDROLOGIC ENGINEERING CENTER 609 SECOND STREET VERSION 4.0 DAVIS, CALIFORNIA 95616 (916) 756-1104 RUN DATE 12/10/2015 TIME 12:41:06 * _____ AEP Amos Plant Bottom Ash Complex File: PMPB1DD.inp Flood Routing for Ash Pond 1A and Reclaim Pond 1/2 6 Hour PMP Storm Drawdown 36" Pipe Invert Elev 583.2' GA Project No. 15055009.01 Analyses by: Geo/Environmental Associates Knoxville, TN October 2015 OUTPUT CONTROL VARIABLES 14 IO IPRNT 3 PRINT CONTROL O PLOT CONTROL IPLOT 0. HYDROGRAPH PLOT SCALE OSCAL HYDROGRAPH TIME DATA ΙT NMIN 15 MINUTES IN COMPUTATION INTERVAL IDATE O STARTING DATE 0000 STARTING TIME ITIME 50 NUMBER OF HYDROGRAPH ORDINATES 0 ENDING DATE NO NDDATE 215 ENDING TIME 19 CENTURY MARK 1215 NDTIME ICENT COMPUTATION INTERVAL .25 HOURS TOTAL TIME BASE 12.25 HOURS ENGLISH UNITS DRAINAGE AREA SQUARE MILES PRECIPITATION DEPTH INCHES LENGTH, ELEVATION FEET CUBIC FEET PER SECOND FLOW STORAGE VOLUME ACRE-FEET SURFACE AREA ACRES TEMPERATURE DEGREES FAHRENHEIT USER-DEFINED OUTPUT SPECIFICATIONS STATION VS TMP TMP IMP .00 .00 .00 .00 .00 .00 .00 VV VARIABLE CODE 2.11 7.11 6.11 17 KK IMP continue drawdown 68.75 hours after peak HYDROGRAPH ROUTING DATA STORAGE ROUTING 19 RS 1 NUMBER OF SUBREACHES NSTPS ELEV TYPE OF INITIAL CONDITION TTYP 583.93 INITIAL CONDITION RSVRIC

.00 WORKING R AND D COEFFICIENT

6.3 17.6

20.0

6.0

AREA

20 SA

21 SQ	DISC	HARGE	0.	4.	13.	26.	38.
22 SE	ELEV	ATION	583.20	584.00	585.00	586.00	587.00

				CO	MPUTED ST	ORAGE-ELE	CVATION DATA
		.00 583.20					
* * *		* * *	* * *		* * *		* * *
		HYDROG	RAPH AT ST	ATION	IMP		
PEAK FLOW	TIME		6 110	MAXIMU 24-	M AVERAGE		10 05 110
+ (CFS)	(HR)		HH-0	24-	nk	/2-RK	12.25-RK
+ 4.	. 25	(CFS) (INCHES) (AC-FT)	3. .000 1.	.0		2. .000 3.	2. .000 3.
PEAK STORAGE	TIME				AVERAGE		
+ (AC-FT)	(HR)		6-HR 4.	24-		72-нк 3.	12.25-HR 3.
PEAK STAGE	TIME		6-HR		M AVERAGE HR		12.25-HR
+ (FEET) 583.93			583.80	583.	70 5	83.70	583.70
		CUMULAT	IVE AREA =	.00 S	Q MI		

1

RUNOFF SUMMARY FLOW IN CUBIC FEET PER SECOND TIME IN HOURS, AREA IN SQUARE MILES

	OPERATION	STATION	PEAK FLOW	TIME OF PEAK	AVERAGE FI	LOW FOR MAXIM	UM PERIOD	BASIN AREA	MAXIMUM STAGE	TIME OF MAX STAGE
+	OFERALION	SIATION	1 1000	Lucat	6-HOUR	24-HOUR	72-HOUR	THILLIT	DITIOL	izzi binda
+	ROUTED TO	IMP	4	. 25	3.	2.	2	.00		
+		THE	4.	. 25	٥.	۷.	۷.	200	583.93	.00

22

1TABLE	1	STATION	IMP	IMP	IMP	
			FLOW	STORAGE	STAGE	
PER	DAY M	ION HRMN				
1	1	0000	3.65	4.47	583.93	
2	1	0015	3.58	4.39	583.92	
3	1	0030	3.52	4.32	583.90	
4	1	0045	3.46	4.25	583.89	
5	1	0100	3.41	4.18	583.88	
6	1	0115	3.35	4.11	583.87	
7	1	0130	3.29	4.04	583.86	
8	1	0145	3.24	3.97	583.85	
9	1	0200	3.18	3.90	583.84	
10	1	0215	3.13	3.84	583.83	
11	1	0230	3.08	3.77	583.82	
12	1	0245	3.03	3.71	583.81	
13	1	0300	2.98	3.65	583.80	
14	1	0315	2.93	3.59	583.79	
15	1	0330	2.88	3.53	583.78	
16	1	0345	2.83	3.47	583.77	
17	1	0400	2.78	3.41	583.76	
18	1	0415	2.74	3.35	583.75	
19	1	0430	2.69	3.30	583.74	
20	1	0445	2.65	3.24	583.73	
21	1	0500	2.60	3.19	583.72	
22	1	0515	2.56	3.14	583.71	
23	1	0530	2.51	3.08 3.03	583.70 583.69	
24	1	0545	2.47	2.98	583.69	
25	1	0600 0615	2.43	2.98	583.68	
26 27	1	0630	2.35	2.88	583.67	
28	1	0645	2.31	2.83	583.66	
29	1	0700	2.27	2.79	583.65	
30	1	0715	2.23	2.74	583.65	
31	1	0730	2.20	2.69	583.64	
32	1	0745	2.16	2.65	583.63	
33	1	0800	2.12	2.60	583.62	
34	1	0815	2.09	2.56	583.62	
35	1	0830	2.05	2.52	583.61	
36	1	0845	2.02	2.48	583.60 583.60	
37	1	0900	1.99 1. 95	2.43 2.39		- Time to decant 90% maximum storage = 78.0 hours (3.25 days)
38 39	1 1	0915 0930	1.92	2.35	583.58	- Time to decart 50° maximum storage - 70.0 hours (3.25 days)
40	1	0945	1.89	2.31	583.58	
41	1	1000	1.86	2.28	583.57	
42	1	1015	1.83	2.24	583.57	
43	1	1030	1.80	2.20	583.56	
44	1	1045	1.77	2.16	583.55	
45	1	1100	1.74	2.13	583.55	
46	1	1115	1.71	2.09	583.54	
47	1	1130	1.68	2.06	583.54	
48	1	1145	1.65	2.02	583.53	
49	1	1200	1.62	1.99	583.52	
50	1	1215	1.60	1.96	583.52	
		MAX	3.65	4.47	583.93	
		MIN	1.60	1.96	583.52	
		AVE	2.48	3.04	583.70	

^{***} NORMAL END OF HEC-1 ***

ATTACHMENT F

MAINTENANCE PLAN

MAINTENANCE PLAN FOR	John	1 Amos P	John Amos Plant Bottom Ash Dams	m Ash Da	ıms	DAM ID		407918 ar	#07918 and # 07919		20	20 06
Type of Maintenance	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV.	DEC
Monitoring Plan Inspection	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	i×	×	<u> </u>)
Annual Engineer Inspection									< ×			<
Embankment												
Wow Embankment								×				
Repair Erosion Gullies *												
Revegetate Bare Areas *												
Clean Embankment Outlet Pipe								×				
Repair All Animal Burrows *												
Remove Trees/Brush								>				
Pipes and Conduits												
Inspection PSW Pipe Interior												
Repair/Replace Animal Guards N/A												
Clear Debris from Stilling Basin *												
Clear Brush/Trees from Outlet Channel				×				>				
Rock Rip-Rap												
Replace Missing/Moved Rock N/A												
Remove Vegetation from Rocks N/A												
comments: "Activity performed as required.												

MAINTENANCE PLAN FOR	Joh	n Amos F	John Amos Plant Bottom Ash Dams	m Ash Da		DAM ID	77:	07918 ar	# 07918 and # 07919		20 06	99
Type of Maintenance	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	NUC	JUL	AUG	SFP	TOO	700	רבט
Mechanical			100						i	3	2	21
Exercise Gates/Machinery N/A												
Lubricate Fittings/Bearings N/A												
Remove Rust N/A												
Repaint Metal Parts N/A												
Concrete												
· Remove Vegetation from Joints *								×				
. Reseal Joints/Cracks *								< >				
Repair Spalls/Cracks *								< ×				
Clear Weep Holes N/A												
Earth Spillways												
Repair Grass/Reseed N/A												
Remove Obstructions N/A												
Clear Side Slope Slides N/A												
Clear Trees/Brush N/A												
Repair Vehicle/Traffic Damage *								×				
Repair/Replace Access Gates *								×				
Comments: "Activity partormed as required												
י י יייייי פיטייון אייייין אייייייי												