



Submitted to
Illinois Power Generating
Company
134 Cips Lane
Coffeen, IL 62017

Submitted by
AECOM
1001 Highlands Plaza Drive West
Suite 300
St. Louis, MO 63110

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CCR Rule Report:
Initial Inflow Design Flood Control
System Plan

For

Ash Pond No. 1

At Coffeen Power Station

1 Introduction

This Coal Combustion Residual (CCR) Rule Report documents that the initial inflow design flood control system plan for Ash Pond No. 1 at the Illinois Power Generating Company Coffeen Power Station meets the requirements specified in 40 Code of Federal Regulations (CFR) §257.82. Ash Pond No. 1 is located near Coffeen, Illinois in Montgomery County, approximately 0.3 miles east of the Coffeen Power Station. Ash Pond No. 1 serves as the primary wet impoundment basin for bottom ash produced by the Coffeen Power Station.

Ash Pond No. 1 is an existing CCR surface impoundment as defined by 40 CFR §257.53. The CCR Rule requires that the initial inflow design flood control system plan for an existing CCR surface impoundment be prepared by October 17, 2016. The plan must document how the inflow design flood control system has been designed and constructed to meet the requirements of 40 CFR §257.82 and be supported by appropriate engineering calculations.

The owner or operator of the CCR unit must obtain a certification from a qualified professional engineer stating that the inflow design flood control system meets the requirements of 40 CFR §257.82. The owner or operator must prepare an inflow design flood control system plan every five years.

2 Initial Inflow Design Flood Control System Plan

40 CFR §257.82

(a) The owner or operator of an existing ... CCR surface impoundment ... must design, construct, operate, and maintain an inflow design flood control system as specified in paragraphs (a)(1) and (2) of this section.

(1) The inflow design flood control system must adequately manage flow into the CCR unit during and following the peak discharge of the inflow design flood specified in paragraph (a)(3) of this section.

(2) The inflow design flood control system must adequately manage flow from the CCR unit to collect and control the peak discharge resulting from the inflow design flood specified in paragraph (a)(3) of this section.

(3) The inflow design flood is:

(i) For a high hazard potential CCR surface impoundment, ..., the probable maximum flood;

(ii) For a significant hazard potential CCR surface impoundment, ..., the 1,000-year flood;

(iii) For a low hazard potential CCR surface impoundment, ..., the 100-year flood; or

(iv) For an incised CCR surface impoundment, the 25-year flood.

(b) Discharge from the CCR unit must be handled in accordance with the surface water requirements under §257.3-3.

Analyses completed for the initial inflow design flood control system plan of Ash Pond No. 1 are described in the following subsections. Data and analysis results in the following subsection are based on spillway design information shown on design drawings, construction information, topographic surveys, information about operational and maintenance procedures provided by Illinois Power Generating Company, and field measurements collected by AECOM. The analysis approach and results of the hydrologic and hydraulic analyses are presented in the following subsections.

Ash Pond No. 1 has a significant hazard potential, based on the initial hazard potential classification assessment performed by Stantec in 2016 in accordance with §257.73(a)(2).

2.1 Initial Inflow Design Flood Control Systems (§257.82(a))

An initial inflow design flood control system plan, supported by a hydraulic and hydrologic analysis, was developed for Ash Pond No. 1 by evaluating the effects of a 24-hour duration design storm for the 1,000-year Inflow Design Flood (IDF) using a hydrologic HydroCAD (Version 10) computer model and a starting water surface elevation of 631.0 feet (NAVD88 datum). The computer model evaluated Ash Pond No. 1's ability to collect and control the 1,000-year IDF under existing operational and maintenance procedures. Rainfall data for the 1,000-year IDF was obtained from the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) Atlas 14. The NOAA Atlas 14 rainfall depth is 9.13 inches.

The HydroCAD model results for Ash Pond No. 1 indicate that the CCR unit has sufficient storage capacity and spillway structures to adequately manage (1) flow into the CCR unit during and following the peak discharge of the 1,000-year IDF and (2) flow from the CCR unit to collect and control the peak discharge resulting from the 1,000-year IDF. The peak water surcharge elevation is 632.0 feet (NAVD88 datum) during the IDF, and the minimum crest elevation of the Ash Pond No. 1 dike is 635.0 feet (NAVD88 datum). Therefore, overtopping is not expected.

Based on this evaluation, Ash Pond No. 1 meets the requirements in §257.82(a).

2.2 Discharge from the CCR Unit (§257.82(b))

40 CFR §257.82(b) provides that the discharge from the CCR unit must be handled in accordance with the surface water requirements under 40 CFR §257.3-3, which states the following:

(a) For purposes of section 4004(a) of the Act, a facility shall not cause a discharge of pollutants into waters of the United States that is in violation of the requirements of the National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) under section 402 of the Clean Water Act, as amended.

(b) For purposes of section 4004(a) of the Act, a facility shall not cause a discharge of dredged material or fill material to waters of the United States that is in violation of the requirements under section 404 of the Clean Water Act, as amended.

(c) A facility or practice shall not cause non-point source pollution of waters of the United States that violates applicable legal requirements implementing an areawide or Statewide water quality management plan that has been approved by the Administrator under section 208 of the Clean Water Act, as amended.

(d) Definitions of the terms Discharge of dredged material, Point source, Pollutant, Waters of the United States, and Wetlands can be found in the Clean Water Act, as amended, 33 U.S.C. 1251 et seq., and implementing regulations, specifically 33 CFR part 323 (42 FR 37122, July 19, 1977).

The handling of discharge was evaluated by reviewing design drawings, operational and maintenance procedures, conditions observed in the field by AECOM, and the inflow design flood control system plan developed per §257.82(a).

Based on this evaluation, Ash Pond No. 1 does not discharge into waters of the United States. Clear water from Ash Pond No. 1 is recycled to the Coffeen Power Station for use as process water. Hydraulic and hydrologic analyses performed as part of the initial inflow design flood control system plan found that Ash Pond No. 1 adequately manages outflow during the 1,000-year IDF, as overtopping of Ash Pond No. 1 embankments is not expected.

Therefore, discharge into waters of the United States is not expected during normal or 1,000-year IDF conditions, and Ash Pond No. 1 meets the requirements in §257.82(b).

3 Certification Statement

CCR Unit: Illinois Power Generating Company; Coffeen Power Station; Ash Pond No. 1

I, Victor A. Modeer, being a Registered Professional Engineer in good standing in the State of Illinois, do hereby certify, to the best of my knowledge, information, and belief that the information contained in this CCR Rule Report, and the underlying data in the operating record, has been prepared in accordance with the accepted practice of engineering. I certify, for the above-referenced CCR Unit, that the initial inflow design flood control system plan dated October 13, 2016 meets the requirements of 40 CFR §257.82.

Victor A. Modeer Jr.
Printed Name

10/13/16
Date



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1001 Highlands Plaza Drive West
Suite 300
St. Louis, MO 63110
1-314-429-0100