

Illinois Power Generating Company 1500 Eastport Plaza Drive Collinsville, IL 62234

December 15, 2023 Illinois Environmental Protection Agency DWPC – Permits MC#15 Attn: 35 I.A.C. § 845.650(e) Alternative Source Demonstration Submittal 1021 North Grand Avenue East P.O. Box 19276 Springfield, IL 62794-9276

#### Re: Coffen Power Plant Ash Pond No 2; IEPA ID # W1350150004-02

Dear Mr. LeCrone:

In accordance with Title 35 of the Illinois Administrative Code (35 I.A.C.) Section (§) 845.650(e), Illinois Power Generating Company (IPGC) is submitting this Alternative Source Demonstration (ASD) for the sulfate and TDS exceedance observed at well G407 from the Quarter 2 2023 sampling event at the Coffeen Power Plant Ash Pond No. 2, identified by Illinois Environmental Protection Agency (IEPA) ID No. W1350150004-02.

This ASD is being submitted within 60 days from the date of determination of an exceedance of a groundwater protection standard (GWPS) for constituents listed in 35 I.A.C. § 845.600. As required by 35 I.A.C. § 845.650 (e)(1), the ASD was placed on the facility's website within 24 hours of submittal to the agency.

One hard copy is provided with this submittal.

Sincerely,

Dianna Sickner

Dianna Tickner Sr. Director – Decommission and Demolition

Enclosures

Alternate Source Demonstration, Quarter 2 2023, Ash Pond No.2 Coffeen Power Plant, Coffeen Illinois



engineers | scientists | innovators

# **Alternative Source Demonstration -G407 Sulfate and Total Dissolved Solids**

## Coffeen Power Plant Ash Pond No. 2 (Unit ID #102) IEPA ID: W1350150004-02 35 I.A.C. 845.650

Prepared for

**Illinois Power Generating Company** 134 Cips Lane Coffeen, Ilinois 62017

Prepared by

Geosyntec Consultants, Inc. 500 W. Wilson Bridge Rd., Suite 250 Worthington, OH 43085

Project Number: GLP8029

December 2023



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License No.: 062.040562 Expires: 11/30/2025

0 John Seymour, P.E.

Senior Principal

Project Number: GLP8029

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#### **ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS**

ASD	Alternative source demonstration
AP2	Ash Pond No. 2
CCR	Coal combustion residuals
CPP	Coffeen Power Plant
DA	Deep aquifer
EPRI	Electric Power Research Institute
GWPS	Groundwater protection standard
HCR	Hydrogeologic site characterization report
IAC	Illinois Administrative Code
IEPA	Illinois Environmental Protection Agency
IPGC	Illinois Power Generating Company
LCU	Lower confining unit
LOE	Line of evidence
mg/L	milligrams per liter
NID	National Inventory of Dams
TDS	Total dissolved solids
UA	Uppermost aquifer
UCU	Upper confining unit
USEPA	United States Environmental Protection Agency



### 1. INTRODUCTION

Geosyntec Consultants, Inc. has prepared this alternative source demonstration (ASD) on behalf of Illinois Power Generating Company (IPGC) regarding the Ash Pond No. 2 coal combustion residuals (CCR) unit at the Coffeen Power Plant (CPP) near Coffeen, Illinois. The ASD is completed pursuant to Illinois Administrative Code (IAC) Title 35, Part 845 ("Standards for the Disposal of CCR in Surface Impoundments") and was completed by December 15, 2023, within 60 days of determination of the exceedances (October 16, 2023), as required by 35 I.A.C.§ 845.650(e). This report applies specifically to the CCR Unit referred to as Ash Pond No. 2 (AP2), identification (ID) number (No.) 102, IEPA ID No. W1350150004-02, and National Inventory of Dams (NID) ID No. IL50723 and was prepared in conformance with guidance provided in the Electric Power Research Institute (EPRI) guidance for development of ASDs at CCR sites (EPRI 2017), and the United States Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA)'s Solid Waste Disposal Facility Criteria: Technical Manual (USEPA 1993).

An exceedance of sulfate was identified above the site-specific groundwater protection standard (GWPS) of 400 milligrams per liter (mg/L) at monitoring well G407 following the Second Quarter 2023 sampling event. An exceedance of total dissolved solids (TDS) was identified above the site-specific GWPS of 1,200 mg/L at monitoring well G407 following the Second Quarter 2023 sampling event. TDS represents the mass of dissolved material in the water rather than a specific chemical constituent. The TDS exceedance at G407 is controlled by the elevated concentrations of sulfate.

Under 35 IAC 845.650(e), the owner or operator of a CCR surface impoundment may submit a demonstration that a source other than the CCR surface impoundment caused the contamination and the CCR surface impoundment did not contribute to the contamination, or that the exceedance of the groundwater protection standard resulted from error in sampling, analysis, or statistical evaluation, natural variation in groundwater quality, or a change in the potentiometric surface and groundwater flow direction.

Pursuant to 35 IAC 845.650(e), the lines of evidence (LOEs) documented in this ASD demonstrate that a source other than the CPP AP2 CCR unit was the cause of the GWPS exceedances for sulfate and TDS at downgradient monitoring well G407 and that AP2 did not contribute to the exceedance. Anthropogenic impacts associated with CPP operations was identified as the alternative source for elevated sulfate and TDS concentrations at G407.



### 2. BACKGROUND

### 2.1 Site Location and Description

The CPP, operated by the IPGC is located in Montgomery County, Illinois approximately two miles south of the City of Coffeen in Section 11, Township 7 North, and Range 7 East. The CPP is located between the two lobes of Coffeen Lake to the west, east, and south, and is bordered by agricultural land to the north. The CPP operated as a coal-fired power plant from 1964 to November 2019 and has five CCR management units. The approximately 1,100-acre Coffeen Lake was built by damming the McDavid Branch of the East Fork of Shoal Creek in 1963 for use as an artificial cooling lake for the CPP. The CPP and vicinity, including G407 and AP2, are located on a peninsula of land between two lobes of Coffeen Lake. Historically, coal mines were operated at depth in the vicinity of the CPP and a US Minerals processing facility is located to the north. An aerial view of the site is shown in shown in **Attachment 1**.

### **2.2 Description of the CCR Unit**

Coffeen AP2 is an unlined surface impoundment with a surface area of approximately 60 acres, with berms up to 47 feet above the surrounding land surface. AP2 was removed from service and capped in the mid-1980s using a two-foot compacted clay and soil cap (Ramboll 2019).

AP2 was recapped starting in 2019 using a geomembrane cover system in accordance with a closure plan submitted to the Illinois Environmental Protection Agency (IEPA; AECOM, 2017). The cover system installation was completed on November 17, 2020. The geomembrane cap design addresses the potential for slope failure and water infiltration into the closed CCR unit by directing the drainage of surface water (i.e., precipitation) off the cover system.

### 2.3 Geology and Hydrogeology

Significant site investigation has been completed to fully characterize the geology, hydrogeology, and groundwater quality as provided in the AP2 Initial Operating Permit Application (Burns & McDonnell 2021) and the Hydrogeologic Site Characterization Report (HCR) for AP2 (NRT 2017). These materials are incorporated herein.

There are multiple layers of unlithified material present beneath AP2 and above bedrock which are categorized into hydrostratigraphic units listed below (from the surface downward) based on stratigraphic relationships and hydrogeologic characteristics:

- Upper Confining Unit (UCU): Composed of the Roxana and Peoria Silts (Loess Unit) and the upper clayey portion of the Hagarstown member which are classified as silts-clayey silts and gravelly clay below the surficial soil.
- Uppermost Aquifer (UA): Composed of the Hagarstown Member which is classified as primarily sandy-gravelly silts and clays with beds of sedimentary deposits. Beds consist of thin

(generally less than three feet in thickness), moderate to high permeability sand, silty sand, and sandy silt/clay units.

- Lower Confining Unit (LCU): Comprised of the Vandalia Member, Mulberry Grove Member, and Smithboro Member. The LCU in the vicinity of AP2 consists of thick (generally greater than 15 feet), very low permeability sandy to silty till or clay till.
- **Deep Aquifer (DA):** Comprised of sand and sandy silt/clay units of the Yarmouth Soil, which include accretionary deposits of fine sediment and organic materials, typically less than five feet thick and discontinuous across the CPP.

Bedrock is comprised of the Pennsylvanian-age Bond Formation, which consists of limestone and calcareous clays and shale. Geologic cross-sections modified from versions provided in the Hydrogeologic Characterization Report are provided as **Figure 1**. CCR within AP2 is underlain by the UCU in the majority of the footprint.

G407 is screened from 13.8 to 18.6 ft. bgs (604.6 to 600.0 ft elevation [North American Vertical Datum of 1988, NAVD88]). The boring log for G407, provided in **Attachment 2**, indicates that the lithology of the screened interval is a yellowish brown silt with little fine-to coarse-grained sand.

The potentiometric groundwater contours and generalized groundwater flow directions at the site are shown in **Attachment 3**. Groundwater flow in the vicinity of AP2 is generally to the south and east. The groundwater to the west of AP2 is separated from the groundwater flow regime under AP2 by a groundwater divide. More information regarding this groundwater divide is provided in Section 3.1.

The groundwater monitoring well network for AP2 consists of 11 monitoring wells: three background monitoring wells (G270, G280, G281) and eight compliance monitoring locations (G1001, G401, G402, G403, G404, G405, G406, G407) (Attachment 1). Monitoring wells within the network are screened in the UA from approximately elevations 600 to 610 ft.

Monitoring well G407 was originally included in the IEPA-approved Closure Plan monitoring well network, which consisted of fourteen groundwater monitoring wells used to monitor the UA, including three background wells (G270, G280, and G281) and eleven compliance wells (G154, G279, G401, G402, G403, G404, G405, G406, G407, G410, and G411) (NRT 2017). Monitoring wells G154, G279, G407, G410, and G411 were included in the IEPA groundwater monitoring plan to monitor sulfate in groundwater that could potentially be attributed to AP2. These wells were monitored in accordance with Water Pollution Control Permit 2020-EA-65027-1 Special Condition No. 6. An Addendum to the Groundwater Monitoring Plan (Ramboll 2021a) submitted with the Operating Permit (Burns & McDonnell 2021) noted that while G407 is on the opposite side of the groundwater divide from AP2, it would continue to be monitored due to the elevated concentrations of sulfate at that location.

### 3. G407 ASD LINES OF EVIDENCE

Monitoring well G407 and AP2 are located on opposite sides of a groundwater flow divide which presents a barrier to flow from AP2 toward G407. This groundwater divide is evidenced through groundwater potentiometric surface mapping and modeling, site topography, and groundwater chemistry at the site. This groundwater divide prevents groundwater underlying AP2 from migrating to G407; therefore, the sulfate and TDS exceedances are not attributed to AP2, as discussed below.

# 3.1 LOE #1 Groundwater Does Not Flow from AP2 to G407 due to the Presence of a Groundwater Divide

Compliance well G407 is located directly west of AP2 (Attachment 1). Groundwater flow from beneath AP2 has consistently been southeast. Potentiometric surface maps constructed by Ramboll since November 2016 (Attachment 3) indicate that groundwater flow from AP2 towards G407 has never been observed, regardless of season (Ramboll 2021b). Groundwater flow at G407 is predominantly southwest and is separated from groundwater flow beneath AP2 by a groundwater divide located near the western edge of AP2 and occasionally centered around G403. This groundwater divide is present in all potentiometric surface maps generated for the monitoring network between 2016 and 2023 (Attachment 3) and is likely related to thinning of the Hagarstown Beds under the western portions of AP2 (NRT 2017). The presence of the known groundwater divide indicates that the observed sulfate and TDS exceedances at G407 cannot be contributed to AP2, as G407 is not hydrologically downgradient of AP2.

The most recent groundwater modeling for AP1 and the historical modeling for AP2 completed by Ramboll indicate that at steady state the groundwater divide separates G407 and AP2 in alignment with the observed flow directions from groundwater measurements. CPP and the areas monitored by the well networks are located on a peninsula between two lobes of Coffeen Lake; groundwater naturally flows from the central portions of the peninsula toward the eastern and western lobes of Coffeen Lake. Groundwater potentiometric surface maps (**Attachment 3**) which include monitoring wells present throughout the peninsula clearly illustrate this flow pattern since monitoring under the 40 C.F.R. 257 regulations began in 2015. Calibration of the groundwater flow model also supports the presence of this flow pattern and the groundwater divide located between AP2 and G407 (**Attachment 4**).

Given the presence of this groundwater divide between AP2 and monitoring well G407, impacts from AP2 would not be observed at G407 and the sulfate and TDS exceedances should be attributed to an alternative source.

# **3.2** LOE #2 The Presence of a Surface Water Divide Further Supports the Presence of a Groundwater Divide

A surface water divide has also been noted in the vicinity of AP2. The CPP and vicinity, including G407 and AP2, are located on a peninsula of land between two lobes of Coffeen Lake. Topography of the land surface determines which direction precipitation (surface water) will drain towards lower elevations (Coffeen Lake). Connecting the high topographic areas within the peninsula defines the location of a surface water divide (**Figure 3**). Surface water present on the west side of

the divide drains toward the west lobe of Coffeen Lake and water that falls on the east side of the divide flows toward the east lobe of Coffeen Lake. As illustrated on **Figure 3**, G407 is located on the west side of the divide and AP2 is located on the east side of the divide; therefore, surface water from AP2 will not flow west in the direction of G407.

Shallow unconfined groundwater flow typically follows topography (flowing from high head to low head) and the attached groundwater potentiometric surface maps confirm that groundwater flows in the same direction as surface water (Attachment 3).

# **3.3** LOE #3 G407 Does Not Contain Elevated Levels of Boron, which is Indicative of AP2 Leachate

The co-located detection of elevated boron and sulfate concentrations has been noted as a key indicator of the presence of CCR constituents related to AP2 (NRT 2017). Boron concentrations at G407 are consistent with background, with reported values ranging between 0.06 and 0.15 mg/L for groundwater sampling events completed between March 2018 and May 2023 (**Figure 2**). This concentration range is substantially lower than concentrations observed at wells which are known to be impacted by AP2, such as G404, which exhibited boron concentrations two orders of magnitude greater than G407 (up to 15.0 mg/L) over the same time interval.

As shown in **Figure 4**, boron concentrations at G407 are comparable to other unimpacted wells within the monitoring network, including the background wells (G270, G280, and G281) and compliance well G403, which is located cross-gradient of AP2 near the center of the groundwater flow divide. Monitoring locations which are located on the same side of the flow divide as AP2 and downgradient of the unit, such as G404 and G405, tend to exhibit much higher boron concentrations which are indicative of impacts from AP2. These results support the presence of the groundwater divide between AP2 and G407.

The lack of elevated boron concentrations at G407 on the west side of the groundwater divide suggests that the sulfate and associated TDS exceedances observed in groundwater at G407 are not attributable to impacts from AP2. Instead, the presence of elevated sulfate may be attributed to a host of anthropogenic sources at the site, such as the historical mining activities, coal storage activities, construction of engineered features such as railroad beds or parking lots, material handling, or similar.

### 4. CONCLUSIONS

It has been demonstrated that the sulfate and TDS exceedances at G407 are not due to a release from the AP2 CCR unit and that the unit has not contributed to the exceedance, but instead the exceedance is attributed to a source other than AP2. The following summarizes the three LOEs used to support the sulfate and TDS demonstration:

- 1. Groundwater beneath AP2 does not flow to G407, as demonstrated by temporally consistent potentiometric surface maps of groundwater elevation across the site and groundwater flow modeling showing a groundwater divide between AP2 and the well of concern.
- 2. The presence of a surface water divide between AP2 and G407 provides further support for the presence of the groundwater divide which prevents potential migration of groundwater from underneath AP2 to the well of concern. Therefore, G407 is not impacted by the AP2 unit.
- 3. Groundwater at G407 does not contain elevated boron that would indicate impacts from AP2 leachate. The lack of elevated boron at G407 compared to wells in the immediate vicinity of G407 provides further evidence in support of the presence of the groundwater divide between the unit and G407.

The GWPS exceedances of sulfate and TDS at G407 are not attributable CPP AP2, as the groundwater divide at the CPP prevents migration of groundwater along that flow path. Instead, the exceedances are attributed to impacts from anthropogenic industrial activities that have historically occurred at the CPP. This demonstration fulfills the requirements of both 35 IAC 845.650(e) and the technical manual for the Municipal Solid Waste Landfill federal regulatory program (Code of Federal Regulations, Title 40, Section 258).

#### 5. REFERENCES

AECOM. 2017. Closure and Post-Closure Care Plan for the Coffeen Ash Pond No. 2 at Illinois Power Generating Company Coffeen Power Station. January.

Burns & McDonnell. 2021. Initial Operating Permit, Coffeen Ash Pond 2. October.

- Illinois Environmental Protection Agency (IEPA). 2016. Dynegy Midwest Generation, Inc. Baldwin Energy Complex: Baldwin Fly Ash Pond System Closure – NPDES Permit No. IL000043, letter from William Buscher (IEPA) to Rick Diericx (Dynegy Operating Company), dated August 16, 2016.
- Natural Resource Technology, Inc. (NRT). 2017. *Hydrogeologic Site Characterization Report,* Ash Pond 2, Coffeen Power Station, Coffeen, Illinois. January.
- Ramboll. 2021a. Groundwater Monitoring Plan Addendum for Ash Pond No. 2. Coffeen Power Plant, Coffeen, IL. Ramboll Americas Engineering Solutions, Inc. October.
- Ramboll. 2021b. *Hydrogeologic Site Characterization Report, Ash Pond No. 1, Coffeen Power Plant, Coffeen, Illinois.* Ramboll Americas Engineering Solutions, Inc. October.
- Ramboll. 2023. 35 I.A.C. § 845.610(B)(3)(D) Groundwater Monitoring Data and Detected Exceedances – Quarter 2, 2023. Ash Pond No. 2, Coffeen Power Plant, Coffeen, Illinois. Ramboll Americas Engineering Solutions, Inc. October.
- United States Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA). 1993. Criteria for Solid Waste Disposal Facilities: A Guide for Owners/Operators. March.

# **FIGURES**







Ash Pond No. 2 Geologic Cross-Section						
Geosy	Figure 1					
Columbus, OH	Columbus, OH November 2023					







# ATTACHMENT 1 Proposed 845 Groundwater Monitoring Network



FIGURE 2-3

RAMBOLL AMERICAS ENGINEERING SOLUTIONS, INC.



ADDENDUM TO THE GROUNDWATER MONITORING PLAN ASH POND NO. 2 COFFEEN POWER PLANT COFFEEN, ILLINOIS

PROPOSED 845 GROUNDWATER MONITORING WELL NETWORK

- BACKGROUND WELL SITE FEATURE
- STAFF GAGE

0 200 400

# ATTACHMENT 2 G407 Boring Log and Well Construction Diagram

FIELD BORING LOG									
CLIENT: Natural Resources Technology, Inc.    CONTRACTOR: Bulldog Drilling, Inc.      Site: Coffeen Power Station - Ash Pond 2    Rig mfg/model: CME-750 ATV Drill      Location: 134 CIPS Lane, Coffeen, IL 62017    Drilling Method: 4 1/4" Hollow Stem Auger      Drilling Method: 4 1/4" Hollow Stem Auger    Well ID: G407									
WE	Project:16E0080Surface Elev:618.35 ft. MSLDATES:Start:8/16/2016FIELD STAFF: Driller:J. DittmaierCompletion:20.00 ft. BGSFinish:8/16/2016Helper:M. HillStation:2,513,705.87NWEATHER:Rain, (mid-70s)Eng/Geo:K. Theesfeld2,513,705.87E								
5	SAMPL	E	Т	TEST	INC	,	TOPOGRAPHIC MAP INFORMATION:  WATER LEVEL INFORMATION:		
e (tsf)			$p/ff^3$	o (tsf oe	Quadrangle: Coffeen $\underline{\mathbf{Y}} = 16.00$ - During DrillingTownship: East Fork $\underline{\mathbf{Y}} =$				
er	/ To		/6in alue	ure ( <sup>9</sup>	en. (]	$f_{\rm Typ}$ e Typ	Section 10, Tier 7 N.; Range 3 W. $\overline{\nabla} =$		
Numb	Recov % Rec	Type	Blows N - Va RQD	<b>ROD</b> Moisint Depth H. BGS Desc		Qu (ts Failur	DepthLithologicBoreholeElevationft. BGSDescriptionDetailft. MSLRemarks		
	12/24	V	4-3				Very dark gray (10YR3/1), wet, medium, SILT with some organics.		
1A	50%	A 55	3-3 N=6	14		3.50	Gray (10YR6/1), wet, loose, SAND with some gravel and little clay.		
	20/24	$\bigvee$	2-2				Yellowish brown (10YR5/6) with 5% dark yellowish / 10YR5/6 brown (10YR5/6) mottles, moist, very stiff, SILT with / 10YR5/6 brown (10YR3/6) mottles, moist, very stiff, SILT with / 10YR5/6 brown (10YR3/6) mottles, moist, very stiff, SILT with / 10YR5/6 brown (10YR3/6) mottles, moist, very stiff, SILT with / 10YR5/6 brown (10YR3/6) mottles, moist, very stiff, SILT with / 10YR5/6 brown (10YR5/6) with stress s		
2A	83%	ss	4-4 N=6	18		1.50	Brown (10YR5/3) with 10% yellowish brown (10YR5/6) mottles, moist, stiff, SILT with some clay, little fine- to		
			1.2				4 <u>coarse-grained sand, and trace small gravel.</u> Brown (10VB5/2) with 25% willowish brown (10VB5/6)		
3A	23/24 96%	ss	3-4 N=5	19		1.75	mottles, moist, stiff, CLAY with some silt, trace fine-grained sand and trace small gravel.		
							6		
	24/24 100%	ss	1-3 3-5			1.50	Brown (10YR5/3) with 10% yellowish brown (10YR5/6) mottles, moist, stiff, CLAY with some silt, little fine- to coarse-grained sand and trace small gravel.		
4A		$\Lambda$	N=6	19		1.50			
	21/24	$\bigvee_{ss}$	1-2				Yellowish brown (10YR5/6) with 25% brown (10YR5/3) mottles, moist, medium, CLAY with few silt, few		
5A	88%	$\bigwedge$	N=6	19		0.50	fine-grained sand, and trace small gravel.		
	22/24	$\overline{\mathbf{V}}$	1-2				10 Yellowish brown (10YR5/8) with 5% gray (10YR5/1) mottles, moist, very loose, fine-grained SAND with some		
6A	92%	ss	2-1 N=4	17			clay and trace small gravel.		
							12 - Gray (10YR5/1)  with  25%  yellowish brown  (10YR5/8) = 606		
7A	24/24 100%	ss	7-29 33-17 N=62	8			mottles, moist, very dense, fine-grained SAIND		
							Brown (10YR5/3), moist, hard, SILT with some clay and 14 little fine- to coarse-grained sand.		
	24/24	V ss	3-7 12-17				Yellowish brown (10YR5/4) with 5% yellowish brown (10YR5/6) and 5% black (10YR2/1) mottles, SILT with		
8A	10070	Δ	N=19	12		4.50	some clay and little fine- to coarse-grained sand.		
	24/24	M	4-9				Yellowish brown (10YR5/4) with 5% yellowish brown $10 \pm 0.02$		
9A	100%	$\int_{0}^{ss}$	N=23	13		4.00	(10YR5/6), 5% dark gray (10YR4/1) and 5% black (10YR2/1) mottles, moist, hard, SILT with little fine- to coarse-grained sand and trace small gravel.		
			20				18 - Yellowish brown (10YR5/4) with 5% vellowish brown		
10A	24/24 100%	ss	14-19 N=22	14		4.50	(10YR5/6), 5% dark gray (10YR4/1) and 5% black (10YR2/1) mottles, wet, stiff, SILT with little fine- to coarse-grained cand and little small gravel		
							Dark grayish brown (10YR4/2) with 10% dark yellowish brown (10YR3/6) mottles, moist, hard, CLAY with some		
	$\$ silt, little fine- to coarse-grained sand and trace small gravel. / End of Boring = 20.0 ft. BGS								
NOTE(S): G407 installed in boring.									

Illinois Environ	Well Completion Report						
Site #:	County: <u>M</u>	lontgomery		W	Vell #:G	407	
Site Name: <u>Coffeen Power Sta</u>	ation - Ash Pond 2			В	orehole #:	G407	
State Plane Coordinate: X_2,513,705	5.9 Y 872,973.4 (or) Latitud	e: <u>39°</u>	3' 41.665"	Longitud	e: <u>-89°</u> 2	4' 7.213"	
Surveyed By: <u>Gary C. Rogers</u>		IL Regist	tration #: <u>035-0</u>	02957			
Drilling Contractor: <u>Bulldog D</u>	Drilling, Inc.	Driller:	J. Dittmaier				
Consulting Firm: <u>Hanson Prof</u>	essional Services Inc.	_ Geologis	Geologist: <u>Rhonald W. Hasenyager, LPG #196-000246</u>				
Drilling Method: <u>Hollow stem</u>	auger	_ Drilling I	Fluid (Type): <u>no</u>	ne			
Logged By: <u>Kristen L. Theesf</u>	èld	_ Date Star	rted: <u>8/16/20</u>	<u>16</u> Dat	e Finished: <u>8</u> /	16/2016	
Report Form Completed By: <u>Su</u>	Izanna L. Keim	Date:	8/24/2016				
ANNULAR SPA	CE DETAILS		Elevations (MSL)*	<b>Depths</b> (BGS)	(0.01 ft.)	)	
			621.70	-3.35	Top of Protective	e Casing	
			621.32	-2.97	Top of Riser Pip	e	
Type of Surface Seal: <u>Concrete</u>			618.35	0.00	Ground Surface		
Type of Annular Sealant: High-	solids bentonite		616.35 Top of Annular Sealant			Sealant	
Installation Method: Tremie	e						
Setting Time:24 hours		$\nabla$	Static Water Level				
Turne of Dontonite Seel					(After Completion)		
Type of Bentonne Seal Cran	(choose one)	· T	(07.50	10.95			
Installation Method: <u>Gravit</u>	y	$\overline{\mathbf{X}}$	_607.50_	$\underline{0}  \underline{10.85}  \text{Top of Seal}$			
Setting Time: <u>15 minutes</u>		×	605.50	12.85 Top of Sand Pack			
Type of Sand Pack: <u>Quartz San</u>	d						
Grain Size: 10-20 (sie	eve size)		604.57	13.78	Top of Screen		
Installation Method: <u>Gravit</u>	у		500 74	10 (1	D. 4		
Type of Backfill Material:Quar	tz Sand		<u> </u>	18.61	Bottom of Screen Bottom of Well	1	
Installation Method: Gravit	(ii applicable) Y		598.35	20.00	Bottom of Boreh	ole	
			* Referenced to a	National Geodet	ic Datum		
CASING MEASUREMENTS							
WELL CONS	TDUCTION MATEDIALS	1	Diameter of Boreho	ole	(inches)	8.0	
WELL COINS (Choose on	e type of material for each area)		ID of Riser Pipe		(inches)	2.0	
			Protective Casing L	ength	(feet)	5.0	
Protective Casing	SS304 SS316 PTFE PVC OTHER	R: <u>Steel</u>	Kiser Pipe Length	End Can	(feet)	0.43	
Riser Pipe Above W.T.	SS304 SS316 PTFE PVC OTHER	<u>.</u>	Screen Length (1)	st slot to last slo	(ieet)	4.83	
Riser Pipe Below W.T.	SS304 SS316 PTFE PVC OTHER	<u>.</u> ,	Total Length of Cas	sing	(foot)	22.01	

Well Completion Form (revised 02/06/02)

Screen

SS304

SS316

PTFE PVC OTHER:

\*\*Hand-Slotted Well Screens Are Unacceptable

0.010

(inches)

Screen Slot Size \*\*

# ATTACHMENT 3 Compiled Potentiometric Surface Maps

## GROUNDWATER ELEVATION CONTOUR MAPS MONITORING PERIOD 2016 - 2023

LOCATION: COFFEEN POWER PLANT UNIT NAME: ASH POND NO. 2



sd; Date/Time: 9/1/2017, 4:50:27 PM









Coffeen\_GW\_Contours.mxd











#### LEGEND



1/7/2020 12:16:43 PM



3Q\R2018\_3Q\_Coffeen\_GW\_Contours.mxd



#### LEGEND





1/7/2020 12:23:12 PM



1Q\R2019\_1Q\_Coffeen\_GW\_Contours.mxd



Y:\Mapping\Projects\22\2285\MXD\GW\_Contours\Round\_2019\_3



0 300 600 \_ Feet

COLLECTED. <sup>2</sup> MW10S WAS DAMAGED PRIOR TO THE JANUARY 20, 2020 SAMPLING EVENT AND WATER LEVEL COULD NOT BE COLLECTED.

RAMBOLL US CORPORATION A RAMBOLL COMPANY

## RAMBOLL

#### **CCR RULE GROUNDWATER MONITORING**

COFFEEN POWER STATION COFFEEN, ILLINOIS



- CCR RULE MONITORING WELL LOCATION
- NON-CCR RULE MONITORING WELL LOCATION

GROUNDWATER ELEVATION CONTOUR (2-FT CONTOUR INTERVAL, NAVD88)

- - INFERRED GROUNDWATER ELEVATION CONTOUR JANUARY 20, 2020 SAMPLING EVENT AND WATER LEVEL COULD NOT BE
- GROUNDWATER FLOW DIRECTION

0 300 600



SURFACE WATER FEATURE

NOTE:

\* = NOT USED FOR CONTOURING NM = NOT MEASURED <sup>1</sup> G307 WAS FROZEN DURING THE JANUARY 20, 2020 SAMPLING EVENT AND WATER LEVEL COULD NOT BE COLLECTED. <sup>2</sup> MW10S WAS DAMAGED PRIOR TO THE JANUARY 20, 2020 SAMPLING EVENT AND WATER LEVEL COULD NOT BE COLLECTED. GROUNDWATER ELEVATION CONTOUR MAP AUGUST 10, 2020

COFFEEN POWER STATION

COFFEEN, ILLINOIS

**CCR RULE GROUNDWATER MONITORING** 

RAMBOLL US CORPORATION A RAMBOLL COMPANY

## RAMBOLL

PROJECT: 169000XXXX | DATED: 2/21/2022 | DESIGNER: galarnmc

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- BACKGROUND WELL
- COMPLIANCE WELL
- HONITORING WELL

GROUNDWATER ELEVATION CONTOUR (2-FT CONTOUR INTERVAL, NAVD88)

- - INFERRED GROUNDWATER ELEVATION CONTOUR



PART 257 REGULATED UNIT



# LIMITS OF FINAL COVER

#### POTENTIOMETRIC SURFACE MAP JANUARY 20, 2021

#### NOTE:

ELEVATIONS IN PARENTHESES WERE NOT USED FOR CONTOURING. NM = NOT MEASURED 2021 ANNUAL GROUNDWATER MONITORING AND CORRECTIVE ACTION REPORT ASH POND NO.2 COFFEEN POWER PLANT COFFEEN, ILLINOIS RAMBOLL AMERICAS ENGINEERING SOLUTIONS, INC.



PROJECT: 169000XXXX | DATED: 3/16/2022 | DESIGNER: galarnmc

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#### POTENTIOMETRIC SURFACE MAP AUGUST 16, 2021

2021 ANNUAL GROUNDWATER MONITORING AND CORRECTIVE ACTION REPORT ASH POND NO.2 COFFEEN POWER PLANT COFFEEN, ILLINOIS RAMBOLL AMERICAS ENGINEERING SOLUTIONS, INC.



PROJECT: 169000XXXX | DATED: 5/23/2022 | DESIGNER: galarnmc

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#### POTENTIOMETRIC SURFACE MAP FEBRUARY 7, 2022

2022 ANNUAL GROUNDWATER MONITORING AND CORRECTIVE ACTION REPORT ASH POND NO. 2 COFFEEN POWER PLANT

COFFEEN, ILLINOIS

RAMBOLL AMERICAS ENGINEERING SOLUTIONS, INC.







PROJECT: 169000XXXX | DATED: 11/15/2023 | DESIGNER: egreaves

Y:\Mapping\Projects\22\2285\MXD\GW Contours\Round 2023\Coffeen\AP2 102\2023 AP2 102.apr>



COMPLIANCE MONITORING WELL
 BACKGROUND MONITORING WELL
 SOURCE SAMPLE LOCATION

650 \_\_ Feet

- PORE WATER WELL
- + LEACHATE WELL
- MONITORING WELL
- STAFF GAGE, CCR UNIT
- STAFF GAGE, RIVER

325

0

L

- GROUNDWATER ELEVATION CONTOUR (2-FT CONTOUR INTERVAL, NAVD88) INFERRED GROUNDWATER ELEVATION CONTOUR
- -> GROUNDWATER FLOW DIRECTION
- LIMITS OF FINAL COVER
- PROPERTY BOUNDARY
- REGULATED UNIT (SUBJECT UNIT)

POTENTIOMETRIC SURFACE MAP MAY 30, 2023

RAMBOLL AMERICAS ENGINEERING SOLUTIONS, INC.



NOTES: 1. ELEVATIONS IN PARENTHESES WERE NOT USED FOR CONTOURING. 2. ELEVATION CONTOURS SHOWN IN FEET, NORTH AMERICAN VERTICAL DATUM OF 1988 (NAVD88) ASH POND NO. 2 COFFEEN POWER PLANT COFFEEN, ILLINOIS

# **ATTACHMENT 4**

Coffeen Power Plant Groundwater Model Output

### **FIGURE 5-24**



# SIMULATED STEADY STATE GROUNDWATER LEVEL CONTOURS FROM UA (LAYER 3) FROM THE CALIBRATED MODEL

GROUNDWATER MODELING REPORT ASH POND NO. 1 COFFEEN POWER PLANT COFFEEN, ILLINOIS

