

# HISTORY OF CONSTRUCTION 40 C.F.R. 257.100(e)(3)(iv) PLANT HAMMOND ASH POND 3 (AP-3) GEORGIA POWER COMPANY

The Environmental Protection Agency's "Disposal of Coal Combustion Residuals from Electric Utilities" Final Rule (40 C.F.R. Part 257 & Part 261) was published in the Federal Register on April 17, 2015. A direct final rule revision in response to a partial vacatur of the Final Rule became effective on October 4, 2016. This revision eliminated the exemption for inactive coal combustion residual (CCR) surface impoundments and required such units to meet the same requirements as existing CCR surface impoundments. An extended timeline was given to inactive CCR surface impoundments that had prepared Notification of Intent to Initiate Closure compliant with 40 C.F.R. §257.105(i)(1), 40 C.F.R. §257.106(i)(1) and 40 C.F.R. §257.107(i)(1). 40 C.F.R. §257.100(e)(3)(iv) for inactive CCR surface impoundments requires a history of construction to be completed as set forth by 40 C.F.R. §257.73(b) and (c). The following information is provided on the history of construction:

#### (i) Site Name and Ownership Information:

Site Name: Plant Hammond

Site Location: Rome, Georgia

Address: 5963 Alabama Highway SW

Rome, GA 30165

Owner: Georgia Power Company

Owner Address: 241 Ralph McGill Blvd

Atlanta, GA 30308

CCR Impoundment Name: Plant Hammond AP-3

NID Identification Number: None

#### (ii) Location:

34.2576° N, 85.3386° W

See Location Map in the Appendix

#### (iii) Purpose of CCR Unit:

Plant Hammond is a four (4) coal fire unit electric generating facility. Plant Hammond has historically utilized four (4) ponds in the management of CCRs. AP-3 was constructed to receive and store CCRs placed during the electric generating process at Plant Hammond. In the early 1980's, AP-3 was converted into a dry ash disposal area and in the early 1990's the pond stopped receiving CCR materials.



AP-3 has been capped in accordance with 40 C.F.R. §257.102(d) and no longer impounds water and no longer receives waste. Closure construction activities completed on AP-3 have rendered the former surface impoundment incapable of receiving, discharging or impounding water, so AP-3 cannot function as a surface impoundment. Therefore, Rule 40 C.F.R. §257.73(b) and (c) are not applicable to the CCR unit's current condition. Further, Georgia Power Company is in the process of obtaining a solid waste permit for AP-3 under the Georgia Rules for Solid Waste Management, 391-3-4-.10. This closure method has eliminated the future impoundment of water, sediment, or slurry.

#### (iv) Watershed Description:

A portion of Plant Hammond is located within the Cabin Creek HUC-12 watershed which has a total area of 10,472 acres, and the remainder within Morton Bend HUC-12 watershed which has a total area of 21,984 acres. AP-3 is located entirely within the Cabin Creek watershed. The entire Plant Hammond property is located within the Upper Coosa HUC-8 watershed which has a drainage area of 1,025,639 acres. AP-3 does not receive stormwater run-off from adjacent areas.

### (v) Description of physical and engineering properties of CCR impoundment foundation/abutments:

AP-3 was originally constructed in 1973 and 1974 as a diked structure with a 28 foot tall perimeter embankment with 2.5:1 side slopes. Borings drilled at AP-3 identified five soil categories: fill, terrace alluvium, residuum, highly weathered/fractured argillaceous limestone bedrock, and unweathered argillaceous limestone bedrock.

AP-3 dike material generally consists of clay fill with varying amounts of sand and gravel. The dike crest is approximately Elevation 608 feet and extends to approximate Elevation 580 feet at the dike toe. Available construction documentation includes reports of field density testing performed on the AP-3 dikes. The dike materials were compacted to 100% of the standard proctor density. Additionally, Standard Penetration Test results from historical boring logs indicate the dikes generally have a stiff to very stiff strength consistency. This strength consistency indicates the dikes were constructed using mechanical compaction methods.

The terrace alluvium is comprised of sediments deposited from the Coosa River and Cabin Creek. These soils were present under the majority of the dike fill. These soils are typically clayey sands to sandy clays and range in thickness from about 4 feet to 21 feet.

The residuum soil material was encountered beneath the dike material or terrace alluvium materials and extended to the weather/fractured argillaceous limestone bedrock. Thicknesses of this material ranged from 9 to 27 feet and generally described as clays with trace amounts of sand.

The highly weathered/fractured argillaceous limestone bedrock was observed below the residuum clay layer. This stratum consisted of varying proportions of clay and partially weathered



argillaceous limestone grading into a zone of fractured argillaceous limestone. This zone of material ranged in thickness from 6 feet to 17 feet before encountering unweathered argillaceous limestone bedrock.

The unweathered argillaceous limestone bedrock contained interbeds of calcareous shale. The bedrock is generally described as solid with numerous bedding plane fractures or partings. Solution features on the order of a few inches up to almost one foot have been documented in some boreholes. A comparison of solution features between borings does not indicate laterally continuous karst features within the bedrock.

#### (vi) Summary of Site Preparation and Construction Activities:

AP-3 was constructed in 1973 and 1974 with a total storage capacity of 1,108,000 CY, a corresponding surface area of 25 acres, and maximum embankment height of 28 ft. The embankment was constructed with compacted borrow soils from within AP-3 and an offsite borrow source north of the site. The unit was placed into operation in June 1977. AP-3 has been capped and no longer impounds water and no longer receives waste. Closure construction activities completed on AP-3 have rendered the former surface impoundment incapable of receiving, discharging or impounding water so Rule 40 C.F.R. §257.73(b) and (c) are not applicable to the CCR unit's current condition.

#### (vii) Engineering Diagrams:

The following drawings reflecting the construction of AP-3 can be found in the Appendix:

- Site Location Map
- Georgia Power Company Drawing H435-Stage 1 Construction
- Georgia Power Company Drawing H436-Plan and Sections
- Georgia Power Company Drawing D-50-Boring Plan
- Georgia Power Company Drawing D-449-Topographic Map of Plant Hammond 1973 Ash Pond As-Built
- Georgia Power Company Drawing A-408-Emergency Discharge\*
- Georgia Power Company Drawing H497-Emergency Discharge Structure\*
- Georgia Power Company Drawing D-51-Generalized Soil Profile
- Georgia Power Company Drawing H-506-Pisgah Church Yard Drainage Layout
- Georgia Power Company Drawing J-51-6- Topographic Map of Plant Hammond Ash Pond No. 3
- Georgia Power Company Drawing E-6-Discharge Structure B Miscellaneous Details\*
- Georgia Power Company Drawing E-7-Discharge Structure B Structural Details\*
- Georgia Power Company Drawing C102 Notes and reference Drawings

#### (viii) Description of Instrumentation:

<sup>\*</sup> Structures removed as part of the closure process for AP-3.



There are two piezometers located near the AP-3 dike toe.

#### (ix) Area-capacity curves:

AP-3 can no longer impound free water and an area-capacity curve is not applicable.

#### (x) Spillway/Diversion design features and capacity calculations:

During operation, a 36-inch steel pipe, 60-inch riser structure, and 36-inch corrugated metal pipe functioned as the spillway system. These features were removed as part of the closure construction of AP-3.

After closure, AP-3 does not have any spillways. The current configuration does not impound water. Stormwater from the cap is collected in riprap-lined perimeter ditches and directed towards multiple stormwater outfalls around the unit. The closed drainage configuration was designed for a 25-year, 24-hour storm event.

#### (xi) Provisions for surveillance, maintenance and repair:

Inspections of dikes and are conducted on a regular basis—at least annually by professional dam safety engineers and at least weekly by trained plant personnel. In addition, inspections are performed after significant events such as storms. The inspections provide assurance that structures are sound and that action is taken, as needed, based on the findings. Safety inspections include numerous checklist items. Specific items include observations of weather conditions, rainfall prior to the inspection, instrument readings, conditions of slopes and drains, erosion, animal damage, and ant hills. Dam safety engineers assess instrument readings, inspect any maintenance or remediation performed since the previous inspection, check the status of work recommended at prior inspections, ensure that emergency notification information is current and evaluate any items noted during plant personnel inspections.

#### (xii) Known record of structural instability:

AP-3 was placed into operation in June 1977. In July 1977, seepage was identified in the concrete drainage ditch along the toe of the west downstream slope. AP-3 was taken out of service and an investigation was initiated in August 1977 to determine the cause of the seepage.

The seepage was likely due to wet-sluicing and the presence of a solution feature. Mitigation activities that centered on the drawdown of the pond's water level were completed in the area and the impoundment was converted to dry handling operations in 1982. Dike slope stability issues were not observed during the observed seepage event or subsequent mitigation efforts based on reviewed historical documentation.



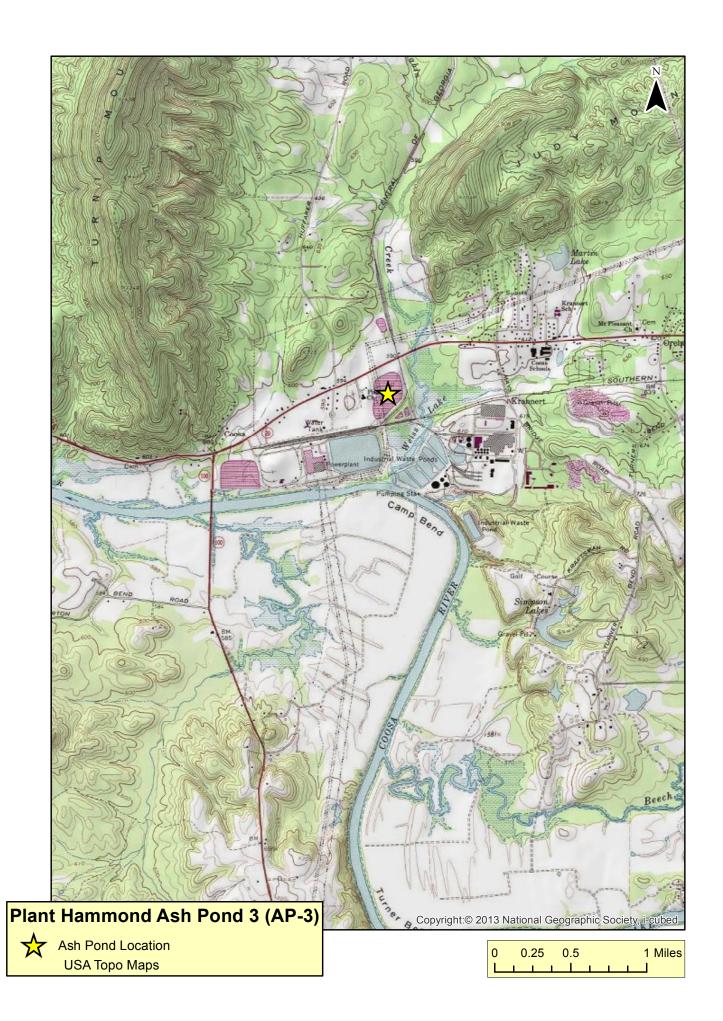
Since the implementation of mitigation efforts, structural instability issues have not been observed for AP-3 based on reviewed historical documentation. In addition, slope stability analyses completed in 2018 (Stantec) indicated that the existing AP-3 configuration is stable under long term, pseudostatic, and post-earthquake conditions.

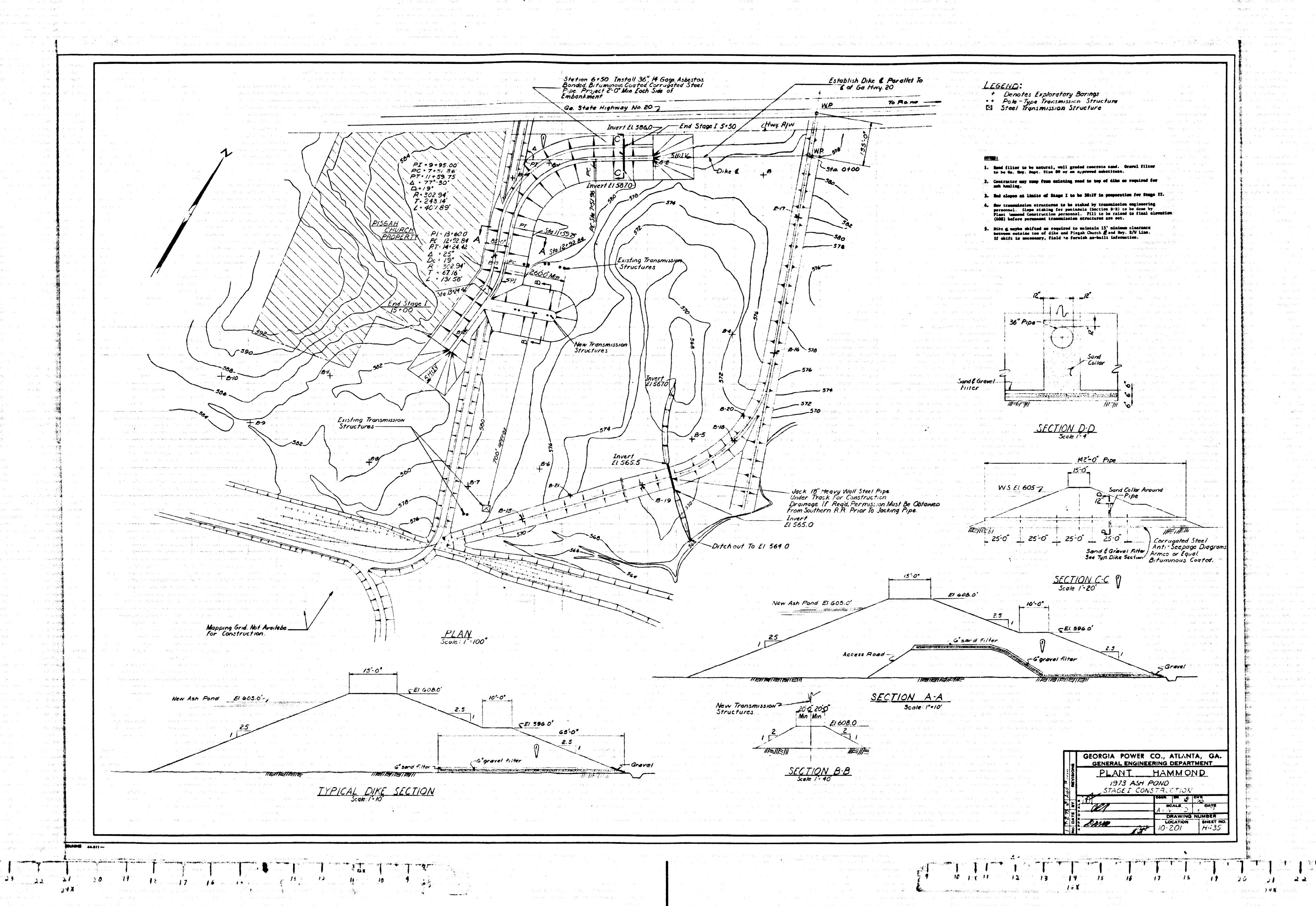
#### Reference

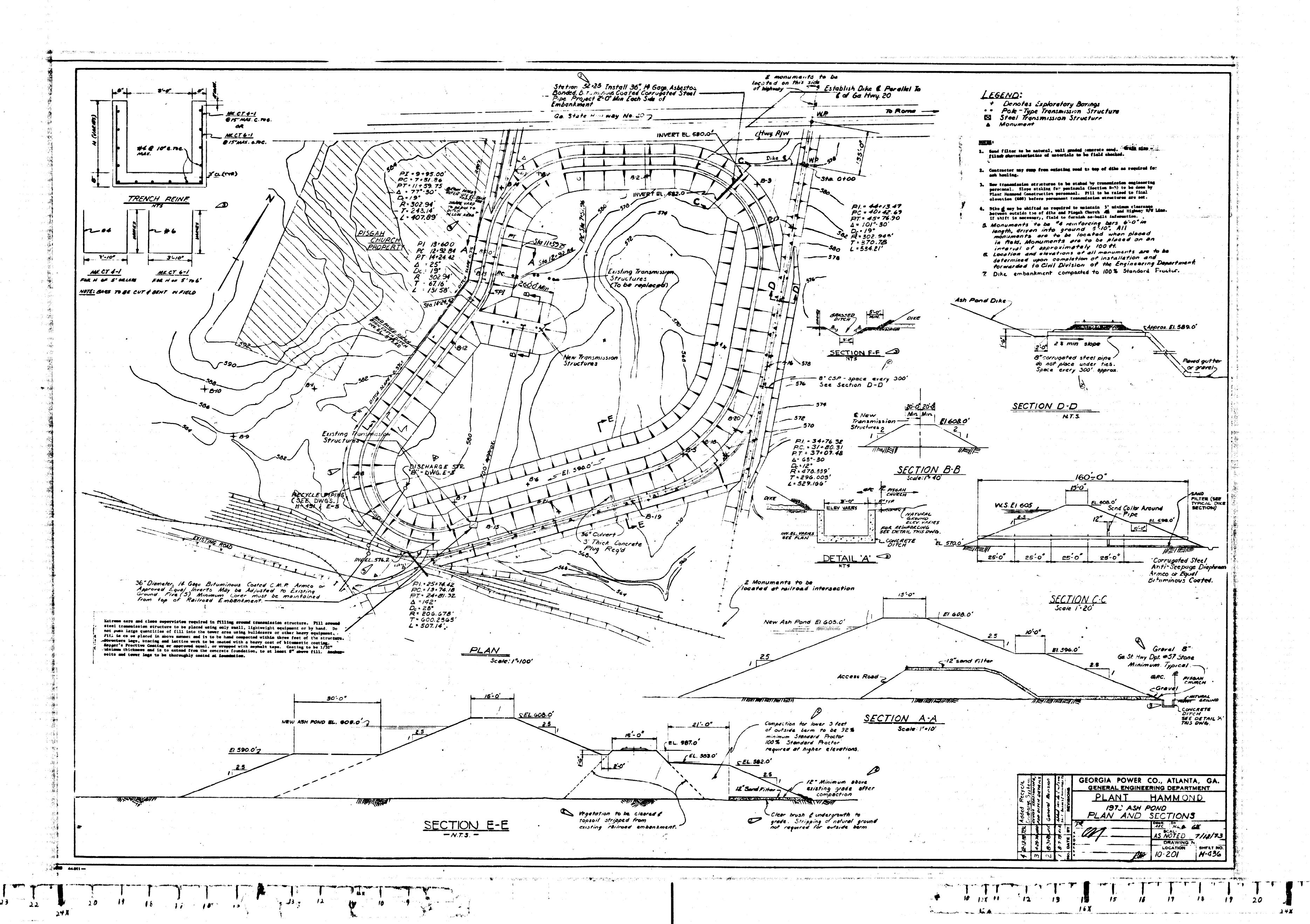
Stantec (2018). Slope Stability and Settlement Assessment, AP-3 Plant Hammond. Prepared for Georgia Power Company. October 30.



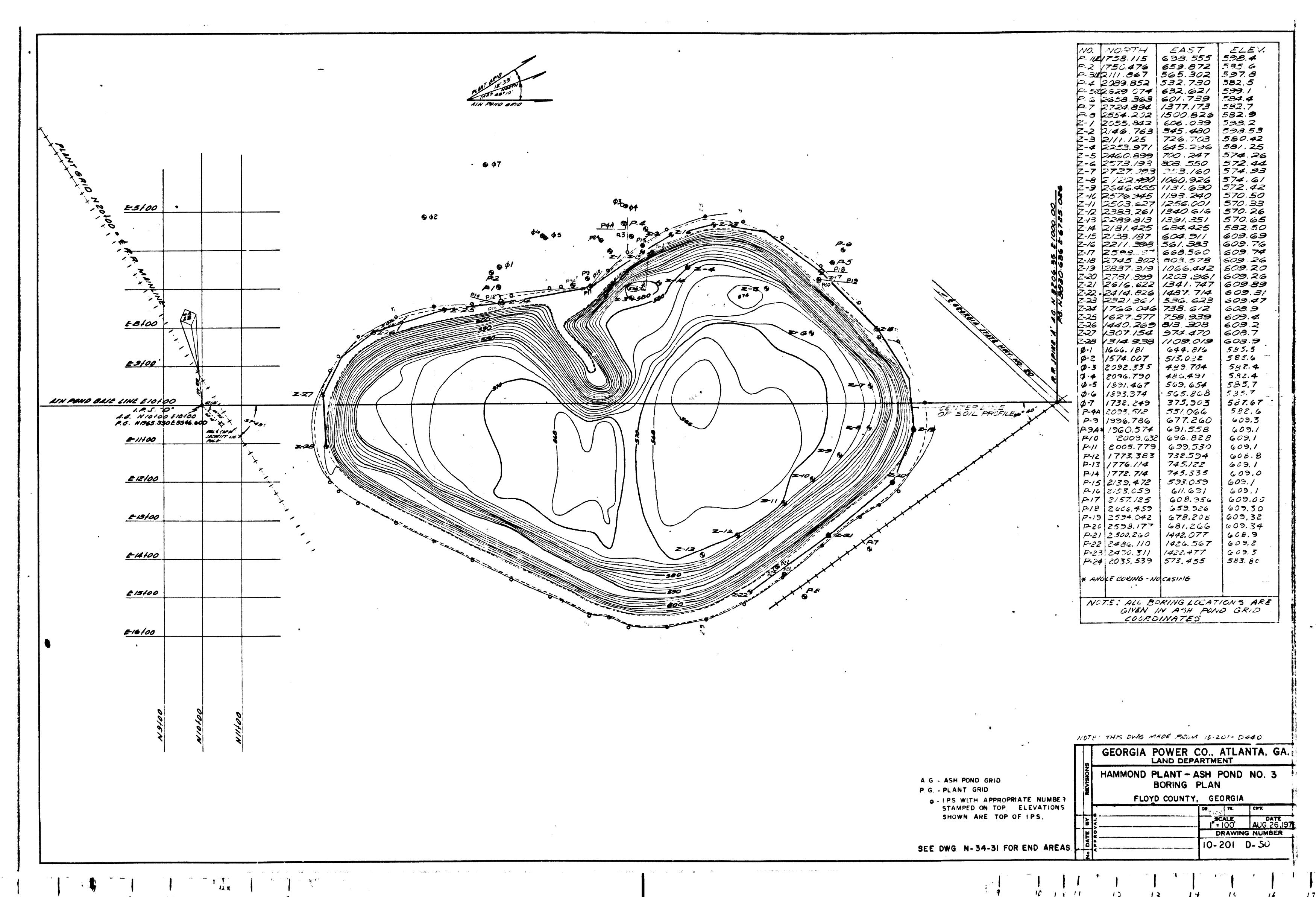
### **Appendix**



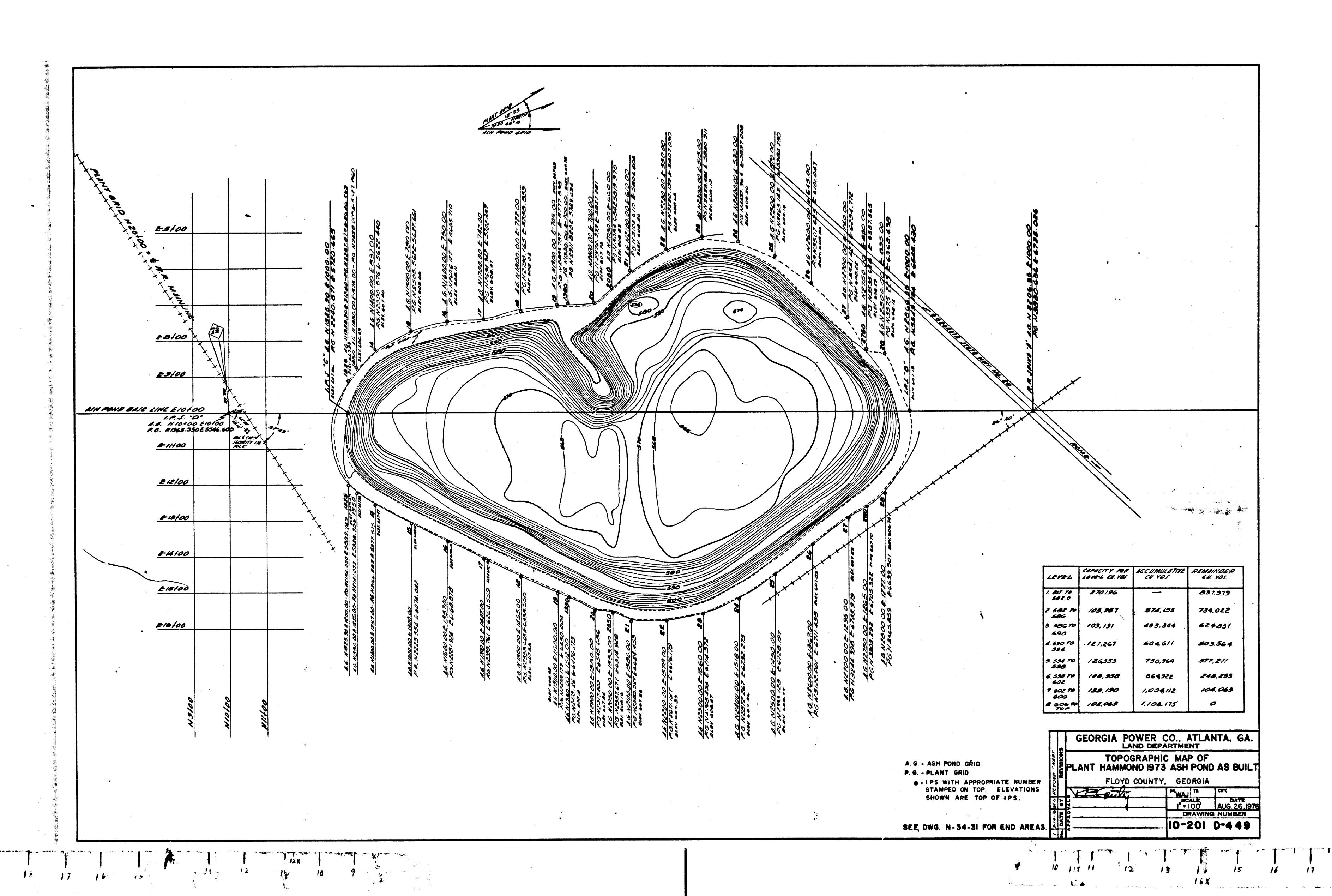


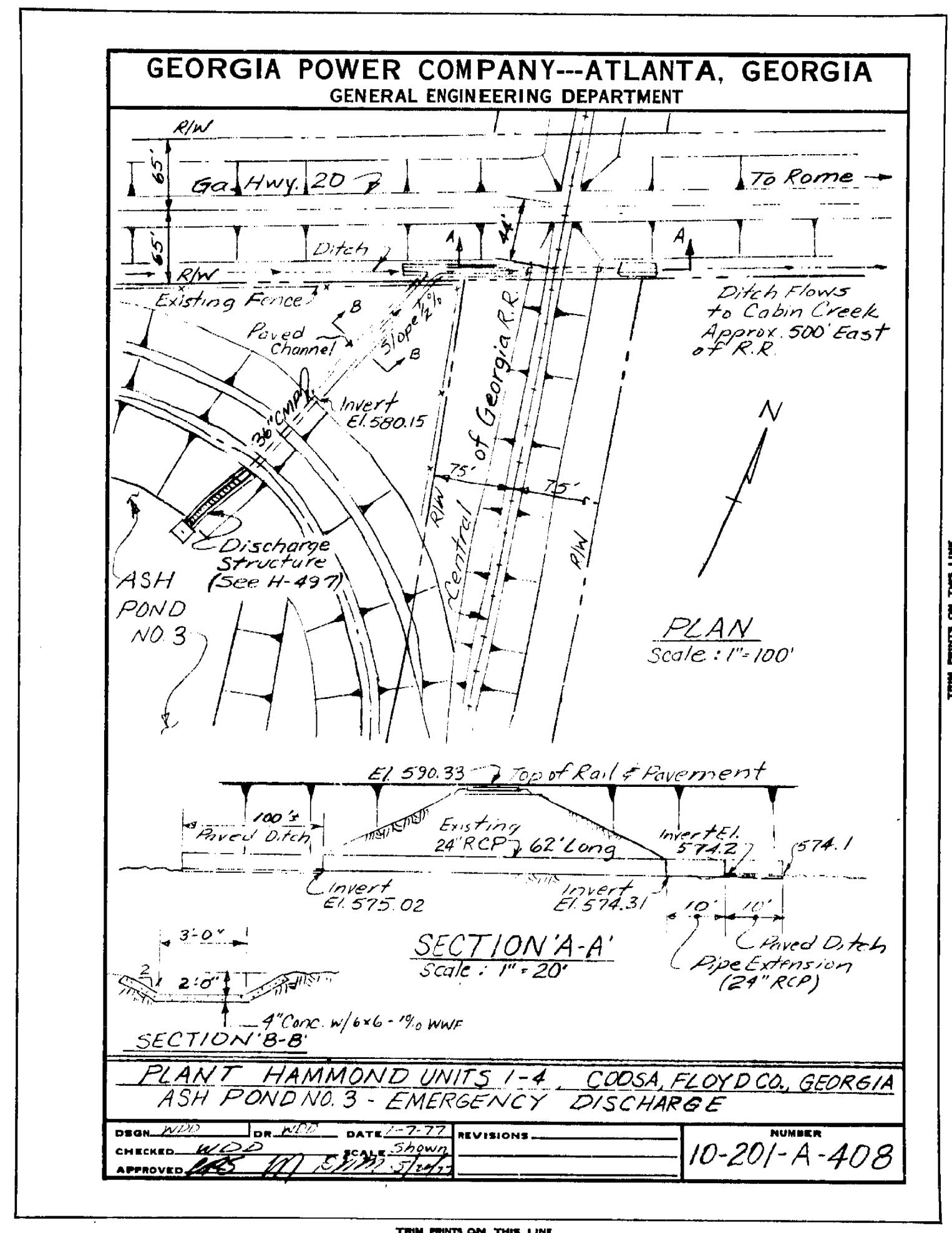


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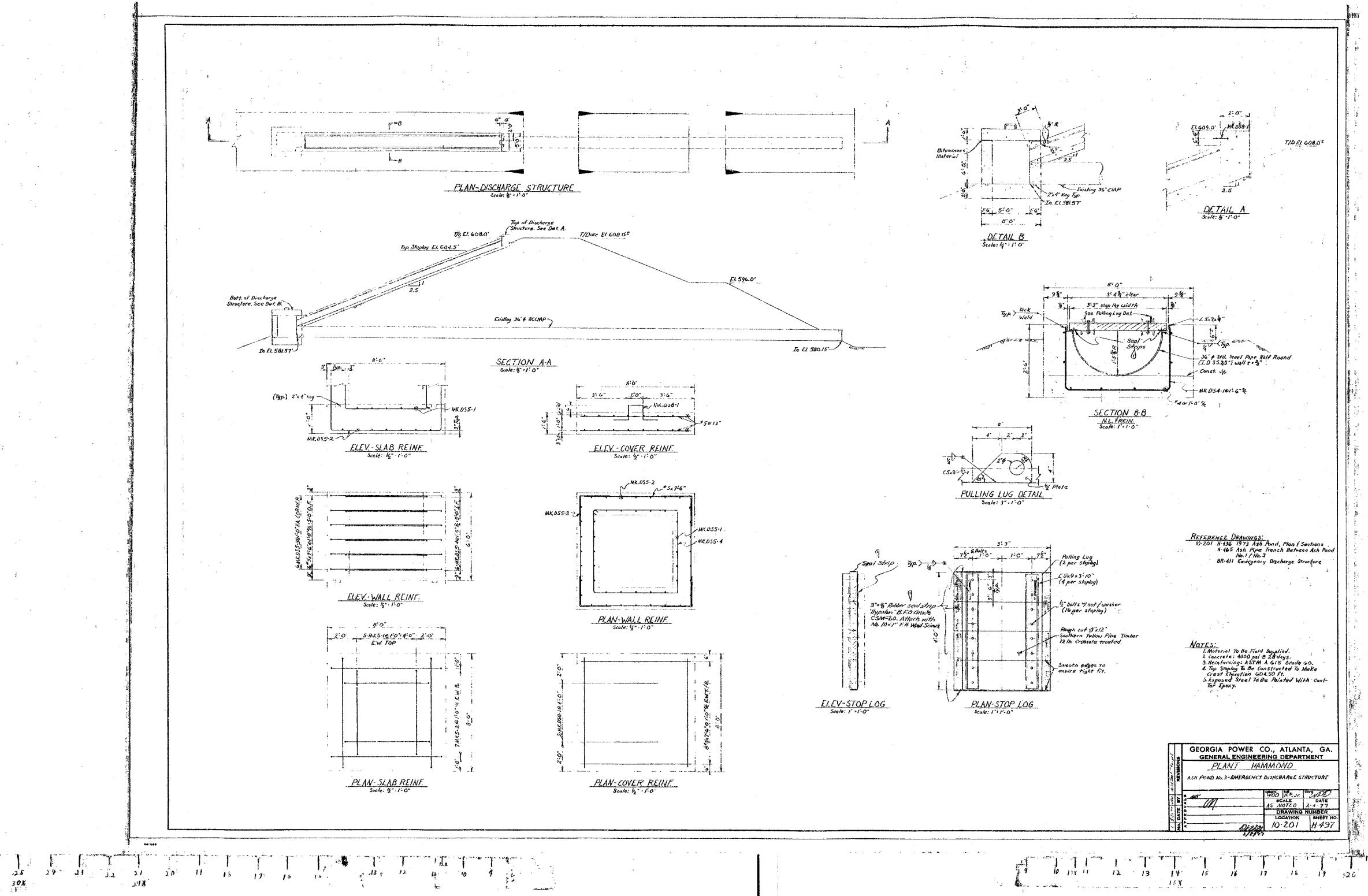


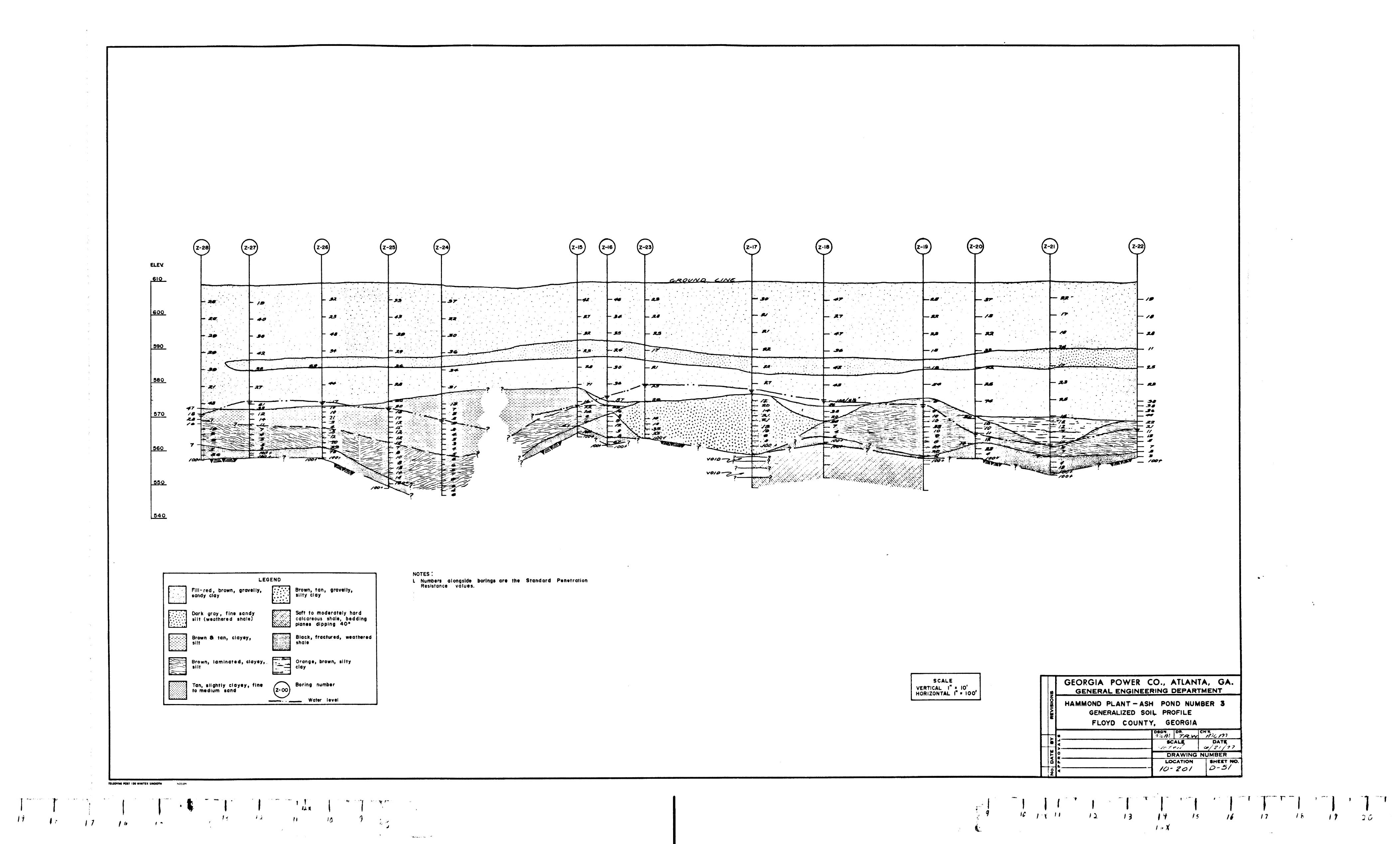
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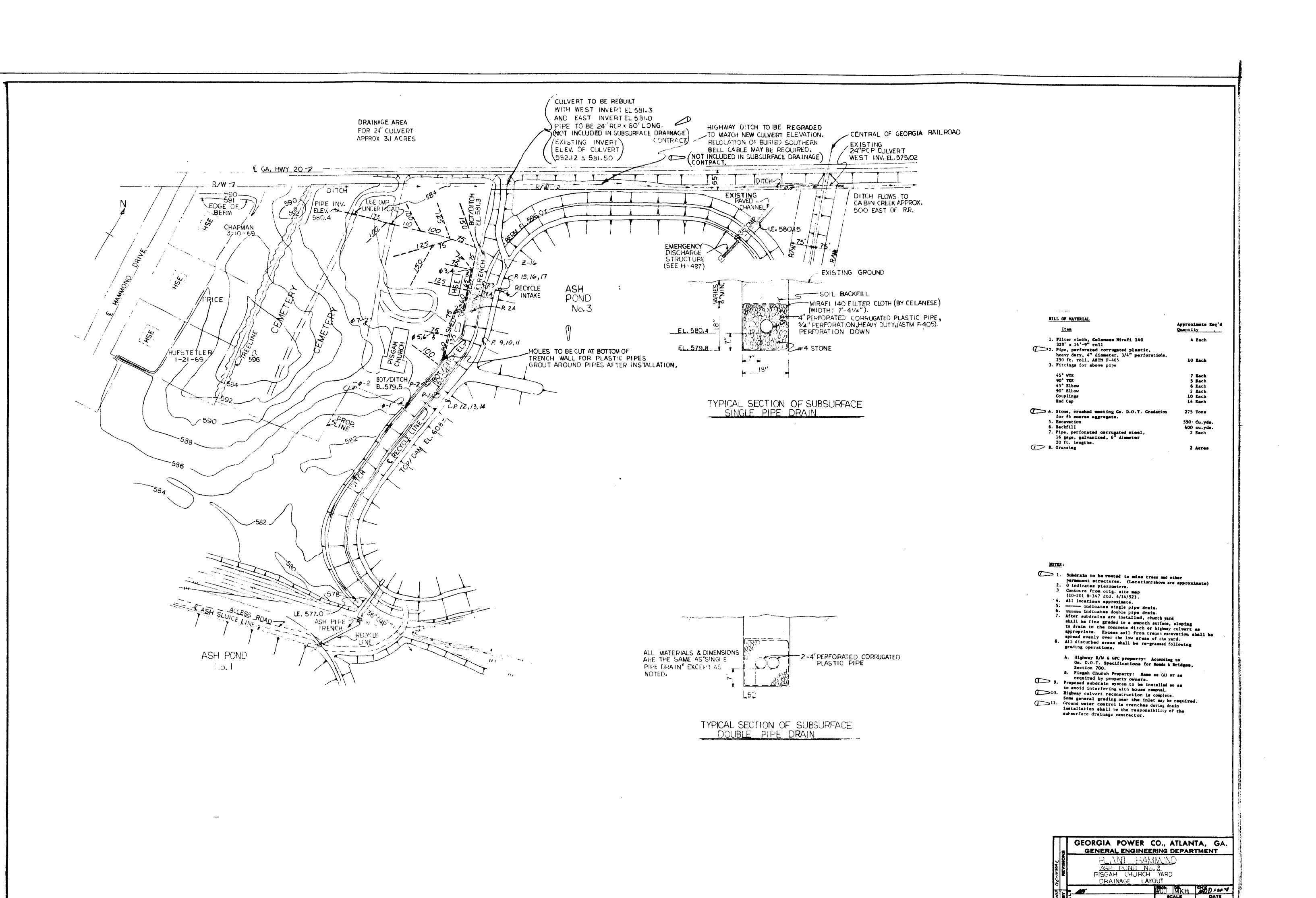




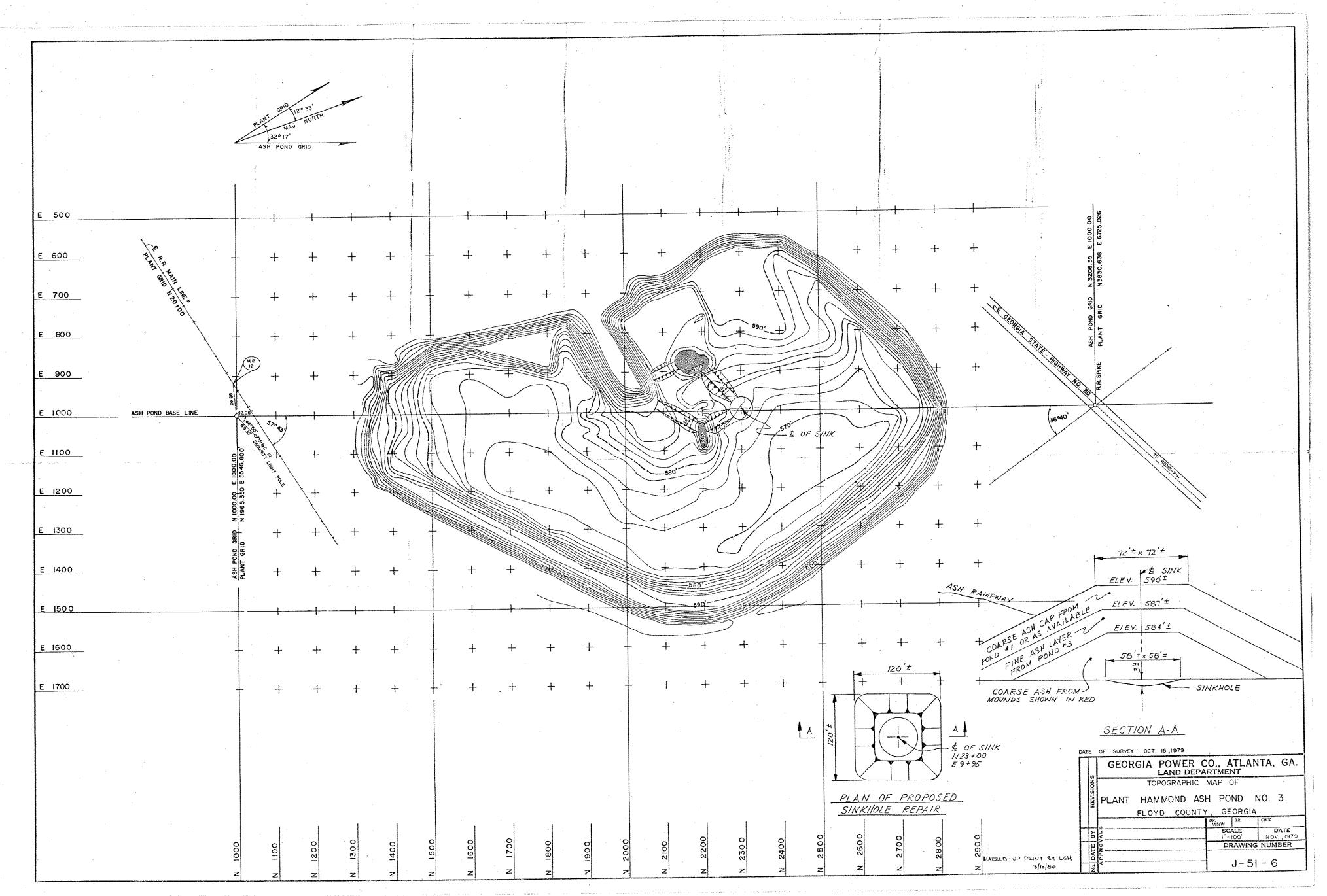
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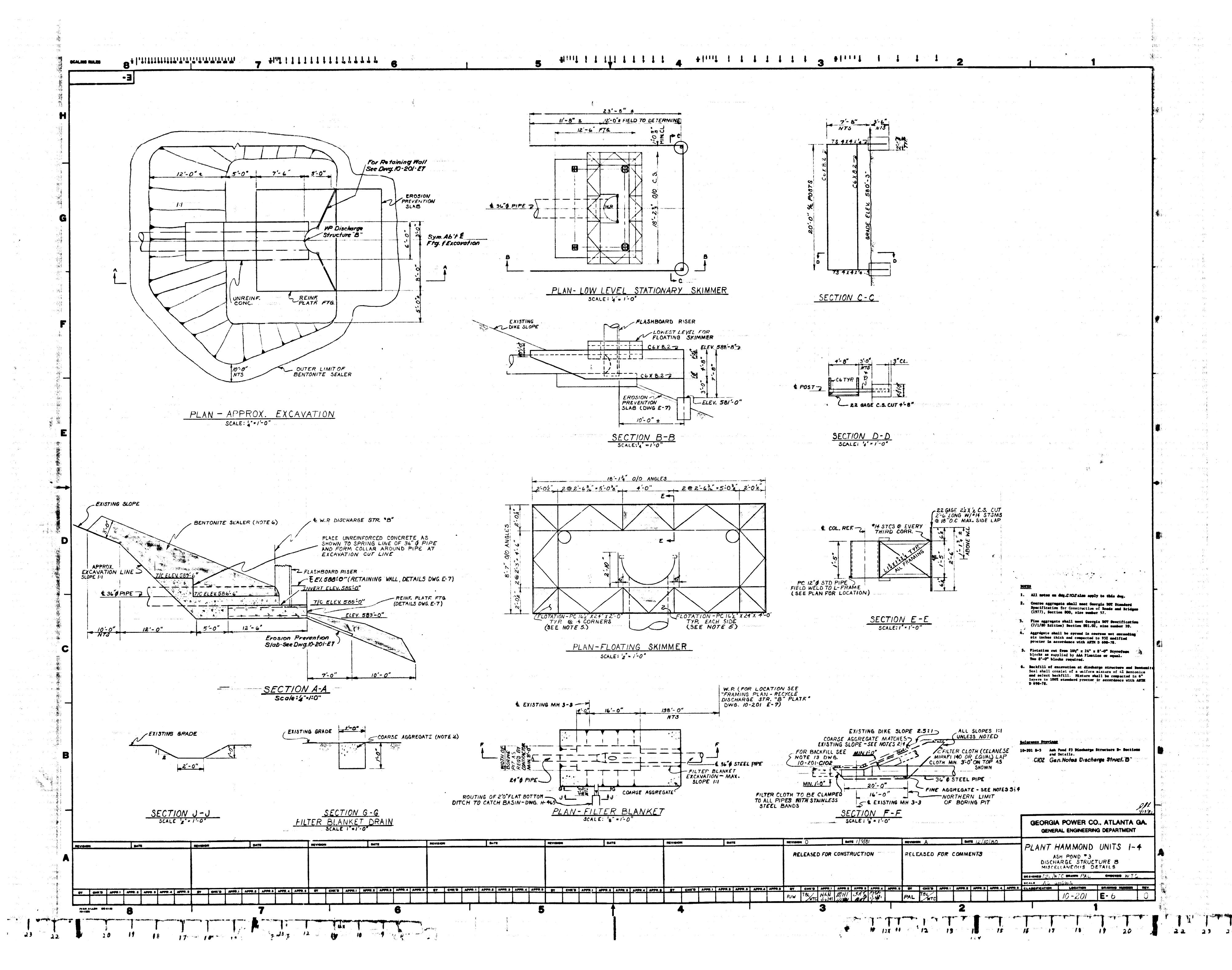


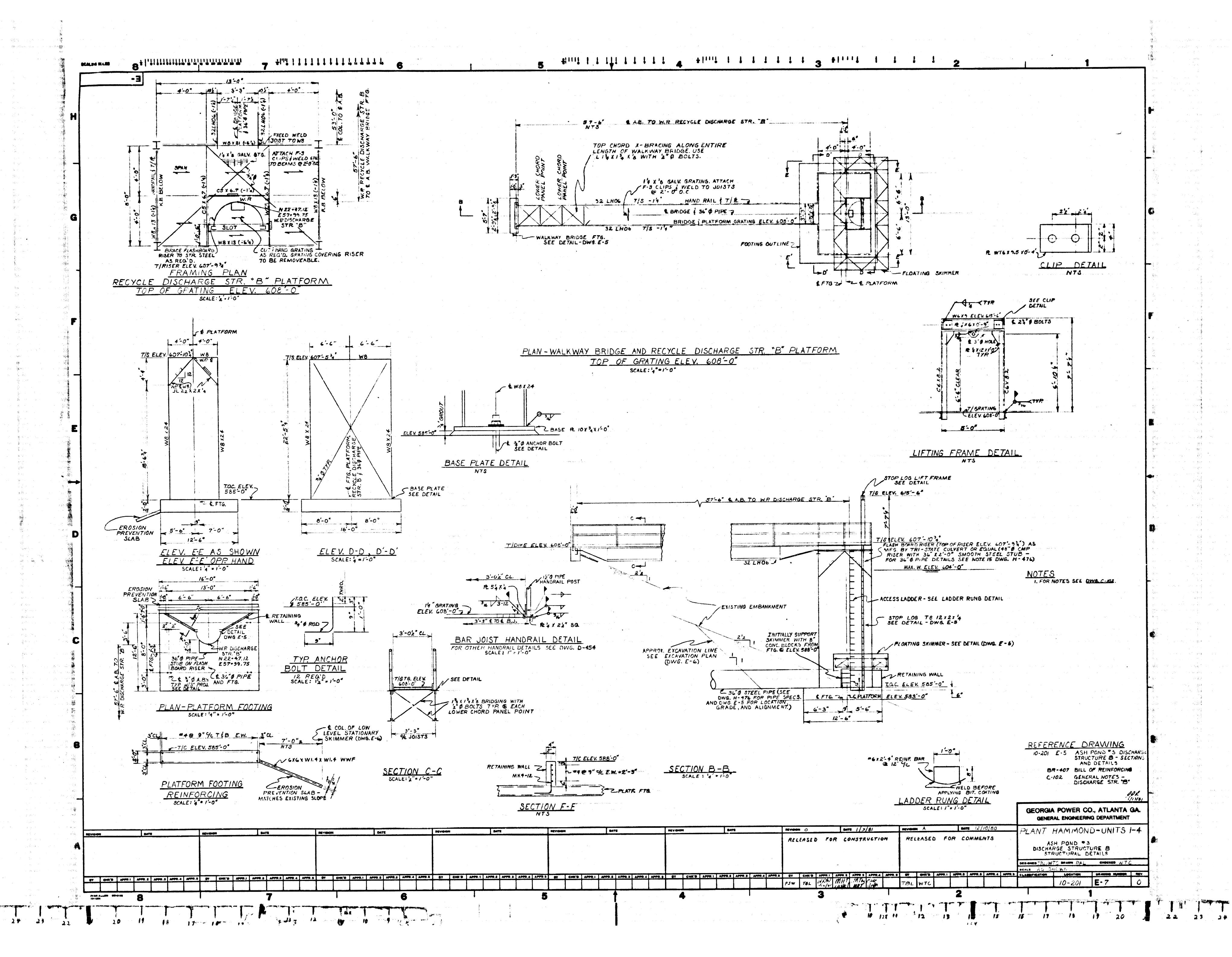


1/30/23



FILE # 9203C





### NOTES:

### GENERAL:

- 1. All workmanship and material not noted shall conform to the latest A.C.I., A.S.T.M., A.W.S., or A.I.S.C. specifications.
- Grating shall be galvanized Borden Metal Products Co. floor grating type W/B, size 5, bearing bars 1 1/4" x 1/8" at 1 3/16" c/c, type F-3 fasteners, or equal.
- Grating shall be fabricated and banded with 1 1/4" x 1/8" bars prior to hot dip galvanizing.
- 4. Any galvanized area danaged during shinping or construction shall be cleaned to SSPC-02-3-76 and coased with two coats of galvanize paint.
- During construction the maximum water surface elevation of ash pond number 3 will be maintained at 580.0 by Georgia Power.
- 6. After construction of discharge structure B, the water susface shall very between 555.0 and 604.0.
- Survey control will be furnished by Georgia Power, as detailed in the specifications.
- Any ash pipe trench damaged during construction shall be replaced in accordance with drawing H-466. Any Boiler Chemical Cleaning piping damaged by construction shall be replaced in accordance with Drawing H-465.
- All buried steel piping to be bituminous coated, inside and outside, and paper wrapped on outside. Pipe shall conform to API 5L Grade B.
- 10. Piping notes 8 thru 15 on drawing H-476 shall also apply to this work.
- 11. All disturbed areas shall be regrassed with tall fescue seed according to Ga. DOT Spec. 700.

### Pipe Boring:

12. The installation shall conform to Section 615 of the Ca. DOT Standard Specifications-Construction of Roads and Bridges-1977 and the July 1, 1980 Supplemental Specifications except as modified by the Georgia Power Specifications.

### Earthwork:

- 13. Using the same soil removed during construction of the structure, the backfill shall be replaced and compacted in 6" layers to 100% Standard Proctor in accordance with ASTM D698-78, except backfill around discharge platform. For backfill at discharge platform see Excavation Plan on drawing E-6.
- 14. The soil under foundations shall be compacted to 190% Standard Proctor prior to placing of the concrete forms or reinforcing.
- 15. The contractor may use available pand ash to construct an equipment access road from the top of the dike to discharge structure B. This road must be removed and the dike returned to its original condition after the discharge is complete.

### Concrete, Reinforcing and Anchor Bolts:

- 16. All concrete shall have a minimum compressive strength of 3000 psi at 28 days using type I cement, ASTM C150.
- 17. All reinforcing bars shall be deformed bars of intermediate grade billet steel having a minimum yield point of 60 tsi, ASTM A615-79.
- 18. Minimum cover for meinforcing steel shall be 2" where forms are used and 3" where concrete is placed against earth.
- 19. Top of concrete to be troweled, smooth, and level.
- 20. Cast in place anchor bolts shall be fabricated from 3/4" diameter rod conforming to ASTM A36-77. Rods shall be threaded in accordance with ASTM A307-78.
- 21. 3/4" of 4000 psi non-shrink, non-metallic grout shall be used under each platform column. This is not the same grout discussed in notes 22-25.

# Special (for the in pipe boring only):

- 22. After the pipe's line and grade have been accepted by Georgia Power, voids around the pipe shall be filled by pressure grouting. Grouting shall conform to Georgia Power Specifications for Inquiry No. GA-5784, Sections 2.04 and 2.05.
- 23. The grout shall be installed in such a manner that the accepted pipe line and grade shall not be altered by grouting.
- 24. The grout, when injected, should be free of lumps or coarse materials.
- 25. Grouting pressure, as measured at the point where the grout fitting contacts the 36" diameter pipe wall, shall not exceed 5 psi.

### Steel:

- 26. All miscellaneous structural steel shall conform to ASTM A36-77.
- 27. All welds are to be made using E60xx electrodes. All surfaces to be welded shall be free of loose scale, slag, rust, grease, and any other foreign material.
- 28. All connections shall be holted, unless noted, using 43. bearing type with 3/4" diameter high strength bolts conforming to ASTM A325-79.
- 29. All structural steel tubing shall conform to ASTI A501-76.
- 30. All joist shall conform to the "Standard Specifications for Open Web Steel Joist, J and H Series" as adopted by the Steel Joist Institute.

### Coatings:

Steel (except columns, column bracing, grating, pipes, flashboard riser, corrugated sheets and skimmer)

- 31. Prior to application of prime coat the steel shall be cleaned in accordance with Steel Structures Painting Council "Surface Preparation No. 6-76 Commercial Railroad Right-Of-Way: Blast Cleaning."
- 32. Steel shall be primed with one shop coat of a white inorganic zinc primer to a minimum dry film thickness of 3 mils with one of the following inorganic zinc primers.

Ameron - Brea, California - Dimecote 6 Carboline Co. - St. Louis, Missouri - Carbo Zinc 11 Mobil Chemical Co. - Edison, New Jersey - Mobilizine 7(1)-F-12Themee Company, Inc. - North Kansas City, Missouri -

Themec Zinc 92 Wisconsin Protective Coating Corp. - Green Bay, Wisconsin Plastic-Zinc 1000.

- 33. The prime: shall be applied in strict accordance with the Hanufacturer's instructions. Paint shall be applied within earth hours of start of cleaning and before rust "blooms" appear. All paint shall be thoroughly dry before the steel is loaded for shipment.
- 34. Field bolts, field welds and serious abrasions to the shop coat shall be spot cleaned in accordance with SSPC "Surface Preparation No. 3-76 Power Tool Cleaning" and spot painted with the same brand and number shop paint.
- 35. All primed structural steel shall be finish painted with one coat, 2.0 mil min. dry film thickness, of a paint compatible with the selected primer. Finish paint color for structural members shall be medium dark green and for handrails shall be safety yellow. The exact shade shall be approved by the plant manager prior to application.

### Columns, column bracing, corrugated sheets, flashboard riser and skimmer steel:

- 36. Prior to application of coating, all surfaces shall be cleaned to SSPC "Surface Preparation No. 10-76 Near-white blast cleaning."
- 37. Coating on all surfaces shall be Black Coal Tar Epoxy, Koppers Bitumastic No. 300-M or equal.

- 38. Within six hours after blast cleaning, the surfaces shall be coated with a first coat of coal tar epoxy to a thickness of 8 to 10 mils. After the first coat has cured sufficiently, but within 24 hours, a second coat of coal tar epoxy shall be applied to a thickness of 8 to 10 mils. No coating shall be applied within 3" of field welded joints.
- 39. No cleaning or coating shall be done when the relative humidity in the vicinity of the application area is over 96 percent.

### Steel Pines:

- 40. Prior to application of coating, all surfaces shall be cleaned to SSPC "Surface Preparation No. 10-76 Near-white blast cleaning."
- 41. Within six hours after blast cleaning, the pipe surfaces shall be coated with one coat of a coal tar primer and 3/32" thick hot coat tar enamel, and the exterior surface wrapped with 80 pound Kraft paper. Coating shall not be applied within 3" of pipe ends.
- 42. All steel pipe welds shall be spot cleaned in accordance with SSPC SP No. 3-76 and spot coated with bituminous coating compatible to the pipe's original coating.
- Cleaning and coating procedures and processes shall be in strict accordance with the coating Manufacturer's instructions.

### Concrete Coating:

44. All concrete located at the riser shall be spray coated, after curing but prior to backfilling, with one cost of Trumbull 5X or Koppers Bitumastic No. 50 or equal.

# Cut and Cover Pipe Installation:

49. Pipe shall be installed using a Class "C" bedding, unless otherwise noted.

Class C bedding may be achieved by either of two construction methods.

### Shaped Bottom,

The pipe shall be bedded with ordinary care in a soil foundation shaped to fit the lower part of the pipe exterior with reasonable closeness for at legat 10 percent of its overall height.

Compacted Granular Bedding

The pipe shall be bedded in compacted granular material, meeting the requirements of ASTM Specification Designation C33-67, gradation 67 for coarse aggregates (3/4" to No. 4), placed on a flat trench bottom. The granular bedding shall have a minimum thickness of 4 inches under the barrel and shall extend one-tenth to one-sixth of the outside diameter up the pipe barrel at the wides.

50. The pipe shall be backfilled with material free of , stones larger than 2" in diameter, organic material, frozen lumps or chunks of highly plastic clay. The backfill shall be placed simultaneously to the same elevation on each side of the pipe.

### Grating:

45. Hot dipped galvanized after fabrication.

46. Construction activity shall not take place on the railroad right-of-way, as shown on drawing H-465, except occasional equipment crossing at the existing road crossings.

## Fiberglass Pipe:

- 47. All fiberglass pipe and fittings shall be furnished by the Purchaser, as detailed in Section 2.03 of the Georgia Power Specifications.
- 48. The Contractor shall install the pipe, as shown on drawing H-476, using the materials supplied by the pipe manufacturer and in strict accordance with the manufacturer's recommendations.

# Reference Drawings:

H-436

10-201	<b>B</b> R-407	Bill of Reinforcing - Recycle Intake Structure
	BR-409	Bill of Reinforcing - NPDES Retrofits
	D-445	Recycle Line - Ash Pond #3 to #1 - Plan and Profile - sheet 1 of 2
	D-449	Topographic Map of Plant Hammond 1973 Ash Pond - as built.

D-451 Recycle Line - Ash Pond #3 to #1 - Plan and Profile - Sheet 2 of 2

D-454 Handrail Details

Ash Pond #3 - Discharge Structure B -E-6 Misc. Details

E-7 Ash Pond #3 Discharge Structure & Structure1 Details

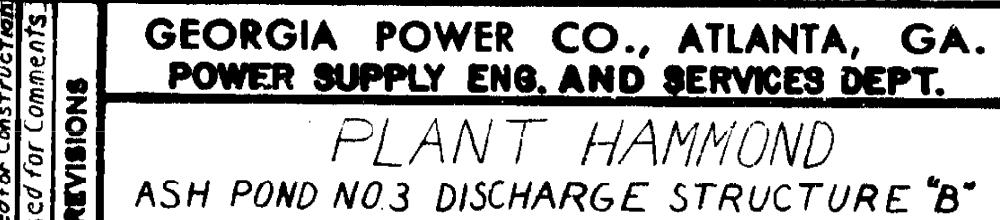
1973 Ash Pond - Plan & Sections

H-465 Ash Pipe Trench Between Ash Pond #1 & #3 -Gen. Arrangement

H-466 Ash Pipe Trench - N.L. & Reinf. - Sections & Details

H-476 NPDES - Fiberglass Manhole Details

Topographic Map of Plant Hammond Ash **J-**51-6 Pond No. 3 - 1979



NOTES & REFERENCE DRAWINGS TBL MC Naull 18/21/1 DAN SCALE DATE 12-19-80 DRAWING NUMBER

SHEET NO.

MH Thompson 1/13/81 LOCATION