HISTORY OF CONSTRUCTION 40 CFR 257.73(c)(1)(i)-(xii) PLANT MCDONOUGH ASH POND 2 (AP-2) GEORGIA POWER COMPANY

(i) Site Name and Ownership Information:

Site Name: Plant McDonough-Atkinson

Site Location: Atlanta, Georgia

Site Address: 5551 South Cobb Drive SE

Atlanta, GA 30339

Owner: Georgia Power Company
Address: 241 Ralph McGill Boulevard

Atlanta, GA 30308

CCR Impoundment Name: Plant McDonough AP-2

NID ID: NA

EPA's "Disposal of Coal Combustion Residuals from Electric Utilities" Final Rule (40 C.F.R. Part 257 and Part 261), subsection §257.73(c)(1), requires the owner or operator of an existing CCR surface impoundment to compile a history of construction. To the extent feasible, the following information is provided:

(ii) Location:

33°49'32"N, 84°28'40"W See Location Map in the Appendix

(iii) Purpose of CCR Impoundment:

Plant McDonough is a natural gas-fired generating facility that historically operated as a coal fired facility. Plant McDonough historically utilized four (4) ponds in the management of coal combustion residuals. AP-2 was designed to receive and store coal combustion residuals produced during the coal-fired electric generating process at Plant McDonough.

McDonough AP-2 has undergone CCR removal in accordance with §257.102(c), no longer impounds free water nor receives CCR, and is in the process of obtaining a solid waste permit under the Georgia Rules for Solid Waste Management, 391-3-4-.10. As such, McDonough AP-2 no longer meets the definition of a CCR Surface Impoundment.

(iv) Watershed Description:

Plant McDonough and AP-2 are located within the Proctor Creek-Chattahoochee River HUC-12 watershed which has a total area of 15,229 acres. The Proctor Creek-Chattahoochee River watershed is part of the larger Middle Chattahoochee-Lake Harding HUC-8 watershed which has an area of 1,950,182 acres. The inflow to AP-2 consists of the rainfall that falls within the limits of the surface impoundment, and runoff from a small amount of adjoining land. The drainage area for AP-2 totals 8.3 acres.

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

AP-2 is located in the central part of the Plant McDonough property. The unit is bounded on the west by Ash Pond AP-1, on the north by Ash Ponds AP-3 and AP-4, on the east by a stormwater pond and plant infrastructure, and on the south by plant infrastructure and the Chattahoochee River.

AP-2 is located in the Piedmont geologic region, characterized by igneous and metamorphic bedrock. In general, underlying rock at the facility consists of schist and gneiss with overlying Piedmont soils formed by the in-place weathering of the parent rock referred to as residuum soils. Weathering is generally most advanced near the surface and decreases with depth. This weathering results in a subsurface profile that consists of finer grained soils at the surface where weathering is more advanced (upper residuum), underlain by sandy silts and silty sands (lower residuum). Surficial soils tend to be featureless and of uniform color, typically reddish brown. With depth, soils often retain recognizable relic structure of the parent rock, producing banding or mottling in a wide range of colors, and are called "saprolite." The depth to rock surface varies across the site, but rock is generally encountered 20 to 60 feet below ground surface.

AP-2 is a combination incised and compacted fill impoundment. The embankment of AP-2, with a height of 16 feet, was formed in the mid 1960's using a perimeter dike on the south and east side of AP-2. The dikes were constructed using locally borrowed, residual compacted soils consisting of clayey silts, sandy clays and silty clays. The compacted fill was placed above natural ground to the top of dike Elevation of 800 ft. Interior and exterior slopes for the compacted fill portion of the dike were constructed to 2H:1V, and the crest width was 15 ft.

(vi) Summary of Site Preparation and Construction Activities:

AP-2 (originally designated as "alternate ash pond") was commissioned in 1968, with a total storage capacity of 190,000 cubic yards, and an original pond area of 7 acres. AP-2 received and stored CCRs from the coal-fired electric generating process at Plant McDonough and was used for sluicing operations for all ash types. AP-2 was later used as a dewatering facility for bottom ash up to 2010. The bottom ash was excavated for market use or for placement in one of the on-site CCR storage facilities. AP-2 ceased receiving ash in 2012 when the plant was converted to natural gas.

Closure activities for AP-2 were initiated in January 2016 by removal of the CCR. Excavation included removing all visible ash and excavating into the subgrade soils. At the time of this submittal, AP-2 no longer contains CCR. Removal of CCR from AP-2 has been completed in accordance with 40 CFR §257.102(c) "Closure by Removal of CCR", and AP-2 is in the process of obtaining a solid waste permit under the Georgia Rules for Solid Waste Management, 391-3-4-.10.

(vii) Engineering Diagram:

Drawings reflecting the construction of AP-2 can be found in the Appendix:

- 1966 Plan View of Initial Construction
- 1967 Details of Discharge Structure

(viii) Description of Instrumentation:

Prior to closure construction activities, there were three temporary piezometers located within the boundary of AP-2 (AP2-1, AP2-2, and AP2-3). Piezometers were used to monitor water levels in and around the embankments. There is currently no instrumentation located in AP-2.

(ix) Area-capacity curves:

At the time of this submittal, AP-2 has undergone completion of construction activities for closure by removal. As a result, AP-2 does not meet the definition of a CCR surface impoundment and the presentation of area-capacity curves is not applicable for the current condition.

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

AP-2 historically operated with an outlet structure. This structure was abandoned in November 2016.

(xi) Provisions for surveillance, maintenance and repair:

Prior to closure, inspections of dikes were critical components and were conducted on a regular basis – at least annually by professional dam safety engineers and at least weekly by trained plant personnel. In addition, inspections were performed after periods of heavy rainfall and storms. The inspections provided assurance that structures were sound and that action was taken, as needed, based on the findings. Weekly inspections included numerous items including pond levels, weather conditions and rainfall since the prior inspection, conditions of slopes and drains, erosion, animal damage, ant hills, alignment of retaining structures and more. During annual inspections, dam safety engineers assessed instrument readings, inspected any maintenance or remediation performed since the previous inspection, checked the status of work recommended at prior inspections, ensured that the posting of emergency notification information was up to date and evaluated any items noted during plant personnel inspections.

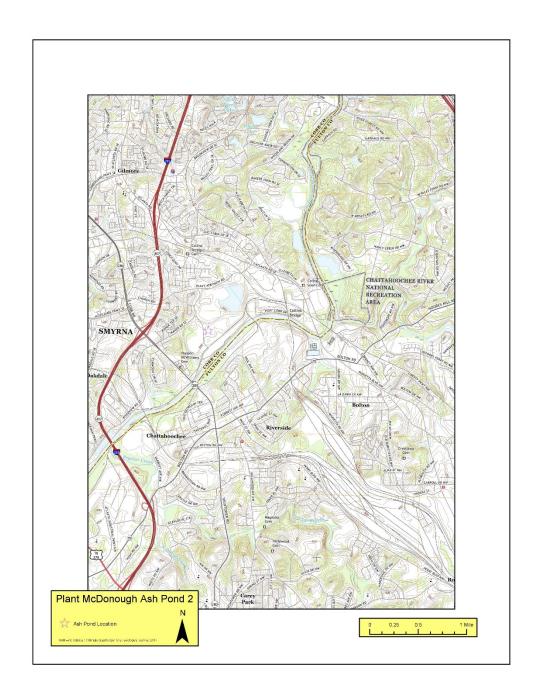
Construction specifications:

No specifications from the original construction of AP-2 could be located.

(xii) Known record of structural instability:

There is no known record of major structural instability or repairs to the AP-2 impoundment.

Appendix



DRAWINGS

