CLOSURE DRAWINGS GEORGIA POWER COMPANY PLANT MCINTOSH ASH POND 1 (AP-1) EXISTING COAL COMBUSTION RESIDUALS (CCR) SURFACE IMPOUNDMENT

5 YEAR PERMIT REVIEW

EFFINGHAM, GEORGIA

AUGUST 2024

OWNER/OPERATOR

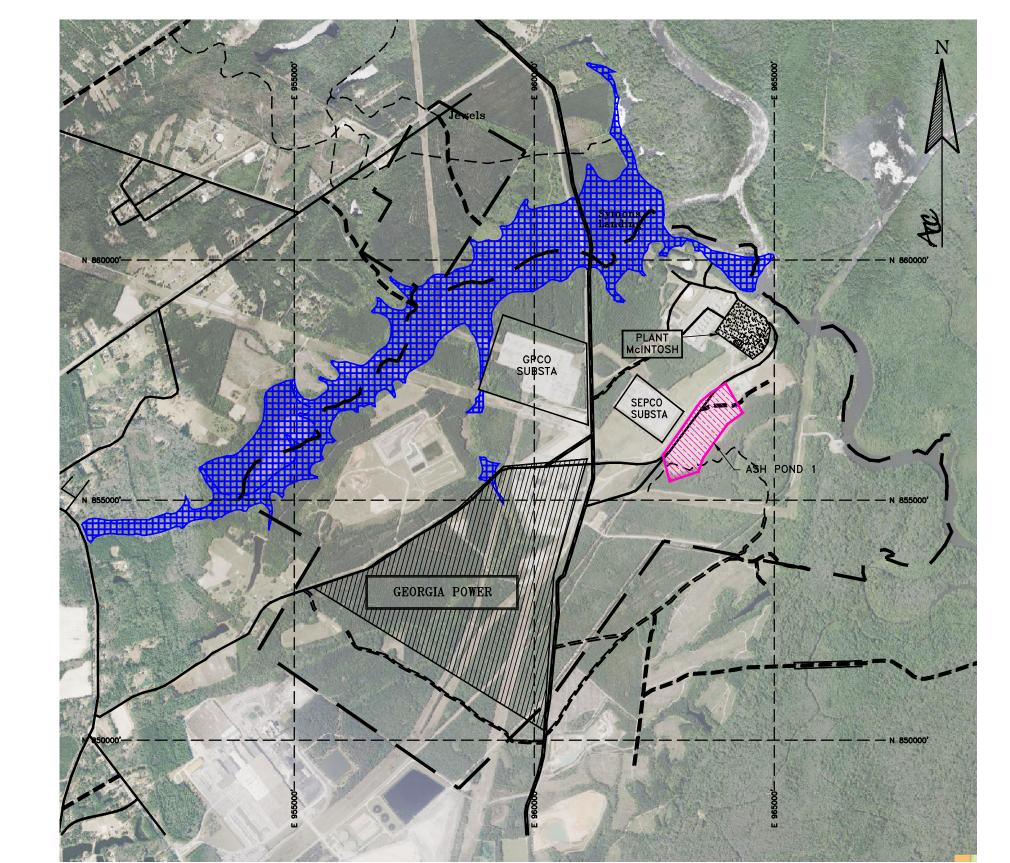
GEORGIA POWER COMPANY 241 RALPH MCGILL BLVD, NE ATLANTA, GA 30308

RESPONSIBLE OFFICIAL

GENERAL MANAGER-ENVIRONMENTAL AFFAIRS GEORGIA POWER COMPANY 241 RALPH MCGILL BLVD. ATLANTA, GEORGIA 30308 (404) 506-6505 gpcenv@southernco.com

NOTE:

THE ORIGINAL DESIGN AND OPERATIONAL (D&O) PLANS WERE BY GEI CONSULTANTS AS APPROVED BY GEORGIA EPD AUGUST 23, 2022. THIS SET OF PLANS BY ATLANTIC COAST CONSULTING (ACC) HAS BEEN PREPARED TO SATISFY THE 5 YEAR SOLID WASTE PERMIT REVIEW AND RELIED ON THE ORIGINAL DESIGN AND THE LATEST D&O PLANS APPROVED BY GEORGIA EPD. THIS D&O SET HAS BEEN REVISED TO SHOW CURRENT SITE CONDITIONS AND SATISFY THE 5 YEAR SOLID WASTE PERMIT REVIEW.



PROJECT SITE LOCATION



INDEX TO DRAWINGS

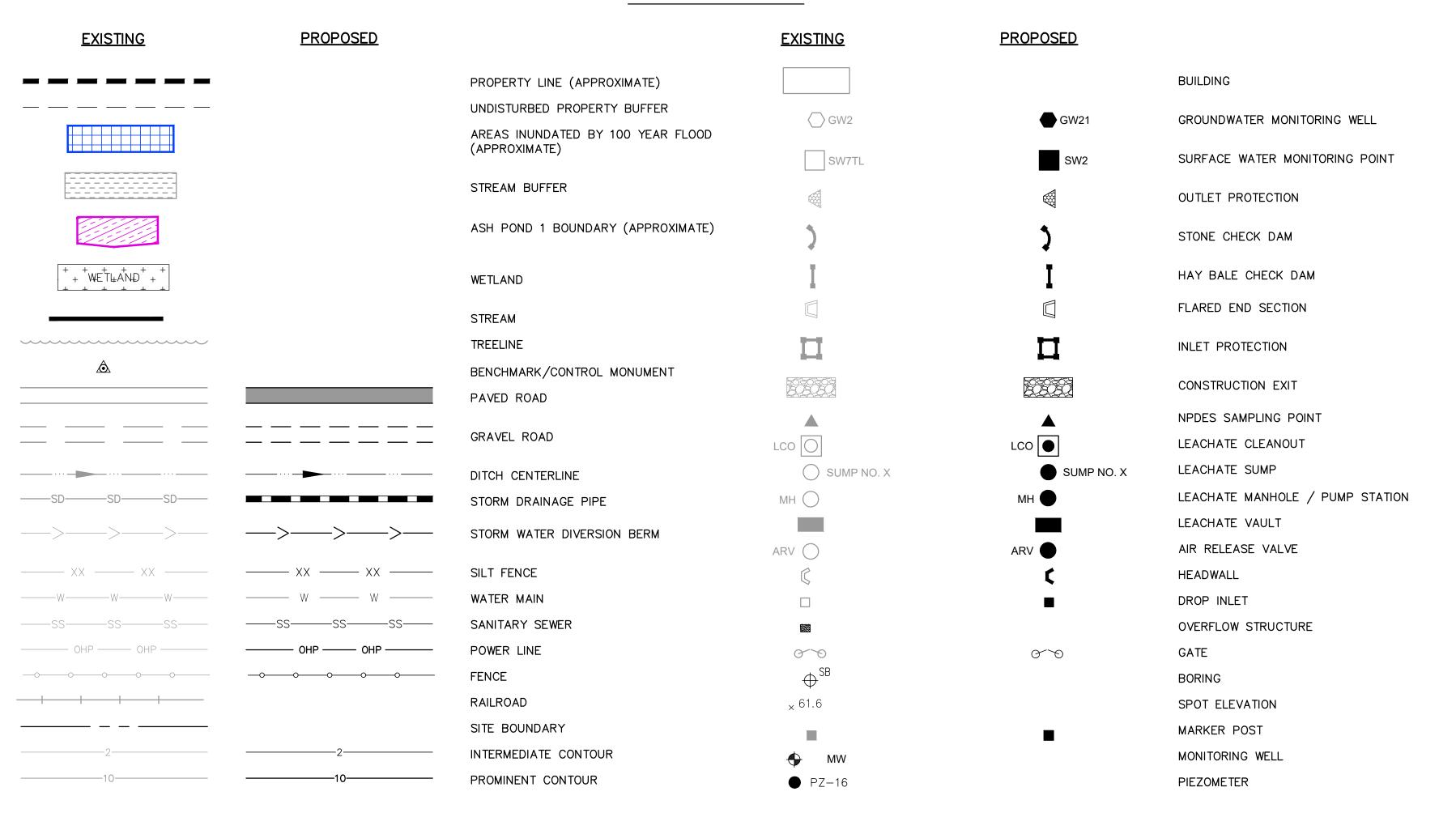
SHEET NO.	REVISION	DESCRIPTION
-	REV 2	COVER & INDEX
1	REV 2	LEGEND
2	REV 1	EXISTING SITE CONDITIONS
3	REV 1	ORIGINAL BASE GRADES
4	REV 1	APPROXIMATE BOTTOM OF EXCAVATION GRADES
5	REV 3	PROPOSED RESTORATION GRADES AND
		PHOTOVOLTAIC SYSTEM
6	REV 2	CROSS-SECTIONS A-A', B-B' & C-C'
7	REV 2	CROSS-SECTION D-D'
8	REV 1	PLAT & LEGAL DESCRIPTION
9	REV 1	COMPLIANCE MONITORING NETWORK
10	REV 1	DETAILS
11	REV 1	DETAILS







LEGEND



GENERAL NOTES:

- 1. PROPERTY LINE IS APPROXIMATE.
- 2. GRID IS STATE PLANE GRID, NAD83, EAST ZONE. (APPROXIMATE).
- 3. AERIAL WAS DEVELOPED FROM 2017 NAIP USDA-FSA-APFO AERIAL PHOTOGRAPHY.
- 4. GEORGIA POWER COMPANY PROPERTY LINE DATA OBTAINED FROM ESRI, DIGITALGLOBE, GEOEYE, EARTHSTAR GRAPHICS, CNES/AIRBUS DS, USDA, USGS, AEROGRID, IGN, AND THE GIS USER
- 5. SOUTHERN COMPANY SERVICES, EPS-7017-4 SITE SA-1, LAYOUT.
- 6. SAVANNAH ELECTRIC, P121 MCINTOSH PLANT SITE.
- 7. FLOOD INSURANCE RATE MAP, EFFINGHAM COUNTY, GEORGIA, PANEL 100 OF 175, MARCH, 1987.
- 8. SEE SHEET 2 FOR GENERAL NOTES AND REFERENCES.





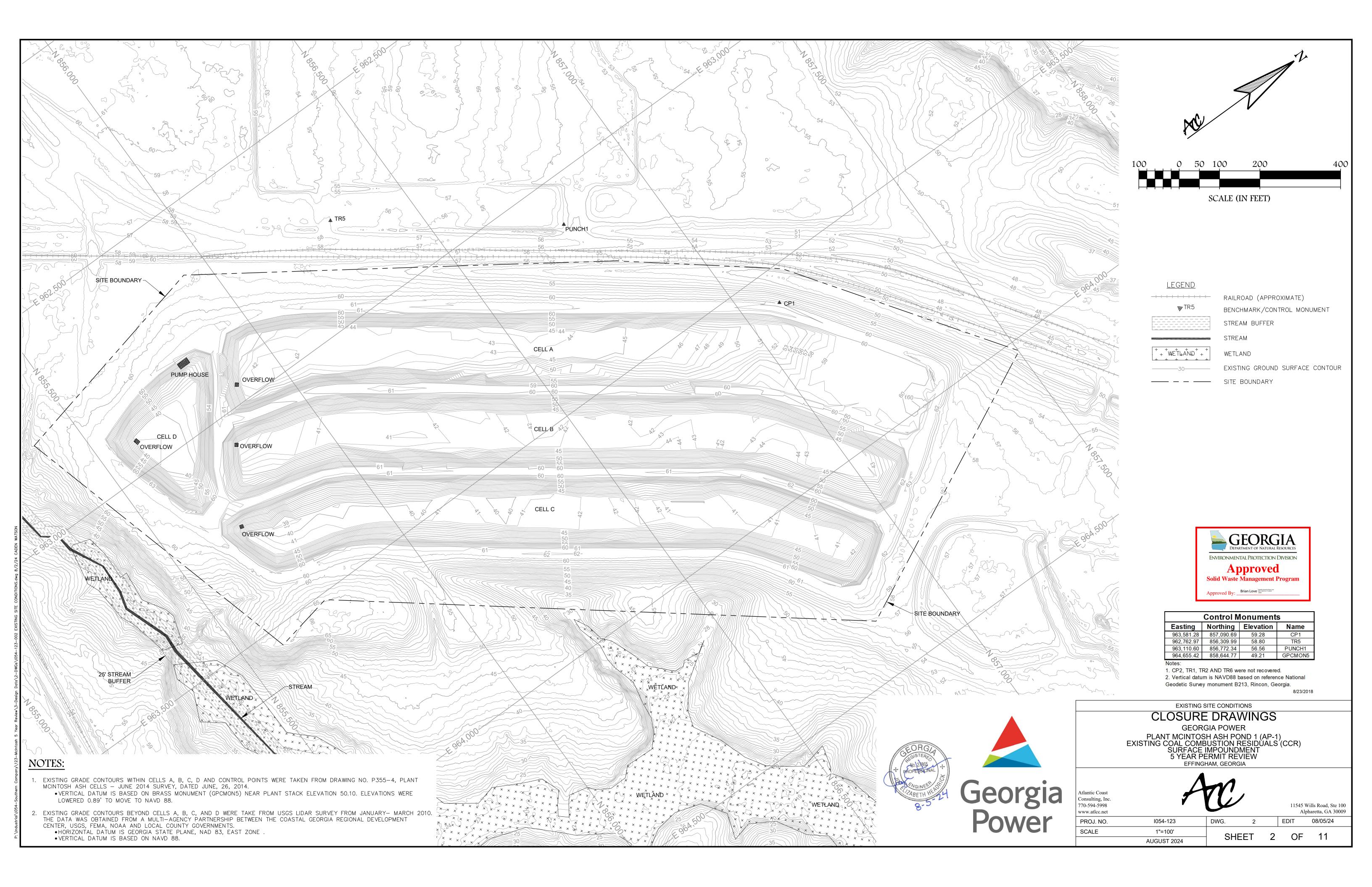


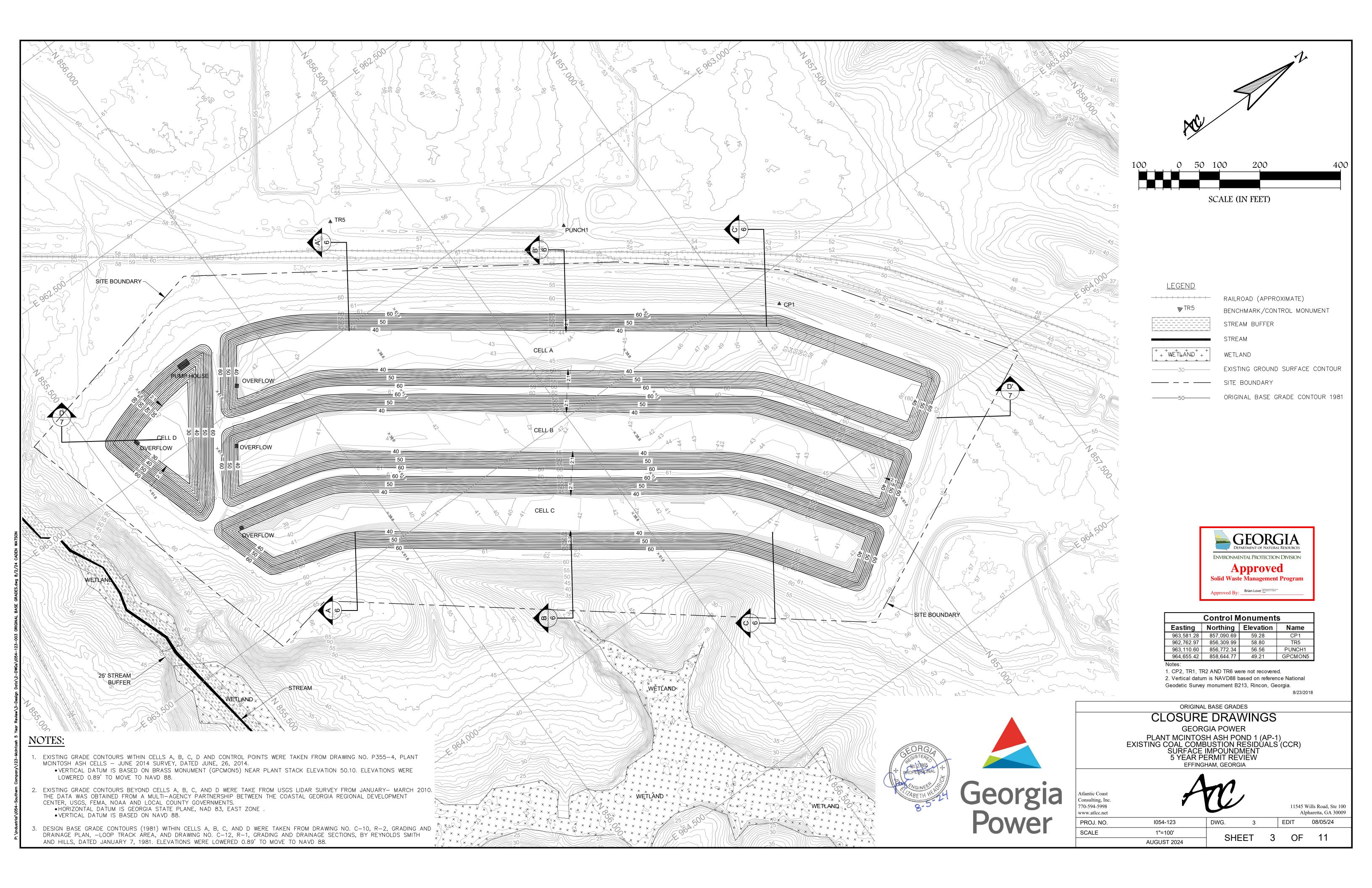
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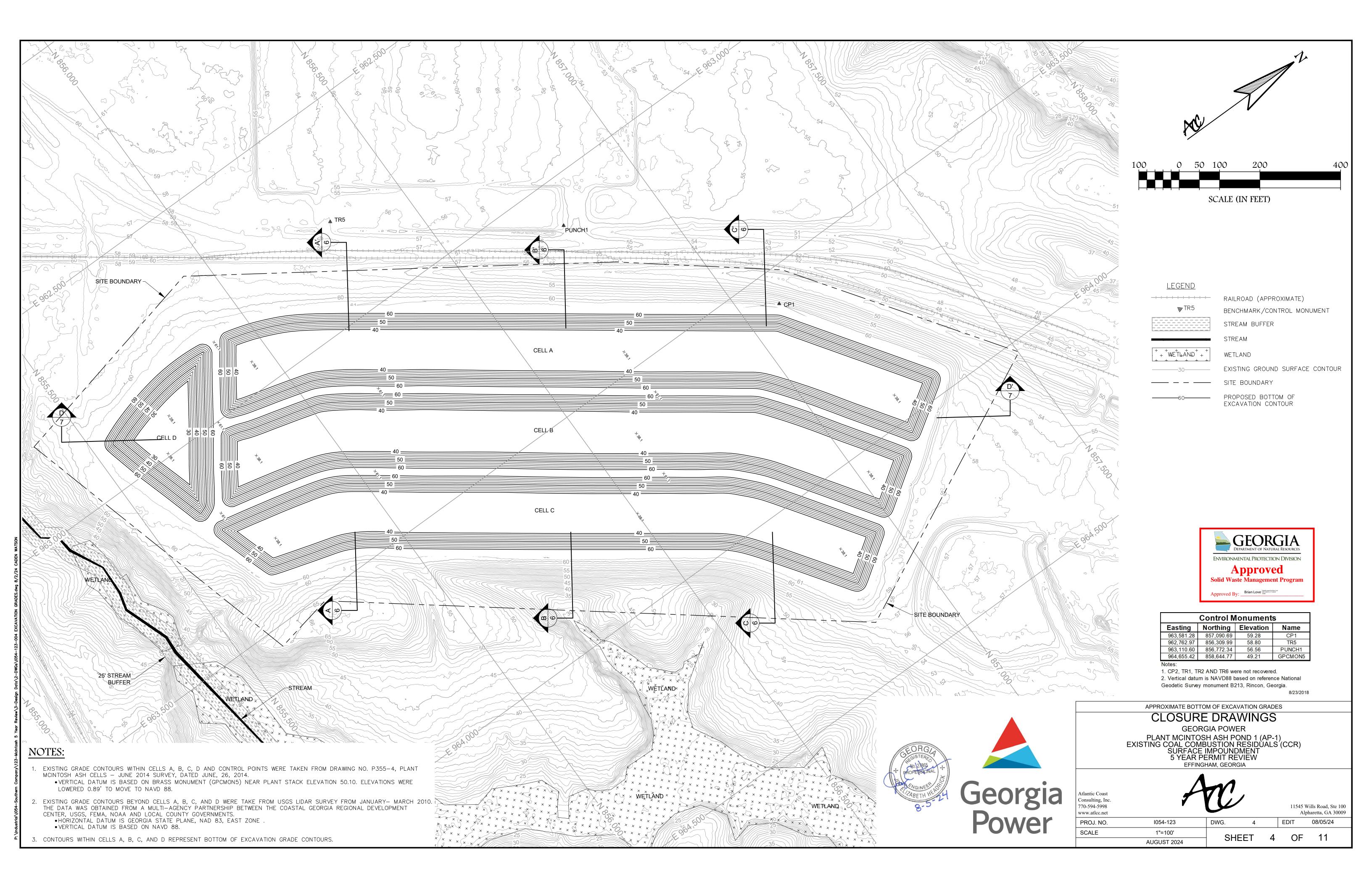
Consulting, Inc. 770-594-5998 www.atlcc.net PROJ. NO. 1054-123 NONE SHEET

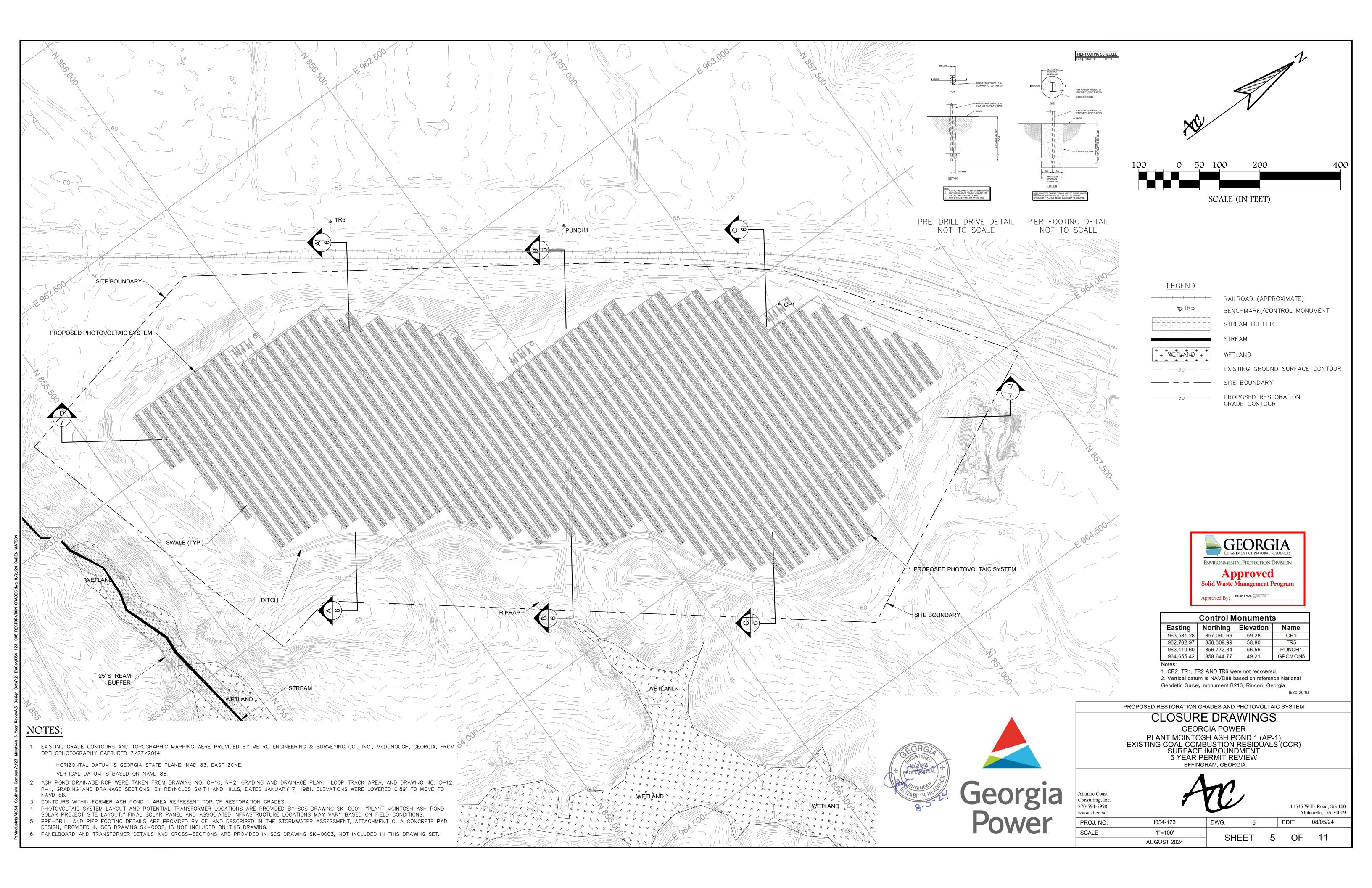
AUGUST 2024

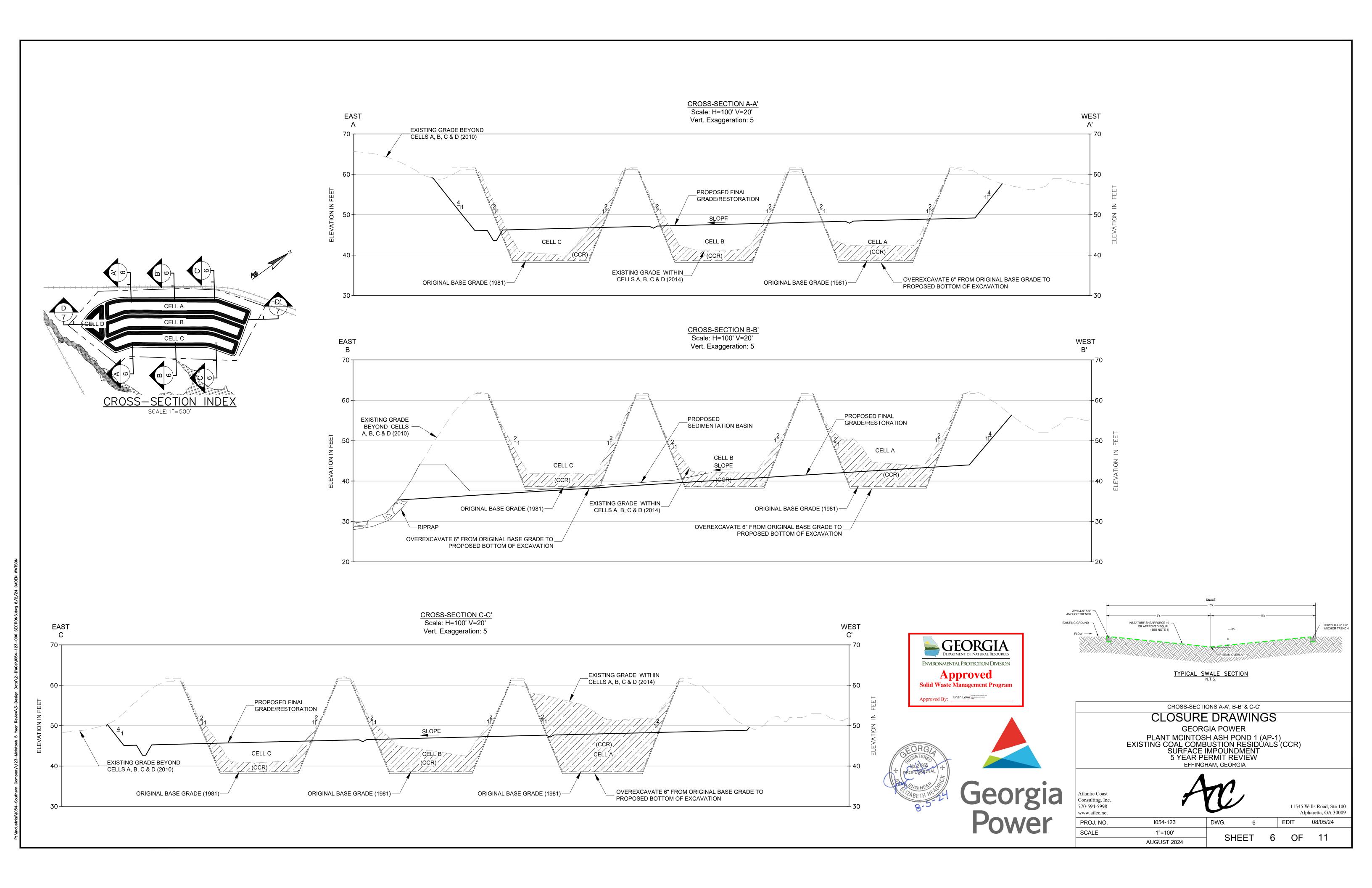
11545 Wills Road, Ste 100 Alpharetta, GA 30009 EDIT 08/05/24 OF 11

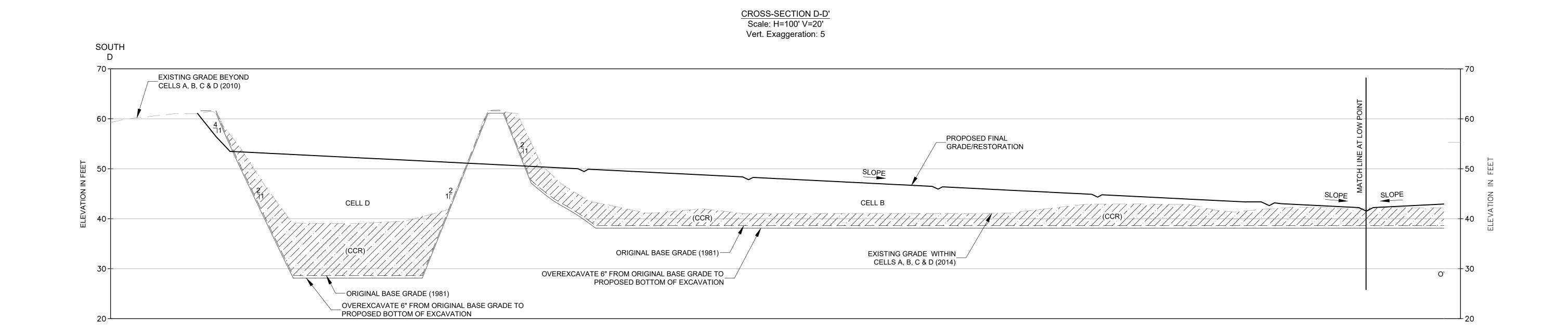


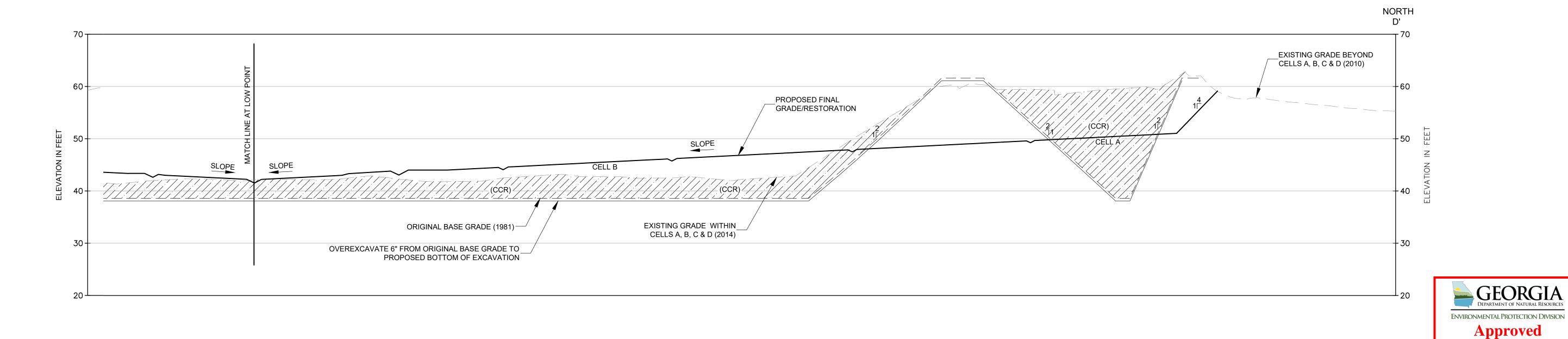


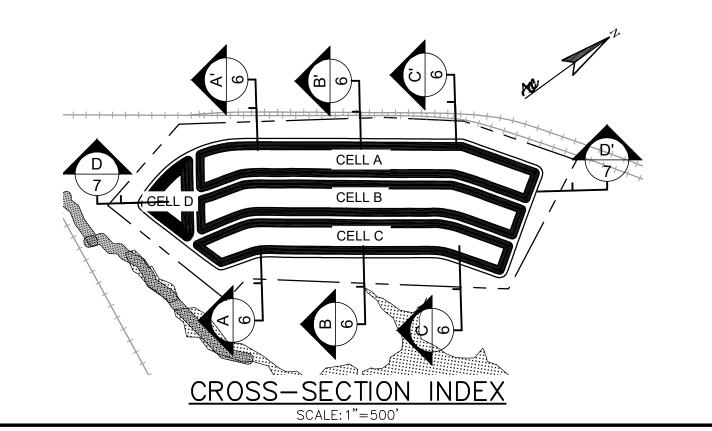














CROSS-SECTIONS D-D' CLOSURE DRAWINGS

GEORGIA POWER
PLANT MCINTOSH ASH POND 1 (AP-1)
EXISTING COAL COMBUSTION RESIDUALS (CCR)
SURFACE IMPOUNDMENT
5 YEAR PERMIT REVIEW
EFFINGHAM, GEORGIA

Solid Waste Management Program

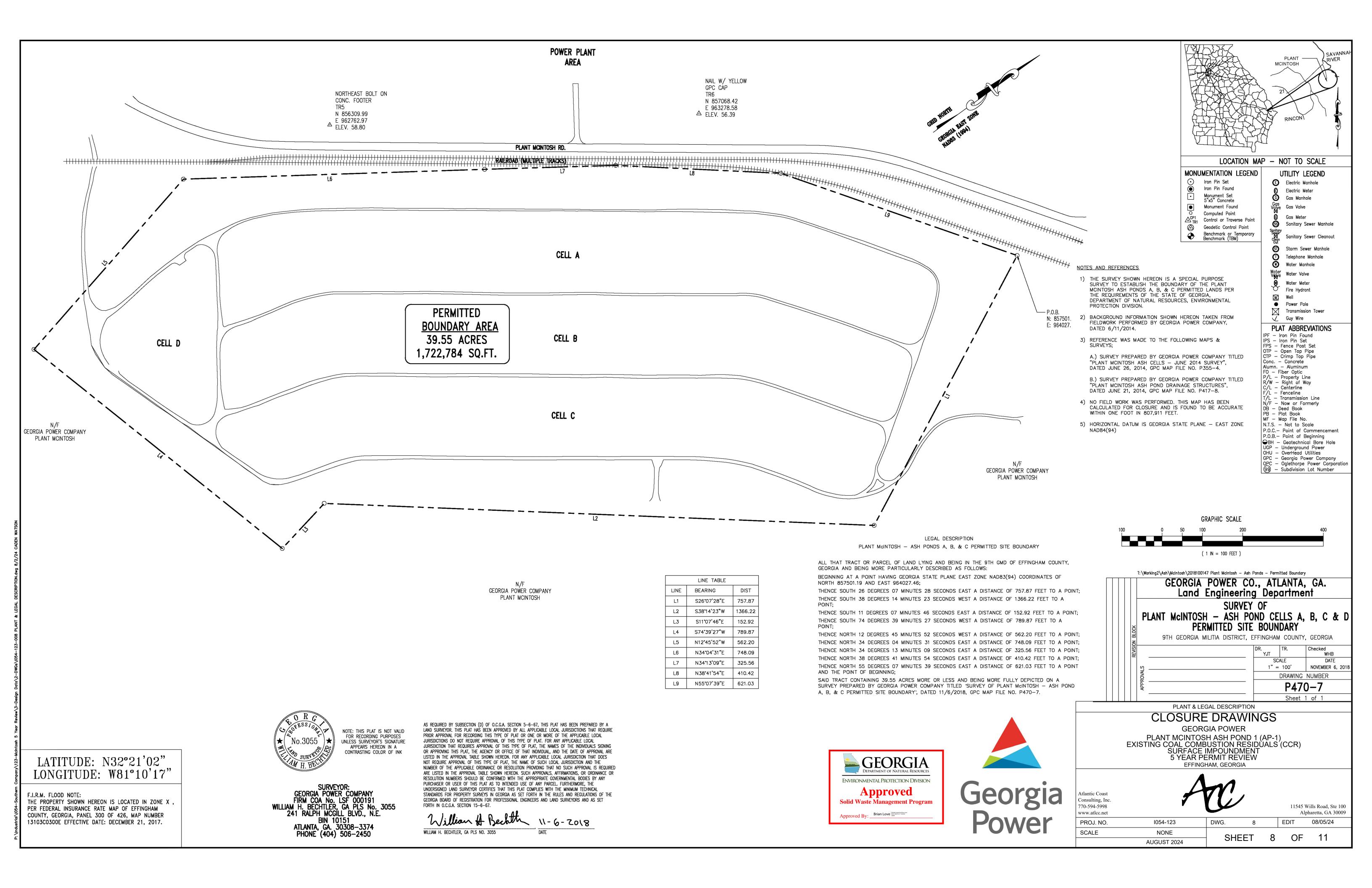
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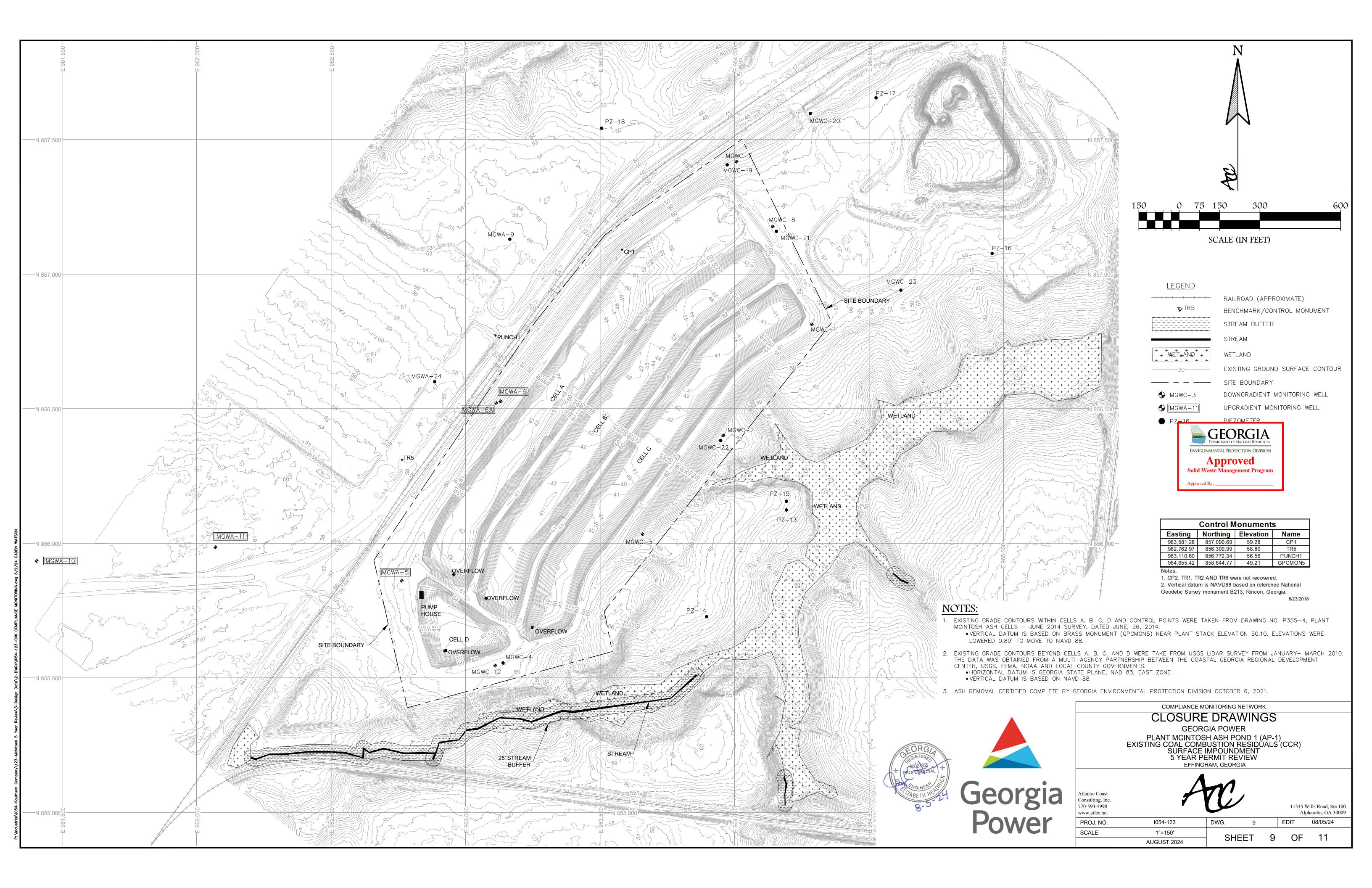
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1"=100"
AUGUST 2024 SHEET 7 OF 11





FOR SOIL EROSION AND SEDIMENT CONTROL PRACTICES

GEORGIA SOIL AND WATER CONSERVATION COMMISSION

STRUCTURAL PRACTICES

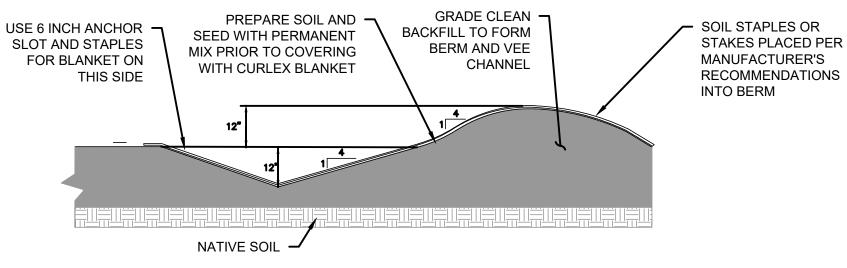
CODE	PRACTICE	DETAIL	MAP SYMBOL	DESCRIPTION
	0.150/5.11		F	A small temporary barrier or dam constructed across a swale, drainage ditch or area of concentrated flow.
	CHECKDAM			a sware, dramage dichi or area of concentrated now.
Ch	CHANNEL STABILIZATION		77	Improving, constructing or stabilizing an open channel existing stream, or ditch.
Co	CONSTRUCTION EXIT		(LABEL)	A crushed stone pad located at the construction site exit to provide a place for removing mud from tires thereby protecting public streets.
(c)	CONSTRUCTION ROAD STABILIZATION		CL)	A travelway constructed as part of a construction pla including access roads, subdivision roads, parking areas and other on-site vehicle transportation routes.
(DC)	STREAM DIVERSION CHANNEL		*	A temporary channel constructed to convey flow around a construction site while a permanent structure is being constructed.
Ö	DIVERSION			An earth channel or dike located above, below, or across a slope to divert runoff. This may be a temporary or permanent structure.
Dn1	TEMPORARY DOWNDRAIN STRUCTURE		(LABEL)	A flexible conduit of heavy-duty fabric or other material designed to safely conduct surface runoff down a slope. This is temporary and inexpensive.
Dn2	PERMANENT DOWNDRAIN STRUCTURE		Dn2 (LABEL)	A paved chute, pipe, sectional conduit or similar material designed to safely conduct surface runoff down a slope.
Fr	FILTER RING	O		A temporary stone barrier constructed at storm drain inlets and pond outlets.
Ga	GABION		The state of the s	Rock filter baskets which are hand-placed into position forming soil stabilizing structures.
G	GRADE STABILIZATION STRUCTURE		Gr (LABEL)	Permanent structures installed to protect channels or waterways where otherwise the slope would be sufficient for the running water to form gullies.
٤	LEVEL SPREADER		\rightarrow	A structure to convert concentrated flow of water into less erosive sheet flow. This should be constructed only on undisturbed soils.
Rd	ROCK FILTER DAM		J	A permanent or temporary stone filter dam installed across small streams or drainageways.
Re	RETAINING WALL		Re	A wall installed to stabilize cut and fill slopes where maximum permissible slopes are not obtainable. Each situation will require special design.
Rt	RETRO FITTING		Rt (LABEL)	A device or structure placed in front of a permanent stormwater detention pond outlet structure to serve as a temporary sediment filter.
Sd1	SEDIMENT BARRIER		(INDICATE TYPE)	A barrier to prevent sediment from leaving the construction site. It may be sandbags, bales of straw or hay, brush, logs and poles, gravel, or a silt fence.
Sd2	INLET SEDIMENT TRAP	* () - 2) · ()		An impounding area created by excavating around a storm drain drop inlet. The excavated area will be filled and stabilized on completion of construction activities.
Sd3	TEMPORARY SEDIMENT BASIN		Sd3	A basin created by excavation or a dam across a waterway. The surface water runoff is temporarily stored allowing the bulk of the sediment to drop out.
Sd4	TEMPORARY SEDIMENT TRAP			A small temporary pond that drains a disturbed area so that sediment can settle out. The principle feature distinguishing a temporary sediment trap from a temporary sediment basin is the lack of a pipe or riser.
Sk	FLOATING SURFACE SKIMMER		Sk) (LABEL)	A buoyant device that releases/drains water from the surface of sediment ponds, traps, or basins at a controlled rate of flow.
		ENDER REVERS	(Spb)	Linear control device constructed as a diversion

STRUCTURAL PRACTICES

CODE	PRACTICE	DETAIL	MAP SYMBOL	DESCRIPTION
Sr	TEMPORARY STREAM CROSSING		Sr (LABEL)	A temporary bridge or culvert-type structure protecting a stream or watercourse from damage by crossing construction equipment.
St	STORMDRAIN OUTLET PROTECTION		St.	A paved or short section of riprap channel at the outlet of a storm drain system preventing erosion from the concentrated runoff.
Su	SURFACE ROUGHENING		⊢Su)l	A rough soil surface with horizontal depressions on a contour or slopes left in a roughened condition after grading.
Tc	TURBIDITY CURTAIN		To	A floating or staked barrier installed within the water (it may also be referred to as a floating boom, silt barrier, or silt curtain).
Тр	TOPSOILING		(SHOW STRIPING AND STORAGE AREAS)	The practice of stripping off the more fertile soil, storing it, then spreading it over the disturbed area after completion of construction activities.
Tr	TREE PROTECTION	0	DENOTE TREE CENTERS)	To protect desirable trees from injury during construction activity.
Wt	VEGETATED WATERWAY OR STORMWATER CONVEYANCE			Paved or vegetative water outlets for diversions, terraces, berms, dikes or similar structures.

VEGETATIVE PRACTICES

CODE	PRACTICE	DETAIL	MAP SYMBOL	DESCRIPTION
Bf	BUFFER ZONE		Bf (LABEL)	Strip of undisturbed original vegetation, enhanced or restored existing vegetation or the reestablishment of vegetation surrounding an area of disturbance or bordering streams.
Cs	COASTAL DUNE STABILIZATION (WITH VEGETATION)	Jest de	Cs	Planting vegetation on dunes that are denuded, artificially constructed, or re-nourished.
Ds1	DISTURBED AREA STABILIZATION (WITH MULCHING ONLY)		Ds1	Establishing temporary protection for disturbed areas where seedlings may not have a suitable growing season to produce an erosion retarding cover.
Ds2	DISTURBED AREA STABILIZATION (WITH TEMP SEEDING)		Ds2	Establishing a temporary vegetative cover with fast growing seedings on disturbed areas.
Ds3	DISTURBED AREA STABILIZATION (WITH PERM SEEDING)	11/1/13 4 G	Ds3	Establishing a permanent vegetative cover such as trees, shrubs, vines, grasses, or legumes on disturbed areas.
Ds4	DISTURBED AREA STABILIZATION (SODDING)		Ds4	A permanent vegetative cover using sods on highly erodable or critically eroded lands.
Du	DUST CONTROL ON DISTURBED AREAS		Du	Controlling surface and air movement of dust on construction site, roadways and similar sites.
FI-Co	FLOCCULANTS AND COAGULANTS		FI-Co	Substance formulated to assist in the solids/liquid separation of suspended particles in solution.
Sb	STREAMBANK STABILIZATION (USING PERM VEGETATION)		Sb	The use of readily available native plant materials to maintain and enhance streambanks, or to prevent, or restore and repair small streambank erosion problems
Ss	SLOPE STABILIZATION		Ss	A protective covering used to prevent erosion and establish temporary or permanent vegetation on steep slopes, shore lines, or channels.
Tac	TACKIFIERS AND BINDERS		Tac	Substance used to anchor straw or hay mulch by causing the organic material to bind together.



1. ALL TREES, STUMPS, BRUSH, ROOTS, WEEDS, AND OTHER OBJECTIONABLE MATERIALS SHOULD BE REMOVED FROM THE WORK

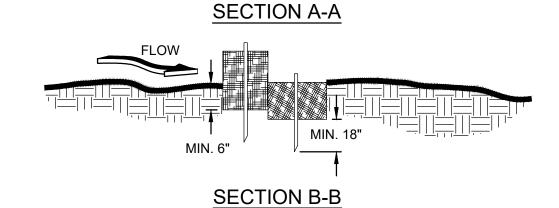
perpendicular to the direction of runoff to enhance

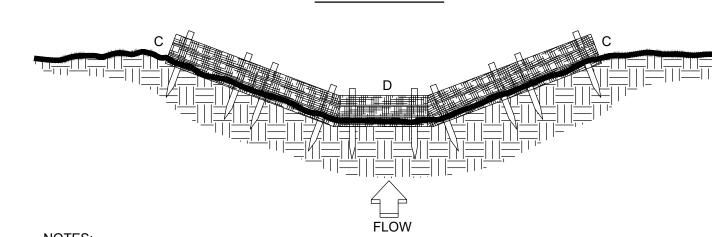
dissipation and infiltration, while creating multiple

- 2. FOR NON-BACKFILL AREAS, THE DIVERSION SHOULD BE EXCAVATED AND SHAPED TO LINE GRADE, AND CROSS SECTION AS DESIGNED TO MEET THE CRITERIA SPECIFIED HEREIN. DIVERSIONS SHOULD BE EVENLY GRADED AND BE FREE OF IRREGULARITIES SUCH AS RISES OR DIPS THAT WOULD CAUSE NORMAL FLOW TO BE IMPEDED.
- 3. BERMS SHOULD BE MACHINE COMPACTED TO PREVENT UNEQUAL SETTLEMENT THAT WOULD CAUSE DAMAGE IN THE COMPLETED
- 4. CHANNELS AND BERMS WITHIN DIVERSION SHALL BE COVERED WITH EROSION CONTROL MATTING AS SHOWN AND SPECIFIED.

TYPICAL DIVERSION BERM

PLAN

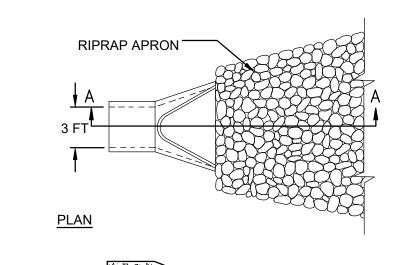




BALES SHOULD BE BOUND WITH WIRE OR NYLON STRING AND SHOULD BE PLACED IN ROWS WITH BALE ENDS TIGHTLY ABUTTING THE ADJACENT BALES.
 REMOVE #4 REBAR AFTER STRAW BALES ARE NO LONGER IN PLACE.
 POINT C OF SECTION B-B SHOULD ALWAYS BE HIGHER THAN POINT D.

TYPICAL STRAW BALE CHECK DAM

PIPE OUTLET TO FLAT AREA -- NO WELL DEFINED CHANNEL

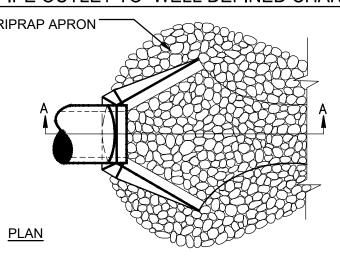


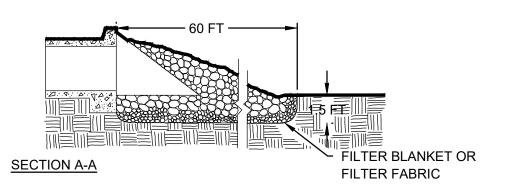
1. La IS THE LENGTH OF THE RIPRAP

- 2. D = 1.5 TIMES THE MAXIMUM STONE DIAMETERBUT NOT LESS THAN 6"
- 3. IN A WELL-DEFINED CHANNEL, EXTEND THE APRON UP THE CHANNEL BANKS TO AN ELEVATION OF 6" ABOVE THE MAXIMUM TAILWATER DEPTH OR TO THE TOP OF THE BANK (WHICHEVER IS LESS).
- 4. A FILTER BLANKET OR FILTER FABRIC SHOULD BE INSTALLED BETWEEN THE RIPRAP AND THE SOIL FOUNDATION.

➤ FILTER BLANKET OR FILTER FABRIC

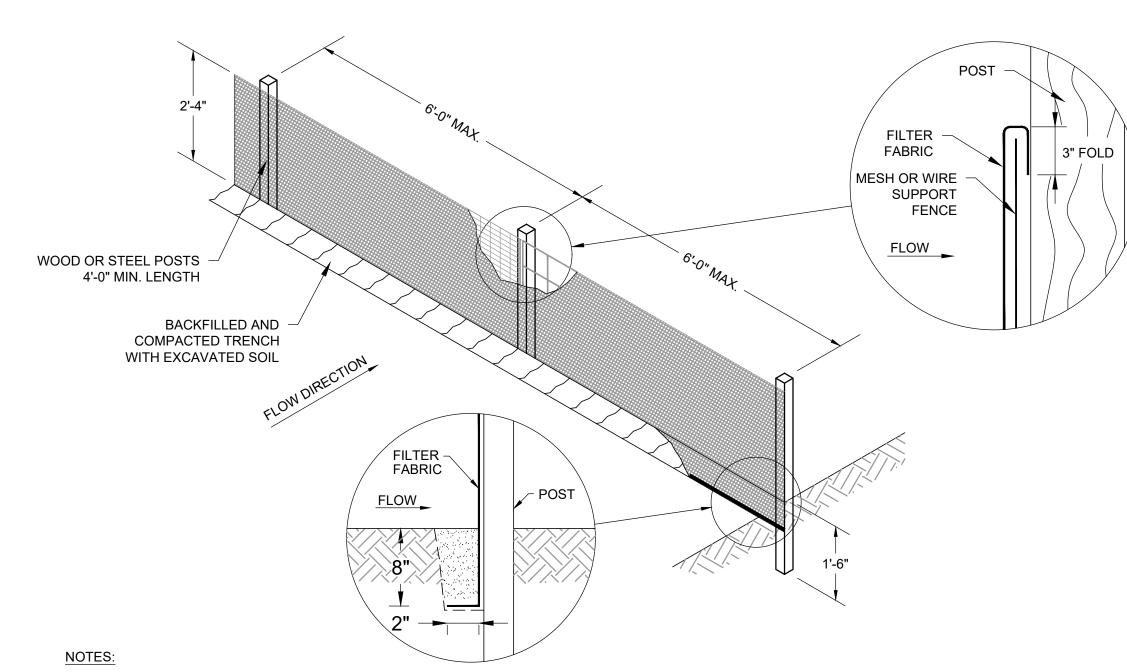
PIPE OUTLET TO WELL DEFINED CHANNEL





RIPRAP OUTLET PROTECTION

N.T.S.



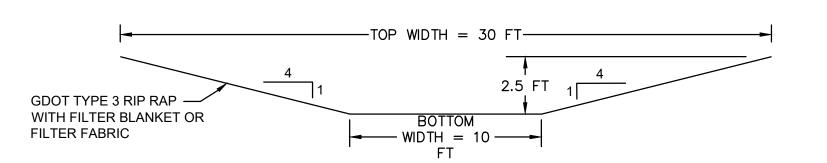
1. SILT FENCE TO BE INSTALLED PRIOR TO LAND DISTURBANCE AND MAINTAINED THROUGHOUT CONSTRUCTION.

2. FILTER FABRIC SHALL BE SECURELY ATTACHED TO POSTS WITH STAPLES, WIRES OR NAILS.

3. MINIMUM SPLICE OVERLAP SHALL BE 2'-0" WITH A POST AT EACH END.

4. USE OF MESH OR WIRE SUPPORT FENCE TO BE DETERMINED BY CONTRACTOR. 5. SILT FENCE INSTALLATION SHALL COMPLY WITH STANDARD GDOT DETAILS ON SHEET NOS. D-24A TO D.

TYPICAL SILT FENCE ~ NON~SENSITIVE AREAS



ARMORED STORMWATER CONVEYANCE CHANNEL



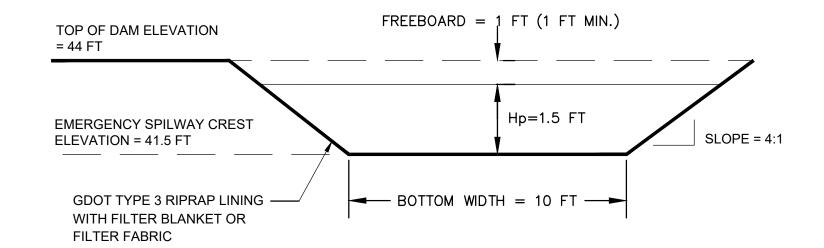
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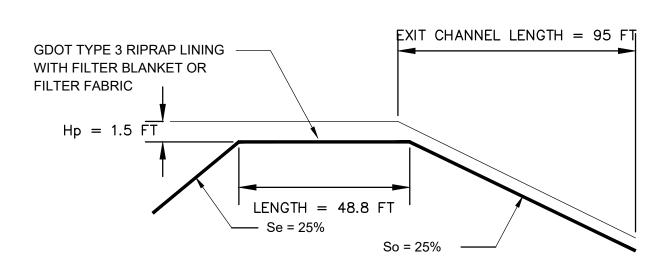
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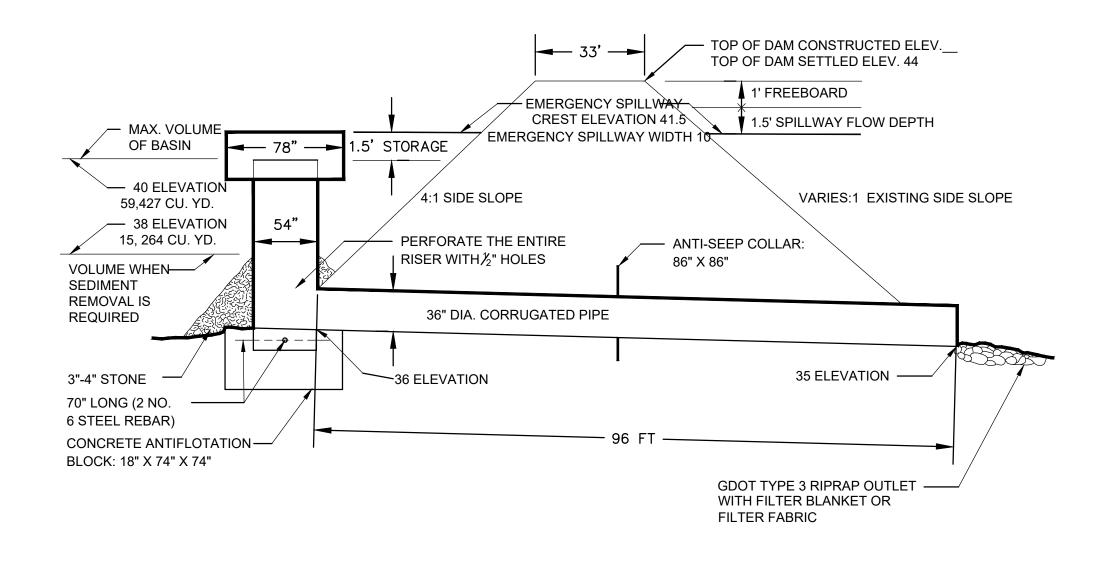


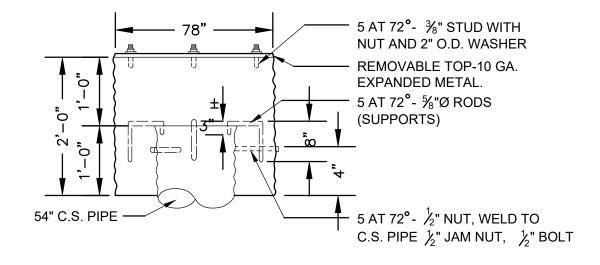


EMERGENCY SPILLWAY



CROSS-SECTIONAL DETAIL

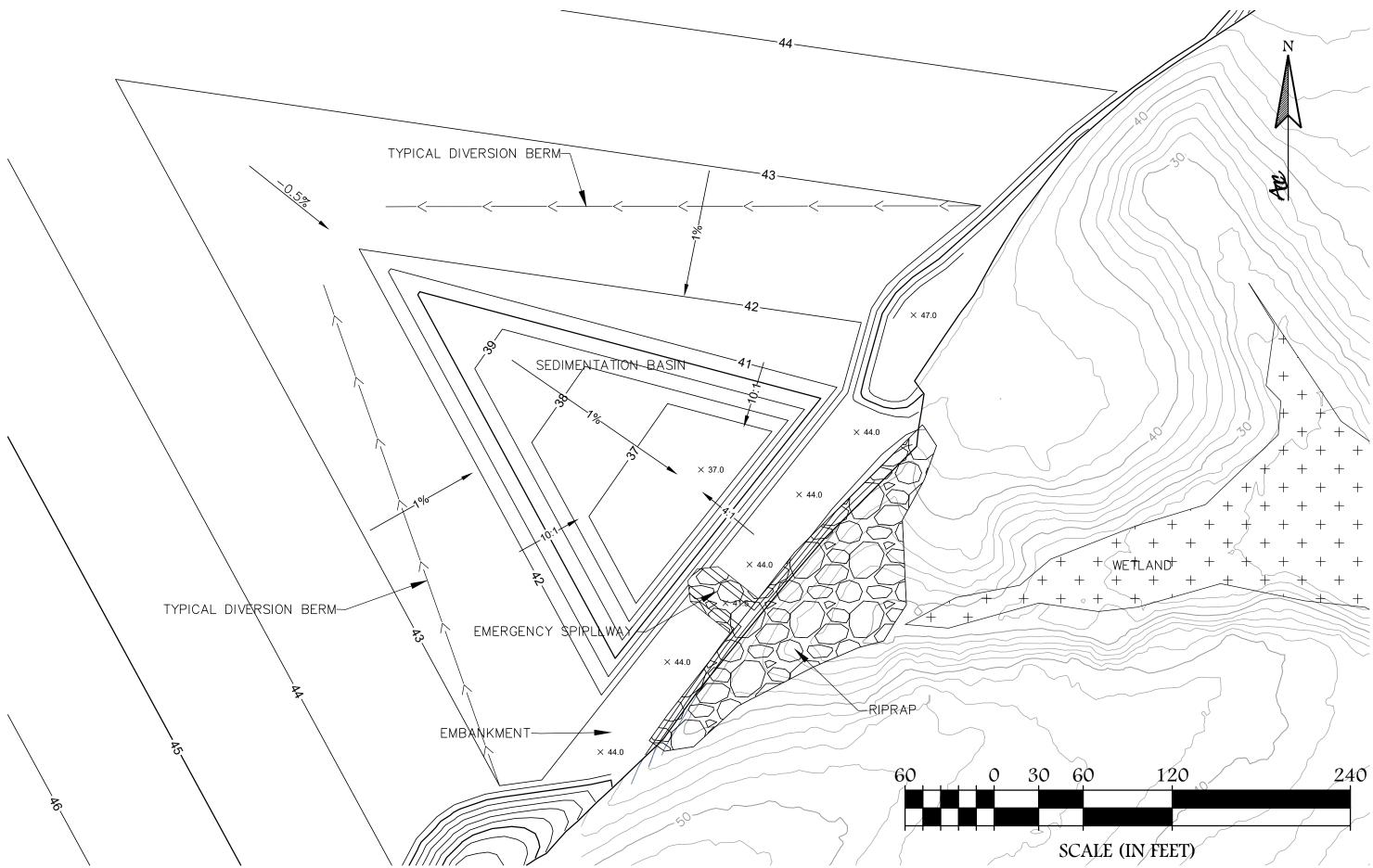




CROSS SECTIONAL DETAIL OF EMERGENCY SPILLWAY N.T.S.



TYPICAL TRASHRACK









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TEMPORARY SEDIMENT BASIN

SCALE: 1" = 60'