

2017 Annual Dam and Dike Inspection Report

Bottom Ash Pond Complex

Mitchell Plant

Wheeling Power Company & Kentucky Power Company

Marshall County, West Virginia

October 20, 2017

Prepared by: American Electric Power Service Corporation

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Columbus, OH 43215



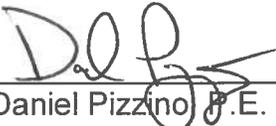
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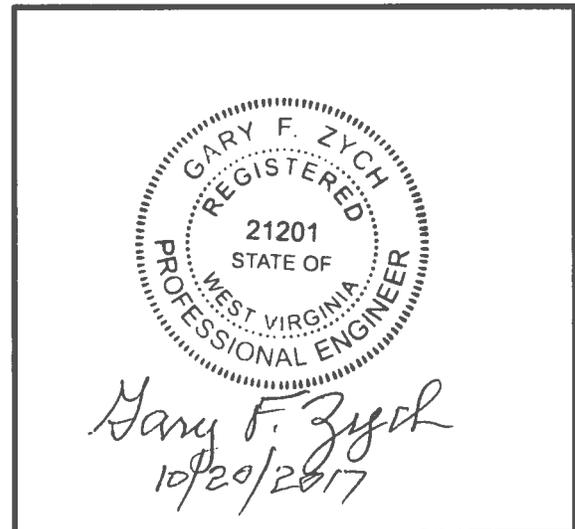
Bottom Ash Pond Complex

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I certify to the best of my knowledge, information and belief the information contained in this report meets the requirements of 40 CFR § 257.83(b).

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1.0 INTRODUCTION

This report was prepared by AEP- Geotechnical Engineering Services (GES) section, in part, to fulfill requirements of 40 CFR 257.83 for the CCR impoundments and to provide the Mitchell Plant an evaluation of the entire Bottom Ash Complex.

Mr. Daniel W. Pizzino, P.E. of AEP Geotechnical Engineering performed the 2017 inspection of the Bottom Ash Complex at the Mitchell Plant and was accompanied by Mr. Daniel Murphy and Mr. Elijah Ransom of AEP Geotechnical Engineering and Mr. Dennis Henderson of the Mitchell Plant. This report is a summary of the inspection and an assessment of the general condition of the facility. The inspection was performed on October 3, 2017. Weather conditions were sunny and the temperature was in the mid 70's(°F). There were zero inches of rainfall over the seven days prior to the inspection. The embankments were recently mowed.

2.0 DESCRIPTION OF IMPOUNDMENTS

The Bottom Ash Complex is comprised of the Bottom Ash Pond (BAP) and the Clear Water Pond as shown on Figure 1 –Inspection and Instrumentation Map. Within the Bottom Ash Complex, the BAP is positioned immediately north of the Clear Water Pond and the south dike of the BAP separates the two ponds. The BAP outlet structure, located in the southwest quadrant of the pond, is hydraulically connected to the Clear Water Pond. The BAP is an active CCR surface impoundment. The Clear Water Pond is not considered part of the Mitchell BAP CCR Unit.

The Mitchell BAP was constructed utilizing dikes comprised of compacted local sandy soils for the north, west and south perimeters and is partially incised into a natural hillside along the east side. The interior slopes of the BAP are lined with a polyvinyl chloride (PVC) liner which is overlain by 3 feet of composite soils. The exterior and interior pond/dike slopes are vegetated (above the pool level on the interior slopes) to minimize erosion.

The Mitchell BAP is divided into two primary areas for progressive settlement of the bottom ash that is sluiced into the CCR unit. Initially, the bottom ash is sluiced into the northeast corner of the eastern half of the pond for initial settling and primary excavation of the decanted material. The sluice water then flows toward the south end of the eastern half of the pond before flowing into the western half of the pond. A culvert pipe allows the sluice water to transition into the west half of the pond. The working bottom of the south half of the Mitchell BAP east side is above the normal operating pool level to allow excavation and load-out operations of the bottom ash collected within the eastern portion of the pond. The western half of the pond is separated from the east half by an interior “splitter” dike and is divided into four (4) individual containment areas separated by internal dikes that direct the flow of water into the containment areas and increase the retention time in order to promote further settling of the bottom ash. After the sluice water proceeds through the west half of the pond, the water is then released from the BAP through a 30-inch diameter reinforced concrete outlet pipe located at the southwest corner of the pond to the Clear Water Pond. Flow from the Clear Water Pond is discharged through principal outlet structure to the Ohio River through an outlet pipe consisting of 36” RCP and CMP pipe. The normal pool elevation in the west half of the pond is maintained at approximate elevation 676 feet above mean sea level (amsl).

3.0 REVIEW OF AVAILABLE INFORMATION (257.83(b)(1)(i))

A review of available information regarding the status and condition of the Bottom Ash Complex which include files available in the operating record, such as design and construction information, previous periodic structural stability assessments, previous 7 day inspection reports, and previous annual inspections has been conducted. Based on the review of the data there were no signs of actual or potential structural weakness or adverse conditions noted.

4.0 INSPECTION (257.83(b)(1)(ii))

4.1 CHANGES IN GEOMETRY SINCE LAST INSPECTION (257.83(b)(2)(i))

No modifications have been made to the geometry of the Bottom Ash Pond or Bottom Ash Pond Complex since the 2016 annual inspection. The geometry of the impoundments has remained essential unchanged.

4.2 INSTRUMENTATION (257.83(b)(2)(ii))

There are four stand pipe piezometers installed around the bottom ash pond as shown on Figure 1. Regular readings are recorded for each piezometer at a minimum 30 day interval. All piezometer readings exhibited minor fluctuations and were at safe levels. Table 1 describes the maximum reading of each piezometer since the last inspection.

Table 1

INSTRUMENTATION DATA Bottom Ash Pond			
Instrument	Type	Maximum Reading since last annual inspection	Date of reading
B-2	Piezometer	659.93	11/23/2016
B-3	Piezometer	667.75	8/2/2017
B-4	Piezometer	666.83	3/15/2017
B-5	Piezometer	664.25	2/15/2017

4.3 IMPOUNDMENT CHARACTERISTICS (257.83(b)(2)(iii, iv, v))

Table 2 is a summary of the minimum, maximum, and present depth and elevation of the impounded water & CCR since the previous annual inspection; the storage capacity of the impounding structure at the time of the inspection; and the approximate volume of the impounded water and CCR at the time of the inspection.

Table 2

IMPOUNDMENT CHARACTERISTICS	
	Bottom Ash Pond
Approximate Minimum depth (elevation) of impounded water since last annual inspection	6.3 ft (676.30 ft msl)
Approximate Maximum depth (elevation) of impounded water since last annual inspection	9.5 ft. (677.72 ft msl)
Approximate Present depth of impounded water at the time of the inspection	6.5 ft. (676.5 ft msl)
Approximate Minimum depth (elevation) of CCR since last annual inspection	<10 ft. (670.0 ft msl)

Approximate Maximum depth (elevation) of CCR since last annual inspection	>30 ft.(690 ft msl)
Approximate Present depth (elevation) of CCR at the time of the inspection	30 ft. (690 ft msl)
Approximate Storage Capacity of impounding structure at the time of the inspection	145,700 C.Y.
Approximate volume of impounded water at the time of the inspection	55,400 C.Y.
Approximate volume of CCR at the time of the inspection	130,400 C.Y.

4.4 DEFINITIONS OF VISUAL OBSERVATIONS AND DEFICIENCIES

This summary of the visual observations uses terms to describe the general appearance or condition of an observed item, activity or structure. The meaning of these terms is as follows:

Good: A condition or activity that is generally better or slightly better than what is minimally expected or anticipated from a design or maintenance point of view.

Fair/Satisfactory: A condition or activity that generally meets what is minimally expected or anticipated from a design or maintenance point of view.

Poor: A condition or activity that is generally below what is minimally expected or anticipated from a design or maintenance point of view.

Minor: A reference to an observed item (e.g., erosion, seepage, vegetation, etc.) where the current maintenance condition is below what is normal or desired, but which is not currently causing concern from a structure safety or stability point of view.

Significant: A reference to an observed item (e.g. erosion, seepage, vegetation, etc.) where the current maintenance program has neglected to improve the condition. Usually conditions that have been identified in the previous inspections, but have not been corrected.

Excessive: A reference to an observed item (e.g., erosion, seepage, vegetation, etc.) where the current maintenance condition is above or worse than what is normal or desired, and which may have affected the ability of the observer to properly evaluate the structure or particular area being observed or which may be a concern from a structure safety or stability point of view.

This document also uses the definition of a “deficiency” as referenced in the CCR rule section §257.83(b)(5) Inspection Requirements for CCR Surface Impoundments. This definition has been assembled using the CCR rule preamble as well as guidance from MSHA, “Qualifications for Impoundment Inspection” CI-31, 2004. These guidance documents further elaborate on the

definition of deficiency. Items not defined by deficiency are considered maintenance or items to be monitored.

A “deficiency” is some evidence that a dam has developed a problem that could impact the structural integrity of the dam. There are four general categories of deficiencies. These four categories are described below:

1. Uncontrolled Seepage

Uncontrolled seepage is seepage that is not behaving as the design engineer has intended. An example of uncontrolled seepage is seepage that comes through or around the embankment and is not picked up and safely carried off by a drain. Seepage that is collected by a drain can still be uncontrolled if it is not safely collected and transported. Seepage that is not clear and is turbid would also be considered as uncontrolled. Seepage that is unable to be measured and/or observe it is considered uncontrolled seepage.

Note: Wet or soft areas are not considered as uncontrolled seepage, but can lead to this type of deficiency. These areas should be monitored more frequently.

2. Displacement of the Embankment

Displacement of the embankment is large scale movement of part of the dam. Common signs of displacement are cracks, scraps, bulges, depressions, sinkholes and slides.

3. Blockage of Control Features

Blockage of Control Features is the restriction of flow at spillways, decant or pipe spillways, or drains.

4. Erosion

Erosion is the gradual movement of surface material by water, wind or ice. Erosion is considered a deficiency when it is more than a minor routine maintenance item.

4.5 VISUAL INSPECTION (257.83(b)(2)(i))

A visual inspection of the Bottom Ash Pond Complex including the BAP and Clear Water Pond was conducted to identify any signs of distress or malfunction of the impoundment and appurtenant structures. Specific items inspected included all structural elements of the dam such as inboard and outboard slopes, crest, and toe; as well as appurtenances.

Overall the facility is in good condition. The impoundment is functioning as intended with no signs of potential structural weakness or conditions which are disrupting to the safe operation of the impoundment. Inspection photos are included in Attachment A. Additional pictures taken during the inspection can be made available upon request. A map presenting locations of the inspection observations is included in Attachment B.

Bottom Ash Pond

5. The Bottom Ash Pond was in service at the time of the inspection. Plant inflows were entering the pond along the north side. The plant inflow entry points were in good condition with no signs of erosion. The timber support structures for the sluice lines were in good condition. The sluice lines were in good condition. The pool was at 676.5 which is its normal operating level.
6. The east portion of the pond is used for dewatering and removal of sluiced bottom ash. The dewatering activities were not observed to impact the structure or stability of the dam and the impounding area of the pond appeared in good condition.

7. The interior slopes showed no signs of distress such as sloughing, bulges or erosion. The slopes were well mowed. The rip rap protection along the west and south slope was stable with remnants of sprayed vegetation.
8. The exterior slopes were recently mowed, with the exception of the east dike in the area from the toe to the retaining wall (Observation 1). No signs of instability were observed. In general the vegetation was good to fair. There were areas along the west dike where vegetation was sparse (Observation 2). There was one area of minor erosion observed at the northern portion of the dike (Observation 3).
9. The spillway structure was observed to be functioning properly. The concrete was in good condition and stop logs were available. The stairway structure was recently replaced. Previous 7 day inspections reports noted animal activity directly under the stair structure, however this issue has been repaired and there was no current signs of animal burrows or holes.
10. The crest of the dike was noted to have ruts during several of the plant's previous 7-day inspections. This maintenance issue has been addressed and no ruts were observed during this inspection.
11. There were no seepage or wet areas observed along the embankment.

Clear Water Pond

12. The Clear Water Pond was good operating condition during the time of the inspection. Inflows from the BAP enter the pond below the normal pool however the flow appeared to be unobstructed.
13. The interior slopes showed no signs of distress such as sloughing, bulges. The grass was recently mowed. There were several areas isolated areas of cattail vegetation present in the northern end of the pond; however, these areas did not impact operations (Observation 4). An area of erosion was present along the interior slope at the south east portion of the pond which was appeared to be from run off from the adjacent roadway (Observation 5).
14. The splitter dike separating the Clear Water Pond and BAP appeared to be in good condition and showed no signs of distress.
15. The outboard slope of the Clear Water Pond was in good condition. The grass was recently mowed and there were no signs of movement or misalignment, sloughing or bulges.
16. There were no seepage or wet areas observed along the embankment.
17. The access road located at the crest of the pond appeared in good and stable condition with no signs of distress such as settlement or ruts.
18. The visible portions of the concrete discharge structure were in good condition and function properly. The concrete and metal stair structures were in good condition. There was a stop log structure present. There was a sediment curtain and boom installed just upstream and it appeared to be in good condition.
19. In 2015 a sinkhole was identified above the 36-inch CMP outlet pipe approximately 250 feet downstream of the toe of the west dike. The sinkhole was filled with grout. This area appeared unchanged since last annual inspection. The flow at the outlet of the pipe at the outfall appeared to be unobstructed.

4.6 CHANGES THAT EFFECT STABILITY OR OPERATION (257.83(b)(2)(vii))

Based on interviews with plant personnel and field observations there were no changes to the Bottom Ash Pond, as well as the entire Bottom Ash Pond Complex since the last annual inspection that would affect the stability of the impounding structure.

5.0 SUMMARY OF FINDINGS

5.1 GENERAL OBSERVATIONS

The following general observations were identified during the visual inspection:

- 1) The outboard slopes, crest and inboard slopes and splitter dike of the impoundments were generally in good condition. The embankments did not show any signs of structural weakness or instability. The vegetation along the embankments was recently mowed in most locations. The crest did not contain any ruts, cracks, depressions or other signs of instability. Specific maintenance and items to monitor are described in the subsequent sections of this report.

5.2 MAINTENANCE ITEMS

The following maintenance items were identified during the visual inspection, see inspection map for locations. Contact GES for specific recommendations regarding repairs:

- 2) Vegetation along the east embankment was not recently mowed. Periodically mow west embankment. (Observation 1).
- 3) Repair minor erosion along the west portion of the outboard slope of the Bottom Ash Pond by replacement of soil and re-seed. (Observation 3)
- 4) Repair erosion within along the south west portion of the inboard slope of the Clear Water Pond. (Observation 5)

5.3 ITEMS TO MONITOR

The following items were identified during the visual inspection as items to be monitored, see inspection map for locations:

- 5) Sparse vegetation was observed along the west portion of the outboard slope of the Bottom Ash Pond. These areas should continue to be monitored. If frequent maintenance is required consider placement of topsoil and over seed to prevent erosion. (Observation 2)
- 6) Several areas of cattail vegetation were observed in the Clear Water Pond. The extent of the vegetation was minor but it could prevent inspection if the areas spread. Consider removal or continue to monitor the cattail growth. (Observation 4)
- 7) The 36" CMP outlet pipe that runs from the toe of the Clear Water Pond embankment to the outfall has been noted in past inspection reports to be either damaged or deteriorated based on a sinkhole that formed in 2015 located 250 feet downstream from the toe of the embankment. The damaged or deteriorated portion of pipe is beyond the toe of the embankment and does not pose a risk to the safety of the impoundment. According to the design drawings, this CMP pipe runs from the toe of the dam to the outfall. The upper portion of pipe that runs through the embankment from the outlet structure is reinforced concrete pipe. A repair plan specifying slip lining of the CMP portion of the pipe was prepared and approved by WVDEP Dam Safety however the repair has not yet been completed.

The ground surface along the alignment of the outlet pipe should be carefully monitored for signs of subsidence or seepage until the repair can be made. If the outlet pipe will not be

repaired within the next year, a more in depth investigation of the condition such as a camera inspection should be completed.

5.4 DEFICIENCIES (257.83(b)(2)(vi))

The Bottom Ash Pond Complex, consisting of the Bottom Ash Pond and Clear Water Pond, exhibited no signs of structural weakness or disruptive conditions during the inspection that would require additional investigation or remedial action. There were no deficiencies noted during this inspection or during any of the periodic 7-day or 30-day inspections. A deficiency is defined as either 1) uncontrolled seepage, 2) displacement of the embankment, 3) blockage of control features, or 4) erosion, more than minor maintenance. If any of these conditions occur before the next annual inspection contact AEP Geotechnical Engineering immediately.

ATTACHMENT A

Photos

AEP GES Dam Inspection

Plant Name: Mitchell Plant

Observation #: 1

Unit: Bottom Ash Pond

Date: October 3, 2017

Observation: Heavy brush along outboard slope of embankment adjacent to concrete wall.

Location: East side of impoundment

Photo #1

Photo #2



Recommendations: Periodically mow vegetation

AEP GES Dam Inspection

Plant Name: Mitchell Plant

Observation #: 2

Unit: Bottom Ash Pond

Date: October 3, 2017

Observation: Sparse vegetation along outboard slope

Location: West embankment

Photo #1



Photo #2



Recommendations: Monitor area for erosion. Consider replacement of soil with topsoil and reseed & stabilize.

AEP GES Dam Inspection

Plant Name: Mitchell Plant

Observation #: 3

Unit: Bottom Ash Pond

Date: October 3, 2017

Observation: Minor Erosion

Location: West Embankment

Photo #1



Photo #2



Recommendations: Repair erosion by replacement soil and reseed.

AEP GES Dam Inspection

Plant Name: Observation #:

Unit: Date:

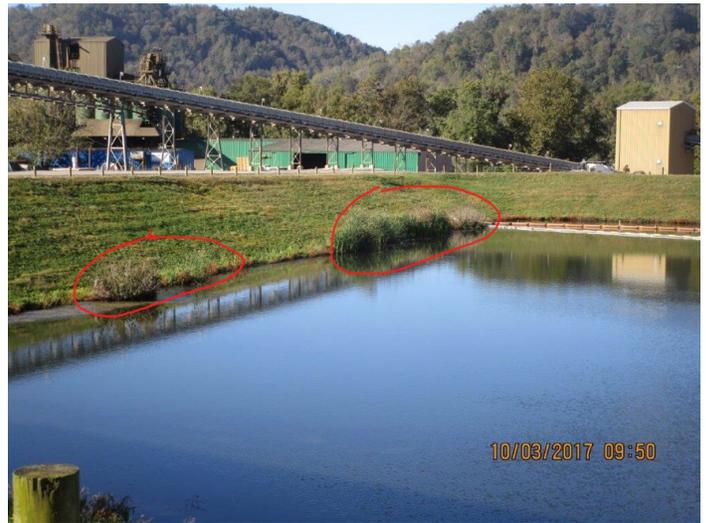
Observation:

Location:

Photo #1



Photo #2



Recommendations:

AEP GES Dam Inspection

Plant Name: Mitchell Plant

Observation #: 5

Unit: Clear Water Pond

Date: October 3, 2017

Observation: Minor erosion

Location: East inboard slope of Clear Water Pond

Photo #1



Photo #2

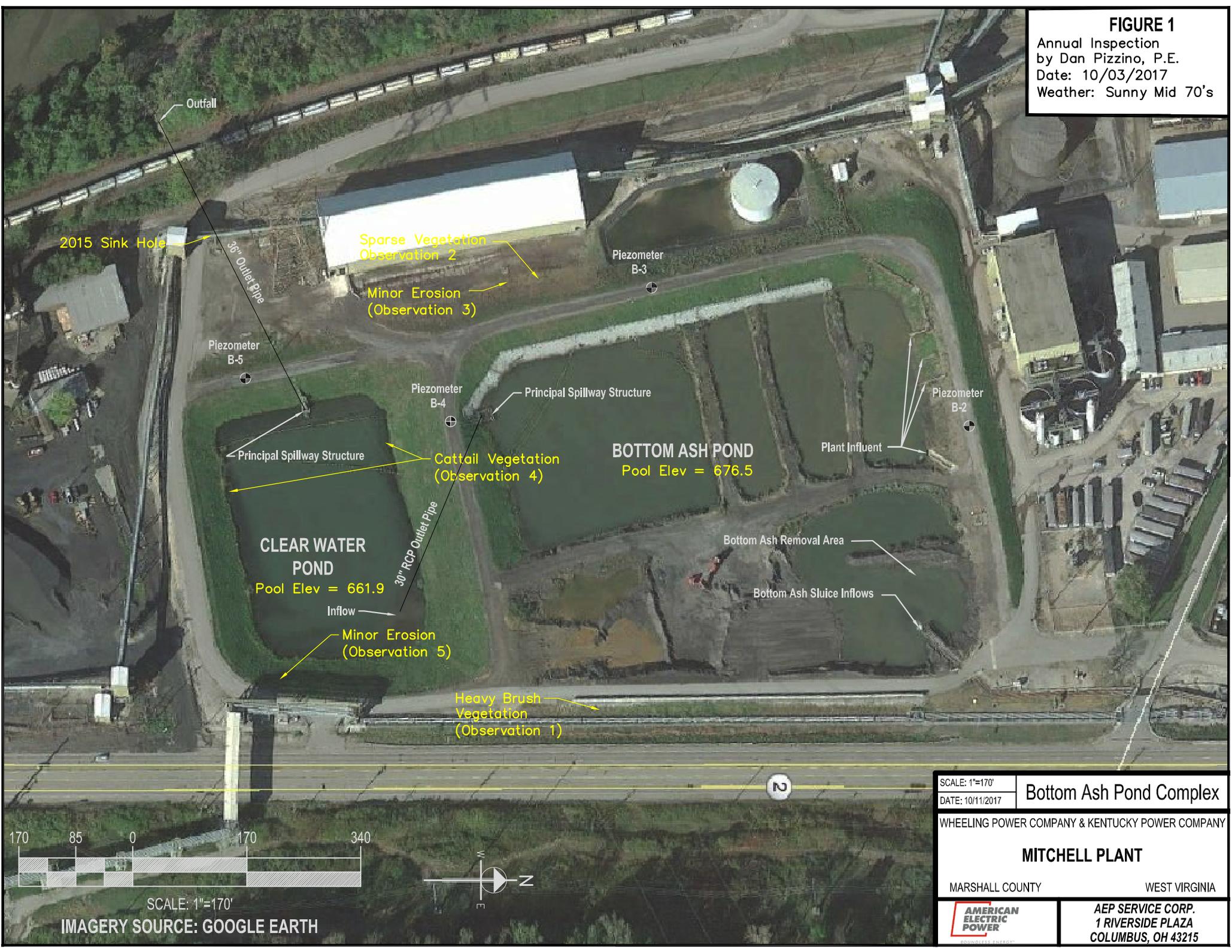


Recommendations: Repair erosion by replacement of soil and seed or small rip rap.

ATTACHMENT B

Location Map

FIGURE 1
 Annual Inspection
 by Dan Pizzino, P.E.
 Date: 10/03/2017
 Weather: Sunny Mid 70's



SCALE: 1"=170'

IMAGERY SOURCE: GOOGLE EARTH



SCALE: 1"=170'	Bottom Ash Pond Complex
DATE: 10/11/2017	
WHEELING POWER COMPANY & KENTUCKY POWER COMPANY	
MITCHELL PLANT	
MARSHALL COUNTY	WEST VIRGINIA
	AEP SERVICE CORP. 1 RIVERSIDE PLAZA COLUMBUS, OH 43215