

Coal Combustion Waste Impoundment Round 7 - Dam Assessment Report

Rush Island Power Station Ameren Missouri Festus, Missouri

Prepared for:

United States Environmental Protection Agency Office of Resource Conservation and Recovery

Prepared by:

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INTRODUCTION, SUMMARY CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

The release of over five million cubic yards of coal combustion waste from the Tennessee Valley Authority's Kingston, Tennessee facility in December 2008 flooded more than 300 acres of land, damaging homes and property. In response the U.S. EPA is assessing the stability and functionality of coal combustion ash impoundments and other management units across the country and, as necessary, identifying any needed corrective measures.

This assessment of the stability and functionality of the Rush Island Power Station Ash Pond management unit is based on a review of available documents and on the site assessment conducted by Dewberry personnel on Wednesday, September 29, 2010. We found the supporting technical documentation to be adequate (Section 1.1.3). As detailed in Section 1.2.5, there are two recommendations based on field observations that may help to maintain a safe and trouble-free operation.

In summary, the Rush Island Power Station Ash Pond is **SATISFACTORY** for continued safe and reliable operation, with no recognized existing or potential management unity safety deficiencies.

PURPOSE AND SCOPE

The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) is embarking on an initiative to investigate the potential for catastrophic failure of Coal Combustion Surface Impoundments (i.e., management unit) from occurring at electric utilities in an effort to protect lives and property from the consequences of a dam failure or the improper release of impounded slurry. The EPA initiative is intended to identify conditions that may adversely affect the structural stability and functionality of a management unit and its appurtenant structures (if present); to note the extent of deterioration (if present), status of maintenance and/or a need for immediate repair; to evaluate conformity with current design and construction practices; and to determine the hazard potential classification for units not currently classified by the management unit owner or by a state or federal agency. The initiative will address management units that are classified as having a Less-than-Low, Low, Significant or High Hazard Potential ranking. (For Classification, see pp. 3-8 of the 2004 Federal Guidelines for Dam Safety)

In early 2009 the EPA sent its first wave of letters to coal-fired electric utilities seeking information on the safety of surface impoundments and similar facilities that receive liquid-borne material that store or dispose of coal combustion waste. This letter was issued under the authority of the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act (CERCLA) Section 104(e), to assist the Agency in assessing the structural stability and

functionality of such management units, including which facilities should be visited to perform a safety assessment of the berms, dikes, and dams used in the construction of these impoundments.

EPA requested that utility companies identify all management units including surface impoundments or similar diked or bermed management units or management units designated as landfills that receive liquid-borne material used for the storage or disposal of residuals or byproducts from the combustion of coal, including, but not limited to, fly ash, bottom ash, boiler slag, or flue gas emission control residuals. Utility companies provided information on the size, design, age and the amount of material placed in the units. The EPA used the information received from the utilities to determine preliminarily which management units had or potentially could have High Hazard Potential ranking.

The purpose of this report is to evaluate the condition and potential of waste release from the management units that have not been rated for hazard potential classification. This evaluation included a site visit. Prior to conducting the site visit, a two-person team reviewed the information submitted to EPA, reviewed any relevant publicly available information from state or federal agencies regarding the unit hazard potential classification (if any) and accepted information provided via telephone communication with the management unit owner. Also, after the field visit additional information were received by Dewberry & Davis LLC about the Rush Island Power Station Ash Pond that were reviewed and used in preparation of this report.

Factors considered in determining the hazard potential classification of the management units(s) included the age and size of the impoundment, the quantity of coal combustion residuals or by-products that were stored or disposed of in these impoundments, its past operating history, and its geographic location relative to down gradient population centers and/or sensitive environmental systems.

This report presents the opinion of the assessment team as to the potential of catastrophic failure and reports on the condition of the management unit(s).

LIMITATIONS

The assessment of dam safety reported herein is based on field observations and review of readily available information provided by the owner/operator of the subject coal combustion waste management unit(s). Qualified Dewberry engineering personnel performed the field observations and review and made the assessment in conformance with the required scope of work and in accordance with reasonable and acceptable engineering practices. No other warranty, either written or implied, is made with regard to our assessment of dam safety.

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1.0 CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

1.1 CONCLUSIONS

Conclusions are based on visual observations from a one-day site visit, September 29, 2010, and review of technical documentation provided by Rush Island Power Station, Ameren Missouri.

1.1.1 Conclusions Regarding the Structural Soundness of the Management Unit(s)

The permit report gives a summary of soil strengths of the embankments and foundation of the ash pond based on SPT (Soil Penetration Test) sampling, Shelby tube sampling, and Cone penetration testing. The soil analyses results showed the permanent pool elevations should be limited to 403 feet, with the exclusion of temporary rises in pool elevations to more than 403 feet following major rainfall events. This limit would ensure the structural stability of the embankment slopes.

The ash pond did not appear to have any significant structural concerns during the site visit. Furthermore, Ameren Missouri weekly, annual and special inspection reports show no record of any serious structural instability of the ash pond.

1.1.2 Conclusions Regarding the Hydrologic/Hydraulic Safety of the Management Unit(s)

Ameren Missouri provided Dewberry with a copy of the Rush Island Permit Report (referred to as permit report when reference in the subsequent sections of this assessment report) that was submitted as part of the plant's application for a registration permit from Missouri Department of Natural Resources, see Appendix A Document 4. The permit report included Hydrologic/Hydraulic information confirming the pond's capacity to contain the 100-year storm event, based on specific conditions of the ash pond.

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A hydrology/hydraulics analysis for the ash pond during a 100-year rainfall event considered numerous parameters, including pond elevation of 398 feet, a slope stability permanent pool elevation limit of 403 feet, an embankment low point elevation of 408.2 feet, and a fully open/closed pond outlet condition. Consequently the report maintains that proper containment of a 100-year rainfall event is achieved considering the desirable operating water surface elevation and no emergency spillway is required.

1.1.3 Conclusions Regarding the Adequacy of Supporting Technical Documentation

The supporting technical documentation was found adequate for the proper completion of this report. Technical documentation reviewed is referenced in Appendix A, Documents 3 thru 5.

1.1.4 Conclusions Regarding the Description of the Management Unit(s)

The description of the ash pond provided by Ameren Missouri was an accurate representation of what Dewberry observed in the field.

1.1.5 Conclusions Regarding the Field Observations

During the site visit, Dewberry was provided access to all areas in the vicinity of the ash pond. The pond embankment and outlet structure showed no visible signs of significant erosion, seepage, overstress, settlement, shear failure or other signs of instability. Visual inspection of the exterior embankment was limited due to thick vegetation. There were no indications of unsafe conditions or need for remedial action.

There were minor erosion areas from road runoff and a minor seepage area on the northeastern side of the embankment, see Appendix C Document 7: Dam Inspection Checklist Form.

1.1.6 Conclusions Regarding the Adequacy of Maintenance and Methods of Operation

Maintenance and methods of operation both appear to be adequate. During the site visit, the pond embankments interior slopes were in the process of being rehabilitated as a result of Ameren Missouri annual inspections. Interior embankment slopes were being repaired due to wave action erosion and riprap lining was being placed to protect against future embankment degradation due to continual wave action.



1.1.7 Conclusions Regarding the Adequacy of the Surveillance and Monitoring Program

The surveillance and monitoring program appears to be adequate. Weekly and annual inspections of the ash pond are periodically completed by Ameren Missouri operating personnel. Technical documents supplied to Dewberry included site plans that detail ash pond discharge, piping and sampling system. The site visit confirmed staff gages used for monitoring water surface elevations within the pond and at the pond discharge area (Mississippi River). See Appendix A Document 3: Rush Island Site Plans and Appendix B for site photographs.

1.1.8 Classification Regarding Suitability for Continued Safe and Reliable Operation

The facility is SATISFACTORY for continued safe and reliable operation. No existing or potential management unit safety deficiencies are recognized. Acceptable performance is expected under all applicable loading conditions (static, hydrologic, seismic) in accordance with the applicable criteria.

1.2 RECOMMENDATIONS

1.2.1 Recommendations Regarding the Structural Stability

Frequent inspections should be performed at least once per month during optimal weather conditions to monitor and record pool elevations. Pool elevations should also be monitored periodically after significant rain events to ensure pool elevation increases higher than the allowable 403 feet are reduced to 403 feet or less within an adequate time frame.

1.2.2 Recommendations Regarding the Hydrologic/Hydraulic Safety

The permit report recommends the operating water surface elevation of the ash pond should be no higher than 398 feet, and a full 27 acres of water surface should be available. Periodic monitoring of water surface elevations, not to exceed 398 feet, as well as identification and removal of ash deltas above a 398 foot elevation (limiting water surface acreage) is recommended to ensure hydrologic/hydraulic safety of the ash pond. The development of an operating procedure to monitor water elevation and maintain waste elevations is recommended.



1.2.3 Recommendations Regarding the Field Observations

It should be noted that although visual inspections of the ash pond embankment and outlet structure showed no visible signs of significant erosion, seepage, overstress, settlement, shear failure or other signs of instability, minor areas of concerns were noted. It is recommended that the utility monitor the erosion and seepage areas to ensure problems are not developing.

1.2.4 Recommendations Regarding the Maintenance and Methods of Operation

A need for slope maintenance for the external embankment is necessary to limit the growth of vegetation and facilitate visual dam inspection. It should be noted that in 2006, the Corps of Engineers armored with rip-rap the entire length of the Isle du Boise Creek bank adjoining the ash pond. Careful consideration should be taken in monitoring signs of erosion of the ash pond external embankment due to flood waters of either the Isle du Bois Creek or the Mississippi River.

1.2.5 Recommendations Regarding Continued Safe and Reliable Operation

No recommendations appear warranted at this time.



1.3 PARTICIPANTS AND ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

1.3.1 List of Participants

Paul Simon, P.E. Missouri Department of Natural Resources Civil Engineer, Water Resources Center, Dam and Reservoir Safety Program

 Paul R. Pike Ameren Missouri *Environmental Science Executive, Environmental Services* Matthew K. Frerking, P.E. Ameren Missouri *Managing Supervisor, Dam Safety & Hydro Engineering*

Steven Weiss Ameren Missouri Dan Wenk Ameren Missouri Kevin Dohle Ameren Missouri Herb Fischer Ameren Missouri Andy Williamson Ameren Missouri Jeffrey Crabtree, P.E. Dewberry James Filson, P.E. Dewberry

1.3.2 Acknowledgement and Signature

We acknowledge that the Rush Island CCW management unit referenced herein was assessed on September 29, 2010.



Sames Filson, PE AVV # 014013)

2.0 DESCRIPTION OF THE COAL COMBUSTION WASTE MANAGEMENT UNIT(S)

2.1 LOCATION AND GENERAL DESCRIPTION

Rush Island Power Station is located near the southeastern limits of Jefferson County in Festus, Missouri. The plant is operated by Ameren Missouri. It was built within a delineated FEMA floodplain, bordering the Mississippi River on its east side and situated just north of the Isle du Bois Creek. This facility is a coalfired power station that currently maintains a settling pond to hold fly ash byproducts. See Appendix A, Documents 1 and 2 for a site map and aerial photograph of the power station, respectively. The total drainage area of the plant is 261 acres.

The Rush Island Power Station was built in the early 1970's. The station has a diked ash pond, commissioned in 1976, that is a ring levee said to have been constructed of material from the surrounding floodplain. It should be noted that the current layout of the ash pond deviates from the original. What was once designed to be a larger settling pond is now composed of an ash disposal area and a small polish pond used for final settlement. The ash disposal area was created by the addition of an internal divider dike; date of construction of said divider is unknown. As described in the permit report and verified through field observations, north of the dike the ash pond is full and has excavated pits for ash disposal. Ash is disposed into the individual pits using a wetted dry ash nozzle, making it possible to minimize water and ash mix.

Summaries contained within this report pertain to the complete area of the ash pond, considering both the ash disposal area and the polish pond are located within the original ring levee. Therefore for the purpose of this assessment, the ash disposal area and polish pond together compose the ash pond as a complete unit.

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2.2 SIZE AND HAZARD CLASSIFICATION

The ash pond has a reservoir area of 29 acres of active water storage and a maximum height of dam of 46 ft (see Table 2.2a).

Table 2.2a: CCW Diked Pond Dimensions and Size			
Ash Pond			
Dam Height (ft)	46 ¹		
Crest Width (ft)	14 ¹		
Side Slopes H:V	3:1 ¹		
Top Elevations (ft)	408.2 - 412.2 ¹		

¹⁻ Appendix A, Document 4: Missouri Department of Natural Resources Application for Registration Permit.

The classification, based on the height of dam, is intermediate in accordance with the USACE Recommended Guidelines for Safety Inspection of Dams ER 1110-2-106 criteria (see Table 2.2a for size classification criteria).

Table 2.2b: USACE ER 1110-2-106 Size Classification			
Impoundment			
Category	Storage (Ac-ft)	Height (ft)	
Small	50 and < 1,000	25 and < 40	
Intermediate	1,000 and < 50,000	40 and < 100	
Large	> 50,000	> 100	

The ash pond is categorized as an industrial water retention dam according to the Regulations of the Missouri Dam and Reservoir Safety Council of the Missouri Department of Natural Resources. It is further described to have a Class III Environmental Site Classification, as it is considered to exhibit no threat to life downstream of the dam in the event of failure. Dam failure would result in immediate discharge into the Mississippi River and the economic, environmental, and lifeline losses of the impoundment would generally be limited to the owner. Dewberry has conducted a qualitative hazard classification based on 2004 Federal Guidelines for Dam Safety classification, shown in Table 2.2c.

Table 2.2c: FEMA Federal Guidelines for Dam SafetyHazard Classification			
Loss of Human Life Economic, Environmental, Lifeline Losses			
Low	None Expected	Low and generally limited to owner	
Significant	None Expected	Yes	
High	Probable. One or more expected	Yes (but not necessary for classification)	

The ash pond has a Low Hazard Classification.

2.3 AMOUNT AND TYPE OF RESIDUALS CURRENTLY CONTAINED IN THE UNIT(S) AND MAXIMUM CAPACITY

The ash pond receives fly ash by-products and processing water as well as all plant site runoff. Data reviewed by Dewberry did not include the volume of residuals stored in the ash pond at the time of inspection. During the site visit the actual pool elevation was lower than the normal pool elevation of 396 feet. The low pool elevation was due to the need to facilitate interior slope rehabilitation and protection. Pool elevations range from 384 feet to 390 feet, at any given time during construction.

Table 2.3: Maximum Capacity of Unit			
Ash Pond			
Surface Area (acre)	29		
Current Storage Capacity (cy)	Information Not Available		
Current Storage Capacity (acre-ft)	Information Not Available		
Total Storage Capacity (cy) ¹	269,717		
Total Storage Capacity (acre-ft) ¹	167.19		
Crest Elevation (ft)	408.2 - 412.2		
Normal Pond Level (ft) 396			
1. Appendix A Decument 4: Missouri Department of Natural Resources			

Appendix A Document 4: Missouri Department of Natural Resources Application for Registration Permit.



2.4 PRINCIPAL PROJECT STRUCTURES

2.4.1 Earth Embankment

The original design layout for the ash pond is now composed of an ash disposal area and a smaller ash pond divided by an internal dike. The top elevation of the ash pond remains within range of the original design top elevation of 410 feet. Based on the provided site plans, both internal and external embankment slopes were designed to be 3H:1V. During the site visit, the small polish pond was under construction for the rehabilitation and riprap protection of the internal slopes, as requested in the permit report.

2.4.2 Outlet Structure

The pond outlet structure is located in the northeast corner of the ash pond. The structure consists of an overflow structure (a vertical riser with design top of 388.00 feet) connected to outlet conduit (a 24 inch diameter high density polyethylene, HDPE). A skimmer boom is located around the riser, both of which are made accessible through a metal platform. The 24 inch diameter HDPE is contained within the previous outlet conduit, a 36 inch diameter corrugated metal pipe (CMP), and is held in place by filling voids between the two pipes with grout/flowable fill. The outlet pipe has two CO₂ control valves and a sampling pump that regulate discharge. Site plans indicate a design inlet invert of 382.54 feet and a design outlet invert of 372.49 feet. One of the valves is controlled by the pH level of the discharge and is either 100% or 0% open depending on pH. The other valve is not tied to any parameter and is a manually controlled throttle valve. The ash pond has no emergency spillway.

2.5 CRITICAL INFRASTRUCTURE WITHIN FIVE MILES DOWN GRADIENT

Aerial photography shows no critical infrastructure within five miles downstream of the Rush Island Power Station ash pond. The downstream town, St. Genevieve, is located approximately 16 miles south of the plant.



3.0 SUMMARY OF RELEVANT REPORTS, PERMITS, AND INCIDENTS

Summary of Reports on the Safety of the Management Unit

Ameren Missouri provided weekly and annual inspection documents as well as special inspection reports. Weekly and annual inspection documents provided were conducted by plant personnel while special inspection reports were completed by a professional engineer at Reitz & Jens, Inc. The following is a list of reports provided:

- Rush Island Fly Ash/Bottom Ash Pond *Weekly Inspection Check Sheets*, dated August 26, 2010/September 03, 2010 and September 10, 2010.
- Rush Island Ash Pond *Inspection Check Sheets*, dated January 21, 2010 and November 23, 2010.
- Ameren Missouri Dam Inventory and Inspection Program, dated August 2007.
- Rush Island Permit Report *Fly-ash Pond Levee System Dam Safety Registration Analysis* MO 40179, dated April 6, 2010.

The weekly inspection sheets report the ash pond to be in good condition and there is no evidence of a problem. Notes were included on the inspection reports to monitor seepage, erosion and the vegetative growth along the earthen embankment. These notes included:

- Seepage spot on the NE, condition requires regular observation to ensure that the condition does not become worse.
- West slope slide, will fix with ash pond work that has begun, condition requires regular observation to ensure that the condition does not become worse.
- Vegetative growth increase from 18 inches to 2.5 feet, item needing minor maintenance and/or repairs within the year. The safety or integrity of the item is not yet imperiled. Page is 3-1

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The January 21, 2010 annual inspection document concludes that there are no dam safety concerns and the recommendations were maintenance-type activities that should be addressed over the next year. Maintenance items included were:

- Reestablish interior slope of embankment and armor with riprap.
- Armor outfall discharge area to prevent scouring.
- *Repair wheel ruts to prevent further rutting and drainage problems.*
- Quarterly mowing of ash pond slopes to extend at least 15 feet beyond the downstream toe.
- Video inspection of outfall pipes to detect voids, deterioration or deformities.
- Clean staff gages and re-label or install new staff gage.

The November 23, 2009 annual inspection document concludes that there are no dam safety concerns and the recommendations were maintenance-type activities that should be addressed in 2010. Maintenance items included were:

- Monitor minor seepage areas on east exterior slope near the toe of dam.
- *Rutting and erosion gullies should be repaired.*
- Control vegetation on interior slopes.
- Protect interior slope from erosion at south end of pond with riprap armor.
- Clean staff gages and re-label or install new staff gage.
- Video inspection of outfall pipes to detect voids, deterioration or deformities.

The Ameren Missouri Dam Inventory and Inspection Program, dated August 2007 and the Rush Island Permit Report *Fly ash Pond Levee System Dam Safety Registration Analysis* MO 40179, dated April 6, 2010 are both more detailed reports that give recommendations for maintenance of the ash pond as well as hydrologic evaluations. The reports are similar in nature with the exception that the latter provides a more accurate and up to date version of the current conditions of the ash pond. See Appendix A Document 4: Missouri Department of Natural Resources Application for Registration Permit.



3.1 SUMMARY OF LOCAL, STATE, AND FEDERAL ENVIRONMENTAL PERMITS.

The ash pond is categorized as an Industrial Water Retention Dam with a Class III Environmental Site Classification, according to Missouri DNR, Dam and Reservoir Safety regulations. Missouri DNR requires dam operators to obtain a registration permit for all dams with a height greater than 35 feet. In April 2010, Ameren Missouri submitted a registration permit application, complete with a permit report for its ash pond, see Appendix A Document 4. The impoundment was issued a Missouri State Operation Permit for 2009; Permit No. MO-0000043, see Appendix A Document 5.

3.2 SUMMARY OF SPILL/RELEASE INCIDENTS

Data reviewed by Dewberry did not indicate any spills, unpermitted release, or other performance related problems with the dam over the last 10 years.



4.0 SUMMARY OF HISTORY OF CONSTRUCTION AND OPERATION

4.1 SUMMARY OF CONSTRUCTION HISTORY

4.1.1 Original Construction

Rush Island Power Station was built in the early 1970's and its ash pond was commissioned in 1976. The original design proposed a dam height of 57 feet with a crest elevation of 410 feet.

4.1.2 Significant Changes/Modifications in Design since Original Construction

The current layout of the ash pond has been modified from the original design shown in the provided site plans, see Appendix A Document 3. The area originally designated for a large settling pond is now composed of an ash disposal area and a smaller ash pond used for final settlement. The ash disposal area was created by the addition of an internal divider dike; date of construction of the divider dike is unknown.

The original site plans also indicate two outfall pipes. Based on field observations as well as further inspection of provided documents, it seems only one outfall pipe is considered operational. Plans have been provided that show modifications made to this outfall pipe to install EPA required monitoring devices that include a sample pump and CO_2 valves and injectors. Site plans for the modifications are dated August 1991.

4.1.3 Significant Repairs/Rehabilitation since Original Construction

No significant repairs or rehabilitation have been performed for the ash pond since its original design. No evidence of repairs or rehabilitation due to prior releases, failures or patchwork have been recorded. No rehabilitation activities were seen during the visual site assessment.

4.2 SUMMARY OF OPERATIONAL PROCEDURES

4.2.1 Original Operational Procedures

Fly ash by-products, processing water and plant site runoff are directed into the ash pond through a side channel.



4.2.2 Significant Changes in Operational Procedures and Original Startup

No documents provided indicated any significant changes in operational procedures since original startup.

4.2.3 Current Operational Procedures

Current operational procedures remain unchanged from the original operational procedures.

4.2.4 Other Notable Events since Original Startup

No additional information was provided of other notable events impacting the operation of the pond.

5.0 FIELD OBSERVATIONS

5.1 PROJECT OVERVIEW AND SIGNIFICANT FINDINGS

Dewberry personnel Jeffrey Crabtree, P.E. and James Filson, P.E. performed a site visit on September 29, 2010 in company with the participants.

The site visit began at 9:00 AM. The weather was 80 degrees Fahrenheit, sunny, and dry. Photographs were taken of conditions observed. Please refer to photographs in Appendix B and the Dam Inspection Checklist in Appendix C. Selected photographs are included here for ease of visual reference. All pictures were taken by Dewberry personnel during the site visit.

The overall assessment of the dam was that it is in satisfactory condition and no significant findings were noted.

5.2 ASH POND

5.2.1 Crest

The crest of the ash pond showed no signs of significant depressions, tension cracks or other indications of settlement or shear failure. Figure 5.2.1-1 shows the typical crest condition of the embankment.



Figure 5.2.1-1: Typical crest condition of embankment, South.

5.2.2 Upstream/Inside Slope

The inside embankment of the ash pond was under rehabilitation during the site assessment. Riprap armor was placed along inside slopes of pond to protect against wave action erosion. Figure 5.2.2-1 and Figure 5.2.2-2 show completed rehabilitation along interior slopes and groins on the south end of ash pond.



Figure 5.2.2-1: Riprap armored interior slopes of ash pond protected against wave action erosion, Southwest.



Figure 5.2.2-2: Riprap armored interior slope of ash pond.

5.2.3 Downstream/Outside Slope and Toe

The external embankment has medium to heavy vegetative cover ranging from tall grass to trees. Some areas along the embankment were observed to have minimal grass cover and signs of minor erosion due to roadway runoff or the use of maintenance equipment. There were no scarps, sloughs, bulging, cracks or depressions observed along the embankment indicating slope instability. No evidence of spills, release or performance related problems could be found through field observations. The pond borders the Isle du Boise Creek on the southern portions of its embankment. A five foot bench between the banks of the creek and the toe of the pond embankment exists. This area was covered by medium to heavy vegetation. Figure 5.2.3-1 shows the conditions of the external embankment.



Figure 5.2.3-1: Ash pond external embankment with medium to heavy vegetative cover, Southeast.

5.2.4 Abutments and Groin Areas

The ash pond is a continuous dike and has no abutments. See Section 5.2.2 for information regarding pond groin areas.

5.3 OUTLET STRUCTURES

5.3.1 Overflow Structure

The pond outlet structure is located in the northeast corner of the ash pond. The ash pond discharges to the Mississippi River through an overflow structure consisting of a vertical riser and 24 inch HDPE outlet pipe. A skimmer boom is located around the riser and the structure is made accessible through a metal platform. The overflow structure was not completely visible at the time of the site assessment. Figure 5.3.1-1 shows both the active and inactive outlet structures for the ash pond.



Figure 5.3.1-1: Ash pond inactive (left) and active (right) overflow structures, Northwest.

5.3.2 Outlet Conduit

The outlet conduit for the ash pond is a 24 inch diameter HDPE pipe. This HDPE pipe is contained within the previous outlet pipe, a 36 inch diameter CMP, and is held in place by filling voids between pipes with grout/flowable fill. The outlet pipe has two CO₂ control valves and a sampling pump that regulates discharge water. One of the valves controlled by the pH level of the discharge and is either 100% or 0% open depending on pH. Control of the other valve is not tied to any parameter; it is a manually controlled throttle valve. Site plans indicate a design inlet invert of 382.54 feet and a maximum design outlet invert of 372.49 feet. Staff gages at both the inlet and outlet ends of the conduit monitor water

levels. Both ends of the conduit were fully submerged during the site visit. Figure 5.3.2-1 shows the discharge area of the ash pond outlet conduit.



Figure 5.3.2-1: Ash pond outlet to Mississippi River.

5.3.3 Emergency Spillway

The ash pond has no emergency spillway.

5.3.4 Low Level Outlet

A low level outlet was not observed for the ash pond. Site plans provided to Dewberry did not indicate the presence of a low level outlet.

6.0 HYDROLOGIC/HYDRAULIC SAFETY

6.1 SUPPORTING TECHNICAL DOCUMENTATION

6.1.1 Flood of Record

No documentation was provided to Dewberry regarding local flood records. USGS River gages (USGS 07010000 and USGS 07020500) located along the Mississippi River both upstream and downstream of the power station show the largest peak flows occurred during 1903, 1927 and 1993, see Exhibits 1 and 2. These peak flows are comparable to Mississippi River 100 year discharges found in the Jefferson County FIS Study, see Exhibit 3. Consequently it can be concluded that the flood of record is comparable to the base flood elevation of 405 feet as specified in Jefferson County FIRM dated April 5, 2006, Map Numbers 29099C0395E and 29099C0500E, see Exhibit 4 and 5.

6.1.2 Inflow Design Flood

The permit report indicates that the ash pond has the capacity to contain the 100-year storm event, assuming an operating water surface elevation of 398 feet or lower and ash deltas within the pond do not exceed 398 feet of elevation. Pond capacity was determined considering both the 24 hour and 6 hour event, which considers 7.10 inch and 5.20 inch intensity, respectively. The 100-year storm event produces a maximum pool elevation of 402.55 feet, allowing 4.15 feet of freeboard for the lowest point of the top of dam.

6.1.3 Spillway Rating

No documentation was provided regarding the spillway hydraulics.

Rush Island Power Station Ameren Missouri Festus, Missouri

6.1.4 Downstream Flood Analysis

The ash pond is within an existing FEMA delineated floodplain, located along the Mississippi River. The FEMA Flood Insurance Rate Map (FIRM) for Jefferson County, Map Numbers 29099C0395E and 29099C0500E, indicates a 100-year flood elevation of 405 feet at the Isle du Bois Creek. The United States Corp of Engineers has also completed a Flood Flow Frequency (FFF) study, in which the 100 year flood elevation along the Mississippi River at the plant location was determined to be 403.7 feet. Both base flood elevations, on the approved FIRM and in the FFF study, are below the ash pond top of embankment.

6.2 ADEQUACY OF SUPPORTING TECHNICAL DOCUMENTATION

Documents provided to Dewberry for review are adequate.

6.3 ASSESSMENT OF HYDROLOGIC/HYDRAULIC SAFETY

Hydrologic and hydraulic results found in the permit report indicate the operating water surface elevation of the ash pond and the elevation of ash delta deposits should be kept at a elevation of 398 feet or less to ensure sufficient pond capacity. During a 100-year 24 hour storm event, the maximum pool elevation for the ash pond is of 404.50 feet. Compared to the lowest point along the pond embankment surveyed at 408.12 feet, this would ensure a freeboard of 4.15 feet. Failure of the ash pond due to overtopping of embankment during a 100-year storm event is improbable.



7.0 STRUCTURAL STABILITY

7.1 SUPPORTING TECHNICAL DOCUMENTATION

7.1.1 Stability Analyses and Load Cases Analyzed

The permit report includes a soil stability analysis of the ash pond embankment. The stability analysis was based on the steady seepage surface that was calculated using the procedures referenced in the Missouri DNR 1989 Publication "Engineering Analysis of Dams".

Study results indicate that the stability safety factor for the ash pond embankment is equal to or greater than the minimum recommended values as long as permanent pool elevations do not exceed an elevation of 403 feet. The likelihood that pool elevations exceed this limit is low. Additionally such elevations would be subject to minimal duration.

7.1.2 Design Parameters and Dam Materials

Design parameters for the stability analysis were based on Standard Penetration Test sampling and 3 inch undisturbed thin walled Shelby tube sampling, derived from six drilled test holes as well as 5 cone penetration tests (CPT). Test hole and CPT logs indicate drilling was completed in August and September 2009, see Appendix A, Document 4: Missouri Department of Natural Resources Application for Registration Permit.

A summary of design parameters used for the stability analysis, as they were derived from soil logs and testing, was not included as part of the permit report.

7.1.3 Uplift and/or Phreatic Surface Assumptions

No documentation was provided to Dewberry related to uplift calculations or assumptions made with respect to the phreatic surface.

7.1.4 Factors of Safety and Base Stresses

The permit report lists safety factors resulting from the slope stability analysis at various cross sections along the ash pond embankment. Safety factors related to the critical section are summarized in Table 7.1.4.

Cross Section	Stress Phase	Seismic Force (g)	Pool Elevation (ft)	MO DNR Required Safety Factor	Safety Factor
7	Total	None	407	1.5	1.7
7	Steady Seepage	None	398	1.5	1.7
7	Steady Seepage	0.046	398	1.0	1.5
7	Steady Seepage	None	407	1.5	1.4
7	Steady Seepage	None	403	1.5	1.5
7	Steady Seepage	0.046	403	1.0	1.3

 Table 7.1.4-1: Ash Pond Embankment, Critical Section Safety Factors

The permit report limits structural stability of the ash pond embankment to an elevation of 403 feet. The limitation is supported by the structural stability analysis summarized through safety factors.

7.1.5 Liquefaction Potential

Documents provided to Dewberry did not include an evaluation of liquefaction potential.

7.1.6 Critical Geological Conditions

Slope stability summaries included in the permit report reference seismic forces of 0.046g, which match the 2008 USGS Seismic-Hazard Maps for Central/Eastern United States, considering peak ground acceleration with a 10-percent probability of exceedance in 50-years, see Exhibit 6.

The permit report states the seismic stability of the ash pond is adequate.



7.2 ADEQUACY OF SUPPORTING TECHNICAL DOCUMENTATION

Documents provided to Dewberry for review are adequate.

7.3 ASSESSMENT OF STRUCTURAL STABILITY

Overall, the structural stability of the dam appears to be satisfactory based on observations made during the site assessment visit by Dewberry and upon the review of the permit report provided. See Appendix A, Document 4: Missouri Department of Natural Resources Application for Registration Permit and Appendix C, Document 6: Dam Inspection Checklist Form.

- The embankment appears free of depressions. No signs of significant erosion damage, cracks, or release material could be observed or found documented.
- No indication could be found of major scarps, sloughs or bulging along the embankment of the ash pond.
- No significant boils, sinks or uncontrolled seepage was observed along the embankment slopes, near groins, and at the toe of the embankment.
- Safety factors generated from slope stability analyses meet minimum state criteria requirements.



8.0 ADEQUACY OF MAINTENANCE AND METHODS OF OPERATION

8.1 OPERATING PROCEDURES

The ash pond operates as a final settling pond for fly ash by-product, process water and site drainage runoff.

8.2 MAINTENANCE OF THE DAM AND PROJECT FACILITIES

Ameren Missouri developed and maintains both a dam safety program and an emergency procedures protocol. Guidelines and regulations for each can be found in the Dam Safety Program for Ameren Missouri Non-Hydroelectric Facilities, dated September 4, 2009 and the Emergency Plant Dam Failure/Loss of Integrity Procedures, dated December 5, 2002. The Ameren Missouri dam safety program includes but is not limited to:

- Duties and responsibilities of dam operating personnel,
- Details regarding dam safety training requirements for operating personnel,
- Weekly, annual and special inspection requirements specific to the Rush Island Power Station ash pond.

Weekly, annual, and special inspection reports were provided to EPA for this assessment.

8.3 ASSESSMENT OF MAINTENANCE AND METHODS OF OPERATIONS

8.3.1 Adequacy of Operating Procedures

Based on the assessments of this report, operating procedures appear to be adequate.

8.3.2 Adequacy of Maintenance

Based on weekly, annual and special inspection documents provided by Ameren Missouri as well as the field inspection performed by Dewberry staff, there are no significant maintenance issues that jeopardize the integrity of the ash pond. Although maintenance procedures for both the ash pond and project facilities appear to be adequate, several maintenance recommendations have been included as part of the CCW Dam Inspection Checklist Form:

- Areas where erosion has occurred as a result of equipment traffic should be rehabilitated.
- Tree encroachment along the interior and exterior side of the ash pond embankment should be minimized. Periodic maintenance of vegetation and tree growth is necessary, including at the toe of embankment.
- Minor seepage in areas along the embankment should be closely monitored.
- Water surface elevations for the ash pond should be closely monitored and recorded to ensure conformance to slope stability and hydrologic/hydraulic analysis limitations.



9.0 ADEQUACY OF SURVEILLANCE AND MONITORING PROGRAM

9.1 SURVEILLANCE PROCEDURES

As previously stated, weekly and annual inspections of the ash pond are periodically completed by Ameren Missouri operating personnel. Special inspections, as needed, are also part of surveillance procedures.

9.2 INSTRUMENTATION MONITORING

9.2.1 Instrumentation Plan

Discharge water, both entering and leaving the outfall structure, is monitored through a sampling system composed of sampling pumps, CO_2 valves, CO_2 injectors and a sample control house. Staff gages can be found at both the inlet and outlet end of the outfall structure for monitoring water surface elevations. See Appendix A Document 3: Rush Island Site Plans and Appendix B for site photographs.

No instrumentation used for monitoring slope stability was identified. There is no ongoing program to monitor the stability of the Rush Island ash pond embankment slopes.

9.2.2 Instrumentation Results

No summaries or mention of instrumentation results could be found in documents provided to Dewberry by Ameren Missouri.

No instrumentation results for slope stability monitoring could be found as there are no monitoring devices installed in the facility.

9.2.3 Dam Performance Data Evaluation

See section 9.2.2, above.

9.3 ASSESSMENT OF SURVEILLANCE AND MONITORING PROGRAM

9.3.1 Adequacy of Inspection Program

Based on the data reviewed by Dewberry, including observations during the site visit, the inspection program is adequate.

9.3.2 Adequacy of Instrumentation Monitoring Program

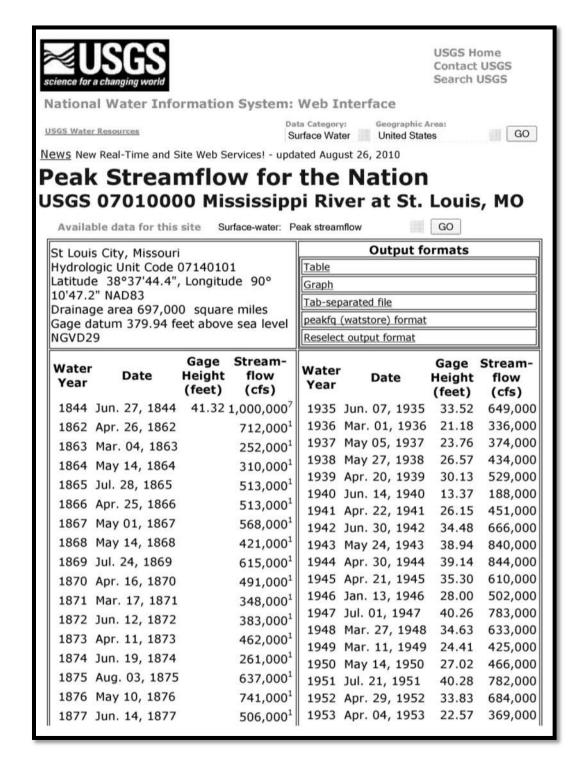
Data reviewed by Dewberry and field observations confirmed some sort of instrumentation monitoring is in effect to monitor ash pond discharge. However, insufficient information was available to adequately rate the effectiveness of an instrumentation monitoring program.

The Rush Island ash pond dike is not instrumented to monitor slope stability. Based on the size of the embankments, the history of satisfactory performance, and the current inspection program, installation of a dike monitoring system is not needed at this time.

Rush Island Power Station Ameren Missouri Festus, Missouri

EXHIBITS

Exhibit 1: USGS Peak Streamflow, 07010000 Mississippi River at St. Louis, MO



1	1878	Jun. 15, 1878		477,000 ¹	1954	Jun. 06, 1954	18.65	292,000	
	1879	Jul. 03, 1879		332,000 ¹	1955	Feb. 23, 1955	18.62	312,000	
	1880	Jul. 12, 1880		466,000 ¹	1956	Oct. 08, 1955	14.68	230,000	
		May 05, 1881		822,000 ¹	1957	May 27, 1957	22.91	342,000	
	2022002100000	Jul. 05, 1882		739,000 ¹	1958	Jul. 24, 1958	29.40	504,000	
		Jun. 25, 1883		863,000 ¹	1959	Jun. 04, 1959	23.35	366,000	
						Apr. 10, 1960	33.78	670,000	
		Apr. 09, 1884		544,000 ¹		May 11, 1961	33.20	588,000	
		Jun. 17, 1885		504,000 ¹		Mar. 25, 1962	30.18	591,000	
		May 13, 1886		500,000 ¹		Mar. 07, 1963	18.35	309,000	
	10.000	Apr. 03, 1887		308,000 ¹		Apr. 24, 1964	18.35 ⁵	309,000	
	1888	Jun. 04, 1888		599,000 ¹		Sep. 28, 1965	30.44	552,000	
	1889	Jun. 01, 1889		416,000 ¹		Apr. 25, 1966		359,000 ¹	
	1890	Jul. 01, 1890		308,000 ¹		Jul. 01, 1967	30.49	530,000	
	1891	Jul. 04, 1891		388,000 ¹		May 26, 1968	22.00	352,000	
	1892	May 19, 1892		926,000 ¹		Jul. 14, 1969	35.92	618,000	
	1893	May 03, 1893		700,000 ¹		Sep. 28, 1970		540,000	
		May 11, 1894		380,000 ¹		Mar. 02, 1971	23.40	421,000	
		Jul. 08, 1895		229,000 ¹		May 04, 1972 Apr. 28, 1973	25.00 43.23	408,000	
		May 26, 1896		507,000 ¹		May 24, 1973	43.23 33.00 ⁵	852,000 584,000	
		May 02, 1897		645,000 ¹		Apr. 27, 1975	29.95	483,000	
	100220000000	May 23, 1898		487,000 ¹		Apr. 30, 1975	27.29	488,000	
		Feb. 18, 1899		970,000 ¹		Sep. 16, 1977	20.67	339,000	
	10-01-01-01-02-02	Mar. 16, 1900				Mar. 27, 1978	30.38	570,000	
	1223323		22 50	366,000 ¹ 343,400		Apr. 14, 1979	37.79	694,000	
		Apr. 18, 1901 Jul. 26, 1902	22.58 26.89	475,300	1980	Apr. 02, 1980	22.33	358,000	
		Jun. 10, 1903		1,020,000	1981	May 21, 1981	30.00 ⁵	511,000	
	85.75 S.C. 26.8	Apr. 29, 1904	33.60	778,000	1982	Jun. 12, 1982	32.27	546,000	
		Sep. 21, 1905	30.20	613,200	1983	Dec. 07, 1982	39.20 ⁵	739,000	
		Apr. 15, 1906	26.20	449,400	1984	Apr. 24, 1984	34.02	579,000	
		Jul. 25, 1907	28.00	519,000	1985	Feb. 28, 1985	34.40	690,000	
		Jun. 20, 1908	34.95	850,000		Nov. 22, 1985	33.09	589,000	
	1909	Jul. 15, 1909	35.25	861,000		Oct. 09, 1986	39.13	728,000	
	1910	Jan. 13, 1910	25.20	416,400		Dec. 29, 1987	22.38	344,000	
		Feb. 23, 1911	19.90	283,000		Sep. 13, 1989	19.87	327,000	
	100000000000000000000000000000000000000	Apr. 05, 1912	30.80	641,000		May 18, 1990	33.18	605,000	
		Apr. 16, 1913	27.20	487,000		May 08, 1991	27.40	439,000	
	1914	Jun. 21, 1914	20.40	294,000	1992	Apr. 24, 1992	26.17	421,000	

	,	~				
1915 Jun. 24, 1915	31.60	678,200				
1916 Jan. 31, 1916	31.40	676,100	1002	Aug 01 1002	40 59	1 070 000
1917 Jun. 14, 1917	32.90	743,400	Teleforment and	Aug. 01, 1993		1,070,000
1918 Jun. 12, 1918	20.80	324,100	1000 CO. 100	Oct. 01, 1993	38.91	693,000
1919 May 11, 1919	26.90	515,000		May 22, 1995	41.89	800,000
1920 Apr. 24, 1920	28.00	554,000	1996		35.35	615,000
1921 May 14, 1921	23.00	397,000	1997		32.25	544,000
1922 Apr. 20, 1922	33.95	786,000	1998		33.36	547,000
1923 Jun. 17, 1923	20.70	341,200	1999		32.62	551,000
1924 Jul. 02, 1924	26.30	495,000	2000	Jun. 29, 2000	25.43	386,000
1925 Jun. 25, 1925	19.90	326,000	2001	and the second	34.79	612,000
1926 Sep. 29, 1926	24.50	438,000	2002		37.34	682,000
1927 Apr. 26, 1927	36.10	889,300	2003	May 12, 2003	25.00	400,000
1928 Jun. 22, 1928	27.60	552,000	2004	May 29, 2004	28.19	463,000
1929 Apr. 25, 1929	34.60	739,000	2005	Jan. 07, 2005	28.80	479,000
1930 Jun. 21, 1930	19.60	310,000	2006	May 05, 2006	19.02	303,000
			2007	May 11, 2007	29.30	490,000
1931 Jun. 15, 1931	13.30	200,000	2008	Jun. 30, 2008	38.67	720,000
1932 Dec. 01, 1931	22.11	356,000	2009	May 20, 2009	33.24	574,000
1933 May 17, 1933	27.00	434,000		10.110.2010 BC1 1997 U 09.000 1997 U 09.000		
1934 Apr. 24, 1934	9.00	136,000				
Peak Gage-Height Oua	lification	Codes.				

Peak Gage-Height Qualification Codes.

• 5 -- Gage height is an estimate

Peak Streamflow Qualification Codes.

- 1 -- Discharge is a Maximum Daily Average
- 7 -- Discharge is an Historic Peak

Exhibit 2: USGS Peak Streamflow, 07020500 Mississippi River at Chester, IL

		9	mation	Sustam: W	ch Int			Home ct USGS 1 USGS		
ews New	^{r Resource} v Real-Ti	me and S	Site Web Se		Data Catego Surface W d August	Vater Geographi 26, 2010		GO		
JSGS 07020500 Mississippi River at Chester, IL Available data for this site Surface-water: Peak streamflow GO										
		nty, Illir it Code	nois 0714010	E	Table	Output f	ormats			
			, Longitu		Graph					
50'08.0	" NAD	33	28	65		parated file				
			0 square eet above	e miles e sea level		(watstore) format	ţ			
NGVD2					Reselec	t output format				
Water Year	Da	ate	Gage Height (feet)	Stream- flow (cfs)	Water Year	Date	Gage Height (feet)	Stream- flow (cfs)		
1844	Jun. 30	0, 1844	39.8	1,050,000 ^{1,6,7}	1967	Jul. 01, 1967	30.33	530,000 ⁶		
1926	Sep. 3	0, 1926	23.80	501,000 ^{1,6}	1968	May 27, 1968	23.07	383,000 ⁶		
1927	Apr. 27	7, 1927	34.40	1,060,000 ^{1,6}	1969	Jul. 15, 1969	35.73	644,000 ⁶		
1928	Jun. 23	3, 1928	28.00	626,000 ^{1,6}		May 19, 1970		544,000 ⁶		
1929	Apr. 29	9, 1929	33.30	878,000 ^{1,6}		Mar. 03, 1971	24.55 ²	421,0006		
		1, 1930		342,000 ^{1,6}		May 05, 1972		416,000 ⁶		
		6, 1931		221,000 ^{1,6}		Apr. 30, 1973		886,000 ⁶		
		1, 1931		451,000 ^{1,6}		May 26, 1974		537,000		
		8, 1933		500,000 ^{1,6}	A 4 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	Apr. 28, 1975		544,000 ⁶		
		5, 1934		137,000 ^{1,6}		May 01, 1976		453,000 ⁶		
		0, 1935		335,000 ^{1,6}		Sep. 17, 1977		339,000		
		1, 1936		326,000 ^{1,6}		Mar. 29, 1978		632,000 ⁶		
		6, 1937		422,000 ^{1,6}	100000000000000000000000000000000000000	Apr. 16, 1979		760,000 ⁶		
	1479/	8, 1938	27.10	540,000 ^{1,6}		Apr. 03, 1980		364,000		
		1, 1939		618,000 ^{1,6}		May 22, 1981		524,000 ⁶		
		1, 1940		193,000 ^{1,6} 455,000 ^{1,6}		Jun. 13, 1982		550,000 ⁶		
1941	Apr. 24	4, 1941	26.90	455,000 1,0	1903	Dec. 09, 1982	41.02	825,000 ⁶		
	1.1 01	, 1942	34.00	603,000 ⁶		Apr. 25, 1984		605,000 ⁶		

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1	.943	May 24, 1943	38.08	873,000 ⁶	1985	Feb. 28, 1985	36.60	7 49,0 00 ⁶
1	944	May 02, 1944	37.40	842,000 ⁶		Nov. 23, 1985	35.14	620,000 ⁶
1	945	Apr. 02, 1945	33.00	716,000 ⁶	1987	Oct. 10, 1986	39.54	754,000 ⁶
1	946	Jan. 13, 1946	27.50	502,000*	1988	Dec. 29, 1987	25.57	426,000 ⁶
1	947	Jul. 03, 1947	38.00	886,000 ⁶	1989	Sep. 14, 1989	21.57	330,000 ⁶
1	948	Mar. 28, 1948	32.80	668,000 ⁶	1990	May 20, 1990	35.53	661,000 ⁶
1	949	Apr. 03, 1949	24.70	426,000 ⁶	1991	May 09, 1991	27.78	448,000 ⁶
1	950	May 15, 1950	27.60	476,000 ⁶	1992	Apr. 24, 1992	27.11	434,000 ⁶
1	.951	Jul. 22, 1951	39.10	795,000 ⁶	1993	Aug. 07, 1993	49.74 1	,000,000
1	952	Apr. 30, 1952	34.10	685,000 ⁶	1994	Oct. 01, 1993	41.41	756,000 ⁶
1	.953	Apr. 05, 1953	22.20	378,000 ⁶	1995	May 22, 1995		876,000 ⁶
1	954	Jun. 07, 1954	18.80	289,000 ⁶	1996	Jun. 03, 1996	36.08	626,000 ⁶
1	955	Feb. 23, 1955	19.50	332,000	1997	Mar. 02, 1997	34.31	580,000 ⁶
1	956	Oct. 09, 1955	14.90	221,000 ⁶	1998	Apr. 18, 1998	35.09	57 4 ,000 ⁶
1	957	May 28, 1957	25.60	426,000°	1999	May 09, 1999	34.04	552,000 ⁶
1	958	Jul. 25, 1958	29.30	$510,000^{6}$	2000	Jun. 30, 2000	27.74	425,000 ⁶
1	959	Jun. 04, 1959	23.10	361,000 ⁶	2001	Jun. 11, 2001	35.31	591,000 ⁶
1	960	Apr. 11, 1960	33.70	680,000 ⁶	2002	May 17, 2002	40.95	738,000 ⁶
1	961	May 12, 1961	34,30	691,000 ⁶	2003	May 13, 2003	27.11	427,000 ⁶
1	962	Mar. 26, 1962	30.60	625,000 ⁶	2004	May 30, 2004	29.35	457,000 ⁶
1	963	Mar. 08, 1963	19.00	308,000*	2005	Jan. 07, 2005	30.76	496,000 ⁶
1	964	Apr. 24, 1964	20.04	304,000 ⁶	2006	May 06, 2006	20.72	308,000 ⁶
1	965	Sep. 29, 1965	29.79	544,000 ⁶	2007	May 13, 2007	30.28	486,000 ⁶
1	966	Oct. 01, 1965	28.61	498,000 ⁶	2008	Jul. 01, 2008	39.44	696,000 ⁶
					2009	May 21, 2009	34.86	585,000
		nee Usight Ous						

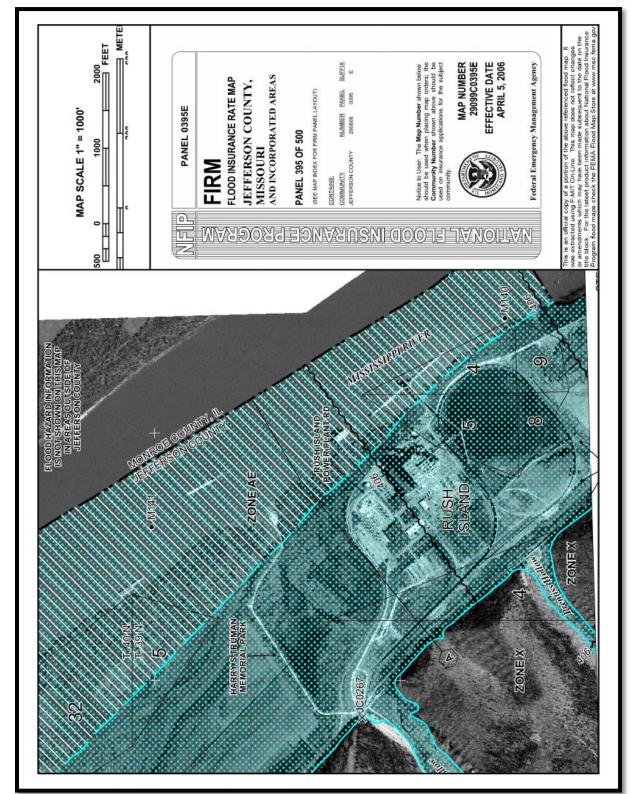
7 Peak Gage-Height Qualification Codes.

- 2 -- Gage height not the maximum for the year
- ? Peak Streamflow Qualification Codes.
 - 1 -- Discharge is a Maximum Daily Average
 - 6 -- Discharge affected by Regulation or Diversion
 - 7 -- Discharge is an Historic Peak

Exhibit 3: FEMA Jefferson County FIS Study, Table 1-Summary of Discharges

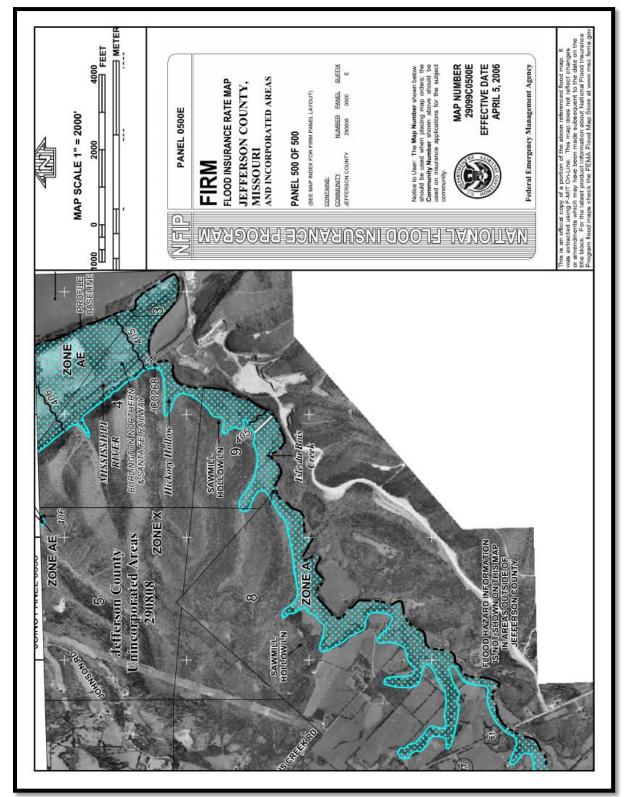
	1 10/01	and y or server	arges (continue)		
		nd)			
Floading Source and Location	Drainage Area (square miles)	10-Percent- Annual-Chance	2-Percent- Annual-Chance	1-Percent- Annual-Chance	0.2-Percent- Annual-Chance
KNEFF ROAD TR BUTARY					
At confluence with Glaize Creek	3.79	· .		4.200	
At Kneff Farm Crossing	2.84			3,550	
At Old Lemay Ferry Boad	2.41			3.350	. •
At confluence of unnamed tributary 0.5 mile upstream of Old Lemay Ferry Boad	1.60			2,650	•
At Dry Fork Road	1.40	•		2,500	
MERAMEC RIVER					
At confluence with Mississippi River	3,981.00	78,100	120,000	139,000	197,000
At confluence of Big River	2,816.00	61,000	109,000	133,000	197,000
MISSISSIPPI RIVER					
At confluence of Joachim Creek	705,600.00	735,000	980,000	1,085,000	1,380.000
At confluence of Rock Creek	705,500.00	735,000	980,000	1,085,000	1,380,000
At River Mile 160.7	701,000,00	690,000	925,000	1,020,000	1,250,000

Exhibit 4: FEMA Jefferson County FIRM, Map Number 29099C0500E



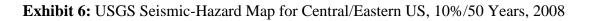
Rush Island Power Station Ameren Missouri Festus, Missouri

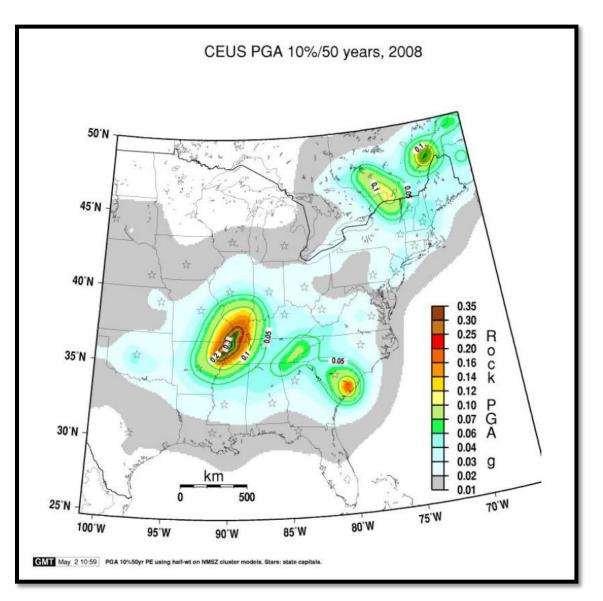
Exhibit 5: FEMA Jefferson County FIRM, Map Number 29099C0500E



Rush Island Power Station Ameren Missouri Festus, Missouri

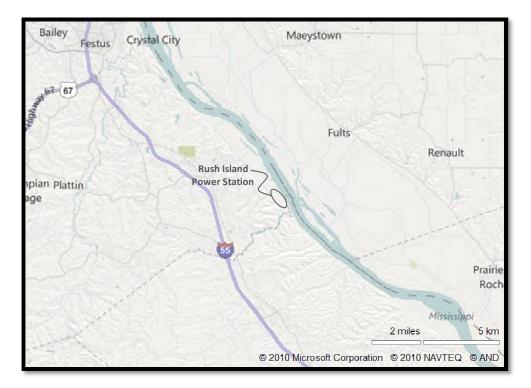
US EPA ARCHIVE DOCUMENT





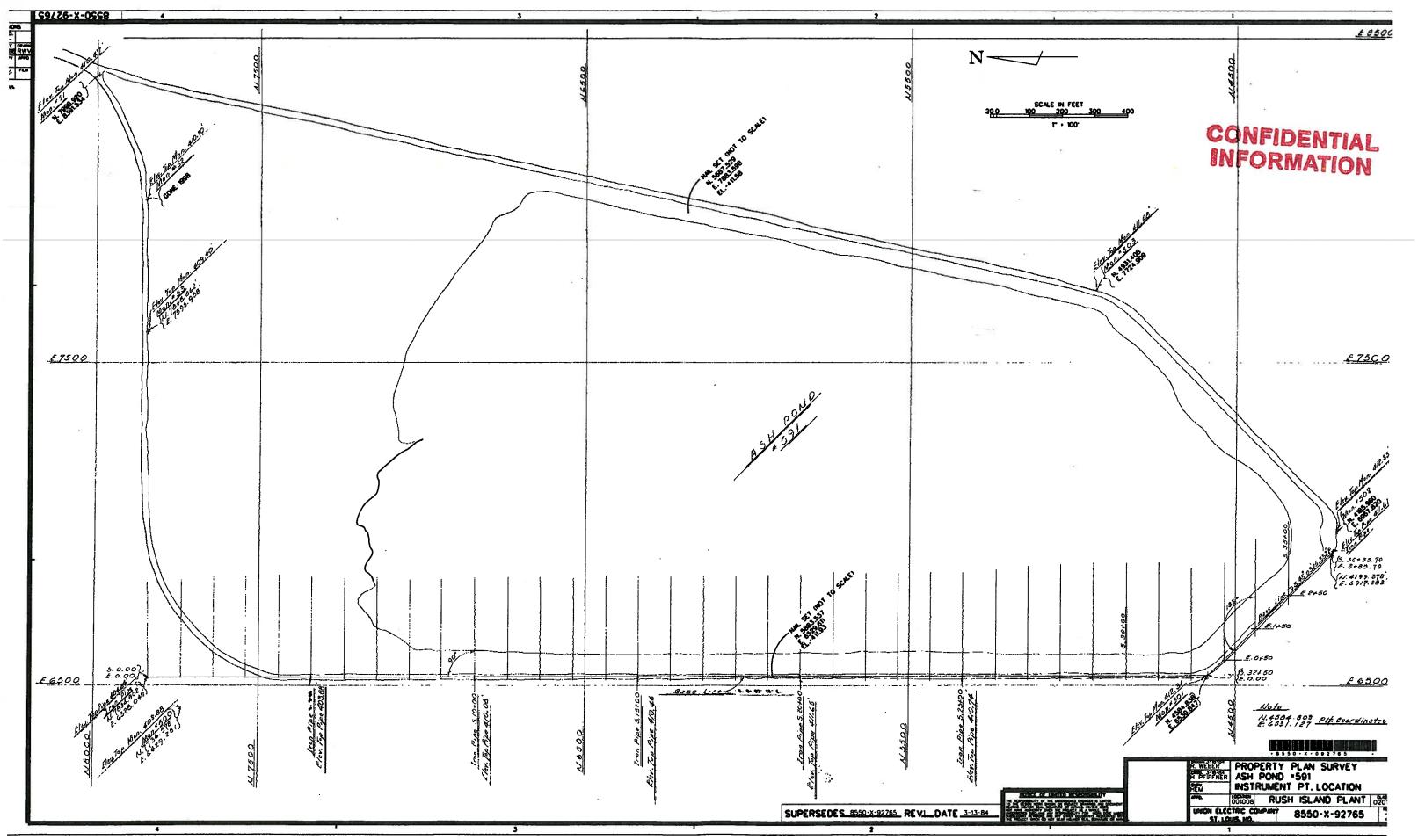
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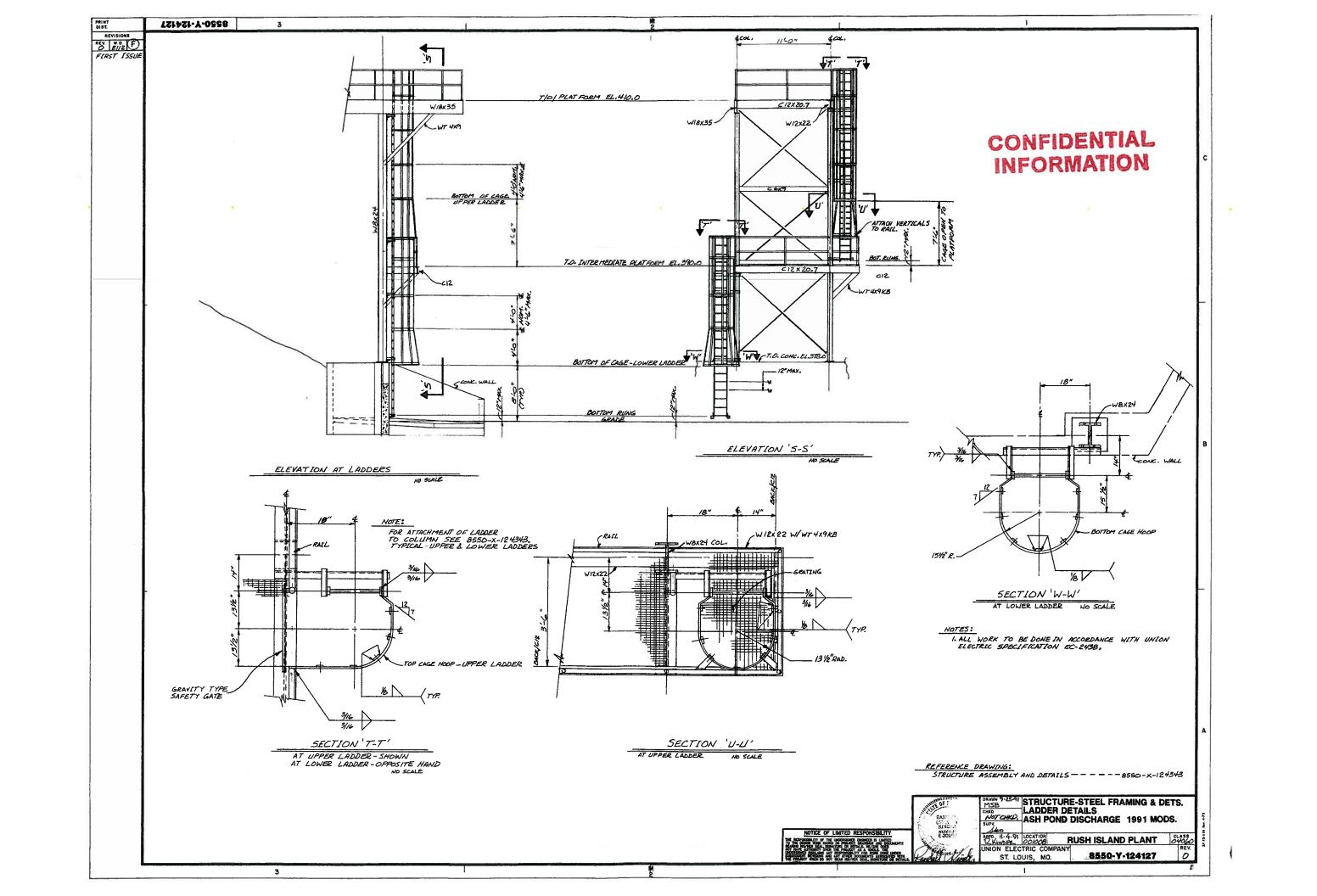
Document 1: Site Map

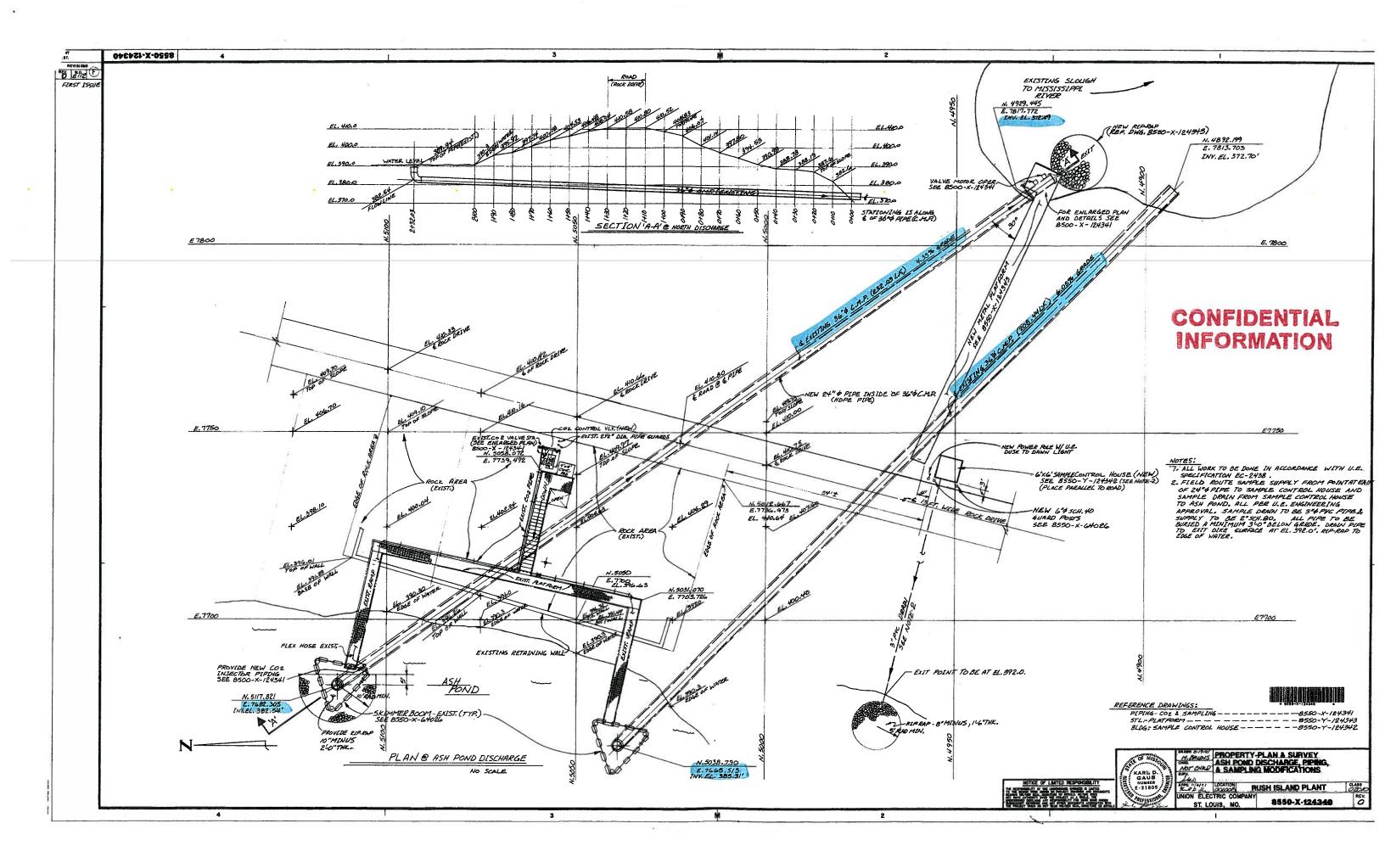


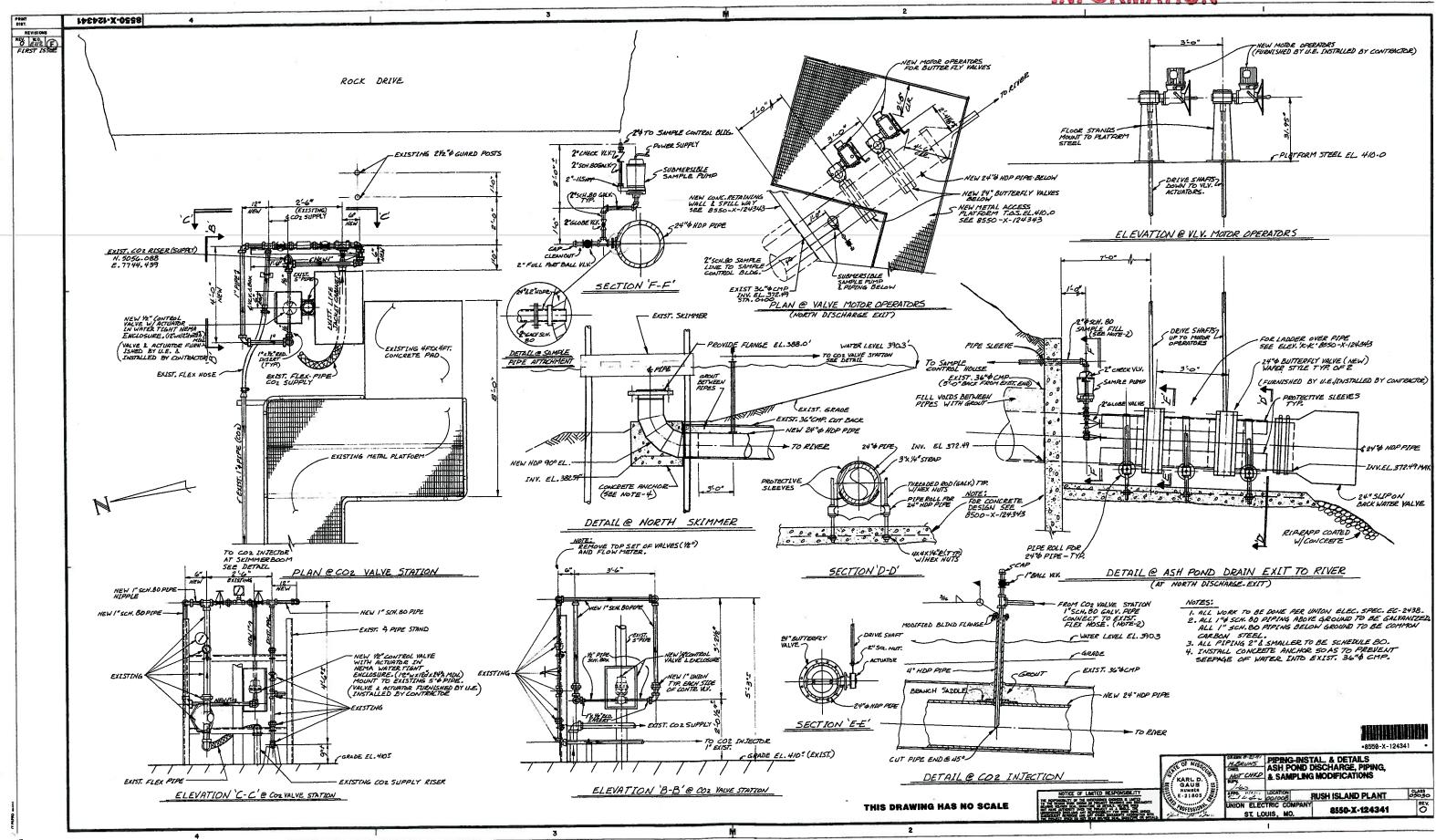
Document 2: Aerial Photograph



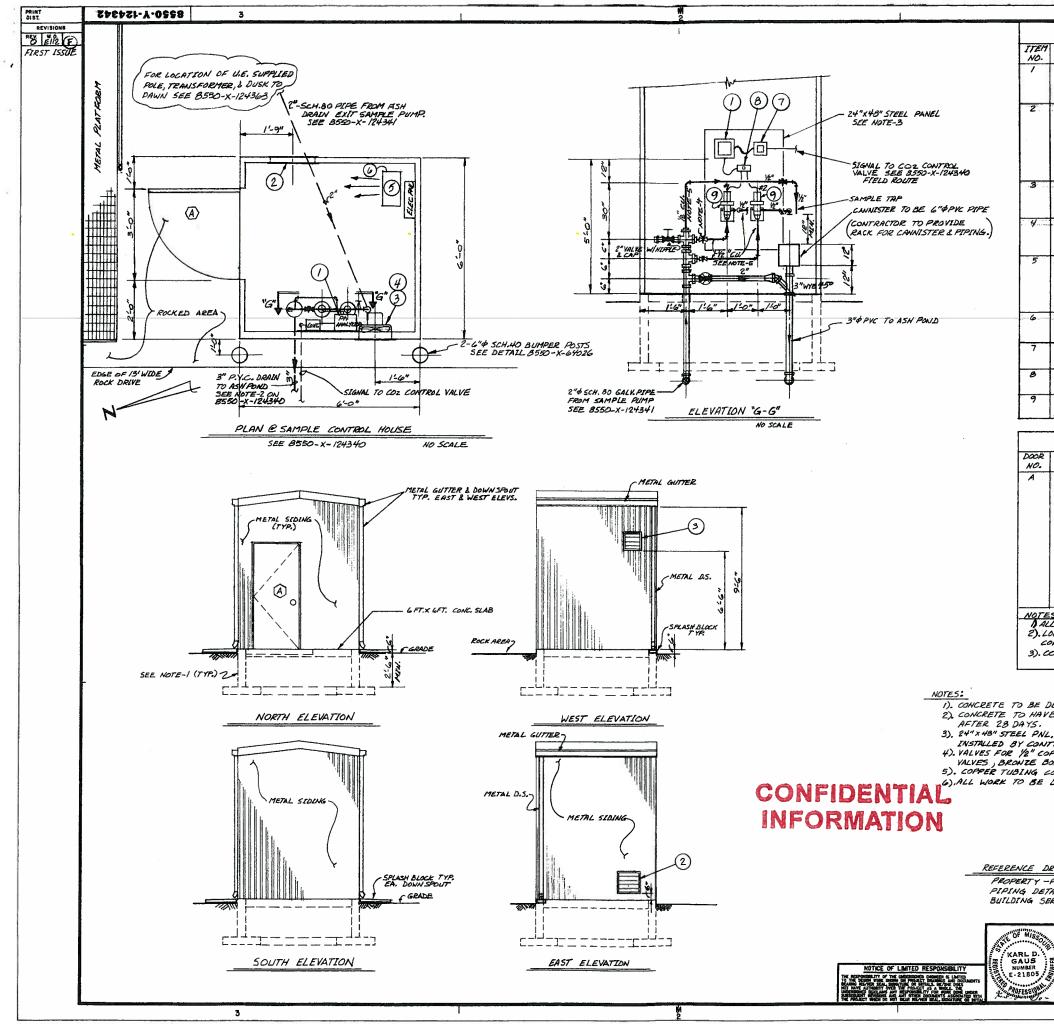




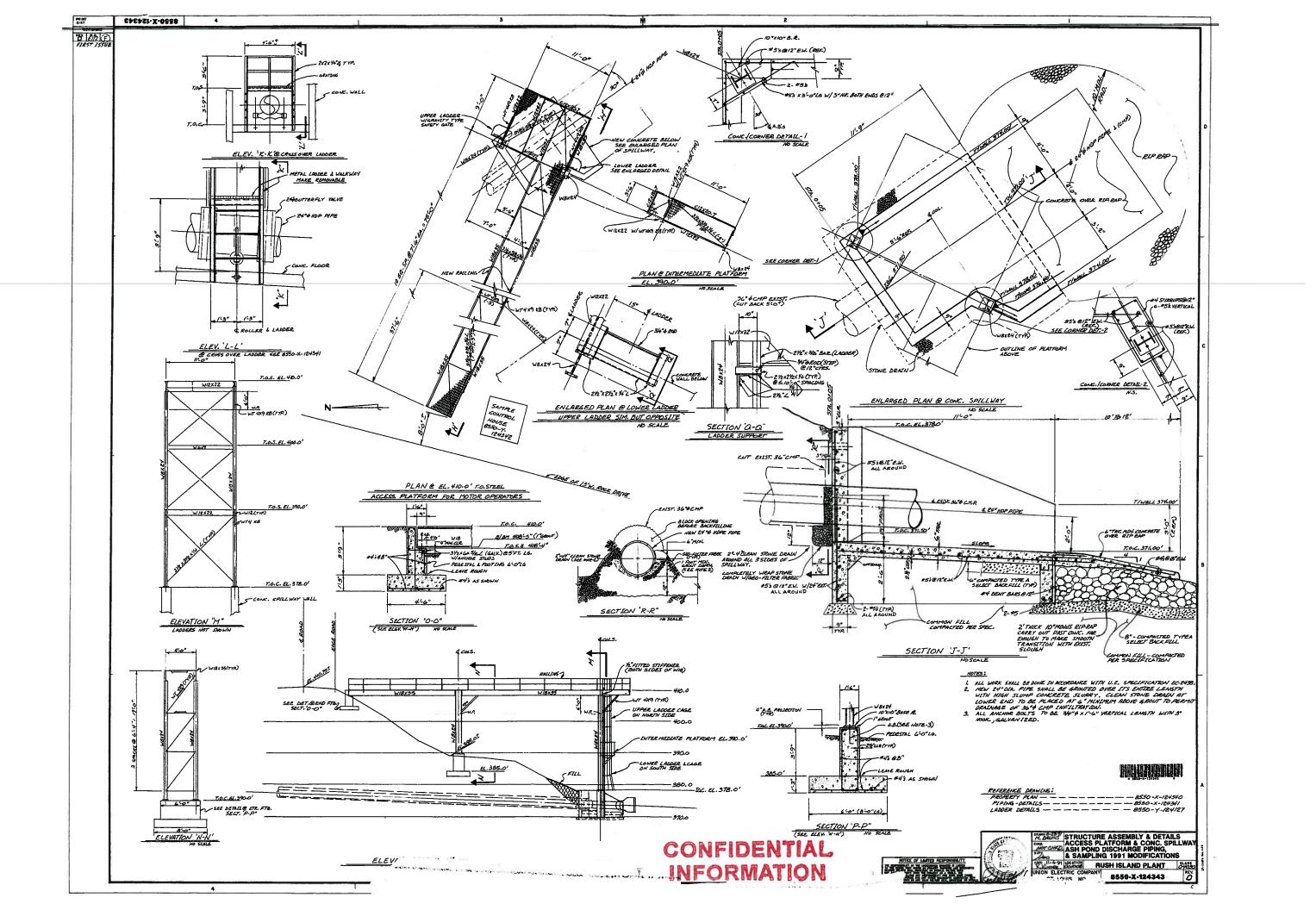


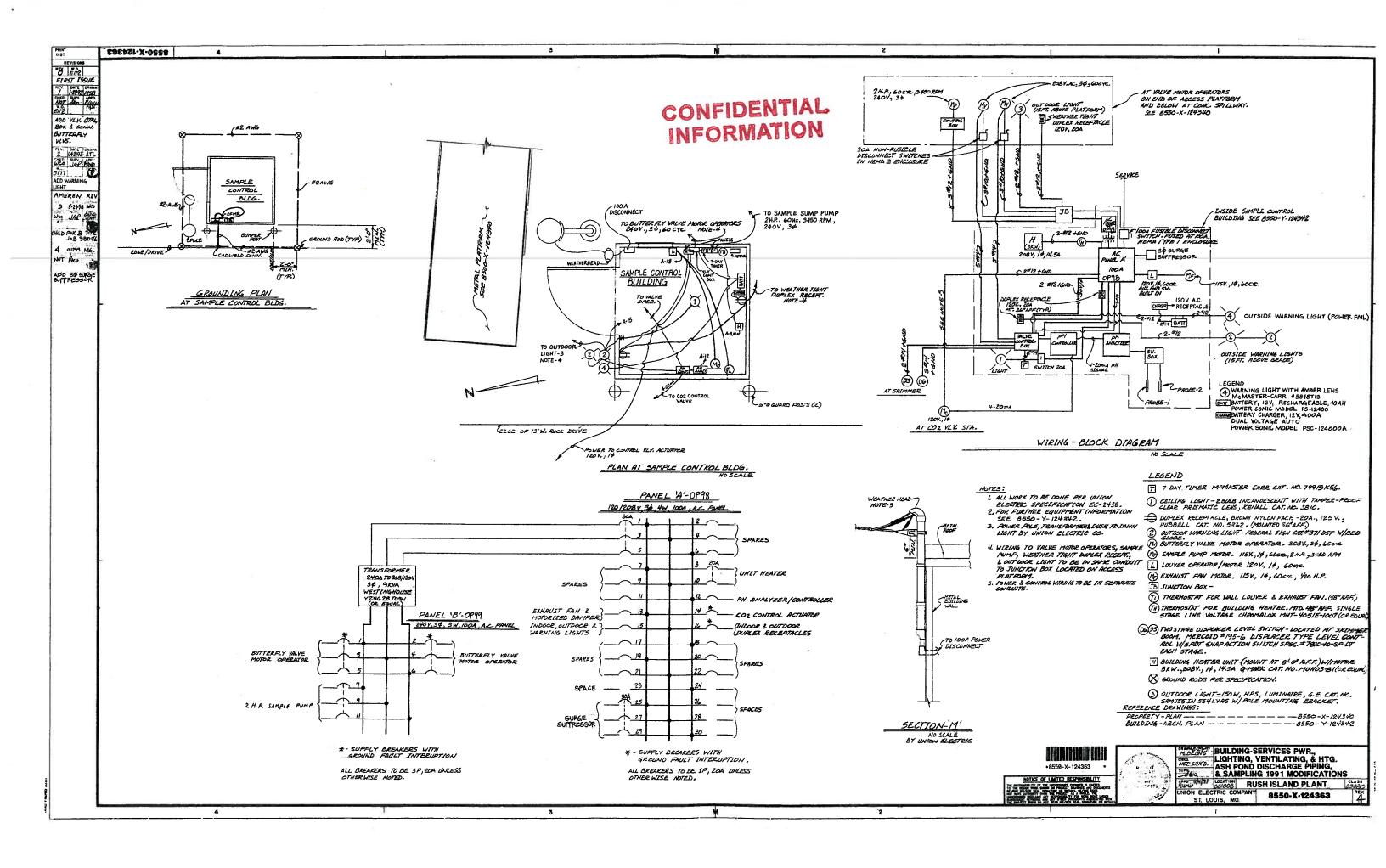


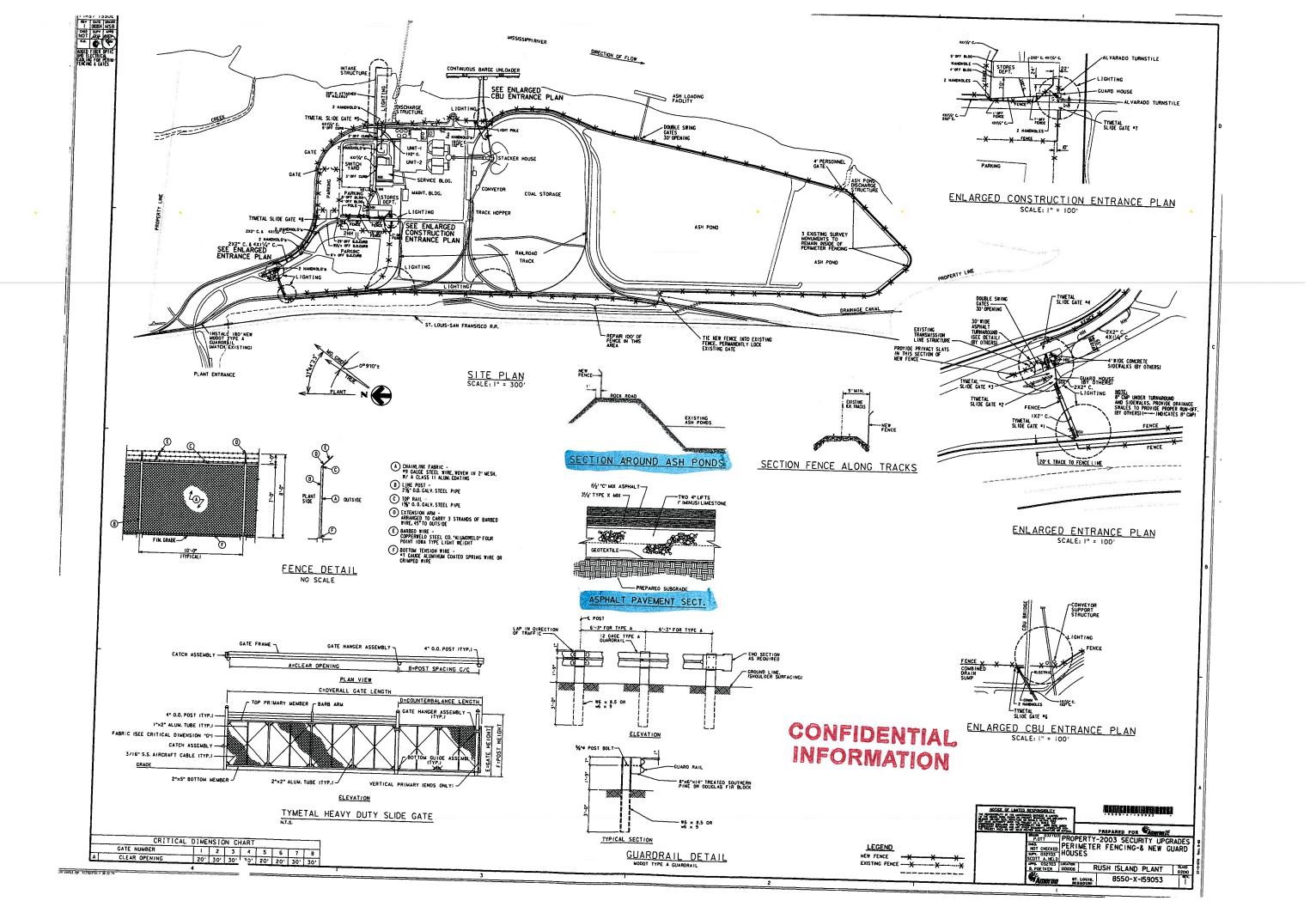
CONFIDENTIAL INFORMATION

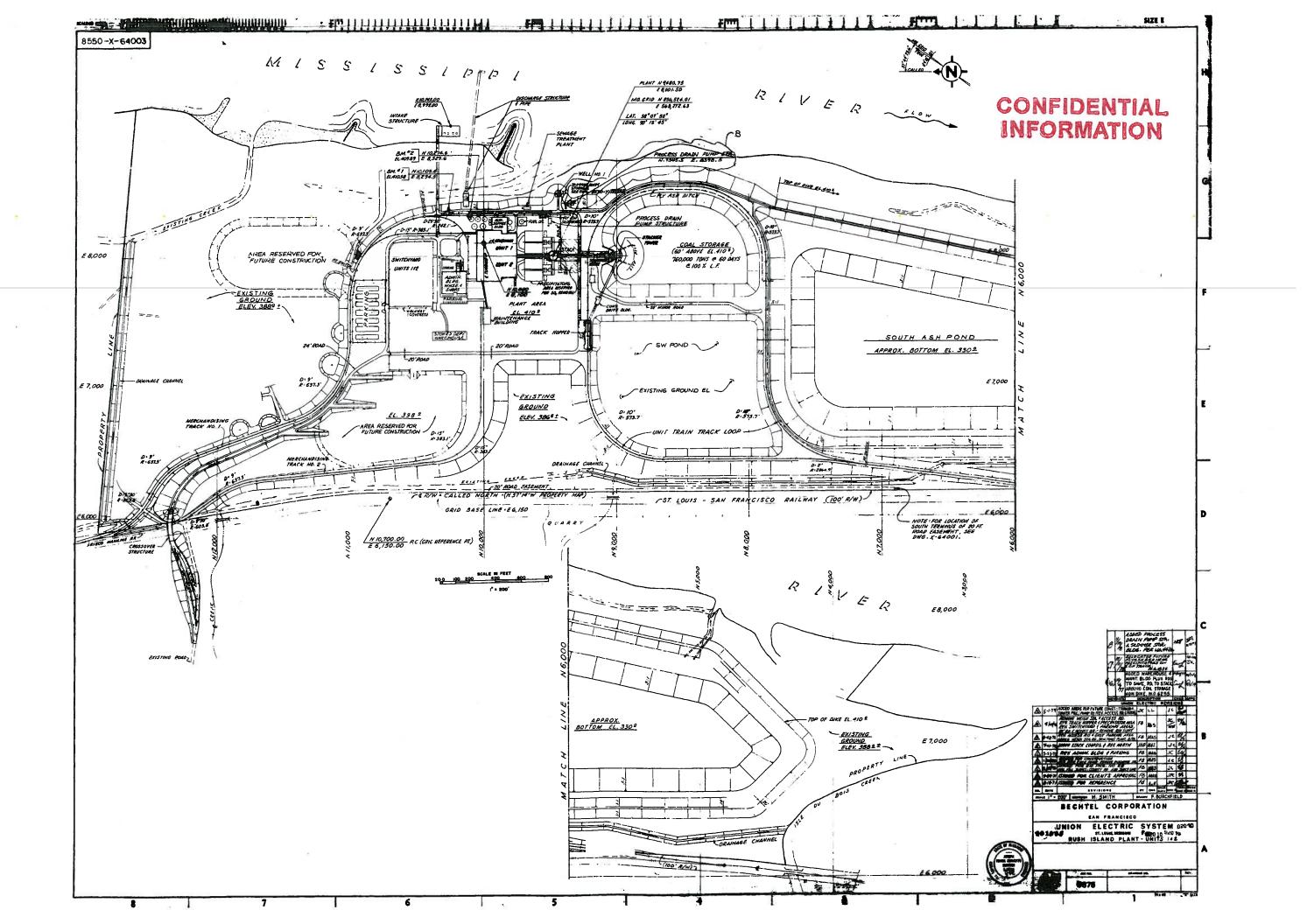


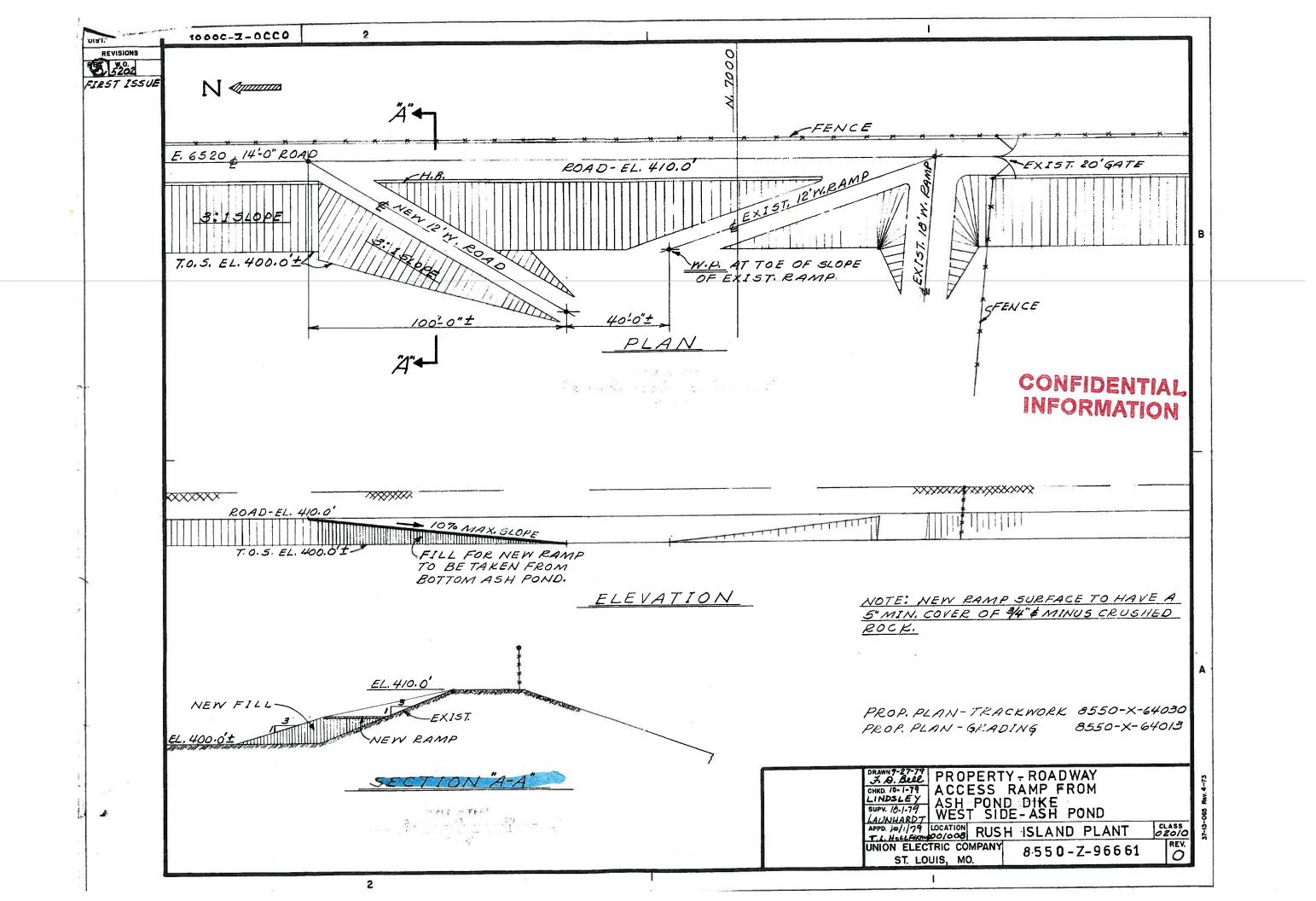
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	1	#pH400-P-L MICROPROCA YOKOGAWA	SSOR PHANALYZER	MOUNT ON STL. PANEL SEE NOTE-3 BY U.E. CO.	
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		SWITCH. EXHAUST FAN MODEL E82-N FAN GUARD, N		Ŭ	
		BARBER-COLL SENSING BUL	IDE. (EXHAUST FAN) EMAN #TC-4111.MOUN B ON EXHAUST FAN	•	
	. /	MODEL MUH-L IØ, WITH M ING BRACKET POWER DISCOM	- MARLEY 'Q-MARK 33-81. 3.0 KW, 2084, 911 L CEILING MAINT- #MMB-5, WITH INECT SWITCH MPD5-		
		MARLEY "Q- WR-IE30-5.	(UNIT HEATER) MARK* MODEL	MOUNT ON WALL 346" AFF.	
	/	# UT 35-A 13301 YOKOGAWA SWITCH BOX	*A/SPD CONTROLLER	SEE NOTE-3 BY U.E. CO.	
	2	FLOW-THROUGH	SENSOR ASSEMBLY	MOUNT ON STL. PNL. SEE NOTE-3 BY U.E. CO. MOUNT ON STL.PNL	
	,	# <i>FF20-533-FI YOKOG</i> AWA	NU-C2-54-T	MOUNT ON STL.PNL SEE NOTE-3 BY U.E. CO.	
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Document 4: Missouri Department of Natural Resources Application for Registration Permit

	APPLICATION FOR REGISTRA	ATION PERMIT		DATE April 15, 2010
	NFORMATION			
DWNER(S) NAM Ai	ME merenue			
ODRESS				
ויייין 1:	901 Chouteau Ave.			
	St. Louis		• STATE MO	ZIP CODE 63103
	MBER (REQUIRED)			
314) 34 ME OF DAM	2-1000		1	
	Rush Island Flyash Pond		ID NUMBER MO	40179
UNTY	Jefferson			
CATION OF DAM	AT CENTERLINE AT MAXIMUM SECTION 3, SW quarter TOW			7E
PROXIMATE UT	M COORDINATES		ORTH, RANGE	E/W
M HEIGHT	N	E		
	46 feet	RESERVOIA ARI	A 29 Acres	Active Water Storage
POSE OF DAM Flya	AND RESERVOIR ash Settling Pond			
	N FILLING OUT THIS APPLICATION (TYPE OR PRINT)			
	Thomas L. Hollenkamp, PE, SE	:		
CASE OF EMER	RGENCY (TYPE OR PRINT)	•		
	RGENCY (TYPE OR PRINT) nas L. Hollenkamp	TELEPHON	E NUMBER (REC	QUIRED): (314) 210-4356
ECK ONE:			e number (rec	QUIRED): (314) 210-4356
YES, I DO	RGENCY (TYPE OR PRINT) mas L. Hollenkamp O HAVE AN EMERGENCY ACTION PLA NOT HAVE AN EMERGENCY ACTION	AN FOR THE DAM.	e number (rec	QUIRED): (314) 210-4356
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MISSOURI DEPARTMENT OF NATURAL RESOUR	RCES
ATTACHMENT - REGISTRATION PERMI	IT APPLICATION
NAME OF DAM Rush Island Flyash Pond	ID NUMBER MO 40179
COUNTY	DATE
Jefferson	April 6. 2010
I hereby certify that I have inspected the	h Island Flyash Pond
a 5	(NAME OF DAM)
on March 19, 2010 in accom	dance with the law.
(DATE)	
the sector and the state and the sector of the	
I hereby certify that the owner of the	
	(NAME OF DAM)
has complied with my recommendations to correct obse	rved defects as required by law.
⊢ X 1	97.
JUDGEMENT OF STABILITY	
At the time of my inspection, there were no observable in	ndications that the dam was unsafe.
Engineers Certification	
I hereby certify that I have reviewed and app	proved preliminary plans for repair of the slopes
as recommended in the attached report.	
The owner has stated that plans will be comp	leted and the work will be implemented
during summer 2010.	
It is my opinion that the proposed plans will	l correct the observed defects as required by law.
	DONALD S.
•	ESKRIDGE ESKRIDGE
	THE OLATION STATES
VAME OF FIRM	
Reitz & Jens, Incorporated	A/6/2010
REGISTERED ENGINEER	P.E. NUMBER
Donald S. Eskridge	E-13802
IO 780-1756 (3-04)	

Rush Island Permit Report Flyash Pond Levee System Dam Safety Registration Analysis MO 40179

Prepared for



St. Louis, Missouri

Prepared by



April 6, 2010

The Professional whose signature and personal seal appear hereon assumes responsibility only for what appears in the attached report and disclaims (pursuant to Section 327.411 RSMo) any responsibility for all other plans, estimates, specifications, reports, or other documents or instruments not sealed by the undersigned Professional relating to or intended to be used for any part or parts of the project to which this report refers.

Certification by Experienced Professional Engineer I hereby certify that the attached report has been prepared by the undersigned in accordance with the Dam Safety Regulations of the Missouri Dam and Reservoir Safety Council. It is our opinion that when the recommended repairs are completed that this system will comply with the requirements for registration of this system as an industrial dam. EITZ & JENS, INC. Firm Name 19881111110000 MISS DONAL ESKRIC endge, PE MO E-13802 Registered En HAT 14/2010 'ROF **REITZ & JENS, INC.**

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History	1
Site Classification	
Site Survey	
Dam Qualification	
Slope Stability Analysis	2
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Seepage	
External slope erosion	5
Polish pond Internal Slope	
Woody Vegetation	

Analysis of the Existing Fly Ash Pond for Missouri Dam Safety Permit Application

The Rush Island Power Plant, a coal fired power plant located on the west bank of the Mississippi River, deposits the flyash by-product of combustion in a settling pond. The pond was created by construction of a ring levee in the floodplain on the right bank of the Mississippi river. The downstream end of the pond is located at approximately river mile 139 above the mouth of the Ohio River.

It has been determined that the configuration of the levees fit into the regulated category for an industrial water retention dam as codified in the "Regulations of the Missouri Dam and Reservoir Safety Council" of the Missouri Department of Natural Resources. This document is the technical analysis of the existing system and engineering recommendations to accompany the Ameren Company's dam registration application.

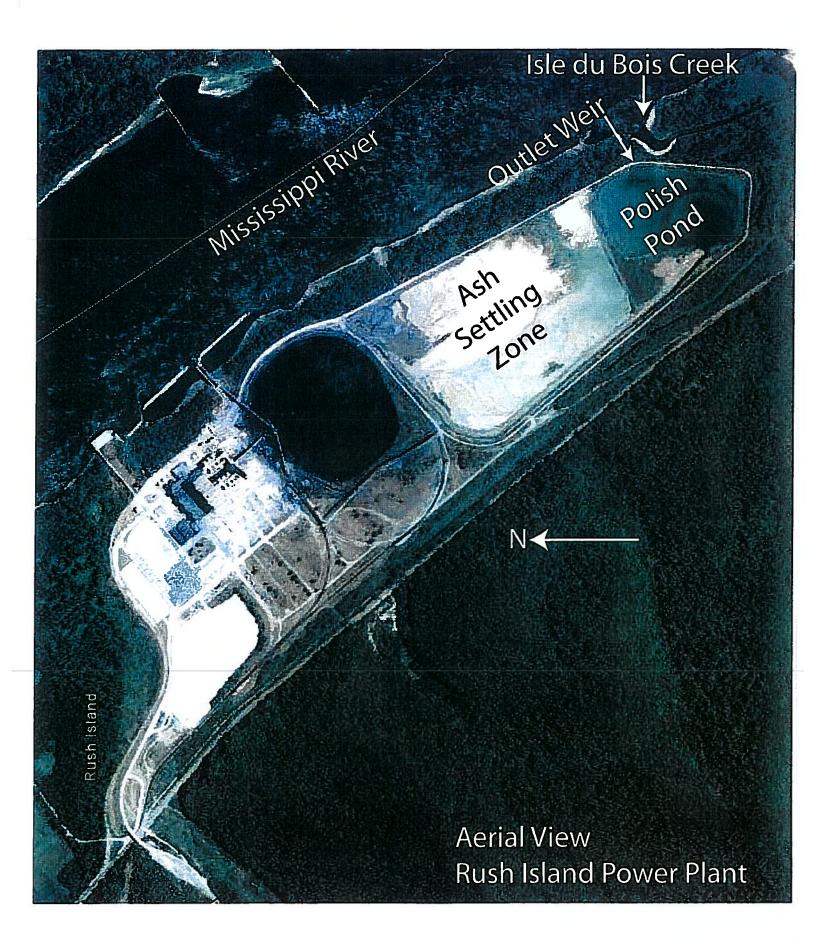
History

The Rush Island Power plant was built starting in the early 1970's. The available site plan, prepared by Bechtel Corporation has an "issued for bidding" date in early 1972. The plans show the initial plant layout with a south ash pond extending over the approximate limits of existing ash storage pond and the present "polish pond". The present pond configuration has an internal divider dike; the date of construction of the internal divider dike to separate the polish pond from the active ash accumulation portion is unknown. It is known that initial discussion of the design needs for the internal dike was started in 1994.

An annotated aerial photo on the following page shows the plant with its relationship to the Mississippi River on the east, the Isle du Bois creek on the south, and the vegetated hillside west of the plant.

The Bechtel site plan shows that the bottom of the ash pond was planned to be excavated to elevation 330, which is approximately 57 feet below the general original site grade of about 387. It is likely that some of the less permeable excavated materials were used to construct the containment dikes that are shown on the plans to be built up to elevation 410. The plans indicate that the containment dikes are supposed to have both internal and external slope surface inclinations of 3 horizontal to 1 vertical. The design top width of the dike is shown to be 14 feet.

The present use for flyash sedimentation is different from the original concept of "just a settling pond". The ash "pond" north of the internal dike is full, and the present ash disposal is into excavated pits within this area using a wetted dry ash nozzle to minimize the amount of water mixed with the ash in the smaller cell ponds. The "polish pond" is a final settlement pond that receives some ash, the plant process water, and the entire plant stormwater runoff.



Site Classification

The flyash pond is located along the upstream side of the Isle du Bois Creek that empties into the Mississippi river. In this area the creek forms the south boundary line of Jefferson County. There are no residences or highways downstream of the dam and other public infrastructure. If the ring levee dam were to fail the discharge would flow immediately into the Mississippi river. Because there is no threat to life downstream of this dam in a potential inundation zone, it is our opinion that the Environmental Site Classification for this dam is class III, which is the lowest possible classification in Missouri. It is our understanding that in a site visit, the Chief Engineer for the Dam Safety Council also opined that this is a Class III downstream environment.

There are no dams upstream of this ring levee within the tributary watershed.

Site Survey

The entire top of levee was surveyed to obtain a profile around the ash pond. Five external slope cross sections were also obtained by the survey team. These cross section locations were chosen by Reitz & Jens as the probable locations of critical stability for analysis, the decision was based on both the geometry of the existing surface, and previous history of slope performance.

The top of levee profile is shown in the Appendix. The low point (approximately elevation 408.2) occurs between stations 84+50 and 85+50.

Dam Qualification

The surveyed cross sections show that the maximum "dam height" is 46 feet measured from the top of levee to the discharge channel flowline at the controlled outlet. Since this height is greater than 35 feet, the dam is a regulated dam in accord with the Missouri Dam Safety Council regulations, and the dam will need a registration permit.

The dam (levee) was constructed as a single stage containment levee using soils from the river floodplain. This is an industrial dam.

Slope Stability Analysis

The soil strength of the levee embankments and underlying foundation soils was analyzed using a combination of drilled test holes with both Standard Penetration Test sampling and 3 inch undisturbed thin-walled Shelby tube sampling, and Cone penetration testing. Six drilled test holes and 5 cone penetration test holes were originally proposed. One of the Test holes (TH # 5) was not drilled because of the presence of overhead power lines. The results of the test drilling, laboratory testing, and CPT testing are included in the appendix.

In late 2006 the left descending bank of the Isle du Bois creek where it is closest to the ash pond levee began to show some continued erosion towards the ash pond levee. The entire length of the adjoining creek bank was armored with rip-rap by the Corps of Engineers. There does not seem to be any

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movement along that area since the creek bank was stabilized.. There was no obvious movement prior to the bank stabilization, however the bank stabilization was recommended because of the proximity to the ash pond. Levee stability study section # 4 was located through that bank stabilization area. The table on the following page shows the results of slope stability computations for three of the surveyed cross sections. The cross section number 7 was judged the most critical based on the initial total stress analysis of each cross section, therefore the greatest computational effort was on cross section # 7. The other cross sections were checked to assure that the calculated factors of safety meet the Dam Safety regulations.

The steady seepage surface used in the analysis was calculated using the procedures developed by Huang as referenced in the MO DNR 1989 Publication "Engineering Analysis of Dams". The steady seepage surface is shown on the stability computation program outputs appended to this report.

The slope stability summary (shown on the following page) indicates that the steady seepage condition is the controlling limit to maintain the factors of safety within the limits stated by Mo DNR.. This computation of the seepage surface assumes that the embankment is homogeneous, which will require any fills on the inside of the embankment to restore the grades will have to be built with fills having permeability similar to the remainder of the levee embankment. That will rule out using a rock fill to restore the inside inclinations.

The slope stability computations show that the permanent pool cannot be above elevation 403. Short term pool rises, such as a response to a major rainfall can rise above elevation 403 but the pool will have to be returned to no higher than elevation 403 after the rainfall event.

The computations show that the seismic stability is adequate.

There has been a transmission line recently constructed to serve the new Holcim cement plant just south of Rush Island, some of the transmission line towers are along the top of the west boundary levee. These are monopole towers on deep monopole drilled pier foundations. The bottoms of the tower foundations are at lease 45 feet below the top of the levee, and these are judged to have no effect on the stability of the levee.

Hydrology

River Floodplain

The ash pond is on the floodplain of the Mississippi river, the south end of the pond is opposite mile marker 139 on the Mississippi river. The FEMA FIRM maps show the 100 year Mississippi river flood at Isle du Bois creek to be at elevation 405 on a Jefferson County FIRM with effective date of July, 2006. The US Corps of Engineers has recently completed a Flood Flow Frequency study (FFF) for the Mississippi, Missouri and Illinois rivers, that modeled all the development along the river. The FFF 100 year flood elevation at Mississippi river mile is 403.7. The Fema FIRM maps have not yet recognized the FFF study. Both of the Mississippi river 100 year flood calculated water surfaces are below the top of the ash pond levee as recently surveyed. A firmette of the area is on the following page.

Rainfall Events

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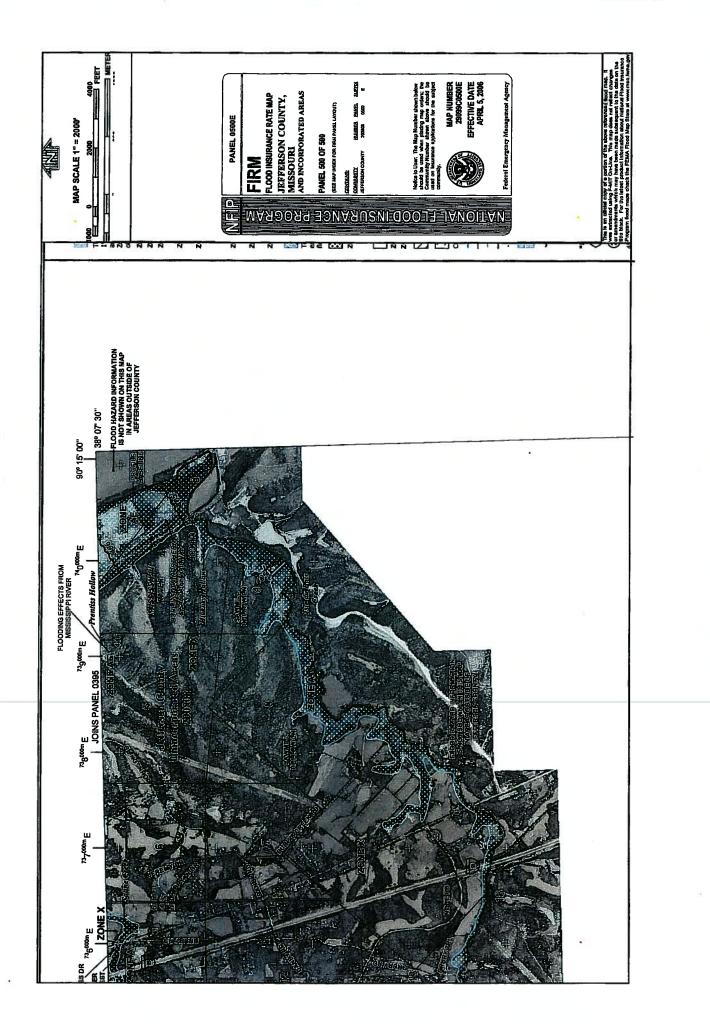
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Rush Island Slope Stability Summary Sheet

		normal nool			max pool @ 407	normal pool				1.3 FS for max pool	normal pool	normai pool
File	3001 3002	4001 4012	4011	4010	4013	4014	7001	7004	7005	7006	7007	7008
Req"d FS		1.5 7.5	1.0	1.5	1.3	1.0	1.5	1.5	1.0	1.5	1.5	1.0
Factor Safety	2.9 1.95	2.26 1.51	1.375	1.65	1.404	1.31	1.731	1.711	1.49	1.41	1.54	1.34
Toe Setback												
Stored Ash	395 395	407 403	398	398	407	403	407	398	398	407	403	403
Pool Elevation	none 407	407 403	398	398	407	403	407	398	398	407	403	403
Seismic Force	none none	none	0.046	none	none	0.046	none	none	0.046	none	none	0.046
Stress Phase	total total	total stdv seen	stdy seep	stdy seep	stdy seep	stdy seep	total	stdy seep	stdy seep	stdy seep	stdy seep	stdy seep
Section	ოო	4 4	4	4	4	4	7	7	7	7	7	7

P:\Amerenue\2009012469\catc\Siope Stability summary Presentation Summary - MDNR

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A completed existing industrial dam in a Class III environment is required to be able to handle the 100 year storm event without any uncontrolled overtopping or uncontrolled discharge.

The Rush Island power plant, coal stockpile, and ash pond create a stand-alone hydrologic unit that has no additional tributary area. Stormwater collected within the plant confines is pumped into the discharge channel that leads to the present polish pond. The runoff from the coal pile flows into the same discharge channel.

The total tributary area of the plant, coal pile and ash ponds is 261 acres. All the collected stormwater accumulates in the polish pond and is discharged through a 24 inch diameter vertical riser pipe spillway that has several control valves on it. The control valves are necessary to maintain the discharge water within EPA guidelines.

For purposes of storm routing the total plant tributary area was broken up into 4 separate hydrologic units as shown on the following drawing entitled "Storm Drainage Assumptions". Two outflow condtions were analyzed, the first assumes that the 24 inch discharge pipe is fully opened throughout the period of storm runoff storage, and the second condition is that the 24 inch pond discharge pipes are closed to flow. None of the analyses assume any flow over any other spillway on the system.

The hydrologic computations are shown in the appendix. All runoff and routing computations were performed using the computer program "Hydraflow Hydrographs" by Intellisolve. All of the computations include a steady plant process outflow of 20 cfs in addition to the stormwater runoff. A summary table of the computation results is shown on the following page.

The present operating elevation of the polish pond water surface ranges between elevation 396 and 398, the plant operations personnel stated that they would like to operate the pond at an elevation of 398. The hydrology computations show that for both the 100 year 24 hour storm and the 100 year 6 hour storm, the maximum routed pool elevation is 402.55 for a fully functioning pond outlet, and elevation 404.05 for a closed pond outlet. There remains at least 4.15 feet of freeboard below the lowest elevation of the ash pond levee. The system can safely store the 100 year storm for a beginning pool elevation of 398.

Since the slope stability analysis shows that a maximum permanent pool of 403 is possible, the system response was also modeled with a 403 starting pool elevation. A fully functioning pond outlet would pond water to an elevation of 407.44, and a closed outlet would pond water to an elevation of 408.88 which is above the lowest present elevation of the ash pond levee.

The low point of the perimeter levee is at elevation 408.2 between survey stations 84+50 and 85+50, in the north west corner of the ash pond. It is our opinion that as long as the operating water surface is at elevation 398 and the polish pond has a full 27 acres of water surface available (no ash delta above elevation 398) that there is no emergency spillway needed on this system.

Operation & Maintenance Plan

There is no documented operation and maintenance plan available. A plan should be prepared, to integrate the requirements of the regulated outfall and the pool elevation requirements needed to satisfy

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Table of Results Hydrologic computations

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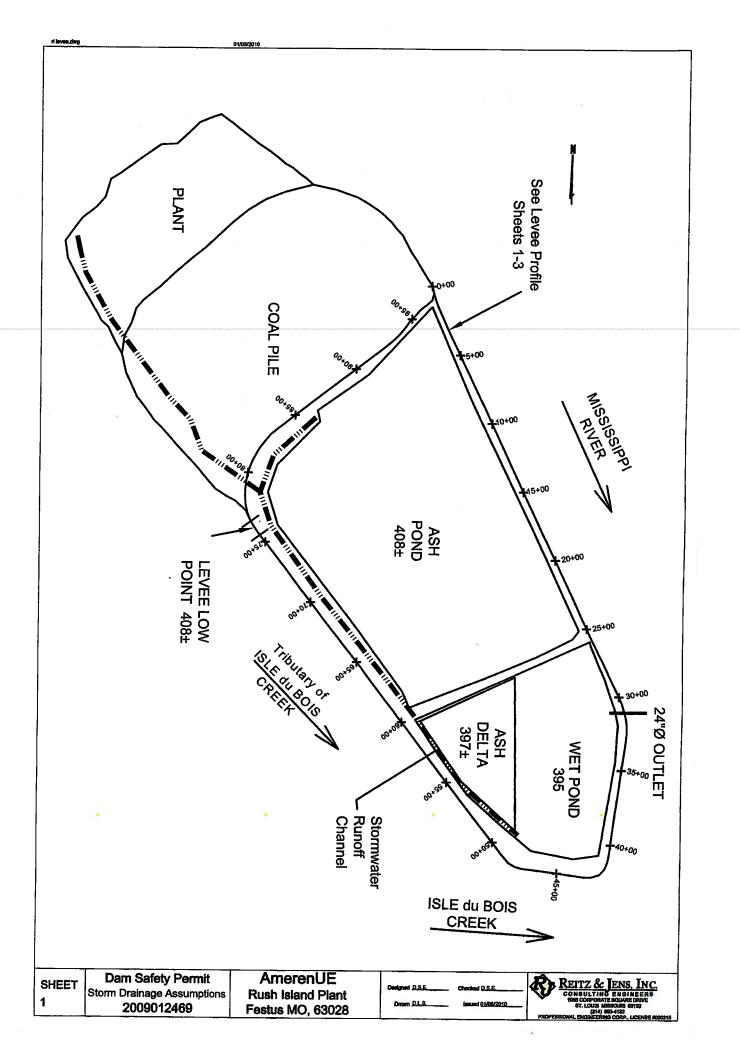
Rush Island Ash Pond Storm Routing

Remarks	8.1 ac Ash delta at 395 8.1 ac Ash delta at 395 No Ash Delta @ 403 Ash Delta Submerged @ 397	8.1 ac Ash delta at 395 Ash Delta Submerged @ 397 Stage is higher than 408.2 lowpoint	8.1 ac Ash delta at 395 No Ash Delta @ 403 Ash Delta Submerged @ 397
Total Storage ac-ft	116 124 126	167.188 167.188 167.188	79.8 80.3 80.21
Maximum Max. Outflow Stage cfs	27.97 28.95 27.93 28.27	000	23.51 22.38 22.68
Maximum Stage	399.55 399.87 407.44 402.55	a 401.43 404.05 408.88	398.25 405.88 400.93
t Base Flow from Plant	15 cfs 20 cfs 20 cfs 20 cfs	 4) - for a blocked outlet pipe 395 398 20 cfs 403 20 cfs 	20 cfs 20 cfs 20 cfs
Pond Start Elevtion	395 395 398 398	- for a bl 395 398 403	395 403 398
frequency	100 yr 100 yr 100 yr	ons (sheet 4) 100 yr 100 yr 100 yr	100 yr 100 yr yr
Rainfall duration	24 hr 24 hr 24 hr 24 hr	From Hand computations (sheet 24 hr 100 yr 24 hr 100 yr 24 hr 100 yr	6 hr 6 hr 6 hr
File	Trial 03 Trial 04 Trial 05 Trial 09	From Han	Trial 06 Trial 07 Trial 08

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Note: 100 yr - 24 hour storm - 7.10 inches 100 yr - 6 hour storm - 5.20 inches Souirce - Bulletin 71, Huff & Angel P:\Amerenue\2009012469\calc\Hydro Summary

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both the geotechnical stability and the hydrologic requirements. This plan should be prepared within 6 months.

The operating pool water level needs to be monitored and recorded on at least a daily basis. When a significant rainfall event is predicted the operating staff needs to know what to expect as a response to the storm.

Since there is no emergency spillway recommended, it is our opinion that the maximum operating water surface elevation in the pond should be 400.2, provided that the full pond volume is available for storage. There should be no ash delta robbing the available storage for storm runoff. The recommended starting elevation would allow a 100 year 24 hour storm to be stored no higher than elevation 406.2 even if the outlet is blocked. This still provides a freeboard of 2 feet below the overflow elevation of the perimeter levee.

The plant personnel should develop an operating plan for pond management that reflects this storage need as well as the environmental constraints on the pond outlets.

Site Inspection

As a part of this application a visual site inspection was made by Donald Eskridge, PE on March 19, 2010. The following is a discussion of several observed deficiencies that need to be corrected. The discussion will refer to the stationing used in the 2010 levee survey plan sheets included in the appendix.

Seepage

There are two locations of slight seepage through the face of the slope in the vicinity of stations 14+00 to 15+00. These seeps have always been there and the embankment is not showing any distress except that from mowing disturbance. Since this is opposite the filled ash pond it is our opinion that these seeps do not pose an immediate threat to the stability of the embankment. We recommend that they be monitored and if the seepage increases then localized excavation and repairs may be needed.

External slope erosion

In the vicinity of station 30+00 the toe of the levee embankment slope has been eroded away to form a steep slope about 5 feet high. The surface has no erosion protection. This is shown in the photo to the right. In the event of a Mississippi river flood continued erosion could occur that would not be able to be observed through the flood waters, and the slope could fail. This eroded area needs to be rebuilt and rip-rapped. A similar section occurs about 80 feet south of the discharge platform bridge that also needs to be reshaped and rip-rapped. The rock rip-rap should be placed on either a bedding layer, or a separation layer of non-woven filter fabric. The finish face of the entire slope should be built to



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the original design slope.

In the vicinity of station 57+00 the external slope has experienced severe surface erosion from runoff from the road on the top of the levee. It could also be erosion started at a in-completely filled root ball hole from the slope clearing. This erosion should be filled in and re-seeded.

Polish pond Internal Slope

Wave action style erosion has steepened the internal slopes of the east and south sides of the polish pond from approximately stations 33+00 to 50+00. In many cases the erosion has created slopes as steep as



1H:1V, and along the east shore the erosion is within 10 feet of the edge of the roadway. A photo is shown on the left of this discussion.

The slope stability study has shown that the steady seepage condition is the most critical for the existing external slopes. The internal slopes have to be re-built with soils to a minimum 2H:1V slope to meet the seepage analysis assumptions. These slopes should also be rip-rapped after rebuilding to protect against recurrence of the wave erosion.

Reitz & Jens has been informed that plans are under way to perform this slope repair during the summer of 2010.

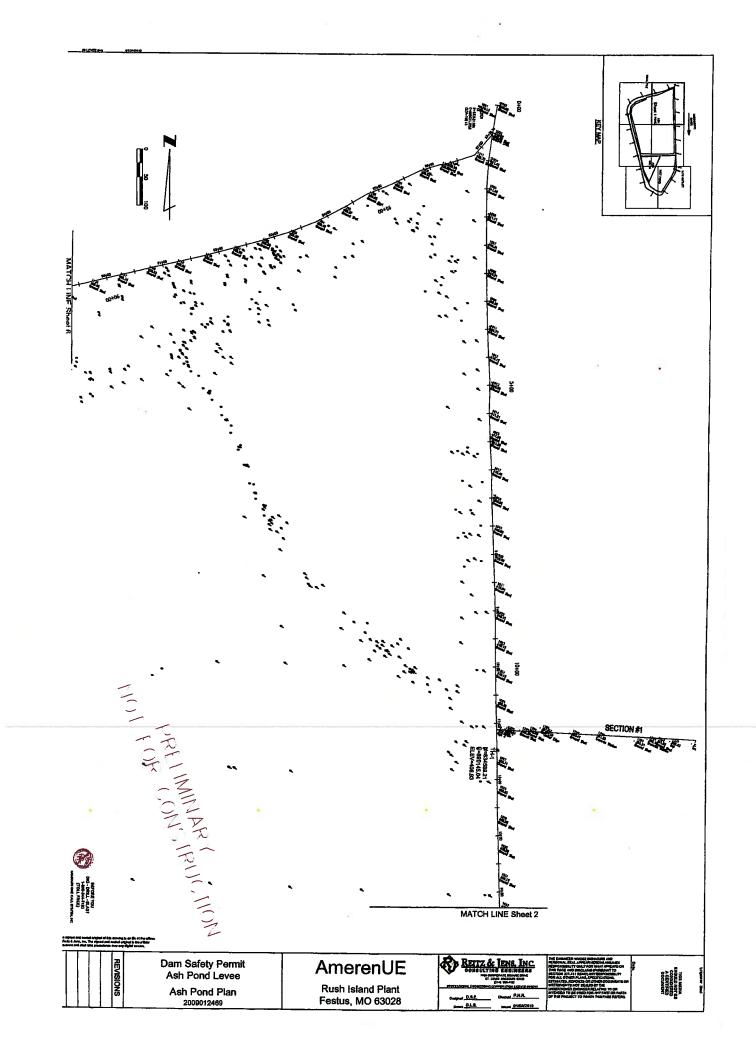
Woody Vegetation

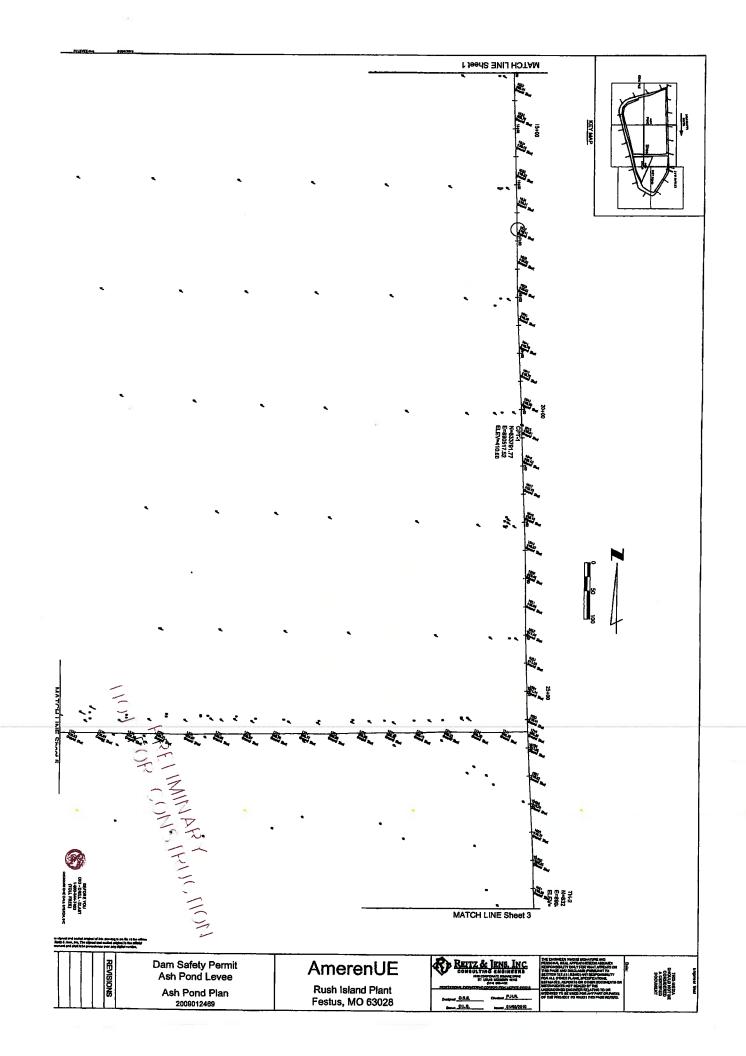
Woody Vegetation is establishing along the interior slope from approximately Stations 48+00 to about 55+00. This needs to be cleared.

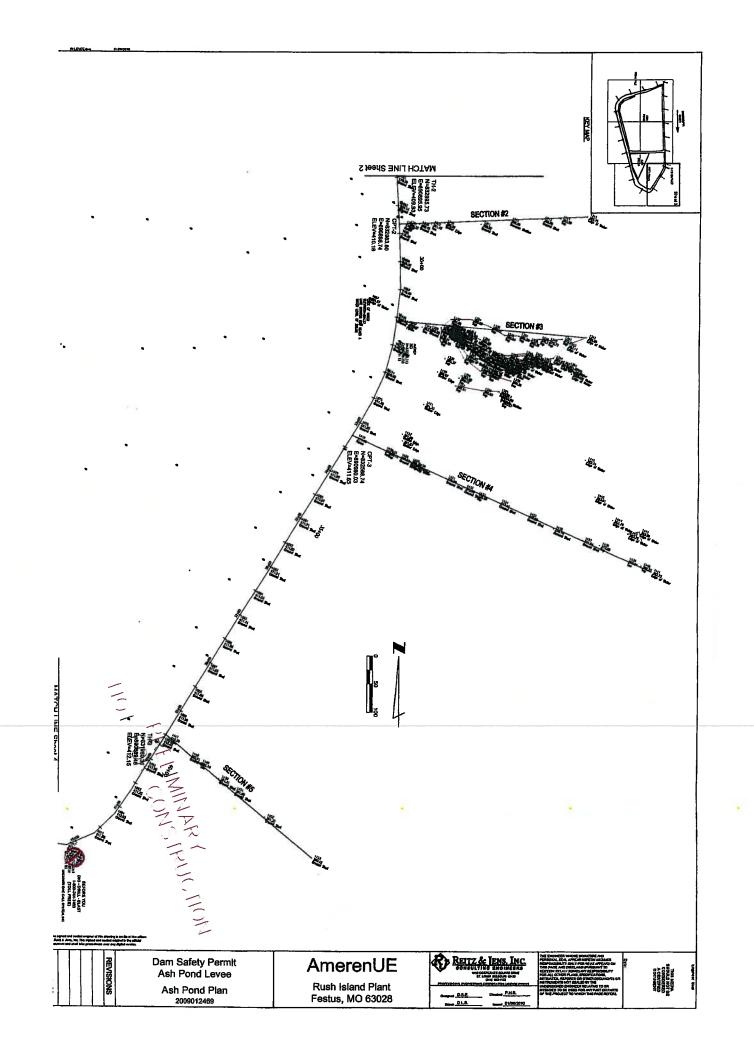
APPENDICES

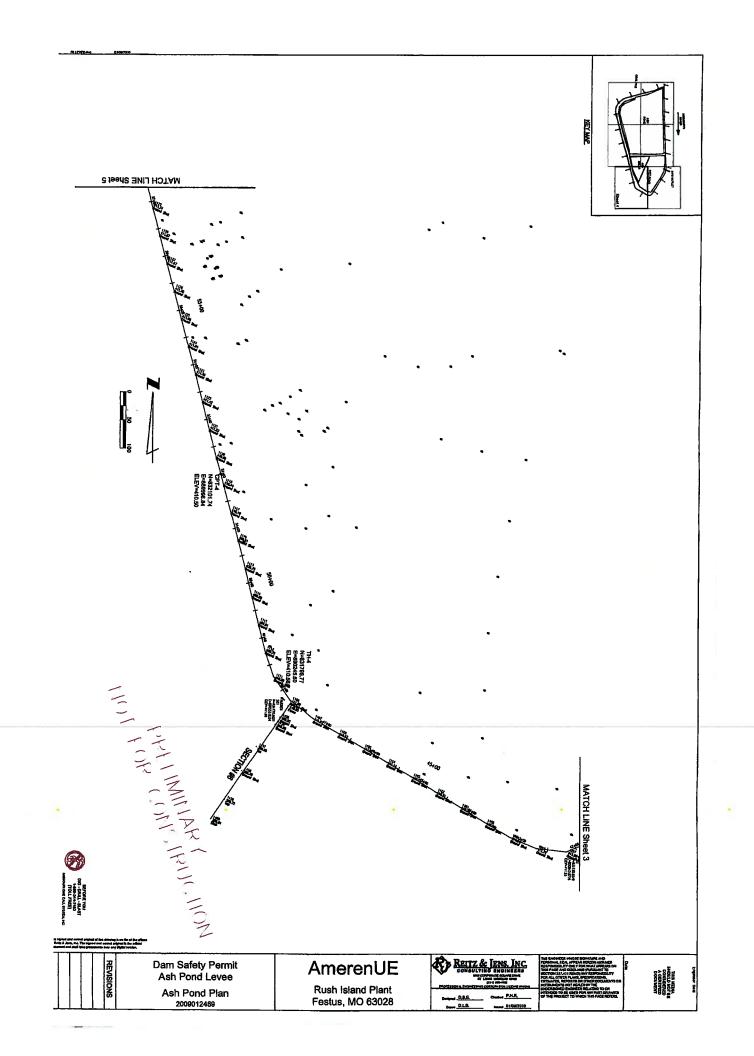
Top of Levee Elevation Survey Top of Levee Profile Cross Section Plots Test Holes Location Plan Boring Logs Lab Testing Results CPT Logs Slope Stability Analysis Hydrology Analysis

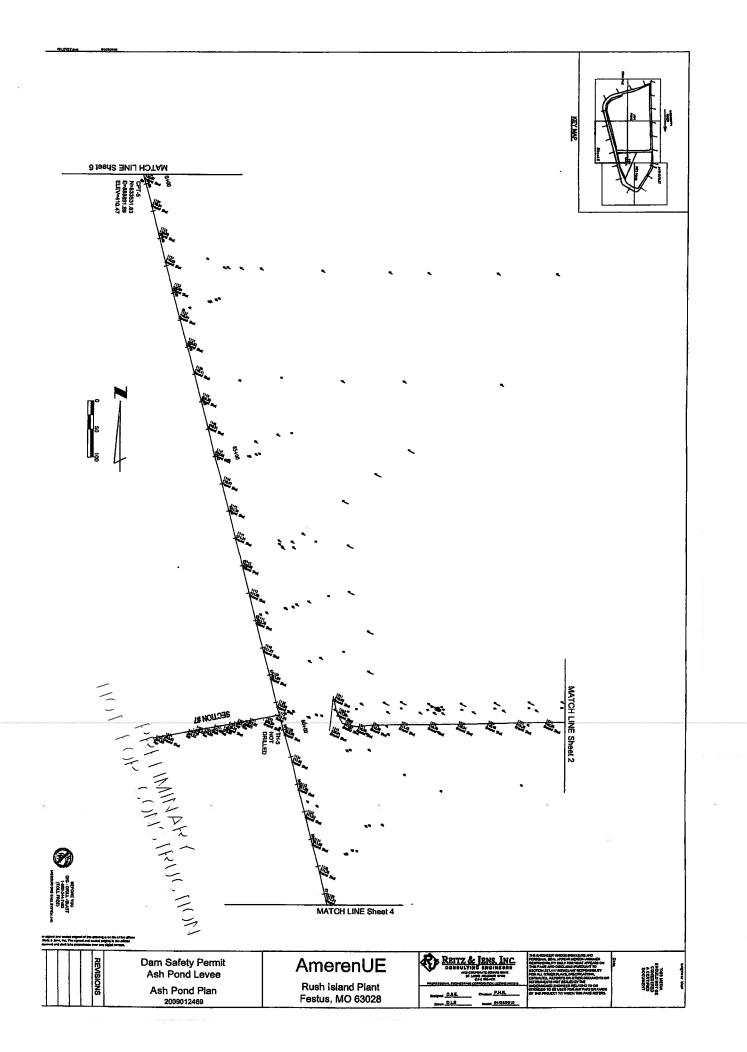
Top of Levee Elevation Survey

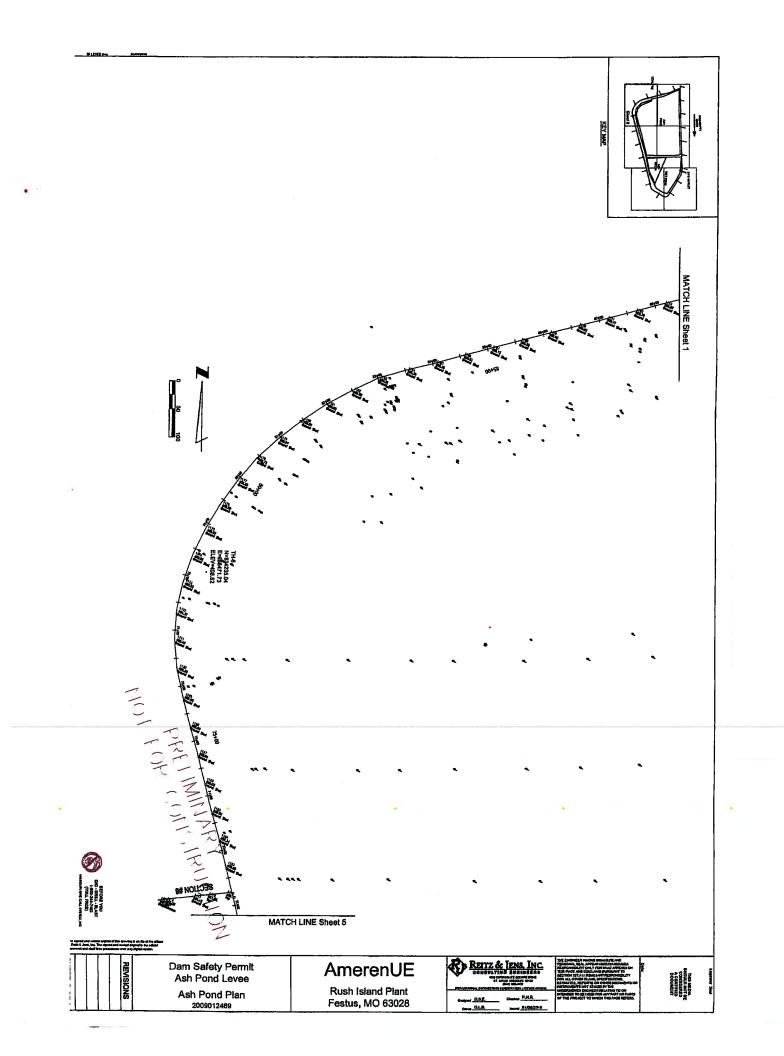














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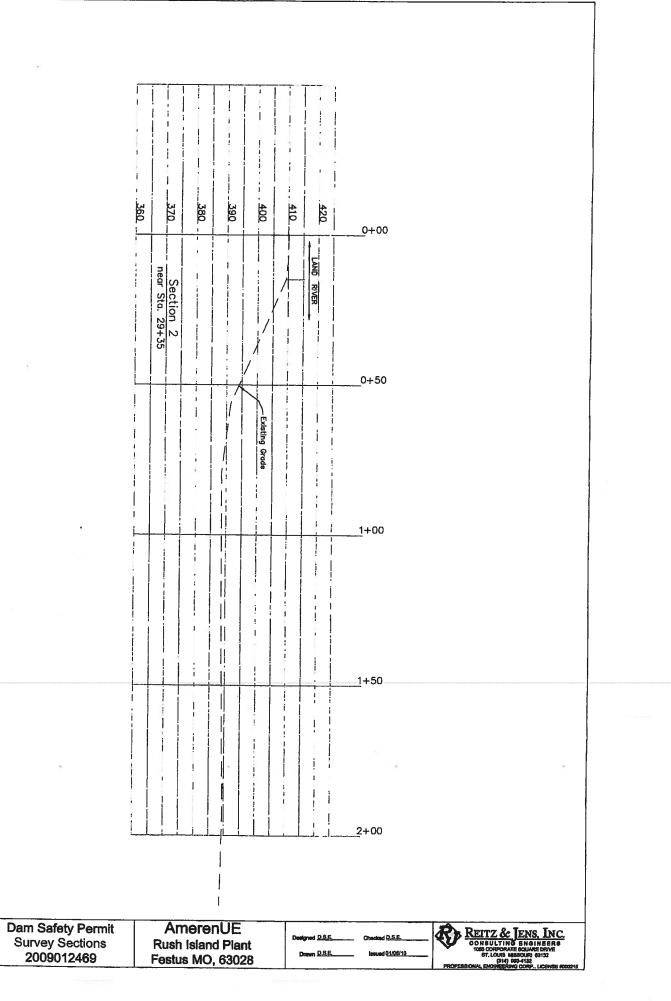
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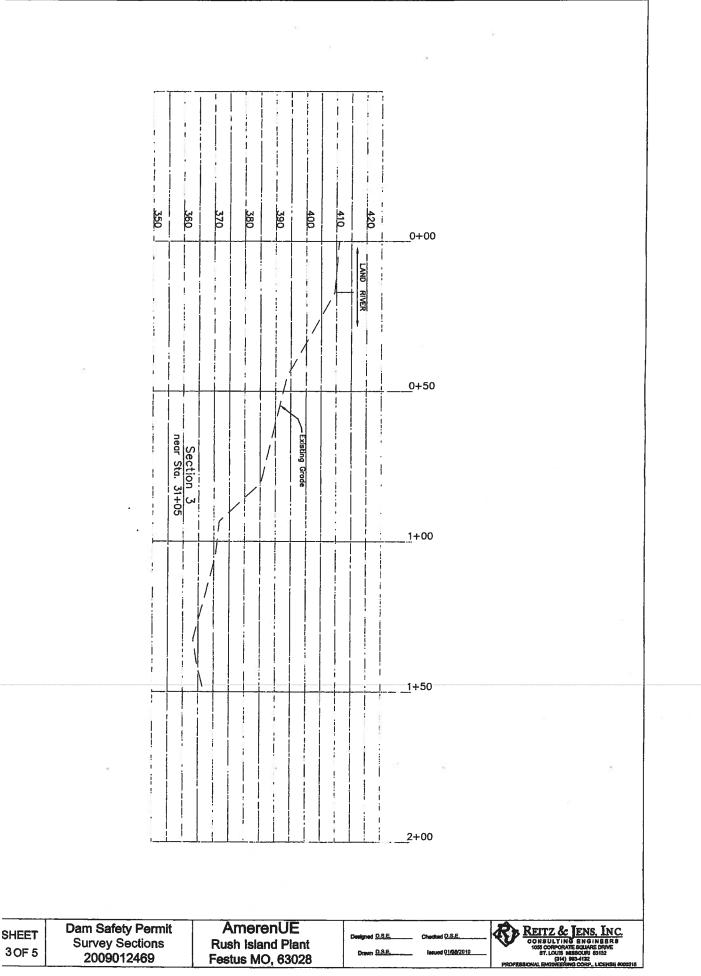
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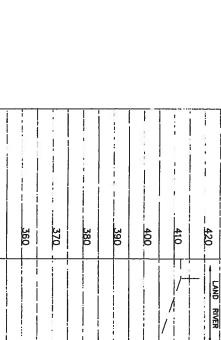


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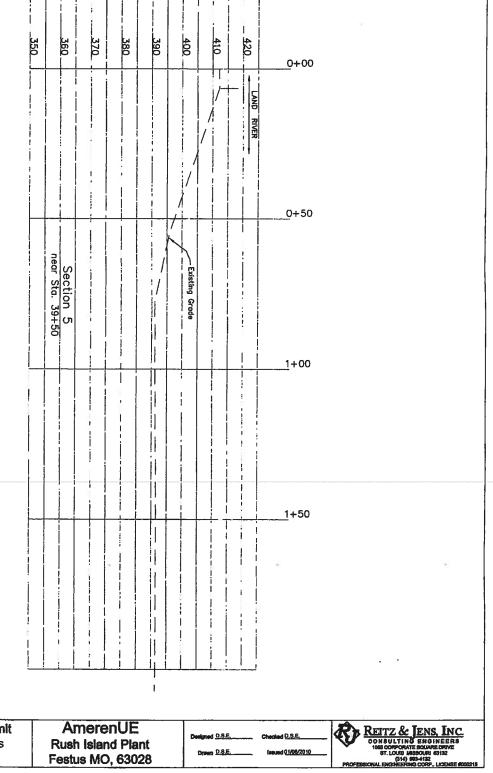
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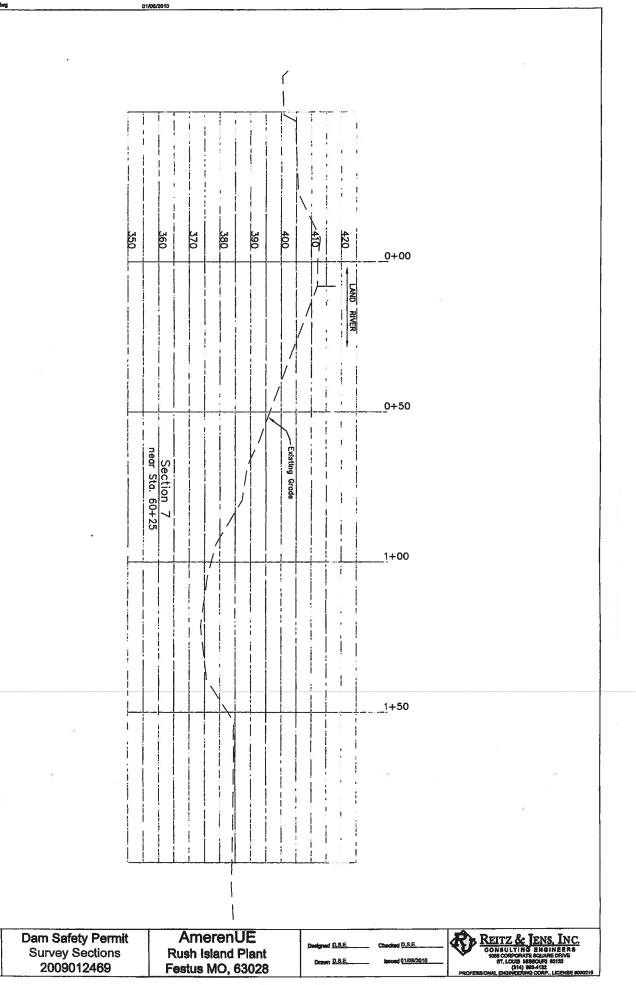


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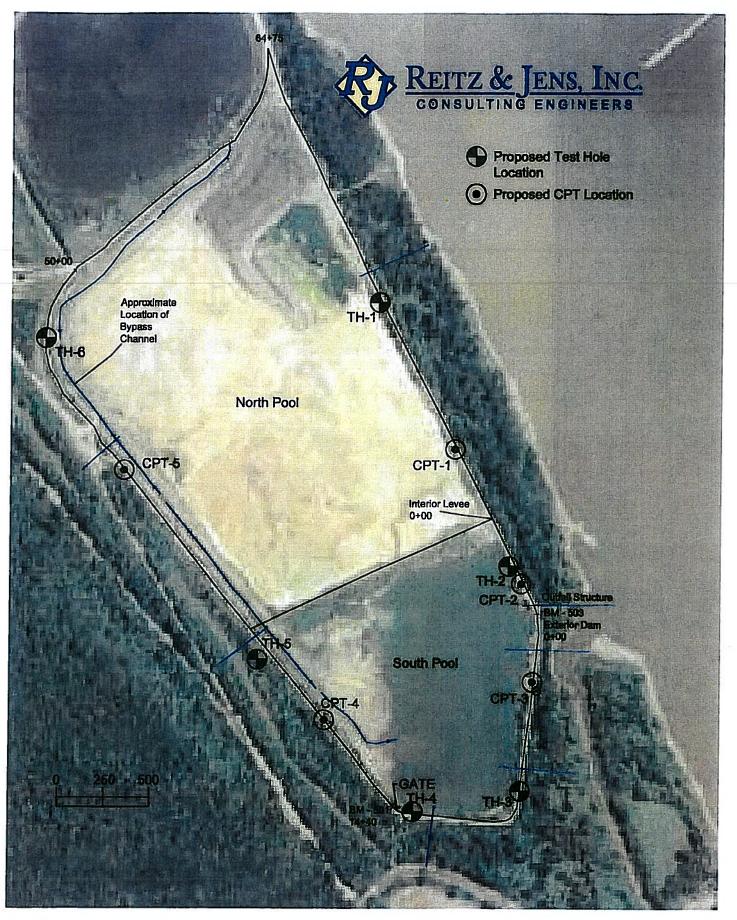




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Test Hole Location Plan



Ameren UE Dam Inventory and Inspection Program Rush Island Plant Proposed Testing Layout Rev. 9/8/09

Figure 1

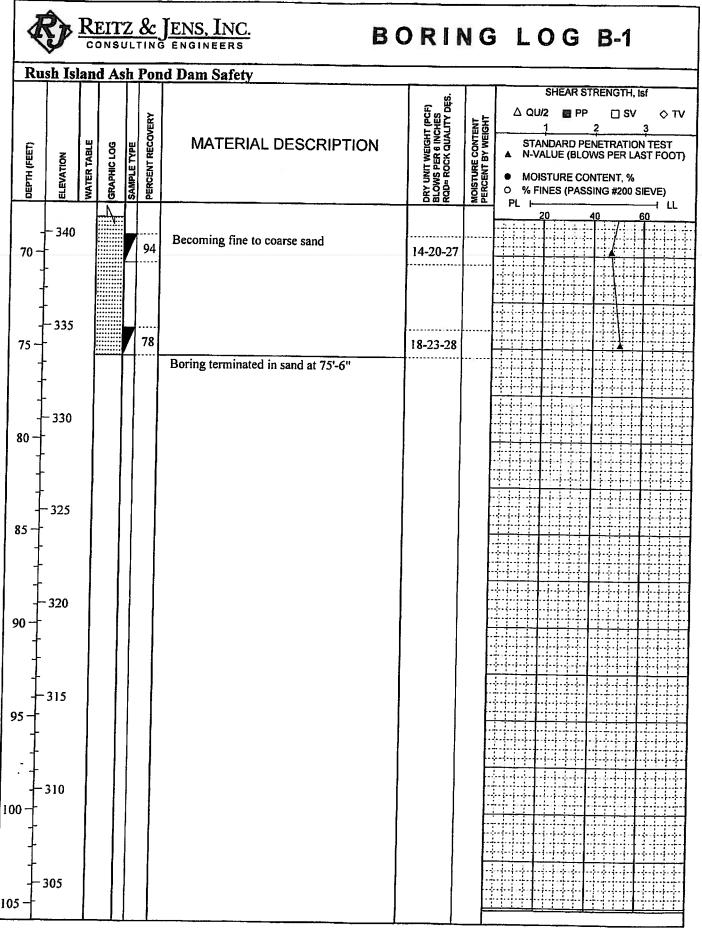
Boring Logs - Lab Testing Results

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DEPTH (FEET)	ELEVATION	WATER TABLE	GRAPHIC LOG	SAMPLE TYPE	PERCENT RECOVERY	MATERIAL DESCRIPT	ION	DRY UNIT WEIGHT (PCF) BLOWS PER 6 INCHES RQD= ROCK QUALITY DES.	MOISTURE CONTENT	SHEAR STRENGTH, isf △ QU/2 ■ PP □ SV ◇ TV 1 2 3 STANDARD PENETRATION TEST ▲ N-VALUE (BLOWS PER LAST FOOT ● MOISTURE CONTENT, % ○ % FINES (PASSING #200 SIEVE) PL		
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0 -+ + + 5 -+ + + + +	- 395				00	Clay FILL? (CH), grey to dark grey plastic, slightly silty, with fine roots layer of silty fine sand at 15'-7"	, high , and 3"	94.0	27.6			
	- 390				38	SILT (ML), grey and brown, with fin and pockets of high plastic clay	ne sand	95.2	23.8			
	385 380 ⊊				6	SAND (SP), golden tan, fine grain, b silty and greyish near bottom of samp Sandy SILT (ML), tan, fine grain, loc	ole .	87.3 99.7	21.7 14.3			
				10		saturated	JSC, .	2-2-4	31.8			
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DEPTH (FEET)	ELEVATION	WATER TABLE	GRAPHIC LOG	SAMPLE TYPE	PERCENT RECOVERY	MATERIAL DESCRIPTION	DRY UNIT WEIGHT {PCF} BLOWS PER 6 INCHES RQD≃ ROCK QUALITY DES.	MOISTURE CONTENT	SHEAR STRENGTH, IST △ QU/2 ■ PP □ SV ◇ TV 1 2 3 STANDARD PENETRATION TEST ▲ N-VALUE (BLOWS PER LAST FOOT) ● MOISTURE CONTENT, % ○ % FINES (PASSING #200 SIEVE) PL → LL
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40	- 370 - - -				67	SAND (SP), tan, fine to coarse grain, dense	9-12-18		
45	- 365 -				89	With assorted gravel up to 3/4"	9-12-13		
50 	- 360				78	Becoming grey, with thick layers of silt and silty clay, without gravel	3-10-18	21.8	
 55 	- 355				56	In and out of gravelly drilling from 52'-6" to 55'-0" Without silt and clay content, with gravel up to 3/4", very dense	12-21-20		
	350			1	 89 	Without grave}	12-20-21		
65	345			9		Becoming fine to medium grain sand	17-24-31		
			v						Figure Sheet 2 of 3

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File 2009012469

Ā	Ì	RI	EIT	Z	<u>&</u>	<u>JENS, INC.</u> 3 Engineers	BOI	RIN	G	LOG B-2
					Por	nd Dam Safety	ELEV	ATION: N	409.9	DATUM:
	ENT:	A	nere	<u>en</u>		·····	DATE	DRILLĖ	D: 09	
DEPTH (FEET)	ELEVATION	WATER TABLE	GRAPHIC LOG	SAMPLE TYPE	PERCENT RECOVERY	MATERIAL DESCRIPT	TON	DRY UNIT WEIGHT (PCF) BLOWS PER 6 INCHES RQD= ROCK QUALITY DES.	MOISTURE CONTENT PERCENT BY WEIGHT	
0 -				H		Top 10 feet vacuum extracted no s	ampling	-		
	- 405 - 400	¥			0	Silt FILL (ML), grey, slightly silty, grain sand, with high plastic clay le	trace fine	89.2	30.1	
						Clay FILL (CH), grey, high plastic, roots		. 07.2	30.1	
20 +	390				88	Sandy Silt FILL (SM), grey and bro slightly clayey, with high plastic cla limoninte and iron staining, trace cl and sand lenses	y balls,	94.4	27.4	
25-	385	P		1	00	Clay FILL (CH), grey, silty, high pl stiff, moist	·	2-3-5	29.8	
		II			88	Becoming dark grey, with trace fine lignite, coal, cinders, iron staining		84.8 89.5	33.4 29.0	
- †		ł	紃			Clayey SILT (ML), brown and grey trace fine sand, limonite, and iron st				
30 	380	TARK A		1	00	becoming sandy with depth, natural' Silty CLAY (CL), grey, with traces	?/1	2-2-3	27.5	
DRILLE	R:			Jet	Drill	ing		LEVELS:		IG DRILLING 14.5 FEET
METHC	D:			!5"	HSA/	Rolary STRATIFICATION LINES ARE			N	BORING DRY AT COMPLETION OF DRILLING
TYPE C HAMME					<u>).</u>	Automatic ONLY; ACTUAL CHANGES MAY E 78,2 GRADUAL OR MAY OCCUR BETN)E		AT	FEET AFTER HOURS
LOGGE): J. Pri			ETER:		FEET AFTER HOURS LLED AT FEET
0.0			CARATER	1000				ne I Iel V.	ALON	Eigure Shoot 1 of 2

Ru	<u>ish Is</u>	and	l As	h Po	on	d Dam Safety			
ОЕРТН (FEET)	ELEVATION	WATER TABLE	GRAPHIC LOG	SAMPLE TYPE PERCENT BECOVERY		MATERIAL DESCRIPTION	DRY UNIT WEIGHT (PCF) BLOWS PER 6 INCHES RQD= ROCK QUALITY DES.	MOISTURE CONTENT PERCENT BY WEIGHT	SHEAR STRENGTH, Isf
-	- - -					and limonite, trace fine grain sand, firm			$\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$
35 - - -	- 375 -			10	0	Sandy SILT (ML), tan and grey, highly laminated with silt and clay, traces of lignite medium dense	0-2-8	28.7	
40	- 370			7 100	0	Becoming loose, saturated	0-1-3	33.0	
45-	- 365 - -			100		Without laminations of silt and clay, very loose	0-1-2	34.1	
50 -+ 	- 360			100		Becoming loose, with 2" clay seam near end of spoon	1-2-4	29.9	
55 	- 355			100		SAND (SP), grey, fine to coarse grain, with trace 1/4" gravel, very dense	15-22-26		
	350		7	89		Becoming dense, with trace gravel up to 1"	6-11-20		
-+ -+ i5 -+-	345		7	 89	I	Becoming fine grain sand, without gravel	11-14-17	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	

Figure

Sheet 2 of 3

Ru	÷					JENS, INC. B ENGINEERS BC	DRII	N G	GLOGB-2
оертн (геет)	ELEVATION	WATER TABLE	GRAPHIC LOG	SAMPLE TYPE	OVERY	MATERIAL DESCRIPTION	DRY UNIT WEIGHT (PCF) BLOWS PER 6 INCHES RQD= ROCK QUALITY DES.	MOISTURE CONTENT PERCENT BY WEIGHT	SHEAR STRENGTH, tsf △ QU/2 ■ PP □ SV ◇ TV 1 2 3 STANDARD PENETRATION TEST N-VALUE (BLOWS PER LAST FOOT) MOISTURE CONTENT, % ○ % FINES (PASSING #200 SIEVE) PL
-70	- 				94	Fine grain sandy SILT (ML), grey, medium dense	I-1-9	30.9	
- 75 - -	- 335 - -				78	SAND (SP), grey, fine to coarse grain, with gravel up to 1/4", dense Boring terminated in sand at 75'-6"	9-14-12		
- 80 -	- 330 -								
- 85 	- - - 325 -								
+ + 90 - + +	- 320							- - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - -	
95 - - -	- 315							•	
+ + 00 + 00 +	310								
+ + + 05	305								

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Figure

Sheet 3 of 3

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Ru	sh Isl	an	d As	h	Por	ıd Dam Safety	1	ATION: N				
CLI	ENT:	Ar	nere	n			ELEVATION: 412.2 DATUM: DATE DRILLED: 09-15-09					
ОЕРТН (FEET)	ELEVATION	WATER TABLE	GRAPHIC LOG	SAMPLE TYPE	PERCENT RECOVERY	MATERIAL DESCRIPT		DRY UNIT WEIGHT (PCF) BLOWS PER 6 INCHES ROD= ROCK QUALITY DES.	MOISTURE CONTENT	SHEAR STRENGTH, tsf		
0 	- 					6" crushed LIMESTONE Silty Clay FILL (CL), brown, with high plastic clay inclusions and la	i silt and minations					
5-	- 405				83			88.9	32.			
+ + 0 + + + +	- 400				00	Sandy Silt FILL (SM), tan, with da high plastic balls, trace lignite, lim small gravel	ark grey onite, and	104.1	19.9			
5	· 395				00	Becoming grey and tan, with fine t grain sand, without gravel	o medium	102.7 . 96.1	22.0 25.6			
0-[-		LEFE C		1	00	Silty Clay FILL (CL), grey and bro grey high plastic balls and tan fine medium sand seams, becoming more	to	100.8 99.1	20.4 24.5			
+	390					with depth CLAY (CH), grey, high plastic, wit	h traces					
	385			10	00	fine sand lenses, trace limonite and staining, trace medium sand, some t in top of sample, natural?	iron	90.0	31.0			
				7	1	Becoming dark grey		95.6	25.0			
'PE O	D: F SPT R EFFI	HAN CIE	<u>4.25</u> /MER NCY (;" ; ; %)		Rotary STRATIFICATION LINES ARE Automatic ONLY. ACTUAL CHANGES MAY 1 78.2 GRADUAL OR MAY OCCUR BET SAMPLES	ES 3E		AT _	NG DRILLING <u>49.5</u> FEET BORING DRY AT COMPLETION OF DRILLING FEET AFTER HOURS FEET AFTER HOURS		

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	<u>150 181</u>	and	As	<u>h Po</u>	ond Dam Safety		<u> </u>	
оертн (FEET)	elevation	WATER TABLE	GRAPHIC LOG	SAMPLE TYPE PERCENT RECOVERY	MATERIAL DESCRIPTION	DRY UNIT WEIGHT (PCF) BLOWS PER 6 INCHES RQD= ROCK QUALITY DES.	MOISTURE CONTENT PERCENT BY WEIGHT	SHEAR STRENGTH, Isf △ QU/2 ■ PP □ SV ◇ T 1 2 3 STANDARD PENETRATION TEST ▲ N-VALUE (BLOWS PER LAST FOOT ● MOISTURE CONTENT, % ○ % FINES (PASSING #200 SIEVE)
			Å		-		<u>≥a</u>	
35 -				10	Becoming tan and grey with a 4" silty sand	0-2-5	38.3	
	- 375			10	Becoming greyish brown, slightly silty Clayey SILT (ML), greyish brown, trace fin	92.0	29.0	
- - 40 -				100	sand CLAY (CH), tan and grey, with traces of	0-3-5		
	- 370				lignite and limonite, becoming grey clayey silt near bottom of spoon		31.5	
5-			/	100	SAND (SP), tan, fine to coarse grain, with trace gravel up to 1/4", dense	7-11-20		
ן - - - -	- - <u>-</u> -	Z.	7	100	Wtih gravel up to 1/2", medium dense, saturated	0 -6- 10		
	- 360			67	Becoming fine to medium grain sand, with			
	- 355			07	trace coarse sand and fine gravel, dense	13-12-16		
			Z	 67	Becoming fine to coarse grain sand, with gravel up to 1/4" and clay balls	12-16-19		
	350							
			Z	100	Becoming grey fine grain sand, with traces of silt	15-12-14	·····	
+	345							

Ru	sh Isla	nd A	sh	Por	d Dam Safety		
DEPTH (FEET)	ELEVATION WATER TABLE	GRAPHIC LOG	SAMPLE TYPE	PERCENT RECOVERY	MATERIAL DESCRIPTION	DRY UNIT WEIGHT (PCF) Blows Per 6 inches Rad=Rock Quality dęs.	SHEAR STRENGTH, isf A QU/2 PP SV 1 2 3 STANDARD PENETRATION TE STANDARD PENETRATION TE N-VALUE (BLOWS PER LAST F MOISTURE CONTENT, % O % FINES (PASSING #200 SIEVE PL
-70 - -		- \		 94	Becoming fine to medium grain sand, with gravel up to 1/4"	10-15-23	
- - 75 -	- 340 - - -		Z	78	Becoming fine to coarse grain sand Boring terminated in sand at 75'-6"	12-15-22	
- - 80	- 335 - -						
85 -	- 330 - -						
- - - 90	- 325						
+ + + + 95 -	- 320						
- - - - - - 00	-315						
	310						

Figure

Sheet 3 of 3

			-		JENS, INC. BENGINEERS				LOG B-4		
Rush	nd A	sh	Pon	id Dam Safety	LOCATION: N 831798.8 E 890245.6 ELEVATION: 410.6 DATUM:						
CLIEN	Г: А	mer	en				DRILLEI				
OEPTH (FEET) ELEVATION	FE		SAMPLE TYPE	PERCENT RECOVERY	MATERIAL DESCRIP		DRY UNIT WEIGHT (PCF) BLOWS PER 6 INCHES RQD= ROCK QUALITY DES.	MOISTURE CONTENT PERCENT BY WEIGHT	SHEAR STRENGTH, tsf △ QU/2 ■ PP □ SV ◇ TV 1 2 3 STANDARD PENETRATION TEST ▲ N-VALUE (BLOWS PER LAST FOOT) ● MOISTURE CONTENT, % ○ % FINES (PASSING #200 SIEVE) PL ↓ ↓ ↓		
0	10				6" crushed LIMESTONE Silty Clay FILL (CL), brown and fine sand, with layers up to 6" of clay, firm, moist	grey, trace high plastic					
5	5			71			96.1 97.6	24.1 25.5			
	0			96			93.1	28.1			
15	5			75	Silt FILL (ML), brown, slightly classic classi	ayey, with ay seam	93.4	21.2			
20)			00	Becoming tan, very sandy Note: Shelby Tube was pushed wit recovery, Spilt Spoon pushed for s	h no ample		29.1			
25 - 			1		Clayey SILT (ML), grey, highly lay with layers of clayey silt, sandy silt plastic clay, loose, natural?	vered, , and high	1-2-4	29.4			
30 - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - -			1(00	Becoming very loose	-	1-1-1	33.1			
DRILLER: METHOD: TYPE OF S	PT H/	AMME	2 <u>5" </u> R:		Rotary STRATIFICATION LINES ARE APPROXIMATE SOIL BOUNDAR Automatic ONLY; ACTUAL CHANGES MAY	ES BE		<u></u> AT	G DRILLING <u>37</u> FEET BORING DRY AT COMPLETION OF DRILLING FEET AFTER HOURS		
HAMMER E LOGGED B): J. Pru	GRADUAL OR MAY OCCUR BET SAMPLES.	WEEN PIEZOMI			FEET AFTER HOURS		

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Figure

Sheet 1 of 3

Ku	<u>sh Isl</u>	and	As	<u>h F</u>	<u>'on</u>	d Dam Safety			SHEAR STRENGTH, tsf
DEPTH (FEET)	ELEVATION	WATER TABLE	GRAPHIC LOG	SAMPLE TYPE	PERCENT RECOVERY	MATERIAL DESCRIPTION	DRY UNIT WEIGHT (PCF) BLOWS PER 6 INCHES ROD= ROCK QUALITY DES.	MOISTURE CONTENT PERCENT BY WEIGHT	
	- -		A						
- 35 - -	- 375			h	00 00	CLAY (CH), tannish brown and grey, high plastic, with lignite and limonite, traces of fine sand, stiff	1-3-4 93.1	29.7 28.1	
	- -	₽			••••	Becoming grey, less plastic, with layers of fine sandy silt SAND (SP), tan, fine to medium grain, with	90.7	30.5	
	- 370 - -			/ 1	00	2" grey high plastic clay seam, very loose]-]-]	39.7	
	- 365			/	0	No recovery	1-1-2		
	- 360			710	00	Fine grain sandy SILT (ML), grey, with 2" layer of grey high plastic clay near bottom of spoon	0-1-2	36.4	
	- 355			10	00	Becoming more clayey, with 5" grey high plastic clay seam in center of spoon, loose	0-2-3	37.6	
	350		7	10	0	Becoming less clayey, with thin layers of grey high plastic clay	1-1-3	35.0	
	345		Z	10	0	Becoming medium dense	1-3-5	36.4	

File 2009012469

Figure

Sheet 2 of 3

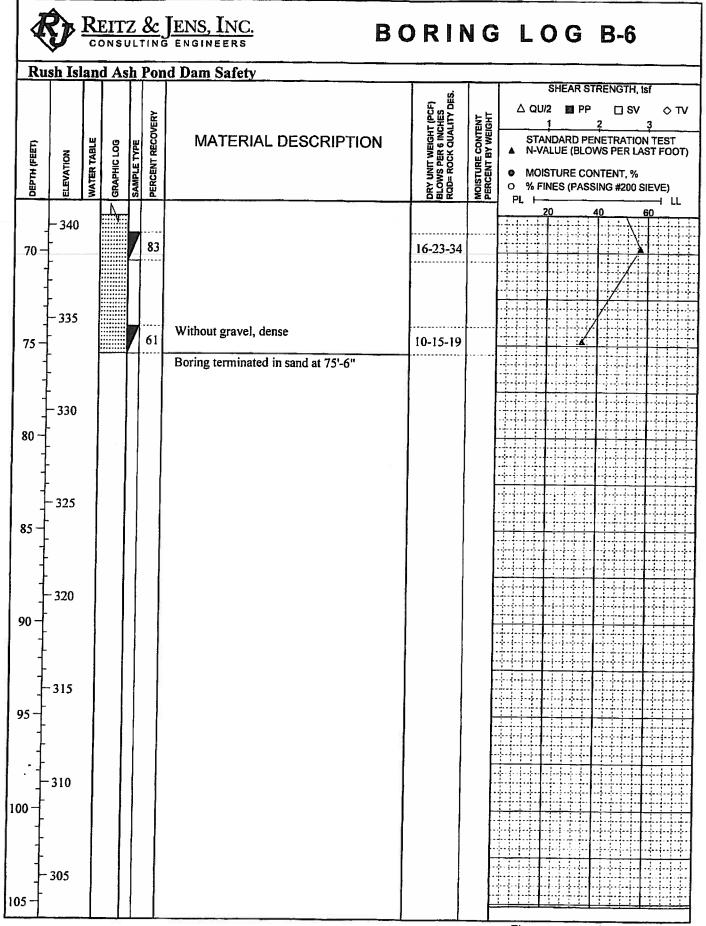
						nd Dam Safety		<u> </u>	SHEAR STRENGTH, Isf
					VERY		HT (PCF) UCHES ALITY DES	TENT	△ QU/2 ■ PP □ SV ◇ 1 1 2 3
оертн (FEET)	ELEVATION	WATER TABLE	GRAPHIC LOG	SAMPLE TYPE	PERCENT RECOVERY	MATERIAL DESCRIPTION	DRY UNIT WEIGHT (PCF) BLOWS PER 6 INCHES ROD= ROCK QUALITY DES.	MOISTURE CONTENT PERCENT BY WEIGHT	STANDARD PENETRATION TEST A N-VALUE (BLOWS PER LAST FOO MOISTURE CONTENT, %
<u> </u>		Ň	N N	8 S	E E		A B C C	N H	○ % FINES (PASSING #200 SIEVE) PL 20 40 60
-	ŀ				 				
70 -	- - 340			Z	72	SAND (SP), grey, fine grain, slightly silty, with trace gravel up to 1/8", medium dense	5-6-9		
-	- 340								
-	}								
-	ŀ					Becoming fine to medium grain, without			N
75 –	- 275			Z	61	gravel, very dense	15-22-26		
-	- 335					Boring terminated in sand at 75'-6"			
	-								
-	-								
80 -	- 330								
4	- 550								
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Rus						JENS, INC. s engineers ad Dam Safety	LOCATION: N 834235.0 E 888471.7 ELEVATION: 408.6 DATUM:					
CLI	ENT:	Ar	nere					ATION: 4 DRILLEI				
DEPTH (FEET)	ELEVATION	WATER TABLE		SAMPLE TYPE	PERCENT RECOVERY	MATERIAL DESCRIPT		DRY UNIT WEIGHT (PCF) BLOWS PER 6 INCHES RAD= ROCK QUALITY DES.	MOISTURE CONTENT PERCENT BY WEIGHT	SHEAR STRENGTH, isf		
0	- - - 405					4" crushed LIMESTONE Clayey Sandy Silt FILL (ML), gre brown, with layers of fine to media and silty clay	y and um sand					
5	- - - 400				92			97.6	24.5			
- - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - -	- 395				96	Silty Clay FILL (CL), grey, with ta sand and silt seams both horzontal vertical	and					
15	· 390				96	With high plastic clay and fine root sand seams CLAY (CH), grey and light grey, w of silt and medium grain sand, trace lignite and limonite, natural?	ith layers	88.8 94.5	29.4 27.9			
20 - 1 	385			1	00	With traces of silt lenses, becoming silt with high plastic clay lenses nea of tube	r bottom					
25	200	*****	*****		00	Clayey SILT (ML), grey with lense plastic clay, trace limonite, saturate soft	s of high d, very	87.2 86.2	33.0 <u>33.6</u>			
30 - [[380 <u>ş</u>				00	Becoming greyish tan, with fine gra and traces of limonite	in sand		32.1			
TYPE (ER: DD: DF SPT ER EFF ED BY:	'HA ICIE	MME I	.5" ₹: (%)		Rotary STRATIFICATION LINES ARE Automatic APPROXIMATE SOIL BOUNDARI 78.2 GRADUAL OR MAY OCCUR BETO	ES 9E		<u>N</u> AT AT	NG DRILLING 29 FEET BORING DRY AT COMPLETION OF DRILLING FEET AFTER HOURS FEET AFTER HOURS LLED AT FEET		

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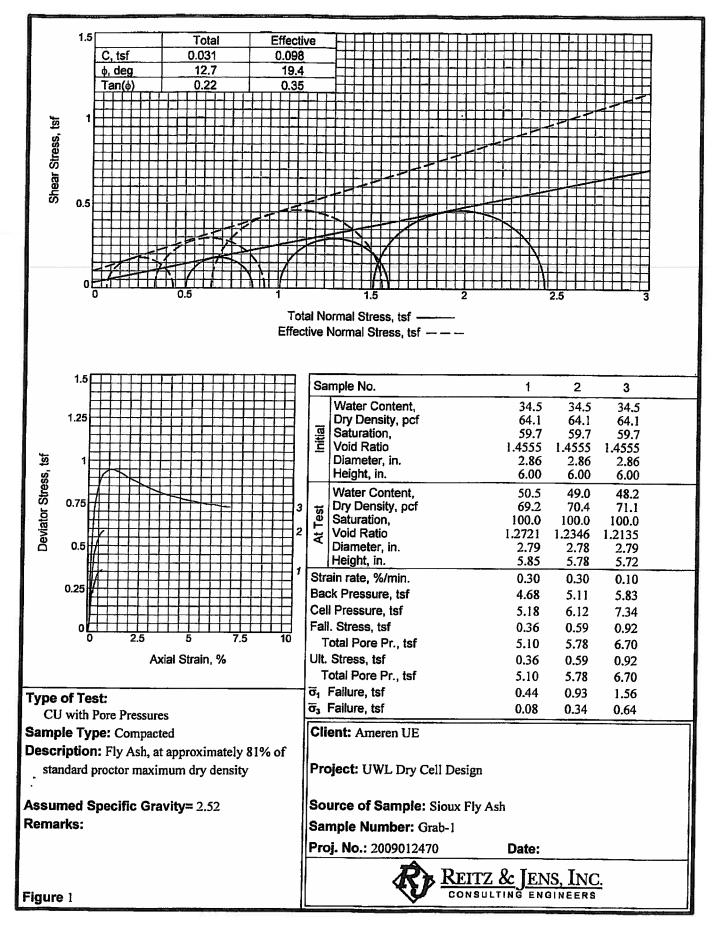
Ru	<u>ish Isl</u>	anc	A	<u>h</u>	Por	d Dam Safety			
оертн (FEET)	ELEVATION	WATER TABLE	GRAPHIC LOG	SAMPLE TYPE	PERCENT RECOVERY	MATERIAL DESCRIPTION	DRY UNIT WEIGHT (PCF) BLOWS PER 8 INCHES RQD= ROCK QUALITY DES.	MOISTURE CONTENT PERCENT BY WEIGHT	SHEAR STRENGTH, Isf △ QU/2 ■ PP □ SV ◇ T 1 2 3 STANDARD PENETRATION TEST ▲ N-VALUE (BLOWS PER LAST FOOT ● MOISTURE CONTENT, % ○ % FINES (PASSING #200 SIEVE)
	- <u>44</u> - - -	>		S	<u>o.</u>	Note: Shelby Tube was pushed with no recovery, Spilt Spoon pushed for sample		×ā.	PL
- 35 — - -	- 375 - -				100	Fine grain sandy SILT (ML), greyish tan, slightly clayey, loose	3-2-3	34.6	
- 40 -	- 370 - -				100	SAND (SP), grey, fine to medium grain	2-6-12		
- - - 15 - - -	- 365 - -			71	00	CLAY (CH-CL), grey, layers of high plastic clay and low plastic silty clay, stiff	0-1-5	42.4	
ר ד ד 1 1 1 0 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	- 360			1		SAND (SP), grey, fine to coarse grain, medium dense	0-3-13	55.7	
1 1 1 1 1 1 5 1 1 1	- 355			7 8	 39	With 3" layer of high plastic clay at bottom of spoon	13-10-5	44.5	
	· 350			6	51	Becoming fine to medium grain sand, with gravel up to 1/4", dense	13-17-15		
┓┺╕┺╕┶┯┺	345		7	7		Becoming fine to coarse grain sand, very dense	13-16-24	- - - - - -	

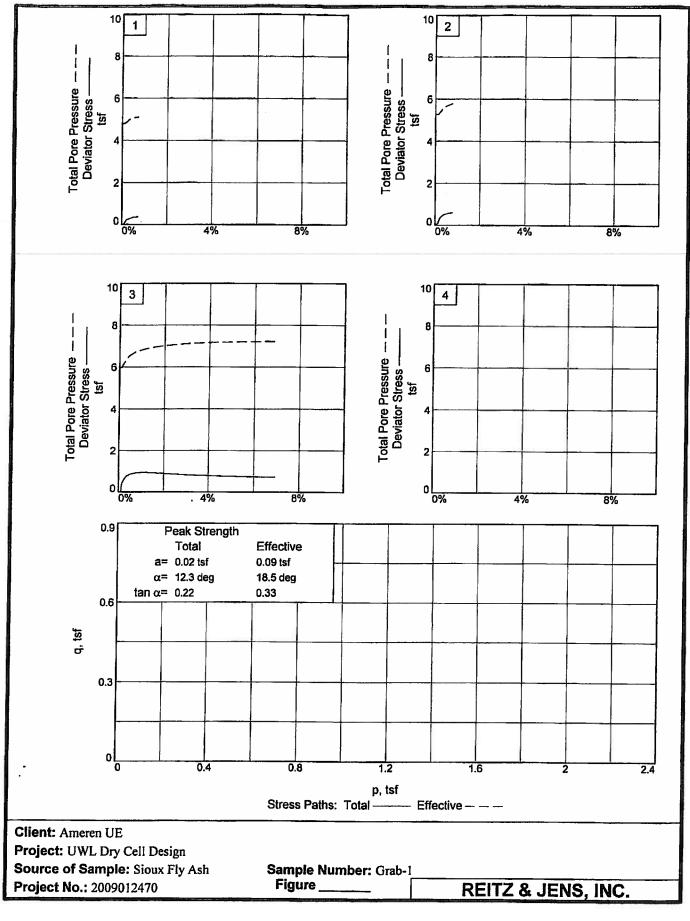
File 2009012469



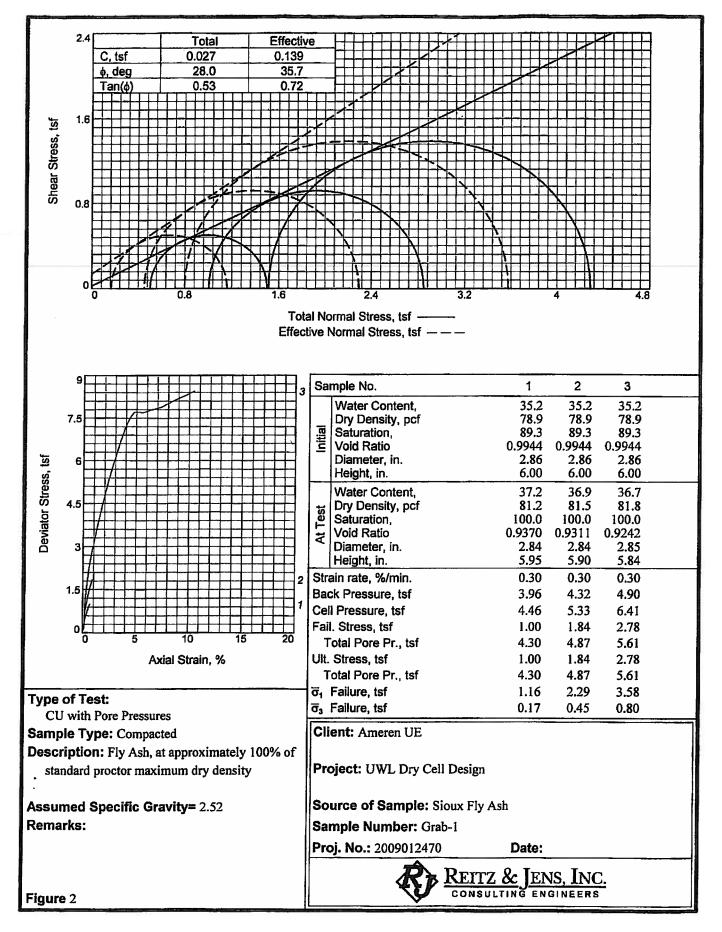
Figure

Sheet 3 of 3

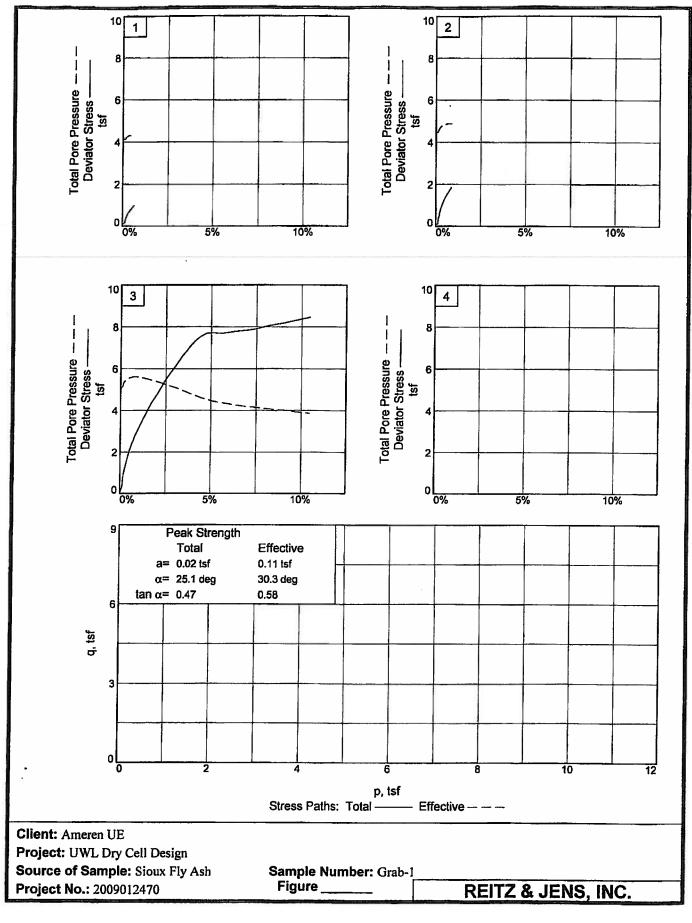




Checked By: J. Fouse



Checked By: J. Fouse

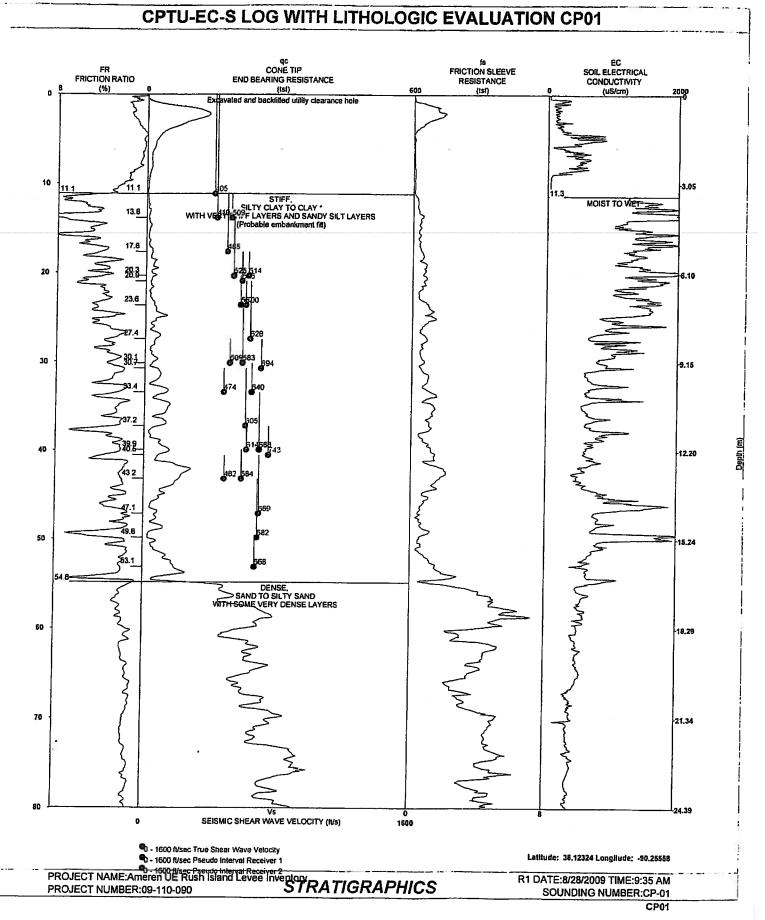


Tested By: K. Kocher

Checked By: J. Fouse

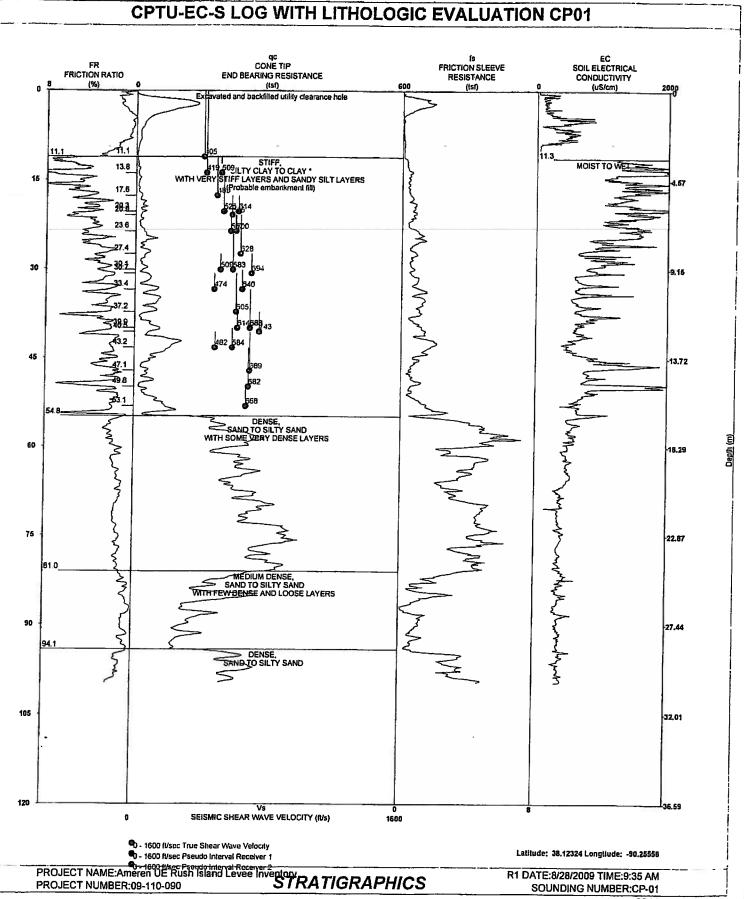
REITZ & JENS INC - Consulting Engineers



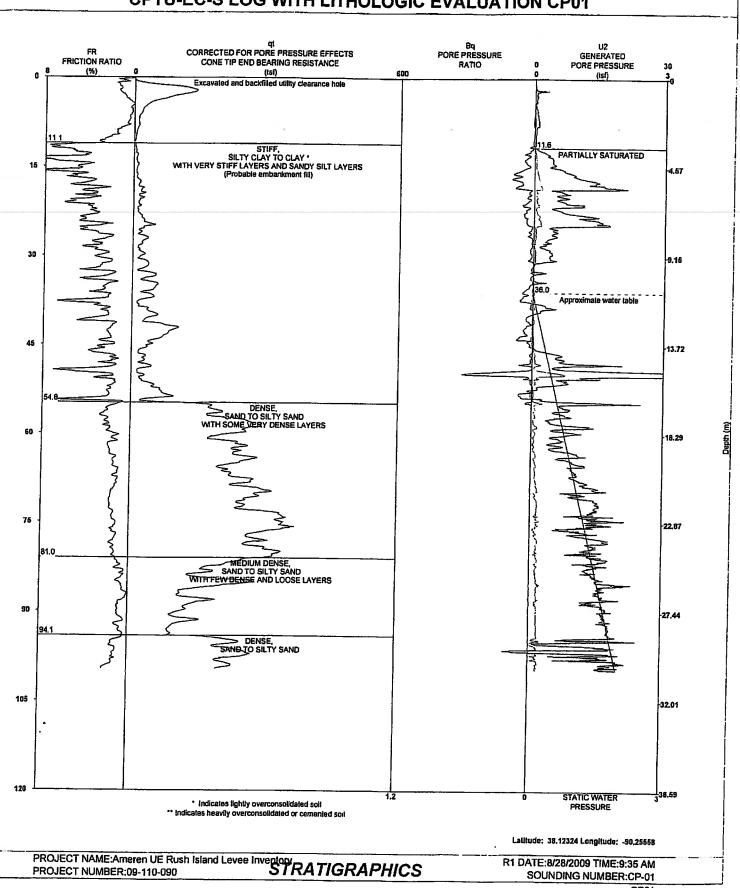


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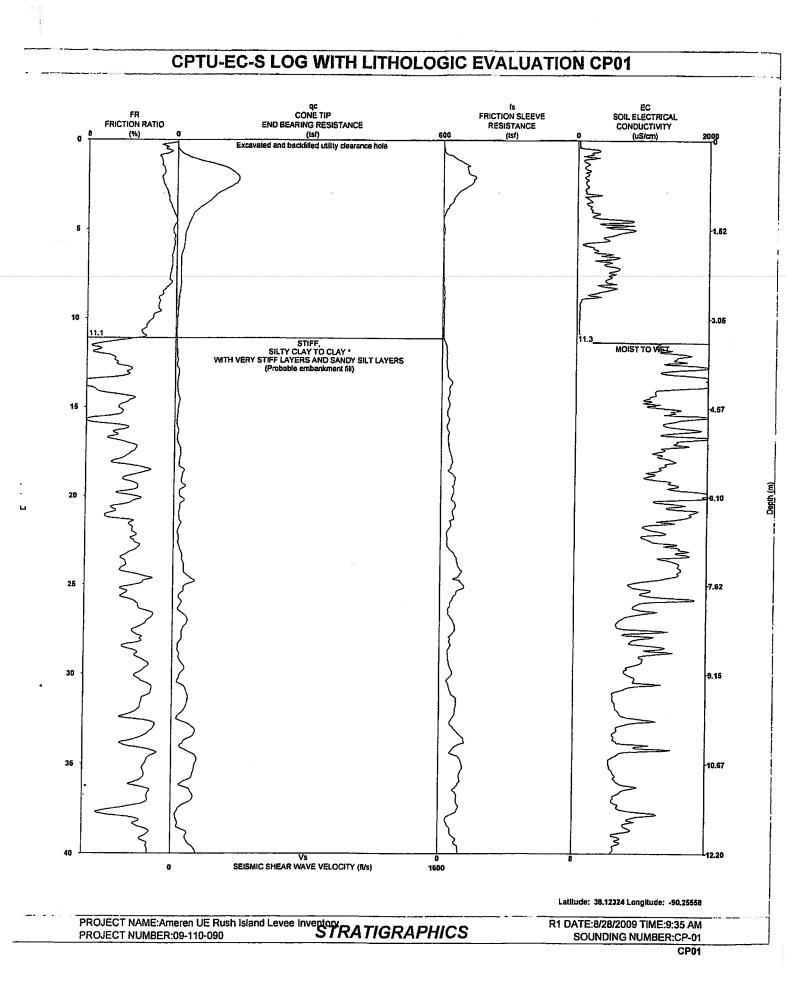


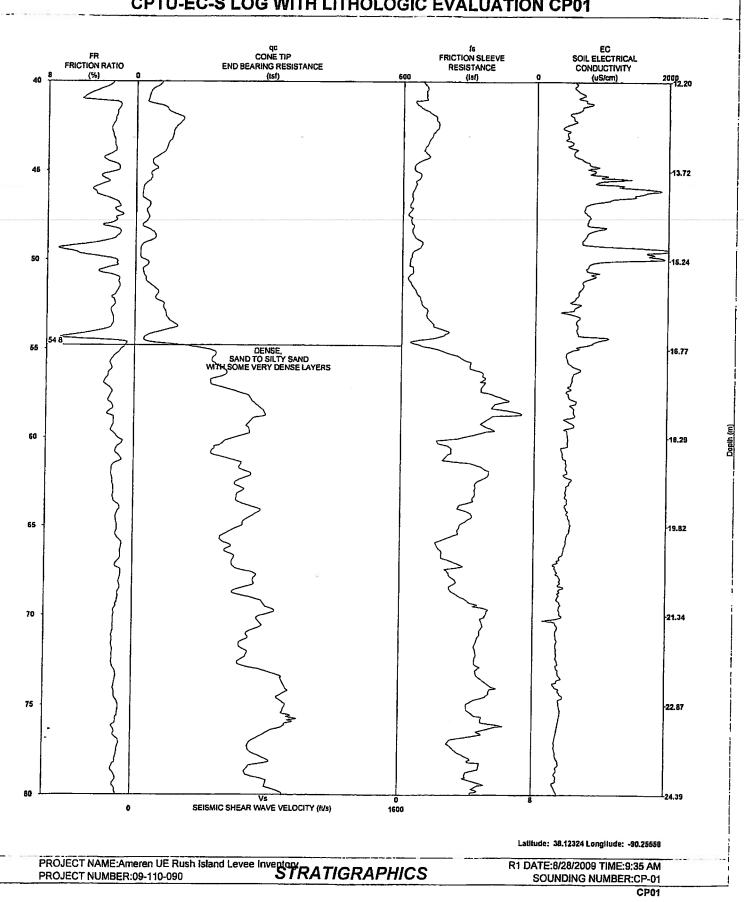
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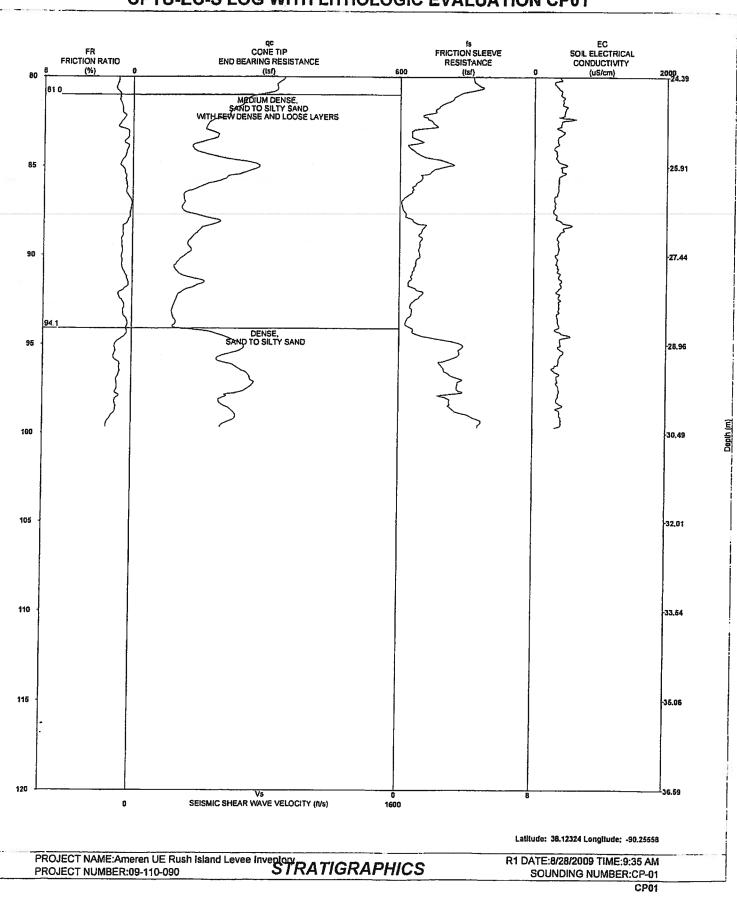


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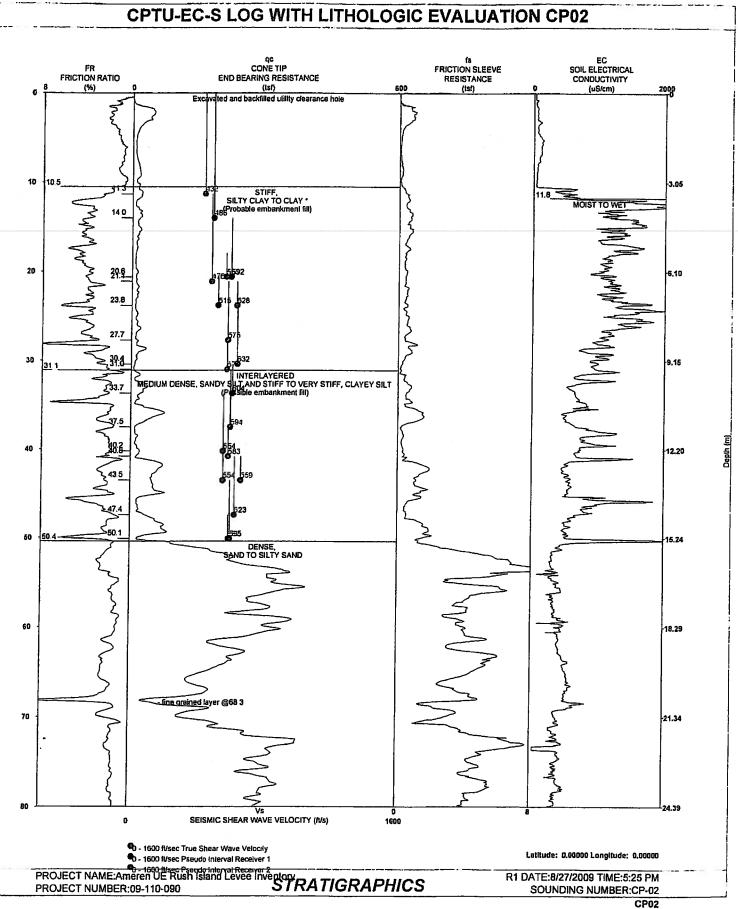
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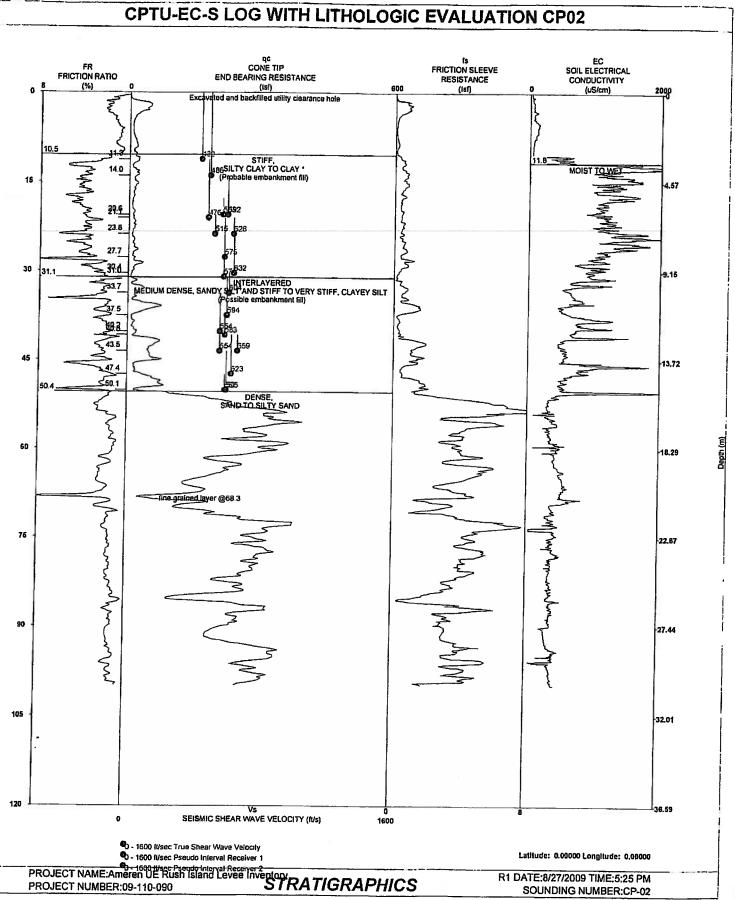




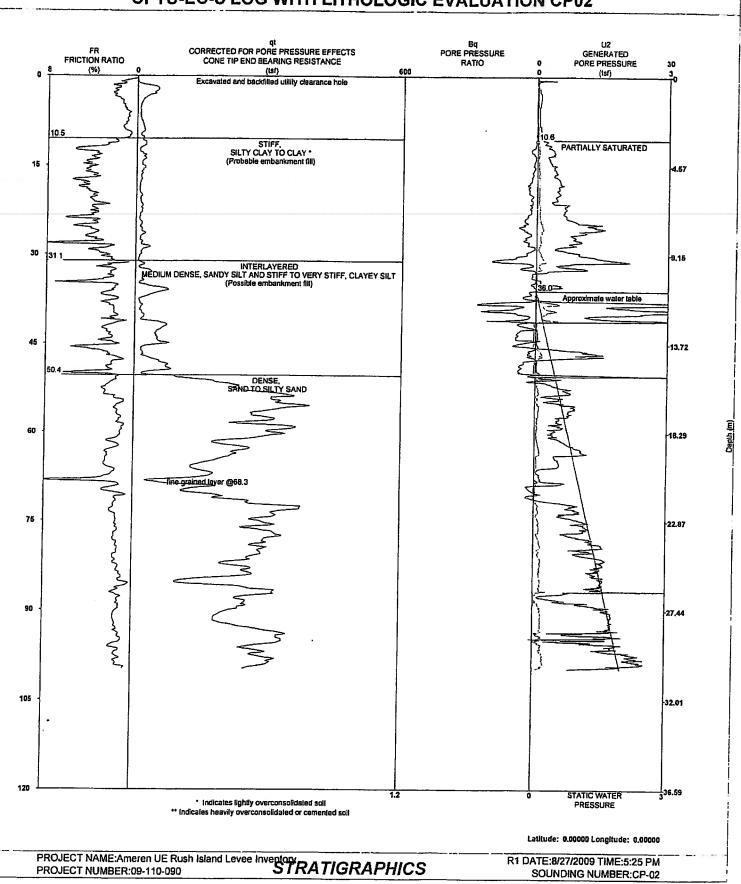


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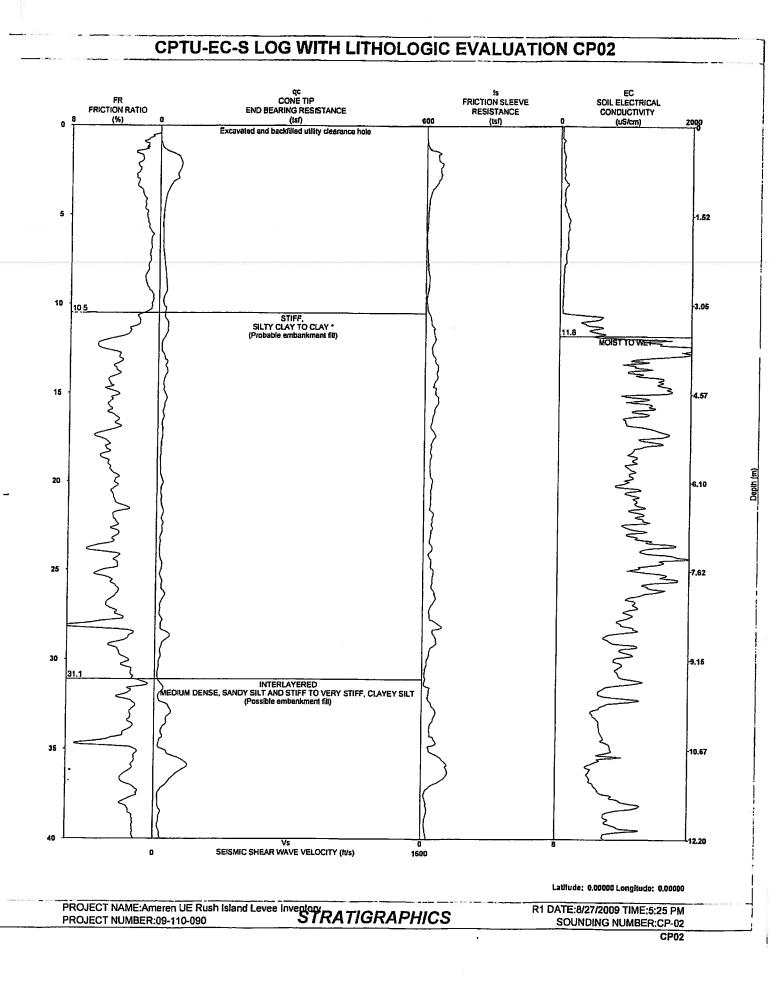


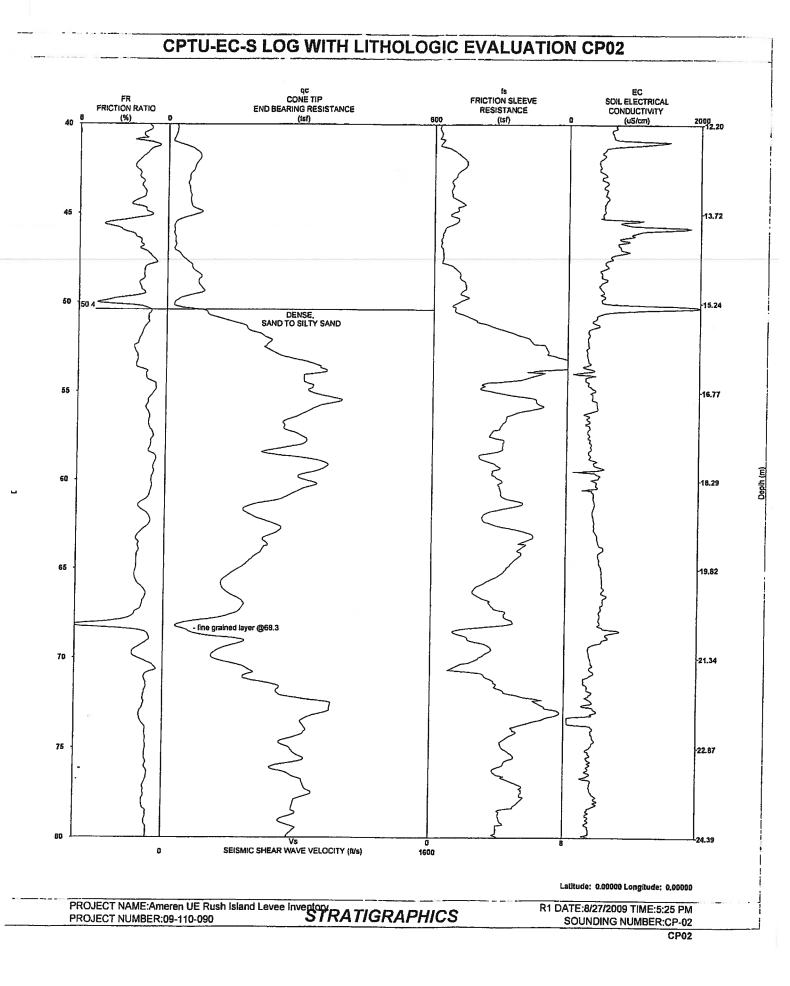


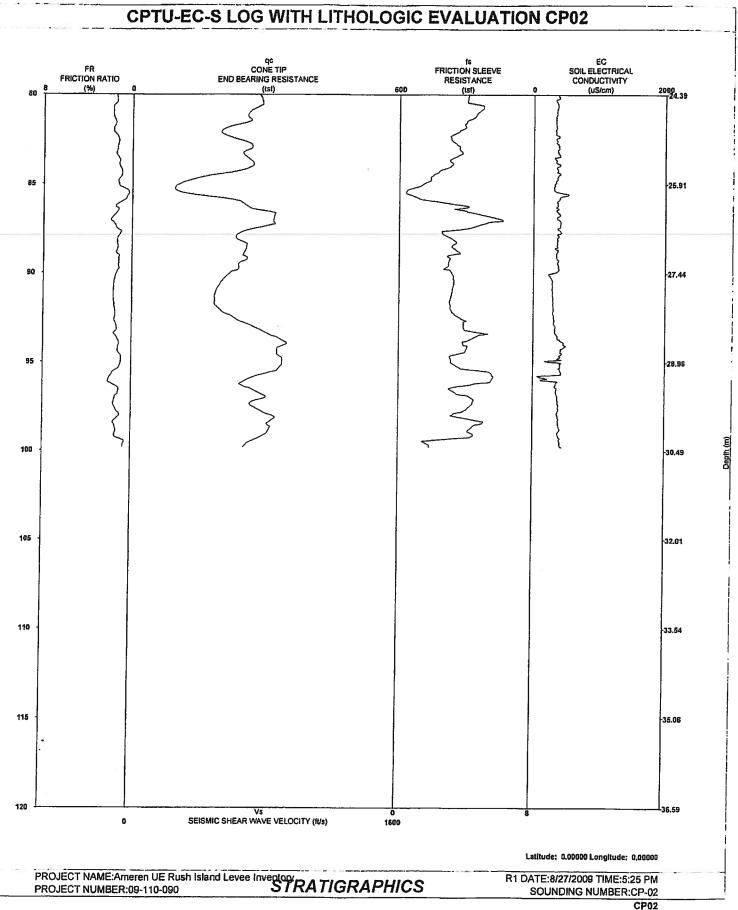
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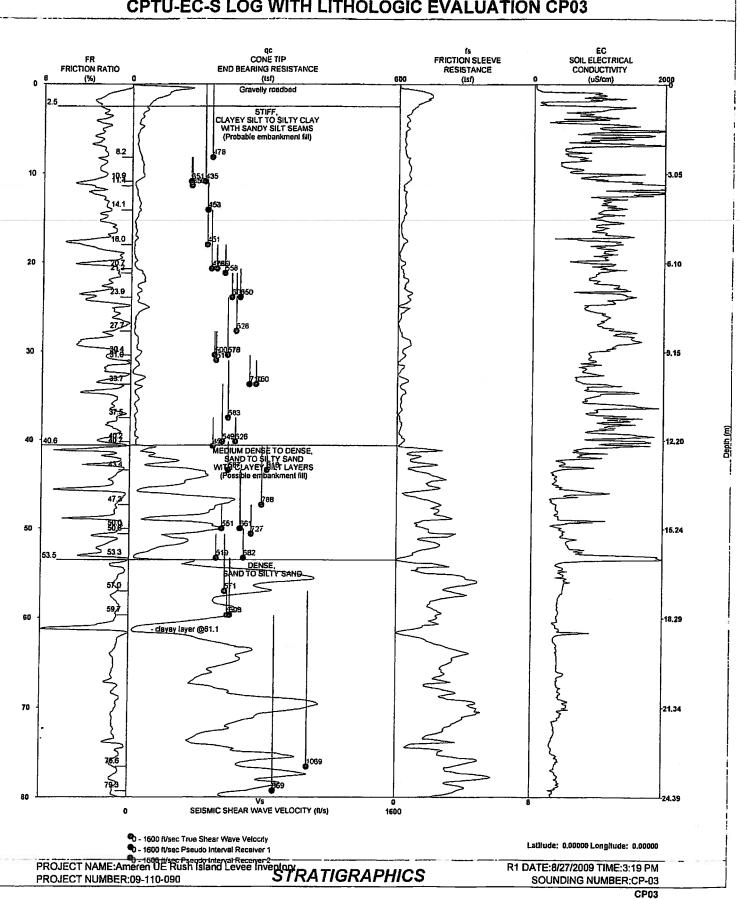


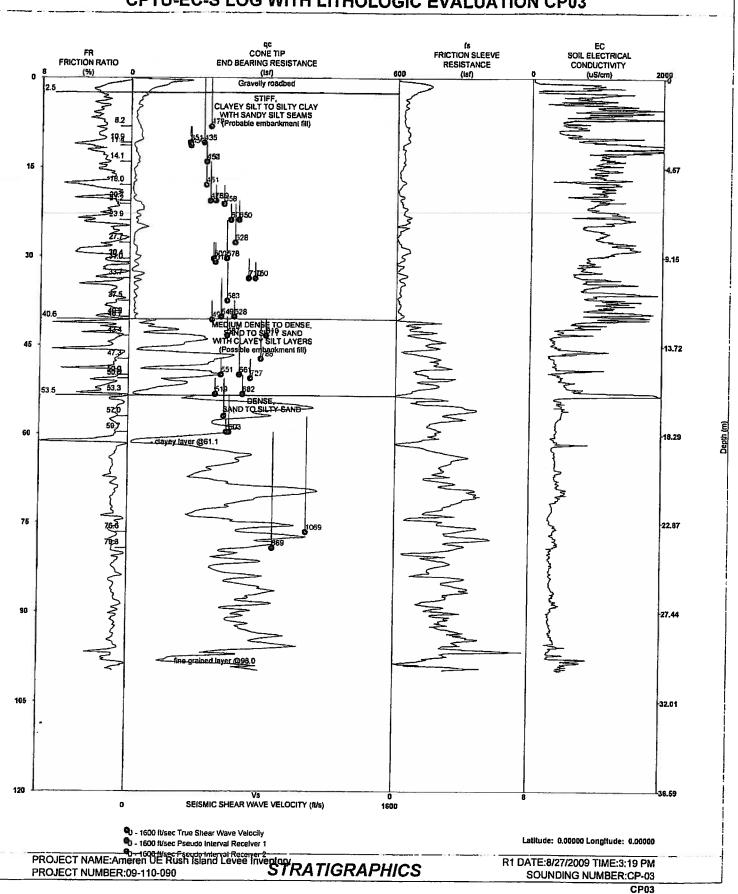
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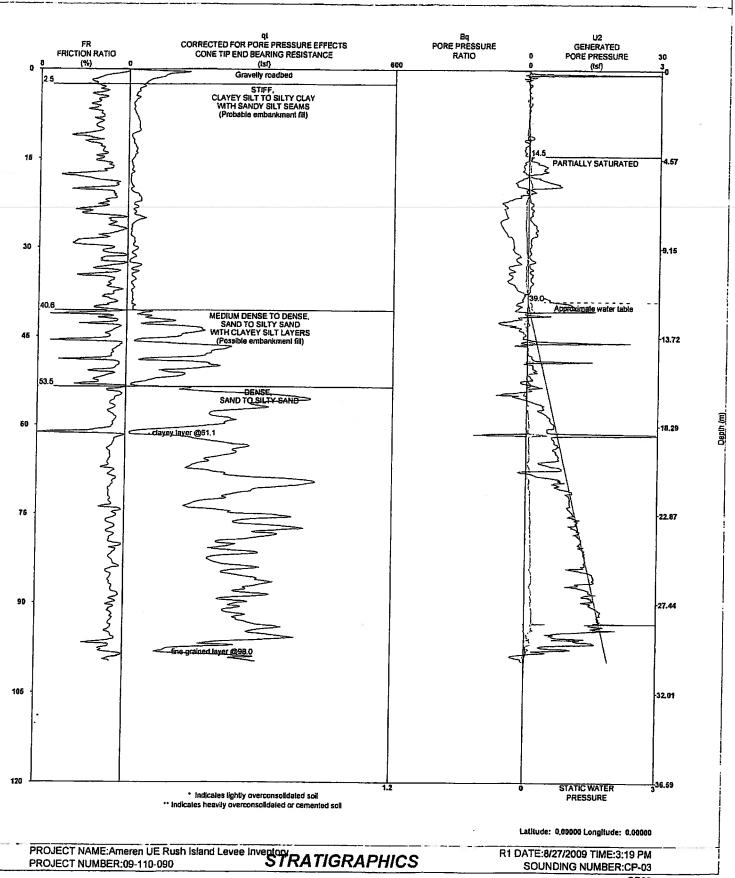








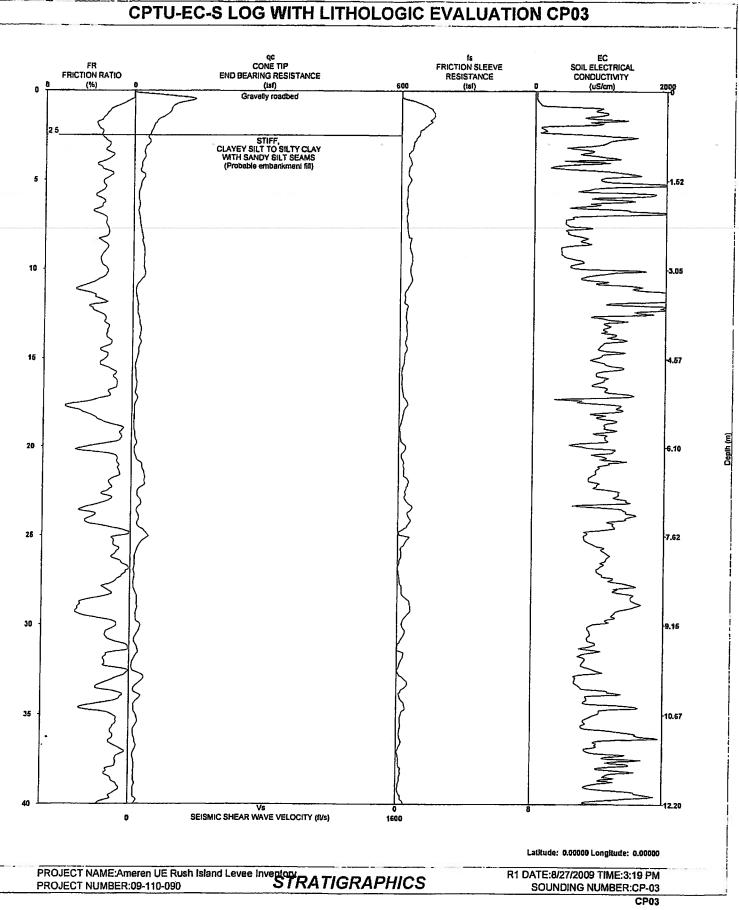




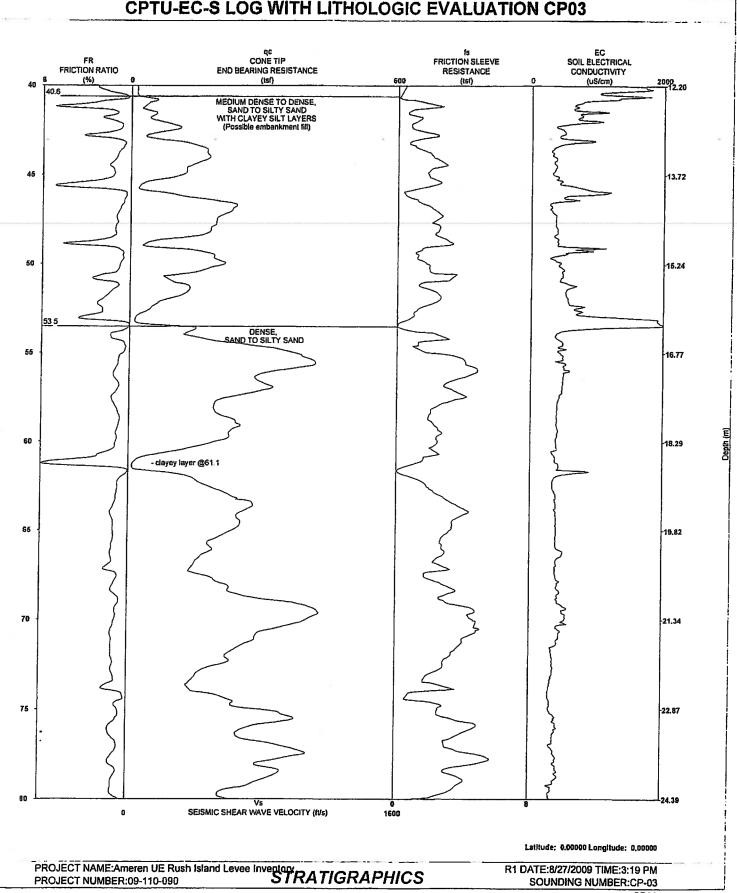
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CP03

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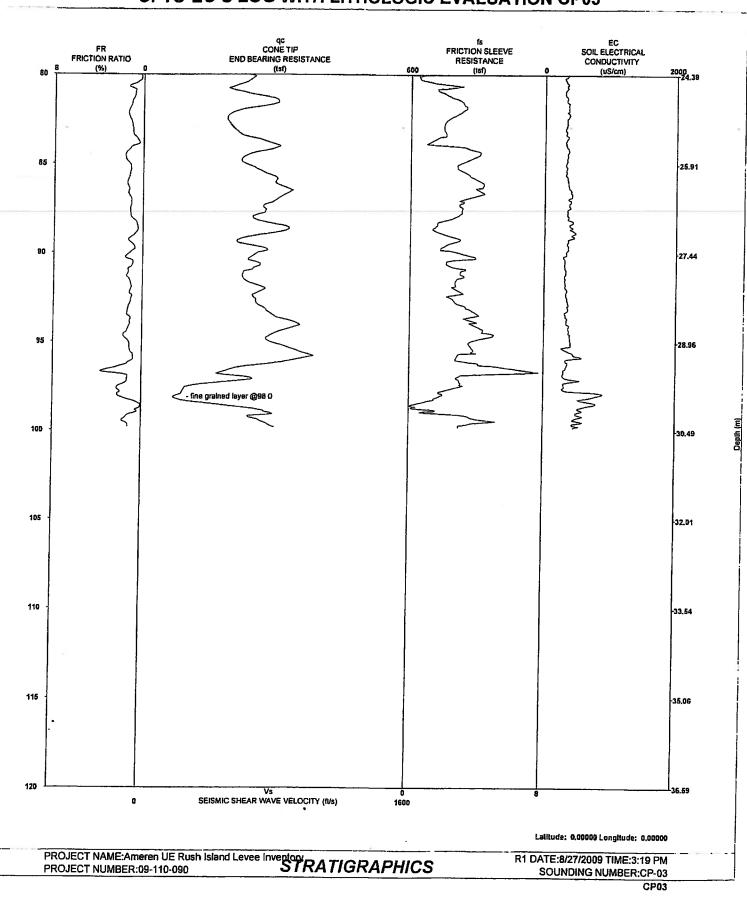


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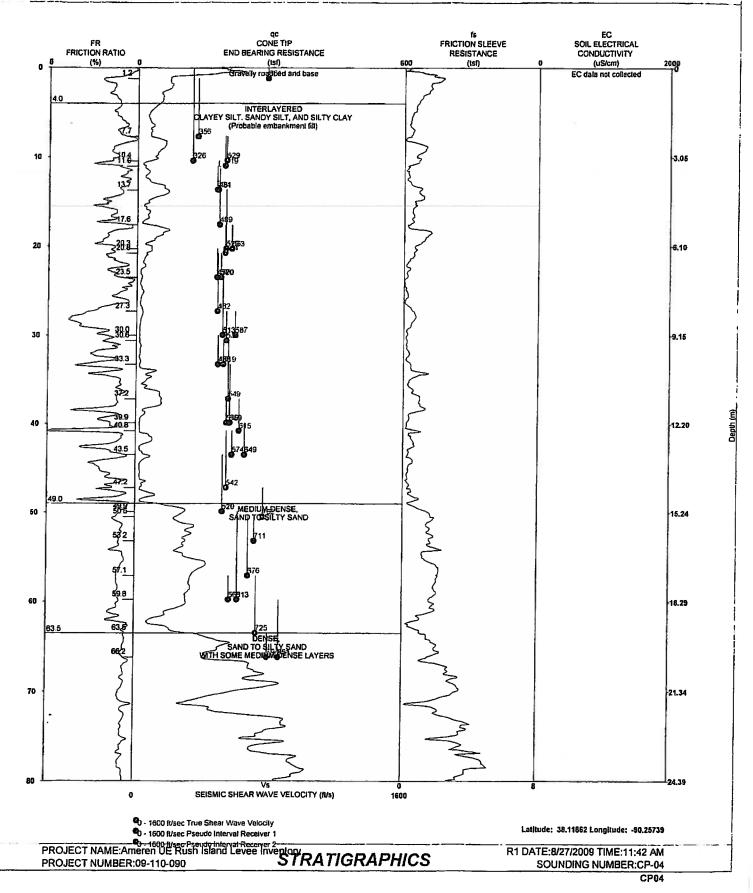
CPTU-EC-S LOG WITH LITHOLOGIC EVALUATION CP03



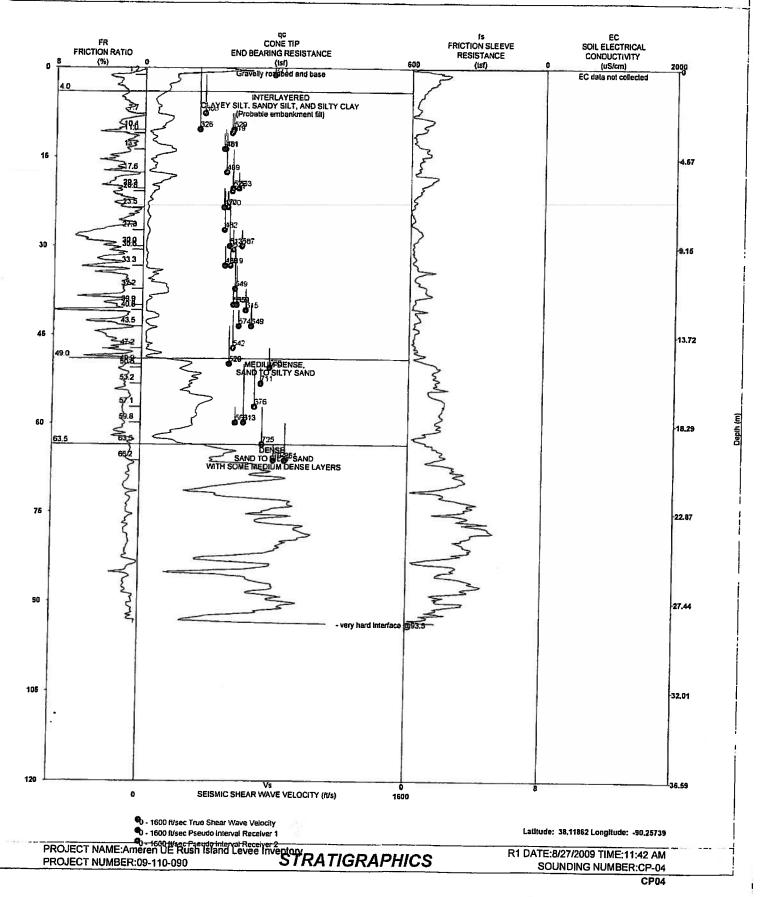
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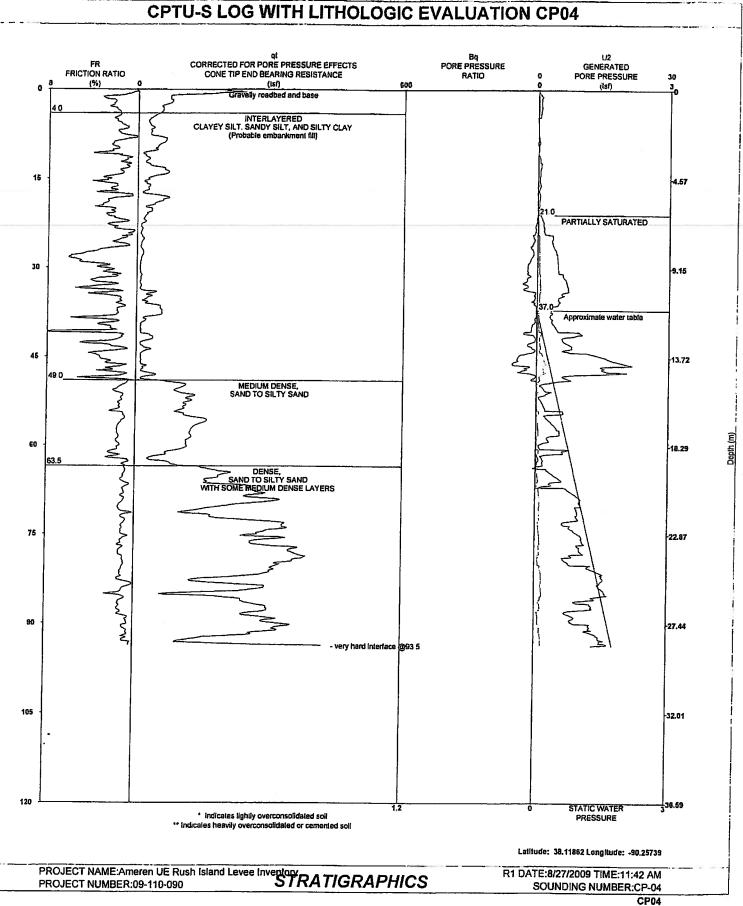
CPTU-EC-S LOG WITH LITHOLOGIC EVALUATION CP03

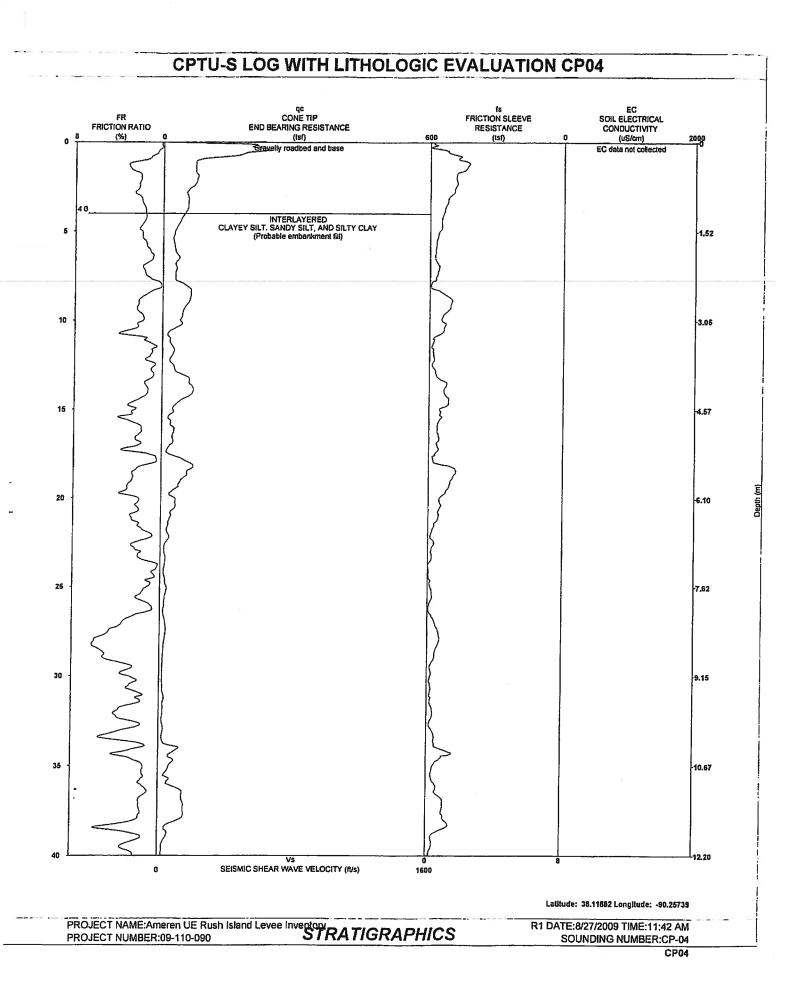


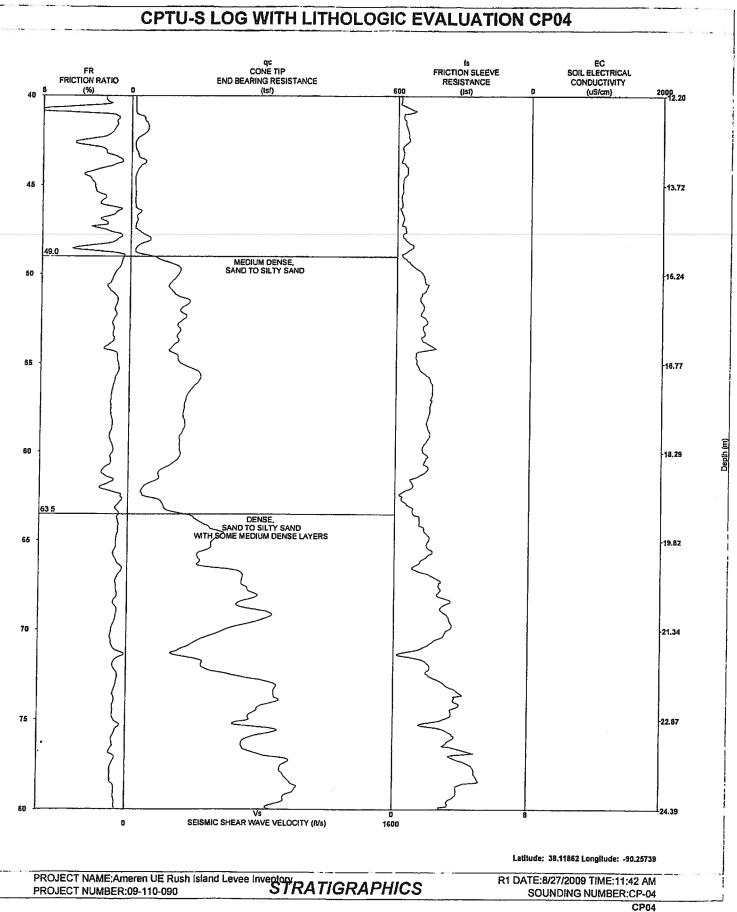


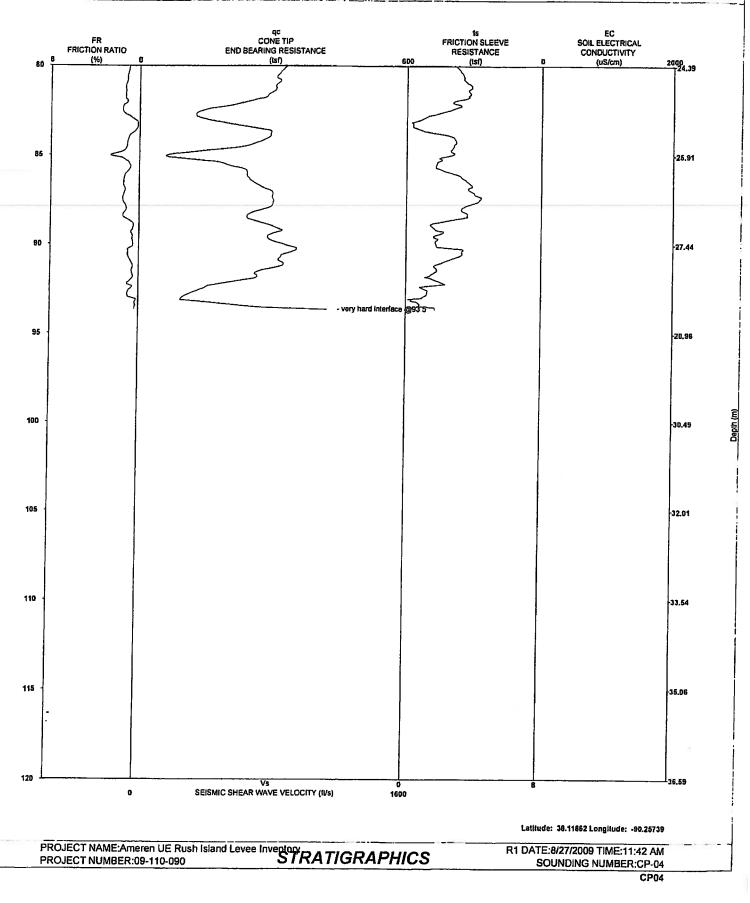


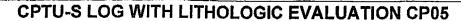


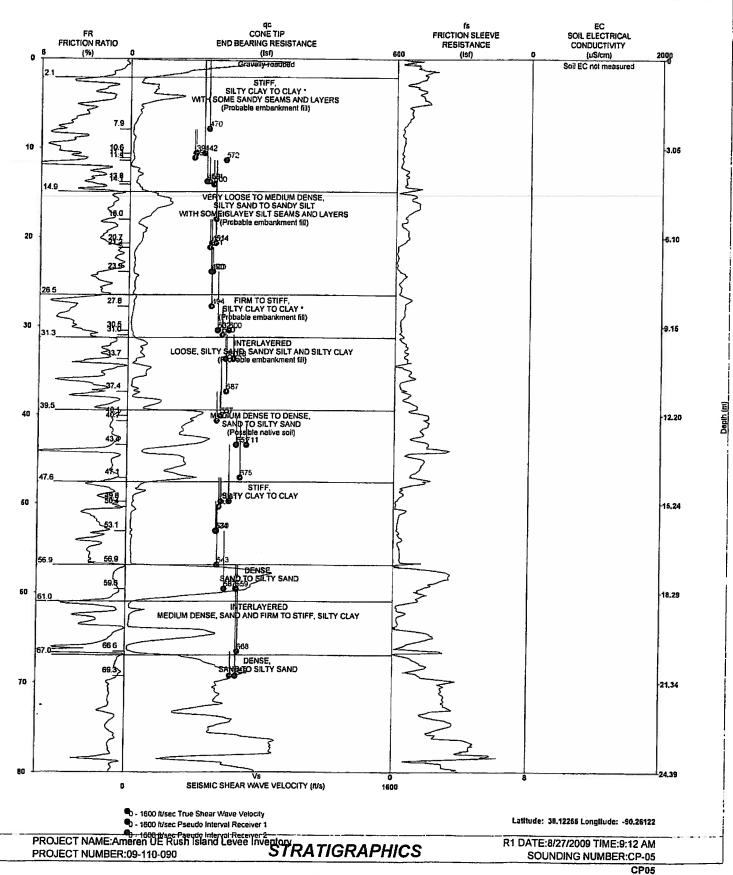


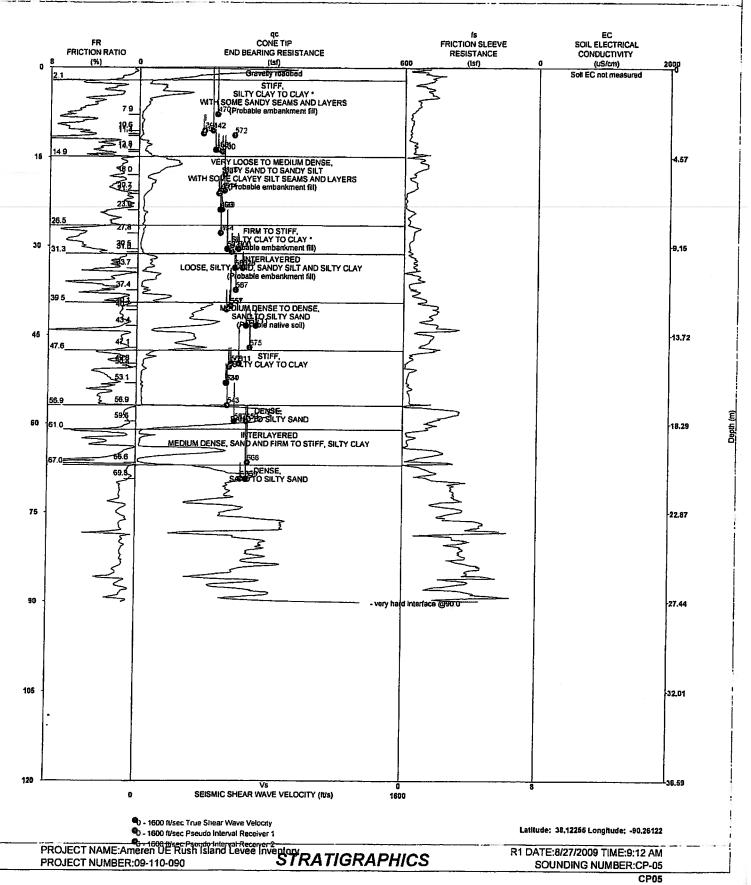


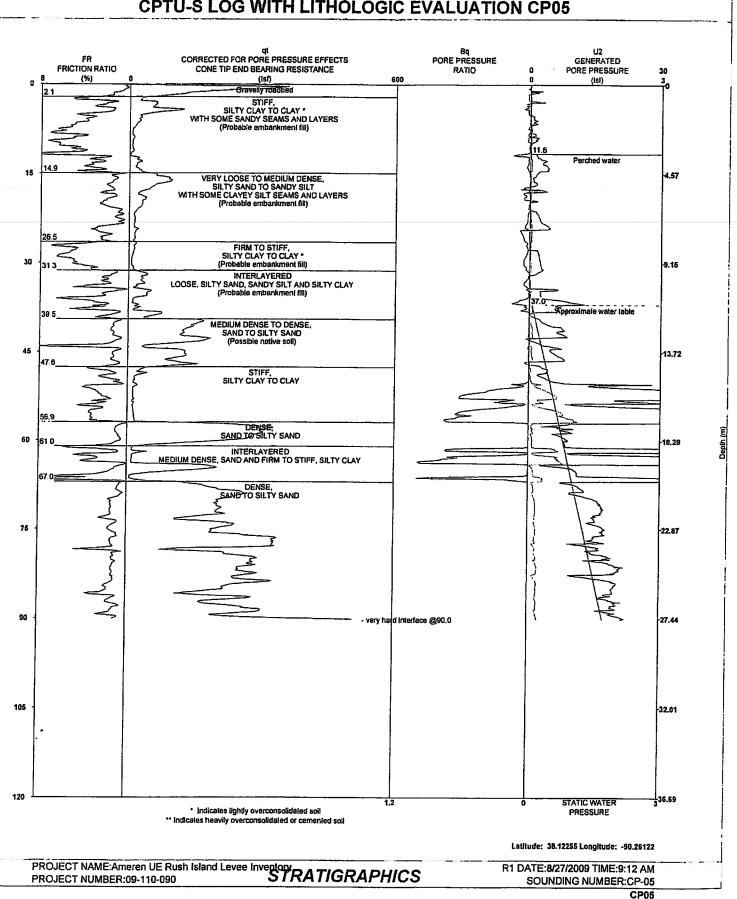


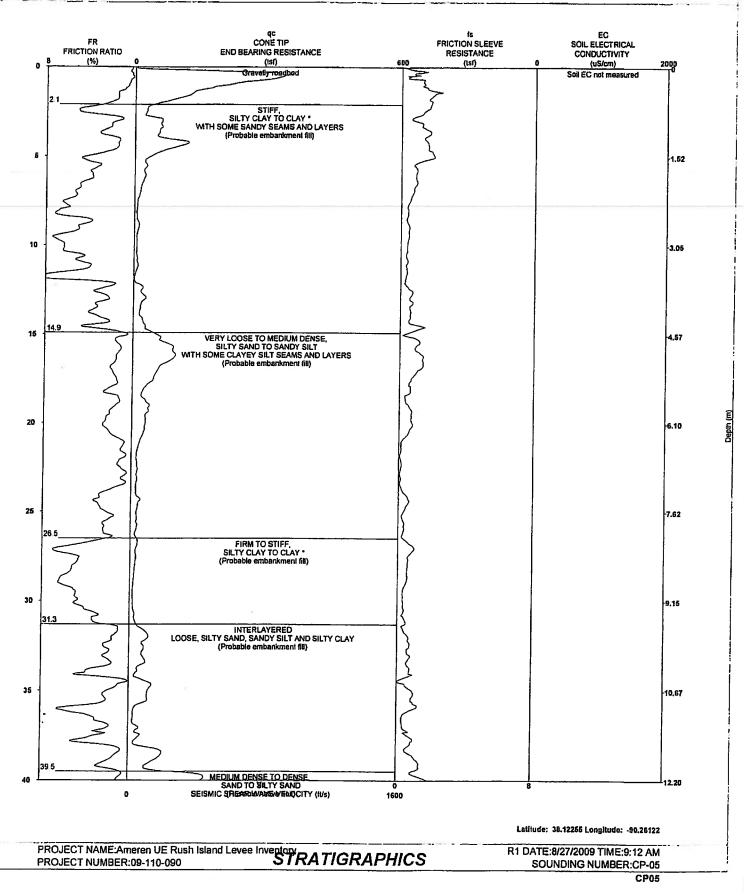


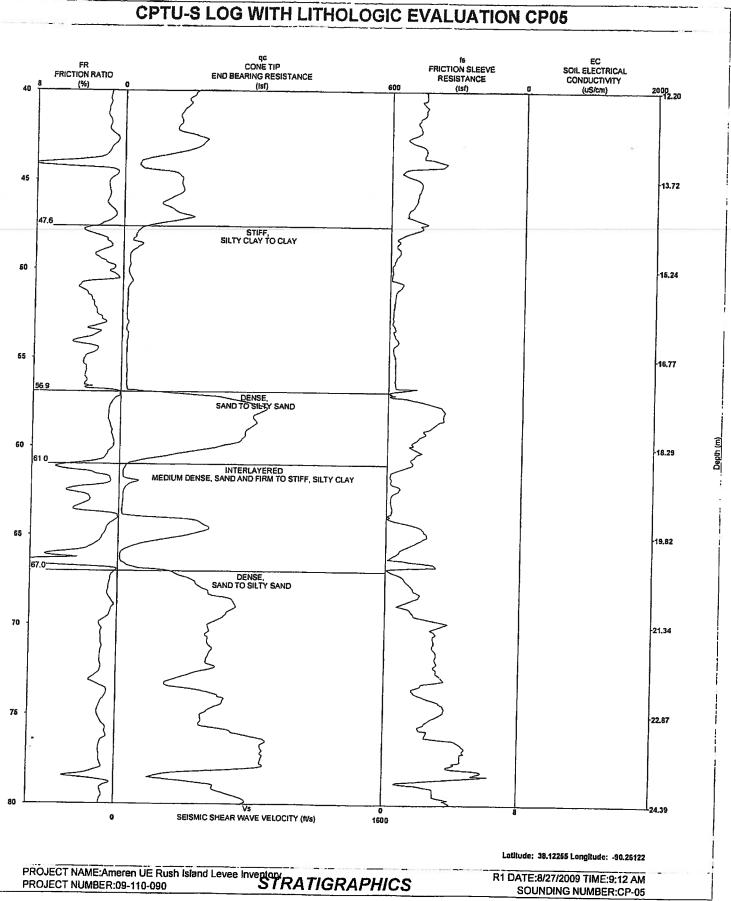




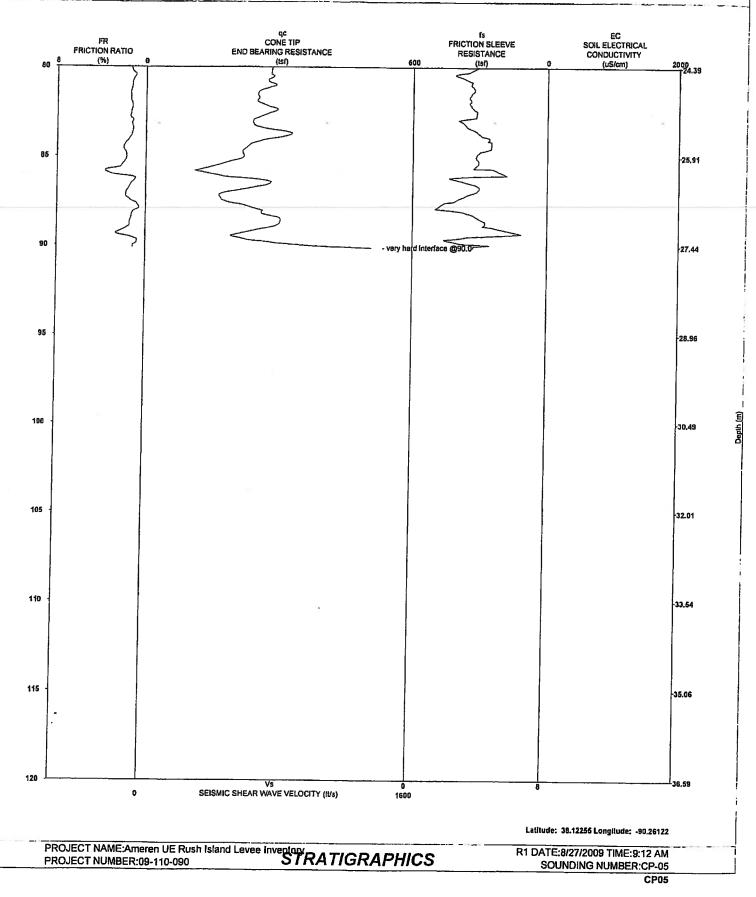








CP05



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REITZ & JENS INC - Consulting Engineers

Rush Island Slope Stability Summary Sheet

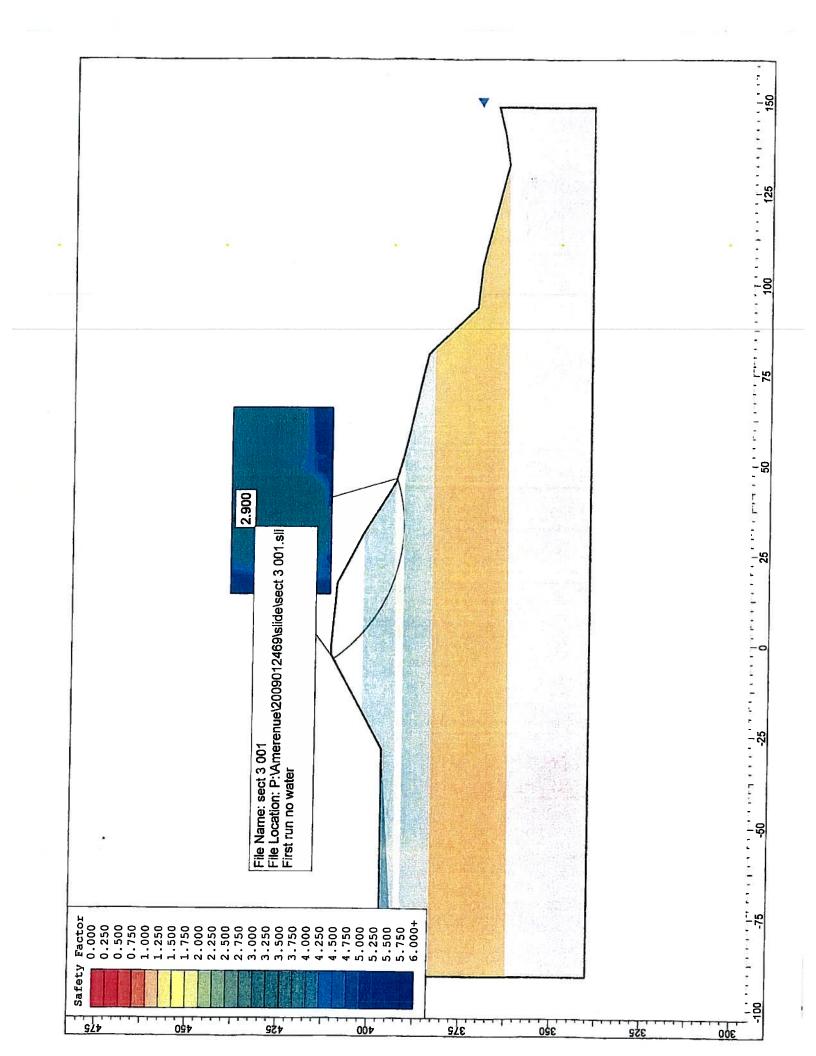
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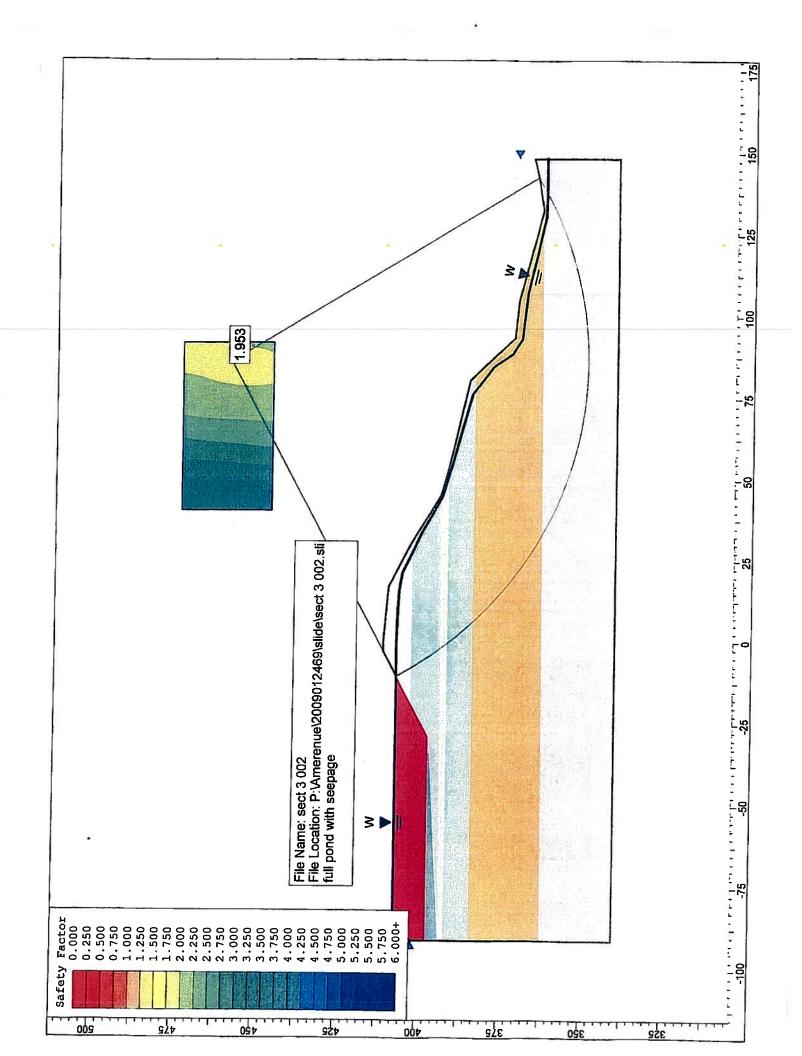
					407					lax pool		
			normal pool		max pool @	normal pool				1.3 FS for r	normal pool	normal pool
File	3001 3002	4001	4012 4011	4010	4013	4014	7001	7004	7005			
Req"d FS		1.5	1.5	1.5	1.3	1.0	1.5	1.5	1.0	1.5	1.5	1.0
Factor Safety	2.9 1.95	2.26	1.51 1.375	1.65	1.404	1.31	1.731	1.711	1.49	1.41	1.54	1.34
Toe Setback												
Stored Ash	395 395	407	403 398	398	407	403	407	398	398	407	403	403
Pool Elevation	none 407	407	403 398	398	407	403	407	398	398	407	403	403
Seismic Force	none none	none	none 0.046	none	none	0.046	none	none	0.046	none	none	0.046
Stress Phase	total total	total	stdy seep stdy seep	stdy seep	stdy seep	stdy seep	total	stdy seep	stdy seep	stdy seep	stdy seep	stdy seep
Section	ოო	বৰ	4	4	4	ব	7	7	7	7	7	٢

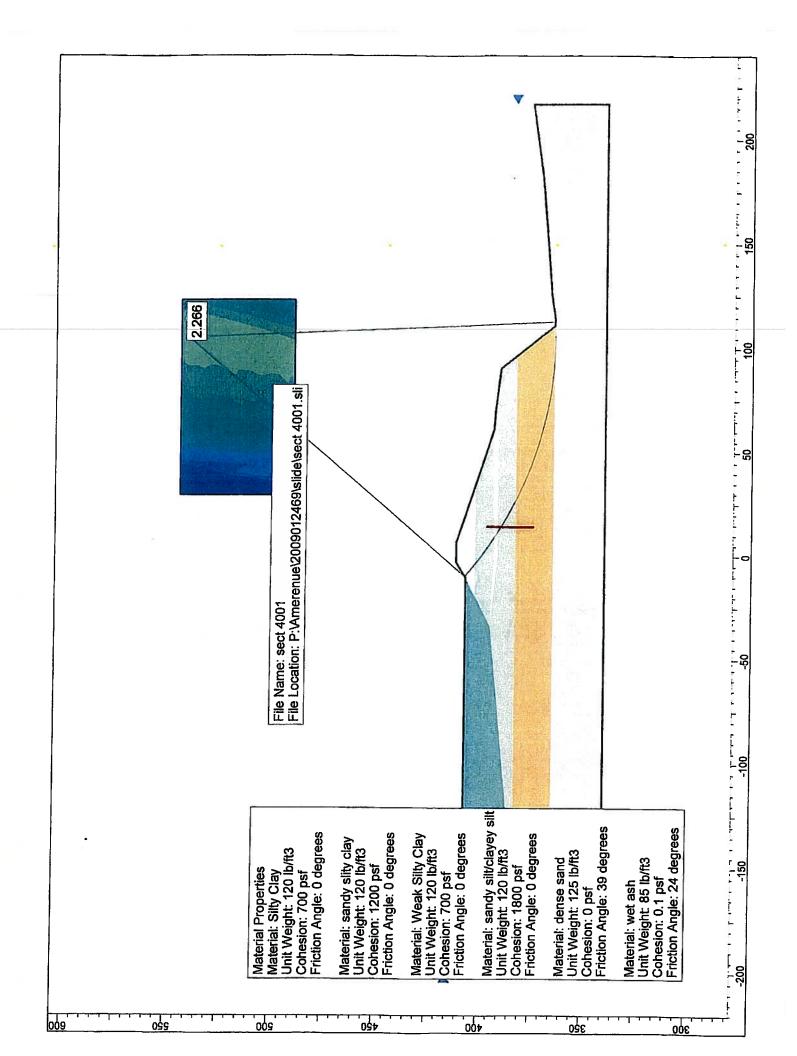
P:\Amerenue\2009012469\calc\Slope Stability summary Presentation Summary - MDNR

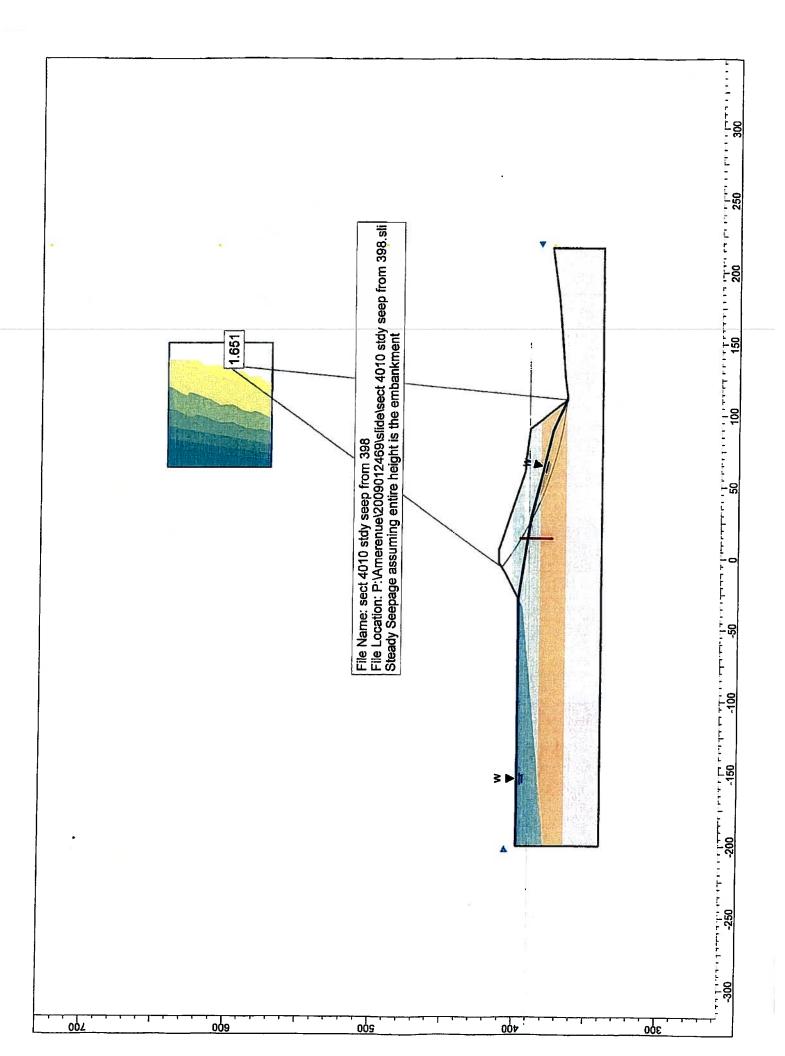
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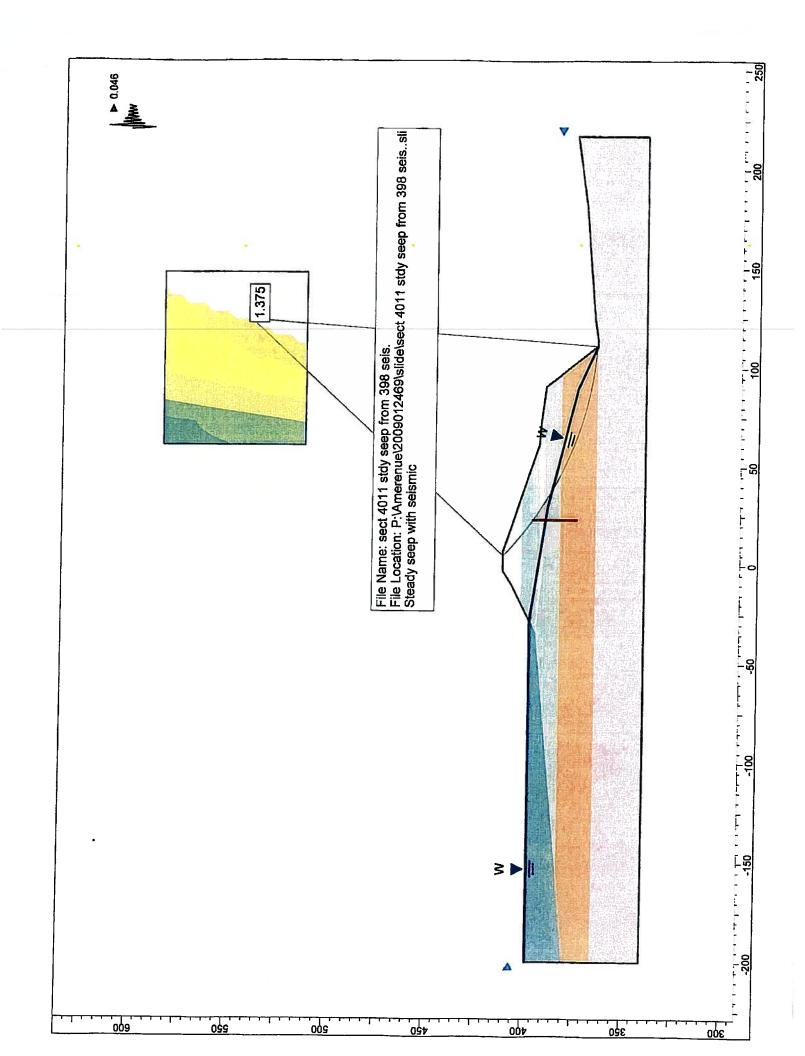
REITZ & JENS, INC

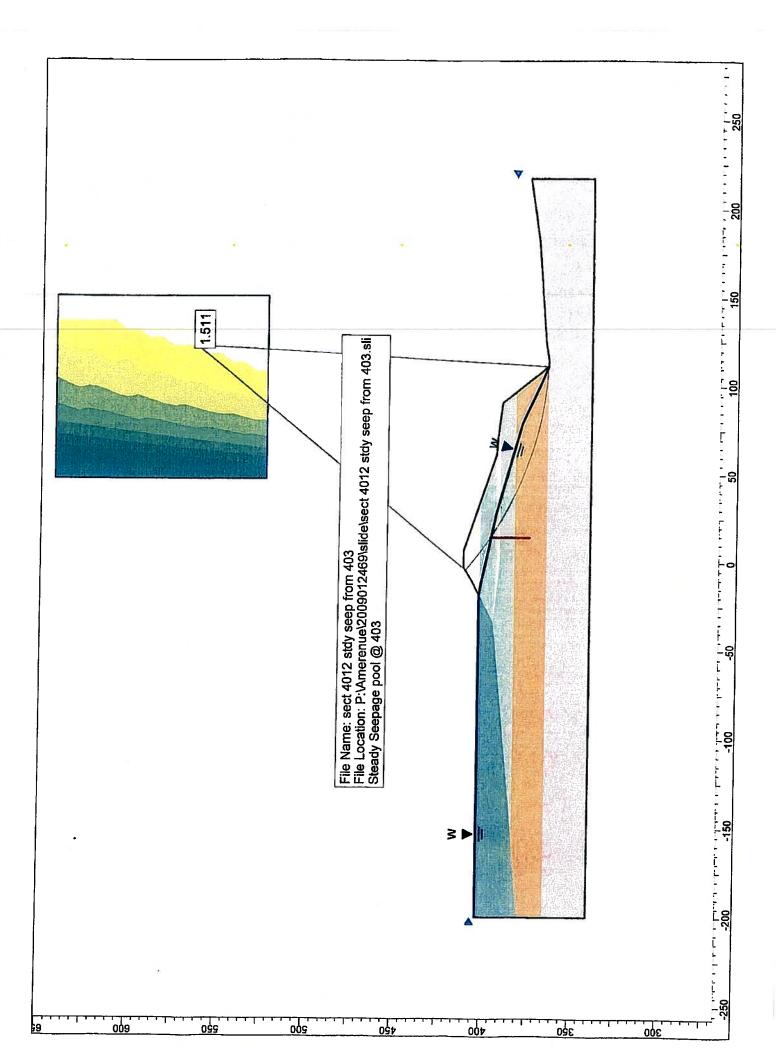


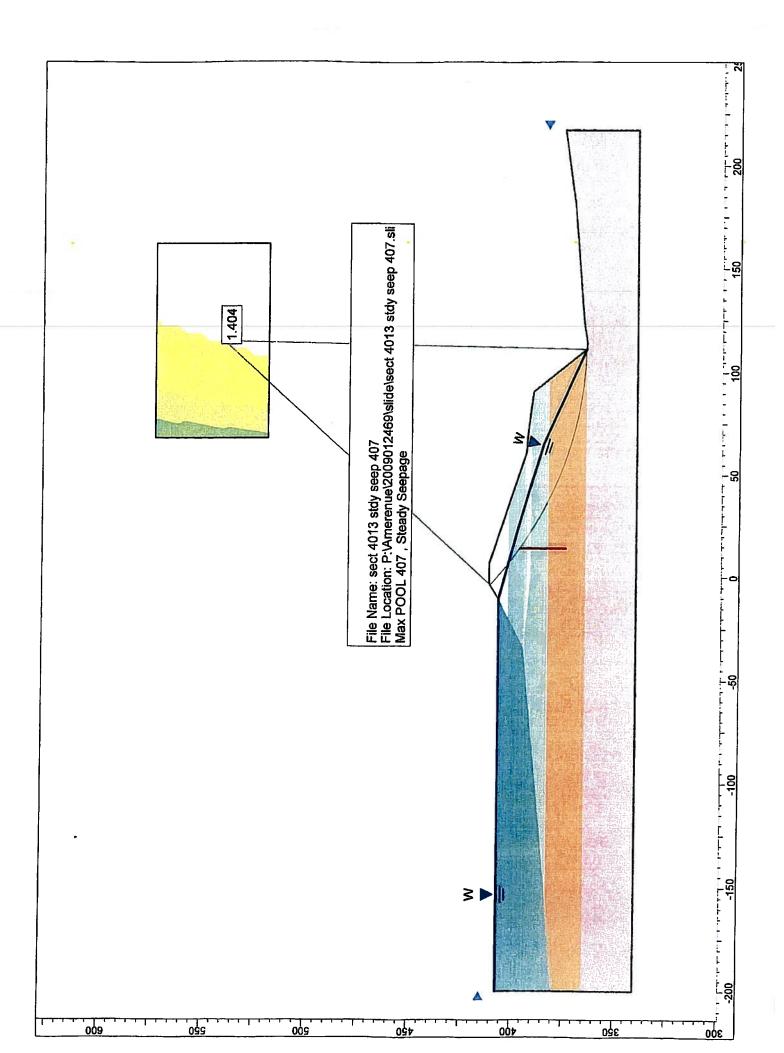


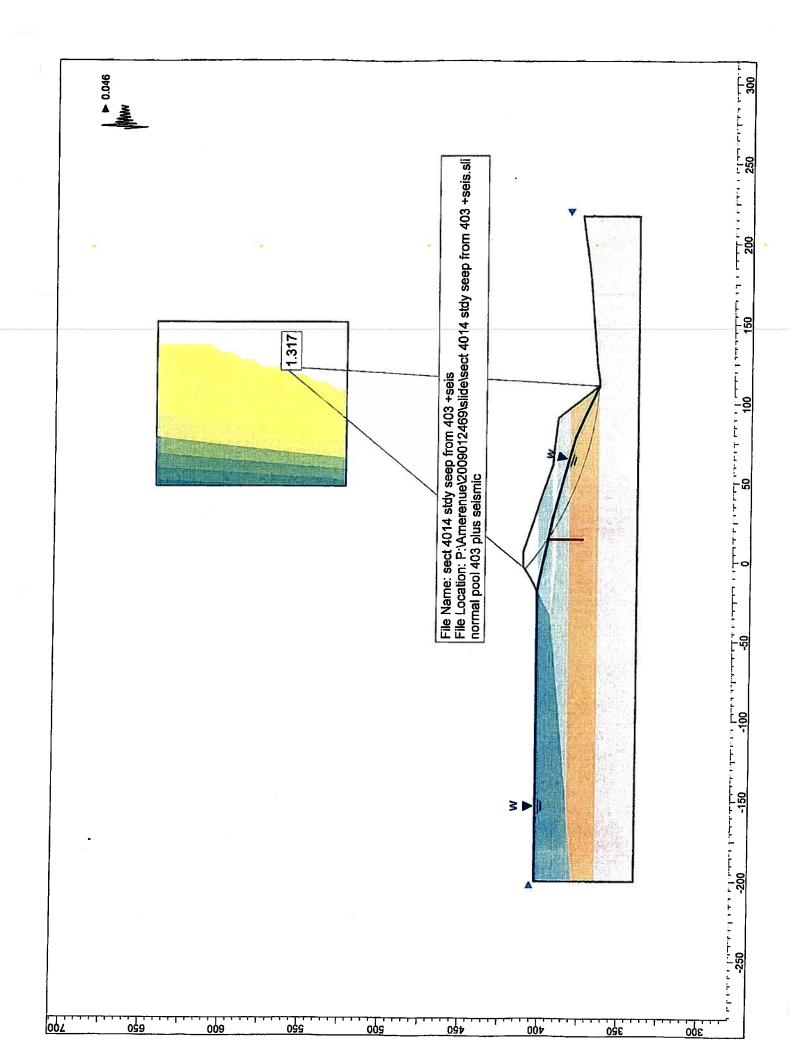


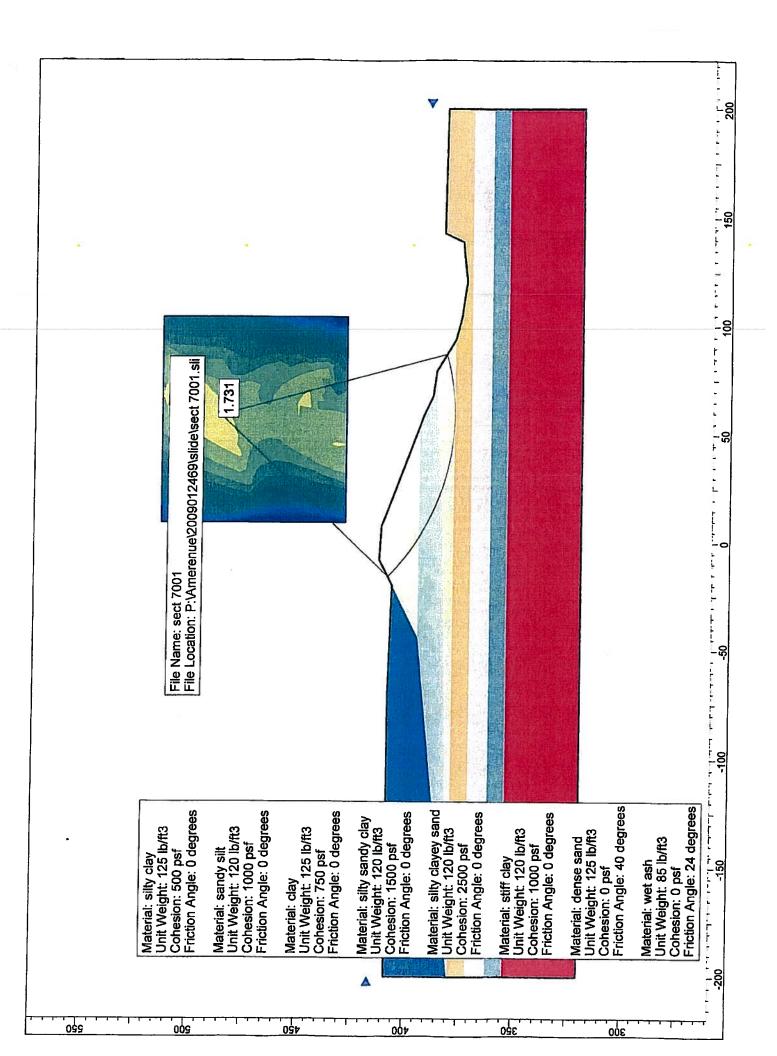


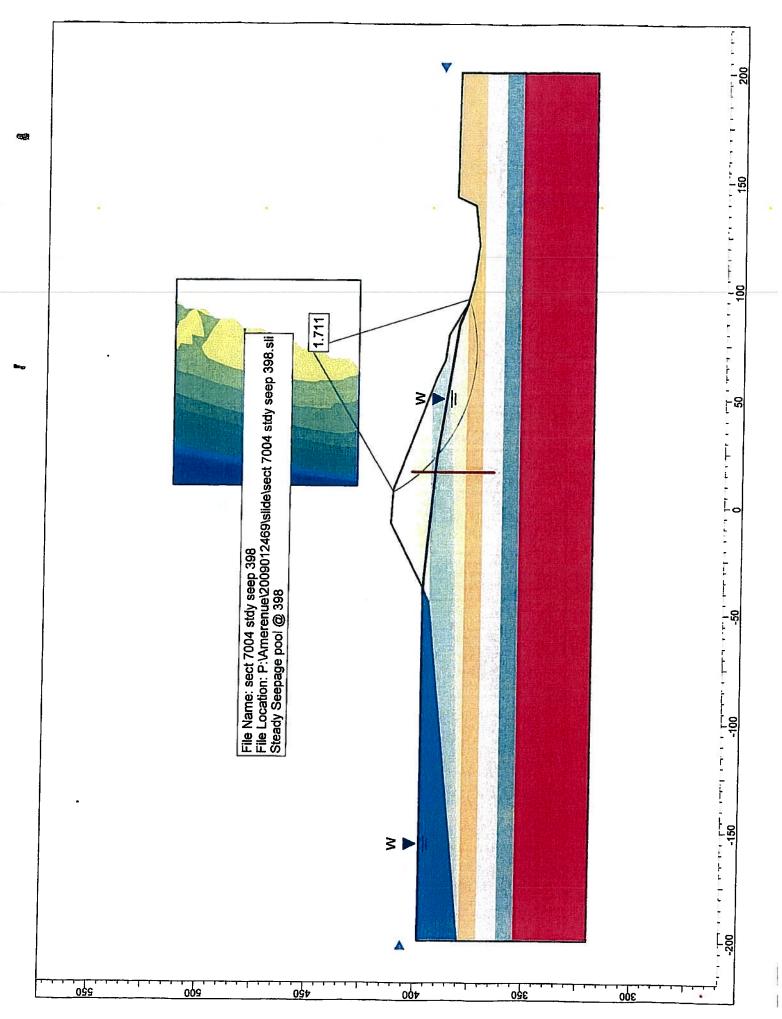


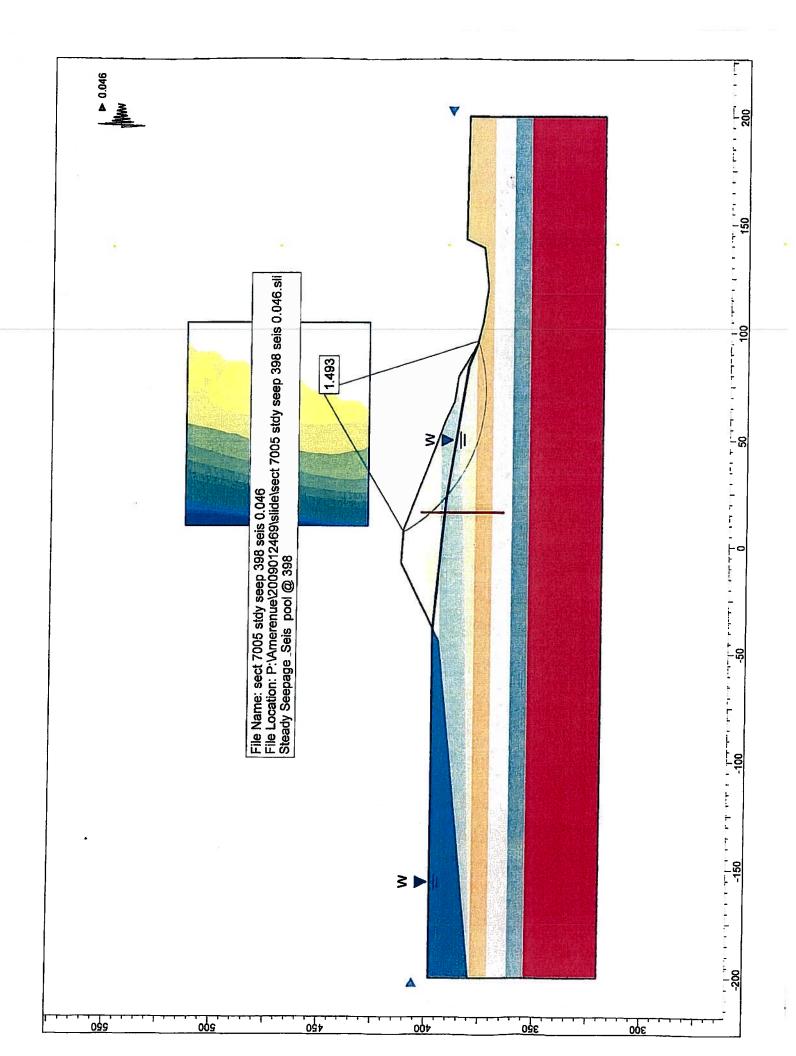


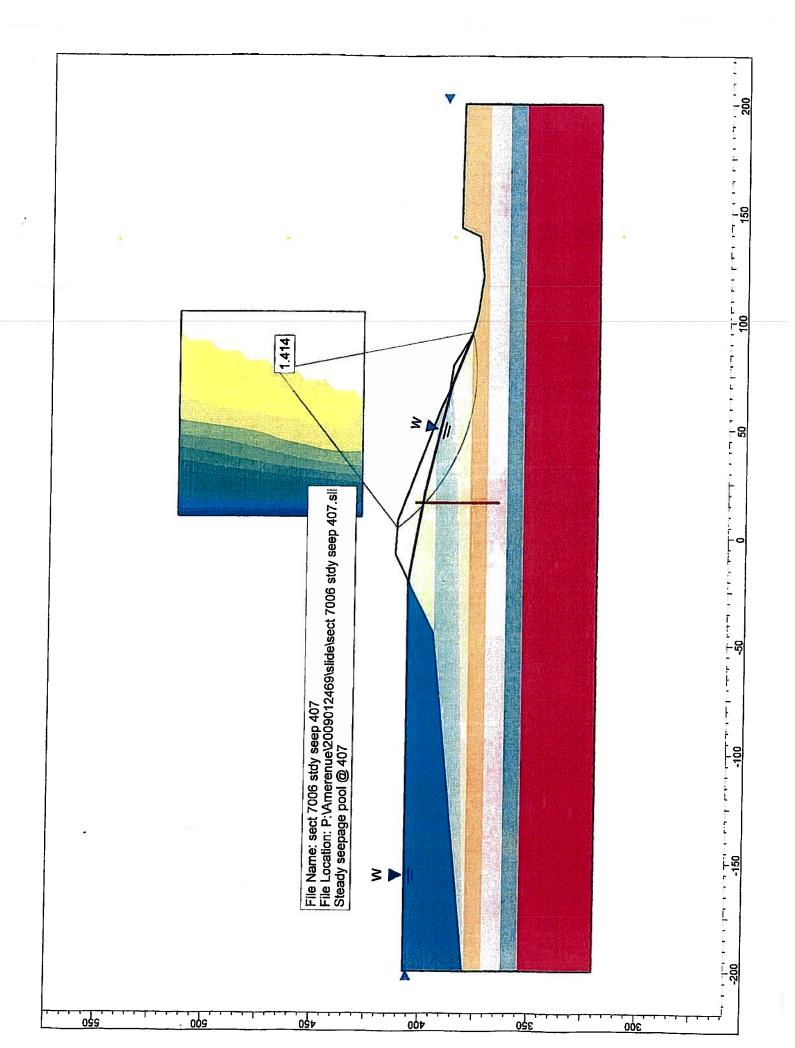


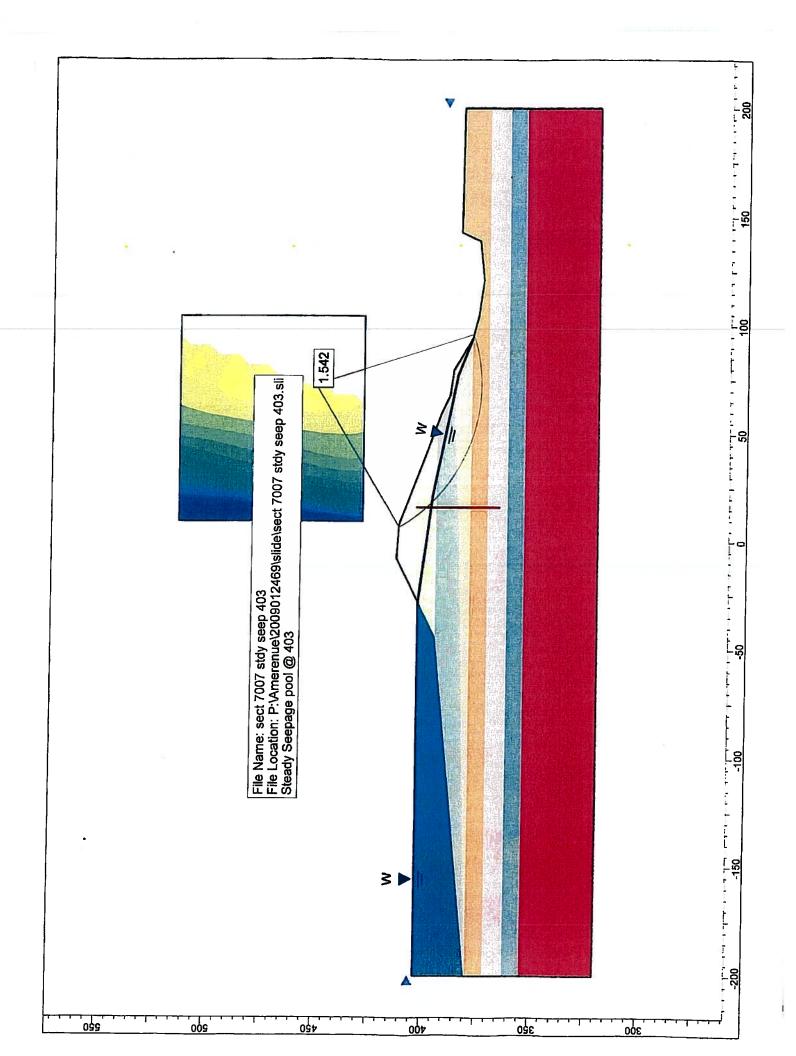


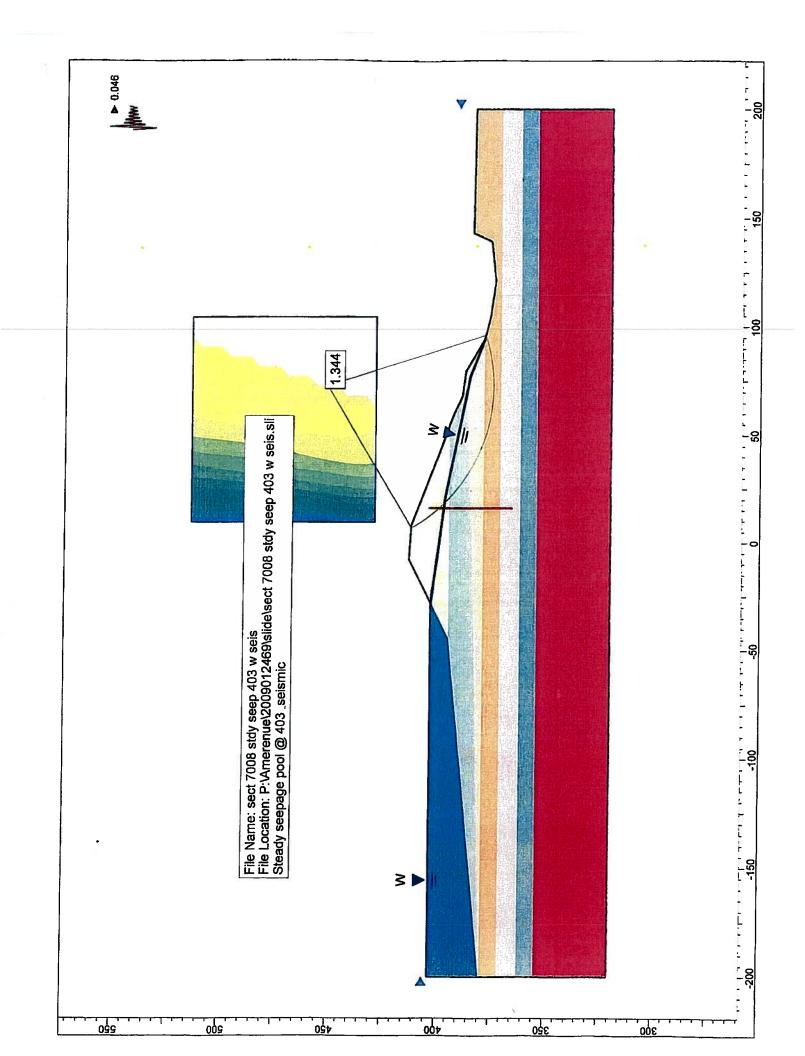












Hydrology Analysis

REITZ & JENS INC - Consulting Engineers

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Polish Pond Area

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assume rectangular shape (page 2 of computations)

	25 dH^2	0	25	100	225	400	625					2500	3025	3600	4225
arts Etalution		0	11068.75	13282.5	19923.75	26565	33206.25	39847.5	46488.75	53130	59771.25	66412.5	73053.75	79695	86336.25
Equation parts	1.5 W^2	1176165	1176165	1176165	1176165	1176165	1176165	1176165	1176165	1176165	1176165	1176165	1176165	1176165	1176165
Length		1328.25													
Width		885.5													
delta H		0	-	2	б	4	S	G	7	80	თ	10	11	12	13
2e		397	398	399	400	401	402	403	404	405	406	407	408	409	410
Elev															

pond only storage volumes - starting @ 397

)	Storage	0.00	27.13	54.41	81.80	109.34	137.04	164.89	192.91	221.09	249.43	277.93	306.59	335.42	364.42
delta	Volume		27.13	27.28	27.39	27.54	27.70	27.86	28.02	28.18	28.34	28.50	28.67	28.83	29.00
•	Area (ac.)	27.00	27.26	27.31	27.46	27.62	27.78	27.94	28.10	28.26	28.42	28.58	28.75	28.91	29.08
	Elev	397	398	399	400	401	402	403	404	405	406	407	408	409	410

Total Area		28.01	28.27	28.32	28.47	28.63	28.79	28.95	29.11	29.27	29.43	29.59	00 00
Ditch Area Total Area		1.01	1.01	1.01	1.01	1.01	1.01	1.01	1.01	1.01	1.01	1.01	TC T
Acres		27.00	27.26	27.31	27.46	27.62	27.78	27.94	28.10	28.26	28.42	28.58	70 7 0
Area sum	(sq ft)	1176165	1187259	1189548	1196314	1203130	1209997	1216913	1223879	1230895	1237962	1245078	1050011

	28.01	28.27	28.32	28.47	28.63	28.79	28.95	29.11	29.27	29.43	29.59	29.76	29.92	30.09
	1.01	1.01	1.01	1.0	1.01	1.01	1.01	1.01	1.01	1.01	1.01	1.01	1.01	1.01
	27.00	27.26	27.31	27.46	27.62	27.78	27.94	28.10	28.26	28.42	28.58	28.75	28.91	29.08
sq rt)	1176165	1187259	1189548	1196314	1203130	1209997	1216913	1223879	1230895	1237962	1245078	1252244	1259460	1266727

P:\Amerenue\2009012469\hydrographs\polish pond area Storage curve

sheet 3 af

PROJECT RUSH ISLAND **REITZ & JENS, INC.** SUBJECT F.A. POND HYD. CONSULTING ENGINEERS DATE 3/15/10 BY DSE CHKD_ ___ SHEET <u>4</u> OF_ DISCUSSION W/ Plant MANAGERS 1) Would like to uporate polish Pond as high as 398. 2) COMPUTATIONS STARTED @ 398 WERE ADDED. SEE SHEET 5 FOR COMP, SUMMARY Check POND RISE ABSUMING That Outlet is Closed " 100 yr Storm - 24 hr Volume = 167.188 ac ft. USING STARE STORAGE TABLE - TRIAL 04 START START +167.188 RAD INITER POLATED STORAGE FTOU STOR. STAGE 0 167.188 167.188 401 155,239 395 402 182.938 - 401.43 404 238.812 405 216.989 - 404.05 398 73,029 240.217 USING TRIAL 05 167.188 408 141.699 - 408.884 409 170.529 - 408.884 4°3 o using starage solues on Sheet 3 for 2' F.B = 408.2 - 2.0 = 406.2 START STOR = 249.43 + 0.2 (28.5) = 255.13 MAX Poss. START Elev W/ BLOCKED Outlet 255.13-167.88 = 87.94 Stort Stor, = 400.2 MAX Poss. POND Elov.

Table of Results Hydrologic computations

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Rush Island Ash Pond Storm Routing

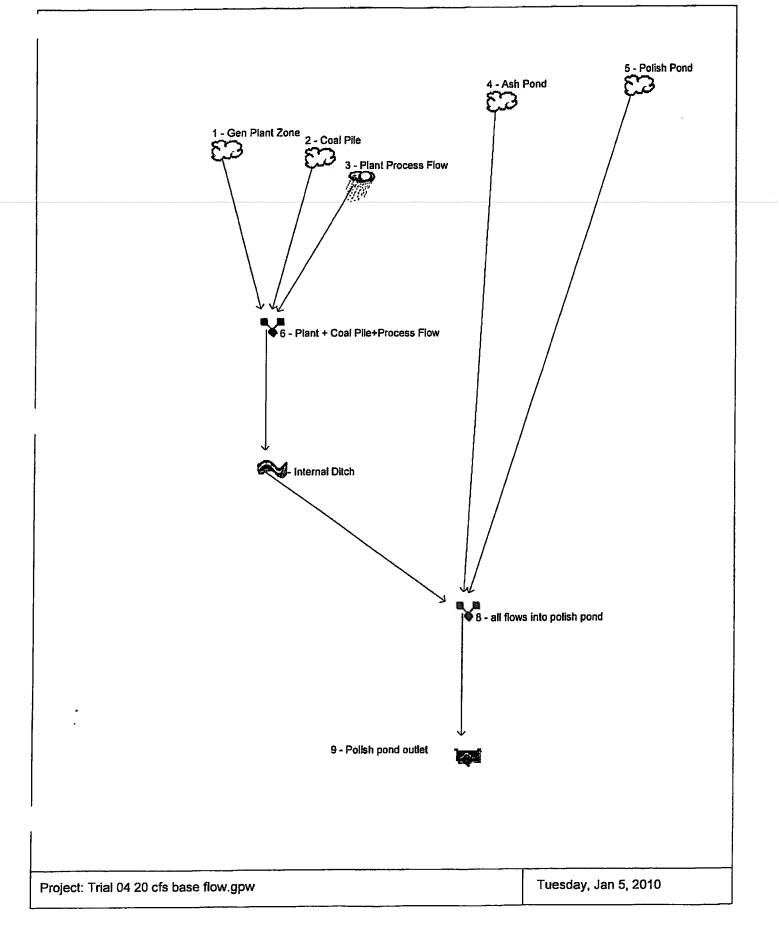
	at 395 at 395 403 erged @ 397	at 395 403 erged @ 397
Remarks	8.1 ac Ash delta at 395 8.1 ac Ash delta at 395 No Ash Delta @ 403 Ash Delta Submerged @ 397	8.1 ac Ash delta at 395 No Ash Delta @ 403 Ash Delta Submerged @ 397
Total Storage ac-ft	116 124 126 125.2	79.8 80.3 80.21
Maximum Max. Outflow Stage cfs	27.97 28.95 27.93 28.27	23.51 22.38 22.68
Maximum Stage	399.55 399.87 407.44 402.55	398.25 405.88 400.93
Base Flow from Plant	15 cfs 20 cfs 20 cfs 20 cfs	20 cfs 20 cfs 20 cfs
Pond Start Elevtion	395 395 398 398	395 403 398
frequency	100 yr 100 yr 100 yr 100 yr	100 yr 100 yr 100 yr
Rainfall duration	24 hr 24 hr 24 hr 24 hr 24 hr	6 hr 6 hr 6 hr
File	Trial 03 Trial 04 Trial 05 Trial 09	Trial 06 Trial 07 Trial 08

Note: 100 yr - 24 hour storm - 7.10 inches 100 yr - 6 hour storm - 5.20 inches Souirce - Bulletin 71, Huff & Angel P: Amerenue/2009012469\calc\Hydro Summary

sheet 5.f

3

Watershed Model Schematic



Hydrograph Summary Report

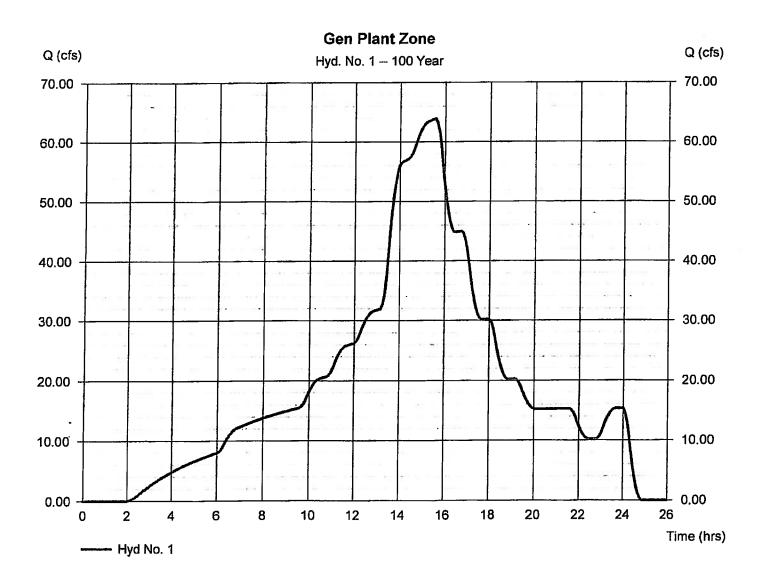
	U	•		8.55	1620				,
्d. No.	Hydrograph type (origin)	Peak flow (cfs)	Time interval (min)	Time to peak (min)	Hyd. volume (acft)	Inflow hyd(s)	Maximum elevation (ft)	Total strge used (acft)	Hydrograph description
1	SCS Runoff	63.88	5	935	40.508				Gen Plant Zone
2	SCS Runoff	41.10	5	935	25.944	'			Coal Pile
3	Manual	20.00	5	5	49.587				Plant Process Flow
4	SCS Runoff	58.35	- 5	935	34.925				Ash Pond
5	SCS Runoff	21.09	5	925	16.086				Polish Pond
6	Combine	124.99	5	935	116.039	1, 2, 3,			Plant + Coal Pile+Process Flow
7	Reach	124.99	5	940	116.177	6			Internal Ditch
8	Combine	204.24	5	935	167.188	4, 5, 7			all flows into polish pond
9	Reservoir	28.95	5	1470	165.227	8	399.87	124	Polish pond outlet
			i						
ĺ									
					-				
	• •								
					-				
									<u></u>
Trial 04 20 cfs base flow.gpw					Return P				an 5, 2010

Hydraflow Hydrographs by Intelisolve v9.23

Hyd. No. 1

Gen Plant Zone

Hydrograph type Storm frequency Time interval Drainage area Basin Slope Tc method Total precip. Storm duration	 SCS Runoff 100 yrs 5 min 86.300 ac 0.0 % USER 7.10 in 24.00 hrs 	8	Peak discharge Time to peak Hyd. volume Curve number Hydraulic length Time of conc. (Tc) Distribution Shape factor	= 63.88 cfs = 15.58 hrs = 40.508 acft = 86 = 0 ft = 30.00 min = Huff-3rd = 484
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Tuesday, Jan 5, 2010

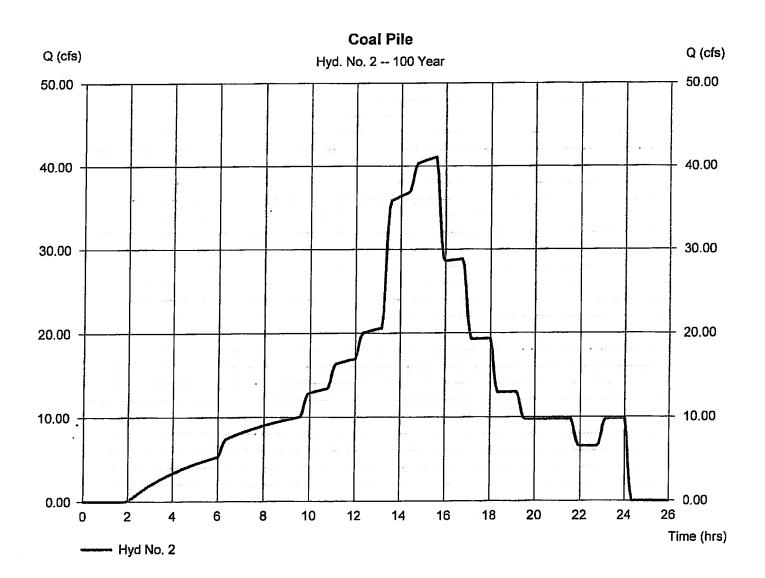
Hydraflow Hydrographs by Intelisolve v9.23

Hyd. No. 2

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Coal Pile

Hydrograph type	= SCS Runoff	Peak discharge	= 41.10 cfs
Storm frequency	= 100 yrs	Time to peak	= 15.58 hrs
Time interval	= 5 min	Hyd. volume	= 25.944 acft
Drainage area	= 60.800 ac	Curve number	= 86
Basin Slope	= 0.0 %	Hydraulic length	= 0 ft
Tc method	= USER	Time of conc. (Tc)	= 12.00 min
Total precip.	= 7.10 in	Distribution	= Huff-3rd
Storm duration	= 24.00 hrs	Shape factor	= 484



Hydraflow Hydrographs by Intelisolve v9.23

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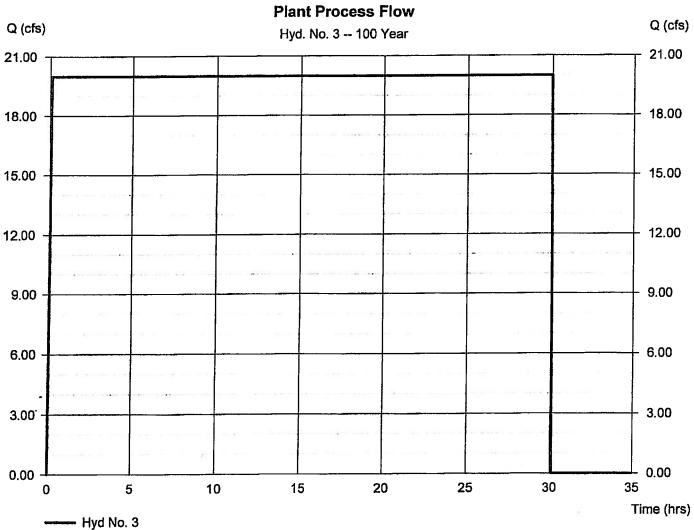
•

Hyd. No. 3

•

Plant Process Flow

Hydrograph type	= Manual	Peak discharge	= 20.00 cfs
Storm frequency	= 100 yrs	Time to peak Hyd. volume	= 0.08 hrs = 49.587 acft
Time interval	= 5 min	nyu. volume	- 49.007 aon

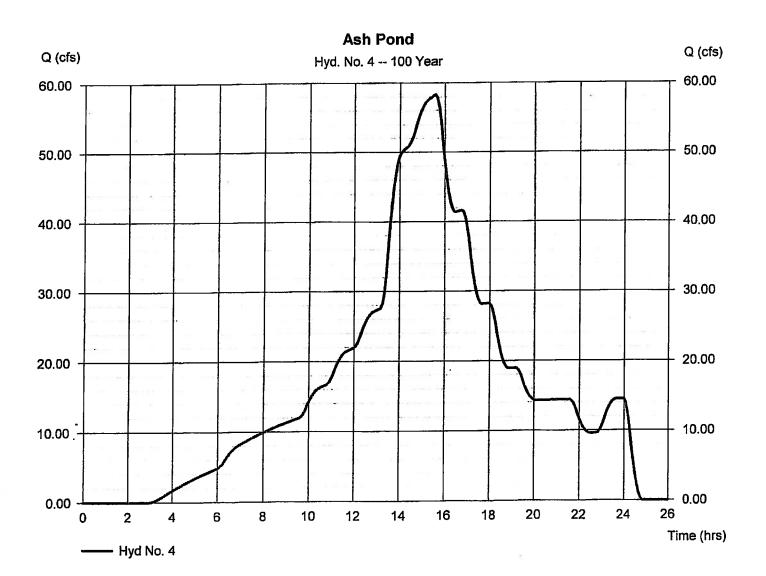


Hydraflow Hydrographs by Intelisolve v9.23

Hyd. No. 4

Ash Pond

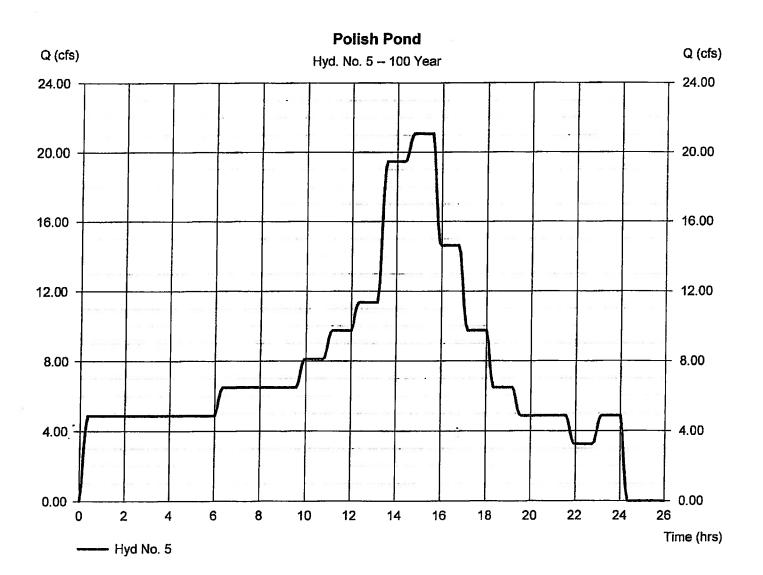
Hydrograph type Storm frequency Time interval Drainage area Basin Slope Tc method Total precip. Storm duration	 SCS Runoff 100 yrs 5 min 84.900 ac 0.0 % USER 7.10 in 24.00 hrs 	Peak discharge= 58.35 cfsTime to peak= 15.58 hrsHyd. volume= 34.925 acftCurve number= 80Hydraulic length= 0 ftTime of conc. (Tc)= 33.00 minDistribution= Huff-3rdShape factor= 484
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Hydraflow Hydrographs by Intelisolve v9.23

Hyd. No. 5

Polish Pond



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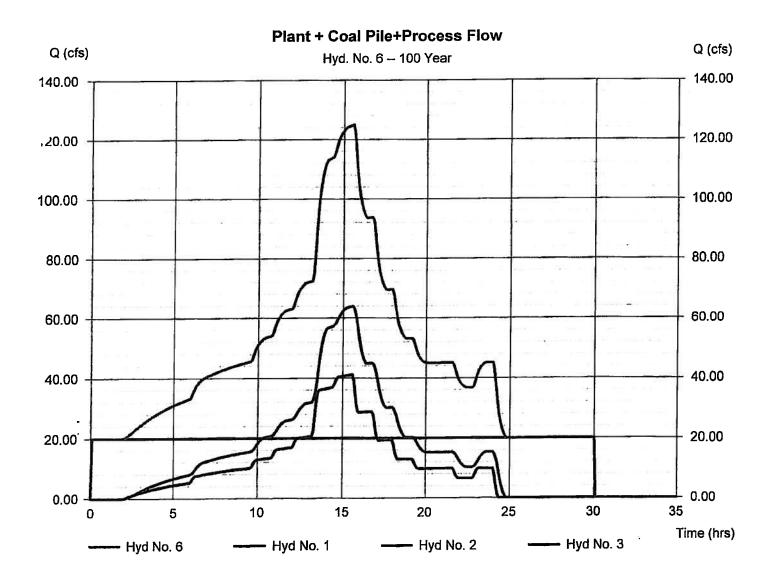
Hydraflow Hydrographs by Intelisolve v9.23

Hyd. No. 6

Plant + Coal Pile+Process Flow

Hydrograph type	= Combine
Storm frequency	= 100 yrs
Time interval	= 5 min
Inflow hyds.	= 1, 2, 3

Peak discharge	Ξ	124.99 cfs
Time to peak	=	15.58 hrs
Hyd. volume	Ξ	116.039 acft
Contrib. drain. are	a=	147.100 ac

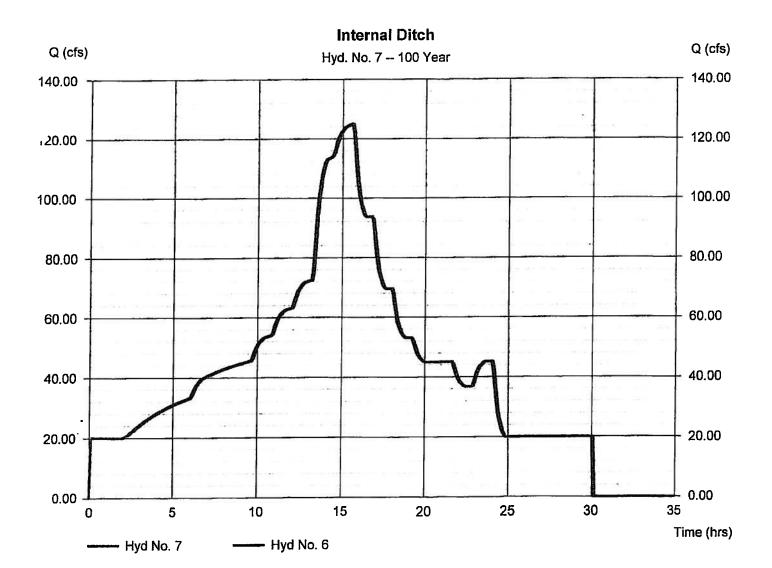


Hydraflow Hydrographs by Intelisoive v9.23

Hyd. No. 7 Internal Ditch

 $= 124.99 \, \text{cfs}$ Peak discharge Hydrograph type = Reach = 15.67 hrs Time to peak Storm frequency = 100 yrsHyd. volume = 116.177 acft Time interval $= 5 \min$ = Trapezoidal Section type = 6 - Plant + Coal Pile+Process Flow Inflow hyd. No. Channel slope = 0.3 % Reach length = 1800.0 ft = 10.0 ft Bottom width = 0.009 Manning's n = 8.0 ft Max. depth Side slope = 0.5:1 = 1.516 Rating curve m = 1.886Rating curve x Routing coeff. = 0.9967 $= 7.86 \, \text{ft/s}$ Ave. velocity

Modified Att-Kin routing method used.



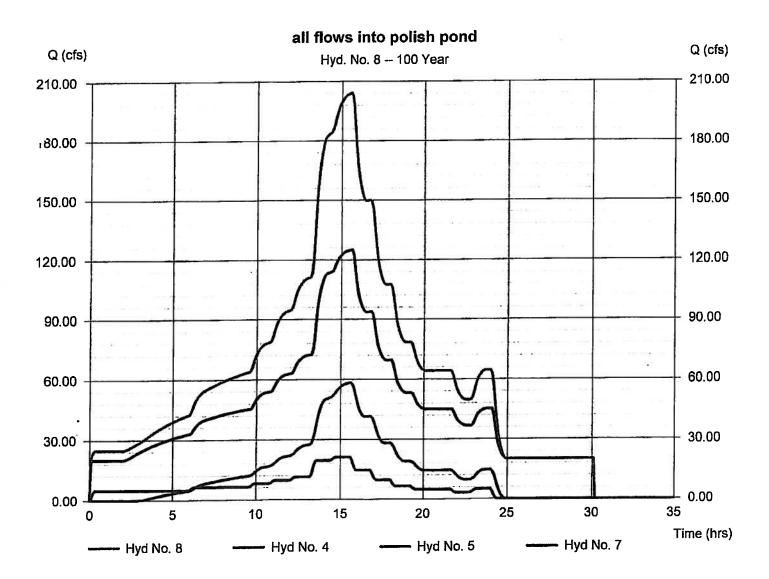
Hydraflow Hydrographs by Intelisolve v9.23

Hyd. No. 8

all flows into polish pond

Hydrograph type	= Combine
Storm frequency	= 100 yrs
Time interval	= 5 min
Inflow hyds.	= 4, 5, 7

Peak discharge	= 204.24 cfs
Time to peak	= 15.58 hrs
Hyd. volume	= 167.188 acft
Contrib. drain. ar	ea= 113.900 ac



Tuesday, Jan 5, 2010

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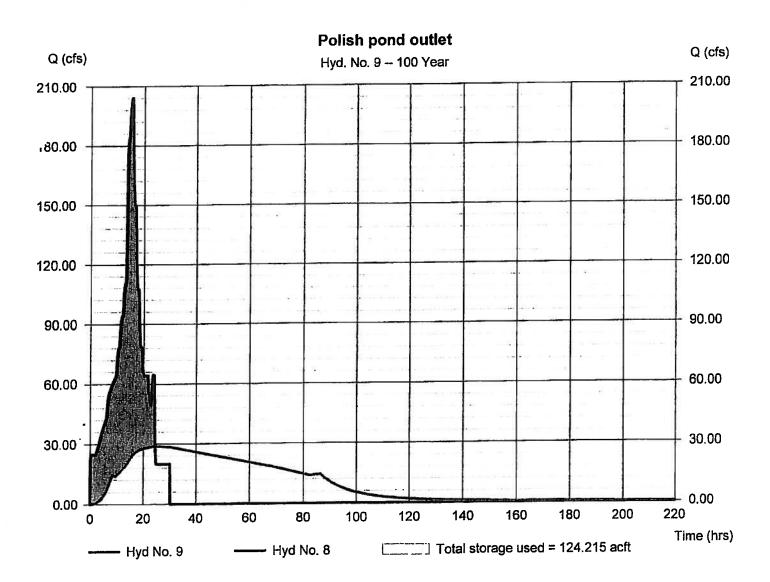
Hydraflow Hydrographs by Intelisoive v9.23

Hyd. No. 9

Polish pond outlet

Reservoir name = Polish pond Wax. Storage = 124.210 ac	Time interval = Inflow hyd. No. =	100 yrs 5 min 8 - all flows into polish pond Polish pond	Time to peak Hyd. volume Max. Elevation Max. Storage	= 24.50 hrs = 165.227 act = 399.87 ft = 124.215 act
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Storage Indication method used.



11

Pond Report

Hydraflow Hydrographs by Intellisolve v9.23

Pond No. 2 - Polish pond

Pond Data

Contours - User-defined contour areas. Average end area method used for volume calculation. Begining Elevation = 395.00 ft

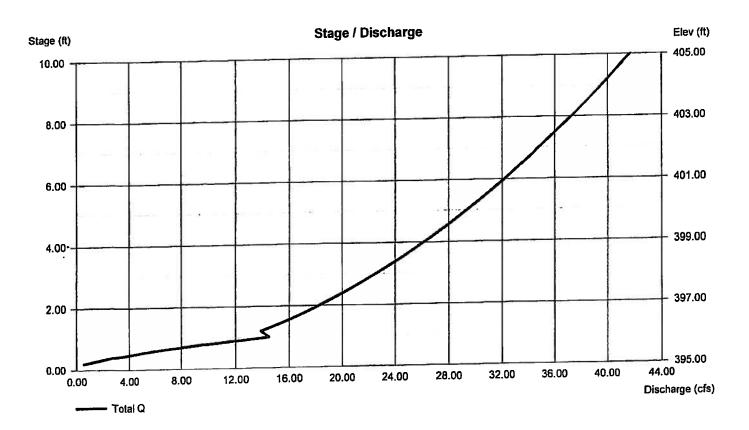
Stage / Storage Table

Stage / Sto	-		Incr. Storage (acft)	Total storage (acft)	
Stage (ft)	Elevation (ft)	Contour area (sqft)	Incr. Storage (acit)	10001010-03- ()	
0.00 2.00 3.00 4.00 5.00 6.00 7.00 8.00 9.00	395.00 397.00 398.00 399.00 400.00 401.00 402.00 403.00 404.00	823,284 1,176,165 1,187,259 1,189,548 1,196,314 1,203,130 1,209,997 1,216,913 1,223,879	0.000 45.901 27.128 27.282 27.386 27.542 27.699 27.857 28.016	0.000 45.901 73.029 100.311 127.697 155.239 182.938 210.795 238.812 266.989	
10.00	405.00	1,230,895	28.177	200.505	

Culvert / Orifice Structures

	[A]	[B]	[C]	[PrfRsr]		[A]	[B]	[C]	[ບ]
Rise (in) Span (in) No. Barrels Invert El. (ft) Length (ft) Slope (%) N-Value Orifice Coeff. Multi-Stage	= 24.00 = 24.00 = 1 = 385.00 = 100.00 = 5.00 = .013 = 0.67 = n/a	inactive 0.00 0 0.00 0.00 0.00 .013 0.60 No	inactive 0.00 0.00 0.00 0.00 0.00 .013 0.60 No	Inactive 0.00 0.00 0.00 n/a n/a 0.60 No	Crest Len (ft) Crest El. (ft) Weir Coeff. Weir Type Multi-Stage Exfil.(in/hr) TW Elev. (ft)	 6.28 395.10 2.70 Riser Yes 0.000 (by 360.00	Inactive 0.00 3.33 No Wet area)	Inactive 0.00 3.33 No	Inactive 0.00 3.33 No

Note: Culvert/Orifice outflows are analyzed under inlet (ic) and outlet (oc) control. Weir risers checked for orifice conditions (ic) and submergence (s)

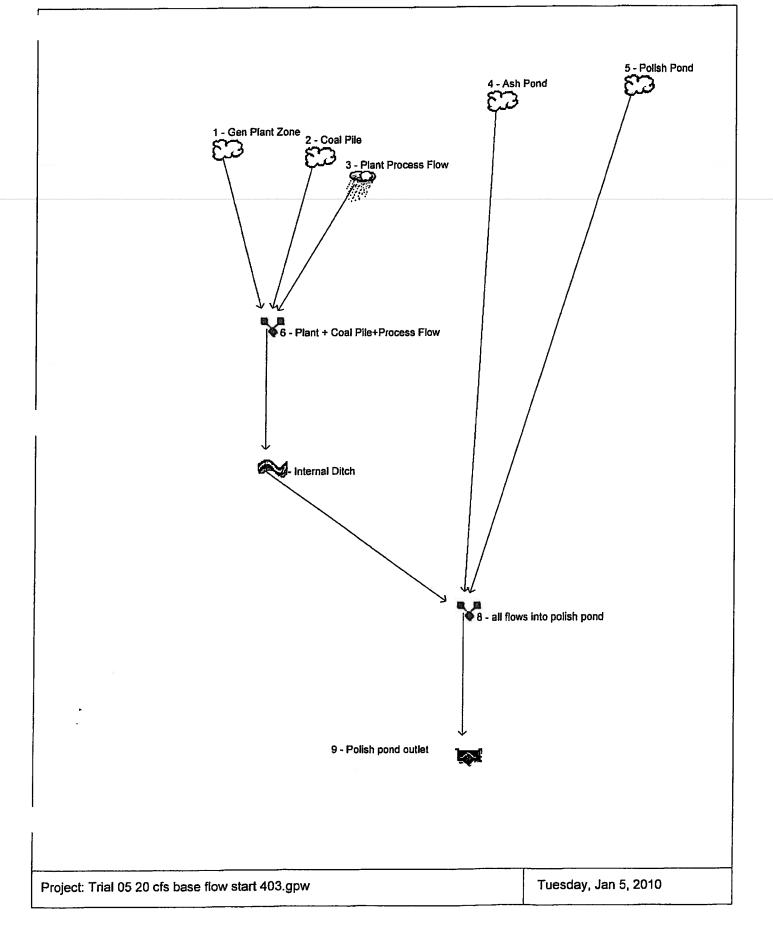


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Weir Structures

Watershed Model Schematic



Hydrograph Summary Report

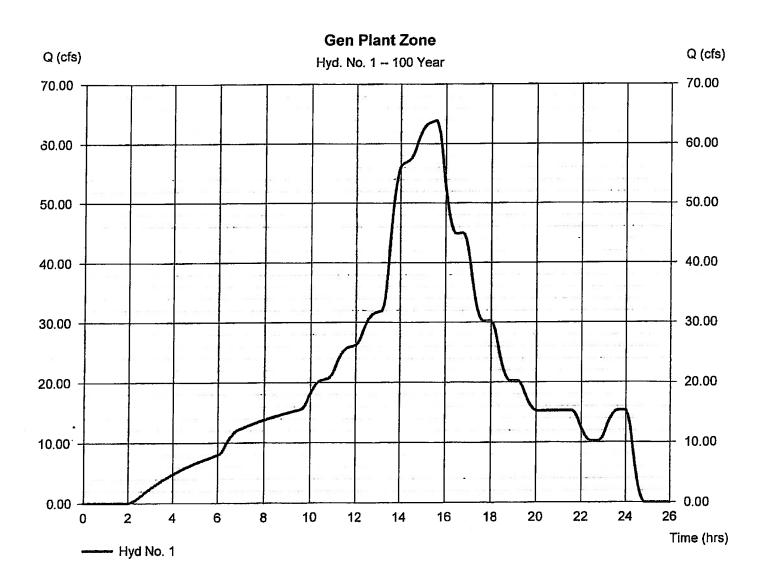
۲d. ۱۹۱۰،	Hydrograph type (origin)	Peak flow (cfs)	Time interval (min)	Time to peak (min)	Hyd. volume (acft)	inflow hyd(s)	Maximum elevation (ft)	Total strge used (acft)	Hydrograph description
1	SCS Runoff	63.88	5	935	40.508				Gen Plant Zone
2	SCS Runoff	41.10	5	935	25.944				Coal Pile
3	Manuai	20.00	5	5	49.587				Plant Process Flow
4	SCS Runoff	58.35	5	935	34.925				Ash Pond
5	SCS Runoff	21.09	5	925	16.086				Polish Pond
6	Combine	124.99	5	935	116.039	1, 2, 3,			Plant + Coal Pile+Process Flow
7	Reach	124.99	5	940	116.177	6			Internal Ditch
8	Combine	204.24	5	9 35	167.188	4, 5, 7			all flows into polish pond
9	Reservoir	27.93	5	1475	166.243	8	407.44	126	Polish pond outlet
Trial	05 20 cfs ba	se flow s	tart 403.	gpw	Return P	eriod: 100	Year	Tuesday, Ja	an 5, 2010

Hydraflow Hydrographs by Intelisolve v9.23

Hyd. No. 1

Gen Plant Zone

Hydrograph type	= SCS Runoff	Peak discharge	= 63.88 cfs
Storm frequency	= 100 yrs	Time to peak	= 15.58 hrs
Time interval	= 5 min	Hyd. volume	= 40.508 acft
Drainage area	= 86.300 ac	Curve number	= 86
Basin Slope	= 0.0 %	Hydraulic length	= 0 ft
Tc method	= USER	Time of conc. (Tc)	= 30.00 min
Total precip.	= 7.10 in	Distribution	= Huff-3rd
Storm duration	= 24.00 hrs	Shape factor	= 484



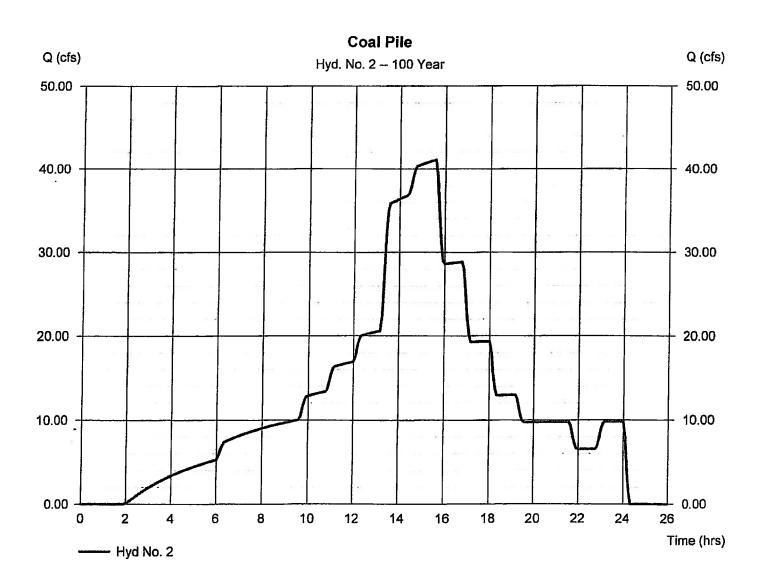
Hydraflow Hydrographs by Intelisolve v9.23

Hyd. No. 2

Coal Pile

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Hydrograph type	= SCS Runoff	Peak discharge	= 41.10 cfs
Storm frequency	= 100 yrs	Time to peak	= 15.58 hrs
Time interval	= 5 min	Hyd. volume	= 25.944 acft
Drainage area	= 60.800 ac	Curve number	= 86
-Basin Šlope	= 0.0 %	Hydraulic length	= 0 ft
Tc method	= USER	Time of conc. (Tc)	= 12.00 min
Total precip.	= 7.10 in	Distribution	= Huff-3rd
Storm duration	= 24.00 hrs	Shape factor	= 484
		-	



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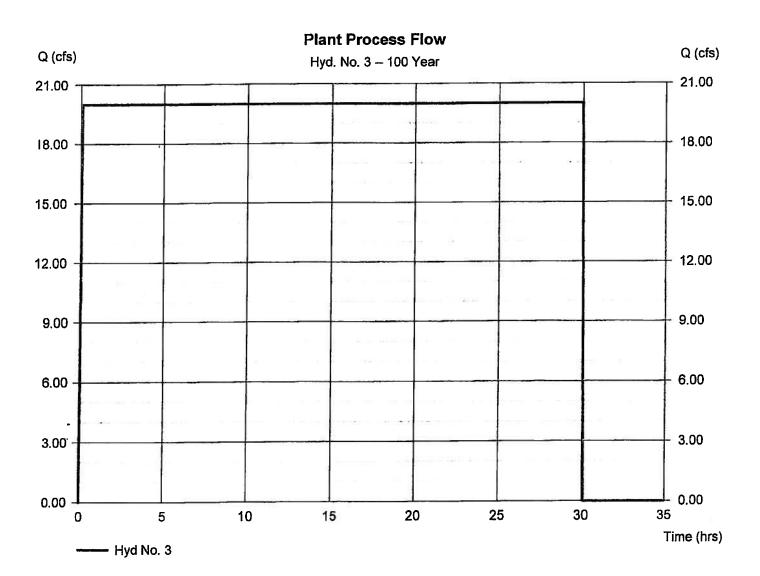
Hydraflow Hydrographs by Intelisolve v9.23

Hyd. No. 3

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Plant Process Flow

Hydrograph type	= Manual	Peak discharge	= 20.00 cfs
Storm frequency	= 100 yrs	Time to peak	= 0.08 hrs
Time interval	= 5 min	Hyd. volume	= 49.587 acft



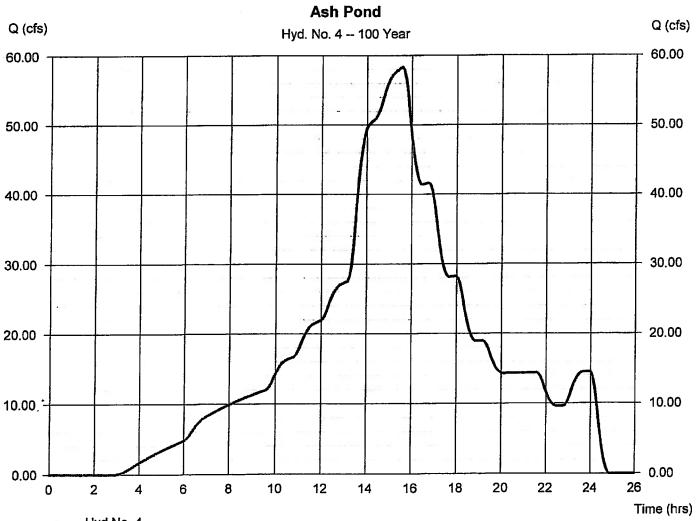
Hydraflow Hydrographs by Intelisolve v9.23

Hyd. No. 4

Ash Pond

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Hydrograph type	= SCS Runoff	Peak discharge	= 58.35 cfs
Storm frequency	= 100 yrs	Time to peak	= 15.58 hrs
Time interval	= 5 mín	Hyd. volume	= 34.925 acft
Drainage area	= 84.900 ac	Curve number	= 80
Basin Slope	= 0.0 %	Hydraulic length	= 0 ft
Tc method	= USER	Time of conc. (Tc)	= 33.00 min
Total precip.	= 7.10 in	Distribution	= Huff-3rd
Storm duration	= 24.00 hrs	Shape factor	= 484



---- Hyd No. 4

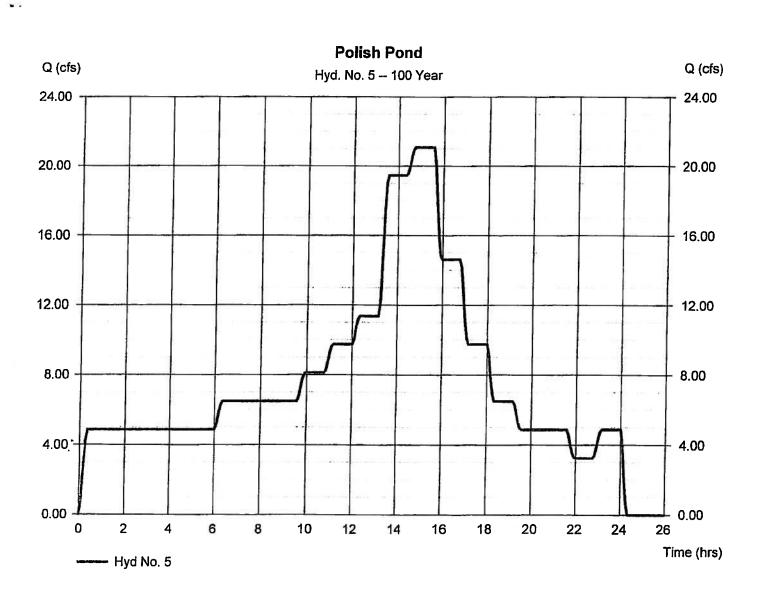
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Hydraflow Hydrographs by Intelisolve v9.23

Hyd. No. 5

Polish Pond

SCS Runoff	Peak discharge	= 21.09 cfs
= 100 yrs	Time to peak	= 15.42 hrs
= 5 min	Hyd. volume	= 16.086 acft
= 29.000 ac	Curve number	= 100
= 0.0 %	Hydraulic length	= 0 ft
USER	Time of conc. (Tc)	= 10.00 min
= 7.10 in	Distribution	= Huff-3rd
24.00 hrs	Shape factor	= 484
	= 100 yrs = 5 min = 29.000 ac = 0.0 % = USER = 7.10 in	= 100 yrsTime to peak= 5 minHyd. volume= 29.000 acCurve number= 0.0 %Hydraulic length= USERTime of conc. (Tc)= 7.10 inDistribution



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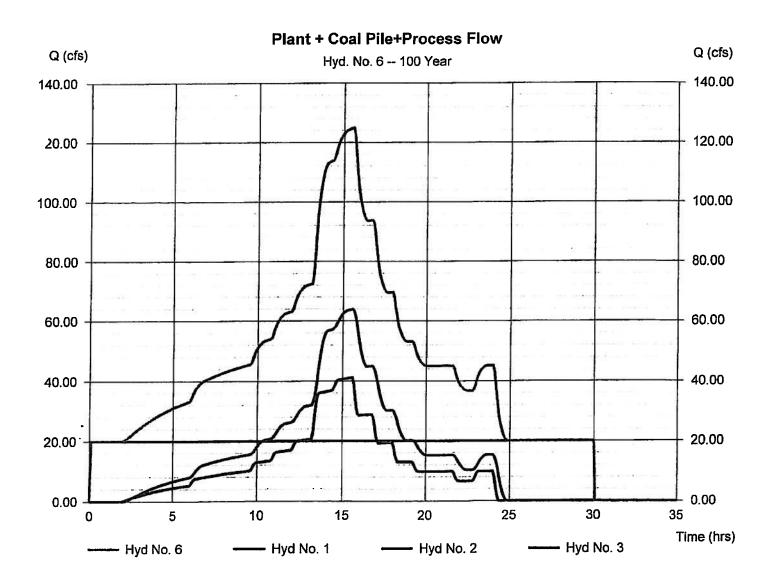
Hydraflow Hydrographs by Intelisolve v9.23

Hyd. No. 6

Plant + Coal Pile+Process Flow

Hydrograph type	= Combine
Storm frequency	= 100 yrs
Time interval	= 5 min
Inflow hyds.	= 1, 2, 3

Peak discharge =	124.99 cfs
Time to peak =	15.58 hrs
Hyd. volume =	116.039 acft
Contrib. drain. area=	147.100 ac



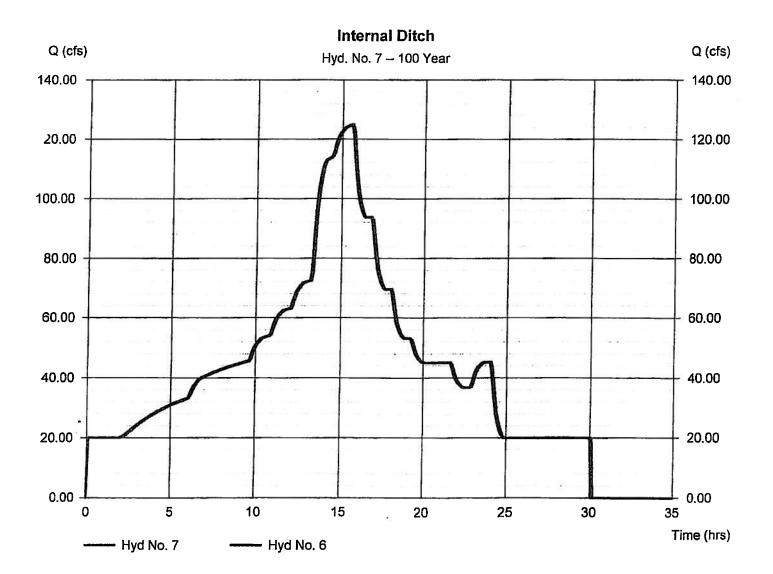
Hydraflow Hydrographs by intelisolve v9.23

Hyd. No. 7

Internal Ditch

Hydrograph type	= Reach	Peak discharge	= 124.99 cfs
Storm frequency	= 100 yrs	Time to peak	= 15.67 hrs
Time interval	= 5 min	Hyd. volume	= 116.177 acft
Inflow hyd. No.	= 6 - Plant + Coal Pile+Process Flow	Section type	= Trapezoidal
-Reach length	= 1800.0 ft	Channel slope	= 0.3 %
Manning's n	= 0.009	Bottom width	= 10.0 ft
Side slope	= 0.5:1	Max. depth	= 8.0 ft
Rating curve x	= 1.886	Rating curve m	= 1.516
Ave. velocity	= 7.86 ft/s	Routing coeff.	= 0.9967

Modified Att-Kin routing method used.



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Hydraflow Hydrographs by Intelisolve v9.23

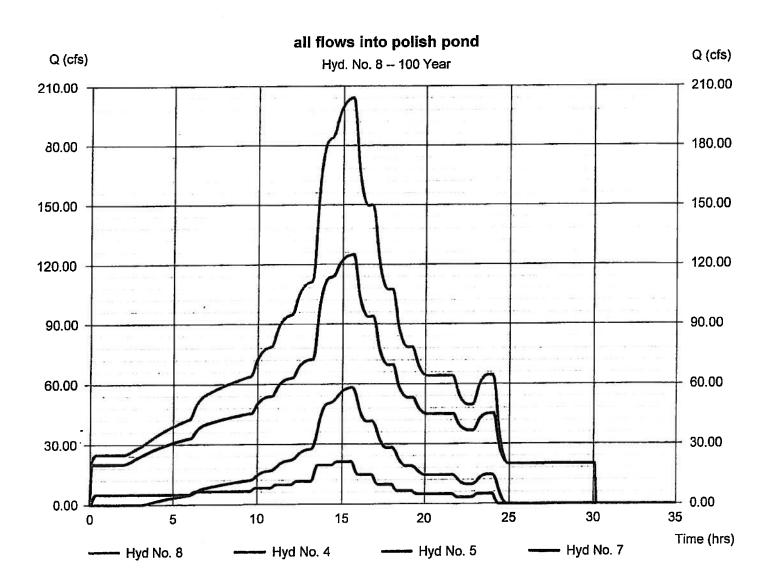
Hyd. No. 8

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all flows into polish pond

Hydrograph type	= Combine
Storm frequency	= 100 yrs
Time interval	= 5 min
Inflow hyds.	= 4, 5, 7

Peak discharge	=	204.24 cfs	
Time to peak	Ξ	15.58 hrs	
Hyd. volume	Ħ	167.188 acft	
Contrib. drain. are	a=	113.900 ac	



Hydraflow Hydrographs by Intelisolve v9.23

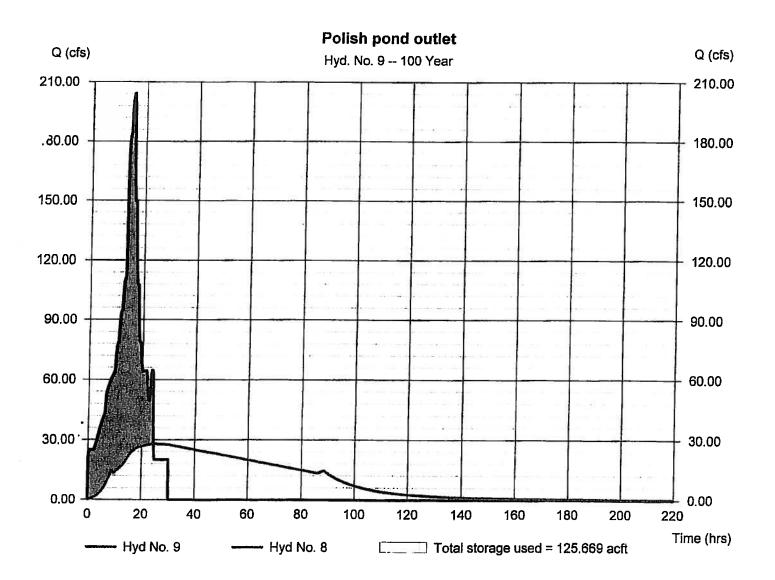
Hyd. No. 9

8 · ·

Polish pond outlet

Hydrograph type	= Reservoir	Peak discharge	= 27.93 cfs
Storm frequency	= 100 yrs	Time to peak	= 24.58 hrs
Time interval	= 5 min	Hyd. volume	= 166.243 acft
Inflow hyd. No.	= 8 - all flows into polish pond	Max. Elevation	= 407.44 ft
Reservoir name	= Polish pond	Max. Storage	= 125.669 acft
		-	

Storage Indication method used.



Pond Report

Hydraflow Hydrographs by Intelisolve v9.23

Pond No. 2 - Polish pond

Pond Data

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Contours - User-defined contour areas. Average end area method used for volume calculation. Begining Elevation = 403.00 ft

Stage / Storage Table

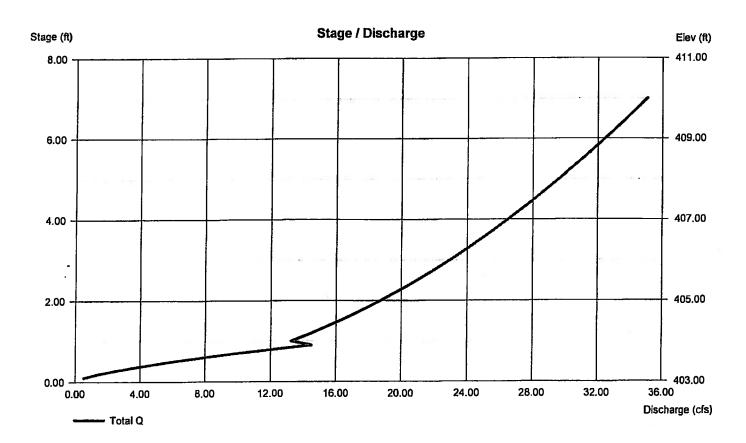
Stage (ft)	Elevation (ft)	Contour area (sqft)	Incr. Storage (acft)	Total storage (acft)	
0.00	403.00	1,216,913	0.000	0.000	
1.00	404.00	1,223,879	28.016	28.016	
2.00	405.00	1,230,895	28.177	56.193	
3.00	406.00	1,237,962	28.339	84.532	
4.00	407.00	1,245,078	28.501	113.033	
5.00	408.00	1,252,244	28.665	141.699	
6.00	409.00	1,259,460	28.830	170.529	
7.00	410.00	1,266,727	28.997	199.526	

Weir Structures

Culvert / Orifice Structures

	[A]	[B]	[C]	[PrfRsr]			[A]	[B]	[C]	[D]
Rise (in)	= 24.00	Inactive	Inactive	Inactive	Crest Len (ft)	=	6.28	Inactive	Inactive	Inactive
Span (in)	= 24.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	Crest El. (ft)	=	403.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
No. Barrels	= 1	0	0	0	Weir Coeff.	=	2.70	3.33	3.33	3.33
Invert El. (ft)	= 385.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	Weir Type	=	Riser			
Length (ft)	= 100.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	Multi-Stage	=	Yes	No	No	No
Slope (%)	= 5.00	0.00	0.00	n/a						
N-Value	= .013	.013	.013	n/a						
Orifice Coeff.	= 0.67	0.60	0.60	0.60	Exfil.(in/hr)	=	0.000 (by	Wet area)		
Multi-Stage	= n/a	No	No	No	TW Elev. (ft)	=	0.00			

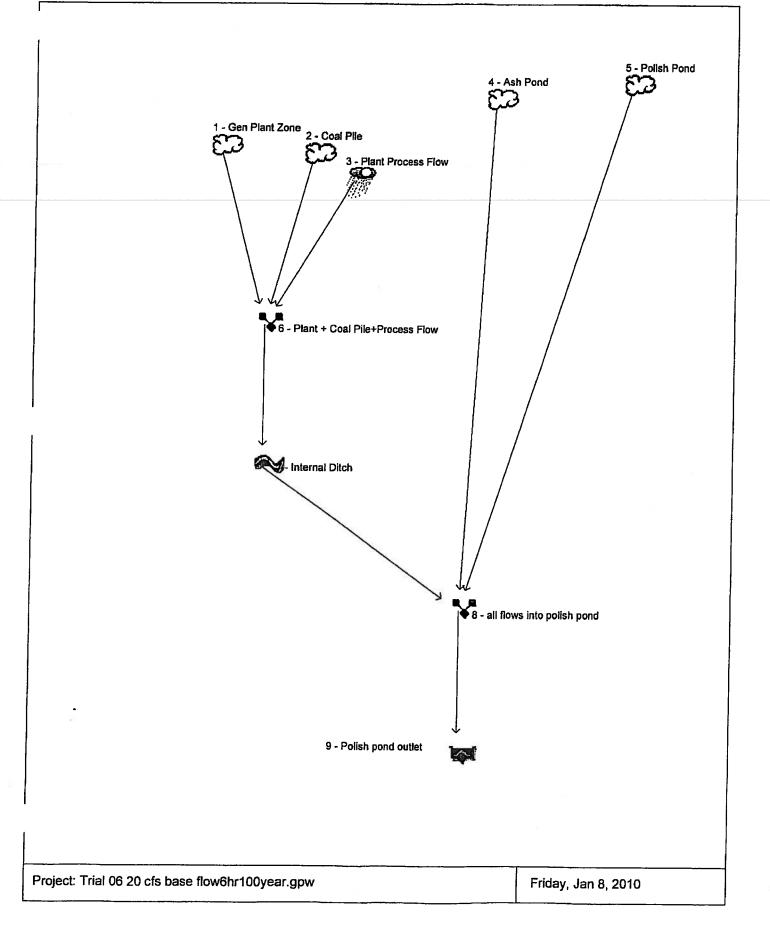
Note: Culver/Orifice outflows are analyzed under inlet (ic) and outlet (oc) control. Weir risers checked for orifice conditions (ic) and submargance (s).



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Watershed Model Schematic

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Hydrograph Summary Report

Hydraflow Hydrographs by Intelisoive v9.23

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/d. .10.	Hydrograph type (origin)	Peak flow (cfs)	Time interval (min)	Time to peak (min)	Hyd. volume (acft)	inflow hyd(s)	Maximum elevation (ft)	Totai strge used (acft)	Hydrograph description
1	SCS Runoff	130.36	5	60	27.092				Gen Plant Zone
2	SCS Runoff	100.99	5	40	17.352				Coal Pile
3	Manual	20.00	5	5	49.587				Plant Process Flow
4	SCS Runoff	97.72	5	70	22.381				Ash Pond
5	SCS Runoff	80.40	5 .	35	11.781				Polish Pond
6	Combine	226.00	5	50	94.031	1, 2, 3,			Plant + Coal Pile+Process Flow
7	Reach	226.18	5	55	94.174	6			Internal Ditch
8	Combine	367.43	5	65	128.336	4, 5, 7			all flows into polish pond
9	Reservoir	23.51	5	405	126.749	8	398.25	79.8	Polish pond outlet
Trial ()6 20 cfs ba	se flow Ch			Return Pe	riod: 100 \	Voar	Eriday Jon 1	8 2010
							i ear	Friday, Jan 8	D, 2010

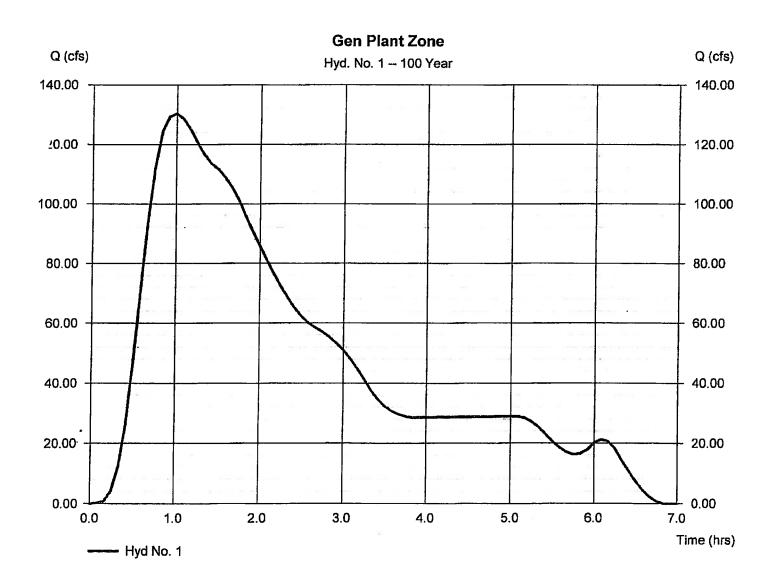
Hydraflow Hydrographs by Intelisolve v9.23

Hyd. No. 1

Gen Plant Zone

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Hydrograph type Storm frequency Time interval Drainage area Basin Slope Tc method Total precip.	= 5.20 in	Time to peak Hyd. volume Curve number Hydraulic length Time of conc. (Tc) Distribution	= Huff-1st
Storm duration	= 6.00 hrs	Shape factor	= 484



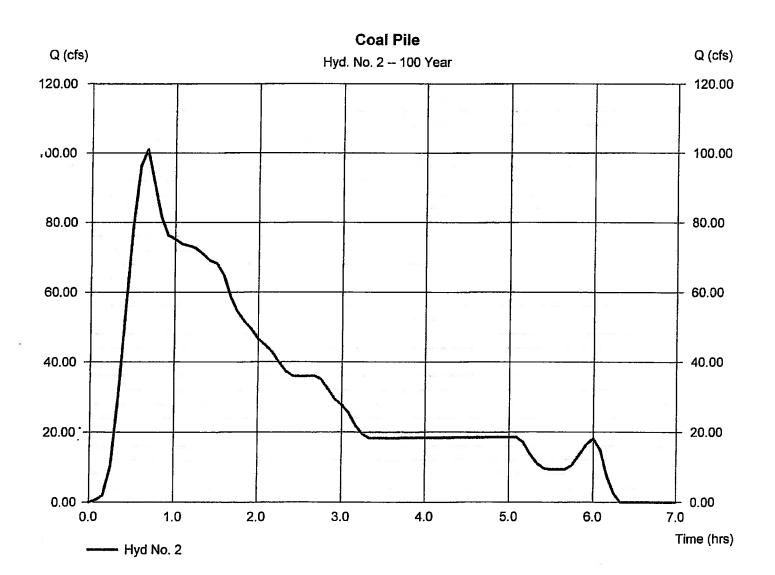
Hydraflow Hydrographs by Intelisolve v9.23

rlyd. No. 2

Coal Pile

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Hydrograph type	= SCS Runoff	Peak discharge	= 100.99 cfs
Storm frequency	= 100 yrs	Time to peak	= 0.67 hrs
Time interval	= 5 min	Hyd. volume	= 17.352 acft
Drainage area	= 60.800 ac	Curve number	= 86
Basin Slope	= 0.0 %	Hydraulic length	= 0 ft
Tc method	= USER	Time of conc. (Tc)	= 12.00 min
Total precip.	= 5.20 in	Distribution	= Huff-1st
Storm duration	= 6.00 hrs	Shape factor	= 484



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Hydraflow Hydrographs by Intelisolve v9.23

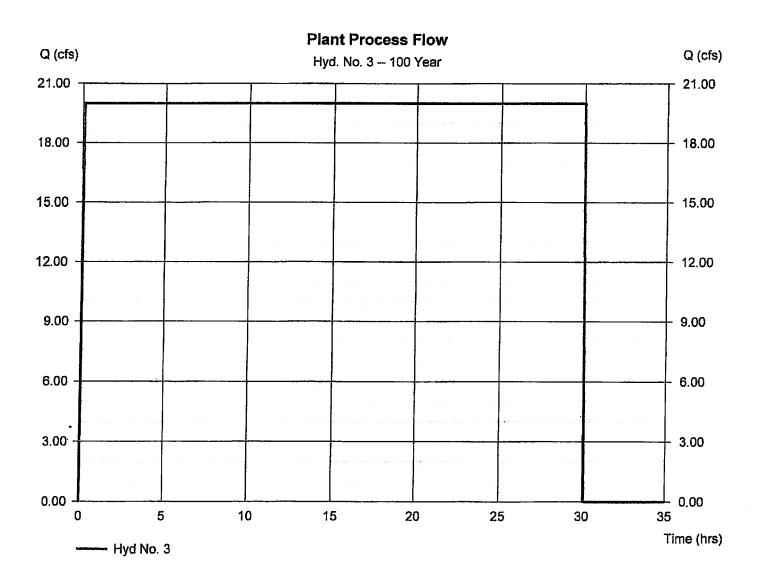
Hyd. No. 3

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Plant Process Flow

Hydrograph type	= Manual	Peak discharge	= 20.00 cfs
Storm frequency	= 100 yrs	Time to peak	= 0.08 hrs
Time interval	= 5 min	Hyd. volume	= 49.587 acft



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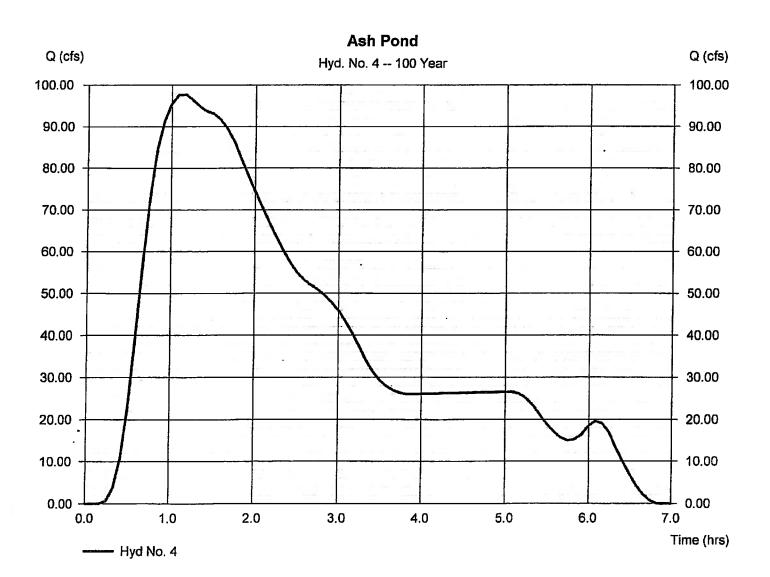
Hydraflow Hydrographs by Intelisolve v9.23

Hyd. No. 4

6

Ash Pond

Hydrograph type	= SCS Runoff	Peak discharge	= 97.72 cfs
Storm frequency	= 100 yrs	Time to peak	= 1.17 hrs
Time interval	= 5 min	Hyd. volume	= 22.381 acft
Drainage area	= 84.900 ac	Curve number	= 80
Basin Slope	= 0.0 %	Hydraulic length	= 0 ft
Tc method	= USER	Time of conc. (Tc)	= 33.00 min
Total precip.	= 5.20 in	Distribution	= Huff-1st
Storm duration	= 6.00 hrs	Shape factor	= 484



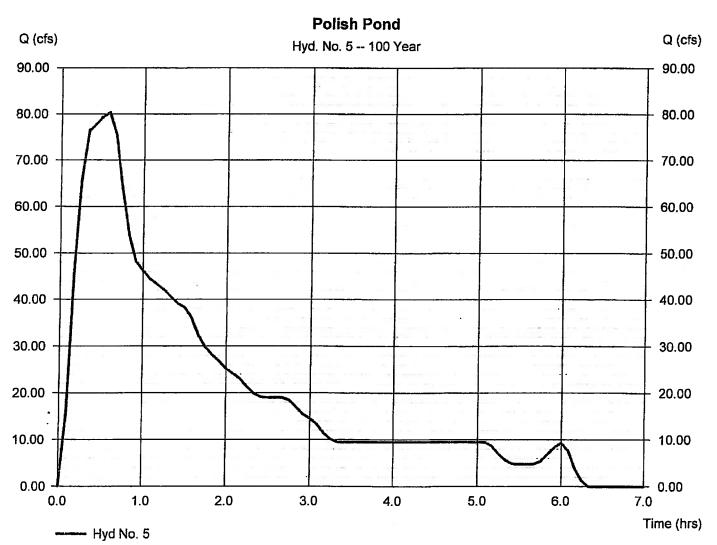
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Hydraflow Hydrographs by Intelisolve v9.23

Hyd. No. 5

Polish Pond



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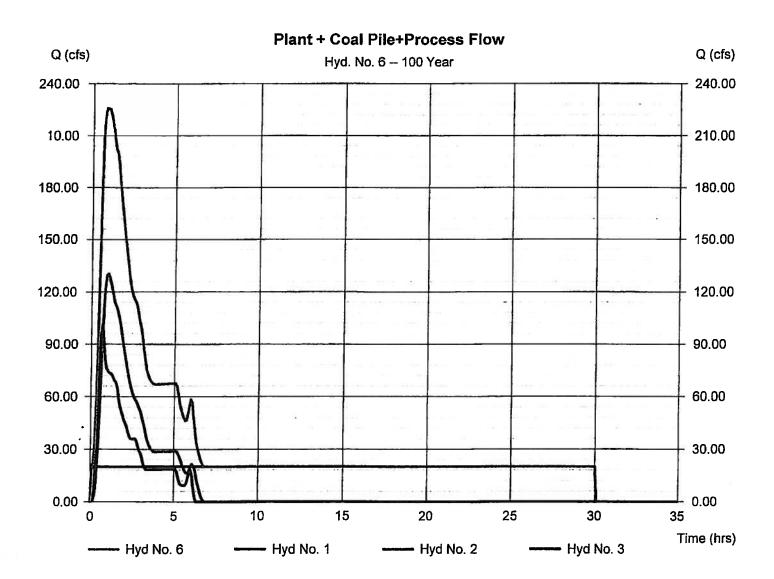
Hydraflow Hydrographs by Intelisolve v9.23

Hyd. No. 6

Plant + Coal Pile+Process Flow

Hydrograph type	= Combine
Storm frequency	= 100 yrs
Time interval	= 5 min
Inflow hyds.	= 1, 2, 3

Peak discharge	Ξ	226.00 cfs
Time to peak	=	0.83 hrs
Hyd. volume	=	94.031 acft
Contrib. drain. are	a=	147.100 ac

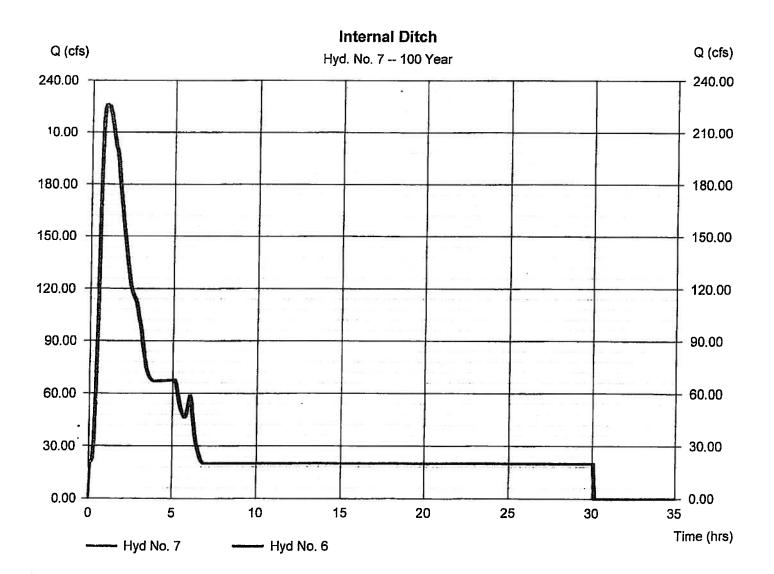


Hydraflow Hydrographs by Intelisoive v9.23

Hyd. No. 7

Internal Ditch			
Hydrograph type Storm frequency Time interval Inflow hyd. No. Reach length Manning's n Side slope	 Reach 100 yrs 5 min 6 - Plant + Coal Pile+Process Flow 1800.0 ft 0.009 0.5:1 	Peak discharge Time to peak Hyd. volume Section type Channel slope Bottom width Max. depth	 = 226.18 cfs = 0.92 hrs = 94.174 acft = Trapezoidal = 0.3 % = 10.0 ft = 8.0 ft
Rating curve x Ave. velocity	= 1.886 = 9.62 ft/s	Rating curve m Routing coeff.	= 1.516 = 1.0972

Modified Att-Kin routing method used.



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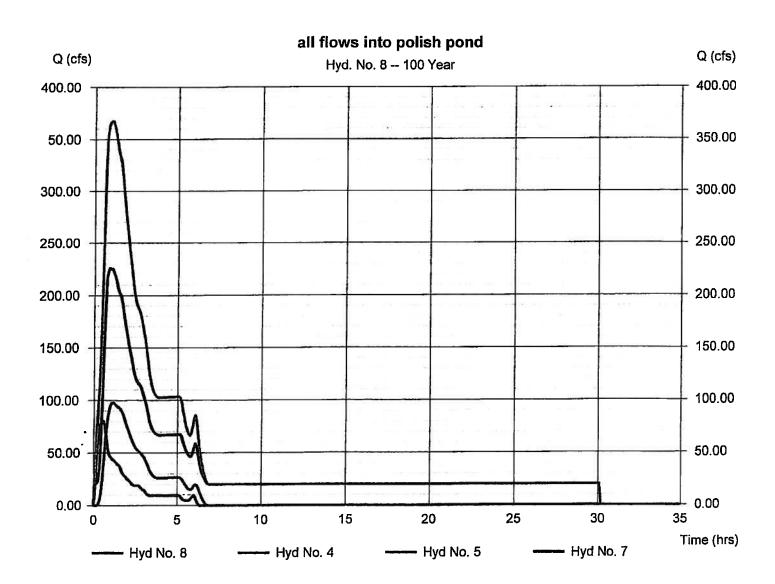
Hydraflow Hydrographs by Intelisolve v9.23

Hyd. No. 8

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all flows into polish pond

Hydrograph type	= Combine	Peak discharge = 367.43 cfs
Storm frequency	= 100 yrs	Time to peak = 1.08 hrs
Time interval	= 5 min	Hyd. volume = 128.336 acft
Inflow hyds.	= 4, 5, 7	Contrib. drain. area= 113.900 ac
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Friday, Jan 8, 2010

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Hydraflow Hydrographs by Intelisoive v9.23

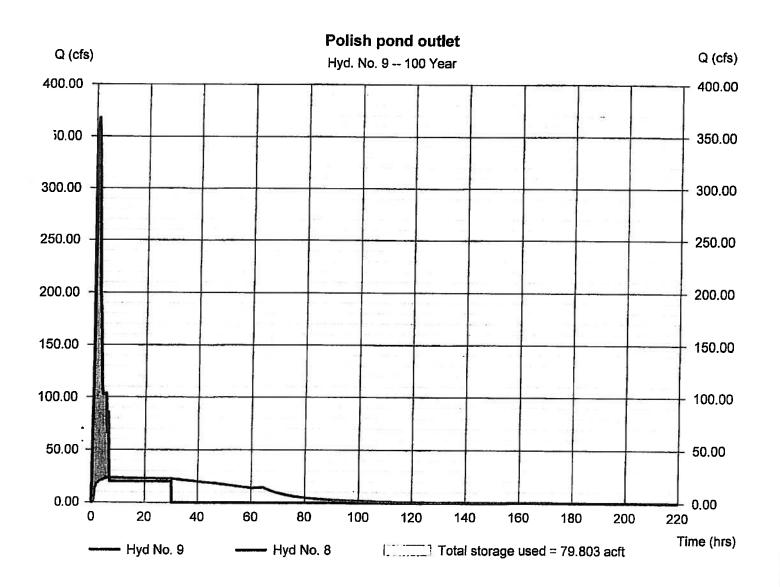
Hyd. No. 9

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Polish pond outlet

= 6.75 hrs = 126.749 acft = 398.25 ft = 79.803 acft

Storage Indication method used.



Pond Report

Hydraflow Hydrographs by Intellsolve v9.23

Pond No. 2 - Polish pond

Pond Data

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Contours - User-defined contour areas. Average end area method used for volume calculation. Begining Elevation = 395.00 ft

Stage / Storage Table

Stage (ft) Elevation (ft)		Elevation (ft) Contour area (sqft)		Total storage (acft)	
0.00	395.00	823,284	0.000	0.000	0
2.00	397.00	1,176,165	45.901	45.901	
3.00	398.00	1,187,259	27.128	73.029	
4.00	399.00	1,189,548	27.282	100.311	
5.00	400.00	1,196,314	27.386	127.697	
6.00	401.00	1,203,130	27.542	155.239	
7.00	402.00	1,209,997	27.699	182.938	
8.00	403.00	1,216,913	27.857	210.795	
9.00	404.00	1,223,879	28.016	238.812	
10.00	405.00	1,230,895	28.177	266.989	
	405.00		20.177		

Weir Structures

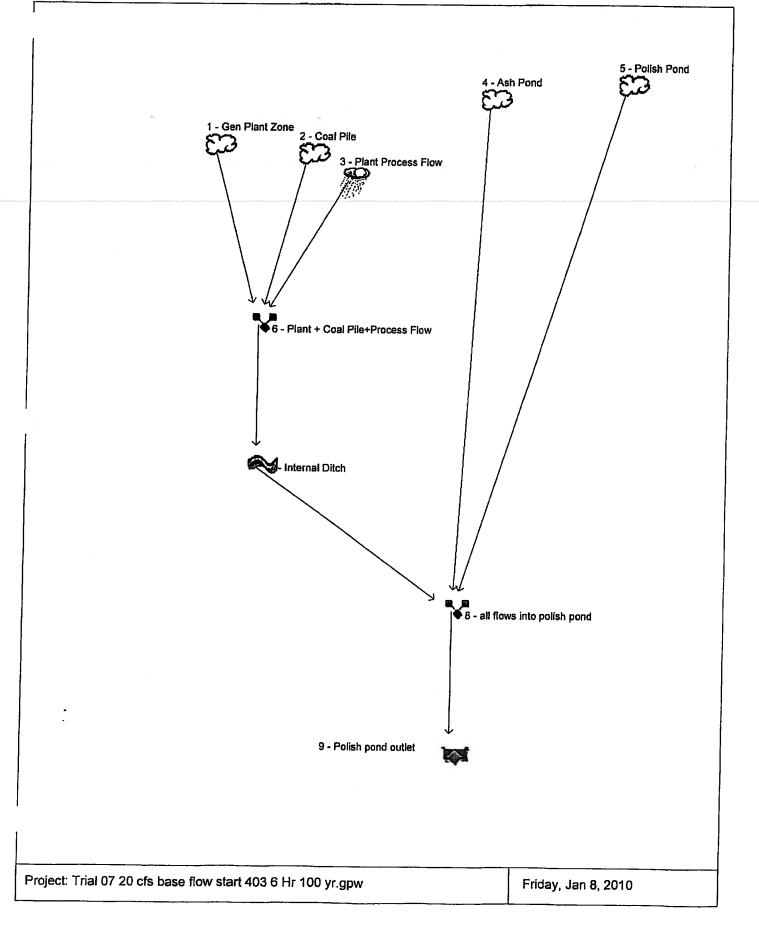
Culvert / Orifice Structures

[B] [PrfRsr] [C] [D] [A] [C] [A] [B] = 24.00 Inactive Inactive Inactive Rise (In) Inactive Inactive **= 6.28** Inactive Crest Len (ft) = 24.00 0.00 0.00 0.00 0.00 0.00 Span (in) Crest El. (ft) = 395.10 0.00 No. Barrels = 1 0 0 Ð Weir Coeff. = 2.70 3.33 3.33 3.33 Invert El. (ft) = 385.00 0.00 0.00 0.00 Weir Type = Riser ____ Length (ft) = 100.00 0.00 0.00 0.00 Multi-Stage = Yes No No No Slope (%) = 5.00 0.00 0.00 n/a N-Value = .013 .013 .013 n/a = 0.000 (by Wet area) 0.60 0.60 0.60 **Orlfice Coeff.** = 0.67 Exfil.(In/hr) **Multi-Stage** = n/a No No TW Elev. (ft) = 360.00 No

Note: Culvert/Orifice out/flows are analyzed under inlet (ic) and outlet (oc) control. Weir risers checked for orifice conditions (ic) and submergence (s). Stage / Storage / Discharge Table

			• •										
Stage ft	Storage acft	Elevation ft	Clv A cfs	Clv B cfs	Clv C cfs	PrfRsr cfs	Wr A cfs	Wr B cfs	Wr C cfs	Wr D cfs	Exfil cfs	User cfs	Total cfs
0.00	0.000	395.00	0.00				0.00				_		0.000
2.00	45.901	397.00	50.67 ic				18.27 ic						18.27
3.00	73.029	398.00	50.67 ic				22.57 ic						22.57
4.00	100.311	399.00	50.67 ic				26.17 ic						26.17
5.00	127.697	400.00	50.67 ic				29.34 ic						29.34
6.00	155,239	401.00	50.67 ic				32.19 ic						32.19
7.00	182.938	402.00	50.67 ic	_			34.81 ic						34.81
8.00	210,795	403.00	50.67 ic				37.25 ic						37.25
9.00	238.812	404.00	50.67 ic				39.54 ic						39.54
10.00	266.989	405.00	50.67 ic				41.70 ic						41.70

Watershed Model Schematic



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Hydrograph Summary Report

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	7	T	I		1	1	1	
Hydrograph type (origin)	Peak flow (cfs)	Time interval (min)	Time to peak (min)	Hyd. volume (acft)	Inflow hyd(s)	Maximum elevation (ft)	Total strge used (acft)	Hydrograph description
SCS Runoff	130.36	5	60	27.092				Gen Plant Zone
SCS Runoff	100.99	5	40	17.352				Coal Pile
Manual	20.00	5	5	49.587				Plant Process Flow
SCS Runoff	97.72	5	70	22.381				Ash Pond
SCS Runoff	80.40	5	35	11.781				Polish Pond
Combine	226.00	5	50	94.031	1, 2, 3,			Plant + Coal Pile+Process Flow
Reach	226.18	5	55	94.174	6			Internal Ditch
Combine	367.43	5	65	128.336	4, 5, 7			ail flows into polish pond
Reservoir	22.38	5	405	127.674	8	405.85	80.3	Polish pond outlet
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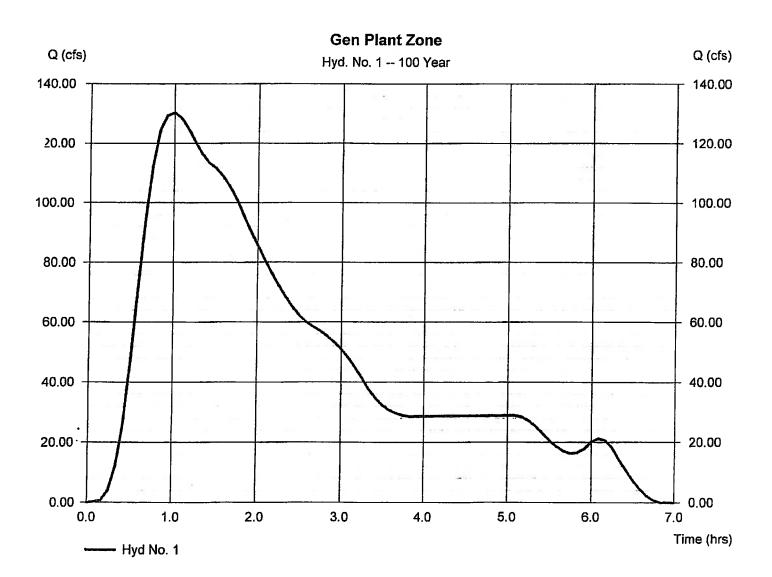
Trial 07 20 cfs base flow start 403 6 Hr 100 Freepon Period: 100 Year

Hydraflow Hydrographs by Intelisolve v9.23

Hyd. No. 1

Gen Plant Zone

Hydrograph type	= SCS Runoff	Peak discharge	= 130.36 cfs
Storm frequency	= 100 yrs	Time to peak	= 1.00 hrs
Time interval	= 5 min	Hyd. volume	= 27.092 acft
Drainage area	= 86.300 ac	Curve number	= 86
Basin Slope	= 0.0 %	Hydraulic length	= 0 ft
Tc method	= USER	Time of conc. (Tc)	= 30.00 min
Total precip.	= 5.20 in	Distribution	= Huff-1st
Storm duration	= 6.00 hrs	Shape factor	= 484

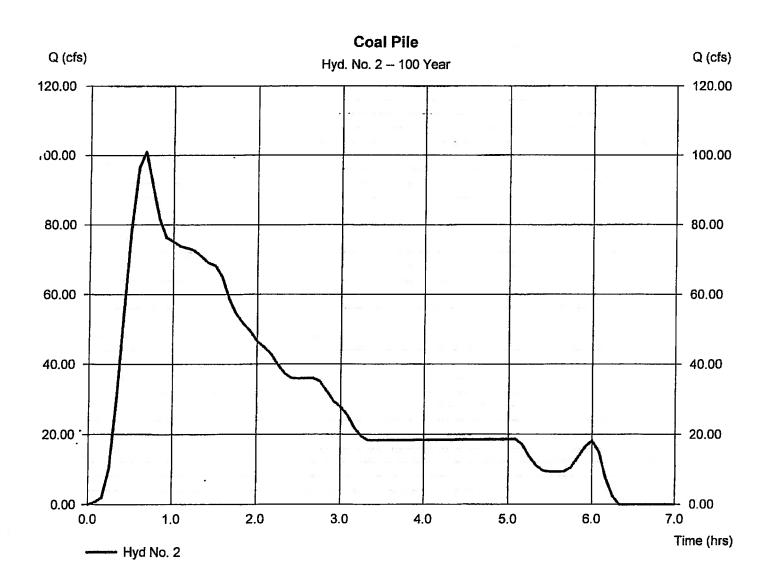


Hydraflow Hydrographs by Intelisoive v9.23

Hyd. No. 2

Coal Pile

Hydrograph type	= SCS Runoff	Peak discharge	= 100.99 cfs
Storm frequency	= 100 yrs	Time to peak	= 0.67 hrs
Time interval	= 5 min	Hyd. volume	= 17.352 acft
Drainage area	= 60.800 ac	Curve number	= 86
Basin Slope	= 0.0 %	Hydraulic length	= 0 ft
Tc method	= USER	Time of conc. (Tc)	= 12.00 min
Total precip.	= 5.20 in	Distribution	= Huff-1st
Storm duration	= 6.00 hrs	Shape factor	= 484



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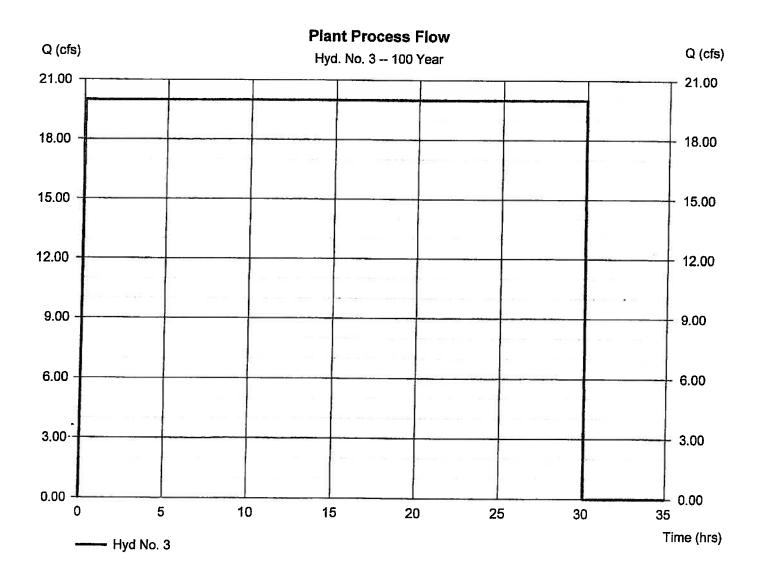
Hydraflow Hydrographs by Intelisolve v9.23

Hyd. No. 3

Plant Process Flow

Hydrograph type	= Manual
Storm frequency	= 100 yrs
Time interval	= 5 min

Peak discharge	= 20.00 cfs
Time to peak	= 0.08 hrs
Hyd. volume	= 49.587 acft

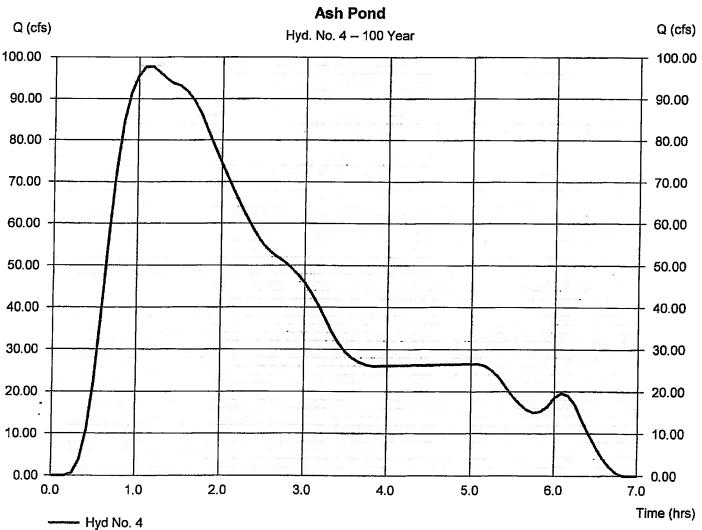


Hydraflow Hydrographs by Intelisolve v9.23

Hyd. No. 4

Ash Pond

Hydrograph type	= SCS Runoff	Peak discharge	= 97.72 cfs
Storm frequency	= 100 yrs	Time to peak	= 1.17 hrs
Time interval	= 5 min	Hyd. volume	= 22.381 acft
Drainage area	= 84.900 ac	Curve number	= 80
Basin Slope	= 0.0 %	Hydraulic length	= 0 ft
Tc method	= USER	Time of conc. (Tc)	= 33.00 min
Total precip.	= 5.20 in	Distribution	= Huff-1st
Storm duration	= 6.00 hrs	Shape factor	= 484

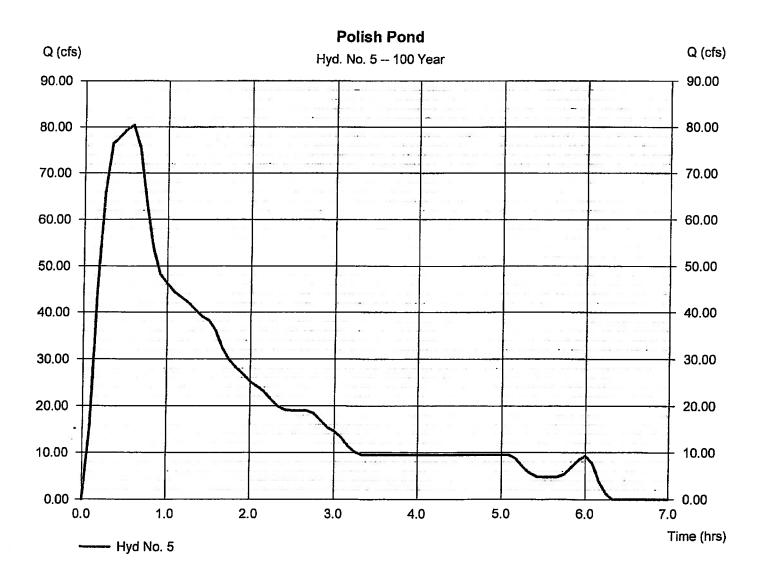


Hydraflow Hydrographs by Intelisoive v9.23

Hyd. No. 5

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Polish Pond		
Hydrograph type Storm frequency Time interval Drainage area Basin Slope Tc method Total precip.	 SCS Runoff 100 yrs 5 min 29.000 ac 0.0 % USER 5.20 in 	Peak discharge= 80.40 cfs Time to peak= 0.58 hrs Hyd. volume= 11.781 acft Curve number= 100 Hydraulic length= 0 ft Time of conc. (Tc)= 10.00 min Distribution=Huff-1st
Storm duration	= 6.00 hrs	Shape factor = 484



Hydraflow Hydrographs by Intellsolve v9.23

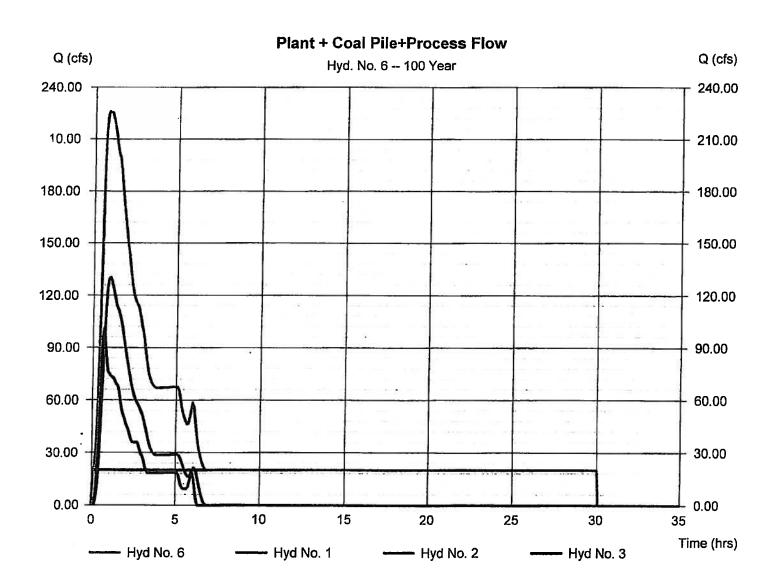
Hyd. No. 6

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Plant + Coal Pile+Process Flow

Hydrograph type	= Combine
Storm frequency	= 100 yrs
Time interval	= 5 min
Inflow hyds.	= 1, 2, 3

Peak discharge	=	226.00 cfs
Time to peak	=	0.83 hrs
Hyd. volume	8	94.031 acft
Contrib. drain. are	a=	147.100 ac



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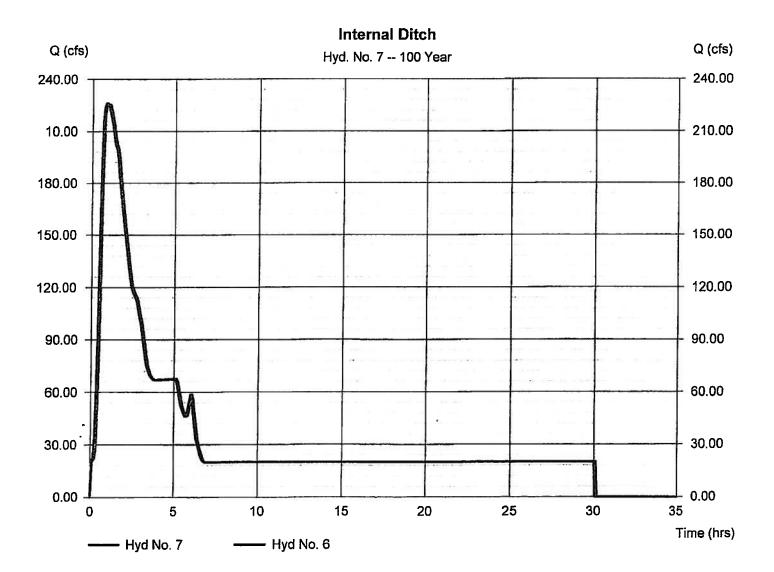
Hydraflow Hydrographs by Intelisolve v9.23

Hyd. No. 7

Internal Ditch

Hydrograph type	= Reach	Peak discharge	= 226.18 cfs
Storm frequency	= 100 yrs	Time to peak	= 0.92 hrs
Time interval	= 5 min	Hyd. volume	= 94.174 acft
Inflow hyd. No.	= 6 - Plant + Coal Pile+Process Flow	Section type	= Trapezoidal
Reach length	= 1800.0 ft	Channel slope	= 0.3 %
Manning's n	= 0.009	Bottom width	= 10.0 ft
Side slope	= 0.5:1	Max. depth	= 8.0 ft
Rating curve x	= 1.886	Rating curve m	= 1.516
Ave. velocity	= 9.62 ft/s	Routing coeff.	= 1.0972

Modified Att-Kin routing method used.



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Hydraflow Hydrographs by Intellisofve v9.23

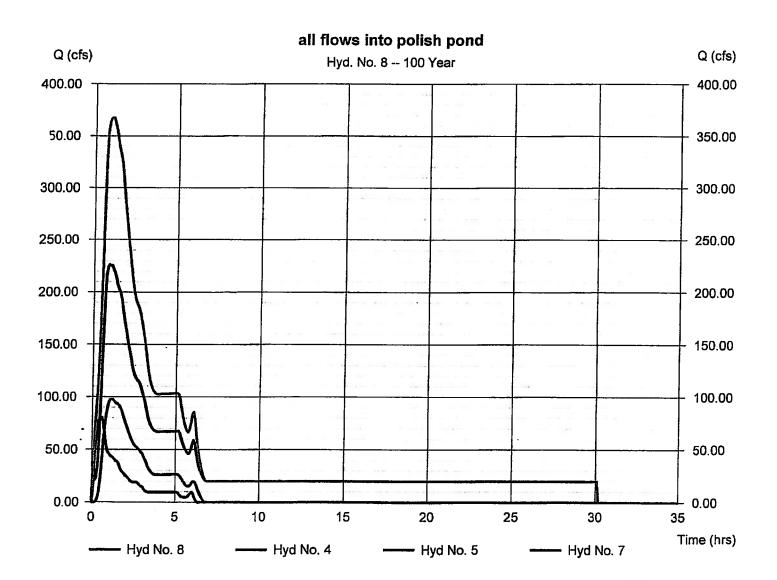
Hyd. No. 8

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all flows into polish pond

Hydrograph type	= Combine
Storm frequency	= 100 yrs
Time interval	= 5 min
Inflow hyds.	= 4, 5, 7

Peak discharge =	:	367.43 cfs
Time to peak =	:	1.08 hrs
Hyd. volume =	;	128.336 acft
Contrib. drain. area=		113.900 ac



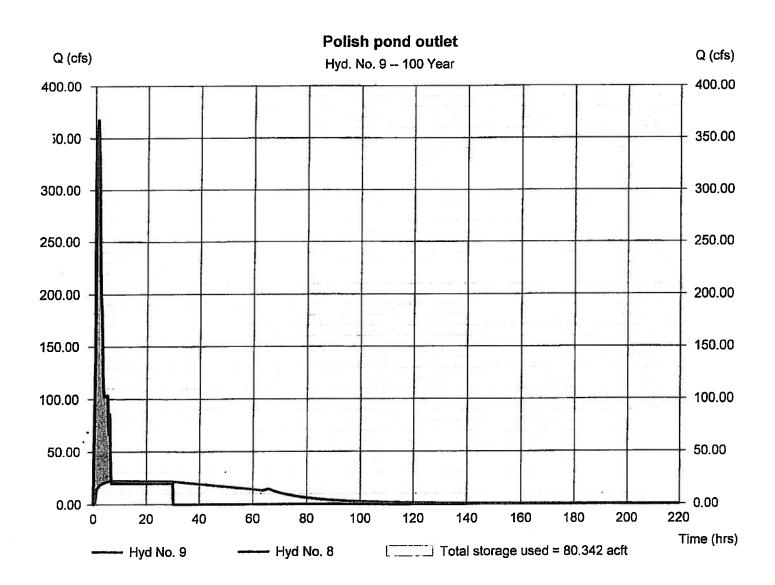
Hydraflow Hydrographs by Intellsolve v9.23

Hyd. No. 9

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Polish pond outle	t		
Hydrograph type	 Reservoir 100 yrs 5 min 8 - all flows into polish pond Polish pond 	Peak discharge	= 22.38 cfs
Storm frequency		Time to peak	= 6.75 hrs
Time interval		Hyd. volume	= 127.674 acft
Inflow hyd. No.		Max. Elevation	= 405.85 ft
Reservoir name		Max. Storage	= 80.342 acft

Storage Indication method used.



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Pond Report

Hydraflow Hydrographs by Intelisolve v9.23

Pond No. 2 - Polish pond

Pond Data

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Contours - User-defined contour areas. Average end area method used for volume calculation. Begining Elevation = 403.00 ft

Stage / Storage Table

Stage (ft)	Elevation (ft)	Contour area (sqft)	Incr. Storage (acft)	Total storage (acft)
0.00	403.00	1,216,913	0.000	0.000
1.00	404.00	1,223,879	28.016	28.016
2.00	405.00	1,230,895	28.177	56,193
3.00	406.00	1,237,962	28.339	84.532
4.00	407.00	1,245,078	28.501	113.033
5.00	408.00	1,252,244	28.665	141.699
6.00	409.00	1,259,460	28.830	170.529
7.00	410.00	1,266,727	28.997	199.526

Culvert / Orifice Structures

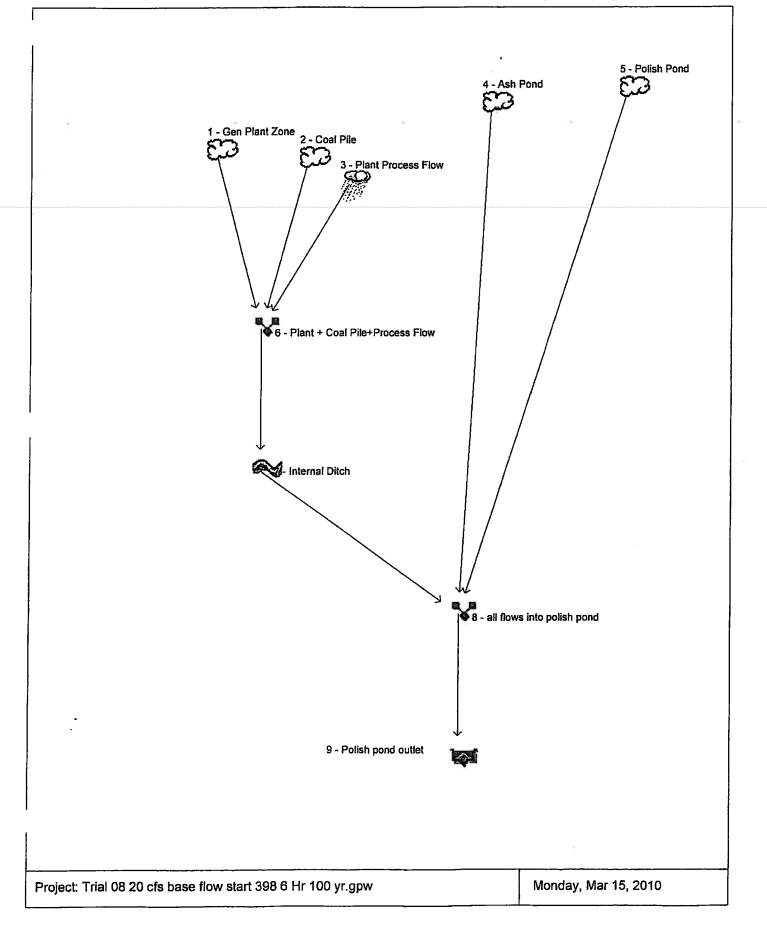
Weir Structures

	[A]	[B]	[C]	[PrfRsr]		[A]	[B]	[C]	[D]
Ríse (in)	= 24.00	Inactive	Inactive	Inactive	Crest Len (ft)	= 6.28	Inactive	Inactive	Inactive
Span (in)	= 24.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	Crest El. (ft)	= 403.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
No. Barrels	= 1	0	0	0	Weir Coeff.	= 2.70	3.33	3.33	3.33
Invert El. (ft)	= 385.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	Weir Type	= Riser			
Length (ft)	= 100.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	Multi-Stage	= Yes	No	No	No
Slope (%)	= 5.00	0.00	0.00	n/a	-				
N-Value	= .013	.013	.013	n/a					
Orifice Coeff.	= 0.67	0.60	0.60	0.60	Exfil.(In/hr)	= 0.000 (by	Wet area)		
Multi-Stage	= n/a	No	No	No	TW Elev. (ft)	= 0.00			

Note: Culvert/Orifice outflows are analyzed under inlet (ic) and outlet (oc) control. Weir risers checked for orifice conditions (Ic) and submargence (s). Stage / Storage / Discharge Table

Stage ft	Storage acft	Elevation ft	Clv A cfs	Civ B cfs	Clv C cfs	PrfRsr cfs	Wr A cfs	Wr B cfs	Wr C cfs	Wr D cfs	Exfil cfs	User cfs	Total cfs
0.00	0.000	403.00	0.00				0.00						0.000
1.00	28.016	404.00	69.64 ic				13.25 ic						13.25
2.00	56.193	405.00	69.64 ic				18.74 ic						18.74
3.00	84.532	406.00	69.64 ic				22.96 ic						22.96
4.00	113.033	407.00	69.64 ic				26.51 ic						26.51
5.00	141.699	408.00	69.64 ic				29.63 ic						29.63
6.00	170.529	409.00	69.64 ic				32.46 ic						32.46
7.00	199.526	410.00	69.64 ic				35.06 ic						35.06

Watershed Model Schematic



Hydrograph Return Period Recap

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'yd. Hydrograph Inflow Peak Outflow (cfs) Hydrograph Hyd(s) ιΟ, type description 1-Yr 2-Үг 3-Yr 5-Yr (origin) 10-Yr 25-Yr 50-Yr 100-Yr 1 SCS Runoff 130.36 Gen Plant Zone SCS Runoff 2 100.99 Coal Pile 3 Manual 20.00 Plant Process Flow SCS Runoff 4 97.72 Ash Pond SCS Runoff 5 Polish Pond 80.40 6 Combine 1, 2, 3, 226.00 Plant + Coal Pile+Process Flow ---7 Reach 6 226.18 Internal Ditch 8 Combine 4, 5, 7 367.43 all flows into polish pond 9 Reservoir 8 22.68 Polish pond outlet Proj. file: Trial 08 20 cfs base flow start 398 6 Hr 100 yr.gpw Monday, Mar 15, 2010

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Hydraflow Hydrographs by Intelisolve v9.23

Hydrograph Summary Report

°yd. .₁o.	Hydrograph typ e (origin)	Peak flow (cfs)	Time interval (min)	Time to peak (mīn)	Hyd. volume (acft)	inflow hyd(s)	Maximum elevation (ft)	Total strge used (acft)	Hydrograph description
1	SCS Runoff	130.36	5	60	27.092				Gen Plant Zone
2	SCS Runoff	100.99	5	40	17.352				Coal Pile
3	Manual	20.00	5	5	49.587				Plant Process Flow
4	SCS Runoff	97.72	5	70	22.381				Ash Pond
5	SCS Runoff	80.40	5	35	11.781				Polish Pond
6	Combine	226.00	5	50	94.031	1, 2, 3,			Plant + Coal Pile+Process Flow
7	Reach	226.18	5	55	94.174	6			Internal Ditch
8	Combine	367.43	5	65	128.33 6	4, 5, 7			all flows into polish pond
9	Reservoir	22.68	5	405	127.740	8	400.93	80.2	Polish pond outlet
rial O	8 20 cfs bas	e flow sta	art 398 6	Hr 100 y	Regpm Pe	riod: 100 \	/ear	Monday, Mai	r 15, 2010

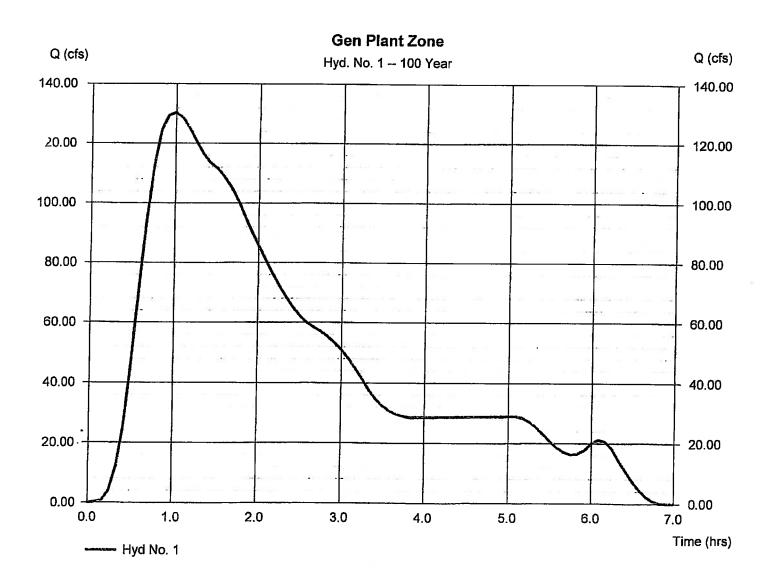
Hydraflow Hydrographs by Intelisolve v9.23

Hyd. No. 1

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Gen Plant Zone

Hydrograph type Storm frequency Time interval Drainage area Basin Slope Tc method Total precip.	= SCS Runoff = 100 yrs = 5 min = 86.300 ac = 0.0 % = USER = 5.20 in	Peak discharge= 130.36 cfsTime to peak= 1.00 hrsHyd. volume= 27.092 acftCurve number= 86Hydraulic length= 0 ftTime of conc. (Tc)= 30.00 minDistribution= Huff-1st
Storm duration	= 6.00 hrs	Shape factor = 484



Monday, Mar 15, 2010

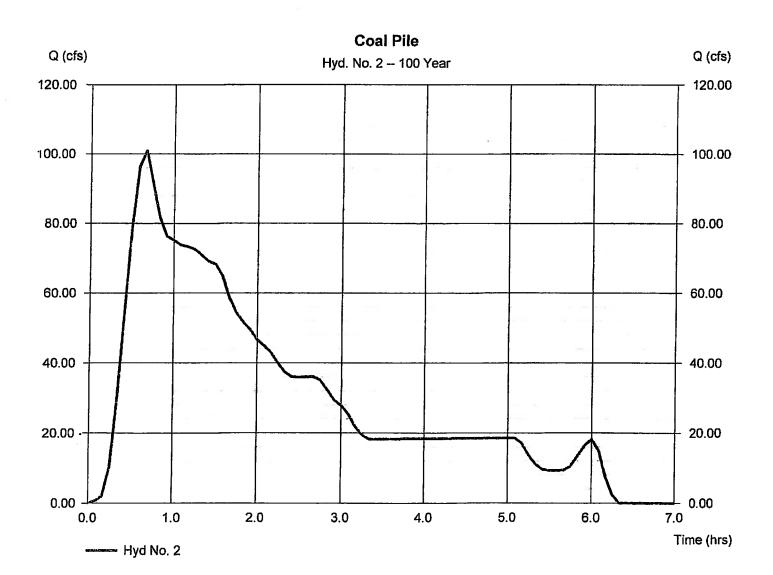
Hydraflow Hydrographs by Intelisolve v9.23

Hyd. No. 2

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Coal Pile

Hydrograph type	= SCS Runoff	Peak discharge	= 100.99 cfs
Storm frequency	= 100 yrs	Time to peak	= 0.67 hrs
Time interval	= 5 min	Hyd. volume	= 17.352 acft
Drainage area	= 60.800 ac	Curve number	= 86
Basin Slope	= 0.0 %	Hydraulic length	= 0 ft
Tc method	= USER	Time of conc. (Tc)	= 12.00 min
Total precip.	= 5.20 in	Distribution	= Huff-1st
Storm duration	= 6.00 hrs	Shape factor	= 484



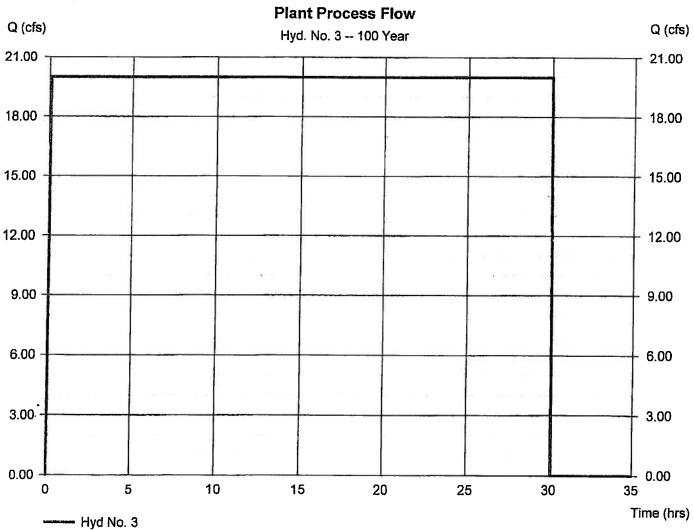
Hydraflow Hydrographs by Intelisoive v9.23

Hyd. No. 3

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Plant Process Flow

Hydrograph type		Peak discharge	= 20.00 cfs
	= 100 yrs	Time to peak	= 0.08 hrs
Time interval	= 5 min	Hyd. volume	= 49.587 acft



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Hydraflow Hydrographs by intelisolve v9.23

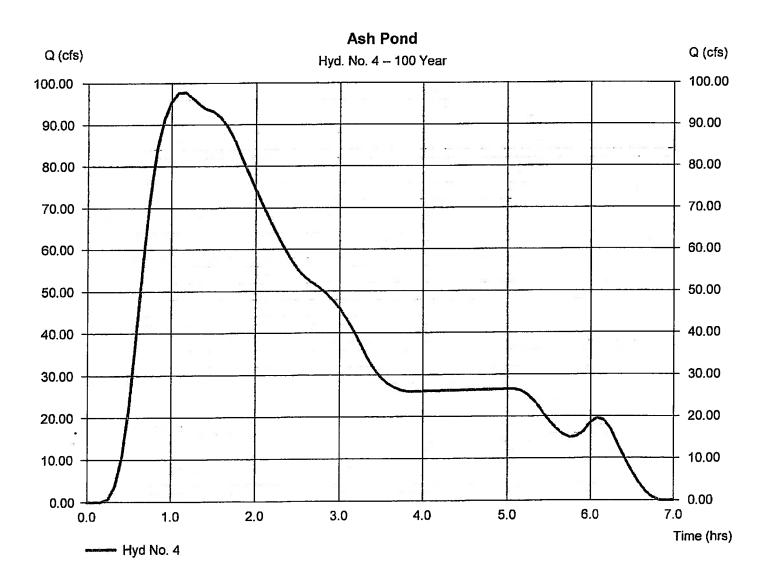
Hyd. No. 4

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Ash Pond

Hydrograph type	= SCS Runoff	Peak discharge	= 97.72 cfs
Storm frequency	= 100 yrs	Time to peak	= 1.17 hrs
Time interval	= 5 min	Hyd. volume	= 22.381 acft
Drainage area	= 84.900 ac	Curve number	= 80
Basin Slope	= 0.0 %	Hydraulic length	= 0 ft
Tc method	= USER	Time of conc. (Tc)	= 33.00 min
Total precip.	= 5.20 in	Distribution	= Huff-1st
Storm duration	= 6.00 hrs	Shape factor	= 484
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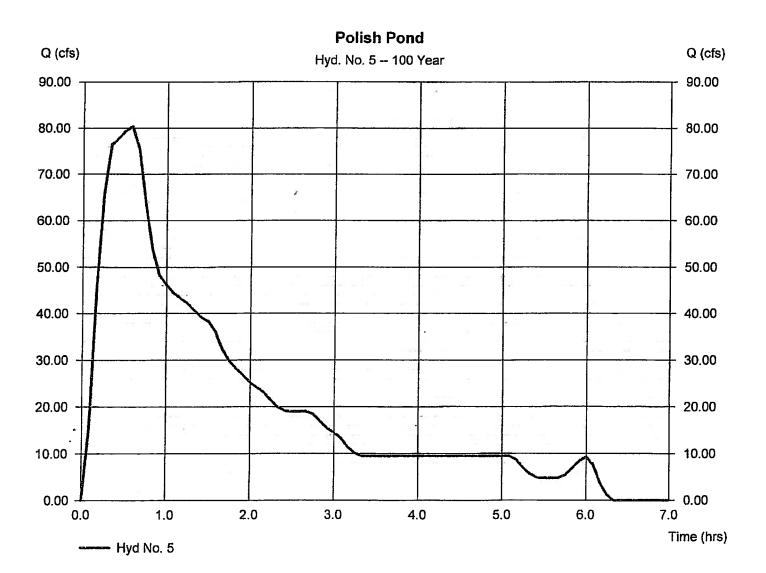
Hydraflow Hydrographs by Intelisolve v9.23

Hyd. No. 5

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Polish Pond		ę.
Hydrograph type Storm frequency Time interval Drainage area Basin Slope Tc method Total precip. Storm duration	= SCS Runoff = 100 yrs = 5 min = 29.000 ac = 0.0 % = USER = 5.20 in = 6.00 hrs	Peak discharge= 80.40 cfs Time to peak= 0.58 hrs Hyd. volume= 11.781 acft Curve number= 100 Hydraulic length= 0 ft Time of conc. (Tc)= 10.00 min Distribution=Huff-1stShape factor= 484

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Monday, Mar 15, 2010

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Hydraflow Hydrographs by Intelisoive v9.23

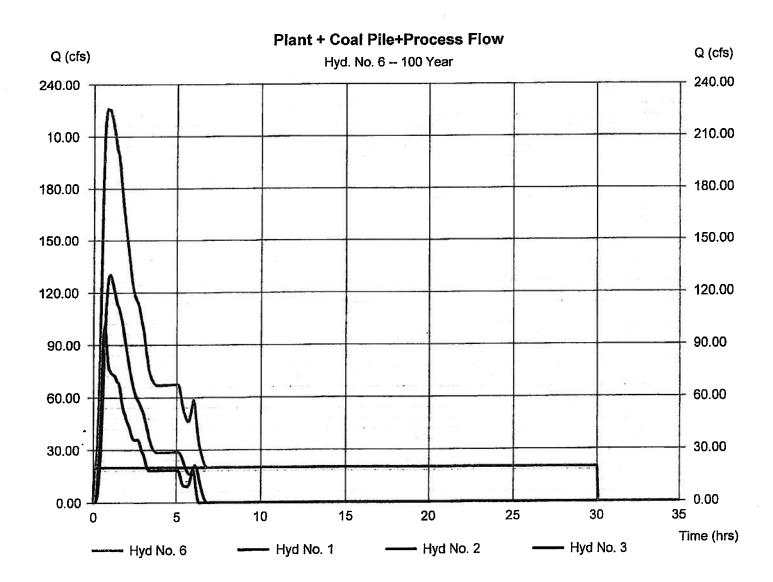
Hyd. No. 6

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Plant + Coal Pile+Process Flow

Hydrograph type	= Combine
Storm frequency	= 100 yrs
Time interval	= 5 min
Inflow hyds.	= 1, 2, 3

Peak discharge	; =	226.00 cfs
Time to peak	=	0.83 hrs
Hyd. volume	=	94.031 acft
Contrib. drain.	area=	147.100 ac

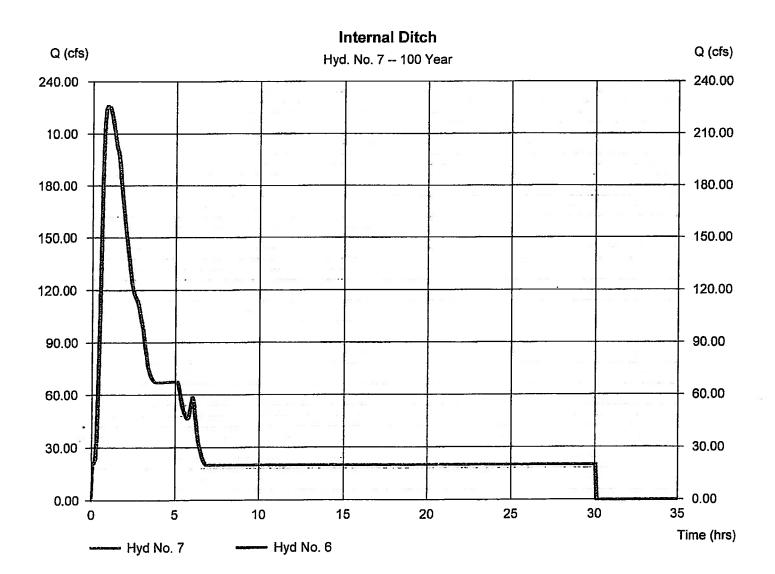


Hydraflow Hydrographs by Intelisolve v9.23

Hyd. No. 7 Internal Ditch

Hydrograph type Storm frequency Time interval Inflow hyd. No. Reach length Manning's n Side slope Rating curve x Ave. velocity	 = Reach = 100 yrs = 5 min = 6 - Plant + Coal Pile+Process Flow = 1800.0 ft = 0.009 = 0.5:1 = 1.886 = 0.00 ft/s 	Peak discharge Time to peak Hyd. volume Section type Channel slope Bottom width Max. depth Rating curve m Routing coeff.	 = 226.18 cfs = 0.92 hrs = 94.174 acft = Trapezoidal = 0.3 % = 10.0 ft = 8.0 ft = 1.516 = 1.0972
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Modified Att-Kin routing method used.



Monday, Mar 15, 2010

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Hydraflow Hydrographs by Intelisolve v9.23

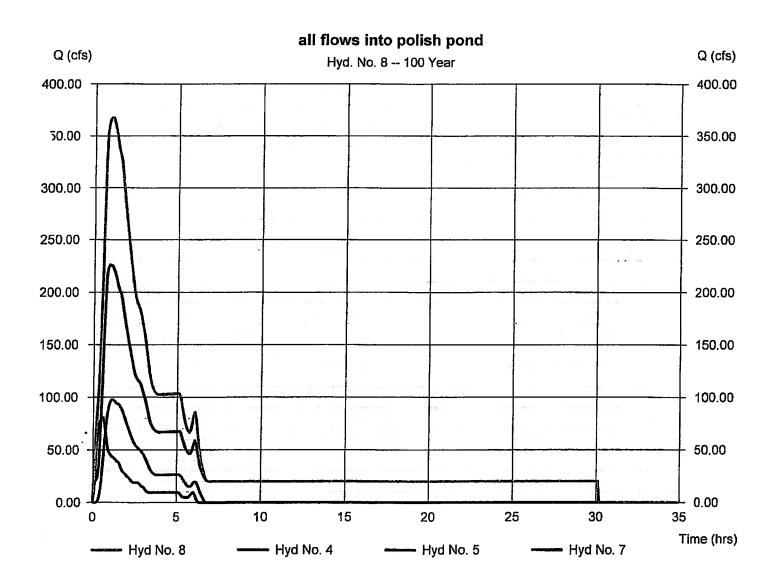
Hyd. No. 8

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all flows into polish pond

Hydrograph type	= Combine
Storm frequency	= 100 yrs
Time interval	= 5 min
Inflow hyds.	= 4, 5, 7

Peak discharge :	=	367.43 cfs
Time to peak :	=	1.08 hrs
Hyd. volume :	=	128.336 acft
Contrib. drain. area	=	113.900 ac



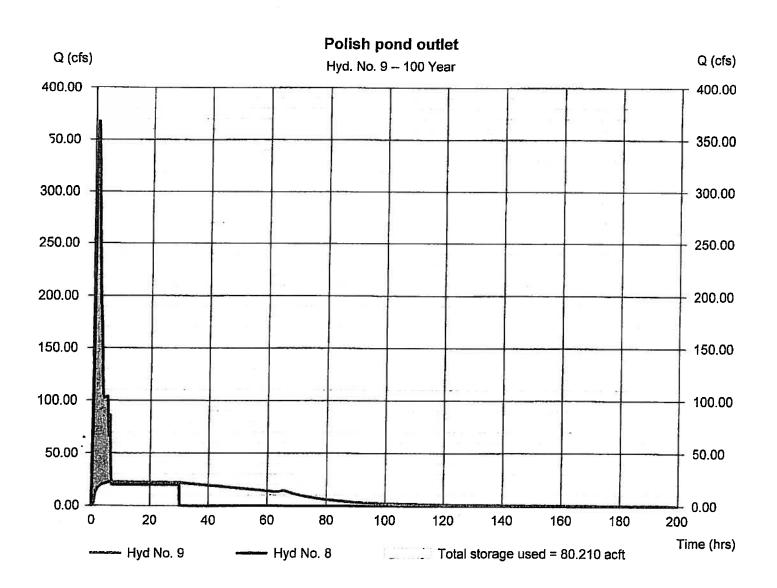
Hydraflow Hydrographs by Intelisolve v9.23

Hyd. No. 9

Polish pond outlet

Hydrograph type Storm frequency Time interval Inflow hyd. No. Reservoir name	 Reservoir 100 yrs 5 min 8 - all flows into polish pond Polish pond 	Peak discharge Time to peak Hyd. volume Max. Elevation Max. Storage	 = 22.68 cfs = 6.75 hrs = 127.740 acft = 400.93 ft = 80.210 acft
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Storage Indication method used.



Hydraflow Rainfall Report

Hydraflow Hydrographs by Intelisolve v9.23

Return Period	Intensity-Duration-Frequency Equation Coefficients (FHA)						
(Yrs)	В	D	E	(N/A)			
1	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000				
2	69.8703	13.1000	0.8658				
3	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000				
5	79.2597	14.6000	0.8369				
10	88.2351	15.5000	0.8279				
25	102.6072	16.5000	0.8217				
50	114.8193	17.2000	0.8199				
100	127.1596	17.8000	0.8186				

File name: SampleFHA.idf

Intensity = B / (Tc + D)^E

Return	Intensity Values (in/hr)											
Period (Yrs)	5 min	10	15	20	25	30	35	40	45	50	55	60
1	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
2	5.69	4.61	3.89	3.38	2.99	2.69	2.44	2.24	2.07	1. 9 3	1.81	1.70
3	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
5	6.57	5.43	4.65	4.08	3.65	3.30	3.02	2.79	2.59	2.42	2.27	2.15
10	7.24	6.04	5.21	4.59	4.12	3.74	3.43	3.17	2.95	2.77	2.60	2.46
25	8.25	6.95	6.03	5.34	4.80	4.38	4.02	3.73	3.48	3.26	3.07	2.91
50	9.04	7.65	6.66	5.92	5.34	4.87	4.49	4.16	3.88	3.65	3.44	3.25
100	9.83	8.36	7.30	6.50	5.87	5.36	4.94	4.59	4.29	4.03	3.80	3.60

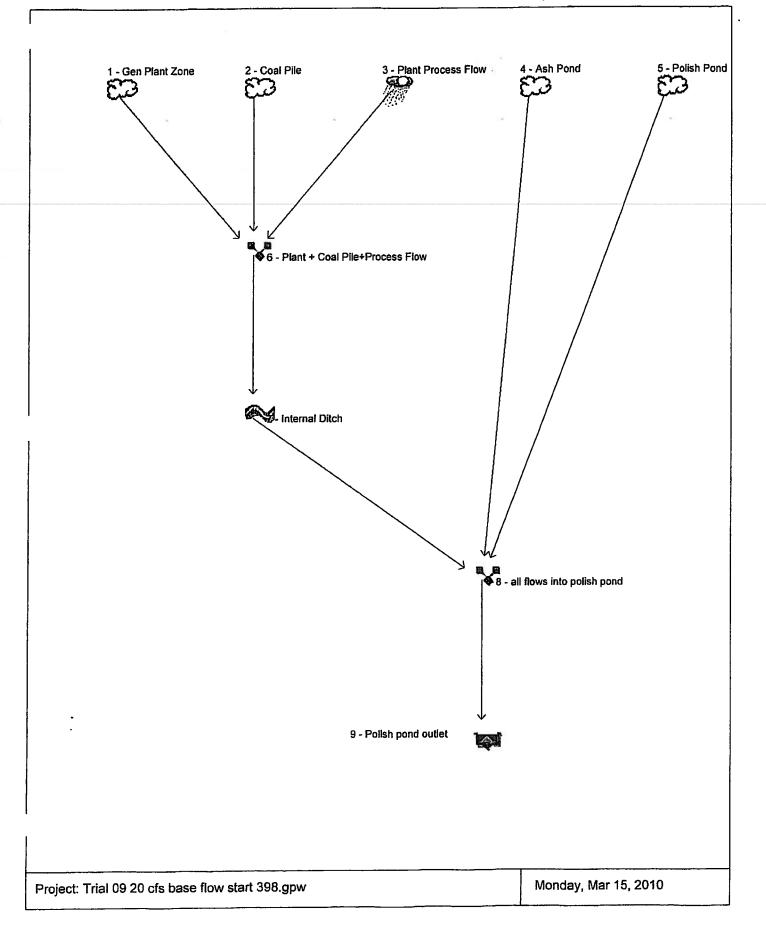
Tc = time in minutes. Values may exceed 60.

						Precip. fi	le name: S	lample.pcj
		Rainfall Precipitation Table (in)						
Storm Distribution	1-yr	2-yr	3-уг	5-уг	10-yr	25-уг	50-yr	100-yr
SCS 24-hour	0.00	2.20	0.00	3.30	4.25	5.77	6.80	0.00
SCS 6-Hr	0.00	1.80	0.00	0.00	2.60	0.00	0.00	0.00
Huff-1st	0.00	1.55	0.00	2.75	4.00	5.38	6.50	5.20
Huff-2nd	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Huff-3rd	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	7.10
Huff-4th	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Huff-Indy	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Custom	0.00	1.75	0.00	2.80	3.90	5.25	6.00	0.00

Watershed Model Schematic

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Hydraflow Hydrographs by Intellisolve v9.23



Hydrograph Return Period Recap

Hydraflow Hydrographs by Intelisolve v9.23

'yd.	Hydrograph	Inflow		Peak Outflow (cfs)						Hydrograph	
٥.	type (origin)	Hyd(s)	1-Yr	2-Yr	3-Yr	5-Yr	10-Yr	25-Yr	50-Yr	. 100-Yr	description
1	SCS Runoff									63.88	Gen Plant Zone
2	SCS Runoff							I	******	41.10	Coal Pile
3	Manual									20.00	Plant Process Flow
4	SCS Runoff									58.35	Ash Pond
5	SCS Runoff									21.09	Polish Pond
6	Combine	1, 2, 3,								124.99	Plant + Coal Pile+Process Flow
7	Reach	6								124.99	Internal Ditch
8	Combine	4, 5, 7								204,24	all flows into polish pond
9	Reservoir	8								28.27	Polish pond outlet
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Hydrograph Summary Report

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'yd. .o.	Hydrograph type (origin)	Peak flow (cfs)	Time interval (mín)	Tíme to peak (min)	Hyd. volume (acft)	inflow hyd(s)	Maximum elevation (ft)	Total strge used (acft)	Hydrograph description
1	SCS Runoff	63.88	5	935	40.508				Gen Plant Zone
2	SCS Runoff	41.10	5	935	25.944				Coal Pile
3	Manual	20.00	5	5	49.587				Plant Process Flow
4	SCS Runoff	58.35	5	935	34.925				Ash Pond
5	SCS Runoff	21.09	5	925	16.086				Polish Pond
6	Combine	124.99	5	935	116.039	1, 2, 3,			Plant + Coal Pile+Process Flow
7	Reach	124.99	5	940	116.177	6			Internal Ditch
8	Combine	204.24	5	935	167.188	4, 5, 7			all flows into polish pond
9	Reservoir	28.27	5	1470	166.331	8	402.55	125	Polish pond outlet
 Trial	09 20 cfs ba	se flow s	tart 398.	.gpw	Return Pe	eriod: 100	Year	Monday, Ma	ar 15, 2010

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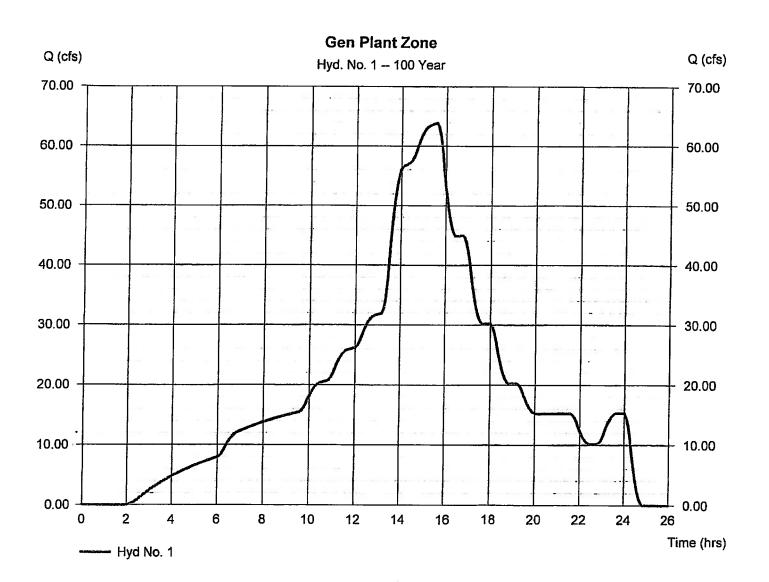
Hydraflow Hydrographs by Intelisolve v9.23

Hyd. No. 1

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Gen Plant Zone

Hydrograph type		0	= 63.88 cfs
Storm frequency	= 100 yrs	• 5	= 15.58 hrs
Time interval	= 5 min	Hyd. volume :	= 40.508 acft
Drainage area	= 86.300 ac	Curve number :	= 86
Basin Slope	= 0.0 %	Hydraulic length :	= 0 ft
Tc method	= USER	Time of conc. (Tc) =	= 30.00 min
Total precip.	= 7.10 in	Distribution	= Huff-3rd
Storm duration	= 24.00 hrs		= 484



Precipitation Report

Hydraflow Hydrographs by Intelisolve v9.23

Hyd. No. 1

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Gen Plant Zone

Storm Frequency	= 100 yrs
Total precip.	= 7.1000 i
Storm duration	= 24.00 hi

100 yrs 7.1000 in 24.00 hrs

Time interval Distribution

Incremental Rainfall Precipitation Precip (in) Precip (in) Hyd. No. 1 : Gen Plant Zone - 100 Year 0.10 0.10 0.09 0.09 0.08 0.08 0.07 0.07 0.06 0.06 0.05 0.05 0.04 0.04 0.03 0.03 0.02 0.02 0.01 0.01 0.00 0.00 22.5 25.0 20.0 15.0 17.5 2.5 5.0 7.5 10.0 12.5 0.0 Time (hrs) - Huff-3rd Design Storm

Monday, Mar 15, 2010

= 5 min

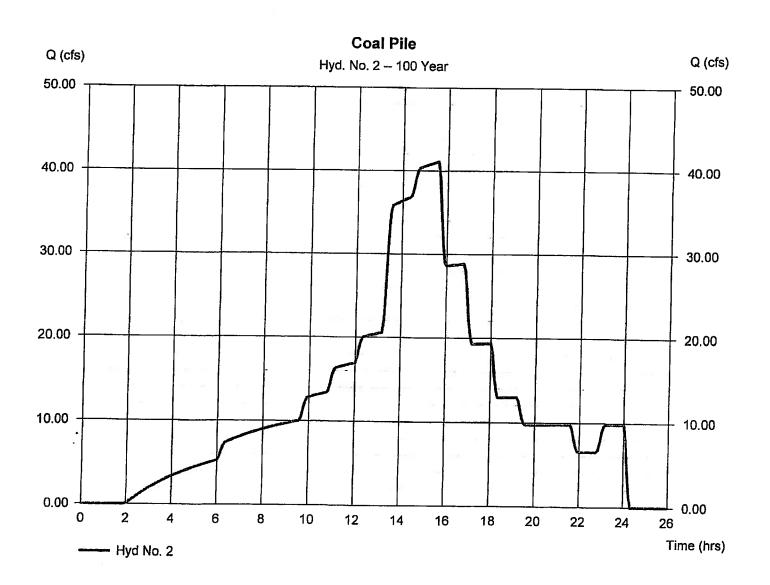
= Huff-3rd

Hydraflow Hydrographs by Intelisolve v9.23

Hyd. No. 2

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Coal Pile			
Hydrograph type Storm frequency Time interval Drainage area Basin Slope Tc method Total precip.	 SCS Runoff 100 yrs 5 min 60.800 ac 0.0 % USER 7.10 in 	Peak discharge Time to peak Hyd. volume Curve number Hydraulic length Time of conc. (Tc) Distribution	 = 41.10 cfs = 15.58 hrs = 25.944 acft = 86 = 0 ft = 12.00 min = Huff-3rd
Storm duration	= 24.00 hrs	Shape factor	= 484



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Precipitation Report

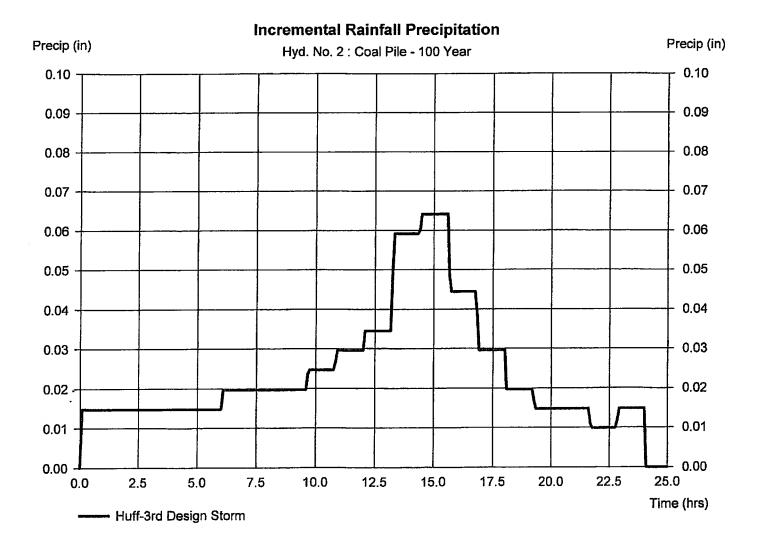
Hydraflow Hydrographs by Intelisoive v9.23

Hyd. No. 2

Coal Pile

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Storm Frequency Total precip. Storm duration	= 100 yrs = 7.1000 in = 24.00 hrs	Time interval Distribution	= 5 min = Huff-3rd	
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Hydraflow Hydrographs by Intelisolve v9.23

Hyd. No. 3

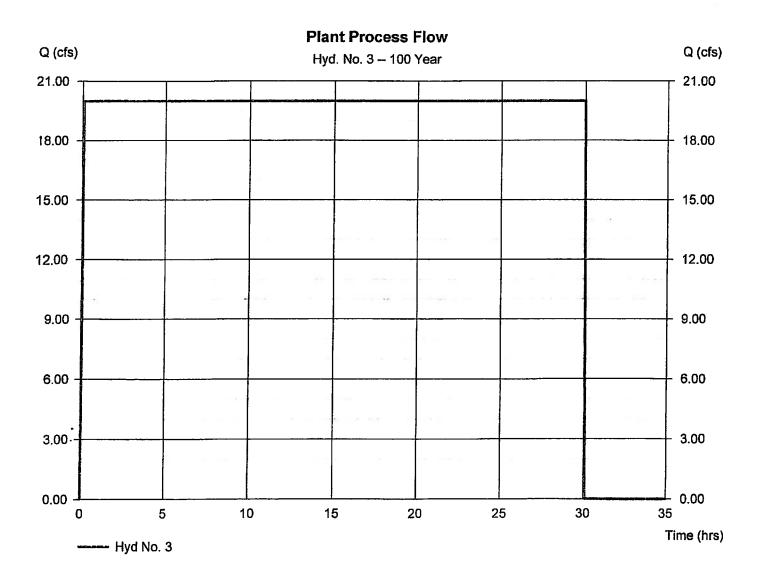
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Plant Process Flow

Hydrograph type	= Manual
Storm frequency	= 100 yrs
Time interval	= 5 min

Peak discharge	= 20.00 cfs
Time to peak	= 0.08 hrs
Hyd. volume	= 49.587 acft



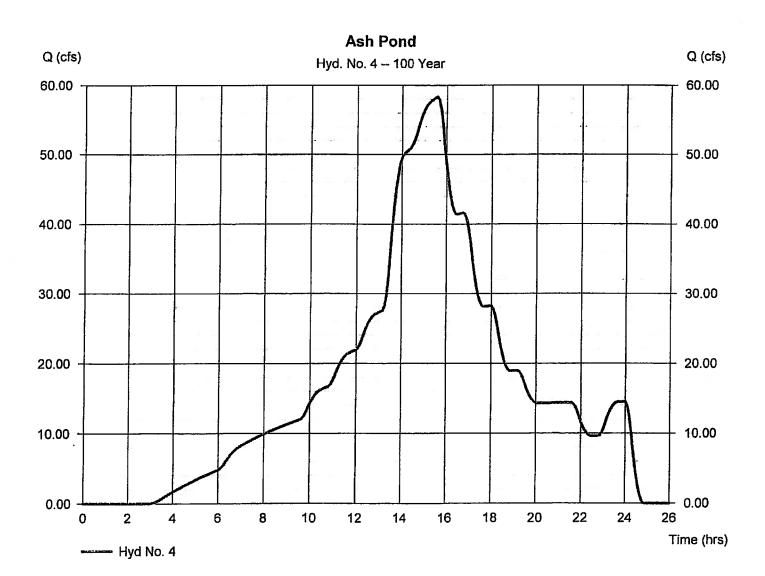
Hydraflow Hydrographs by Intelisolve v9.23

Hyd. No. 4

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Ash Pond		3.	
Hydrograph type Storm frequency Time interval Drainage area Basin Slope Tc method Total precip. Storm duration	= SCS Runoff = 100 yrs = 5 min = 84.900 ac = 0.0 % = USER = 7.10 in = 24.00 hrs	Peak discharge= 58.35 cfsTime to peak= 15.58 hrsHyd. volume= 34.925 acftCurve number= 80Hydraulic length= 0 ftTime of conc. (Tc)= 33.00 minDistribution= Huff-3rdShape factor= 484	



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Precipitation Report

Hydraflow Hydrographs by Intelisolve v9.23

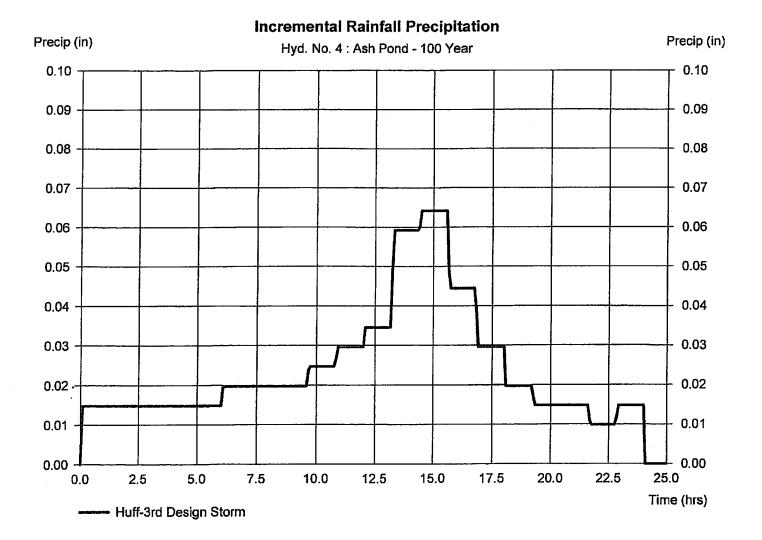
Hyd. No. 4

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Ash Pond

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Storm Frequency= 100 yrsTotal precip.= 7.1000 inStorm duration= 24.00 hrs	Time interval Distribution	= 5 min = Huff-3rd
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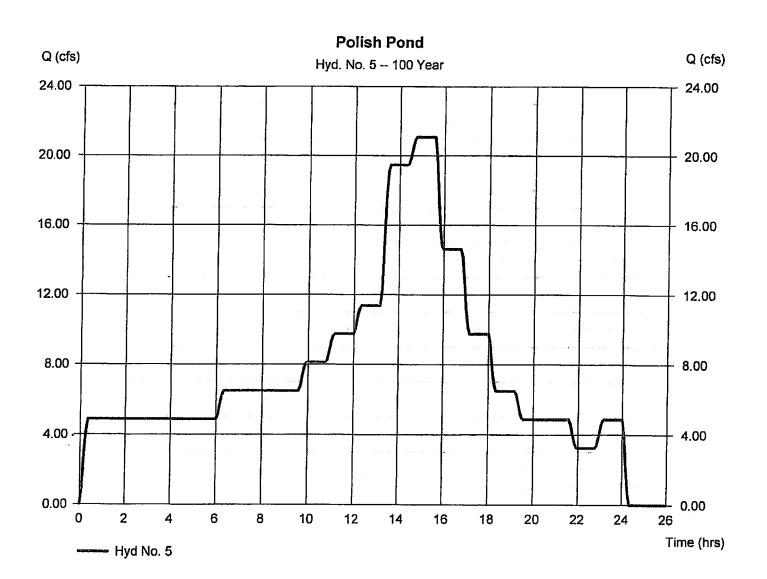


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Hydraflow Hydrographs by Intelisolve v9.23

Hyd. No. 5

Polish Pond		• •	
Hydrograph type Storm frequency Time interval Drainage area Basin Slope Tc method Total precip.	= SCS Runoff = 100 yrs = 5 min = 29.000 ac = 0.0 % = USER = 7.10 in	Peak discharge Time to peak Hyd. volume Curve number Hydraulic length Time of conc. (Tc) Distribution	 = 21.09 cfs = 15.42 hrs = 16.086 acft = 100 = 0 ft = 10.00 min = Huff-3rd
Storm duration	= 24.00 hrs	Shape factor	= 484



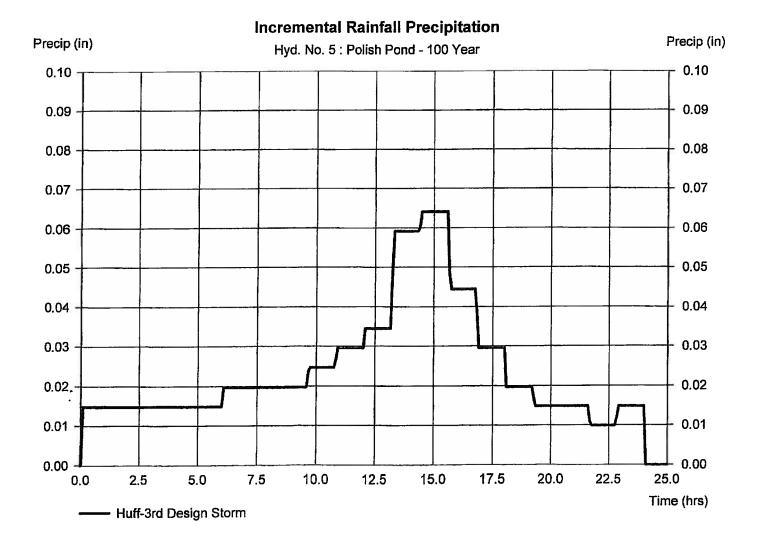
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Precipitation Report

Hydraflow Hydrographs by Intelisolve v9.23

Hyd. No. 5

Polish Pond			
Storm Frequency Total precip. Storm duration	= 100 yrs = 7.1000 in = 24.00 hrs	Time interval Distribution	= 5 min ≍ Huff-3rd



Hydraflow Hydrographs by Intelisolve v9.23

Hyd. No. 6

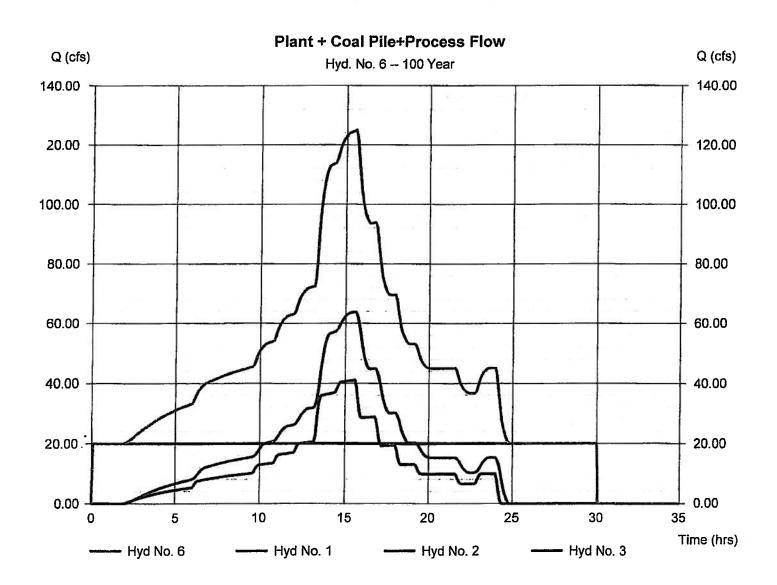
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Plant + Coal Pile+Process Flow

Hydrograph type	= Combine
Storm frequency	= 100 yrs
Time interval	= 5 min
Inflow hyds.	= 1, 2, 3

Peak discharge :	=	124.99 cfs
Time to peak =	=	15.58 hrs
Hyd. volume	=	116.039 acft
Contrib. drain. area	=	147.100 ac

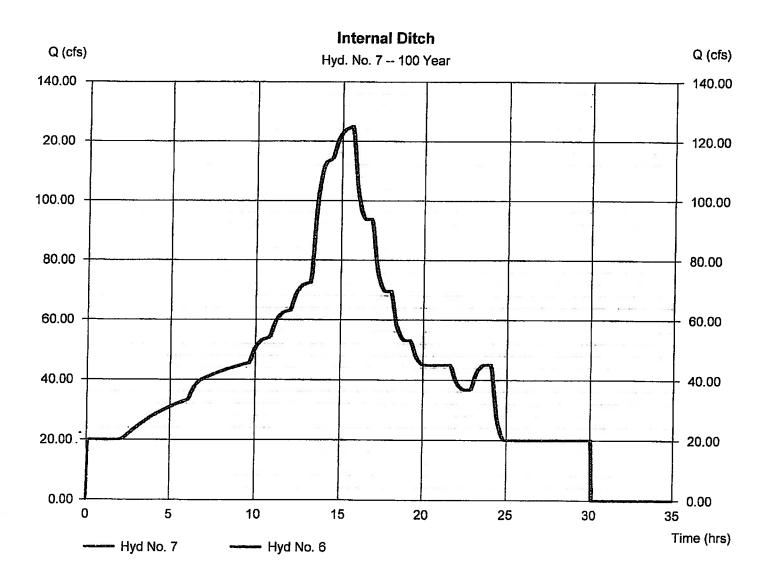


Hydraflow Hydrographs by Intelisoive v9.23

Hyd. No. 7

Internal Ditch		• 6.	
Hydrograph type Storm frequency Time interval Inflow hyd. No. Reach length Manning's n Side slope	 Reach 100 yrs 5 min 6 - Plant + Coal Pile+Process Flow 1800.0 ft 0.009 0.5:1 	Peak discharge Time to peak Hyd. volume Section type Channel slope Bottom width Max. depth	 = 124.99 cfs = 15.67 hrs = 116.177 acft = Trapezoidal = 0.3 % = 10.0 ft = 8.0 ft
Rating curve x Ave. velocity	= 1.886 = 7.86 ft/s	Rating curve m Routing coeff.	= 1.516 = 0.9967

Modified Att-Kin routing method used.



Hydraflow Hydrographs by Intelisolve v9.23

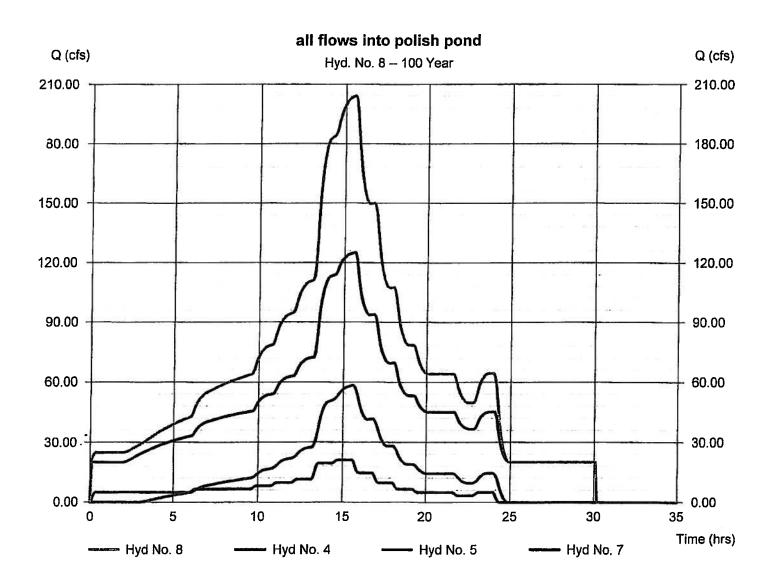
Hyd. No. 8

all flows into polish pond

Hydrograph type	= Combine
Storm frequency	= 100 yrs
Time interval	= 5 min
Inflow hyds.	= 4, 5, 7

Peak discharge =	204.24 cfs
Time to peak =	15.58 hrs
Hyd. volume =	167.188 acft
Contrib. drain. area=	113.900 ac

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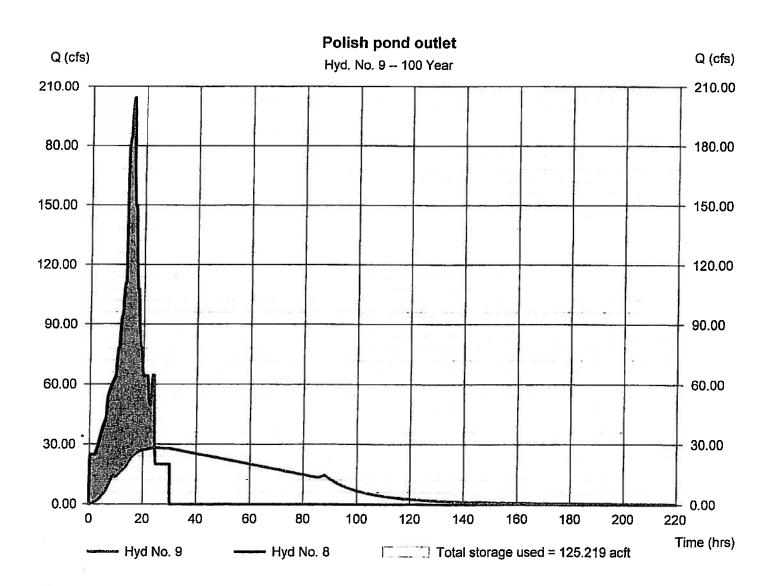


Hydraflow Hydrographs by Intelisolve v9.23

Hyd. No. 9

Polish pond outlet	t	• ;.	
Hydrograph type	 Reservoir 100 yrs 5 min 8 - all flows into polish pond Polish pond 	Peak discharge	= 28.27 cfs
Storm frequency		Time to peak	= 24.50 hrs
Time interval		Hyd. volume	= 166.331 acft
Inflow hyd. No.		Max. Elevation	= 402.55 ft
Reservoir name		Max. Storage	= 125.219 acft

Storage Indication method used.



Hydraflow Rainfall Report

Hydraflow Hydrographs by Intelisolve v9.23

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Return Period	Intensity-D	uration-Frequency	Equation Coefficie	nts (FHA)
(Yrs)	В	D	E	(N/A)
1	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	*******
2	69.8703	13.1000	0.8658	
3	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	
5	79.2597	14.6000	0.8369	
10	88.2351	15.5000	0.8279	
25	102.6072	16.5000	0.8217	
50	114.8193	17.2000	0.8199	
100	127.1596	17.8000	0.8186	

File name: SampleFHA.idf

Intensity = B / (Tc + D)^E

				Inten	sity Value	s (in/hr)					
5 min	10	15	20	25	30	35	40	45	50	55	60
0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
5.69	4.61	3.89	3.38	2.99	2.69	2.44	2.24	2.07	1.93	1.81	1.70
0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
6.57	5.43	4.65	4.08	3.65	3.30	3.02	2.7 9	2.59	2.42	2.27	2.15
7.24	6.04	5.21	4.59	4.12	3.74	3.43	3.17	2.95	2.77	2.60	2.46
8.25	6.95	6.03	5.34	4.80	4.38	4.02	3.73	3.48	3.26	3.07	2.91
9.04	7.65	6.66	5. 9 2	5.34	4.87	4.49	4.16	3.88	3.65	3.44	3.25
9.83	8.36	7.30	6.50	5.87	5.36	4.94	4.59	4.29	4.03	3.80	3.60
	0.00 5.69 0.00 6.57 7.24 8.25 9.04	0.00 0.00 5.69 4.61 0.00 0.00 6.57 5.43 7.24 6.04 8.25 6.95 9.04 7.65	0.00 0.00 0.00 5.69 4.61 3.89 0.00 0.00 0.00 6.57 5.43 4.65 7.24 6.04 5.21 8.25 6.95 6.03 9.04 7.65 6.66	0.00 0.00 0.00 0.00 5.69 4.61 3.89 3.38 0.00 0.00 0.00 0.00 6.57 5.43 4.65 4.08 7.24 6.04 5.21 4.59 8.25 6.95 6.03 5.34 9.04 7.65 6.66 5.92	5 min 10 15 20 25 0.00 0.00 0.00 0.00 0.00 5.69 4.61 3.89 3.38 2.99 0.00 0.00 0.00 0.00 0.00 6.57 5.43 4.65 4.08 3.65 7.24 6.04 5.21 4.59 4.12 8.25 6.95 6.03 5.34 4.80 9.04 7.65 6.66 5.92 5.34	5 min 10 15 20 25 30 0.00 0.00 0.00 0.00 0.00 0.00 0.00 5.69 4.61 3.89 3.38 2.99 2.69 0.00 0.00 0.00 0.00 0.00 0.00 6.57 5.43 4.65 4.08 3.65 3.30 7.24 6.04 5.21 4.59 4.12 3.74 8.25 6.95 6.03 5.34 4.80 4.38 9.04 7.65 6.66 5.92 5.34 4.87	5 min 10 15 20 25 30 35 0.00 0.00 0.00 0.00 0.00 0.00 0.00 0.00 5.69 4.61 3.89 3.38 2.99 2.69 2.44 0.00 0.00 0.00 0.00 0.00 0.00 0.00 6.57 5.43 4.65 4.08 3.65 3.30 3.02 7.24 6.04 5.21 4.59 4.12 3.74 3.43 8.25 6.95 6.03 5.34 4.80 4.38 4.02 9.04 7.65 6.66 5.92 5.34 4.87 4.49	5 min 10 15 20 25 30 35 40 0.00	5 min 10 15 20 25 30 35 40 45 0.00	5 min 10 15 20 25 30 35 40 45 50 0.00 <	5 min 10 15 20 25 30 35 40 45 50 55 0.00 <td< td=""></td<>

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Tc = time in minutes. Values may exceed 60.

	-					Precip. fi	le name: S	ample.pc
	Rainfall Precipitation Table (in)							
Storm Distribution	1-yr	2-yr	3-yr	5-yr	10-yr	25-yr	50-yr	100-yr
SCS 24-hour	0.00	2.20	0.00	3.30	4.25	5.77	6.80	0.00
SCS 6-Hr	0.00	1.80	0.00	0.00	2.60	0.00	0.00	0.00
Huff-1st	0.00	1.55	0.00	2.75	4.00	5.38	6.50	0.00
Huff-2nd	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Huff-3rd	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	7.10
Huff-4th	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Huff-Indy	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Custom	0.00	1.75	0.00	2.80	3.90	5.25	6.00	0.00

STATE OF MISSOURI

DEPARTMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES

MISSOURI CLEAN WATER COMMISSION



MISSOURI STATE OPERATING PERMIT

In compliance with the Missouri Clean Water Law, (Chapter 644 R.S. Mo. as amended, hereinafter, the Law), and the Federal Water Pollution Control Act (Public Law 92-500, 92nd Congress) as amended,

Permit No.:	MO-0000043
Owner:	AmerenUE
Address:	PO Box 66149, MC602, St. Louis, MO 63166-6149
Continuing Authority:	Same as above
Address:	Same as above
Facility Name:	AmerenUE, Rush Island Power Plant
Address:	100 Big Hollow Road, Festus, MO 63028
Legal Description:	NE ¾, Sec. 5, T39N, R7E, Jefferson County
Receiving Stream:	Mississippi River (P)
First Classified Stream and ID:	Mississippi River (P)(01707)
USGS Basin & Sub-watershed No.:	(07140101-230001)

is authorized to discharge from the facility described herein, in accordance with the effluent limitations and monitoring requirements as set forth herein:

FACILITY DESCRIPTION

See page 2

This permit authorizes only wastewater discharges under the Missouri Clean Water Law and the National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System; it does not apply to other regulated areas. This permit may be appealed in accordance with Section 644.051.6 of the Law.

October 1, 2004 Effective Date

September	30,	2009
Expiration Date		
MO 780-0041 (10-93)		

Stephen M. Mahfor d, Director, Departmer

of Natural Resources Executive Secretary, Clean Water Commis ion

Jim Hull, Director of Staff, Clean Water Commission

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FACILITY DESCRIPTION (continued)

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Outfall #001 - Power Plant - SIC #4911 Non-contact cooling water. Design flow is 1,098 MGD. Actual flow is 804 MGD.

<u>Outfall #002</u> - Power Plant - SIC #4911 Ash pond/pH neutralization. Design flow is 43.10 MGD. Actual flow is 15.84 MGD.

<u>Outfall #003</u> - Power Plant - SIC #4911 Extended aeration/sludge disposal is by contract hauler. Design population equivalent is 235. Design flow is 0.02 MGD. Actual flow is 0.019 MGD.

<u>Outfall #004</u> - Power Plant - SIC #4911 Monitoring at this outfall has been eliminated for this permit cycle. However, Form 2F must be completed at next renewal.

Outfall #005 - Power Plant - SIC #4911 This outfall has been eliminated.

Outfall #006 - Power Plant - SIC #4911 This outfall has been eliminated.

Outfall #007 - Power Plant - SIC #4911 This outfall has been eliminated.

					PAGE NUMBER 3 of	10
A. EFFLUENT LIMITATIONS AND MONITORING REQUIRE						
The permittee is authorized to dis offluent limitations shall become controlled, limited and monitored	effective upor	issuance and r	emain in effect un	specified in the til expiration of	e application for this permit the permit. Such discharg	t. The final es shall be
		FINA	EFFLUENT LIM	ITATIONS	MONITORING REQUIREMENTS	
OUTFALL NUMBER AND EFFLUENT PARAMETER(S) UNI			MONTHLY AVERAGE	MEASUREMENT FREQUENCY	SAMPLE TYPE
Outfall #001 - Non-Con	tract Coc	ling Water				
Flow	MG) *		*	once/weekday**	24 hr. estimate
Intake Temperature	°E	*		*	once/weekday**	grab
Outfall Temperature	°F	*		*	once/weekday**	grab
Thermal Discharge	btu/				once/weekday**	N/A
MONITORING REPORTS SHAL	L BE SUBMIT	TED MONTHLY	; THE FIRST REP	PORT IS DUE	November 28, 2004	
Whole Effluent % Su Toxicity (WET) Test		val See S	pecial Condi	tion #17	once/year	grab
MONITORING REPORTS SHALI	BE SUBMIT	TED ANNUALL	Y; THE FIRST RE	PORT IS DUE	October 28, 2005	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·
Dutfall #002 - Ash Pon						
Flow	MG	D *		*	once/week	24 hr.
						estimate
Intake Total Suspended Solids	mg,	′L *		*	once/week	grab
Effluent Total Suspend Solids	ed mg,	′L *		*	once/week	grab
Net Total Suspended Solids***	mg,	'L 100)	30	once/week	grab
Dil & Grease	mg/	L 20		15	once/month	grab
oH - Units	st	***	*	****	once/week	grab
IONITORING REPORTS SHALL	BE SUBMIT	ED MONTHLY;	THE FIRST REP	ORT IS DUE	November 28, 2004	
Gulfate	mg/			*	once/quarter****	
IONITORING REPORTS SHALL	BE SUBMIT	ED QUARTERI	Y; THE FIRST RI	EPORT IS DU		5.
Nhole Effluent Coxicity (WET) Test	% Surviv	al See Sp	ecial Condit	ion #17	once/year g	rab
MONITORING REPORTS SHALL SHALL BE NO DISCHARGE OF F	BE SUBMIT	ED ANNUALLY	; THE FIRST REP LE FOAM IN OTH	PORT IS DUE	October 28, 2005. ACE AMOUNTS	THERE
3. STANDARD CONDITIONS		- · -				
N ADDITION TO SPECIFIED CO STANDARD CONDITIONS DATE IEREIN.	NDITIONS ST D October	ATED HEREIN	, THIS PERMIT IS D HEREBY INCO	SUBJECT TO RPORATED A	THE ATTACHED Parts S THOUGH FULLY SET F	<u>I & III</u> ORTH
MO 780-0010 (8/91)		·				

					PAGE NUMBER 4 of	10
A. EFFLUENT LIMITATIONS AND N	PERMIT NUMBER MO-0000043					
The permittee is authorized to discharge t effluent limitations shall become effective controlled, limited and monitored by the p	upon issuanc	e and remair	in effect until	pecified in the expiration of	e application for this permit f the permit. Such discharg	The final es shall be
		FINAL EFFLUENT LIMITATIONS			MONITORING REQUIREMENTS	
OUTFALL NUMBER AND EFFLUENT PARAMETER(S)	UNITS	DAILY MAXIMUM	WEEKLY AVERAGE	MONTHLY AVERAGE	MEASUREMENT FREQUENCY	SAMPLE TYPE
Outfall #003 - Sewage Treatm	nent Plant				• · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	
Flow	MGD	*		*	once/month	24 hr. estimate
Biochemical Oxygen Demand₅	mg/L		45	30	once/quarter****	* *****
Total Suspended Solids	mg/L		45	30	once/quarter****	* *****
pH - Units	SU	****		****	once/quarter****	' grab
Aeration Tank Testing - See	Special C	ondition	#10			
Total Suspend Solids	mg/L	*		*	once/month	grab
Settleability	mL/L	*		*	once/month	grab
Dissolved Oxygen	mg/L	*		*	once/month	grab
Outfall #004 - See Special C	ondition	#11			<u>_</u>	
MONITORING REPORTS SHALL BE SUB SHALL BE NO DISCHARGE OF FLOATIN	IG SOLIDS O	ARTERLY; T	HE FIRST RE	PORT IS DU	E January 28, 200	5. THERE
B. STANDARD CONDITIONS		······································				
IN ADDITION TO SPECIFIED CONDITION	NS STATED H	EREIN. THI	S PERMIT IS	SUBJECT T	O THE ATTACHED Part	т

STANDARD CONDITIONS DATED CONDITIONS STATED HEREIN, THIS PERMIT IS SUBJECT TO THE ATTACHED Part I STANDARD CONDITIONS DATED October 1, 1980, AND HEREBY INCORPORATED AS THOUGH FULLY SET FORTH HEREIN.

MO 780-0010 (8/91)

A. EFFLUENT LIMITATIONS AND MONITORING REQUIREMENTS (continued)

- * Monitoring requirement only.
- ** Once each weekday means: Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday and Friday.
- *** Intake Total Suspended Solids (TSS) values and Effluent TSS are used to calculate "net" limitations, however, permittee must continue to maintain the ash pond system for adequate retention time for settling. River solids present in intake water are "treated" in the ash pond system but treatment levels are dependent on concentration and types of river solids present in intake water.
- **** pH is measured in pH units and is not to be averaged. The pH is limited to the range of 6.0-9.0 pH units.
- ***** Sample once per quarter in the months of February, May, August, and November.
- ***** A composite sample made up from a minimum of four grab samples collected within a 24 hour period with a minimum of two hours between each grab sample.

C. SPECIAL CONDITIONS

- 1. All outfalls must be clearly marked in the field.
- 2. Permittee is to abandon the treatment facilities for Outfall #003 as described herein and shall connect the tributary waste load to trunk sewers within 90 days of notice of availability if trunk sewers operated by one of the authorities outlined in Section (3)(B) 1 or 2 of Clean Water Commission Regulation 10 CSR 20-6.010 are made available to the site during the time a valid discharge permit exists.

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- 3. This permit may be reopened and modified, or alternatively revoked and reissued, to:
 - (a) Comply with any applicable effluent standard or limitation issued or approved under Sections 301(b)(2)(C) and (D), 304(b)(2), and 307(a) (2) of the Clean Water Act, if the effluent standard or limitation so issued or approved:
 - contains different conditions or is otherwise more stringent than any effluent limitation in the permit; or
 - (2) controls any pollutant not limited in the permit.
 - (b) Incorporate new or modified effluent limitations or other conditions, if the result of a waste load allocation study, toxicity test or other information indicates changes are necessary to assure compliance with Missouri's Water Quality Standards.
 - (c) Incorporate new or modified effluent limitations or other conditions if, as the result of a watershed analysis, a Total Maximum Daily Load (TMDL) limitation is developed for the receiving waters which are currently included in Missouri's list of waters of the state not fully achieving the state's water quality standards, also called the 303(d) list.

The permit as modified or reissued under this paragraph shall also contain any other requirements of the Clean Water Act then applicable.

4. Changes in Discharges of Toxic Substances

The permittee shall notify the Director as soon as it knows or has reason to believe: (a) That any activity has occurred or will occur which would result in the discharge

- of any toxic pollutant which is not limited in the permit, if that discharge will exceed the highest of the following "notification levels:"
 - (1) One hundred micrograms per liter (100 μ g/L);
 - (2) Two hundred micrograms per liter (200 µg/L) for acrolein and acrylonitrile; five hundred micrograms per liter (500 µg/L) for 2,5 dinitrophenol and for 2-methyl-4, 6-dinitrophenol; and one milligram per liter (1 mg/L) for antimony;
 - (3) Five (5) times the maximum concentration value reported for the pollutant in the permit application;
 - (4) The level established in Part A of the permit by the Director.
- (a) That they have begun or expect to begin to use or manufacture as an intermediate or final product or byproduct any toxic pollutant, which was not reported in the permit application.
- 5. Report as no-discharge when a discharge does not occur during the report period.
- 6. Treatment or Storage of Ash From Power Plants
 - (a) Disposal of ash is not authorized by this permit.
 - (b) This permit does not pertain to permits for disposal of ash or exemptions for beneficial uses of ash under the Missouri Solid Waste Management law and regulations.
 - (c) This permit does not authorize off-site storage, use or disposal of ash in regard to water pollution control permits required under 10 CSR 20-6.015 and 10 CSR 20-6.200
 - (d) Subsurface discharges from wastewater treatment ponds or ash ponds shall, at the property boundary, meet the effluent limitations for subsurface waters of the state under 10 CSR 20-7.015 (7), with appropriate consideration of up-gradient water quality
- 7. Permittee is exempt from Clean Water Act, Section 311, reporting for sulfuric acid and sodium hydroxide as per 40 CFR 117.12.
- 8. Neither free available chlorine nor total residual chlorine may be discharged from any unit for more than two hours in any one day.

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- 9. General Criteria. The following water quality criteria shall be applicable to all waters of the state at all times including mixing zones. No water contaminant, by itself or in combination with other substances, shall prevent the waters of the state from meeting the following conditions:
 - (a) Waters shall be free from substances in sufficient amounts to cause the formation of putrescent, unsightly or harmful bottom deposits or prevent full maintenance of beneficial uses;
 - (b) Waters shall be free from oil, scum and floating debris in sufficient amounts to be unsightly or prevent full maintenance of beneficial uses;
 - (c) Waters shall be free from substances in sufficient amounts to cause unsightly color or turbidity, offensive odor or prevent full maintenance of beneficial uses;
 - (d) Waters shall be free from substances or conditions in sufficient amounts to result in toxicity to human, animal or aquatic life;
 - (e) There shall be no significant human health hazard from incidental contact with the water;
 - (f) There shall be no acute toxicity to livestock or wildlife watering;
 - (g) Waters shall be free from physical, chemical or hydrologic changes that would impair the natural biological community;
 - (h) Waters shall be free from used tires, car bodies, appliances, demolition debris, used vehicles or equipment and solid waste as defined in Missouri's Solid Waste Law, section 260.200, RSMo, except as the use of such materials is specifically permitted pursuant to section 260.200-260.247.
- 10. Sludge and Biosolids Use For Domestic Wastewater Treatment Facilities
 - (a) Permittee shall comply with the pollutant limitations, monitoring, reporting, and other requirements in accordance with the attached permit Standard Conditions.
- 11. <u>Outfall #004</u> The company has elected to use best management practices (BMP) on this outfall. Monitoring is waived <u>for this permit cycle</u>. If problems occur monitoring will be re-established by the department. Periodic inspection of this outfall will be carried out by Ameren UE to ascertain that BMP's are working.
- 12. There shall be no discharge of polychlorinated biphenyl compounds.
- 13. Discharge of wastewater from this facility must not alone or in combination with other sources cause the receiving stream to violate the following:
 - (a) Water temperatures and temperature differentials specified in Missouri Water Quality Standards shall be met.
- 14. Any pesticide discharge from any point source shall comply with the requirements of Federal Insecticide, Fungicide and Rodenticide Act, as amended (7 U.S.C. 136 <u>et.</u> <u>seq.</u>) and the use of such pesticides shall be in a manner consistent with its label.
- 15. An upset provision, identical to the upset provision set forth at 40 CSR 122.41(n), is hereby incorporated in this permit.
- 16. AmerenUE needs to be aware that the MDNR January 11, 1980 approval of the "Best Technology Available" in regards to section 316(b) of the Clean Water Act is still valid. However, in the near future new standards may apply to this intake structure, which may invalidate that approval.

SUMMARY OF WET TESTING FOR THIS PERMIT					
OUTFALL	A.E.C. %	FREQUENCY	SAMPLE TYPE	MONTH	
001	57%	see text below	grab	January	
002	10%	see text below	grab	January	

17. Whole Effluent Toxicity (WET) tests shall be conducted as follows:

At the AmerenUE-Rush Island Plant, Whole Effluent Toxicity (WET) tests will be required for Outfall #001 <u>only if biocides are used</u>. The WET test will only be <u>required in the</u> <u>first year</u> if the initial test passes. If the WET test does not pass in the first year, the test must be run <u>annually for the duration of the permit</u> or until biocide used is discontinued. Sample must be taken during Biocide use.

An initial WET test will be required for outfall #002 (Ash Pond). The WET test will only be required in the first year if it passes at all effluent concentrations. If the WET test fails at any concentration in the first year, the test must be run annually for the duration of the permit.

- (a) Test Schedule and Follow-Up Requirements
 - Perform a single-dilution test in the months and at the frequency specified above. If the effluent passes the test, do not repeat the test until the next test period.
 Submit test results along with complete copies of the test reports as received from the laboratory within 30 calendar days of availability to the WPP, Water Quality Monitoring and Assessment Section, P.O. Box 176, Jefferson City, MO 65102.
 - (2) If the effluent fails the test, a multiple dilution test shall be performed within 30 calendar days, and biweekly thereafter, until one of the following conditions are met:
 - (a) THREE CONSECUTIVE MULTIPLE-DILUTION TESTS PASS. No further tests need to be performed until next regularly scheduled test period.
 - (b) A TOTAL OF THREE MULTIPLE-DILUTION TESTS FAIL.
 - (3) The permittee shall submit a summary of all test results for the test series along with complete copies of the test reports as received from the laboratory to the WPP, Water Quality Monitoring and Assessment Section, P.O. Box 176, Jefferson City, MO 65102 within 14 calendar days of the third failed test.
 - (4) Additionally, the following shall apply upon failure of the third test: A toxicity identification evaluation (TIE) or toxicity reduction evaluation (TRE) is automatically triggered. The permittee shall contact WPP, Water Quality Monitoring and Assessment Section to ascertain as to whether a TIE or TRE is appropriate. The permittee shall submit a plan for conducting a TIE or TRE to the Planning Section of the WPP within 60 calendar days of the date of DNR's direction to perform either a TIE or TRE. This plan must be approved by DNR before the TIE or TRE is begun. A schedule for completing the TIE or TRE shall be established in the plan approval.

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- 17. Whole Effluent Toxicity (WET) (continued)
 - (a) Test Schedule and Follow-Up Requirements (continued)
 - (5) Upon DNR's approval, the TIE/TRE schedule may be modified if toxicity is intermittent during the TIE/TRE investigations. A revised WET test schedule may be established by DNR for this period.
 - (6) If a previously completed TIE has clearly identified the cause of toxicity, additional TIEs will not be required as long as effluent characteristics remain essentially unchanged and the permittee is proceeding according to a DNR approved schedule to complete a TRE and reduce toxicity. Regularly scheduled WET testing as required in the permit, without the follow-up requirements, will be required during this period.
 - (7) All failing test results shall be reported to WPP, Water Quality Monitoring and Assessment Section, P.O. Box 176, Jefferson City, MO 65102 within 14 calendar days of the availability of the results.
 - (8) When WET test sampling is required to run over one DMR period, each DMR report shall contain information generated during the reporting period.
 - (9) Submit a concise summary of all test results with the annual report.
 - (b) PASS/FAIL procedure and effluent limitations:
 - To pass a single-dilution test, mortality observed in the AEC test concentration shall not be significantly different (at the 95% confidence level; p = 0.05) than that observed in the upstream receiving-water control sample. The appropriate statistical tests of significance will be those outlined in the most current USEPA acute toxicity manual or those specified by the MDNR.
 - (2) To pass a multiple-dilution test:
 - (a) the computed percent effluent at the edge of the zone of initial dilution, Acceptable Effluent Concentration (AEC), must be less than three-tenths (0.3) of the LC_{50} concentration for the most sensitive of the test organisms; or,
 - (b) all dilutions equal to or greater than the AEC must be nontoxic. Failure of one multiple-dilution test is an effluent limit violation.
 - (c) Test Conditions
 - (1) Test Type: Acute Static non-renewal
 - (2) Test species: Ceriodaphnia dubia and Pimephales promelas (fathead minnow). Organisms used in WET testing shall come from cultures reared for the purpose of conducting toxicity tests and cultured in a manner consistent with the most current USEPA guidelines. All test animals shall be cultured as described in the most current edition of <u>Methods for Measuring the Acute Toxicity of Effluents and Receiving Waters to Freshwater and Marine Organisms.</u>
 - (3) Test period: 48 hours at the "Acceptable Effluent Concentration" (AEC) specified above.

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- 17. Whole Effluent Toxicity (WET) (continued)
 - (c) Test Conditions (continued)
 - (4) When dilutions are required, upstream receiving stream water shall be used as dilution water. If upstream water is unavailable or if mortality in the upstream water exceeds 10%, "reconstituted" water will be used as dilution water. Procedures for generating reconstituted water will be supplied by the MDNR upon request.
 - (5) Single-dilution tests will be run with:
 - (a) Effluent at the AEC concentration;
 - (b) 100% receiving-stream water (if available), collected upstream of the outfall at a point beyond any influence of the effluent; and
 - (c) reconstituted water.
 - (6) Multiple-dilution tests will be run with:
 - (a) 100%, 50%, 25%, 12.5%, and 6.25% effluent, unless the AEC is less than 25% effluent, in which case dilutions will be 4 times the AEC, two times the AEC, AEC, 1/2 AEC and 1/4 AEC;
 - (b) 100% receiving-stream water (if available), collected upstream of the outfall at a point beyond any influence of the effluent; and
 - (c) reconstituted water.
 - (7) If reconstituted-water control mortality for a test species exceeds 10%, the entire test will be rerun.

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SUMMARY OF TEST METHODOLOGY FOR WHOLE-EFFLUENT TOXICITY TESTS

Whole-effluent-toxicity test required in NPDES permits shall use the following test conditions when performing single or multiple dilution methods. Any future changes in methodology will be supplied to the permittee by the Missouri Department of Natural Resources (MDNR). Unless more stringent methods are specified by the DNR, the procedures shall be consistent with the most current edition of <u>Methods for Measuring the Acute Toxicity of Effluents and Receiving</u> <u>Waters to Freshwater and Marine Organisms</u>,

Test conditions for Ceriodaphnia dubia:

.

	Test duration:	48 h
	Temperature:	25 \pm 1°C Temperatures shall not deviate by more
		than 3°C during the test.
	Light Quality:	Ambient laboratory illumination
	Photoperiod:	16 h light, 8 h dark
	Size of test vessel:	30 mL (minimum)
	Volume of test solution:	15 mL (minimum)
	Age of test organisms:	<24 h old
	No. of animals/test vessel:	5
	No. of replicates/concentration:	4
	No. of organisms/concentration:	20 (minimum)
	Feeding regime:	None (feed prior to test)
	Aeration:	None
	Dilution water:	Upstream receiving water; if no upstream flow,
		synthetic water modified to reflect effluent hardness.
	Endpoint:	Pass/Fail (Statistically significant Mortality
		when compared to upstream receiving water
		control or synthetic control if upstream water
		was not available at p< 0.05)
	Test acceptability criterion:	90% or greater survival in controls
Test	conditions for (<u>Pimephales promelas</u>):	
	Test duration:	48 h
	Temperature:	25 \pm 1°C Temperatures shall not deviate by more
		than 3°C during the test.
	Light Quality:	Ambient laboratory illumination
	Photoperiod:	16 h light/ 8 h dark
	Size of test vessel:	250 mL (minimum)
	Volume of test solution:	200 mL (minimum)
	Age of test organisms:	1-14 days (all same age)
	No. of animals/test vessel:	10
	No. of replicates/concentration:	4 (minimum) single dilution method
		2 (minimum) multiple dilution method
	No. of organisms/concentration:	40 (minimum) single dilution method
		20 (minimum) multiple dilution method
	Feeding regime:	None (feed prior to test)
	Aeration:	None, unless DO concentration falls below 4.0
		<pre>mg/L; rate should not exceed 100 bubbles/min.</pre>
	Dilution water:	Upstream receiving water; if no upstream flow, synthetic water modified to reflect effluent
		hardness.
	Endpoint:	Pass/Fail (Statistically significant Mortality
	-	when compared to upstream receiving water
		control or synthetic control if upstream water
		was not available at $p \le 0.05$)
	Test Acceptability criterion:	90% or greater survival in controls

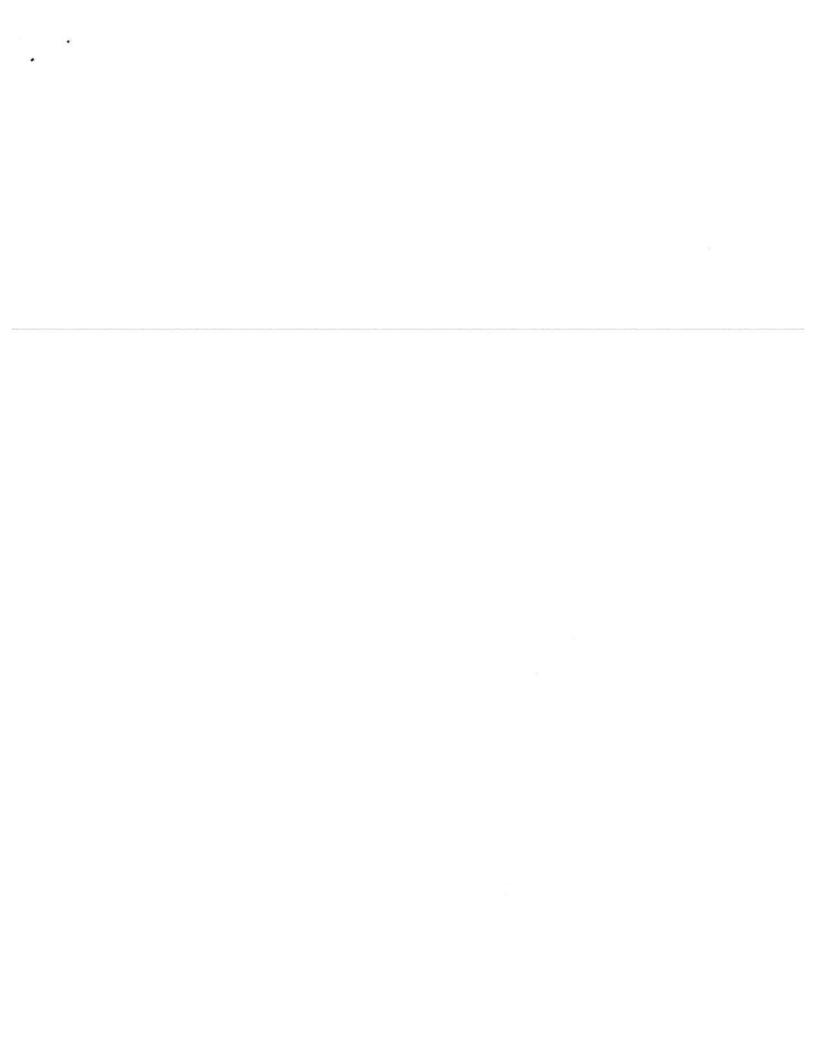




Figure 1: Perimeter road near ash disposal area, Northwest.



Figure 2: Ash disposal area, South.



Figure 3: Ash pond external embankment with medium vegetation, Northwest.



Figure 4: Ash pond external embankment with minimal ground cover and minor erosion from roadway runoff.



Figure 5: Ash disposal area near discharge to ash pond.



Figure 6: Ash pond outlet to Mississippi River, Southeast.

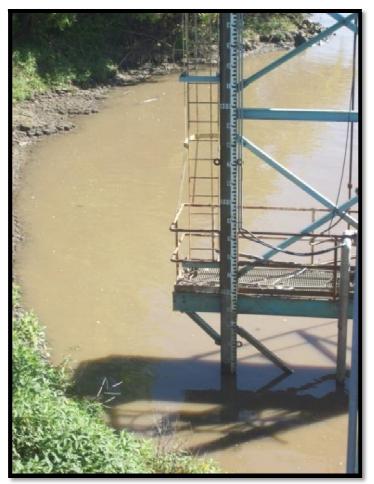


Figure 7: Staff gage at ash pond discharge area, Mississippi River. Outlet fully submerged.



Figure 8: Interior slopes of ash pond currently under rehabilitation, South.



Figure 9: Inactive ash pond overflow structure.



Figure 10: Access platform to ash pond overflow structure, Northwest.



Figure 11: Ash pond, Northwest.



Figure 12: Ash pond exterior embankment with heavy vegetation, Northwest.



Figure 13: Ash pond exterior embankment erosion.



Figure 14: Heavily eroded area along exterior embankment of ash pond.



Figure 15: Downstream embankment of ash pond at Isle du Bois Creek. (High water noted during assessment. There is a 5' bench from toe of embankment to creek.)



Figure 16: Vegetative growth adjacent to top of ash pond embankment, North. (A contract is in place to clear trees.)



Figure 17: Exterior embankment of ash pond along the tributary to Isle du Boise Creek.



Figure 18: Ash disposal area, Northeast.



Figure 19: Perimeter road near ash disposal area, Northwest.



Figure 20: Perimeter road at top of the ash pond embankment, Southwest.





Site Name:	Rush Island	Date:	September 29, 2010
Unit Name:	Ash Pond	Operator's Name:	AmerenUE
Unit I.D.:		Hazard Potential Classification:	High Significant Low X
Inspector's Name:		Jeffrey Crabtree, PE and Jam	es Filson, PE

Check the appropriate box below. Provide comments when appropriate. If not applicable or not available, record "N/A". Any unusual conditions or construction practices that should be noted in the comments section. For large diked embankments, separate checklists may be used for different embankment areas. If separate forms are used, identify approximate area that the form applies to in comments.

	Yes	No	1 1	Yes	No
1. Frequency of Company's Dam Inspections?	Annually		18. Sloughing or bulging on slopes?		Х
2. Pool elevation (operator records)?	390-384'		19. Major erosion or slope deterioration?		Х
3. Decant inlet elevation (operator records)?		Х	20. Decant Pipes:		
4. Open channel spillway elevation (operator records)?		Х	Is water entering inlet, but not exiting outlet?		Х
5. Lowest dam crest elevation (operator records)?	410		Is water exiting outlet, but not entering inlet?		Х
6. If instrumentation is present, are readings recorded (operator records)?		Х	Is water exiting outlet flowing clear?	Х	
7. Is the embankment currently under construction?	Х		21. Seepage (specify location, if seepage carries fines, and approximate seepage rate below):		
8. Foundation preparation (remove vegetation, stumps, topsoil in area where embankment fill will be placed)?	Х		From underdrain?		Х
9. Trees growing on embankment? (If so, indicate largest diameter below)	Х		At isolated points on embankment slopes?	Х	
10. Cracks or scarps on crest?		Х	At natural hillside in the embankment area?		Х
11. Is there significant settlement along the crest?		Х	Over widespread areas?		Х
12. Are decant trashracks clear and in place?	See Note		From downstream foundation area?		Х
13. Depressions or sinkholes in tailings surface or whirlpool in the pool area?		Х	"Boils" beneath stream or ponded water?		Х
14. Clogged spillways, groin or diversion ditches?		N/A	Around the outside of the decant pipe?		Х
15. Are spillway or ditch linings deteriorated?		N/A	22. Surface movements in valley bottom or on hillside?		Х
16. Are outlets of decant or underdrains blocked?		See Note	23. Water against downstream toe?		Х
17. Cracks or scarps on slopes?	Х		24. Were Photos taken during the dam inspection?	Х	

Major adverse changes in these items could cause instability and should be reported for further evaluation. Adverse conditions noted in these items should normally be described (extent, location, volume, etc.) in the space below and on the back of this sheet.

lssue #	Comments
#2	384' to 390' during construction to keep pond level down. Normally Pool level is at 396'
#3	Can obtain from plans
#4	No current instrument
#7	Construction entails placement of riprap on interior slopes
#12 #16	Not able to investigate – underwater
#17	Minor erosion areas – from road runoff.
#21	Seepage area NE side small isolated area – Noted on AmerenUE 2008 and 2009 annual inspections and is being monitored



Coal Combustion Waste (CCW)

Impoundment Inspection

Impoundment I	NPDES Per	mit MO-000	00043	INSPECT	OR		
Impour	D Didment Na		004 to 9/30/2009 and Power Plant				
Impoundm	ent Comp EPA Reg	-					
(Field O Name of I	State Age ffice) Add mpoundm	ress	f Missouri Depar nd – Outfall pern		ntural Resources 4911		
(Report ed	ach impou	ndment on a s	eparate form un	nder the sam	e Impoundment	NPDES Permit	number)
New X		Update	•		Yes		No
ls water or ccv	-		rently under cou ed into the impo		x x		
IMPO	UNDMEN [.]	FUNCTION:	Storage (Ash p	ond and PH	neutralization)		
Nearest Dov	vnstream	Town Name:	Ste. Genevieve	2			
Distance fr	om the im	poundment:	15 miles				
Location: Latitude	38	Degrees	07	Minutes	20.44	Seconds	N
Longitude	90	Degrees	15	Minutes	28.36	Seconds	w
	State	Missouri		County	Jefferson		
					Yes		No
	Does a st	ate agency re	gulate this impo	oundment?	Х		
			If So Which Sta	te Agency?	State of Misson Department of		rces



HAZARD POTENTIAL (In the event the impoundment should fail, the following would occur):

LESS THAN LOW HAZARD POTENTIAL: Failure or misoperation of the dam results in no probable loss of human life or economic or environmental losses.

x LOW HAZARD POTENTIAL: Dams assigned the low hazard potential classification are those where failure or misoperation results in no probable loss of human life and low economic and/or environmental losses. Losses are principally limited to the owner's property.

SIGNIFICANT HAZARD POTENTIAL: Dams assigned the significant hazard potential classification are those dams where failure or misoperation results in no probable loss of human life but can cause economic loss, environmental damage, disruption of lifeline facilities, or can impact other concerns. Significant hazard potential classification dams are often located in predominantly rural or agricultural areas but could be located in areas with population and significant infrastructure.



HIGH HAZARD POTENTIAL: Dams assigned the high hazard potential classification are those where failure or misoperation will probably cause loss of human life.

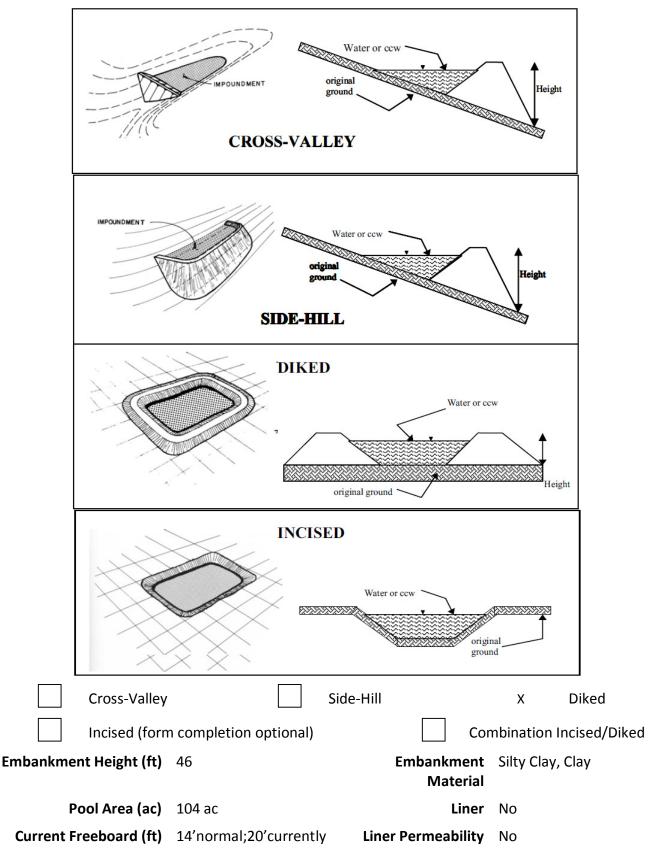
DESCRIBE REASONING FOR HAZARD RATING CHOSEN:

The Ash pond was commissioned in 1976 and there is data available to determine the structural geology layers of the embankments. The Dam in is in the process of obtaining the required permits for registration of the Dam with MO-Department of Natural Resources (DNR). The construction at the unit is in the efforts of AmerenUE to meet the requirement for the registration permit. The additional improvements will be gradual side slopes internal, armored (Rip-Rap – Class 3) internal slope and an added spillway. Ameren has an annual inspection program and is concurrent with the maintenance program and this site.

There were no sign or evidence of known major erosion, major seepage and/or failure at this site. The plans show the construction layering of the embankment which consist s of silty clay and clay material.

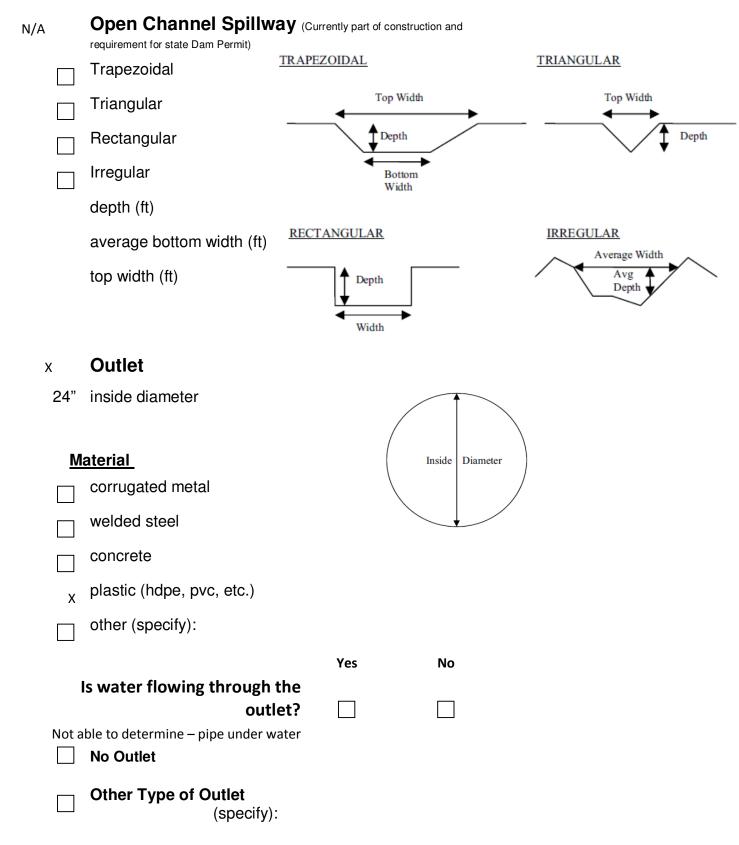


CONFIGURATION:





TYPE OF OUTLET (Mark all that apply)





	Yes	No
Has there ever been a failure at this site?		х
If So When?		

If So Please Describe :



	Yes	No
Has there ever been significant seepages at this site?		Х

If So When?

If So Please Describe :

	Yes	No
Has there ever been any measures undertaken to monitor/lower Phreatic water table levels based		
on past seepages or breaches at this site?		Х
If so, which method (e.g., piezometers, gw		

pumping,...)?

If So Please Describe :



ADDITIONAL INSPECTION QUESTIONS

Concerning the embankment foundation, was the embankment construction built over wet ash, slag, or other unsuitable materials? If there is no information just note that.

No- plans are available and have been requested from Ameren.

Did the dam assessor meet with, or have documentation from, the design Engineer-of-Record concerning the foundation preparation?

Assessor will have documentation when requested data from Ameren clears the legal.

From the site visit or from photographic documentation, was there evidence of prior releases, failures, or patchwork on the dikes?

No-Only noted minor erosion and is part of Ameren Maintenance program.

APPENDIX D

Document 7: Available Information Checklist

Available Information Checklist Coal Combustion Waste Impoundment (CCWI) Da RUSH ISLAND ASH POND	ım	0			
ITEM DESCRIPTION		PROVIDED BY UTILITY			
TEW DESCRIPTION	YES	NÓ	N/A		
1. Descriptive Information:	_		-		
a) Impoundment Capacity (Normal & Max) (304920000 FT^3 ORIGINAL DESIGN)	X				
b) Impoundment Surface Area (104 ACRES)	X				
c) Hazard Classification (CLASS III)	X				
d) Freeboard (Normal & Min) (9.7 FT NORMAL 2 FT MIN)	X				
e) Maximum Dam Height (46 FT)	X				
f) Dam Crest Elevation (410 FT)	X				
g) Crest Width (14 FT)	X				
h) Upstream Slope Inclination (3H:1V)	X				
i) Downstream Slope Inclination (3H:1V)	X				
j) Spillway Type, Size, & Crest Elevation (CURRENTLY BEING CONSTRUCTED)	X				
k) Outlet Condit Type, Size, & Max Flow Capacity (24 INCH HDPE 40 CFS)	X		L		
I) Historical Maximum Pond Elevation	X				
m) Year Built (1970'S)	X				
n) Design Life (MAY VARY)	Х				
o) Specific Wastes Permitted in Impoundment	X				
p) Other (describe)					
2. Regional Map showing CCWI & schools, hospitals, etc. w/i 5 mi downgradient		x			
3. Management Unit Dwgs:					
a) Plans	Х		52		
b) Sections	Х		-		
c) Elevations	Х				
d) Other (describe)					
4. Design Information:		i.			
a) Name of Designer of Record (BECHTEL CORP)	х				
b) Design Assumptions			Х		
c) Design Analyses		-	X		

Page 1 of 3

	PROVI	PROVIDED BY UTILITY			
ITEM DESCRIPTION	YES	NO	N/A		
d) Spillway Design Flood or Design Basis	X				
e) Slope Stability Factors of Safety	X				
f) Design Soil Properties and Parameters	X				
g) Other (describe)					
5. Permits:					
a) NPDES? Number? MO-0000043	Х	Ξ.	1		
b) Dam Safety - Operating Permit? Number? MO 40179	X				
c) Other (describe) 002 Outfull					
6. Subsurface Information:					
a) Geology	X				
b) Geotechnical Report	X				
c) Test Boring Logs	X		1		
d) Subsurface Profiles	X				
f) Other (describe)					
7. Monitoring Information:					
a) Observation Wells/Piezometer Readings			Х		
b) Seepage Readings		Х			
c) Settlement Readings		Х			
d) Alignment Readings		Х			
e) Inclinometer Readings			Х		
f) Time vs Reading Graphs			Х		
g) Other (describe)					
8. Instrumentation Dwgs:			 		
a) Location Plan			X		
b) Section Views			Х		

Available Information Checklist (Continued) Coal Combustion Waste Impoundment (CCWI) Dam

	ITEM DESCRIPTION	PROVIDED BY UTILIT		
ITEM DESCRIPTION	YES	NO	N/A	
9. Operation, Maintenance, & Surveillance:				
a) Operating Procedures				
b) Maintenance Procedures				
c) Inspection Procedures		Х		
d) Third Party Inspection Reports	-			
e) Other (describe)				
10. Emergency Action Plan				x
11. Inundation Map				x
				r
1				