Harrison CCB Landfill Coal Combustion Residual 2019 Annual Report

Monongahela Power Company Shinnston, Harrison County, West Virginia

January 2020

Prepared for: Monongahela Power Company 5001 Nasa Boulevard Fairmont, West Virginia 26554

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Appendix A Annual Inspection Checklist

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Certification/Statement of Professional Opinion

The Annual Inspection of Harrison Power Station's CCB Landfill was performed by GAI Consultants, Inc. (GAI) on Tuesday, September 17, 2019. The Inspection was based on information described in Section 3.0 that GAI has relied on but not independently verified, and the visual observations made by GAI personnel at the Site during specific site visits. Therefore, this Certification/Statement of Professional Opinion is limited to the information available to GAI at the time the Inspection was performed. On the basis of, and subject to the foregoing, it is my professional opinion, as a Professional Engineer licensed in the State of West Virginia, that the Inspection has been performed in accordance with good and accepted engineering practices, as exercised by other engineers practicing in the same discipline(s), under similar circumstances, and at the time and in the same locale. It is my professional opinion that the Annual Inspection Report was prepared consistent with the requirements of the United States Environmental Protection Agency's "Standards for the Disposal of Coal Combustion Residuals in Landfills and Surface Impoundments," published in the Federal Register on April 17, 2015 with an effective date of October 19, 2015.

The use of the words "certification" and/or "certify" in this document shall be interpreted and construed as a Statement of Professional Opinion and is not and shall not to be interpreted or construed as a guarantee, warranty or legal opinion.

Kenneth R. Harris, P.E.

Lennote R. Harris





1.0 Purpose

Pursuant to Federal Coal Combustion Residuals (CCR) Rule 40 Code of Federal Regulations (CFR) 257.84, each CCR unit is to have an annual inspection and report prepared by a qualified professional engineer. The inspection is to include:

- a review of available information regarding the status and condition of the CCR unit, including, but not limited to, files in the operating record; and
- a visual inspection of the CCR unit to identify signs of distress or malfunction of the CCR unit.

The Inspection Report is to include:

- any changes in geometry of the structure since the previous annual inspection;
- the approximate volume of CCR contained in the unit at the time of the inspection;
- any appearances of an actual or potential structural weakness of the CCR unit, in addition to any existing conditions that are disrupting or have the potential to disrupt the operation and safety of the CCR unit; and
- any other change(s) which may have affected the stability or operation of the CCR units since the previous annual inspection.

2.0 Introduction

The Harrison Power Station (Station) is a coal-fired electric generating station located near the community of Shinnston, in Harrison County, West Virginia (WV). CCRs generated at the Station are placed in the captive CCR landfill, which is located approximately one-mile north-northeast of the Station. Approximately 95 percent of the waste consists of fixated flue gas desulfurization material. Fly ash, bottom ash, and miscellaneous wastes compose the remaining five percent.

According to the WV Department of Environmental Protection (WVDEP), the landfill is a Class F CCR Solid Waste Disposal Facility. The approximate center of the landfill is located at coordinates 39° 24′ 16″ north latitude, and 80° 19′ 56″ west longitude. Approximately 250 acres are currently permitted for landfill operations under WVDEP Permit No. WV0075795. The landfill is divided into three areas, referred to as the Lower Valley, Upper Valley, and Main Valley.

The landfill areas are contained within the same watershed. Surface runoff generally flows south-southeast through the Main Valley. The lower portion of the site is occupied by Sedimentation Pond No. 1 (Pond), which is used as a treatment pond for stormwater runoff and leachate flows. An 84-inch reinforced concrete pipe is used to convey run-on around the Pond from undisturbed areas, then discharges through a National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System Outlet into Robinson Run via a grouted riprap channel.

An underdrain at the interface in the Phase 4 (overbuild of Upper and Main Valleys) area collects water from springs and seeps. The underdrain consists of perforated pipes in gravel trenches and conveys the water separately from the leachate detection/groundwater underdrain.

Water from the Pond underdrain and the underdrain system installed in the Lower Valley is collected and pumped to the treatment wetlands. Leachate and groundwater collected in the leachate detection/groundwater underdrain and leachate collection systems drain to the Pond to undergo treatment.



3.0 Information Review

CCR Rule §257.84(b)(1)(i) states that an inspection includes, "a review of available information regarding the status and condition of the CCR unit, including, but not limited to, files available in the operating record (e.g., the results of inspections by a qualified person, and results of previous annual inspections)."

GAI Consultants, Inc. (GAI) reviewed the following available information prior to performing the inspection:

- 2019 Seven-day CCR Inspection Reports;
- 2015, 2016, 2017 and 2018 Annual Inspection Reports;
- 2018 Annual Operations Report;
- Site Record Drawings; and
- WVDEP Permit Documents.

The reports are listed under the References section. Conversations were held with the landfill operators before the inspection to obtain additional information, such as operation and maintenance procedures; current state of the landfill; and repairs and maintenance that occurred since the 2018 annual inspection.

4.0 Visual Inspection

4.1 General Information

The inspection was performed on Tuesday, September 17, 2019 by Ms. Leigh Rounce and Mr. Ron Harris, P.E. of GAI. They were accompanied by FirstEnergy representatives Mr. Ralph Borsani (Consultant Engineer), Mr. Jeff Kapolka (Senior Environmental Specialist), Mr. Jay Newbaker (Hydrogeologist), Mr. Randy Davis (Bulk Material Superintendent), and Ms. Julie Ford (Adv. Scientist). The weather conditions were mostly sunny with temperatures ranging from 70 to 80 degrees Fahrenheit.

4.2 Inspection Strategy and Route

The GAI team inspected the landfill and its facilities by making visual observations, recording site conditions, and talking to plant and landfill operator personnel. The site was walked in order to view the critical structures of the landfill.

The inspection began in the Lower Valley by observing the top, then walking along the benches starting on the east side of the landfill and finishing on the west side. The Main and Upper Valleys were observed by driving to critical locations, such as the active disposal area and the toe of the Main Valley. The Pond was observed last.

4.3 Facility Conditions

The facility conditions are noted in the Annual Inspection Checklist attached to this Report, with the observations described in detail below.

Landfill embankment slopes appeared to be stable, and no signs of structural instability such as scarps, cracking, sloughing, surface movements, depressions, or wet areas were observed. Erosion control features are in place and appeared to be functioning. One erosion gully was observed along a slope in the Lower Valley. One erosion rill approximately 15 feet by three feet was observed on the second bench below the top of the Lower Valley. Two erosion rills approximately 40 feet by 10 feet were observed along the first and second benches from the bottom of the Main Area.

Four animal burrows were observed while walking the benches in the Lower Valley. The haul road to the Lower Valley was observed to have ruts up to six inches deep.



Surface water conveyance features (i.e., channels, culverts, manholes, etc.) appeared to be operating properly. No signs of water leaving the conveyance features were observed. Some vegetation and sediment were observed in the channels. No wet areas, nor ponding, were observed along the landfill benches, along the toe of the landfill, along downstream embankments for the Pond, nor within drainage channels at the time of inspection.

No damage to the liner system was observed, as it was protected by adequate CCR cover.

The leachate collection system appeared to be functioning properly, as leachate was observed flowing out of the pipes and into the drainage channels located at the toe of the Lower and Main Valleys. Leachate Collection Pipe No. 16 (LC-16) was observed to be approximately half full of sediment, which was spilling into the collection channel. No wet areas were observed at or around the toe of the Lower and Main Valleys.

The Pond appeared to be functioning properly. The downstream embankments appeared stable and no signs of structural instability such as scarps, cracking, sloughing, surface movements, depressions, or wet areas were observed. No signs of clogging nor improper functioning of the riser structures and pipes system were observed.

No fugitive dust was observed at the time of the inspection. Water quality monitoring is conducted on a regular basis.

4.4 Geometry

Pursuant to 40 CFR §257.84(b)(2)(i), "any changes in geometry of the structure since the previous annual inspection," are reported.

The existing landfill embankments consist of 20-foot-wide benches, constructed every 25 vertical feet, with 2.5H:1V slopes between benches. Based on visual inspection and a review of the design drawings, and other than the placement of material as part of normal operation, no changes to the geometry of the landfill were observed since the 2018 annual inspection.

4.5 Approximate Volume of CCR

Pursuant to 40 CFR §257.84(b)(2)(ii), "the approximate volume of CCR contained in the unit at the time of inspection," is reported.

The approximate volume of CCR contained in the landfill at the time of the inspection was 63.5 million cubic yards.

4.6 Structural Appearance

Pursuant to 40 CFR §257.84(b)(2)(iii) and (iv), "any appearance of an actual or potential structural weakness of the CCR unit, in addition to any existing conditions that are disrupting, or have the potential to disrupt the operation and safety of the CCR unit;" and "any other change(s) which may have affected the stability or operation of the CCR unit since the previous annual inspection," are reported.

Based on visual inspection, the landfill appeared to have no structural weaknesses, no existing conditions that are disrupting, or have the potential to disrupt the operation and safety of the CCR unit at the time of the inspection. No observable changes have occurred to the landfill since the 2018 annual inspection that would affect the stability or operation of the CCR unit.

4.7 Unit Performance

Based on a visual inspection, there did not appear to be any observations that would affect the stability or operation of the landfill.



4.8 Completed Repairs

The channels observed during the 2018 annual inspection to contain sediment and vegetation were cleaned during routine maintenance operations. Cracked fabric formed concrete was repaired in the two channels (one north of the haul road in the Lower Valley and one beyond the landfill toe) noted in the 2018 Landfill Inspection Report. Additionally, grass and vegetation were mowed prior to the 2019 inspection in accordance with the recommendation provided in the 2018 Landfill Inspection Report.

5.0 Conclusions and Recommendations

During the 2019 visual inspection of the landfill, GAI did not identify any signs of distress or malfunction that would affect the structural condition of the landfill. No releases of CCR were observed during the 2019 inspection. The erosion gully along the slopes; partially-full leachate collection pipe; four animal burrows; haul road ruts; and three erosion rills are maintenance issues that should be addressed by the landfill operator. It is also recommended the grass and vegetation continue to be mowed prior to each annual inspection.



6.0 References

- United States Environmental Protection Agency, 40 CFR Parts 257 and 261, Hazardous and Solid Waste Management System; Disposal of Coal Combustion Residuals from Electric Utilities, April 17, 2015.
- GAI Consultants, Inc., Federal CCR 7-Day Inspection Forms; September 2018 through September 2019.

FirstEnergy Corp., 2018 Annual Operations Report, Harrison Power Station; September 2019.

Application for Renewal, Solid Waste Permit No. WV0075795, Harrison Power Station; January 2011.

GAI Consultants, Inc., 2015 Annual Inspection Report, Harrison CCB Landfill; January 2016.

GAI Consultants, Inc., 2016 Annual Inspection Report, Harrison CCB Landfill; December 2016.

GAI Consultants, Inc., 2017 Annual Inspection Report, Harrison CCB Landfill; December 2017.

GAI Consultants, Inc., 2018 Annual Inspection Report, Harrison CCB Landfill; December 2018.



APPENDIX AAnnual Inspection Checklist



CCR Landfill Annual Inspection Checklist

Project Name	Harrison CCB Landfill Inspection				
Project No.	C150917.22				
Inspector Name(s)	Ron Harris, P.E. and Leigh Rounce				
Time	10:00 AM - 12:30 PM				

Landfill No. WV0075795
Date. 9/17/2019
Weather Conditions Mostly Sunny
Temperature 70°F to 80°F

CCR Volume (CY)			
Approx. 61.6 million			
Approx. 63.5 million			
Approx. 1.9 million			

Mark "Yes" or "No" if the condition is observed.

Mark "Yes" or "No" if the condition is observed.			
Review Available Information (Preamble and 257.84)	Yes	No	Comments
Status and condition	X		Reviewed prior to inspection.
Operating record	X		Reviewed prior to inspection.
Previous inspection forms	X		Reviewed prior to inspection.
Proper waste placement (Preamble)	Yes	No	
Waste appears to be placed in stable manner	X		
Loose piles of waste or other debris staged at site		X	
Slope Stability (Preamble and 257.84)	Yes	No	
Existing slopes and embankments appear stable	X		
Surface cracking		X	
Signs of surface movement		X	
Sloughing		X	
Slides		X	
Unusual depressions		X	
Erosion Control (Preamble)	Yes	No	
Controls in-place and functioning	X		
Erosion damage (gullys/rills/deep channels) observed within the slopes of the landfill	×		One erosion rill (15' x 3') on second bench from top of Lower Valley; two erosion rills (40' x 10') on the first and second benches from bottom of Main Valley.
Gullies over nine inches	X		One erosion gully (approximately 1' deep) along Lower Valley bench slope.
Surface Water (Preamble)	Yes	No	
Wet areas/ponding		X	
Evidence of water percolation		X	
Surface run-on		X	
Surface water channels functioning properly	\boxtimes		
Culverts/manholes/drop boxes for surface water management functioning properly	\boxtimes		
		_	
Liner System (Preamble)	Yes	No	
Liner system installed	X		
Damage to liner system		X	
Liner system protected from damage from CCR transport and placement equipment	×		
Liner system properly maintained	×		
Liner designed, constructed and maintained as required to prevent lateral migration of leachate off-site	×		

CCR Landfill Annual Checklist 2019

CCR Landfill Annual Inspection Checklist

Project Name
Project Name
Project No.Harrison CCB Landfill InspectionLandfill No.WV0075795Project No.C150917.22Date.9/17/2019Inspector Name(s)
TimeRon Harris, P.E. and Leigh Rounce
10:00 AM - 12:30 PMWeather Conditions
Weather Conditions
TemperatureMostly Sunny
70°F to 80°F

Leachate Collection/Detection System (Preamble)	Yes	No	
Leachate collection/detection system installed	X		
Leachate collection system flowing	X		
Evidence of clogged piping or drainage materials	X		LC-16 is approximatley half full of sediment.
Leachate system properly maintained	X		
Leachate detection zone discharge pipes monitored weekly	X		
Leachate detection zone flowing	X		
Dust Control (Preamble)	Yes	No	
Fugitive dust being controlled	X		
Contingency Plan (Preamble)	Yes	No	
Plan in place to correct an deficiencies identified during the inspection	X		
Water Quality Monitoring System (Preamble)		No	
Water quality monitoring systems properly maintained and functioning	Yes ⊠		
Other Issues (257.84)	Yes	No	
Other issues identified during the inspection which are disrupting or have the potential to disrupt the operation or safety of the landfill	X		Four animal burrows were identified at the following locations: 1. Sixth bench above haul road near channel; 2. Slope above first bench above haul road (2 burrows); and 3. Fourth bench below haul road. Ruts up to 6" deep observed on haul road to Lower Valley.

CCR Landfill Annual Checklist 2019