# RUN-ON AND RUN-OFF CONTROL SYSTEM PLAN CFR 257.81

Fly Ash Reservoir 1 Landfill Cardinal Plant Brilliant, Ohio

October, 2016

Prepared for: Cardinal Operating Company - Cardinal Plant

Brilliant, Ohio

Prepared by: Geotechnical Engineering Services

American Electric Power Service Corporation

1 Riverside Plaza

Columbus, OH 43215



GERS-16-123

# RUN-ON AND RUN-OFF CONTROL SYSTEM PLAN CFR 257.81 Fly Ash Reservoir FAR 1 Landfill Cardinal Plant

GERS-16-123

10/04/2016 PREPARED BY DATE Mohammad A. Allouni, Ph.D., P.E. DATE **REVIEWED BY** 10/10/2010 Daniel W. Pizzino, P.E. **APPROVED BY** DATE Gary F. Zoch, P. Manager – AEP Geotechnical Engineering



I certify to the best of my knowledge, information, and belief that the information contained in this Run-On and Run-Off Control System plan meets the requirements of 40 CFR § 257.81

### TABLE OF CONTENTS

<b>1.0 OBJECTIVE</b>
2.0 DESCRIPTION OF THE CCR UNIT
3.0 DESCRIPTION OF RUN-ON AND RUN-OFF CONTROL SYSTEM 257.81(c)(1)1
4.0 RUN-ON CONTROL SYSTEM 257.81 (a)(1)
<b>4.1 RUN-ON CONTROL OUTSIDE THE LANDFILL FOOTPRINT</b>
4.2 RUN-ON CONTROL INSIDE THE LANDFILL
5.0 RUN-OFF CONTROL SYSTEM 257.81 (a)(2)and(b)
5.1 OUTER PERIMETER CONTAINMENT BERM
5.2 LEACHATE COLLECTION SYSTEM
5.3 SEDIMENTATION AND LEACHATE TREATMENT POND4
6.0 PLAN REVIEW AND CHANGES IN FACILITY CONFIGURATION

#### ATTACHMENTS

ATTACHMENT A: PLAN REVIEW LOG

ATTACHMENT B: RUN-ON CONTROL SYSTEM SUPPORTING DRAWINGS

ATTACHMENT C: RUN-OFF CONTROL SYSTEM SUPPORTING DRAWINGS

### 1.0 OBJECTIVE

This report was prepared by AEP- Geotechnical Engineering Services (GES) section to fulfill requirements of CFR 257.81 for Run-On and Run-Off Control System plan of CCR units.

#### 2.0 DESCRIPTION OF THE CCR UNIT

The Cardinal Fly Ash Reservoir 1 (FAR 1) Residual Solid Waste Landfill is located in Jefferson County, Brilliant, Ohio. The landfill is owned by Buckeye Power and AEP Generation Resources (GENCO) a unit of American Electric Power. The landfill is operated by Cardinal Operating Company-Cardinal Plant. Cardinal Landfill is being constructed under Permit To Install (PTI) No. 06-07993, issued on May 11, 2007. The Cardinal Power Plant in Wells Township, Jefferson County, near the town of Brilliant in eastern Ohio.

The 127 acre landfill consists of two phases and six cells. Phase 1 overlies the bench area between the FAR 1 impoundment and the highwall and consists of Cells 1 and 2 in addition to Cell 3. Phase 2 will be developed over the FAR 1 impoundment (except for Cell 3) and consists of Cells 4 – 6. The FAR 1 landfill receives gypsum from the plant via trucks.

#### **3.0** DESCRIPTION OF RUN-ON AND RUN-OFF CONTROL SYSTEM 257.81(c)(1)

[The owner or operator must prepare initial and periodic run-on and run-off control system plans for the CCR unit according to the timeframes specified in paragraphs (c)(3) and (4) of this section.]

Since the Cardinal FAR 1 Landfill is an operating facility, this Plan describes the existing run-on and run-off control features as well as those planned as part of future phase construction. Generally, run-on control features address collection and conveyance features associated with non-contact stormwater (i.e., liquid <u>not</u> coming in contact with the waste). Run-off control features address collection, conveyance, and treatment features for contact stormwater (i.e., liquid coming in contact with the waste).

This Plan summarizes the run-on and run-off control features and provides supporting calculations and figures. The supporting calculations and figures are similar to those submitted as part of the permit application process for the currently approved Solid Waste/National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) Permit from the OEPA associated with the Cardinal FAR 1 Landfill.

### 4.0 RUN-ON CONTROL SYSTEM 257.81 (a)(1)

[A run-on control system to prevent flow onto the active portion of the CCR unit during the peak discharge from a 24-hour, 25-year storm.]

### **4.1** RUN-ON CONTROL OUTSIDE THE LANDFILL FOOTPRINT

Run-on control outside of the landfill footprint generally consist of stormwater surface controls, which prevent stormwater falling outside of the landfill footprint from running onto the active portions of the landfill. These stormwater surface controls have been developed in accordance with the Design and Construction Requirements contained in the OEPA Solid Waste Regulations and meet the requirement for the Cardinal FAR 1 Landfill NPDES Permit.

These stormwater surface controls are constructed in phases associated with landfill development. The Cardinal FAR 1 Landfill has been subdivided into two phases reflecting the order in which each partial area of the landfill will be constructed and filled. Cardinal FAR 1 Landfill is currently

placing waste in Phase 1. Phase 1 consists of 3 separate cells, Cell 1, Cell 3, and Cell 2 which is/ will be constructed in this sequence. As the landfill operations progress, a subsequent phase/cells of the landfill is prepared and constructed. Surface water/erosion control structures (cover, diversion berms, channels, ditches, etc.) are then constructed as part of the phase development.

Along the FAR 1 landfill Highwall, no diversions were constructed and the run-on flow is collected using the highwall drainage layer (2-feet thick#57 stone layer) that is connected to the under drain layer (subsurface drainage layer of the landfill) which is ultimately transmitted to the FAR II Reservoir.

A General Phasing Plan (Drawing No. 13-30100-4B in Attachment B) depicts an overview of the landfill sequencing. Drawing Nos. 13-30100-6A through 13-30100-6G in Attachment B provide detail regarding the individual phase development. During operation of the landfill, regular maintenance and inspection of these structures is performed to ensure proper control of surface water and eroded sediments.

Other standard operating procedures associated with control of surface water and eroded sediments are implemented on a regular as-needed basis and include:

- Construction of containment berms;
- Inspection of control structures;
- Maintenance and repair of channels and structures;
- Removal of accumulated sediment in sediment ponds;
- Placement of temporary and permanent protective cover and establishment of cover vegetation;
- Minimizing active fill areas within the phase;
- Installation and maintenance of silt fence and inlet protection; and,
- General best management practices as define in the Soil Erosion and Sediment Control Plan for the project.

A description of specific criteria used in the design of the stormwater surface controls, specifically stormwater channels, culverts, and sediment ponds, is included below.

#### 4.1.1 STORMWATER CHANNEL AND CULVERT DESIGN

Existing and/or future permanent drainage channels collect and convey non-contact water to the FAR II sediment pond. The surface water channels are designed such that the run on volumes and peak flows were calculated using the "Soil-Cover Complex" methodology presented in Soil Conservation Service Technical Release No. 55 and 20 (USDA, SCS 1986 USDA –SCS, 1982). Site soils were classified as Hydrologic Soil Group "C", and all land covers were assumed to be in "good" condition. Times-of-concentration were computed using the "segmental" method in TR-55. Peak discharge factors were obtained from tables in TR-55.

The hydrologic design basis for surface water collection and conveyance structures is the 25-year, 24-hour storm. This design storm event is applicable to the site runoff collection channels and culverts. The Federal Highway Administration Hydraulic Engineering Circular No. 15 (HEC-15) was used as a guideline for channel linings and maximum velocities for drainage ditches. The 2-year, 24-hour; 25-year, 24-hour storms were used to calculate the runoff detention volume, the flood storage volume, freeboard, and the emergency spillway discharge, respectively, for the Sediment Pond.

The rainfall intensities at the location of the Cardinal FAR 1 Landfill applicable to the design of surface water structures were obtained from the United States Department of Commerce, Weather Bureau, Technical Paper No. 40, Rainfall Frequency Atlas of the United States, for Jefferson County, Ohio. The historical rainfall distribution for each 2-hour storm is based on the Soil Conservation Service (SCS) Type II rainfall distribution. Antecedent Moisture Condition II - Normal was assumed for design.

Seventeen (17) existing or future culverts are associated with Cardinal FAR 1 Landfill development. Riprap outlet protection is used to prevent erosion at each culvert. Refer to Drawing Nos. 13-30100-6G, 13-30100-7D, 13-30100-7E for the locations, sizes, and outlet protection specifics for the culverts.

Supporting calculations showing size and capacity for the channels and culverts using the above-described methodology (i.e., 24-hour, 25-years storm event) are presented in the PTI.

#### 4.2 RUN-ON CONTROL INSIDE THE LANDFILL

Active waste operations will continue at the Cardinal FAR 1 Landfill until final design grades are reached. As waste placement reaches the planned exterior grades of the landfill throughout the planned operation of the facility, the waste will be covered with a protective cover system or cap constructed with the on-site soils.

Similar to the run-on control features, stormwater control features atop of the permanent cover (i.e., benches, down-chutes, etc.) have a hydrologic design basis of the 25-year, 24-hour storm event. Refer to the supporting calculations in the PTI.

#### 5.0 RUN-OFF CONTROL SYSTEM 257.81 (a)(2)and(b)

[A run-off control system from the active portion of the CCR unit to collect and control at least the water volume resulting from a 24-hour, 25-year]

[Run-off from the active portion of the CCR unit must be handled in accordance with the surface water requirements under § 257.3–3.]

#### 5.1 OUTER PERIMETER CONTAINMENT BERM

The Landfill is designed with an outer containment berm with a maximum exterior slope of 3 horizontal to 1 vertical (3H:1V) (Drawing 13-301007C). An internal perimeter ditch is constructed in which run-off over the waste outer slopes is collected and routed toward an internal sediment basins which convey the flow to the leachate collection pipes via risers (Drawing 13-301007C). The working surface of the active landfill remains relatively level with the active fill area being sloped towards the interior of the landfill where designed chimney drains collect and transmit the surface flow to the leachate collection pipes. The outer containment berm serves the purpose to separate run-off (contact water) from flowing outside of the waste placement area.

The initial containment berm for waste placement, positioned at the exterior of the two, has a minimum height of 10 feet, a crest width of 6 feet and side slopes of 3H:1V or flatter on the exterior side.

### 5.2 LEACHATE COLLECTION SYSTEM

Runoff from the active area ("contact water") is collected as part of the leachate collection system and is conveyed, via the vertical chimney drains, to the leachate collection system, and associated transmission pipes. The surface of the active fill area is sloped towards the interior of the landfill, graded to minimize ponding of water, and directs excess surface water to chimney drain locations.

The Hydrologic Evaluation of Landfill Performance (HELP) model was used to calculate the average daily leachate flow and the average annual leachate volume for the Cardinal FAR 1 Landfill.

Note that the HELP Model calculations included in PTI include evaluations where the peak precipitation event is 4.01 inches, which corresponds to the 24-hour, 25-year storm event. Therefore, design aspects of Cardinal FAR 1 Landfill which rely on the above described leachate generation estimates are designed for the 24-hour, 25-year storm event per §257.81. Drawing Nos. 13-30100-4B and 13-30100-7B in Attachment C identify the location of the leachate collection system.

Leachate and contaminated stormwater (stormwater that has come in contact with waste) is collected by the leachate conveyance features and conveyed to leachate treatment Pond via transmission pipes.

Drawing Nos. 13-30100-4B and 13-30100-7B in Attachment C identify the location and the details of the leachate collection system and the Leachate Treatment Pond.

#### **5.3 SEDIMENTATION AND LEACHATE TREATMENT POND**

The FAR 1 RWL design incorporates the existing FAR II as the Facility sedimentation and Leachate Treatment Pond.

FAR II is an approximate 161 acre reservoir that accepts fly ash from the Cardinal Plant, is contained by a Fly Ash Reservoir Dam (FAD II) with current Top of Dam Elevation of 983 ft and maximum Pool Elevation of 974.0. FAR II is located adjacent to FAR 1 RWL, as shown on the permit drawings. The area accepting runoff into FAR II already includes the drainage area from the proposed FAR 1 RWL. FAR II stormwater storage has been designed for a 50 year 24-hour storm event exceeding the OAC 3745- 30-07 storage requirements for the Facility Sedimentation Pond. The FAR II emergency spillway was designed for the FAR II probable maximum flood (PMF). The principal spillway discharge structure controls the maximum pool, was designed for the 50 year 24-hour storm event, and is shown on permit Drawing 13-30100-7A.

The maximum holding capacity of the Leachate Storage Pond is 1,771 acre-feet (ac-ft). The holding capacity is sufficient to contain the anticipated leachate volume for a 30 day period, as required by the OEPA Solid Waste Regulations. In addition, the FAR II pond is capable of managing the PMF storm for FAR II Drainage area without overtopping of the dam crest.

The Leachate Treatment Pond pool elevation is monitored and managed on a regular basis by the landfill operator. Leachate is mixed with the fly ash sluicing water and released from the reservoir via the Principle spillway as a part of the normal operation of the FAR II Dam.

### **6.0** PLAN REVIEW AND CHANGES IN FACILITY CONFIGURATION

In accordance with §257.81, this Run-On and Run-Off Control Plan shall be reviewed periodically, at a minimum of every 5 years. During such reviews, this Plan will be updated as needed to reflect the current design and operation of the Cardinal FAR 1 Landfill. A Plan Review Log to record periodic Plan reviews and revisions is included in Attachment A.

ATTACHMENT A

PLAN REVIEW LOG

#### Cardinal FAR 1 LANDFILL

### RUN-ON, RUN-OFF CONTROL PLAN PLAN REVIEW LOG

Action	Performed by:	Date
Prepare Initial Run-On, Run-Off Control Plan	AEP	10/17/2016

Note:

1. In accordance with §257.81, this Run-On and Run-Off Control Plan shall be reviewed periodically, at a minimum of every 5 years.

ATTACHMENT B

RUN-ON CONTROL SYSTEM SUPPORTING DRAWINGS



# O.E.P.A. DRAWING NO. 4B INCHES 1 M 2

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-2. EXCAVATE EXISTING MINE-SPOIL FROM PHASE 1 AREA. (SEE SHEET 4C FOR GRADING PLAN) 3. PROCESS MINE SPOIL FOR PLACEMENT AS ISOLATION LAYER MATERIAL FOR PHASE 1, PHASE 2, AND AS REPLACED 4. STOCKPILE PROCESSED MATERIAL IN PHASE 1 AREA OR ANOTHER DESIGNATED AREA.

- 5. PLACE PRELOAD IN PHASE 2 CELLS.
- 6. PLACE SUBGRADE MATERIAL ABOVE EXCAVATED AREA (SEE SHEET 4D FOR GRADING PLAN).
- 7. CONSTRUCT PHASE 1 SUBSURFACE DRAINAGE LAYER ABOVE SUBGRADE (MINIMUM 2 FEET THICK) (SEE SHEET 4E).
- 8. PLACE GEOTEXTILE ABOVE SUBSURFACE DRAINAGE LAYER
- 9. CONSTRUCT CONTOURING FILL LAYER (SEE SHEET 4F).
- 10. CONSTRUCT PHASE 1 ISOLATION LAYER (MINIMUM 5 FEET THICK) (SEE SHEET 4G).
- 11. CONSTRUCT PHASE 1 RECOMPACTED SOIL LINER ABOVE ISOLATION LAYER (MINIMUM 1.5 FEET THICK) (SEE SHEET 4I).
- 12. PLACE GEOMEMBRANE ABOVE RECOMPACTED SOIL LINER
- 13. PLACE GEOTEXTILE AS CUSHION ABOVE GEOMEMBRANE.
- 14. CONSTRUCT TEMPORARY LEACHATE PIPING ACROSS FAR 1 BENEATH BOTTOM OF PHASE 2 ISOLATION LAYER (SEE
- 15. CONSTRUCT LEACHATE MANAGEMENT SYSTEM COLLECTION MANHOLES, TRANSMISSION PIPING AND SAMPLING
- 16. CONSTRUCT PHASE 1 LEACHATE MANAGEMENT LAYER (MINIMUM 1 FOOT THICK) ) AND PLACE GEOTEXTILE AS SEPARATOR AND FILTER ABOVE AND BELOW LAYER (SEE
- 17. PLACE PROTECTIVE COVER (MINIMUM 3 FEET THICK) ABOVE LEACHATE COLLECTION LAYER.
- 18. CONSTRUCT INTERPHASE BERM AND TEMPORAY LINER SYSTEM TERMINATION BETWEEN PHASE 1 AND PHASE 2.
- 19. BEGIN PHASE 1 WASTE PLACEMENT OPERATIONS (SEE
- 20. AS WASTE REACHES FINAL GRADES, BEGIN FINAL COVER PLACEMENT IN ACCORDANCE WITH FINAL COVER CONSTRUCTION STAGING AND OPERATION STAGES. (SEE



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<u>CELL 1:</u> 1. FINALIZE PHASE 2 FINAL COVER.

<u>CELL 2</u>: 2. FINALIZE PHASE 2 WASTE GRADE.

<u>CELL 3:</u> 1. FINALIZE PHASE 2 WASTE GRADE.

<u>CELL 4</u>: 1. FINALIZE PHASE 2 WASTE GRADE.

<u>CELL 5:</u> 1. FINALIZE PHASE 2 WASTE GRADE. DEGIN FINAL COVER. 2. CONTINUE CONSTRUCTING LANDFILL ACCESS ROAD.

<u>CELL 6:</u> 1. BEGIN WASTE PLACEMENT.

NOTES:

- TEMPORARY COVER WILL BE PLACED IF FINAL OR INTERIM WASTE GRADES ARE TO BE EXPOSED FOR MORE THAN 180 DAYS BEFORE FINAL COVER IS PLACED.
- LOCATION OF TEMPORARY HAUL ROADS FOR CELL CONSTRUCTION OR WASTE HAULING WILL VARY DURING OPERATIONS.
- UNTIL FINAL COVER GRADES ARE ACHIEVED WASTE SURFACES SHALL BE GRADED TO DRAIN TOWARD CHIMNEY DRAINS AND/OR TEMPORARY INTERIM SLOPES. INTERIM SURFACE WORKING BENCHES WILL BE GRADED AT 2% OR HIGHER GRADES AND INTERIM DRAINAGE TERRACES GRADED AT 0.5% GRADE. TEMPORARY DIVERSION BERMS ALONG FINAL WASTE PERIMETER WILL BE NECESSARY.
- REFER TO SHEET 4E, 7A, AND 7F FOR SUBSURFACE DRAINAGE LAYER AND HIGHWALL DRAINAGE LAYER GRADING PLAN AND DETAILS.
- CHIMNEY DRAINS ARE USED TO CONVEY CONTACT STORMWATER TO THE LEACHATE COLLECTION SYSTEM. WHERE POSSIBLE CHIMNEY DRAINS HAVE BEEN LOCATED ABOVE LEACHATE COLLECTION CORRIDOR PIPES.WHERE THIS CAN NOT BE DONE DUE TO SURFACE DRAINAGE NEEDS THEY HAVE BEEN LOCATED ABOVE LEACHATE LATERAL COLLECTION PIPES. DRAIN LOCATIONS ARE SHOWN ON 6 SERIES DRAWINGS AND DRAWING 4J AT TOP LEFT CORNER. DETAILS ARE SHOWN ON DRAWING
- THE TEMPORARY INTERIM WORKING BENCHES WILL BE GRADED TO HAVE AT LEAST 2% SLOPE TOWARDS A CHIMNEY DRAIN.



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ATTACHMENT C

**RUN-OFF CONTROL SYSTEM SUPPORTING DRAWINGS** 

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1. IMPROVE EXISTING ACCESS ROADS AND CONSTRUCT LAY DOWN AREAS, STAGING AREAS, AND EROSION CONTROL

- -2. EXCAVATE EXISTING MINE-SPOIL FROM PHASE 1 AREA. (SEE SHEET 4C FOR GRADING PLAN)
- 3. PROCESS MINE SPOIL FOR PLACEMENT AS ISOLATION LAYER MATERIAL FOR PHASE 1, PHASE 2, AND AS REPLACED SUBGRADE MATERIAL.
- 4. STOCKPILE PROCESSED MATERIAL IN PHASE 1 AREA OR ANOTHER DESIGNATED AREA.
- 5. PLACE PRELOAD IN PHASE 2 CELLS.
- 6. PLACE SUBGRADE MATERIAL ABOVE EXCAVATED AREA (SEE SHEET 4D FOR GRADING PLAN).
- 7. CONSTRUCT PHASE 1 SUBSURFACE DRAINAGE LAYER ABOVE SUBGRADE (MINIMUM 2 FEET THICK) (SEE SHEET 4E).
- 8. PLACE GEOTEXTILE ABOVE SUBSURFACE DRAINAGE LAYER
- 9. CONSTRUCT CONTOURING FILL LAYER (SEE SHEET 4F).
- 10. CONSTRUCT PHASE 1 ISOLATION LAYER (MINIMUM 5 FEET THICK) (SEE SHEET 4G).
- 11. CONSTRUCT PHASE 1 RECOMPACTED SOIL LINER ABOVE ISOLATION LAYER (MINIMUM 1.5 FEET THICK) (SEE SHEET 4I).
- 12. PLACE GEOMEMBRANE ABOVE RECOMPACTED SOIL LINER
- 13. PLACE GEOTEXTILE AS CUSHION ABOVE GEOMEMBRANE.
- 14. CONSTRUCT TEMPORARY LEACHATE PIPING ACROSS FAR 1 BENEATH BOTTOM OF PHASE 2 ISOLATION LAYER (SEE
- 15. CONSTRUCT LEACHATE MANAGEMENT SYSTEM COLLECTION MANHOLES, TRANSMISSION PIPING AND SAMPLING
- 16. CONSTRUCT PHASE 1 LEACHATE MANAGEMENT LAYER (MINIMUM 1 FOOT THICK) ) AND PLACE GEOTEXTILE AS SEPARATOR AND FILTER ABOVE AND BELOW LAYER (SEE
- 17. PLACE PROTECTIVE COVER (MINIMUM 3 FEET THICK) ABOVE LEACHATE COLLECTION LAYER.
- 18. CONSTRUCT INTERPHASE BERM AND TEMPORAY LINER SYSTEM TERMINATION BETWEEN PHASE 1 AND PHASE 2.
- 19. BEGIN PHASE 1 WASTE PLACEMENT OPERATIONS (SEE
- 20. AS WASTE REACHES FINAL GRADES, BEGIN FINAL COVER PLACEMENT IN ACCORDANCE WITH FINAL COVER CONSTRUCTION STAGING AND OPERATION STAGES. (SEE

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