October 17, 2016

Mr. Michael Malone CPS Energy 145 Navarro Street, Mail Drop 100406 San Antonio, Texas 78296

Project No. 0352436

Subject: Compilation of Construction History Calaveras Power Station San Antonio, Texas

Dear Mr. Malone:

Environmental Resources Management Southwest, Inc. (ERM) is pleased to provide this Compilation of Construction History for the Calaveras Power Station, to assist CPS Energy in complying with Title 40, Code of Federal Regulations, Part 257 (40 CFR §257), Subpart D Coal Combustion Residual (CCR) Rules. Currently, CPS Energy operates six CCR units at the Calaveras Power Station which are subject to the CCR Rule.

40 CFR §257.73(c)(1) requires that the owner or operator of the CCR unit must compile a history of construction, which shall contain, to the extent feasible, the information specified below:

- The name and address of the person(s) owning or operating the CCR unit; the name associated with the CCR unit; and the identification number of the CCR unit if one has been assigned by the state.
- (ii) The location of the CCR unit identified on the most recent U.S. Geological Survey (USGS) 7.5 minute or 15 minute topographic quadrangle map, or a topographic map of equivalent scale if a USGS map is not available.
- (iii) A statement of the purpose for which the CCR unit is being used.
- (iv) The name and size in acres of the watershed within which the CCR unit is located.
- (v) A description of the physical and engineering properties of the foundation and abutment materials on which the CCR unit is constructed.
- (vi) A statement of the type, size, range, and physical and engineering properties of the materials used in constructing each zone or stage of the CCR unit; the method of site preparation and construction of each zone of the CCR unit; and the approximate dates of construction of each successive stage of construction of the CCR unit.

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- (vii) At a scale that details engineering structures and appurtenances relevant to the design, construction, operation, and maintenance of the CCR unit, detailed dimensional drawings of the CCR unit, including a plan view and cross sections of the length and width of the CCR unit, showing all zones, foundation improvements, drainage provisions, spillways, diversion ditches, outlets, instrument locations, and slope protection, in addition to the normal operating pool surface elevation and the maximum pool surface elevation following peak discharge from the inflow design flood, the expected maximum depth of CCR within the CCR surface impoundment, and any identifiable natural or manmade features that could adversely affect operation of the CCR unit due to malfunction or mis-operation.
- (viii) A description of the type, purpose, and location of existing instrumentation.
- (ix) Area-capacity curves for the CCR unit.
- (x) A description of each spillway and diversion design features and capacities and calculations used in their determination.
- (xi) The construction specifications and provisions for surveillance, maintenance, and repair of the CCR unit.
- (xii) Any record or knowledge of structural instability of the CCR unit.

The CCR units listed in Table 1 are shared by the J.T. Deely and J.K. Spruce Power Plants, which are co-located at 12940 U.S. Highway 181 South in San Antonio, Texas. Figure 1 depicts the location of the Calaveras Power Station and the applicable CCR units on the most recent U.S. Geological Survey (USGS) 7.5 minute topographic quadrangle map. Locally, the Calaveras Power Station is located within the drainage of Calaveras Lake. Regionally, it is located within the San Antonio River watershed which drains over 4,194 square miles (approximately 2,684,000 acres)¹

As required by the CCR Rule, all CCR units are inspected annually by a Texas Licensed Professional Engineer and each unit is observed for potential stability or operational issues. There is no reported historical evidence or current structural instabilities of any CCR unit described below.

To the extent feasible, the construction history of these CCR units is provided in the following sections. Pertinent drawings reviewed during the preparation of this compilation are provided in Attachment 1. Dam safety assessment reports for the J.T. Deely and J.K. Spruce Power Plants are provided in Attachments 2 and 3, respectively.

¹ San Antonio River Authority (<u>www.sara-tx.org</u>).

Unit Name	Unit ID	Purpose of Unit
Sludge Recycle Holding	026	Receives flue gas desulphurization
(SRH) Ponds (North and		scrubber sludge.
South)		
North Bottom Ash Pond	005	Receives sluiced bottom ash.
(North BAP)		
South Bottom Ash Pond	006	Receives sluiced bottom ash.
(South BAP)		
Evaporation Pond	021	Receives boiler chemical cleaning waste
		and other authorized liquid wastes.
Fly Ash Landfill	010	Receives fly ash, bottom ash, economizer
		ash, scrubber sludge from flue gas
		desulphurization ponds, and flue gas
		desulphurization gypsum (temporary
		storage).

TABLE 1: Calaveras Power Station CCR Unit Descriptions

SLUDGE RECYCLE HOLDING PONDS

The SRH Ponds contain CCR sludge from the air pollution control equipment from both plants. The SRH Ponds were constructed as a single impoundment with a divider wall that separates the impoundment into the North and South SRH Ponds. A gate present in the divider wall is closed during normal operating procedures, but can be opened. Each pond is approximately 1.5 acres in area and is located east of the plants, adjacent to the BAPs.

The SRH Ponds began receiving CCR before October 14, 2015 and are still in service. Hence, in accordance with 40 CFR §257.53, the SRH Ponds are classified as an active existing CCR surface impoundment.

The interior slopes of the SRH Ponds are reportedly constructed with a 10-oz. Geotextile and a 30-mil High Density Polyethylene (HDPE) geomembrane over prepared subgrade. The North SRH Pond bottom liner consists of a six-inch layer of 4,000 psi concrete over one-foot of compacted sand overlying a 30-mil HDPE geomembrane. The South SRH Pond bottom liner also has a six-inch layer of 4,000 psi concrete. Under the concrete is one-foot of compacted fill overlaying a 10-oz. Geotextile, a 30-mil HDPE geomembrane and another 10-oz. Geotextile. The SRH Ponds are separated by a concrete divider wall with a sluice gate that allows the North SRH Pond and South SRH Pond to be isolated from each other. Water is pumped from the SRH Ponds to clarifiers via two 18-inch steel pipes. Both SRH Ponds have eight-foot-wide concrete overflow chutes that discharge to the South BAP. These overflow chutes are at an approximate elevation of 499.5 feet MSL.

The estimated maximum inventory of CCR to be on-site in the SRH ponds at a given time is approximately 7 acre-feet. This estimate is based on a worst-case assumption of both SRH Ponds being completely full of CCR up to the limits of the freeboard as allowed by the Inflow Flood Control Plan.

There is no instrumentation present in the SRH Ponds.

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BOTTOM ASH PONDS

The North and South BAPs contain sluiced CCR from the wet feed process at the J.T. Deely Plant. The BAPs were constructed by CPS Energy in 1977 as part of the original plant construction. The North BAP is approximately 6.1 acres in area, while the South BAP is approximately 6.8 acres. They are located east of the plants, adjacent to the SRH Ponds.

The BAPs began receiving CCR before October 14, 2015 and currently receive CCR. Hence, in accordance with 40 CFR §257.53, the BAPs are classified as active existing CCR surface impoundments.

The BAPs share a common embankment that separates the ponds. The ponds are reportedly lined with clay, but the thickness and hydraulic conductivity of the clay are unknown. One 24-inch steel pipe in each pond allows water to be returned to the plant for reuse. Additionally, both ponds have two discharge points. The discharge points consist of an outlet structure with a horizontal 12-inch steel discharge pipe at an approximate elevation of 489 feet MSL (bottom drain used to empty the pond), and a vertical 12-inch steel overflow pipe at an approximate of elevation 499 feet MSL (normal operation level pool drain).

The outfall structure is in one corner of each pond (northeast for North BAP and southeast for South BAP) and is partially surrounded by steel sheet piling. The sheet piling and pond berms create an opening for water to reach the discharge pipes. This opening is typically protected by floating sorbent booms. Water from these outlets discharge to Calaveras Lake through a TPDES permitted outfall.

It is estimated that approximately 118 acre-feet is the maximum inventory of CCR to be on-site over the active life of the North and South BAPs. This estimate is based on a worst-case assumption of the BAPs being completely full of CCR up to the limits of the freeboard as allowed by the Inflow Flood Control Plan.

There is no instrumentation present in the BAPs.

EVAPORATION POND

The EP is located generally northeast of the plants. The EP side and bottom liner consist of a one-foot layer of cohesive soil overlying a 30-mil Polyvinylchloride geomembrane and an additional one-foot of cohesive soil when constructed as a landfill in 1990. The subgrade consists of two-feet of soil, with all large rock removed, and compacted to 50% density. The EP was converted to a fly ash impoundment in 1996.

The EP is a surface impoundment that was constructed and received CCR before October 14, 2015. In addition, the EP currently receives CCR. Hence, in accordance with 40 CFR §257.53, the EP is classified as an active existing CCR surface impoundment.

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The EP receives ash washdown water from washing of the air pollution control system and other miscellaneous CCR washdown sources. That waste contains CCR as defined in 40 CFR §257.52.

There are no inlet or outlet structures to the EP. Liquid from ash washdown, boiler chemical cleanouts, and other authorized liquid wastes is trucked to the pond, where it is allowed to evaporate.

It is estimated that approximately 83 acre-feet is the maximum inventory of CCR to be on-site over the active life of the EP. This estimate is based on a worst-case assumption of the EP being completely full of CCR up to the limits of the freeboard as allowed by the Inflow Flood Control Plan.

There is no instrumentation present in the EP.

FLY ASH LANDFILL

The Fly Ash Landfill (FAL) is a Class 2 landfill constructed by CPS Energy in 1992 to increase the on-site disposal storage capacity of CCR wastes, prior to construction of the J.K. Spruce Plant. The FAL is located generally northeast of the plants.

The FAL was constructed and received CCR before October 14, 2015. In addition, the FAL currently receives CCR wastes consisting of bottom ash, fly ash, scrubber solids, coal dust, gypsum, fly ash dust bags, and ion exchange resin waste generated by plant operations. Those wastes contain CCR as defined in 40 CFR §257.52. Hence, in accordance with 40 CFR §257.53, the FAL is classified as an active existing CCR landfill.

The FAL has an approximate total area of 23 acres. According to as-built drawings provided by CPS Energy, the bottom of the landfill is lined with a 30-mil High Density Polyethylene (HDPE) with a geotextile cushion and sand drainage layer. In 2010, repairs were made to portions of the liner on the north and west side embankments to prevent deterioration of the slopes. A geocomposite drainage net covered by two feet of coarse CCR provides the drainage layer over the liner on the interior embankments of the landfill.

It is estimated that approximately 550 acre-feet is the maximum inventory of CCR to be on-site over the active life of the FAL. This estimate is based on a worst-case assumption of the FAL being completely full of CCR up to the limits of the freeboard as allowed by the Run-on/Run-off Control Plan.

There is no instrumentation present in the FAL.

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Based on our evaluation of the available information for the CCR units at the Calaveras Power Station, to the extent feasible, this Compilation of Construction History meets the requirements of 40 CFR \$257.73(c)(1).

Sincerely,

Environmental Resources Management

Walton Zverina

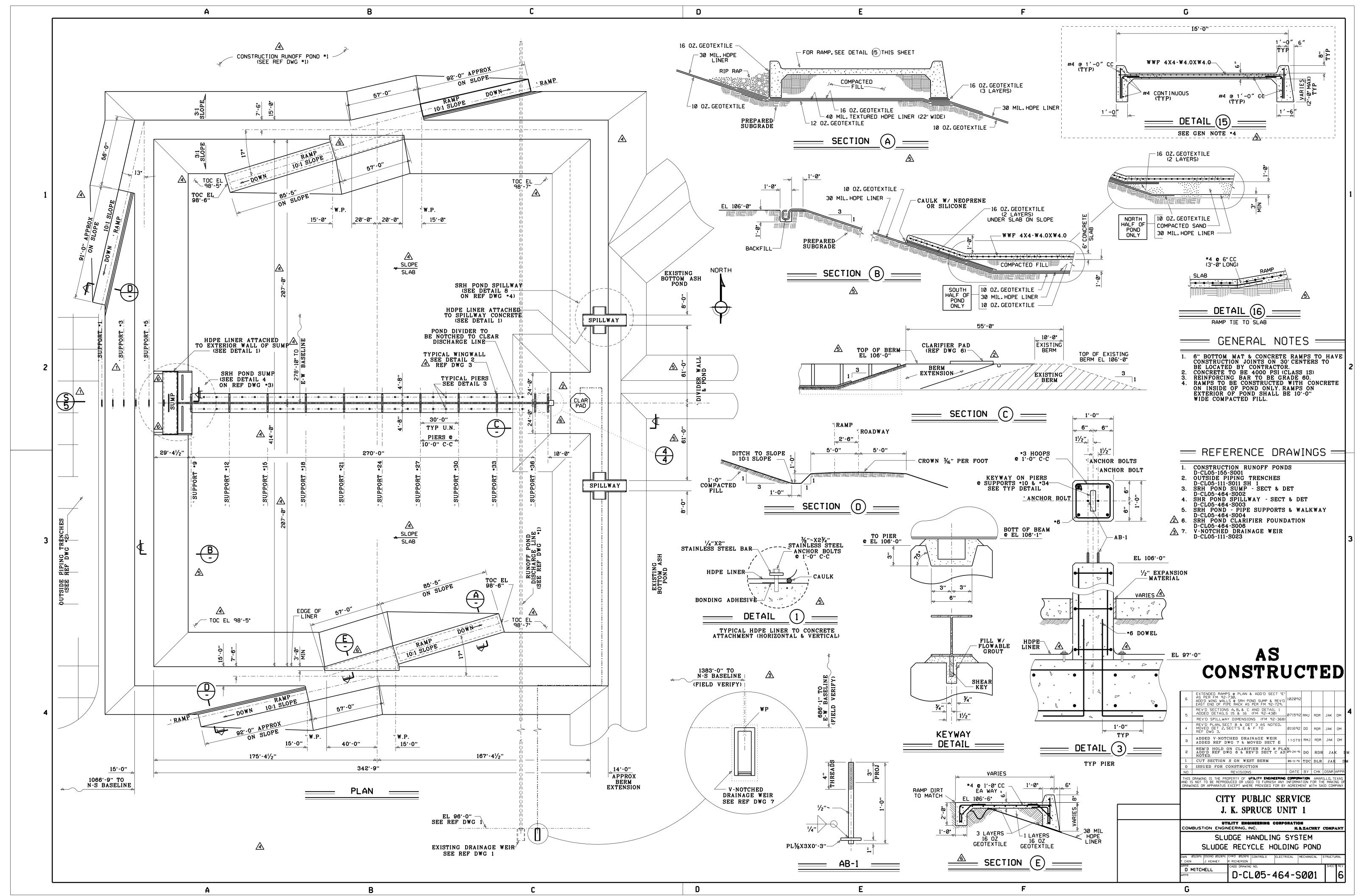
Walter Zverina Project Manager

Drawings Reviewed During Preparation

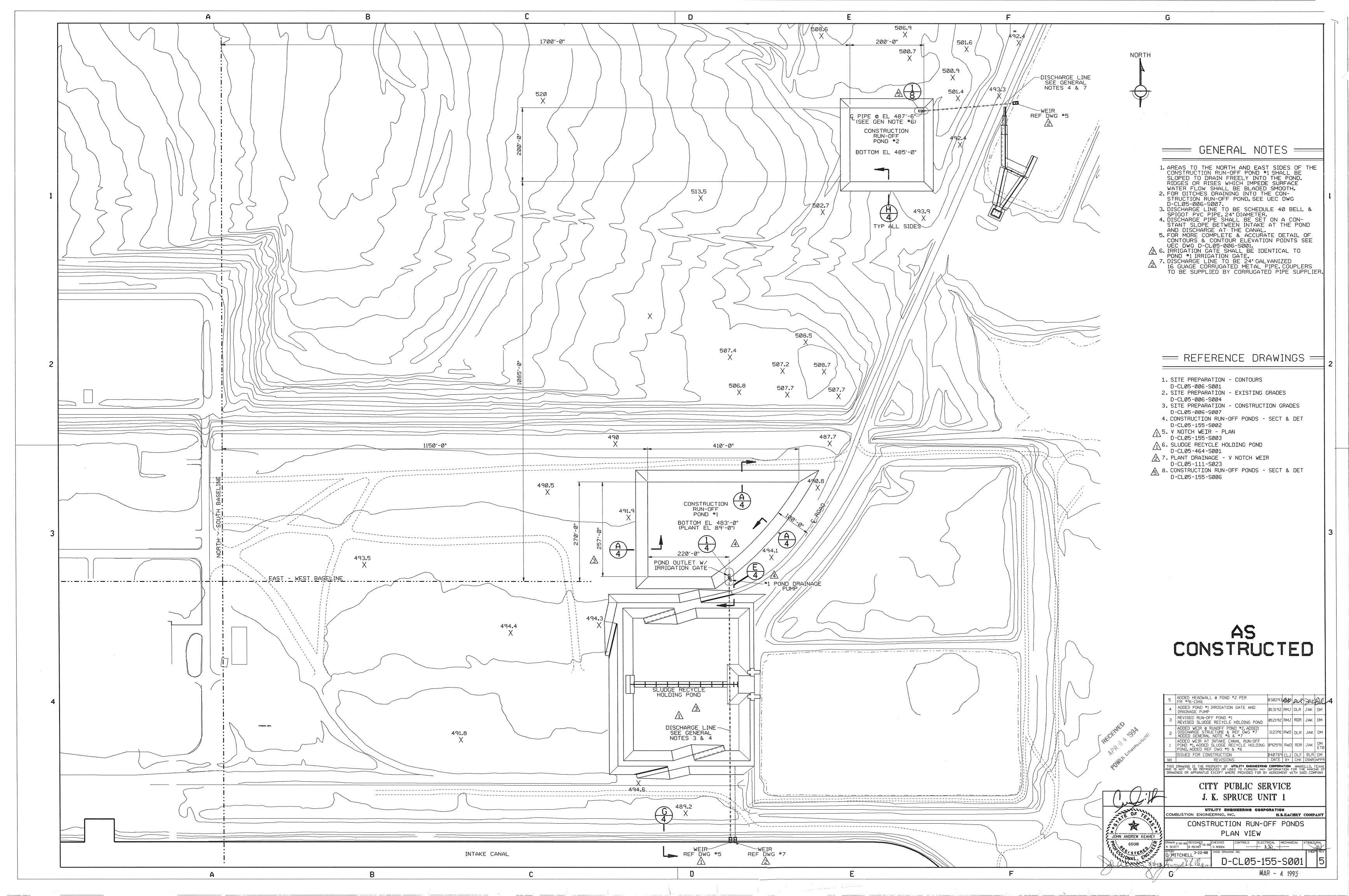
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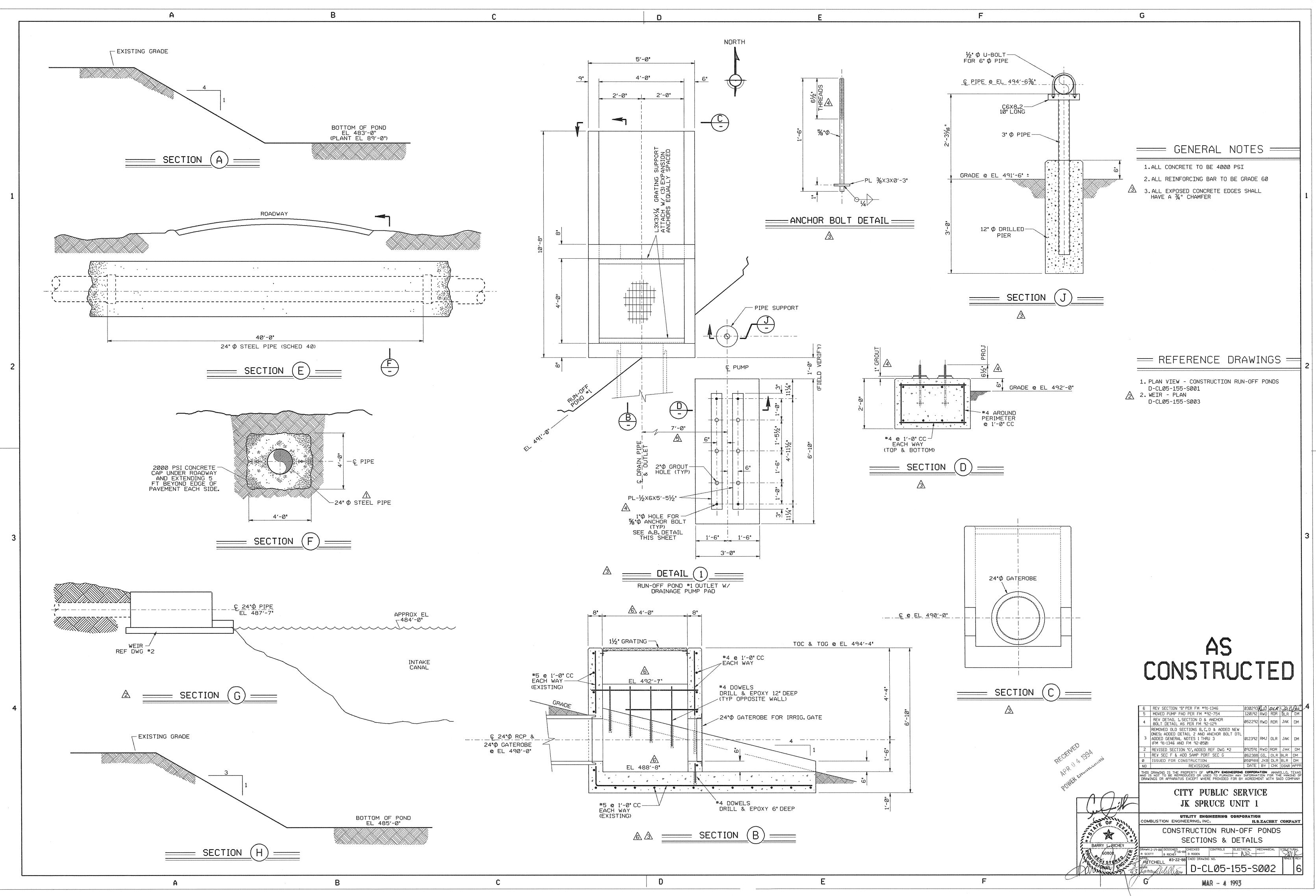
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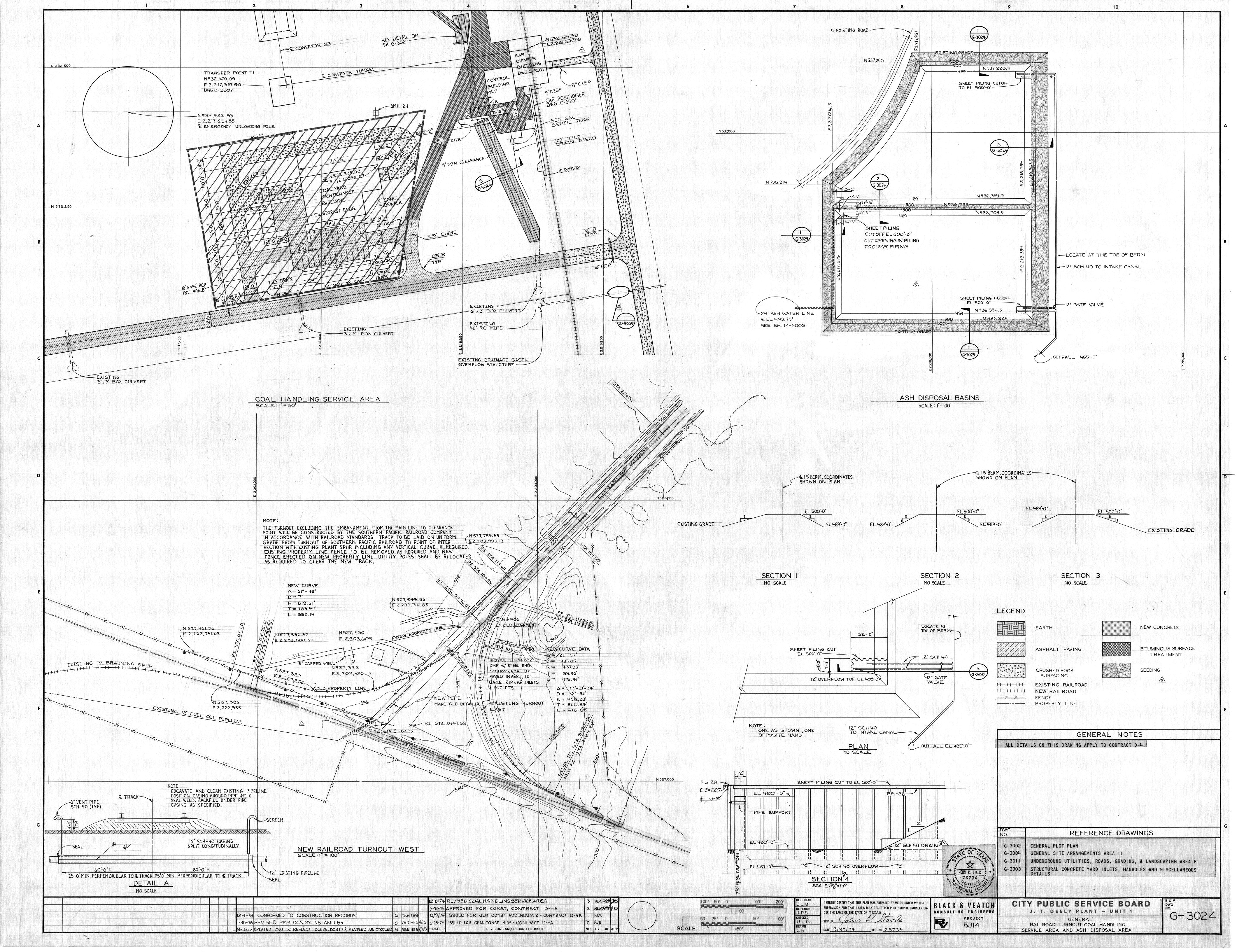
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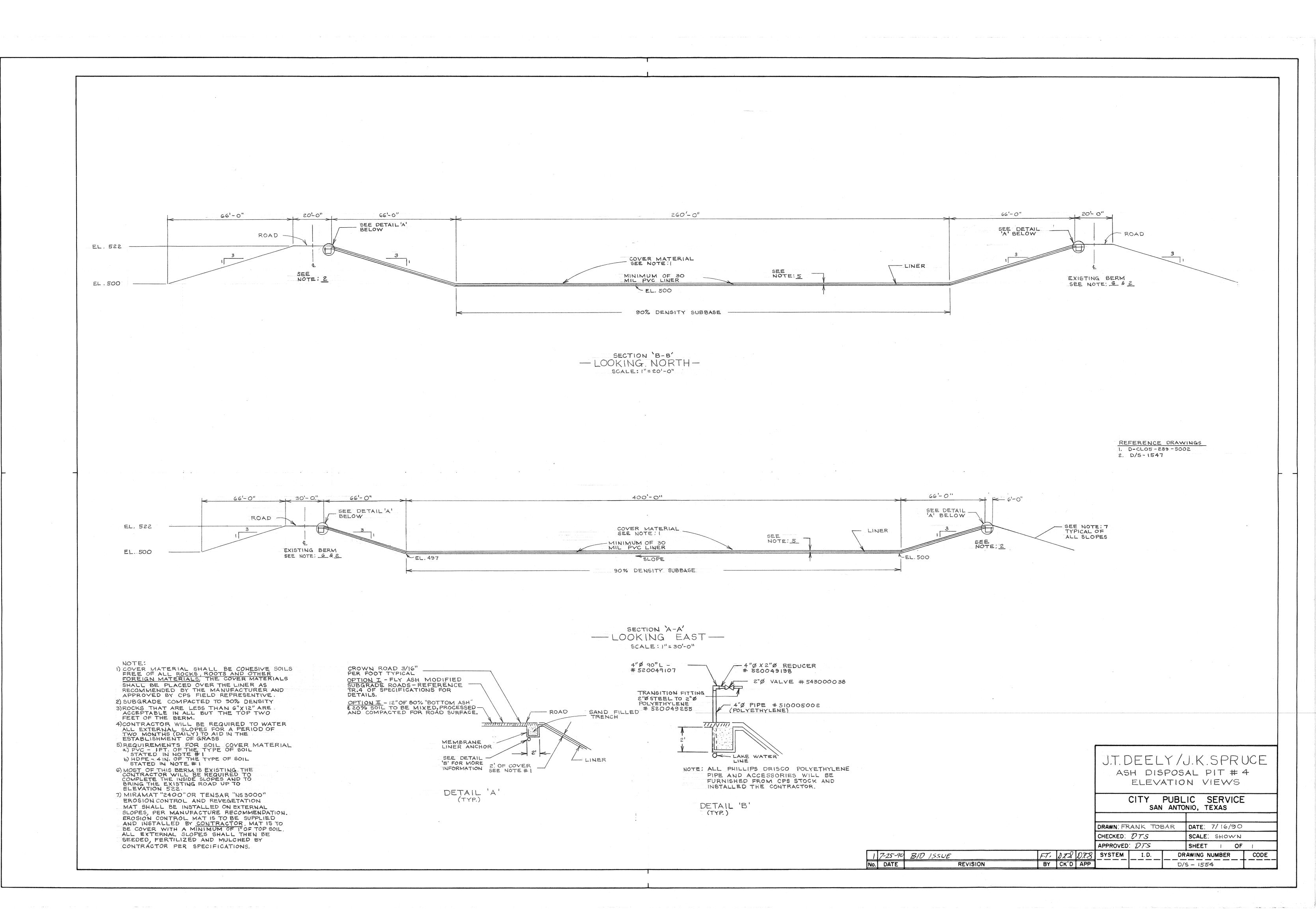


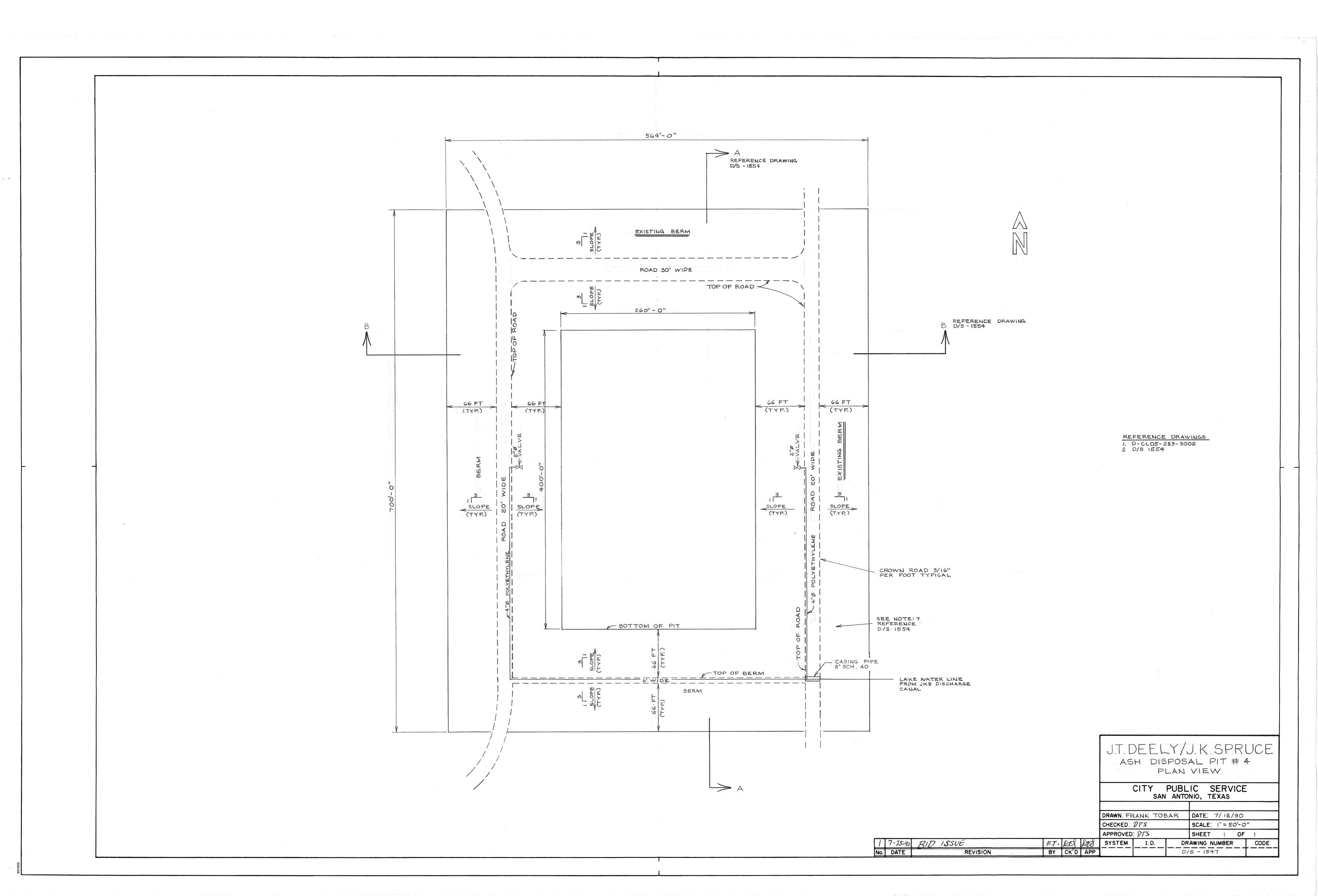
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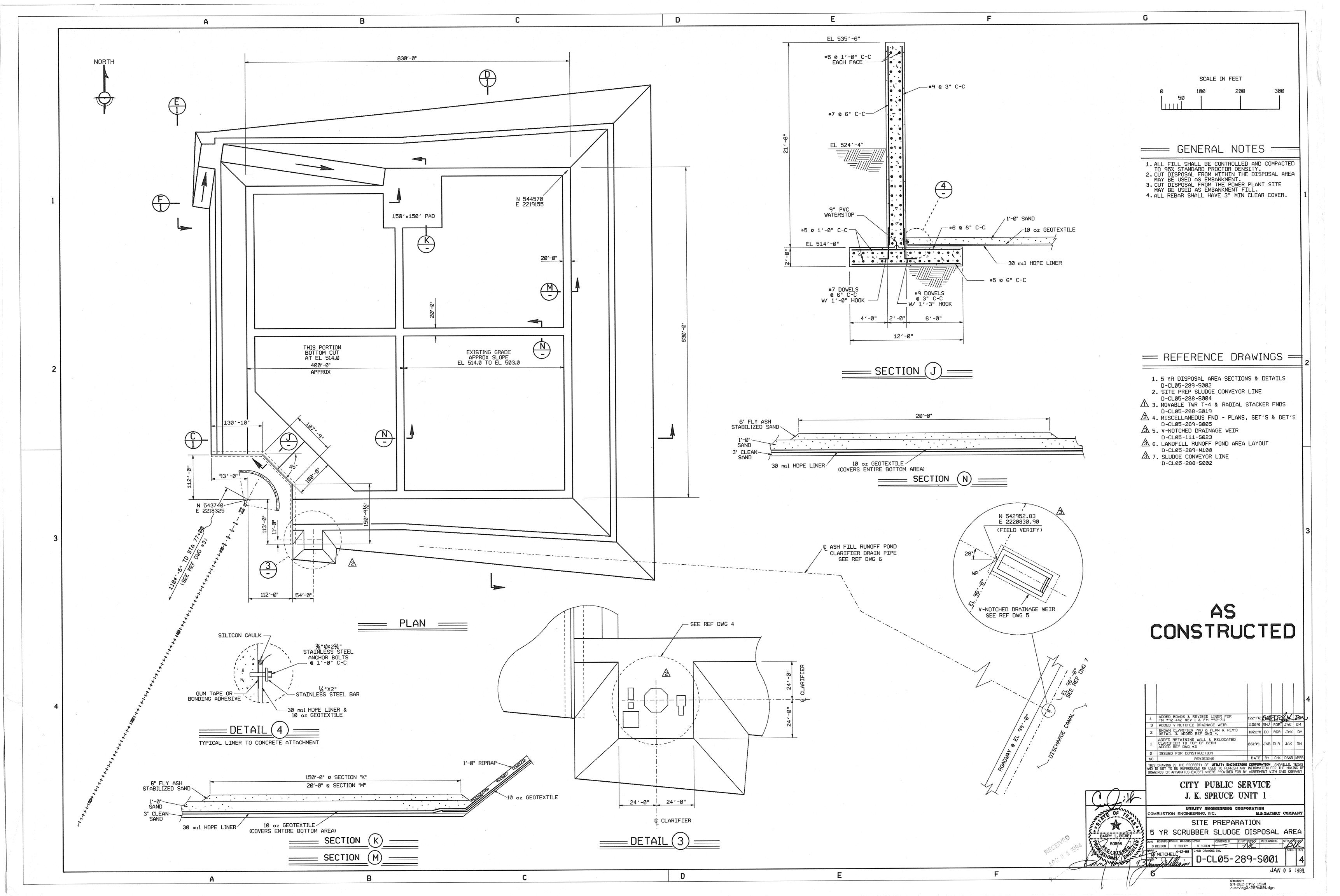


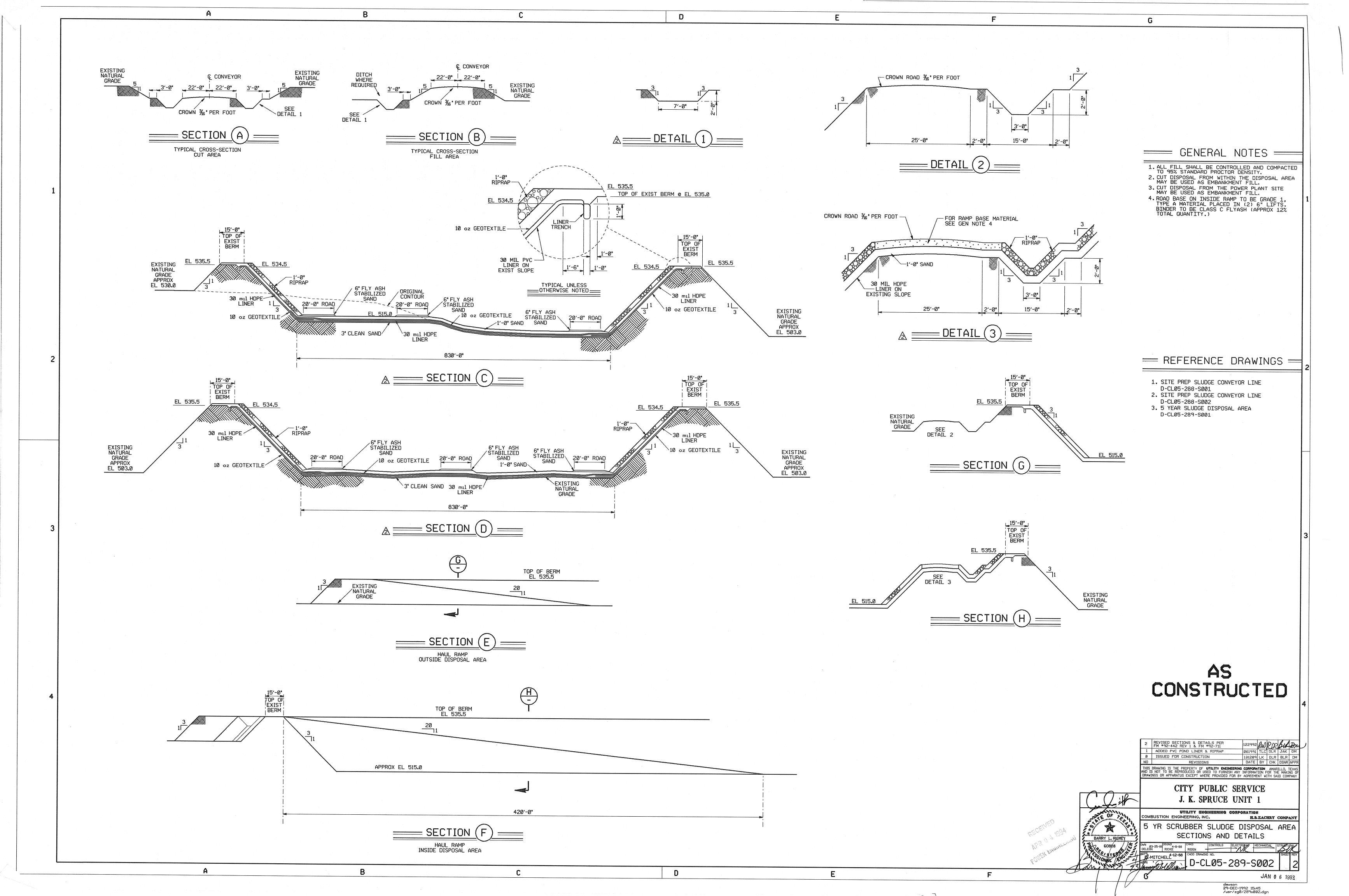


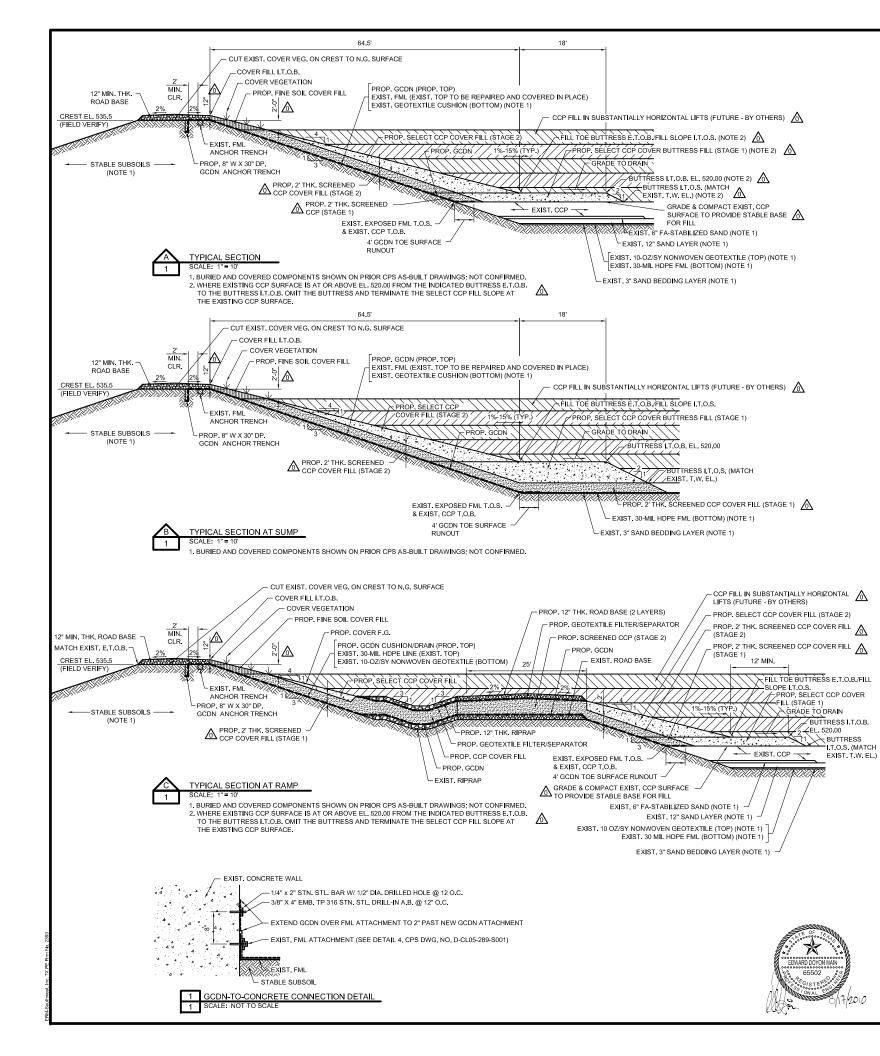












GENERAL CONSTRUCTION NOTES

1. SCOPE: THE WORK IS FOR REPAIR OF THE EXPOSED LINER IN 5-YEAR LANDFILL. THE WORK INCLUDES LINER WORK AND EARTHWORK AS DESCRIBED ON THIS SHEET.

2. WORK BY CPS ENERGY: CPS ENERGY WILL PROVIDE CCP PRODUCTS PRODUCED BY THE SOMMMERS/DEELY/SPRUCE POWER PLANTS AT STOCKPILES CHOSEN BY CPS ENERGY IN THE 5-YEAR LANDFILL. THE CCP WILL BE PROVIDED AS-PRODUCED. CPS WILL NOT SCREEN

3. WORK BY OTHER CPS ENERGY CONTRACTORS CPS ENERGY WILL MANAGE THE LINER WORK AND THE EARTHWORK NEEDED TO IMPLEMENT THE 5-YEAR LINER IMPROVEMENTS.

4. <u>REFERENCE DRAWINGS</u>: "SITE PREPARATION, 5-YEAR SCRUBBER SLUDGE DISPOSAL AREA", CPS ENERGY DWG. NO. D-CL05-289-S001, REV. 4, , 12/29/1992; AND "5-YEAR SCRUBBER SLUDGE DISPOSAL AREA, SECTIONS AND DETAILS", CPS ENERGY DWG. NO. D-CL05-289-S002, REV. 2, 12/29/1992. FIELD VERIFY LINES AND GRADES SHOWN PRIOR TO CONSTRUCTION

5. <u>SUBMITTALS</u>: SUBMIT A WORK PLAN WITH PRODUCT TECHNICAL DATA AND A DETAILED PROGRESS SCHEDULE FOR REVIEW AND APPROVAL BY THE CPS ENERGY PROJECT MANAGER. UPDATE AND REVIEW THE SCHEDULE WEEKLY WITH THE CPS ENERGY PROJECT

6. AS-BUILT DRAWINGS: UPDATE A COPY OF THE DRAWINGS SHOWING THE LINES AND GRADES OF WORK CONSTRUCTED. SUBMIT A LEGIBLE COPY OF ANNOTATED DRAWINGS SHOWING MATERIALS USED AND PLACEMENT LINES AND GRADES.

7. <u>ACCESS:</u> COMPLY WITH CPS ENERGY REQUIREMENTS FOR PERSONNEL, EQUIPMENT, AND MATERIALS ACCESS. ACCESS THE JOB SITE ONLY VIA ACCESS ROUTES APPROVED IN ADVANCE BY THE CPS ENERGY PROJECT MANAGER.

8. <u>PROTECT EXISTING FACILITIES</u> : LOCATE AND PROTECT EXISTING FACILITIES NOT DESIGNATED TO BE MODIFIED OR REMOVED. REPAIR OR REPLACE FACILITIES DAMAGED WITH NEW LIKE QUALITY FACILITIES AS REQUIRED BY CPS ENERGY AT NO ADDITIONAL CONTRACT COST.

9. <u>EXISTING LINES AND GRADES</u>: FIELD VERIFY LINES AND GRADES OF THE EXISTING CCP, EARTHWORK, LINER AND STRUCTURES PRESENT AT THE 5-YEAR LANDFILL PRIOR TO CONSTRUCTION. NOTIFY THE CPS ENERGY PROJECT MANAGER OF VARIANCES AND OBTAIN APPROVAL OF ANY CHANGES NECESSARY PRIOR TO CONSTRUCTION.

PROPOSED LINES AND GRADES CONSTRUCT THE WORK TO THE LINES AND SLOPES OWN ON THE DRAWINGS.

11. ACCEPTANCE OF THE WORK : ACHIEVE ALL CQA ACCEPTANCE CRITERIA AS DETERMINED BY THE CPS PROJECT MANAGER.

LINER CONSTRUCTION NOTES

1. <u>GENERAL REQUIREMENTS</u>: SEE GENERAL CONSTRUCTION NOTES, THIS SHEET.

2. LINER WORK SCOPE : REPAIR OF THE EXISTING FLEXIBLE MEMBRANE LINER (FML) AND CONSTRUCTION OF GEOCOMPOSITE DRAINAGE NET (GCDN).

PRODUCTS: PROVIDE NEW PRODUCTS ACCEPTABLE TO CPS ENERGY IN ORIGINAL PACKAGING DELIVERED DIRECTLY FROM THE PRODUCT MANUFACTURER.

4. TRANSPORT: SHIP PRODUCTS DIRECT FROM THE PRODUCT MANUFACTURER TO THE JOB SITE VIA PRE-PAID FREIGHT, INCLUDING DEMURRAGE ADEQUATE TO UNLOAD THE PRODUCT AT THE SITE, AT NO ADDITIONAL CONTRACT COST.

5. <u>PRODUCT HANDLING AND STORAGE</u>: UNLOAD PRODUCTS SHIPPED TO THE JOB SITE ON RECEIPT USING EQUIPMENT AND TECHNIQUES IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE PRODUCT MANUFACTURER'S PRINTED INSTRUCTIONS APPROVED BY CPS ENERGY. STORE GCDN ABOVE FLOWING AND PONDED WATER. MAINTAIN WATERPROOF MEMBRANE COVER ON GCDN PRIOR TO DEPLOYMENT.

6. WORK BY OTHER CPS ENERGY CONTRACTORS : CPS ENERGY WILL MANAGE THE RELATED EARTHWORK CONTACT NEEDED TO IMPLEMENT THE 5-YEAR LINER IMPROVEMENTS; SEE EARTHWORK CONSTRUCTION NOTES, THIS SHEET.

7. COORDINATION OF THE LINER WORK : COORDINATE AND STAGE ACCESS, EQUIPMENT, MATERIALS, PERSONNEL, PLACEMENT OF TEMPORARY FACILITIES AND CONTROLS, AND COMPLETION OF LINER WORK IN ADVANCE WITH THE CPS ENERGY PROJECT MANAGER ACCOMPLISH THE LINER WORK WITHOUT NEED FOR UNPLANNED DELAY OR STANDBY O ANY OF THE RELATED EARTHWORK DUE TO THE PROGRESS OR STAGING OF THE LINER WORK

8. EARTHWORK MATERIAL AND CONSTRUCTION SEE EARTHWORK CONSTRUCTION NOTES, THIS SHEET

9. REPAIR EXPOSED FML: LOCATE, REPAIR, AND TEST EACH CUTS, HOLES, AND OTHER DEFECTS THROUGH THE EXPOSED FML THAT COULD ALLOW LEAKAGE THROUGH THE FML.

10. <u>GCDN PRODUCT AND CONSTRUCTION</u> PROVIDE AND CONSTRUCT GCDN ACCORDANCE WITH SECTION 31 05 19.17, GEOSYNTHETIC DRAINAGE NET.

11. <u>DIKE CREST PREPARATION</u>: CUT EXISTING COVER VEGETATION TO THE SURFACE ON THE CREST OF THE PERIMETER DIKE WITHIN 24 HOURS PRIOR TO DEPLOYING THE GCDN AT

EDM ISSUED FOR CONSTRUCTION 3/17/2010 REV DESCRIPTION DATE APP'D

THAT LOCATION, PREVENT ABRASION, CUTTING, OR OTHER DAMAGE TO THE EXISTING FML WHEN CUTTING THE CREST COVER VEGETATION. 12. GCDN DEPLOYMENT : DEPLOY GCDN FROM THE EXTERIOR SIDE OF THE DIKE CREST SURFACE RUNOUT, OVER EXPOSED FML, AND ONTO THE CCP AT THE TOE OF THE EXPOSED FML COVERING THE SIDE SLOPE IN A SINGLE PANEL WITH NO END LAPS OR SEAMS. 13. <u>GCDN TEMPORARY BALLAST</u>: PROVIDE TEMPORARY BALLAST THAT WILL NOT DAMAGE THE GCDN OR THE UNDERLYING FML AS NEEDED TO PREVENT MOVEMENT OR DISPLACEMENT OF THE GCDN PRIOR TO AND DURING PLACEMENT OF CCP COVER FILL. 14. <u>GCDN CONNECTION TO CONCRETE STRUCTURES</u>: WHERE GCDN IS LOCATED ADJACENT TO EXISTING CONCRETE WALLS, SECURE THE GCDN TO THE WALL ALONG A LINE OUTSIDE THE EXISTING FML BATTEN STRIP IN ACCORDANCE WITH GCDN-CONCRETE CONNECTION DETAIL, THIS SHEET.

15. <u>GCDN INTERIM COVER</u>: WHERE THE WORK IS STAGED TO PRODUCE EXPOSURE OF THE GCDN FOR A PERIOD EXCEEDING 30 DAYS, COVER THE EXPOSED GCDN WITH REEF INDUSTRIES "GRIEFOLYN TX-1200" REINFORCED GEOCOMPOSITE MEMBRANE WITH SUITABLE TEMPORARY ANCHOR AND BALLAST TO PREVENT UV EXPOSURE OF THE GCGN REPLACE GCDN IF DAMAGED AND, IF UNDAMAGED, AT 30-MONTH INTERVALS UNTIL THE GCGN IS COVERED WITH CCP COVER FILL AS SHOWN ON THE DRAWINGS.

16. <u>REMOVAL OF INTERIM COVER</u>: WHEN DAMAGE OR SUBSEQUENT STAGING REQUIRES REMOVAL OF GCDN, DO SO WITHOUT DAMAGING OR DISPLACING FML, GCDN, OR CCP COVER FILL. COVER THE EXPOSED GCGN WITH CCP COVER FILL WITHIN 7 DAYS

EARTHWORK CONSTRUCTION NOTES

1. <u>GENERAL REQUIREMENTS</u>: SEE GENERAL CONSTRUCTION NOTES, THIS SHEET.

▲ 2. <u>SCREENED CCP MATERIAL</u>: ECONOMIZER ASH, GYPSUM OR "MACS ASH" WITH 100% PASSING A 4-INCH BAR SCREEN AND GREATER THAN 80% PASSING A 3/4-INCH SIEVE. SCREEN CCP OUTSIDE THE LIMITS OF THE COVER FILL PRIOR TO PLACEMENT.

▲ 3. SELECT CCP MATERIAL: ECONOMIZER ASH, GYPSUM OR "MACS ASH", EXCLUDING MASSES LARGER THAN 12 INCHES IN ANY DIMENSION. CRUSH OR EXCLUDE OVERSIZE MATERIAL OUTSIDE LIMITS OF THE PROPOSED COVER FILL PRIOR TO PLACEMENT.

4. TOPSOIL MATERIAL: NATURAL SOIL, NRCS "LOAM", "CLAY LOAM", "SANDY LOAM", "SANDY CLAY LOAM", "SILTY CLAY LOAM", OR "SILTY LOAM" WITH 100% PASSING THE 3/4-INCH U.S. STANDARD SIEVE AND ORGANIC CONTENT OF 1% TO 2% DRY WEIGHT FROM A SOURCE APPROVED BY THE CPS PROJECT MANAGER

5. <u>GEOTEXTILE FILTER/SEPARATOR</u> CONTINUOUS 16-OZ/SY POLYESTER OR POLYPROPYLENE NONWOVEN GEOTEXTILE, WITH 24-INCH SIDE AND END LAPS.

6. <u>RIP RAP MATERIAL</u>: CRUSHED LIMESTONE OR DURABLE NATIVE QUARRY STONE WITH ANGULAR OR SUBANGULAR SHAPE PASSING AN 8-INCH BAR SCREEN AND RETAINED ON A 4-INCH BAR SCREEN.

7. <u>ROAD BASE MATERIAL</u>: FLEXIBLE ROAD BASE IN ACCORDANCE WITH TXDOT STD. SPEC. 247, TYPE A, GRADE 1, 3/4-INCH MAXIMUM PARTICLE SIZE, OR ALTERNATE MATERIAL PPROVED BY THE CPS ENERGY PROJECT MANAGER.

8. <u>LINER MATERIAL PROTECTION</u> PROTECT LINER FML, GCDN, FILTER/SEPARATOR, AND OTHER LINER COMPONENTS THROUGHOUT CONSTRUCTION. OPERATE POWER EQUIPMENT AND RELATED BLADES, TRACK LUGS, AND TOOLS OVER SOIL OR CCP COVER OVER A THICKNESS OF STABLE LINER MATERIALS THAT IS AT LEAST 12 INCHES THICK, UNLESS OTHERWISE NOTED, AND IS NOT SUBSTANTIALLY DISPLACED BY THE FOULPMENT, DO NOT DAMAGE OR DISPLACE THE UNDERLYING LINER DURING PLACEMENT OR COMPACTION OF FARTHWORK

9. DUST CONTROL: APPLY WATER TO CCP AS NECESSARY TO CONTROL DUST.

10. <u>CCP FILL SURFACE PREPARATION</u>: IN AREAS OUTSIDE THE EXPOSED FML, GRADE THE SURFACE OF THE EXPOSED CCP ADEQUATE TO ALLOW PLACEMENT OF CCP COVER FILL WITHOUT DISPLACEMENT OF EXISTING CCP (LE. CEMENTED MASSES, EXCESSIVELY STEEP PILES, ETC) AND WITHOUT PRODUCING SIGNIFICANT SOFT SPOTS OR VOIDS IN THE CCP PLACED.

11. <u>GCDN ANCHOR TRENCH EXCAVATION:</u> EXCAVATE GCDN ANCHOR TRENCH IN STAGES AS NEEDED FOR GCDN CONSTRUCTION. PLACE EXCAVATION SPOIL AT A LOCATION NOT COVERED BY THE GCDN AND SUITABLE FOR ACCESS TO THE WORK.

△ 12. <u>GCDN ANCHOR TRENCH BACKFILL</u> : BACKFILL THE GCDN ANCHOR TRENCH IN STAGES AS NEEDED TO ANCHOR THE GCDN. USE ANCHOR TRENCH EXCAVATION SPOIL OR SUITABLE SELECT SOIL FILL, EXCLUDING PARTICLES LARGER THAN 3/4/NCH SCREEN SIZE TO BACKFILL THE GCDN ANCHOR TRENCH, PLACE AND COMPACT THE BACKFILL IN 6-INCH NOMINAL MAXIMUM THICKNESS COMPACTED LIFTS. COMPACT EACH LIFT WITH SUITABLE MANUAL COMPACTION TOOLS. PREVENT DAMAGE TO THE GCDN DURING PLACEMENT OF BACKFILL.

13. <u>STAGED COVER PLACEMENT</u>: PLACED SCREENED CCP, SELECT CCP, TOPSOIL, RIP RAP, AND ROAD BASE IN STAGES OVER THE DEPLOYED GCDN, GEOTEXTILE, AND SUBGRADE TO THE LINES AND GRADES SHOWN ON THE DRAWINGS. COMPLETE PLACEMENT OF STAGE 1 CCP COVER FILL PRIOR TO INITIATING PLACEMENT OF STAGE 2 CCP COVER FILL.

14. PLACEMENT OF SCREENED CCP. PLACE SCREENED CCP IN A SINGLE LIFT.

15. PLACEMENT OF SELECT CCP : PLACE SELECT CCP IN A SINGLE LIFT TO THE EXTENT PRACTICAL, BUT IN LIFTS NOT THICKER THAN 3 FEET.

16. PLACEMENT OF TOPSOIL PLACE TOPSOIL IN A SINGLE LIFT.

17. <u>COMPACTION OF CCP AND TOPSOIL</u> : COMPACT EACH LIFT OF CCP BY TRAVELING OVER THE SURFACE OF THE CCP ONLY ENOUGH TO PRODUCE A STABLE SURFACE THAT IS NOT SUBSTANTIALLY DISPLACED OR DOES NOT SETTLE WHEN WALKED ON.

18. <u>COVER FILL SLOPE TRANSITIONS</u>: WHERE COVER FILL GRADES TRANSITION TO LOWER LEVELS OR AT ENDS OF FILL SECTION, GRADE THE CCP SURFACE AT A SURFACE SLOPE NOT EXCEEDING 4H:1V

19. PLACEMENT AND COMPACTION OF ROAD BASE : PLACE AND COMPACT ROAD BASE IN A SINGLE 12-INCH NOMINAL THICKNESS LIFT. GRADE AND COMPACT ROAD BASE TO PRODUCE A DURABLE SURFACE THAT IS NOT DISPLACED OR YIELD UNDER LOAD IMPOSED BY HAUL VEHICLES OR SPREADING EQUIPMENT.

20. <u>PLACEMENT OF RIP RAP</u>: PLACE RIP RAP IN A SINGLE LAYER THAT DOES NOT DISPLACE OR DAMAGE THE UNDERLYING GEOTEXTILE FILTER SEPARATOR OR LINER.

21. <u>COVER VEGETATION</u>: SEED SURFACE OF TOPSOIL AND SOIL SURFACES DISTURBED BY EARTHWORK CONSTRUCTION WITH NATIVE OR ADAPTED PERENNIAL SHORTGRASS COVER VEGETATION AND ESTABLISH A CONTINUOUS AND VIGOROUS STAND OF EROSION RESISTANT COVER VEGETATION.

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TYPICAL SECTIONS AND DETAILS 5-YEAR LANDFILL LINER REPAIR Sommers/Deely Spruce Power Plants CPS Energy San Antonio Texa



SIGN: EDM DRAWN: CA CHKD .: EDM SHEET NO SCALE: AS SHOW ATE: 8/17/201

Dam Safety Assessment Report – J.T. Deely Power Plant Attachment 2

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Dam Safety Assessment Report – J.K. Spruce Power Plant Attachment 3

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