City Water, Light & Power
Ash Impoundments
Springfield, Sangamon County, Illinois

Initial Safety Factor Assessment for Coal Combustion Residuals Surface Impoundments

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Prepared for:
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1. INTRODUCTION

City Water, Light and Power (CWLP) Lakeside Ash Pond and Dallman Ash Pond are coal combustion residuals (CCR) surface impoundments. An Initial Safety Factor Assessment of the CCR surface impoundments was conducted as required by 35 CFR Part 845.460:

Analysis is performed herein for the Initial Safety Factor Assessment of the existing ash ponds at Springfield City Water, Light and Power, Lakeside and Dallman Ash Ponds, Springfield, Illinois, as required per 40 CFR 257.73(e). Based upon historical geotechnical data and the existing conditions of the ash ponds, all factors of safety exceed the regulatory minimums as demonstrated within this report.

Information reviewed for this report includes the following documents:

- Coal Ash Impoundment Site Assessment Final Report (May 2011)
- Historical Aerial Photographs (April 1995 – March 2014)
- Engineering Report: Proposed Embankment Modification; CWLP Ash Disposal Area (July 1987).
- Construction Grading Plan for the Dallman Ash Pond (August 1976)

2. BACKGROUND

CWLP operates a series of ash and lime sludge clarification or settling ponds east of the power plant complex in Springfield, Illinois. The ponds are operated under National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) Permit Number IL0024767.

The Lakeside Ash Pond is primarily a diked embankment with some incising along the east perimeter and was placed into service prior to 1958. The original Lakeside Ash Pond was been divided into four separate ponds since it was expanded vertically in 1988: three lime softening ponds and the settling pond. The current Lakeside Ash Pond is approximately 27.6 acres and ceased receiving ash in 2009.

The second impoundment, the Dallman Ash Pond, which is a diked embankment, was placed into service in approximately 1976 and is approximately 34.5 acres. Fly ash and bottom ash are sluiced to the Dallman Ash Pond with raw lake water.

Settled water from both the Dallman Ash Pond and Lakeside Ash Pond flow into opposite sides of a Clarification Pond before being discharged, typically, to Sugar Creek at Outfall 004.

3. GEOMETRY OF THE STRUCTURES

According to personal interviews with CWLP staff, the most recent change made to the CCR surface impoundment was a vertical expansion to the Lakeside Ash Pond system in 1988. The vertical expansion consists of berms built on top and inside of the existing embankments in such a way that the toe of the outer slope of the expansion berms match up with the top of the inner slope of the existing embankments, typically identified as upstream construction. The vertical expansion berms are approximately ten feet in height.

A site map drawing containing an aerial photograph and approximate boundaries for all of the CWLP CCR Units, including the ash and lime softening ponds, is provided in Appendix A.

No changes to the geometry of the structures are applicable for this report. No changes are apparent due to structure movement or deformation.

4. GEOTECHNICAL INFORMATION

4.1 Lakeside Ash Pond Geotechnical Data

A review of the historical documents found a previous geotechnical investigation and stability analysis, which was conducted prior to the upstream construction of Lakeside Ash Pond. The results of that geotechnical investigation are utilized within this assessment of the safety factors. Additionally, a literature review of technical papers was conducted to determine the geotechnical parameters for the fly ash within the impoundments. Provided in Table 1 are highly conservative geotechnical parameters based upon the previous geotechnical investigation utilized in the static and seismic slope stability model.

Included in Appendix B are copies of the historical soils logs and cross sections that support the geotechnical parameters provided in Table 1. Technical papers supporting the ash geotechnical parameters are included in Appendix C.

TABLE 1

Lakeside Ash Pond

Soil Description	Density (pcf)	Total Strengths (Short Term)		Effective Strengths (Long Term)	
		ϕ (degrees)	c (psf)	ϕ' (degrees)	c (psf)
Ash	100	15	0	25	0
Embankment	120	0	1,400	32	145
Sandy Silty Clay w/Clayey Silt	120	0	1,800	32	190
Sandy Silty Clay	120	0	1,000	32	190
Shale	130	0	2,000	0	2,000

4.2 Dallman Ash Pond Geotechnical Data

A review of the historical documents revealed the original construction plans, with cross sections provided, was completed. More recent site investigations have been conducted in the area during the installation of piezometers, which provide the stratigraphic and in situ strengths of earthen materials that correlate well with the Lakeside Ash Ponds geotechnical data. The historical data have been used to develop conservative geotechnical parameters for slope stability analysis as provided below in Table 2.

Included in Appendix D are copies of the boring log and cross section that support the geotechnical parameters provided in Table 2.

TABLE 2

Dallman Ash Pond

Soil Description	Density (pcf)	Total Strengths (Short Term)		Effective Strengths (Long Term)	
		ϕ (degrees)	c (psf)	ϕ' (degrees)	c (psf)
Ash	100	15	0	25	0
Embankment	120	0	1,400	32	145
Rip-Rap	140	40	0	40	0
Silty Clay	120	0	1,800	32	190
Clayey Silt	120	0	1,400	32	190
Sandy Silty Clay	120	0	1,000	32	190
Sand w/Silt	120	34	0	34	0
Shale	130	0	2,000	0	2,000

4.3 Seismic Ground Motion

CWLP is susceptible to potential seismic activity as provided by the USGS Earthquake Hazards Program. Included in Appendix E of this geotechnical engineering report is the 2008 National Seismic Hazard Mapping Program's Probabilistic Seismic Hazard Analysis for the site (Latitude 39.762 North, Longitude 89.597 West). The Peak Horizontal Ground Acceleration is approximately 0.09965 g. The maximum acceleration of (aHmax = 0.10g) was selected for use in stability calculations.

5. SLOPE STABILITY ANALYSIS

The static and seismic slope stability model utilized for the following analysis was the Morgenstern and Price Circular Search Method within the Slope/W computer-based slope stability modeling software. Morgenstern and Price satisfies all conditions of equilibrium.

The periodic safety factor assessment requires that each CCR unit document whether the calculated factors of safety for each CCR unit achieve the minimum safety factors. The calculated static factor of safety under the long-term, maximum storage pool loading condition must equal or exceed 1.50. The calculated static factor of safety under the maximum surcharge pool loading condition must equal or exceed 1.40. The calculated seismic factor of safety must equal or exceed 1.00. For dikes constructed of soils that have susceptibility to liquefaction, the calculated liquefaction factor of safety must equal or exceed 1.20.

The Lakeside and Dallman Ash Ponds are not susceptible to liquefaction since the embankments are constructed of a sandy silty clay, thus analyses for each are not included below. Liquefaction occurs in fine grained non-cohesive soils. The embankments at CWLP are constructed of cohesive soils.

5.1 Lakeside Ash Pond Slope Stability

The slope stability analysis was performed on a critical cross section, previously identified as Section 2 in the Engineering Report: Proposed Embankment Modification; CWLP Ash Disposal Area (July 1987)., Based upon a review of this report and existing conditions, Section 2 appears to remain the critical cross section. Section 2 is located on the north side of the Lakeside Ash Pond next to the Clarification Pond. For a very conservative analysis, the slope was analyzed as if the Clarification Pond was drained and dredged back to the pre-existing grades of approximately 535 feet MSL.

The Lakeside Ash Pond is not susceptible to liquefaction since the embankment is constructed of a sandy silty clay; thus, analysis is not included below.

5.1.1 Long-Term Static Slope Stability Analysis

The long-term static slope stability analysis was performed on the Lakeside Ash Pond cross section using the geotechnical parameters as provided in Table 1. The long-term analysis utilizes the effective shear strength parameters, which are the drained condition. The long-term static slope stability analysis found that the factor of safety for the most critical failure surface was 1.532. The critical failure surface and stability report are included in Appendix F-1. This analysis verifies that Lakeside exceeds the factor of safety for the long-term, maximum storage pool loading condition and the maximum surcharge pool loading condition since the analysis was performed filled with ash and the pool elevation matching the top of the embankment.

5.1.2 Short-Term Static Slope Stability Analysis

The short-term static slope stability analysis was performed on the Lakeside Ash Pond cross section using the geotechnical parameters as provided in Table 1. The short-term analysis utilizes the total shear strength parameters, which are the undrained condition. The short-term static slope stability analysis found that the factor of safety for the most critical failure surface was 1.640. The critical failure surface and stability report are included in Appendix F-2.

5.1.3 Seismic Slope Stability Analysis

The seismic slope stability analysis was performed on the Lakeside Ash Pond cross section using the geotechnical parameters as provided in Table 1. The seismic analysis utilizes the total shear strength parameters, which are the undrained condition since a seismic event occurs in a short period of time. In addition, a horizontal acceleration of 0.10g was utilized within the modeling to represent the peak horizontal ground acceleration anticipated for CWLP. The seismic slope stability analysis found that the factor of safety for the most critical failure surface was 1.260. The critical failure surface and stability report are included in Appendix F-3. This analysis verifies that Lakeside exceeds the seismic factor of safety with maximum surcharge pool loading condition.

5.2 Dallman Ash Pond Slope Stability

The slope stability analysis was performed on a critical cross section based upon a review of the historical construction diagrams, cross sections and the available stratigraphic data. Section 10+00 is located on the north side of the Dallman Ash Pond near the relocated Sugar Creek.

For a very conservative analysis, the slope was analyzed as if Sugar Creek had nearly zero flow at approximately 520 feet MSL.

5.2.1 Long-Term Static Slope Stability Analysis

The long-term static slope stability analysis was performed on the Dallman Ash Pond cross section using the geotechnical parameters as provided in Table 2. The long-term analysis utilizes the effective shear strength parameters, which are the drained condition. The long-term static slope stability analysis found that the factor of safety for the most critical failure surface was 2.245. The critical failure surface and stability report are included in Appendix G-1. This analysis verifies that Dallman exceeds the factor of safety for the long term, maximum storage pool loading condition and the maximum surcharge pool loading condition since the analysis was performed filled with ash and the pool elevation matching the top of the embankment.

5.2.2 Short-Term Static Slope Stability Analysis

The short-term static slope stability analysis was performed on the Dallman Ash Pond cross section using the geotechnical parameters as provided in Table 2. The short-term analysis utilizes the total shear strength parameters, which are the undrained condition. The short-term static slope stability analysis found that the factor of safety for the most critical failure surface was 2.897. The critical failure surface and stability report are included in Appendix G-2.

5.2.3 Seismic Slope Stability Analysis

The seismic slope stability analysis was performed on the Dallman Ash Pond cross section using the geotechnical parameters as provided in Table 2. The seismic analysis utilizes the total shear strength parameters, which are the undrained condition since a seismic event occurs in a short period of time. In addition, a horizontal acceleration of 0.10g was utilized within the modeling to represent the peak horizontal ground acceleration anticipated for CWLP. The seismic slope stability analysis found that the factor of safety for the most critical failure surface was 1.754. The critical failure surface and stability report are included in Appendix G-3. This analysis verifies that Dallman exceeds the seismic factor of safety with maximum surcharge pool loading condition.

6. SUMMARY

The analyses indicate that Lakeside and Dallman Ash Ponds provide factors of safety equal to or greater than minimum values as required by 40 CFR 257.73(e). This is predicated upon the assumption that cohesive and frictional shear strengths of materials meet or exceed those used in the analyses. Table 3 below provides a summary of the slope stability results.

TABLE 3

Slope Stability Results

Cross Section	Stability Model Results	40 CFR 257.73 Minimum F.S.
Lakeside Long Term Static	1.532	1.5
Dallman Long Term Static	2.245	
Lakeside Short Term Static	1.640	1.4
Dallman Short Term Static	2.897	

Lakeside Seismic	1.26	1.0
Dallman Seismic	1.754	

7. STATEMENT

This Initial Safety Factor Assessment for Coal Combustion Residuals Surface Impoundments was completed for CWLP by Andrews Engineering, Inc. in accordance with the requirements under 35 IAC 845.460.

Paul M. Van Metre, P.E. — Date: 10-20-21

Appendix A: **Site Map**

Appendix B: **Lakeside Soils Logs and Cross Section**

Appendix C: **Fly Ash Technical Papers**

Appendix D: **Dallman Boring Log and Cross Section**

Appendix E: **USGS Earthquake Hazards Program Probabilistic Seismic Hazard Analysis**

Appendix F: **Lakeside Ash Pond Static Slope Stability Analysis**

Appendix G: **Dallman Ash Pond Slope Stability Analysis**

APPENDIX A

Site Map

APPENDIX B

Lakeside Soils Logs and Cross Section

APPENDIX C

Fly Ash Technical Papers

APPENDIX D

Dallman Boring Log and Cross Section

APPENDIX E

USGS Earthquake Hazards Program
Probabilistic Seismic Hazard Analysis

APPENDIX F

Lakeside Ash Pond Slope Stability Analysis

APPENDIX F-1

Long-Term Static Slope Stability Analysis

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Short-Term Static Slope Stability Analysis

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Lakeside Seismic Slope Stability Analysis

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Dallman Ash Pond Slope Stability Analysis

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Long-Term Static Slope Stability Analysis

APPENDIX G-2

Short-Term Static Slope Stability Analysis

APPENDIX G-3

Seismic Slope Stability Analysis