HISTORY OF CONSTRUCTION FOR EXISTING CCR SURFACE IMPOUNDMENT PLANT YATES ASH POND 1 (AP-1) 40 CFR 257.73(c)(1)(i)-(xii)

(i) Site Name and Ownership Information:

Site Name: Eugene A. Yates Power Plant

Site Location: Newnan, Georgia
Site Address: 708 Dyer Road

Newnan, GA 30263

Owner: Georgia Power Company
Address: 241 Ralph McGill Boulevard

Atlanta, GA 30308

CCR Impoundment Name: Plant Yates Ash Pond 1 (AP-1)

NID ID: NA

EPA's "Disposal of Coal Combustion Residuals from Electric Utilities" Final Rule (40 C.F.R. Part 257 and Part 261), §257.73(c)(1), requires the owner or operator of an existing CCR surface impoundment to compile a history of construction. To the extent feasible, the following information is provided:

(ii) Location:

33.465311, -84.905638
See Location Map in the Appendix

(iii) Purpose of CCR Impoundment:

The Eugene A. Yates Power Plant (Plant Yates) was once a seven unit, coal fired, power generation facility. Currently Plant Yates Units 1-5 are in the process of demolition and Plant Yates Units 6 and 7 have been converted to natural gas. AP-1 was designed to receive and store coal combustion residuals produced during the electric power generating process at Plant Yates. AP-1 hasn't received ash for a number of years.

(iv) Watershed Description:

Plant Yates and AP-1 are located within the Acorn Creek-Chattahoochee River HUC-12 watershed which has a total area of 28,284 acres. The Acorn Creek-Chattahoochee River watershed is part of the larger Middle Chattahoochee-Lake Harding HUC-8 watershed which has an area of 1,950,182 acres. The inflow into AP-1 consists of the rainfall that falls within the limits of the surface impoundment and runoff from the adjoining 44-acre watershed.

(v) Description of physical and engineering properties of CCR unit foundation/abutments:

AP-1 is located in the Piedmont Physiographic Provence of Georgia. The Piedmont is characterized by igneous and metamorphic rocks. According to the *Geologic Map of Georgia*, 1976, Plant Yates is located in an Undifferentiated Granite formation of the Piedmont. The residual soils in the Piedmont are a result of weathering of the underlying bedrock. Piedmont residual soils and alluvial soils (due to its proximity to the Chattahoochee River) are present within the footprint of AP-1. The alluvial soils consist of dense silty sand and clayey sand within the footprint of AP-1 based on subsurface investigations.

(vi) Summary of Site Preparation and Construction Activities:

AP-1 was constructed in 1948 and is also referred to as the "old ash pond" or the "original ash pond". It began being used in September of 1950. The original construction had a top of dike elevation of 745 ft and a surface area of roughly 14 acres. AP-1 stopped receiving ash in 1966 once AP-2 (also called the "new ash pond") was completed. In 1970 AP-1 was used temporarily to store ash while the dike in AP-2 was raised. AP-1 was also used as a settling basin for coal pile runoff for a number of years.

All ash has been removed from AP-1 as part of "closure by removal". A large culvert will be placed at the bottom of AP-1 and extend through the existing dike so that AP-1 is no longer capable of retaining water. Stormwater runoff from AP-1 will flow into the culvert where it is carried out to the river.

Drawings showing the topography and original plans for AP-1 are included in the appendix as engineering diagrams.

(vii) Engineering Diagram:

The following drawings reflecting the construction of AP-1 can be found in the Appendix:

- H-28 1948 Ash Pond Embankment Plans
- H-520 1948 Yard layout
- H-66 1951 General site layout
- H-842 1976 Coal Pile Runoff Drainage Ditch
- C-38 1976 Coal Pile Runoff Drainage Plans
- 1995 Compilation Drawing Showing the Location of AP-1

(viii) Description of Instrumentation:

There is currently no instrumentation at AP-1.

(ix) Area-capacity curves:

Due to intentional breaches in the embankment, AP-1 is not capable of storing water, and stormwater runoff into AP-1 is routed into stormwater pipes that discharge into the Chattahoochee River.

(x) Spillway/Diversion design features and capacity calculations:

A large culvert will be placed at the bottom of AP-1 and extend through the existing dike so that AP-1 is no longer capable of retaining water. Stormwater runoff from AP-1 will flow into the culvert where it is carried out to the river.

(xi) Provisions for surveillance, maintenance and repair:

Prior to closure, inspections of dikes were conducted on a regular basis — at least annually by professional dam safety engineers and at least weekly by trained plant personnel. The inspections provided assurance that structures were sound and that action was taken, as needed, based on the findings. During annual inspections, dam safety engineers assessed instrument readings, inspected any maintenance or remediation performed since the previous inspection, checked the status of work recommended at prior inspections, ensured that the posting of emergency notification information is up to date and evaluated any items noted during plant personnel inspections.

Construction specifications:

Design drawings showing the original plans for construction of AP-1 can be found in the appendix.

(xii) Known record of structural instability:

There is no known record of structural instability at the CCR unit.

Appendix













