Hazard Potential Classification Assessment Report

J.H. CAMPBELL GENERATING FACILITY

BOTTOM ASH POND 3 HAZARD POTENTIAL CLASSIFICATION ASSESSMENT REPORT

West Olive, Michigan

Pursuant to 40 CFR 257.73

Submitted To: Consumers Energy Company
1945 W. Parnall Road
Jackson, Michigan 49201

Prepared By: Golder Associates Inc.
15851 South US 27, Suite 50
Lansing, Michigan 48906

October 2016 **1654923**

CERTIFICATION

Professional Engineer Certification Statement [40 CFR 257.73(a)(2)(ii)]

I hereby certify that, having reviewed the attached documentation and being familiar with the provisions of Title 40 of the Code of Federal Regulations Section 257.73 (40 CFR Part 257.73), I attest that this Hazard Potential Classification Assessment Report is accurate and has been prepared in accordance with good engineering practices, including the consideration of applicable industry standards, and with the requirements of 40 CFR Part 257.73.

Golder Associates Inc.

Signature

October 14, 2016

Date of Report Certification

John D Puls, PE

Name

6201055787

Professional Engineer Certification Number

STATE OF MICHIGAN
JOHN D. PULS
ENGINEER
No. 6201055778
12-14-16
LICENSED PROFESSIONAL ENGINEER

Table of Contents

List of Tables

List of Figures

1.0 INTRODUCTION

On April 17, 2015, the United States Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) issued the Coal Combustion Residual (CCR) Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA) Rule (40 CFR 257 Subpart D) ("CCR RCRA Rule") to regulate the solid waste management of CCR generated at electric utilities. Section 257.73(a)(2) of the CCR RCRA Rule requires the owner or operator of an existing CCR surface impoundment to document the hazard potential classification of each CCR unit as either a high hazard potential CCR surface impoundment, a significant hazard potential CCR surface impoundment, or a low hazard potential CCR surface impoundment. Consequently, the owner or operator must document the basis for each hazard potential classification.

Hazard potential classification means the possible adverse incremental consequences that result from the release of water or stored contents due to failure of the diked CCR surface impoundment or mis-operation of the diked CCR surface impoundment or its appurtenances. The hazard potential classifications include high hazard potential CCR surface impoundment, significant hazard potential CCR surface impoundment, and low hazard potential CCR surface impoundment, which terms mean:

- High hazard potential CCR surface impoundment means a diked surface impoundment where failure or mis-operation will probably cause loss of human life.
- Significant hazard potential CCR surface impoundment means a diked surface impoundment where failure or mis-operation results in no probable loss of human life, but can cause economic loss, environmental damage, disruption of lifeline facilities, or impact other concerns.
- Low hazard potential CCR surface impoundment means a diked surface impoundment where failure or mis-operation results in no probable loss of human life and low economic and/or environmental losses. Losses are principally limited to the surface impoundment owner's property.

According to Section 257.73(a)(2)(ii), the hazard classification potential assessment must be certified by a qualified professional engineer (QPE) stating that the initial hazard potential classification and each subsequent periodic classification were conducted in accordance with the requirements of 40 CFR 257.73. Golder Associates Inc. (Golder) is submitting this Hazard Potential Classification Assessment Report (Report) to certify a low hazard potential classification for the Bottom Ash Pond 3 CCR surface impoundment (Bottom Ash Pond 3) at the Consumers Energy Company (CEC) J.H. Campbell Generating Facility (JH Campbell) near West Olive, Michigan per 40 CFR Part 257.73(a)(2).

2.0 HAZARD POTENTIAL CLASSIFICATION ASSESSMENT DETERMINATION

Bottom Ash Pond 3 is an existing CCR surface impoundment located at the northwest corner of the JH Campbell ash disposal area (Figure 1). Bottom Ash Pond 3 is a single CCR surface impoundment with an internal dike that separates Bottom Ash Pond 3 North from Bottom Ash Pond 3 South.

2.1 Dam Break Analysis

Two dam break analyses were conducted (Bottom Ash Pond 3 North and Bottom Ash Pond 3 South, separately) for the identification of potential hazards of the CCR unit. The dam break analyses followed a two-step process. First, the dam breach hydrograph was estimated using empirical methods. Then, the breach hydrograph was routed using a 2D hydraulic model.

2.1.1 Dam Breach Hydrograph

Dam breach parameters including the volume of material eroded and failure time (from inception to completion of breach) were estimated based on the MacDonald and Langridge-Monopolis (1984) empirical equations as presented in Prediction of Embankment Dam Breach Parameters (Wahl 1998). These parameters are both a function of the storage volume and height of the dam. From these parameters, the final breach dimensions were estimated based on the geometry of the dam and assumed side slope of breach.

Breach hydrographs were developed using level-pool routing techniques in a spreadsheet based on the above estimated breach parameters, a linear breach growth, and stage-storage relationships.

Stage-storage curves were based on a topographic survey by Engineering and Environmental Solutions, LLC (May 2016). The water levels were set at the inflow design flood level as reported in the J.H. Campbell Generating Facility Ponds 3N and 3S, Inflow Design Flood Control System Plan (Golder 2016). Table 2.1.1 summarizes the basic dimensions and estimated breach parameters of the impoundment.

Table 2.1.1 - Dam Embankment and Breach Parameter Summary

Parameter	Bottom Ash Pond 3 North	Bottom Ash Pond 3 South
Crest elevation[1] (ft)	631.75	631.75
Water level at dam breach – 100-year event (ft)	626.23	626.43
Base elevation of breach (ft)	603.00	602.00
Height differential between begin water level and bottom of breach level (ft)	23.23	24.43
Dam Break Volume (ac-ft)	63	59
Peak discharge (cfs)	1799	1837
Breach development time (min)	15	15

Notes: [1]Elevations are in NGVD29

2.1.2 2D Hydraulic Model

Dam break flood routing was conducted using TUFLOW, a hydraulic model that solves the full 2D shallow water equations. The following are components of the hydraulic model:

- Digital Elevation Model (DEM) – A DEM for the hydraulic model was created by mosaicking three data sources using ArcGIS with NGVD29 as the vertical datum. The three data sources included:
  - Site topo – An AutoCAD file with one-foot contour lines of the site based on a topographic survey by Engineering and Environmental Solutions, LLC (May 2016).
  - Topo outside site boundary – A 30-foot DEM file downloaded from the United States Geologic Survey (USGS) National Elevation Dataset (NED). Note that this was in the NAVD88 datum and left uncorrected because the model did not extend into this portion of the DEM. It was included only for visualization of the surrounding topography. For reference, NAVD88 = NGVD29 + 0.495 feet.
  - Bathymetry of Lake Michigan, Pigeon Lake, and Pigeon River – A new bathymetry surface created by first drawing a 3D polyline around the edge of the water as the surface boundary (elevation 580 feet). A channel thalweg and lake bottom were then drawn as 3D polylines. The thalweg and lake bottom polylines were lowered below the water surface by 5 feet in the upper part of Pigeon River, 10 feet in Pigeon Lake, and 20 feet in Lake Michigan.
- 2D Grid Extents – The hydraulic model's 2D grid extends from Lake Michigan, up through JH Campbell, and ends at the edge of Bottom Ash Pond 3. The 2D extents were set to minimize the number of dry cells.
- Cell Size and Time Step – The model was run with a cell size of 12-feet-by-12-feet and a 2.5-second time step.
- Manning's n-values – Forested areas and waterbodies were digitized based on aerial photography. Manning's n-values were set as follows:
  - Forest: n = 0.100
  - Waterbodies: n = 0.030
  - All other areas: n = 0.040

- Culverts – Four culverts were included in the model as 1D elements. These culverts connect a collection ditch around the north, west, and south ends of the ash disposal area.
- Outlet Boundary Condition – The outlet boundary condition was set as a constant head of 580 feet (NGVD29) (approximately mean lake level). It is located on the edge of the 2D grid, where Lakeshore Drive crosses over Pigeon Lake.
- Inflow Boundary Condition – Separate inflow boundary conditions were developed for the Bottom Ash Pond 3 North and the Bottom Ash Pond 3 South dam break analyses. The boundary condition included the respective dam breach hydrographs. The boundary was positioned on the edge of the 2D grid. For Bottom Ash Pond 3 North, it was positioned at the north end of Bottom Ash Pond 3 North; and for Bottom Ash Pond 3 South, it was positioned at the west end of Bottom Ash Pond 3 South.

2.2 Dam Break Analysis Results

Dam break flood routing was run assuming that the four culverts remained open to flow. The resulting dam break inundation maps are presented in Figure 2 – Dam Break Inundation Map Bottom Ash Pond 3 North and Figure 3 - Dam Break Inundation Map Bottom Ash Pond 3 South.

Flooding caused by a potential dam break of Bottom Ash Pond 3 North spreads east and west along a perimeter ditch on the north side of Bottom Ash Pond 3 North. The flood wave flows down the perimeter ditch to the south, through the recirculation pond, and out to Pigeon River. Approximately 18 acre-feet of the flood wave reaches the Pigeon River within the 10-hour model simulation. The peak discharge out of the recirculation pond is limited to 44 cubic feet per second (cfs) and reduces to 6 cfs by the end of the simulation. The flood wave also overtops the perimeter ditch in several locations and drains west across Lakeshore Drive. Most of the west flood wave ends within JH Campbell west of Lakeshore Drive with approximately 0.01 acre-feet (< 0.1 cfs) entering the north arm of Pigeon Lake.

Flooding caused by a potential dam break of Bottom Ash Pond 3 South spreads north and south along a perimeter ditch on the west side of Bottom Ash Pond 3 South. The flood wave flows down the perimeter ditch to the south, through the recirculation pond, and out to Pigeon River. Approximately 16 acre-feet of the flood wave reaches the Pigeon River within the 10-hour model simulation. The peak discharge out of the recirculation pond is limited to 41 cfs and reduces to 3 cfs by the end of the simulation. The flood wave also overtops the perimeter ditch in several locations and drains west across Lakeshore Drive. Most of the west flood waves ends within JH Campbell west of Lakeshore Drive with approximately 0.35 acre-feet (< 0.9 cfs) entering the north arm of Pigeon Lake.

2.2.1 Hazard Classification

If a release of stored water due to failure or mis-operation were to occur, the dam break analysis predicts that water and/or stored content would discharge through the perimeter ditch, then through the recirculation pond, and into the Pigeon River and Pigeon Lake waterbodies at a relatively low flow rate. The flood wave also overtops the permiter ditch and drains west across Lakeshore Drive to the JH Campbell industrial area and a lesser amount of water and/or stored content discharging into the north arm of Pigeon Lake. No probable loss of human life and low economic and/or environmental losses are expected. Losses are principally limited to the surface impoundment owner's property. As a result, the Bottom Ash Pond 3 surface impoundment at JH Campbell has been rated a low hazard potential classification.

3.0 CONCLUSIONS AND SUMMARY

Bottom Ash Pond 3 at JH Campbell has been rated a low hazard potential classification as a dike failure or mis-operation would result in no probable loss of human life and low economic and/or environmental losses. Losses are principally limited to the surface impoundment owner's property.

Low hazard potential classification assessments for existing CCR surface impoundments provide the design inflow criterion of the 100-year flood event in the inflow design flood control system and the structural stability assessment required in 40 CFR 257.82 and 40 CFR 257.73, respectively.

This initial hazard potential classification certification must be placed in the facility’s operating record in accordance with Section 257.105(f) and must be made available on the facility’s publicly accessible internet site in accordance with Section 257.107(f).

Sincerely,

GOLDER ASSOCIATES INC.

Scott Stoneman, P.E.
Senior Water/Civil Engineer

John Puls, P.E.
Senior Engineer

4.0 REFERENCES

Golder Associates. 2016. J.H. Campbell Generating Facility Ponds 3N and 3S, Inflow Design Flood Control System Plan.

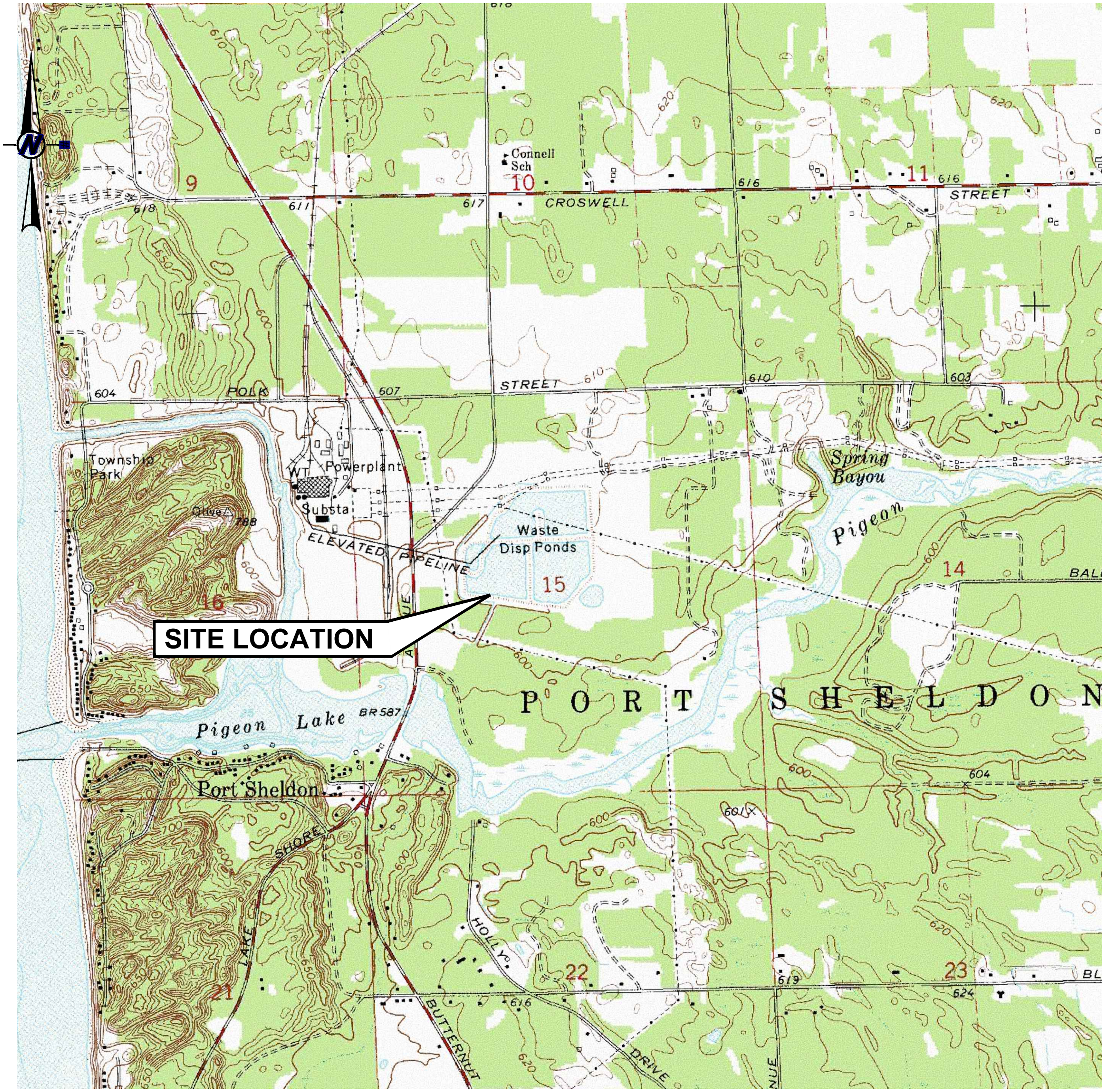
Graham, Wayne J. 1999. A Procedure for Estimating Loss of Life Caused by Dam Failure. DSO-99-06. US Department of Interior Bureau of Reclamation, Dam Safety Office.

MacDonald, Thomas C. and Jennifer Langridge-Monopolis. 1984. Breaching Characteristics of Dam Failures. Journal of Hydraulic Engineering, vol. 110, no. 5, p. 567-586.

USEPA (Environmental Protection Agency). 2015. Disposal of Coal Combustion Residuals from Electric Utilities; Final Rule. 40 CFR Part 257. Effective Date October 19, 2015.

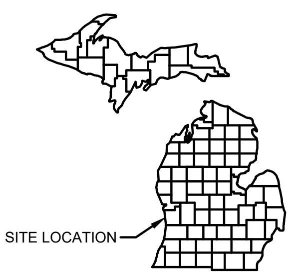
Wahl, Tony L. 1998. Prediction of Embankment Dam Breach Parameters – A Literature Review and Needs Assessment. DSO-98-004. US Department of Interior. Bureau of Reclamation, Dam Safety Office.

FIGURES



REFERENCE(S)

1. BASE MAP TAKEN FROM 7.5 MINUTE U.S.G.S. QUADRANGLES OF PORT SHELDON MICHIGAN, DOWNLOADED FROM MICHIGAN DNR WEBSITE JUNE 2016.



MICHIGAN COUNTIES

NOT TO SCALE

0 1000 2000

1" = 2000' FEET

CLIENT

CONSUMERS ENERGY COMPANY
17000 CROSWELL ST.
WEST OLIVE, MI 49460

PROJECT

J.H. CAMPBELL GENERATING FACILITY BOTTOM ASH POND 3
HAZARD POTENTIAL CLASSIFICATION ASSESSMENT

CONSULTANT

Golder Associates

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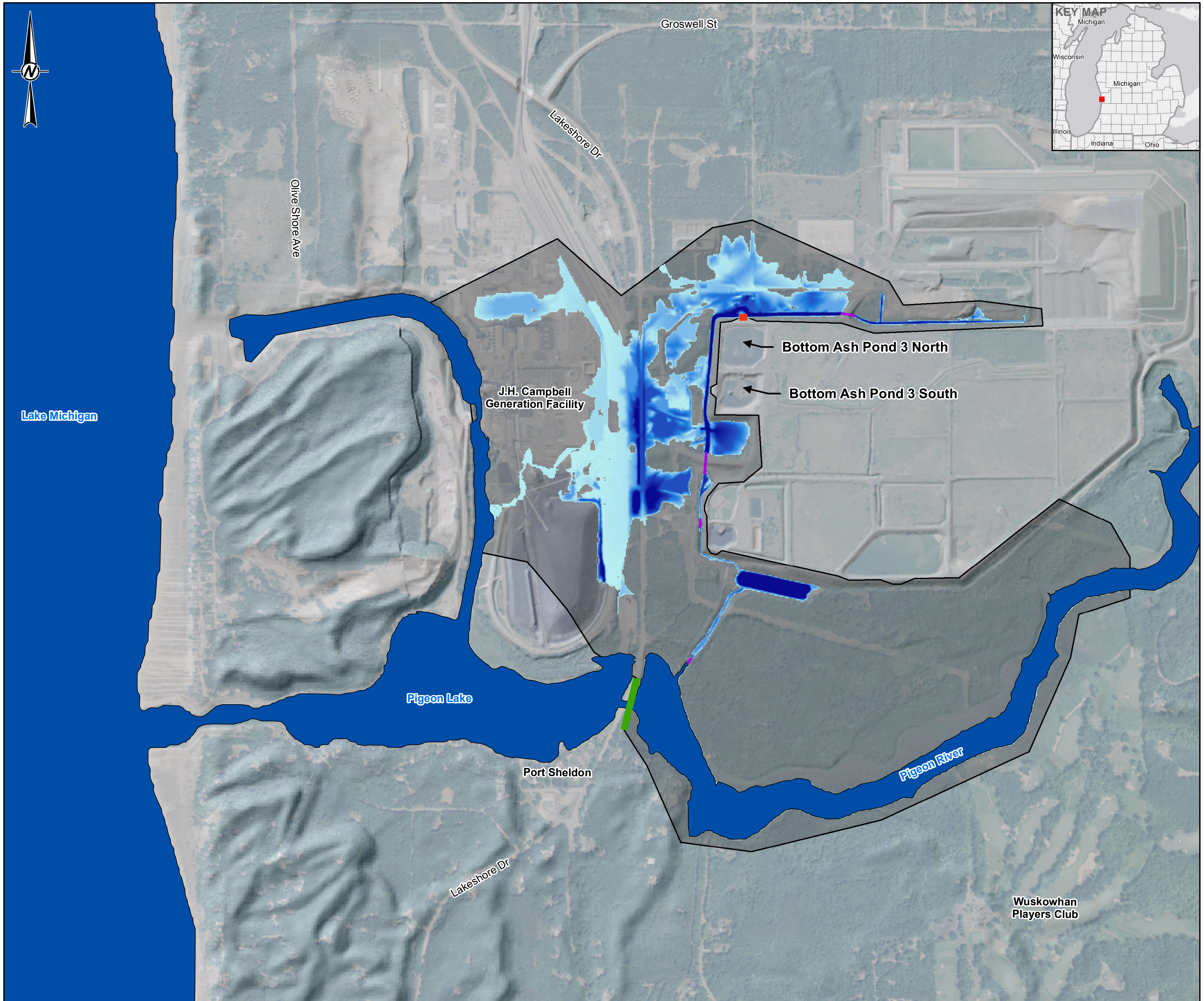
REVIEWED	DJS
APPROVED	MAB

TITLE

SITE LOCATION MAP

PROJECT NO.	REV.	FIGURE
1654923	#	1



LEGEND

- Inflow Boundary Condition (Dam Breach)
- Outlet Boundary Condition (Lake Level)
- Existing Culvert
- 2D Grid Extents
- Waterbody

Maximum Inundation Depth (ft)

High : 3

Low : 0

0 500 1,000 2,000

Feet

NOTE(S)

1. RESULTS FROM TUFLOW 2D HYDRAULIC MODEL.

REFERENCE(S)

1. BATHYMETRY IN LAKE MICHIGAN AND PIGEON LAKE ESTIMATED.
2. SERVICE LAYER CREDITS: SOURCE: ESRI, DIGITALGLOBE, GEOEYE, I-CUBED, EARTHSTAR GEOGRAPHICS, CNES/AIRBUS DS, USDA, USGS, AEX, GETMAPPING, AEROGRID, IGN, IGP, SWISSTOPO, AND THE GIS USER COMMUNITY
ESRI, HERE, DELORME, MAPMYINDIA, © OPENSTREETMAP CONTRIBUTORS, AND THE GIS USER COMMUNITY
3. COORDINATE SYSTEM: NAD 1983 STATEPLANE MICHIGAN SOUTH FIPS 2113 FEET INTL, DATUM: NORTH AMERICAN 1983

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PROJECT

J.H. CAMPBELL GENERATING FACILITY
CCR HAZARD POTENTIAL CLASSIFICATION ASSESSMENT

TITLE

DAM BREAK INUNDATION MAP
BOTTOM ASH POND 3 NORTH

CONSULTANT

Golder Associates

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REVIEWED	SJS
APPROVED	SJS

PROJECT NO.	REV.	FIGURE
1654923	E	2

LEGEND

- Inflow Boundary Condition (Dam Breach)
- Outlet Boundary Condition (Lake Level)
- Existing Culvert
- 2D Grid Extents
- Waterbody

Maximum Inundation Depth (ft)

High : 3

Low : 0

0 500 1,000 2,000
Feet

NOTE(S)
1. RESULTS FROM TUFLOW 2D HYDRAULIC MODEL.

REFERENCE(S)
1. BATHYMETRY IN LAKE MICHIGAN AND PIGEON LAKE ESTIMATED.
2. SERVICE LAYER CREDITS: SOURCE: ESRI, DIGITALGLOBE, GEOEYE, I-CUBED, EARTHSTAR GEOGRAPHICS, CNES/AIRBUS DS, USDA, USGS, AEX, GETMAPPING, AEROGRID, IGN, IGP, SWISSTOPO, AND THE GIS USER COMMUNITY
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3. COORDINATE SYSTEM: NAD 1983 STATEPLANE MICHIGAN SOUTH FIPS 2113 FEET INTL, DATUM: NORTH AMERICAN 1983

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CCR HAZARD POTENTIAL CLASSIFICATION ASSESSMENT

TITLE
DAM BREAK INUNDATION MAP
BOTTOM ASH POND 3 SOUTH

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Golder Associates

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REVIEWED	SJS
APPROVED	SJS

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Established in 1960, Golder Associates is a global, employee-owned organization that helps clients find sustainable solutions to the challenges of finite resources, energy and water supply and management, waste management, urbanization, and climate change. We provide a wide range of independent consulting, design, and construction services in our specialist areas of earth, environment, and energy. By building strong relationships and meeting the needs of clients, our people have created one of the most trusted professional services organizations in the world.

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Golder Associates

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