

17 October 2018

Kansas City Board of Public Utilities 540 Minnesota Avenue Kansas City, KS 66101

Attention: Ingrid Setzler, Director of Environmental Services

Subject: Bottom Ash Surface Impoundment Location Restriction §257.60 Placement Above the Uppermost Aquifer

Conclusion:

The Bottom Ash Impoundment at the Nearman Creek Power Station, Per CCR Rule §257.60, does not have an intermittent, reoccurring, or sustained hydraulic connection between the base of the CCR unit and the uppermost aquifer due to normal fluctuation in the groundwater elevations including seasonal high water table. Therefore, the impoundment meets the minimum requirements for placement above the uppermost aquifer.

The conclusions of this evaluation are based on the following references:

- 1) Black & Veatch, History of Construction Report Nearman Creek Bottom Ash Surface Impoundment, prepared for Kansas City Board of Public Utilities, 17 October 2016
- 2) Buchanan, Rex and Buddemeier, Robert W. Kansas Ground Water, An Introduction to the State's Water Quantity, Quality, and Management Issues, Kansas Geological Survey, published August 1993, accessed 17 July 2017, http://www.kgs.ku.edu/Publications/Bulletins/ED10/index.html
- Kelly, Brian P., Missouri River Alluvial Aquifer Ground-Water Protection, U.S. Geological Survey, published 3 September 2003, accessed 13 July, 2017 https://mo.water.usgs.gov/indep/kelly/mo-alluvial-gw/index.htm

Impoundment Construction:

According to the original construction drawings provided in the 2016 History of Construction Report, the impoundment was constructed with a minimum 3 foot thick layer of impervious material. The top of the impervious material (bottom of the CCR) varies between elevations 748 and 742 feet [National Geodetic Vertical Datum of 1929 (NGVD 29)] depending on the location within the impoundment. Considering the thickness of the impervious material, the base of the impoundment is thus calculated to be 742 minus 3 feet or 739 feet.

Uppermost Aquifer:

The surface impoundment lies within the Missouri River alluvial aquifer (Buchanan & Buddemeier, 1993). The aquifer is unconfined Quaternary age alluvial deposits generally including clay, silt, sand,

gravel, cobbles, and boulders atop shale, limestone and sandstone bedrock (Kelly, 2003). Based on the definition of the uppermost aquifer as presented in CCR Rule 257.53, this unconfined aquifer is the uppermost aquifer.

In 1993, the USGS completed a groundwater study of Missouri River Alluvial Aquifer. As part of this study groundwater modelling was completed based on groundwater well and river gage measurements recorded in 1993 and include the July 1993 flood event. The results of the modelling indicated the following:

- The fluctuation of river stage in the Missouri and Kansas Rivers, and to a lesser extent, the Blue, Little Blue and Fishing Rivers has a larger effect on regional ground-water gradients than well pumping.
- In the absence of pumping, ground water flow within the alluvial aquifer is away from the valley walls, toward the Missouri River and downstream the river valley.
- A sudden increase in river stage can temporarily reverse the direction of ground-water flow.

Upper Limit of Uppermost Aquifer

According to CCR Rule 257.53, the definition of the upper limit is as follows:

The upper limit is measured at a point nearest to the natural ground surface to which the aquifer rises during the wet season.

In order to determine the upper limit of the aquifer, Black & Veatch reviewed groundwater level data from existing and previous monitoring well locations at the Nearman Creek Power station. Groundwater elevation data has been measured on the site from various monitoring wells as far back as 1985; however, for this evaluation, data from the past 10 years was evaluated (Attachment A). As part of the data review, groundwater elevations from the existing monitoring wells (2, 2a, 3, 4, 8, 8A, and 10) surrounding the CCR impoundment were reviewed and the high and low groundwater elevations were tabulated for each measurement date (presented in Table 1 and Figure 1).

TABLE 1 GROUNDWATER MEASUREMENTS FROM 2007 TO 2017				
	Measured Groundwater Elevation (feet)		Approximate Local Groundwater Flow	
Date	High	Low	Direction	
18-Oct-07	726.72	725.34	SE	
27-May-08	725.16	723.85	SE	
29-Oct-08	725.82	722.62	SE	
28-May-09	726.29	725.13	NW	
28-Oct-09	726.18	725.42	NW	
20-May-10	731.18	730	SW	
25-Oct-10	731.60	730.26	NW	
23-May-11	731.55	730.89	SW	
17-Oct-11	732.1	730.7	NW	
29-May-12	726.11	724.73	NW	
22-Oct-12	723.43	721.99	NW	
28-May-13	722.14	721.37	NW	
21 Oct 13	723.42	722.53	NW	
27-May-14	722.85	721.86	W	
18-May-15	727.08	725.56	SE	
29-Oct-15	727.16	725.56	NW	
27-Jan-16	727.56	725.2	NW	
27-Apr-16	727.33	726.58	SW	
24-Oct-16	727.65	725.7	NW	
23-Jan-17	723.74	722.384	NW	
24-Apr-17	726.99	726.3	SW	
30 Oct 17	728.05	726.95	NW	

Notes:

• Measured high and low values are based on the monitoring wells surrounding the CCR Impoundment

• High value and date indicated as bold



Figure 1 Groundwater Measurement Data from 2007 to 2017

Review of the data indicated that the groundwater elevation within the vicinity of the surface impoundment generally varied between elevations 721 and 732 feet. Localized groundwater flow was also tabulated for each measuring event and generally indicated the groundwater typically flows towards the Missouri River with some influence from the horizontal collector wells to the north-northwest of the impoundment. Reversed water flow was observed on some occasions when the adjacent Missouri River level was at an elevated stage. Both observations are consistent with the 1993 USGS aquifer study.

Based on the definition of the upper limit, the base of the CCR unit (elevation 739 feet) is more than five feet above the upper limit of the uppermost aquifer.

The CCR rules alternate criteria requires that the impoundment does not have an intermittent, reoccurring, or sustained hydraulic connection between the base of the CCR unit and the uppermost aquifer due to normal fluctuation in the groundwater elevations (including seasonal high water table). The CCR Rule Preamble (VI)(C)(2) provides further discussion on the term "normal fluctuations" stating this is not intended to include extraordinary or highly aberrant events, but can include natural events such as precipitation and high river levels.

Based on the groundwater level measurements during the previous 10 years, the highest groundwater level measured at the site does not reach the lowest elevation of the CCR impoundment base. Therefore, the impoundment does not have an intermittent, reoccurring, or sustained hydraulic connection between the base of the CCR unit and the uppermost aquifer due to normal fluctuation in the groundwater elevations (including seasonal high water table).

Certification Statement

This evaluation meets the requirements of CCR Rule paragraph (a) §257.60 Placement above the uppermost aquifer.

10/17/2018

BLACK & VEATCH CORPORATION 11172

Gary D. Sommerfeld P.E. Geotechnical Engineer

Attachment A- Groundwater Measurement Maps

File CC: Fred Freeland Jim Liljegren

Attachment A Groundwater Measurement Maps (23 pages)



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NEARMAN CREEK POWER STATION **GROUNDWATER FLOW MAP** CONTOUR INTERVAL 2 FEET

Attachment A



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722.61 WELL NO 3 N 🗆 323443.122 -E 2250407.905 NEW EL. 750.35

> 722.38 WELL NO 4 N 322801.957 E 2250170.153 NEW EL. 746.81

736.93 WELL NO 7 N 319982.169 E 2250410.440 NEW EL. 764.20

BOARD OF PUBLIC UTILITIES ENGINEERING & TECHNICAL SERVICES & ENVIRONMENTAL SERVICES KANSAS CITY KANSAS				
A C C Cober 2014 G C Cober 2014 NEARMAN CREEK POWER STATION				
DRAWN: KRL	DATE: 07/16/2014	ENGR. APPV.		
CHECKED: BRT	DATE:			
REV.	DATE:	анеет 1 ог 1		
SCALE: 1"=300'		DWG NO NO. 1		

S:/PROPERTYDWGS/NEARMANPOWER/GROUNDWATERDRAWING



40	Ð	MONITORING WELL	
2 27.08 33.061	7.33	HORIZONTAL COLLECTOR WELL PIEZOMETER	
143.752 747.67	GW = 727.40	GROUNDWATER ELEVATION (MEASURED 5/18/2015)	
08 122 7.905	∼ ⁷²²	PIEZOMETRIC SURFACE CONTOUR	
		GRADIENT FLOW DIRECTION	
0.35		FLYASH EXTENT (APPROXIMATE)	





Z:\CLIENTS\ENV\KCBPU\84883 GWMONITORING15\STUDIES\DELIVERABLES\NEARMAN - OCTOBER 2015\FIGURES\84883-FIG-NEARMAN POWER GROUND WATER-MAP.DWG 12/15/2015 10:16 AM BHOYE

5	\oplus	MONITORING WELL	
2A 6.54 33.061 143.752 747.67 G	Ø	HORIZONTAL COLLECTOR WELL PIEZOMETER	
	GW = 727.40	GROUNDWATER ELEVATION (MEASURED 10/26/2015)	
16 122 7.905 0.35	~ ⁷²²	PIEZOMETRIC SURFACE CONTOUR	
		GRADIENT FLOW DIRECTION	
		FLYASH EXTENT (APPROXIMATE)	





- Monitoring Well

- Hell Not Used in CCR Monitoring
- approximate.



Source: ESRI and Burns & McDonnell Engineering

at

GHT



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Well Not Used in CCR Monitoring ued: January, 4 2017

Source: ESRI and Burns & McDonnell Engineering



• MW-3 TOC = 750.44 GW Elv. = 727.65



OCTOBER 2016 PIEZOMETRIC SURFACE **BOTTOM ASH POND** MONITORING WELL NETWORK NEARMAN CREEK POWER STATION KANSAS CITY BPU KANSAS CITY, KS



1ttachmont

- 🕈 Monitoring Well
- Piezometric Surface Contour
- Apparent Groundwater Flow Direction

Piezometric surface contours were inferred using groundwater levels measured on January 23, 2017 and should be considered approximate.



ssued: March, 30 2017



PIEZOMETRIC SURFACE **BOTTOM ASH POND** MONITORING WELL NETWORK NEARMAN CREEK POWER STATION KANSAS CITY BPU KANSAS CITY, KS



lssued: June, 6 2017

- → Apparent Groundwater Flow Direction
- Piezometric Surface Contour

1 - Piezometric surface contours were inferred using groundwater levels measured on April 24, 2017 and should be considered approximate.



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BOTTOM ASH POND MONITORING WELL NETWORK NEARMAN CREEK POWER STATION KANSAS CITY BPU KANSAS CITY, KS



- Estimated Piezometric Surface Contour
- → Inferred Groundwater Flow Direction
- Piezometric Surface Contour lorizontal Collector Well
- sued: December, 15 2017

- Surface water appears to recharge around MW-7 and may form a localized mound, As a result, dashed contours should be considered approximate.
- 2 Site conditions may varry from those presented.
- * MW-9 was not used in contouring as it is screened deeper than MW-11.



Source: ESRI and Burns & McDonnell Engineering.

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MW=10 WL = 727.44

Q

MW-2A WL = 727.96

MW-3 WL = 728.18

MW-4 WL = 728.05

MW-12 WL = 728.95

MW-7 WL = 743.92

, DigitalGlobe, GeoEye, Earthstar Geographics, CNES/Airbus DS, USDA, US<mark>GS, AeroGR</mark>ID, IGN, and the GIS User Community



OCTOBER 30, 2017 PIEZOMETRIC SURFACE CONTOURS NEARMAN CREEK POWER STATION KANSAS CITY BPU KANSAS CITY, KS