# **APPENDIX G – CCR MATERIAL INVESTIGATIONS**

# **APPENDIX G.1**

# **TECHNICAL EVALUATION OF GEOTECHNICAL AND CCR MATERIAL CHARACTERISTICS DATA**



#### **Appendix G.1 - Technical Evaluation of Geotechnical and CCR Material Characteristics Data**

TDEC Commissioner's Order: Environmental Assessment Report Cumberland Fossil Plant Cumberland, Tennessee

August 14, 2023

Prepared for:

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# **REVISION LOG**



# **Sign-off Sheet**

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**Introduction** August 14, 2023

# <span id="page-8-0"></span>**1.0 INTRODUCTION**

Stantec Consulting Services Inc. (Stantec), on behalf of the Tennessee Valley Authority (TVA), has prepared this technical evaluation appendix to summarize applicable historical and recent geotechnical information and coal combustion residuals (CCR) material characteristics data at TVA's Cumberland Fossil Plant (CUF Plant) in Cumberland City, Tennessee. This appendix provides a detailed evaluation of these data to support information provided in the Environmental Assessment Report (EAR) to fulfil the requirements for the Tennessee Department of Environment and Conservation (TDEC) Commissioner's Order OGC15-0177 (TDEC Order) Program (TDEC 2015).

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# <span id="page-9-0"></span>**2.0 GEOTECHNICAL INVESTIGATION**

The purpose of the geotechnical investigation was to further characterize and evaluate subsurface conditions for three CCR management units at the CUF Plant, including the Stilling Pond (including Retention Pond), Dry Ash Stack and Gypsum Storage Area. For this investigation, TVA reviewed information from previous representative studies and assessments, completed an exploratory drilling (EXD) field program, and conducted evaluations for slope stability, structural integrity, and structural stability (bedrock) as part of the TDEC Order Environmental Investigation (EI).

The following sections summarize the previous studies and present overall geotechnical investigation and evaluation findings based on data obtained during previous studies and the EI for the CUF Plant CCR management units. Elevations reported herein are referenced to the National Geodetic Vertical Datum of 1929 (NGVD29).

# <span id="page-9-1"></span>**2.1 EXPLORATORY DRILLING**

# <span id="page-9-2"></span>**2.1.1 Previous Representative Studies and Assessments**

Through the various information requests, as well as TDEC comments on the Environmental Investigation Plan (EIP; TVA 2018), a need was identified for an evaluation of existing geotechnical data (borings, piezometric data, laboratory data, material parameters, analyses, etc.). The Evaluation of Existing Geotechnical Data (Appendix F of the EIP) was prepared to review the existing (at the time the EIP was written) data and evaluate its adequacy with respect to responding to the various TDEC information requests. Additionally, since the EIP was approved in 2018, several additional explorations have been performed at the CUF Plant CCR management units and these data have been evaluated for the EAR. Evaluating the adequacy of existing data, in accordance with the *Quality Assurance Project Plan (QAPP)* (Environmental Standards 2018), depends on both the type of data and its intended use. Where applicable, existing geotechnical data were used to support the subjects addressed throughout the EAR.

#### Stilling Pond (including Retention Pond)

From 1986 to 2017, several geotechnical explorations were performed at the Stilling Pond (including Retention Pond) for various objectives. Over 90 borings were performed, some of which included rock coring, monitoring well or piezometer installation. Geotechnical laboratory testing was often performed on recovered soil samples. Cone penetration tests (CPTs) and surface geophysics were also performed along portions of the perimeter dike system. As would be expected for an impoundment, most of the previous boring locations were focused on the perimeter of the unit because they were often related to perimeter dike design, construction, slope stability assessment, and/or performance monitoring. This includes the divider dike common to the perimeter of the Retention Pond and the Dry Ash Stack. Boring locations are shown on Exhibit G.1-1. Refer to the Evaluation of Existing Geotechnical Data (Appendix F in the EIP; Stantec 2018c) for more detailed descriptions of the individual explorations, including evaluations of their adequacy for responding to the various information requests.



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Since the EIP was published in 2018, several additional non-TDEC Order explorations have been performed related to two construction projects to close the Stilling Pond (including Retention Pond) (now jointly referred to as the Main Ash Pond) and repurpose the unit with two process water basins. These projects are the Main Ash Pond Repurposing Project and the Process Flow Management (PFM) project. For example, 10 borings were advanced, 15 CPTs were conducted, and 12 piezometers were installed within the Main Ash Pond to gather soil strength data and to monitor pore water pressure changes during construction and operation of the Temporary Lined Basin (Stantec 2019a). Removal of free water and earthwork activities have allowed some limited access for borings in the interior portions of the unit. Other recent Main Ash Pond geotechnical explorations include Stantec (2018a), Stantec (2018e), and Stantec (2019c). Boring locations are also shown on Exhibit G.1-1.

#### Dry Ash Stack

From 1986 to 2017, several geotechnical explorations were performed at the Dry Ash Stack for various objectives. Over 110 borings were performed, some of which included rock coring, monitoring well or piezometer installation. Geotechnical laboratory testing was often performed on recovered soil samples. CPTs and surface geophysics were also performed along portions of the unit perimeter. As would be expected for an impoundment which was later converted to a landfill, most of the previous boring locations were focused on the perimeter of the unit because they were often related to perimeter dike and/or landfill slope design, construction, seepage assessment, slope stability assessment, and/or performance monitoring. This includes the divider dike common to the Retention Pond and the Dry Ash Stack, and the drainage ditch separating the Dry Ash Stack from the Gypsum Storage Area. Boring locations are shown on Exhibit G.1-1. Refer to the Evaluation of Existing Geotechnical Data (Appendix F in the EIP; Stantec 2018c) for more detailed descriptions of the individual explorations, including evaluations of their adequacy for responding to the various information requests.

Since the EIP was published in 2018, several additional non-TDEC Order explorations have been performed at the Dry Ash Stack related to seismic stability assessments (Geocomp 2020a), piezometer installation, and slope inclinometer installation (Stantec 2018b). Boring locations are also shown on Exhibit G.1-1.

#### Gypsum Storage Area

From 1986 to 2017, several geotechnical explorations were performed at the Gypsum Storage Area for various objectives. Over 130 borings were performed, some of which included rock coring, monitoring well, or piezometer installation. Geotechnical laboratory testing was often performed on recovered soil samples. CPTs and surface geophysics were also performed along portions of the unit perimeter. As would be expected for an impoundment which was later converted to a landfill, most of the previous boring locations were focused on the perimeter of the unit because they were often related to perimeter dike and/or landfill slope design, construction, seepage assessment, slope stability assessment, and/or performance monitoring. This includes the drainage ditch separating the Dry Ash Stack from the Gypsum Storage Area. Boring locations are shown on Exhibit G.1-1. Refer to the Evaluation of Existing Geotechnical Data (Appendix F in the EIP; Stantec 2018c) for more detailed descriptions of the individual explorations, including evaluations of their adequacy for responding to the various information requests.



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Since the EIP was published in 2018, several additional non-TDEC Order explorations have been performed related to seismic stability assessments (Geocomp 2020b), piezometer installation, and slope inclinometer installation (Stantec 2018b). An exploration was also performed for a proposed wastewater treatment facility adjacent to the northeast perimeter of the Gypsum Storage Area (Stantec 2019a). Boring locations are also shown on Exhibit G.1-1.

#### Bottom Ash Pond

From 1986 to 2016, there were no geotechnical explorations specifically targeting the Bottom Ash Pond, although there were several borings performed at the Dry Ash Stack and Gypsum Storage Area immediately adjacent to the Bottom Ash Pond. A 1993 exploration was also performed for dry ash handling infrastructure adjacent to the northeast perimeter of the Bottom Ash Pond (United Engineers and Constructors 1993). The relatively small number of borings performed at the Bottom Ash Pond prior to 2016 is likely due to the small footprint of the unit and because most of its perimeter is incised into the ground, as opposed to elevated by a perimeter dike. In 2016, two explorations (borings and CPTs) were performed to support the United States Environmental Protection Agency Final Rule on Disposal of Coal Combustion Residuals from Electric Utilities (CCR Rule) safety factor demonstrations for the Bottom Ash Pond (Geocomp 2016a; Stantec 2016b). Refer to the Evaluation of Existing Geotechnical Data (Appendix F in the EIP; Stantec 2018c) for more detailed descriptions of the individual explorations, including evaluations of their adequacy for responding to the various information requests. Boring locations are also shown on Exhibit G.1-1.

# <span id="page-11-0"></span>**2.1.2 TDEC Order Environmental Investigation Activities**

#### Objectives and Scope

The primary objective of the EXD, conducted pursuant to the *EXD Sampling and Analysis Plan* (SAP) (Stantec 2018d), was to perform borings, install temporary wells, install piezometers, and perform surface and downhole geophysics to further characterize subsurface conditions at the CUF Plant, in response to the TDEC Order. The EXD SAP included activities at three CCR management units: Dry Ash Stack, Gypsum Storage Area, and Stilling Pond (including Retention Pond). EI field activities were performed in general accordance with the *EXD SAP* and the *QAPP,* including TVA- and TDEC-approved programmatic and project-specific changes that were made after approval of the EIP. Exploration location selection, collection methodology, analyses, and quality assurance/quality control completed for the investigation are provided in the *Exploratory Drilling Sampling and Analysis Report* (EXD SAR) included in Appendix G.2.

The scope of work of the EXD consisted of the following tasks:

- Drilling borings and advancing CPT soundings
- Collecting disturbed and undisturbed soil samples and rock cores for lithologic information
- Performing downhole testing in rock at select boring locations
- Installing temporary wells, constructing surface protections, and developing the wells

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- Installing vibrating wire piezometers (VWPs)
- Conducting slug tests in temporary wells
- Performing geotechnical laboratory testing
- Performing surface geophysics
- Performing supplemental geotechnical borings at identified geophysical anomalies
- Surveying boring, CPT sounding, and temporary well locations.

Boring and CPT locations and surface geophysical survey layouts are shown on Exhibits G.1-2 and G.1- 3. For additional details on the objectives and scope, refer to the EXD SAR provided as Appendix G.2.

### <span id="page-12-0"></span>**2.1.3 Results**

#### Stilling Pond (including Retention Pond)

Three geotechnical borings, one on the divider dike (CUF-B11) between the Stilling Pond and the Retention Pond and two (CUF-B12 and CUF-B13) on the east perimeter of the Stilling Pond, were advanced for geotechnical data. The uppermost foundation soil at these three borings varies from lean clay (CL) to fat clay with gravel (CH).

Rock core was also obtained in borings CUF-B11 through CUF-B13 (discussed in Section 2.4.3) and downhole testing in rock (pressure testing and borehole geophysics) was conducted. Note that soil-filled features in rock could not be pressure tested, so the results are not representative of the complete rock profile in each boring. Refer to the EXD SAR (Appendix G.2) for the individual downhole testing results, and to Appendix H.1 for data interpretation as it relates to hydrogeology.

Ten CPTs and three geotechnical borings were advanced and surface geophysics were performed along the west perimeter to characterize the dike and foundation soil type(s) near the former Wells Creek alignment and are discussed below in the section entitled Potential Preferential Seepage Pathways.

#### Dry Ash Stack

Four geotechnical borings were drilled on the interior of the Dry Ash Stack along the historical alignment of Wells Creek. Multiple VWPs were installed within each of these four borings. Three temporary well borings were drilled on the interior of the Dry Ash Stack, one of which (CUF-TW07) was also along the historical alignment of Wells Creek. Temporary wells were installed above the base of CCR materials in each temporary well boring. The uppermost foundation soil was CL in the three temporary well borings and CUF-B17, CH in CUF-B16, silt in CUF-B15, and clayey gravel (GC) in CUF-B14. Based on the elevation of the CCR materials/foundation soil interface, one (CUF-B14) of the five Wells Creek alignment borings did not actually intercept the creek alignment, or earth fill had been placed within the creek alignment prior to CCR materials placement. The interface elevation at CUF-B14 was about 18 feet higher than in the other creek borings. The location of CUF-B14 may have missed the creek alignment



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due to uncertainty in matching the historical mapping to the current topography, or about 18 feet of additional earth fill could have been placed at this location.

The seven borings on the interior of the Dry Ash Stack also provided information on the underdrain system that was installed on top of the existing sluiced ash, followed by placement of stacked ash. At three of the locations, the underdrain layer consisted of coarse-grained CCR materials (classifying as poorly graded sand [SP], well graded sand [SW], and well graded gravel [GW]), had a bottom elevation ranging from 384.7 to 385.8 feet, and thickness ranging from 2.5 to 4.5 feet. A geotextile was encountered directly beneath the underdrain layer at an elevation of 384.8 feet in CUF-B15. At another three of the locations, the underdrain layer consisted of non-CCR gravel fill (GW, GP-GM), had a bottom elevation ranging from 384.3 to 386.9 feet, and thickness ranging from 1.5 to 2.0 feet. At CUF-TW09, no obvious underdrain layer was identified.

Rock core was obtained in the seven Dry Ash Stack interior borings and is discussed in Section 2.4.3. Downhole testing in rock (pressure testing and borehole geophysics) was conducted in six borings at the Dry Ash Stack. Refer to the EXD SAR for the individual downhole testing results, and to Appendix H.1 for data interpretation as it relates to hydrogeology.

23 CPTs and three geotechnical borings were advanced and surface geophysics were performed along the west perimeter to characterize the dike and foundation soil type(s) near the former Wells Creek alignment and are discussed below in the section entitled Potential Preferential Seepage Pathways.

#### Gypsum Storage Area

Six temporary well borings were drilled on the interior of the Gypsum Storage Area. Temporary wells were installed above the base of CCR materials in three of the temporary well borings (CUF-TW01, CUF-TW03, and CUF-TW05). Three additional, shallower temporary wells were to be screened in gypsum, just above the underdrain layer/sluiced CCR materials interface. However, upon reaching the planned termination criteria, water levels in borings CUF-TW02, CUF-TW04, and CUF-TW06 were monitored (per the TDEC-approved plan) and were found to have insufficient depth of water to facilitate pore water sampling within CCR materials. Therefore, these three temporary wells were not installed, and the borings were backfilled per the EXD SAP.

The uppermost foundation soil was CH in CUF-TW01 and CUF-TW03 and CL in CUF-TW05.

The six borings on the interior of the Gypsum Storage Area also provided information on the underdrain system that was installed on top of the existing sluiced ash, followed by placement of gypsum. Borings were performed in closely spaced pairs, due to the original objective to install shallow (screened in gypsum) and deep (screened in sluiced ash) temporary wells. At all six of the locations, the underdrain layer consisted of non-CCR gravel fill (classifying as GC, GP, GM, and GP-GM), had a bottom elevation ranging from 398.9 to 401.5 feet, and thickness ranging from 0.6 to 1.9 feet. A geotextile was encountered directly above the underdrain layer at CUF-TW01, CUF-TW02, and CUF-TW06.

Rock core was obtained in the three Gypsum Storage Area interior borings and two Gypsum Storage Area perimeter borings (CUF-B18 and CUF-B19) and is discussed in Section 2.4.3. Downhole testing in rock (pressure testing and borehole geophysics) was conducted in these five borings at the Gypsum



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Storage Area. Refer to the EXD SAR for the individual downhole testing results, and to Appendix H.1 for data interpretation as it relates to hydrogeology.

#### Bottom Ash Pond

No borings were drilled at the Bottom Ash Pond during the EXD field activities.

#### Potential Preferential Seepage Pathways

As documented in the EXD SAR, 33 CPTs were advanced along the perimeters of the Dry Ash Stack and Stilling Pond (including Retention Pond). These CPTs were performed to better characterize the uppermost foundation soils in the immediate vicinity of the mapped, pre-construction channels of Wells Creek and in an area of historical foundation grouting. At both stream crossing locations along the perimeter dike system, a series of closely spaced CPT soundings was performed and then correlated to existing nearby boring logs to differentiate relatively sandy (i.e., more pervious) foundation soils, if present. The CPTs resulted in many shallow refusals within the dike fill (or perhaps on riprap on the inboard face of the starter dike), which prevented evaluation of the foundation soils using CPT in these areas.

As a follow up to the CPTs, surface geophysical surveys were conducted to better characterize the foundation soils. The intent was to conduct electrical resistivity imaging (ERI) and multichannel analysis of surface waves surveys in two areas of interest. As part of the ERI surveys, induced polarization (IP) surveys were also performed. The "North Area" is along a portion of the west perimeter of the Stilling Pond (including Retention Pond), and the "South Area" is along the southwest perimeter of the Dry Ash Stack.

Upon receipt of the final report from the subcontractor (ARM Group Inc.) for the surface geophysical surveys, Stantec reviewed the results and considered whether targeted geotechnical borings were recommended to correlate to buried stream channels or other geophysical anomalies identified in the soil. The number and locations of supplemental borings (shown on Exhibit G.1-3) were approved by TDEC based on review of the geophysical results, and are as follows:

- To supplement the surface geophysics in the North Area, three borings were performed. The purpose of two borings (CUF-B20 and CUF-B21) was to characterize the dike and foundation soil type(s) in or near the historical stream alignment. The purpose of the third boring (CUF-B22) was to characterize the dike and foundation soil type(s) at an anomaly observed in the geophysical results.
- To supplement the surface geophysics in the South Area, three borings were performed. The purpose of two borings (CUF-B23 and CUF-B24) was to characterize the dike and foundation soil type(s) at anomalies observed in the geophysical results. The purpose of the third boring (CUF-B25) was to characterize the dike and foundation soil type(s) in or near the historical stream alignment.

Considering the information obtained from the surface geophysics and the supplemental geotechnical borings, the major findings are as follows:



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- In the North Area, the three borings were drilled from the lower bench (i.e., remnant crest of the starter dike). Exhibit G.1-4 shows the boring locations superimposed on profiles of the surface geophysics results. CUF-B20 was drilled along the northern side of the stream alignment and CUF-B21 was drilled along the stream alignment. In both borings, clayey fill was encountered over clayey foundation soils, and the base of the fill agreed with the pre-construction topography. CUF-B22 was installed to characterize a conductive anomaly above the foundation soils. The boring encountered clayey fill with limestone, chert, and shale fragments within the fill.
- In the South Area, CUF-B23 was drilled from the crest of the raised dike (i.e., from the current perimeter road), while CUF-B24 and CUF-B25 were drilled from the lower bench. Exhibits G.1-5 (crest) and G.1-6 (lower bench) show the boring locations superimposed on profiles of the surface geophysics results. CUF-B23 was drilled to characterize a high-velocity anomaly (pinnacle) above the foundation soils. The boring encountered clayey fill underlain by CCR materials, which was underlain by clayey gravel fill, with possible boulders/concrete within the clayey fill. CUF-B24 was drilled to characterize the foundation soils in an area of historical foundation grouting. The boring encountered interbedded clayey, sandy, and clayey gravelly foundation soils. CUF-B25 was drilled along the historical stream alignment. The boring encountered clayey fill underlain by interbedded clayey, sandy, and gravelly foundation soils. The base of the fill in CUF-B25 agreed with the pre-construction topography in the historical stream alignment.

In both the North and South Areas, the geophysical anomalies targeted by TVA and TDEC were successfully explored with the supplemental borings. No significant preferential seepage pathways were identified beneath the perimeter dike system, whether they be pervious foundation soils or layers of pervious rockfill.

For slope stability analyses that preceded the above geotechnical investigations, the findings of those investigations did not necessitate any updates to the analyses. The slope stability analyses referenced in Tables G.1-1 (static load cases) and G.1-2 (seismic load cases) are still judged to be representative of the specified geometry/conditions.

Similarly, the 2019 surface geophysics did not necessitate any updates to the slope stability analyses. The surface geophysics were specifically intended to better characterize the foundation soils in the immediate vicinity of the mapped, pre-construction channels of Wells Creek and in an area of historical grouting. The geophysics were not intended to evaluate soil strengths, and the data do not replace or supersede the higher quality drilling data and laboratory testing data already used to support the referenced slope stability analyses. Comparison of the measured shear wave velocities (see Exhibits G.1- 4 through G.1-6) to standard penetration test (SPT) blowcounts from supplemental borings CUF-B20 through CUF-B25 and penetration resistance of the Phase 1 EXD CPTs show that relatively low velocities are not indicative of low strength soils.



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# <span id="page-16-0"></span>**2.1.4 Discussion**

Stantec completed the EXD at the CUF Plant in accordance with the EXD SAP as documented in the EXD SAR. The data collected during the EXD are usable for reporting and evaluation in the EAR and meet the objectives of the TDEC Order EIP.

At each boring location, the uppermost foundation soil was predominantly lean to fat clay, with single occurrences of clayey gravel, clayey sand, or silt. This is generally consistent with historical borings across the CCR management units.

The underdrain system at the Dry Ash Stack was encountered where expected, with the exception of one boring where no obvious underdrain layer was identified. However, the materials and thickness of the underdrain were not fully consistent with the available historical information. The material in three borings was coarse-grained CCR materials as expected but was non-CCR gravel fill in three other borings. The underdrain layer was thinner (2.5 to 4.5 feet) than suggested in the Operations Manual (TVA 2003) (4 to 7.5 feet). The presence of a geotextile beneath the underdrain layer was not expected but was encountered in one boring.

The underdrain system at the Gypsum Storage Area was encountered where expected. However, the materials and thickness of the underdrain were not fully consistent with the available historical information. The material in all six borings was non-CCR gravel fill as expected, but geotextiles were only encountered in three of the borings and a layer of coarse sand was not encountered in any of the borings. The layer was thinner (0.6 to 1.9 feet) than suggested in the Operations Manual (TVA 2003) (at least 2.5 feet).

These findings do not imply that the Dry Ash Stack and/or Gypsum Storage Area underdrain layers are deficient. When assessing the performance of the underdrain layers, it is more informative to consider how pore water is transmitted through or along the layers. For more information on CCR management unit performance, refer to Section 2.2 regarding slope stability, Appendix H.1 and Section 3.1.4 regarding groundwater and pore water flow, and EAR Chapter 4.3 for material quantity modeling.

At the Gypsum Storage Area, three shallower temporary wells were to be screened in gypsum, just above the underdrain/sluiced CCR materials interface. The purpose was to allow for pore water sampling within the gypsum. However, upon reaching the planned termination criteria, water levels in these borings were found to have insufficient depth of water to facilitate pore water sampling. Therefore, temporary wells were not installed in these three borings. Refer to Section 3.1.4 for additional temporary well and piezometer water level data in each CCR management unit.

In the two perimeter areas of pre-construction channels of Wells Creek and in an area of historical foundation grouting, the geophysical anomalies targeted by TVA and TDEC were successfully explored with the supplemental borings. Based on historical information and the results of surface geophysics and borings, no significant preferential seepage pathways were identified beneath the perimeter dike system.

Refer to Appendix H.1 for interpretation of EXD bedrock data, such as pressure testing and downhole geophysics, as it relates to hydrogeology.



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# <span id="page-17-0"></span>**2.2 SLOPE STABILITY**

The load cases evaluated in the stability analyses are based on conventional practice and appropriate industry standards for landfills and surface impoundments, as applicable. The load cases are as follows:

- Static, long-term (i.e., normal operation conditions) global stability
- Static, long-term veneer (i.e., final cover) stability
- Seismic, pseudostatic global stability
- Seismic, pseudostatic veneer stability
- Seismic, post-earthquake global stability (includes a preceding liquefaction triggering assessment).

As described in the EIP, including the Evaluation of Existing Geotechnical Data (Appendix F of the EIP; Stantec 2018c), the existing data are sufficient to establish appropriate shear strengths and stability results for static and seismic load cases. The summaries of existing geotechnical data (plus other analyses completed after the EIP was published) demonstrate that existing data are representative and suitable to support the stability analyses. For the CUF Plant, a Stability SAP was not necessary because no new analyses were required within the scope of the EIP.

### <span id="page-17-1"></span>**2.2.1 Previous Representative Studies and Assessments**

Through the various information requests, as well as TDEC comments on the EIP, a need was identified for an evaluation of existing slope stability analyses (geometry, pore water pressures, material parameters, seismic inputs, analysis methods, results, etc.). As an appendix of the EIP (Appendix F), the Evaluation of Existing Geotechnical Data (Stantec 2018c) was prepared to review the existing analyses and evaluate their adequacy with respect to responding to the various information requests. Evaluating the adequacy of existing data depends on both the type of data and its use. Where applicable, existing geotechnical data were used to support the subjects addressed throughout the EAR. For a summary of historical slope stability analyses utilized to address the required load cases, see Tables G.1-1 and G.1-2 in Section [2.2.3.](#page-23-0)

As described in the Evaluation of Existing Geotechnical Data (Stantec 2018c), existing data that were considered for evaluating stability of the waste fill and side-slope berms included:

- Slope stability analyses of existing conditions
- Slope stability analyses of future (i.e., permitted, "build-out", or closed) conditions
- Structural stability assessments performed for CCR Rule compliance.

For stability of the waste fill and side-slope berms, the basis for evaluating the adequacy of each type of data listed above was similar:



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- Representative coverage with stability analysis cross-sections
- Representative cross-section geometry and subsurface characterization
- Representative material parameters and phreatic conditions
- Representative loads (static loads, seismic loads, etc.)
- Appropriate stability analysis methods
- Potential for relevant changes in conditions since analyses were performed.

For evaluating CCR and soil material parameters, including shear strengths, existing data that were considered included:

- Parameters based on *in situ* testing
- Parameters based on laboratory testing
- Parameters based on published values for similar materials.

For stability of the waste fill and side-slope berms, the basis for evaluating the adequacy of each type of data listed above was similar:

- Locations of *in situ* tests and/or samples for each material
- Suitability of methods used to perform *in situ* testing, to collect samples, and to perform laboratory testing. Suitability is judged qualitatively, based on how well the methods obtain the necessary data and compare to the current standard of practice.
- Potential for relevant changes in subsurface conditions since *in situ* testing and/or sampling were performed.

#### Stilling Pond (including Retention Pond)

TVA performed a static safety factor assessment (Stantec 2016a) as required by the CCR Rule (Title 40, Code of Federal Regulations [40 CFR] Part 257.73[e]) for the Stilling Pond (including Retention Pond). This assessment was for the operating conditions as they existed in 2016. Based on recent geotechnical explorations, topographic survey data, and bathymetric survey data, two critical cross-sections (P-P', Q-Q') were developed for slope stability analysis. Static slope stability was analyzed for long-term, drained conditions (normal pool). The slope stability assessments were focused on the potential for slope failures of significant mass, which could directly influence potential release of water and CCR materials from the Stilling Pond (including Retention Pond). Based upon these criteria, the Stilling Pond (including Retention Pond) meets the minimum factor of safety (FS) required by the CCR Rule for static slope stability.

TVA performed a seismic safety factor assessment (Geocomp 2016b), as required by 40 CFR Part 257.73(e), for the CUF Stilling Pond (including Retention Pond). This assessment was for the operating conditions as they existed in 2016. The analyses included the seismic FS (i.e., pseudostatic slope



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stability) and liquefaction FS (i.e., post-earthquake slope stability, considering liquefaction) for the Stilling Pond (including Retention Pond). As part of the CCR Rule requirements, a site-specific seismic study was conducted on the design response spectra developed by the United States Geological Survey (USGS). Site-specific two-dimensional amplification analyses were performed to model the seismic response of cross-section R-R'. This cross-section was developed previously based on a subsurface exploration and laboratory testing by Geocomp (2016c).

The minimum FS correspond to slip surfaces that could potentially result in the release of water and CCR materials from within the impoundment. Based upon the analysis performed for the Stilling Pond (including Retention Pond), the impoundment meets the FS criteria for both seismic FS and liquefaction FS.

TVA is in the process of undertaking two construction projects to close the Stilling Pond (including Retention Pond) (now jointly referred to as the Main Ash Pond) and repurpose the unit with two process water basins. These projects are the Main Ash Pond Repurposing Project and the PFM project. Stability of the perimeter dike, which was lowered approximately 15 feet, was evaluated for static, long-term operational conditions (geosynthetic-lined process water basin filled with water) for both inboard and outboard stability (Stantec 2020e). Based upon the analysis performed for the Main Ash Pond, the impoundment meets the FS criteria for long-term, static stability. Although seismic stability was not analyzed for the design condition, it can be inferred that FS would be adequate given that Geocomp (2016b) analyses of the Stilling Pond (including Retention Pond) were adequate and the Main Ash Pond Repurposing Project design geometry is more stable.

When constructed along the inboard side of the lowered perimeter dike, the geosynthetic-lined process water basin will not contain CCR material-laden water and will not be constructed over CCR material. Therefore, any amount of seismic deformation of this perimeter dike would not result in a release of CCR material. After completion of the Main Ash Pond Repurposing Project, the only portion of the original Main Ash Pond footprint to have CCR material remaining is the southeastern sector that includes the footprint of the Temporary Lined Basin. The configuration of this sector will be surrounded by the Dry Ash Stack (south), Process Water Basin 1 (west), Process Water Basin 2 (north), and by higher ground for plant access roads/parking/switchyard (east). A stability related release of CCR material is not feasible due to the higher surrounding grades to the south and east, flat grading, and containment to the west and north by the process water basins.

#### Dry Ash Stack

The Dry Ash Stack is currently an active CCR management unit. For purposes of the EAR, TVA, and TDEC agreed that the referenced historical analyses are adequate, knowing that future additional analyses will be performed when closure design is defined. Given that the closure configurations have yet to be determined, TVA and TDEC agreed not to address this case in the EAR but to defer the evaluations until the CARA or the closure design. The closure design would meet the same slope stability acceptance criteria applied for the TDEC Order.

TVA performed a static and seismic global stability assessment (Geocomp 2019a) for the Dry Ash Stack (two cross sections). The Dry Ash Stack was analyzed for operating conditions as they existed in 2019,



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as well as for two future CCR material stacking scenarios. The two future scenarios/geometries are termed "Marketable Future Conditions," in which a portion of the ash generated (over the next 10 years) is moved offsite and less ash is placed on the Dry Ash Stack, and "Non-Marketable Future Conditions," in which all ash generated (over the next 10 years) is placed onto the Dry Ash Stack. For purposes of this EAR, TVA and TDEC agreed that the results for the "Non-Marketable Future Conditions" (i.e., the more conservative loading scenario) would be reported herein.

The analyses included two-dimensional non-linear ground amplification analyses as well as static, pseudostatic, liquefaction triggering, and post-earthquake slope stability analyses. Seismic inputs from Geocomp (2016b) were used for the pseudostatic stability and liquefaction triggering analyses. As part of the CCR Rule requirements, a site-specific seismic study was conducted on the design response spectra developed by the USGS. Site-specific two-dimensional amplification analyses were performed to model the seismic response of cross-sections C-C' and F-F'. These cross-sections had been developed previously based on a subsurface exploration and laboratory testing by Geocomp (2013) and were updated based on subsequent geotechnical explorations and the assumed future conditions.

The minimum FS correspond to slip surfaces that could potentially result in the release of CCR materials from within the landfill. Based upon the analysis performed for the Dry Ash Stack, the landfill meets the FS criteria for long-term, static conditions but not for the pseudostatic FS or post-earthquake FS. This applies for the conditions analyzed at that time, which were later improved as outlined in the next paragraph.

In 2020, TVA completed the Dry Ash Stack Perimeter Access Road project to improve the global stability of the Dry Ash Stack side slopes, while also improving drainage patterns and travel routes around its periphery (Stantec 2021a). Geocomp and Stantec coordinated to develop a grading plan (including adding a buttress and cutting back some slopes) that resulted in global stability analyses meeting the target FS for short-term, static conditions (Geocomp 2019b, 2020c). In 2023, TVA updated these analyses to quantify the improvement in seismic global stability for the Dry Ash Stack due to the as-built buttress and regrading, and also account for the future geometry of the "Non-Marketable Future Conditions" (Geocomp 2023; provided for reference as Attachment G.1-A). Based upon the updated analysis performed for the Dry Ash Stack, the landfill meets the FS criteria for both pseudostatic FS and post-earthquake FS.

To support potential future partial closure of the Dry Ash Stack and Gypsum Storage Area, Stantec (2017) performed static and seismic veneer analyses to design the final cap system. The critical crosssection was selected as the longest length for the proposed partial closure slope configuration. The results indicated the minimum required interface shear strength, which was used to develop a performance-based specification for construction. Laboratory tests of project-specific materials at sitespecific conditions will be performed to verify that the minimum strength requirements are achieved.

As part of the design for the Dry Ash Stack Perimeter Access Road project, Stantec (2021c) performed static veneer stability analysis for the interface of the cover soil and geosynthetic cap. The results indicated the minimum required interface shear strength, which was used to develop a performancebased specification for construction. Laboratory tests of project-specific materials at site-specific



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conditions were performed to verify that the minimum strength requirements were achieved (Stantec 2021a).

#### Gypsum Storage Area

The Gypsum Storage Area is currently an active CCR management unit. For purposes of the EAR, TVA, and TDEC agreed that the referenced historical analyses are adequate, knowing that future additional analyses will be performed when closure design is defined. Given that the closure configurations have yet to be determined, TVA and TDEC agreed not to address this case in the EAR but to defer the evaluations until the CARA or the closure design. The closure design would meet the same slope stability acceptance criteria applied for the TDEC Order.

TVA performed a static and seismic stability assessment (Geocomp 2019a) for the Gypsum Storage Area (three cross sections). The Gypsum Storage Area was analyzed for operating conditions as they existed in 2019. For purposes of this EAR, TVA and TDEC agreed that the results for the existing conditions scenario would be reported herein.

The analyses included two-dimensional non-linear ground amplification analyses as well as static, pseudostatic, liquefaction triggering, and post-earthquake slope stability analyses. Seismic inputs from Geocomp (2016b) were used for the pseudostatic stability and liquefaction triggering analyses. Sitespecific two-dimensional amplification analyses were performed to model the seismic response of crosssections H-H', K-K', and N-N'. These cross-sections had been developed previously based on a subsurface exploration and laboratory testing by Geocomp (2013) and were updated based on subsequent geotechnical explorations.

The minimum FS correspond to slip surfaces that could potentially result in the release of CCR materials from within the landfill. Based upon the analysis performed for the Gypsum Storage Area, the landfill meets the FS criteria for long-term, static conditions but not for pseudostatic FS or post-earthquake FS. This applies for the conditions analyzed at that time, which were later improved as outlined in the next paragraph.

In 2020, TVA prepared a plan for adjusting CCR management unit operations within the Gypsum Storage Area (Stantec 2020a). Planned operations for gypsum handling will include harvesting of material from the Gypsum Storage Area for processing and beneficial use applications (primarily Georgia-Pacific wallboard operations, but other applications may be used if these become available). These operations will support desired improvements to the Gypsum Storage Area embankment by reducing its overall height and facilitating planned capital drainage improvements prior to closure. The goal is to harvest gypsum suitable for beneficial use applications from the Gypsum Storage Area prior to closure. Although final closure design has not yet been performed, reducing the overall height of the embankment should improve the long-term static and seismic stability of the unit. In 2023, TVA updated these analyses to quantify the improvements in seismic global stability for the Gypsum Storage Area due to recent surface water management improvements (lining perimeter ditches to reduce infiltration, regrading on top of the stack to promote positive drainage) and future targeted gypsum harvesting in critical areas. This targeted harvesting includes cutting back (i.e., flattening) the outslope of the uppermost perimeter dike, Dike 3 (Geocomp 2023; Attachment G.1-A). As stated in Geocomp (2023): "At [Gypsum Storage Area] after the



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completion of the proposed regrading of Dike 3 and improved pore water pressure conditions, the resulting factors of safety for global stability meet or exceed all required minimum values." Based upon the updated analysis performed for the Gypsum Storage Area, the landfill meets the FS criteria for both pseudostatic FS and post-earthquake FS.

To support potential future partial closure of the Dry Ash Stack and Gypsum Storage Area, Stantec (2017) performed static and seismic veneer analyses to design the final cap system. The critical crosssection was selected as the longest length for the proposed partial closure slope configuration. The results indicated the minimum required interface shear strength, which was used to develop a performance-based specification for construction. Laboratory tests of project-specific materials at sitespecific conditions will be performed to verify that the minimum strength requirements are achieved.

#### Bottom Ash Pond

TVA performed a static safety factor assessment (Stantec 2016b) as required by 40 CFR Part 257.73(e) for the Bottom Ash Pond. This assessment was for the operating conditions as they existed in 2016. Based on recent geotechnical explorations and topographic survey data, one critical cross-section (Cross-Section 2) was developed for slope stability analysis. Static slope stability was analyzed for longterm, drained conditions (normal pool). The slope stability assessments were focused on the potential for slope failures of significant mass, which could directly influence potential release of water and CCR materials from the Bottom Ash Pond. Based upon these criteria, the Bottom Ash Pond meets the FS criteria required by the CCR Rule for static slope stability.

TVA performed a seismic safety factor assessment (Geocomp 2016a) as required by 40 CFR Part 257.73(e) for the Bottom Ash Pond. This assessment was for the operating conditions as they existed in 2016. The analyses included the seismic FS (i.e., pseudostatic slope stability) and liquefaction FS (i.e., post-earthquake slope stability, considering liquefaction) for the Bottom Ash Pond. As part of the CCR Rule requirements, a site-specific seismic study was conducted on the design response spectra developed by the USGS. Site-specific two-dimensional amplification analyses were performed to model the seismic response of cross-section BAshP-BAshP'. This cross-section was developed previously based on a subsurface exploration and laboratory testing by Geocomp (2016c).

The minimum FS correspond to slip surfaces that could potentially result in the release of water and CCR materials from within the impoundment. Based upon the analysis performed for the Bottom Ash Pond, the impoundment meets the FS criteria for both seismic FS and liquefaction FS.

# <span id="page-22-0"></span>**2.2.2 TDEC Order Environmental Investigation Activities**

As described in Section 2.2.1 above, as well as in the CUF EIP, the existing data are sufficient to establish appropriate shear strengths and stability results for static and seismic load cases. The summaries of existing geotechnical data (plus other analyses completed after the EIP was published) demonstrate that existing data are representative and suitable to support the stability analyses. For the CUF Plant, a Stability SAP was not necessary because no new analyses were required within the scope of the EIP.



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# <span id="page-23-0"></span>**2.2.3 Results**

The global stability results presented (and compared to the acceptance criteria) are those in which the critical failure surface intercepts the contained CCR materials within the CCR management unit (unless otherwise noted). The global stability analysis models and critical failure surfaces are shown in the referenced historical documents. Calculations for the veneer stability results presented below are included in the referenced historical documents.

#### Static Stability

The static, long-term, global stability was analyzed for each cross section listed in Table G.1-1. The cross section locations for these global stability analyses are shown on Exhibit G.1-7. The static, long-term, veneer stability was analyzed for the typical geometry of the cover system (unless otherwise noted). The results of the static stability analyses, with the minimum required FS, are summarized in Table G.1-1. The static, long-term, global stability for the cross sections and the static, long-term, veneer stability for the typical sections meets the established FS criteria for the static load cases.

<span id="page-23-1"></span>



#### Seismic Stability

The pseudostatic, global stability and post-earthquake, global stability were analyzed for each cross section listed in Table G.1-2. The cross section locations for these global stability analyses are shown on



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Exhibit G.1-7. The pseudostatic, veneer stability was analyzed for the typical geometry of the cover system (unless otherwise noted). The results of the seismic stability analyses, with the minimum required FS for each case, are summarized in Table G.1-2.

<span id="page-24-0"></span>

<b>CCR Management</b> Unit	<b>Analysis Type</b>	<b>Cross</b> <b>Section</b>	<b>FS</b> <b>Required</b>	<b>FS</b> <b>Sliding</b>	<b>Reference</b>
Stilling Pond (including Retention Pond) (2016 <b>Operating Condition)</b>	Pseudostatic, Global (outboard)	R-R'	$\geq 1.0$	1.1	Geocomp (2016b)
	Post-Earthquake Global (outboard)	$R-R'$	$\geq 1.0$	1.2	Geocomp (2016b)
Dry Ash Stack (future, "non-marketable" scenario without Perimeter Access Road)	Pseudostatic, Global	$F-F'$	$\geq 1.0$	0.9	Geocomp (2019a)
	Post-Earthquake Global	$F-F'$	$\geq 1.0$	0.9	Geocomp (2019a)
Dry Ash Stack (Perimeter Access Road + future, "non-marketable" scenario)	Pseudostatic, Global	$F-F'$	$\geq 1.0$	1.2	Geocomp (2023)
	Post-Earthquake Global	$F-F'$	$\geq 1.0$	1.0	Geocomp (2023)
Dry Ash Stack (future, closed condition)	Pseudostatic, Veneer	<b>Typical</b>	$\geq 1.0$	> 1.0	Stantec (2017)
Gypsum Storage Area (2019 Operating Condition)	Pseudostatic, Global	H-H'	$\geq 1.0$	1.4	Geocomp (2019a)
	Post-Earthquake Global	H-H'	$\geq 1.0$	1.2	Geocomp (2019a)
	Pseudostatic, Global	K-K'	$\geq 1.0$	0.9	Geocomp (2019a)
	Post-Earthquake Global	K-K'	$\geq 1.0$	0.6	Geocomp (2019a)
	Pseudostatic, Global	$N-N'$	$\geq 1.0$	1.1	Geocomp (2019a)
	Post-Earthquake Global	$N-N'$	$\geq 1.0$	0.9	Geocomp (2019a)
Gypsum Storage Area (2022 Operating Condition)	Post-Earthquake Global	$N-N'$	$\geq 1.0$	1.0	Geocomp (2023)
Gypsum Storage Area (future, targeted harvesting)	Pseudostatic, Global	JK-JK'	$\geq 1.0$	1.4	Geocomp (2023)
	Post-Earthquake Global	JK-JK'	$\geq 1.0$	1.1	Geocomp (2023)
Gypsum Storage Area (future, closed condition)	Pseudostatic, Veneer	<b>Typical</b>	$\geq 1.0$	> 1.0	Stantec (2017)
Bottom Ash Pond (2016) <b>Operating Condition)</b>	Pseudostatic, Global	BAshP- BashP'	$\geq 1.0$	1.2	Geocomp (2016a)
	Post-Earthquake Global	BashP- BashP'	$\geq 1.0$	1.3	Geocomp (2016a)

**Table G.1-2 Seismic Stability Results at CUF Plant**

The pseudostatic, global stability for the cross sections meets the established FS criteria, except for the future geometry of the Dry Ash Stack at cross section F-F' (without the benefit of the Perimeter Access



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Road project) and the 2019 geometry of the Gypsum Storage Area at cross section K-K'. The postearthquake, global stability for the cross sections meets the established FS criteria, except for the future geometry of the Dry Ash Stack at cross section F-F' (without the benefit of the Perimeter Access Road project) and the 2019 geometry of the Gypsum Storage Area at cross sections K-K' and N-N'.

As discussed in Section 2.2.1, the implementation of the Dry Ash Stack Perimeter Access Road project, which included the buttress and regrading, improved future long-term seismic global stability at cross section F-F'. In 2023, TVA updated these analyses to quantify the improvement in seismic global stability for the Dry Ash Stack due to the as-built buttress and regrading, and also account for the future geometry of the "Non-Marketable Future Conditions" (Geocomp 2023). Based upon the updated analysis performed for the Dry Ash Stack, the landfill meets the FS criteria for both pseudostatic FS and post-earthquake FS. The future closure will be designed such that it meets the same slope stability acceptance criteria applied for the TDEC Order.

Similarly for the Gypsum Storage Area, in 2023, TVA updated analyses to quantify the improvements in seismic global stability for the Gypsum Storage Area due to recent surface water management improvements and future targeted gypsum harvesting in critical areas (Geocomp 2023). Based upon the updated analysis performed for the Gypsum Storage Area, the landfill meets the FS criteria for both pseudostatic FS and post-earthquake FS. The future closure will be designed such that it meets the same slope stability acceptance criteria applied for the TDEC Order. Although final closure design has not yet been performed, TVA's plan to reduce the overall height of the embankment should improve the longterm static and seismic stability of the Gypsum Storage Area.

### <span id="page-25-0"></span>**2.2.4 Discussion**

The static and seismic stability results for the CUF Plant are summarized and compared to criteria in [Table](#page-23-1) G.1-1 and [Table G.1-2](#page-24-0), respectively. The global stability and the veneer stability for each analyzed section meet the established FS criteria for the static and seismic load cases.

For purposes of the EAR, TVA and TDEC agreed that the referenced historical analyses are adequate, knowing that future additional analyses will be performed when closure design is defined. Given that the closure configurations have yet to be determined, TVA and TDEC agreed not to address this case in the EAR but to defer the evaluations until the CARA or the closure design. The closure design would meet the same slope stability acceptance criteria applied for the TDEC Order.

# <span id="page-25-1"></span>**2.3 STRUCTURAL INTEGRITY**

Per the CUF EIP, TDEC requested that TVA discuss how the structural integrity of the entire area of CCR materials disposal (surface impoundment(s), landfill(s) and non‐registered sites) will be determined. Further, TVA included the methods and models in the EIP that it will use to evaluate structural integrity as discussed in 40 CFR 257.73(d) and (e).

For purposes of this section of the EAR, "structural integrity" considers structural potential failure modes that could lead to a release of CCR materials, other than slope stability (addressed in Section 2.2) and structural stability of bedrock (addressed in Section 2.4).



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For the CUF Plant CCR management units, the EIP summarized historical reports that could be leveraged to address structural integrity. After the EIP was approved by TDEC, several recent design and construction projects at the CUF Plant also provided information regarding structural integrity, and those are referenced below. There was no SAR specifically required under the TDEC Order program to address this subject.

### <span id="page-26-0"></span>**2.3.1 Previous Representative Studies and Assessments**

#### Stilling Pond (including Retention Pond)

TVA has recently performed structural stability assessments as required by 40 CFR Part 257.73(d) and (e) for the CUF Plant surface impoundments (Stantec 2016d, 2016e). The scope of work for those assessments is provided below. TVA further promotes structural integrity of the CCR management units by performing routine inspections and by evaluating proper abandonment of hydraulic structures and pipe penetrations through the unit perimeter. A summary of the structural evaluations is also provided below. Additionally, the stability program described in Section 2.2 considers the safety factor aspects of the CCR Rule, 40 CFR Part 257.73(e), such as static and seismic stability.

As part of TVA's ongoing efforts to comply with the CCR Rule, a structural stability assessment was performed for the Stilling Pond (including Retention Pond) (Stantec 2016d). With respect to stability of the waste fill and side slope berms, this assessment considered the following aspects:

- Foundation and abutment conditions (cracking, settlement, deformation, erosion, and heave due to seepage): Based on annual site inspections from 1972 to 2015, no signs of tension cracking, settlement, depressions, erosion, and/or deformations at the crest, slope and toe of the perimeter dike were documented. Following construction of the Spillway Improvement Project in 2013, seepage analyses were performed to reflect the lower normal pool level within the pond (Stantec 2013). The updated analyses for the perimeter dike indicated that the FS for piping/heave met the acceptance criteria.
- Slope protection: Site inspection reports from 1972 to 2015 generally indicate appropriate maintenance of slope protection features of the perimeter dike, in accordance with the procedures outlined in the *TVA Operations Support Document* (TVA 2011). The use of riprap as wave wash protection along the interior of the perimeter dike appears appropriate to address concerns of erosive wave action.
- Embankment dike compaction: TVA Drawings 10N212 and 10N213 provide documentation of compaction requirements related to the construction of the perimeter dike. Later subsurface explorations confirm that the earth fill used for the perimeter dike was appropriately compacted. Construction criteria related to dike embankment materials and dike compaction as noted on these drawings include:
	- $\circ$  Embankments were to be constructed from earth fill from approved borrow sources in accordance with standard TVA construction specifications
	- o Dike embankments were to be compacted with sheepsfoot rollers

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- $\circ$  Construction monitoring was to include two field moisture-density tests per day to achieve a minimum 95 percent (%) of standard Proctor maximum density as determined by the TVA Materials Laboratory. The earth fill moisture content was not to exceed 3% above optimum moisture content.
- Vegetation of slopes: Annual site inspections were conducted and documented regularly following construction of the perimeter dike. The vegetation along the slopes of the perimeter dike of the Stilling Pond (including Retention Pond) was found to be adequate, and any deficiencies were identified for repair.
- Spillway condition and capacity: The Inflow Design Flood Control System Plan (Stantec 2016e) for the Stilling Pond (including Retention Pond) demonstrates the primary spillway and emergency spillway systems meet the capacity requirements outlined in  $\S 257.73(d)(1)(v)$  of the CCR Rule. Also, the primary spillway riser structures and the emergency spillway structures comply with applicable stability and strength acceptance criteria.
- Sudden drawdown assessment (slope stability): The outboard slope of the perimeter dike was assessed for sudden drawdown for slope failures of significant mass, which could directly impact potential release of water and CCR materials from the Stilling Pond (including Retention Pond). The analyses indicated that the FS met the acceptance criteria.

TVA is in the process of undertaking two construction projects to close the Stilling Pond (including Retention Pond) (now jointly referred to as the Main Ash Pond) and repurpose the unit with two process water basins. These projects are the Main Ash Pond Repurposing Project and the PFM project. These projects address structural integrity as follows:

- Slope protection: Construction plans (Stantec 2020c) include riprap armoring on the inboard face of the perimeter dike system for the process water basins
- Embankment dike compaction: Construction specifications (Stantec 2020d) include an earthwork specification that governs embankment dike compaction, including subgrade surface inspection and modifications, backfill, structural fill, soil moisture control, compaction requirements, and field quality control
- Spillway condition and capacity: hydrologic and hydraulic analysis (Stantec 2020b) was performed for the PFM project, to demonstrate that stormwater and process water are adequately conveyed through existing spillways
- Proper abandonment of hydraulic structures and pipe penetrations through the Stilling Pond (including Retention Pond) perimeter: Construction plans (Stantec 2020a) include removal of the existing emergency spillway, as well as excavation of the surrounding perimeter dike (to be lowered approximately 15 feet).

In 2020, a formal (five-year) inspection of the CUF Plant CCR Facilities and Ponds was performed (Stantec 2020f). For the Main Ash Pond, the inspection report included documents review for evaluation of unit design and construction, operations and maintenance, instrumentation, potential failure modes,



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and historical inspection reports. The report also documented a field inspection, which included general conditions, interior slopes, exterior slopes, dike toe areas, dike crests, and spillways/outlets. There were no observed deficiencies identified at the Main Ash Pond during inspection that required immediate attention, monitoring, or maintenance.

#### Dry Ash Stack

Due to TVA's construction of the CUF Plant landfills on top of a closed CCR surface impoundment, the CCR Rule requires TVA to demonstrate that "good engineering practices have been incorporated into the design of the CCR unit to ensure that the integrity of the structural components of the CCR unit will not be disrupted." Because the Dry Ash Stack is an existing landfill, TVA performed an evaluation (Stantec 2018f) to demonstrate compliance with the CCR Rule "Unstable Areas" location restriction (40 CFR Part 257.64). The scope of work for the assessment is provided below.

TVA further promotes structural integrity of the units by performing routine inspections and by evaluating proper abandonment of hydraulic structures and pipe penetrations through the Dry Ash Stack perimeter. A summary of the structural evaluations is also provided below.

The Unstable Areas Demonstration for the Dry Ash Stack (Stantec 2018f) considered three categories of factors that could contribute to instability:

- Onsite or local soil conditions that may result in significant differential settling
- Onsite or local geologic or geomorphic features
- Onsite or local human-made features or events (both surface and subsurface).

With respect to local soil conditions, the demonstration included a review of inspection reports, United States Department of Agriculture soil surveys, geotechnical data reports, construction drawings, construction field notes, and geotechnical analyses. The demonstration concluded that significant differential settlement was unlikely, and that the CCR Rule criteria had been met.

The demonstration considered local geologic or geomorphologic features that could contribute to instability, such as karst features (sinkholes, caves, springs, etc.). The demonstration also included a review of published topographic and geologic mapping, inspection reports, geotechnical data reports, construction drawings, construction field notes, and digital elevation models. The demonstration concluded that although potential karstic conditions have been identified in the vicinity of the CUF Plant, there is sufficient evidence to demonstrate that the Dry Ash Stack is not located in an area of unstable karstic conditions, and that the CCR Rule criteria had been met.

Lastly, the demonstration considered local human-made features or events (surface or subsurface) that could contribute to instability, such as routine operations, previously mined or quarried areas, excessive drawdown of groundwater, or old landfills. The demonstration included a review of inspection reports, routine operations manuals, instrumentation data, and maps showing nearby landfills, water wells, quarries, oil wells, and gas wells. The demonstration concluded that it is not expected that human events related to these industries or their operations pose a negative impact to the structural components of the



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Dry Ash Stack or that would cause the unit to become unstable, and that the CCR Rule criteria had been met.

In 2020, TVA executed the Dry Ash Stack Perimeter Access Road project to improve the stability of the Dry Ash Stack side slopes, while also improving drainage patterns and travel routes around its periphery (Stantec 2021a). This project addresses structural integrity as follows:

- Slope protection: Construction plans (Stantec 2021b) include a geosynthetic cap system to close a portion of the west slope under regulatory framework established with the State and CCR Rule (Stantec 2021c). The material above the geosynthetics is cover soil and sod in some areas, and crushed stone and riprap in other areas.
- Fill compaction: Construction specifications (Stantec 2019b) include an earthwork specification that governs fill compaction, including subgrade surface inspection and modifications, proof roll, backfill, structural fill, soil moisture control, compaction requirements, and field quality assurance.
- Vegetation of slopes: Construction specifications (Stantec 2019b) include a soil preparation specification that governs vegetation support layer, interim soil cover, planting soil, and field quality control. There is also a turfs and grasses specification that governs vegetative cover preparation, soil amendments, sodding, and seeding.
- Drainage improvements: hydrologic and hydraulic analyses (Stantec 2021c) were performed for the proposed drainage pipes and ditches to demonstrate that stormwater is adequately conveyed to the Main Ash Pond. Also, the outlet pipes were installed in compacted backfill to protect the pipes from traffic loading.

In 2020, a formal (five-year) inspection of CUF Plant CCR Facilities and Ponds was performed (Stantec 2020f). For the Dry Ash Stack, the inspection report included documents review for evaluation of unit design and construction, operations and maintenance, instrumentation, potential failure modes, and historical inspection reports. The report also documented a field inspection, which included general conditions, exterior slopes, benches, and other features. There were no observed deficiencies identified at the Dry Ash Stack during the inspection that required immediate attention or monitoring. Minor maintenance items identified during the inspection were immediately repaired in accordance with TVA guidelines.

#### Gypsum Storage Area

As required by the CCR Rule for existing landfills (40 CFR Part 257.64) (see previous section for the Dry Ash Stack), TVA performed an evaluation for an Unstable Areas Demonstration (Stantec 2018g) for the Gypsum Storage Area. The scope of work for the assessment is provided below.

TVA further promotes structural integrity of the units by performing routine inspections and by evaluating proper abandonment of hydraulic structures and pipe penetrations through the Gypsum Storage Area perimeter. A summary of the structural evaluations is also provided below.



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As done for the Dry Ash Stack, the Unstable Areas Demonstration for the Gypsum Storage Area (Stantec 2018g) considered three categories of factors that could contribute to instability:

- Onsite or local soil conditions that may result in significant differential settling
- Onsite or local geologic or geomorphic features
- Onsite or local human-made features or events (both surface and subsurface).

The demonstration for each of the categories above included the same reviews as conducted for the Dry Ash Stack (see previous section). The demonstration concluded that significant differential settlement was unlikely, and that the CCR Rule criteria had been met.

The demonstration concluded that although potential karstic conditions have been identified in the vicinity of the CUF Plant, there is sufficient evidence to demonstrate that Gypsum Storage Area is not located in an area of unstable karstic conditions, and that the CCR Rule criteria had been met.

Lastly, the demonstration concluded that it is not expected that human events related to specified industries or their operations pose a negative impact to the structural components of the Gypsum Storage Area or that would cause the unit to become unstable, and that the CCR Rule criteria had been met.

In 2020, a formal (five-year) inspection of CUF Plant CCR Facilities and Ponds was performed (Stantec 2020f) for the Gypsum Storage Area and included document reviews and a field inspection, as conducted for the Dry Ash Stack, to prepare an inspection report. There were no observed deficiencies identified at the Gypsum Storage Area during the inspection that required immediate attention or monitoring. Minor maintenance items identified during the inspection were immediately repaired in accordance with TVA guidelines.

#### Bottom Ash Pond

TVA has recently performed structural stability assessments as required by 40 CFR Part 257.73(d) and (e) for the CUF Plant surface impoundments (Stantec 2016d, 2016e). The scope of work for those assessments is provided below. TVA further promotes structural integrity of the CCR management units by performing routine inspections and by evaluating proper abandonment of hydraulic structures and pipe penetrations through the unit perimeter. A summary of the structural evaluations is also provided below. Additionally, the stability program described in Section 2.2 considers the safety factor aspects of the CCR Rule, 40 CFR Part 257.73(e), such as static and seismic stability.

As part of TVA's ongoing efforts to comply with the CCR Rule, a structural stability assessment was performed for the Bottom Ash Pond (Stantec 2016c). With respect to stability of the waste fill and side slope berms, this assessment considered the following aspects:

• Foundation and abutment conditions (cracking, settlement, deformation, erosion, heave due to seepage): Based on annual site inspections from 1996 to 2015, no signs of tension cracking, settlement, depressions, erosion, and/or deformations at the crest, slope and toe of the perimeter dike were documented.

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- Slope protection: Site inspection reports from 1996 to 2015 generally indicate appropriate maintenance of slope protection features of the perimeter dike, in accordance with the procedures outlined in the *TVA Operations Support Document* (TVA 2011). The use of riprap as wave wash protection along the interior of the perimeter dike appears appropriate to address concerns of erosive wave action. As part of a March 2016 site visit, Stantec personnel observed the riprap protection along the exterior slopes. The riprap was located along the exterior slope of the northern and eastern sections of the perimeter dike between the Bottom Ash Pond and the CUF Plant. The riprap above the water surface was continuous and performing well.
- Embankment dike compaction: TVA Drawings 10N212 and 10N213 provide documentation of compaction requirements related to the construction of the perimeter dike. Construction criteria related to dike embankment materials and dike compaction as noted on these drawings are as previously discussed for the Stilling Pond (including Retention Pond). Later subsurface explorations confirm that the earth fill used for the perimeter dike was appropriately compacted.
- Spillway condition and capacity: The Inflow Design Flood Control System Plan (Stantec 2016f) for the Bottom Ash Pond demonstrates the outflow pipes meet the capacity requirements outlined in §257.73(d)(1)(v) of the CCR Rule. Also, the outlet pipes were installed in compacted backfill to protect the pipes from traffic loading.
- Sudden drawdown assessment (slope stability): The exterior slope of the perimeter dike was assessed for sudden drawdown for slope failures of significant mass, which could directly impact potential release of water and CCR materials from the Bottom Ash Pond. The analyses indicated that the exterior slope will not become inundated during the design flood event; thus, the perimeter dike met the acceptance criteria.

In 2020, a formal (five-year) inspection of the CUF Plant CCR Facilities and Ponds was performed (Stantec 2020f). For the Bottom Ash Pond, the inspection report included documents review for evaluation of unit design and construction, operations and maintenance, instrumentation, potential failure modes, and historical inspection reports. The report also documented a field inspection, which included general conditions, interior slopes, exterior slopes, dike crests, and outlets. There were no observed deficiencies identified at the Bottom Ash Pond during inspection that required immediate attention, monitoring, or maintenance.

### <span id="page-31-0"></span>**2.3.2 Discussion**

For purposes of this section of the EAR, "structural integrity" considers structural potential failure modes that could lead to a release of CCR materials, other than slope stability (addressed in Section 2.2) and structural stability of bedrock (addressed in Section 2.4).

For the CUF Plant CCR management units, historical reports were leveraged to address structural integrity. Several recent design and construction projects at the CUF Plant also provided information regarding structural integrity. No significant deficiencies were identified with respect to structural integrity of the CCR management units. In addition, TVA further promotes structural integrity of the units by



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performing routine inspections and other compliance activities, in accordance with TVA policies, state regulations, and federal regulations.

# <span id="page-32-0"></span>**2.4 STRUCTURAL STABILITY (BEDROCK)**

Per the EIP, TDEC requested that TVA discuss the ability of the local geology to provide sufficient structural stability for the existing surface impoundments, landfills, and/or non‐registered disposal areas at the CUF Plant as well as any disposal area considered for closure in place.

For purposes of this section of the EAR, "structural stability (bedrock)" considers stability of bedrock below fill areas. That is, the bedrock was evaluated with respect to voids/cavities and faults/joints of significant lateral or vertical extent that could be large enough to lead to loss of structural support and potential release of the overlying CCR materials.

For the CUF Plant CCR management units, the Evaluation of Existing Geotechnical Data (Appendix F of the EIP; Stantec 2018c), summarized historical reports that could be leveraged to address structural stability of the bedrock. In addition, the EXD SAR includes new information specifically required under the TDEC Order program to address this subject.

### <span id="page-32-1"></span>**2.4.1 Previous Representative Studies and Assessments**

Evaluating the adequacy of existing data depends on the type of data, its quality, and its intended use. For evaluating the stability of bedrock below fill areas, existing data that were considered included:

- Geotechnical data from borings that included rock coring
- Geophysical surveys that included data below the top of bedrock
- Routine visual observations of CCR management units, with respect to indicators of structural distress
- Geologic mapping and characterization of the site, including descriptions of the shallow rock formations.

For this subject, the basis for evaluating the adequacy of each type of data listed above were similar:

- Spatial coverage of borings, geophysical surveys, and visual observations
- Suitability of methods used to perform rock coring, geophysical surveys, and visual observations, and of the associated documentation. Suitability is evaluated qualitatively, based on how well the methods obtained the necessary data and how the methods compared to the current standard of practice.
- Potential for relevant changes in subsurface conditions since borings, surveys, or observations were performed.



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#### **General**

Ordovician age carbonate rocks of the Knox Group, Stones River Group, and Hermitage-Fernvale formations comprise bedrock beneath most of the CCR management units at the CUF Plant. An exception is the northwest perimeter of the Dry Ash Stack and the eastern perimeter of the Stilling Pond (including Retention Pond) where younger Silurian-Devonian-Mississippian age rocks are present. The limestones and dolomites which predominantly underlie the site are generally interbedded with clay, shale, and siltstone between soluble limestone strata that tend to limit fracture enlargement in the more soluble carbonate units.

The geologic area is identified as the Wells Creek Structure, an ancient meteorite impact crater. The plant is located just north of the center of the impact zone. The meteorite impact has produced large variations in both the top of bedrock surface and the bedrock type below the plant, as well as several mapped faults. The geologic characterization of the Wells Creek Structure has been extensively documented. The geologic mapping and characterization reports used to support the structural stability of the bedrock included:

- TVA (1958) Described an investigation consisting of a widely spaced grid of rock core borings to determine the suitability of the foundation materials for the construction of the proposed CUF steam plant. The footprint of the future CCR management units was not explored. The report indicated that "the majority of the cavities encountered were near the top of rock and represented spaces between residual boulders above the actual bedrock surface." To support a more detailed siting study, additional drilling was recommended with tighter spacing.
- Wilson and Stearns (1968) Provided a detailed presentation of observations made on the geologic stratigraphy and interpretations of structural data defining the origin of the structure. Major topics presented were stratigraphy, structure, geological interpretation, structural fabric, shatter cones, brecciation, geophysics, and interpretation of origin. Also developed geologic maps and cross sections of the Wells Creek Basin.
- Ford, Orchiston, and Clendening (2012) Reviewed the prior studies of the Wells Creek Structure and the consensus that the cause was a meteorite impact instead of a volcanic explosion. Detailed evidence included drilling results, extreme brecciation, shatter cones, and the lack of volcanic material.
- Stantec (2018h, 2018i) Performed a fault area demonstration for CCR Rule compliance of the Stilling Pond (including Retention Pond) and the Bottom Ash Pond. The demonstration consisted of: (1) a review of available literature and published data related to the potential for faulting in the project vicinity and (2) a site specific neotectonics analysis. Based on these assessments, the Stilling Pond (including Retention Pond) and Bottom Ash Pond meet the requirements of the CCR Rule, 40 CFR. §257.62. The demonstration concludes that these units are not located within 60 meters (200 feet) of the outermost damage zone of a fault that has had displacement in the Holocene geologic time period.

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#### Stilling Pond (including Retention Pond)

The Stantec (2010a) geotechnical exploration included rock coring in four borings at depths up to about 12 feet into the bedrock. The rock was described as interbedded limestone (50 to 90%) and shale (10 to 50%). The limestone was light gray, hard, and thick bedded. The shale was light gray, calcareous, moderately hard and laminated. Core recovery ranged from 0 to 100% and rock quality designation (RQD) ranged from 0 to 67%. Some clay seams, water-stained zones, and fractures were noted within the limestone, but no voids were noted.

#### Dry Fly Ash Stack and Gypsum Storage Area

The Law (1992) geotechnical exploration included rock coring in four borings at depths up to about 84 feet into the bedrock. The rock was described as hard, medium gray to greenish-gray, dolomitic limestone. The limestone included characteristic brecciation features described in published reports about the Wells Creek Structure. Core recovery ranged from 9 to 100% and RQD ranged from 9 to 98%. Many recemented fractures were noted, but no voids were noted. Pressure tests were conducted within two borings where permeabilities ranged from impervious in unfractured sections of rock to 2.0x10-3 cm/sec in the fractured sections of the rock.

The Stantec (2010b) geotechnical exploration included rock coring in six borings, at depths up to about 10 feet into the bedrock. The rock was described as interbedded limestone (50 to 90%) and shale (10 to 50%). The limestone was light gray, hard, and thick bedded. The shale was light gray, calcareous, moderately hard and laminated. Core recovery ranged from 51 to 100% and RQD ranged from eight to 100%. No voids were noted.

The Stantec (2010c) geotechnical exploration included rock coring in two borings, at depths up to about seven feet into the bedrock. The rock was described as limestone that is gray, thin to medium bedded, and slightly weathered. Core recovery was 84 and 98%. RQD ranged from 32 and 92%. No voids were noted.

AECOM (2016) performed a surface geophysical survey using ERI to evaluate subsurface conditions around the CCR management unit perimeters adjacent to Wells Creek. Specifically, the objective was to explore the potential for preferential groundwater flow pathways such as bedrock fractures, karst topography, gravel layers, and relict stream beds.

The ERI data were correlated to select historical borings along the transects. The ERI results identified one potential bedrock discontinuity along alignment CUF-07, near the southeast corner of the Gypsum Storage Area. Refer to Section 2.4.3 for results of two rock core borings that explored this geophysical anomaly further. The ERI results also identified possible "float rocks" (i.e., boulders within the soil column) along alignment CUF-08, located at the northwest perimeter of the Stilling Pond (including Retention Pond). Refer to Section 2.1.3 results of three soil borings that were drilled in this vicinity. Otherwise, the ERI results did not indicate preferential pathways for groundwater flow within the bedrock or within relict stream beds related to the former Wells Creek alignment.



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#### Bottom Ash Pond

United Engineers and Constructors performed nineteen borings with rock coring, at depths up to about 16 feet into the bedrock (TVA 1998). The rock was described as limestone, siltstone, or calcilutite. The limestone was dark gray, fresh to slightly weathered, and argillaceous. The siltstone was dark gray and calcareous. The calcilutite was dark gray, slightly weathered, and laminated. Core recovery ranged from 45 to 100%, and RQD ranged from 18 to 100%. No voids were noted.

AMEC Foster Wheeler (2017) performed a geotechnical exploration for a proposed bottom ash dewatering facility, located roughly 300 to 600 feet northeast of the Bottom Ash Pond (well outside the limits of the CCR management units). Eight borings with rock coring were performed at depths up to about 26 feet into the bedrock. The rock was described as limestone, light gray to gray, fresh, with shale stringers. Core recovery ranged from 0 to 100% and RQD ranged from 0 to 100%. Voids and clay-filled features, some up to several feet in thickness, were observed in seven of the borings.

Stantec (2019) performed a geotechnical exploration for a proposed wastewater treatment facility, just northeast of the Gypsum Storage Area. Seven borings with rock coring were performed, at depths up to about nine feet into the bedrock. The rock was described as limestone, light gray to dark gray, fresh to highly weathered. Core recovery ranged from 65 to 100% and RQD ranged from 50 to 100%. One rock core boring encountered a one-foot thick void and a 0.1-foot thick soil seam.

# <span id="page-35-0"></span>**2.4.2 TDEC Order Environmental Investigation Activities**

Per the CUF Plant EXD SAP, rock core samples were collected from select borings to characterize the rock strata type and structure. Rock core samples were collected from 15 borings and are summarized in Section [2.4.3](#page-35-1) below.

Surface geophysics were conducted to better characterize the foundation soils in the immediate vicinity of the mapped, pre-construction channels of Wells Creek and in an area of historical foundation grouting. The "North Area" survey was along a portion of the west perimeter of the Stilling Pond (including Retention Pond), and the "South Area" survey was along the southwest perimeter of the Dry Ash Stack. Although characterizing the bedrock was not a primary objective of these surveys, they provide useful information in bedrock, as summarized below.

### <span id="page-35-1"></span>**2.4.3 Results**

#### Stilling Pond (including Retention Pond)

During the EXD activities, three borings with rock coring (minimum of 20 feet of rock core) were drilled within the Stilling Pond (including Retention Pond). Boring logs and results of surface geophysics are located in the EXD SAR.

The top of rock elevations in each of the three borings CUF-B11, CUF-B12, and CUF-B13 were 307.5 feet, 337.4 feet, and 368.2 feet, respectively. This wide variation is expected in this unique geologic setting and is generally consistent with historical borings in the vicinity.


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- In boring CUF-B11, core recovery ranged from 85 to 100%. RQD ranged from 22 to 86%. The rock encountered was shale with minor percentages of limestone. No voids, soil-filled features, or solution features were observed.
- In boring CUF-B12, core recovery ranged from 96 to 100%. RQD ranged from 92 to 100%. The rock encountered was limestone with minor percentages of shale. No voids, soil-filled features, or solution features were observed.
- In boring CUF-B13, core recovery ranged from 8 to 100%. RQD ranged from 20 to 100%. The rock encountered was limestone, which was weathered, fractured (some fractures were open, others were calcite filled), and water-stained. One void (0.5 feet thick) was noted. Below the top of rock, multiple zones of clay infill ranging in thickness from 1 to 11.5 feet were observed. It is unclear if the borehole was following a near vertical, soil-filled crevice in the bedrock or if the borehole was drilling through an interbedded sequence of limestone boulders and clay infill.
- In the North Area surface geophysical survey, the depth to rock in the EXD borings and historical borings was typically deeper than would have been inferred using only the geophysical data. No obvious voids or similar bedrock anomalies were identified by the surface geophysics.

### Dry Ash Stack

During the EXD activities, seven borings with rock coring (minimum of 20 feet of rock core) were drilled within the Dry Ash Stack. Boring logs and results of surface geophysics are located in the EXD SAR.

The top of rock elevations in each of the seven borings (CUF-B14, CUF-B15, CUF-B16, CUF-B17, CUF-TW07, CUF-TW08, and CUF-TW09) were 317.4 feet, 314.8 feet, 315.7 feet, 335.4 feet, 312.8 feet, 307.4 feet and 309.1 feet, respectively. This wide variation is expected in this unique geologic setting. Due to this variation and the lack of historical borings that advanced to rock in the interior of the Dry Ash Stack, it is difficult to compare these elevations with historical borings. Bedrock information from each of these borings is summarized below:

- In boring CUF-B14, core recovery ranged from 92 to 100%. RQD ranged from 60 to 82%. The rock encountered was limestone with shale stringers. No voids were observed; one clay seam (0.4 feet thick) was noted. The limestone encountered was continuous with no clay filled intervals.
- In boring CUF-B15, core recovery ranged from 36 to 100%. RQD ranged from 36 to 100%. The rock encountered was limestone, which was weathered, fractured (some fractures were clay filled), and water-stained. Below the top of rock, two zones of clay infill ranging in thickness from 7.3 to 13.2 feet were observed. The clay-filled zones were interpreted as near vertical, soil-filled crevices in the bedrock.
- In boring CUF-B16, core recovery ranged from 57 to 99%. RQD ranged from 10 to 95%. The rock encountered was limestone with shale. No voids, soil-filled features, or solution features were observed.



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- In boring CUF-B17, core recovery ranged from 72 to 100%. RQD ranged from 0 to 50%. The rock encountered was limestone with shale. No voids, soil-filled features, or solution features were observed.
- In boring CUF-TW07, core recovery ranged from 60 to 94%. RQD ranged from 0 to 81%. The rock encountered was limestone with shale. No voids, soil-filled features, or solution features were observed.
- In boring CUF-TW08, core recovery was 100%. RQD ranged from 59 to 91%. The rock encountered was limestone with shale. No voids, soil-filled features, or solution features were observed.
- In boring CUF-TW09, core recovery ranged from 90 to 100%. RQD ranged from 0 to 100%. The rock encountered was limestone, which was weathered and fractured (some fractures were open, others were healed with calcite infill). No voids, soil-filled features, or solution features were observed.
- In the South Area surface geophysical survey, the depth to rock in the EXD borings and historical borings was typically deeper than would have been inferred using only the geophysical data. No obvious voids or similar bedrock anomalies were identified by the surface geophysics.

### Gypsum Storage Area

During the EXD activities, five borings with rock coring (minimum of 20 feet of rock core) were drilled within the Gypsum Storage Area. Borings CUF-B18 and CUF-B19 were advanced deeper in the rock to elevations 300 feet and 275 feet, respectively. Boring logs are located in the EXD SAR.

The top of rock elevations in each of the five borings (CUF-B18, CUF-B19, CUF-TW01, CUF-TW03 and CUF-TW05) were 354.6 feet, 350.8 feet, 358.9 feet, 345.5 feet, and 348.0 feet, respectively. This variation is expected in this unique geologic setting. Due to this variation and the lack of historical borings that advanced to rock in the interior of the Dry Ash Stack, it is difficult to compare these elevations with historical borings. However, CUF-B18 and CUF-B19 were drilled along the Gypsum Storage Area perimeter, and the top of rock elevations compare well to nearby historical borings. Bedrock information from each of these borings is summarized below:

- In boring CUF-B18, core recovery ranged from 88 to 100%. RQD ranged from 45 to 100%. The rock encountered was limestone. No voids, soil-filled features, or solution features were observed.
- In boring CUF-B19, core recovery ranged from 95 to 100%. RQD ranged from 50 to 100%. The rock encountered included limestone, limestone with shale, and limestone with dolomite. No voids, soil-filled features, or solution features were observed.
- In boring CUF-TW01, core recovery ranged from 16 to 100%. RQD ranged from 0 to 64%. The rock encountered was limestone and limestone with shale. No voids, soil-filled features, or solution features were observed.

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- In boring CUF-TW03, core recovery ranged from 81 to 100%. RQD ranged from 76 to 100%. The rock encountered was limestone with dolomite and limestone. Some healed fractures were noted. No voids, soil-filled features, or solution features were observed.
- In boring CUF-TW05, core recovery ranged from 99 to 100%. RQD ranged from 99 to 100%. The rock encountered was limestone. Some calcite-healed fractures were noted. No voids, soil-filled features, or solution features were observed.

As noted in Section 2.4.1, two geotechnical borings (CUF-B18 and CUF-B19) were advanced at the southeastern perimeter of the Gypsum Storage Area where a potential bedrock discontinuity was previously identified in the AECOM (2016) ERI survey. The top of rock elevation was 354.6 feet in CUF-B18 and 350.8 feet in CUF-B19; this modest difference is within the range of historical borings in the vicinity. Boring CUF-B18 was advanced to an elevation of 303.6 feet and obtained 50.4 feet of rock core and boring CUF-B19 was advanced to an elevation of 275.3 feet and obtained 74.2 feet of rock core. As noted above, the overall range of core recovery and RQD in the two borings are similar. The rock encountered in both borings was limestone, with some minor shale content in deeper intervals of CUF-B19. Based on the fracture mapping from the downhole geophysics, CUF-B18 had fracture set with strike of N79E and dip of 49SE. CUF-B19 had one fracture set with strike of N49W and dip of 73NE and a second fracture set with strike of N89E and dip of 70SE. The natural gamma logs from the downhole geophysics are fairly consistent in both borings. Overall, based on the similarities in the bedrock of CUF-B18 and CUF-B19, there does not appear to be a significant discontinuity in bedrock between the two locations.

### Bottom Ash Pond

No borings were drilled at the Bottom Ash Pond during the EXD field activities.

# **2.4.4 Discussion**

Overall, based on the similarities in the bedrock of CUF-B18 and CUF-B19, there does not appear to be a significant discontinuity in bedrock between the two locations.

For purposes of this section of the EAR, "structural stability (bedrock)" considers stability of bedrock below fill areas. That is, the bedrock was evaluated with respect to voids/cavities and faults/joints of significant lateral or vertical extent that could be large enough to lead to loss of structural support and potential release of the overlying CCR materials.

Given the geologic setting of the CUF Plant, within the Wells Creek Structure, the bedrock beneath the CCR management units is highly variable with respect to top of rock elevations, fractured and brecciated rock, and soil-filled features between large rock blocks/boulders. Limestone and dolomite, which can be subject to solutioning, underlies much of the CCR management unit footprint. However, based upon the site-specific geologic mapping, rock core borings, surface geophysics, and CCR management unit performance, there is no evidence of voids/cavities that could lead to loss of structural support and potential release of the overlying CCR materials. While there are a small number of borings that encountered voids, the vertical and lateral extent of such features appear to be localized.



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# **3.0 CCR MATERIAL CHARACTERISTICS**

The objective of the CCR material characterization was to assess the presence of constituents in and their susceptibility to leach from CCR material. Borings were advanced into the CCR management units at the CUF Plant for the collection and analysis of CCR solid matrix samples for total metals and synthetic precipitation leaching procedure (SPLP) metals, installation of temporary wells, and collection of pore water samples. Pore water is subsurface water that occurs in pore spaces in CCR material. In addition, CCR material samples were collected from geotechnical borings advanced in the Stilling Pond (including Retention Pond) because the proposed boring for this CCR management unit could not be installed as planned. TVA visually characterized the CCR material present at each of the boring locations using the Unified Soil Classification System, which classifies material by grain size distribution followed by the material's textural properties. Additional CCR material characterization completed during the investigation included hydraulic conductivity testing of the CCR material at the screened interval of six temporary wells. Exhibit G.1-8 shows the boring and temporary well locations.

TVA performed investigation sample and data collection activities in accordance with the *EIP* (TVA 2018a), *CCR Material Characteristics Sampling and Analysis Plan* (*SAP)* (Stantec 2018a), *QAPP* and TVA's Environmental Technical Instructions. Sample location selection, collection methodology, analyses, and Quality Assurance/Quality Control (QA/QC) completed for the investigation are provided in the *CCR Material Characteristics Investigation SAR* included in Appendix G.3.

As reported in the *CCR Material Characteristics Investigation SAR*, the data collected during these investigations were deemed usable for reporting and evaluation in this EAR because they met the objectives of the *EIP*.

The scope of work of the CCR material characteristics investigation consisted of the following tasks:

- Collecting CCR material samples and associated QC samples at multiple depths from the boring locations for laboratory analysis of CCR-related constituents listed in Appendices III and IV of the CCR Rule. In addition, five inorganic constituents listed in Appendix I of Tennessee Rule 0400- 11-01-.04 and not included in the 40 CFR 257 Appendices III and IV were analyzed to maintain continuity with the TDEC compliance programs. These additional TDEC Appendix I constituents included copper, nickel, silver, vanadium, and zinc. The combined federal CCR Appendices III and IV constituents and TDEC Appendix I inorganic constituents are hereafter referred to as CCR Parameters. In addition, total organic carbon (TOC), iron, and manganese were added as specific parameters of interest to be analyzed per the *CCR Material Characteristics SAP*. SPLP analyses were performed for metals and radiological parameters.
- Identifying the interface between CCR material and underlying foundation soils
- Recording field measurements of CCR material pH
- Collecting pore water level measurements

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- Collecting pore water samples and associated QC samples from the temporary wells for analysis of CCR Parameters, TOC, iron, manganese, and field water quality parameters per the *CCR Material Characteristics SAP*
- Collecting supplemental CCR material samples and associated QC samples from retained geotechnical samples.

The boring and temporary well locations are shown on Exhibit G.1-8.

Temporary monitoring wells were installed and completed above the foundation soils at six locations. Three of the nine planned temporary well locations (CUF-TW02, CUF-TW04 and CUF-TW06), advanced in the Gypsum Storage Area above an underdrain layer constructed prior to placement of gypsum, were dry. CCR material samples were collected for analysis, but temporary wells were not installed or sampled at these locations. Following well installation and development at the other six locations, the horizontal hydraulic conductivity of the CCR material interval intersected by the well screen was estimated by conducting slug tests. The calculated hydraulic conductivities of the CCR material ranged from 8.18 x 10-5 centimeters per second (cm/sec) at CUF-TW09 to 1.03 x 10-3 cm/sec at CUF-TW05. Temporary well construction details and hydraulic conductivity testing data are included in the *Exploratory Drilling SAR* (Appendix G.2).

Tabulated laboratory analytical data for the CCR material and pore water samples are provided in the *CCR Material Characteristics Investigation SAR* (Appendix G.3) and Table G.1-3 for pore water.

# **3.1.1 Physical Properties**

Encountered CCR material predominantly consisted of silty clay- to coarse sand-sized materials. Minor gradational changes, such as silty sand grading to sandy silt, were common throughout the vertical profile of each CCR management unit. The CCR material in each of the units typically is gray in color, but brown, pink, and white shades were also described.

Lithologic descriptions of the encountered CCR material are provided in the temporary well boring logs provided in Appendix B.3.

# **3.1.2 Pore Water Field Parameters**

TVA measured field water quality parameters, including pH, specific conductance, dissolved oxygen (DO), temperature, oxidation reduction potential (ORP), and turbidity during the collection of pore water samples at each temporary well. Measured pore water field parameter results are summarized in Table B.7 of the *CCR Material Characteristics Investigation SAR* (Appendix G.3)**.**

An evaluation of the field parameters showed that the general pore water quality conditions within the various CCR management units were similar. Pore water pH was observed to be alkaline, ranging from 8.52 to 10.90. DO concentrations ranged from 0.17 milligrams per liter (mg/L) to 0.40 mg/L, and ORP results suggested that pore water was mostly under reducing conditions based on generally negative ORP measurements. Measured pore water specific conductance values, which correlate with total dissolved solids (TDS) concentrations, ranged from 2,142 microsiemens per centimeter (µS/cm) to 4,148



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µS/cm. Measured pore water turbidities were between five nephelometric turbidity units (NTUs) and 10 NTUs.

# **3.1.3 Analytical Results**

TDEC requested that total metals and SPLP analyses be conducted to evaluate CCR material leaching potential. A summary of the findings from the CCR material analytical results is provided in the following subsections.

## **CCR Material Total Metals and SPLP Analyses**

TVA collected and analyzed approximately 110 CCR material grab samples from discrete depth intervals at 19 boring locations from the surface to the base of the CCR management units. The resultant analytical dataset represents a vertical profile of total and SPLP concentrations at each boring location. Laboratory analytical data for the CCR material samples are tabulated in the *CCR Material Characteristics Investigation SAR* (Appendix G.3).

Descriptive statistics of the CCR material analytical results were developed and are provided in Appendix E.2. The statistical summaries are provided for each CCR Parameter and for each CCR management unit. A graphical comparison of the representative concentration ranges at each boring are presented as side-by-side concentration box plots. The box plots were also used to compare the relative differences in constituent concentrations between samples collected from the gypsum and the underlying CCR material in the Gypsum Storage Area.

A similar descriptive statistics summary of the SPLP results for each CCR material sample is provided in Appendix E.2. For each CCR material sample, statistical analyses were conducted on data where CCR Parameters were detected in greater than 50% of the samples in both the SPLP and CCR material datasets. The purpose of the analysis was to evaluate whether the total concentrations of metals in CCR material could be used as reliable predictors of potential leachable concentrations as represented by the SPLP results. Scatter plots with best fit regression lines and Pearson's correlation coefficients were constructed to compare SPLP to total metal concentrations.

The statistical relationships between SPLP concentrations and CCR material concentrations were inconsistent and highly variable. One would expect SPLP concentrations to increase with increasing CCR constituent concentrations in CCR material (i.e., exhibit a regression line with a positive slope). However, this relationship was inconsistent between different CCR constituents and between CUF Plant CCR management units. In some cases, even when there was a statistically significant correlation (e.g., boron), the wide range of variability around the regression line limited the predictive value of the relationship.

### **Pore Water/SPLP Comparison**

In June 2019, one pore water sample was collected at each of the six temporary wells (CUF-TW01, CUF-TW03, CUF-TW05, CUF-TW07, CUF-TW08, CUF-TW09) for CCR Parameters, iron, manganese, and TOC analysis following well installation and development to complete the scope of the EI. Samples were collected for analysis of dissolved and total metals. The samples collected for dissolved metals were



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filtered to remove suspended solids prior to laboratory analysis. The samples collected for total metals were not filtered prior to laboratory analysis. Comparison of the reported concentrations of dissolved and total metals provides an indication of the effect that suspended solids included in the sample may have had on the reported concentrations for total metals analyses. Pore water analytical data are tabulated in Table G.1-3. Descriptive statistics of the pore water analytical results were developed and are provided in Appendix E.2. Two other pore water sampling events were conducted as part of other investigations. The analytical results of those sampling events are included in the discussion of pore water quality below.

TVA compared pore water analytical results to the SPLP results for the CCR material to evaluate whether the SPLP methodology could be used to predict pore water concentrations (see Appendix E.2) for CCR constituents. In general, the CCR constituent concentrations using SPLP methodology underestimated CCR constituent concentrations observed in pore water. For CCR constituents that have been detected in groundwater samples at concentrations above groundwater screening levels (GSLs), the general findings were:

- The mean concentrations and concentration ranges of arsenic, lithium, and molybdenum in pore water were consistently higher than their respective SPLP concentrations from the CCR material; this indicates that the SPLP methodology is not a reliable predictor of pore water concentrations for these constituents.
- The range of cobalt concentrations for SPLP results was greater than concentrations observed for pore water, but the mean concentrations were similar; however, comparison of total cobalt concentrations in the CCR material to the SPLP results indicates that there is no correlation between the results, and the SPLP methodology is not a reliable predictor of pore water concentrations for cobalt.

The results indicate that direct measurement of pore water concentrations is the most accurate way of characterizing potential leachability of CCR constituents from CCR material.

In addition to total metals concentrations for pore water, descriptive statistics were also produced for dissolved metals concentrations for pore water (see Appendix E.2). The detected minimum, maximum, and mean concentrations were similar for arsenic, cobalt, lithium, and molybdenum, indicating that suspended solids in the samples analyzed for total metals did not materially affect the reported concentrations in the total metals analyses.

# **3.1.4 Phreatic Surface Levels**

TVA measured pore water levels within the temporary wells monthly for six months. In addition, the wells were gauged during bi-monthly groundwater sampling events. This information was combined with available information from other instruments to develop maps of the phreatic surfaces for the Dry Ash Stack and Gypsum Storage Area at the time of gauging. The phreatic surface is the surface of pore water at which pressure is atmospheric and below which CCR material may be saturated with pore water. The use of the term "saturated" or references to the moisture content of CCR material does not imply that the pore water is readily separable from the CCR material. Saturated CCR material can have a range of moisture contents based on the characteristics of the material. Exhibit G.1-9 provides a representative



CCR Material Characteristics August 14, 2023

phreatic surface map for Event #2 conducted in July 2019. Table G.1-4 provides a summary of the pore water gauging data for the July 2019 sampling event. The data for other gauging events can be found in Table 4.1 of the EAR and Appendices H.3, H.5, H.6, H.7 and H.8. Normal pool elevations for the Stilling Pond (including Retention Pond), which has been decanted, and Bottom Ash Pond, which has been temporarily filled with soil, are provided on Exhibit D-3 (Appendix D).

Pore water levels reported herein may not represent long-term conditions or correspond to a closed condition if the CCR management units were to be closed with CCR material in place, nor do they reflect recent pumping activities to facilitate safe construction as part of the Stilling Pond (including Retention Pond) repurposing, or other recent operational changes near the CCR management units. The phreatic surfaces would be expected to decrease in elevation after improving storm water drainage near or capping of CCR management units if the units were to be closed with CCR material in place.

The effects on pore water levels due to the decanting, pumping of temporary wells screened within both CCR material and the sand and gravel layer, and other construction activities in the Stilling Pond (including Retention Pond) are illustrated in Exhibits D-2 and D-3. As is expected, the decreases in pore water levels were greater closer to the construction activities and pumping wells. The effects on pore water levels were more modest for the Dry Ash Stack and even less so for the Gypsum Storage Area. These projects may have both short-term (i.e., temporary) and long-term effects on the pore water in the CCR management units. TVA is continuing to monitor the pore water levels, as they relate to current conditions and potential future conditions. Additional evaluation of the effect of pumping on pore water levels is provided in Appendix H.1.

# **3.1.5 Pore Water Quality Evaluation**

This section provides a discussion of the analytical results for pore water samples collected from temporary wells installed as part of the EI. Pore water samples were collected from the temporary wells during three sampling events. The first sampling event was conducted as part of the EI. The second and third sampling events were conducted as part of activities associated with other investigations at the CUF Plant.

Table G.1-3 provides a summary of pore water analytical results from the following sampling events.

- June 2019 (CUF-TW01, CUF-TW03, CUF-TW05, CUF-TW07, CUF-TW08, CUF-TW09)
- March 2021 (CUF-TW01, CUF-TW03, CUF-TW05, CUF-TW07, CUF-TW08, CUF-TW09)
- April 2021 (CUF-TW01, CUF-TW03, CUF-TW05, CUF-TW07, CUF-TW08, CUF-TW09).

The pore water characterization evaluation is based on a comparison of pore water concentrations to groundwater concentrations and GSLs across the CUF Plant. GSLs are not applicable to pore water. The comparison to GSLs provides a basis to identify CCR constituents that have the potential to be detected in groundwater downgradient of the CCR management units at concentrations above a GSL if pore water were to impact groundwater. Comparison of pore water to GSLs was conducted for constituents listed in Appendix I of TDEC Rule 0400-11-01-.04 (TDEC Appendix I) and Appendix IV of the CCR Rule because these are the constituents that would require corrective measures to remediate groundwater.



CCR Material Characteristics August 14, 2023

Eight TDEC Appendix I or CCR Rule Appendix IV constituents (antimony, arsenic, cadmium, lithium, molybdenum, selenium, thallium, and vanadium) had reported concentrations in one or more pore water samples above a GSL. Of these, four constituents (arsenic, cadmium, lithium, and molybdenum) had statistically significant concentrations in groundwater above a GSL. The figure below provides a summary of reported pore water analytical results and a comparison of them to reported groundwater analytical results. The locations of temporary pore water wells are shown as symbols with an orange outer ring. The colored slices in each symbol indicate CCR constituents detected in pore water above a GSL in each temporary pore water well. The number of colored sections within each slice represents the magnitude of the reported concentrations relative to the GSL. The legend on the exhibit provides further explanation of the colors and sections.

CCR Material Characteristics August 14, 2023

# **Pore Water Quality**



Groundwater monitoring wells are represented by symbols with a blue outer ring. The seven groundwater monitoring wells that had statistically significant concentrations above a GSL are represented by colored



CCR Material Characteristics August 14, 2023

slices in the symbols. The colors and number of colored sections have the same meanings as for the pore water symbols discussed above.

In addition, Attachment G.1-B provides graphs that show the results of the pore water samples over time for constituent-well pairs with one or more reported concentrations above a GSL. Analytical results for total and dissolved fractions of samples are plotted adjacent to one another for each sampling event. The difference between total and dissolved metals results provides an indication of whether suspended solids materially affect the reported concentrations in the total metals analyses. In addition, the GSL was added to the graphs to illustrate the differences between pore water and the GSL. Observations about the graphs follow:

- Antimony, cadmium, and thallium had concentrations above the GSL in the initial sampling event, but less than the GSL in the second and third events
- Except for samples collected from CUF-TW07, lithium and vanadium had mixed results over time with the results from some wells decreasing, some stable, and other increasing
- Molybdenum and selenium generally had stable concentrations over time, except for samples collected from CUF-TW07
- Arsenic generally had the lowest reported concentrations in the initial sampling event, except for samples collected from CUF-TW07
- TW-07, which is located between the Bottom Ash Pond and the Stilling Pond (including Retention Pond) may have been affected by operational changes that included cessation of sluicing and process water flows to the Bottom Ash Pond and decanting of the Stilling Pond (including Retention Pond)
- Generally, total and dissolved results were similar, which indicates that suspended solids did not materially affect the reported concentrations for the total metals analyses.

In summary, there is a distinct difference between pore water and groundwater quality. Eight CCR Rule Appendix IV or TDEC Appendix I constituents had reported concentrations in pore water above a GSL. Of these, four constituents had statistically significant concentrations in groundwater above a GSL. Generally, suspended solids did not materially affect reported concentrations for total metal analyses.

# **3.1.6 Summary**

The objective of the CCR material characterization was to assess both the presence of CCR constituents within CCR material and their potential to leach from CCR material. TVA evaluated the usefulness of total metals and SPLP analyses as a predictor of CCR constituent concentrations in pore water. In addition, TVA compared the SPLP analytical results to the pore water sample results. The evaluations found that total concentrations of metals in CCR material are not reliable predictors of the magnitude of the potentially leached concentrations using SPLP, and SPLP analysis of CCR material does not reliably predict pore water concentrations. The results indicated that direct measurement of pore water

CCR Material Characteristics August 14, 2023

concentrations is the most accurate way of characterizing potential leachability of CCR constituents from CCR material.

Pore water levels reported herein may not represent long-term conditions or correspond to a closed condition if the CCR management units were to be closed with CCR material in place. The phreatic surface would be expected to decrease in elevation after improving storm water drainage near or capping of CCR management units if the units were to be closed with CCR material in place.

TVA evaluated analytical results for pore water based on data collected under the EI and for other investigations. In summary, there is a distinct difference between pore water and groundwater quality. Eight CCR Rule Appendix IV or TDEC Appendix I constituents had reported concentrations in pore water above a GSL. Of these, four constituents had statistically significant concentrations in groundwater above a GSL. Generally, pore water concentrations were stable over the sampling period, and suspended solids did not materially affect reported concentrations for total metal analyses.

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# **TABLES**



See last page for notes.



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See notes on last page.

**Notes:**



1. Top of casing elevations, screen intervals, and screened formations were obtained from boring logs, well detail and well survey data.

2. For piezometers, ground surface elevation, pore water elevations, and piezometer data obtained from Geotech instrumentation database. Vibrating wire sensor formation information obtained from boring logs. Data from vibrating wire piezometers are averaged for the measurement date.

3. Depth to pore water in piezometers and pore water elevations at all locations are calculated values. Accuracy of piezometer data is to 0.1 ft.

4. Screen interval shown for temporary wells is below ground surface when drilled.

# **EXHIBITS**







Page 01 of 01 Disclaimer: Stantec assumes no responsibility for data supplied in electronic format. The recipient accepts full responsibility for verifying the accuracy and completeness of the data. The recipient releases

# **Notes**

1. Coordinate System: NAD 1983 StatePlane Tennessee FIPS 4100 Feet 2. Imagery Provided by Tuck Mapping (c. 2017) and TVA (5/21/2021 and 5/12/2022)

# **Historical Boring and CPT Locations**

# Tennessee Valley Authority Cumberland Fossil (CUF) Plant TDEC Order

**G.1-1** Exhibit No.



# Client/Project

Title





 $\boldsymbol{D}$  $\ddot{\mathbf{Q}}$ **CUF-TW06 (See Note 3)**

> $\bullet$ **CUF-TW02 (See Note 3) CUF-TW01 Sluiced Ash**

*Cumberland River*

 $\breve{\mathbf{C}}$  $\overline{Q}$ **CUF-B18 CUF-B19**

**Gypsum Storage Area CUF-TW04 CUF-TW03**

**Sluiced Ash (See Note 3)** 



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# **Notes**

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1. Coordinate System: NAD 1983 StatePlane Tennessee FIPS 4100 Feet 2. Imagery Provided by Tuck Mapping (c. 2017) and TVA (5/21/2021 and 5/12/2022)

3. Temporary wells TW02, TW04, and TW06 were not installed because the borings had insufficient depth of water within gypsum to warrant installation.

4. The locations of geotechnical borings CUF-B11 through CUF-B19 and temporary well locations were surveyed by the R.L.S. Group on 04/24/2019 and 05/15/2019. The geotechnical borings CUF-B20 through CUF-B25 were surveyed by DDS Engineering on 09/22/2020 and 12/01/2020.

# **Boring Location Map**

# Tennessee Valley Authority Cumberland Fossil (CUF) Plant TDEC Order

**G.1-2** Exhibit No.



# Client/Project

Title

- 1990's Perimeter Dike and Foundation Soil Grouting Alignment (Approximate)
- 1980's Interior Bottom Ash Dike (Approximate)
	- 2021 Imagery Boundary

2022 Imagery Boundary

CCR Unit Area (Approximate)





1. Coordinate System: NAD 1983 StatePlane Tennessee FIPS 4100 Feet 2. Imagery Provided by Tuck Mapping (c. 2017) and TVA (5/21/2021 and  $5/12/2022$ 

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# **Notes**

# **Cone Penetration Testing, Surface Geophysical Surveys, and Supplemental Geotechnical Borings** Client/Project Title

3. Location of performed CPTs were surveyed by the RLS Group on 04/29/2019. The location of the geotechnical borings were surveyed by DDS Engineering on 09/22/2020 and 12/01/2020.

4. Electrical Resistivity Imaging (ERI) and Multichannel Analysis of Surface Waves (MASW) surveys were conducted by ARM Geophysics at the transect locations along the raised dike crest and the remnant starter dike crest. Transect locations were based on handheld GPS coordinates by ARM Geophysics at the time of the surveys.



Tennessee Valley Authority Cumberland Fossil (CUF) Plant TDEC Order







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**G.1-4**

### ™<sup>title</sup><br>Surface Geophysical Survey and 8900 **Supplemental Geotechnical Boring Profile, North Area, Lower Bench**



Tennessee Valley Authority Cumberland Fossil (CUF) Plant TDEC Order Client/Project

Stewart County, Tennessee Project Location

Exhibit No.

Prepared by MD on 2021-03-11 Technical Review by JD on 2021-03-11

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# **Notes**



- 1. 2. Coordinate System: NAD 1983 StatePlane Tennessee FIPS 4100 Feet Imagery Provided by Tuck Mapping (c. 2017) and TVA (5/21/2021 and 5/12/2022)
- 3. Cross sections shown reflect those locations referenced in the EAR for the required static and/or seismic global stability analyses. Imagery may not reflect the conditions at the time of analyses.
- 4. Typical sections analyzed for veneer stability are not shown, because they are not associated with any particular plan view location.
- 5. Section JK-JK' is a hybrid section created to analyze future, targeted gypsum harvesting. The hybrid section incorporates the subsurface conditions at Section K-K' with certain surface geometry elements from adjacent Section J-J'.

# **Completed Stability Analyses**

# Tennessee Valley Authority Cumberland Fossil (CUF) Plant TDEC Order

**G.1-7** Exhibit No.

# Client/Project

Title





- 1. 2. Coordinate System: NAD 1983 StatePlane Tennessee FIPS 4100 Feet Imagery Provided by Tuck Mapping (c. 2017) and TVA (5/21/2021
- 3. Geotechnical data includes CCR thickness, clay foundation soil and 5/12/2022)
- 4. thickness, top of rock elevation, and rock coring (RQD). The geotechnical boring IDs do not include the "MAP (Main Ash Pond)"
- nomenclature.
- 5. Temporary wells are screened in CCR material.

# **No tes**



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# **G.1-8** Exhibit No.

**Title** 

# **Boring and Temporary Well Location Map**

Client/Project

Tennessee Valley Authority Cumberland Fossil (CUF) Plant TDEC Order





**Pore Water Elevation Contour Map, Event #2 (July 8, 2019)** Title



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# Tennessee Valley Authority Cumberland Fossil (CUF) Plant TDEC Order

# **G.1-9** Exhibit No.

Client/Project

# **ATTACHMENT G.1-A GEOCOMP (2023) TECHNICAL MEMORANDUM**



# **Technical Memorandum**



### **1. SUMMARY**

Geocomp presented draft stability results at the Dry Fly Ash Stack and Gypsum Disposal Complex at the Tennessee Valley Authority (TVA) Cumberland Fossil Plant (CUF) In Cumberland City, Tennessee in 2019. That analysis showed that a localized condition existed on the slopes where the factor of safety was less than the minimum recommended value for pseudo-static and post-earthquake load cases. At Dry Fly Ash Stack unit, TVA constructed a new buttress, improved drainage patterns and travel routes around its periphery, and regraded slopes of the CCR to increase the factor of safety and meet the stability criteria for pseudo-static and post-earthquake load cases. At Gypsum Disposal Complex unit, TVA is completing a set of actions that includes reducing the overall height of embankment, surface water management improvements, designing Dike 3 to reduce its slope to meet the stability criteria for pseudo-static and post-earthquake load cases. This technical memorandum presents the updated results of evaluations of the expected static and seismic performance of the dry fly ash stack and gypsum disposal complex after these improvements. The updated stability results for gypsum disposal complex presents the redesigned geometry of Dike 3 as proposed regrade. The resulting minimum factors of safety meet the stability criteria for long-term static, pseudo-static, and post-earthquake load cases.

### **2. INTRODUCTION**

This technical memorandum presents the updated results of evaluations of the expected static and seismic performance of the Dry Fly Ash Stack (DFAS) and Gypsum Disposal Complex (GDC) at the Tennessee Valley Authority (TVA) Cumberland Fossil Plant (CUF) in Cumberland City, Tennessee. This work was performed by Geocomp under contract to TVA (Purchase Order No.: 6122641, dated March 12, 2020). It was directed by W. Allen Marr, PE, PhD, NAE. Professors Steven Kramer, PhD and Pedro Arduino, PhD,



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of the University of Washington in Seattle served as consultants to Geocomp and performed supporting seismic response analyses for this work. Figure 1 shows the location of DFAS and GDC within the Cumberland Fossil Plant.





In this updated static and seismic assessment, the critical cross section is defined as a two-dimensional cross section that represents the combination of geometry and subsurface conditions within the CCR management units that is expected to give the lowest factor of safety for global stability of the CCR management unit.

The critical cross sections were selected based on the following methodology:


- 1. Review the previous stability analysis results and refine the selection of one or more cross sections likely to give the lowest factors of safety for seismic stability.
- 2. Update the stability analyses with most current information.
- 3. Proceed with assessment of seismic stability for the selected critical cross section(s).

Table 1 and 2 summarizes the stability analysis results for DFAS and GDC, respectively, obtained by Geocomp in 2019 and 2022. Figure 2 shows the location of the Cross Sections at DFAS and GDC.



**Figure 2. Location of Cross Sections within DFAS and within GDC**

Based on the results obtained in 2019, stability results of existing conditions for all static and seismic load cases were the most critical at DFAS unit at Cross Section F-F'. TVA mitigated the stability issue at DFAS



#### January 20, 2023 Page 4 of 15

unit by constructing a buttress at the toe of the CCR stack along the western perimeter of the unit and improving drainage patterns and travel routes around its periphery. In this updated stability assessment, Cross Sections C-C' and F-F' were selected to be analyzed with as-built buttress geometry and updated piezometric conditions. Cross Section F-F' was selected to be analyzed under future non-marketable stacking conditions where stack height is to 510 ft elevation because it is the most critical cross section at DFAS unit.

At GDC unit, stability analyses conducted by Geocomp in 2019 resulted in factor of safety values less than the acceptance criteria for pseudo-static and post-earthquake load cases at Cross Sections K-K' and for post-earthquake load case at Cross Section N-N'. TVA conducted surface water management improvements, as part of the gypsum harvesting plan. Geocomp conducted interim stability assessments with the improved pore water pressure conditions at GDC unit in March 2022. The factor of safety for post-earthquake load case at Cross Section N-N' improved to meetthe criteria (Table 2). With the updated piezometric conditions at GDC unit, the factor of safety for post-earthquake load case at Cross Section K-K' improved. However, it was still below the acceptance criteria. Geocomp designed regrading of Dike 3 to mitigate the stability issue at GDC unit. Redesigned geometry of Dike 3 is modeled as designed future condition in this updated assessment. To determine the extent of needed regrading of Dike 3, Geocomp conducted stability analyses at various cross sections at GDC unit, the results of which are shown in Table 2. Cross Section K-K' represents the critical slope geometry of Dike 3 and Cross Section J-J' represents the critical slope geometry for gypsum stack upslope behind Dike 3. A hybrid Cross Section JK-JK' is created in this updated stability assessment to represent the most critical slope geometry.

In carrying out the assessments for DFAS and GDC, Geocomp performed two-dimensional non-linear ground amplification analyses as well as long-term static, pseudo-static, liquefaction triggering, and postearthquake slope stability analyses for the three selected cross sections.



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**Table 1 Summary of Historical Stability Analyses at DFAS Unit**

\* **Bold text** denotes cross sections selected for updated stability assessment in this technical memorandum



#### **Table 2 Summary of Historical Stability Analyses at GDC Unit**







\* **Bold text** denotes cross sections selected for updated stability assessment in this technical memorandum

\*\*NA stands for Not Applicable. These load cases were not analyzed because post-earthquake load case was the controlling load case for seismic stability assessment.



#### **3. GROUND SURFACE ELEVATIONS**

The ground surface geometries adopted in the analyses presented in this memorandum are defined as follows:

For DFAS:

- "Existing Conditions" were obtained from contoured plans with planimetric data collected using Light Detection and Ranging (LiDAR) imagery dated September 28, 2022. These data were provided to Geocomp by TVA.
- "Non-Marketable Future Conditions" refers to the ground surface geometry corresponding to the projected stack height with 45 feet of additional Coal Combustion Residuals (CCR). The ground surface elevations for the Non-Marketable Future Condition were provided to Geocomp by TVA electronically on February 1, 2019.

For GDC:

- Existing surface were elevations obtained from contoured plans with planimetric data collected using Light Detection and Ranging (LiDAR) imagery dated January 11, 2022. These data were provided to Geocomp by TVA.
- "Proposed Regrade" geometry of Dike 3 was determined by modifying the existing surface of Dike 3 until the stability criteria for pseudo-static and post-earthquake load cases were met.

#### **4. SUBSURFACE CONDITIONS**

The subsurface stratigraphy and material properties at the analyzed cross sections in DFAS and GDC were based on subsurface investigations performed by Stantec and Conetec in 2017/2018<sup>1</sup> and Stantec in 2010. A data report for subsurface investigations performed in 2017/2018 was submitted to TVA by Geocomp in 2020. In this current updated stability assessment, material groups and related parameters are the same as Geocomp's 2019 assessment. Geocomp's stability assessments presented in 2019 were based on the above-mentioned investigations. Geocomp categorized the subsurface materials into the three groups presented in Table 3. This table also includes the type of strength parameters assigned to the materials (i.e. effective stress strength parameters or undrained strengths) for pseudo-static analysis case.

<span id="page-77-0"></span><sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> Performed under subcontract to TVA and monitored by Geocomp personnel.





#### **Table 3. Subsurface Material Groups for Pseudo-Static Load Cases**

For post-earthquake stability analyses, all materials that are not expected to liquefy or experience strength loss were assigned strength types as shown in Table 3. All materials that are expected to liquefy or experience strength loss during cyclic loading were assigned post-cyclic undrained shear strengths. For long-term drained stability analyses, all materials were assigned effective stress strengths. Tables A.1 to A.3 in Attachment A lists the selected parameters for all soil layers and all load-cases.

All analyses for DFAS were performed using groundwater conditions obtained from automated piezometer measurements averaged over the period between October 2020 and October 2022. Some instruments in DFAS along cross-section C-C' were disconnected in August 2022 due to construction activities at the site. For those piezometers, values measured for the period between August 2020 and August 2022 were used. At the time when analysis conditions needed to be established, this was the most recent and representative data of the groundwater levels at DFAS. Wells Creek water level was measured continuously except for the period between August 2021 and June 2022 when the equipment was not working<sup>2</sup>. The updated Wells Creek level for the analysis was taken as an average value between November 2020 and November 2022 excluding the time when the gauge was not operational. All analyses for the GDC were performed using average values of piezometer measurements taken between January 14, 2020 and January 14, 2022. We consider average measured pore pressure conditions and river levels over a period of two years that captures the seasonal changes to be the appropriate values to use in the

<span id="page-78-0"></span><sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup> Confirmed by the TVA Instrumentation engineer Brad Headrick in the email correspondence with Geocomp dated November 16, 2022



seismic assessments to avoid combining the effects of two short-term extreme conditions (earthquake loading and high pore water pressures) that are very unlikely to occur at the same time.

Table of selected material parameters and profiles showing field and laboratory data, piezometric conditions for Cross Sections C-C' and F-F' at DFAS and Cross Section JK-JK' are shown in Attachment A.

#### **5. DESCRIPTION AND RESULTS OF ANALYSES**

Geocomp performed two-dimensional non-linear ground amplification analyses as well as static, pseudo-static, and post-earthquake slope stability analyses for the three selected cross sections. Cross Section C-C' at DFAS was evaluated for existing conditions. Cross Section F-F', which showed the lowest FOS for static loading among other sections analyzed in prior assessments, was evaluated for the existing and future stacking conditions. Cross section JK-JK' at GDC was evaluated for proposed regraded Dike 3. The ground amplification analyses were performed using the finite element software OpenSees. For Cross Sections C-C' and F-F', the amplification analysis results conducted in 2019 assessment were utilized because the geometry change related to new buttress with respect to the complete geometry of the cross section was not significant for seismic considerations. For a new and hybrid Cross Section JK-JK', updated amplification analyses were conducted to determine the displacement compatible pseudo-static coefficients. All slope stability analyses were performed using the commercial limit equilibrium analysis software Slope/W by Geoslope International with the Spencer method. Figure 3 shows the slip surface convention used for presenting the stability results.



**Figure 3. Convention used to Label Slip Surfaces**



#### **EXISTING AND PROPOSED REGRADE CONDITIONS**

Geocomp analyzed three stability load cases to evaluate the Factors of Safety (FOS) for "Existing Conditions" at DFAS and "Proposed Regrade" at GDC. Unless otherwise stated, the strength types adopted for subsurface materials are as shown in Table 3. The groundwater conditions used in all three analyses were the baseline conditions presented in Section 3. The three stability load cases analyzed were as follows:

• *Static stability analysis for drained loading*

This analysis was used to determine the FOS for drained loading. For this case, all subsurface materials were assigned effective stress strength parameters.

• *Pseudo-static stability analysis*

This analysis was performed to determine the pseudo-static FOS under a horizontal seismic coefficient corresponding to 18 inches of allowable slope displacement, which is a more cautious criterion than the 36 inches outlined in TDEC Order Stability SAP. The horizontal seismic coefficient giving 18 inches of permanent displacement was determined using Newmark sliding block analysis.

• *Post-earthquake stability analysis* 

This analysis was performed to determine the static stability immediately following an earthquake. As a starting point, the evaluation of the potential for liquefaction triggering was performed using the procedure proposed by Boulanger and Idriss (2008, 2014)<sup>[3](#page-80-0)</sup>. This evaluation was further refined using cyclic laboratory test data to determine: (1) if a material will liquefy by shaking and (2) undrained shear strengths of materials after cyclic loading. For materials with insufficient or no laboratory test data, shear strengths after cyclic loading were determined using the correlations developed by Boulanger and Idriss (2008). Materials that are not expected to liquefy or soften were assigned the same shear strengths as in the static stability analysis for undrained loading.

Results of the slope stability analysis for each load case under existing conditions are presented in Tables 4 and 5 for the slip surfaces shown in the convention presented in Figure 3. Cross-sections for all analyzed critical surfaces with corresponding factors of safety are presented in Attachment B of this memorandum.

<span id="page-80-0"></span><sup>&</sup>lt;sup>3</sup> Boulanger, R.W. and Idriss, I.M. (2008). Soil Liquefaction During Earthquakes, Earthquake Engineering Research Institute.

Boulanger, R.W. and Idriss, I.M. (2014). CPT and SPT Based Liquefaction Triggering Procedures, Report No. UCD/CGM-14/01, Center for Geotechnical Modeling, Department of Civil and Environmental Engineering, University of California, Davis, April.





**Table 4. FOS Computed for DFAS under Existing Conditions**

Note: <sup>(a)</sup> k<sub>h</sub> refers to the 18-inch displacement compatible horizontal seismic coefficient used in the pseudo-static stability analysis.

(b) NA stands for Not Applicable. This slip surface was not critical for seismic load cases and was not included in this table.



#### **Table 5. FOS Computed for GDC for Proposed Regrade Conditions**

Note: (a) kh refers to the 18-inch displacement compatible horizontal seismic coefficient used in the pseudo-static stability analysis.

(b) NA stands for Not Applicable. This slip surface was not critical for seismic load cases and was not included in this table.



#### **FUTURE STACKING CONDITIONS**

Geocomp analyzed three stability load cases to evaluate the Factors of Safety (FOS) at DFAS for Non-Marketable Future Conditions. Unless otherwise stated, the strength types adopted for subsurface materials are as shown in Table 3. Groundwater conditions used in the analyses were the baseline conditions presented in Section 3. The three stability load cases analyzed were as follows:

• *Static stability analysis for drained loading* 

These analyses were used to determine the FOS for drained loading. All materials in this analysis were assigned effective stress strength parameters and baseline groundwater conditions.

• *Pseudo-static stability analysis* 

These analyses were performed to determine the pseudo-static FOS under a horizontal seismic coefficient corresponding to 18 inches of allowable slope displacement. This horizontal seismic coefficient was determined using Newmark sliding block analyses. The approach to assign strength types for this load case is generally the same as the approach adopted in the pseudo-static stability analysis for existing conditions. The only difference is that the strengths in this case were based on effective stresses corresponding to the full load of the future stacking under the baseline pore water pressure conditions. This corresponds to the time when all excess pore pressures due to stacking have fully dissipated.

• *Post-earthquake stability analysis* 

These analyses were performed to determine the static stability of the full stack immediately after an earthquake. The approach to assign strength types for this load case is generally the same as the approach adopted in the post-earthquake stability analysis for existing conditions. The only difference is that the strengths in this case were based on effective stresses corresponding to the full load of the future stacking under the baseline ground water conditions. This corresponds to the time when all excess pore pressures due to stacking have fully dissipated.

Table 6 shows the factor of safety computed from slope stability analysis for each load case under future built out conditions for the slip surfaces shown in the convention presented in Figure 3. Results for all analyzed critical surfaces are presented in Attachment B of this memorandum.







Note:  $(a)$   $k<sub>h</sub>$  refers to the 18-inch displacement compatible horizontal seismic coefficient used in the pseudo-static stability analysis.

#### **6. DISCUSSION**

The results of the static and seismic stability assessment of TVA CUF site indicate that Cross Sections C-C', F-F', and JK-JK' selected as the most representative of the potentially critical cross sections satisfy the stability criteria for static and seismic stability of a CCR management unit. Table 7 summarizes the results for the long-term static, pseudo-static, and post-earthquake factor of safety for all Cross Sections C-C', F-F', and JK-JK' where the minimum factor of safety at each cross section is shown.

<b>Load Case</b>	<b>CUF Unit</b>	<b>Cross Section</b>	<b>Calculated</b> <b>Slip Surface</b> minimum FOS		<b>Required</b> <b>FOS</b>		
Long-Term <b>Static</b>	<b>DFAS</b>	$C-C'$	Dike 2	1.94	$\geq 1.5$		
		$F-F'$	Dike 2	1.99			
		F-F' (Non-Marketable)	Dike 2	1.99			
	<b>GDC</b>	JK-JK' (Proposed Regrade)	Dike 2	1.67			
Pseudo-Static	<b>DFAS</b>	$C-C'$	Global 2	1.59			
		$F-F'$	Local 1	1.22	$\geq 1.0$		
		F-F' (Non-Marketable)	Local 1	1.22			
	<b>GDC</b>	JK-JK' (Proposed Regrade)	Global 3	1.36			
	<b>DFAS</b>	$C-C'$	Global 2	1.44			
Post- Earthquake		$F-F'$	Global 1	1.07			
		F-F' (Non-Marketable)	Global 2	1.04	$\geq 1.0$		
	GDC	JK-JK' (Proposed Regrade)	Global 3	1.08			

**Table 7. Summary of Factors of Safety from Slope Stability Analysis**



At DFAS with installed buttress and improved pore water pressure conditions the resulting factors of safety for global stability now meet or exceed all required minimum values. At GDC after the completion of the proposed regrading of Dike 3 and improved pore water pressure conditions, the resulting factors of safety for global stability meet or exceed all required minimum values.

Please do not hesitate to contact us if you have questions or comments.

Sincerely yours,

W. Allen Marr, PhD, P.E., D.GE, NAE CEO, Geocomp

Attachments: Attachment A – Parameter Development Tables and Profiles Attachment B – Results of Slope Stability Analyses



# **Attachment A. Parameter Development Profiles**



# **Parameter Development Profiles**

**Dry Fly Ash Stack**

**Cross Section C-C'**

		Unit Weight (pcf)		Long-term Static <b>Strength Parameters</b>		Pseudo-Static <b>Strength Parameters</b>		Post-Earthquake Strength <b>Parameters</b>
<b>Cross Section</b>	<b>Soil Layers</b>		$\sigma'_{p}(psf)$	<b>Effective</b> <b>Friction</b> Angle, $\phi'$ (deg)	Cohesion (psf)	<b>Effective</b> <b>Friction</b> Angle, $\phi'$ $(\text{deg})$	<b>Undrained Strength</b> Ratio, $S_u/\sigma_v'$ or Undrained Strength, Su (psf)	Residual/Softened <b>Undrained Strength Ratio</b> $S_r/\sigma'_v$
	Stacked Fly Ash	95	N/A	40	$\Omega$	40	N/A	N/A
	Stacked Bottom Ash/Fly Ash	100	N/A	38	$\mathbf{0}$	38	N/A	N/A
	Sluiced Fly Ash 1	100	N/A	25	$\mathbf 0$	25	N/A	N/A
ں ن Cross-section	Sluiced Fly Ash 2	100	N/A	25	0	N/A	0.24	0.15
	Sluiced Fly Ash Channel 1	100	N/A	25	$\Omega$	25	N/A	N/A
	Sluiced Fly Ash Channel 2	100	N/A	25	$\Omega$	N/A	0.16	0.15
	<b>Upper Alluvial Clay Crest</b>	123	12,200	32	$\Omega$	32		
	Upper Alluvial Clay Dike	120	6,900	32	$\Omega$	32		
	Upper Alluvial Clay Dike 2	120	6,900	32	$\mathbf{0}$	32	Defined as a function in stability models;	Defined as a function in stability models;
	Upper Alluvial Clay Dike 1 Toe	120	6,900	32	$\mathbf 0$	32		
	Upper Alluvial Clay Toe	116	6,900	32	$\Omega$	32		
	Lower Alluvial Clay Crest	123	15,500	32	$\Omega$	32		
	Lower Alluvial Clay Dike	124	11,800	32	$\Omega$	32	$\frac{S_u}{\sigma'_v} = S \times \left(\frac{\sigma'_p}{\sigma'_v}\right)^m$ $\frac{S_u}{\sigma'_v} = S \times \left(\frac{\sigma'_p}{\sigma'_v}\right)^m$ where S=0.24, m=0.82	where S=0.18, m=0.84
	Lower Alluvial Clay Toe	118	8,500	32	0	32		
	<b>Alluvial Sandy Clay Crest</b>	120	10,600	32	$\Omega$	32		
	Alluvial Sandy Clay Dike	120	11,800	32	$\mathbf 0$	32		
	Alluvial Sandy Clay Toe	120	10,100	32	$\Omega$	32		
	Dike 1	122	N/A	35	250	35	1,000 psf	N/A
	Dike 1 Subgrade	115	N/A	30	$\Omega$	30	N/A	N/A
	Dike 2	128	N/A	35	250	35	1,500 psf	N/A
	<b>Bottom Ash Dike</b>	115	N/A	35	0	35	N/A	N/A
	Buttress (bottom ash)	105	N/A	35	0	35	N/A	N/A

Table A.1 Selected Soil Parameters for Stability Analyses - Cross Section C-C' at DFAS

Notes: N/A: Not applicable

σ'p – Maximum past pressure

σ'v – Vertical effective stress

 $S_u$  – Undrained shear strength

## **FIGURE <sup>A</sup>.1: CUF <sup>C</sup>‐C' ‐ CREST ‐ Stress and Index Parameters**

**Total Head, ft**

### **Total Head**







#### **Unit Weight**

#### **Drained Shear Strength**



#### **Undrained Shear Strength**

## **FIGURE <sup>A</sup>.3: CUF <sup>C</sup>‐C' ‐ TOE ‐ Stress and Index Parameters**

### **Total Head**



**Elevation (ft)**

## **Unit Weight**

#### **Undrained Shear Strength**



#### **Drained Shear Strength**

## **FIGURE <sup>A</sup>.5: CUF <sup>C</sup>‐C' ‐ DIKE ‐ Stress and Index Parameters**



**Total Head, ft**

### **Total Head**

**Stress**



### **Unit Weight**

#### **Undrained Shear Strength**



#### **Drained Shear Strength**



# **Parameter Development Profiles**

**Dry Fly Ash Stack**

**Cross Section F-F'**



Table A.2 Selected Soil Parameters for Stability Analyses - Cross Section F-F' at DFAS

Notes: N/A: Not applicable

σ'p – Maximum past pressure

σ'v – Vertical effective stress

 $S_u$  – Undrained shear strength

## **FIGURE A.7: CUF <sup>F</sup>‐F' ‐ CREST ‐ Stress and Index Parameters**





## **FIGURE A.9 : CUF <sup>F</sup>‐F' ‐ BENCH ‐ Stress and Index Parameters**

## **Total Head**





### **Stress**





## **FIGURE A.11 : CUF <sup>F</sup>‐F' ‐ TOE ‐ Stress and Index Parameters**





## **FIGURE A.13: CUF <sup>F</sup>‐F' ‐ DIKE ‐ Stress and Index Parameters**







# **Parameter Development Profiles**

# **Gypsum Disposal Complex**

**Cross Section JK-JK'**



Table A.3 Selected Soil Parametersfor Stability Analyses – Cross Section JK-JK' at GDC

Notes: N/A: Not applicable

σ'p – Maximum past pressure

σ'v – Vertical effective stress

 $S_u$  – Undrained shear strength

## **FIGURE A.15: CUF JK‐JK' ‐ CREST ‐ Stress and Index Parameters**



#### **Drained Shear Strength**





### **Undrained Shear Strength**
## **FIGURE A.17: CUF JK‐JK' ‐ DIKE3 ‐ Stress and Index Parameters**

**Elevation (ft)**





**Total Head, ft**

## **Total Head**

### **Drained Shear Strength**





## **Undrained Shear Strength**

## **FIGURE A.19: CUF JK‐JK' ‐ DIKE2 ‐ Stress and Index Parameters**

**Total Head, ft**

## **Total Head**



### **Unit Weight**

## **Undrained Shear Strength**





### **Drained Shear Strength**



## **Attachment B. Results of Slope Stability Analyses**



# **Stability Results**

Tennessee Valley Authority

 Seismic Assessment Cumberland Fossil Plant Dry Fly Ash Stack

Distance (ft)









**Distance** 

Distance (ft)



















Tennessee Valley Authority Seismic Assessment Cumberland Fossil PlantDry Fly Ash Stack Cumberland City, TN

Cross Section F-F' Existing Condition Pseudo-Static













Tennessee Valley AuthoritySeismic Assessment Cumberland Fossil PlantDry Fly Ash Stack Cumberland City, TN

Cross Section F-F' Existing ConditionPost-Earthquake









# **Stability Results**

Tennessee Valley Authority

 Seismic Assessment Cumberland Fossil Plant Gypsum Disposal Complex







Tennessee Valley Authority Cumberland Fossil Plant Gypsum Disposal Complex Cumberland City, TN

Cross Section JK-JK' - Long-Term Static 11/29/2022









Tennessee Valley Authority Cumberland Fossil Plant Gypsum Disposal Complex Cumberland City, TN

Cross Section JK-JK' - Pseudo Static 11/29/2022





Tennessee Valley Authority Cumberland Fossil Plant Gypsum Disposal Complex Cumberland City, TN

Cross Section JK-JK' - Post-Earthquake 01/10/2023







## **ATTACHMENT G.1-B PORE WATER CONCENTRATIONS OVER TIME**

Attachment A - Pore Water Concentrations over Time CCR Rule Parameters Cumberland Fossil Plant - Cumberland City, Tennessee

















GSL = Groundwater Screening Levels

Note: GSLs are not directly applicable to pore water and are being used for comparison purposes only.

## Attachment A - Pore Water Concentrations over Time CCR Rule Parameters Cumberland Fossil Plant - Cumberland City, Tennessee





CUF-TW01 CUF-TW03 CUF-TW05 CUF-TW07

 $CUF-TW09$ 

GSL = Groundwater Screening Levels

Note: GSLs are not directly applicable to pore water and are being used for comparison purposes only

## **APPENDIX G.2**

## **EXPLORATORY DRILLING SAMPLING AND ANALYSIS REPORT**



#### **Cumberland Fossil Plant Exploratory Drilling Sampling and Analysis Report**

TDEC Commissioner's Order: Environmental Investigation Plan Cumberland Fossil Plant Cumberland City, Tennessee

April 16, 2021

Prepared for:

Tennessee Valley Authority Chattanooga, Tennessee



Prepared by:

Stantec Consulting Services Inc. Lexington, Kentucky

### **Revision Record**



### **Sign-off Sheet**

This document entitled Cumberland Fossil Plant Exploratory Drilling Sampling and Analysis Report was prepared by Stantec Consulting Services Inc. ("Stantec") for the account of Tennessee Valley Authority (the "Client"). Any reliance on this document by any third party is strictly prohibited. The material in it reflects Stantec's professional judgment in light of the scope, schedule, and other limitations stated in the document and in the contract between Stantec and the Client. The opinions in the document are based on conditions and information existing at the time the document was published and do not take into account any subsequent changes. In preparing the document, Stantec did not verify information supplied to it by others. Any use which a third party makes of this document is the responsibility of such third party. Such third party agrees that Stantec shall not be responsible for costs or damages of any kind, if any, suffered by it or any other third party as a result of decisions made or actions taken based on this document.

2) Ada Prepared by

**Nick Duda, Engineer in Training**

Reviewed by

**Stan Harris, Senior Principal Engineer**

Approved by

**James M. Kerr, Jr., Senior Principal Geologist**

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## <span id="page-136-0"></span>**Abbreviations**







Introduction April 16, 2021

## <span id="page-138-0"></span>**1.0 INTRODUCTION**

Stantec Consulting Services Inc. (Stantec) has prepared this sampling and analysis report (SAR), on behalf of the Tennessee Valley Authority (TVA), to document activities related to exploratory drilling (EXD) at TVA's Cumberland Fossil (CUF) Plant located in Cumberland City, Tennessee.

The purpose of the EXD was to drill borings, advance cone penetration test (CPT) soundings, install temporary wells, and install piezometers to evaluate subsurface conditions at the CUF Plant, in support of fulfilling the requirements for the Tennessee Department of Environment and Conservation (TDEC) issued Commissioner's Order No. OGC15-0177 (TDEC Order) to TVA (TDEC 2015). The TDEC Order sets forth a "process for the investigation, assessment, and remediation of unacceptable risks" at TVA's coal ash disposal sites in Tennessee.

The purpose of this SAR is to summarize activities completed to meet the objectives of the EXD Sampling and Analysis Plan (SAP) (Stantec 2018a). This SAR is not intended to provide conclusions or evaluations of results. The scope of the EXD activities represented herein was conducted pursuant to the SAP and is part of a larger environmental investigation at the CUF Plant. The evaluation of the results will consider other aspects of the environmental investigation, including data collected under other State and/or coal combustion residuals (CCR) programs, and will be presented in the Environmental Assessment Report (EAR).

The EXD activities were performed in conjunction with CCR materials characterization and material quantity investigations in general accordance with the following documents developed by TVA to support fulfilling the requirements of the TDEC Order:

- *Exploratory Drilling SAP* (Stantec 2018a)
- *Environmental Investigation Plan (EIP)* (Stantec 2018b)
- *CCR Material Characteristics SAP* (Stantec 2018c)
- *Material Quantity SAP* (Stantec 2018d)
- *Quality Assurance Project Plan (QAPP)* (Environmental Standards, Inc. 2018).

The EXD was implemented in accordance with TVA- and TDEC-approved Programmatic- and Projectspecific changes. Minor variations in scope and procedures from those outlined in the CUF Plant EXD SAP occurred during field activities due to field conditions and programmatic updates and are referenced in Section [3.10.](#page-156-1)

EXD field work consisted of five primary activities – drilling and sampling, downhole testing in rock, installing temporary wells, installing piezometers, and surface geophysics. Quality Assurance oversight of field data acquisition protocols, sampling practices, and field data review were performed by Environmental Standards, Inc. (EnvStds) under direct contract to TVA. Geotechnical laboratory testing and data review was performed by Stantec.

Objective and Scope April 16, 2021

## <span id="page-139-0"></span>**2.0 OBJECTIVE AND SCOPE**

The primary objective of the EXD, conducted pursuant to the EXD SAP, was to perform borings, install temporary wells, install piezometers, and perform surface and downhole geophysics to further characterize subsurface conditions at the CUF Plant, in response to the TDEC Order. The EXD SAP included activities at three CCR units: Dry Ash Stack (DAS), Gypsum Storage Area (GSA), and Stilling Pond/Retention Pond (SP/RP).

The activities conducted during EXD support data collection for the CCR material characteristics and material quantity investigations at the CUF Plant, including pore water level measurements and soil sample collection for analysis of CCR-related constituents.

The approach for EXD was to:

- Perform soil and rock borings and geotechnical laboratory testing to refine subsurface characterization and material quantity estimates
- Install temporary wells to allow for pore water sampling and measuring piezometric (i.e., pore water) levels within CCR units
- Install vibrating wire piezometers (VWPs) to allow water level (i.e., pore water pressure) readings in the various materials
- Use hollow-stem auger drilling techniques to collect soil samples at staked boring locations approved by TDEC and considered suitable for the drill rig to safely access
- Use rock coring to collect rock samples to characterize shallow bedrock
- Perform downhole testing in rock, including pressure testing and downhole geophysics to characterize subsurface lithology and hydrogeology of shallow bedrock
- Use CPT techniques to perform in-situ testing for subsurface characterization at staked sounding locations approved by TDEC and considered suitable for the CPT rig to safely access
- Complete temporary well development, hydraulic conductivity (slug) testing, and survey activities
- Perform surface geophysics in the vicinity of pre-construction channels of Wells Creek and an area of historical grouting, to better characterize the foundation soils
- Perform supplemental geotechnical borings, to correlate to buried stream channels or other geophysical anomalies identified in the soil.

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The scope of work of the EXD consisted of the following tasks:

- Drilling borings and advancing CPT soundings
- Collecting disturbed and undisturbed soil samples and rock cores for lithologic information
- Performing downhole testing in rock at select boring locations
- Installing temporary wells, constructing surface protections, and developing the wells
- Installing VWPs

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- Conducting slug tests in temporary wells
- Performing geotechnical laboratory testing
- Performing surface geophysics
- Performing supplemental geotechnical borings at identified geophysical anomalies
- Surveying boring, CPT sounding, and temporary well locations.

Details on each EXD activity are presented in the sections below. These activities were carried out concurrently with CCR material sampling and pore water monitoring and sampling, which were performed in accordance with the CCR Material Characteristics and Material Quantity SAPs. Refer to the CCR Material Characterization and Material Quantity SARs for information from those concurrent activities.

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## <span id="page-141-0"></span>**3.0 FIELD ACTIVITIES**

EXD field activities were conducted in several separate phases. The first phase was conducted between November 27, 2018 and May 9, 2019 and consisted of hollow-stem auger drilling for geotechnical borings and temporary wells, temporary well installation, and VWP installation. Downhole testing in rock was performed concurrently with drilling, between December 5, 2018 and May 3, 2019. CPT soundings were conducted between January 8, 2019 and January 23, 2019. Temporary well development was conducted between May 20 and 28, 2019. Temporary well slug testing was conducted between July 15 and 19, 2019. Surface geophysical surveys were conducted between September 9 and 13, 2019. Supplemental drilling was conducted between June 2, 2020 and November 10, 2020 and consisted of additional hollowstem auger drilling. Prior to initiating field activities, TVA conducted environmental reviews, obtained permits, and performed utility clearances as necessary to complete the field work.

Stantec performed EXD field activities based on guidance and specifications listed in TVA's Environmental (ENV) Technical Instructions (TIs), the SAPs, and the QAPP, except as noted in the Variations section of this report. As part of TVA's commitment to generate representative and reliable data, oversight of select field activities, field documentation, and centralized data management were performed by EnvStds under direct contract with TVA. EnvStds also conducted audits of field activities and provided quality reviews of field documentation.

During the EXD, Stantec conducted the following field activities:

- Confirmed locations for planned borings and CPTs
- Drilled an initial 18 borings within the DAS, GSA, and SP/RP, under the direction of a Stantec Professional Geologist (PG) or Professional Engineer (PE) licensed in the State of Tennessee
- Collected soil samples, and rock samples at select borings, to develop a continuous subsurface log/lithologic profile for each boring, with select soil samples subjected to geotechnical laboratory testing
- Performed downhole testing (pressure testing and borehole geophysics) in rock in select borings, to characterize subsurface lithology and hydrogeology of the bedrock
- Installed temporary wells in six of the borings, under the direction of a Stantec PG licensed in the State of Tennessee
- Developed and conducted slug tests in all six temporary wells to estimate hydraulic conductivity
- Installed 14 VWPs in four geotechnical borings
- Advanced 33 CPTs

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- Performed surface geophysical surveys in the vicinity of the pre-construction channels of Wells Creek and an area of historical grouting, and based on the results, considered whether targeted geotechnical borings were recommended
- Drilled six supplemental geotechnical borings, to correlate to buried stream channels or other geophysical anomalies identified in the soil.

Following temporary well installation, temporary well surface protections were constructed, and each boring and CPT location was surveyed.

Appendix A provides a site location map; an EXD boring and temporary well) location map; a CPT, surface geophysical survey and supplemental geotechnical boring location map; and an instrumentation location map. Appendix B provides summary tables of information collected during the EXD. Appendix C includes subsurface logs, temporary well installation details, and VWP installation details. Appendix D includes photographs related to the borings, temporary wells, and VWPs. Appendix E includes in-situ testing results and Appendix F includes geotechnical laboratory testing results.

### <span id="page-142-0"></span>**3.1 WORK LOCATIONS**

The boring, CPT, and surface geophysics locations were selected to address data gaps and supplement existing data at the CUF Plant as described in the EXD SAP. Rationale for individual boring and CPT locations, as well as surface geophysics transect locations, are discussed below. A site location map; boring and temporary well location map; a CPT, surface geophysics and supplemental geotechnical boring location map; and instrument layout map are provided as Exhibits A.1 through A.4 in Appendix A.

In order to provide data regarding CCR material quantity, pore water levels, CCR material characteristics, and subsurface characterization, borings were drilled, temporary wells installed, and VWPs installed at locations shown on Exhibits A.2 through A.4. A total of twenty-four borings, six of which include temporary well installations and four of which include VWP installations, and 33 CPTs were completed. [Table 1](#page-142-1) provides the number of borings and CPTs completed (including temporary well installations) in each CCR unit. Table 2 lists the borings/CPTs and more detail about the purpose for each.

<span id="page-142-1"></span>

#### **Table 1. Exploratory Drilling Performed in Each CCR Unit**

**Notes:**

CCR = Coal Combustion Residuals CPT = Cone Penetration Test VWPs = Vibrating Wire Piezometers No. = Number

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CUF-CPT22 DAS Refusal Refusal - - Geo

#### **Table 2. Summary of EXD Borings**


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#### **Table 2. Summary of EXD Borings**

**Notes:**

CCR = Coal Combustion Residuals;

CPT = Cone Penetration Test;

DAS = Dry Ash Stack;

Geo = Geotechnical Data;

GSA = Gypsum Storage Area;

N/A = Not Applicable;

 $No. = Number;$ 

PW = Pore Water Sampling;

PZ = Piezometric (Pore Water) Levels;

SP/RP = Stilling Pond/Retention Pond;

VWP = Vibrating Wire Piezometer;

Refusal indicates rock-like resistance to borehole or CPT advancement. This may indicate the beginning of weathered bedrock, boulders, rock remnants, cemented materials, or other hard/dense layers that prevent hole advancement.

1.Boring CUF-B22 was terminated based on field observations by the Stantec PG, without achieving the planned auger refusal.

As shown on Exhibit A.2 in Appendix A and in Table 2 above, a total of eight borings, including three borings with temporary wells and two geotechnical borings were drilled within the footprint of the GSA. The borings are located in accessible areas of the unit interior and unit perimeter to improve spatial



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coverage for CCR material thickness and pore water levels, and to facilitate CCR material characterization and pore water sampling. The temporary wells were screened near the bottom of the CCR in the unit (Exhibit A.4), after the portion of the borehole was sealed that penetrated the foundation soils and bedrock.

Three additional, shallower temporary wells (CUF-TW02, CUF-TW04, and CUF-TW06) were to be screened in gypsum, just above the drainage layer/sluiced CCR interface. However, upon reaching the planned termination criteria, water levels in borings CUF-TW02, CUF-TW04, and CUF-TW06 were monitored (per the TDEC-approved plan) and were found to have insufficient depth of water to facilitate CCR pore water sampling. Therefore, these three temporary wells were not installed and the borings were backfilled with 30% solids bentonite grout per the SAP.

As shown on Exhibit A.2 in Appendix A and in Table 2 above, initially seven borings, including three borings with temporary wells and four geotechnical borings with VWPs, were drilled within the footprint of the DAS. Twenty-three CPT soundings, as noted in Table 2 above, were also performed at the DAS, as shown on Exhibit A.3. The borings are located in accessible areas of the unit interior to improve spatial coverage for CCR material thickness and pore water levels, and to facilitate CCR material characterization and pore water sampling. The temporary wells were screened near the bottom of the CCR in the unit (Exhibit A.4), after the portion of the borehole was sealed that penetrated the foundation soils and bedrock. The CPT soundings were advanced to better characterize CCR material thickness and the uppermost foundation soils in the immediate vicinity of the mapped, pre-construction channels of Wells Creek. In order to better characterize the pore water pressures within the DAS, fourteen VWP transducers were also installed within the four borings (Exhibit A.4).

As shown on Exhibit A.2 in Appendix A and in Table 2 above, initially three geotechnical borings were drilled within the footprint of the SP/RP. Ten CPT soundings, as noted in Table 2 above, were also performed at the SP/RP, as shown in Exhibit A.3. The borings and soundings are located in accessible areas of the unit interior and unit perimeter to improve spatial coverage for CCR material thickness and pore water pressures within the foundation soils. The CPT soundings were advanced to better characterize the CCR material thickness and uppermost foundation soils in the immediate vicinity of the mapped, pre-construction channels of Wells Creek.

As a follow up to the CPTs described above, surface geophysics were conducted to better characterize the foundation soils in the immediate vicinity of the mapped, pre-construction channels of Wells Creek and in an area of historical grouting. The intent was to conduct electrical resistivity imaging (ERI) and multichannel analysis of surface waves (MASW) surveys in two areas of interest. As part of the ERI surveys, induced polarization (IP) surveys were also performed. The "North Area" is along a portion of the west perimeter of the SP/RP, and the "South Area" is along the southwest perimeter of the DAS. Exhibit A.3 in Appendix A shows the geophysical survey transects. In the North Area, ERI/IP transect ER1 and MASW transect M2 are located along the Raised Dike, while ERI/IP transect ER2 and MASW transect M3 are located along the Remnant Crest of the Starter Dike. Each transect in the North Area is approximately 700 feet long. In the South Area, ERI/IP transect ER3 and MASW transect M1 are located along the Raised Dike, while ERI/IP transect ER4 and MASW transect M4 are located along the Remnant Crest of the Starter Dike. Each transect in the South Area is approximately 1,000 feet long.

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As shown on Exhibits A.2 and A.3 in Appendix A and in Table 2 above, six supplemental geotechnical borings were drilled, three along the west perimeter of the SP/RP (i.e., the North Area of surface geophysics) and three along the southwest perimeter of the DAS (i.e., the South Area of surface geophysics). In the North Area, the purpose of two borings (CUF-B20 and CUF-B21) is to characterize the dike and foundation soil type(s) in or near the stream alignment. The purpose of the third boring (CUF-B22) is to characterize the dike and foundation soil type(s) at an anomaly observed in the geophysical results. In the South Area, the purpose of two borings (CUF-B23 and CUF-B24) is to characterize the dike and foundation soil type(s) at anomalies observed in the geophysical results. The purpose of the third boring (CUF-B25) is to characterize the dike and foundation soil type(s) in or near the stream alignment.

# **3.2 DOCUMENTATION**

Stantec maintained EXD field documentation in general accordance with ENV-TI-05.80.03, *Field Record Keeping*, the EXD SAP, and the QAPP. Field documentation for environmental soil sampling activities is described in the CCR Material Characteristics SAR. Health and safety forms were completed in accordance with TVA and Stantec health and safety requirements. Field activities and data were primarily recorded on program-specific field forms. Additional information regarding EXD field documentation is provided below.

## **3.2.1 Field Forms**

Stantec used program-specific field forms to record field observations and data for specific activities. Field forms used during the EXD included:

- *Daily Field Activity Log*
- *Subsurface Log*
- *Chain-of-Custody (COC)*
- *Cone Penetration Test Inspection*
- *Monitoring Well Installation Field Log*
- *Well Development Form*
- *Equipment Calibration Form*
- *Slug Test Data Form*
- *Vibrating Wire Piezometer Installation Notes and Details*
- *Water Pressure Test Form*
- *Borehole Geophysical Logging Data Form*
- *Surface Geophysics Daily Checklist.*

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#### **3.2.1.1 Daily Field Activity Log**

Stantec field sampling personnel (FSP) recorded field activities, observations, and data on a *Daily Field Activity Log* to chronologically document the field program. Deviations from the SAP, Tis, or QAPP were documented on *the Daily Field Activity Log*.

#### **3.2.1.2 Subsurface Log**

A Stantec PG or PE licensed in the State of Tennessee prepared a *Subsurface Log* for each boring. The log documented date, boring location, drilling personnel, tooling/equipment used, depth to pore water, sample number, sample recovery, soil/rock lithology, and other relevant observations. Soil color was logged per the appropriate Munsell Soil Color Chart (Munsell Color 2009). Information from these logs was used to construct the subsurface logs provided in Attachment C.1 in Appendix C.

#### **3.2.1.3 Chain-of-Custody**

Stantec FSP completed geotechnical *COC* documentation for each soil and rock sample collected during the EXD. The sample identification (ID), sample location, sample depth, type of sample, sampling date, and sample custody record were recorded on the *COCs*. The Field Team Leader reviewed the *COCs* for completeness, and the FSP conducted a quality control check of samples in each shipment compared to sample IDs on the corresponding *COC* prior to submittal to the laboratory. *COCs* were completed in general accordance with ENV-TI-05.80.02*: Sample Labeling and Custody*.

#### **3.2.1.4 Cone Penetration Test Inspection**

Stantec FSP completed a *Cone Penetration Test Inspection Form* for each CPT sounding. The form documented the cone equipment, number of pore pressure dissipation tests, average depth intervals for shear wave velocity tests, use of casing (if any), refusal parameters, and grouting information. Note that the CPT contractor was responsible for collecting the necessary subsurface data (depth, penetration resistance, pore pressure, shear wave velocity, etc.) for their report.

#### **3.2.1.5 Monitoring Well Installation Field Log**

A Stantec PG licensed in the State of Tennessee prepared a *Monitoring Well Installation Field Log* for each temporary well. The log documented the well location, well installation date(s), well installation materials, well depth, screened interval, depth interval for each backfill material, and surface completion details. Information from these logs was used to construct the temporary well installation details provided in Attachment C.2 in Appendix C.

## **3.2.1.6 Well Development Form**

Stantec FSP completed a *Well Development Form* for each temporary well. The form documented well location, well development date(s), elapsed time since development started, depth to pore water, purge rate, cumulative purge volume, and pore water quality parameter measurements throughout and at completion of the development process.



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#### <span id="page-148-1"></span>**3.2.1.7 Equipment Calibration Form**

Stantec FSP performed daily equipment calibrations of the water quality meter and documented the results on an *Equipment Calibration Form*. The form documented the calibration test results for temperature, turbidity, specific conductance, pH, and verified that the field instruments' sensors were operating within acceptable criteria. Refer to Section [3.2.2](#page-148-0) for additional details on equipment calibration procedures.

#### **3.2.1.8 Slug Test Data Form**

Stantec FSP completed a *Slug Test Data Form* for the hydraulic conductivity tests performed at each temporary well. The form primarily documented well location, slug test date(s), and initial and final pore water level measurements before and after each slug test attempt. The pore water level measurements during the tests were recorded by an automated pressure transducer and data recorder and subsequently downloaded.

#### **3.2.1.9 Vibrating Wire Piezometer Installation Notes and Details**

A Stantec PG or PE licensed in the State of Tennessee prepared a *Vibrating Wire Piezometer Installation Notes and Details* for each boring containing VWPs. The log documented the piezometer location, piezometer installation date(s), borehole depth, piezometer installation materials, transducer calibration data, quality checks of the transducer(s), transducer depth(s), installation notes, and surface completion details (protective casing, concrete pad, bollards, etc.). Information from these logs was used to construct the piezometer installation details provided in Attachment C.3 in Appendix C.

#### **3.2.1.10 Water Pressure Test Form**

Stantec FSP completed a *Water Pressure Test Form* for the pressure testing of select boreholes during drilling. The form documented the equipment used, test method, the depth interval tested, volume of water, pressure readings, and the time interval for each pressure interval tested.

#### **3.2.1.11 Borehole Geophysical Logging Data Form**

Stantec FSP completed a *Borehole Geophysical Logging Data Form* for each borehole that included downhole geophysical testing. The form primarily documented the testing location, test date(s), test type, equipment (tool) used, and depth interval(s) tested.

## **3.2.1.12 Surface Geophysics Daily Checklist**

Stantec FSP completed a *Surface Geophysics Daily Checklist* for each day surface geophysics was conducted. For each technique applied, the form documented if certain quality control checks were performed prior to, during, and after data acquisition and any comments related to those checks.

## <span id="page-148-0"></span>**3.2.2 Equipment Calibration**

Field instruments used to collect, generate, or measure water quality parameters data were calibrated each day prior to sampling as specified by the SAP, QAPP, and ENV-TI-05.80.46*: Field Measurement* 



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*Using a Multi-Parameter Sonde*. Afternoon calibration verifications were performed to evaluate if instruments remained within acceptable criteria during sampling. Temperature and barometric pressure were recorded using a calibrated National Institute of Standards and Technology traceable thermometer and the National Weather Service (via mesowest.utah.edu) barometric pressure readings for Clarksville Outlaw Field (KCKV) in Clarksville, Tennessee, respectively. Additional details regarding equipment calibration were recorded on the *Equipment Calibration Form*, as described in Section [3.2.1.7.](#page-148-1)

## **3.2.3 Photographs**

In addition to documentation of field activities described above, photographs were taken to document the field investigation. A photographic log of soil samples and rock cores, as applicable, recovered from each boring, and site condition photographs including the surface completion of installed temporary wells and VWPs are provided in Attachments D.1 and D.2 respectively, in Appendix D.

# **3.3 DRILLING AND SAMPLING**

The following sections present drilling and soil sampling procedures used during the EXD. Drilling and sampling activities were performed under the direction of a Stantec PG or PE licensed in the State of Tennessee. CPT activities were conducted under the observation of a Stantec graduate geologist.

## **3.3.1 Drilling**

Drilling, sampling, temporary well installation, and VWP installation was performed by Stantec drillers licensed in Tennessee, using Stantec equipment. CPTs were performed by ConeTec Inc. (ConeTec) under contract to Stantec, with field oversight by Stantec. Except for five of the supplemental geotechnical borings, the borings and CPTs were drilled in areas with drive-on access; no special site preparations were necessary to facilitate access. Five of the six supplemental borings were located along the Remnant Crest of the Starter Dike, which necessitated the use of a wrecker to safely position the drill rig.

Hollow-stem auger borings were advanced by means of split-spoon and/or Shelby tube sampling to recover soil for lithologic description, photographic documentation, and sample collection. Each run was then overdrilled using 4.25-inch hollow-stem augers. In borings that included rock coring, upon encountering auger refusal, drilling was performed utilizing NQ-sized wireline rock core tooling. After reaching the bottom of borehole, the 4.25-inch hollow-stem augers and rock coring tooling (where applicable) were withdrawn. In borings receiving temporary wells, the upper portion of the borehole was overdrilled with 8.25-inch (inside diameter) hollow-stem augers to ream the borehole to a larger diameter, to facilitate subsequent installation of the temporary well. Hollow-stem augers and rock core tooling were decontaminated using a high-pressure steam cleaner and potable water after use at each temporary well boring.

The CPT soundings were performed using a 20-ton track rig and a 25-ton truck rig, each equipped to record data on 2.5 cm intervals throughout the sounding depth. The CPTs were conducted in general accordance with American Society for Testing and Materials (ASTM) D5778. Shear wave velocity tests and/or pore pressure dissipation tests were performed at select locations, as requested in the field by the Stantec geologist. Each CPT sounding was backfilled with 30% solids bentonite grout per the SAP.

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A summary of the as-drilled boring and CPT depths, elevations, and types of sampling or testing is presented in Table B.1 and B.2 respectively in Appendix B. Boring and CPT locations are included on Exhibit A.2 and A.3 in Appendix A. ConeTec's report, including CPT logs/data and details regarding the procedures and equipment used can be found in Appendix E (Attachment E.1).

## **3.3.2 Soil and Rock Sampling**

During advancement of each boring, the Stantec PG or PE prepared field subsurface logs using a mobile data collection platform. Inputs included a description of subsurface lithology, sample recovery, color using the Munsell Soil Color Chart, and other relevant parameters as required by the SAPs and TIs. Subsurface logs for the CUF Plant EXD are presented in Attachment C.1 in Appendix C.

Soil samples were collected from each boring to provide lithologic information for a continuous subsurface log/soil profile for the proposed borings. Temporary well borings and geotechnical borings were advanced using a conventional rotary drill rig with split-spoon (SS) and undisturbed (Shelby) tube (ST) sampling. Two-inch and/or three-inch diameter split-spoons were used to collect disturbed SS soil samples. SS and ST samples were collected for general soil and CCR characterization and potential laboratory testing. Each drill rig employed for in-situ penetration testing utilized an automatic hammer. The hammer weight and/or drop height may vary based on the drill rig, sampler size, and the sampling objectives of each boring.

Rock core samples were collected from select borings, to characterize the rock strata type and structure. Rock coring was performed using NQ-sized rock core tooling.

Table B.3 in Appendix B summarizes the soil and rock samples collected in each boring along with rig type, sampler, and hammer information. The subsurface logs in Attachment C.1 record the depths of the recovered samples along with the results of the in-situ penetration testing program, including field blow counts.

Select soil samples collected during the EXD were subjected to geotechnical laboratory testing. Select SS and ST samples were subjected to Unified Soil Classification System laboratory classification and index testing including natural moisture content, gradation, Atterberg limits, and specific gravity tests. Additionally, select ST samples were subjected to hydraulic conductivity tests. Not all test types were performed on all encountered materials. Tests were assigned based on material recovery, availability, and subsurface characterization needs. No testing was performed on rock core samples. Appendix F presents the geotechnical laboratory testing results for select soil samples which are summarized in Attachment F.1 (Tables F.1 through F.6). The laboratory data sheets for each specific test are provided in Attachments F.2 through F.4.

#### **3.3.3 Sample Shipment**

At appropriate intervals, assigned personnel transported the geotechnical samples to the testing laboratory or designated storage facility. A geotechnical *COC* accompanied the samples throughout the shipping process.

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SS samples are disturbed samples and were treated as Group B samples as discussed in ASTM D4220. The Shelby tubes were stored vertically in padded racks constructed in accordance with ASTM D4220. Rock core samples were placed in labeled, wooden core boxes. Based on anticipated weather conditions during sampling operations, care was taken in the storage of the samples to guard against the samples being exposed to extreme heat or cold. Prior to transport, the tubes were transferred to a custom box built in accordance with ASTM D4220 guidelines for transporting Group D type soil samples.

# **3.4 DOWNHOLE TESTING IN ROCK**

## **3.4.1 Pressure Testing**

Upon completion of rock coring, targeted pressure testing (packer tests) was conducted to provide an estimate of hydraulic conductivity of bedrock. The bedrock was tested by isolating intervals (generally five to ten feet each) of the borehole with inflatable rubber packers. Potable water was pumped into each interval at constant pressure for typically five minutes, with volume of water lost into the bedrock formation measured using a flow meter. Tests were repeated within each interval over a range of pressures, typically in five pounds per square inch increments. Estimated hydraulic conductivity values were calculated from the field data based on the rate of flow into the formation at each location. Table B.4 in Appendix B provides a summary of the estimated bedrock hydraulic conductivities in each tested interval.

## **3.4.2 Downhole Geophysics**

Downhole geophysical testing in rock was performed by ARM Group Inc. (ARM), under contract to Stantec, with field oversight by Stantec. ARM performed geophysical logging using the following investigative methods: natural gamma, fluid temperature, fluid resistivity, caliper, acoustic televiewer, heat pulse flowmeter (ambient and pumping), and Idronaut (dissolved oxygen, oxidation-reduction potential, pH, fluid temperature, fluid resistivity, and pressure). When ARM's Idronaut probe was not available, Stantec collected pH, dissolved oxygen, and oxidation-reduction potential data in borings CUF-B11 through CUF-B14, CUF-B18, CUF-B19, CUF-TW01, CUF-TW03, and CUF-TW05. Stantec supplied this data to ARM for reporting. In addition to producing downhole geophysical logs for each method, ARM also produced diagrams for structural data (i.e., orientation of planar features) and interpretation of water producing or receiving zones. ARM's downhole geophysical testing report is provided in Attachment E.2 in Appendix E.

# **3.5 TEMPORARY WELL INSTALLATION**

## **3.5.1 Temporary Well Installation**

Temporary wells were installed in the borings by qualified drill crews working under the direction of a Stantec PG and a licensed Tennessee driller. Temporary well installation was carried out in general accordance with ENV-TI-05.80.25: *Monitoring Well and Piezometer Installation and Development*. Temporary well construction details are documented on the Well Installation Detail sheets provided in Attachment C.2 in Appendix C*.*

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The lowest portions of the borings were backfilled with bentonite pellets, then generally topped with a layer of sand filter pack (20/40 mesh). The temporary wells were installed above the backfilled portion. Temporary wells consisted of a four-inch diameter Schedule 40 polyvinyl chloride (PVC) pre-packed well screen (0.010-inch slots) and riser. The screen and riser consisted of flush-joint, threaded PVC pipe. The screen length was nominally 10 feet. The PVC riser extended a minimum of 2.5 feet above the ground surface and was capped with a temporary plug or slip cap. The annular space was backfilled with a sand filter pack extending approximately two feet above and six inches below the screen. A bentonite pellet seal approximately two feet thick was placed on top of the sand filter pack. The sand filter pack and bentonite pellets were either placed by tremie method or poured slowly into the annular space of the drill tooling to prevent bridging.

After the bentonite pellet seal had sufficiently hydrated for a duration equal to or greater than the minimum recommended by the manufacturer (a minimum of four hours), the remaining annular space was backfilled with a 30% solids bentonite grout. The grout was placed by tremie method through oneinch or 1.5-inch diameter PVC pipe using pumps gauged to allow the installation crew to monitor pressures during the grouting process.

As allowed in the EXD SAP, TVA elected to modify the surface protection for each of the temporary well installations. Instead of installing a concrete well pad and steel protective cover, Stantec installed temporary surface protection (fence posts and plastic fencing) around each riser pipe. Fence posts were driven shallow enough to avoid penetrating the final cap system at the Ash Pond. A summary of temporary well installations is presented in Table B.5 in Appendix B. Construction details are presented in the Temporary Well Installation Details provided in Attachment C.2 in Appendix C.

#### **3.5.2 Temporary Well Development**

After drilling and installation of the temporary wells, the pore water levels within the temporary wells were monitored to evaluate whether a sufficient pore water column was available for well development. A temporary well was deemed viable for development if two feet of pore water was present at the bottom of the well, per the TDEC-approved memorandum from Stantec to TVA titled *Procedures for Installation or Abandonment of Temporary and Permanent Wells When Anticipated Water Levels Are Not Initially Observed* (Stantec 2019). The six temporary wells (CUF-TW01, CUF-TW03, CUF-TW05, and CUF-TW07 through CUF-TW09) were deemed viable and developed to remove fine particulates from the well casing to support subsequent low-flow pore water sampling events.

Each new temporary monitoring well was developed in accordance with ENV-TI-05.80.25: *Monitoring Well and Piezometer Installation and Development* by a combination of bailing, surging, and pumping after a minimum of 24 hours following temporary well installation. First, a three-inch diameter PVC bailer was lowered and raised within the screened intervals to create a slight surging action to dislodge particles within the temporary wells and sand filter packs. Then the bailer was used to remove turbid pore water from the temporary well. Baseline readings of turbidity, pH, temperature, and specific conductance were measured using a calibrated YSI Pro Plus water quality meter and a calibrated Hach 2100Q turbidity meter. This process of alternately surging and bailing was repeated several times to decrease the pore water turbidity within the temporary wells. Lastly, a submersible pump was employed to further develop the temporary wells until stabilization criteria for turbidity (≤10 Nephelometric Turbidity Units), pH (±0.1



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Standard Unit), temperature (±10%), and specific conductance (±10%) were achieved. The target turbidity value was based on well purging criteria specified in ENV-TI-05.80.42: *Groundwater Sampling* at the time of development. Temporary well development details were recorded on the *Well Development Form.*

Development of each temporary well was completed within a span of one to four hours, except for CUF-TW07 which was developed through multiple efforts over the course of four days. Recharge rates observed within the temporary wells near the conclusion of development ranged from 0.6 gallons/hour at temporary well CUF-TW08 to 1.6 gallons/hour at temporary wells CUF-TW01 and CUF-TW03. After development, the temporary wells met the stabilization criteria (pH, temperature, turbidity, and specific conductance). A summary of initial and final temporary well development data is presented in Table B.6 in Appendix B.

## **3.5.3 Hydraulic Conductivity (Slug) Testing**

After development, Stantec performed slug tests in the temporary wells to estimate hydraulic conductivity. The slug tests were performed in accordance with the ASTM D4044: *Standard Test Method for (Field Procedure) for Instantaneous Change in Head (Slug) Tests for Determining Hydraulic Properties of Aquifers*. A pressure transducer with a data recorder was used to collect pore water level information from the temporary wells.

Three rising-head and three falling-head slug tests were performed at each temporary well, except for CUF-TW05 where four rising-head and four falling-head slug tests were performed, as shown on Table B.7 in Appendix B. Each temporary well was tested by taking an initial measurement of the static pore water level followed by the insertion of the pressure transducer into the temporary well. After the transducer had been installed, a falling-head slug test was conducted by introducing a solid slug (e.g., PVC pipe filled with sand) into the temporary well to cause a nearly instantaneous rise in the pore water level. The pore water levels were then recorded at regular intervals until reaching near initial static levels. After the first test concluded, a rising-head slug test was conducted by removing the slug to cause a nearly instantaneous drop in the pore water level. Pore water levels were recorded until initial static pore water levels were reached again. The data were recorded electronically by the transducer and downloaded into a data collector. Raw data were checked in the field for discrepancies prior to demobilizing from the CUF Plant.

The field data were analyzed using AQTESOLV™ Version 4.50 Professional software to estimate the hydraulic conductivity of the saturated soils in the screened interval. Calculated hydraulic conductivities are summarized in Table B.7 in Appendix B, and the full software output package is provided as Attachment E.3 in Appendix E.

Specific to the CUF Plant temporary wells, analysis for each was completed using the Bouwer-Rice method. The solution was typically matched to the normalized plotted recovery data between 70-80% recovery.



Field Activities April 16, 2021

# **3.6 INSTRUMENTATION INSTALLATION**

VWPs were installed in the borings by qualified drill crews working under the direction of a Stantec PG or PE. VWP construction details are documented on the Piezometer Installation Detail sheets provided in Attachment C.3 in Appendix C.

After completion of the boring, the number of VWP transducers and installation depths were selected based on observed subsurface conditions and EXD objectives. Each VWP transducer was checked and prepared per the manufacturer recommendations, prior to installation. Hollow-stem augers were left in place to keep the borehole open and the depth to the bottom of the borehole was measured. A sacrificial tape was then affixed to a sacrificial Schedule 40 PVC pipe in order to attach the VWPs and lower to the desired depth(s) in the borehole. The hollow-stem augers were removed as the borehole was backfilled with 30% solids bentonite grout through the sacrificial pipe. At the surface, excess cable from each VWP was coiled and placed in a five-gallon bucket for protection.

As allowed in the EXD SAP, TVA elected to modify the surface protection for each of the VWP installations. Instead of installing a concrete pad and steel protective cover, Stantec installed temporary surface protection (fence posts and plastic fencing) around each riser pipe.

A map of piezometer locations and the material(s) monitored can be found in Exhibit A.4 in Appendix A. A summary of VWP installations is presented in Table B.8 in Appendix B. Construction details are presented in the Piezometer Installation Details provided in Attachment C.3 in Appendix C.

# **3.7 SURFACE GEOPHYSICS**

Surface geophysical testing was performed by ARM under contract to Stantec, with field oversight by Stantec. ERI/IP and MASW surveys were conducted to better characterize the foundation soils in the immediate vicinity of the mapped, pre-construction channels of Wells Creek and in an area of historical grouting. Results of the surface geophysical investigation was utilized to locate supplemental geotechnical borings. ARM's surface geophysical survey report is provided in Attachment E.4 in Appendix E.

Note that any interpretations and/or conclusions presented in ARM's report are preliminary and subject to change, based on consideration of other aspects of the environmental investigation, including data collected under other State and/or CCR programs. Conclusions will be presented in the EAR.

## **3.7.1 Electrical Resistivity Imaging/Induced Polarization Method**

The ERI method measures the electrical resistivity of subsurface materials and relies on the principle that different subsurface materials resist the flow of electrical current to varying degrees. In general, soil and rock act as electrical insulators and are highly resistive. The flow of electrical current is primarily through moisture-filled pore spaces and along grain-surface boundaries. Resistivity measurements yield useful information for the characterization of the stratigraphy, structure, and composition of the subsurface. The following physical characteristics of subsurface materials reduce resistivity: increasing water content, increasing groundwater specific conductance, increasing clay content, and decreasing grain size.



Field Activities April 16, 2021

Resistivity values typically increase across air-filled voids or dry, loose material and decrease across water-filled voids or saturated zones as compared to adjacent soil or rock material. Resistivity values typically increase with an increasing degree of compaction or lithification.

The IP method was also conducted along with the ERI survey. During the survey, the voltage decay is observed after the injected current is switched off. This method can sometimes differentiate between areas of coarse-grained and fine-grained material.

The ERI survey was conducted using an Advanced Geosciences, Inc. Supersting R8 earth resistivity meter. Data was collected using the dipole-dipole array configuration. Equipment checks were conducted in the beginning of the project in accordance with the manufacturer's guidelines. A differential global positioning system (GPS) was used to locate and survey orientations and extents for each ERI transect. Stainless steel stakes were placed along a uniform electrode spacing interval from the beginning to the end of each ERI line using survey tapes. The stakes were hammered approximately five to eight inches into the ground using a small sledgehammer. Once a stake was securely implanted into the ground, it was attached to a corresponding electrode along the length of the cable, or segment of cable for long arrays. Electrodes were securely connected to their corresponding electrode stakes using rubber bands or stainless-steel springs. A contact resistance test was conducted to evaluate the resistance between each electrode and the earth. Water was applied to electrodes with unusually high contact resistances and the contact resistance test was rerun until stable contact resistance measurements were established at each electrode.

## **3.7.2 Multichannel Analysis of Surface Waves Method**

MASW seismic surveys can discriminate between and among materials with relatively different physical properties such as density, based on the velocity of the seismic wave as it travels through each discrete layer. In general, the more rigid the material, the faster a surface wave will travel through it.

The MASW survey was completed using a 24-channel seismograph connected to 24 geophones on a streamer cable with the geophone spacing set at five feet. The seismic source was an accelerated weight drop such as a propelled energy generator 40 kilogram or equivalent. A differential GPS was used to acquire spatial coordinates of the center point of the MASW shots. After completing the initial data collection, the field data was downloaded for preliminary analysis of data quality and depth penetration. Alterations to field parameters were made, as needed, following preliminary data analysis. At the end of each survey day, the data were further reviewed, and processing was conducted by an experienced geophysicist.

## **3.8 INVESTIGATION DERIVED WASTE**

Investigation derived waste (IDW) generated during EXD included:

- Soil cuttings
- Used calibration solutions
- Temporary well development water



Field Activities April 16, 2021

- Decontamination fluids
- Personal protective equipment (PPE)
- General trash.

IDW was handled in general accordance with ENV-TI-05.80.05: *Field Sampling Equipment Cleaning and Decontamination*; ENV-TI-05.80.25: *Monitoring Well and Piezometer Installation and Development*; the EXD SAP; the CUF Plant-specific waste management plan; and local, state, and federal regulations. Transportation and disposal of IDW were coordinated with the CUF Plant facility management. Soil cuttings, decontamination fluids, and temporary well development water were managed as authorized by the CUF Plant facility management and in accordance with the EXD SAP. Used disposable PPE (e.g., nitrile gloves) and general trash were placed in garbage bags and disposed of in a municipal waste dumpster onsite.

# **3.9 BORING, CPT, AND TEMPORARY WELL SURVEYS**

Geotechnical boring locations (CUF-B11 through CUF-B14, CUF-B16, and CUF-B17), CPT locations, and temporary well locations (CUF-TW07 through CUF-TW09) were surveyed on April 24, 2019 by the R.L.S. Group. Additional geotechnical boring locations (CUF-B15, CUF-B18, and CUF-B19), and temporary well locations (CUF-TW01 through CUF-TW06) were surveyed on May 15, 2019 by the R.L.S. Group. Five of the supplemental boring locations (CUF-B20 through CUF-B22, CUF-B24, and CUF-B25) were surveyed on September 22, 2020 by DDS Engineering. The location for the last supplemental boring (CUF-B23) was surveyed on December 1, 2020 by DDS Engineering. Measurements were calculated relative to the coordinate systems used by the CUF Plant. Boring, CPT, and temporary well survey information is provided in Table B.9 in Appendix B.

# **3.10 VARIATIONS**

The proposed scope and procedures for the EXD were outlined in the SAP, QAPP, applicable TVA TIs, and ASTM standards, as detailed in the sections above. Variations in scope or procedures discussed with TDEC and/or TVA, changes based on field conditions, or additional field sampling performed to complete the scope of work in the SAP are described in the following sections. As discussed below, these variations do not impact the overall usability and representativeness of the dataset provided in this SAR for the EXD activities at the CUF Plant.

#### **3.10.1 Variations in Scope**

Variations in scope are provided below.

• Temporary well CUF-TW10 was originally proposed to be in the interior of the SP/RP, however the well was not installed due to conflicts with construction activities at the SP/RP. There were no accessible locations that would meet the technical objectives for CUF-TW10. This change in scope was approved by TDEC.

Field Activities April 16, 2021

- As noted in Section [3.1,](#page-142-0) upon reaching the planned termination depths, water levels in borings CUF-TW02, CUF-TW04, and CUF-TW06 were monitored (per the TDEC-approved plan) and were found to have insufficient depth of water to facilitate CCR pore water sampling. Therefore, temporary wells were not installed in borings CUF-TW02, CUF-TW04, and CUF-TW06, and were backfilled with 30% solids bentonite grout, per the SAP.
- Many of the CPTs reached refusal well above the expected top of bedrock elevation, and likely refused within the dike fill. As a result, surface geophysical surveys were added in the vicinity of the pre-construction channels of Wells Creek and an area of historical grouting. This change in scope was approved by TDEC.
- During rock coring in boring CUF-B15, two clay-filled features of significant thickness (7.3 feet and 13.2 feet) were encountered within the limestone bedrock. Due to difficult drilling conditions, the core barrel broke off at the bottom of the hole and was unable to be retrieved. Based on discussions with TVA, the proposed downhole testing in rock (pressure testing and downhole geophysics) was not performed due to the potential loss and/or damage to the equipment in the hole.
- Supplemental geotechnical borings CUF-B20 through CUF-B25 were added to correlate to buried stream channels or other geophysical anomalies identified in the soil. This change in scope was approved by TDEC.
- Boring CUF-B22 was terminated based on field observations by the Stantec PG, without achieving the planned auger refusal. However, the bottom of hole elevation was significantly deeper than anticipated and was well below the elevations of interest based on the surface geophysics. The decision to terminate the boring was based on the above factors, difficult drilling conditions, and the potential for loss of drill tooling in the hole.

## **3.10.2 Variations in Procedures**

Variations in procedures occurring in the field are provided below.

• Well seal type and grouting procedures used during temporary well installation were modified to allow for the use of a bentonite grout and to account for manufacturer's specifications. Revised procedures were approved by TDEC and appropriate well seals and grouting were achieved at each temporary well.

# **3.11 LIMITATIONS**

The methods and locations of the subsurface exploration considered objectives of the EIP, available historical data, and input from TVA and TDEC. The subsurface exploration was developed to address specific data gaps, as outlined in the EIP. The methods used in this field exploration include inherent limitations as described below.

• The information presented herein was gathered from the borings advanced during this exploration using that degree of care and skill ordinarily exercised under similar circumstances by competent

Field Activities April 16, 2021

> members of the engineering profession. However, no warranties can be made regarding the continuity of conditions between borings

• The subsurface logs describe subsurface conditions at the specific locations at the time of drilling. Pore water levels may fluctuate over time with adjacent reservoir water level, weather conditions, and/or other influences.

Summary April 16, 2021

# **4.0 SUMMARY**

The data presented in this report is from the EXD activities at the CUF Plant. The EXD included a total of 24 auger borings and 33 CPT soundings. Of the twenty-four auger borings, six included temporary well installations and four included VWP installations. The borings and CPTs were implemented to improve spatial coverage for CCR thickness, uppermost foundation soil type, top of rock, and pore water levels within the CCR units at the time of drilling. The scope of work for EXD included:

- Drilled eight auger borings within the GSA
- Drilled ten auger borings and advanced twenty-three CPTs within the DAS
- Drilled six auger borings and advanced ten CPTs within the SP/RP
- Collected soil samples, and rock samples at select borings, to develop a continuous subsurface log/soil profile for each boring, with select soil samples subjected to geotechnical laboratory testing
- Performed downhole testing in rock at select boring locations
- Installed a total of fourteen VWPs in four geotechnical borings
- Installed temporary wells in six of the auger borings (three in the GSA and three in the DAS)
- Developed and conducted slug testing in six temporary wells to estimate hydraulic conductivity
- Conducted four surface geophysical transects, two ERI/IP and two MASW transects, at the DAS
- Conducted four surface geophysical transects, two ERI/IP and two MASW transects, at the SP/RP
- Surveyed each new boring, CPT, and temporary well location.

A summary of the EXD performed in each CCR unit is presented in [Table 1.](#page-142-1) A summary of the EXD borings and CPTs, including CCR unit and borehole termination criteria, are presented in Table 2. Boring summary, CPT summary, soil and rock sample summary, pressure testing results, temporary well construction details, well development data, hydraulic slug testing results, vibrating wire piezometer installation details and survey information are presented in Tables B.1 through B.9, respectively. Subsurface logs, temporary well installation details, and piezometer installation details are located in Attachment C.1, Attachment C.2, and Attachment C.3, respectively. Geotechnical laboratory testing results for select soil samples are presented in Appendix F.

EXD activities were carried out concurrently with CCR material sampling and pore water monitoring and sampling, which were performed in accordance with the CCR Material Characteristics and Material Quantity SAPs. Refer to the CCR Material Characterization and Material Quantity SARs for information from those concurrent activities.

**Summary** April 16, 2021

Stantec has completed the EXD at the CUF Plant in Cumberland City, Tennessee, in accordance with the EXD SAP as documented herein. The data collected during the EXD are usable for reporting and evaluation in the EAR and meet the objectives of the TDEC Order EIP. EXD boring, CPT, temporary well installation, VWP installation, and geophysical data will be evaluated along with data collected under other TDEC Order SAPs, including but not limited to, the CCR materials characteristics and CCR material quantity investigations, as well as data collected under other State and CCR programs. This evaluation will be provided in the EAR.

References April 16, 2021

# **5.0 REFERENCES**

- American Society for Testing and Materials (ASTM). D4044: *Standard Test Method for (Field Procedure) for Instantaneous Change in Head (Slug) Tests for Determining Hydraulic Properties of Aquifers*.
- ASTM. D4220: *Standard Practices for Preserving and Transporting Soil Samples*.
- ASTM. D5778: *Standard Test Method for Electronic Friction Cone and Piezocone Penetration Testing of Soils*.
- Environmental Standards, Inc. 2018. *Quality Assurance Project Plan for the Tennessee Valley Authority Cumberland Fossil Plant Environmental Investigation*. *Revision 2*. Prepared for Tennessee Valley Authority. January 2018.

Munsell Color. 2009. *Munsell Soil Color Book*.

- Stantec Consulting Services Inc. (Stantec). 2018a. *Exploratory Drilling Sampling and Analysis Plan, Cumberland Fossil Plant*. *Revision 3*. Prepared for Tennessee Valley Authority. June 25, 2018. Revised July 10, 2019.
- Stantec. 2018b. *Environmental Investigation Plan, Cumberland Fossil Plant*. *Revision 3*. Prepared for Tennessee Valley Authority. June 25, 2018.
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- Stantec. 2019. *Procedures for Installation or Abandonment of Temporary and Permanent Wells When Anticipated Water Levels Are Not Initially Observed.* Prepared for Tennessee Valley Authority. April 24, 2019.
- Tennessee Department of Environment and Conservation. 2015. *Commissioner's Order No. OGC15- 0177*.

Tennessee Valley Authority (TVA). ENV-TI-05.80.02, *Sample Labeling and Custody*.

TVA. ENV-TI-05.80.03, *Field Record Keeping.*

TVA. ENV-TI-05.80.05, *Field Sampling Equipment Cleaning and Decontamination*.

TVA. ENV-TI-05.80.25, *Monitoring Well and Piezometer Installation and Development*.

TVA. ENV-TI-05.80.42, *Groundwater Sampling.*

TVA. ENV-TI-05.80.46, *Field Measurement Using a Multiparameter Sonde.*



# **APPENDIX A – EXHIBITS**





# **Notes**

1. Coordinate System: NAD 1983 StatePlane Tennessee FIPS 4100 Feet 2. Topographic mapping corresponds to the Erin Quadrangle (Edition of 1931, Scale 1:62,500)



# **Site Location Map - USGS (1931)**

# Tennessee Valley Authority Cumberland Fossil Plant (CUF) TDEC Order



**A.1** Exhibit No.

**Title** 

# Client/Project

# **Legend**

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CCR Unit Area (Approximate)







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- **D** Geotechnical Boring with Vibrating Wire Piezometer
- **6** Temporary Well (Screened Interval)
- **Alignment** (Approximate)
	- 1990's Perimeter Dike and Foundation Soil Grouting Alignment (Approximate)
- 1980's Interior Bottom Ash Dike (Approximate)
- 2019 Imagery Boundary

# **Notes**

凸 CCR Unit Area (Approximate)

1. Coordinate System: NAD 1983 StatePlane Tennessee FIPS 4100 Feet 2. Imagery Provided by Tuck Mapping (c. 2017 & 2019) 3. Temporary wells TW02, TW04, and TW06 were not installed because the borings had insufficient depth of water within gypsum to warrant installation.

4. The locations of geotechnical borings CUF-B11 through CUF-B19 and temporary well locations were surveyed by the R.L.S. Group on 04/24/2019 and 05/15/2019. The geotechnical borings CUF-B20 through CUF-B25 were surveyed by DDS Engineering on 09/22/2020 and 12/01/2020.

# **Boring Location Map**

# Tennessee Valley Authority Cumberland Fossil Plant (CUF) TDEC Order



**A.2** Exhibit No.

**Title** 

# Client/Project

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# **No tes**

# **Cone Penetration Testing, Surface Geophysical Surveys, and Supplemental Geotechnical Borings** Title

Client/Project

1. Coordinate System: NAD 1983 StatePlane Tennessee FIPS 4100 Feet 2. Imagery Provided by Tuck Mapping (c. 2017 & 2019) 3. Location of performed CPTs were surveyed by the RLS Group on 04/29/2019. The location of the geotechnical borings were surveyed by DDS Engineering on 09/22/2020 and 12/01/2020.

4. Electrical Resistivity Imaging (ERI) and Multichannel Analysis of Surface Waves (MASW) surveys were conducted by ARM Geophysics at the transect locations along the raised dike crest and the remnant starter dike crest. Transect locations were based on handheld GPS coordinates by ARM Geophysics at the time of the surveys.

Tennessee Valley Authority Cumberland Fossil Plant (CUF) TDEC Order









 $\cancel{\ast}$ Cumberland Fossil Plant Benton heatha Dickson **Humphreys Calloway** Christian Marshall Todd **Trigg Henry** Houston Montgomery **Stewart Kentucky Tennessee Notes** 1. Coordinate System: NAD 1983 StatePlane Tennessee FIPS 4100 Feet 2. Imagery Provided by Tuck Mapping (c. 2017 & 2019)





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# **Instrumentation Location Map**

# Tennessee Valley Authority Cumberland Fossil Plant (CUF) TDEC Order

Client/Project



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**A.4** Exhibit No.

**Title** 

# **APPENDIX B - TABLES**

#### **Table B.1 - Summary of Borings Cumberland Fossil Plant November 2018 - November 2020**



#### **Notes:**



1. Ground surface elevations listed are as-drilled elevations.

2. Refusal indicates rock-like resistance to boring advancement. This may indicate the beginning of weathered bedrock, boulders, rock remnants, cemented materials, or other hard/dense layers that prevent hole advancement. Some refusal elevations were determined based on information from the boring logs and professional judgement.

3. Bottom of CCR elevation does not include minor amounts of CCR that are either beneficially resused as fill or mixed in general fill. These minor amounts of CCR, if encountered, are noted on the boring logs.

4. Ground surface elevation for CUF-TW08 refers to the surface (i.e., depth = 0.0 ft on the boring log) at the time of drilling. After drilling, but prior to installing the temporary well, TVA placed additional fill material at this location which raised the surface elevation.



## **Table B.2 - Summary of Cone Penetration Testing Cumberland Fossil Plant January 2019**





#### **Table B.2 - Summary of Cone Penetration Testing Cumberland Fossil Plant January 2019**

1. Ground surface elevations listed are as-drilled elevations.

2. Refusal indicates rock-like resistance to CPT advancement. This may indicate the beginning of weathered bedrock, boulders, rock remnants, cemented materials, or other hard/dense layers that prevent hole advancement.

3. CUF-CPT27 and CUF-CPT29 each included one pore pressure dissipation test performed in the field. However, during post-processing these tests did not produce valid data, and as such are not included herein.

4. CUF-CPT22a included three pore pressure dissipation tests, which were documented by ConeTec in their report. However, one of these tests was not recorded by Stantec on the field forms.



#### **Table B.3 - Summary of Soil and Rock Samples Cumberland Fossil Plant November 2018 - November 2020**



#### **Notes:**



1. Number of samplers driven/pushed includes attempts that had zero recovery.



## **Table B.4 - Summary of Hydraulic Conductivity Estimates Derived from Pressure Testing in Rock Cumberland Fossil Plant December 2018 - April 2019**





## **Table B.4 - Summary of Hydraulic Conductivity Estimates Derived from Pressure Testing in Rock Cumberland Fossil Plant December 2018 - April 2019**



 $D_{\text{top}}$  top test depth (ft)<br>D<sub>bottom</sub> bottom test depth bottom test depth (ft)





## **Table B.5 - Summary of Temporary Well Installation Cumberland Fossil PlantFebruary 2019 - April 2019**



#### **Notes:**



1. Measurement data are from Well Installation Details (Attachment C.2).

2. Temporary wells CUF-TW01, CUF-TW03, CUF-TW05, and CUF-TW07 through CUF-TW09 were surveyed on 4/24/2019 and 5/15/2019 by the RLS Group.

3. After drilling CUF-TW08, but prior to installing the temporary well, TVA placed additional CCR at this location to raise the surface elevation by approximately 2.3 ft. For the bottom of well and screened interval, depths shown here are referenced (i.e., depth = 0.0 ft) to the ground surface after the additional CCR was placed,which are consistent with the temporary well installation detail. For the bottom of CCR interface, depths shown here are referenced (i.e., depth = 0.0 ft) to the ground surface at the time of drilling, which is consistent with the boring log.



## **Table B.6 - Summary of Well Development DataCumberland Fossil PlantMay 2019**



#### **Notes:**







#### **Notes:**





## **Table B.8 - Summary of Vibrating Wire Piezometer InstallationCumberland Fossil PlantJanuary 2019 - May 2019**



#### **Notes:**



1. Ground surface elevations listed are as-drilled elevations.

2. Measurement data are from VWP Installation Details (Appendix C.2)



#### **Table B.9 - Summary of Boring, CPT, and Temporary Well Survey Data Cumberland Fossil PlantNovember 2018 - December 2020**





#### **Table B.9 - Summary of Boring, CPT, and Temporary Well Survey Data Cumberland Fossil PlantNovember 2018 - December 2020**



**Notes:**



1. TN State Plane Northings and Eastings references the plant-specific coordinate system (NAD27) horizontal datum.

 2. The temporary wells CUF-TW07 through CUF-TW09, borings CUF-B11 through CUF-B14, CUF-B16, and CUF-B17, and CPT locations were surveyed on 4/24/2019 by RLS Group. The temporary wells CUF-TW01 through CUF-TW06 and borings CUF-B15, CUF-B18, and CUF-B19 were surveyed on 5/15/2019 by RLS Group. The borings CUF-B20 through CUF-B22 and CUF-B24 and CUF-B25 were surveyed 9/22/2020 by DDS Engineering. The boring CUF-B23 was surveyed 12/1/2020 by DDS Engineering. State Plane coordinates rounded to the nearest 0.01 feet. Latitude and Longitude rounded to the nearest 0.01 second. Ground surface elevations rounded to the nearest 0.1 feet.

3. Top of casing elevations only apply to temporary wells.

4.Ground surface elevation for CUF-TW08 refers to the surface (i.e., depth = 0.0 ft on the boring log) at the time of drilling. After drilling, but prior to installing the temporary well, TVA placed additional fill material at this location which raised the surface elevation.


# **APPENDIX C - SUBSURFACE LOGS, TEMPORARY WELL INSTALLATION DETAILS, AND VIBRATING WIRE PIEZOMETER INSTALLATION DETAILS**

### **ATTACHMENT C.1 SUBSURFACE LOGS**

# **REFER TO**

### **APPENDIX B.4 GEOTECH BORINGS**

# **ATTACHMENT C.2 TEMPORARY WELL INSTALLATION DETAILS**

### **REFER TO**

**APPENDIX C.1 TEMPORARY WELLS** 

# **ATTACHMENT C.3 VIBRATING WIRE PIEZOMETER INSTALLATION DETAILS**

### **REFER TO**

**APPENDIX C.3 PIEZOMETERS**

# **APPENDIX D - PHOTOGRAPHS OF BORINGS, TEMPORARY WELLS, AND VIBRATING WIRE PIEZOMETERS**

# **ATTACHMENT D.1**

Photographic Log of Soil and Rock Samples

# **ATTACHMENT D.1.1**

Photographic Log of Gypsum Storage Area Samples




























































































































































































































































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**Client: Tennessee Valley Authority Project: CUF TDEC Order Site Name: Cumberland Fossil (CUF) Site Location: Cumberland City, Tennessee Plant Photograph ID:** 211 Apr 23, 2019 at 7:44 Cumberland **Photo Location:** CUF-B18 **Photo Date:** 4/23/2019 **Comments:**  $\frac{3}{6}$ ssen;  $\frac{6}{7}$  +  $\frac{3}{8}$ ,  $\frac{3}{9}$  +  $\frac{3}{10}$ ,  $\frac{9}{11}$  +  $\frac{1}{1}$  +  $(50.2734)$ Interval (30.0-31.5 feet). CUF-TDEC Order 175568209 Boring: B18<br>Sample: CUF-GT-B18-SS110<br>Depth: 30.0-31.5 Blawcounts: 5-9-22  $Rec = 0.6$ **Photograph ID:** 212 **Photo Location:** CUF-B18 **Photo Date:** 4/23/2019  $\epsilon$  $\frac{5}{6}$  angle  $\frac{6}{7}$  $^{19}$ <sub>11</sub> 1F 1<sup>1</sup> 2<sup>2</sup> **Comments:** Interval (32.5-34.0 feet).CUF-TDEC Order 75568209  $275568209$ <br>Boring: B18<br>Sample: CUF-GT-B18-SS120 Blaucounts: 3-3-5  $R\alpha = 0.8$ 



























































# **ATTACHMENT D.1.2**

Photographic Log of Dry Ash Stack Samples





























































































































































































































































































































































































































































































































































































**Stantec** 

**Photographic Log**

**United States** 

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 $\frac{3}{6}$  areas  $\frac{6}{7}$   $\frac{1}{6}$ 

























**Client: Tennessee Valley Authority Project: CUF TDEC Order Site Name: Cumberland Fossil (CUF) Site Location: Cumberland City, Tennessee Plant Photograph ID:** 55 Apr 25, 2019 at 4:03:01 PM **Cumberland City Photo Location:** CUF-B15 **Photo Date:** 4/25/2019 **Comments:**  $0.0.0$  $6 \frac{5}{6}$  amazz  $7$  $3 - 4 - 6$ Interval (2.5-3.1 feet). Sampler refusal at 3.1 feet. CUF-TDEC Order 175568209 Boring: B15<br>Sample: Cut - GT-B15-55020  $B$ lowcounts:  $25 - 506.1$  $P_{cc} = 6.6$ **Photograph ID:** 56 Apr 25, 2019 at 4 Cumb **Photo Location:** CUF-B15 **Photo Date:** 4/25/2019  $-3$  4 5 6  $\frac{1}{2}$  9 8 **Comments:** Interval (5.0-5.8 feet). CUF-TDEC Order Sampler refusal at 5.8 feet.175568209 Boring: B15<br>Sample: CUF-GT-B15-5503G Blowcounts: 34-5 Ra = 0.8



**Client: Tennessee Valley Authority Project: CUF TDEC Order Site Name: Cumberland Fossil (CUF) Site Location: Cumberland City, Tennessee Plant Photograph ID:** 57 **Photo Location:** CUF-B15 **Photo Date:** 4/25/2019 **Comments:** Interval (7.5-8.2 feet). CUF-TDEC Orde Sampler refusal at 8.2 feet. 175568209 Boring: BIS<br>Sample: CUF-GT-BIS-SS04G<br>Depth: 7.5'-8.2 Blowcounts: 27-50%.  $Rez = 0.7$ **Photograph ID:** 58 Apr 25, 2019 at 4:43:44 PM **Cumberland Ci Photo Location:** CUF-B15 **Photo Date:** 4/25/2019  $x^2 + 3x + 3x + 4 = 0$ **Comments:** Interval (10.0-10.9 feet). CUF-TDEC Order Sampler refusal at 10.9 feet.175568209 Boring: BIS<br>Sample: Cut. GT-BIS-SSOSG Depth: 10.0'-10.9 Blaucounts: 10-50  $R\alpha = 0.9$ 







**Client: Tennessee Valley Authority Project: CUF TDEC Order Site Name: Cumberland Fossil (CUF) Site Location: Cumberland City, Tennessee Plant Photograph ID:** 61 Apr 26, 2019 at 7:53:43 AM **Photo Location:** CUF-B15 **Photo Date:** 4/26/2019 5 6 8 9 10 10 11 CUF TDEC Order<br>175568209<br>Boring: B15<br>Sample: CUF GT-B15-5507G<br>Depth: 17.5-18.7 **Comments:** 小老 Interval (17.5-18.7 feet). Sampler refusal at 18.7 feet.  $B$ lowcounts:  $18 - 42 - 52$ Rec = 1.2' **Photograph ID:** 62 2019 at 8:01:39 nberla **Photo Location:** CUF-B15 **Photo Date:** 4/26/2019 **CO** 6 B 3 3 3 3 4 3 4 3 3 **Comments:** Interval (20.0-21.5 feet).TDEC Order  $568209$  $\begin{array}{l}\n\text{Boring: } B15 \\
\text{Sample: } C \cup F \cdot 6T - B15 - SSO8G \\
\text{Depth: } 20.0 - 21.5\n\end{array}$  $Blavcovats: 15-18-20$  $R_{ex}$  = 1.2'



**Client: Tennessee Valley Authority Project: CUF TDEC Order Site Name: Cumberland Fossil (CUF) Site Location: Cumberland City, Tennessee Plant Photograph ID:** 63 Cumbe **Photo Location:** CUF-B15 **Photo Date:** 4/26/2019 **Comments:** F.TDEC Order Interval (22.5-23.3 feet). Sampler refusal at 23.3 175568209<br>Boring: B15<br>Sample: CUF. GT-B15-5509G feet. Depth: 22.5-23 Blowcounts: 28-50  $R_{CL} = 0.8$ **Photograph ID:** 64 **Photo Location:** CUF-B15 **Photo Date:** 4/26/2019 **Comments:** Interval (25.0-25.4 feet). CUF-TDEC Order Sampler refusal at 25.4 feet.175568209<br>Boring: BIS<br>Sample: CUF-GT-BIS-SSIU G<br>Depth: 25.0-25.4 Blowcounts: 50%.4  $Rec = 0.4$


**Client: Tennessee Valley Authority Project: CUF TDEC Order Site Name: Cumberland Fossil (CUF) Site Location: Cumberland City, Tennessee Plant** 26-2019 at 8:56:27 AM **Photograph ID:** 65  $\bullet$ **Cumberl Photo Location:** CUF-B15 **Photo Date:** 4/26/2019 **Comments:** Interval (27.5-28.3 feet). Sampler refusal at 28.3 CUF-TDEC Order. feet. 175568209 Boring: B15<br>Sample: Cut. GT-B15-SSIIG  $D$ epth: 27.5 - 28.3  $Blowcovats: 24-5%$  $Rez = 0.8$ **Photograph ID:** 66 **Photo Location:** CUF-B15 **Photo Date:** 4/26/2019 **Comments:** Chicago Company Interval (30.0-30.4 feet). **IF-TDEC** Order Sampler refusal at 30.4 175568209<br>Boring: B15<br>Sample: CUF-GT-B15-SS12G<br>Depth: 30.0-30.4 feet.Blowcounts: 50/0.4  $Rct = 0.4$ 



**Client: Tennessee Valley Authority Project: CUF TDEC Order Site Name: Cumberland Fossil (CUF) Site Location: Cumberland City, Tennessee Plant Photograph ID:** 67 **Photo Location:** CUF-B15 **Photo Date:** 4/26/2019 **Comments:** CUF-TDEC Order Interval (32.5-33.4 feet). Sampler refusal at 33.4 175568209 feet. Boring: B15<br>Sample: CUF-GT-B15-SS13G<br>Depth: 32.5-33.4 Blowcounts: 24-50/64  $Re = 0.9'$ **Photograph ID:** 68 Apr 26, 2019 at 9:3 Cumber **Photo Location:** CUF-B15 **Photo Date:** 4/26/2019 **Comments:** Interval (35.0-36.1 feet). Sampler refusal at 36.1 CUF-TDEC Order feet.175568209<br>Boring: B15<br>Sample: CUF-GT-B15-SS14G<br>Depth: 35.0-36.1 Ö Depth: 33.0 - 36.1<br>Blowcounts: 13-21-50.1  $Re = 1.1$ 



**Client: Tennessee Valley Authority Project: CUF TDEC Order Site Name: Cumberland Fossil (CUF) Site Location: Cumberland City, Tennessee Plant Photograph ID:** 69 19 at 9 **Photo Location:** CUF-B15 **Photo Date:** 4/26/2019 **Comments:** Interval (37.5-38.3 feet). CUF-TDEC Order Sampler refusal at 38.3 feet. 175568209 Boring: B15<br>Sample: Cut. GT-BIS-SSISG Depth: 37.5 - 38.3 Blowcounts: 15-5%.3  $Re = 6.8$ **Photograph ID:** 70 Apr 26, 2019 at 10 Cumberlar **Photo Location:** CUF-B15 **Photo Date:** 4/26/2019 **Comments:** Interval (40.0-41.2 feet). CUF-TDEC Order Sampler refusal at 41.2 275568209<br>Boring: B15<br>Sample: CUF-GT-B15-SS16G<br>Depth: 40.0-41.2 feet.Blowcounts: 16-36-50/0.2  $z = 1.2'$ 

















**Client: Tennessee Valley Authority Project: CUF TDEC Order Site Name: Cumberland Fossil (CUF) Site Location: Cumberland City, Tennessee Plant PM**<br>City **Photograph ID:** 79 **Photo Location:** 3:26:02 land CUF-B15 mberl **Photo Date:** 4/29/2019  $\overline{a}$ ග  $\vec{c}$ **Comments:** 207  $9^{8}$  to  $9^{8}$  HF  $_1^1$ Interval (62.5-64.0 feet). WOH on white board is the 29, same as WH on the boring CUF TDEC Order log. 175568209 Baring: B15<br>Sample CUF GT-B15-5525G<br>Depth: 62.5-64.0  $Blowcounts:WOH.VOH.14.$  $Rcc = 1.5$ **Photograph ID:** 80 Apr 29, 2019 at 3:36:11 PM **Cumberland City Photo Location:** CUF-B15 **Photo Date:** 4/29/2019 **Comments: STEP**  $9.64F$   $1.2.3$ Interval (65.0-66.5 feet). WOH on white board is the CUF-TDEC Order same as WH on the boring 175568209 log.175568209<br>Bosing: B15<br>Sample: CUF-GT-B15-55260  $Blowcounts: I-W0H-W0H$  $Rcc = 1.5$ 





**Client: Tennessee Valley Authority Project: CUF TDEC Order Site Name: Cumberland Fossil (CUF) Site Location: Cumberland City, Tennessee Plant Photograph ID:** 83 Apr 29, 2019 at 4:19:2 **Photo Location:** CUF-B15 **Photo Date:** 4/29/2019 **Comments:**  $.8$  F 1F  $_1^1$   $_2^2$  3  $_3^3$  4  $_6^4$ Interval (72.5-74.0 feet). WOR and WOH on white CUF-TDEC Order board are the same as WR  $275568209$ <br>  $305$ ting: B15<br>
Secript: E15<br>
Secript: 22.5-74.6 and WH, respectively, on the boring log. - Blowcourts: WOR-WOH-1  $Re = 1.5$ **Photograph ID:** 84 **Photo Location:** CUF-B15 **Photo Date:** 4/29/2019 **Comments:** Interval (75.0-76.5 feet). F TDEC. ORDER WOR on white board is the same as WR on the boring 75568209 log.BORING: B15<br>Sample: CUF-GT-B15-5530G  $Blowcounts: l-wo^2-hio!$  $Re = 1.5$ **Duniberiand**  $\mathbf{S}$ :  $\mu$  is eros . es ugAy



































































**Stantec** 

93.


































































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# **ATTACHMENT D.1.3**

Photographic Log of Stilling Pond/Retention Pond Samples











































































































































































































































**Client: Tennessee Valley Authority Project: CUF TDEC Order Site Name: Cumberland Fossil (CUF) Site Location: Cumberland City, Tennessee Plant Photograph ID:** 123 Jun 9, 2020 at 13:35:20 umberland City TN 37050 **Photo Location:**  $CUF - 195568209°$ CUF-B21 Boring CUF-B21<br>Derth 19.0205 SSI **Photo Date:** 6/9/2020 Recovery: 0.7<br>Blow Count: 3-6-4 **Comments:** Interval (19.0-20.5 feet) 2" Split Spoon 140# Hammer 30" Drop  $51.6$  $\overline{8}$ **Photograph ID:** 124 Jun 9, 2020 at 13:39:40 Cumberland City TN 37050 **Photo Location:** CUF-B21 **Photo Date:** 6/9/2020 **Comments:** Interval (20.5-22.0 feet) $CUF - 195568209$ Baring Cu F-B21<br>Derth. 20.5-22.63812 Recovery: 1.5<br>Blow Count: 5-4-5 2<sup>17</sup> Split Spoon 140<sup>t</sup> Hammer 30"Drop












































































































































# **ATTACHMENT D.2**

Photographic Log of Site Conditions, Temporary Wells, and Vibrating Wire Piezometers





















# **APPENDIX E – IN-SITU TESTING RESULTS**

# **ATTACHMENT E.1**

Cone Penetration Testing Results

### **PRESENTATION OF SITE INVESTIGATION RESULTS**

### **CUF TDEC Order – Cumberland City, TN**

*Prepared for*:

Stantec Consulting Services Inc.

ConeTec Job No: 19-54002

Project Start Date: 08-Jan-2019 Project End Date: 23-Jan-2019 Report Date: 06-Feb-2019



*Prepared by:*

ConeTec Inc. 606-S Roxbury Industrial Center Charles City, VA 23030

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#### Introduction

The enclosed report presents the results of the site investigation program conducted by ConeTec Inc. for Stantec Consulting Services Inc. at Cumberland Fossil Plant in Cumberland City, TN. The program consisted of 33 cone penetration tests (CPTu) at locations selected and numbered under the direction of Stantec personnel. The purpose of the program was to evaluate existing site conditions.

#### Project Information



Coordinates will be provided by Stantec at a later date and will be added to the report as an addendum. A map from Cesium displaying the CPTu test locations will also be provided once the client has released the surveyed coordinates.











#### Limitations

This report has been prepared for the exclusive use of Stantec Consulting Services Inc. (Client) for the project titled "CUF TDEC Order". The report's contents may not be relied upon by any other party without the express written permission of ConeTec Inc. (ConeTec). ConeTec has provided site investigation services, prepared the factual data reporting, and provided geotechnical parameter calculations consistent with current best practices. No other warranty, expressed or implied, is made.

The information presented in the report document and the accompanying data set pertain to the specific project, site conditions and objectives described to ConeTec by the Client. In order to properly understand the factual data, assumptions and calculations, reference must be made to the documents provided and their accompanying data sets, in their entirety.



Figure CPTu. Piezocone Penetrometer (15 cm<sup>2</sup>)

The ConeTec data acquisition systems consist of a Windows based computer and a signal conditioner and power supply interface box with a 16 bit (or greater) analog to digital (A/D) converter. The data is recorded at fixed depth increments using a depth wheel attached to the push cylinders or by using a spring loaded rubber depth wheel that is held against the cone rods. The typical recording intervals are either 2.5 cm or 5.0 cm depending on project requirements; custom recording intervals are possible. The system displays the CPTu data in real time and records the following parameters to a storage media during penetration:

- Depth
- Uncorrected tip resistance  $(q_c)$
- Sleeve friction (f<sub>s</sub>)
- Dynamic pore pressure (u)
- Additional sensors such as resistivity, passive gamma, ultra violet induced fluorescence, if applicable

All testing is performed in accordance to ConeTec's CPT operating procedures which are in general accordance with the current ASTM D5778 standard.

Prior to the start of a CPTu sounding a suitable cone is selected, the cone and data acquisition system are powered on, the pore pressure system is saturated with either glycerin or silicone oil and the baseline readings are recorded with the cone hanging freely in a vertical position.

The CPTu is conducted at a steady rate of 2 cm/s, within acceptable tolerances. Typically one meter length rods with an outer diameter of 1.5 inches are added to advance the cone to the sounding termination depth. After cone retraction final baselines are recorded.

Additional information pertaining to ConeTec's cone penetration testing procedures:

- Each filter is saturated in silicone oil or glycerin under vacuum pressure prior to use
- Recorded baselines are checked with an independent multi-meter
- Baseline readings are compared to previous readings
- Soundings are terminated at the client's target depth or at a depth where an obstruction is encountered, excessive rod flex occurs, excessive inclination occurs, equipment damage is likely to take place, or a dangerous working environment arises
- Differences between initial and final baselines are calculated to ensure zero load offsets have not occurred and to ensure compliance with ASTM standards

The interpretation of piezocone data for this report is based on the corrected tip resistance  $(q_t)$ , sleeve friction  $(f_s)$  and pore water pressure (u). The interpretation of soil type is based on the correlations developed by Robertson (1990) and Robertson (2009). It should be noted that it is not always possible to accurately identify a soil type based on these parameters. In these situations, experience, judgment and an assessment of other parameters may be used to infer soil behavior type.

The recorded tip resistance  $(q_c)$  is the total force acting on the piezocone tip divided by its base area. The tip resistance is corrected for pore pressure effects and termed corrected tip resistance  $(q_t)$  according to the following expression presented in Robertson et al, 1986:

$$
q_t = q_c + (1-a) \bullet u_2
$$

where:  $q_t$  is the corrected tip resistance

 $q_c$  is the recorded tip resistance

 $u_2$  is the recorded dynamic pore pressure behind the tip ( $u_2$  position)

a is the Net Area Ratio for the piezocone (0.8 for ConeTec probes)

The sleeve friction  $(f_s)$  is the frictional force on the sleeve divided by its surface area. As all ConeTec piezocones have equal end area friction sleeves, pore pressure corrections to the sleeve data are not required.

The dynamic pore pressure (u) is a measure of the pore pressures generated during cone penetration. To record equilibrium pore pressure, the penetration must be stopped to allow the dynamic pore pressures to stabilize. The rate at which this occurs is predominantly a function of the permeability of the soil and the diameter of the cone.

The friction ratio (Rf) is a calculated parameter. It is defined as the ratio of sleeve friction to the tip resistance expressed as a percentage. Generally, saturated cohesive soils have low tip resistance, high

friction ratios and generate large excess pore water pressures. Cohesionless soils have higher tip resistances, lower friction ratios and do not generate significant excess pore water pressure.

A summary of the CPTu soundings along with test details and individual plots are provided in the appendices. A set of interpretation files were generated for each sounding based on published correlations and are provided in Excel format in the data release folder. Information regarding the interpretation methods used is also included in the data release folder.

For additional information on CPTu interpretations, refer to Robertson et al. (1986), Lunne et al. (1997), Robertson (2009), Mayne (2013, 2014) and Mayne and Peuchen (2012).

The cone penetration test is halted at specific depths to carry out pore pressure dissipation (PPD) tests, shown in Figure PPD-1. For each dissipation test the cone and rods are decoupled from the rig and the data acquisition system measures and records the variation of the pore pressure (u) with time (t).



Figure PPD-1. Pore pressure dissipation test setup

Pore pressure dissipation data can be interpreted to provide estimates of ground water conditions, permeability, consolidation characteristics and soil behavior.

The typical shapes of dissipation curves shown in Figure PPD-2 are very useful in assessing soil type, drainage, in situ pore pressure and soil properties. A flat curve that stabilizes quickly is typical of a freely draining sand. Undrained soils such as clays will typically show positive excess pore pressure and have long dissipation times. Dilative soils will often exhibit dynamic pore pressures below equilibrium that then rise over time. Overconsolidated fine-grained soils will often exhibit an initial dilatory response where there is an initial rise in pore pressure before reaching a peak and dissipating.



Figure PPD-2. Pore pressure dissipation curve examples

In order to interpret the equilibrium pore pressure ( $u_{eq}$ ) and the apparent phreatic surface, the pore pressure should be monitored until such time as there is no variation in pore pressure with time as shown for each curve of Figure PPD-2.

In fine grained deposits the point at which 100% of the excess pore pressure has dissipated is known as  $t_{100}$ . In some cases this can take an excessive amount of time and it may be impractical to take the dissipation to  $t_{100}$ . A theoretical analysis of pore pressure dissipations by Teh and Houlsby (1991) showed that a single curve relating degree of dissipation versus theoretical time factor  $(T^*)$  may be used to calculate the coefficient of consolidation  $(c_h)$  at various degrees of dissipation resulting in the expression for  $c_h$  shown below.

$$
c_h = \frac{T^* \cdot a^2 \cdot \sqrt{I_r}}{t}
$$

Where:

- T\* is the dimensionless time factor (Table Time Factor)
- a is the radius of the cone
- $I_r$  is the rigidity index
- t is the time at the degree of consolidation





The coefficient of consolidation is typically analyzed using the time  $(t_{50})$  corresponding to a degree of dissipation of 50% (u<sub>50</sub>). In order to determine  $t_{50}$ , dissipation tests must be taken to a pressure less than  $u_{50}$ . The u<sub>50</sub> value is half way between the initial maximum pore pressure and the equilibrium pore pressure value, known as  $u_{100}$ . To estimate  $u_{50}$ , both the initial maximum pore pressure and  $u_{100}$  must be known or estimated. Other degrees of dissipations may be considered, particularly for extremely long dissipations.

At any specific degree of dissipation the equilibrium pore pressure (u at  $t_{100}$ ) must be estimated at the depth of interest. The equilibrium value may be determined from one or more sources such as measuring the value directly  $(u_{100})$ , estimating it from other dissipations in the same profile, estimating the phreatic surface and assuming hydrostatic conditions, from nearby soundings, from client provided information, from site observations and/or past experience, or from other site instrumentation.

For calculations of  $c<sub>h</sub>$  (Teh and Houlsby, 1991),  $t<sub>50</sub>$  values are estimated from the corresponding pore pressure dissipation curve and a rigidity index (Ir) is assumed. For curves having an initial dilatory response in which an initial rise in pore pressure occurs before reaching a peak, the relative time from the peak value is used in determining  $t_{50}$ . In cases where the time to peak is excessive,  $t_{50}$  values are not calculated.

Due to possible inherent uncertainties in estimating I<sub>r</sub>, the equilibrium pore pressure and the effect of an initial dilatory response on calculating t<sub>50</sub>, other methods should be applied to confirm the results for ch.

Additional published methods for estimating the coefficient of consolidation from a piezocone test are described in Burns and Mayne (1998, 2002), Jones and Van Zyl (1981), Robertson et al. (1992) and Sully et al. (1999).

A summary of the pore pressure dissipation tests and dissipation plots are presented in the relevant appendix.

ASTM D5778-12, 2012, "Standard Test Method for Performing Electronic Friction Cone and Piezocone Penetration Testing of Soils", ASTM, West Conshohocken, US.

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Robertson, P.K., 1990, "Soil Classification Using the Cone Penetration Test", Canadian Geotechnical Journal, Volume 27: 151-158.

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Sully, J.P., Robertson, P.K., Campanella, R.G. and Woeller, D.J., 1999, "An approach to evaluation of field CPTU dissipation data in overconsolidated fine-grained soils", Canadian Geotechnical Journal, 36(2): 369- 381.

Teh, C.I., and Houlsby, G.T., 1991, "An analytical study of the cone penetration test in clay", Geotechnique, 41(1): 17-34.

The appendices listed below are included in the report:

- Cone Penetration Test Summary and Standard Cone Penetration Test Plots
- Cone Penetration Test Scatter Plots
- Pore Pressure Dissipation Summary and Pore Pressure Dissipation Plots



Cone Penetration Test Summary and Standard Cone Penetration Test Plots





Job No: 19-54002<br>Client: 19-54002 Client: Stantec Consulting Services Inc.<br>
Project: CUF TDEC Order Project: CUF TDEC Order<br>
Start Date: Current Current O8-Jan-2019 Start Date: 08-Jan-2019<br>End Date: 23-Jan-2019 23-Jan-2019





Job No: 19-54002 Client: Stantec Consulting Services Inc. Project: CUF TDEC Order Start Date: 08-Jan-2019 End Date: 23-Jan-2019



1. Coordinates will be provided by Stantec Consulting Services Inc. at a later date, and will be added to the report as an addendum.

2. The assumed phreatic surface was estimated using representative pore pressure dissipation tests. Hydrostatically increasing pore water pressures with depth were used for interpretation tables.

3. The phreatic surface was assumed not to be encountered within exploration depth.

4. Pore pressure dissipation tests indicate the presence of perched water. The perched water level was used for data processing purposes.

5. The assumed phreatic surface was estimated from dissipation data collected at nearby CPT locations.


































































Cone Penetration Test Scatter Plots





Stantec Consulting Services Inc. Date: 2019-01-10 09:08 Job No: 19-54002 Site: CUF TDEC Order

Sounding: CPT01 Cone: 555:T1500F15U500





# *Stantec Consulting Services Inc.* Date: 2019-01-09 15:43 Job No: 19-54002 Site: CUF TDEC Order

### Sounding: CPT02 Cone: 555:T1500F15U500





# *Stantec Consulting Services Inc.* Date: 2019-01-09 14:37 Job No: 19-54002 Site: CUF TDEC Order

### Sounding: CPT03 Cone: 555:T1500F15U500





# *Stantec Consulting Services Inc.* Date: 2019-01-08 13:47 Job No: 19-54002 Site: CUF TDEC Order

### Sounding: CPT04 Cone: 555:T1500F15U500





# Stantec Consulting Services Inc. Date: 2019-01-09 09:04 Job No: 19-54002 Site: CUF TDEC Order

### Sounding: CPT07 Cone: 555:T1500F15U500





# *Stantec Consulting Services Inc.* Date: 2019-01-08 15:19 Job No: 19-54002 Site: CUF TDEC Order

### Sounding: CPT05 Cone: 555:T1500F15U500





# *Stantec Consulting Services Inc.* Date: 2019-01-09 11:21 Job No: 19-54002 Site: CUF TDEC Order

### Sounding: CPT06 Cone: 555:T1500F15U500





# *Stantec Consulting Services Inc.* Date: 2019-01-22 10:52 Job No: 19-54002 Site: CUF TDEC Order

### Sounding: CPT08 Cone: 367:T1500F15U500





# *Stantec Consulting Services Inc.* Date: 2019-01-22 09:18 Job No: 19-54002 Site: CUF TDEC Order

### Sounding: CPT09 Cone: 367:T1500F15U500





# *Stantec Consulting Services Inc.* Date: 2019-01-22 07:47 Job No: 19-54002 Site: CUF TDEC Order

### Sounding: CPT10 Cone: 367:T1500F15U500





# *Stantec Consulting Services Inc.* Date: 2019-01-21 15:19 Job No: 19-54002 Site: CUF TDEC Order

### Sounding: CPT11 Cone: 367:T1500F15U500





# *Stantec Consulting Services Inc.* Date: 2019-01-21 14:08 Job No: 19-54002 Site: CUF TDEC Order

### Sounding: CPT12 Cone: 367:T1500F15U500




*Stantec Consulting Services Inc.* Date: 2019-01-21 12:31 Job No: 19-54002 Site: CUF TDEC Order

Sounding: CPT13 Cone: 367:T1500F15U500





*Stantec Consulting Services Inc.* Date: 2019-01-18 07:38 Job No: 19-54002 Site: CUF TDEC Order

Sounding: CPT14 Cone: 367:T1500F15U500





*Stantec Consulting Services Inc.* Date: 2019-01-17 13:05 Job No: 19-54002 Site: CUF TDEC Order

Sounding: CPT15 Cone: 367:T1500F15U500





# *Stantec Consulting Services Inc.* Date: 2019-01-17 10:17 Job No: 19-54002 Site: CUF TDEC Order

### Sounding: CPT16 Cone: 367:T1500F15U500





*Stantec Consulting Services Inc.* Date: 2019-01-17 08:36 Job No: 19-54002 Site: CUF TDEC Order

Sounding: CPT17 Cone: 367:T1500F15U500





# *Stantec Consulting Services Inc.* Date: 2019-01-22 15:14 Job No: 19-54002 Site: CUF TDEC Order

#### Sounding: CPT17a Cone: 367:T1500F15U500





# *Stantec Consulting Services Inc.* Date: 2019-01-16 14:48 Job No: 19-54002 Site: CUF TDEC Order

#### Sounding: CPT18 Cone: 367:T1500F15U500





# *Stantec Consulting Services Inc.* Date: 2019-01-16 11:39 Job No: 19-54002 Site: CUF TDEC Order

### Sounding: CPT19 Cone: 367:T1500F15U500





# *Stantec Consulting Services Inc.* Date: 2019-01-16 10:19 Job No: 19-54002 Site: CUF TDEC Order

### Sounding: CPT20 Cone: 367:T1500F15U500





# Stantec Consulting Services Inc. Date: 2019-01-16 09:06 Job No: 19-54002 Site: CUF TDEC Order

### Sounding: CPT21 Cone: 367:T1500F15U500





# *Stantec Consulting Services Inc.* Date: 2019-01-15 07:51 Job No: 19-54002 Site: CUF TDEC Order

### Sounding: CPT22 Cone: 367:T1500F15U500





# *Stantec Consulting Services Inc.* Date: 2019-01-23 07:33 Job No: 19-54002 Site: CUF TDEC Order

#### Sounding: CPT22a Cone: 367:T1500F15U500





# *Stantec Consulting Services Inc.* Date: 2019-01-14 13:17 Job No: 19-54002 Site: CUF TDEC Order

#### Sounding: CPT23 Cone: 367:T1500F15U500





# *Stantec Consulting Services Inc.* Date: 2019-01-15 09:47 Job No: 19-54002 Site: CUF TDEC Order

#### Sounding: CPT24 Cone: 367:T1500F15U500





# *Stantec Consulting Services Inc.* Date: 2019-01-23 09:15 Job No: 19-54002 Site: CUF TDEC Order

#### Sounding: CPT24a Cone: 367:T1500F15U500





# *Stantec Consulting Services Inc.* Date: 2019-01-15 11:13 Job No: 19-54002 Site: CUF TDEC Order

### Sounding: CPT25 Cone: 367:T1500F15U500





# Stantec Consulting Services Inc. Date: 2019-01-23 10:04 Job No: 19-54002 Site: CUF TDEC Order

### Sounding: CPT25a Cone: 367:T1500F15U500





# *Stantec Consulting Services Inc.* Date: 2019-01-16 08:13 Job No: 19-54002 Site: CUF TDEC Order

#### Sounding: CPT26 Cone: 367:T1500F15U500





# Stantec Consulting Services Inc. Date: 2019-01-10 12:46 Job No: 19-54002 Site: CUF TDEC Order

#### Sounding: CPT27 Cone: 555:T1500F15U500





#### Sounding: CPT28 Cone: 555:T1500F15U500





# *Stantec Consulting Services Inc.* Date: 2019-01-10 15:11 Job No: 19-54002 Site: CUF TDEC Order

#### Sounding: CPT29 Cone: 555:T1500F15U500



Pore Pressure Dissipation Summary and Pore Pressure Dissipation Plots





Job No: 19-54002<br>Client: 5tantec Co

Client: Stantec Consulting Services Inc.<br>
Project: CUF TDEC Order CUF TDEC Order Start Date: 08-Jan-2019 End Date: 23-Jan-2019





Job No: 19-54002<br>Client: 5tantec Co

Stantec Consulting Services Inc. Project: CUF TDEC Order Start Date: 08-Jan-2019 End Date: 23-Jan-2019





Stantec Consulting Services Inc. Date: 01/10/2019 09:08 Job No: 19-54002 Site: CUF TDEC Order

Sounding: CPT01 Cone: 555:T1500F15U500 Cone Area: 15 sq cm





Stantec Consulting Services Inc. Date: 01/10/2019 09:08 Job No: 19-54002 Site: CUF TDEC Order

Sounding: CPT01 Cone: 555:T1500F15U500 Cone Area: 15 sq cm





Stantec Consulting Services Inc. Date: 01/10/2019 09:08 Job No: 19-54002 Site: CUF TDEC Order

Sounding: CPT01 Cone: 555:T1500F15U500 Cone Area: 15 sq cm





Stantec Consulting Services Inc. Date: 01/09/2019 15:43 Job No: 19-54002 Site: CUF TDEC Order

Sounding: CPT02 Cone: 555:T1500F15U500 Cone Area: 15 sq cm



Duration: 225.0 s





Stantec Consulting Services Inc. Date: 01/09/2019 14:37 Job No: 19-54002 Site: CUF TDEC Order

Sounding: CPT03 Cone: 555:T1500F15U500 Cone Area: 15 sq cm



Duration: 240.0 s



Stantec Consulting Services Inc. Date: 01/09/2019 14:37 Job No: 19-54002 Site: CUF TDEC Order

Sounding: CPT03 Cone: 555:T1500F15U500 Cone Area: 15 sq cm



Duration: 215.0 s



Stantec Consulting Services Inc. Date: 01/08/2019 13:47 Job No: 19-54002 Site: CUF TDEC Order

Sounding: CPT04 Cone: 555:T1500F15U500 Cone Area: 15 sq cm





Stantec Consulting Services Inc. Date: 01/08/2019 13:47 Job No: 19-54002 Site: CUF TDEC Order

Sounding: CPT04 Cone: 555:T1500F15U500 Cone Area: 15 sq cm





Stantec Consulting Services Inc. Date: 01/08/2019 15:19 Job No: 19-54002 Site: CUF TDEC Order

Sounding: CPT05 Cone: 555:T1500F15U500 Cone Area: 15 sq cm







Duration: 375.0 s



Stantec Consulting Services Inc. Date: 01/09/2019 11:21 Job No: 19-54002 Site: CUF TDEC Order

Sounding: CPT06 Cone: 555:T1500F15U500 Cone Area: 15 sq cm


























































































Sounding: CPT18 Cone: 367:T1500F15U500 Cone Area: 15 sq cm



Duration: 220.0 s









































U Min: -22.5 ft U Max: -15.8 ft










**Stantec Consulting Services Inc.** Date: 01/15/2019 11:13 Job No: 19-54002 Site: CUF TDEC Order

Sounding: CPT25 Cone: 367:T1500F15U500 Cone Area: 15 sq cm





Duration: 645.0 s



**Stantec Consulting Services Inc.** Date: 01/15/2019 11:13 Job No: 19-54002 Site: CUF TDEC Order

Sounding: CPT25 Cone: 367:T1500F15U500 Cone Area: 15 sq cm





Stantec Consulting Services Inc. Date: 01/23/2019 10:04 Job No: 19-54002 Site: CUF TDEC Order

Sounding: CPT25a Cone: 367:T1500F15U500 Cone Area: 15 sq cm





Stantec Consulting Services Inc. Date: 01/23/2019 10:04 Job No: 19-54002 Site: CUF TDEC Order

Sounding: CPT25a Cone: 367:T1500F15U500 Cone Area: 15 sq cm





Stantec Consulting Services Inc. Date: 01/11/2019 08:47 Job No: 19-54002 Site: CUF TDEC Order

Sounding: CPT28 Cone: 555:T1500F15U500 Cone Area: 15 sq cm



Duration: 355.0 s



Stantec Consulting Services Inc. Date: 01/11/2019 08:47 Job No: 19-54002 Site: CUF TDEC Order

Sounding: CPT28 Cone: 555:T1500F15U500 Cone Area: 15 sq cm



# **ATTACHMENT E.2**

Downhole Geophysics Results

September 14, 2019



Mr. Benjamin Halada Stantec 3052 Beaumont Centre Circle Lexington, KY 40513‐1703

Subject: Results of Geophysical Borehole Logging Fifteen Boreholes (93‐1D, B11, B12, B13, B14, B16, B17, B18, B19, TW01, TW03, TW05, TW07, TW08, and TW09) TVA Cumberland Fossil Plant (CUF) Cumberland City, TN ARM Project: 190734

Dear Mr. Halada,

ARM Geophysics (ARM) is pleased to present this letter report that summarizes the results of geophysical borehole logging performed at the above referenced site on January 8 and 9, February 5 and 6, April 2 through 4, and April 30 through May 3, 2019. The objective of the logging was to identify water‐bearing zones and to measure the depth and orientation of fractures and bedding planes in the above mentioned boreholes. To achieve these objectives, ARM acquired standard borehole logs and images.

# **LOGGING METHODS**

The logs that ARM completed for this investigation include:



ARM has provided a summary of these logging methods in Attachment A. ARM acquired the image and standard logs using a Matrix acquisition system manufactured by Mount Sopris Instrument Company.

#### **INTERPRETATION**

### BASIC LOG DESCRIPTIONS

The geophysical borehole logs acquired during this investigation are presented in Attachment B. All log depths are referenced to ground surface as indicated in the header of each log. The majority of the acquired data are presented as standard curves that represent the change in measured parameter with depth. The format of the heat pulse flowmeter and televiewer logs are discussed in the following paragraphs.

The Vertical Flow track in the Hydro Log provides a record of the rate of vertical fluid movement derived from the heat pulse flowmeter tool. The X-axis represents the magnitude of flow in gallons/min that was recorded at depths indicated by the posted value. It is calculated during acquisition by dividing the distance between the grid and thermistors by the travel time. Negative and positive values indicate downward and upward flow, respectively.

The televiewer logs contain borehole images and structural information obtained from the OTV tool. The *Optical View* track is an "unwrapped" photographic image of the borehole wall (Figure 1). In this case, the cylindrical borehole surface is unzipped along the north azimuth and unrolled to a flat strip. The compass orientation (with respect to true north) is presented at the top of the log. The unwrapped format is distorted like any projection of a curved surface on a flat one. Horizontal and vertical planes will be undistorted. However, dipping planes will be represented as a sine wave: the greater the dip, the greater the wave amplitude.

The Plane Projection track presents the fracture signatures that are digitized from the unwrapped *Optical View* track. The *Dip & Dip Direction* log is a presentation in which the vertical axis is depth and the horizontal is dip angle from 0° to 90°. As shown in Figure 2, the dip direction is indicated by the orientation of the tadpole tail, measured in a clockwise direction from north.

#### INTERPRETATION OF STRUCTURAL DIAGRAMS

The structural data are presented on polar and rose diagrams for statistical analysis and pattern visualization. Polar diagrams are used in this report to plot the dip and dip direction of planar features. Zero degree dip is represented at the center of the diagram and 90° at the circumference. The dip direction is indicated by the compass azimuth, measured clockwise from north (0°), as shown in Figure 3. This format is sometimes referred to as a dip vector plot but it is essentially the same as a stereonet with an upper hemisphere projection

The rose diagram graphically illustrates the strike distribution of a set of planes. Radiating rays are drawn with lengths proportional to number of strike measurements within each 10° sector. It is important to recognize that in this report, the polar diagram represents dip and dip direction, whereas the rose diagram represents strike. Using the right-hand-rule convention, strike equals the dip direction minus 90°.

#### **RESULTS AND DISCUSSION**

#### SITE GEOLOGY

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Ordovician Formations, including Mannie, Shale, Fernvale Limestone, Hermitage Formation, and Carters, Lebanon, Ridley, Pierce, and Murfreesboro Limestones (Ordovician): https://mrdata.usgs.gov/geology/state/state.php?state=TN

#### ORIENTATION ANALYSIS OF PLANAR FEATURES

An optical televiewers (93‐1D only) and acoustic image were used to measure the depth and orientations of bedding and fracture planes. The digitized planar features were corrected for borehole deviation and magnetic declination. The measured plane projections and orientations are shown in the plane projection log. A tabulated listing of the fracture and bedding orientations is presented in Attachment C. Stereographic analysis was performed on the planar orientation data acquired from the image log. A listing of the calculated mean orientations of all bedding and fracture planes are presented



Stantec **East Stantec Contract Co** ARM Project Number: 190734

in Table 1. The results from the borehole is presented in the polar and rose diagrams, and charts shown in Figures 4 through 9. Predominant groups or "sets" are indicated by the clustering of data points in the polar diagrams.

Figure 4 present polar diagrams showing the dip and dip direction of all planes measured during this investigation. ARM has classified the planes by symbols corresponding to bedding and fracture plane sets. Figures 5A and 5B present the same data, with the data set(s) categorized by borehole.

ARM used statistical contouring to identify windows in which to calculate the mean orientation of all bedding and fracture planes. Figures 6A and 6B presents a polar diagram with statistical contouring of bedding plane orientations. The mean bedding dip/dip directions are shown to the right of the diagram. The rose diagrams in Figures 8A and 8B show a predominant WNW/ESE strike direction.

Figures 7A through 7P present polar diagrams with statistical contouring of all fracture plane orientations. The mean fracture plane dip/dip directions are shown to the right of the diagram. Similarity in the Sitewide Bedding Set 2 and Sitewide Fracture Set 2 orientations suggest the latter may be bedding partings. The rose diagram in Figure 9A shows a predominant ENE/WSW strike direction. Figures 9B through 9P

The mean orientations for all bedding planes and fracture sets are shown in Table 1.



# **Table 1: Statistical mean of dip and dip direction of bedding and fracture planes.**





#### INTERPRETATION OF WATER PRODUCING OR RECEIVING ZONES

Table 2 presents the directional flow detected in each borehole. Flow direction and associated symbols in the Hydro Log represent heat pulse flowmeter under ambient conditions, unless flow was only observed under pumping conditions.

Water producing or receiving zones are typically identified in the acquired logs by a combination of the following parameters:

- A. Start or increase in upward or downward fluid flow identified by heat pulse flowmeter data suggests water‐ producing zone.
- B. End or decrease in upward or downward fluid flow identified by heat pulse flowmeter data suggests water‐ receiving zone.
- C. Open fractures observed in televiewer data.
- D. Deflections in caliper curve (suggests fractures).
- E. Deflections or change in slope in fluid temperature or fluid resistivity curve.

Table 3 presents the interpreted flow zones (under pumping conditions) based on the indicators above. The most convincing evidence of water producing or receiving zones are heat pulse flowmeter, fluid temperature, and fluid resistivity deflections since they can indicate flow in the borehole. Fractures observed in televiewer images or caliper curves can indicate water‐bearing zones although the evidence is more indirect. A fracture may be observed in the borehole wall that may have been opened or enlarged during the drilling process but may be tight and contain little or no water a short distance into the formation. A combination of the above indicators provides the highest level of confidence for identifying water‐bearing zones.



#### **Table 2: Directional flow detected by borehole.**







The data collection and interpretation methodologies used in this investigation are consistent with standard practices applied to similar geophysical investigations. The correlation of geophysical responses with probable subsurface features is based on the past results of similar surveys although it is possible that some variation could exist at this site. Please contact us if you have any questions regarding this survey. We appreciate your business and look forward to working with you again.

> Kind regards, ARM Geophysics

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Duro Rajkovic Senior Geophysicist



## **FIGURES**







**Figure 3: Example polar and rose diagrams. Polar diagram is used in this report for plotting dip and dip direction. Rose diagrams are used for plotting the frequency or number of strike measurements per sector.** 





 **Figure 5B: A polar diagram plotting dip and dip direction of all planes categorized by borehole.** 



**Figure 6B: A polar diagram with statistical contouring of bedding planes for 93‐1D. The calculated mean dip angle and direction is shown at the right of the diagram.** 



**Figure 7A: A polar diagram with statistical contouring of all fracture planes. The calculated mean dip angle and direction is shown at the right of the diagram.** 



**Figure 7B: A polar diagram with statistical contouring of fracture planes for 93‐1D. The calculated mean dip angle and direction is shown at the right of the diagram.** 























**Figure 7N: A polar diagram with statistical contouring of fracture planes for TW07. The calculated mean dip angle and direction is shown at the right of the diagram.** 







**Figure 7P: A polar diagram with statistical contouring of fracture planes for TW09. The calculated mean dip angle and direction is shown at the right of the diagram.** 


















**ATTACHMENT A LOGGING METHODS** 



1129 West Governor Road, PO Box 797 Hershey, PA 17033-0797 Voice: (717) 533 - 8600 Fax: (717) 533 - 8605

## **APPENDIX A: OVERVIEW OF LOGGING METHODS**

### CALIPER LOGS

 $\overline{a}$ 

The caliper log measures variations in borehole size as a function of depth in a well. Some example responses of in a caliper log is shown in Figure A- 1 (Rider, 2002<sup>1.</sup>) The log data enables (a) the detection of competent or fractured geologic units, (b) the location of washouts or tight zones, (c) the optimal placement of well screen, sand, and bentonite, and (d) the establishment of appropriate borehole correction factors to be applied to other well log curves. Further, when run in combination with other logs, the caliper log may be an indicator of lithologic makeup and degree of consolidation. The typical caliper response in a fractured, weathered, or karstic unit is a relatively abrupt increase in borehole size.

### SPONTANEOUS POTENTIAL (SP) LOGS

The SP log measures the natural voltages that are created within the borehole due to the presence of borehole fluids, formation fluids, and formation matrix materials. It is recorded by measuring the difference in electrical potential in millivolts between an electrode in the borehole and a grounded electrode at the surface. The SP log is commonly used to 1) detect

permeable beds, 2) detect boundaries of permeable beds, 3) determine formation water resistivity, and 4) determine the volume of shale in permeable beds. The constant SP readings observed in thicker shale units define the shale base line, a reference line from which further formation matrix and formation fluid property calculations may be completed. Although this log is consistently used in oil and gas applications, its effectiveness in water wells is limited since the method requires a contrast in salinity between borehole and formation fluids (Figure A- 2). This condition is often not met in ground water wells.







**Figure A- 2: Conditions required to produce an SP response.**

<sup>1</sup> Rider, M. (2006) The Geological Interpretation of Well Logs, *Rider-French Consulting, Ltd*., 280pp.

The SP log can be qualitatively used for permeability recognition. SP deflections from the shale base line commonly indicate the presence of a permeable bed. The magnitude and direction of the deflection is dependent upon the relative resistivity (or salinity) values of the borehole fluid and the formation fluid. If the formation fluid resistivity is less than the borehole fluid resistivity, then the relative SP values will decrease in a porous, coarse-grained unit. Alternately, if the formation fluid resistivity is greater than the borehole fluid resistivity, the relative SP values will increase in the same body, and the curve shape is referred to as a "reversed SP". If both fluid resistivities are equal, no SP deflection will occur.

# GAMMA RAY LOGS

The gamma ray log is a passive instrument that measures the amount of naturally occurring radioactivity from geologic units within the borehole. Commonly occurring radioelements include potassium, thorium, and uranium; the two former elements are predominant within a common fine-grained rock sequence. The gamma ray log is also an excellent lithologic indicator because fine-grained clays and shales contain a higher radioelement concentration than limestones or sands. Gamma ray values are often used to assess the percentage of clay materials (indurated or non-indurated) that are present within a formation by utilizing empirically derived equations and sand-shale base line information.

#### NORMAL RESISTIVITY LOGS

Resistivity is a measure of how well an electric current passes through a material. Formation resistivity is an intrinsic property of rocks and depends on the porosity and resistivity of the interstitial fluid and rock matrix. The spacing between the transmitter and receiver on the tool determines the depth of investigation into the surrounding formation; the greater the spacing, the deeper the penetration of electrical current into the formation.



**Figure A- 3: Characteristic gamma ray responses. (From Rider, 2002).**

In sedimentary rocks, the resistivity values of shales (5 - 30 ohm-m) is generally lower than the resistivity of sandstone (30 – 100 ohm-m), which is lower than the resistivity limestone (75 – 300 ohm-m). The resistivity log often shows a picture of the overall depositional sequence in sedimentary environment. Resistivity of igneous and metamorphic rocks is extremely high when compared to resistivity in sedimentary rocks, with values that are commonly thousands of ohm-meters. Example resistivity log responses are shown in Figure A- 4.

# FLUID RESISTIVITY LOGS

Fluid resistivity, which is the reciprocal of fluid conductivity, provides data related to the concentration of dissolved solids in the fluid column. Although the quality of the fluid column may not reflect the quality of adjacent

interstitial fluids, information can be quite useful when combined with other logs. For example, change in fluid resistivity associated with a water-producing zone that is corroborated by other logs may indicate the inflow of ground water.

## SINGLE-POINT RESISTANCE LOGS

Single point resistance measurements are made by passing a constant current between two electrodes and recording the voltage fluctuations as the probe is moved up the borehole. The resistance variations measured in the borehole is primarily due to variations in the immediate vicinity of the downhole electrode.

The resistance log is strongly affected by the resistance of the drilling fluid and variations in borehole diameter. It is extremely useful for detecting fractures in boreholes with relatively constant diameter. In sedimentary environments, the resistance log generally follows the variations in resistivity of the formation. Shales in clay generally exhibit low values, sandstones have intermediate values, while coal and limestone beds have high resistance values.



**Figure A- 4: Characteristic resistivity responses. (From Rider, 2002)**

Flow (gal/min)

Upward

Flow

 $0.04$ 

0.09 0.06

0.04

Depth

18 200

80

100

120

Downward Flow

#### TEMPERATURE LOGS

Temperature logs measure the change in fluid temperature within the borehole as a function of depth. This log can indicate the location of water- producing strata or fracture zones within the well. The inherent assumption

of this technique is that the fluids entering the borehole from water producing zones are either cooler or warmer than the fluid in the borehole. In this case, it is possible to relate a temperature anomaly to a depth range in which waters of different temperature are emanating from a water-producing/receiving or fractured lithologic unit.

#### HEAT PULSE FLOWMETER (HPFM) LOGS

The heat pulse flowmeter measures the vertical flow rates within a borehole. The log may be used to identify contributing fracture zones under natural and pumping conditions. The system operates by heating a wire grid that is located between two thermistors. The heated body of water moves toward one of the thermistors

under the effect of the vertical component of flow within the well. Positive and negative values on the log represent upward and downward flow, respectively. Measurements are recorded while the tool is stationary and the logs are presented as a bar graph (mud log) as shown in Figure A- 5.



A number of techniques have been attempted for measuring horizontal flow in wells without much success. The techniques may not represent the true hydrogeologic conditions due to variations in flow caused by the well.

# OPTICAL TELEVIEWER (OTV) LOGS

The optical televiewer probe combines the axial view of a downward looking digital imaging system with a precision ground hyperbolic mirror to obtain an undistorted 360° view of the borehole wall. The probe records one 360° line of pixels at 0.003-ft depth intervals. The sample circle can be divided into 720 or 360 radial samples to give 0.5 $^{\circ}$  or 1 $^{\circ}$  radial resolution. For this investigation, the highest radial resolution (0.5 $^{\circ}$ ) was used. The line of pixels is aligned with respect to True North and digitally stacked to construct a complete, undistorted, and oriented image of the borehole walls. The data are 24 -bit true color and may be used for lithologic determination as part of the interpretation. Since the acquired image is digitized and properly oriented with respect to borehole deviation and tool rotation, it allows data processing to provide accurate strike and dip information of structural features. The borehole image is often shown as an "unwrapped" 360° image in which the cylindrical borehole image is sliced down the northern axis and flattened out as shown in Figure A- 6.





# ACOUSTIC TELEVIEWER (ATV) LOGS

Acoustic televiewer provides a 360° acoustic image of the borehole walls that can be used to identify and determine the orientation of planar features such as bedding and fractures. The data can also indicate the relative degree of hardness of formation materials. As shown in Figure A-7, Ultrasonic pulses are transmitted from a rotating transducer inside the tool. The transmitted pulses reflect off the borehole wall and return to the tool where the travel time and amplitude of the acoustic signal are measured. In order for the acoustic waves to travel to and from the borehole wall, the well must be fluid filled. Greater travel time can indicate openings in the rock. Strong amplitude suggests smooth, competent rock. Weaker amplitudes suggest rough or less competent rock.



**Figure A- 7: Schematic of the acoustic televiewer tool.** 

# **ATTACHMENT B BOREHOLE LOGS**

# **93‐1D**
























































-620 -600

C































 $\overline{a}$ 

100 % 150 **O2ppm** 10 ppm 20 **Redox** -450 mV 50

 $\begin{array}{c|c} \mathsf{R} & \mathsf{R} \\ \mathsf{S} & \mathsf{B} \end{array}$ 

 $\begin{array}{c|c} \hline \text{sum} & \text{sum} \\ \hline \text{sum} & \text{sum} \end{array}$ 

. . . .









































































































**TW08** 

















**TW09** 















#### **ATTACHMENT C TABULATED LISTING OF PLANE ORIENTATIONS**















# **ATTACHMENT E.3**

Hydraulic Conductivity (Slug) Testing Results



#### **Slug Test Results CUF Temporary Wells**



Notes ft/day - feet per day

cm/sec - centimeters per second

Slug tests were conducted on July 15 through July 19, 2019. Test dates tabulated here reflect the start of

each test. Test dates shown in the individual data reports reflect the end of each test.

Data analysis was completed using AQTESOLV $^{\text{\tiny{\textsf{TM}}}}$ , Version 4.50 Professional

Analysis was completed using the Bouwer-Rice (1976) solution












































































# **ATTACHMENT E.4**

Surface Geophysics Results

December 19, 2019

Mr. Mark Densmore Stantec 837 North Oxford Road Springfield, IL 62702

> Re: Surface Geophysical Survey Report TVA-Cumberland Fossil Plant Stewart County, Tennessee ARM Project 190513

Dear Mr. Densmore:

ARM Geophysics (ARM) has completed a geophysical survey at the Tennessee Valley Authority (TVA) Cumberland Fossil Plant (CUF) in Stewart County, Tennessee. The objectives of this work are to better characterize the uppermost foundation soils in the immediate vicinity of the mapped pre-construction channels of Wells Creek and in the area of historical grouting in the area of the Site and to identify potential locations for new groundwater monitoring wells.

#### **WORK SCOPE**

#### **Phase 1 - Reprocessing previously collected electrical resistivity imaging (ERI) data**

ARM reviewed existing reports involving previously collected ERI data for the area of investigation and reprocessed ERI profiles CUF-02+03 and CUF-08. ARM utilized highresolution methods in the ERI data reprocessing and correlated the reprocessed ERI data with nearby boring logs. Results from the Phase 1 investigation are illustrated in Sheet 1.

#### **Phase 2 - Collection of new geophysical data**

**ERI / IP Survey:** ARM collected approximately 3,040 feet of ERI / IP field data on September 9- 12, 2019 in the site area. The ERI / IP survey used dipole-dipole array techniques with electrode spacings of 10 feet. A computerized 8-channel resistivity meter was utilized for this survey. The ERI / IP data files were reviewed in the field, and the location and orientation of the traverses were recorded using a hand-held GPS. The ERI / IP field data collected in the site area were processed as 3D datasets using the computer application "Res3Dinv" (Loke 2016).

**MASW Survey:** ARM collected approximately 3,320 feet of MASW field data during the period September 9-10, 2019 in the site area. The MASW survey was carried-out using a 24 channel Geometrics Geode seismograph with 24 4.5 Hz geophones connected by a 24-takeout cable. ARM acquired the MASW data primarily using the following parameters:

- Geophone spacing = 5 feet
- Offset (distance between source and first geophone) = 10 feet
- Shot interval  $= 20$  feet
- Record length  $= 1,000$  msec
- Sampling interval  $= 0.25$  msec
- Number of samples  $= 4,000$
- Stacked shots/station = 1 (minimum)

During the geophysical investigation, ARM utilized a portable 40-kilogram (88 pound) automated weight-drop seismic source producing vertical ground motion. The portable seismic energy source utilized a motorized hammer mechanism to impact a metal plate on the ground surface, creating a seismic source wave. All the MASW data illustrated in this report was collected with this source\*. As each MASW traverse was completed, ARM marked the spread center (between geophones 12 and 13) for each hammer shot for recording by a hand-held GPS. The MASW data files were reviewed in the field for quality control purposes. The MASW 2D profiles were generated using the software program ParkSeis (version 3.0).

\*As an optional seismic source at this site, ARM tested a 16-pound sledgehammer against the side of a stationary wooden block to produce horizontal ground motion. Unfortunately, this source did not produce satisfactory and useable surface waves for use in the MASW survey.

#### **Geophysical Survey Results**

Results from the ERI / IP and MASW surveys are shown in the figures listed below (attached to this document):

Sheet N1 - Northern Area 3D ER Data - Depth Slices and Profiles Sheet N2 - Northern Area 3D IP Data - Depth Slices and Profiles Sheet N3 - Northern Area 3D ER Data - Elevation Slices and Profiles Sheet N4 - Northern Area 3D IP Data - Elevation Slices and Profiles Sheet NA1 - Northern Area 3D ER / IP / MASW Data - Profiles

Sheet S1 - Southern Area 3D ER Data - Depth Slices and Profiles

Sheet S2 - Southern Area 3D IP Data - Depth Slices and Profiles

Sheet S3 - Southern Area 3D ER Data - Elevation Slices and Profiles

Sheet S4 - Southern Area 3D IP Data - Elevation Slices and Profiles

Sheet SA1 - Southern Area 3D ER / IP / MASW Data – Profiles

Sheet M1 – North & South Areas 3MASW Profiles

The ER data generally reveal mixed moderate and higher resistivity values in the shallow portion of the profiles to depths approximately 20 feet to 40 feet below ground surface (bgs). This interval may represent dry-to-partially saturated unconsolidated soils and fill materials. Intermediate depth portions of the ER profiles ( $\sim$ 40 feet to  $\sim$ 80 feet bgs) generally have low to moderate resistivity values associated with saturated fill / porous bedrock. Deeper portions of the ER profiles (~80 feet to  $\sim$ 150 feet bgs) generally transition from low or moderate resistivities into higher resistivity values with depth associated with porous bedrock (lower resistivity) transitioning into relatively impermeable bedrock (higher resistivity).

The IP data reveal low-to-higher chargeability values (0 to 28 milliseconds per second) in both the south and north areas. Very low IP values may correlate with interference from overhead power lines in the southern portion of Northern Area. Low IP values in the southern  $\frac{3}{4}$  of the Southern Area may be due to noisy data in that area.

The MASW data reveal generally lower velocity materials associated with soils and weathered bedrock in the shallow portion of the profiles to depths approximately 20 feet to 50 feet bgs. Deeper portions of the MASW profiles generally have higher velocity values associated with softto-hard bedrock, however some localized deeper zones contain relatively low velocity materials extending 100 feet bgs or deeper.

## **Conclusions**

The geophysical data collected for this project generally indicate the presence of lower resistivity and lower velocity materials in the shallow subsurface to depth of 20 to 40 feet bgs that may be associated with soil and unconsolidated bedrock materials. The deeper portions of the areas investigated in this study (40 feet bgs and deeper) generally have moderate-to-high resistivity values that are usually associated with bedrock materials. Exceptions to these trends are found in localized areas where low resistivity and low velocity materials extend into the bedrock interval (below 40 feet bgs). The buried floodplain and buried stream channel areas are 30' to 50' bgs and appear to coincide with low resistivity zones or anomalous low velocity zones in both the North and South areas.

### **Limitations**

The results stated, and the conclusions drawn from this report furnished by ARM to Stantec hereunder shall represent the opinion, efforts and judgment of ARM, based on standard industry practices. ARM cannot and does not warrant or guarantee that the accuracy or correctness thereof will always meet the desired results and expectations. All interpretations are opinions based on inferences from direct observations and geophysical measurements, and we cannot and do not guarantee the accuracy or correctness of any interpretations, and we shall not, except in the case of gross or willful negligence on our part, be liable for any loss, costs, damages or expenses incurred or sustained by anyone resulting from any interpretations made by any of our officers, agents, or employees.

## **Closing**

Please contact me at 717-508-0535 if you have any questions regarding this report. We appreciate your business and look forward to working with you again.

> Respectfully submitted, ARM Group Inc.

Yo Olean

William J. Seaton, P.G., PhD. Senior Geologist / Project Manager
















# **Northern Area** Elevation Slices & Profiles





Sheet<br>N4























# **APPENDIX F – GEOTECHNICAL LABORATORY TEST RESULTS**

# **ATTACHMENT F.1**

Summary Tables of Geotechnical Laboratory Testing Results











































### **Notes:**























## **Notes:**



1. Where multiple test intervals are reported for a single result, a composite sample for the intervals was tested.

















## **Notes:**

ft feet NGVD29 National Geodetic Vertical Datum of 1929 ID identification NP non-plastic

1. Where multiple test intervals are reported for a single result, a composite sample for the intervals was tested.



# **Table F.4 - Summary of Specific Gravity Testing Cumberland Fossil Plant November 2018 - December 2020**





# **Table F.4 - Summary of Specific Gravity Testing Cumberland Fossil Plant November 2018 - December 2020**





# **Table F.4 - Summary of Specific Gravity Testing Cumberland Fossil Plant November 2018 - December 2020**




# **Table F.4 - Summary of Specific Gravity Testing Cumberland Fossil Plant November 2018 - December 2020**



### **Notes:**



1. Where multiple test intervals are reported for a single result, a composite sample for the intervals was tested.

















### **Notes:**



1. Where multiple test intervals are reported for a single result, a composite sample for the intervals was tested.



# **Table F.6 - Summary of Vertical Hydraulic Conductivity Testing Cumberland Fossil Plant November 2018 - December 2020**



### **Notes:**





# **ATTACHMENT F.2** Natural Moisture Content Testing Results



Tested By RC





**Moisture Content of Soil**



**Comments** 

Reviewed By







Tested By CM

ASTM D 2216

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# **Moisture Content of Soil**

ASTM D 2216

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**Moisture Content of Soil**



**Comments** 



Template: tmp\_mc\_input.xlsm Version: 20170216 Approved By: RJ

# Tested By CM





CUF-GT-TW09-SS66b, 108.6'-109.0' 275 3/27/19 Len 3/4'' No 22.16 129.18 104.40 30.1

# **Moisture Content of Soil**

ASTM D 2216



### Project Name CUF TDEC Order Number 175568209



Material Type: Stratified, Laminated, Lensed, Homogeneous, Disturbed



**Comments** 

Reviewed By

Tested By DB

ASTM D 2216



## **Moisture Content of Soil**

ASTM D 2216

Tested By DB







# **Moisture Content of Soil**

ASTM D 2216

# Tested By DB



Project Name CUF TDEC Order





 $\blacksquare$ 

CUF-GT-B11-SS31G, 77.5'-79.0' 473 5/2/19 Dist 1 1/2'' No 30.15 135.23 119.05 18.2 CUF-GT-B11-SS32G, 80.0'-81.5' | 474 | 5/2/19 | Dist | 1 1/2" | | No | 30.02| 167.59| 146.68| 17.9 CUF-GT-B12-SS03G, 5.0'-6.5' 478 5/2/19 Len 1 1/2'' No 31.64 126.24 109.47 21.5



## **Moisture Content of Soil**

ASTM D 2216

# Tested By DB



**Comments** 

Reviewed By



Template: tmp\_mc\_input.xlsm Version: 20170216 Approved By: RJ



ASTM D 2216

# Tested By DB





Comments

Reviewed By

ASTM D 2216

Page 2 of 2



### **Moisture Content of Soil**

ASTM D 2216

Tested By DB





 $\mathbf{r}$ 

### **Moisture Content of Soil**

ASTM D 2216

Tested By DB



 $\overline{\phantom{0}}$ 

Comments

Reviewed By





# **Moisture Content of Soil**

Tested By **TRH** 

ASTM D 2216



### **Moisture Content of Soil**

ASTM D 2216

# Tested By **TRH**



**Comments** 

Reviewed By

# **ATTACHMENT F.3** Soil Classification Testing Results



# **Summary of Soil Tests**



### **Particle-Size Analysis of Soils** ASTM D 422

**Stantec** 



Project Name CUF TDEC Order CUF TO CORE CONSERVER CUP TO CONSERVER CUP CUF TO CONSERVER CONSERVER CONSERVER CO<br>
Source CUF-GT-B16-SS06, 12.5'-14.0' CUF-GT-B16-SS06, 12.5'-14.0' Source **CUF-GT-B16-SS06, 12.5'-14.0'** Lab ID Lab ID 6

Stantec Consulting Services Inc. Lexington, Kentucky



# **ATTERBERG LIMITS**



### PLASTIC LIMIT AND PLASTICITY INDEX



Remarks:

Reviewed By \_\_\_





# **Summary of Soil Tests**



### **Particle-Size Analysis of Soils** ASTM D 422

**Sieve**  % Test Method ASTM D 422 Size Passing Particle Shape **Angular** Tested By \_\_\_\_\_\_ RC Test Date 01-29-2019 Date Received 01-22-2019 Maximum Particle size: No. 4 Sieve No. 4 100.0 No. 10 98.4 **Analysis for the portion Finer than the No. 10 Sieve** Analysis Based on -3 inch fraction only No. 40 | 62.5 No. 200 44.9 Specific Gravity 2.58 2.58 0.02 mm 23.6  $0.005$  mm  $7.1$ Dispersed using Apparatus A - Mechanical, for 1 minute | 0.002 mm | 2.8  $0.001$  mm  $1.4$ **Particle Size Distribution** C. Sand ASTM Coarse Gravel Fine Gravel C. Sand Medium Sand Fine Sand Silt Silt Clay Clay<br>0.0 0.0 1.6 35.9 17.6 17.6 37.8 7.1 1.6 Sieve Size in inches Sieve Size in sieve numbers 3 2 1 3/4 3/8 4 10 16 30 40 100 200 ᆪ ⊻ <del>SSS SHOW D VALUE</del>S  $\overline{\mathbb{A}}$ ₩  $\overline{\mathbb{A}}$ 

**Stantec** Project Name CUF TDEC Order CUP CUF TDEC Order Project Number 175568209

**Sieve analysis for the Portion Coarser than the No. 10 Sieve**

Prepared using **ASTM D 421** 

Particle Hardness: Weathered and Friable



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# **ATTERBERG LIMITS**

Page 3 of 3



### PLASTIC LIMIT AND PLASTICITY INDEX



Remarks:

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### **Particle-Size Analysis of Soils** ASTM D 422

**Sieve analysis for the Portion Coarser than the No. 10 Sieve Sieve**  % Test Method ASTM D 422 Size Passing Prepared using **ASTM D 421** Particle Shape **Angular** Particle Hardness: Hard and Durable Tested By RC Test Date 01-29-2019 1 1/2" | 100.0 Date Received 01-22-2019 3/4" 91.0 3/8" 66.7 Maximum Particle size: 1 1/2" Sieve  $\sqrt{N}$  No. 4  $\sqrt{47.0}$ No. 10 29.3 **Analysis for the portion Finer than the No. 10 Sieve** Analysis Based on -3 inch fraction only No. 40 | 11.6 No. 200 4.9 Specific Gravity 2.65 0.02 mm 2.0  $0.005$  mm  $0.9$ Dispersed using Apparatus A - Mechanical, for 1 minute  $\vert$  0.002 mm | 0.5  $0.001$  mm  $0.3$ **Particle Size Distribution** Coarse Gravel Fine Gravel C. Sand Medium Sand Fine Sand Silt Silt Clay C. Sand ASTM 9.0 44.0 17.7 17.7 17.7 9.0 **44.0 17.7 17.7 6.7 10.9 4.0** 0.9 Gravel **Coarse Sand Fine Sand Fine Sand Silt** Clay AASHTO 70.7 17.7 6.7 4.4 0.5 Sieve Size in inches<br>
3 2 1 3/4 3/8 4 10 16 30 40 3 2 1 3/4 3/8 4 10 16 30 40 100 200 100 90 80 70 Percent Passing **Percent Passing** 60 50 Hide D Values 40 30 20 ≱ 10  $A + A$ ᆈᅵ⅄  $\frac{1}{0.001}$ 

Project Name CUF TDEC Order CUP CUF TDEC Order Project Number 175568209

Comments **Comments Comments Reviewed By** 

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Stantec Consulting Services Inc. Lexington, Kentucky

100 10 1 0.1 0.01 0.001 **Diameter (mm)**



Source 
CUF-GT-B16-SS21b, 53.5'-54.0' 
Lab ID 22



# **Summary of Soil Tests**



### **Particle-Size Analysis of Soils** ASTM D 422

Test Method ASTM D 422 Size Passing Prepared using ASTM D 421 Particle Shape **Angular** Tested By RC Test Date 01-29-2019 Date Received 01-22-2019 3/8" 100.0 Maximum Particle size: 3/8" Sieve No. 4 No. 4 99.6 No. 10 97.8 **Analysis for the portion Finer than the No. 10 Sieve** Analysis Based on -3 inch fraction only No. 40 | 93.5 No. 200  $86.8$ Specific Gravity 2.57 2.57 2.57 0.02 mm 58.3 0.005 mm 22.4 Dispersed using Apparatus A - Mechanical, for 1 minute | 0.002 mm | 8.6  $0.001$  mm  $1.1$ <del>SSS SHOW D VALUE</del>S 3 2 1 3/4 3/8 4 10 16 30 40 100 200 **Particle Size Distribution** Sieve Size in inches Sieve Size in sieve numbers C. Sand 1.8

Project Name CUF TDEC Order CUP CUF TDEC Order Project Number 175568209 Source 
CUF-GT-B16-ST01, 60.3'-60.7' 
Lab ID 25

> **Sieve analysis for the Portion Coarser than the No. 10 Sieve Sieve** %

**Stantec** 

Particle Hardness: Weathered and Friable



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# **ATTERBERG LIMITS**



### PLASTIC LIMIT AND PLASTICITY INDEX



Remarks:

Reviewed By \_\_\_



# **Summary of Soil Tests**


Source CUF-GT-B16-SS33, 85.0'-86.5' CUF-GT-B16-SS33, 85.0'-86.5' **Sieve analysis for the Portion Coarser than the No. 10 Sieve Sieve**  % Test Method ASTM D 422 Size Passing Prepared using **ASTM D 421** Particle Shape N/A Particle Hardness: N/A Tested By RC Test Date 01-29-2019 Date Received 01-22-2019 Maximum Particle size: No. 10 Sieve No. 10 100.0 **Analysis for the portion Finer than the No. 10 Sieve** Analysis Based on -3 inch fraction only No. 40 | 99.9 No. 200 | 94.5 Specific Gravity 2.45 0.02 mm 58.6 0.005 mm 19.4 Dispersed using Apparatus A - Mechanical, for 1 minute  $\vert$  0.002 mm | 7.1  $0.001$  mm  $1.0$ **Particle Size Distribution** C. Sand ASTM Coarse Gravel Fine Gravel C. Sand Medium Sand Fine Sand Silt Silt Clay<br>0.0 0.0 0.0 0.1 0.1 5.4 75.1 75.1 19.4 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.1 5.4 75.1 19.4 Gravel **Coarse Sand Fine Sand Fine Sand Silt** Clay AASHTO 0.0 0.1 0.1 5.4 87.4 7.1 Sieve Size in inches Sieve Size in sieve numbers 3 2 1 3/4 3/8 4 10 16 30 40 100 200 100 90 80 ⊻ 70 Percent Passing **Percent Passing** 60 50 <del>shi katalog kata</del>  $\overline{\wedge}$ 40 Ă 30 20 ∆ 10  $\Delta$  $\overset{\bullet}{\bullet}$  0<br>0.001

Project Name CUF TDEC Order Project Number 175568209

Comments **Comments Comments Reviewed By** 

**Stantec** 

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100 10 1 0.1 0.01 0.001 **Diameter (mm)**

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#### PLASTIC LIMIT AND PLASTICITY INDEX



Remarks:

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Source 
CUF-GT-B16-ST02, 99.8'-100.2' 
Lab ID (41) Lab ID (41) **Sieve analysis for the Portion Coarser than the No. 10 Sieve Sieve**  % Test Method ASTM D 422 Size Passing Prepared using **ASTM D 421** Particle Shape **Angular** Particle Hardness: Soft Tested By RC Test Date 01-29-2019 Date Received 01-22-2019 Maximum Particle size: No. 4 Sieve No. 4 100.0 No. 10 97.5 **Analysis for the portion Finer than the No. 10 Sieve** Analysis Based on -3 inch fraction only No. 40 | 97.4 No. 200 | 97.3 Specific Gravity 2.67 2.67 0.02 mm 90.1  $0.005$  mm 64.8 Dispersed using Apparatus A - Mechanical, for 1 minute 0.002 mm | 45.2  $|0.001 \text{ mm}|$  31.9 **Particle Size Distribution** Coarse Gravel Fine Gravel C. Sand Medium Sand Fine Sand Silt Silt Clay C. Sand ASTM 0.0 0.0 2.5 0.1 2.5 0.0 0.0  $\begin{array}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|} \hline \end{array}$  0.1 0.1 0.1 32.5 64.8 Gravel **Coarse Sand Fine Sand Fine Sand Silt** Clay AASHTO 2.5 0.1 0.1 52.1 45.2 Sieve Size in inches Sieve Size in sieve numbers 3 2 1 3/4 3/8 4 10 16 30 40 100 200 100 ⊸∧ ┼┼│∆ ⊣∆  $\overline{\mathbb{A}}$ 90  $\overline{\mathbb{A}}$ Δ 80 M 70 Percent Passing **Percent Passing** 60 50 <del>shi katalog kata</del> 40 X 30 20 10 THE T  $\frac{1}{0.001}$ 100 10 1 0.1 0.01 0.001 **Diameter (mm)**

Project Name CUF TDEC Order Project Number 175568209

#### Comments **Comments Comments Reviewed By**

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Remarks:

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Source 
CUF-GT-B16-SS44, 115.0'-116.5' 
Lab ID 52 **Sieve analysis for the Portion Coarser than the No. 10 Sieve Sieve**  % Test Method ASTM D 422 Size Passing Prepared using **ASTM D 421** Particle Shape **Angular** Particle Hardness: Hard and Durable Tested By RC Test Date 01-29-2019 Date Received 01-22-2019 3/4" 100.0 3/8" 68.0 Maximum Particle size:  $3/4$ " Sieve  $\sqrt{3/4}$  47.3 No. 10 31.2 **Analysis for the portion Finer than the No. 10 Sieve** Analysis Based on -3 inch fraction only No. 40 | 15.7 No. 200 | 10.6 Specific Gravity 2.67 2.67 2.67 0.02 mm 6.8  $0.005$  mm  $3.4$ Dispersed using Apparatus A - Mechanical, for 1 minute  $\vert$  0.002 mm | 2.9  $0.001$  mm  $2.5$ **Particle Size Distribution** Coarse Gravel Fine Gravel C. Sand Medium Sand Fine Sand Silt Silt Clay C. Sand ASTM 0.0 52.7 16.1 15.5 16.1 0.0 | 52.7 | 16.1 | 15.5 | 5.1 | 7.2 | 3.4 Gravel **Coarse Sand Fine Sand Fine Sand Silt** Clay AASHTO 68.8 15.5 1 5.1 1 7.7 2.9 Sieve Size in inches<br>
3 2 1 3/4 3/8 4 10 16 30 40 3 2 1 3/4 3/8 4 10 16 30 40 100 200 100 90 80 70 A Percent Passing **Percent Passing** 60 50 ₫ Hide D Values 40 30 20 ↘ 10

Project Name CUF TDEC Order CUP CUF TDEC Order Project Number 175568209

Stantec Consulting Services Inc. Lexington, Kentucky

100 10 1 0.1 0.01 0.001 **Diameter (mm)**

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Comments **Comments Comments Reviewed By** 

 $\frac{6}{1}$  0<br>0.001

A







**Sieve analysis for the Portion Coarser than the No. 10 Sieve Sieve**  % Test Method ASTM D 422 Size Passing Prepared using **ASTM D 421** Particle Shape **Angular** Particle Hardness: Hard and Durable Tested By RC Test Date 01-29-2019 1 1/2" | 100.0 Date Received 01-22-2019 3/4" 93.4 3/8" 77.3 Maximum Particle size: 1 1/2" Sieve  $\sqrt{N}$  No. 4  $\sqrt{59.2}$ No. 10 38.1 **Analysis for the portion Finer than the No. 10 Sieve** Analysis Based on -3 inch fraction only No. 40 | 26.6 No. 200 | 23.2 Specific Gravity 2.74 2.74 0.02 mm 17.8 0.005 mm 12.5 Dispersed using Apparatus A - Mechanical, for 1 minute 0.002 mm | 11.0 0.001 mm 10.1 **Particle Size Distribution** Coarse Gravel Fine Gravel C. Sand Medium Sand Fine Sand Silt Silt Clay C. Sand ASTM 6.6 34.2 21.1 11.5 21.1 **6.6 1** 34.2 **12.5 11.5 12.5 12.5 12.5 10.7 12.5** Gravel **Coarse Sand Fine Sand Fine Sand Silt** Clay AASHTO 61.9 11.0 11.5 1 3.4 1 12.2 12.2 11.0 Sieve Size in inches<br>
3 2 1 3/4 3/8 4 10 16 30 40 3 2 1 3/4 3/8 4 10 16 30 40 100 200 100 90 80 ⊠ 70 Percent Passing **Percent Passing** 60 ⊻ 50 <del>shi katalog kata</del> 40 30 M 4 20 ★  $\star$ † ∆

Project Name CUF TDEC Order CUP CUF TDEC Order Project Number 175568209 Source CUF-GT-B16-SS46, 120.0'-121.5' Lab ID 54

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100 10 1 0.1 0.01 0.001 **Diameter (mm)**

Comments **Comments Comments Reviewed By** 

—— 0<br>0.001

 $\rightarrow$  10







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Remarks:

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**Sieve**  % Test Method ASTM D 422 Size Passing Prepared using **ASTM D 421** Particle Shape **Angular** Particle Hardness: Soft Tested By RC Test Date 01-29-2019 Date Received 01-22-2019 3/4" 100.0 3/8" 99.5 Maximum Particle size: 3/4" Sieve No. 4 No. 4 99.4 No. 10 98.0 **Analysis for the portion Finer than the No. 10 Sieve** Analysis Based on -3 inch fraction only No. 40 | 88.2 No. 200 | 76.3 Specific Gravity 2.57 0.02 mm 36.6  $0.005$  mm  $8.7$ Dispersed using Apparatus A - Mechanical, for 1 minute  $\vert$  0.002 mm  $\vert$  3.0  $0.001$  mm  $0.0$ **Particle Size Distribution** Coarse Gravel Fine Gravel C. Sand Medium Sand Fine Sand Silt Silt Clay C. Sand ASTM 0.0 0.6 1.4 9.8 1.4 0.0 0.6 1.4 9.8 1.1.9 1.6 67.6 1 8.7 Gravel **Coarse Sand Fine Sand Fine Sand Silt** Clay AASHTO 2.0 9.8 11.9 73.3 3.0 Sieve Size in inches<br>
3 2 1 3/4 3/8 4 10 16 30 40 3 2 1 3/4 3/8 4 10 16 30 40 100 200 —∧ ≖ ₩  $\overline{\Delta}$ <del>SSS SHOW D VALUE</del>S  $\blacktriangle$ A ¥  $\blacksquare$  $\overline{\mathcal{A}}$ 100 10 1 0.1 0.01 0.001 **Diameter (mm)**

**Sieve analysis for the Portion Coarser than the No. 10 Sieve**

Comments **Comments Comments Reviewed By** 

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Reported By: RJ Report Date: 02/07/2019

 $\frac{1}{0.001}$  0

90 100

**Percent Passing**

Percent Passing



Project Name CUF TDEC Order Project Number 175568209 Source **CUF-GT-B17-ST01, 15.0'-15.4'** CUF-GT-B17-ST01, 15.0'-15.4' Lab ID CAU



Page 3 of 3



#### PLASTIC LIMIT AND PLASTICITY INDEX



Remarks:

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Project Name CUF TDEC Order Project Number 175568209 Source **CUF-GT-B17-SS15, 37.5'-39.0'** CUF-GT-B17-SS15, 37.5'-39.0' CUF-GT-B17-SS15, 37.5'-39.0' **Sieve analysis for the Portion Coarser than the No. 10 Sieve Sieve**  % Test Method ASTM D 422 Size Passing Prepared using **ASTM D 421** Particle Shape N/A Particle Hardness: N/A Tested By RC Test Date 01-29-2019 Date Received 01-22-2019 Maximum Particle size: No. 10 Sieve No. 10 100.0 **Analysis for the portion Finer than the No. 10 Sieve** Analysis Based on -3 inch fraction only No. 40 | 82.3 No. 200 | 67.6 Specific Gravity 2.61 2.61 0.02 mm 35.8  $0.005$  mm 11.5 Dispersed using Apparatus A - Mechanical, for 1 minute  $\vert$  0.002 mm  $\vert$  4.4  $0.001$  mm  $1.1$ **Particle Size Distribution** C. Sand ASTM Coarse Gravel Fine Gravel C. Sand Medium Sand Fine Sand Silt Silt Clay<br>0.0 0.0 0.0 17.7 14.7 56.1 11.5 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 17.7 14.7 56.1 11.5 Gravel **Coarse Sand Fine Sand Fine Sand Silt** Clay AASHTO 0.0 17.7 1 14.7 1 63.2 1 4.4 Sieve Size in inches Sieve Size in sieve numbers 3 2 1 3/4 3/8 4 10 16 30 40 100 200 100 90 ┒ 80 70 A Percent Passing **Percent Passing** 60 50 <del>SSS SHOW D VALUE</del>S ₹ 40 30  $\overline{\mathbb{A}}$ 'A. 20 10  $\overline{\mathbf{z}}$  $\overline{\Delta}$ 

Comments **Comments Comments Reviewed By** 

Stantec Consulting Services Inc. Lexington, Kentucky

100 10 1 0.1 0.01 0.001 **Diameter (mm)**

 $\frac{1}{0.001}$ 

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PLASTIC LIMIT AND PLASTICITY INDEX



Remarks:

Reviewed By



**Sieve analysis for the Portion Coarser than the No. 10 Sieve Sieve**  % Test Method ASTM D 422 Size Passing Prepared using **ASTM D 421** Particle Shape **Angular** Particle Hardness: Hard and Durable Tested By RC Test Date 01-29-2019 1 1/2" | 100.0 Date Received 01-22-2019 3/4" 81.1 3/8" 57.0 Maximum Particle size: 1 1/2" Sieve  $\sqrt{N}$  No. 4  $\sqrt{39.3}$ No. 10 26.5 **Analysis for the portion Finer than the No. 10 Sieve** Analysis Based on -3 inch fraction only No. 40 | 12.4 No. 200 7.6 Specific Gravity 2.79 2.79 0.02 mm 4.0 0.005 mm 2.2 Dispersed using Apparatus A - Mechanical, for 1 minute  $\vert$  0.002 mm | 1.6  $0.001$  mm  $1.3$ **Particle Size Distribution** C. Sand ASTM Coarse Gravel Fine Gravel C. Sand Medium Sand Fine Sand Silt Silt Clay<br>18.9 41.8 12.8 14.1 4.8 4.8 5.4 2.2 12.8 18.9 41.8 12.8 14.1 4.8 1 5.4 2.2 Gravel **Coarse Sand Fine Sand Fine Sand Silt** Clay AASHTO  $73.5$  14.1  $14.1$  4.8 6.0 1.6 Sieve Size in inches Sieve Size in sieve numbers 3 2 1 3/4 3/8 4 10 16 30 40 100 200 100 90 80 70 Percent Passing **Percent Passing** 60 50 Hide D Values 40  $\overline{\mathtt{v}}$  $\overline{\textbf{x}}$ 30 20 ⊿ 10 ₩ ଧ 冶 <sup>△</sup> △ △ ●

Comments **Comments Comments Reviewed By** 

Stantec Consulting Services Inc. Lexington, Kentucky

100 10 1 0.1 0.01 0.001 **Diameter (mm)**

 $\frac{1}{0.001}$ 

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Project Name CUF TDEC Order CUP CUF TDEC Order Project Number 175568209 Source 
CUF-GT-B17-SS22, 55.0'-56.5' 
Lab ID 78





**Stantec** 



Project Name CUF TDEC Order **Project Number 175568209** Source CUF-GT-B17-ST02, 60.0'-60.4' Lab ID 80

Stantec Consulting Services Inc. Lexington, Kentucky





#### PLASTIC LIMIT AND PLASTICITY INDEX



Remarks:

Reviewed By \_\_\_





**Sieve analysis for the Portion Coarser than the No. 10 Sieve Sieve**  % Test Method ASTM D 422 Size Passing Prepared using **ASTM D 421** Particle Shape \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ N/A Particle Hardness: N/A Tested By RC Test Date 01-29-2019 Date Received 01-22-2019 Maximum Particle size: No. 10 Sieve No. 10 100.0 **Analysis for the portion Finer than the No. 10 Sieve** Analysis Based on -3 inch fraction only No. 40 | 99.9  $No. 200$  91.1 Specific Gravity 2.45 0.02 mm 53.3 0.005 mm 16.6 Dispersed using Apparatus A - Mechanical, for 1 minute | 0.002 mm | 6.3  $0.001$  mm  $1.6$ **Particle Size Distribution** C. Sand 0.1 ASTM Coarse Gravel Fine Gravel Medium Sand Fine Sand Silt Clay 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.1 8.8 0 74.5 16.6 Gravel **Coarse Sand Fine Sand Fine Sand Silt** Clay AASHTO 0.0 0.1 0.1 8.8 and 84.8 and 6.3 Sieve Size in inches Sieve Size in sieve numbers 3 2 1 3/4 3/8 4 10 16 30 40 100 200 100 ₩ 90 80 70 ⊠ Percent Passing **Percent Passing** 60 50 <del>SSS SHOW D VALUE</del>S Ä 40 W. 30 ∣∦ 20 Ò 10  $\overline{\mathbb{A}}$ A  $\frac{•}{0.001}$ 

Comments **Comments Comments Reviewed By** 

Stantec Consulting Services Inc. Lexington, Kentucky

100 10 1 0.1 0.01 0.001 **Diameter (mm)**

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Project Name CUF TDEC Order **Project Number 175568209** Source 
CUF-GT-B17-SS33, 85.0'-86.5' 
Lab ID 90





#### PLASTIC LIMIT AND PLASTICITY INDEX



Remarks:

Reviewed By \_\_\_\_







**Stantec** Project Name CUF TDEC Order CUP CUF TDEC Order Project Number 175568209 Source CUF-GT-B17-SS40, 102.5'-104.0' CUF-GT-B17-SS40, 102.5'-104.0' CUF-GT-B17-**Sieve analysis for the Portion Coarser than the No. 10 Sieve** Test Method ASTM D 422 Prepared using **ASTM D 421** Particle Shape **Angular** Particle Hardness: Weathered and Friable Tested By RC Test Date 01-29-2019 Date Received 01-22-2019 Maximum Particle size: 3/8" Sieve **Analysis for the portion Finer than the No. 10 Sieve** Analysis Based on -3 inch fraction only No. 40 | 81.6 Specific Gravity 2.62 2.62 0.02 mm 62.1

Dispersed using Apparatus A - Mechanical, for 1 minute 0.002 mm | 21.3



No. 200 77.5

0.005 mm 32.8

 $|0.001 \text{ mm}|$  13.8



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Remarks:

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Source CUF-GT-B17-SS41b, 106.0'-106.5' Lab ID Lab ID 99 **Sieve analysis for the Portion Coarser than the No. 10 Sieve Sieve**  % Test Method ASTM D 422 Size Passing Prepared using **ASTM D 421** Particle Shape **Angular** Particle Hardness: Hard and Durable Tested By RC Test Date 01-29-2019 Date Received 01-22-2019 3/4" 100.0 3/8" 98.9 Maximum Particle size: 3/4" Sieve No. 4 No. 4 94.7 No. 10 84.7 **Analysis for the portion Finer than the No. 10 Sieve** Analysis Based on -3 inch fraction only No. 40 | 28.2 No. 200 | 13.5 Specific Gravity 2.64 2.64 2.64 0.02 mm 8.9  $0.005$  mm  $4.5$ Dispersed using Apparatus A - Mechanical, for 1 minute | 0.002 mm | 2.8  $0.001$  mm  $1.9$ **Particle Size Distribution** C. Sand ASTM Coarse Gravel Fine Gravel C. Sand Medium Sand Fine Sand Silt Silt Clay Clay<br>0.0 5.3 10.0 56.5 14.7 9.0 4.5 10.0 0.0 | 5.3 | 10.0 | 56.5 | 14.7 | 9.0 | 4.5 Gravel **Coarse Sand Fine Sand Fine Sand Silt** Clay AASHTO 15.3 56.5 14.7 10.7 2.8 Sieve Size in inches<br>
3 2 1 3/4 3/8 4 10 16 30 40 3 2 1 3/4 3/8 4 10 16 30 40 100 200 100 云 ╈ 90 80 70 Percent Passing **Percent Passing** 60 50 Show D Values 40 30 ⊠ 20 ∆ 10

Comments **Comments Comments Reviewed By** 

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100 10 1 0.1 0.01 0.001 **Diameter (mm)**

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Project Name CUF TDEC Order CUP CUF TDEC Order Project Number 175568209





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Project Name CUF TDEC Order CUP CUP COME CONSERVERSE RESERVE Project Number 175568209

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PLASTIC LIMIT AND PLASTICITY INDEX



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100 10 1 0.1 0.01 0.001 **Diameter (mm)**

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Comments **Comments Comments Reviewed By** 

Hide D Values

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**Percent Passing**



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#### PLASTIC LIMIT AND PLASTICITY INDEX



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**Sieve analysis for the Portion Coarser than the No. 10 Sieve Sieve**  % Test Method ASTM D 422 Size Passing Prepared using **ASTM D 421** Particle Shape **Angular** Particle Hardness: Weathered and Friable Tested By CM Test Date 02-26-2019 Date Received 02-12-2019 3/4" 100.0 3/8" 97.7 Maximum Particle size:  $3/4$ " Sieve  $\sqrt{N}$  No. 4 90.2 No. 10 79.7 **Analysis for the portion Finer than the No. 10 Sieve** Analysis Based on -3 inch fraction only No. 40 | 43.1 No. 200 24.4 Specific Gravity 2.54 2.54 0.02 mm 12.4 0.005 mm 5.8 Dispersed using Apparatus A - Mechanical, for 1 minute  $\vert$  0.002 mm  $\vert$  4.4  $0.001$  mm  $3.9$ **Particle Size Distribution** Coarse Gravel Fine Gravel C. Sand Medium Sand Fine Sand Silt Silt Clay C. Sand ASTM 0.0 9.8 10.5 36.6 10.5 0.0 | 9.8 | 10.5 | 36.6 | 18.7 | 18.6 | 5.8 Gravel **Coarse Sand Fine Sand Fine Sand Silt** Clay AASHTO 20.3 and 20.7 **36.6 1 36.6 1 36.7 20.0** 20.0 **4.4** Sieve Size in inches<br>
3 2 1 3/4 3/8 4 10 16 30 40 3 2 1 3/4 3/8 4 10 16 30 40 100 200 100 ᡌ 90 ₩ 80 70 Percent Passing **Percent Passing** 60 50 Show D Values 40 30 20 ∖≙

100 10 1 0.1 0.01 0.001 **Diameter (mm)**

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Project Name CUF TDEC Order CUP CUF TDEC Order Project Number 175568209 Source 
CUF-GT-TW07-SS34a, 51.0'-51.5' Lab ID Lab ID 124

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Project Name CUF TDEC Order Project Number 175568209

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Project Name CUF TDEC Order CUF TO COME CONSERVITY Project Number 175568209<br>Source CUF-GT-TW07-SS51, 78.5'-80.0' Lab ID 137 Source CUF-GT-TW07-SS51, 78.5'-80.0' Lab ID 137

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### PLASTIC LIMIT AND PLASTICITY INDEX



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Project Name CUF TDEC Order Project Number 175568209 Source 
CUF-GT-TW07-SS62b, 96.2'-97.0' 
Lab ID (146) **Sieve analysis for the Portion Coarser than the No. 10 Sieve Sieve**  % Test Method ASTM D 422 Size Passing Prepared using **ASTM D 421** Particle Shape N/A Particle Hardness: N/A Tested By CM Test Date 02-26-2019 Date Received 02-12-2019 Maximum Particle size: No. 10 Sieve No. 10 100.0 **Analysis for the portion Finer than the No. 10 Sieve** Analysis Based on -3 inch fraction only No. 40 | 99.8 No. 200 | 98.9 Specific Gravity 2.63 0.02 mm 88.4  $0.005$  mm  $57.2$ Dispersed using Apparatus A - Mechanical, for 1 minute 0.002 mm 37.2  $|0.001 \text{ mm}|$  25.6 **Particle Size Distribution** C. Sand 0.2 ASTM Coarse Gravel Fine Gravel Medium Sand Fine Sand Silt Clay 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.2 0.9 41.7 57.2 Gravel **Coarse Sand Fine Sand Fine Sand Silt** Clay AASHTO 0.0 0.2 0.9 0.9 61.7 57.2 Sieve Size in inches<br>
3 2 1 3/4 3/8 4 10 16 30 40<br>
3 2 1 3/4 3/8 4 10 16 30 40 3 2 1 3/4 3/8 4 10 16 30 40 100 200 100  $\Delta$ 90 ₩ 80 70 Percent Passing **Percent Passing** 60 50 <del>SSS SHOW D VALUE</del>S 40  $\lambda$ 30 20 10 <u> Here i s</u>  $\frac{1}{0.001}$ 

Comments **Comments Comments Reviewed By** 

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100 10 1 0.1 0.01 0.001 **Diameter (mm)**





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**Sieve analysis for the Portion Coarser tha** Sieve % Test Method ASTM D 422 Size Passing Prepared using **ASTM D 421** Particle Shape Rounded and Angular Particle Hardness: Hard and Durable Tested By KG Test Date 02-25-2019 Date Received 02-12-2019 3/8" 100.0 Maximum Particle size: 3/8" Sieve No. 10 | 89.5 | **Analysis for the portion Finer than the No. 10 Sieve** Analysis Based on -3 inch fraction only No. 40 | 88.3 No. 200 | 86.6 Specific Gravity 2.65 0.02 mm 71.6  $0.005$  mm 43.1 Dispersed using Apparatus A - Mechanical, for 1 minute 0.002 mm 29.2 0.001 mm 20.3 **Particle Size Distribution** C. Sand ASTM Coarse Gravel Fine Gravel C. Sand Medium Sand Fine Sand Silt Silt Clay<br>0.0 0.2 10.3 1.2 1.7 1.7 43.5 43.1 10.3 0.0 **0.2** 1.0.3 1.2 1.7 1.7 43.5 43.1 Gravel **Coarse Sand Fine Sand Fine Sand Silt** Clay AASHTO 10.5 1.2 1.7 1.7 57.4 29.2 Sieve Size in inches<br>
3 2 1 3/4 3/8 4 10 16 30 40 3 2 1 3/4 3/8 4 10 16 30 40 100 200 100 90 ⊺∆ Ш 80 Δ ₱Д 70 60 A 50 <del>SSS SHOW D VALUE</del>S 40 30  $\star$ 20

Project Name CUF TDEC Order CUP CUF TDEC Order Project Number 175568209 Source CUF-GT-TW07-SS63a, 98.5'-99.0' CUF-GT-TW07-SS63a, 98.5'-99.0' Lab 10 Lab ID 147

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100 10 1 0.1 0.01 0.001 **Diameter (mm)**

 $\frac{1}{0.001}$ 

10

**Percent Passing**

Percent Passing







PLASTIC LIMIT AND PLASTICITY INDEX



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Source CUF-GT-TW07-SS66, 103.0'-104.5' CUF-GT-TW07-SS66, 103.0'-104.5' **Sieve analysis for th** Sieve % Test Method ASTM D 422 Size Passing Prepared using **ASTM D 421** Particle Shape Rounded and Angular Particle Hardness: Hard and Durable Tested By RC Test Date 03-01-2019 Date Received  $\overline{02-12-2019}$ 3/8" 81.7 Maximum Particle size: 1 1/2" Sieve No. 10 | 36.4 **Analysis for the** Analysis Based on -3 inch fraction only No. 200 9.5 Specific Gravity 2.66 2.66 0.02 mm 5.9 0.005 mm 2.3 Dispersed using Apparatus A - Mechanical, for 1 minute  $\vert$  0.002 mm | 1.7  $0.001$  mm  $1.5$ **Particle Size Distribution** C. Sand ASTM Coarse Gravel Fine Gravel C. Sand Medium Sand Fine Sand Silt Silt Clay Clay<br>3.5 3.5 35.1 25.0 20.6 6.3 7.2 7.2 2.3 25.0 3.5 **1** 35.1 **25.0** 20.6 **1** 6.3 **1** 2.3 Gravel **Coarse Sand Fine Sand Fine Sand Silt** Clay AASHTO 63.6 20.6 6.3 7.8 1.7 Sieve Size in inches<br>
3 2 1 3/4 3/8 4 10 16 30 40 3 2 1 3/4 3/8 4 10 16 30 40 100 200 100 90 M. 80 70 Percent Passing **Percent Passing** 60 50 Hide D Values 40 30 Ж

Project Name CUF TDEC Order **Project Number 175568209** 

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100 10 1 0.1 0.01 0.001 **Diameter (mm)**

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Comments **Comments Comments Reviewed By** 

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PLASTIC LIMIT AND PLASTICITY INDEX



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**Sieve analysis for the Portion Coarser than the No. 10 Sieve** Test Method ASTM D 422 **Sieve** Size % Passing Prepared using ASTM D 421 Particle Shape Rounded and Angular Particle Hardness: Hard and Durable Tested By KG Test Date 02-25-2019 Date Received 02-12-2019 3/4" 100.0 3/8" 98.7 Maximum Particle size:  $3/4$ " Sieve  $\sqrt{N}$   $\sqrt{97.4}$ No. 10 71.8 **Analysis for the portion Finer than the No. 10 Sieve** Analysis Based on -3 inch fraction only No. 40 | 70.8 No. 200 | 68.6 Specific Gravity 2.66 0.02 mm 51.2 0.005 mm 23.7 Dispersed using Apparatus A - Mechanical, for 1 minute 0.002 mm | 16.4 0.001 mm 13.0 3 2 1 3/4 3/8 4 10 16 30 40 100 200 **Particle Size Distribution** Sieve Size in inches Sieve Size in sieve numbers C. Sand ASTM 0.0 2.6 25.6 1.0 25.6 Coarse Gravel Fine Gravel C. Sand Medium Sand Fine Sand Silt Silt Clay<br>
0.0 2.6 25.6 1.0 2.2 44.9 23.7 0.0 **2.6 2.5 1.0 2.2 44.9** 23.7

Project Name CUF TDEC Order **Project Number 175568209** Source CUF-GT-TW07-SS71a, 110.5'-111.1' Lab ID 159

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ASTM D 422



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PLASTIC LIMIT AND PLASTICITY INDEX



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**Stantec** SS80, 124.0'-125.2'

Project Name CUF TDEC Order CUF TO COME CONSUMING THE Project Number 175568209 Source CUF-GT-TW07-SS78, 121.0'-122.5' & SS79, 122.5'-124.0' & Lab ID 169/170/171

**Sieve analysis for the Portion Coarser than the No. 10 Sieve**



Particle Shape Rounded and Angular Particle Hardness: Hard and Durable

Tested By KG Test Date 02-25-2019 Date Received  $02-12-2019$ 

Maximum Particle size: 1 1/2" Sieve

### **Analysis for the portion Finer than the No. 10 Sieve**

Analysis Based on -3 inch fraction only

Specific Gravity 2.7

Dispersed using Apparatus A - Mechanical, for 1 minute





C. Sand ASTM Coarse Gravel Fine Gravel C. Sand Medium Sand Fine Sand Silt Silt Clay<br>15.9 42.1 16.9 12.7 4.3 4.3 4.3 3.8 16.9 15.9 | 42.1 | 16.9 | 12.7 | 4.3 | 4.3 | 4.3 | 3.8 Gravel **Coarse Sand Fine Sand Fine Sand Silt** Clay AASHTO 74.9 12.7 12.7 4.3 4.7 4.7 3.4 Sieve Size in inches<br>
3 2 1 3/4 3/8 4 10 16 30 40 3 2 1 3/4 3/8 4 10 16 30 40 100 200 100 90 80 70 Percent Passing **Percent Passing** 60 50 Hide D Values ⊻ 40 30 20 Δ 10  $\overline{\mathcal{A}}$ <mark></del>A A ♦ FA</mark> Δ  $\frac{0.001}{0.001}$ 100 10 1 0.1 0.01 0.001 **Diameter (mm)** Comments **Comments Comments Reviewed By** 

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**Particle Size Distribution**







### PLASTIC LIMIT AND PLASTICITY INDEX



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Test Method ASTM D 422 Size Passing Prepared using **ASTM D 421** Particle Shape **Angular** Particle Hardness: Hard and Durable Tested By CM Test Date 02-26-2019 1 1/2" | 100.0 Date Received 02-12-2019 3/4" 95.3 3/8" 93.2 Maximum Particle size: 1 1/2" Sieve  $\sqrt{N}$  No. 4 92.3 No. 10 87.9 **Analysis for the portion Finer than the No. 10 Sieve** Analysis Based on -3 inch fraction only No. 40 | S4.3 No. 200 34.8<br>0.02 mm 14.1 Specific Gravity 2.63 2.63 0.02 mm 0.005 mm 3.4 Dispersed using Apparatus A - Mechanical, for 1 minute  $\vert$  0.002 mm | 1.9  $0.001$  mm  $1.7$ **Particle Size Distribution** C. Sand ASTM Coarse Gravel Fine Gravel C. Sand Medium Sand Fine Sand Silt Silt Clay<br>4.7 3.0 4.4 33.6 19.5 31.4 31.4 3.4 4.4 4.7 | 3.0 | 4.4 | 33.6 | 19.5 | 31.4 | 3.4 Gravel **Coarse Sand Fine Sand Fine Sand Silt** Clay AASHTO 12.1 12.1 **33.6 1 33.6** 19.5 **32.9** 19.5 **1.9** Sieve Size in inches Sieve Size in sieve numbers 3 2 1 3/4 3/8 4 10 16 30 40 100 200 100  $\overline{\mathbf{A}}$ 90 ∆ 80 70 Percent Passing **Percent Passing** 60 ⊻ 50  $\begin{CD} \begin{picture}(14,14) \put(0,0){\line(1,0){11}} \put(1,0){\line(1,0){11}} \put(1,0){\line(1,0){11}}$ 40 30 20  $\overline{\mathcal{F}}$ ₩ 10  $\overline{\Delta}$ ₱₱  $\overline{A}$ <u>∖.</u><br>0.001

Project Name CUF TDEC Order Project Number 175568209 Source CUF-GT-TW08-SS07, 9.0'-9.9' Lab ID 176

**Sieve analysis for the Portion Coarser than the No. 10 Sieve**

**Sieve** 

%

Comments **Comments Comments Reviewed By** 

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100 10 1 0.1 0.01 0.001 **Diameter (mm)**

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# **ATTERBERG LIMITS**



### PLASTIC LIMIT AND PLASTICITY INDEX



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**Sieve analysis for the Portion Coarser than the No. 10 Sieve Sieve**  % Test Method ASTM D 422 Size Passing Prepared using **ASTM D 421** Particle Shape **Angular** Tested By CM Test Date 02-26-2019 Date Received 02-12-2019 3/4" 100.0 3/8" 92.2 No. 10 56.5 **Analysis for the portion Finer than the No. 10 Sieve** No. 200 10.6  $0.005$  mm  $0.5$  $0.001$  mm  $0.2$ **Particle Size Distribution** C. Sand 20.5 Sieve Size in inches Sieve Size in sieve numbers 3 2 1 3/4 3/8 4 10 16 30 40 100 200 A ⊻

Source 
CUF-GT-TW08-SS24, 34.5'-36.0' 
Lab ID 180

# Particle Hardness: Hard and Durable Maximum Particle size:  $3/4$ " Sieve  $\sqrt{N}$  No. 4  $\sqrt{77.0}$ Analysis Based on -3 inch fraction only No. 40 | 25.8 Specific Gravity 2.56 2.56 0.02 mm 2.0 Dispersed using Apparatus A - Mechanical, for 1 minute  $\vert$  0.002 mm | 0.3 Coarse Gravel Fine Gravel C. Sand Medium Sand Fine Sand Silt Silt Clay<br>0.0 23.0 20.5 30.7 15.2 10.1 0.5 ASTM 0.0 23.0 20.5 30.7 0.0 | 23.0 | 20.5 | 30.7 | 15.2 | 10.1 | 0.5 Gravel **Coarse Sand Fine Sand Fine Sand Silt** Clay AASHTO 43.5 30.7 15.2 15.2 10.3 30.3 0.3 Hide D Values طط  $\Delta$  $\overline{\mathbf{A}}$

Comments **Comments Comments Reviewed By** 

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100 10 1 0.1 0.01 0.001 **Diameter (mm)**

 $\frac{1}{0.001}$  0

60 70 80

**Percent Passing**

Percent Passing

90 100

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Project Name CUF TDEC Order Project Number 175568209

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Project Name CUF TDEC Order CUP CUF TDEC Order Project Number 175568209 Source 
CUF-GT-TW08-SS40, 58.5'-60.0' 
Lab ID 190 **Sieve analysis for the Portion Coarser than** Test Method ASTM D 422 Prepared using **ASTM D 421** Particle Shape Rounded Particle Hardness: Hard and Durable Tested By KG Test Date 02-25-2019



Maximum Particle size: No. 4 Sieve

Date Received 02-12-2019

# **Analysis for the portion Finer than the No. 10 Sieve**

Analysis Based on -3 inch fraction only

Specific Gravity 2.52

Dispersed using Apparatus A - Mechanical, for 1 minute



**Particle Size Distribution** C. Sand 0.0 ASTM Coarse Gravel Fine Gravel Medium Sand Fine Sand Silt Clay 0.1 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.1 0.0 1.9 1.9 70.8 27.2 Gravel **Coarse Sand Fine Sand Fine Sand Silt** Clay AASHTO 0.1 0.0 0.0 1.9 2.0 37.8 10.2 Sieve Size in inches<br>
3 2 1 3/4 3/8 4 10 16 30 40 3 2 1 3/4 3/8 4 10 16 30 40 100 200 100 90 80 70 Percent Passing **Percent Passing** 60 </del> 50 <del>SSS SHOW D VALUE</del>S ⊻ 40 ₩ 30 ۰ 20 Δ 10  $\frac{1}{0.001}$ 100 10 1 0.1 0.01 0.001 **Diameter (mm)** Comments **Comments Comments Reviewed By** 

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Project Name CUF TDEC Order Project Number 175568209 Source 
CUF-GT-TW08-SS52, 78.5'-80.0' 
Lab ID (195) Lab ID **Sieve analysis for the Portion Coarser than the No. 10 Sieve Sieve**  % Test Method ASTM D 422 Size Passing Prepared using **ASTM D 421** Particle Shape N/A Particle Hardness: N/A Tested By CM Test Date 02-26-2019 Date Received 02-12-2019 Maximum Particle size: No. 10 Sieve No. 10 100.0 **Analysis for the portion Finer than the No. 10 Sieve** Analysis Based on -3 inch fraction only No. 40 | 100.0 No. 200 | 97.2 Specific Gravity 2.5 2.5 0.02 mm 65.7 0.005 mm 25.5 Dispersed using Apparatus A - Mechanical, for 1 minute | 0.002 mm | 9.6  $0.001$  mm  $3.2$ **Particle Size Distribution** Coarse Gravel Fine Gravel C. Sand Medium Sand Fine Sand Silt Silt Clay C. Sand ASTM 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 2.8 71.7 2.5.5 Gravel **Coarse Sand Fine Sand Fine Sand Silt** Clay AASHTO 0.0 1 0.0 2.8 2.8 87.6 9.6 Sieve Size in inches Sieve Size in sieve numbers 3 2 1 3/4 3/8 4 10 16 30 40 100 200 100  $\overline{\phantom{a}}$ 90 80 70 Percent Passing **Percent Passing** 60  $\overline{\mathbb{Z}}$ 50 <del>shi katalog kata</del> N I 40 M 30 20  $\overline{\mathtt{v}}$ 10

Comments **Comments Comments Reviewed By** 

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100 10 1 0.1 0.01 0.001 **Diameter (mm)**

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Project Name CUF TDEC Order CUP CUP COME CONSUMING THE Project Number 175568209

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**Stantec** Project Name CUF TDEC Order CUP CUF TDEC Order Project Number 175568209 Source CUF-GT-TW08-ST03, 88.7'-89.1' Lab ID 199 **Sieve analysis for the Portion Coarser than the No.** Test Method ASTM D 422 Prepared using **ASTM D 421** Particle Shape **Rounded** Particle Hardness: Hard and Durable Tested By KG Test Date 02-22-2019 Date Received 02-12-2019



Maximum Particle size: 3/8" Sieve

#### **Analysis for the portion Finer than the No. 10 Sigmual**

Analysis Based on -3 inch fraction only

Specific Gravity 2.67

Dispersed using Apparatus A - Mechanical, for 1 minute





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Project Name CUF TDEC Order Project Number 175568209

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PLASTIC LIMIT AND PLASTICITY INDEX



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Project Name CUF TDEC Order Project Number 175568209 Source 
CUF-GT-TW08-SS64, 100.5'-102.0' 
Lab ID 207 **Sieve analysis for the Portion Coarser than the No. 10 Sieve Sieve**  % Test Method ASTM D 422 Size Passing Prepared using **ASTM D 421** Particle Shape N/A Particle Hardness: N/A Tested By \_\_\_\_ MP Test Date 02-26-2019 Date Received 02-12-2019 Maximum Particle size: No. 10 Sieve No. 10 100.0 **Analysis for the portion Finer than the No. 10 Sieve** Analysis Based on -3 inch fraction only No. 40 | 99.7 No. 200 | 81.6 Specific Gravity 2.67 1.000 0.02 mm 47.0 0.005 mm 19.8 Dispersed using Apparatus A - Mechanical, for 1 minute | 0.002 mm | 16.0  $0.001$  mm  $14.4$ **Particle Size Distribution** Coarse Gravel Fine Gravel C. Sand Medium Sand Fine Sand Silt Silt Clay C. Sand ASTM 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.3 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.3 18.1 61.8 19.8 Gravel **Coarse Sand Fine Sand Fine Sand Silt** Clay AASHTO 0.0 16.0 16.0 16.3 16.1 16.1 16.0 16.0 16.0 Sieve Size in inches Sieve Size in sieve numbers 3 2 1 3/4 3/8 4 10 16 30 40 100 200 100 90 Ŋ 80 70 Percent Passing **Percent Passing** 60 ₩ 50 <del>shi katalog kata</del> 40  $\overline{\mathbb{Z}}$ 30 ⊻ A 20  $\overline{\Delta}$  $\blacktriangle$ 10  $\frac{1}{0.001}$ 

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100 10 1 0.1 0.01 0.001 **Diameter (mm)**

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#### PLASTIC LIMIT AND PLASTICITY INDEX



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Project Name CUF TDEC Order Project Number 175568209 Source CUF-GT-TW08-SS66, 103.5'-105.0' Lab ID 209 **Sieve analysis for the Portion Coarser than the No. 10 Sieve Sieve**  % Test Method ASTM D 422 Size Passing Prepared using **ASTM D 421** Particle Shape N/A Particle Hardness: N/A Tested By \_\_\_\_ MP Test Date 02-26-2019 Date Received 02-12-2019 Maximum Particle size: No. 10 Sieve No. 10 100.0 **Analysis for the portion Finer than the No. 10 Sieve** Analysis Based on -3 inch fraction only No. 40 | 97.3 No. 200 | 84.3 Specific Gravity 2.64 2.64 0.02 mm 48.6 0.005 mm 19.1 Dispersed using Apparatus A - Mechanical, for 1 minute 0.002 mm | 15.0  $\overline{0.001 \text{ mm}}$  13.1 **Particle Size Distribution** Coarse Gravel Fine Gravel C. Sand Medium Sand Fine Sand Silt Silt Clay C. Sand ASTM 0.0 0.0 0.0 2.7 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 2.7 13.0 65.2 19.1 Gravel **Coarse Sand Fine Sand Fine Sand Silt** Clay AASHTO 0.0 15.0 **1 2.7 1 3.0 1 69.3** 15.0 Sieve Size in inches Sieve Size in sieve numbers 3 2 1 3/4 3/8 4 10 16 30 40 100 200 100  $\begin{array}{c} \textcolor{blue}{\textbf{+a}} \ \textcolor{blue}{\textbf{+a}} \end{array}$ 90 80 70 Percent Passing **Percent Passing** ⊵ 60 50 <del>shi katalog kata</del> 40  $\overline{\triangleright}$ 30 ₩ ⊠ 20  $\overline{\mathcal{A}}$ 厺 10 —— 0<br>0.001

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100 10 1 0.1 0.01 0.001 **Diameter (mm)**



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ASTM D 422



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Remarks:

Reviewed By





**Sieve**  % Test Method ASTM D 422 Size Passing Prepared using **ASTM D 421** Particle Shape **Angular** Tested By \_\_\_\_MP Test Date 02-27-2019 1 1/2" | 100.0 Date Received 02-12-2019 3/4" 88.5  $3/8"$  81.2 Maximum Particle size: 1 1/2" Sieve No. 4 71.3 No. 10 54.3 **Analysis for the portion Finer than the No. 10 Sieve** Analysis Based on -3 inch fraction only No. 40 | 41.5 No. 200 32.0 Specific Gravity 2.67 2.67 0.02 mm 20.3 0.005 mm 9.6 Dispersed using Apparatus A - Mechanical, for 1 minute | 0.002 mm | 7.6  $0.001$  mm 6.7 **Particle Size Distribution** C. Sand ASTM Coarse Gravel Fine Gravel C. Sand Medium Sand Fine Sand Silt Silt Clay<br>11.5 17.2 17.0 12.8 9.5 22.4 23.4 9.6 17.0 11.5 | 17.2 | 17.0 | 12.8 | 9.5 | 22.4 | 9.6 Gravel **Coarse Sand Fine Sand Fine Sand Silt** Clay AASHTO 45.7 12.8 12.8 9.5 24.4 25.7 25.8 12.8 20.7 25.8 25.7 26.1 27.6 Sieve Size in inches Sieve Size in sieve numbers 3 2 1 3/4 3/8 4 10 16 30 40 100 200 Δ N  $\overline{\text{HHH}}$ ₩  $\blacktriangle$  $44$  $\overline{\Delta}$ Δ

#### **Sieve analysis for the Portion Coarser than the No. 10 Sieve**

Project Name CUF TDEC Order CUP CUF TDEC Order Project Number 175568209 Source 
CUF-GT-TW08-SS70a, 109.5'-110.5' 
Lab ID 213

Particle Hardness: Hard and Durable

**Stantec** 

Stantec Consulting Services Inc. Lexington, Kentucky

100 10 1 0.1 0.01 0.001 **Diameter (mm)**

Comments **Comments Comments Reviewed By** 

 $\frac{1}{0.001}$ 

60 70 80

**Percent Passing**

Percent Passing



Page 3 of 3



NUMBER OF BLOWS





Remarks:

Reviewed By \_\_\_





**Stantec** Project Name CUF TDEC Order CUF TO COME CONSUMING THE Project Number 175568209 Source CUF-GT-TW08-SS77, 120.0'-121.5' & SS78, 121.5'-123.0' & Lab ID 221/222/223 SS79, 123.0'-124.5'

**Sieve analysis for the Portion Coarser than the No. 10 Sieve**



Particle Shape Rounded and Angular Particle Hardness: Hard and Durable

Tested By CM Test Date 03-04-2019 Date Received  $02-12-2019$ 

Maximum Particle size: 1 1/2" Sieve

## **Analysis for the portion Finer than the No. 10 Sieve**

Analysis Based on -3 inch fraction only

Specific Gravity 2.69

Dispersed using Apparatus A - Mechanical, for 1 minute





C. Sand ASTM Coarse Gravel Fine Gravel C. Sand Medium Sand Fine Sand Silt Silt Clay<br>26.7 35.0 11.7 13.8 5.1 4.5 3.2 11.7 26.7 | 35.0 | 11.7 | 13.8 | 5.1 | 4.5 | 3.2 Gravel **Coarse Sand Fine Sand Fine Sand Silt** Clay AASHTO **73.4** 13.8 1 3.8 5.1 5.0 5.0 2.7 Sieve Size in inches<br>
3 2 1 3/4 3/8 4 10 16 30 40<br>
3 2 1 3/4 3/8 4 10 16 30 40 3 2 1 3/4 3/8 4 10 16 30 40 100 200 100 90 80  $\overline{\mathbb{V}}$ 70 Percent Passing **Percent Passing** 60 50 Hide D Values 40  $\mathbf{A}^-$ 30 Ж 20 Δ 10 ⊠  $\overline{\mathbf{A}}$  $\overline{\Delta}$  $\begin{array}{|c|c|c|c|}\n\multicolumn{1}{|c|}{\textbf{A}} & \multicolumn{1}{|c|}{\textbf{A}}\n\end{array}$ A 0 100 10 1 0.1 0.01 0.001 **Diameter (mm)** Comments **Comments Comments Reviewed By** 

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Stantec Consulting Services Inc. Lexington, Kentucky

Reported By: RJ Report Date: 03/21/2019

### **Particle Size Distribution**







NUMBER OF BLOWS





Remarks:

Reviewed By \_\_\_







**Stantec** 



Project Name CUF TDEC Order CUF TO Order Project Number 175568209<br>Source CUF-GT-TW09-SS03b, 3.5'-4.5' Lab ID 228 Source CUF-GT-TW09-SS03b, 3.5'-4.5' Lab ID 228

**Sieve analysis for the Portion Coarser than the No. 10 Sieve**

Stantec Consulting Services Inc. Lexington, Kentucky





#### PLASTIC LIMIT AND PLASTICITY INDEX



Remarks:

Reviewed By





Prepared using ASTM D 421 Particle Shape **Angular** Tested By DB Test Date 03-28-2019 Date Received  $\overline{03-13-2019}$ 3/8" 91.4 No. 10 | 65.9 **Analysis for the portion Finer than the No. 10 Sieve** Analysis Based on -3 inch fraction only No. 40 | 37.7 No. 200 24.2 Specific Gravity 2.67 2.67 0.02 mm 11.8  $0.005$  mm  $5.7$ Dispersed using Apparatus A - Mechanical, for 1 minute  $\vert$  0.002 mm  $\vert$  5.4  $0.001$  mm  $5.4$ Show D Values 3 2 1 3/4 3/8 4 10 16 30 40 100 200 **Particle Size Distribution** Sieve Size in inches Sieve Size in sieve numbers C. Sand ASTM 3.8 13.8 16.5 28.2 16.5 Coarse Gravel | Fine Gravel | C. Sand | Medium Sand | Fine Sand | Network Silt Network Clay 3.8 **|** 13.8 **| 16.5 | 28.2 | 13.5 | 18.5 | 5.7** 

**Sieve analysis for the Portion Coarser than the No. 10 Sieve**

Test Method ASTM D 422

Particle Hardness: Hard and Durable

Maximum Particle size: 1 1/2" Sieve





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Stantec Consulting Services Inc. Lexington, Kentucky

Project Name CUF TDEC Order CUF TO COME CONSUMING THE Project Number 175568209 Source 
CUF-GT-TW09-SS11, 15.0'-16.5' 
Lab ID 234





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#### PLASTIC LIMIT AND PLASTICITY INDEX



Remarks:

Reviewed By







Project Name CUF TDEC Order Project Number 175568209 Source 
CUF-GT-TW09-SS17, 24.5'-26.0' 
Lab ID 237 **Sieve analysis for the Portion Coarser than the No. 10 Sieve Sieve**  % Test Method ASTM D 422 Size Passing Prepared using **ASTM D 421** Particle Shape N/A Particle Hardness: N/A Tested By DB Test Date 03-28-2019 Date Received 03-13-2019 Maximum Particle size: No. 10 Sieve No. 10 100.0 **Analysis for the portion Finer than the No. 10 Sieve** Analysis Based on -3 inch fraction only No. 40 | 91.8 No. 200 | 78.9 Specific Gravity 2.58 0.02 mm 43.6  $0.005$  mm 14.5 Dispersed using Apparatus A - Mechanical, for 1 minute | 0.002 mm | 8.3  $0.001$  mm 6.2 **Particle Size Distribution** Coarse Gravel Fine Gravel C. Sand Medium Sand Fine Sand Silt Silt Clay C. Sand ASTM 0.0 0.0 0.0 8.2 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 8.2 12.9 64.4 14.5 Gravel **Coarse Sand Fine Sand Fine Sand Silt** Clay AASHTO 0.0 12.9 12.9 12.9 70.6 8.3 Sieve Size in inches<br>
3 2 1 3/4 3/8 4 10 16 30 40<br>
3 2 1 3/4 3/8 4 10 16 30 40 3 2 1 3/4 3/8 4 10 16 30 40 100 200 100 ⊻ 90 80 70 Percent Passing **Percent Passing** 60 Δ 50 <del>shi katalog kata</del> 40  $\overline{\mathtt{v}}$ 30 Ϫ 20 ⊠ 10 ₩ Δ  $\frac{1}{0.001}$ 

Comments **Comments Comments Reviewed By** 

Stantec Consulting Services Inc. Lexington, Kentucky

100 10 1 0.1 0.01 0.001 **Diameter (mm)**

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#### PLASTIC LIMIT AND PLASTICITY INDEX



Remarks:

Reviewed By






**Sieve analysis for the Portion Coarser than the No. 10 Sieve Sieve**  % Test Method ASTM D 422 Size Passing Prepared using **ASTM D 421** Particle Shape **Angular** Particle Hardness: Hard and Durable Tested By DB Test Date 03-28-2019 Date Received 03-13-2019 3/4" 100.0 3/8" 92.4 Maximum Particle size:  $3/4$ " Sieve  $\sqrt{N}$  81.6 No. 10 60.4 **Analysis for the portion Finer than the No. 10 Sieve** Analysis Based on -3 inch fraction only No. 40 | 21.9 No. 200 6.5 Specific Gravity 2.46 2.46 0.02 mm 4.0  $0.005$  mm  $2.6$ Dispersed using Apparatus A - Mechanical, for 1 minute  $\vert$  0.002 mm | 2.4  $0.001$  mm  $2.3$ **Particle Size Distribution** Coarse Gravel Fine Gravel C. Sand Medium Sand Fine Sand Silt Silt Clay C. Sand ASTM 0.0 18.4 21.2 38.5 21.2 0.0 | 18.4 | 21.2 | 38.5 | 15.4 | 3.9 | 2.6 Gravel **Coarse Sand Fine Sand Fine Sand Silt** Clay AASHTO  $39.6$   $38.5$   $15.4$   $4.1$   $4.1$   $2.4$ Sieve Size in inches<br>
3 2 1 3/4 3/8 4 10 16 30 40 3 2 1 3/4 3/8 4 10 16 30 40 100 200 100  $\blacktriangle$ 90  $\overline{\mathbb{A}}$ 80 70 Percent Passing 60 50  $\begin{picture}(18,17) \put(0,0){\line(1,0){10}} \put(1,0){\line(1,0){10}} \put(1,$ 40 30 ⊻ 20 10

Source 
CUF-GT-TW09-SS27, 39.5'-41.0' 
Lab ID 243



 $\sum_{i=1}^n$ Project Name CUF TDEC Order Project Number 175568209

> Stantec Consulting Services Inc. Lexington, Kentucky

100 10 1 0.1 0.01 0.001 **Diameter (mm)**

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æ  $\overline{\phantom{a}}$   $44 - 4$ 

Comments **Comments Comments Reviewed By** 

 $\frac{1}{0.001}$ 

۰  $\overline{\mathcal{A}}$  **Percent Passing**



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#### **ATTERBERG LIMITS**



#### PLASTIC LIMIT AND PLASTICITY INDEX



Remarks:

Reviewed By \_\_\_





Project Name CUF TDEC Order CUP CUF TDEC Order Project Number 175568209 Source CUF-GT-TW09-SS37b, 55.8'-56.0' Lab ID 251 **Sieve analysis for the Portion Coarser than the No. 10 Sieve Sieve**  % Test Method ASTM D 422 Size Passing Prepared using **ASTM D 421** Particle Shape N/A Particle Hardness: N/A Tested By DB Test Date 03-28-2019 Date Received 03-13-2019 Maximum Particle size: No. 10 Sieve No. 10 100.0 **Analysis for the portion Finer than the No. 10 Sieve** Analysis Based on -3 inch fraction only No. 40 | 99.6 No. 200 98.1 Specific Gravity 2.36 2.36 2.36 0.02 mm 20.4 0.005 mm 12.9 Dispersed using Apparatus A - Mechanical, for 1 minute 0.002 mm | 11.5 0.001 mm 10.1 **Particle Size Distribution** C. Sand 0.4 ASTM Coarse Gravel Fine Gravel Medium Sand Fine Sand Silt Clay 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.4 1.5  $85.2$  12.9 Gravel **Coarse Sand Fine Sand Fine Sand Silt** Clay AASHTO 0.0 11.5 **1** 0.4 **1.5 1 1.5 86.6** 11.5 Sieve Size in inches Sieve Size in sieve numbers 3 2 1 3/4 3/8 4 10 16 30 40 100 200 100 90 80 70 Percent Passing **Percent Passing** 60 Δ 50 <del>SSS SHOW D VALUE</del>S 40 30 y 20 y A | A  $\blacktriangle$  $\overline{\phantom{a}}$  $10$ 

Comments Oven Dried at 60° C. **COMING A CONSERVIER COMMENT** Reviewed By

100 10 1 0.1 0.01 0.001 **Diameter (mm)**

—— 0<br>0.001





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#### PLASTIC LIMIT AND PLASTICITY INDEX



Remarks: Oven Dried at 60° C.

Reviewed By







**Test** Sieve Size % Passing Prepare Particle Particle Ha Te Test Date 03-28-2019 Date Received 03-13-2019 3/8" 100.0 Maximum Particle size: 3/8" Sieve No. 2 2008 199.1 No. 10 96.4 **Analysis for the portion Finer than the No. 10 Sieve** Analysis Based on -3 inch fraction only No. 40 | 91.6  $\overline{No. 200}$  82.5 Specific Gravity 2.57 2.57 0.02 mm 50.2 0.005 mm 22.9 Dispersed using Apparatus A - Mechanical, for 1 minute 0.002 mm | 12.9  $0.001$  mm  $8.5$ <del>SSS SHOW D VALUE</del>S 3 2 1 3/4 3/8 4 10 16 30 40 100 200 **Particle Size Distribution** Sieve Size in inches Sieve Size in sieve numbers C. Sand 4.8 ASTM Coarse Gravel Fine Gravel Medium Sand Fine Sand Silt Clay 2.7 Gravel **Coarse Sand Fine Sand Fine Sand Silt** Clay 0.0 0.9 2.7 4.8 9.1 59.6 22.9

Project Name CUF TDEC Order CUF TO COME CONSUMING THE Project Number 175568209 Source 
CUF-GT-TW09-ST01, 63.5'-63.8' 
Lab ID 254





#### Comments **Comments Reviewed By**

Stantec Consulting Services Inc. Lexington, Kentucky

**Percent Passing**

Percent Passing





#### PLASTIC LIMIT AND PLASTICITY INDEX



Remarks:

Reviewed By \_\_\_





**Stantec** 



Project Name CUF TDEC Order Project Number 175568209

Stantec Consulting Services Inc. Lexington, Kentucky





#### PLASTIC LIMIT AND PLASTICITY INDEX



Remarks:

Reviewed By \_\_\_





Source CUF-GT-TW09-SS59, 92.0'-93.0' Lab ID 266 **Sieve analysis for the Portion Coarser than the No. 10 Sieve Sieve**  % Test Method ASTM D 422 Size Passing Prepared using **ASTM D 421** Particle Shape N/A Particle Hardness: N/A Tested By DB Test Date 03-28-2019 Date Received 03-13-2019 Maximum Particle size: No. 10 Sieve No. 10 100.0 **Analysis for the portion Finer than the No. 10 Sieve** Analysis Based on -3 inch fraction only No. 40 | 99.6 No. 200 | 98.9 Specific Gravity 2.64 0.02 mm 87.0  $0.005$  mm  $45.8$ Dispersed using Apparatus A - Mechanical, for 1 minute 0.002 mm 32.9  $|0.001 \text{ mm}|$  25.4 **Particle Size Distribution** Coarse Gravel Fine Gravel C. Sand Medium Sand Fine Sand Silt Silt Clay C. Sand ASTM 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.4 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.4 0.7 53.1 45.8 Gravel **Coarse Sand Fine Sand Fine Sand Silt** Clay AASHTO 0.0 0.4 0.7 0.7 66.0 32.9 Sieve Size in inches Sieve Size in sieve numbers 3 2 1 3/4 3/8 4 10 16 30 40 100 200 100  $\overline{\Delta}$ 90  $\frac{\bullet}{\mathbb{A}}$ 80 70 Percent Passing **Percent Passing** 60 A. 50 ╇ <del>SSS SHOW D VALUE</del>S 40 Ж 30  $\overline{\Delta}$ 20 10

Comments **Comments Comments Reviewed By** 

Stantec Consulting Services Inc. Lexington, Kentucky

100 10 1 0.1 0.01 0.001 **Diameter (mm)**

 $\frac{1}{0.001}$ 

<u> Hill</u>

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**Stantec** Project Name CUF TDEC Order Project Number 175568209



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PLASTIC LIMIT AND PLASTICITY INDEX



Remarks:

Reviewed By







**Stantec** Project Name CUF TDEC Order CUP CUF TDEC Order CUP CONSERVIATION CUP Project Number 175568209 Source CUF-GT-TW09-ST03, 95.1'-95.6' CUF-GT-TW09-ST03, 95.1'-95.6' Lab ID 268 **Sieve analysis for the Portion Coarser than the No. 10 Sieve** Test Method ASTM D 422 Prepared using

Particle Shape Angular Particle Hardness: Hard and Durable

Tested By DB Test Date 03-28-2019 Date Received 03-13-2019



Maximum Particle size: 3/8" Sieve

#### **Analysis for the portion Finer that**

**Particle Size Distribution**

Analysis Based on -3 inch fraction only

Specific Gravity 2.67

Dispersed using Apparatus A - Mechanical, for 1 minute





Stantec Consulting Services Inc. Lexington, Kentucky







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Remarks:

Reviewed By \_\_\_







Source CUF-GT-TW09-SS64, 102.5'-104.0' CUF-GT-TW09-SS64, 102.5'-104.0' **Sieve analysis for the Portion Coarser than the No. 10 Sieve** Test Method ASTM D 422 **Sieve** Size % Passing Prepared using ASTM D 421 Particle Shape **Angular** Particle Hardness: Hard and Durable Tested By DB Test Date 03-28-2019 Date Received 03-13-2019 3/8" 100.0 Maximum Particle size: 3/8" Sieve No. 4 No. 4 99.9 No. 10 99.7 **Analysis for the portion Finer than the No. 10 Sieve** Analysis Based on -3 inch fraction only No. 40 | 99.4 No. 200 | 97.4 Specific Gravity 2.69 0.02 mm 74.6 0.005 mm 34.2 Dispersed using Apparatus A - Mechanical, for 1 minute | 0.002 mm | 24.5 0.001 mm 19.8 <del>SSS SHOW D VALUE</del>S 3 2 1 3/4 3/8 4 10 16 30 40 100 200 20 30 40 50 60 70 80 90 100 **Particle Size Distribution** Sieve Size in inches Sieve Size in sieve numbers C. Sand ASTM 0.0 0.1 0.2 0.3 AASHTO 0.2 Coarse Gravel Fine Gravel C. Sand Medium Sand Fine Sand Silt Silt Clay<br>
0.0 0.1 0.2 0.3 2.0 63.2 34.2 Gravel **Coarse Sand Fine Sand Fine Sand Silt** Clay 0.0 0.1 0.2 0.3 2.0 63.2 34.2 0.3 1 0.3 2.0 1 2.0 72.9 24.5

Project Name CUF TDEC Order **Project Number 175568209** 

**Stantec** 





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PLASTIC LIMIT AND PLASTICITY INDEX



Remarks:

Reviewed By \_\_\_







**Stantec** 



Project Name CUF TDEC Order<br>CUF-GT-TW09-SS69, 115'-116.5', CUF-GT-TW09-SS70, 117.5'-119.0', Lab ID CUF-GT-TW09-SS69, 115'-116.5', CUF-GT-TW09-SS70, 117.5'-119.0', Source CUF-GT-TW09-SS69, 115'-116.5', CUF-GT-TW09-SS70, 117.5'-119.0', Lab ID 279

Stantec Consulting Services Inc. Lexington, Kentucky











NUMBER OF BLOWS





Remarks:

Reviewed By





**Sieve analysis for the Portion Coa** Sieve % Test Method ASTM D 422 Size Passing Prepared using **ASTM D 421** Particle Shape Rounded and Angular Particle Hardness: Hard and Durable Tested By DB Test Date 03-28-2019 Date Received  $\overline{03-13-2019}$ 3/8" 69.7 Maximum Particle size: 1 1/2" Sieve No. 10  $\,$  58.1 **Analysis for the portion Finer** Analysis Based on -3 inch fraction only No. 200 | 36.4 Specific Gravity 2.67 2.67 0.02 mm 25.1  $0.005$  mm 15.0 Dispersed using Apparatus A - Mechanical, for 1 minute 0.002 mm 12.4 0.001 mm 10.5 **Particle Size Distribution** C. Sand ASTM Coarse Gravel Fine Gravel C. Sand Medium Sand Fine Sand Silt Silt Clay<br>16.8 20.5 4.6 5.5 16.2 21.4 21.4 15.0 4.6 16.8 | 20.5 | 4.6 | 5.5 | 16.2 | 21.4 | 15.0 Gravel **Coarse Sand Fine Sand Fine Sand Silt** Clay AASHTO 41.9 5.5 16.2 24.0 12.4 Sieve Size in inches<br>
3 2 1 3/4 3/8 4 10 16 30 40<br>
3 2 1 3/4 3/8 4 10 16 30 40 3 2 1 3/4 3/8 4 10 16 30 40 100 200 100 90 80 70 Percent Passing **Percent Passing** ≱ 60 ₳ ╊ 50  $\begin{CD} \begin{CD} \begin{CD} \begin{CD} \end{CD} \end{CD} \end{CD} \end{CD} \end{CD}$ 40 ₩

Project Name CUF TDEC Order CUP CUF TDEC Order Project Number 175568209 Source CUF-GT-TW09-SS73, 125.0'-126.5' Lab ID 282

Stantec Consulting Services Inc. Lexington, Kentucky

100 10 1 0.1 0.01 0.001 **Diameter (mm)**

—— 0<br>0.001

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Comments **Comments Comments Reviewed By** 



Page 3 of 3







Remarks:

Reviewed By \_\_\_\_







**Sieve analysis for the Portion Coarser than the No. 10 Sieve Sieve**  % Test Method ASTM D 422 Size Passing Prepared using **ASTM D 421** Particle Shape **Angular** Particle Hardness: Hard and Durable Tested By DB Test Date 03-23-2019 1 1/2" | 100.0 Date Received 03-13-2019 3/4" 95.1  $3/8"$  82.8 Maximum Particle size: 1 1/2" Sieve  $\sqrt{N}$  No. 4  $\sqrt{71.4}$ No. 10 56.9 **Analysis for the portion Finer than the No. 10 Sieve** Analysis Based on -3 inch fraction only No. 40 | 41.2 No. 200  $\vert$  33.2 Specific Gravity 2.73 0.02 mm 28.2  $0.005$  mm  $21.8$ Dispersed using Apparatus A - Mechanical, for 1 minute 0.002 mm | 17.5  $0.001$  mm  $14.6$ **Particle Size Distribution** Coarse Gravel Fine Gravel C. Sand Medium Sand Fine Sand Silt Clay<br>
4.9 23.7 14.5 15.7 8.0 11.4 21.8 C. Sand ASTM <br>4.9 23.7 14.5 15.7 14.5 4.9 | 23.7 | 14.5 | 15.7 | 8.0 | 11.4 | 21.8 Gravel **Coarse Sand Fine Sand Fine Sand Silt** Clay AASHTO 43.1 17.5 15.7 15.7 15.7 15.7 17.5 Sieve Size in inches<br>
3 2 1 3/4 3/8 4 10 16 30 40<br>
3 2 1 3/4 3/8 4 10 16 30 40 3 2 1 3/4 3/8 4 10 16 30 40 100 200 100 90 AI 80 N 70 Percent Passing **Percent Passing** 60 50  $\begin{CD} \begin{picture}(140,14) \put(0,0){\line(1,0){11}} \put(1,0){\line(1,0){11}} \put(1,0){\line(1,0){11$ 40 30  $\bullet$ ↛ 杏 ₩ 20  $\Delta$ A۱ 10

Comments **Comments Comments Reviewed By** 100 10 1 0.1 0.01 0.001 **Diameter (mm)**

Stantec Consulting Services Inc. Lexington, Kentucky

—— 0<br>0.001



Project Name CUF TDEC Order CUP CUF TDEC Order Project Number 175568209 Source 
CUF-GT-TW09-SS75, 130.0'-131.5' 
Lab ID

Lab ID

284



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Remarks:

Reviewed By







Source CUF-GT-TW01-SS08G, 10.5'-12.0' Lab ID 291 **Sieve analysis for the Portion Coarser than the No. 10 Sieve Sieve**  % Test Method ASTM D 422 Size Passing Prepared using **ASTM D 421** Particle Shape **Angular** Particle Hardness: Hard and Durable Tested By DB Test Date 05-06-2019 Date Received 04-19-2019 Maximum Particle size: No. 4 Sieve No. 4 100.0 No. 10 99.9 **Analysis for the portion Finer than the No. 10 Sieve** Analysis Based on -3 inch fraction only No. 40 | 98.5 No. 200 | 96.6 Specific Gravity 2.35 2.35 0.02 mm 13.4 0.005 mm 6.5 Dispersed using Apparatus A - Mechanical, for 1 minute | 0.002 mm | 5.7  $0.001$  mm  $5.6$ **Particle Size Distribution** Coarse Gravel Fine Gravel C. Sand Medium Sand Fine Sand Silt Silt Clay C. Sand ASTM 0.0 0.0 0.1 1.4 0.1 0.0 0.0 0.1 0.1 1.4 1.9 1.9 90.1 6.5 Gravel **Coarse Sand Fine Sand Fine Sand Silt** Clay AASHTO 0.1 1.4 **1.9 1.9 90.9 1.5.7** Sieve Size in inches Sieve Size in sieve numbers 3 2 1 3/4 3/8 4 10 16 30 40 100 200 100  $\overline{\phantom{a}}$  $\overline{\mathbb{R}}$ 90 80 70 Percent Passing **Percent Passing** 60 50 <del>SSS SHOW D VALUE</del>S  $\star$ 40 30 20  $\overline{\triangleright}$ 10  $\overline{\Delta}$ 

Project Name CUF TDEC Order CUP CUF TDEC Order Project Number 175568209

Comments Oven dried at 60° C. **Reviewed By Reviewed By** 

**Stantec** 

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 $\bullet$   $\overline{\phantom{a}}$ 

Stantec Consulting Services Inc. Lexington, Kentucky

100 10 1 0.1 0.01 0.001 **Diameter (mm)**

 $\frac{1}{0.001}$ 





#### PLASTIC LIMIT AND PLASTICITY INDEX



Remarks:

Reviewed By \_\_\_



ASTM D 422





Project Name CUF TDEC Order Project Number 175568209

Stantec Consulting Services Inc. Lexington, Kentucky





Source 
CUF-GT-TW01-SS21G, 30.0'-31.5' Lab ID 2003 Lab ID 303 **Sieve analysis for the Portion Coarser than the No. 10 Sieve Sieve**  % Test Method ASTM D 422 Size Passing Prepared using **ASTM D 421** Particle Shape **Rounded** Particle Hardness: Hard and Durable Tested By HW Test Date 05-29-2019 Date Received 04-19-2019 3/8" 100.0 Maximum Particle size: 3/8" Sieve No. 4 No. 4 99.4 No. 10 97.6 **Analysis for the portion Finer than the No. 10 Sieve** Analysis Based on -3 inch fraction only No. 40 | 90.1 No. 200 73.1 Specific Gravity 2.54 0.02 mm 32.5  $0.005$  mm  $10.2$ Dispersed using Apparatus A - Mechanical, for 1 minute  $\vert$  0.002 mm | 4.9 0.001 mm 2.2 **Particle Size Distribution** Coarse Gravel Fine Gravel C. Sand Medium Sand Fine Sand Silt Silt Clay C. Sand ASTM 0.0 0.6 1.8 7.5 1.8 0.0 **0.6** 1.8 7.5 1 17.0 62.9 10.2 Gravel **Coarse Sand Fine Sand Fine Sand Silt** Clay AASHTO 2.4 **17.5 1 17.0 1 68.2** 14.9 Sieve Size in inches Sieve Size in sieve numbers 3 2 1 3/4 3/8 4 10 16 30 40 100 200 100 ⊸∧ 90 ⊣∆ 80 70 Percent Passing **Percent Passing** 60 50 ∆ <del>SSS SHOW D VALUE</del>S 40 </del> 30  $\blacktriangle$ 20 A.  $\blacktriangle$ 10

Project Name CUF TDEC Order CUP CUF TDEC Order Project Number 175568209

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100 10 1 0.1 0.01 0.001 **Diameter (mm)**

Reported By: RJ Report Date: 06/24/2019

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**Stantec**




#### PLASTIC LIMIT AND PLASTICITY INDEX



Remarks:





**Stantec** 



Project Name CUF TDEC Order **Project Number 175568209** Source CUF-GT-TW01-ST02, 41.3'-41.7' Lab ID 309

Stantec Consulting Services Inc. Lexington, Kentucky





#### PLASTIC LIMIT AND PLASTICITY INDEX



Remarks:

Reviewed By \_\_





Source 
CUF-GT-TW01-SS37G, 56.0'-57.5' Lab ID 2317 **Sieve analysis for the Portion Coarser than the No. 10 Sieve Sieve**  % Test Method ASTM D 422 Size Passing Prepared using **ASTM D 421** Particle Shape **Rounded** Particle Hardness: Hard and Durable Tested By HE Test Date 05-02-2019 Date Received 04-19-2019 3/8" 100.0 Maximum Particle size: 3/8" Sieve No. 4 No. 4 98.6 No. 10 74.8 **Analysis for the portion Finer than the No. 10 Sieve** Analysis Based on -3 inch fraction only No. 40 | 74.3 No. 200 72.9 Specific Gravity 2.65 0.02 mm 55.6 0.005 mm 30.6 Dispersed using Apparatus A - Mechanical, for 1 minute | 0.002 mm | 24.1  $|0.001 \text{ mm}|$  21.0 **Particle Size Distribution** Coarse Gravel Fine Gravel C. Sand Medium Sand Fine Sand Silt Silt Clay C. Sand ASTM 0.0 1.4 23.8 0.5 23.8 0.0 **| 1.4 | 23.8 | 0.5 | 1.4 | 42.3 | 30.6** Gravel **Coarse Sand Fine Sand Fine Sand Silt** Clay AASHTO 25.2 **1.4** 1.4 1.4 **48.8** 24.1 Sieve Size in inches<br>
3 2 1 3/4 3/8 4 10 16 30 40 3 2 1 3/4 3/8 4 10 16 30 40 100 200 100 A 90 80  $\rightarrow$ 70 Percent Passing **Percent Passing**  $\overline{\mathbb{A}}$ 60 Ā 50 <del>shi katalog kata</del> ⊻ 40 N I 44 30  $\Delta$  $\bullet$  20 10

Project Name CUF TDEC Order Project Number 175568209

**Stantec** 



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100 10 1 0.1 0.01 0.001 **Diameter (mm)**

Comments **Comments Comments Reviewed By** 

 $\frac{1}{0.001}$ 



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Remarks:

Reviewed By \_\_\_







**Stantec** 



Project Name CUF TDEC Order CUF TO CORE CONSERVITY OF CUF TO CONSERVER A Lab ID CUF-GT-TW01-SS41G, 64.0'-65.5' & CUF-GT-TW01-SS41G, 64.0'-65.5' & Source CUF-GT-TW01-SS41G, 64.0'-65.5' & Lab ID 323

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## **ATTERBERG LIMITS**







Remarks:







**Stantec** 



Project Name CUF TDEC Order Project Number 175568209

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#### PLASTIC LIMIT AND PLASTICITY INDEX



Remarks:







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NUMBER OF BLOWS





Remarks: Oven dried at 60° C.







Source 
CUF-GT-TW03-SS10G, 13.5'-15.0' 
Lab ID

Lab ID

2348 **Sieve analysis for the Portion Coarser than the No. 10 Sieve Sieve**  % Test Method ASTM D 422 Size Passing Prepared using **ASTM D 421** Particle Shape N/A Particle Hardness: N/A Tested By DB Test Date 05-06-2019 Date Received 04-19-2019 Maximum Particle size: No. 10 Sieve No. 10 100.0 **Analysis for the portion Finer than the No. 10 Sieve** Analysis Based on -3 inch fraction only No. 40 | 99.6 No. 200 | 97.3 Specific Gravity 2.34 2.34 2.5 and  $\sqrt{0.02 \text{ mm}}$  9.8 0.005 mm 6.8 Dispersed using Apparatus A - Mechanical, for 1 minute [0.002 mm 6.1]  $0.001$  mm  $5.4$ **Particle Size Distribution** Coarse Gravel Fine Gravel C. Sand Medium Sand Fine Sand Silt Silt Clay C. Sand ASTM 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.4 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.4 2.3  $\sqrt{0.5}$  6.8 Gravel **Coarse Sand Fine Sand Fine Sand Silt** Clay AASHTO 0.0 0.4 **0.4 2.3 91.2** 6.1 Sieve Size in inches Sieve Size in sieve numbers 3 2 1 3/4 3/8 4 10 16 30 40 100 200 100 ╊ 90 80 70 Percent Passing **Percent Passing** 60 50 <del>shi katalog kata</del> 40 30 20  $\triangle$ 10  $\begin{array}{c|c|c|c|c} \Delta & \Delta & \Delta \end{array}$  $\bullet$  A  $\frac{1}{0.001}$ 

Project Name CUF TDEC Order CUP CUF TDEC Order Project Number 175568209

Comments Oven dried at 60° C. **Reviewed By Reviewed By** 

Template: tmp\_sum\_input.xlsm Version: 20170217 Approved By: RJ

100 10 1 0.1 0.01 0.001 **Diameter (mm)**







#### PLASTIC LIMIT AND PLASTICITY INDEX



Remarks:



**Stantec** 



Project Name CUF TDEC Order CUF TO CORE CONSERVITY RESOLUTE CONSERVITY ON THE COUF-GT-TW03-SS17G, 24.0'-25.5' & CUF-GT-TW03-SS17G, 24.0'-25.5' & CUF-GT-TW03-SS17G, 24.0'-25.5' & Source CUF-GT-TW03-SS17G, 24.0'-25.5' & Lab ID 353

Approved By: RJ

Stantec Consulting Services Inc. Lexington, Kentucky





Test Method ASTM D 422 Size Passing Prepared using **ASTM D 421** Particle Shape **Angular** Particle Hardness: Hard and Durable Tested By TNT Test Date 05-30-2019 1 1/2" | 100.0 Date Received 04-19-2019 3/4" 94.8 3/8" 94.8 Maximum Particle size: 1 1/2" Sieve  $\sqrt{N}$   $\sqrt{94.8}$ No. 10 94.8 **Analysis for the portion Finer than the No. 10 Sieve** Analysis Based on -3 inch fraction only No. 40 | 94.4 No. 200 89.1 Specific Gravity 2.55 0.02 mm 52.3 0.005 mm 19.5 Dispersed using Apparatus A - Mechanical, for 1 minute | 0.002 mm | 7.6  $0.001$  mm  $2.1$ **Particle Size Distribution** Coarse Gravel Fine Gravel C. Sand Medium Sand Fine Sand Silt Silt Clay C. Sand ASTM  $\begin{array}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|}\n\hline\n & 5.2 & 0.0 & 0.0 & 0.4 \\
\hline\n\end{array}$ 0.0 5.2 **0.0** 0.0 0.4 5.3 69.6 19.5 Gravel **Coarse Sand Fine Sand Fine Sand Silt** Clay AASHTO 5.2 **0.4 6.3 81.5 81.5** 7.6 Sieve Size in inches Sieve Size in sieve numbers 3 2 1 3/4 3/8 4 10 16 30 40 100 200 100 B 90 Â 80 70 Percent Passing **Percent Passing** У 60 50 <del>shi katalog kata</del> 40  $\overline{\mathtt{v}}$ Ж 30 20 ⊻ 10  $\star$ 

Comments **Comments Comments Reviewed By** 

Stantec Consulting Services Inc. Lexington, Kentucky

100 10 1 0.1 0.01 0.001 **Diameter (mm)**

 $\frac{1}{0.001}$ 

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**Stantec** 

Project Name CUF TDEC Order CUP CUF TDEC Order Project Number 175568209 Source 
CUF-GT-TW03-ST01, 29.0'-29.4' 
Lab ID 356

#### **Sieve analysis for the Portion Coarser than the No. 10 Sieve Sieve** %



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#### PLASTIC LIMIT AND PLASTICITY INDEX



Remarks:

Reviewed By



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Project Name CUF TDEC Order CUP CUR CUP CORPORATION CUP CUP CORPORATION CUP CONTENT OF PROJECT PROJECT PROJECT Source 
CUF-GT-TW03-SS29G, 44.0'-45.5' Lab ID 262 Lab ID 362 **Sieve analysis for the Portion Coarser than the No. 10 Sieve Sieve**  % Test Method ASTM D 422 Size Passing Prepared using **ASTM D 421** Particle Shape \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ N/A Particle Hardness: N/A Tested By TNT Test Date 05-30-2019 Date Received 04-19-2019 Maximum Particle size: No. 10 Sieve No. 10 100.0 **Analysis for the portion Finer than the No. 10 Sieve** Analysis Based on -3 inch fraction only No. 40 | 99.7 No. 200 | 96.2 Specific Gravity 2.48 2.48 0.02 mm 65.6 0.005 mm 25.4 Dispersed using Apparatus A - Mechanical, for 1 minute | 0.002 mm | 8.3  $0.001$  mm  $0.6$ **Particle Size Distribution** C. Sand 0.3 ASTM Coarse Gravel Fine Gravel Medium Sand Fine Sand Silt Clay 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.3 3.5 70.8 25.4 Gravel **Coarse Sand Fine Sand Fine Sand Silt** Clay AASHTO 0.0 0.3 3.5 87.9 8.3 Sieve Size in inches Sieve Size in sieve numbers 3 2 1 3/4 3/8 4 10 16 30 40 100 200 100  $\overline{\mathbb{A}}$ 90 80 70 Percent Passing **Percent Passing** 60 ⊻ 50 <del>shi katalog kata</del> ĂT 40 ᢂ 30 20 Δ 10  $\overline{\mathbf{A}}$  $\rightarrow 0$ <br>0.001

Comments **Comments Comments Reviewed By** 

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100 10 1 0.1 0.01 0.001 **Diameter (mm)**

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#### PLASTIC LIMIT AND PLASTICITY INDEX



Remarks:







**Sieve analysis for the Portion Coarser than the No. 10 Sieve Sieve**  % Test Method ASTM D 422 Size Passing Prepared using **ASTM D 421** Particle Shape \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ N/A Particle Hardness: N/A Tested By TNT Test Date 05-30-2019 Date Received 04-19-2019 Maximum Particle size: No. 10 Sieve No. 10 100.0 **Analysis for the portion Finer than the No. 10 Sieve** Analysis Based on -3 inch fraction only No. 40 | 99.8 No. 200 |  $90.3$ Specific Gravity 2.36 0.02 mm 53.1 0.005 mm 17.6 Dispersed using Apparatus A - Mechanical, for 1 minute | 0.002 mm | 6.9  $0.001$  mm  $2.1$ **Particle Size Distribution** Coarse Gravel Fine Gravel C. Sand Medium Sand Fine Sand Silt Silt Clay C. Sand ASTM 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.2 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.2 0.2 0.5 0.72.7 17.6 Gravel **Coarse Sand Fine Sand Fine Sand Silt** Clay AASHTO 0.0 0.2 **0.2 6.9** 83.4 **6.9** Sieve Size in inches Sieve Size in sieve numbers 3 2 1 3/4 3/8 4 10 16 30 40 100 200 100 90 80 70 ⊻ Percent Passing **Percent Passing** 60 50 <del>shi katalog kata</del> У 40 N I I 30 ⊻ 20 ۰ 10 ₩ ᡨ  $\frac{1}{0.001}$  0 100 10 1 0.1 0.01 0.001 **Diameter (mm)**

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Project Name CUF TDEC Order **Project Number 175568209** Source CUF-GT-TW03-SS42G, 63.5'-65.0' Lab ID 369



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#### PLASTIC LIMIT AND PLASTICITY INDEX



Remarks:





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**Stantec** Project Name CUF TDEC Order CUP CUF TDEC Order Project Number 175568209 Source CUF-GT-TW03-ST02, 68.9'-69.3' Lab ID Lab ID 372

**Sieve analysis for the Portion Coarser than the No. 10 Sieve** Sieve |  $0/2$ 



Particle Shape Rounded and Angular Particle Hardness: Hard and Durable

Tested By DB Test Date 06-03-2019 Date Received 04-19-2019



Maximum Particle size: 3/8" Sieve

## Analysis for the portion Finer than the No. 10 Si

**Particle Size Distribution**

Analysis Based on -3 inch fraction only

Specific Gravity 2.67

Dispersed using Apparatus A - Mechanical, for 1 minute







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PLASTIC LIMIT AND PLASTICITY INDEX



Remarks:

Reviewed By \_\_\_\_



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**Stantec** 



Project Name CUF TDEC Order Project Number 175568209

Comments Oven dried at 60° C. **Reviewed By** Reviewed By

Stantec Consulting Services Inc. Lexington, Kentucky





### PLASTIC LIMIT AND PLASTICITY INDEX



Remarks:






Source CUF-GT-TW04-SS13bG, 18.5'-19.5' Lab ID 383 **Sieve analysis for the Portion Coarser than the No. 10 Sieve Sieve**  % Test Method ASTM D 422 Size Passing Prepared using **ASTM D 421** Particle Shape N/A Particle Hardness: N/A Tested By DB Test Date 05-06-2019 Date Received 04-19-2019 Maximum Particle size: No. 10 Sieve No. 10 100.0 **Analysis for the portion Finer than the No. 10 Sieve** Analysis Based on -3 inch fraction only No. 40 | 100.0 No. 200 | 98.3 Specific Gravity 2.34 2.34 0.02 mm 11.3  $0.005$  mm  $7.6$ Dispersed using Apparatus A - Mechanical, for 1 minute  $\vert$  0.002 mm | 7.0  $0.001$  mm 6.9 **Particle Size Distribution** C. Sand 0.0 ASTM Coarse Gravel Fine Gravel Medium Sand Fine Sand Silt Clay 0.0 0.0 0.0 1.7 90.7 7.6 Gravel **Coarse Sand Fine Sand Fine Sand Silt** Clay AASHTO 0.0 1.7 1.7 91.3 7.0 Sieve Size in inches Sieve Size in sieve numbers 3 2 1 3/4 3/8 4 10 16 30 40 100 200 100 90 80 70 Percent Passing **Percent Passing** 60 50 <del>SSS SHOW D VALUE</del>S 40 30 A 20  $\Delta$ 10  $\Delta$   $\Delta$   $\Delta$  $\rightarrow$  $\frac{1}{0.001}$ 

Project Name CUF TDEC Order CUP CUF TDEC Order Project Number 175568209

Comments Oven dried at 60° C. **Reviewed By Reviewed By** 

Stantec Consulting Services Inc. Lexington, Kentucky

100 10 1 0.1 0.01 0.001 **Diameter (mm)**





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### PLASTIC LIMIT AND PLASTICITY INDEX



Remarks:

Reviewed By







**Stantec** 



Project Name CUF TDEC Order **Project Number 175568209** Source CUF-GT-TW05-ST01, 5.25'-5.7' Lab ID 390





### PLASTIC LIMIT AND PLASTICITY INDEX



Remarks:

Reviewed By \_\_







Project Name CUF TDEC Order CUP CUF TDEC Order Project Number 175568209 Source CUF-GT-TW05-SS10aG, 15.5'-16.5' Lab ID 396 **Sieve analysis for the Portion Coarser than the No. 10 Sieve Sieve**  % Test Method ASTM D 422 Size Passing Prepared using **ASTM D 421** Particle Shape N/A Particle Hardness: N/A Tested By DB Test Date 05-06-2019 Date Received 04-19-2019 Maximum Particle size: No. 10 Sieve No. 10 100.0 **Analysis for the portion Finer than the No. 10 Sieve** Analysis Based on -3 inch fraction only No. 40 | 99.8  $No. 200$  99.3 Specific Gravity 2.36 2.36 0.02 mm 15.4  $0.005$  mm  $7.0$ Dispersed using Apparatus A - Mechanical, for 1 minute [0.002 mm | 6.6]  $0.001$  mm 6.4 **Particle Size Distribution** C. Sand 0.2 ASTM Coarse Gravel Fine Gravel Medium Sand Fine Sand Silt Clay 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.5 92.3 7.0 Gravel **Coarse Sand Fine Sand Fine Sand Silt** Clay AASHTO 0.0 0.2 0.5 0.5 92.7 6.6 Sieve Size in inches<br>
3 2 1 3/4 3/8 4 10 16 30 40 3 2 1 3/4 3/8 4 10 16 30 40 100 200 100 90 80 70 Percent Passing **Percent Passing** 60 50 ∡ <del>SSS SHOW D VALUE</del>S 40 30 20  $\star$ 10  $\overline{4}$   $\overline{4}$  $\blacktriangle^ \overline{\mathbb{A}}$ ●△  $\frac{1}{0.001}$ 

Comments Oven dried at 60° C. **Reviewed By Reviewed By** 

Stantec Consulting Services Inc. Lexington, Kentucky

100 10 1 0.1 0.01 0.001 **Diameter (mm)**







### PLASTIC LIMIT AND PLASTICITY INDEX



Remarks:

Reviewed By \_\_\_



**Stantec** 



Project Name CUF TDEC Order CUP CUF TDEC Order CUP COREC CONSERVER CONSERVER CONSERVER CONSERVER CONSERVER CO<br>
Source CUF-GT-TW05-SS13aG, 20.0'-21.0' & Cup Cup Cup Cup Cup Conserver Conserver Conserver Conserver Conserve Source CUF-GT-TW05-SS13aG, 20.0'-21.0' & Lab ID 398





Source 
CUF-GT-TW05-SS19aG, 31.0'-31.5' Lab ID Lab ID 406 **Sieve analysis for the Portion Coarser than the No. 10 Sieve Sieve**  % Test Method ASTM D 422 Size Passing Prepared using **ASTM D 421** Particle Shape **Rounded** Particle Hardness: Soft Tested By \_\_\_\_ TNT Test Date 05-30-2019 Date Received 04-19-2019 3/8" 100.0 Maximum Particle size: 3/8" Sieve No. 4 No. 4 98.9 No. 10 98.0 **Analysis for the portion Finer than the No. 10 Sieve** Analysis Based on -3 inch fraction only No. 40 | 91.5 No. 200 |  $85.2$ Specific Gravity 2.54 2.54 0.02 mm 54.9 0.005 mm 20.4 Dispersed using Apparatus A - Mechanical, for 1 minute  $\vert$  0.002 mm | 7.5  $0.001$  mm  $1.4$ **Particle Size Distribution** Coarse Gravel Fine Gravel C. Sand Medium Sand Fine Sand Silt Silt Clay C. Sand ASTM 0.0 1.1 0.9 6.5 0.9 0.0 **1.1 0.9 6.5 6.3 64.8 64.8** 20.4 Gravel **Coarse Sand Fine Sand Fine Sand Silt** Clay AASHTO 2.0 a.s. 1 6.5 **6.3 6.3 1 6.3 1 77.7 1 7.5** Sieve Size in inches Sieve Size in sieve numbers 3 2 1 3/4 3/8 4 10 16 30 40 100 200 100 y —∧  $\blacktriangle$ 90 80 70 Percent Passing **Percent Passing** 60 50 <del>SSS SHOW D VALUE</del>S ⊻ 40 ÀĦ 30 20 10  $\overline{\mathbf{A}}$  $\frac{1}{0.001}$ 100 10 1 0.1 0.01 0.001 **Diameter (mm)**

Project Name CUF TDEC Order CUP CUR CUP CORPORATION CUP CUP CORPORATION CUP CONTENT OF PROJECT PROJECT PROJECT PRO

Comments **Comments Comments Reviewed By** 





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### PLASTIC LIMIT AND PLASTICITY INDEX



Remarks:

Reviewed By \_\_\_







Project Name CUF TDEC Order CUP CUR CUP CORPORATION CUP CUP CORPORATION CUP CONTENT OF PROJECT ACCESS PROJECT P Source 
CUF-GT-TW05-SS28G, 44.5'-46.0' 
Lab ID (411) **Sieve analysis for the Portion Coarser than the No. 10 Sieve Sieve**  % Test Method ASTM D 422 Size Passing Prepared using **ASTM D 421** Particle Shape \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ N/A Particle Hardness: N/A Tested By \_\_\_\_ TNT Test Date 05-30-2019 Date Received 04-19-2019 Maximum Particle size: No. 10 Sieve No. 10 100.0 **Analysis for the portion Finer than the No. 10 Sieve** Analysis Based on -3 inch fraction only No. 40 | 99.9 No. 200 | 96.3 Specific Gravity 2.45 0.02 mm 73.4  $0.005$  mm  $27.7$ Dispersed using Apparatus A - Mechanical, for 1 minute | 0.002 mm | 9.6  $0.001$  mm  $1.1$ **Particle Size Distribution** Coarse Gravel Fine Gravel C. Sand Medium Sand Fine Sand Silt Silt Clay C. Sand ASTM 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.1 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.1 3.6 68.6 27.7 Gravel **Coarse Sand Fine Sand Fine Sand Silt** Clay AASHTO 0.0 0.1 0.1 3.6 0.7 86.7 86.7 86.7 Sieve Size in inches Sieve Size in sieve numbers 3 2 1 3/4 3/8 4 10 16 30 40 100 200 100  $\overline{\mathbb{R}}$ 90 80 70 Percent Passing **Percent Passing** 60 Ж 50 <del>SSS SHOW D VALUE</del>S A 40 А 30 ۰ 20 ▲ 10 Ă  $\overset{\bullet}{\bullet}$  0<br>0.001 100 10 1 0.1 0.01 0.001 **Diameter (mm)**

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### PLASTIC LIMIT AND PLASTICITY INDEX



Remarks:

Reviewed By \_\_\_







**Sieve analysis for the Portion Coarser than the No. 10 Sieve Sieve**  % Test Method ASTM D 422 Size Passing Prepared using **ASTM D 421** Particle Shape **Angular** Particle Hardness: Hard and Durable Tested By TNT Test Date 05-30-2019 Date Received 04-19-2019 3/4" 100.0 3/8" 99.8 Maximum Particle size: 3/4" Sieve No. 4 No. 4 99.4 No. 10 99.1 **Analysis for the portion Finer than the No. 10 Sieve** Analysis Based on -3 inch fraction only No. 40 | 98.4 No. 200 | 93.3 Specific Gravity 2.65 2002 mm 68.2  $0.005$  mm  $43.6$ Dispersed using Apparatus A - Mechanical, for 1 minute | 0.002 mm | 34.7  $|0.001 \text{ mm}|$  29.6 **Particle Size Distribution** C. Sand 0.7 ASTM Coarse Gravel Fine Gravel Medium Sand Fine Sand Silt Clay 0.3 0.0 0.6 0.3 0.7 5.1 49.7 43.6 Gravel **Coarse Sand Fine Sand Fine Sand Silt** Clay AASHTO 0.9 **1 0.7 1 5.1 1 5.1 58.6 58.6** 34.7 Sieve Size in inches Sieve Size in sieve numbers 3 2 1 3/4 3/8 4 10 16 30 40 100 200 100 ⊺∆ Ð 90 WΤ 80 70 Percent Passing **Percent Passing** 60  $\mathbb{X}$ 50 ₩ <del>SSS SHOW D VALUE</del>S 40 Δ.  $\Delta$ 30 20



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**Stantec** 

Approved By: RJ

Stantec Consulting Services Inc. Lexington, Kentucky

Comments **Comments Comments Reviewed By** 

100 10 1 0.1 0.01 0.001 **Diameter (mm)**

 $\frac{1}{0.001}$ 

10









Remarks:

Reviewed By \_\_\_



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Prepared using **ASTM D 421** Particle Shape **Angular** Tested By DB Test Date 06-03-2019 Date Received 04-19-2019 3/8" 100.0 No. 10 | 98.6 **Analysis for the portion Finer than the No. 10 Sieve** Analysis Based on -3 inch fraction only No. 40 | 93.6 No. 200 87.5 Specific Gravity 2.7 2.7 0.02 mm 71.3 0.005 mm 55.2 Dispersed using Apparatus A - Mechanical, for 1 minute 0.002 mm 51.2  $0.001$  mm  $49.0$ **Particle Size Distribution** C. Sand Medium Sand ASTM Coarse Gravel Fine Gravel C. Sand Medium Sand Fine Sand Silt Silt Clay<br>
0.0 0.2 1.2 5.0 6.1 32.3 55.2  $1.2$ 0.0 0.2 1.2 5.0 6.1 32.3 55.2 Gravel **Coarse Sand Fine Sand Fine Sand Silt** Clay AASHTO 1.4 1.4 5.0 6.1 6.1 36.3 51.2 Sieve Size in inches Sieve Size in sieve numbers 3 2 1 3/4 3/8 4 10 16 30 40 100 200 \_  $\Delta$ ₩ N  $\overline{\Delta}$ y ∆− <del>SSS SHOW D VALUE</del>S

**Sieve analysis for the Portion Coarser than the No. 10 Sieve**

Project Name CUF TDEC Order **Project Number 175568209** Source 
CUF-GT-TW05-ST04, 66.5'-66.9' 
Lab ID (419)

Test Method ASTM D 422

**Stantec** 

Particle Hardness: Hard and Durable



Maximum Particle size: 3/8" Sieve

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Stantec Consulting Services Inc. Lexington, Kentucky

100 10 1 0.1 0.01 0.001 **Diameter (mm)**

Comments **Comments Comments Reviewed By** 

Reported By: RJ Report Date: 06/24/2019

 $\frac{1}{0.001}$ 

<u>Tin Shine</u>

60 70 80

 $\star$ 

**Percent Passing**

Percent Passing

90 100

# ASTM D 422



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### PLASTIC LIMIT AND PLASTICITY INDEX



Remarks:

Reviewed By \_\_\_\_



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Source 
CUF-GT-TW06-ST01, 10.9'-11.3' 
Lab ID (429) **Sieve analysis for the Portion Coarser than the No. 10 Sieve Sieve**  % Test Method ASTM D 422 Size Passing Prepared using **ASTM D 421** Particle Shape N/A Particle Hardness: N/A Tested By TNT Test Date 05-29-2019 Date Received 04-19-2019 Maximum Particle size: No. 10 Sieve No. 10 100.0 **Analysis for the portion Finer than the No. 10 Sieve** Analysis Based on -3 inch fraction only No. 40 | 99.5 No. 200 | 97.6 Specific Gravity 2.35 2.35 0.02 mm 11.5  $0.005$  mm  $8.0$ Dispersed using Apparatus A - Mechanical, for 1 minute  $\vert$  0.002 mm  $\vert$  7.1  $0.001$  mm 6.3 **Particle Size Distribution** Coarse Gravel Fine Gravel C. Sand Medium Sand Fine Sand Silt Silt Clay C. Sand ASTM 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.5 0.0 0.0 0.0 1.9 89.6 8.0 Gravel **Coarse Sand Fine Sand Fine Sand Silt** Clay AASHTO 0.0 1.9 1.9 1.9 90.5 7.1 Sieve Size in inches<br>
3 2 1 3/4 3/8 4 10 16 30 4 10 3 2 1 3/4 3/8 4 10 16 30 40 100 200 100 -14 90 80 70 Percent Passing **Percent Passing** 60 50 <del>SSS SHOW D VALUE</del>S 40 30 </del> 20  $\overleftrightarrow{\Delta_{\bullet}}$ 10  $\overline{\bullet}$   $\overline{\bullet}$  $\Delta^ \Delta$   $\Delta$  $\overline{\phantom{a}}$ 

Comments Oven dried at 60° C. **Reviewed By Reviewed By** 



Stantec Consulting Services Inc. Lexington, Kentucky

100 10 1 0.1 0.01 0.001 **Diameter (mm)**

 $\frac{1}{0.001}$ 



Project Name CUF TDEC Order CUP CUF TDEC Order Project Number 175568209





### PLASTIC LIMIT AND PLASTICITY INDEX



Remarks:

Reviewed By \_\_



ASTM D 422





**Sieve analysis for the Portion Coarser than the No. 10 Sieve Sieve**  % Test Method ASTM D 422 Size Prepared using ASTM D 421 Particle Shape Angular Particle Hardness: Hard and Durable Tested By DB Test Date 05-06-2019 Date Received 04-19-2019 Maximum Particle size: 3/4" Sieve **Analysis for the portion Finer than the No. 10 Sieve** Analysis Based on -3 inch fraction only Specific Gravity 2.68 Dispersed using Apparatus A - Mechanical, for 1 minute **Particle Size Distribution** C. Sand ASTM Coarse Gravel Fine Gravel C. Sand Medium Sand Fine Sand Silt Silt Clay<br>
20.2 20.7 21.4 26.2 10.0 1.5 20.7 Sieve Size in inches<br>
3 2 1 3/4 3/8 4 10 16 30 40 3 2 1 3/4 3/8 4 10 16 30 40 100 200 A ₩







### 0.0 | 20.2 | 20.7 | 21.4 | 26.2 | 10.0 | 1.5 Gravel **Coarse Sand Fine Sand Fine Sand Silt** Clay AASHTO 40.9 21.4 26.2 10.4 10.4 1.1 100 90 80 70 Percent Passing **Percent Passing** 60 50  $\begin{picture}(20,20) \put(0,0){\dashbox{0.5}(10,0){ }} \put(10,0){\dashbox{0.5}(10,0){ }} \put(10,0){\dashbox{$ 40 ⊠ 30  $\overline{\textbf{x}}$ 20 ∆⊻ 10  $\blacktriangleright$ ₩  $\overline{\Delta}$  $\overline{\mathtt{A}}$   $\overline{\mathtt{A}}$  $\frac{1}{0.001}$ 100 10 1 0.1 0.01 0.001 **Diameter (mm)** Comments **Comments Reviewed By**

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**Stantec** 

ASTM D 422





ASTM D 422









**Stantec** 



Project Name CUF TDEC Order Number 175568209



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### PLASTIC LIMIT AND PLASTICITY INDEX



Remarks:

Reviewed By







**Stantec** Project Name CUF TDEC Order CUP CUF TDEC Order CUP CONSERVIATION CUP Project Number 175568209 Source CUF-GT-B11-SS22G, 55.0'-56.5' Lab ID 462 **Sieve analysis for the Portion Coarser than the No. 10 Sieve** Test Method ASTM D 422 Prepared using **ASTM D 421** Particle Shape Angular Particle Hardness: Hard and Durable Tested By TNT Test Date 05-30-2019 Date Received 04-19-2019 Maximum Particle size: 3/8" Sieve **Analysis for the portion Finer than the No. 10 Sieve**

Analysis Based on -3 inch fraction only No. 40 | 92.0

Specific Gravity 2.65 2.65 0.02 mm 39.2

Dispersed using Apparatus A - Mechanical, for 1 minute 0.002 mm 19.9



No. 200 54.2

 $0.005$  mm  $24.3$ 

0.001 mm 16.9





Page 3 of 3



NUMBER OF BLOWS





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ASTM D 422





ASTM D 422








**Stantec** 



Tested By HE Test Date 06-03-2019 Date Received 04-19-2019



Maximum Particle size: 3/4" Sieve

#### **Analysis for the portion Finer than the No. 10 Sigmual**

Analysis Based on -3 inch fraction only

Specific Gravity 2.65

Dispersed using Apparatus A - Mechanical, for 1 minute



**Particle Size Distribution** Coarse Gravel Fine Gravel C. Sand Medium Sand Fine Sand Silt Silt Clay<br>0.0 1.8 0.9 2.8 3.5 53.1 53.1 37.9 C. Sand ASTM 0.0 1.8 0.9 2.8 0.9 0.0 | 1.8 | 0.9 | 2.8 | 3.5 | 53.1 | 37.9 Gravel **Coarse Sand Fine Sand Fine Sand Silt** Clay AASHTO 2.7 2.8 **2.8 3.5 1 3.6 30.4** 3.5 **60.6** 30.4 Sieve Size in inches<br>
3 2 1 3/4 3/8 4 10 16 30 40 3 2 1 3/4 3/8 4 10 16 30 40 100 200 100 A ₳ y. ⇥ 90 80  $\cancel{\mathbb{A}}$ 70 Percent Passing **Percent Passing** ⊠ 60 50 <del>SSS SHOW D VALUE</del>S ₩ 40 </del> 30 Ă 20 10  $\frac{1}{0.001}$ 100 10 1 0.1 0.01 0.001 **Diameter (mm)** Comments **Comments Comments Reviewed By** 

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Reported By: RJ Report Date: 06/24/2019



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**Stantec** 



Project Name CUF TDEC Order CUP CUP COME CONSUMING THE Project Number 175568209 Source **CUF-GT-B12-SS08G, 17.5'-19.0'** Lab ID Lab ID 483



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Project Name CUF TDEC Order Project Number 175568209

Comments Reviewed By



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PLASTIC LIMIT AND PLASTICITY INDEX



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**Stantec** 



Project Name CUF TDEC Order CUF TO Order Project Number 175568209<br>Source CUF-GT-B13-SS02G, 5.0'-6.5' Lab ID 500 Source CUF-GT-B13-SS02G, 5.0'-6.5' Lab ID 500





NUMBER OF BLOWS





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Remarks:

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**Stantec** 



Project Name CUF TDEC Order CUF TOEC Order CUF TOEC Order Project Number 175568209<br>Source CUF-GT-B13-SS11aG, 55.0'-58.5' Lab ID 511 Source CUF-GT-B13-SS11aG, 55.0'-58.5' Lab ID 511

Comments **Comments Comments Reviewed By** 

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100 10 1 0.1 0.01 0.001 **Diameter (mm)**

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**MMT** 





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Remarks:

Reviewed By \_\_\_







**Stantec** 



Project Name CUF TDEC Order CUF TO CORE CONSERVER CONSERVER Project Number 175568209<br>Source CUF-GT-B14-SS03G, 5.0'-6.5' CUF-GT-B14-SS03G, 5.0'-6.5' Source CUF-GT-B14-SS03G, 5.0'-6.5' Lab ID 547





#### PLASTIC LIMIT AND PLASTICITY INDEX



Remarks:

Reviewed By \_\_





**Stantec** Project Name CUF TDEC Order **Project Number 175568209** Source **CUF-GT-B14-SS15G, 35.0'-36.5'** Lab ID Lab ID 559 **Sieve analysis for the Portion Coarser than the No. 10 Sieve**



Tested By HE Test Date 06-07-2019 Date Received 05-28-2019



Maximum Particle size: 3/4" Sieve

### **Analysis for the portion Finer than the No. 10 Sieman**

Analysis Based on -3 inch fraction only

Specific Gravity 2.49

Dispersed using Apparatus A - Mechanical, for 1 minute



**Particle Size Distribution** C. Sand ASTM Coarse Gravel Fine Gravel C. Sand Medium Sand Fine Sand Silt Silt Clay<br>
2.1 15.4 34.0 29.0 16.3 2.1 2.1 15.4 0.0 | 3.2 | 15.4 | 34.0 | 29.0 | 16.3 | 2.1 Gravel **Coarse Sand Fine Sand Fine Sand Silt** Clay AASHTO 18.6 29.0 17.0 1.4 Sieve Size in inches<br>
3 2 1 3/4 3/8 4 10 16 30 40 3 2 1 3/4 3/8 4 10 16 30 40 100 200 100  $\neq$ 90 80 70 Percent Passing **Percent Passing** 60 50  $+\!+\!+\!+\!+\!+\!$ 40 30 20 A 10  $\overline{\mathbb{A}}$ 6∆  $\overline{\Delta}$  $44.$  $\frac{1}{0.001}$ 100 10 1 0.1 0.01 0.001 **Diameter (mm)** Comments **Comments Reviewed By** 

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#### PLASTIC LIMIT AND PLASTICITY INDEX



Remarks:

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**Sieve analysis for the Portion Coarser than the No. 10 Sieve Sieve**  % Test Method ASTM D 422 Size Passing Tested By KWS Test Date 06-14-2019 No. 10 100.0 **Analysis for the portion Finer than the No. 10 Sieve** No. 200 44.9  $0.005$  mm 6.0 0.001 mm 1.9 **Particle Size Distribution** C. Sand 0.0 Sieve Size in inches Sieve Size in sieve numbers 3 2 1 3/4 3/8 4 10 16 30 40 100 200 <del>shi katalog kata</del>  $\overline{\mathbb{X}}$ ₩  $\Delta$ 



Prepared using **ASTM D 421** Particle Shape N/A Particle Hardness: N/A Date Received 05-28-2019 Maximum Particle size: No. 10 Sieve Analysis Based on -3 inch fraction only No. 40 | 60.3 Specific Gravity 2.59 0.02 mm 18.7 Dispersed using Apparatus A - Mechanical, for 1 minute | 0.002 mm | 2.8 39.7 ASTM Coarse Gravel Fine Gravel Medium Sand Fine Sand Silt Clay 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 39.7 | 15.4 | 38.9 | 6.0 Gravel **Coarse Sand Fine Sand Fine Sand Silt** Clay AASHTO 0.0 39.7 15.4 42.1 2.8 100 90 80 70 Percent Passing 60 50 40 30 20 10 A  $\begin{array}{c} \parallel \Delta \parallel \ \parallel \Delta \parallel \ \parallel \end{array}$  $\boldsymbol{\wedge}$ 0 100 10 1 0.1 0.01 0.001 **Diameter (mm)** Comments **Comments Comments Reviewed By** 

Stantec Consulting Services Inc. Lexington, Kentucky

**Percent Passing**





#### PLASTIC LIMIT AND PLASTICITY INDEX



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**Stantec** 

Project Name CUF TDEC Order



**Sieve analysis for the Portion Coarser than the No. 10 Sieve**



Source **CUF-GT-B14-SS19G, 47.5'-49.0'** 

Particle Shape **Angular** Particle Hardness: Hard and Durable

Tested By HE Test Date 06-07-2019 Date Received 05-28-2019



Maximum Particle size: 3/4" Sieve

### Analysis for the portion Finer than the No. 10 Si

Analysis Based on -3 inch fraction only

Specific Gravity 2.41

Dispersed using Apparatus A - Mechanical, for 1 minute



**Particle Size Distribution** C. Sand ASTM Coarse Gravel Fine Gravel C. Sand Medium Sand Fine Sand Silt Silt Clay Clay<br>0.0 1.3 5.6 25.7 16.7 142.7 42.7 8.0 5.6 0.0 | 1.3 | 5.6 | 25.7 | 16.7 | 42.7 | 8.0 Gravel **Coarse Sand Fine Sand Fine Sand Silt** Clay AASHTO 6.9 25.7 1 16.7 2 46.6 2 4.1 Sieve Size in inches<br>
3 2 1 3/4 3/8 4 10 16 30 40 3 2 1 3/4 3/8 4 10 16 30 40 100 200 100 ₳ y 90 80 70 M Percent Passing **Percent Passing** 60 М 50 <del>shi katalog kata</del> 40  $\blacktriangle$ 30  $\mathbb{A}$ 20  $\overline{A}$ 10 ⊁ y ∆  $\frac{1}{0.001}$  0 100 10 1 0.1 0.01 0.001 **Diameter (mm)** Comments **Comments Reviewed By** 

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#### PLASTIC LIMIT AND PLASTICITY INDEX



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#### PLASTIC LIMIT AND PLASTICITY INDEX



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ASTM D 422









**Stantec** 



Project Name CUF TDEC Order CUP CUP COME CONSERVERSE RESERVE Project Number 175568209


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Test Method

Prepared using



Particle Shape **Angular** Particle Hardness: Hard and Durable

Tested By HE Test Date 06-07-2019 Date Received  $\overline{05-28-2019}$ 

Maximum Particle size: 1 1/2" Sieve

#### **Analysis for the portion Finer than the No. 10 Sigmush**

Analysis Based on -3 inch fraction only

Specific Gravity 2.72

Dispersed using Apparatus A - Mechanical, for 1 minute





**Particle Size Distribution** C. Sand 9.5 ASTM Coarse Gravel Fine Gravel Medium Sand Fine Sand Silt Clay 8.0 9.9 **25.5 8.0 9.5 7.5 20.4** 20.4 19.2 Gravel **Coarse Sand Fine Sand Fine Sand Silt** Clay AASHTO 43.4 **9.5 1 7.5 23.9** 15.7 Sieve Size in inches<br>
3 2 1 3/4 3/8 4 10 16 30 40<br>
3 2 1 3/4 3/8 4 10 16 30 40 3 2 1 3/4 3/8 4 10 16 30 40 100 200 100 90 80 Þ. 70 Percent Passing **Percent Passing**  $\blacktriangleright$ 60 50  $\overline{\mathbb{A}}$ 40 ∆ 30  $\blacktriangle$ ₩ 20 ⊁  $\Delta$  $\star$ 10  $\frac{1}{0.001}$ 100 10 1 0.1 0.01 0.001 **Diameter (mm)** Comments **Comments Reviewed By** 





NUMBER OF BLOWS





Remarks:

Reviewed By





**Sieve** Test Method ASTM D 422 Size Passing Prepared using **ASTM D 421** Particle Shape **Angular** Particle Hardness: Hard and Durable Tested By HE Test Date 06-07-2019 1 1/2" | 100.0 Date Received 05-28-2019 3/4" 70.8 3/8" 59.2 Maximum Particle size: 1 1/2" Sieve  $\sqrt{N}$  No. 4  $\sqrt{51.5}$ No. 10 43.0 **Analysis for the portion Finer than the No. 10 Sieve** Analysis Based on -3 inch fraction only No. 40 | 32.2 No. 200 25.7 Specific Gravity 2.72 0.02 mm 17.1  $0.005$  mm 13.1 Dispersed using Apparatus A - Mechanical, for 1 minute 0.002 mm | 10.4  $0.001$  mm  $8.7$ **Particle Size Distribution** C. Sand ASTM Coarse Gravel Fine Gravel C. Sand Medium Sand Fine Sand Silt Silt Clay<br>29.2 19.3 8.5 10.8 6.5 6.5 12.6 12.6 13.1 8.5 29.2 | 19.3 | 8.5 | 10.8 | 6.5 | 12.6 | 13.1 Gravel **Coarse Sand Fine Sand Fine Sand Silt** Clay AASHTO 57.0 10.8 10.8 6.5 15.3 15.3 10.4 Sieve Size in inches Sieve Size in sieve numbers 3 2 1 3/4 3/8 4 10 16 30 40 100 200 100 90 80 70 60 ∆ 50 <del>shi katalog kata</del> ж 40 ↑4 30 20 ₩ ★ 10  $\overline{\Delta}$ 



Project Name CUF TDEC Order CUP CUF TDEC Order Project Number 175568209 Source 
CUF-GT-B14-SS36G, 97.5'-99.0' 
Lab ID 584



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100 10 1 0.1 0.01 0.001 **Diameter (mm)**

Comments **Comments Comments Reviewed By** 

Reported By: RJ Report Date: 07/26/2019

—— 0<br>0.001

**Percent Passing**

Percent Passing



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**Sieve analysis for the Portion Coarser than the No. 10 Sieve Sieve**  % Test Method ASTM D 422 Size Passing Prepared using **ASTM D 421** Particle Shape **Angular** Particle Hardness: Hard and Durable Tested By DB Test Date 06-09-2019 Date Received 05-28-2019 3/4" 100.0 3/8" 91.1 Maximum Particle size:  $3/4$ " Sieve  $\sqrt{3/4}$  81.2 No. 10 65.0 **Analysis for the portion Finer than the No. 10 Sieve** Analysis Based on -3 inch fraction only No. 40 | 30.0 No. 200 | 17.8 Specific Gravity 2.62 2.62 0.02 mm 12.0 0.005 mm 6.8 Dispersed using Apparatus A - Mechanical, for 1 minute | 0.002 mm | 5.0  $0.001$  mm  $3.5$ **Particle Size Distribution** C. Sand ASTM Coarse Gravel Fine Gravel C. Sand Medium Sand Fine Sand Silt Silt Clay<br>
0.0 18.8 16.2 35.0 12.2 11.0 6.8 16.2 0.0 | 18.8 | 16.2 | 35.0 | 12.2 | 11.0 | 6.8 Gravel **Coarse Sand Fine Sand Fine Sand Silt** Clay AASHTO 35.0 35.0 35.0 12.2 12.8 35.0 5.0 Sieve Size in inches<br>
3 2 1 3/4 3/8 4 10 16 30 40 3 2 1 3/4 3/8 4 10 16 30 40 100 200 100 90  $\overline{\triangledown}$ 80 70 Percent Passing **Percent Passing** 60 50 Show D Values 40 30 A 20 Α  $\Delta$ ж 10

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100 10 1 0.1 0.01 0.001 **Diameter (mm)**

Comments **Comments Comments Reviewed By** 

Reported By: RJ Report Date: 07/26/2019

 $\frac{1}{0.001}$ 

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₳  $\Delta$ 

## **Stantec**

Project Name CUF TDEC Order

Source **CUF-GT-B14-SS38G, 102.5'-104.0'** 







**Stantec** 



Project Name CUF TDEC Order CUP CUP COME CONSERVERSE RESERVE Project Number 175568209



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PLASTIC LIMIT AND PLASTICITY INDEX



Remarks:

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**Stantec** 



Project Name CUF TDEC Order Number 175568209 Source CUF-GT-B15-ST01, 15.0'-15.3' Lab ID 604

Source CUF-GT-B15-SS14G, 35.0'-36.1' Lab ID 612 **Sieve analysis for the Portion Coarser than the No. 10 Sieve Sieve**  % Test Method ASTM D 422 Size Passing Prepared using **ASTM D 421** Particle Shape N/A Particle Hardness: N/A Tested By DB Test Date 06-08-2019 Date Received 05-28-2019 Maximum Particle size: No. 10 Sieve No. 10 100.0 **Analysis for the portion Finer than the No. 10 Sieve** Analysis Based on -3 inch fraction only No. 40 | 90.4 No. 200 | 75.0 Specific Gravity 2.62 2.62 0.02 mm 36.5  $0.005$  mm 11.8 Dispersed using Apparatus A - Mechanical, for 1 minute | 0.002 mm | 5.3  $0.001$  mm  $2.4$ **Particle Size Distribution** C. Sand 9.6 ASTM Coarse Gravel Fine Gravel Medium Sand Fine Sand Silt Clay 0.0 0.0 0.0 15.4 63.2 11.8 Gravel **Coarse Sand Fine Sand Fine Sand Silt** Clay AASHTO 0.0 **1 9.6 1 9.6 1 9.4 15.4 69.7** 5.3 Sieve Size in inches<br>
3 2 1 3/4 3/8 4 10 16 30 40<br>
3 2 1 3/4 3/8 4 10 16 30 40 3 2 1 3/4 3/8 4 10 16 30 40 100 200 100 90  $\bowtie$ 80 70 Percent Passing **Percent Passing** 60 50 А <del>shi katalog kata</del> 40 30  $\overline{\mathbb{A}}$ 20 4 ₩ 10 Δ

Comments **Comments Comments Reviewed By** 

Stantec Consulting Services Inc. Lexington, Kentucky

100 10 1 0.1 0.01 0.001 **Diameter (mm)**

 $\frac{1}{0.001}$ 

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Project Name CUF TDEC Order CUP CUR CUP CORPORATION CUP CUP CORPORATION CUP CONTENT OF PROJECT ACCESS PROJECT P

Test Method ASTM D 422 Size Passing Prepared using **ASTM D 421** Particle Shape **Angular** Particle Hardness: Hard and Durable Tested By DB Test Date 06-09-2019 1 1/2" | 100.0 Date Received 05-28-2019 3/4" 95.1 3/8" 85.9 Maximum Particle size: 1 1/2" Sieve  $\sqrt{N}$   $\sqrt{4.8}$ No. 10 57.2 **Analysis for the portion Finer than the No. 10 Sieve** Analysis Based on -3 inch fraction only No. 40 | 30.1 No. 200 | 13.6 Specific Gravity 2.65 2.65 0.02 mm 5.6  $0.005$  mm  $3.4$ Dispersed using Apparatus A - Mechanical, for 1 minute | 0.002 mm | 2.8  $0.001$  mm  $2.4$ **Particle Size Distribution** Coarse Gravel Fine Gravel C. Sand Medium Sand Fine Sand Silt Silt Clay C. Sand 17.6 Sieve Size in inches Sieve Size in sieve numbers 3 2 1 3/4 3/8 4 10 16 30 40 100 200 ₳ Show D Values  $\blacktriangle$ 

Project Name CUF TDEC Order CUP CUR CUP CORPORATION CUP CUP CORPORATION CUP CONTENT OF PROJECT ACCESS PROJECT P Source 
CUF-GT-B15-SS20G, 50.0'-51.5' 
Lab ID (618)

Lab ID (618)

# **Sieve analysis for the Portion Coarser than the No. 10 Sieve Sieve** %

ASTM 4.9 20.3 17.6 27.1 4.9 | 20.3 | 17.6 | 27.1 | 16.5 | 10.2 | 3.4 Gravel **Coarse Sand Fine Sand Fine Sand Silt** Clay AASHTO 42.8 27.1 16.5 10.8 2.8 100 90 80 70 Percent Passing **Percent Passing** 60 50 40 30 20 10 ∆∆  $\overline{A}$ ₱ٰ▵◒▮▵  $\lambda$  $\frac{1}{0.001}$  0 100 10 1 0.1 0.01 0.001 **Diameter (mm)** Comments **Comments Comments Reviewed By** 



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**Stantec** 



Project Name CUF TDEC Order CUP CUP COME CONSERVERSE RESERVE Project Number 175568209

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PLASTIC LIMIT AND PLASTICITY INDEX



Remarks:

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Project Name CUF TDEC Order Project Number 175568209





#### PLASTIC LIMIT AND PLASTICITY INDEX



Remarks:

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**Sieve analysis for the Portion Coarser than the No. 10 Sieve Sieve**  % Test Method ASTM D 422 Size Passing Prepared using **ASTM D 421** Particle Shape N/A Particle Hardness: N/A Tested By DB Test Date 06-09-2019 Date Received 05-28-2019 Maximum Particle size: No. 10 Sieve No. 10 100.0 **Analysis for the portion Finer than the No. 10 Sieve** Analysis Based on -3 inch fraction only No. 40 | 99.8 No. 200  $88.3$ Specific Gravity 2.43 2.43 0.02 mm 53.5 0.005 mm 18.1 Dispersed using Apparatus A - Mechanical, for 1 minute | 0.002 mm | 6.8  $0.001$  mm  $0.9$ **Particle Size Distribution** Coarse Gravel Fine Gravel C. Sand Medium Sand Fine Sand Silt Silt Clay C. Sand ASTM 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.2 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.2 11.5 70.2 18.1 Gravel **Coarse Sand Fine Sand Fine Sand Silt** Clay AASHTO 0.0 1.5 1.1.5 **81.5** 81.5 81.5 81.5 Sieve Size in inches Sieve Size in sieve numbers 3 2 1 3/4 3/8 4 10 16 30 40 100 200 100 90 A 80 70 Percent Passing **Percent Passing** 60 50 <del>shi katalog kata</del> 40  $\overline{\Delta}$ W 30 ≭ 20  $\overline{\Delta}$ 10  $\overline{\Delta}$  $\frac{1}{0.001}$ 

Source CUF-GT-B15-SS37G, 95.0'-96.5' Lab ID 637

Comments **Comments Comments Reviewed By** 

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100 10 1 0.1 0.01 0.001 **Diameter (mm)**

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### **Stantec** Project Name CUF TDEC Order Project Number 175568209



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#### PLASTIC LIMIT AND PLASTICITY INDEX



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Source CUF-GT-B15-SS38G, 97.5'-99.0' Lab ID 638 **Sieve analysis for the Portion Coarser than the No. 10 Sieve Sieve**  % Test Method ASTM D 422 Size Passing Prepared using **ASTM D 421** Particle Shape N/A Particle Hardness: N/A Tested By DB Test Date 06-09-2019 Date Received 05-28-2019 Maximum Particle size: No. 10 Sieve No. 10 100.0 **Analysis for the portion Finer than the No. 10 Sieve** Analysis Based on -3 inch fraction only No. 40 | 95.0 No. 200 | 64.9 Specific Gravity 2.56 0.02 mm 39.7 0.005 mm 19.4 Dispersed using Apparatus A - Mechanical, for 1 minute | 0.002 mm | 14.2  $|0.001 \text{ mm}|$  11.8 **Particle Size Distribution** C. Sand ASTM Coarse Gravel Fine Gravel C. Sand Medium Sand Fine Sand Silt Silt Clay<br>
0.0 0.0 0.0 5.0 30.1 45.5 19.4 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 5.0 0.1 30.1 45.5 19.4 Gravel **Coarse Sand Fine Sand Fine Sand Silt** Clay AASHTO 0.0 14.2 Sieve Size in inches<br>
3 2 1 3/4 3/8 4 10 16 30 40 3 2 1 3/4 3/8 4 10 16 30 40 100 200 100  $\blacktriangle$ 90 80 70 Percent Passing **Percent Passing** 60 50 ⊻ <del>SSS SHOW D VALUE</del>S 40 Δ 30 Υ A 20 △  $\overline{\Delta}$ 10

Project Name CUF TDEC Order CUP CUR CUP CORPORATION CUP CUP CORPORATION CUP CONTENT OF PROJECT PROJECT PROJECT PRO

Comments **Comments Comments Reviewed By** 

**Stantec** 

Stantec Consulting Services Inc. Lexington, Kentucky

100 10 1 0.1 0.01 0.001 **Diameter (mm)**

—— 0<br>0.001

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#### PLASTIC LIMIT AND PLASTICITY INDEX



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#### PLASTIC LIMIT AND PLASTICITY INDEX



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Source CUF-GT-B15-SS41G, 105.0'-106.5' Lab ID Lab ID 644 **Sieve analysis for the Portion Coar** Sieve Test Method ASTM D 422 Size Prepared using **ASTM D 421** Particle Shape **Angular** Particle Hardness: Hard and Durable Tested By DB Test Date 06-09-2019 Date Received 05-28-2019 Maximum Particle size: 3/4" Sieve **Analysis for the portion Finer** Analysis Based on -3 inch fraction only No. 40 | 88.9 **Particle Size Distribution** C. Sand 1.4 Sieve Size in inches<br>
3 2 1 3/4 3/8 4 10 16 30 40 3 2 1 3/4 3/8 4 10 16 30 40 100 200 ₳ 작

Specific Gravity 2.61 0.02 mm 40.0 0.005 mm 19.2 Dispersed using Apparatus A - Mechanical, for 1 minute  $\vert$  0.002 mm | 13.9 0.001 mm 10.6 ASTM Coarse Gravel Fine Gravel C. Sand Medium Sand Fine Sand Silt Silt Clay<br>
8.0 19.6 1.7 1.4 3.0 19.6 19.1 50.1 19.2 0.0 | 1.7 | 1.4 | 8.0 | 19.6 | 50.1 | 19.2 Gravel **Coarse Sand Fine Sand Fine Sand Silt** Clay AASHTO 3.1 **8.0** 19.6 **19.6 13.9** 13.9 100 90 80 70 Percent Passing **Percent Passing** 60 50 <del>SSS SHOW D VALUE</del>S 40 30 丛 ١л 20  $\overline{\mathtt{A}}$  $\bullet$  10 —— 0<br>0.001 100 10 1 0.1 0.01 0.001 **Diameter (mm)** Comments **Comments Comments Reviewed By** 

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PLASTIC LIMIT AND PLASTICITY INDEX



Remarks:

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**Stantec** 



Project Name CUF TDEC Order CUP CUP COME CONSUMING THE Project Number 175568209 Source CUF-GT-B15-SS43G, 112.5'-114.0' & CUF-GT-B15-SS44G, 115.0'-116.5' & Lab ID 649





**Stantec** 



Project Name CUF TDEC Order Project Number 175568209









Remarks:

Reviewed By


Test Method ASTM D 422 Size Passing Prepared using **ASTM D 421** Particle Shape **Angular** Particle Hardness: Hard and Durable Tested By DB Test Date 06-09-2019 1 1/2" | 100.0 Date Received 05-28-2019 3/4" 83.9 3/8" 70.6 Maximum Particle size: 1 1/2" Sieve  $\sqrt{N}$  No. 4  $\sqrt{59.3}$ No. 10 51.1 **Analysis for the portion Finer than the No. 10 Sieve** Analysis Based on -3 inch fraction only No. 40 | 40.3 No. 200 34.5 Specific Gravity 2.7 2.7 0.02 mm 23.3 0.005 mm 16.5 Dispersed using Apparatus A - Mechanical, for 1 minute 0.002 mm | 13.0  $|0.001 \text{ mm}|$  11.2 **Particle Size Distribution** C. Sand ASTM Coarse Gravel Fine Gravel C. Sand Medium Sand Fine Sand Silt Silt Clay<br>16.1 24.6 8.2 10.8 5.8 10.0 16.0 16.5 8.2 16.1 | 24.6 | 8.2 | 10.8 | 5.8 | 18.0 | 16.5 Gravel **Coarse Sand Fine Sand Fine Sand Silt** Clay AASHTO 48.9 13.0 10.8 1 21.5 21.5 13.0 Sieve Size in inches<br>
3 2 1 3/4 3/8 4 10 16 30 40<br>
3 2 1 3/4 3/8 4 10 16 30 40 3 2 1 3/4 3/8 4 10 16 30 40 100 200 ⊻  $\begin{picture}(180,10) \put(0,0){\line(1,0){10}} \put(1,0){\line(1,0){10}} \put(1$ ⇥ A ₩ ⊺≏● A

Comments **Comments Comments Reviewed By** 

**Stantec** 

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Stantec Consulting Services Inc. Lexington, Kentucky

100 10 1 0.1 0.01 0.001 **Diameter (mm)**

—— 0<br>0.001

90 100

**Percent Passing**

Percent Passing

Project Name CUF TDEC Order CUP CUR CUP CORPORATION CUP CUP CORPORATION CUP CONTENT OF PROJECT ACCESS PROJECT P Source CUF-GT-B18-SS07G, 17.5'-19.0' Lab ID 663

> **Sieve analysis for the Portion Coarser than the No. 10 Sieve Sieve** %





**Stantec** 



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### PLASTIC LIMIT AND PLASTICITY INDEX



Remarks:

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**Stantec** 



Project Name CUF TDEC Order CUF TO CORE CONSERVITY CONSERVER Project Number 175568209<br>Source CUF-GT-B18-ST03, 38.0'-38.3' Lab ID 672 Source CUF-GT-B18-ST03, 38.0'-38.3' Lab ID 672

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#### PLASTIC LIMIT AND PLASTICITY INDEX



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Test Method ASTM D 422 Size Passing Prepared using **ASTM D 421** Particle Shape **Angular** Particle Hardness: Hard and Durable Tested By DB Test Date 06-09-2019 Date Received 05-28-2019 3/8" 100.0 Maximum Particle size: 3/8" Sieve No. 4 No. 4 99.8 No. 10 99.2 **Analysis for the portion Finer than the No. 10 Sieve** Analysis Based on -3 inch fraction only No. 40 | 97.6 No. 200 | 95.2 Specific Gravity 2.7 2.7 0.02 mm 68.2  $0.005$  mm  $46.9$ Dispersed using Apparatus A - Mechanical, for 1 minute 0.002 mm 38.2  $|0.001 \text{ mm}|$  33.9 **Particle Size Distribution** C. Sand 1.6 ASTM Coarse Gravel Fine Gravel Medium Sand Fine Sand Silt Clay 0.6 0.0 0.2 0.6 1.6 2.4 48.3 46.9 Gravel **Coarse Sand Fine Sand Fine Sand Silt** Clay AASHTO 0.8 1.6 1.6 2.4 1.6 57.0 38.2 Sieve Size in inches Sieve Size in sieve numbers 3 2 1 3/4 3/8 4 10 16 30 40 100 200  $\begin{array}{ccc} & A \end{array}$ Ā IÆI <del>SSS SHOW D VALUE</del>S  $\overline{\mathbf{A}}$ <u> Here i S</u>  $\frac{1}{0.001}$ 

Comments **Comments Comments Reviewed By** 

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100 10 1 0.1 0.01 0.001 **Diameter (mm)**

60 70 80

**Percent Passing**

Percent Passing

90 100

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**Sieve analysis for the Portion Coarser than the No. 10 Sieve Sieve** %



Project Name CUF TDEC Order CUP CUR CUP CORPORATION CUP CUP CORPORATION CUP CONTENT OF PROJECT ACCESS PROJECT P Source CUF-GT-B19-SS04G, 7.5'-9.0' CUF-GT-B19-SS04G, 7.5'-9.0' CUF-GT-B19-SS04G, 7.5'-9.0'



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Project Name CUF TDEC Order Project Number 175568209

Version: 20170217 Approved By: RJ

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### PLASTIC LIMIT AND PLASTICITY INDEX



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Project Name CUF TDEC Order Project Number 175568209

Stantec Consulting Services Inc. Lexington, Kentucky

100 10 1 0.1 0.01 0.001 **Diameter (mm)**

Comments **Comments Comments Reviewed By** 

A

 $\begin{array}{c} 0.001 \ 0.001 \end{array}$ 

 $\begin{array}{c|c|c|c} \Delta & \Delta & \Delta & \bullet \end{array}$ 

10

**Percent Passing**

Percent Passing





**Stantec** 



Project Name CUF TDEC Order **Project Number 175568209** Source CUF-GT-B19-SS12G, 32.5'-34.0' Lab ID 689

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PLASTIC LIMIT AND PLASTICITY INDEX



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**Stantec** 



Project Name CUF TDEC Order Number 175568209 Source CUF-GT-B19-SS14G, 40.0'-41.5' Lab ID 691

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PLASTIC LIMIT AND PLASTICITY INDEX



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Project Name CUF TDEC Order Project Number 175568209

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#### PLASTIC LIMIT AND PLASTICITY INDEX



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Project Name CUF TDEC Order CUP CUF TDEC Order Project Number 175568209 Source 
CUF-GT-B20-SS03G, 5.0'-6.5' 
Lab ID 

Lab ID

COUT-GT-B20-SS03G, 5.0'-6.5' **Sieve analysis for the Portion Coarser than the No. 10 Sieve** Test Method ASTM D 422 Prepared using **ASTM D 421** Particle Shape **Angular** Particle Hardness: Hard and Durable Tested By DW Test Date 09-01-2020 Date Received 08-31-2020 Maximum Particle size: 3/4" Sieve **Analysis for the portion Finer than the No. 10 Sieve**<br>Crion only

Analysis Based on -3 inch fraction only

**Stantec** 

Specific Gravity 2.7

Dispersed using Apparatus A - Mechanical, for 1 minute







**Particle Size Distribution**



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Remarks:

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Prepared using ASTM D 421 Particle Shape Angular Tested By DW Test Date 09-01-2020 Date Received 08-31-2020 3/8" 89.3 No. 10 | 65.6 **Analysis for the portion Finer than the No. 10 Sieve** Analysis Based on -3 inch fraction only No. 40 | 63.5 No. 200 | 60.8 Specific Gravity 2.7 2.7 0.02 mm 52.3  $0.005$  mm 41.8 Dispersed using Apparatus A - Mechanical, for 1 minute | 0.002 mm | 34.1 0.001 mm 28.5 **Particle Size Distribution** C. Sand ASTM Coarse Gravel Fine Gravel C. Sand Medium Sand Fine Sand Silt Silt Clay<br>
2.1 2.7 19.0 13.8 20.6 2.1 2.7 19.0 19.0 41.8 20.6 0.0 | 13.8 | 20.6 | 2.1 | 2.7 | 19.0 | 41.8 Gravel Coarse Sand Fine Sand Fine Sand Silt Silt Clay AASHTO Sieve Size in inches<br>
3 2 1 3/4 3/8 4 10 16 30 40 3 2 1 3/4 3/8 4 10 16 30 40 100 200 T  $\Box$  $\Box$  $\Box$  $\boldsymbol{\top}$ ††∆  $\Box$  $\mathbf{1}$  $\Box$ <del>SSS SHOW D VALUES</del> Ħ T  $\Box$  $\Box$  $\mathbf{H}$  $\mathbf{H}$  $\Box$ 

Project Name CUF TDEC Order Project Number 175568209 Source **CUF-GT-B20-SS08G, 14.5'-16.0'** CUF-GT-B20-SS08G, 14.5'-16.0' Lab **ID** 202

> **Sieve analysis for the Portion Coarser than the No. 10 Sieve** Sieve %



**Stantec** 

Particle Hardness: Hard and Durable



Maximum Particle size: 3/4" Sieve

34.4 2.1 2.7 26.7 34.1 100 90 80 70 Percent Passing **Percent Passing** 60 50 40 30 20 10 **The Contract State**  $\Box$  $\mathbb T$  $\Box$  $\frac{1}{0.001}$ 100 10 1 0.1 0.01 0.001 **Diameter (mm)** Comments **Comments Comments Reviewed By** 

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Reported By: RJ Report Date: 09/16/2020





#### PLASTIC LIMIT AND PLASTICITY INDEX



Remarks:

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Particle Shape **Angular** Tested By DW Test Date 09-01-2020 Date Received 08-31-2020 3/4" 100.0 3/8" 86.5 No. 10 63.4 **Analysis for the portion Finer than the No. 10 Sieve** No. 200 |  $52.6$ Specific Gravity 2.7 2.7 0.02 mm 40.2 0.005 mm 30.6  $|0.001 \text{ mm}|$  21.9 **Particle Size Distribution**<br>Medium Sand<br>**Particle Sand** C. Sand ASTM Coarse Gravel Fine Gravel C. Sand Medium Sand Fine Sand Silt Silt Clay<br>0.0 20.4 16.2 6.4 4.4 22.0 30.6 16.2 0.0 | 20.4 | 16.2 | 6.4 | 4.4 | 22.0 | 30.6 Gravel Coarse Sand Fine Sand Silt Silt Clay 36.6 6.4 **6.4 4.4 27.6 25.0** 25.0 Sieve Size in inches<br>
3 2 1 3/4 3/8 4 10 16 30 40 3 2 1 3/4 3/8 4 10 16 30 40 100 200 TT  $\Box$  $\Box$  $\vert \vert \vert$   $\vert$  $\Box$  $\mathbf{H}$  $\Box$ Ш <del>SSS SHOW D VALUES</del>  $\Box$ T  $\Box$  $\Box$  $\Box$ 本  $\mathbf{H}$  $\mathbf{H}$ Ш

**Sieve analysis for the Portion Coarser than the No. 10 Sieve**



Test Method ASTM D 422 **Sieve** Size % Passing Prepared using **ASTM D 421** Particle Hardness: Hard and Durable Maximum Particle size: 3/4" Sieve No. 4 No. 4 79.6 Analysis Based on -3 inch fraction only No. 40 | 57.0 Dispersed using Apparatus A - Mechanical, for 1 minute 0.002 mm | 25.0 AASHTO

Comments **Comments Comments Reviewed By** 

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100 10 1 0.1 0.01 0.001 **Diameter (mm)**

TE TELEVISION PRO

T

 $\frac{1}{0.001}$ 

 $\Box$ 

 $\Box$ 

 $\overline{\triangle}$  20

10

**Percent Passing**

Percent Passing

90 100

Template: tmp\_sum\_input.xlsm Version: 20170217 Approved By: RJ





NUMBER OF BLOWS





Remarks:

Reviewed By





**Sieve analysis for the Portion Coarser than the No. 10 Sieve** Test Method ASTM D 422 **Sieve** Size % Passing Prepared using ASTM D 421 Particle Shape **Angular** Particle Hardness: Hard and Durable Tested By MW Test Date 09-02-2020 Date Received 08-31-2020 Maximum Particle size: No. 4 Sieve No. 4 100.0 No. 10 99.9 **Analysis for the portion Finer than the No. 10 Sieve** Analysis Based on -3 inch fraction only No. 40 | 99.3 No. 200 | 96.9 Specific Gravity 2.7 2.7 2.7 2.7 2.9 0.02 mm 68.9 0.005 mm 35.1 Dispersed using Apparatus A - Mechanical, for 1 minute | 0.002 mm | 24.3 0.001 mm 18.4 <del>SSS SHOW D VALUES</del> 3 2 1 3/4 3/8 4 10 16 30 40 100 200 20 30 40 50 60 70 80 90 100 **Particle Size Distribution** Sieve Size in inches Sieve Size in sieve numbers C. Sand 0.6 ASTM Coarse Gravel Fine Gravel Medium Sand Fine Sand Silt Clay AASHTO  $\vert$  0.1 Gravel **Coarse Sand Fine Sand Silt Clay** Clay 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.1 0.6 2.4 61.8 35.1 0.1 0.6 2.4 72.6 24.3

Project Name CUF TDEC Order **Project Number 175568209** Source 
CUF-GT-B20-SS24G, 38.5'-40.0' 
Lab ID (2012)
Lab ID (218)



**Stantec** 





NUMBER OF BLOWS





Remarks:

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**Stantec** 

Project Name CUF TDEC Order

Source **CUF-GT-B20-SS28G, 44.5'-46.0'** 



 % Passing

**Sieve analysis for the Portion Coarser than the No. 10 Sieve** Test Method ASTM D 422 Prepared using **ASTM D 421** Particle Shape Rounded and Angular Particle Hardness: Hard and Durable Tested By MW Test Date 09-02-2020 Date Received 08-31-2020 Maximum Particle size: 3/4" Sieve

#### **Analysis for the portion Finer than**

Analysis Based on -3 inch fraction only

Specific Gravity 2.7

Dispersed using Apparatus A - Mechanical, for 1 minute | 0.002 mm | 5.6



 $0.001$  mm  $4.1$ 

**Sieve** Size





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#### PLASTIC LIMIT AND PLASTICITY INDEX



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Prepared using **ASTM D 421** Particle Shape **Angular** Particle Hardness: Hard and Durable Tested By DW Test Date 09-02-2020 Date Received 08-31-2020 3/4" 100.0 3/8" 92.2 Maximum Particle size: 3/4" Sieve No. 4 No. 4 87.6 No. 10 79.7 **Analysis for the portion Finer than the No. 10 Sieve** Analysis Based on -3 inch fraction only No. 40 | 71.4 No. 200 62.2 Specific Gravity 2.7 2.7 0.02 mm 54.3  $0.005$  mm  $46.9$ Dispersed using Apparatus A - Mechanical, for 1 minute | 0.002 mm | 43.1  $0.001$  mm  $40.4$ **Particle Size Distribution**<br>Medium Sand<br>**Particle Sand** C. Sand ASTM Coarse Gravel Fine Gravel C. Sand Medium Sand Fine Sand Silt Silt Clay<br>0.0 12.4 7.9 8.3 9.2 15.3 15.3 46.9 7.9 0.0 | 12.4 | 7.9 | 8.3 | 9.2 | 15.3 | 46.9 Gravel Coarse Sand Fine Sand Fine Sand Silt Silt Clay AASHTO 20.3 8.3 1 9.2 19.1 19.1 43.1 Sieve Size in inches<br>
3 2 1 3/4 3/8 4 10 16 30 40 3 2 1 3/4 3/8 4 10 16 30 40 100 200 100 TT  $\Box$ 90  $\Box$ А  $\Box$  $\Box$ 80 ╥  $\mathbf{H}$ 70 Percent Passing 60  $\Box$  $\Box$ 50 <del>SSS SHOW D VALUES</del> ┯  $\Box$ 40 T  $\Box$  $\Box$ 30  $\Box$  $\mathbf{H}$  $\mathbf{H}$  $\Box$ 20 10 TE T  $\Box$ 

Comments **Comments Comments Reviewed By** 

 $\Box$ 

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100 10 1 0.1 0.01 0.001 **Diameter (mm)**

T

 $\frac{1}{0.001}$ 

**Percent Passing**



Project Name CUF TDEC Order CUP CUF TDEC Order Project Number 175568209 Source 
CUF-GT-B20-SS32G, 55.0'-56.5' 
Lab ID 726

> **Sieve analysis for the Portion Coarser than the No. 10 Sieve Sieve**

Test Method ASTM D 422

Size Passing

%



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NUMBER OF BLOWS





Remarks:

Reviewed By \_\_\_







Prepared using **ASTM D 421** Particle Shape **Angular** Particle Hardness: Hard and Durable Tested By DW Test Date 09-02-2020 1 1/2" 100.0 Date Received 08-31-2020 3/4" 87.6  $3/8"$  84.2 Maximum Particle size: 1 1/2" Sieve  $\sqrt{N}$  81.7 No. 10 77.4 **Analysis for the portion Finer than the No. 10 Sieve** Analysis Based on -3 inch fraction only No. 40 | 70.8  $No. 200$  62.6 Specific Gravity 2.7 2.7 0.02 mm 53.8  $0.005$  mm 48.0 Dispersed using Apparatus A - Mechanical, for 1 minute | 0.002 mm | 43.7  $|0.001 \text{ mm}|$  40.0 **Particle Size Distribution** C. Sand Medium Sand ASTM Coarse Gravel Fine Gravel C. Sand Medium Sand Fine Sand Silt Silt Clay<br>12.4 5.9 4.3 6.6 8.2 14.6 48.0 4.3 12.4 | 5.9 | 4.3 | 6.6 | 8.2 | 14.6 | 48.0 Gravel Coarse Sand Fine Sand Silt Silt Clay AASHTO 22.6 6.6 1 8.2 18.9 13.9 43.7 Sieve Size in inches<br>
3 2 1 3/4 3/8 4 10 16 30 40 3 2 1 3/4 3/8 4 10 16 30 40 100 200 100 TT  $\Box$ 90  $\prod$  $\Box$  $\begin{array}{c} \begin{array}{c} \begin{array}{c} \end{array} \end{array}$  $\Box$ AH 80  $\mathbf{H}$ 70 Percent Passing **Percent Passing** 橡 60  $\Box$  $\Box$ 50 Ħ <del>SSS SHOW D VALUES</del> ┯  $\Box$ 40 T  $\Box$  $\Box$  $\Box$ 30  $\Box$  $\mathbf{H}$  $\mathbf{1}$  $\Box$ 20 10 TE T  $\Box$ T  $\Box$  $\frac{1}{0.001}$ 

Comments **Comments Comments Reviewed By** 

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100 10 1 0.1 0.01 0.001 **Diameter (mm)**



Source 
CUF-GT-B20-SS34G, 65.0'-66.5' 
Lab ID 728 **Sieve analysis for the Portion Coarser than the No. 10 Sieve** Test Method ASTM D 422 **Sieve** Size % Passing

Project Name CUF TDEC Order CUP CUF TDEC Order Project Number 175568209





NUMBER OF BLOWS





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**Stantec** 



Source **CUF-GT-B21-SS02G, 2.5'-4.0'** CUF-GT-B21-SS02G, 2.5'-4.0' CUF-GT-B21-SS02G, 2.5'-4.0'

**Sieve analysis for the Portion Coarser than the No. 10 Sieve**



Particle Shape Rounded and Angular Particle Hardness: Hard and Durable

Tested By \_\_\_\_ MW Test Date 09-02-2020 1 1/2" 100.0 Date Received 08-31-2020 3/4" 90.8

Maximum Particle size: 1 1/2" Sieve  $\sqrt{N}$  88.4

# Size Passing  $3/8"$  89.2 No. 10 86.2

%

**Sieve** 

Analysis for the portion Finer than the No. 10 Si

Analysis Based on -3 inch fraction only

Specific Gravity 2.7

Dispersed using Apparatus A - Mechanical, for 1 minute





**Particle Size Distribution**



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Remarks:

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Prep Tested By DW Test Date 09-02-2020 3/8" 84.1 No. 10 | 82.0 **Analysis for the portion Finer than the No. 10 Sieve** Analysis Based on -3 inch fraction only No. 40 78.0 No. 200 72.2 Specific Gravity 2.7 2.7 2.7 0.02 mm 58.0  $0.005$  mm  $40.3$ Dispersed using Apparatus A - Mechanical, for 1 minute | 0.002 mm | 31.2 0.001 mm 25.7 **Particle Size Distribution**<br>Medium Sand<br>**Prime Sand** C. Sand 4.0 ASTM Coarse Gravel Fine Gravel Medium Sand Fine Sand Silt Clay 1.4 10.8 | 5.8 | 1.4 | 4.0 | 5.8 | 31.9 | 40.3 Gravel Coarse Sand Fine Sand Silt Clay 3 2 1 3/4 3/8 4 10 16 30 40 100 200 ľП TT П  $\Box$  $\Box$  $\mathbf{H}$  $\Box$  $\overline{\phantom{a}}$  $\Box$ ПT <del>SSS SHOW D VALUES</del> ✦  $\mathbf{H}$  $\Box$  $\Box$  $\Box$  $\mathbf{H}$  $\mathbf{H}$  $\Box$ 

#### Project Name CUF TDEC Order CUP CUF TDEC Order Project Number 175568209 Source **CUF-GT-B21-SS05G, 10.0'-11.5'** CUF-GT-B21-SS05G, 10.0'-11.5' Lab ID **T36**

**Sieve analysis for the Portion Coarser than the No. 10 Sieve**



Particle Shape **Angular** Particle Hardness: Hard and Durable

**Stantec** 

Date Received 08-31-2020

Maximum Particle size: 1 1/2" Sieve





AASHTO 18.0 **4.0 1 5.8 1 4.0 1 5.8 1 41.0 1 31.2** Sieve Size in inches<br>
3 2 1 3/4 3/8 4 10 16 30 40 100 90 80 70 Percent Passing **Percent Passing** 60 50 40 30  $\overline{\Delta}$ 20 10 **The Contract State**  $\Box$  $\mathbb T$  $\Box$  $\frac{1}{0.001}$ 100 10 1 0.1 0.01 0.001 **Diameter (mm)** Comments **Comments Comments Reviewed By** 

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NUMBER OF BLOWS





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Particle Shape **Angular** Tested By DW Test Date 09-02-2020 1 1/2" 100.0 Date Received 08-31-2020 3/4" 96.3 3/8" 94.5 Maximum Particle size: 1 1/2" Sieve No. 2 2008 1 No. 4 89.8 No. 10 83.6 **Analysis for the portion Finer than the No. 10 Sieve** Analysis Based on -3 inch fraction only No. 40 82.3 No. 200 80.9 Specific Gravity 2.7 2.7 2.7 0.02 mm 69.0  $0.005$  mm  $51.3$ Dispersed using Apparatus A - Mechanical, for 1 minute 0.002 mm | 45.2  $0.001$  mm  $40.7$ **Particle Size Distribution**<br>Medium Sand<br>**Particle Sand** C. Sand ASTM Coarse Gravel Fine Gravel C. Sand Medium Sand Fine Sand Silt Silt Clay<br>3.7 6.5 6.2 1.3 1.4 29.6 51.3 6.2 3.7 **6.5 6.2** 1.3 1.4 29.6 51.3 Sieve Size in inches<br>
3 2 1 3/4 3/8 4 10 16 30 40 3 2 1 3/4 3/8 4 10 16 30 40 100 200 TT  $\frac{1}{1}$  $\Box$  $\mathbf{H}$  $\Box$  $\Box$  $\Box$ <del>SSS SHOW D VALUES</del>  $\Box$  $\Box$  $\Box$  $\Box$  $\mathbf{H}$  $\mathbf{H}$  $\Box$ 

Passing

Size

Project Name CUF TDEC Order CUP CUF TDEC Order Project Number 175568209 Source 
CUF-GT-B21-SS12G, 20.5'-22.0' 
Lab ID

Lab ID

T43

#### **Sieve analysis for the Portion Coarser than the No. 10 Sieve Sieve** %

Test Method ASTM D 422 Prepared using **ASTM D 421** 

**Stantec** 

Particle Hardness: Hard and Durable



# Gravel Coarse Sand Fine Sand Silt Silt Clay AASHTO 16.4 1.3 1.4 1.4 35.7 145.2 100 90 80 70 60 50 40 30 20 10 TE TELEVISION PRO  $\Box$  $\mathbb T$  $\Box$  $\frac{1}{0.001}$ 100 10 1 0.1 0.01 0.001 **Diameter (mm)** Comments **Comments Comments Reviewed By**

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**Percent Passing**

Percent Passing



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NUMBER OF BLOWS





Remarks:

Reviewed By





Test Method ASTM D 422 Prepared using **ASTM D 421** Particle Shape **Angular** Particle Hardness: Hard and Durable Tested By MW Test Date 09-02-2020 1 1/2" 100.0 Date Received 08-31-2020 3/4" 96.6 3/8" 90.3 Maximum Particle size: 1 1/2" Sieve  $\sqrt{N}$  86.1 No. 10 83.1 **Analysis for the portion Finer than the No. 10 Sieve** Analysis Based on -3 inch fraction only No. 40 | 78.4 No. 200 | 75.0 Specific Gravity 2.7 2.7 0.02 mm 65.0 0.005 mm 52.2 Dispersed using Apparatus A - Mechanical, for 1 minute 0.002 mm | 46.5  $|0.001 \text{ mm}|$  43.6 **Particle Size Distribution**<br>Medium Sand<br>**Prime Sand** C. Sand ASTM Coarse Gravel Fine Gravel C. Sand Medium Sand Fine Sand Silt Silt Clay<br>3.4 10.5 3.0 4.7 3.4 22.8 52.2 3.0 3.4 | 10.5 | 3.0 | 4.7 | 3.4 | 22.8 | 52.2 Gravel Coarse Sand Fine Sand Silt Silt Clay AASHTO 16.9 16.9 **4.7 1 3.4 1 28.5 1 46.5** Sieve Size in inches<br>
3 2 1 3/4 3/8 4 10 16 30 40 3 2 1 3/4 3/8 4 10 16 30 40 100 200 100 TT 90  $\overline{\mathbb{R}}$  $\Box$  $\begin{array}{c} \begin{array}{c} \begin{array}{c} \end{array} \end{array}$  $\Box$ 80  $\Box$ 70  $\Box$ Percent Passing **Percent Passing** 60  $\Box$ 50 y <del>SSS SHOW D VALUES</del>  $\Box$  $\mathbf{H}$ 40 T  $\Box$  $\Box$  $\Box$ 30 H  $\Box$  $\mathbf{H}$  $\mathbf{1}$  $\Box$ 20 10 <u> Hill</u>  $\Box$ 

Comments **Comments Comments Reviewed By** 

Stantec Consulting Services Inc. Lexington, Kentucky

100 10 1 0.1 0.01 0.001 **Diameter (mm)**

T

 $\frac{1}{0.001}$ 

 $\Box$ 

**Stantec** 

Project Name CUF TDEC Order CUP CUF TDEC Order Project Number 175568209 Source 
CUF-GT-B21-SS22G, 35.5'-37.0' 
Lab ID

Lab ID

T53 **Sieve analysis for the Portion Coarser than the No. 10 Sieve**

Sieve Size % Passing









NUMBER OF BLOWS





Remarks:

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Source **CUF-GT-B21-SS26G, 41.5'-43.0'** CUF-GT-B21-SS26G, 41.5'-43.0' Lab ID **T58 Sieve analysis for the Portion Coarser than the No. 10 Sieve Sieve**  % Test Method ASTM D 422 Size Passing Prepared using ASTM D 421 Particle Shape N/A Particle Hardness: WA Tested By MW Test Date 09-02-2020 Date Received 08-31-2020 Maximum Particle size: No. 10 Sieve No. 10 100.0 **Analysis for the portion Finer than the No. 10 Sieve** Analysis Based on -3 inch fraction only No. 40 | 99.8 No. 200 | 93.3 Specific Gravity 2.7 2.7 0.02 mm 62.6 0.005 mm 30.5 Dispersed using Apparatus A - Mechanical, for 1 minute 0.002 mm | 21.6  $0.001$  mm  $17.2$ **Particle Size Distribution**<br>Medium Sand<br>**Particle Sand** C. Sand 0.2 ASTM Coarse Gravel Fine Gravel Medium Sand Fine Sand Silt Clay 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.2 6.5 62.8 30.5 Gravel Coarse Sand Fine Sand Fine Sand Silt Silt Clay AASHTO 0.0 **1 0.2 6.5 1 21.6** Sieve Size in inches Sieve Size in sieve numbers 3 2 1 3/4 3/8 4 10 16 30 40 100 200 100 I T T TT  $\overline{\mathbb{A}}$ <u>Filment</u> П 90  $\blacksquare$  $\mathbb{R}^n$  $\Box$  $\Box$ 80 K 70 Percent Passing **Percent Passing** 60  $\Box$ HТ 50 <del>SSS SHOW D VALUES</del>  $\Box$ 40  $\Box$  $\Box$ 30  $\mathbf{H}$  $\mathbf{H}$  $\Box$ 20  $\overline{\Delta}$ 10 TE TELEVISION PRO  $\Box$ 

Comments **Comments Comments Reviewed By** 

Stantec Consulting Services Inc. Lexington, Kentucky

100 10 1 0.1 0.01 0.001 **Diameter (mm)**

 $\mathbb T$ 

 $\frac{1}{0.001}$ 



Project Name CUF TDEC Order CUP CUF TDEC Order Project Number 175568209



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NUMBER OF BLOWS





Remarks:

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**Sieve analysis for the Portion Coarser than the No. 10 Sieve Sieve**  % Test Method ASTM D 422 Size Passing Prepared using **ASTM D 421** Particle Shape **Angular** Particle Hardness: Hard and Durable Tested By DW Test Date 09-02-2020 1 1/2" 100.0 Date Received 08-31-2020 3/4" 96.5  $3/8"$  86.0 Maximum Particle size: 1 1/2" Sieve  $\sqrt{N}$  No. 4  $\sqrt{78.4}$ No. 10 73.1 **Analysis for the portion Finer than the No. 10 Sieve** Analysis Based on -3 inch fraction only No. 40 | 63.9 No. 200 44.4 Specific Gravity 2.7 2.7 0.02 mm 28.3 0.005 mm 13.7 Dispersed using Apparatus A - Mechanical, for 1 minute  $\vert$  0.002 mm | 10.3  $0.001$  mm  $8.4$ **Particle Size Distribution** Coarse Gravel | Fine Gravel | C. Sand | Medium Sand | Fine Sand | Network Silt Network Clay C. Sand ASTM <br>3.5 18.1 5.3 9.2 3.5 **| 18.1 | 5.3 | 9.2 | 19.5 | 30.7 | 13.7** 13.7 5.3 Gravel **Coarse Sand Fine Sand Silt Clay** Clay AASHTO 26.9 9.2 19.5 34.1 10.3 Sieve Size in inches Sieve Size in sieve numbers 3 2 1 3/4 3/8 4 10 16 30 40 100 200  $\overline{1}$ 90 80 70 Percent Passing **Percent Passing** 60 50 <del>SSS SHOW D VALUES</del> 40  $\Box$ 30  $\Box$ 20

Project Name CUF TDEC Order CUP CUF TDEC Order Project Number 175568209

Stantec Consulting Services Inc. Lexington, Kentucky

 $\frac{1}{0.001}$ 

 $\overline{\Lambda}$ 

 $10$ 

**Stantec** 



# 100 10 1 0.1 0.01 0.001 **Diameter (mm)**

Comments **Comments Comments Reviewed By** 

**TITLE** 





**Stantec** 



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Project Name CUF TDEC Order Project Number 175568209



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NUMBER OF BLOWS





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**Sieve**  % Test Method ASTM D 422 Size Passing Prepared using **ASTM D 421** Particle Shape **Angular** Particle Hardness: Hard and Durable Tested By DW Test Date 09-02-2020 Date Received 08-31-2020 3/4" 100.0 3/8" 98.8 Maximum Particle size:  $3/4$ " Sieve  $\sqrt{N}$   $\sqrt{92.3}$ No. 10 78.3 **Analysis for the portion Finer than the No. 10 Sieve** Analysis Based on -3 inch fraction only No. 40 | 76.2 No. 200 73.2 Specific Gravity 2.7 2.7 0.02 mm 57.1 0.005 mm 34.6 Dispersed using Apparatus A - Mechanical, for 1 minute 0.002 mm | 26.2  $|0.001 \text{ mm}|$  20.1 **Particle Size Distribution** C. Sand 2.1 ASTM Coarse Gravel Fine Gravel Medium Sand Fine Sand Silt Clay 14.0 0.0 | 7.7 | 14.0 | 2.1 | 3.0 | 38.6 | 34.6 Gravel Coarse Sand Fine Sand Silt Silt Clay AASHTO 21.7 26.2 21 26.2 21 26.2 Sieve Size in inches<br>
3 2 1 3/4 3/8 4 10 16 30 40 3 2 1 3/4 3/8 4 10 16 30 40 100 200 100 TT 90  $\Box$  $\mathbf{H}$  $\mathbf{1}$  $\Box$ 80 70 ⊻ 60  $\Box$ ПT 50 <del>SSS SHOW D VALUES</del>  $\mathbf{H}$ 40  $\Box$  $\Box$  $\Box$  $\mathbf{L}$ 30  $\mathbf{H}$  $\mathbf{H}$  $\Box$  $\Delta$ 20 10 TE TELEVISION PRO  $\Box$ 

**Sieve analysis for the Portion Coarser than the No. 10 Sieve**

**Stantec** 



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Project Name CUF TDEC Order CUP CUF TDEC Order Project Number 175568209 Source **CUF-GT-B22-SS02G, 2.5'-4.0'** CUF-GT-B22-SS02G, 2.5'-4.0' Lab ID 772





#### PLASTIC LIMIT AND PLASTICITY INDEX



Remarks:

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Test Method ASTM D 422 **Sieve** Size % Passing Prepared using ASTM D 421 Particle Shape **Angular** Particle Hardness: Hard and Durable Tested By DW Test Date 09-03-2020 11/2" | 100.0 Date Received 08-31-2020 3/4" 97.3 3/8" 90.9 Maximum Particle size: 1 1/2" Sieve  $\sqrt{N}$  88.6 No. 10 85.5 **Analysis for the portion Finer than the No. 10 Sieve** Analysis Based on -3 inch fraction only No. 40 | 81.5 No. 200 75.7 Specific Gravity 2.7 0.02 mm 56.5 0.005 mm 38.2 Dispersed using Apparatus A - Mechanical, for 1 minute | 0.002 mm | 30.6 0.001 mm 26.4 <del>SSS SHOW D VALUES</del> 3 2 1 3/4 3/8 4 10 16 30 40 100 200 10 20 30 40 50 60 70 80 90 100 **Particle Size Distribution** Sieve Size in inches Sieve Size in sieve numbers ASTM Coarse Gravel Fine Gravel C. Sand Medium Sand Fine Sand Silt Silt Clay<br>2.7 8.7 3.1 4.0 5.8 37.5 38.2 AASHTO 3.1 Gravel **Coarse Sand Fine Sand Silt Clay** Clay 2.7 | 8.7 | 3.1 | 4.0 | 5.8 | 37.5 | 38.2 14.5 **4.0 4.0 5.8 45.1 45.1 30.6** 





Project Name CUF TDEC Order CUP CUF TDEC Order Project Number 175568209 Source **CUF-GT-B22-SS05G, 10.0'-11.5'** CUF-GT-B22-SS05G, 10.0'-11.5' Lab ID **T74** 



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NUMBER OF BLOWS





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Particle Shape **Angular** Tested By DW Test Date 09-03-2020 1 1/2" 100.0 Date Received 08-31-2020 3/4" 97.0 3/8" 95.3 Maximum Particle size: 1 1/2" Sieve  $\sqrt{N}$  No. 4  $\sqrt{93.4}$ No. 10 89.3 **Analysis for the portion Finer than the No. 10 Sieve** Analysis Based on -3 inch fraction only No. 40 | 86.1 No. 200 | 81.6 Specific Gravity 2.7 2.7 0.02 mm 63.5  $0.005$  mm  $40.7$ Dispersed using Apparatus A - Mechanical, for 1 minute 0.002 mm 31.4 0.001 mm 24.5 <del>SSS SHOW D VALUES</del> 3 2 1 3/4 3/8 4 10 16 30 40 100 200 **Particle Size Distribution** Sieve Size in inches Sieve Size in sieve numbers C. Sand ASTM Coarse Gravel Fine Gravel C. Sand Medium Sand Fine Sand Silt Silt Clay<br>3.0 3.6 4.1 3.2 4.5 4.9 40.9 40.7 4.1 3.0 **3.6** 4.1 3.2 **4.5** 40.9 **40.7** 

Project Name CUF TDEC Order CUF TO COME CONSUMING THE Project Number 175568209 Source CUF-GT-B22-SS10G, 17.5'-19.0' Lab ID 780

> **Sieve analysis for the Portion Coarser than the No. 10 Sieve Sieve** %

> > Size

Passing



**Stantec** 

Particle Hardness: Hard and Durable



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NUMBER OF BLOWS





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Prepared using **ASTM D 421** Particle Shape **Angular** Particle Hardness: Hard and Durable Tested By DW Test Date 09-03-2020 Date Received 08-31-2020 3/8" 100.0 Maximum Particle size: 3/8" Sieve No. 4 No. 4 99.2 No. 10 97.3 **Analysis for the portion Finer than the No. 10 Sieve** Analysis Based on -3 inch fraction only No. 40 | 95.4 No. 200 | 91.9 Specific Gravity 2.7 2.7 0.02 mm 64.8 0.005 mm 39.1 Dispersed using Apparatus A - Mechanical, for 1 minute 0.002 mm 29.0  $|0.001 \text{ mm}|$  23.1 **Particle Size Distribution** C. Sand 1.9 ASTM Coarse Gravel Fine Gravel Medium Sand Fine Sand Silt Clay 1.9 0.0 0.8 1.9 1.9 1.9 3.5 32.8 39.1 Gravel Coarse Sand Fine Sand Silt Silt Clay AASHTO 2.7 1.9 1.9 3.5 and 52.9 29.0 Sieve Size in inches<br>
3 2 1 3/4 3/8 4 10 16 30 40<br>
3 2 1 3/4 3/8 4 10 16 30 40 3 2 1 3/4 3/8 4 10 16 30 40 100 200 100  $\overline{\phantom{a}}$ TT  $\blacktriangle$ 90  $\mathbb{H}$  .  $\Box$  $\Box$ 80 70 60  $\Box$ ПT 50 <del>SSS SHOW D VALUES</del> 40  $\Box$  $\Box$ 30  $\mathbf{||}$  $\mathbf{H}$  $\Box$ 20 10 TE TELEVISION PRO  $\Box$  $\mathbb T$  $\frac{1}{0.001}$ 

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100 10 1 0.1 0.01 0.001 **Diameter (mm)**

**Percent Passing**

Percent Passing



**Sieve analysis for the Portion Coarser than the No. 10 Sieve Sieve** Size

Project Name CUF TDEC Order CUP CUF TDEC Order Project Number 175568209 Source 
CUF-GT-B22-SS13G, 22.0'-23.5' 
Lab ID (283)

Test Method ASTM D 422

Passing

%



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NUMBER OF BLOWS





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**Stantec** 



Project Name CUF TDEC Order Number 275568209 Source CUF-GT-B22-SS19G, 31.0'-32.5' Lab ID 789

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NUMBER OF BLOWS





Remarks:

Reviewed By





Test Method ASTM D 422 Prepared using **ASTM D 421** Particle Shape **Angular** Particle Hardness: Hard and Durable Tested By DW Test Date 09-03-2020 Date Received 08-31-2020 3/8" 73.0 Maximum Particle size: 1 1/2" Sieve No. 10  $|$  60.0 **Analysis for the portion Finer than the No. 10 Sieve** Analysis Based on -3 inch fraction only No. 40 | 50.9 No. 200 44.9 Specific Gravity 2.7 2.7 0.02 mm 31.0  $0.005$  mm 17.3 Dispersed using Apparatus A - Mechanical, for 1 minute 0.002 mm 12.6  $0.001$  mm  $9.7$ **Particle Size Distribution**<br>Medium Sand<br>**Particle Sand** C. Sand ASTM Coarse Gravel Fine Gravel C. Sand Medium Sand Fine Sand Silt Silt Clay<br>13.6 20.3 6.1 9.1 6.0 27.6 27.6 17.3 6.1 13.6 **20.3 6.1 9.1 6.0 27.6 17.3** Gravel Coarse Sand Fine Sand Fine Sand Silt Silt Clay AASHTO 40.0 **9.1 6.0 32.3** 12.6 Sieve Size in inches<br>
3 2 1 3/4 3/8 4 10 16 30 40 3 2 1 3/4 3/8 4 10 16 30 40 100 200 100 TT П  $\Box$ 90  $\blacksquare$  $\Box$  $\vert \vert \vert$   $\vert$  $\Box$ 80  $\top$ 70 Percent Passing **Percent Passing** 60 50 <del>SSS SHOW D VALUES</del> †≜  $\Box$ 40 T  $\Box$  $\Box$  $\Box$ H 30 ПT  $\mathbf{||}$  $\mathbf{H}$  $\blacktriangle$ 20  $\blacksquare$ 10 **The Company**  $\Box$ 

Comments **Comments Comments Reviewed By** 

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100 10 1 0.1 0.01 0.001 **Diameter (mm)**

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—— 0<br>0.001

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Project Name CUF TDEC Order CUP CUF TDEC Order Project Number 175568209 Source 
CUF-GT-B22-SS22G, 35.5'-37.0' 
Lab ID

Lab ID

T92





NUMBER OF BLOWS





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**Stantec** 

Project Name CUF TDEC Order



**Sieve analysis for the Portion Coarser than the No. 10 Sieve**



Particle Shape **Angular** Particle Hardness: Hard and Durable

Tested By DW Test Date 09-03-2020 1 1/2" 100.0 Date Received 08-31-2020 3/4" 97.7

Maximum Particle size: 1 1/2" Sieve  $\sqrt{N}$  82.8

# No. 10 72.5 **Analysis for the portion Finer than the No. 10 Sigmual**



Specific Gravity 2.7

Dispersed using Apparatus A - Mechanical, for 1 minute



 $3/8"$  89.8

**Sieve** Size

 % Passing



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Page 3 of 3



NUMBER OF BLOWS





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Comments Reviewed By

100 10 1 0.1 0.01 0.001 **Diameter (mm)**

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<del>SSS SHOW D VALUES</del>

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**Percent Passing**

Percent Passing



Page 3 of 3



NUMBER OF BLOWS





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**Stantec** Project Name CUF TDEC Order CUP CUF TDEC Order Project Number 175568209 Source 
CUF-GT-B22-SS40G, 90.0'-91.5' 

Lab ID

Lab ID

2011

### **Sieve analysis for the Portion Coarser than the No. 10 Sieve**

Test Method ASTM D 422 Prepared using **ASTM D 421** 

Particle Shape **Angular** Particle Hardness: Weathered and Friable

Tested By DW Test Date 09-04-2020 Date Received 08-31-2020

Maximum Particle size: 1 1/2" Sieve

## **Analysis for the portion Finer than the No. 10 Sieve**

Analysis Based on -3 inch fraction only

Specific Gravity 2.7

Dispersed using Apparatus A - Mechanical, for 1 minute









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NUMBER OF BLOWS





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Test Method ASTM D 422 Size Passing Prepared using ASTM D 421 Particle Shape **Angular** Tested By JMB Test Date 11-16-2020 Date Received 11-13-2020 3/8" 92.0 No. 10 | 67.1 **Analysis for the portion Finer than the No. 10 Sieve** Analysis Based on -3 inch fraction only No. 40 | 61.5 No. 200 |  $56.8$ Specific Gravity 2.7 2.7 0.02 mm 42.2 0.005 mm 25.5 Dispersed using Apparatus A - Mechanical, for 1 minute  $\vert$  0.002 mm | 18.8 0.001 mm 16.3 <del>SSS SHOW D VALUES</del> 3 2 1 3/4 3/8 4 10 16 30 40 100 200 **Particle Size Distribution** Sieve Size in inches Sieve Size in sieve numbers C. Sand ASTM 0.0 15.6 17.3 5.6 AASHTO 17.3

# **Sieve analysis for the Portion Coarser than the No. 10 Sieve**

Particle Hardness: Hard and Durable



Maximum Particle size: 3/4" Sieve



### Comments **Comments Comments Reviewed By**

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100 10 1 0.1 0.01 0.001 **Diameter (mm)**

 $\frac{1}{0.001}$ 

10 20 **Percent Passing**

Percent Passing



Project Name CUF TDEC Order CUP CUF TDEC Order Project Number 175568209 Source 
CUF-GT-B24-SS03G, 5.0'-6.5' 
Lab ID 

Lab ID

2017



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Sieve Test Method ASTM D 422 Size Passing Prepared using  $\overline{\phantom{a}}$ Particle Shape **Angular** Particle Hardness: Hard and Durable Tested By JMB Test Date 11-16-2020 Date Received 11-13-2020 3/4" 100.0 3/8" 97.7 Maximum Particle size: 3/4" Sieve No. 2 2008 No. 4 | 95.6 No. 10  $|$  88.7 **Analysis for the portion Finer than the No. 10 Sieve** Analysis Based on -3 inch fraction only No. 40 82.8 No. 200 | 78.1 Specific Gravity 2.7 2.2 0.02 mm 56.3 0.005 mm| 36.8 Dispersed using Apparatus A - Mechanical, for 1 minute 0.002 mm 29.5 0.001 mm| 25.5 **Particle Size Distribution** Coarse Gravel | Fine Gravel | C. Sand | Medium Sand | Fine Sand | Network Silt Network Clay C. Sand ASTM 0.0 4.4 6.9 5.9 0.0 | 4.4 | 6.9 | 5.9 | 4.7 | 41.3 | 36.8 6.9 Gravel **Coarse Sand Fine Sand Silt Clay** Clay AASHTO 11.3 **5.9 4.7 4.7 48.6 29.5** Sieve Size in inches Sieve Size in sieve numbers 3 2 1 3/4 3/8 4 10 16 30 40 100 200 100 90 80 70 Percent Passing **Percent Passing** 60 50 <del>SSS SHOW D VALUES</del> 40 30 20

**Sieve analysis for the Portion Coarser than the No. 10 Sieve**

%

Project Name CUF TDEC Order CUF TO Order CUF TDEC Order CUF TO CONSERVITY CONSERVITY CONSERVER PROJECT AS CONS<br>CUF-GT-B24-SS08G, 17.5'-19.0' CUF-GT-B22 Source **CUF-GT-B24-SS08G, 17.5'-19.0'** Lab ID Lab ID 822







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NUMBER OF BLOWS





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Project Name CUF TDEC Order



**Sieve analysis for the Portion Coarser than the No. 10 Sieve**



Source **CUF-GT-B24-SS11G, 23.0'-24.5'** 

Particle Shape **Angular** Particle Hardness: Hard and Durable



Size Passing 3/8" 74.9 No. 10 53.3

%

**Sieve** 

Maximum Particle size: 1 1/2" Sieve  $\sqrt{N}$  No. 4  $\sqrt{65.4}$ 

## **Analysis for the portion Finer than the No. 10 Si-**

Analysis Based on -3 inch fraction only

Specific Gravity 2.7

Dispersed using Apparatus A - Mechanical, for 1 minute







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NUMBER OF BLOWS





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Test Method ASTM D 422 Size Passing Prepared using ASTM D 421 Tested By JMB Test Date 11-16-2020 3/8" 92.8 Maximum Particle size: 3/4" Sieve No. 10 | 61.0 **Analysis for the portion Finer than the No. 10 Sieve** Analysis Based on -3 inch fraction only No. 40 | 48.4  $\overline{N}$ o. 200 40.1 Specific Gravity 2.7 2.1 0.02 mm 27.2 0.005 mm 18.4 Dispersed using Apparatus A - Mechanical, for 1 minute | 0.002 mm | 14.1 0.001 mm 11.1 **Particle Size Distribution** C. Sand ASTM Coarse Gravel Fine Gravel C. Sand Medium Sand Fine Sand Silt Silt Clay<br>0.0 22.9 16.1 12.6 8.3 21.7 18.4 16.1 0.0 | 22.9 | 16.1 | 12.6 | 8.3 | 21.7 | 18.4 Gravel Coarse Sand Fine Sand Silt Clay AASHTO 39.0 14.1 12.6 | 8.3 | 26.0 14.1 3 2 1 3/4 3/8 4 10 16 30 40 100 200 T  $\Box$  $\Box$  $\mathcal{L}$  $\Box$ Ш <u> Timbul Sa</u>  $\top$  $\Box$  $\begin{CD} \begin{picture}(140,141) \put(0,0){\line(1,0){11}} \put(1,0){\line(1,0){11}} \put(1,0){\line(1,0){1$ TT  $\Box$ TĤ  $\Box$  $\Box$  $\Box$ 



Particle Shape **Angular** Particle Hardness: Hard and Durable

Date Received 11-13-2020



**Coarser than the No. 10 Sieve** 

Sieve Size in inches<br>
3 2 1 3/4 3/8 4 10 16 30 40 100 90 80 70 Percent Passing **Percent Passing** 60 50 40 ≱ 30 ПT  $\mathbb{L}$  $\mathbf{H}$  $\mathbf{1}$ 20 TI I  $\overline{\Delta}$  $10$ **The Contract** a di Tanzania  $\Box$ T  $\Box$  $\frac{1}{0.001}$ 100 10 1 0.1 0.01 0.001 **Diameter (mm)** Comments **Comments Comments Reviewed By** 

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NUMBER OF BLOWS





Remarks:

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**Sieve analysis for the Portion Coarser than the No. 10 Sieve Sieve**  % Test Method ASTM D 422 Size Passing Prepared using **ASTM D 421** Particle Shape **Angular** Particle Hardness: Hard and Durable Tested By JMB Test Date 11-16-2020 Date Received 11-13-2020 Maximum Particle size: No. 4 Sieve No. 4 100.0 No. 10 78.6 **Analysis for the portion Finer than the No. 10 Sieve** Analysis Based on -3 inch fraction only No. 40 | 78.3 No. 200 | 74.8 Specific Gravity 2.7 2.7 0.02 mm 49.5 0.005 mm 22.3 Dispersed using Apparatus A - Mechanical, for 1 minute 0.002 mm | 16.4 0.001 mm 14.7 **Particle Size Distribution**<br>Medium Sand<br>**Particle Sand** C. Sand 0.3 ASTM Coarse Gravel Fine Gravel Medium Sand Fine Sand Silt Clay 21.4 0.0 0.0  $22.3$  21.4 0.3 3.5 52.5 22.3 Gravel Coarse Sand Fine Sand Silt Silt Clay AASHTO 21.4 0.3  $\vert$  3.5  $\vert$  58.4 16.4 16.4 Sieve Size in inches<br>
3 2 1 3/4 3/8 4 10 16 30 40 3 2 1 3/4 3/8 4 10 16 30 40 100 200 100 TT  $\Box$ 90  $\mathbb{H}$  $\Box$  $\begin{array}{c} \begin{array}{c} \begin{array}{c} \end{array} \end{array}$  $\Box$ 80  $\Box$ TÃ 70 Percent Passing **Percent Passing** 60 Ш Ш 50 <del>SSS SHOW D VALUES</del>  $\Box$ 40  $\Box$  $\Box$  $\Box$  $\Box$ 30 М  $\mathbf{H}$  $\mathbf{H}$ 20 Δ 10



Project Name CUF TDEC Order Project Number 175568209 Source CUF-GT-B24-SS14G, 27.5'-29.0' Lab ID 829

Comments **Comments Comments Reviewed By** 

 $\Box$ 

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100 10 1 0.1 0.01 0.001 **Diameter (mm)**

TE TELEVISION PRO

 $\frac{1}{0.001}$ 

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NUMBER OF BLOWS





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Project Name CUF TDEC Order Number 275568209 Source CUF-GT-B24-SS16aG, 30.5'-31.1' Lab ID Lab ID 831

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NUMBER OF BLOWS





Remarks:

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Source 
CUF-GT-B24-SS19G, 35.0'-36.5' 
Lab ID (835) **Sieve analysis for the Portion Coarser than the No. 10 Sieve Sieve**  % Test Method ASTM D 422 Size Passing Prepared using ASTM D 421 Particle Shape N/A Particle Hardness: N/A Tested By JMB Test Date 11-16-2020 Date Received 11-13-2020 Maximum Particle size: No. 10 Sieve No. 10 100.0 **Analysis for the portion Finer than the No. 10 Sieve** Analysis Based on -3 inch fraction only No. 40 | 99.6 No. 200 | 98.3 Specific Gravity 2.7 2.7 0.02 mm 77.3 0.005 mm 32.8 Dispersed using Apparatus A - Mechanical, for 1 minute 0.002 mm | 23.6  $|0.001 \text{ mm}|$  20.1 **Particle Size Distribution**<br>Medium Sand<br>**Prime Sand** C. Sand 0.4 ASTM Coarse Gravel Fine Gravel Medium Sand Fine Sand Silt Clay 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.4 1.3 65.5 32.8 Gravel Coarse Sand Fine Sand Fine Sand Silt Silt Clay AASHTO 0.0 1.0 1.3 1.3 1 74.7 23.6 Sieve Size in inches Sieve Size in sieve numbers 3 2 1 3/4 3/8 4 10 16 30 40 100 200 100 I T T ľП П <u>Filment</u> 90  $\blacksquare$  $\Box$  $\mathbf{H}$  $\Box$ 80 T T  $\Box$ 70  $\Box$ Percent Passing **Percent Passing** 60  $\Box$  $\Box$ 50 <del>SSS SHOW D VALUES</del>  $\Box$ 40 T  $\Box$  $\Box$ 30  $\mathbf{H}$  $\mathbf{H}$ Ш  $\lambda$ 20 10 TE T  $\Box$ T

## Comments **Comments Comments Reviewed By**

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100 10 1 0.1 0.01 0.001 **Diameter (mm)**

 $\frac{1}{0.001}$ 

Project Name CUF TDEC Order CUP CUF TDEC Order Project Number 175568209

**Stantec** 



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PLASTIC LIMIT AND PLASTICITY INDEX



Remarks:

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Test Method ASTM D 422 Size Passing Prepared using **ASTM D 421** Particle Shape **Angular** Particle Hardness: Hard and Durable Tested By JMB Test Date 11-20-2020 Date Received 11-13-2020 3/4" 100.0 3/8" 70.6 Maximum Particle size: 3/4" Sieve No. 4 No. 4 57.1 No. 10 43.0 **Analysis for the portion Finer than the No. 10 Sieve** Analysis Based on -3 inch fraction only No. 40 | 22.0 No. 200 12.8 Specific Gravity 2.7 2.7 and 2.0 and 2.0 0.005 mm 5.6 Dispersed using Apparatus A - Mechanical, for 1 minute  $\vert$  0.002 mm | 4.2  $0.001$  mm  $3.7$ **Particle Size Distribution** C. Sand ASTM Coarse Gravel Fine Gravel C. Sand Medium Sand Fine Sand Silt Silt Clay<br>0.0 42.9 14.1 21.0 9.2 7.2 7.2 5.6 14.1 0.0 | 42.9 | 14.1 | 21.0 | 9.2 | 7.2 | 5.6 Gravel Coarse Sand Fine Sand Silt Clay AASHTO 57.0 21.0 2 3.6 **8.6 4.2** Sieve Size in inches<br>
3 2 1 3/4 3/8 4 10 16 30 40 3 2 1 3/4 3/8 4 10 16 30 40 100 200 100 TT  $\prod$  $\Box$ 90  $\blacksquare$  $\Box$  $\vert \vert \vert$   $\vert$  $\Box$ 80 TT 1  $\Box$ 70 Percent Passing **Percent Passing** 60  $\Box$  $\Box$ 50 <del>SSS SHOW D VALUES</del>  $\Box$  $\Box$ 40 T  $\Box$  $\Box$  $\Box$ 30  $\Box$  $\mathbf{||}$  $\blacksquare$  $\Box$ 20  $\Box$ 10 ┯ 厺

**Sieve analysis for the Portion Coarser than the No. 10 Sieve**

**Sieve** 

%



Project Name CUF TDEC Order CUP CUF TDEC Order Project Number 175568209 Source **CUF-GT-B24-SS24G, 42.5'-44.0'** CUF-GT-B24-SS24G, 42.5'-44.0' Lab ID Lab ID 841

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Comments **Comments Comments Reviewed By** 

100 10 1 0.1 0.01 0.001 **Diameter (mm)**

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NUMBER OF BLOWS





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**Sieve**  % Test Method ASTM D 422 Size Passing Prepared using **ASTM D 421** Particle Shape **Angular** Particle Hardness: Hard and Durable Tested By TRH Test Date 11-18-2020 1 1/2" 100.0 Date Received 11-13-2020 3/4" 90.2 3/8" 66.6 Maximum Particle size: 1 1/2" Sieve No. 2 2008 1 No. 4 50.5 No. 10 38.6 **Analysis for the portion Finer than the No. 10 Sieve** Analysis Based on -3 inch fraction only No. 40 | 24.4 No. 200 | 18.1 Specific Gravity 2.7 2.7 0.02 mm 11.1 0.005 mm 5.5 Dispersed using Apparatus A - Mechanical, for 1 minute  $\vert$  0.002 mm | 4.2  $0.001$  mm  $2.9$ **Particle Size Distribution** C. Sand ASTM Coarse Gravel Fine Gravel C. Sand Medium Sand Fine Sand Silt Silt Clay<br>11.9 12.6 5.5 39.7 11.9 14.2 6.3 12.6 12.6 5.5 11.9 9.8 **|** 39.7 **|** 11.9 **| 14.2 | 6.3 | 12.6 | 5.5** Gravel Coarse Sand Fine Sand Silt Silt Clay AASHTO 61.4 14.2 1 **6.3** 13.9 13.9 **1 4.2** Sieve Size in inches<br>
3 2 1 3/4 3/8 4 10 16 30 40 3 2 1 3/4 3/8 4 10 16 30 40 100 200 100 TT  $\Box$ 90  $\blacksquare$  $\Box$  $\vert\vert\vert\vert$  $\Box$ 80 TT 1  $\Box$ 70 Percent Passing **Percent Passing** 60  $\Box$  $\Box$ 50 <del>SSS SHOW D VALUES</del>  $\Box$ 40 T  $\Box$  $\Box$ 30  $\Box$  $\Box$ Ш 20  $\Box$ 10 ⊼ <u> Hill</u> Ð **The Co**  $\frac{2}{0.001}$  0 . . . . .



## Comments **Comments Comments Reviewed By**

**Stantec** 

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100 10 1 0.1 0.01 0.001 **Diameter (mm)**

Project Name CUF TDEC Order CUP CUR CUP CORPORATION CUP CUP CORPORATION CUP CONTENT OF PROJECT PROJECT PROJECT PRO Source 
CUF-GT-B24-SS28G, 48.5'-50.0' 
Lab ID

Lab ID

2646



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Remarks:

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Particle Shape **Angular** Tested By TRH Test Date 11-17-2020 1 1/2" 100.0 Date Received 11-13-2020 3/4" 92.0 3/8" 69.8 Maximum Particle size: 1 1/2" Sieve No. 2 2008 1 No. 4 56.9 No. 10 42.6 **Analysis for the portion Finer than the No. 10 Sieve** Analysis Based on -3 inch fraction only No. 40 20.2 No. 200 | 11.7 Specific Gravity 2.7 2.7 2.5 and 2.6 and 2.7 and 2.6 and 2.6 and 2.7 a  $0.005$  mm  $4.9$ Dispersed using Apparatus A - Mechanical, for 1 minute  $\vert$  0.002 mm | 4.3  $0.001$  mm  $4.1$ **Particle Size Distribution** C. Sand 22.4 ASTM Coarse Gravel Fine Gravel Medium Sand Fine Sand Silt Clay 14.3 8.0 **| 35.1 | 14.3 | 22.4 | 8.5 | 6.8** | 4.9 Gravel Coarse Sand Fine Sand Silt Clay AASHTO 57.4 **22.4 8.5 7.4 4.3** Sieve Size in inches<br>
3 2 1 3/4 3/8 4 10 16 30 40 3 2 1 3/4 3/8 4 10 16 30 40 100 200 100 TT П  $\Box$ 90  $\blacksquare$  $\Box$  $\vert\vert\vert\vert$  $\Box$ 80 TT 1  $\Box$ 70 60  $\Box$  $\Box$ 50 Hide D Values  $\Box$  $\Box$ 40 T  $\Box$  $\Box$  $\Box$ 30  $\Box$  $\Box$  $\mathbf{||}$  $\perp$  $\Box$ 20 10 . . . . . **The Co** ו רו ד  $\frac{1}{0.001}$ 100 10 1 0.1 0.01 0.001 **Diameter (mm)**

Comments **Comments Comments Reviewed By** 

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**Percent Passing**

Percent Passing

**Stantec** 

Project Name CUF TDEC Order CUP CUF TDEC Order Project Number 175568209 Source 
CUF-GT-B24-SS30G, 60.0'-61.5' 
Lab ID (848)

Test Method ASTM D 422 Prepared using **ASTM D 421** 

Particle Hardness: Hard and Durable





Page 3 of 3



NUMBER OF BLOWS





Remarks:

Reviewed By \_\_\_







Test Method ASTM D 422 **Sieve** Size % Passing Prepared using ASTM D 421 Particle Shape Angular Particle Hardness: Hard and Durable Tested By TRH Test Date 11-18-2020 Date Received 11-13-2020 3/4" 100.0 3/8" 99.3 Maximum Particle size: 3/4" Sieve No. 2 2008 No. 4 | 97.9 No. 10 | 94.9 **Analysis for the portion Finer than the No. 10 Sieve** Analysis Based on -3 inch fraction only No. 40 90.5 No. 200 | 84.8 Specific Gravity 2.7 |0.02 mm | 65.8 0.005 mm| 42.3 Dispersed using Apparatus A - Mechanical, for 1 minute  $\begin{array}{|l|l|}\n\hline\n0.002 \text{ mm} & 34.1\n\end{array}$ 0.001 mm| 26.6 3 2 1 3/4 3/8 4 10 16 30 40 100 200 **Particle Size Distribution** Sieve Size in inches Sieve Size in sieve numbers C. Sand ASTM 0.0 2.1 3.0 4.4  $AAS$ 3.0 Coarse Gravel | Fine Gravel | C. Sand | Medium Sand | Fine Sand | Network Silt Network Clay Gravel **Coarse Sand Fine Sand Silt Clay** Clay 0.0 | 2.1 | 3.0 | 4.4 | 5.7 | 42.5 | 42.3 5.1 **4.4 5.7 5.7 5.7 5.7 5.7 5.7 5.7 5.7** 

**Sieve analysis for the Portion Coarser than the No. 10 Sieve**

Project Name CUF TDEC Order CUP CUF TDEC Order Project Number 175568209 Source **CUF-GT-B25-SS01G, 0.0'-1.5'** Lab ID Lab ID 852



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 $\frac{1}{0.001}$ 

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10 20 30

**Percent Passing**

Percent Passing



Page 3 of 3



NUMBER OF BLOWS





Remarks:

Reviewed By





Prepared using ASTM D 421 Particle Shape **Angular** Particle Hardness: Hard and Durable Tested By TRH Test Date 11-17-2020 Date Received 11-13-2020 3/4" 100.0 3/8" 96.9 Maximum Particle size: 3/4" Sieve No. 2 2008 1996.7 No. 10 94.2 **Analysis for the portion Finer than the No. 10 Sieve** Analysis Based on -3 inch fraction only No. 40 | 91.7 No. 200 |  $85.9$ Specific Gravity 2.7 2.7 2.7 2.7 0.02 mm 66.9 0.005 mm 44.3 Dispersed using Apparatus A - Mechanical, for 1 minute 0.002 mm 37.2 0.001 mm 31.7 <del>SSS SHOW D VALUES</del> 3 2 1 3/4 3/8 4 10 16 30 40 100 200 **Particle Size Distribution** Sieve Size in inches Sieve Size in sieve numbers ASTM Coarse Gravel Fine Gravel C. Sand Medium<br>0.0 0.3.3 2.5 2.5 AASHTO Coarse Gravel | Fine Gravel | C. Sand | Medium Sand | Fine Sand | Network Silt Network Clay Gravel **Coarse Sand Fine Sand Silt Clay** Clay 0.0  $\begin{array}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|} \hline \rule{0.2cm}{0.2cm} & \rule{0.2cm}{$ 5.8 **2.5 1 5.8 1 48.7 37.2** 

Project Name CUF TDEC Order **Project Number 175568209** Source **CUF-GT-B25-SS06G, 12.5'-14.0'** CUF-GT-B25-SS06G, 12.5'-14.0' Lab ID Lab ID 857

> **Sieve analysis for the Portion Coarser than the No. 10 Sieve Sieve** %

Test Method ASTM D 422

**Stantec** 

Size Passing



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Remarks:

Reviewed By







**Stantec** Project Name CUF TDEC Order CUP CUF TDEC Order Project Number 175568209 Source CUF-GT-B25-SS09G, 20.0'-21.5' Lab ID 860

#### **Sieve analysis for the Portion Coarser than the No. 10 Sieve**



Particle Shape **Angular** Particle Hardness: Hard and Durable





Maximum Particle size: 3/4" Sieve

## **Analysis for the portion Finer than the No. 10 Si-**

Analysis Based on -3 inch fraction only

Specific Gravity 2.7

Dispersed using Apparatus A - Mechanical, for 1 minute







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Remarks:

Reviewed By





**Sieve** 

%

Size Passing Prepared using **ASTM D 421** Particle Shape **Angular** Particle Hardness: Hard and Durable Tested By TRH Test Date 11-17-2020 Date Received 11-13-2020 3/4" 100.0  $3/8"$  88.0 Maximum Particle size: 3/4" Sieve No. 2008 No. 4 | 84.0 No. 10 76.3 **Analysis for the portion Finer than the No. 10 Sieve** Analysis Based on -3 inch fraction only No. 40 | 68.2 No. 200 | 59.1 Specific Gravity 2.7 2.7 0.02 mm 45.1 0.005 mm 31.5 Dispersed using Apparatus A - Mechanical, for 1 minute 0.002 mm | 25.6  $|0.001 \text{ mm}|$  21.2 **Particle Size Distribution**<br>Medium Sand<br>**Particle Sand** C. Sand ASTM Coarse Gravel Fine Gravel C. Sand Medium Sand Fine Sand Silt Silt Clay<br>0.0 16.0 7.7 8.1 9.1 9.1 27.6 31.5 7.7 0.0 | 16.0 | 7.7 | 8.1 | 9.1 | 27.6 | 31.5 Gravel Coarse Sand Fine Sand Silt Clay AASHTO 23.7 8.1 **8.1 9.1 33.5 25.6** 25.6 Sieve Size in inches<br>
3 2 1 3/4 3/8 4 10 16 30 40 3 2 1 3/4 3/8 4 10 16 30 40 100 200 100 TT 90  $\Box$  $\Box$  $\Box$ 80 TT 1 70 60 ▔ 50 <del>SSS SHOW D VALUES</del>  $\Box$ 40  $\Box$  $\Box$ 30  $\overline{\mathbf{2}}$   $_{20}$  $\mathbf{H}$  $\mathbf{H}$  $\Box$ 10 TE TELEVISION PRO  $\Box$ 

Stantec Consulting Services Inc. Lexington, Kentucky

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**Percent Passing**

Percent Passing

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# **Stantec**

Project Name CUF TDEC Order CUP CUF TDEC Order Project Number 175568209 Source 
CUF-GT-B25-SS12G, 27.5'-29.0' 
Lab ID

Lab ID

Lab ID

2662 **Sieve analysis for the Portion Coarser than the No. 10 Sieve** Test Method ASTM D 422





Page 3 of 3



NUMBER OF BLOWS





Remarks:

Reviewed By





Prepared using ASTM D 421 Particle Shape **Angular** Particle Hardness: Hard and Durable Tested By TRH Test Date 11-17-2020 Date Received 11-13-2020 3/8" 100.0 Maximum Particle size:  $3/8$ " Sieve  $\sqrt{N}$  No. 4 | 100.0 No. 10 99.9 **Analysis for the portion Finer than the No. 10 Sieve** Analysis Based on -3 inch fraction only No. 40 | 96.8 No. 200 | 79.9 Specific Gravity 2.7 2.7 2.7 2.7 2.5 0.02 mm 55.6 0.005 mm 24.3 Dispersed using Apparatus A - Mechanical, for 1 minute | 0.002 mm | 14.7 0.001 mm 11.0 <del>SSS SHOW D VALUES</del> 3 2 1 3/4 3/8 4 10 16 30 40 100 200 **Particle Size Distribution** Sieve Size in inches Sieve Size in sieve numbers C. Sand 3.1 ASTM Coarse Gravel Fine Gravel Medium Sand Fine Sand Silt Clay  $0.1$ 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.1 3.1 0.4 55.6 24.3

Project Name CUF TDEC Order **Project Number 175568209** Source CUF-GT-B25-SS18G, 36.5'-38.0' Lab ID 869

**Sieve analysis for the Portion Coarser than the No. 10 Sieve**

**Sieve** Size

 % Passing

Test Method ASTM D 422





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NUMBER OF BLOWS





Remarks:

Reviewed By





Prepared using **ASTM D 421** Particle Shape **Angular** Particle Hardness: Hard and Durable Tested By TRH Test Date 11-17-2020 1 1/2" 100.0 Date Received 11-13-2020 3/4" 93.7  $3/8"$  89.0 Maximum Particle size: 1 1/2" Sieve No. 4 | 81.1 No. 10 67.6 **Analysis for the portion Finer than the No. 10 Sieve** Analysis Based on -3 inch fraction only No. 40 32.5 No. 200 | 19.0 Specific Gravity 2.7 2.7 2.5 0.02 mm 12.3  $0.005$  mm  $5.7$ Dispersed using Apparatus A - Mechanical, for 1 minute  $\vert$  0.002 mm | 4.0  $0.001$  mm  $2.1$ **Particle Size Distribution** C. Sand ASTM Coarse Gravel Fine Gravel C. Sand Medium Sand Fine Sand Silt Silt Clay<br>
6.3 12.6 13.5 35.1 13.5 13.5 13.5 13.3 5.7 13.5 6.3 **|** 12.6 **|** 13.5 **| 35.1 | 13.5 | 13.3 | 5.7** Gravel Coarse Sand Fine Sand Silt Clay AASHTO  $32.4$  35.1 13.5 1 35.0 15.0 15.0 15.0 Sieve Size in inches<br>
3 2 1 3/4 3/8 4 10 16 30 40 3 2 1 3/4 3/8 4 10 16 30 40 100 200 100 TT  $\top$  $\Box$ 90  $\Box$  $\begin{array}{c} \begin{array}{c} \begin{array}{c} \end{array} \end{array}$  $\Box$ 80  $\mathbf{H}$ 70 Percent Passing **Percent Passing** 60 Ш 50 Show D Values  $\Box$ 40  $\Box$  $\Box$  $\Box$  $\vert$   $\lambda$ 30  $\Box$  $\mathbf{H}$  $\Box$ 20  $\Box$ 10 ≭ THE R  $\mathbb T$ Δ  $\frac{1}{0.001}$  0 100 10 1 0.1 0.01 0.001 **Diameter (mm)**

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**Stantec** 

Project Name CUF TDEC Order CUP CUF TDEC Order Project Number 175568209 Source 
CUF-GT-B25-SS21G, 41.0'-42.5' 
Lab ID (873) **Sieve analysis for the Portion Coarser than the No. 10 Sieve** Test Method ASTM D 422 **Sieve** Size % Passing





Page 3 of 3



NUMBER OF BLOWS





Remarks:

Reviewed By







**Sieve analysis for the Portion Coarser than the No. 10 Sieve Sieve**  % Test Method ASTM D 422 Size Passing Prepared using **ASTM D 421** Particle Shape **Angular** Particle Hardness: Hard and Durable Tested By TRH Test Date 11-19-2020 1 1/2" 100.0 Date Received 11-13-2020 3/4" 97.4 3/8" 85.2 Maximum Particle size: 1 1/2" Sieve No. 2008 No. 4 79.1 No. 10 70.3 **Analysis for the portion Finer than the No. 10 Sieve** Analysis Based on -3 inch fraction only No. 40 | 40.3 No. 200  $\vert$  30.8 Specific Gravity 2.7 2.7 0.02 mm 20.7  $0.005$  mm 11.7 Dispersed using Apparatus A - Mechanical, for 1 minute  $\vert$  0.002 mm | 9.2  $0.001$  mm  $8.3$ **Particle Size Distribution** C. Sand ASTM Coarse Gravel Fine Gravel C. Sand Medium Sand Fine Sand Silt Silt Clay<br>2.6 18.3 8.8 30.0 9.5 19.1 19.1 11.7 8.8 2.6 **| 18.3 | 8.8 | 30.0 | 9.5 | 19.1 | 11.7** Gravel Coarse Sand Fine Sand Silt Silt Clay AASHTO 29.7 30.0 **30.0** 9.5 **21.6 21.6** 9.2 Sieve Size in inches<br>
3 2 1 3/4 3/8 4 10 16 30 40 3 2 1 3/4 3/8 4 10 16 30 40 100 200 100 TT  $\Box$ 90  $\Box$  $\vert\vert\vert\vert$  $\Box$ וד 80  $\mathbf{H}$  $\Box$ 70 Percent Passing **Percent Passing** 60  $\Box$ 50 Show D Values  $\mathbf{H}$  $\Box$ 40  $\Box$  $\Box$  $\Box$  $\Box$ Ш 30 П  $\Box$  $\mathbf{H}$  $\mathbf{H}$ Ш 20 מרו∸  $10$  $\overline{\Delta}$ 

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Comments **Comments Comments Reviewed By** 

100 10 1 0.1 0.01 0.001 **Diameter (mm)**

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**Stantec** 

Project Name CUF TDEC Order CUP CUF TDEC Order Project Number 175568209 Source 
CUF-GT-B25-SS24bG, 46.1'-47.0' 
Lab ID 

Lab ID

278



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NUMBER OF BLOWS





Remarks:

Reviewed By





Sieve % Test Method ASTM D 422 Size Passing Prepared using **ASTM D 421** Particle Shape **Angular** Particle Hardness: Hard and Durable Tested By TRH Test Date 11-18-2020 1 1/2" 100.0 Date Received 11-13-2020 3/8" 86.2 Maximum Particle size: 1 1/2" Sieve No. 10 | 72.9 **Analysis for the portion Finer than the No. 10 Sieve** Analysis Based on -3 inch fraction only No. 40 | 53.1 No. 200 42.4 Specific Gravity 2.7 2.7 0.02 mm 31.2  $0.005$  mm 16.4 Dispersed using Apparatus A - Mechanical, for 1 minute  $\vert$  0.002 mm | 12.8  $0.001$  mm  $11.5$ **Particle Size Distribution** C. Sand 19.8 ASTM Coarse Gravel Fine Gravel Medium Sand Fine Sand Silt Clay 6.8 3.3 **1** 17.0 **1** 6.8 **19.8 10.7 10.7 26.0 16.4** Gravel Coarse Sand Fine Sand Fine Sand Silt Silt Clay AASHTO 27.1 19.8 | 19.8 | 10.7 | 29.6 | 12.8 Sieve Size in inches<br>
3 2 1 3/4 3/8 4 10 16 30 40 3 2 1 3/4 3/8 4 10 16 30 40 100 200 100 TT  $\Box$ 90  $\Box$  $\Box$  $\Box$ 80 70 Percent Passing 60 ΚI 50 <del>SSS SHOW D VALUES</del>  $\Box$ 40  $\Box$  $\mathbf{L}$ Ш 30  $\Box$  $\sqrt{\phantom{1}}$  $\mathbf{||}$  $\mathbf{H}$ 20 1 I M Δ  $\clubsuit$  10 TE TELEVISION PRO  $\Box$  $\mathbb T$ —— 0<br>0.001

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100 10 1 0.1 0.01 0.001 **Diameter (mm)**

**Percent Passing**

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Project Name CUF TDEC Order CUP CUR CUP CORPORATION CUP CUP CORPORATION CUP CONTENT OF PROJECT PROJECT PROJECT PRO Source 
CUF-GT-B25-SS26G, 48.5'-50.0' 
Lab ID

Lab ID

2881



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PLASTIC LIMIT AND PLASTICITY INDEX



Remarks:

Reviewed By \_\_\_\_






Prepared using **ASTM D 421** Particle Shape **Angular** Tested By JMB Test Date 11-16-2020 Date Received 11-13-2020 3/8" 100.0 Maximum Particle size: 3/8" Sieve No. 4 No. 4 99.8 No. 10 98.9 **Analysis for the portion Finer than the No. 10 Sieve** Analysis Based on -3 inch fraction only No. 40 | 98.7 No. 200 98.4 Specific Gravity 2.7 2.7 0.02 mm 92.1 0.005 mm 83.9 Dispersed using Apparatus A - Mechanical, for 1 minute 0.002 mm 69.8 0.001 mm 61.9 **Particle Size Distribution** Coarse Gravel | Fine Gravel | C. Sand | Medium Sand | Fine Sand | Network Silt Network Clay ASTM 0.0 0.2 0.9 0.2 0.0 0.2 0.3 14.5 83.9  $_{0.9}$ Sieve Size in inches Sieve Size in sieve numbers 3 2 1 3/4 3/8 4 10 16 30 40 100 200 <del>SSS SHOW D VALUES</del> T  $\Box$  $\mathbf{H}$  $\Box$ 

Project Name CUF TDEC Order CUP CUF TDEC Order Project Number 175568209 Source CUF-GT-B25-SS30G, 70.0'-71.5' Lab ID 885

#### **Sieve analysis for the Portion Coarser than the No. 10 Sieve Sieve** %

Test Method ASTM D 422

**Stantec** 

Particle Hardness: Hard and Durable

Size Passing



Comments **Comments Comments Reviewed By** 

 $\Box$ 

100 10 1 0.1 0.01 0.001 **Diameter (mm)**

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**Percent Passing**

Percent Passing



Page 3 of 3



PLASTIC LIMIT AND PLASTICITY INDEX



Remarks:

Reviewed By \_\_\_







Prepared using ASTM D 421 Particle Shape **Angular** Particle Hardness: Hard and Durable Tested By TRH Test Date 11-17-2020 Date Received 11-13-2020 3/8" 95.0 No. 10  $|$  86.3 **Analysis for the portion Finer than the No. 10 Sieve** Analysis Based on -3 inch fraction only No. 40 | 80.0 No. 200 68.1 Specific Gravity 2.7 2.7 0.02 mm 56.6 0.005 mm 43.6 Dispersed using Apparatus A - Mechanical, for 1 minute | 0.002 mm | 36.7 0.001 mm 33.1 <del>SSS SHOW D VALUES</del> 3 2 1 3/4 3/8 4 10 16 30 40 100 200 **Particle Size Distribution** Sieve Size in inches Sieve Size in sieve numbers C. Sand ASTM Coarse Gravel Fine Gravel C. Sand Medium Sand Fine Sand Silt Silt Clay<br>
8.4 5.3 6.3 11.9 24.5 43.6 AASHTO 5.3 Gravel **Coarse Sand Fine Sand Silt Clay** Clay 0.0 | 8.4 | 5.3 | 6.3 | 11.9 | 24.5 | 43.6 13.7 6.3 1.1.9 1.9 31.4 36.7

Project Name CUF TDEC Order CUF TO COME CONSUMING THE Project Number 175568209 Source CUF-GT-B23-SS03G, 5.0'-6.5' CUF-GT-B23-SS03G, 5.0'-6.5'

> **Sieve analysis for the Portion Coarser than the No. 10 Sieve Sieve** %



**Stantec** 



Maximum Particle size: 3/4" Sieve



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#### PLASTIC LIMIT AND PLASTICITY INDEX



Remarks:

Reviewed By







Test Method ASTM D 422 Size Passing Prepared using **ASTM D 421** Particle Shape **Angular** Particle Hardness: Hard and Durable Tested By TRH Test Date 11-18-2020 1 1/2" 100.0 Date Received 11-13-2020 3/4" 95.0 3/8" 83.5 Maximum Particle size: 1 1/2" Sieve No. 2008 1 No. 4 78.6 No. 10 70.3 **Analysis for the portion Finer than the No. 10 Sieve** Analysis Based on -3 inch fraction only No. 40 | 58.9 No. 200 |  $53.0$ Specific Gravity 2.7 2.7 0.02 mm 41.0  $0.005$  mm  $34.4$ Dispersed using Apparatus A - Mechanical, for 1 minute | 0.002 mm | 30.1  $|0.001 \text{ mm}|$  27.6 **Particle Size Distribution**<br>Medium Sand<br>**Particle Sand** C. Sand ASTM Coarse Gravel Fine Gravel C. Sand Medium Sand Fine Sand Silt Silt Clay<br>5.0 16.4 8.3 11.4 5.9 12.6 18.6 34.4 8.3 5.0 **| 16.4 | 8.3 | 11.4 | 5.9 | 18.6 | 34.4** Gravel Coarse Sand Fine Sand Silt Clay<br>
29.7 11.4 5.9 22.9 30.1 AASHTO 29.7 11.4 1 5.9 22.9 23.7 Sieve Size in inches<br>
3 2 1 3/4 3/8 4 10 16 30 40 3 2 1 3/4 3/8 4 10 16 30 40 100 200 100 TT  $\Box$ 90  $\Box$  $\Box$  $\vert \vert \vert$   $\vert$  $\Box$ 80  $\mathbf{H}$ 70 Percent Passing **Percent Passing** 60  $\Box$  $\overline{\mathbb{A}}$  $\Box$ 50 <del>SSS SHOW D VALUES</del> ПT 40  $\overline{\mathbf{A}}$ T  $\Box$  $\Box$  $\overline{\mathbf{A}}$ 30 ⋥  $\mathbf{H}$  $\mathbf{H}$  $\Box$ 20 10 **The Company**  $\Box$ T  $\Box$  $\frac{1}{0.001}$ 100 10 1 0.1 0.01 0.001 **Diameter (mm)**

**Sieve analysis for the Portion Coarser than the No. 10 Sieve**

**Sieve** 

%

Comments **Comments Comments Reviewed By** 

Project Name CUF TDEC Order CUP CUR CUP CORPORATION CUP CUP CORPORATION CUP CONTENT OF PROJECT ACCESS PROJECT P Source 
CUF-GT-B23-SS12G, 22.5'-24.0' 

Lab ID

Lab ID

201

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NUMBER OF BLOWS





Remarks:

Reviewed By





**Sieve**  % Test Method ASTM D 422 Size Passing Prepared using **ASTM D 421** Particle Shape **Angular** Particle Hardness: Hard and Durable Tested By JMB Test Date 11-20-2020 Date Received 11-13-2020 3/8" 100.0 Maximum Particle size: 3/8" Sieve No. 4 No. 4 97.1 No. 10 96.6 **Analysis for the portion Finer than the No. 10 Sieve** Analysis Based on -3 inch fraction only No. 40 | 96.3  $No. 200$  90.6 Specific Gravity 2.7 2.7 0.02 mm 64.1 0.005 mm 24.5 Dispersed using Apparatus A - Mechanical, for 1 minute  $\vert$  0.002 mm | 9.1  $\boxed{0.001 \text{ mm}}$  2.3 **Particle Size Distribution**<br>Medium Sand<br>**Particle Sand** C. Sand ASTM Coarse Gravel Fine Gravel C. Sand Medium Sand Fine Sand Silt Silt Clay<br>0.0 2.9 0.5 0.3 5.7 66.1 24.5 0.5 0.0 2.9 5.7 66.1 24.5 Gravel Coarse Sand Fine Sand Fine Sand Silt Silt Clay AASHTO 3.4 0.3 0.3 5.7 81.5 81.5 9.1 Sieve Size in inches<br>
3 2 1 3/4 3/8 4 10 16 30 40<br>
3 2 1 3/4 3/8 4 10 16 30 40 3 2 1 3/4 3/8 4 10 16 30 40 100 200 100  $\overline{\phantom{a}}$  $\overline{a}$ TT <u>Film a</u>  $\Box$ 90  $\mathbb{H}$  .  $\Box$  $\Box$  $\Box$ 80  $\top$  $\Box$ 70  $\mathbb Z$  $\Box$ Percent Passing **Percent Passing** 60 Ш  $\Box$ 50 <del>SSS SHOW D VALUES</del>  $\Box$ 40  $\Box$  $\Box$  $\Box$ 30  $\mathbf{H}$  $\mathbf{H}$  $\Box$ 20 10  $\Box$ <u> Hill</u>  $\Box$ 

Comments **Comments Comments Reviewed By** 

Stantec Consulting Services Inc. Lexington, Kentucky

100 10 1 0.1 0.01 0.001 **Diameter (mm)**

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Source **CUF-GT-B23-SS18G, 31.5'-33.0'** Lab ID Lab ID 907

# Project Name CUF TDEC Order CUP CUF TDEC Order Project Number 175568209 **Sieve analysis for the Portion Coarser than the No. 10 Sieve**





Page 3 of 3



NUMBER OF BLOWS





Remarks:

Reviewed By \_\_\_\_



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**Sieve**  % Test Method ASTM D 422 Size Passing Prepared using **ASTM D 421** Particle Shape **Angular** Particle Hardness: Hard and Durable Tested By JMB Test Date 11-20-2020 1 1/2" 100.0 Date Received 11-13-2020 3/4" 85.5  $3/8"$  82.0 Maximum Particle size: 1 1/2" Sieve No. 4 | 80.0 No. 10 69.7 **Analysis for the portion Finer than the No. 10 Sieve** Analysis Based on -3 inch fraction only No. 40 | 66.3 No. 200 | 63.1 Specific Gravity 2.7 2.7 0.02 mm 49.1  $0.005$  mm  $30.7$ Dispersed using Apparatus A - Mechanical, for 1 minute 0.002 mm | 24.2  $|0.001 \text{ mm}|$  20.5 **Particle Size Distribution**<br>Medium Sand<br>**Particle Sand** C. Sand ASTM Coarse Gravel Fine Gravel C. Sand Medium Sand Fine Sand Silt Silt Clay<br>14.5 5.5 10.3 3.4 3.2 32.4 30.7 10.3 14.5 | 5.5 | 10.3 | 3.4 | 3.2 | 32.4 | 30.7 Gravel Coarse Sand Fine Sand Silt Silt Clay AASHTO 30.3 30.3 30.4 **3.4** 3.2 **30.9** 38.9 **24.2** Sieve Size in inches<br>
3 2 1 3/4 3/8 4 10 16 30 40 3 2 1 3/4 3/8 4 10 16 30 40 100 200 100 TT  $\Box$ 90  $\Box$  $\Box$  $\vert \vert \vert$   $\vert$  $\Box$ 80 ┯┷  $\mathbf{H}$ 70 Percent Passing ΗΑ 60  $\mathbb Z$  $\Box$ 50 <del>SSS SHOW D VALUES</del>  $\Box$  $\Box$ 40 ┯ T  $\Box$  $\Box$ P 30 ▲  $\mathbf{H}$  $\mathbf{H}$  $\Box$  $\lambda$  $20$ 10 TE TELEVISION PRO  $\Box$ T  $\frac{1}{0.001}$ 

Comments **Comments Comments Reviewed By** 

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Stantec Consulting Services Inc. Lexington, Kentucky

100 10 1 0.1 0.01 0.001 **Diameter (mm)**

**Percent Passing**

**Stantec** 

Source 
CUF-GT-B23-SS22G, 37.5'-39.0' 
Lab ID (912)

Project Name CUF TDEC Order CUP CUF TDEC Order Project Number 175568209

#### **Sieve analysis for the Portion Coarser than the No. 10 Sieve**





NUMBER OF BLOWS





Remarks:

Version: 20170217 Approved By: RJ

Reviewed By







Test Method ASTM D 422 Size Passing Prepared using **ASTM D 421** Particle Shape **Angular** Particle Hardness: Hard and Durable Tested By JMB Test Date 11-20-2020 1 1/2" 100.0 Date Received 11-13-2020 3/4" 78.9 3/8" 69.9 Maximum Particle size: 1 1/2" Sieve  $\sqrt{N}$  No. 4 62.2 No. 10 51.0 **Analysis for the portion Finer than the No. 10 Sieve** Analysis Based on -3 inch fraction only No. 40 | 44.8  $\overline{N}$ o. 200 40.8 Specific Gravity 2.7 2.7 0.02 mm 33.9 0.005 mm 26.9 Dispersed using Apparatus A - Mechanical, for 1 minute 0.002 mm | 23.0  $|0.001 \text{ mm}|$  21.7 **Particle Size Distribution**<br>Medium Sand<br>**Particle Sand** C. Sand ASTM Coarse Gravel Fine Gravel C. Sand Medium Sand Fine Sand Silt Silt Clay<br>21.1 16.7 11.2 6.2 4.0 13.9 13.9 26.9 11.2 21.1 | 16.7 | 11.2 | 6.2 | 4.0 | 13.9 | 26.9 Gravel Coarse Sand Fine Sand Silt Silt Clay AASHTO 49.0 6.2 **1 33.0 6.2 1 4.0 17.8 17.8 123.0** Sieve Size in inches<br>
3 2 1 3/4 3/8 4 10 16 30 40 3 2 1 3/4 3/8 4 10 16 30 40 100 200 100 TT  $\Box$ 90  $\Box$  $\vert \vert \vert$   $\vert$  $\Box$ 80  $\mathbf{H}$ 70 Percent Passing **Percent Passing** 60 50 Show D Values ITT.  $\Box$  $\Box$ 40 TП ПT  $\Box$  $\Box$ Ш 30 杏 ≖  $\mathbf{||}$  $\mathbf{H}$ Ш Δ 20 10 **The Company**  $\Box$ T

**Sieve analysis for the Portion Coarser than the No. 10 Sieve**

**Sieve** 

%

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Stantec Consulting Services Inc. Lexington, Kentucky

100 10 1 0.1 0.01 0.001 **Diameter (mm)**

—— 0<br>0.001

Project Name CUF TDEC Order CUP CUR CUP CORPORATION CUP CUP CORPORATION CUP CONTENT OF PROJECT ACCESS PROJECT P Source **CUF-GT-B23-SS24G, 40.5'-41.6'** CUF-GT-B23-SS24G, 40.5'-41.6' CUF-GT-B23-SS24G, 40.5'-41.6'

# **Stantec**





NUMBER OF BLOWS





Remarks:

Reviewed By



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ASTM D 422



Stantec Consulting Services Inc. Lexington, Kentucky







Page 3 of 3



PLASTIC LIMIT AND PLASTICITY INDEX



Remarks:

Reviewed By \_\_\_







Test Method ASTM D 422 Size Passing Prepared using **ASTM D 421** Particle Shape **Angular** Particle Hardness: Hard and Durable Tested By NM Test Date 11-20-2020 Date Received 11-13-2020 3/8" 100.0 Maximum Particle size: 3/8" Sieve No. 10 | 95.2 **Analysis for the portion Finer** Analysis Based on -3 inch fraction only No. 200 88.6 Specific Gravity 2.7 2.7 0.02 mm 67.9 0.005 mm 28.0 Dispersed using Apparatus A - Mechanical, for 1 minute  $\vert$  0.002 mm | 18.0 0.001 mm 14.9 **Particle Size Distribution** C. Sand Medium Sand 3.1 ASTM Coarse Gravel Fine Gravel Medium Sand Fine Sand Silt Clay 3.3 0.0 | 1.5 | 3.3 | 3.1 | 3.5 | 60.6 | 28.0 Gravel Coarse Sand Fine Sand Silt Clay AASHTO 4.8 3.1 3.5 70.6 18.0 Sieve Size in inches<br>
3 2 1 3/4 3/8 4 10 16 30 40<br>
3 2 1 3/4 3/8 4 10 16 30 40 3 2 1 3/4 3/8 4 10 16 30 40 100 200 100 ₳ T <u>the p</u> TH 90  $\blacksquare$  $\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}$  $\Box$  $\Box$ 80 ₩  $\Box$ 70 Percent Passing **Percent Passing** 60  $\Box$ ПT 50 <del>SSS SHOW D VALUES</del>  $\Box$  $\Box$ 40  $\Box$  $\Box$  $\Box$ П 30  $\mathbf{||}$  $\mathbf{H}$ Ш 20  $\overline{\Delta}$ 10 a di Tanzania  $\Box$ T

Project Name CUF TDEC Order CUP CUF TDEC Order Project Number 175568209

Comments **Comments Comments Reviewed By** 

Stantec Consulting Services Inc. Lexington, Kentucky

100 10 1 0.1 0.01 0.001 **Diameter (mm)**

 $\frac{1}{0.001}$ 









NUMBER OF BLOWS





Remarks:

Reviewed By





Test Method ASTM D 422 Size Passing Prepared using **ASTM D 421** Particle Shape **Angular** Particle Hardness: Hard and Durable Tested By JMB Test Date 11-20-2020 1 1/2" 100.0 Date Received 11-13-2020 3/4" 93.0 3/8" 66.1 Maximum Particle size: 1 1/2" Sieve No. 4 | 48.7 No. 10 34.9 **Analysis for the portion Finer than the No. 10 Sieve** Analysis Based on -3 inch fraction only No. 40 | 17.6  $No. 200$  9.9 Specific Gravity 2.7 2.7 0.02 mm 6.6 0.005 mm 3.6 Dispersed using Apparatus A - Mechanical, for 1 minute | 0.002 mm | 2.6 0.001 mm 1.9 **Particle Size Distribution**<br>Medium Sand<br>**Prime Sand** C. Sand ASTM Coarse Gravel Fine Gravel C. Sand Medium Sand Fine Sand Silt Silt Clay<br>7.0 44.3 13.8 17.3 7.7 6.3 3.6 13.8 7.0 | 44.3 | 13.8 | 17.3 | 7.7 | 6.3 | 3.6 Gravel Coarse Sand Fine Sand Silt Clay AASHTO 65.1 17.3 1 17.3 7.7 1 2.6 Sieve Size in inches<br>
3 2 1 3/4 3/8 4 10 16 30 40 3 2 1 3/4 3/8 4 10 16 30 40 100 200 100 TT П  $\Box$ 90  $\blacksquare$  $\Box$  $\vert \vert \vert \vert$  $\Box$ 80  $\Box$  $\Box$ 70 Percent Passing **Percent Passing** 60  $\Box$  $\Box$ 50 Hide D Values TTT  $\Box$ 40 T  $\Box$  $\Box$  $\Box$ 30 H  $\Box$  $\mathbf{||}$  $\blacksquare$  $\Box$ 20 ╥ 10  $\mathbb{R}$  $\Box$ ▜▔▔▜  $\mathbb T$  $\frac{1}{0.001}$  0 100 10 1 0.1 0.01 0.001 **Diameter (mm)**

#### Comments **Comments Comments Reviewed By**

**Stantec** 

Project Name CUF TDEC Order CUP CUF TDEC Order Project Number 175568209 Source 
CUF-GT-B23-SS35G, 65.0'-66.5' 
Lab ID (925)

%





NUMBER OF BLOWS





Remarks:

Reviewed By \_\_\_\_



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**Stantec** 



Project Name CUF TDEC Order CUF TO Order Project Number 175568209<br>Source CUF-GT-B23-SS39G, 85.0'-86.5' Lab ID 299 Source CUF-GT-B23-SS39G, 85.0'-86.5' Lab ID Lab ID 929

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NUMBER OF BLOWS





Remarks:

Reviewed By \_\_\_

# **ATTACHMENT F.4** Hydraulic Conductivity Testing Results

ASTM D 5084, Method C



Specimens (if compacted) were compacted in a Proctor Mold as follows: The Maximum Dry Density was converted to Wet Density, this mass was divided by 4 (layers) and 3 of the 4 layers were compacted into the mold using a Proctor Hammer using

19 blows per layer. The density was varied by reducing the height of the drop by the amount listed beside ''Compacted''.

The specimen was trimmed from the bottom two layers.





**Corrected Permeability vs. Time**



Average Hydraulic Conductivity @ 20° C (last 4 determinations) m/s 1.29E-08 cm/s 1.29E-06 Average Hydraulic Conductivity @ 20° C (last run) m/s 1.29E-08 cm/s 1.29E-06



**Comments** 

Reviewed By

Stantec Consulting Services Inc. Lexington, Kentucky

A gradient of approximately 9.4 was used for this test.

ASTM D 5084, Method C



Specimens (if compacted) were compacted in a Proctor Mold as follows: The Maximum Dry Density was converted to Wet Density, this mass was divided by 4 (layers) and 3 of the 4 layers were compacted into the mold using a Proctor Hammer using

19 blows per layer. The density was varied by reducing the height of the drop by the amount listed beside ''Compacted''.

The specimen was trimmed from the bottom two layers.







Average Hydraulic Conductivity @ 20° C (last 4 determinations) m/s 5.83E-11 cm/s 5.83E-09 Average Hydraulic Conductivity @ 20° C (last run) m/s 5.83E-11 cm/s 5.83E-09



**Comments** 

Reviewed By

Page 1 of 1

Stantec Consulting Services Inc. Lexington, Kentucky

Reported By: KG Report Date: 02/11/2019

A gradient of approximately 22.6 was used for this test.

ASTM D 5084, Method C



Specimens (if compacted) were compacted in a Proctor Mold as follows: The Maximum Dry Density was converted to Wet Density, this mass was divided by 4 (layers) and 3 of the 4 layers were compacted into the mold using a Proctor Hammer using

19 blows per layer. The density was varied by reducing the height of the drop by the amount listed beside ''Compacted''.

The specimen was trimmed from the bottom two layers.







A gradient of approximately 1.9 was used for this test.



Average Hydraulic Conductivity @ 20° C (last 4 determinations) m/s 1.20E-08 cm/s 1.20E-06 Average Hydraulic Conductivity @ 20° C (last run) m/s 1.20E-08 cm/s 1.20E-06



**Comments** 

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Stantec Consulting Services Inc. Lexington, Kentucky

Reviewed By

Reported By: KG Report Date: 02/07/2019

ASTM D 5084, Method C



Specimens (if compacted) were compacted in a Proctor Mold as follows: The Maximum Dry Density was converted to Wet Density, this mass was divided by 4 (layers) and 3 of the 4 layers were compacted into the mold using a Proctor Hammer using

25 blows per layer. The density was varied by reducing the height of the drop by the amount listed beside ''Compacted''.

The specimen was trimmed from the bottom two layers.





**Corrected Permeability vs. Time**



Average Hydraulic Conductivity @ 20° C (last 4 determinations) m/s 1.30E-08 cm/s 1.30E-06 Average Hydraulic Conductivity @ 20° C (last run) m/s 1.30E-08 cm/s 1.30E-06



A gradient of approximately 6.3 was used for this test.

**Comments** 

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Stantec Consulting Services Inc. Lexington, Kentucky

Reviewed By

ASTM D 5084, Method C



Specimens (if compacted) were compacted in a Proctor Mold as follows: The Maximum Dry Density was converted to Wet Density, this mass was divided by 4 (layers) and 3 of the 4 layers were compacted into the mold using a Proctor Hammer using

19 blows per layer. The density was varied by reducing the height of the drop by the amount listed beside ''Compacted''.

The specimen was trimmed from the bottom two layers.





**Corrected Permeability vs. Time**



Average Hydraulic Conductivity @ 20° C (last 4 determinations) m/s 5.66E-11 cm/s 5.66E-09 Average Hydraulic Conductivity @ 20° C (last run) m/s 5.66E-11 cm/s 5.66E-09



**Comments** 

Stantec Consulting Services Inc. Lexington, Kentucky

A gradient of approximately 37.8 was used for this test.
ASTM D 5084, Method C



Specimens (if compacted) were compacted in a Proctor Mold as follows: The Maximum Dry Density was converted to Wet Density, this mass was divided by 4 (layers) and 3 of the 4 layers were compacted into the mold using a Proctor Hammer using

25 blows per layer. The density was varied by reducing the height of the drop by the amount listed beside ''Compacted''.

The specimen was trimmed from the bottom two layers.





**Corrected Permeability vs. Time**



Average Hydraulic Conductivity @ 20° C (last 4 determinations) m/s 1.01E-09 cm/s 1.01E-07 Average Hydraulic Conductivity @ 20° C (last run) m/s 1.01E-09 cm/s 1.01E-07



A gradient of approximately 2.3 was used for this test.

**Comments** 

Stantec Consulting Services Inc. Lexington, Kentucky

Reviewed By

Reported By: KG Report Date: 04/17/2019





ASTM D 5084, Method C



Specimens (if compacted) were compacted in a Proctor Mold as follows: The Maximum Dry Density was converted to Wet Density, this mass was divided by 4 (layers) and 3 of the 4 layers were compacted into the mold using a Proctor Hammer using

25 blows per layer. The density was varied by reducing the height of the drop by the amount listed beside ''Compacted''.

The specimen was trimmed from the bottom two layers.





**Corrected Permeability vs. Time**



Average Hydraulic Conductivity @ 20° C (last 4 determinations) m/s 7.64E-11 cm/s 7.64E-09 Average Hydraulic Conductivity @ 20° C (last run) m/s 7.64E-11 cm/s 7.64E-09



A gradient of approximately 22.6 was used for this test.

**Comments** 

Approved By: RJ

Template: tmp\_fhp\_input.xlsm Version: 20170216

Stantec Consulting Services Inc. Lexington, Kentucky

ASTM D 5084, Method C

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Specimens (if compacted) were compacted in a Proctor Mold as follows: The Maximum Dry Density was converted to Wet Density, this mass was divided by 4 (layers) and 3 of the 4 layers were compacted into the mold using a Proctor Hammer using

19 blows per layer. The density was varied by reducing the height of the drop by the amount listed beside ''Compacted''.

The specimen was trimmed from the bottom two layers.





**Corrected Permeability vs. Time**



Average Hydraulic Conductivity @ 20° C (last 4 determinations) m/s 1.29E-08 cm/s 1.29E-06 Average Hydraulic Conductivity @ 20° C (last run) m/s 1.29E-08 cm/s 1.29E-06



A gradient of approximately 1.9 was used for this test.

**Comments** 

Reviewed By

Stantec Consulting Services Inc. Lexington, Kentucky

Reported By: KG Report Date: 06/13/2019

ASTM D 5084, Method C



Specimens (if compacted) were compacted in a Proctor Mold as follows: The Maximum Dry Density was converted to Wet Density, this mass was divided by 4 (layers) and 3 of the 4 layers were compacted into the mold using a Proctor Hammer using

19 blows per layer. The density was varied by reducing the height of the drop by the amount listed beside ''Compacted''.

The specimen was trimmed from the bottom two layers.





**Corrected Permeability vs. Time**



Average Hydraulic Conductivity @ 20° C (last 4 determinations) m/s 2.40E-09 cm/s 2.40E-07 Average Hydraulic Conductivity @ 20° C (last run) m/s 2.40E-09 cm/s 2.40E-07

Reviewed By

Comments All moisture contents oven dried at 60° C

Stantec Consulting Services Inc. Lexington, Kentucky

A gradient of approximately 9.4 was used for this test.

ASTM D 5084, Method C



Specimens (if compacted) were compacted in a Proctor Mold as follows: The Maximum Dry Density was converted to Wet Density, this mass was divided by 4 (layers) and 3 of the 4 layers were compacted into the mold using a Proctor Hammer using

19 blows per layer. The density was varied by reducing the height of the drop by the amount listed beside ''Compacted''.

The specimen was trimmed from the bottom two layers.







Average Hydraulic Conductivity @ 20° C (last 4 determinations) m/s 6.42E-08 cm/s 6.42E-06 Average Hydraulic Conductivity @ 20° C (last run) m/s 6.42E-08 cm/s 6.42E-06



**Comments** 

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Stantec Consulting Services Inc. Lexington, Kentucky



ASTM D 5084, Method C



Specimens (if compacted) were compacted in a Proctor Mold as follows: The Maximum Dry Density was converted to Wet Density, this mass was divided by 4 (layers) and 3 of the 4 layers were compacted into the mold using a Proctor Hammer using

19 blows per layer. The density was varied by reducing the height of the drop by the amount listed beside ''Compacted''.

The specimen was trimmed from the bottom two layers.









A gradient of approximately 37.7 was used for this test.





Reviewed By

Comments Oven dried at 60° C.

Stantec Consulting Services Inc. Lexington, Kentucky

Reported By: KG Report Date: 06/17/2019



ASTM D 5084, Method C



Specimens (if compacted) were compacted in a Proctor Mold as follows: The Maximum Dry Density was converted to Wet Density, this mass was divided by 4 (layers) and 3 of the 4 layers were compacted into the mold using a Proctor Hammer using

19 blows per layer. The density was varied by reducing the height of the drop by the amount listed beside ''Compacted''.

The specimen was trimmed from the bottom two layers.







A gradient of approximately 1.9 was used for this test.



Reviewed By

Comments Oven dried at 60°.

Stantec Consulting Services Inc. Lexington, Kentucky

Reported By: KG Report Date: 06/17/2019

ASTM D 5084, Method C



Specimens (if compacted) were compacted in a Proctor Mold as follows: The Maximum Dry Density was converted to Wet Density, this mass was divided by 4 (layers) and 3 of the 4 layers were compacted into the mold using a Proctor Hammer using

19 blows per layer. The density was varied by reducing the height of the drop by the amount listed beside ''Compacted''.

The specimen was trimmed from the bottom two layers.





**Corrected Permeability vs. Time** 1.0E-05 K (cm/sec) **K (cm/sec)**  $+$  1.0E-06<br>0.0 0.0 2.0 4.0 6.0 8.0 10.0 **Time (min.)**

Average Hydraulic Conductivity @ 20° C (last 4 determinations) m/s 8.45E-08 cm/s 8.45E-06 Average Hydraulic Conductivity @ 20° C (last run) m/s 8.45E-08 cm/s 8.45E-06

Reviewed By

Comments Oven dried at 60° C.

Stantec Consulting Services Inc. Lexington, Kentucky

Reported By: KG Report Date: 06/17/2019

A gradient of approximately 1.9 was used for this test.



ASTM D 5084, Method C



Specimens (if compacted) were compacted in a Proctor Mold as follows: The Maximum Dry Density was converted to Wet Density, this mass was divided by 4 (layers) and 3 of the 4 layers were compacted into the mold using a Proctor Hammer using

19 blows per layer. The density was varied by reducing the height of the drop by the amount listed beside ''Compacted''.

The specimen was trimmed from the bottom two layers.





**Corrected Permeability vs. Time**



Average Hydraulic Conductivity @ 20° C (last 4 determinations) m/s 1.64E-08 cm/s 1.64E-06 Average Hydraulic Conductivity @ 20° C (last run) m/s 1.64E-08 cm/s 1.64E-06



A gradient of approximately 1.9 was used for this test.

**Comments** 

Stantec Consulting Services Inc. Lexington, Kentucky

Reported By: KG Report Date: 06/17/2019

ASTM D 5084, Method C



Specimens (if compacted) were compacted in a Proctor Mold as follows: The Maximum Dry Density was converted to Wet Density, this mass was divided by 4 (layers) and 3 of the 4 layers were compacted into the mold using a Proctor Hammer using

19 blows per layer. The density was varied by reducing the height of the drop by the amount listed beside ''Compacted''.

The specimen was trimmed from the bottom two layers.





**Corrected Permeability vs. Time**



Average Hydraulic Conductivity @ 20° C (last 4 determinations) m/s 2.42E-11 cm/s 2.42E-09 Average Hydraulic Conductivity @ 20° C (last run) m/s 2.42E-11 cm/s 2.42E-09



**Comments** 

Reviewed By

Stantec Consulting Services Inc. Lexington, Kentucky

Reported By: KG Report Date: 06/24/2019

A gradient of approximately 22.6 was used for this test.

ASTM D 5084, Method C



Specimens (if compacted) were compacted in a Proctor Mold as follows: The Maximum Dry Density was converted to Wet Density, this mass was divided by 4 (layers) and 3 of the 4 layers were compacted into the mold using a Proctor Hammer using

19 blows per layer. The density was varied by reducing the height of the drop by the amount listed beside ''Compacted''.

The specimen was trimmed from the bottom two layers.





1.0E-05 K (cm/sec) **K (cm/sec)**  $+$  1.0E-06<br>0.0 0.0 2.0 4.0 6.0 8.0 10.0 **Time (min.)**

Average Hydraulic Conductivity @ 20° C (last 4 determinations) m/s 6.87E-08 cm/s 6.87E-06 Average Hydraulic Conductivity @ 20° C (last run) m/s 6.87E-08 cm/s 6.87E-06

A gradient of approximately 1.9 was used for this test.

Reviewed By

Comments Oven dried at 60° C.

Stantec Consulting Services Inc. Lexington, Kentucky

Reported By: KG Report Date: 06/17/2019

**Corrected Permeability vs. Time**



ASTM D 5084, Method C



Specimens (if compacted) were compacted in a Proctor Mold as follows: The Maximum Dry Density was converted to Wet Density, this mass was divided by 4 (layers) and 3 of the 4 layers were compacted into the mold using a Proctor Hammer using

19 blows per layer. The density was varied by reducing the height of the drop by the amount listed beside ''Compacted''.

The specimen was trimmed from the bottom two layers.







Average Hydraulic Conductivity @ 20° C (last 4 determinations) m/s 7.40E-11 cm/s 7.40E-09 Average Hydraulic Conductivity @ 20° C (last run) m/s 7.40E-11 cm/s 7.40E-09



A gradient of approximately 37.5 was used for this test.

**Comments** 

Stantec Consulting Services Inc. Lexington, Kentucky

ASTM D 5084, Method C



Specimens (if compacted) were compacted in a Proctor Mold as follows: The Maximum Dry Density was converted to Wet Density, this mass was divided by 4 (layers) and 3 of the 4 layers were compacted into the mold using a Proctor Hammer using

19 blows per layer. The density was varied by reducing the height of the drop by the amount listed beside ''Compacted''.

The specimen was trimmed from the bottom two layers.





**Corrected Permeability vs. Time**



Average Hydraulic Conductivity @ 20° C (last 4 determinations) m/s 1.95E-10 cm/s 1.95E-08 Average Hydraulic Conductivity @ 20° C (last run) m/s 1.95E-10 cm/s 1.95E-08



**Comments** 

Reviewed By

Stantec Consulting Services Inc. Lexington, Kentucky

A gradient of approximately 37.7 was used for this test.

ASTM D 5084, Method C



Specimens (if compacted) were compacted in a Proctor Mold as follows: The Maximum Dry Density was converted to Wet Density, this mass was divided by 4 (layers) and 3 of the 4 layers were compacted into the mold using a Proctor Hammer using

19 blows per layer. The density was varied by reducing the height of the drop by the amount listed beside "Compacted". I I

The specimen was trimmed from the bottom two layers.









Average Hydraulic Conductivity @ 20° C (last 4 determinations) m/s 1.02E-07 cm/s 1.02E-05 \$YHUDJH+\GUDXOLF&RQGXFWLYLW\#&ODVWUXQ PV ( FPV (



A gradient of approximately 1.9 was used for this test.

Comments

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Stantec Consulting Services Inc. Lexington, Kentucky



ASTM D 5084, Method C



Specimens (if compacted) were compacted in a Proctor Mold as follows: The Maximum Dry Density was converted to Wet Density, this mass was divided by 4 (layers) and 3 of the 4 layers were compacted into the mold using a Proctor Hammer using

25 blows per layer. The density was varied by reducing the height of the drop by the amount listed beside "Compacted". I I

The specimen was trimmed from the bottom two layers.





Corrected Permeability vs. Time



Average Hydraulic Conductivity @ 20° C (last 4 determinations) m/s 1.36E-11 cm/s 1.36E-09 Average Hydraulic Conductivity @ 20° C (last run)  $\frac{m}{s}$  1.36E-11 cm/s 1.36E-09



A gradient of approximately 22.6 was used for this test.

Comments

Reviewed By

Stantec Consulting Services Inc. Lexington, Kentucky

Reported By: KG Report Date: 08/06/2019

ASTM D 5084, Method C



Specimens (if compacted) were compacted in a Proctor Mold as follows: The Maximum Dry Density was converted to Wet Density, this mass was divided by 4 (layers) and 3 of the 4 layers were compacted into the mold using a Proctor Hammer using

25 blows per layer. The density was varied by reducing the height of the drop by the amount listed beside ''Compacted''.

The specimen was trimmed from the bottom two layers.





**Corrected Permeability vs. Time**



Average Hydraulic Conductivity @ 20° C (last 4 determinations) m/s 1.19E-07 cm/s 1.19E-05 Average Hydraulic Conductivity @ 20° C (last run) m/s 1.19E-07 cm/s 1.19E-05



A gradient of approximately 5 was used for this test.

**Comments** 

Stantec Consulting Services Inc. Louisville, Kentucky



ASTM D 5084, Method C



Specimens (if compacted) were compacted in a Proctor Mold as follows: The Maximum Dry Density was converted to Wet Density, this mass was divided by 4 (layers) and 3 of the 4 layers were compacted into the mold using a Proctor Hammer using

25 blows per layer. The density was varied by reducing the height of the drop by the amount listed beside ''Compacted''.

The specimen was trimmed from the bottom two layers.









Average Hydraulic Conductivity @ 20° C (last 4 determinations) m/s 2.96E-07 cm/s 2.96E-05 Average Hydraulic Conductivity @ 20° C (last run) m/s 2.96E-07 cm/s 2.96E-05



A gradient of approximately 2.8 was used for this test.

**Comments** 

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Stantec Consulting Services Inc. Louisville, Kentucky



ASTM D 5084, Method C



Specimens (if compacted) were compacted in a Proctor Mold as follows: The Maximum Dry Density was converted to Wet Density, this mass was divided by 4 (layers) and 3 of the 4 layers were compacted into the mold using a Proctor Hammer using

25 blows per layer. The density was varied by reducing the height of the drop by the amount listed beside ''Compacted''.

The specimen was trimmed from the bottom two layers.







Average Hydraulic Conductivity @ 20° C (last 4 determinations) m/s 3.99E-08 cm/s 3.99E-06 Average Hydraulic Conductivity @ 20° C (last run) m/s 3.99E-08 cm/s 3.99E-06



A gradient of approximately 5.5 was used for this test.

**Comments** 

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Stantec Consulting Services Inc. Louisville, Kentucky



ASTM D 5084, Method C



Specimens (if compacted) were compacted in a Proctor Mold as follows: The Maximum Dry Density was converted to Wet Density, this mass was divided by 4 (layers) and 3 of the 4 layers were compacted into the mold using a Proctor Hammer using

25 blows per layer. The density was varied by reducing the height of the drop by the amount listed beside ''Compacted''.

The specimen was trimmed from the bottom two layers.







A gradient of approximately 22.8 was used for this test.



Stantec Consulting Services Inc. Louisville, Kentucky

Reported By: RHB Report Date: 08/09/2019



ASTM D 5084, Method C



Specimens (if compacted) were compacted in a Proctor Mold as follows: The Maximum Dry Density was converted to Wet Density, this mass was divided by 4 (layers) and 3 of the 4 layers were compacted into the mold using a Proctor Hammer using

25 blows per layer. The density was varied by reducing the height of the drop by the amount listed beside ''Compacted''.

The specimen was trimmed from the bottom two layers.





**Corrected Permeability vs. Time**



Average Hydraulic Conductivity @ 20° C (last 4 determinations) m/s 3.37E-07 cm/s 3.37E-05 Average Hydraulic Conductivity @ 20° C (last run) m/s 3.37E-07 cm/s 3.37E-05



**Comments** 

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Stantec Consulting Services Inc. Lexington, Kentucky

Reviewed By

A gradient of approximately 5.5 was used for this test.

# **APPENDIX G.3**

## **CCR MATERIAL CHARACTERISTICS INVESTIGATION SAMPLING AND ANALYSIS REPORT**



### **Cumberland Fossil Plant CCR Material Characteristics Investigation Sampling and Analysis Report**

TDEC Commissioner's Order Environmental Investigation Plan Cumberland Fossil Plant Cumberland City, Tennessee

April 16, 2021

Prepared for:

Tennessee Valley Authority Chattanooga, Tennessee



Prepared by:

Stantec Consulting Services Inc. Lexington, Kentucky

## **Revision Record**



## **Sign-off Sheet**

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**Introduction** April 16, 2021

## <span id="page-1611-0"></span>**1.0 INTRODUCTION**

Stantec Consulting Services Inc. (Stantec) has prepared this Sampling and Analysis Report (SAR) on behalf of the Tennessee Valley Authority (TVA) to document the activities related to a coal combustion residuals (CCR) material characteristics investigation at TVA's Cumberland Fossil (CUF) Plant located in Cumberland City, Tennessee.

The purpose of the CCR material characteristics investigation was to characterize leachability of CCR constituents within three CCR units at the CUF Plant, in support of fulfilling the requirements for the Tennessee Department of Environment and Conservation (TDEC) issued Commissioner's Order No. OGC15-0177 (TDEC Order) to TVA (TDEC 2015). The TDEC Order sets forth a "process for the investigation, assessment, and remediation of unacceptable risks" at the TVA's coal ash disposal sites in Tennessee.

The purpose of the SAR is to document the work completed during the CCR material characteristics investigation and to present the information and data collected during the execution of the CCR Material Characteristics Sampling and Analysis Plan (SAP) (Stantec 2018a). This SAR is not intended to provide conclusions or evaluations of results. The scope of the CCR material characteristics investigation represented herein was conducted pursuant to the SAP and is part of a larger environmental investigation at the CUF Plant. The evaluation of the results will consider other aspects of the environmental investigation, as well as data collected under other State and/or CCR programs at the CUF Plant and will be presented in the Environmental Assessment Report (EAR).

The CCR material characteristics investigation activities were performed in conjunction with the exploratory drilling investigation at the CUF Plant and in general accordance with the following documents developed by TVA to support fulfilling the requirements of the TDEC Order:

- *CCR Material Characteristics SAP* (Stantec 2018a)
- *Environmental Investigation Plan (EIP)* (Stantec 2018b)
- *Exploratory Drilling SAP (Stantec 2018c)*
- *Quality Assurance Project Plan (QAPP)* (Environmental Standards, Inc. 2018).

The CCR Material Characteristics SAP was implemented in accordance with TVA- and TDEC- approved Programmatic- and Project-specific changes. Minor variations in scope and procedures from those outlined in the CCR Material Characteristics SAP occurred during field activities due to field conditions and programmatic updates and are referenced in Section 3.6.

Laboratory analysis of constituents was performed by Eurofins TestAmerica Laboratories, Inc. (TestAmerica) in St. Louis, Missouri (radium samples only), and in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania (all other analytes). Additional quality assurance oversight on data acquisition protocols, sampling practices, and data validation and/or verification was performed by Environmental Standards, Inc. (EnvStds) under direct contract to TVA.

Objective and Scope April 16, 2021

## <span id="page-1612-0"></span>**2.0 OBJECTIVE AND SCOPE**

The primary objective of the CCR material characteristics investigation conducted pursuant to the CCR Material Characteristics SAP at the CUF Plant was to collect CCR material and pore water samples for characterization related to the leachability of CCR-related constituents from material within three CCR Units: the Gypsum Storage Area, Dry Ash Stack Area, and Retention Pond. The approach for the investigation was to:

- Collect CCR material samples for chemical analyses from the temporary well borings and from retained geotechnical samples obtained as part of non-TDEC Order investigations at the CUF Plant
- Following installation and development of the temporary wells, measure pore water levels and collect pore water samples for chemical analyses.

The scope of work of the CCR material characteristics investigation consisted of the following tasks:

- Collecting CCR material samples and associated quality control (QC) samples at the temporary well borings for laboratory analysis of CCR-related constituents and identifying the interface between CCR material and underlying foundation soils
- Collecting pore water level measurements
- Collecting pore water samples and associated QC samples from the temporary wells for analysis of CCR-related constituents and water quality parameters
- Collecting supplemental CCR material samples and associated QC samples from retained geotechnical samples.

These activities were carried out concurrently with advancement of borings and after the installation of temporary wells conducted as part of the CUF Plant exploratory drilling investigation. Drilling, geotechnical sampling, and temporary well installation and development activities were performed in general accordance with the Exploratory Drilling SAP and reported in the CUF Plant Exploratory Drilling SAR.

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## <span id="page-1613-0"></span>**3.0 FIELD ACTIVITIES**

CCR material characteristics investigation field activities were conducted between December 13, 2018 and March 7, 2019, between June 3 and 6, 2019, and on June 11, 2020. Stantec performed field activities for the CCR material characteristics investigation based on guidance and specifications listed in TVA's Environmental (ENV) Technical Instructions (TIs), the SAP, and the QAPP, except as noted in the Variations section of this report. As part of TVA's commitment to generate representative and reliable data, data validation and/or verification of laboratory analytical data was performed by EnvStds under direct contract with TVA. EnvStds also conducted audits of field activities and provided quality reviews of field documentation. In addition, on behalf of TDEC, Civil & Environmental Consultants, Inc. (CEC) collected split CCR material and pore water samples during this investigation. Additional information regarding CEC split sample collection is provided in Sections 3.3.2 and 3.3.3.2.

During the CCR material characteristics investigation, Stantec conducted the following field activities:

- Collected CCR material samples at the nine temporary well borings during drilling
- Collected supplemental CCR material samples from 16 retained geotechnical samples obtained for other non-TDEC Order investigations at the CUF Plant
- Recorded field measurements of CCR material pH at the nine sampled boring locations (see Section 3.3.2 for more detail)
- Following temporary well installation and development activities, collected pore water level measurements from the six installed temporary wells prior to sampling
- Recorded field measurements of pore water quality parameters during purging and stabilization at the six sampled temporary wells
- Collected filtered and unfiltered pore water samples from the six temporary wells
- Collected CCR material and pore water QC samples including 11 matrix spike/matrix spike duplicates, nine field duplicates, 24 field blanks, 11 equipment blanks, two tubing blanks, and three filter blanks
- Conveyed collected samples via a laboratory-provided courier service to TestAmerica for analysis.

Details on each activity are presented in the sections below. The CCR material characteristics investigation temporary wells and additional boring locations are shown on Exhibit A.1 in Appendix A. Appendix B provides tabulated information collected during the investigation, including summaries of samples collected, pore water measurements, field measurements, and analytical results in Tables B.1 through B.9. Subsurface boring logs and photographic logs of the CCR material cores are provided in Appendices C and D, respectively.

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## <span id="page-1614-0"></span>**3.1 WORK LOCATIONS**

The CCR material characteristics investigation field activities were completed at nine temporary well boring locations (CUF-TW01 through CUF-TW09) at the CUF Plant under the CCR material characteristics investigation scope of work. Borings were completed for locations CUF-TW02, CUF-TW04, and CUF-TW06; however, based on available information, these locations were drilled above the drainage layer in the Gypsum Storage Area, and no pore water was encountered. Thus, no temporary wells were installed at these three locations. Temporary wells (CUF-TW01, CUF-TW03, and CUF-TW05, respectively) were installed adjacent to these three borings.

<span id="page-1614-1"></span>A summary of the boring and temporary well locations is provided in Table 1 below.



### **Table 1 - Summary of Boring and Temporary Well Locations**

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#### **Table 1 - Summary of Boring and Temporary Well Locations (continued)**

**Notes:**

CCR Coal Combustion Residuals

ID Identification<br>
NC Not complete

Not completed as a temporary well

Additionally, a TDEC-approved change to the CCR Material Characteristics SAP under the EIP allowed for supplemental environmental analyses to be conducted on select retained samples collected in August 2019 during a geotechnical exploration associated with the Temporary Lined Basin and Main Ash Pond Implementation Monitoring Plan Projects. CCR material samples were collected using retained samples from 10 geotechnical borings drilled for other projects at the CUF Plant that remained in Stantec custody, as detailed in Section 3.3.2.1. The objective of collecting supplemental samples from the retained geotechnical samples was to assess CCR material characteristics from the Retention Pond within the Main Ash Pond because proposed temporary well CUF-TW10 was eliminated from the investigation scope due to inaccessibility resulting from construction activities. Also, there were no other accessible locations in this area that would meet the technical objectives of the investigation. Temporary well and boring locations are shown on Exhibit A.1 in Appendix A.

## <span id="page-1615-0"></span>**3.2 DOCUMENTATION**

Stantec planned the CCR material characteristics investigation activities per ENV-TI-05.08.01, *Planning Sampling Events* and maintained field documentation in general accordance with ENV-TI-05.80.03, *Field Record Keeping* and the QAPP. Field activities and data were primarily recorded on program-specific field forms. Health and safety forms were completed in accordance with TVA and Stantec health and safety requirements. Additional information regarding field documentation is provided below.

### <span id="page-1615-1"></span>**3.2.1 Field Forms**

Stantec used program-specific field forms to record field observations and data for specific activities. Field forms used during the CCR material characteristics investigation included:

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- *Daily Field Activity Log*
- *Subsurface Log*
- *Soil pH Calibration and Inspection Log*
- *Soil pH Data Form*
- *Monitoring Well Inspection Checklist*
- *Equipment Calibration Form*
- *Water Level Measurement Form*
- *Water Sampling Form*
- *Chain-of-Custody (COC).*

Documentation for the temporary well installation and well development is described in the CUF Plant Exploratory Drilling SAR.

### **3.2.1.1 Daily Field Activity Log**

Stantec field sampling personnel (FSP) recorded daily field activities, observations and data on a *Daily Field Activity Log* to chronologically document the field program. Deviations from the SAP, TIs, or QAPP were documented on the *Daily Field Activity Log*.

### **3.2.1.2 Subsurface Log**

A Professional Geologist (PG) licensed in the State of Tennessee, prepared a *Subsurface Log* for each boring. The log documented date, boring location, drilling personnel, tooling/equipment used, depth to water, sample number, sample recovery, Standard Penetration Test blow counts, subsurface lithology and other relevant observations. CCR material color was logged per the appropriate Munsell Soil Color Chart (Munsell Color 2009). The *Subsurface Logs* are provided in Appendix C.

### **3.2.1.3 Soil pH Calibration and Inspection Log**

Stantec FSP recorded daily soil pH meter calibrations and inspections on a *Soil pH Calibration and Inspection Log* for each day that pH measurements were taken of the CCR material samples. The log documented temperature, temperature verification, temperature-adjusted calibration values, post calibration pH values, and calibration solution details. Additional information on equipment calibration is provided in Section 3.2.2.

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### **3.2.1.4 Soil pH Data Form**

Stantec FSP prepared a *Soil pH Data Form* for each day that pH measurements were taken of the CCR material samples. The form documented the sample identification (ID), boring ID, the depth range, pH measurement date and time, and the field pH value.

### **3.2.1.5 Monitoring Well Inspection Checklist**

Prior to measuring water levels, Stantec FSP inspected each temporary well for damage or indications that the well integrity had been compromised in accordance with ENV-TI-05.80.21, *Monitoring Well Inspection and Maintenance*. Inspection results were documented on a *Monitoring Well Inspection Checklist*. No signs of damage or repairs were noted.

### **3.2.1.6 Equipment Calibration Form**

Stantec FSP performed daily equipment calibrations of the water quality meter and documented the results on an *Equipment Calibration Form*. The form documented the calibration test results for temperature, turbidity, specific conductance, pH, dissolved oxygen (DO), and oxidation-reduction potential (ORP), and verified that the field instruments' sensors were operating within acceptable criteria. Refer to Section 3.2.2 for additional details on equipment calibration procedures.

### **3.2.1.7 Water Level Measurement Form**

Stantec FSP recorded pore water level measurement data on a *Water Level Measurement Form* in accordance with ENV-TI-05.80.44, *Groundwater Level and Well Depth Measurement*. The form includes the temporary well ID, time, and depth to water measured from a standardized reference point on the top of each well casing, recorded in feet below top of casing.

### **3.2.1.8 Water Sampling Form**

Stantec FPS recorded the depth to water, purge flow rate, volume of water purged, temperature, pH, specific conductance, DO, ORP, turbidity, color of water, and other observations during temporary well purging and pore water sampling activities in accordance with ENV-TI-05.80.42, *Groundwater Sampling*. Field measurements were recorded on a *Water Sampling Form*. The form also documents the time intervals between measurement of field parameters, low-flow extraction rates, water level drawdown, and water quality parameter measurements during purging and after stabilization criteria were met.

### **3.2.1.9 Chain-of-Custody**

Stantec FSP completed *COC* documentation for each CCR material and pore water sample collected during the CCR material characteristics investigation. The sample ID, sample location, sample depth (if applicable), type of sample, sampling date and time, analyses requested, and sample custody record were recorded on the *COCs*. The Field Team Leader reviewed the *COCs* for completeness and accuracy, and the FSP conducted a QC check of samples in each cooler compared to sample IDs on the

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corresponding *COC* prior to submittal to the laboratory. *COCs* were completed in accordance with ENV-TI-05.80.02*: Sample Labeling and Custody*.

### <span id="page-1618-0"></span>**3.2.2 Equipment Calibration**

### **3.2.2.1 CCR Material Equipment Calibration**

The pH meter used to collect, generate, or measure environmental data for the CCR material were calibrated each day prior to sampling as specified by the SAP, QAPP, and *Stantec Standard Operating Procedure - Rev 1 for the ExTech ExStik 110 meter* (Stantec 2018d). Temperature was recorded using a calibrated National Institute of Standards and Technology (NIST) traceable thermometer. Additional details regarding equipment calibration were recorded on the *Soil pH Calibration and Inspection Log*, as described in Section 3.2.1.3.

### **3.2.2.2 Pore Water Equipment Calibration**

Field instruments used to collect, generate, or measure water quality parameters data were calibrated each day prior to sampling as specified by the SAP, QAPP, and ENV-TI-05.80-.46, *Field Measurement Using a Multi-Parameter Sonde*. Afternoon calibration verifications were performed to evaluate if instruments remained within acceptable criteria during sampling. Temperature and barometric pressure were recorded using a calibrated NIST traceable thermometer and the National Weather Service (via mesowest.utah.edu) barometric pressure readings for Clarksville Outlaw Field, Clarksville, Tennessee, respectively. Additional details regarding equipment calibration were recorded on the *Equipment Calibration Form*, as described in Section 3.2.1.6.

### <span id="page-1618-1"></span>**3.2.3 Photographs**

Photographs of the CCR material cores from drilling activities were taken during the CCR material characteristics investigation. Photographic logs of CCR material cores from temporary well borings and additional borings are provided in Appendix D.

## <span id="page-1618-2"></span>**3.3 SAMPLING METHODS**

The following sections present drilling, CCR material sampling, and pore water gauging and sampling procedures used in the CCR material characteristics investigation. Additional information regarding drilling and sampling procedures at the temporary well locations is provided in the Exploratory Drilling SAR. Drilling and sampling activities were performed under the direction of a Stantec PG licensed in the State of Tennessee.

As indicated in Table 1 and approved by TDEC, temporary well borings CUF-TW02, CUF-TW04, and CUF-TW06 were drilled and sampled, but the wells were not installed because pore water was not observed at the boring locations. CUF-TW10 was not installed because of inaccessibility due to construction activities. As described in Section 3.1, TDEC approved supplemental environmental analyses to be conducted on CCR material samples from retained geotechnical samples near the

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proposed CUF-TW10 location. Further details on CCR material sample collection from retained geotechnical samples are provided in Section 3.3.2.1.

### <span id="page-1619-0"></span>**3.3.1 Drilling**

The temporary well borings were advanced by Stantec drillers licensed in Tennessee using hollow stem auger drilling techniques in general accordance with American Society for Testing and Materials (ASTM) D6151: *Standard Practice for Using Hollow-Stem Augers for Geotechnical Exploration and Soil Sampling*. Drilling details are reported in the CUF Plant Exploratory Drilling SAR.

The CCR material characteristics investigation temporary well and boring locations are shown on Exhibit A.1 in Appendix A.

### <span id="page-1619-1"></span>**3.3.2 CCR Material Sampling**

During advancement of each boring, a Stantec Tennessee-licensed PG prepared field subsurface logs using a mobile data collection platform for borings CUF-TW01 through CUF-TW06 and using written *Subsurface Log* forms for borings CUF-TW07 through CUF-TW09. Inputs included a description of surface lithology, sample recovery, color using the Munsell Soil Color Charts and other relevant parameters as required by the SAPs and TIs. As part of the logging process, CCR material cores were photographed by FSP with interval data presented on a white board. Analytical and duplicate samples were collected from the CCR material characteristics investigation borings and documented in the *Daily Field Activity Logs* and *COCs*. A list of the CCR material samples are provided on Table B.1 in Appendix B. Split samples collected by CEC during drilling of temporary well boring CUF-TW08, are also identified in Table B.1.

The FSP typically collected approximately a two-foot grab sample from the midpoint of each five-foot boring interval where sampling was planned based on recovery. The collected CCR material sample was placed in clean, resealable bags and homogenized using gloved hands and when necessary, clean, disposable, or decontaminated sampling tools. Decontamination of sampling equipment was conducted in accordance with TVA, ENV-TI-05.80.05, *Field Sampling Equipment Cleaning and Decontamination*. Once the sample was sufficiently homogenized, an aliquot of the homogenized sample and deionized water was used to create a paste for measurement of the CCR material pH with the ExTech ExStik 110 pH meter according to Stantec Standard Operating Procedure – Rev 1. The measurements were recorded on the *Soil pH Data Form* within 15 minutes after creating the CCR material paste.

Afterwards, the CCR material sample was placed in an appropriate laboratory-supplied sample jar. CCR material samples were collected in accordance with ENV-TI-05.80.50, *Soil and Sediment Sampling.* Sample containers were labeled and handled in accordance with ENV-TI-05.80.02, *Sample Labeling and Custody*. FSP secured caps on each bottle and attached a custody seal across the cap before placing the sample container in a cooler with ice (within 15 minutes of sample collection) for transport to the laboratory. QC samples were collected in accordance with ENV-TI-05.80.04, *Field Sampling Quality Control.*
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The samples were analyzed for CCR-related constituents listed in Appendices III and IV of Title 40 of the Code of Federal Regulations (CFR) Part 257 (40 CFR 257). In addition, five inorganic constituents listed in Appendix I of Tennessee Rule 0400-11-01-.04 and not included in the 40 CFR 257 Appendices III and IV were analyzed to maintain continuity with the TDEC environmental programs. These additional TDEC Appendix I constituents included copper, nickel, silver, vanadium, and zinc. The combined federal CCR Appendices III and IV constituents and TDEC Appendix I inorganic constituents are hereafter referred to as "CCR Parameters." In addition, total organic carbon, iron, and manganese were added as specific parameters of interest to be analyzed per the CCR Material Characteristics Investigation SAP. Also Synthetic Precipitation Leaching Procedure (SPLP) analyses were performed for metals and radiological parameters.

The CCR material analytical data for CCR Parameters and additional parameters of interest are presented in Tables B.2a and B.3a in Appendix B. The field pH data are summarized in Table B.4.

### **3.3.2.1 Supplemental CCR Material Samples Collected from Retained Geotechnical Samples**

Geotechnical samples were originally collected in August 2019, during non-TDEC Order investigations at the Retention Pond within the Main Ash Pond. These samples were stored in a secure location in the Louisville, Kentucky geotechnical laboratory and warehouse and then kept in the possession of a Stantec employee. Stantec personnel identified representative boring locations and depth intervals from the retained geotechnical samples to meet the objectives of this investigation. In June 2020, Stantec collected supplemental CCR material samples from the retained geotechnical samples, as detailed in Table 2 below.

Geotechnical boring locations in relation to the location of proposed location CUF-TW10 shown on Exhibit A.1 in Appendix A.



#### **Table 2 - Summary of Supplemental CCR Material Samples Collected from Retained Geotechnical Boring Samples**

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### **Table 2 - Summary of Supplemental CCR Material Samples Collected from Retained Geotechnical Boring Samples (continued)**

**Notes:**



1. Location IDs and sample IDs from retained geotechnical samples do not include the "MAP (Main Ash Pond)" nomenclature.

The retained sample material from the supplemental sample intervals was placed in clean, decontaminated sample mixing bowls and homogenized using gloved hands and when necessary, clean, disposable, or decontaminated sampling tools. For the supplemental CCR material samples, pH was only measured by the analytical laboratory, as approved by TDEC. Decontamination of sampling equipment was conducted in accordance with TVA, ENV-TI-05.80.05, *Field Sampling Equipment Cleaning and Decontamination*.

Afterwards, the CCR material sample was placed in an appropriate laboratory-supplied sample jar. CCR material samples were collected in accordance with ENV-TI-05.80.50, *Soil and Sediment Sampling.*

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Sample containers were labeled and handled in accordance with ENV-TI-05.80.02, *Sample Labeling and Custody*. FSP secured caps on each bottle and attached a custody seal across the cap before placing the sample container in a cooler with ice (within 15 minutes of sample collection) for transport to the laboratory. QC samples were collected in accordance with ENV-TI-05.80.04, *Field Sampling Quality Control.* 

CCR material samples were collected using a constituent priority list (metals, anions, pH, and then radiological parameters), based on the available volumes of sample material and the analytical volume requirements, as approved by TDEC. Based on available sample volume, the samples were analyzed for CCR Parameters, total organic carbon, iron, and manganese. Also, SPLP analyses were performed for metals and radiological parameters when collected. Because of insufficient sample volume, only two samples were analyzed for radiological parameters as shown on Table B.1.

The CCR material analytical data for CCR Parameters and additional parameters of interest from the retained geotechnical samples from the Retention Pond within the Main Ash Pond are presented in Tables B.2b and B.3b, respectively, in Appendix B.

### **3.3.3 Pore Water Gauging and Sampling**

The following sections present temporary well data collection and sampling procedures used during the CCR material characteristics investigation. The pore water gauging and sampling activities were conducted at the CUF Plant on June 3 through 6, 2019 following temporary well installation and development activities. Temporary well installation and well development information are reported in the CUF Plant Exploratory Drilling SAR.

### **3.3.3.1 Pore Water Level Measurements**

Static pore water levels were measured at the six temporary wells in accordance with ENV-TI-05.80.44, *Groundwater Level and Well Depth Measurement* prior to sampling*.* On June 3, 2019, static pore water level readings were measured and recorded to the nearest 0.01 feet from a reference point on the top of each temporary well casing using an electronic water level indicator. Water level indicator probes were decontaminated prior to the first use and between measurements, and the decontamination was documented as specified in ENV-TI-05.80.05, *Field Sampling Equipment Cleaning and Decontamination*. Depth to pore water measurements were recorded on a *Water Level Measurement Form*. Pore water level data are shown in Table B.5 in Appendix B.

### **3.3.3.2 Pore Water Purging and Sampling**

Analytical and field duplicate pore water samples were collected from the six temporary wells during a single sampling event. The temporary wells were purged using non-dedicated bladder pumps with dedicated tubing and low-flow purging and sampling techniques as specified in ENV-TI-05.80.42, *Groundwater Sampling*. Analytical and duplicate samples were collected from the temporary wells and documented in the *Daily Field Activity Logs* and *COCs* as shown on Table B.6 in Appendix B. A split

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sample collected by CEC during pore water sampling at temporary well CUF-TW08 is also identified in Table B.6.

During the purging process, water quality field parameters including pH, specific conductance, temperature, ORP, and DO were measured using water quality meters (YSI ProPlus with flow-through cell) and recorded on field forms. Depth to water and turbidity were measured and recorded using decontaminated electronic water-level indicators (Heron Dipper-T) and calibrated turbidimeters (Hach 2100Q), respectively. Water quality parameters were measured and recorded on a *Water Sampling Form* during purging until readings were stabilized as specified in the SAP and/or applicable TI. Well purging was considered complete when three consecutive readings met the following stabilization criteria:

- $pH \pm 0.1$  Standard Units
- Specific Conductance  $-\pm 5%$  microSiemens per centimeter
- Turbidity Less than 10 Nephelometric Turbidity Units (NTUs) or  $\pm$  10% for values above 10 NTUs
- DO Less than 0.5 milligrams per Liter (mg/L) or  $\pm$  10% for values above 0.5 mg/L.

After water quality stabilization criteria were achieved, the final water quality parameter results were recorded, purging was discontinued, and a sample was collected as specified in the SAP. Final water quality parameter results are shown in Table B.7 in Appendix B.

Laboratory-provided, pre-preserved sample containers were filled directly from the pump discharge line with the exception of the dissolved metals samples, which were collected via a new 0.45-micron disposable inline filter attached to the end of the discharge line to field filter the samples. FSP wore new, clean nitrile gloves when handling sample containers and did not touch the interior of containers or container caps. New gloves were used when handling each sample. When filling sample bottles, care was taken to minimize sample aeration (i.e., water was directed down the inner walls of the sample bottle) and to avoid overfilling and diluting preservatives. Each sample bottle was capped before filling the next bottle. Following completion of sampling, final turbidity measurements were made.

Sample containers were labeled and handled in accordance with ENV-TI-05.80.02, *Sample Labeling and Custody*. FSP secured caps on each bottle, attached a custody seal across the cap, and placed in a cooler on ice within 15 minutes of collection. QC samples were collected in accordance with ENV-TI-05.80.04, *Field Sampling Quality Control.*

Pore water samples were analyzed for CCR Parameters and additional parameters of interest as defined in Section 3.3.2; the pore water analytical data are presented in Tables B.8 and B.9, in Appendix B.

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## **3.4 INVESTIGATION DERIVED WASTE**

Investigation derived waste (IDW) generated during the CCR material characteristics investigation included:

- CCR material cuttings
- Temporary well purge water
- Used calibration solutions
- Decontamination fluids
- Personal protective equipment (PPE)
- General trash.

IDW was handled in general accordance with ENV-TI-05.80.05, *Field Sampling Equipment Cleaning and Decontamination* and ENV-TI-05.80.42, *Groundwater Sampling* (purge water); the CCR Material Characteristics SAP, the CUF Plant-specific waste management plan; and local, state, and federal regulations. Transportation and disposal of IDW was coordinated with TVA Plant facility management. CCR material cuttings, temporary well purge water, used calibration solutions, and decontamination fluids were managed as authorized by CUF Plant facility management and in general accordance with the CCR Material Characteristics SAP. Used disposable PPE (e.g., nitrile gloves) and general trash were placed in garbage bags and disposed in a municipal waste dumpster onsite.

## **3.5 SAMPLE SHIPMENT**

Samples were packed and transported under *COC* procedures as specified in ENV-TI-05.80.06, *Handling and Shipping of Samples*. The CCR material samples were delivered via courier to TestAmerica in Nashville, Tennessee and then subsequently shipped to St. Louis, Missouri (radium samples only), and to Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania (all other analytes). The pore water samples were shipped via Federal Express (FedEx) to TestAmerica in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania and then the pore water samples for radium analysis were subsequently shipped to St. Louis, Missouri. The supplemental CCR material samples collected from retained geotechnical samples were shipped via FedEx to TestAmerica in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania and then the CCR material samples for radium analysis were shipped to St. Louis, Missouri. TestAmerica submitted sample receipt forms to EnvStds for review and confirmation.

## **3.6 VARIATIONS**

The proposed scope and procedures for the CCR material characteristics investigation were outlined in the SAP, QAPP, and applicable TVA TIs and ASTM standards, as detailed in the sections above. Variations in scope or procedures discussed with TDEC and/or TVA, changes based on field conditions, or additional field sampling performed to complete the scope of work in the SAPs are described in the following sections. As discussed below, these variations do not impact the overall usability and

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representativeness of the dataset provided in this SAR for the CCR materials characteristics investigation at the CUF Plant.

### **3.6.1 Variations in Scope**

Variations in scope are provided below.

- Temporary wells CUF-TW02, CUF-TW04, and CUF-TW06 were not installed because no pore water was encountered in the borings, as approved by TDEC.
- Temporary well CUF-TW10 was not installed because of inaccessibility issues due to construction activities and there were no other accessible locations that would meet the technical objectives of the investigation. As a substitute, supplemental CCR material samples were collected from retained geotechnical samples from a previous investigation, as approved by TDEC.

### **3.6.2 Variations in Procedures**

No variations in procedures were documented during field activities.

Summary April 16, 2021

# **4.0 SUMMARY**

The data presented in this report are from the CCR material characteristics investigation at the CUF Plant. The CCR material characteristics investigation included collecting CCR material from temporary well locations and retained geotechnical samples, with TDEC approval, and collecting pore water from the installed temporary wells for analysis of CCR Parameters and additional parameters of interest. Also, pore water levels were measured in the installed temporary wells.

A summary of boring and temporary well locations drilled during this investigation is presented in Table 1. Table 2 provides the locations and depth intervals for the supplemental CCR material samples collected from the retained geotechnical samples. A total of 118 CCR material samples, including eight duplicates, were collected from the nine temporary well borings and 16 retained geotechnical samples for analysis of CCR Parameters and additional parameters of interest. A summary of the CCR material samples collected during this investigation are presented in Table B.1, and sample analytical data are presented in Tables B.2a, B.2b, B.3a, and B.3b. The field pH data are summarized in Table B.4.

Following temporary well installation and development, pore water levels were measured prior to sampling, and six pore water samples and one field duplicate sample were collected from the six temporary wells. Water quality parameters were recorded during well purging. Stabilization criteria for pH, specific conductance, turbidity, and DO were achieved at each sampling location. Pore water level measurements and a summary of the pore water samples collected are presented in Tables B.5 and B.6, respectively. The final pore water quality parameter measurements prior to initiating sample collection are presented in Table B.7. Pore water analytical data for CCR Parameters and additional parameters of interest are presented in Tables B.8 and B.9.

CCR material and pore water analytical data were reported by TestAmerica and validated by EnvStds.

Stantec has completed a CCR material characteristics investigation at the CUF Plant in Cumberland City, Tennessee, in accordance with the CCR Material Characteristics SAP as documented herein. The data collected during the investigation are usable for reporting and evaluation in the EAR and meet the objectives of the TDEC Order EIP. The CCR materials characterization data will be evaluated along with data collected under other TDEC Order SAPs, including but not limited to, the exploratory drilling investigation, as well as data collected under other State and CCR programs. This evaluation will be provided in the EAR.

References April 16, 2021

# **5.0 REFERENCES**

- American Society for Testing and Materials. D6151: *Standard Practice for Using Hollow-Stem Augers for Geotechnical Exploration and Soil Sampling*.
- Environmental Standards, Inc. 2018. *Quality Assurance Project Plan for the Tennessee Valley Authority Cumberland Fossil Plant Environment Investigation*. Prepared for Tennessee Valley Authority. Revision 2. January 2018.
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- Stantec Consulting Services Inc. (Stantec). 2018a. *CCR Material Characteristics Sampling and Analysis Plan , Cumberland Fossil Plant.* Revision 3. Prepared for Tennessee Valley Authority. June 25, 2018.
- Stantec. 2018b. *Environmental Investigation Plan, Cumberland Fossil Plant.* Revision 3. Prepared for Tennessee Valley Authority. June 25, 2018.
- Stantec. 2018c. *Exploratory Drilling Sampling and Analysis Plan Cumberland Fossil Plant.* Revision 3. Prepared for Tennessee Valley Authority. June 25, 2018.
- Stantec. 2018d. *Standard Operating Procedures Rev 1 for the ExTech ExStik 110 meter*. September 5, 2018.
- Tennessee Department of Environment and Conservation. 2015. *Commissioner's Order No. OGC15- 0177*. August 6, 2015.
- Tennessee Valley Authority (TVA). ENV-TI-05.08.01 *Planning Sampling Events*.
- TVA. ENV-TI-05.80.02, *Sample Labeling and Custody*.
- TVA. ENV-TI-05.80.03, *Field Record Keeping*.
- TVA. ENV-TI-05.80.04, *Field Sampling Quality Control*.
- TVA. ENV-TI-05.80.05, *Field Sampling Equipment Cleaning and Decontamination*.
- TVA. ENV-TI-05.80.06, *Handling and Shipping of Samples*.
- TVA. ENV-TI-05.80.21, *Monitoring Well Inspection and Maintenance.*
- TVA. ENV-TI-05.80.42, *Groundwater Sampling*.
- TVA. ENV-TI-05.80.44, *Groundwater Level and Well Depth Measurement*.
- TVA. ENV-TI-05.80.46, *Field Measurement Using a Multi-Parameter Sonde.*

TVA. ENV-TI-05.80.50, *Soil and Sediment Sampling*.

# **APPENDIX A - EXHIBITS**



- 1. Coordinate System: NAD 1983 StatePlane Tennessee FIPS 4100 Feet
- 2. Imagery Provided by Tuck Mapping (c. 2017) and TVA (2019-03-06 and 2019-12-11)
- 3. Geotechnical data includes CCR thickness, clay foundation soil
- 4. thickness, top of rock elevation, and rock coring (RQD). The geotechnical boring IDs do not include the "MAP (Main Ash Pond)" nomenclature.

# **Boring and Temporary Well Location Map Title**

Client/Project

Tennessee Valley Authority Cumberland Fossil (CUF) Plant TDEC Order

# **Notes**



Disclaimer: Stantec assumes no responsibility for data supplied in electronic format. The recipient accepts full responsibility for verifying the accuracy and completeness of the data. The recipient releases Stantec, its o

**A.1** Exhibit No.



# **APPENDIX B - TABLES**



See notes on last page.



1. Field and laboratory quality control sample results except for field duplicates are not included in report tables but were used for data validation.<br>2. CEC collected split samples from CUF-TW08 at depth intervals of 1.0

8 CALC

identification Synthetic Precipitation Leaching Procedure

ID<br>SPLP





See notes on last page.









See notes on last page.



Page 7 of 14



See notes on last page.













**Notes:**<br>Please note that units have been converted automatically in this table, and significant figures may not have been maintained.



1. Level of review is defined in the Quality Assurance Project Plan.



**Notes:**<br>Please note that units have been converted automatically in this table, and significant figures may not have been maintained.



1. Level of review is defined in the Quality Assurance Project Plan.<br>2. Location IDs and sample IDs from retained geotechnical samples do not include the "MAP (Main Ash Pond)" nomenclature.<br>3. The CCR material utilized for















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 $\overline{\phantom{0}}$ 







### **TABLE B.3a. CCR Material Analytical Results for Radiological Parameters Cumberland Fossil Plant December 2018 - March 2019**


























**Notes:**





**TABLE B.3b. Supplemental CCR Material Analytical Results for Radiological Parameters for Retention Pond within the Main Ash Pon d Cumberland Fossil Plant June 2020**

#### **Notes:**





1. Level of review is defined in the Quality Assurance Project Plan.

2. Location IDs and sample IDs from retained geotechnical samples do not include the "MAP (Main Ash Pond)" nomenclature.

3. The CCR material utilized for this investigation was originally collected in August 2019. As approved by TDEC, supplemental CCR material samples prepared in June 2020 were analyzed within the analytical holding time bas

#### **TABLE B.4. CCR Material pH Field Results Cumberland Fossil Plant Dec 2018 - March 2019**



See notes on last page.



#### **TABLE B.4. CCR Material pH Field Results Cumberland Fossil Plant Dec 2018 - March 2019**



See notes on last page.



#### **TABLE B.4. CCR Material pH Field Results Cumberland Fossil Plant Dec 2018 - March 2019**



#### **Notes:**



ID identification

SU Standard Unit



## **Table B.5 - Pore Water Level Measurements Cumberland Fossil Plant June 2019**



**Notes:**



1. Top of casing elevations and screen intervals were obtained from survey datum on the TVA TDEC Order Well Installation Detail Logs included in the Exploratory Drilling SAR.





**Notes:**



1. Field and laboratory quality control sample results except for field duplicates are not included in report tables but were used for data validation. 2. CEC collected split samples from CUF-TW08

#### **TABLE B.7. Summary of Pore Water Quality Parameters Cumberland Fossil Plant June 2019**



**Notes:**





mg/L<br>U\*<br>UJ ug/L



**Notes:**

<0.03 ft ID J

analyte was not detected at a concentration greater than the Method Detection Limit feet below top of casing identification

quantitation is approximate due to limitations identified during data validation

milligrams per Liter this result should be considered "not detected" because it was detected in an associated field or laboratory blank at a similar level

this compound was not detected, but the reporting or detection limit should be considered estimated due to a bias identified during data validation micrograms per Liter

#### **TABLE B.9. Pore Water Analytical Results for Radiological Parameters Cumberland Fossil Plant June 2019**

**Notes:**







# **APPENDIX C - SUBSURFACE LOGS**

# **REFER TO**

# **APPENDIX B.3 - TEMPORARY WELLS**

# **APPENDIX D - PHOTOGRAPHIC LOGS**

# **ATTACHMENT D.1a**

**Photographic Logs of Soil Cores – CUF-TW01 Through CUF-TW05**














































































































































































































































































































































# **ATTACHMENT D.1b**

**Photographic Logs of Soil Cores – CUF-TW06 Through CUF-TW08**







































































































































































































































































































































































# **ATTACHMENT D.1c**

**Photographic Logs of Soil Cores – CUF-TW09**
































































































































































# **APPENDIX G.4**

## **MATERIAL QUANTITY ASSESSMENT HISTORIC INFORMATION AND SECONDARY VOLUME ESTIMATES**

# LEGEND



- 
- 
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Trimble 5475 Kellenburger Road Dayton, Ohio 45424-1099, USA 1-937-233-8921 Project: C:\Data\Cumberland\ccr\_quantities(rev1)\Cumberland-CCR\_Quantities.pro Report Generated: The Friday, December 17, 2021 11:36:12 AM --- --- Where the second surface is above the first the volume is reported as fill. Where the second surface is below the first the volume is reported as excavation. --- --- Shrinkage/swell factors: Excavation 1.0000 Fill 1.0000 First Surface Number Second Surface Number of Points Layer Name --------------------------- ----------- ------------------------- ---------- CCR(BASE) 6,285 CCR-BAP 33,011 Volume limited to that within the constraining boundary - Object 2293809 Area within boundary: 361,411.49 Sq. Ft. (8.2969 Acres) Total triangulated area: 361,385.29 Sq. Ft. (8.2963 Acres) Excavation Volume (Cu. Yd.) Fill Volume (Cu. Yd.) -------------------------------- ---------------------------- 512.4 402,949.9

Net Difference: 402,437.5 Cu. Yd. Borrow

Trimble 5475 Kellenburger Road Dayton, Ohio 45424-1099, USA 1-937-233-8921 Project: C:\Data\Cumberland\ccr\_quantities(rev1)\Cumberland-CCR\_Quantities.pro Report Generated: The Report Generated: Friday, December 17, 2021 11:43:57 AM --- --- Where the second surface is above the first the volume is reported as fill. Where the second surface is below the first the volume is reported as excavation. --- --- Shrinkage/swell factors: Excavation 1.0000 Fill 1.0000 First Surface Number Second Surface Number of Points Layer Name --------------------------- ----------- ------------------------- ---------- CCR(BASE) 6,285 CCR-DAS 289,023 Volume limited to that within the constraining boundary - Object 2293811 Area within boundary: 4,839,759.56 Sq. Ft. (111.1056 Acres) Total triangulated area: 4,839,756.22 Sq. Ft. (111.1055 Acres) Excavation Volume (Cu. Yd.) Fill Volume (Cu. Yd.) -------------------------------- ---------------------------- 405.0 11,582,425.2

Net Difference: 11,582,020.2 Cu. Yd. Borrow

Trimble 5475 Kellenburger Road Dayton, Ohio 45424-1099, USA 1-937-233-8921 Project: C:\Data\Cumberland\ccr\_quantities(rev1)\Cumberland-CCR\_Quantities.pro Report Generated:  $Monday$ , December 20, 2021 3:20:15 PM --- --- Where the second surface is above the first the volume is reported as fill. Where the second surface is below the first the volume is reported as excavation. --- --- Shrinkage/swell factors: Excavation 1.0000 Fill 1.0000 First Surface Number Second Surface Number of Points Layer Name --------------------------- ----------- ------------------------- ---------- CCR(BASE) 6,285 CCR-GSA 246,509 Volume limited to that within the constraining boundary - Object 2276268 Area within boundary: 6,173,126.18 Sq. Ft. (141.7155 Acres) Total triangulated area: 6,173,126.18 Sq. Ft. (141.7155 Acres) Excavation Volume (Cu. Yd.) Fill Volume (Cu. Yd.) -------------------------------- ---------------------------- 6.4 11,494,546.3

Net Difference: 11,494,539.9 Cu. Yd. Borrow

Trimble 5475 Kellenburger Road Dayton, Ohio 45424-1099, USA 1-937-233-8921 Project: C:\Data\Cumberland\ccr\_quantities(rev1)\Cumberland-CCR\_Quantities.pro Report Generated:  $Monday$ , December 20, 2021 1:29:56 PM --- --- Where the second surface is above the first the volume is reported as fill. Where the second surface is below the first the volume is reported as excavation. --- --- Shrinkage/swell factors: Excavation 1.0000 Fill 1.0000 First Surface Number Second Surface Number of Points Layer Name --------------------------- ----------- ------------------------- ---------- CCR(BASE) 6,285 CCR-SP 188,641 Volume limited to that within the constraining boundary - Object 2668965 Area within boundary: 2,488,971.42 Sq. Ft. (57.1389 Acres) Total triangulated area: 2,488,971.42 Sq. Ft. (57.1389 Acres) Excavation Volume (Cu. Yd.) Fill Volume (Cu. Yd.) -------------------------------- ---------------------------- 100,342.9 1,394,833.6

Net Difference: 1,294,490.7 Cu. Yd. Borrow

# **APPENDIX G.5**

## **MATERIAL QUANTITY ASSESSMENT SAMPLING AND ANALYSIS REPORT**


**Cumberland Fossil Plant Material Quantity Assessment Sampling and Analysis Report**

TDEC Commissioner's Order: Environmental Investigation Plan Cumberland Fossil Plant Cumberland City, Tennessee

December 17, 2021

Prepared for:

Tennessee Valley Authority Chattanooga, Tennessee



Prepared by:

Stantec Consulting Services Inc. Lexington, Kentucky

#### **Revision Record**



#### **Sign-off Sheet**

This document entitled Cumberland Fossil Plant Material Quantity Sampling and Analysis Report was prepared by Stantec Consulting Services Inc. ("Stantec") for the account of Tennessee Valley Authority (the "Client"). Any reliance on this document by any third party is strictly prohibited. The material in it reflects Stantec's professional judgment in light of the scope, schedule, and other limitations stated in the document and in the contract between Stantec and the Client. The opinions in the document are based on conditions and information existing at the time the document was published and do not take into account any subsequent changes. In preparing the document, Stantec did not verify information supplied by others. Any use which a third party makes of this document is the responsibility of such third party. Such third party agrees that Stantec shall not be responsible for costs or damages of any kind, if any, suffered by it or any other third party as a result of decisions made or actions taken based on this document.

Prepared by

**Vincent J. Severance, PE, Senior Civil Engineer**

Reviewed by

**Robert D. Fuller, PE, Senior Principal**

Approved by

**Carole M. Farr, Senior Principal Geologist**

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- Exhibit A.4 Bottom of CCR Material Elevations
- Exhibit A.5 Ground Surface Elevations of CCR Units 2017-2021 Composite Surface
- Exhibit A.6 Top of CCR Material Elevations
- Exhibit A.7 Top of Bedrock Elevations
- Exhibit A.8 Cross Section Location Exhibit
- Exhibit A.9 Sections A-A' and B-B'
- Exhibit A.10 Sections C-C' and D-D'
- Exhibit A.11 Section E-E'
- Exhibit A.12 Sections F-F' and G-G'
- Exhibit A.13 Sections H-H' and J-J'
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#### **APPENDIX B – HISTORICAL DRAWINGS AND INFORMATION**

- Attachment B.1 TVA Drawing 10N212R11: Ash Disposal Areas Sheet No. 1
- Attachment B.2 TVA Drawing 10N213R6: Ash Disposal Areas Sheet No. 2



#### **APPENDIX C – TABLES**



#### <span id="page-1913-0"></span>**Abbreviations**

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Introduction December 17, 2021

#### <span id="page-1914-0"></span>**1.0 INTRODUCTION**

Stantec Consulting Services Inc. (Stantec) has prepared this Sampling and Analysis Report (SAR) on behalf of the Tennessee Valley Authority (TVA) to document activities related to a Material Quantity Assessment (MQA) at TVA's Cumberland Fossil Plant (CUF Plant) located in Cumberland City, Tennessee, as shown on Exhibit A.1 (Appendix A).

The purpose of the MQA is to use historical data supplemented with information collected for other TDEC Order SARs to perform three-dimensional modeling of certain coal combustion residuals (CCR) units at the CUF Plant and estimate CCR material quantities and other properties in support of fulfilling the requirements for the Tennessee Department of Environment and Conservation (TDEC) issued Commissioner's Order No. OGC15-0177 (TDEC Order) to TVA (TDEC 2015). The TDEC Order sets forth a "process for the investigation, assessment, and remediation of unacceptable risks" at TVA's coal ash disposal sites in Tennessee.

The purpose of this SAR is to document the three-dimensional modeling work completed during the MQA. This SAR is not intended to provide conclusions or evaluations of results. The scope of the MQA activities represented herein was conducted pursuant to the Material Quantity Sampling and Analysis Plan (SAP) (Stantec 2018a) and is part of a larger Environmental Investigation (EI) at the CUF Plant. The data provided in this SAR are not inclusive of other programmatic data that exist for this site. The evaluation of the results will consider other aspects of the EI, including data collected under other State and/or CCR programs and be presented in the Environmental Assessment Report (EAR).

The MQA activities discussed herein were performed in general accordance with the following documents developed by TVA to support fulfilling the requirements of the TDEC Order at the CUF Plant:

- *Material Quantity SAP* (Stantec 2018a)
- *Environmental Investigation Plan* (EIP) (Stantec 2018b)
- *Exploratory Drilling (EXD) SAP* (Stantec 2018c)
- *Quality Assurance Project Plan* (Environmental Standards, Inc. 2018).

Objective and Scope December 17, 2021

#### <span id="page-1915-0"></span>**2.0 OBJECTIVE AND SCOPE**

The objectives of the MQA, conducted pursuant to the Material Quantity SAP, are to describe CCR management unit geometry, CCR material quantity, phreatic elevations, and subsurface conditions for certain CCR management units at the CUF Plant in response to the TDEC Order. The Material Quantity SAP included evaluation of the following CCR management units: Gypsum Storage Area, Dry Ash Stack, Bottom Ash Pond, and Retention Pond including Stilling Pond (MQA Study Area).

The approach for the MQA SAR was to develop three-dimensional models of the MQA Study Area using data from existing borings installed under different environmental or geotechnical programs, as well as pre-construction topographic information for the MQA Study Area. The existing information was supplemented with data from borings drilled per the EXD SAP.

The scope of work consisted of the following tasks:

- Developing three-dimensional subsurface models from ground surface to bedrock using boring elevation data and pre-construction topographic information
- Developing a cross section location map and cross sections showing the modeled dikes and surfaces
- Identifying additional information needed to complete the objectives of the Material Quantity SAP.

Details of the completed MQA work are presented in the following sections. These activities were carried out following the completion of borings drilled per the EXD SAP. Details of the drilling activities are provided in the EXD SAR.

Physical Setting and Site History December 17, 2021

#### <span id="page-1916-0"></span>**3.0 PHYSICAL SETTING AND SITE HISTORY**

#### <span id="page-1916-1"></span> $3.1$ **CCR MATERIAL PLACEMENT SITE HISTORY**

As shown on Exhibit A.2 (Appendix A), an initial clay dike was constructed along the southern and western perimeter to an elevation of 380 feet (National Geodetic Vertical Datum of 1929 [NGVD29]) between 1969 and 1972 to develop the Ash Disposal Area. CUF Plant discharges were initially routed to the Ash Disposal Area, which discharged to the Cumberland River.

In 1976, a divider dike was constructed to divide the Ash Disposal Area into Ash Disposal Area No. 1 and Ash Disposal Area No. 2 (Exhibit A.2). In 1977, an additional divider dike was constructed in the northern portion of the Ash Disposal Area No. 2 to form the Stilling Pond (Exhibit A.2). The perimeter dike was raised approximately 15 feet in 1979 and extended around the full perimeter of the CCR management units (Exhibit A.2).

The following operational changes were implemented under a modification to Class II Solid Waste Disposal Permit number IDL 81-102-0086 issued by TDEC to TVA in 1996 (TDEC 1996).

- A divider dike was constructed to divide Ash Disposal Area No. 2 into the Retention Pond and Dry Ash Stack for the placement of dry ash as shown on Exhibit A.2
- TVA began dry ash stacking in the Dry Ash Stack
- Ash Disposal Area No. 1 was redeveloped as the Gypsum Storage Area for stacking wet gypsum as shown on Exhibit A.2
- The Bottom Ash Pond was constructed. Bottom ash was then sluiced to this pond and settled bottom ash was excavated and placed in the Dry Ash Stack (refer to Exhibit A.2).

Historical drawings of the dike constructions are presented as Attachments B.1, B.2, B.3, and B.5 (Appendix B) (TVA 1991a; 1991b; 2003a, 2003b respectively).

#### <span id="page-1916-2"></span> $3.2$ **EXISTING CONDITIONS**

CCR material is present at the CUF Plant in several individual areas including the Gypsum Storage Area, Dry Ash Stack, Bottom Ash Pond, and Stilling Pond (including Retention Pond). A site location map showing the physical setting of the CCR management units is provided as Exhibit A.1 (Appendix A). The Gypsum Storage Area and Dry Ash Stack are active CCR management units. The Bottom Ash Pond no longer receives CCR or non-CCR waste streams.

TVA currently operates a temporary lined basin located in the southeast corner of the Stilling Pond (including Retention Pond) to temporarily treat plant process flows and landfill stormwater flows during repurposing of the Stilling Pond (including Retention Pond). Free water was removed from the remaining Stilling Pond (including Retention Pond) areas by February 2021. Work to consolidate CCR and

Physical Setting and Site History December 17, 2021

repurpose the remaining Stilling Pond (including Retention Pond) areas as a lined, process-water basin is in progress and scheduled to be completed in December 2022.

TVA provides Triennial Engineering Reports (TERs) to TDEC which include a current topographic survey of the permitted landfills and estimates of the current constructed capacity, total remaining volume (currently constructed), and total remaining volume (permitted capacity) in accordance with Tennessee Department of Environment and Conservation requirements, contained in subparagraph (t) of paragraph (2) of Rule 0400-11-01-.04 for Class II facilities, which became effective 30 December 2019. TVA provided the latest TER to TDEC on July 17, 2020. A copy of the latest TER is provided as Attachment B.1.

#### <span id="page-1917-0"></span> $3.3$ **PRIOR MATERIAL QUANTITY ASSESSMENTS**

Previous material quantity assessments were completed by TriAD Environmental Consultants, Inc. (TriAD) of Nashville, Tennessee as part of their Historical Ash Volume Calculations (TriAD 2017a). The Historical Ash Volume Calculations by TriAD were completed for the MQA Study Area. The results of their calculations will be compared with Stantec's evaluation results in the EAR.

Three-Dimensional Model Methodology December 17, 2021

#### <span id="page-1918-0"></span>**4.0 THREE-DIMENSIONAL MODEL METHODOLOGY**

Three-dimensional models of the MQA Study Area were developed to depict subsurface conditions from the ground surface to bedrock using AutoDesk® AutoCAD® Civil 3D software (Civil 3D). Elevation data including contours and boring elevations were imported into Civil 3D to model the three-dimensional surface of specific layers that comprise the CCR management units within the MQA Study Area using a surface triangulation method. Refer to Autodesk (2021) for more information regarding Civil 3D surface triangulation. The approach used to model the CCR management units within the MQA Study Area is summarized below.

1. Pre-Construction Surface: The approach to modeling the ground surface prior to the construction of the dikes and placement of CCR was to identify and evaluate historic topographic drawings with preconstruction contours for use in the pre-construction surface. Topographic drawings that did not provide horizontal coordinates were deemed not usable since horizontal coordinates were required to georeference the drawing and spatially align it with other data sources. Boring elevation data was used to confirm the accuracy of the contours used in the pre-construction surface. If the elevation differences between the pre-construction contours from the drawing and the boring elevation data were considered negligible for the purposes of estimating CCR volumes, the borings were designated as confirmation borings and not imported into the surface to preserve the continuity of the pre-construction surface.

Topographic drawings with pre-construction contours evaluated for use in the pre-construction surface included the 1965 United States Geological Survey (USGS) *Cumberland City, Tennessee Topographic Quadrangle* (USGS 1965) and TVA Drawing 10N212R11 (TVA 1991a). Both drawings provided horizontal coordinates that could be used to georeferenced the drawing and spatially align it with other data sources; however, contour data from TVA Drawing 10N212R11 (provided as Attachment B.1) was used to model the pre-construction surface since it provided five-foot interval contours versus the 20-foot interval contours provided by USGS (1965).

TVA Drawing 10N212R11 was imported into Civil 3D as an image and georeferenced using the coordinates provided on the drawing. The contours shown on the drawing were digitized by tracing a three-dimensional polyline (3D polyline) over the contours and assigning an elevation coordinate to each 3D polyline which corresponded to the contour elevation shown on the drawing. The 3D polylines were used to model a three-dimensional surface of the pre-construction topography.

The pre-construction surface was then compared to the top of foundation soil elevation boring data from borings installed as part of the EI. For the purposes of the MQA, it was determined that the difference between the top of foundation soil elevation boring data and the contour data from TVA Drawing 10N212R11 was negligible; therefore, the top of foundation soil elevation boring data was not imported into the pre-construction surface and is designated in herein as confirmation data.

Model input data and confirmation data used to model and evaluate the pre-construction surface are summarized in Table C.1 (Appendix C). Exhibit A.3 shows the pre-construction topographic contours digitized from TVA Drawing 10N212R11 and the confirmation borings used to evaluate the preconstruction surface.

Three-Dimensional Model Methodology December 17, 2021

2. Starter Dike/Raised Dikes: The approximate locations of the starter dikes and raised dikes were digitized and modeled, using the design geometry and alignments presented on TVA Drawings 10N212R11 (TVA 1991a), 10N213R6 (TVA 1991b), and 10W302-13 (TVA 2003a), which are provided as Attachments B.1, B.2, and B.3 (Appendix B). The starter dike alignments and configurations were confirmed with historical boring information, topographic aerial surveys, and preliminary cross sections developed from all the modeled surfaces.

3. Bottom of CCR Surface: For the purposes of the MQA, it was assumed that the pre-construction surface is equivalent to the bottom of CCR surface within the interior of the modeled starter dikes. Model input data and confirmation data used to model and evaluate the bottom of CCR surface are summarized in Table C.1. Exhibit A.4 shows the bottom of CCR surface contours and confirmation borings.

4. Ground Surface: A final elevation surface was not available since the ground surface contours in the MQA Study Area are constantly changing due to operational and construction projects described herein, and final grading has not been performed. Contour data from the surveys summarized in Table C.2, including the 2021 CUF Plant aerial survey (RLS 2021a and b), 2017 CUF Plant aerial survey (Tuck 2017), as well as other surveys were used to develop a composite surface to model the ground surface. The 2021 CUF Plant aerial survey covers most of the footprint of the CCR management units; however, data from the 2017 CUF Plant aerial survey and other surveys was needed to model the ground surface and supplement the 2021 CUF Plant aerial survey at specific locations. Model input data used to model the ground surface are summarized in Table C.2. Exhibit A.5 shows contours from the modeled ground surface. The horizontal datum for the ground surface contours is Tennessee State Plane North American Datum (NAD) of 1927, and the vertical datum is NGVD29.

5. Top of CCR Surface: For the purposes of the MQA, it was assumed that the top of CCR surface is equivalent to the ground surface within the interior of the modeled dikes. No adjustments were made to the top of CCR surface to account for any temporary soil cover placed on the outer CCR slopes. Exhibit A.6 shows contours from the modeled top of CCR surface. Model input data used to model the top of CCR surface are summarized in Table C.2.

6. Top of Bedrock Surface**:** Bedrock elevation boring data was imported into Civil 3D and a surface triangulation method was used to model the top of bedrock surface. Break lines and contours were added to the top of bedrock surface along the original alignment of Wells Creek and along the perimeter of the alluvium deposits shown on the *Geologic Map of Wells Creek* (Tiedemann, et al 1968; Attachment B.4) to adjust the interpolation between bedrock elevations. Additional contours were added in the vicinity of the geologic units outside of the alluvium deposits to offset the original ground by observed soil thicknesses and maintain a top of rock surface below the original ground surface. The Kriging interpolation method in Civil 3D was then applied to refine and smooth the composite bedrock surface.

Logs for borings installed as part of the EI discussed in the EXD SAR and other environmental and geotechnical programs were evaluated to identify which provided bedrock elevation boring data. Bedrock elevation boring data was imported into Civil 3D as point data to model a three-dimensional surface of the top of bedrock and is referenced herein as model input data. Model input data used to model the top of bedrock surface are summarized in Table C.3. Exhibit A.7 shows the contours from the modeled top of bedrock surface over an excerpt of the *Geologic Map of Wells Creek* (Tiedemann, et al 1968; Attachment B.4).

Cross Sections December 17, 2021

#### <span id="page-1920-0"></span>**5.0 CROSS SECTIONS**

A cross section location exhibit and 12 representative cross sections are provided as Exhibits A.8 through A.14. The cross-section locations were intentionally selected to capture variations within each CCR management unit. The cross sections are on approximate 800 feet spacing with additional sections taken perpendicular the primary sections. The modeled dikes and surfaces discussed in Section 4.0 are shown on the cross sections. The composite surface summarized in Table C.4 and shown on Exhibit A.15 is also shown on the cross-sections to depict site conditions during the time of the EI; however, this composite surface will not be used to calculate volumes which will be provided in the EAR.

Limitations December 17, 2021

#### <span id="page-1921-0"></span>**6.0 LIMITATIONS**

The following items are limitations of the information presented herein:

- The site history discussed focuses on the dike construction history. A more detailed site history will be presented in the EAR.
- The pre-construction topography used to estimate the pre-construction and bottom of CCR material surfaces was generated by a georeferencing historical drawing and digitizing the contours and should be considered approximate. In general, the topography shown on TVA Drawing 10N212R11 correlated well with historical and recent boring data.
- Final grading has not been performed within the Dry Ash Stack, Gypsum Storage Area, and Bottom Ash Pond. Work to consolidate CCR and repurpose the remaining Stilling Pond (including Retention Pond) area as a lined, process-water basin is in progress. Therefore, a final elevation surface was not modeled.

Summary December 17, 2021

#### <span id="page-1922-0"></span>**7.0 SUMMARY**

The information presented in this report is from the MQA at the CUF Plant. The scope of work for this MQA SAR included developing new three-dimensional models of the MQA Study Area using data from existing borings installed under different environmental or geotechnical programs and the EI, as well as pre-construction topographic information for the MQA Study Area. The existing information was supplemented with data from borings drilled per the EXD SAP. The scope of work included:

- Developing three-dimensional subsurface models from ground surface to bedrock using boring elevation data and pre-construction topographic information
- Developing a cross section location map and cross sections showing the modeled dikes and surfaces
- Identifying additional information needed to complete the objectives of the Material Quantity SAP.

Data and drawings used to develop the three-dimensional models are summarized in Section 4.0 and presented in Exhibits A.3 through A.7, and Tables C.1 through C.3. Cross sections are discussed in Section 5.0 and a cross section location map and cross sections are provided as Exhibits A.8 through A.14. Limitations of the three-dimensional models are presented in Section 6.0.

Stantec has completed development of three-dimensional models of the MQA Study Area for the MQA at the CUF Plant in Cumberland City, Tennessee, in accordance with the Material Quantity SAP as documented herein. The three-dimensional models are usable for reporting and evaluation in the EAR and meet the objectives of the TDEC Order EIP. The three-dimensional models will be evaluated along with data collected under other TDEC Order SAPs, as well as data collected under other State and CCR programs, and will be used to fulfill the requirements of the TDEC Order. This evaluation will be provided in the EAR.

References December 17, 2021

#### <span id="page-1923-0"></span>**8.0 REFERENCES**

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- TVA 2003b. T*VA Drawing 10W302-5: Proposed Waste Disposal Facility Existing Site Conditions – Sheet 4 of 4*. October 10.
- TVA 2020. *Coal Combustion Residuals Triennial Engineering Report, Cumberland Fossil Plant Gypsum Disposal Area and Dry Ash Stack (IDL #81-0086), Cumberland City, Tennessee*. July 17.
- Tiedemann, Herbert A., Charles W. Wilson, Jr., and Richard G. Stearns (Tiedemann, et al). 1968. *Geologic Map of Wells Creek Basin*. Tennessee Division of Geology, Bulletin 68, Plate 2.
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- RLS Surveying (RLS). 2021a. *Aerial Survey, Cumberland Fossil Fuel Plant Ash and Gypsum Stack, Cumberland City, Stewart County, Tennessee*. May 20.

References December 17, 2021

RLS. 2021b. Aerial Survey, Cumberland Fossil Fuel Plant - MAPR, Cumberland City, Stewart County, *Tennessee*. May 21.

United States Geological Survey (USGS). 1965.

## **APPENDIX A - EXHIBITS**





## **Notes**

1. 2. Coordinate System: NAD 1983 StatePlane Tennessee FIPS 4100 Feet Imagery Provided by Tuck Mapping (c. 2017) and TVA (12/11/2019 and 11/9/2020)

# **Site Location Plan**

## Tennessee Valley Authority Cumberland Fossil (CUF) Plant TDEC Order

**A.1** Exhibit No.



**Title** 

## Client/Project







#### **Notes**

- 1. 2. Coordinate System: NAD 1983 StatePlane Tennessee FIPS 4100 Feet Imagery Provided by Tuck Mapping (c. 2017) and TVA (12/11/2019 and
- 11/9/2020)
- 3. Approximate dike alignments shown herein were referenced from Attachments B.1, B.3, and B.5 (Appendix B).

## Tennessee Valley Authority Cumberland Fossil (CUF) Plant TDEC Order

**A.2** Exhibit No.



#### Client/Project

Title

# **Dike Construction History**









#### **Notes**

- 1. Coordinate System: NAD 1927 StatePlane Tennessee FIPS 4100
- 2. Vertical Datum: NGVD29
- 3. Imagery Provided by Tuck Mapping (c. 2017) and TVA (12/11/2019 and 11/09/2020)

4. Model input data and confirmation data used to model and evaluate the pre-construction surface shown herein are summarized in Table C.1 (Appendix C).

#### Tennessee Valley Authority Cumberland Fossil (CUF) Plant TDEC Order

**A.3** Exhibit No.

#### Client/Project



#### Title **Pre-Construction Topography**





#### Tennessee Valley Authority Cumberland Fossil (CUF) Plant TDEC Order

**A.4** Exhibit No.

#### Client/Project



#### Title **Bottom of CCR Material Elevations**

#### **Notes**

- 1. Coordinate System: NAD 1927 StatePlane Tennessee FIPS 4100
- 2. Vertical Datum: NGVD29
- 3. Imagery Provided by Tuck Mapping (c. 2017) and TVA (12/11/2019 and 11/09/2020)

4. Model input data and confirmation data used to model and evaluate the pre-construction surface shown herein are summarized in Table C.1 (Appendix C).







#### **Notes**

- 1. Coordinate System: NAD 1927 StatePlane Tennessee FIPS 4100
- 2. Vertical Datum: NGVD29 3. Imagery Provided by Tuck Mapping (c. 2017) and TVA (12/11/2019 and 11/09/2020)

4. Contours from the 2017 CUF Plant aerial survey (Tuck 2017), 2021 CUF Plant aerial survey (RLS 2021a and b), and supplemental as-built construction surveys summarized in Table C.2 (Appendix C) were used to model the composite ground surface shown herein.

## Tennessee Valley Authority Cumberland Fossil (CUF) Plant TDEC Order

**A.5** Exhibit No.



Client/Project

Title **Ground Surface Elevations of CCR Units 2017-2021 Composite Surface**







#### **Notes**

#### Tennessee Valley Authority Cumberland Fossil (CUF) Plant TDEC Order

**A.6** Exhibit No.



#### Client/Project

#### Title **Top of CCR Material Elevations**

- 1. Coordinate System: NAD 1927 StatePlane Tennessee FIPS 4100
- 2. Vertical Datum: NGVD29
- 3. Imagery Provided by Tuck Mapping (c. 2017) and TVA (12/11/2019 and 11/09/2020)

4. Contours from the 2017 CUF Plant aerial survey (Tuck 2017), 2021 CUF Plant aerial survey (RLS 2021a and b), and supplemental as-built construction surveys summarized in Table C.2 (Appendix C) were used to model the composite top of CCR surface shown herein.







#### **Notes**

- 1. Coordinate System: NAD 1927 StatePlane Tennessee FIPS 4100
- 2. Vertical Datum: NGVD29
- 3. Imagery Provided by Tuck Mapping (c. 2017) and TVA (12/11/2019 and 11/09/2020)
- 4. RQD value corresponds to upper 20 feet of rock core
- 5. Geologic map corresponds to *The Geologic Map of Wells Creek Basin* (Tiedemann et al, 1968).

6. Model input data used to model the top of bedrock surface shown herein are summarized in Table C.3 (Appendix C).

### Tennessee Valley Authority Cumberland Fossil (CUF) Plant TDEC Order

**A.7** Exhibit No.

#### Client/Project

Title



# **Top of Bedrock Elevations**

ID = identification TOR = top of rock RQD = Rock Quality Designation







# **Cross Section Locations**

## Tennessee Valley Authority Cumberland Fossil (CUF) Plant TDEC Order

**A.8** Exhibit No.



#### Client/Project

Title









#### Client/Project

Tennessee Valley Authority Cumberland Fossil (CUF) Plant TDEC Order

Stewart County, Tennessee entitled by JM on 2021-08-18 Technical Review by VS on 2021-08-18 175568209

- NOTES:<br>1. coordinate system: nad 1927 stateplane tennessee fips 4100.
- 2. VERTICAL DATUM: NGVD29.
- 3. SEE SECTION 4.0 OF THE MATERIAL QUANTITY SAMPLING AND ANALYSIS REPORT FOR DETAILS REGARDING THE METHODOLOGY AND SOURCE DATA USED TO DEVELOP THE THREE-DIMENSIONAL MODELS FROM WHICH THESE CROSS SECTIONS WERE EXTRACTED.
- 4. THE INFORMATION AND DATA SHOWN HEREIN ARE FURNISHED ONLY FOR PURPOSES OF THE TDEC ORDER AND SHOULD NOT BE USED FOR ANY OTHER PURPOSE. THE ENGINEER OR OWNER WILL NOT BE RESPONSIBLE FOR ANY INTERPRETATION OR CONCLUSION DRAWN BY OTHERS FOR PURPOSES OTHER THAN THE TDEC ORDER.









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#### Client/Project

Tennessee Valley Authority Cumberland Fossil (CUF) Plant TDEC Order

Stewart County, Tennessee entitled by JM on 2021-08-18 Technical Review by VS on 2021-08-18 175568209

## NOTES:

- 1. COORDINATE SYSTEM: NAD 1927 STATEPLANE TENNESSEE FIPS 4100.
- 2. VERTICAL DATUM: NGVD29.
- 3. SEE SECTION 4.0 OF THE MATERIAL QUANTITY SAMPLING AND ANALYSIS REPORT FOR DETAILS REGARDING THE METHODOLOGY AND SOURCE DATA USED TO DEVELOP THE THREE-DIMENSIONAL MODELS FROM WHICH THESE CROSS SECTIONS WERE EXTRACTED.
- 4. THE INFORMATION AND DATA SHOWN HEREIN ARE FURNISHED ONLY FOR PURPOSES OF THE TDEC ORDER AND SHOULD NOT BE USED FOR ANY OTHER PURPOSE. THE ENGINEER OR OWNER WILL NOT BE RESPONSIBLE FOR ANY INTERPRETATION OR CONCLUSION DRAWN BY OTHERS FOR PURPOSES OTHER THAN THE TDEC ORDER.







#### Client/Project

Tennessee Valley Authority Cumberland Fossil (CUF) Plant TDEC Order

Stewart County, Tennessee entitled by JM on 2021-08-18 Technical Review by VS on 2021-08-18 175568209

- NOTES:<br>1. COORDINATE SYSTEM: NAD 1927 STATEPLANE TENNESSEE FIPS 4100.
- 2. VERTICAL DATUM: NGVD29.
- 3. SEE SECTION 4.0 OF THE MATERIAL QUANTITY SAMPLING AND ANALYSIS REPORT FOR DETAILS REGARDING THE METHODOLOGY AND SOURCE DATA USED TO DEVELOP THE THREE-DIMENSIONAL MODELS FROM WHICH THESE CROSS SECTIONS WERE EXTRACTED.
- 4. THE INFORMATION AND DATA SHOWN HEREIN ARE FURNISHED ONLY FOR PURPOSES OF THE TDEC ORDER AND SHOULD NOT BE USED FOR ANY OTHER PURPOSE. THE ENGINEER OR OWNER WILL NOT BE RESPONSIBLE FOR ANY INTERPRETATION OR CONCLUSION DRAWN BY OTHERS FOR PURPOSES OTHER THAN THE TDEC ORDER.







## Exhibit No. **A.12** Title **CUF MATERIAL QUANTITY CROSS SECTIONS**

#### Client/Project

Tennessee Valley Authority Cumberland Fossil (CUF) Plant TDEC Order

Stewart County, Tennessee entitled by JM on 2021-08-18 Technical Review by VS on 2021-08-18 175568209

## NOTES:

- 1. COORDINATE SYSTEM: NAD 1927 STATEPLANE TENNESSEE FIPS 4100.
- 2. VERTICAL DATUM: NGVD29.
- 3. SEE SECTION 4.0 OF THE MATERIAL QUANTITY SAMPLING AND ANALYSIS REPORT FOR DETAILS REGARDING THE METHODOLOGY AND SOURCE DATA USED TO DEVELOP THE THREE-DIMENSIONAL MODELS FROM WHICH THESE CROSS SECTIONS WERE EXTRACTED.
- 4. THE INFORMATION AND DATA SHOWN HEREIN ARE FURNISHED ONLY FOR PURPOSES OF THE TDEC ORDER AND SHOULD NOT BE USED FOR ANY OTHER PURPOSE. THE ENGINEER OR OWNER WILL NOT BE RESPONSIBLE FOR ANY INTERPRETATION OR CONCLUSION DRAWN BY OTHERS FOR PURPOSES OTHER THAN THE TDEC ORDER.





## Exhibit No. **A.13 Title CUF MATERIAL QUANTITY CROSS SECTIONS**

#### Client/Project

Tennessee Valley Authority Cumberland Fossil (CUF) Plant TDEC Order

Stewart County, Tennessee entitled by JM on 2021-08-18 Technical Review by VS on 2021-08-18 175568209

- NOTES:<br>1. COORDINATE SYSTEM: NAD 1927 STATEPLANE TENNESSEE FIPS 4100.
- 2. VERTICAL DATUM: NGVD29.
- 3. SEE SECTION 4.0 OF THE MATERIAL QUANTITY SAMPLING AND ANALYSIS REPORT FOR DETAILS REGARDING THE METHODOLOGY AND SOURCE DATA USED TO DEVELOP THE THREE-DIMENSIONAL MODELS FROM WHICH THESE CROSS SECTIONS WERE EXTRACTED.
- 4. THE INFORMATION AND DATA SHOWN HEREIN ARE FURNISHED ONLY FOR PURPOSES OF THE TDEC ORDER AND SHOULD NOT BE USED FOR ANY OTHER PURPOSE. THE ENGINEER OR OWNER WILL NOT BE RESPONSIBLE FOR ANY INTERPRETATION OR CONCLUSION DRAWN BY OTHERS FOR PURPOSES OTHER THAN THE TDEC ORDER.









#### Client/Project

Tennessee Valley Authority Cumberland Fossil (CUF) Plant TDEC Order

Project Location

Stewart County, Tennessee Prepared by JM on 2021-08-18 Technical Review by VS on 2021-08-18 175568209

## NOTES:

- 1. COORDINATE SYSTEM: NAD 1927 STATEPLANE TENNESSEE FIPS 4100.
- 2. VERTICAL DATUM: NGVD29.
- 3. SEE SECTION 4.0 OF THE MATERIAL QUANTITY SAMPLING AND ANALYSIS REPORT FOR DETAILS REGARDING THE METHODOLOGY AND SOURCE DATA USED TO DEVELOP THE THREE-DIMENSIONAL MODELS FROM WHICH THESE CROSS SECTIONS WERE EXTRACTED
- 4. THE INFORMATION AND DATA SHOWN HEREIN ARE FURNISHED ONLY FOR PURPOSES OF THE TDEC ORDER AND SHOULD NOT BE USED FOR ANY OTHER PURPOSE. THE ENGINEER OR OWNER WILL NOT BE RESPONSIBLE FOR ANY INTERPRETATION OR CONCLUSION DRAWN BY OTHERS FOR PURPOSES OTHER THAN THE TDEC ORDER.









#### **Notes**

1. Coordinate System: NAD 1927 StatePlane Tennessee FIPS 4100

2. Vertical Datum: NGVD29 3. Imagery Provided by Tuck Mapping (c. 2017) and TVA (12/11/2019 and 11/09/2020)

4. Contours from the 2017 CUF Plant aerial (Tuck 2017) and supplemental as-built construction surveys summarized in Table C.3 (Appendix C) were used to model the composite ground surface shown herein.

## Tennessee Valley Authority Cumberland Fossil (CUF) Plant TDEC Order

**A.15** Exhibit No.



Client/Project

## Title **Ground Surface Elevations of CCR Units 2015-2019 Composite Surface**

## **APPENDIX B – HISTORICAL DRAWINGS AND INFORMATION**





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### **ATTACHMENT B.6**



**Tennessee Valley Authority** 1101 Market Street, Chattanooga, TN 37402

17 July 2020

Tennessee Valley Authority 1101 Market Street Chattanooga, TN 37402-2801

### **Subject: Coal Combustion Residuals Triennial Engineering Report** *Cumberland Fossil Plant Gypsum Disposal Area and Dry Ash Stack (IDL #81-0086) Cumberland City, Tennessee*

### **1. INTRODUCTION**

The Tennessee Valley Authority (TVA) has prepared the following Coal Combustion Residuals (CCR) Triennial Engineering Report (TER) for the Cumberland Fossil Plant (CUF) Gypsum Disposal Area and Dry Ash Stack (Site or Facility) to meet the Tennessee Department of Environment and Conservation (TDEC) requirements, contained in subparagraph (t) of paragraph (2) of Rule 0400-11-01-.04 for Class II facilities, which became effective 30 December 2019.

In April 2020, TVA requested an extension from TDEC for this initial CUF TER because TVA's digital records library does not include records for CUF before 2009, and access to hard-copy records was restricted due to the COVID-19 pandemic. TDEC approved the extension request and established a new submittal date of 01 August 2020. This extension has enabled a complete review of permit modification records for CUF, which are summarized in Attachment A.

### **2. CCR DISPOSAL FACILITY DETAILS**

The Site is located within the CUF reservation and currently accepts CCR materials generated as part of operations at CUF. TVA obtained a permit (Permit No. IDL 81-0082) to construct and operate the CCR disposal facility on 27 July 1993. A major permit modification for the entire CCR disposal facility was approved by TDEC on 18 September 1996 and resulted in the issuance of a new permit (Permit No. IDL 81-0086). The major modification proposed modifications to the following: (i) the Covering Program, including both intermediate and final cover design, (ii) Groundwater Protection Standards and Detection Monitoring, (iii) the Surface Water Management System, and (iv) the Geologic Buffer System.

The CCR disposal facility is divided into two distinct disposal units, the Gypsum Disposal Area and the Dry Ash Stack. Both disposal units constitute the active portion of the Site, with waste placement areas of approximately 115 and 155 acres, respectively. The facility is permitted to accept all types of CCR materials generated as a result of power generation operations at CUF. These CCR materials include those generated by the dry flue gas desulfurization (FGD) system (i.e., gypsum) and coal ash (e.g., bottom ash and fly ash); however, TVA made previous commitments to TDEC to dispose of individual types of CCR materials within specified disposal units (e.g., gypsum in the Gypsum Disposal Area and coal ash in the Dry Ash Stack).

### **3. SITE STORAGE CAPACITY**

The current grades and permitted final grades at the Site are presented in Figure 1. The current grades were surveyed as of 27 February 2020 by the RLS Group, a qualified land surveyor authorized under Tennessee law to conduct such activities. The current constructed capacity of the Site was determined using existing site conditions and the relevant capacities reported in the Site permit. Calculations were completed by comparing the current grades and permitted top of waste grades at the Site, alongside existing information contained in the Site permit, to determine: (i) the total remaining volume within currently constructed cells to be filled, and (ii) the total remaining permitted capacity of the Site, all in cubic yards (CY). Please see the following table for a summary of these calculations.



Notes:

1. Disposal capacities are estimated from the permit drawings with a reduction applied to account for the final cover system.

2. Volumes are rounded to the nearest 1,000 CY.

### **4. MINOR MODIFICATION SUMMARY**

A summary of minor permit modifications to the Facility since the most recent permit issuance (i.e., the latest approved major permit modification) approved by TDEC on 18 September 1996 are summarized in Attachment A.

#### 5. **CLOSING STATEMENT**

I, M. Scott Turnbow, do hereby certify, to the best of my knowledge, information, and belief, that the information contained in this report is true and accurate as of the date of my signature below, has been prepared in accordance with the accepted practice of engineering, and that the TER meets the TDEC requirements contained in subparagraph (t) of paragraph (2) of Rule 0400-11-01-.04 for Class II facilities, which became effective 30 December 2019.



Vice President - Civil Projects, ESS & CCP Management

 $\frac{124/2020}{8}$ 

Notary State/County of Certification



### **ATTACHMENTS**

Figure 1. Current Facility Survey and Capacity Calculation

Attachment A. Minor Permit Modification Summary

# Figure 1



![](_page_1951_Figure_1.jpeg)

![](_page_1951_Picture_907.jpeg)

# Attachment A

### **CUF Minor Permit Modification Summary**

![](_page_1953_Picture_130.jpeg)

## **APPENDIX C – TABLES**

![](_page_1955_Picture_967.jpeg)

![](_page_1956_Picture_227.jpeg)

### **Table C.3. Model Input Data Used to Model the Top of Bedrock Surface Cumberland Fossil Plant**

![](_page_1957_Picture_201.jpeg)

![](_page_1958_Picture_209.jpeg)

![](_page_1958_Picture_2.jpeg)

### **Table C.3. Model Input Data Used to Model the Top of Bedrock Surface Cumberland Fossil Plant**

![](_page_1959_Picture_200.jpeg)

![](_page_1960_Picture_218.jpeg)

![](_page_1961_Picture_214.jpeg)

![](_page_1961_Picture_2.jpeg)

![](_page_1962_Picture_210.jpeg)

![](_page_1963_Picture_230.jpeg)

![](_page_1963_Picture_2.jpeg)

![](_page_1964_Picture_231.jpeg)

![](_page_1965_Picture_231.jpeg)

![](_page_1966_Picture_231.jpeg)

![](_page_1967_Picture_231.jpeg)

![](_page_1968_Picture_230.jpeg)

![](_page_1968_Picture_2.jpeg)

![](_page_1969_Picture_231.jpeg)

![](_page_1970_Picture_233.jpeg)

![](_page_1971_Picture_231.jpeg)

### **Table C.3. Model Input Data Used to Model the Top of Bedrock Surface Cumberland Fossil Plant**

![](_page_1972_Picture_86.jpeg)

![](_page_1972_Picture_2.jpeg)

![](_page_1973_Picture_409.jpeg)