

Prepared for

One Energy Plaza Detroit, Michigan 48226

HISTORY OF CONSTRUCTION REPORT 2021 UPDATE MONROE POWER PLANT FLY ASH BASIN Monroe, Michigan

Prepared by



engineers | scientists | innovators

134 N. LaSalle Street, Suite 300 Chicago, Illinois 60602 Phone: (312)-658-0500

Project Number CHE8242

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Monroe Power Plant (Plant) is a 3,300-megawatt coal-fired power plant owned and operated by DTE Electric Company (DTE). The Plant is in Monroe, MI, and is located by Lake Erie. Part of the coal combustion residuals generated at the Plant are disposed of at the Monroe Power Plant Fly Ash Basin (FAB). The FAB is located about one mile southwest of the Plant and bounded on the east by Lake Erie and the Plant's discharge canal, on the west by Interstate Highway 75 (I-75), on the south by an agricultural field, and on the north by residential property and Plum Creek.

On April 17, 2015, the United States Environment Protection Agency (EPA) published the Final Rule for the Disposal of Coal Combustion Residuals (CCR) from Electric Utilities (the Rule). The Rule section §257.73(c)(1) requires the owner of existing CCR surface impoundments to compile a history of construction containing available information pertaining to the location, purpose, design, construction, and maintenance of the unit.

The purpose of this report is to provide the information required by the Rule.

The original report was dated October 2016. Since that date, modifications to the FAB embankment were made. Therefore, this report was revised accordingly to provide updated information.



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1. INTRODUCTION

This report is provided in response to the Coal Combustion Residual (CCR) Rule (40 Code of Federal Regulations (CFR) Part 257) (the "Rule"). Section §257.73(c)(1) of the CCR Rule states that "No later than October 17, 2016, the owner or operator of the CCR unit must compile a history of construction, which shall contain, to the extent feasible, the information specified in paragraphs (c)(1)(i) through (xii) of this section."

DTE Electric Company (DTE) retained Geosyntec Consultants, Inc. (Geosyntec) to prepare the required history of construction documentation for the Monroe Power Plant Fly Ash Basin (FAB). Four coal-fired generating units are operated at Monroe Power Plant (Plant) with a total generating capacity of 3,300 megawatts. Fly ash generated as part of the coal combustion operations is disposed of at the FAB, along with other approved coal combustion residuals.

This History of Construction Report (Report) is intended to meet the requirements of Part 257.73 (c)(1)(i–xii) of the Rule, by documenting embankment geometry, engineering properties, material parameters, instrumentation, and other required information. The remaining sections of this Report are organized to satisfy specific requirements of the Rule as follows:



Report Section	Regulatory Citation
Section 2 provides owner and CCR unit information.	40 CFR §257.73(c)(1)(i)
Section 3 provides the location of the CCR unit.	40 CFR §257.73(c)(1)(ii)
Section 4 describes the purpose of the CCR unit.	40 CFR §257.73(c)(1)(iii)
Section 5 describes the contributing watersheds.	40 CFR §257.73(c)(1)(iv)
Section 6 describes the physical and engineering properties of foundation materials.	40 CFR §257.73)(c)(1)(v)
Section 7 presents construction methods and dates, and physical and engineering properties of materials used.	40 CFR §257.73(c)(1)(vi)
Section 8 provides dimensional drawings.	40 CFR §257.73(c)(1)(vii)
Section 9 describes the existing instrumentation.	40 CFR §257.73(c)(1)(viii)
Section 10 presents the area-capacity curves.	40 CFR §257.73(c)(1)(ix)
Section 11 describes spillway and diversion features.	40 CFR §257.73(c)(1)(x)
Section 12 discusses surveillance, maintenance and repair provisions.	40 CFR §257.73(c)(1)(xi)
Section 13 discusses any record or knowledge of instability.	40 CFR §257.73(c)(1)(xii)
Section 14 provides the sources referenced within this Report.	



2. OWNER AND CCR UNIT INFORMATION

Section §257.73(c)(1)(i) of the CCR Rule requires "The name and address of the person(s) owning or operating the CCR unit; the name associated with the CCR unit; and identification number of the CCR unit if one has been assigned by the state."

The Plant is a coal-fired steam electric generating facility owned and operated by DTE. DTE's corporate office is located at One Energy Plaza, Detroit, MI 48226.

The FAB is licensed under Michigan Part 115, Solid Waste Management, of the Natural Resources and Environmental Protection Act, 1994, License No. 9579. The FAB is located about one mile southwest of the Plant near Monroe, Michigan, and is bounded on the east by Lake Erie and the Plant's discharge canal, on the west by Interstate Highway 75 (I-75), on the south by an agricultural field, and on the north by residential property and Plum Creek. The address of the FAB is 7955 East Dunbar Road, Monroe, MI, 48161.



3. UNIT LOCATION

Section §257.73(c)(1)(ii) of the CCR Rule requires "The location of the CCR unit identified on the most recent U.S. Geological Survey (USGS) 7 ½ minute or 15 minute topographic quadrangle map, or a topographic map of equivalent scale if a USGS map is not available."

A map depicting the location of the FAB is identified on a United States Geologic Survey (USGS) 7 ½ minute topographic quadrangle map (USGS, 2014) is presented in Appendix A.



4. PURPOSE

Section §257.73(c)(1)(iii) of the CCR Rule requires "A statement of purpose for which the CCR unit is being used."

The FAB currently receives fly ash generated at the Plant's coal-fired electric generating units as well as stormwater collected at the toe of the southeast embankment. The purpose of FAB is to contain CCR and treat contact water to meet the requirements of the National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System Permit before discharging into Lake Erie.



5. WATERSHED DESCRIPTIONS

Section §257.73(c)(1)(iv) of the CCR Rule requires "The name and size in acres of the watershed within which the CCR unit is located."

The FAB is encapsulated by an embankment that is up to 46 ft higher than the surrounding ground surface. The perimeter of the embankment defines the outer limits of the watershed, which is the plan area of rainfall. There is no outer watershed area that directly flows into the FAB.

6. FOUNDATION MATERIALS

Section §257.73(c)(1)(v) of the CCR Rule requires "A description of the physical and engineering properties of the foundation and abutment materials on which the CCR unit is constructed."

The native soil profile (from the original preconstruction ground surface down) is generally comprised of approximately one foot of clayey topsoil, underlain by approximately 30 to 50 ft of silty clay that generally gets stiffer with depth, and is underlain by the Bass Island Dolomite Series bedrock. Based on visual observations of samples obtained from field investigation studies, and laboratory test results, the native soil is predominantly characterized as low plasticity silty clay with some sand and trace amount of gravel.

The average drained shear strength of the "undisturbed" native soil was interpreted as 37 degrees friction angle with the cohesion of 90 psf. The undrained shear strength of the native soil is interpreted to be constant 750 psf up to 1,500 psf of effective consolidation stress and then increase at a rate of 0.8. The permeability of the native soil is approximately $3x10^{-8}$ cm/s.

The bedrock underlying the native clayey soil is characterized primarily as dolomite with occasional interbedded shale partings and characterized secondarily as weathered shale with occasional silt and sand layers, limestone, and sandstone. The bedrock belongs to Bass Island Dolomite Series from the late Silurian Period (~420 million years age-old) (Milstein, 1987) and is approximately 200-ft thick.

7. PHYSICAL AND ENGINEERING MATERIAL PROPERTIES AND CONSTRUCTION METHODS AND DATES

Section §257.73(c)(1)(vi) of the CCR Rule requires "A statement of the type, size, range, and physical and engineering properties of the materials used in constructing each zone or stage of the CCR unit; the method of site preparation and construction of each zone of the CCR unit; and the approximate dates of construction of each successive stage of construction of the CCR unit."

The FAB was originally constructed from 1973 to 1974. The embankment encapsulating the FAB was originally constructed with 2 Horizontal and 1Vertical (2H:1V) side slopes up to 45 ft high. The FAB is a portion of a 410 acre permitted area that contains the 331 acre FAB and a 79-acre vertical extension dry landfill.

The embankment exhibited surficial sloughs on the exterior slopes over the years. DTE mitigated the embankment from 2009 to 2013; and as part of the mitigation program, approximately 60 percent of the embankment was flattened to a grade ranging from 2.35H:1V to 2.5H:1V. In 2017 and 2019, additional parts of the embankment were flattened as follows:

- approximately 750-ft long of the embankment along the north side was flattened from 2H:1V to 3H:1V;
- approximately 1,000-ft long of the embankment along the east side was flattened from 2H:1V to 3H:1V; and
- approximately 2,900-ft long of the embankment along the south side was flattened from 2H:1V to 3H:1V.

Including the past construction seasons, and construction activities from 2017 and 2019, a total of approximately 85 percent of the embankment has been flattened.

The clay fill for the original embankment was obtained by excavating approximately 10 ft of the native ground inside the footprint of the FAB. The clay fill was compacted to a dry density that is at a minimum 95 percent of the maximum dry density determined in accordance with ASTM D-1557 (modified Proctor) and to a moisture content that is within the range of one percent above and two percent below the optimum moisture content as determined in accordance with ASTM D-1557. The flattened portion of the embankment that was constructed from 2009 to 2019 was compacted with similar compaction requirements of clay that was obtained from a local borrow source.



The embankment is predominantly characterized as low plasticity silty clay (CL) with some sand and trace amount of gravel based on visual observations of samples obtained from field investigation studies and laboratory test results. The grain size distribution of samples obtained from the embankment ranged from 0.1 to 13 percent gravel, 8 to 36 percent sand, and 54 to 92 percent fines (passing a 0.075 mm/No. 200 sieve). Based on hydrometer test results, the silt content is from 33 to 40 percent, and clay content was from 38 to 50 percent. Liquid limit (LL) values ranged from 10 to 48 percent, and plasticity indices (PI) ranged from 6 to 29 percent.

The Standard Penetration Test (ASTM D15887) SPT N values of the embankment ranged from 5 to 40 with a generally increasing trend with depth. Results indicate that the majority of the embankment is characterized as stiff to very stiff. Water content in the embankment ranged from 8 to 26 percent with higher values usually corresponding to soils closer to the surface.

The average drained shear strength (friction angle) of the embankment was interpreted as 34 degrees with a cohesion of 165 psf. The undrained shear strength of the native soil was interpreted to be constant 750 psf up to 1,500 psf of effective consolidation stress and then increased at a rate of 0.8. The permeability of the embankment ranged from approximately 1×10^{-8} cm/s to 6×10^{-9} cm/s.

8. DIMENSIONAL DRAWINGS

Section §257.73(c)(1)(vii) of the CCR Rule states "At a scale that details engineering structures and appurtenances relevant to the design, construction, operation, and maintenance of the CCR unit, detailed dimensional drawings of the CCR unit, including a plan view and cross sections of the length and width of the CCR unit, showing all zones, foundation improvements, drainage provisions, spillways, diversion ditches, outlets, instrument locations, and slope protection, in addition to the normal operating pool surface elevation and the maximum pool surface elevation following peak discharge from the inflow design flood, the expected maximum depth of CCR within the CCR surface impoundment, and any identifiable natural or manmade features that could adversely affect operation of the CCR unit due to malfunction or mis-operation."

This section of the Report documents information related to the design, construction, operation, and maintenance of the FAB on dimensional drawings, to the extent this information is available.

Operations Plan Drawings provided in Appendix B provide information on the existing conditions, construction, design, operations, instrumentation monitoring, and maintenance of the FAB. Additional drawings are provided in Appendix C that depicts cross-sectional views of the embankment.

9. EXISTING INSTRUMENTATION

Section §257.73(c)(1)(viii) of the CCR Rule states "A description of the type, purpose, and location of existing instrumentation."

Two types of instruments have been installed at the FAB; one type of instrument to monitor embankment movements and another type of instrument to measure water level by the discharge structure.

There are 10 shape accelerator array (SAA) inclinometers installed around the perimeter of the embankment. SAA inclinometers are installed from the embankment crest to a depth of a minimum of 10 ft below the toe of the embankment. The embankment movement is monitored at a set frequency (approximately every six hours) and data is uploaded to a cloud-based storage system for continuous monitoring data. The locations of the SAA inclinometers are provided in the Operations Plan Drawings provided in Appendix B.

There is a staff gauge installed at the discharge structure to measure surface impoundment water elevation.



10. AREA-CAPACITY CURVES

Section §257.73(c)(1)(ix) of the CCR Rule states "Area-Capacity curves for the CCR unit" and "to the extent feasible" per Section §257.73(c)(1).

The remaining FAB capacity is approximately 1.7 million cubic yards and it is based on the bathymetry survey conducted in May 2021.



11. SPILLWAY AND DIVERSION FEATURES

Section $\S257.73(c)(1)(x)$ of the CCR Rule states "A description of each spillway and diversion design features and capacities and calculations used in their determination."

The water level in the FAB is maintained with a discharge structure, which also acts as a "spillway". The discharge structure is constructed out of steel sheet piles, wales, struts, wooden stoplogs, and concrete. The drawing provided in Appendix D provides details of the discharge structure.

The discharge structure can manage the probable maximum flood without overtopping the embankment. Hydraulic capacity analyses are provided in a letter report titled "Hydraulic Capacity Assessment" and dated October 15, 2021.

12. CONSTRUCTION SPECIFICATIONS, SURVEILLANCE, MAINTENANCE, AND REPAIR PROVISIONS

Section §257.73(c)(1)(xi) of the CCR Rule states "The construction specifications and provisions for surveillance, maintenance, and repair of the CCR unit."

The excerpt below from a historical document provides information on construction specifications used for the original FAB embankment. Specifications used for the 2009-2019 construction season were similar to the original specifications.

"Embankments were to be constructed with clay-silt materials from the site with the existing moisture modified as needed to meet the requirements of the Specification.

The reference test for compaction requirements, optimum moisture, and dry unit weight, was AASHO Test T-180 (ASTM D-1557).

Materials from the site suitable for construction were defined as those which would produce a maximum dry unit weight of at least 112 pounds per cubic foot, have a liquid limit no less than 25 percent, and with a soil fraction finer than 0.005 mm of no less than 35 percent by dry weight.

These suitable materials were. to be compacted to at least 95% of maximum dry unit weight while maintaining a moisture content of no more than one percent (1%) above and no less than two percent (2%) below the optimum moisture content."

DTE conducts periodic surveillance and maintenance for the FAB in accordance with the FAB Inspection, Monitoring, and Maintenance Manual.



13. RECORD OF STRUCTURAL INSTABILITY

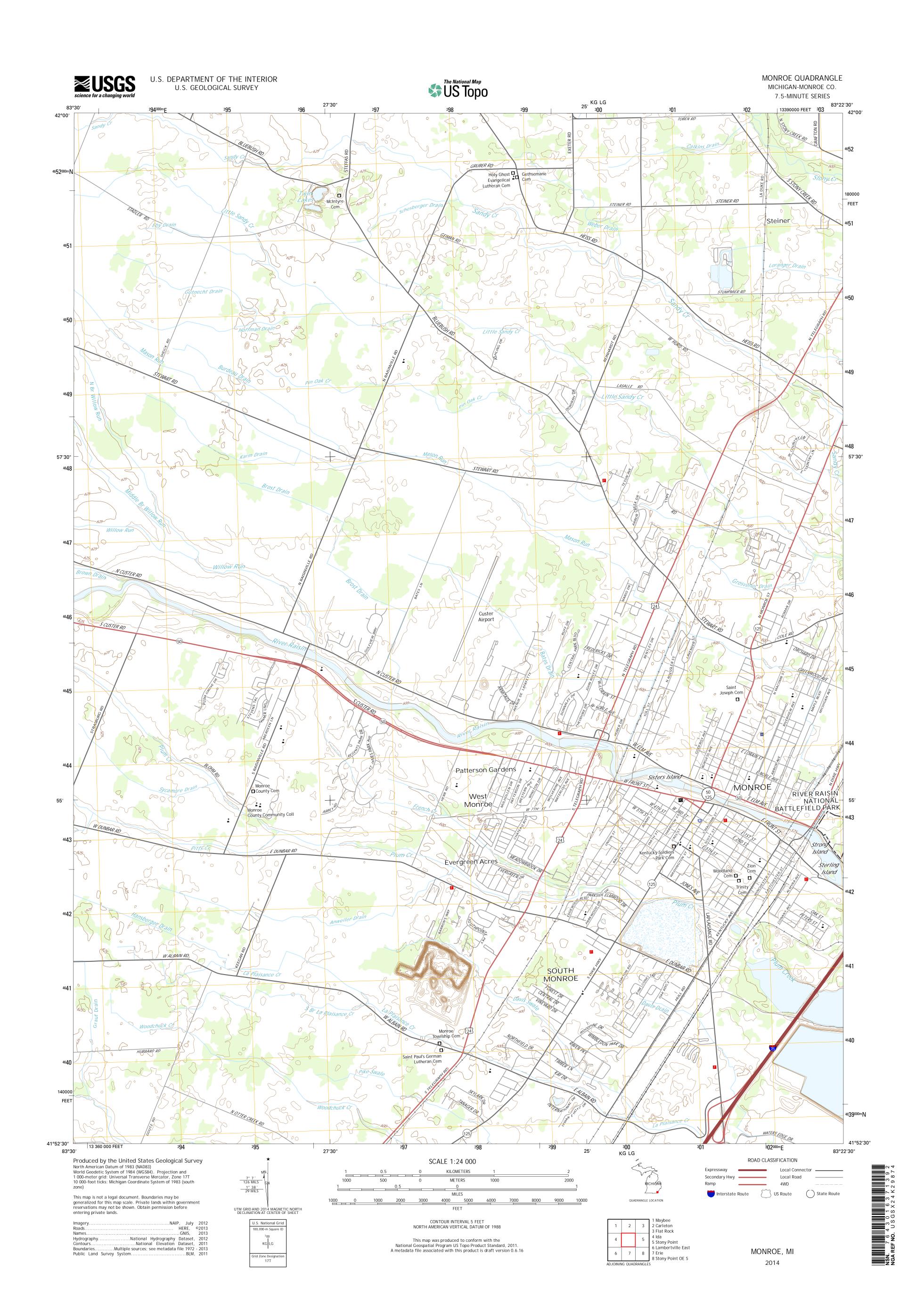
Section §257.73(c)(1)(xii) of the CCR Rule states "Any record of knowledge of structural instability of the CCR unit."

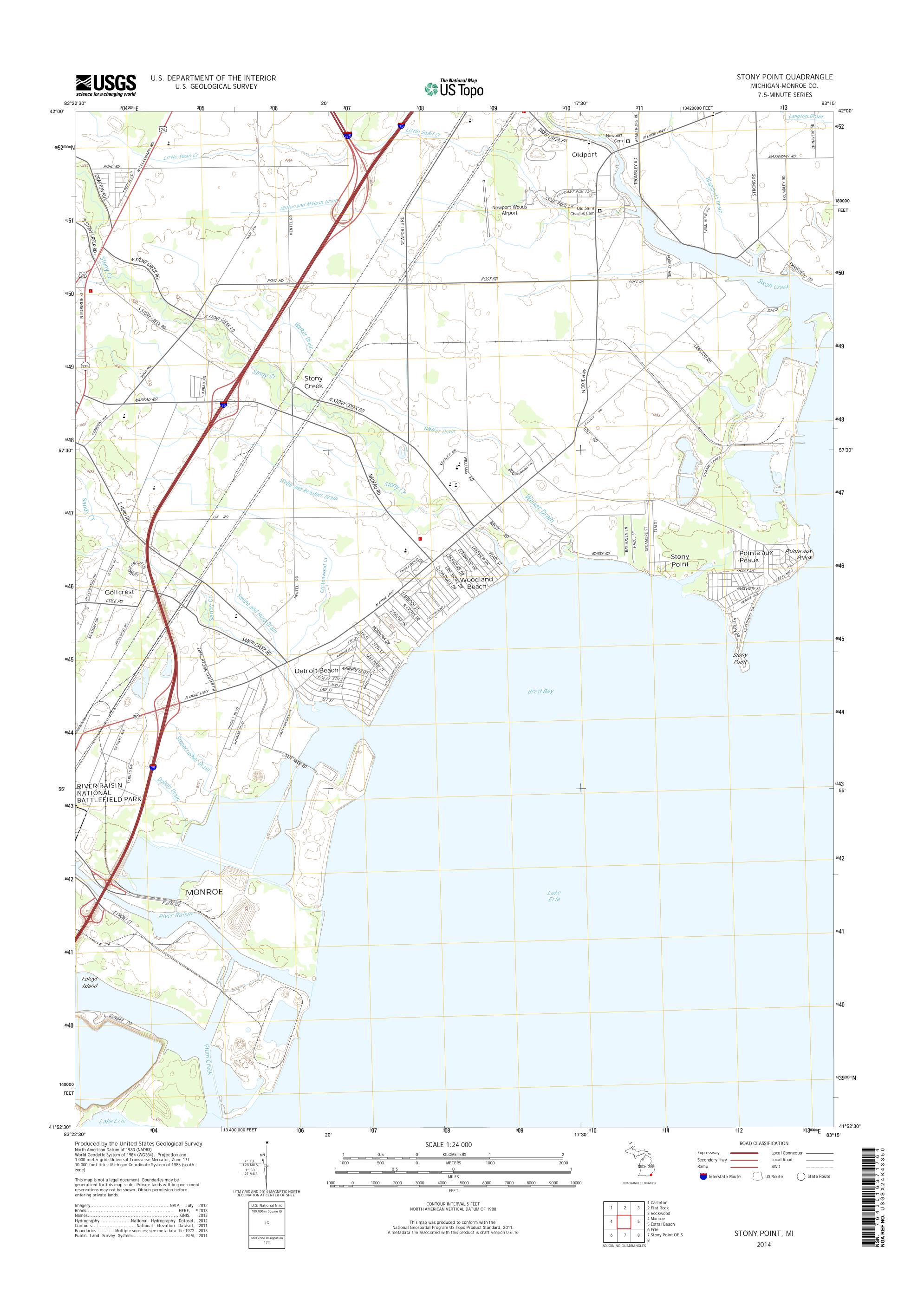
DTE personnel were questioned to identify historical information that could have been indicative of structural instability. DTE revealed that there are no records or knowledge of structural instability associated with the FAB.



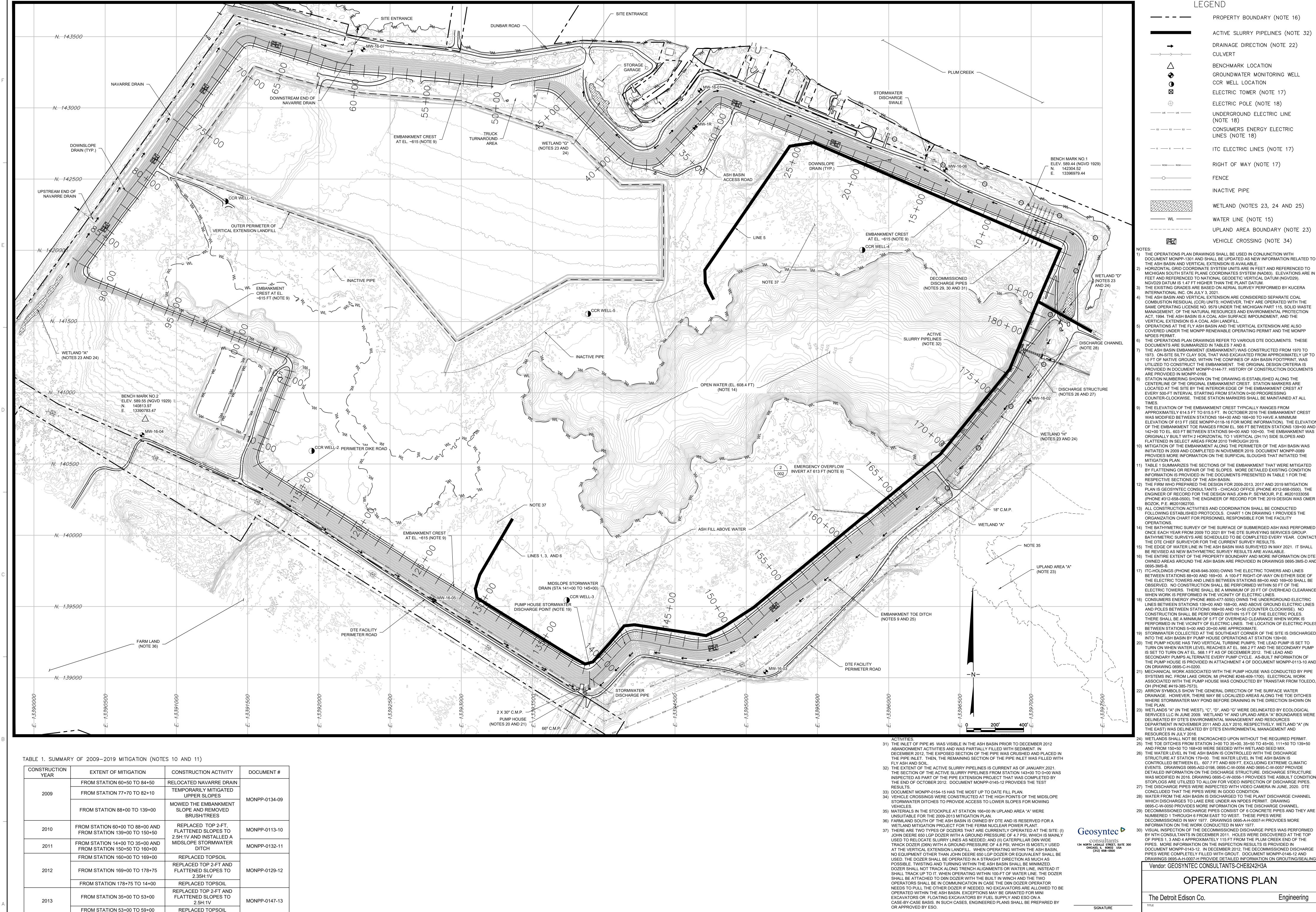
APPENDIX A

USGS TOPOGRAPHIC MAPS FOR MONROE ASH BASIN





APPENDIX B OPERATIONS PLAN DRAWINGS



0695-C-H-0243-001-REV.D 0: \DWG\D\DTE\MONROE ASH BASIN\2021 OPERATION PLAN DRAWINGS\EXISTING CONDITIONS

ACTIVE SLURRY PIPELINES (NOTE 32) DRAINAGE DIRECTION (NOTE 22) BENCHMARK LOCATION

GROUNDWATER MONITORING WELL CCR WELL LOCATION ELECTRIC TOWER (NOTE 17)

UNDERGROUND ELECTRIC LINE

ITC ELECTRIC LINES (NOTE 17)

WATER LINE (NOTE 15)

VEHICLE CROSSING (NOTE 34)

DOCUMENT MONPP-1301 AND SHALL BE UPDATED AS NEW INFORMATION RELATED TO THE ASH BASIN AND VERTICAL EXTENSION IS AVAILABLE. HORIZONTAL GRID COORDINATE SYSTEM UNITS ARE IN FEET AND REFERENCED TO MICHIGAN SOUTH STATE PLANE COORDINATES SYSTEM (NAD83). ELEVATIONS ARE IN FEET AND REFERENCED TO NATIONAL GEODETIC VERTICAL DATUM (NGVD29). NGVD29 DATUM IS 1.47 FT HIGHER THAN THE PLANT DATUM. THE EXISTING GRADES ARE BASED ON AERIAL SURVEY PERFORMED BY KUCERA

COMBUSTION RESIDUAL (CCR) UNITS: HOWEVER, THEY ARE OPERATED WITH THE SAME OPERATING LICENSE NO. 9579 UNDER THE MICHIGAN PART 115, SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT, OF THE NATURAL RESOURCES AND ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION ACT, 1994. THE ASH BASIN IS A COAL ASH SURFACE IMPOUNDMENT, AND THE OPERATIONS AT THE FLY ASH BASIN AND THE VERTICAL EXTENSION ARE ALSO

THE OPERATIONS PLAN DRAWINGS REFER TO VARIOUS DTE DOCUMENTS. THESE THE ASH BASIN EMBANKMENT (EMBANKMENT) WAS CONSTRUCTED FROM 1970 TO 1973. ON-SITE SILTY CLAY SOIL THAT WAS EXCAVATED FROM APPROXIMATELY UP T 10 FT OF NATIVE GROUND, WITHIN THE CONFINES OF ASH BASIN FOOTPRINT, WAS UTILIZED TO CONSTRUCT THE EMBANKMENT. THE ORIGINAL DESIGN CRITERIA IS PROVIDED IN DOCUMENT MONPP-0144-77. HISTORY OF CONSTRUCTION DOCUMENTS

STATION NUMBERING SHOWN ON THE DRAWING IS ESTABLISHED ALONG THE CENTERLINE OF THE ORIGINAL EMBANKMENT CREST. STATION MARKERS ARE LOCATED AT THE SITE BY THE INTERIOR EDGE OF THE EMBANKMENT CREST AT EVERY 500-FT INTERVAL STARTING FROM STATION 0+00 PROGRESSING COUNTER-CLOCKWISE. THESE STATION MARKERS SHALL BE MAINTAINED AT ALL

APPROXIMATELY 614.5 FT TO 615.5 FT. IN OCTOBER 2016 THE EMBANKMENT CREST WAS MODIFIED BETWEEN STATIONS 164+00 AND 166+00 TO HAVE A MINIMUM ELEVATION OF 613 FT (SEE MONPP-0118-16 FOR MORE INFORMATION). THE ELEVATION OF THE EMBANKMENT TOE RANGES FROM EL. 566 FT BETWEEN STATIONS 139+00 AND 142+00 TO EL. 603 FT BETWEEN STATIONS 94+00 AND 100+00. THE EMBANKMENT WAS ORIGINALLY BUILT WITH 2 HORIZONTAL TO 1 VERTICAL (2H:1V) SIDE SLOPES AND FLATTENED IN SELECT AREAS FROM 2010 THROUGH 2019. MITIGATION OF THE EMBANKMENT ALONG THE PERIMETER OF THE ASH BASIN WAS INITIATED IN 2009 AND COMPLETED IN NOVEMBER 2019. DOCUMENT MONPP-0089

TABLE 1 SUMMARIZES THE SECTIONS OF THE EMBANKMENT THAT WERE MITIGATED BY FLATTENING OR REPAIR OF THE SLOPES. MORE DETAILED EXISTING CONDITION INFORMATION IS PROVIDED IN THE DOCUMENTS PRESENTED IN TABLE 1 FOR THE THE FIRM WHO PREPARED THE DESIGN FOR 2009-2013, 2017 AND 2019 MITIGATION PLAN IS GEOSYNTEC CONSULTANTS - CHICAGO OFFICE (PHONE #312-658-0500). THE ENGINEER OF RECORD FOR THE DESIGN WAS JOHN P. SEYMOUR, P.E. #6201033056

3) ALL CONSTRUCTION ACTIVITIES AND COORDINATION SHALL BE CONDUCTED FOLLOWING ESTABLISHED PROTOCOLS. CHART 1 ON DRAWING 1 PROVIDES THE

) THE BATHYMETRIC SURVEY OF THE SURFACE OF SUBMERGED ASH WAS PERFORMED ONCE EACH YEAR FROM 2009 TO 2021 BY THE DTE SURVEYING SERVICES GROUP. BATHYMETRIC SURVEYS ARE SCHEDULED TO BE COMPLETED EVERY YEAR. CONTACT THE DTE CHIEF SURVEYOR FOR THE CURRENT SURVEY RESULTS. THE EDGE OF WATER LINE IN THE ASH BASIN WAS SURVEYED IN MAY 2021. IT SHALL

BE REVISED AS NEW BATHYMETRIC SURVEY RESULTS ARE AVAILABLE.) THE ENTIRE EXTENT OF THE PROPERTY BOUNDARY AND MORE INFORMATION ON DTI OWNED AREAS AROUND THE ASH BASIN ARE PROVIDED IN DRAWINGS 0695-3MS-D ANI 7) ITC-HOLDINGS (PHONE #248-946-3000) OWNS THE ELECTRIC TOWERS AND LINES

THE ELECTRIC TOWERS AND LINES BETWEEN STATIONS 88+00 AND 169+00 SHALL BE OBSERVED. NO CONSTRUCTION SHALL BE PERFORMED WITHIN 50 FT OF THE ELECTRIC TOWERS. THERE SHALL BE A MINIMUM OF 20 FT OF OVERHEAD CLEARANCE WHEN WORK IS PERFORMED IN THE VICINITY OF ELECTRIC LINES. CONSUMERS ENERGY (PHONE #800-477-5050) OWNS THE UNDERGROUND ELECTRIC LINES BETWEEN STATIONS 139+00 AND 168+00, AND ABOVE GROUND ELECTRIC LINES AND POLES BETWEEN STATIONS 168+00 AND 15+50 (COUNTER CLOCKWISE). NO

PERFORMED IN THE VICINITY OF ELECTRIC LINES. THE LOCATION OF ELECTRIC POLES BETWEEN STATIONS 5+00 AND 20+00 ARE APPROXIMATE. STORMWATER COLLECTED AT THE SOUTHEAST CORNER OF THE SITE IS DISCHARGED INTO THE ASH BASIN BY PUMP HOUSE OPERATIONS AT STATION 139+00. THE PUMP HOUSE HAS TWO VERTICAL TURBINE PUMPS; THE LEAD PUMP IS SET TO TURN ON WHEN WATER LEVEL REACHES AT EL. 566.2 FT AND THE SECONDARY PUMP IS SET TO TURN ON AT EL. 568.1 FT AS OF DECEMBER 2012. THE LEAD AND

SECONDARY PUMPS ALTERNATE EVERY PUMP CYCLE. AS-BUILT INFORMATION OF THE PUMP HOUSE IS PROVIDED IN ATTACHMENT 4 OF DOCUMENT MONPP-0113-10 AND) MECHANICAL WORK ASSOCIATED WITH THE PUMP HOUSE WAS CONDUCTED BY PIPE SYSTEMS INC. FROM LAKE ORION, MI (PHONE #248-409-1700). ELECTRICAL WORK ASSOCIATED WITH THE PUMP HOUSE WAS CONDUCTED BY TRANSTAR FROM TOLEDO

DRAINAGE. HOWEVER, THERE MAY BE LOCALIZED AREAS ALONG THE TOE DITCHES WHERE STORMWATER MAY POND BEFORE DRAINING IN THE DIRECTION SHOWN ON) WETLANDS "A" (IN THE WEST), "C", "D", AND "G" WERE DELINEATED BY ECOLOGICAL SERVICES LLC IN JUNE 2009. WETLAND "H" AND UPLAND AREA "A" BOUNDARIES WERE DELINEATED BY DTE'S ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT AND RESOURCES DEPARTMENT IN NOVEMBER 2011 AND JULY 2010, RESPECTIVELY. WETLAND "A" (IN THE EAST) WAS DELINEATED BY DTE'S ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT AND

24) WETLANDS SHALL NOT BE ENCROACHED UPON WITHOUT THE REQUIRED PERMIT. 25) THE TOE DITCHES FROM STATION 3+00 TO 35+00, 35+50 TO 45+00, 111+50 TO 139+50 AND FROM 150+50 TO 168+00 WERE SEEDED WITH WETLAND SEED MIX. 26) THE WATER LEVEL IN THE ASH BASIN IS CONTROLLED WITH THE DISCHARGE

EVENTS. DRAWINGS 0695-A02-0198, 0695-C-W-0056 AND 0695-C-W-0057 PROVIDE DETAILED INFORMATION ON THE DISCHARGE STRUCTURE. DISCHARGE STRUCTURE WAS MODIFIED IN 2016. DRAWING 0695-C-W-0056-1 PROVIDES THE ASBUILT CONDITION STOPLOGS ARE UTILIZED TO ALLOW FOR VIDEO INSPECTION OF DISCHARGE PIPES. 27) THE DISCHARGE PIPES WERE INSPECTED WITH VIDEO CAMERA IN JUNE, 2020. DTE

CONCLUDED THAT THE PIPES WERE IN GOOD CONDITION. 28) WATER FROM THE ASH BASIN IS DISCHARGED TO THE PLANT DISCHARGE CHANNEL WHICH DISCHARGES TO LAKE ERIE UNDER AN NPDES PERMIT. DRAWING 0695-C-W-0050 PROVIDES MORE INFORMATION ON THE DISCHARGE CHANNEL.

29) DECOMMISSIONED DISCHARGE PIPES CONSIST OF 6 CONCRETE PIPES AND THEY ARE NUMBERED 1 THROUGH 6 FROM EAST TO WEST. THESE PIPES WERE DECOMMISSIONED IN MAY 1977. DRAWINGS 0695-A-H-0007-H PROVIDES MORE INFORMATION ON THE WORK CONDUCTED IN MAY 1977.

BY NTH CONSULTANTS IN DECEMBER 2011. HOLES WERE DISCOVERED AT THE TOP OF PIPES 1, 3 AND 4 APPROXIMATELY 115 FT FROM THE PLUM CREEK END OF THE PIPES. MORE INFORMATION ON THE INSPECTION RESULTS IS PROVIDED IN DOCUMENT MONPP-0143-12. IN DECEMBER 2012, THE DECOMMISSIONED DISCHARGE PIPES WERE COMPLETELY FILLED WITH GROUT. DOCUMENT MONPP-0146-12 AND

OPERATIONS PLAN Engineering **EXISTING CONDITIONS**

UNIT NUMBER

ROJECT ENGINEER DATE **ENGINEERING SUPPORT ORGANIZATION**

MONROE POWER PLANT

DETROIT EDISON APPROVALS DATE OTHER APPROVALS

FLATTENED TO 3H:1V

REPLACED SLOUGHED SOILS

STORMWATER DRAIN

FLATTENED TO 3H:1V

FLATTENED TO 3H:1V

AND INSTALLED MIDSLOPE MONPP-PCR-0001-17

FROM STATION 52+00 TO 60+00

FROM STATION 141+00 TO 145+00

FROM STATION 160+00 TO 168+00

FROM STATION 109+00 TO 139+00

2017

MECH. APPROVED BY ENG COMP

OB JS

2021 UPDATE

10/04/21

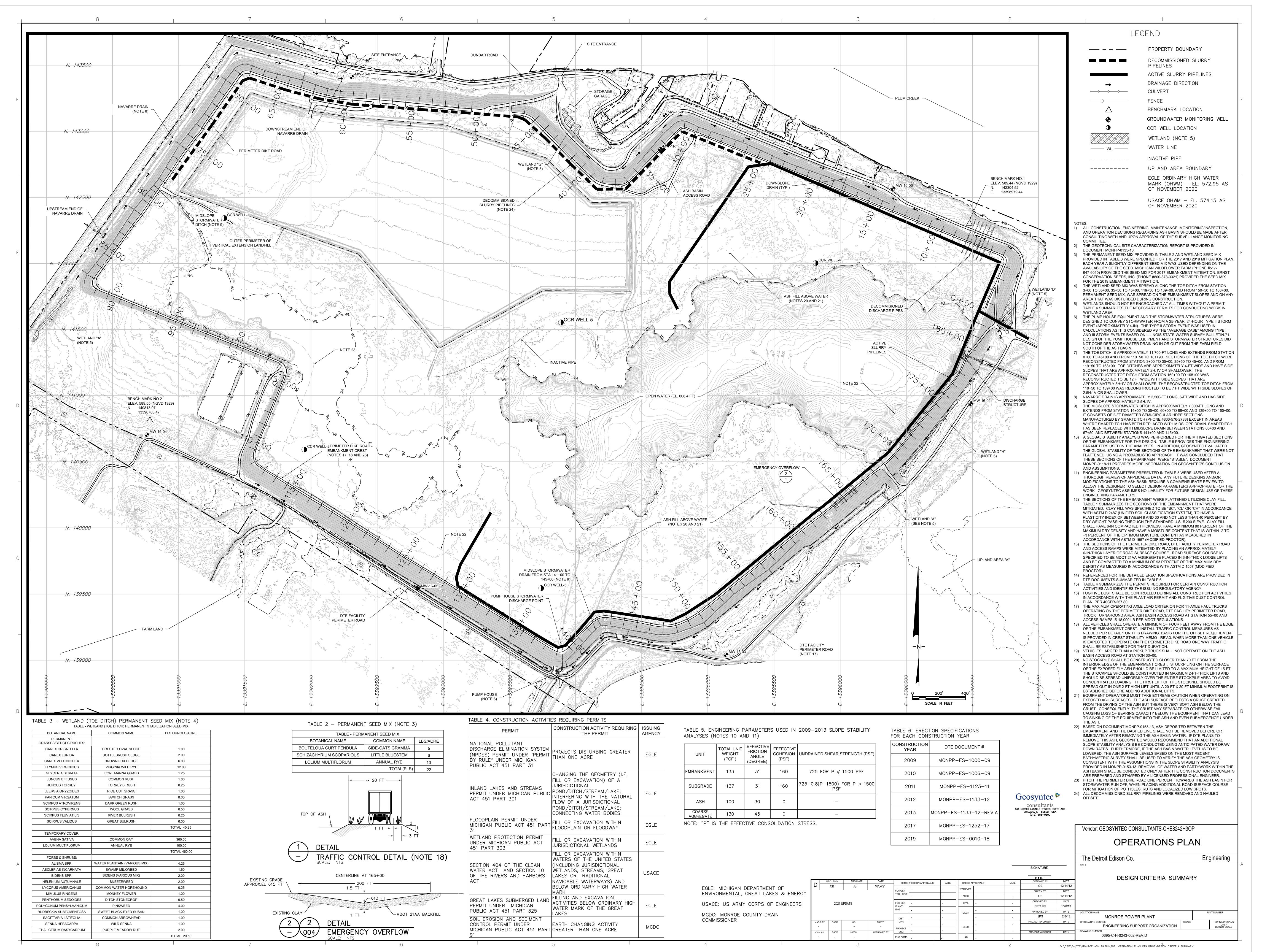
PROJECT MANAGER DATE

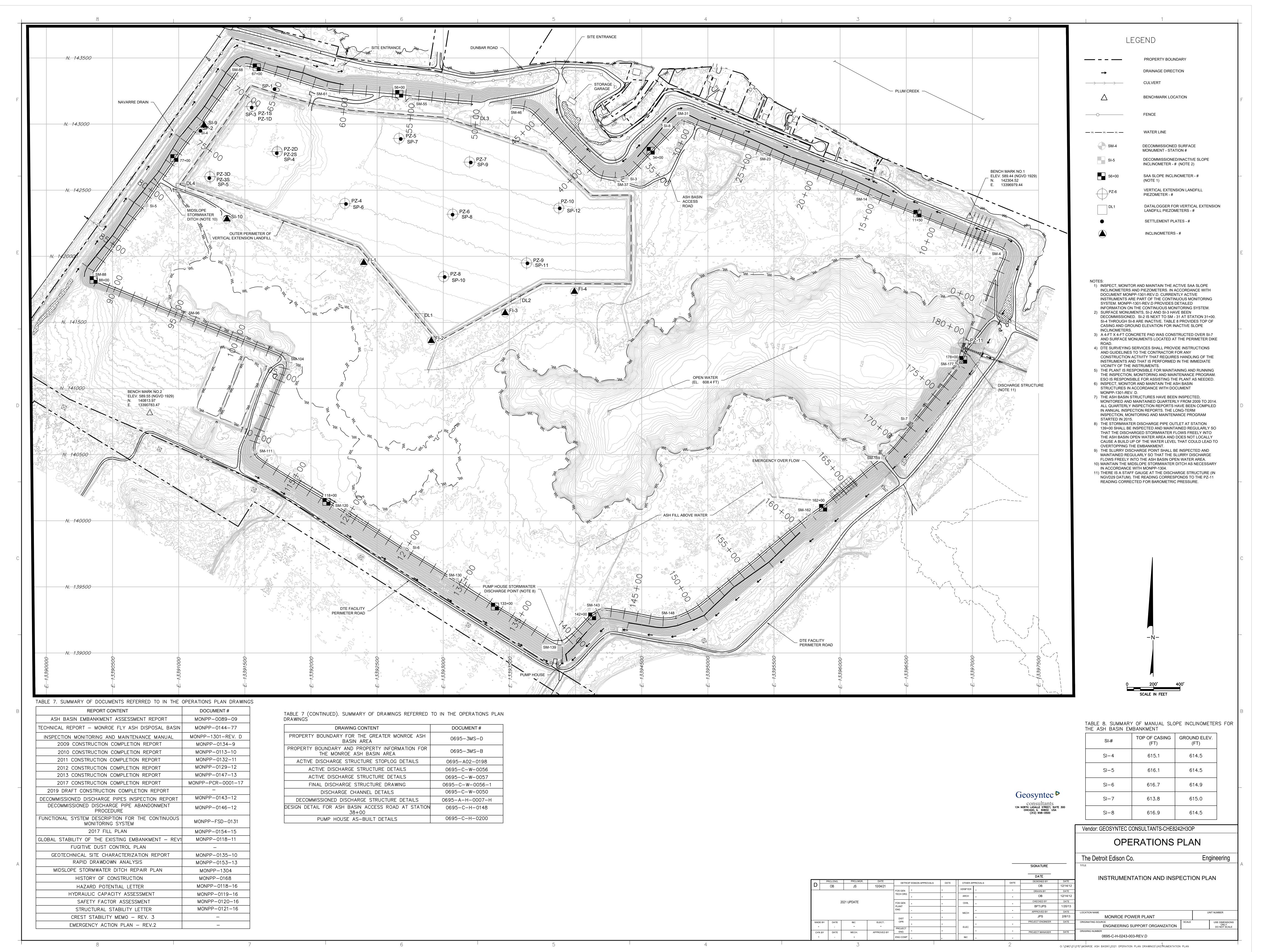
ОВ

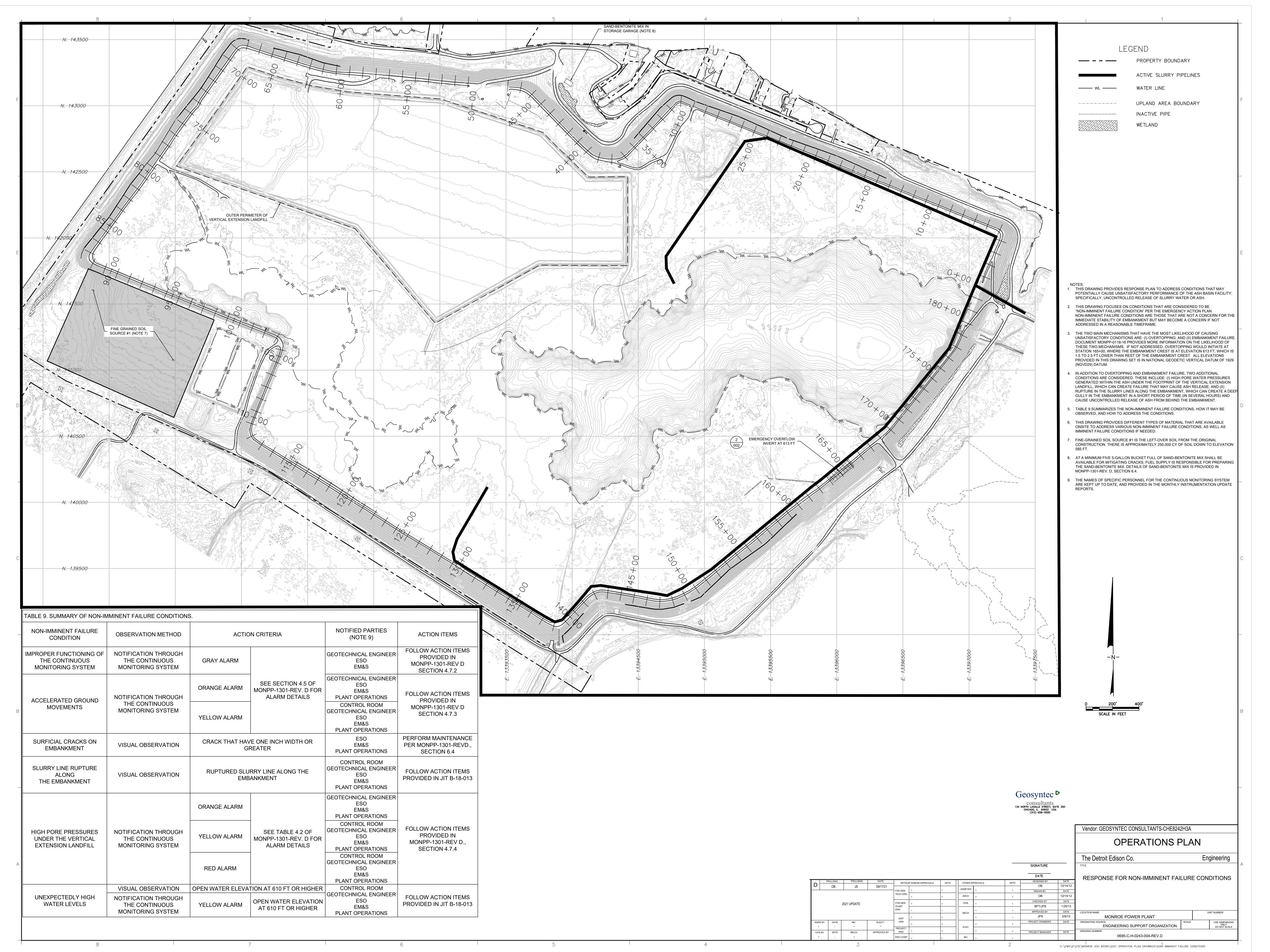
ОВ CHECKED BY

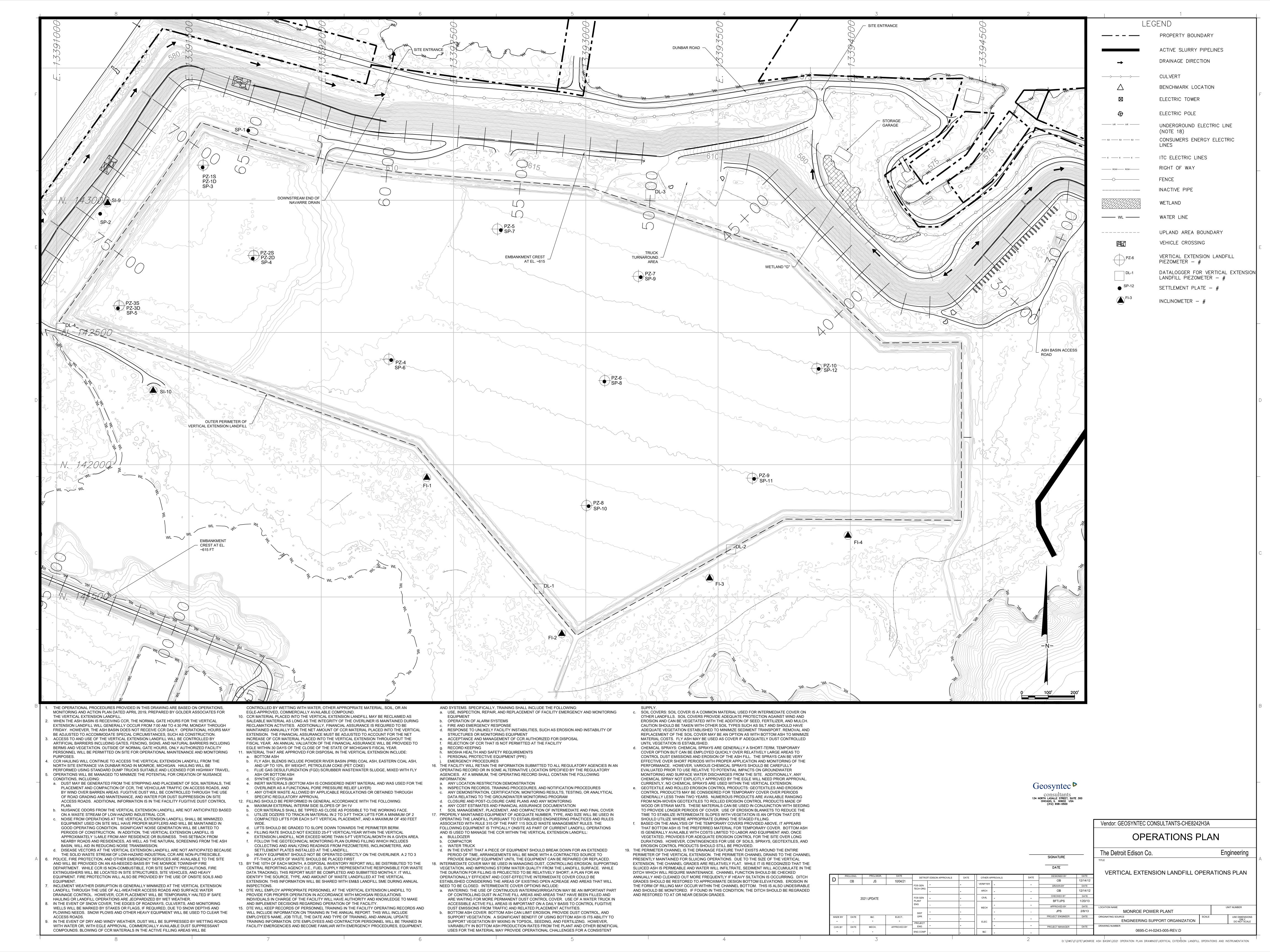
JPS

BFT/JPS 1/20/13 APPROVED BY DATE

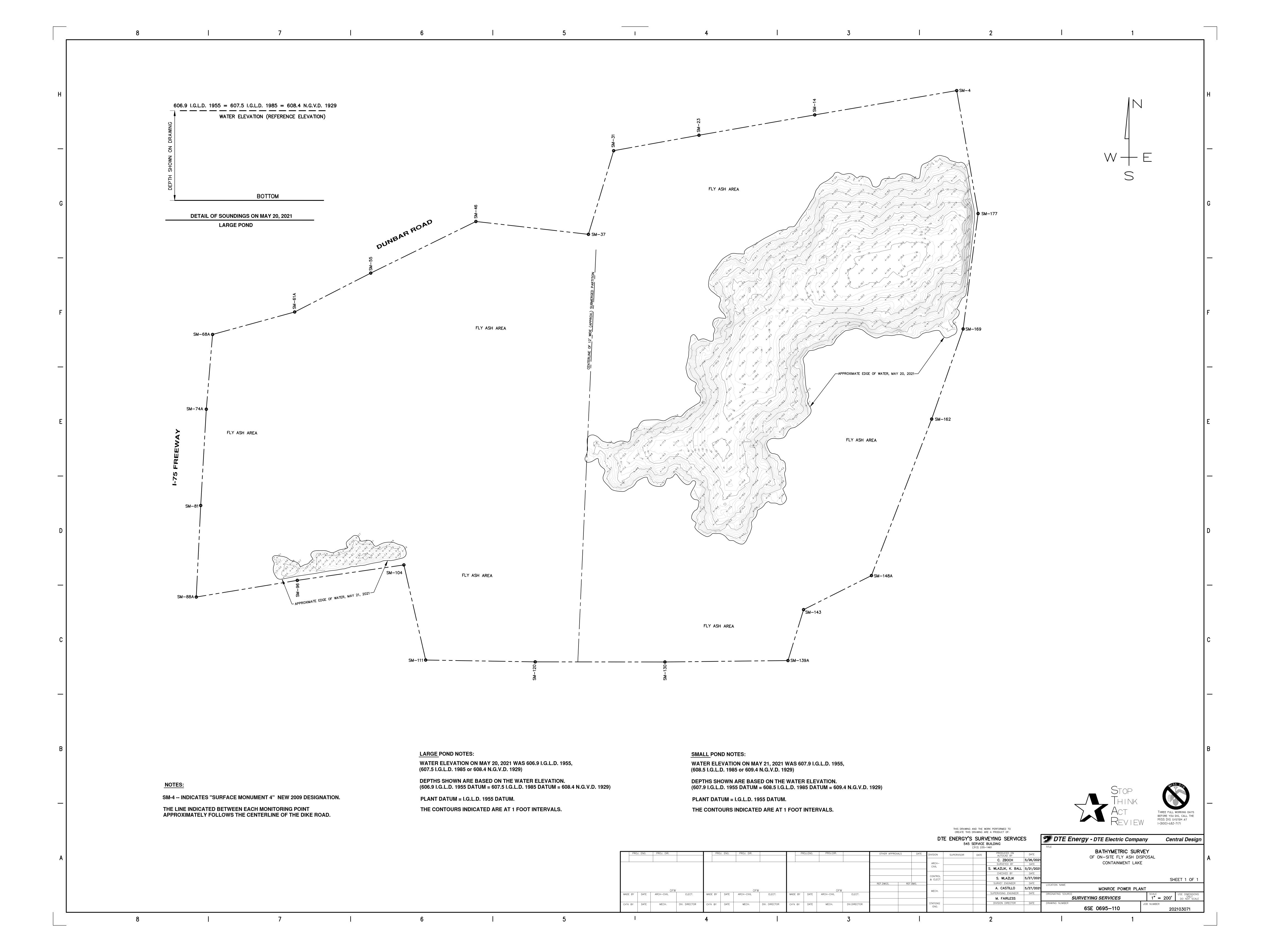


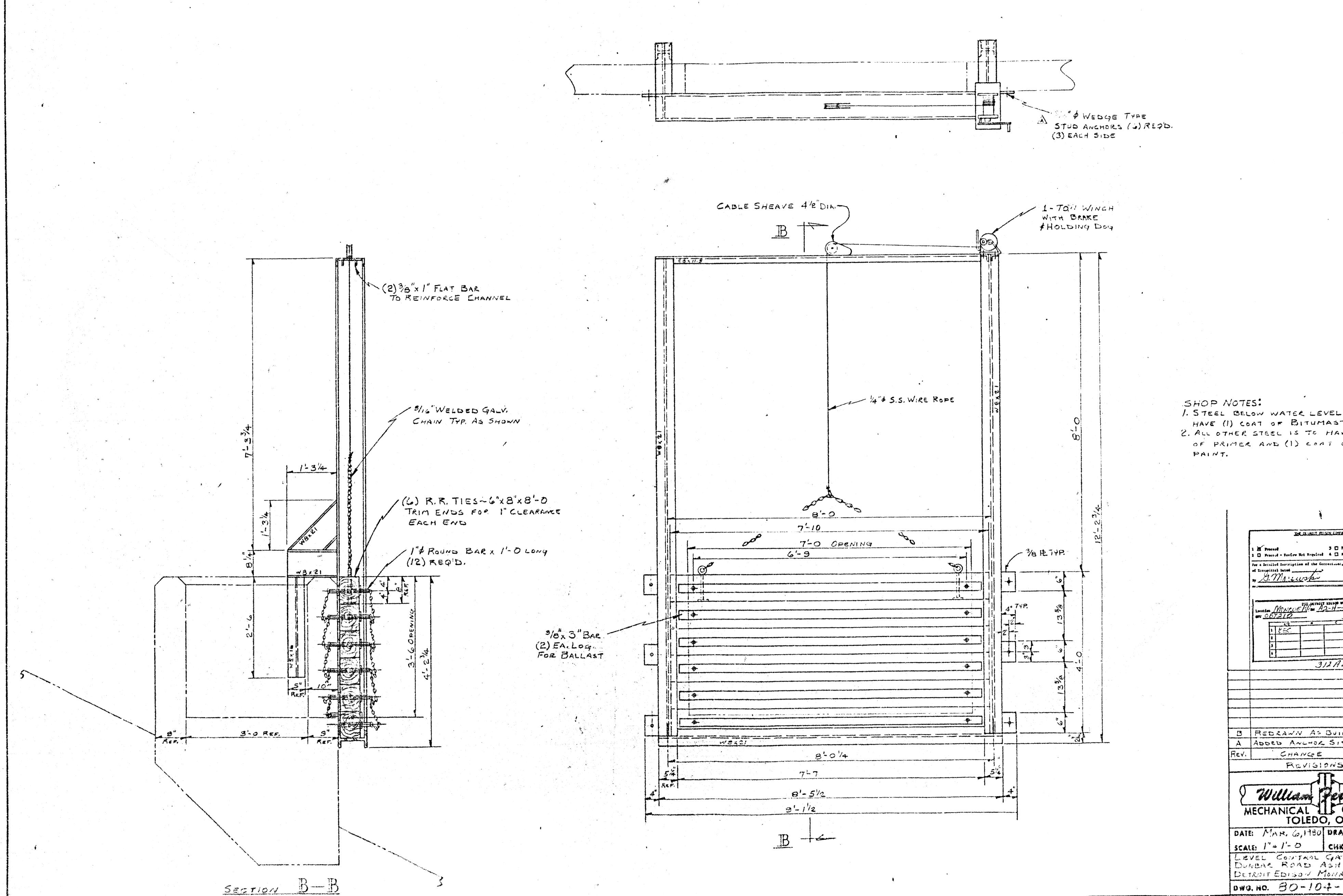






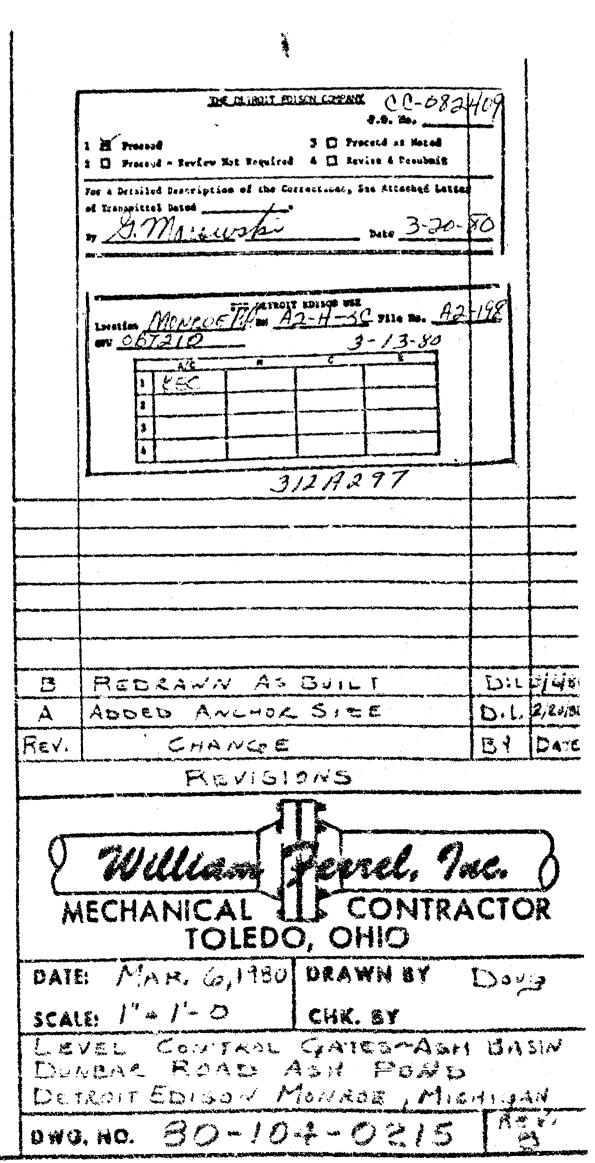
APPENDIX C VARIOUS HISTORICAL DRAWINGS

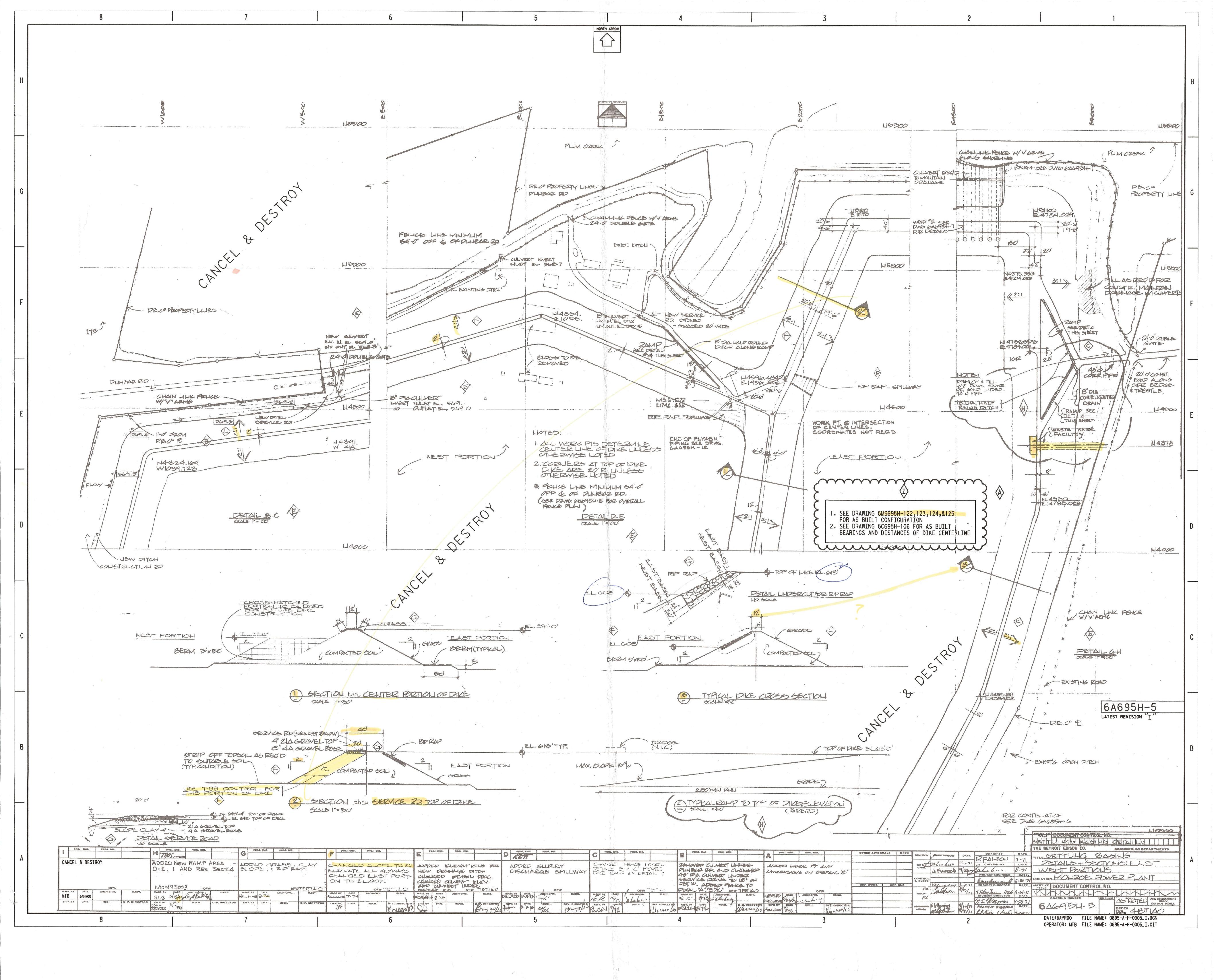


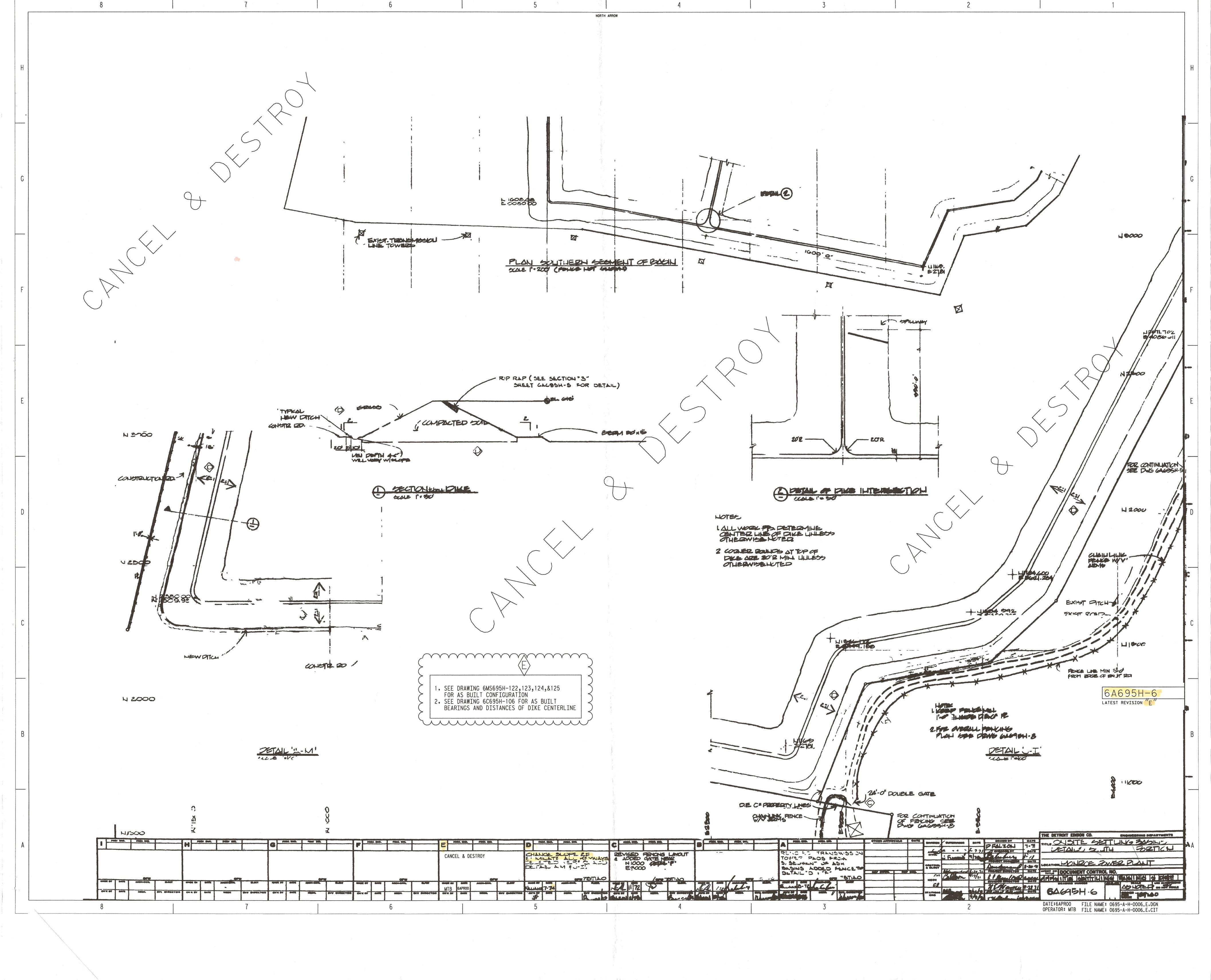


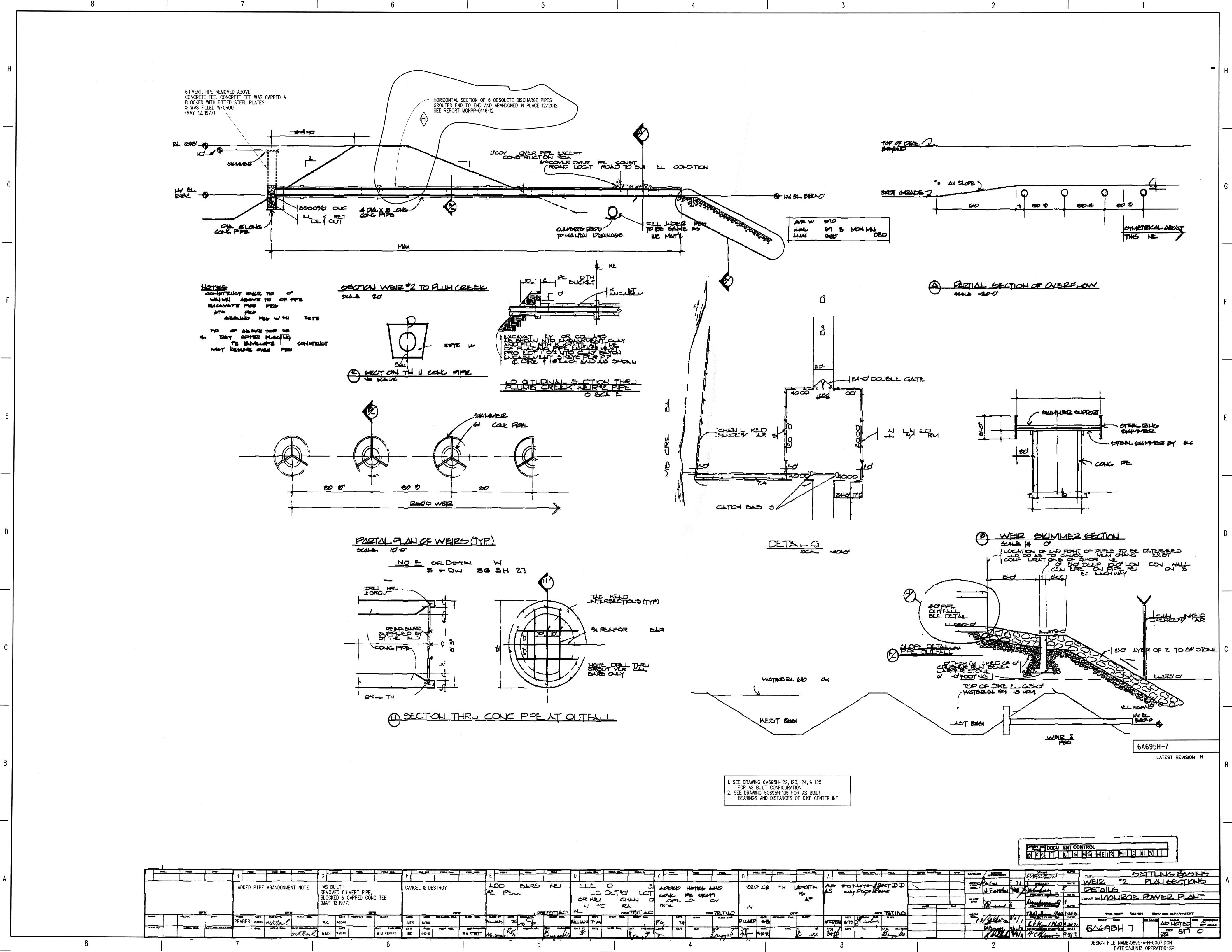
TOLESO B/P 146 12-26 617640

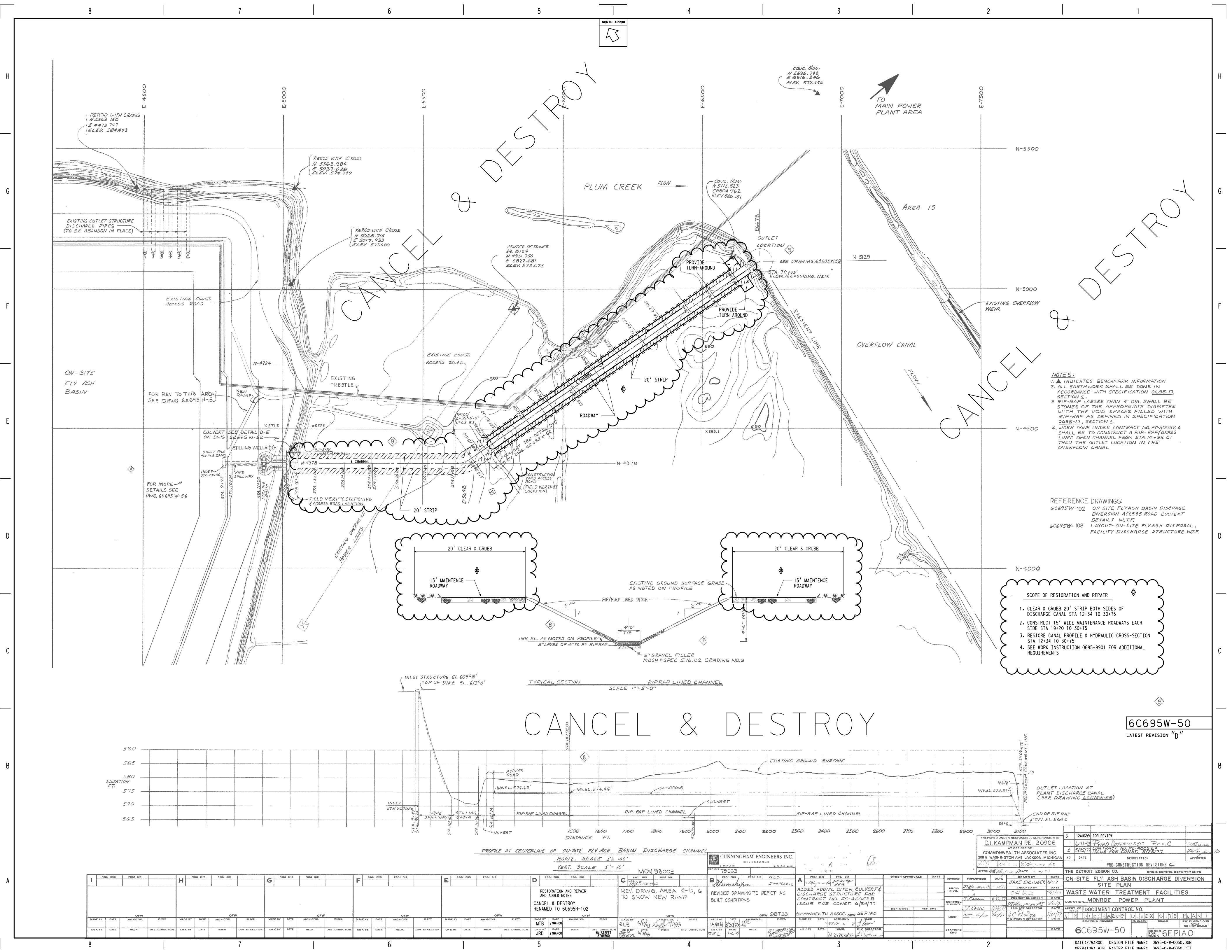
1. STEEL BELOW WATER LEVEL IS TO HAVE (1) COAT OF BITUMASTIC PAINT. 2. ALL OTHER STEEL IS TO HAVE (1) COAT OF PRIMER AND (1) CONT OF GRAY

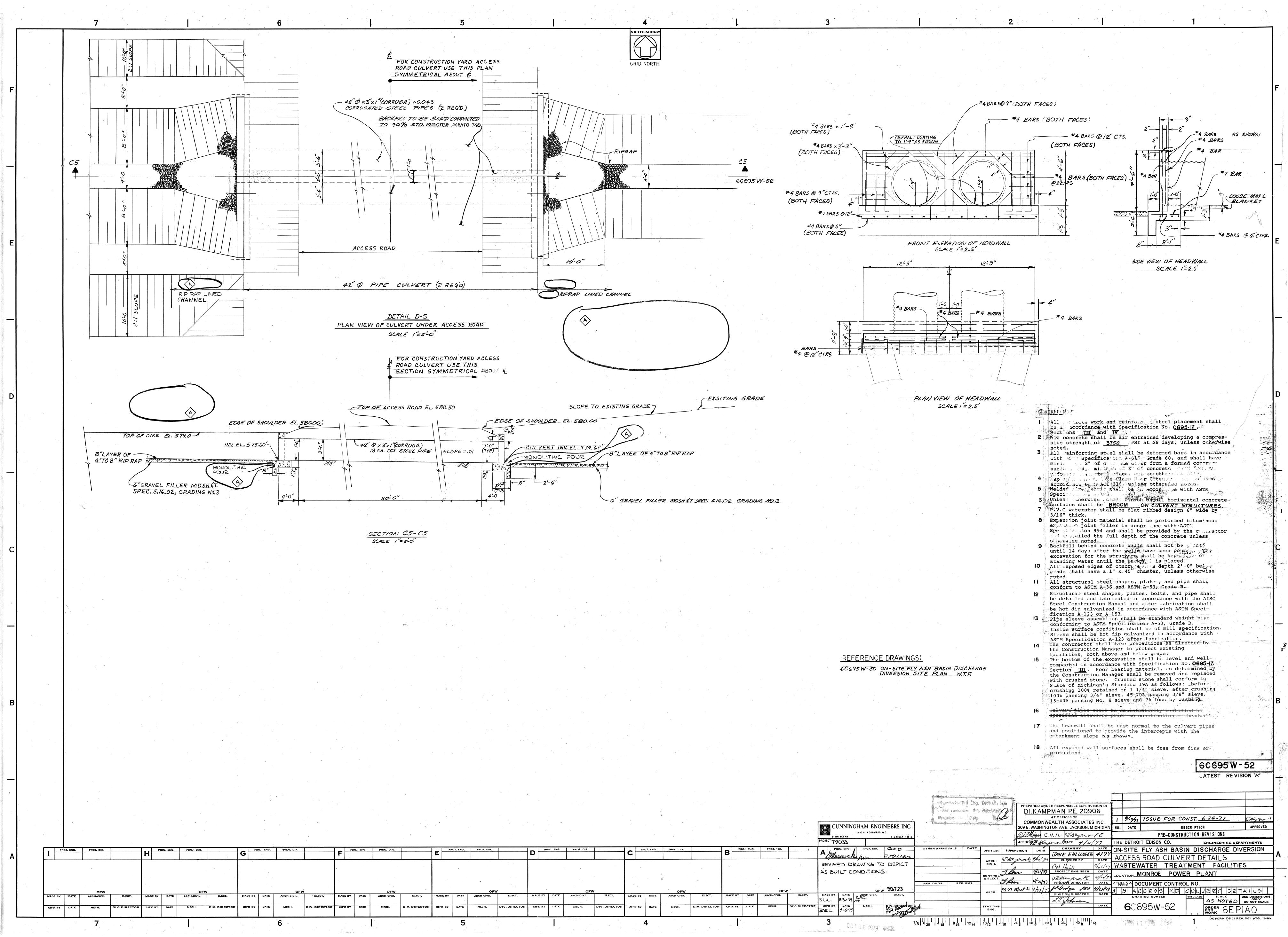


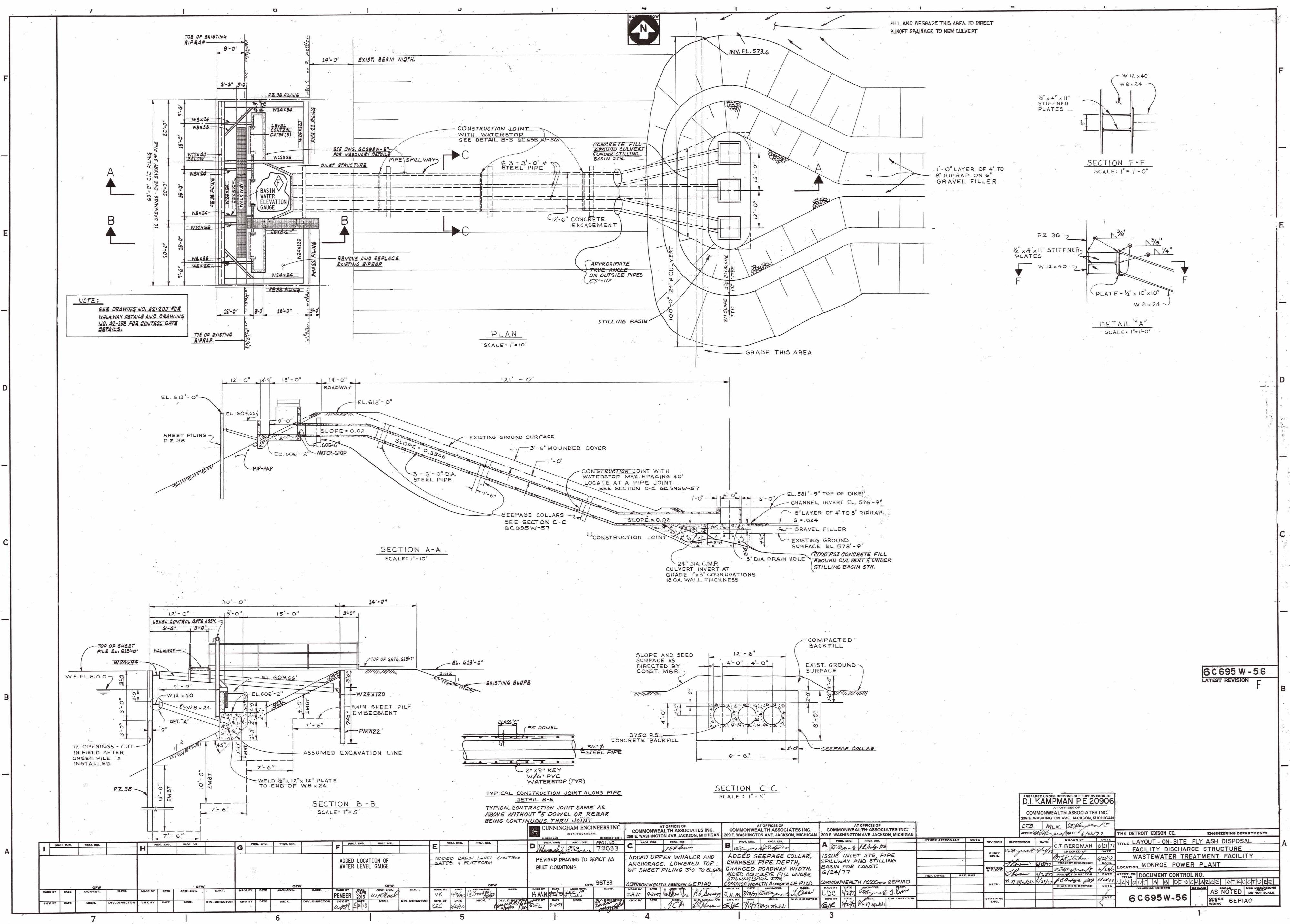


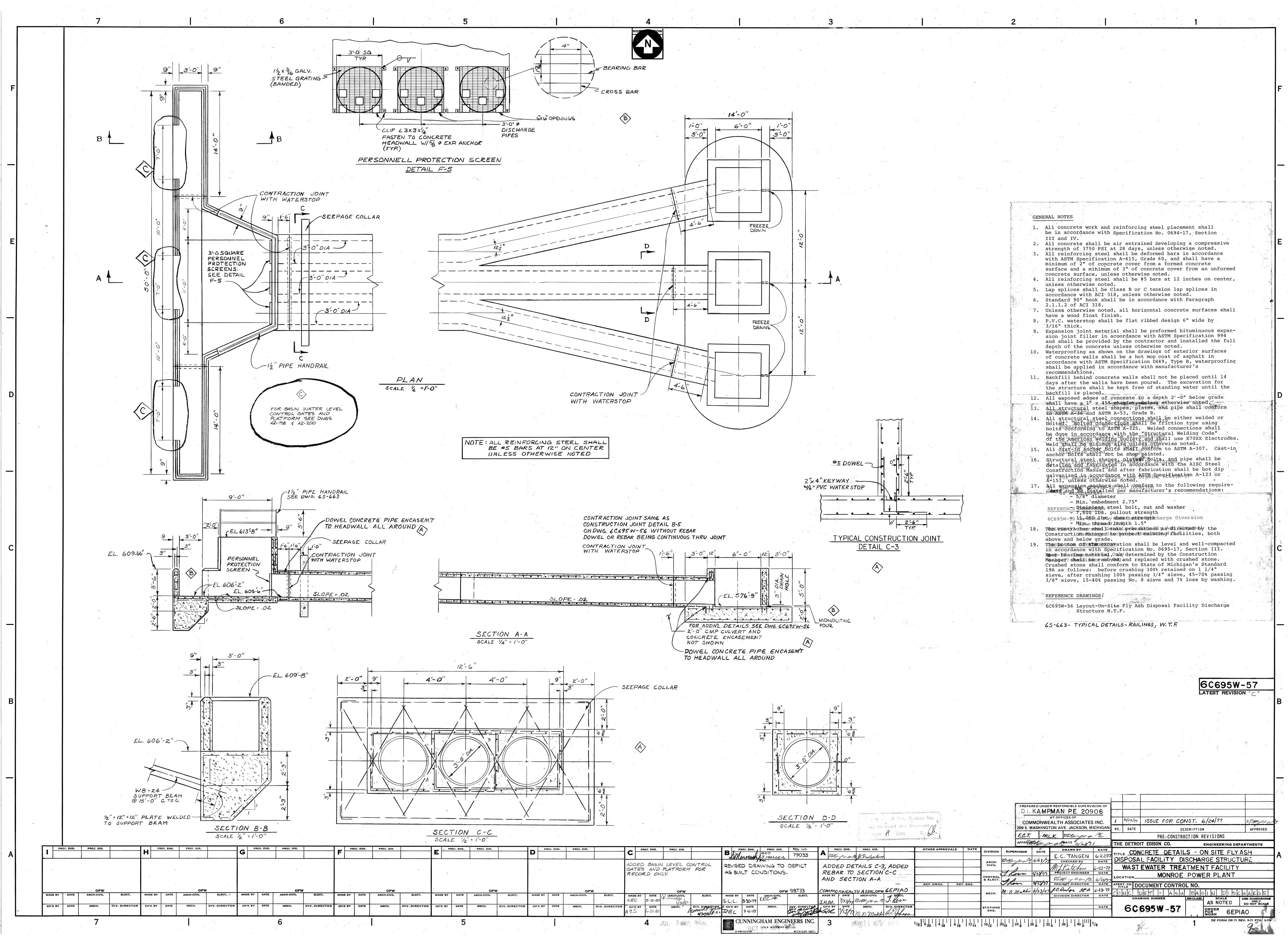


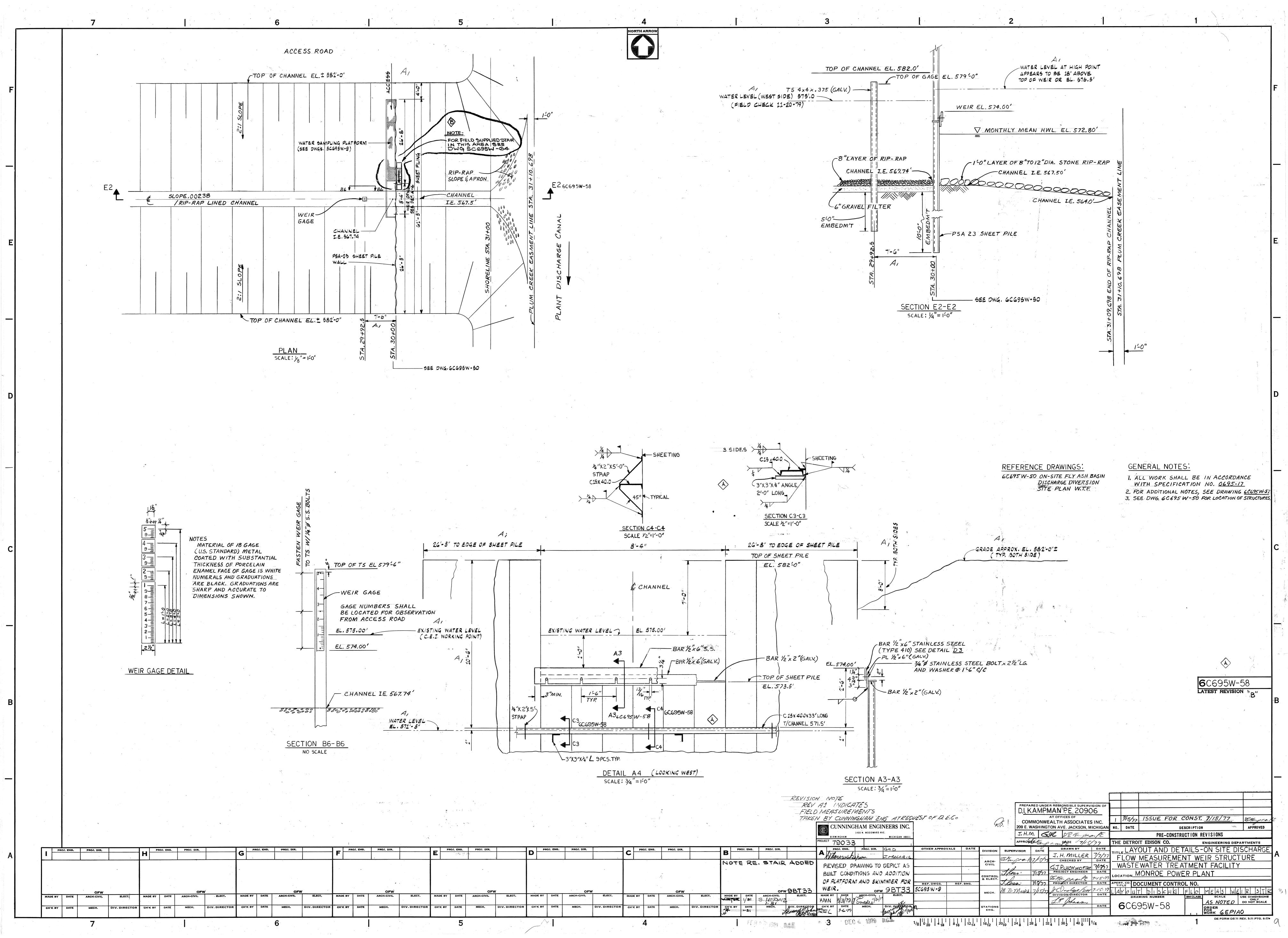












APPENDIX D

MONROE ASH BASIN DISCHARGE STRUCTURE DRAWING

