



2019 Annual Groundwater Monitoring
Report

DTE Electric Company
St. Clair Power Plant Bottom Ash Basins

4901 Pointe Drive
East China Township, Michigan

January 2020




2019 Annual Groundwater Monitoring Report

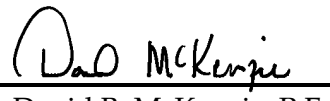
**DTE Electric Company
St. Clair Power Plant Bottom Ash Basins**

*4901 Pointe Drive
East China Township, Michigan*

January 2020

*Prepared For
DTE Electric Company*


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TRC | DTE Electric Company

Final

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Executive Summary

On April 17, 2015, the United States Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA) published the final rule for the regulation and management of Coal Combustion Residuals (CCR) under the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA) (the CCR Rule), as amended July 30, 2018. The CCR Rule, which became effective on October 19, 2015 (amendment effective August 29, 2018), applies to the DTE Electric Company (DTE Electric) St. Clair Power Plant (SCPP) Bottom Ash Basins (BABs) CCR unit. Pursuant to the CCR Rule, no later than January 31, 2018, and annually thereafter, the owner or operator of a CCR unit must prepare an annual groundwater monitoring and corrective action report for the CCR unit documenting the status of groundwater monitoring and corrective action for the preceding year in accordance with §257.90(e). On behalf of DTE Electric, TRC Engineers Michigan, Inc., the engineering entity of TRC Environmental Corporation (TRC), has prepared this Annual Groundwater Monitoring Report for the calendar year 2019 activities at the SCPP BABs CCR Unit.

In the January 31, 2019 *Annual Groundwater Monitoring Report for the St. Clair Power Plant Bottom Ash Basins CCR Unit*, covering calendar year 2018 activities, DTE Electric reported no concentrations over the background limits for any of the Appendix III indicator parameters. Therefore, DTE Electric continued detection monitoring at the SCPP BABs CCR unit in 2019 in accordance with §257.94. The semiannual detection monitoring events for 2019 were completed in March and September 2019 and included sampling and analyzing groundwater within the groundwater monitoring system for the indicator parameters listed in Appendix III to the CCR Rule. As part of the statistical evaluation, the data collected during detection monitoring events are evaluated to identify statistically significant increases (SSIs) in detection monitoring parameters to determine if concentrations in detection monitoring well samples exceed background levels. Detection monitoring data that has been collected and evaluated in 2019 are presented in this report.

No SSIs were recorded for the 2019 monitoring period and detection monitoring will be continued at the SCPP BABs CCR unit in accordance with §257.94. In addition, based on the hydrogeology at the Site, with the presence of the vertically and horizontally extensive clay-rich confining till beneath the SCPP BABs CCR unit, it is not possible for the uppermost aquifer to have been affected by CCR from operations. Due to limitations on CCR Rule implementation timelines, the background data sets are of relatively short duration for capturing the occurrence of natural temporal changes in the aquifer.

Section 1

Introduction

1.1 Program Summary

On April 17, 2015, the United States Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA) published the final rule for the regulation and management of Coal Combustion Residuals (CCR) under the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA) (the CCR Rule), as amended July 30, 2018. The CCR Rule, which became effective on October 19, 2015 (amendment effective August 29, 2018), applies to the DTE Electric Company (DTE Electric) St. Clair Power Plant (SCPP) Bottom Ash Basins (BABs). Pursuant to the CCR Rule, no later than January 31, 2018, and annually thereafter, the owner or operator of a CCR unit must prepare an annual groundwater monitoring and corrective action report for the CCR unit documenting the status of groundwater monitoring and corrective action for the preceding year in accordance with §257.90(e). On behalf of DTE Electric, TRC Engineers Michigan, Inc., the engineering entity of TRC Environmental Corporation (TRC), has prepared this Annual Groundwater Monitoring Report for calendar year 2019 activities at the SCPP BABs CCR unit (2019 Annual Report).

In the January 31, 2019 *Annual Groundwater Monitoring Report for the St. Clair Power Plant Bottom Ash Basins CCR Unit*, covering calendar year 2018 (2018 Annual Report), DTE Electric reported no concentrations over the background limits for any of the Appendix III indicator parameters. Therefore, DTE Electric continued detection monitoring at the SCPP BABs CCR unit. The semiannual detection monitoring events for 2019 were completed in March and September 2019 and included sampling and analyzing groundwater within the groundwater monitoring system for the indicator parameters listed in Appendix III to the CCR Rule.

This 2019 Annual Report presents the monitoring results and the statistical evaluation of the detection monitoring parameters (Appendix III to Part 257 of the CCR Rule) for the March and September 2019 semiannual groundwater monitoring events for the SCPP BABs CCR unit. Detection monitoring for these events continued to be performed in accordance with the *CCR Groundwater Monitoring and Quality Assurance Project Plan – DTE Electric Company St. Clair Power Plant Bottom Ash Basins (QAPP)* (TRC, July 2016; revised August 2017) and statistically evaluated per the *Groundwater Statistical Evaluation Plan – St. Clair Power Plant Coal Combustion Residual Bottom Ash Basins (Stats Plan)* (TRC, October 2017). As part of the statistical evaluation, the data collected during detection monitoring events are evaluated to identify statistically significant increases (SSIs) of detection monitoring parameters compared to background levels.

1.2 Site Overview

The SCPP BABs are located in Section 19, Township 4 North, Range 17 East, at 4901 Pointe Drive, East China Township in St. Clair County, Michigan. The SCPP including the BABs CCR unit was constructed in the early 1950s, just south of the DTE Electric SCPP main building. The power plant is located on the peninsula formed by the St. Clair and Belle Rivers, approximately three miles south of St. Clair, Michigan immediately to the west of the St. Clair River.

The property has been used continuously as a coal fired power plant since Detroit Edison Company (now DTE Electric) began power plant operations at SCPP in 1953 and is constructed over a natural continuous clay-rich soil base as shown in historical soil borings performed at the SCPP property. The BABs have been in operation at the SCPP since the plant began operation and have collected CCR bottom ash that is routinely cleaned out and either sold for beneficial reuse or disposed of at the Range Road Landfill (RRLF).

The SCPP BABs are two adjacent sedimentation basins that are incised CCR surface impoundments. The impoundments are sheet piled around the perimeters to approximately 13 feet below ground surface (ft bgs) into the native clay-rich soil. The BABs are located south of the SCPP and adjacent to the St. Clair River and are used for receiving bottom ash and other process flow water from the power plant, which is first sent to the East BAB then to the West BAB through a connecting concrete canal. Discharge water from the basins flows with other site wastewater into the Overflow Canal in accordance with a National Pollution Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) permit.

1.3 Geology/Hydrogeology

The SCPP BABs CCR unit is located immediately adjacent to the west edge of the St. Clair River. The SCPP CCR unit is underlain by glacial silty-clay till, with a few isolated sand lenses, and a silt and clay-rich hardpan base directly overlying the shale bedrock (likely the Bedford Shale). The shale bedrock lower confining unit is generally encountered at depths greater than 130 ft bgs. No significant soil or gravel intervals were encountered at any of the groundwater monitoring system well locations. However, during soil boring advancement for the groundwater monitoring system well locations, some signs of saturation were observed throughout a 5-foot interval along the interface between the overlying till/hardpan and the underlying shale bedrock. The underlying shale does not yield groundwater, rather it is an aquiclude that prevents groundwater flow (i.e., is not an aquifer).

Although the encountered zone of saturation along the interface did not yield significant groundwater, it was conservatively interpreted as the first underlying saturated zone that would presumably become affected with CCR constituents, since it was saturated, and although the hydraulic conductivity was low, exhibited a much higher conductivity than the clay-rich

soils between the bottom of the basin and the monitored zone. Therefore, the potential uppermost aquifer as described above was present beneath at least 120 feet of vertically contiguous silty clay-rich till that serves as a natural confining hydraulic barrier that isolates the underlying uppermost potential aquifer. The first underlying saturated zone (the potential uppermost aquifer) that would presumably become affected with CCR constituents is located at the silty clay hardpan/shale bedrock interface (130.5 to 132 ft bgs) and is limited to no more than 4 feet thick.

A definitive groundwater flow direction to the east-southeast with a mean gradient of 0.0034 foot/foot (2016 to 2018) within the uppermost aquifer is evident around the SCPP CCR BABs CCR unit, however potential groundwater flow within this uppermost aquifer is very slow (on the order of 0.05 feet per year).

In addition, the elevation of CCR-affected water maintained within the SCPP BABs is very similar to the potentiometric surface elevations in the uppermost aquifer at the BABs CCR unit area. This suggests that if the CCR affected surface water in the BABs were able to penetrate the silty clay-rich underlying confining unit, the head on that release likely would travel radially away from the BABs within the uppermost aquifer. However, with the very thick continuous silty clay-rich confining unit beneath the SCPP, it is not possible for the uppermost aquifer to have been affected by CCR from SCPP operations that began in the 1950s.

Due to the relatively small footprint of the BABs, the low vertical and horizontal groundwater flow velocity, the radial flow potential outward from the CCR unit, and the fact that the saturated unit being monitored is isolated by a laterally contiguous silty-clay unit, which significantly impedes vertical groundwater flow thus preventing the monitored saturated zone from potentially being affected by CCR, monitoring of the SCPP BABs CCR unit using intrawell statistical methods is appropriate. As such, an intrawell statistical approach is being used during detection monitoring as discussed in the Stats Plan.

Section 2

Groundwater Monitoring

2.1 Monitoring Well Network

A groundwater monitoring system has been established for the SCPP BABs CCR unit as detailed in the *Groundwater Monitoring System Summary Report – DTE Electric Company St. Clair Power Plant Bottom Ash Basins Coal Combustion Residual Unit* (GWMS Report) (TRC, October 2017). The detection monitoring well network for the BABs CCR unit currently consists of four monitoring wells that are screened in the uppermost aquifer. The monitoring well locations are shown on Figure 2.

As discussed in the Stats Plan, intrawell statistical methods for the BABs CCR unit were selected based on the geology and hydrogeology at the Site (primarily the presence of clay/hydraulic barrier, the relatively small footprint of the BABs, and the low vertical and horizontal groundwater flow velocity), in addition to other supporting lines of evidence that the aquifer is unaffected by the CCR unit (such as the consistency in concentrations of water quality data). An intrawell statistical approach requires that each of the downgradient wells doubles as a background and compliance well, where data from each individual well during a detection monitoring event is compared to a statistical limit developed using the background dataset from that same well. Monitoring wells MW-16-01 through MW-16-04 are located around the east and west perimeter of the BABs and provide data on both background and downgradient groundwater quality that has not been affected by the CCR unit (total of four background/downgradient monitoring wells).

2.2 Semiannual Groundwater Monitoring

The semiannual monitoring parameters for the detection groundwater monitoring program were selected per the CCR Rule's Appendix III to Part 257 – Constituents for Detection Monitoring. The Appendix III indicator parameters consist of boron, calcium, chloride, fluoride, pH (field reading), sulfate, and total dissolved solids (TDS) and were analyzed in accordance with the sampling and analysis plan included within the QAPP. In addition to pH, the collected field parameters included dissolved oxygen, oxidation reduction potential, specific conductivity, temperature, and turbidity.

2.2.1 Data Summary

The first semiannual groundwater monitoring event for 2019 was performed during March 20 and March 21, 2019 by TRC personnel and samples were analyzed by TestAmerica in accordance with the QAPP. Static water elevation data were collected at all four monitoring well locations. Groundwater samples were collected from the four detection

monitoring wells for the Appendix III indicator parameters and field parameters. A summary of the groundwater data collected during the March 2019 event is provided in Table 1 (static groundwater elevation data), Table 2 (field data), and Table 3 (analytical results).

The second semiannual groundwater monitoring event for 2019 was performed during September 18 and September 19, 2019 by TRC personnel and samples were analyzed by TestAmerica in accordance with the QAPP. Static water elevation data were collected at all four monitoring well locations. Groundwater samples were collected from the four detection monitoring wells for the Appendix III indicator parameters and field parameters. A summary of the groundwater data collected during the September 2019 event is provided in Table 1 (static groundwater elevation data), Table 2 (field data), and Table 4 (analytical results).

2.2.2 Data Quality Review

Data from each round were evaluated for completeness, overall quality and usability, method-specified sample holding times, precision and accuracy, and potential sample contamination. The data were found to be complete and usable for the purposes of the CCR monitoring program. Data quality reviews are summarized in Appendix A.

2.2.3 Groundwater Flow Rate and Direction

Groundwater elevation data collected during the March and September 2019 sampling events show that groundwater within the uppermost aquifer generally flows to the east-southeast across the SCPP BABs CCR unit. Groundwater potentiometric surface elevations measured across the SCPP BABs during the March and September 2019 sampling events are provided in Table 1 and were used to construct the groundwater potentiometric surface maps shown on Figure 3 and Figure 4, respectively. The groundwater flow rate and direction is consistent with previous monitoring events. The average hydraulic gradient throughout the SCPP BABs during both 2019 monitoring events is estimated at 0.004 ft/ft with an estimated average seepage velocity of approximately 0.00013 ft/day or 0.047 ft/year (approximately 0.57 inches/year), using the average hydraulic conductivity of 0.013 ft/day (TRC, 2017) and an assumed effective porosity of 0.4.

As presented in the GWMS Report, there is a horizontally expansive clay with substantial vertical thickness that isolates the uppermost aquifer from the SCPP BABs CCR unit. The general flow rate and direction in the uppermost aquifer from both events are similar to that identified in previous monitoring rounds and continues to demonstrate that groundwater flows at a low rate and the compliance wells are appropriately positioned to

detect the presence of Appendix III parameters that could potentially migrate from the SCPP BABs CCR unit.

Section 3

Statistical Evaluation

3.1 Establishing Background Limits

Per the Stats Plan, background limits were established for the Appendix III indicator parameters following the collection of at least eight background monitoring events using data collected from each of the four established detection monitoring wells (MW-16-01 through MW-16-04). The statistical evaluation of the background data is presented in the 2017 Annual Report. The Appendix III background limits for each monitoring well will be used throughout the detection monitoring period to determine whether groundwater has been impacted from the SCPP BABs CCR unit by comparing concentrations in the detection monitoring wells to their respective background limits for each Appendix III indicator parameter.

3.2 Data Comparison to Background Limits – First Semiannual Event (March 2019)

The concentrations of the indicator parameters in each of the detection monitoring wells (MW-16-01 through MW-16-04) were compared to their respective statistical background limits calculated from the background data collected from each individual well (i.e., monitoring data from MW-16-01 is compared to the background limit developed using the background dataset from MW-16-01, and so forth). The data comparisons of the March 2019 data to background limits are presented in Table 3. Based on the statistical evaluation of the March 2019 Appendix III indicator parameters the following resample was collected in accordance with the Stats Plan:

- Chloride at MW-16-03

Verification resampling is recommended per the Stats Plan and the *USEPA's Statistical Analysis of Groundwater Monitoring Data at RCRA Facilities, Unified Guidance* (USEPA, 2009) (Unified Guidance), to achieve performance standards as specified by §257.93(g) in the CCR Rule. Per the Stats Plan, if there is an exceedance of a prediction limit for one or more of the parameters, the well(s) of concern will be resampled within 30 days of the completion of the initial statistical analysis. Constituents that are addressed by an alternate source demonstration (ASD) will not be analyzed for verification purposes.

3.3 Verification Resampling for the First Semiannual Event

Verification resampling for the March 2019 event was conducted on May 7 and 8, 2019 by TRC personnel in accordance with the QAPP. A summary of the analytical results collected during

the May 2019 resampling event is provided in Table 3. The associated data quality review is included in Appendix A.

The verification results for chloride at MW-16-03 are below the prediction limit and no SSI exists for the March 2019 event in accordance with the Stats Plan and the Unified Guidance.

3.4 Data Comparison to Background Limits – Second Semiannual Event (September 2019)

The concentrations of the indicator parameters in each of the detection monitoring wells (MW-16-01 through MW-16-04) were compared to their respective statistical background limits calculated from the background data collected from each individual well (i.e., monitoring data from MW-16-01 is compared to the background limit developed using the background dataset from MW-16-01, and so forth).

The statistical evaluation of the September 2019 Appendix III indicator parameters shows that there were no concentrations above background limits for any Appendix III indicator parameter. The comparisons of the September 2019 data to background limits are presented on Table 4.

Section 4

Conclusions and Recommendations

No SSIs were recorded for the 2019 monitoring period and detection monitoring will be continued at the SCPP BABs CCR unit in accordance with §257.94. As discussed above, and in the GWMS Report, with the very thick continuous silty clay-rich confining unit beneath the SCPP BABs CCR unit, it is not possible for the uppermost aquifer to have been affected by CCR from SCPP operations. Due to limitations on CCR Rule implementation timelines, the background data sets are of relatively short duration for capturing the occurrence of natural temporal changes in the aquifer.

No corrective actions were performed in 2019. The next semiannual monitoring event is scheduled for the second calendar quarter of 2020.

Section 5

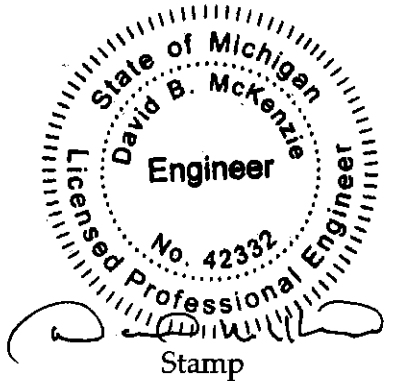
Groundwater Monitoring Report Certification

The U.S. EPA's Disposal of Coal Combustion Residuals from Electric Utilities Final Rule Title 40 CFR Part 257 §257.90(e) requires that the owner or operator of an existing CCR unit prepare an annual groundwater monitoring and corrective action report.

Annual Groundwater Monitoring Report Certification St. Clair Power Plant Bottom Ash Basins East China Township, Michigan

CERTIFICATION

I hereby certify that the annual groundwater and corrective action report presented within this document for the SPCPP BABs CCR unit has been prepared to meet the requirements of Title 40 CFR §257.90(e) of the Federal CCR Rule. This document is accurate and has been prepared in accordance with good engineering practices, including the consideration of applicable industry standards, and with the requirements of Title 40 CFR §257.90(e).

Name: David B. McKenzie, P.E.	Expiration Date: October 31, 2021	
Company: TRC Engineers Michigan, Inc.	Date: January 30, 2020	

Section 6

References

- TRC Environmental Corporation. July 2016; Revised March and August 2017. CCR Groundwater Monitoring and Quality Assurance Project Plan – DTE Electric Company St. Clair Power Plant Bottom Ash Basins, 4901 Pointe Drive, East China Township, Michigan. Prepared for DTE Electric Company.
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- USEPA. April 2015. 40 CFR Parts 257 and 261. Hazardous and Solid Waste Management System: Disposal of Coal Combustion Residuals from Electric Utilities; Final Rule. 80 Federal Register 74 (April 17, 2015), pp. 21301-21501 (80 FR 21301).
- USEPA. July 2018. 40 CFR Part 257. Hazardous and Solid Waste Management System: Disposal of Coal Combustion Residuals from Electric Utilities; Amendments to the National Minimum Criteria (Phase One, Part One); Final Rule. 83 Federal Register 146 (July 30, 2018), pp. 36435-36456 (83 FR 36435).
- USEPA. April 2018. Barnes Johnson (Office of Resource Conservation and Recovery) to James Roewer (c/o Edison Electric Institute) and Douglas Green, Margaret Fawal (Venable LLP). Re: Coal Combustion Residuals Rule Groundwater Monitoring Requirements. April 30, 2018. United States Environmental Protection Agency, Washington, D.C. 20460. Office of Solid Waste and Emergency Response, now the Office of Land and Emergency Management.

Tables

Table 1
 Summary of Groundwater Elevation Data – March and September 2019
 St. Clair Power Plant Bottom Ash Basins – RCRA CCR Monitoring Program
 East China Township, Michigan

Well ID	MP-01		MW-16-01		MW-16-02		MW-16-03		MW-16-04	
Date Installed	3/23/2016		3/31/2016		3/29/2016		3/25/2016		3/23/2016	
TOC Elevation	580.84 ⁽¹⁾		584.74		581.43		581.39		580.95	
Geologic Unit of Screened Interval	NA		Silty Clay Shale Interface		Silty Clay Shale Interface		Silty Clay/Hardpan Shale Interface		Silty Clay/Hardpan Shale Interface	
Screened Interval Elevation	NA		458.1 to 453.1		456.2 to 451.2		455.1 to 450.1		455.0 to 450.0	
Unit	ft BTOC	ft	ft BTOC	ft	ft BTOC	ft	ft BTOC	ft	ft BTOC	ft
Measurement Date	Depth to Water	GW Elevation	Depth to Water	GW Elevation	Depth to Water	GW Elevation	Depth to Water	GW Elevation	Depth to Water	GW Elevation
3/20/2019	3.90	576.93	3.23	581.51	1.65	579.78	1.70	579.69	1.20	579.75
9/18/2019	3.85	576.98	2.70	582.04	1.65	579.78	1.60	579.79	1.00	579.95

Notes:

Elevations are reported in feet relative to the North American Vertical Datum of 1988.

ft BTOC - feet below top of casing

NA - not applicable

1) Elevation represents the point of reference used to collect surface water level measurements.

Table 2
 Summary of Field Data – March and September 2019
 St. Clair Power Plant Bottom Ash Basins – RCRA CCR Monitoring Program
 East China Township, Michigan

Sample Location	Sample Date	Dissolved Oxygen (mg/L)	Oxidation Reduction Potential (mV)	pH (SU)	Specific Conductivity (umhos/cm)	Temperature (deg C)	Turbidity (NTU)
MW-16-01	3/21/2019	1.18	43.8	8.0	3,724	11.80	26.4
	9/19/2019	0.48	-181.3	8.2	4,343	14.60	17.7
MW-16-02	3/21/2019	1.01	-142.4	7.9	5,342	10.00	25.8
	9/19/2019	0.18	-211.4	8.2	6,310	16.50	40.0
MW-16-03	3/21/2019	0.94	-178.3	7.9	5,727	12.50	53.7
	9/19/2019	0.18	-201.0	8.1	6,395	15.50	55.0
MW-16-04	3/21/2019	0.89	-195.2	8.1	6,939	10.90	138
	9/19/2019	0.19	-212.0	8.2	8,080	16.30	109

Notes:

mg/L - milligrams per liter.

mV - millivolt.

SU - standard unit.

umhos/cm - micro-mhos per centimeter.

deg C - degrees celcius.

NTU - nephelometric turbidity units.

Table 3
 Comparison of Appendix III Parameter Results to Background Limits – March and May 2019
 St. Clair Power Plant Bottom Ash Basins – RCRA CCR Monitoring Program
 East China Township, Michigan

Sample Location:		MW-16-01		MW-16-02		MW-16-03			MW-16-04	
Sample Date:		3/21/2019	PL	3/21/2019	PL	3/21/2019	5/8/2019 ⁽¹⁾	PL	3/21/2019	PL
Constituent	Unit	Data		Data		Data			Data	
Appendix III										
Boron	ug/L	2,200	2,600	2,200	2,400	2,200	--	2,300	2,500	2,600
Calcium	ug/L	19,000	24,000	37,000	69,000	51,000	--	61,000	40,000	57,000
Chloride	mg/L	1,400	1,400	2,100	2,100	2,300	2,100	2,200	2,800	2,800
Fluoride	mg/L	1.9	2.1	1.3	1.6	1.2	--	1.6	1.4	1.7
pH, Field	SU	8.0	7.2 - 8.6	7.9	7.5 - 8.3	7.9	7.8	7.3 - 8.5	8.1	7.3 - 8.4
Sulfate	mg/L	<5.0	62	<5.0	25	<5.0	--	25	<5.0	25
Total Dissolved Solids	mg/L	2,000	2,500	2,800	3,600	3,100	--	4,000	3,900	4,400

Notes:

ug/L - micrograms per liter.

mg/L - milligrams per liter.

SU - standard units; pH is a field parameter.

All metals were analyzed as total unless otherwise specified.

Bold font indicates an exceedance of the Prediction Limit (PL).

RESULT Shading and bold font indicates a confirmed exceedance of the Prediction Limit (PL).

(1) - Results shown for verification sampling performed on 5/8/2019.

Table 4
 Comparison of Appendix III Parameter Results to Background Limits – September 2019
 St. Clair Power Plant Bottom Ash Basins – RCRA CCR Monitoring Program
 East China Township, Michigan

Sample Location:		MW-16-01		MW-16-02		MW-16-03		MW-16-04	
Sample Date:		9/19/2019	PL	9/19/2019	PL	9/19/2019	PL	9/19/2019	PL
Constituent	Unit	Data		Data		Data		Data	
Appendix III									
Boron	ug/L	2,200	2,600	2,100	2,400	2,000	2,300	2,400	2,600
Calcium	ug/L	21,000	24,000	41,000	69,000	51,000	61,000	43,000	57,000
Chloride	mg/L	1,200	1,400	1,800	2,100	2,000	2,200	2,400	2,800
Fluoride	mg/L	1.8	2.1	1.4	1.6	1.2	1.6	1.4	1.7
pH, Field	SU	8.2	7.2 - 8.6	8.2	7.5 - 8.3	8.1	7.3 - 8.5	8.2	7.3 - 8.4
Sulfate	mg/L	< 5.0	62	< 5.0	25	< 5.0	25	< 5.0	25
Total Dissolved Solids	mg/L	2,100	2,500	2,900	3,600	3,800	4,000	3,900	4,400

Notes:

ug/L - micrograms per liter.

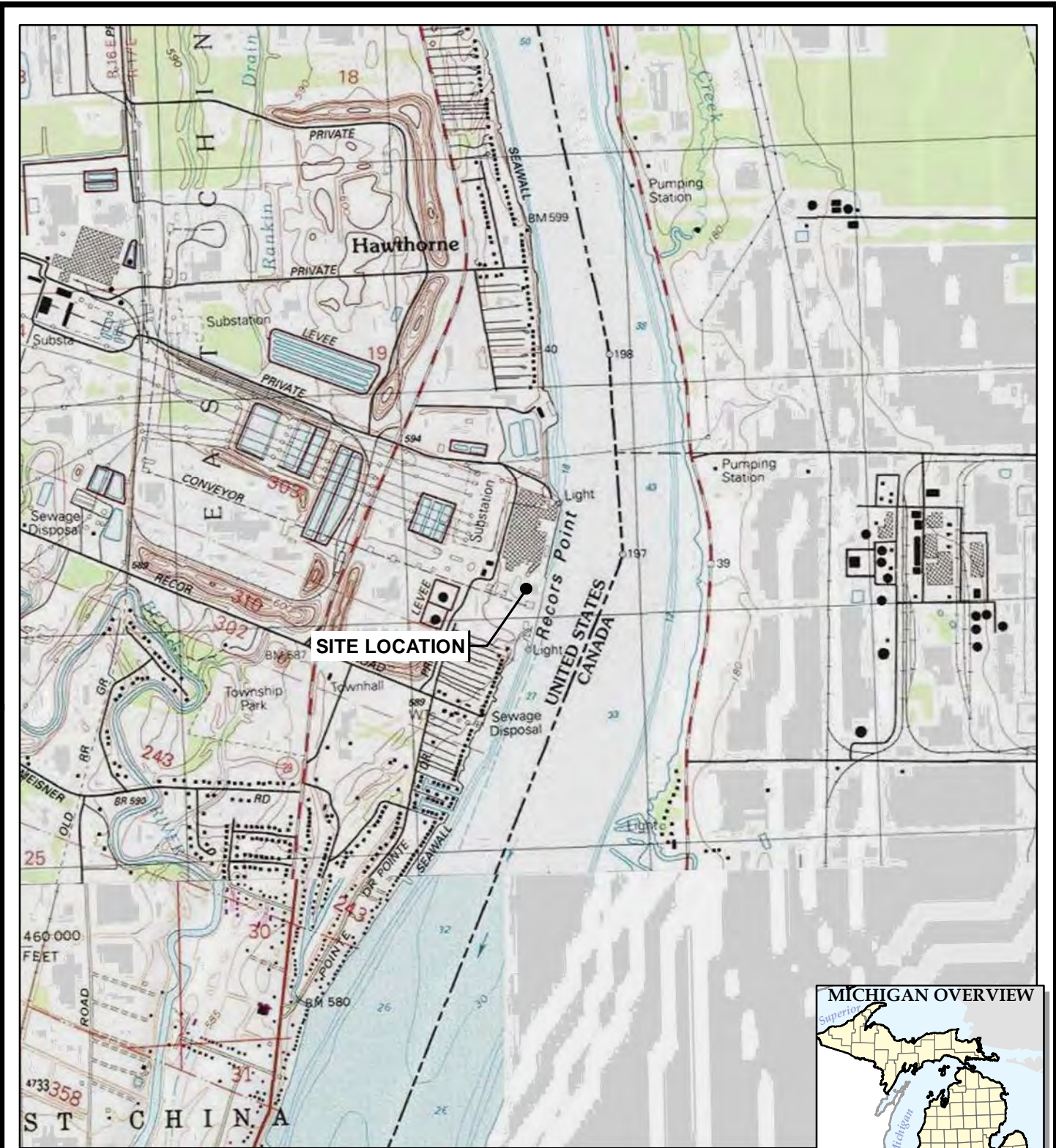
mg/L - milligrams per liter.

SU - standard units; pH is a field parameter.

All metals were analyzed as total unless otherwise specified.

Bold font indicates an exceedance of the Prediction Limit (PL).

Figures



BASE MAP FROM USGS 7.5 MINUTE TOPOGRAPHIC QUADRANGLE SERIES.



1540 Eisenhower Place
Ann Arbor, MI 48108-3284
Phone: 734.971.7080
www.trccompanies.com

TRC - GIS



PROJECT:	DTE ELECTRIC COMPANY ST. CLAIR POWER PLANT 4901 POINTE DRIVE EAST CHINA TOWNSHIP, MICHIGAN
TITLE:	SITE LOCATION MAP

DRAWN BY:	S. MAJOR
CHECKED BY:	J. KRENZ
APPROVED BY:	V. BUENING
DATE:	JANUARY 2020
PROJ. NO.:	320511.0004
FILE:	320511-0003-002slmMB.mxd

FIGURE 1

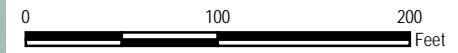


LEGEND

-  MONITORING WELLS
-  SURFACE WATER MEASURING POINT

NOTES

1. BASE MAP IMAGERY FROM GOOGLE EARTH PRO & PARTNERS, MARCH 2019.
2. WELL LOCATIONS SURVEYED BY BMJ ENGINEERS AND SURVEYORS INC. IN APRIL 2016.



1" = 100'
1:1,200




PROJECT:		DTE ELECTRIC COMPANY ST. CLAIR POWER PLANT BOTTOM ASH BASINS 4901 POINTE DRIVE CHINA TOWNSHIP, MICHIGAN	
TITLE:		SITE PLAN	
DRAWN BY:	S. MAJOR	PROJ NO.:	320511.0004
CHECKED BY:	J. KRENZ	FIGURE 2	
APPROVED BY:	V. BUENING		
DATE:	JANUARY 2020		



1540 Eisenhower Place
Ann Arbor, MI 48108-3284
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www.trccompanies.com

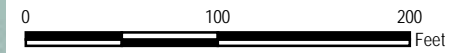
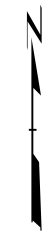


LEGEND

-  MONITORING WELLS
-  SURFACE WATER MEASURING POINT
- (579.85)* GROUNDWATER ELEVATION (FT NAVD88)
-  GROUNDWATER ELEVATION CONTOUR
(0.5-FT INTERVAL, DASHED WHERE INFERRED)

NOTES

1. BASE MAP IMAGERY FROM GOOGLE EARTH PRO, MARCH 2019.
2. WELL LOCATIONS SURVEYED BY BMJ ENGINEERS AND SURVEYORS INC. IN APRIL 2016.
3. GROUNDWATER ELEVATIONS DISPLAYED IN FEET RELATIVE TO NORTH AMERICAN VERTICAL DATUM OF 1988.



1" = 100'
1:1,200




PROJECT:		DTE ELECTRIC COMPANY ST. CLAIR POWER PLANT 4901 POINTE DRIVE CHINA TOWNSHIP, MICHIGAN	
TITLE:		GROUNDWATER POTENTIOMETRIC SURFACE MAP MARCH 2019	
DRAWN BY:	S. MAJOR	PROJ NO.:	320511.0004
CHECKED BY:	J. KRENZ	FIGURE 3	
APPROVED BY:	V. BUENING		
DATE:	JANUARY 2020		



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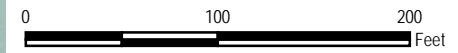
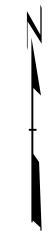


LEGEND

-  MONITORING WELLS
-  SURFACE WATER MEASURING POINT
- (579.85)* GROUNDWATER ELEVATION (FT NAVD88)
-  GROUNDWATER ELEVATION CONTOUR
(0.5-FT INTERVAL, DASHED WHERE INFERRED)

NOTES

1. BASE MAP IMAGERY FROM GOOGLE EARTH PRO, MARCH 2019.
2. WELL LOCATIONS SURVEYED BY BMJ ENGINEERS AND SURVEYORS INC. IN APRIL 2016.
3. GROUNDWATER ELEVATIONS DISPLAYED IN FEET RELATIVE TO NORTH AMERICAN VERTICAL DATUM OF 1988.



1" = 100'
1:1,200

PROJECT:		DTE ELECTRIC COMPANY ST. CLAIR POWER PLANT BOTTOM ASH BASINS 4901 POINTE DRIVE CHINA TOWNSHIP, MICHIGAN	
TITLE:		GROUNDWATER POTENTIOMETRIC SURFACE MAP SEPTEMBER 2019	
DRAWN BY:	M. VAPHIADIS	PROJ NO.:	320511.0004
CHECKED BY:	J. KRENZ	FIGURE 4	
APPROVED BY:	V. BUENING		
DATE:	JANUARY 2020		



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Appendix A

Data Quality Reviews

Laboratory Data Quality Review
Groundwater Monitoring Event March 2019
DTE Electric Company St. Clair Power Plant (DTE SCPP)

Groundwater samples were collected by TRC for the March 2019 sampling event. Samples were analyzed for anions, boron, calcium, and total dissolved solids by Test America Laboratories, Inc. (Test America), located in North Canton, Ohio. The laboratory analytical results are reported in laboratory report 240-109882-1 (rev. 1).

During the March 2019 sampling event, a groundwater sample was collected from each of the following wells:

- MW-16-01
- MW-16-02
- MW-16-03
- MW-16-04

Each sample was analyzed for the following constituents:

Analyte Group	Method
Anions (Chloride, Fluoride, Sulfate)	SW846 9056A
Total Boron	SW846 3005A/6010B
Total Calcium	SW846 3005A/6020
Total Dissolved Solids	SM 2540C

TRC reviewed the laboratory data to assess data usability. The following sections summarize the data review procedure and the results of the review.

Data Quality Review Procedure

The analytical data were reviewed using the USEPA National Functional Guidelines for Inorganic Superfund Data Review (USEPA, 2017). The following items were included in the evaluation of the data:

- Sample receipt, as noted in the cover page or case narrative;
- Technical holding times for analyses;
- Reporting limits (RLs) compared to project-required RLs;
- Data for method blanks and equipment blanks. Method blanks are used to assess potential contamination arising from laboratory sample preparation and/or analytical procedures. Equipment blanks are used to assess potential contamination arising from field procedures;
- Data for laboratory control samples (LCSs). The LCSs are used to assess the accuracy of the analytical method using a clean matrix;

- Data for matrix spike and matrix spike duplicate samples (MS/MSDs), if applicable. The MS/MSDs are used to assess the accuracy and precision of the analytical method using a sample from the dataset;
- Data for laboratory duplicates, if applicable. The laboratory duplicates are used to assess the precision of the analytical method using a sample from the dataset;
- Data for blind field duplicates. Field duplicate samples are used to assess variability introduced by the sampling and analytical processes; and
- Overall usability of the data.

This data usability report addresses the following items:

- Usability of the data if quality control (QC) results suggest potential problems with all or some of the data;
- Actions regarding specific QC criteria exceedances.

Review Summary

The data quality objectives and laboratory completeness goals for the project were met, and the data are usable for their intended purpose. A summary of the data quality review, including non-conformances and issues identified in this evaluation are noted below.

- Appendix III constituents will be utilized for the purposes of a detection monitoring program.
- Data are usable for the purposes of the detection monitoring program.

QA/QC Sample Summary:

- Target analytes were not detected in the equipment blank (EB-01_20190320).
- Target analytes were not detected in the method blanks.
- LCS recoveries for all target analytes were within laboratory control limits.
- The field duplicate pair samples were DUP-01 and MW-16-01. The relative percent differences (RPDs) between the parent and duplicate sample were within the acceptance limits.
- MS/MSD analyses were performed on sample MW-16-01 for boron; the percent recoveries (%Rs) and RPDs were within the acceptance limits.
- MS/MSD analyses were not performed for calcium and anions in this SDG. Per the project QAPP, MS/MSD analyses are required for boron, calcium, and anions at a frequency of 1 per 20 samples.
- Laboratory duplicate analyses were not performed for TDS. Per the project QAPP, laboratory duplicate analyses are required for TDS at a frequency of 1 per 20 samples.

- The reporting limit (5.0 mg/L) for the nondetect sulfate results in samples MW-16-01, MW-16-02, MW-16-03, MW-16-04, and DUP-01 were above the project QAPP-specified RL (1.0 mg/L) due to a 5-fold dilution because of a difficult matrix.

**Laboratory Data Quality Review
Groundwater Monitoring Event
May 2019 Verification (Detection Monitoring)
DTE Electric Company St. Clair Power Plant (DTE SCPP)**

Groundwater samples were collected by TRC for the May 2019 verification sampling event. Samples were analyzed for anions by Test America Laboratories, Inc. (Test America), located in North Canton, Ohio. The laboratory analytical results are reported in laboratory report 240-112499-1.

During the May 2019 sampling event, a groundwater sample was collected from each of the following wells:

- MW-16-03

Each sample was analyzed for the following constituents:

Analyte Group	Method
Anions (Chloride, Fluoride, Sulfate)	SW846 9056A

TRC reviewed the laboratory data to assess data usability. The following sections summarize the data review procedure and the results of the review.

Data Quality Review Procedure

The analytical data were reviewed using the USEPA National Functional Guidelines for Inorganic Superfund Data Review (USEPA, 2017). The following items were included in the evaluation of the data:

- Sample receipt, as noted in the cover page or case narrative;
- Technical holding times for analyses;
- Reporting limits (RLs) compared to project-required RLs;
- Data for method blanks and equipment blanks. Method blanks are used to assess potential contamination arising from laboratory sample preparation and/or analytical procedures. Equipment blanks are used to assess potential contamination arising from field procedures;
- Data for laboratory control samples (LCSs). The LCSs are used to assess the accuracy of the analytical method using a clean matrix;
- Data for matrix spike and matrix spike duplicate samples (MS/MSDs), if applicable. The MS/MSDs are used to assess the accuracy and precision of the analytical method using a sample from the dataset;

- Data for laboratory duplicates, if applicable. The laboratory duplicates are used to assess the precision of the analytical method using a sample from the dataset;
- Data for blind field duplicates. Field duplicate samples are used to assess variability introduced by the sampling and analytical processes; and
- Overall usability of the data.

This data usability report addresses the following items:

- Usability of the data if quality control (QC) results suggest potential problems with all or some of the data;
- Actions regarding specific QC criteria exceedances.

Review Summary

The data quality objectives and laboratory completeness goals for the project were met, and the data are usable for their intended purpose. A summary of the data quality review, including non-conformances and issues identified in this evaluation are noted below.

- Appendix III constituents will be utilized for the purposes of a detection monitoring program.
- Data are usable for the purposes of the detection monitoring program.

QA/QC Sample Summary:

- Target analytes were not detected in the equipment blank (EB-01).
- Target analytes were not detected in the method blanks.
- LCS recoveries for all target analytes were within laboratory control limits.
- The field duplicate pair samples were DUP-01 and MW-16-03. The relative percent differences (RPDs) between the parent and duplicate sample were within the acceptance limits.
- The reporting limit (25 mg/L) for the nondetect sulfate results in samples MW-16-03, and DUP-01 were above the project QAPP-specified RL (1.0 mg/L) due to a 25-fold dilution because of a difficult matrix.

Laboratory Data Quality Review
Groundwater Monitoring Event September 2019
DTE Electric Company St. Clair Power Plant (DTE SCPP)

Groundwater samples were collected by TRC for the September 2019 sampling event. Samples were analyzed for anions, total metals, and total dissolved solids by Eurofins-Test America Laboratories, Inc. (Eurofins-TA), located in North Canton, Ohio. The laboratory analytical results are reported in laboratory report 240-119343-1.

During the September 2019 sampling event, a groundwater sample was collected from each of the following wells:

- MW-16-01
- MW-16-02
- MW-16-03
- MW-16-04

Each sample was analyzed for the following constituents:

Analyte Group	Method
Anions (Chloride, Fluoride, Sulfate)	SW846 9056A
Total Boron	SW846 3005A/6010B
Total Calcium	SW846 3005A/6020
Total Dissolved Solids	SM 2540C

TRC reviewed the laboratory data to assess data usability. The following sections summarize the data review procedure and the results of the review.

Data Quality Review Procedure

The analytical data were reviewed using the USEPA National Functional Guidelines for Inorganic Superfund Data Review (USEPA, 2017). The following items were included in the evaluation of the data:

- Sample receipt, as noted in the cover page or case narrative;
- Technical holding times for analyses;
- Reporting limits (RLs) compared to project-required RLs;
- Data for method blanks and equipment blanks. Method blanks are used to assess potential contamination arising from laboratory sample preparation and/or analytical procedures. Equipment blanks are used to assess potential contamination arising from field procedures;
- Data for laboratory control samples (LCSs). The LCSs are used to assess the accuracy of the analytical method using a clean matrix;

- Data for matrix spike and matrix spike duplicate samples (MS/MSDs), where applicable. The MS/MSDs are used to assess the accuracy and precision of the analytical method using a sample from the dataset;
- Data for laboratory duplicates, where applicable. The laboratory duplicates are used to assess the precision of the analytical method using a sample from the dataset;
- Data for blind field duplicates. Field duplicate samples are used to assess variability introduced by the sampling and analytical processes; and
- Overall usability of the data.

This data usability report addresses the following items:

- Usability of the data if quality control (QC) results suggest potential problems with all or some of the data;
- Actions regarding specific QC criteria exceedances.

Review Summary

The data quality objectives and laboratory completeness goals for the project were met, and the data are usable for their intended purpose. A summary of the data quality review, including non-conformances and issues identified in this evaluation are noted below.

- Appendix III constituents will be utilized for the purposes of a detection monitoring program.
- Data are usable for the purposes of the detection monitoring program.

QA/QC Sample Summary:

- There was one equipment blank submitted with this dataset (EB-01). Fluoride at 0.11 mg/L and TDS at 33 mg/L were detected in this equipment blank. However, the sample results for TDS were detected at concentrations greater than five times the blank concentration; thus, there was no impact on data usability. The positive results for fluoride in several samples were less than five times the blank concentration and are potentially biased high, as summarized in the attached table.
- Target analytes were not detected in the method blank.
- LCS recoveries for all target analytes were within laboratory control limits.
- MS/MSD analyses were not performed for boron, calcium, and anions in this SDG. Per the project QAPP, MS/MSD analyses are required for boron, calcium, and anions at a frequency of 1 per 20 samples.
- Laboratory duplicate analyses were not performed for TDS. Per the project QAPP, laboratory duplicate analyses are required for TDS at a frequency of 1 per 20 samples.

- Dup-01 corresponds with MW-16-01; relative percent differences (RPDs) between the parent and duplicate sample were within the QC limits.
- The nondetect reporting limits (5.0 mg/L) for sulfate in samples MW-16-01, MW-16-02, MW-16-03, and MW-16-04 were above the QAPP-specified RL (1.0 mg/L) due to 5-fold dilutions likely performed due to elevated concentrations of chloride.