# MONITORING WELL INSTALLATION REPORT COAL COMBUSTION RESIDUALS (CCR) RULE

### INACTIVE SCRUBBER BASINS DTE ST. CLAIR PLANT EAST CHINA, MICHIGAN

Prepared for:

DTE Energy One Energy Plaza Detroit, MI 48226

April 2019

#### **CONTENTS**

Section	on	Page
1.0	INTRODUCTION	
2.0	HYDROGEOLOGY	1 1 2
3.0	GROUNDWATER MONITORING SYSTEM INSTALLATION	4 4 4
4.0	CCR GROUNDWATER MONITORING SYSTEM DESCRIPTION	5
5.0	CCR GROUNDWATER MONITORING SYSTEM CERTIFICATION	5
6.0	CERTIFICATION	7

#### **Table List**

Table 1 Monitoring Well Construction Data

#### **List of Figures**

Figure 1 General Location Map

Figure 2 Well Location Map

#### **List of Appendices**

Appendix A Monitoring Well Construction Logs

Appendix B Geologic Cross Sections

Appendix C Potentiometric Surface Maps

#### 1.0 INTRODUCTION

At the request of DTE Electric Company (DTE), AECOM Technical Services, Inc. (AECOM) has prepared this Well Installation Report to document the installation of monitoring wells at the DTE St. Clair Power Plant (SCPP), located in East China, Michigan (**Figure 1**). The field activities were conducted in the vicinity of the inactive Scrubber Basins in order to establish a groundwater monitoring network as required by the United States Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA) Final Rule 40 Code of Federal Regulations (CFR), Part 257, Section 257.91 Sub-Part (a) (Rule). The Rule was established to regulate the disposal of Coal Combustion Residuals (CCR) produced by electric generating facilities (USEPA, 2015).

#### 1.1 Site Location

The SCPP is located in St. Clair County Michigan approximately 1 mile north of the city of East China, Michigan. The SCPP is a coal-fired and oil-fired generating plant built in the 1950s. The SCPP is bounded to the east by the St. Clair River. Topography in the vicinity of the inactive Scrubber Basin area is relatively flat with elevations varying from 585 feet mean sea level (ft msl) west of the basins and up to 590 ft msl in the eastern basin area towards the St. Clair River.

#### 1.2 Description of the CCR Unit

The SCPP inactive Scrubber Basins are located approximately 2,600 feet west of the main plant and encompass an area approximately 15 acres in size (**Figure 1**). The two (2) Scrubber Basins were built in 1973 to handle flue gas desulfurization (FGD) scrubber material generated as the scrubber cleaned the gases passing through the smokestacks. Filling of the basins ceased in the mid-1970s. The basins are located adjacent to each other with their long axis oriented northeast to southwest. The eastern basin is approximately 1,300 feet in length with a maximum width of approximately 280 feet. The western is also approximately 1,300 feet in length and is approximately 190-feet wide. An earthen berm approximately 50-feet wide separates the two (2) basins. For purposes of the CCR groundwater study, the two (2) basins were considered a combined CCR multi-unit.

#### 2.0 HYDROGEOLOGY

The following section presents information regarding the site-specific geologic and hydrogeologic conditions based on the findings from the well installation activities.

#### 2.1 Regional Setting

The DTE SCPP site is located in St. Clair County, west of the St. Clair River, and is situated above a thick sequence of Pleistocene-age glacial materials comprised of primarily lacustrine deposits and glacial tills. The thickness of the unconsolidated deposits ranges between 100 and 400 feet. Sand and gravel lenses, where present, in these unconsolidated deposits are potential water-supply sources.

These unconsolidated materials overly bedrock comprised of sandstones and shales of Devonian to Mississippian age on a regional scale. Bedrock in the vicinity of the SCPP site is primarily the Devonian shales of the Bedford or Antrim formations. Bedrock is also a water-supply source in the region where coarser grained sands and gravels are not present.

#### 2.2 Local Setting

The inactive Scrubber Basins are situated above a glacial till comprised primarily of clays and silty clays with traces of sand and gravel ranging in thickness from 135 to 142 feet. The lower 5 to 15 feet of this till unit has increased silt and some sand content. This zone was observed to yield groundwater during the

well installation activities. The till unit overlies shale bedrock that was observed to be moderately to highly weathered in at least the upper 3 to 5 feet at all locations.

Groundwater at the site is encountered in the lower portion of the glacial till that rests on top of weathered bedrock and is stored under confined conditions in the vicinity of the Scrubber Basins. The groundwater bearing zone is located at depths ranging from 125 to 137 feet below ground surface (bgs) across the Scrubber Basin area. Groundwater depth measurements in the monitoring wells range between 3.5 and 11 feet bgs. Groundwater elevations range from 580 to 581 feet above mean sea level (ft amsl) at wells BKG-1 and BKG-2 located west of the Scrubber Basins. Groundwater elevations along the line of wells MW-1 to MW-5 located west of the basins range from approximately 583 to 586 ft msl.

The hydrogeologic conditions observed at the Scrubber Basins is generally consistent with conditions observed at the SCPP Bottom Ash Basin located approximately 3,000 feet to the east. Groundwater elevations at the Scrubber Basins are generally higher than those observed at the Bottom Ash Basin area (where groundwater is also under confined conditions).

Lithologic information for each inactive Scrubber Basin area monitoring well is provided on the monitoring well construction logs included in **Appendix A**. Geologic Cross-sections are presented in **Appendix B**.

#### 2.2.1 Uppermost Aquifer System

The following section presents the expectations under the CCR Rule for identifying the uppermost aquifer subject to groundwater monitoring and describes the lithologic unit identified as the uppermost aquifer in the vicinity of the combined footprint of the inactive Scrubber Basins at the SCPP.

As described in the CCR Rule:

"The owner or operator of a CCR unit must install a groundwater monitoring system that consists of a sufficient number of wells, installed at appropriate locations and depths, to yield groundwater samples from the uppermost aquifer..."

Applicable definitions from the CCR rule (40 CFR 257.93) regarding the definition of an aquifer and the uppermost aquifer include the following:

"Aquifer means a geologic formation, group of formations, or portion of a formation capable of yielding usable quantities of groundwater to wells or springs."

"Uppermost aquifer means the geologic formation nearest the natural ground surface that is an aquifer, as well as lower aquifers that are hydraulically interconnected with this aquifer within the facility's property boundary. Upper limit is measured at a point nearest to the natural ground surface to which the aquifer rises during the wet season."

Based on the well installation activities findings the uppermost aquifer occurs at the base of the glacial till which contains a higher silt and sand content and overlies shale bedrock. This zone occurs at depths ranging from 125 to 137 feet bgs and ranges between approximately 5- to 15-feet thick. Till composition above this saturated interval is predominately clay with variable amounts of silt. The upper portion of the underlying shale bedrock is moderately to highly weathered but was not observed to be highly saturated. Geologic cross-sections for the inactive Scrubber Basin area wells are presented in **Appendix B**.

#### 2.2.2 Groundwater Flow and Hydraulic Conductivity

Groundwater flow in the vicinity of the CCR unit is expected to be to the east-southeast based on the observation that regional recharge areas are generally located in the upland areas to the west and regional discharge areas being dominated by the St. Clair River to the east. Based on this regional

observation, the inactive Scrubber Basins groundwater monitoring system was installed with the anticipation wells to the west of the basins would be upgradient and wells to the east would be downgradient.

In contrast, groundwater elevations measured at the Bottom Ash Basin wells and the inactive Scrubber Basins wells do not suggest a consistent direction of flow. Inactive Scrubber Basins monitoring wells MW-1 through MW-5 (located east of the basins) exhibit groundwater elevations that are on the order of 3.5 to 4 feet higher than wells BKG-01 and BKG-02 to the west. Elevations in wells MW-1 through MW-5 are also on the order of 3 to 3.5 feet higher than the monitoring wells located at the SCPP Bottom Ash Basin area located further to the east. Potentiometric surface maps from the March 2018 and September 2018 sampling events are presented in **Appendix C**. The maps suggest that there is a groundwater high point between the inactive Scrubber Basins and the Bottom Ash Basin area. This is unusual in that there is no evidenced or expected source of recharge in that area (i.e. no source of direct or rapid surface infiltration or source of bedrock recharge) and in that it is contrary to the known regional flow direction. There are several non-CCR ponds in the vicinity of the Inactive Scrubber Basin Area but none are known to lose water, so they are not considered a significant potential source for groundwater recharge via infiltration.

Further, the geologic boring logs on site indicate that the uppermost aquifer is confined by over 100 feet of relatively uniform, low-permeability clay till that acts as an aquiclude, significantly preventing any potential infiltration of surface water. Accordingly, the groundwater flow direction at the inactive Scrubber Basins is identified as indeterminate.

In this scenario, the groundwater monitoring system wells cannot be expected to serve as simple upgradient or downgradient monitoring points. This is because of two (2) main factors:

- The expected lack of vertical hydraulic connection between surface features like the inactive Scrubber Basins and the uppermost aquifer suggests an infiltration time that is far greater than the age of the basins and their expected closure time frame, and suggests a potential for lateral diffusion of infiltration that is wider than the limits of the waste unit (where monitoring wells MW-1 through MW-5 are installed).
- The infiltration rate is further countered or reversed by the upward hydraulic gradient of the aquifer. The clay rich till is relatively dry but water levels in the monitoring wells installed to the till/bedrock boundary rise to within 3.5 to 11 feet bgs.

The factors supporting this position are discussed in the following sections.

#### Hydraulic Conductivity

Hydraulic conductivity testing was not performed on the monitoring wells installed in the inactive Scrubber Basin area. However, the lithologic conditions in the area are similar to those observed at the Bottom Ash Basin area located to the east within the SCPP main operational area. Hydraulic conductivity values for these Bottom Ash Basin wells range from 0.009 to 0.017 feet per day (TRC 2017). The mean hydraulic conductivity the Bottom Ash Basin was reported as 0.013 feet per day. Similar lithologic conditions were also observed at the Belle River Power Plant Diversion Basin (located approximately 0.7 miles northwest of the St. Clair Scrubber Basins) during CCR investigation activities at the site. Hydraulic conductivity values for the Diversion Basin wells range from 0.2 to 0.5 feet per day (TRC 2017).

Based on the similar hydrogeologic conditions observed at both areas, the Bottom Ash Basin conductivity values can be considered reasonable and appropriate for the uppermost aquifer monitored at the inactive Scrubber Basin area.

#### Horizontal Time of Travel

The horizontal time of travel for the inactive Scrubber Basin Area was calculated using Darcy Flux calculations and the following input values:

- Hydraulic Gradient (foot/foot) based on average of dry and wet season potentiometric contours
- Hydraulic Conductivity (feet/day) based on estimates from the Bottom Ash Basin aquifer system
- Effective Porosity (unit less) based on published values for silty clays

Assuming an effective porosity of 40 percent for a silty clay, a gradient value of 0.0022 foot/foot with a median conductivity value of 0.013 feet/day, the horizontal time of travel is estimated to be 0.000072 feet/day (or 0.026 feet/year).

#### 3.0 GROUNDWATER MONITORING SYSTEM INSTALLATION

The CCR groundwater monitoring system was installed between May 23 and June 12, 2018. This included the installation of five (5) monitoring wells located east of the inactive Scrubber Basins, and two (2) monitoring wells located west of the inactive Scrubber Basins. Monitoring well locations are shown on **Figure 2**. **Table 1** contains information regarding well locations and construction details. Well lithologic and construction logs are included as **Appendix A**.

#### 3.1 Borehole Advancement and Well Installation

Each monitoring well was installed by a State of Michigan licensed well driller as directly observed by an AECOM geologist. Borings were advanced using a rotosonic drill rig and soil cores were collected in continuous sections for examination and lithologic description by the on-site geologist to the terminating depth of each borehole. Photographs of each soil core were also collected. Each borehole was advanced into the upper portion of the uppermost usable aquifer. Upon reaching the target depth, a monitoring well was installed in the borehole.

#### 3.2 Well Construction

Each monitoring well was constructed of 2-inch diameter polyvinyl chloride (PVC) casing with a 10-foot section 0.010-inch slotted PVC screen. The annular space (between the borehole wall and well casing) was backfilled with a clean silica sand pack extending at least 2 feet above the top of the screen. A minimum 2-foot thick bentonite seal was placed on top of the sand pack and each seal was allowed to hydrate for at least 1 hour per manufacturer's specifications. The remaining annular space was filled with a cement/bentonite grout emplaced via tremie method to within approximately 12 inches of the ground surface.

#### 3.3 Well Development

Each monitoring well was developed no sooner than 24-hours after grout emplacement to enhance hydraulic connection between the well and the aquifer and to remove potable water introduced to the subsurface during drilling activities. A submersible pump was used to remove at least five (5) well volumes or until the water was visibly clear of sediments, turbidity was less than 10 nephalometric turbidity units (NTUs), and water quality measurements [temperature, pH, conductivity, and oxidation-reduction potential (ORP)] were stable over at least three well volumes.

#### 3.4 Well Survey

Each monitoring well/piezometer was surveyed for horizontal location and elevation data by a surveyor licensed in the State of Michigan. Top of casing and ground surface elevations were recorded to the nearest 0.01 foot.

#### 4.0 CCR GROUNDWATER MONITORING SYSTEM DESCRIPTION

Based on site-specific hydrogeologic information and groundwater flow, the CCR groundwater monitoring system for the inactive Scrubber Basins (a combined CCR unit) consists of six (6) monitoring wells: BKG-1, MW-1, MW-2, MW-3, MW-4, and MW-5. None of the wells is designated as upgradient or downgradient due to the indeterminate nature of groundwater flow conditions on site.

The number, spacing, and depth of monitoring wells was based on a thorough characterization of the hydrogeologic factors included in § 257.91 (b)(1)&(2). As noted in Section 2.1 above, each well was installed into the uppermost water-bearing zone underlying the site. This zone underlies 100 feet or more of glacial till, and is comprised of a relatively porous and permeable zone in the lowermost till and the upper weathered portions of bedrock. Each well has a dedicated bladder pump system and tubing installed for sampling purposes.

#### 5.0 CCR GROUNDWATER MONITORING SYSTEM CERTIFICATION

AECOM ("Consultant") has been retained by DTE Energy to provide certification of the groundwater monitoring system as required under 40 CFR § 257.91(f) of the HAZARDOUS AND SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT SYSTEM; DISPOSAL OF COAL COMBUSTION RESIDUALS FROM ELECTRIC UTILITIES; FINAL RULE, 80 Fed. Reg. 21302 (Apr. 17, 2015) ("CCR Rule") for the CCR unit(s) identified by DTE Energy at their St. Clair Plant located in East China, Michigan.

#### Requirements

Pursuant to 40 CFR § 257.90(b)(1), by April 17, 2019, the owner or operator of a CCR unit must install a groundwater monitoring system that meets the requirements of 40 CFR § 257.91. The groundwater monitoring system must meet the CCR Rule's performance standard, which requires the system to consist of a sufficient number of wells, installed at appropriate locations and depths, to yield groundwater samples from the uppermost aguifer that accurately represent the quality of:

- (1) background groundwater that has not been affected by leakage from a CCR unit; and
- (2) groundwater passing the waste boundary of the CCR unit and monitoring all potential contaminant pathways.

The CCR unit identified at the site is the Inactive Scrubber Basins. The CCR Rule groundwater monitoring system requirement is addressed by a single system consisting of six (6) monitoring wells and one well used for potentiometric evaluation only. Information regarding the groundwater monitoring system design and construction has been provided to the qualified professional engineer as required by 40 CFR § 257.91(e)(1) and is included in the facility operating record per 40 CFR § 257.91(e)(1).

#### Limitations

The signature of Consultant's authorized representative on this document represents that to the best of Consultant's knowledge, information, and belief in the exercise of its professional judgment, it is Consultant's professional opinion that the aforementioned information is accurate as of the date of such signature. Any opinion or decisions by Consultant are made on the basis of Consultant's experience, qualifications, and professional judgment and are not to be construed as warranties or guaranties. In

addition, opinions relating to environmental, geologic, and geotechnical conditions or other estimates are based on available data, and actual conditions may vary from those encountered at the times and locations where data are obtained, despite the use of due care.

#### 6.0 CERTIFICATION

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Date:

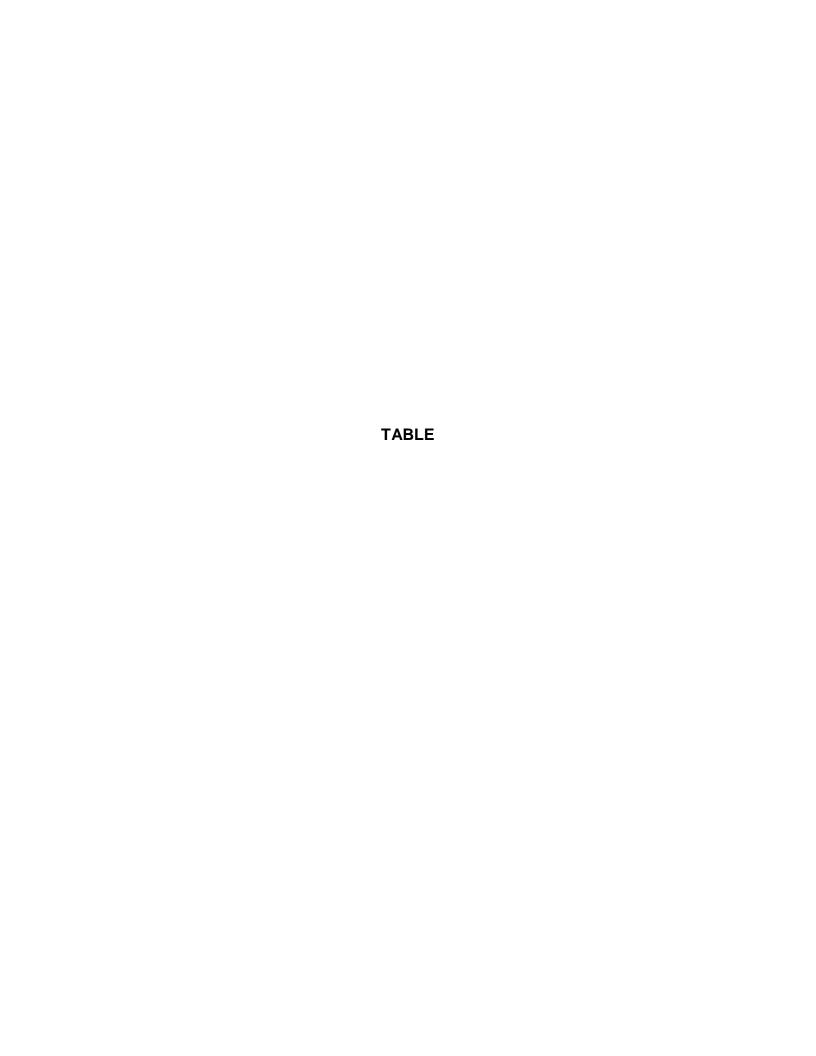
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License No.:

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License Renewal Date:

10/31/20

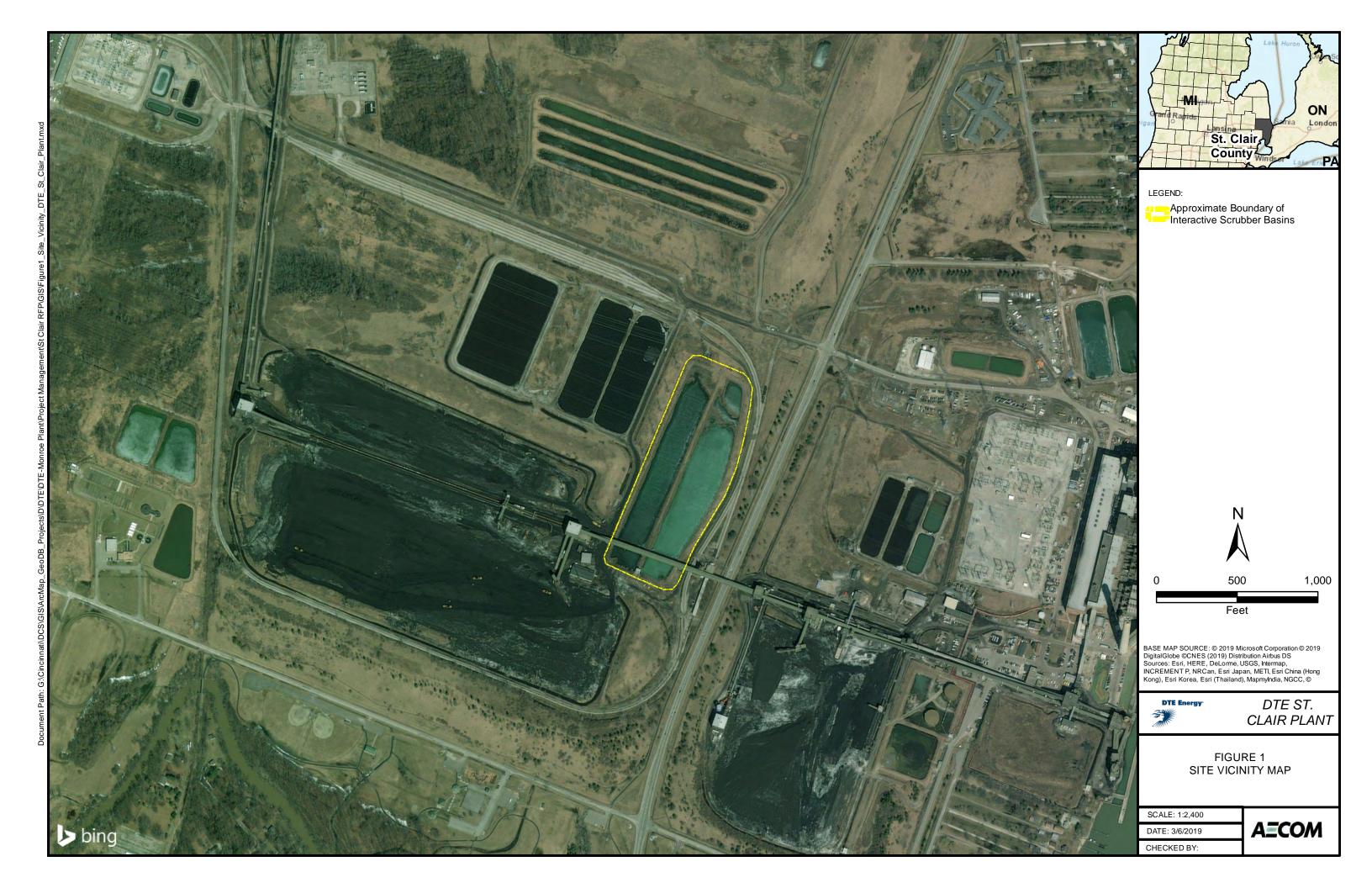


#### TABLE 1 DTE ENERGY ST. CLAIR POWER POWER PLANT MONITORING WELL CONSTRUCTION SUMMARY

Well ID	Easting	Northing	Well Installation Date	TOC Elevation (ft MSL)	Ground Surface Elevation (ft MSL)	Total Depth (ft BTOC)	Bottom Elevation (ft MSL)	Screen Length (feet)	Top of Screen (feet BTOC)	Bottom of Screen (ft BTOC)	Top of Screen Elevation (ft MSL)	Bottom of Screen Elevation (ft MSL)	Pump Depth (ft BTOC)	Well Casing Material	Well Screen Material and Slot Size	Program Use
MW-1	13629714.33	467065.76	5/25/2018	591.29	591.41	144.88	446.41	10	125.88	135.88	465.41	455.41	130.88			
MW-2	13629658.84	466770.78	6/12/2018	589.94	590.25	143.69	446.25	10	127.19	137.19	462.75	452.75	132.19			
MW-3	13629561.07	466489.65	6/7/2018	589.02	589.20	139.82	449.20	10	127.32	137.32	461.70	451.70	132.32	2-inch	2-inch Schedule	Detection
MW-4	13629419.29	466246.85	5/30/2018	589.16	589.43	141.73	447.43	10	124.73	134.73	464.43	454.43	129.73		40 PVC and 0.01-	Detection
MW-5	13629265.70	465857.83	5/31/2018	590.06	590.31	143.25	446.81	10	131.75	141.75	458.31	448.31	136.75	PVC	inch slot	
BKG-1	13627846.63	467758.47	5/23/2018	590.02	587.48	147.54	442.48	10	127.54	137.54	462.48	452.48	132.54			
BKG-2	13627689.14	467523.50	6/5/2018	591.31	588.62	147.69	443.62	10	129.69	139.69	461.62	451.62	132.05			Potentiometry

TOC - Top of Casing ft MSL - feet above Mean Sea Level ft BTOC - feet below top of casing PVC - Polyvinyl Chloride







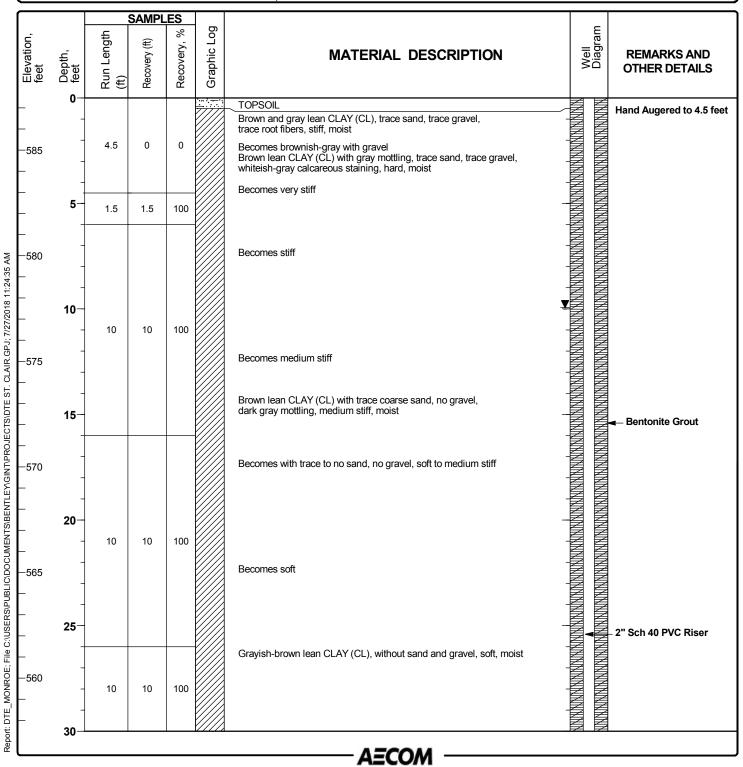
## APPENDIX A MONITORING WELL CONSTRUCTION LOG

Project Location: DTE St. Clair
Project Number: 6056402.3

Log of BKG-1

Sheet 1 of 5

Date(s) Drilled	5/22/2018 to 5/23/2018	Logged By	T. George	Checked By	WBL
Drilling Method	Sonic	Drill Bit Size/Type	6" OD casing	Total Depth of Borehole	141 ft
Drill Rig Type	ProSonic 600	Drilling Contractor	Cascade	Surface Elevation	587.48 ft msl
Borehole I	Backfill Monitoring Well	Sampling Method(s)	Sonic	Top of Casing Elevation	<sup>g</sup> 590.02 ft msl
Boring Lo	cation 467758.47, 13627846.63	Groundwater Level(s)	9.94 ft. measured 06/25/2018		

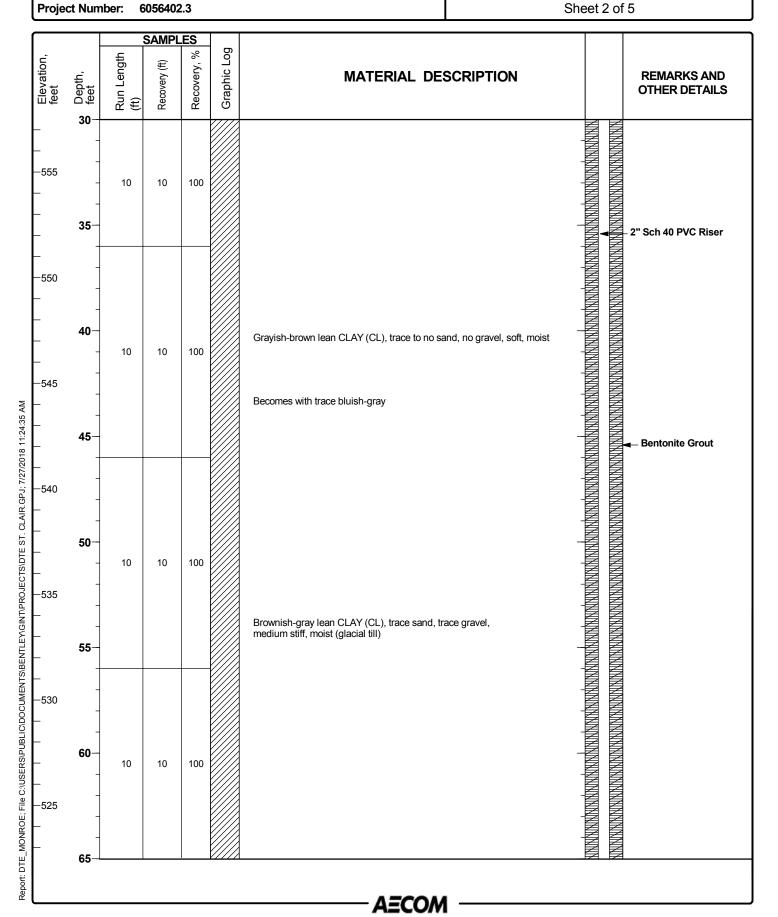


Project: DTE-CCR Groundwater Investigation

Log of BKG-1

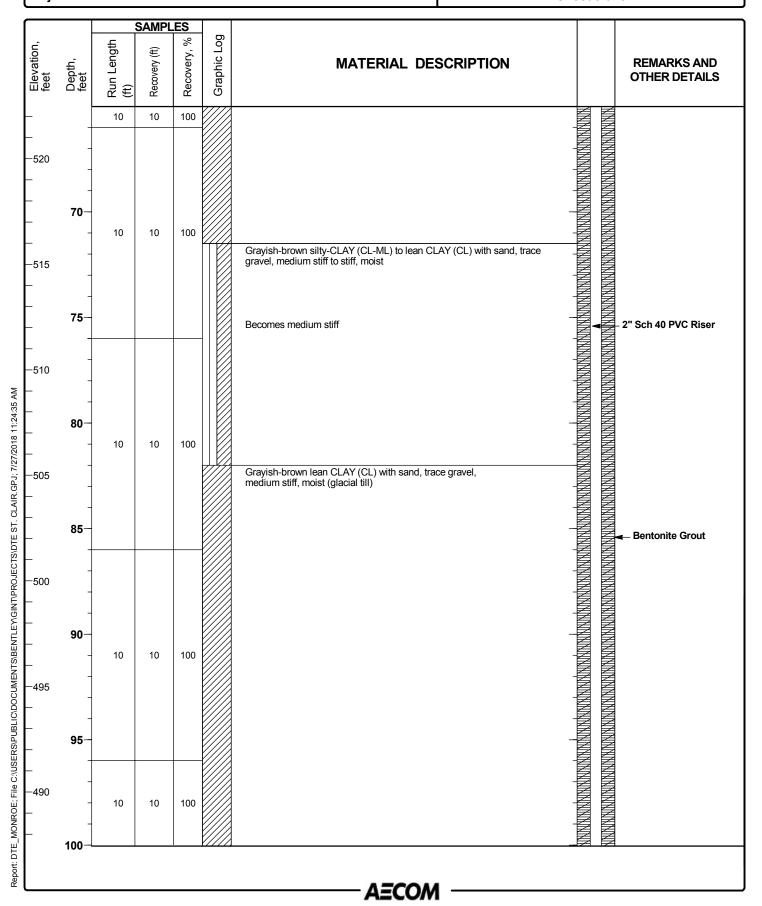
Project Location: DTE St. Clair

School St. Clair



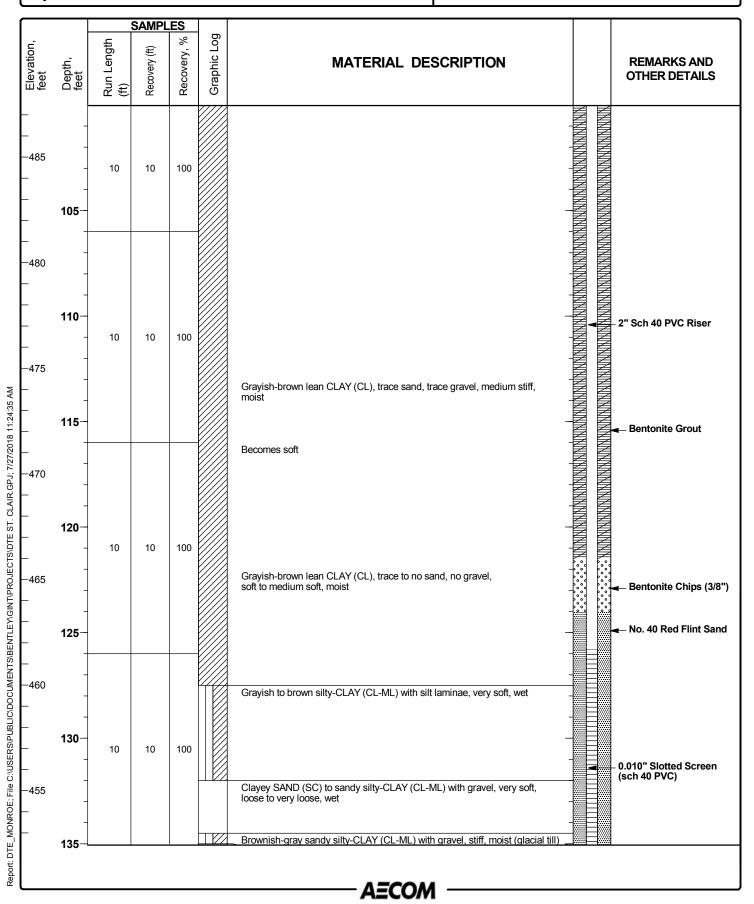
Project Location: DTE St. Clair Project Number: 6056402.3 Log of BKG-1

Sheet 3 of 5



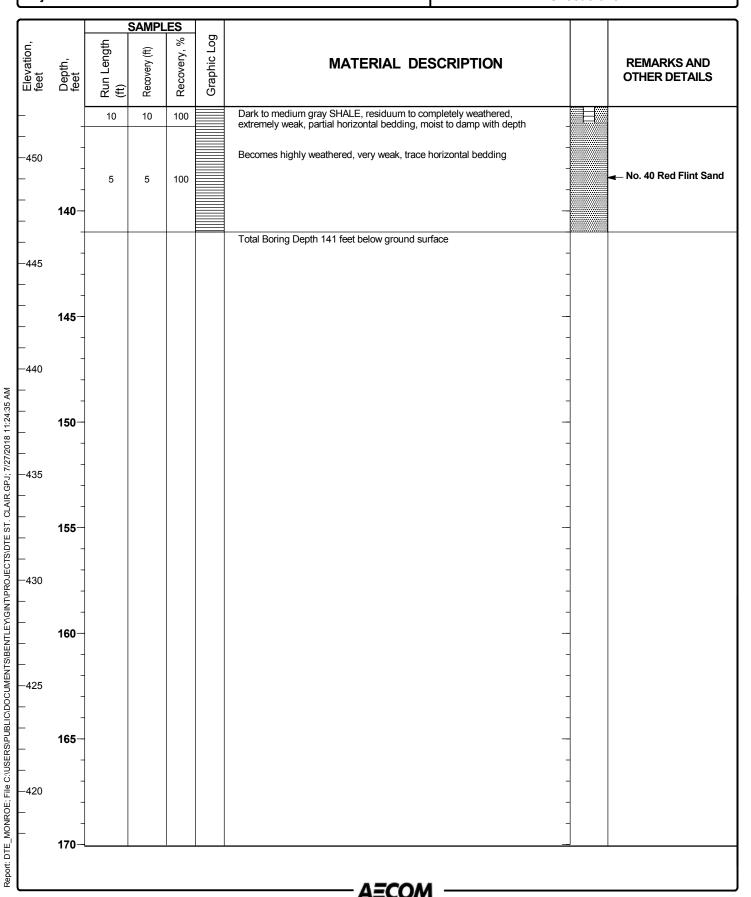
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Sheet 4 of 5



Project Location: DTE St. Clair Project Number: 6056402.3 Log of BKG-1

Sheet 5 of 5

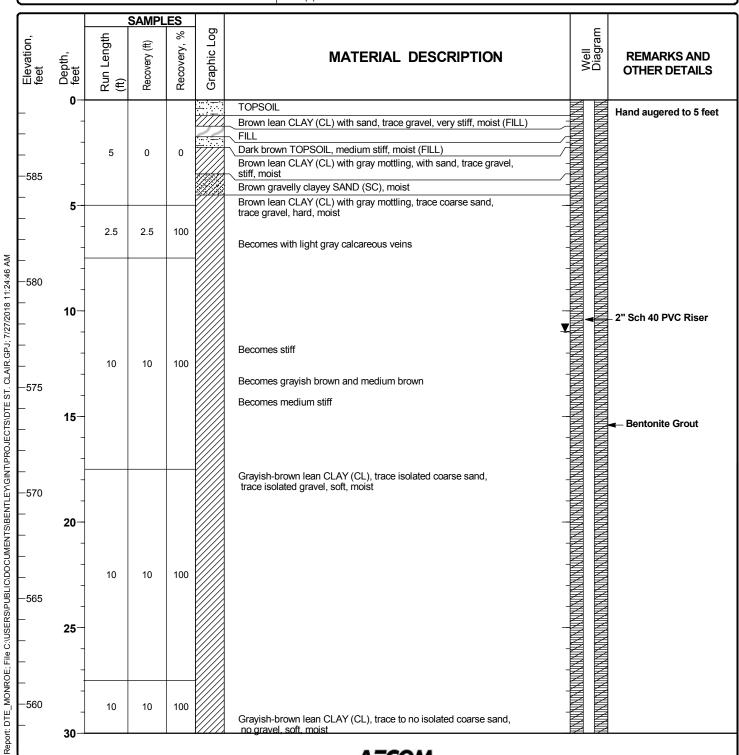


Project Location: DTE St. Clair Project Number: 6056402.3

## Log of BKG-2

Sheet 1 of 5

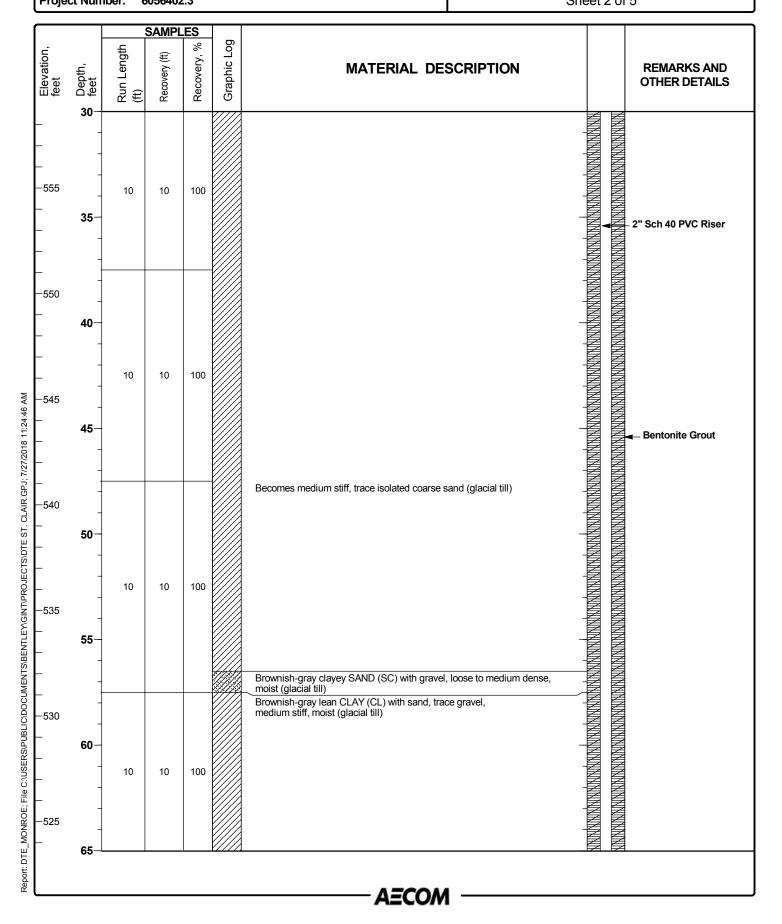
Date(s) Drilled 06/05/2018 to 6/5/2018	Logged By	T. George	Checked By	WBL
Drilling Method Sonic	Drill Bit Size/Type	6" OD casing	Total Depth of Borehole	145 ft
Drill Rig Type ProSonic 600	Drilling Contractor	Cascade	Surface Elevation	588.62 ft msl
Borehole Backfill Monitoring Well	Sampling Method(s)	Sonic	Top of Casing Elevation	<sup>g</sup> 591.31 ft msl
Boring Location 467523.50, 13627689.14	Groundwater Level(s)	10.96 ft. measured 06/25/2018		



Project: DTE-CCR Groundwater Investigation
Project Location: DTE St. Clair

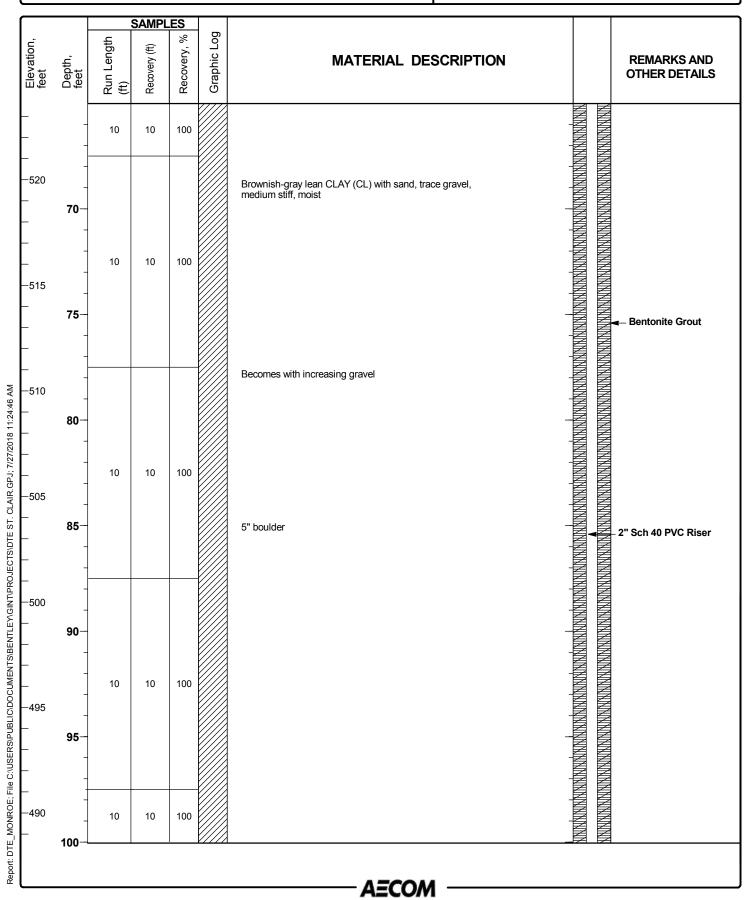
Project Number: 6056402.3

Log of
BKG-2
Sheet 2 of 5



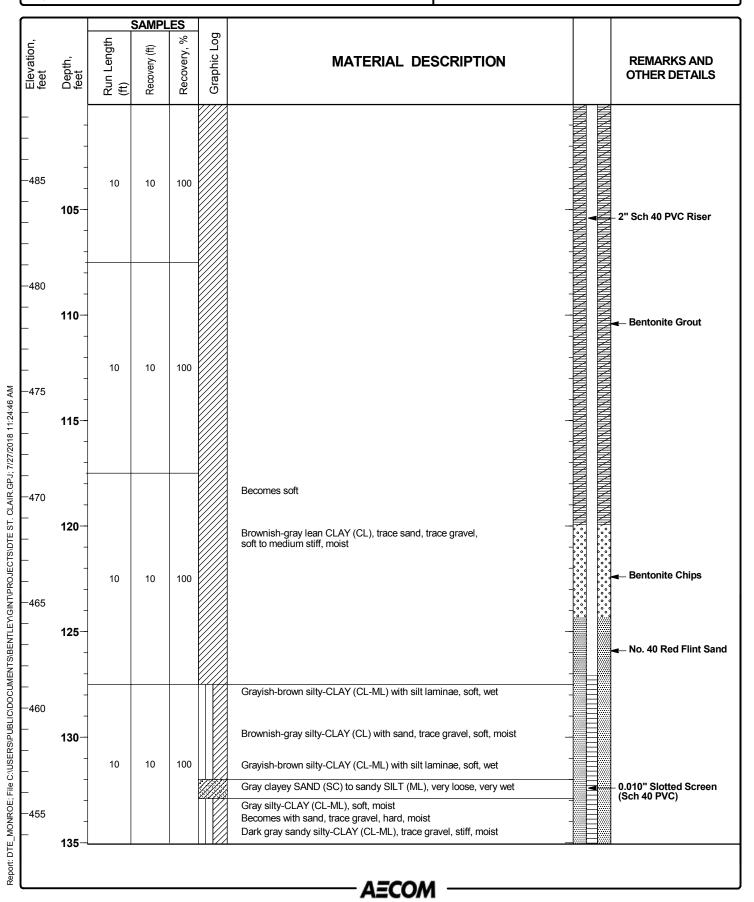
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Sheet 3 of 5



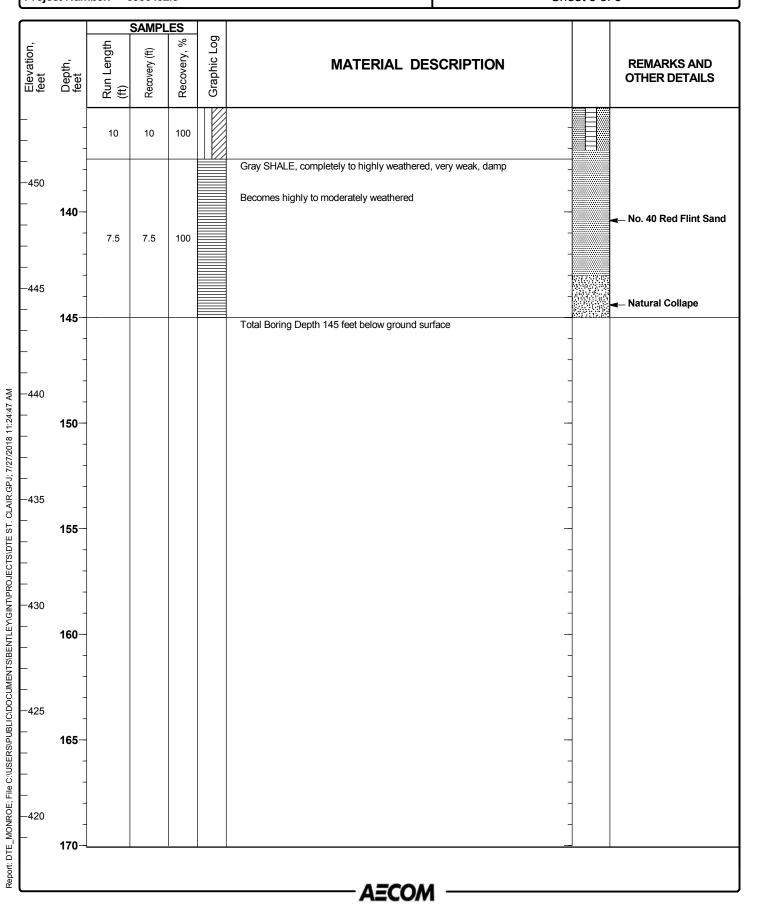
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Sheet 4 of 5



Project Location: DTE St. Clair Project Number: 6056402.3 Log of BKG-2

Sheet 5 of 5



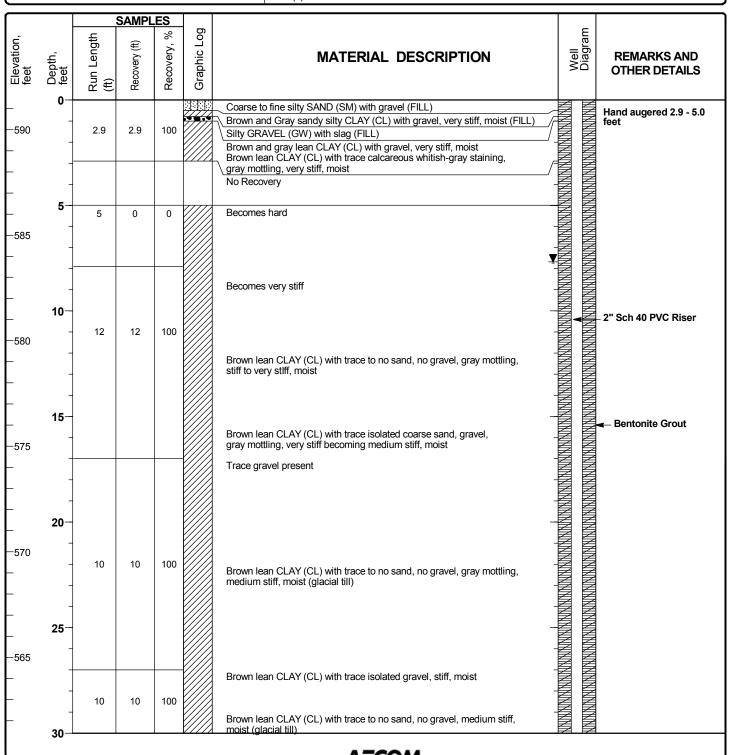
Project Location: DTE St. Clair Project Number: 6056402.3

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## Log of MW-1

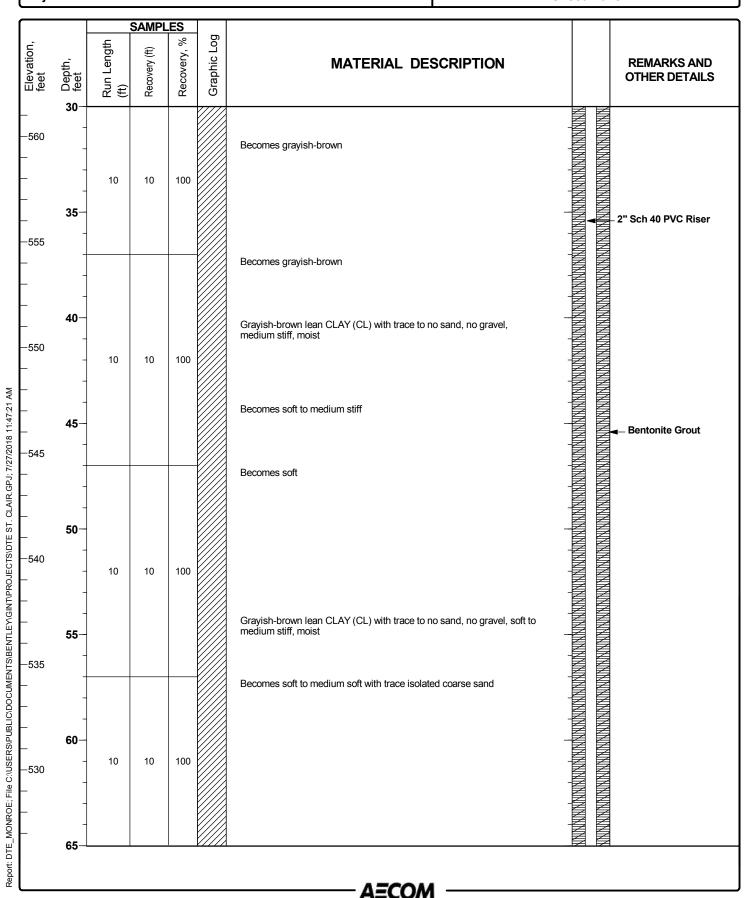
Sheet 1 of 5

Date(s) Drilled 5/24/2018 to 5/25/2018	Logged By	T. George	Checked By	WBL
Drilling Method <b>Sonic</b>	Drill Bit Size/Type	6" OD casing	Total Depth of Borehole	145 ft
Drill Rig Type ProSonic 600 Truck Mou	Drilling Contractor	Cascade	Surface Elevation	591.41 ft msl
Borehole Backfill Monitoring Well	Sampling Method(s)	Sonic	Top of Casing Elevation	<sup>g</sup> 591.29 ft msl
Boring Location 467065.76, 13629	714.33 Groundwater Level(s)	7.67 ft. measured 06/25/2018		



Project Location: DTE St. Clair Project Number: 6056402.3 Log of MW-1

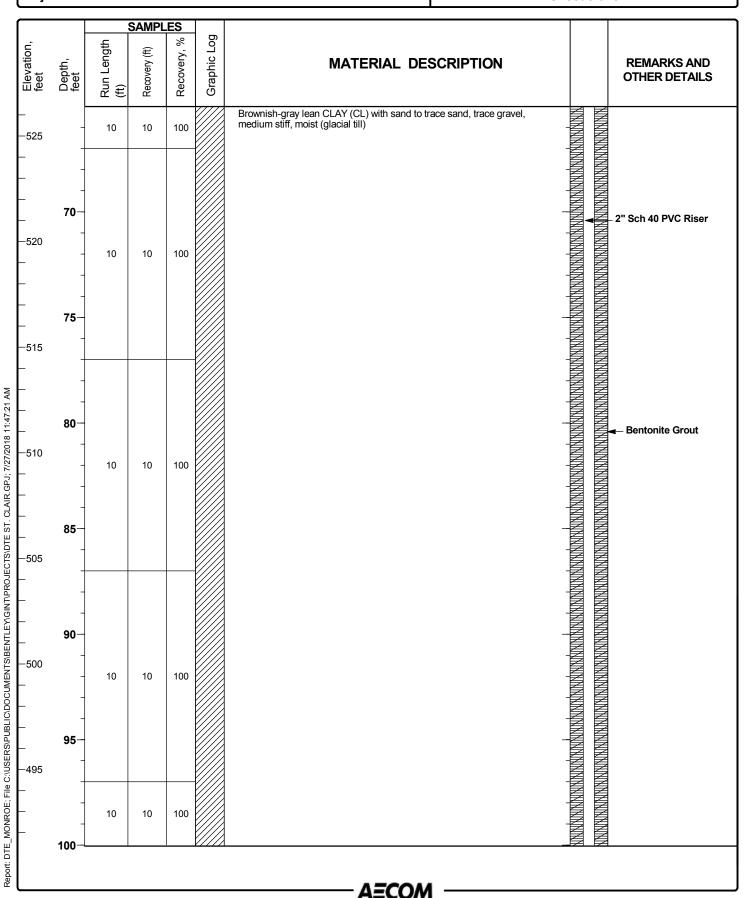
Sheet 2 of 5



Project Location: DTE St. Clair
Project Number: 6056402.3

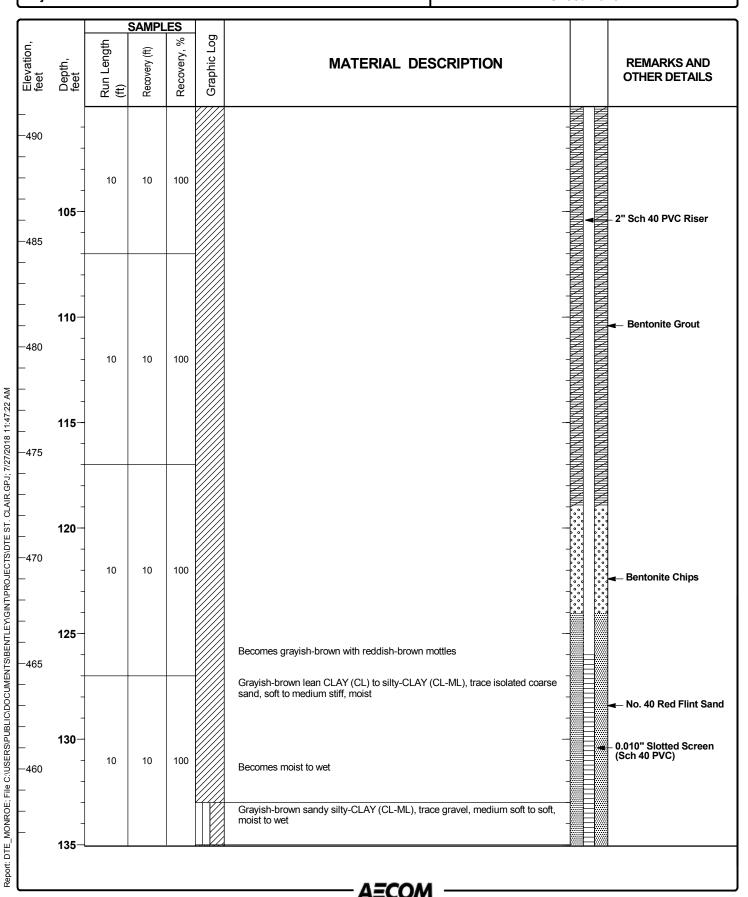
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Sheet 3 of 5



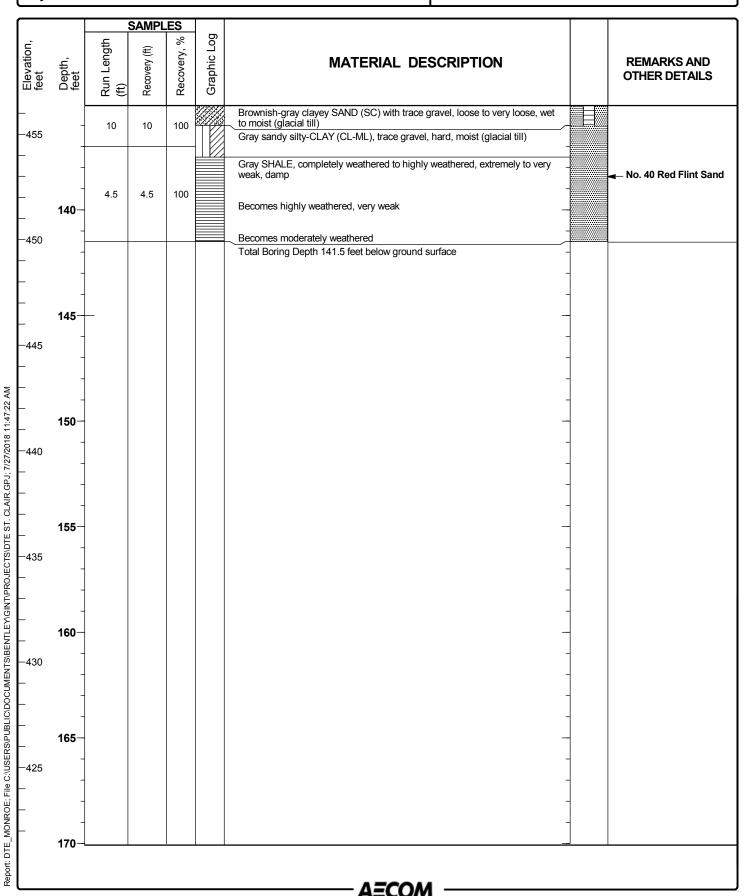
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Sheet 4 of 5



Project Location: DTE St. Clair Project Number: 6056402.3 Log of MW-1

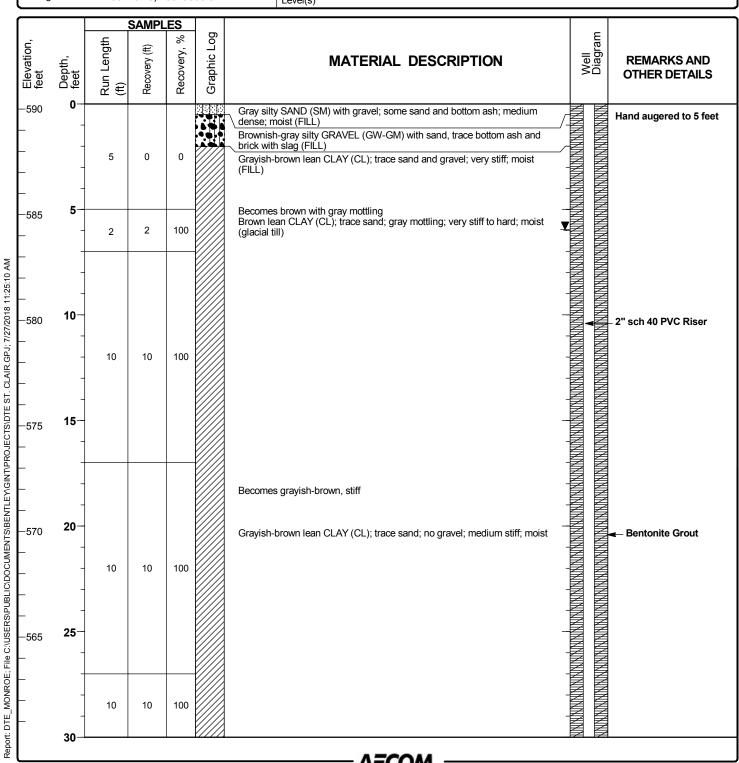
Sheet 5 of 5



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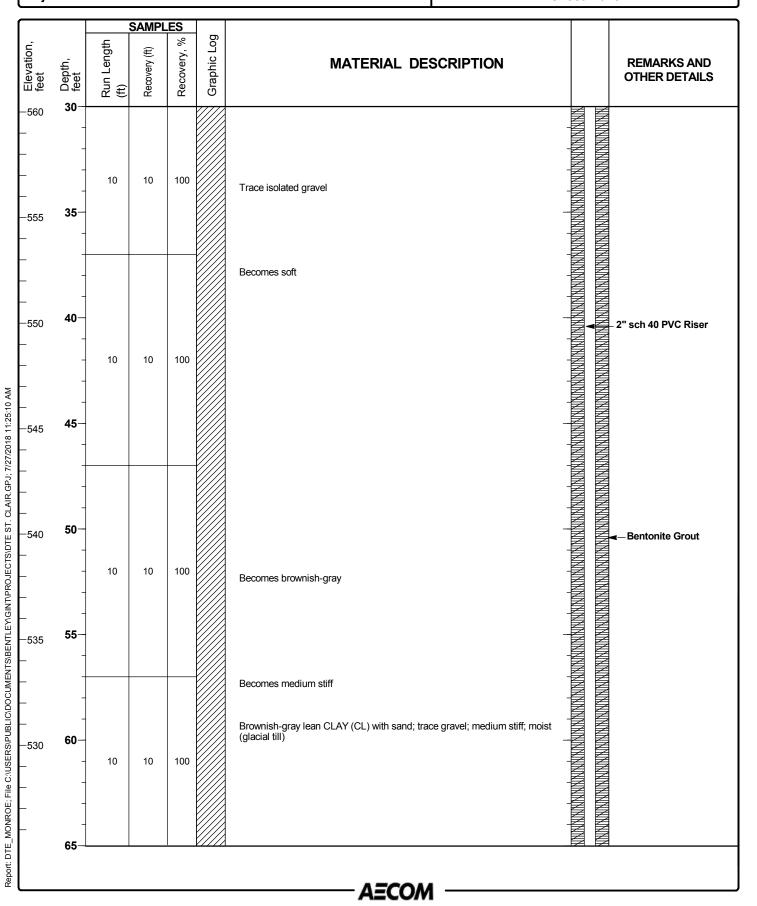
Sheet 1 of 5

Date(s) Drilled 6/11/2018 to 6/12/2018	Logged By	T. George	Checked By	WBL
Drilling Method Sonic	Drill Bit Size/Type	6" OD casing	Total Depth of Borehole	144 ft
Drill Rig Type ProSonic 600 Truck Mount	Drilling Contractor	Cascade	Surface Elevation	590.25 ft msl
Borehole Backfill Monitoring Well	Sampling Method(s)	Sonic	Top of Casing Elevation	<sup>g</sup> 589.94 ft msl
Boring Location 466770.78, 13629658.84	Groundwater Level(s)	5.94 ft. measured 06/25/2018		



Project Location: DTE St. Clair Project Number: 6056402.3 Log of MW-2

Sheet 2 of 5



Project: DTE-CCR Groundwater Investigation

Project Location: DTE St. Clair

Project Number: 6056402.3

Log of MW-2

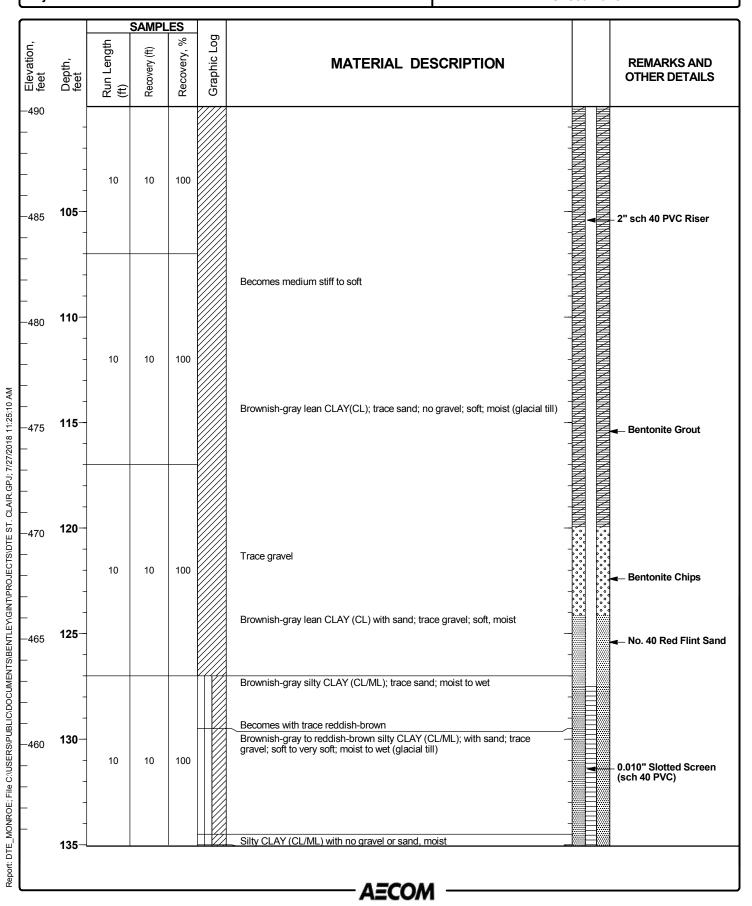
Sheet 3 of 5

SAMPLES Run Length (ft) Graphic Log Recovery, % Elevation, feet Recovery (ft) Depth, feet **REMARKS AND** MATERIAL DESCRIPTION OTHER DETAILS -525 10 10 100 70 -520 100 10 10 75 -515 2" sch 40 PVC Riser Report DTE\_MONROE; File C:\USERS\PUBLIC\DOCUMENTS\BENTLEY\GINT\PROJECTS\DTE ST. CLAIR\GPJ; 7/27/2018 11:25:10 AM 80 10 10 100 85 -505 Bentonite Grout 90 10 100 10 95 10 10 100 100

Project Location: DTE St. Clair
Project Number: 6056402.3

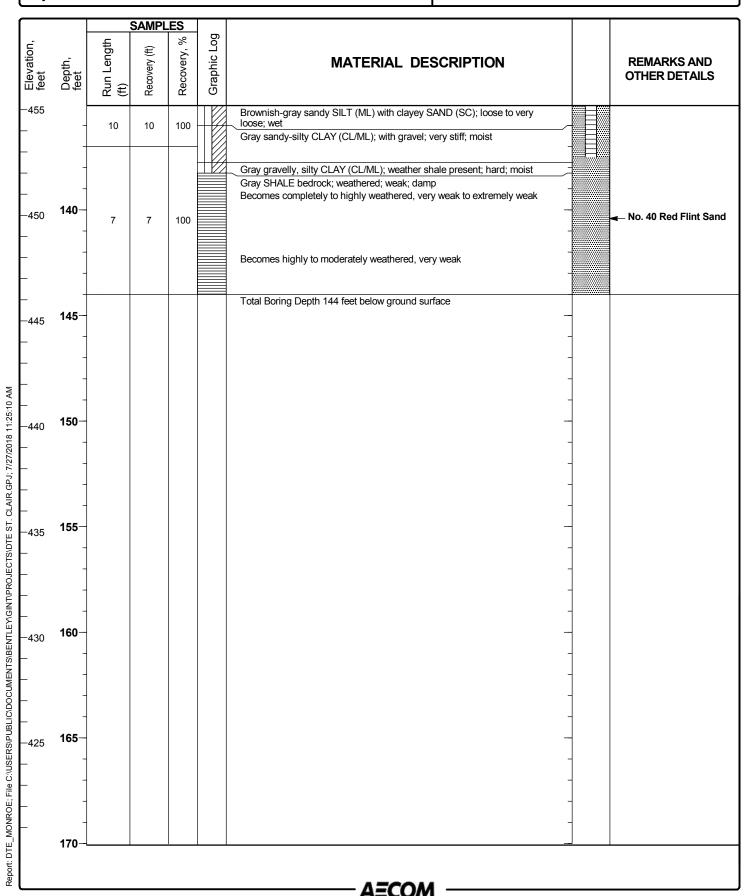
Log of MW-2

Sheet 4 of 5



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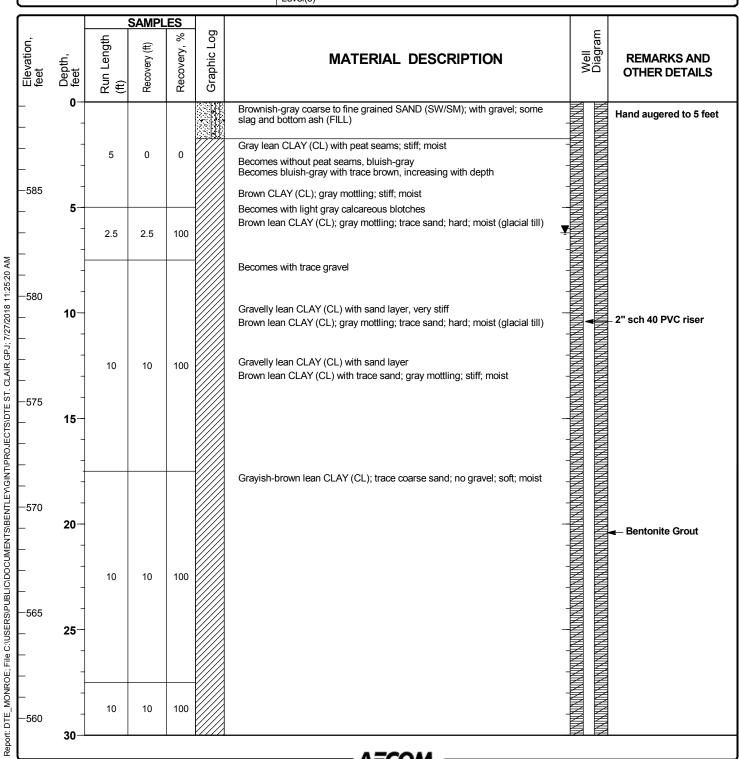
Sheet 5 of 5



Project Location: DTE St. Clair Project Number: 6056402.3 Log of MW-3

Sheet 1 of 5

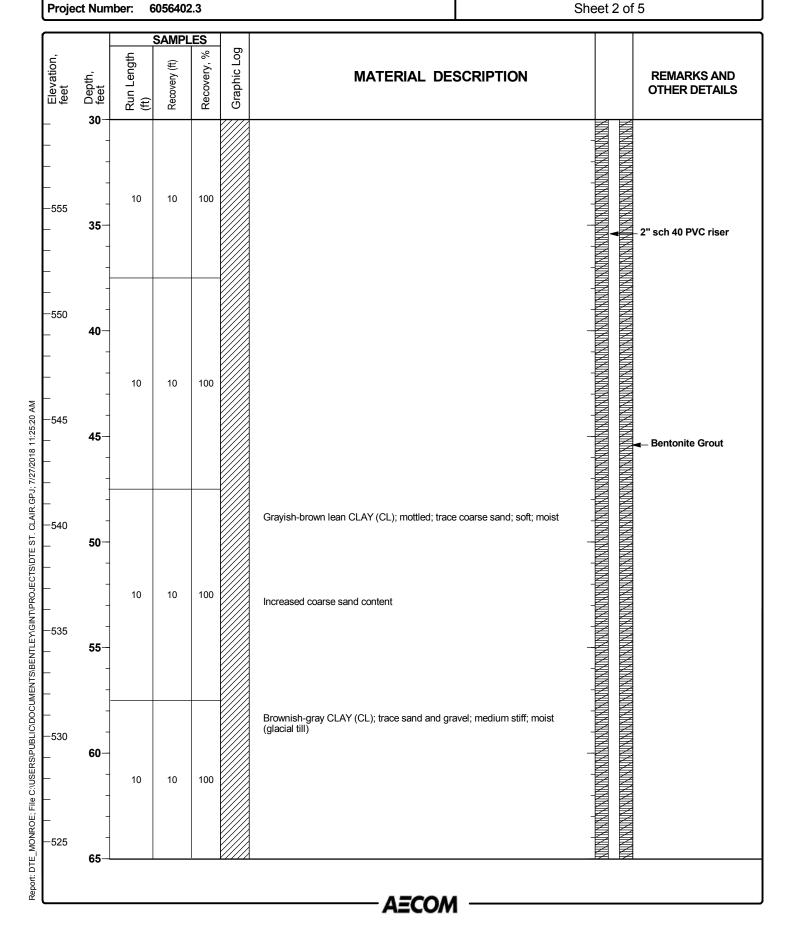
Date(s) Drilled 6/7/2018 to 6/7/2018	Logged By	T. George	Checked By	WBL
Drilling Method Sonic	Drill Bit Size/Type	6" OD casing	Total Depth of Borehole	140 ft
Drill Rig Type ProSonic 600 Truck Mount	Drilling Contractor	Cascade	Surface Elevation	589.20 ft msl
Borehole Backfill Monitoring Well	Sampling Method(s)	Sonic	Top of Casing Elevation	<sup>g</sup> 589.02 ft msl
Boring Location 466489.65, 13629561.07	Groundwater Level(s)	6.21 ft. measured 06/25/2018		



Project: DTE-CCR Groundwater Investigation

Project Location: DTE St. Clair

MW-3

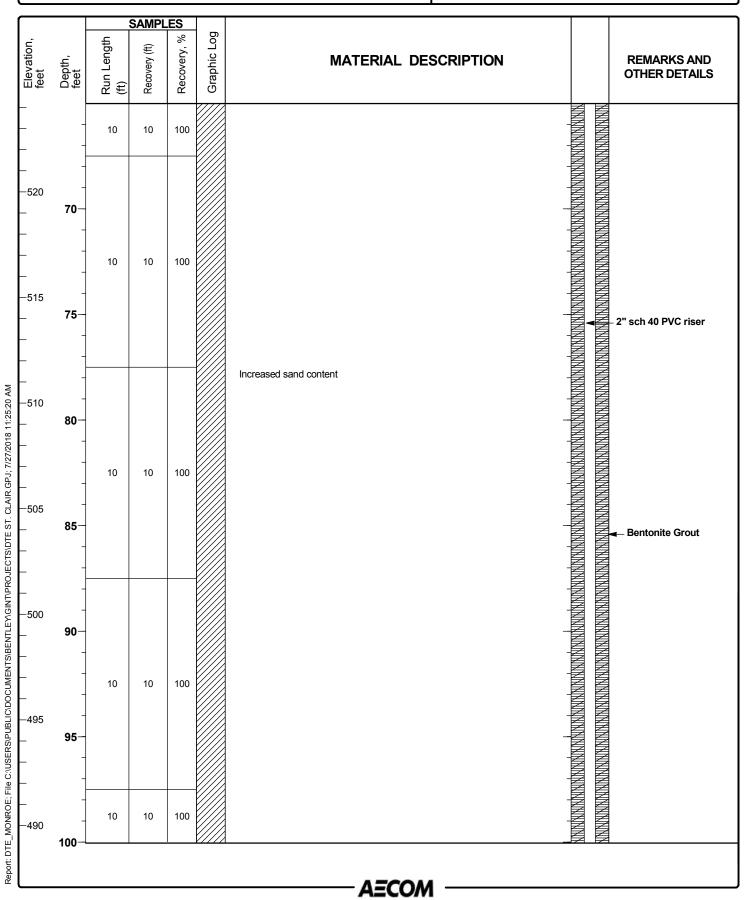


Project: DTE-CCR Groundwater Investigation
Project Location: DTE St. Clair

Project Number: 6056402.3

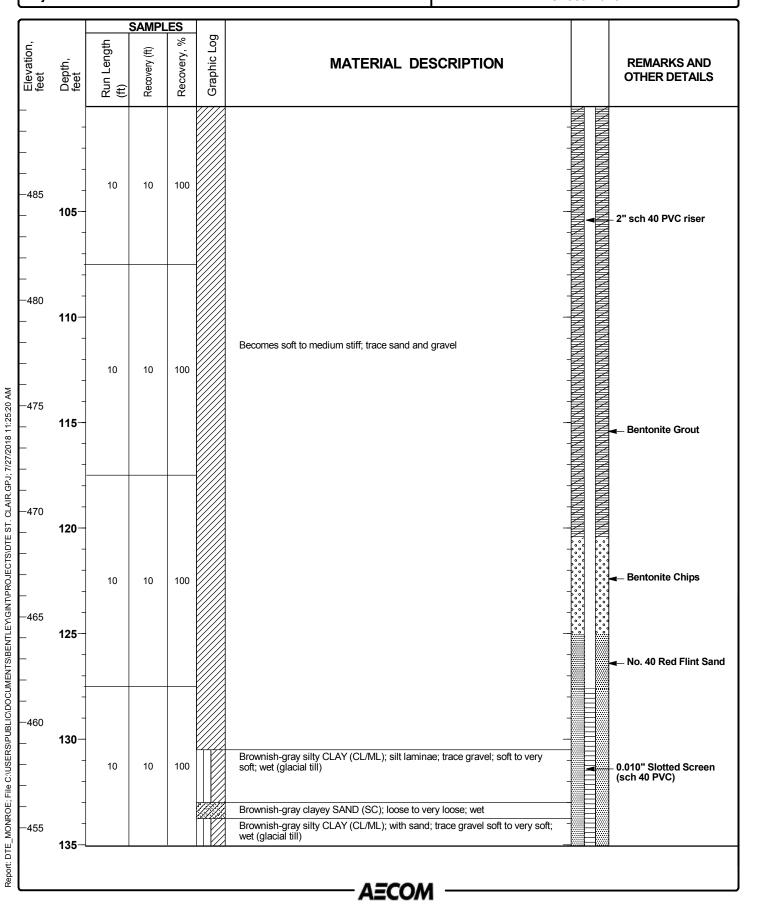
Log of MW-3

Sheet 3 of 5



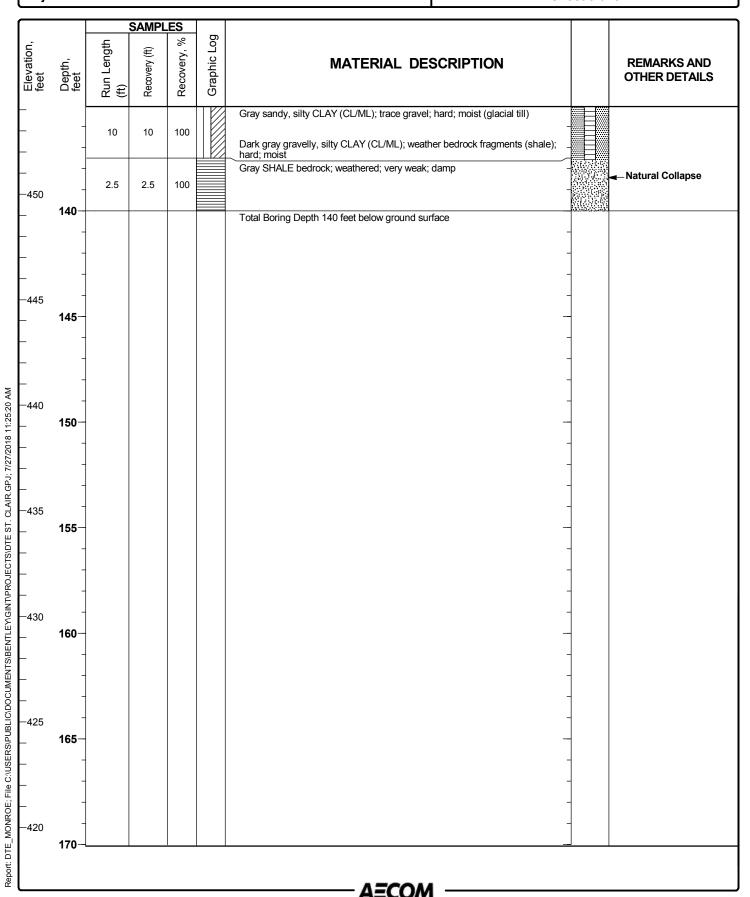
Project Location: DTE St. Clair Project Number: 6056402.3 Log of MW-3

Sheet 4 of 5



Project Location: DTE St. Clair Project Number: 6056402.3 Log of MW-3

Sheet 5 of 5



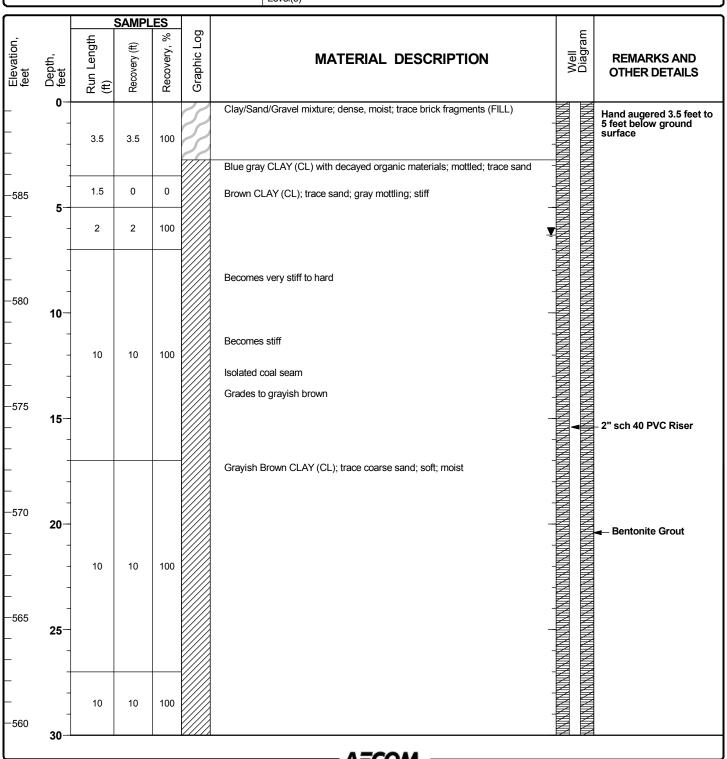
Project Location: DTE St. Clair Project Number: 6056402.3

Report: DTE\_MONROE; File C:\USERS\PUBLIC\DOCUMENTS\BENTLEY\G\NT\PROJECTS\DTE ST. CLA\R. GPJ; 7/27/2018 12:22:24 PM

Log of MW-4

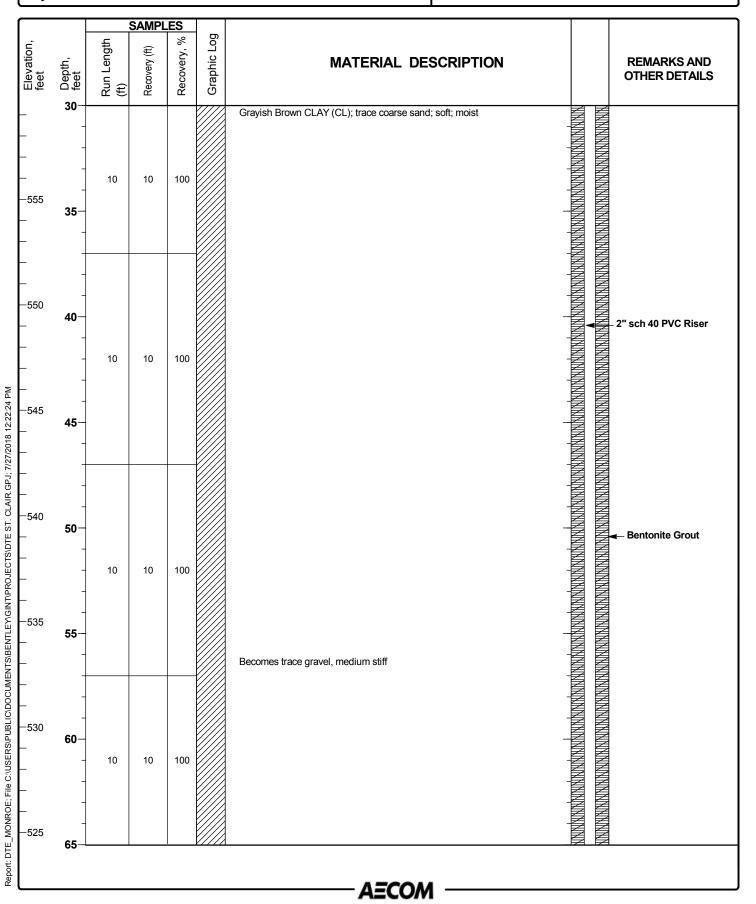
Sheet 1 of 5

Date(s) Drilled 5/29/2018 to 5/30/2018	Logged By	T. George	Checked By	WBL
Drilling Method Sonic	Drill Bit Size/Type	6" OD casing	Total Depth of Borehole	142 ft
Drill Rig Type ProSonic 600 Truck Mount	Drilling Contractor	Cascade	Surface Elevation	589.43 ft msl
Borehole Backfill Monitoring Well	Sampling Method(s)	Sonic	Top of Casing Elevation	<sup>g</sup> 589.16 ft msl
Boring Location 466246.85, 13629419.29	Groundwater Level(s)	6.31 ft. measured 06/25/2018		



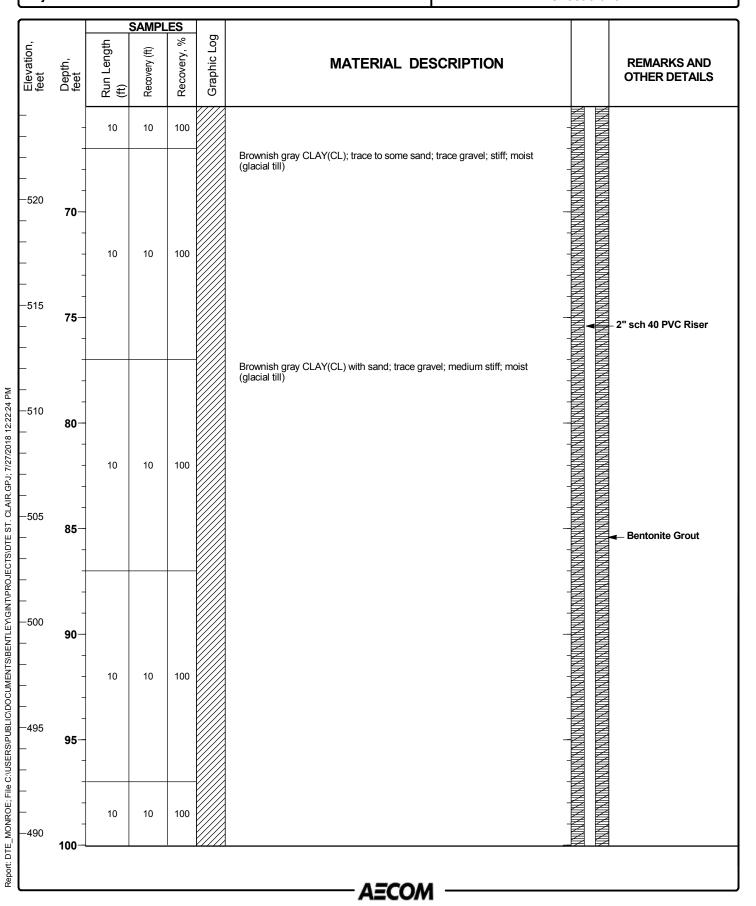
Project Location: DTE St. Clair Project Number: 6056402.3 Log of MW-4

Sheet 2 of 5



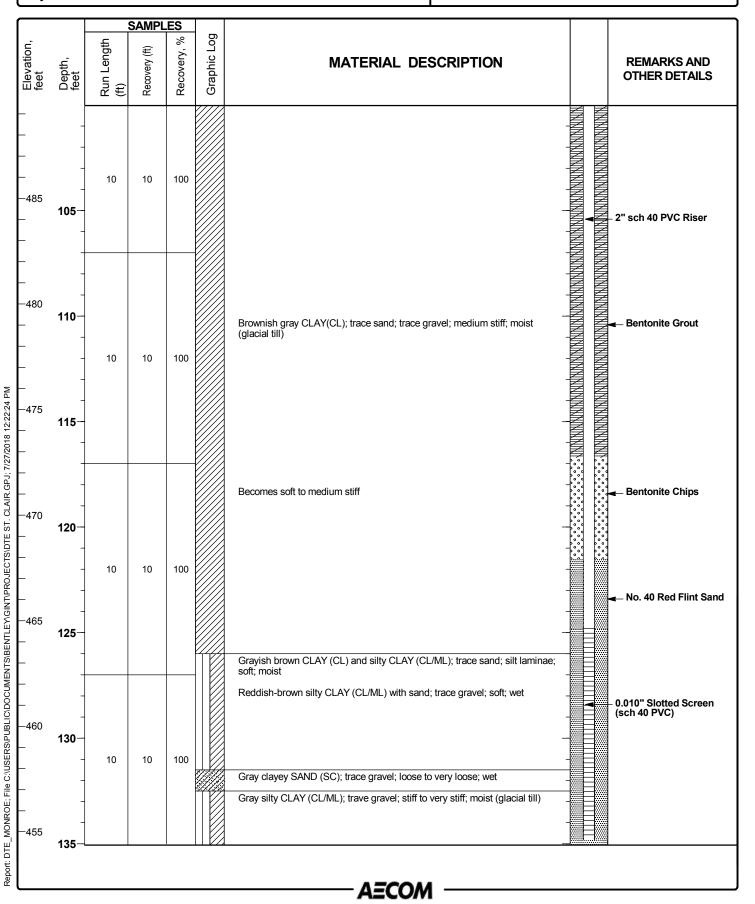
Project Location: DTE St. Clair Project Number: 6056402.3 Log of MW-4

Sheet 3 of 5



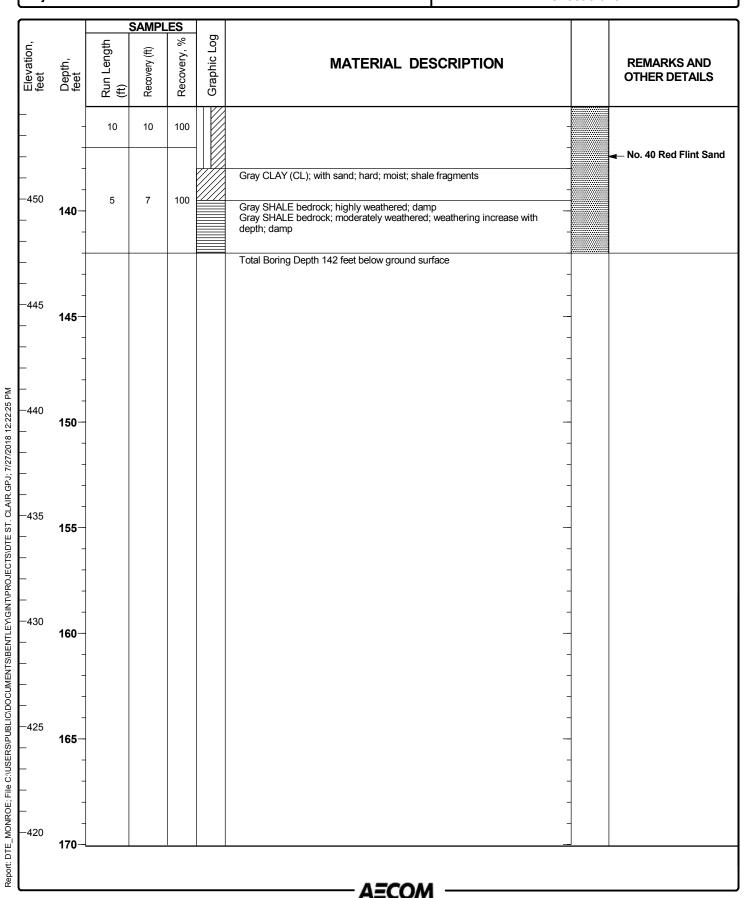
Project Location: DTE St. Clair Project Number: 6056402.3 Log of MW-4

Sheet 4 of 5



Project Location: DTE St. Clair Project Number: 6056402.3 Log of MW-4

Sheet 5 of 5

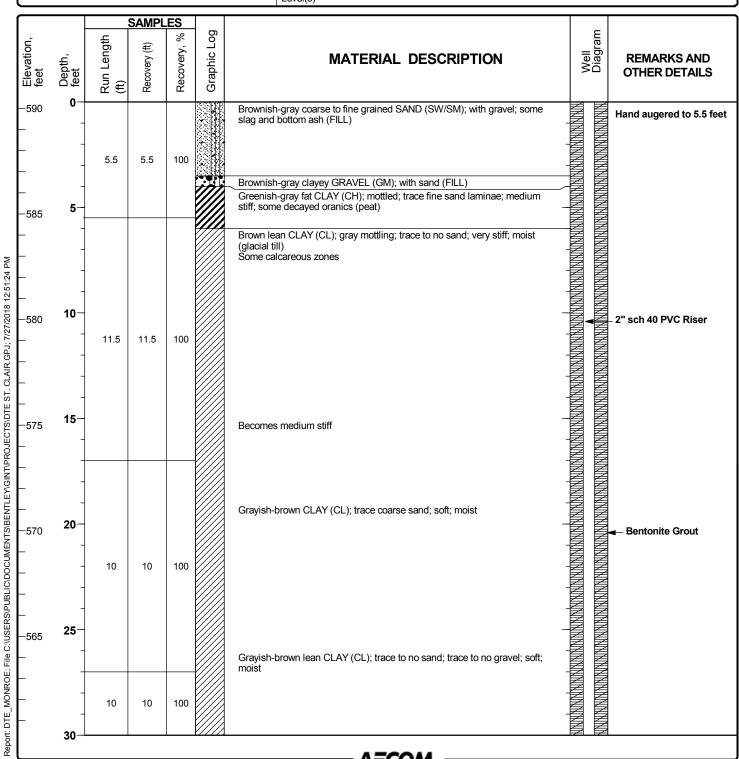


Project Location: DTE St. Clair Project Number: 6056402.3

## Log of MW-5

Sheet 1 of 5

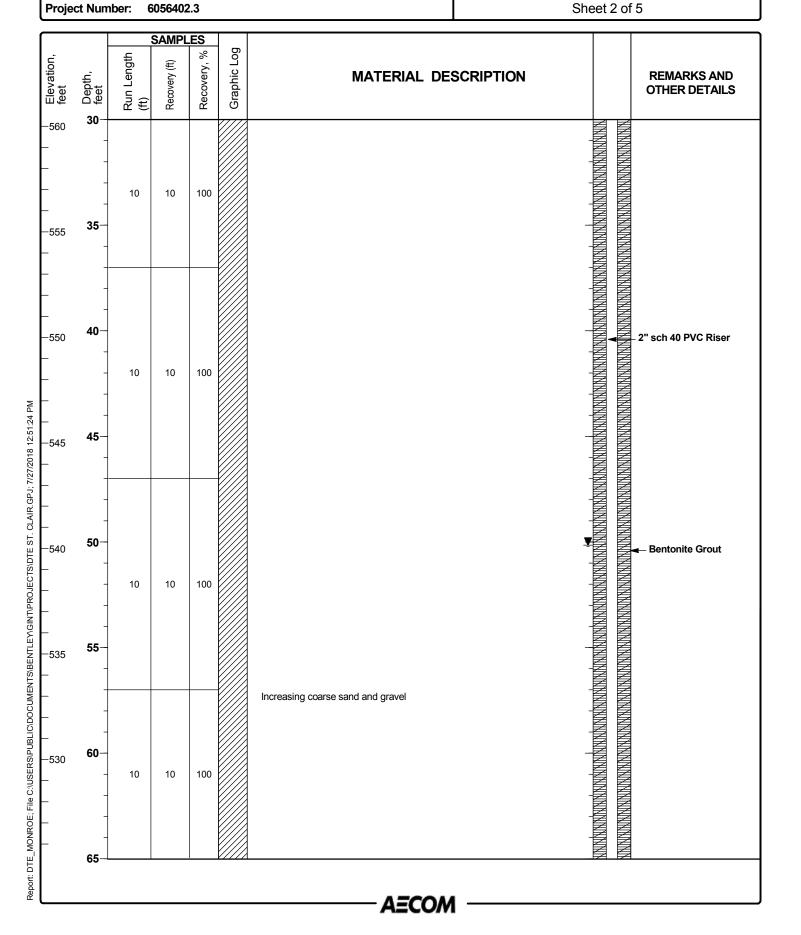
Date(s) Drilled 5/31/2018 to 5/31/2018	Logged By	T. George	Checked By	WBL
Drilling Method Sonic	Drill Bit Size/Type	6" OD casing	Total Depth of Borehole	143.5 ft
Drill Rig Type ProSonic 600 Truck Mount	Drilling Contractor	Cascade	Surface Elevation	590.31 ft msl
Borehole Backfill Monitoring Well	Sampling Method(s)	Sonic	Top of Casing Elevation	<sup>g</sup> 590.06 ft msl
Boring Location 465857.83, 13629265.70	Groundwater Level(s)	50.15 ft. measured 06/25/2018		



Project: DTE-CCR Groundwater Investigation

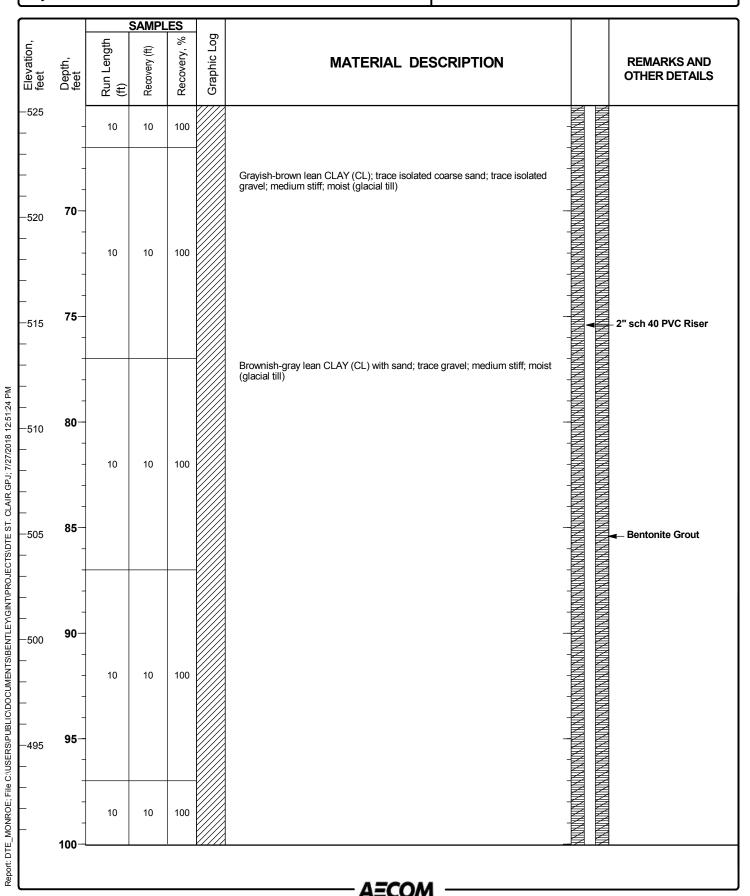
Project Location: DTE St. Clair

MW-5



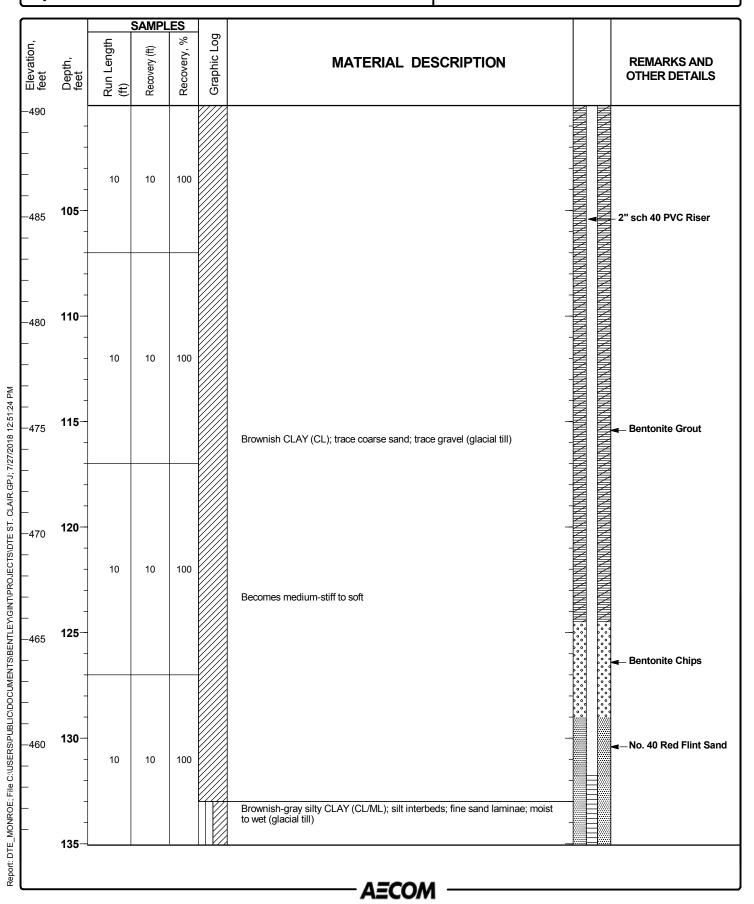
Project Location: DTE St. Clair Project Number: 6056402.3 Log of MW-5

Sheet 3 of 5



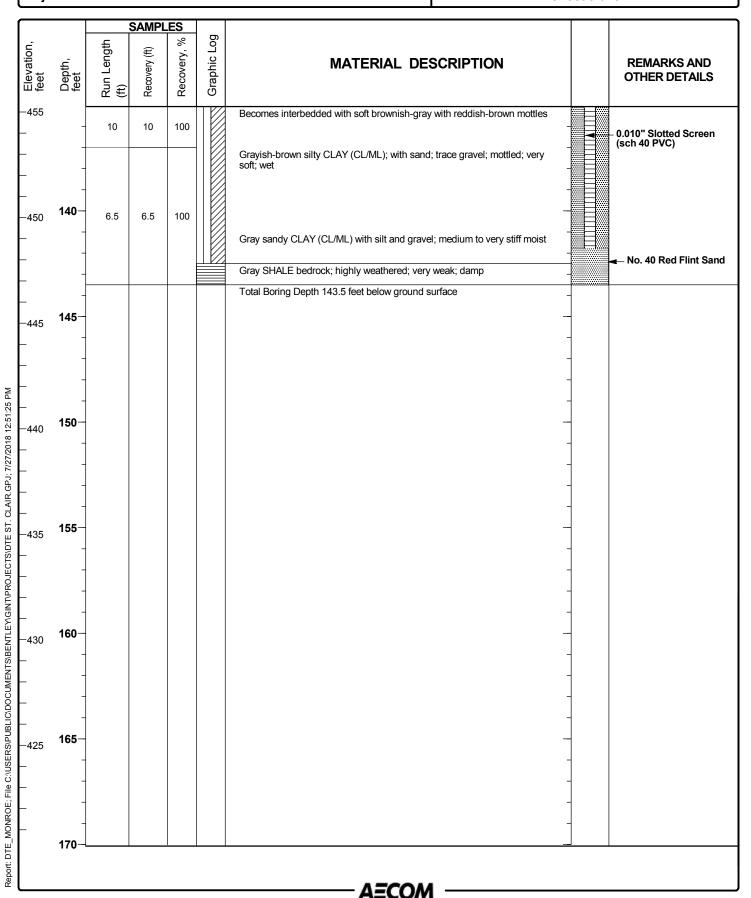
Project Location: DTE St. Clair Project Number: 6056402.3 Log of MW-5

Sheet 4 of 5



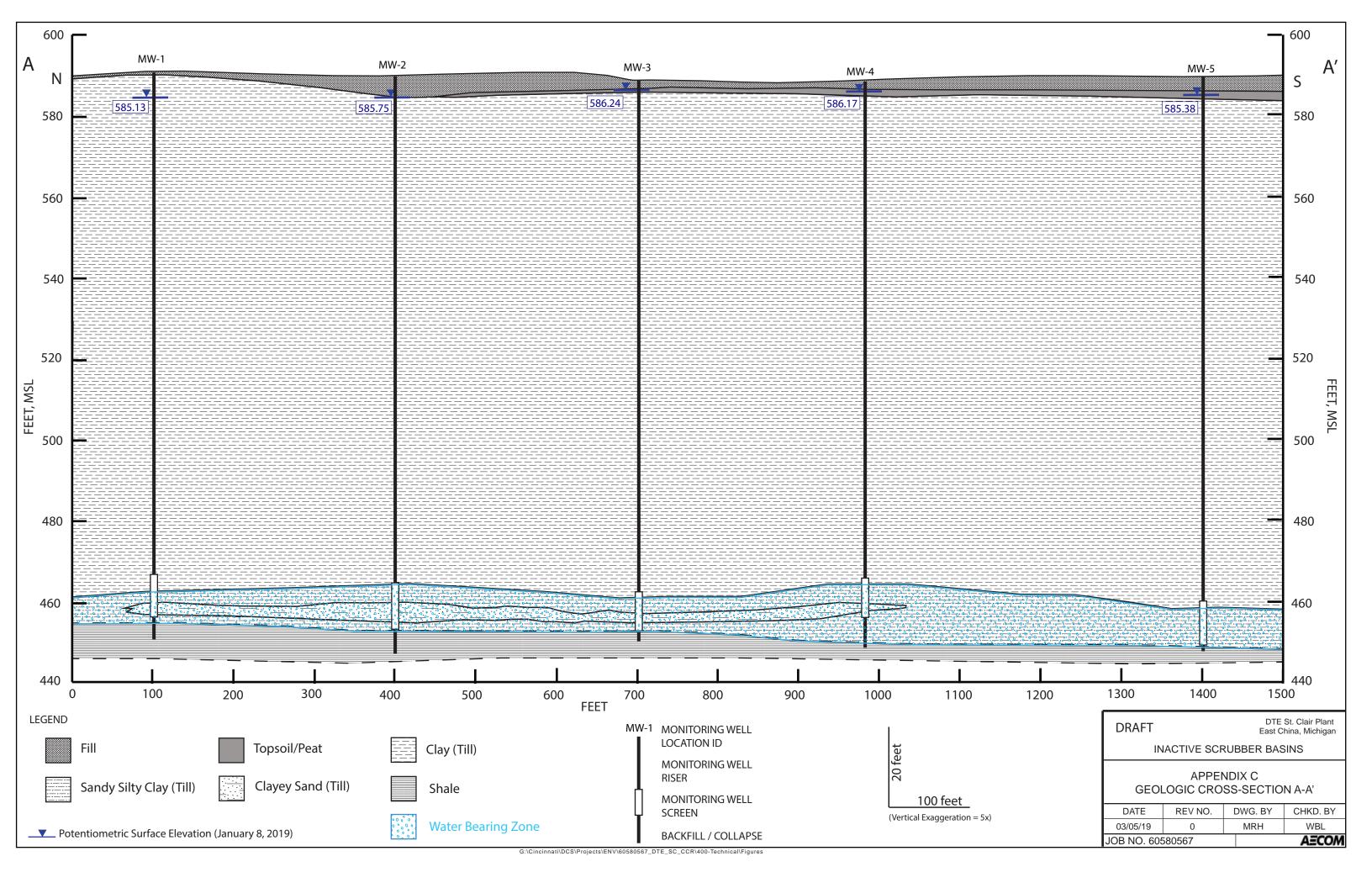
Project Location: DTE St. Clair Project Number: 6056402.3 Log of MW-5

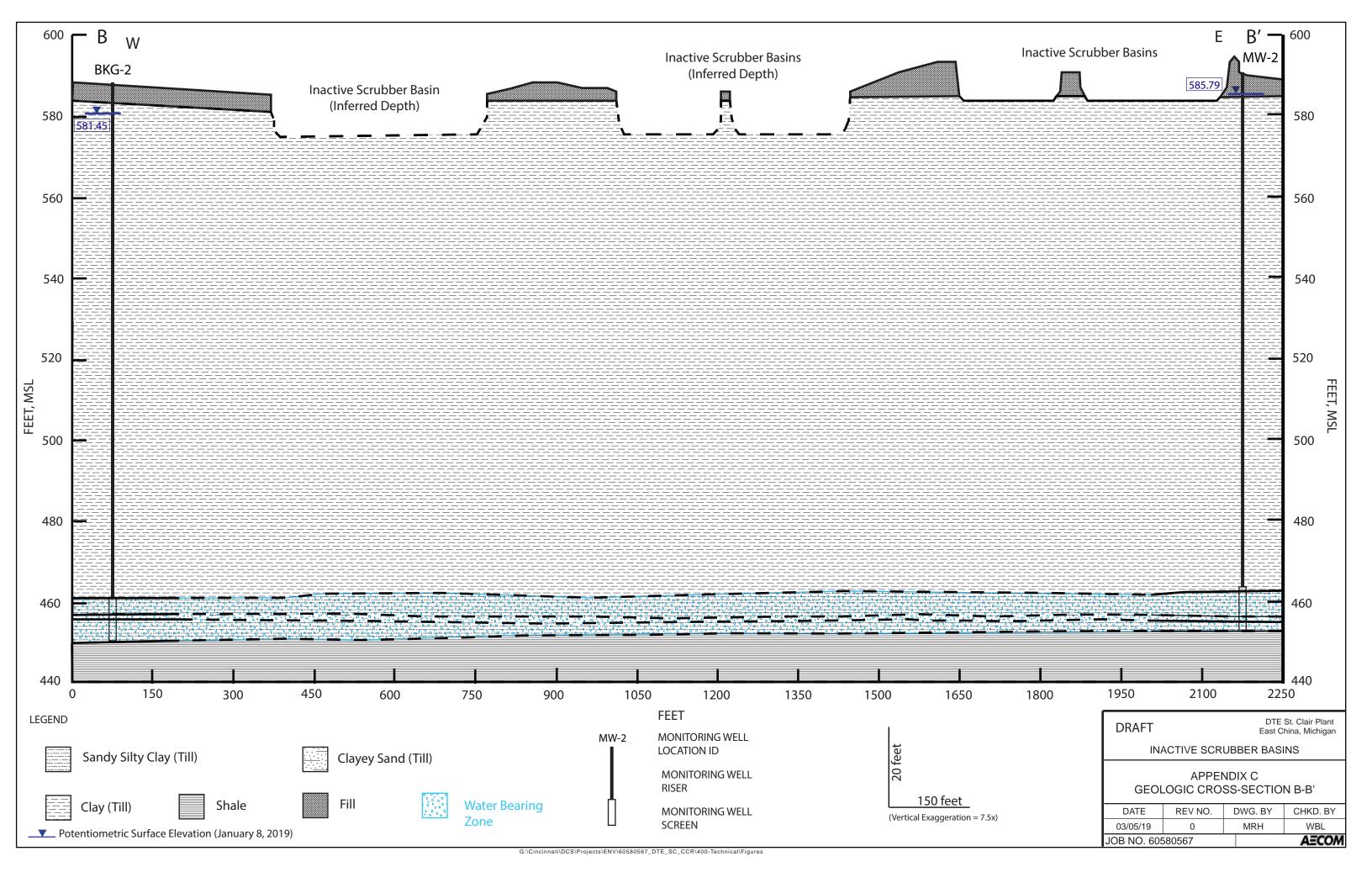
Sheet 5 of 5



## APPENDIX B GEOLOGIC CROSS SECTIONS







## APPENDIX C POTENTIOMETRIC SURFACE MAPS

