



**SPURLOCK STATION LANDFILL
AREA C, PHASE 4 CELL CONSTRUCTION**

DESIGN CRITERIA COMPLIANCE DEMONSTRATION



**EAST KENTUCKY
POWER COOPERATIVE**

EAST KENTUCKY POWER COOPERATIVE

COAL COMBUSTION RESIDUAL RULE COMPLIANCE

REV. 0 (7/12/2018)

CERTIFICATION

EAST KENTUCKY POWER COOPERATIVE, INC.
SPURLOCK STATION LANDFILL
AREA C, PHASE 4 CELL CONSTRUCTION
DESIGN CRITERIA COMPLIANCE DEMONSTRATION

CERTIFICATION

I hereby certify, as a Professional Engineer in the Commonwealth of Kentucky, that East Kentucky Power Cooperative's Spurlock Station Landfill, Area C, Phase 4 Cell Construction has been designed to meet the requirements of the following provisions of the CCR Rule: 40 CFR § 257.70.

I further certify that the information in this document was assembled under my direct supervisory control. This report is not intended or represented to be suitable for reuse by East Kentucky Power Cooperative or others without specific verification or adaptation by the Engineer.



S. Tim Oakes, P.E. [21,483] – Kenvirons, Inc.

Date: 7/12/18

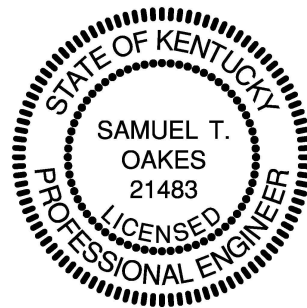


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1.0 INTRODUCTION

On April 17, 2015, the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) issued the final version of the federal Coal Combustion Residual Rule (CCR Rule) to regulate the disposal of coal combustion residual (CCR) materials generated at coal-fired units. The rule will be administered as part of the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act [RCRA, 42 United States Code (U.S.C.) §6901 et seq.], under Subtitle D.

East Kentucky Power Cooperative (EKPC) is subject to the CCR Rule and as such will demonstrate compliance with design criteria per 40 CFR §257.70. This document serves as EKPC’s design criteria certification for Area C, Phase 4 Cell Construction at Spurlock Station Landfill. Phase 4 cell construction is defined as a lateral expansion of the existing CCR landfill per 40 CFR §257.53. Phase 4 Cell Construction Plans can be found in Attachment 1.

A compliance summary of the CCR Rule design criteria requirements addressed in this document are provided in Table 1-1 below.

TABLE 1-1 DESIGN CRITERIA SUMMARY

DESIGN CRITERIA			
Unit: Spurlock Station Landfill Lateral Expansion (Area C, Phase 4 Cell Construction)			
DESCRIPTION	CCR RULE COMPLIANCE		
	YES	NO	REPORT REFERENCE
Composite Liner ¹	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	See Sections 2.1 through 2.5
Leachate Collection & Removal System	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	See Section 2.6 (2.6.1 – 2.6.3)

¹ Certification applicable to Composite Liner of 40 CFR §257.70(b).

2.0 DESIGN CRITERIA

40 CFR §257.70(a)(1) states that new CCR landfills “must be designed, constructed, operated, and maintained with either a composite liner that meets the requirements of paragraph (b) of this section or an alternative composite liner that meets the requirements in paragraph (c) of this section, and a leachate collection and removal system that meets the requirements of paragraph (d) of this section.”

2.1 Composite Liner

40 CFR §257.70(b) states “A composite liner must consist of two components; the upper component consisting of, at a minimum, a 30-mil geomembrane liner (GM), and the lower component consisting of at least a two-foot layer of compacted soil with a hydraulic conductivity of no more than 1×10^{-7} centimeters per second (cm/sec). GM

components consisting of high density polyethylene (HDPE) must be at least 60-mil thick. The GM or upper liner component must be installed in direct and uniform contact with the compacted soil or lower liner component.”

Phase 4 Lateral Expansion incorporates components specified by 40 CFR §257.70(b) which are an upper component consisting of a textured 60-mil HDPE geomembrane and a lower component consisting of two feet of compacted soil with a hydraulic conductivity of no more than 1×10^{-7} cm/sec.

2.2 Chemical Properties, Strength and Thickness of Materials

40 CFR §257.70 (b)(1) states that the composite liner must be: “Constructed of materials that have appropriate chemical properties and sufficient strength and thickness to prevent failure due to pressure gradients (including static head and external hydrogeologic forces), physical contact with the CCR or leachate to which they are exposed, climatic conditions, the stress of installation, and the stress of daily operation;”

The list below describes how the composite liner system design meets the requirements of 40 CFR §257.70 (b)(1) referenced above.

1. The 60-mil HDPE geomembrane materials are chemically compatible with CCR waste per manufacturer historic laboratory analysis.
2. A deformation and post-earthquake analysis performed by Stantec in June 2018 determined a maximum permanent deformation to be approximately 0.04 inches for the critical liner interface, well below the allowable range of 6 to 12 inches.
3. As discussed in Section 2.1, if isolated saturated zones (seeps) are encountered within the vadose zone during construction of the liner system, an underdrain will be installed to capture and convey groundwater seeps outside the landfill to control external hydrogeologic forces.
4. The subgrade (base) will be constructed following a CQA Plan to promote a stable support for the composite liner materials and resist static head forces.
5. All geosynthetic liner materials will be installed per manufacturer and CQA Plan guidelines to minimize installation stresses including stresses applied by construction equipment.
6. The initial lifts of CCR, next to the liner system, will be placed during filling operations at specified thicknesses and with equipment that will apply no more than 5 psi on the geomembrane component of the liner system.
7. The climatic conditions at the facility are relatively humid with abundant rainfall. The normal monthly mean temperature ranges from 30° F in January to 76° F in July. Average daily relative humidity ranges from 45% to 95% with the average annual precipitation around 47.3 inches. The CQA Plan and industry standards

(ex: Geosynthetic Research Institute – GRI) provide guidelines for material endurance impacted by climatic conditions such as ultra violet radiation (UV) and weather exposure. These guidelines are incorporated into the design to provide a composite liner that is compatible with the site’s climatic conditions.

2.3 Shear Resistance

40 CFR §257.70(b)(2) states that the composite liner must be: “Constructed of materials that provide appropriate shear resistance of the upper and lower component interface to prevent sliding of the upper component including on slopes;”

The slope stability of the landfill is predominately controlled by the frictional resistance at the anticipated critical interface of the composite liner system and also by the shear strength parameters of the waste, drainage layer, compacted soil layer and subgrade (base). A global slope stability analysis was conducted by Stantec (dated December 2016) as part of the landfill design process to determine acceptable friction angles for the composite liner. The analysis determined that the minimum friction angle for components of the composite liner remain stable at 12.4 degrees using a factor of safety of 1.25.

2.4 Composite Liner Foundation or Base

40 CFR §257.70(b)(3) states that the composite liner must be: “Placed upon a foundation or base capable of providing support to the liner and resistance to pressure gradients above and below the liner to prevent failure of the liner due to settlement, compression, or uplift;”

Site specific geotechnical and hydrogeological investigations were performed for the landfill site to determine suitability. Likewise, a structural integrity analysis was conducted, which included the designed base or foundation (subgrade) of the landfill. The base of the landfill will be mainly constructed of bedrock and/or engineered structural fill. The structural fill will be placed in areas to meet grade requirements. The structural fill layer was modeled with shear strength parameters of 28 degrees and zero cohesion, along with a unit weight of 120 pounds per cubic foot (pcf). The computer analysis was performed with the composite liner components and subgrade (base) under saturated conditions with the following results: A minimum static factor of safety of 2.0 was determined from the stability models compared to a target factor of safety of 2.0. Construction methodologies based on the design and CQA Plan will ensure a competent base is prepared to resist pressure gradients per 40 CFR §257.70 (b)(3).

2.5 Composite Liner Limits

40 CFR §257.70(b)(4) states that the composite liner must be: “Installed to cover all surrounding earth likely to be in contact with the CCR or leachate.”

The design limits of the composite liner system specified in the design documents cover all surrounding earth likely to be in contact with CCR or leachate.

2.6 Leachate Collection and Removal System

40 CFR §257.70(d) states “The leachate collection and removal system must be designed, constructed, operated, and maintained to collect and remove leachate from the landfill during the active life and post-closure care period. The leachate collection and removal system must be: (1) Designed and operated to maintain less than a 30-centimeter depth of leachate over the composite liner or alternative composite liner; (2) Constructed of materials that are chemically resistant to the CCR and any non-CCR waste managed in the CCR unit and the leachate expected to be generated, and of sufficient strength and thickness to prevent collapse under the pressures exerted by overlying waste, waste cover materials, and equipment used at the CCR unit; and (3) Designed and operated to minimize clogging during the active life and post-closure care period.”

2.6.1 Maximum Depth of Leachate

The leachate collection system designed for the landfill was designed to maintain less than 30 centimeters depth of leachate over the composite liner system. The HELP model (Hydrogeologic Evaluation of Landfill Performance) was used to predict leachate production under operational and closed conditions. The model was performed for all composite liner system options included in the design documents.

2.6.2 Chemical Properties, Strength and Thickness of Materials

The leachate collection system design consist of polypropylene, HDPE and naturally occurring durable gravel materials. The man-made materials are chemically stable, do not rot and are resistant to oxidation and microorganisms. Gravel materials incorporated into the design are durable materials resistant to deterioration in a CCR leachate environment. All materials have the appropriate thickness and strength to resist collapse under the pressures of the waste, cover, and equipment.

2.6.3 Minimize Clogging

Materials specified in the design documents are selected to minimize clogging during the active life and 30 year post closure care period. Materials selected to provide filtering of the leachate collection system components have been designed and tested by the manufacturers to minimize clogging when subjected to CCR waste. Representative hydraulic conductivity ratio (HCR) testing has been performed with acceptable results per GRI guidelines for minimal clogging.

3.0 REPORT LIMITATIONS

This report is based on observations made of features that could be visually seen at the time of site reconnaissance, review of previous engineering investigations and design documents, permits and survey information provided by EKPC as well as work performed by Kenvirons for the design of Area C, Phase 4 Cell Construction. The design basis and documents are based on Kenvirons' understanding of current plant operations, maintenance, storm water handling and CCR handling procedures for the landfill, as provided by EKPC. Changes in any of these operations or procedures may result in deviation from the intended design and operation of the landfill.

The design is based on established engineering principles and provided in a manner consistent with the level of care and skill ordinarily exercised by the engineering consultants under similar circumstances. No other representation is intended.

ATTACHMENT 1

AREA C, PHASE 4 CELL CONSTRUCTION PLANS

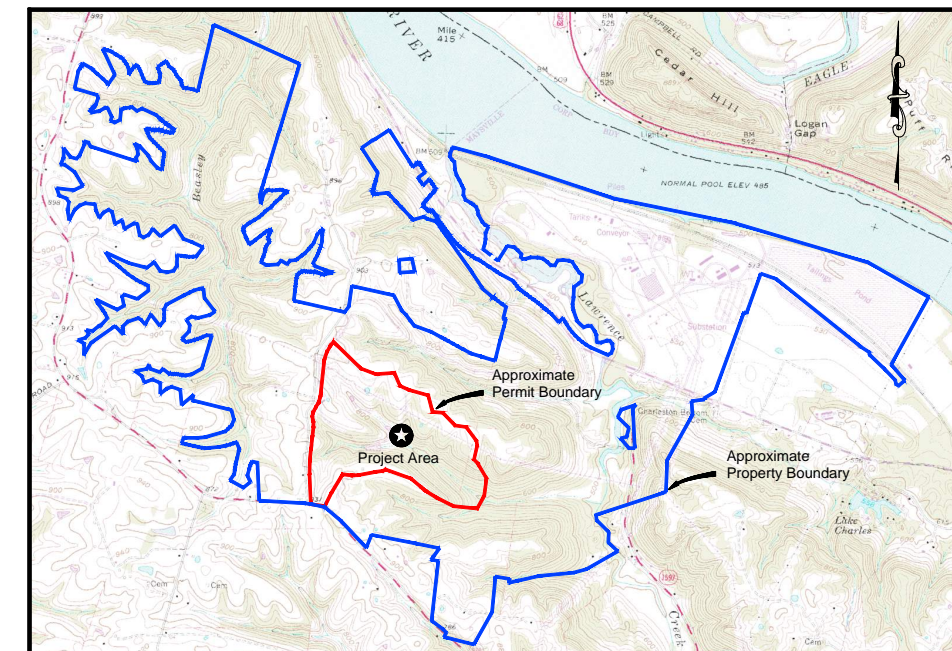
EAST KENTUCKY POWER COOPERATIVE, INC. SPURLOCK STATION LANDFILL

MASON COUNTY, KENTUCKY
PERMIT NO. 081-00005

AREA C, PHASE 4 CONSTRUCTION DRAWINGS FEBRUARY 2018

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SOIL LINER STAKING PLAN	7
LEACHATE COLLECTION SYSTEM & GEOSYNTHETICS PLAN	8
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LOCATION MAP
SCALE: 1"=200'

Prepared For:

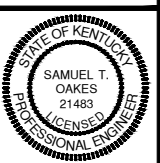


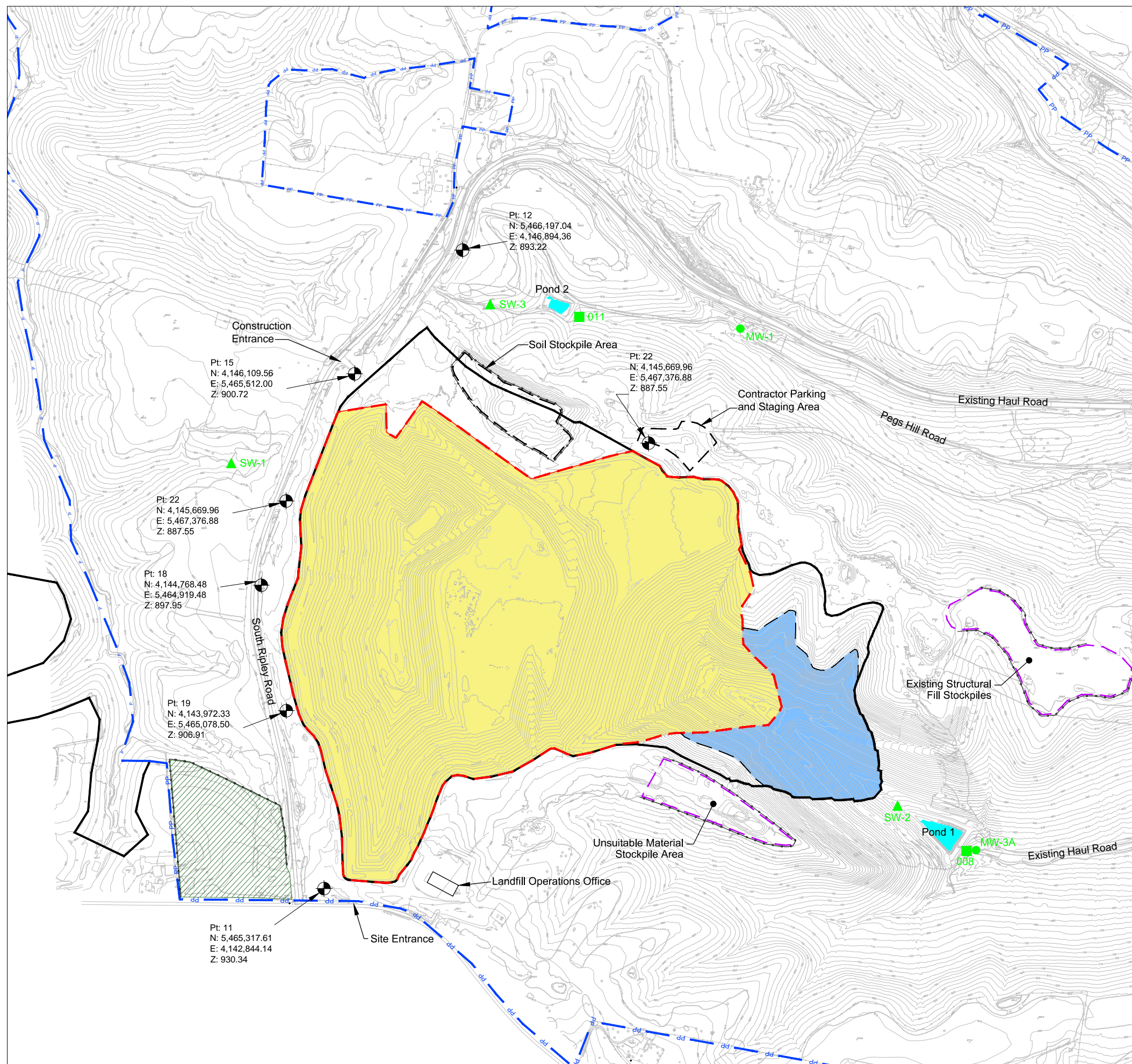
East Kentucky Power Cooperative
4775 Lexington Road
P.O. Box 707
Winchester, Kentucky 40392-0707

Prepared By:



KENVIRONS, INC.
452 Versailles Road - Frankfort, Kentucky 40601
502 695-4357 502 695-4363 Fax





LEGEND


Existing Contours	
Tree Line	
Tree	
Utility Pole	
Drain	
Fence	
Spot Elevation	
Existing Access Road	
Approximate Property Boundary	
Approximate Permit Boundary	
Approximate Property & Permit Boundary	
Permitted Waste Limits	
Phase Limits	
Previously Constructed Liner Area	
Proposed Area C, Phase 4	
Soil Layer Borrow Area	
Permanent Survey Marker	
Groundwater Monitoring Well	
Surface Water Monitoring Point	
KPDES Monitoring Point	
Proposed Silt Fence	

- ### NOTES
- Contractor may only perform tree clearing activities within the identified borrow area(s) between October 15th and March 31st.
 - Grading of Borrow Areas shall maintain positive drainage without any standing water. Proper sediment control shall be used to prohibit the migration of sediments per the site's existing Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan (SWP3). All disturbed areas shall be re-vegetated to a minimum of 90% vegetative growth.
 - Sediment controls shown are minimum required controls. Contractor shall be responsible for providing and maintaining as many structures as needed to eliminate the migration of sediment offsite and/or into Waters of the Commonwealth. This is incidental to construction activities and therefore the responsibility of the Contractor to provide at no expense to EKPC beyond those items addressed on the Bid Schedule.
 - No equipment allowed on grout mat ditch.
 - All horizontal coordinates listed are projected in NAD83 State Plane Kentucky Single Zone (US Foot). Elevation data is based on the NAVD88 vertical datum.
 - Topography from Aerial Surveys performed on Feb. 24, 2013 by Photo Science, Inc. and in 2016 by Kucera International, Inc.

GRAPHIC SCALE


(IN FEET)
1 inch = 400 ft.

GENERAL SITE LAYOUT




**EAST KENTUCKY
POWER COOPERATIVE**

SPURLOCK STATION LANDFILL
MASON COUNTY, KENTUCKY
PERMIT NO. 081-00005
AREA C, PHASE 4
CONSTRUCTION DRAWINGS

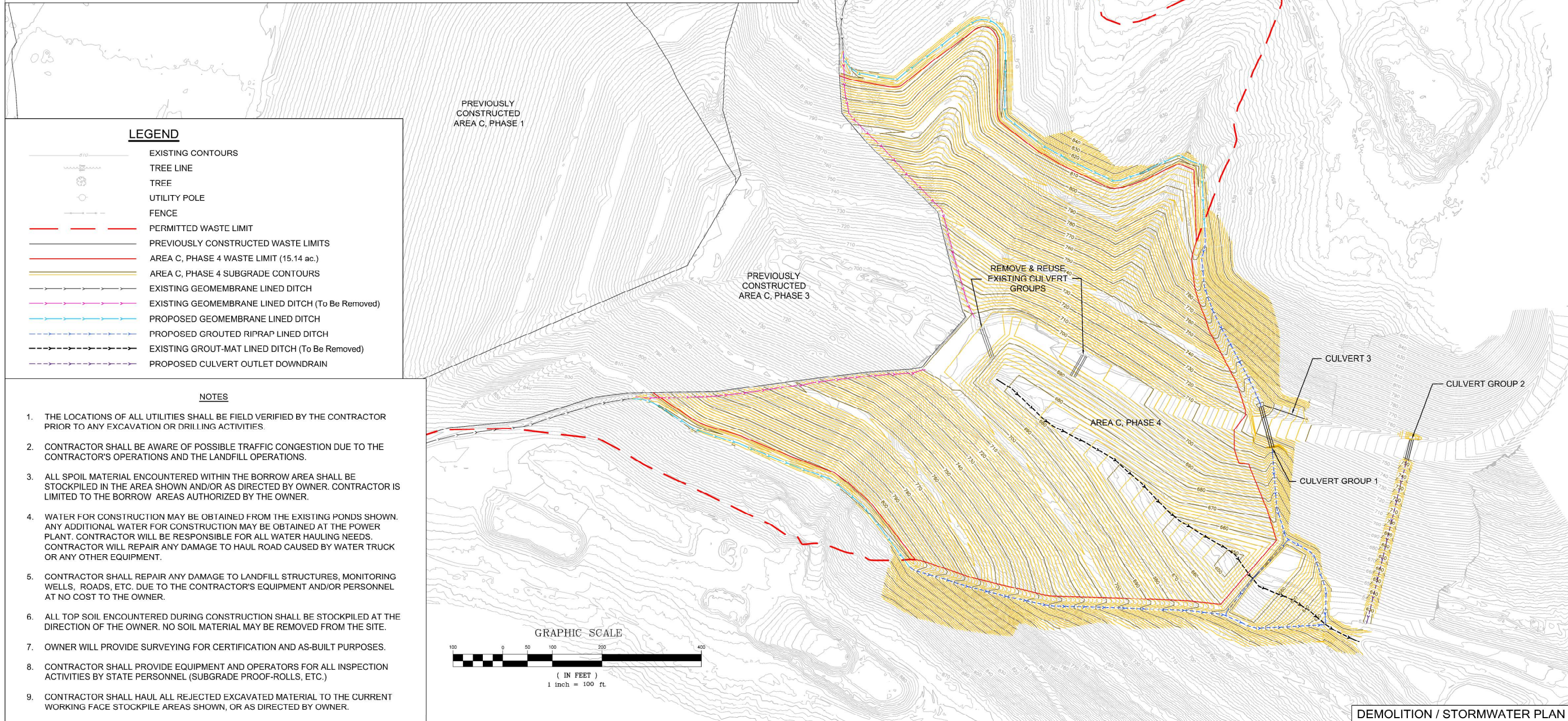
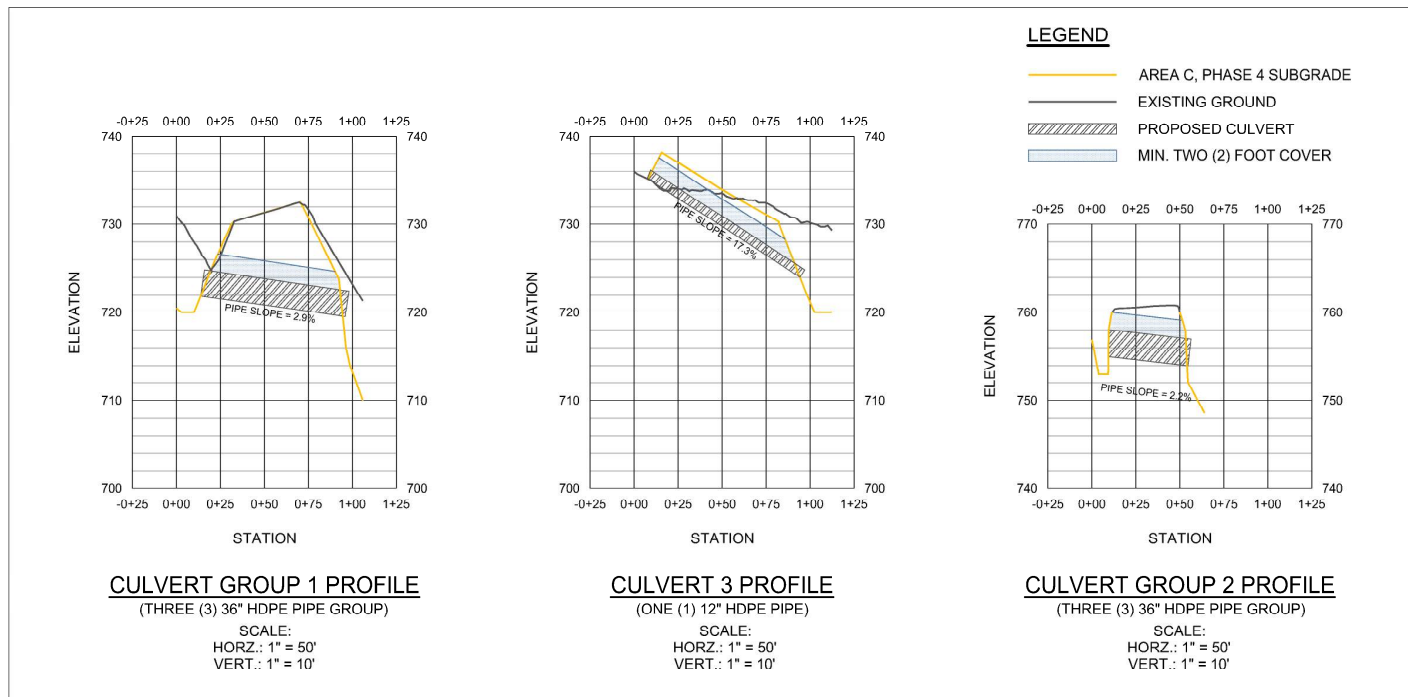


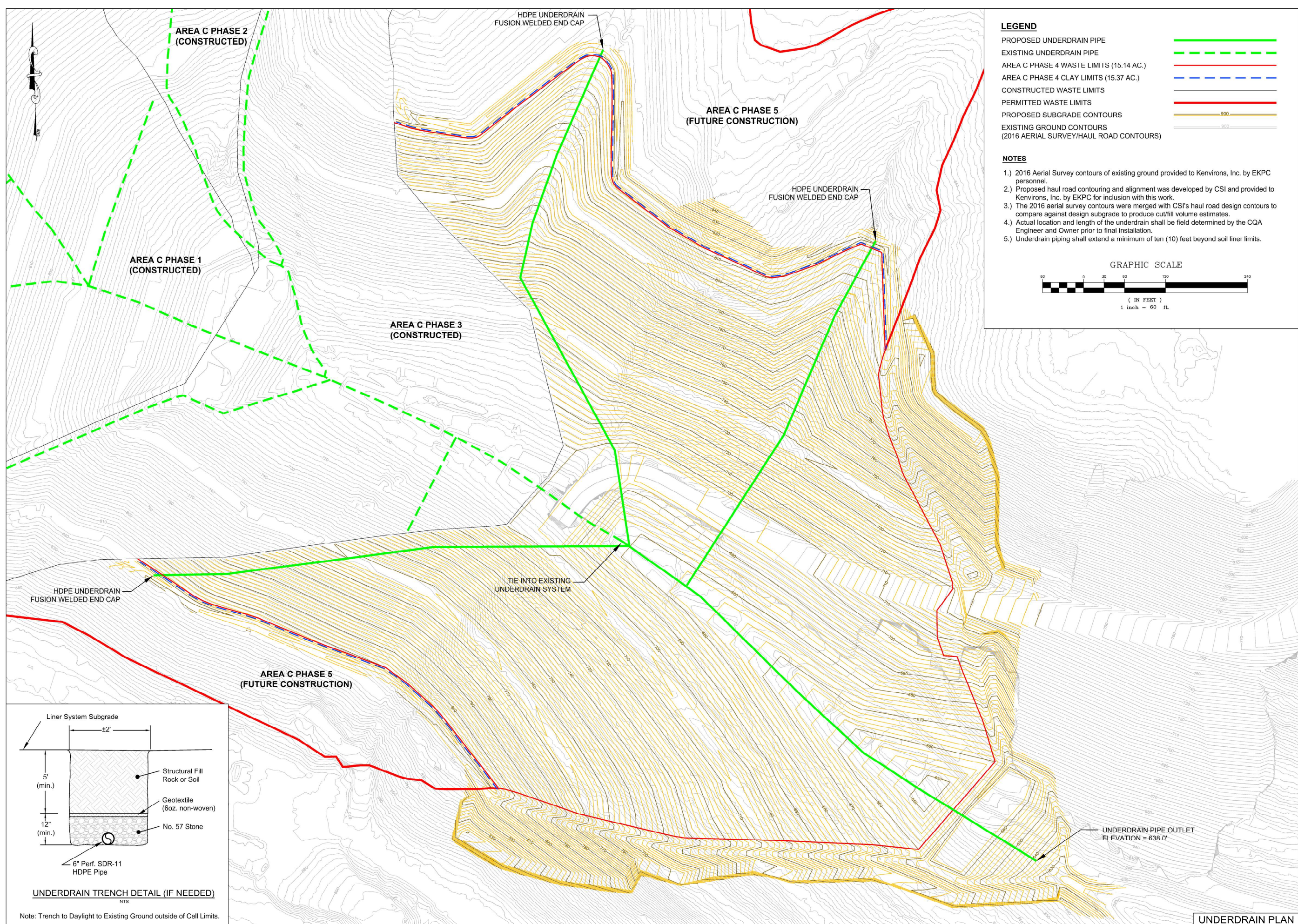
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FRANKFORT, KENTUCKY



PROJECT NO. 2016171
 SHEET NO. 2 of 13

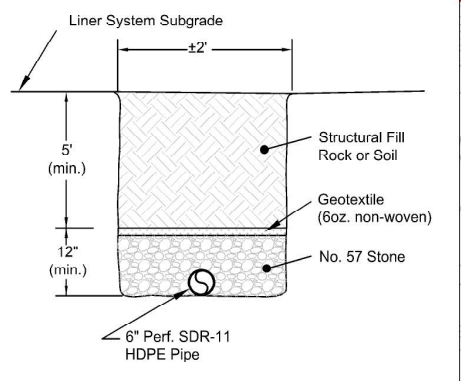
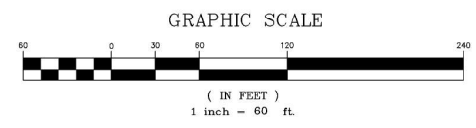




LEGEND

PROPOSED UNDERDRAIN PIPE	
EXISTING UNDERDRAIN PIPE	
AREA C PHASE 4 WASTE LIMITS (15.14 AC.)	
AREA C PHASE 4 CLAY LIMITS (15.37 AC.)	
CONSTRUCTED WASTE LIMITS	
PERMITTED WASTE LIMITS	
PROPOSED SUBGRADE CONTOURS	
EXISTING GROUND CONTOURS (2016 AERIAL SURVEY/HAUL ROAD CONTOURS)	

- NOTES**
- 1.) 2016 Aerial Survey contours of existing ground provided to Kenvirons, Inc. by EKPC personnel.
 - 2.) Proposed haul road contouring and alignment was developed by CSI and provided to Kenvirons, Inc. by EKPC for inclusion with this work.
 - 3.) The 2016 aerial survey contours were merged with CSI's haul road design contours to compare against design subgrade to produce cut/fill volume estimates.
 - 4.) Actual location and length of the underdrain shall be field determined by the CQA Engineer and Owner prior to final installation.
 - 5.) Underdrain piping shall extend a minimum of ten (10) feet beyond soil liner limits.



UNDERDRAIN TRENCH DETAIL (IF NEEDED)
NTB

Note: Trench to Daylight to Existing Ground outside of Cell Limits.

UNDERDRAIN PLAN



SPURLOCK STATION LANDFILL
MASON COUNTY, KENTUCKY
PERMIT NO. 081-00005
AREA C, PHASE 4
CONSTRUCTION DRAWINGS

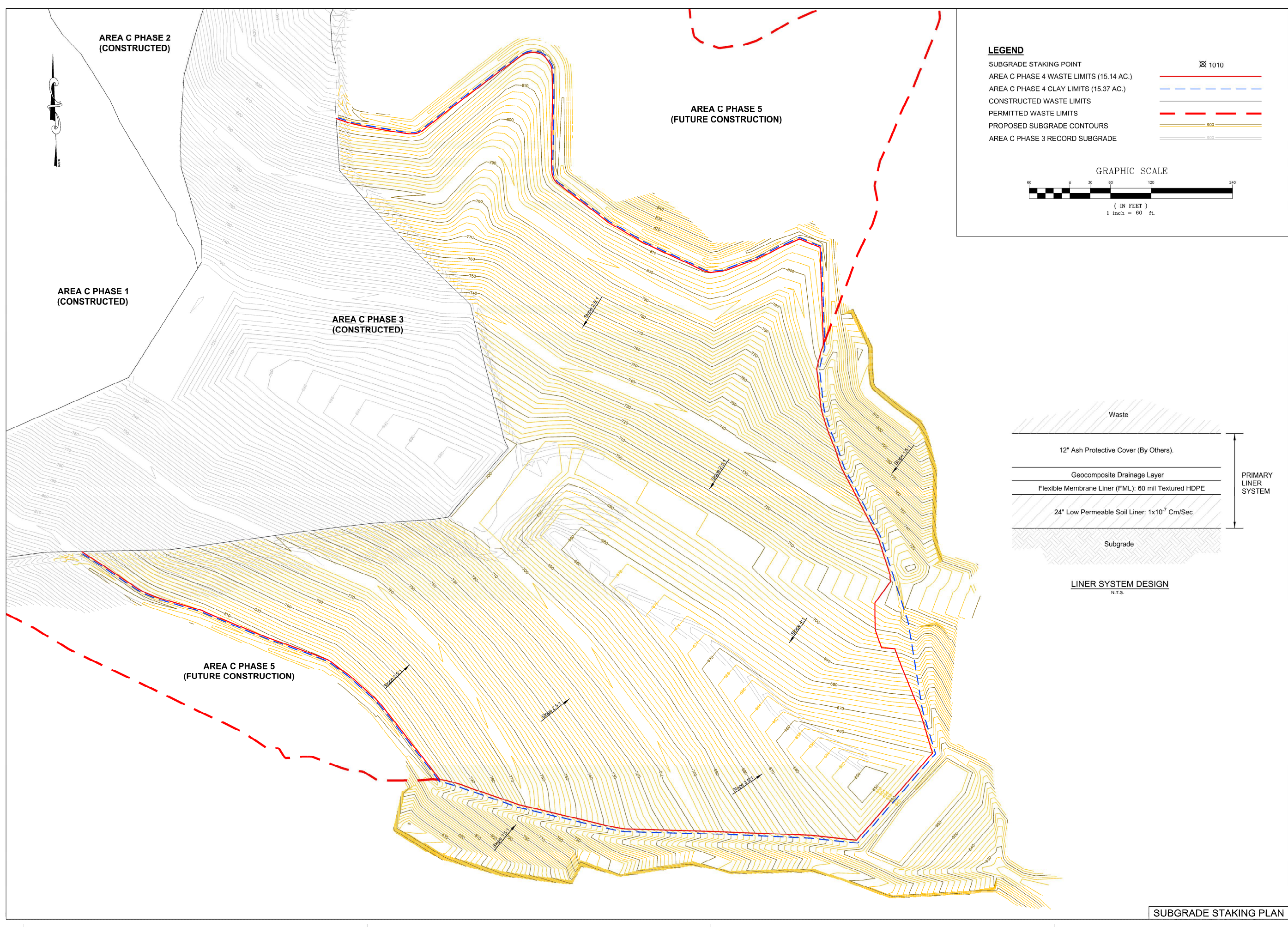


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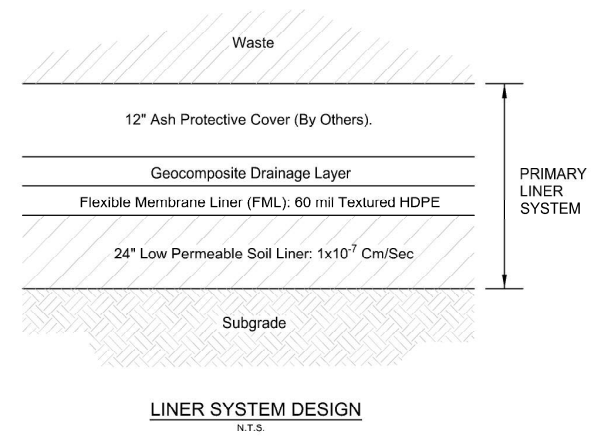
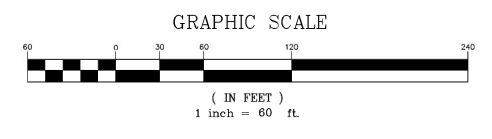
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PROJECT NO.
2016171
SHEET NO.
4 of 13



- LEGEND**
- SUBGRADE STAKING POINT ⊗ 1010
 - AREA C PHASE 4 WASTE LIMITS (15.14 AC.) — (Red)
 - AREA C PHASE 4 CLAY LIMITS (15.37 AC.) — (Blue)
 - CONSTRUCTED WASTE LIMITS — (Black)
 - PERMITTED WASTE LIMITS — (Black)
 - PROPOSED SUBGRADE CONTOURS — (Yellow)
 - AREA C PHASE 3 RECORD SUBGRADE — (Grey)



SPURLOCK STATION LANDFILL
 MASON COUNTY, KENTUCKY
 PERMIT NO. 081-00005
 AREA C, PHASE 4
 CONSTRUCTION DRAWINGS



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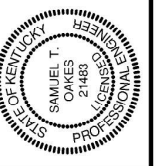
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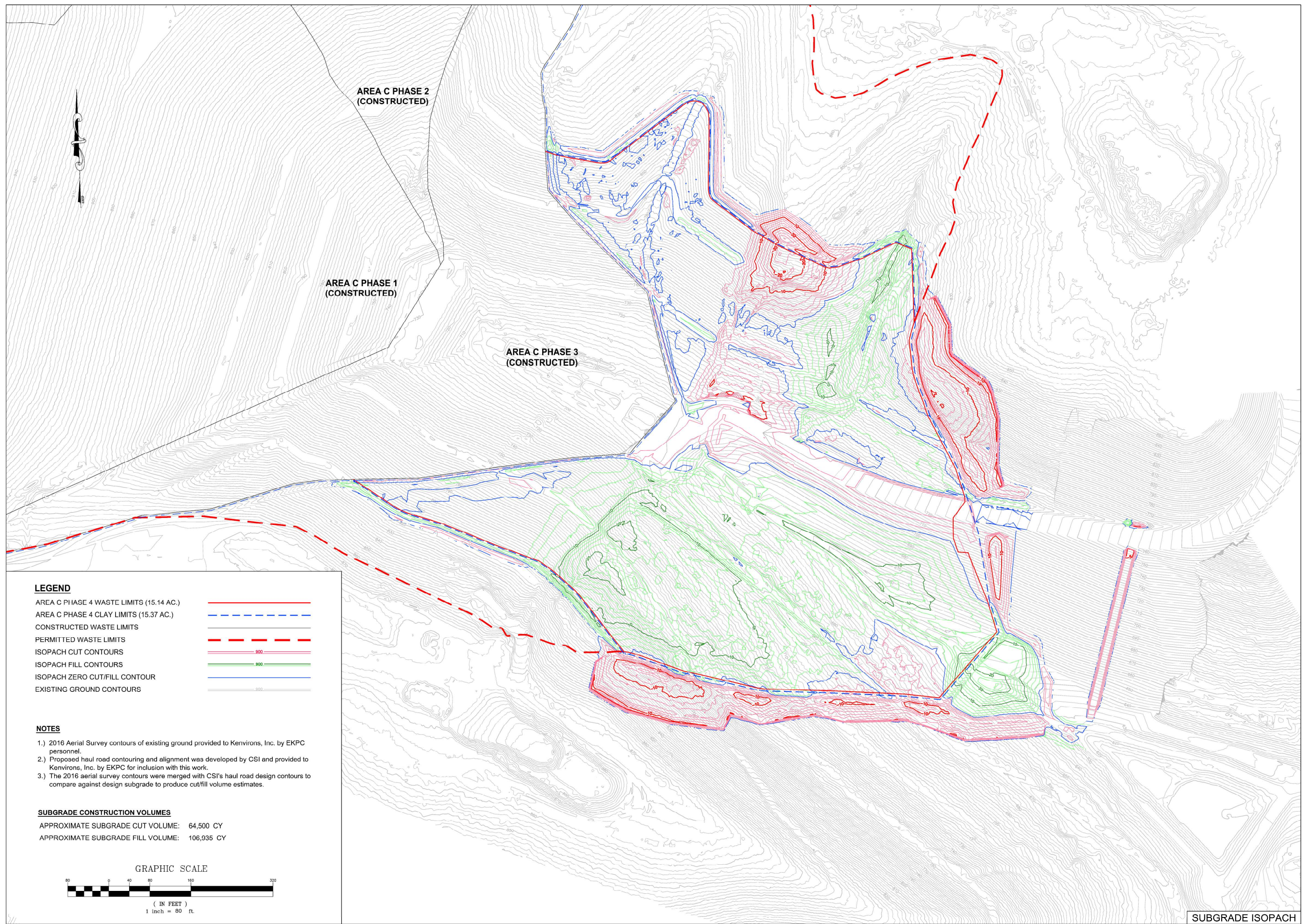
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SUBGRADE STAKING PLAN



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LEGEND

AREA C PHASE 4 WASTE LIMITS (15.14 AC.)	
AREA C PHASE 4 CLAY LIMITS (15.37 AC.)	
CONSTRUCTED WASTE LIMITS	
PERMITTED WASTE LIMITS	
ISOPACH CUT CONTOURS	
ISOPACH FILL CONTOURS	
ISOPACH ZERO CUT/FILL CONTOUR	
EXISTING GROUND CONTOURS	

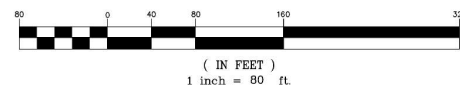
NOTES

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- 2.) Proposed haul road contouring and alignment was developed by CSI and provided to Kenvirons, Inc. by EKPC for inclusion with this work.
- 3.) The 2016 aerial survey contours were merged with CSI's haul road design contours to compare against design subgrade to produce cut/fill volume estimates.

SUBGRADE CONSTRUCTION VOLUMES

APPROXIMATE SUBGRADE CUT VOLUME: 64,500 CY
APPROXIMATE SUBGRADE FILL VOLUME: 106,935 CY

GRAPHIC SCALE





AREA C PHASE 2
(CONSTRUCTED)









AREA C PHASE 1
(CONSTRUCTED)

AREA C PHASE 3
(CONSTRUCTED)

AREA C PHASE 5
(FUTURE CONSTRUCTION)

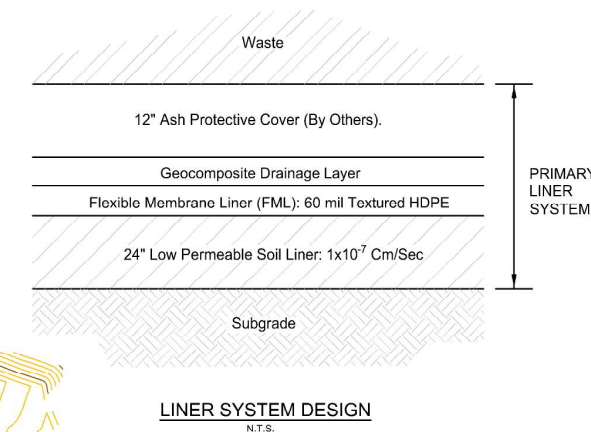
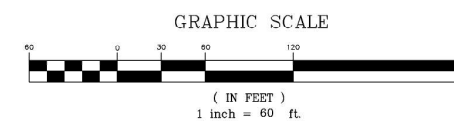
AREA C PHASE 5
(FUTURE CONSTRUCTION)

LEGEND

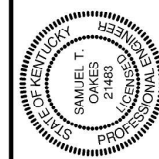
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- AREA C PHASE 4 WASTE LIMITS (15.14 AC.) 
- AREA C PHASE 4 SOIL LINER LIMITS (15.37 AC.) 
- CONSTRUCTED WASTE LIMITS 
- PERMITTED WASTE LIMITS 
- PROPOSED SUBGRADE CONTOURS  900
- PROPOSED SOIL LINER CONTOURS  900
- AREA C PHASE 3 RECORD SUBGRADE  900

SOIL LINER CONSTRUCTION VOLUMES

APPROXIMATE SOIL LINER FILL VOLUME: 52,835 CY



SPURLOCK STATION LANDFILL
 MASON COUNTY, KENTUCKY
 PERMIT NO. 081-00005
 AREA C, PHASE 4
 CONSTRUCTION DRAWINGS



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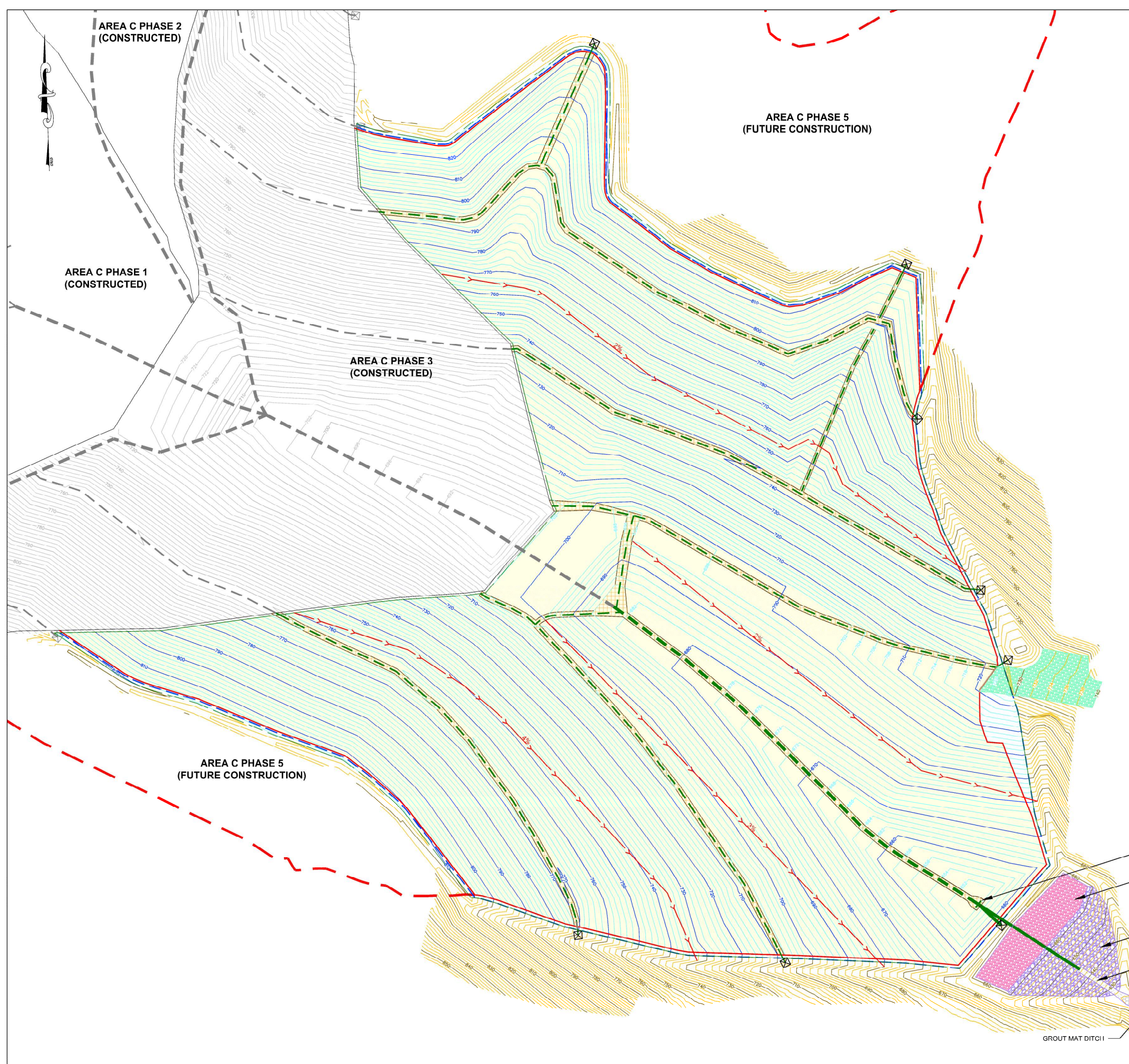


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2016171

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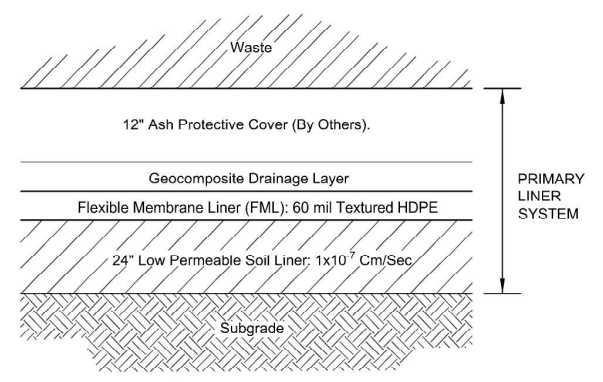
SOIL LINER STAKING PLAN

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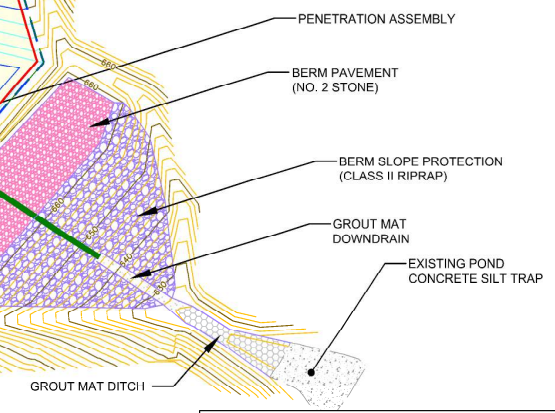
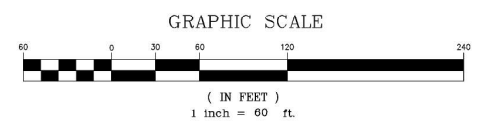


LEGEND

LEACHATE PIPING POINT	⊠ 1010
PROPOSED LEACHATE PIPE CLEANOUT	⊠
EXISTING LEACHATE PIPE CLEANOUT	⊠
4" PROPOSED LEACHATE COLLECTION PIPE	— PERFORATED — SOLID
8" PROPOSED LEACHATE COLLECTION PIPE	— PERFORATED — SOLID
4" EXISTING LEACHATE COLLECTION PIPE	— PERFORATED — SOLID
8" EXISTING LEACHATE COLLECTION PIPE	— PERFORATED — SOLID
AREA C PHASE 4 WASTE LIMITS (15.14 AC.)	—
AREA C PHASE 4 SOIL LINER LIMITS (15.37 AC.)	—
CONSTRUCTED WASTE LIMITS	—
PERMITTED WASTE LIMITS	—
LEACHATE COLLECTION GRAVEL	▨
300-MIL COAL DRAIN GEOCOMPOSITE	▨
PROPOSED SOIL LINER CONTOURS	—
AREA C PHASE 3 RECORD SUBGRADE	—
12" RAIN GUTTER	—
TRUCK TURN AROUND	▨



LINER SYSTEM DESIGN
N.T.S.



LEACHATE COLLECTION SYSTEM & GEOSYNTHETICS LAYOUT



SPURLOCK STATION LANDFILL
MASON COUNTY, KENTUCKY
PERMIT NO. 081-00005
AREA C, PHASE 4
CONSTRUCTION DRAWINGS

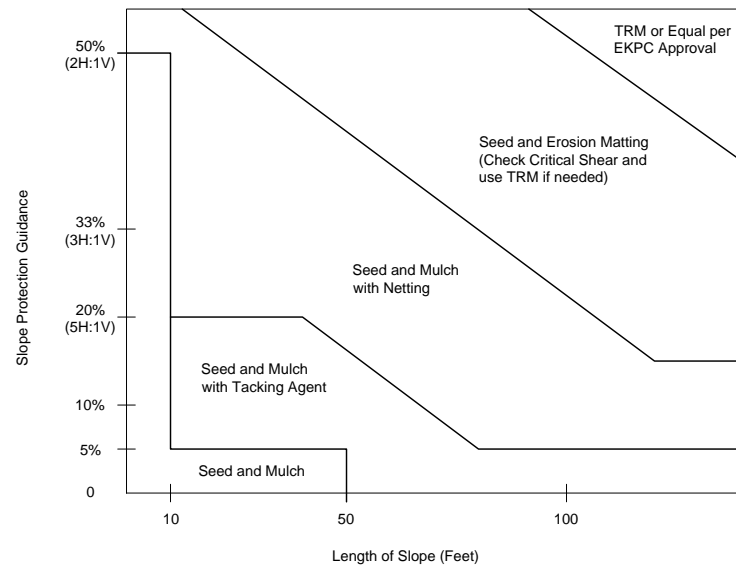


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SCALE: AS NOTED	

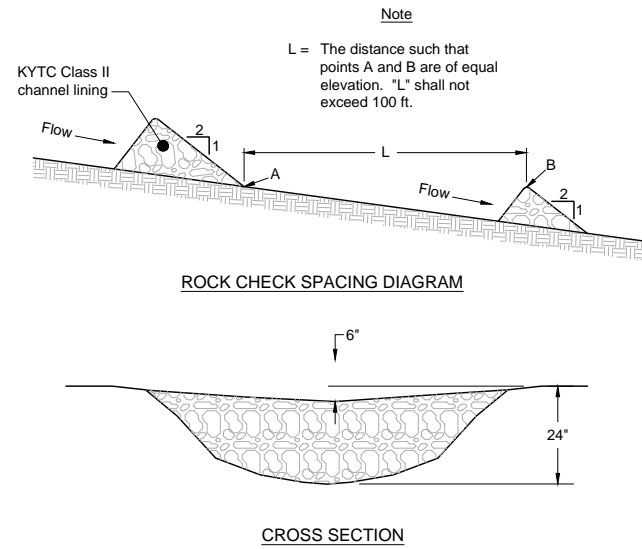
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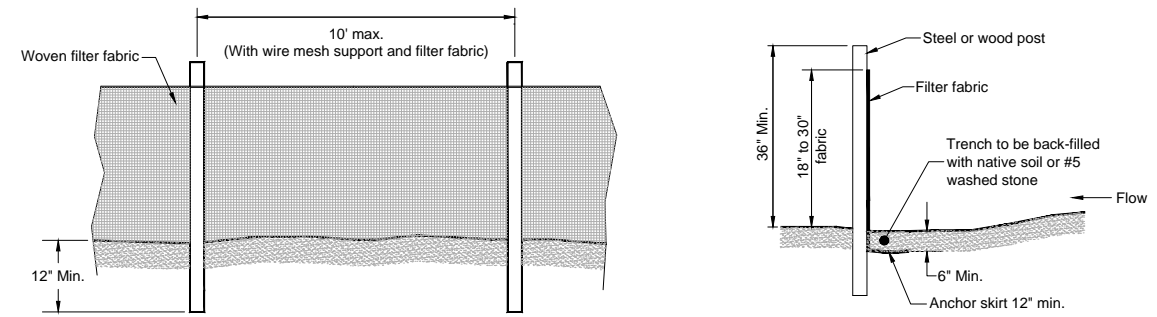
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SHEET NO.
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SLOPE PROTECTION GUIDANCE
N.T.S.

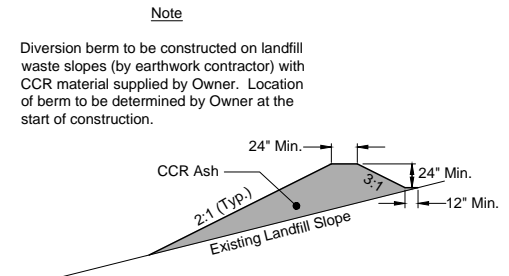


TEMPORARY SILT CHECK
N.T.S.

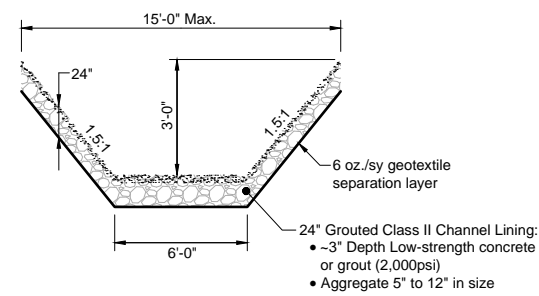


- Notes**
1. Filter fabric shall be purchased in a continuous roll and cut to the length of the barrier. When joints cannot be avoided, filter fabric shall be spliced together only at a post with 3 ft. (min.) overlap, and securely sealed.
 2. Posts shall be spaced at 6 ft. intervals in areas of rapid runoff.
 3. Posts shall be at least 5 ft. in length.
 4. Steel posts shall have projections for fastening wire and fabric.
 5. Wood posts shall be 2 inches by 2 inches or equivalent. Steel posts shall be 1.33 lbs per lineal foot.
 6. A wire mesh support fence shall be fastened securely to the up-slope side of the posts using heavy duty wire staples at least 1 inch in length, wire ties or hog rings. The wire shall extend into the trench a minimum of 2 inches and shall not extend more than 36 inches above the original ground surface.
 7. Washed stone shall be used to bury skirt when silt fence is used adjacent to a channel, creek, or pond.
 8. Turn silt fence up-slope at ends.

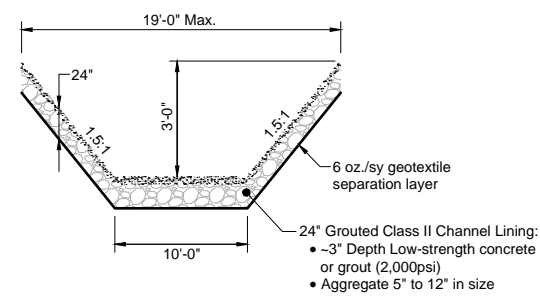
SILT FENCE
N.T.S.



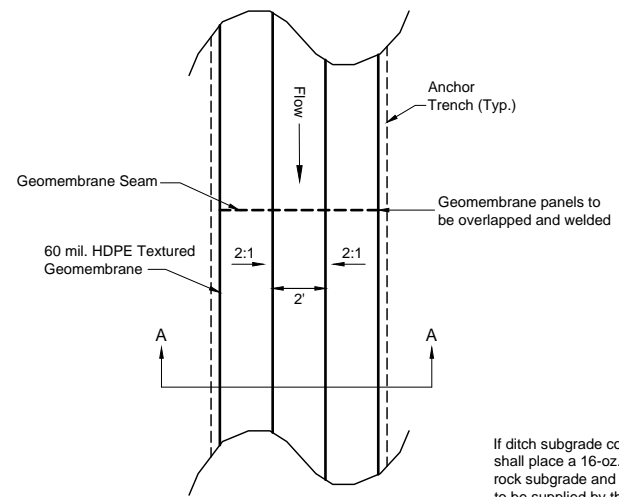
TEMPORARY DRAINAGE BERM DETAIL
N.T.S.



CLASS III - TRAPEZOIDAL PERMANENT DIVERSION DITCH
N.T.S.

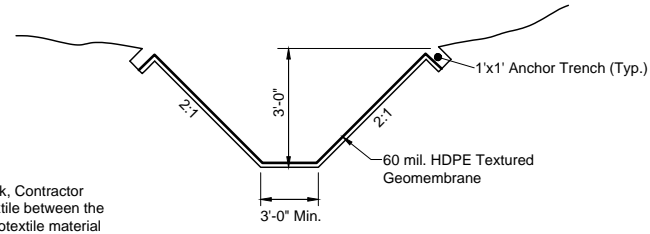


CLASS III - TRAPEZOIDAL PERMANENT DIVERSION DITCH
N.T.S.

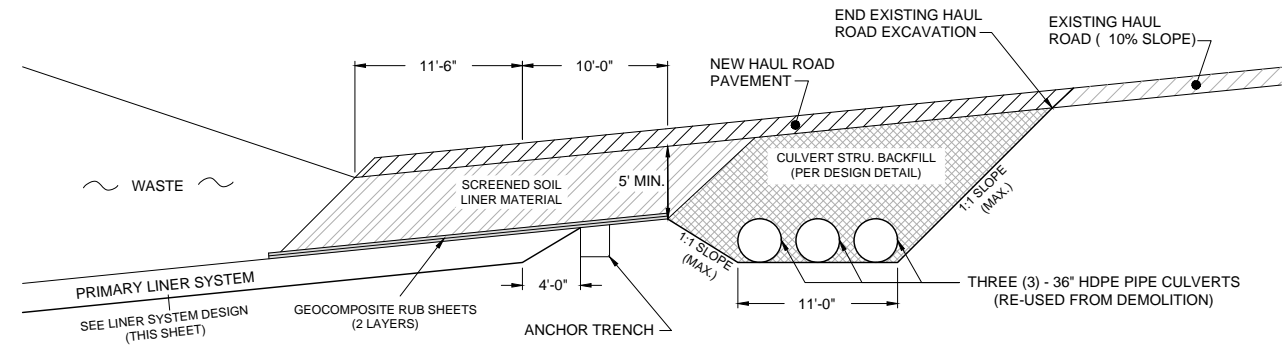


Note
If ditch subgrade consists of in-situ rock, Contractor shall place a 16-oz. non-woven geotextile between the rock subgrade and geomembrane. Geotextile material to be supplied by the Owner.

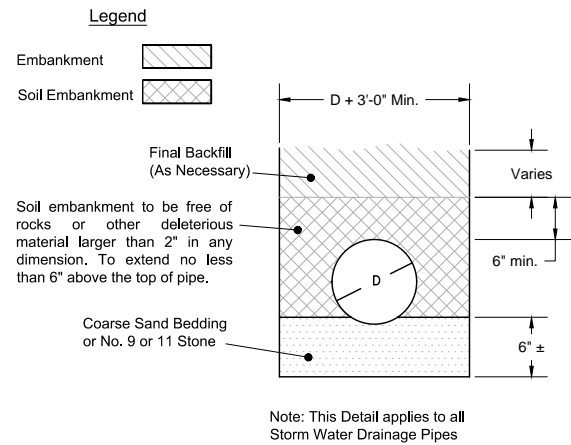
GEOMEMBRANE LINED DIVERSION DITCH



SECTION A-A



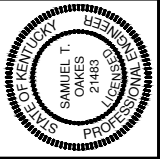
EXISTING HAUL ROAD / LINER SYSTEM TIE-IN DETAIL
N.T.S.



TYPICAL PIPE TRENCH DETAIL
N.T.S.



SPURLOCK STATION LANDFILL
MASON COUNTY, KENTUCKY
PERMIT NO. 081-00005
AREA C, PHASE 4
CONSTRUCTION DRAWINGS



DRAWN BY: JAM	CHECKED BY: SNR
CHECKED BY: SIO	DATE: MARCH 2018
SCALE: AS NOTED	REVISIONS

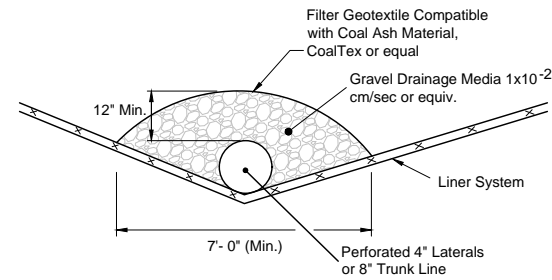
KENVIRONS, INC.
FRANKFORT, KENTUCKY



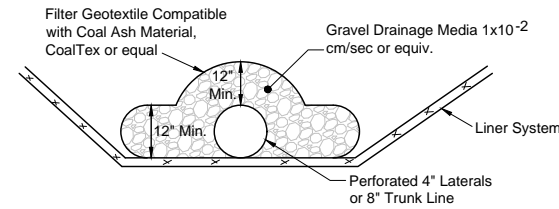
PROJECT NO.
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DETAIL



TRIANGULAR SHAPED AND BENCH DRAINAGE PATHWAY



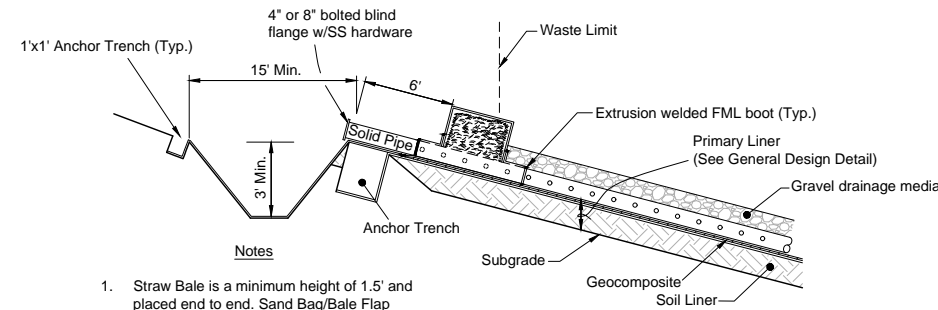
TRAPEZOIDAL SHAPED DRAINAGE PATHWAY

Notes

1. All Gravel shall be placed with equipment that will not exceed ground pressure of 5 psi and must be approved prior to use by the Owner and Engineer.
2. Minimum width of gravel drainage media in trapezoidal pattern shall be 10 feet.
3. Drainage media shall be completely encased inside the geotextile. The geotextile seam shall be sewn or fusion welded. CoalTex geotextile (or equal) shall be placed so the non-woven side will be in contact with the CCR waste.

LEACHATE COLLECTION PIPE DETAIL

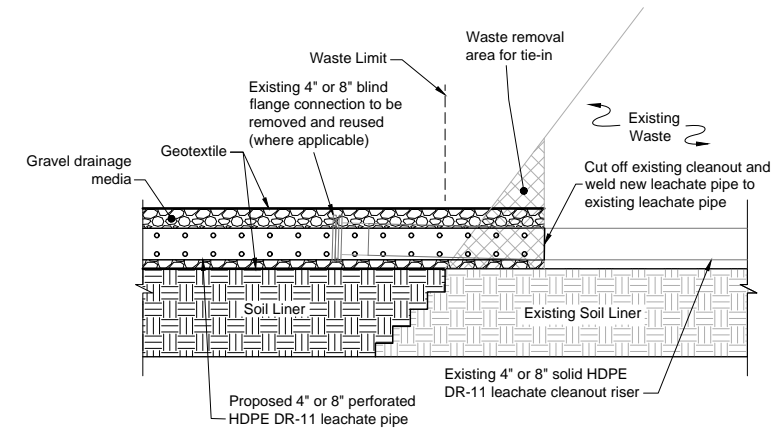
N.T.S.



- Notes**
1. Straw Bale is a minimum height of 1.5' and placed end to end. Sand Bag/Bale Flap width is 12'.
 2. Geocomposite shall terminate 1' down slope from the anchor trench.

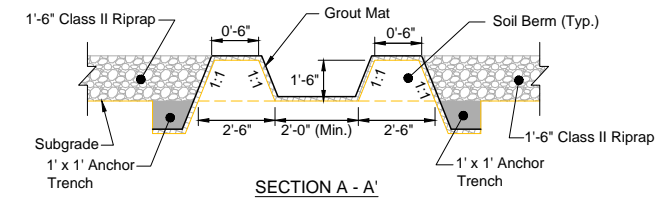
TEMPERARY WASTE LIMIT-LEACHATE PIPE CLEANOUT DETAIL

N.T.S.

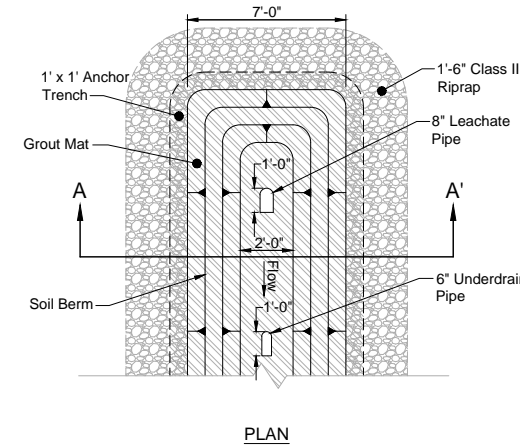


LEACHATE PIPE TIE-IN DETAIL

N.T.S.



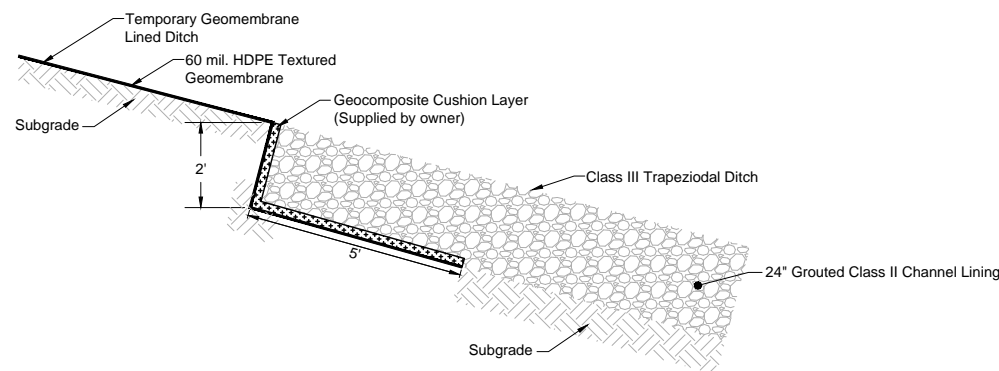
SECTION A - A'



PLAN

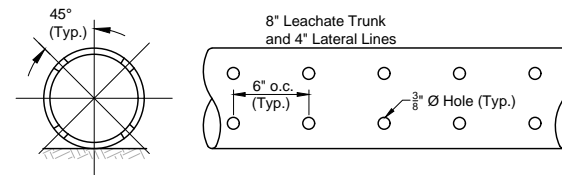
GROUTMAT DOWNDRAIN DETAIL

N.T.S.



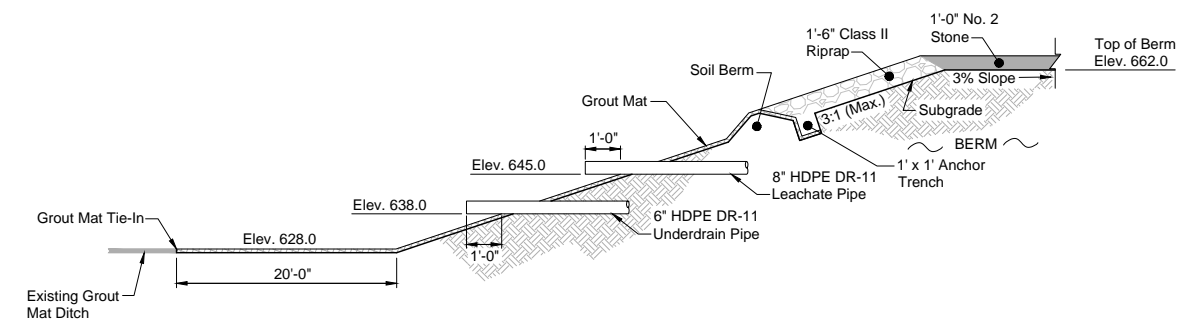
GEOMEMBRANE LINED DITCH TO CLASS III TRAPEZOIDAL DITCH TRANSITION

N.T.S.



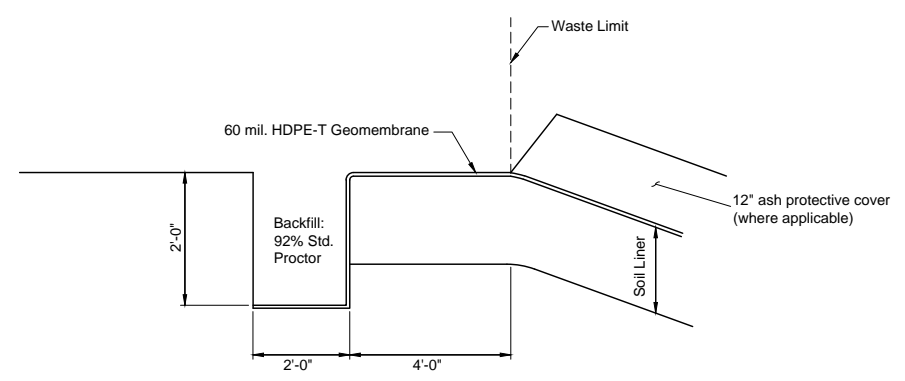
COLLECTION PIPE PERFORATION DETAIL

N.T.S.

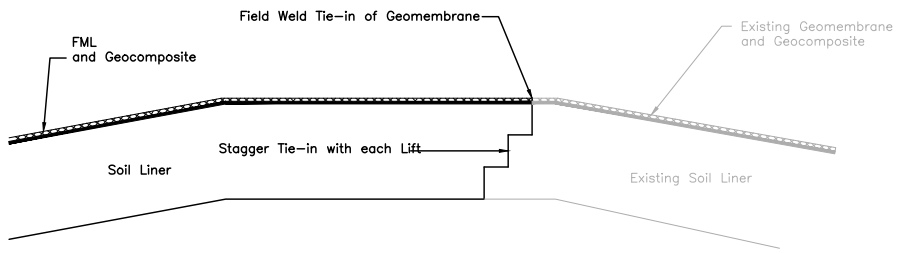


UNDERDRAIN & LEACHATE PIPE TERMINATION DETAIL

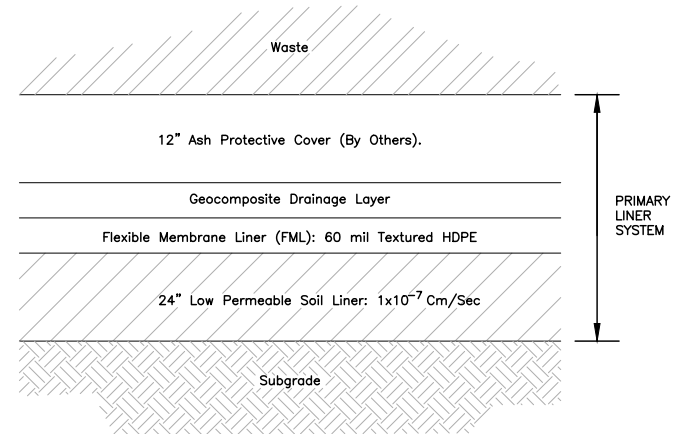
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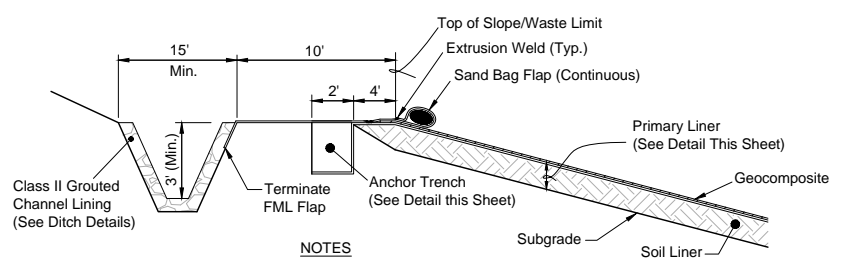
PERMANENT ANCHOR TRENCH DETAIL
N.T.S.



GEOSYNTHETIC LINER TIE-IN DETAIL
N.T.S.

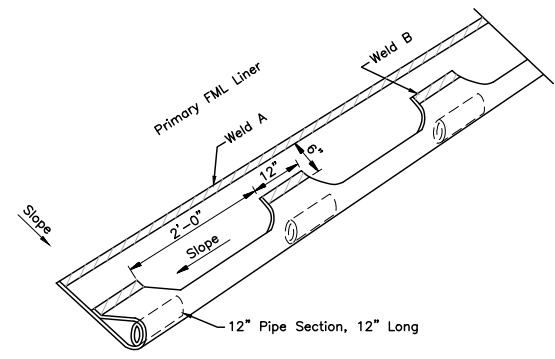


LINER SYSTEM DESIGN
N.T.S.

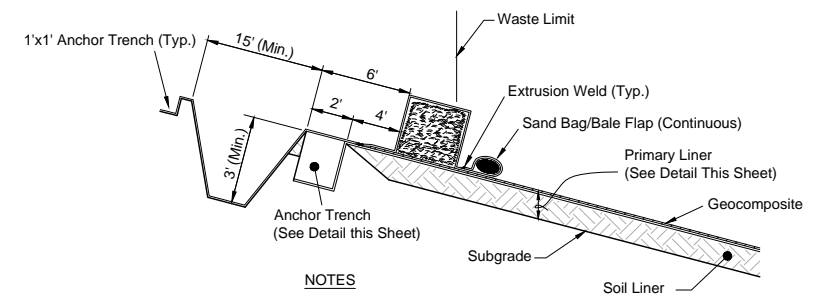


- NOTES**
1. The 10' run out shall be sloped (high to low) from top of slope to the ditch.
 2. Sand bag flap width is 7'
 3. Geocomposite shall terminate 3' outside the top of slope.

PERMANENT WASTE LIMIT - LINER END TREATMENT
N.T.S.

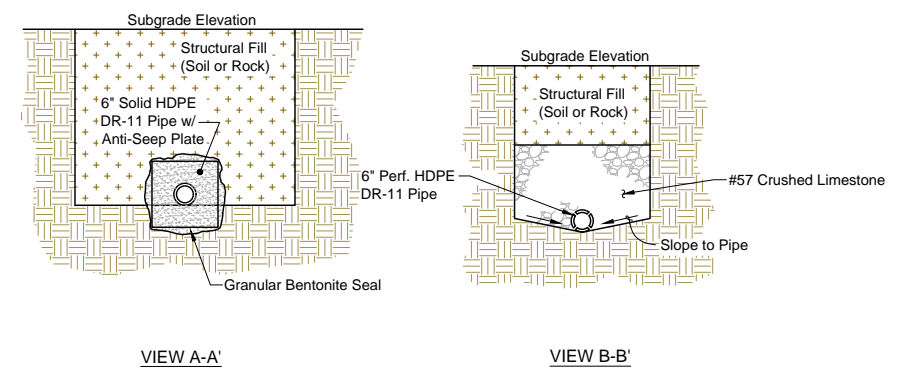


RAIN GUTTER SYSTEM DETAIL
N.T.S.



- NOTES**
1. Straw Bale is a minimum height of 1.5' and placed end to end. Sand Bag/Bale Flap width is 12'.
 2. Geocomposite shall terminate 1' down slope from the anchor trench.

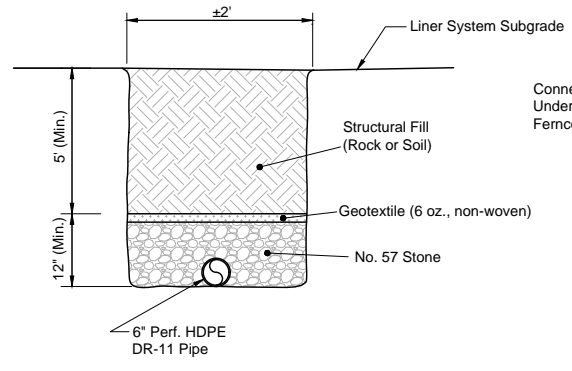
TEMPORARY WASTE LIMIT-LINER END TREATMENT
N.T.S.



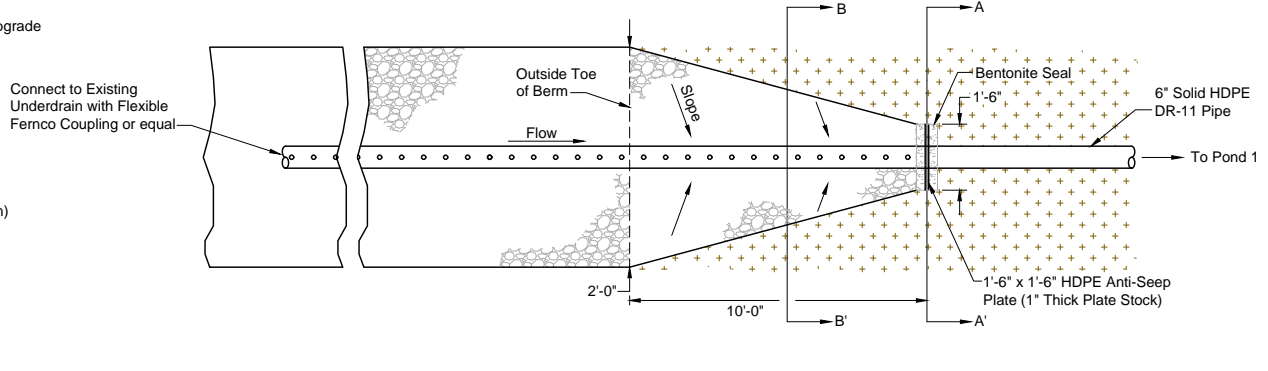
VIEW A-A'

VIEW B-B'

UNDERDRAIN EXIT PIPE DETAIL
N.T.S.

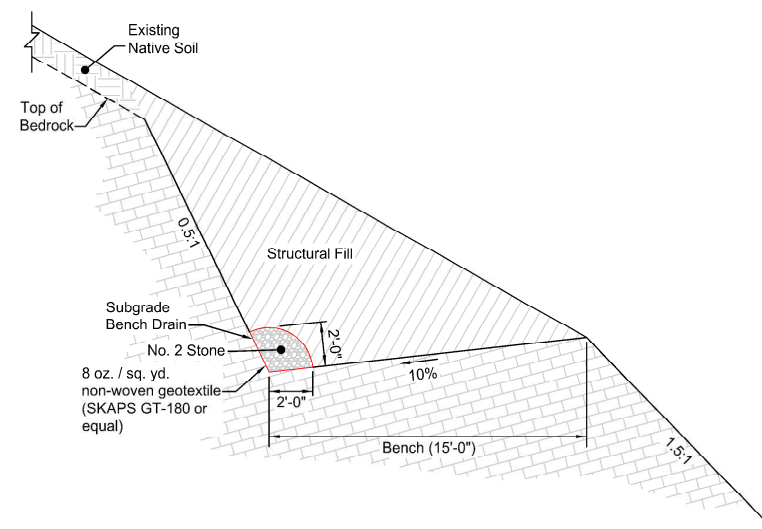


UNDERDRAIN TRENCH DETAIL (IF NEEDED)
N.T.S.

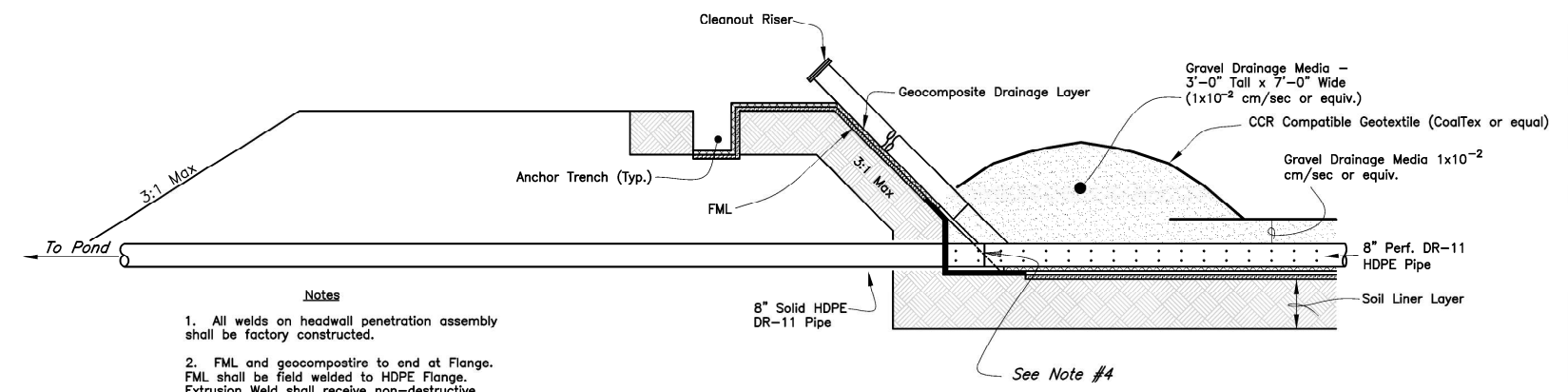


UNDERDRAIN PIPE FLOW TRANSITION DETAIL
N.T.S.

DETAIL 7/12/18

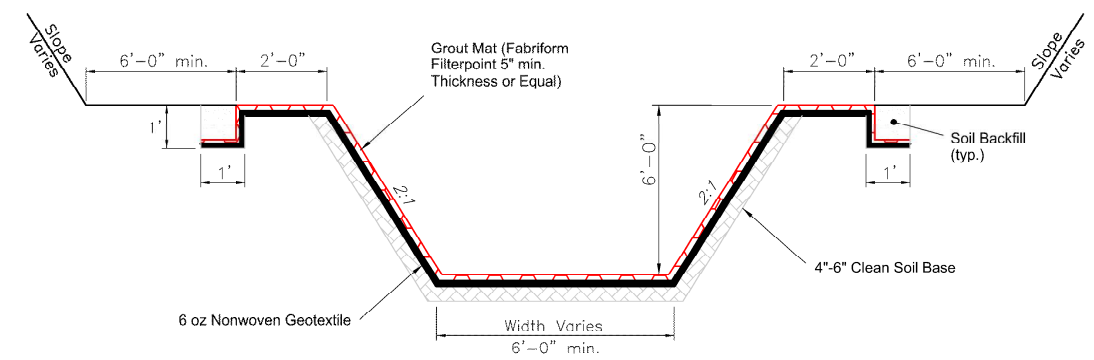


SUBGRADE BENCH DETAIL
N.T.S.

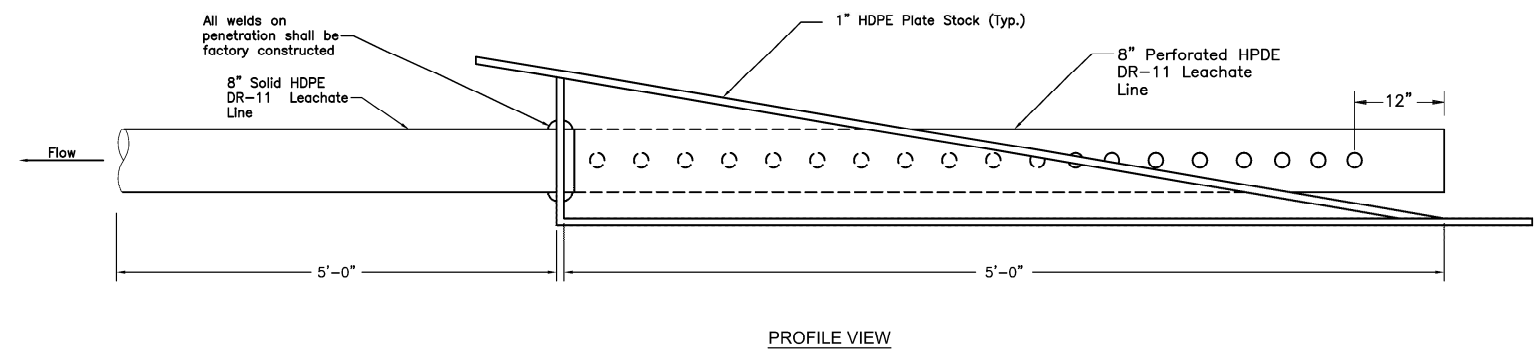


- Notes**
1. All welds on headwall penetration assembly shall be factory constructed.
 2. FML and geocomposite to end at Flange. FML shall be field welded to HDPE Flange. Extrusion Weld shall receive non-destructive testing.
 3. All leachate piping shall be cleaned and/or flushed and accepted by the Owner prior to placing leachate collection system into service.
 4. 8" perforated leachate collection line shall be connected to the headwall penetration assembly stub out pipe by butt-fusion welding or electrofusion coupling.

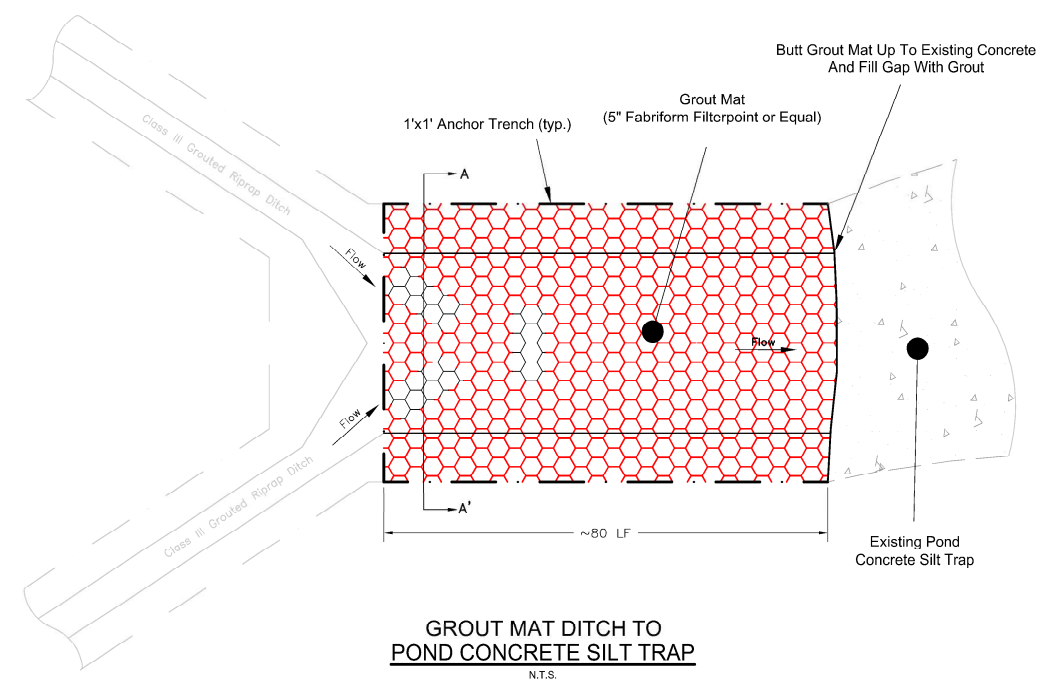
HEADWALL PENETRATION AND TOE DETAIL
N.T.S.



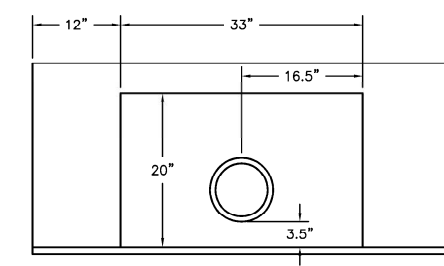
GROUT MAT DITCH SECTION A - A'
N.T.S.



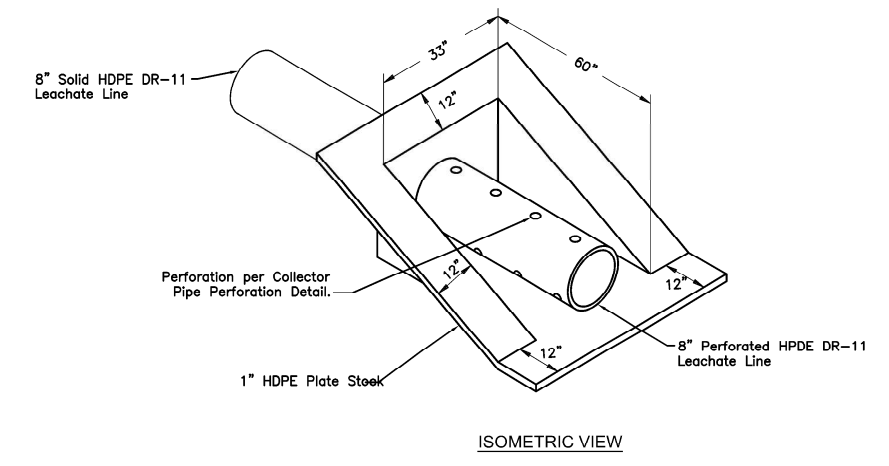
PROFILE VIEW



GROUT MAT DITCH TO POND CONCRETE SILT TRAP
N.T.S.



INLET VIEW



HEADWALL PENETRATION ASSEMBLY
N.T.S.



SPURLOCK STATION LANDFILL
MASON COUNTY, KENTUCKY
PERMIT NO. 081-00005
AREA C, PHASE 4
CONSTRUCTION DRAWINGS



DRAWN BY: JAM	CHECKED BY: SMR
CHECKED BY: STO	DATE: MARCH 2018
SCALE: AS NOTED	REVISIONS:
03/27/18	Addendum 1

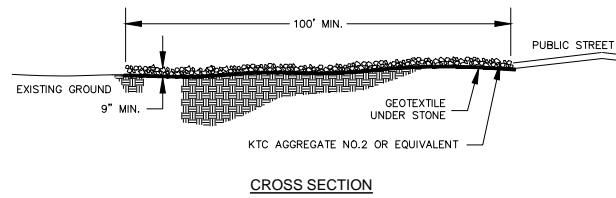
KENVIRONS, INC.
FRANKFORT, KENTUCKY



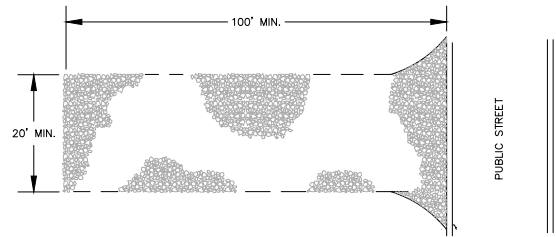
PROJECT NO.
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CROSS SECTION



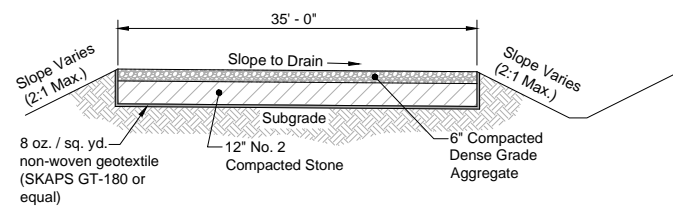
PLAN VIEW

NOTES

1. A STABILIZED ENTRANCE PAD OF CRUSHED STONE SHALL BE LOCATED WHERE TRAFFIC WILL ENTER OR LEAVE THE CONSTRUCTION SITE ONTO A PUBLIC STREET.
2. SOIL STABILIZATION FABRIC SHALL BE USED AS A BASE FOR THE CONSTRUCTION ENTRANCE.
3. THE ENTRANCE SHALL BE MAINTAINED IN A CONDITION WHICH WILL PREVENT TRACKING OR FLOWING OF SEDIMENT ONTO PUBLIC STREETS OR EXISTING PAVEMENT. THIS MAY REQUIRE PERIODIC TOP DRESSING WITH ADDITIONAL STONE AS CONDITIONS WARRANT AND REPAIR OR CLEAN OUT OF ANY MEASURES USED TO TRAP SEDIMENT.
4. ANY SEDIMENT SPILLED, DROPPED, WASHED, OR TRACKED ONTO PUBLIC STREETS OR INTO STORM DRAINS MUST BE REMOVED IMMEDIATELY.
5. WHEN APPROPRIATE, WHEELS MUST BE CLEANED TO REMOVE SEDIMENT PRIOR TO ENTERING A PUBLIC STREET. WHEN WASHING IS REQUIRED, IT SHALL BE DONE IN AN AREA STABILIZED WITH CRUSHED STONE WHICH DRAINS INTO AN APPROVED SEDIMENT BASIN.

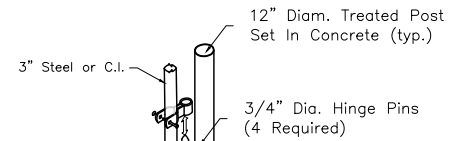
CONSTRUCTION ENTRANCE - GRAVEL PAVEMENT

N.T.S.



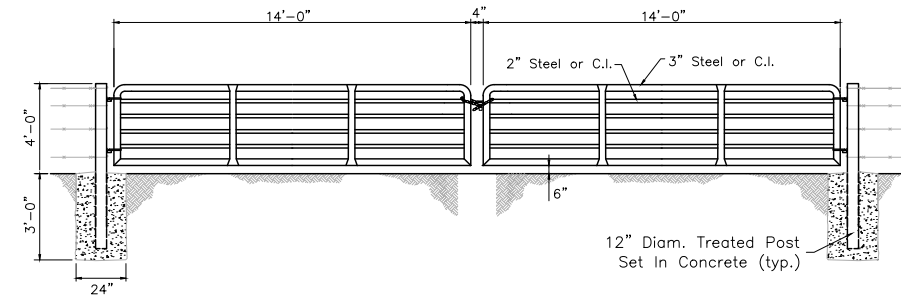
HAUL ROAD DETAIL

N.T.S.



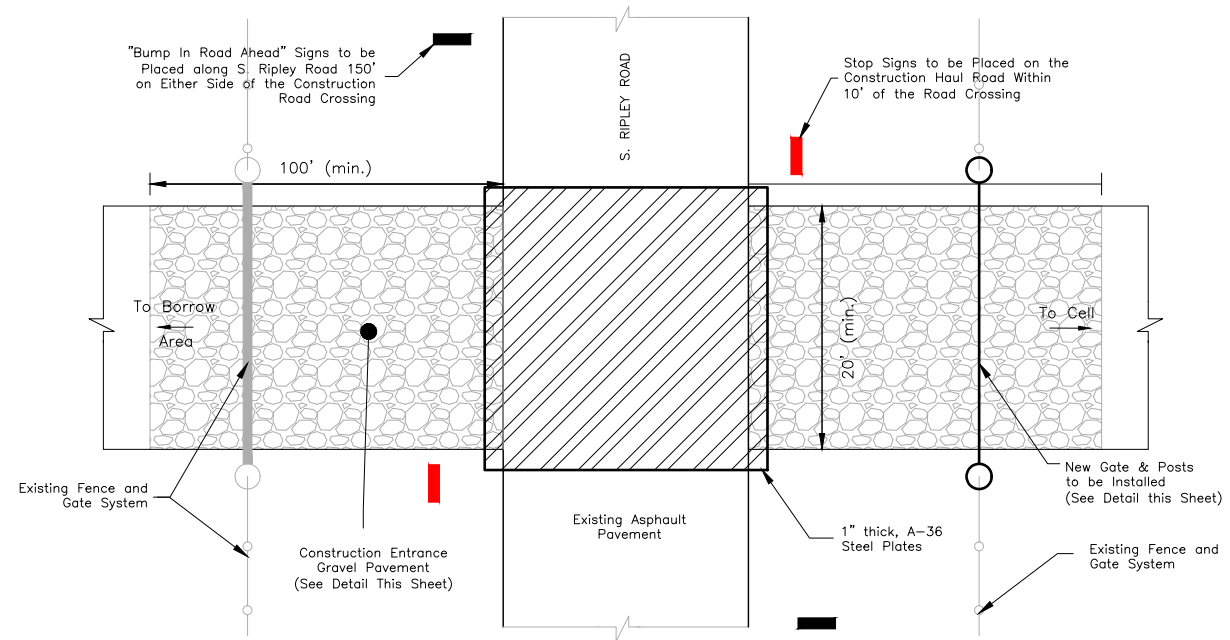
HINGE DETAIL

N.T.S.



CONSTRUCTION ENTRANCE GATE DETAIL

N.T.S.

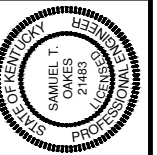


COUNTY ROAD CROSSING DETAIL

N.T.S.



SPURLOCK STATION LANDFILL
 MASON COUNTY, KENTUCKY
 PERMIT NO. 081-00005
 AREA C, PHASE 4
CONSTRUCTION DRAWINGS



DRAWN BY: JAM	CHECKED BY: SMR
CHECKED BY: STO	DATE: MARCH 2018
SCALE: AS NOTED	REVISIONS

KENVIRONS, INC.
 FRANKFORT, KENTUCKY



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